



Changes in ENSO predictability in coupled IPCC simulations.

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A simple statistical scheme is used to assess the empirical predictability of ENSO variability present in simulations of the climate variability under control (or preindustrial) and scenario conditions that were used for IPCC assessment reports. The simulations analyzed were generated with the coupled models ECHAM4-OPYC3, the HadCM3 and the GFDL CM2.1. Taking advantage of the simulation length, we are able to perform a great number of hindcast experiments. We estimate from those changes of the empirical hindcasting skill from the control (or preindustrial) to the scenario simulation. We are able also to detect changes in the hindcast skill dependence on ENSO frequency, ENSO phase, the seasonal locking, the ENSO regime as well as the signal/noise ratio. Such variations serve also to an intercomparison of the simulations.