New Views of Regional Climate Change: The advantages of a Superensemble

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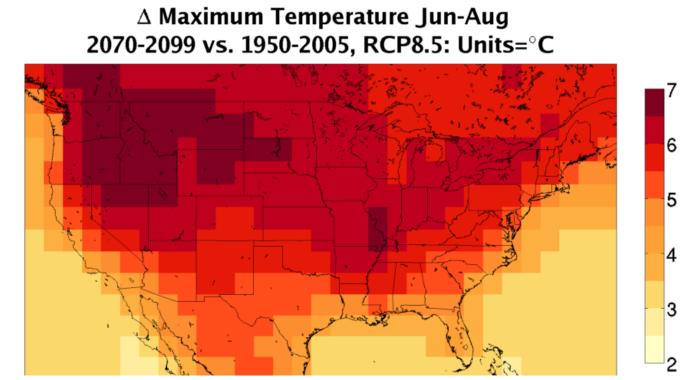
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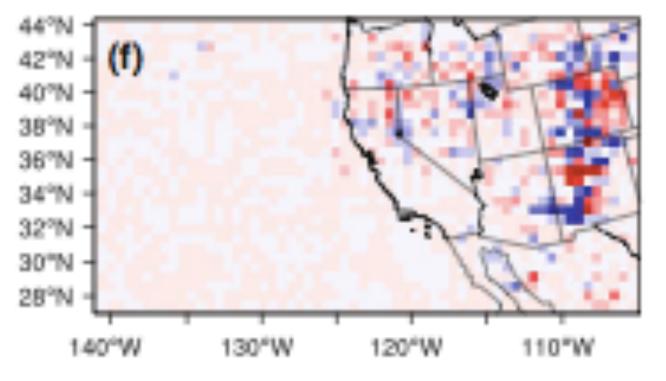




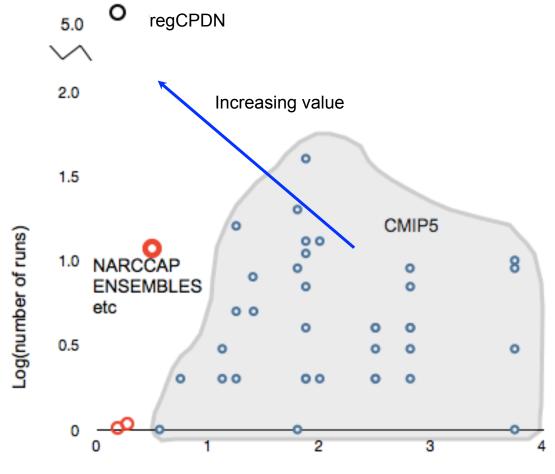


Multimodel Mean

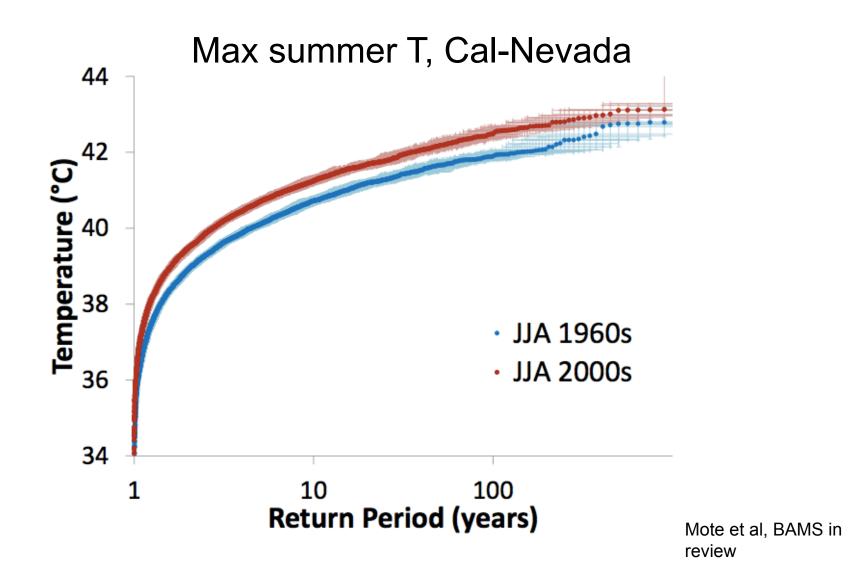
RCM: 1 ensemble member JJA difference in precipitation



