



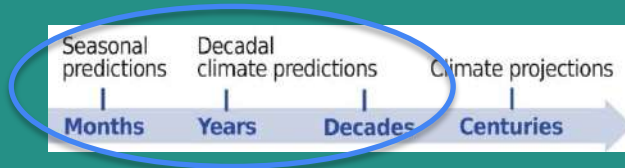
What can novel approaches towards seamless climate information further add to climate services?

Beena Balan Sarojini

On behalf of Antje Weisheimer (University of Oxford), Ralf Döscher (Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute), and the WP3 team
ASPECT Workshop for National Meteorological Services
23 October 2024



Funded by
the European Union

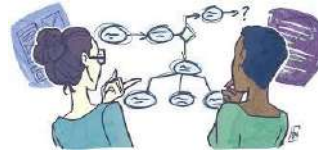


- Seamless Climate Information
- Novel approaches: User-driven Downscaling and Temporal Merging
- Next steps

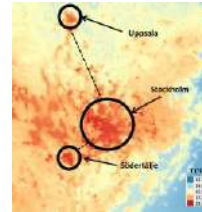
To create and evaluate

- actionable **climate information**, including extremes, **at high spatial resolution** using downscaling
- seamless climate information for adaptation using **temporal merging** techniques
- crucial for
 - assessing impacts
 - guiding adaptation at the regional and local level

3 key components



- Integration of user needs and knowledge exchange : Codesign and Coproduction



- Downscaling : Event-based Dynamical and Statistical



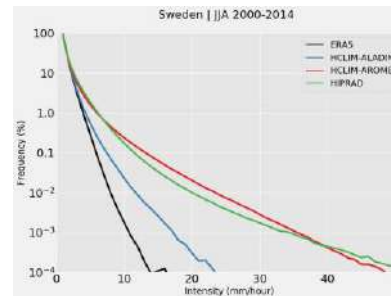
- Temporal merging : Stitching and Shadowing

Event-based dynamical downscaling



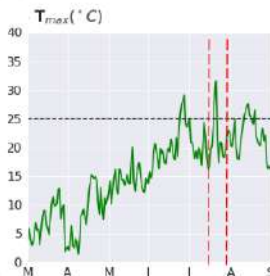
Key results

- The concept of EBD
 - Detection of an extreme event
 - Inexpensive model spin up
 - Dynamic downscaling of a short period, by a Convection Permitting Model
- First test case in the Stockholm region



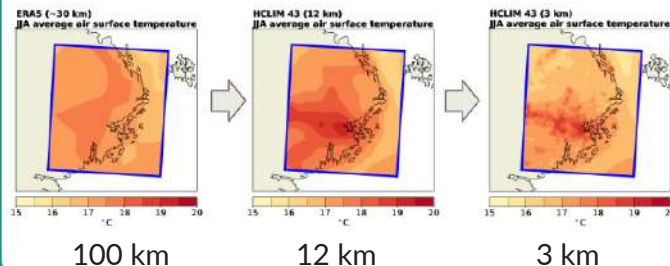
1) Detection of extreme event

- Selection of recent historical events.
- Detection by **precursors of events** on coarser resolution climate models.



2) Dynamical downscaling with HCLIM

- Downscale from ~100 km (or 30 km for ERA5) to 12 km.
- Further downscaling from 12 km to 3 km.



