Dynamic downscaling of climate simulations – recent developments in southern Africa

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Climate Studies, Modelling and Environmental health



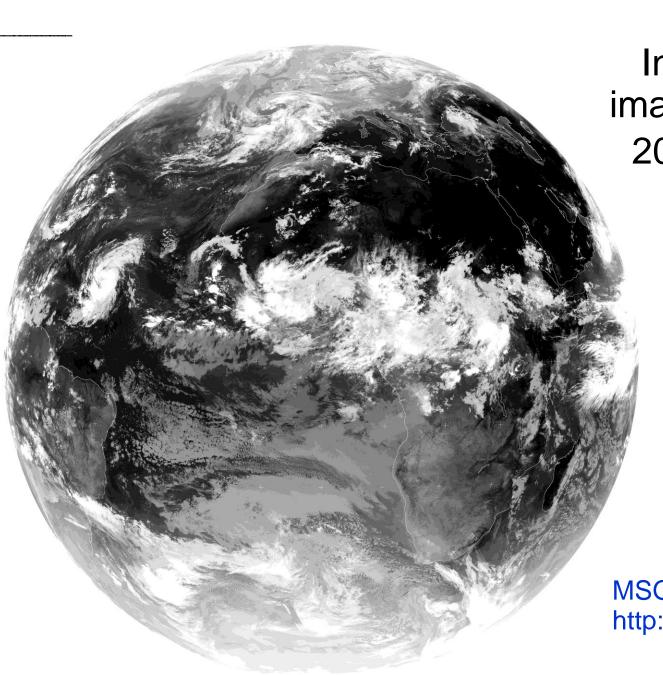
our future through science



Visual satellite image;

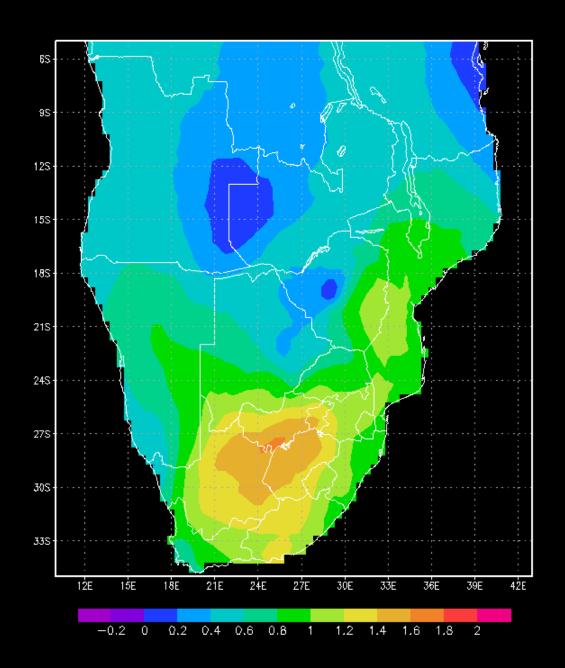
0.4-1.1 µm; 2011-08-31 06Z

MSG http://www.sat.dundee.ac.uk



Infrared satellite image; 9.8-11.8 µm; 2011-08-31 06 Z

MSG http://www.sat.dundee.ac.uk

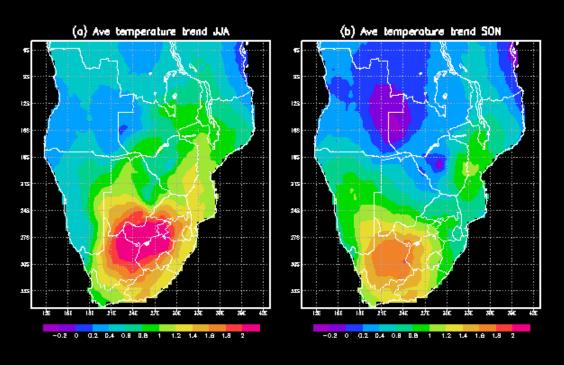


Annual temperature trends 1901-2002

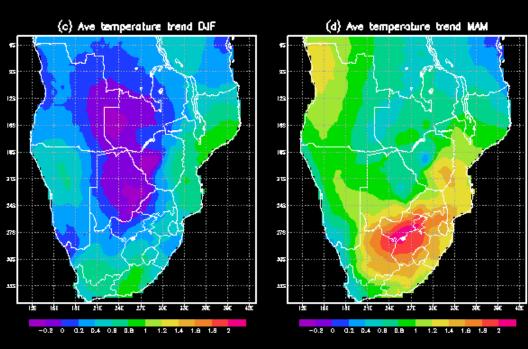
* The largest trends occur over the central interior of South Africa, with temperature increasing at twice the global average rate of increase

* Warming trend weaker over coastal areas

Kruger and Shongwe (2004) Engelbrecht (2010)



Seasonal temperature trends 1901-2002

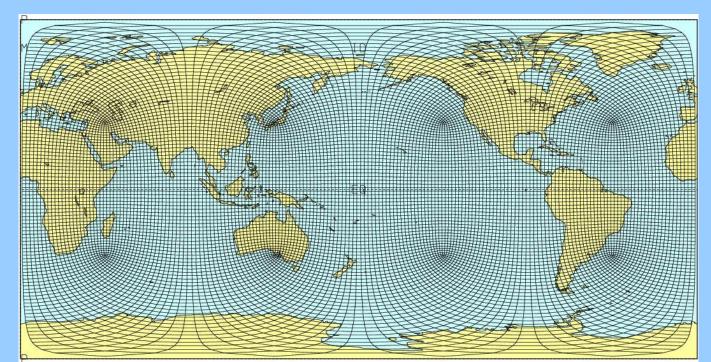


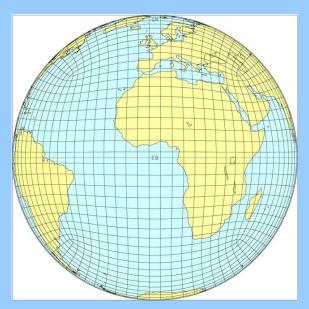
- * The largest trends occur over the central interior of South Africa during winter
- * The warming tendency is the smallest during summer

Kruger and Shongwe (2004) Engelbrecht (2010)

Climate Modelling at the CSIR NRE

- NWP and RCM capacity build around the conformal-cubic atmospheric model (CCAM) of the CSIRO
- A cube-based global model; semi-Lagrangian semi-implicit solution of the hydrostatic primitive equations
- Includes a wide range of physical parameterizations
- Developed by the CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research (McGregor, 2005)
- Runs in quasi-uniform or in stretched grid mode
- Seamless (multiscale) forecasting...

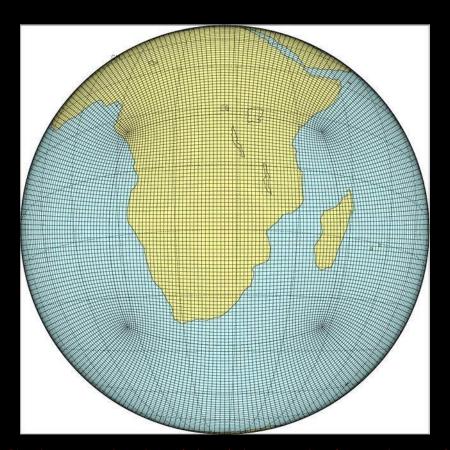




Quasiuniform C48 grid with resolution about 210 km



Regional climate modelling over southern and tropical Africa using CCAM



C64 stretched-grid with resolution about 0.5 degrees over southern and tropical Africa

CCAM applied in stretched-grid mode

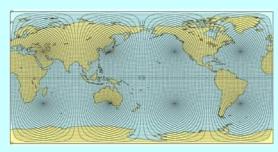
Modest stretching provides a resolution of about 0.5 degrees over tropical and southern Africa; decreases to about 4 degrees in the far-field

Options for spectral nudging, gridpoint nudging or no nudging from the host model (atmospheric fields)

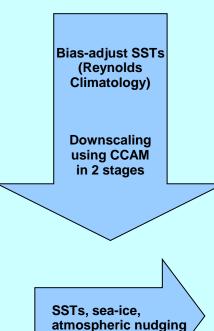


6 CGCMs (SSTs and sea-ice) of AR4 – A2 SRES; 1961-2100

Regional Climate Modelling Flow of Events: new CSIR ensemble of projections

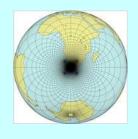


Global simulations, quasi-uniform resolution (~ 2 degrees)



Regrid from CCAM to

> lat-lon grid

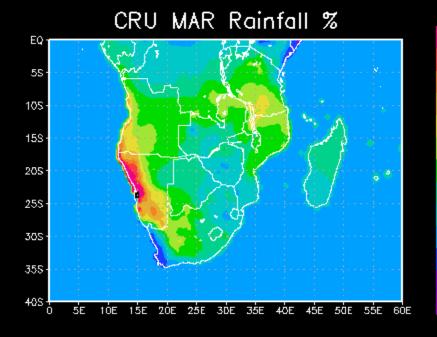


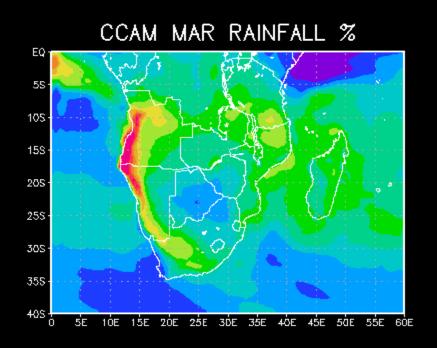
Regional stretched-grid simulations (~ 0.5 degree resolution)

Very highresolution
simulations over
CC "hot spot"
areas (~ 8 km
resolution)

Climate Dynamics + Application Modelling/Studies

CHPC ESKOM





Model verification:

27

24 21

18

27

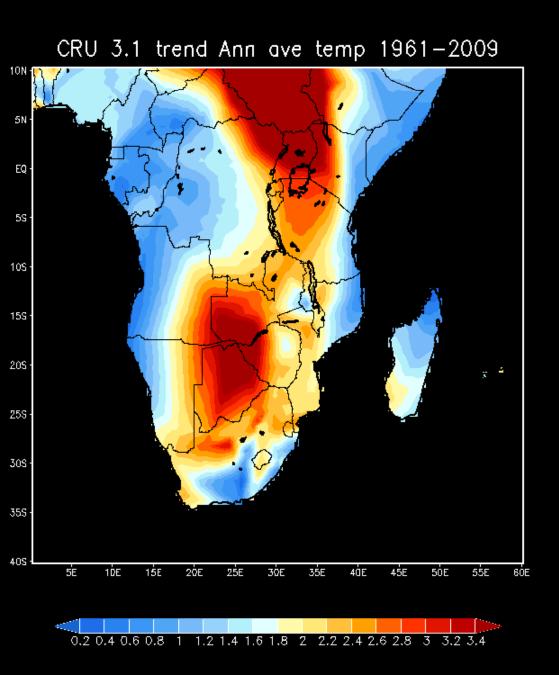
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Intra-annual cycle in rainfall and circulation (Engelbrecht et al., 2009; IJC)

Closed-low tracks and extreme rainfall events (Engelbrecht et al., 2011; IJC submitted)

Inter-annual variability in AMIPstyle runs (Landman et al., 2010; WRC Report)

Accuracy and skill in short-range weather forecastinf (Potgieter 2005; Landman et al., 2010)



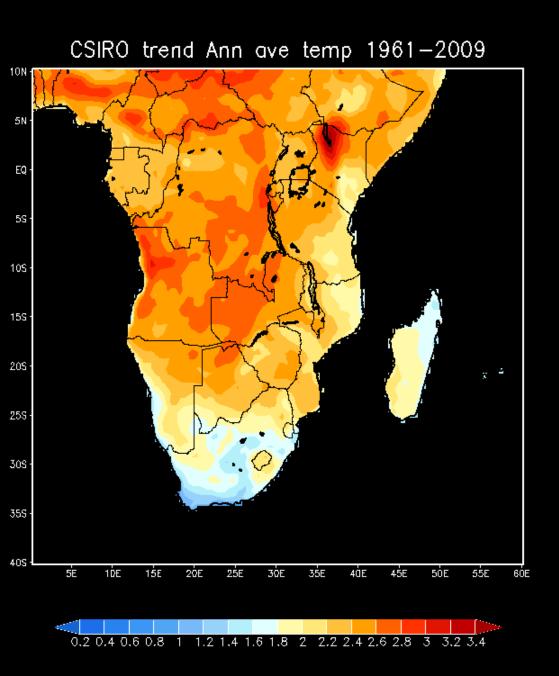
CRU 3.1 linear temperature trend 1961-2009

Strong warming have occurred over the central parts of southern Africa, including the central interior of South Africa

Warming more moderate along the coastal areas

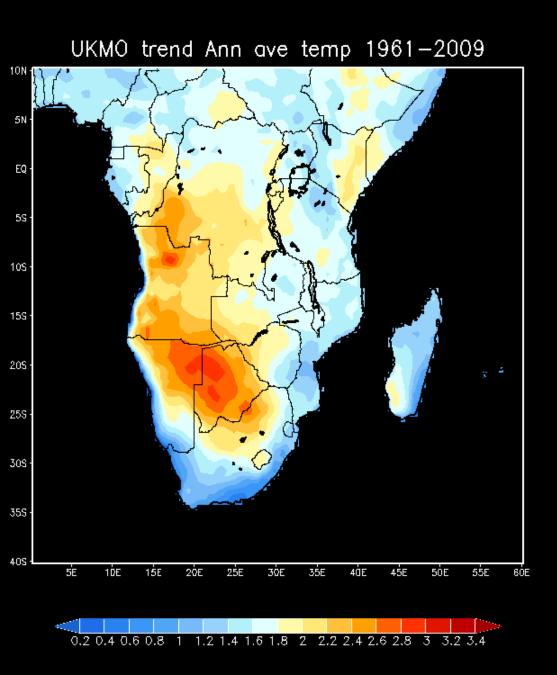
Don't believethis slide!





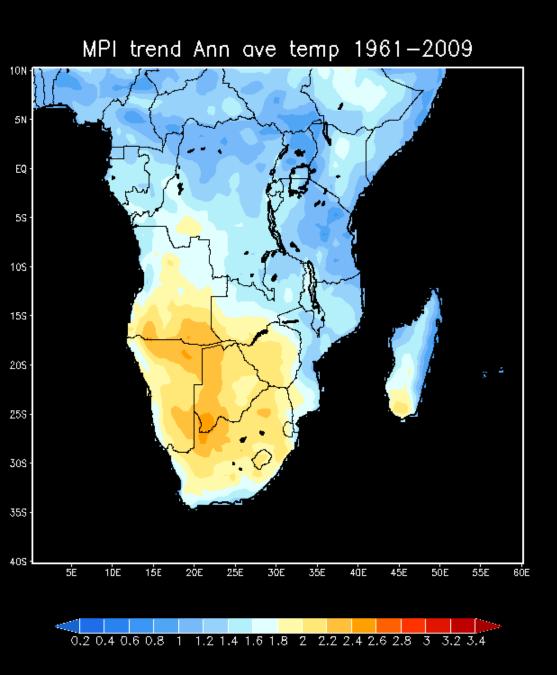
CCAM-CSIRO simulated linear temperature trend 1961-2009





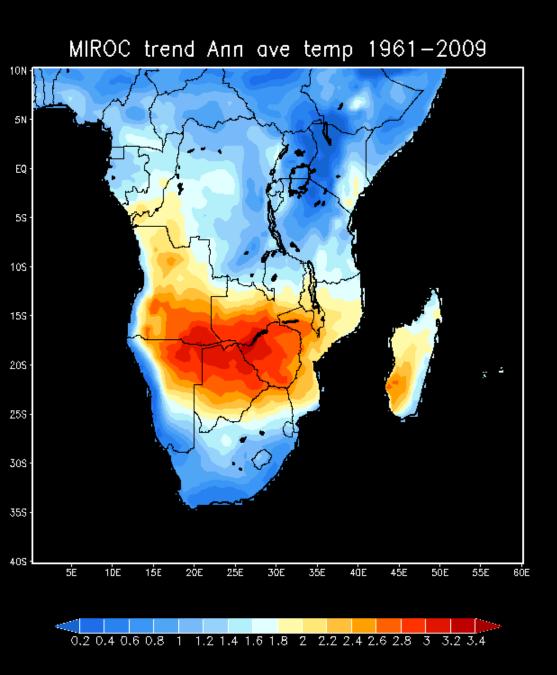
CCAM-HADCM3 simulated linear temperature trend 1961-2009





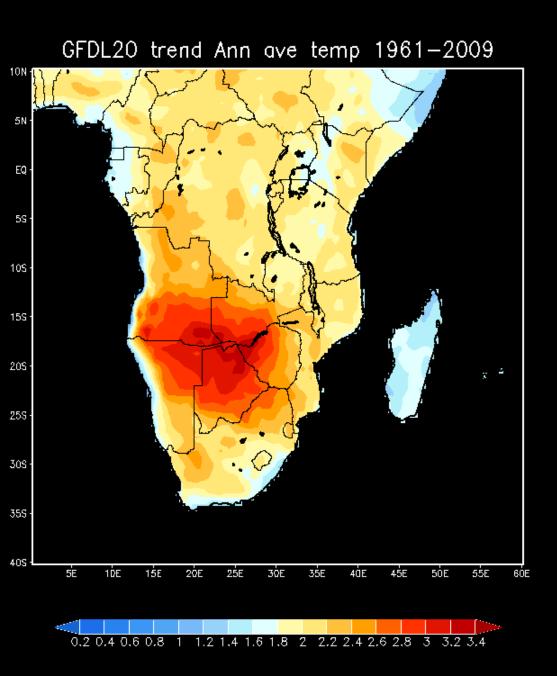
CCAM-MPI simulated linear temperature trend 1961-2009





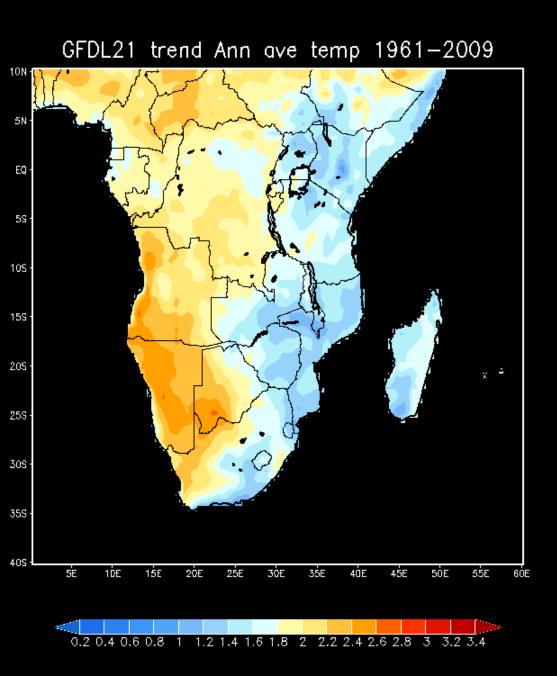
CCAM-MIROC simulated linear temperature trend 1961-2009





CCAM-GFDL20 simulated linear temperature trend 1961-2009

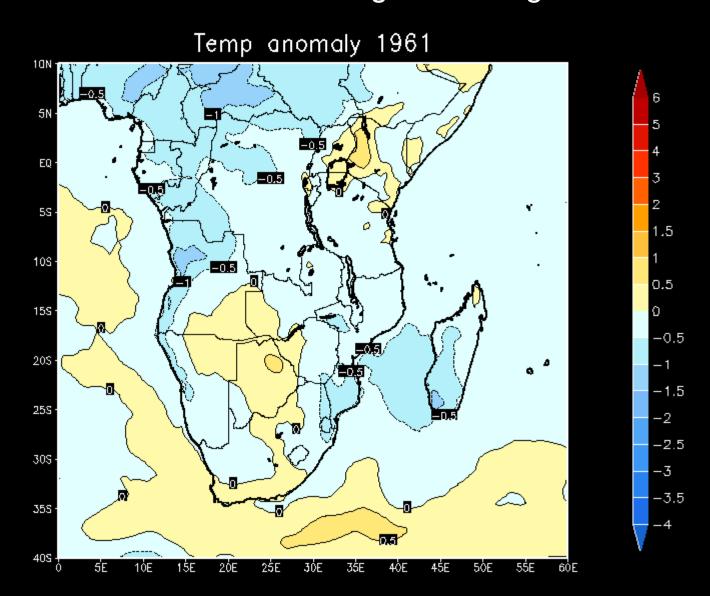


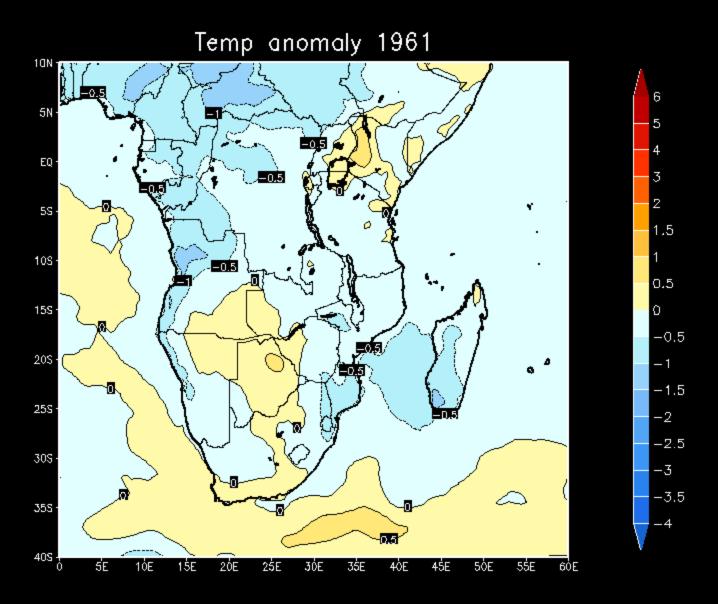


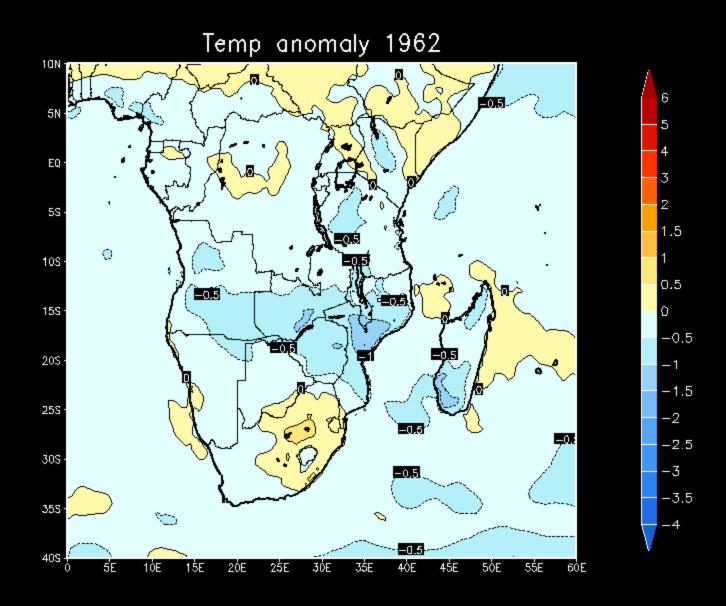
CCAM-GFDL21 simulated linear temperature trend 1961-2009

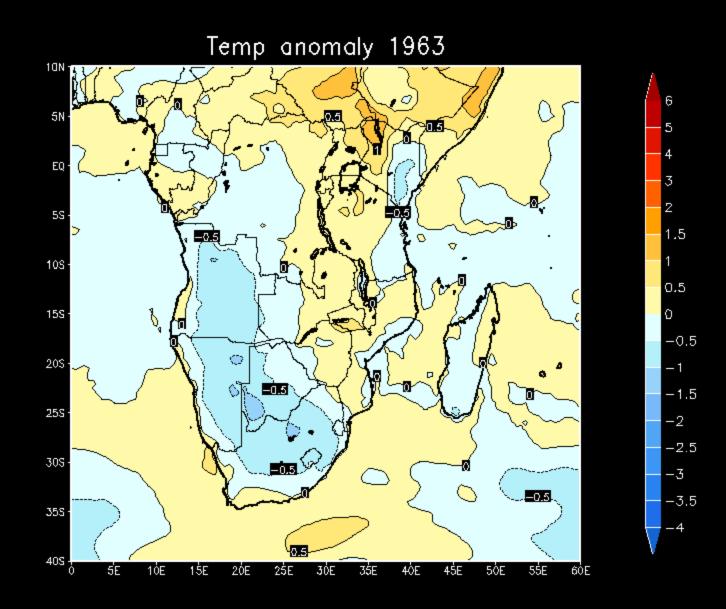


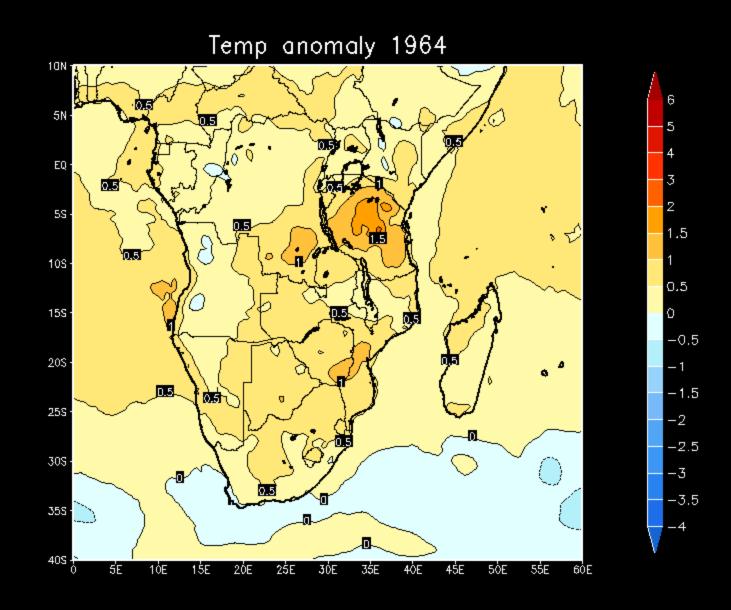
Simulated annual temperature anomalies relative to the 1961-1990 climatological average

