

Direction de la Météorologie Nationale
MOROCCO

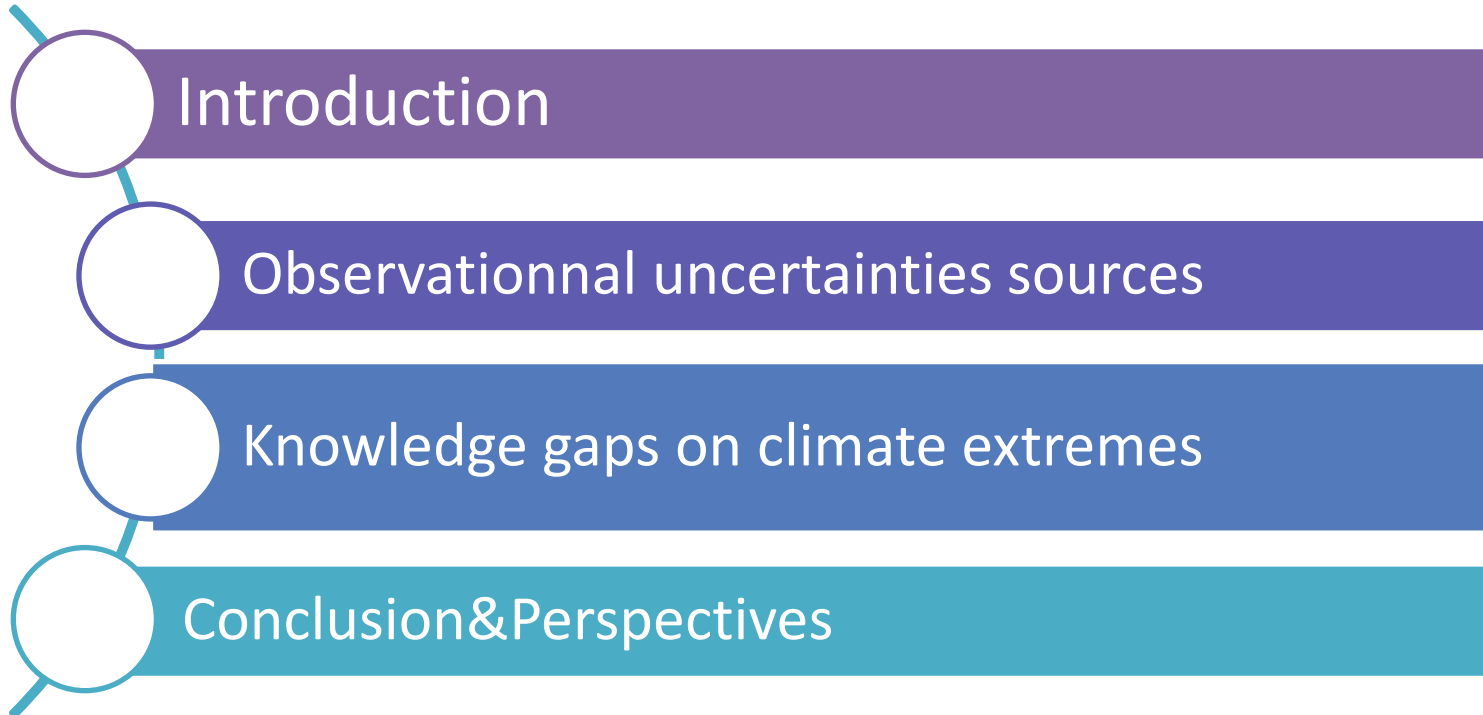
**CLIMATE EXTREMES:
Observational uncertainties
and knowledge gaps**

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National Climate Center

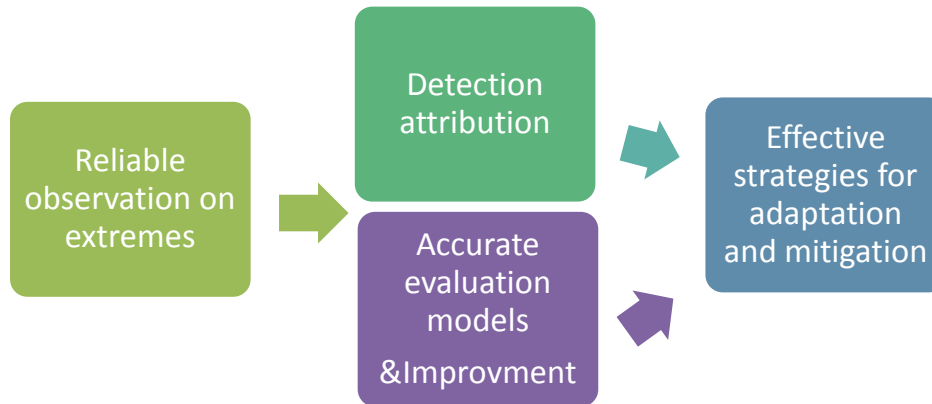
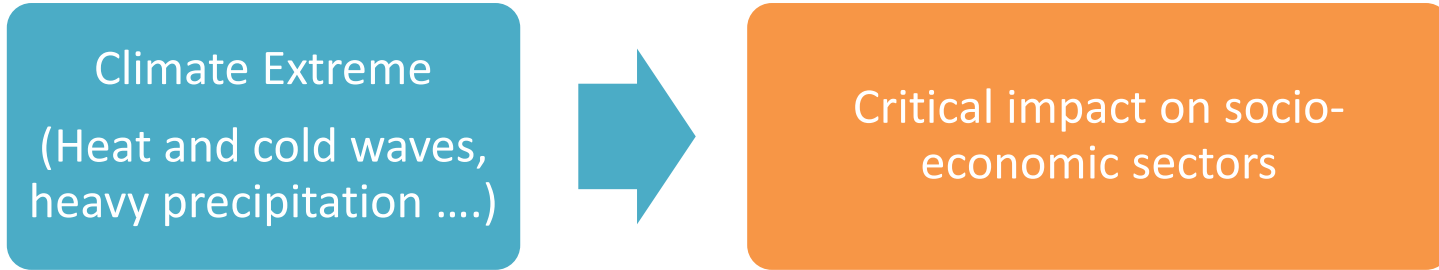
GCOS
18/03/2019, Marrakech, Morocco

