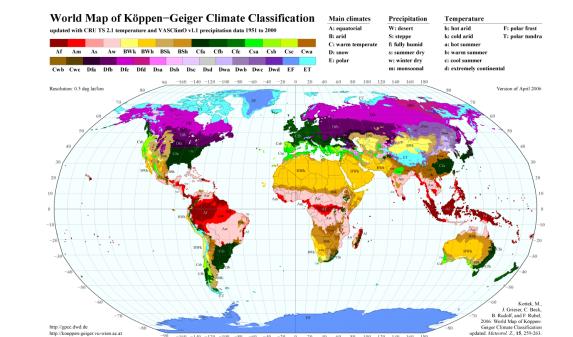


## Methods in climatology

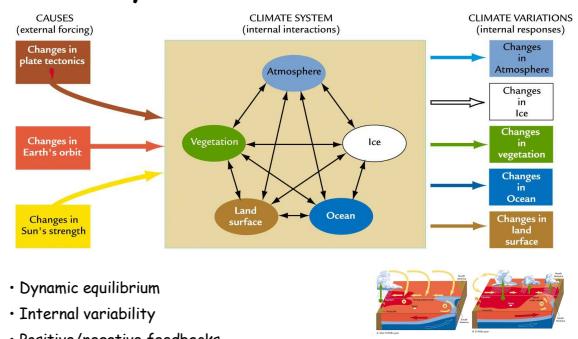
## I. Introduction, data sources



- Climate = weather statistics
  - Climatology data - „average“ of meteorological data
  - Methods in climatology - descriptive statistics



## Climate system



- Dynamic equilibrium
  - Internal variability
  - Positive/negative feedbacks
  - Interactions on different time/space scales
  - Non-linear relationships - small changes may cause big consequences

## Contemporary climatology

- High complexity
  - Stochastic nature of climate
  - Dealing with uncertainty
  - New data sources:
    - palaeoclimatology
    - satellite climatology
    - climate modelling

Rozměr klimatického systému, časová a prostorová proměnlivost klimatu

Složitost úplného klimatického systému i jeho subsystémů se odraží v značné časové a prostorové proměnlivosti hodnot meteorologických prvků a jejich klimatologických charakteristik.

V praktických aplikacích se zabýváme částmi úplného klimatického systému. Popisujeme ho typickými hodnotami meteorologických prvků resp. jejich klimatologických charakteristik (rozměr globální, regionální, mezo, topo, mikro, rozmezí hranicích vrstev).

- sekulární
- interannuální
- sezónní
- interdiurní
- jiná (geologických dob, ..., rád minut)

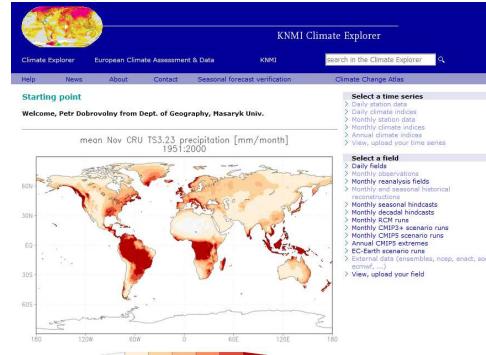
- globální
- regionální
- topická až chorická
- jiná

## Climatology data sources

- Observations
    - stations (points)
    - fields (interpolated, remotely sensed)
    - meteorological variables
    - climate indices (e.g. NAO Index)
  - Proxy reconstructions (also spatial)
  - Reanalyses
  - Hindcasts
  - Model outputs (global, regional)

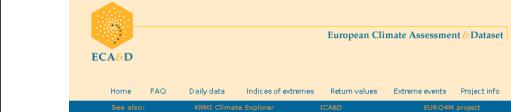
## Data sources - some examples

Climate Explorer <https://climexp.knmi.nl/>



## Další zdroje dat

European Climate Assessment & Dataset project <http://www.ecad.eu/> (ECA&D)



### Home

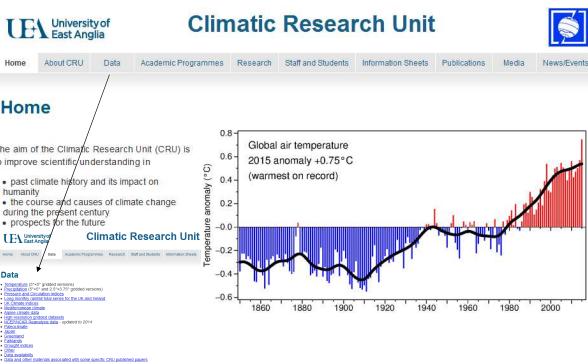
Welcome to the website of the European Climate Assessment & Dataset project. Presented is information on changes in weather and climate extremes, as well as the daily dataset needed to monitor and analyse these extremes. ECA&D was initiated by the ECN in 1998 and has received financial support from the EURECNET and the European Commission.