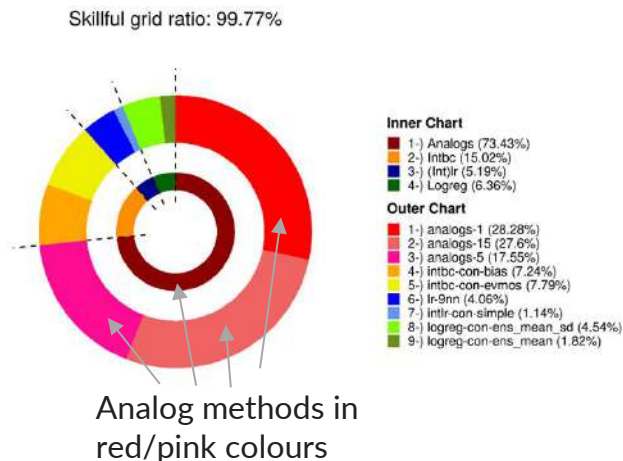
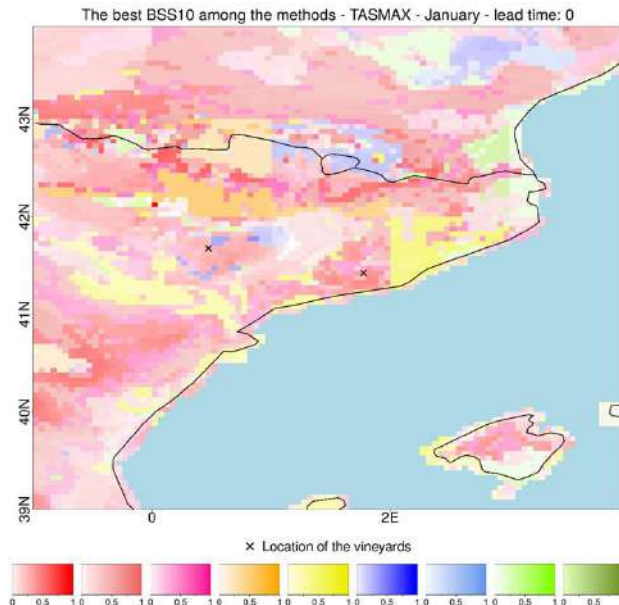
Wang et al., submitted