With thanks to Xuebin Zhang ,Fatima Driouech and Michael Wehner

Outline

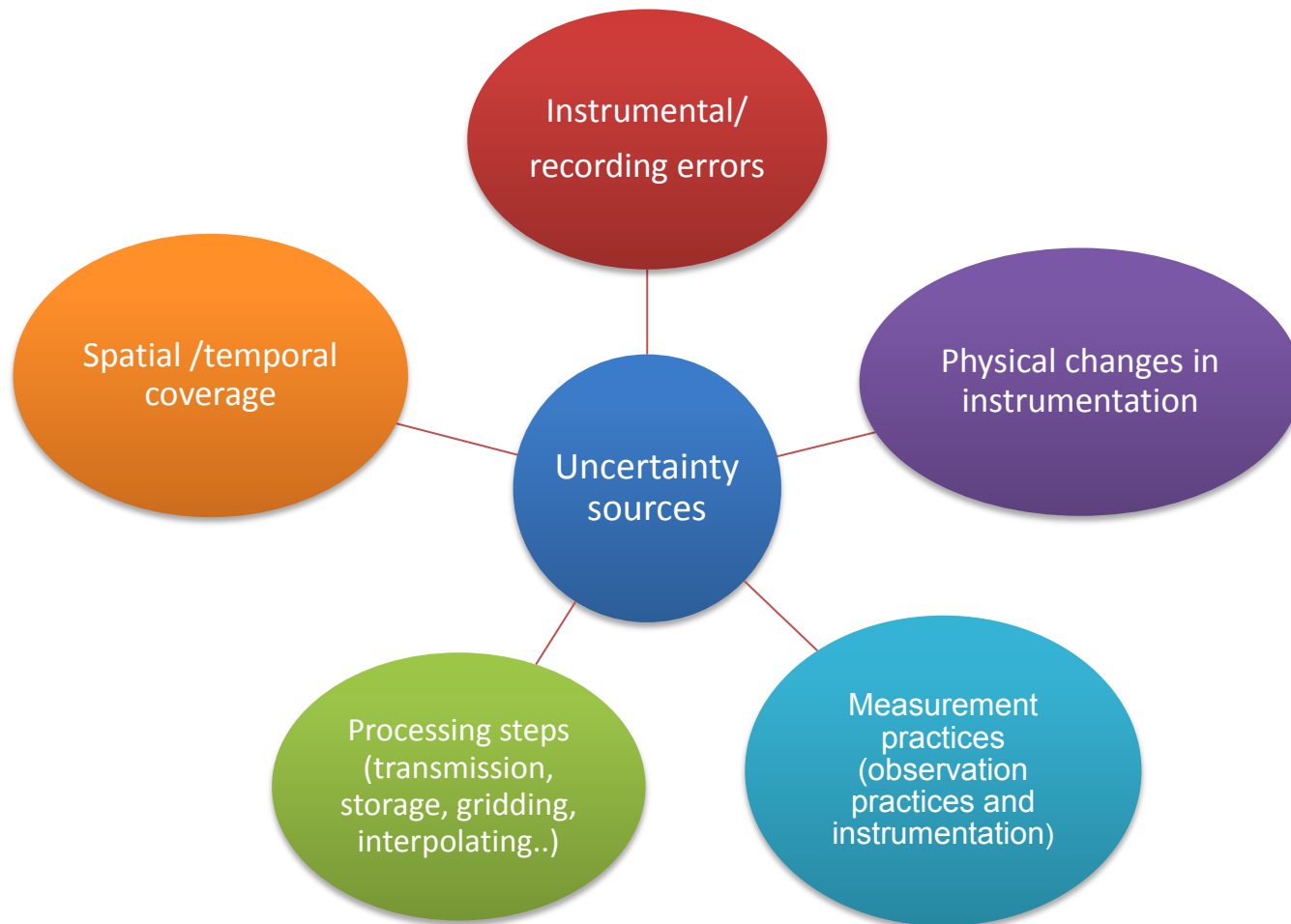


Introduction



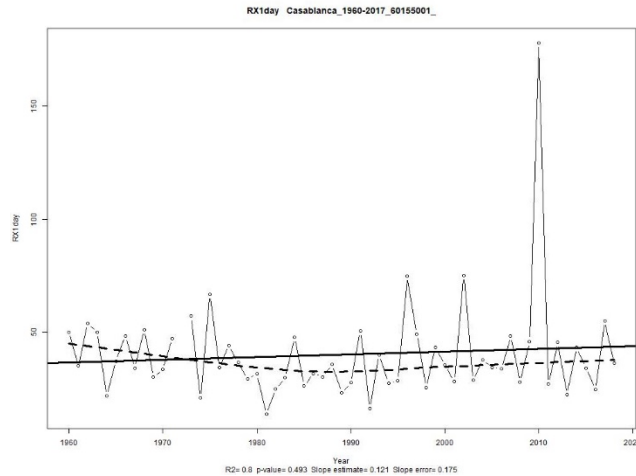
Observationnal uncertainty sources

Sources of observation uncertainty



