

## **CANVI CLIMÀTIC REGIONAL FUTUR: MÈTODES DIRECTES; MÈTODES DE DOWNSCALING**

**EL CANVI CLIMÀTIC: REALITAT I PERSPECTIVES**  
(Cursos d'estiu UIMIR, Maó, 13-17 Setembre 2004)

*Romu Romero (Tema 4.3)*



## **Climate Change is Global**



## IPCC Scenarios

In 1996, the IPCC began the development of a new set of emissions scenarios (**SRES**), effectively to update and **replace the IS92 scenarios**. Four different narrative **storylines (A1, A2, B1 and B2)** were developed to describe consistently the relationships between the forces driving emissions and their evolution.

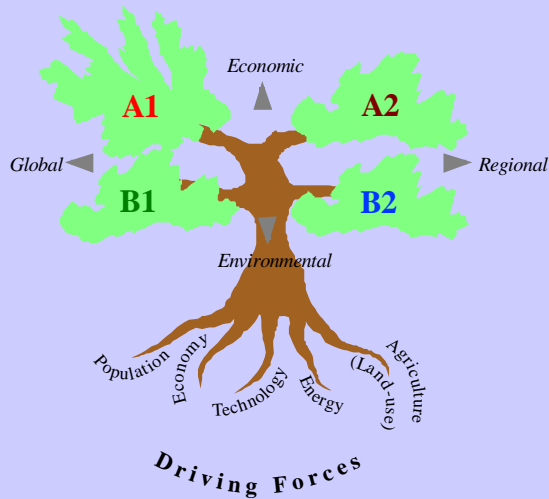
- **SRES A1:** Describe a future world of very rapid economic growth, low population growth and rapid introduction of new and more efficient technology. Major underlying themes are economic and cultural convergence and capacity building, with a substantial reduction in regional differences in per capita income. In this world, people pursue personal wealth rather than environmental quality.
- **SRES A2:** Describe a very heterogeneous world. The underlying theme is that of strengthening regional cultural identities, with an emphasis on family values and local traditions, high population growth, and less concern for rapid economic development.

·**SRES B1:** Describe a convergent world with rapid change in economic structures, "dematerialization" and introduction of clean technologies. The emphasis is on global solutions to environmental and social sustainability, including concerted efforts for rapid technology development, dematerialization of the economy, and improving equity.

·**SRES B2:** Describe a world in which the emphasis is on local solutions to economic, social, and environmental sustainability. It is again a heterogeneous world with less rapid, and more diverse technological change but a strong emphasis on community initiative and social innovation to find local, rather than global solutions.

## Schematic Illustration of SRES Scenarios

### SRES Scenarios

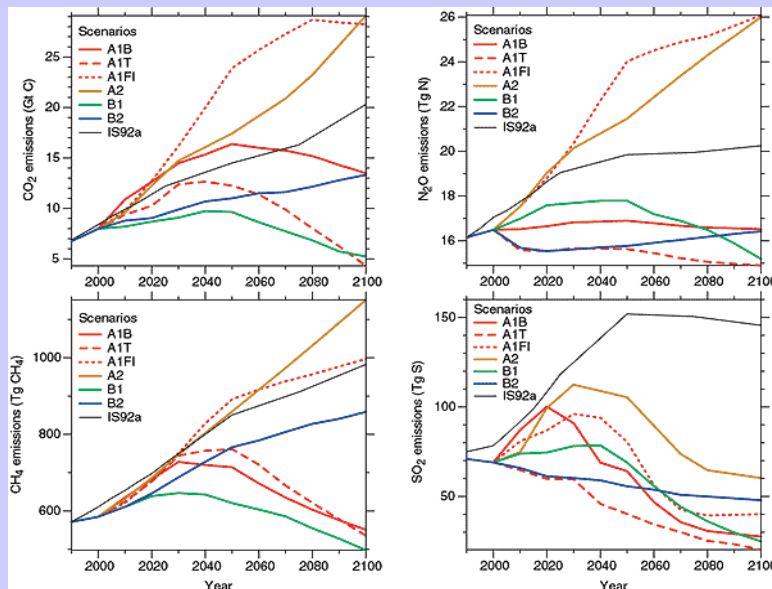


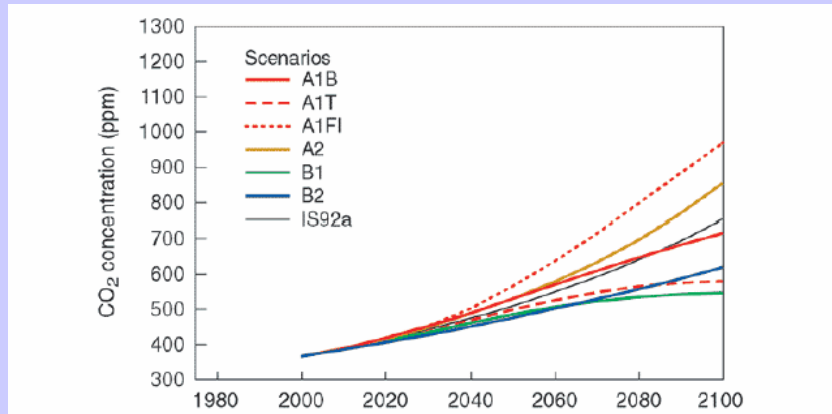
### Factors especially:

Population  
 GDP  
 Standards of living  
 Energy use  
 Carbon/coal usage

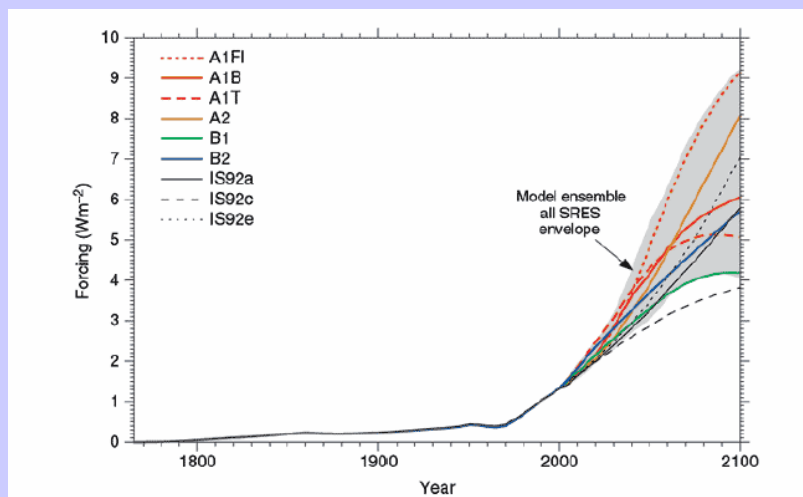
### Expected greenhouse effect concentration gases

A1B, A1T and A1FI are variations of main A1 SRES: fossil intensive (A1FI), non-fossil energy sources (A1T), or a balance across all sources (A1B)





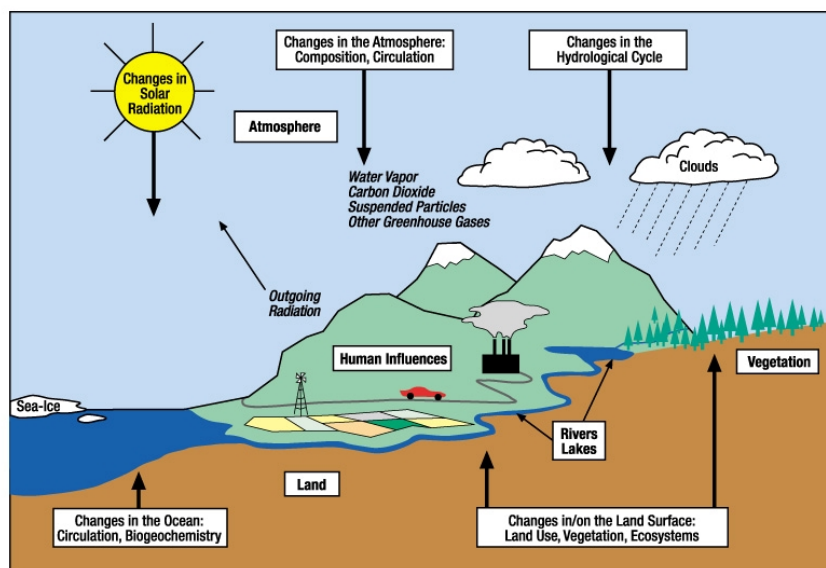
**Figura 6.3.** La concentració de CO<sub>2</sub> a l'atmosfera, com a resultat de les emissions presentades en la figura anterior. Noteu que malgrat en alguns escenaris les emissions comencen a disminuir cap a mitjan de segle, la concentració segueix augmentant, atès que l'escala de temps característica per assolir un nou equilibri en la concentració de CO<sub>2</sub> és d'uns 200 anys. [Figura extreta de Houghton *et al.*, 2001]



**Figura 6.4.** El forçament radiatiu, des de 1750 fins el 2100, calculat pels diferents escenaris de l'informe SRES. En diversos colors es representen els escenaris principals, i l'ombregjat gris cobreix tots els escenaris analitzats en l'informe. També s'inclouen alguns escenaris entre els emprats en l'anterior informe del IPCC, de 1995 (IS92a,c,e). [Figura extreta de Houghton *et al.*, 2001]



## The Climate System and Influences

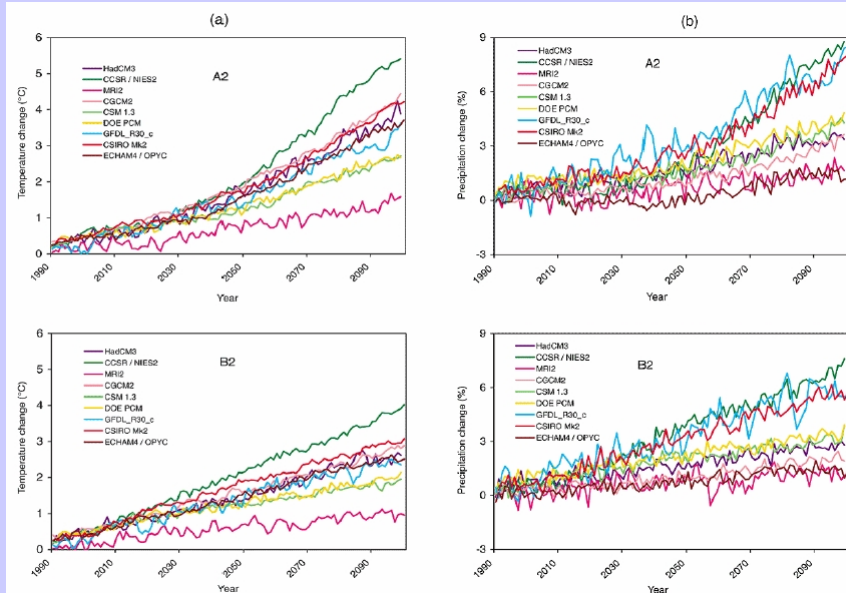
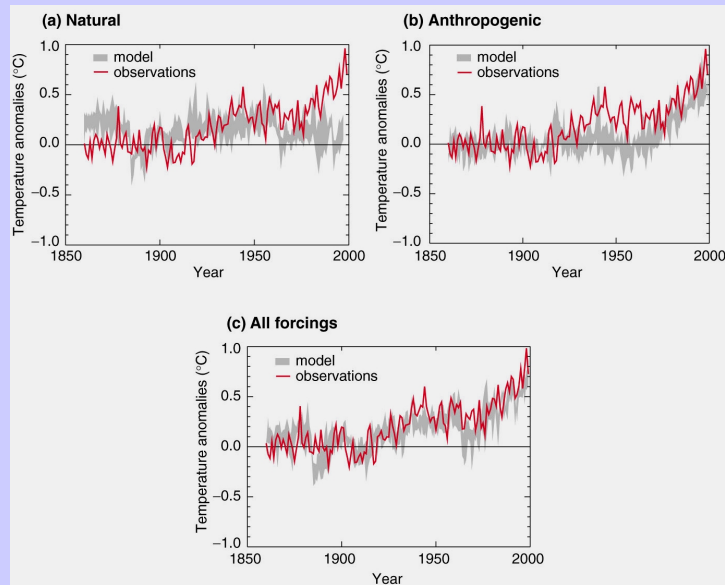


## Which tool ? Climate Simulation Models (AOGCM)

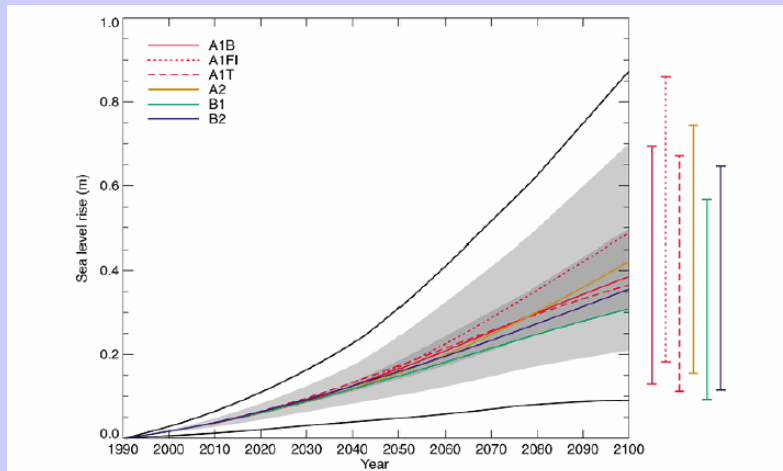
NOMBRE DEL MODELO	CENTRO (PAÍS)	RESOLUCIÓN ATMOSFÉRICA	RESOLUCIÓN OCEÁNICA	ESCENARIOS SRES SIMULADOS
CCSR/NIES 2	CCSR/NIES (Japón)	5.6 × 5.6 (20)	2.8 × 2.8 (17)	A1,A1FI,A1T,A2,B1,B2
CGCM 1,2	CCC (Canadá)	3.7 × 3.7 (10)	1.8 × 1.8 (29)	A2,B2
CSIRO-Mk2	CSIRO (Australia)	5.6 × 3.2 (9)	5.6 × 3.2 (21)	A1,A2,B1,B2
ECHAM4/OPYC3	MPIM (Alemania)	2.8 × 2.8 (18)	2.8 × 2.8 (11)	A2,B2
GFDL R30 c	GFDL (EEUU)	2.25 × 3.75 (14)	1.875 × 2.25 (18)	A2,B2
HadCM3	UKMO (Reino Unido)	2.5 × 3.75 (19)	1.25 × 1.25 (20)	A1,A1FI,A2,B1,B2

Tabla 1. Características de los AOGCM, y escenarios de emisiones SRES simulados por éstos, cuyos resultados se pueden obtener del DDC-IPCC: [http://ipcc-ddc.cru.uea.ac.uk/dkrz/dkrz\\_index.html](http://ipcc-ddc.cru.uea.ac.uk/dkrz/dkrz_index.html). El tamaño horizontal de las celdillas atmosféricas y oceánicas se expresa en grados de latitud-longitud, y entre paréntesis se indica el número de niveles en la vertical.

## Simulated Annual Global Mean Surface Temperatures

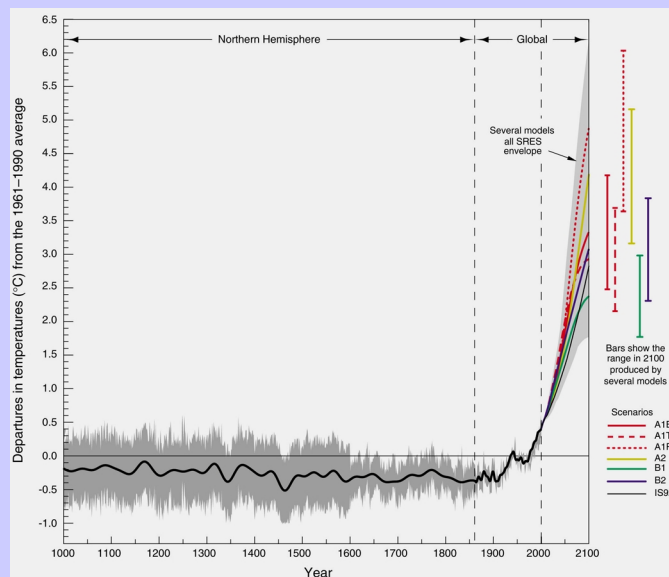


**Figura 6.5.** L'evolució temporal de la temperatura i precipitació (canvis respecte els valors mitjans del període 1961-1990) previstos per diversos models AOGCM i emprant els escenaris A2 i B2 generats pel SRES pel que fa a les emissions de gasos amb efecte hivernacle i aerosols.