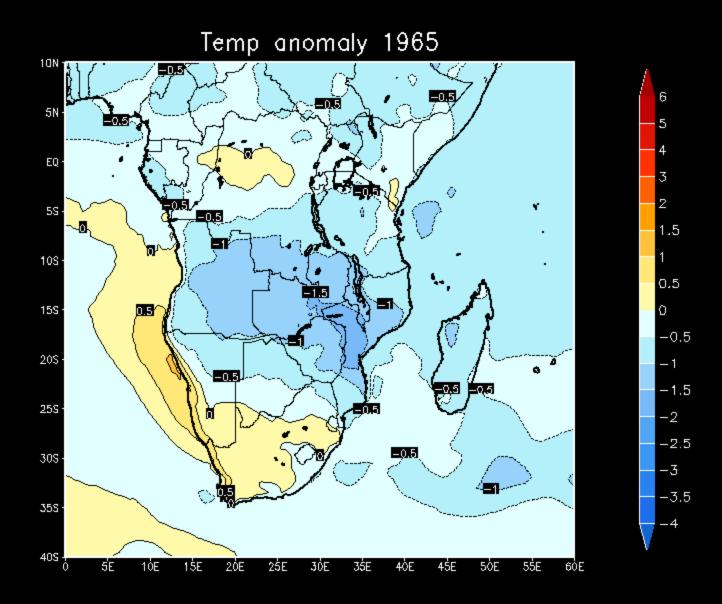


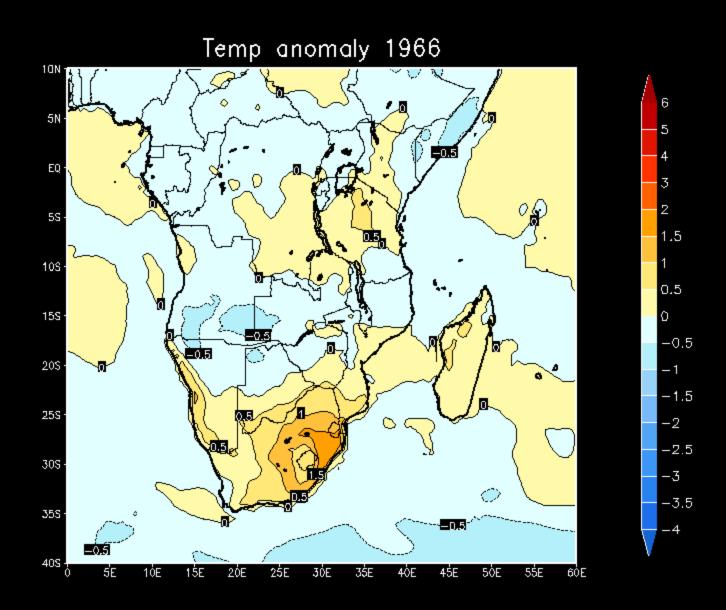


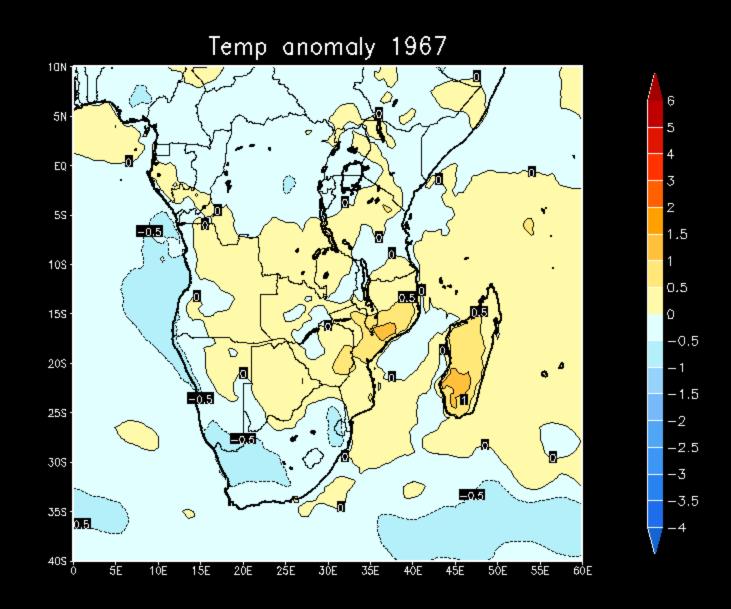


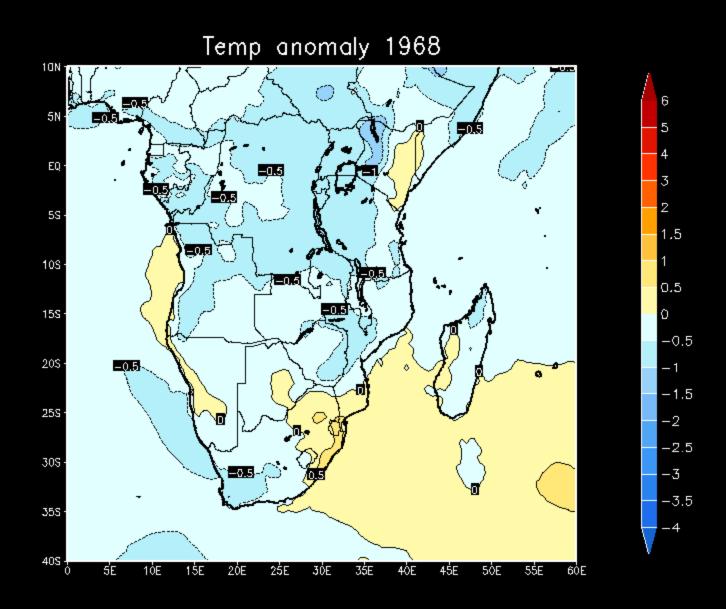


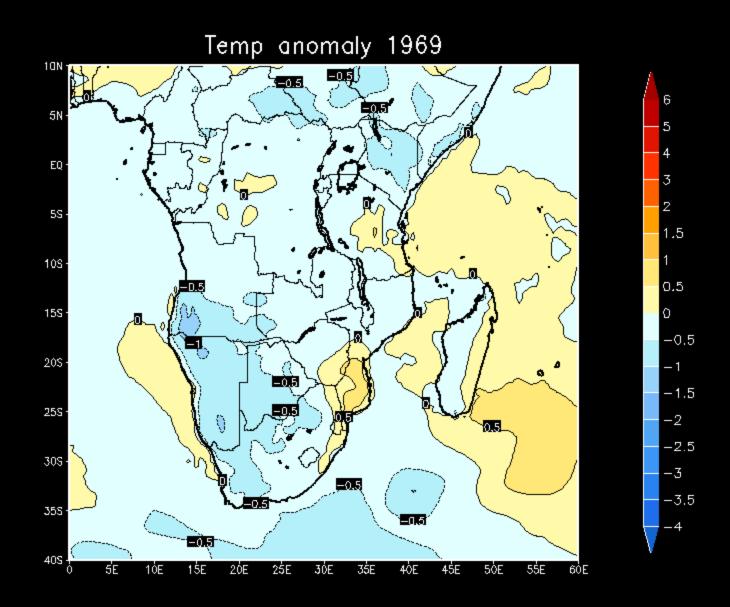


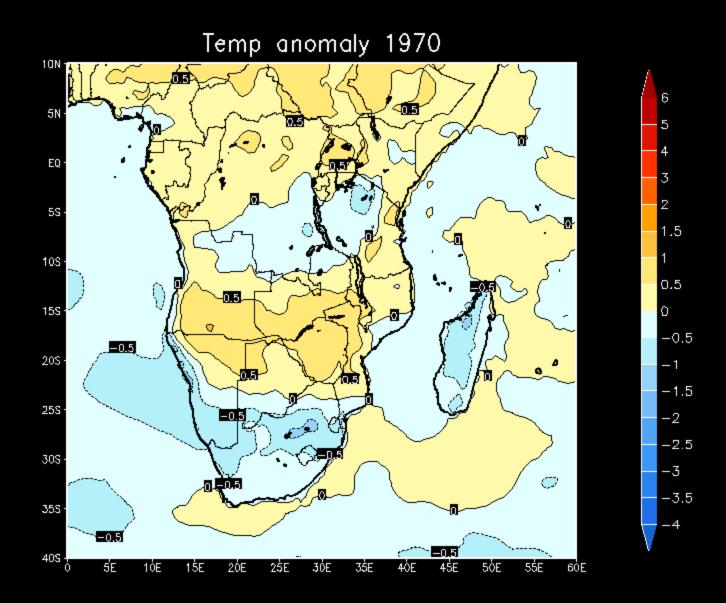


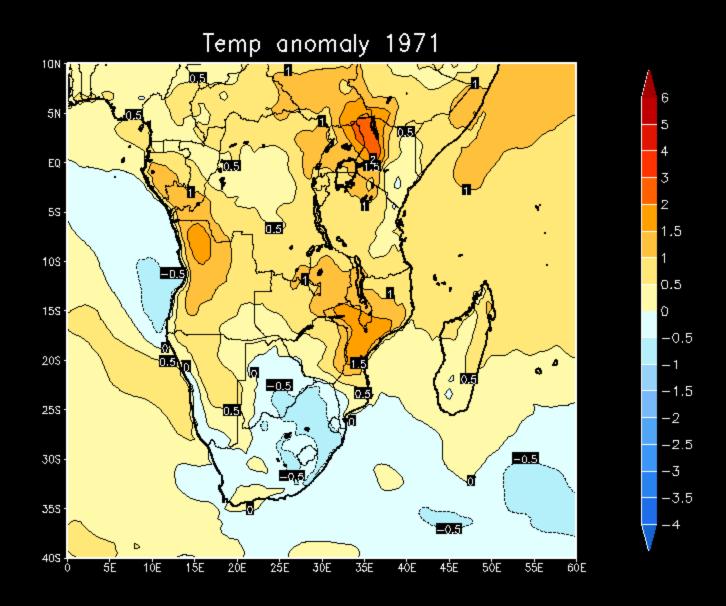


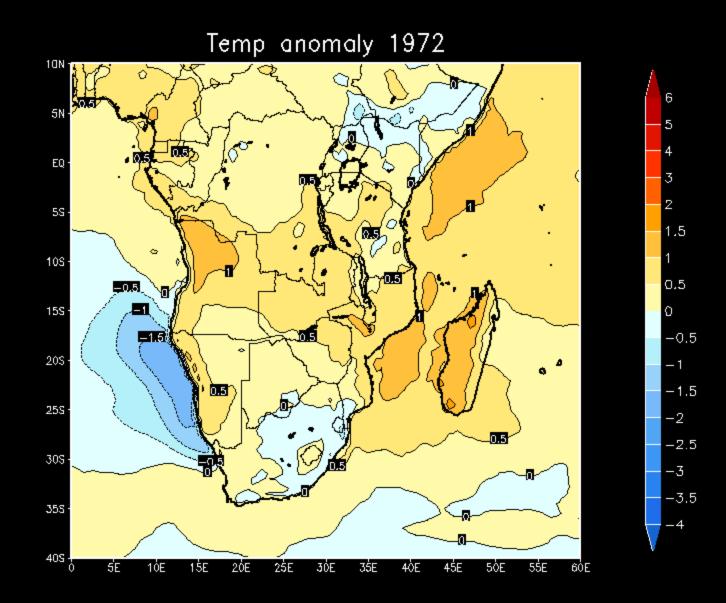


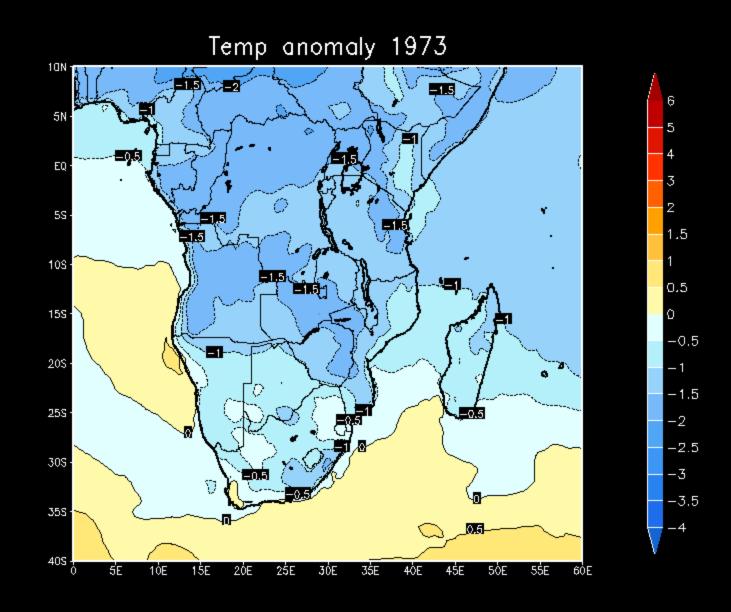


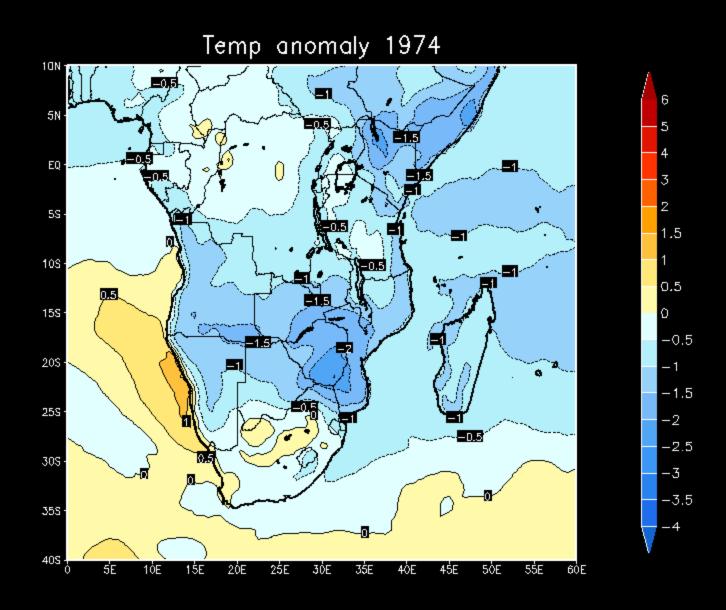


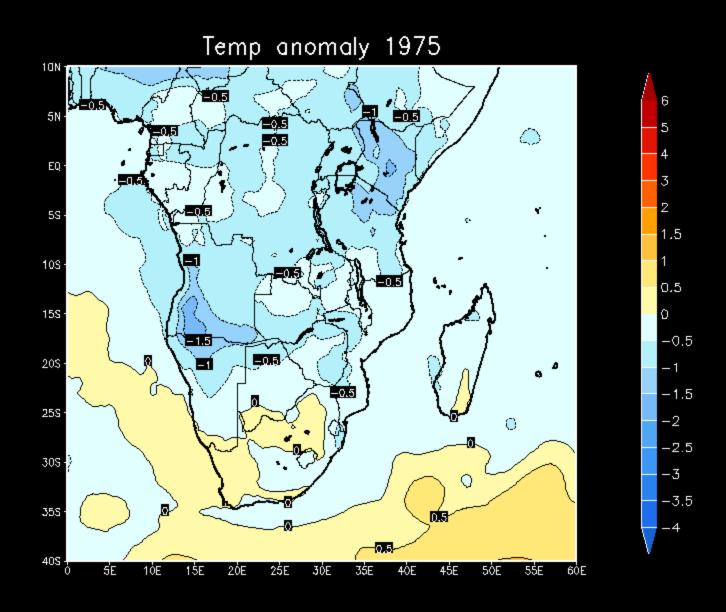


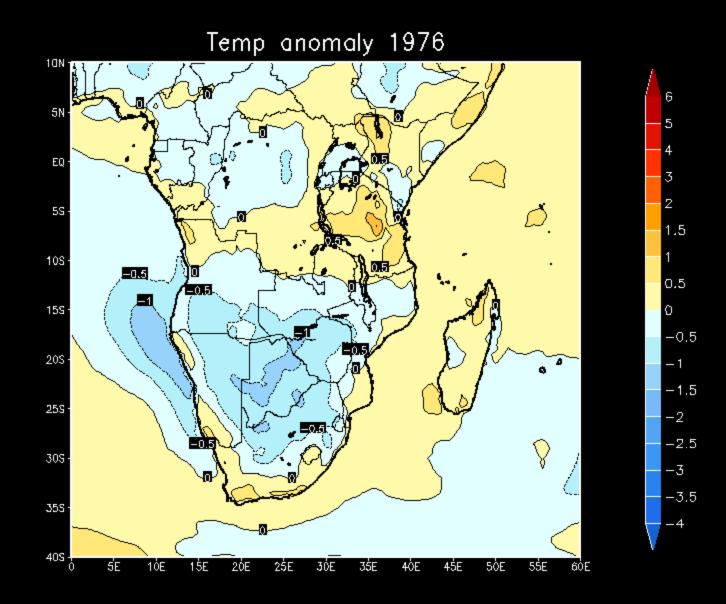


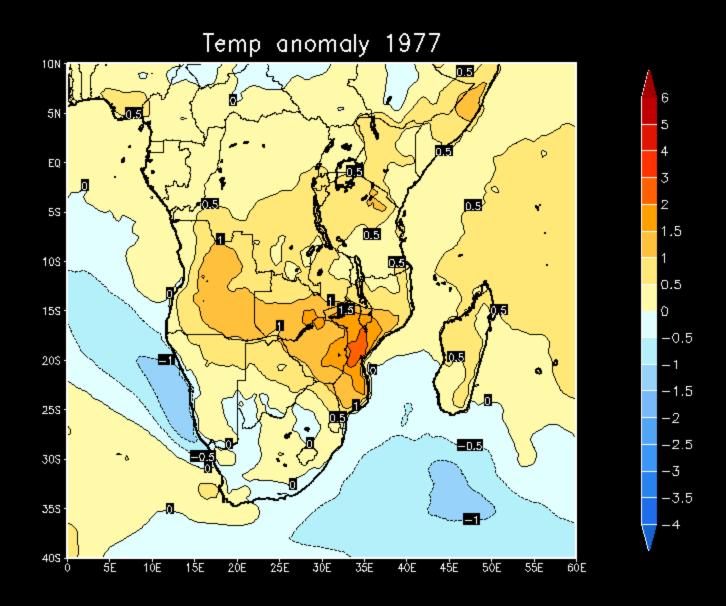


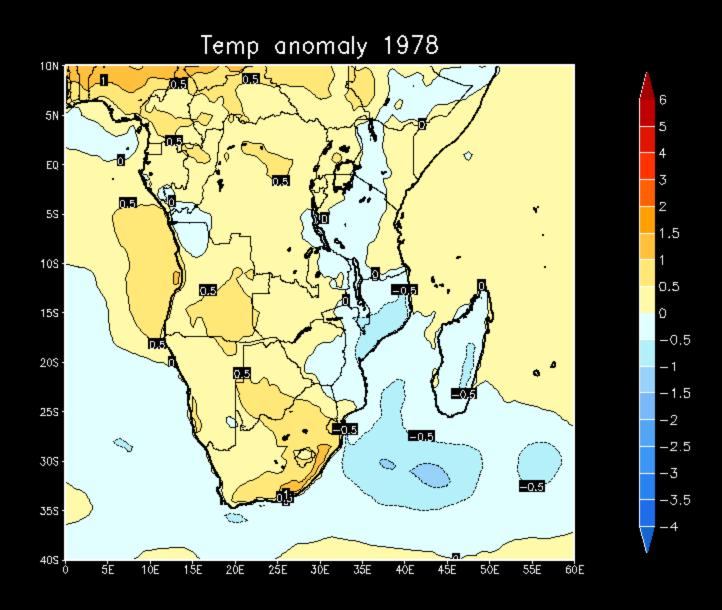


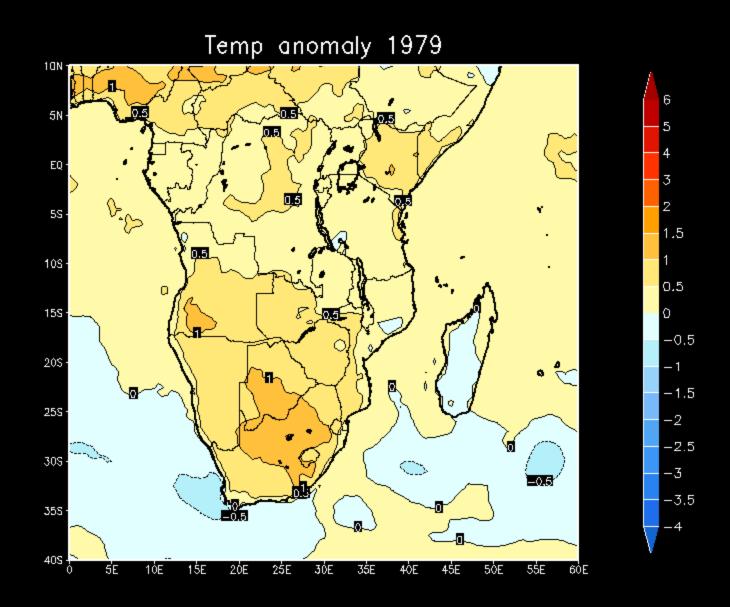


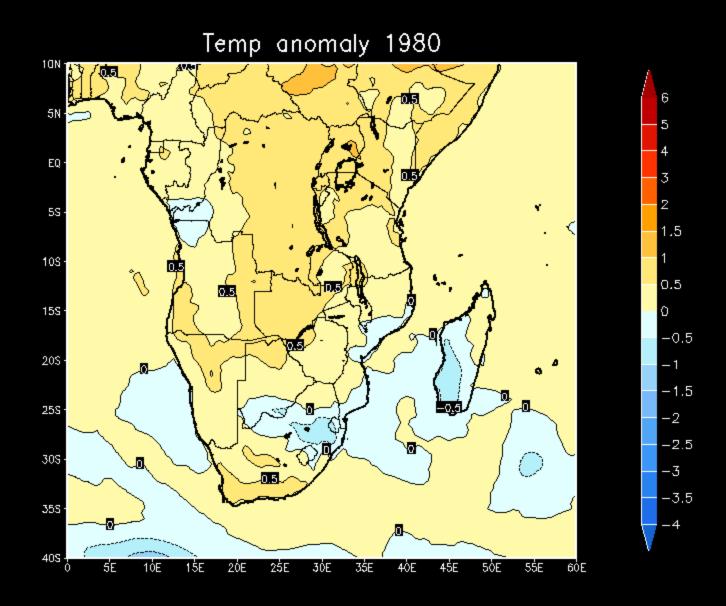


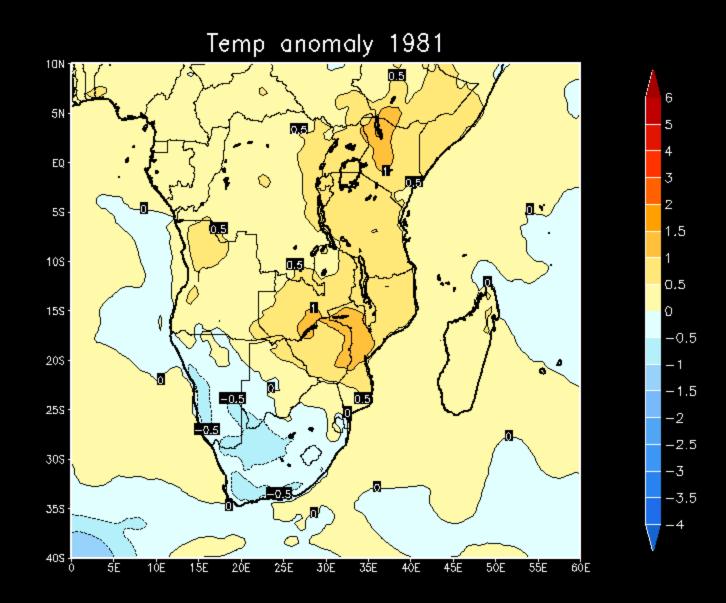


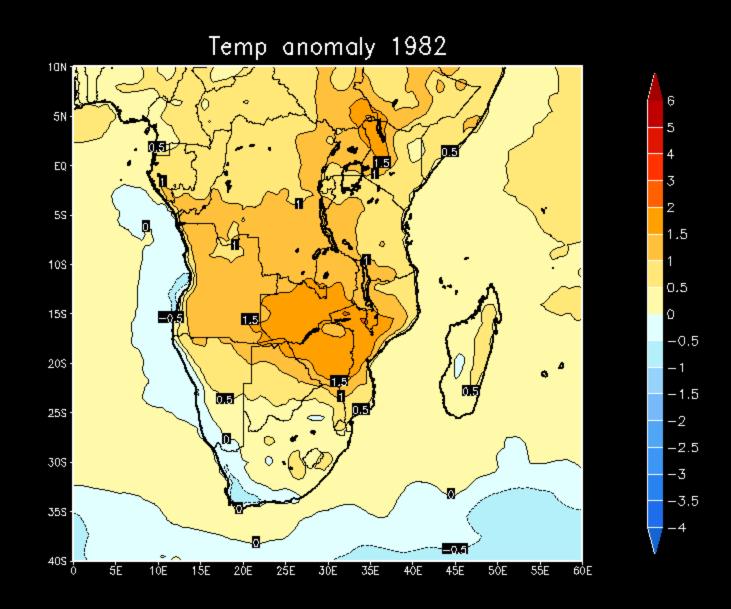


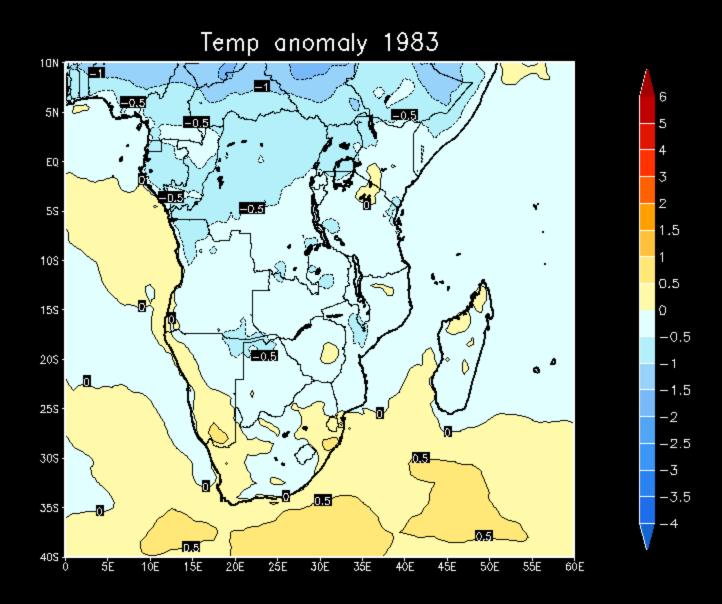


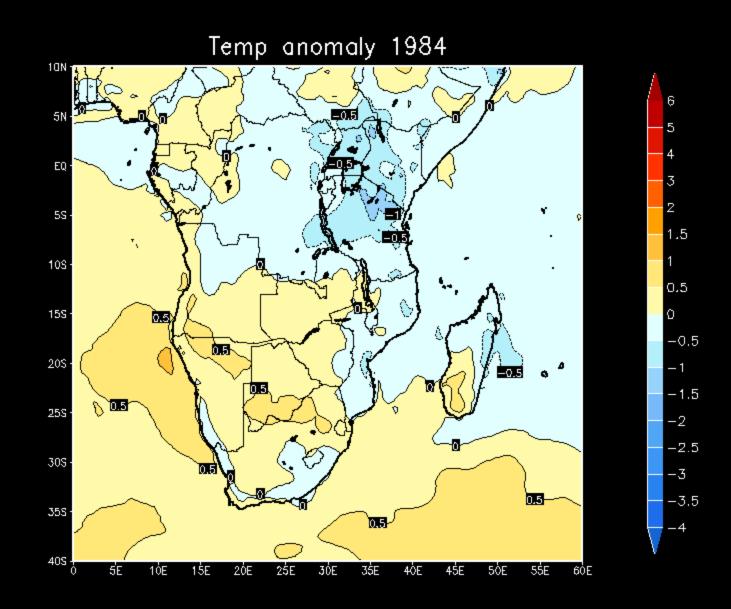


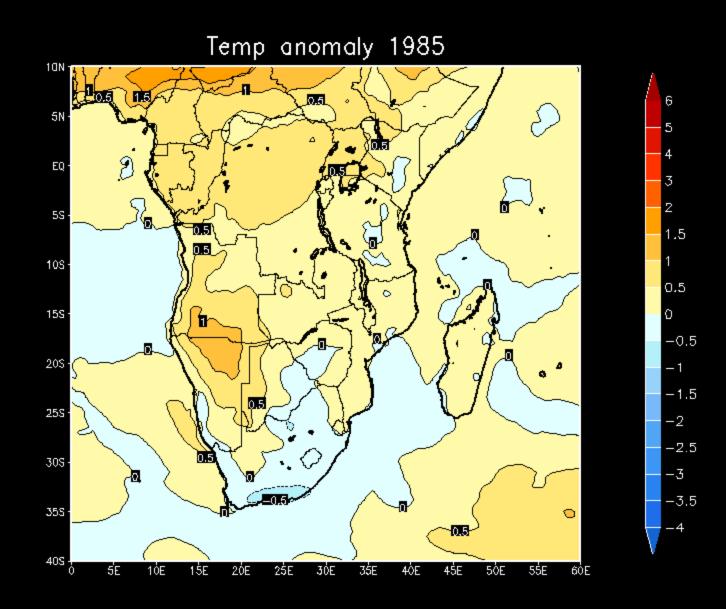


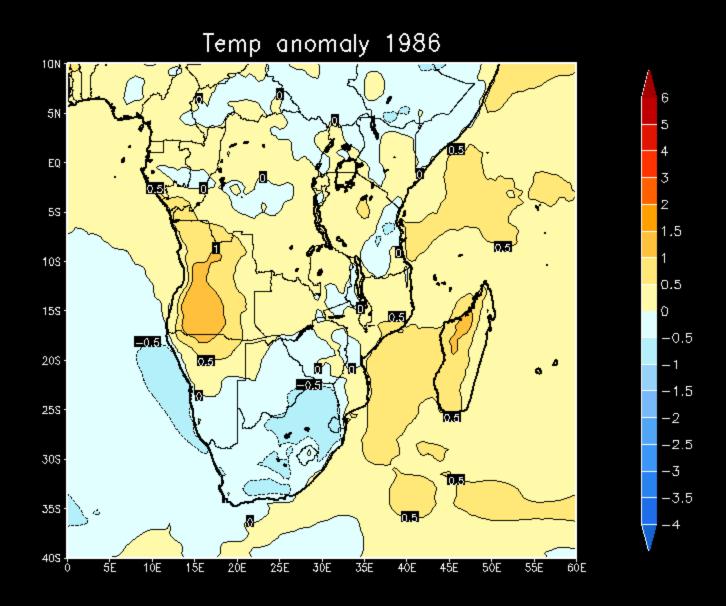


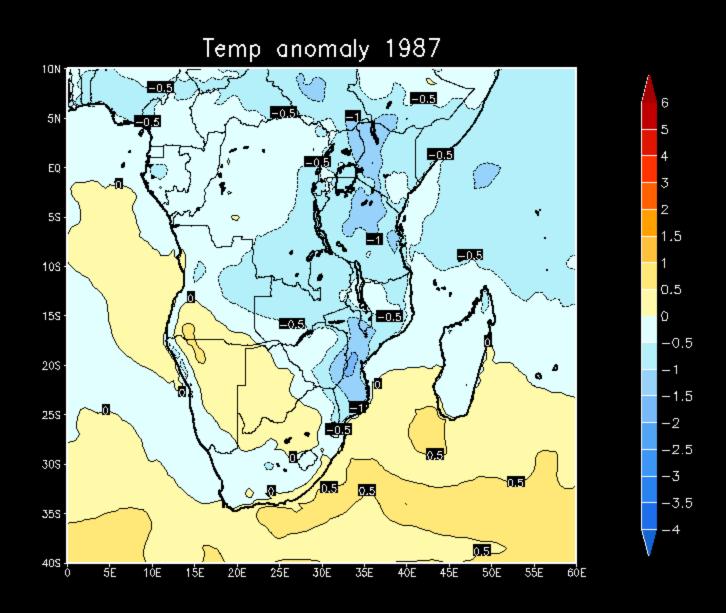


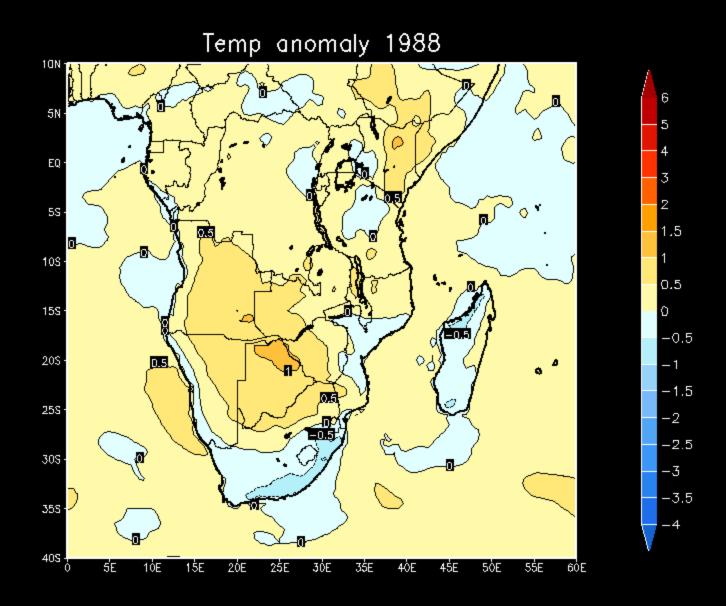


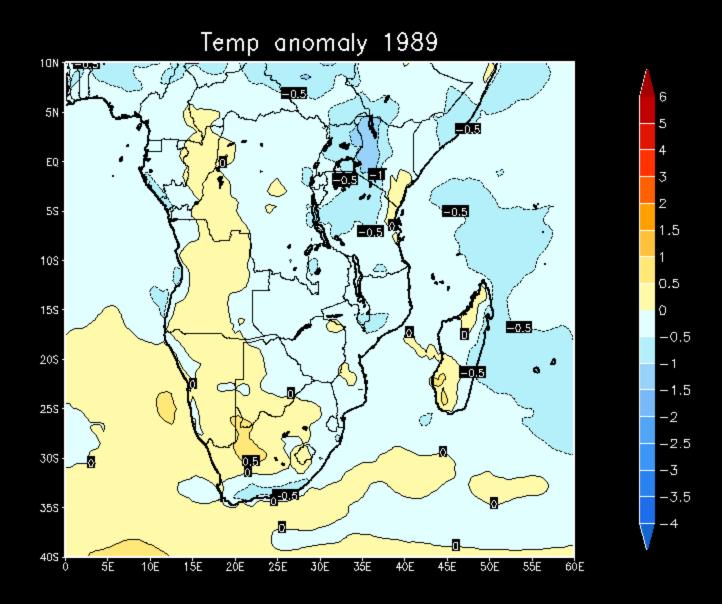


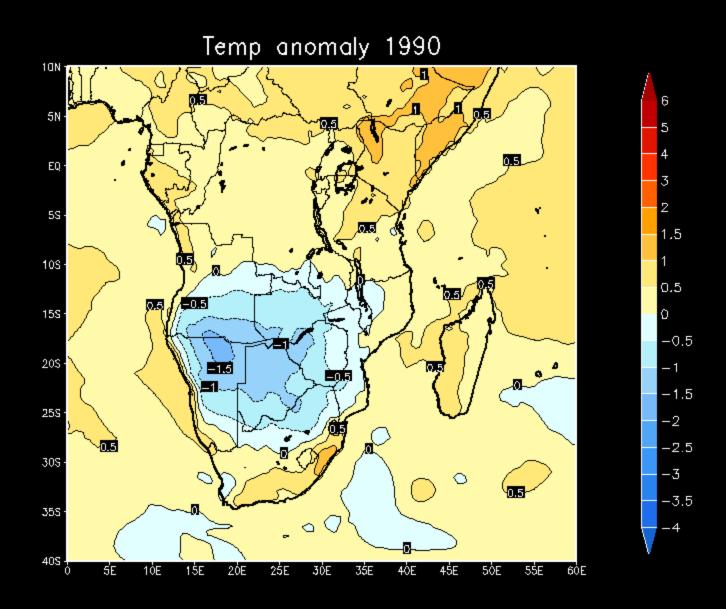


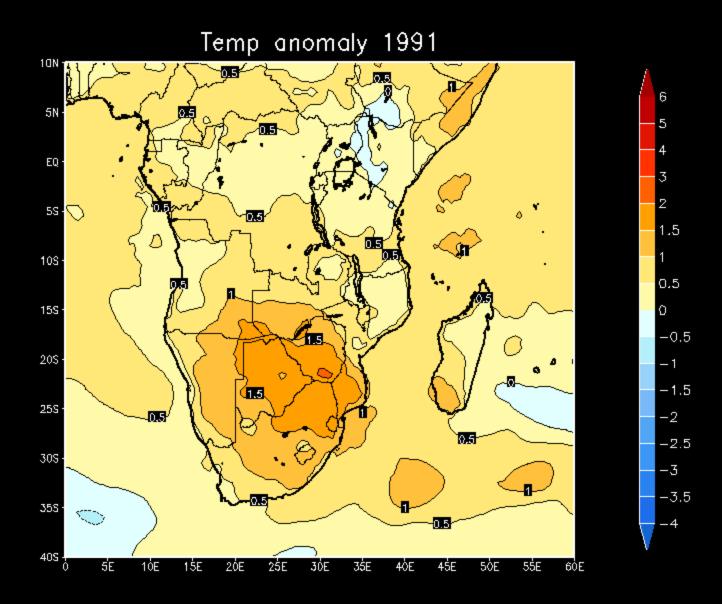


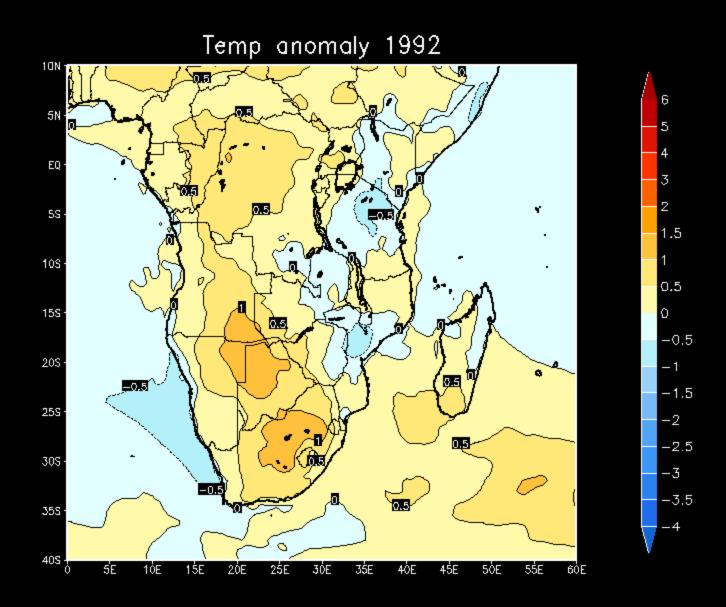


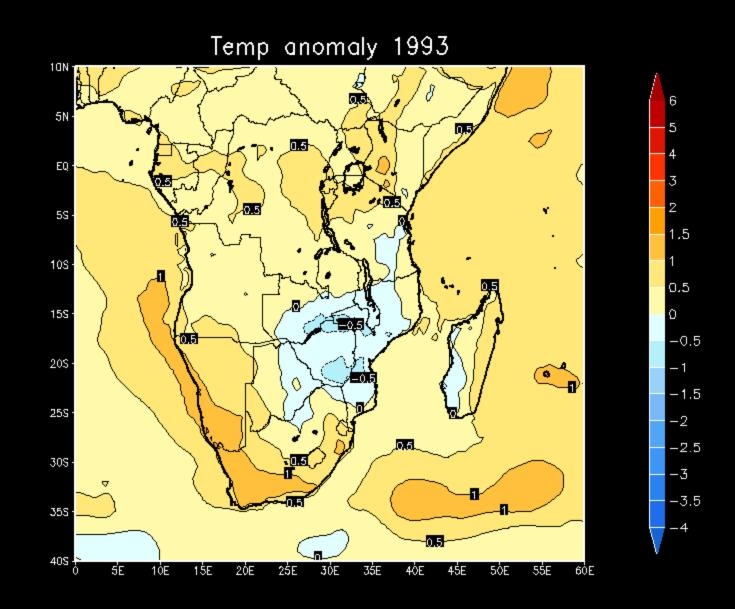


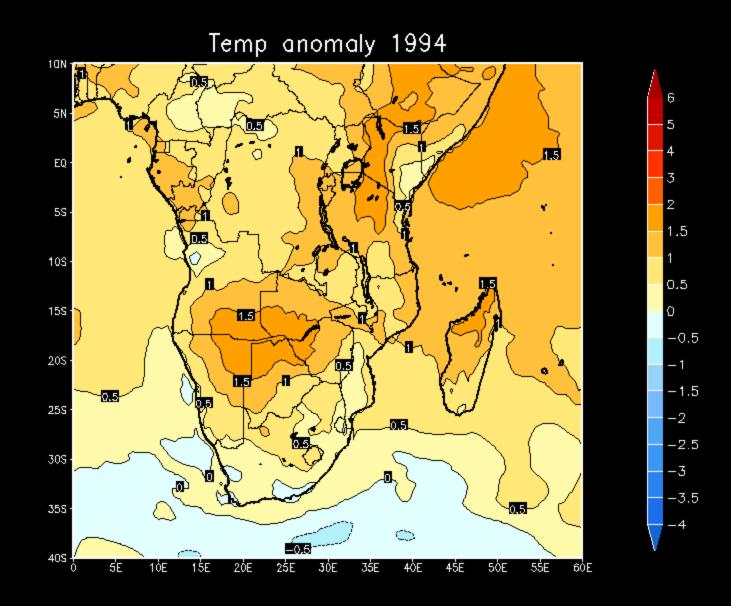


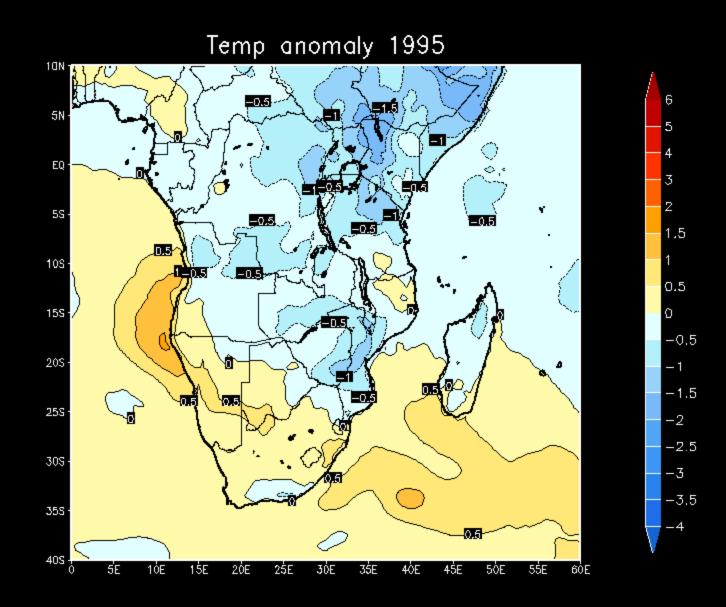


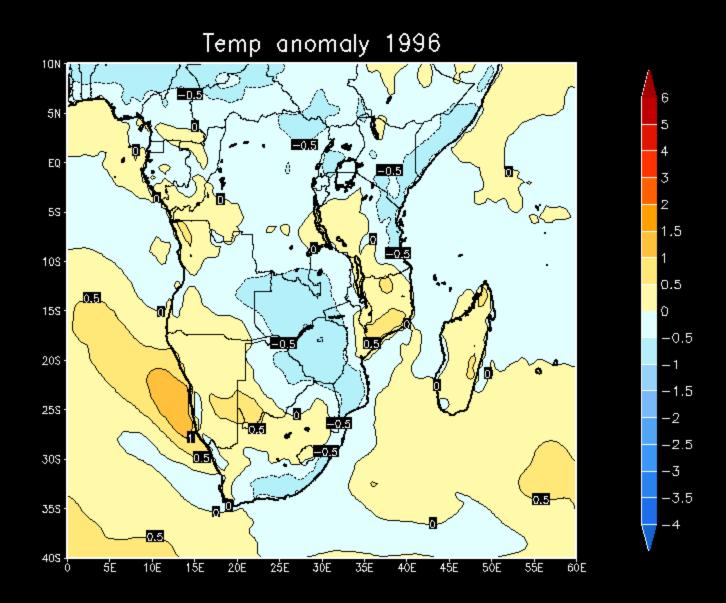


