



# Tropical Cyclone Climate in the Asia- Pacific Region and the Indian Oceans



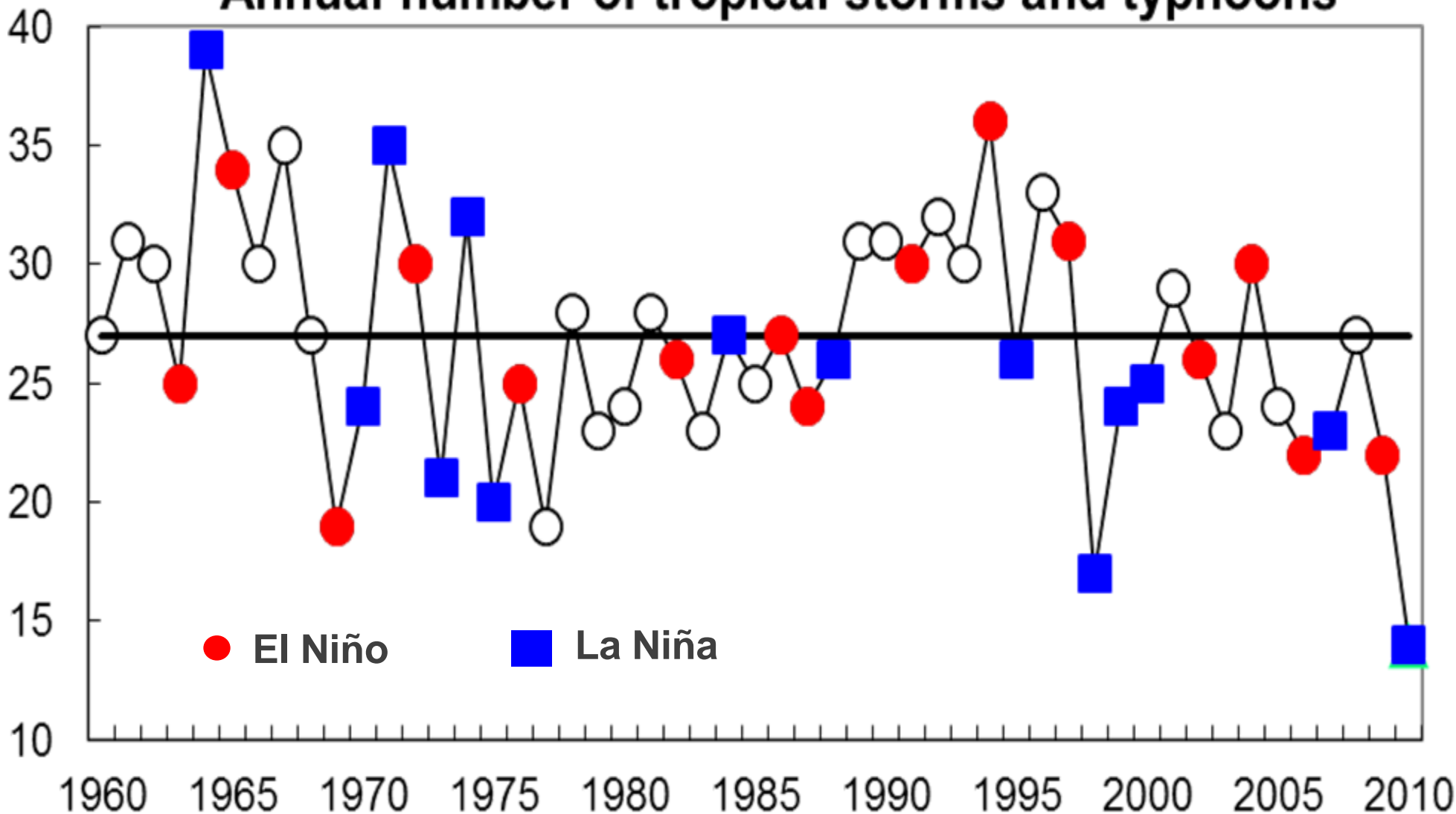
Guy Carpenter Asia-Pacific Climate Impact Centre  
City University of Hong Kong

**Johnny Chan**

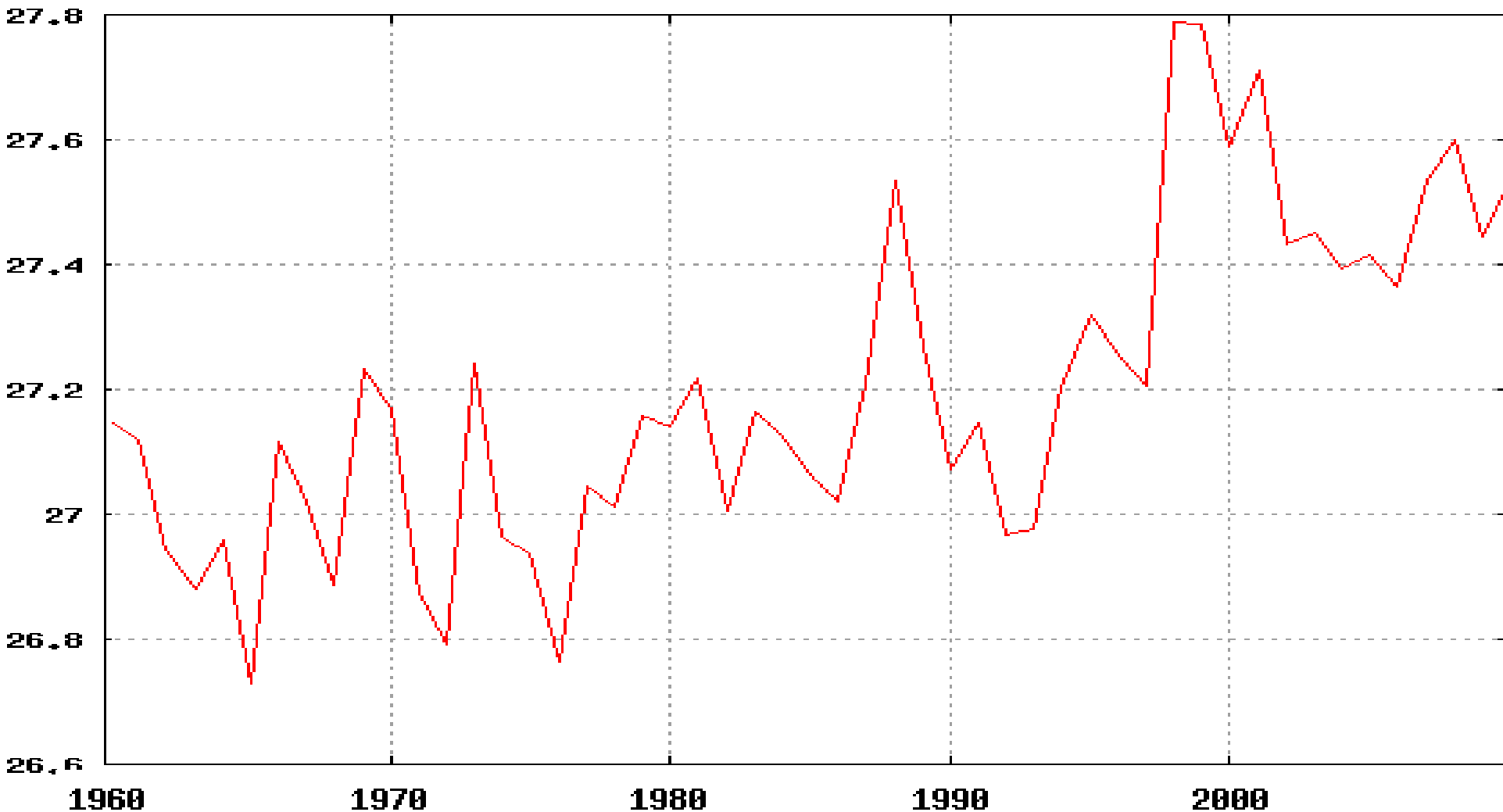
*Guy Carpenter Asia-Pacific Climate Impact Centre  
School of Energy and Environment  
City University of Hong Kong*

# Annual No. of TS & TY in the western North Pacific

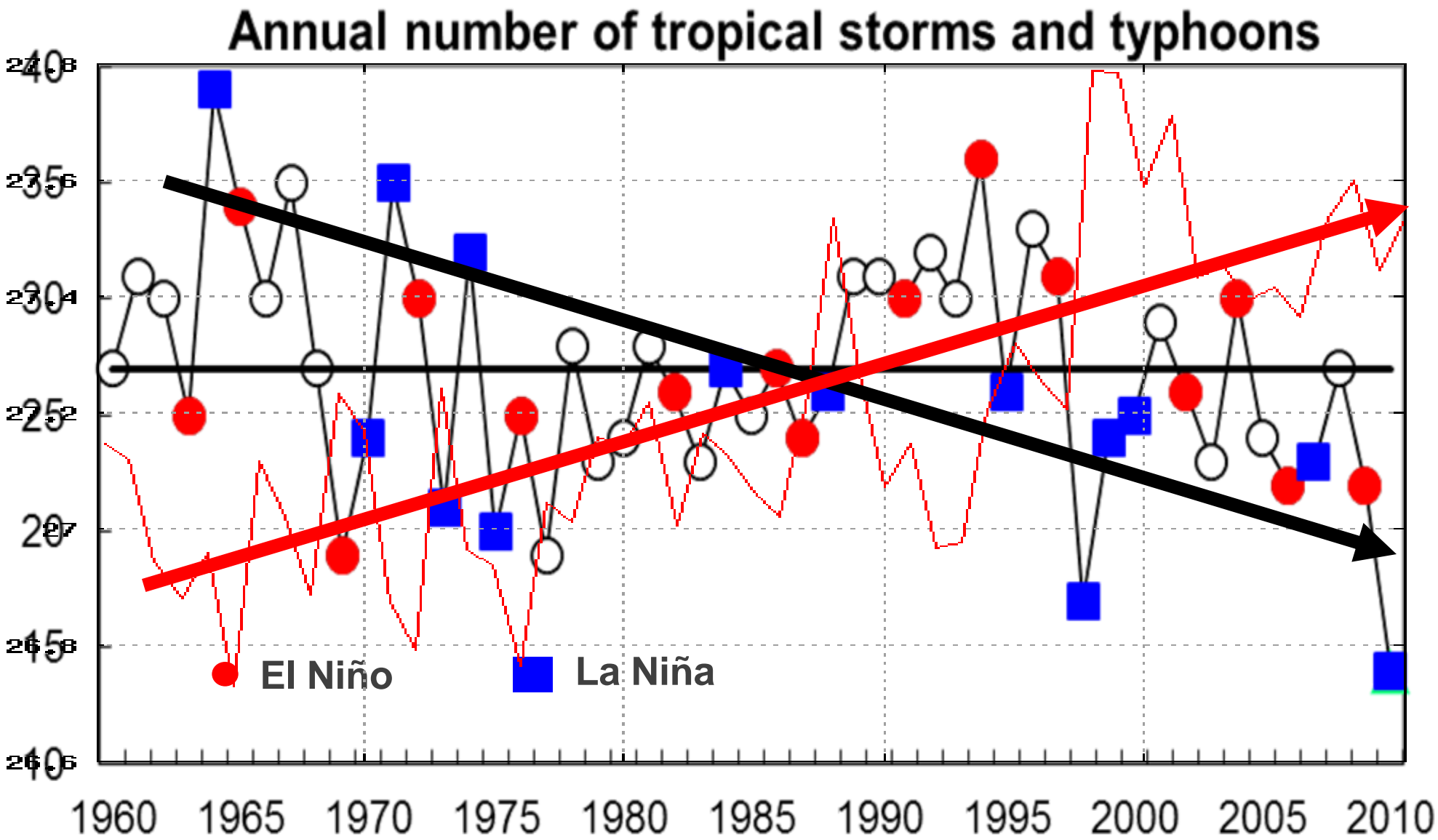
## Annual number of tropical storms and typhoons



