

# Hydrological extremes and feedbacks – Wp1(a and b)

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# Outline

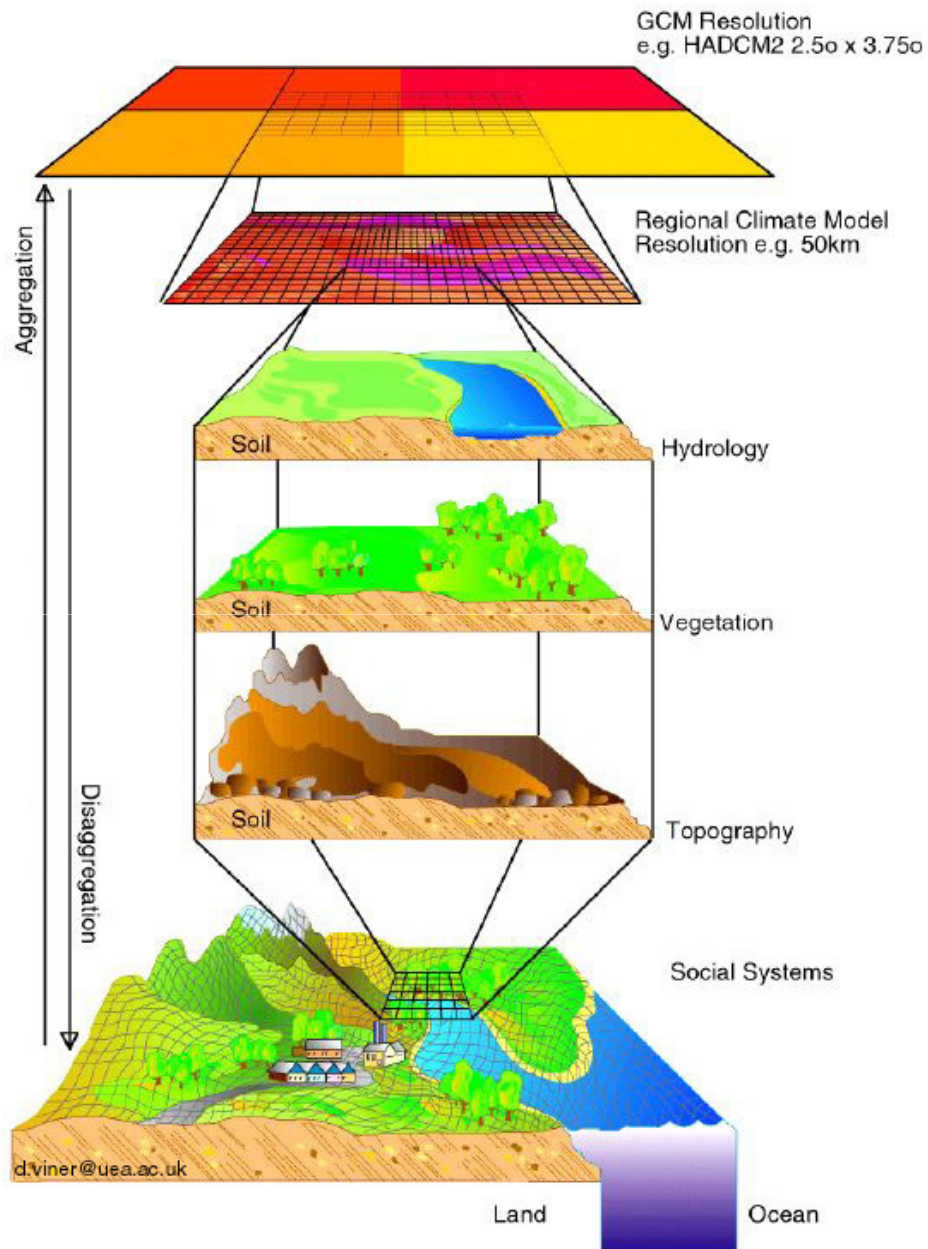
- Context
- Methodology for Wp1 (a and b)
- Progress
- Conclusions

# Issues

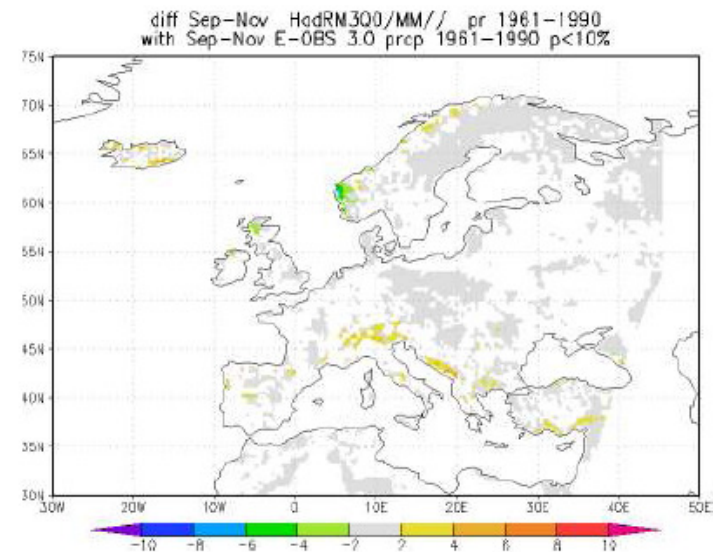
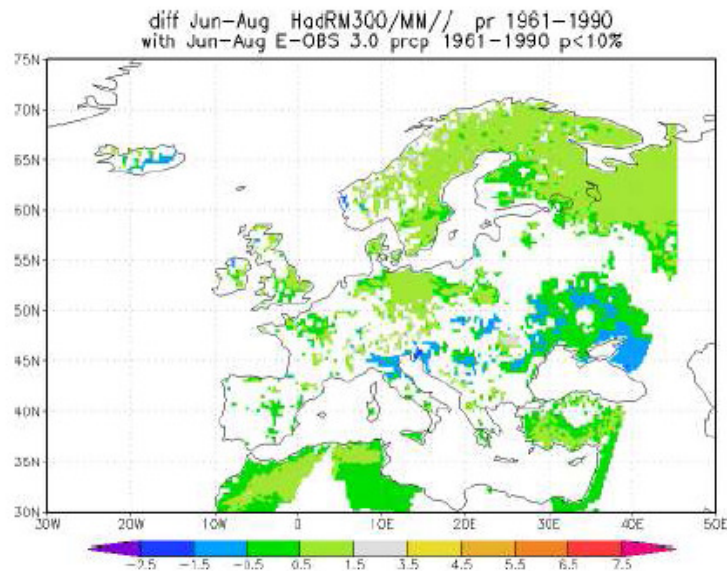
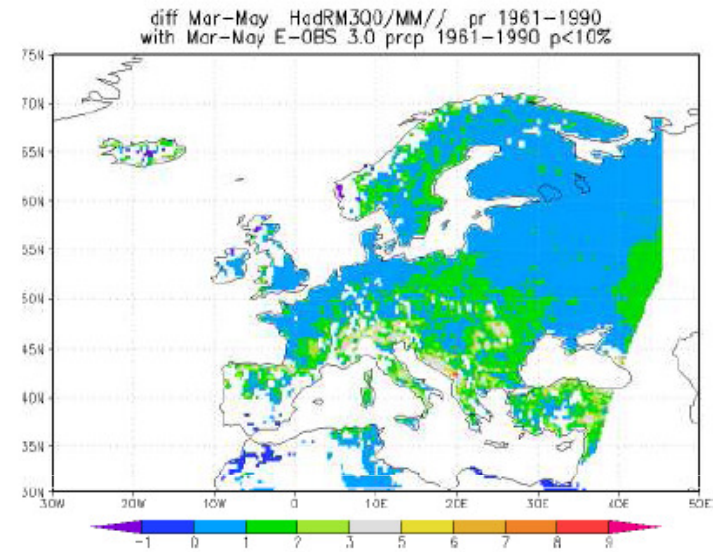
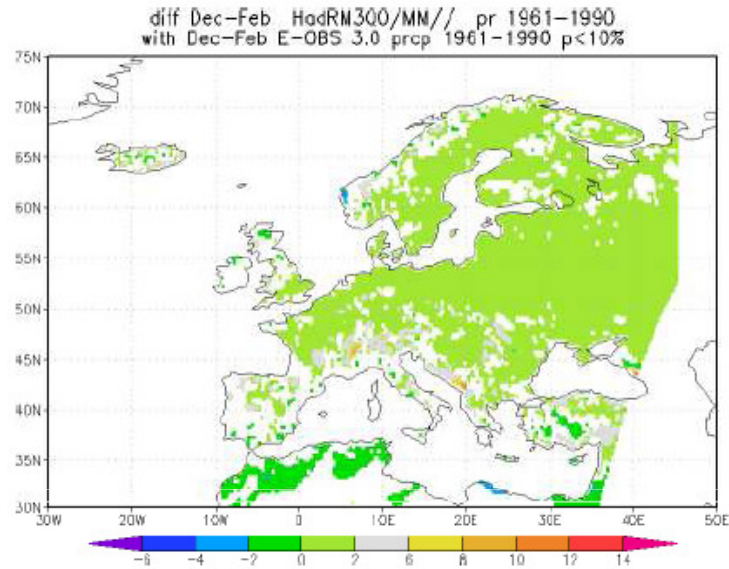


