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de Catalunya

Downscaled climate projections in the Pyrenees during the 21st century

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- General framework
- Simulation setup
- Downscaling current climate of Catalonia (T, P)
- Downscaled projections for the Pyrenees (T, P, RH, WV)



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General framework



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FLUXPYR-OPCC meeting, Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain) 4-8th June 2012

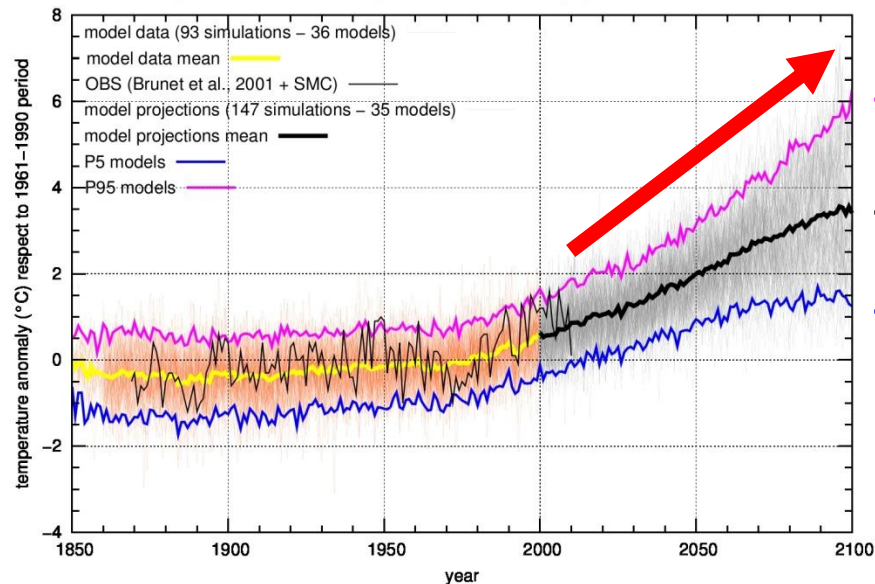
General Framework: GCM simulations

IPCC-AR4 & ENSEMBLES global simulations considering only Catalonia.

Reference period: 1961-1990

PRECIPITATION

Evol. of annual-mean temp. in CATALONIA considering different GCMs and future projections from IPCC-AR4 & ENSEMBLES



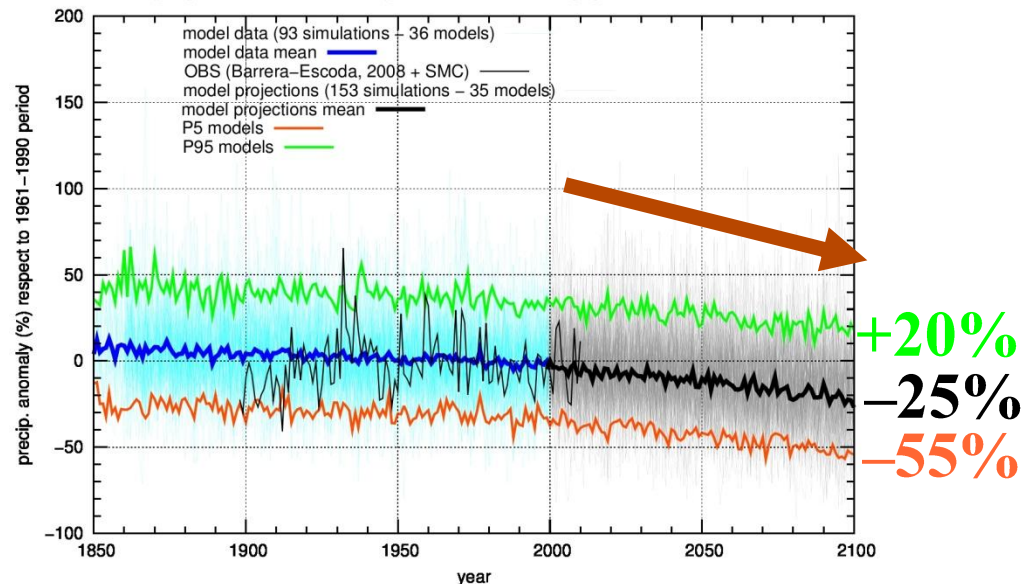
+6°C

+3,5°C

+1,5°C

TEMPERATURE

Evol. of annual-mean precip. in CATALONIA considering different GCMs and future projections from IPCC-AR4 & ENSEMBLES



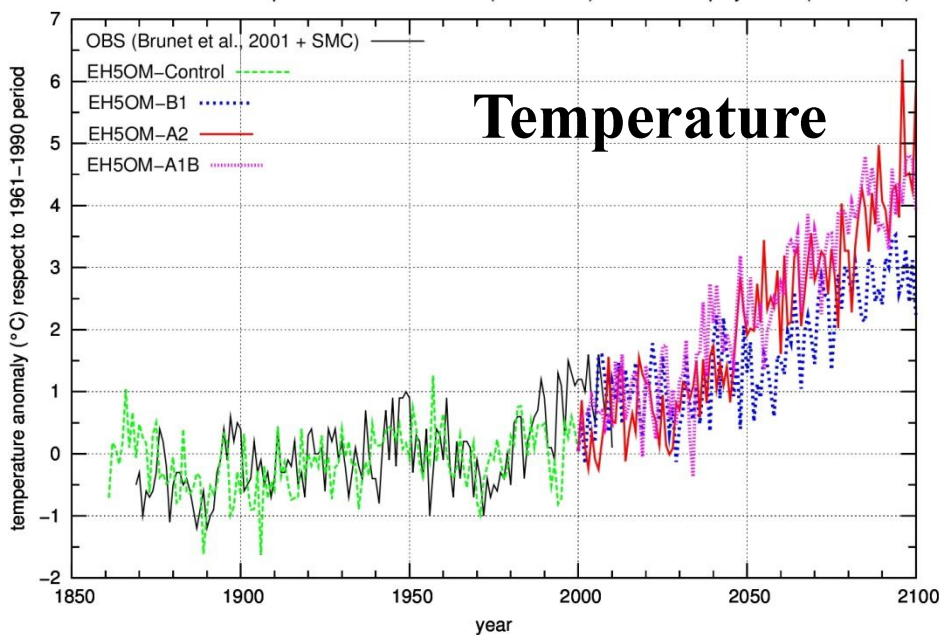
+20%

-25%

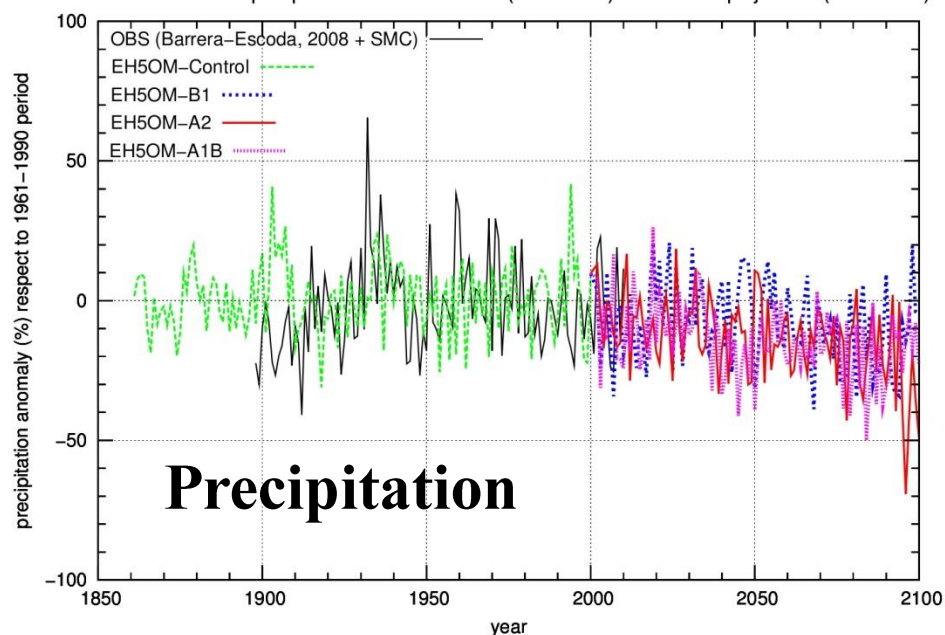
-55%

ECHAM5/MPI-OM AOGCM has shown to be one of the best **GCMs** in reproducing **current climate** in **North Atlantic** area and **Europe** under known radiative forcings (Van Ulden & Van Oldenborgh, 2006) and, especially, in the **Western Mediterranean** zone (Altava-Ortiz, Ph.D., 2010). Therefore, it seems to be one of the **best models** in order to develop future climate projections for **Western Mediterranean** area.