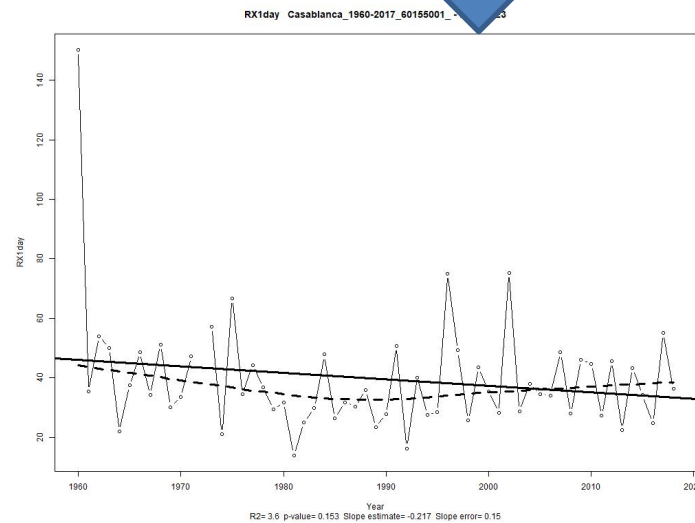
Observational uncertainty sources

Illustrative example: typing error



Increase 7mm over p.o.r

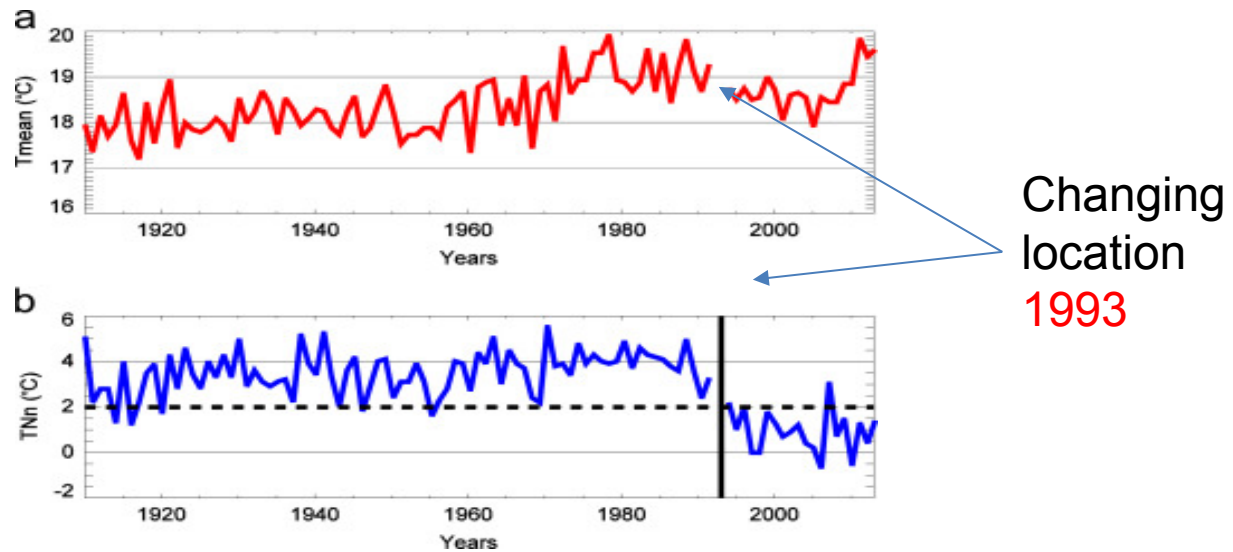
Changing one value at the beginning of the serie



