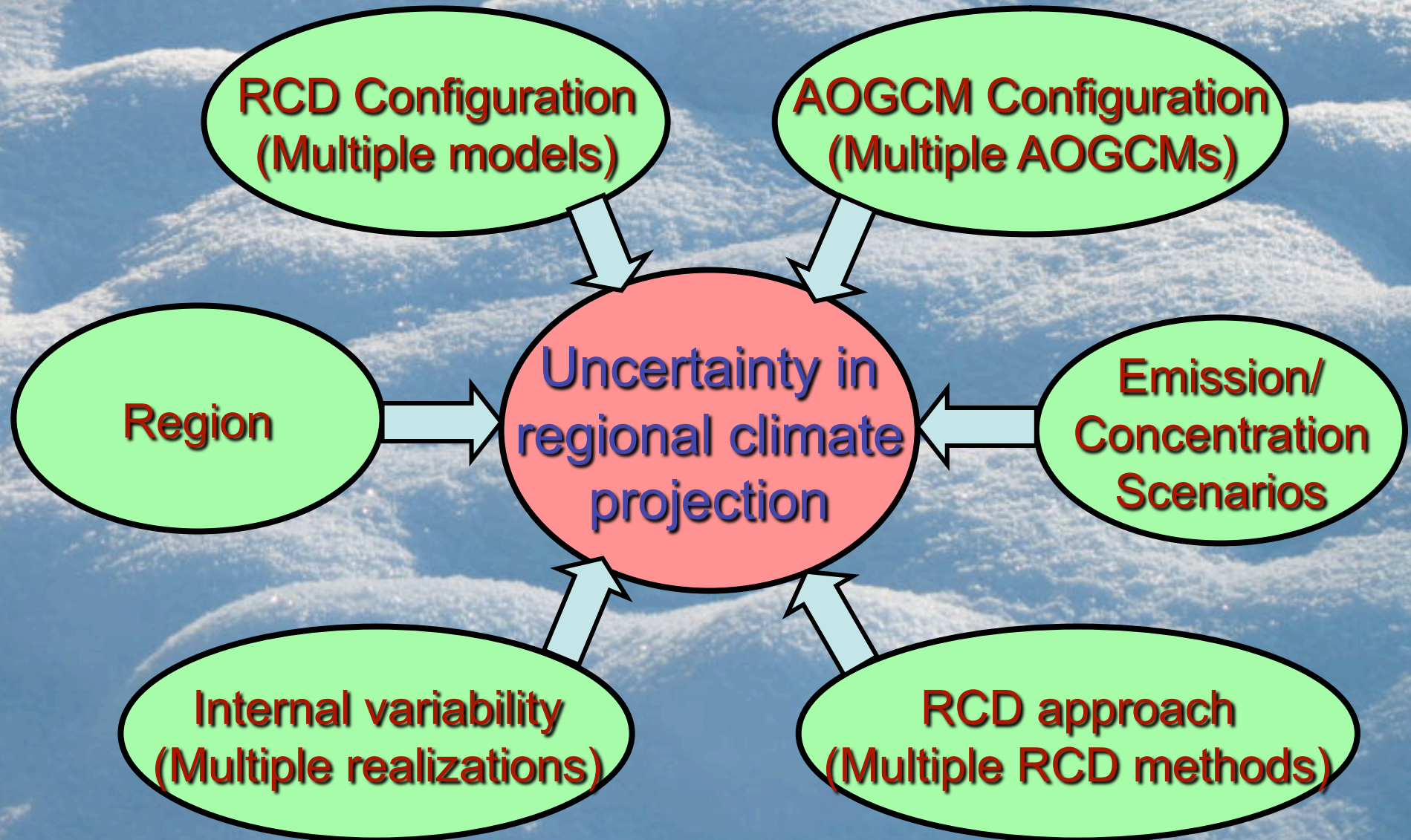
A satellite view of Earth's clouds, showing a vast expanse of white and light blue cloud cover over a darker blue ocean. The clouds are arranged in a somewhat regular, wavy pattern across the frame.

Future directions for modeling Regional Climate variability and change

**Colin Jones
Rossby Centre, SMHI**

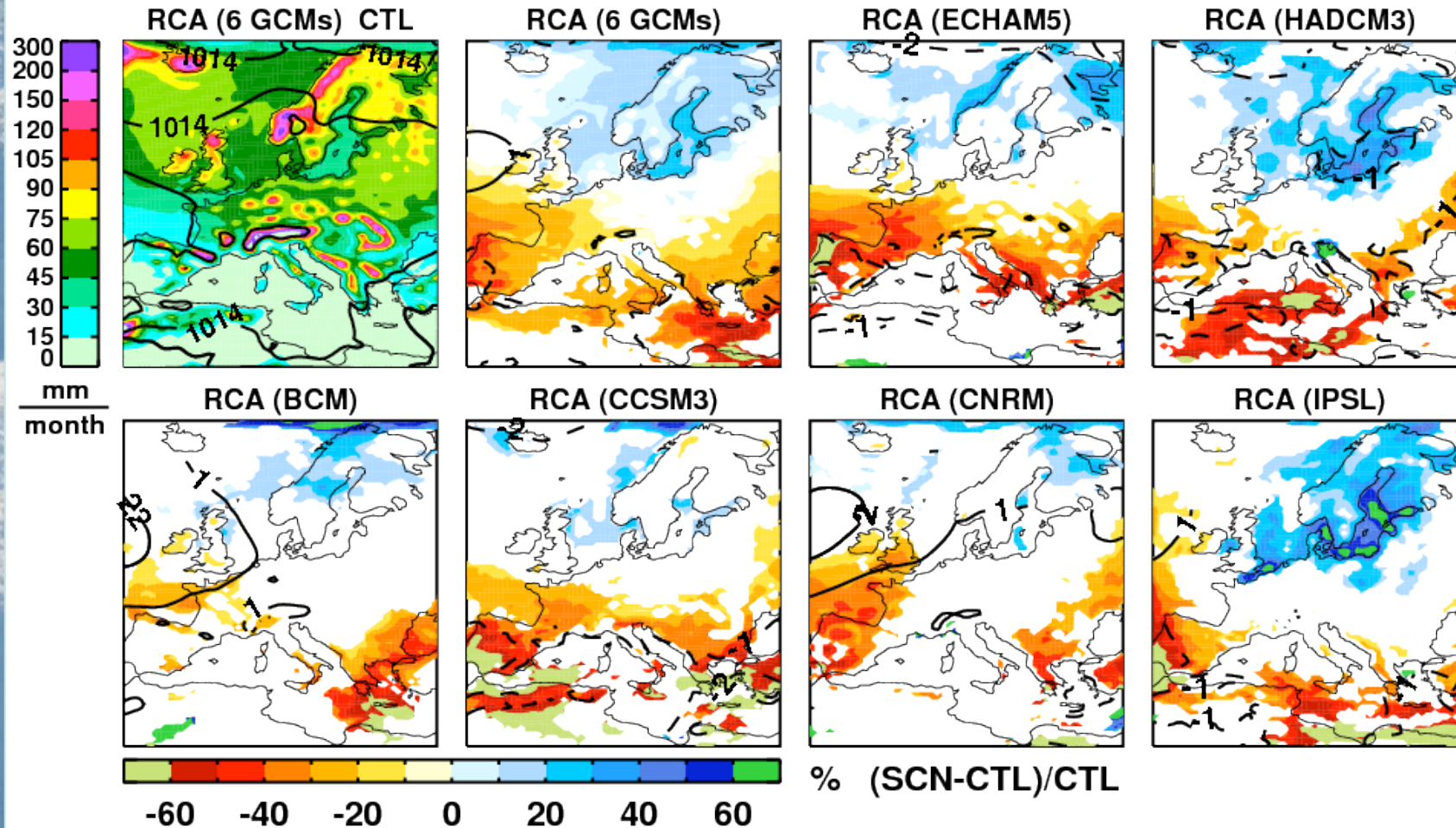
**With input from :Grigory Nikulin, Erik Kjellström (SMHI)
Andy Morse (U.Liverpool), Bruce Hewitson (UCT),
Filippo Giorgi (ICTP), Richard Jones (MOHC)
and Louis-Philippe Caron (MISU)**