**Figura 6.7.** L'evolució temporal de l'augment del nivell del mar entre 1990 i 2100 pels diversos escenaris SRES. Les principals contribucions a l'augment del nivell del mar (dilatació tèrmica i canvis en el gel continental) s'han calculat amb un model simple ajustat a 7 models AOGCM. Es donen les evolucions mitjanes previstes, i la incertesa (el rang de resultats obtinguts amb els diferents models AOGCM) pel 2100, per cadascun dels 6 escenaris principals (línies de colors). Els ombrejats corresponent a les simulacions efectuades amb tots els escenaris SRES. Les línies negres més externes inclouen els efectes d'afegir la incertesa en la resposta dels gels terrestres, del *permafrost* i de la deposició de sediments. [Figura extreta de Houghton *et al.*, 2001].

## Variations of the Earth's Surface Temperature: 1000 to 2100



- 1000 to 1861, N. Hemisphere, proxy data;
- 1861 to 2000 Global, Instrumental;
- 2000 to 2100, SRES projections

## Climate Change is Global, but ...



## Climate Change Impacts are Local



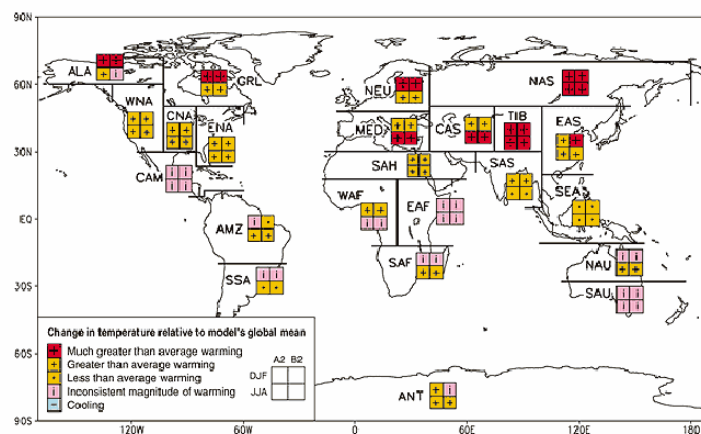
## Regional Nature of Climate Change

### Impacts

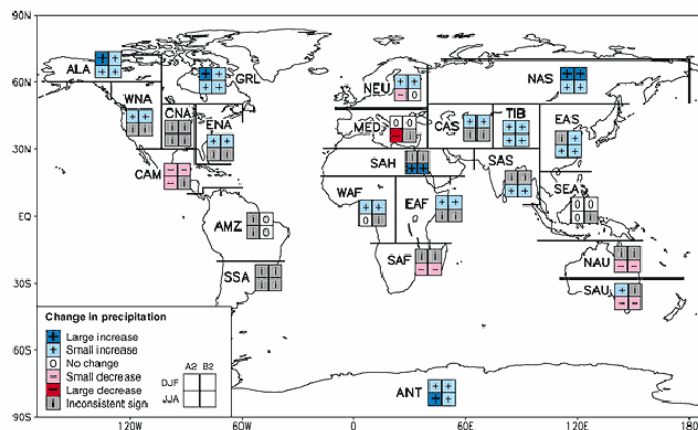
- Water Resources
- Ecosystem Vulnerability
- Agriculture
- Coastal Systems
- Human Health
- Energy

### Primary Drivers

Precipitation, Winds,  
and Temperature



**Figura 6.8.** S'analitza l'escalfament regional relatiu (és a dir, relatiu a l'escalfament global predit per cada model). L'etiqueta "Much greater than average warming" és per regions on l'escalfament és 40% per sobre del global. "Greater than average warming" vol dir escalfament superior al global. "Less than average warming" correspon a un escalfament inferior al global. "Inconsistent magnitude of warming" vol dir que els diversos models no tenen una resposta majoritàriament comuna. Hi ha una etiqueta per cadascun del dos escenaris (A2 i B2) i pels períodes d'hivern a l'hemisferi nord (DJF) i d'estiu (JJA). [Figura extreta de Houghton *et al.*, 2001].



**Figura 6.9.** S'analitza el canvi en les precipitacions a nivell regional. L'etiqueta "Large increase" és per regions on es preveu augment de precipitació de més del 20%. "Small increase" és per increments entre el 5 i el 20%. "No change" quan l'acord s'assoleix per canvis entre -5 i +5%. "Small decrease" quan la predicció és de disminució de la precipitació entre un 5 i un 20%. "Large decrease" és per regions on es preveu disminucions superiors al 20%. "Inconsistent sign" quan els models mostren tendències ben diferents. [Figura extreta de Houghton et al., 2001].

## The Problem of Scale

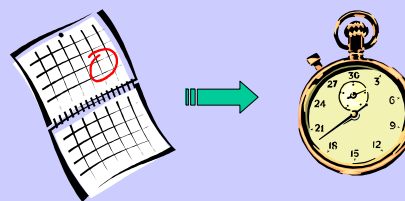
- **Spatial Scales of Importance**

- Global
- Regional
- State/Province
- Watershed
- Municipality/Metropolitan



- **Temporal Scales of Importance**

- Long-term climate
- Annual
- Seasonal
- Monthly
- Daily

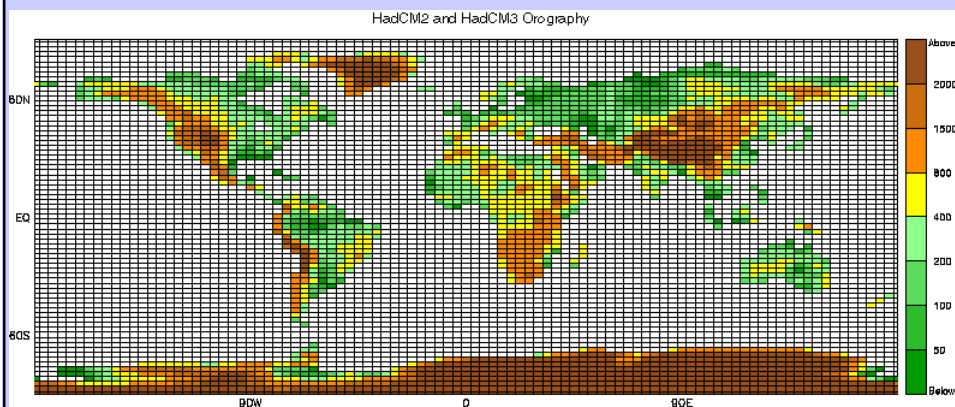


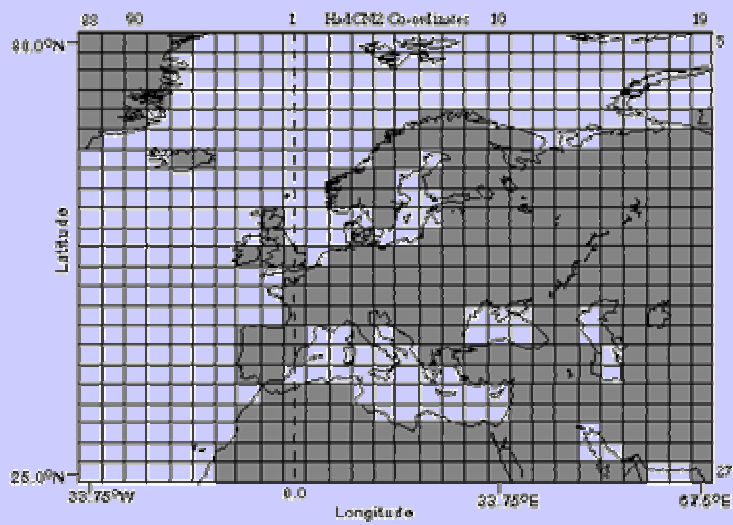
## However ...

**Local climate** is strongly influenced by local features such as mountains, sea-land transition and surface characteristics, which are not well represented in global models because of their coarse resolution.

### An example: HadCM3 model

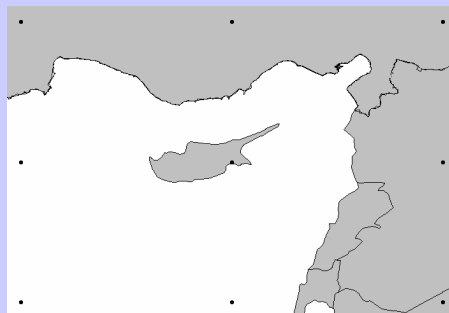
**HadCM3** model is the last Hadley centre's coupled ocean-atmosphere GCM with a horizontal resolution of 2.5 x 3.75 degrees and 19 vertical levels, equivalent to a spatial resolution of 278 x 417 km in the equator, and a 278 km x 295 km in the mid latitudes (~ 45°).



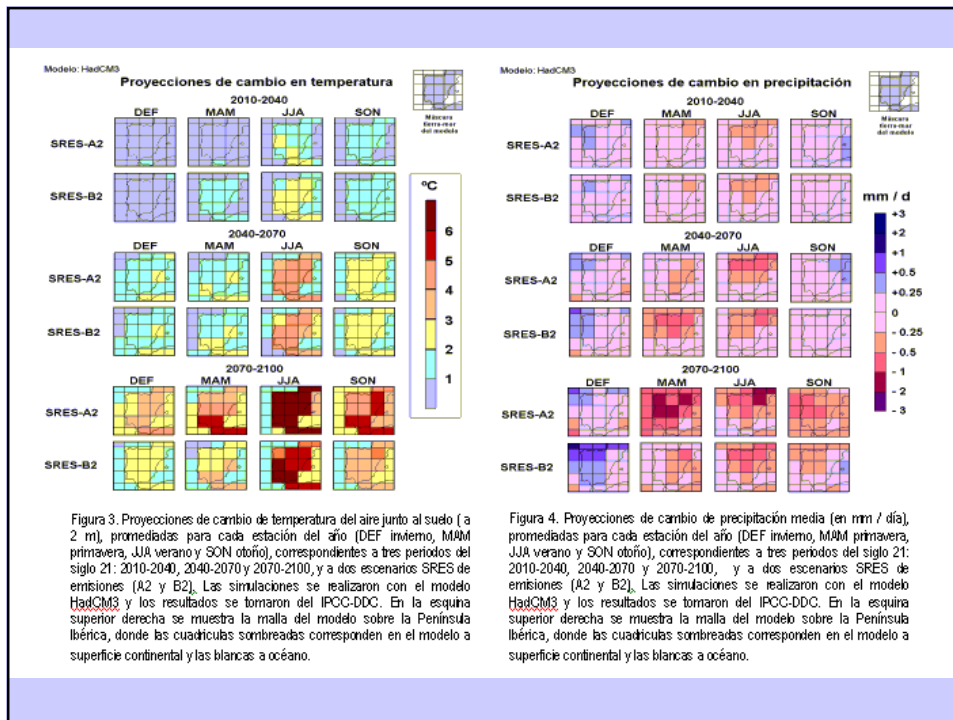


**Land-sea HadCM3 mask for Europe**

**Mediterranean islands in the HadCM3 model**







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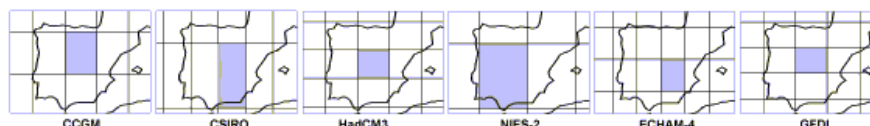


Figura 5. Ilustración de las mallas de los seis AOGCM considerados. Para realizar la comparación se han tomado los resultados simulados por cada modelo en las celdillas que incluyen el centro de la Península (sombreadas).

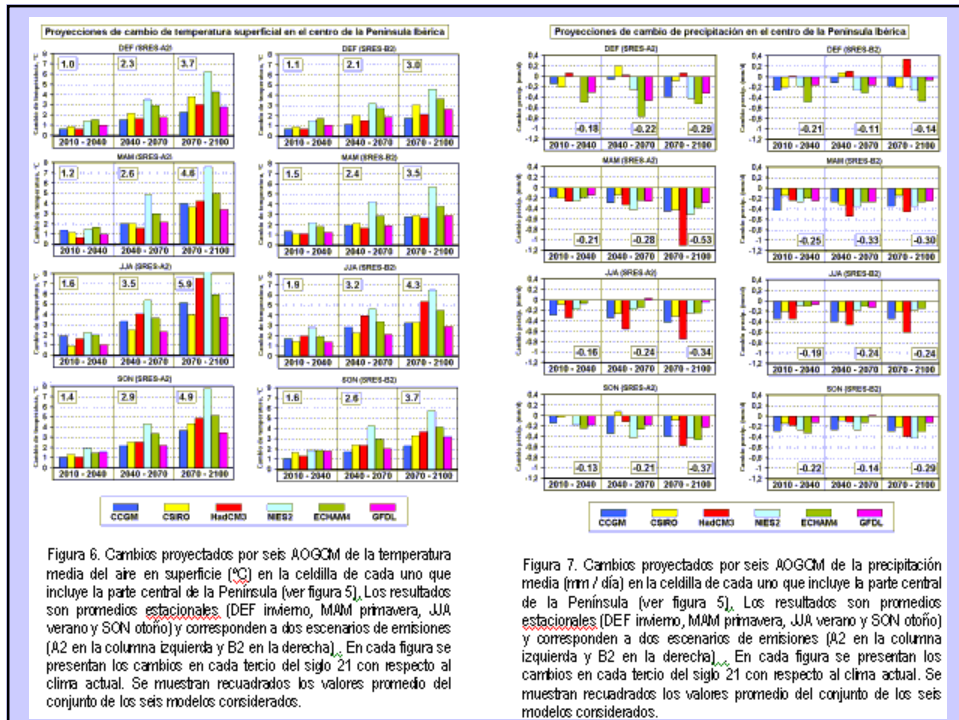


Figura 6. Cambios proyectados por seis AOGCM de la temperatura media del aire en superficie (°C) en la celdilla de cada uno que incluye la parte central de la Península (ver figura 5). Los resultados son promedios estacionales (DEF invierno, MAM primavera, JJA verano y SON otoño) y corresponden a dos escenarios de emisiones (A2 en la columna izquierda y B2 en la derecha). En cada figura se presentan los cambios en cada tercio del siglo 21 con respecto al clima actual. Se muestran recuadrados los valores promedio del conjunto de los seis modelos considerados.

Figura 7. Cambios proyectados por seis AOGCM de la precipitación media (mm/día) en la celdilla de cada uno que incluye la parte central de la Península (ver figura 5). Los resultados son promedios estacionales (DEF invierno, MAM primavera, JJA verano y SON otoño) y corresponden a dos escenarios de emisiones (A2 en la columna izquierda y B2 en la derecha). En cada figura se presentan los cambios en cada tercio del siglo 21 con respecto al clima actual. Se muestran recuadrados los valores promedio del conjunto de los seis modelos considerados.

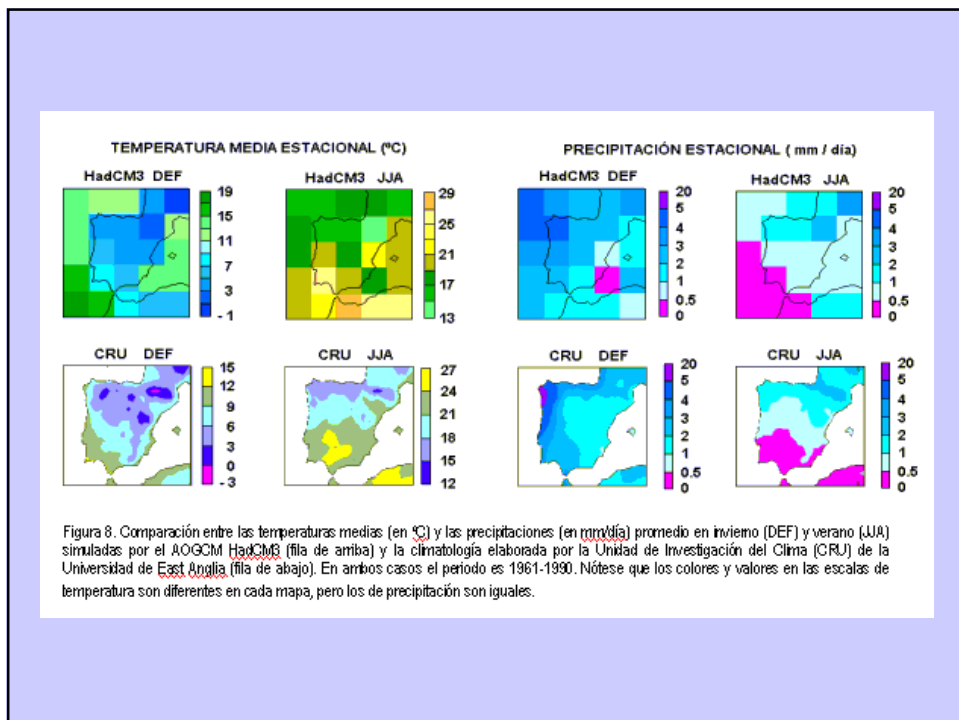


Figura 8. Comparación entre las temperaturas medias (en °C) y las precipitaciones (en mm/día) promedio en invierno (DEF) y verano (JJA) simuladas por el AOGCM HadCM3 (fila de arriba) y la climatología elaborada por la Unidad de Investigación del Clima (CRU) de la Universidad de East Anglia (fila de abajo). En ambos casos el periodo es 1961-1990. Nótense que los colores y valores en las escalas de temperatura son diferentes en cada mapa, pero los de precipitación son iguales.

