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CLIMATE SERVICES



Interannual TC variability over the South-Western Indian Ocean

Météo France – Direction Interrégionale Océan Indien

RSMC La Réunion

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Regional Outlook Forum for South-West Indian Ocean countries

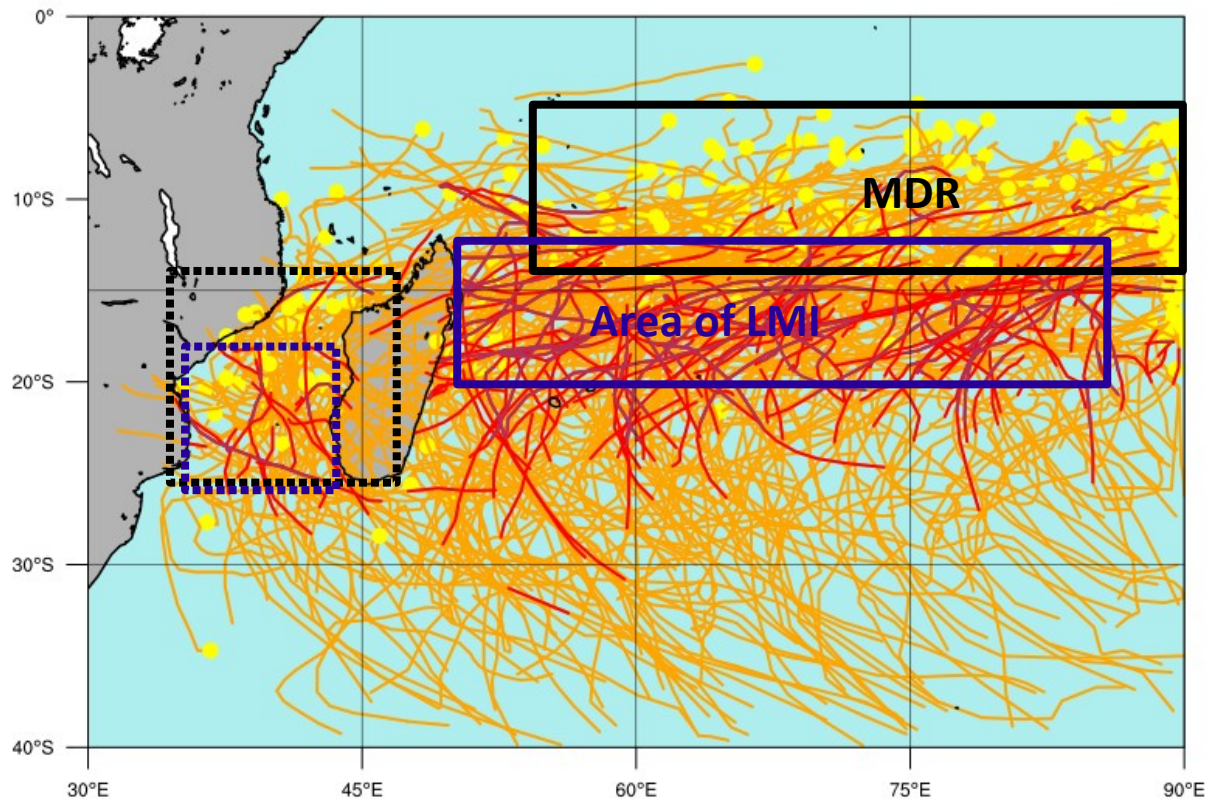
October 28 2021

- WebConference -

TC activity over the SWIO

	Tropical storms- cyclones > 33kt	Tropical cyclones > 63kt	Intense tropical cyclones > 89kt	Very intense tropical cyclones > 115kt
Average annual numbers	9,8	4,9	2,7	0,5
Ratio	100 %	50 %	27 %	5 %

RSMC La Réunion best-tracks (1985-2018)



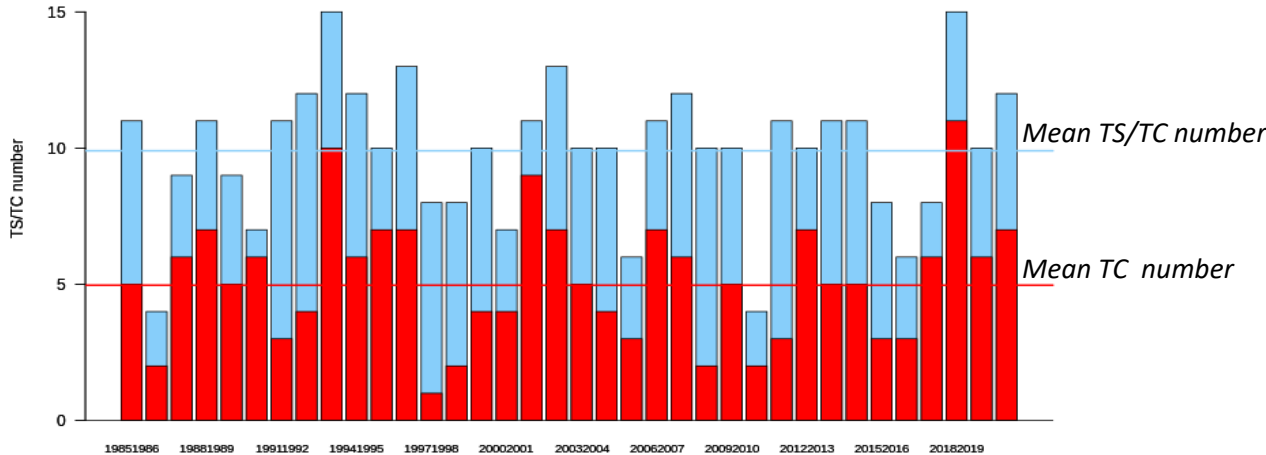
- Main Development Region: 10°S ± 5° and east of 55°E

- Life Maximum Intensity usually reached between 10°S and 20°S east of Madagascar

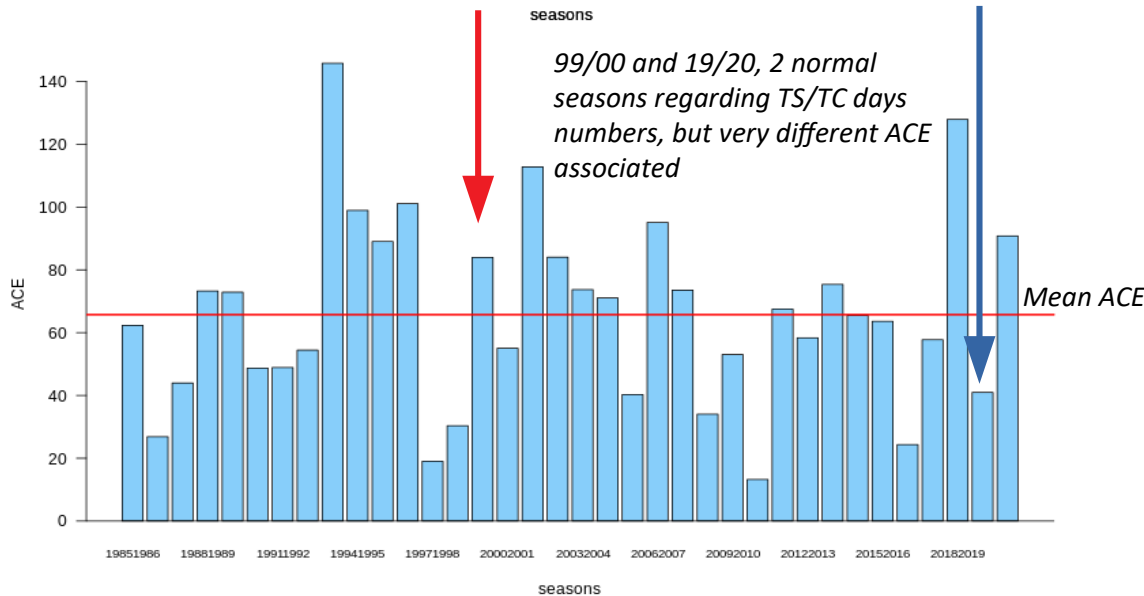
- Mozambique Channel : ~15 % of TC geneses with a local MDR and LMI area shifted southward

