

LIFE08 ENV/IT/436

# PROJECT ACT ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN TIME

# GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CLIMATE MODEL SCENARIOS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA

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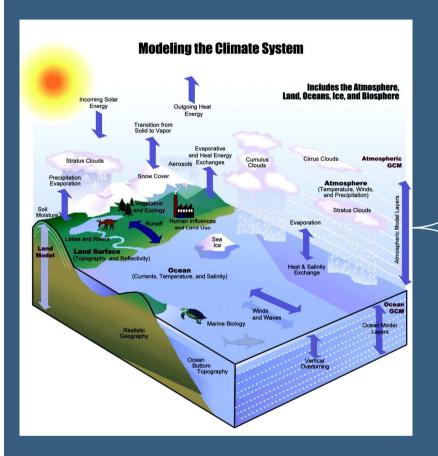


#### **OUTLINE**

- Introduction
- ✓ The Mediterranean climate
- ✓ The simulated 20<sup>th</sup> century: temperature and precipitation
- ✓ The 21<sup>st</sup> century: temperature and precipitation
- Conclusions
- ✓ Outlook



#### Introduction



NCEP\_z500\_DJF regime 2 NCEP\_z500\_DJF regime 4 Source: Yiou and Nogaj, 2004 (b) NH temperature reconstructions Source: IPCC, 2007

NCEP z500 DJF regime 1

Source: Karl and Trenberth, 2003

The primary tools for predicting future climate are global climate models, which are fully coupled, mathematical, computer-based models of the climate system.



NCEP z500 DJF regime 3

#### Introduction

#### The Mediterranean region

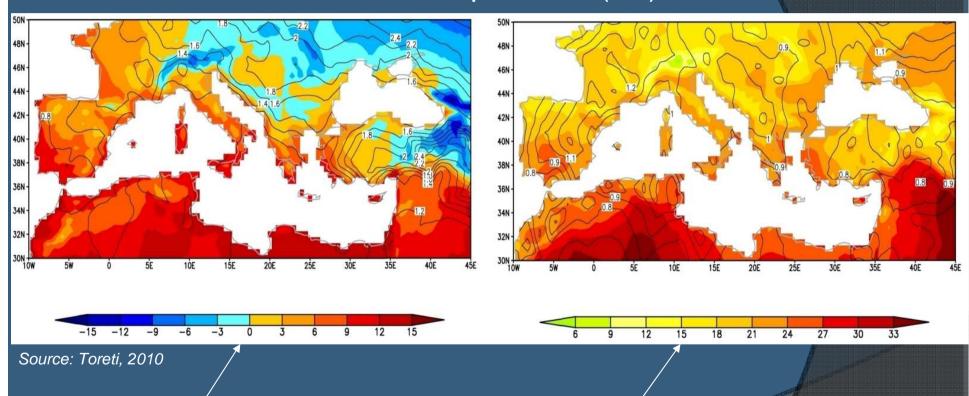


Source: ESA, 2010

It is a complex region influenced by subtropical processes, mid-latitude dynamics...HOT SPOT of climate change<sup>1</sup>