## What is Downscaling?

- **Downscaling:**
  - **Direct** prediction of surface variables from GCMs is difficult at sub-continental scales and at high temporal resolutions
  - Downscaling tools combine various output from GCMs with observational data to **improve** spatial and temporal accuracy of climate change scenarios
- **Types:**
  - **Statistical** Downscaling
  - **Dynamical** Downscaling
  - **Hybrid** Statistical/Dynamical Downscaling

## Dynamical Downscaling Assumptions/Methods

- **GCM** output at large aggregate scales is useful for providing boundary conditions for nested models. These nested, higher-resolution models are called **RCM**, and include complex physical parameterizations
- Nesting is usually one-way with no feedback from mesoscale to GCM scale
- Transient run simulations can be accomplished, but are cumbersome

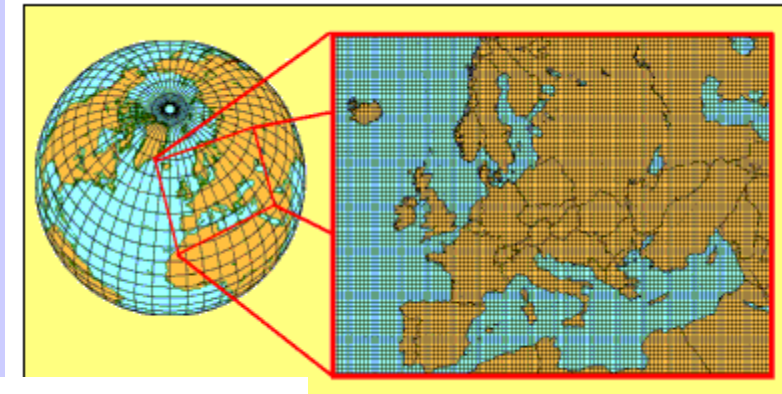
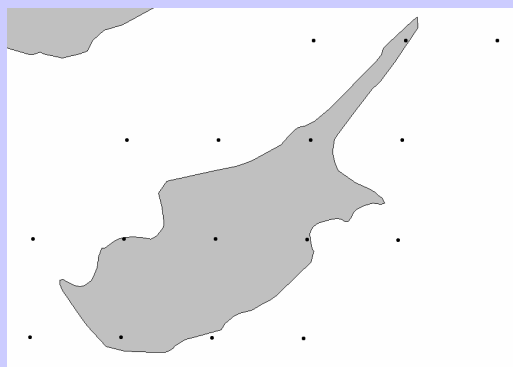


Figura 9. Ejemplo del dominio de aplicación de un RCM sobre Europa con una rejilla de 50 km. La técnica de anidamiento ("nesting") consiste en proporcionar al RCM información de la evolución de las variables atmosféricas en los puntos del contorno del dominio. Dicha información se obtiene previamente de la simulación con un AOGCM que utiliza una rejilla con resolución más baja (celdillas con mayor tamaño)

### Mediterranean islands in the HadRM3 (~ 50 km) model



## Dynamical downscaling is favoured in complex orographic regions

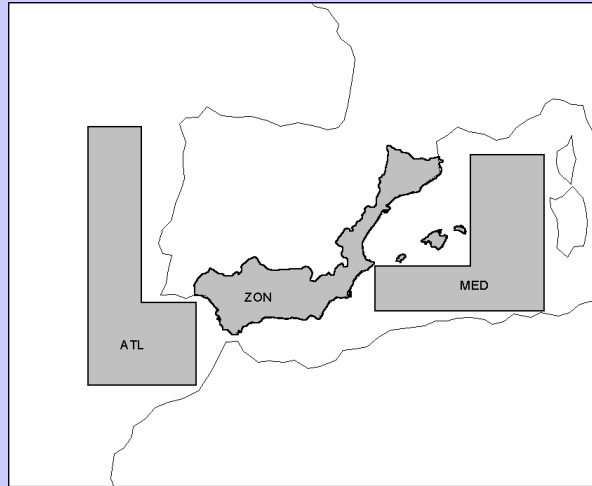


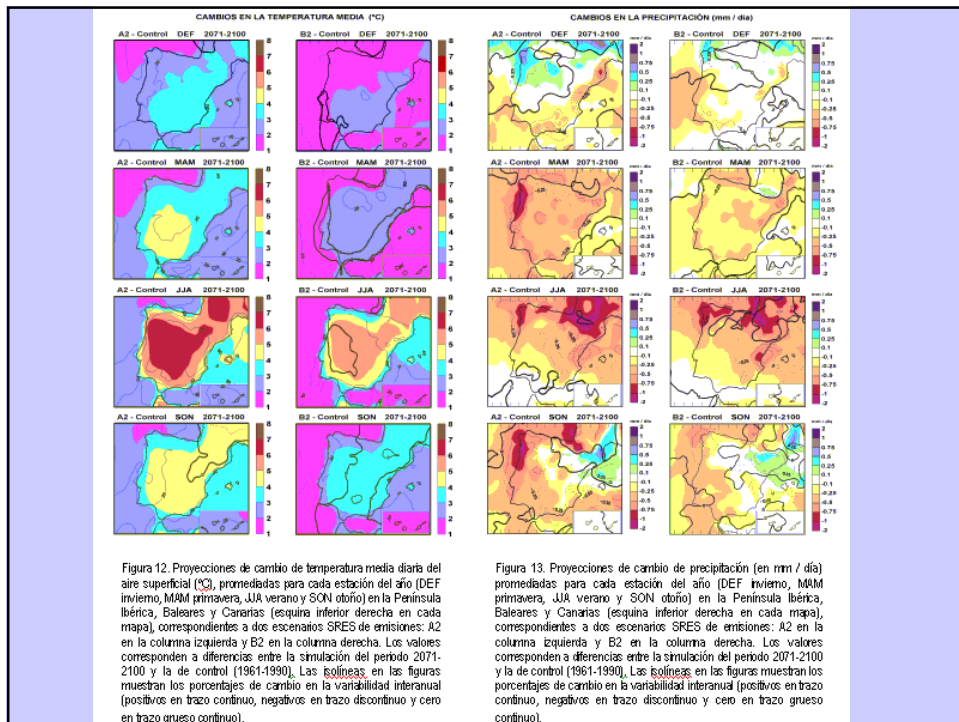
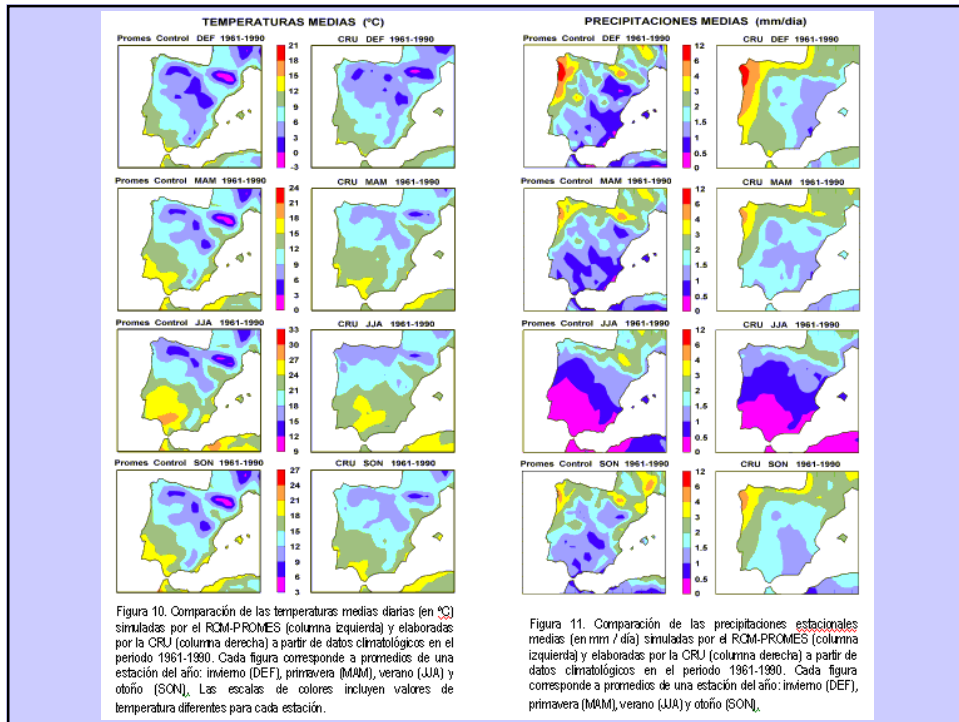
Figure 7: Geographical location of the three regions considered for the model performance analysis (see text): Mediterranean Spain (*ZONE*), Atlantic ocean area (*ATL*) and Mediterranean sea area (*MED*).

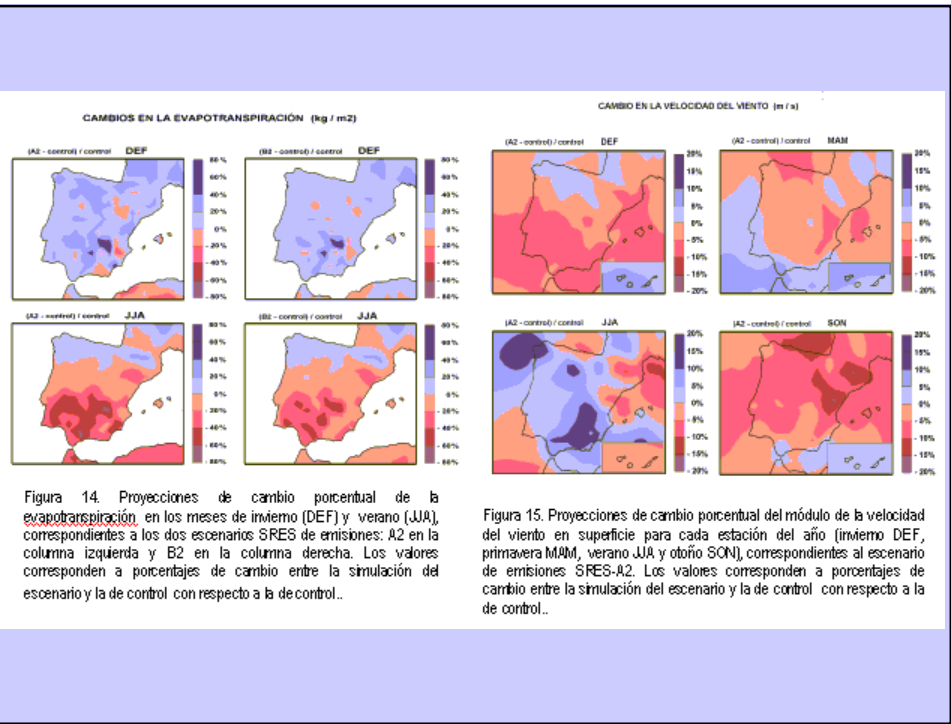
$\bar{r}$	<i>ZONE</i>	<i>ATL</i>	<i>MED</i>
$I^0$	1	1	1
$2^0$	0.972	0.893	0.920
$3^0$	0.906	0.785	0.773
$I^0 + 30h$	0.936	0.860	0.889

Table 4: Average spatial correlation ( $\bar{r}$ ) between the four sets of simulations and the  $I^0$  experiment. The analysis is performed for the three regions shown in Fig. 7.

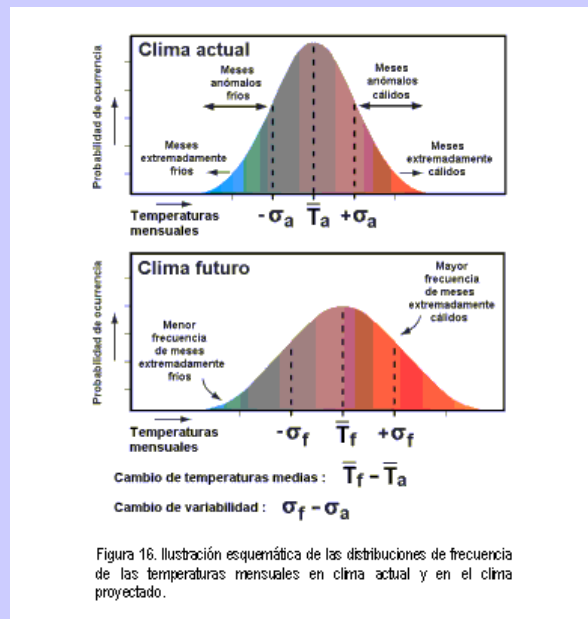
$\varepsilon_r$	<i>ZONE</i>	<i>ATL</i>	<i>MED</i>
$I^0$	0	0	0
$2^0$	0.270	0.288	0.328
$3^0$	0.491	0.431	0.587
$I^0 + 30h$	0.363	0.354	0.397

Table 5: Average of the root mean square "error" relative to the mean precipitation ( $\varepsilon_r$ ), for the four sets of simulations compared to the  $I^0$  experiment. The analysis is performed for the three regions shown in Fig. 7.





### Mean values are important, but also variability and extremes



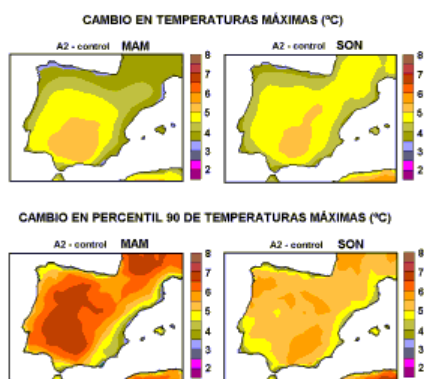


Figura 17. Diferencias de promedios estacionales de las temperaturas máximas diarias (arriba) y de los percentiles 90 (abajo) entre la simulación con escenario de emisiones A2 (2071-2100) y la de control (1961-1990) correspondientes a primavera (MAM) y otoño (SON).

