

Integration of Climate Information for Impacts, Adaptation, and Decision Support

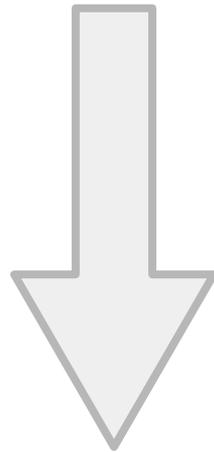
Robert Nicholas

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EMF Snowmass Workshop
27 July 2016

How can we more effectively couple / integrate IAMs, ESMs, and IAV analyses?

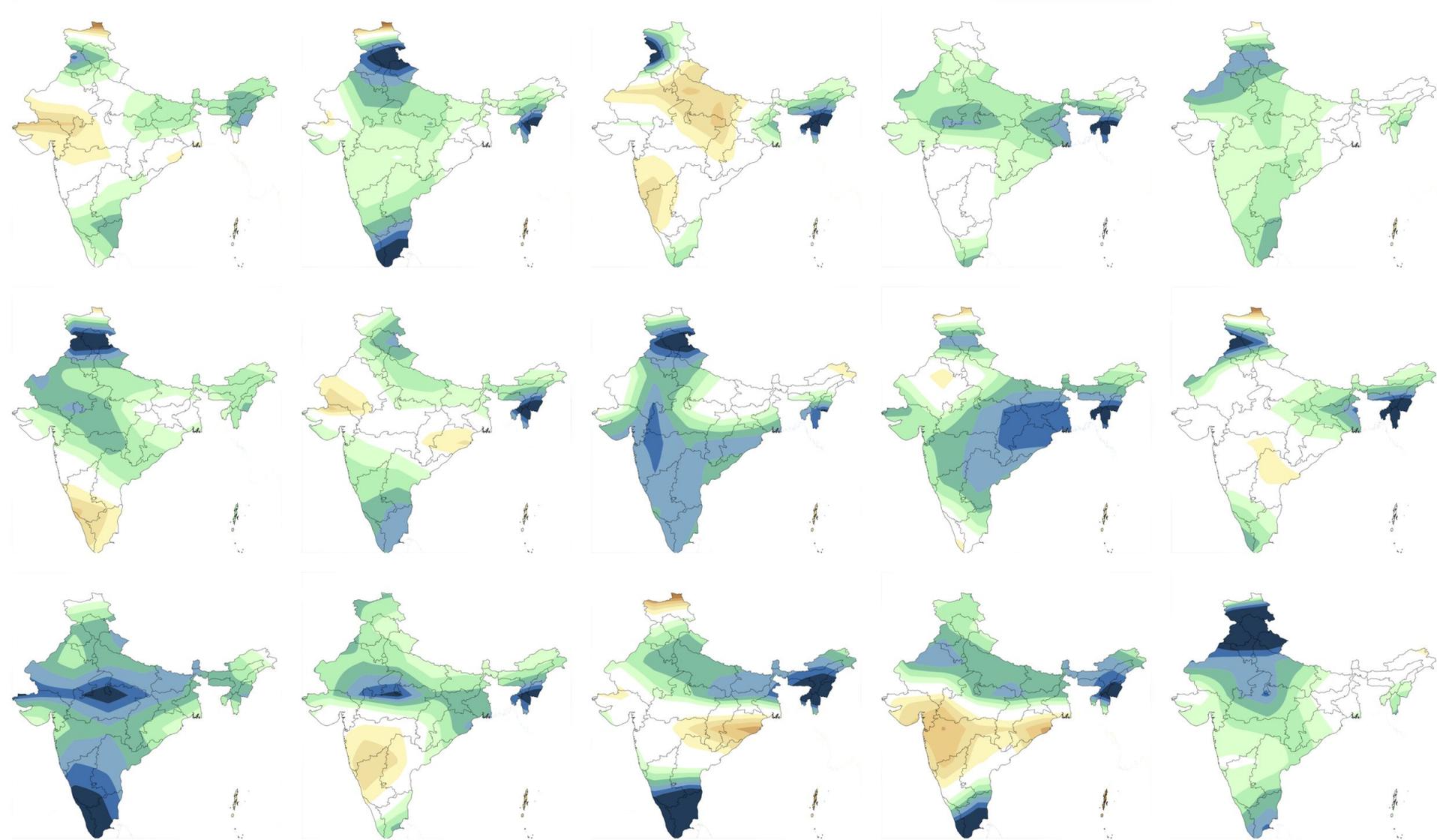
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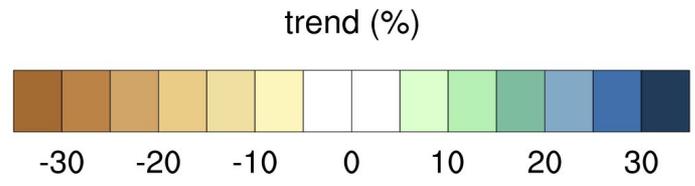
**How can we more effectively integrate
climate information into IAMs, IAV analyses,
and decision-support applications?**