Sampling sources of uncertainty in Regional climate projections
Providing probability-of-occurrence estimates of future change



Finding **Robust** climate change signals

Precipitation Summer (JJA) SCN: 2071-2100 CTL: 1961-1990 (SLP: 1 hPa)



Downscaling numerous GCMs helps to identify robust future changes

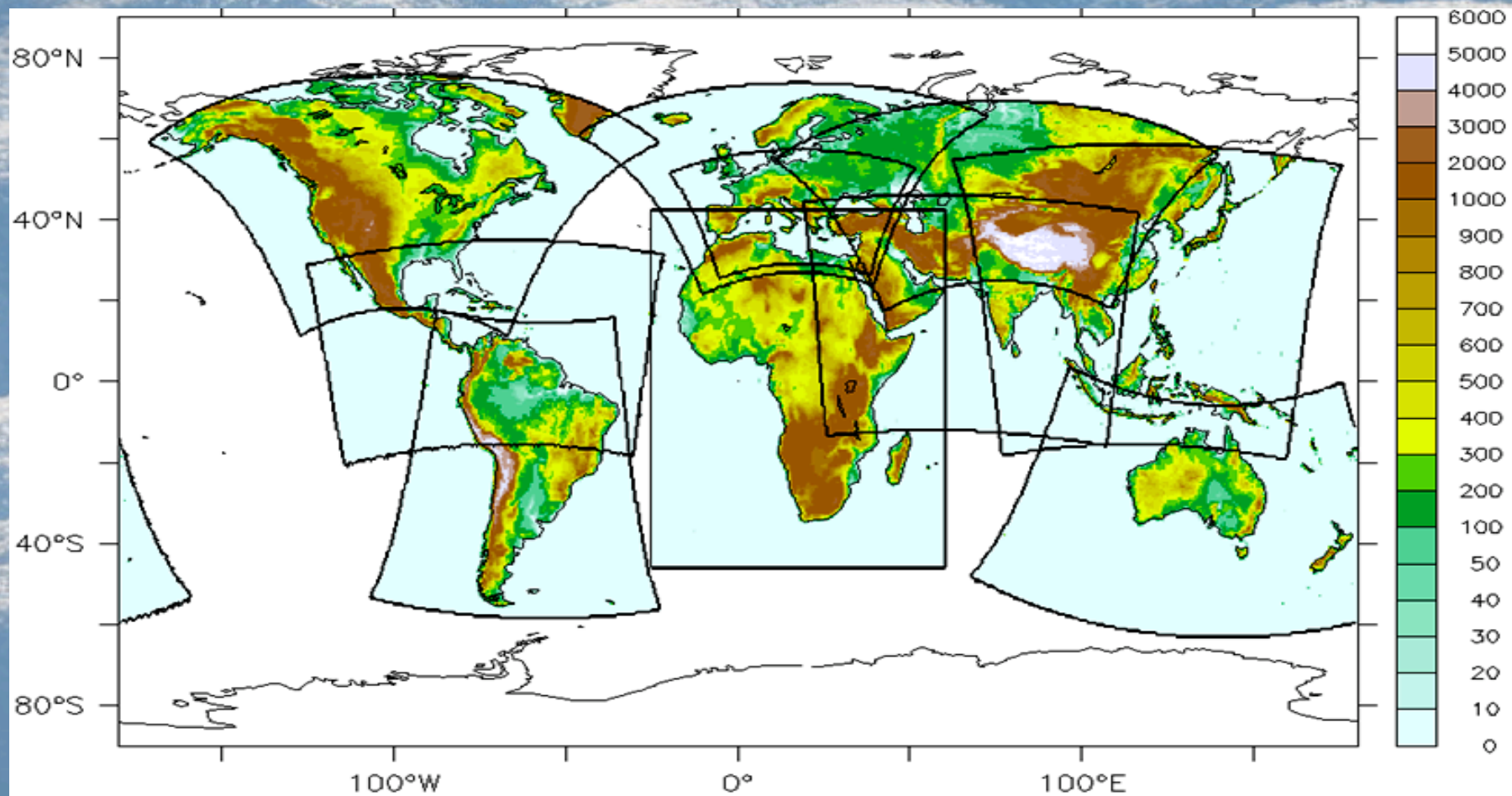


**Sampling and quantifying sources of
uncertainty in regional climate projections**

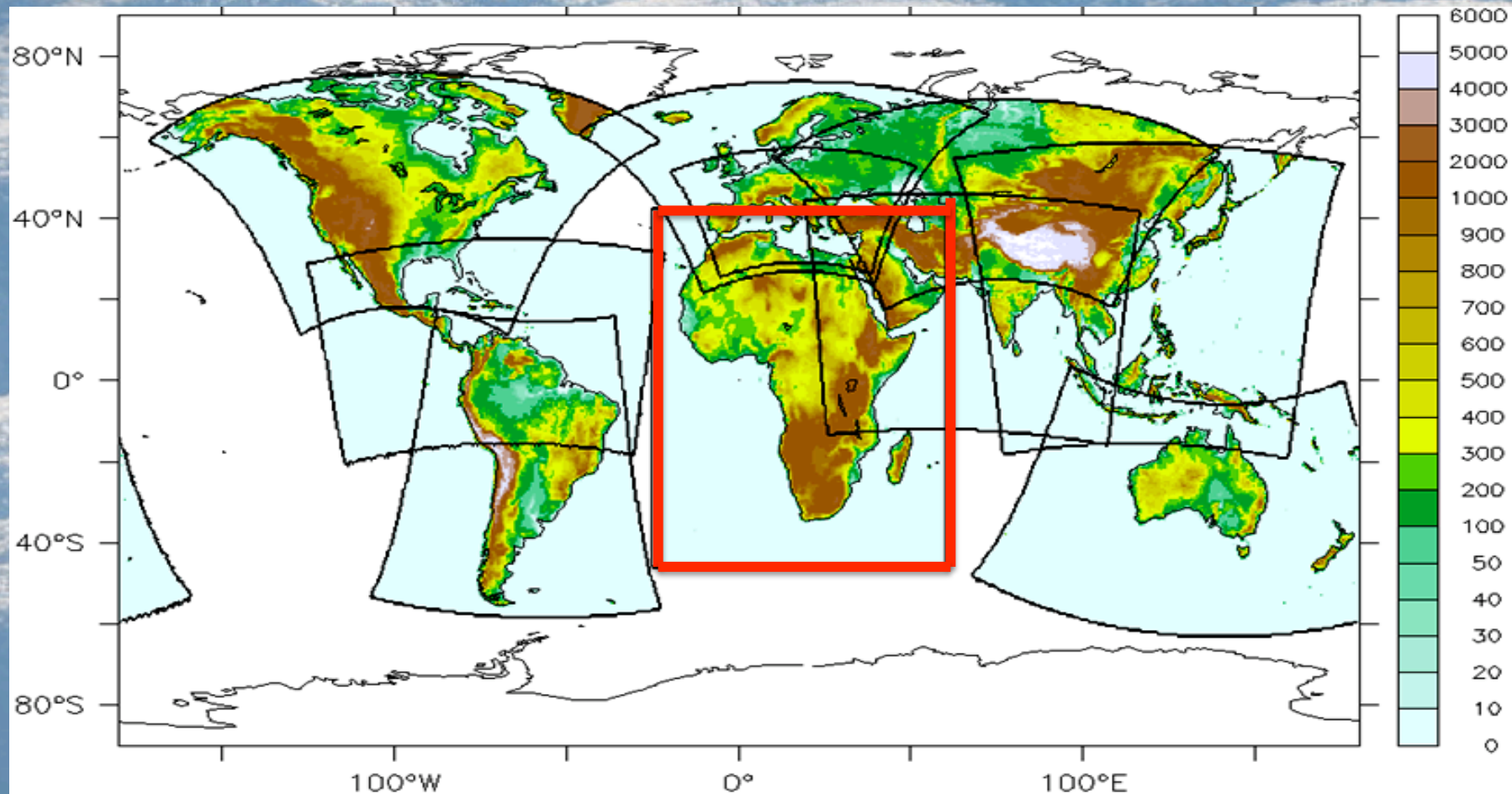
Expanding the lessons learned to all land regions of the world

The Coordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment: CORDEX

CORDEX DOMAINS (plus Arctic & Antarctica)



CORDEX DOMAINS (plus Arctic & Antarctica)



A strong coordinated international effort is presently occurring to generate a suitable matrix of RCM projections for Africa

CORDEX Phase I experiment design

Model Evaluation Framework

Climate Projection Framework

Multiple regions (Initial focus on Africa)
50km resolution (higher in some regions, Europe: 10km)

