

Capacity Building in Seasonal Climate Prediction in ASEAN

Chien-Wan Tham, Singapore



- The ASEAN Specialized Meteorological Centre and the International Research Institute conducted a joint training workshop on the ASEAN Seasonal-Interannual Climate Prediction and its Applications in Singapore on 21-30 May 2007.

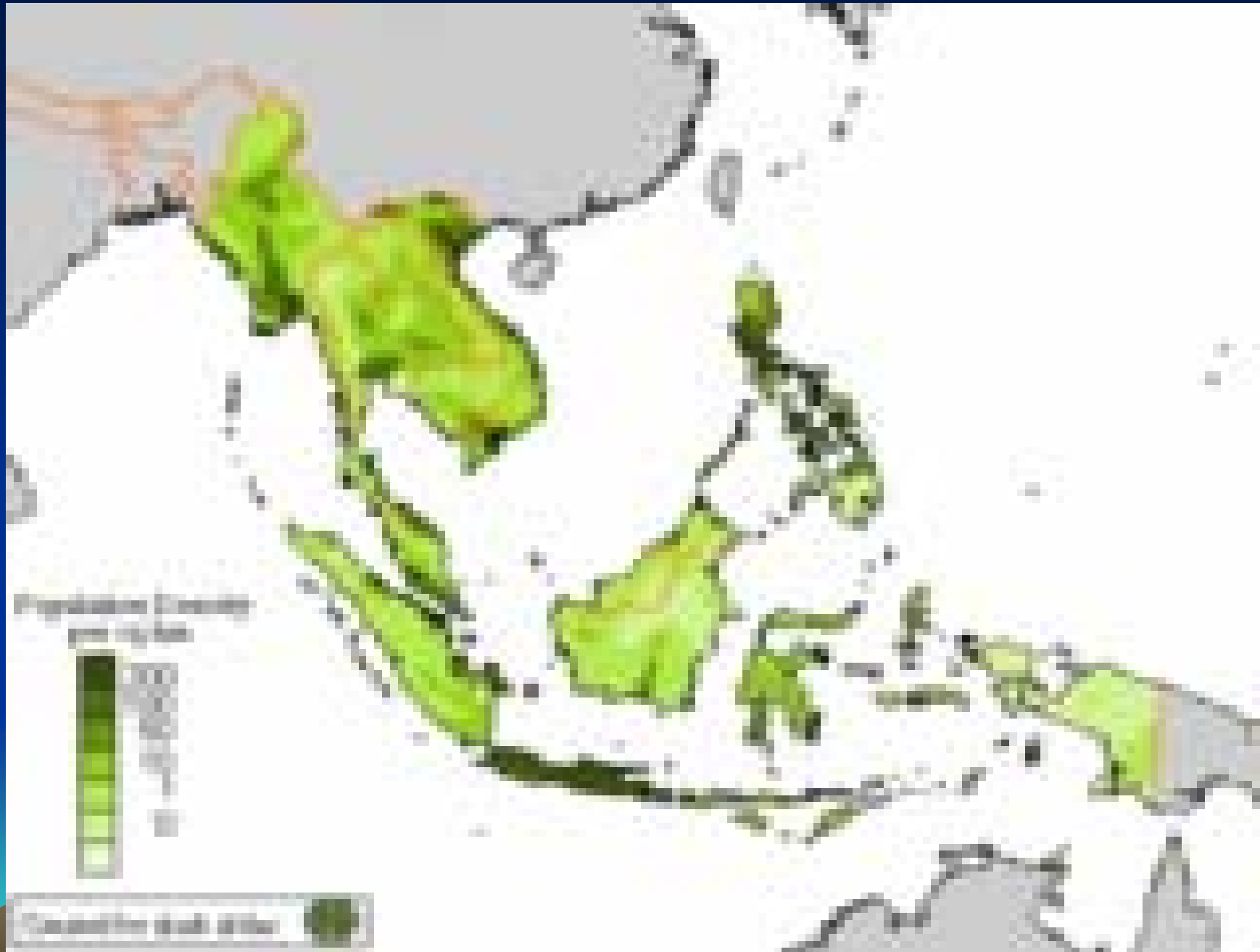


- Climate experts from eight ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam) as well as experts from USA, Australia, Indonesia, and Singapore attended the Workshop.



