









CORDEX climate forcing datasets requirements

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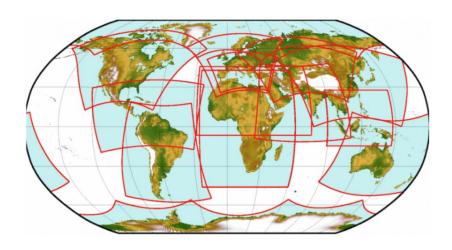
appointed by CORDEX SAT

with inputs from: D. Rechid, P. Nabat, S. Somot, E. Katragkou, P. Hoffmann

CORDEX

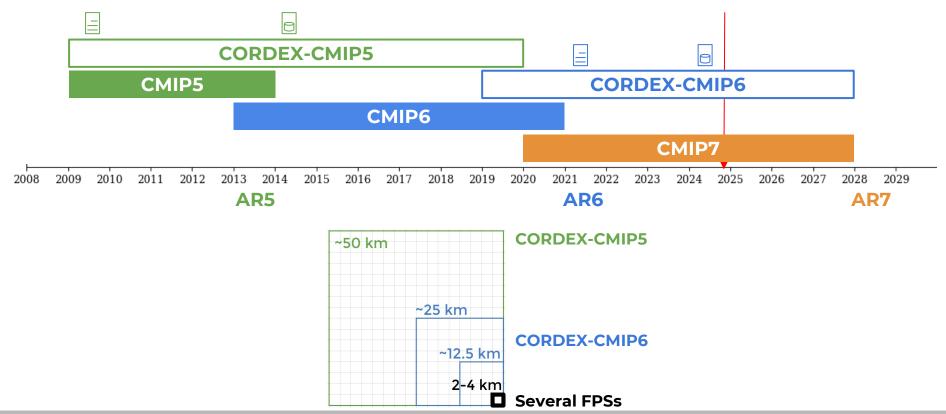
Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment

- Regional Climate Models (RCMs)
- Convection-permitting (km-scale) RCMs
- Empirical-statistical downscaling (ESD) and ML RCM Emulators

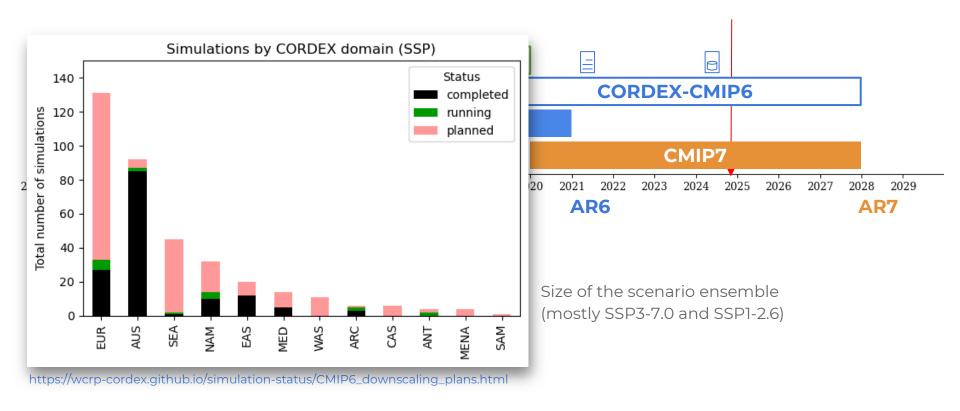


- Regional communities
 - Continental-scale downsc.
 - Flagship Pilot Studies (FPS)
- CORDEX-CORE

