



Koninklijk Nederlands
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Aggregated climate change scenarios for the Netherlands: their construction and stakeholder uptake

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Why develop climate scenarios?

- translation of IPCC findings to national context
- potential **indicators** of climate change and their **uncertainties**
- plausible and consistent **images of the future**
- potential **impacts** and key **vulnerabilities**

Cascade of scenario assumptions

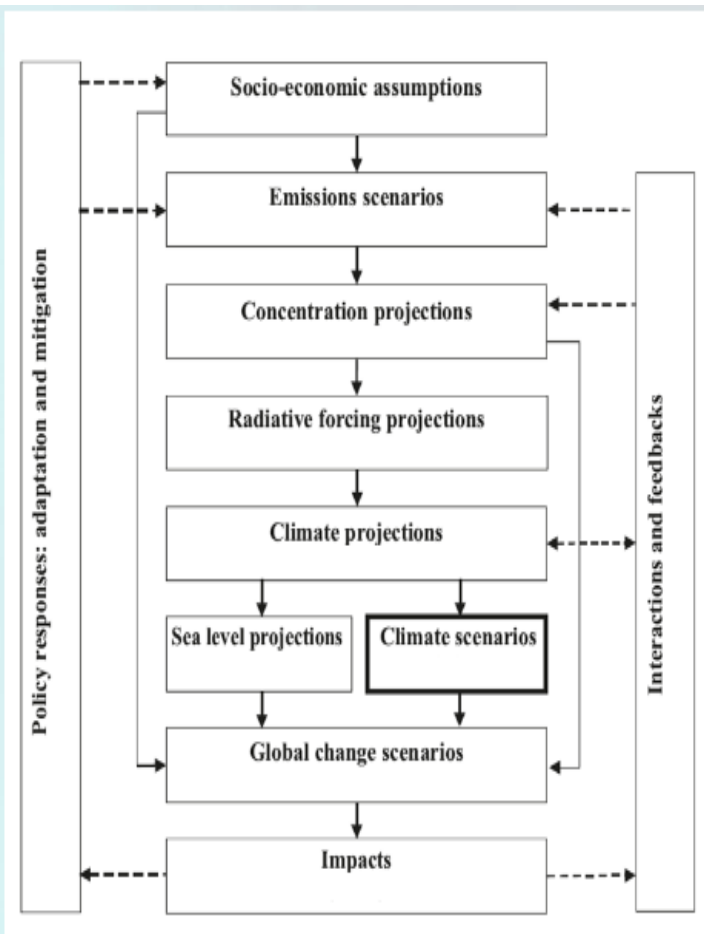
Socio economic scenarios

Emission scenarios

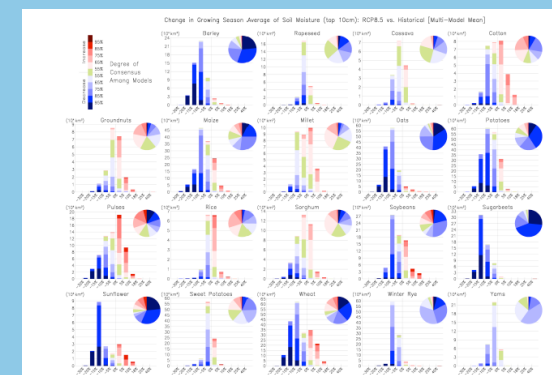
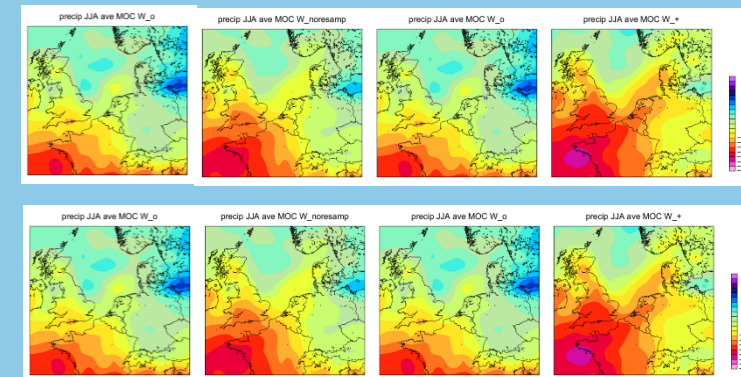
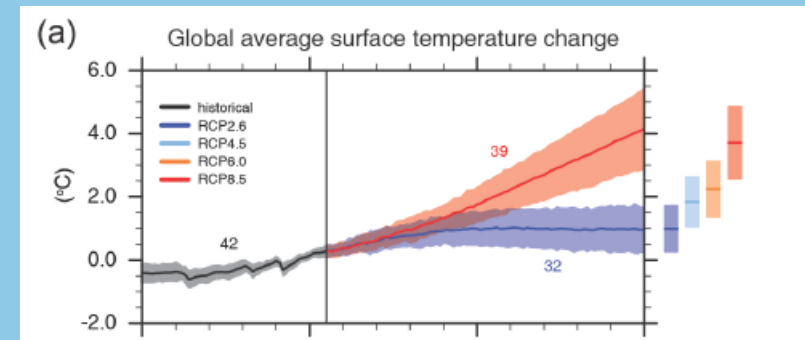
Concentration scenarios

