



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

Canada



# WCRP Grand Challenge Climate Extremes

Lisa Alexander, Xuebin Zhang, Gabi Hegerl, Sonia Seneviratne

# GC Climate Extremes

Led by GEWEX, in consultation with CLIVAR

White paper:

David Karoly, first draft;

X. Zhang, G. Hegerl, S. Seneviratne, R. Stewart,  
F. Zwiers, L. Alexander, (Final draft, Feb 2014)

Implementation plan (December 2014): L.  
Alexander, X. Zhang, G. Hegerl, S. Seneviratne

# GC Climate Extremes

## Understanding and predicting weather and climate extremes

Status:

Final white paper posted February 2014

First version of implementation plan is being completed

# White paper: 8 key questions

1: improved quality of ground-based and remote-sensing based datasets for extremes (*GEWEX: GHP and GDAP*)

2: improved models for simulations of extremes (*WCRP wide theme*)

3: interactions between large-scale drivers and regional-scale land surface feedbacks affecting extremes (*GEWEX: GLASS*)

4: role of external (e.g. anthropogenic) forcings vs internal variability for changes in intensity and frequency of extremes (*ETCCDI/IDAG/CLIVAR*)

# White paper: 8 key questions

5: factors contributing to the risk of a particular observed event  
(*ACE/ETCCDI/IDAG/CLIVAR*)

6: causes of drought changes in past and future  
(*GDIS/GEWEX/CLIVAR*)

7: predictability of changes in frequency and intensity of extremes at seasonal to decadal time scales  
(*WGSIP/CLIVAR/GEWEX*)

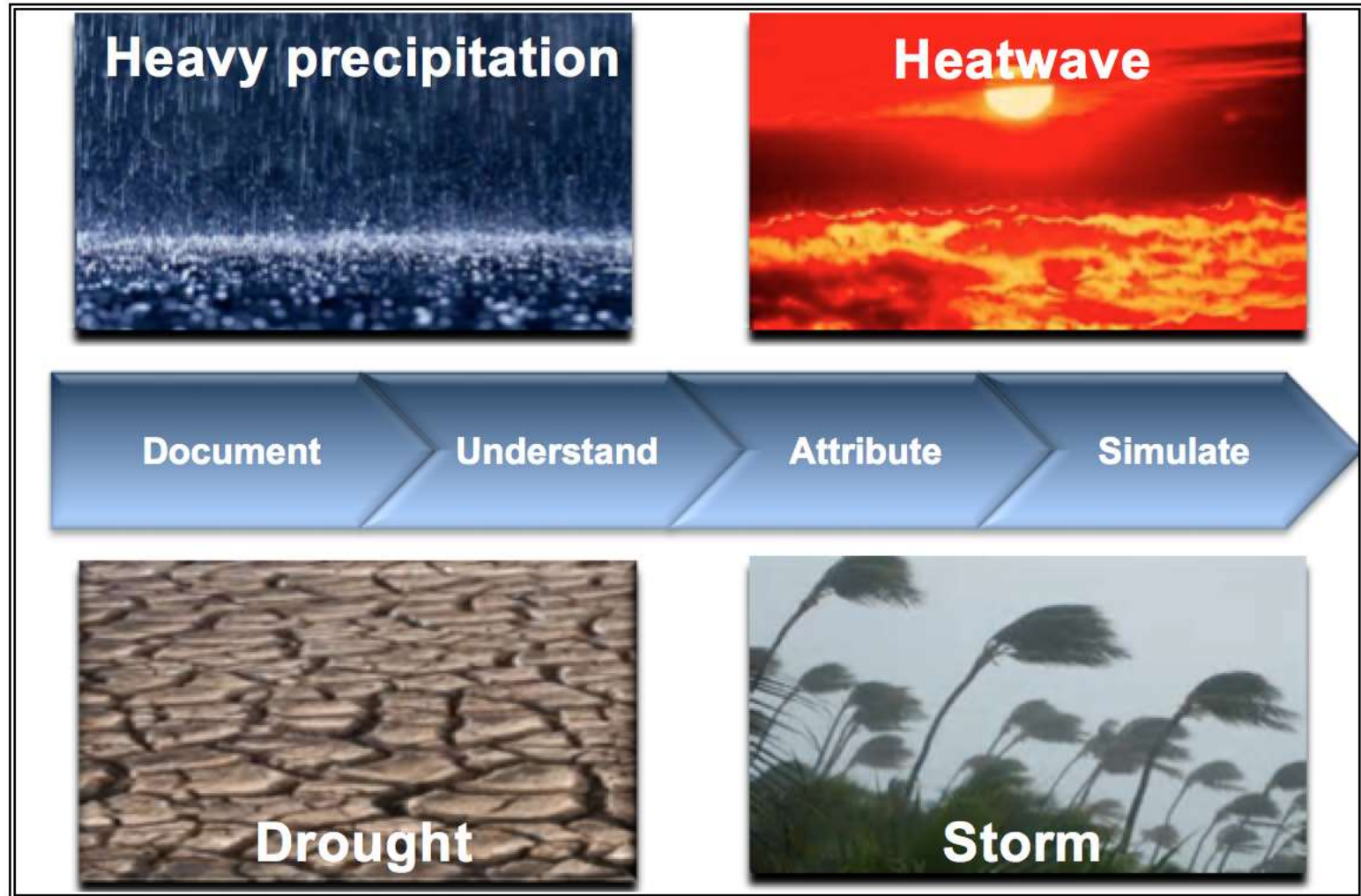
8: role of large-scale phenomena (monsoons, modes of variability) for past and future changes in extremes  
(*CLIVAR/GEWEX Monsoon panel*)