### What's new?

The database is updated until Dec 31, 2015.  
19 February 2016 - The January 2016 update has been delayed until March 2015 due to technical problems.  
December 2015 - 2015 is the joint warmest year on record. It has been very slightly warmer than 2014, which used to be exceptionally warm December.  
November 2015 - The Spanish Meteorological Service Aemet now updates its stations each month. The latest update in November 2015 - The Czech HydroMeteorological Institute CHMI has shared 65 new stations and updates these monthly.  
October 2015 - E-OBS version 12.0 has been released.  
[All news items](#)

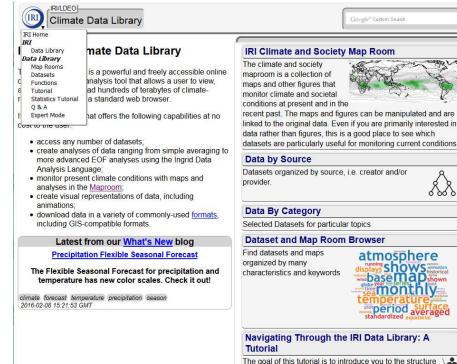
## Další zdroje dat

Climatic Research Unit (CRU) <http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/>



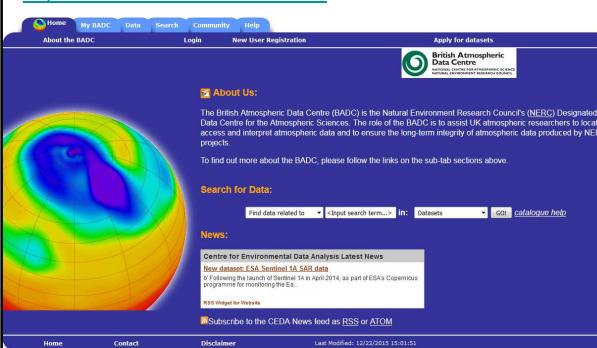
## Další zdroje dat

IRI/LDEO Climate Data Library <http://iri.ldeo.columbia.edu/>



## Další zdroje dat

BADC - The British Atmospheric Data Centre <http://badc.nerc.ac.uk/home/index.html>

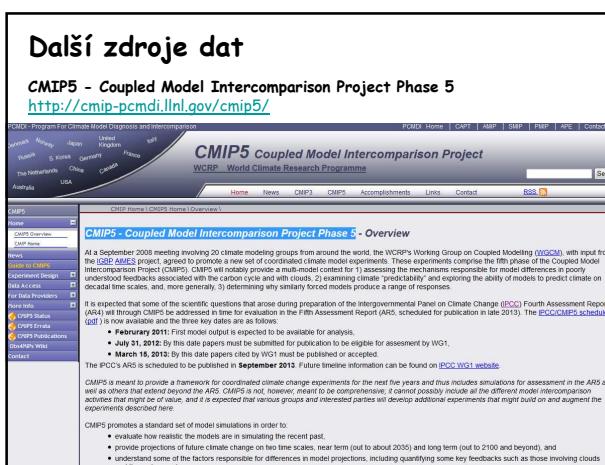


## Další zdroje dat

NOAA - National Centers for Environmental Information

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/>



The header features the CMIP5 logo at the top left, followed by the text "CMIP5 - Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5" and the URL "http://cmip-pcmdi.llnl.gov/cmip5/". Below this is a horizontal menu bar with links for Home, News, CMIP3, CMIP5, Accomplishments, Links, Contact, and Help. The main content area has a dark blue sidebar on the left containing links for Home, News, CMIP3, CMIP5, Accomplishments, Links, Contact, Help, and various sections like "CMIP5", "CMIP5 Overview", "CMIP5 News", "CMIP5 Status", "CMIP5 Data", "CMIP5 Data Access", "Data for Providers", "Data for Users", "CMIP5 Model Descriptions", "CMIP5 Errata", "CMIP5 Publications", "CMIP5 Wiki", and "Contact". The main content area displays the "CMIP5 Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 - Overview" page, which includes a large image of the Earth showing cloud patterns, a detailed description of the project's goals, and a timeline from 2008 to 2013.