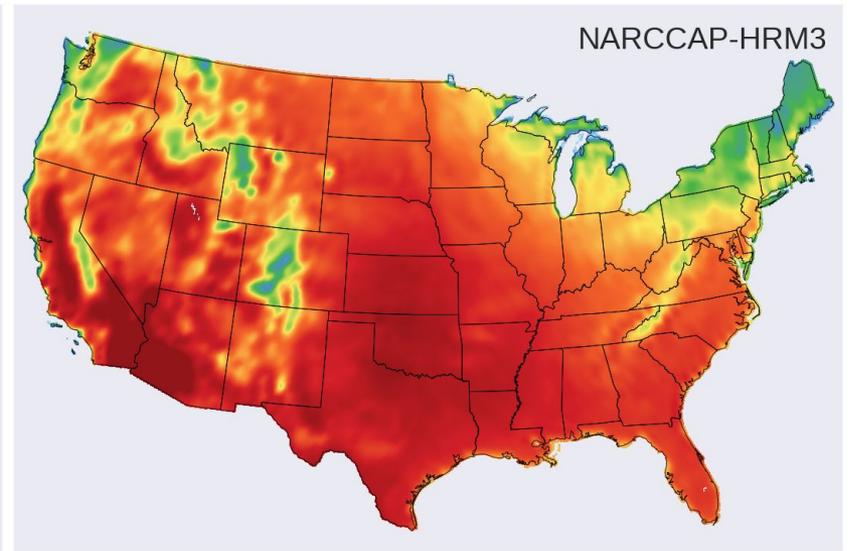
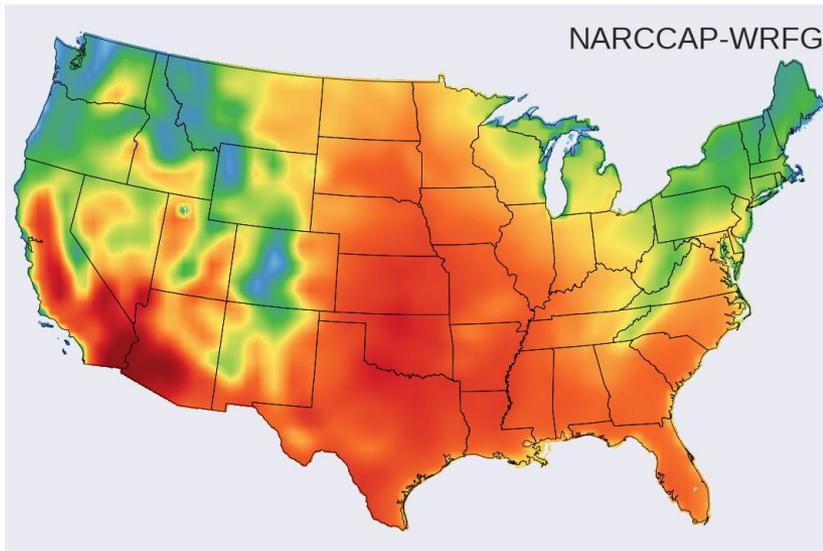
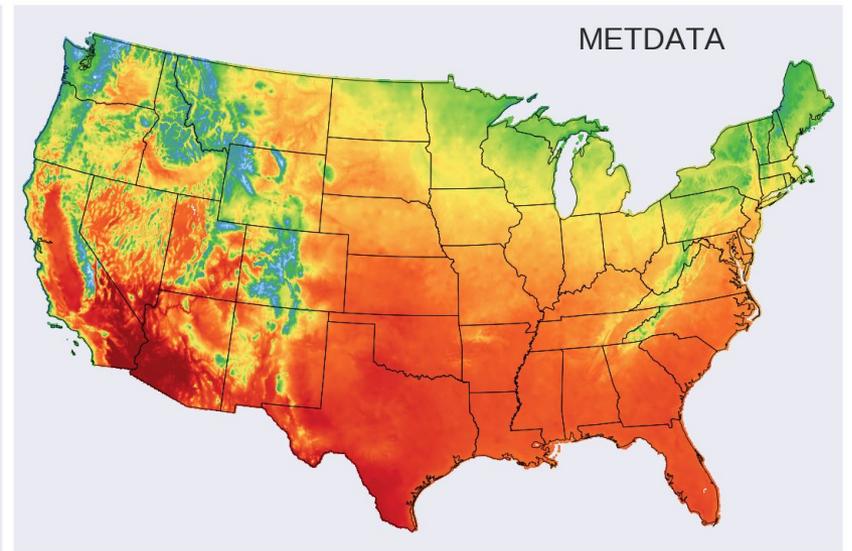
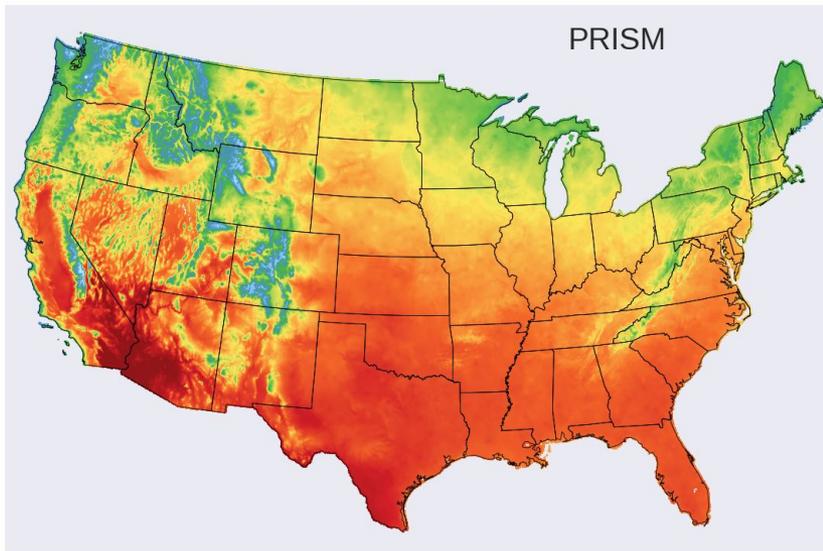
**What are the barriers to effectively
integrating climate information?**



