



Grand Challenge in **Weather and Climate Extremes**

L. Alexander, G. Hegerl, S. Seneviratne, and X. Zhang











out almost one-third of the nation's spectacled flying foxes, according to







4 main extremes, 4 over arching themes

Are existing observations sufficient to underpin the assessment of extremes?

What are the contributors to observed extreme events and to changes in the frequency and intensity of the observed extremes?



What are the relative roles of large-scale, regional and local scale processes, as well as their interactions, for the formation of extremes?

Are models able to reliably simulate extremes and their changes, and how can this be evaluated and improved?

Looks at both service and science perspective; targeting opportunities













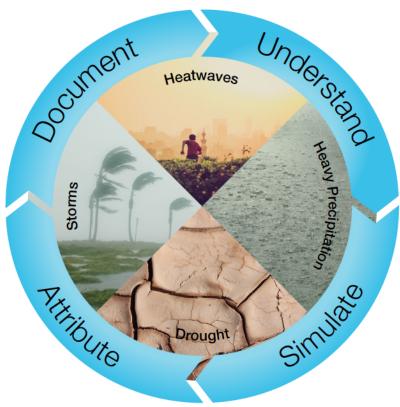
Leads

Most involved in IPCC, some in leading roles (e.g. Robert, Sonia, Xuebin; LAs Fredi, Jana; RE GH)



Lisa Alexander

Ali Behrangi





Sonia Seneviratne



Olivia Martius



Vautard



Gabi Hegerl



Jana Sillmann



Erich Fischer



Xuebin Zhang

Fredi Otto





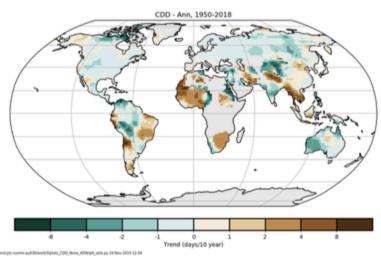


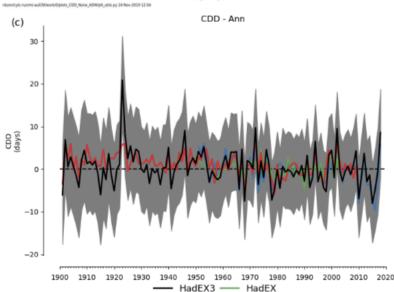






Document





HadEX2 —— GHCNDEX

Dataset development: **REGEN** (daily precip, 1950-2016), **HadEX3** (ETCCDI indices, 1901-2016), **GSDR** (sub-daily precip)

Database and intercomparisons: **FROGs** (Roca), ERL Special Issue Used for IPCC relevant papers





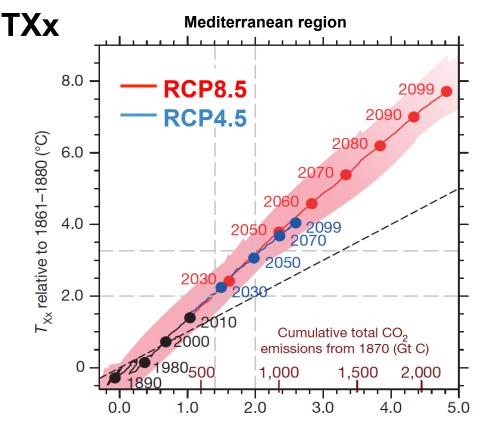








Understanding: Global scale vs regional scale drivers, role of land-atmosphere interactions



Daily maximum temperature linear with cumulative emissions

Increase can be regionally moderated by increasing/ decreasing land drying

(e.g. Great Plains records in 1930s, vegetation dieback/irrigation? Cowan et al.)

Global mean temperature anomaly relative to 1861–1880 (°C)

Source: Seneviratne et al. 2016, Nature











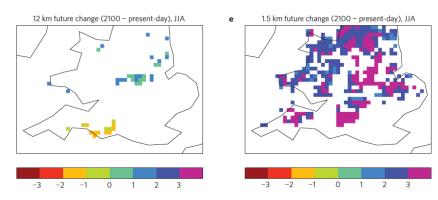
Simulate

Learn from new high resolution capability (change in both mean and intense rainfall; Fowler)

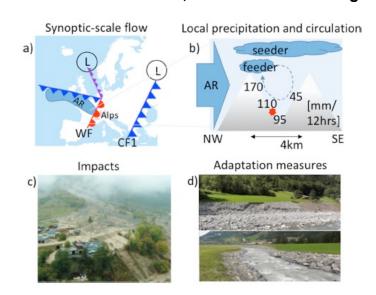
Using both statistical methods and storylines to understand and quantify risk

Prediction of extremes from seasons to decades (e.g. H2020 project EUCP)

- Initialized
- scenarios
- samples from NWP



Source: Kendon et al. 2014, Nature Climate Change



Source: Shepherd et al., DOI: http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1007/s10584-018-2317-9











Attribute

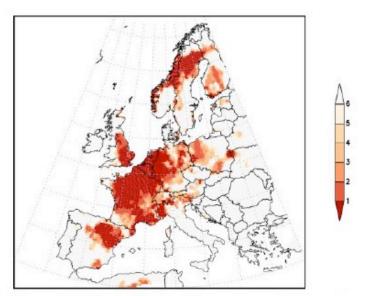


Figure 1: Rank of annual maximum temperatures observed in Europe in 2019 compared to 1950 - 2018, based on the E-OBS data set (Haylock et al., 2008, version 20.0).

Vautard et al., in review:

 Humans have increased risk of 2019 extreme heat in Europe>>10) as well as intensities

Challenging: human role in some wet extremes

Drought; fires (fireweather)

Old extremes: Schurer et al 2019: Tambora caused the year without a summer











GC extremes Success stories

- Compound events well taken up (supported workshops; now everywhere on agenda)
- On-going collaboration with GDAP/IPWG has led to the FROGs database and ERL Special Issue
- CMIP strongly influenced by research needs of extremes including GLACE-CMIP5, LUMIP, LS3MIP, also DAMIP, VOLMIP and HAPPI
- Training of young scientists (WCRP summer school in 2014, Nanjing fall school in 2019)







Bridging climate research and risk management communities ...439 applications (post-doc level), 29 participants outside China were selected + 9 from China; + 6 lecturers (Bart van den Hurk, Erich Fischer, Alexis Hannart, Xuebin Zhang, Francis Zwiers, Reinhard Mechler)

(http:

https://www.wcrp-climate.org/extremes-risk-summer-school-











With sunset on ETCCDI no home for coordination of extreme activities

Core project on extremes?

An extremes project would relate to all four WCRP themes:

- Understanding/mechanisms (needs to be global)
- Extremes are vital for useful near-term predictions
- Long-term change influences carbon cycle as well as costing long-term climate change damage vs mitigation costs
- Clear bridge to society (prediction; attribution)
- NUIST would support a project office





