

# Rainfall frequency and extreme forecasts — contextualising precipitation outlooks

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# Climate Early Warning - forecasting



**NOTE:** JJA 2015 outlook predicted 40-50% chance of below-normal rainfall.  
**BUT:** Given that is the wet season, what precisely is going to happen?

- What kind of forecasts best inform Climate Early Warning?
  - **Reliable** = forecast probabilities correspond well with observed frequencies
  - **Timely**
  - **Understandable language**
  - **Salient** = forecast must relate to an outcome of direct interest to the user
  - **Sharp** = probabilities are high enough for effective sectoral resources allocation
  - **Cost-effective and sustainable**

# Why introduce rainfall frequency forecasts?



- Learn how to contextualise precipitation outlooks
  - Indicate the risk that climate poses, not so much the (un)likelihood.
  - Predicting rainfall (accumulation) consists of predicting if rain will fall (occurrence) and how much will fall (intensity).
  - Intensity is very hard to predict; occurrence is simpler.

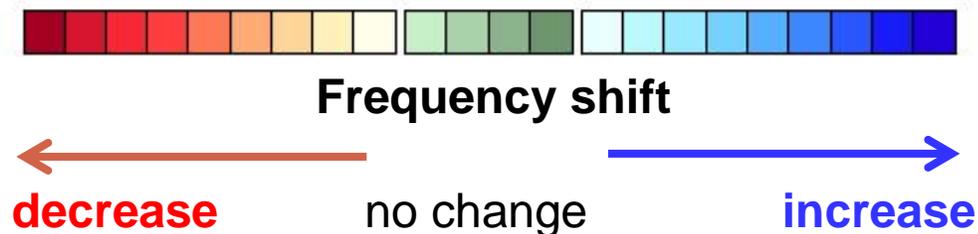
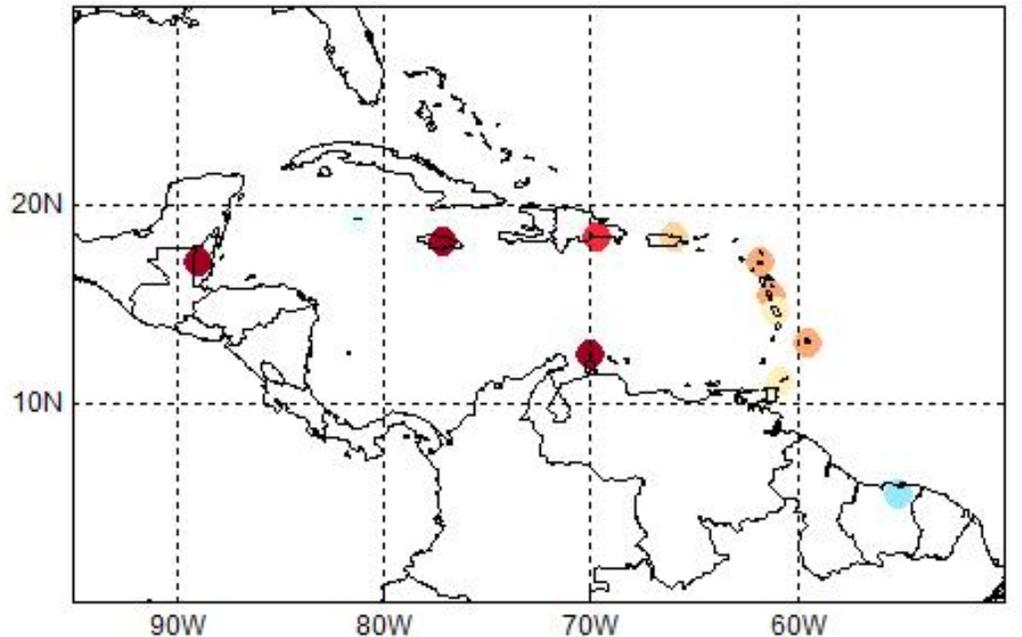
# Why introduce rainfall frequency forecasts?



- Learn how to contextualise precipitation outlooks
  - Predictability for occurrence exceeds that of rainfall accumulation, which will lead to higher probabilities.
  - With higher probabilities, users will be more easily convinced to take specific action.
  - Hence a “wetness” or “flood potential” action alert type outlook product may work well.
  - Once we know which frequency and intensity thresholds lead to flood potential, we can start building a flood potential action alert outlook.