Statistical Downscaling



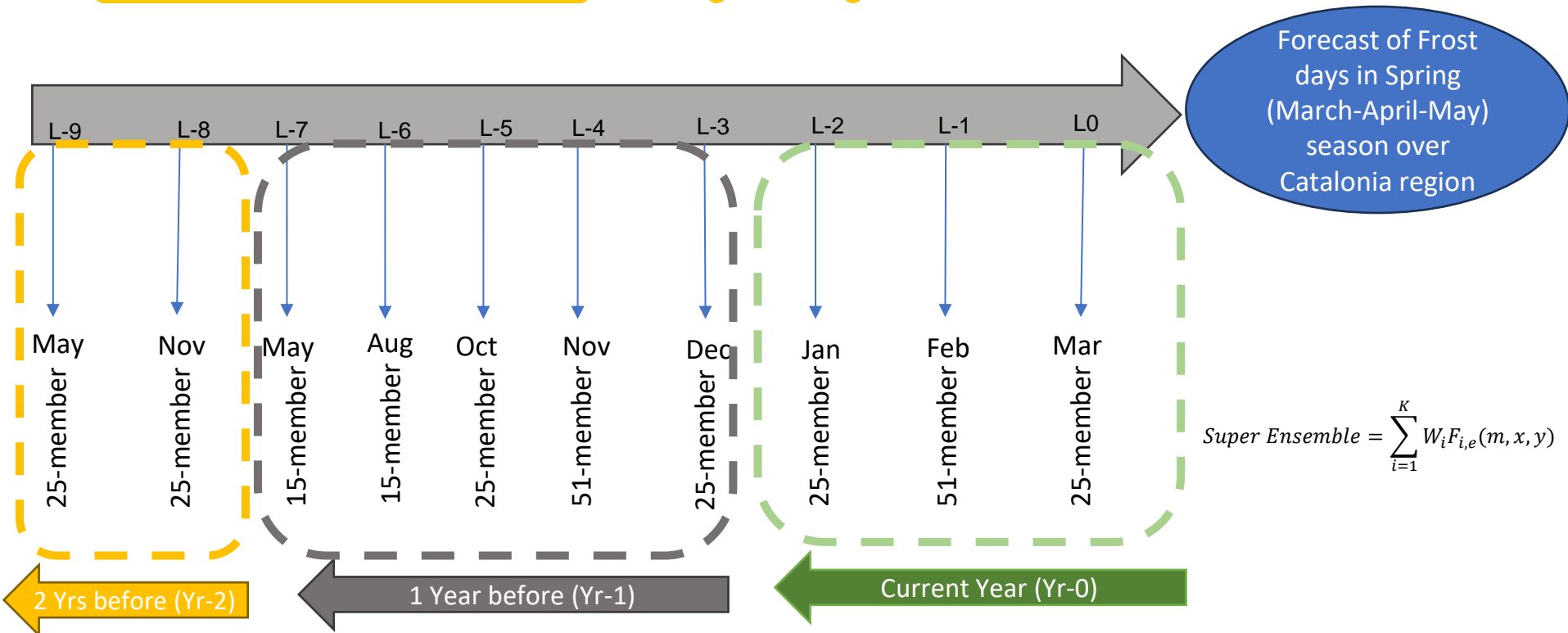
Key Results

- **Seasonal:** A robust statistical link has been found between March frost occurrence in Catalunya and atmospheric drivers in the Euro-Atlantic region (Sebastiano Roncoroni, Panos Athanasiadis, CMCC)
- **Seasonal:** Performance of different methods suggests that analogue methods perform by far best (BSC)
- **Decadal:** Systematic analysis being completed for temperature and precipitation for Europe (BSC)



Eren Duzenli, Sara Moreno, Veronica Torralba, Carlos Delgado Torres (BSC)

Conceptual model of Temporal Merging



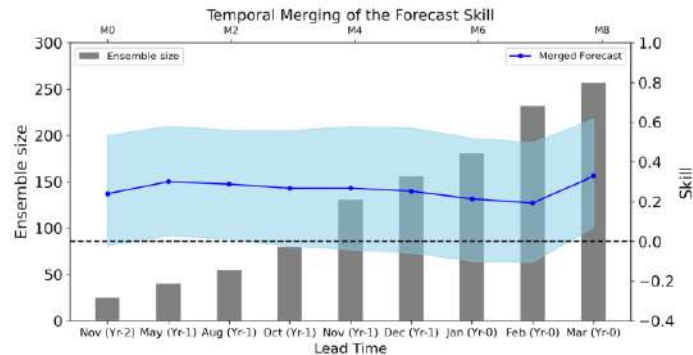
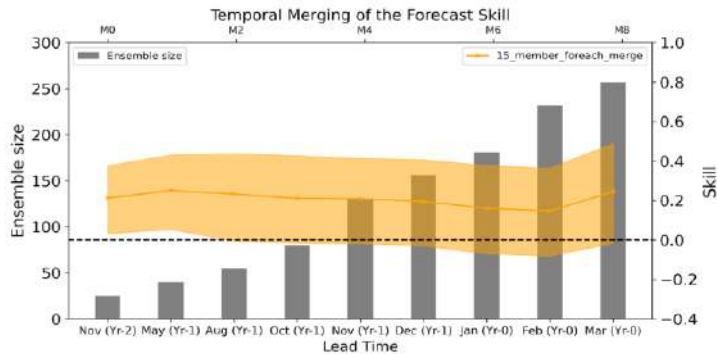
This framework demonstrates the ECMWF-SEAS5 seamless system from seasonal to multi-annual timescales.

