MedCLIVAR: Mediterranean Climate Variability - Plinius 11 Conference on Mediterranean storms

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The objective of the 11 Plinius Conference on Mediterranean Storms was to provide an interdisciplinary forum for presentations and discussions of the current state of knowledge, as well as motivating new research and applications within the variety of disciplines related to Mediterranean storms and concomitant human hazards. The Plinius Conference was very successful, with 212 abstracts submitted, the biggest amount of all the editions. The Conference was attended by approximately 250 scientists and technicians, from more than 20 countries, including non European ones like United States, Libya and Brazil. The distribution of contributions was the following: 40% oral contributions, 53% posters, 6% invited speakers. The Conference was closed with a round table that allowed to the different disciplines to show their conclusions and potential synergies. MedCLIVAR sponsored part of the Conference as well as the onside event concerning collection of precipitation data associated with Mediterranean storms. This parallel event joined, as first time, MedCLIVAR (Mediterranean CLImate VARiability and Predictability), HYMEX (HYdrological Cycle in Mediterranean Experiment) and MedFRIEND (Mediterranean Flow Regimes from International Experimental and Network Data) projects. In order to have a major social resonance, the Inaugural Plinius Session and the onside MedCLIVAR/HYMEX/MedFRIEND session was opened to general public, and personalized invitations to stakeholders, policymakers and mass-media was distributed. The major part of the participants in this event also presented their scientific contributions along the different sessions celebrated in the framework of the Plinius Conference, including the Open Ceremony Session. This poster shows the main conclusions of the Plinius Conference and the MEDCLIVAR-HYMEX-MedFRIEND onside event. The main motivation of MedCLIVAR-HyMeX-MedFRIEND was to offer a forum for discussing the present state of data recovery initiatives aiming at improving the present knowledge of time-space distribution of precipitation in the Mediterranean region, since water is a crucial resource. The objectives of the session were: to improve monthly climatology and trends; to compute climatology of extremes for the Mediterranean region; to explore links with large scale patterns; to provide gridded high resolution time series; to identify/provide new long ?historical? time series and to built a free regional precipitation archive for climatologists, meteorologists and hydrologists. The main conclusions showed the importance of improve spatial coverage density since the second half of the 20th century and also the exploration of the potential for long "historical" instrumental time series; the need of future coordinate activities on the basis of the existing datasets and initiatives, the importance of the involvement of North African and Middle East countries for the success of this scientific effort and the necessity to define the optimal strategies for producing useful and quality controlled sets of data and make them freely accessible by researchers.