- In average, **4 to 5 TCs per season, bring at least moderate rain and/or wind impacts over inhabited lands**

SWIO : Interannual TC activity



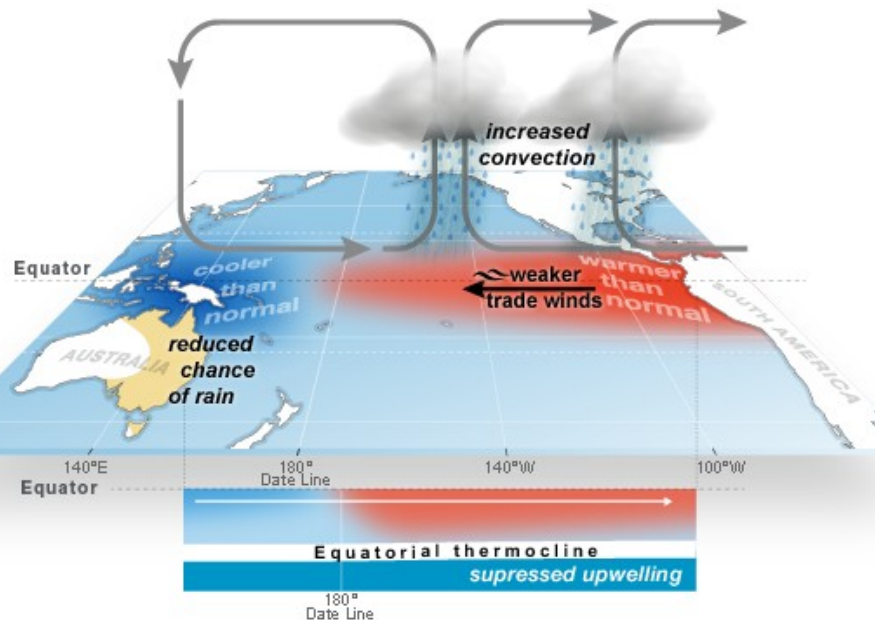
→ Accumulated Cyclone Energy (**ACE**) or TS/TC days depend on TC intensity and lifetime duration. They are better metrics than TS/TC numbers to represent TC activity.



→ Large interannual variability is observed over the SWIO. A key point in TC seasonal forecast is to understand the relationship between climate drivers and SWIO TC activity

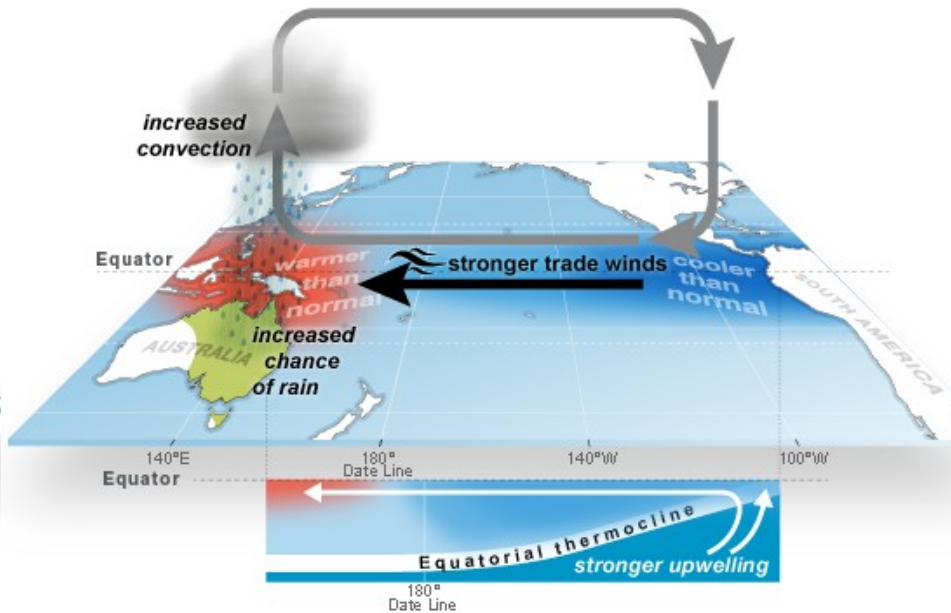
Means calculated over 1985-2015

SWIO TC activity vs. ENSO



El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO): **El Niño**

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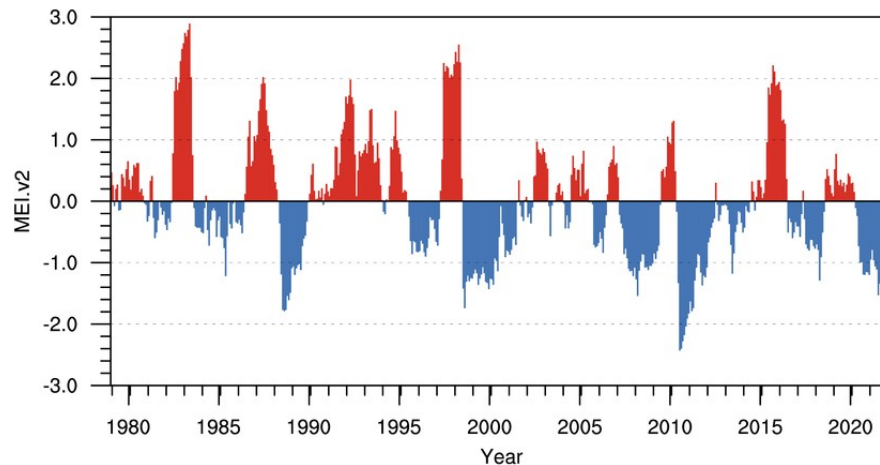
El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO): **La Niña**

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El Niño years :

- 1982/1983
- 1986/1987
- 1991/1992
- 1997/1998
- 2009/2010
- 2015/2016

Multivariate ENSO Index Version 2

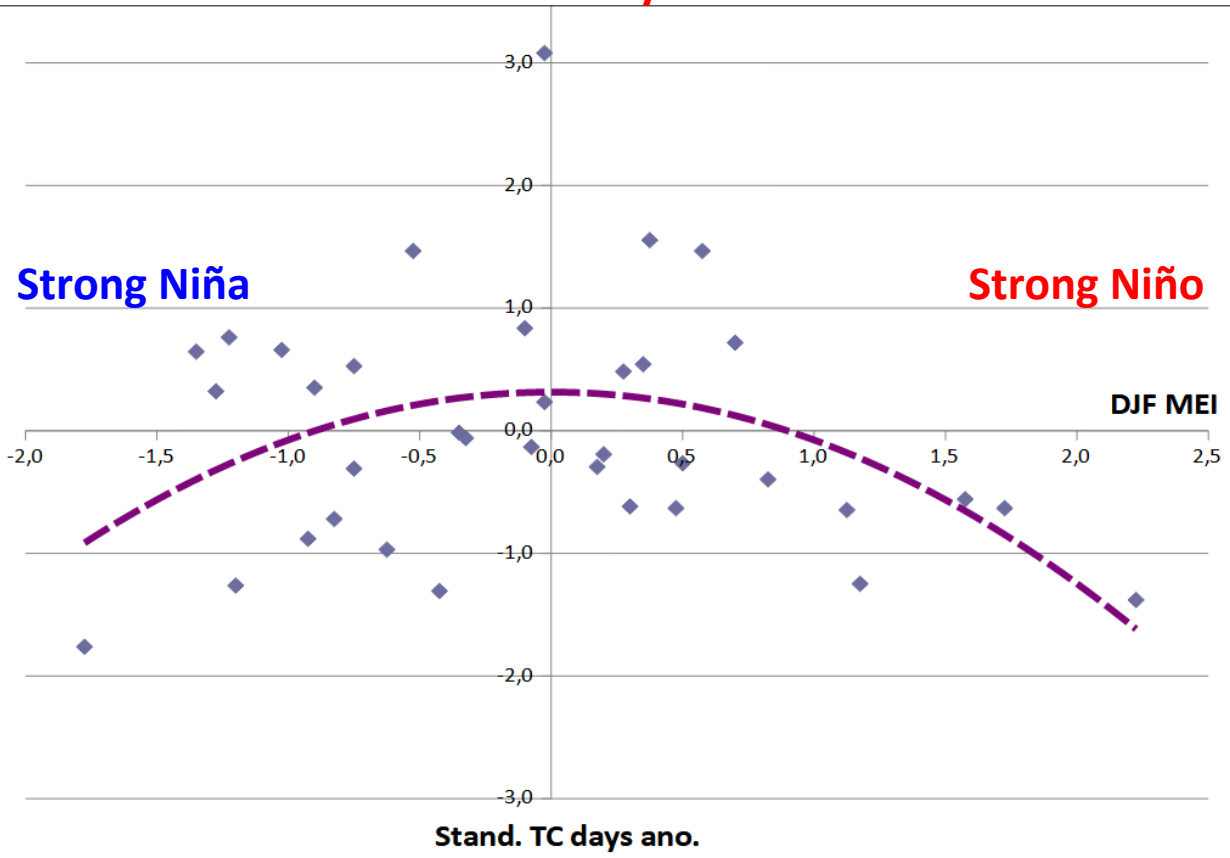


La Niña years :

