Generating automated seasonal climate outlooks utilising the Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI)

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'THORPEX addresses the influence of sub-seasonal time-scales on highimpact forecasts out to two weeks, and thereby aspires to bridge the "middle ground" between medium weather forecasting range and climate prediction ... ' (Shapiro and Thorpe, 2004). Wolter and Timlin (1993) developed the Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI) as a tool to monitor ENSO on various variables observed over the tropical Pacific, namely, sea-level pressure, surface wind, sea surface temperature, surface air temperature, and cloudiness. The MEI is computed for each of twelve sliding bi-monthly seasons. The purpose of the current paper is to report upon relationships between the MEI, and rainfall and temperature in various Victorian Districts during the three-month season following (Figure 1), to comment upon how to realise their value (Stern and Dawkins, 2004), and to explain the methodology used

to automatically generate associated seasonal climate outlooks (Figure 2) as a component of a system that also generates extended day-to-day weather forecasts (Stern, 2007), thereby addressing the aspiration of THORPEX.



Figure 1 Percent seasonal variance of max temp explained by the MEI.



Figure 2 Extract from the system's output generated on Sun-23-9-2007.

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