A stochastic weather generator for process-informed climate risk assessments of water resource systems in California

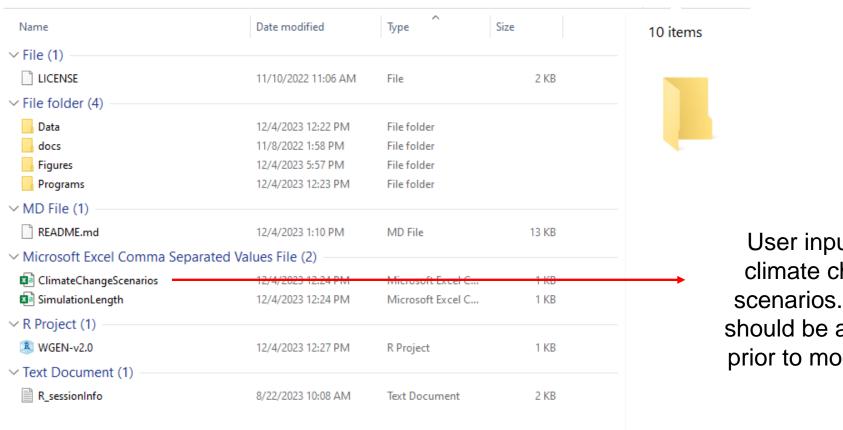
Climate Scenario Development

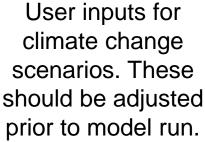




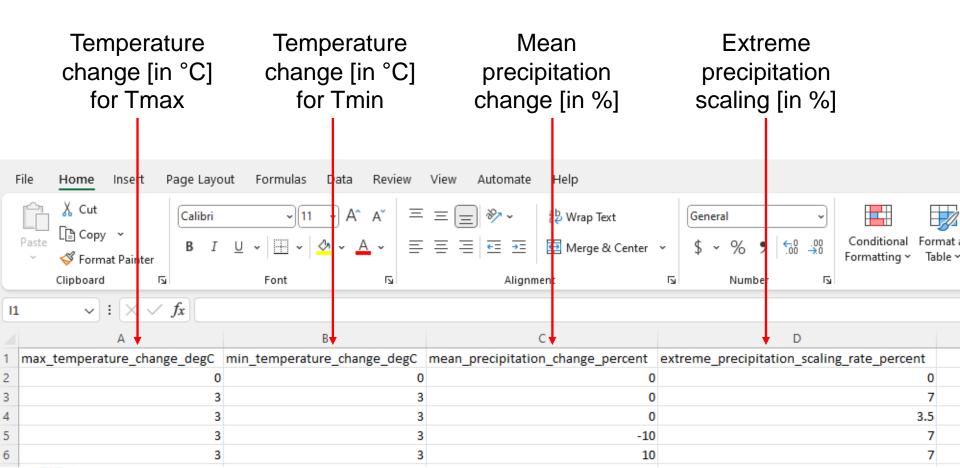
SPECIFYING CLIMATE SCENARIOS

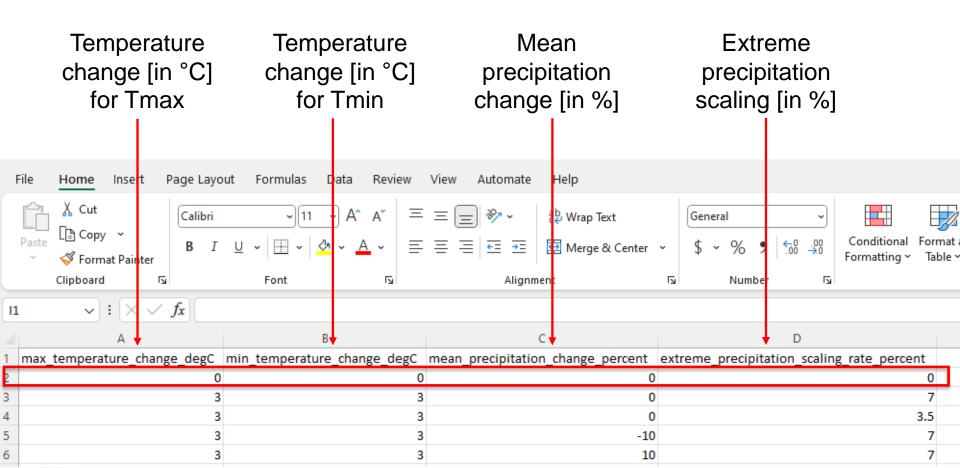


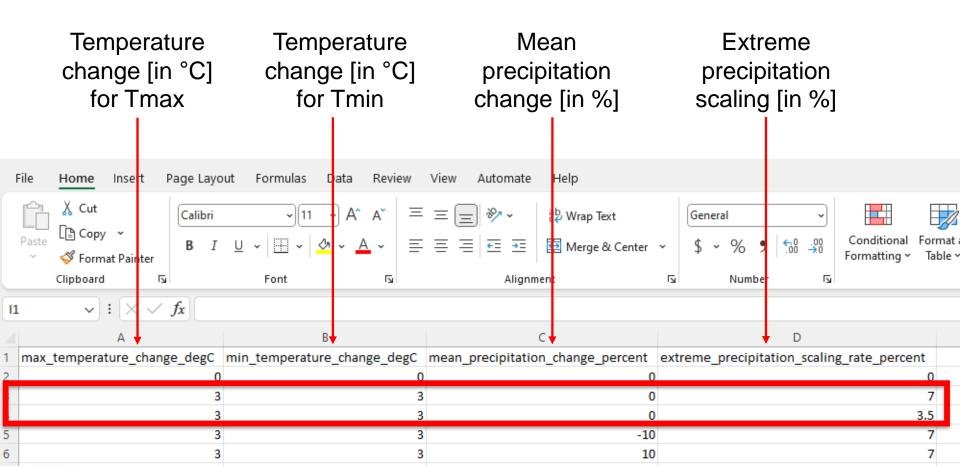






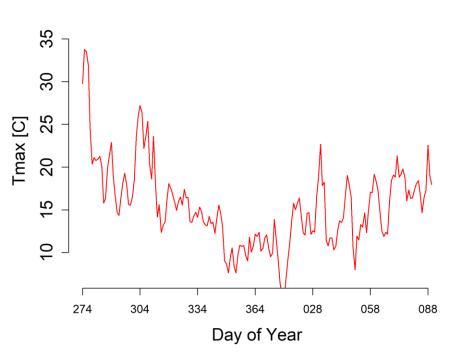


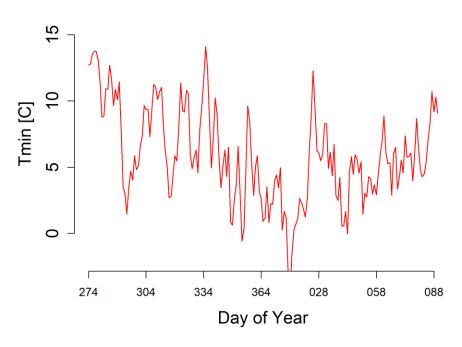




