



Benchmarking Downscaled Precipitation to Optimize Stakeholder Resilience to Extremes using the CORDEX-Australasia Ensemble

May 23, 2022

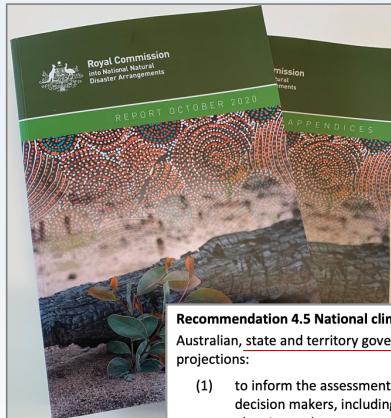
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EGU Programme: CL5.3.3



💧 Motivation

- Added Value uncertainty
- Inconsistent model evaluation methods
- Low model agreement



Recommendation 4.5 National climate projections

Australian, state and territory governments should produce downscaled climate projections:

- (1) to inform the assessment of future natural disaster risk by relevant decision makers, including state and territory government agencies with planning and emergency management responsibilities
- (2) underpinned by an agreed common core set of climate trajectories and timelines, and
- (3) subject to regular review.

126

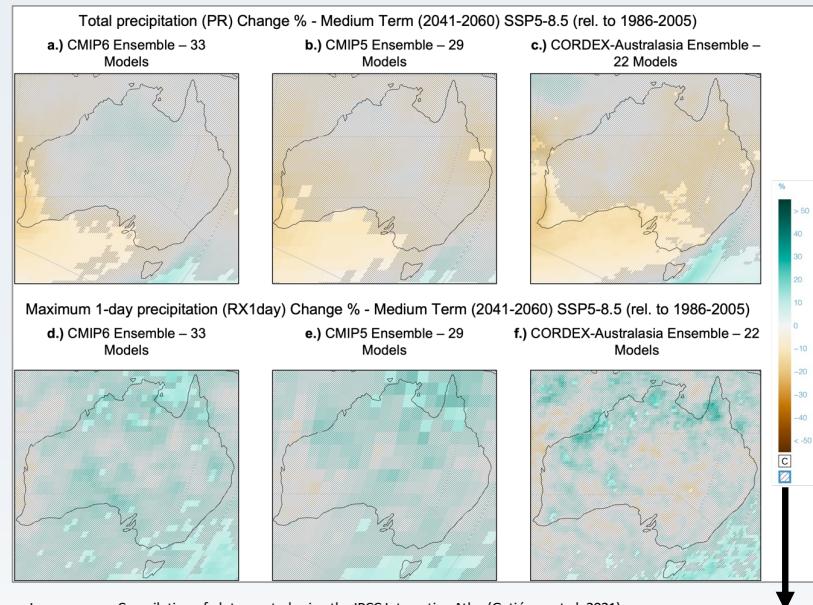
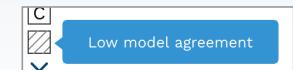
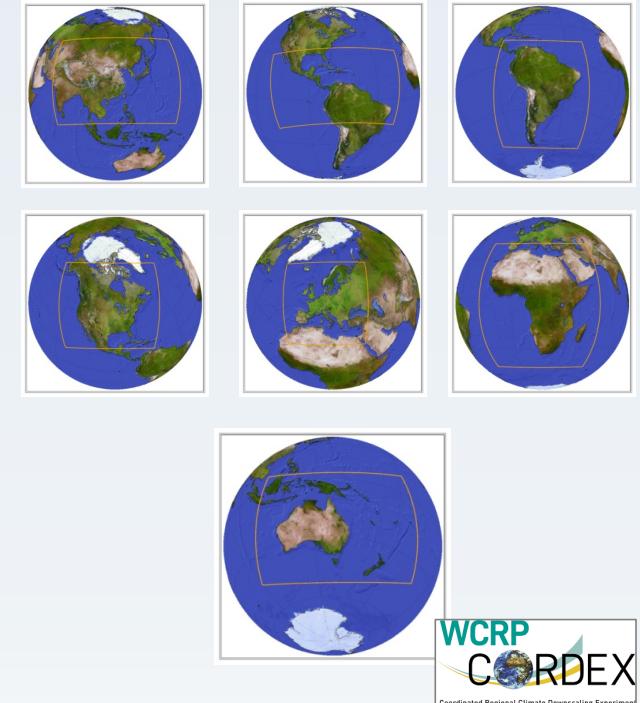


Image source: Compilation of plots created using the IPCC Interactive Atlas (Gutiérrez et al. 2021)



💧 Research Objectives

Develop a benchmarking framework to holistically evaluate the skill of downscaled precipitation simulations in the CORDEX ensemble.



