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The Modulation of the Southern Africa Precipitation Response to the El Niño Southern Oscillation by the Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole

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The Modulation of the Southern Africa Precipitation Response to the El Niño Southern Oscillation by the Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole

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Abstract

The climate of Southern Africa, defined as the land area bound by the region 15°S-35°S; 12.5°E-42.5°E, during the November-March rainy season is driven by Indo-Pacific sea surface temperature (SST) anomaly expressions associated with the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole (SIOD). The observed November-April 1979-2014 Southern Africa precipitation during the four ENSO and SIOD phase combinations suggests that the phase of the SIOD can disrupt or enhance the Southern Africa precipitation response during ENSO. Here, we use a large ensemble of model simulations driven by global SST and ENSO-only SST to test whether the SIOD modifies the relationship between Southern Africa precipitation and ENSO. Since ENSO-based precipitation forecasts are used extensively over Southern Africa, an improved understanding of how other modes of SST variability modulate the regional response to ENSO is important.

ENSO, in the absence of the SIOD, forces an equivalent barotropic Rossby wave over Southern Africa that modifies the regional mid-tropospheric vertical motions and precipitation. El Niño (La Niña) is related with high (low) pressure over Southern Africa that produces anomalous mid-tropospheric descent (ascent) and

decreases (increases) in precipitation relative to average. When the SIOD and ENSO are in opposite phases, the SIOD compliments the ENSO-related atmospheric response over Southern Africa by strengthening the regional equivalent barotropic Rossby wave, anomalous mid-tropospheric vertical motions and anomalous precipitation. In contrast, when the SIOD and ENSO are in the same phase, the SIOD disrupts the ENSO-related atmospheric response over Southern Africa by weakening the regional equivalent barotropic Rossby wave, anomalous mid-tropospheric vertical motions and anomalous precipitation.

1. Introduction

The climate of Southern Africa, defined as the land area bound by the region 15°S-35°S; 12.5°E-42.5°E, is related with the simultaneous spatial variations of Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Ocean sea surface temperatures (SST) (e.g. Nicholson and Kim 1997). The Indo-Pacific Ocean SST anomaly expressions related to Southern Africa climate have been shown to be a consequence of three modes of SST variability: the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) shown in Fig. 1a, the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) (e.g., Chambers et al, 1999; Webster et al, 1999; Saji et al, 1999) shown in Fig. 1b and the Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole (SIOD) (Behera et al. 2000, Behera and Yamagata 2001) shown in Fig. 1c. In this manuscript, we examine how modes of Indo-Pacific SST variability simultaneously force Southern Africa precipitation during the November-March rainy season.

In aggregate, ENSO events force atmospheric circulations over Southern Africa that result in regional precipitation anomalies (e.g. Nicholson and Entekhabi 1986, Lindesay 1988, Jury et al. 1994, Rocha and Simmonds 1997, Nicholson and Kim 1997, Reason et al 2000, Misra 2003). A mid-tropospheric convection dipole between the region that includes the eastern Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent and the central Pacific Ocean during ENSO events excites Rossby waves over Southern Africa (Ratnam et al. 2014, Hoell et al. 2015) that modifies the regional moisture fluxes (Reason and Jagadheesha 2005, Hoell et al. 2015) and vertical motions (Hoell et al. 2015) thereby forcing the regional precipitation (Nicholson and Kim 1997). El Niño (La Niña), forces high (low) pressure over Southern Africa, which in turn forces anomalous reductions (increases) in moisture fluxes, anomalous downward (upward) vertical motions and decreases (increases) in precipitation relative to average.

There is considerable inter-event variability in the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific SST (Wrytki 1975) and the atmospheric teleconnections driven by those SST over Southern Africa between each El Niño and La Niña (Ratnam et al. 2014, Hoell et al. 2015). El Niño and La Niña-forced atmospheric teleconnections over Southern Africa during November-March are modified by SST variability over the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (Nicholson 1997, Goddard and Graham 1999). Observational analyses have suggested that atmospheric teleconnections during La Niña are more sensitive to SST forcing over the Atlantic Ocean while atmospheric teleconnections during El Niño are more sensitive to SST forcing over the Indian Ocean (Nicholson and Kim 1997). Problematically, the differences in the SST expressions between seemingly similar El

Niño and La Niña events can compromise the potential predictability of Southern Africa precipitation. Therefore, we reexamine the critical role that Indian Ocean SSTs play in modifying the ENSO-driven Southern Africa precipitation during the November-March rainy season.

Indian Ocean SST variability on seasonal to interannual time scales is largely expressed in the form of dipole patterns across the ocean basin as a result of the SIOD (Behera et al. 2000, Behera and Yamagata 2001) whose SST expression is shown in Fig. 1c and the IOD (e.g., Chambers et al, 1999; Webster et al, 1999; Saji et al, 1999) whose SST expression is shown in Fig. 1b. The SST anomaly expression of the SIOD (Fig. 2c) forces atmospheric circulations over Southern Africa that modifies the flux of moisture and therefore precipitation (Reason 2001, Washington and Preston 2006). The SST anomaly expression of the IOD (Fig. 1b) forces wide-ranging teleconnections across the Indian Ocean basin and surrounding areas by modifying the zonal winds (Saji et al. 1999) and therefore moisture fluxes over Africa (Behera et al. 2005).

The relative effects of Indian Ocean SST and Pacific Ocean SST on Southern Africa climate are currently unknown. Manatsa (2011a, 2011b) attempted to decouple the effect of the IOD and ENSO on the leading components of Southern Africa rainfall using observational data. Manatsa (2011a, 2011b) had limited success due to what appeared to be changes in the behavior of the atmospheric circulation during the 1970s and 1990s. However, what is known is that atmospheric models forced by Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean SST more accurately depict the climate of Southern Africa as compared to the forcing by Pacific SST alone (Reason and Jagadheesha 2005). Therefore, understanding the simultaneous effects of Indo-Pacific SST on Southern African climate is important.

