



Effects of improved land surface processes in the regional climate model REMO on climate means and extremes in Mainland Southeast Asia

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Model development





Simulations



Simulation	Soil layers	Soil data / PTF	Vegetation
REMO2015	1	FAO / discrete	Static, monthly prescribed
imove	1	FAO / discrete	Interactive
5L	5	FAO / discrete	Static, monthly prescribed
5L2	5	SoilGrids / continuous	Static, monthly prescribed
5L2_imove	5	SoilGrids / continuous	Interactive

➢ Simulations:

warm start, 2001-2018, 0.11°, Mainland Southeast Asia

➢ Validation data:

MODIS, ERA5Land, GLEAM

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Results - LAI



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Time series of LAI in MSEA (monthly)



Results - Evapotranspiration







- EVAP is mostly underestimated
- ➢ FAO-fragments of 5L are removed in 5L₂, but further **EVAP** reduction
- ➤ LAI reduction by iMOVE leads to EVAP reduction in flat lands but improved representation in mountains
- Improvement of annual cycle during dry months



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Results – Temperature and anomalies of further variables



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Results – Heatwave April 2016 (daily data)

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Physische Geographie





Conclusions



- Higher information content (soil moisture in different layers, vegetation parameters)
- > LAI is clearly improved and depends on atmospheric conditions but spatial discrepancies (mountains)
- \succ EVAP gets reduced \rightarrow good seasonality in dry months
- ▶ Improvement of TEMP2, also true for heatwave in April 2016 and T2MIN and T2MAX
- ➤ Surface flux correlation decreases → contradicting to results from Europe

Strong potential, but better understanding of the processes necessary

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Thanks for your attention

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