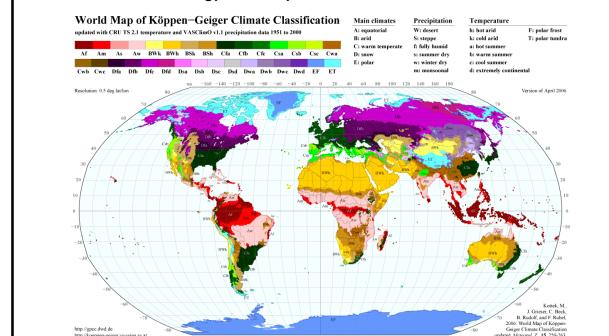


Methods in climatology

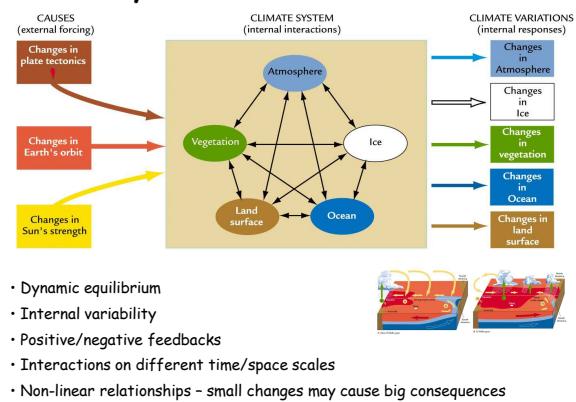
I. Introduction, data sources

Climate and climatology

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



Climate system



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 odráží 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, rozměr hraničních vrstev).

- Kategorie časové proměnlivosti klimatu**
- sekulární
 - interannuální
 - sezónní
 - interdiurní
 - jiná (geologických dob, ..., řád minut)

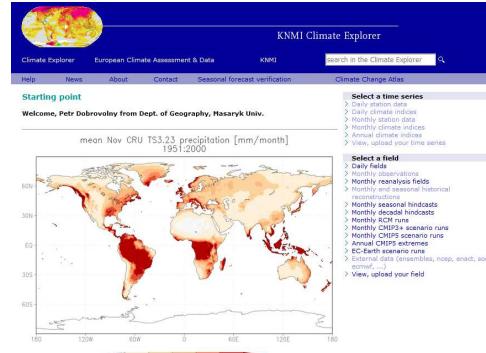
- Kategorie prostorové proměnlivosti klimatu**
- globální
 - regionální
 - topická až chorická
 - jiná

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)

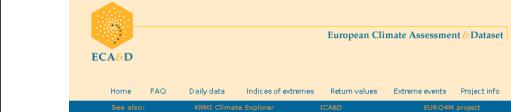
Data sources - some examples

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



Další zdroje dat

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



Home

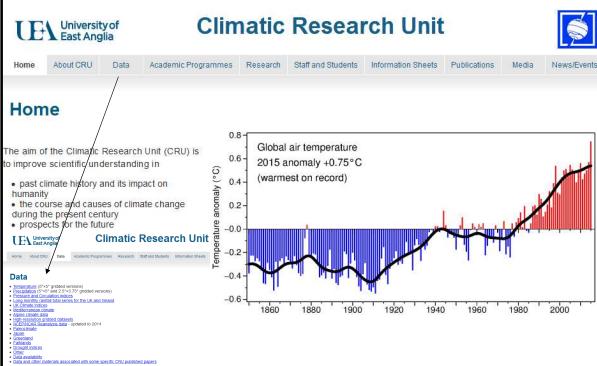
Welcome to the website of the European Climate Assessment & Dataset project. Presented is information on changes in weather and climate extremes, as well as the daily dataset needed to monitor and analyse these extremes. ECA&D was initiated by the ECN in 1998 and has received financial support from the 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 HydroMetorological Institute CHMI has shared 65 new stations and updates these monthly.
October 2015 - E-OBS version 12.0 has been released.
[All news items](#)