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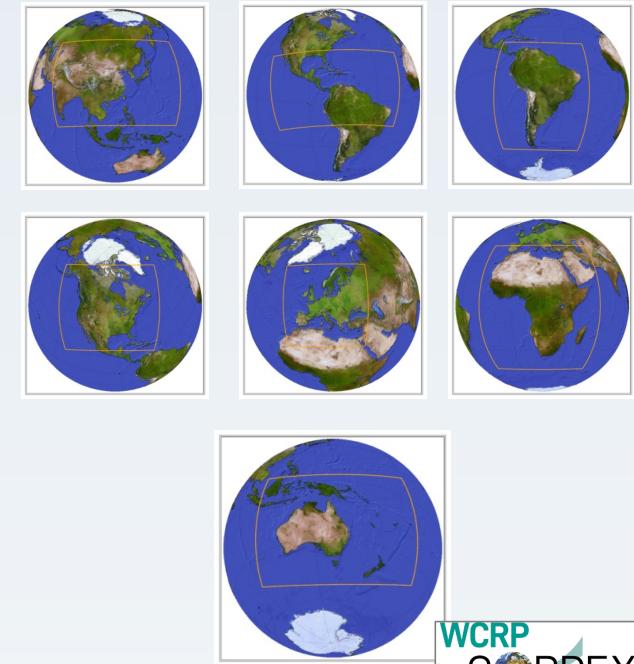


Benchmarking

A priori expectations

Evaluation

Comparison to
observations



💧 Methodology

A priori threshold: within the range of observational uncertainty

 **AGCD Obs**

Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 11, 1017–1085, 2019
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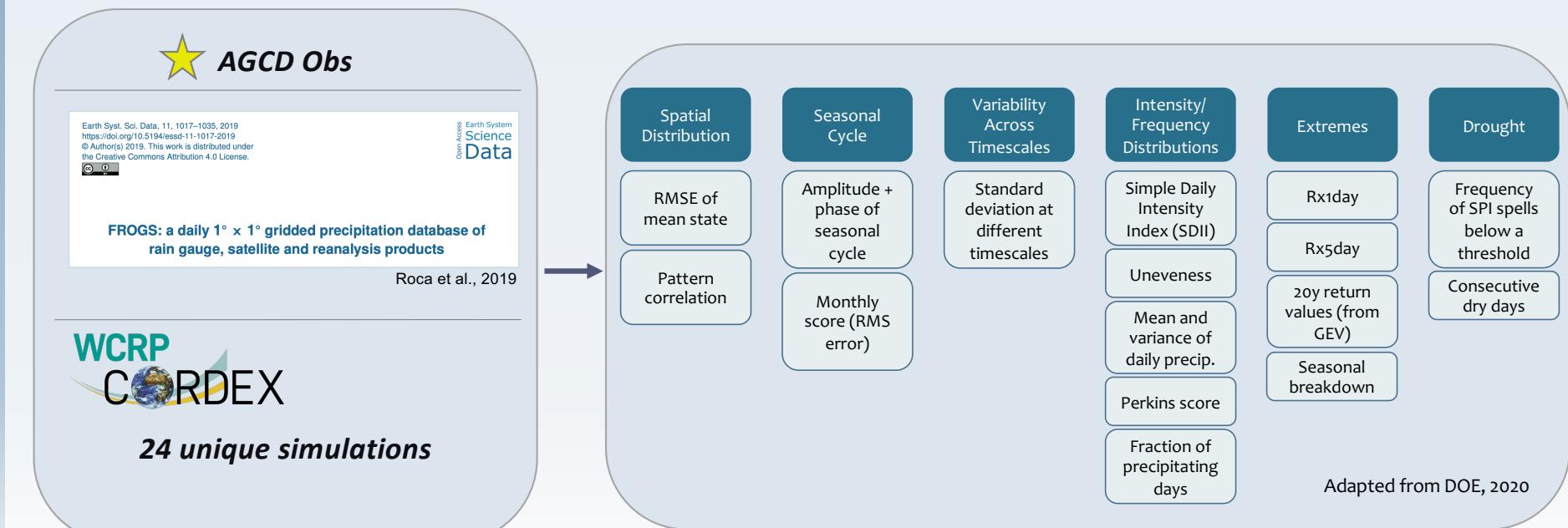