ASEAN

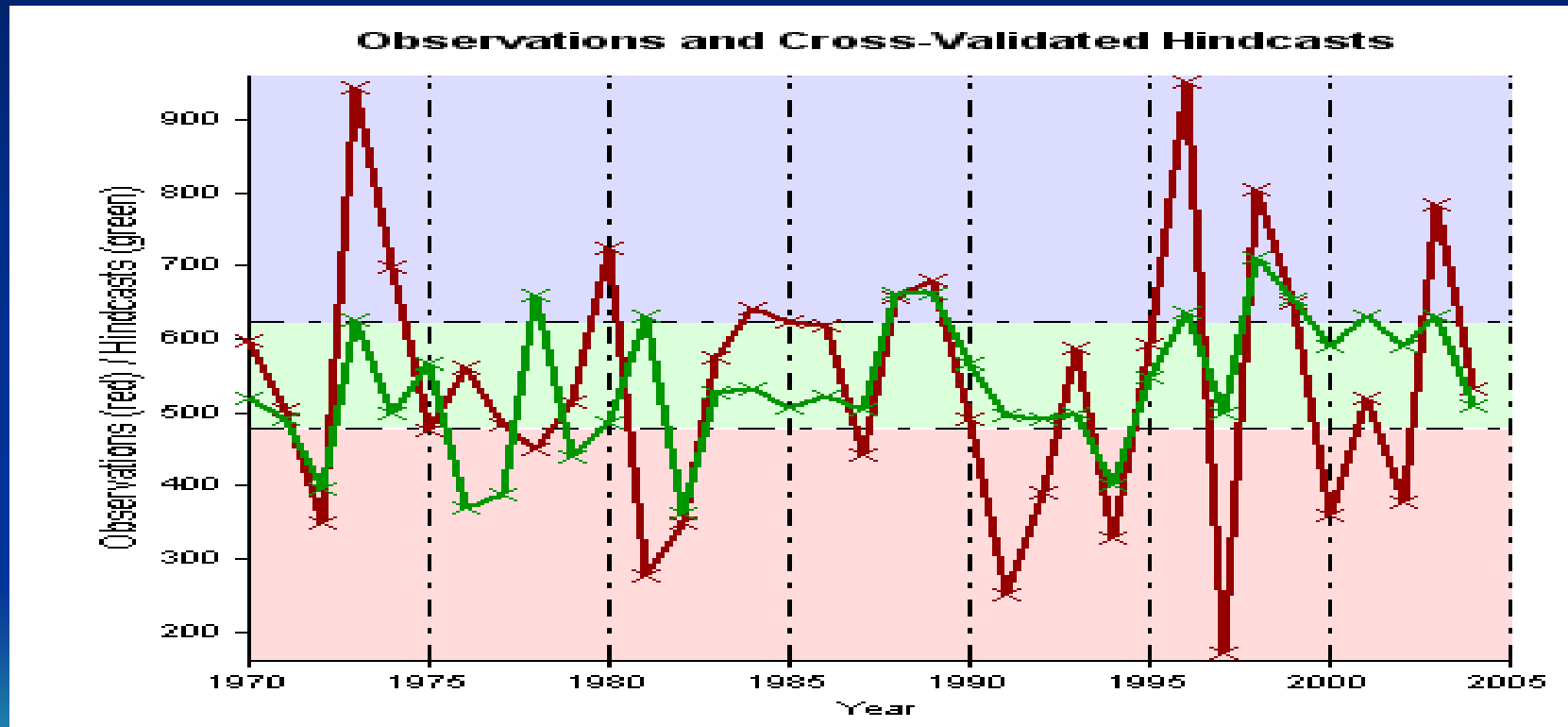




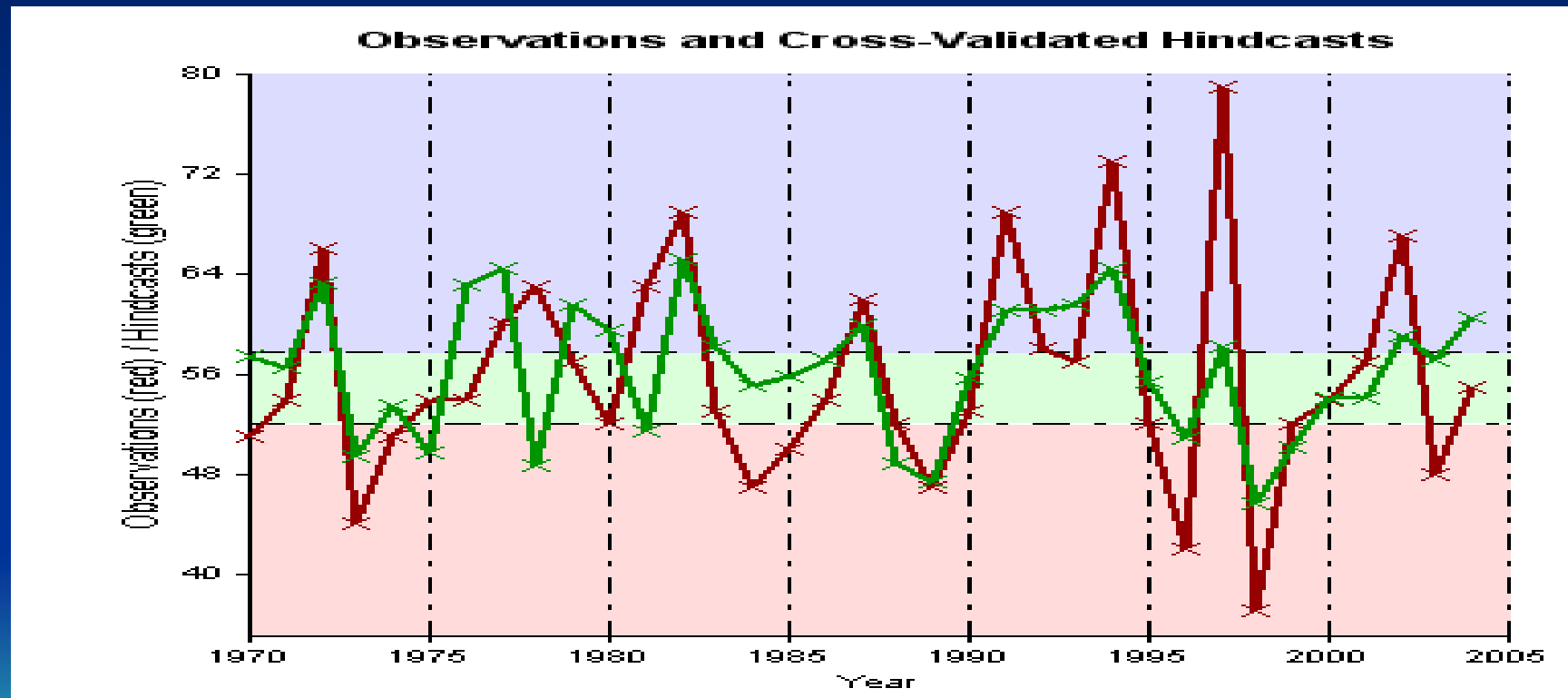
- The workshop focuses on a IRI-developed statistical tool, Climate Prediction Tool (CPT), and the use of appropriate data sets, namely the global climate model, ECHAM, and tropical SSTs.