The global SST anomaly pattern related to the observed November-March 1979-2014 Southern Africa precipitation variability is shown in Fig. 2b. Observed Southern Africa precipitation (Fig. 2b) is related with ENSO (Fig. 1a) and a southwest to northeast oriented dipole SST pattern in the Indian Ocean that is similar to the SST anomaly expression of the SIOD (Fig. 1c). The SST anomaly expression of the IOD (Fig. 1b) is unrelated with historical Southern Africa precipitation during November-March (Fig. 2b). Enhanced Southern Africa precipitation is related with La Niña, defined by a cool east-central tropical Pacific Ocean, and a positive SIOD, defined by a warm southwest Indian Ocean and cool central Indian Ocean. Reduced

Southern Africa precipitation is related with El Niño, defined by a warm east-central tropical Pacific Ocean, and a negative SIOD, defined by a cool southwest Indian Ocean and a warm central Indian Ocean. Overall, the observed Southern Africa precipitation (Fig. 2b) is most closely related to opposing phases of ENSO and the SIOD.

Observed conditions during 1979-2014 indicate that differences in the simultaneous phasing of ENSO and the SIOD results in precipitation anomalies of varying strength over Southern Africa during November-March (Fig. 3). When ENSO and the SIOD were out of phase, Southern Africa precipitation was strongly reduced during El Niño (Fig. 3a-b) and Southern Africa precipitation was strongly enhanced during La Niña (Fig. 3e-f). In contrast, when ENSO and the SIOD were in phase, Southern Africa precipitation was only marginally reduced during El Niño (Fig. 3c-d) and Southern Africa precipitation was only marginally enhanced during La Niña (Fig. 3g-h). The observed November-April 1979-2014 Southern Africa precipitation during the four ENSO and SIOD phase combinations suggests that the phase of the SIOD can disrupt or enhance the Southern Africa precipitation response during ENSO.

In this manuscript, we examine how the phase of the SIOD, and therefore the SST anomaly expression of the Indian Ocean, modulates the Southern Africa precipitation response to ENSO through comparisons of two large atmospheric simulation ensembles for 1979-2014. The first ensemble is forced by global SST variability, which includes the combined effects of ENSO and the SIOD, and the second ensemble is forced by SST variability associated only with ENSO. We test the degree to which the SIOD modulates the ENSO-related precipitation response over Southern Africa by comparing the historical atmospheric simulation ensembles separated by phase of the SIOD. In section 2, we describe the observed historical data and the two atmospheric simulations ensembles utilized. In section 3, we examine how the SIOD modulates the atmospheric teleconnections and precipitation associated with ENSO over Southern Africa. In section 4, we provide a summary.

2. Data, Models and Methods

2.1 Observed Data

Observed historical precipitation for 1979-2014 is from the Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) blended satellite and rain gauge estimates version 2.2 on a 2.5°x2.5° latitude-longitude fixed grid (Adler et al. 2003, Huffman et al. 2009). Observed historical SSTs for 1979-2014 are from the merged Hadley-NOAA Optimum Interpolation dataset developed by Hurrell et al. (2008) on a 1.0°x1.0° latitude-longitude fixed grid. Observed SST and sea ice from Hurrell et al. (2008) also specify the ocean boundary conditions in historical atmospheric model simulations, commonly referred to as AMIP simulations after the Atmospheric Model Intercomparison Project (Gates 1992).

2.2 AMIP Simulations

Two separate AMIP experiments for 1979-2014 are used to test whether the SIOD modulates the Southern Africa precipitation response to ENSO during the November-March rainy season. The two AMIP experiments are each made up of 80 ensembles, 30 of which are generated using the ECHAM5 model (Roeckner et al. 2006) and 50 of which are generated using the GFS version 2 model (Saha et al. 2010).

The first AMIP experiment is used to test the atmospheric response to the observed global SST, and is driven by time-varying historical monthly global SST, sea ice, greenhouse gas concentrations and aerosols for 1979-2014. The second AMIP experiment is used to test the atmospheric response to ENSO, and is driven by the leading pattern of global time-varying monthly SST anomaly added to the monthly climatology, observed sea ice, greenhouse gas concentrations and aerosols for 1979-2014.

The leading pattern of global SST anomaly used to specify the ocean boundary condition in the second AMIP experiment was identified by a covariance-based empirical orthogonal function (EOF) calculation of detrended monthly SST from January 1978-December 2011 (Fig. 4). The leading pattern of SST and the AMIP experiment driven by the leading pattern of SST are hereafter referred to as EOF1. The spatial pattern of EOF1 (Fig. 4a) closely resembles the SST anomaly expression of ENSO (Fig. 1a), and the principal component of EOF1 (Fig. 4b) is correlated with the Niño3.4 index at r=0.97. For 2012-2014, the principal component of EOF1 is calculated by projecting the EOF pattern (Fig. 3a) on to SSTs. The monthly SST expression related to EOF1 for 1979-2014 is obtained by multiplying EOF1 (Fig. 4a) by its principal component (Fig. 4b). The monthly SST anomaly of EOF1 is added to the 1979-2010 monthly SST climatology to obtain the time-varying monthly SST used as the ocean boundary condition of the AMIP simulations. For more information on these experiments please visit the URL http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/repository/alias/facts.

2.3 Comparison of Observed and Simulated Southern Africa Precipitation

The monthly average 1979-2014 observed precipitation over Southern Africa indicates that the primary precipitation season spans November-March (Fig. 5b). November-March 1979-2014 observed average precipitation over Southern Africa is unevenly distributed in space (Fig. 5a). Regionally, the greatest precipitation amounts during November-March fall over Malawi, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique while the lowest precipitation amounts fall over the Atlantic facing coastlines of southwest Southern Africa (Fig. 5a).

The monthly averaged precipitation variability of the ECHAM5 and GFS version 2 AMIP simulations driven by observed global time-varying SST (Fig. 5d,f) are very similar to the observed precipitation (Fig. 3b), with correlations in excess of 0.98. While the correlation between the observed monthly precipitation climatology and the climatology of the AMIP simulations driven by global SST over Southern Africa are very similar, there is a dry bias in the ECHAM5 and GFS version 2 models of about 30% each month. Due to this dry bias we show standardized precipitation anomalies in time and space in the following analyses. Standardized precipitation anomalies are defined as the precipitation anomaly divided by the seasonal cycle standard deviation of precipitation. The average November-March 1979-2014 precipitation of the ECHAM5 and GFS version 2 AMIP simulations driven by observed global time-varying SST over Southern Africa (Figs. 5c,e) are similar in space to the observed precipitation (Fig. 5a).

