Modelling Daily Rain-gauge Network Measurement Responses Under a **Changing Climate - K5/1964**

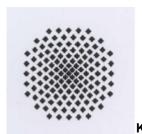
Geoff Pegram

27 September 2013





& Associates







How to stop this







... from turning to this?







A partial response





What management can we put in place? How do we plan and design for water security in a changing environment?

At least try and make an educated guess of what the future holds



How?





What do we need?

Sequences of modelled future spatial rainfall over catchments give flows in rivers

How to do this?

Harness information from Climate Models even though they give mixed messages

What did we do?



Local solutions with global impact





- GCMs and RCMs offer rainfall estimates which are typically biased
- We offer a method to remove the bias without destroying the trend or delta/shift
- Engineers and Hydrologists can use the tool to create 'what-if' scenarios with rain gauge estimates they are comfortable with
- Sensitivity and uncertainty analyses are byproducts of the method



Impact





Modellers, Engineers and Decision makers will have a set of tools to better quantify changes to rainfall on the ground

due to Climate Change Sustainable Transformation development and Redress solutions Inform policy Knowledge **Empowerment** and decision generated by of making the WRC Communities **New products HCD** in Water and services and Science for economic sectors development

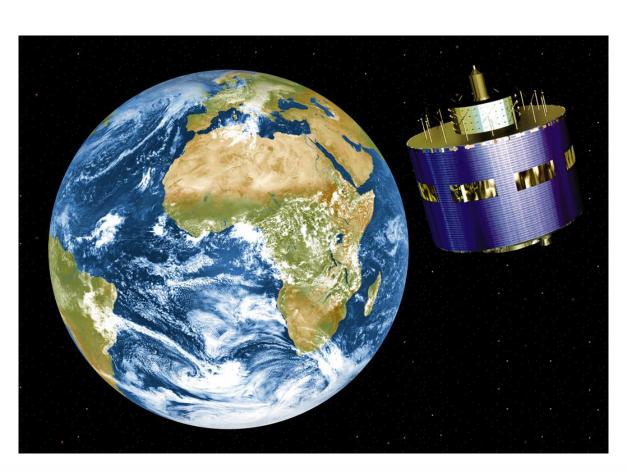


How to measure rainfall - Like this?