# Forecasting wet day frequency within a season

Wet day frequency shifts June to August 2015

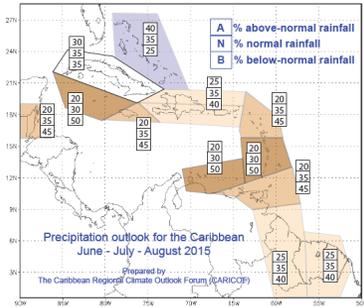


**Wet day** = day with precipitation of at least 1mm

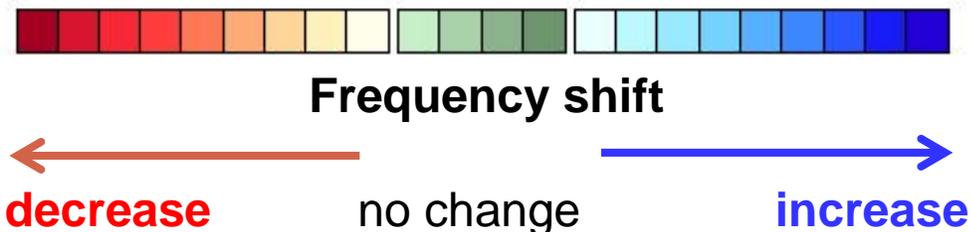
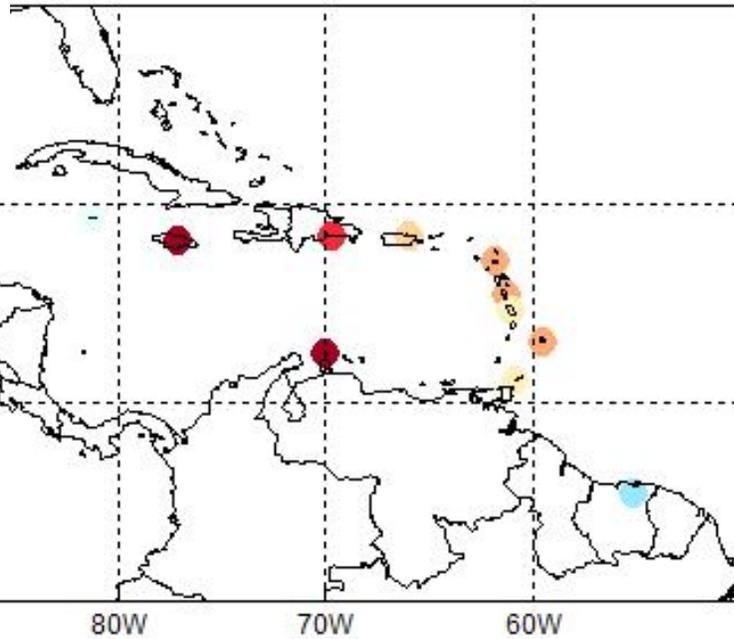
Their frequency (or numbers) within a season indicate whether:

- rainfall **well spread (high number)** or **concentrated (low number)** if season as a whole is **wet**
- scant rainfall will be **spread (low number)** or **concentrated (very low number)** if season as a whole is **dry**

