

Evaluating the contribution of land-atmosphere feedbacks to heat extremes in CMIP5 models

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climate extremes
ARC centre of excellence

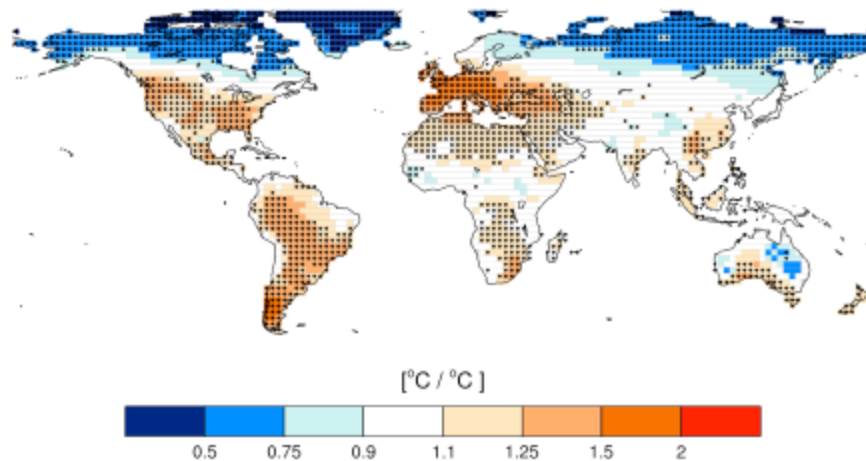


Australian Government
Australian Research Council



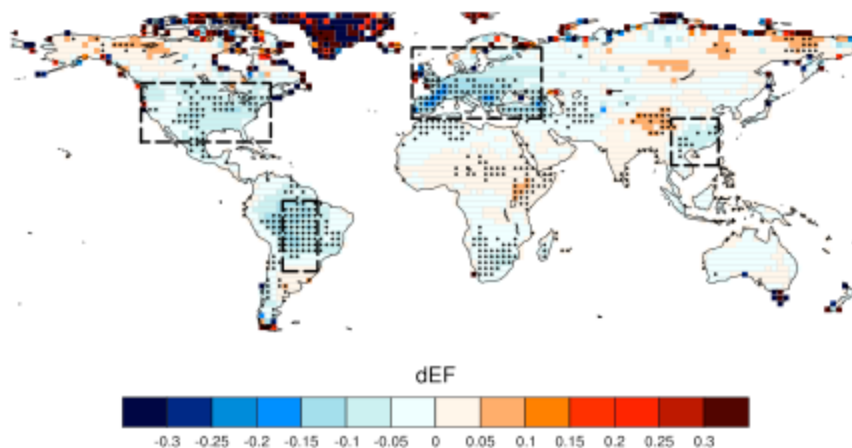
Motivation

(a) $dTXx / dTmean$



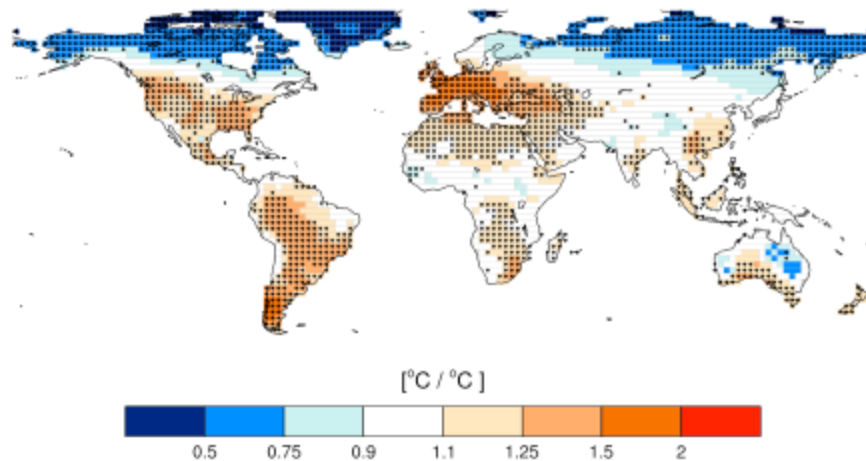
- Hot extremes increase faster than the mean
- Land surface drying in hotspot regions