ERA-Interim BC
1989-2008

RCP4.5, RCP8.5
some RCP 2.6 runs

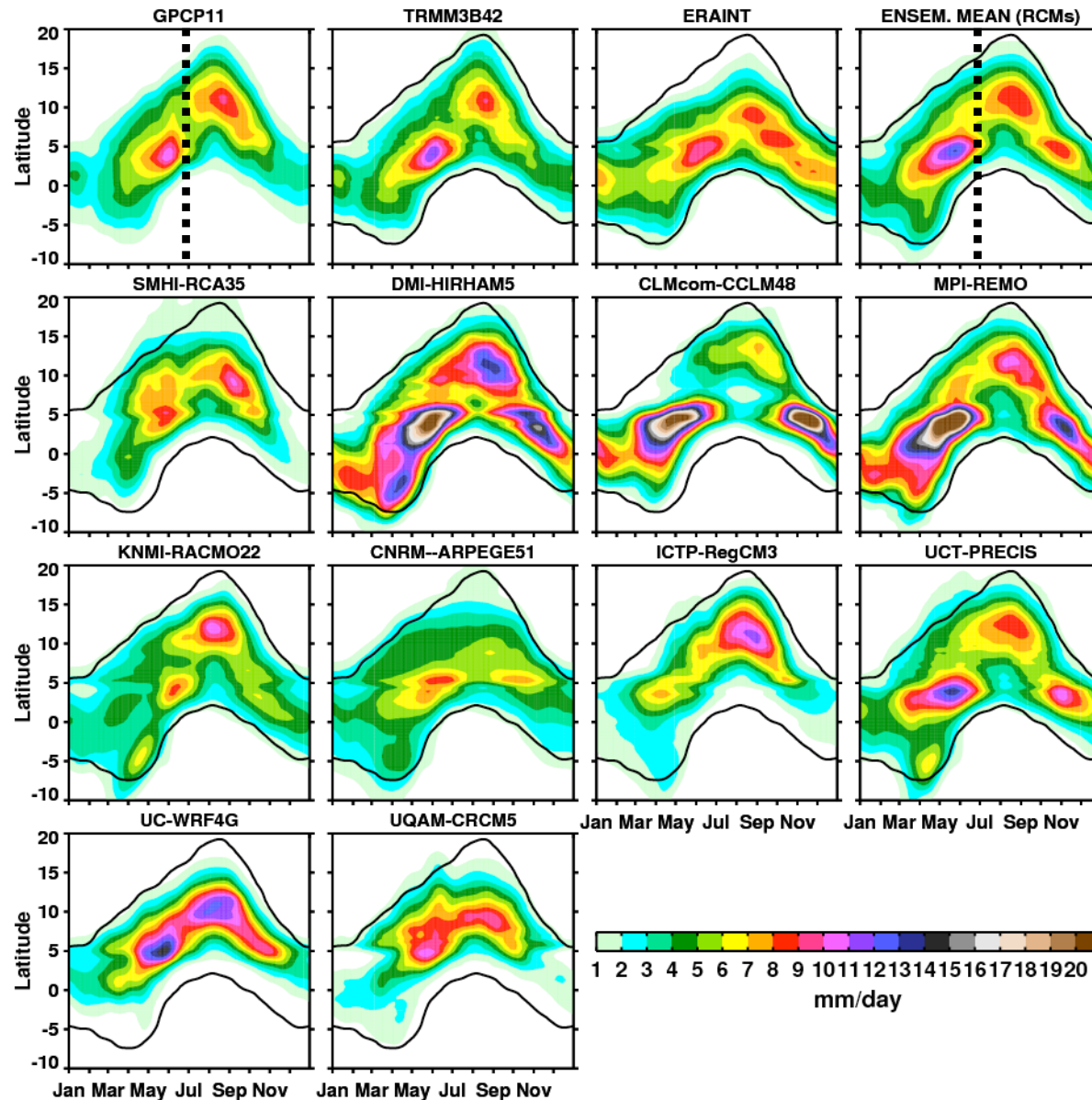
Multiple AOGCMs

Regional Analysis
Regional Databanks
Europe, Korea, S.Africa

Regional Projections 1950-2100

Latitudinal progression of the West African Monsoon

Monthly mean precipitation averaged between 10W-10E



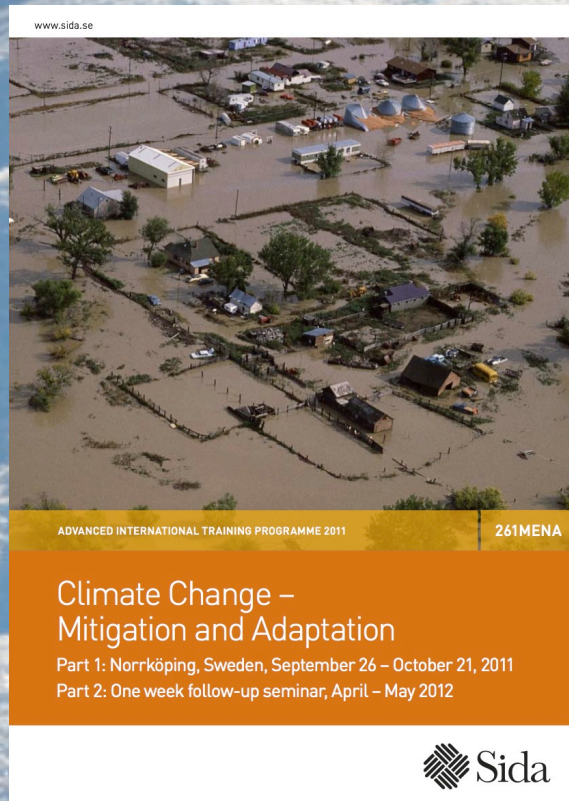
CORDEX aims to:

Develop matrices of regional climate projections for land regions of the world at 50km resolution (or better), sampling the main sources of uncertainty (GCM, RCM, SD, RCP, land-use)

Ensure this data is made available for use by scientists in all regions of the world in order to:

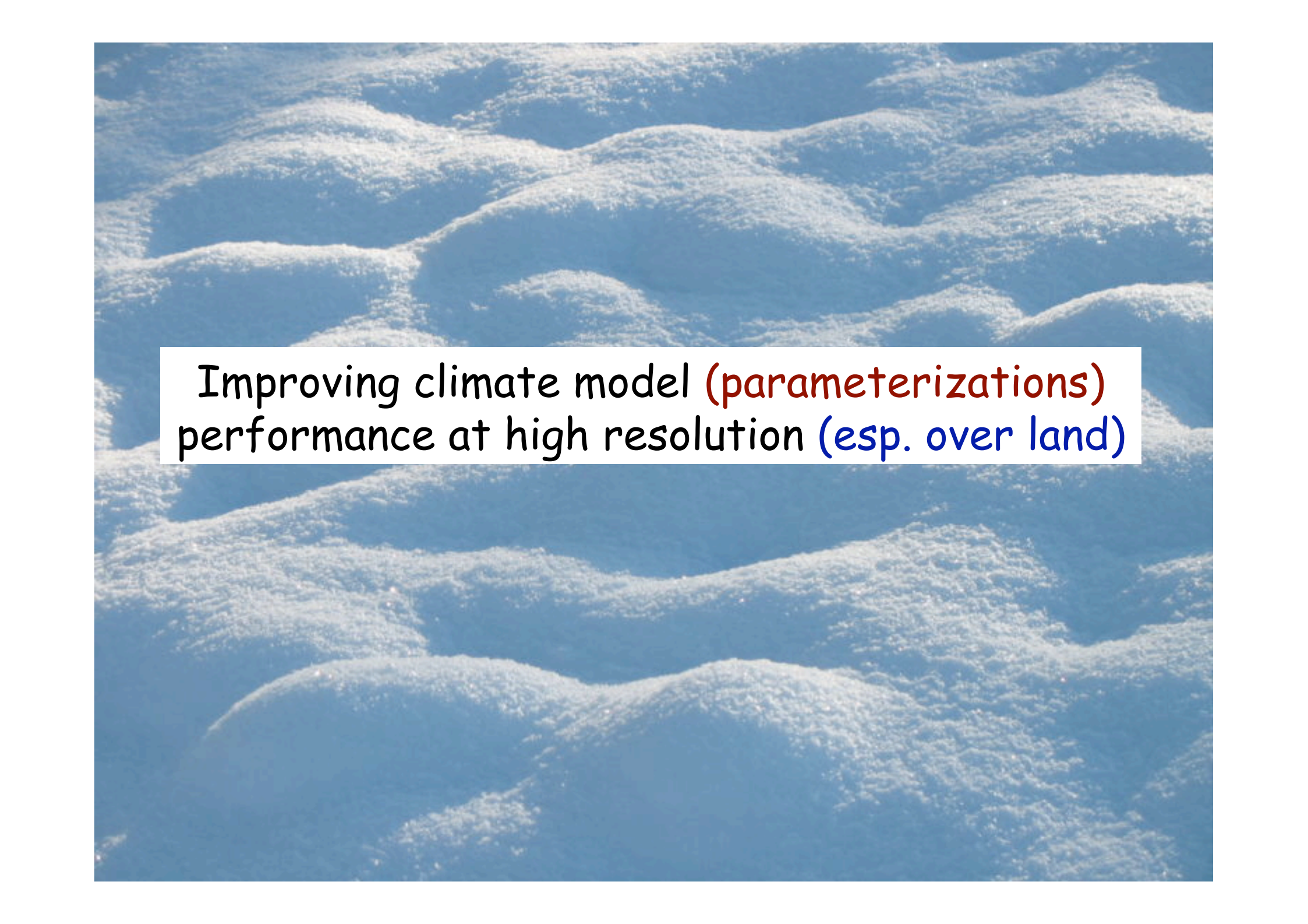
- Contribute to training in/of climate science/ists in all regions
- Engage regional expertise in the evaluation (and production) of regional climate simulations
- Provide data to support local and international expertise in the development of regional climate impact assessments
- Contribute to the development of a **local** (science) voice to aid in **local** policy decision-making

Increasing the critical mass of regional climate science expertise



START & WCRP coordinate the Africa-CORDEX evaluation team, led by U. Cape Town, consisting of 30 African scientists leading the evaluation & use of CORDEX simulations in Africa.