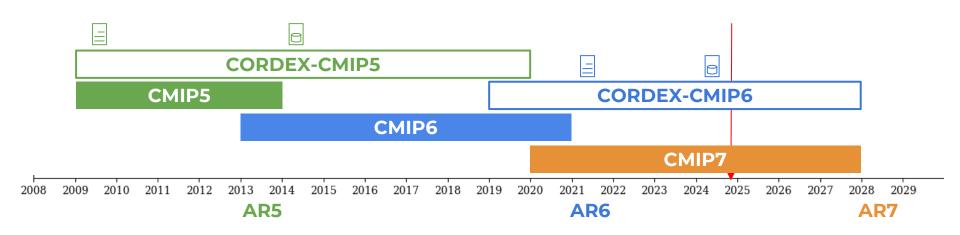
CORDEX and CMIP



CORDEX-CMIP6 status



Climate forcings sustained mode



With these timelines, CORDEX seems:

- less concerned with extensions (1 yr) / updates (3 yr)
- and more with support (5-10 yr)

from these, though

emulators!

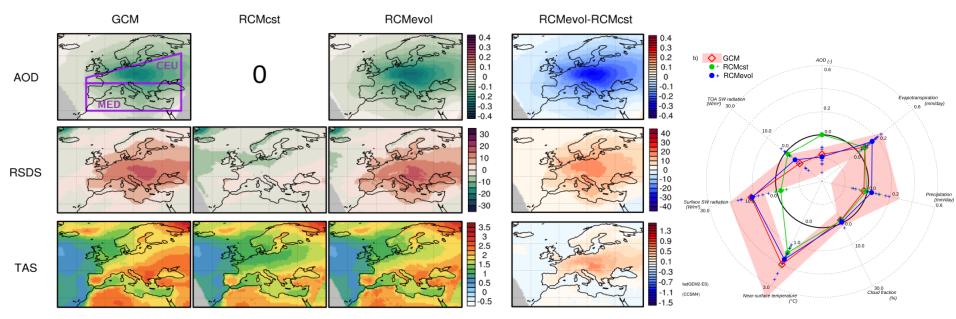
FPS might benefit

Climate forcings in CORDEX

- Lateral boundary conditions from the driving GCM as the main forcing
- Consistently incorporating climate forcings is still a pending subject. CORDEX-CMIP6 discourages, but allows:
 - Static land use

- → FPS-LUCAS
- \circ Basic aerosol treatment (e.g. fixed climatology) \rightarrow FPS-Aerosol
- CORDEX-CMIP7 envisioned to use forcings fully consistent with the driving GCMs

FPS-Aerosol



Nabat et al. (2024, submitted to GRL) "Multi-model assessment of the role of anthropogenic aerosols in summertime climate change in Europe"

See also:

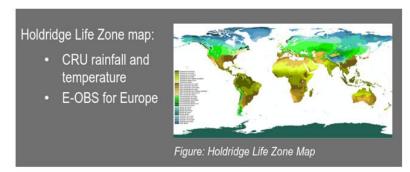
Gutiérrez et al. (2019) https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab6666 Boé et al. (2020) https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-020-05153-1 Taranu et al. (2023) https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-022-06540-6

Institute	RCM	Grid	Driving GCM	Aerosols
AUTH	WRF^a	50 km	CCSM4 (r6i1p1)	From GCM^g
CNRM	$ALADIN63^{b}$	12.5 km	CNRM-CM5 (r1i1p1)	From GCM^h
CNRM	$ALADIN63^{b}$	12.5 km	HadGEM2-ES (r1i1p1)	From GCM^g
CNRM	$ALADIN63^{b}$	12.5 km	NorESM1-M (r1i1p1)	From GCM^g
CNRM	$ALADIN63^{b}$	12.5 km	MPI-ESM-LR (r1i1p1)	From GCM^i
ETH	$COSMO-crCLIM^{c}$	12 km	MPI-ESM-LR (r1i1p1)	$Clim^j + trend^i$
GERICS	$REMO2015^d$	12 km	EC-Earth (r12i1p1)	$Clim^k + trend^h$
KNMI	$RACMO22E^{e}$	12 km	EC-Earth (r3i1p1)	From GCM^g
LAERO	RegCM^f	50 km	EC-Earth (r12i1p1)	$\text{Clim}^i + \text{trend}^i$

LANDMATE Plant functional type (PFT) map 2015 based on ESA-CCI LC



- ESA-CCI LC: global land cover dataset (~300 m)
- Cross-walking tables refined for climatic conditions to convert ESA-CCI LC classes into 16 PFTs



- 0.1° and 0.018° PFT map 2015 (LANDMATE PFTs) evaluated for Europe with ground truth data
- by Reinhart et al. 2022, Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 14, 1735–1794, https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-14-1735-2022, 2022.