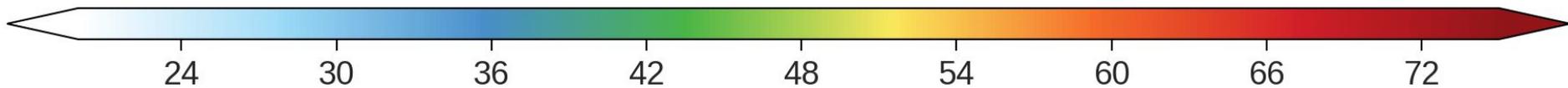
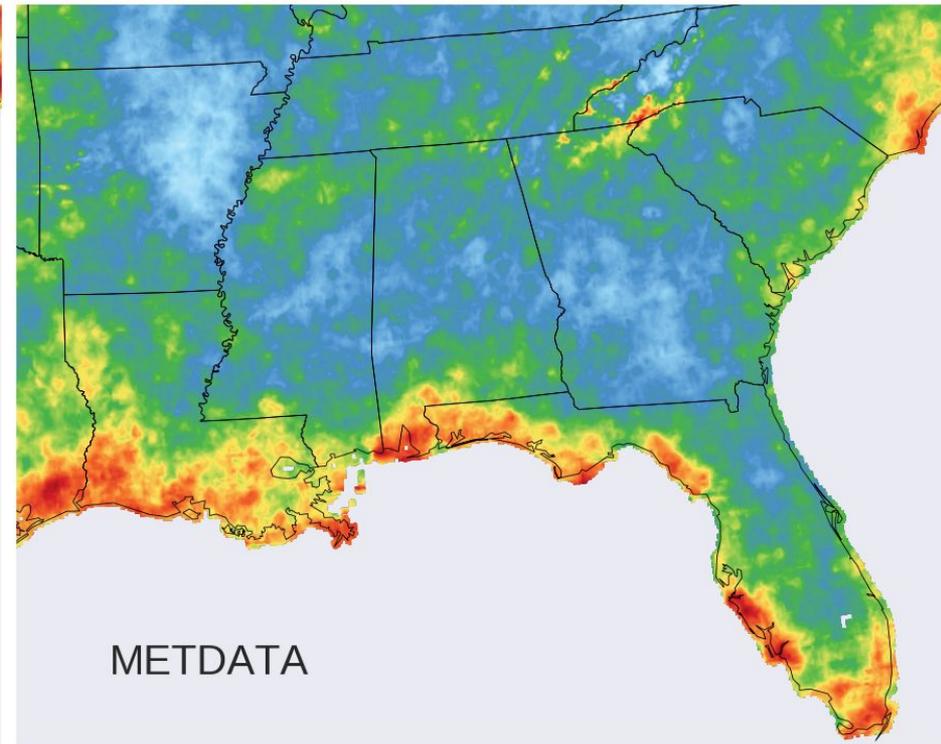
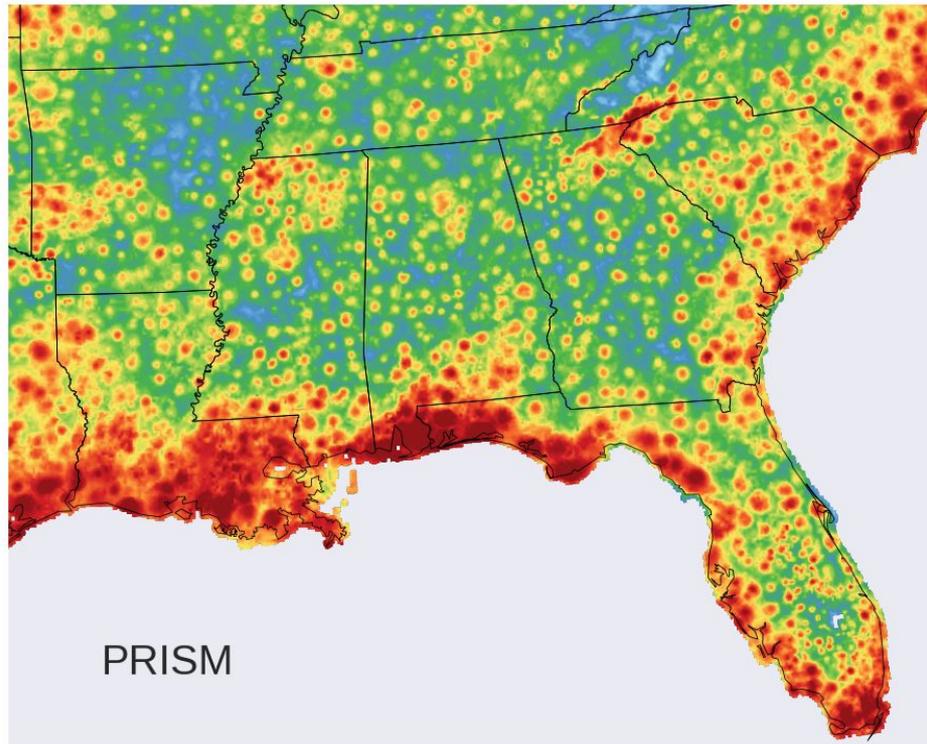