Decrease 12 mm over p.o.r

Observational uncertainty sources

- Station relocation

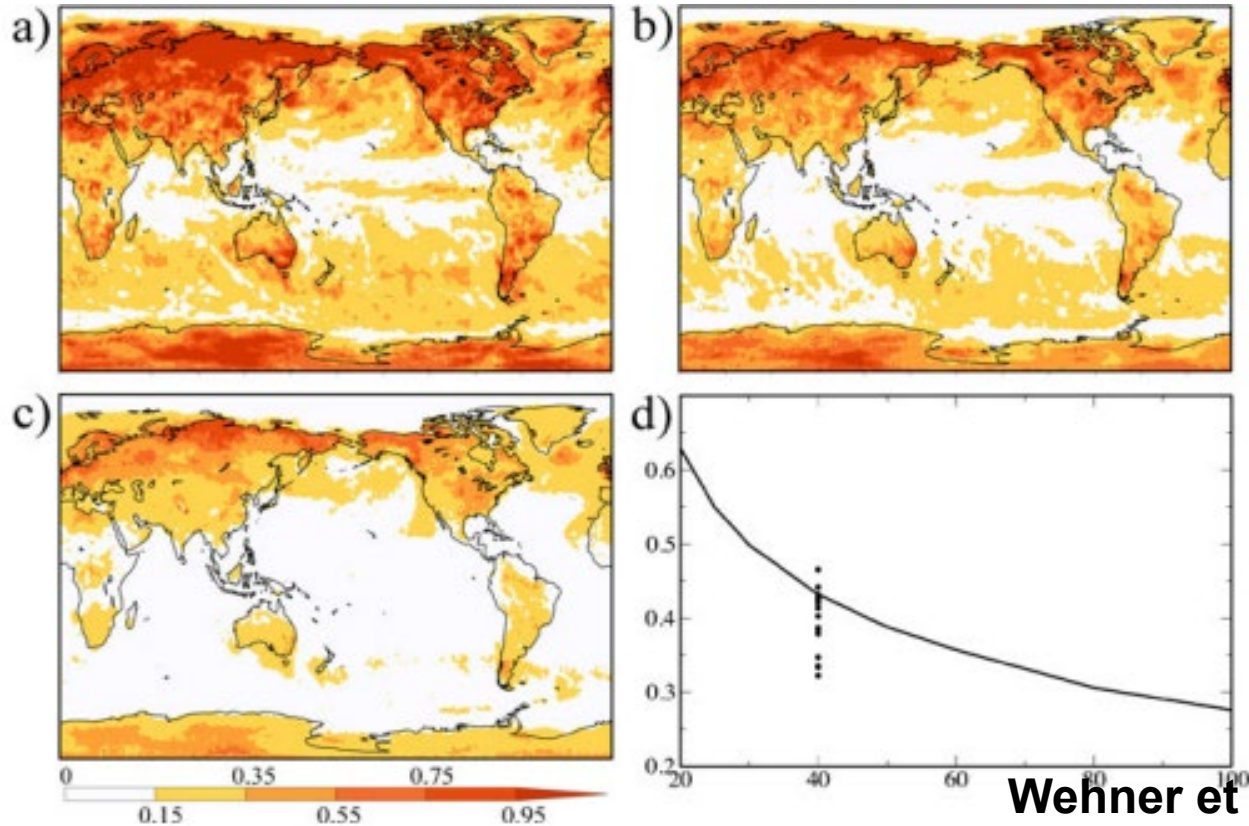


Example of how inhomogeneity can affect extremes differently from the mean

Alexander et al.2016

Observational uncertainty

- **Uncertainty from statistical fit**

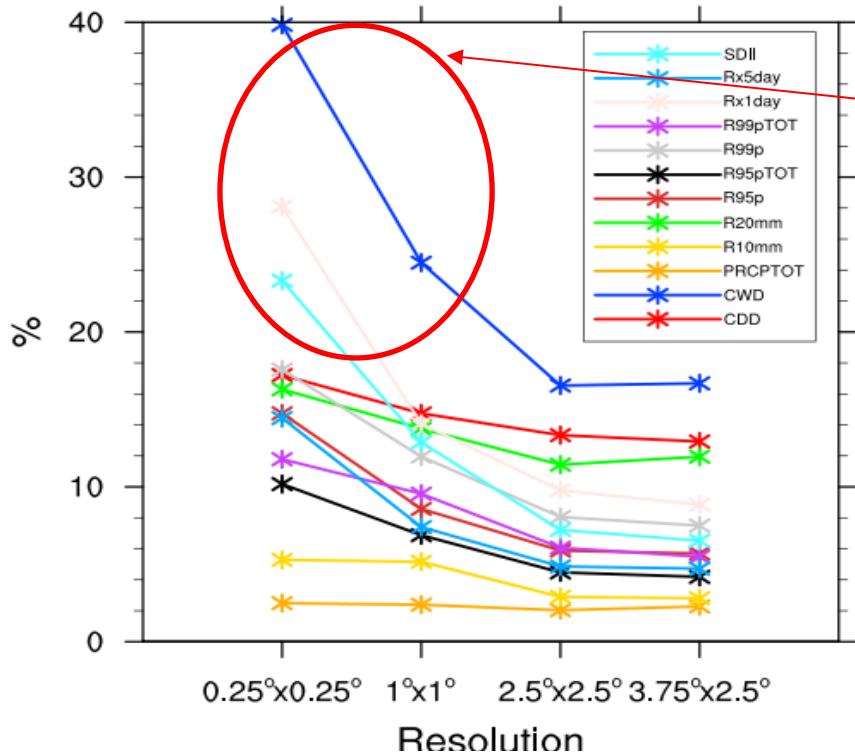


Wehner et al. 2010

Fig. 3 The standard deviation (kelvins) of the 20-year return value of the annual maxima of daily surface air temperature calculated due to the uncertainty in the fit of the GEV parameters calculated by the method of Hosking and Wallis (1997). **a** Results from CCSM3.0 using 20 year sample size. **b** Same using a 40 year sample size. **c** Same using a 100 year sample size. **d** The average over land as a function of sample size for CCSM3.0 (solid line) and the 40 year sample size results for the rest of the climate models considered in this study (dots). Same color scale as Fig. 2.

Observational uncertainty