Climate change scenarios

Climate impact scenarios

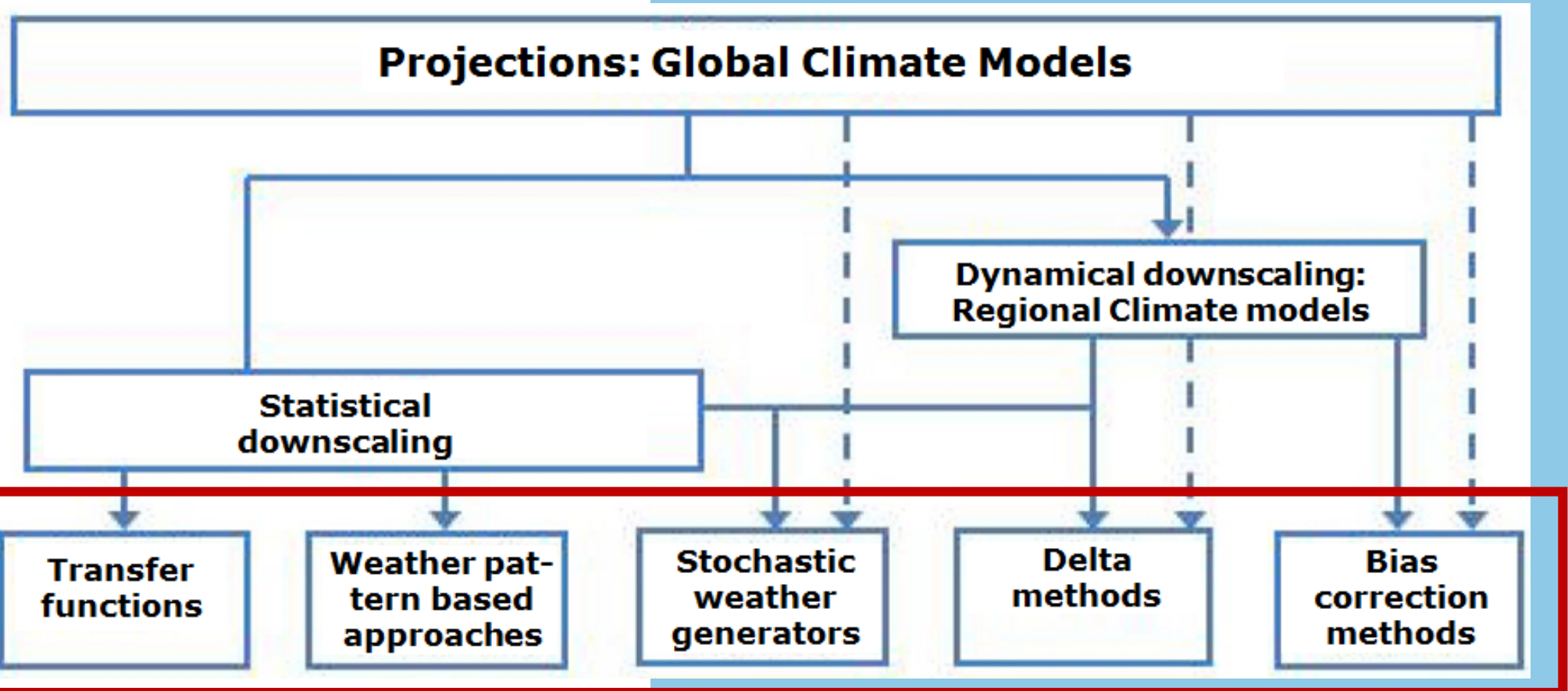


Source: After IPCC, AR3, WG 1 (2001), Chapter 13, Fig. 13.2



Downscaling and bias correction methods

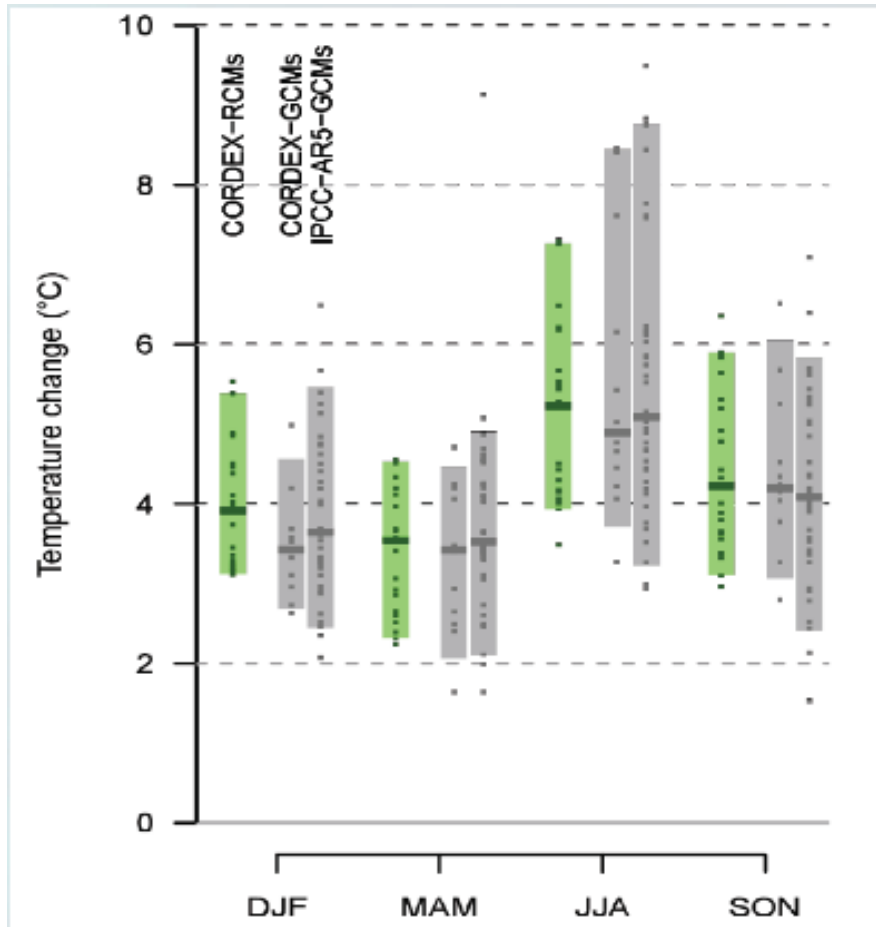
- statistical and dynamical downscaling methods
- often dynamical downscaling with the help of RCMs used



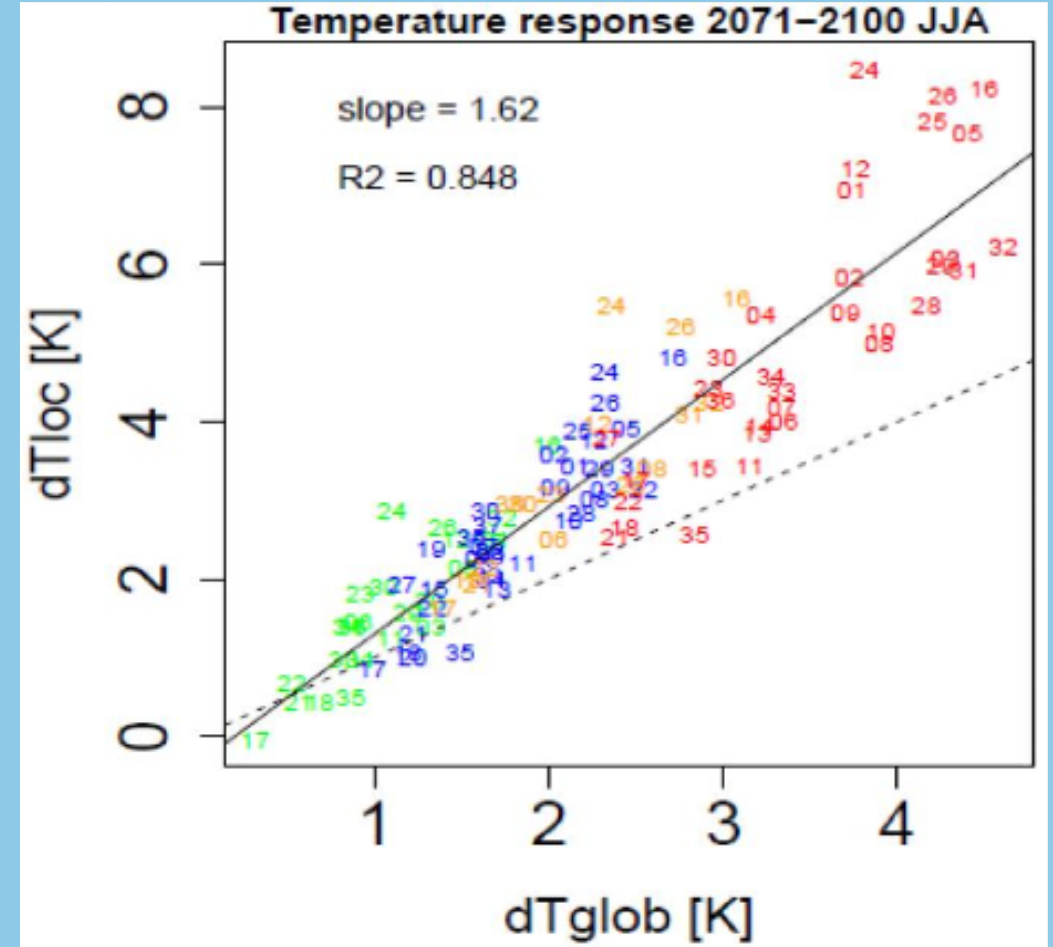
Large collection of European national climate scenarios

Country	Reference period	Time horizons	RCPs or emissions scenarios	Year publication
Austria	1971-2000	2021-2050, 2071-2100	4.5, 8.5	2015
Belgium	Not defined explicitly	30, 50 and 100 years ahead	Low, medium, high (4.5 + 8.5)	2015
Denmark	1986-2005	2046-2065, 2081-2100	2.6, 4.5, 6.0, 8.5	2014
France	1976-2005	2021-2050, 2041-2070, 2071-2100	2.6, 4.5, 8.5	2014?
Germany (Kliwas)	1961-1990	2021-2050, 2071-2100	Range of models (A1B)	2015
Ireland	1971-2000	2021-2050, 2071-2100	2.6, 8.5 (4.5)	2018
Netherlands	1981-2010	2016-2045, 2036-2065, 2071-2100	4.5-8.5	2014
Norway	1971-2000	2031-2060, 2071-2100	4.5, 8.5	2017
Portugal	1971-2000	2011-2040, 2041-2070, 2071-2100	4.5, 8.5	2015?
Spain	1961-1990, 1961-2000	2046-2065, 2081-2100	4.5, 6.0, 8.5	2014?
Sweden	1971-2000	2011-2040, 2041-2070, 2071-2100	2.6, 4.5, 8.5 (A1B)	2014
Switzerland	1981-2010	2020-2049, 2045-2074, 2070-2099	2.6, 4.5, 8.5	2018
United Kingdom	1981-2010, 1961-1990	2020-2039 to 2080-2099 (20-year periods)	2.6, 4.5, 6.0, 8.5	2018