The temporal variability of observed precipitation and precipitation resolved by AMIP simulations driven by global SST and EOF1 of SST over Southern Africa for November-March 1979-2014 are shown in Figs. 6a and 6b, respectively. The ensemble average precipitation variability of the AMIP simulations driven by global SST and EOF1 of SST during November-March 1979-2014 capture in excess of 25% of the variance of observed precipitation over Southern Africa (Fig. 6a). The AMIP experiments capture the interannual variability and magnitude of standardized precipitation anomalies well during prolonged periods. Furthermore, the observed precipitation always falls within the 80-member ensemble spread of the AMIP simulations. The results presented here show that the AMIP simulations forced by global SST and EOF1 of SST capture the precipitation climatology and variability of Southern Africa well and are suitable to test the SST effects on Southern Africa.

3. Southern Africa Precipitation Sensitivity to ENSO

Fig. 7a shows the correlation of observed SST and Southern Africa precipitation variability in AMIP simulations driven by global SST for November-March 1979-2014. The AMIP simulations driven by global SST affirm the historical observed relationship between SST and Southern Africa precipitation (Fig. 2b). Southern Africa precipitation is associated with ENSO (Fig. 1a) and a southwest-to-northeast dipole of SST in the Indian Ocean similar to the SST anomaly expression of the SIOD (Fig. 1c). AMIP simulations driven by global SST (Fig. 6a) also affirm observed historical conditions in that the IOD (Fig. 1b) is not significantly related with November-March Southern Africa precipitation.

Fig. 7b shows the correlation of observed SST and Southern Africa precipitation in AMIP simulations driven by EOF1 of SST for November-March 1979-2014 to test the degree to which ENSO alone is related with Southern Africa precipitation. The AMIP simulations driven by EOF1 once again affirm the observed historical relationship between ENSO and Southern Africa precipitation (Fig. 2b), with similar spatial correlations to the AMIP simulations driven by global SST over the central Pacific Ocean (Fig. 7a). The relationship between Indian Ocean SST and Southern Africa precipitation driven by EOF1 of SST are weak, as evidenced by weak, yet significant, correlations over the central Indian Ocean (Fig. 7b) that are present in EOF1 (Fig. 4a). The SST anomaly expression associated with Southern Africa precipitation in AMIP simulations driven by EOF1 (Fig. 7b) does not include the SST anomaly expression of the SIOD (Fig. 1c) in contrast with the AMIP simulations driven by global SST (Fig. 7a).

Since the SIOD is not fully realized in the forcing of Southern Africa precipitation by EOF1 (Fig. 7b), but is fully realized in the forcing of Southern Africa precipitation by global SST (Fig. 7a), we are able to test whether the SIOD modifies the relationship between Southern Africa precipitation and ENSO through a comparison of these two experimental suites. We test whether the SIOD modifies the relationship between Southern Africa precipitation and ENSO though an examination of Southern Africa precipitation as a function of SIOD phase in AMIP simulations forced by global SST and EOF1 of SST.

Fig. 8 shows the relationship between Southern Africa precipitation, SST and ENSO separated by phase of the SIOD in AMIP simulations forced by global SST. When all November-March seasons are considered, Southern Africa precipitation is associated with the SST anomaly expressions (Fig. 8a) of ENSO (Fig. 1a) and the SIOD (Fig. 1c), and is significantly correlated with the Niño3.4 index (Fig. 8b). When the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the opposite sign during November-March, Southern Africa precipitation is again associated with the SST anomaly expressions (Fig. 8c) of ENSO (Fig. 1a) and the SIOD (Fig. 1c), and is significantly correlated with the Niño3.4 index (Fig. 8d). The difference between the condition in which the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the opposite sign and when all seasons are considered is that the relationship between Southern Africa precipitation and Indo-Pacific SSTs is stronger when the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the opposite sign. When the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the same sign during November-March, Southern Africa precipitation is associated with an SST anomaly (Fig. 8e) that does not resemble either the ENSO (Fig. 1a) or the SIOD (Fig. 1c) SST anomaly expressions. In fact, when the SIOD and ENSO are in the same phase, Southern Africa precipitation is only closely related with a coherent pattern of western Indian Ocean SST (Fig. 8e).

This examination of Southern Africa precipitation as a function of the SIOD phasing indicates that the SIOD modulates the Southern Africa precipitation response to ENSO. When the SIOD and Niño3.4 indices have the opposite sign, which results in an SST expression that closely resembles the historical SST and Southern Africa precipitation relationship (Fig. 2b), this condition results in a stronger Southern Africa precipitation response (Fig. 8). When the SIOD and Niño3.4 indices have the same sign, Southern Africa precipitation is not related to the SST anomaly expressions (Fig. 8e) of ENSO (Fig. 1a) or the SIOD (Fig. 1c). Depending on the phase of the SIOD, the effect of the SIOD can either compliment the Southern Africa precipitation response to ENSO, or can disrupt the Southern Africa precipitation response to ENSO, affirming the small sample of observed conditions (Fig. 3).

The atmospheric circulation over Southern Africa associated with ENSO and separated by phase of the SIOD during November-March in AMIP simulations forced by global SSTs is shown in Fig. 9. When all November-March seasons are considered, ENSO is related to an equivalent barotropic Rossby wave over Southern

Africa, that modifies the regional mid-tropospheric vertical motions and precipitation. El Niño (La Niña) is related with high (low) pressure over Southern Africa (vectors in Fig. 9b) that is responsible for anomalous mid-tropospheric descent (ascent) (Fig. 9b) and decreases (increases) in precipitation relative to average (Fig. 9a). When the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the opposite sign during November-March, the SIOD compliments the ENSO-related atmospheric response over Southern Africa by strengthening the equivalent barotropic Rossby wave (Fig. 9d), anomalous mid-tropospheric vertical motions (Fig. 9d) and anomalous precipitation (Fig. 9d). When the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the same sign during November-March, the SIOD disrupts the ENSO-related atmospheric response over Southern Africa by weakening the equivalent barotropic Rossby wave (Fig. 9f) anomalous mid-tropospheric vertical motions (Fig. 9f) and anomalous precipitation (Fig. 9e).

Fig. 10 shows the relationship between Southern Africa precipitation, SST and ENSO separated by phase of the SIOD in AMIP simulations forced by EOF1 of SST. Note that the correlations of Southern Africa precipitation are to the full SST, and not EOF1 of SST, to demonstrate that the SIOD has no effect in the AMIP simulations driven by EOF1. When all November-March seasons are considered, Southern Africa precipitation is associated with the SST anomaly expression (Fig. 10a) of EOF1 (Fig. 4a), which by design is the same as the SST anomaly expression of ENSO (Fig. 1a).