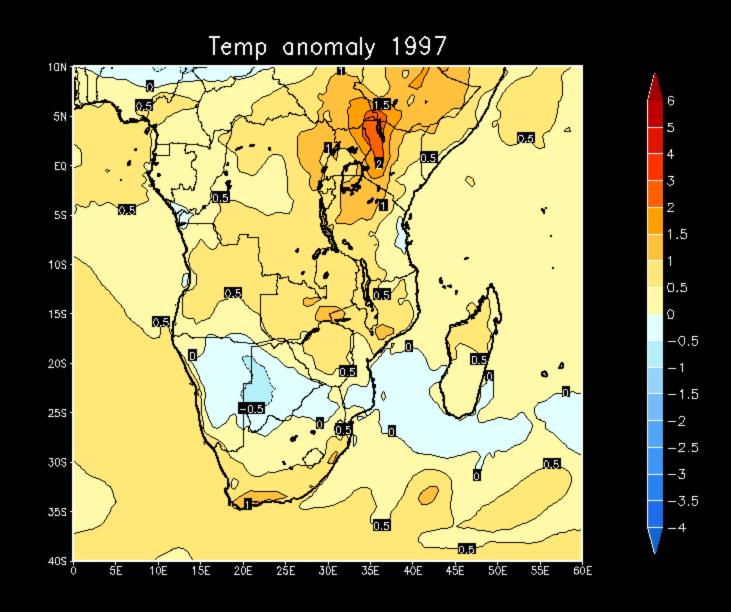


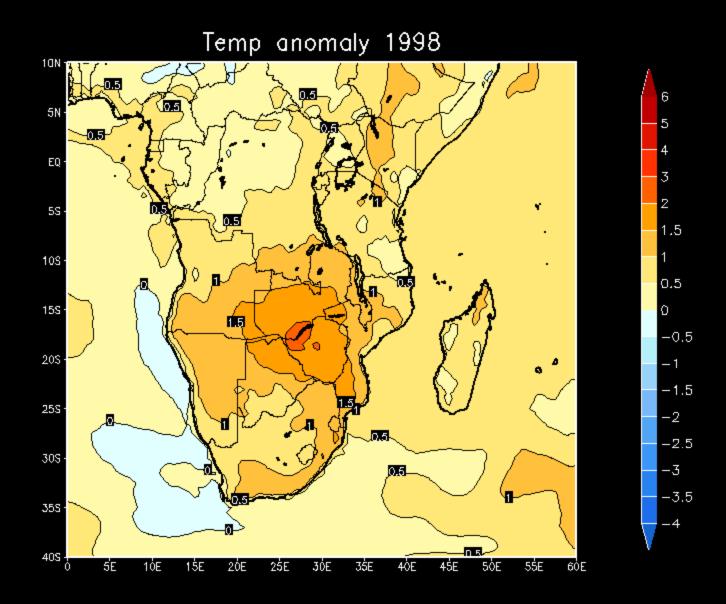


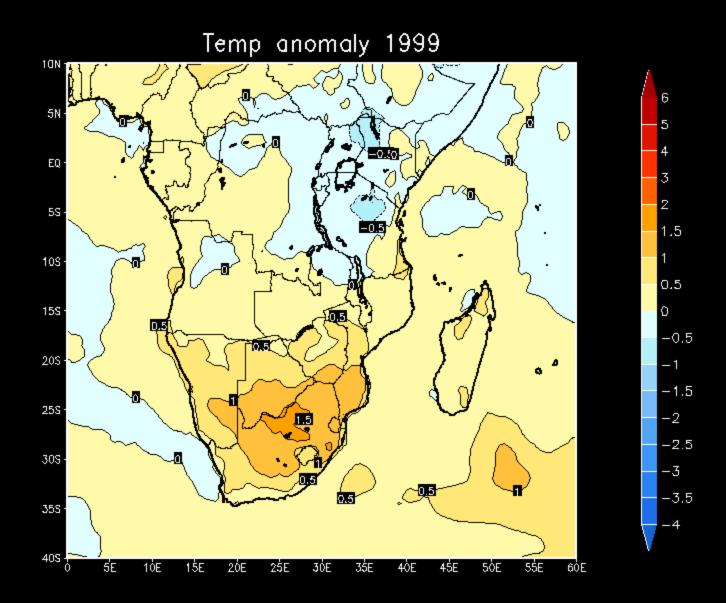


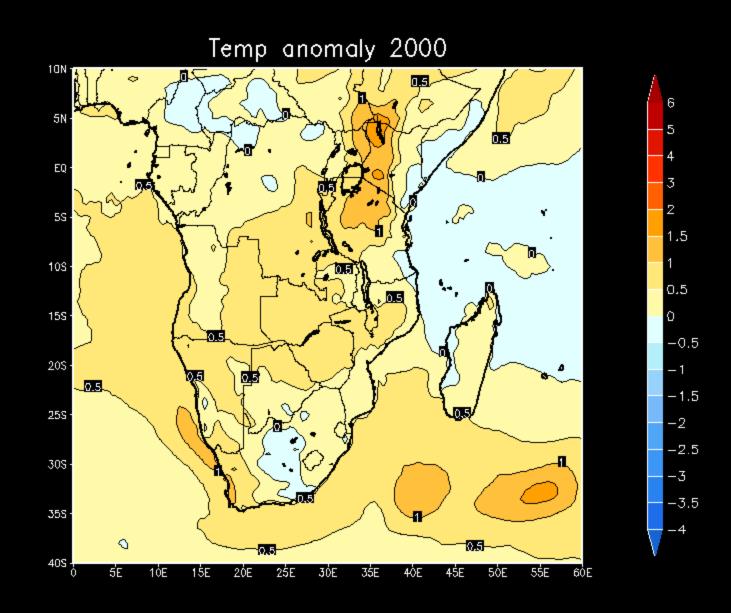


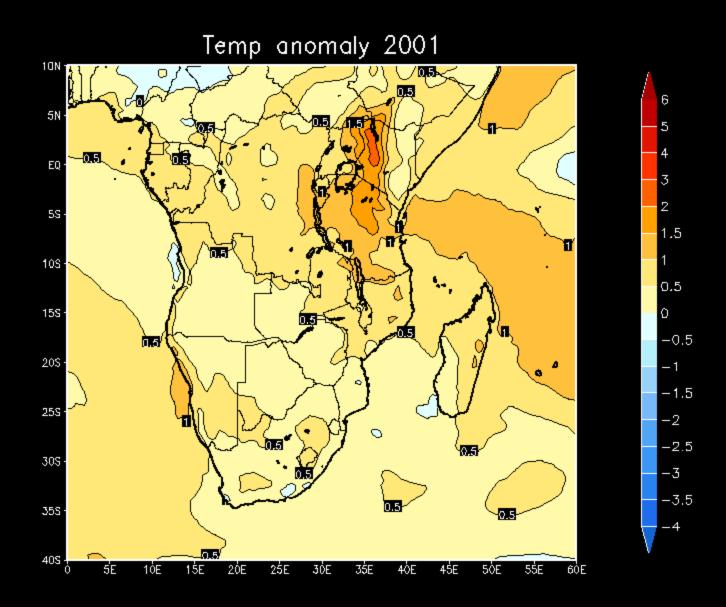


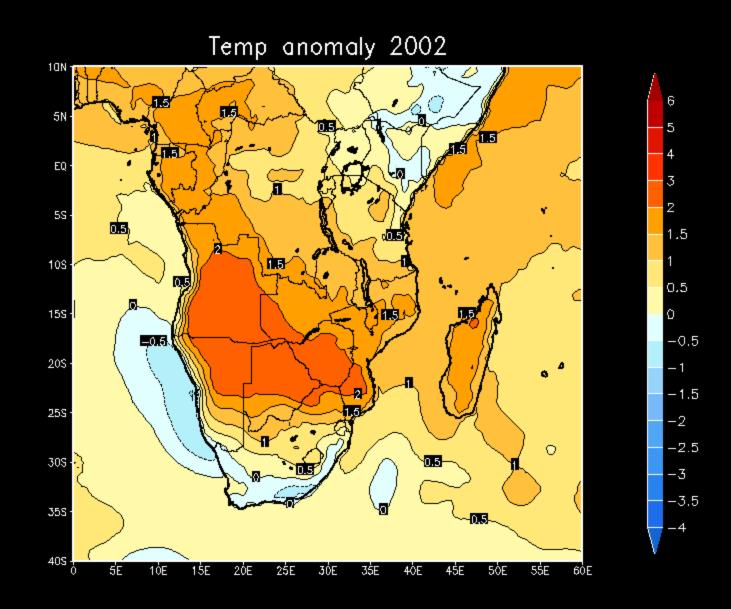


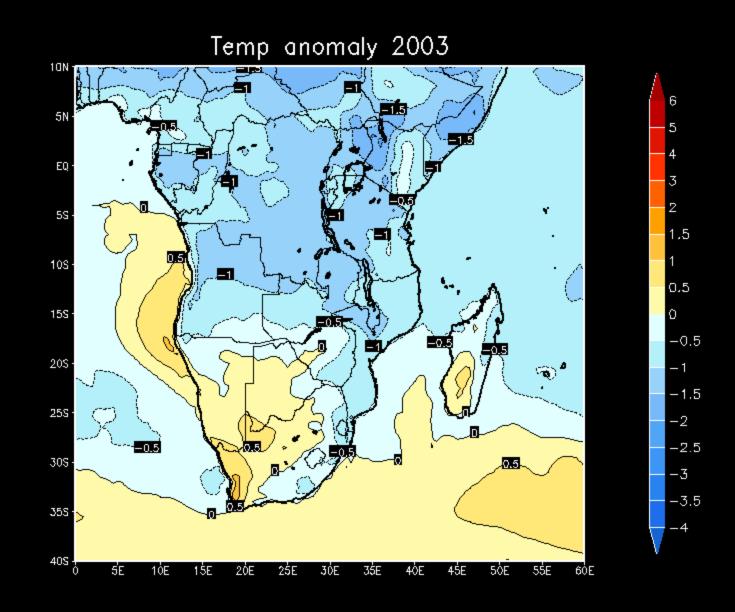


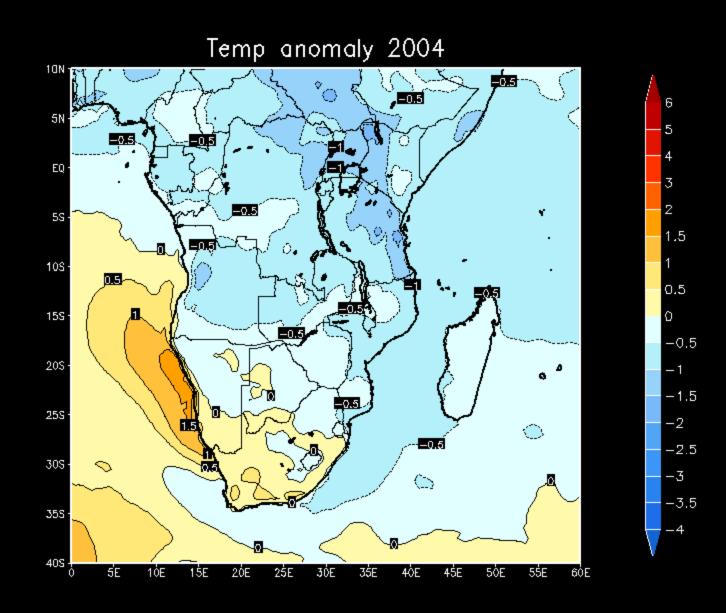


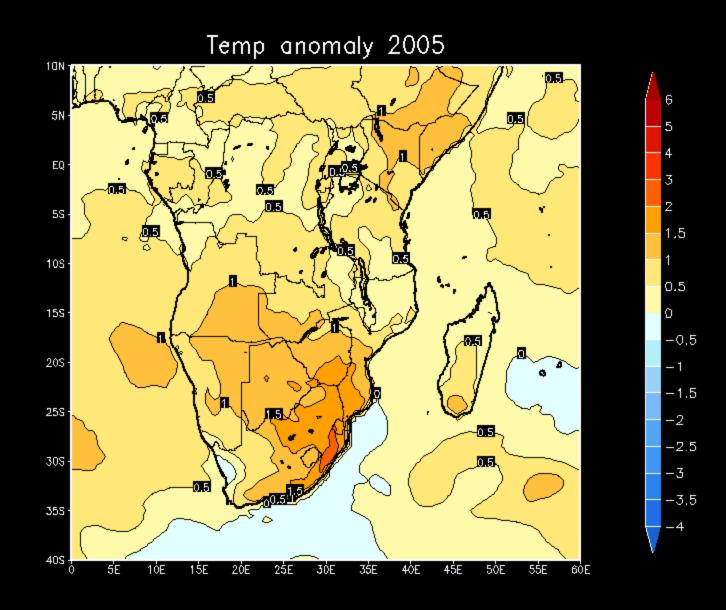


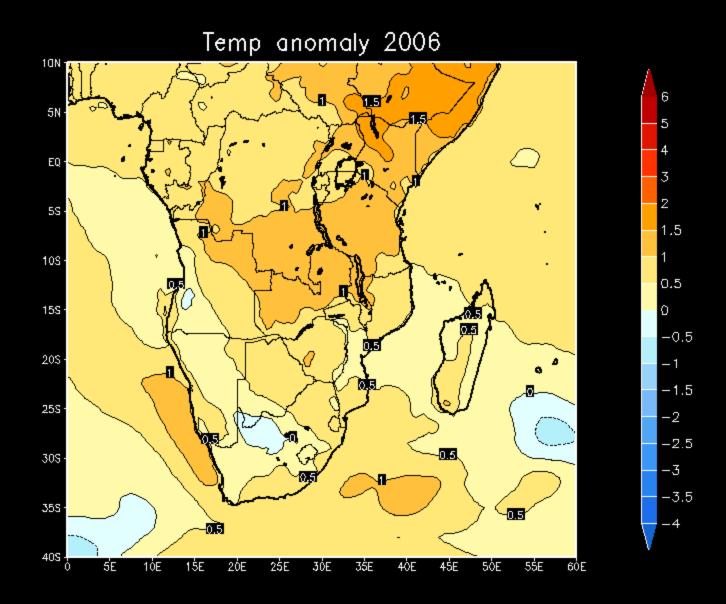


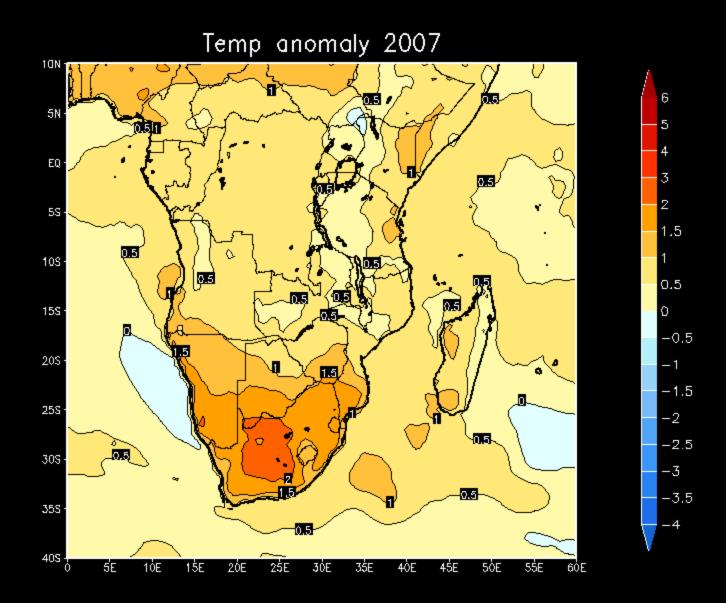


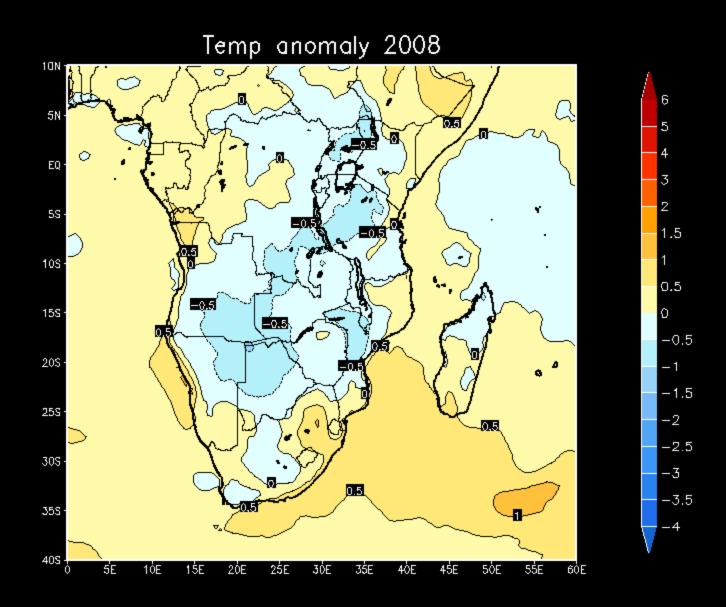


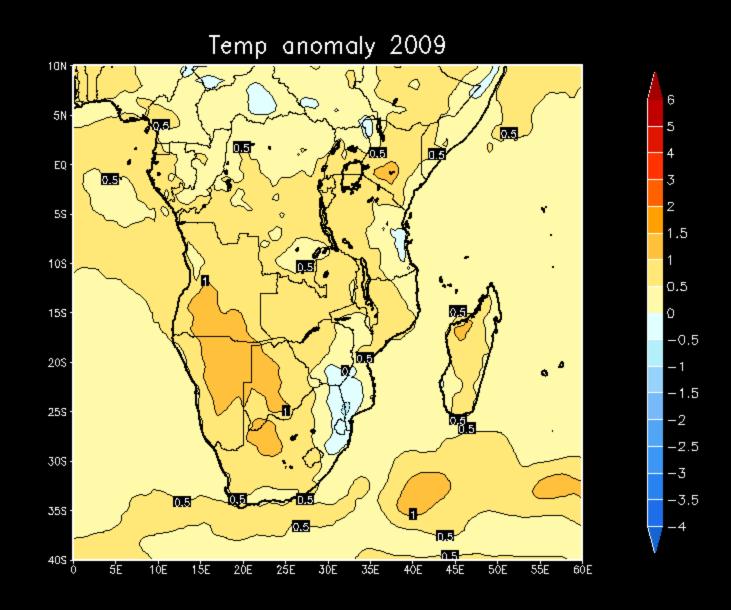


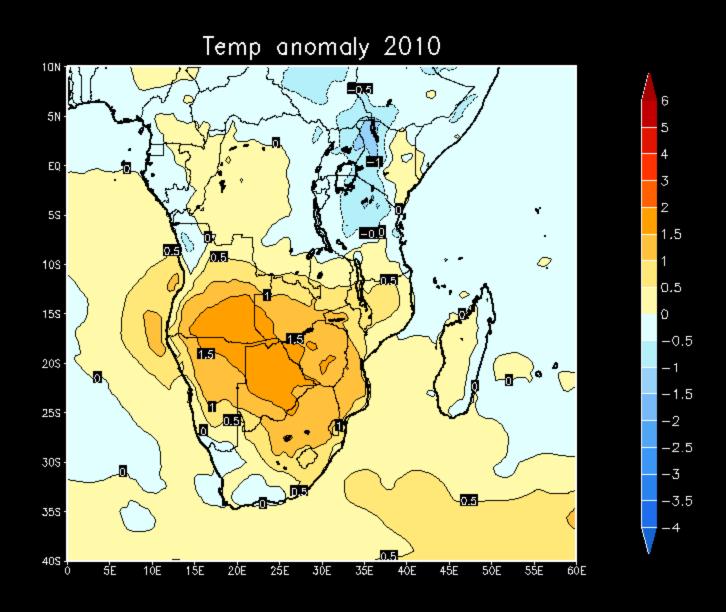


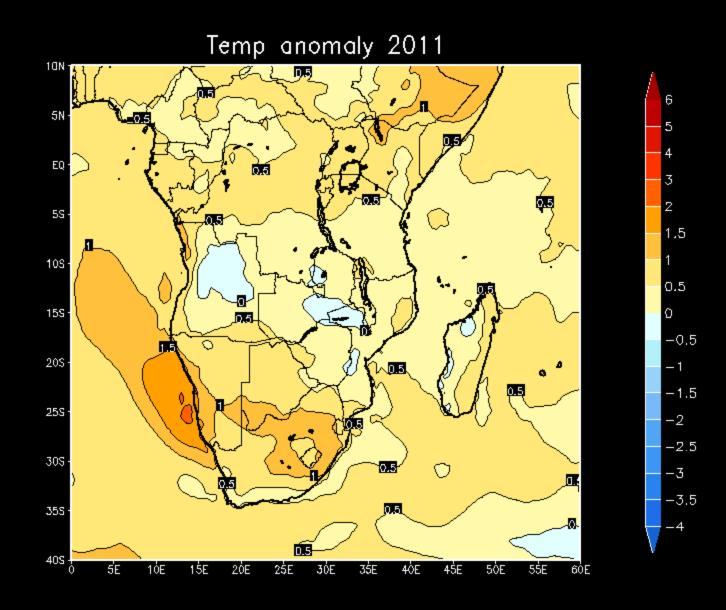


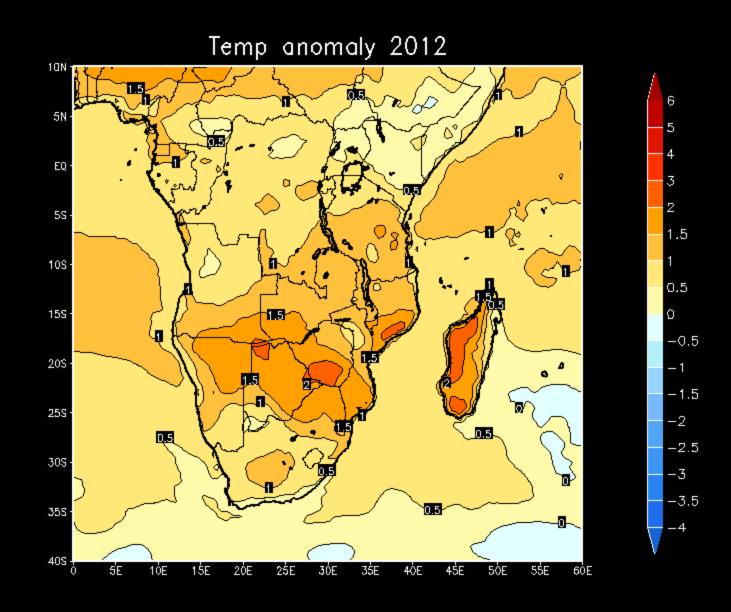


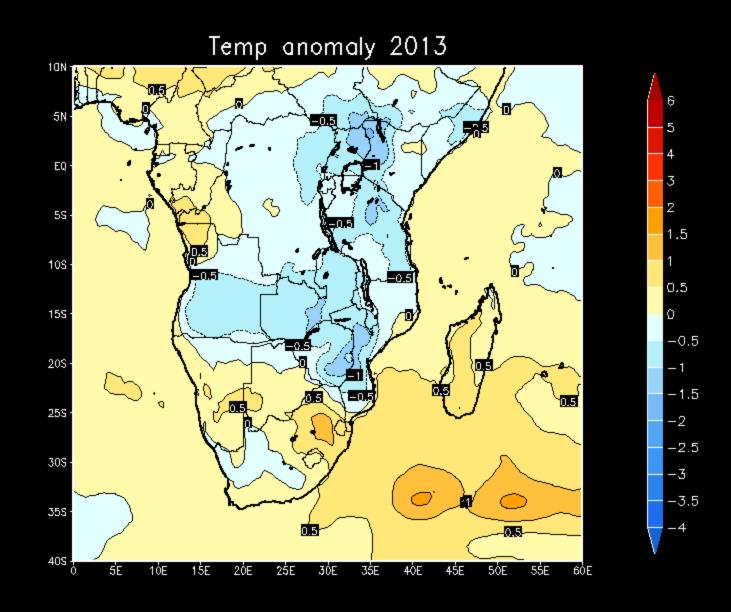


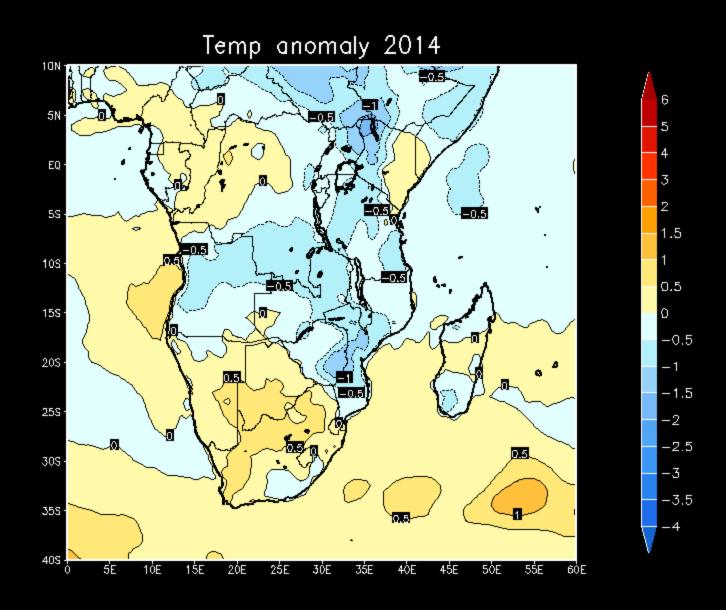


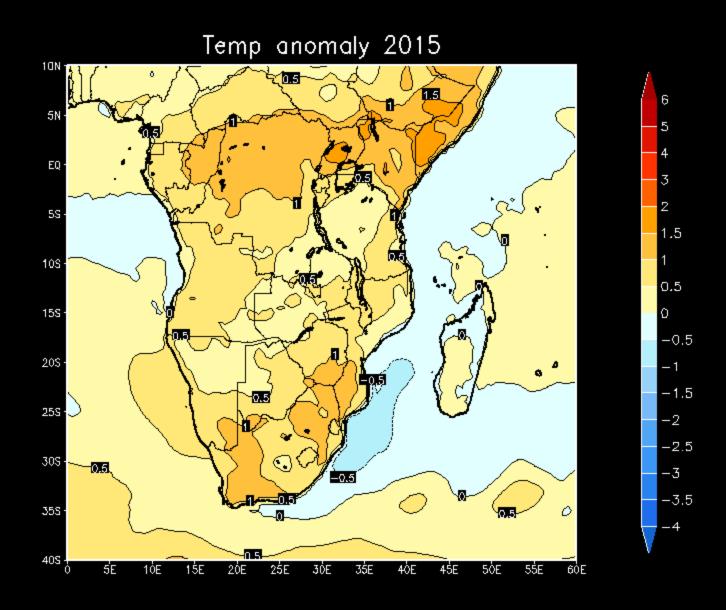


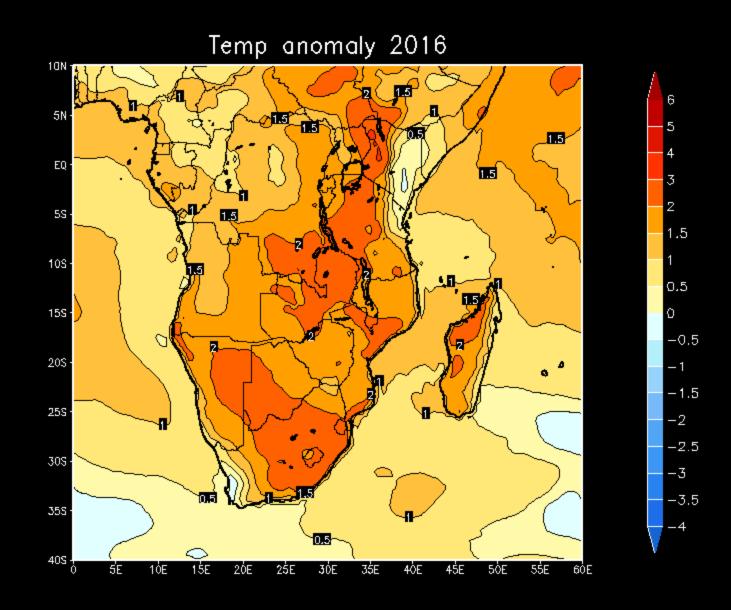


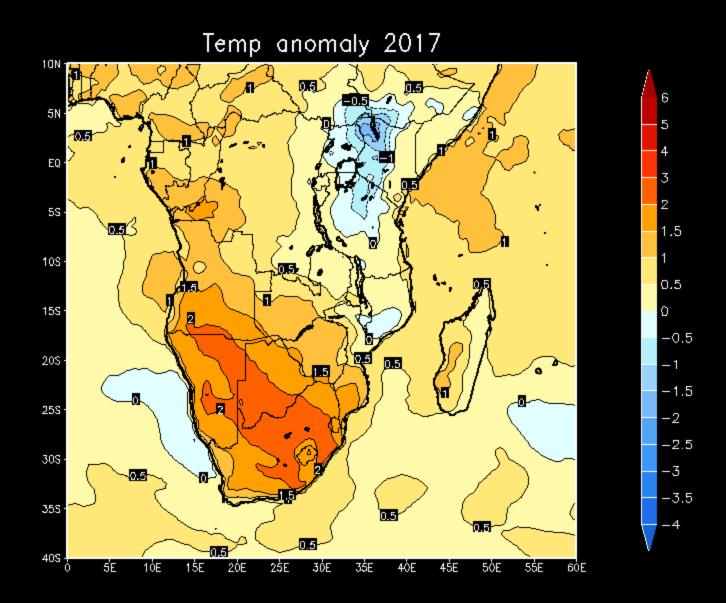


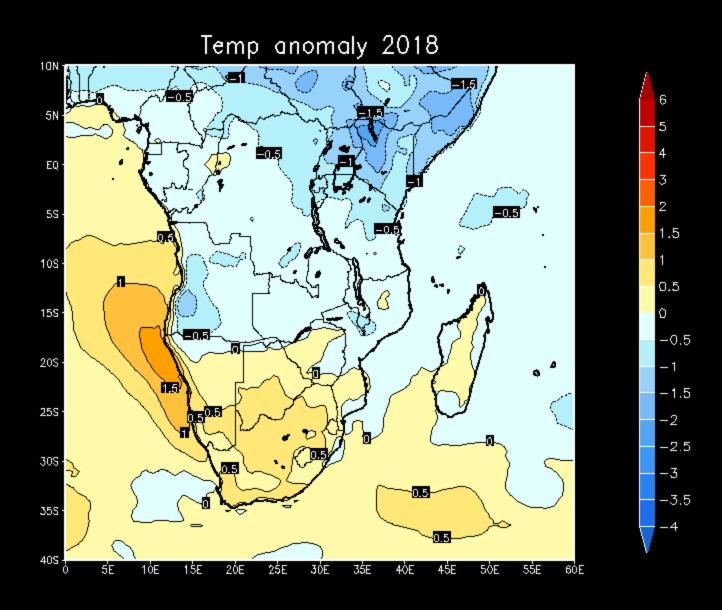


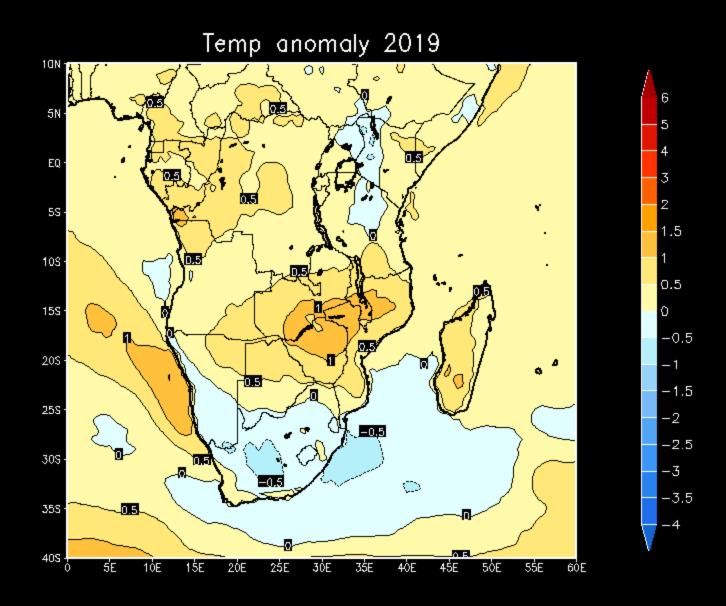


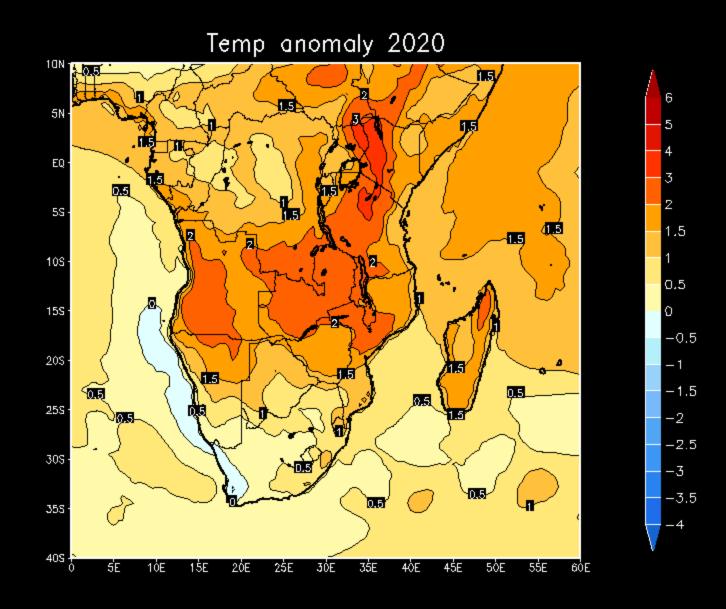


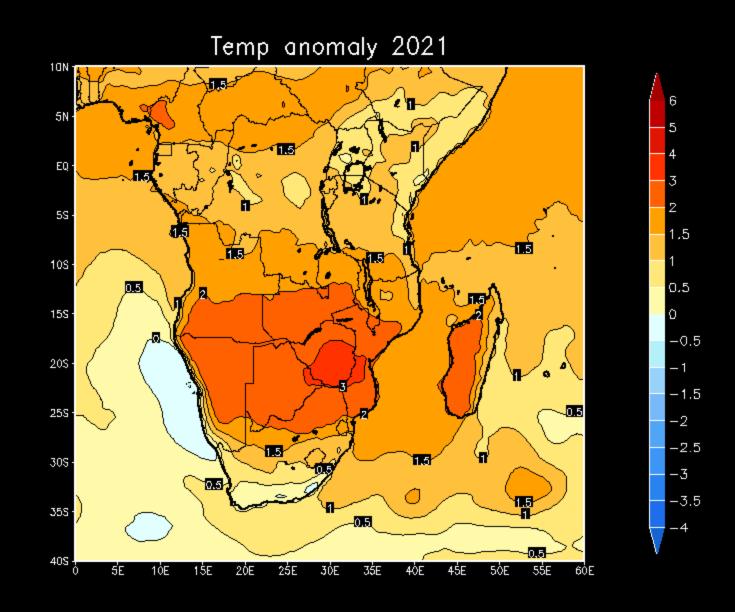


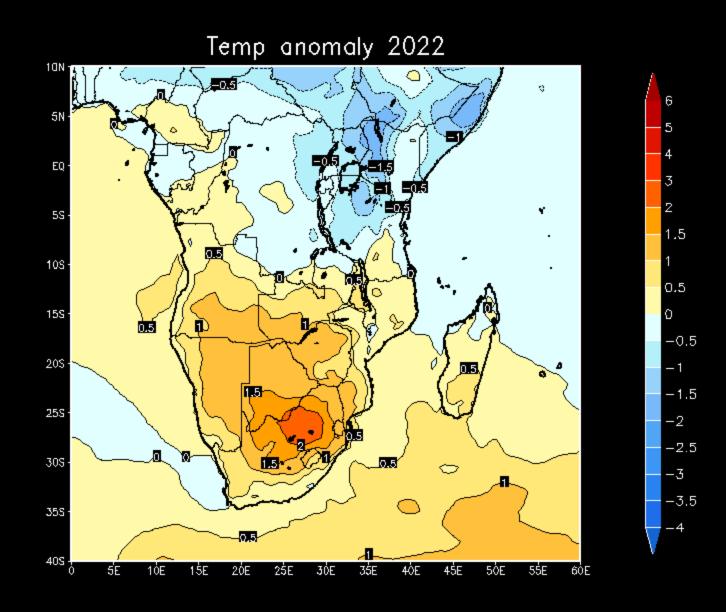


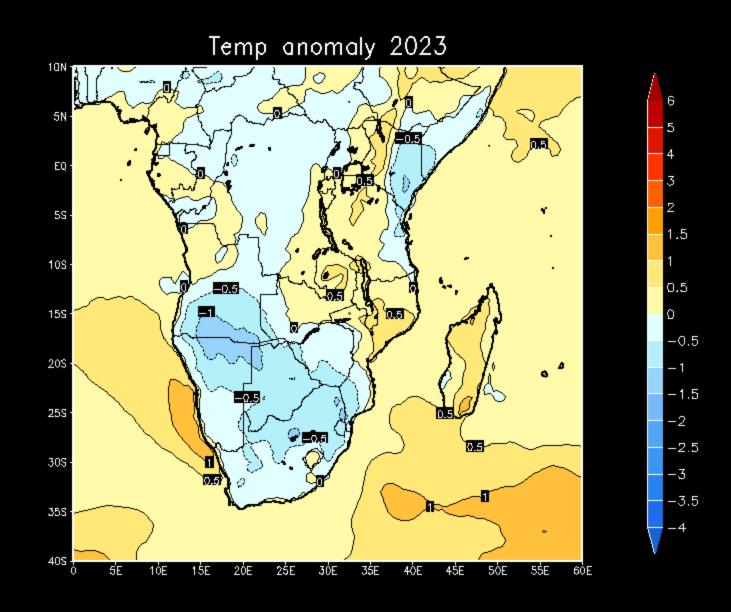


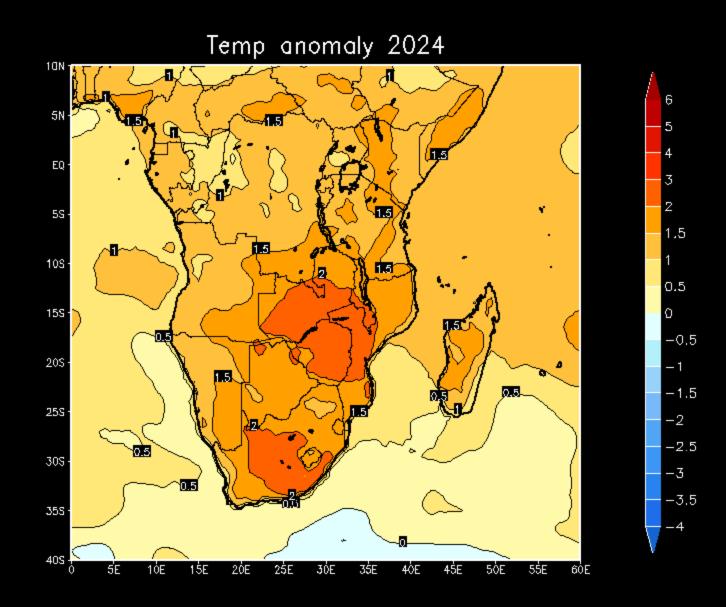


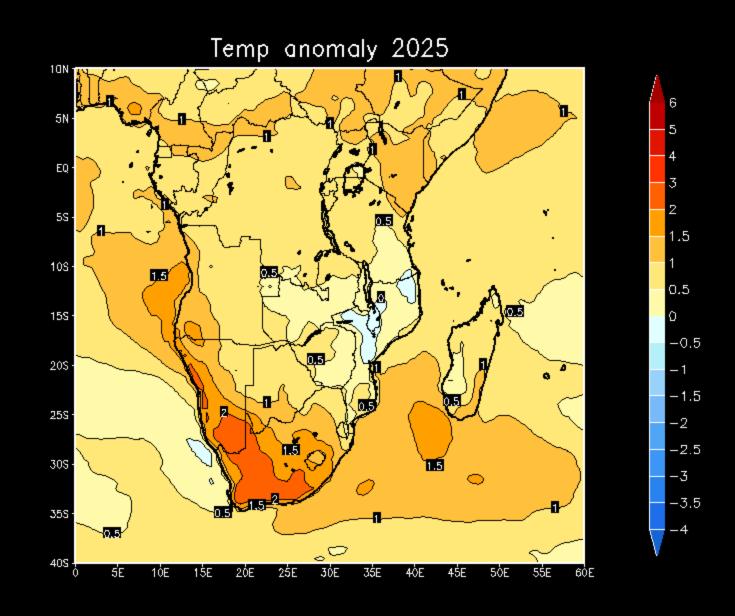


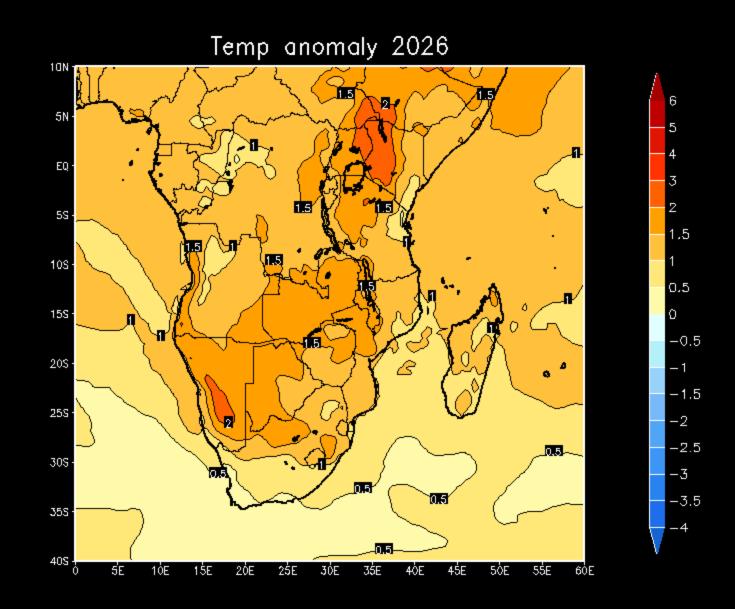


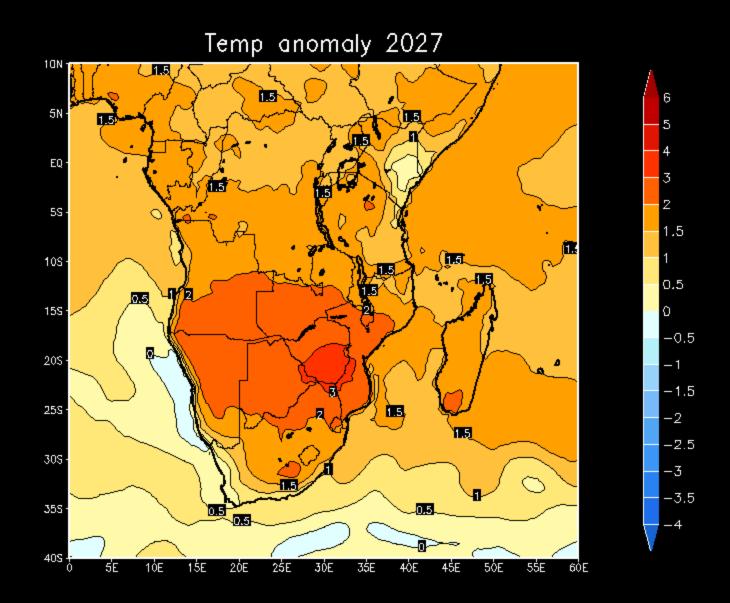