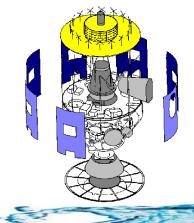




EUMETSAT'S METEOSAT

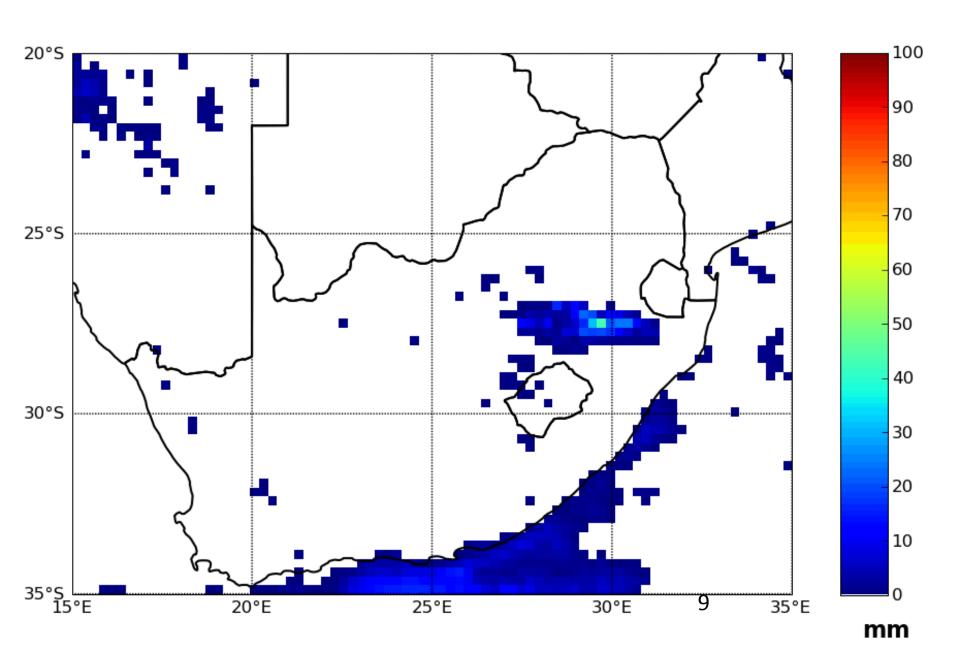






TRMM3B42RT rainfall 16/10/2008

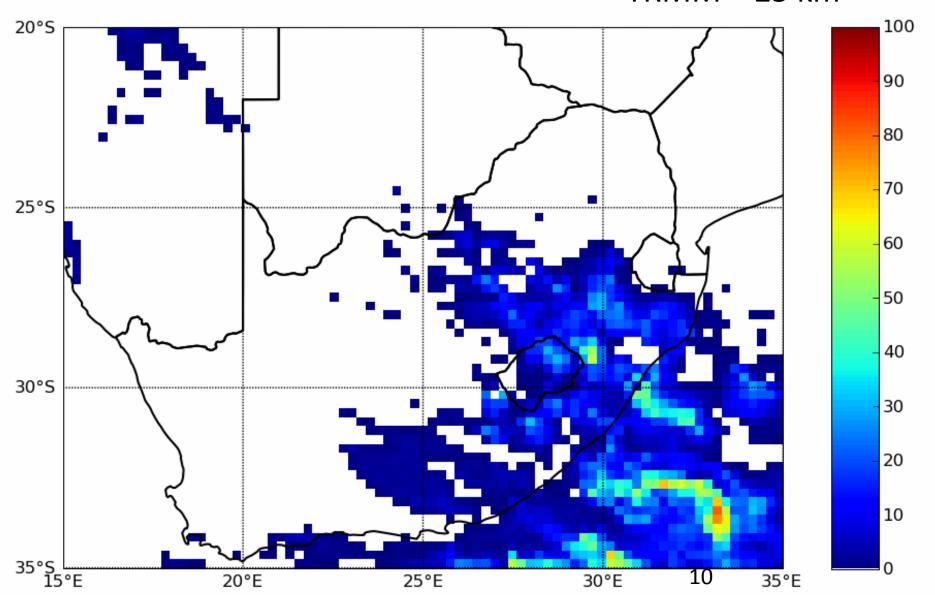
1/2 scale of PRECIS



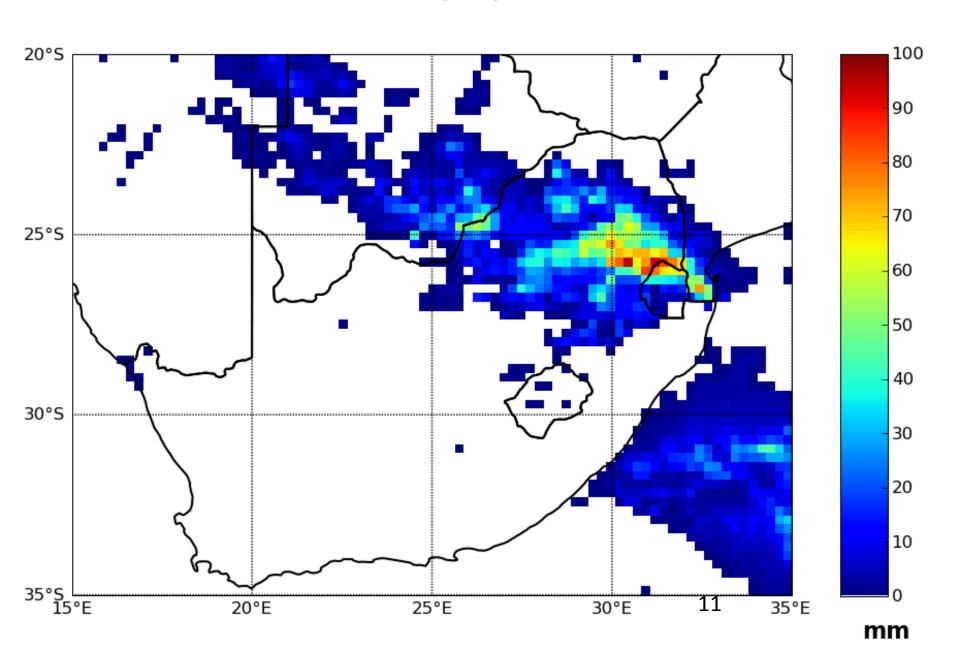