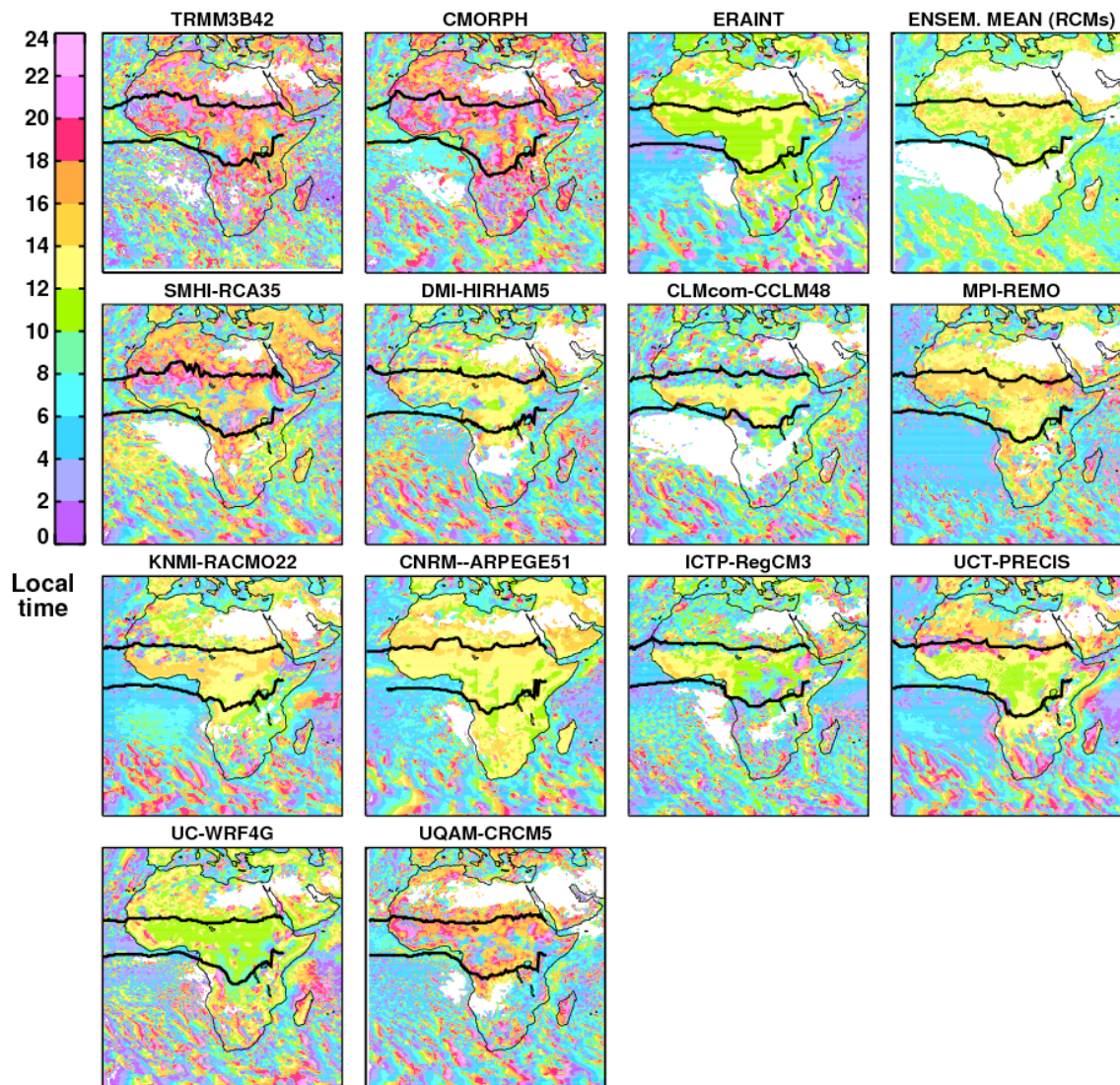
Similar efforts now being discussed for South Asia and South East Asia

An aerial photograph of a forested landscape, showing a dense canopy of trees in shades of green and brown. The terrain appears to be hilly or uneven. A white rectangular text box is centered over the image, containing the text: "Improving climate model (parameterizations) performance at high resolution (esp. over land)".

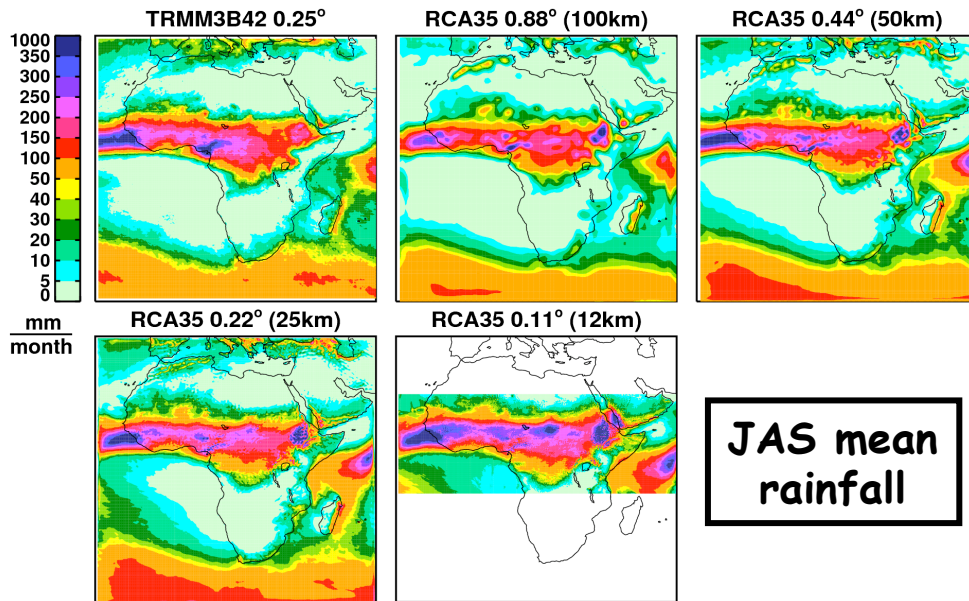
Improving climate model (parameterizations)
performance at high resolution (esp. over land)