- 1988/1989
- 1998/1999
- 1999/2000
- 2007/2008
- 2010/2011
- 2011/2012
- 2020/2021

SWIO TC activity vs. ENSO

TC activity ++



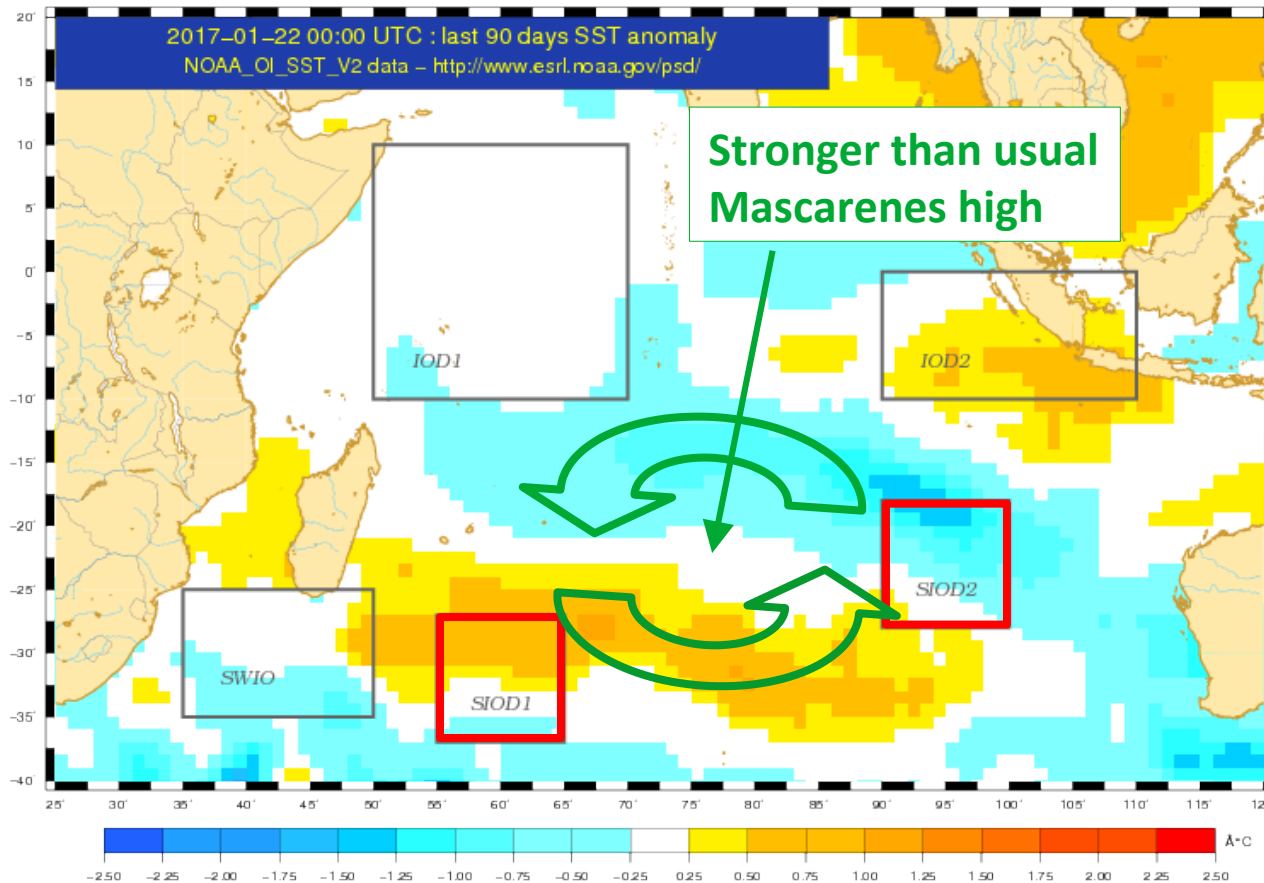
TC activity --

→ ~Bell-shape relationship
(Astier et al. 2015)

→ Moderate-strong Niño /
less SWIO TC activity

→ Less clear with La Niña

SWIO TC activity vs. SIOD



SST anomalies pattern during the strong positive 2016/2017 SIOD event. A positive (negative) event is associated with warmer (cooler) waters south of the Mascarene Islands and cooler (warmer) waters over the eastern subtropical Indian Ocean.

→ **SIOD = Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole**
(Behera et al. 2001)

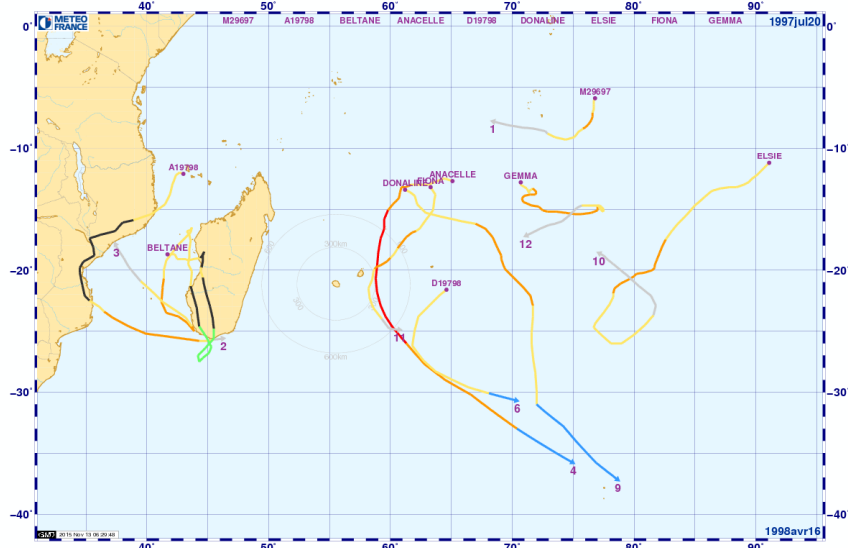
Dipole SST pattern over the subtropical southern Indian Ocean associated with variability of the strength of the Mascarenes high.

→ Associated (but not necessarily) with ENSO

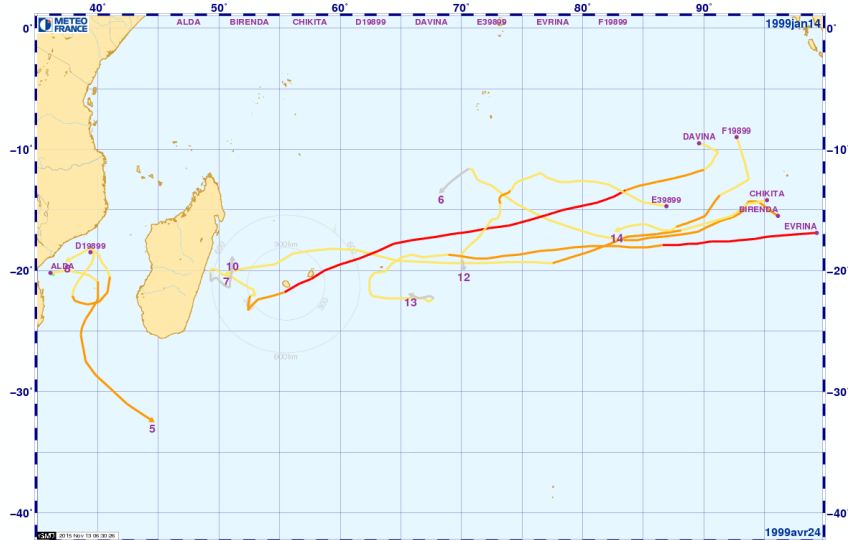
→ Positive events tend to be associated with reduced TC activity. Positive events are generally associated with dry mid-level conditions and cooler than usual SST over the central southern Indian Ocean.

