

Statistical Approaches to Regional Climate Models for Adaptation

SARMA

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**Norsk Regnesentral and
SARMA Executive Committee**

**TRI Network kick-off, Oslo
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Outline

- ▶ Scientific backdrop
- ▶ Network goals
- ▶ Organisation
- ▶ Activities
- ▶ Nordic added value



Statistics in climate science – why?

- ▶ Climate science challenges (selection...):
 - Finding patterns and structures in huge data sets
 - Estimation, interpretation and communication of uncertainty
 - Complex processes call for advanced methods
- ▶ Statistics offers theory and tools for:
 - Collection and analysis of data
 - Interpretation and communication of results and their uncertainty
 - Model building

The American Statistical Association (ASA):

- Advises US Congress on climate change issues
- Endorses the IPCC 4th AR conclusions

Statistical climatology – ”basics”

- ▶ Uncertainty
 - Compound sources
 - Estimation
- ▶ Variability
 - Natural climate variability
 - Indications of climate change
- ▶ Communication
 - Instruments for visualization
 - Perception

Uncertainty in impact studies

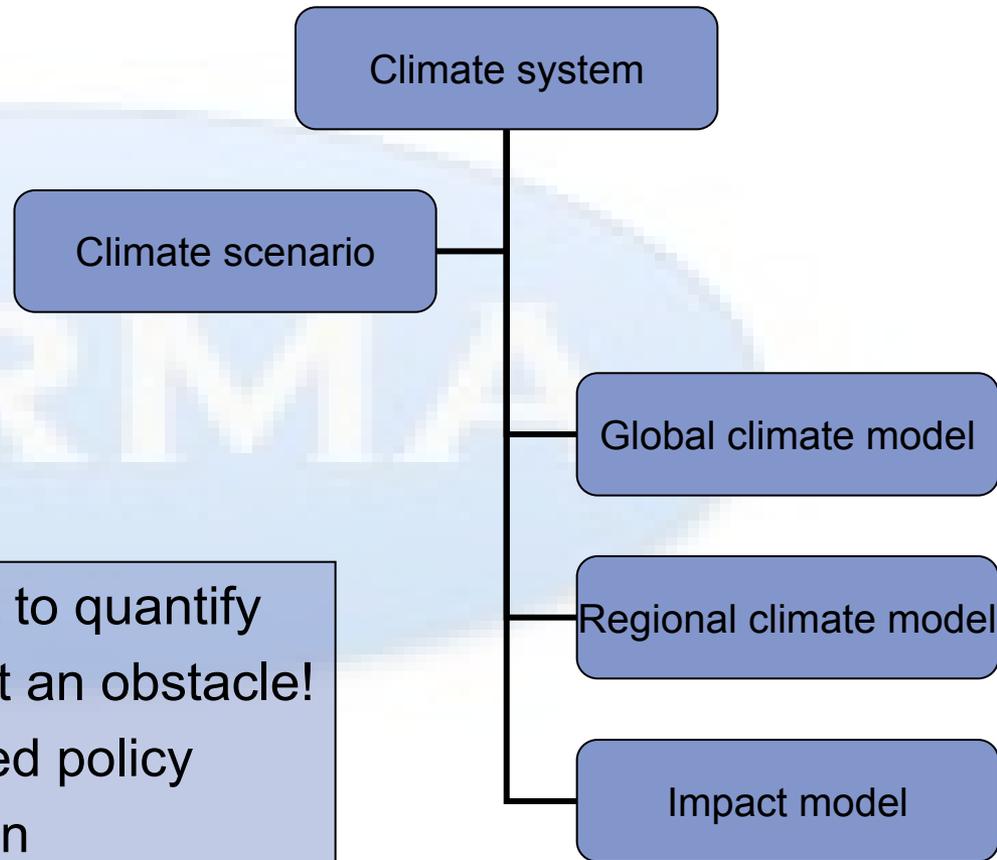
► Sources

- Climate system itself
- Scenario assumptions
- Insufficient resolution
- Incomplete data
- Model approximations
- Measurement errors
- ...

Uncertainty is an instrument to quantify understanding of effects, not an obstacle!