Dutch approach a bit different



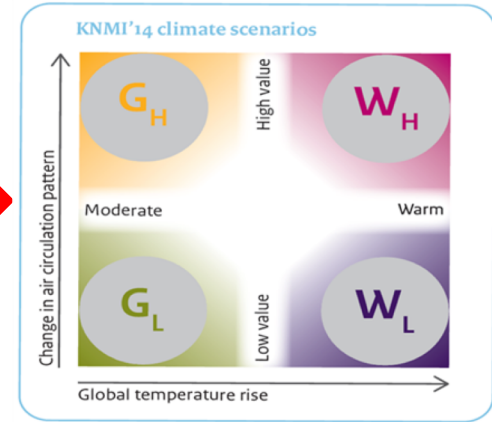
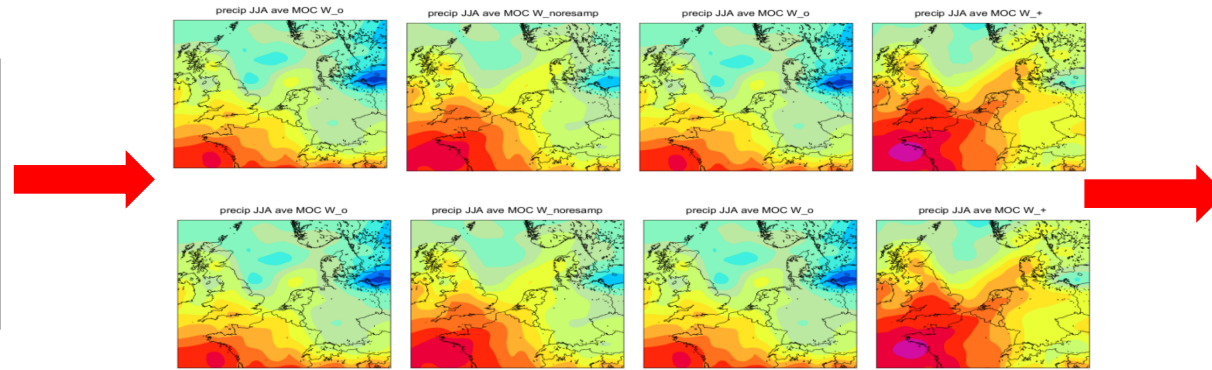
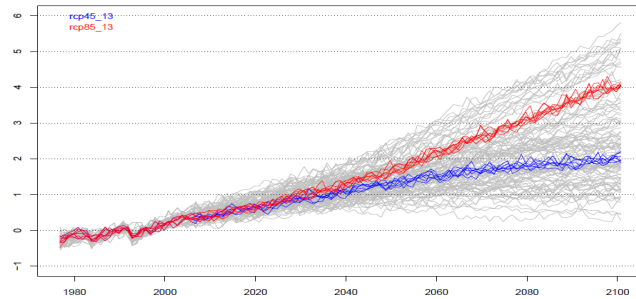
Switzerland: downscaling chain



Netherlands: decomposition of ensemble between **global** response and **local** feedback

What are (KNMI'14) climate scenarios?

- > (1) A comprehensive summary of large ensemble of climate projections

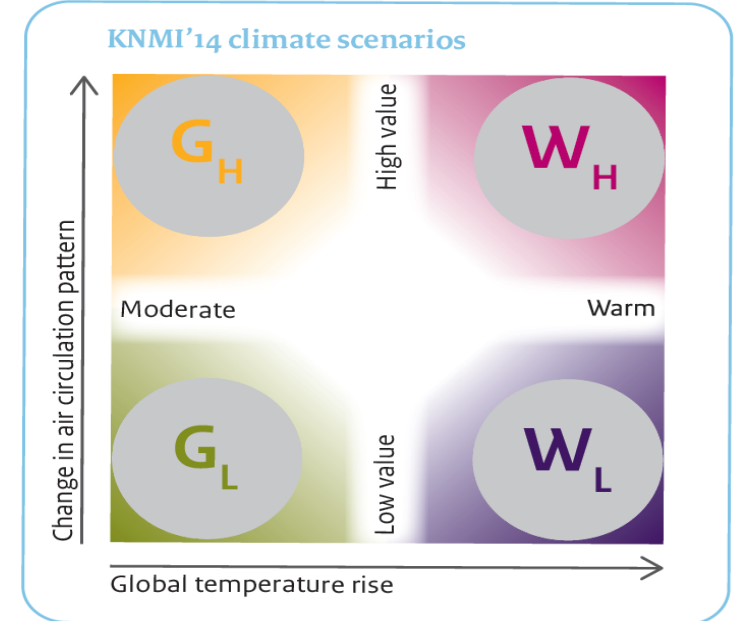


What are (KNMI'14) climate scenarios?

- › (1) A comprehensive summary of large ensemble of climate projections

Separating two important drivers:

- Global temperature change
- Anomalies related to variations in
 - regional atm. circulation (precipitation, extremes)
 - ice cap dynamics (sea level rise)



› Aggregation

Local feedback may be different for different regions/climate zones

(monsoon, snow or land surface feedback, local SST patterns, ...)

locally relevant scenarios

What are (KNMI'14) climate scenarios?

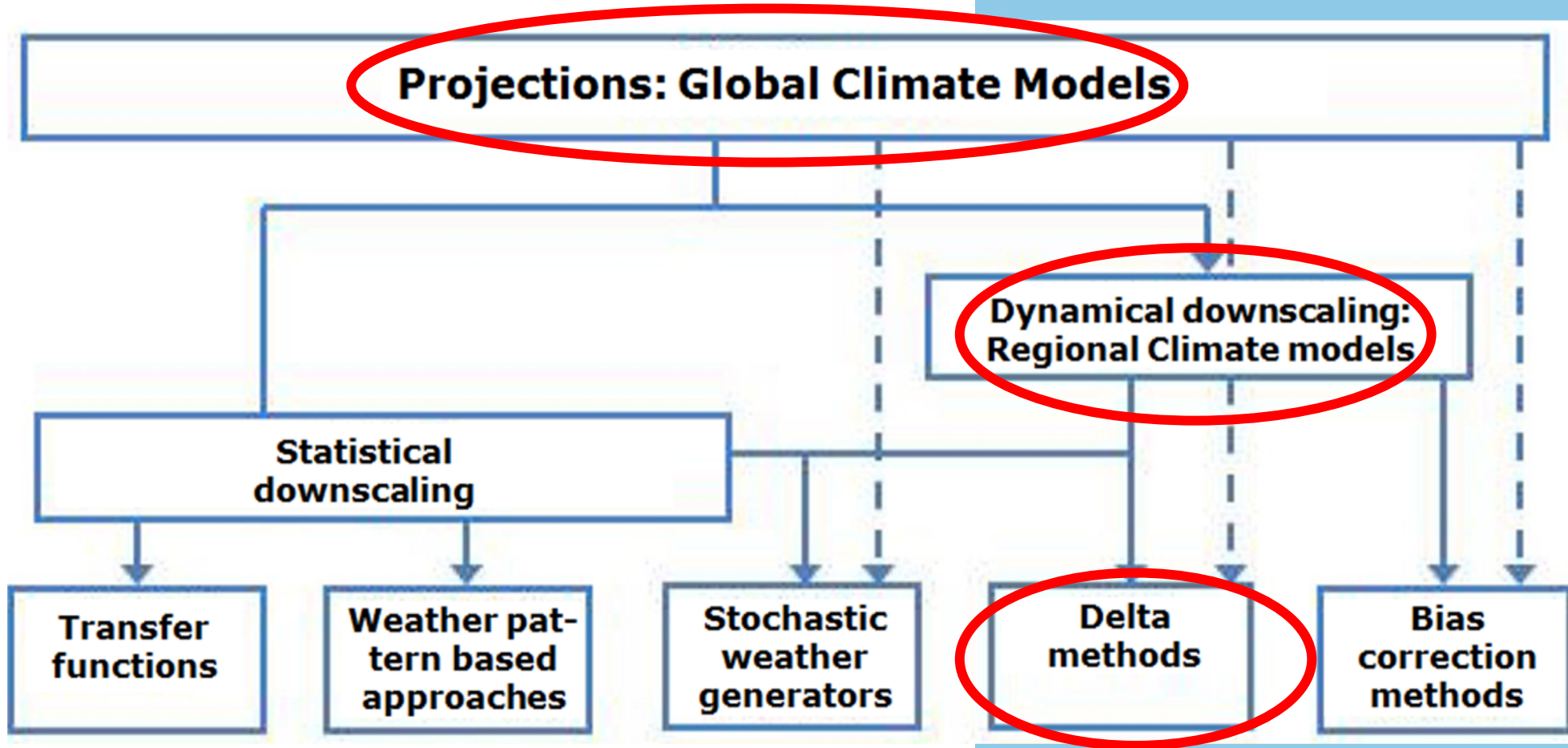
- (2) A local interpretation of this summary