SWIO : Interannual variability vs. Tracks

activité cyclonique de la saison 1997-1998



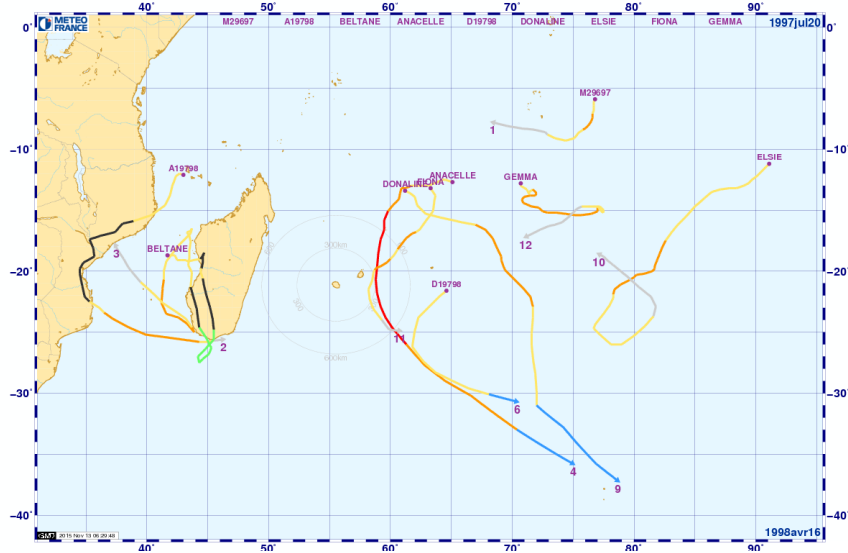
activité cyclonique de la saison 1998-1999



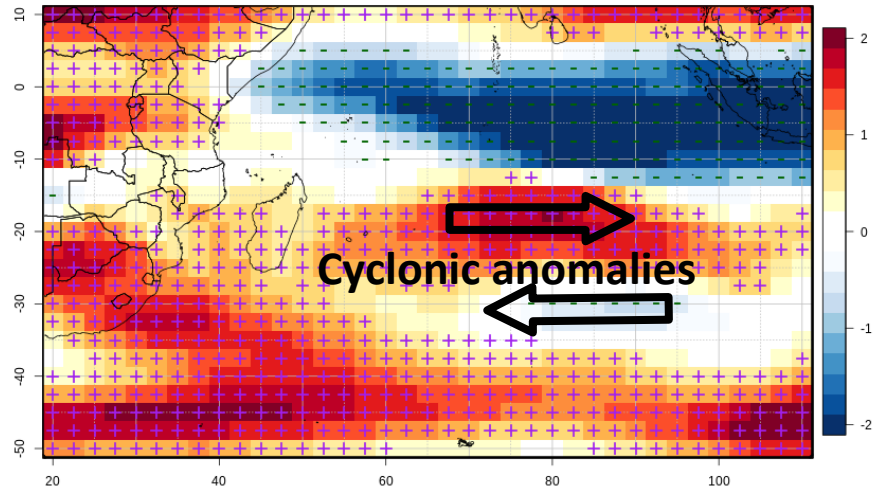
StormType: 1 Zp 2 ZpPT/DT 3 TTM/FTT 4 CT/CTI/CTI 7 Dsub 5 Dpost/Dextra 6 seComblant 8 surTerre 9 non defini

SWIO : Interannual variability vs. Tracks

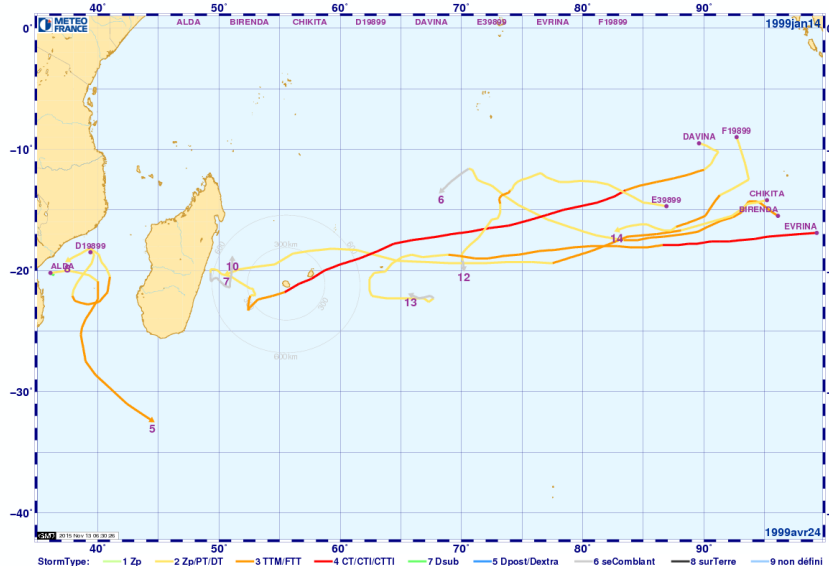
activité cyclonique de la saison 1997-1998