Land-convection problems in CORDEX RCMs

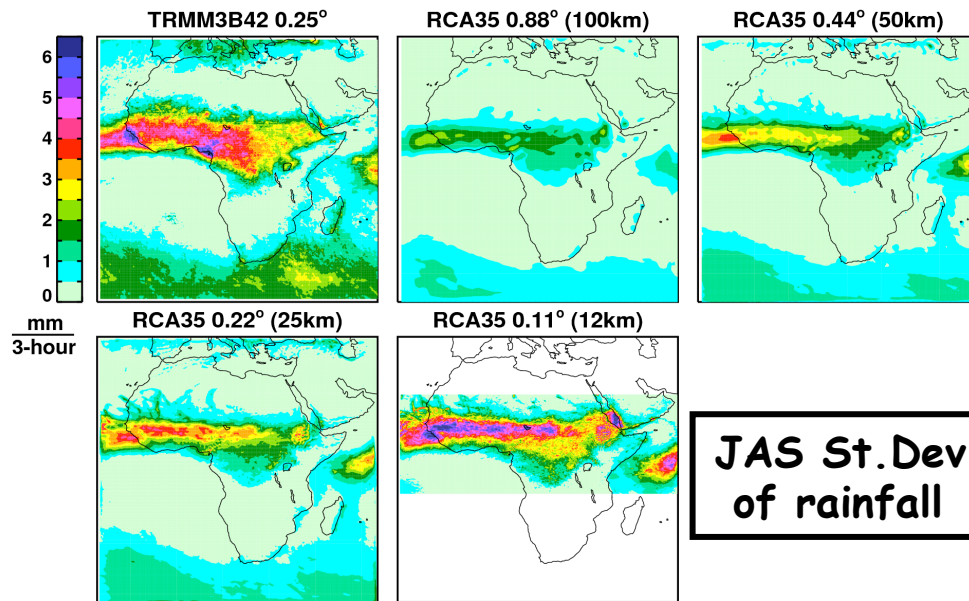
Local Time of maximum rain rate during the day: JAS



Precipitation (pr) | JAS | 1998-2008



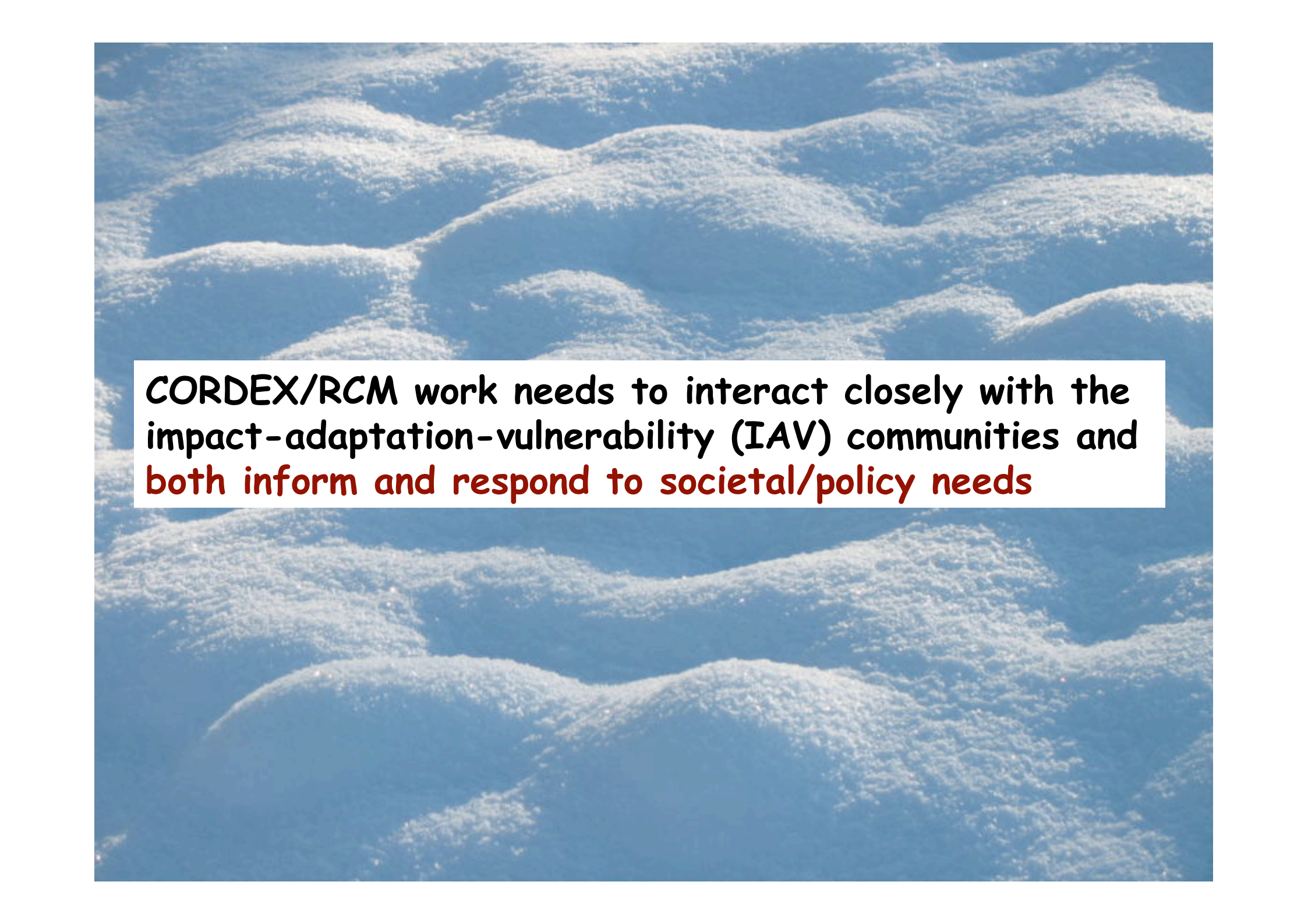
3-hourly precipitation (pr): Total StDev | JAS | 1998-2008



With increasing model resolution seasonal mean rainfall is unchanged

Higher time frequency rainfall that makes up the seasonal mean changes (improves) dramatically.