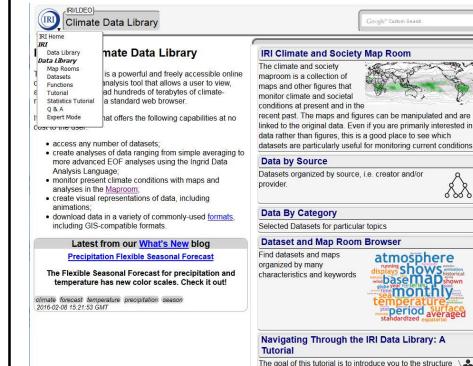
Další zdroje dat

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



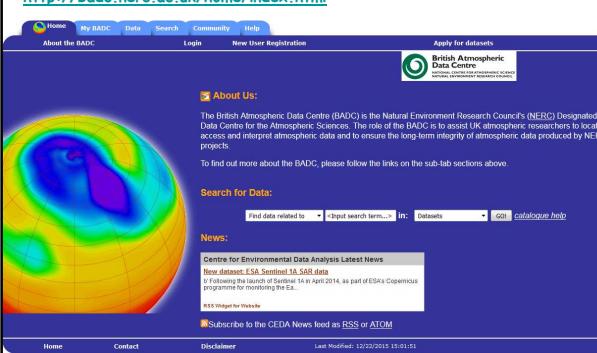
Další zdroje dat

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>

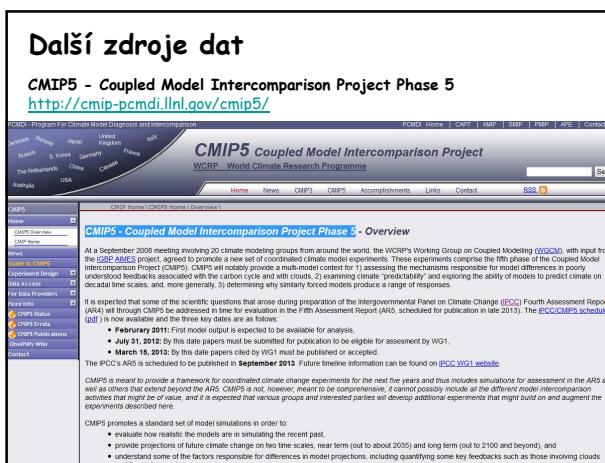


Další zdroje dat

NOAA - National Centers for Environmental Information

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





Další zdroje dat

CMIP5 - Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5
<http://cmip-pcmdi.llnl.gov/cmip5/>

WCRP - Program for Climate Model Diagnosis and Intercomparison | PORTAL Home | CAPT | AMIP | BMIP | FMPR | APR | Contact

CMIP5 Coupled Model Intercomparison Project
WCRP - World Climate Research Programme

Home News CMIP5 Accomplishments Links Contact RSS

CMIP5 Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 - Overview

At September 2008 meeting involving 20 climate modeling groups from around the world, the WCRP's Working Group on Coupled Modeling (WGCM) will implement the LMD-AERES project, agreed to provide a new set of coordinated climate model experiments. These experiments comprise the fifth phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5). CMIP5 will notably provide a multi-model context for 1) assessing the mechanisms responsible for model differences in poorly understood aspects of the climate system; 2) assessing the ability of models to predict climate change over the next century and beyond on decadal time scales; and 3) more generally to determine why similarly forced models produce a range of responses.

It is expected that some of the scientific questions that arise during preparation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) will through CMIP5 addressed in time for evaluation in the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5, scheduled for publication in late 2013). The IPCC/CMIP5 schedule (IPCC AR5) is now available and the three key dates are as follows:

- **July 1, 2012:** by this date papers must be submitted for publication to be eligible for assessment by WGI1.
- **January 15, 2013:** by this date papers cited by WG1 must be published or accepted.

The IPCC's AR5 is scheduled to be published in **September 2013**. Future timeline information can be found on [IPCC WG1 website](#).