Temperature Warming

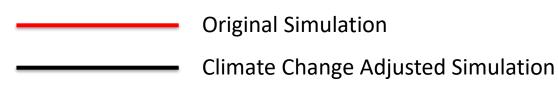
Original Simulation

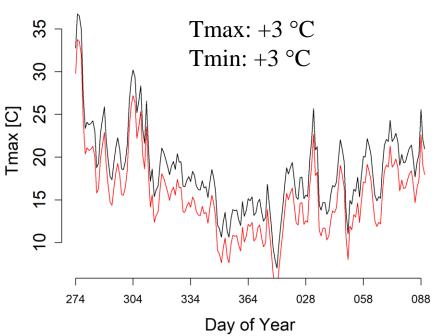


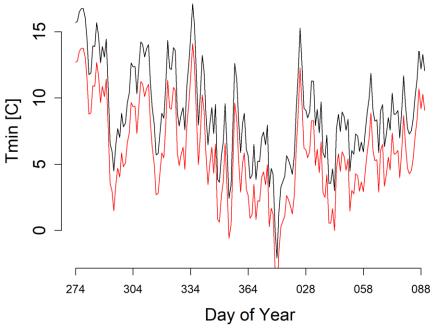




Temperature Warming

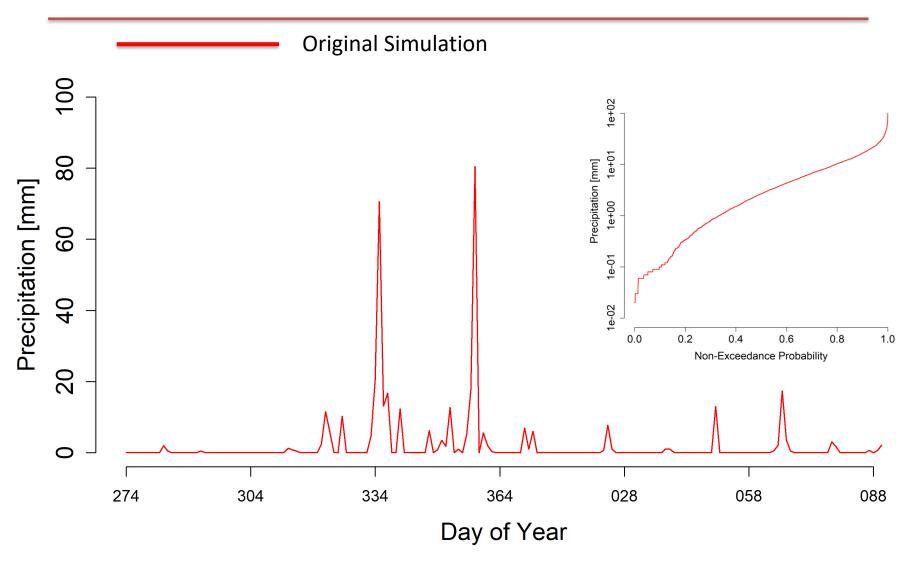






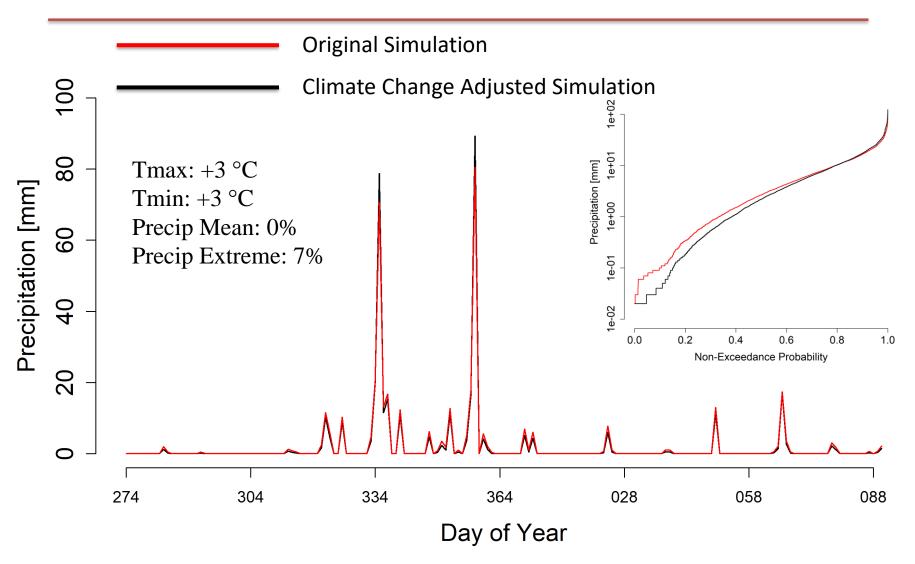


Extreme Precipitation Scaling



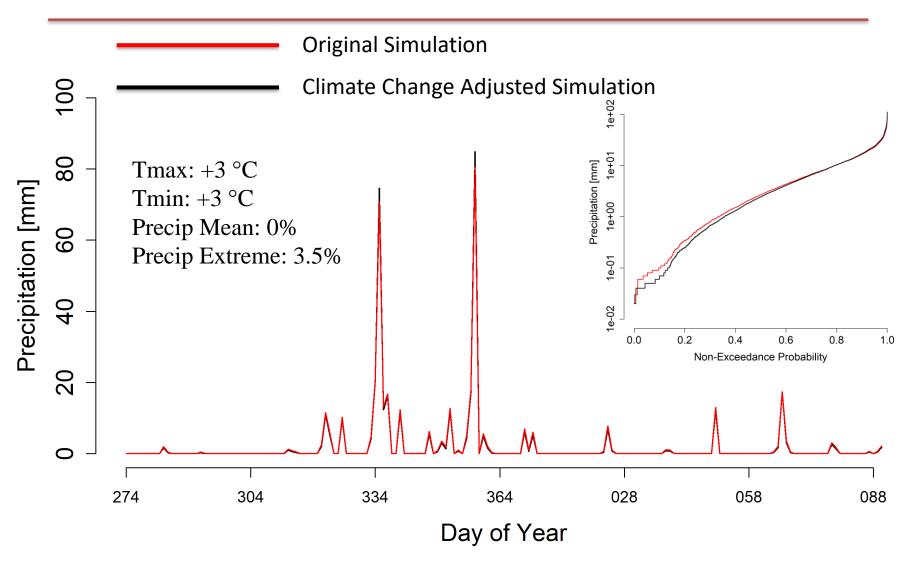


Extreme Precipitation Scaling

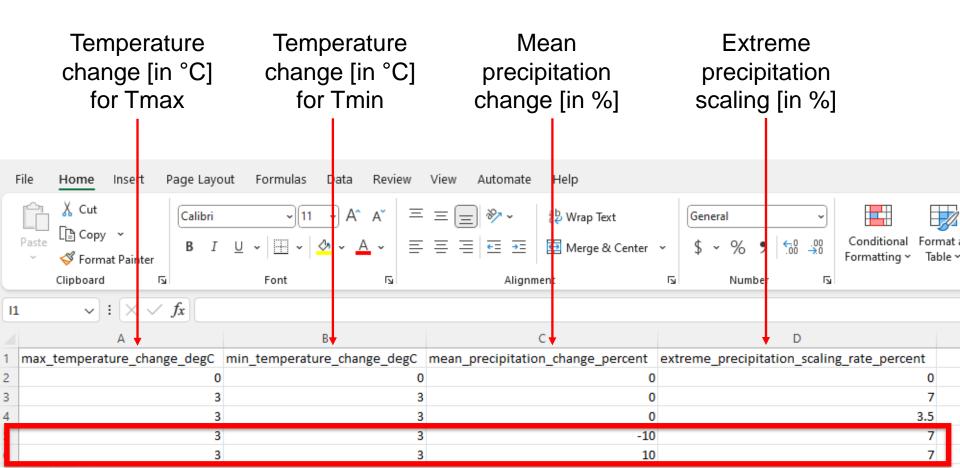




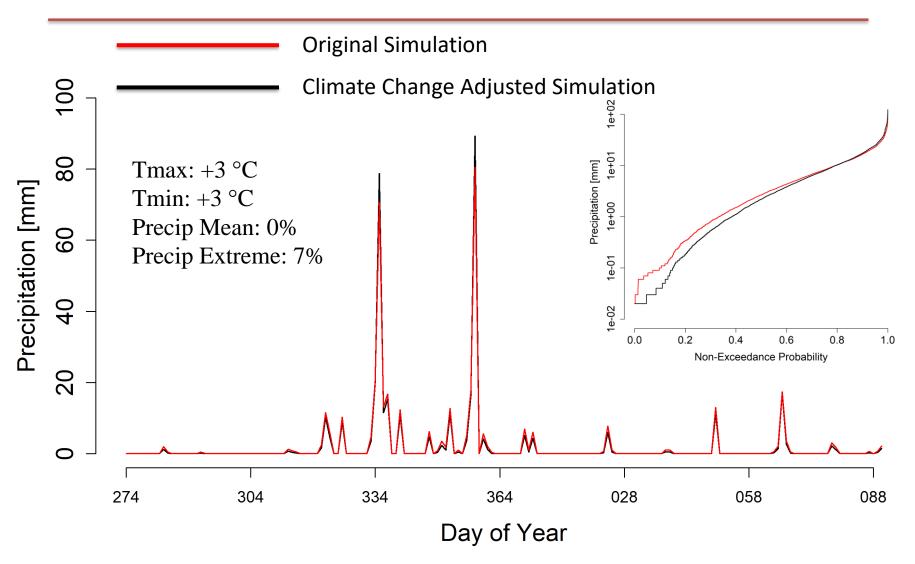
Extreme Precipitation Scaling