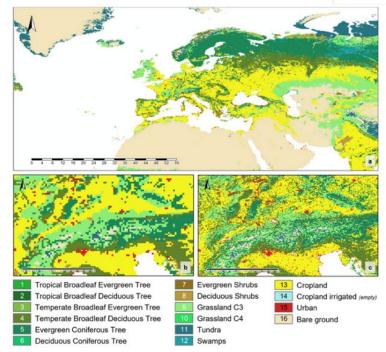


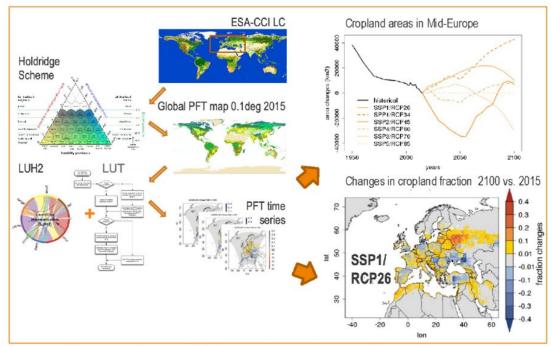
Figure: LANDMATE PFT map for Europe for 2015 (a). Alpine region 0.1° (b) and 0.018° (c). For visualization all maps show the majority PFT per grid cell.





High-resolution land use land cover change datasets for use in RCM experiments and for downscaling CMIP6 simulations over Europe





Hoffmann, P., Reinhart, V., Rechid, D., de Noblet-Ducoudré, N., Davin, E. L., Asmus, C., Bechtel, B., Böhner, J., Katragkou, E., and Luyssaert, S.: High-resolution land use and land cover dataset for regional climate modelling: historical and future changes in Europe, Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 15, 3819–3852, https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-15-3819-2023, 2023.

LANDMATE PFT land cover dataset for Europe 2015 V1.0 (Reinhart et al., 2021)

 PFT map 2015 on 0.1° and 0.018° for EURO-CORDEX domain

LUCAS LUC historical land use and land cover change dataset V1.0 (Hoffmann et al., 2021)

 annual PFT maps on 0.1° for EURO-CORDEX domain for past period 1950-2015

LUCAS LUC future land use and land cover change dataset dataset V1.0 (Hoffmann et al., 2021)

 annual PFT maps on 0.1° for EURO-CORDEX domain for multiple SSPs 2016-2100 based on LUH2, following LUMIP/CMIP6

The method could be extended to all continents.

Transferred to CORDEX-NA: see Hoffmann et al. 2024 published at WDCC / DKRZ (see below)





CORDEX FPS LUCAS approach for coordinated RCM experiments using high-resolution land use land cover change (LULCC) dataset



- Recent results from FPS LUCAS phase 1 show the impacts of land use change driven modifications of small scale soil, vegetation and snow patterns on atmospheric processes and local climate conditions (e.g. Sofiadis et al. 2022; Daloz et al., 2022; Mooney et al. 2022)
- FPS-LUCAS phase 2 provides a framework to incorporate land use change forcings consistent with CMIP6 SSP scenarios at high spatial resolutions
- LULCC data sets on 0.1 deg resolution for use in RCM experiments for downscaling CMIP6 GCM simulations have been generated for Europe, the method could be extended to all continents
- A protocol for implementing the new LULCC maps into RCMs has been developed to represent LULCC consistently among models, and can be accessed by CORDEX FPS LUCAS
- High resolution land use change experiments with RCMs on convection permitting scales (< 4 km resolution) require higher resolution data on land use transitions including high resolution future scenarios and resulting LULCC maps.