FROGS: a daily $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ gridded precipitation database of rain gauge, satellite and reanalysis products

Roca et al., 2019


24 unique simulations

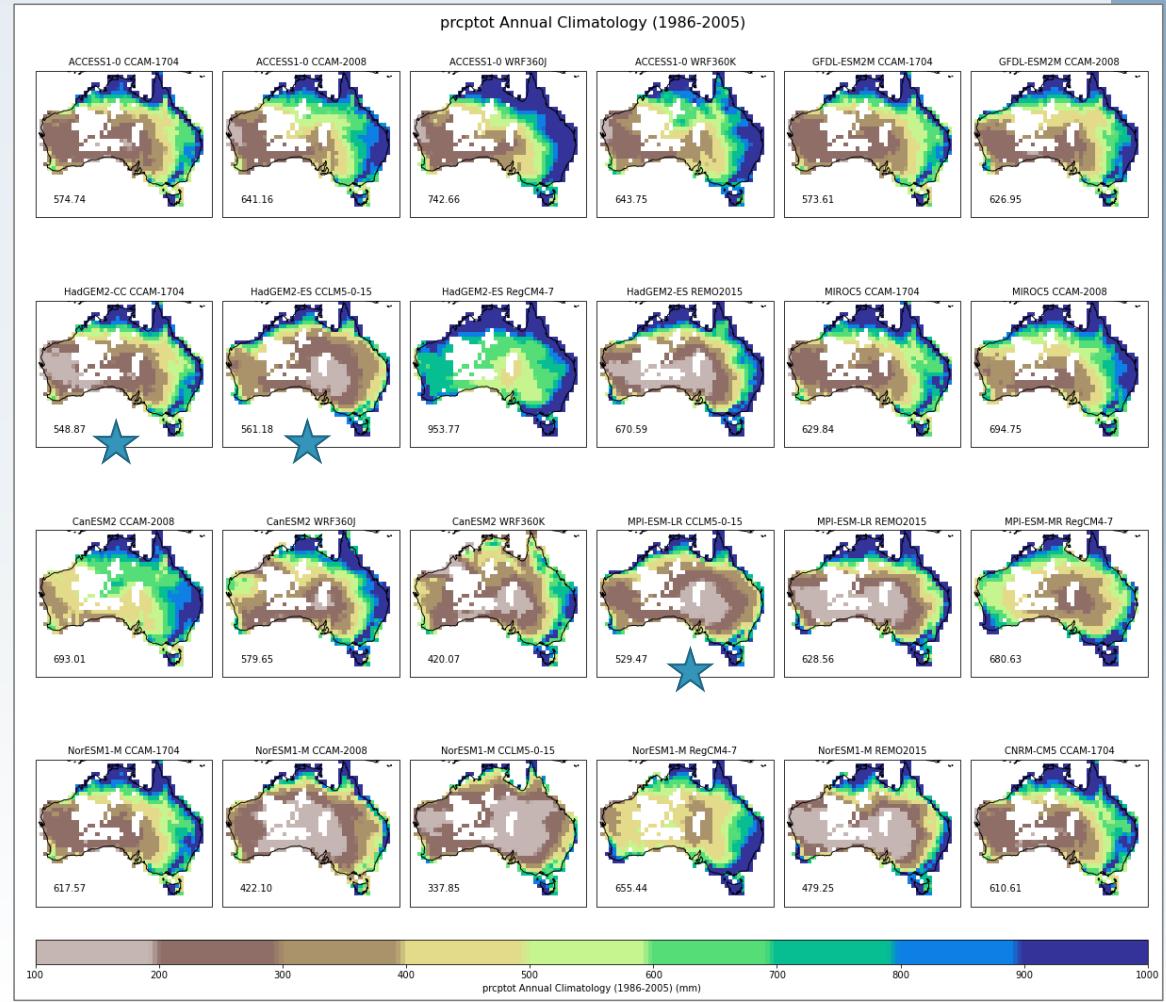
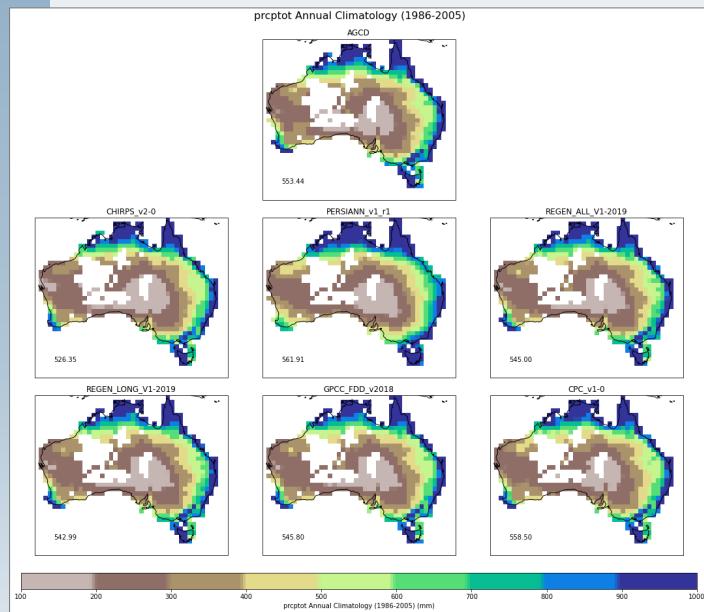
Methodology