The Climate Explorer homepage features a large title "Climate Explorer" at the top left. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder "Search in the Climate Explorer...". The navigation menu includes links for "Climate Explorer", "European Climate Assessment & Data", "KNMI", and "Help". A sub-menu for "Help" shows options like "Register or log in", "Documentation", "FAQ", "Contact", "Feedback", "Seasonal forecast verification", and "Climate Change atlas". On the right, there's a "Select a time series" dropdown menu with items such as "Daily weather data", "Daily climate indices", "Monthly average data", "Monthly climate indices", "Annual climate indices", "View, update your time series", and "Select a field". A "register/log in" button is located at the bottom of the registration form. The main content area displays a 3D visualization of climate data.

The figure displays two main sections of the Climate Explorer interface.

**Time series plots per season**

**BRNO/TURANY\_GHCN\_v3\_mean\_Temperature**

This section shows a thick green line representing a 10-year running average of monthly mean temperatures from 1950 to 2020. The plot includes vertical error bars representing raw data. The y-axis ranges from -0.5 to 3.0.

**Select a time series**

- Daily daily indices
- Monthly daily indices
- Monthly annual indices
- Annual seasonal indices

**Select a field**

- Mean
- Max
- Min
- Mean seasonal historic
- Monthly seasonal historic
- Monthly CRUTEM
- Monthly CRUTEM scenario runs
- Monthly GCM scenario runs
- EC Earth scenario runs
- HadGEM3-GC2A scenario runs
- era5, HadISST, ...

**Investigate this time series over**

- 1 year or 10 years
- 10 years
- 20 years
- 30 years
- Correlate with a field
- Compare with other fields
- only manmade
- only natural
- only volcanic
- only solar
- only greenhouse gases
- Verify against another time series
- Spectrum, autocorrelation
- Seasonality
- Runoff, runoff ratio
- Running means, linear/curves
- Running min/max, count of extremes
- Pearson correlation

# Climate Explorer

Existuje vztah mezi průměrnou zimní teplotou vzduchu v Brně, Tuřanech a NAO indexem?

Nejprve ověříme normalitu rozdělení teplotní řady

**Make and fit a histogram**

Brno/Tuřany GHCN\_3\_mean\_temperature (11723)

**Plot**

Type of plot: Histogram with 20 bins  
Histogram cumulative plot  
Gumbel plot  
Logarithmic plot  
Soft-logarithmic plot

Scaling: Dec  
Season: All  
Anomalies: subtract seasonal cycle  
Years: All  
Only for: 1 series  
Apply: logarithm, rest, square, cube, power  
Detrend: Detrend everything  
Filters: take year-on-year differences  
Decorations: subtract mean of previous years  
Decade: 0 months  
Change sign: Check the low extremes  
Fit: Modeling the Poisson (Guass) Gamma Gumbel  
GRD threshold: 80% %  
do not constrain shape  
Return time: year or value  
Fit range: 15 %  
Confidence interval:  
Compute

**Select a time series**

Daily fields  
Monthly reanalysis fields  
Daily climate indices  
Monthly climate indices  
Annual climate indices  
Annual climate trend series

**Select a field**

Daily fields  
Monthly reanalysis fields  
Monthly climate indices  
Annual climate indices  
Historical reconstructions  
Monthly seasonal hindcasts  
Monthly seasonal forecasts  
Monthly ECHAM  
Monthly GFDL long  
Monthly CHIPS scenario runs  
Annual CHIPS extremes  
Annual CHIPS trends  
External data (ensembles, reop, enad, esda, escmwf, etc.)

**Investigate this time series**

View per month, daily, half year or full year (Jan-Dec)  
View last 1, 5, 10 years  
View last 100 years  
Correlate with a field (correlation, regression, composition)  
only observations  
only seasonal  
only seasonal forecasts  
only user-defined fields  
only user-defined trends  
Spectrum, autocorrelation functions  
Spectrum, correlation functions  
Running mean/k.d./skew/kurtosis  
Running quantiles/percentiles/trends

# Climate Explorer

**CHI<sup>2</sup> test a Q-Q graf**

Histogram monthly BRNO/TURANY

The error message were consulted with a bootstrap method that assumes all points are temporally independent. The error message were consulted with a bootstrap method that assumes all points are temporally independent.