#### Mean Temperature (°C)

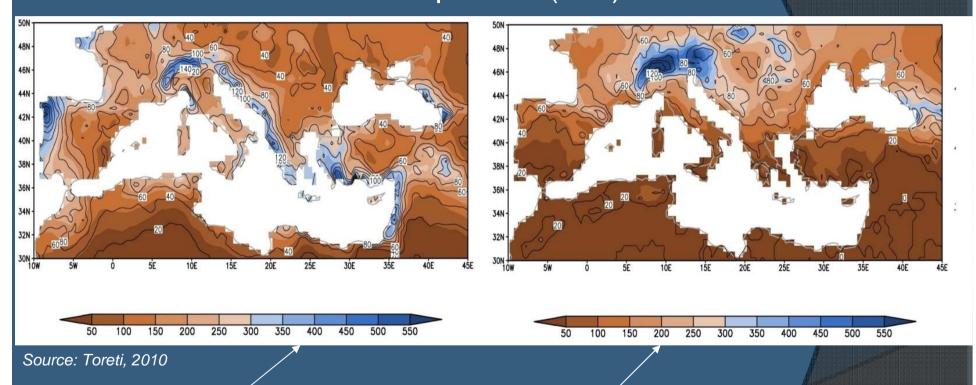


Winter

Summér



#### Precipitation (mm)

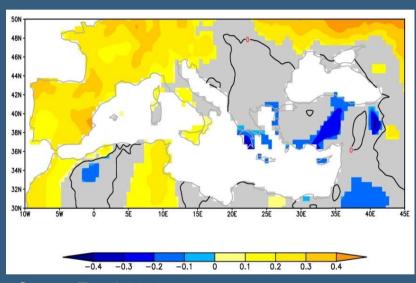


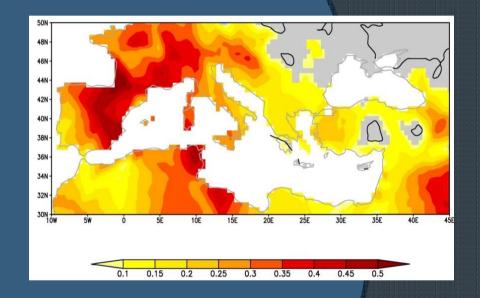
Winter

Summer



#### Mean Temperature trend (°C/decade)





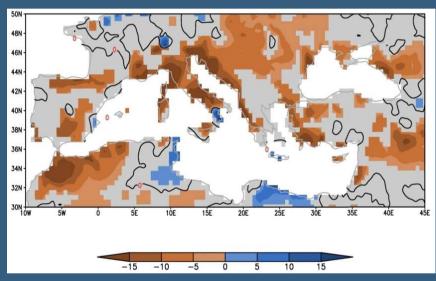
Source: Toreti, 2010

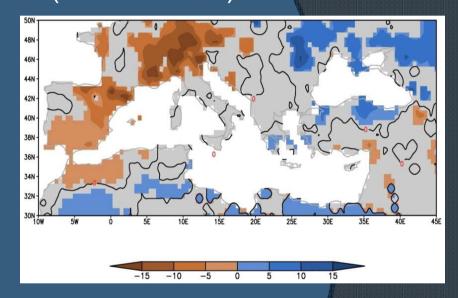
Winter

Summer



#### Precipitation trend (mm/decade)





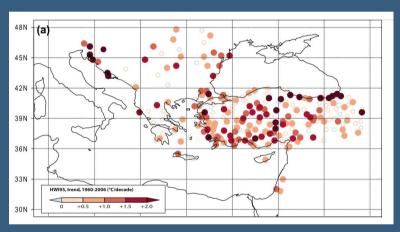
Source: Toreti, 2010

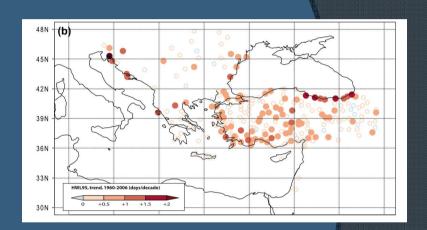
Winter

Summer

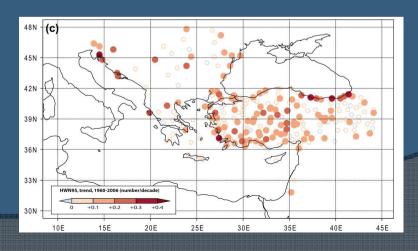


#### Heat Waves in the eastern part of the region



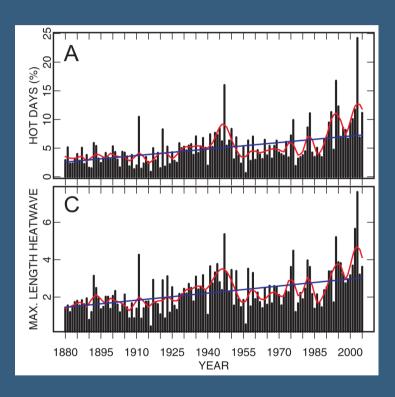


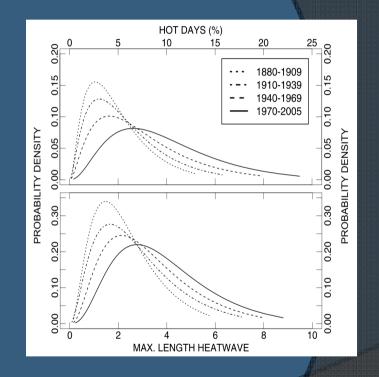
Source: Kuglitsch et al., 2010





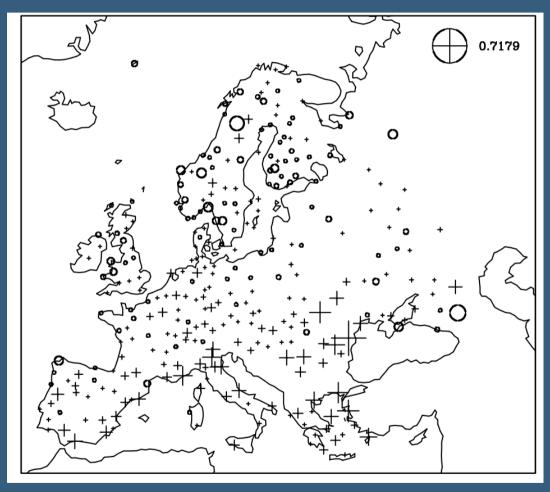
#### Heat Waves in the western part of the region





Source: Della-Marta et al., 2007



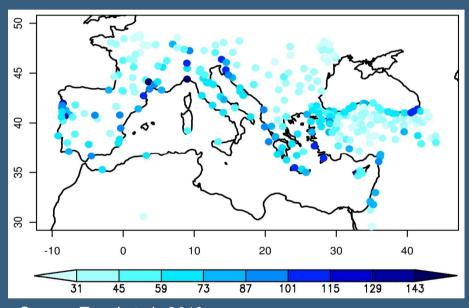


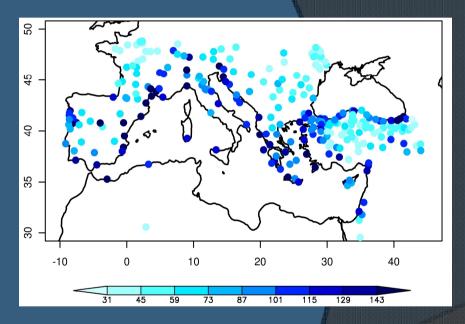
Winter (DJF)
Consecutive Dry
Days. Linear trend
(days/year).

Source: Haylock and Goodess, 2004