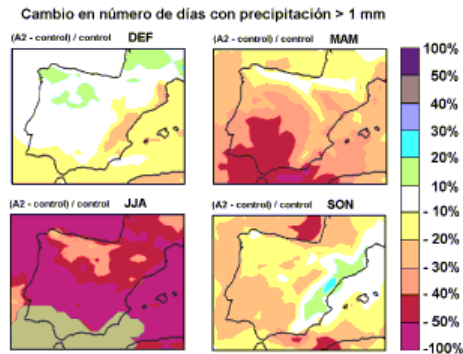


Figura 18. Cambios en el número de días con precipitación superior a 1 mm entre la simulación de escenario de emisiones A2 (2071-2100) y de control (1961-1990), expresados en porcentajes respecto al clima actual simulado, correspondientes a cada estación del año (DEF invierno, MAM primavera, JJA verano y SON otoño). El color gris en la figura de verano indica que en esas regiones la precipitación es demasiado escasa en el experimento de control

### Main conclusions based on input from 6 different AOGCMs

Certidumbre	Cambios climáticos más relevantes proyectados en España
*****	Tendencia progresiva al incremento de las temperaturas medias a lo largo del siglo
*****	La tendencia al calentamiento es más acusada en el escenario de emisiones más aceleradas (SRES-A2)
*****	Los aumentos de temperatura media son significativamente mayores en los meses de verano que en los de invierno, con valores intermedios en los demás.
****	El calentamiento en verano es superior en las zonas del interior que en las cercanas a las costas o en las islas
****	Tendencia generalizada a una menor precipitación acumulada anual en ambos escenarios de emisiones a lo largo del siglo
***	Mayor amplitud y frecuencia de anomalías térmicas mensuales en relación al clima actual
***	Más frecuencia de días con temperaturas extremas en la Península, especialmente en verano
***	La mayor reducción de precipitación en la Península se proyecta en los meses de primavera en ambos escenarios de emisiones
**	Aumento de precipitación en el oeste de la Península en invierno y en el noreste en otoño.
**	Los cambios de precipitación tienden a ser más significativos en el escenario de emisiones más aceleradas (SRES-A2)

(\*\*\*\*\* certeza muy alta, \*\*\*\* certeza alta, \*\*\* certeza media, \*\* certeza baja)



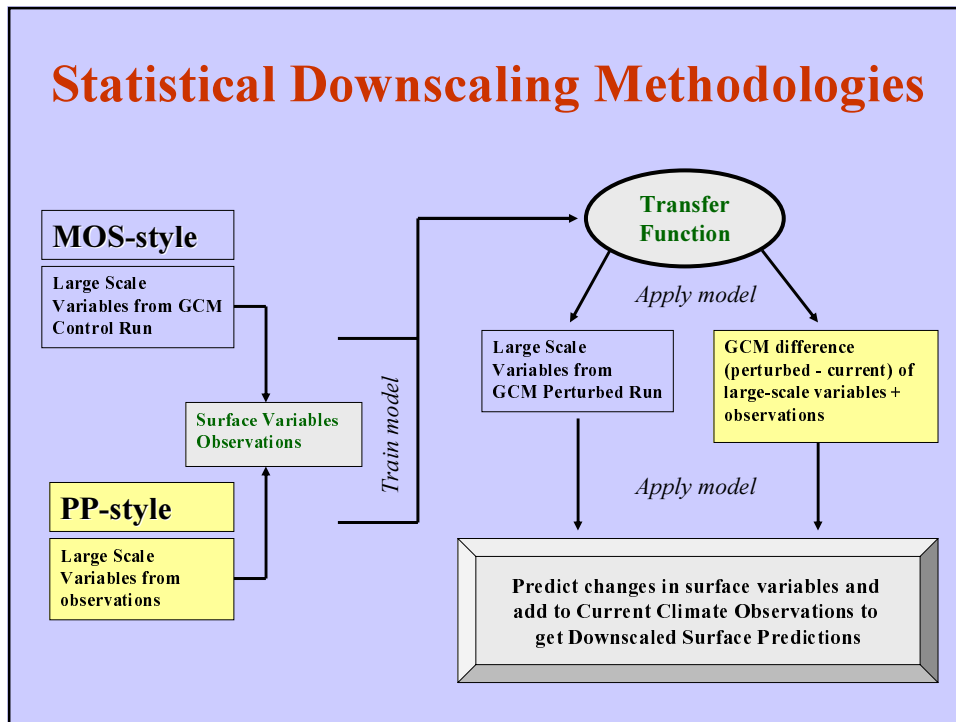
## **Precipitation Downscaling: A Challenge**

- **Precipitation events are**
  - Discontinuous with skewed distributions
  - Spatially and temporally non-homogeneous
  - Difficult to model with traditional approaches (precipitation generation depends on many spatial and temporal scales)

## **Statistical Downscaling Assumptions and Observations**

- Surface parameters are not well-modeled by GCMs.
- High resolution spatial and temporal scales are not well-represented by GCM grid cell output
- Large-scale parameters are well-modeled by GCMs
- Strong physical relationships exist between large-scale forcing parameters and high spatial/temporal resolution surface variables.

## Statistical Downscaling Methodologies

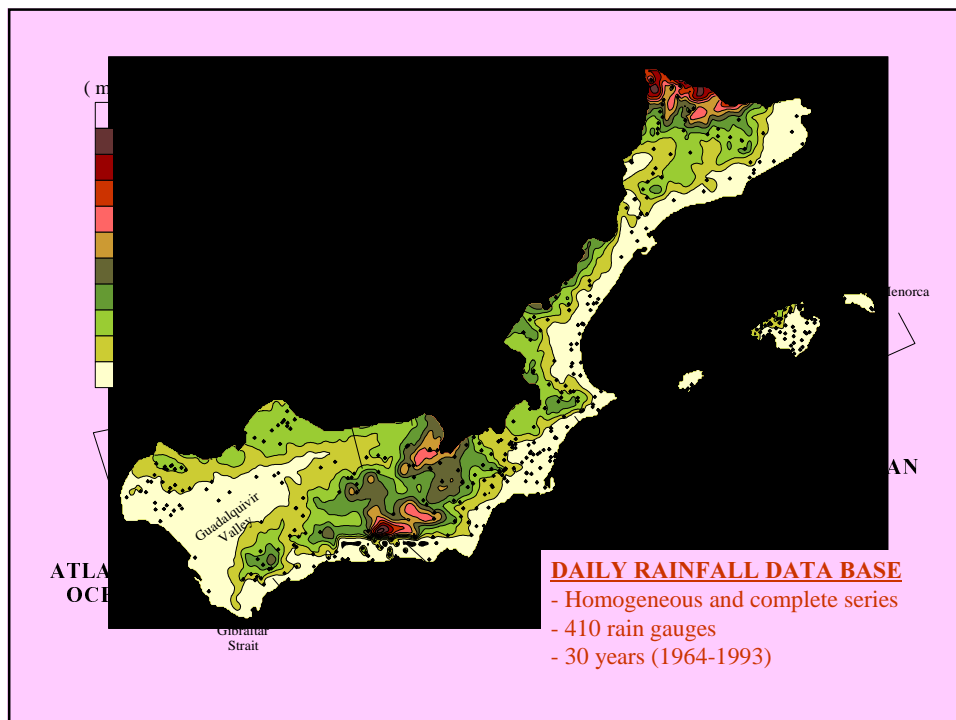


## Transfer Function Options

- **Multiple Linear Regressions**
  - works well for continuous variables such as temperature
  - simple and relatively easy to interpret
- **Neural Networks**
  - capable of simulating non-linear and unknown functional relationships
  - black box in terms of interpretation
- **Classification and Regression Trees**
  - different types of weather patterns are separated
  - models are generated within weather patterns
  - good for non-continuous variables such as precipitation

# ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION AND PRECIPITATION IN MEDITERRANEAN SPAIN

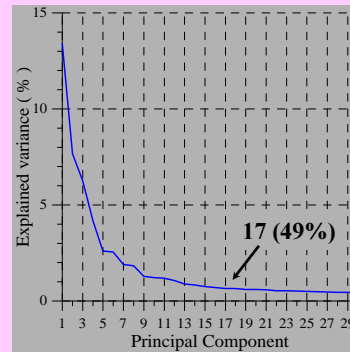
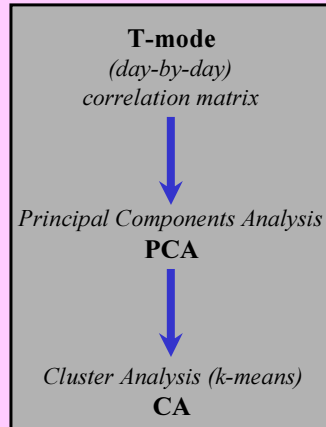
*Trying to find the cause-effect statistical relationship ...*



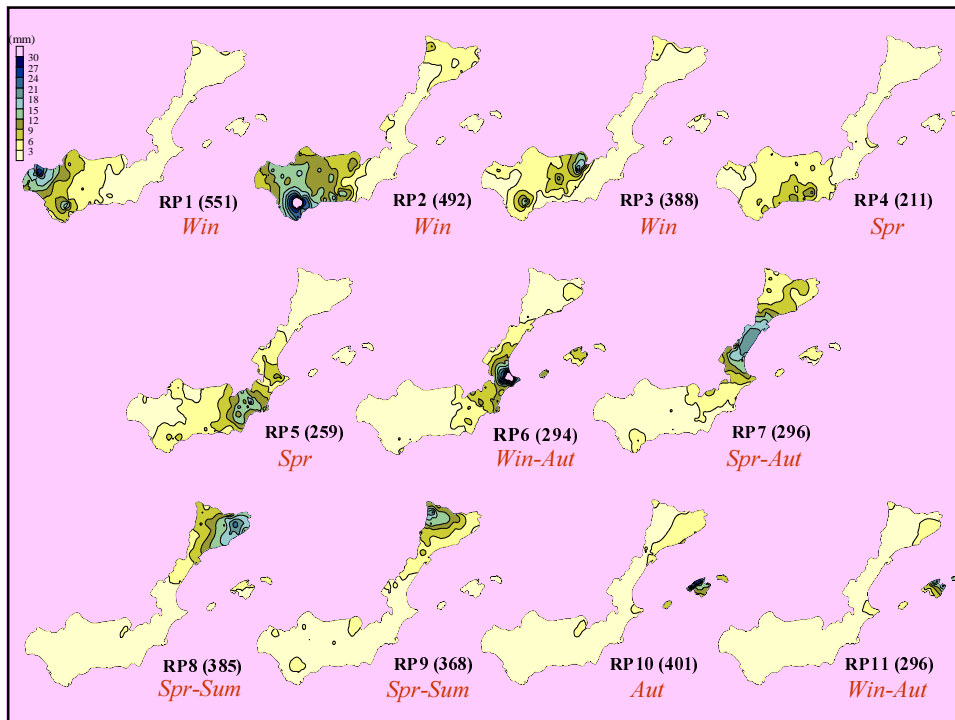
**CLASSIFICATION RAINFALL PATTERNS (RPs)**

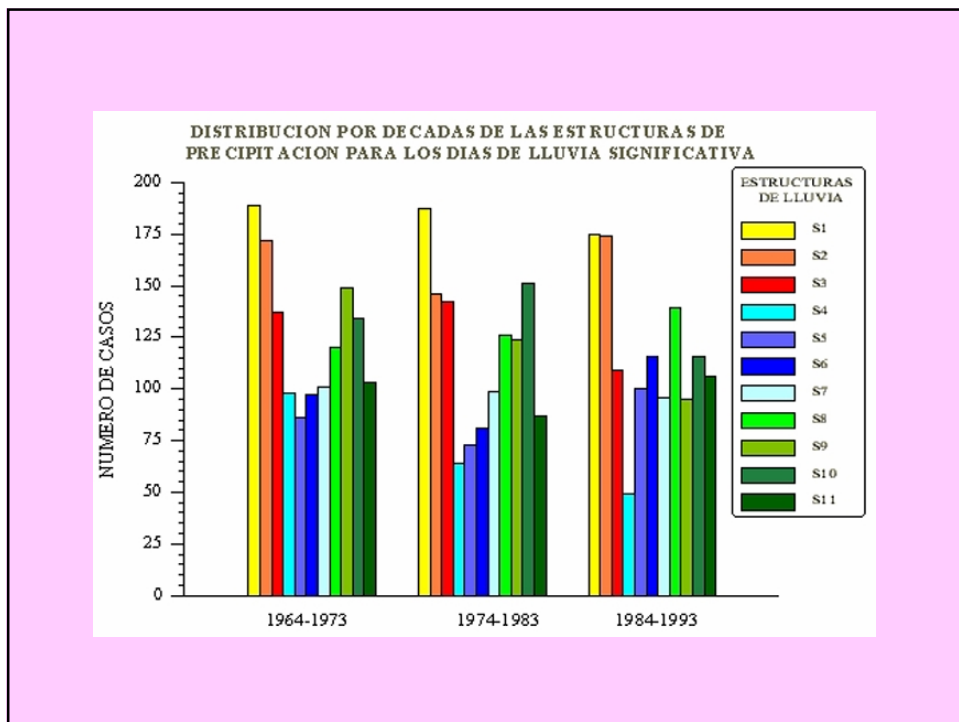
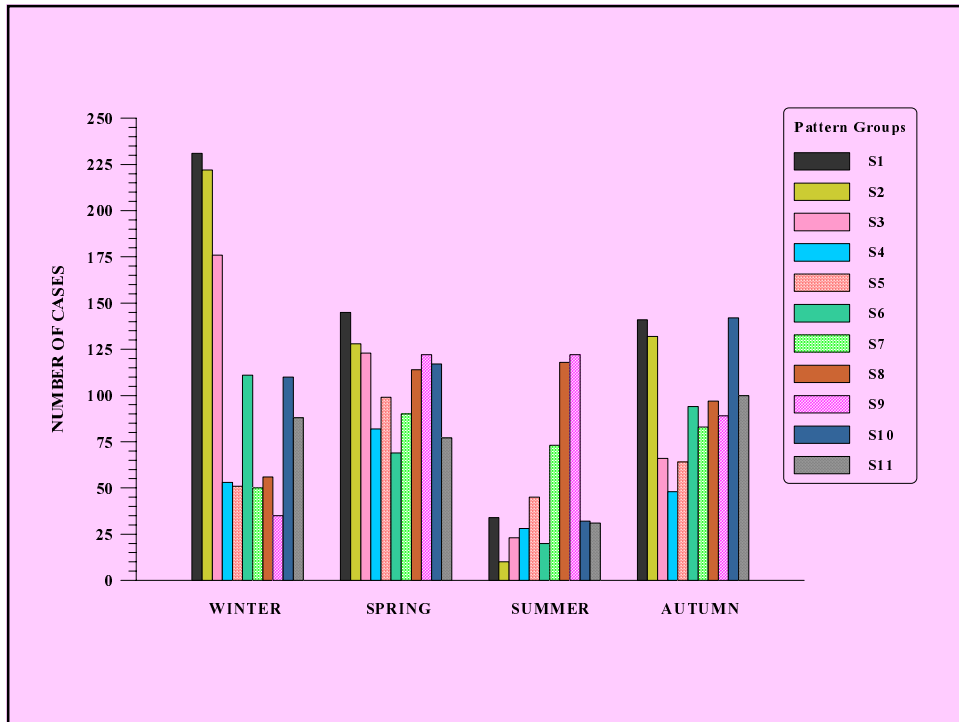
Significant rainfalls  $\text{---} 5\% - 5\text{ mm} \text{---}$   $\rightarrow$  3941 days (30.0% 29.6% 13.6% 26.8%)  
1964-93

Win Spr Sum Aut

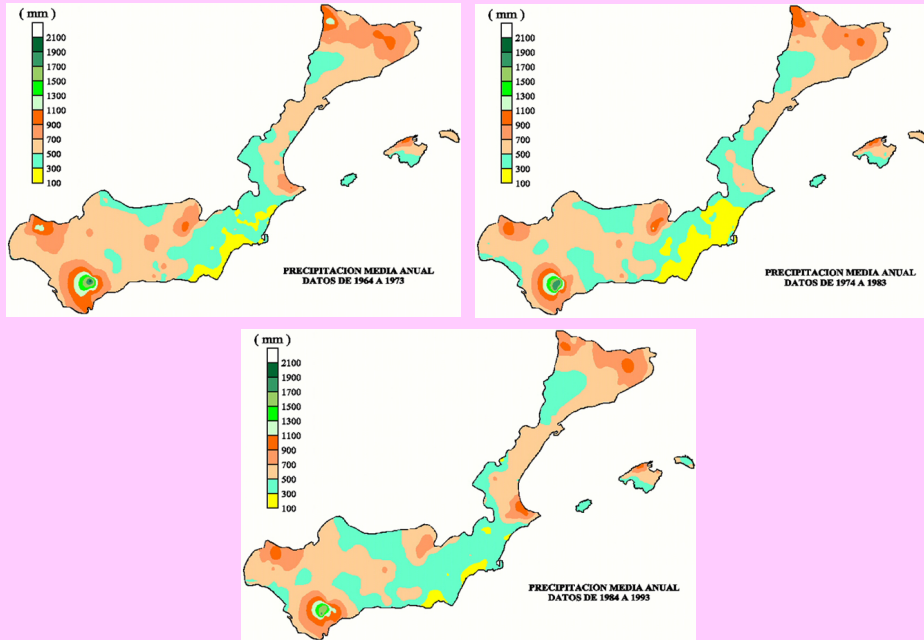


11 RPs





**YEARLY MEAN PRECIPITATION (3 decades)**

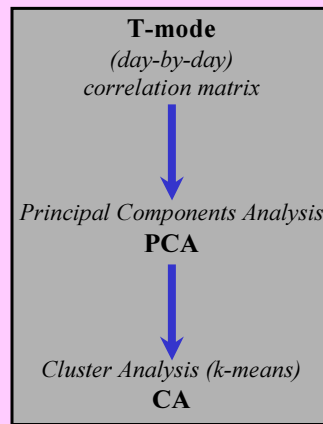
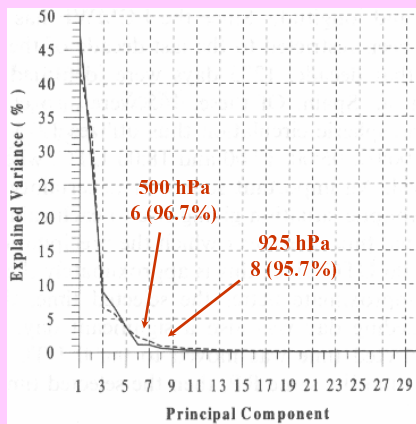