# Forecasting wet day frequency within a season

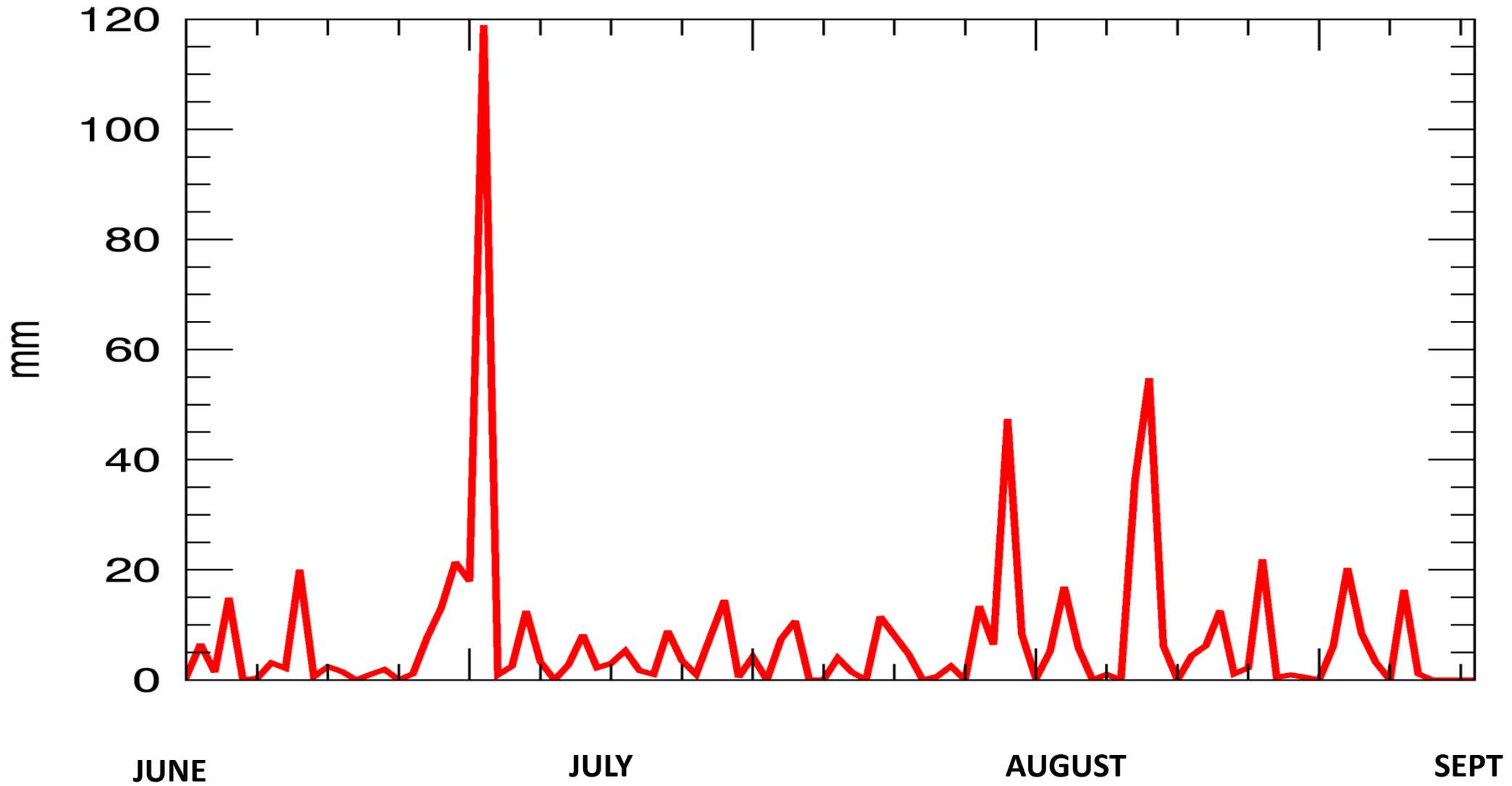


Wet day frequency shifts June to August 2015

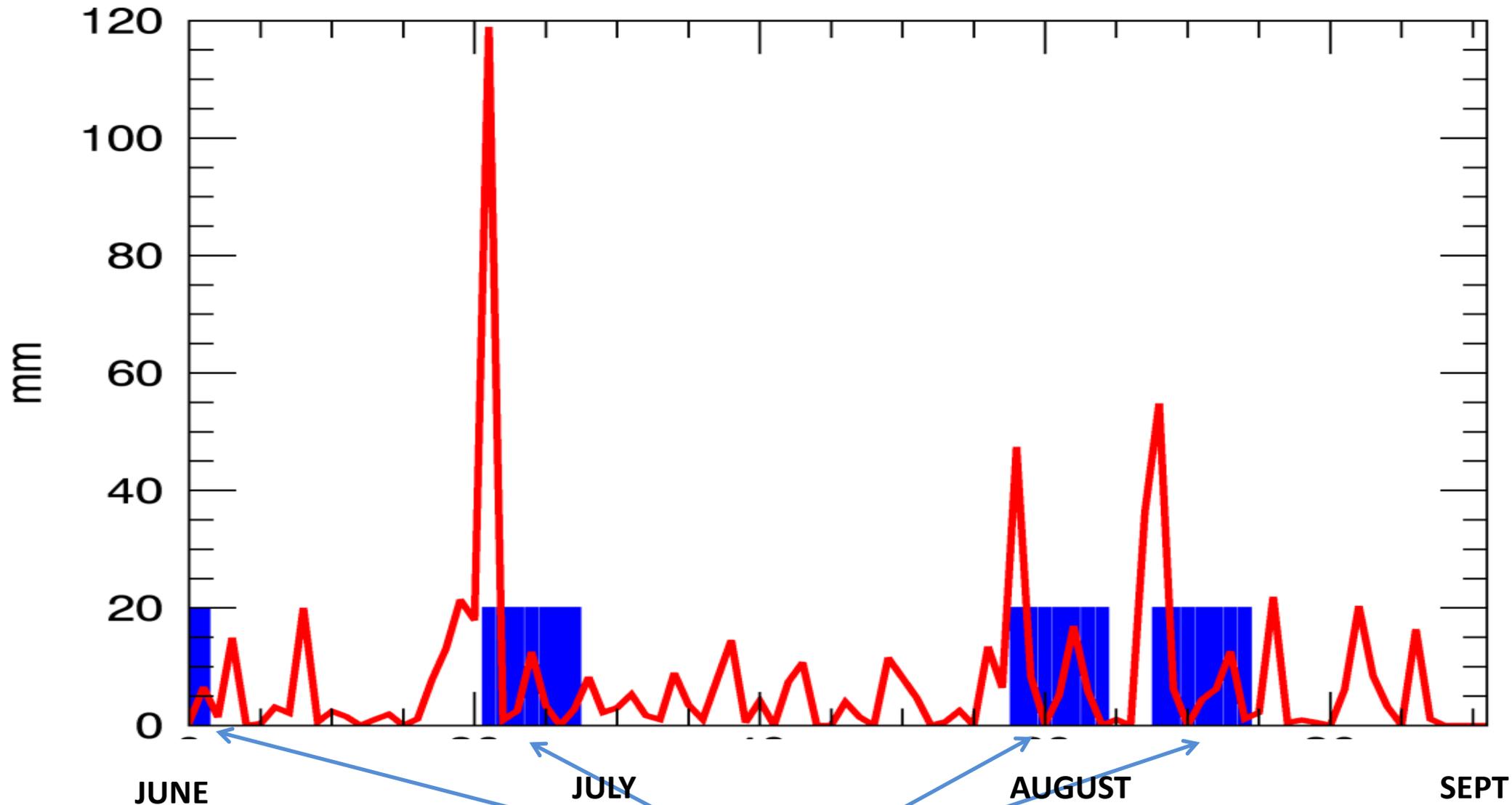


**FORECAST: Region-wide, June to August rainfall expected to be below- to normal, with fewer wet days than usual.**

# 2010 JJA Rainfall at Hewanorra, St. Lucia



# 2010 JJA Rainfall at Hewanorra, St. Lucia



7 - day wet spells (20% wettest)