Winter (ONDJF) extreme precipitation. Return Levels (mm)





Source: Toreti et al., 2010

5-year

50-year



# The simulated 20<sup>th</sup> century

Mean Temperature: biases (°C,1980-1999)

|     | min  | median | max |
|-----|------|--------|-----|
| DJF | -4.6 | -1.1   | 2.1 |
| MAM | -3.1 | -1.1   | 1.5 |
| JJA | -2.8 | 0      | 4.2 |
| SON | -3.5 | -1.6   | 1.0 |

Adapted from IPCC, 2007



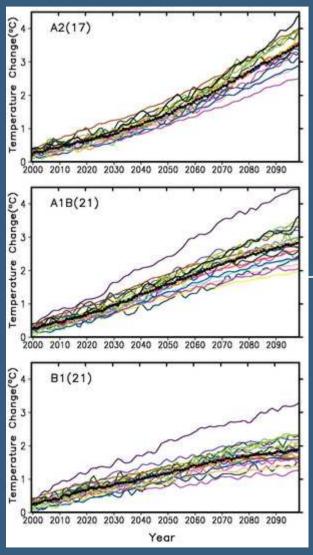
# The simulated 20<sup>th</sup> century

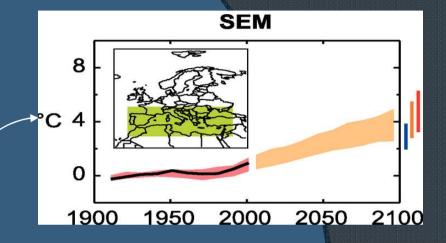
Precipitation: biases (%, 1980-1999)

|     | min | median | max |
|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| DJF | -8  | 8      | 67  |
| MAM | -23 | 15     | 80  |
| JJA | -53 | 8      | 65  |
| SON | -32 | -9     | 31  |

Adapted from IPCC, 2007







|     | min | median | max |
|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| DJF | 1.7 | 2.6    | 4.6 |
| MAM | 2.0 | 3.2    | 4.5 |
| JJA | 2.7 | 4.1    | 6.5 |
| SON | 2.3 | 3.3    | 5.2 |

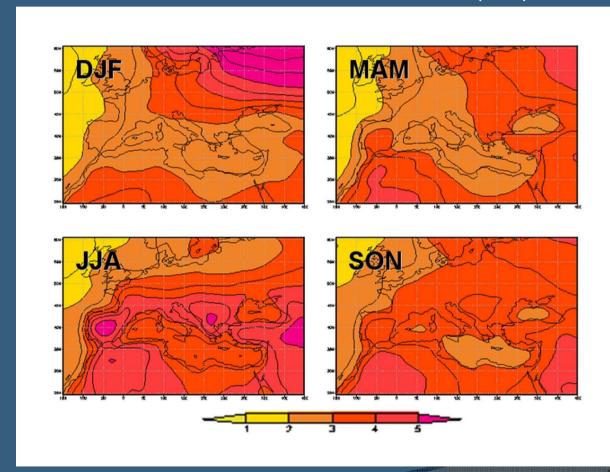
A1B, 2080-2099 wrt 1980-1999. Adapted from IPCC, 2007.





