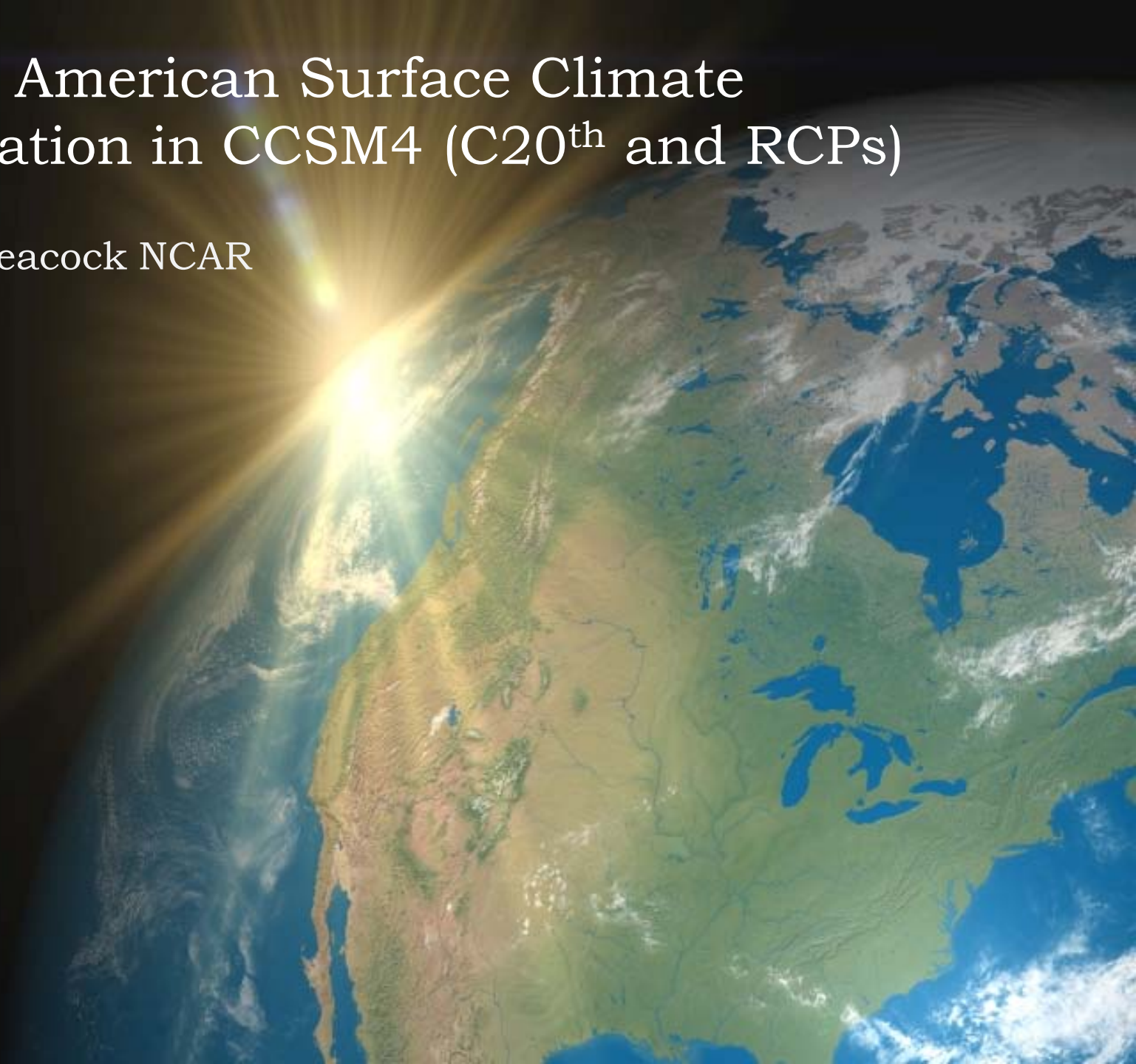


North American Surface Climate Simulation in CCSM4 (C20th and RCPs)

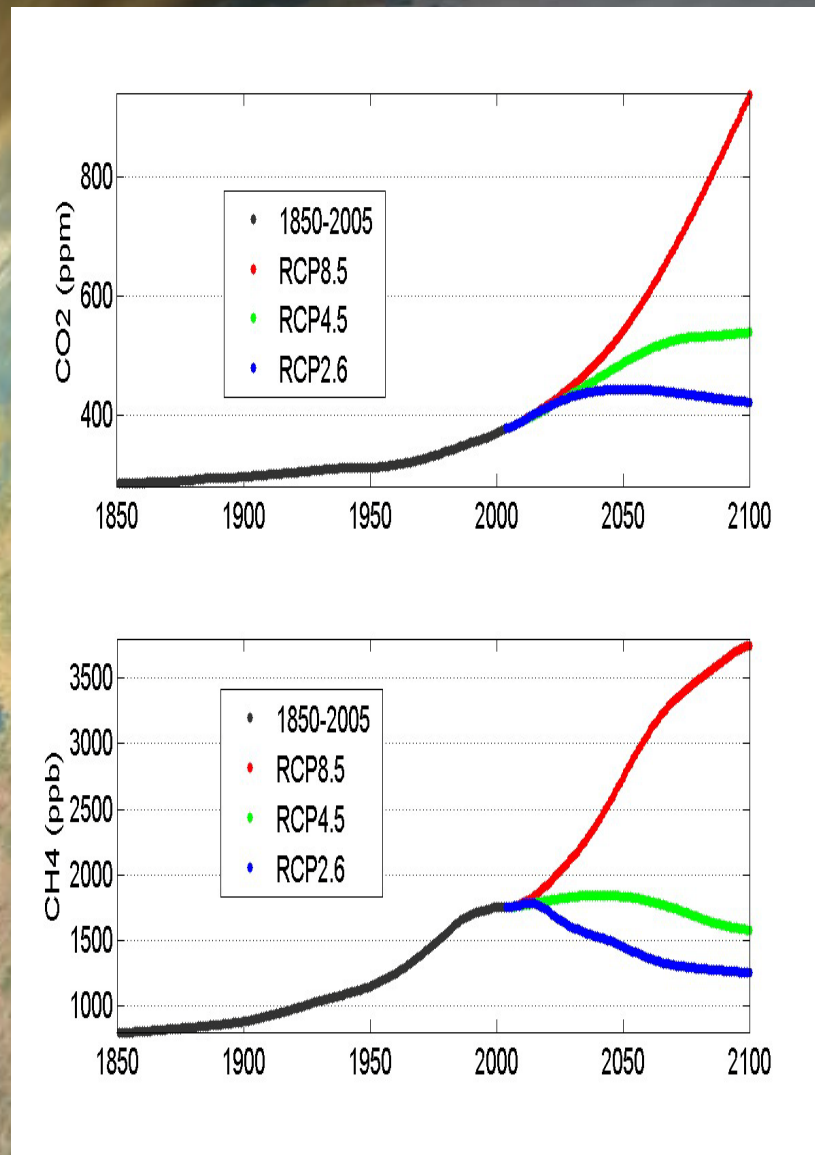
Synte Peacock NCAR



CCSM4 1 degree track simulations:

- 1300 year “1850 control” run
- six 20th century ensembles (1850-2005)
- six ensemble members for each RCP (so far RCP2.6, 4.5 and 8.5 completed)
- In this talk results will be shown from C20th and RCP8.5 simulations; Results from other RCPs discussed in special issue paper

RCPs (Representative Concentration Pathways)



Outline

A satellite view of the Earth from space, showing the Western Hemisphere. The sun is shining brightly from the upper left, creating a large lens flare that illuminates the scene. The Earth's surface is visible, showing the Americas, the Atlantic Ocean, and parts of Europe and Africa. The colors are vibrant, with blues for the oceans and greens and browns for the landmasses.

▶ 2m Temperature

- ❑ Model Bias
- ❑ Seasonal Cycle
- ❑ 21st Century Projections
- ❑ Extreme Events

▶ Precipitation

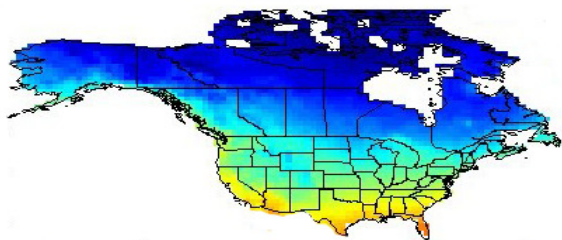
- ❑ Model Bias
- ❑ 21st Century Projections
- ❑ Extreme Events

▶ Snow Cover

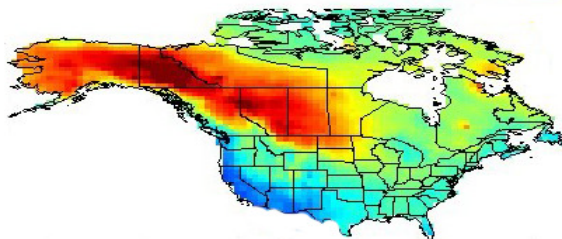
- ❑ Model Bias
- ❑ Seasonal Cycle
- ❑ 21st Century Projections

2m Temperature: Observations (mean and std. dev) and model bias

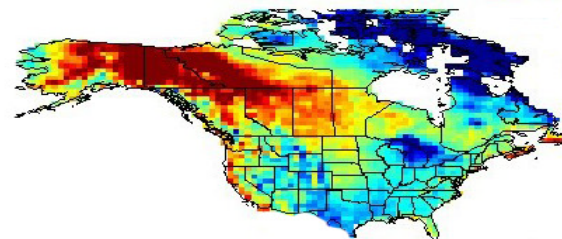
OBSERVED January mean T_S 1950-1999



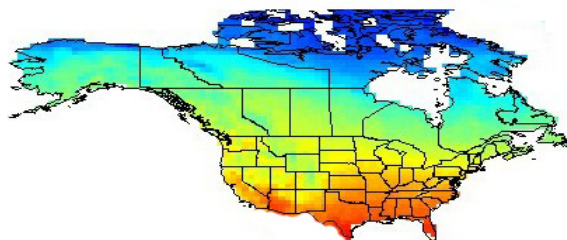
OBSERVED January std. dev. T_S 1950-1999