Scenario change values for the climate around 2050 ^o (2036-2065)				Scenario change values for the climate around 2085 ^o (2071-2100)				Natural variations averaged over 30 years ^o
G _L	G _H	W _L	W _H	G _L	G _H	W _L	W _H	
+1 °C Low value	+1 °C High value	+2 °C Low value	+2 °C High value	+1.5 °C Low value	+1.5 °C High value	+3.5 °C Low value	+3.5 °C High value	
+15 to +30 cm	+15 to +30 cm	+20 to +40 cm	+20 to +40 cm	+25 to +60 cm	+25 to +60 cm	+45 to +80 cm	+45 to +80 cm	± 1.4 cm
+1 to +5.5 mm/year	+1 to +5.5 mm/year	+3.5 to +7.5 mm/year	+3.5 to +7.5 mm/year	+1 to +7.5 mm/year	+1 to +7.5 mm/year	+4 to +10.5 mm/year	+4 to +10.5 mm/year	± 1.4 mm/year
+1.0 °C	+1.4 °C	+2.0 °C	+2.3 °C	+1.3 °C	+1.7 °C	+2.8 °C	+3.7 °C	± 0.16 °C
+4%	+2.5%	+5.5%	+5%	+5%	+5%	+6%	+7%	± 4.2%
+0.6%	+1.6%	-0.8%	+1.2%	-0.5%	+1.1%	-0.8%	+1.4%	± 1.6%
+3%	+5%	+4%	+7%	+2.5%	+5.5%	+6%	+10%	± 1.9%
-110 hours	-110 hours	-110 hours	-110 hours	-120 hours	-120 hours	-120 hours	-120 hours	± 28 hours
+1.1 °C	+1.6 °C	+2.1 °C	+2.3 °C	+1.3 °C	+1.7 °C	+2.8 °C	+3.7 °C	± 0.48 °C
-8%	-16%	-13%	-20%	-10%	-17%	-13%	-20%	-
+1.0 °C	+1.6 °C	+2.0 °C	+2.5 °C	+1.2 °C	+2.0 °C	+2.7 °C	+3.8 °C	± 0.46 °C
+1.1 °C	+1.7 °C	+2.2 °C	+2.8 °C	+1.4 °C	+2.1 °C	+3.0 °C	+4.4 °C	± 0.51 °C
+2.0 °C	+3.6 °C	+3.9 °C	+5.1 °C	+2.7 °C	+4.1 °C	+4.8 °C	+7.3 °C	± 0.91 °C
+0.6 °C	+0.9 °C	+1.7 °C	+1.7 °C	+1.0 °C	+1.2 °C	+2.4 °C	+3.1 °C	± 0.42 °C
-50%	-45%	-50%	-60%	-35%	-50%	-60%	-80%	± 9.5%
-50%	-70%	-70%	-90%	-60%	-80%	-80%	-90%	± 31%
+3%	+8%	+8%	+17%	+4.5%	+12%	+11%	+30%	± 8.3%
+4.5%	+9%	+10%	+17%	+6.5%	+12%	+14%	+30%	-
+6%	+12%	+12%	+17%	+8%	+12%	+16%	+25%	± 11%
-0.3%	+1.0%	-0.4%	+2.4%	+0.3%	+1.0%	-0.3%	+3%	± 4.7%
+9.5%	+10%	+20%	+35%	+14%	+24%	+30%	+60%	± 14%
-1.1%	+0.5%	-2.5%	+0.9%	-2.0%	+0.5%	-2.5%	+2.2%	± 3.5%
-3%	-1.4%	-3%	-0.9%	-2.0%	-0.9%	-3.8%	+2.9%	± 3.9%
-1.4%	+3%	-1.7%	+4.5%	-1.6%	+6.5%	-6.5%	+4%	± 6.4%
+0.9 °C	+1.1 °C	+1.8 °C	+2.1 °C	+1.2 °C	+1.5 °C	+2.4 °C	+3.1 °C	± 0.24 °C
+4.5%	+2.3%	+11%	+9%	+8%	+7.5%	+13%	+12%	± 8.0%
+1.0 °C	+1.4 °C	+1.7 °C	+2.3 °C	+1.2 °C	+1.7 °C	+2.7 °C	+3.7 °C	± 0.25 °C
+3.5%	+7.5%	+4%	+9.5%	+5%	+9%	+6.5%	+14%	-
+0.9 °C	+1.4 °C	+1.5 °C	+2.3 °C	+1.0 °C	+1.7 °C	+2.6 °C	+3.8 °C	± 0.35 °C
+1.1 °C	+1.3 °C	+1.9 °C	+2.2 °C	+1.4 °C	+1.7 °C	+2.9 °C	+3.7 °C	± 0.18 °C
+0.9 °C	+1.1 °C	+1.6 °C	+2.0 °C	+1.0 °C	+1.4 °C	+2.3 °C	+3.1 °C	± 0.43 °C
+1.4 °C	+1.9 °C	+2.3 °C	+3.3 °C	+2.0 °C	+2.6 °C	+3.6 °C	+4.9 °C	± 0.52 °C
+2.2%	+35%	+40%	+70%	+30%	+50%	+60%	+130%	± 13%
+0.5%	+0.6%	+1.4%	+2.2%	+0.9%	+1.2%	+4.5%	+7.5%	-
+1.2%	-8%	+1.4%	-1.3%	+1.0%	-8%	-4.5%	-2.3%	± 9.2%
+2.1 to +5%	-2.5 to +1.0%	+1.4 to +7%	-4 to +2.2%	+1.2 to +5.5%	-2.5 to +1.0%	-0.6 to +9%	-8.5 to +2.3%	-
+1.7 to +10%	+2.0 to +13%	+3 to +21%	+2.5 to +22%	+2.5 to +15%	+2.5 to +17%	+5 to +35%	+5 to +40%	± 15%
+5.5 to +11%	+7 to +14%	+12 to +23%	+13 to +25%	+8 to +16%	+9 to +19%	+19 to +40%	+22 to +45%	± 14%
+0.5%	-5.5%	+0.7%	-10%	+2.1%	-5.5%	+4%	-16%	± 6.4%
+4.5 to +18%	-4.5 to +10%	+6 to +30%	-8.5 to +14%	+5 to +23%	-3.5 to +14%	+2.5 to +35%	-15 to +14%	± 24%
+2.1%	+5%	+1.0%	+6.5%	+0.9%	+5.5%	+3%	+9.5%	± 2.4%
-0.6%	-2.0%	+0.1%	-2.5%	0.0%	-2.0%	-0.6%	-3%	± 0.86%
+4%	+7%	+4%	+11%	+3.5%	+8.5%	+8%	+15%	± 2.8%
+4.5%	+20%	+0.7%	+30%	+1.0%	+19%	+13%	+50%	± 13%
+5%	+17%	+4.5%	+25%	+3.5%	+17%	+14%	+40%	-
+1.1 °C	+1.3 °C	+2.2 °C	+2.3 °C	+1.6 °C	+1.8 °C	+3.3 °C	+3.8 °C	± 0.27 °C
+7%	+8%	+3%	+7.5%	+7.5%	+9%	+5.5%	+12%	± 9.0%

- Long table of relevant climatological indicators and their change
- Table is based on stakeholder consultations
- Well embedded in Dutch water management design

