

Session 05

Climate anomalies

Proyectos en ingeniería de datos e inteligencia artificial

What you will learn

In this session, you will explore the concept of climate anomalies and learn how to leverage it using several climatological fields from climate reanalysis.

The problem

Imagine we are analyzing the average monthly temperature in Madrid for July. We want to determine whether **July 2024** was warmer or cooler than usual.

The problem

Temperature in Madrid (July)																													
1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
23,0	25,8	25,0	24,5	25,0	25,7	25,0	25,2	23,2	25,6	26,8	24,1	23,7	24,7	24,9	24,9	22,4	24,0	23,3	24,9	23,9	24,3	23,9	23,5	24,3	23,2	23,6	26,0	24,6	25,5
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
25,6	23,6	24,5	23,9	24,9	25,8	24,2	21,0	25,2	24,8	23,9	24,8	25,1	25,7	26,3	26,8	26,1	24,4	23,7	26,7	26,7	25,7	25,4	25,1	27,9	26,9	25,9	23,5	26,7	27,1
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Units: Degrees Celsius				
24,5	25,0	25,1	25,9	25,4	26,1	27,3	24,5	24,9	26,2	27,5	24,7	25,4	26,8	24,8	29,0	27,6	26,4	25,9	27,8	28,0	25,1	28,4	26,9	27,3					

Source: ERA5 reanalysis

The approach

Using climate anomalies

What are climate anomalies?

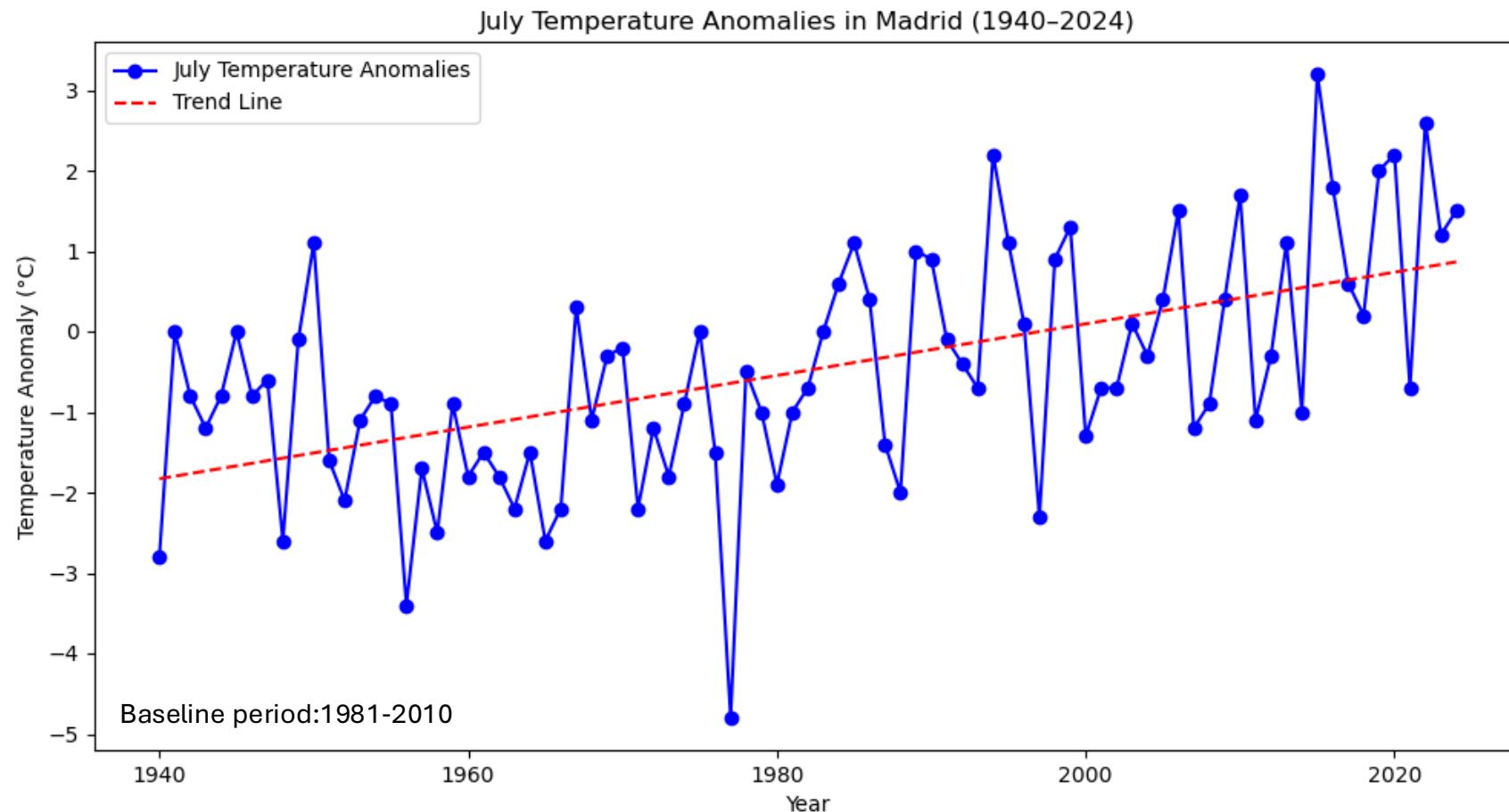
A climate anomaly is the difference between an observed value and a long-term average.