Evol. of annual-mean temp. anomalies in Catalonia (1869–2010) and EH5OM projections (1861–2100)



Evol. of annual-mean precip. anomalies in Catalonia (1869–2010) and EH5OM projections (1861–2100)





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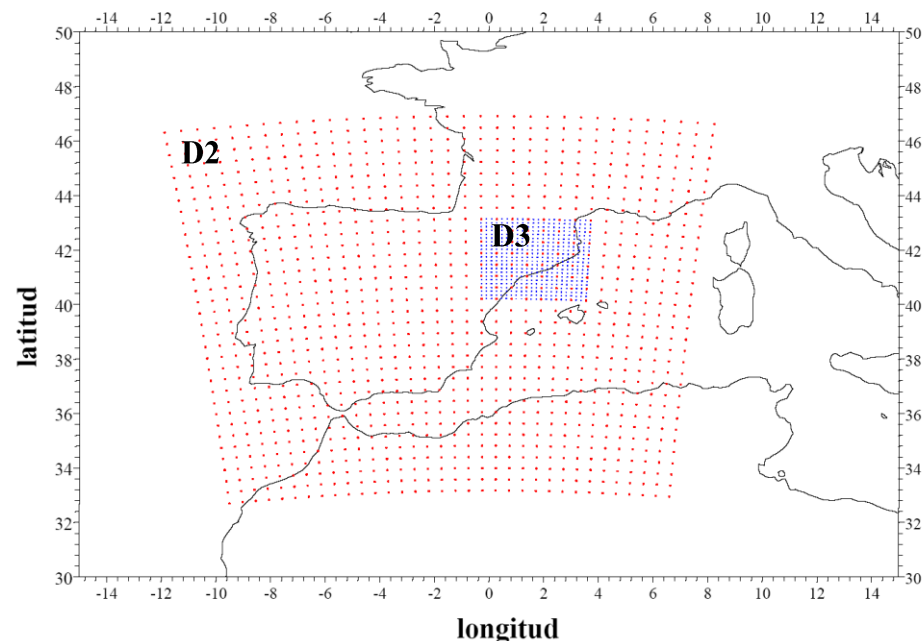
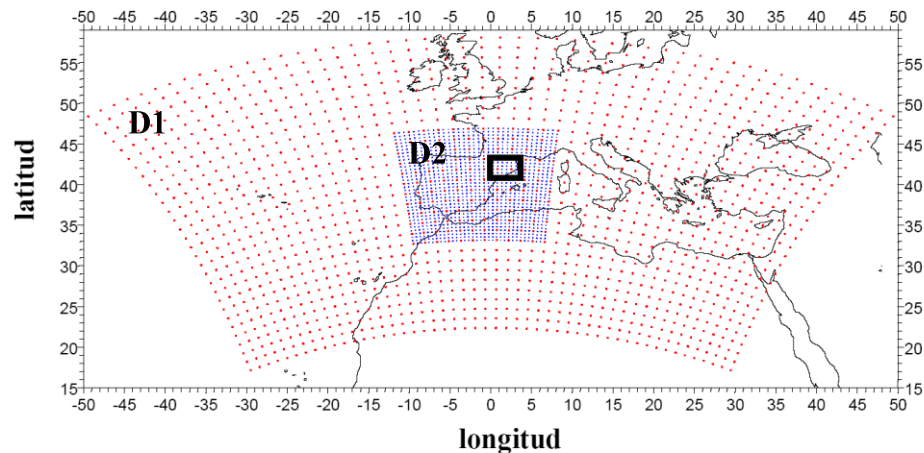
Simulation setup



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Simulation setup



- **Dynamical downscaling** technique with the **MM5** mesoscale model.
- Three **1-way nested domains** with **135, 45 and 15 km** horizontal resolution and **23** vertical levels.
- Dimensions **fitted to minimise computing time and disc space** for the output. **Simple set of parameterisations to minimise computing time** considering Fernández *et al.* (2007).
- **Dynamical nudging** applied to **mother domain** to guarantee mass continuity during the simulation and to follow the large-scale patterns. (Salathé *et al.*, 2008, *J. Climate*).
- 5-year simulations **reinitialised every 5 year** for the period **1971-2100**.

(0°E, 40°N)	D01	D02	D03
Resolution	135 km	45 km	15 km
N. pts.	30*50	34*37	22*22
(nesti, nestj)	(1,1)	(10,19)	(18,20)

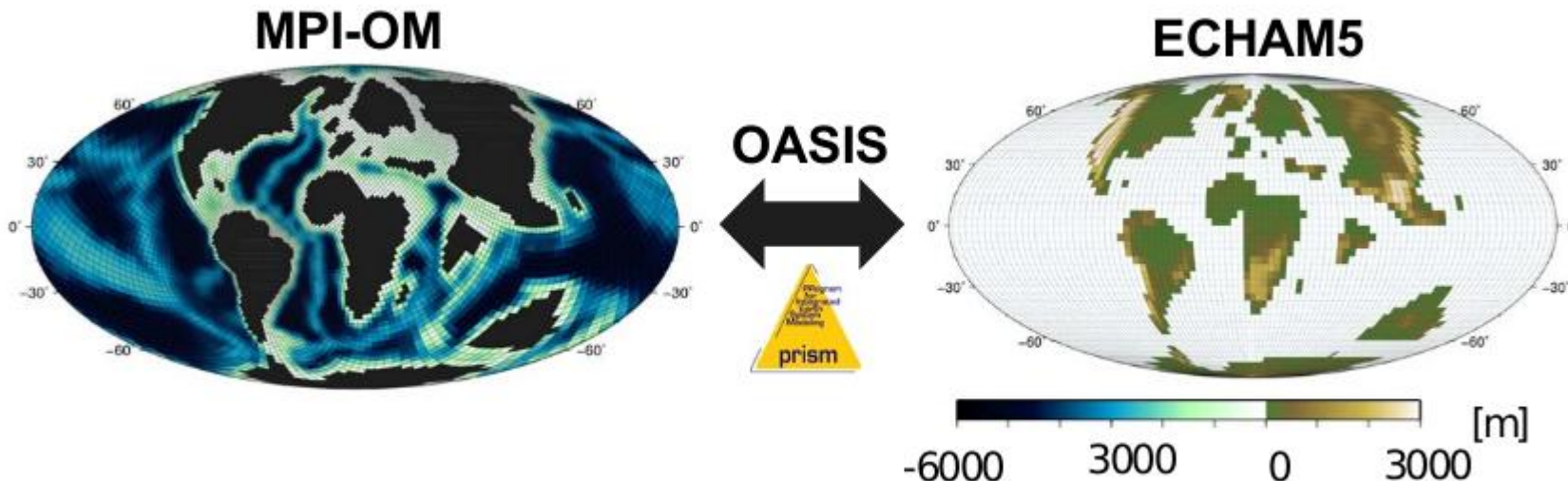
Simulation setup

4 experiments nesting MM5 into a GCM:

- 1) 2,5° ERA40 Reanalyses for the 1971-2000 period (MM5+ERA40)=> To verify MM5 skill
- 2) 1,875° ECHAM5/MPI-OM (EH5OM) AOGCM 20C3M run 1 IPCC-AR4 simulation for the 1971-2000 period (MM5+ECHAM5)=> Construction of the reference climate.
- 3) 1,875° EH5OM SRES_A2 (severe emission scenario) run 1 IPCC-AR4 simulation for the 2001-2100 period (MM5+EH5A2).
- 4) 1,875° EH5OM SRES_B1 (moderate emission scenario) run 1 IPCC-AR4 simulation for the 2001-2100 period (MM5+EH5B1).