- Spatial resolution & choice dataset



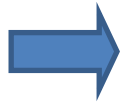
- CWD, Rx1day, and SDII exhibit the highest sensitivities to resolution and choice of dataset
- PRCPTOT and R10mm exhibit the lowest interproduct spread and sensitivity to resolution.

Figure 1. Interproduct spread (coefficient of variation) for each index at each resolution. See section 3.1 for explanation. See Table 2 for index definitions.

Observational uncertainty

- Spatial resolution & choice dataset

In case of evaluating precipitation extremes in high-resolution global climate models, interproduct differences will be particularly problematic



Instead of objectively determining a single best data set, multiple observational products must be used in evaluating modelled precipitation extremes

Herold et al.2017

Gaps in observed climate extremes

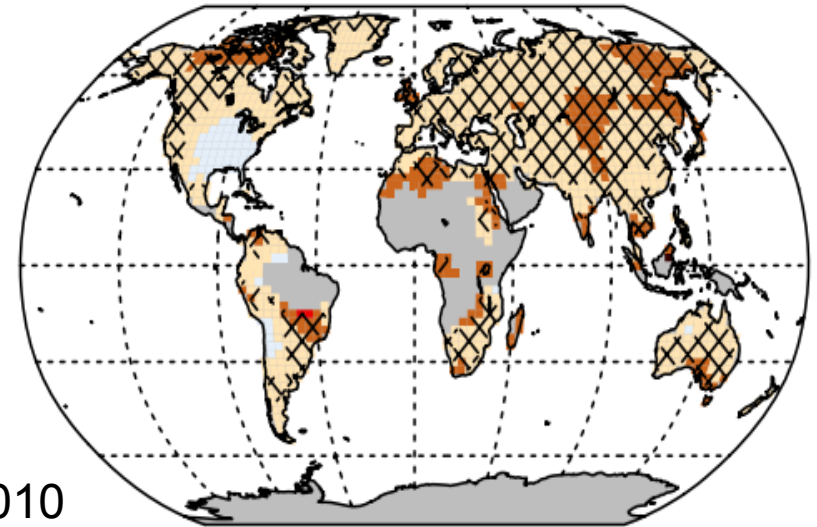
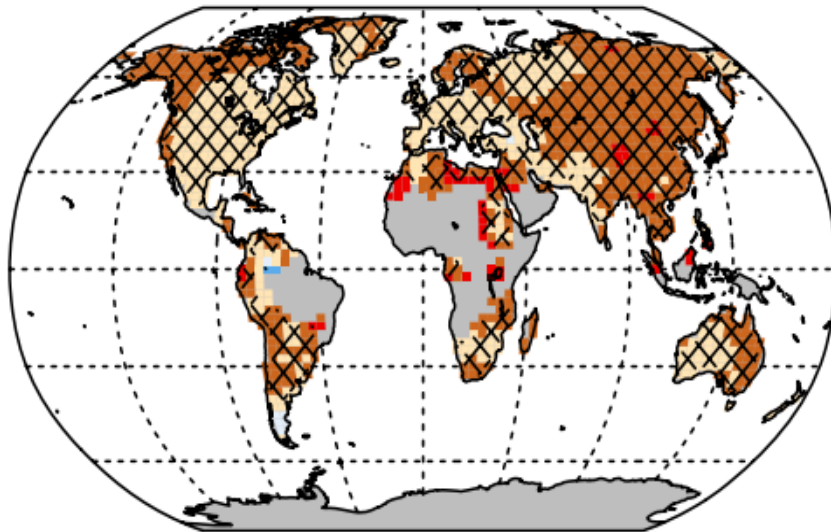
Gaps in observed extreme temperature