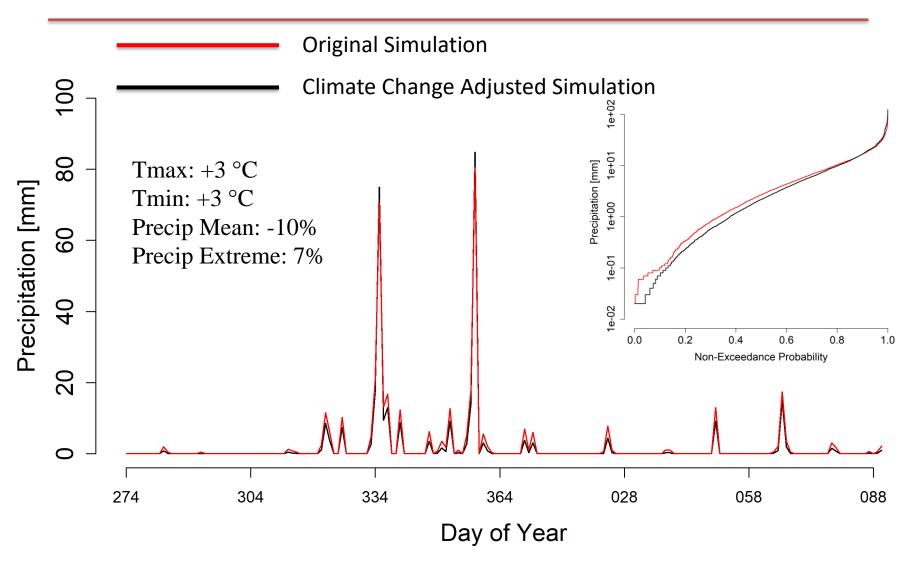


Changes in Mean and Extreme Precipitation



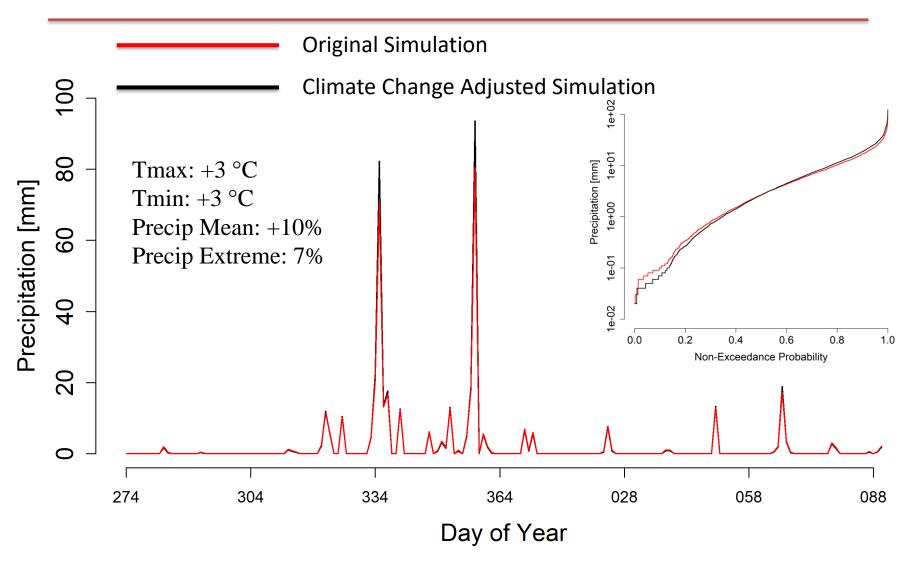


Changes in Mean and Extreme Precipitation





Changes in Mean and Extreme Precipitation

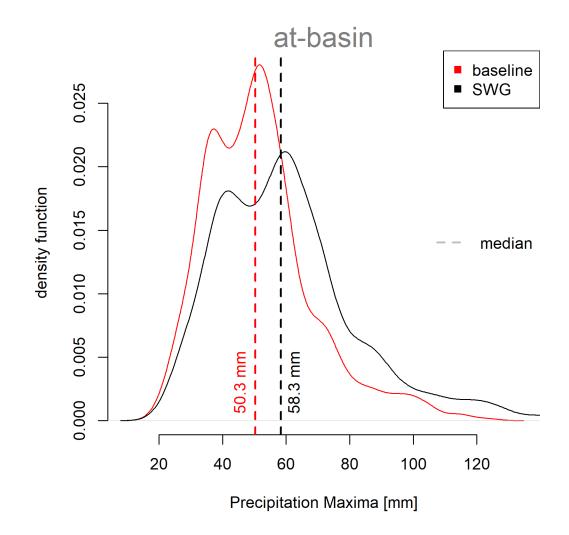




Tmax: +3 °C Tmin: +3 °C

Precip Mean: 0%

Precip Extreme: 7%

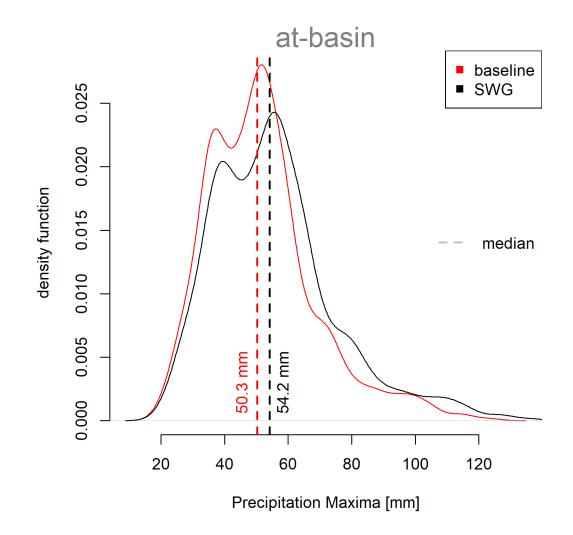




Tmax: +3 °C Tmin: +3 °C

Precip Mean: 0%

Precip Extreme: 3.5%

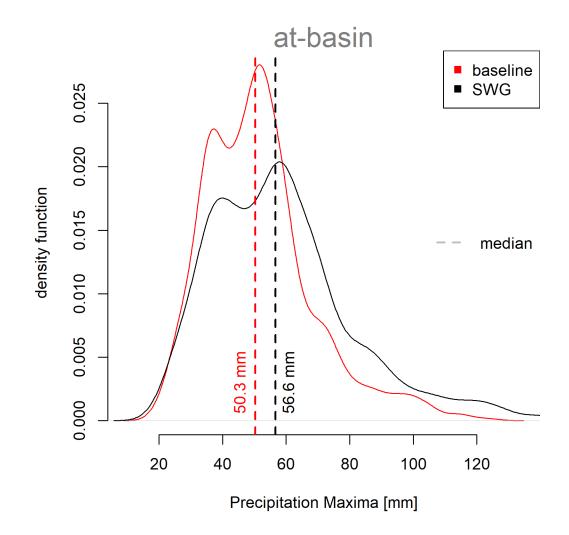