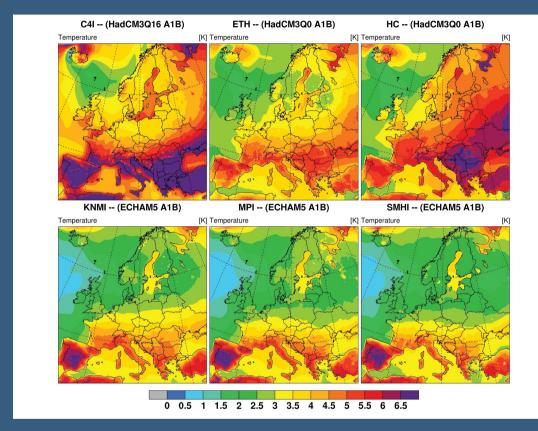
# The 21st century: temperature

A1B, 2071-2100 wrt 1961-1990 (°C)



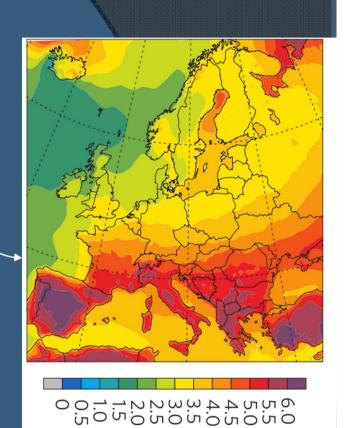
Source: Giorgi and Lionello, 2008





Source: Fischer and Schär, 2010

RCMs: summer (JJA) mean temperature. 2071-2100 wrt 1961-90 (A1B).

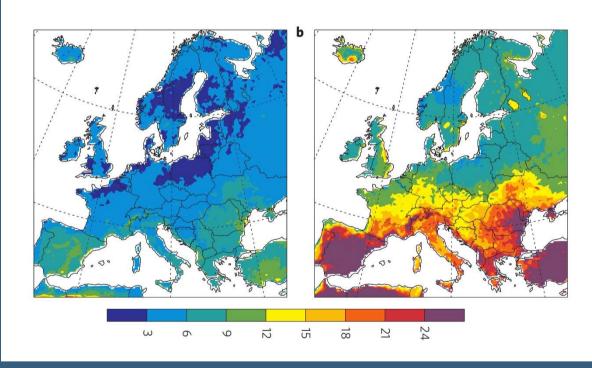


Temperature (K)



2021-2050

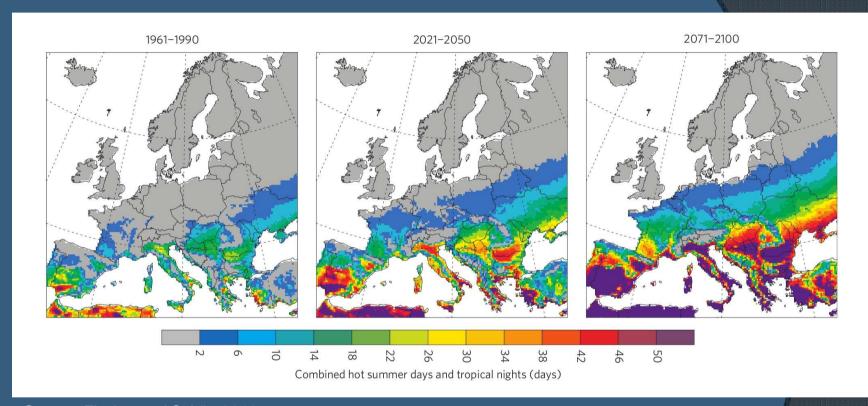
2071-2100



Heat wave frequency (days) wrt 1961-1990. 6-RCM ensemble.