CMIP5 is meant to provide a framework for coordinated climate change experiments for the next five years, but also includes simulations for assessment in the AR5, as well as others that extend beyond the AR5. CMIP5 is not, however, meant to be comprehensive; it cannot possibly include all the different model intercomparison activities that may be proposed, and it is expected that various groups and interested parties will develop additional experiments that might build on and augment the experiments described here.

CMIP5 promises a standard set of model simulations in order to

- evaluate how realistic the models represent the present state;
- provide projections of future climate change on two time scales, near-term (out to about 2050) and long-term (out to 2100 and beyond); and
- understand some of the factors responsible for difference in model projections, including identifying some key feedbacks such as the atmospheric and oceanic circulation changes associated with global warming.

Climate Explorer

KNMI Climate Explorer

Climate Explorer European Climate Assessment & Data KNMI Search in the Climate Explorer

Help Home About Contact Seasonal forecast verification Climate Change atlas Register or log in

Please register or log in so that I can track usage of the system, and make it easier for me to help. If you have already registered (just give your e-mail address and log in), the service is also available anonymously, but some features (notably the ability to define your own indices, to upload your own data and to use large datasets) are then disabled. As a registered user many forms remember their settings for a few days.

Register / Log in

E-mail address
Name
Institute

your e-mail address
your real name (only first name)
your institution (only first name)

register/log in

- rozhnáí pro přístup k velkému množství dat
- nástroj pro analýzu klimatických dat
- møžnost analýz vlastních datových souborù

Climate Explorer

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

Nejprve ověříme normalitu rozdělení teplotních řady

Make and fit a histogram
BRNO/TUŘANY GHCN_v3_mean_temperature (11723)

Plot

Type of plot:
 histogram with [20] bins
 quantile-quantile plot
 scatter plot
 logarithmic plot
 logit-logarithmic plot

Storing mode:
 save as image
 print []

Season:
 all seasons [] months/decade

Anomalies:
 subtract seasonal cycle
 subtract mean
 subtract trend

Years:
 all years []

Only for:
 series []

Apply:
 lognormal [] square, cube, power
 $\frac{2}{3}$ to series BRNO/TUŘANY

Detrend:
 detrend everything
 detrend seasonal differences

Filters:
 none
 subtract mean of [] previous years

Desnormalization:
 0 months
 1 month
 3 months
 6 months
 12 months

Change signs:
 study the low extremes
 nothing Poisson Gauss Gamma Gumbel

Fits:
 linear
 quadratic
 GPD threshold [80%]
 do not constrain shape []

Return time:
 year [] or value []

Per cent:
 95 %

Confidence interval:
 95 %

Compute

Select a time series
 Daily climate indices
 Monthly climate indices
 Annual climate indices
 All climate indices series

Select a field
 Daily fields
 Daily reanalysis fields
 Monthly reanalysis fields
 Monthly seasonal indices
 Monthly seasonal statistical reconstructions
 Monthly seasonal scenario runs
 Monthly CHRS scenario runs
 Monthly ECHAM scenario runs
 EC-Earth scenario runs
 Daily climate indices, ncep, enso, esof, esowf, esowcf
 View, upload your field

Investigate this time series
 per month, season, year or full year (Jan-Dec)
 View 1st, 5, 10, 15 years
 View monthly seasonal time series
 compare with a field (correlation, regression, composite)
 only reanalysis
 only seasonal
 only seasonal trends
 only seasonal fields
 Verify against another time series
 Verify against a seasonal function
 Wavelet
 Descriptive statistics, mean/s.d./skew/kurtosis
 Descriptive statistics, min/max/tails/trends

Climate Explorer

CHI² test a Q-Q graf

Histogram
BRNO/TURANY

The error margins were computed with a bootstrap method that assumes all points are temporally independent. The error margins were computed with a bootstrap method that assumes all points are spatially independent.

