





Effects of bias correction on the climate change signal of extreme indices of precipitation

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Motivation



MODEXTREME

- Modelling vegetation response to Extreme events
- Agricultural project funded by FP7
- Improvement the capacity of agro-meteorological crop modelling to integrate climatic variability and extreme weather events

First scientific workshop:
September 10th 2015, 9am-1pm
Montpellier, France
http://modextreme.org/event/sw1

Climate change:

- How might more extreme weather in the future affect crop yields?



Regional Climate Models

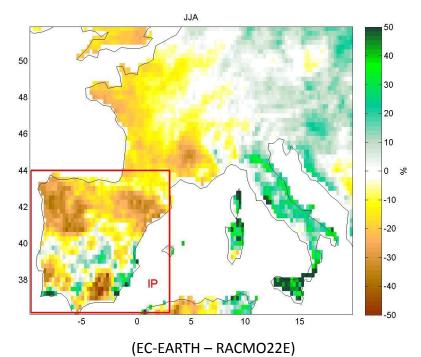


- Nine Euro-CORDEX 11 simulations used:
 - CNRM-CM5 CCLM4-8-17
 - CNRM-CM5 RCA4
 - EC-EARTH RACMO22E
 - EC-EARTH HIRHAM5
 - EC-EARTH CCLM4.8.17
 - EC-EARTH RCA4
 - HadGEM2ES RCA4
 - MPI-ESM-LR CCLM4-8-17
 - MPI-ESM-LR RCA4

RCP8.5

Present day: 1991-2010

Timeslice: 2041-2060

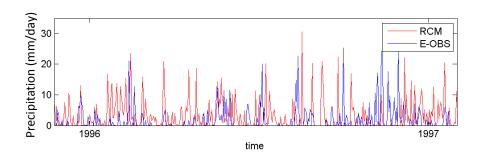


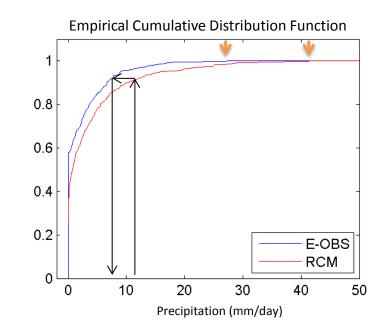


Bias correction



- Empirical statistical quantile-quantile mapping
- E-obs v.10, 0.25 reg
- Calibration period: 1991-2010
- 31-day sliding window
- Adjust dry-day frequency
- New extremes: correction of maximum







