Application of climate services at the regional and sub-regional scale Some lessons from the CLIM-RUN and DRIAS projects

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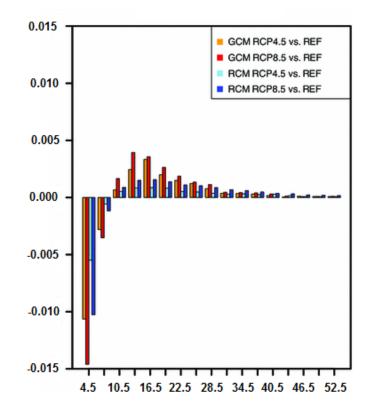




Added-value of regional downscaling

"... there is high confidence that downscaling adds value both in regions with highly variable topography and for various small-scale phenomena (IPCC, 2013)

Temporal changes of the precipitation frequencies between 2021–2050 and 1971–2000 for RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 in Euro-CORDEX (Jacob et al., 2014)



Different climate responses between GCMs and RCMs

Main Goals of

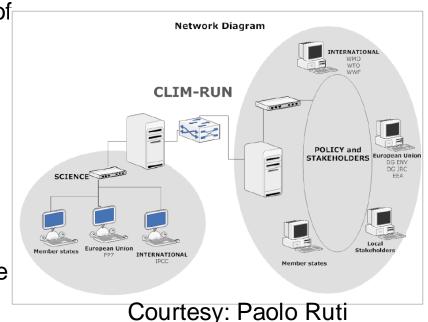


- Design and implementation of a protocol for optimizing the twoway information transfer (bottom-up/up-bottom) between climate experts and stakeholders
- Advancement of the science underpinning the production of detailed climate information at regional to local scales tailored for stakeholder needs
- Test of the protocol via its application to a number of real world case studies in the Mediterranean area

CLIM-RUN will bring progress beyond the state of the art in two main respects:

-Underpinning science to produce local scale climate information at decadal and longer time scales, and characterization of related uncertainties

 Bottom-up climate service protocol and strengthening of the interactions between climate experts and stakeholders



Some lessons

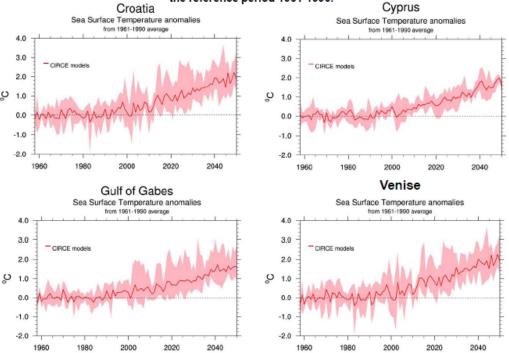
- Certification of climate toc
 - Very good existing c information) thanks to p COMBINE) and internation
 - The CORDEX was too Is
- Provision of tailored clima
 - Production of 22 informa multi-model approach
 - Lack of local observed d adaptation
- Performing new research
 - New RCM developmen aerosols modelling, Regi
 - Difficulty to match the lor climate service requirem

CLIM-RUN Product Information Sheet: Feb 2014

Sea Surface Temperature in Coastal Regions



Projections of the yearly sst at the different sites over the middle of the 21st century compare to the reference period 1961-1990.



Making the Product Usable

We are aware that the products delivered here may underestimate the uncertainty due to the use of only five AORCMs and one emission scenario. Especially these simulations were the first realized with AORCMs over the Mediterranean sea. However we think that the new generation of high resolution AORCMs will give more reliable results to better answer the projection of the SST in more complex bathymetry of the Mediterranean sea. In the near future, new simulations coming from the MED-CORDEX project will be used. More climate models are carrying out high resolution climate simulations over the 21st century under different emissions scenarios. These new simulations will cover a larger ensembles of uncertainties for future climate change. In the future, observations timeseries could be collected or retrieved at those sites and a statistical correction can be applied. This could also help us the calculated a bathing index.

From stakeholders, this product gives the effects of climate change on the SST at different locations. It could be coupled to a detailed analysis of the impacts on water quality in order to collect opportunities and threats in the far future for bathing activities.

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This information sheet was developed in the framework of the CLIM-RUN FP7 EU project. The product it describes should not be used without acknowledging the project and, particularly for any operational use, interaction with the authors is welcome and strongly encouraged.