Dec-Feb averaged ghm\_v3\_mean\_temperature [Celsius]

	95% CI
n	63
mean	-0.779245 ± 0.422541
sd (s)	1.251175 ± 0.386005
se (s/13)	0.1916 ± 0.09841
skew	-0.30814 ± 0.326843
kurtosis	-1.0022 ± 0.4512446±0.01
min	-2.667
max	2.667
z-value	16.18 / 17 = 1.14
p=0.3249	

Dec-Feb averaged ghm\_v3\_mean\_temperature BRNO/TURANY 1951-2014 [obs., off., raw data, plot script]

Dec-Feb averaged ghm\_v3\_mean\_temperature BRNO/TURANY 1951-2014

Quantile quantile plot of Dec-Feb averaged ghm\_v3\_mean\_temperature BRNO/TURANY vs fit 1951-2014

# Climate Explorer

Correlate with another time series

**BRNO/TURANY GHCN\_v3\_mean\_temperature**

**System-defined monthly timeseries**

NTCOS  NINCO  NINDA  SOI  NAO  CO2  GMST  time

**User-defined monthly timeseries**

**Options**

Variable:  correlation coefficient  regression  
 Starting month:  Jan  Feb  Mar  Apr  May  Jun  Jul  Aug  Sep  Oct  Nov  Dec  
 if # of timeseries  
 averaging  over 3  month(s)  the timeseries same  month(s) of the year

Season:  subtract seasonal cycle  
 Leg: 0  months  
 lag positive: GHCN\_v3\_mean\_temperature BRNO/TURANY lagging index

Years:  Only for: < index selected above >  
 < GHCN\_v3\_mean\_temperature BRNO/TURANY <= >

Apply:  logarithm,  sqrt to **GHCN\_v3\_mean\_temperature BRNO/TURANY**  
 Output:  rank correlation or  contingency indices  
 Detrend:  detrend everything  
 Filters:  take year-on-year differences  
 subtract mean of  previous years  no overlap  
 Running correlation:  show/hide running correlation options  
 Fit:  straight line  parabola  cubic  straight line + s  
 Plot range:  month derivative,  phase diagram, ...  
 Decoration:  0 months  
 correlate

**Select a time series**

- > Daily station data
- > Daily climate indices
- > Climate models
- > Monthly climate indices
- > Annual climate indices
- > View all time series

**Select a field**

- > Daily fields
- > Daily reanalysis
- > Monthly reanalysis
- > Monthly and seasonal historical
- > Monthly seasonal
- > Monthly seasonal hindcasts
- > Monthly seasonal forecasts
- > Monthly CHIPS
- > Monthly CHIPS+ ensemble runs
- > Monthly ensemble runs
- > Annual CHIPS extremes
- > External data (ensemble, nino, enat, sida, enwmf, ...)
- > Various climate field

**Investigate this time series**

- > View per month, season, half year or full year ( Julian,  Julian)
- >  Correlation with a field
- >  Correlation with a time series
- >  Correlation with a field (regression, comparison)
  - > only observations
  - > only models
  - > seasonal
  - > seasonal forecasts
  - > seasonal hindcasts
  - > only user-defined fields
- > Verify against another time series
- > Standardized correlation function
- > Wavelet
- > Summary
- > Trends in mean/std./devel./curvature
- > Trends in return times of extremes
- > Plot and fit distribution

# Climate Explorer

Time series correlations  
ghcn\_v3\_mean\_temperature BRNO/TURANY with NAO

months	lag	corr	p	no	95% CI	
MAO	Dec-Jan	0	0.644	0.0000	63	0.52..0.75

Fit of Dec-Feb averaged ghcn\_v3\_mean\_temperature BRNO/TURANY vs MAO

```
fz=xts(x=dat$MAO,y=dat$TURANY,order=1) fit=lm(y~fz)
```

Fit of Dec-Feb averaged ghcn\_v3\_mean\_temperature BRNO/TURANY vs MAO

fit=xts(x=dat\$MAO,y=dat\$TURANY,order=1) fit=lm(y~fz)

residuals versus fitted values

DATOS(TURANY) ghcn\_v3\_mean\_temperature vs MAO 1951/2014 (text, zdf, monthyear format, plot data, raw data)