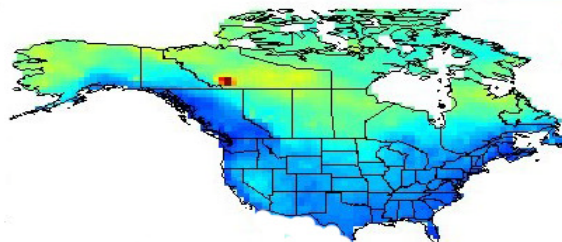
January MODEL minus OBS



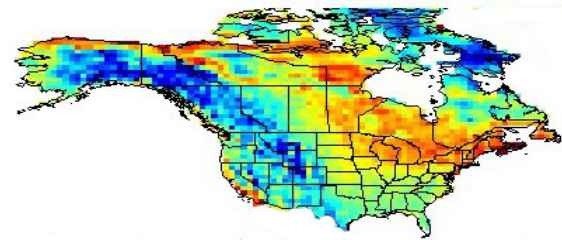
OBSERVED April mean T_S 1950-1999



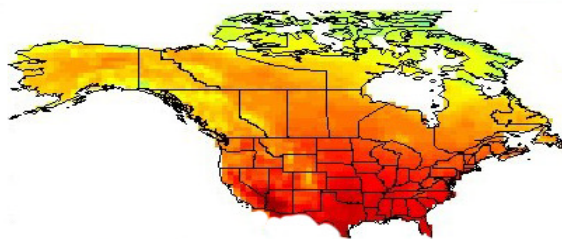
OBSERVED April std. dev. T_S 1950-1999



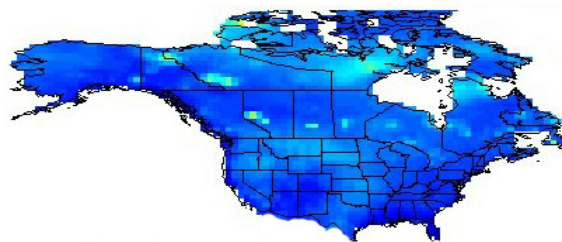
April MODEL minus OBS



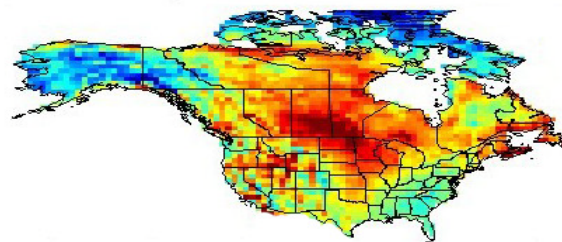
OBSERVED July mean T_S 1950-1999



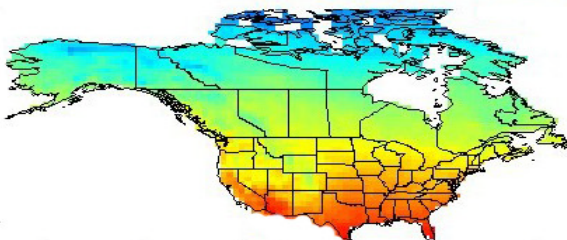
OBSERVED July std. dev. T_S 1950-1999



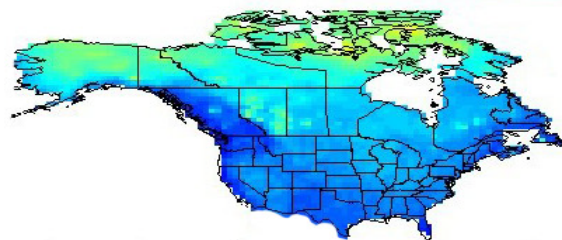
July MODEL minus OBS



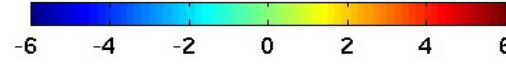
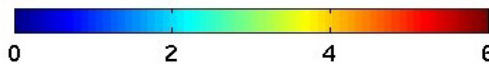
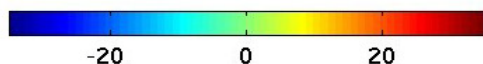
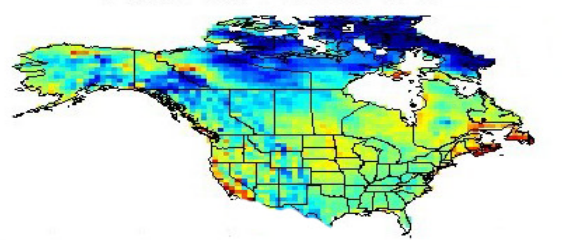
OBSERVED October mean T_S 1950-1999



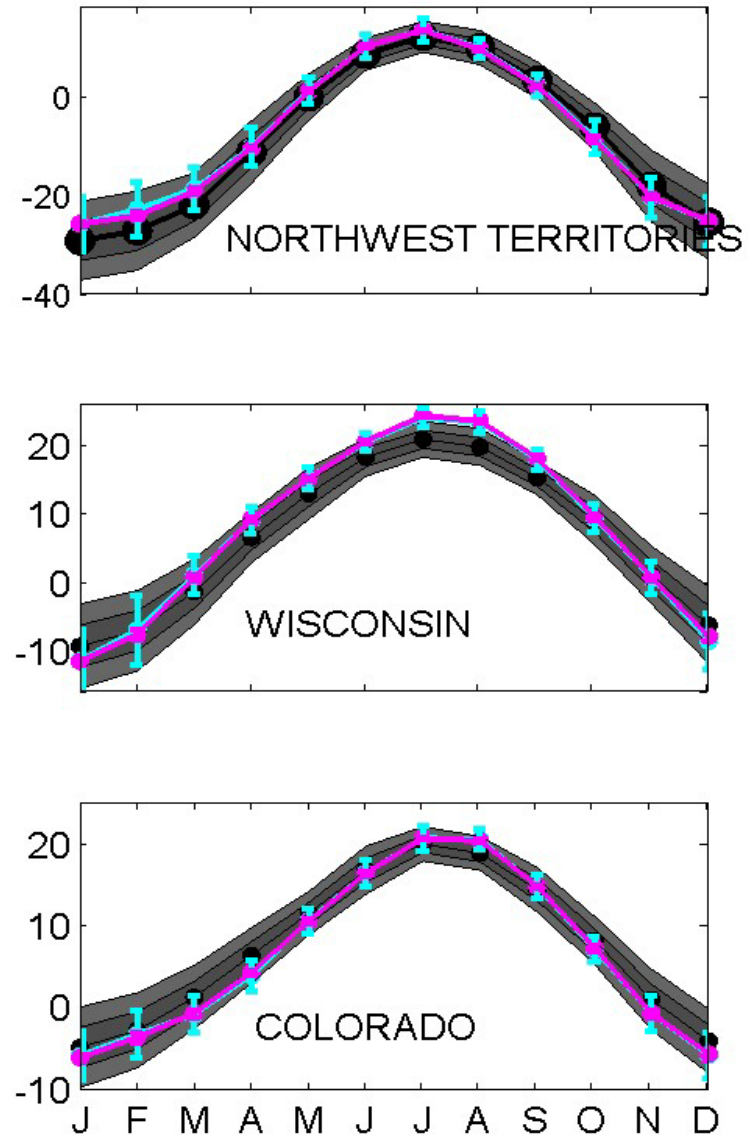
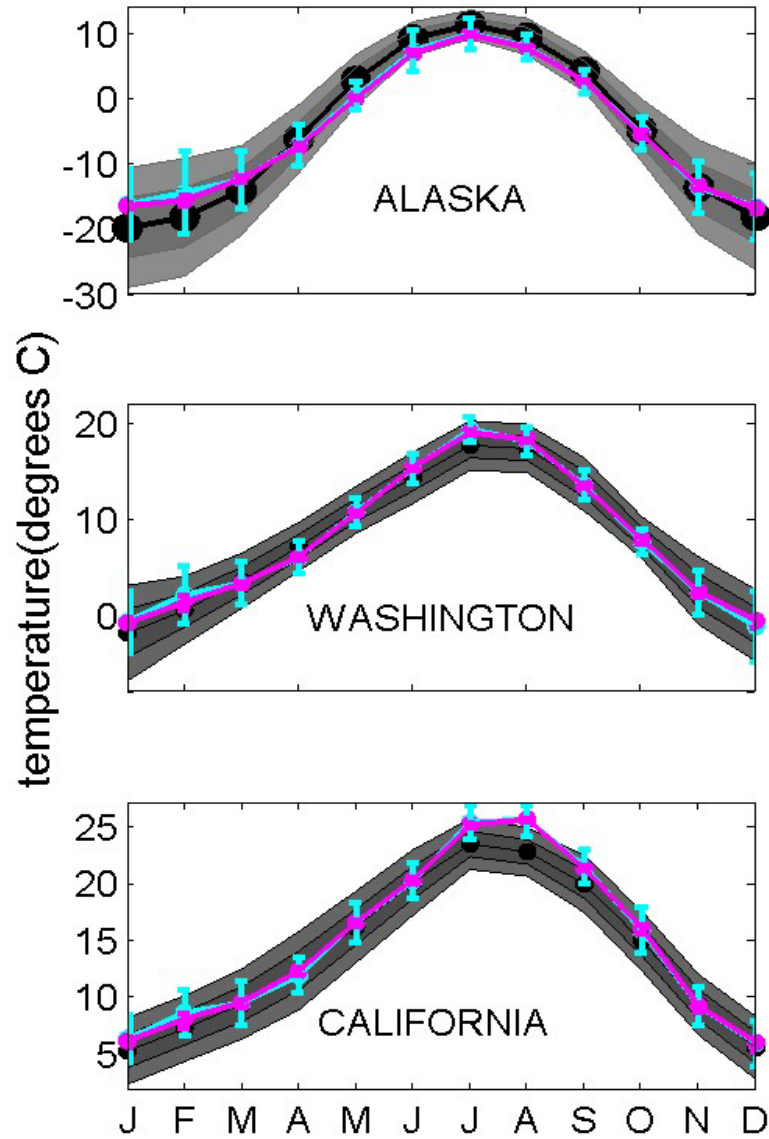
OBSERVED October std. dev. T_S 1950-1999