Monsoon Total Precipitation, 2011-2060 Trend
 PIAMDDI-CESM Large Ensemble, Sriver et al. (*GRL*, 2015)





Mean JJA Daily Maximum Temperature (°C), 1981-2004



99.5th Percentile JJA Daily Precipitation (mm), 1981-2004

barriers to integration of climate information

identifying, obtaining, and preparing appropriate climate information

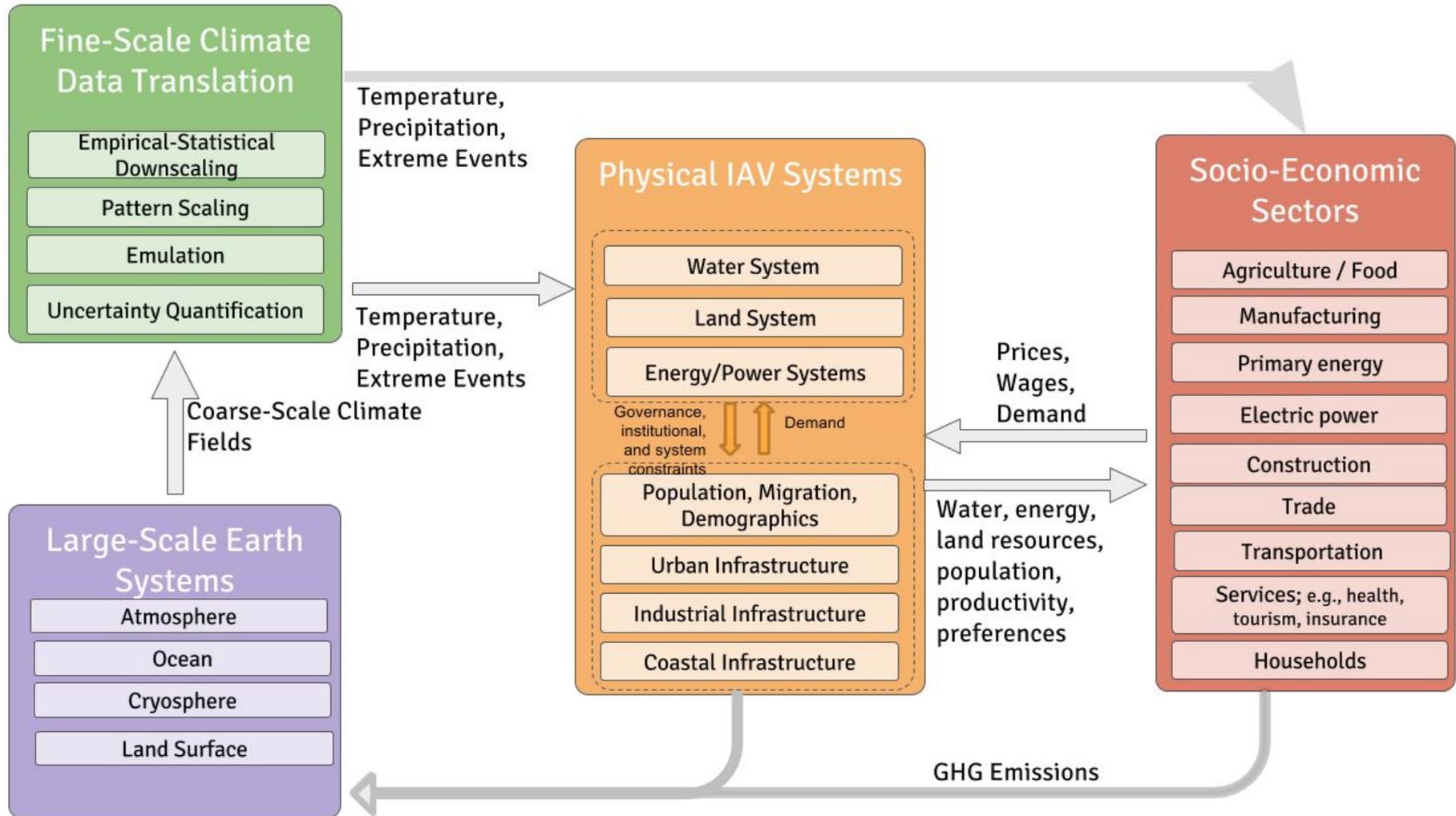
- data volume
- differences in software, tools, file formats, and approaches to spatial information across disciplines
- quality control
- mismatches in spatial and temporal resolution

communicating, understanding, and accounting for bias and uncertainty (structural, parametric, forcing/scenario, and natural variability)

capturing the relevant characteristics of weather and climate

- understanding model sensitivity and response
- extreme events, tails of the distribution