A priori threshold: within the range of observational uncertainty

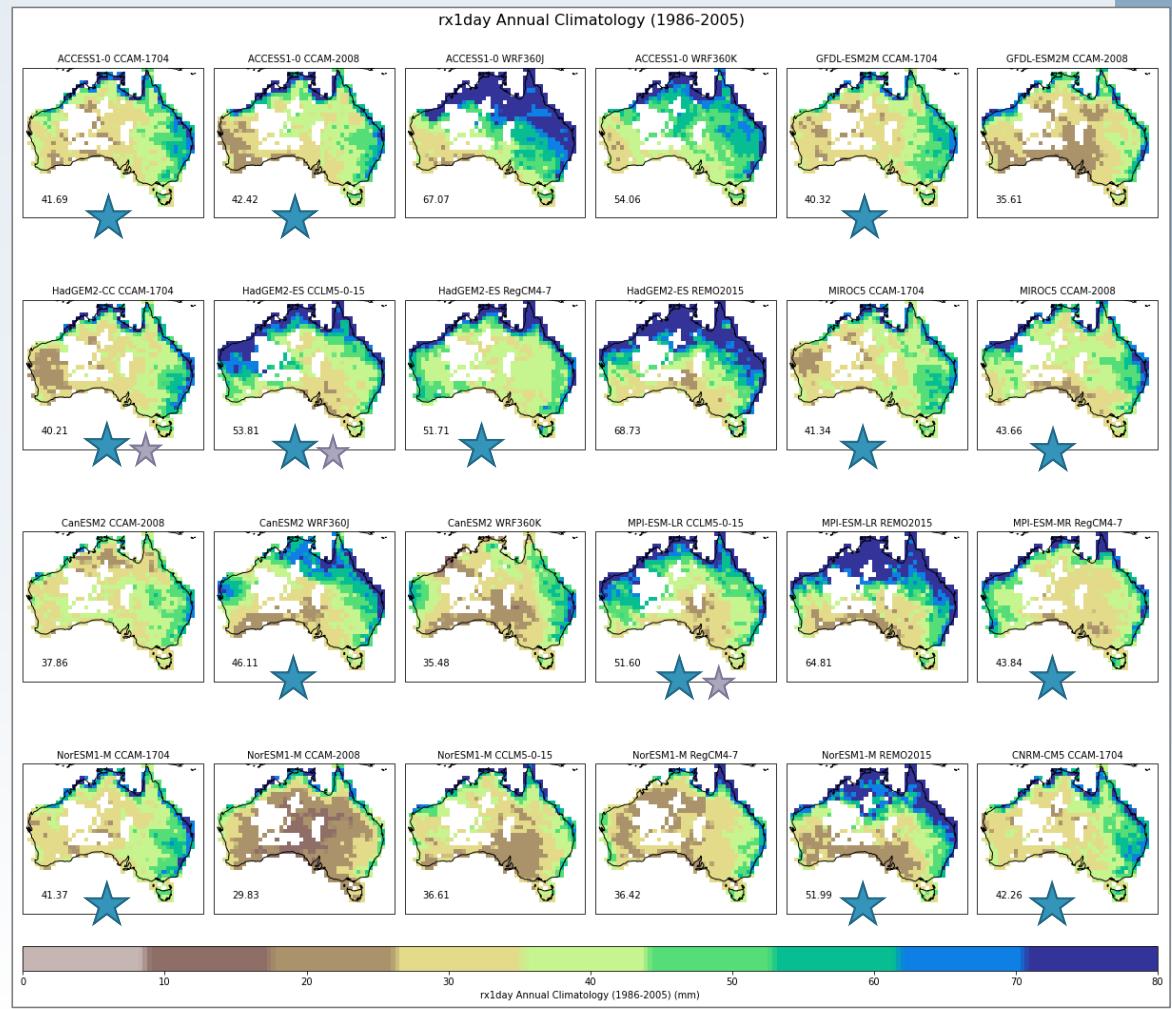
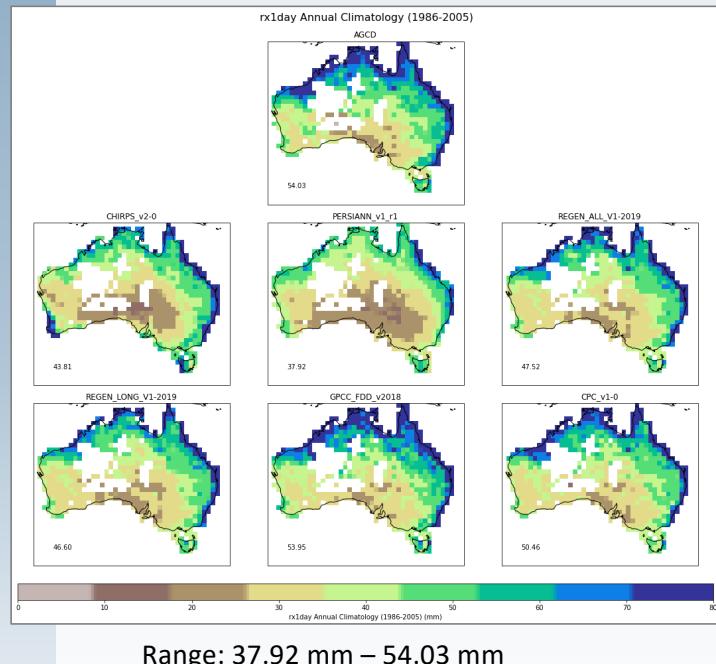