River Dee, Aberdeenshire

# Scale problem

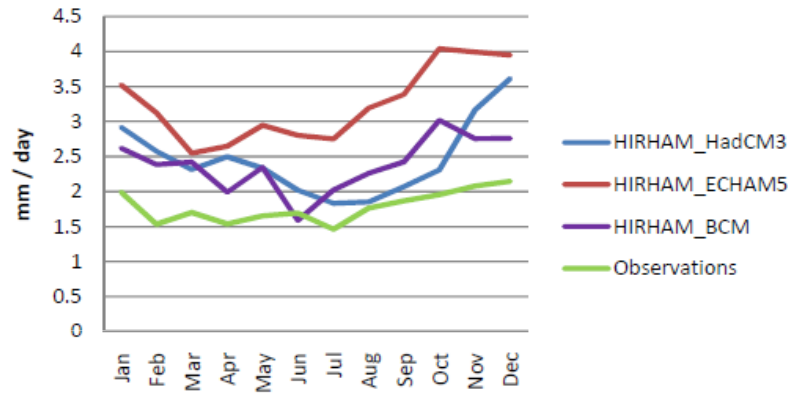


# Monthly means of daily rainfall differences HadRM3Q0 / HadCM3Q0

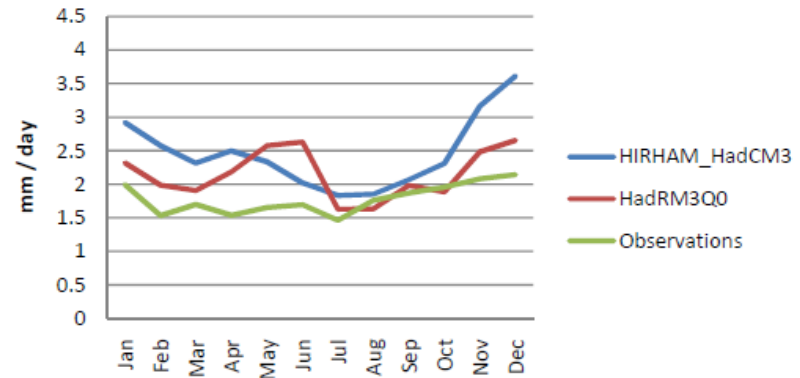


# Examples of monthly averages of daily precipitation intensity: Baseline modelled data vs observations for the Thames catchment

