

Overview of TCs over November to April

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BOM





















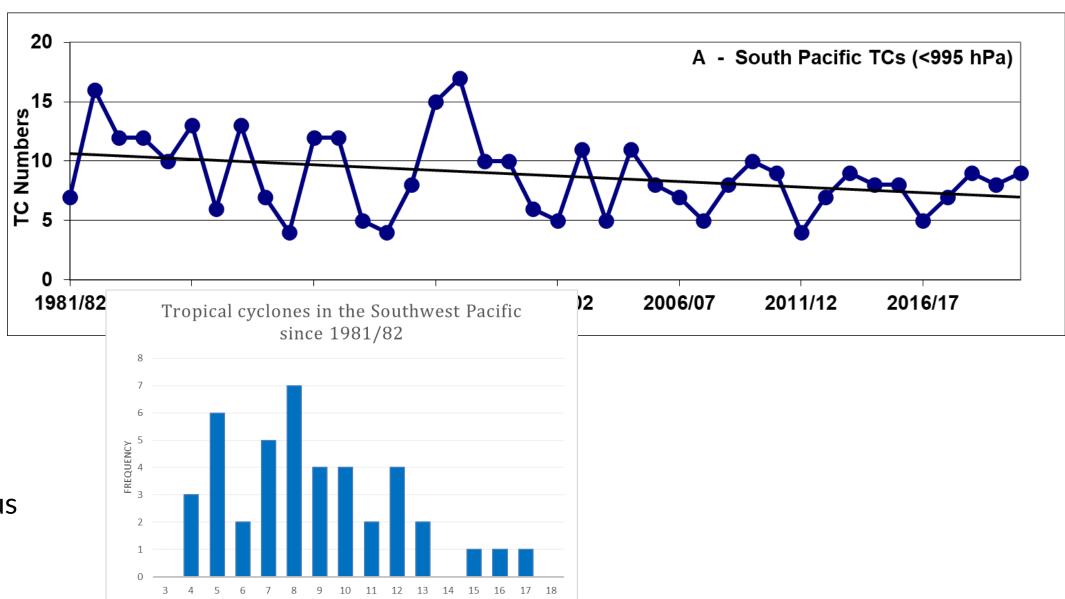


- BOM, NIWA, Fiji agreed on <u>normal-to-enhanced</u> TC activity in the eastern part of the basin and normal to-reduced TC activity in the western part linked an established El Niño event;
- Outlook confidence is low to very low according to BOM;
- NIWA favoured 4-8 severe TCs reaching category 3+ anywhere across the region;
- Historical records show TC activity shifting eastward during El Niño

Actual TC events over 2023/24

- Severe TC Lola (Oct)
- Severe TC Mai (Nov)
- TC Nat (Feb)
- TC Osai (Feb)
- Severe TC Jasper (Dec)
- Severe TC Kirrily (Jan-Feb)
- TC Paul (Apr)
- (TC Lincoln, Feb)
- (Severe TC Megan, Mar)

- 7 in the BOM area (4 severe)
- 9 in the NIWA area (5 severe)
- Below the long-term average of 9 (BOM area)



Severe refers to a tropical cyclone that attained Cat. 3 status

 BOM, NIWA, Fiji agree on a normal-to-enhanced risk for TC activity in the eastern part of the basin and normal to-reduced TC activity in the western part linked an established El Niño event;

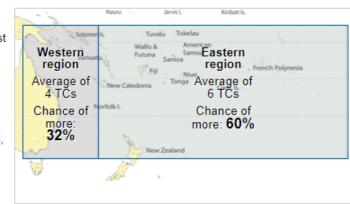
Below average number of tropical cyclones likely in the western South Pacific in 2023 to 2024

- The established El Niño in the tropical Pacific Ocean has influenced this year's tropical cyclone season forecast.
- A below average number of tropical cyclones is likely (68% likelihood of being below average) in the western South Pacific region this season. Historical forecast accuracy for the region is low.
- A close-to-average to above-average number of tropical cyclones is expected for the eastern South Pacific (60% likelihood of being above average), model accuracy historically for this region is very low.

The South Pacific tropical cyclone season typically runs from 1 November to 30 April, although tropical cyclones can, and do, form outside of those bounds. The average number of tropical cyclones during the season in the western region is 4, and in the eastern region is 6. Tropical cyclones can affect Pacific Islands and coastal regions even when they remain well offshore.

This forecast is based on the analysis of El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) oceanic and atmospheric indicators over July to September 2023. El Niño conditions were established in the tropical Pacific in September 2023, prior to which the last El Niño was declared by the Bureau in 2015–16. During July and August, oceanic patterns were El Niño-like but the atmospheric response to the warm sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern Pacific was weak. Climate models suggest this El Niño will persist until at least the end of the coming southern hemisphere