TURANY(ghcn\_v3\_mean\_temperature vs MAO 1951/2014)

Final set of parameters : Asymptotic Standard Error

Estimate	Standard Error
a	0.892027
b	-0.1208

correlation matrix of the fit parameters:

	a	b
a	1.000	
b	-0.1208	1.000

These probabilities are the probabilities that you will get a value below (above 33%), normal or above (normal (top 33%) of the distribution of BRNTURANY given the estimated parameters. It makes no sense to give a certain value of the index NAO. It makes the following three assumptions

1. The width and shape of the distribution around the fit is independent of the NAO.
2. The width on the preditions is constant. This is often not true, try selecting a sort of logarithm on the prediction.
3. The distribution did not change over time

There were 63 observations

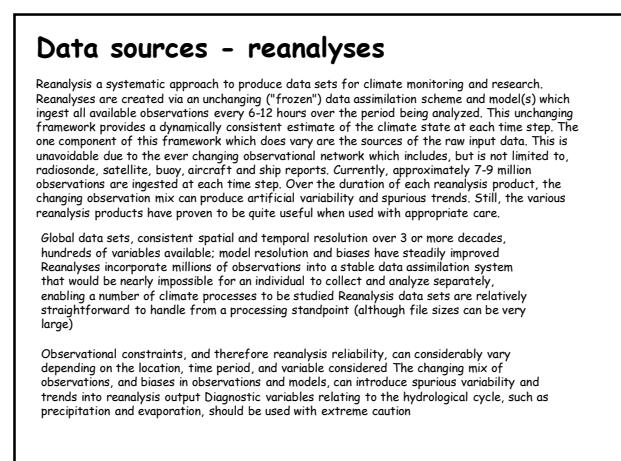
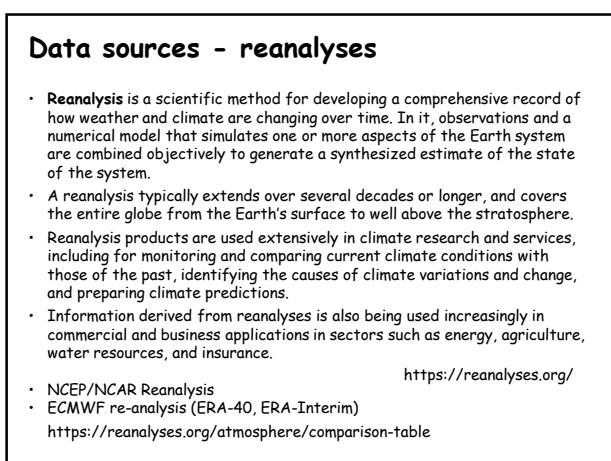
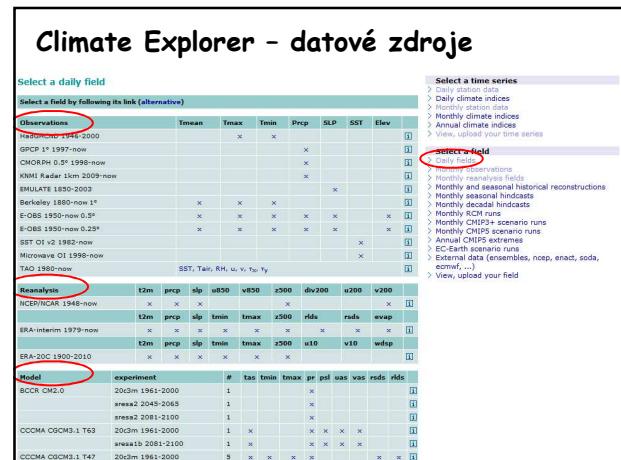
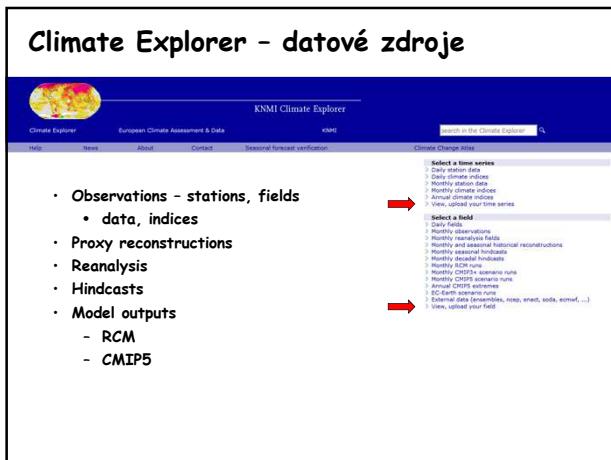
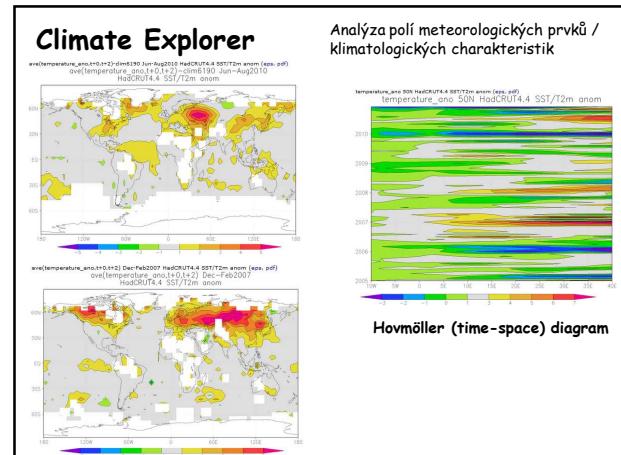
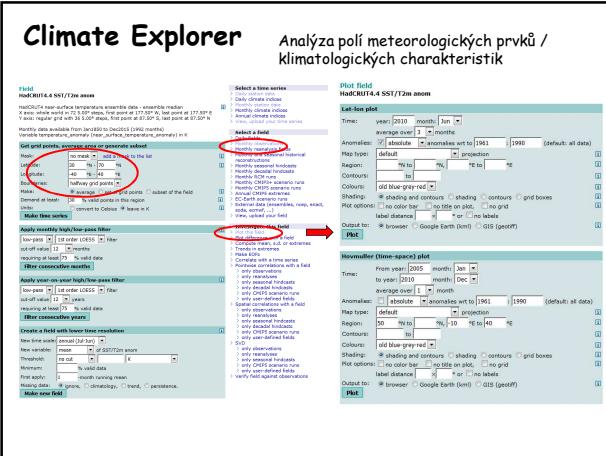
critical percentiles