# SST (5-30°N, 120-160°E)

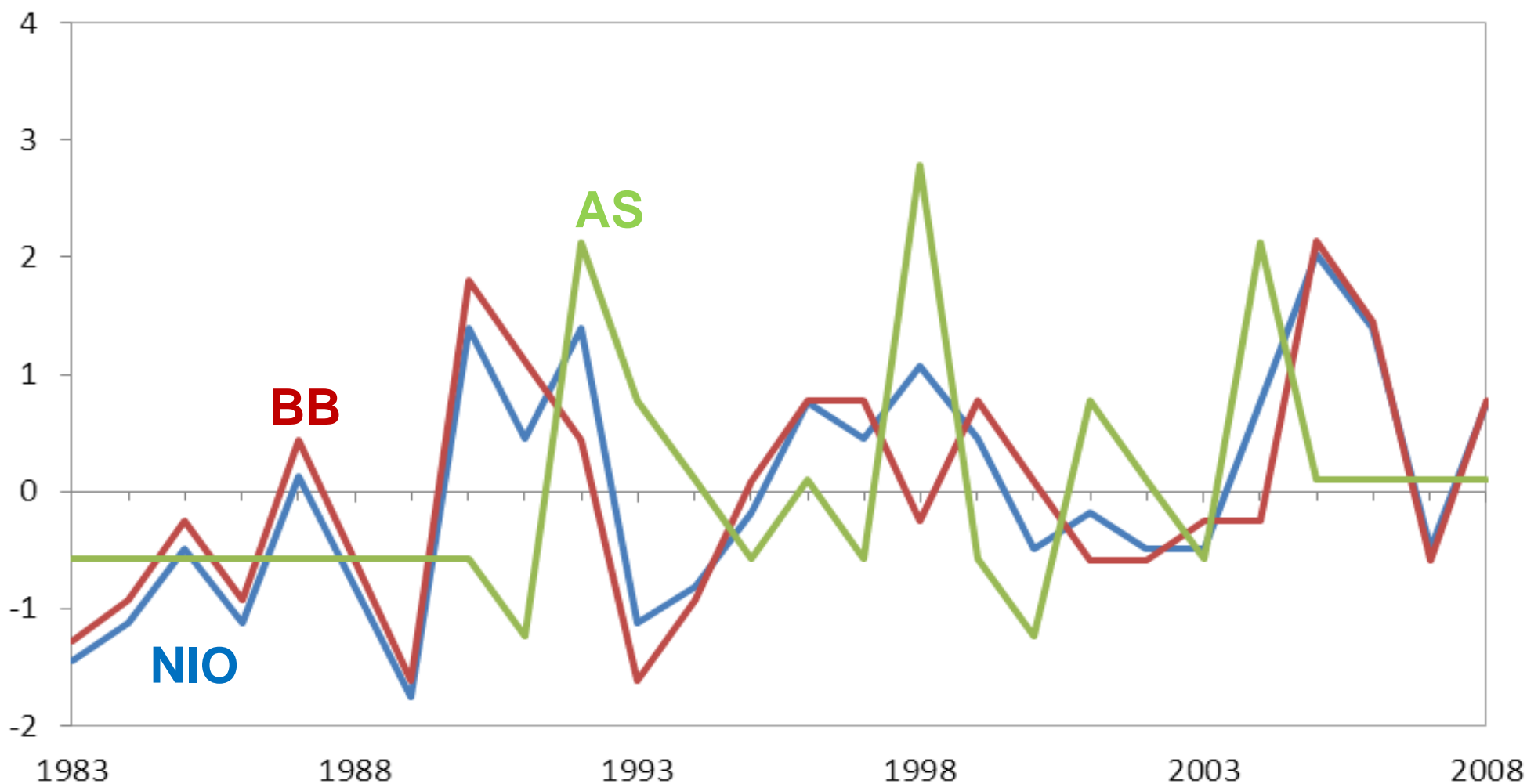


# Annual No. of TS & TY in the western North Pacific

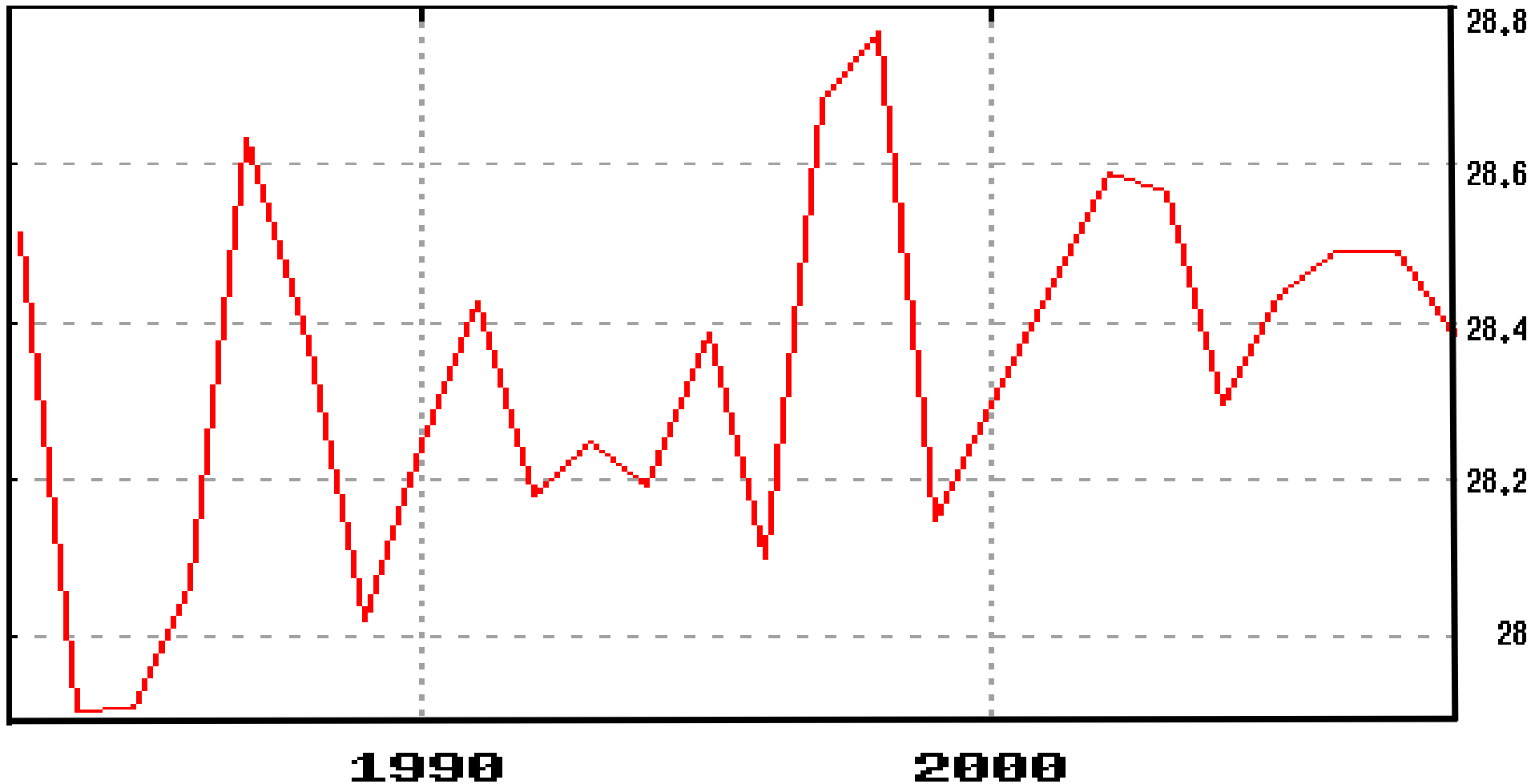


# Anomaly of TC No. in the North Indian Ocean

## a. NTC

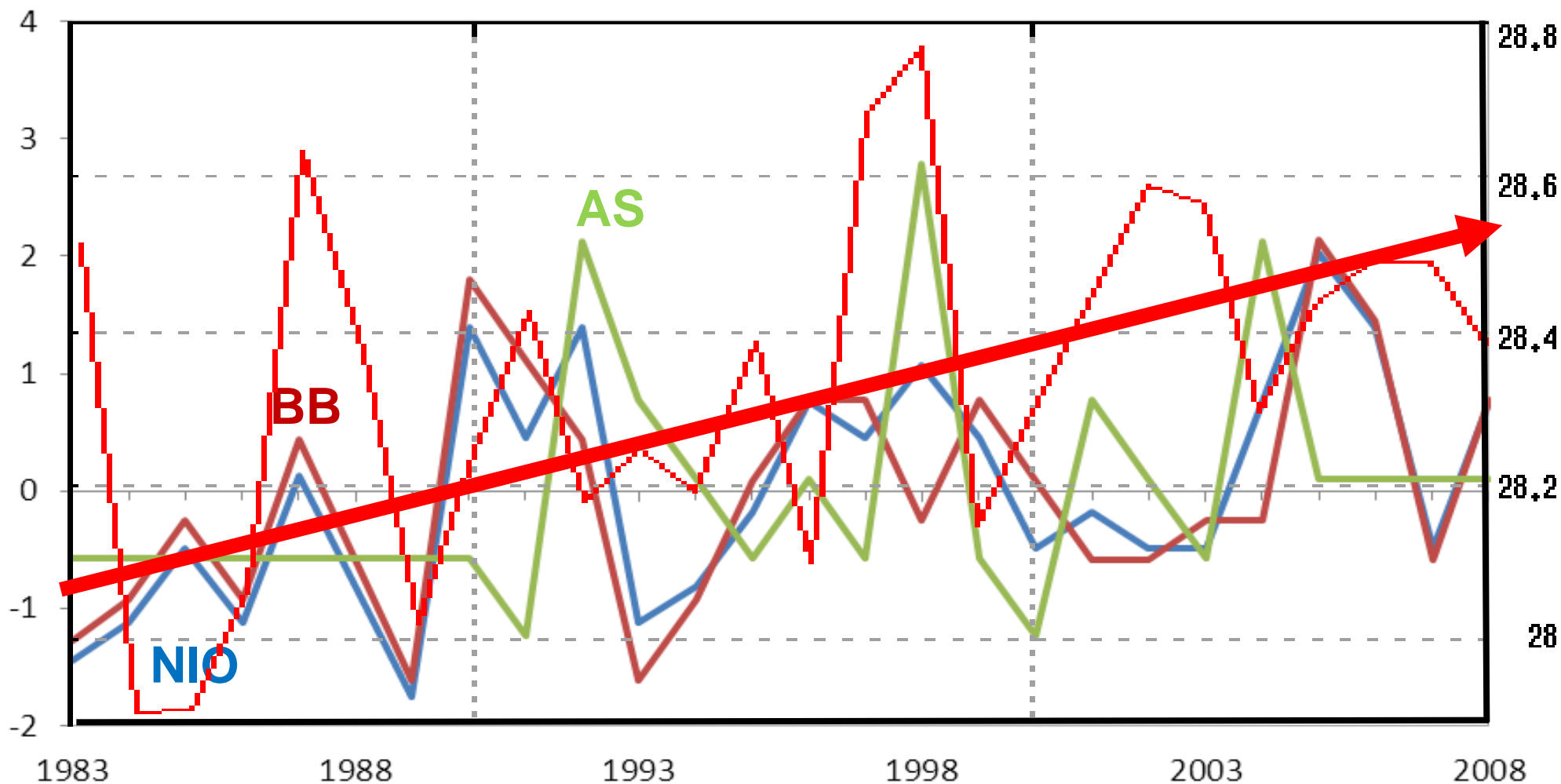


# SST (0-15°N, 50-100°E)

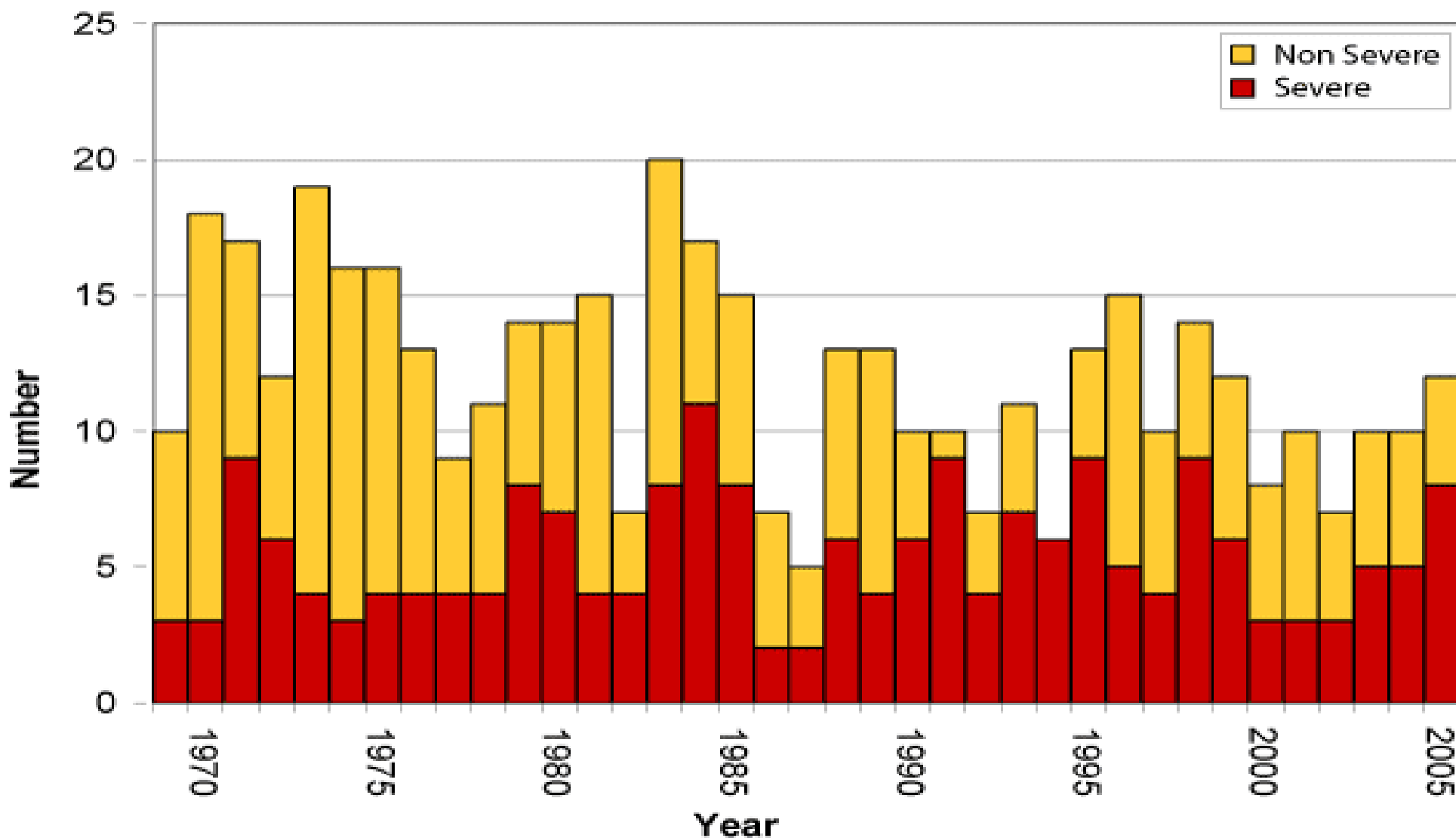


# Anomaly of TC No. in the North Indian Ocean

## a. NTC

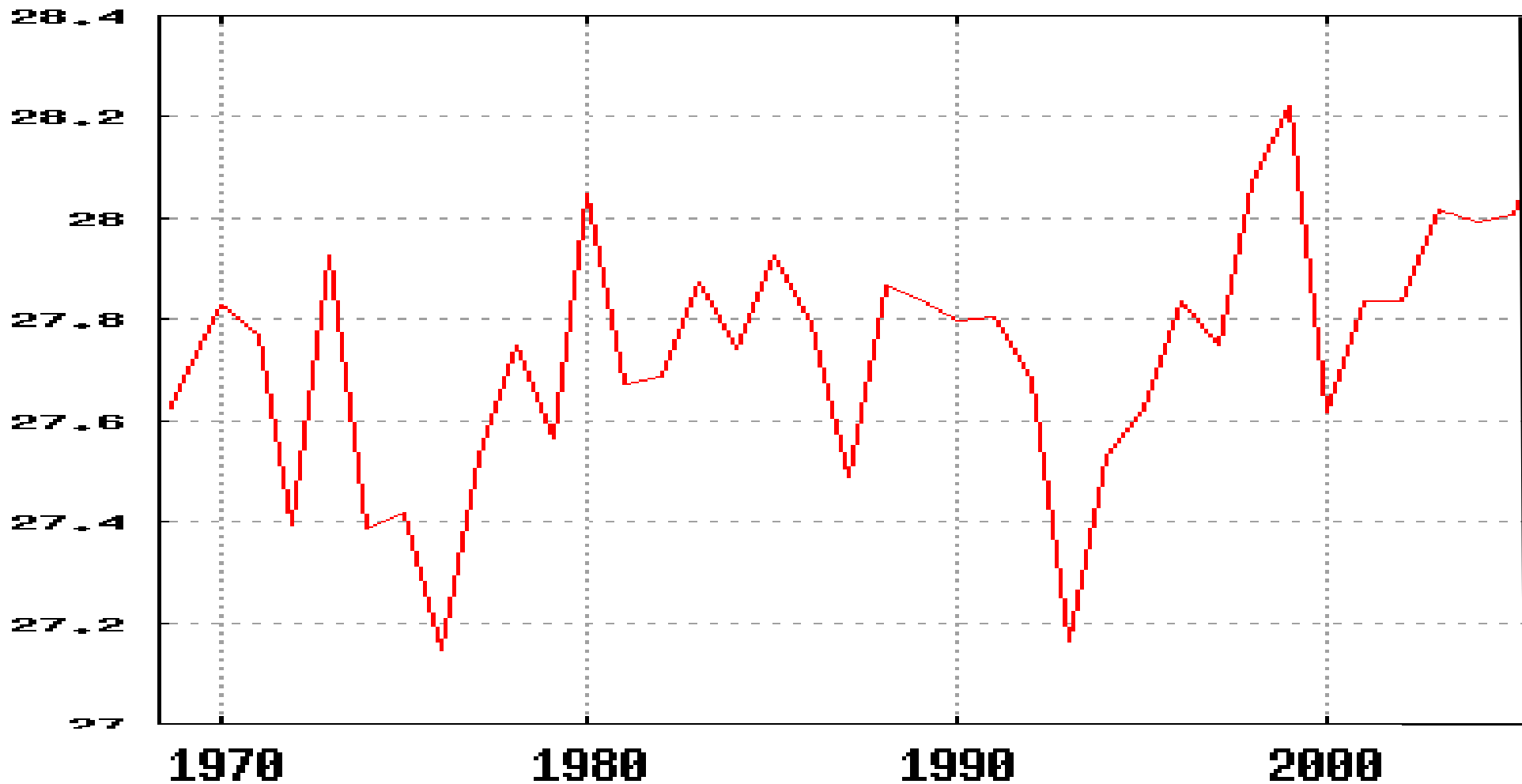


# Annual No. of TCs in the Australian region

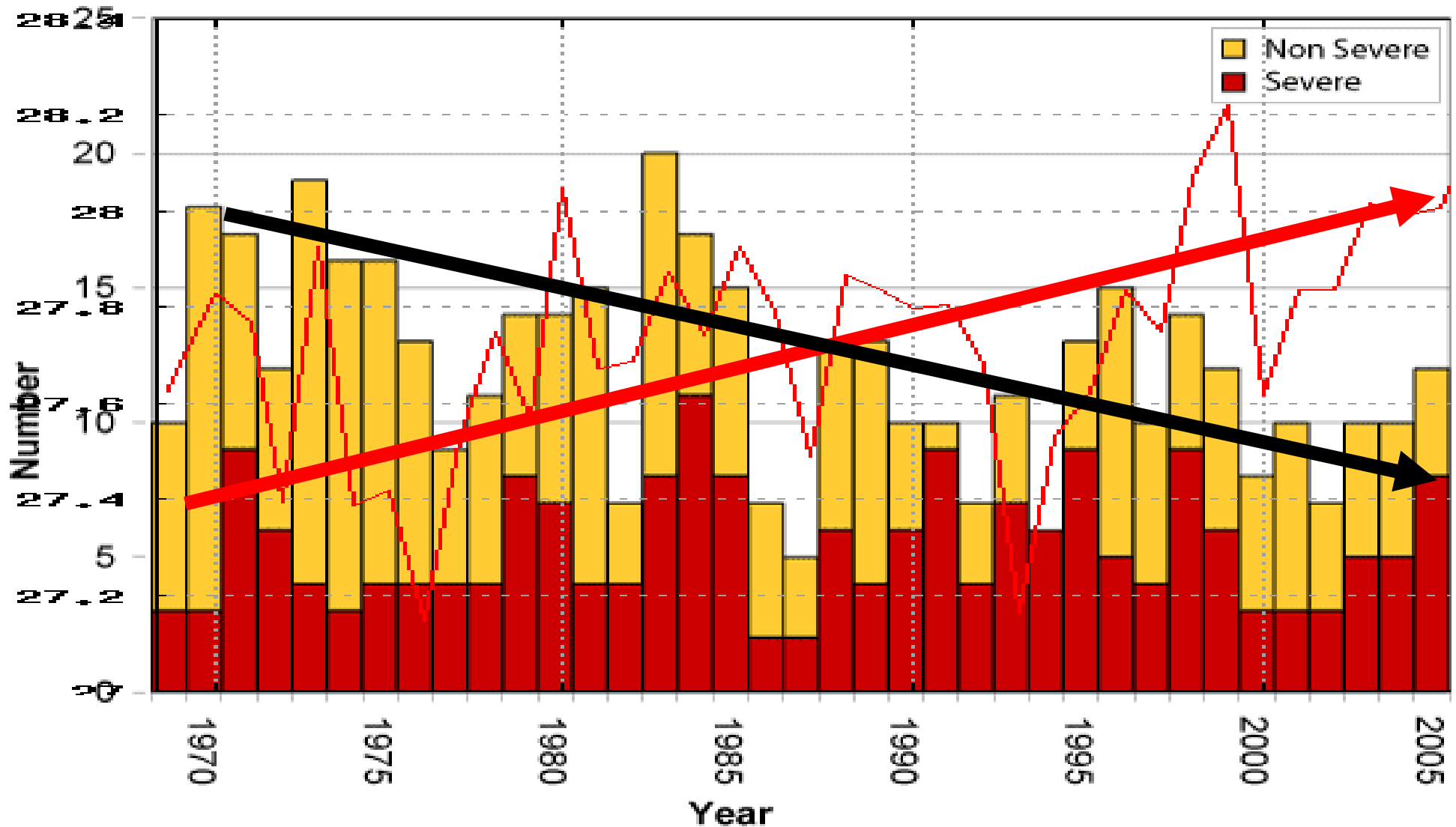




# SST (0-30°S, 105-160°E)

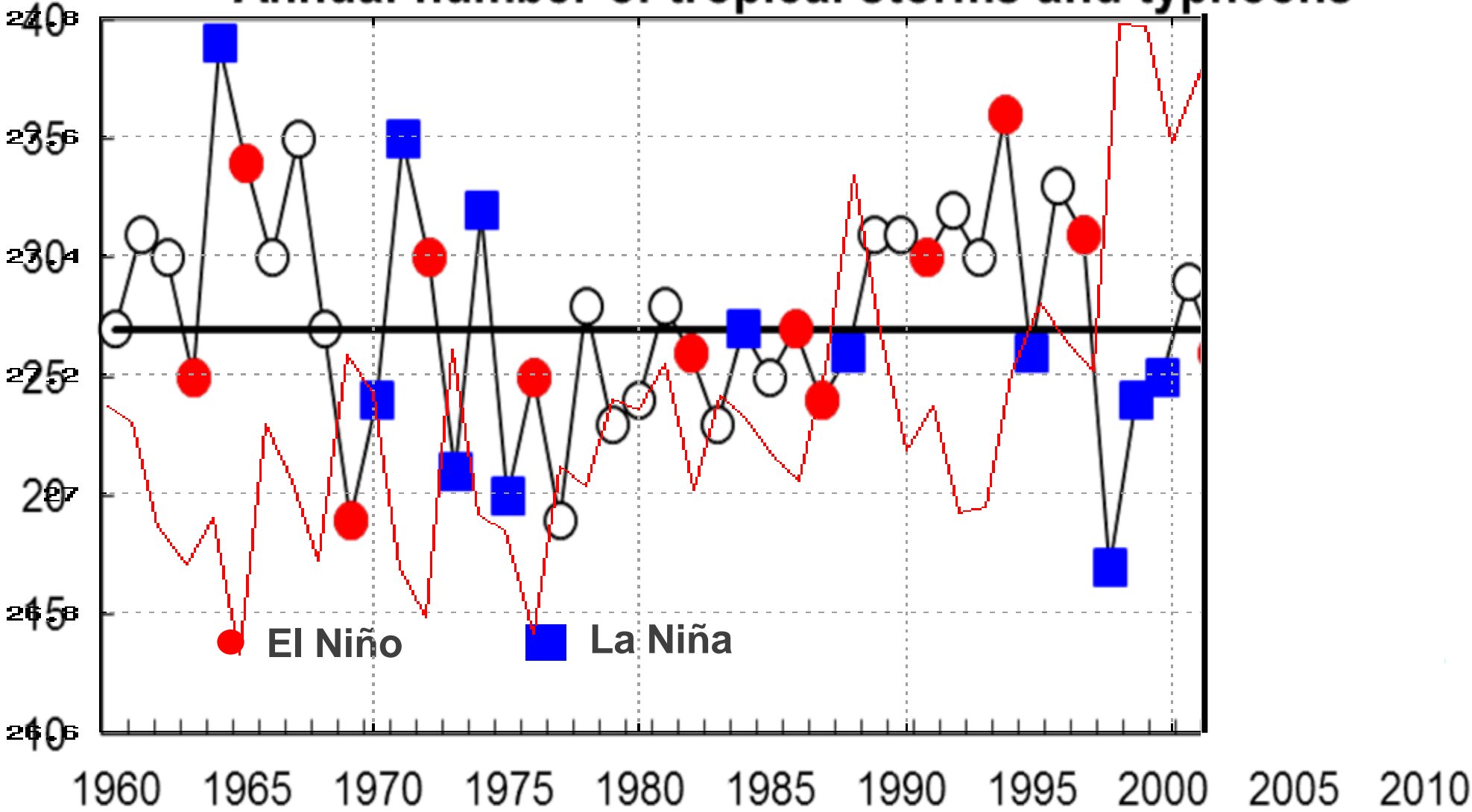


# Annual No. of TCs in the Australian region



# Annual No. of TS & TY in the western North Pacific

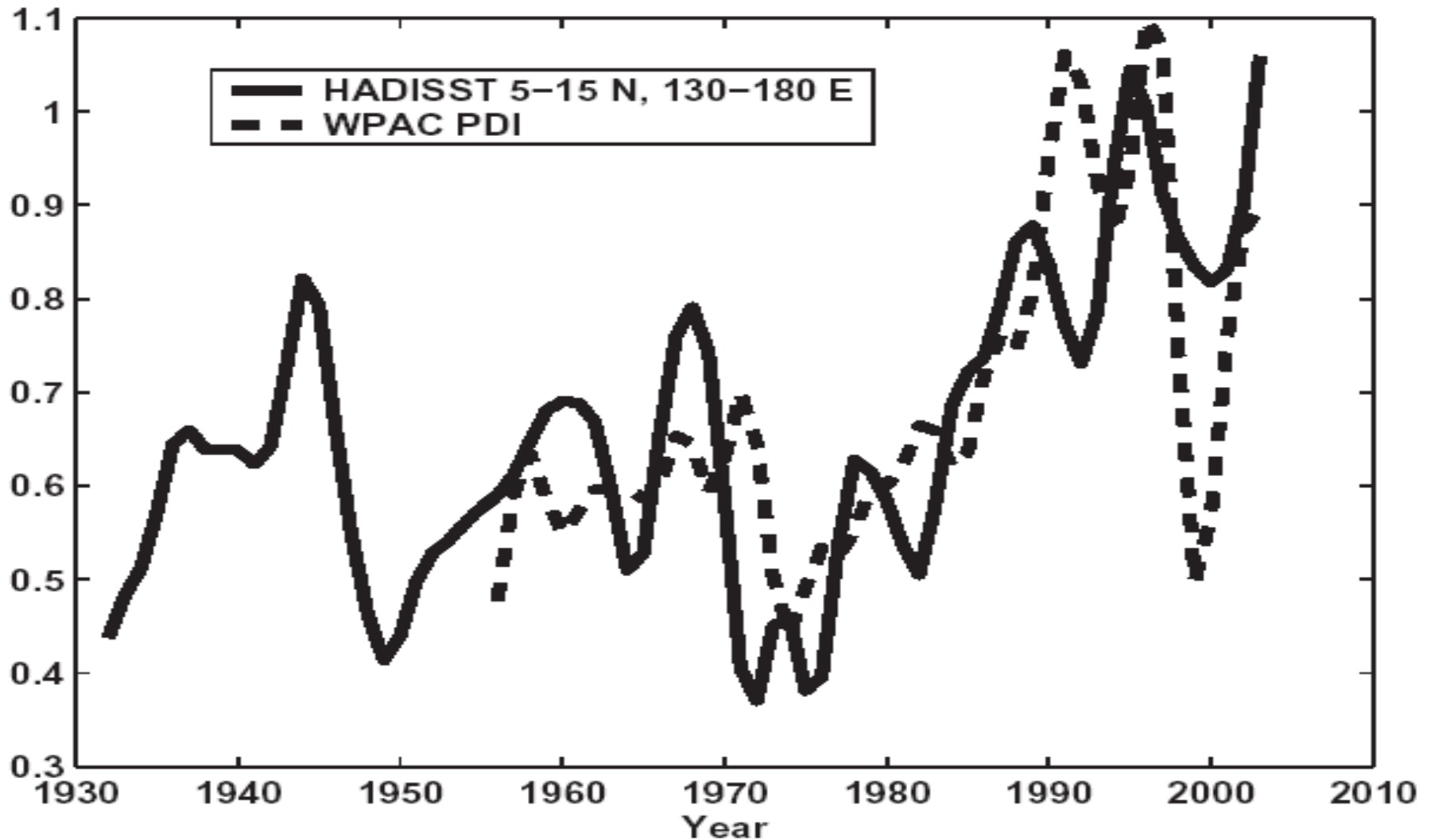