**NUMBER OF 7-DAY WET SPELL EVENTS**

12

10

8

6

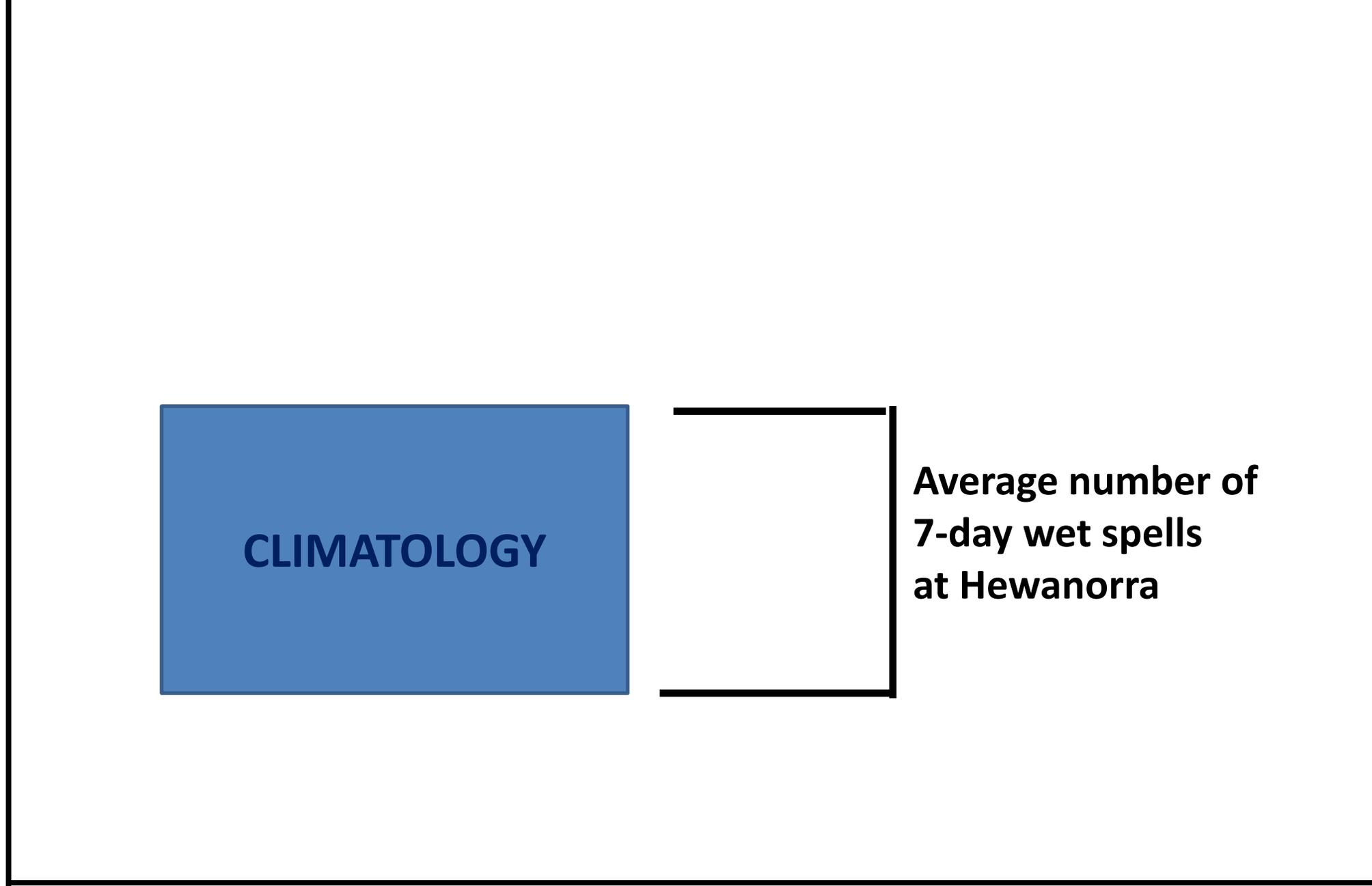
4

2

**CLIMATOLOGY**

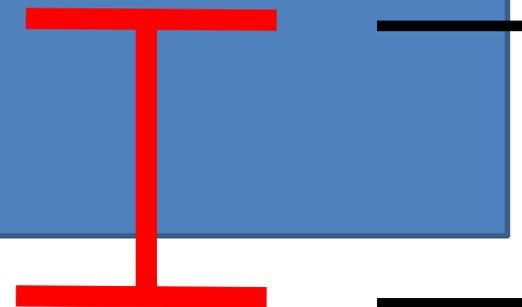
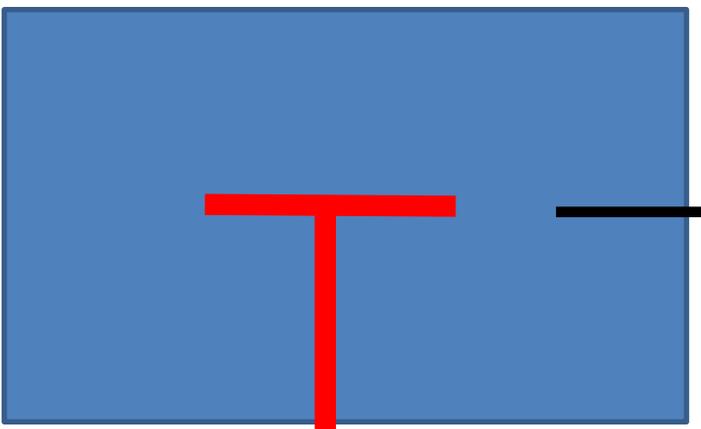
**Average number of  
7-day wet spells  
at Hewanorra**

