



Decadal Predictability of Convective Hazards: A Possibility?

Lars Tijsen (1), Pieter Groenemeijer (1), Anja Rädler (2,1,3)

(1) European Severe Storms Laboratory, Wessling, Germany (pieter.groenemeijer@essl.org), (2) Munich Re, Munich, Germany, (3) Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany

Decision makers in various positions in society have a great interest in learning about trends of weather on the timescale of only a few years. Within this gray zone between climate and weather, predictability is relatively low and controlled by physical systems that evolve on such timescales, especially ocean flows and temperatures. Within a large scientific endeavor on Decadal Prediction in Germany called MiKlip, a decadal prediction system is developed which is based on a global ensemble climate model as well as dynamical downscaling. Within the MiKlip project framework, ESSL studies the predictability of severe convection. In our poster presentation, we will show which level of predictability we have been able to discover for Europe, and explain how we deal with issues such as systematic and lead-time dependent biases of climate models.