Tmax: +3 °C Tmin: +3 °C

Precip Mean: -10%

Precip Extreme: 7%

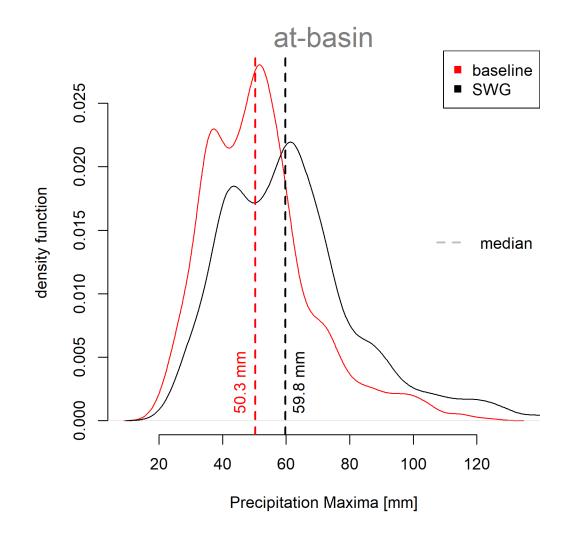




Tmax: +3 °C Tmin: +3 °C

Precip Mean: +10%

Precip Extreme: 7%

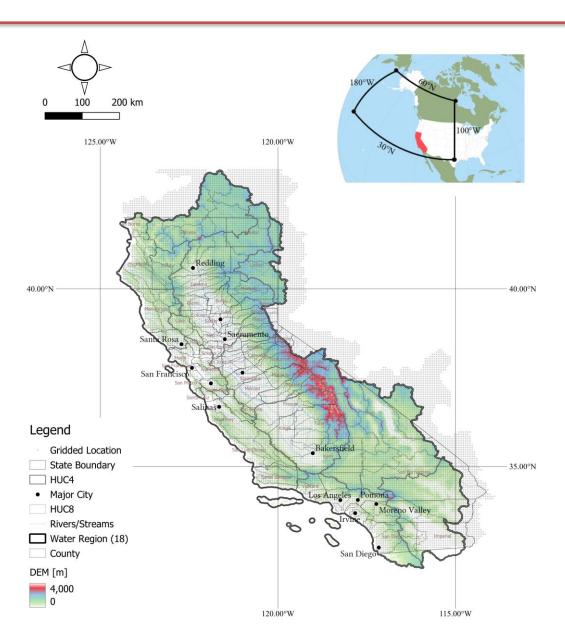




DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF STATEWIDE SCENARIOS



Data Coverage

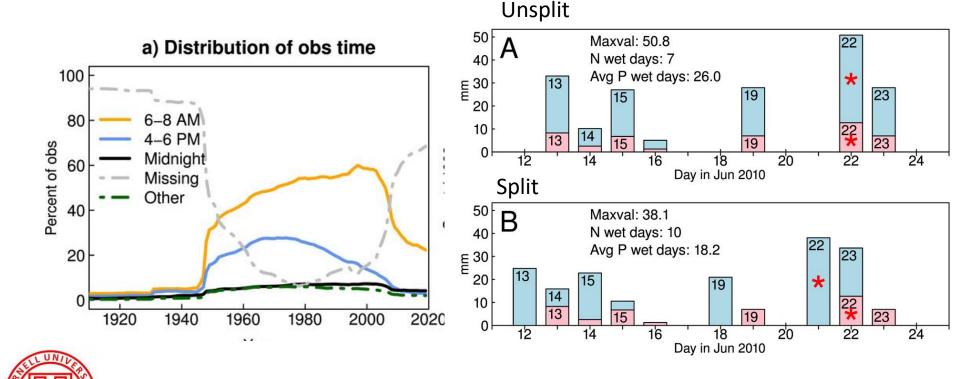




Data Products Used: Precipitation

An Extreme-Preserving Long-Term Gridded Daily Precipitation Dataset for the Conterminous United States $\ (1915-2018)$