EH5OM data are free and on-line available for scientific community at CERA portal from WDCC:

<http://cera-www.dkrz.de/CERA/index.html>





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Downscaling current climate

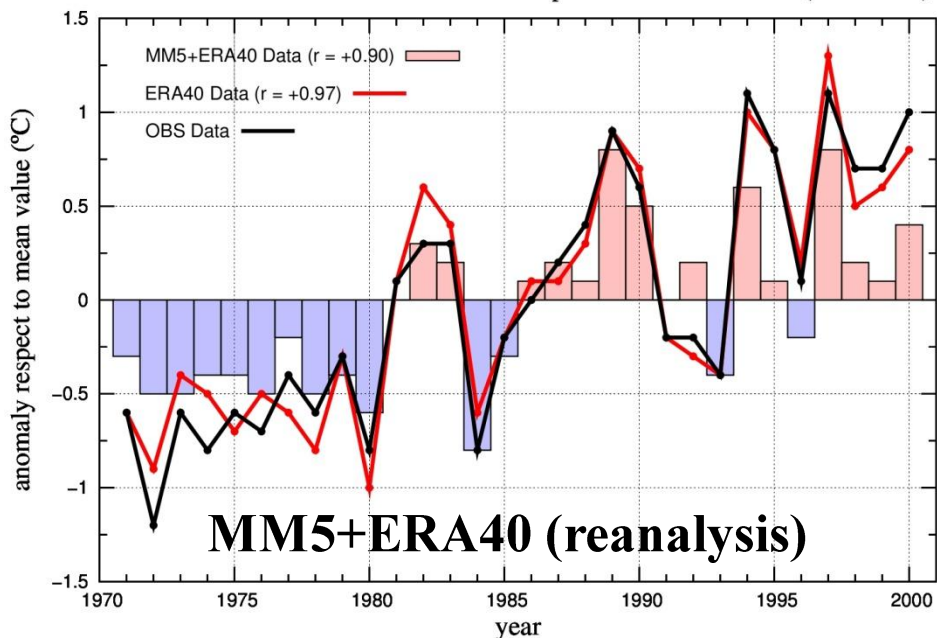


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Downscaling current climate

MM5+ERA40 15 km: Evol. of annual mean temp. anomalies in Catalonia (1971–2000)



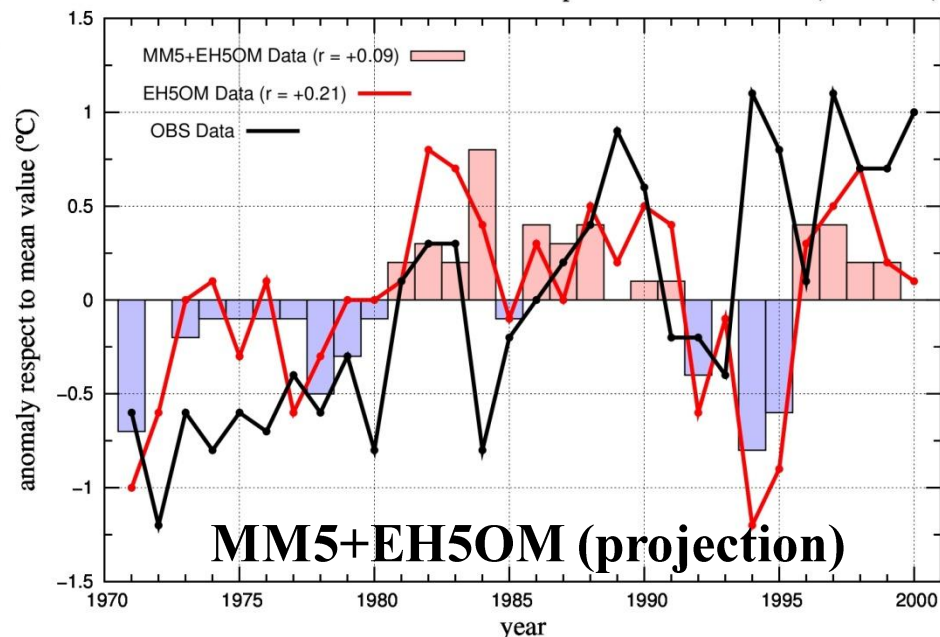
- MM5 variability range is **similar** to observational one.
- MM5 temporal trend has the **same sign** as observations.

Interannual variability (evolution of anomalies 1971-2000)

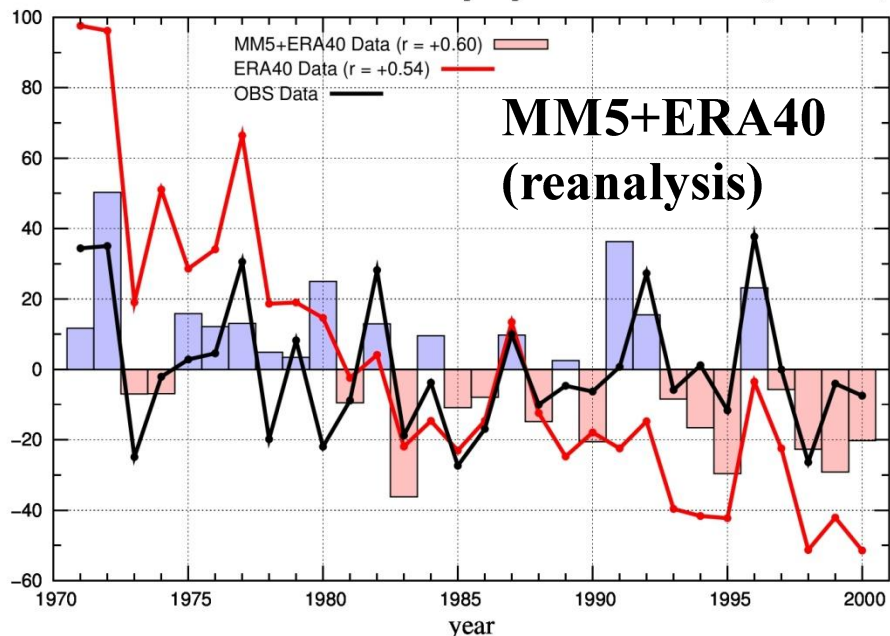
15 KM

ANNUAL-MEAN TEMP. ANOMALIES (°C)

MM5+EH50M 15 km: Evol. of annual mean temp. anomalies in Catalonia (1971–2000)



MM5+ERA40 15 km: Evol. of annual mean precip. anomalies in Catalonia (1971-2000)



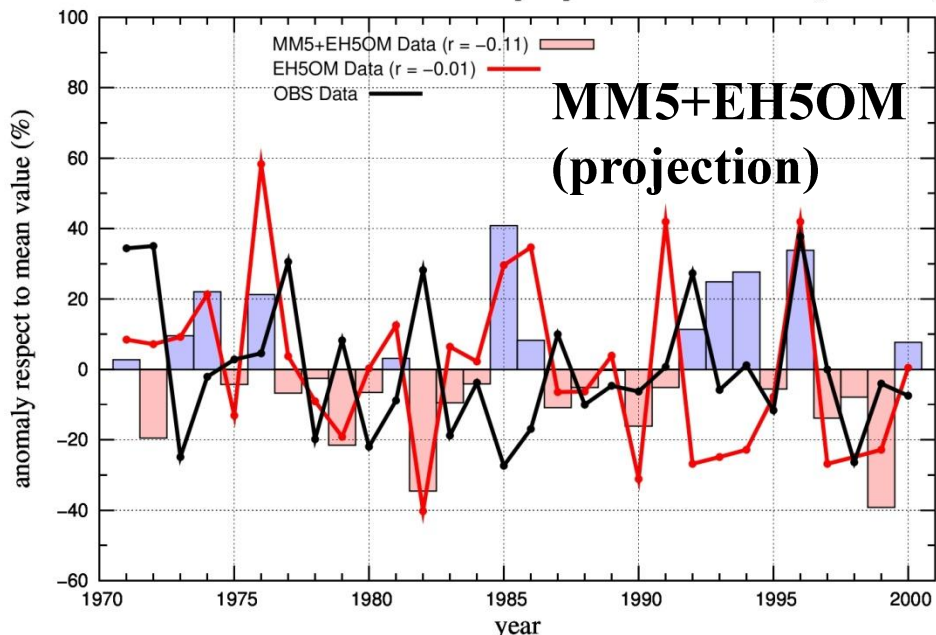
- MM5 variability range is **similar** to observational one.
- MM5 temporal trend has the **same sign** as observations.
- Downscaling technique **improves** results from ERA-40.