Downscaling and bias correction methods



Potential
range of
change

More
detailed info
for the
Netherlands

Time series
for the
future

Transformation of time series for rainfall



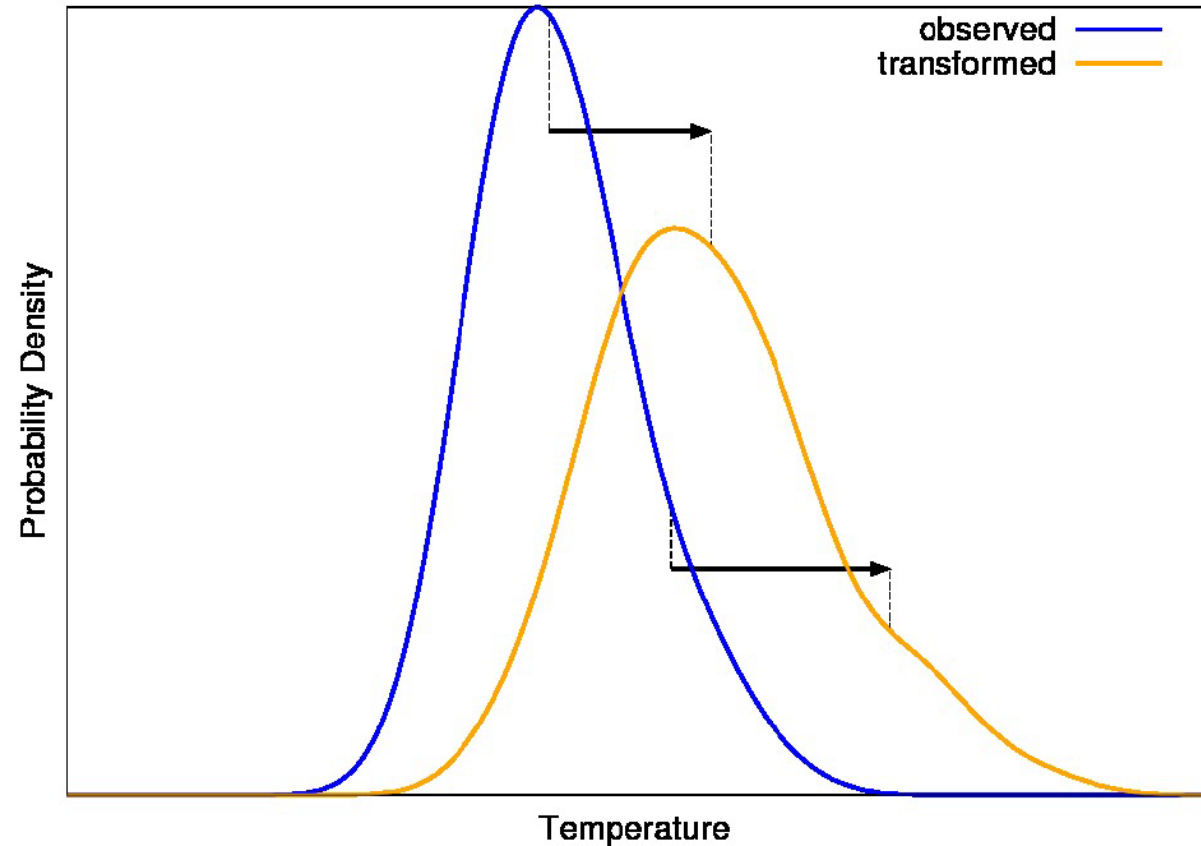
Add/subtract change from climate model projections to observed climate time series

Advantage:

- Local observations (also used for current-day system analyses) act as baseline
- Relatively simple procedure

Disadvantage:

- Operation can become complex (change in mean \neq change in extreme)
- Historical sequence of events is inherited from baseline record (not all changes can be applied)

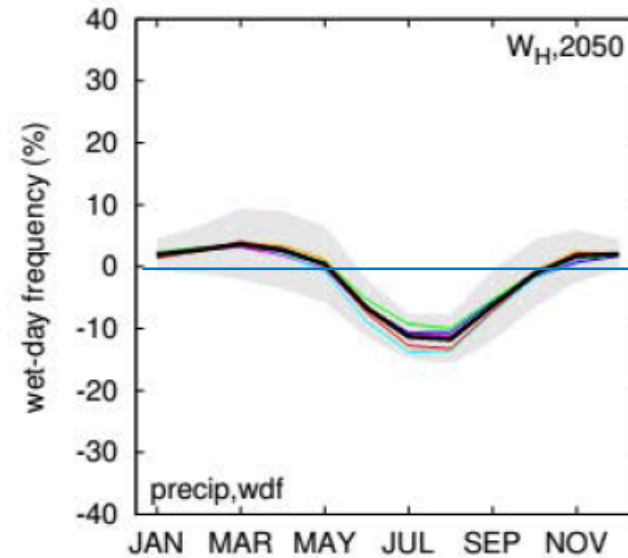
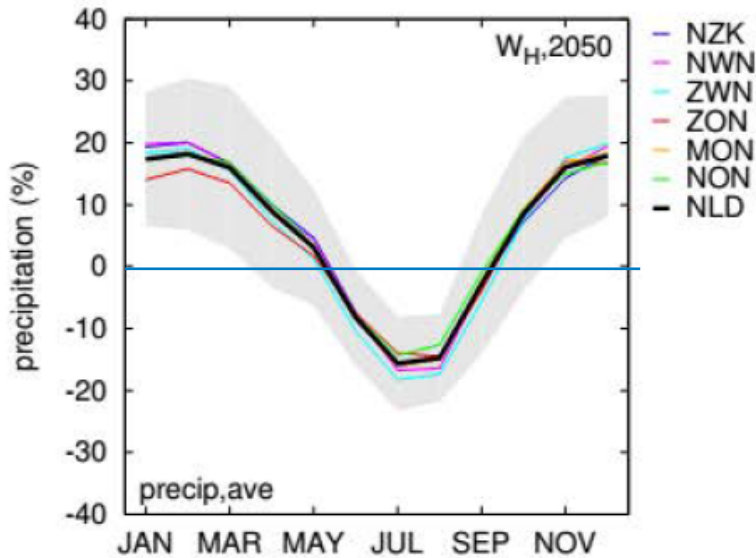


Transformation time series for 2050 rainfall

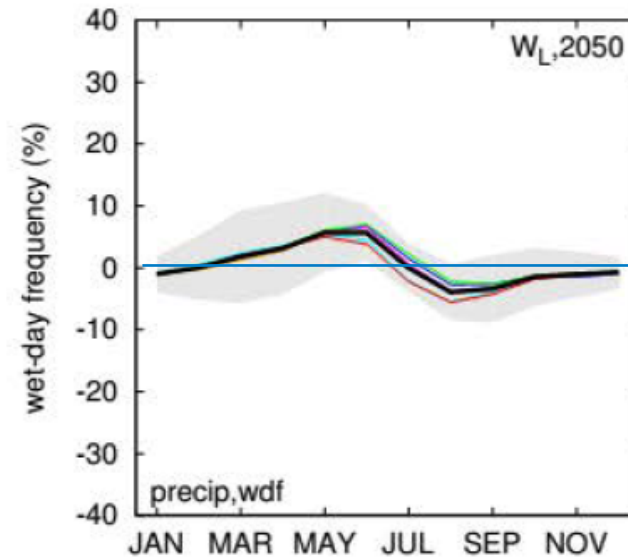
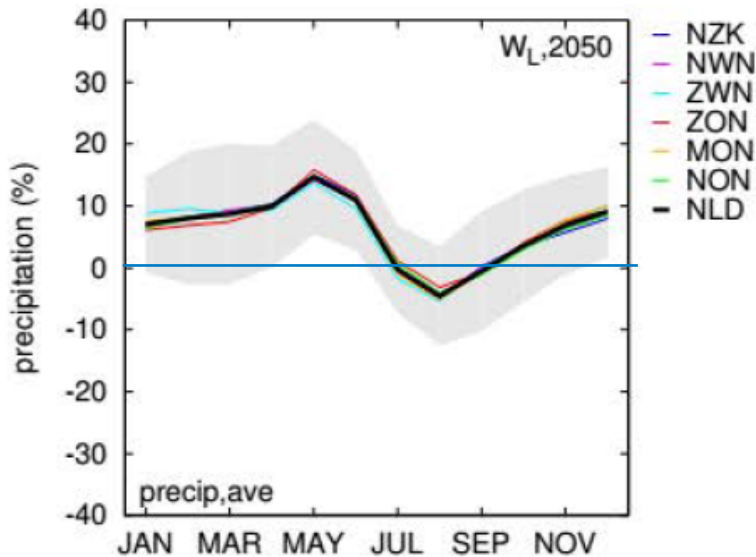