**CLASSIFICATION ATMOSPHERIC PATTERNS (APs)**

*ECMWF analyses on significant days (1984-93) → 1275 days*

*Geographical window 33.75N-45.75N 11.25W-6.00E → 408 grid points*

*Classification based on geopotential height at 500 and 925 hPa*

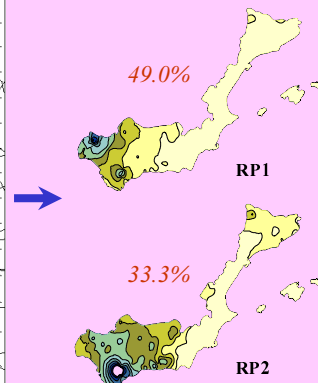
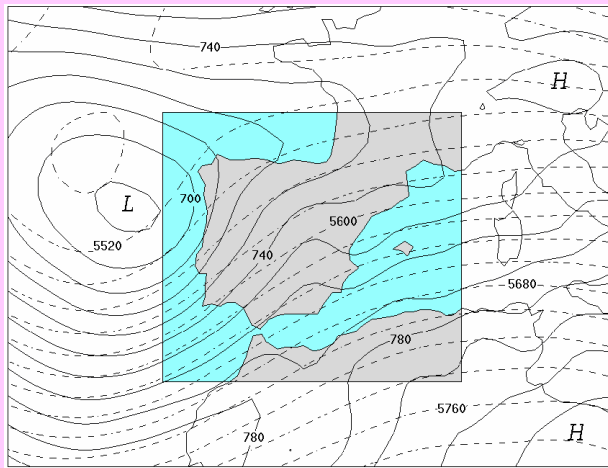


19 APs

Table II. Percentage frequency of the 11 daily RPs within the 19 APs (in bold, percentages greater than 15%) and seasonal distribution of the APs (in bold, percentages greater than 30%)

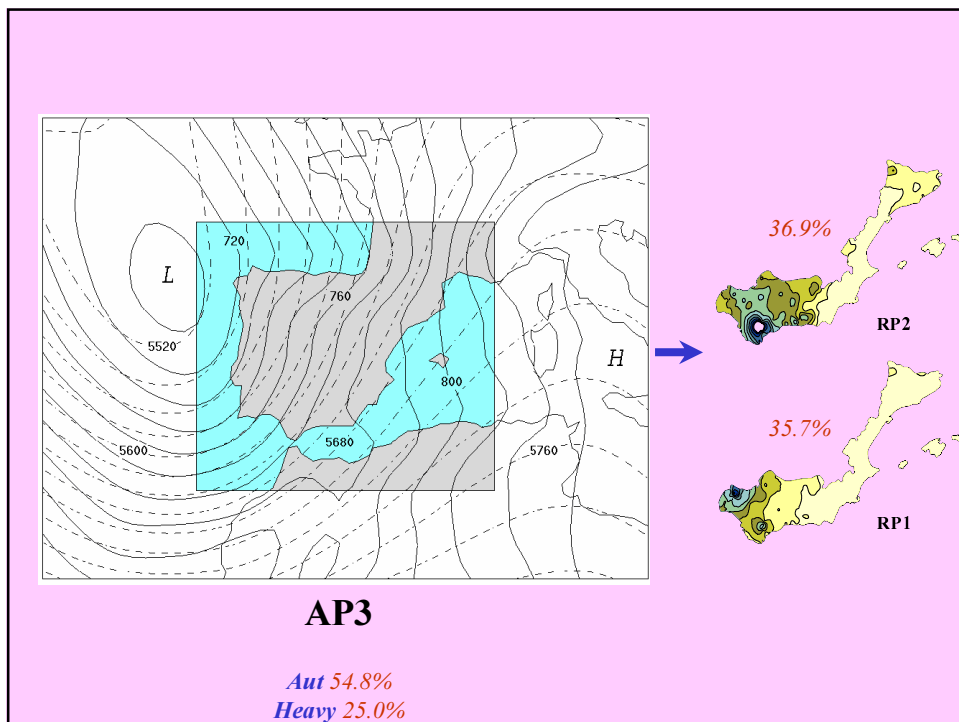
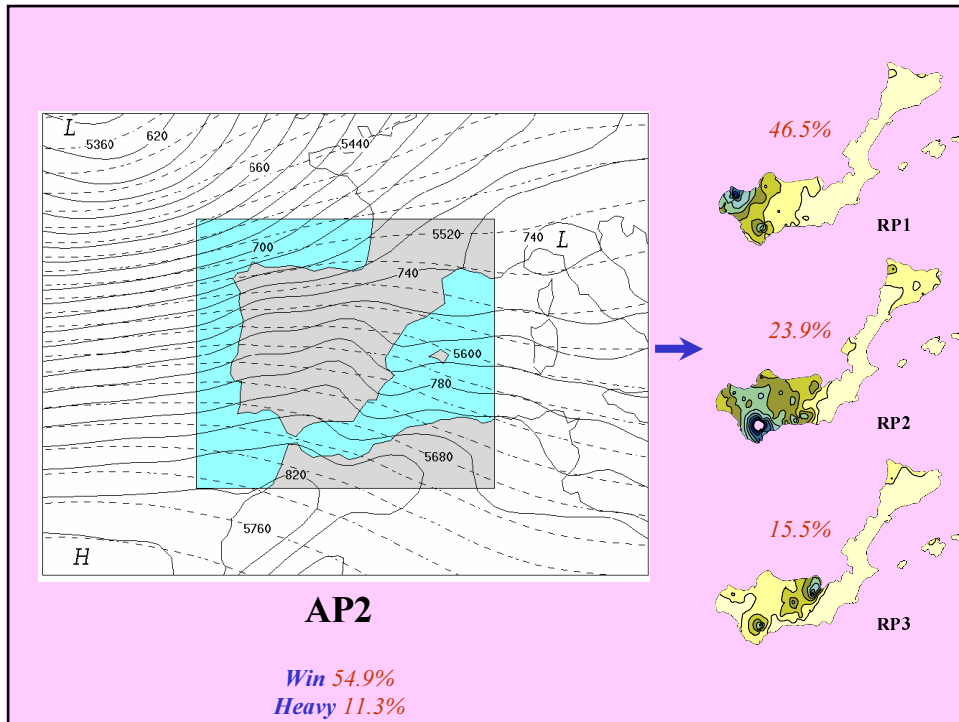
Atmospheric pattern	Number of days	RP1	RP2	RP3	RP4	RP5	RP6	RP7	RPO	RP9	RP10	RP11	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
AP1	51	<b>49.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	2.0	0.0	1.9	<b>43.1</b>	17.6	5.9	<b>33.4</b>
AP2	71	<b>46.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	4.2	4.3	<b>54.9</b>	18.3	1.4	25.4
AP3	84	<b>35.7</b>	<b>36.9</b>	0.0	1.2	4.8	1.2	8.3	8.3	2.4	0.0	1.2	20.2	19.0	6.0	<b>54.8</b>
AP4	105	<b>30.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.6	2.9	12.4	1.9	1.7	25.7	29.5	3.8	<b>41.0</b>
AP5	58	<b>22.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	0.0	12.1	<b>15.5</b>	5.2	8.6	0.0	6.9	1.7	1.7	25.9	<b>36.2</b>	0.0	<b>37.9</b>
AP6	78	<b>17.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	5.1	7.7	<b>21.8</b>	9.0	<b>17.9</b>	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	29.5	<b>33.3</b>	9.0	28.2
AP7	100	13.0	9.0	<b>25.0</b>	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	<b>25.0</b>	2.0	1.0	22.0	<b>35.0</b>	8.0	<b>35.0</b>
AP8	76	2.6	13.2	<b>15.8</b>	1.3	3.9	0.0	10.5	<b>23.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	6.6	1.3	7.9	<b>42.1</b>	23.7	26.3
AP9	86	2.3	8.1	<b>41.9</b>	3.5	0.0	1.2	2.3	<b>16.3</b>	4.7	10.5	9.2	<b>45.3</b>	29.1	9.3	16.3
AP10	28	3.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.7	14.3	14.3	<b>28.6</b>	3.6	7.1	7.1	<b>46.4</b>	10.7	0.0	<b>42.9</b>
AP11	70	1.4	1.4	4.3	2.9	4.3	11.4	11.4	<b>30.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	7.1	5.8	5.7	<b>30.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	22.9
AP12	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	4.3	<b>69.6</b>	0.0	4.3	0.0	8.7	4.4	<b>47.8</b>	17.4	0.0	<b>34.8</b>
AP13	66	1.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	<b>28.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>	12.1	4.5	1.5	4.5	0.2	<b>53.0</b>	19.7	3.0	24.3
AP14	56	3.6	3.6	8.9	3.6	<b>17.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	3.6	14.3	5.4	1.6	8.9	<b>35.7</b>	<b>33.9</b>	21.5
AP15	25	4.0	8.0	0.0	<b>16.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	4.0	<b>24.0</b>	0.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	<b>32.0</b>	12.0	<b>40.0</b>
AP16	73	4.1	4.1	0.0	9.6	<b>16.4</b>	8.2	6.8	<b>20.5</b>	0.0	<b>17.8</b>	12.5	12.3	28.8	<b>38.4</b>	20.5
AP17	52	0.0	3.8	0.0	5.8	9.6	<b>36.5</b>	0.0	1.9	0.0	<b>19.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	23.1	15.4	<b>30.7</b>
AP18	86	2.3	2.3	8.1	0.0	4.7	7.0	2.3	<b>17.4</b>	2.3	<b>24.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	26.7	<b>41.9</b>	8.1	23.3
AP19	87	0.0	1.1	1.1	4.6	1.1	5.7	1.1	10.3	1.1	<b>37.9</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	4.6	20.7
Total	1275	13.7	13.6	8.5	3.8	7.8	9.1	7.5	10.9	7.5	9.1	8.3	28.2	29.9	12.1	29.8

**CLEAR ASSOCIATION**

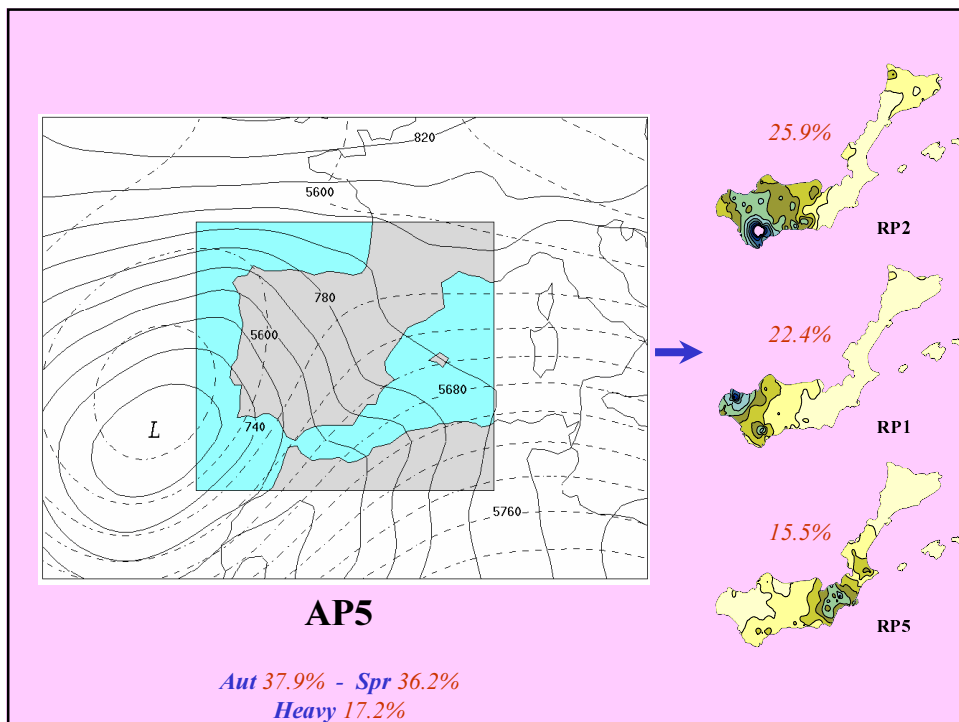
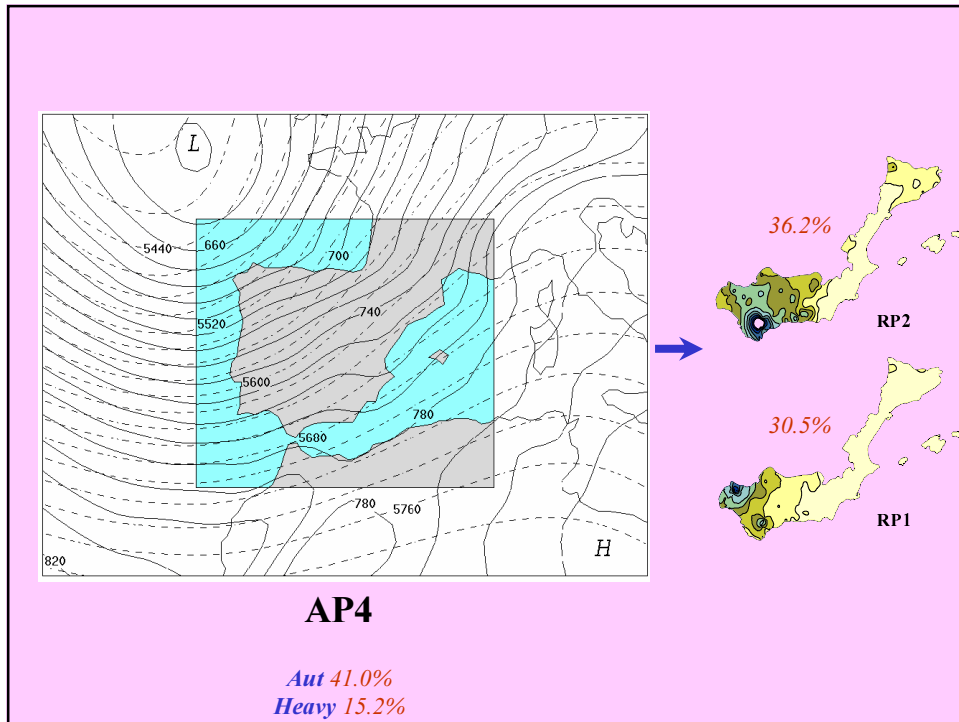