Interannual variability (evolution of anomalies 1971-2000)

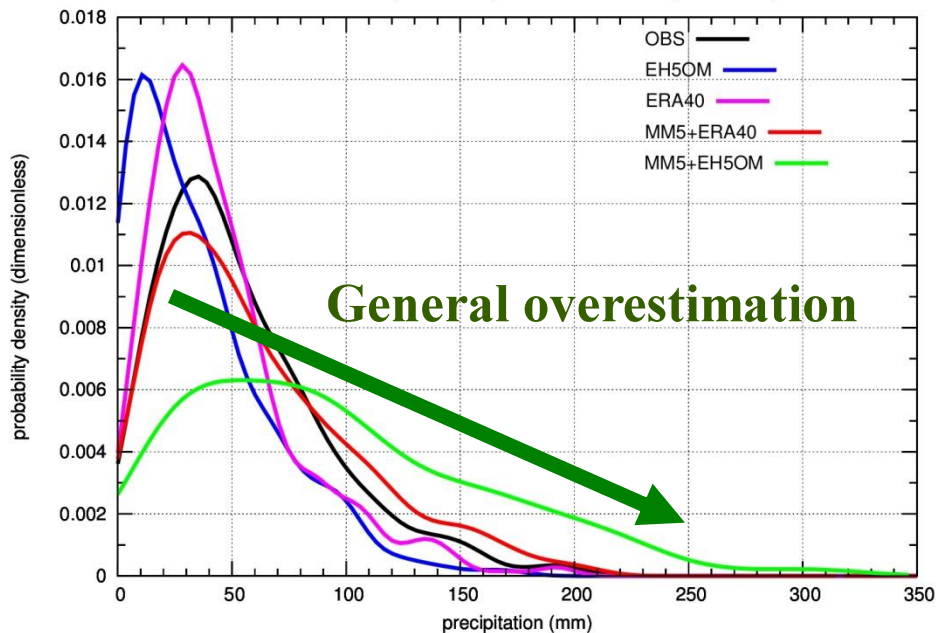
15 KM

ANNUAL-MEAN PRECIP. ANOMALIES (°C)

MM5+EH50M 15 km: Evol. of annual mean precip. anomalies in Catalonia (1971-2000)



PDFs for monthly mean temperature in Catalonia (1971–2000)



MONTHLY PRECIPITATION (mm)

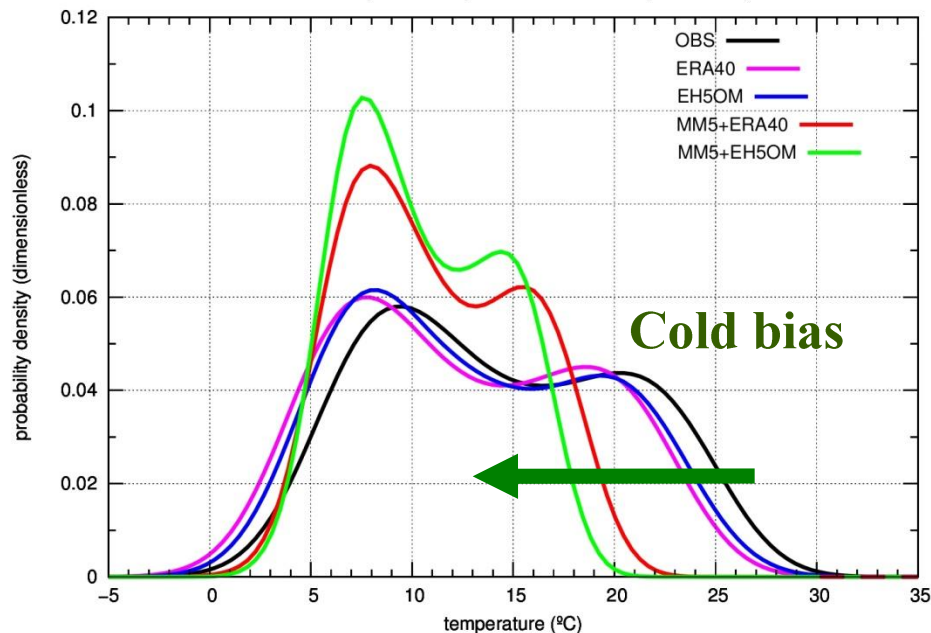
- Temperature cycle is **well captured** by MM5, but with values lower than obs. (not shown)
- Precipitation cycle is **not well reproduced** by MM5, with a significant overestimation in winter and spring respect to obs. (not shown)

Frequency distributions (PDFs 1971-2000)

15 KM

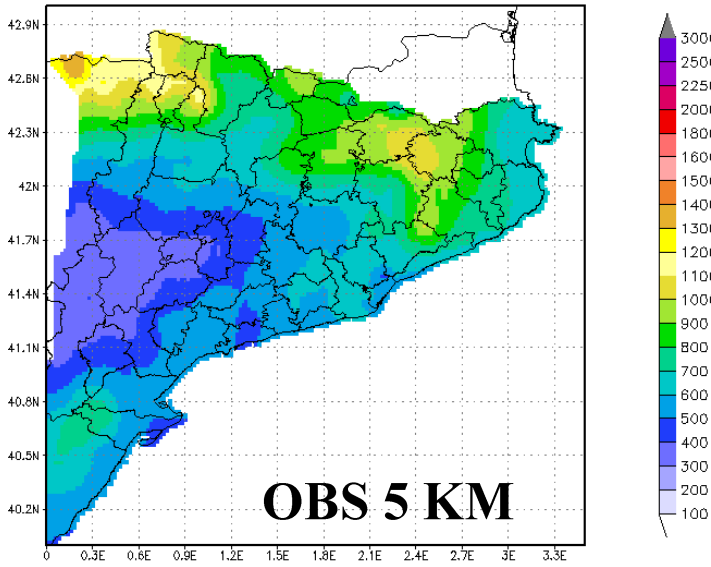
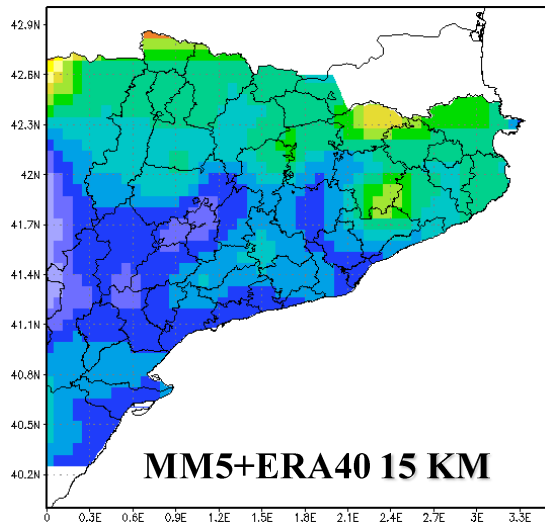
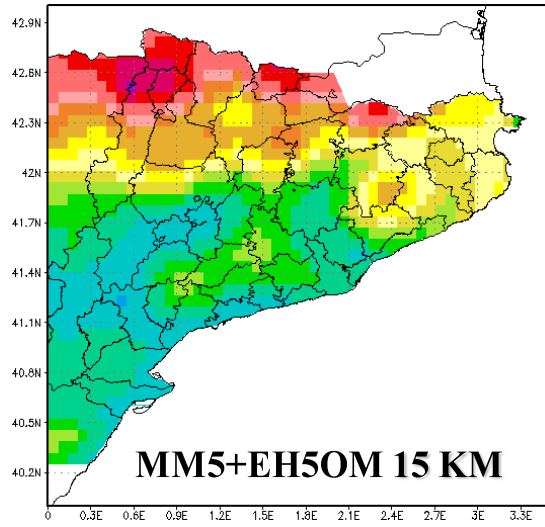
MONTHLY TEMPERATURE (°C)

PDFs for monthly mean temperature in Catalonia (1971–2000)