When the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the opposite sign during November-March, Southern Africa precipitation in AMIP simulations forced by EOF1 is related with the SST anomaly expression (Fig. 10c) of ENSO (Fig. 1a), as is expected. The SST anomaly expression of the SIOD also appears in this correlation, but only because the correlation is performed against the full SST field. The SIOD has no effect on Southern Africa precipitation in AMIP simulations driven by EOF1, as the relationship between Southern Africa precipitation and SST (Fig. 10c) is statistically indistinguishable from the aggregate case (Fig. 10a) over the tropical Pacific Ocean. This is in contrast with Southern Africa precipitation in AMIP simulations driven by global SST (Fig. 8), where the relationship between Southern Africa precipitation and ENSO significantly increased from the aggregate case when the SIOD and Niño3.4 indices are in the opposite phase (Fig. 8a,c).

When the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the same sign during November-March, Southern Africa precipitation in AMIP simulations forced by EOF1 is again related with the SST anomaly expression (Fig. 10d) of ENSO (Fig. 1a). The southwestern dipole of the SST anomaly expression of the SIOD appears in this correlation only because the correlation is performed against the full SST field. The SIOD has no effect on Southern Africa precipitation in AMIP simulations forced by EOF1, as the relationship between Southern Africa precipitation (Fig. 10e) is statistically indistinguishable from the aggregate case (Fig. 10a) over the tropical Pacific Ocean.

The atmospheric circulations related to ENSO over Southern Africa in AMIP simulations forced by EOF1 are also statistically indistinguishable when separated by phase of the SIOD during November-March (Fig. 11). As was discussed previously, ENSO is related to an equivalent barotropic Rossby wave over Southern Africa, that modifies the regional mid-tropospheric vertical motions and precipitation (Fig. 11).

4. Summary and Discussion

The historical ENSO and Southern Africa relationship (e.g. Fig. 2) has facilitated the successful prediction of Southern Africa precipitation during many November-March rainy seasons (e.g. Hastenrath et al. 1995). On average, La Niña is related with enhanced Southern Africa precipitation while El Niño is related with reduced Southern Africa precipitation. However, there have been historical occurrences, namely 1983-1984, 1984-1985, 1985-1986, 1988-1989, 1995-1996, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012, in which La Niña events (Fig. 3g) occurred simultaneously with widespread areas of near average November-March precipitation over Southern Africa (Fig. 3h). Since the SIOD, a mode of SST variability in the Indian Ocean, is also related with Southern Africa precipitation, we examine whether the SIOD modulates the ENSO-related teleconnection over Southern Africa.

Observed historical relationships (Fig. 2) and AMIP simulations (Fig. 7) driven by global SST for November-March 1979-2014 indicate that Southern Africa precipitation is associated with ENSO (Fig. 1a) and the SIOD (Fig. 1c). Observed historical relationships (Fig. 2) and AMIP simulations (Fig. 7) driven by global SST also indicate that Southern Africa precipitation during November-March is unrelated with the IOD (Fig. 1b). Enhanced Southern Africa precipitation is related to La Niña, defined by a cool east-central tropical Pacific Ocean, and a positive SIOD, defined by a warm southwest Indian Ocean and cool central Indian Ocean. Reduced Southern Africa precipitation is related to El Niño, defined by a warm east-central tropical Pacific Ocean, and a negative SIOD, defined by a cool southwest Indian Ocean and a warm central Indian Ocean. Overall, AMIP simulations driven by global SST and observed conditions indicate that Southern Africa precipitation is related to opposing phases of ENSO and the SIOD.

The average November-March 1979-2014 precipitation anomaly over Southern Africa during ENSO events in which ENSO and the SIOD were out of phase was much greater than the precipitation anomaly during ENSO events in which ENSO and SIOD were in phase (Fig. 3). Therefore, we examine whether the phase of the SIOD can modulate the relationship between ENSO and Southern Africa precipitation.

The modulation of the ENSO teleconnection over Southern Africa by the SIOD is tested through comparisons of two large atmospheric simulation ensembles for 1979-2014. The first ensemble is forced by global SST variability, which includes the combined effects of ENSO and the SIOD, and the second ensemble is forced by SST variability associated only with ENSO. We test the degree to which the SIOD modulates the ENSO-related precipitation response over Southern Africa by comparing the two large historical atmospheric simulation ensembles separated by phase of the SIOD.

AMIP simulations driven by only ENSO indicate that ENSO forces an equivalent barotropic Rossby wave over Southern Africa that modifies the regional mid-tropospheric vertical motions and precipitation (Fig. 11). El Niño (La Niña) is related with high (low) pressure over Southern Africa that is responsible for anomalous mid-tropospheric descent (ascent) and decreases (increases) in precipitation relative to average.

The model simulations affirm observed conditions (Fig. 3) in that the SIOD can compliment or disrupt the Southern Africa precipitation response to ENSO (Figs. 8 and 9). AMIP simulations driven by global SST indicate that opposing ENSO and SIOD phases generate complimentary telconnections that result in enhanced precipitation changes over Southern Africa. On the contrary, AMIP simulations driven by global SST indicate that when ENSO and the SIOD are in phase, the SIOD disrupts the ENSO-related teleconnections over Southern Africa by weakening the equivalent barotropic Rossby wave (Fig. 9f) anomalous mid-tropospheric vertical motions (Fig. 9f) and anomalous precipitation (Fig. 9e).

Early methods of rainy season Southern Africa precipitation prediction were based only upon the statistical analyses of historical climate information (e.g.

Hastenrath et al. 1995). For the early statistical models, the predictors of Southern Africa precipitation included metrics of ENSO, expressed in terms SST or atmosphere-only indices such as the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), and the atmospheric circulation. Southern Africa precipitation forecasts have evolved to include both statistical models and dynamical model forecasts simultaneously (Landman and Goddard 2005) or only dynamical model forecasts (Landman et al. 2012, Yuan et al. 2014). The recent improvements of dynamical model SST forecasts (Wang et al. 2009), which lead to improved guidance on the future conditions of ENSO and the SOID, provide optimism for seasonal prediction of Southern Africa precipitation (Yuan et al. 2014), where SST play a critical role in the regional climate. Here, we have identified a mechanism by which the SOID can disrupt and modulate the important ENSO-related atmosphere and precipitation response over Southern Africa. Therefore, the information presented here can be used alongside improved statistical and dynamical forecasts to make more informed Southern Africa precipitation forecasts during the November-March rainy season.