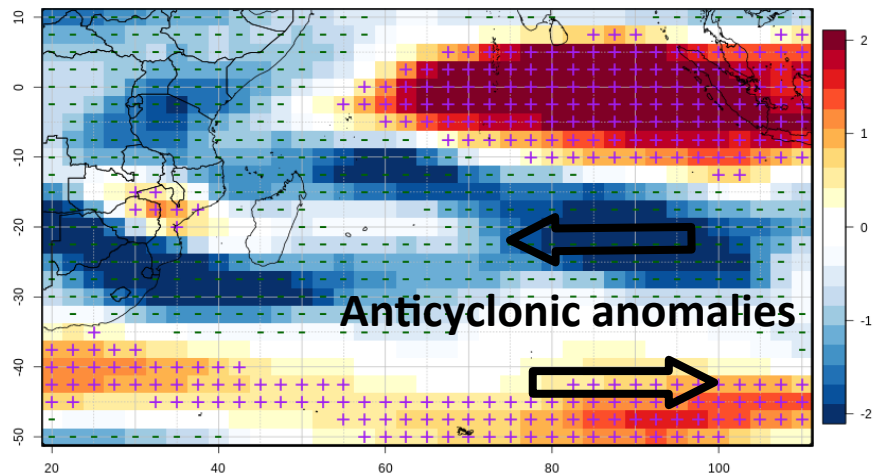
ERA-I U500 Std. Anom. : JFM 1998



activité cyclonique de la saison 1998-1999

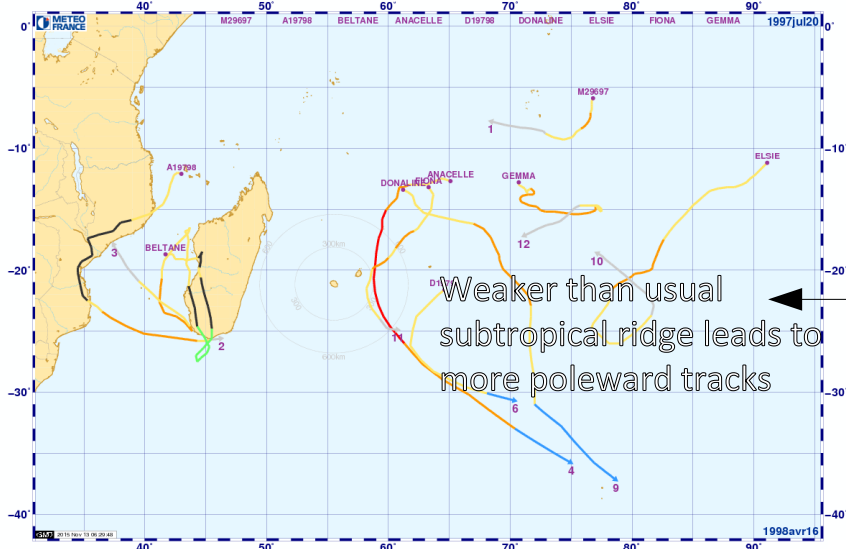


ERA-I U500 Std. Anom. : JFM 1999

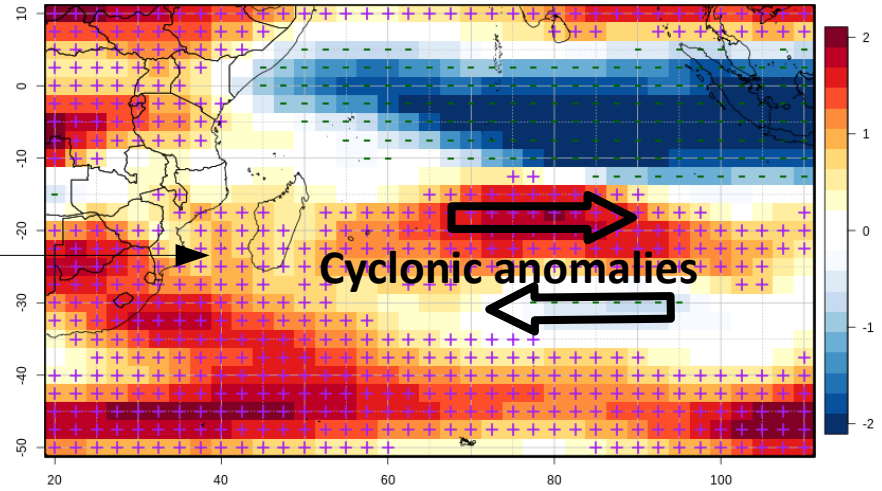


SWIO : Interannual variability vs. Tracks

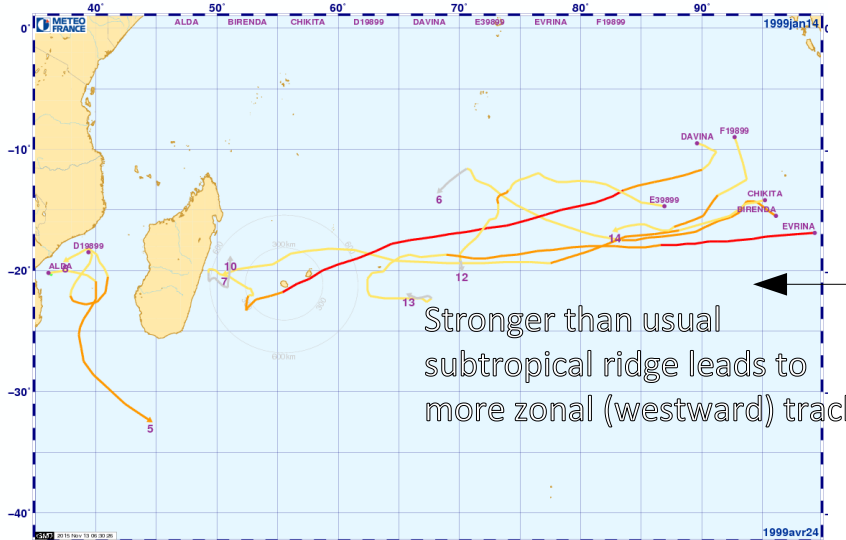
activité cyclonique de la saison 1997-1998



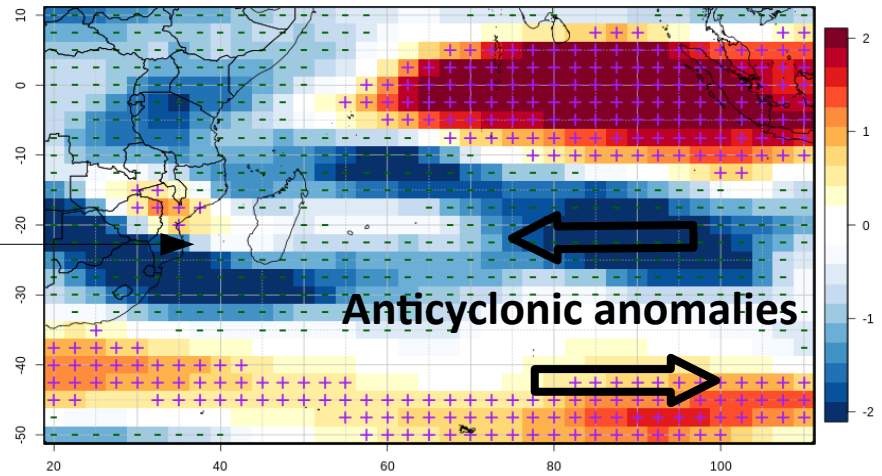
ERA-I U500 Std. Anom. : JFM 1998



activité cyclonique de la saison 1998-1999

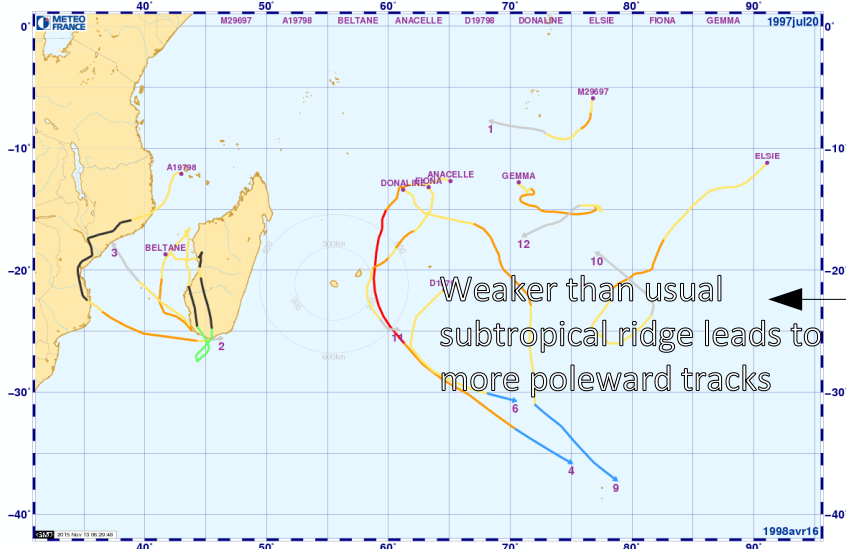


ERA-I U500 Std. Anom. : JFM 1999



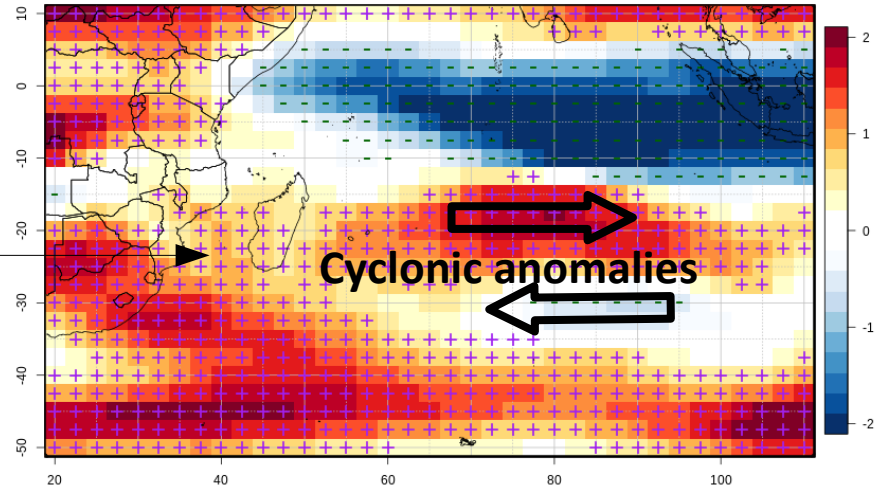
SWIO : Interannual variability vs. Tracks

