

AgMIP Climate Datasets and Scenarios



Alex Ruane, Jonathan Winter, Sonali McDermid, Nick Hudson, Cynthia Rosenzweig, and members of the AgMIP Climate Team NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York Columbia University Center for Climate Systems Research, New York ASA/SSA/CSSA, Tampa, November 4th, 2013

alexander.c.ruane@nasa.gov

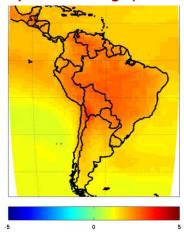




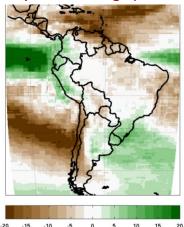


The Challenge of Climate Change

Mid-Century RCP8.5 Median Temperature Change (20 GCMs)



Mid-Century RCP8.5 Median Precipitation Change (20 GCMs)



- · Climate change has potential for substantial impacts
- Uncertainties from data sources, global climate models, societal emissions, and scenario generation techniques
- Need consistent protocols to allow comparison among studies



The AgMIP Climate Team



- Constructing climate series for the current climate
 - > Observational datasets as proxies for gap-filling
- Generating probabilistic scenarios of future climates
 - > Incorporating mean and variability changes
 - > Near-term scenarios and emulated estimates
- Uncertainty and Agro-climatic analysis









The Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project Characterizing the Current Climate



- · Quality-controlled station observations are the gold standard for AgMIP
- Data from 1980-2010 allows us to examine 30 planting years (daily data required for crop modeling)
- These data are used for calibration, provide helpful context for stakeholders, and help us understand current agro-climatic vulnerabilities



The .AgMIP Climate Format

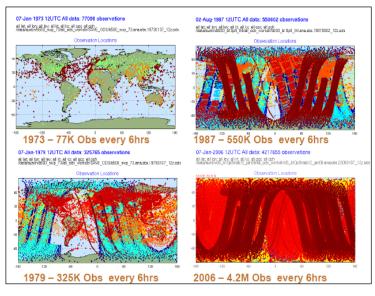
- · Allows for easy use in IT tools developed for crop and economic models
- · Works with translators that convert into many crop model formats
- Used extensively in AgMIP climate scenario generation tools

Note: Excel template at www.agmip.org facilitates the use of this format

*WEATHER DATA : Ames, Iowa, USA											
@ INSI	LAT		LONG E		EV T	AV A	AMP REFHT WNDHT				
USAM	42.01	7 –	93.7	50 3	29 11	.2 14	.6 2	.0 2	.0		
@DATE	YYYY	MM	DD	SRAD	TMAX	TMIN	RAIN	WIND	DEWP	VPRS	RHUM
1980001	1980	1	1	1.2	1.3	-1.5	0.0	3.1	-0.3	6.0	89
1980002	1980	1	2	4.7	-0.3	-2.6	0.0	4.9	-7.6	3.5	58
1980003	1980	1	3	1.9	-0.3	-4.8	0.0	4.3	-9.0	3.1	52
1980004	1980	1	4	3.8	0.2	-2.6	0.0	4.1	-5.2	4.2	67
1980005	1980	1	5	1.0	0.2	-3.2	1.5	3.4	-2.5	5.1	82
1980006	1980	1	6	8.5	1.9	-7.0	2.1	9.1	-0.8	5.7	82
2010364	2010	12	30	2.6	4.0	1.7	0.0	5.1	2.0	7.1	87
2010365	2010	12	31	3.4	1.3	-1.5	0.9	5.3	-2.5	5.1	76



Using AgMERRA and AgCFSR to fill in gaps

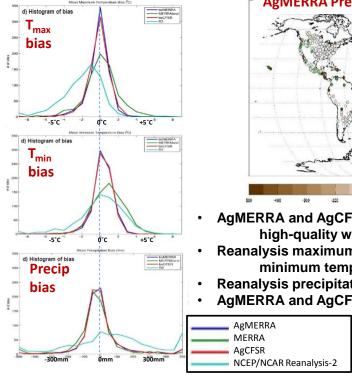


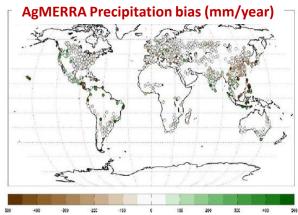
AgCFSR = Similar dataset based upon NCEP Climate Forecast System Reanalysis

- Begins with NASA MERRA reanalysis and data assimilation
- MERRA relies on model physics for more complex variables (sunshine, rainfall)
- AgMERRA corrects to a gridded temperature and precipitation set and covers 1980-2010
- AgMERRA uses:
 - improved solar radiation
 - spatial patterns of rainfall from satellites
 - an adjustment to diurnal temperature range
- Tools developed to easily create .AgMIP-formatted time series
- Bias correction still necessary in most situations



Evaluation of AgMERRA and AgCFSR (750+ sites)