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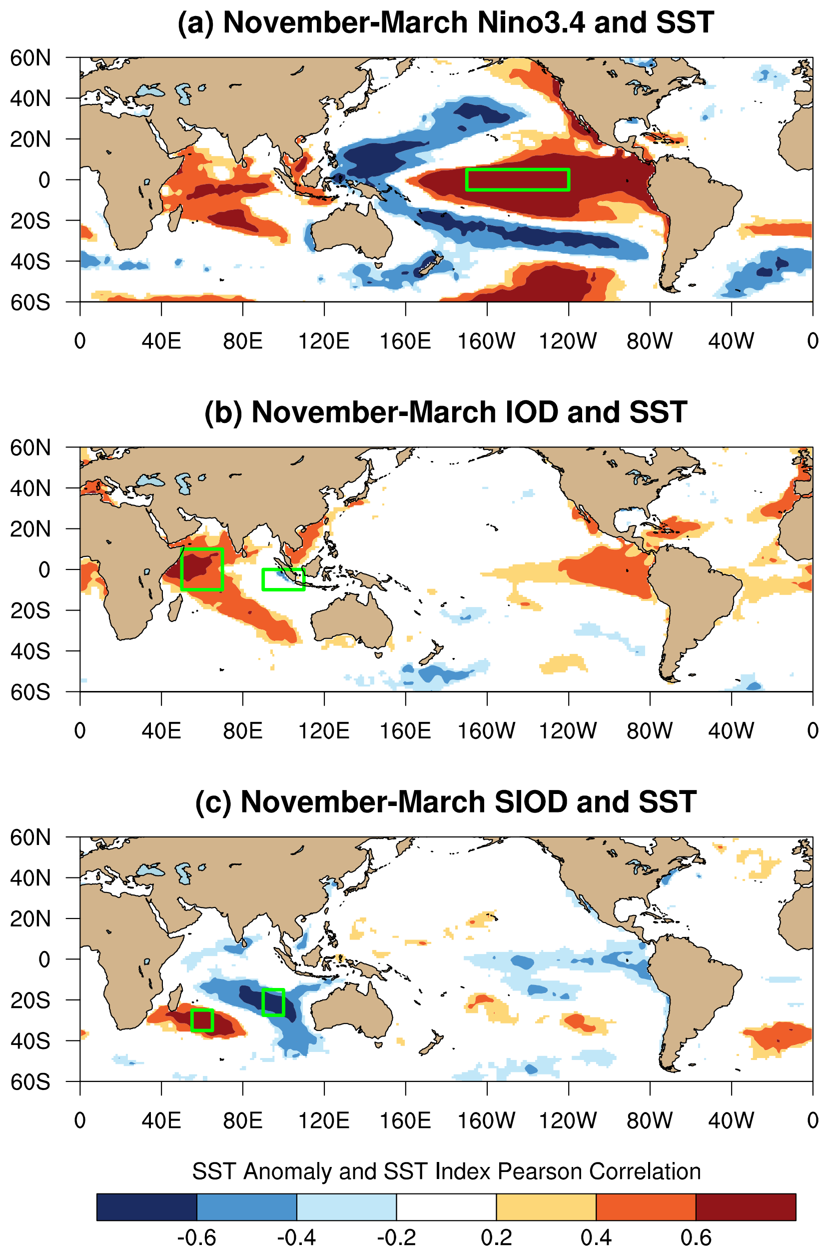

Figure 1: Correlation of November-March 1979-2014 SST anomaly and (a) the Niño3.4 index anomaly, (b) the IOD index anomaly and (c) the SIOD index anomaly. Shading indicates correlations significant at p<0.10. The Niño3.4 index is defined as areal average SST over 5°S-5°N; 170°W-120°W shown as the green outline in panel (a). The IOD index is defined as areal average SST over 10°S-0°N; 90°E-110°E subtracted from areal average SST over 10°S-10°N; 50°E-70°E, both of which are shown as green outlines on panel (b). The SIOD index is defined as areal average SST

over 28°S-18°N; 90°E-100°E subtracted from areal average SST over 37°S-27°S; 55°E-65°E, both of which are shown as green outlines on panel (c).

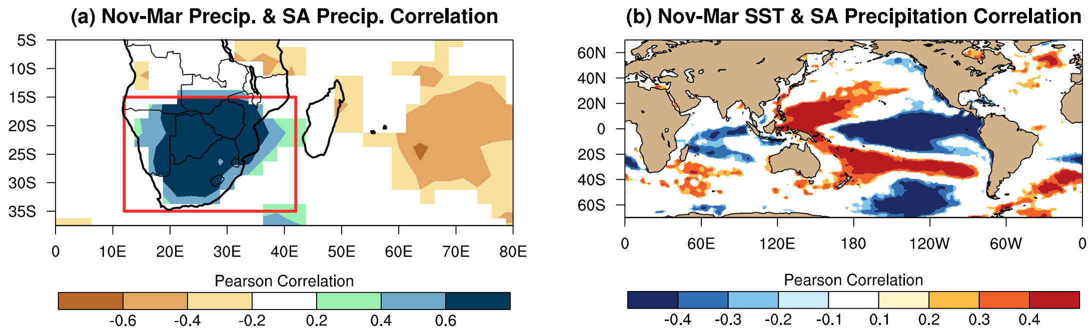

Figure 2: November-March 1979-2014 correlation of observed Southern Africa precipitation anomaly with (a) observed spatial precipitation anomaly and (b) observed SST anomaly. Shading indicates correlations significant at $p<0.10$.