TRMM3B42RT rainfall 17/10/2008

Spatial scale of TRMM ~ 25 km

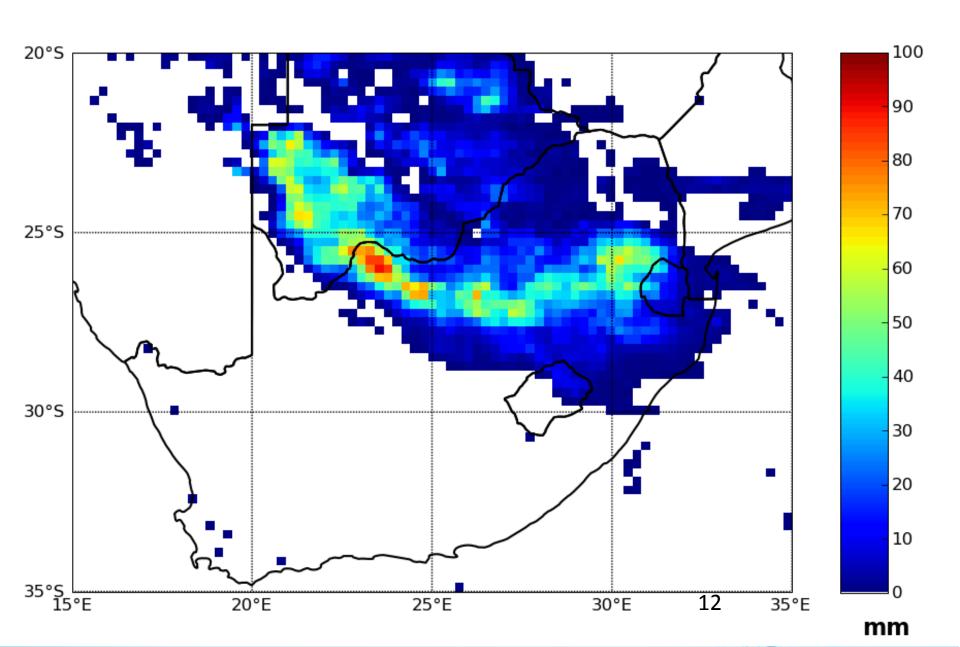
mm



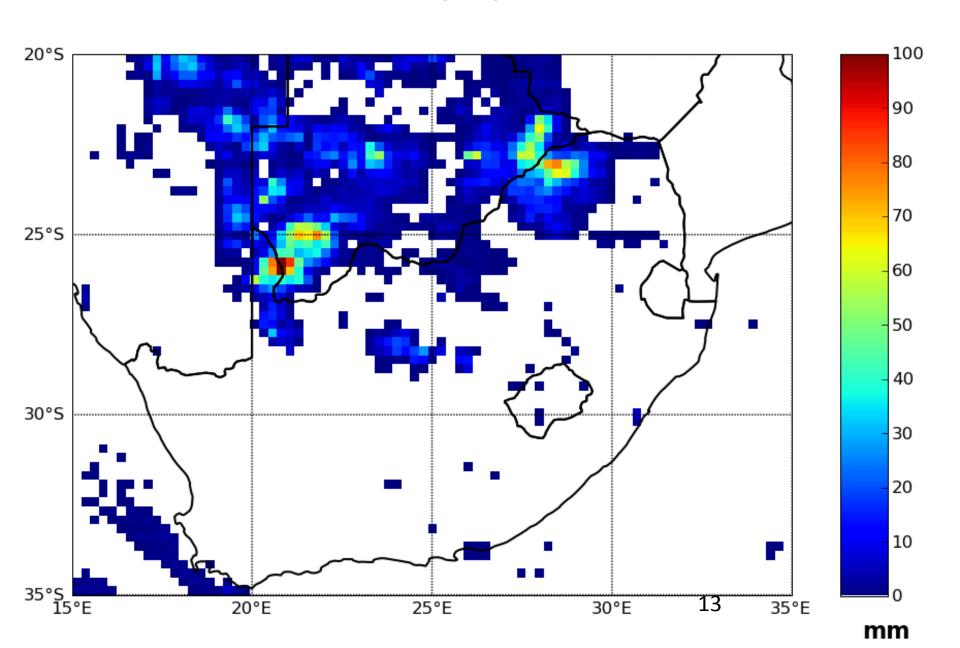
TRMM3B42RT rainfall 18/10/2008



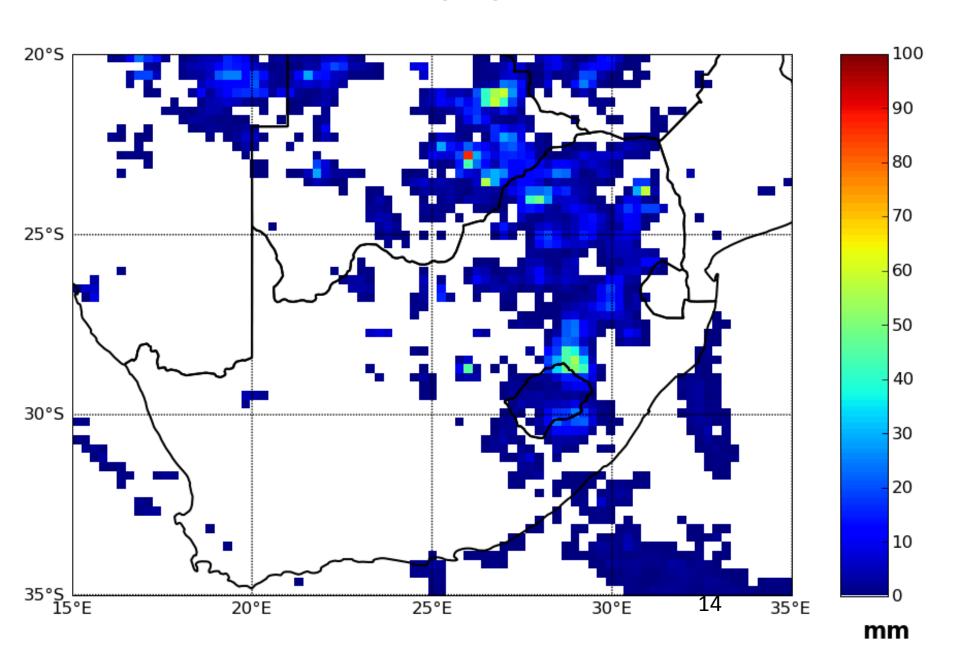
TRMM3B42RT rainfall 19/10/2008