What are climate anomalies?

Anomaly = actual – long-term average

What are climate anomalies?

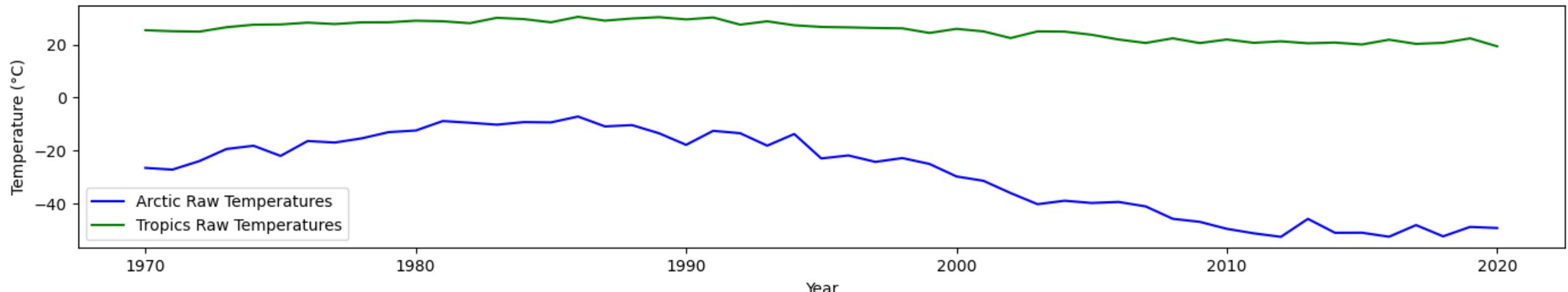
- **Positive anomaly.** Higher than the reference value
- **Negative anomaly.** Lower than the reference value



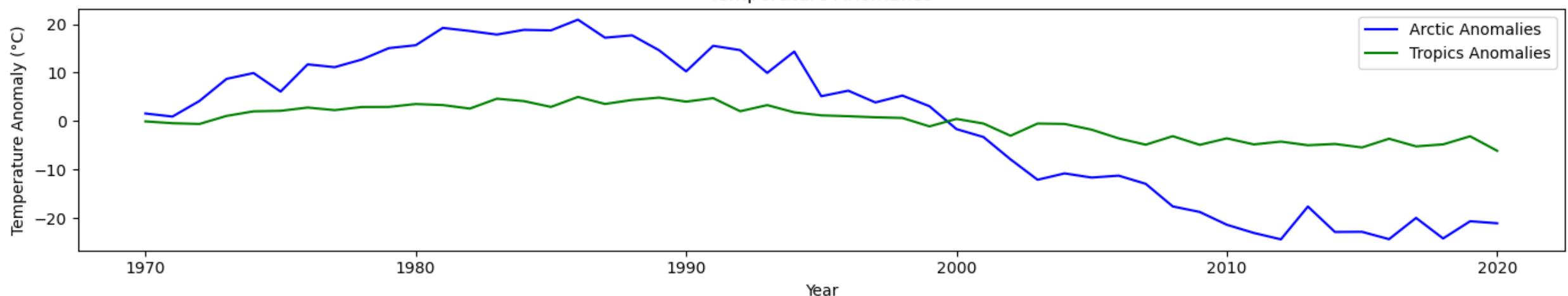
Why use climate anomalies?