critical percentile	value
22.22	-1.00
44.44	-0.70
66.67	-0.40

Subtract influence of NAO from BRNO/TURANY ghcn\_v3\_mean\_temperature (11723)

Make new series

The figure consists of two maps of Europe, each showing a grid of correlation coefficients between observed precipitation and a reference dataset. The top map is titled 'corr Jun-Aug summed BRNO/TURANY ghcn\_v2\_precipitation\_(all) with Jun-Aug averaged CRU TS3.23 precipitation 1951:2014 p<10% (eps, pdf)' and the bottom map is titled 'corr Dec-Feb summed BRNO/TURANY ghcn\_v2\_precipitation\_(all) with Dec-Feb averaged CRU TS3.23 precipitation 1951:2013 p<10% (eps, pdf)'. Both maps have latitude from 30N to 70N and longitude from 40W to 120E. Color scales range from -0.4 to 0.5. The maps show significant spatial patterns of correlation across Europe.



## Data sources - hindcasts (backtesting)

- testing a predictive model using existing historic data
- a statistical calculation determining probable past conditions
- hindcasting usually refers to a numerical model integration of a historical period where **no observations have been assimilated**. This distinguishes a hindcast run from a reanalysis.

<http://www.oceanweather.com/research/HindcastApproach.html>

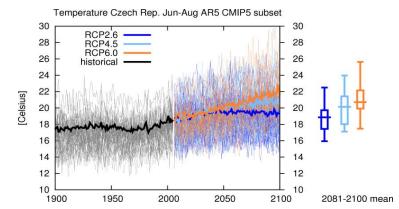
## Data sources - Model simulations

- CMIP5 – Coupled Model Intercomparison Project
- RCM - ENSEMBLES

## Climate Change Atlas



## Climate Change Atlas



Temperature Czech Rep. Jun-Aug AR5 CMIP5 subset. On the left, for each scenario one line per model is shown plus the multi-model mean, on the right percentiles of the whole dataset: the box extends from 25% to 75%, the whiskers from 5% to 95% and the horizontal line denotes the median (50%).