Statistical downscaling of climate scenarios for the impact communities. A CMIP5 perspective.

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Assessment of climate changes effects on soil risks

CLIMATOLOGICAL SIMULATIONS

Observation Dataset

STEP 1: RCM driven by ERA40 reanalysis (period 1971-2000)

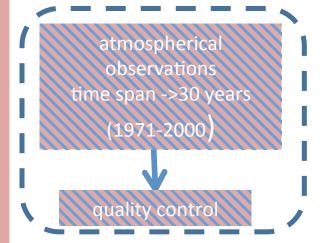
• After this simulation, the MOS technique is applied to correct the RCM systematic error on the area of interest, using the observation dataset.

STEP 2: RCM driven by GCM model (period 1971-2000)

 After the simulation at step 1, the MOS technique is applied to correct the GCM+RCM systematic error on the area of interest.

STEP 3: RCM driven by GCM model (up to the end of XXI century)

- After the simulations at step 1
 & 2, future climate projections are performed using RCM +
 GCM under different CO2 emission scenarios.
- Finally, a bias correction technique is applied to the results, taking into account the results of step 1 and step 2



MOS technique (see slides Marco Turco)

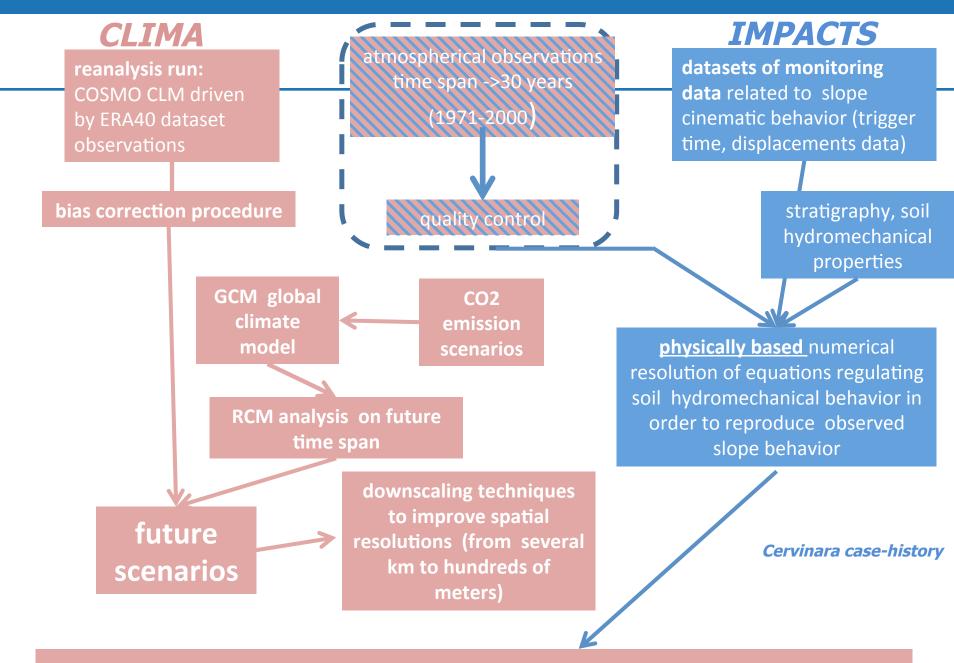
MOS realizes:

- RCM bias correction.
- Downscaling to improve spatial resolutions (from several km to hundreds of meters), as required by slope stability numerical model

PROCEDURE
PROVIDING
CLIMATE
SCENARIOS
FOR
IMPACT
SIMULATIONS
SUCH AS:

- FLOOD
- FOREST FIRES
- LANDSLIDE





Assessment of climate changes effects on the slope stability