Dec-Feb averaged ghm_v3_mean,temperature	BRNO/TURANY	
parameter	Value (Std. Err.)	95% CI
mean	-0.779345 ± 0.055454	-1.25517 ± -0.308695
s.e.(z)	1.8018 ± 0.136039	1.40233 ± 2.08981
skew	-0.000144 ± 0.000144	-0.000144 ± 0.000144
kurt	3.007 ± 0.000144	2.997 ± 0.000144
max	2.667	2.667
x ² /df	16. / 17 = 1.4	= 0.3249

Dec-Feb averaged ghm_v3_mean,temperature BRNO/TURANY 1951-2014 (noo, off, raw data, plus weight)

Dec-Feb averaged ghm_v3_mean,temperature BRNO/TURANY 1951-2014 ft

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

Quantile-quantile plot of Dec-Feb averaged ghm_v3_mean,temperature BRNO/TURANY vs ft 1951-2014 (noo, off, raw data, plus weight)

Quantile-quantile plot of Dec-Feb averaged ghm_v3_mean,temperature BRNO/TURANY vs ft 1951-2014

Climate Explorer

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

Correlate with another time series

BRNO/TURANY GHCN_v3_mean_temperature

System-defined monthly timeseries

NINCO5 NINCO3-4 NINCO SOI NAO CO2 GMST time

User-defined monthly timeseries

Options

Variable: correlation coefficient, regression
 Starting day: 1st 5th 10th 15th 20th 25th 30th 31st 1st of the month
 Season: all year over [] month(s) in calendaries same month(s) of the year
 Anomalies: subtract seasonal cycle
 Leg: [] months
 Years: lag positive; **GHCN_v3_mean_temperature BRNO/TURANY lagging index**
 Only for: < index selected above >
 Apply: linear correlation up to **GHCN_v3_mean_temperature BRNO/TURANY** linear correlation up to **GHCN_v3_mean_temperature BRNO/TURANY** or contingency tables.
 Output: raw data derived averages
 Derivend: derived averages
 Filters: take year-on-year differences
 Running correlation: subtract mean of [] previous years no overlap
 show/hide running correlation options
 Fit: straight line parabola cubic straight line + a month time derivative phase diagram, ...
 Plot range: [] months [] months
 Decimation: 0 months
 Correlate

Select a time series

- Daily station data
- Daily precipitation
- Monthly station data
- Monthly precipitation
- Annual climate indices
- View, upload your time series

Search a time field

- Daily fields
- Monthly observations
- Monthly precipitation
- Monthly seasonal fields
- Monthly seasonal historical
- Monthly seasonal
- Monthly decadal hindcasts
- Monthly decadal historical
- Monthly CMIP3 scenario runs
- Monthly CMIP5 scenario runs
- Annual CMIP extremes
- External data (ensembles, noaa, enatc, daac, emodis)
- View, upload your field

Investigate this time series

- View per month, season, half year or full year (1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months)
- Correlate with a time correlation, regression, composite
- Derive averages
- only reanalysis
- only monthly forecasts
- only scenario runs
- only monthly historical fields
- Verify against another time series
- View raw data
- Running mean/sd, linear/trend
- Trends, linear/trend, extremes
- Plot fit and 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	t-value	p-value
0.892027	0.000000	44.11	0.1298
correlation matrix of the fit parameters:			
a	b		
1.000	-0.205		

These probabilities are the probabilities that you will get a value below (lower 33%), normal or above normal (top 33%) of the distribution of BRNTURANY given the estimated 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 value of the index NAO.
2. The logit transformation is often not true, try selecting a sort of logarithm on the previous page.
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

Climate Explorer

Jaká je prostorová reprezentativnost
brněnské teplotní řady?