**Hewanorra**



**NUMBER OF 7-DAY WET SPELL EVENTS**

12  
10  
8  
6  
4  
2



*predicted* number of  
7-day wet spells  
at Hewanorra  
for JJA 2015

**Hewanorra**

**NUMBER OF 7-DAY WET SPELL EVENTS**

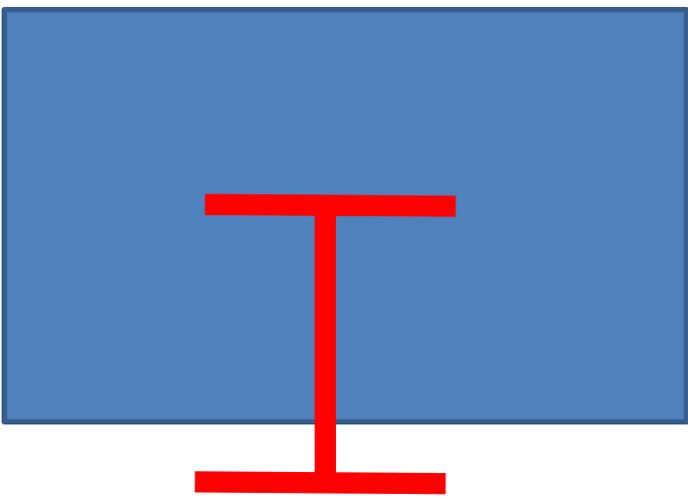
12  
10  
8  
6  
4  
2

*Average range of 7-day wet spell events:*

*3 to 7 events*

*Predicted range of 7-day wet spell events  
for JJA 2015:*

*2 to 5 events*



**Hewanorra**

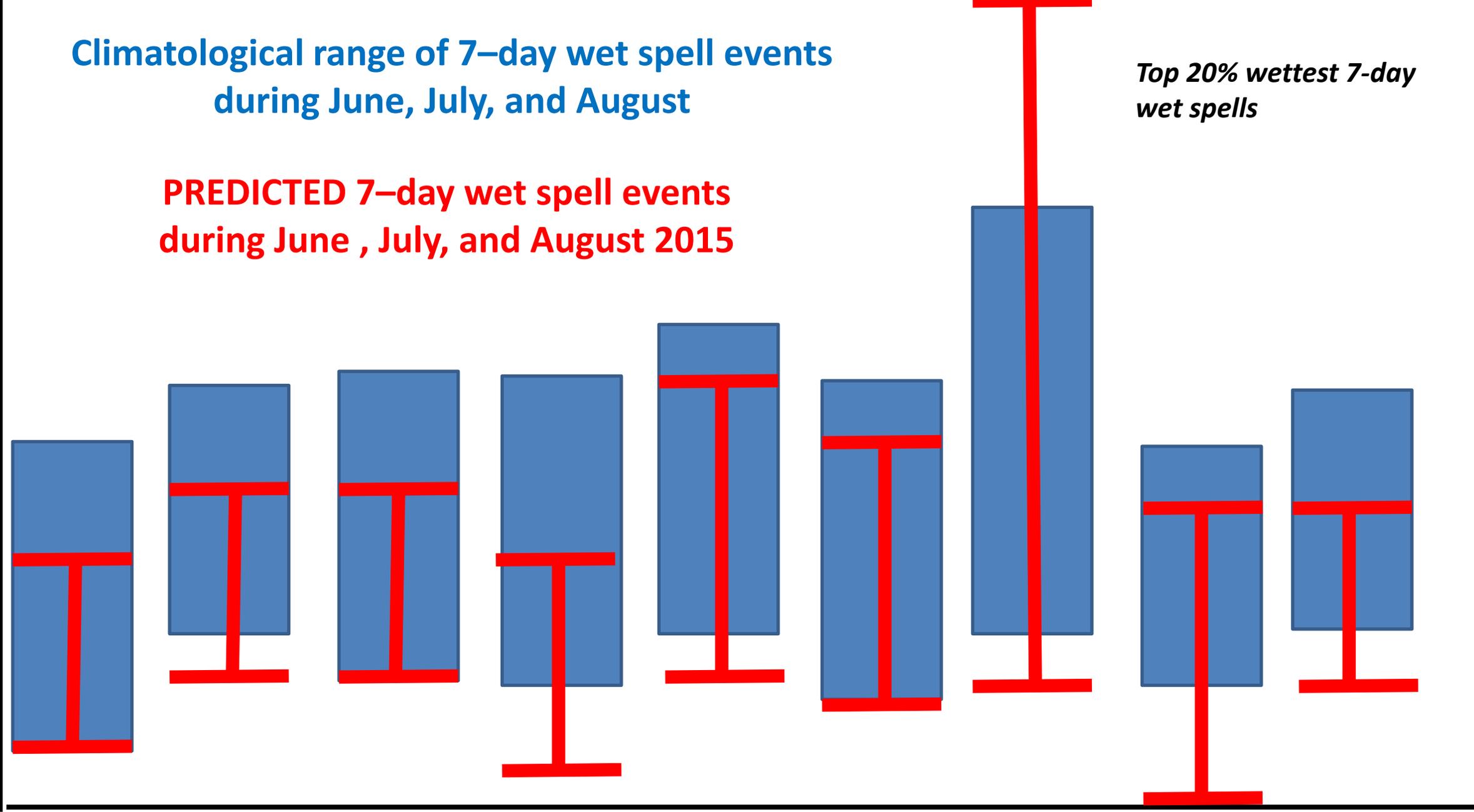
# Climatological range of 7-day wet spell events during June, July, and August