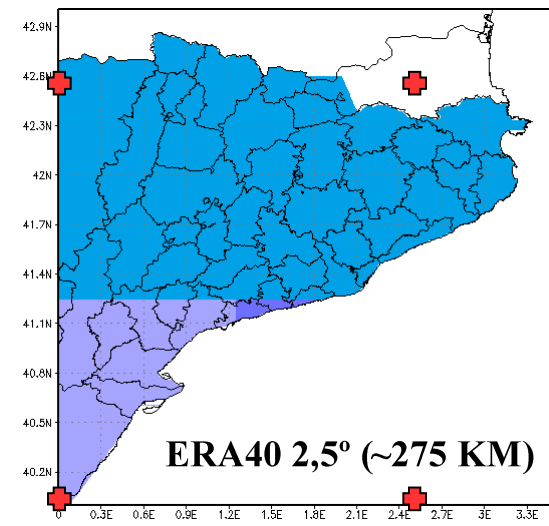
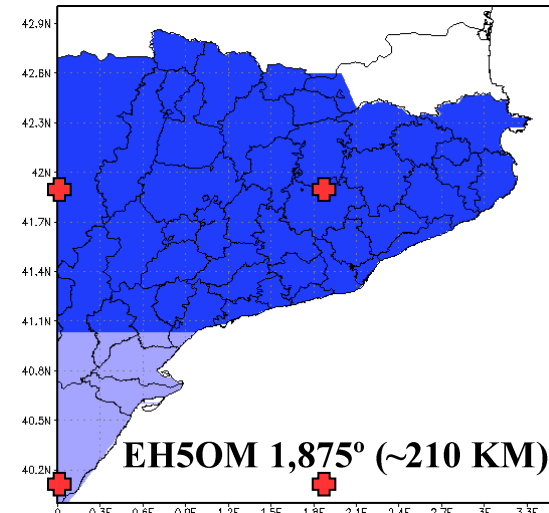


Downscaling current climate

Spatial variability (1971-2000 annual-mean precipitation field)



- Spatial pattern produced by MM5 is similar to observational one (correct location of precipitation maxima and minima), although it is **overestimated**.





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Downscaled projections



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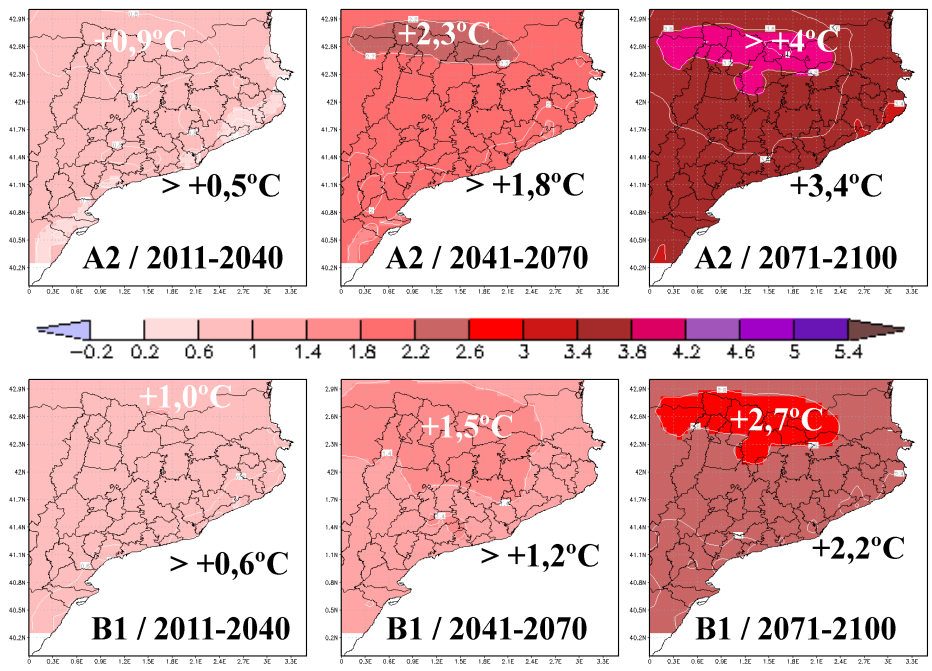
FLUXPYR-OPCC meeting, Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain) 4-8th June 2012

Downscaled projections

Projected annual variations respect to 1971-2000 period

TEMPERATURE (°C)

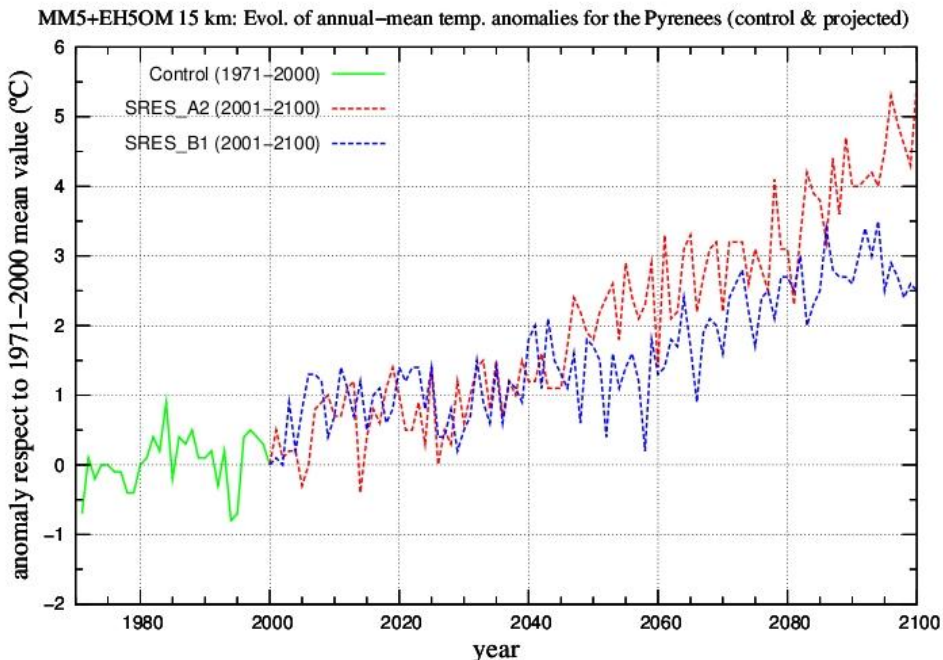
15 KM



- Linear trends for the PYRENEES:

SRES-A2 +4,5°C in 100 yr. ⇒ Sig. CL=95%

SRES-B1 +2,4°C in 100 yr. ⇒ Sig. CL=95%

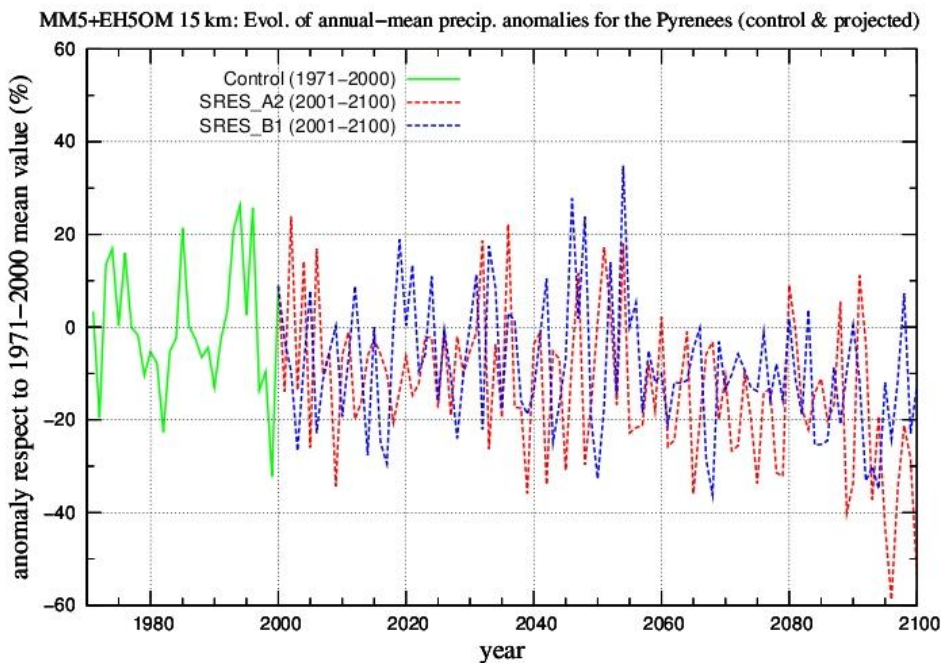
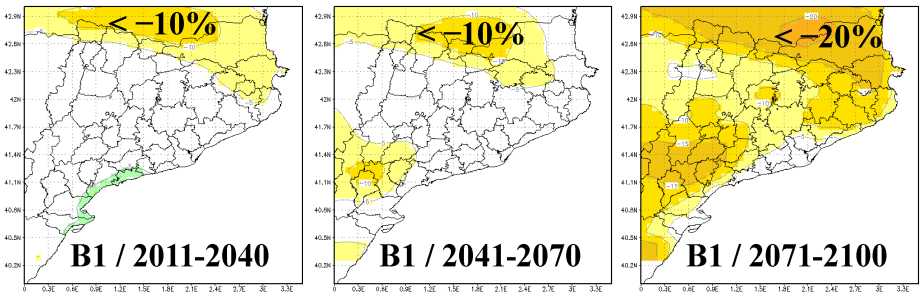
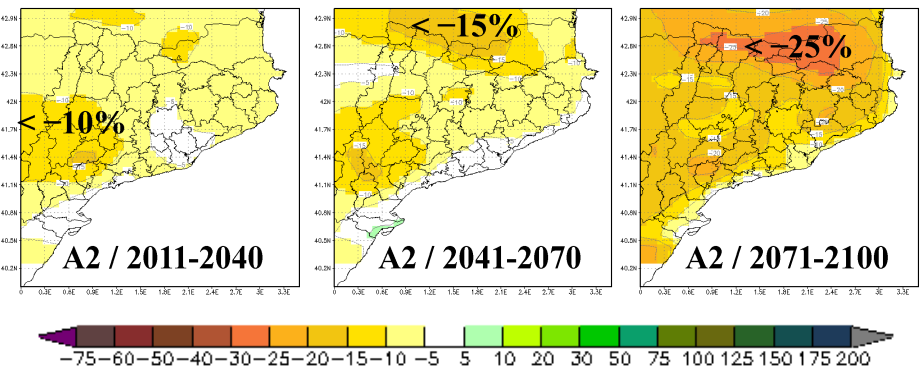


