

CalGIS LocationCon 2017
Oakland, California · May 22 - 24, 2017

Download GitHub Repo:

https://github.com/berkeley-gif/calgis2017



## Workshop Goals

- Learn about Cal-Adapt
- Get an overview of climate data in Cal-Adapt API
- Why Jupyter Notebook?
- Hands-on learning:
  - Search for resources (datasets) on Cal-Adapt API
  - Get data for a location
  - Generate summary statistics from data using Pandas
  - Export data into different formats

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#### **About Us**





Shruti Mukhtyar Web Developer

**Nancy Thomas Executive Director** 

Maggi Kelly Faculty Director

**Brian Galey** Senior Web Developer

Eric Lehmer Web Developer

# Introduction to Cal-Adapt

#### Cal-Adapt

Exploring California's Climate Change Research





# Developed by University of California's Geospatial Innovation Facility

- Nancy Thomas (Executive Director)
- Maggi Kelly (Faculty Advisor)
- Brian Galey (Senior Web Developer)
- Shruti Mukhtyar (Web Developer)
- Eric Lehmer (Web Developer)

#### Funding and oversight by California Energy Commission

- Susan Wilhelm
- Guido Franco
- Advisory Committee



















## **California Climate Change Assessments**

#### First Climate Change Assessment

- Documented the severity of potential impacts
- Helped support passage of AB 32

# Third Climate Change Assessment

- Regional and local vulnerability
- Barriers to adaptation
- Resilience options

Fourth assessment due

2005

2006

2009

2012

2016

2018

#### Executive

Order

#S-3-05

Second Climate Change Assessment

• Adaptation is an essential complement to mitigation

2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy

Development of Cal-Adapt

# Fourth Climate Change Assessment

- Ongoing
- Identify key common scenarios for broad research portfolio
- Enable integration of research across sectors
- Apply best available science to planning

## What is Cal-Adapt?

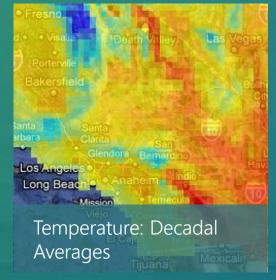
- Launched June 2011
- Resource created by State of California under contract with UC Berkeley's Geospatial Innovation Facility to convey local climate risks based on peer-reviewed science
- Users
  - Local planners and technicians
    - obtain meaningful information and data to help guide locally relevant climate action plans and adaptation strategies
  - General public
    - learn about climate change data relevant to their area
  - Scientific community
    - access primary data relevant to an area of interest

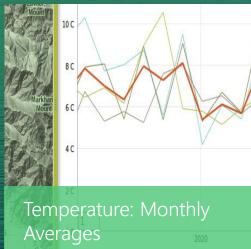


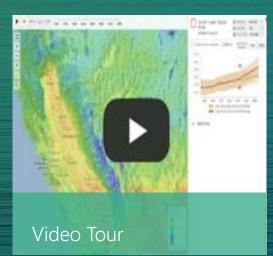
## **Tools & Visualizations on Cal-Adapt**

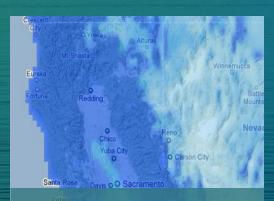












Precipitation: Decadal Averages



# Cal-Adapt 2.0

beta.cal-adapt.org



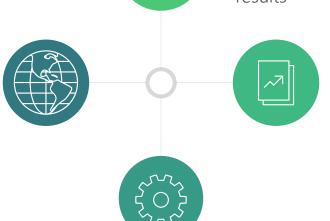
## How Does Cal-Adapt Support the 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment?

#### Serve Data

- Climate, hydrological, sea-level rise, snowpack, wildfire risk
- Common scenarios basis for 4<sup>th</sup> assessment research portfolio
- Enables cross-sector integration of results

#### **Build Tools & Visualizations**

- Focus on the energy sector
- Support decision-making
- Communicate results of 4<sup>th</sup> assessment research



#### Web API

- Enable access to common scenarios for other organizations
- Build domain specific planning tools using the Cal-Adapt API

# Provide Resources & Outreach

- Interface with resilience planning
- Webinars and training sessions
- Focus on energy sector



## Cal-Adapt 2.0: Public API

- Open source architecture powered by Django, Django REST framework and Django-Spillway, an open source library developed at the GIF
- Dynamic temporal aggregation of time series data
- Spatial aggregation by counties, climate regions, watersheds, census tracts, legislative districts, etc.
- Allows other organizations to access climate data and build domain specific visualization and planning tools