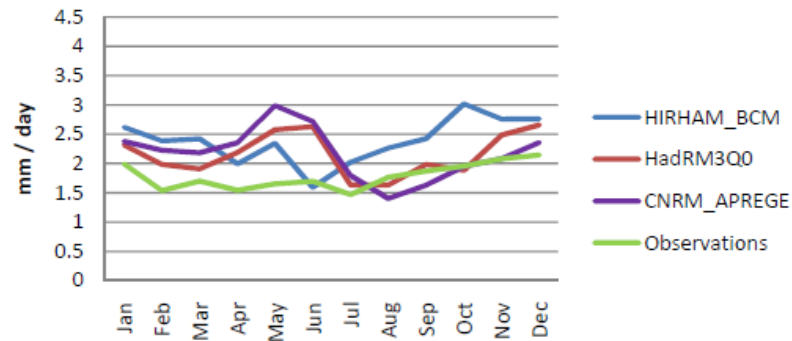
## HIRHAM forced by different GCM



## RCMs forced by HadRM3Q0

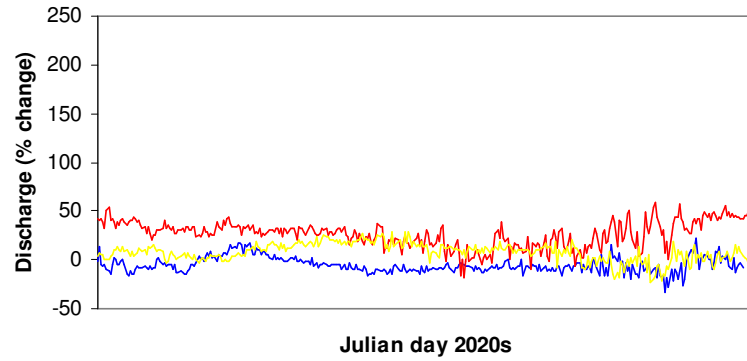


## Different RCMs forced by different GCM

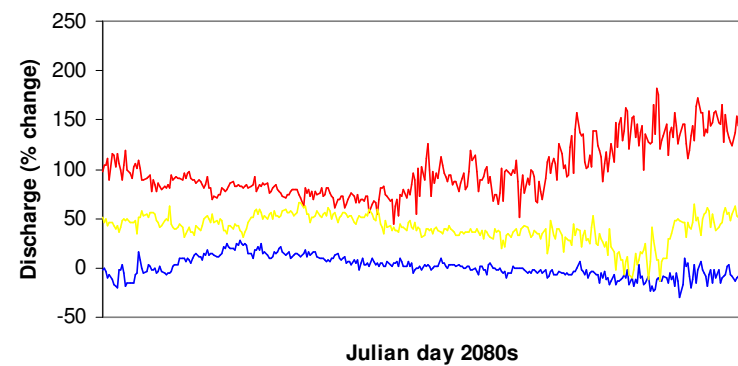
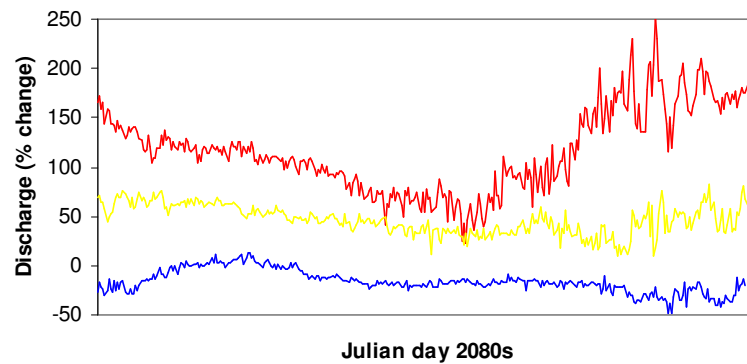
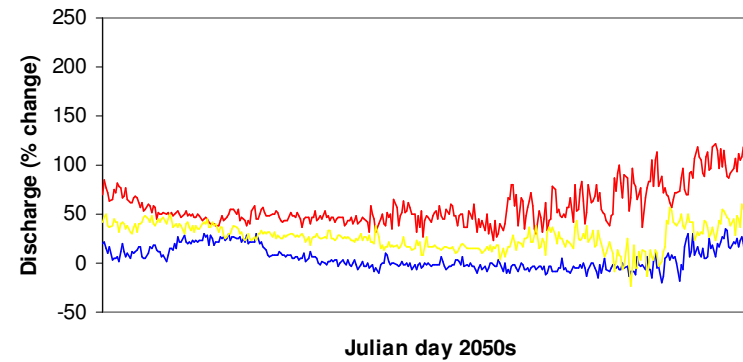
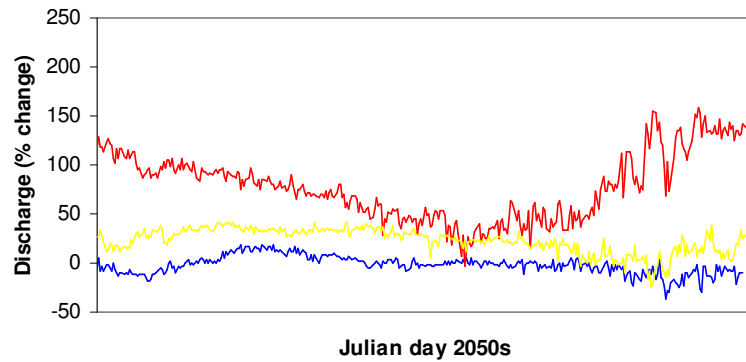
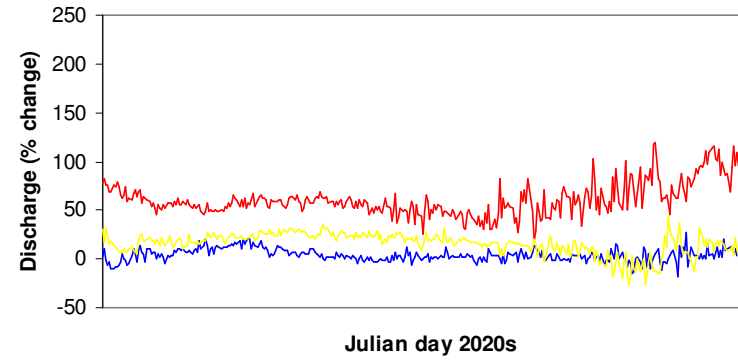