TRMM3B42RT rainfall 20/10/2008



TRMM3B42RT rainfall 21/10/2008



Like This? Polokwane Radar 2000



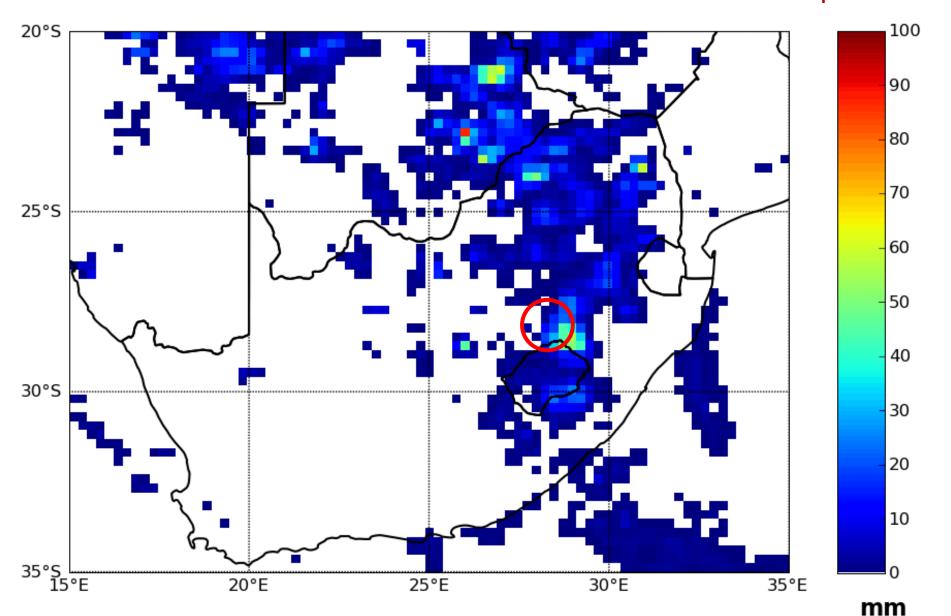






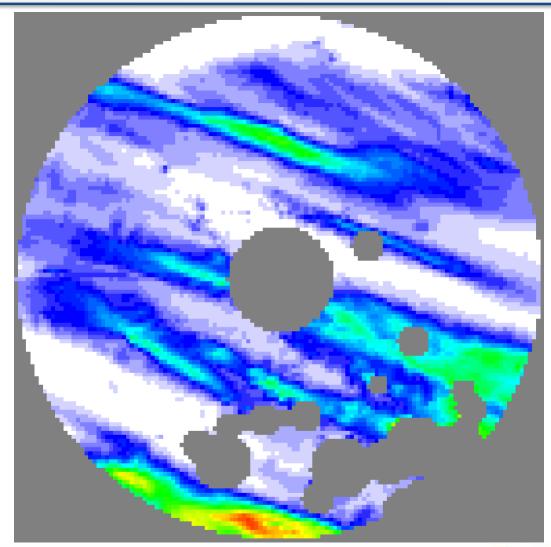
TRMM3B42RT rainfall 21/10/2008