# White paper: 8 key questions

- 1: improved understanding of the physical processes underlying extreme events based on datasets  
**Implementation plan requires focus on selected themes/topics**
- 2: improved understanding of the role of extreme events in the climate system (e.g. the theme)
- 3: interactions between large-scale drivers and regional-scale land surface feedbacks affecting extremes (*GEWEX: GLASS*)
- 4: role of external (e.g. anthropogenic) forcings vs internal variability for changes in intensity and frequency of extremes (*ETCCDI/IDAG/CLIVAR*)
- 5: factors contributing to the risk of a particular observed event (*ACE/ETCCDI/IDAG/CLIVAR*)
- 6: causal attribution of extreme events to climate change  
**Other 4 topics are covered by on-going activities / established communities**
- 7: predictability of changes in frequency and intensity of extremes at seasonal to decadal time scales (*WGSIP/CLIVAR/GEWEX*)
- 8: role of large-scale phenomena (monsoons, modes of variability) for extreme events (*CLIVAR/GEWEX/M*)

# 4 main extremes, 4 overarching themes



# Implementation plan: 4 themes

improved quality of ground-based and remote-sensing based datasets for extremes

***DOCUMENT***

interactions between large-scale drivers and regional-scale land surface feedbacks affecting

***UNDERSTAND***

role of external (e.g. anthropogenic) forcings vs internal variability for changes in intensity and frequency of extremes

***ATTRIBUTE***

Evaluate and improve models for simulations of extremes

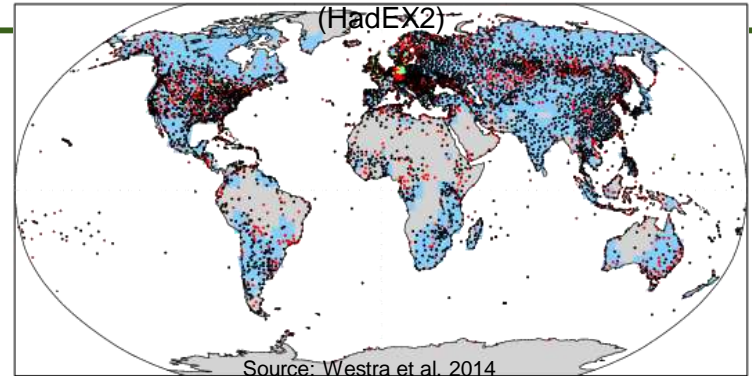
***SIMULATE/PREDICT***



# Document

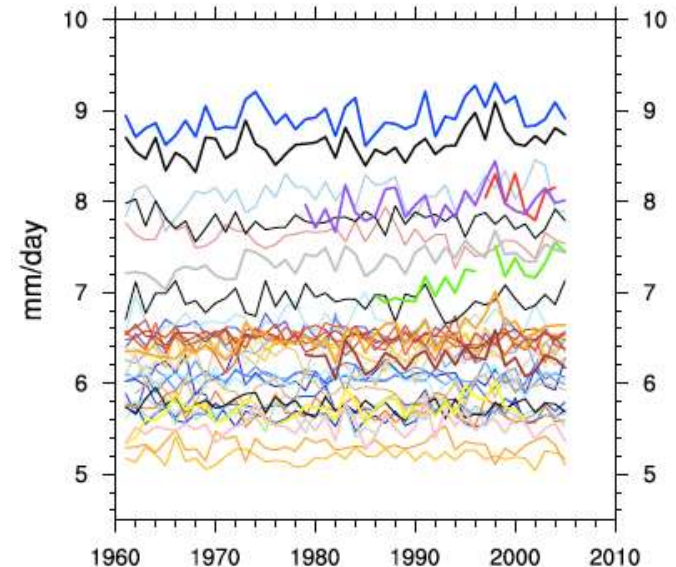
Observations provide crucial underpinning but are often not well-constrained and critical gaps exist in the amount, quality, consistency and availability, especially with respect to extremes