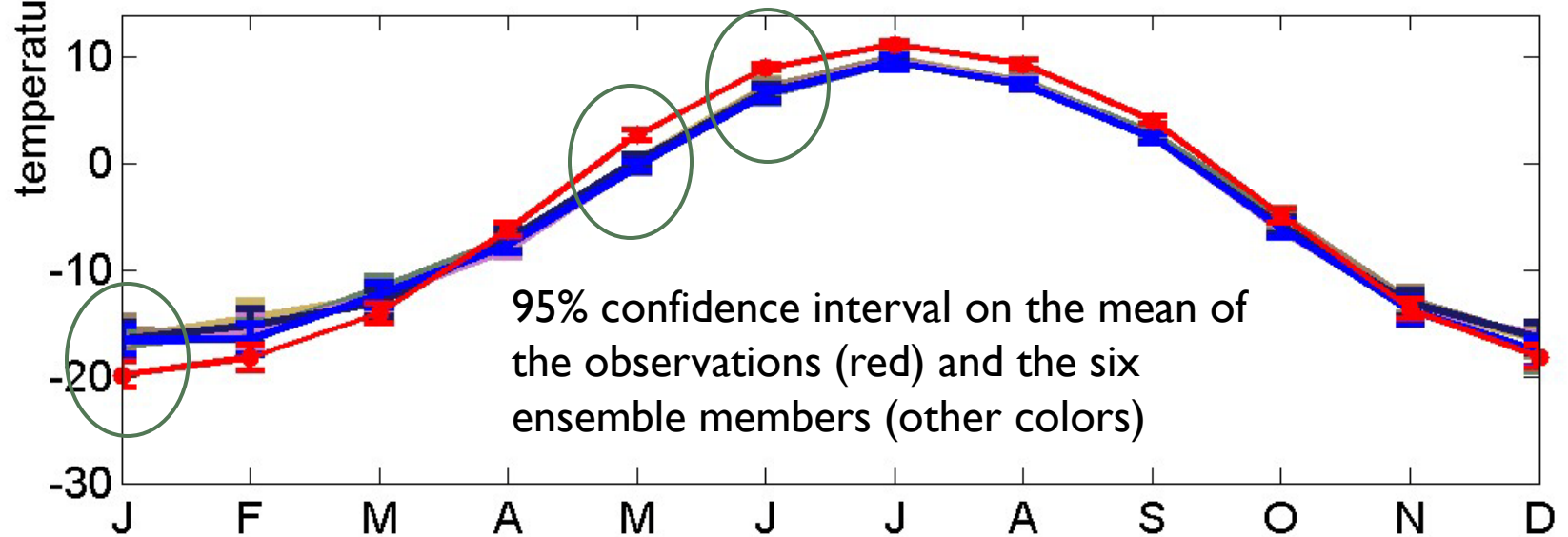
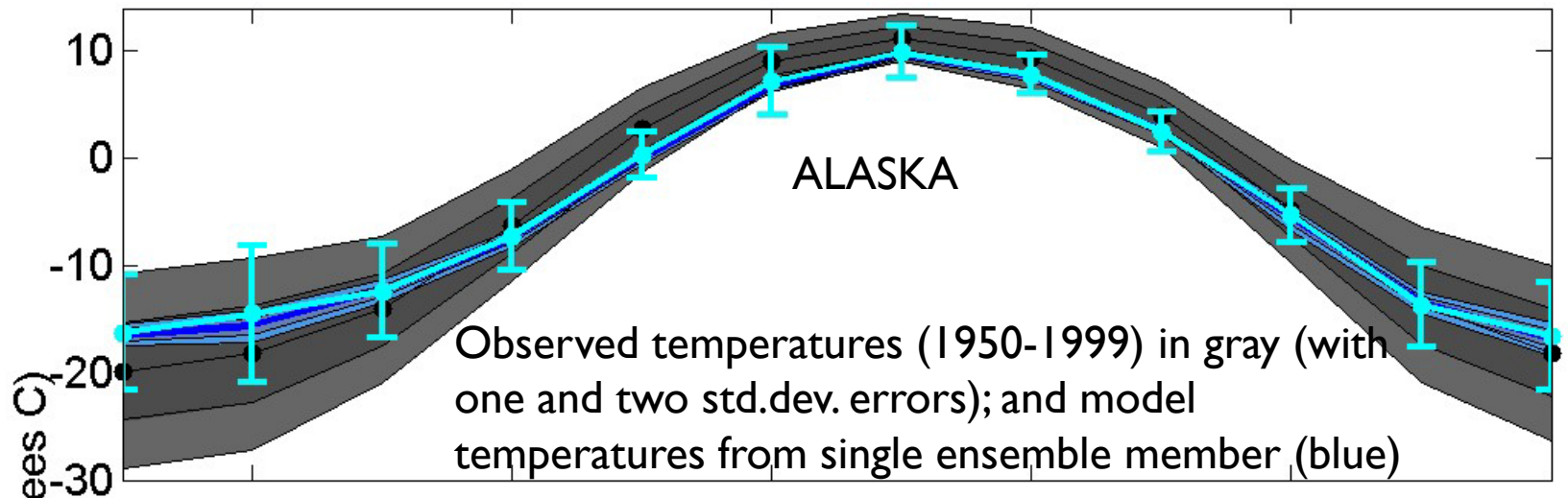