O'Brien et al. 2011



Approximate grid size (degrees longitude)



Research Questions

Are robust patterns of climate change observed across regional climate models?

What physical processes explain those robust patterns?

What might account for differences among models?

Methods

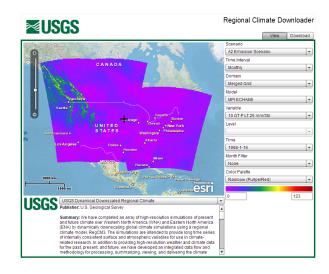
Focus on 4 Primary Variables

-Tmax,Tmin,Precip, snow water equivalent (SWE)

Focus on PNW domain

-spatial domain was not identical across all 3 models

Seasonal means



North American Regional Climate Change Assessment Program (NARCCAP)

The NARCCAP dataset contains high-resolution climate change scenario simulation output from multiple AOGCMs (atmosphere-ocean general circulatio models) for 30-year current and future perioda.



The ROMs are run at 50-km spatial resolution over a domain convering the conterminous United States and most of Canada; results are recorded at 3-houry intervals. The driving AOGCMs are forced with the A2 RSE smessors caraon in the future point. This dataset also include output from two timelice experiments and a set of Z5-year ROM simulations driven with NECP-2 reanalysis data. These simulation results are useful impacts analysis. United your some pointments and analysis of mode performance results are useful to impacts analysis.

then publishing research based on NARCCAP data, please include a citation for the dataset itself, such as the following:

earns, L.O., et al., 2007, updated 2014. The North American Regional Climate Change Assessment ogram dataset, National Center for Atmospheric Research Earth System Grid data portal, Boulder, CO. at downloaded 2014-08-01. [doi:10.0602/DGRN3557]

NARCCAP Homepage Model Information

This dataset is open access. Registration is not required, but we encourage NARCCAP data users to share their research interests at the <u>NARCCAP User Directory</u>.

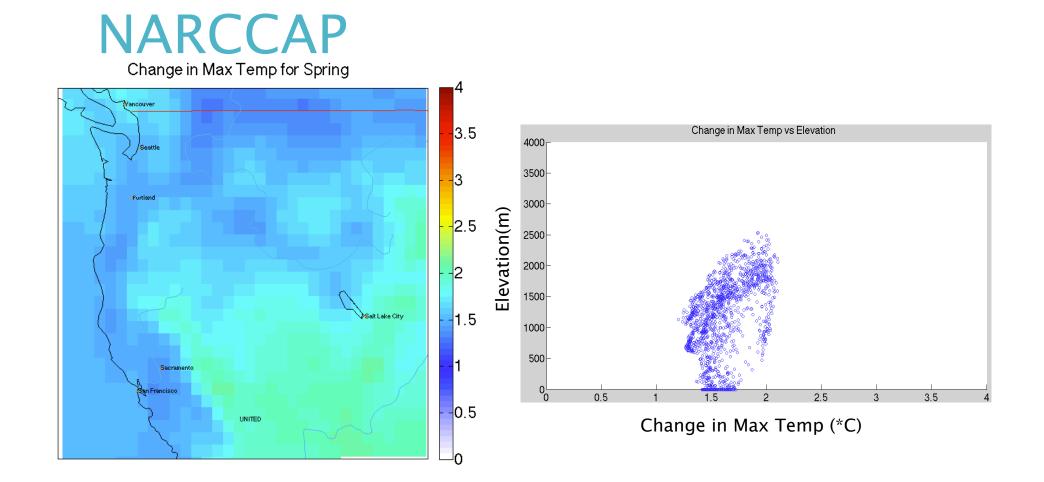
RCM	Driving Model				
	NCEP	CCSM	CGCM3	GFDL	HadCM3
CRCM	data	data	data		
ECP2	data			data	data
HRM3	data			data	data
MM5I	data	data			data
RCM3	data		data	data	
WRFG	data	data	data		
Timeslice		data		data	
ECPC	data				
WRFP	data				