## Annual number of tropical storms and typhoons



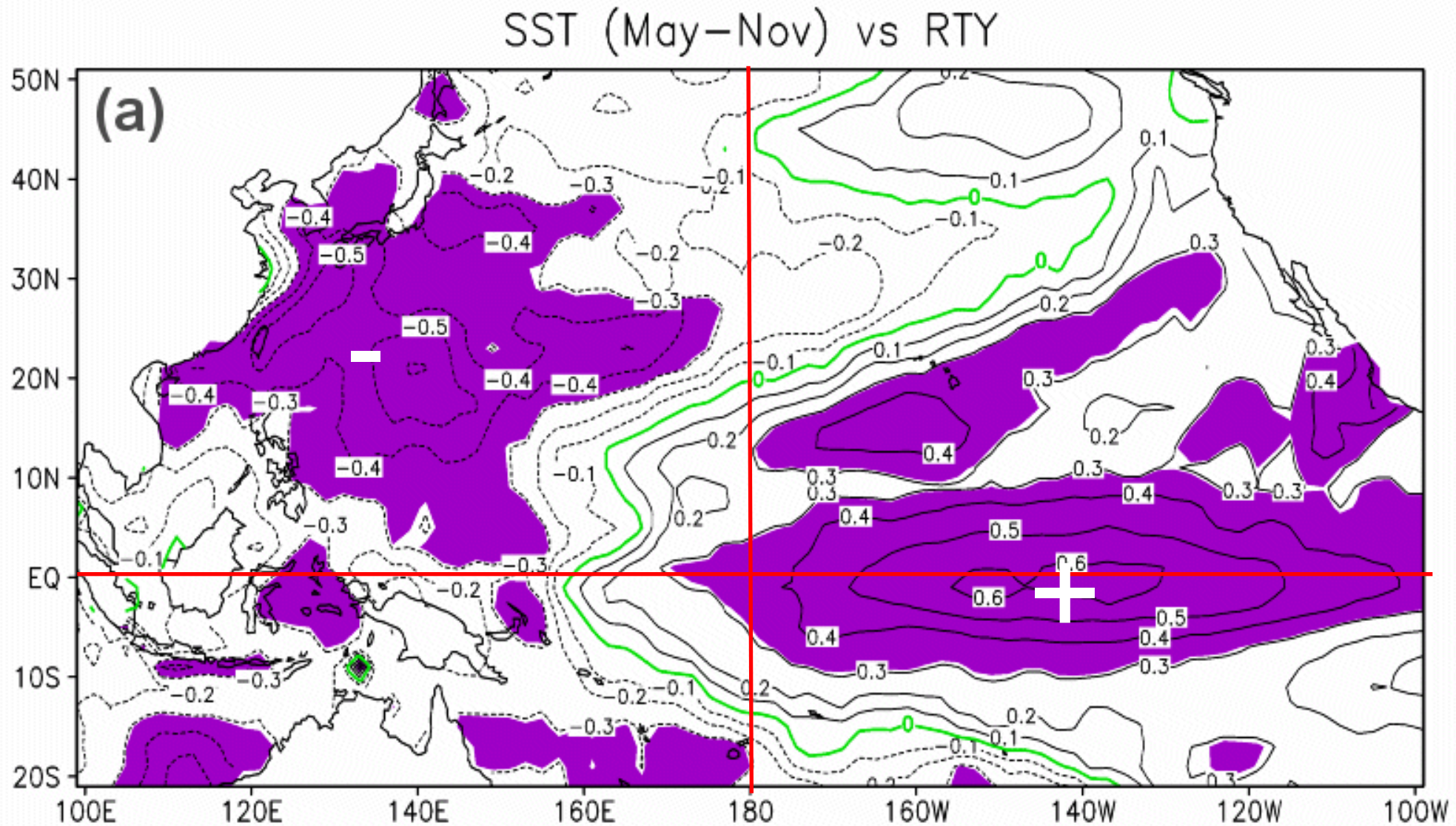
# Emanuel's (2005) *Nature* paper

W. North Pacific

PDI: (max wind)<sup>3</sup>



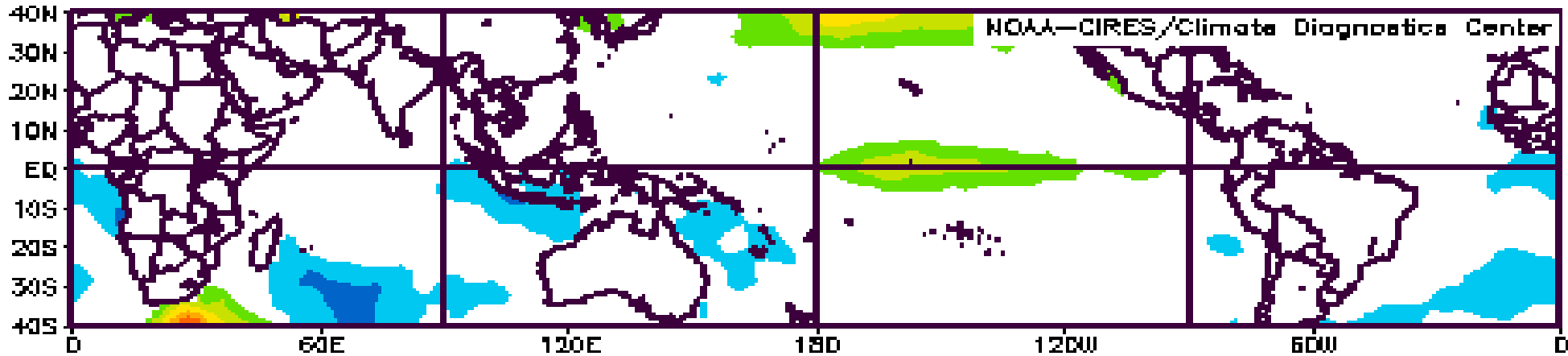
# Correlation between SST (May–Nov) and % of Typhoons



# May-Nov SSTA; High vs. Low ACE ( $\geq|0.5\sigma|$ )

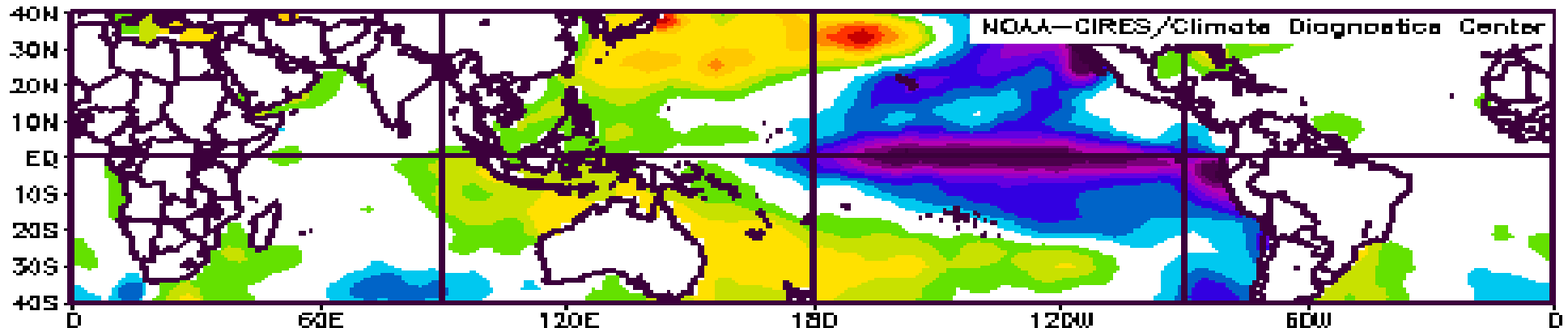
## High ACE

NOAA Extended SST  
Surface SST (C) Composite Anomaly 1971-200 clima



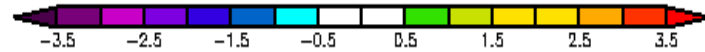
## Low ACE

NOAA Extended SST  
Surface SST (C) Composite Anomaly 1971-2000 clima



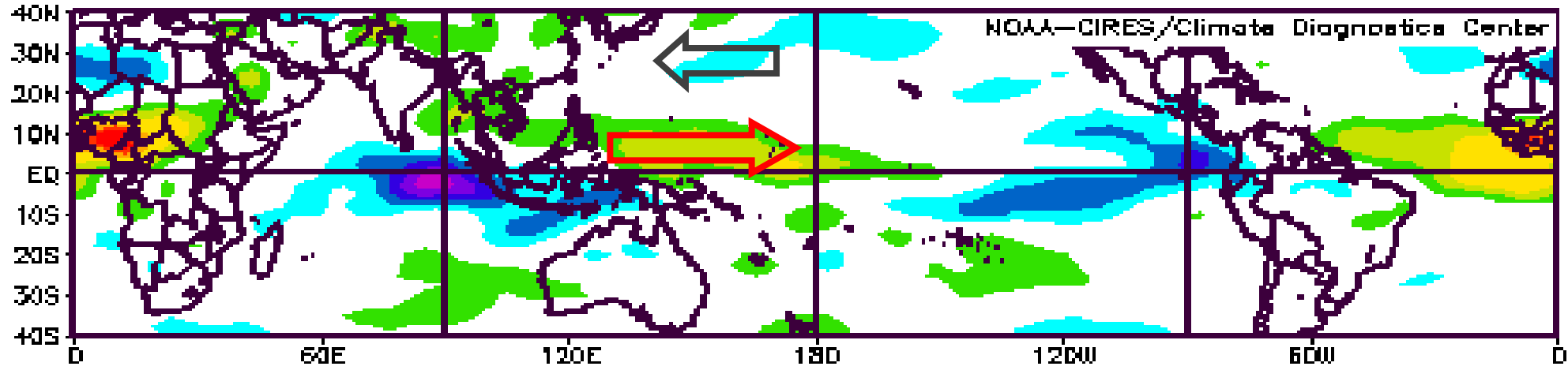
# May-Nov 850U; High vs. Low ACE ( $\geq |0.5\sigma|$ )

NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

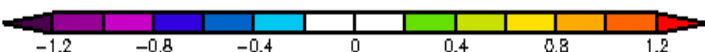


**High ACE**

850mb Zonal Wind (m/s) Composite Anomaly 1968-1996 clima

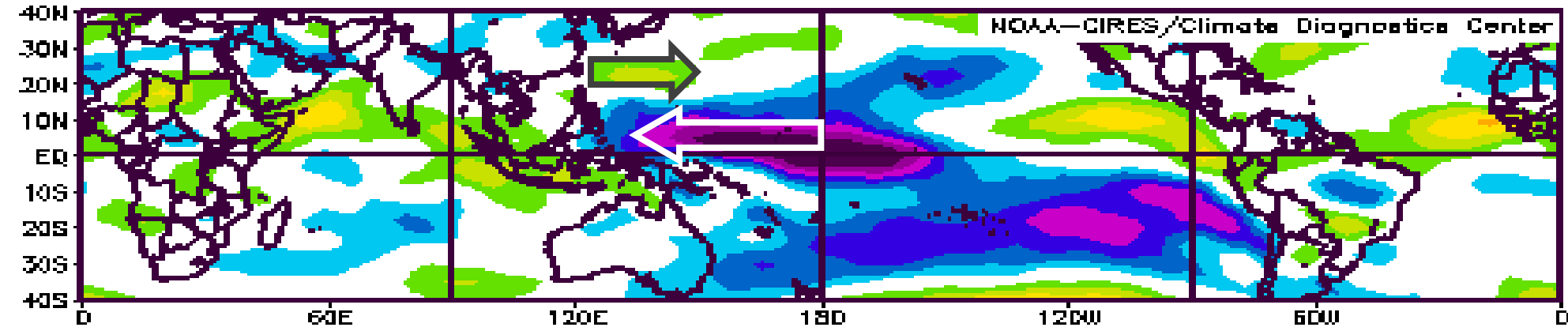


NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis



**Low ACE**

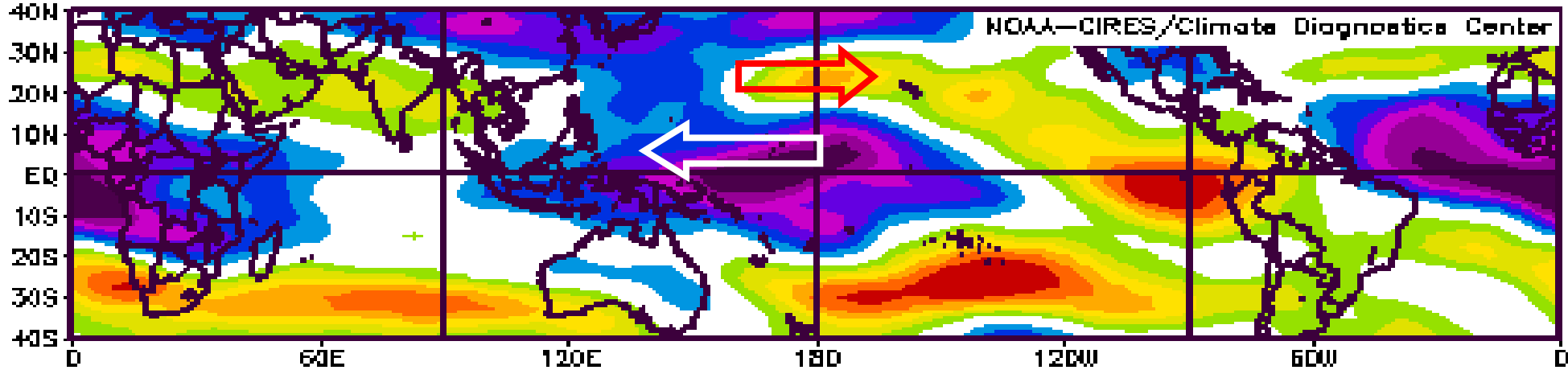
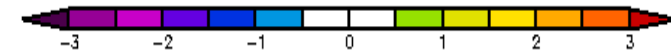
850mb Zonal Wind (m/s) Composite Anomaly 1968-1996 clima



# May-Nov 200U; High vs. Low ACE ( $\geq|0.5\sigma|$ )

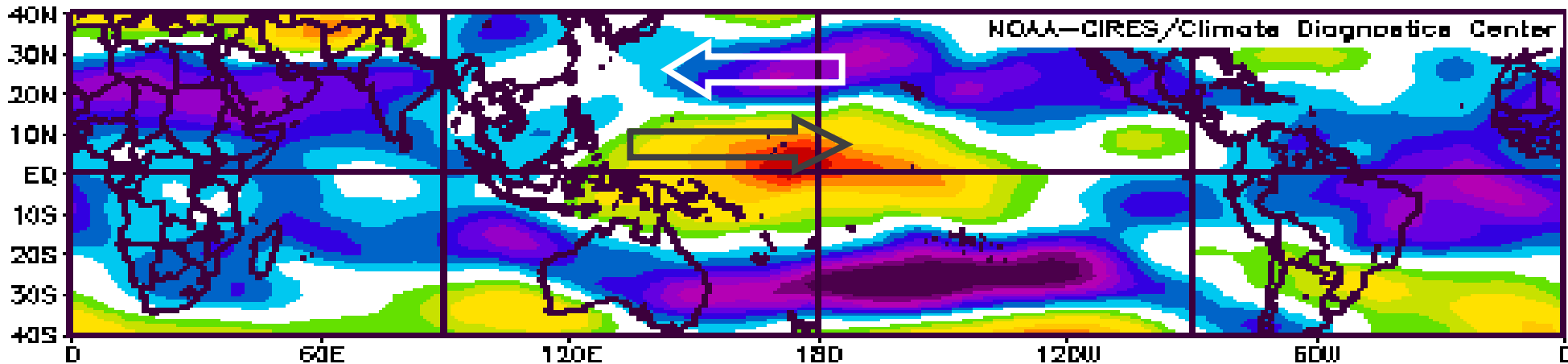
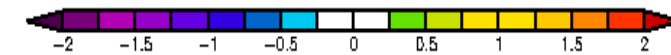
## High ACE

NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis  
200mb Zonal Wind (m/s) Composite Anomaly 1968-1996 clima



## Low ACE

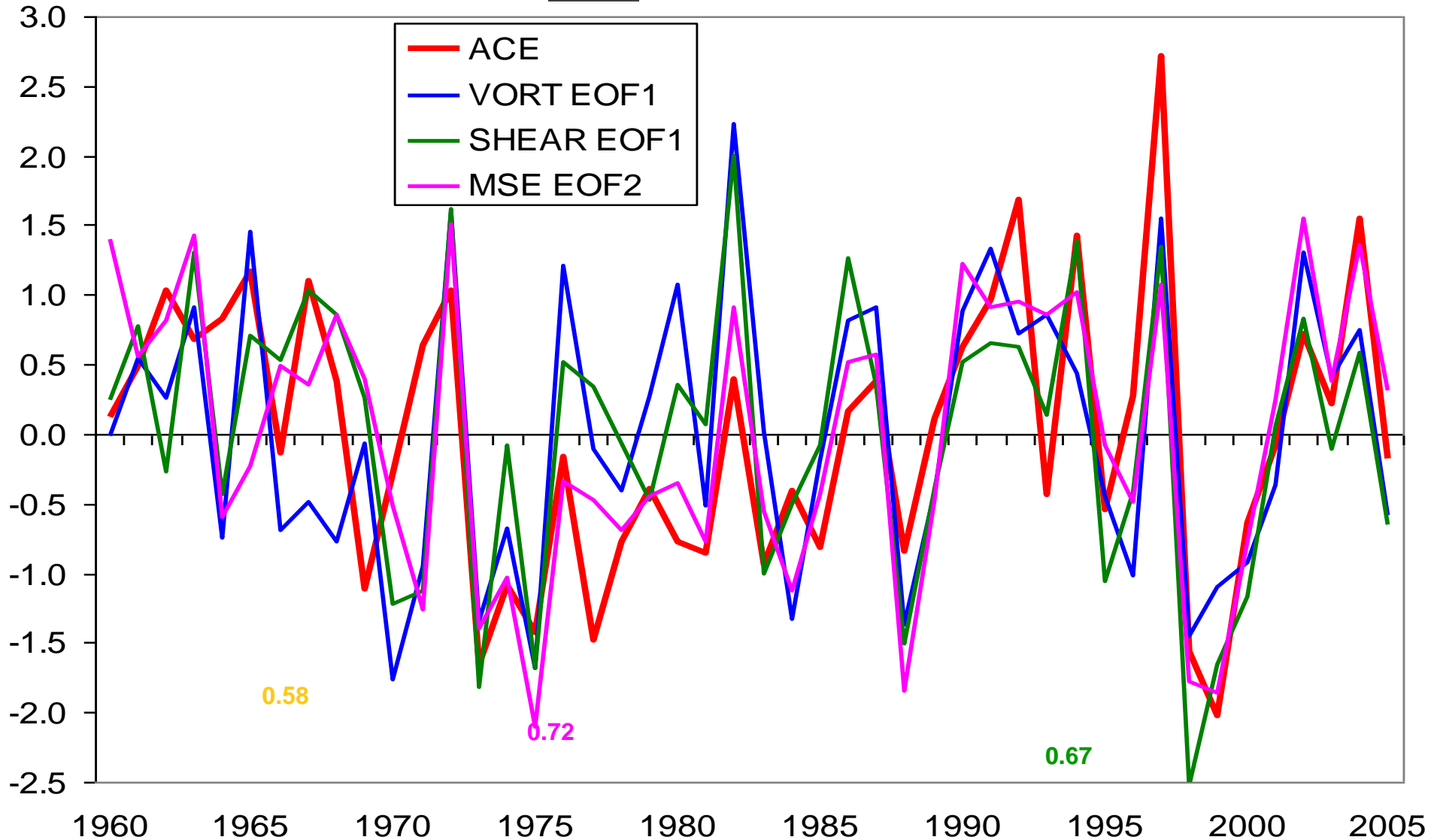
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis  
200mb Zonal Wind (m/s) Composite Anomaly 1968-1996 clima





# ACE vs.. VORT, SHEAR and MSE

Science, 311, 1713b, *Tellus* 2007

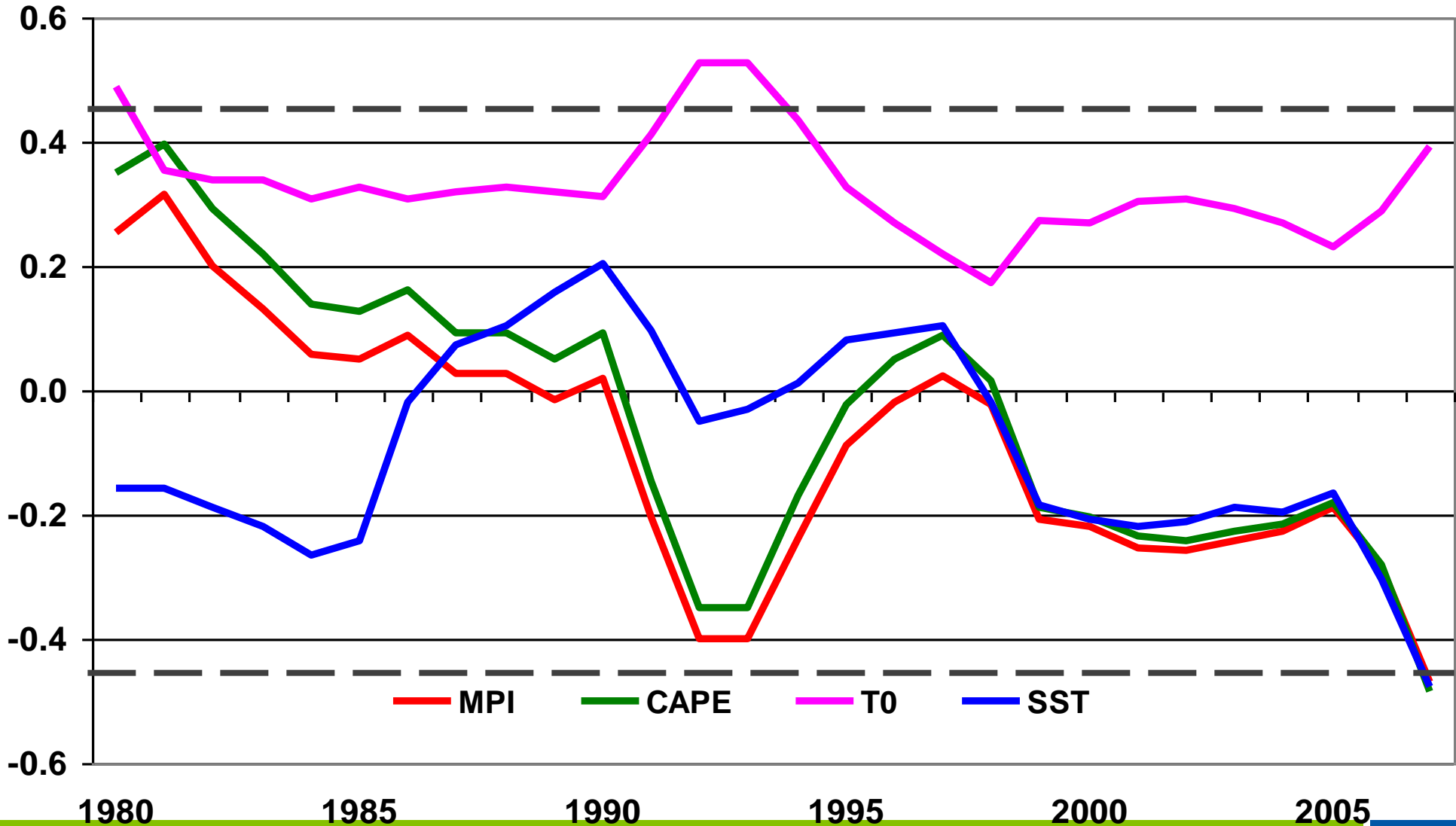


# 21-year running correlations between MPI & NCat45

Ocean Basin	Period	Correlation (best track)	Correlation (Kossin et al. 2007)
Atlantic	1960-2007	0.45	
	1970-2007	0.59	
	1980-2007	0.63	
	1979-2006	0.61	0.61
Western North Pacific	1960-2007	-0.01	
	1970-2007	-0.06	
	1980-2007	-0.08	
	1981-2006	-0.13	-0.36
Eastern North Pacific	1960-2007	0.29	
	1970-2007	0.35	
	1980-2007	0.34	
South Indian Ocean	1981-2007	0.35	
South Pacific	1981-2007	0.03	

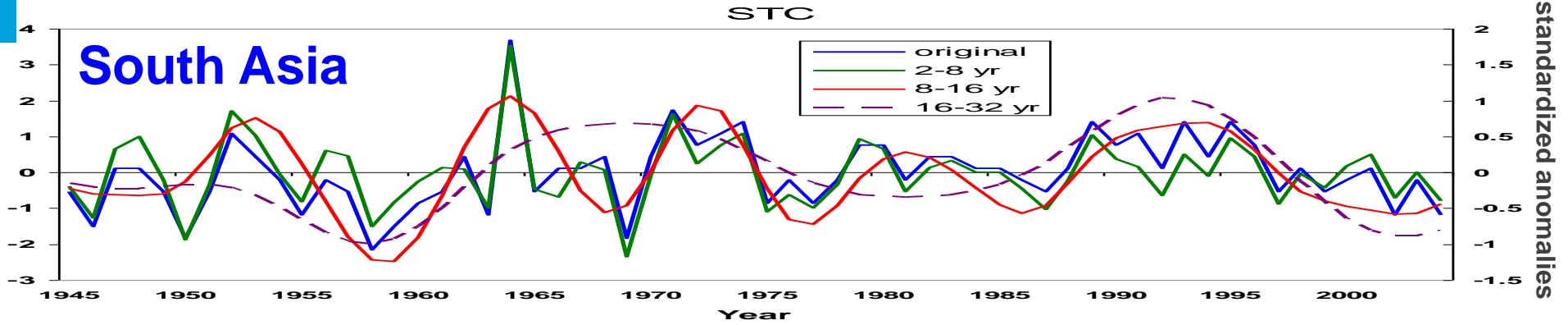
# 21-year running correlations with NCat45 - WNP

