

Predicting the weather in Europe on timescales of weeks to months

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Weather over Europe is notoriously difficult to predict on timescales of weeks to months — it is one of the most challenging places on the globe to make such predictions. This is mostly due to the high inherent variability of the system, but also due to the great range and non-stationarity of remote influences on European weather. However, these remote influences can also be used to improve predictions: Examples for these teleconnections are the global influence of El Nino Southern Oscillation or the downward influence of the upper atmosphere onto the surface. This presentation will explore to what extent these remote connections are understood, which tools provide an improved understanding, and how these connections contribute to predictability over Europe.