Important for impact studies

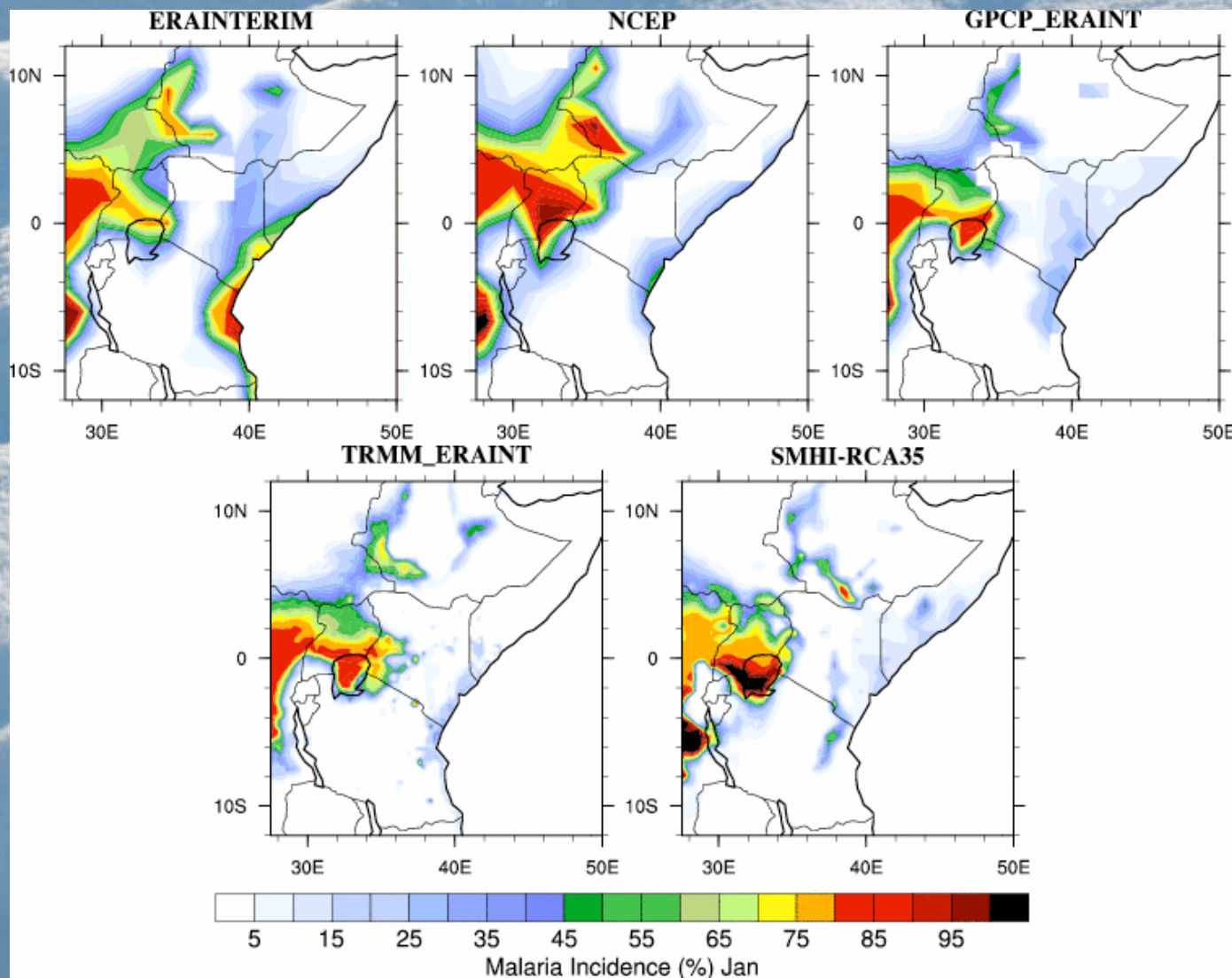
An aerial photograph of rolling green hills under a clear blue sky. The hills are covered in dense vegetation and are arranged in a series of gentle, undulating ridges and valleys. The lighting is bright, creating a vibrant green color for the foliage and a deep blue for the sky.

CORDEX/RCM work needs to interact closely with the impact-adaptation-vulnerability (IAV) communities and both inform and respond to societal/policy needs

Linking Africa-CORDEX simulations with impact models

The Univ Liverpool Dynamic Malaria Model applied to East Africa

Simulated Seasonal Cycle of malaria incidence

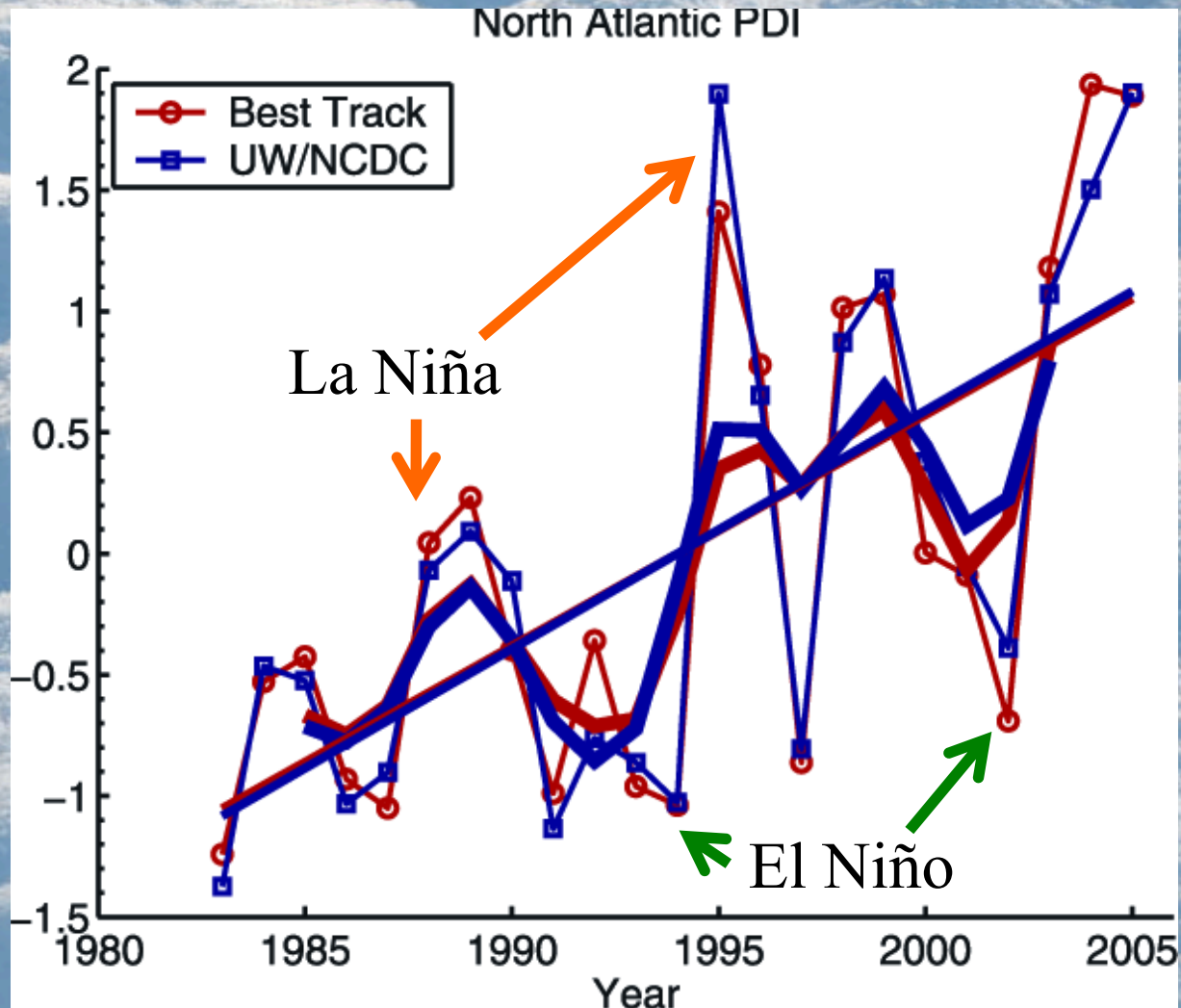




Future areas for coordinated efforts in
dynamical downscaling?