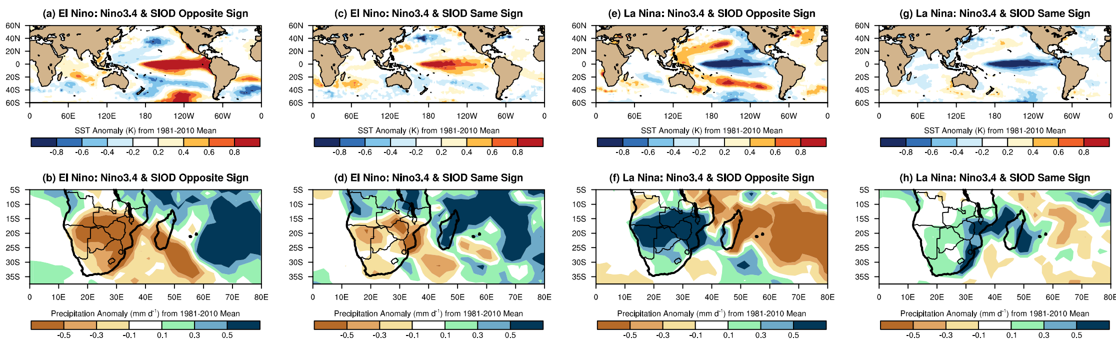

Figure 3: November-March (top) SST anomaly in units of K and (bottom) precipitation anomaly in units of mm d^{-1} during El Niño and La Niña events in which the Niño3.4 index anomaly and SIOD index anomaly have the same and opposing signs. El Niño (La Niña) events are defined when the November-March Niño3.4 index anomaly exceeds (falls below) 0.5K (-0.5K).

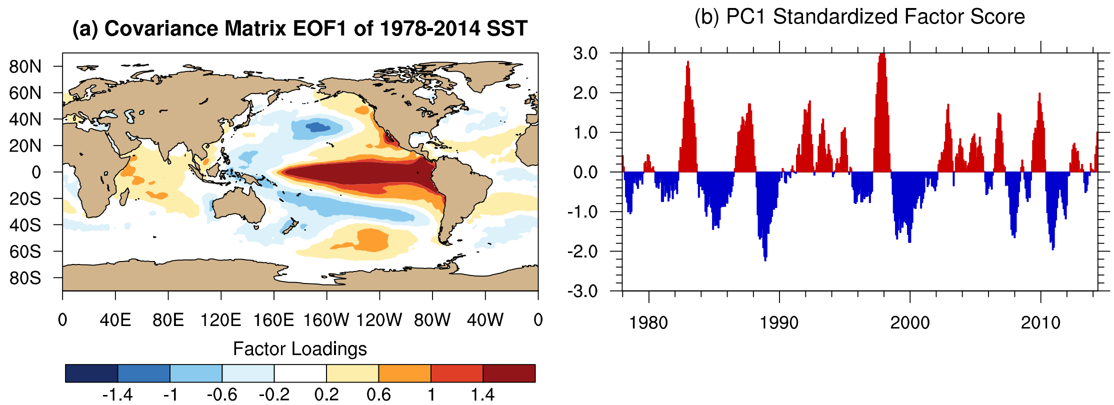

Figure 4: (a) The leading pattern of global SST anomaly in units of K calculated using a covariance-based empirical orthogonal function (EOF1) and (b) associated principal component for 1978-2014.

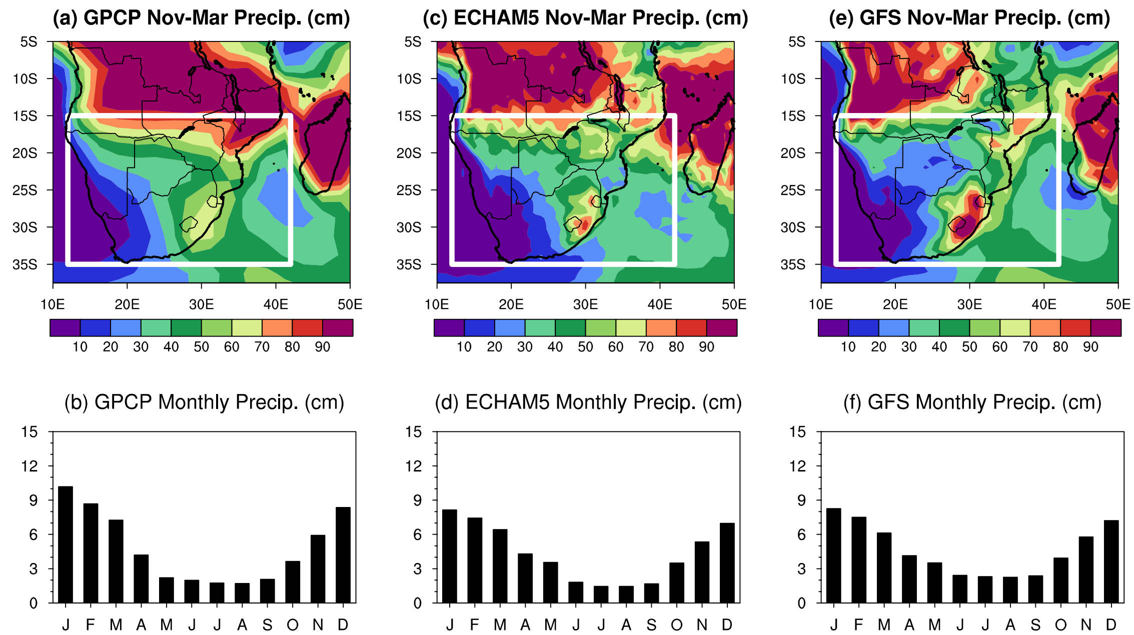

Figure 5: (top) November-March 1979-2014 average rainfall (cm) and (bottom) monthly average 1979-2014 rainfall (cm) in (left column) GPCP, (center column) 30 ECHAM5 AMIP simulations and (right column) 50 GFS version 2 AMIP simulations.

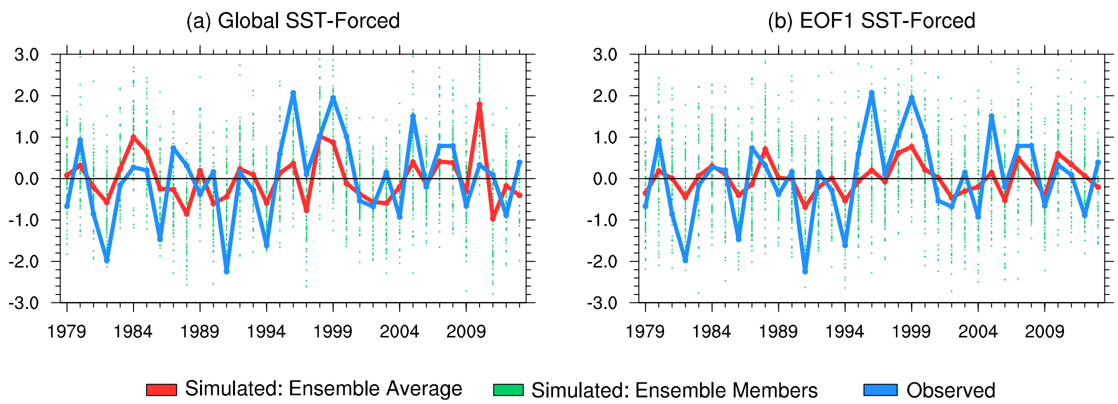

Figure 6: Simulated November-March 1979-2014 standardized Southern Africa precipitation anomaly forced by (a) global SST and (b) EOF1 of SST. Green dots indicate individual simulated ensembles, the red line shows the simulated ensemble average and the blue line shows observed precipitation.