Focused on 3 RCM experiments for Analysis

NARCCAP (1968–1999, 2038–2069) 50km resolution 10 GCM–RCM pairs

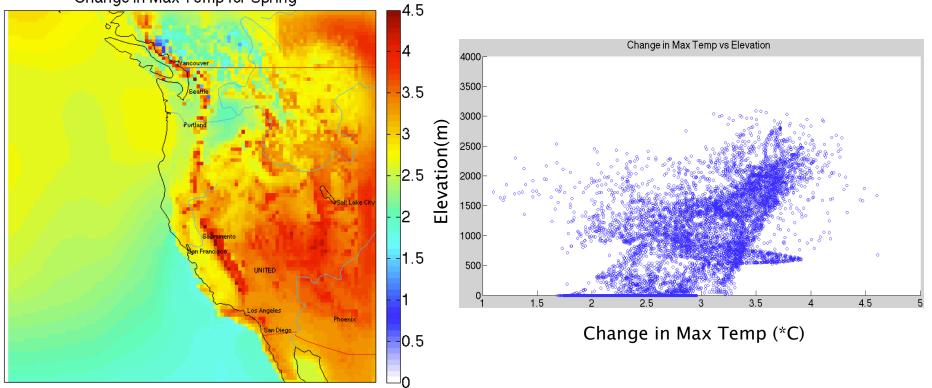
regCPDN (1985-2005, 2029-2049) 25km resolution 1 GCM-RCM pairing Super-ensemble (>100K runs as part of weather@home project)