(b) dEF

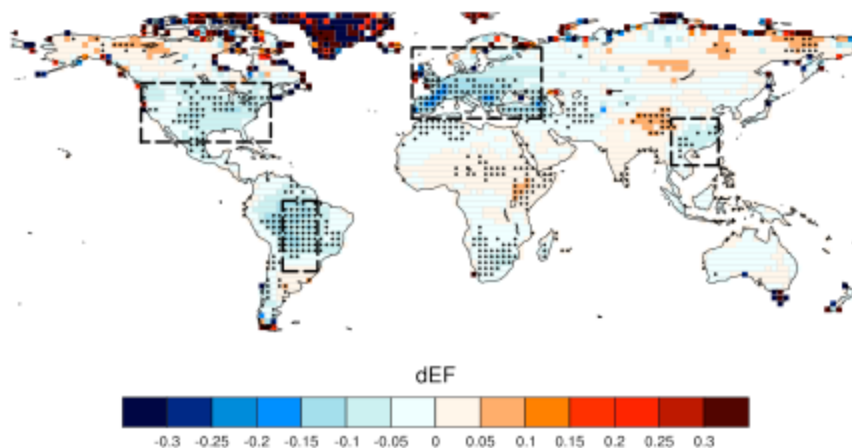


Motivation

(a) dTX_x / dT_{mean}



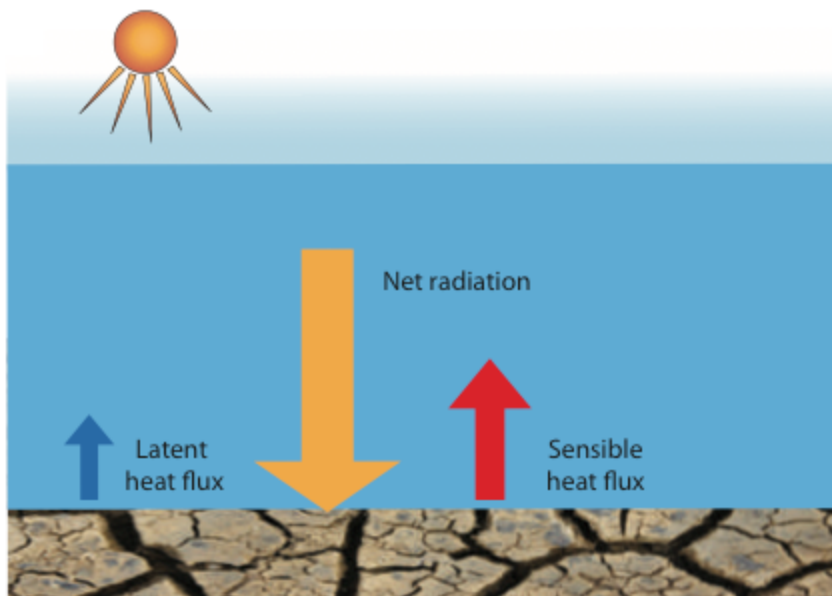
(b) dEF



- Hot extremes increase faster than the mean
- Land surface drying in hotspot regions
- How well do models capture these processes?