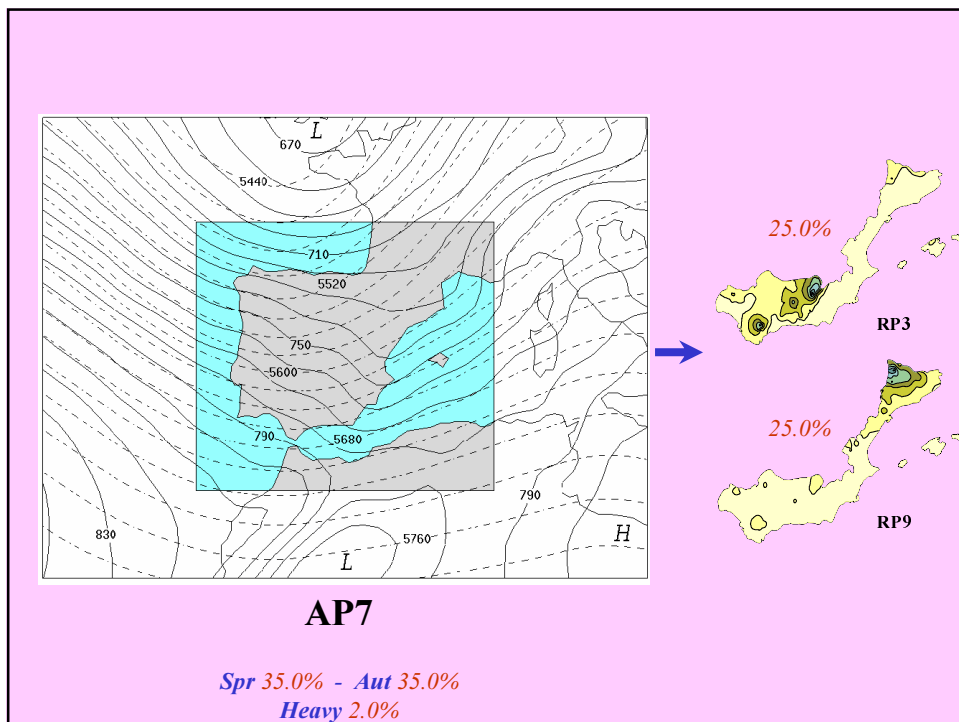
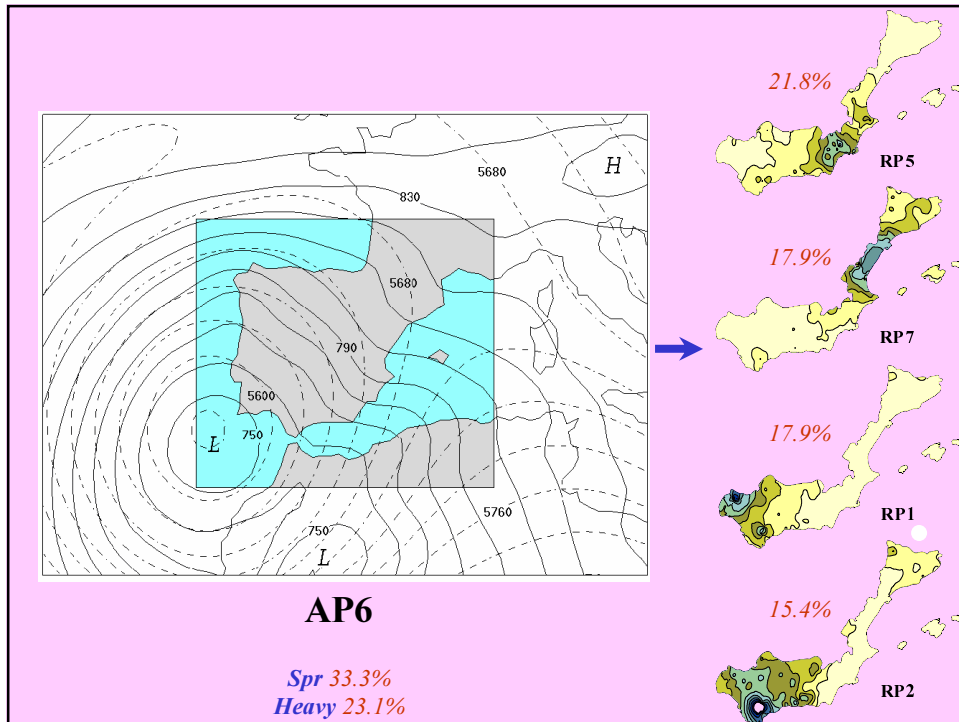
**AP1**

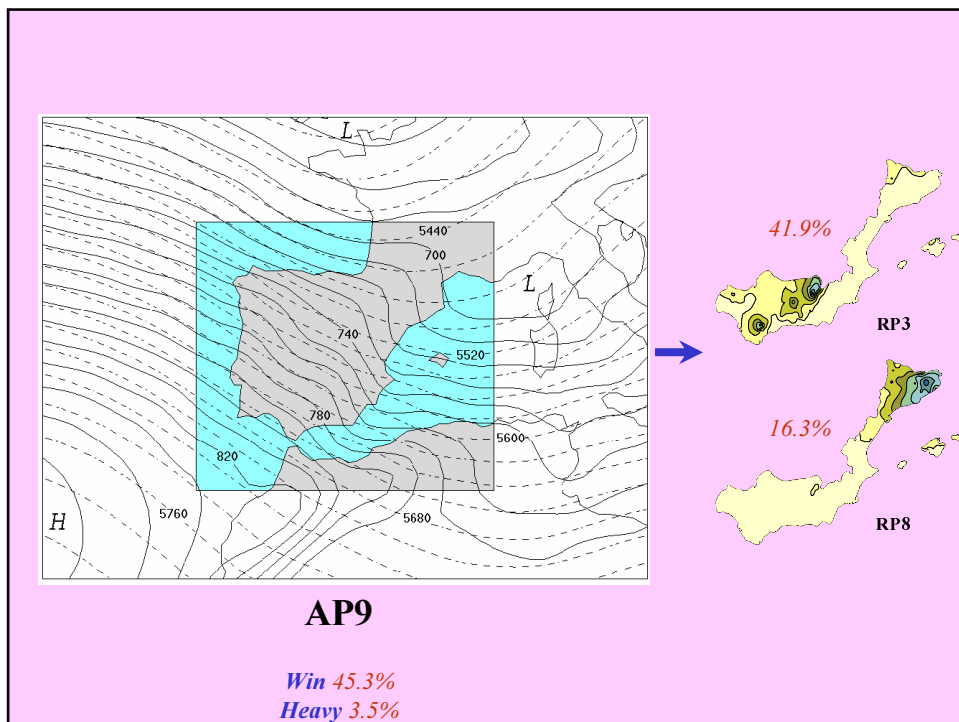
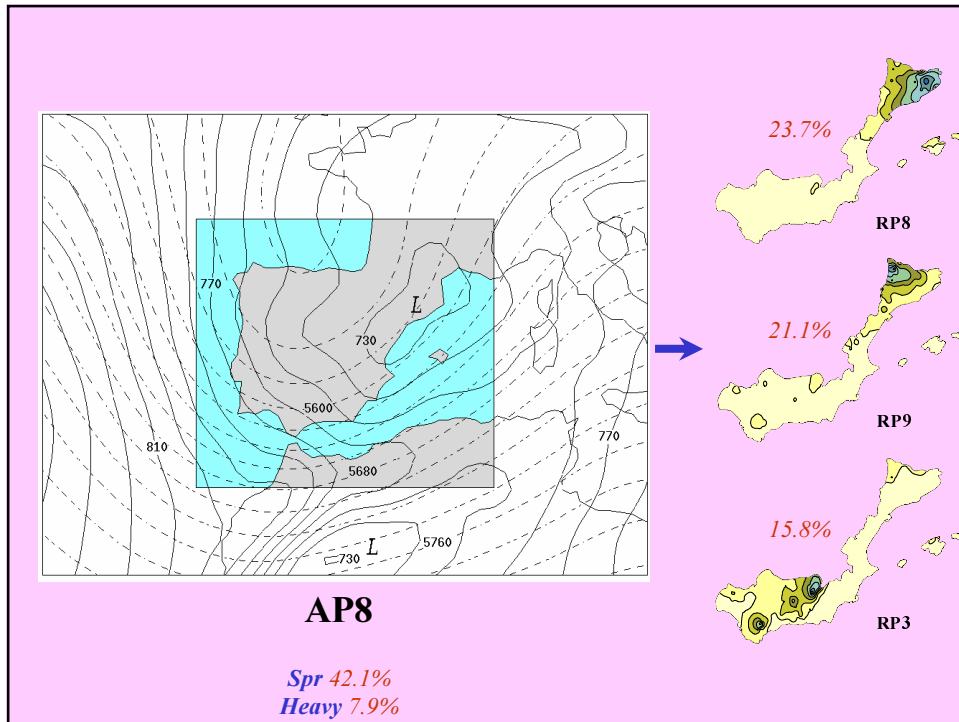
*Win 43.1% - Aut 33.4%*  
*Heavy 15.7%*

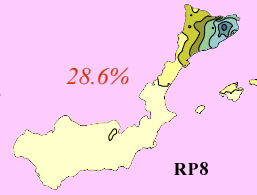
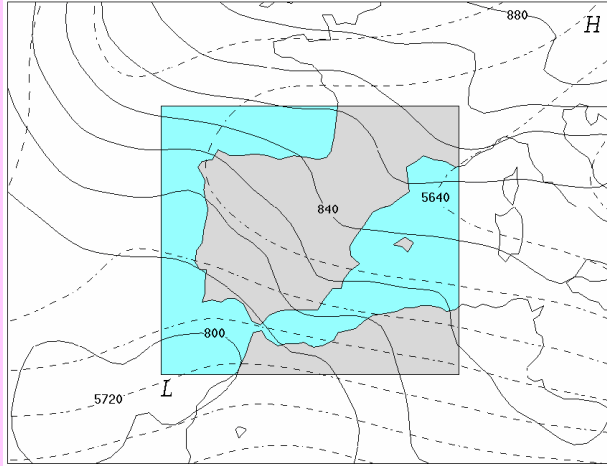






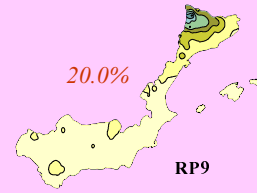
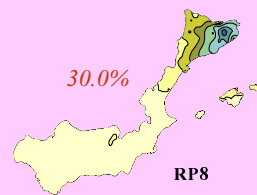
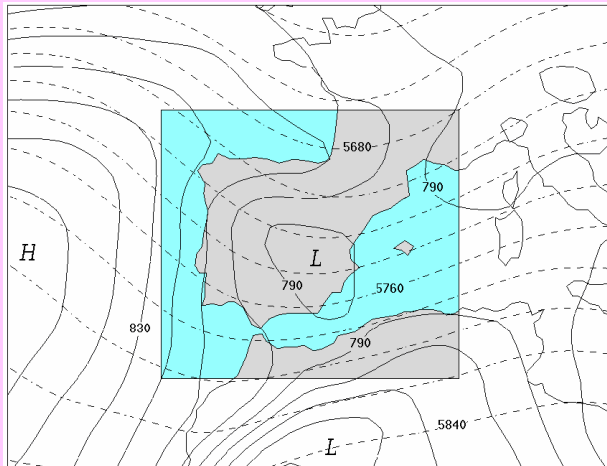






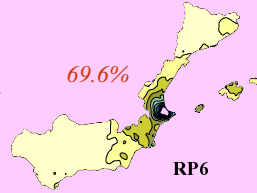
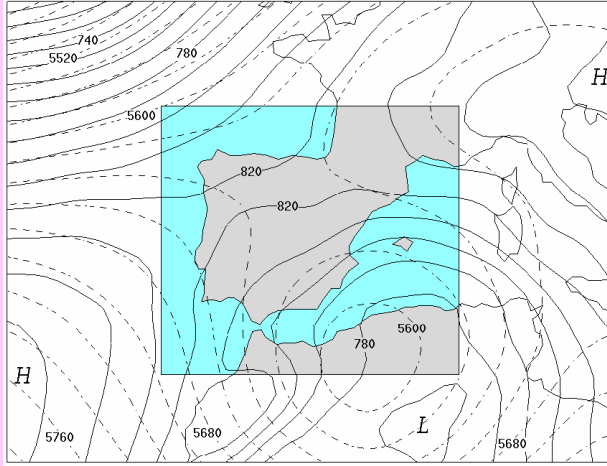
**AP10**

*Win 46.4% - Aut 42.9%*  
*Heavy 10.7%*



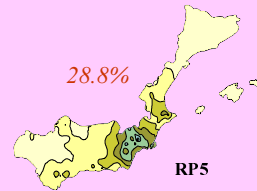
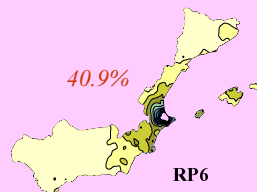
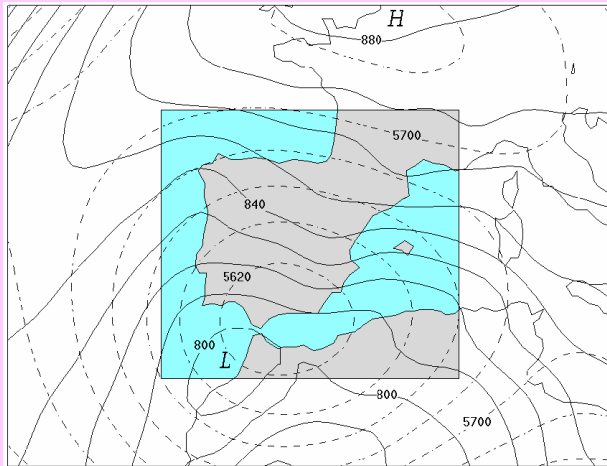
**AP11**

*Sum 41.4% - Spr 30.0%*  
*Heavy 0.0%*



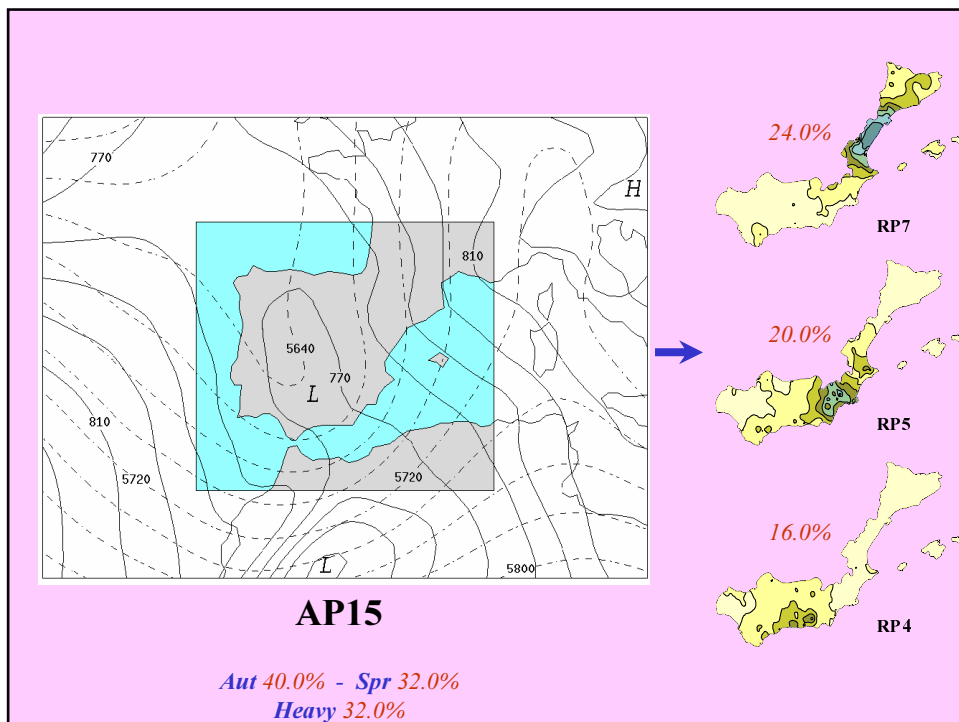
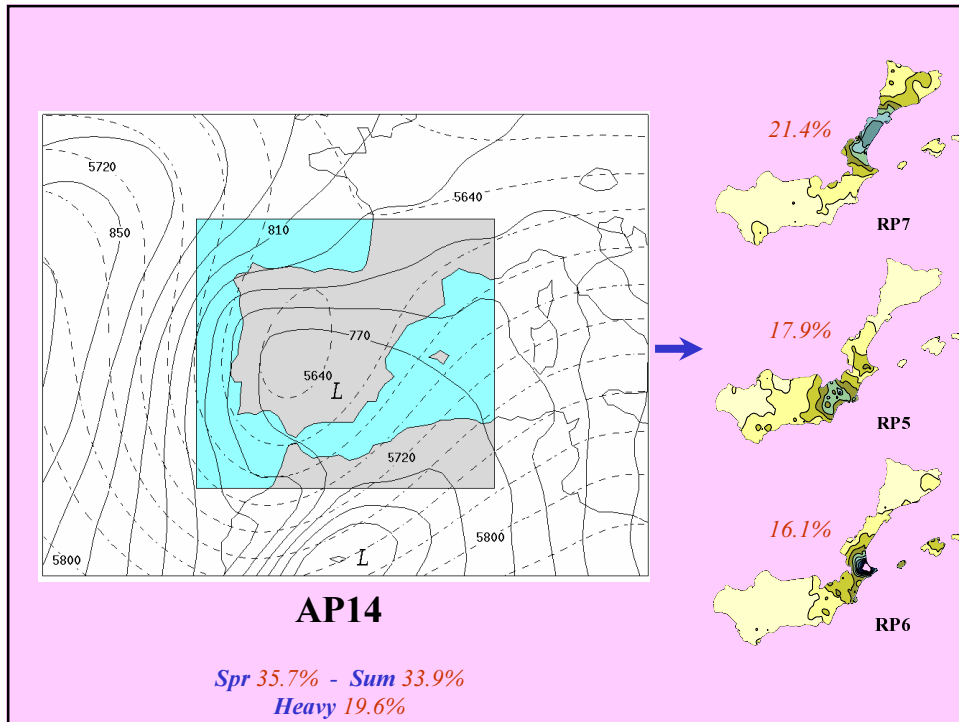
**AP12**