activité cyclonique de la saison 1997-1998

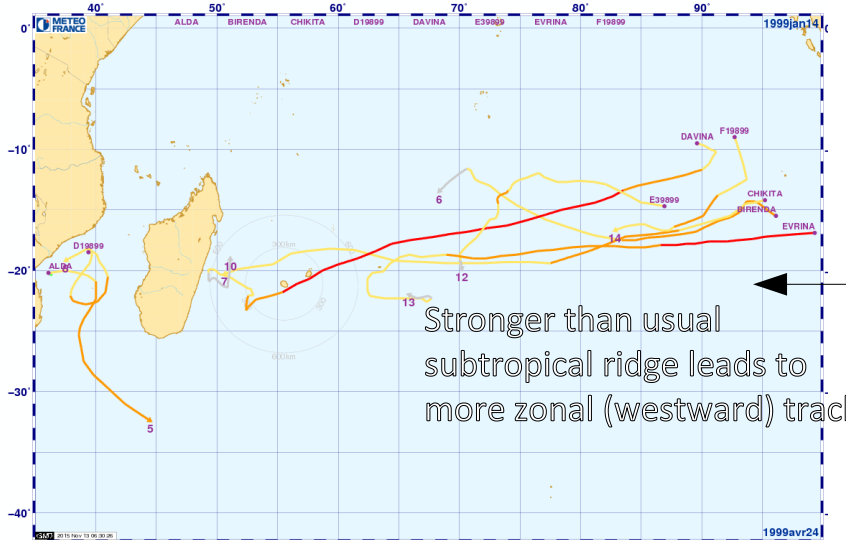


ERA-I U500 Std. Anom. : JFM 1998

ENSO+

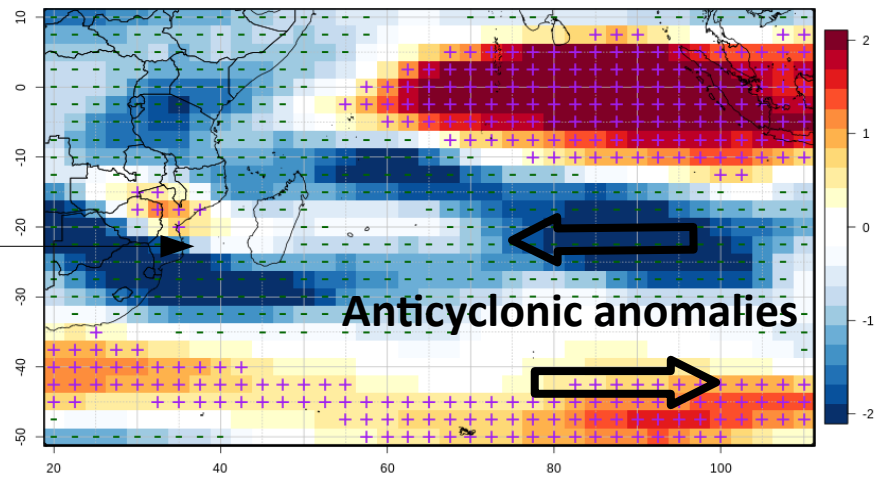


activité cyclonique de la saison 1998-1999



ERA-I U500 Std. Anom. : JFM 1999

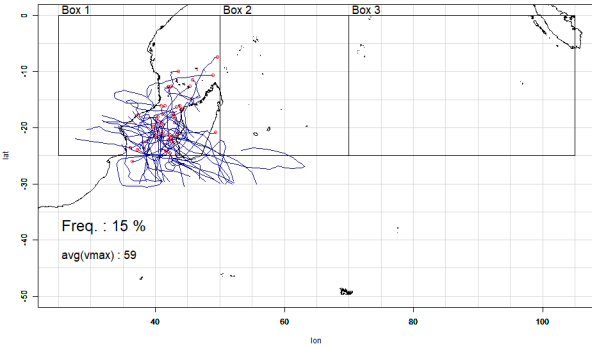
ENSO-



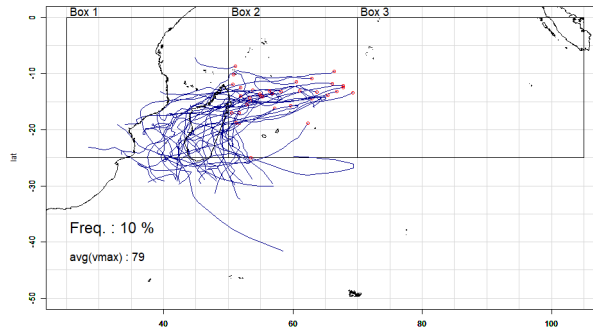
Ref: 1993-2016

SWIO : TC tracks clustering

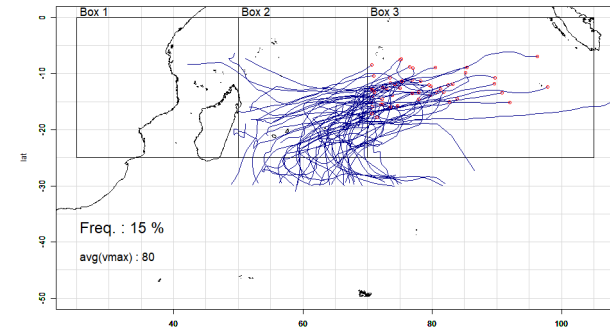
CLUSTER 111



CLUSTER 212



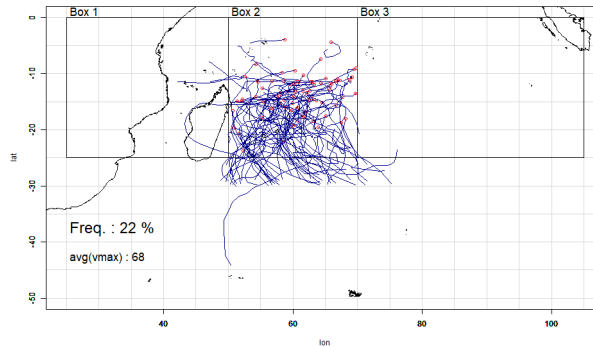
CLUSTER 323



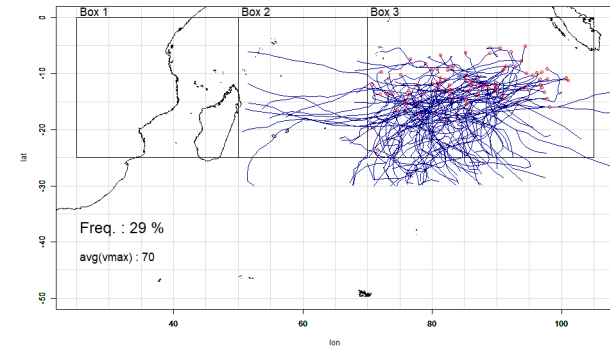
Classification of tracks with respect to :

- start longitude (box 1,2,3)
- min longitude (box 1,2,3)
- max longitude (box 1,2,3)

CLUSTER 222

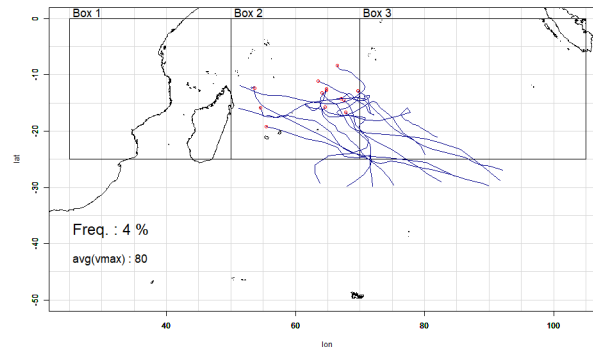


CLUSTER 333

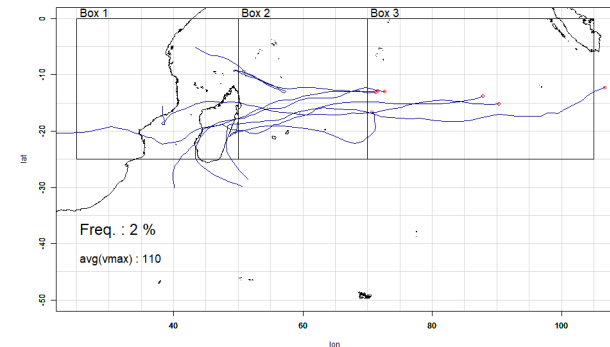


with
 $V_{max} \geq 34\text{kt}$ (10 minutes avg wind)
 $25^{\circ}\text{S} \leq \text{latitude} \leq 0^{\circ}$