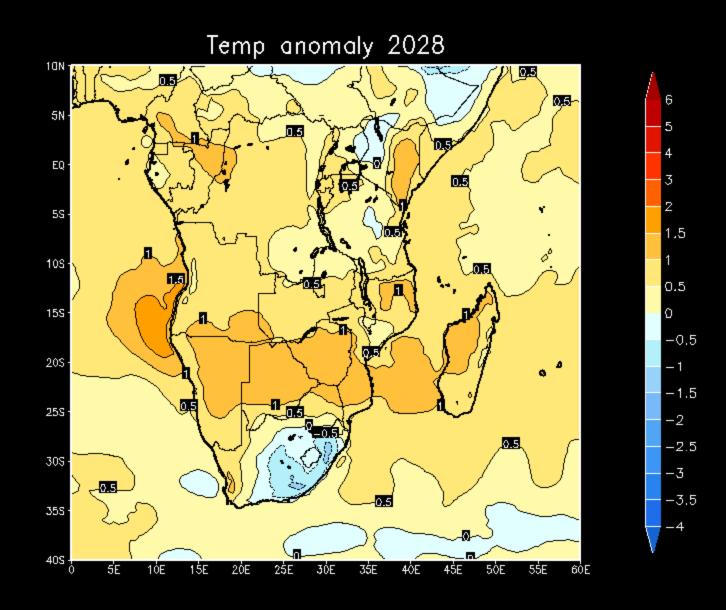


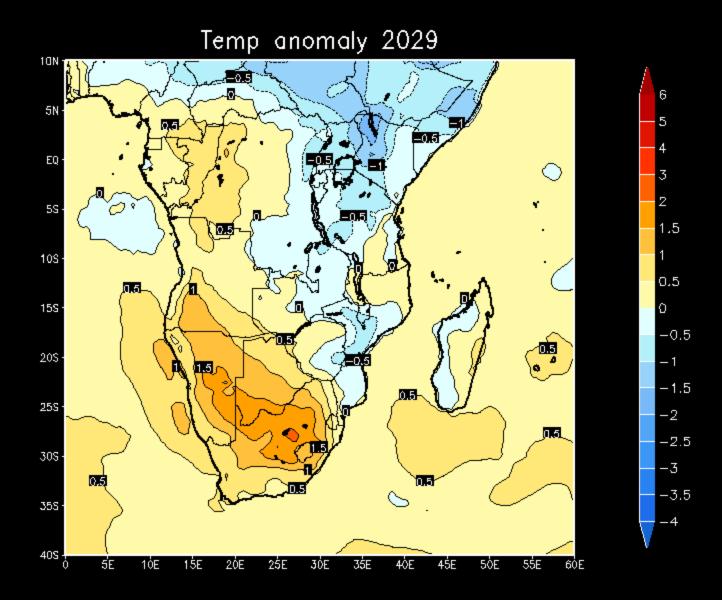


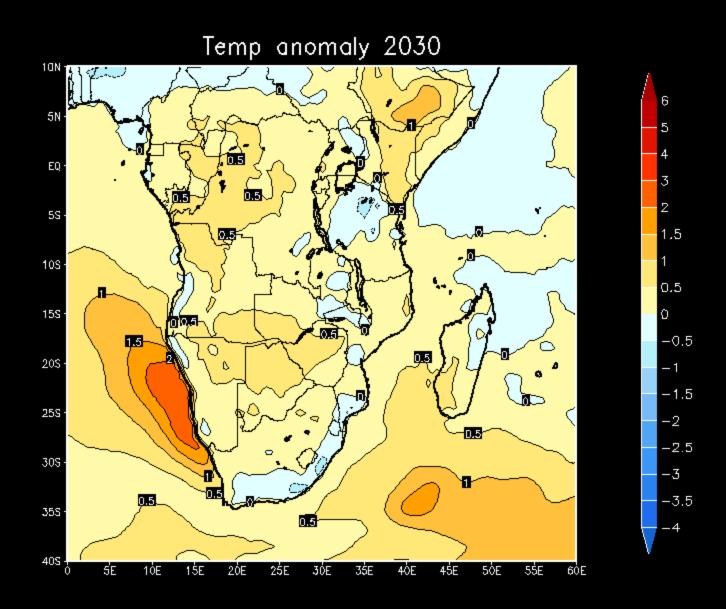


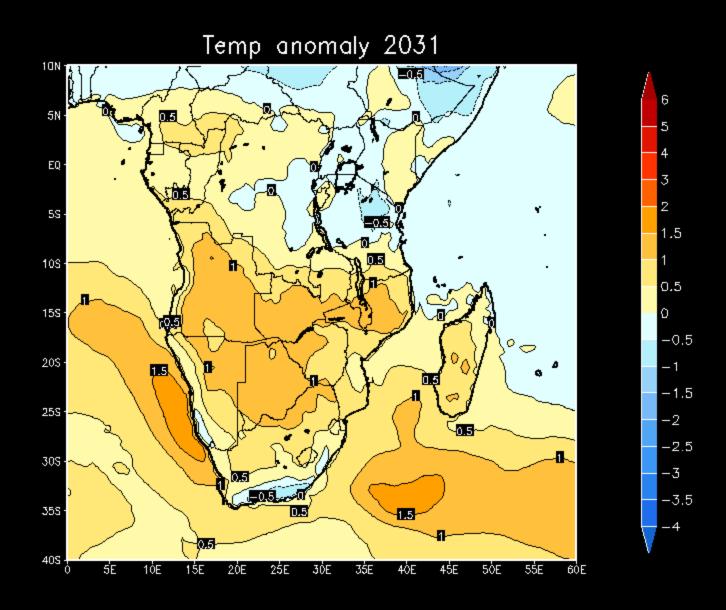


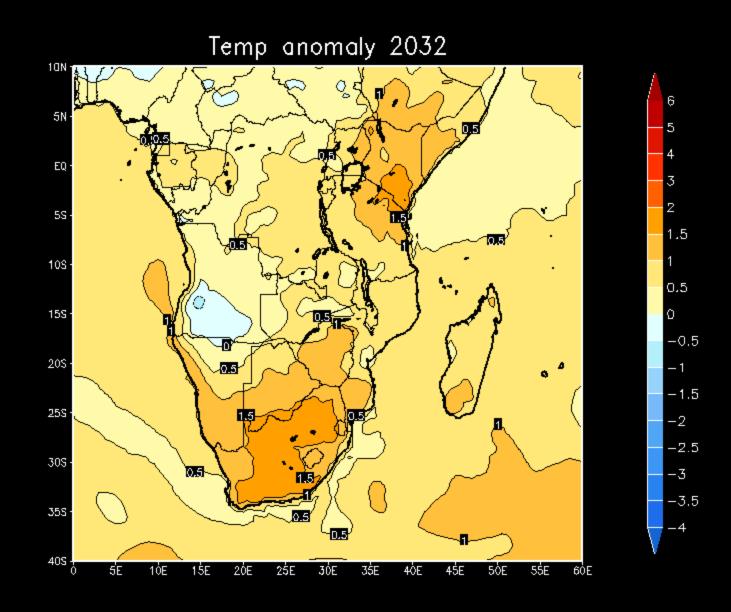


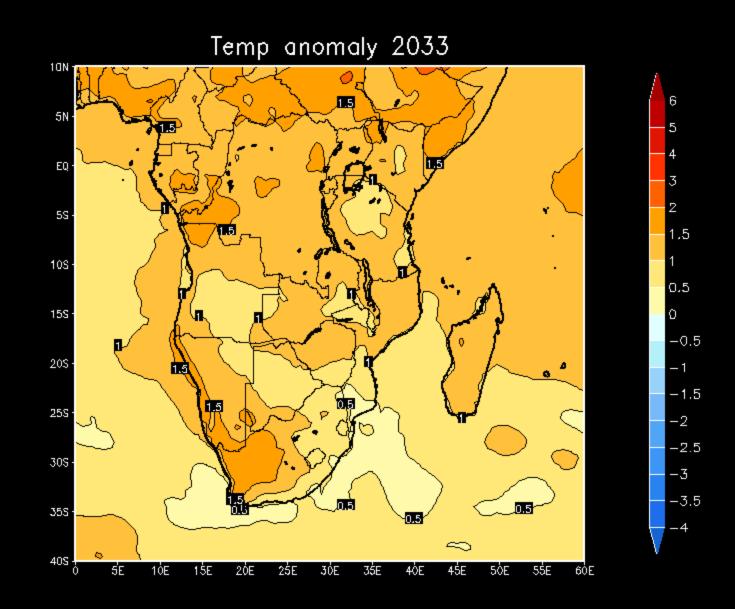


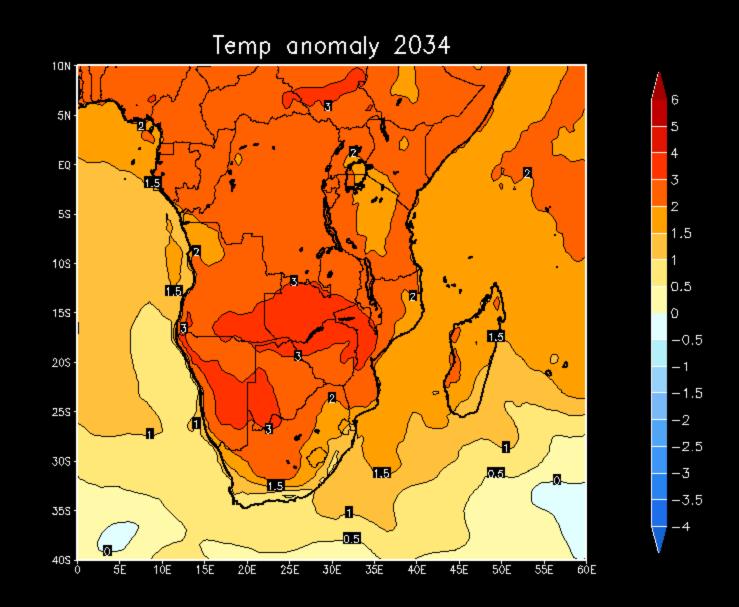


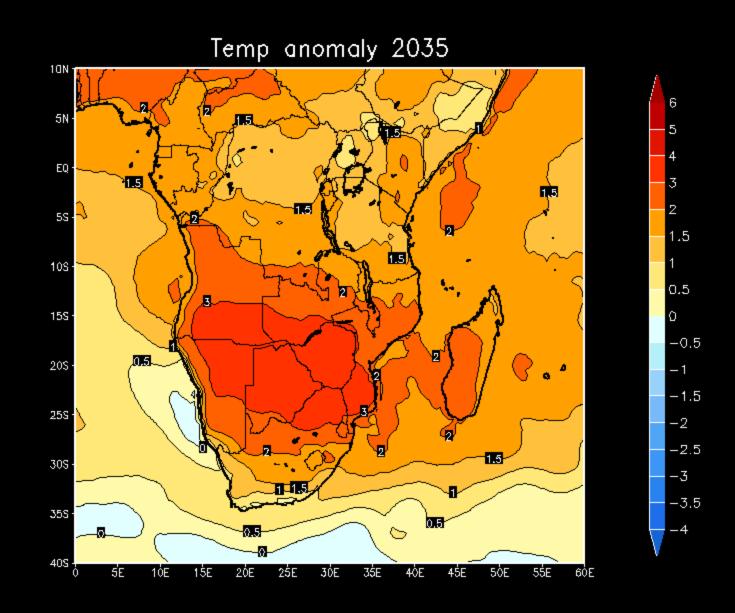


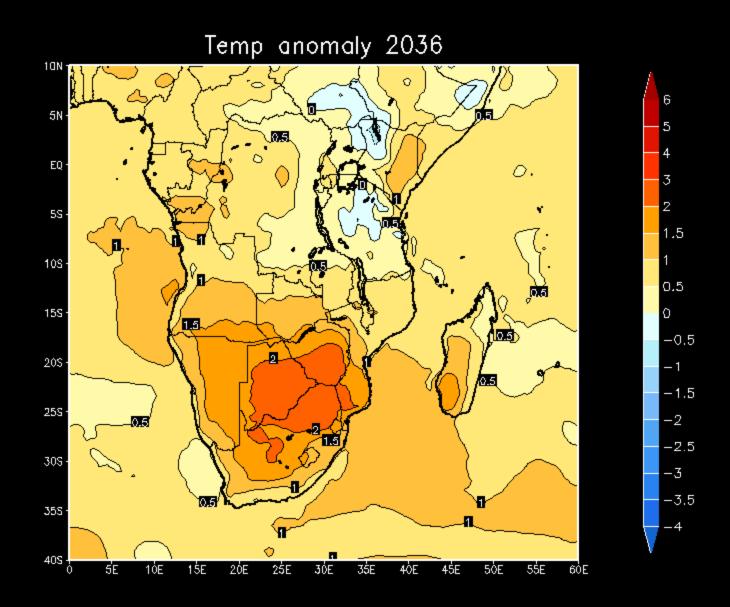


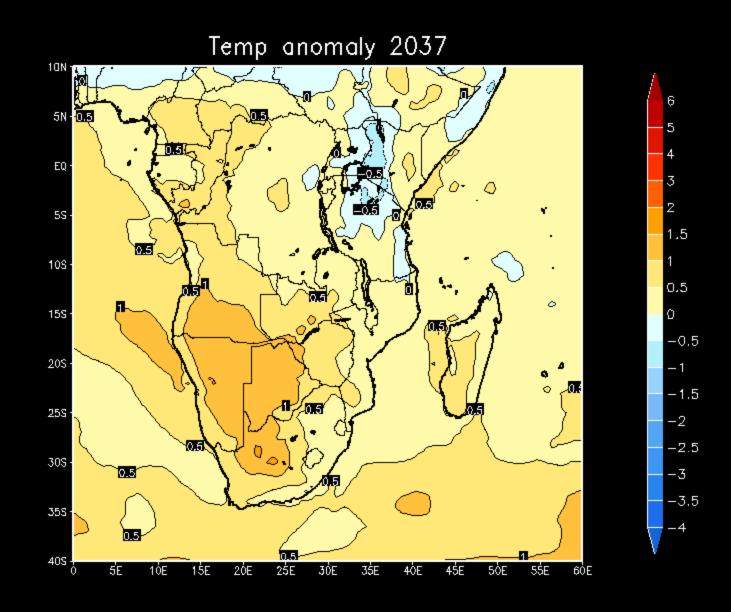


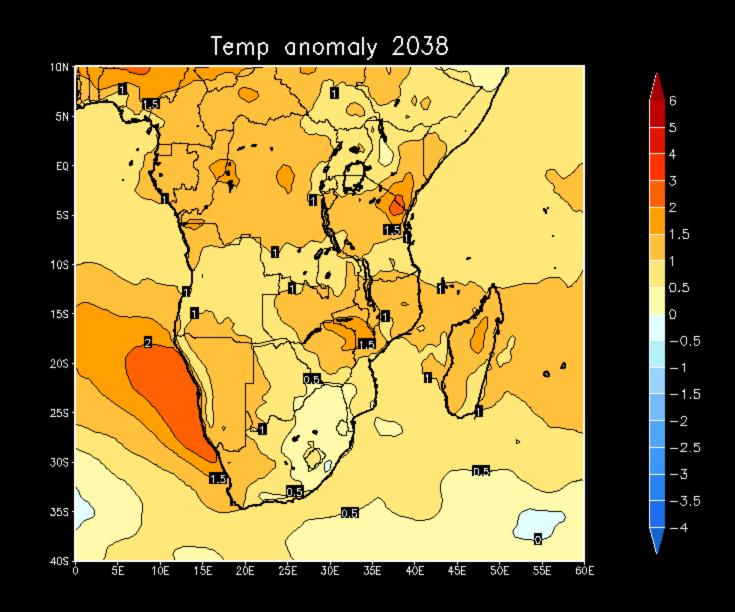


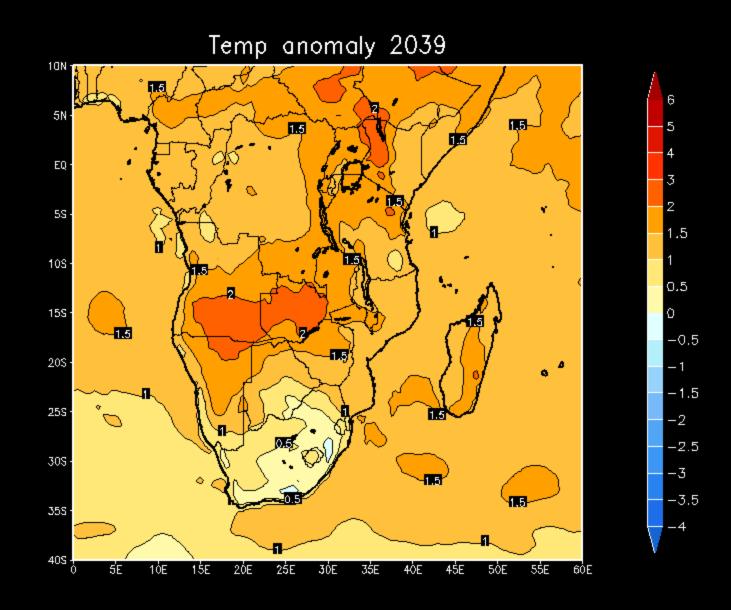


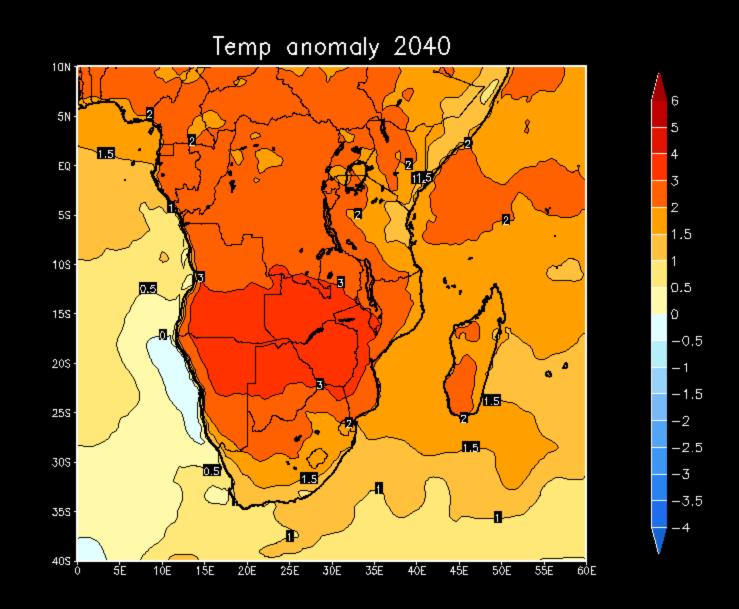


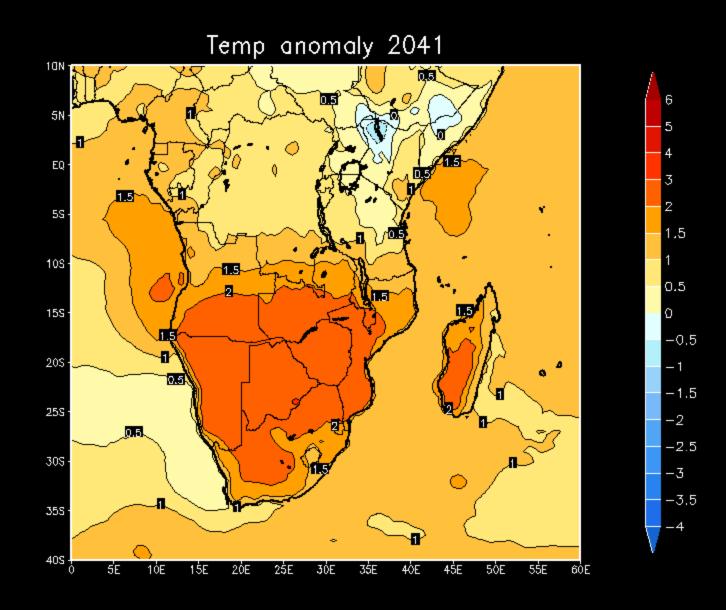


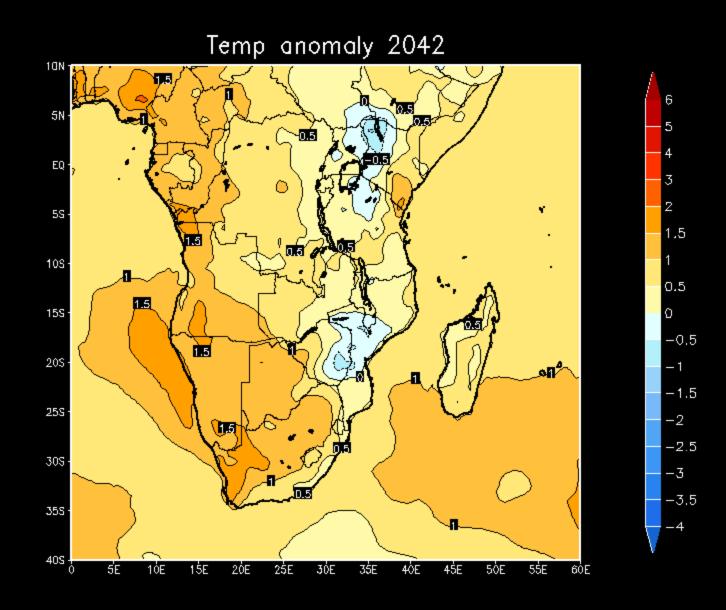


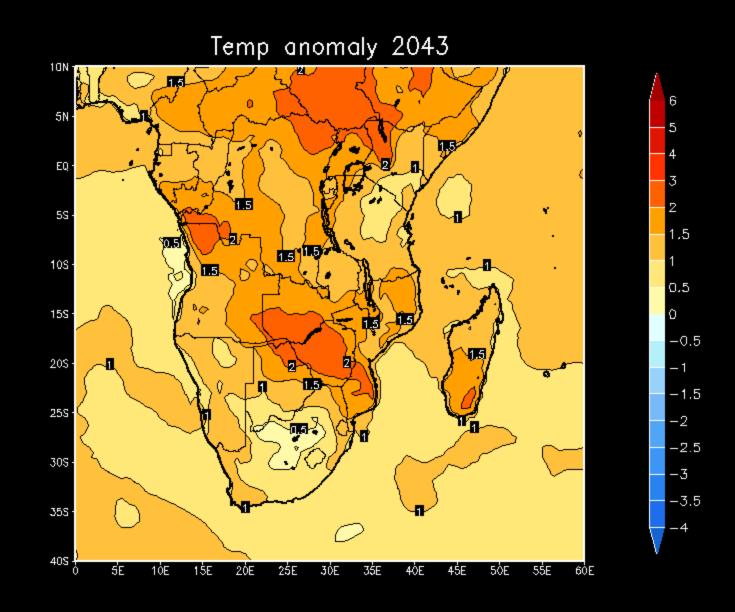


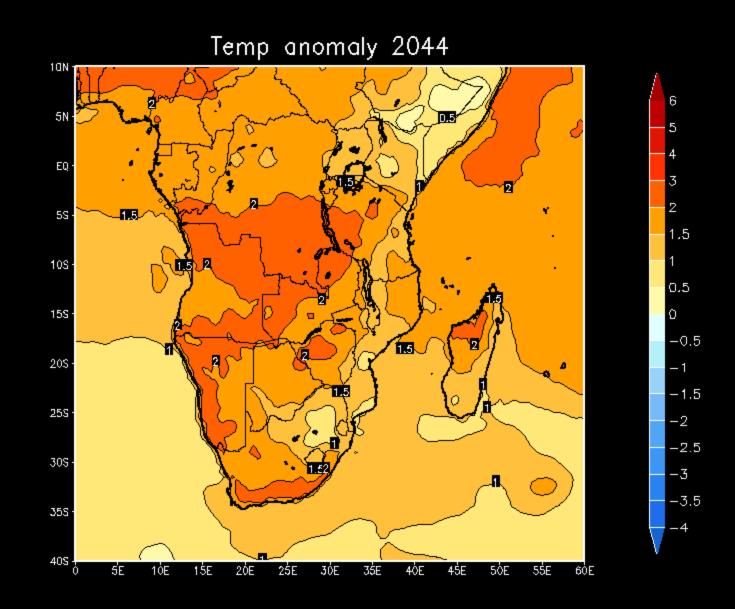


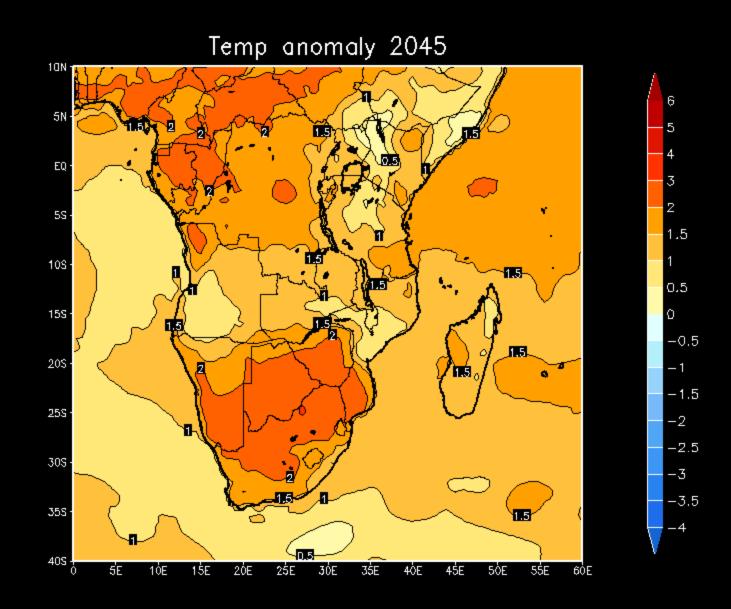


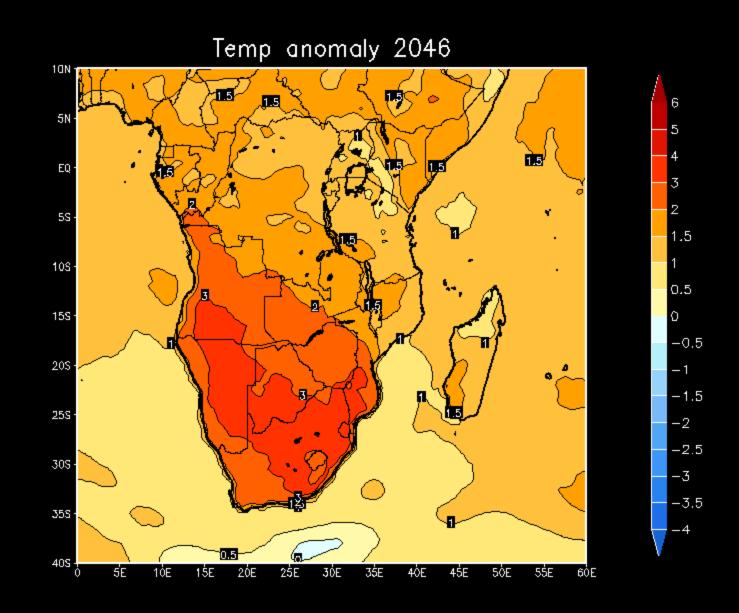


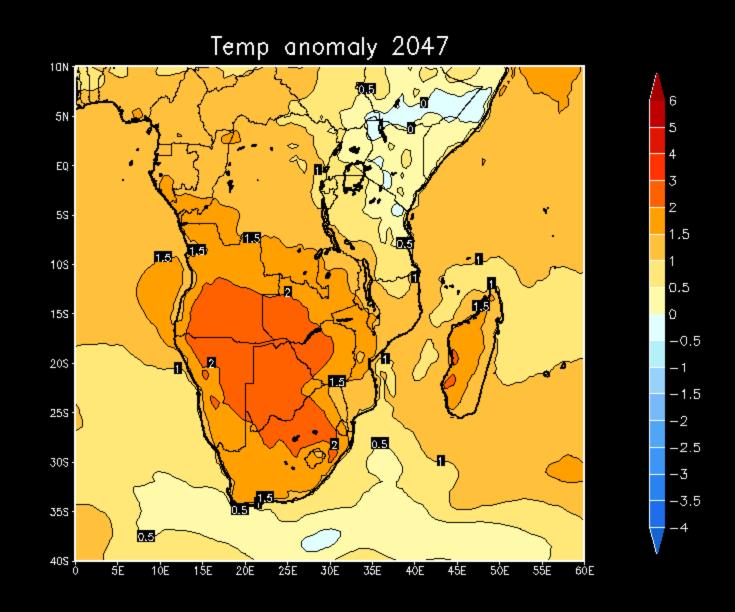


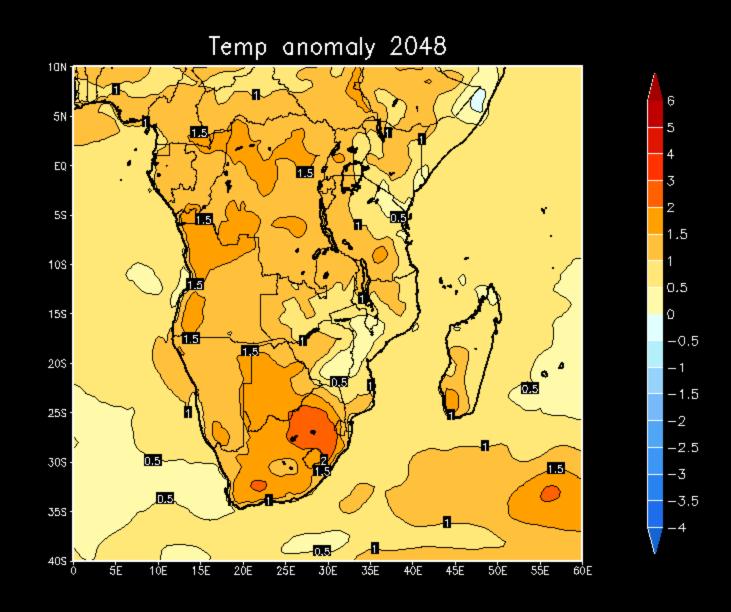


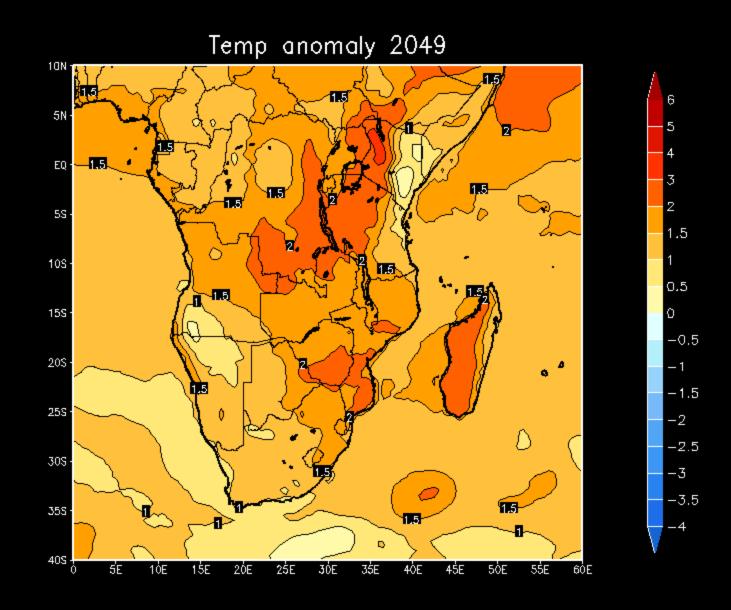


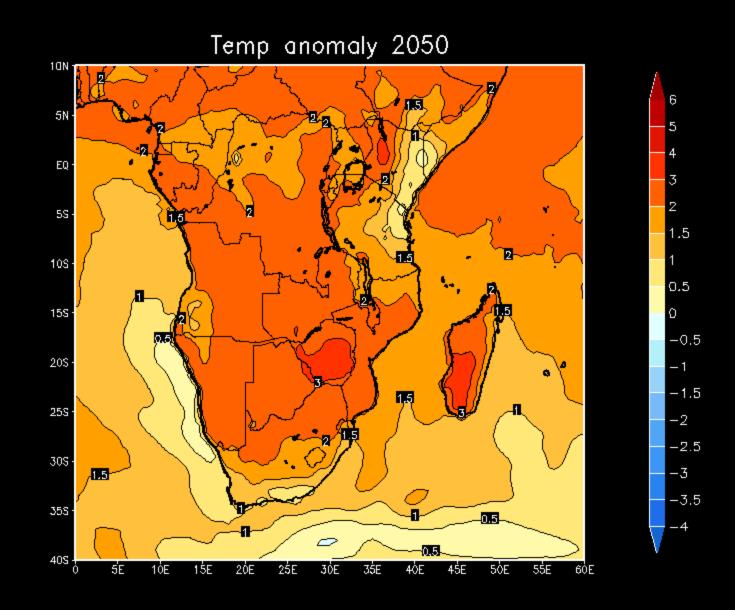


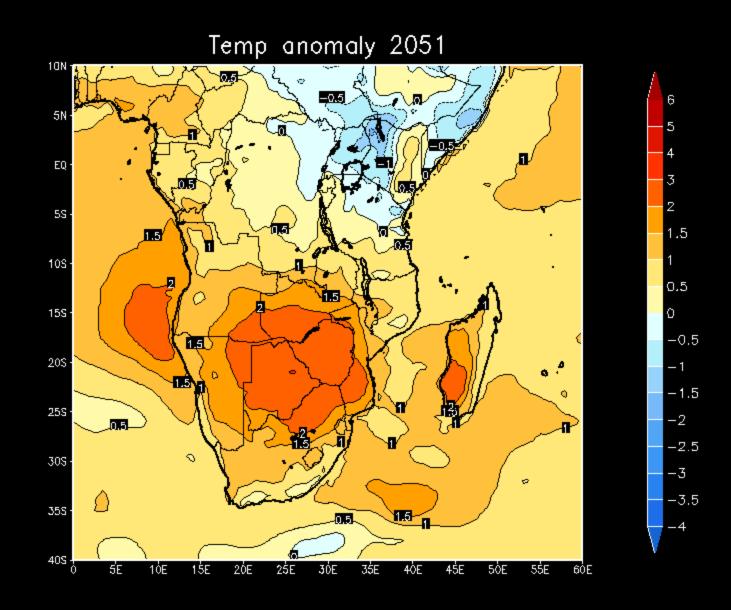


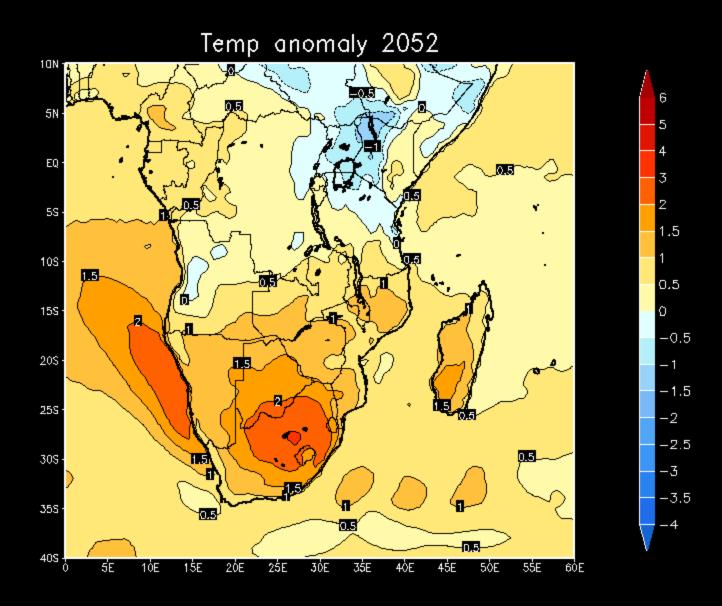


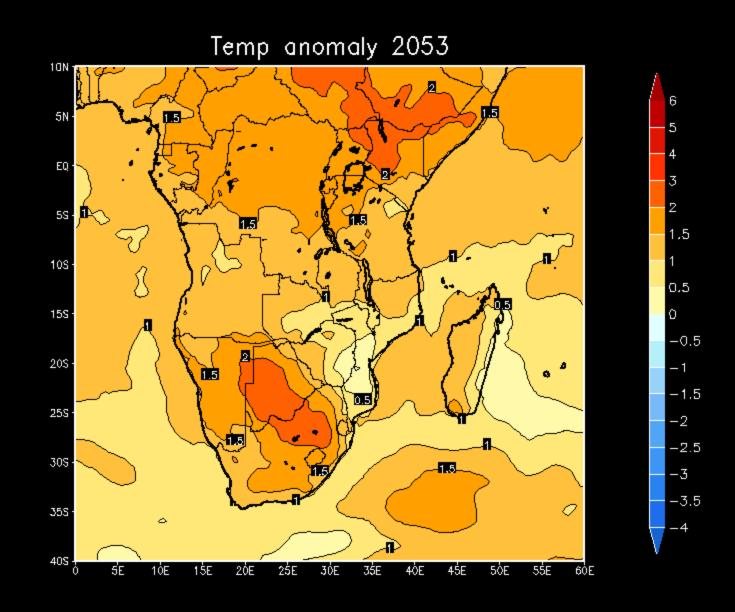


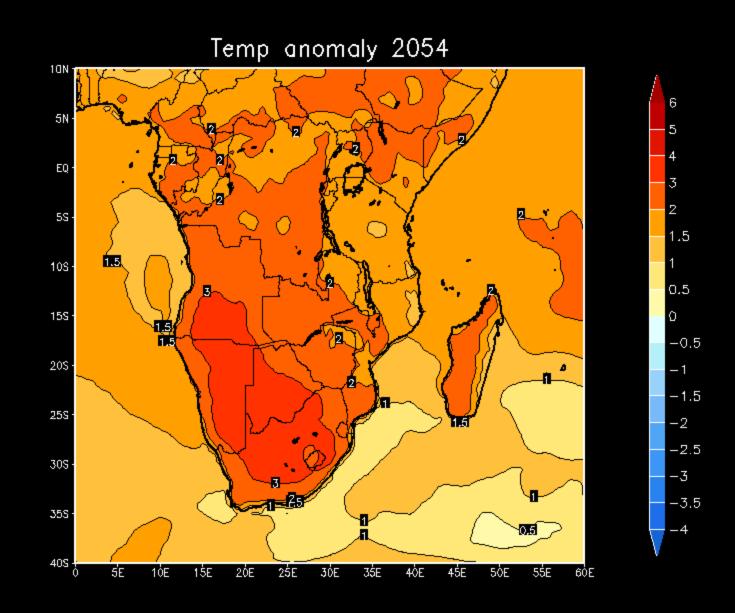


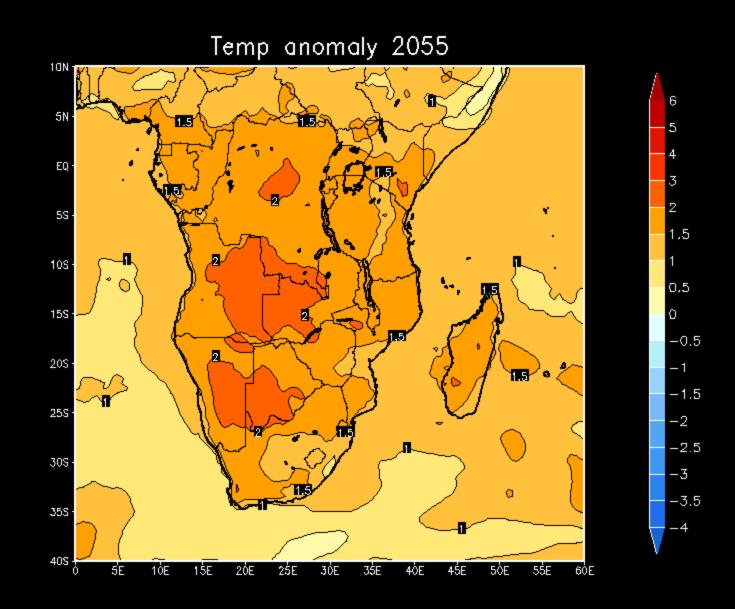


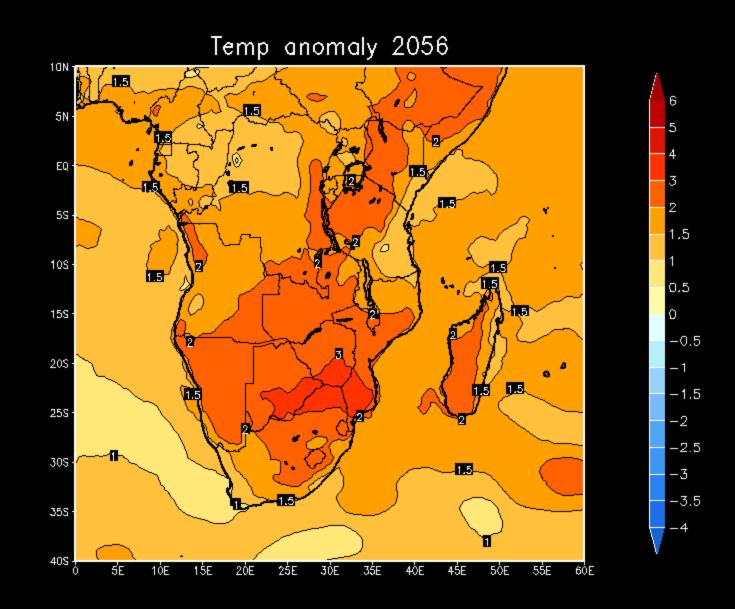


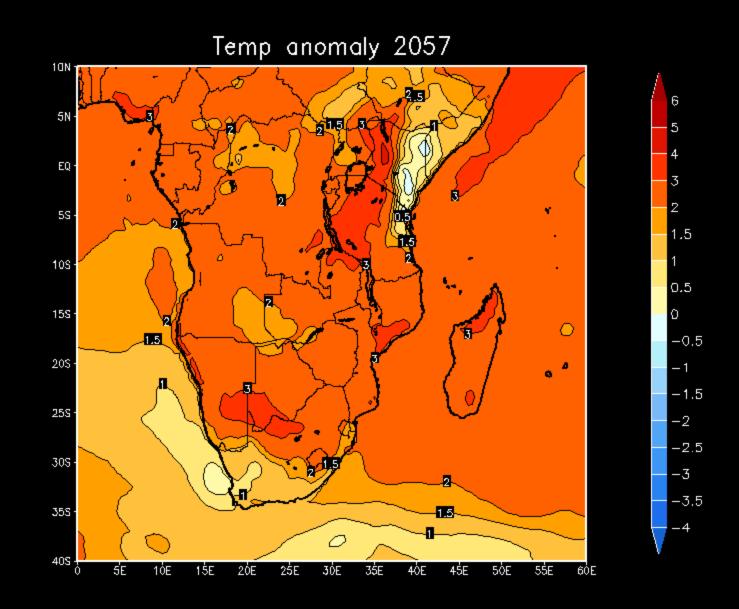


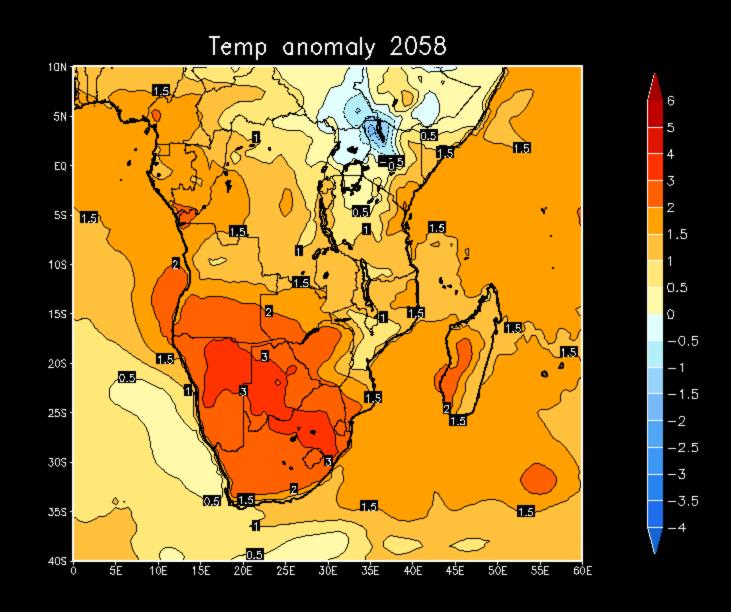


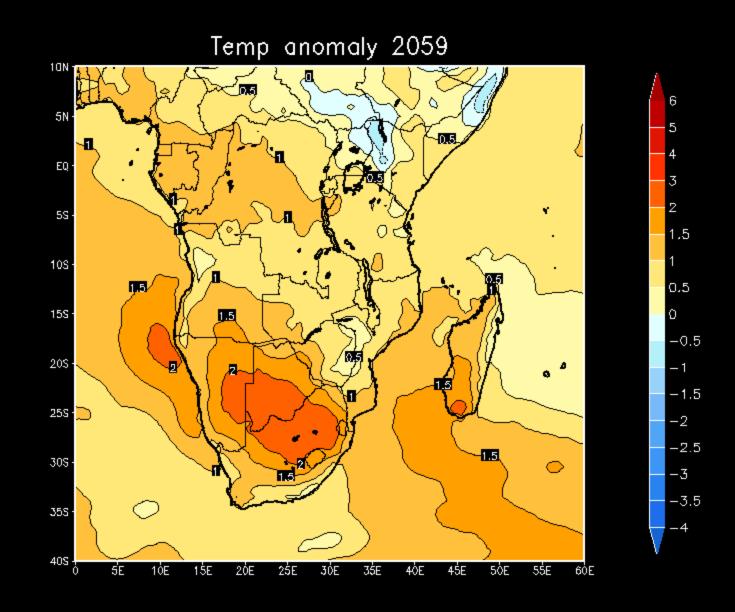