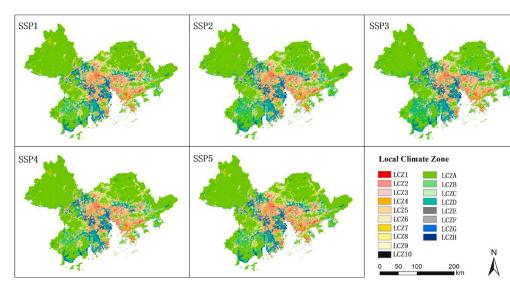


CORDEX climate forcings requirements

- Higher resolution spatialization of the forcings extracted from the SSP scenario. In particular having the land-use-land-cover (but also water use, waste) evolution forcings at the RCM resolution.
 - ~10 km for CORDEX continental domains worldwide
 - ~1 km for CPM
- Also for aerosol emissions maps, need to be adapted to CORDEX resolutions.
- This work has been done partially by FPS LUCAS over Europe for the LULC scenarios. Need of a global approach to cover all CORDEX domains.
- FPS-URB-RCC also requiring urban evolution scenarios (e.g. LCZ or other urban subtype transitions)

Additional material

LCZ scenarios example

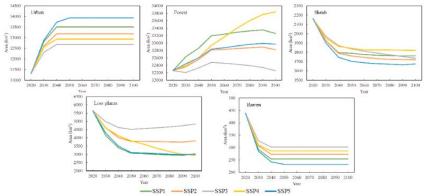


Chen et al. (2021) Future "local climate zone" spatial change simulation in Greater Bay Area under the shared socioeconomic pathways and ecological control line https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2021.108077

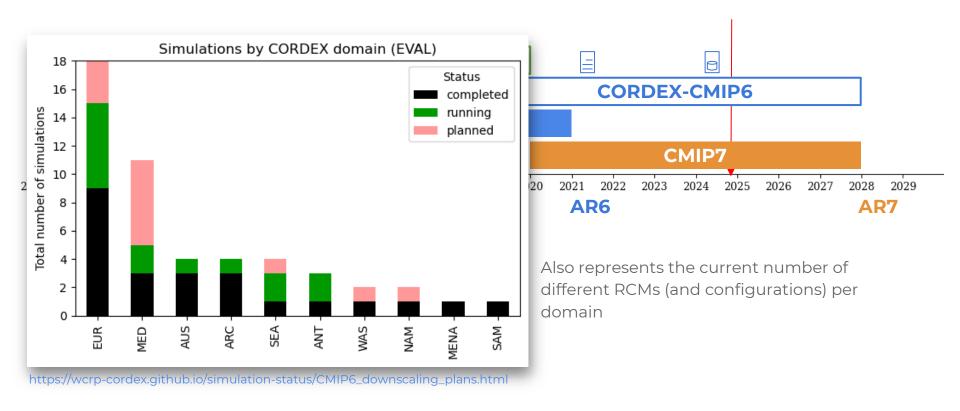
(Hong Kong Greater Bay Area)

3.3. Differences of LCZ changes between different SSPs

Different LCZs present different demand trajectories in different scenarios. We merged 18 types of LCZ into 5 types to facilitate the display and showed their demand changes in Fig. 5. It indicates that GBA's urban land (LCZ 1–10) demand will continue to rise before the 2040s–2050s but will be frozen after that. The freeze is mainly due to the decline in China's future population in the SSP forecast data [28]. From a scenario perspective, urban land has the largest increase in the SSP5, the fossil-fuelled development path, followed by the SSP1, the green development path. In SSP3, urban land demand is the lowest due to de-globalisation, slow economic development, and low population growth. The changing trends of shrubs (LCZ C), low plants (LCZ D), and barren (LCZ E&F) show a clear negative correlation with urban land. They suffer a significant decrease before the 2050s but have become flat since then.



CORDEX-CMIP6 status



CORDEX-CMIP6 status