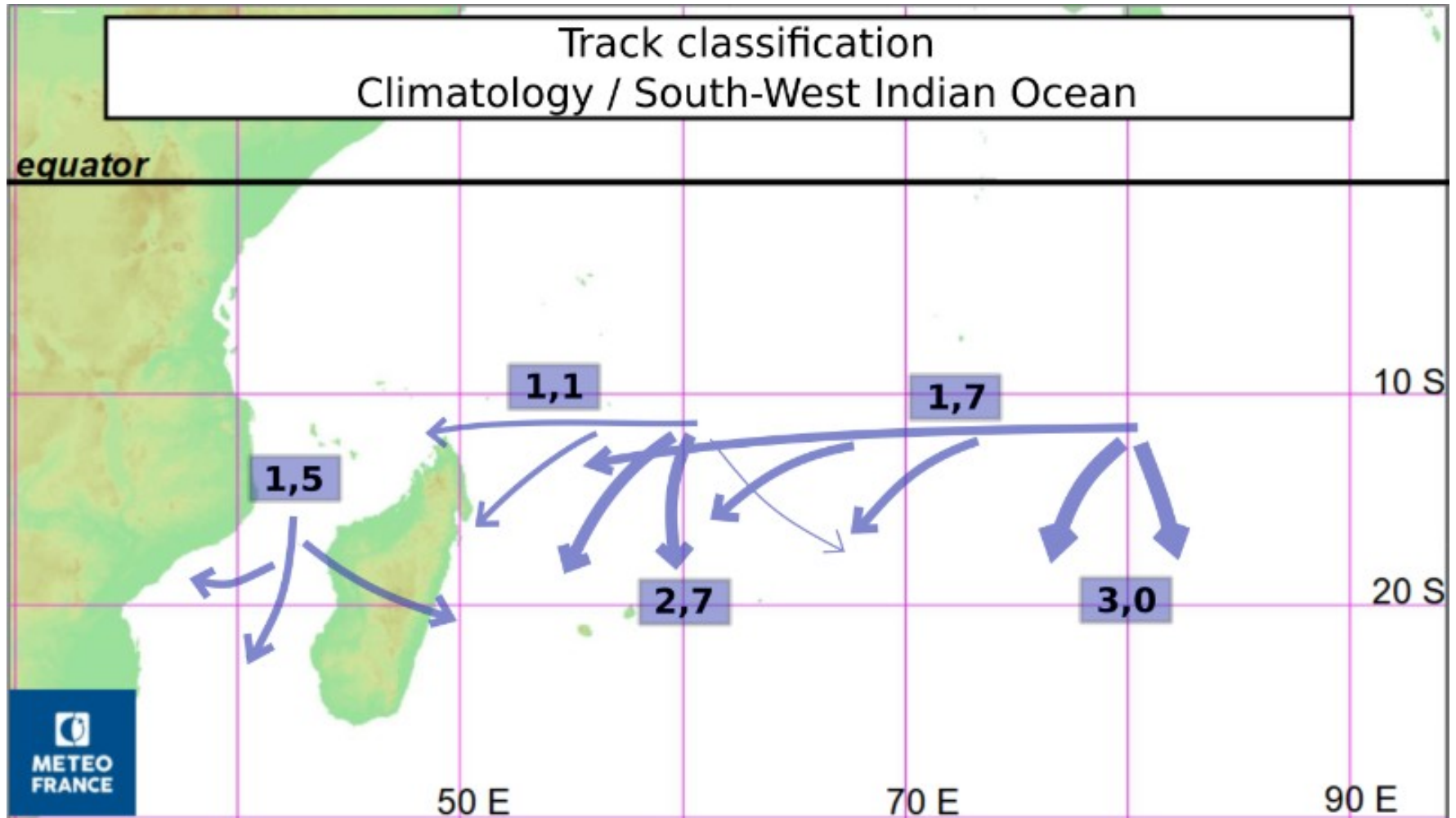
CLUSTER 223



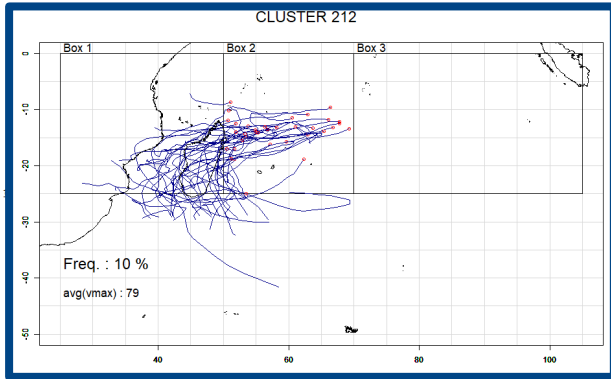
CLUSTER 313



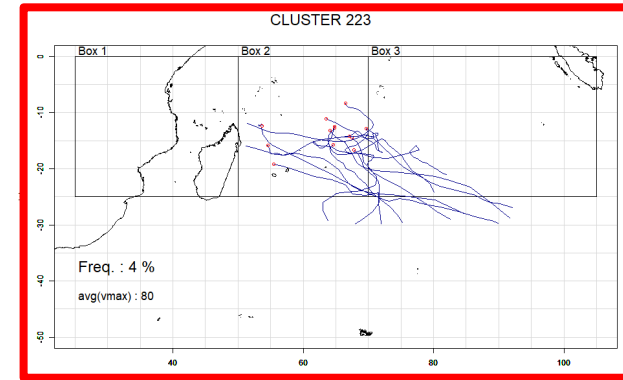
SWIO : TC tracks clustering



SWIO : TC tracks typology vs. ENSO

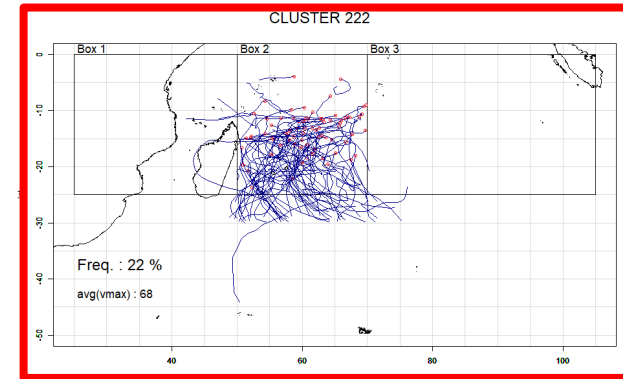
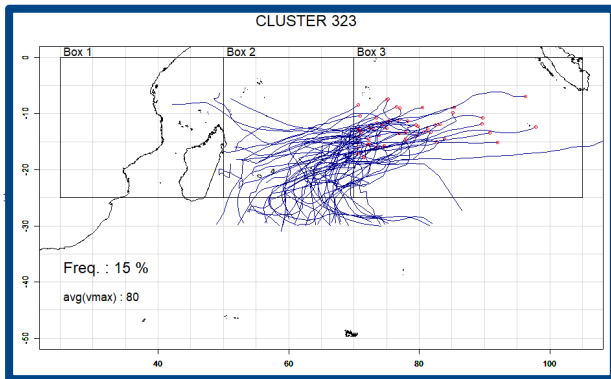