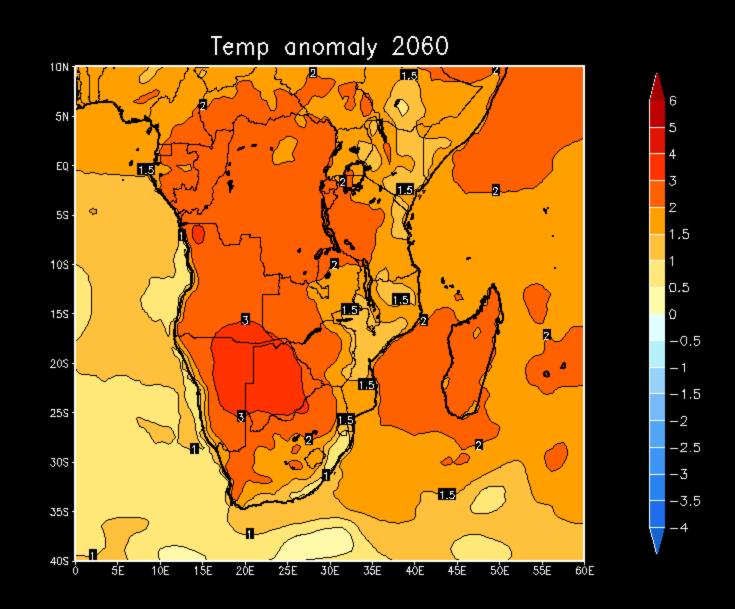


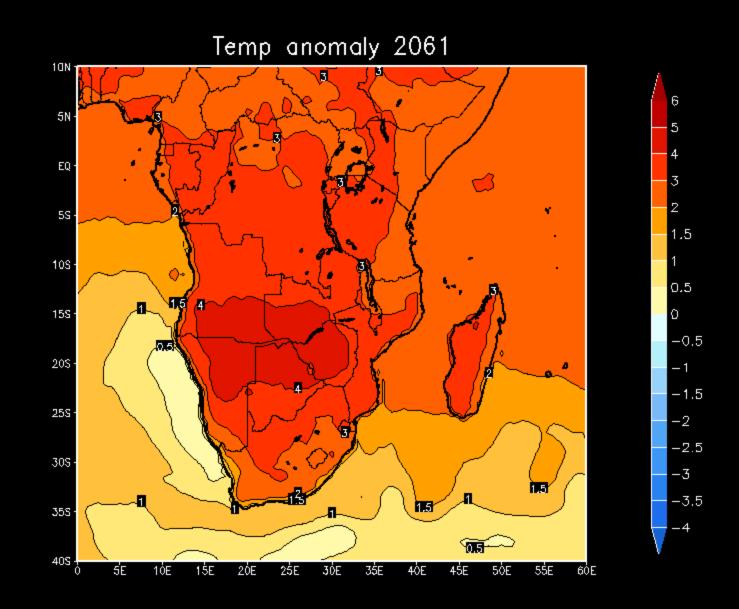


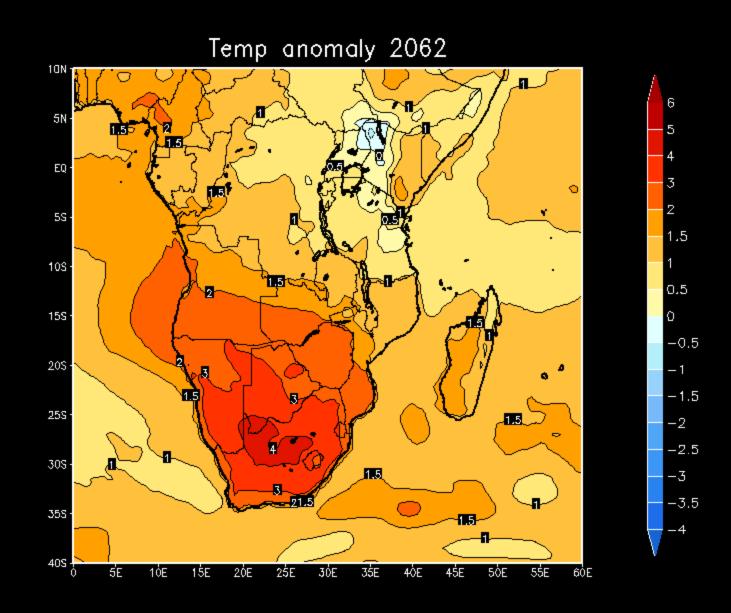


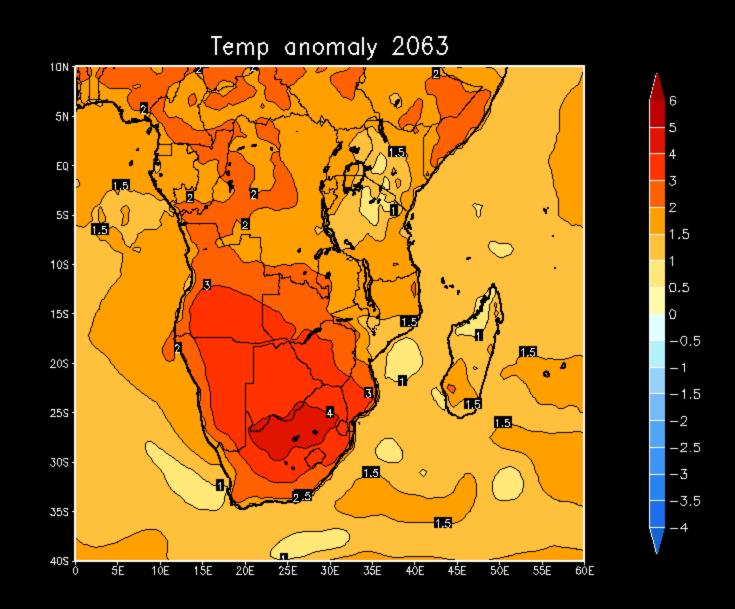


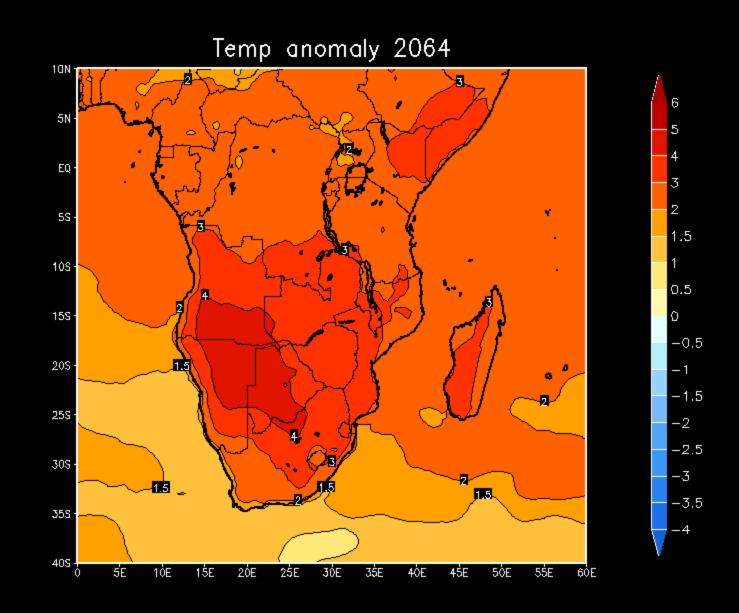


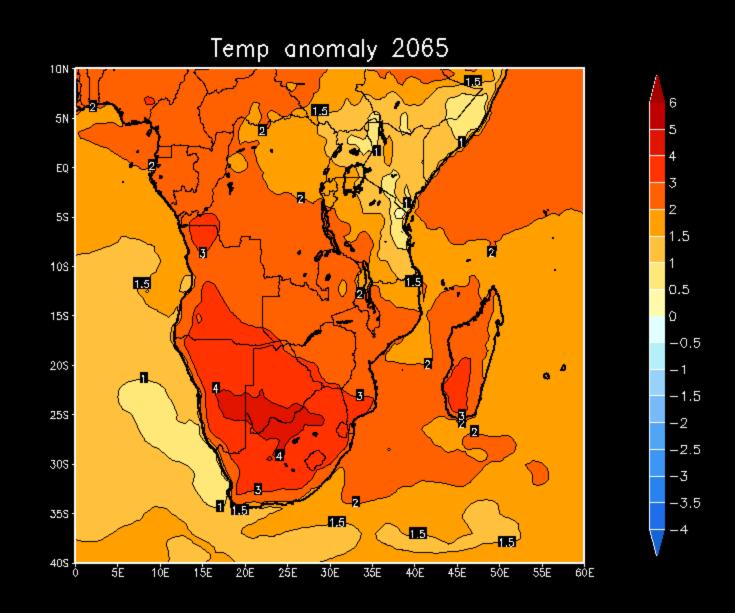


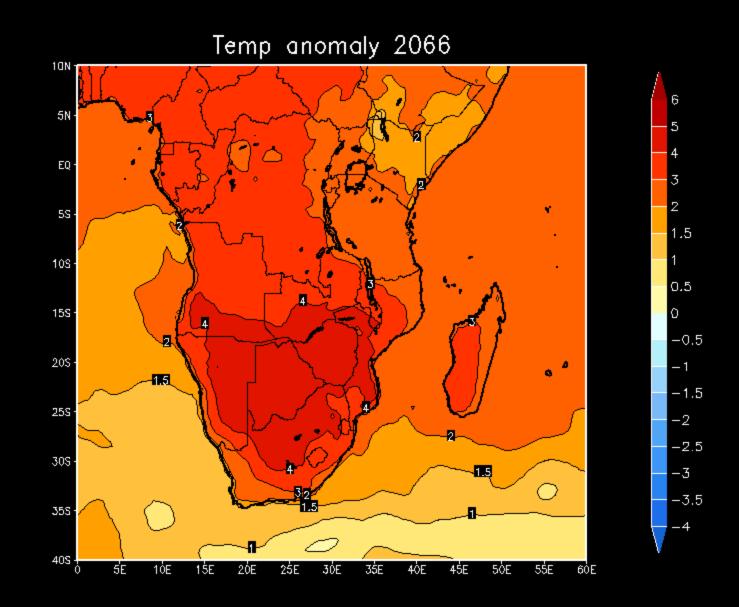


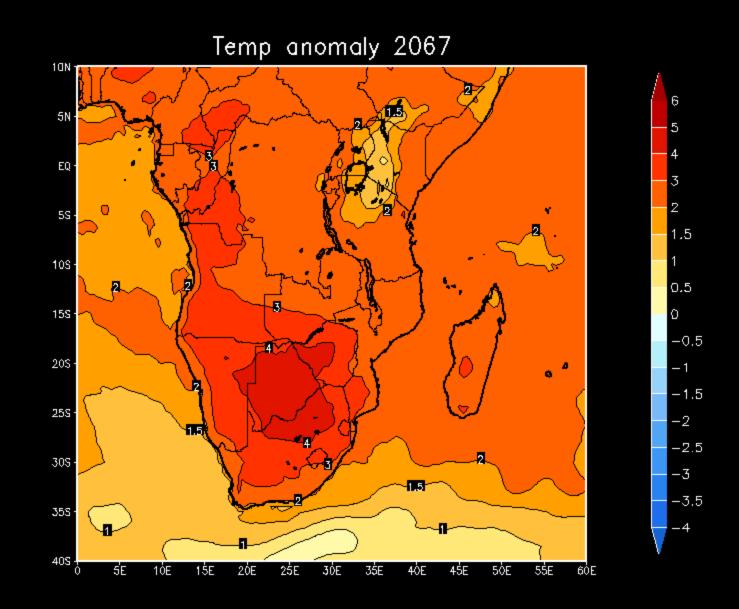


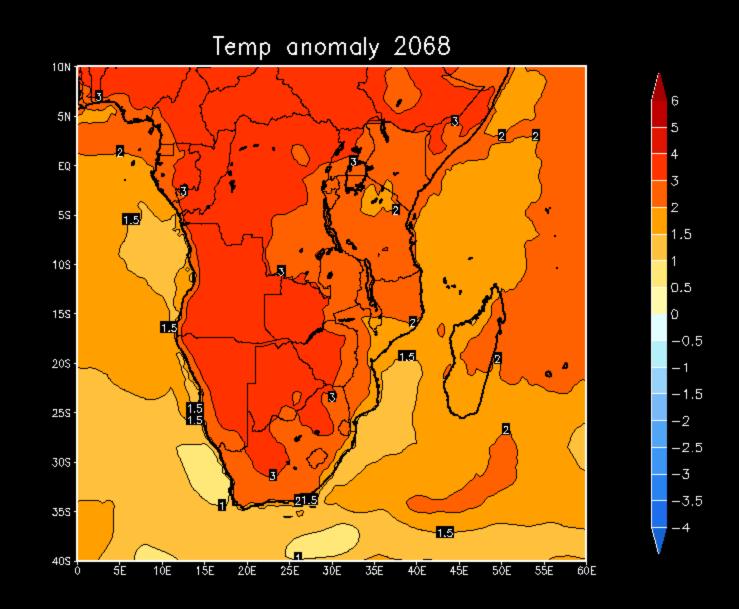


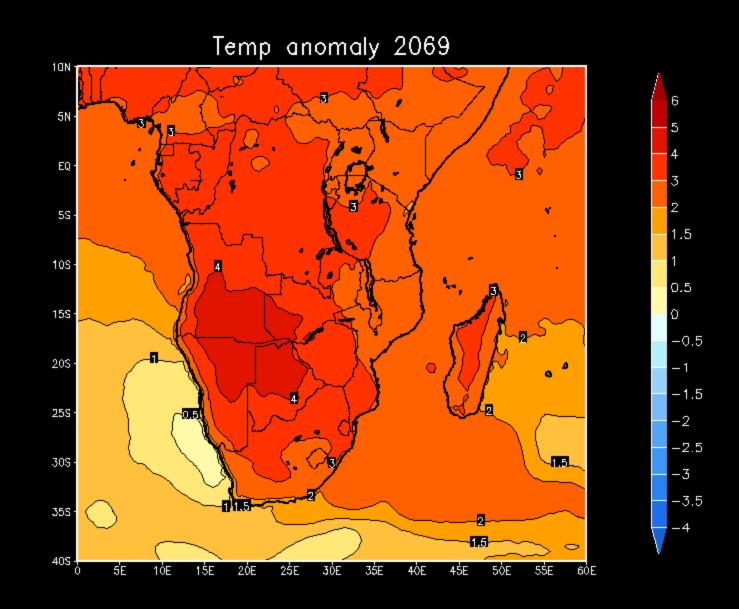


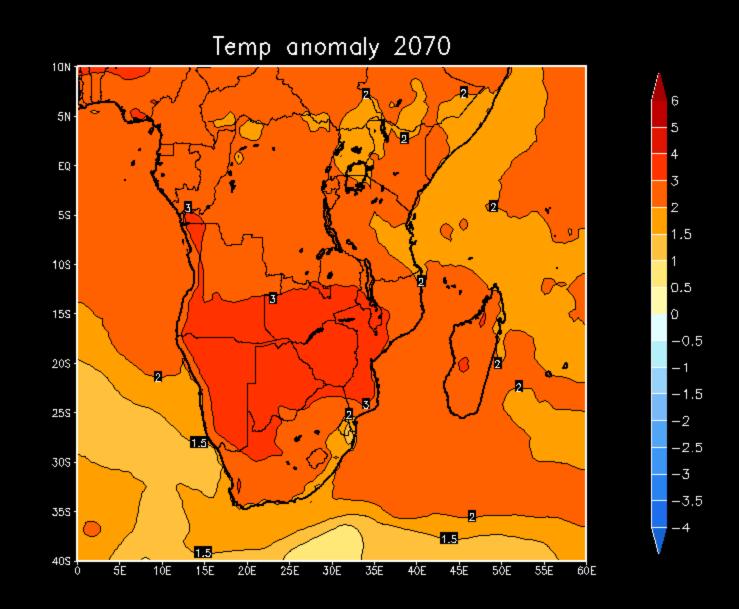


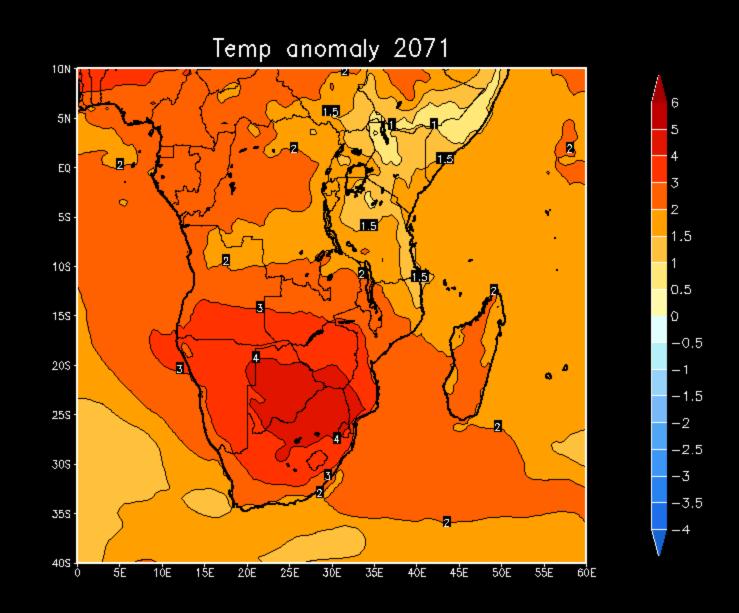


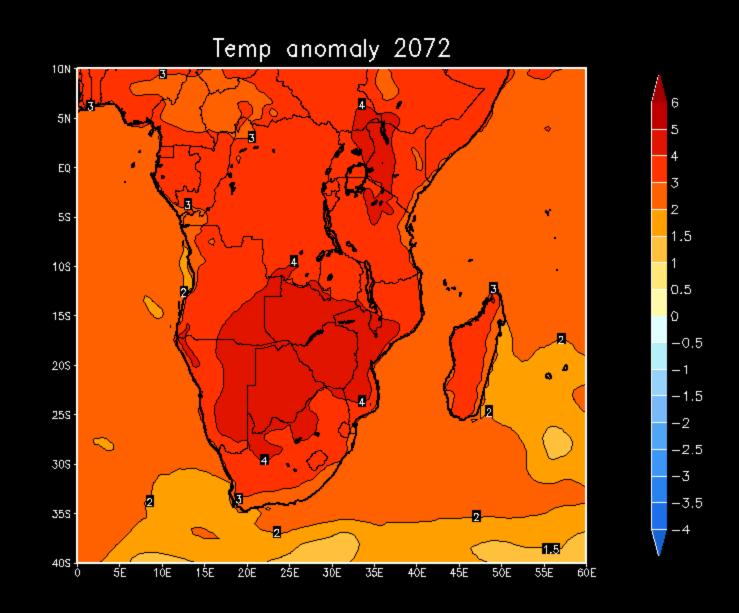


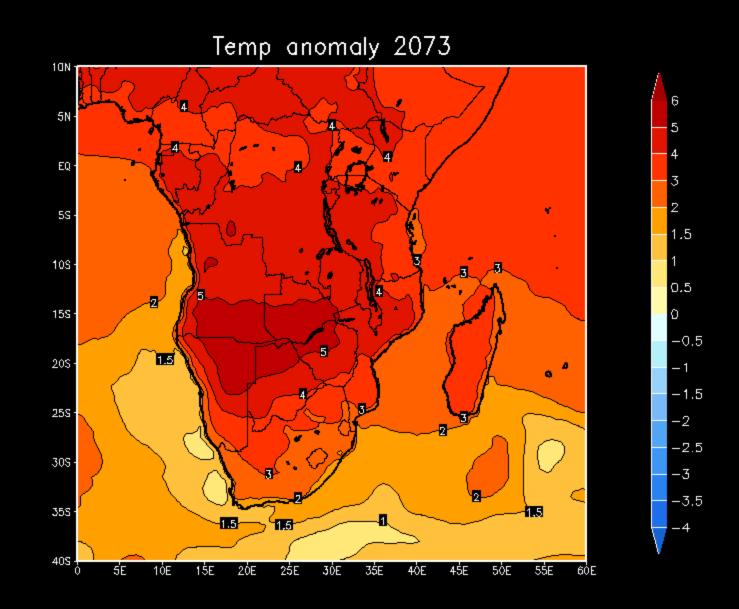


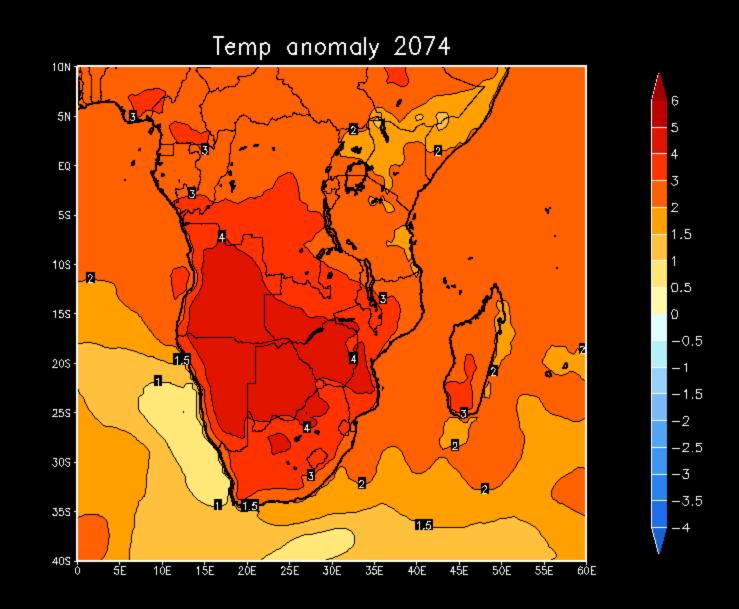


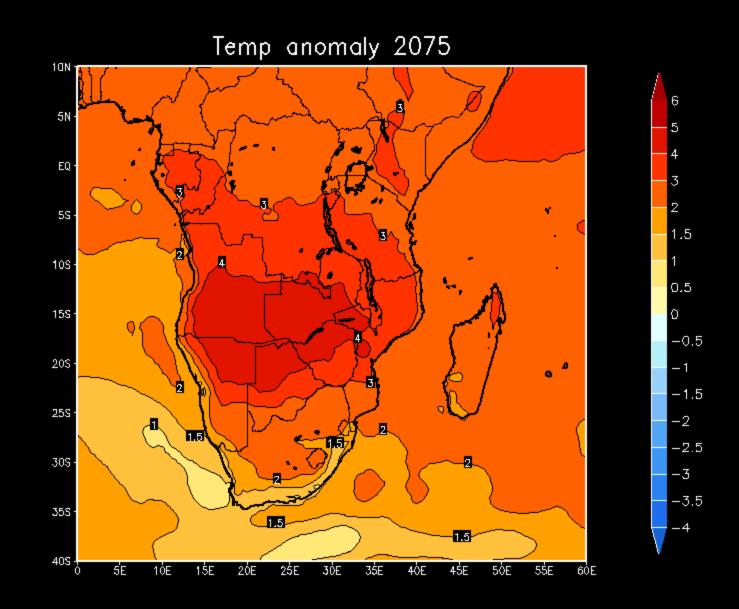


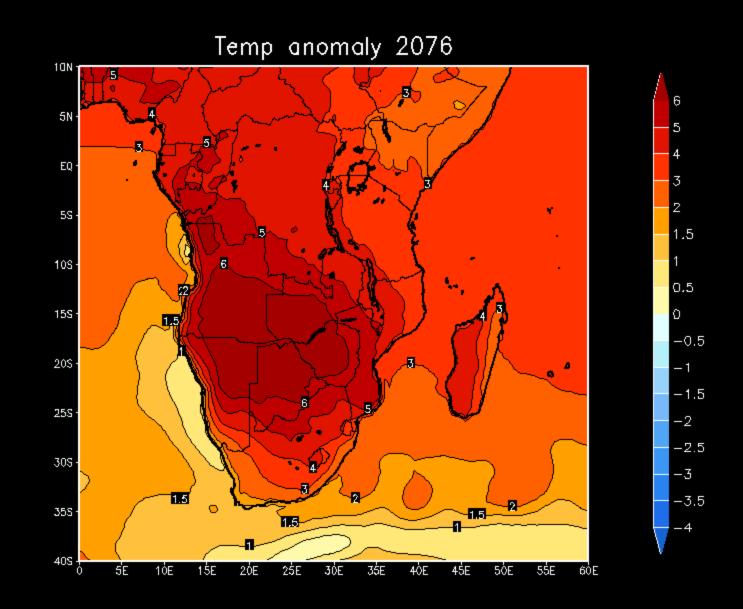


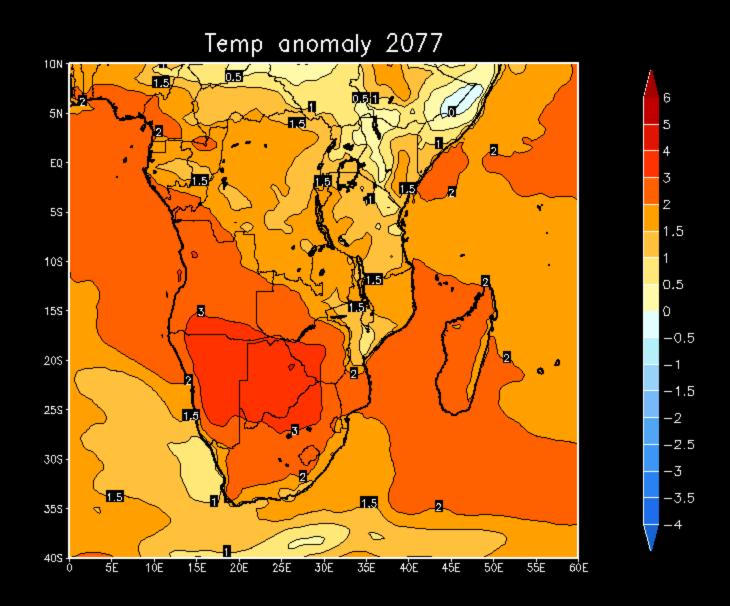


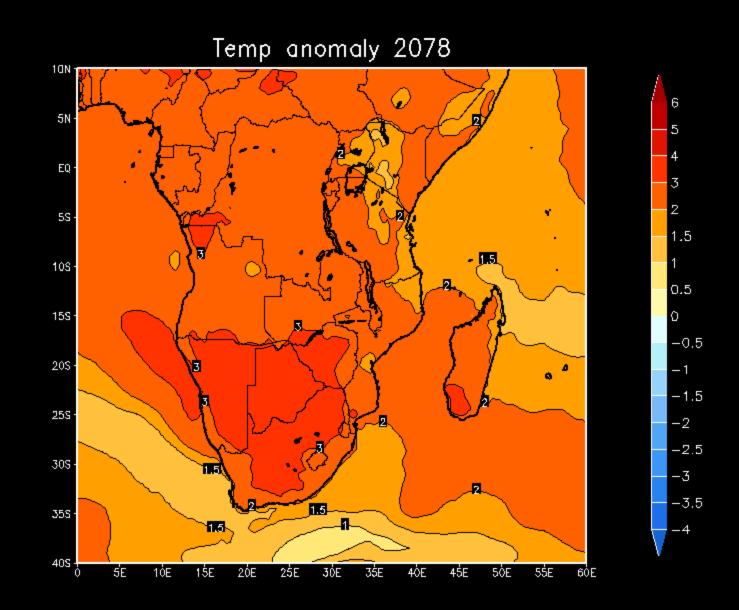


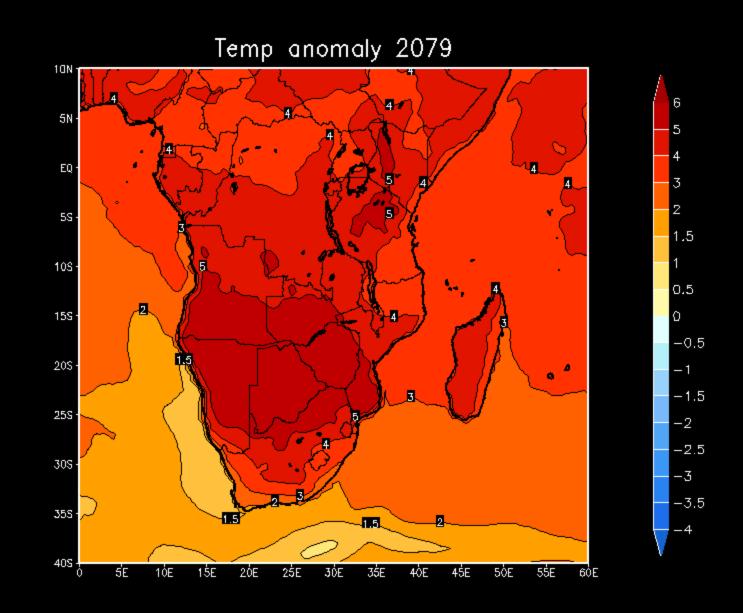


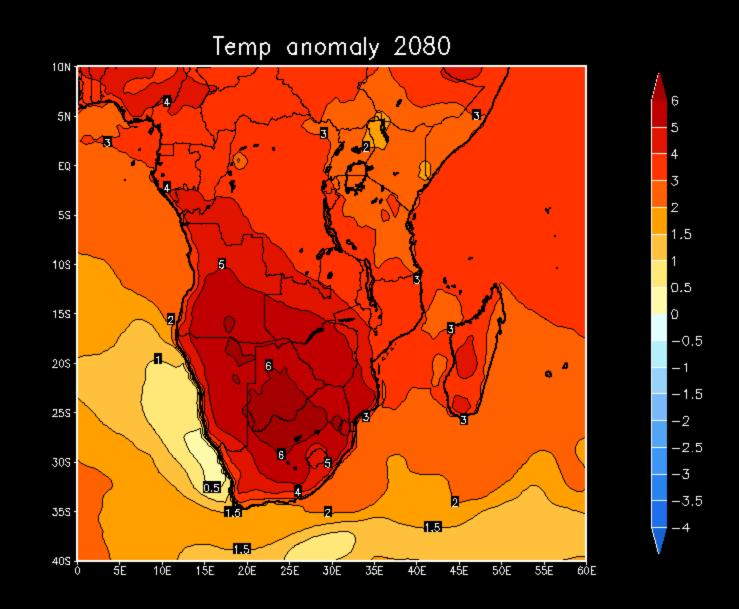


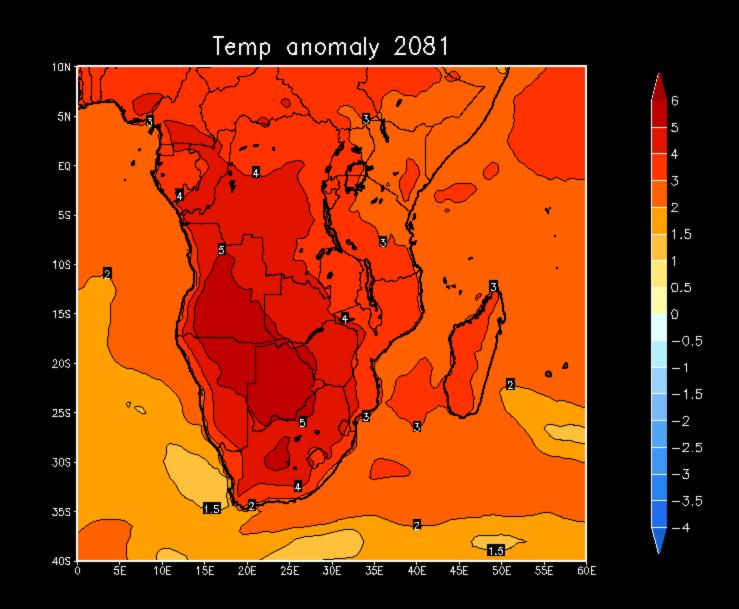


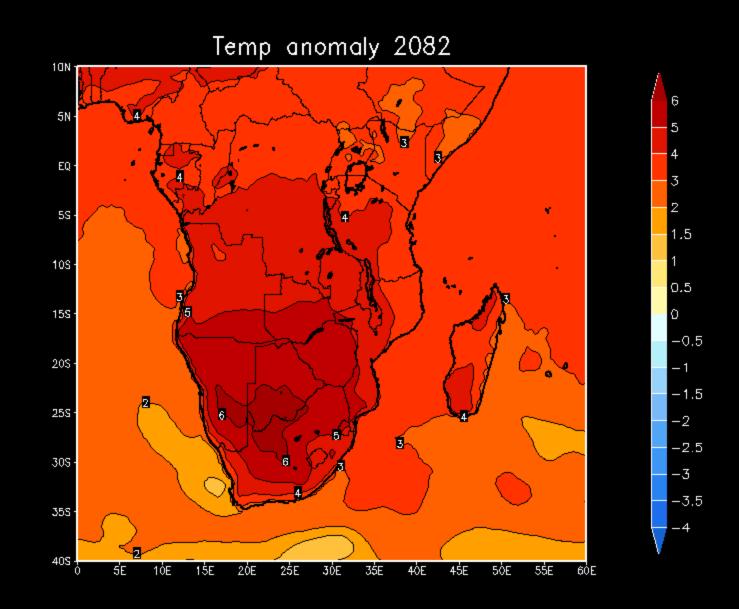


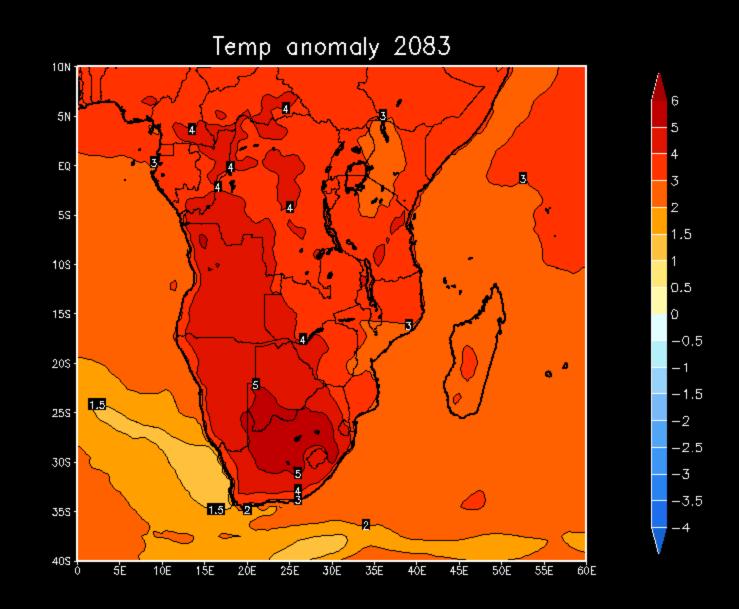


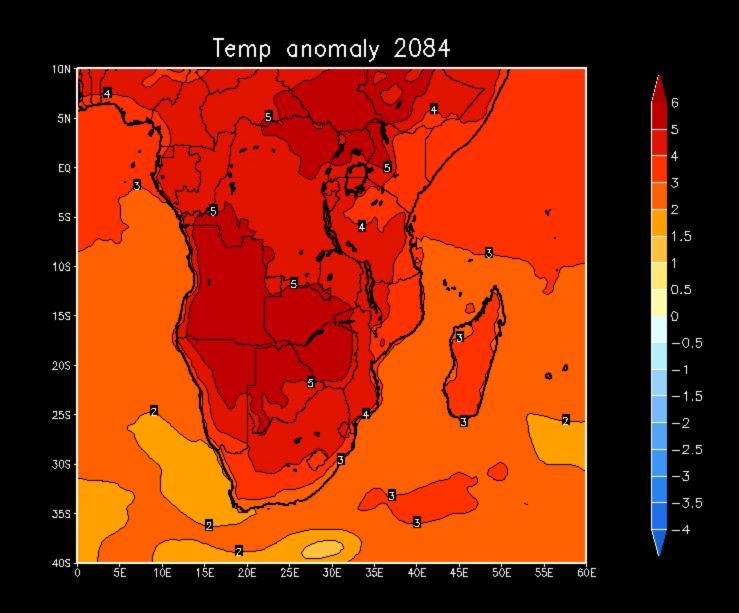


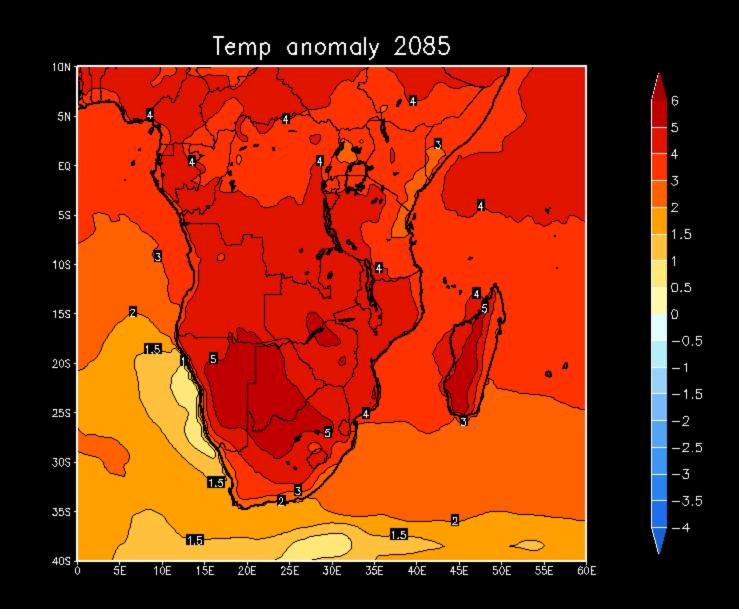


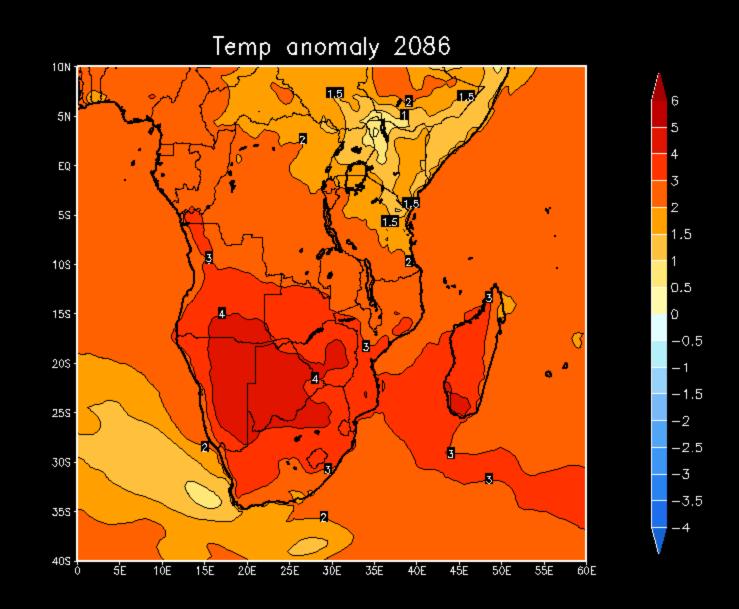


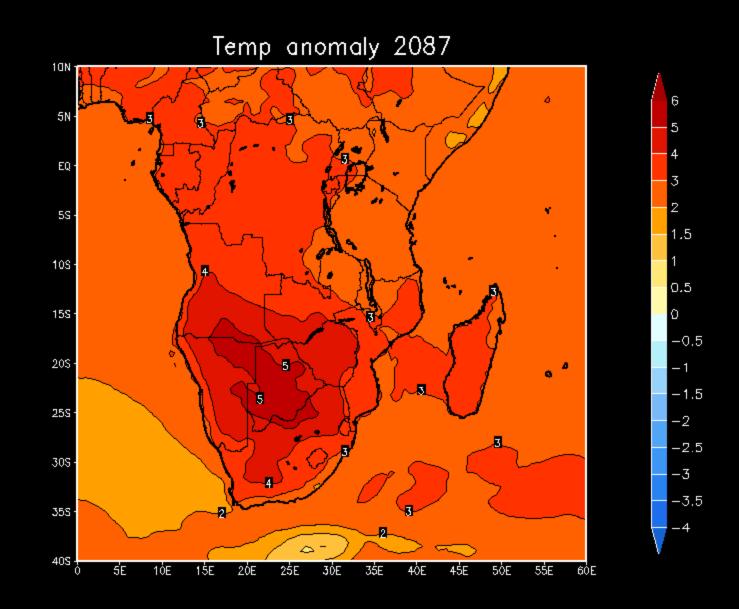


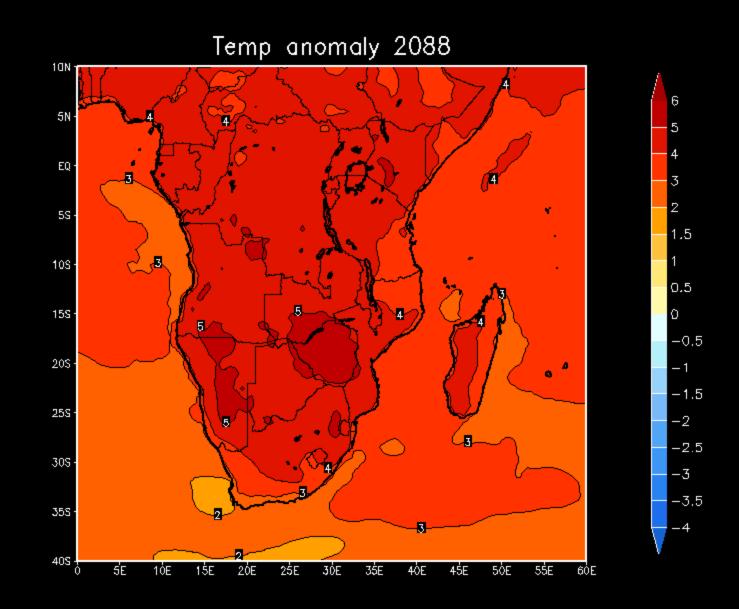


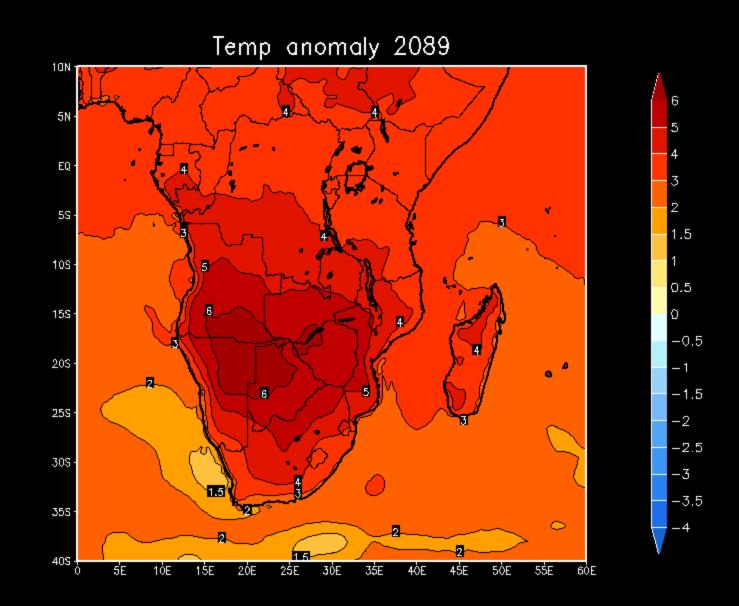


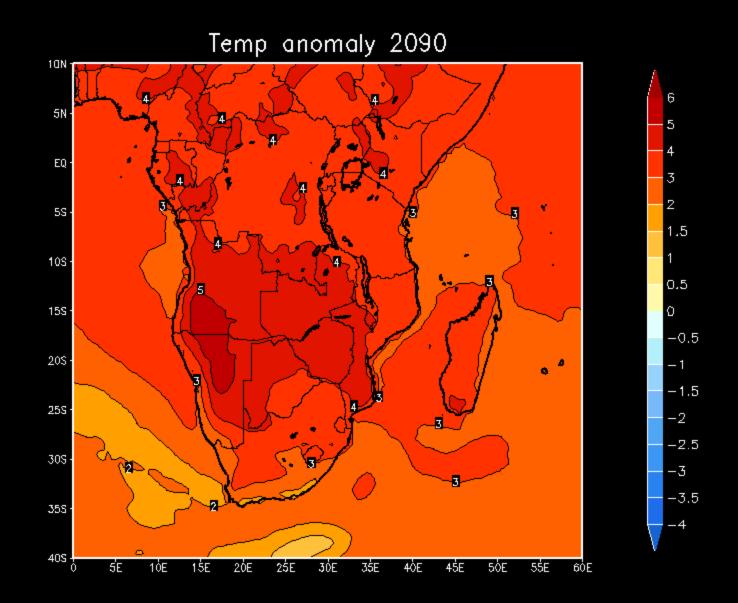


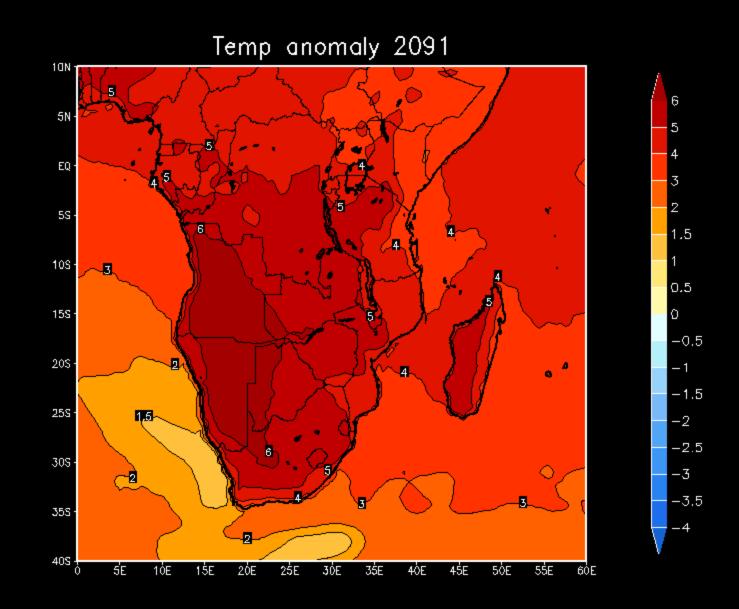