M. Adnan Abid, Beena Balan Sarojini, Antje Weisheimer (Univ of Oxford) (manuscript in prep)

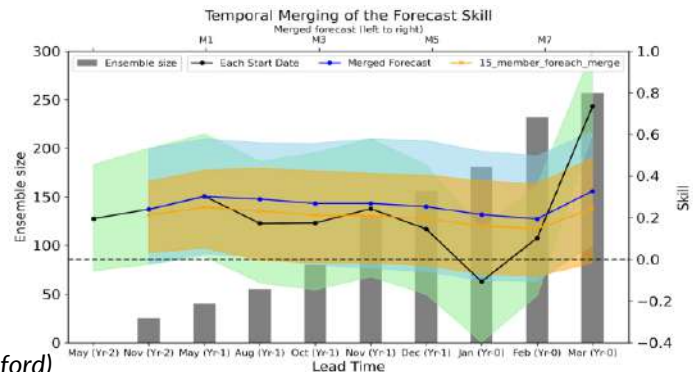
Temporal Merging: Seasonal to multi-annual

- Temporally merged forecasts of Catalonian Frost Frequency Days with uncertainty (blue shading) at each merged step.

- Impact of Ensemble size on the forecast skill



- Comparing the skill of Merged forecasts to that of individual forecasts, a persistent skill is noted from previous May (Yr-1) in the merged forecasts.
- Also increasing ensemble size minimises internal variance, which has a positive feedback onto the forecast skill.

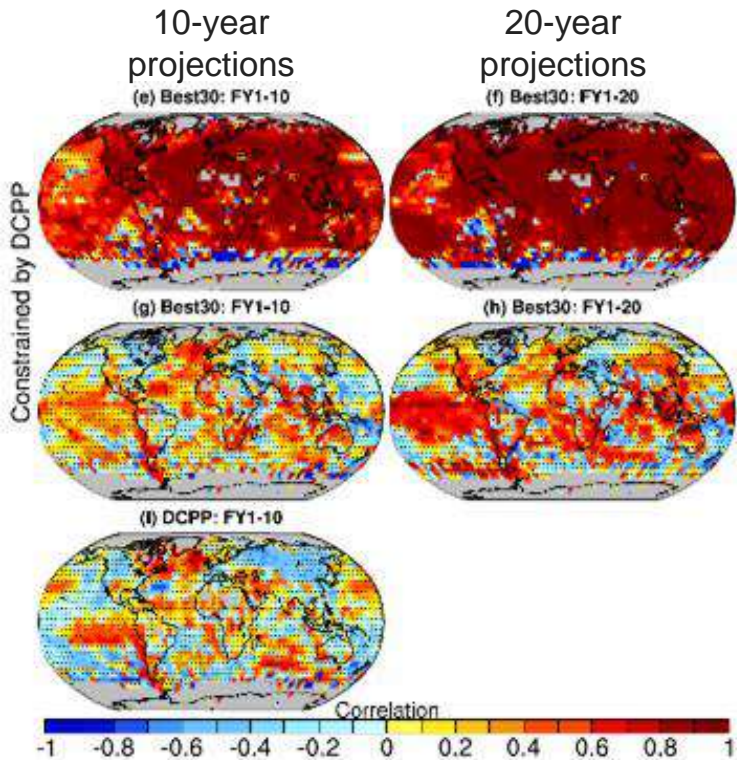


Temporal merging: Decadal to multi-decadal



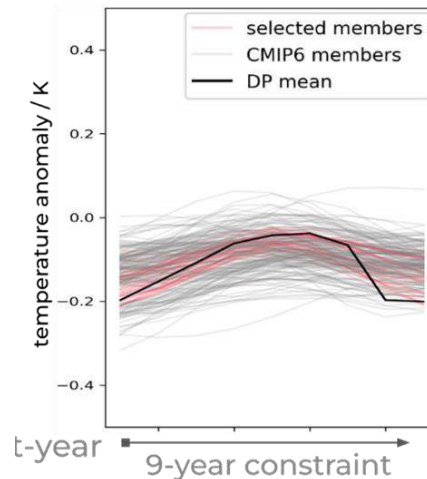
Anomaly correlation

Residual correlation
(measuring added value over the unconstrained CMIP6 projections)



Donat et al. 2024 (BSC)

Applying the constraint to select the 30 (out of 311) CMIP6 ensemble members that are in closest agreement with the DCPD ensemble mean for the 5 years after initialisation.