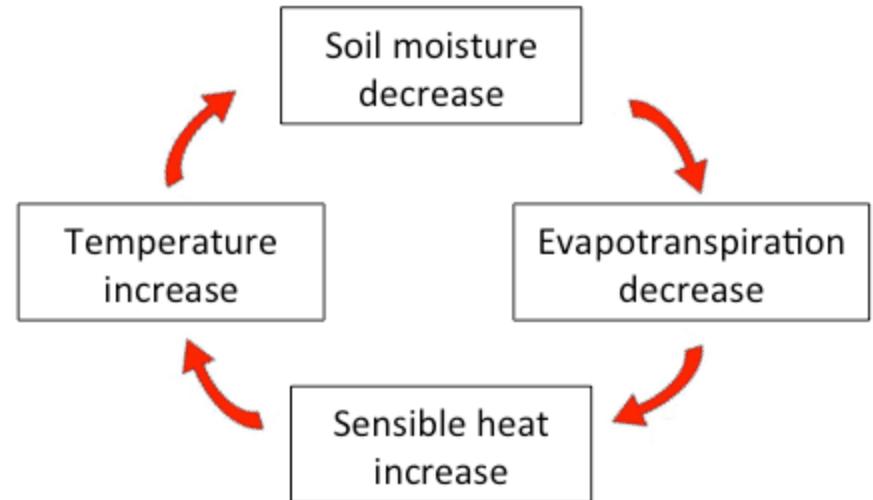
Co-variation of hot and dry extremes

- Land-atmosphere feedbacks can amplify heat extremes

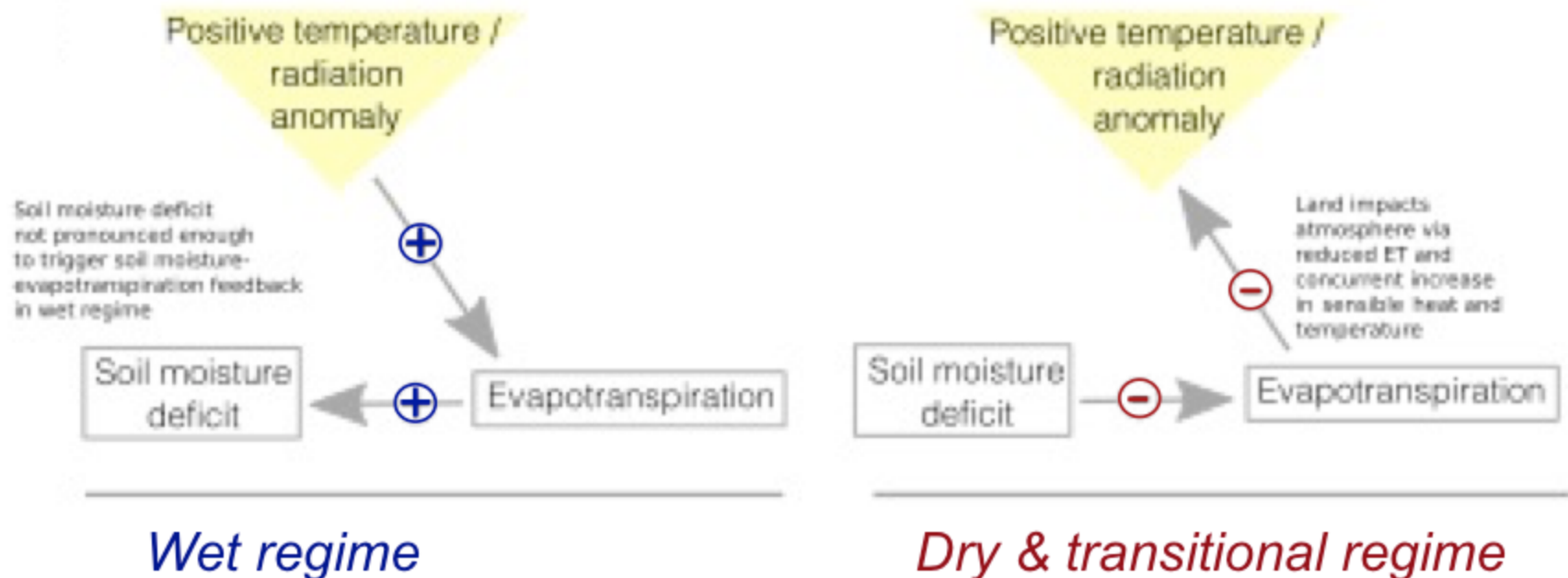


Dry soils

- e.g. Europe 2003



Role of aridity

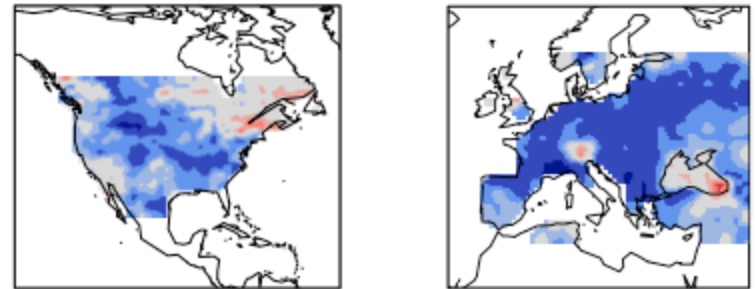


Methods

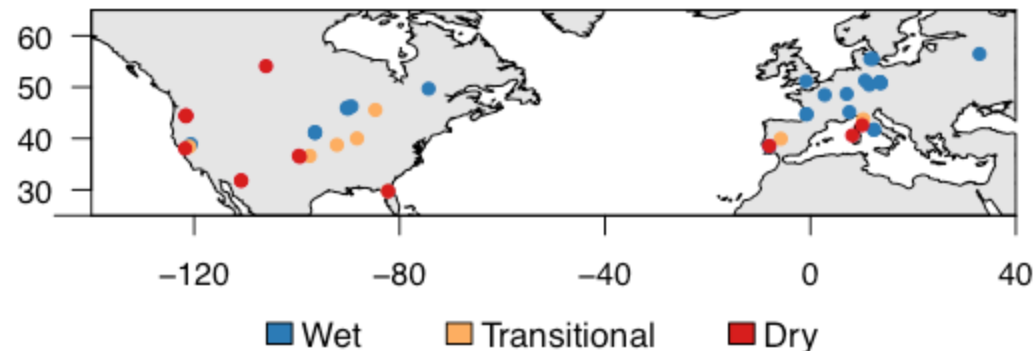
- 2.5% hottest days of year