Below normal



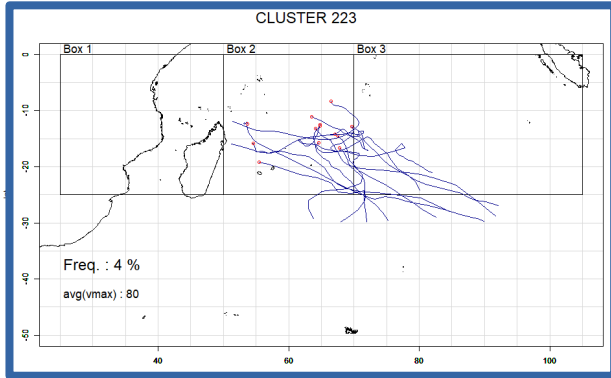
Above normal

El Niño

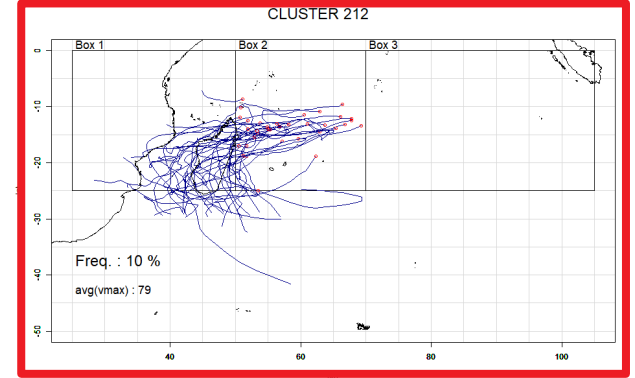


→ El Niño favors central genesis and poleward tracks (southward to south-eastward).

SWIO : TC tracks typology vs. ENSO

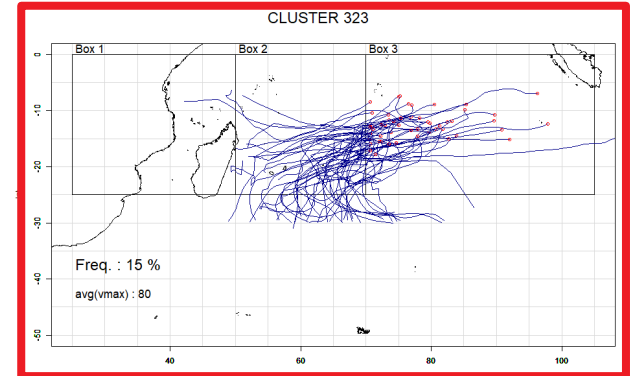
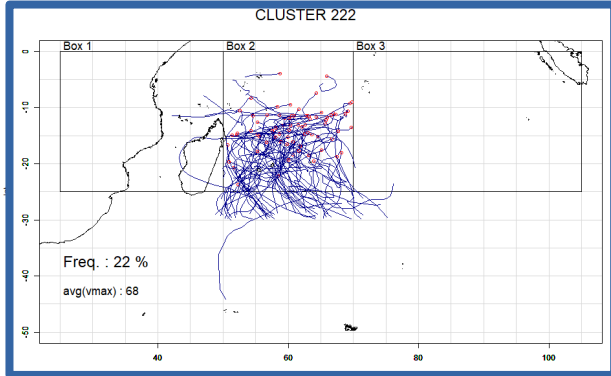


Below normal



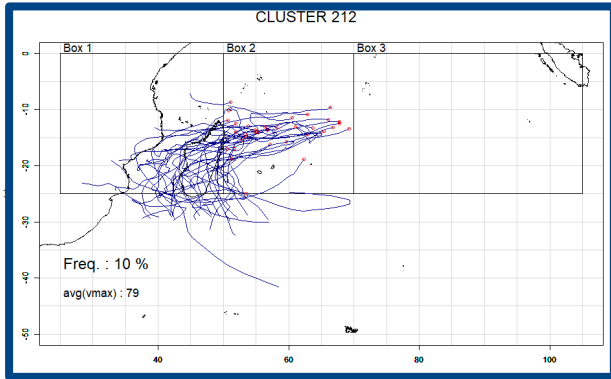
Above normal

La Niña



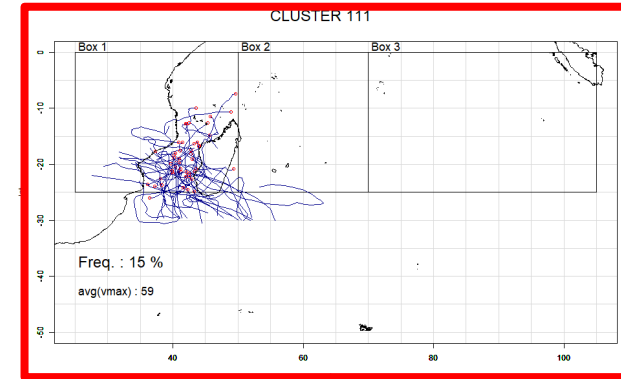
→ La Niña favors eastern to central genesis and zonal tracks (westward to southwestward)

SWIO : TC tracks typology vs. SIOD



Below normal

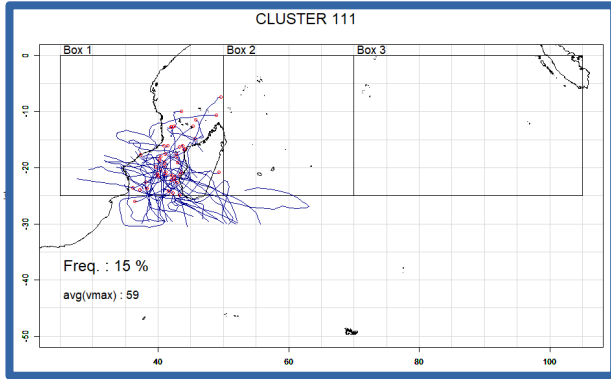
SIOD+



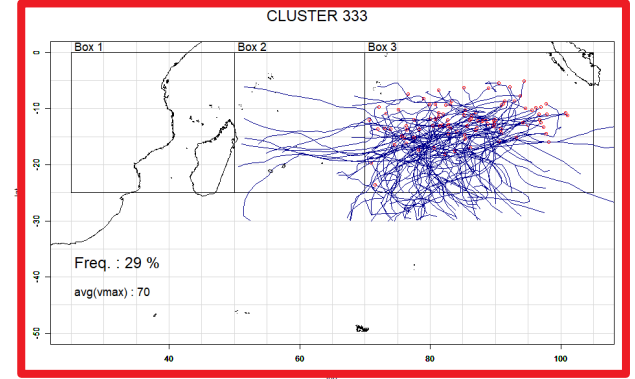
Above normal

→ SIOD+ favors Mozambique Channel geneses and limits TC genesis over the central Indian Ocean

SWIO : TC tracks typology vs. SIOD

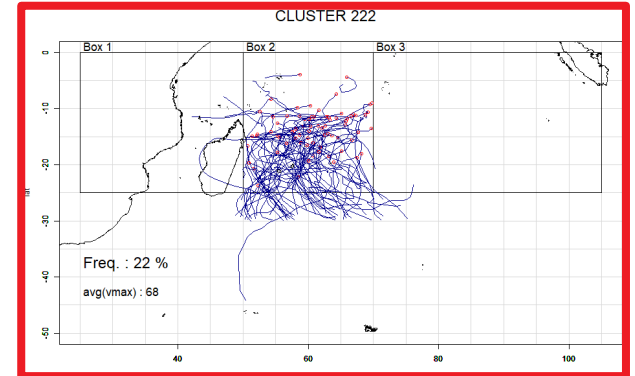
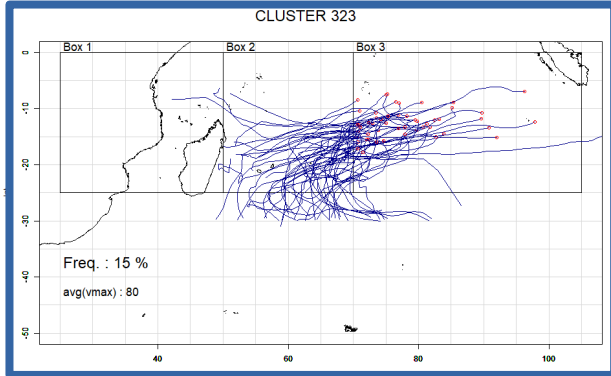


Below normal



Above normal

SIOD-



→ SIOD- favors less TC geneses over the Mozambique Channel and poleward tracks.