components of an integrated IAV system within an integrated assessment framework



vision for a climate information toolchain

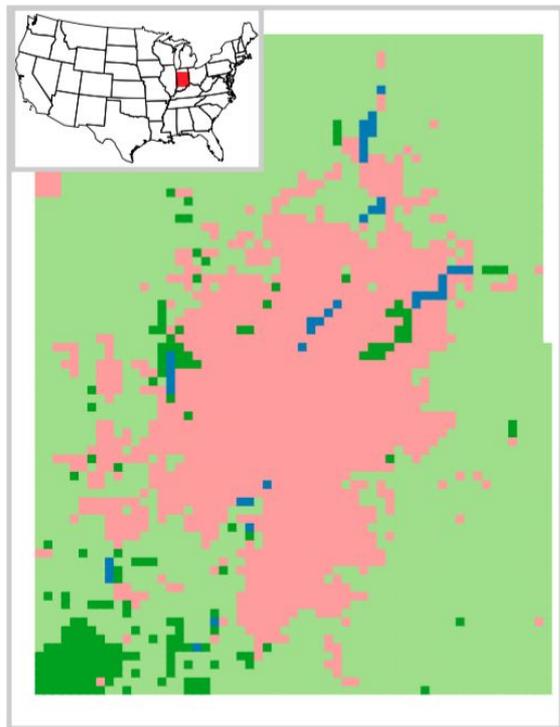
- Develop a collection of simple, single-task, interoperable tools for the development, manipulation, analysis, and exchange of climate information with IAMs and IAV sectoral models.
- Borrows heavily from elements of the UNIX philosophy: expect tools to be combined to perform complex, unanticipated tasks.
- Design around strong standards \Rightarrow implementation independence
- User and use-case driven
- Why?
 - acknowledges diversity in workflows and modeling environments
 - assumes unanticipated research directions/activities/outcomes
 - allows us to borrow from and build upon existing open source tools
 - easily extensible
 - encourages synergies between projects