Scenario W_H

Average
rainfall



Scenario W_L



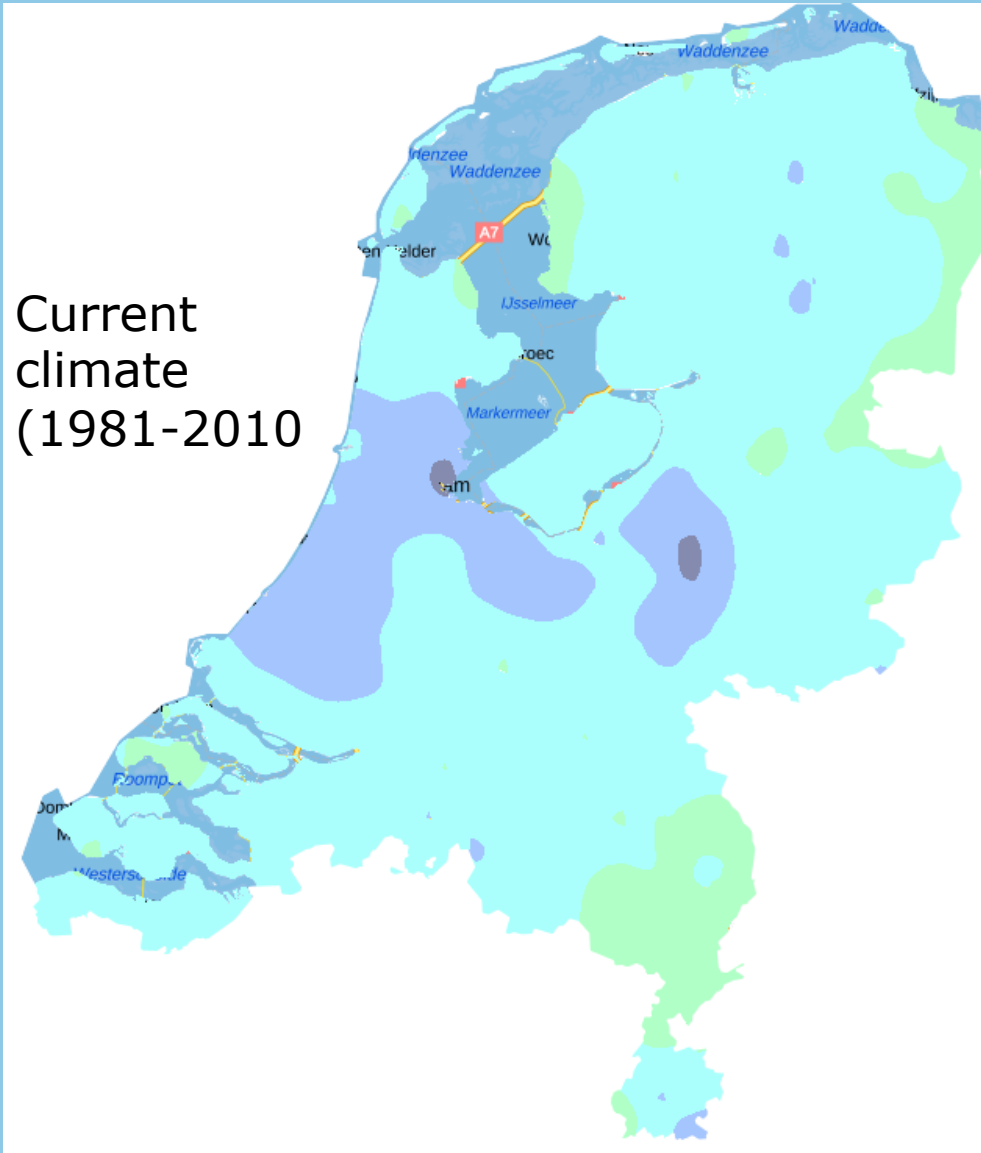
Wet day
frequency

Climate Impact Atlas

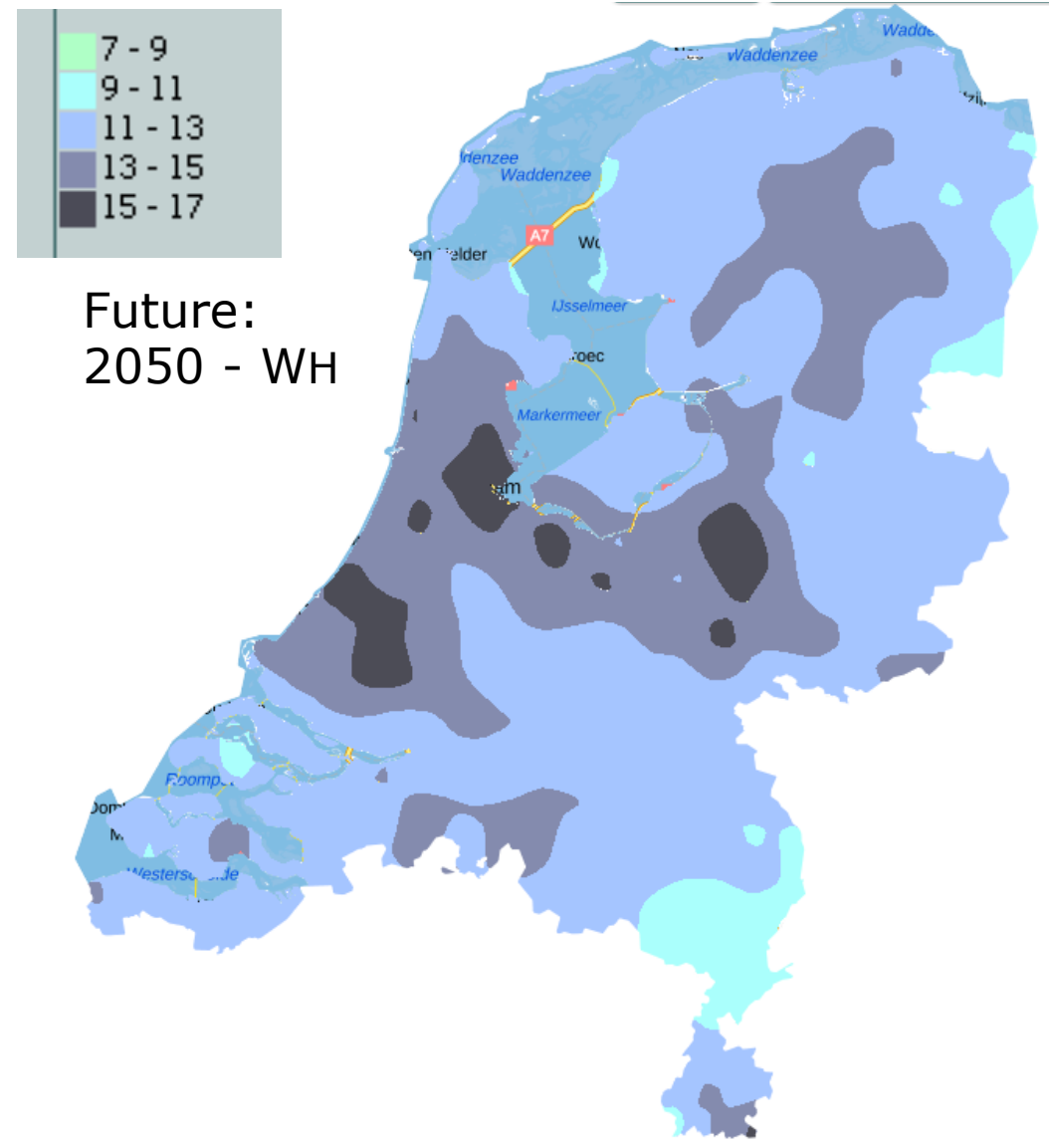


Days per year with ≥ 15 mm

Current
climate
(1981-2010)