# Percentage Change in Flows for 20s,50s and 80s for A2 and B2 Scenarios for 3 GCMs: Hadley CSIRO and CGCM2.

**A2**



**B2**



# Key consideration

Not how to down-scale but  
what to down-scale



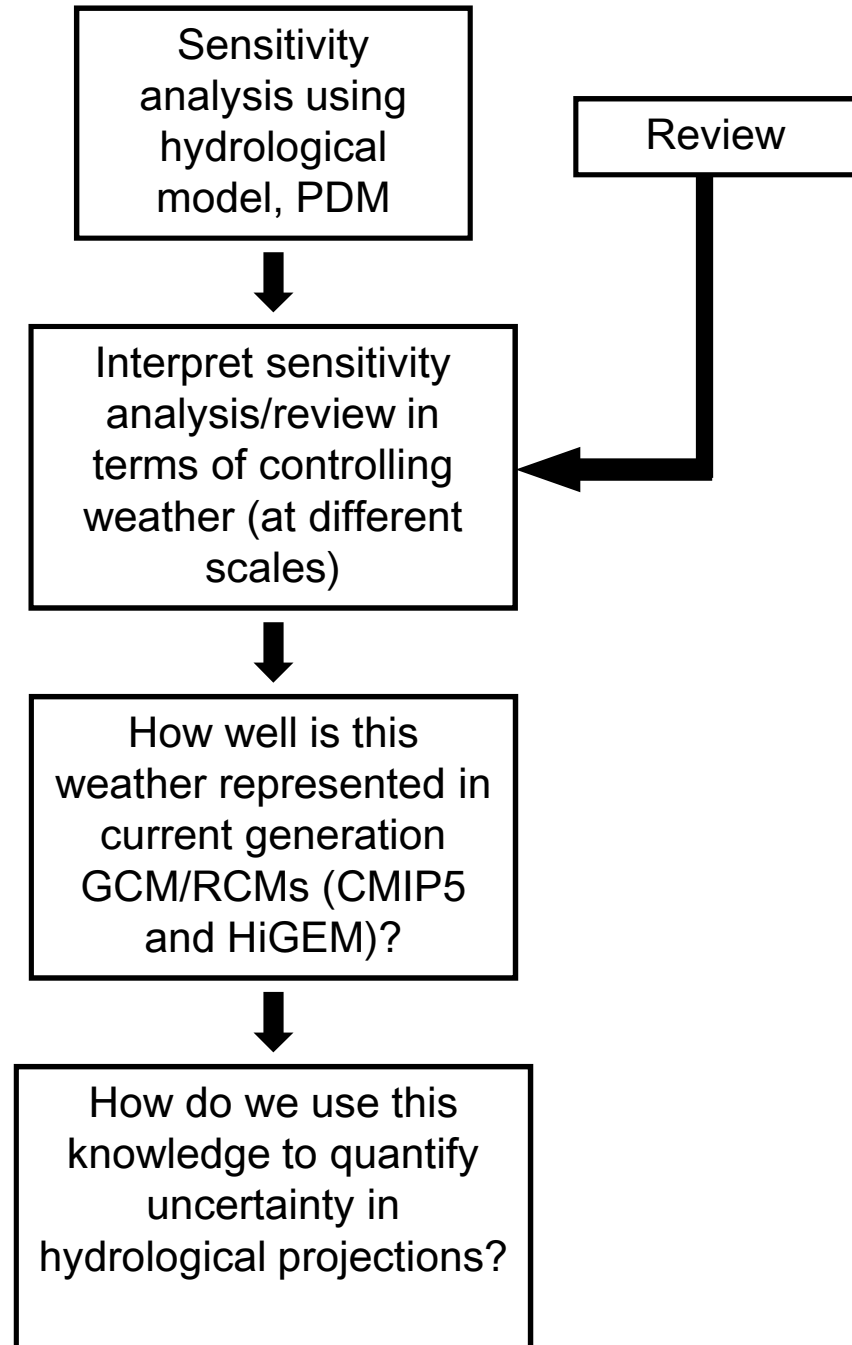
# Research questions

- What aspects of ‘hydrologically interesting weather’ do GCM/RCMs represent well (model proficiency)?
- What controlling climate processes at different spatial and temporal scales, in terms of ‘hydrologically interesting weather’, do GCM/RCMs represent well?
- How much uncertainty in hydrological forecasts does poor weather representation cause?
- How to use the evidence base for making more informed projections of hydrological extremes?