a flexible toolchain for climate information

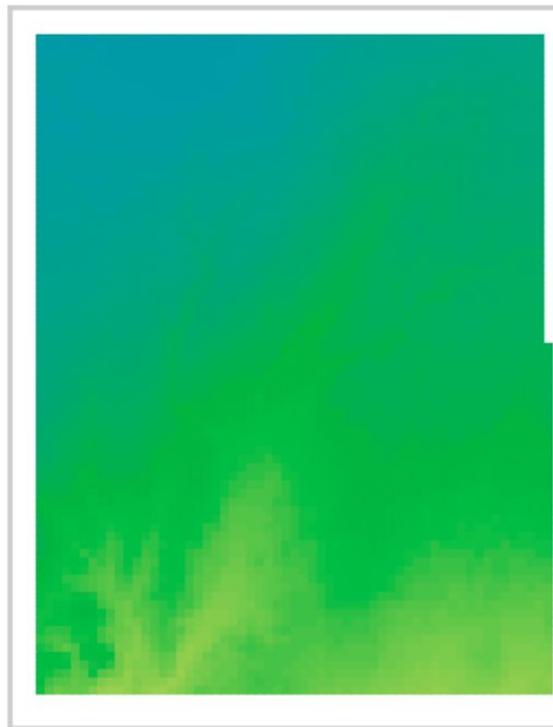
- curated data libraries (station and gridded observations, reanalyses, GCM ensembles, regional model ensembles, scenarios)
- statistical and mechanistic emulators, simple models
- pattern-scaling, empirical/statistical downscaling, and bias-correction routines
- statistical weather/climate realization generators
- spatial/temporal interpolators and aggregators
- format converters/filters
- standardized test / diagnostics suite (e.g. extreme events)
- standards for units, metadata, file format, and intertool data exchange
- exhaustive documentation

improved observational data products

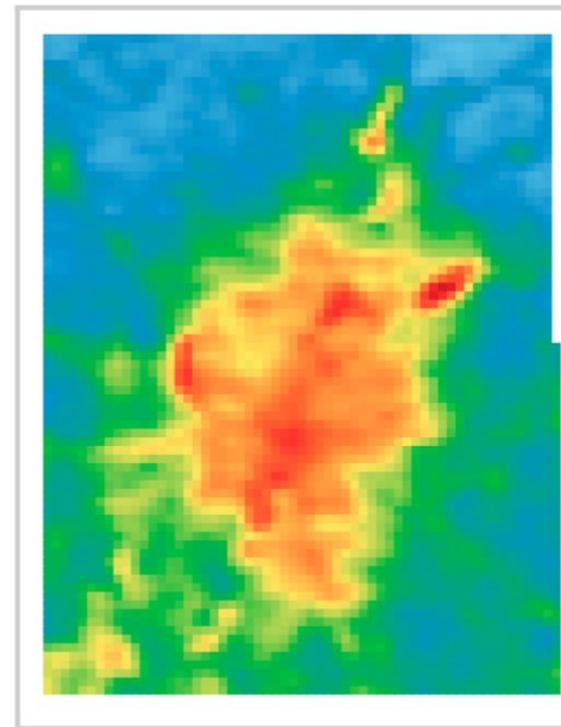
(a) Land Cover



(b) Tmin ~ XYZ



(c) Tmin ~ Nighttime LST + XYZ



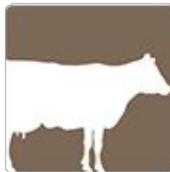
Water
Developed
Decid. For. Ag.

15 16 17 18 19
Tmin (°C)