Bethlehem radar: 128 km diameter – 1km pixels





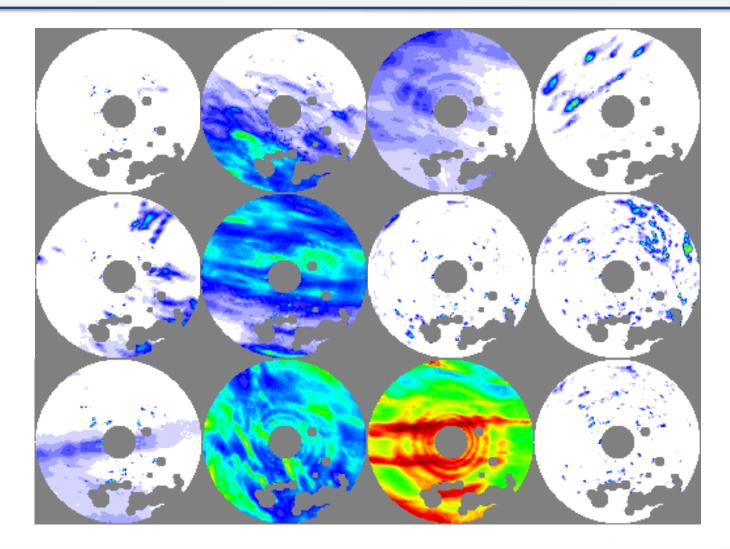




NOTE SPATIAL STRUCTURE & DEPENCENCE







Or like this? - yeah - it's basic





127 mm Standard Raingauge



Tipping Bucket Raingauge (TBR)



What drives our weather?