regCLIM (1969–1999, 2039–2069) 15km resolution 3 GCM–RCM pairing



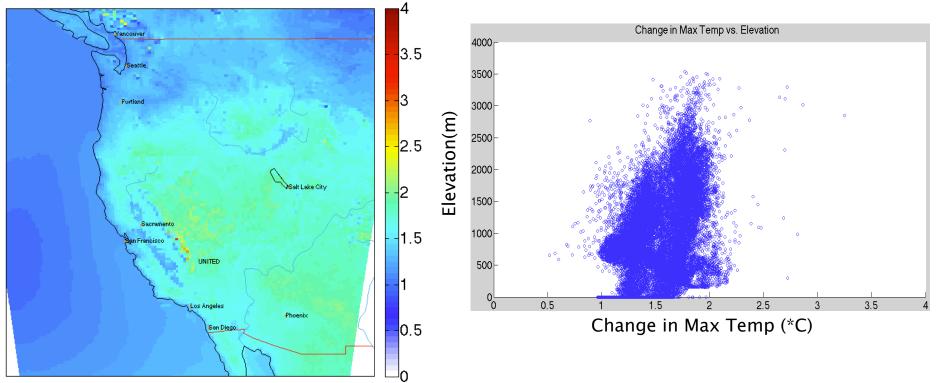
regCPDN

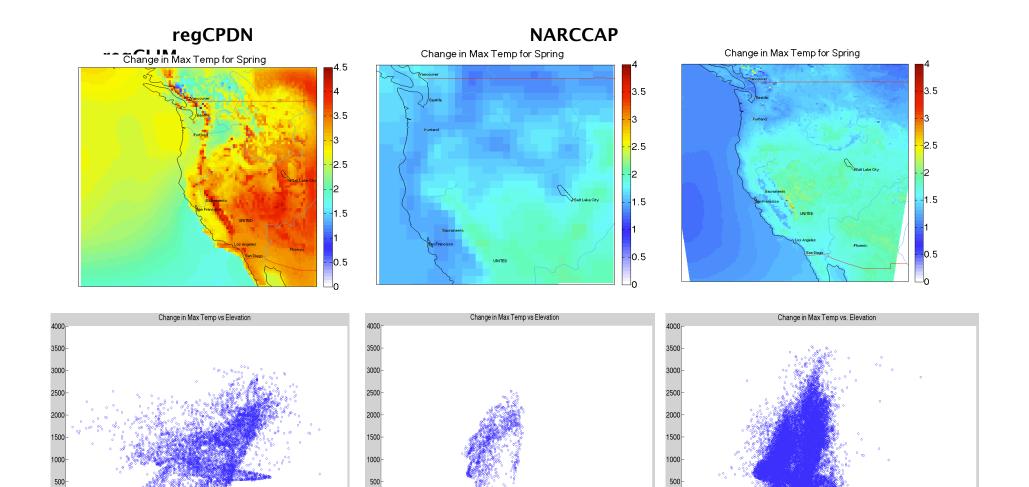
Change in Max Temp for Spring



regCLIM

Change in Max Temp for Spring





0.5

3.5

0

0.5

3.5

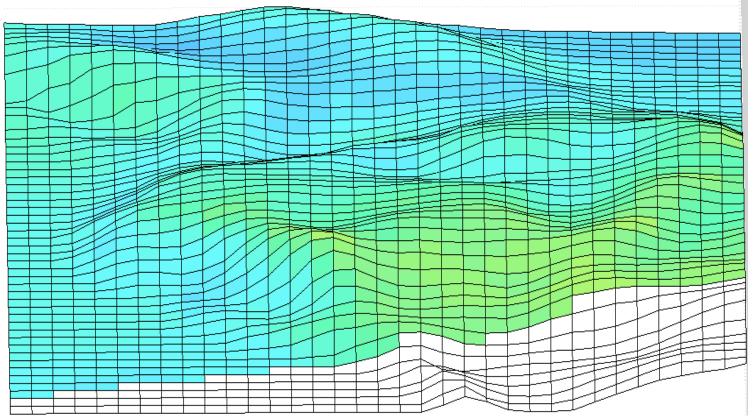
2.5

3.5