## 21-year running correlations with WNP NCat45

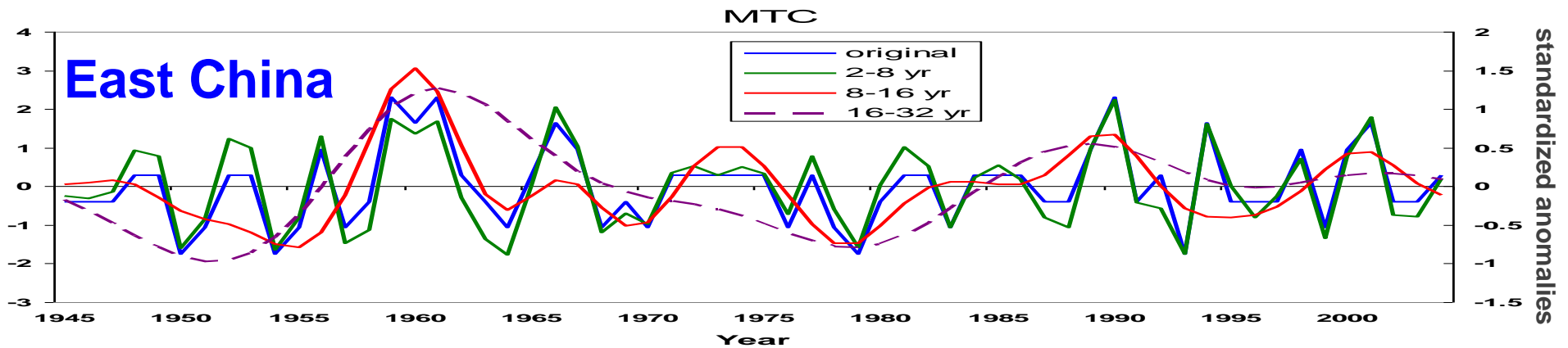


# Variations of Landfall in Each Area at Various Oscillation Periods

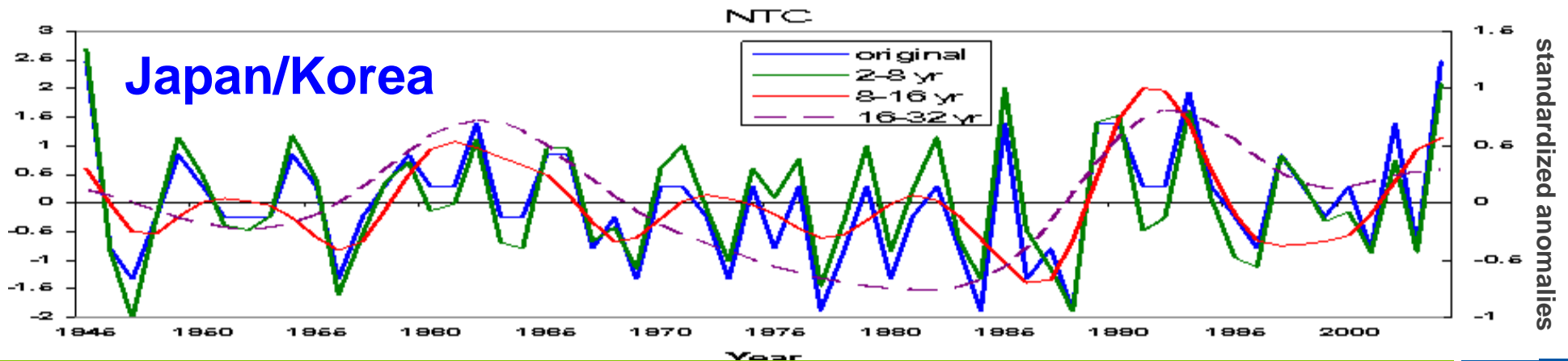
standardized anomalies



standardized anomalies

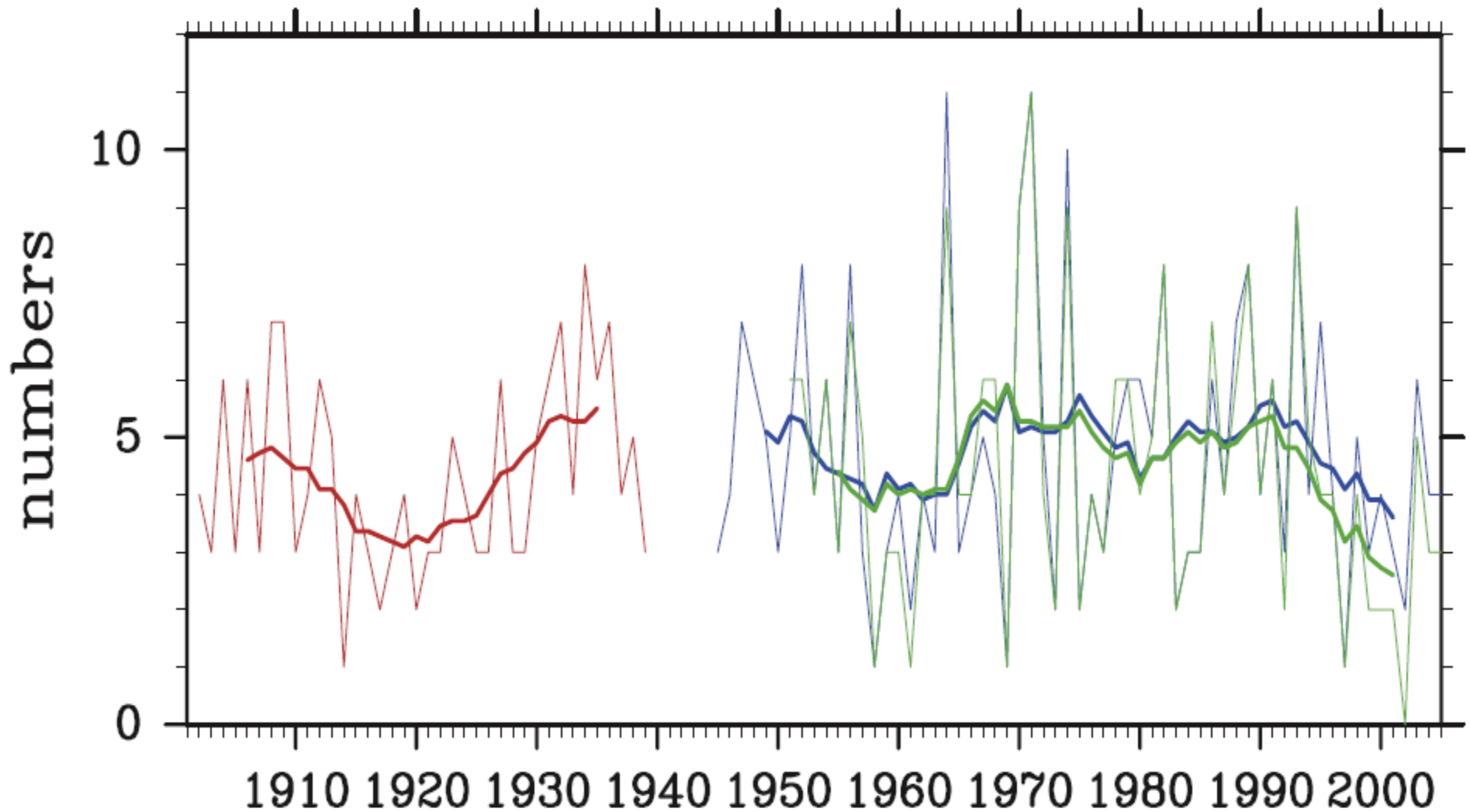


standardized anomalies

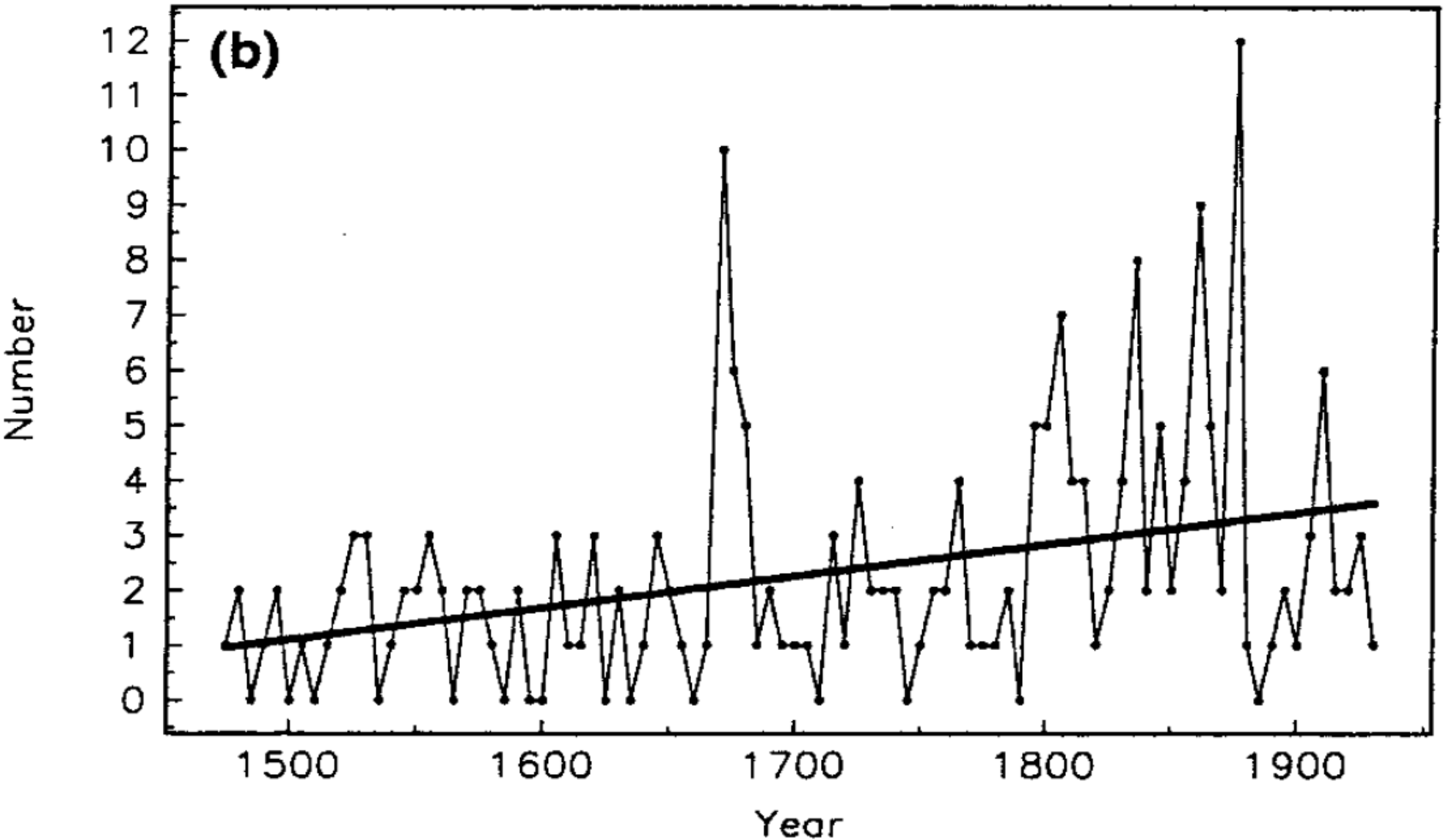


## No. of Landfalling TCs in the Philippines

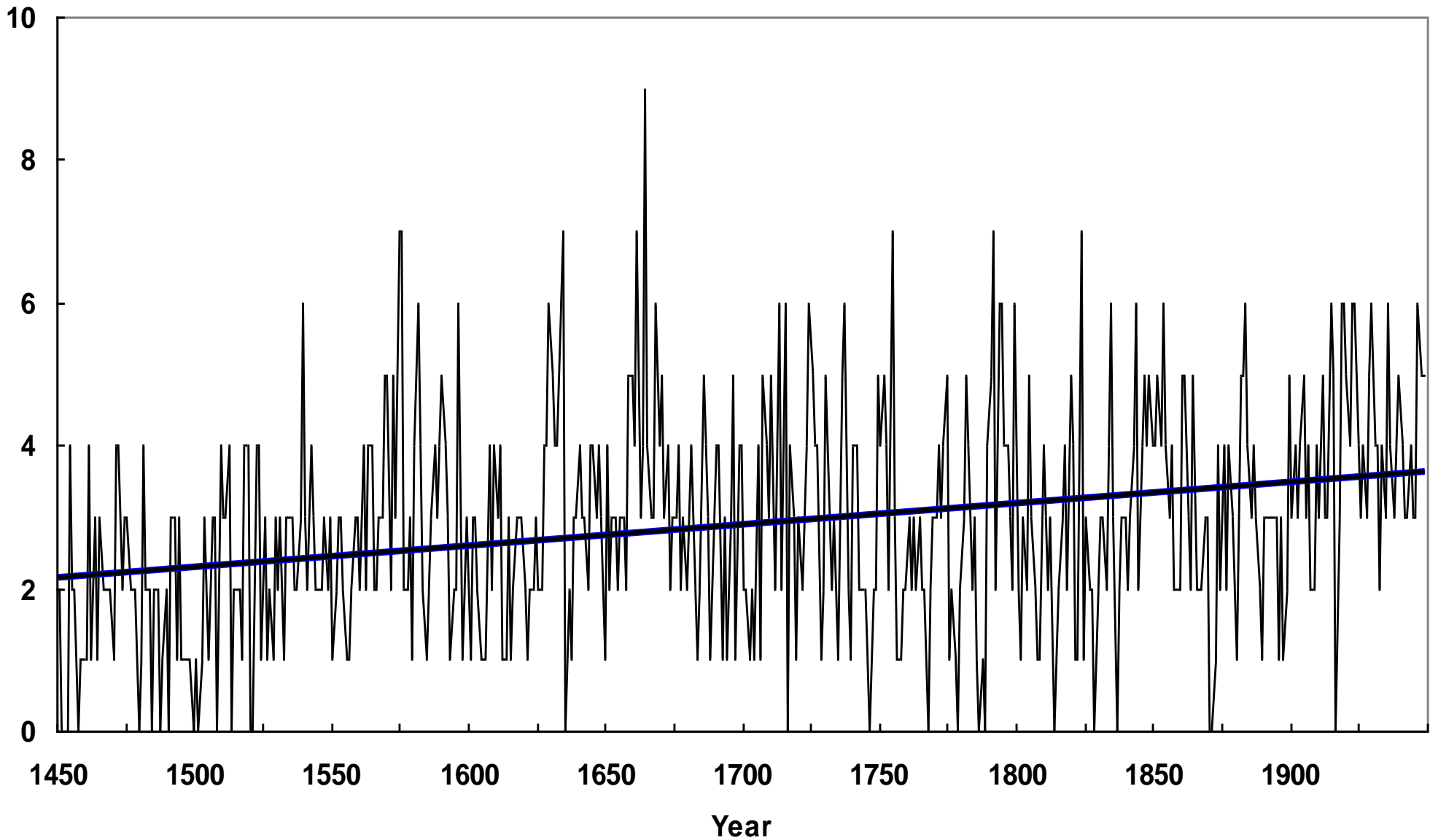
a) 1902–2005 TS Philippines landfall



# No. of Landfalling TCs in South China

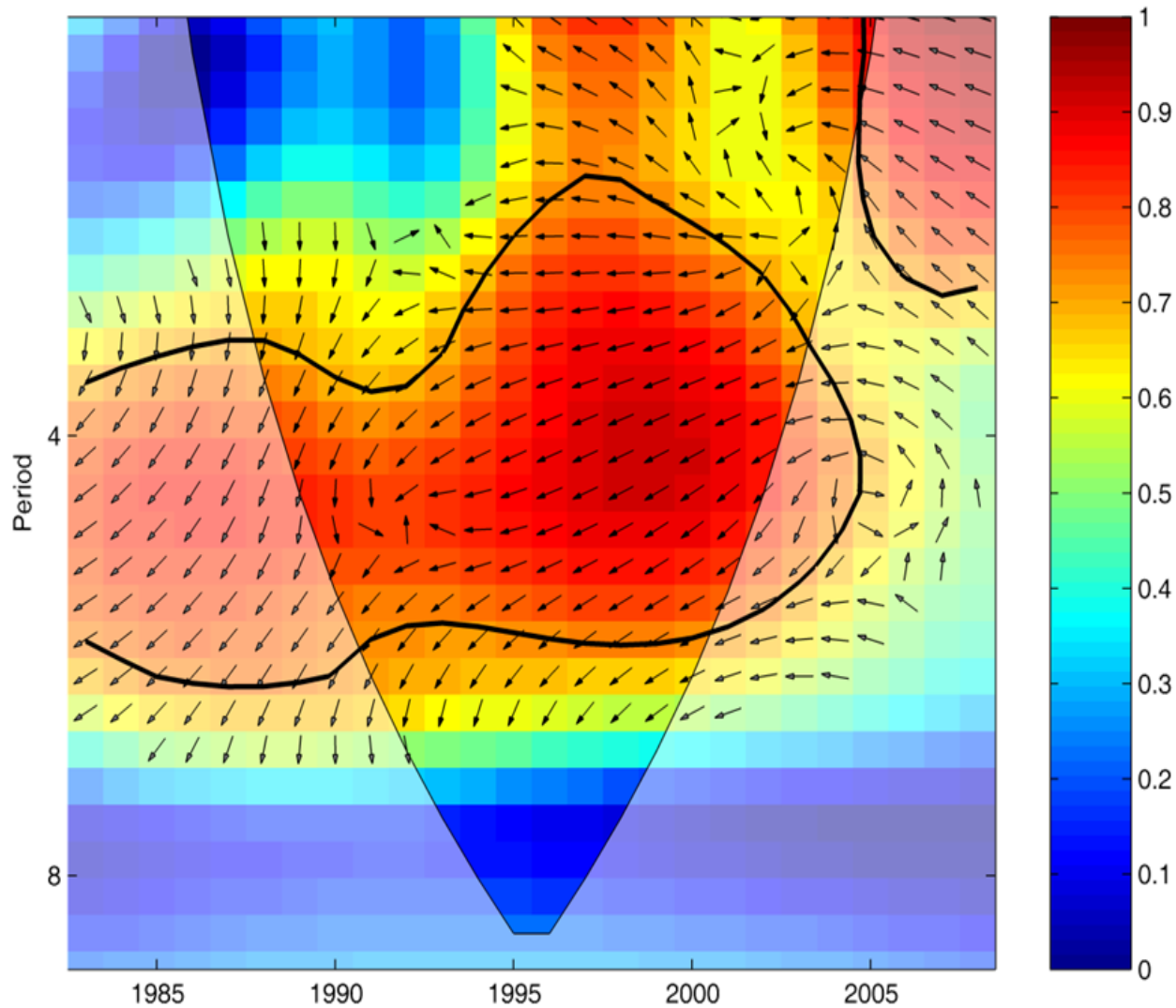


# No. of Landfalling TCs in East China



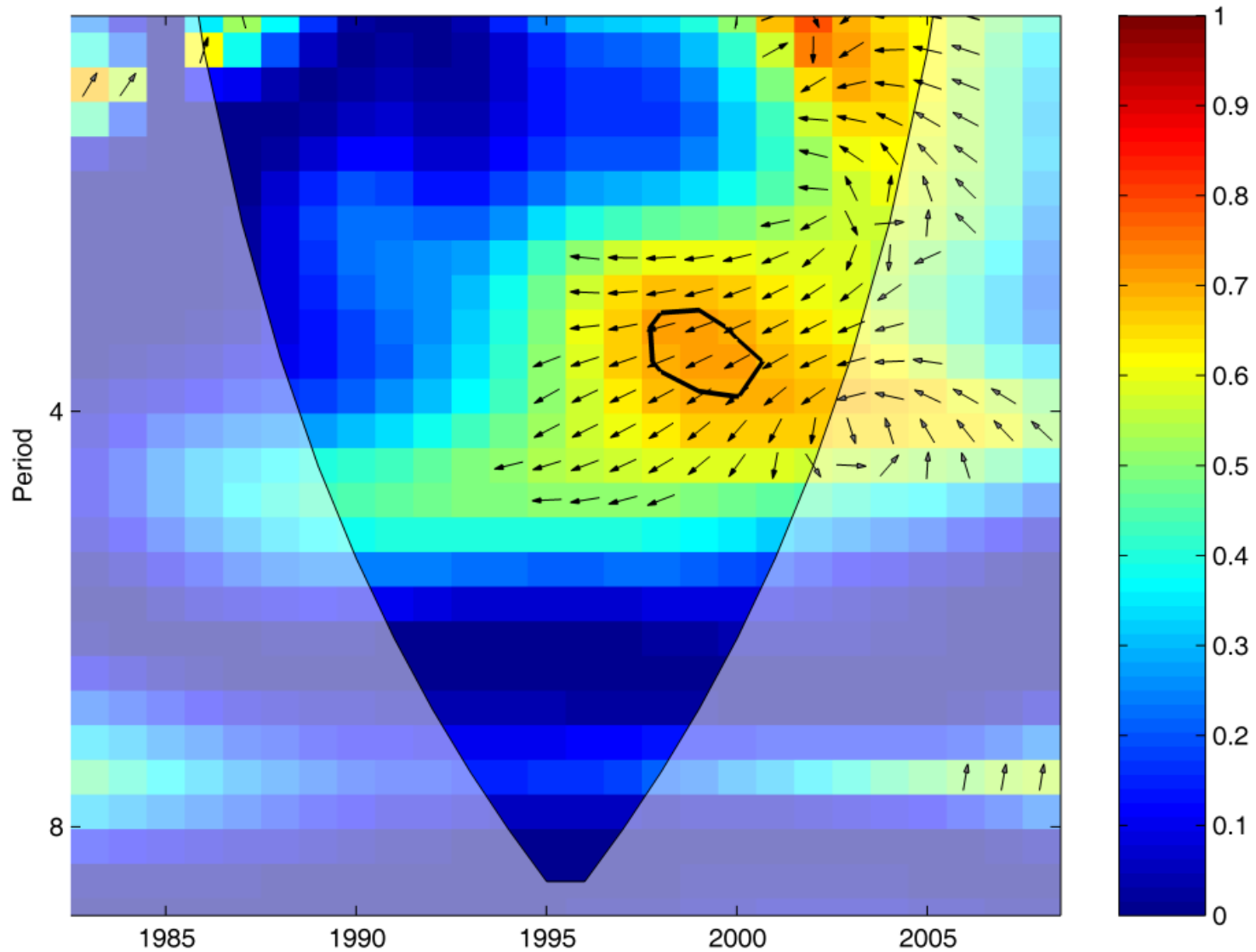
# Correlation between SST and BB TCs

BB local SST VS BB ACE (OND)