**PREDICTED 7-day wet spell events during June, July, and August 2015**

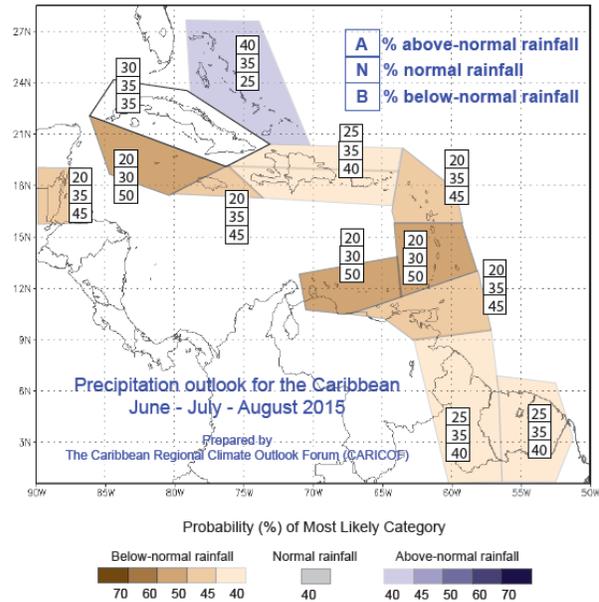
*Top 20% wettest 7-day wet spells*

12  
10  
8  
6  
4  
2

Antigua St. Lucia Barbados Barbados Belize Cayman Dominica Jamaica Martinique  
Hewanorra CIMH GAIA Canefield Worthy Park FDF



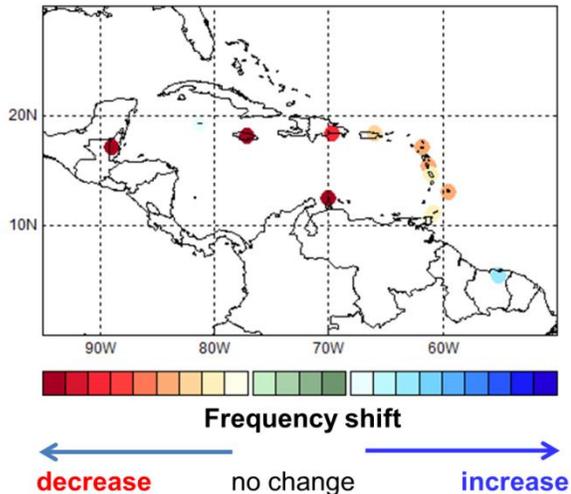
# Forecasting shifts in wet spell frequency within a season



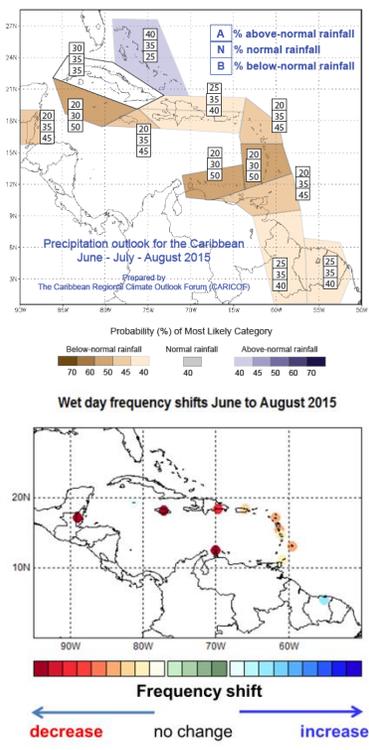
## 7-day wet spell

= period of 7 consecutive days with precipitation in the **top 20%**

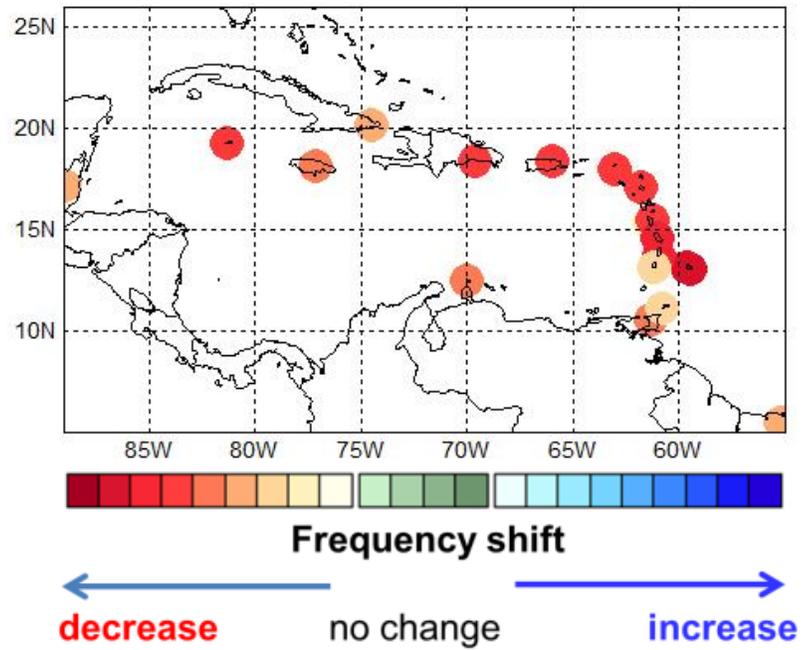
Wet day frequency shifts June to August 2015



# Forecasting shifts in wet spell frequency within a season

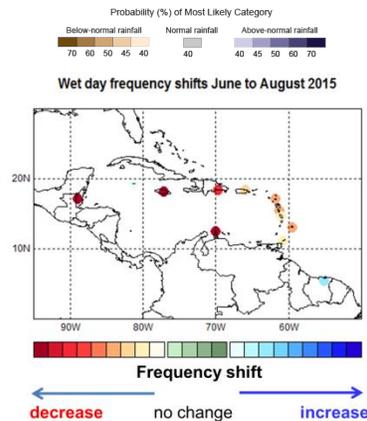
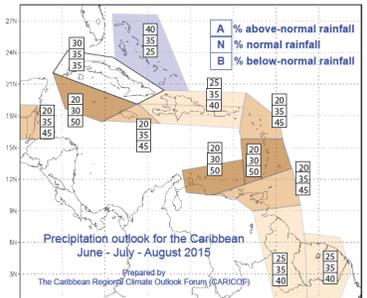