Cold extremes

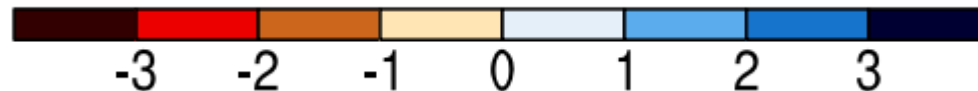
Cool nights

Cool days

- AR5

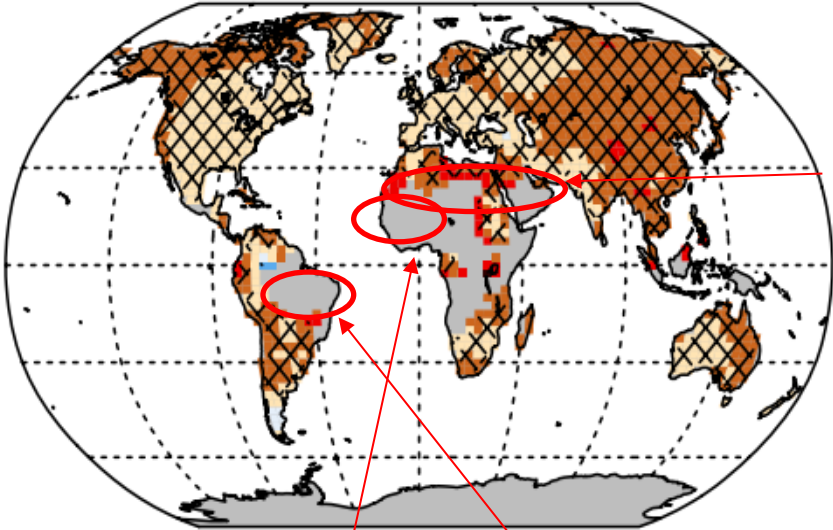


1951-2010



From AR5, generally cold extremes such as cool days and nights have decreased over almost all the globe.

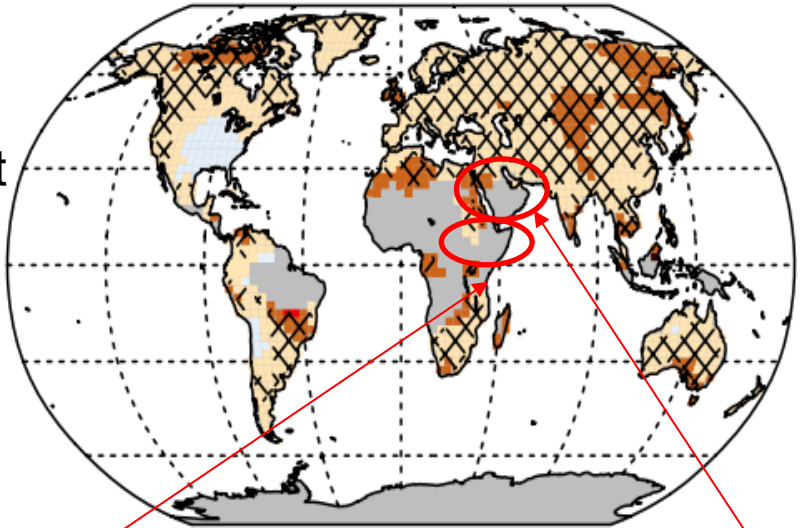
Gaps in observed extreme temperature



Barry et al.,
2018; Chaney
et al., 2014)

Zandonadi et al. 2015

Donat et
al. 2014



Omondi et al., 2014

Almazroui et al., 2014

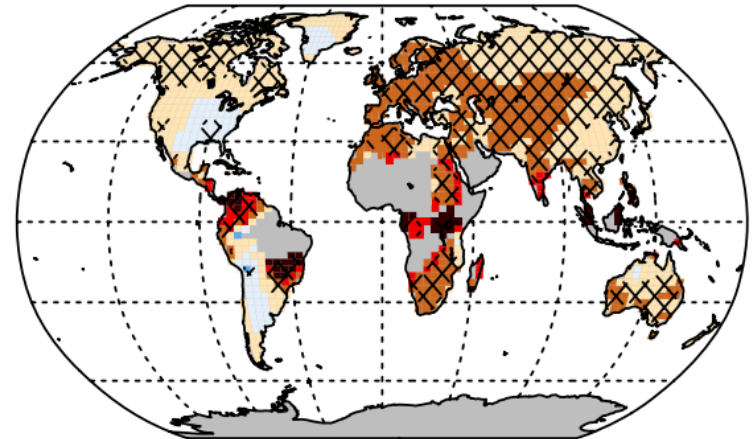
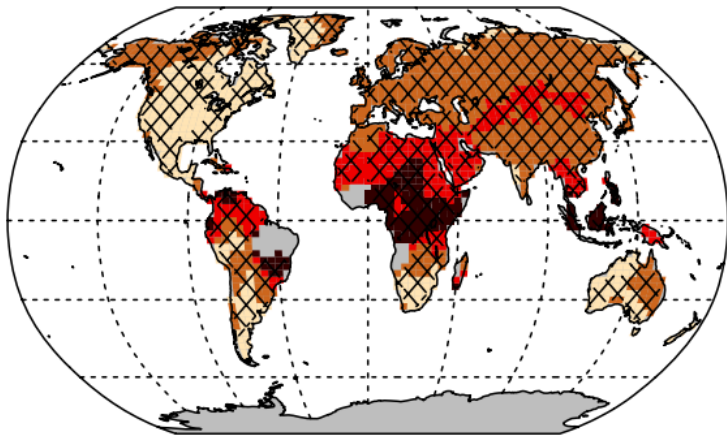
Gaps in observed extreme temperature

- AR5

Warm extremes

Warm nights

Warm days



1951-2010



For warm extremes, AR5 has reported increase in warm days and nights over most of globe.