Correlate time series with an observation field

BRAZ/TOURANT CHICK_V2_mean_temperature

Observations

Temperature	1850-now anomalies	HadCRUT4 median,
1850-now anomalies	GIST	250km, 1200km
1850-now anomalies	NCDC	0.21
1850-now anomalies	HadISST1.1	1850-now with Couston and Way
Land	1850-2010 anomalies	GIST
1850-now anomalies	GIST	250km, 1200km
1850-now anomalies	NCDC	0.21
1850-now anomalies	CHIC	1850-now with CRU TS 2.3t
1850-now anomalies	CHIC GHG/CAMS Chk anomalies (land)	0.3%, 1.0%, 2.5%, #/cell, 0.25t
1850-now anomalies	CHIC GHG/CAMS Chk anomalies (ocean)	0.3%, 1.0%, 2.5%, #/cell, 0.25t
1850-now	Berkeley 1*	
1850-now	Berkeley 1*	0.25t 1950-now E-OBS <12.0 Tg, 0.5% 1901-now with CRU TS (Europe)
Times	1901-2014 CHU TS5.23 (land)	0.3%, 1.0%, 2.5%, #/cell, 0.25t 1950-now E-OBS <12.0 Tg, 0.5% 1901-now with CRU TS (Europe)
Times	1923-now	Berkeley 1*
Times	1923-now	0.25t 1950-now E-OBS <12.0 Tg, 0.5% 1901-now with CRU TS (Europe)
Times	1901-2014 CHU TS5.23 (land)	0.3%, 1.0%, 2.5%, #/cell, 0.25t 1950-now E-OBS <12.0 Tg, 0.5% 1901-now with CRU TS (Europe)
Times	1923-now	Berkeley 1*
Times	1923-now	0.25t 1950-now E-OBS <12.0 Tg, 0.5% 1901-now with CRU TS (Europe)

Select a time series

- Daily average indices
- Monthly average indices
- Yearly average indices
- View, upload your time series

Select a field

- Monthly observations
- Daily observations
- Monthly hindcasts
- Monthly seasonal historical reconstructions
- Monthly seasonal forecasts
- Monthly decadal hindcasts
- Monthly decadal forecasts
- Daily CMIP3 scenario runs
- Daily CMIP5 scenario runs
- Annual CMIP5 extremes
- Daily GPCP extremes
- External data (ensembles, ncep, enat, enas, enas2, enas3, enas4, enas5)
- View, upload your field