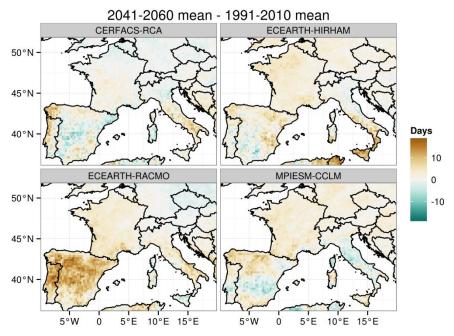
Extreme indices analysed

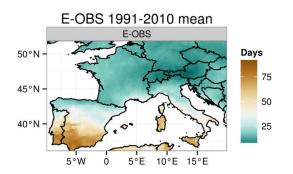


Extreme precipitation indices

- Rx1day
- Rx5day
- SDII
- CDD
- CWD
- R10mm
- R20mm

JJA Consecutive Dry Days

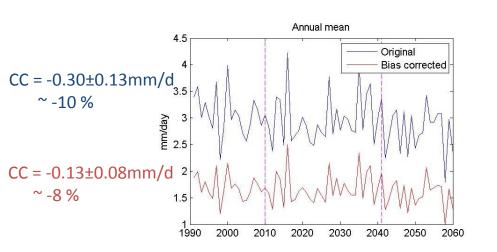


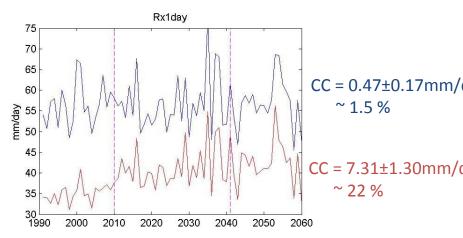


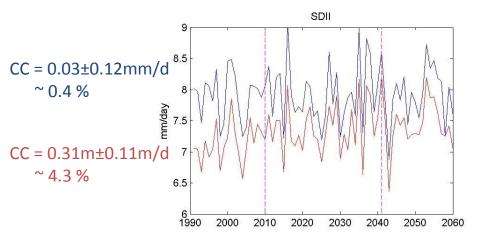


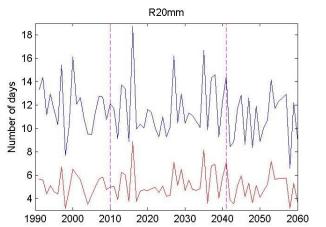
Results











CC = -0.92±0.65 ~-6.9 %

Climate change signal

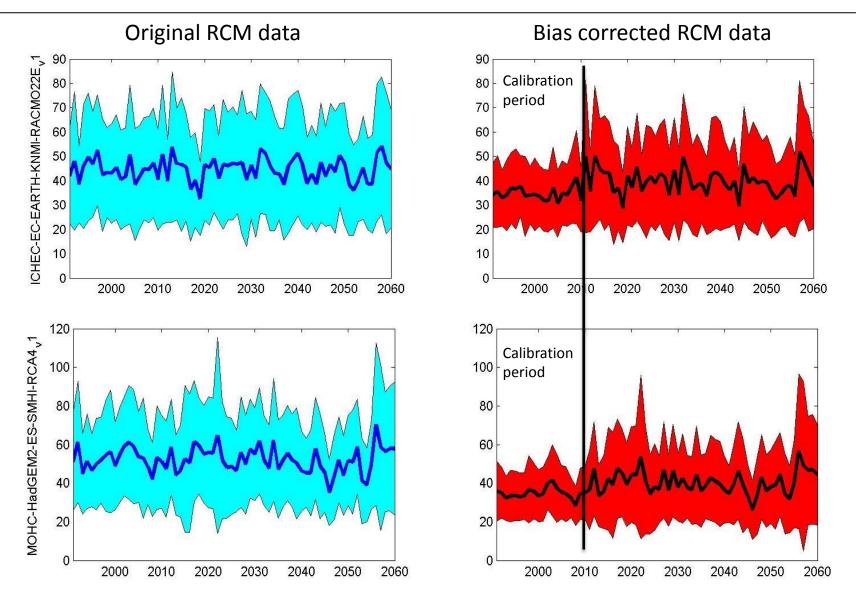


GCM-RCM	Annual	mean (mm/d)	Rx1	day (mm/d)	R20	mm
CNRM-CERFACS	-0.30 ± 0.13	-0.13 ± 0.07	0.47 ± 1.72	7.31 ± 1.30	-0.92 ± 0.65	-0.05 ± 0.32
SMHI-RCA4	-10%	-8%	1.5%	22%	-6.9%	-0.4%
CNRM-CERFACS	-0.26 ± 0.11	-0.15 ± 0.08	2.52 ± 1.51	7.19 ± 1.23	-0.35 ± 0.52	0.09 ± 0.32
CCLM4-8-17	-12%	-9.4%	5.8%	21%	-2.5%	4.6%
ICHEC-ECEARTH	-0.13 ± 0.09	-0.13 ± 0.09	3.60 ± 1.61	7.16 ± 1.49	0.10 ± 0.46	0.17 ± 0.41
CCLM4-8-17	-7.7%	-8.5%	8.8%	21%	5.5%	7.5%
ICHEC-ECEARTH	-0.23 ± 0.11	-0.15 ± 0.09	-1.46 ± 1.97	5.73 ± 1.47	-0.95 ± 0.58	-0.43 ± 0.36
DMI-HIRHAM5	-11%	-9.9%	-1.4%	18%	-8.2%	-3.7%
ICHEC-ECEARTH	-0.17 ± 0.08	-0.09 ± 0.07	-0.46 ± 1.40	4.29 ± 1.29	-0.52 ± 0.40	-0.11 ± 0.34
KNMI-RACMO	-8.6%	-6.1%	-0.8%	13%	-5.3%	4.1%
ICHEC-ECEARTH	-0.08 ± 0.09	-0.05 ± 0.07	4.45 ± 1.95	8.04 ± 1.44	0.05 ± 0.48	0.29 ± 0.34
SMHI-RCA4	-4.0%	-2.8%	9.7%	25%	6.0%	15%
HadGEM2-ES	-0.37 ± 0.09	-0.23 ± 0.07	-2.11 ± 2.18	5.35 ± 1.69	-1.47 ± 0.45	-0.71 ± 0.30
SMHI-RCA4	-15%	-13%	-3.3%	16%	-14%	-7.2%
MPI-ESM	-0.24 ± 0.14	-0.15 ± 0.09	2.92 ± 1.91	6.61 ± 1.34	-0.26 ± 0.79	0.17 ± 0.41
CCLM4-8-17	-10%	-10%	4.1%	19%	-1.9%	4.4%
MPI-ESM	-0.18 ± 0.14	-0.08 ± 0.08	0.97 ± 2.30	6.80 ± 1.42	-0.37 ± 0.83	0.15 ± 0.39
SMHI-RCA4	-7.1%	-6.1%	2.3%	20%	-2.6%	4.2%



Rx1day (two models)





Conclusion



 Bias correction using empirical quantile-quantile mapping influences extreme precipitation indices, in particular Rx1day.



If extreme indices like Rx1day of bias corrected data are important, use functions to model the cumulative distribution function









Acknowledgement

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