October MODEL minus OBS



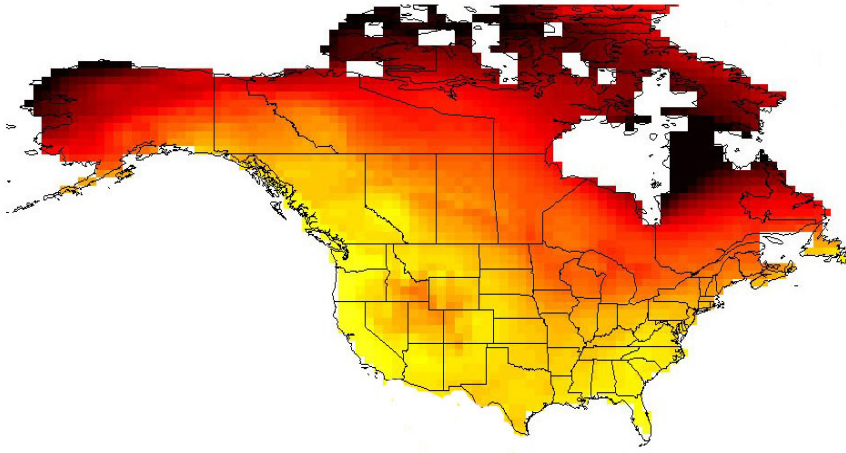
2m Temperature: Seasonal Cycle



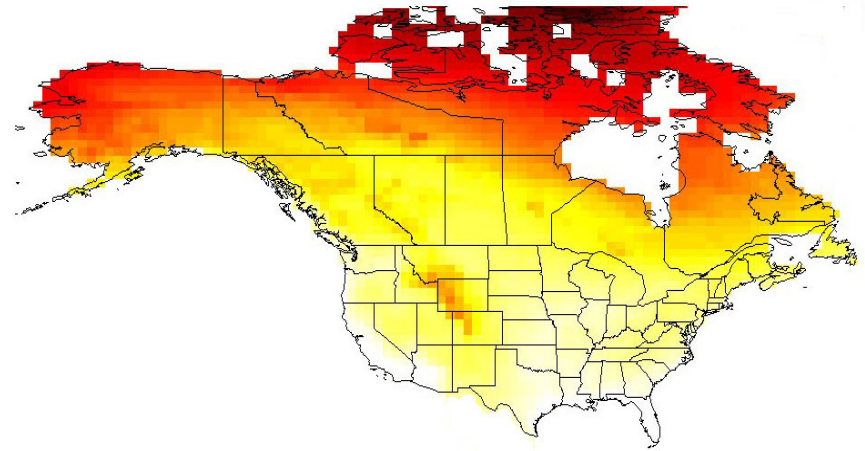


2m Temperature: 21st Century Projections

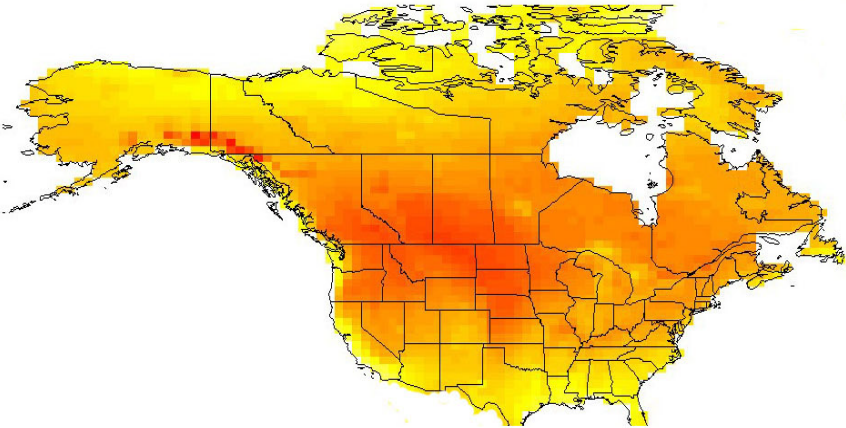
ΔT January 2080-2099 minus 1980-1999



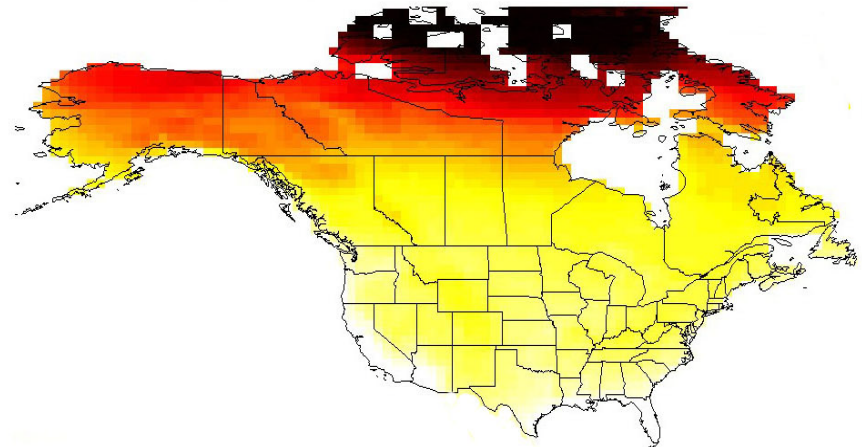
ΔT April 2080-2099 minus 1980-1999



ΔT July 2080-2099 minus 1980-1999

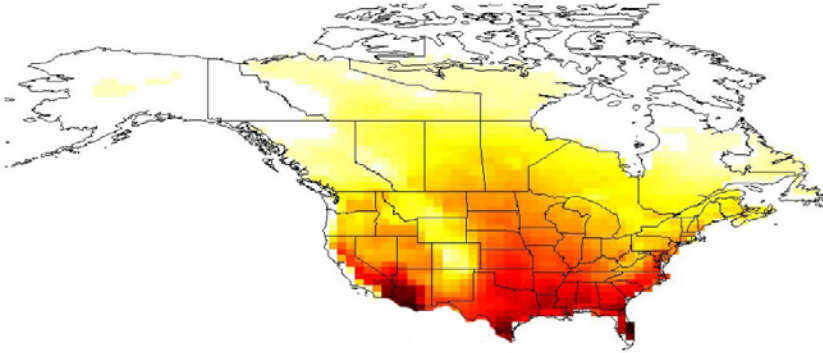


ΔT October 2080-2099 minus 1980-1999

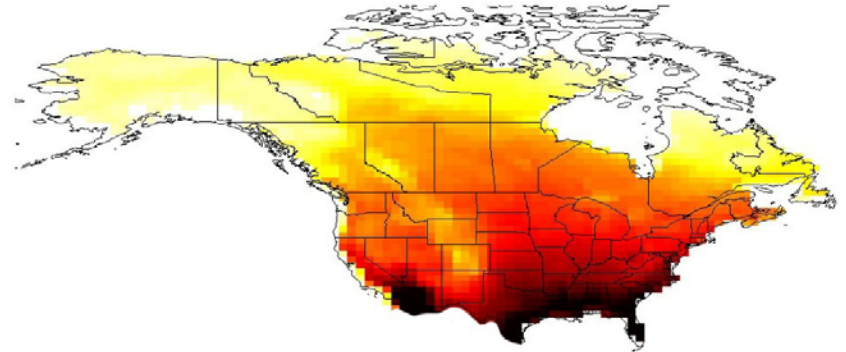


2m Temperature: Extreme Events

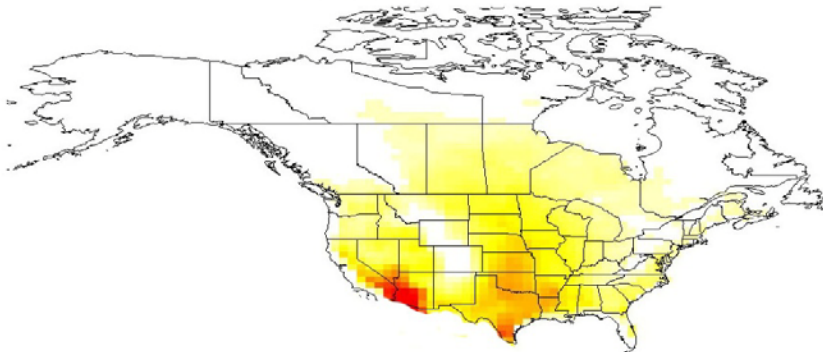
1990-1999 #days w. Tmax>80F



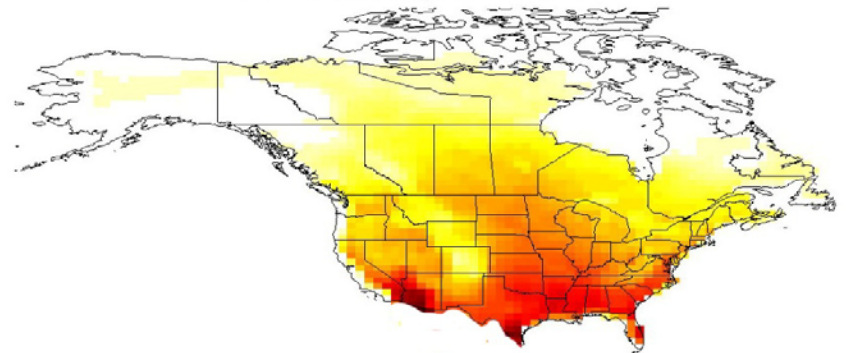
2090-2099 #days w. Tmax>80F



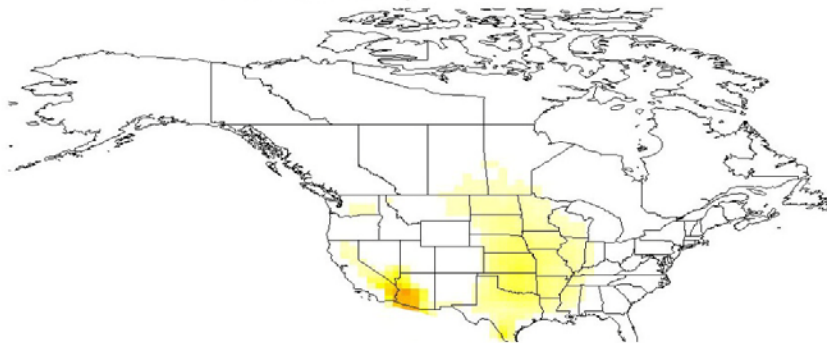
1990-1999 #days w. Tmax>90F



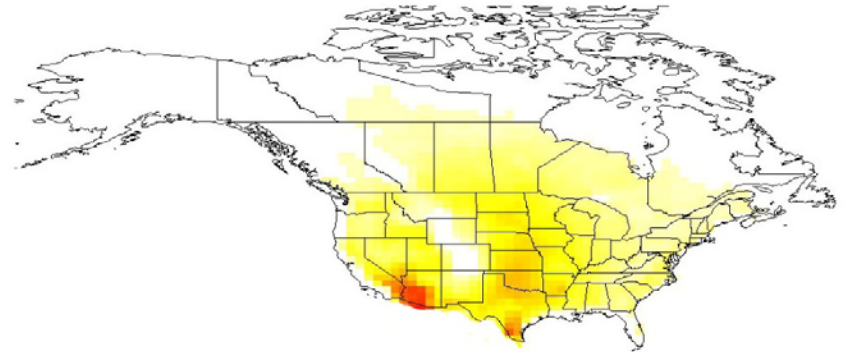
2090-2099 #days w. Tmax>90F



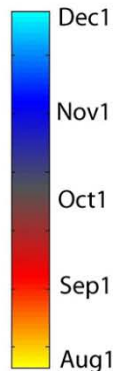
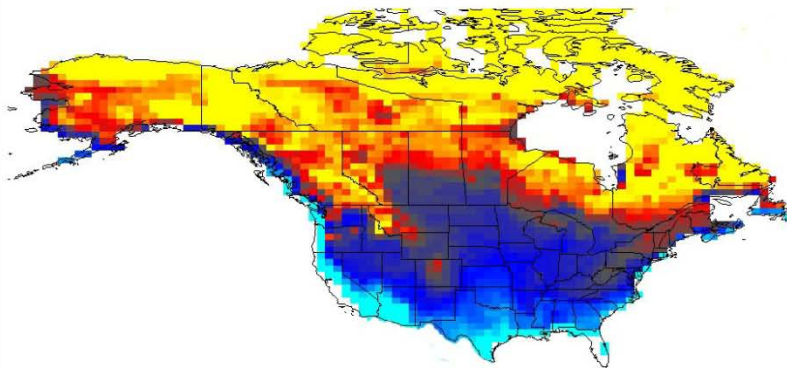
1990-1999 #days w. Tmax>100F



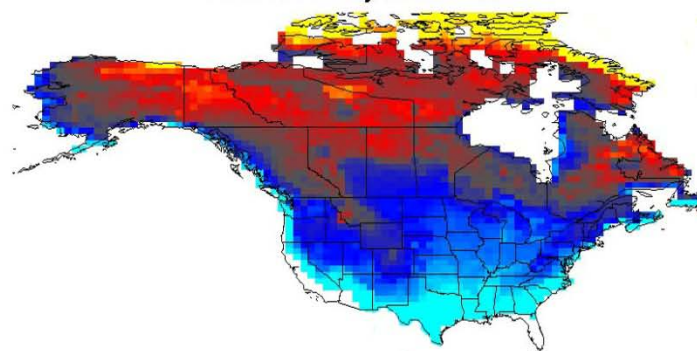
2090-2099 #days w. Tmax>100F



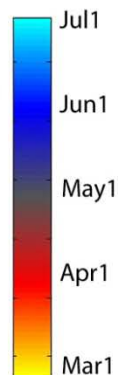
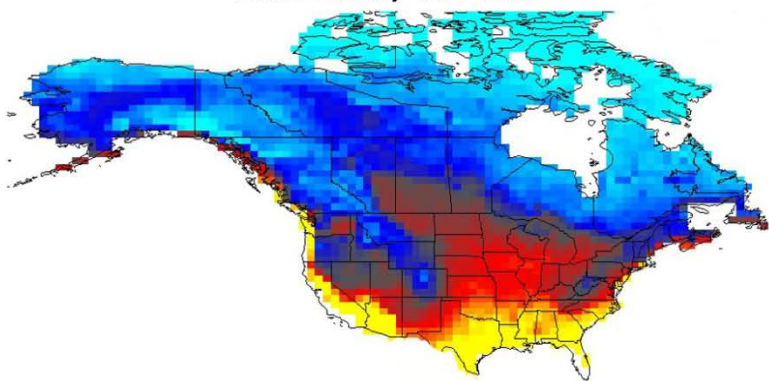
First Frost day 1990-1999



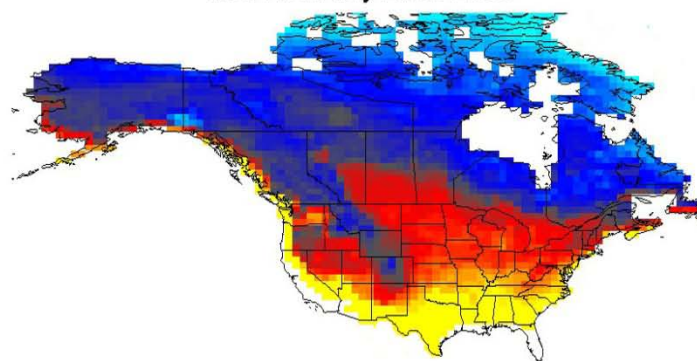
First Frost day 2090-2099



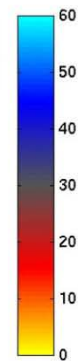
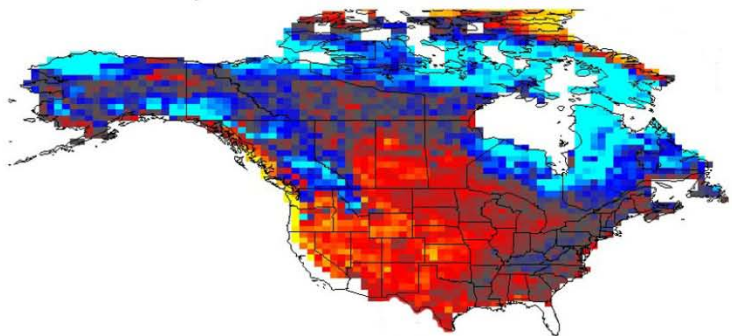
Last Frost day 1990-1999



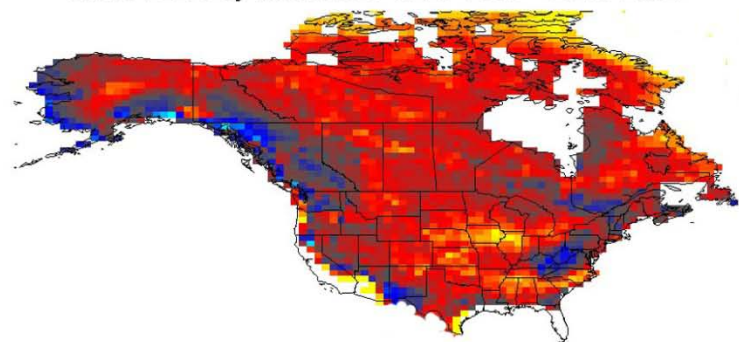
Last Frost day 2090-2099



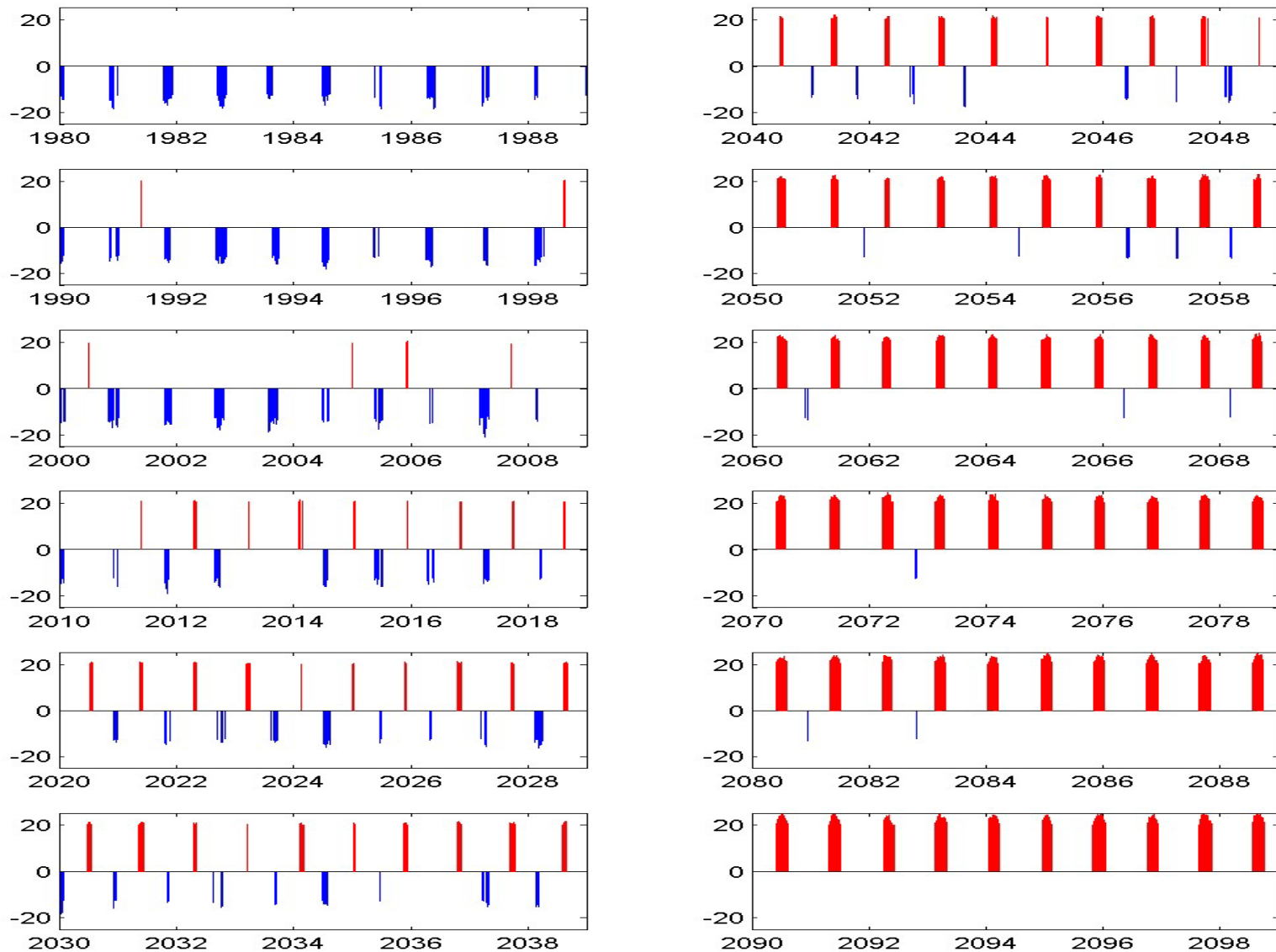
First Frost day difference 2090-2099 minus 1990-1999