Time series for observed and forecasted rainfall amount, with correlations 0.4325

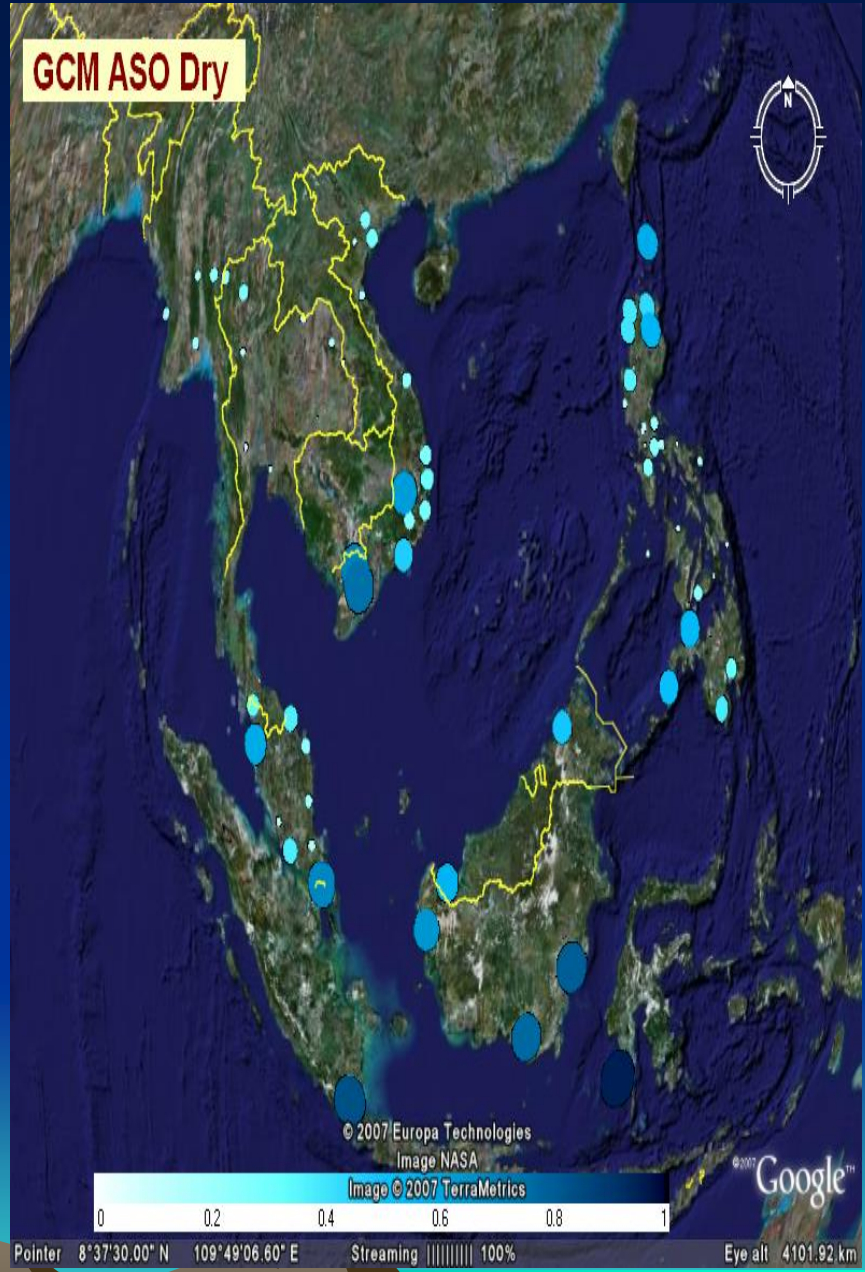
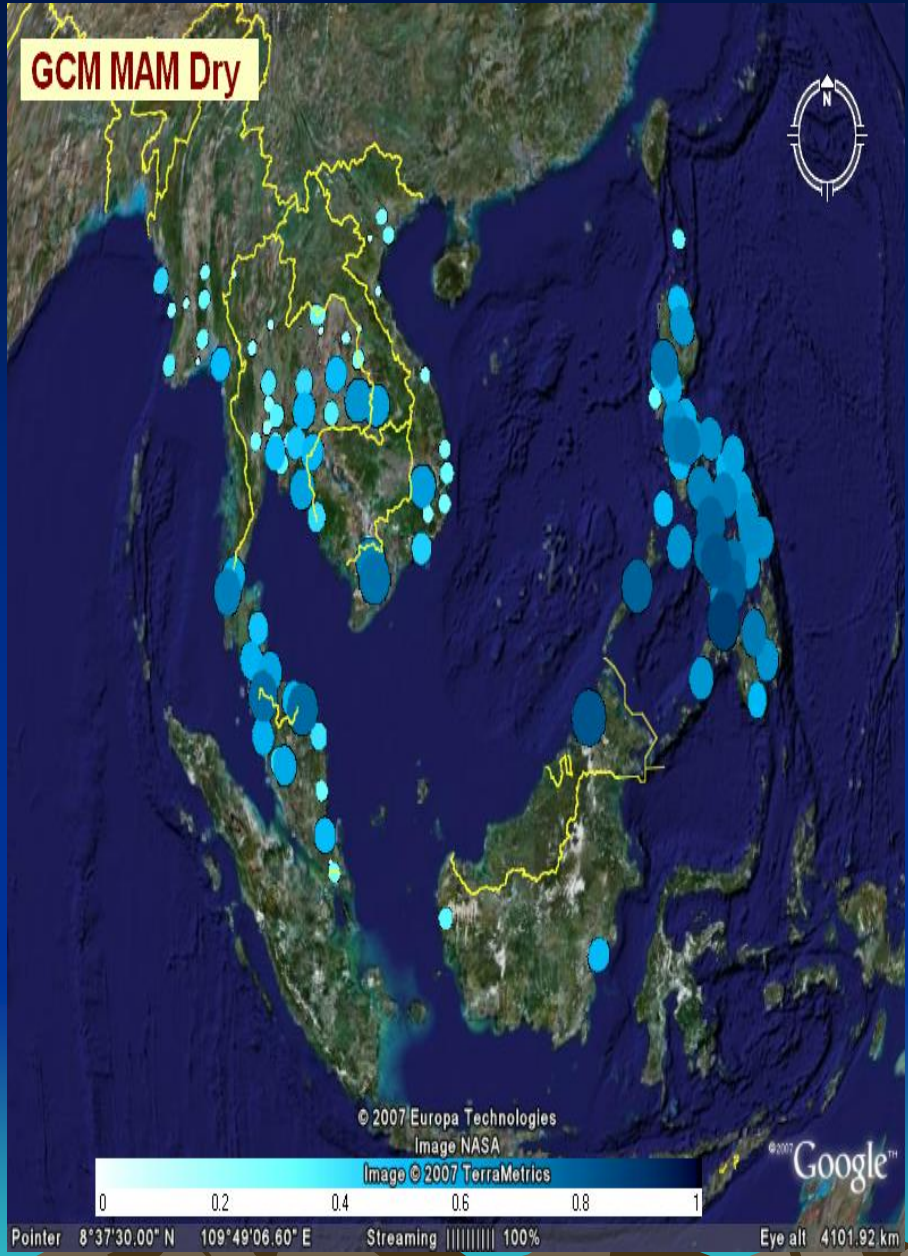