Drias: Access to French Regional Climate data and products for Impact and Adaptation: www.drias-climat.fr



Software recommendations

Terms of use

Conditions of use

Private area

Accompanying expertise reports « mission Jouzel »



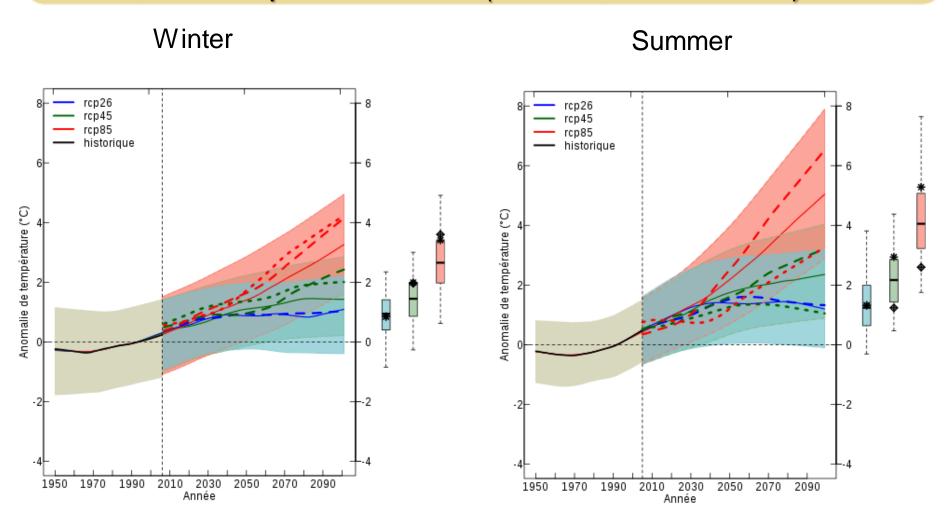
4th volume published in conjonction with a new data release through the DRIAS portal (September 2014)

- To account for new regional climate simulations over France based on the RCP scenarios
- To account for the extension of the simulations to overseas territories.
- To account for a new representation of uncertainties based on Euro-cordex simulations.

• **5**th **volume** on sea level change (February 2015)



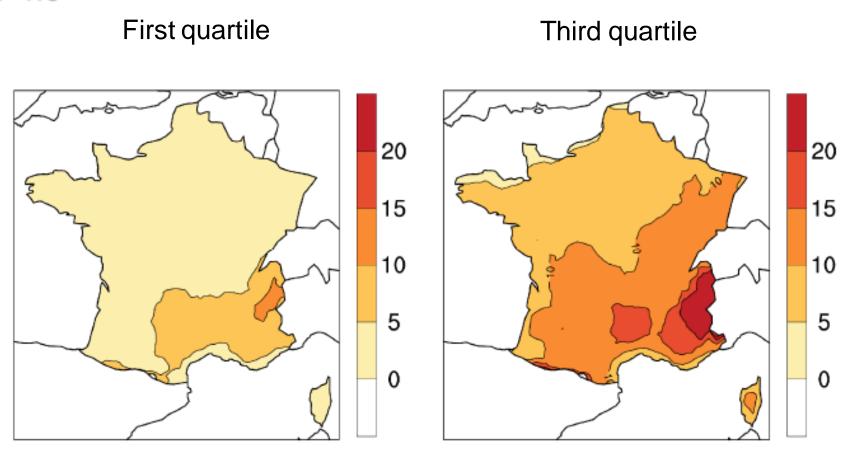
Change of seasonal temperature averaged over metropolitan France (reference 1976-2005)



Shaded 5-95% confidence intervals and box-plots from CMIP5 simulations

Change in heat waves (number of days in Summer) from 1976-2005 to 2071-2100

RCP4.5



Quartiles from Euro-cordex simulations corrected with Safran reanalysis (8km)

Some lessons from DRIAS

Certification of climate tools:

- CMIP5 and Euro-Cordex simulations useful to estimate some uncertainties through a multi-model approach
- Some specific simulations were not part of collaborative research projects
- Provision of tailored climate products:
 - New production is motivated by an added-value of new climate projections
 - The calculation of changes in extremes required corrections with a mesoscale reanalysis
- Performing new research development :
 - Specific simulations were produced in particular to extend climate change calculations to overseas territories to complete projections with RCP2.6 scenario.
 - Difficulty to match the research scales and the climate service requirements

Some general conclusions regarding (regional) climate model projections

Climate projections:

Ensemble of simulations from European and international projects are available but specific simulations remain needed to provide an added value due to increased resolution, new processes representation or domain extension. This is particularly the case for national services but also to satisfy specific user requirements.

Evaluation and quality control:

The multi-model approach allows a better representation of uncertainties and existing ensemble of projections can be exploited whatever the model resolution.





Some general conclusions regarding (regional) climate model projections

Climate data Store:

Mesoscale reanalyses and local data series are required as well for model evaluation and bias corrections, as for downscaling methodology development and application.

Climate service organisation:

The agenda of climate services production is not the same than the research agenda. Scientific experts from the climate research community have to be involved in climate services to communicate on new opportunities concerning model projections, and on new model capabilities for tailored climate products defined in interaction with final users.





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Thank you for your attention