David W. Pierce, Lu Su, Daniel R. Cayan, Mark D. Risser, Ben Livneh, and Dennis P. Lettenmaier



Data Products Used: Temperature

A Long-Term Hydrologically Based Dataset of Land Surface Fluxes and States for the Conterminous United States: Update and Extensions

Ben Livneh, Eric A. Rosenberg, Chiyu Lin, Bart Nijssen, Vimal Mishra, Kostas M. Andreadis, Edwin P. Maurer, and Dennis P. Lettenmaier

(1915 - 2013)

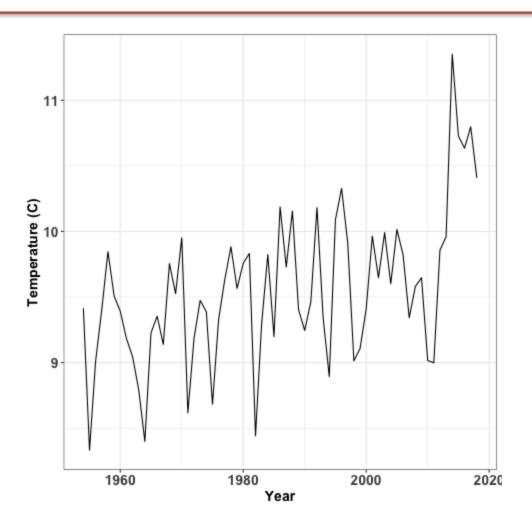


(2014 - 2018)