## Cal-Adapt 2.0: Tools & Visualizations

- New tools with enhanced usability
- Built using modern data visualization libraries (e.g. D3) and the Cal-Adapt API
- Goal of enhancements
  - Use latest peer-reviewed data
  - Add support for interpreting data and visualizations
  - Increase responsiveness to utilities resilience needs

#### New

- Annual Averages (Tmax, Tmin, Precipitation)
- Extreme Heat Days
- Sea Level Rise (Radke et al. 2016)

#### Under development

- Snowpack
- Hourly Sea Level Rise

#### **Upcoming**

Wildfire Risk

#### **Future**

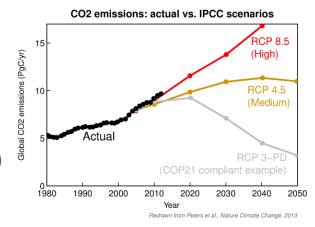
- Probabilistic forecasting at seasonal and decadal scales
- Sea Level Rise (CoSMoS)
- Update existing tools with new data



# Quick Overview of Climate Data on Cal-Adapt and the API

## **Underlying Data**

- 32 global climate models from institutions all around the world
- Daily data
- Historical run from 1950–2005
- 2 future GHG emissions scenarios from 2006–2100 (or 2099)
  - Middle: "RCP 4.5"
  - High: "RCP 8.5"
- Atmospheric component (temp, precip) and a land surface component (snowpack, soil moisture, evapotranspiration, etc.)
- Problems with global models:
  - Errors (biases) -> bias correction
  - Coarse resolution -> downscaling
  - Land surface models in GCMs vary in quality



Cal-Adapt

## **Downscaled Climate Projections for CA**

#### Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego

- LOCA statistical downscaling technique (<u>loca.ucsd.edu</u>)
- 10 models which are good performers in California
  - Recommended by CA state agencies
  - ACCESS1-0, CCSM4, CESM1-BGC, CMCC-CMS, CNRM-CM5, CanESM2, GFDL-CM3, HadGEM2-CC, HadGEM2-ES, MIROC5
- If still too many, analysis (over 2015-2050) suggests 4 models to use:
  - HadGEM2-ES "warm/dry" model
  - CNRM-CM5 "cool/wet" model
  - CanESM2 "average" model
  - MIROC5 "Complement/Covers range of outputs" model
- Other downscaled projections:
  - Dynamic downscaling (Alex Hall, UCLA)
  - NEX-DCP30 (NASA Earth Exchange)



### Data on Cal-Adapt API

- Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature, Precipitation
  - (1) LOCA downscaled CMIP5 data from Scripps Institution of Oceanography (<u>Pierce et al. 2014</u>), 10 GCM, 3 scenarios; (2) Gridded observed historical data for 1950–2013 (<u>Livneh et al. 2015</u>)
  - Daily and Annual averages
  - 1/16<sup>th</sup> degree (~ 6km) spatial resolution
- VIC (land surface model) derived variables Snow Water Equivalent
  - (1) Forced by LOCA, 10 GCM, 3 scenarios; (2) Forced by observed historical
  - Monthly averages
  - 1/16<sup>th</sup> degree (~ 6km) spatial resolution
- Inundation depths for SF Bay, Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast for different SLR projections :
  - No rise, 0.5 m, 1.0 m, 1.41 m
  - Radke et al. 2016, UC Berkeley
- Wildfire Risk (LeRoy Westerling, UC Merced)



# Why Jupyter?

## Jupyter Notebook

- Web based, open source
- Jupyter notebooks are a series of "cells" containing executable code or explanatory text
  - Text is written using Markup, a popular HTML language
  - LaTeX support for mathematical equations
- Support for Python, R, Julia and other programming languages
- "Literate programming" emphasizes a prose first approach where explanation with human-friendly text is punctuated with code blocks
- Great for demonstration, research, and teaching
- Easy to share
- Python
  - High-level, general-purpose, interpreted
  - Rich ecosystem for data analysis and scientific computing
    - · NumPy, Pandas, SciPy, matplotlib,

# **Exercises**

#### **Hands-on Exercises**

- Download repo from GitHub
  - Use git or download zip file and extract it
- For Anaconda users
  - Open Anaconda Navigator
  - Launch Jupyter Notebook app
  - Navigate to calgis2017 folder on your computer
  - Open index.ipynb
- For JupyterHub users
  - Open <a href="http://35.185.246.188">http://35.185.246.188</a> in a web browser
  - Login with any username and pwd (remember these if you want to login again)
  - Upload all .ipynb files one at a time
  - Open index.pynb

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Questions? We welcome your feedback.

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