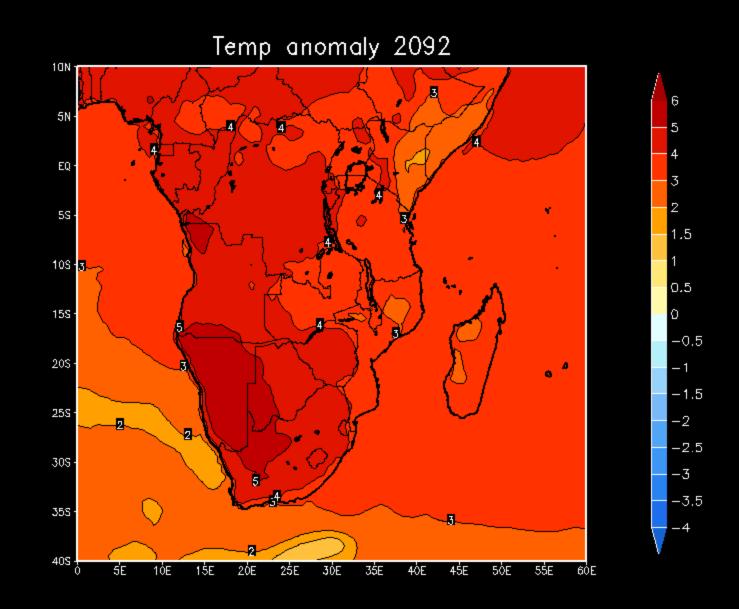


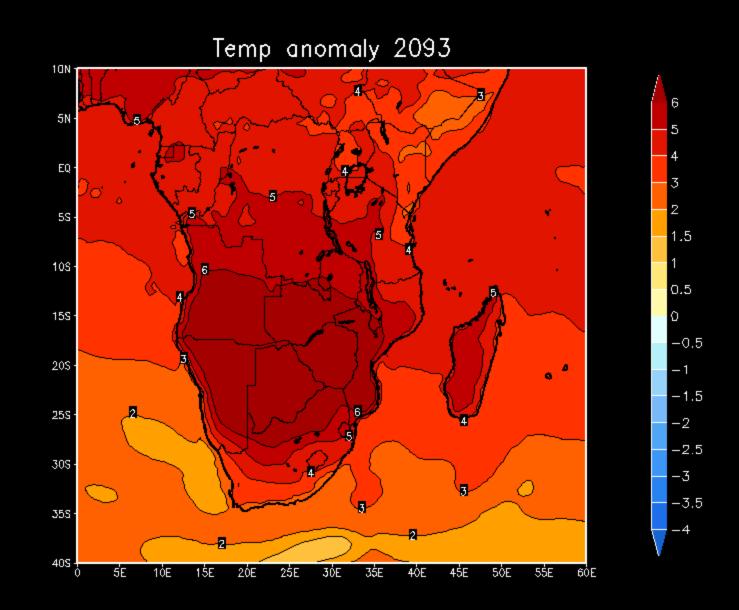


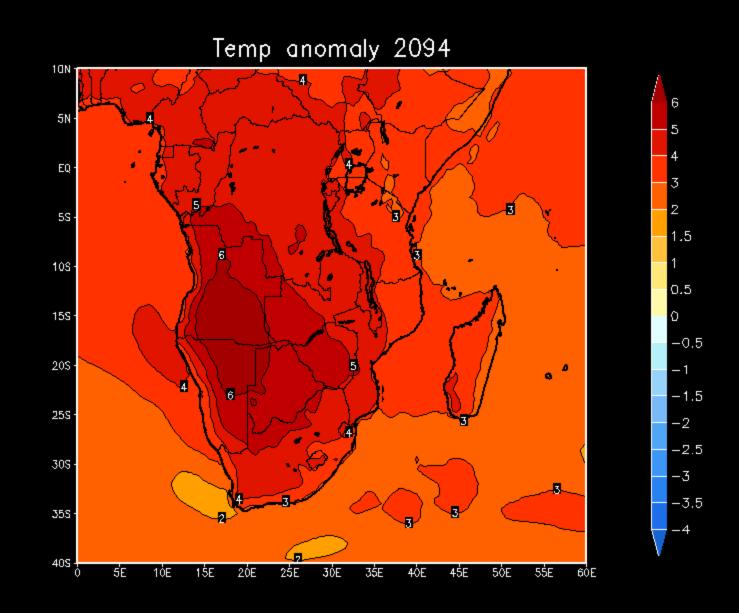


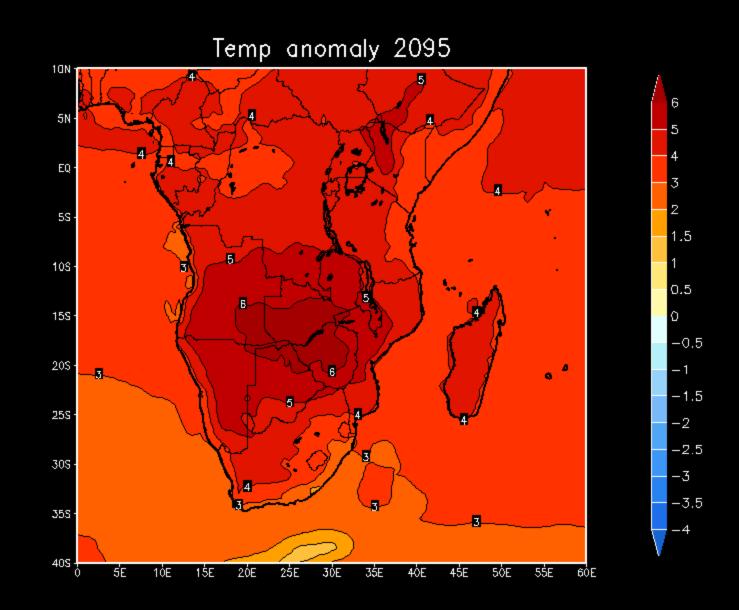


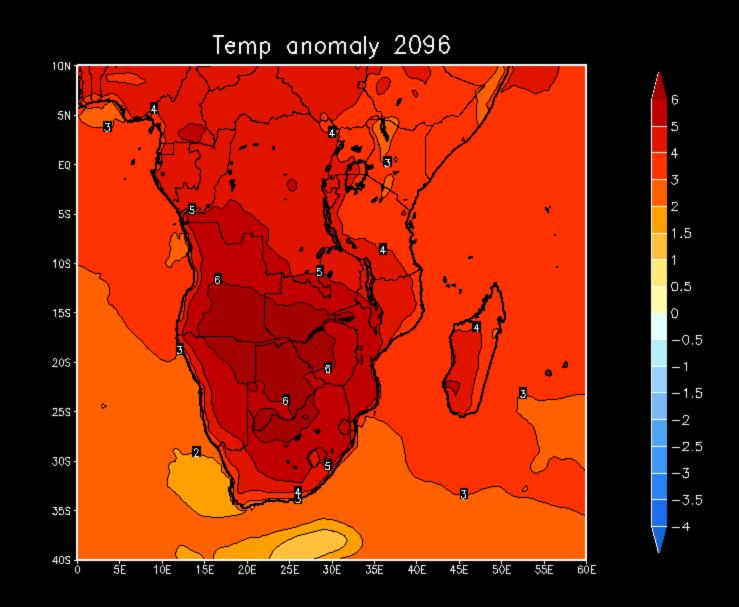


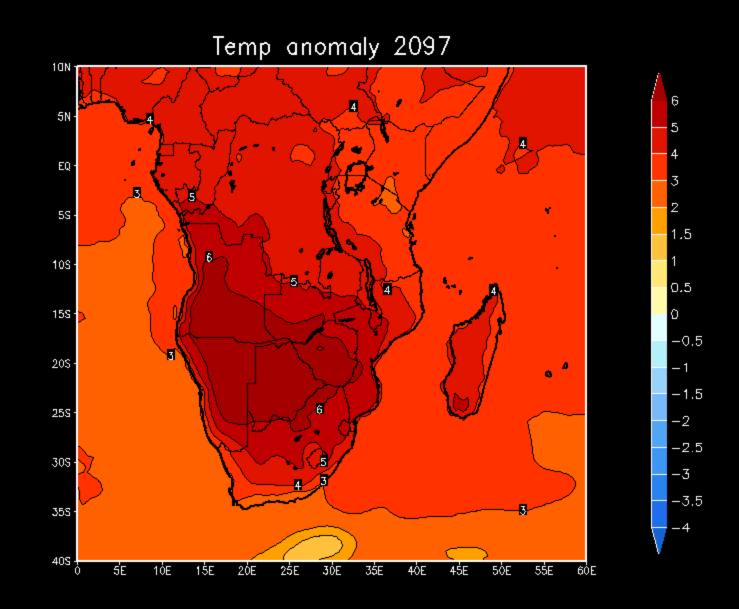


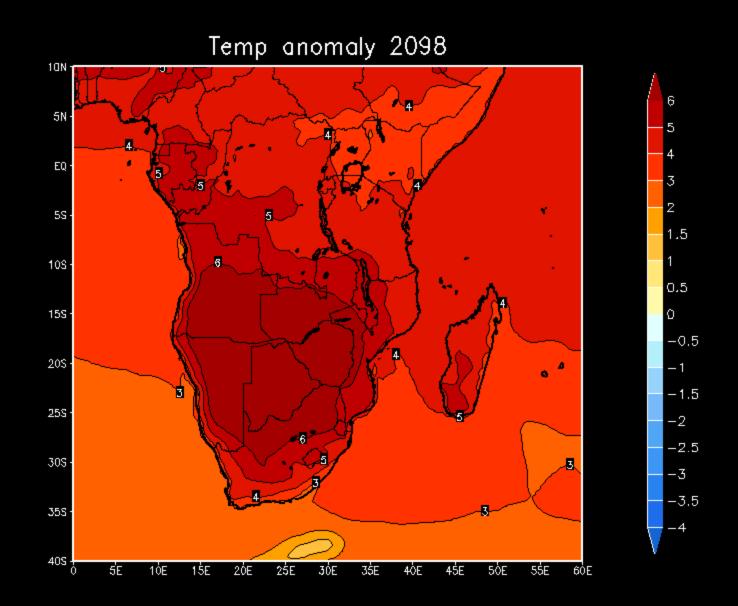


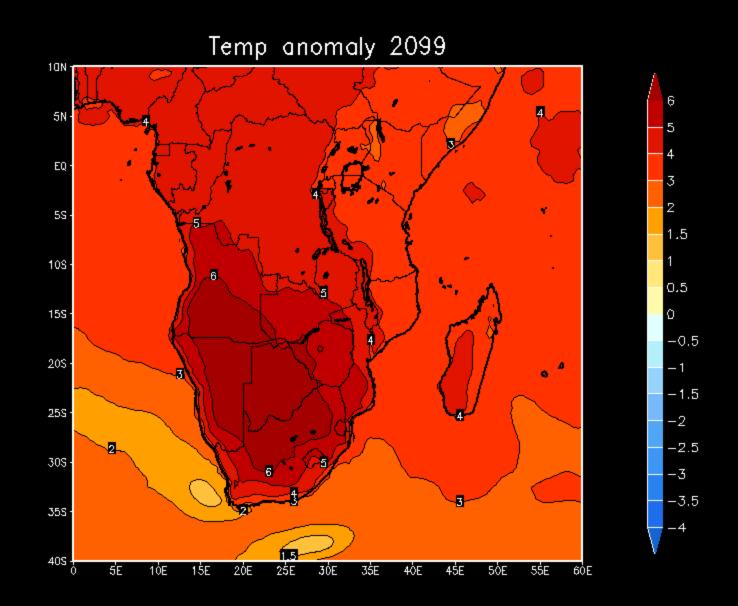


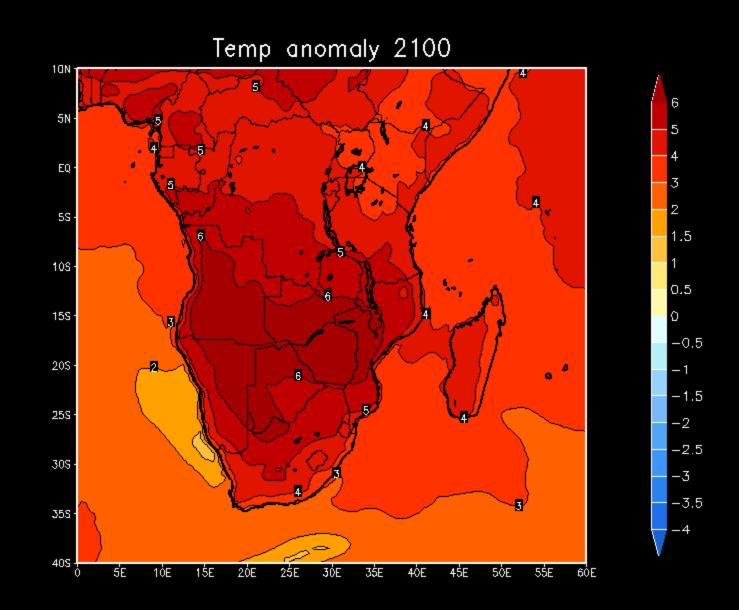


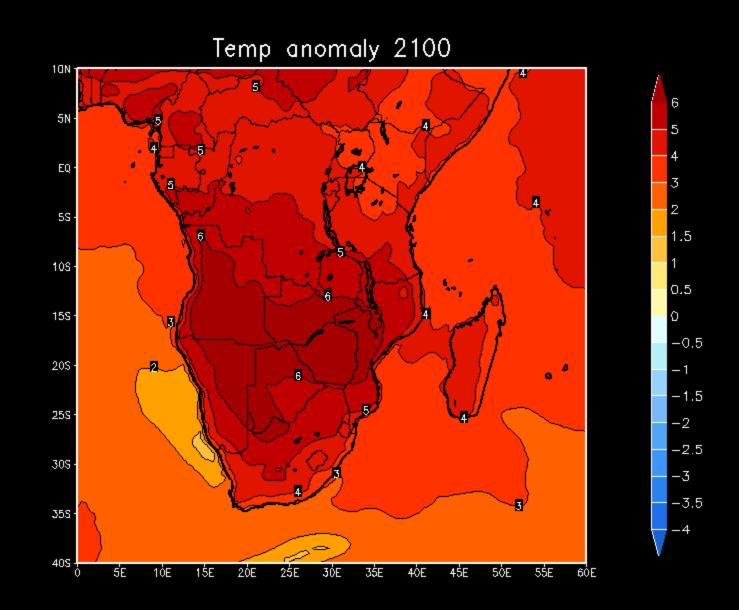




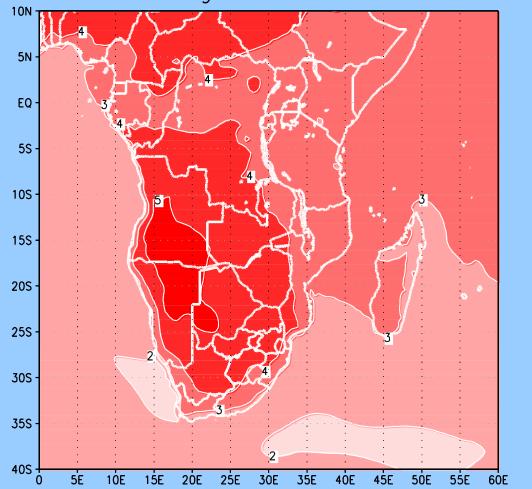






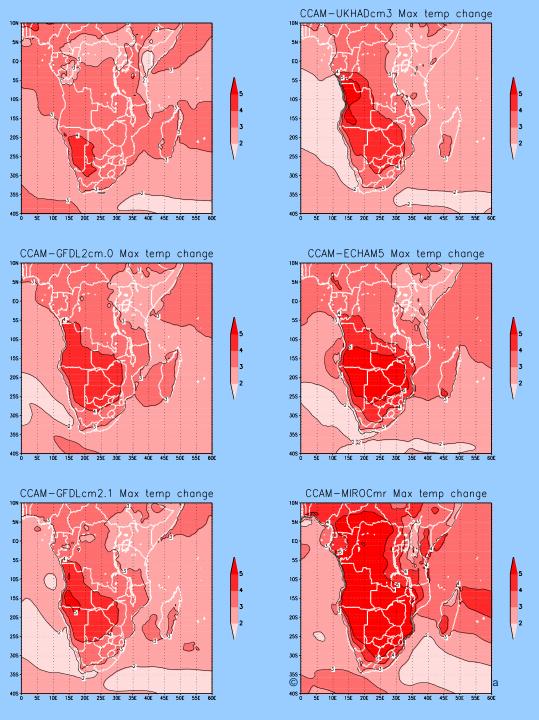


ONDJFM Tmax change 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990



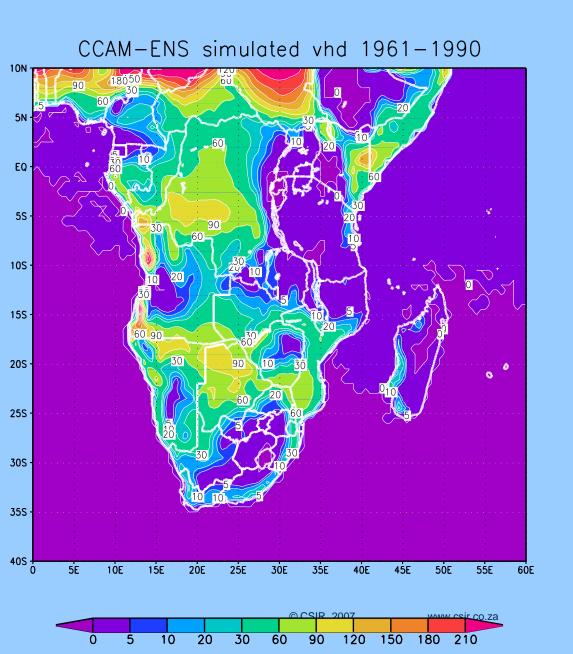
CCAM ens-ave projected change in summer half-year (ONDJFM) average maximum temperature for 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990





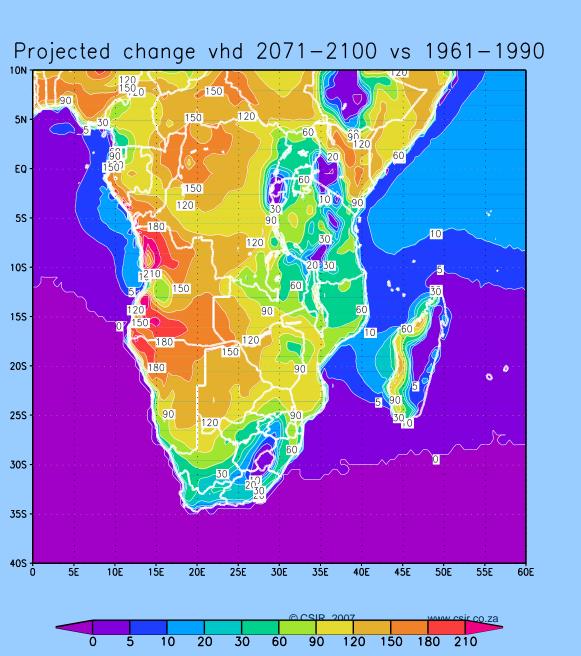
CCAM ens-ave projected change in summer half-year average maximum temperature for 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990





CCAM ens-ave simulation of the annual frequency of occurrence of very hot days for 1961-1990





CCAM ens-ave projected change in the annual frequency of occurrence of very hot days for 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990



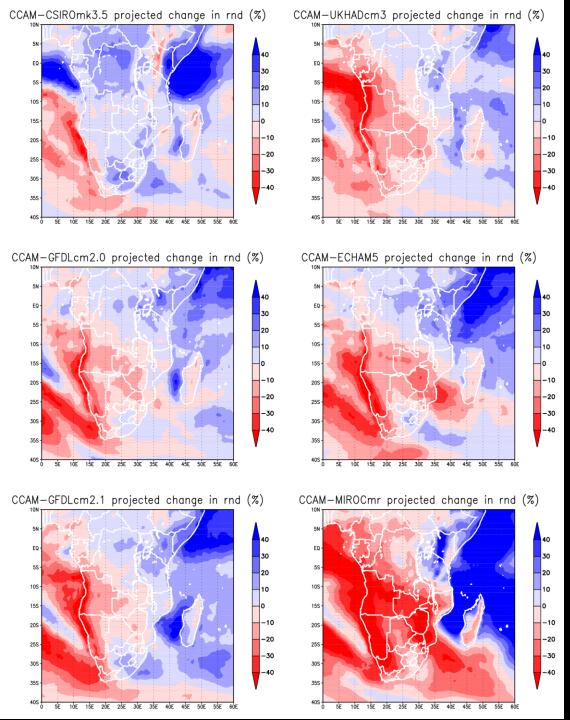