Last Frost Day difference 1990-1999 - 2090-2099



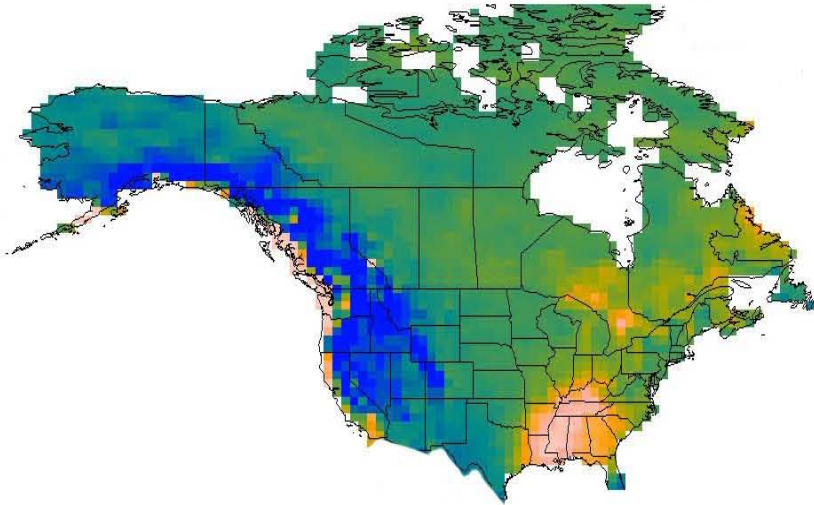
Cold Snaps and Heat Waves (RCP 8.5)



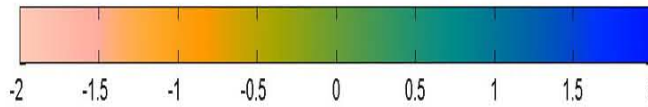
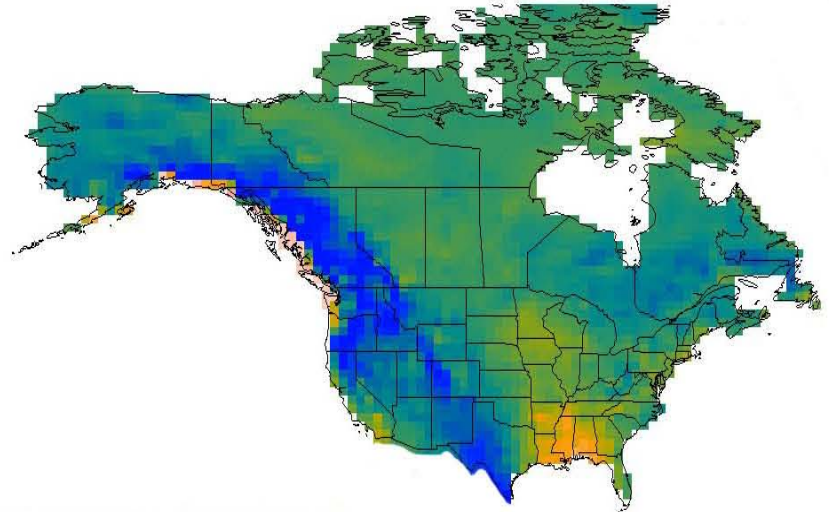
Bars show days warmer than the mean of the warmest 10 days (99.95th percentile) or colder than the mean of the coldest 450 days (bottom 25th percentile) in the period 1950-1999

Precipitation: 20th century model bias (mm/day)

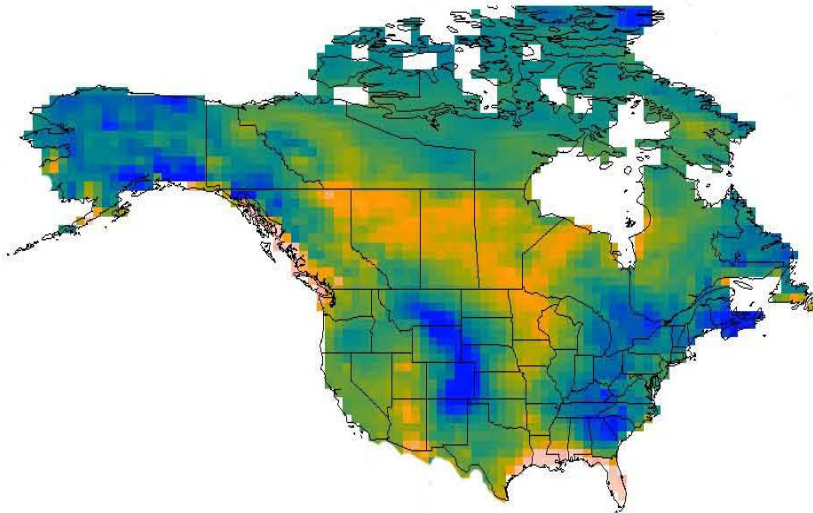
January



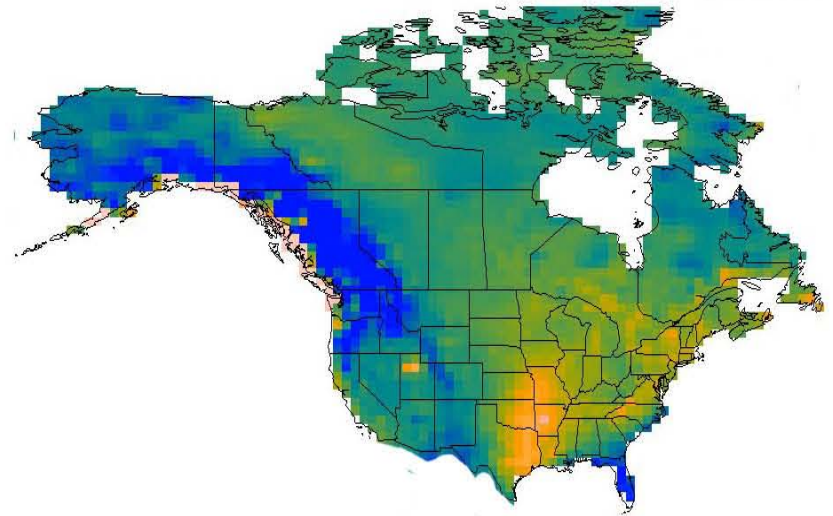
April



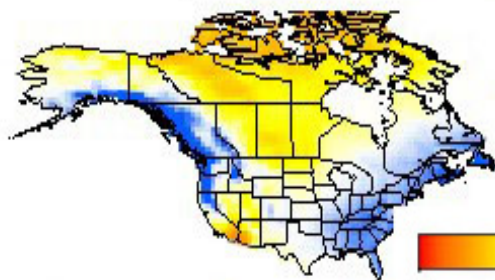
July



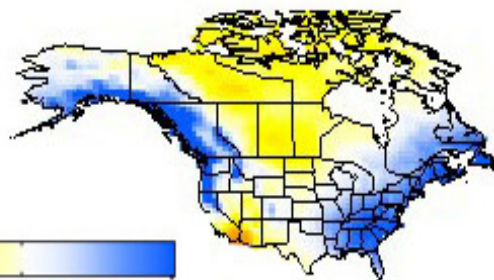
October



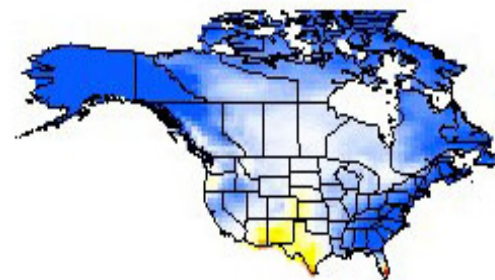
Precip 1980-1999



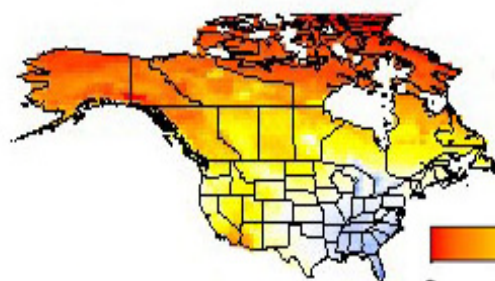
Precip 2080-2099



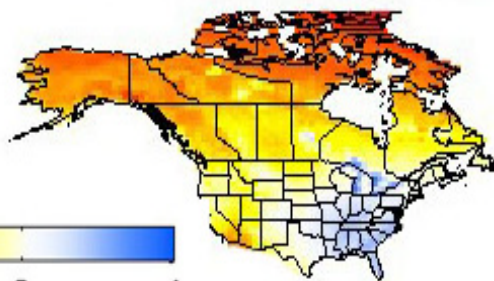
ΔP 2080-2099 minus 1980-1999



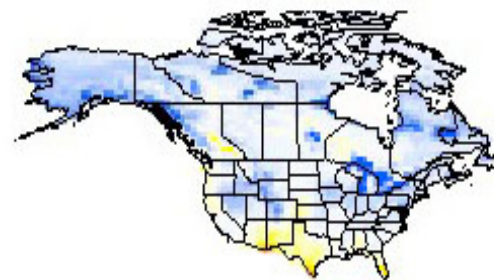
Evaporation 1980-1999



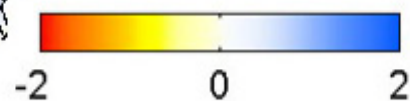
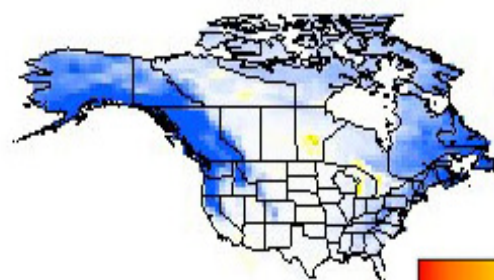
Evaporation 2080-2099