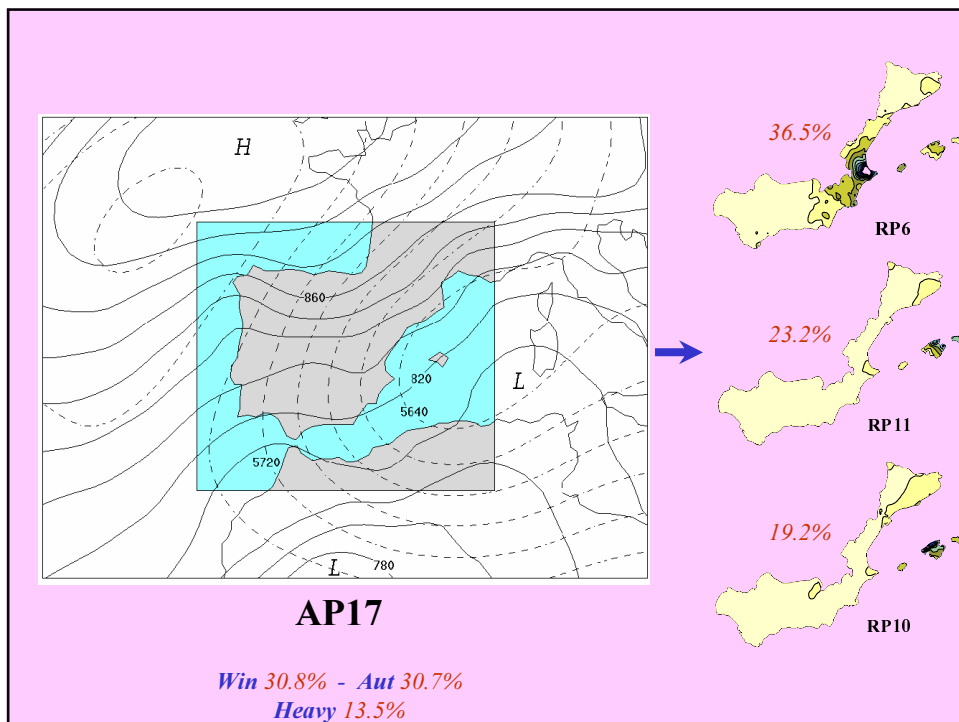
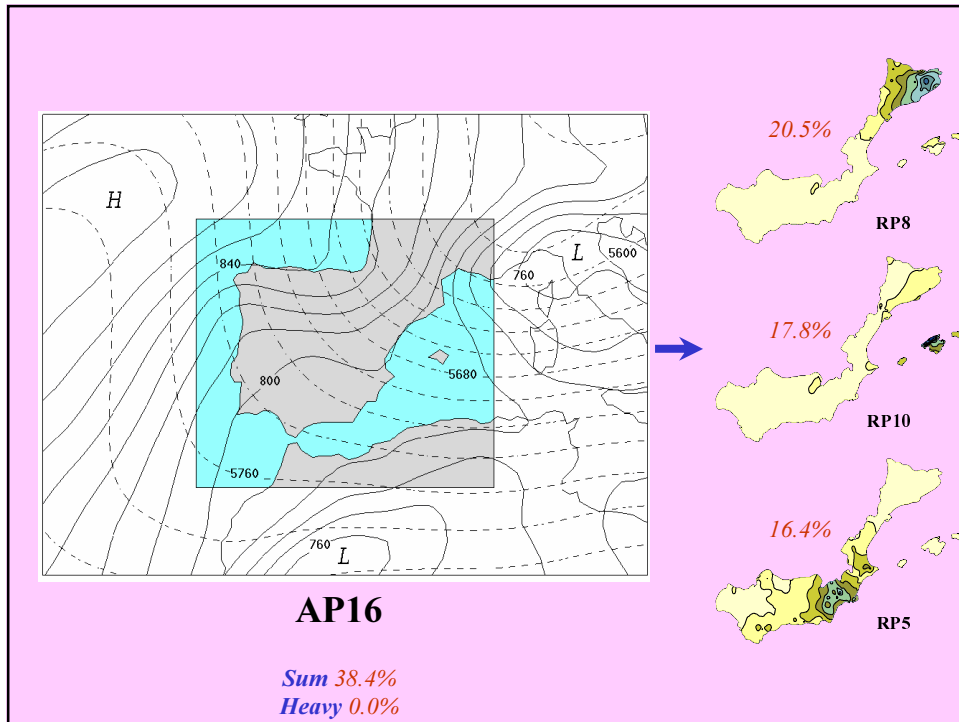
*Win 47.8% - Aut 34.8%*  
*Heavy 21.7%*

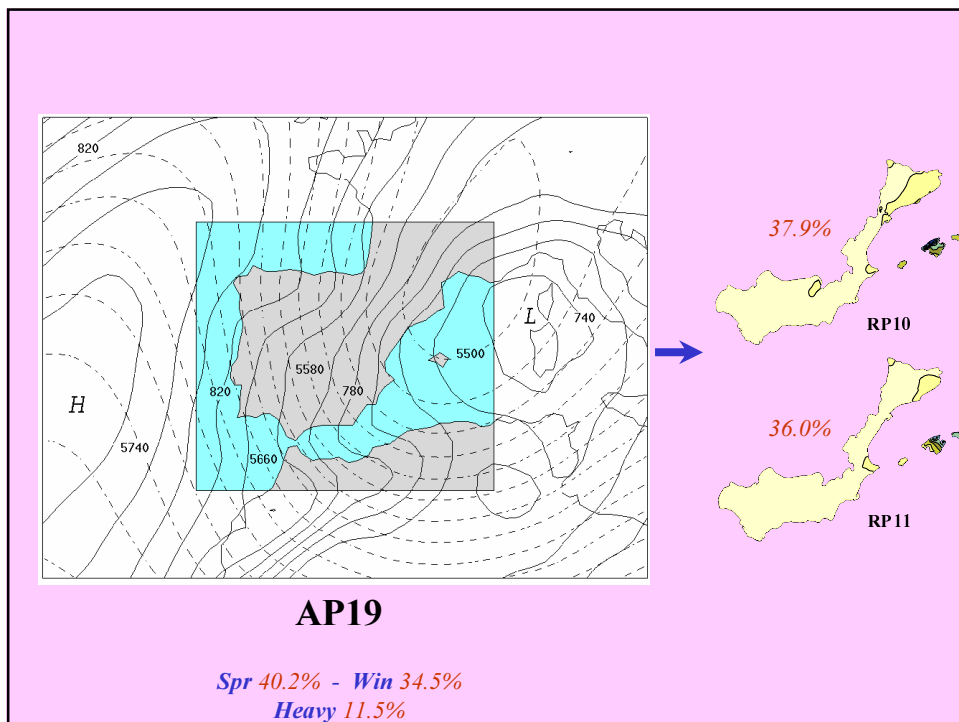
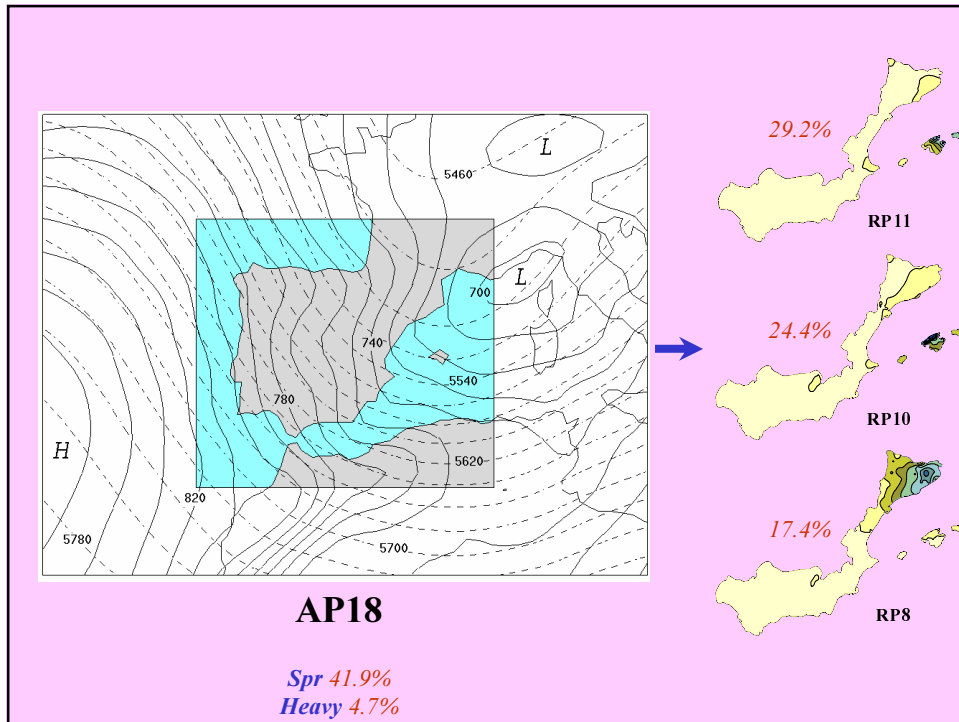


**AP13**

*Win 53.0%*  
*Heavy 37.9%*









# STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING OF RAINFALL IN MEDITERRANEAN SPAIN BY THE LATE 21st CENTURY

*Combining an AOGCM with the previous cause-effect links*

## “DOWNSCALING” EN BASE A LOS RESULTADOS PREVIOS

Simulación del clima futuro con un GCM

Modelo ECHAM-OPYC3 aplicado a 1860-2099

- Modelo T42 ECHAM4: 19 niveles verticales / 2.8° de resolución horizontal
- Modelo OPYC3: 11 niveles verticales / mayor resolución en los trópicos
- 1860-1990: Concentraciones históricas de los gases de E.I.
- Tras 1990: Escenario A (IPCC)

MÉTODO DE  
DOWNSCALING

Cambios en la precipitación de la zona mediterránea  
a finales del presente siglo ?

## ESTRATEGIA

Table II. Percentage frequency of the 11 daily RPs within the 19 APs (in bold, percentages greater than 15%) and seasonal distribution of the APs (in bold, percentages greater than 30%)

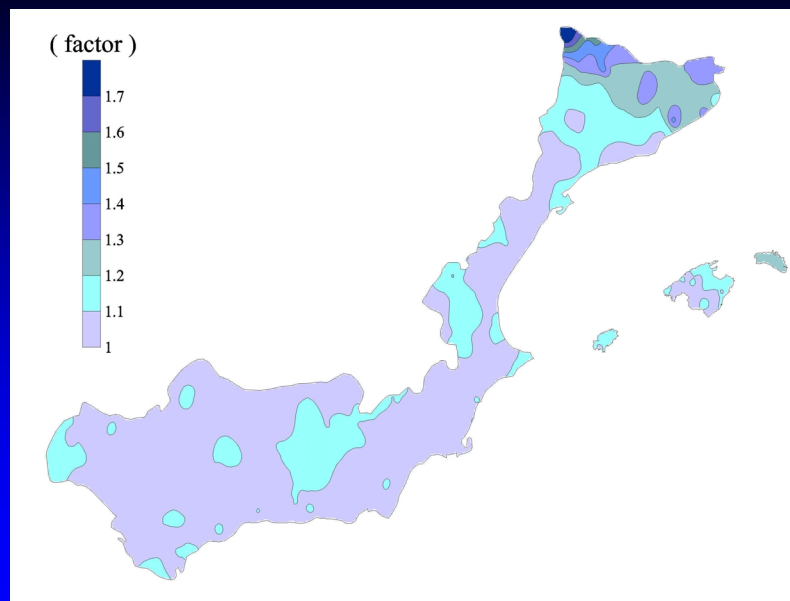
Atmospheric pattern	Number of days	RP1	RP2	RP3	RP4	RP5	RP6	RP7	RPO	RP9	RP10	RP11	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
AP1	<b>E C H A M P U R O</b>	49.0	33.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	2.0	0.0	1.9	43.1	17.6	5.9	33.4
AP2		46.5	23.9	15.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	4.2	4.3	54.9	18.3	1.4	25.4
AP3		35.7	36.9	0.0	1.2	4.8	1.2	8.3	8.3	2.4	0.0	1.2	20.2	19.0	6.0	54.8
AP4		30.5	36.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.6	2.9	12.4	1.9	1.7	25.7	29.5	3.8	41.0
AP5		22.4	25.9	0.0	12.1	15.5	5.2	8.6	0.0	6.9	1.7	1.7	25.9	36.2	0.0	37.9
AP6		17.9	15.4	5.1	7.7	21.8	9.0	17.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	29.5	33.3	9.0	28.2
AP7		13.0	9.0	25.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	25.0	2.0	1.0	22.0	35.0	8.0	35.0
AP8		2.6	13.2	15.8	1.3	3.9	0.0	10.5	23.7	21.1	6.6	1.3	7.9	42.1	23.7	26.3
AP9		2.3	8.1	41.9	3.5	0.0	1.2	2.3	16.3	4.7	10.5	9.2	45.3	29.1	9.3	16.3
AP10		3.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.7	14.3	14.3	28.6	3.6	7.1	7.1	46.4	10.7	0.0	42.9
AP11		1.4	1.4	4.3	2.9	4.3	11.4	11.4	30.0	20.0	7.1	5.8	5.7	30.0	41.4	22.9
AP12		0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	4.3	69.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	8.7	4.4	47.8	17.4	0.0	34.8
AP13		1.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	28.8	40.9	12.1	4.5	1.5	4.5	0.2	53.0	19.7	3.0	24.3
AP14		3.6	3.6	8.9	3.6	17.9	16.1	21.4	3.6	14.3	5.4	1.6	8.9	35.7	33.9	21.5
AP15		4.0	8.0	0.0	16.0	20.0	4.0	24.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	32.0	12.0	40.0
AP16		4.1	4.1	0.0	9.6	16.4	8.2	6.8	20.5	0.0	17.8	12.5	12.3	28.8	38.4	20.5
AP17		0.0	3.8	0.0	5.8	9.6	36.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	19.2	23.2	30.8	23.1	15.4	30.7
AP18		2.3	2.3	8.1	0.0	4.7	7.0	2.3	17.4	2.3	24.4	29.2	26.7	41.9	8.1	23.3
AP19		0.0	1.1	1.1	4.6	1.1	5.7	1.1	10.3	1.1	37.9	36.0	34.5	40.2	4.6	20.7
Total		13.7	13.6	8.5	3.8	7.8	9.1	7.5	10.9	7.5	9.1	8.3	28.2	29.9	12.1	29.8

2080 – 2099

II décadas  
móviles

- 1) Mismas relaciones entre APs y RPs
- 2) Similar magnitud de la precipitation para cada RP
- 3) Mismo factor  $\phi_i = R_i/S_i$  para la obtención de totales

PRECIPITACIÓN FUTURA



## ESTRATEGIA (continuación)

Table II. Percentage frequency of the 11 daily RPs within the 19 APs (in bold, percentages greater than 15%) and seasonal distribution of the APs (in bold, percentages greater than 30%)

Atmospheric pattern	Number of days	RP1	RP2	RP3	RP4	RP5	RP6	RP7	RPO	RP9	RP10	RP11	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
AP1	<b>49.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	2.0	0.0	1.9	<b>43.1</b>	17.6	5.9	<b>33.4</b>	
AP2	<b>46.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	4.2	4.3	<b>54.9</b>	18.3	1.4	25.4	
AP3	<b>35.7</b>	<b>36.9</b>	0.0	1.2	4.8	1.2	8.3	8.3	2.4	0.0	1.2	20.2	19.0	6.0	<b>54.8</b>	
AP4	<b>30.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.6	2.9	12.4	1.9	1.7	25.7	29.5	3.8	<b>41.0</b>	
AP5	<b>22.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	0.0	12.1	<b>15.5</b>	5.2	8.6	0.0	6.9	1.7	1.7	25.9	<b>36.2</b>	0.0	<b>37.9</b>	
AP6	<b>17.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	5.1	7.7	<b>21.8</b>	9.0	<b>17.9</b>	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	29.5	<b>33.3</b>	9.0	28.2	
AP7	13.0	9.0	<b>25.0</b>	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	<b>25.0</b>	2.0	1.0	22.0	<b>35.0</b>	8.0	<b>35.0</b>	
AP8	2.6	13.2	<b>15.8</b>	1.3	3.9	0.0	10.5	<b>23.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	6.6	1.3	7.9	<b>42.1</b>	23.7	26.3	
AP9	2.3	8.1	<b>41.9</b>	3.5	0.0	1.2	2.3	<b>16.3</b>	4.7	10.5	9.2	<b>45.3</b>	29.1	9.3	16.3	
AP10	3.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.7	14.3	14.3	<b>28.6</b>	3.6	7.1	7.1	46.4	10.7	0.0	<b>42.9</b>	
AP11	1.4	1.4	4.3	2.9	4.3	11.4	11.4	<b>30.0</b>	20.0	7.1	5.8	5.7	<b>30.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	22.9	
AP12	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	4.3	<b>69.6</b>	0.0	4.3	0.0	8.7	4.4	<b>47.8</b>	17.4	0.0	<b>34.8</b>	
AP13	1.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	<b>28.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>	12.1	4.5	1.5	4.5	0.2	<b>53.0</b>	19.7	3.0	24.3	
AP14	3.6	3.6	8.9	3.6	<b>17.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	3.6	14.3	5.4	1.6	8.9	<b>35.7</b>	<b>33.9</b>	21.5	
AP15	4.0	8.0	0.0	<b>16.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	4.0	<b>24.0</b>	0.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	<b>32.0</b>	12.0	<b>40.0</b>	
AP16	4.1	4.1	0.0	9.6	<b>16.4</b>	8.2	6.8	<b>20.5</b>	0.0	<b>17.8</b>	12.5	12.3	28.8	<b>38.4</b>	20.5	
AP17	0.0	3.8	0.0	5.8	9.6	<b>36.5</b>	0.0	1.9	0.0	<b>19.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	23.1	15.4	<b>36.7</b>	
AP18	2.3	2.3	8.1	0.0	4.7	7.0	2.3	<b>17.4</b>	2.3	<b>24.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	26.7	<b>41.9</b>	8.1	23.3	
AP19	0.0	1.1	1.1	4.6	1.1	5.7	1.1	10.3	1.1	<b>37.9</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	4.6	20.7	
Total		13.7	13.6	8.5	3.8	7.8	9.1	7.5	10.9	7.5	9.1	8.3	28.2	29.9	12.1	29.8