CCAM rnd change (%) 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990 10N 0 5N -1010 EQ -10-205S -1030 **10S** -30 15S 20S -1:0-10**25S** -30 30S -2035S -10-20 **40S-**5E 10E 40E 15E 20E 25E 30E 35E 45E 50E 55E 60E 30 10 20 40

CCAM ens-ave projected change in annual rainfall (%) for 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990

Southern Africa projected to become generally drier

East Africa projected to become generally wetter





CCAM ensemble: projected change in annual rainfall (%) for 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990

Most models project a generally drier southern Africa, but wetter East Africa

Cloud band (TTT) related rainfall signal over central South Africa



CCAM change DJF-rain 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990 5N EQ. 5S · 10 10S --10-20-20 -30 15S -20 **20S** 25S -10 -10 -30 30S -30 10 35S · -10 0 40S 5E 10F 15E 20F 25E 30E 35E 40F 45E 50E 55E 60F

20

10

30

40

CCAM ens-ave projected change in DJF rainfall (%) for 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990

Southern Africa projected to become generally drier

East Africa projected to become generally wetter



CCAM change JJA-rain 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990 5N -10 EQ-20 10 10 10S --20 -30 -20 20 15S --10 -10 10 -10-3(-10) -3020S 0 -10-20 25S -10 0 -20**30S** 35S **-**-10 -10-10-1040S 5F 10E 15E 20F 25E 30E 35E 40E 45E 50E 55E 60F 10 20 30 40