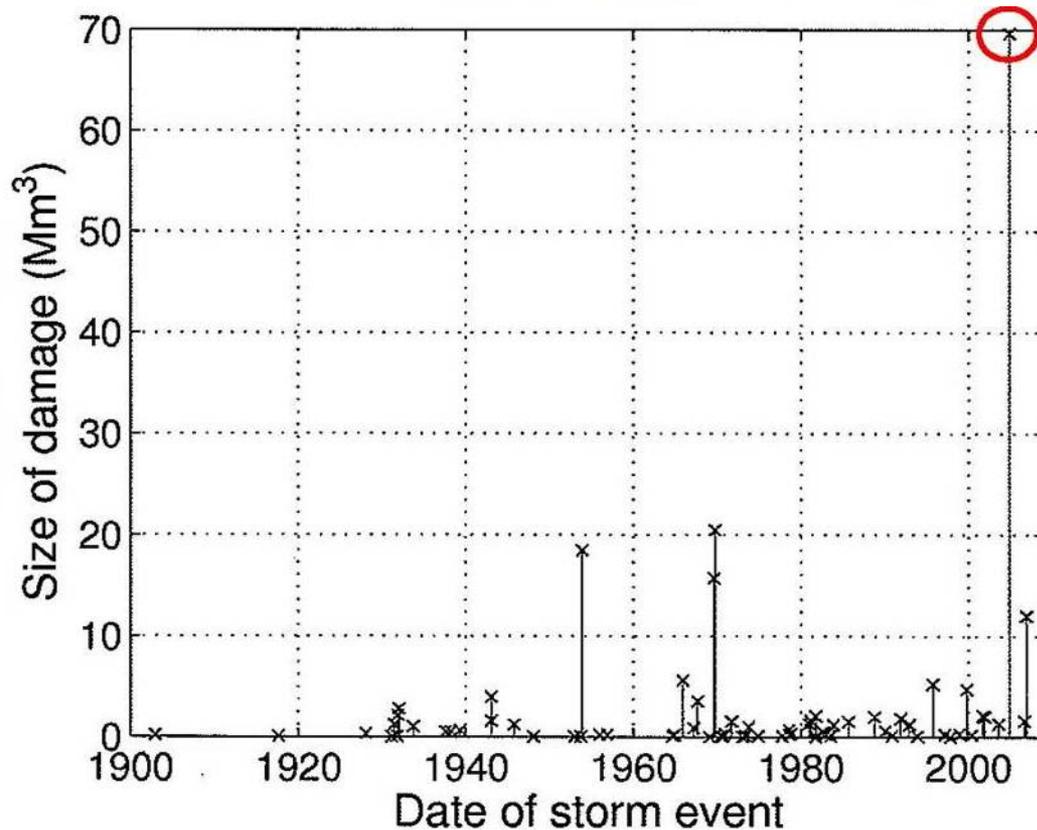
- Necessary for informed policy making and adaptation

Propagating uncertainty



Variability: Gudrun storm event (2005)

Forest damage – was it "just" a 100-year event?



Statistics confirms:
Yes – it could very well be a 100-year event!

Bengtsson and Nilsson,
Natural Hazards and Earth
System Science, 2007

Communication

- ▶ Care and sobriety should be exercised in communicating climate change
- ▶ Are climate studies too detailed?
 - Example (The Swedish Climate and vulnerability study): *"The consequence of increased wind climate on crayfish catch with cage- and trawl-fishing will be 1.4 and 14.1 MSKR, respectively"*
- ▶ Exaggerated illusory precision...
 - ...lowers credibility
 - ...opens up for criticism

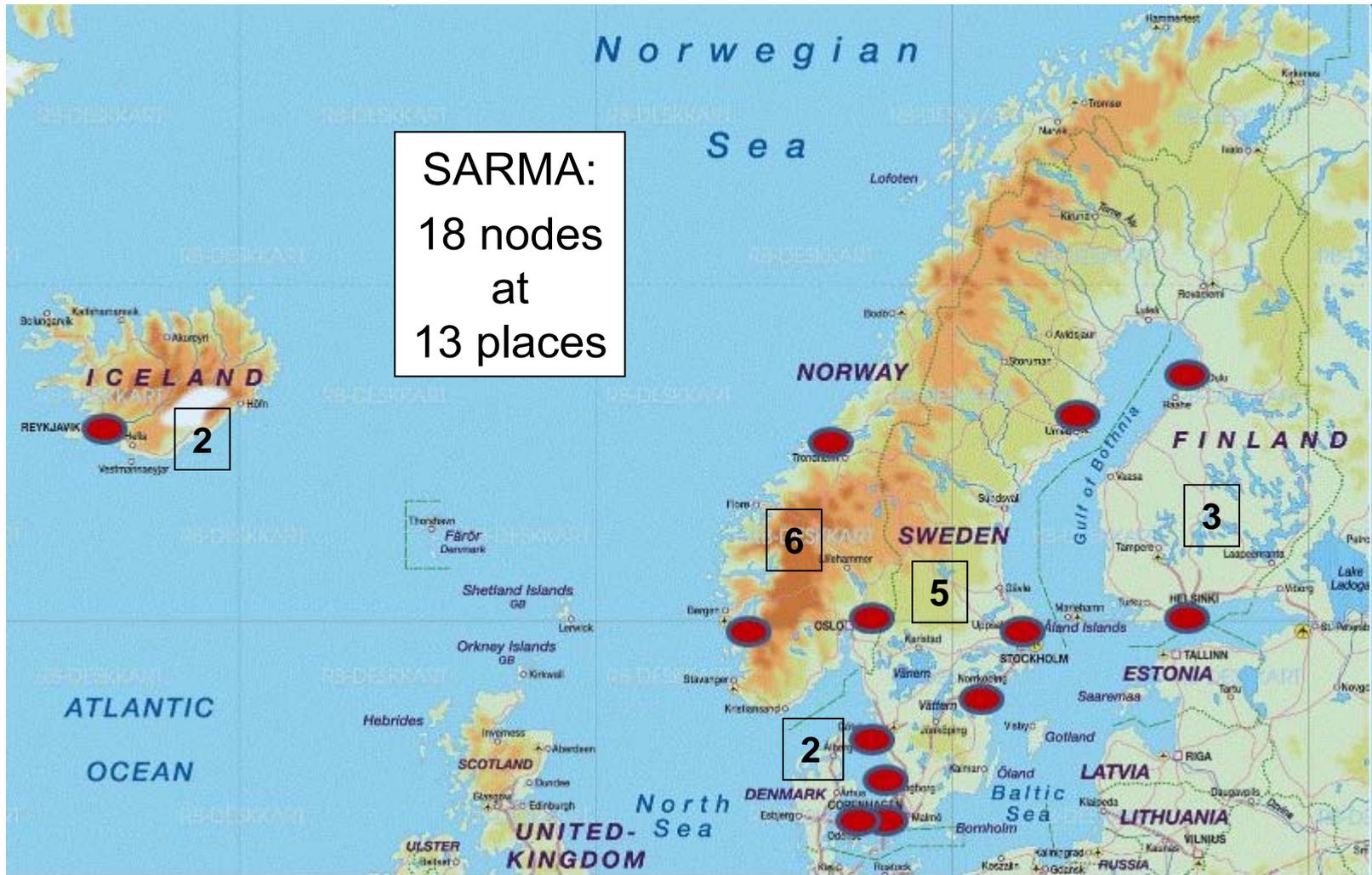
Statistical climatology – more challenges