- Better comparison of different baseline climate regions
- Clearer trend visualization
- More accurate for global analysis

Raw Temperature Data

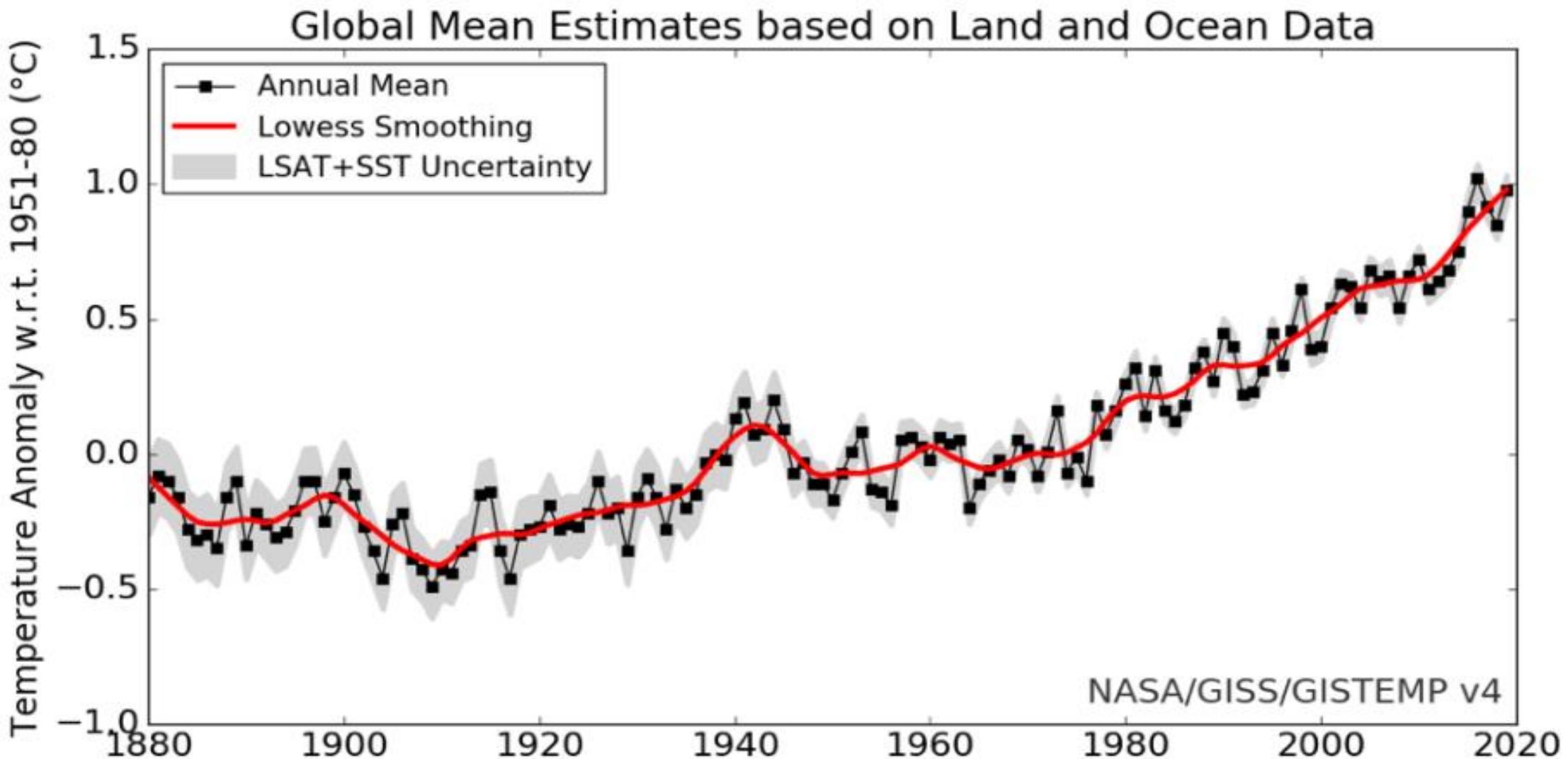


Temperature Anomalies



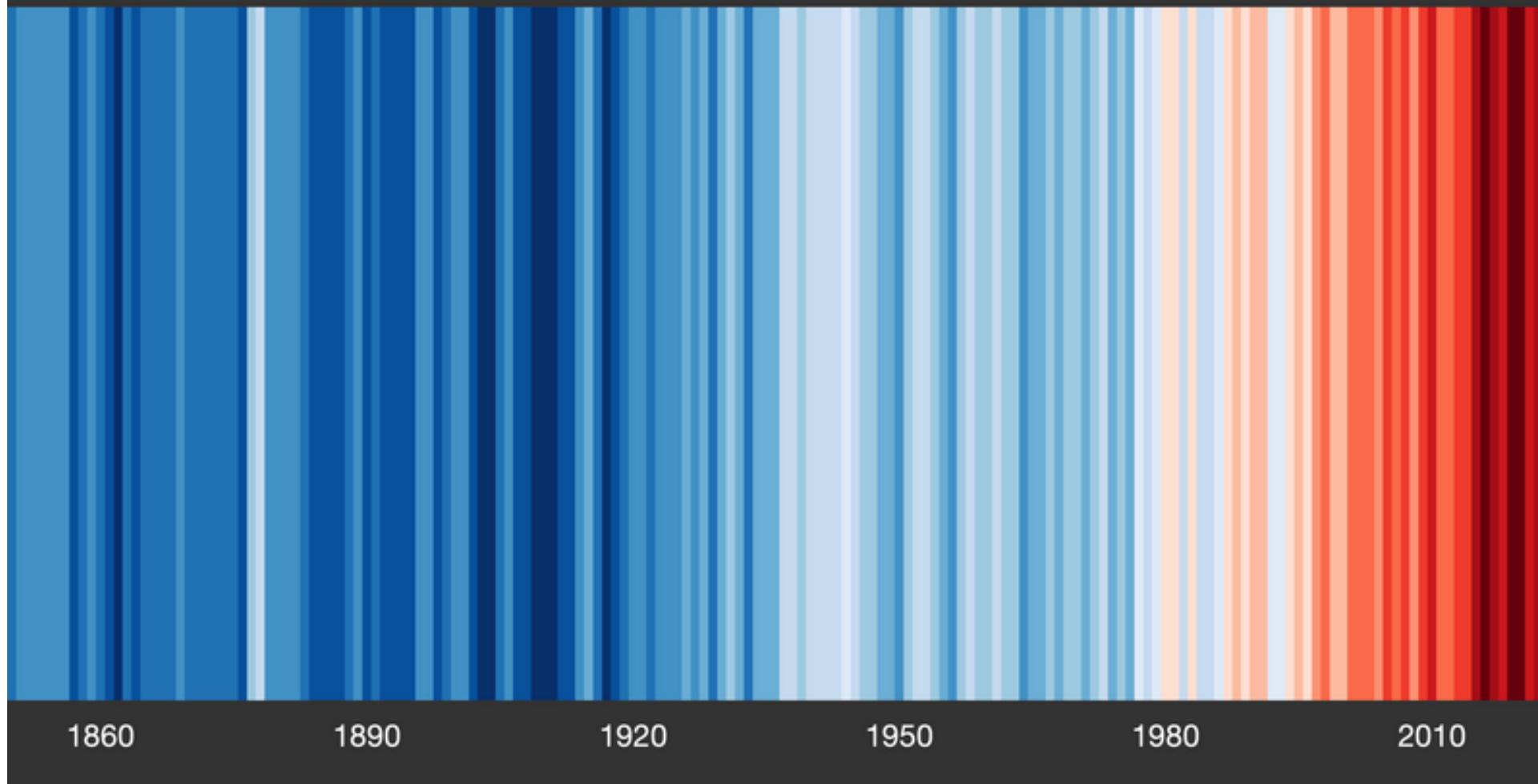
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The mean global annual surface temperature from 1880-2019 with 95% confidence interval. The red line is a LOWESS smoothing equivalent to a 5-year moving average. **Source:** GISTEMP.