* High-level; only precipitation used

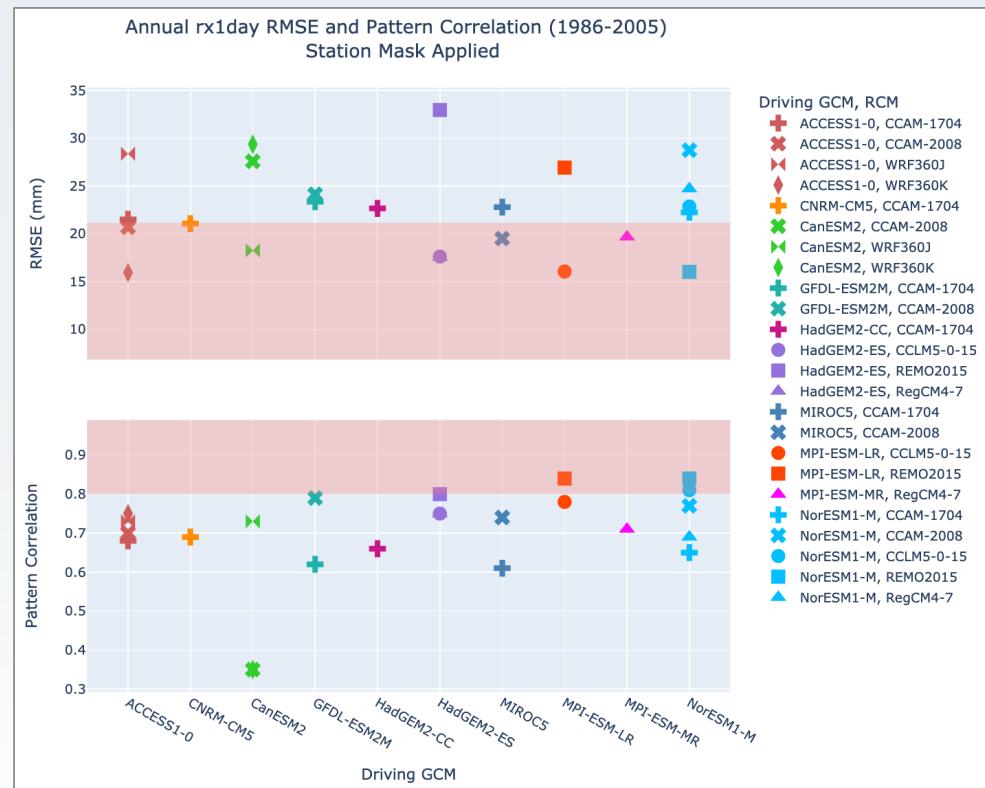
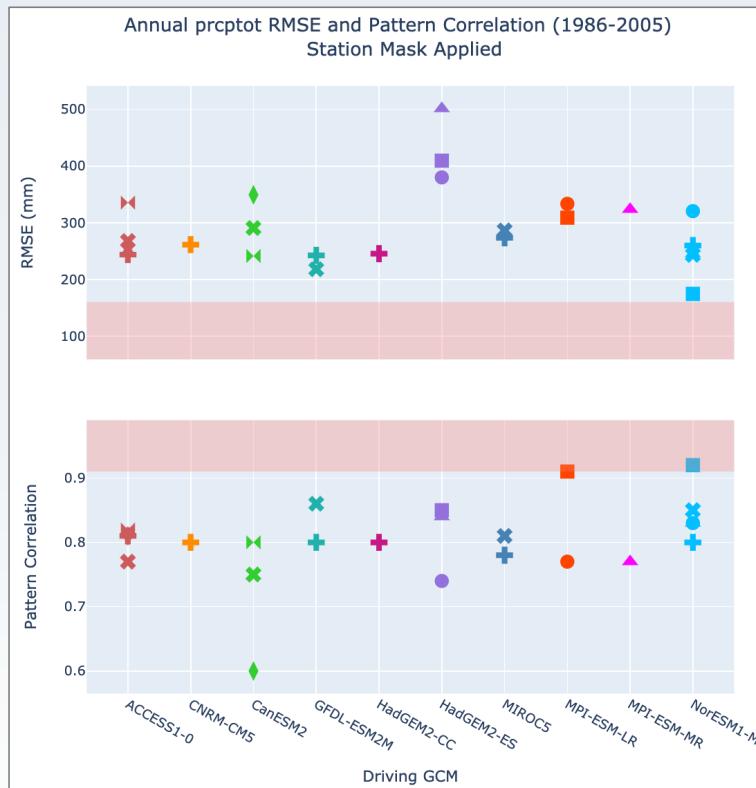
Results



Results

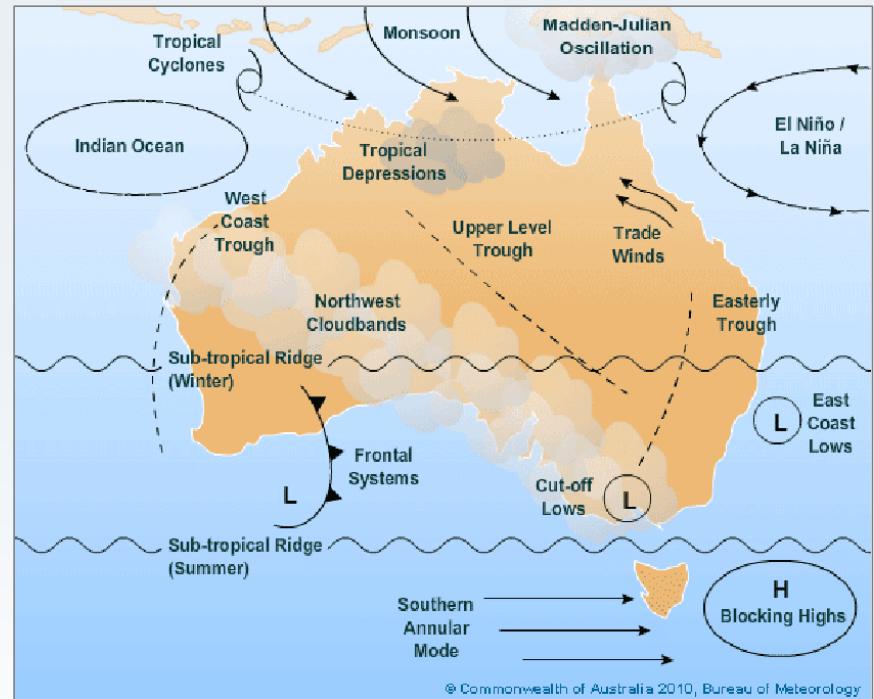


Results



💧 Discussion and Future Work

- Observational Uncertainty insufficient benchmark alone
- Ranking of model performance
- Regional subsets
- Process-based understanding





Thank you!