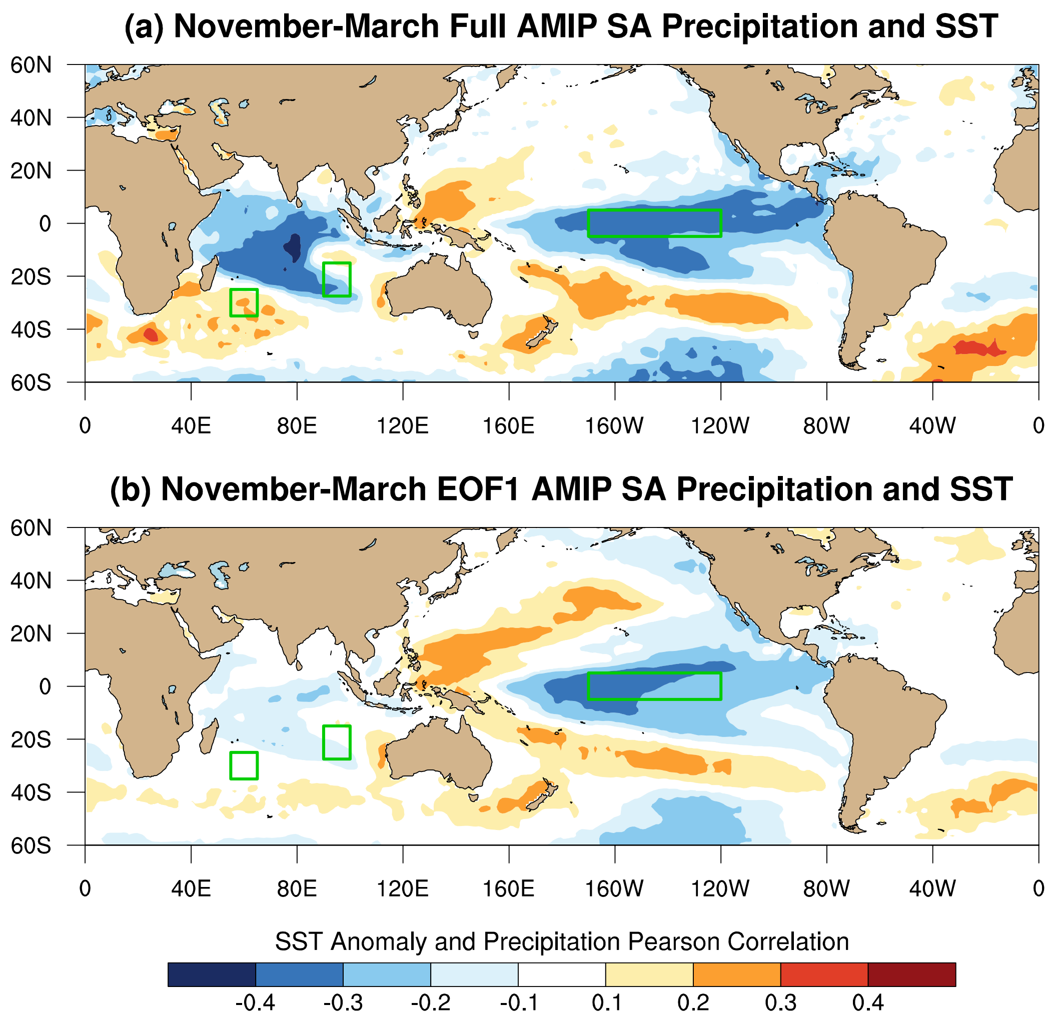

Figure 7: November-March 1979-2014 correlation of observed SST anomaly and simulated precipitation forced by (a) global SST and (b) EOF1 of SST. Shading denotes correlations significant at $p<0.10$.

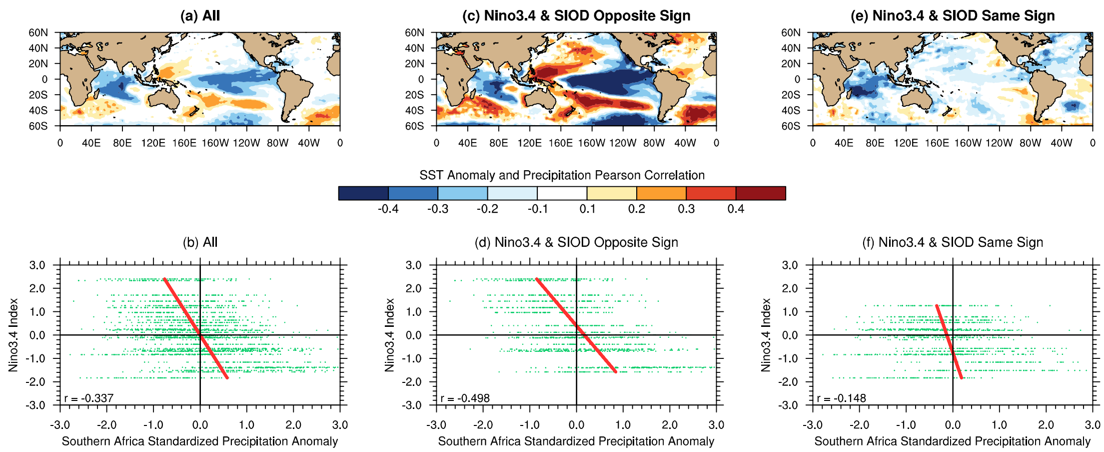

Figure 8: (top row) Correlation of simulated Southern Africa standardized precipitation anomaly forced by global SST with global SST. (bottom row) Scatter diagrams of observed Niño3.4 anomaly and simulated Southern Africa standardized precipitation anomaly forced by global SST (green dots) with the least squares regression line shown in red. Results are for November-March 1979-2014 and are shown (left column) in aggregate, (center column) when the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the opposite sign and (right column) when the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the same sign. Shading denotes correlations significant at $p<0.10$.