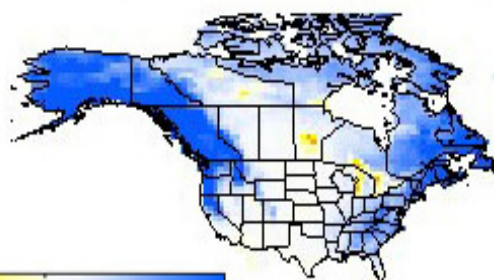
ΔE 2080-2099 minus 1980-1999



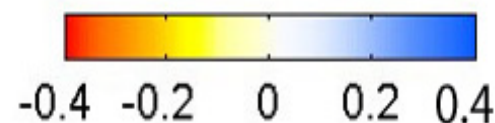
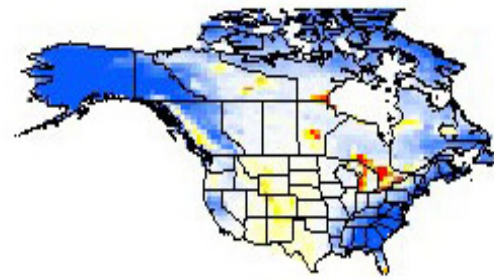
P-E 1980-1999



P-E 2080-2099



P-E 2080-2099 minus 1980-1999



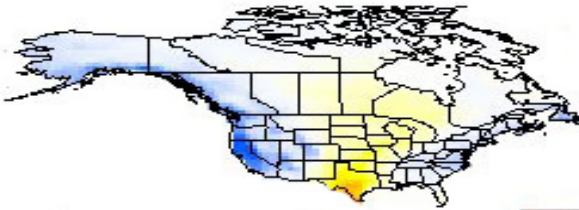
ΔP January



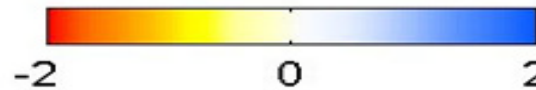
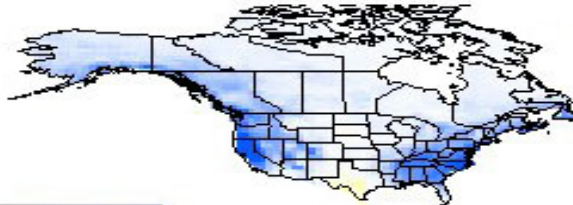
$\Delta(P-E)$ January



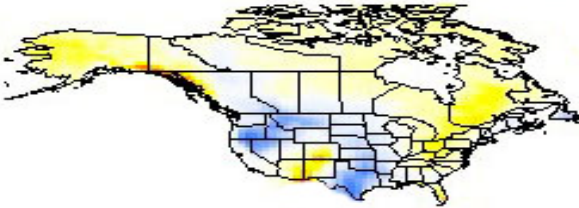
ΔP April



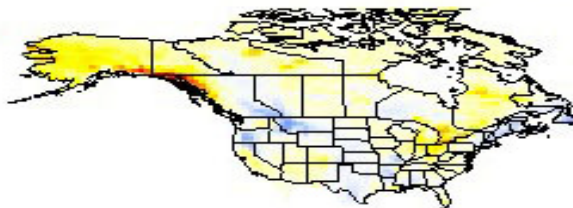
$\Delta(P-E)$ April



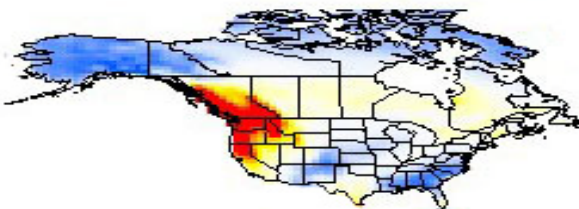
ΔP July



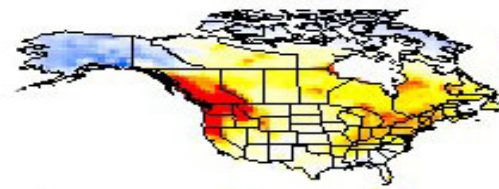
$\Delta(P-E)$ July



ΔP October



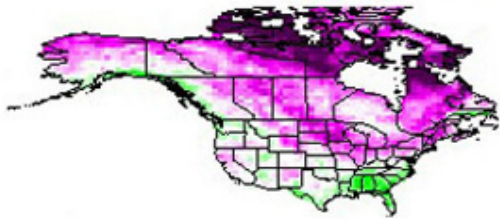
$\Delta(P-E)$ October



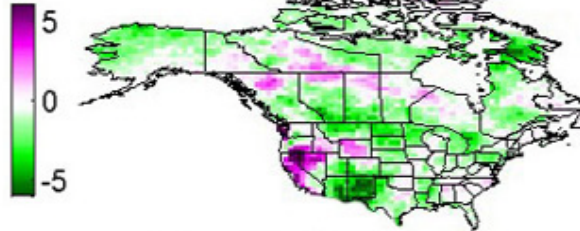
(2080-2099)
minus
(1980-1999)

Precipitation: 21st Century Changes (2080-2099) minus (1980-1999)

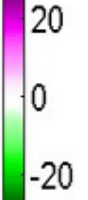
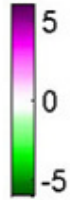
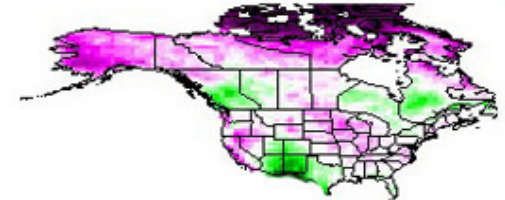
January Δ Precip > 0.1mm/day



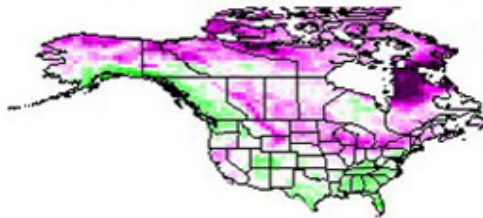
July Δ Precip > 0.1mm/day



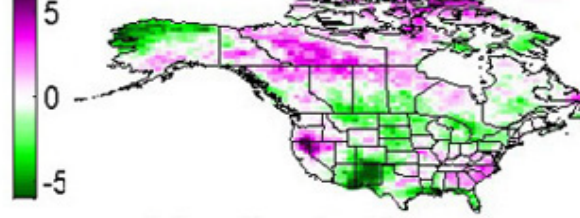
Annual Δ Precip > 0.1mm/day



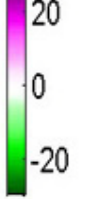
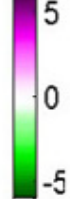
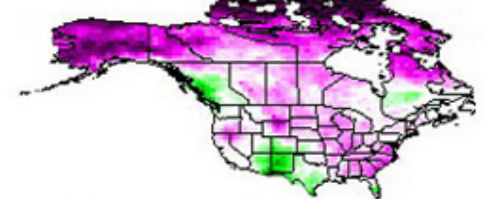
January Δ Precip > 1mm/day



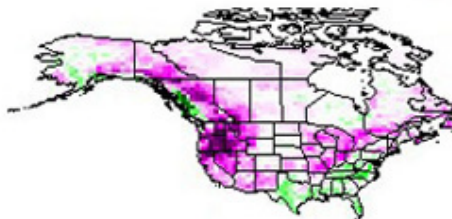
July Δ Precip > 1mm/day



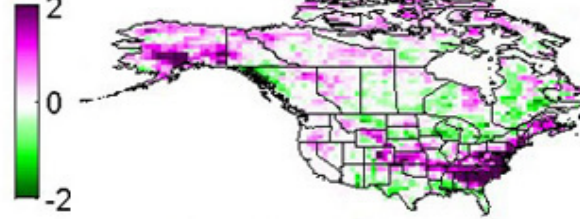
Annual Δ Precip > 1mm/day



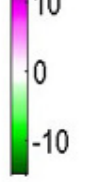
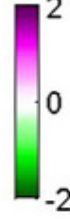
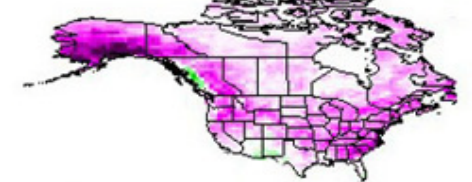
January Δ Precip > 10mm/day