- ▶ Validating complex models in time and space
- ▶ Regional models – downscaling to local conditions
- ▶ Reconstruction of the past and prediction of the future
- ▶ Risk analysis
 - Models that describe the normal state of affairs – do they describe the extreme events equally well?
 - How do extreme event mechanisms change with changing climate? Do they follow a general trend och do they have their own laws?

SARMA network goals

- ▶ Increased communication between statisticians and climate scientists
- ▶ Joint supervision of interdisciplinary PhD students
- ▶ Increasing interest in postgraduate studies in applied mathematical statistics
- ▶ Develop links with international groups and networks in statistical climatology

Organisation



Nodes - statistics

- Norwegian Computing Center (P. Gutterop, network leader)
- University of Oslo
- Norwegian University of Science and Technology

◦ University of Oulu

◦ University of Iceland

- Lund University
- Chalmers University of Technology
- Stockholm University
- Umeå University

◦ Danish Technical University

Nodes – climate sciences

- Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research
- Norwegian Meteorological Institute
- Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (CICERO)

- Icelandic Meteorological Office

- University of Helsinki
- Finnish Meteorological Institute

- Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute/
Rossby Centre

- Danish Meteorological Institute

Initial activities

- ▶ 1–2 February 2010: International Workshop on Modern Statistics for Climate Research, Oslo
 - 75 participants from all Nordic countries and met services
- ▶ 12–16 July 2010: International Meeting on Statistical Climatology, Edinburgh
 - 13 participants from the network
- ▶ 23–27 August 2010: Workshop on Climate Extremes, Banff, Canada
 - 7 participants from the network
- ▶ Website is up and running:
 - www.nrcse.washington.edu/NordicNetwork/home.html

Scheduled activities

- ▶ April 2011: Statistical downscaling workshop, Lund
 - Together with strategic research initiatives MERGE and BECC on Climate models and Ecosystems effects
 - How to move knowledge between global – regional – local scale models
- ▶ August 2011: Visualization workshop, Reykjavik
 - Jointly with TIES, the International Environmetrics Society
 - Novel solutions for common climate science graphical displays

Further plans

- ▶ Three more workshops:
 - Insurance applications of regional climate models (2012?)
 - Statistics workshop for the TRI NCoEs (2012?)
 - Comparing regional models to data (2013?)
- ▶ Summer courses, joint with other programmes
- ▶ Travel grants to visit nodes or attend meetings
- ▶ International conference on statistical climatology (2013?)
 - Lessons learnt and emerging issues in key areas:
 - Climate modeling
 - Impacts of and adaptation to climate change
 - Regional uncertainty assessments

SARMA actions for cont. co-operation

1. Start joint Nordic multidisciplinary PhD supervision
2. Involve new groups
3. Apply for a TRI NCoE in statistical climatology
4. Act towards the industry to get their interest and support (e.g. funding PhDs)
5. Use EU funding opportunities
6. Prepare linked applications to the national councils
7. Build alliances with other (international) groups in statistical climatology

Nordic added value

- ▶ Fertilized interaction between statistics and climate science
 - Crossdisciplinary, -national and -institutional
 - Joint student supervision and summer schools
 - Joint international projects and collaboration
- ▶ Nordic groups joining forces allows for more extensive research ambitions
- ▶ Professionals within statistical climatology will hold expert competence urgently requested in society

A strong community in statistical climatology will represent a decisively advantage of Nordic climate science – propagating to society and industry!