Global temperature change (1850-2023)



<https://wmo.int/es/node/25831>

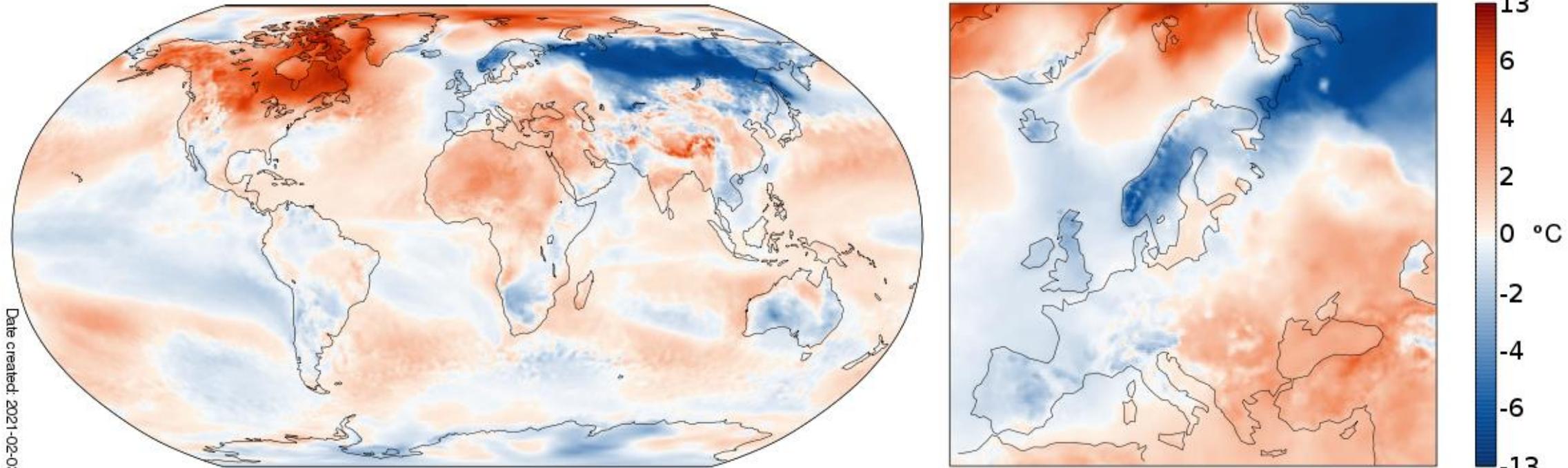
Warming Stripes for the GLOBE from 1850-2023.

Data: Berkeley Earth, NOAA, UK Met Office, MeteoSwiss, DWD, SMHI, UoR, Meteo France & ZAMG.

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Surface air temperature anomaly for January 2021



(Data: ERA5. Reference period: 1991-2020. Credit: C3S/ECMWF)



The surface air temperature anomaly for January 2021 compared to the 1991-2020 reference period.
Source: Copernicus Climate Change Service, ECMWF.

Climate anomalies in a nutshell

Climate anomalies offer a clearer, more consistent, and more meaningful way to analyze and compare climate data across time and space.

The baseline period

WMO. 30-year “*normal*” period [1991-2020]

Other common baseline periods. 1850-1900 [preindustrial];
1961-1990 [historical*]; 1981-2010 [present].

*Pre-satellite era.

Anomalies beyond climate science

- Finance
 - Anomalous trade prices
 - Credit card fraud
- Remote sensing and geosciences
 - Thermal anomalies [forest fire detection]
 - Gravitational anomalies [subsurface water detection]

Assignment.
Climate anomalies for different cities

 26 Sep 2024 Watch our [Forum](#) for Announcements, news and other discussed topics.

Dive into this wealth of information about the Earth's past, present and future climate

Search



API

Access the full data store catalogue, with search and availability features



Training

Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) data tutorials



earthkit

Open-source Python tools simplifying data access, processing, analysis, visualisation and much more

<https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/>

Computing anomalies

1. Get data from *copernicus* [T2m reanalysis 1940-2025]
2. Select the baseline period [e.g. 1981-2010]
3. Compute monthly climatology
4. Compute the anomalies [for the whole period]