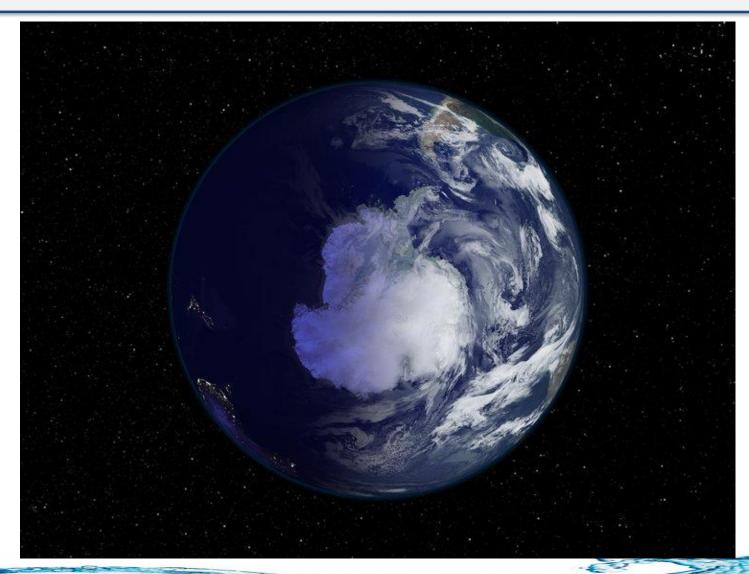




Pressure, Temperature & Spin

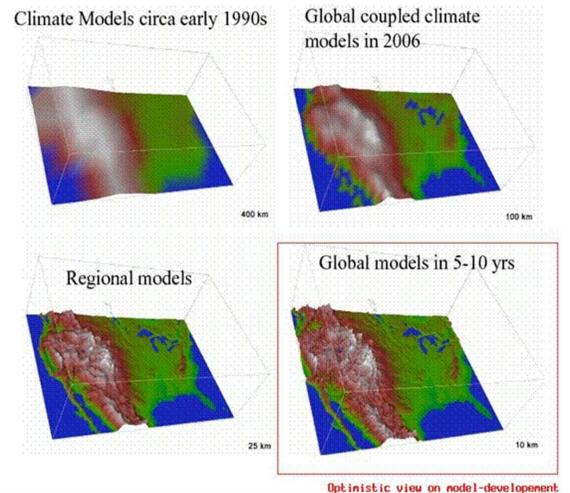






Model rainfall with GCMs: needs bias correction of amounts & spatial dependence.



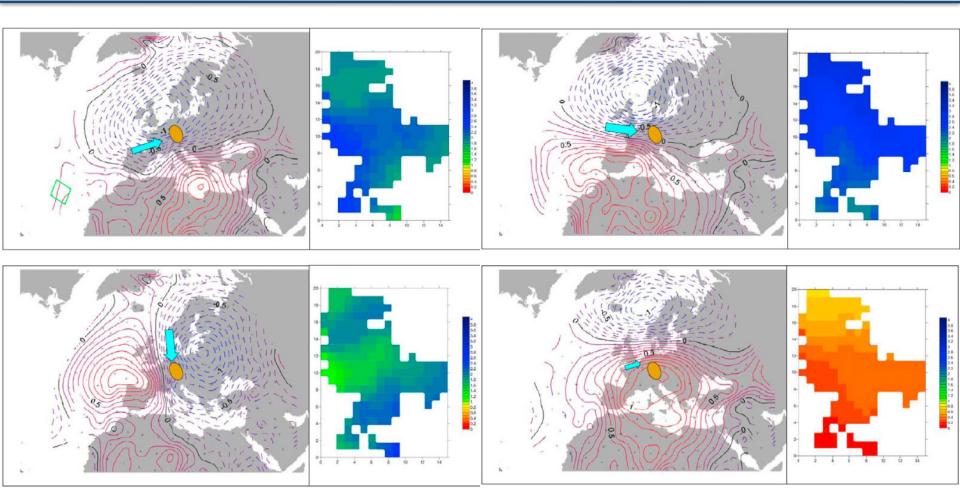




We use selected circulation patterns linked to rainfall – e.g. Rhine basin [107 500 km²]