## JJA 2015 frequency of 7-day wet spells

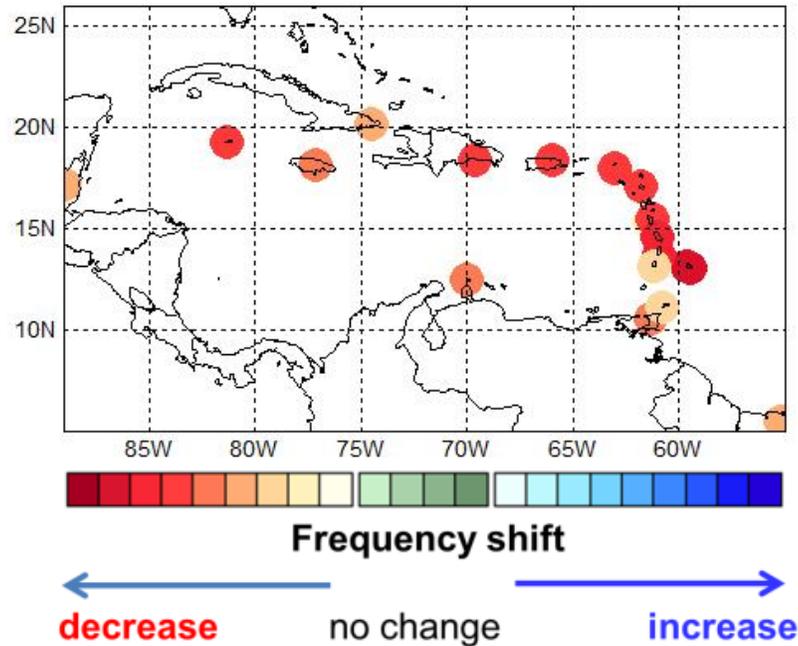


**7-day wet spell**  
= period of 7 consecutive days with precipitation in the **top 20%**

# Forecasting shifts in *very wet* spell frequency within a season



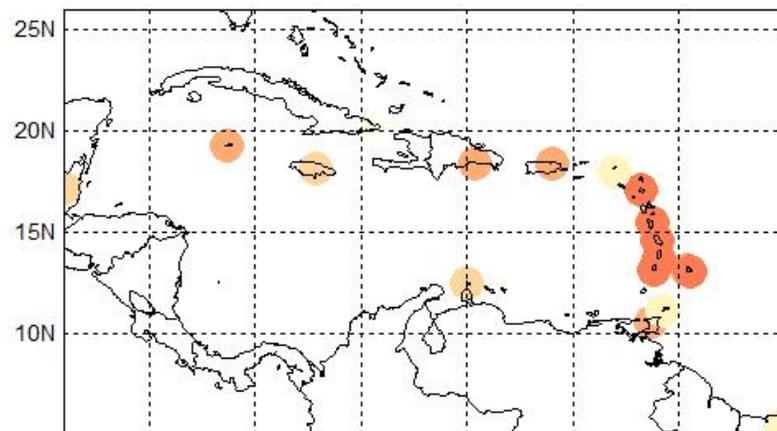
## JJA 2015 frequency of 7-day wet spells



### 7-day wet spell

= period of 7 consecutive days with precipitation in the **top 20%**

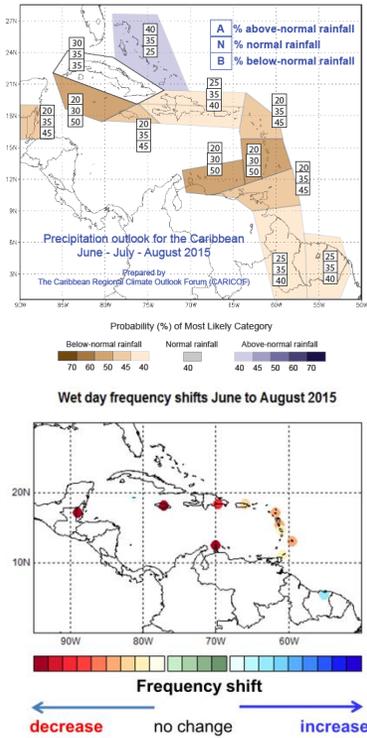
## JJA 2015 frequency of 7-day very wet spells



