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Projected changes of precipitation extremes in river basins over China Ying Xu[†];

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Based on daily precipitation data derived from observations and three Coupled General Circulation Model (CGCM)'s outputs (CSIRO MK3 5, MPI ECHAM5 and NCAR CCSM3), some extreme precipitation indices are calculated. Initially, the models' skills in simulating extreme precipitation during 1961~2000 were assessed. Projected changes before 2050 under the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) emission scenario A1B were also analyzed. Results show that although there are some biases in the model results, the three models capture well the geographic distribution of extreme precipitation observed in the last half of the 20th century. Nevertheless, the models tend to show limited skill in reproducing the observed inter-annual variations of such extreme precipitation events, including the dominant patterns and trends. Under SRES A1B, for the period of 2011e2050, the simple daily precipitation intensity (SDII) and the fraction of extreme precipitation in total annual precipitation (R95T) will increase significantly in all the river basins in China, while changes in other indices are different. The periodic changes in consecutive dry days (CDD), consecutive wet days (CWD) and the number of days with precipitation; 10 mm/day (R10) are expected to be more pronounced in the Huang-Huai-Hai River Basin. In the South River Basin, such periodic changes maintain similar or slightly weakened magnitudes. From 2001 to 2050 in the Huang-Huai-Hai River Basin, extreme precipitation in spring shows no significant changes. In the South River Basin, R95T, SDII and the maximum 5-days precipitation amount (R5D) in summer show an increasing tendency, but in winter a weak decreasing trend is projected. The changes in precipitation-based indices indicate a higher probability of heavy rainfall or flood occurrence, particularly in the river basins in East China.