Source: Fischer and Schär, 2010

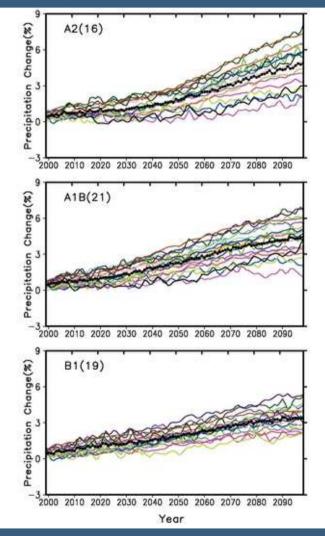


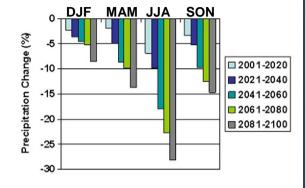


Source: Fischer and Schär, 2010

Summer days with Tmax > 35 °C and Tmin > 20 °C. 6-RCM ensemble, A1B.







Source: Giorgi and Lionello, 2008

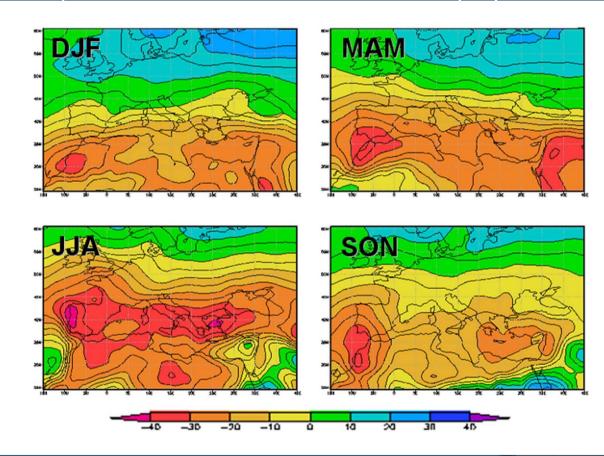
|     | min | median | max |
|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| DJF | -16 | -6     | 6   |
| MAM | -24 | -16    | -2  |
| JJA | -53 | -24    | -3  |
| SON | -29 | -12    | -2  |

A1B, 2080-2099 wrt 1980-1999. Adapted from IPCC, 2007.



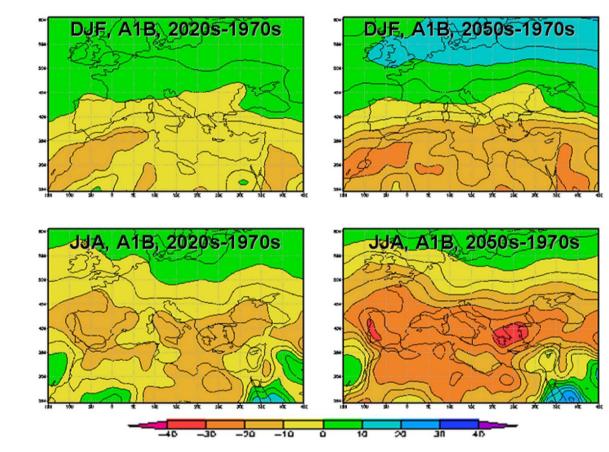


A1B, 2071-2100 wrt 1961-1990 (%)



Source: Giorgi and Lionello, 2008

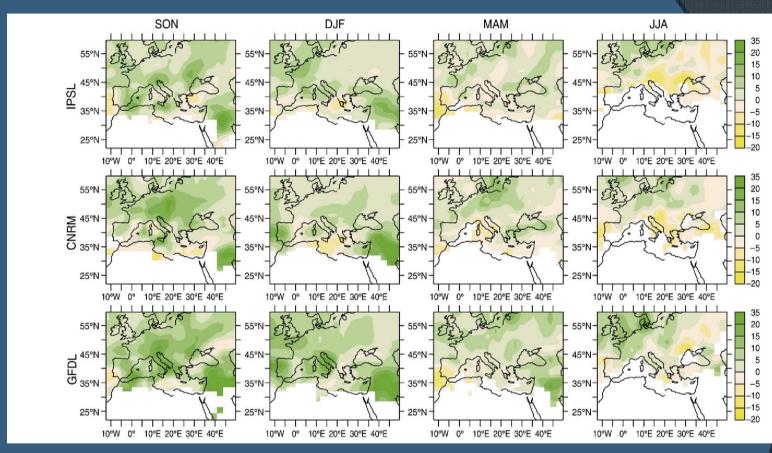




Source: Giorgi and Lionello, 2008

Winter and Summer precipitation changes (% of 1961-1990 value).