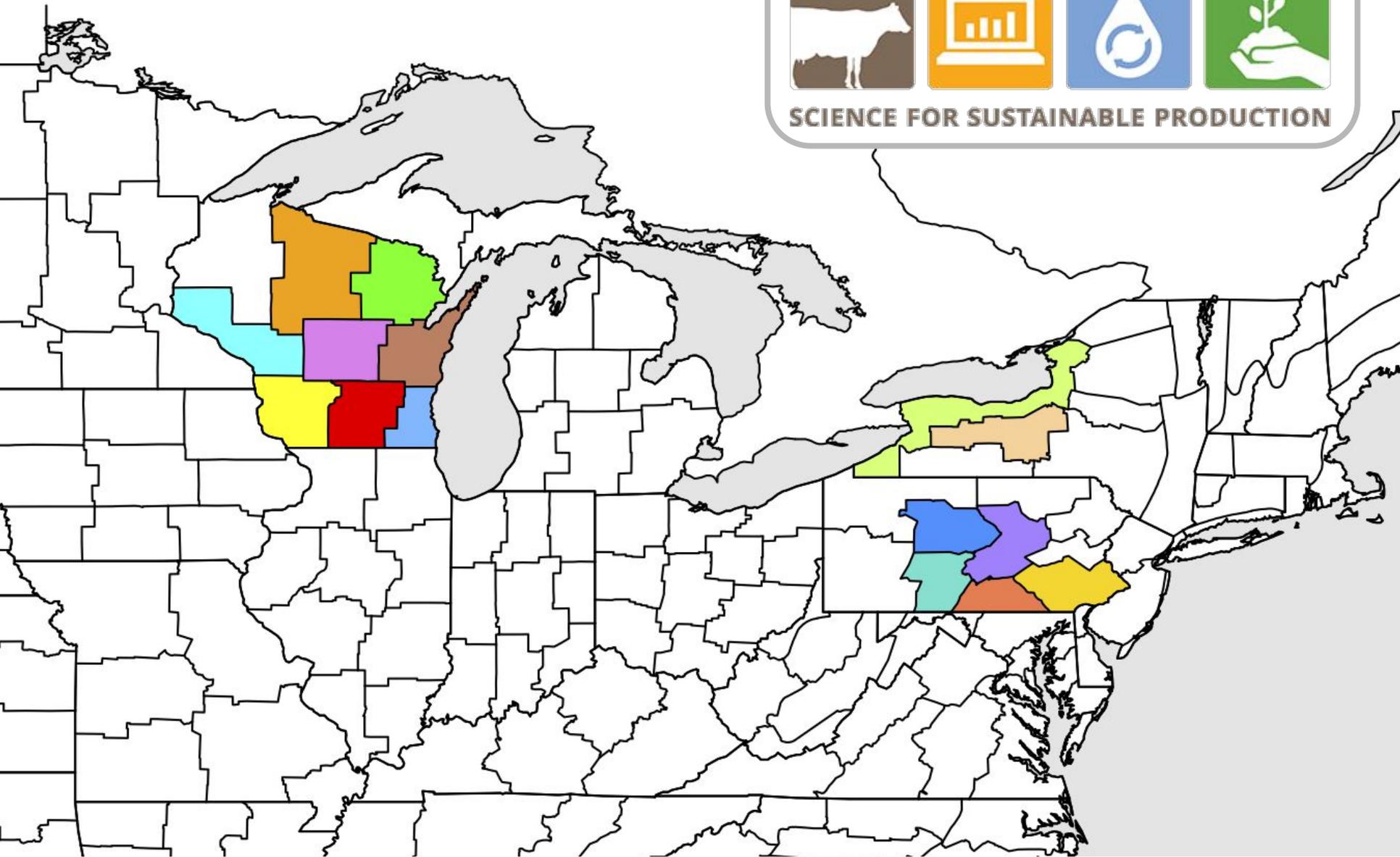
15 16 17 18 19
Tmin (°C)

TopoWx August Climatological Daily Minimum Temperature over Indianapolis
Oyler et al. (*JAMC*, 2015)