- Evaporative fraction on the day

$$EF = \frac{\text{latent}}{\text{latent} + \text{sensible}}$$

25 CMIP5 models



Flux tower observations



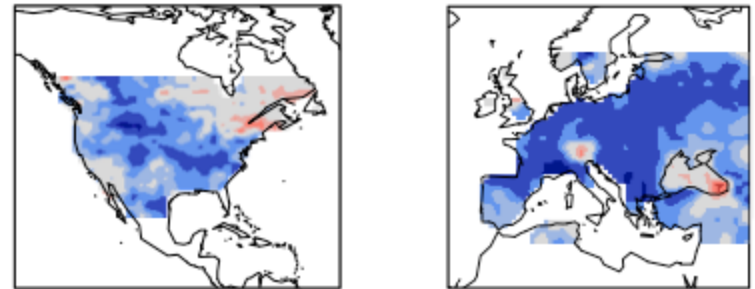
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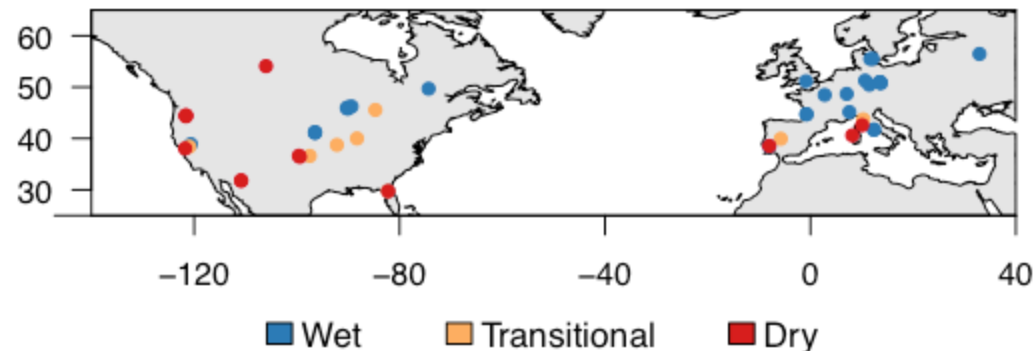
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- Group by aridity (wet, transitional, dry)