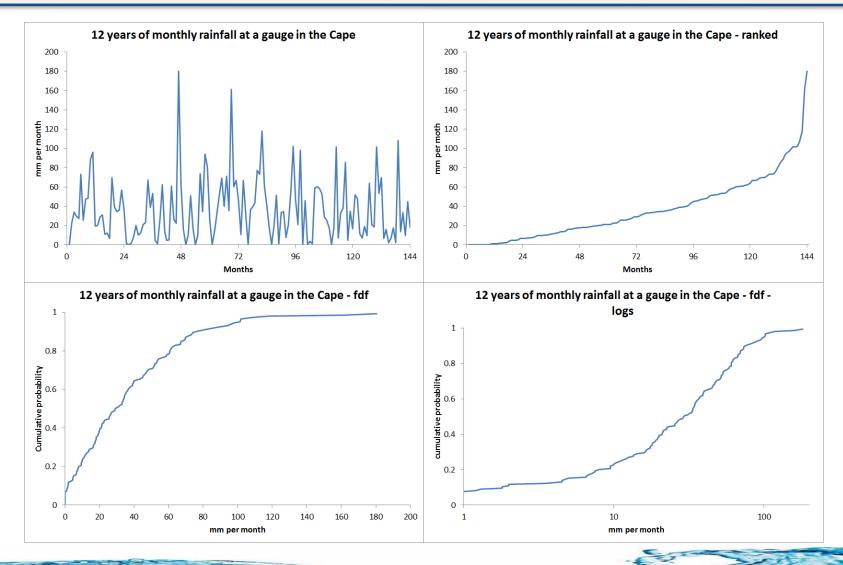
See: Bardossy & Pegram (2011) Water Resources Research



Tools: (1) time series to fdf [e.g. monthly]



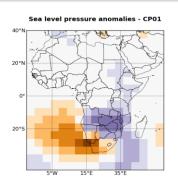


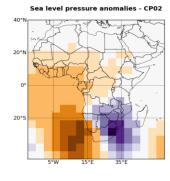


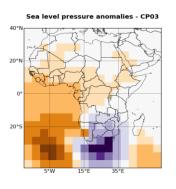
Tools (2): CP anomalies e.g. 10 in the Cape region