Seasonal to interannual prediction
in regions with *GCM* large-scale forecast skill

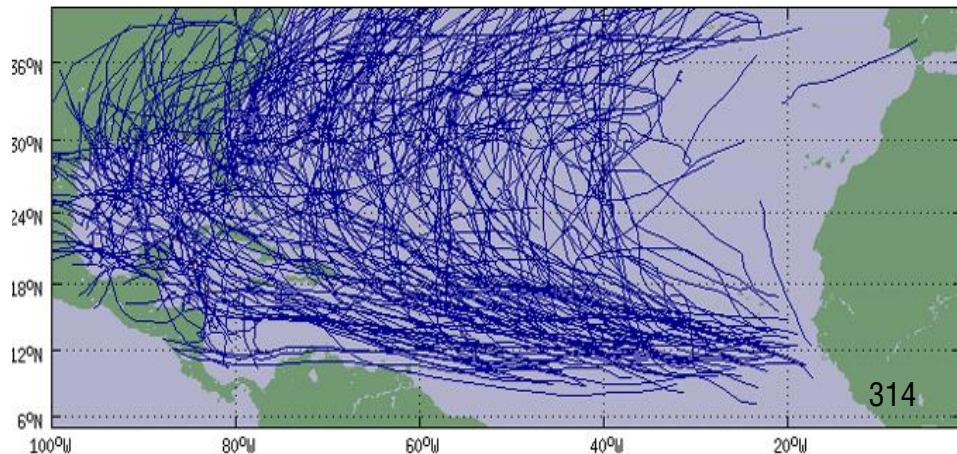
Recent observed trends in Atlantic Tropical Cyclones



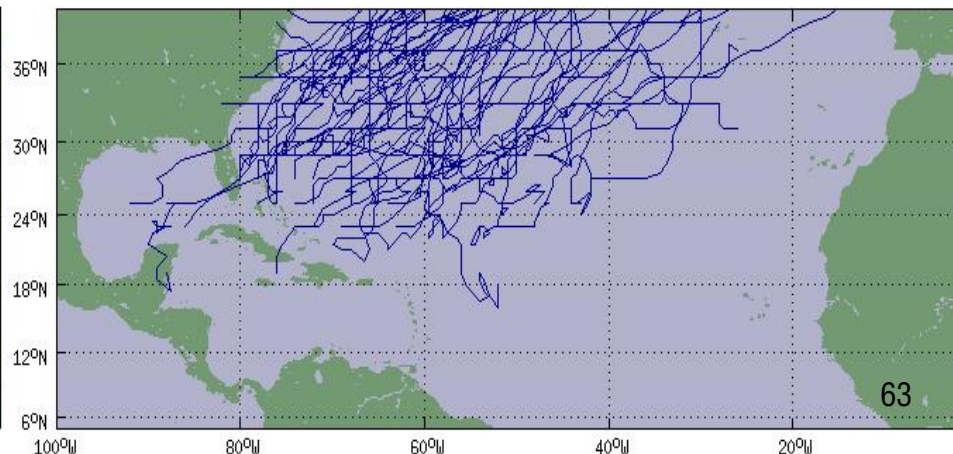
Potential Seasonal and interannual (Smith et al. 2010 + B1: yesterday) predictable component to Atlantic Tropical Cyclone activity

High Resolution helps in simulating Tropical Cyclones

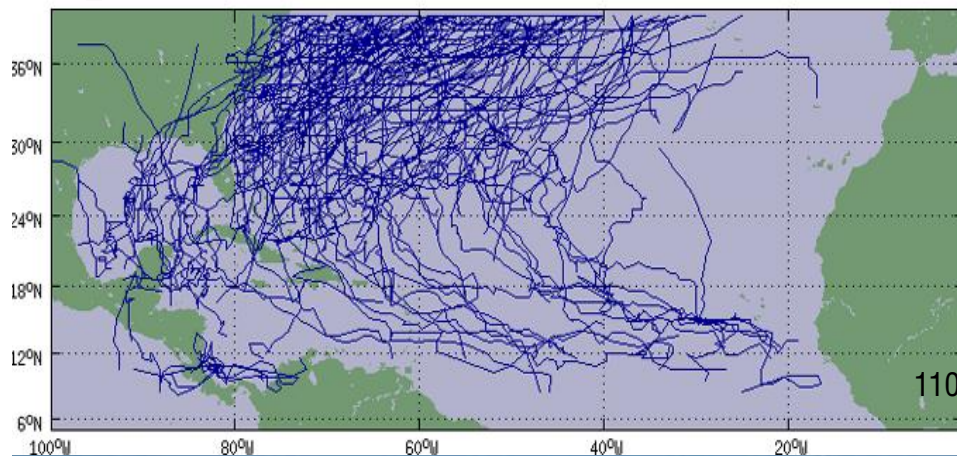
Observations



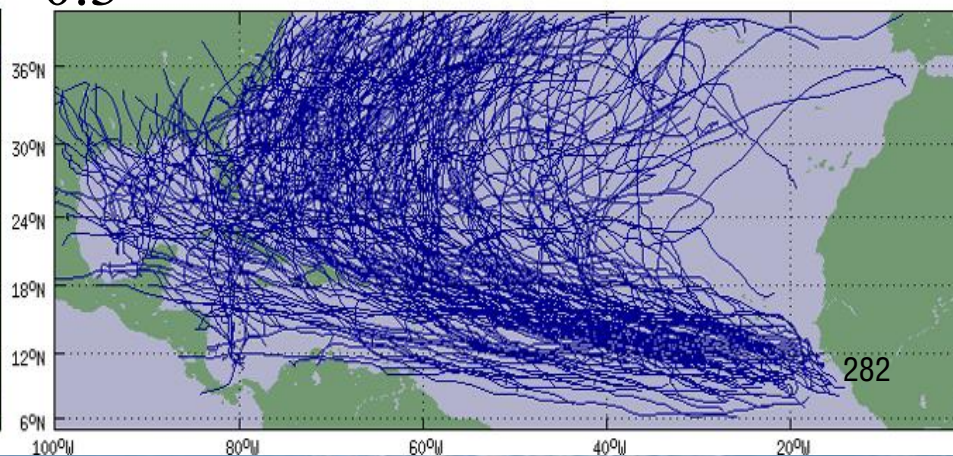
2°



1°



0.3°



Limited-Area version of GEM at 0.3° downscaling Global GEM at 2°