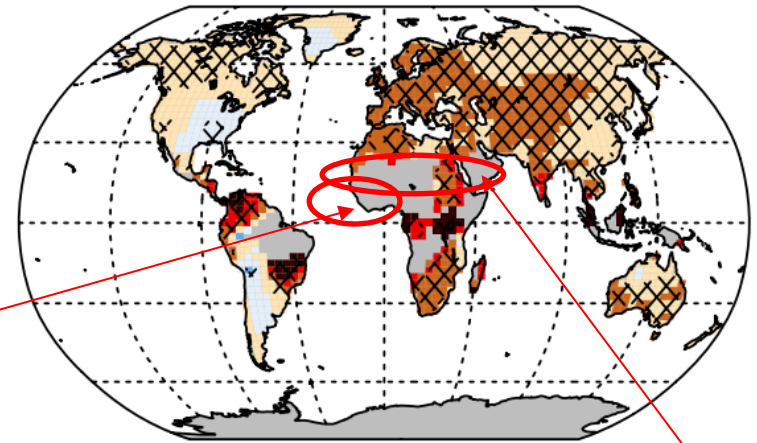
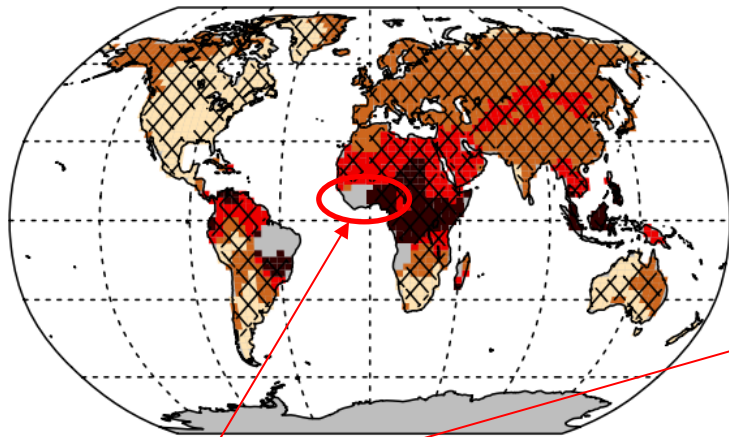
Gaps in observed extreme temperature

Warm extremes

- AR5

Warm nights

Warm days



1951-2010



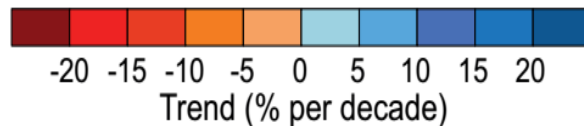
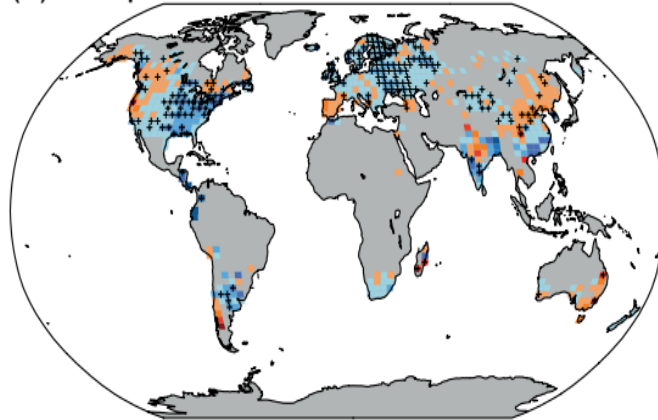
Barry et al., 2018;
Chaney et al., 2014

Donat et al. 2014

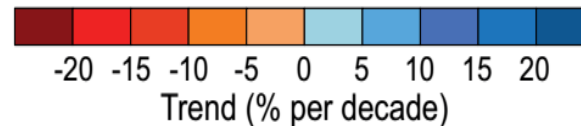
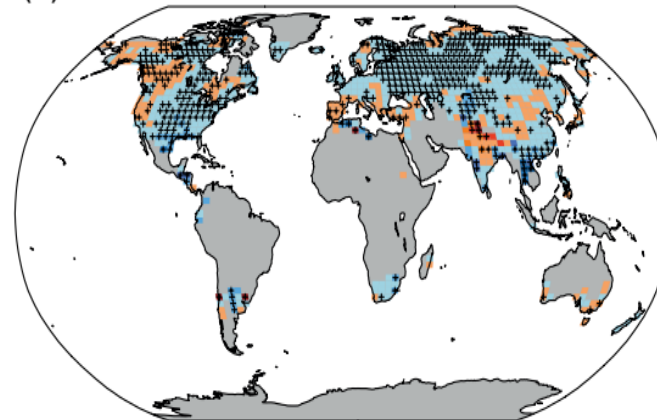
Gaps in observed extreme precipitation