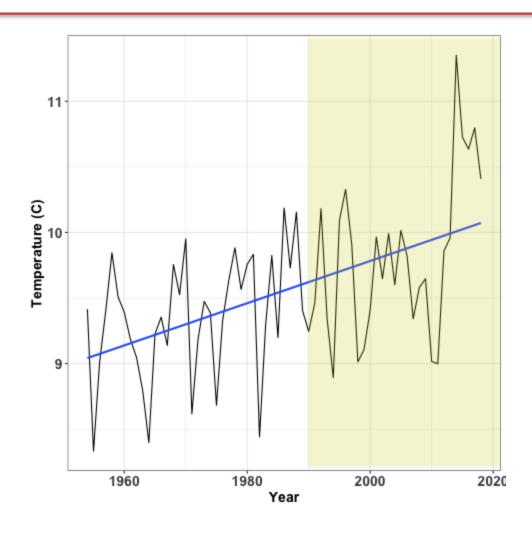
Monthly bias correction to synchronize two products

Data Products Used: Temperature Detrending



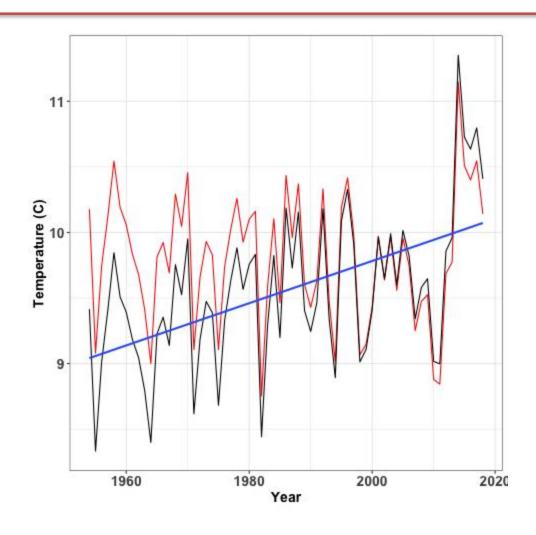


Data Products Used: Temperature Detrending

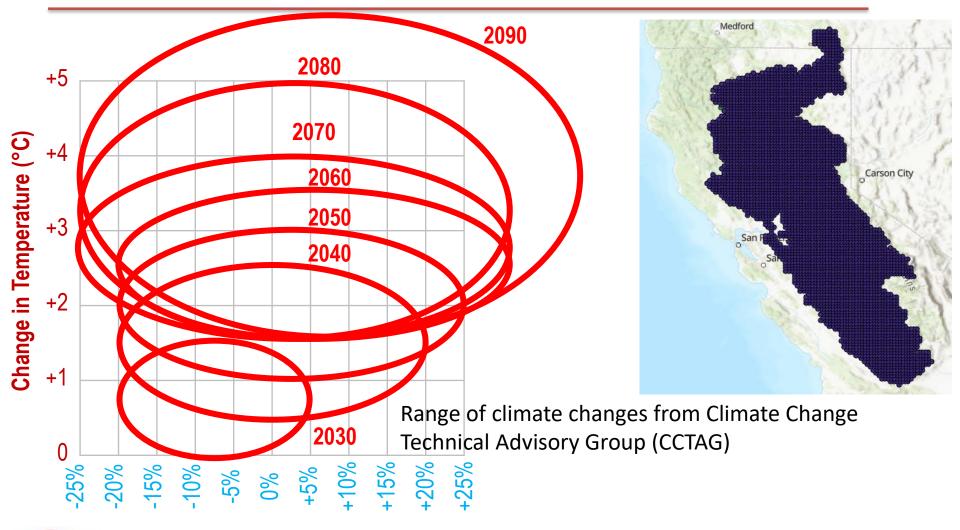




Data Products Used: Temperature Detrending

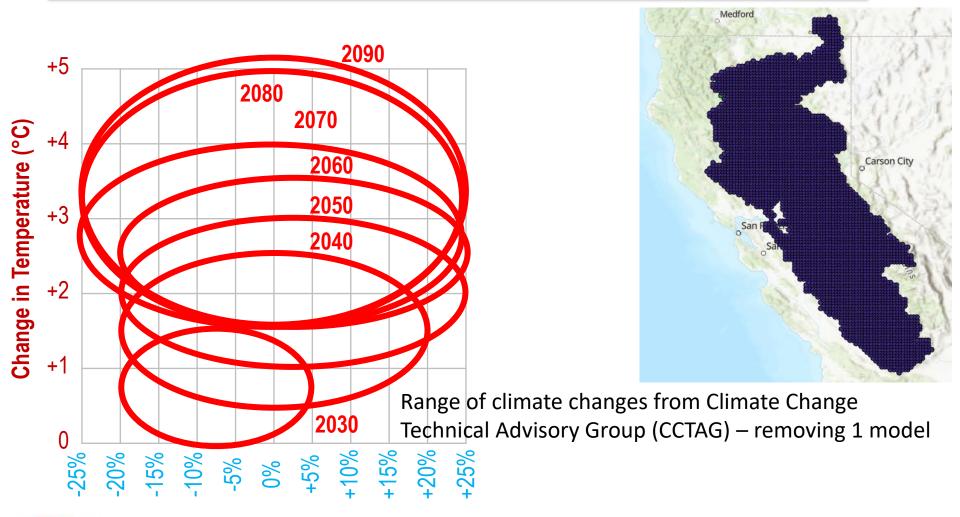








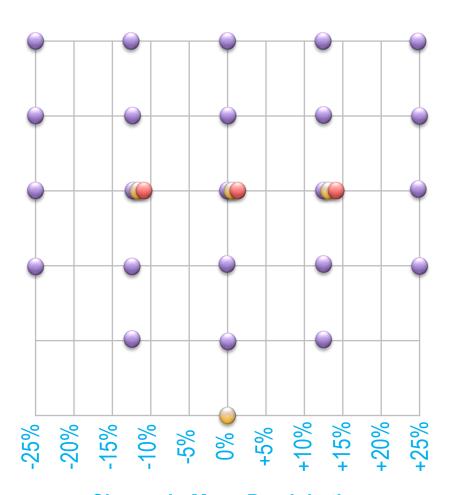
Change in Mean Precipitation





Change in Mean Precipitation

Change in Temperature (°C)



Change in
Extreme
Precipitation:
0% per °C
+7% per °C
+14% per °C







Open Data

Organizations

Topics

Training

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Organizations / California Department of... / Gridded Weather Generator Perturbations of Historical...