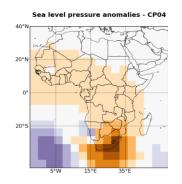


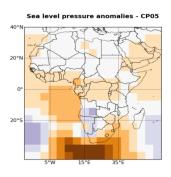


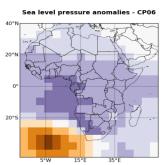


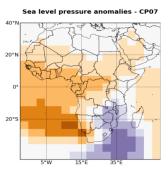


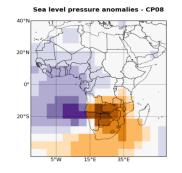


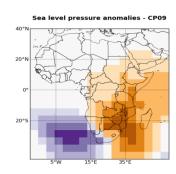


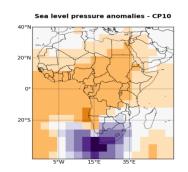


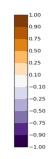








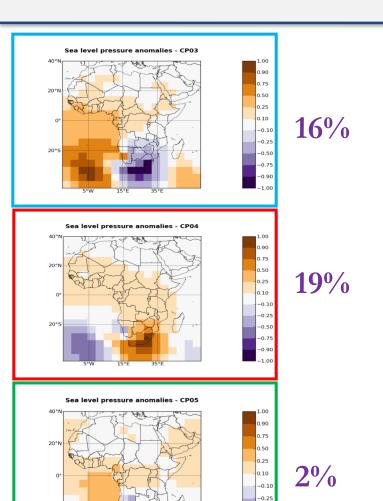




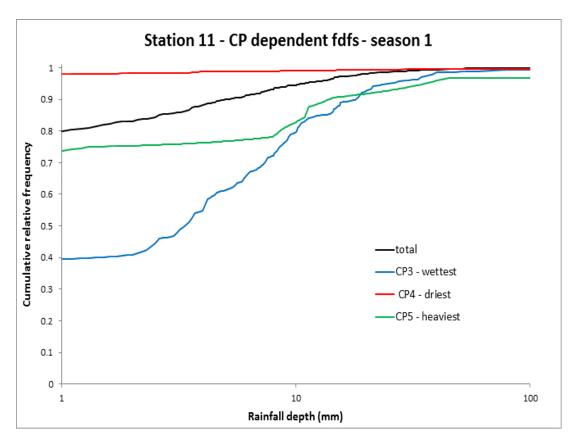
Link CP to rainfall types [daily]







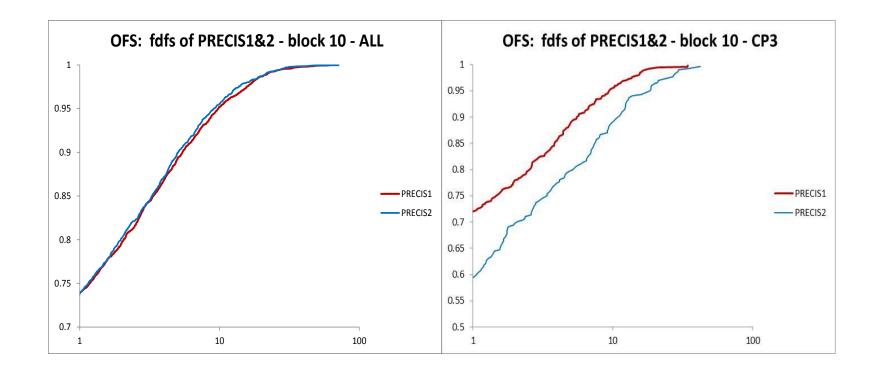
-0.50 -0.75 -0.90



Annual & CP3-based fdf comparisons for raw PRECIS1 & 2



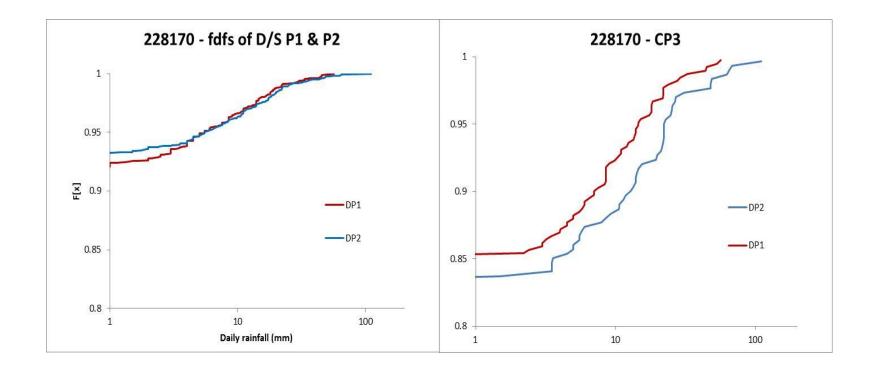




Annual & CP3-based fdf comparisons for downscaled PRECIS1 & 2 to a gauge







Summary





We can downscale RCM blocked rainfall to the gauge scale

We can recorrelate the downscaled to capture the observed spatial dependence [not shown here]

We can preserve the shift [delta] at the same time remove the bias

We are ready to help hydrologists to perform simulations to get a handle on uncertainty

See: WRC report K5/1964 &

Pegram & Bardossy (2013) J of Hydrology (accepted)