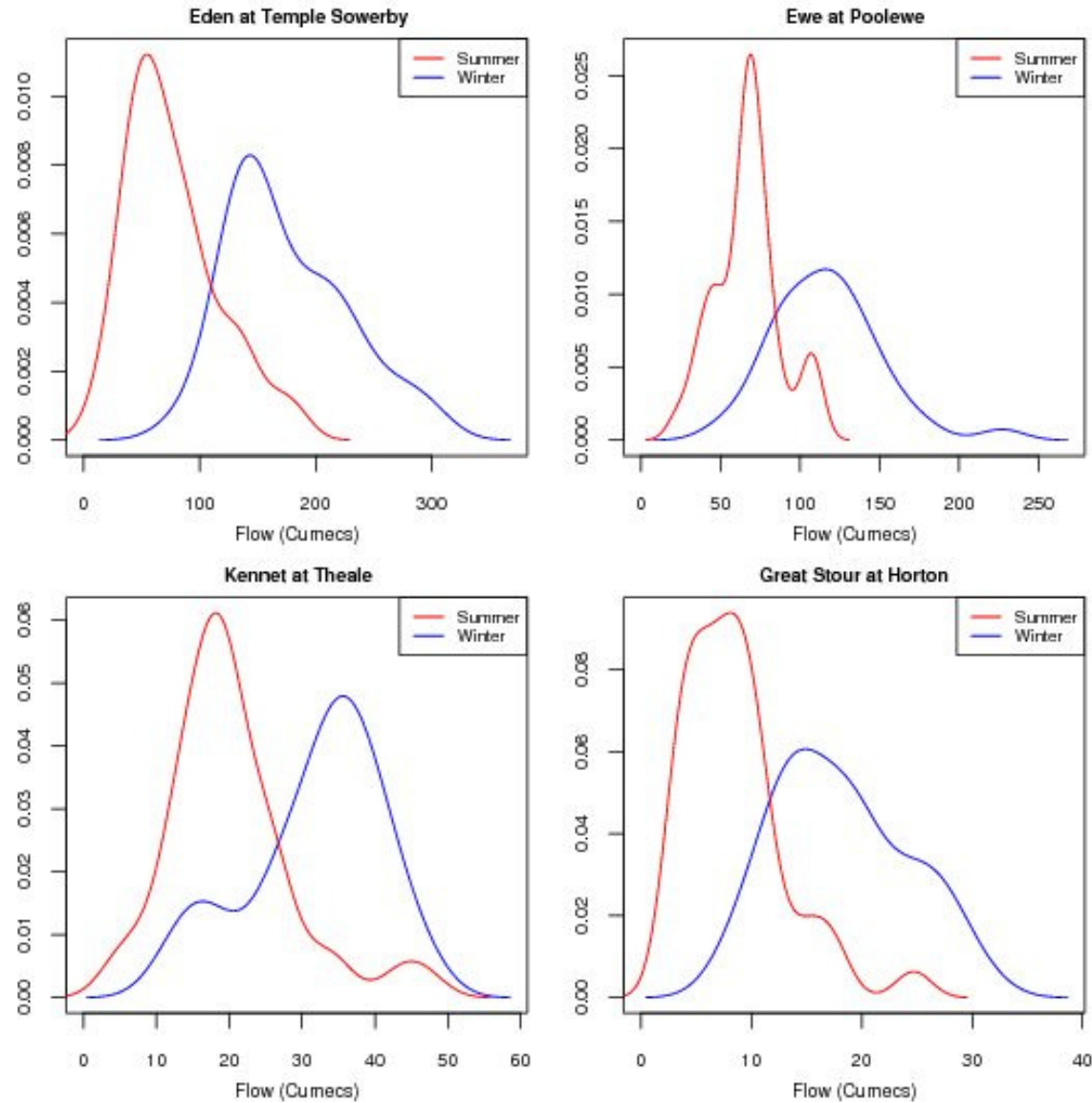
# Methodology

issue driven

to begin assume  
hydrological model  
is truth



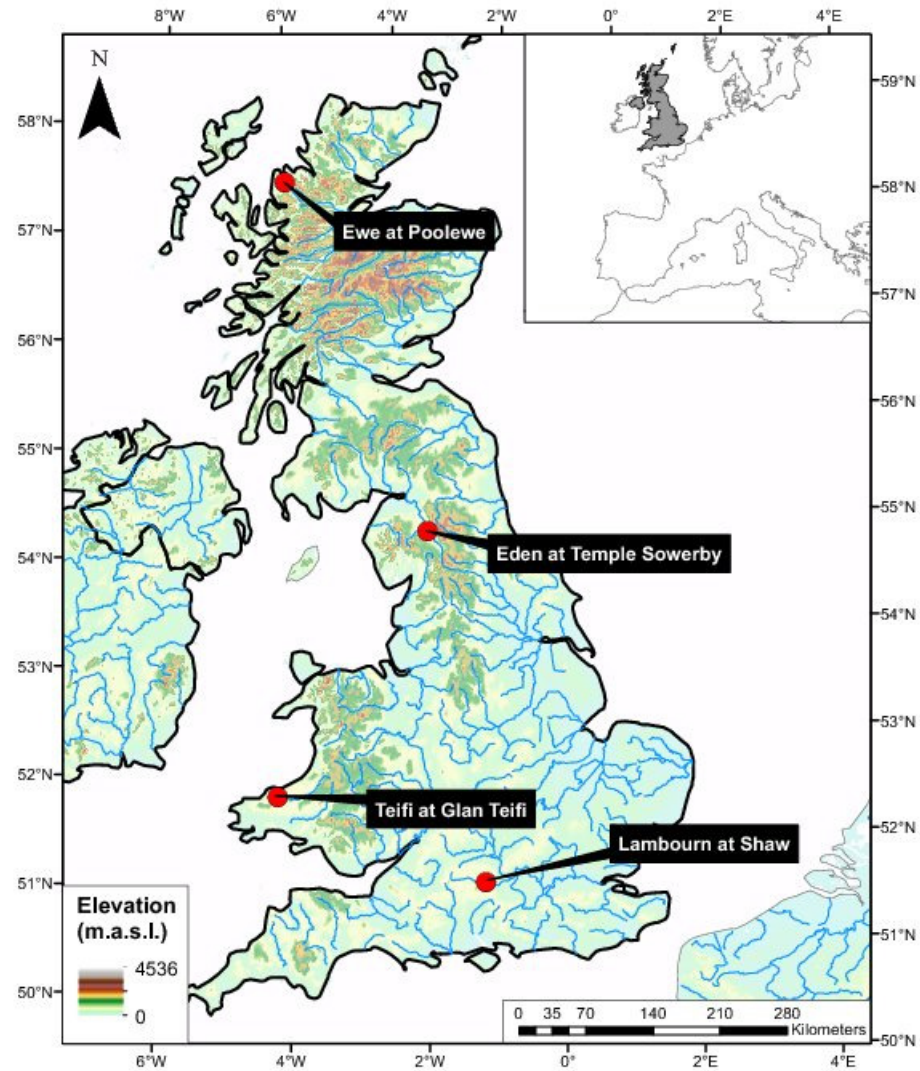
# Winter and summer floods



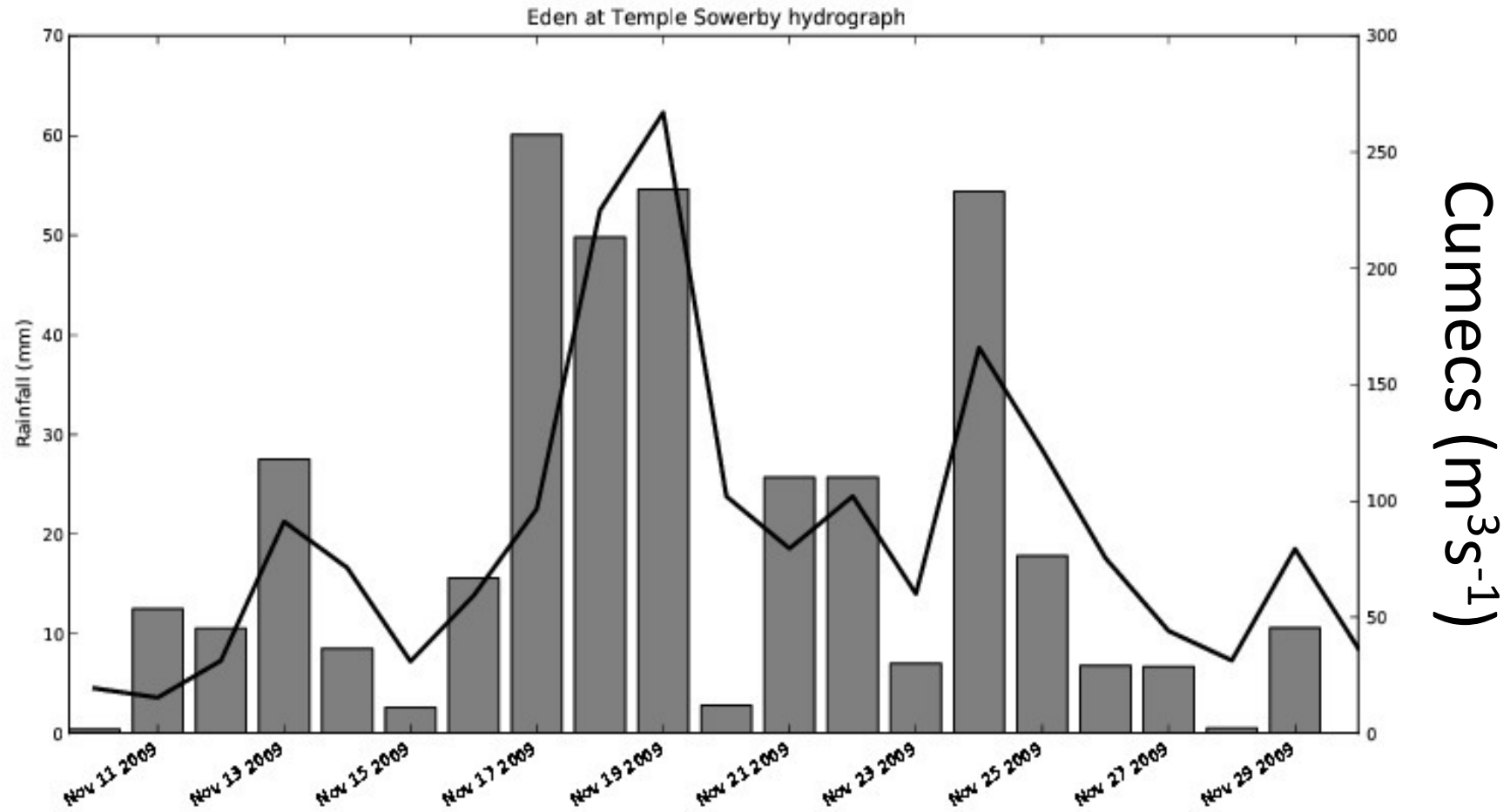
# Atmospheric Rivers (ARs)

- ARs are regions where moisture travels from the subtropics to the mid-latitudes.
- Located within warm sector of extra-tropical cyclones.
- Most AR-flood research undertaken in western North America.