25 CMIP5 models



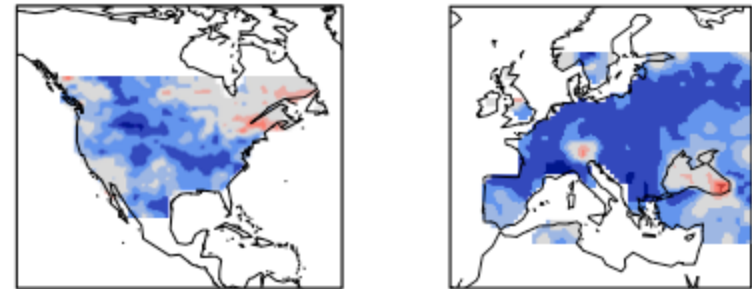
Flux tower observations



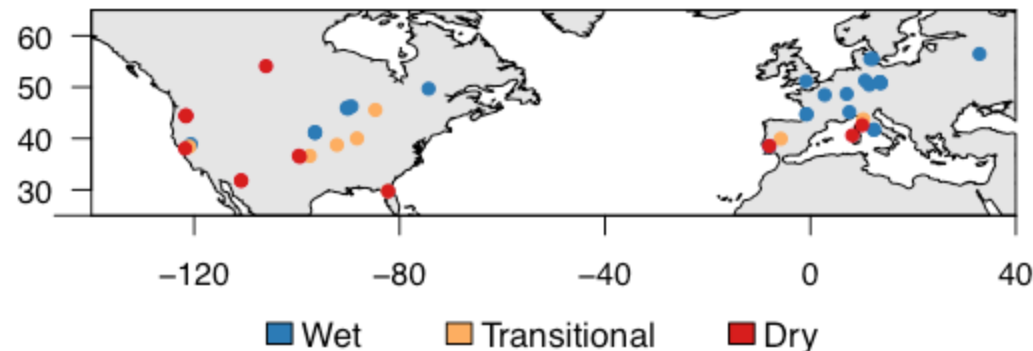
Methods

- 2.5% hottest days of year
 - Evaporative fraction on the day
- $$EF = \frac{\text{latent}}{\text{latent} + \text{sensible}}$$
- Group by aridity (wet, transitional, dry)
 - Can models capture the rel. ship between $T_{\max}$ and EF?