Time series for observed and forecasted number of dry days, with correlations 0.5852



- Participants' analyses have confirmed and refined the definition of the pattern of seasonal prediction skill across northern parts of ASEAN in March-May, and across southern parts in August-October.

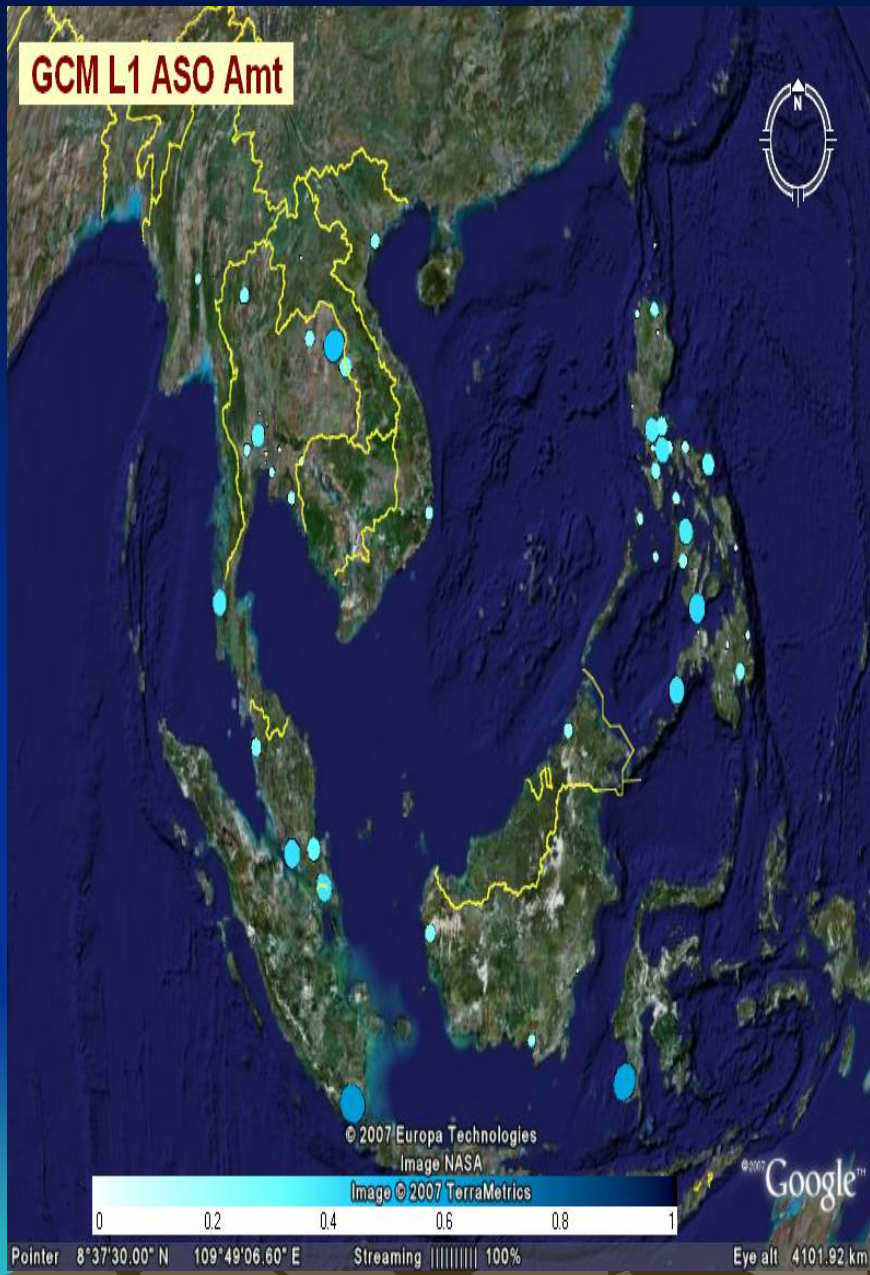




- Models to predict the number of dry days in a season are usually more accurate than models that try to predict the seasonal rainfall amount.
- Compared to the seasonal rainfall total, the number of dry days in the season is a variable that is closer to agricultural and drought impact.



GCM L1 ASO Amt



GCM L1 ASO Dry