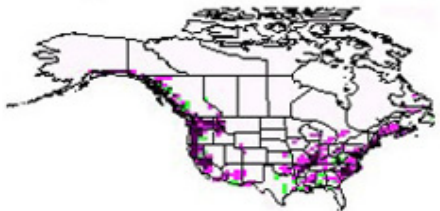
July Δ Precip > 10mm/day



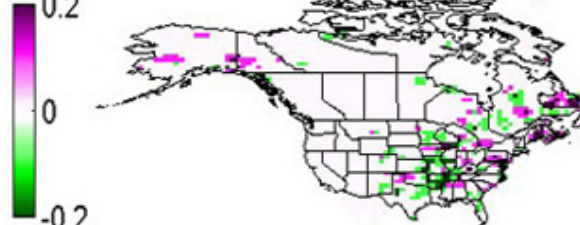
Annual Δ Precip > 10mm/day



January Δ Precip > 50mm/day



July Δ Precip > 50mm/day



Annual Δ Precip > 50mm/day

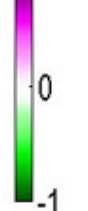
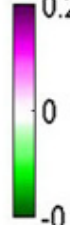
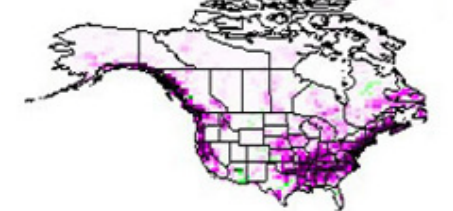
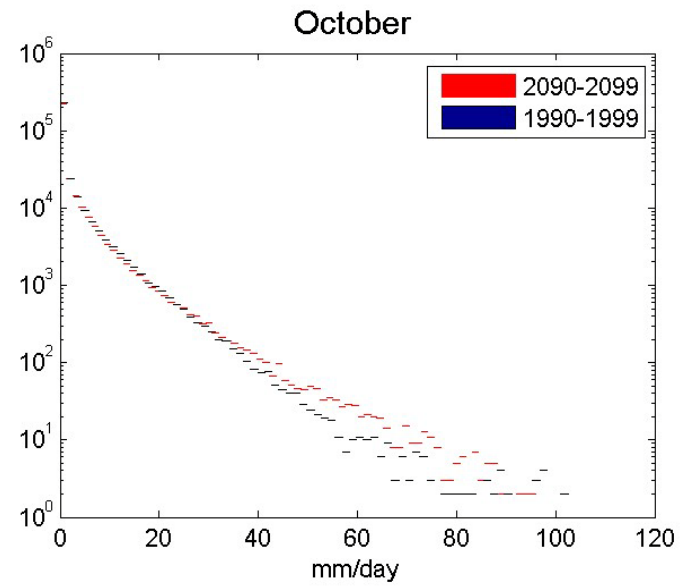
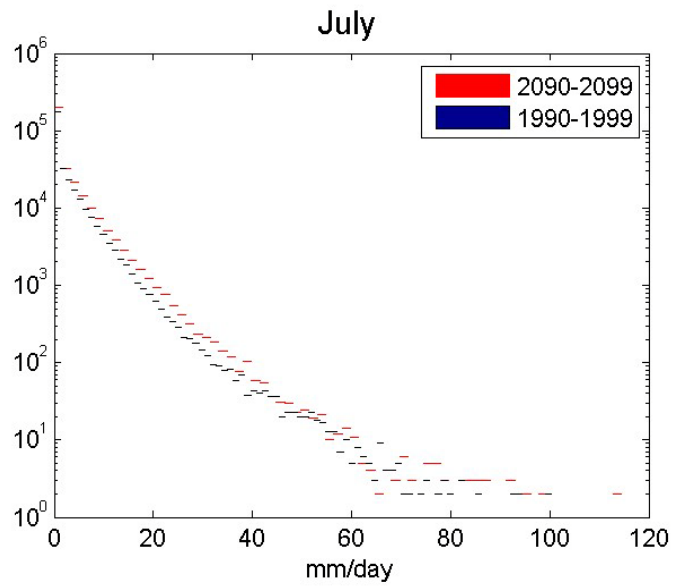
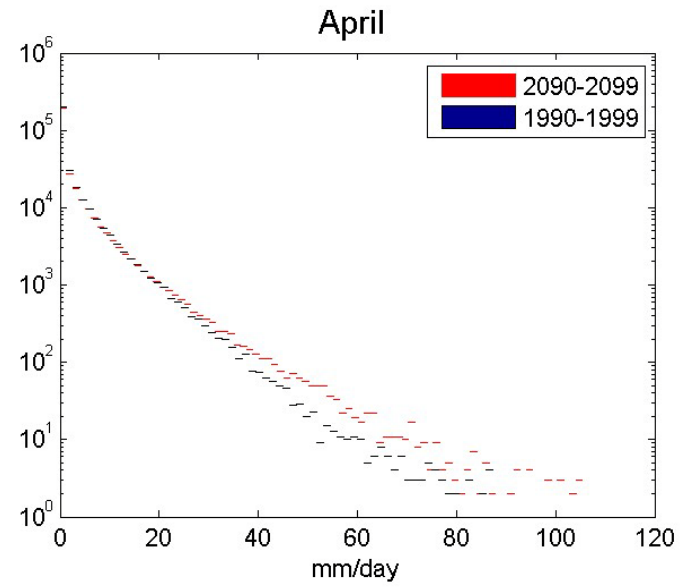
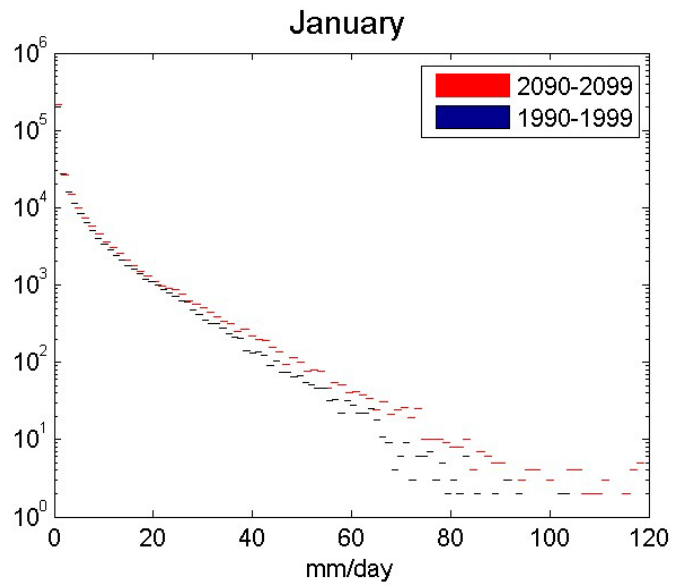
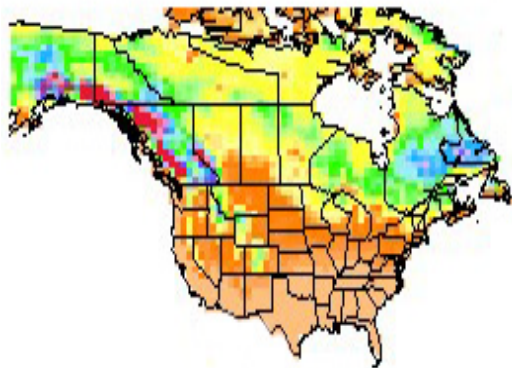


Figure shows change in av. number of days per year with precipitation above a given threshold

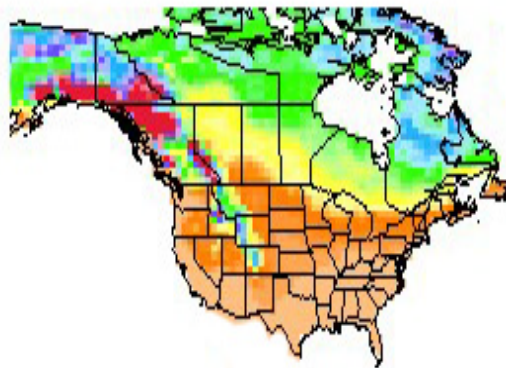


Snow Depth (cm): Observations, Model (ensemble mean), and difference

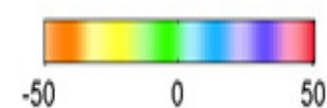
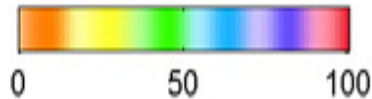
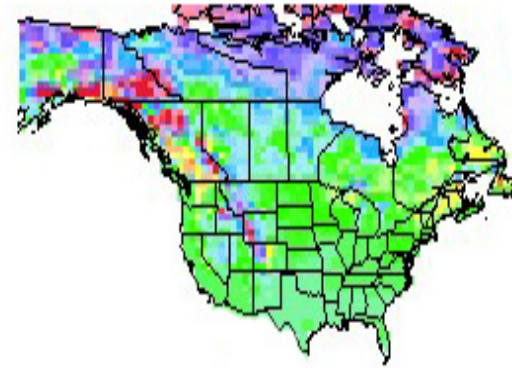
JANUARY 1980-1996 obs



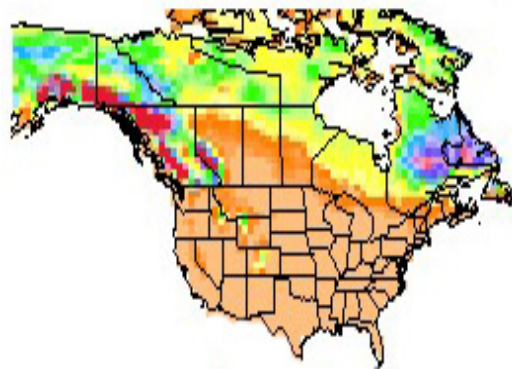
JANUARY 1980-1996 model



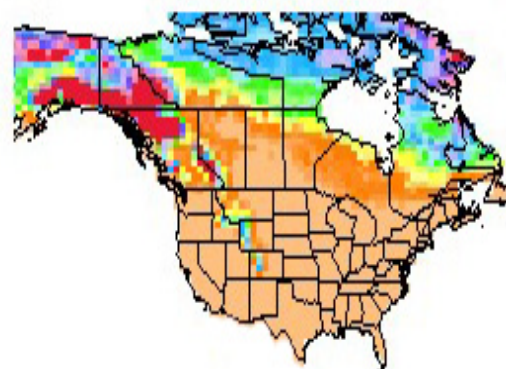
JANUARY model minus obs



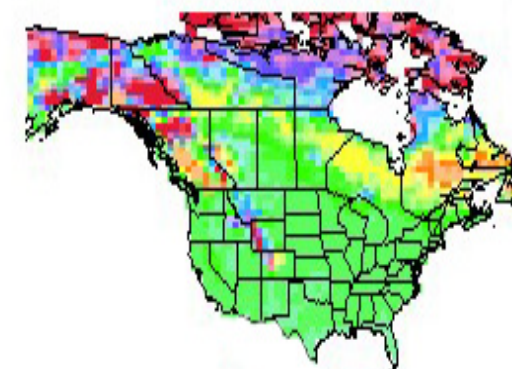
APRIL 1980-1996 obs

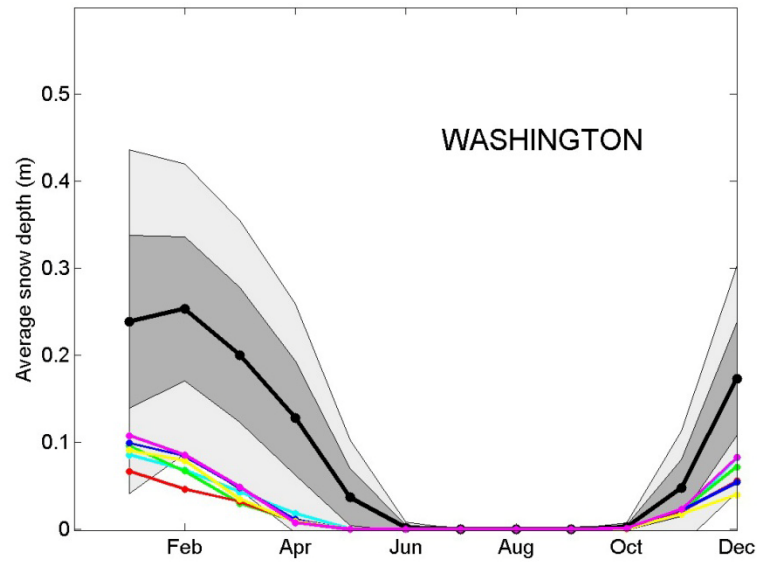
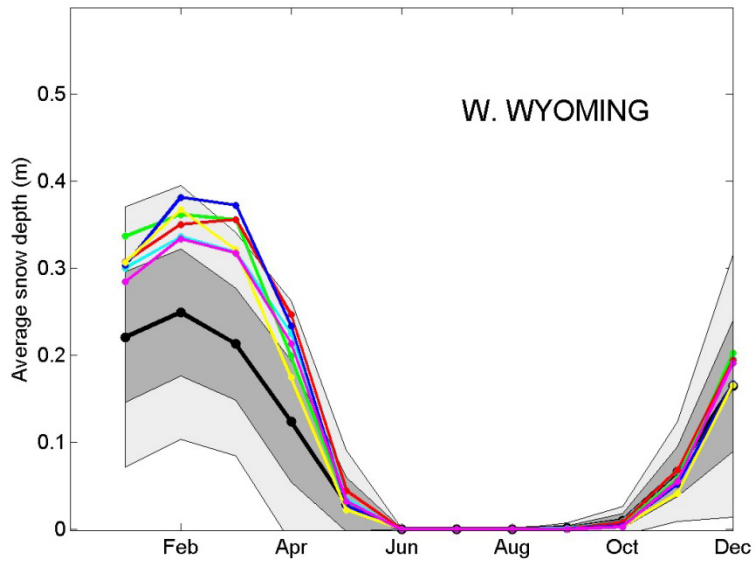
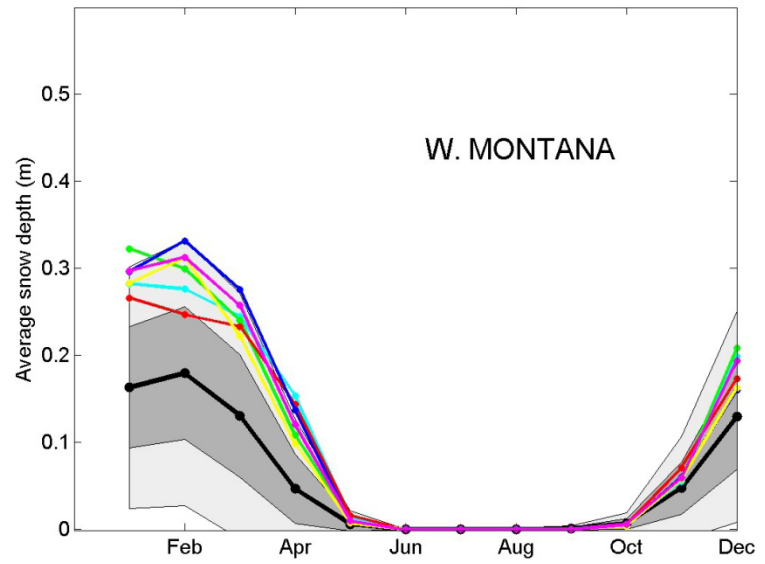
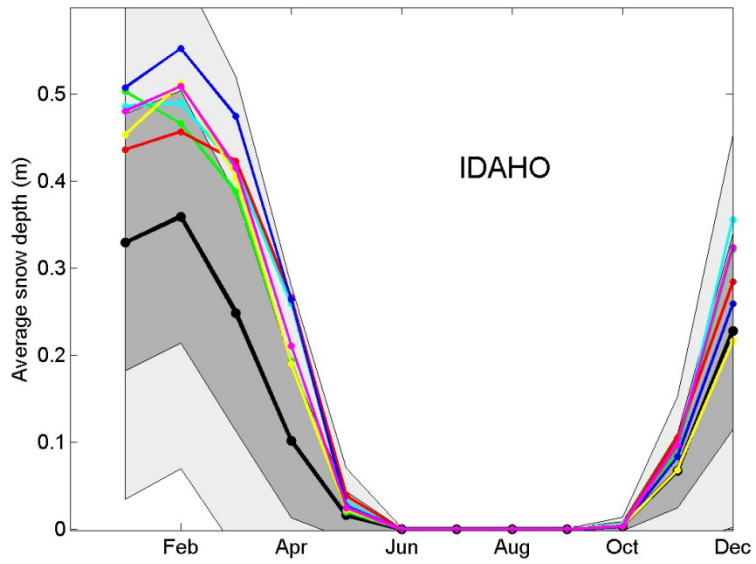