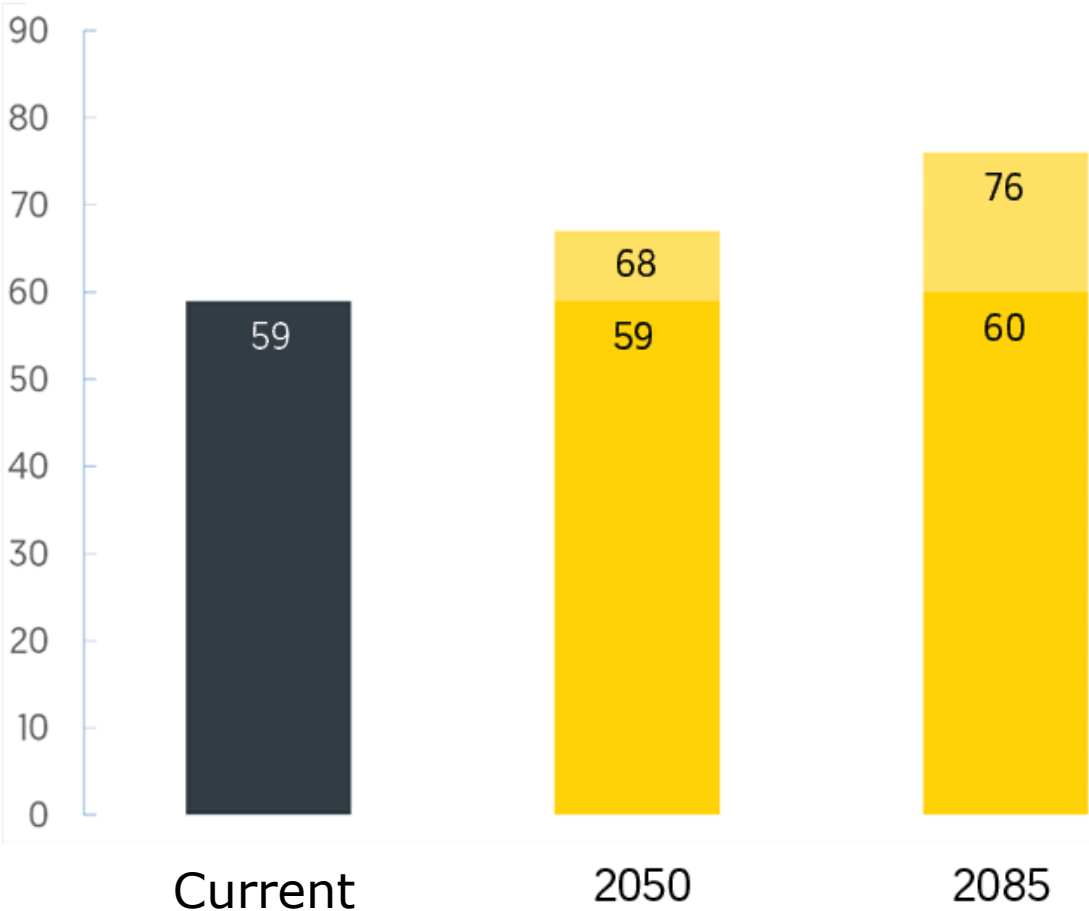


Future:
2050 - WH





1/10 yr rainfall in 24 hours (mm)
(for a specific region)



Legenda

Maximale hoeveelheid

Minimale hoeveelheid

Huidig klimaat

Max

Min

Indicator

Zomers worden extremer



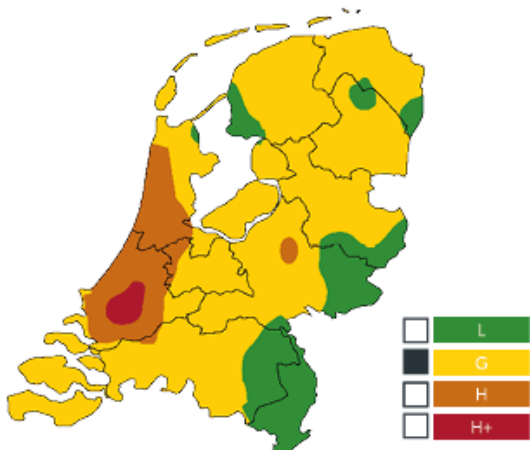
- ☒ Dagelijkse hoeveelheid die eens per 10 jaar wordt overschreden
- ☐ Dagelijkse hoeveelheid die eens per 100 jaar wordt overschreden
- ☐ Frequentie van neerslag die nu eens per 10 jaar voorkomt
- ☐ Frequentie van neerslag die nu eens per 100 jaar voorkomt
- ☐ Urneerslag die eens per 10 jaar wordt overschreden
- ☐ Urneerslag die eens per 50 jaar wordt overschreden
- ☐ Urneerslag die eens per 250 jaar wordt overschreden

Winters worden natter

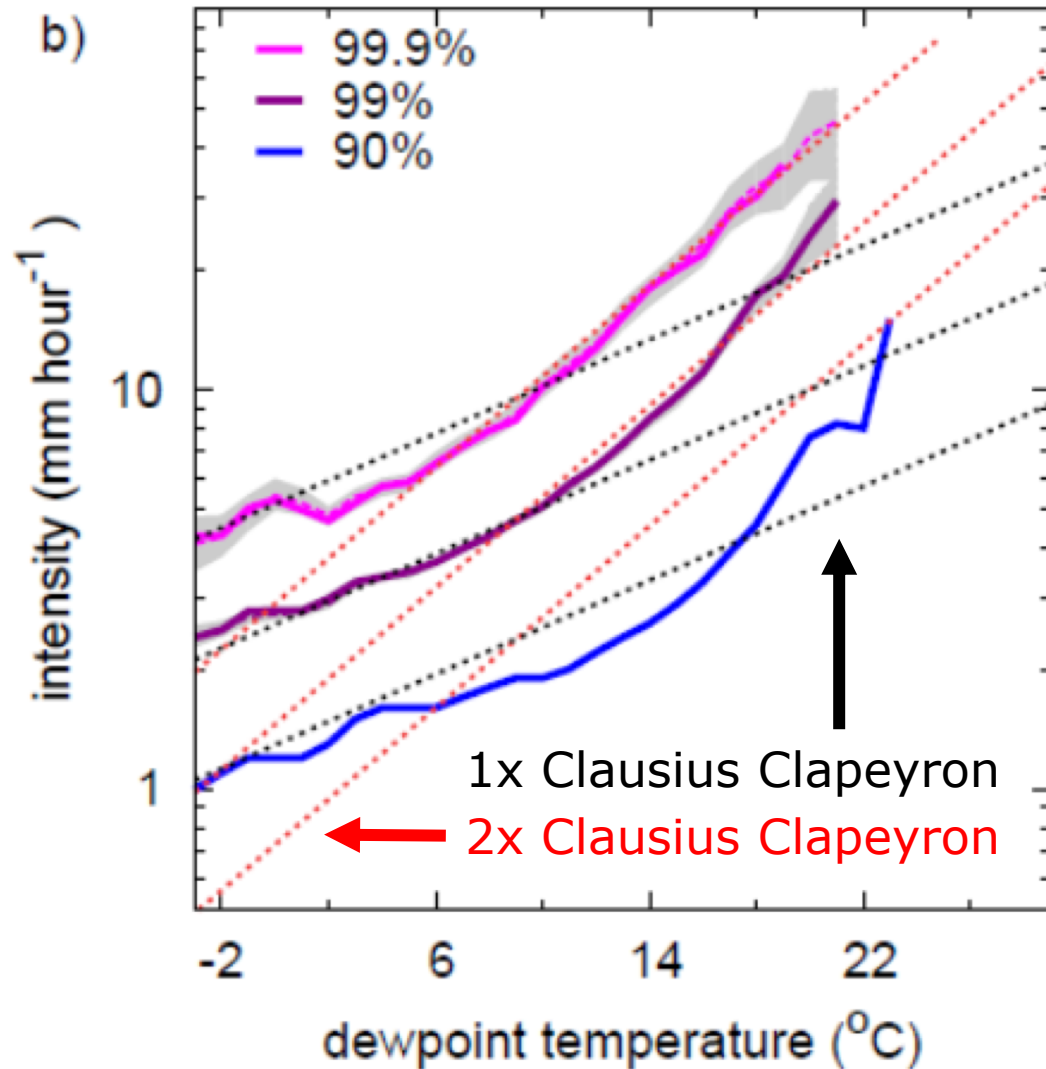


- ☐ Gemiddelde hoeveelheid neerslag in de winter
- ☐ 10-daagse neerslag die eens per 10 jaar wordt overschreden
- ☐ 10-daagse neerslag die eens per 100 jaar wordt overschreden
- ☐ Aantal dagen ≥ 15 mm neerslag
- ☐ Aantal dagen ≥ 25 mm neerslag
- ☐ Gemiddelde hoeveelheid neerslag per jaar

