

Multiweek Prediction and Attribution of the Black Saturday Heatwave Event in Southeast Australia

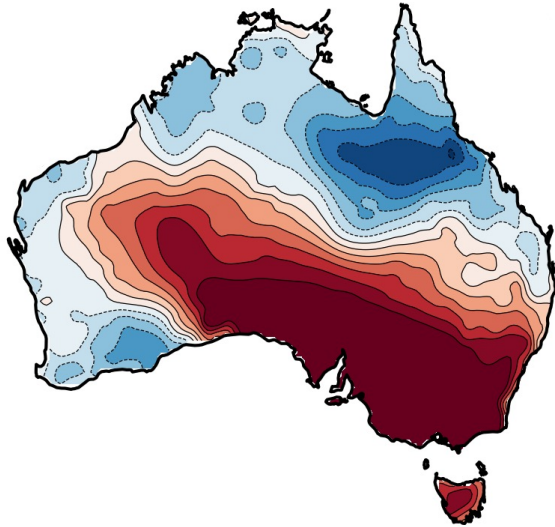
S Abhik¹, Eun-Pa Lim^{2,3,4}, Pandora Hope^{2,3}, David Jones²

¹ School of Earth, Atmosphere, and Environment, Monash University, Clayton, Australia

² Bureau of Meteorology, Melbourne, Australia

³ Climate Systems Hub, National Environmental Science Program, Australia

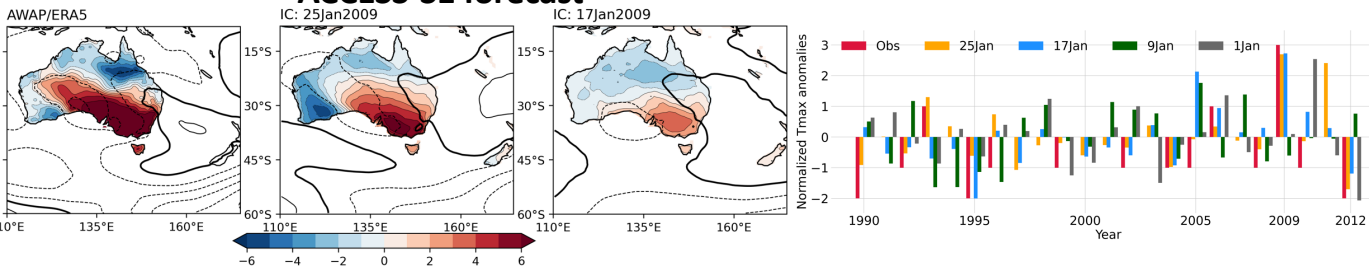
⁴ Victorian Water and Climate Initiative, Australia



Black Saturday Heatwave event

- **Period:** 27 January – 8 February 2009
- **Affected region:** VIC, SA, TAS, NSW (SE Australia).
- **Temperature:** 12°-18°C above normal, with 49°C in north VIC, Melbourne (46.4°C), Adelaide (45.7°C).
- **Climate condition:** weak La Nina (Nino3.4: -0.8°C)
- **Casualty & loss:** 300+ people, livestock, and major economic loss due to wildfires.
- Leadbeater's possums lost about 45% of their natural habitat

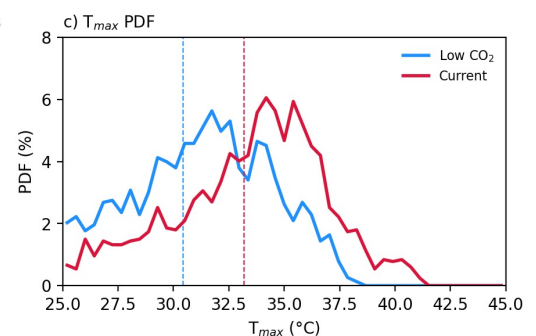
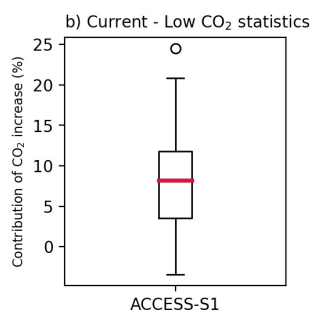
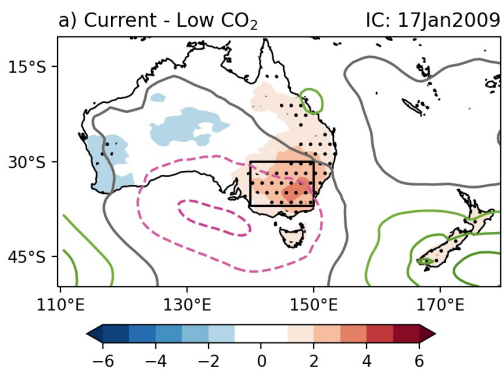
ACCESS-S1 forecast



- Persistent High (Low) over Tasman Sea (southern Australia) → warmer T_{max} advection
- Observed pressure anomalies are weaker in the forecast.
- This leads to a weaker T_{max} forecast over SE Australia.
- Extreme T_{max} forecast is skillful up to 10 days lead time.

Climate Attribution Forecast Experiment

- Low CO₂ level: 297 ppm (~1905 CO₂ level)
- 17 Jan 2009 modified O-A initial conditions for the counterfactual world.
- Current forecast is up to 4°C warmer over SE Australia than the “Low CO₂” forecast, with an areal average difference of ~2.6°C.



Increased atmospheric GHG intensified the Black Saturday heatwave event.