APRIL 1980-1996 model

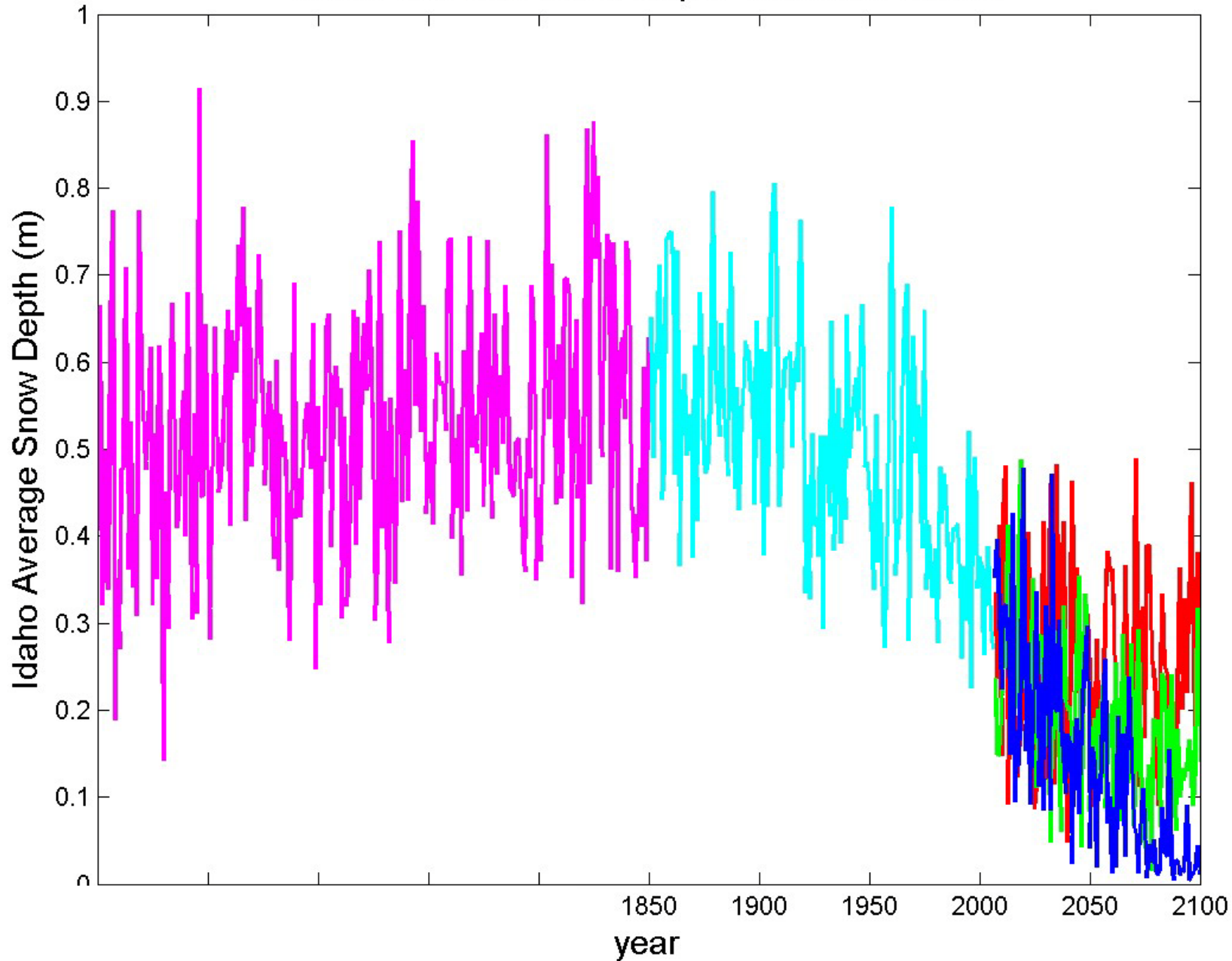


APRIL model minus obs



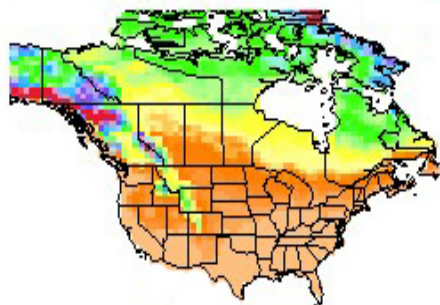


Idaho, MARCH, Snow Depth Ensemble Means

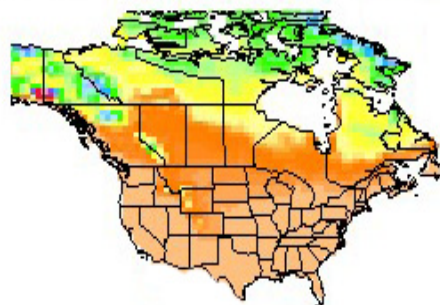


Snow Depth Projected Changes under RCP8.5

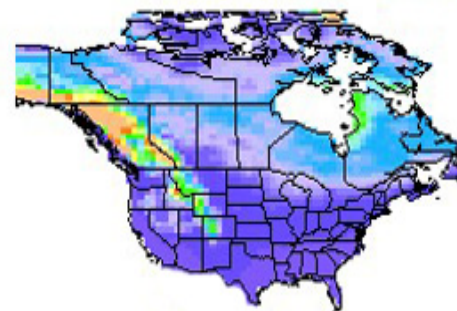
Snow Depth December 1980-1999



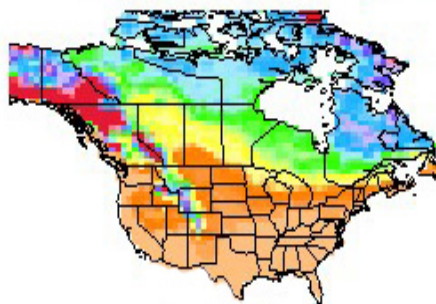
Snow Depth December 2080-2099



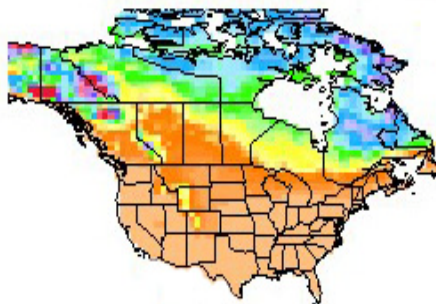
Δ (Snow Depth) December



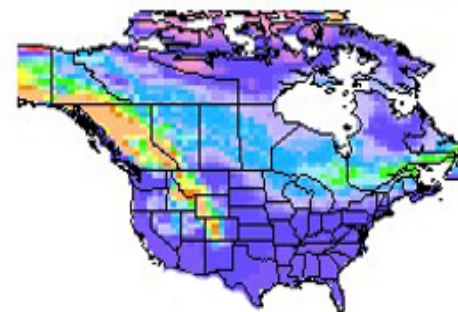
Snow Depth February 1980-1999



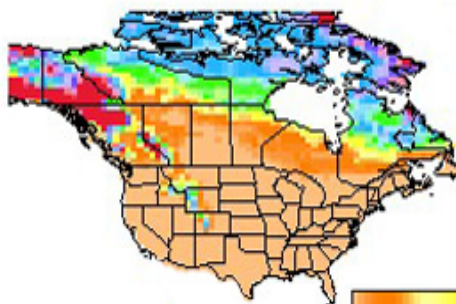
Snow Depth February 2080-2099



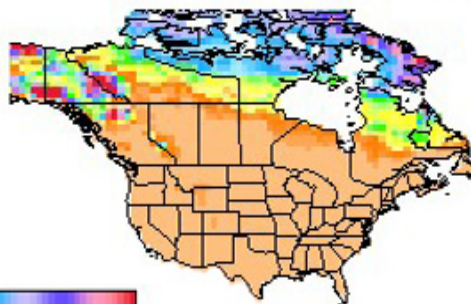
Δ (Snow Depth) February



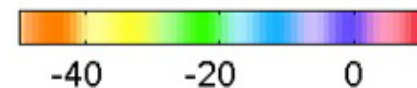
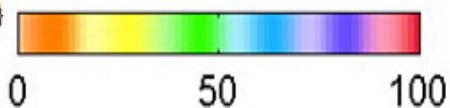
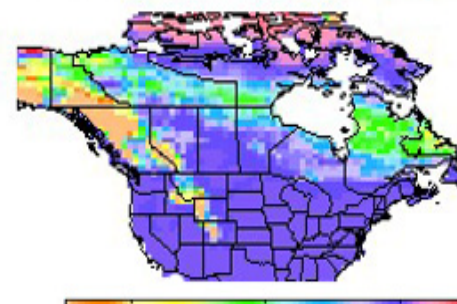
Snow Depth April 1980-1999



Snow Depth April 2080-2099



Δ (Snow Depth) April



Summary

- ▶ Is there a more quantitative way to present information on model bias than just maps of mean(obs) minus model ensemble mean?
- ▶ Very strong seasonal variability in projected temperatures (spatial patterns remarkable similar for all RCPs)
- ▶ Projected changes in length of growing season show interesting asymmetry
- ▶ No evidence of massive drought over most of North America in CCSM4
- ▶ Snow cover over continental US projected to almost disappear in spring end of 21st century under RCP8.5