Sub-daily precip stations (HadISD) and SDII coverage (HadEX2)



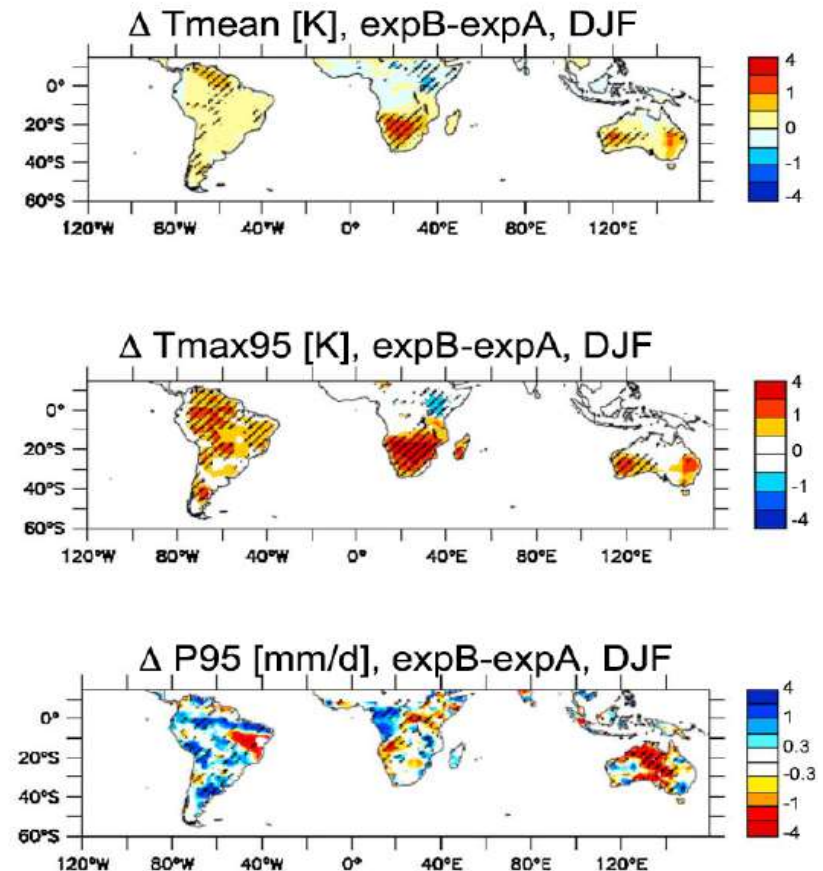
Global (masked) land mean sdii (mm/day)

Years with < 95% of the total in-situ masked area are removed  
minlat: -90 maxlat: 90 minlon: 0 maxlon: 360



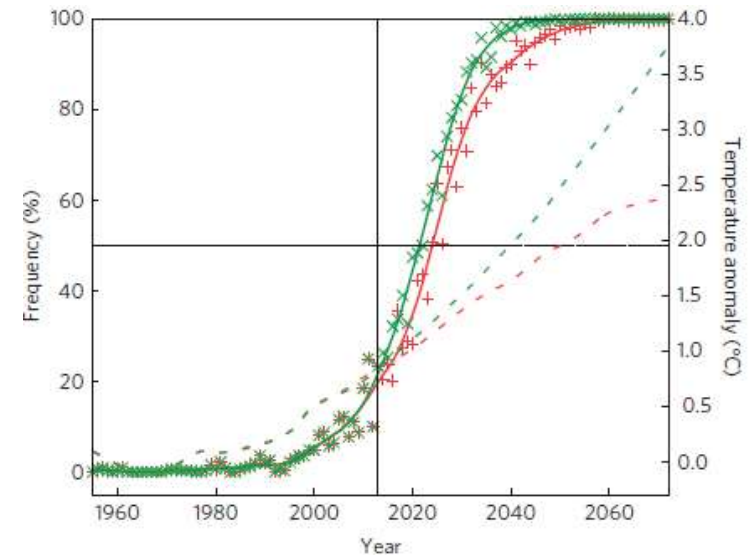
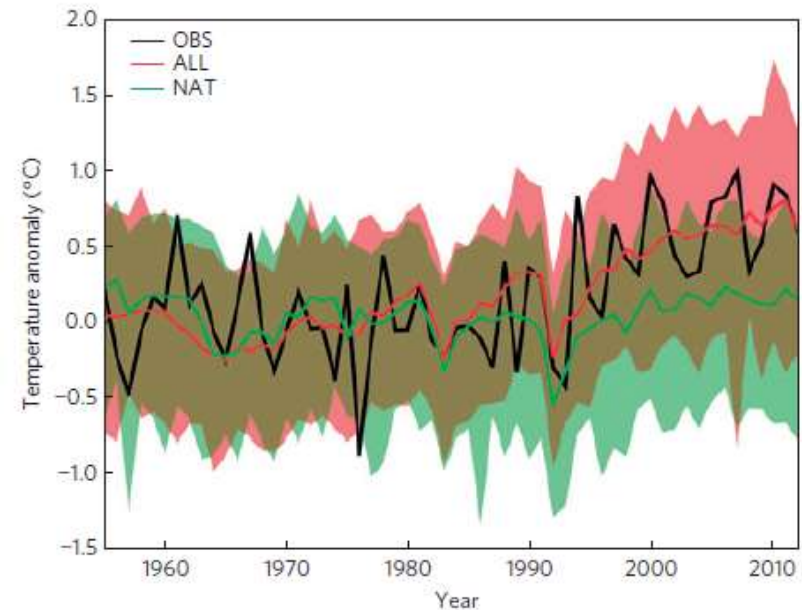
# Understand