Downscaled projections

Projected annual variations respect to 1971-2000 period

PRECIPITATION (%)

15 KM



- Linear trends for the PYRENEES:

SRES-A2 -17,0% in 100 yr. ⇒ Sig. CL=95%

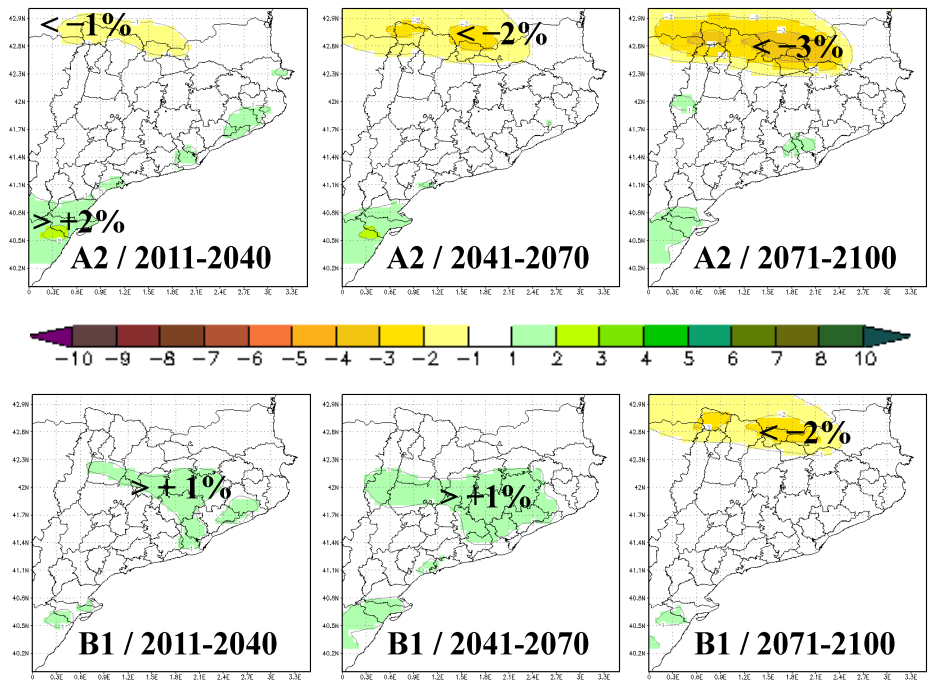
SRES-B1 -8,7% in 100 yr. ⇒ No Sig.

Downscaled projections

Projected annual variations respect to 1971-2000 period

RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)

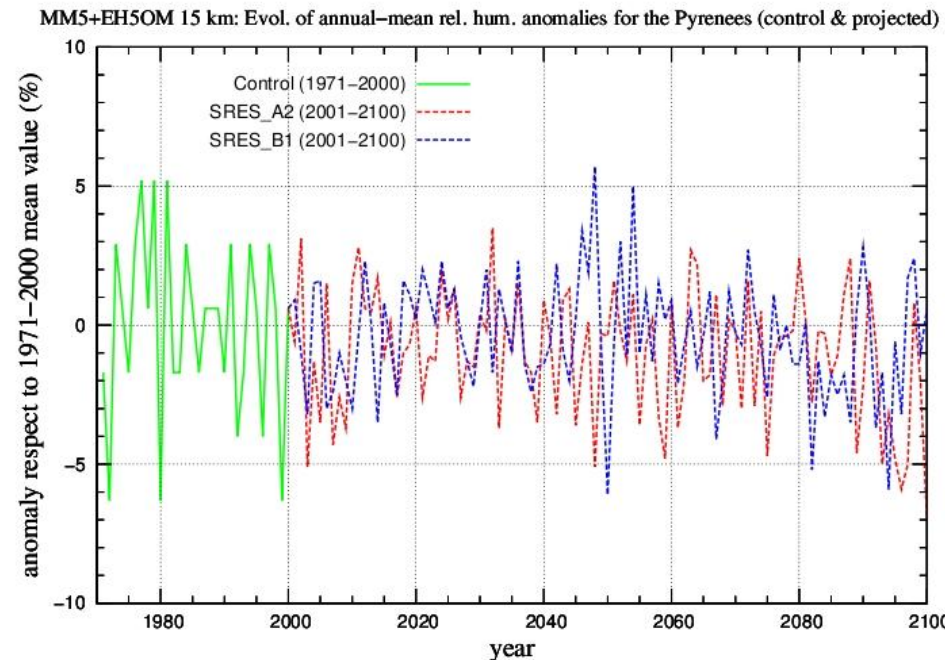
15 KM



- Linear trends for the PYRENEES:

SRES-A2 -1,5% in 100 yr. ⇒ Sig. NC=90%

SRES-B1 -0,9% in 100 yr. ⇒ No Sig.

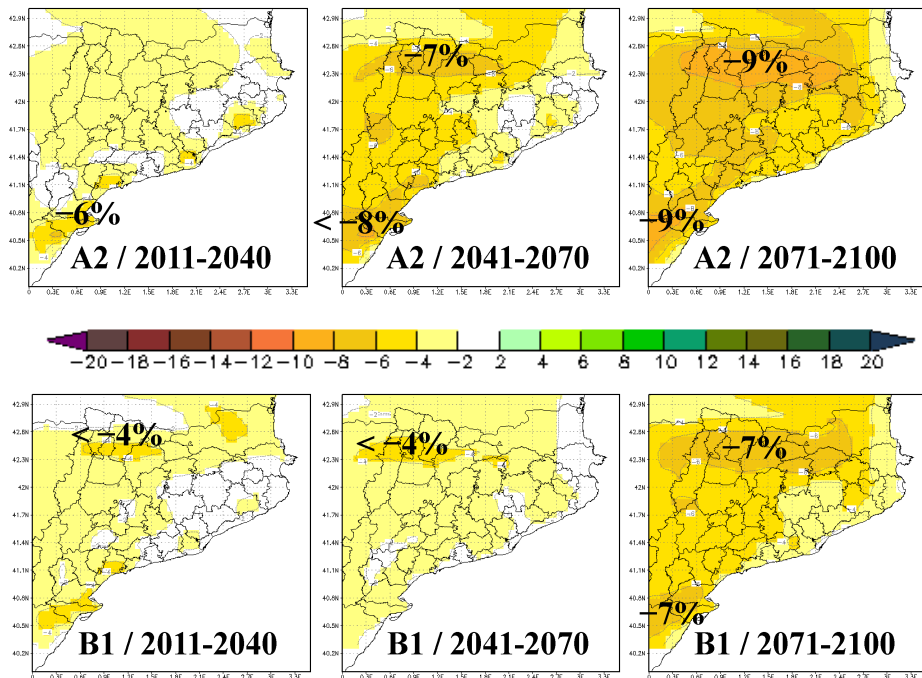


Downscaled projections

Projected annual variations respect to 1971-2000 period

10-METER WIND VELOCITY (%)