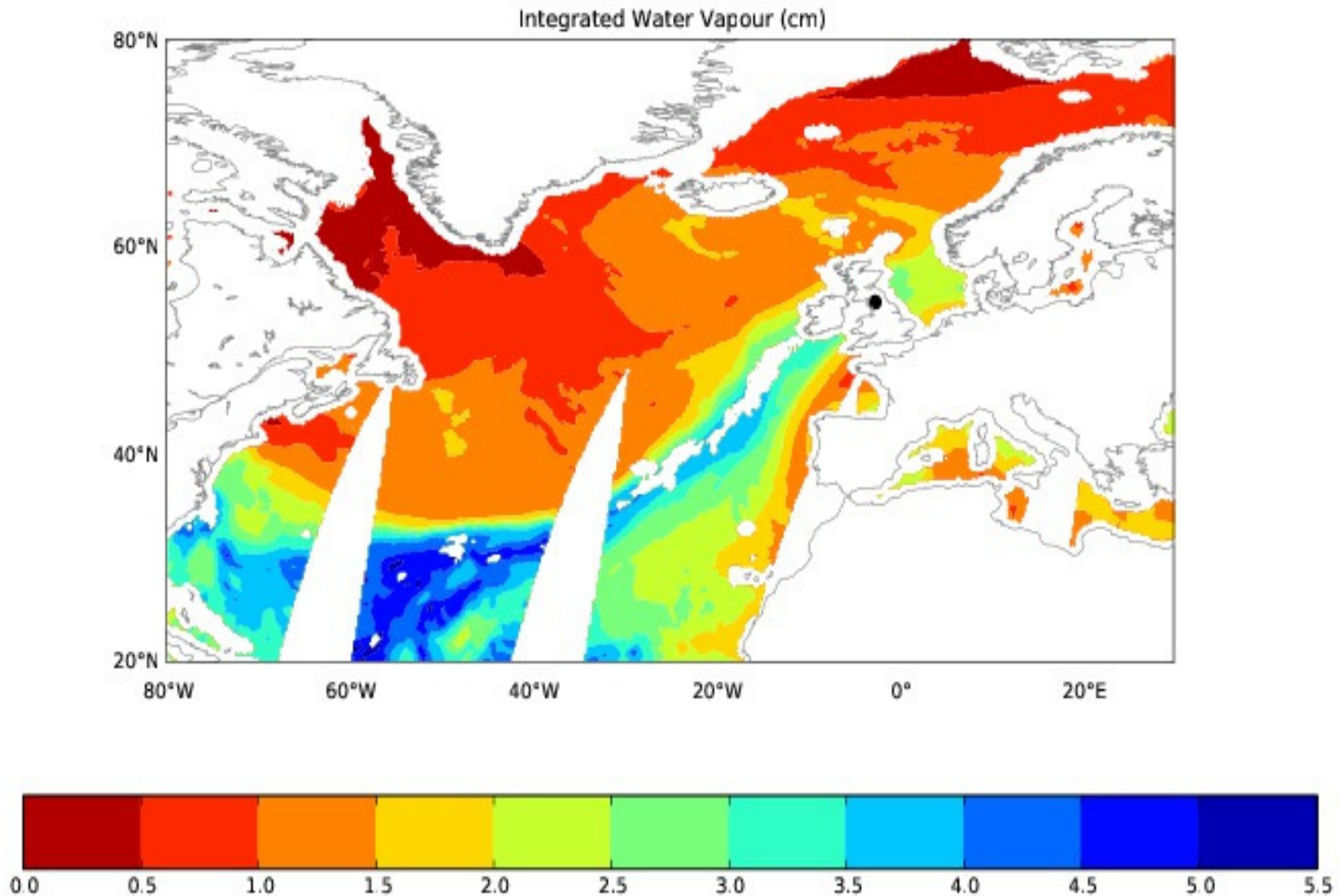
# River basin locations



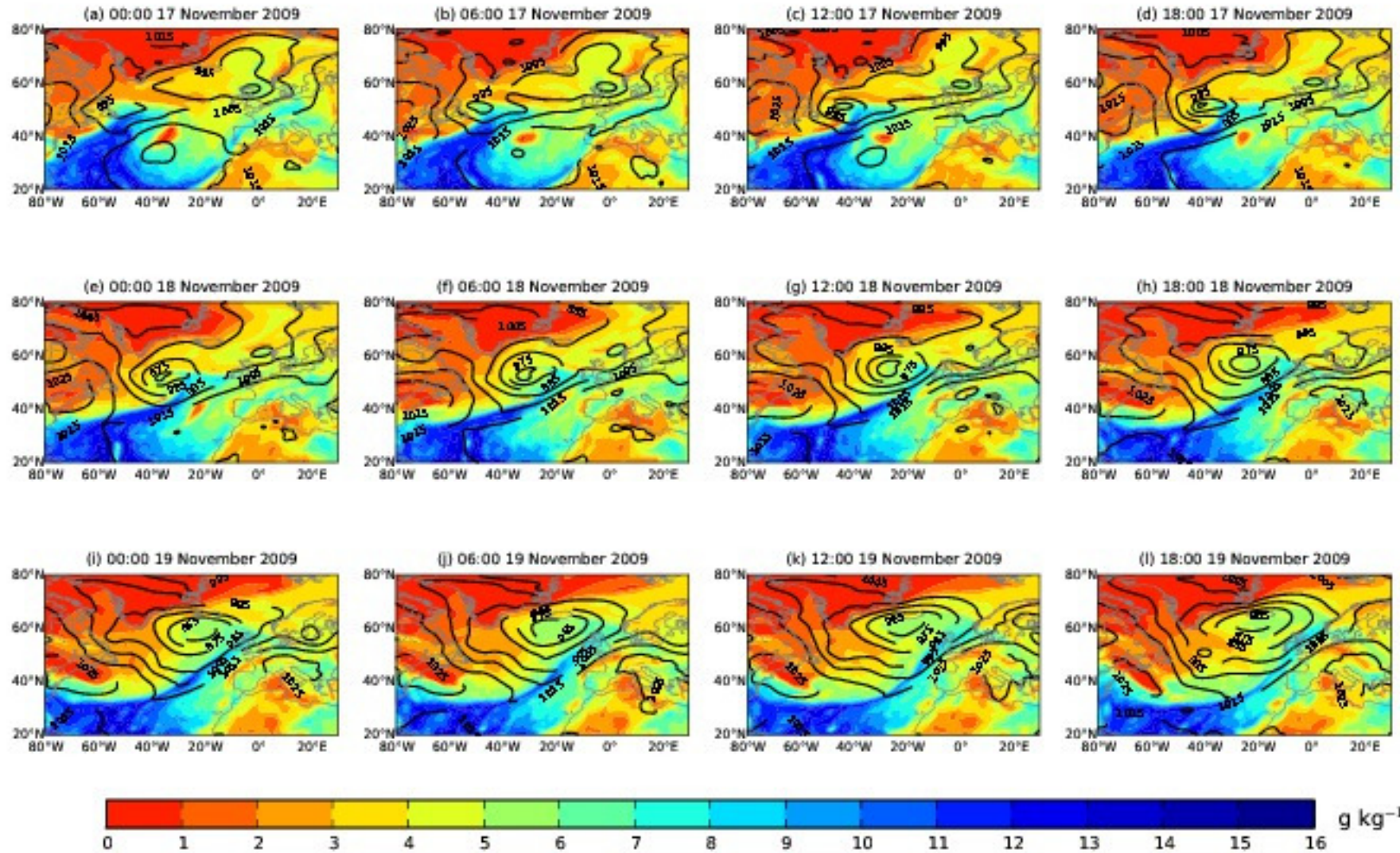
# November 2009 Cumbrian flood



# MSLP and specific humidity at 0600 UTC 19<sup>th</sup> Nov 2009



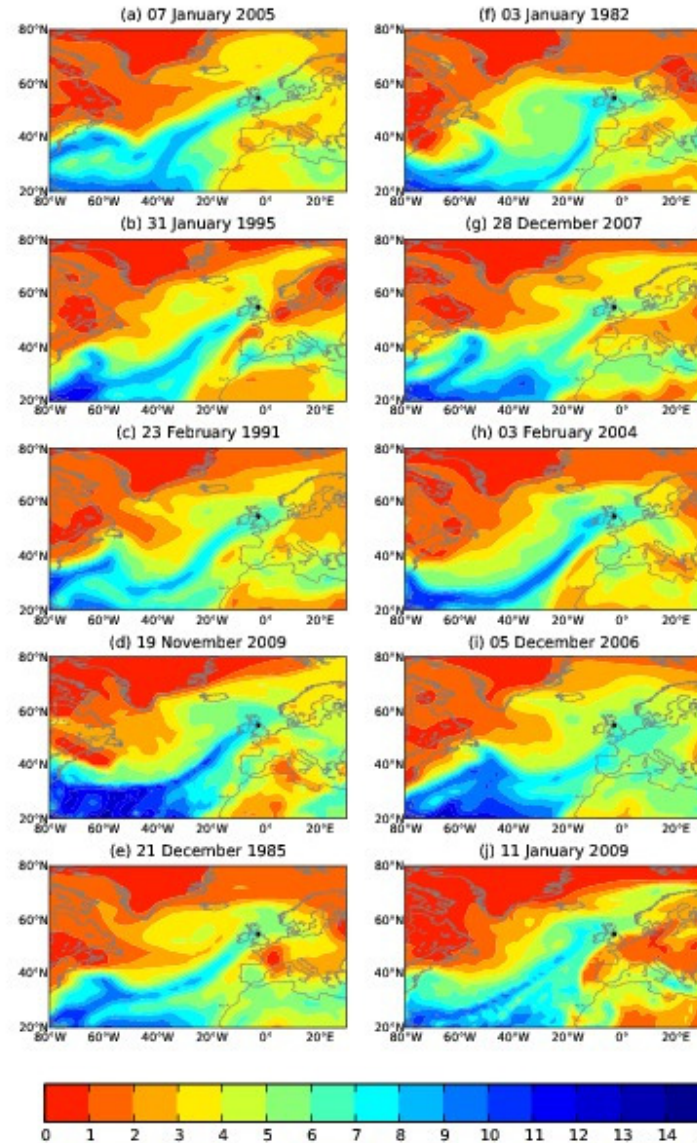
# Evolution of 900 hPa specific humidity and MSLP



Data source: ECMWF ERA-Interim reanalysis.