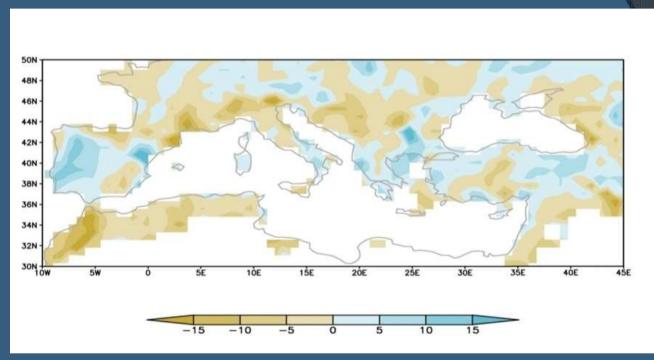




Source: Goubanova and Li, 2007

30-year return level of extreme precipitation. 2070-2099 (A2) wrt 1970-1999 (mm/day).

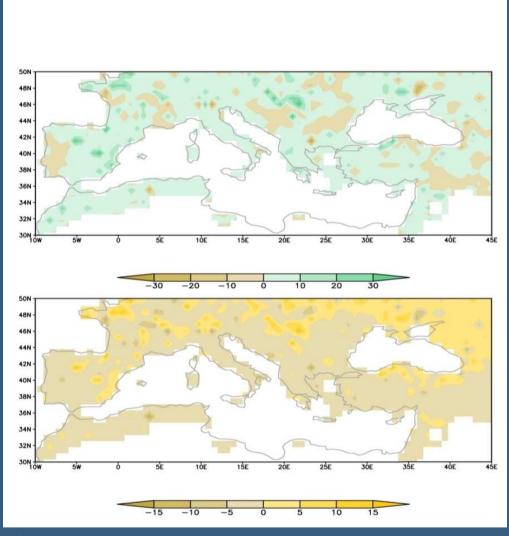




Source: Toreti et al., 2010

5-year return level (mm). A1B scenario, 2031-2050 wrt control run.





Fraction of total winter precipitation due to extreme events (%)

Number of extreme precipitation days (days)

Source: Toreti et al., 2010

A1B, 2031-2050 wrt control run



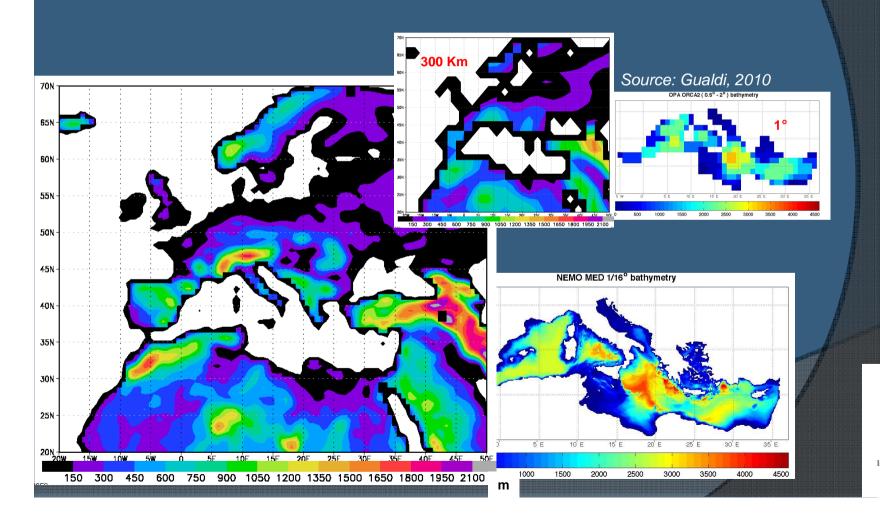
#### Conclusions

- ✓ The Mediterranean region is and will be more exposed to climate change
- Climate projections show an increase of the mean temperature in all seasons.
- Extreme temperature events show an increase in terms of intensity, duration and frequency.
- ✓ Seasonal precipitation shows a higher spatial variability. A decrease is evident in most of the Mediterranean areas, especially in summer.
- Extreme precipitation events show an increase in the intensity.
- ✓ Although many features of the simulated climate change in Europe and the Mediterranean area are qualitatively consistent among models and qualitatively well understood in physical terms, substantial uncertainties remain (IPCC, 2007)

#### Outlook

Towards a better representation of the Mediterranean region:

INGV-CMCC GCM





# Thank you!