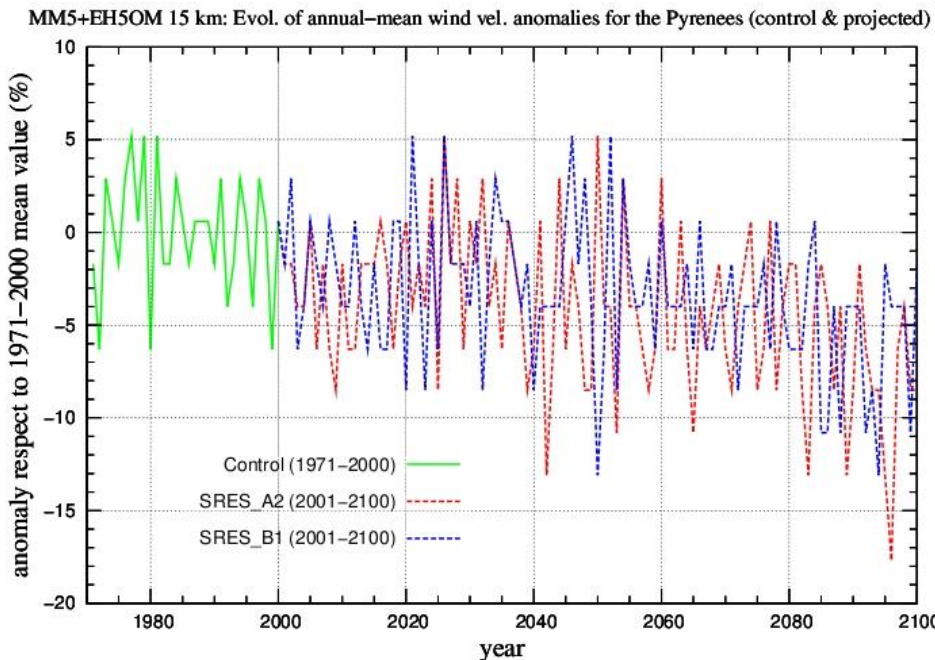
15 KM



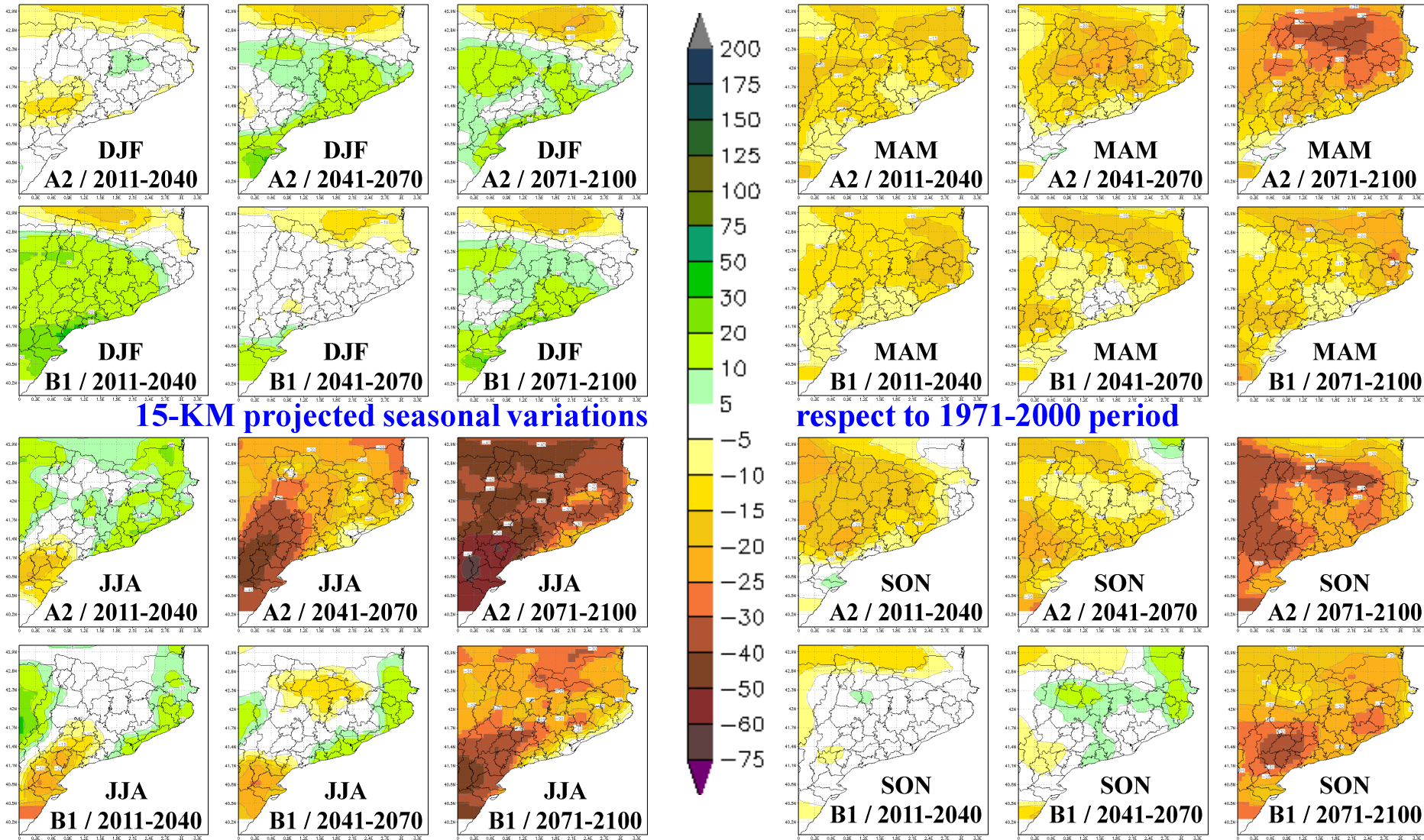
- Linear trends for the PYRENEES:

SRES-A2 -5,6% en 100 yr. ⇒ Sig. CL=95%

SRES-B1 -4,5% en 100 yr. ⇒ Sig. CL=95%



Downscaled projections



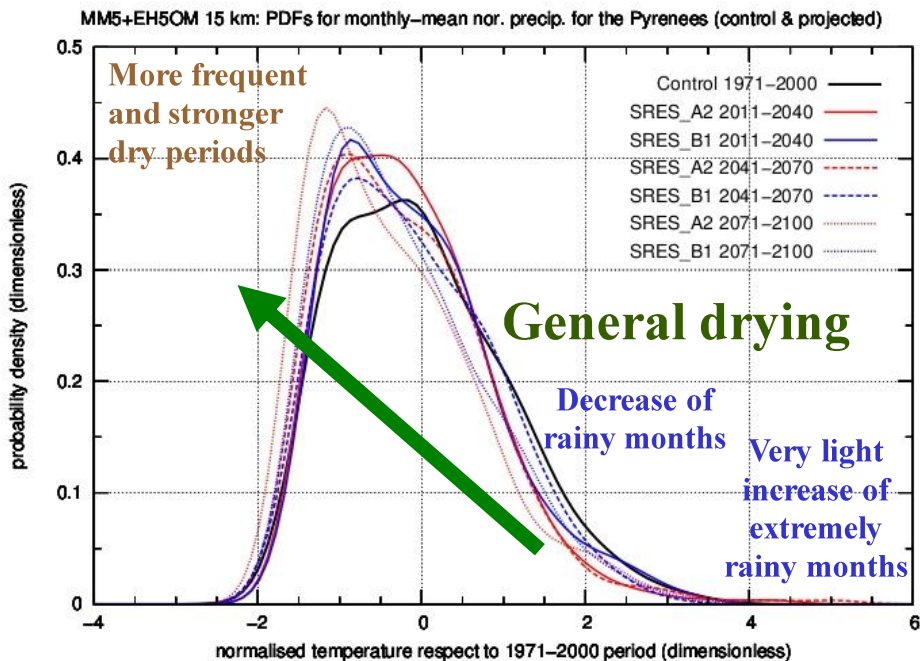
15-KM projected seasonal variations

respect to 1971-2000 period

Downscaled projections

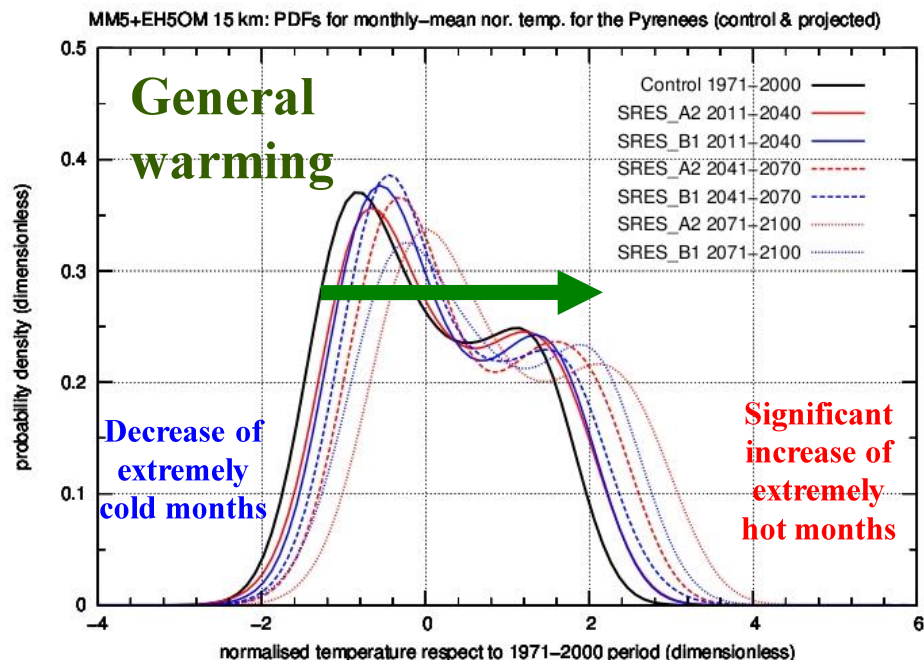
Projected frequency distributions (Normalised PDFs respect to 1971-2000 period)

MONTHLY TEMPERATURE



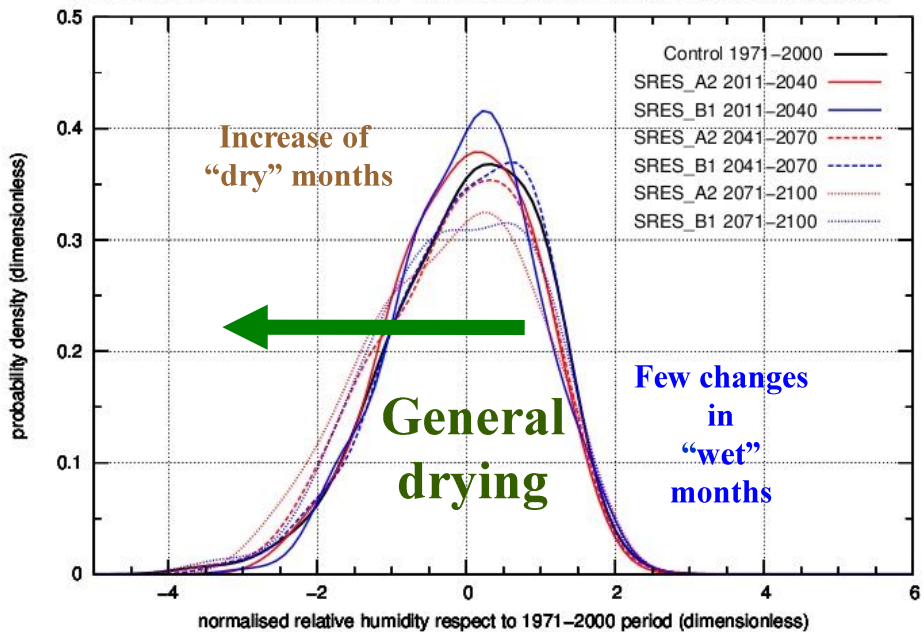
MONTHLY PRECIPITATION

15 KM



Downscaled projections

MM5+EH50M 15 km: PDFs for monthly-mean nor. rel. hum. for the Pyrenees (control & projected)



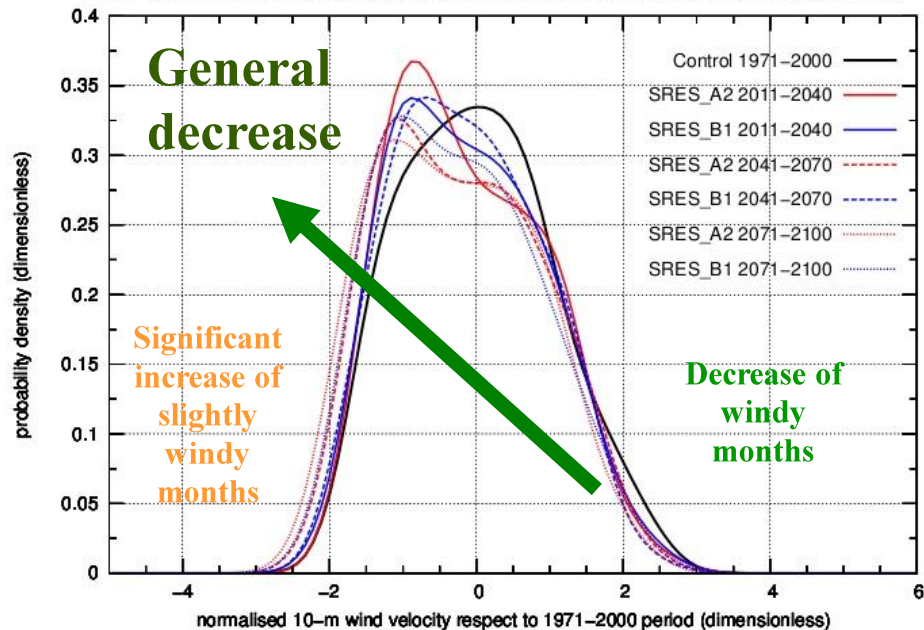
MONTHLY RELATIVE HUMIDITY

15 KM

Projected frequency distributions (Normalised PDFs respect to 1971-2000 period)

MONTHLY 10-METER WIND VELOCITY

MM5+EH50M 15 km: PDFs for monthly-mean nor. wind vel. for the Pyrenees (control & projected)





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Conclusions & future work



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CONCLUSIONS:

- The **simulations correctly** reproduce the range of inter-annual **variability** as well as the sign of trends presented in obs., but not the seasonal cycle of precip. (yes, for temp.).
- General **overestimation** and **cold bias** for **precip.** and **temp.** fields, respectively.
- **Significant and robust increase** in **temp.**, up to **+4.5°C** by the **end** of this **century** respect to 1971-2000 period. Significant **increase** in **hot** months and **decrease** in **cold** months ⇒ **Less available snow**.
- **Decrease** in **precip.**, up to **25%** by the **end** of this **century**. Great **differences** at **sesonal** scale, depending on the scenario. **More variability** with a significant increase in **dry** and **extremely dry** months ⇒ **Less water resources**.
- **Increase** of months with **RH below** 1971-2000 mean value.
- **Decrease** in **WV** with a **greater** range of **variability**, although with a significant **increase** in **slightly windy** months and a **decrease** in **windy** months.
- It is projected **changes more significant** and **stronger** for the **A2** scenario (**severe**) than for the **B1** scenario (**moderate**).

FUTURE WORK (Under development within the **ESCAT Project**, SMC and Barcelona Supercomputing Center, Final results in **July 2012**)

● *Improving results:*

- **Redefinition** of integration **domains**, covering a larger area (especially **D3**) and **increase** in scale (**5-10 km**).
- Use of more **complex parameterisations** (**Kain-Fritsch Convection Scheme, NOAH Land Soil Model and RRTM Radiation Scheme**) in order to **improve** the simulated **seasonal cycle** of precipitation and reduce the **cold bias** in temperature.

● *New simulations:*

- Other emission scenarios: **A1B**, RCPs
- Other **GCMs** and/or simulations from **IPCC-AR5**. (**IPCC-AR4 ECHAM5/MPI-OM Run1 & Run3**)
- Other mesoscale models: **WRF**.



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**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR
YOUR ATTENTION !!!**

Moltes gràcies per la vostra atenció !!!

Gràcies

Mersi

Eskerrik

Mercés

Gracias

Merci



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