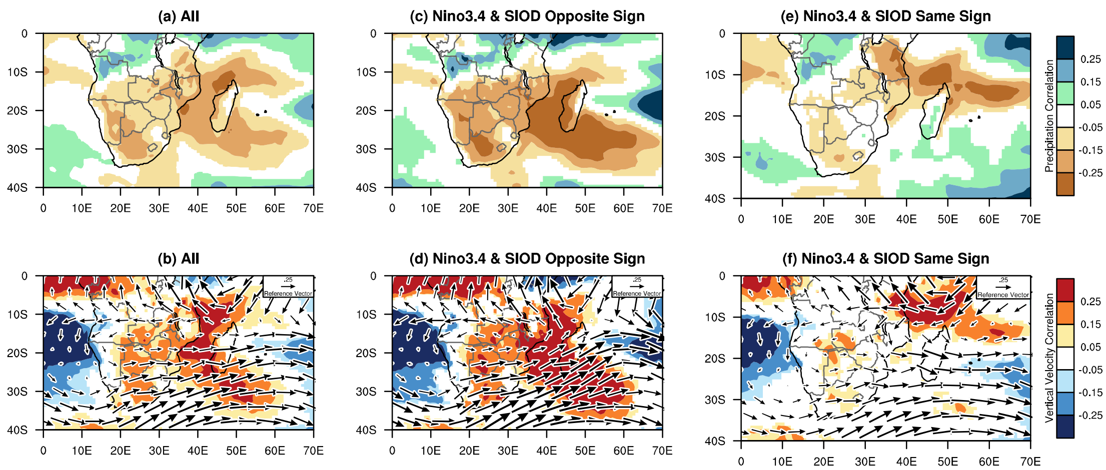

Figure 9: Correlation of Niño3.4 anomaly and simulated global SST-forced (top) standardized precipitation anomaly and (bottom) 700 hPa wind anomaly (vector) and 400 hPa vertical velocity anomaly (shading) for November-March 1979-2014 (left column) in aggregate, (center column) when the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the opposite sign and (right column) when the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the same sign. Shading denotes correlations significant at $p<0.10$.

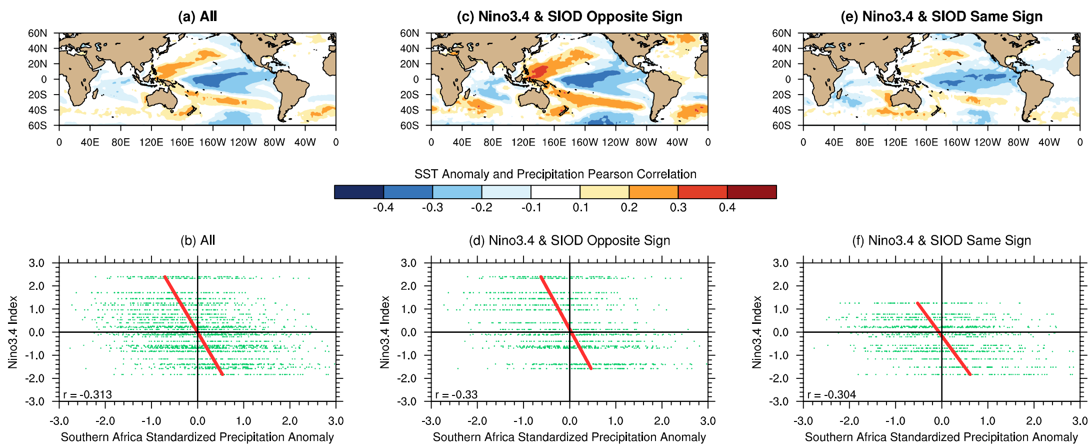

Figure 10: (top row) Correlation of simulated Southern Africa standardized precipitation anomaly forced by EOF1 with global SST. (bottom row) Scatter diagrams of observed Niño3.4 anomaly and simulated Southern Africa standardized precipitation anomaly forced by EOF1 (green dots) with the least squares regression line shown in red. Results are for November-March 1979-2014 and are shown (left column) in aggregate, (center column) when the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the opposite sign and (right column) when the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the same sign. Shading denotes correlations significant at $p<0.10$.

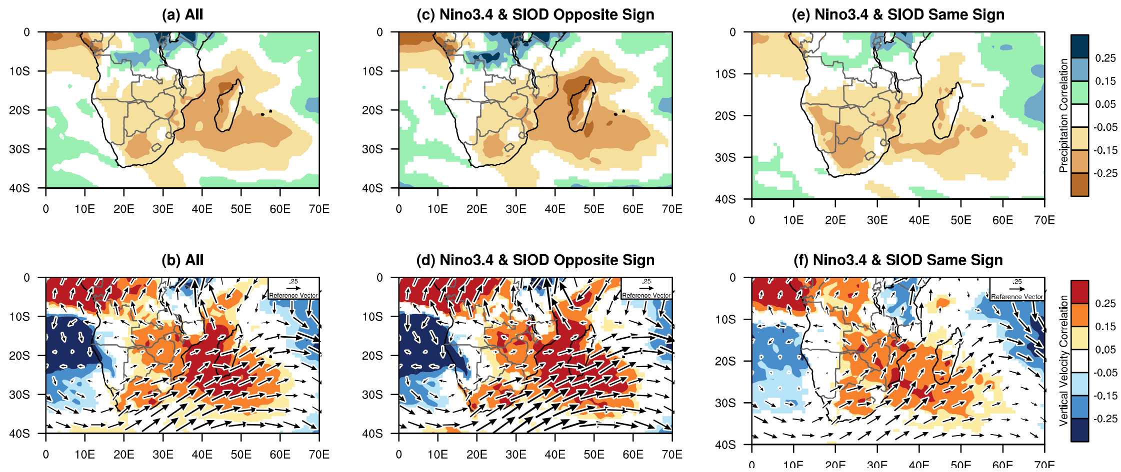

Figure 11: Correlation of Niño3.4 anomaly and simulated EOF1-forced (top) standardized precipitation anomaly and (bottom) 700 hPa wind anomaly (vector) and 400 hPa vertical velocity anomaly (shading) for November-March 1979-2014 (left column) in aggregate, (center column) when the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the opposite sign and (right column) when the Niño3.4 and SIOD indices have the same sign. Shading denotes correlations significant at $p<0.10$.