Gridded Weather Generator Perturbations of Historical Detrended and Stochastically Generated Temperature and Precipitation for the State of CA and HUC8s

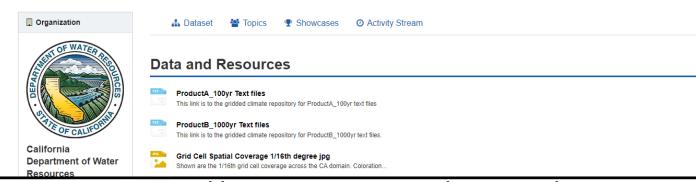
The Weather Generator Gridded Data consists of two products:

- [1] statistically perturbed gridded 100-year historic daily weather data including precipitation [in mm], and detrended maximum and minimum temperature [in degrees Celsius] (ProductA_100yr), and
- [2] stochastically generated and statistically perturbed gridded 1000-year daily weather data including precipitation [in mm], maximum temperature [in degrees Celsius], and minimum temperature [in degrees Celsius] (ProductB_1000yr).

The base climate of this dataset is a combination of historically observed gridded data including Livneh Unsplit 1915-2018 (Pierce et. al. 2021), Livneh 1915-2015 (Livneh et. al. 2013) and PRISM 2016-2018 (PRISM Climate Group, 2014). Daily precipitation is from Livneh Unsplit 1915-2018, daily temperature is from Livneh 2013 spanning 1915-2015 and was extended to 2018 with daily 4km PRISM that was rescaled to the Livneh grid resolution (1/16 deg). The Livneh temperature was bias corrected by month to the corresponding monthly PRISM climate over the same period. Baseline temperature was then detrended by month over the entire time series based on the average monthly temperature from 1991-2020. Statistical perturbations and stochastic generation of the time series were performed by the Weather Generator (Najibi et. al. 2023).

The repository consists of 30 climate perturbation scenarios that range from -25 to +25 % change in mean precipitation, and from 0 to +5 degrees Celsius for mean temperature. Changes in thermodynamics represent scaling of extreme events by a scaling factor per degree Celsius increase in mean temperature an consist primarily of 7%/degree-Celsius with 14%/degree-Celsius as sensitivity perturbations. Further insight for thermodynamic scaling can be found in Nasser et al. 2023

The data presented here was created by the Weather Generator which was developed by Dr. Scott Steinschneider and Dr. Nasser Najibi (Cornell University). If a separate weather generator product is desired apart from this gridded climate dataset, the weather generator code can be adopted to suit the specific needs of the user. The weather generator code and supporting information can be found here: https://github.com/nassernajibi/WGEN-v2.0/tree/main





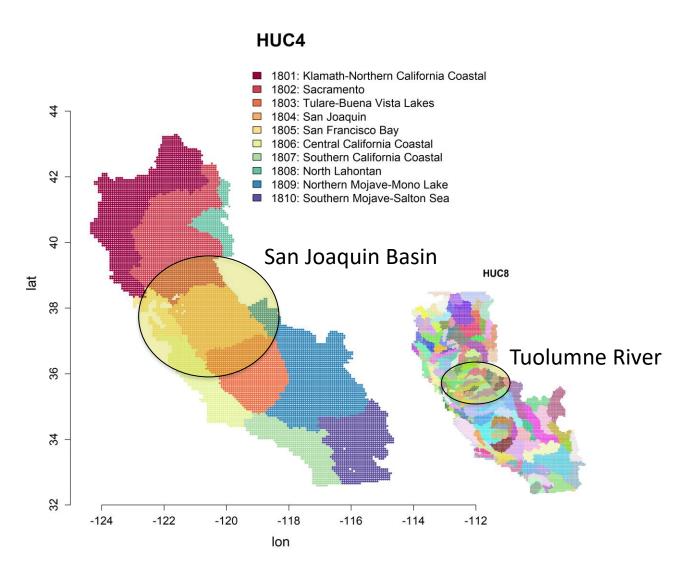
https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/ca-weather-generatorgridded-climate-pr-tmin-tmax-2023

→ Explore ¬

Explore .

→ Explore ¬

Evaluating Scenarios at the HUC4 and HUC8 Level

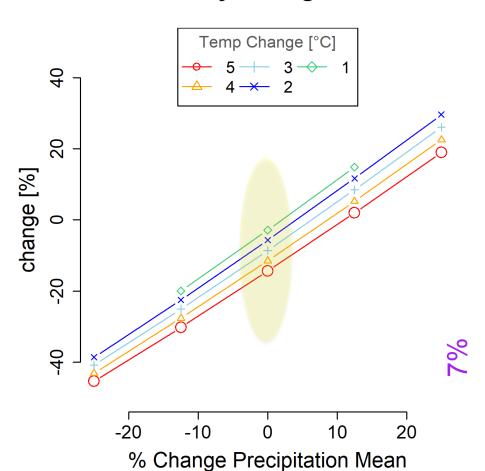




Basin-Wide Drought and Intensifying Precipitation Regime

San Joaquin HUC 4 (1804)