Neerslagregimes [selecteer je regime]



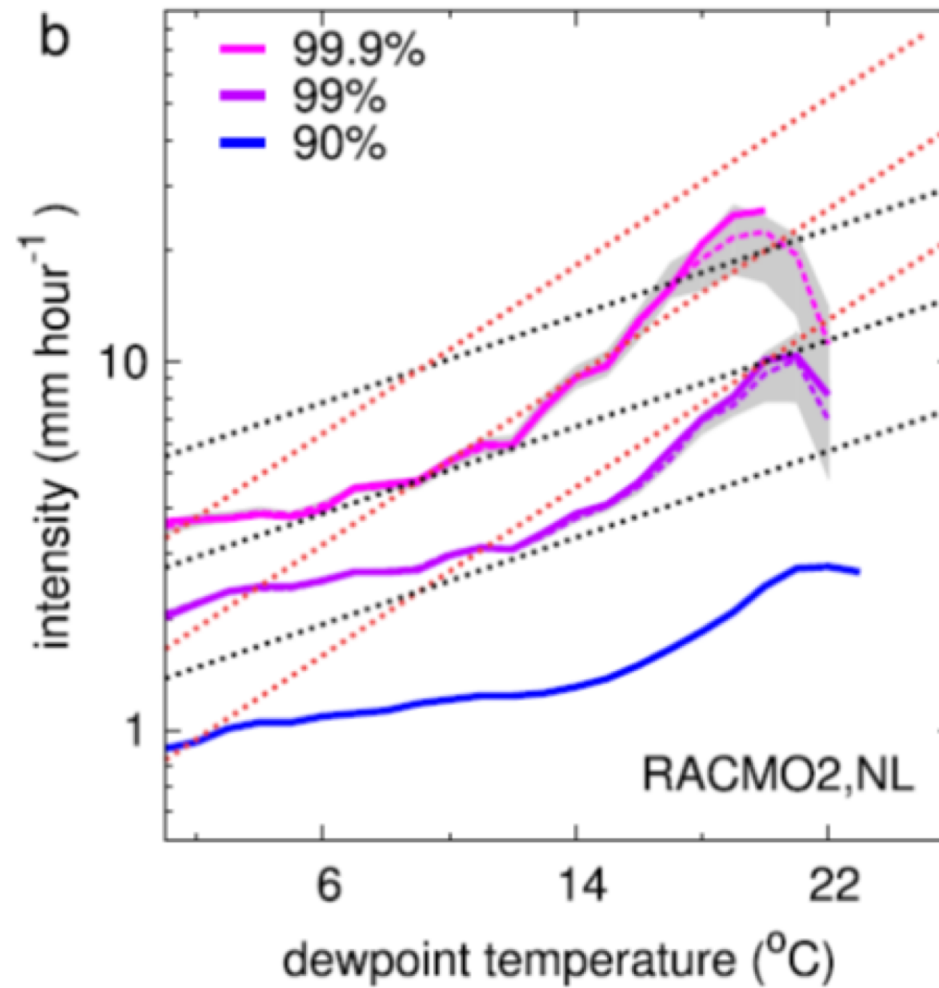
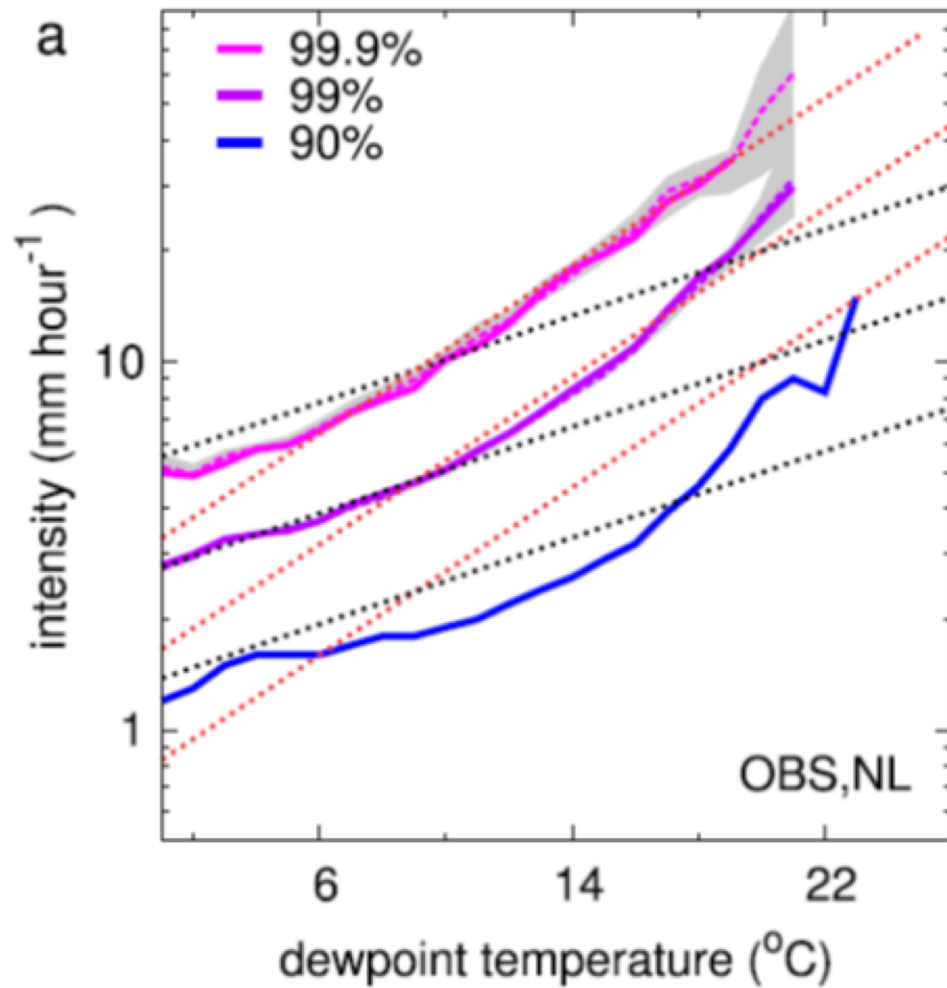
Short duration rainfall extremes



In observations:

- At higher temperatures faster increase of hourly rainfall extremes than Clausius Clapeyron

Short duration rainfall extremes



- Most current climate models do not simulate convective rainfall well
- High resolution models perform better

Protocol extreme precipitation information

Systematic survey of required and currently available information and methods to close gaps

1. What rainfall information needed?

- Point or area statistics?
- For which “current” climate?
- Which (range of) rainfall durations and return times?
- Format

2. Check rainfall statistics currently used/available

- Point/area statistics?
- Reference period?
- Method used?
- Correction for trends?
- Available rainfall durations and return times?
- Format

3. If required rainfall data not available:

- Process existing data
 - Transform point data into area data with ARFs or on the basis of gridded point statistics
 - Adapt format
- Generate required data
 - Generate statistics for the needed reference period and/or correct for trends
 - Generate statistics for the required rainfall durations and/or return times
 - Use a different method for generating the rainfall statistics
 - Generate area statistics

Required rainfall statistics available: use data

If relevant, generate derived variables

Take home messages

Climate scenarios need to

- **Aggregate** uncertain information
- Relate to **impacts**

Multiple (downscaling) steps are required

Local uptake of scenario information requires

- A good **physical** narrative
- A simple procedure to **ingest** scenario information to local applications
- Long-term interaction with users