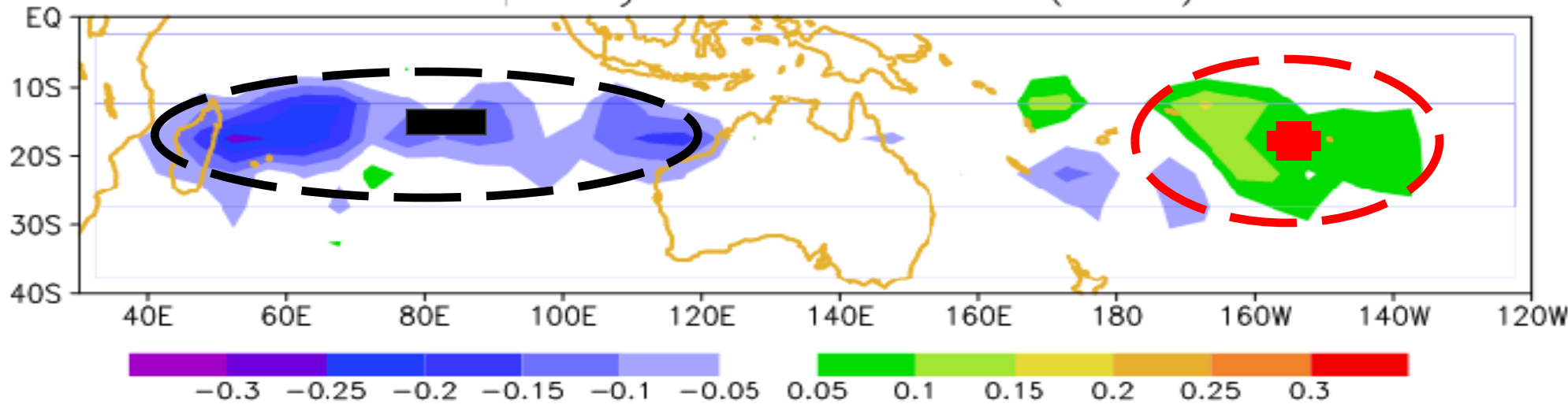


# Correlation between SST and BB TCs after removal of ENSO

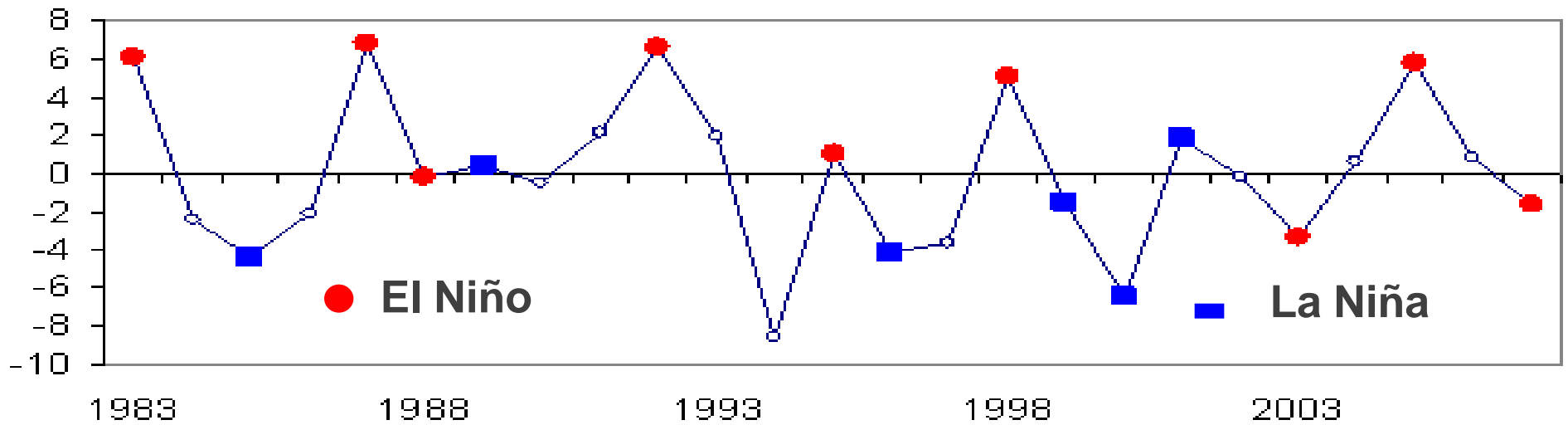


# EOF1 (12.5%)

Frequency of occurrence (EOF1)

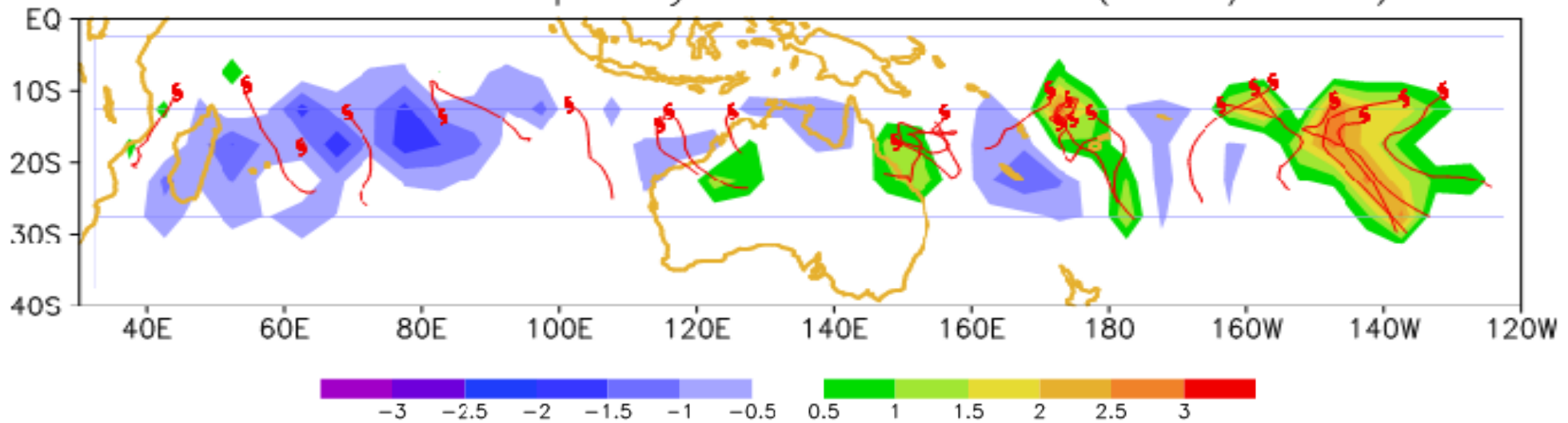


PC1

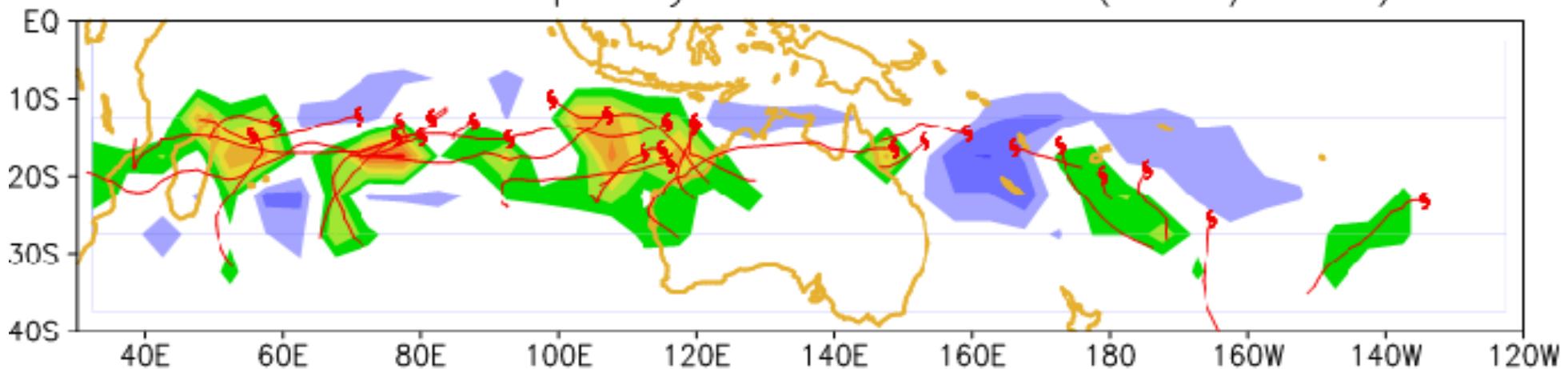


# Typical Examples for EOF1

Anomalous frequency of occurrence (1982/1983) **El Niño**

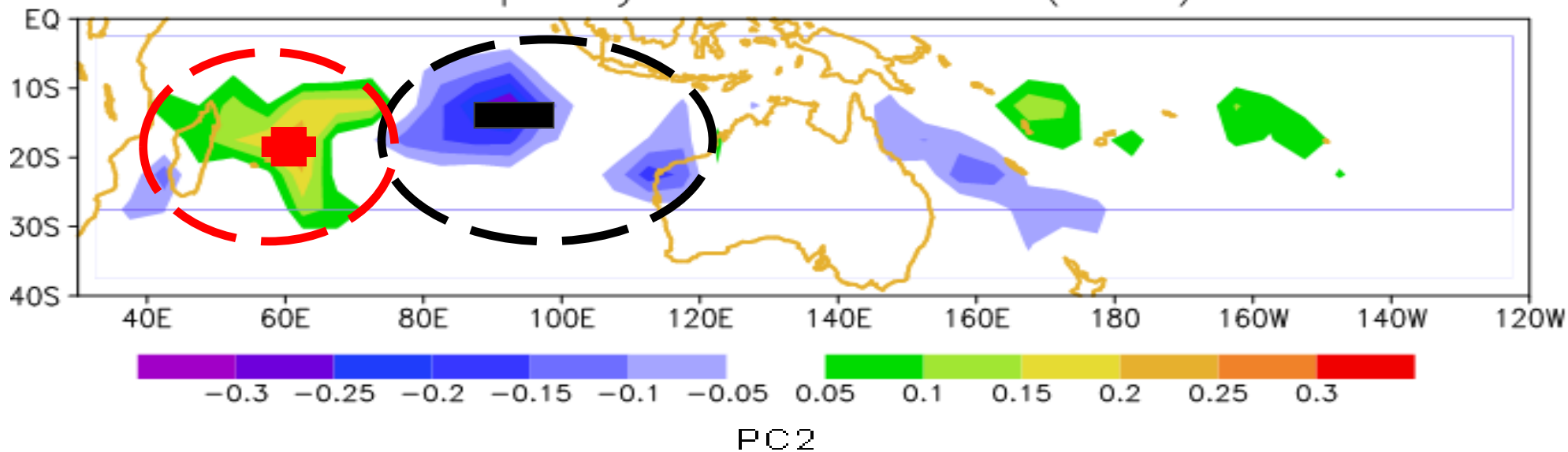


Anomalous frequency of occurrence (1999/2000) **La Niña**

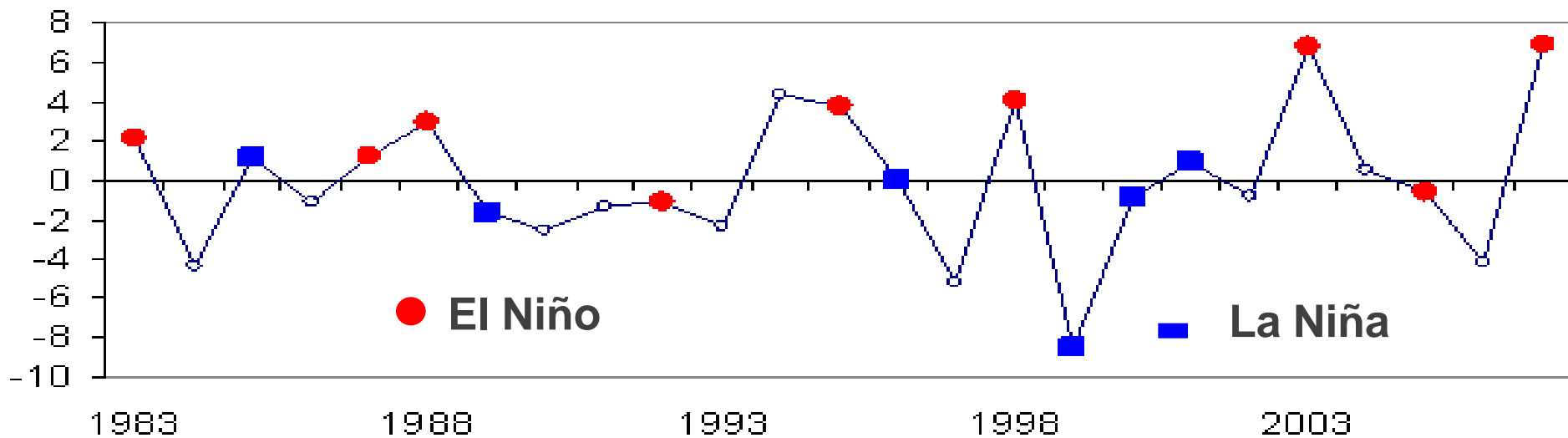


# EOF2 (10 %)

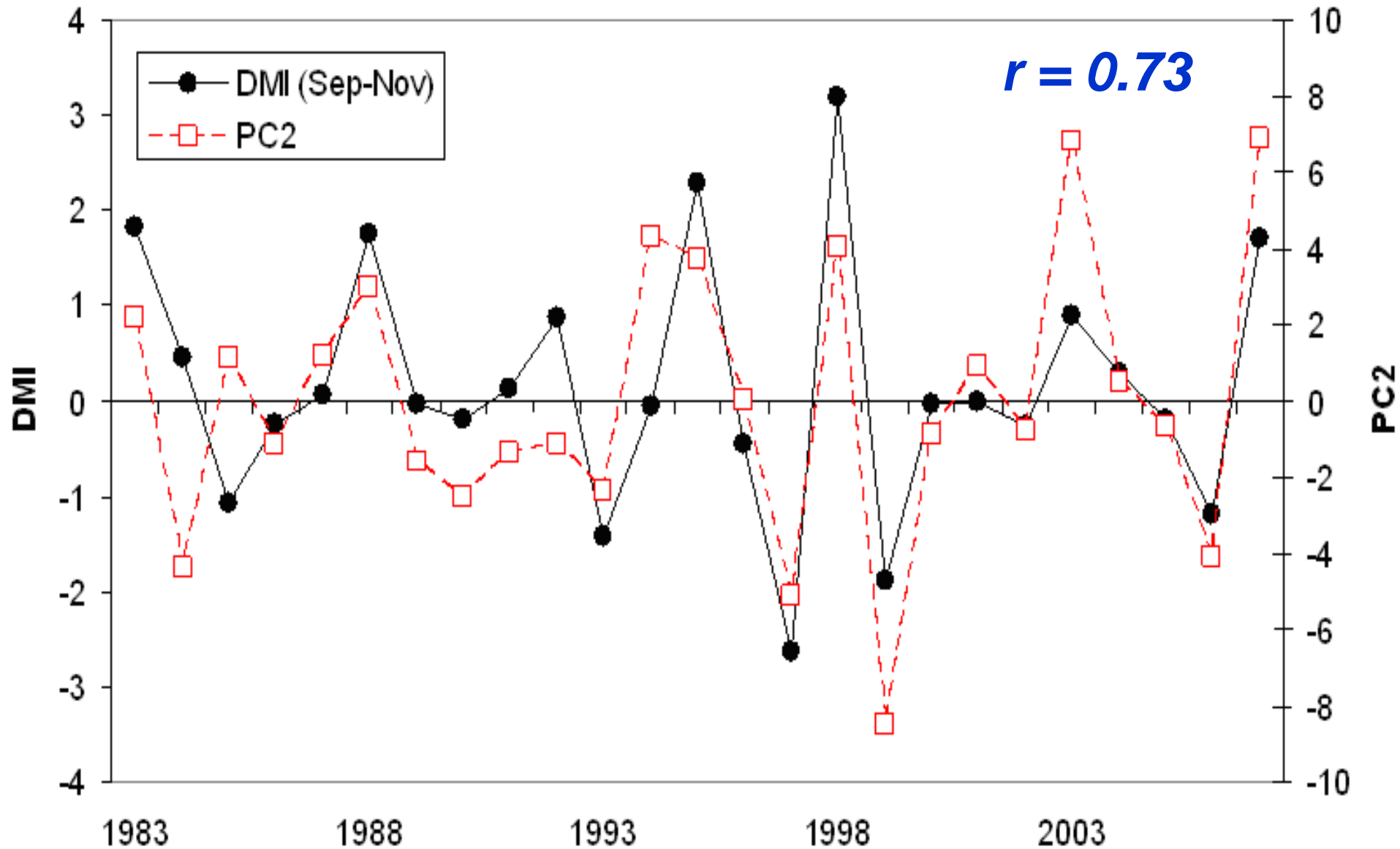
Frequency of occurrence (EOF2)