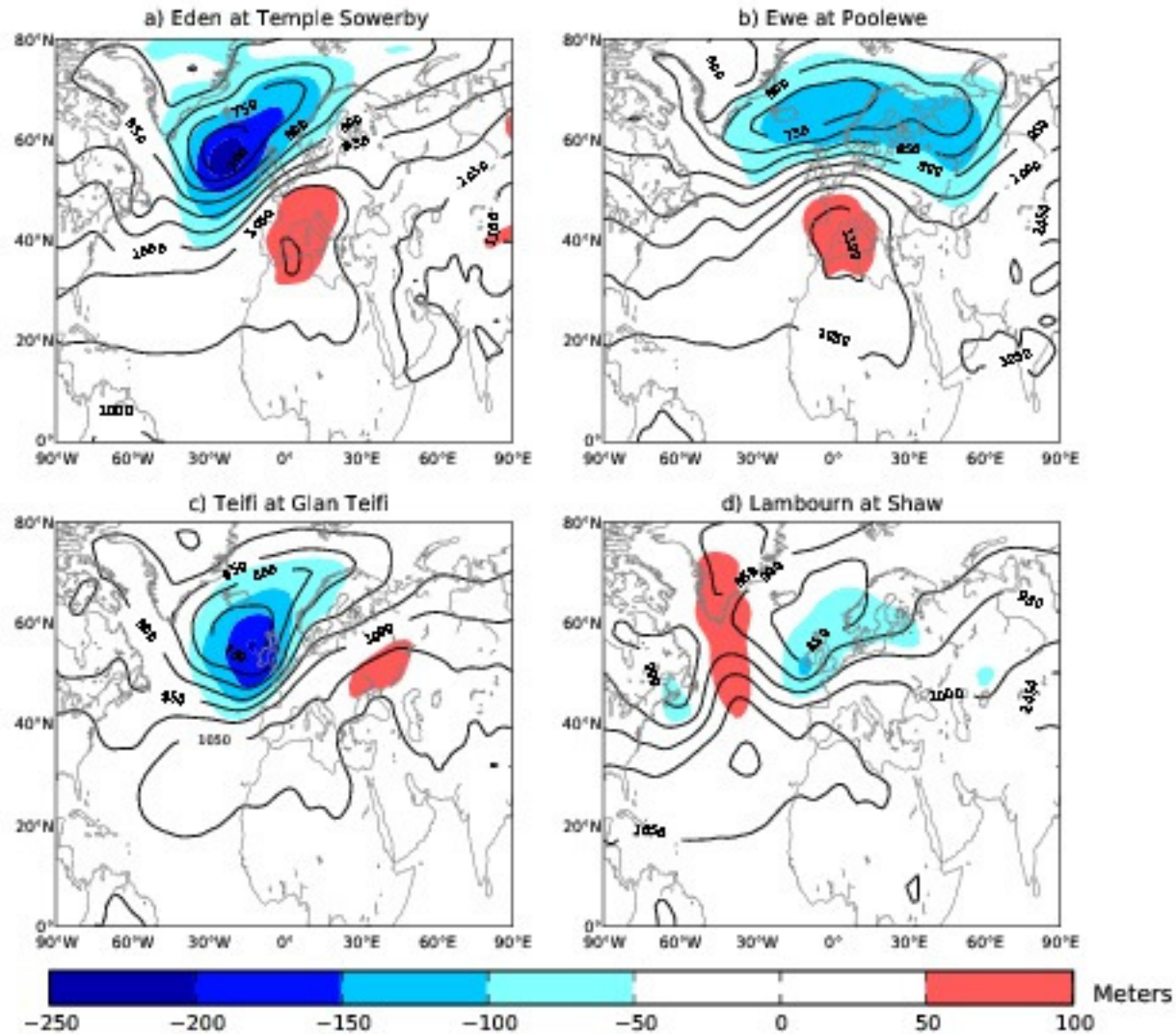


# Top 10 winter floods in Eden



**Data source: 20th  
Century / ECMWF ERA-  
Interim reanalyses.**

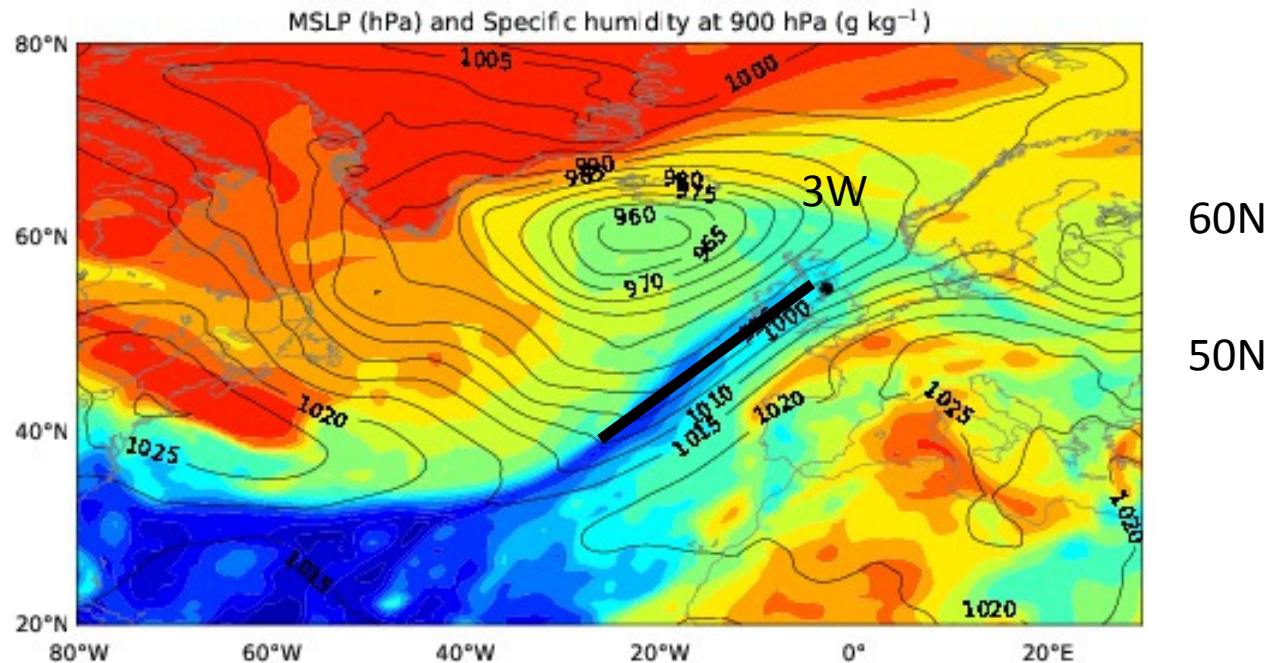
# Atmospheric Circulation



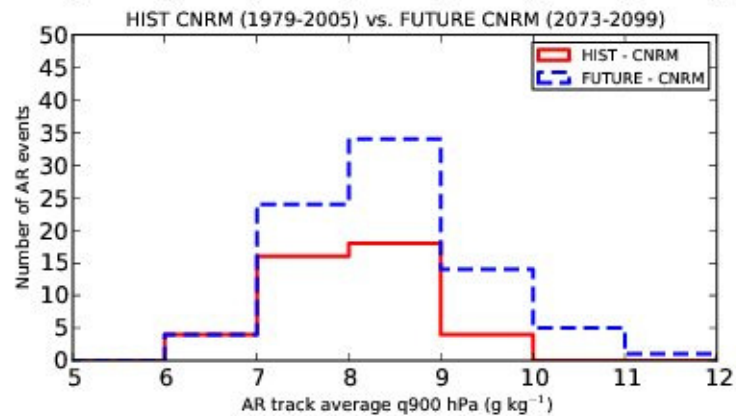
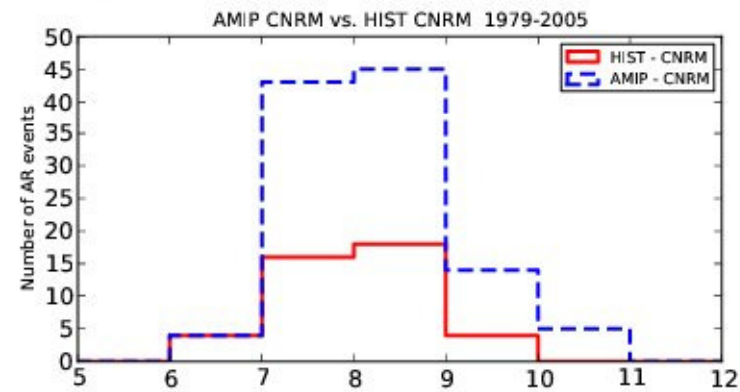
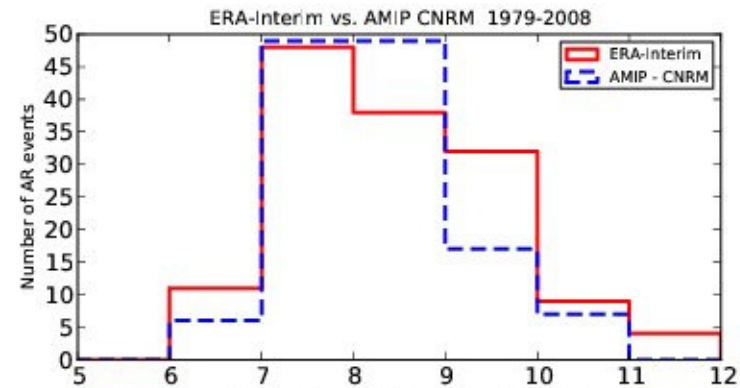
Data source: 20th Century / ECMWF ERA-Interim reanalyses.

# AR screening in climate datasets

- At 900 hPa search between 50N and 60N (between 4-5 W) for  $q > 5 \text{ g/kg}$  and  $uv > 12.5 \text{ m/s}$ ; these criteria must exist for  $\sim 2000\text{km}$  across North Atlantic.
- If these conditions exist for 3 time steps over a *specific* region then a persistent AR is identified.
- 7 out of top 10 Eden winter floods identified using this method.



# Preliminary CMIP5 results



# Conclusions

- Identified ARs as a key control on UK winter flooding
- Developed an index
- Begun assess climate simulator proficiency
- Seems a useful conceptual framework
  - Droughts
  - Aquifer recharge