1971 – 1990

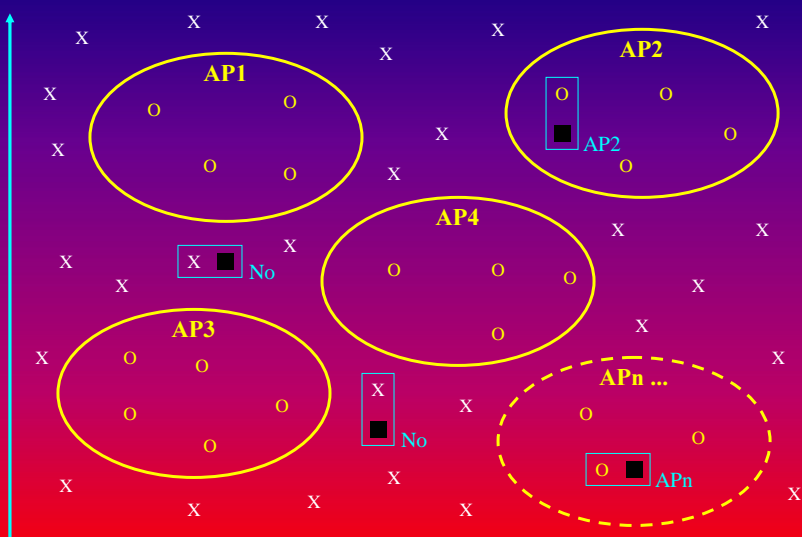
II décadas móviles

VALIDACIÓN / CALIBRACIÓN DEL MODELO

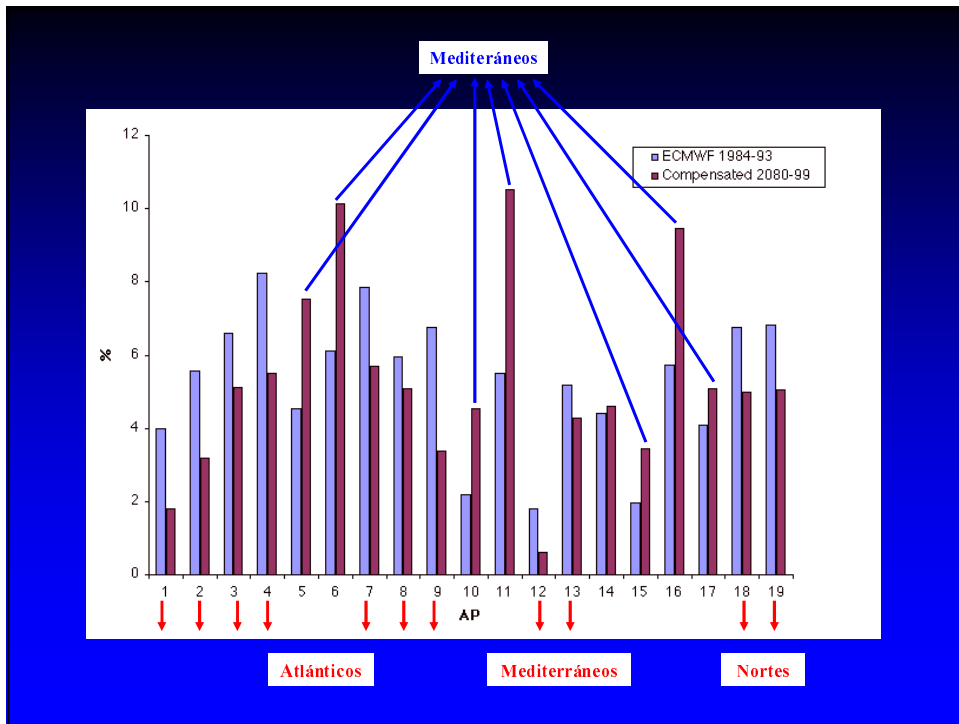
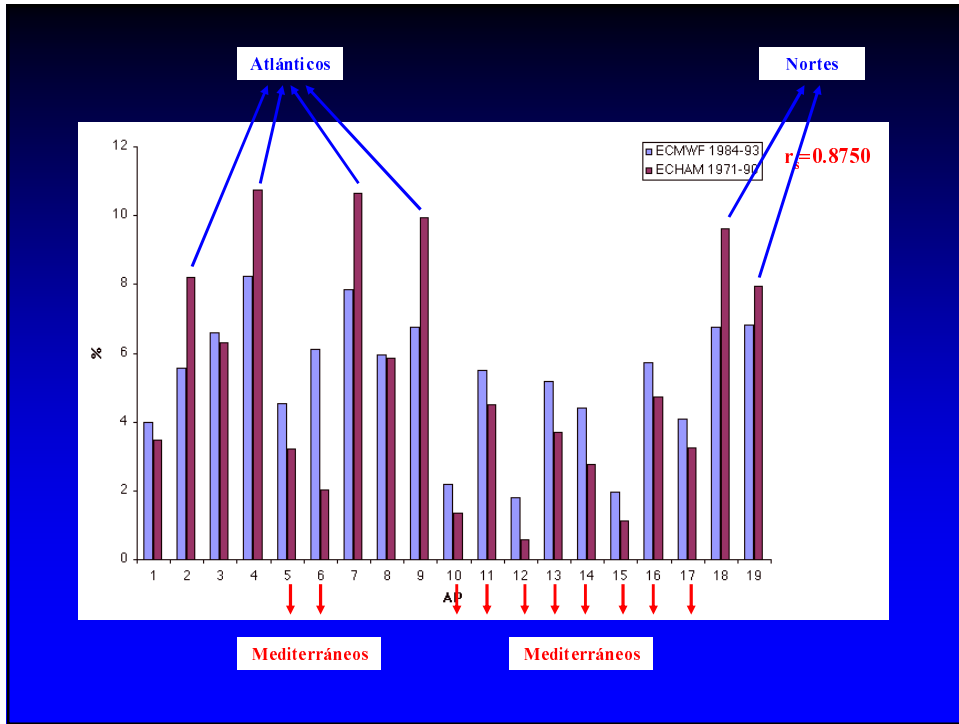
FUTURO COMPENSADO  
121 décadas (MEDIA + VARIABILIDAD)

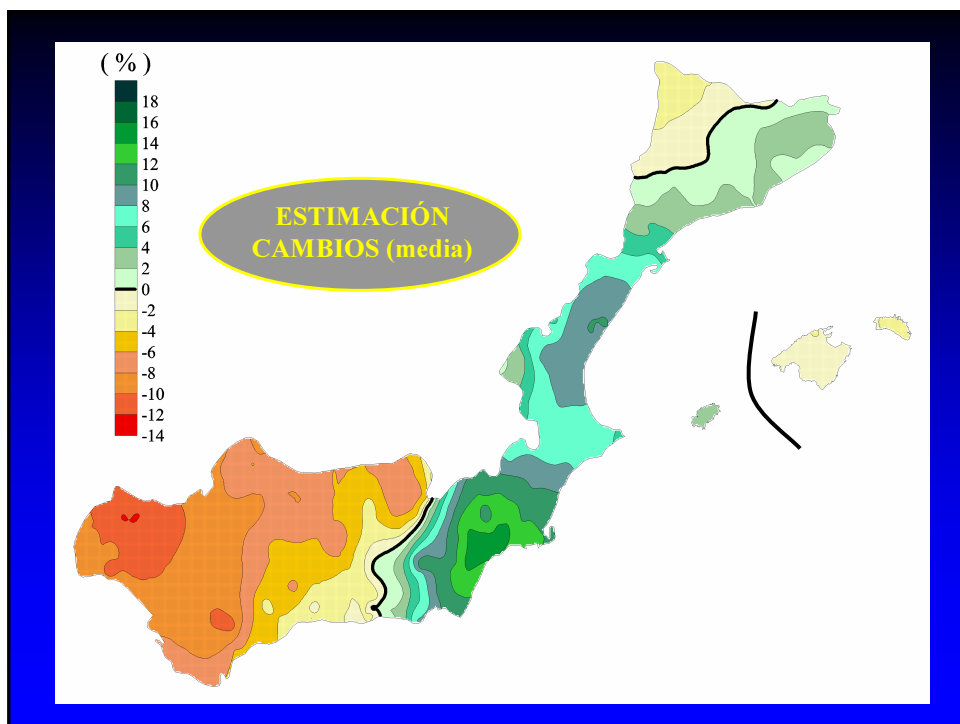
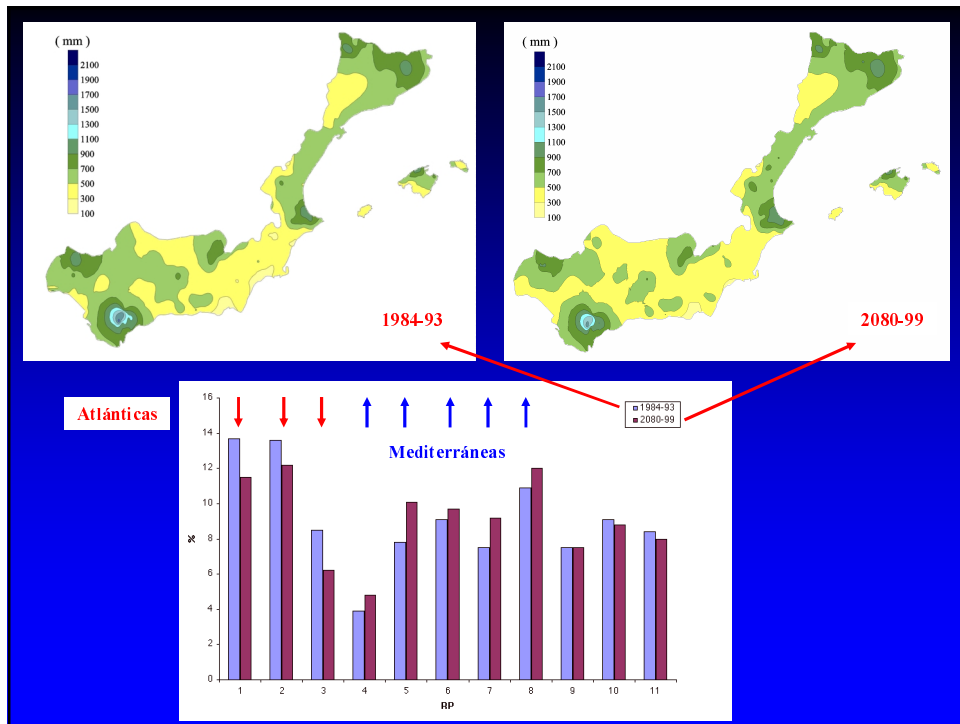
## TÉCNICA DEL ANÁLOGO

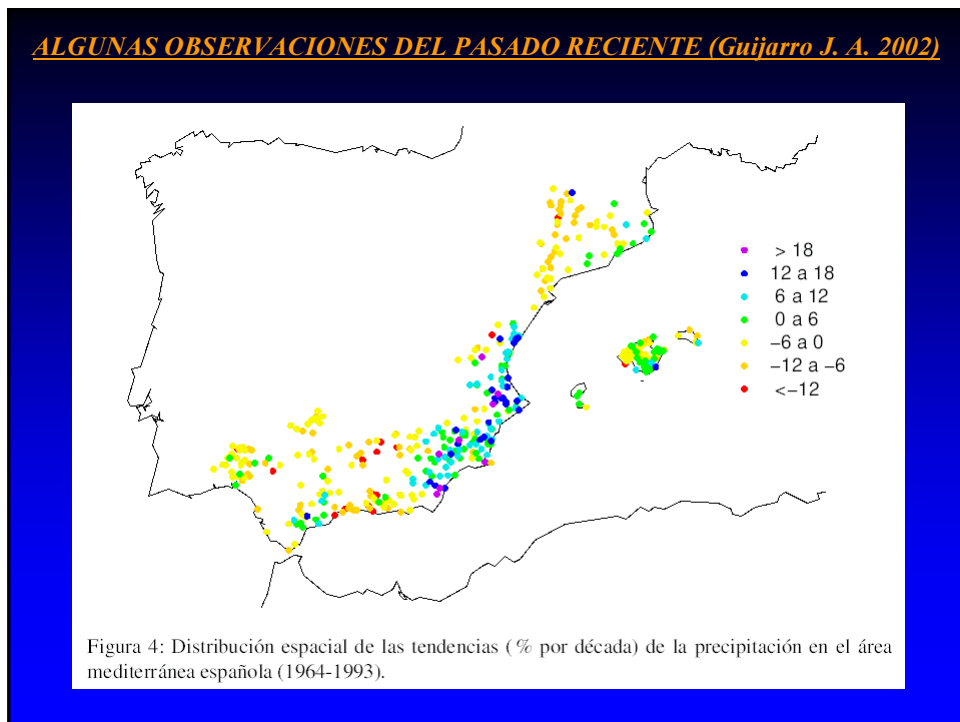
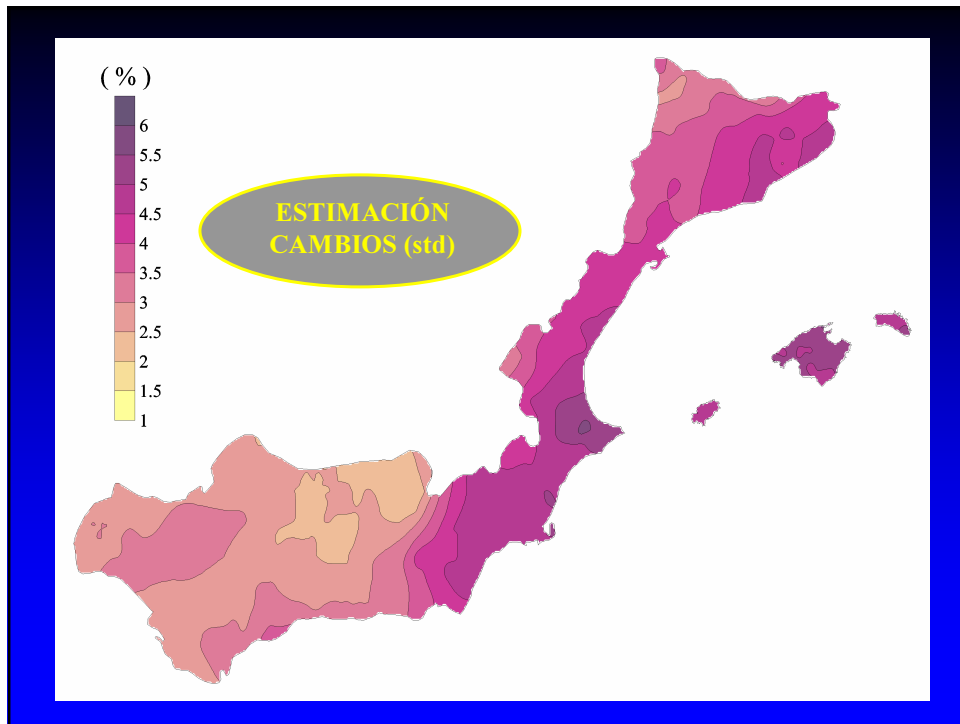
GEO 500



	ECMWF	ECHAM presente	ECHAM futuro	GEO 925
En APs	1275	1317 (media)	1140 (media)	







**Muchas gracias  
por su atención !!!**