From decadal to multi-decadal timescales

Pep Cos (BSC)

Key Results

- Development of a **seamless climate prediction system prototype** to predict a regional extreme **spring frost frequency** for **Catalonian wine industry**, from **seasonal to multi-annual timescales** using a novel temporal merging technique (UOXF)
- **Publication** of three studies that develop and **evaluate the different constraining methods** (Cos et al 2024; Donat et al 2024 for large CMIP6 multi-model ensembles (>200 members), and apply the constraints to **improve near-term projections** of climate extremes (De Luca et al 2023) (BSC)
- Development of **user-friendly visualisation** of seasonal and decadal forecasts using **shiny apps** (BSC)

Temporal Merging

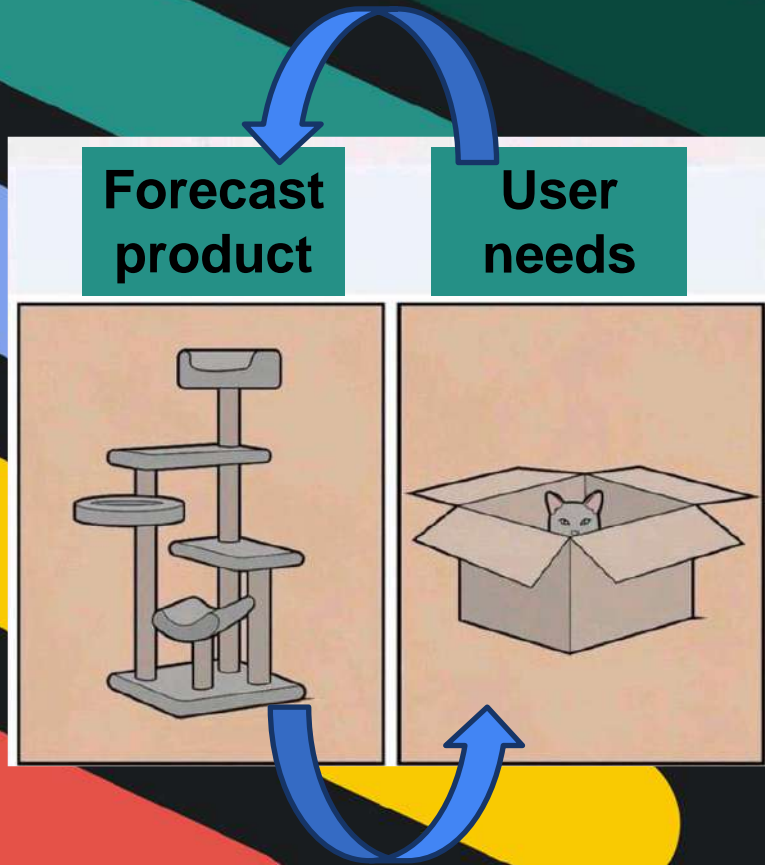
- To test the methods on very large single-model ensembles (~100 members) to **avoid artificial effects** in merged/shadowing results
- Towards the **development of a multi-model merged product** in the seasonal to multi-annual time scale for Catalonian spring frost user need
- To explore the feasibility of **extending** the product **to multi-decadal time scales**
- To co-design and codevelop **temporally merged products for the Red Cross heat wave and Pension Fund case studies**

Next Steps



Downscaling

- To produce **prototype events of** heat waves and extreme precipitation for the **Emilia Romagna** region and develop km scale information for the governance case study
- To apply machine learning methods **to detect precursors of extreme events**
- To utilize the best methods for both decadal and seasonal forecasts to extract further information from the statistically downscaled data tailored to ASPECT case studies.
- To develop **multi-model products** for downscaled frost information for Catalonia



CONNECT

<https://www.aspect-project.eu/>

 @ASPECT_project

 /company/aspect-project

Thank you!



Funded by
the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 101081460. The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the ASPECT project and does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union.