PC2

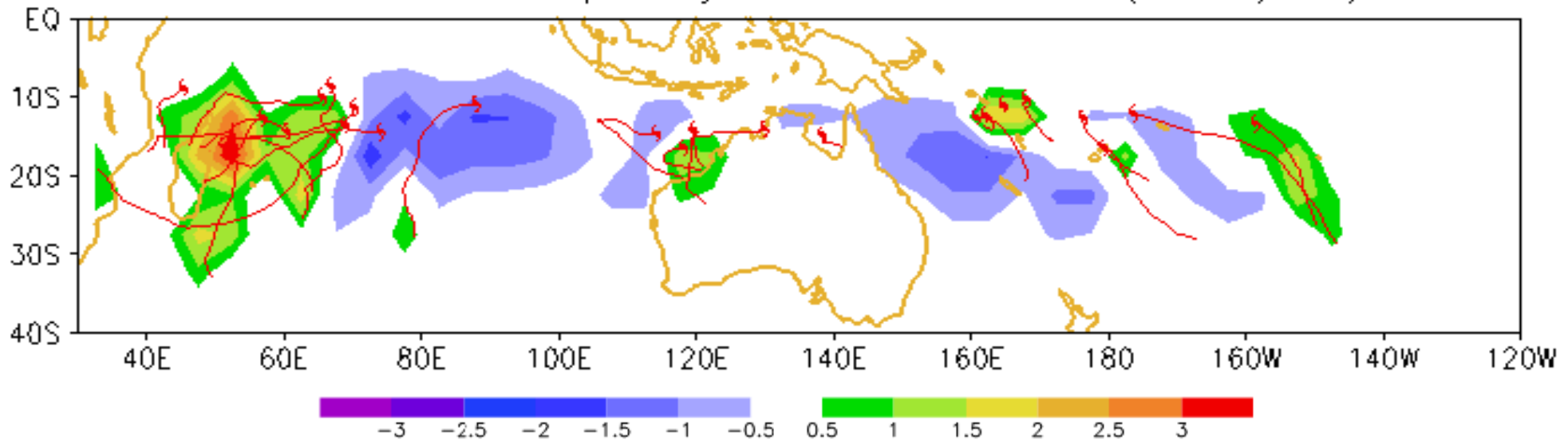


# Dipole Mode Index (Sep-Nov) vs PC2

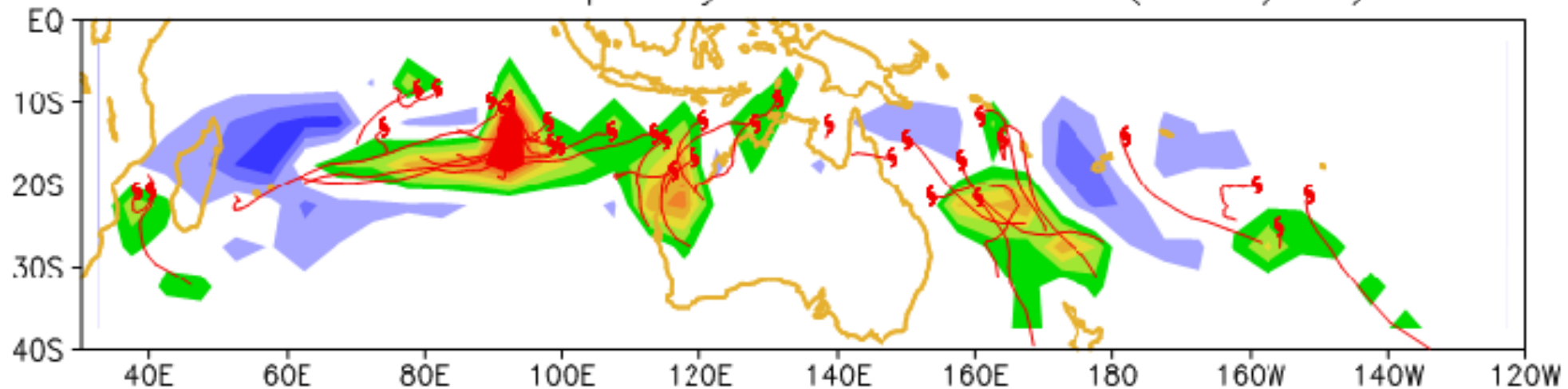


# Typical Tracks in IOD+ and IOD- years

Anomalous frequency of occurrence (2006/07) **IOD+**

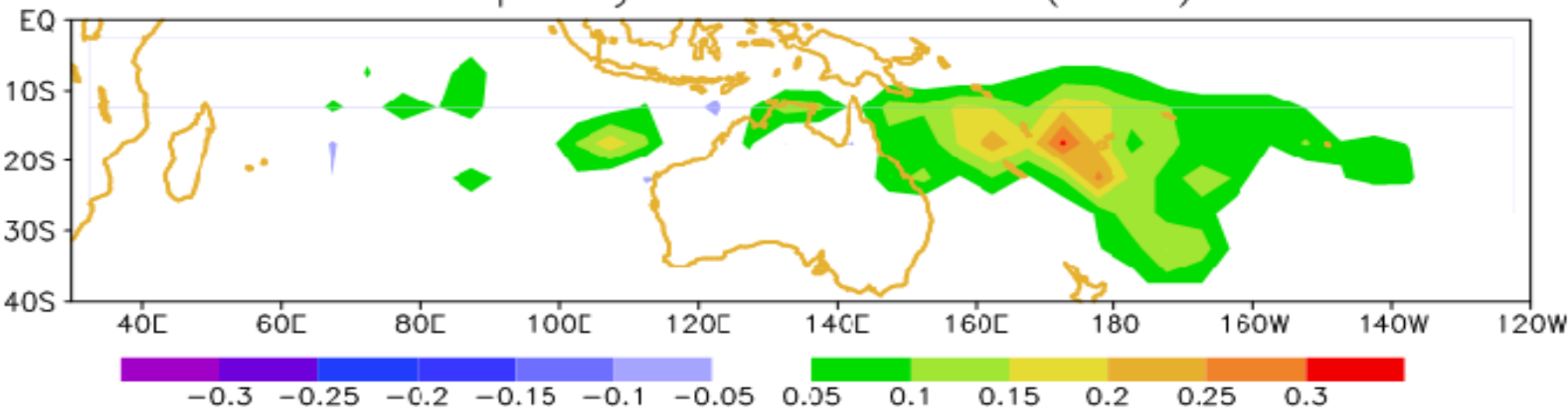


Anomalous frequency of occurrence (1998/99) **IOD-**



# EOF3 (9.1 %)

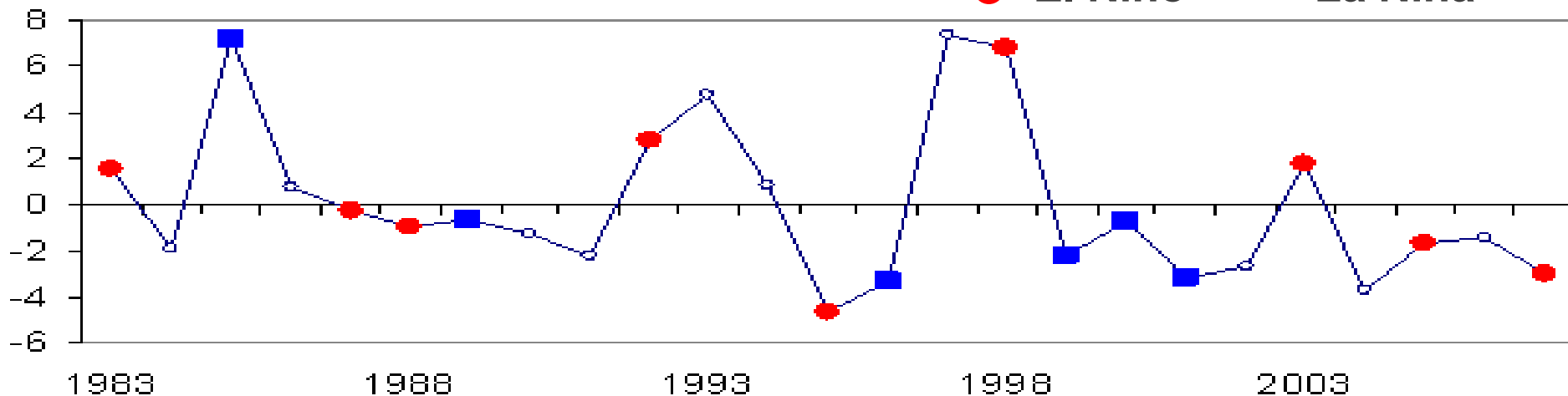
Frequency of occurrence (EOF3)



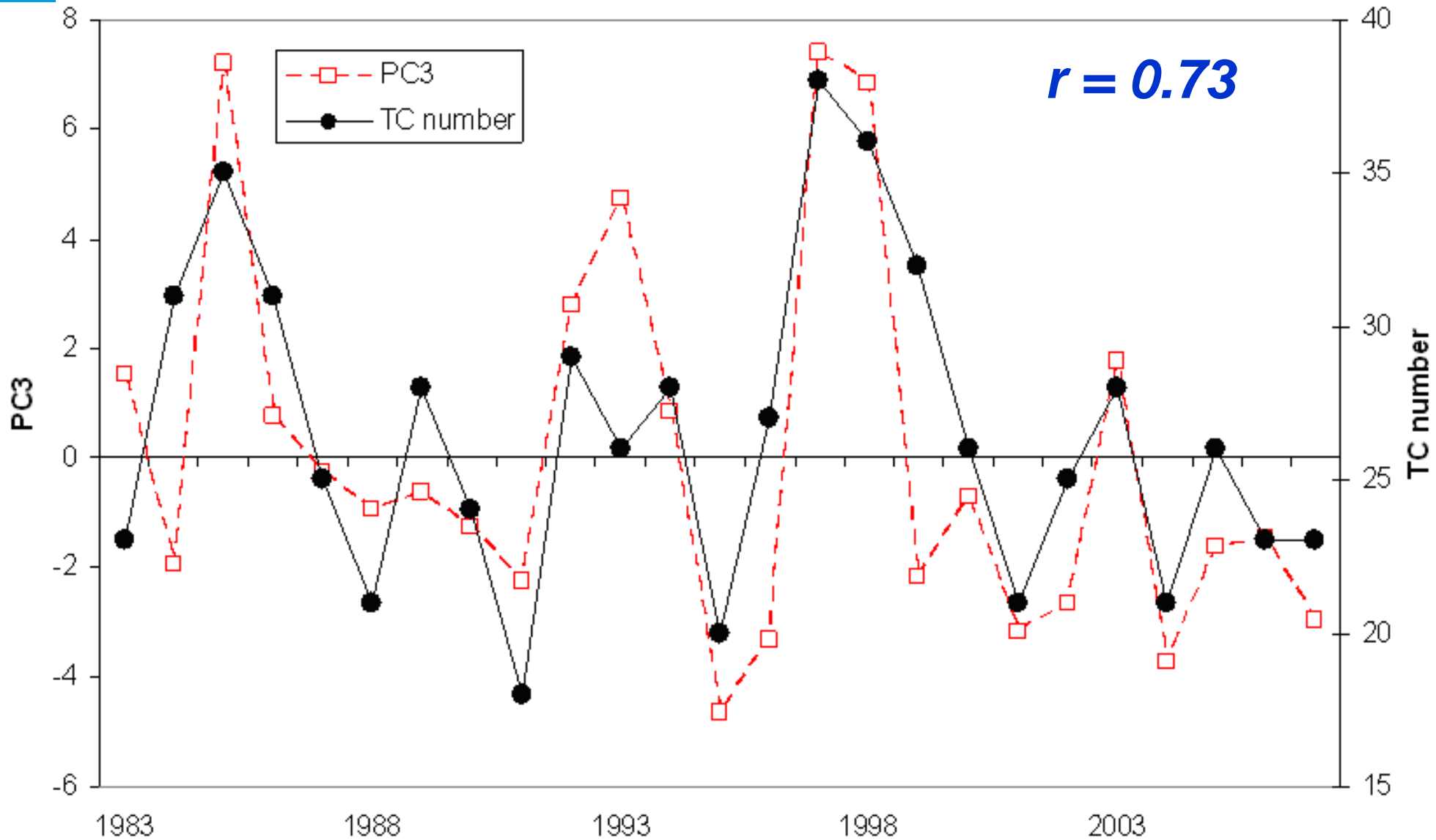
PC3

● El Niño

■ La Niña



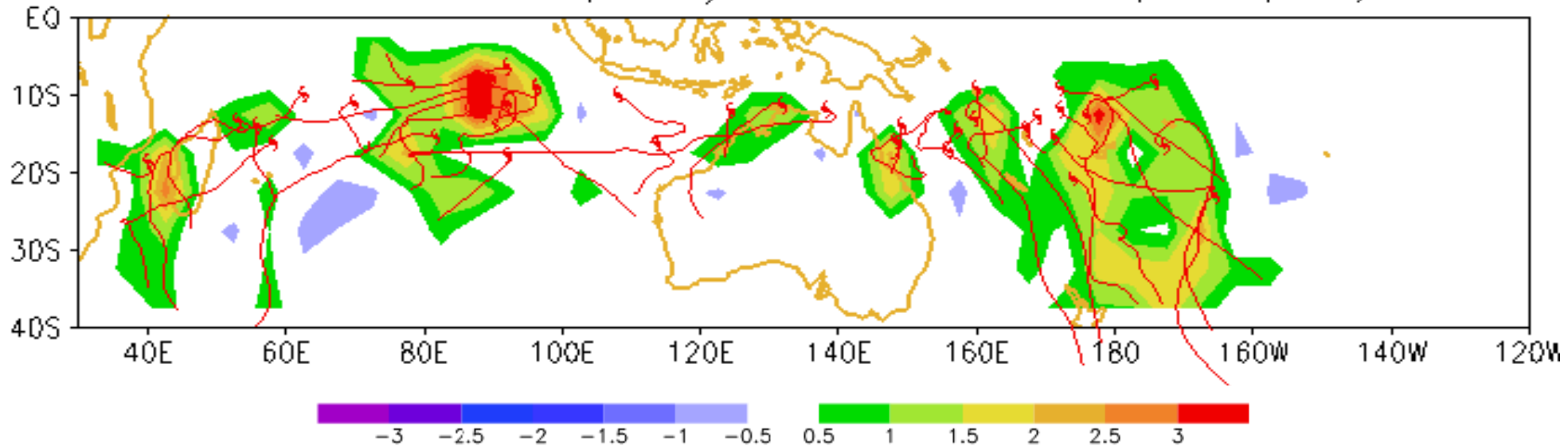
# No. of Southern Hemisphere TCs vs PC3



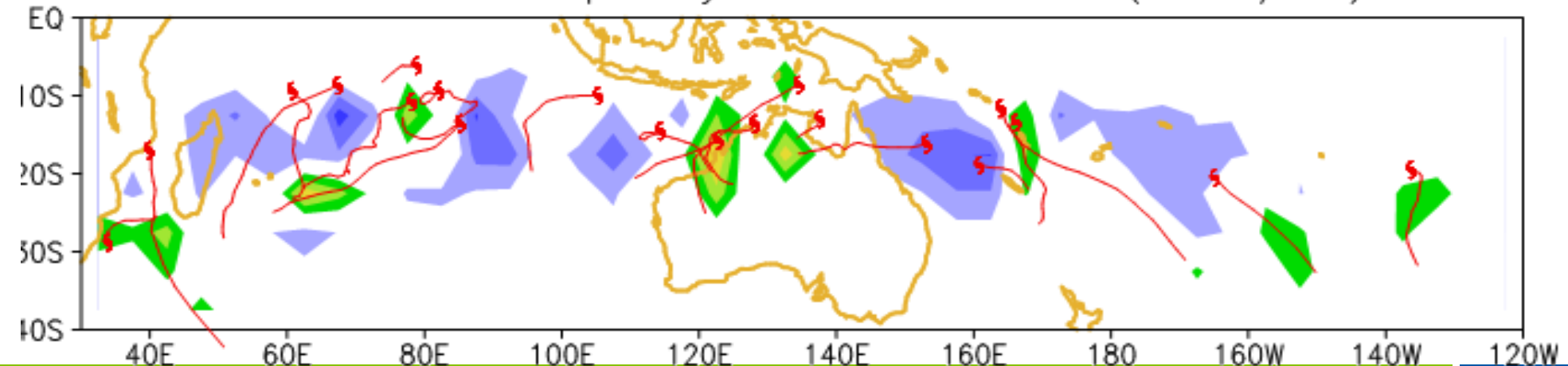


# Typical track patterns in high and low activity years

Anomalous frequency of occurrence (1996/97)



Anomalous frequency of occurrence (2000/01)