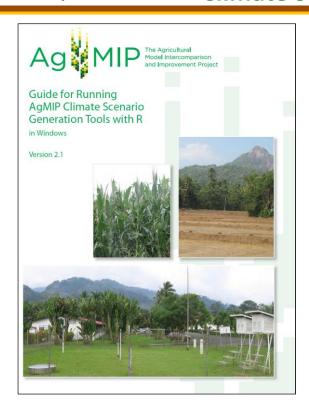




- AgMERRA and AgCFSR compared against 750+ high-quality weather stations in agricultural regions
- Reanalysis maximum temperatures tend to be too cool; minimum temperatures tend to be too warm
- Reanalysis precipitation can have large biases
- AgMERRA and AgCFSR reduce these biases substantially
- - WorldClim dataset can be used to provide further spatial information



The AgMIP Guide for Running Climate Scenario Generation with R



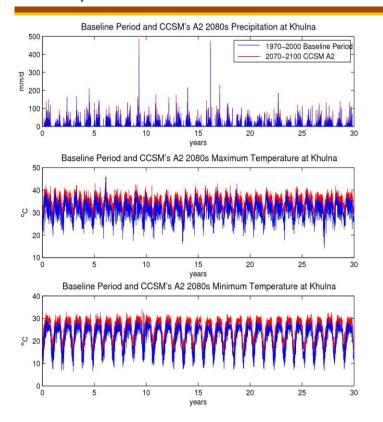
Available at:

http://www.agmip.org/climate-team/

- Contains links to datasets, including processed versions of WorldClim (for some regions) and the CMIP5 GCMs
- Provides links to download R processing language (free) and climate scenario generation scripts
- Contains detailed descriptions of how the scripts can be set up and executed for AgMIP
- Designed for AgMIP studies in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia
- Updated regularly



Mean-change-only ("Delta") Scenarios

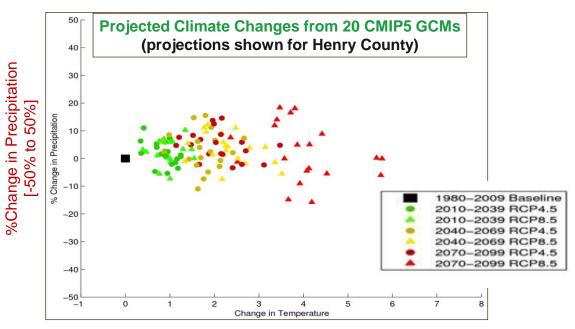


Most widely-used approach for climate impacts research

- Adjust historical climate observations according to climate changes projected by Global Climate Models
- Add temperature changes by month
- Multiply precipitation changes by month
- Does not change variability within a month (e.g., number of rainy days) or between years (e.g., El Niño)



Distribution of Climate Change Projections



Change in Temperature [-1°C to +8°C]



Full Ensemble of Scenarios

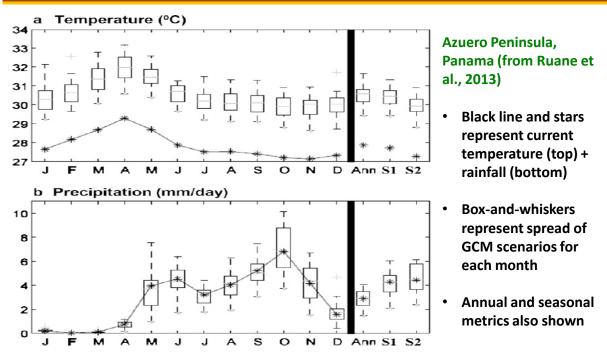
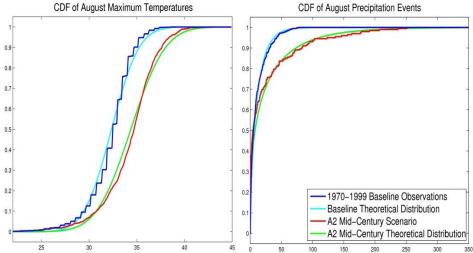


Fig. 2. Baseline (black line and stars) and A2 End-of-Century projected range (across 16 GCMs) of monthly, annual, and seasonal a) temperature and b) precipitation for Los Santos, Panama. S1:primera coa: May-August; S2: segunda coa: September-December.



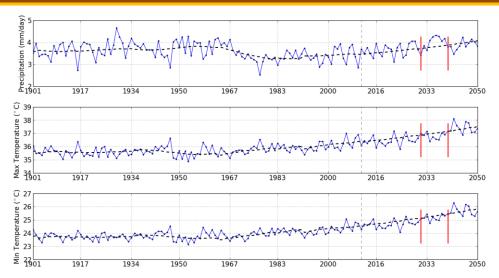
Mean-and-Variability Change Scenarios



- R scripts are available to simultaneously adjust mean and variability (frequency of rainy days, standard deviation of minimum and maximum temperature, distribution of rainfall amounts)
- Variability shifts from GCMs are less trustworthy than mean shifts, so RCM projections of variability changes may be incorporated if there are enough RCM simulations to understand uncertainty



Probabilistic Near-term Climate Scenarios



- Developing probabilistic decadal scenarios with continuity across space and variables
- Allows examination of 95% wettest or driest decade according to vector-auto-regressive model based on historical observations and GCM projections

From Arthur Greene and James Chryssanthacopolous



Questions or Suggestions?

alexander.c.ruane@nasa.gov

For protocols, Climate Scenarios Guidebook, up-to-date events and news, and to join AgMIP listserve: www.agmip.org