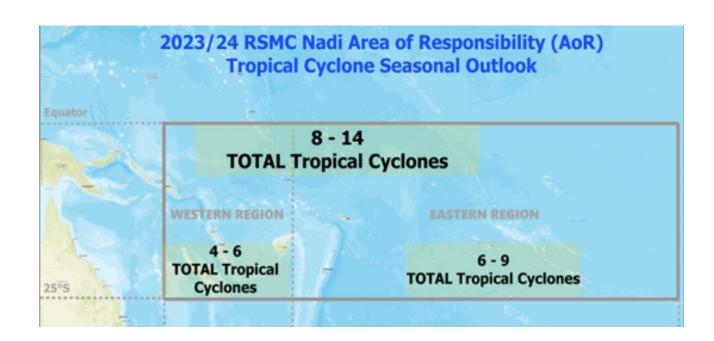
Chance more than average number of tropical cyclones



| 3 | Region | Long-term average (median) number of tropical cyclones | Chance more than average number of tropical cyclones |
|---|---|--|--|
| | Western | 4 | 32% |
| | Eastern | 6 | 60% |
| | The long-term average number of tropical cyclones is calculated using data from the 1969–70 season up to this season. | | |

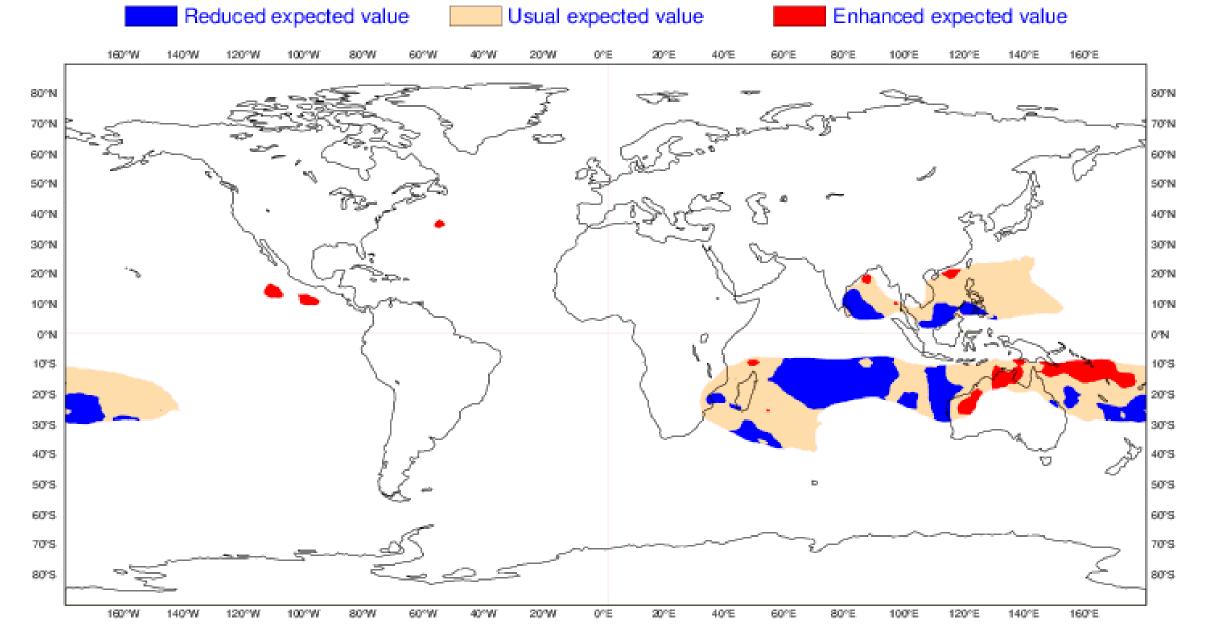
Ocean temperatures are currently above average across most of the Pacific Ocean, especially in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific where temperatures are at least 1.2 to 2 °C warmer than the long-term (1961–1990) average.

- Fewer than expected TCs in the east
- As forecast in the west (3 BOM, 5 NIWA)



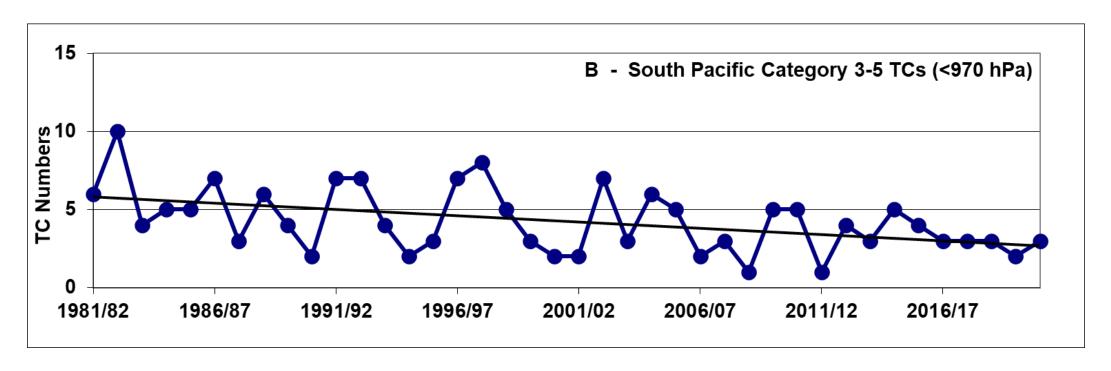
ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
Standardized Tropical Storm Density
Forecast start reference is 01/10/2023
Ensemble size = 51,climate size = 575

SEAS5 NDJFMA 2023/24 Climate (initial dates) = 1993-2015



- 8 TCs (NIWA) between Nov-Apr
- 6 of 8 TCs pass through the Enhanced expected value region
- Note: this not a good way of measuring model skill

- NIWA favoured 4-8 severe TCs reaching category 3+ anywhere across the region
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• BOM average is 4, what we got in 2023/24 is 4