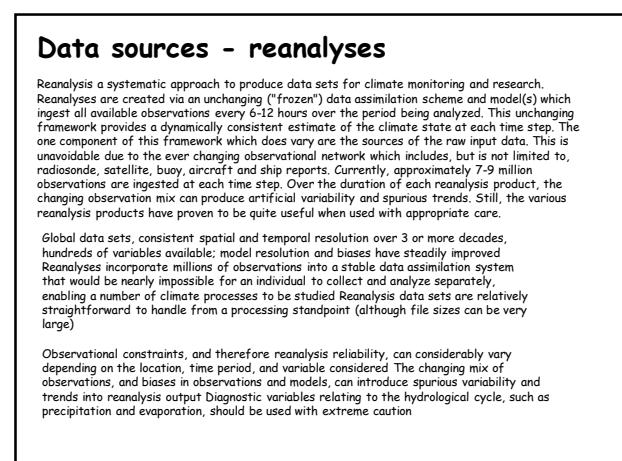
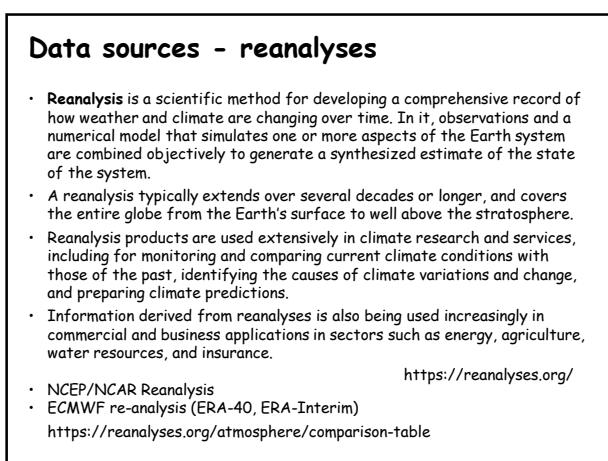
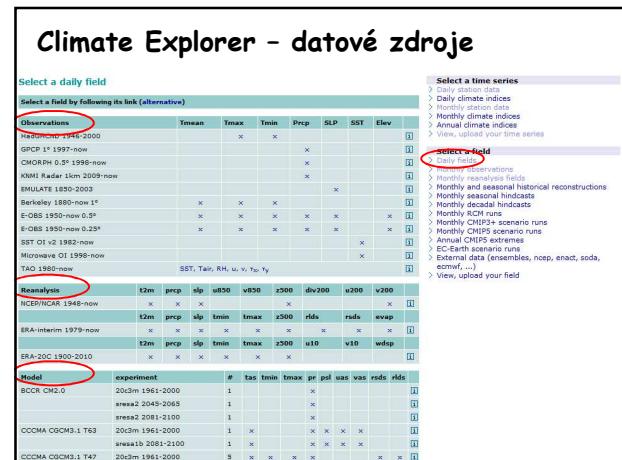
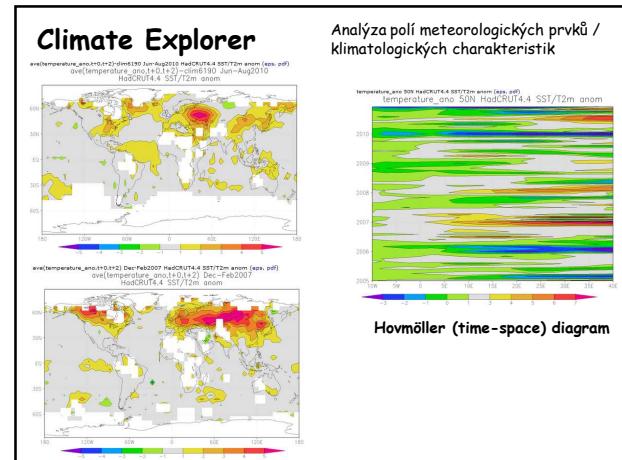
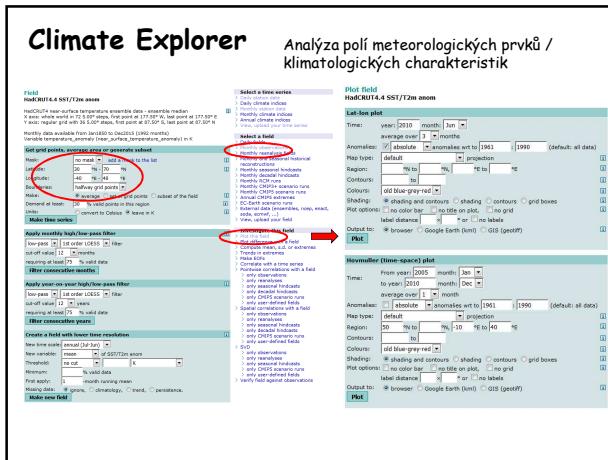
Investigate this time series

- Last year or full year (last year or last full year)
- Last month (last month)
- Correlation field (correlation, regression, composite)

Plotting

- 2D density forecasts
- Only scenario runs
- Only user-defined defined
- View, upload your time series
- Scatterplot, autocorrelation function
- Running mean & d. deviation
- Plot distribution of extremes
- Plot fit distribution

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. The color scale ranges from -0.4 to 0.5. The top map shows higher positive correlations (red/orange) over central and eastern Europe, while the bottom map shows more widespread positive correlations across most of 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>

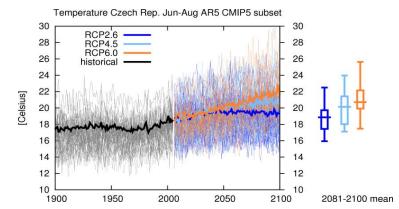
Data sources - Model simulations

- 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%).