Interaction between large-scale phenomena (weather types, modes of variability) and regional-scale land-atmosphere feedbacks or forcings can be critical



# Attribute

A key challenge is to understand the extent to which humans are responsible for changes in extremes and particularly the likelihood of individual extreme weather events

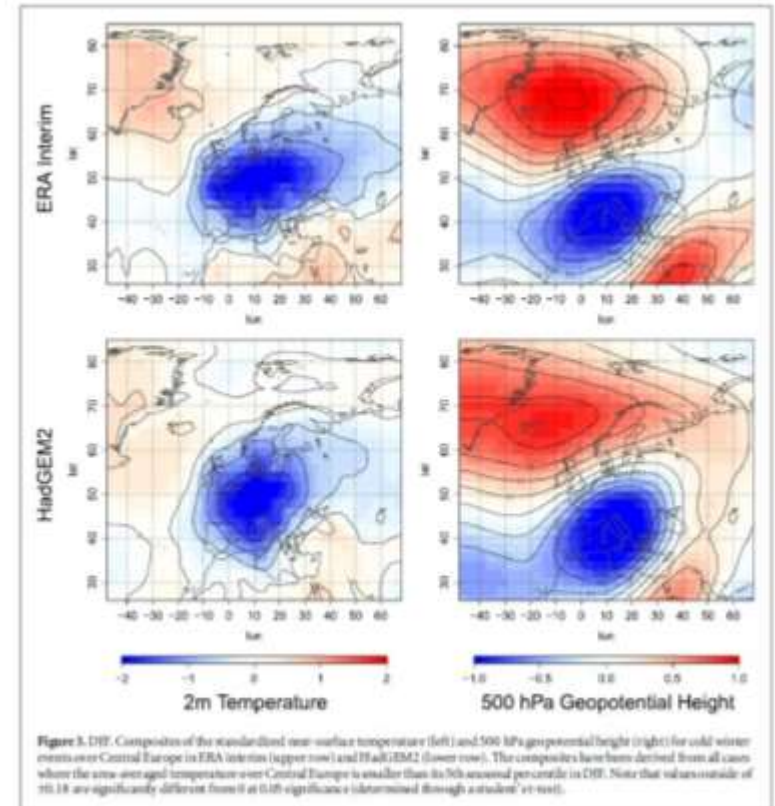


Sun et al. 2014



# Simulate

To understand the types of events that current GCMs and RCMs can provide credible and robust simulations for and to identify key processes for weather and climate extremes that can be credibly simulated to improve prediction



Source: Krueger et al. 2015

# A 2-pronged approach

---

- Coordination needs across and between existing activities
  - Who is already doing what
  - Enabling existing projects, avoiding duplication
- What new activities, research or data gathering needs to be undertaken?

# Leads



Lisa  
Alexander



Ali  
Behrangi



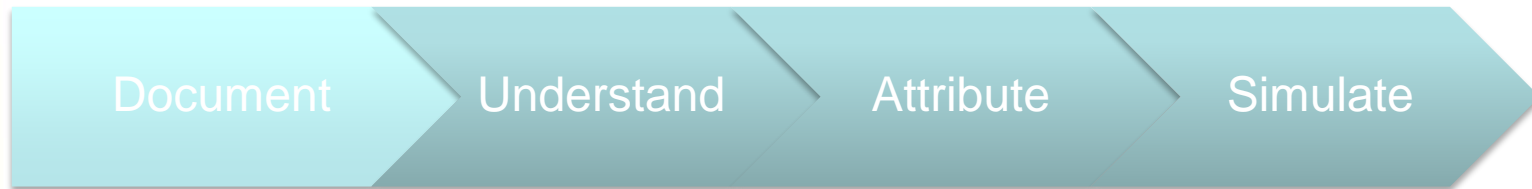
Gabi  
Hegerl



Erich  
Fischer



Jana  
Sillmann



Sonia  
Seneviratne



Olivia  
Martius



Robert  
Vautard



Xuebin  
Zhang



Fredi  
Otto