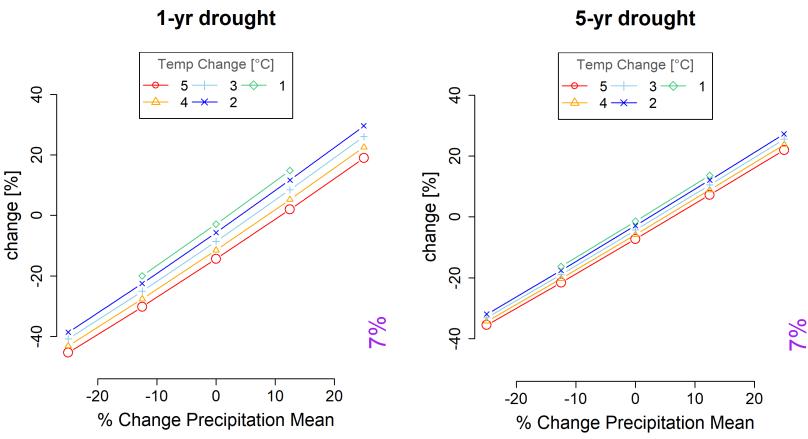
1-yr drought





Basin-Wide Drought and Intensifying Precipitation Regime

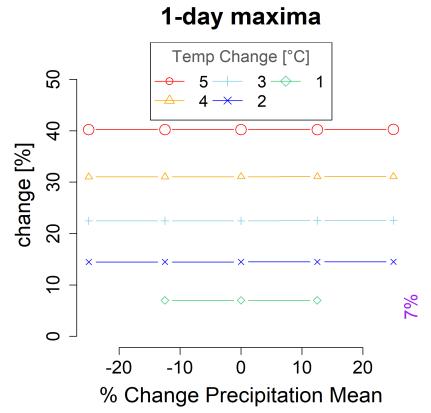
San Joaquin HUC 4 (1804)

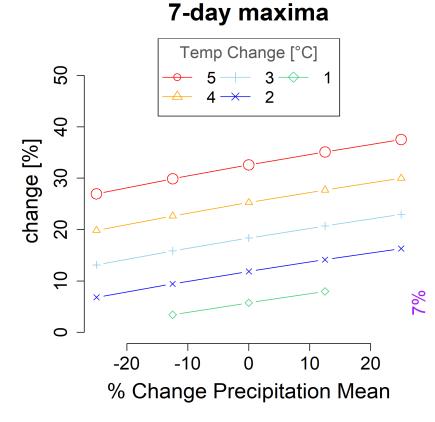




Extreme Precipitation Events

San Joaquin HUC 4 (1804)

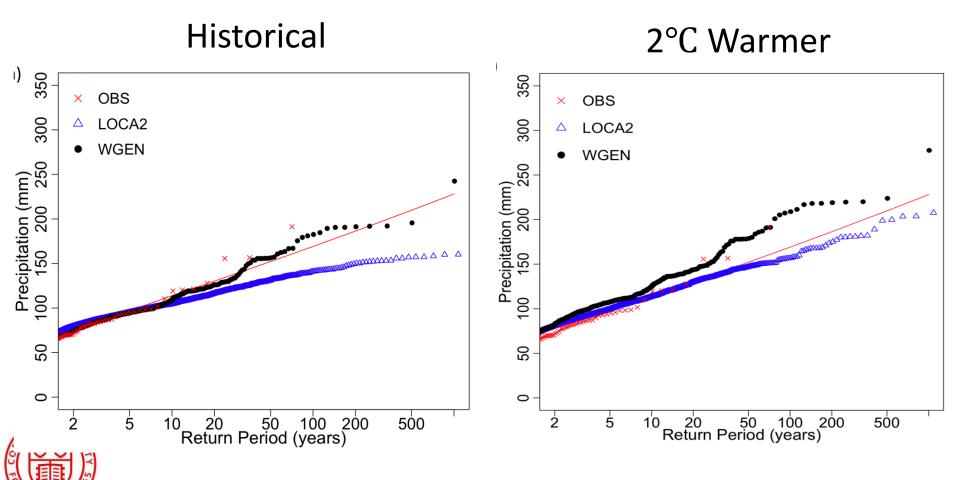






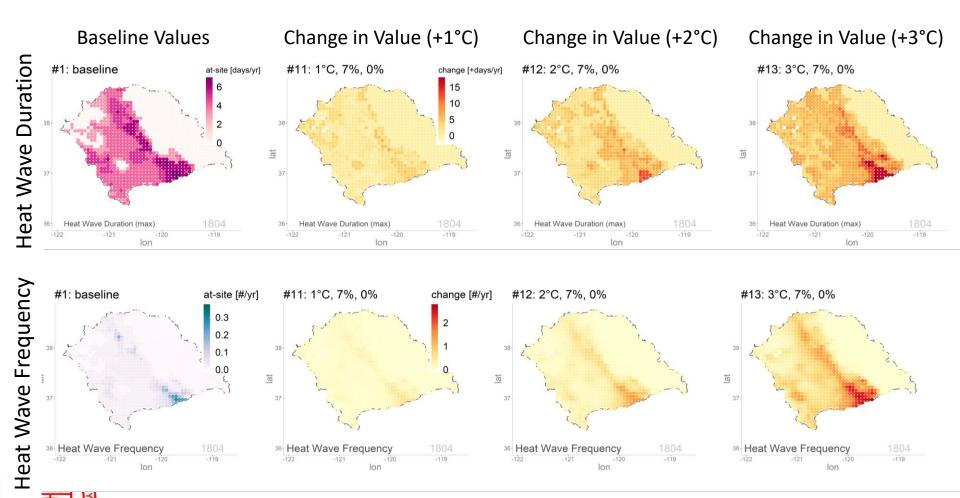
Extreme Precipitation Events

Upper Tuolumne River Basin



Extreme Heat

San Joaquin HUC 4 (1804)



THANK YOU