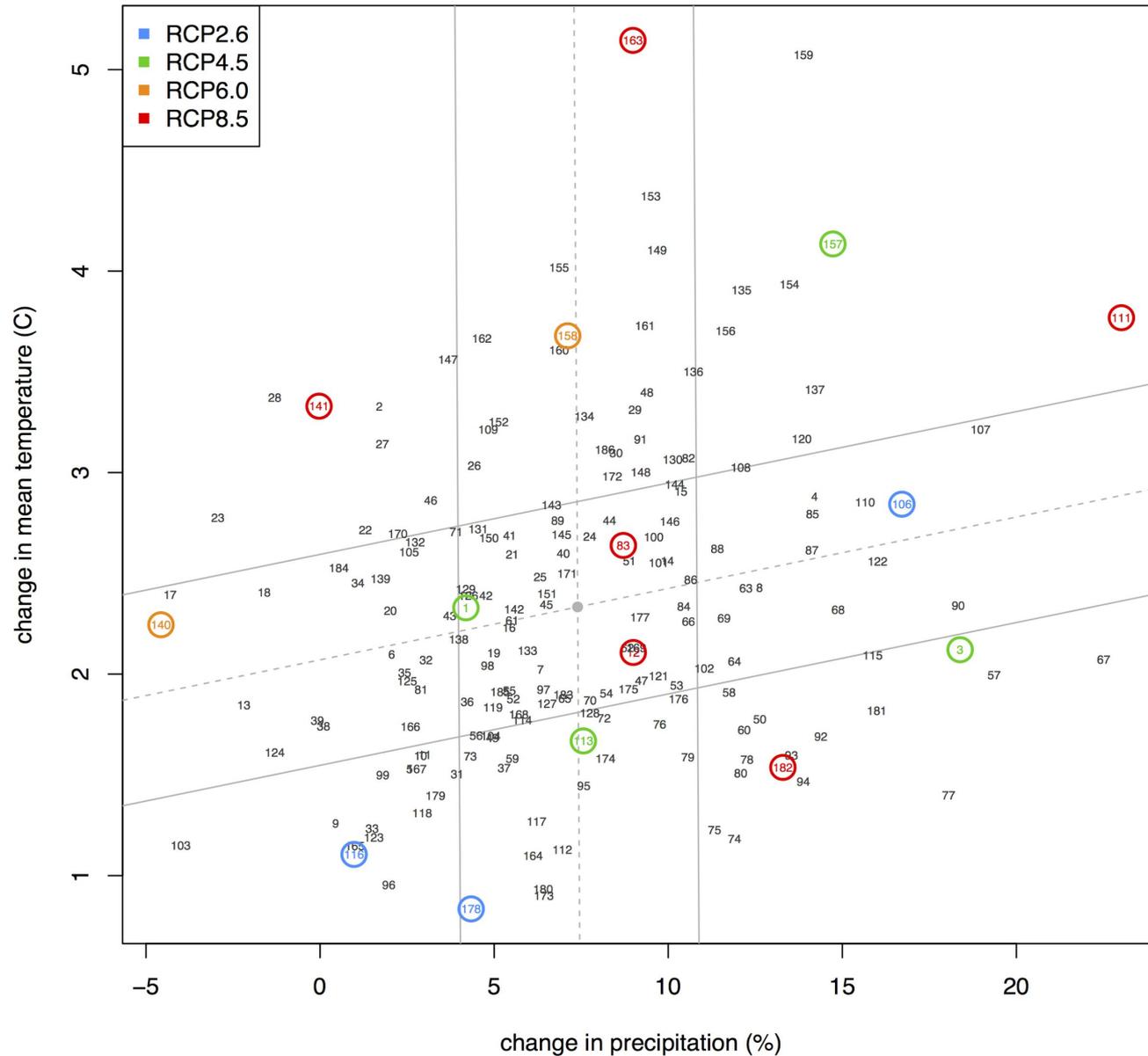
SUSTAINABLE DAIRY



SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION



Averaged Seasonal Changes in Precipitation and Mean Temperature, 1993 to 2050



Dairy CAP Climate Scenarios

Downscaled, Bias-Corrected Daily Climate Realizations for 15 Regions

- Tmin, Tmax
- precipitation
- relative humidity
- solar radiation
- wind speed

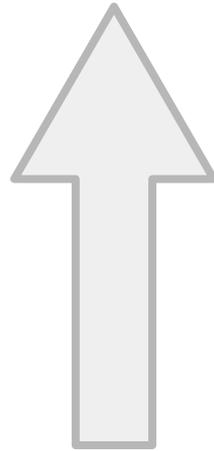
Includes corresponding translation tools

how do we begin?

1. Start small \Rightarrow single coordinated collection of projects
2. Build for portability but make data, tools, and modeling capacity available in the same place \Rightarrow shared computational environment
3. Focus on collecting input from users and stakeholders (surveys, interviews, workshops)
4. Prototype on specific projects but design for generality
5. Develop clear, open standards
6. Borrow (and share) liberally

dedicated facilitators are an essential element of this approach

How can this approach advance coupling / integration of IAMs, ESMs, and IAV analyses?



How can we more effectively integrate climate information into IAMs, IAV analyses, and decision-support applications?

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slide 1: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rusty_tools.JPG

slide 5: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Backpackers_Bushwhacking_in_Donoho_Basin_\(21598578665\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Backpackers_Bushwhacking_in_Donoho_Basin_(21598578665).jpg)

slide 6: Nicholas et al. (2016, in prep)

slide 7: courtesy Jared Oyler

slide 8: courtesy Jared Oyler

slide 10:

slide 13: Oyler et al. (2015), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/JAMC-D-15-0276.1>

slide 14: Nicholas and Forest (2016, in prep)

slide 15: Nicholas and Forest (2016, in prep)