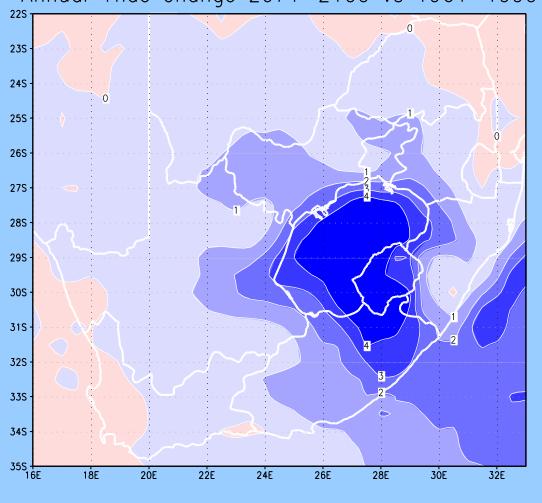
CCAM ens-ave projected change in JJA rainfall (%) for 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990

Southwestern Cape projected to become drier

Eastern South Africa projected to become wetter



Annual-rnde change 2071-2100 vs 1961-1990



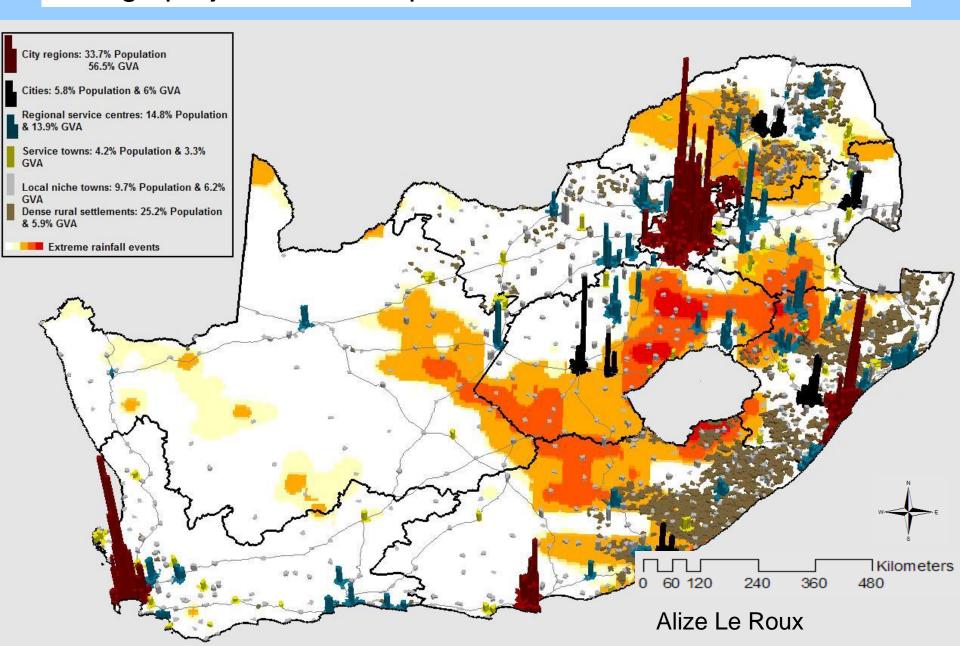
-4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 © CSIR 2007 www.csir.co.za

Projected change in extreme rainfall events over South Africa

A general increase in the frequency of occurrence of extreme rainfall events (20 mm of rain falling within 24 hours over and area of 50 km x 50 km) is projected for South Africa



SARVA: http://rava.qsens.net/themes - includes climate change projection and impacts information



CONCLUSIONS

- Significant regional climate modelling capacity has been developed in SA (e.g. at CSIR and UCT) WRC funded research projects played a key role in establishing this capacity
- Advances in supercomputing power in SA (e.g. at the CHPC) now makes it feasible to obtain large ensembles of dynamically downscaled scenarios
- Southern Africa is projected to experience rapid warming during the 21st century
- Dynamic theory (and some model projections) suggest that southern Africa will experience a generally drier climate in response to anthropogenic forcing. East Africa is projected to become wetter.