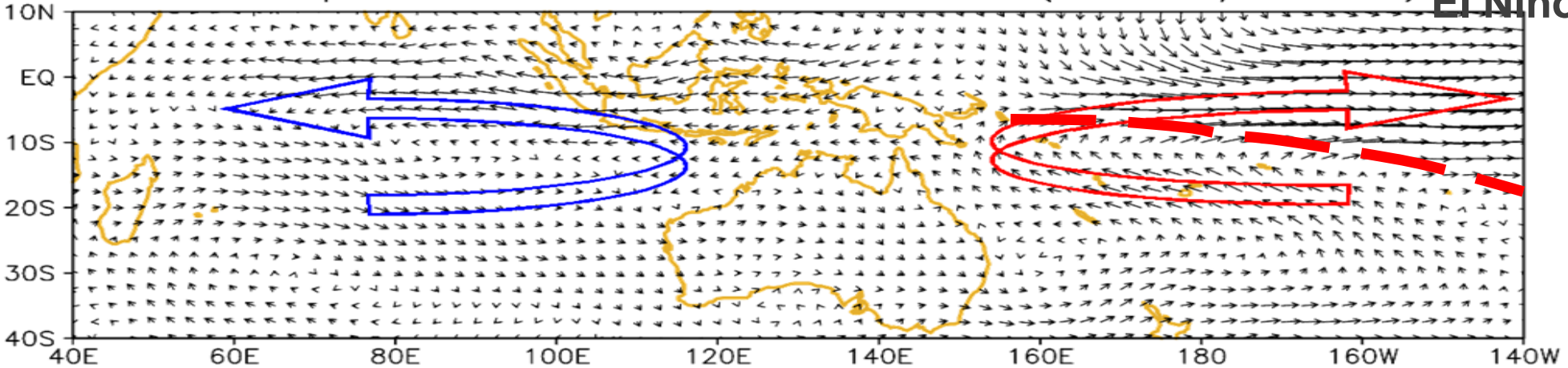


# Nov-Apr 850-hPa wind anomalies EOF1+ vs EOF1-

1982/83, 1986/87, 1991/92, 1997/98, 2004/05

Nov-Apr 850-hPa wind anomalies (El Niño/EOF1+)

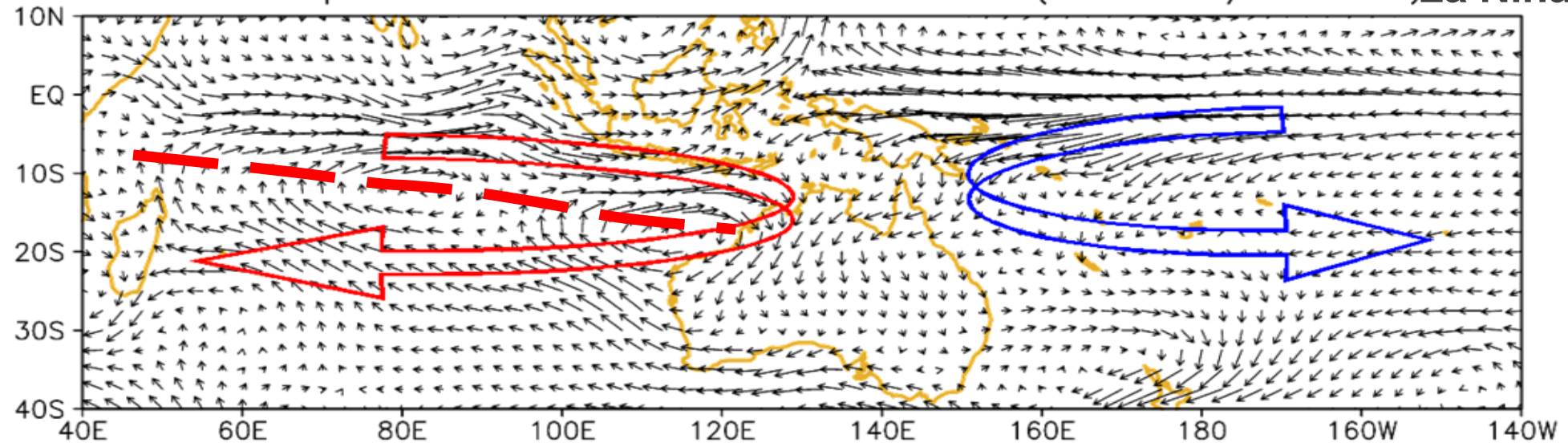
El Niño



1984/85, 1995/96, 1999/2000

Nov-Apr 850-hPa wind anomalies (La Niña/EOF1-)

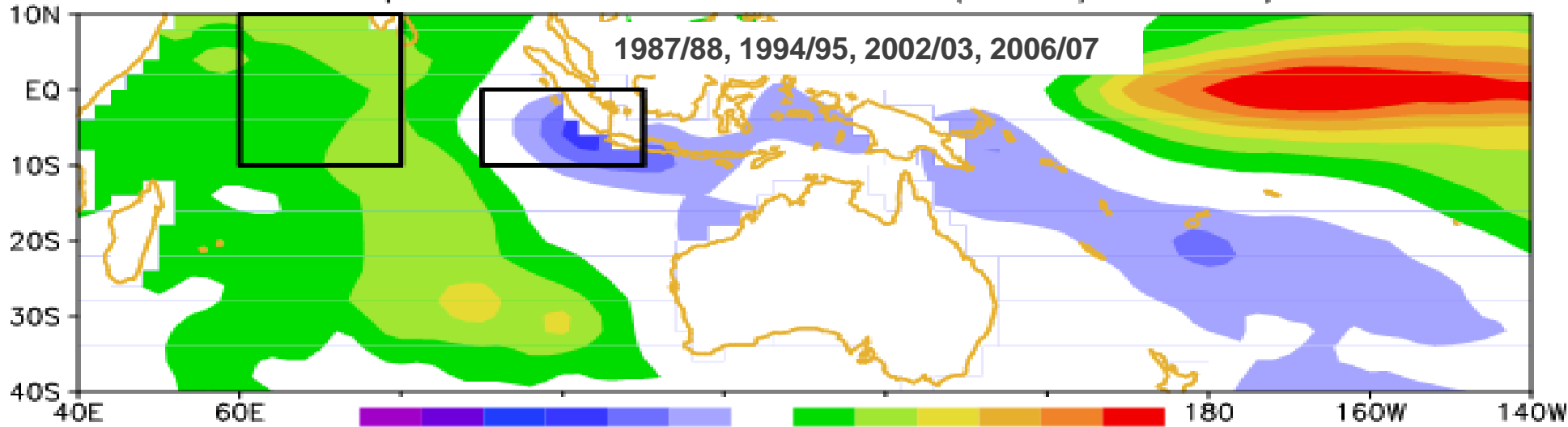
La Niña



# Sep-Nov SST anomalies EOF2+ vs EOF2-

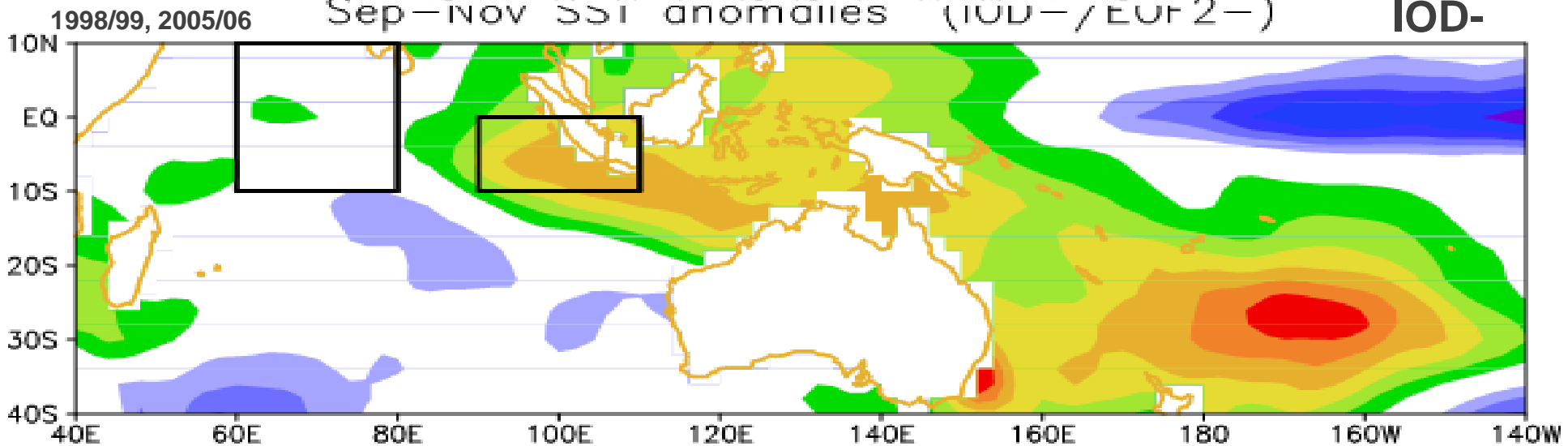
Sep-Nov SST anomalies (IOD+/EOF2+)

IOD+



Sep-Nov SST anomalies (IOD-/EOF2-)

IOD-

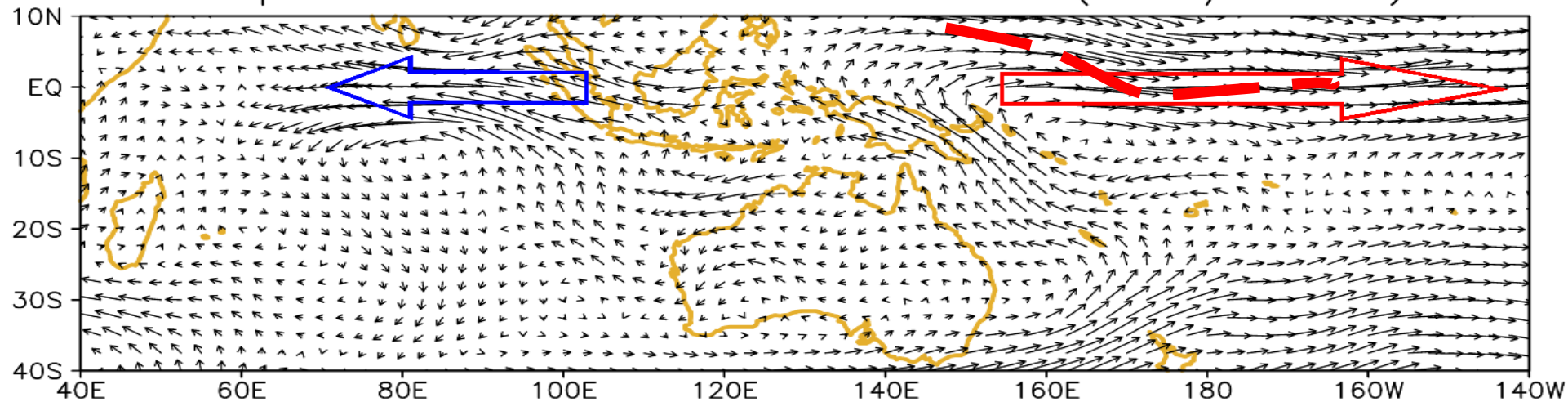




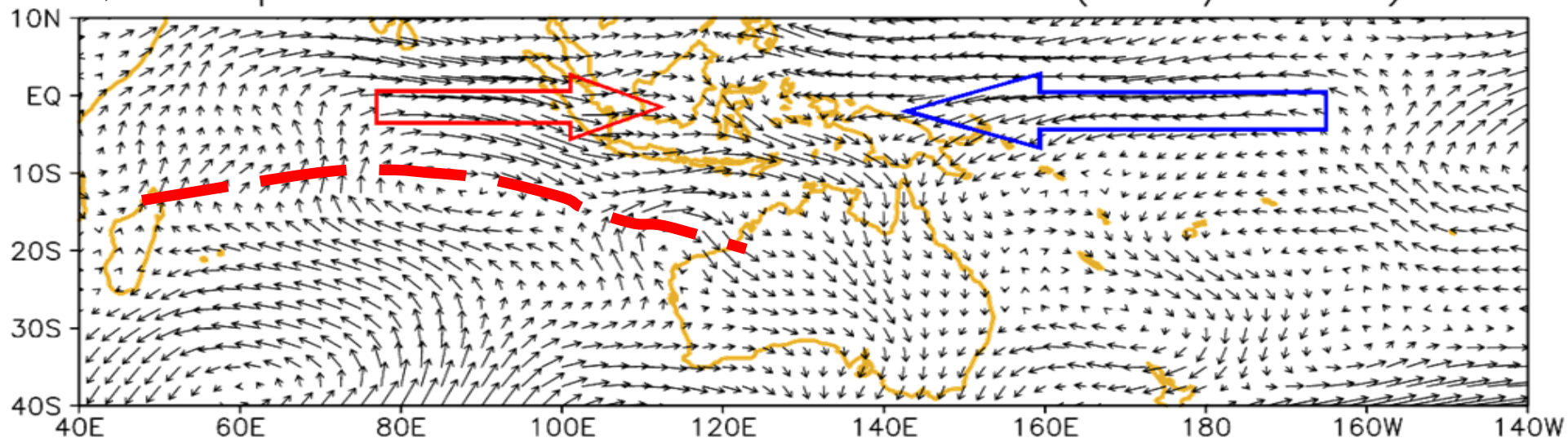
# Sep-Nov 850-hPa wind anomalies EOF2+ vs EOF2-

1987/88, 1994/95, 2002/03, 2006/07

Sep-Nov 850-hPa wind anomalies (IOD+/EOF2+) IOD+



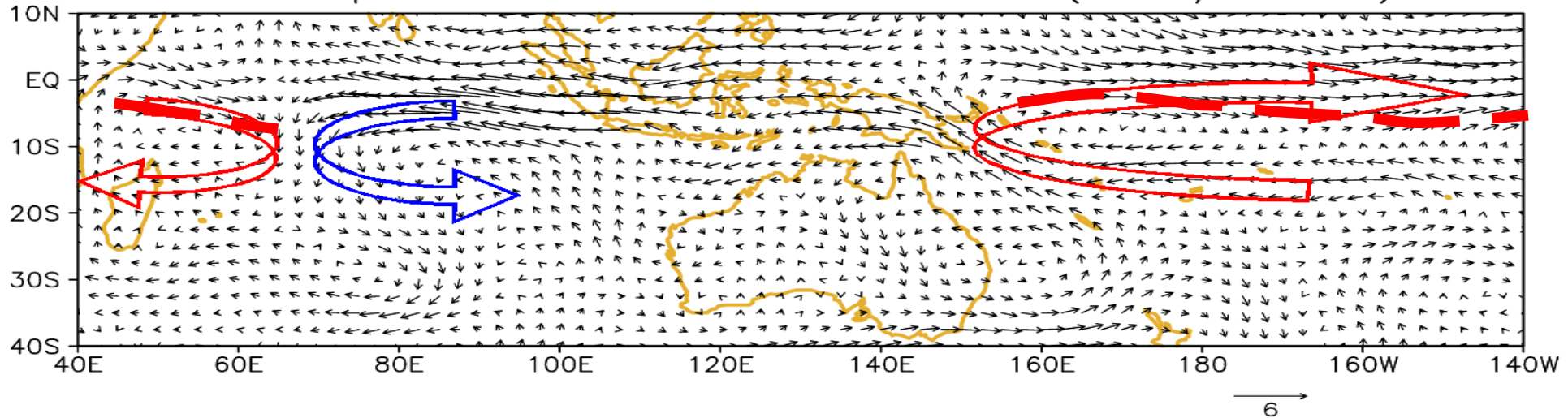
1998/99, 2005/06 Sep-Nov 850-hPa wind anomalies (IOD-/EOF2-) IOD-



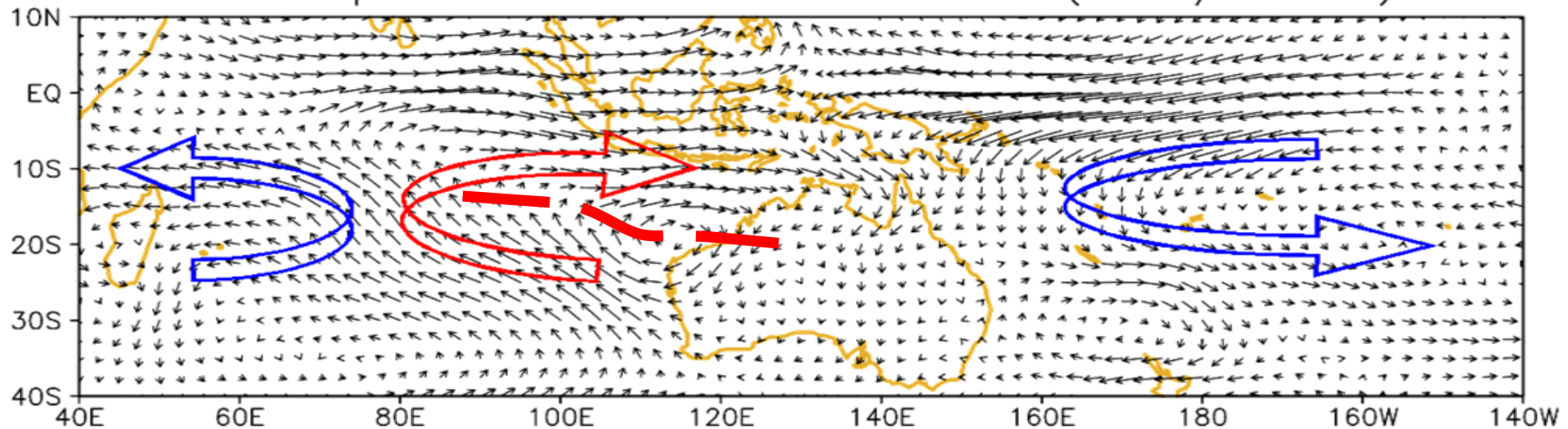
# Nov-Apr 850-hPa wind anomalies EOF2+ vs EOF2-

1987/88, 1994/95, 2002/03, 2006/07

Nov-Apr 850-hPa wind anomalies (IOD+/EOF2+) IOD+



1998/99, 2005/06 Nov-Apr 850-hPa wind anomalies (IOD-/EOF2-) IOD-



# Summary

- **Variations of TC activity on climate (interannual or interdecadal) time scales in the western North Pacific, Indian Oceans and the Southern Hemisphere cannot be explained by local SST variations, which suggests that global warming cannot be attributed to the observed TC variability.**
- **Dynamic factors (horizontal and vertical shear), which can be forced by remote SST variations such as ENSO or IOD, are mainly responsible for the observed TC variability in these regions.**
- **Models must be demonstrated to be capable of simulating variations in these dynamic factors before their predictions can be used to project future TC activity in these regions.**