AR5

(a) R95p 1951-2010



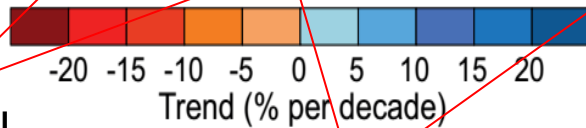
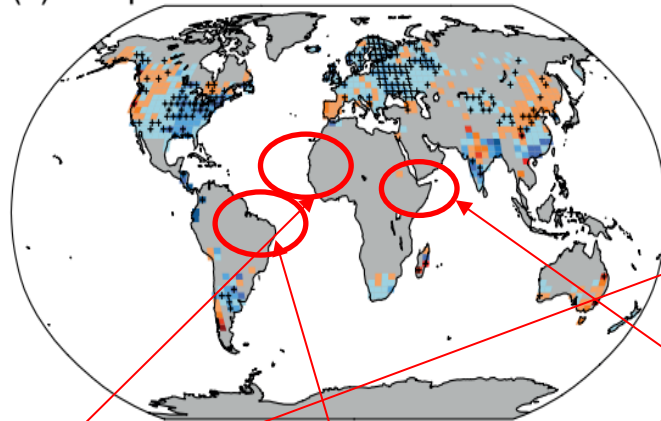
(b) SDII 1951-2010



AR5 has reported an increase in heavy precipitation than decrease but with low to medium confidence owing to lack of data

Gaps in observed extreme precipitation

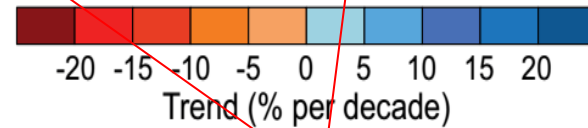
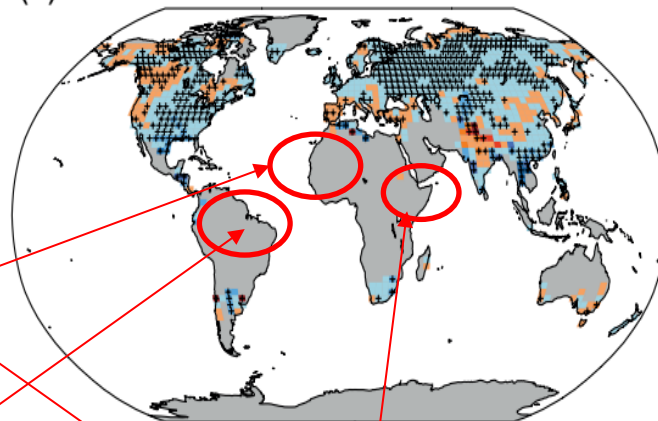
(a) R95p 1951-2010



Barry et al.,
2018; Chaney
et al., 2014)

[Zandonadi et al. 2015](#)

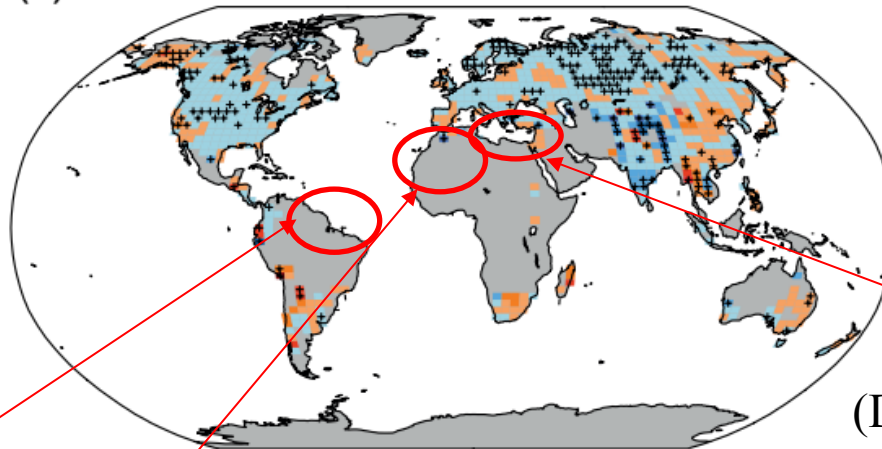
(b) SDII 1951-2010



[Omondi et al., 2014](#)

Gaps in observed dryness

(c) CDD 1951-2010

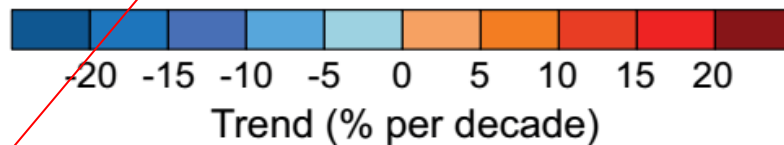


Alexander 2016

(Donat et al., 2014a;
Mathbout et al., 2018b)

[Zandonadi et al. 2015](#)

Barry et al.,
2018; Chaney
et al., 2014)



Conclusion&Perspectives

- Enhance data accessibility and availability
- Promote regional coordination initiative for capacity building with respect to data quality and homogeneity
- Increase spatial and temporal resolution (sub-daily) to deal with severe local weather events
- Enhance regional research
- Develop procedure allowing to integrate output from studies



THANK YOU