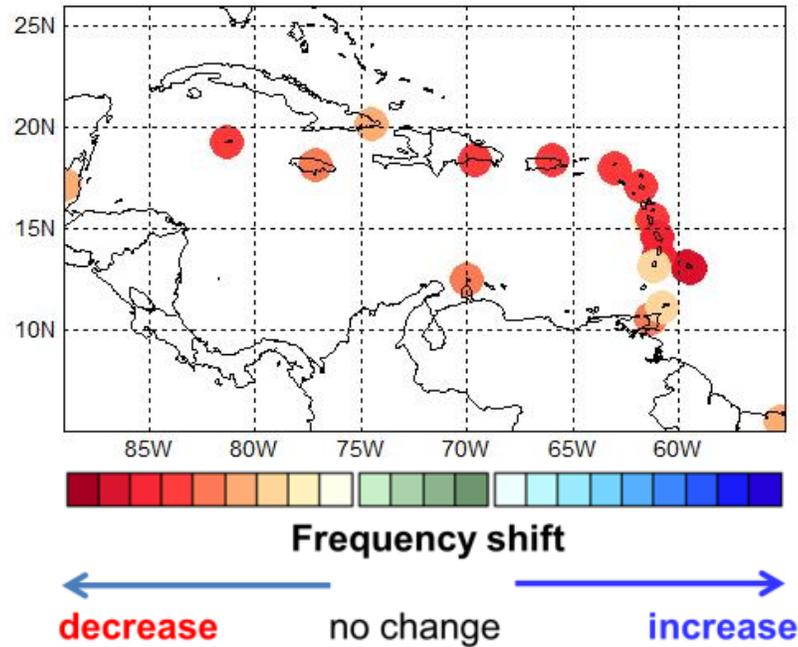
### 7-day very wet spell

= period of 7 consecutive days with precipitation in the **top 10%**

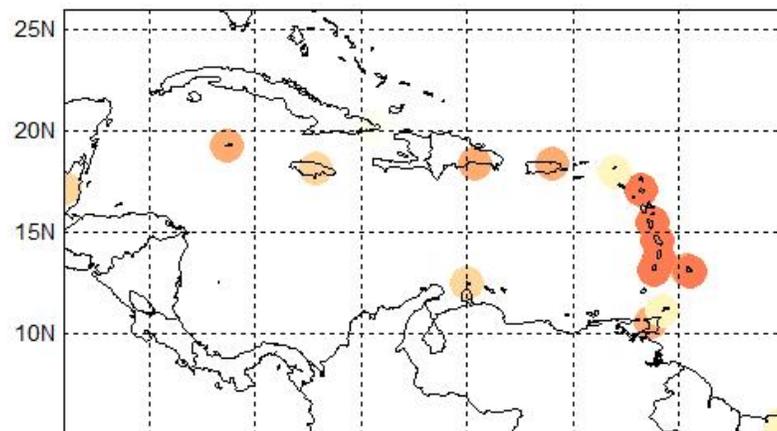
# Forecasting shifts in *very wet* spell frequency within a season



**JJA 2015 frequency of 7-day wet spells**



**JJA 2015 frequency of 7-day very wet spells**



**FORECAST:** Region-wide, June to August rainfall expected to be below- to normal, with fewer wet days and wet spells than usual.

**Reduced flood potential throughout the region (with the exception of the Bahamas)**

# June to August 2015 Forecast

	Number of wet days		Number of 7-day wet spells (20% wettest)		Number of 7-day very wet spells (10% wettest)	
	Climatology	Forecast	Climatology	Forecast	Climatology	Forecast
Antigua (VC Bird)	26-41	<b>23-35</b>	1-6	<b>1-4</b>	0-3	<b>0-2</b>
Aruba (Beatrix)	7-17	<b>3-11</b>	0-5	<b>0-3</b>	0-2	<b>0-2</b>
Barbados (CIMH)	34-50	<b>27-40</b>	2-7	<b>2-5</b>	0-4	<b>0-3</b>
Barbados (GAIA)	36-48	<b>29-43</b>	2-7	<b>1-4</b>	1-4	<b>0-3</b>
Belize (C. Farm)	34-52	<b>26-40</b>	3-8	<b>2-7</b>	1-5	<b>1-4</b>
Cayman	27-41	<b>24-39</b>	2-7	<b>2-6</b>	1-4	<b>0-3</b>
Cuba (Punta Maisi)	7-15	<b>5-12</b>	0-3	<b>0-3</b>	0-2	<b>0-2</b>
Dominica (Canefield)	48-66	<b>43-60</b>	3-10	<b>2-14</b>	1-6	<b>0-9</b>
Dominica (Douglas Charles)	53-68	<b>49-63</b>	2-6	<b>1-5</b>	0-3	<b>0-2</b>
Dom. Republic (Las Americas)	19-34	<b>18-30</b>	1-7	<b>0-4</b>	0-4	<b>0-3</b>
Grenada (MBIA)	42-50	<b>40-51</b>	NaN	<b>NaN</b>	NaN	<b>NaN</b>
Jamaica (Worthy Park)	26-38	<b>18-31</b>	2-6	<b>0-5</b>	1-4	<b>1-3</b>
Martinique (FDF Desaix)	48-63	<b>46-59</b>	3-7	<b>2-5</b>	1-4	<b>0-3</b>
Puerto Rico (San Juan)	31-48	<b>29-48</b>	2-6	<b>0-5</b>	1-4	<b>0-3</b>
<b>St. Lucia (Hewanorra)</b>	<b>41-58</b>	<b>35-46</b>	<b>3-7</b>	<b>2-5</b>	<b>0-4</b>	<b>0-2</b>
St. Maarten (TNCM)	30-42	<b>23-40</b>	1-6	<b>0-4</b>	0-3	<b>0-3</b>
St. Vincent (ET Joshua)	55-67	<b>52-65</b>	3-8	<b>2-7</b>	1-5	<b>1-5</b>
Suriname (Zanderij)	52-63	<b>51-65</b>	3-7	<b>2-6</b>	1-5	<b>2-5</b>
Trinidad (Piarco)	53-64	<b>44-57</b>	5-8	<b>3-8</b>	3-5	<b>1-4</b>
Tobago (ANR Robinson)	42-52	<b>31-46</b>	3-7	<b>2-7</b>	1-4	<b>1-4</b>

**brown** - decrease in numbers,

**dark blue** – increase in numbers

# Rainfall frequency forecasts



- A proof of concept
  - **YOUR INPUT:** threshold values (e.g. 100mm in 1 week) and duration of interest for wet spells
  - The more extreme, the less predictable.
  - Technical methodology for rainfall frequency prediction can be applied to dry spells and heat waves.



*Thank you*