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Supplemental Slides



Data Observations

A priori threshold: within observational uncertainty

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Earth System
Science
Data
open access

FROGS: a daily $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ gridded precipitation database of
rain gauge, satellite and reanalysis products

Roca et al., 2019

Observational Daily Precipitation Datasets			
Dataset	Data Source	Years Available	Reference
AGCD_v1	<i>In situ</i> -based	1900-2019	(Jones et al., 2009); (Australian Bureau of Meteorology, 2020)
REGEN_ALL_V1-2019	<i>In situ</i> -based	1950-2016	(Contractor et al., 2019)
REGEN_LONG_V1-2019	<i>In situ</i> -based	1950-2016	(Contractor et al., 2019)
GPCC_FDD_v2018	<i>In situ</i> -based	1982-2016	Ziese et al (2018)
CPC_v1-0	<i>In situ</i> -based	1979-2017	Xie et al (2010)
CHIRPS_v2-0	Satellite with corrections to <i>in situ</i>	1981-2016	Funk et al (2015)
PERSIANN_v1_r1	Satellite with corrections to <i>in situ</i>	1983*-2017	Ashouri et al (2015), Sorooshian et al (2014)

Time Period Considered: 1986-2005

Data

CORDEX-Australasia Simulations

Native Domain	Institute	RCM Model	Driving CMIP5 Model	Available Experiments	Time Period
AUS-22 (22° curvilinear grid with a rotated pole)	CLMcom-HZG	CCLM5-0-15	MOHC-HadGEM2-ES	historical, rcp85	1950-2099
			MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR		1950-2100
			NCC-NorESM1-M		
	GERICS	REMO2015	MOHC-HadGEM2-ES	historical, rcp85	1970-2100
			MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR		
			NCC-NorESM1-M		
	ICTP	RegCM4-7	MOHC-HadGEM2-ES	historical, rcp85	1970-2099
			MPI-M-MPI-ESM-MR		
			NCC-NorESM1-M		
AUS-44 (44° curvilinear grid with a rotated pole)	CLMcom	CCLM4-8-17-CLM3-5	MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR	historical, rcp45, rcp85	1951-2100
AUS-44; AUS-44i (0.5° standard grid)	UNSW	UNSW-WRF360J, UNSW-WRF360K	CCCma-CanESM2	historical, rcp45, rcp85	1951-2099
			CSIRO-BOM-ACCESS1-0		1951-2100
			CSIRO-BOM-ACCESS1-3		
AUS-44i (0.5° standard grid)	CSIRO	CCAM-2008	CSIRO-BOM-ACCESS1-0	historical, rcp45, rcp85	1960-2099
			NOAA-GFDL-GFDL-ESM2M		
			NCC-NorESM1-M		
			CCCma-CanESM2		
			MIROC-MIROC5		1961-2099
	CSIRO	CCAM-1704	NCC-NorESM1-M	historical, rcp45, rcp85	1960-2099
			CSIRO-BOM-ACCESS1-0		
			CNRM-CERFACS-CNRM-CM5		
			MIROC-MIROC5		
			MOHC-HadGEM2-CC		
			NOAA-GFDL-GFDL-ESM2M		

💧 Methodology

Spatial Distribution

RMSE of mean state

Pattern correlation

Seasonal Cycle

Amplitude + phase of seasonal cycle

Monthly score (RMS error)

Variability Across Timescales

Standard deviation at different timescales

Intensity/ Frequency Distributions

Simple Daily Intensity Index (SDII)

Unevenness

Mean and variance of daily precip.

Perkins score

Fraction of precipitating days

Extremes

Rx1day

Rx5day

20y return values (from GEV)

Seasonal breakdown

Drought

Frequency of SPI spells below a threshold

Consecutive dry days

Adapted from DOE, 2020

Results – Seasonal PRCPTOT