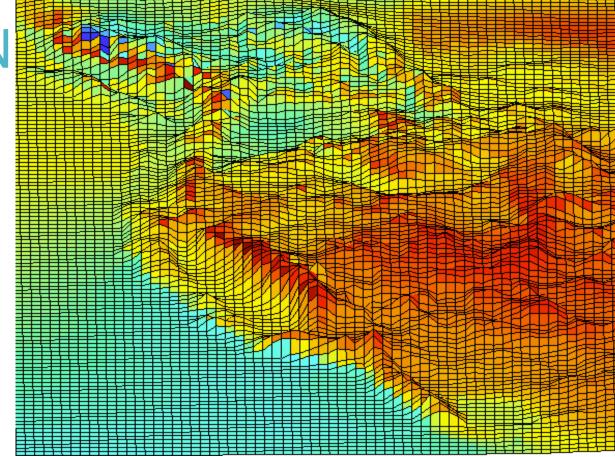
2

1.5

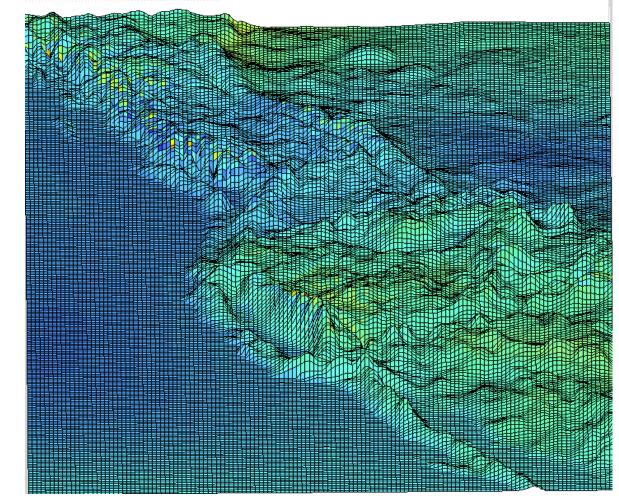
NARRCAP

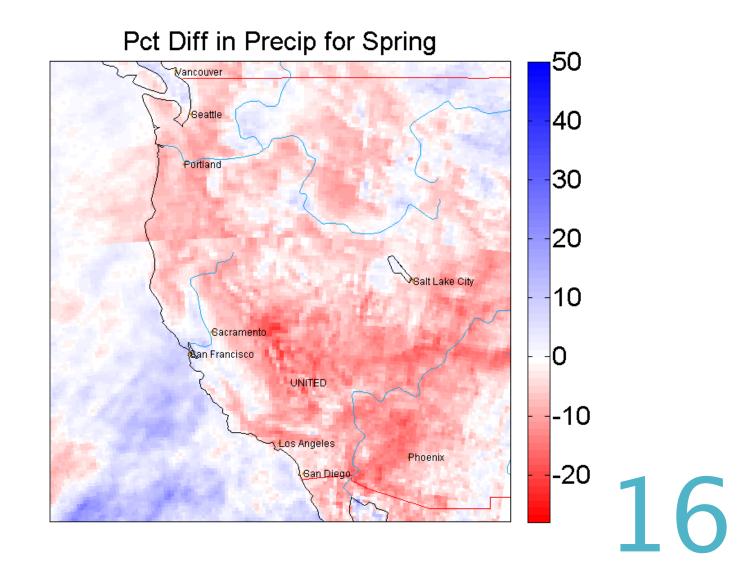


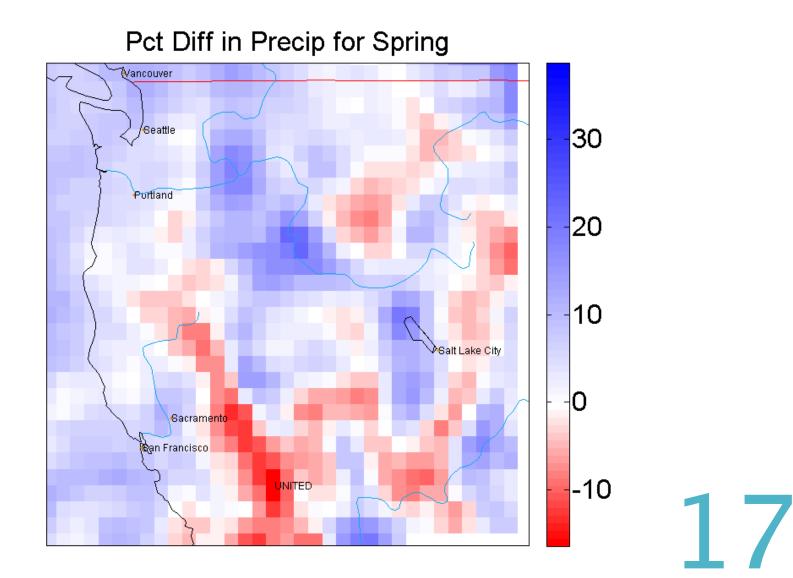
regCPDN

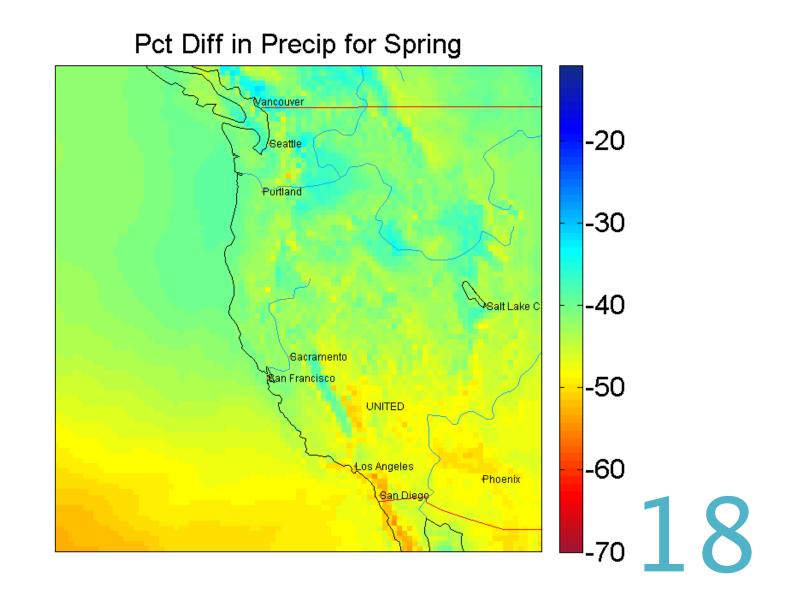


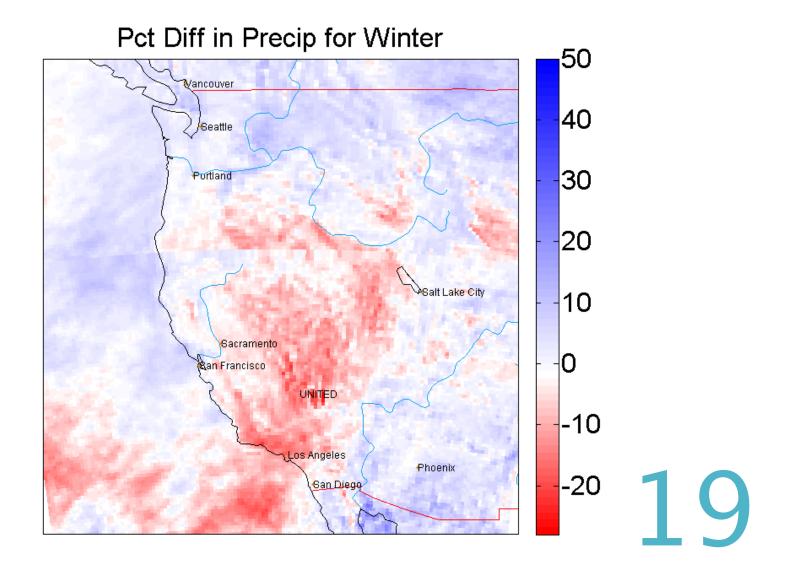
regCLIM

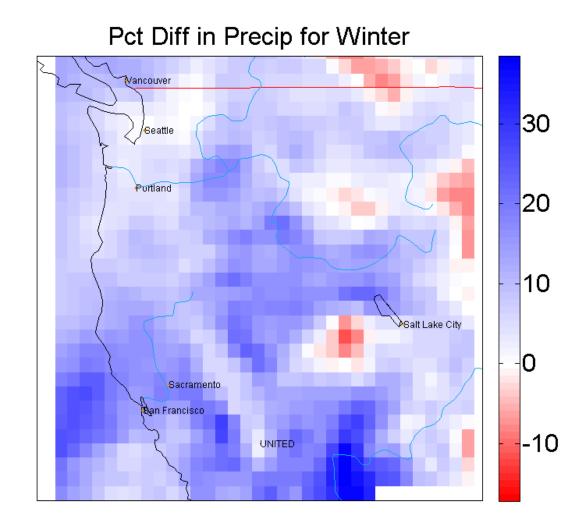












Conclusions

Most robust pattern: influence of elevation on temperature change in spring

Possible patterns: leeward/windward precip contrast (but different locations), coastal contrast in temp in spring only in California

Be very cautious when interpreting a single model simulation