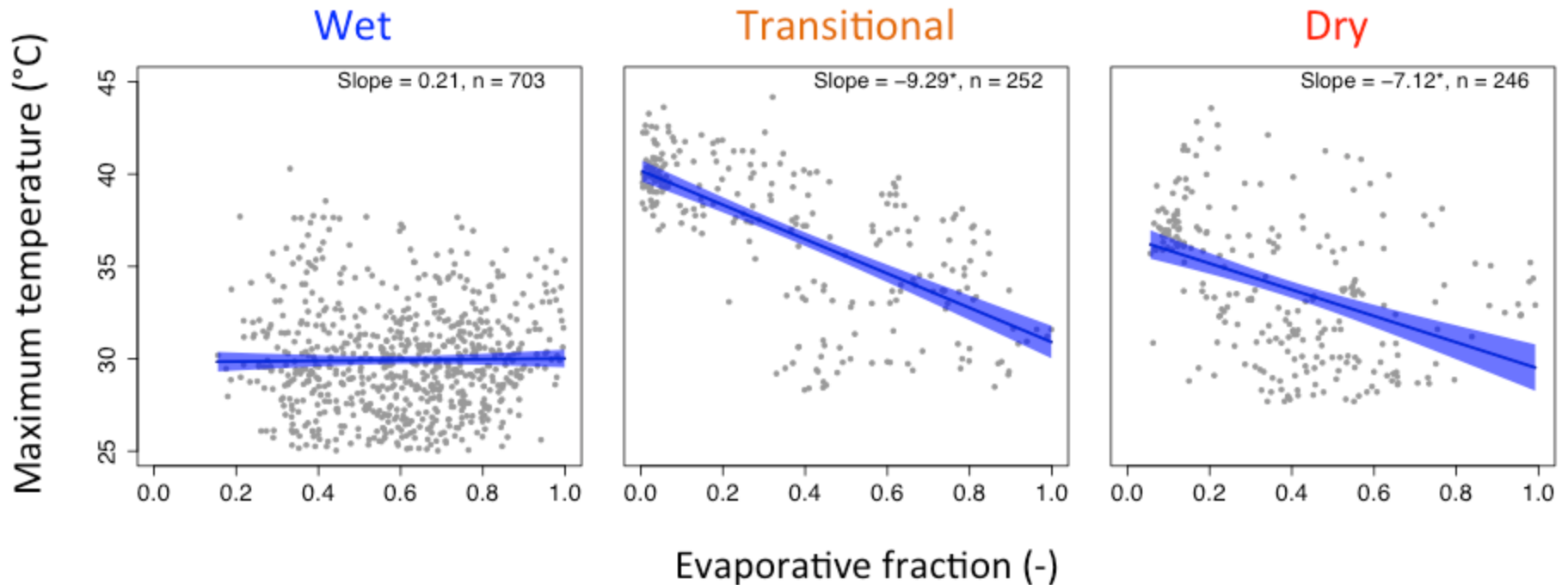
25 CMIP5 models



Flux tower observations

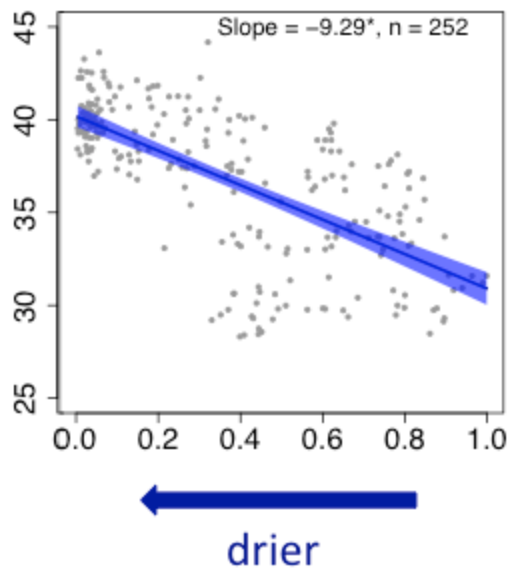


Observed relationship

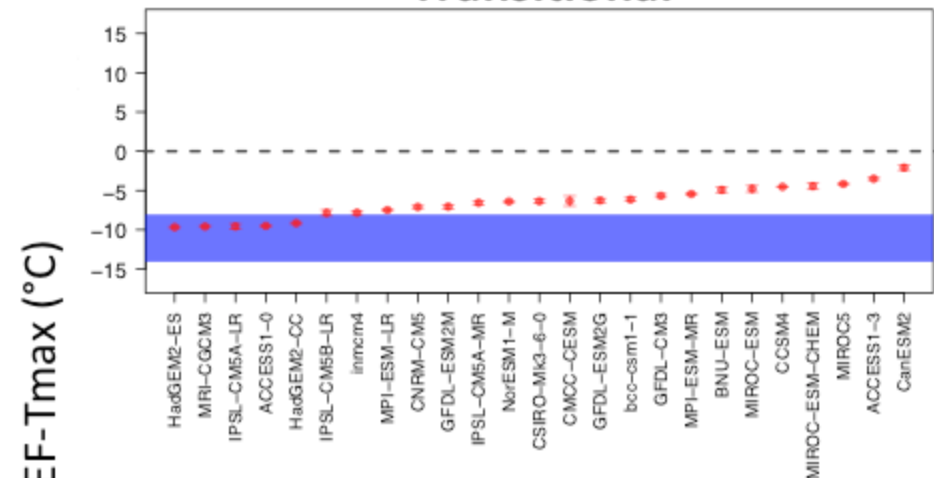


Transitional and dry environments

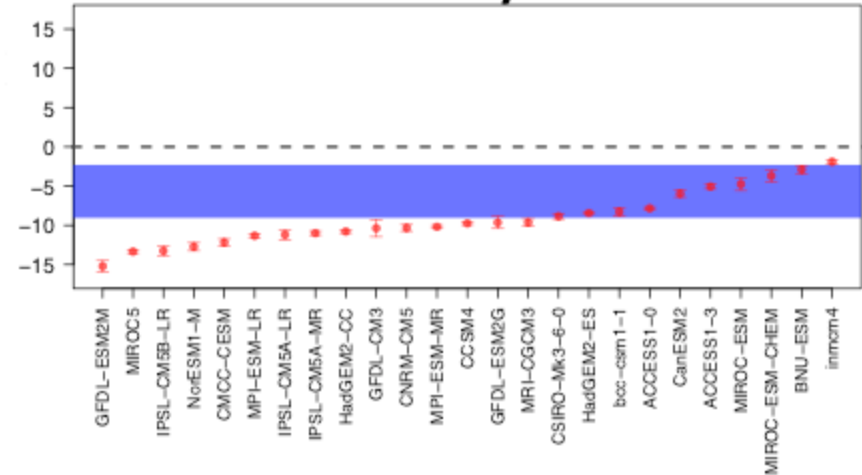
Observations



Transitional



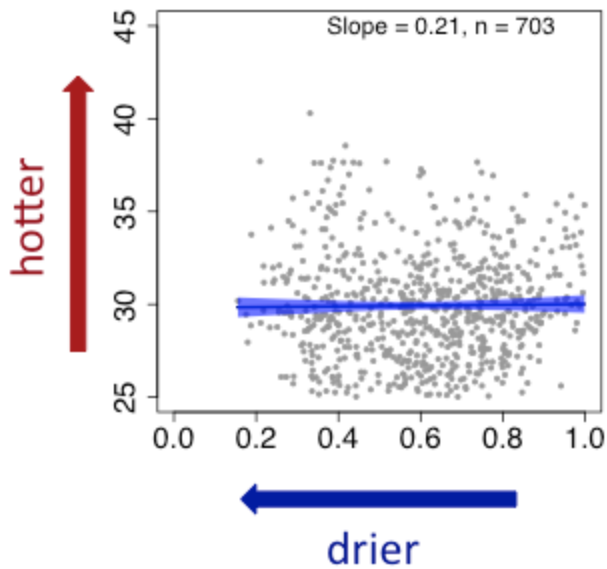
Dry



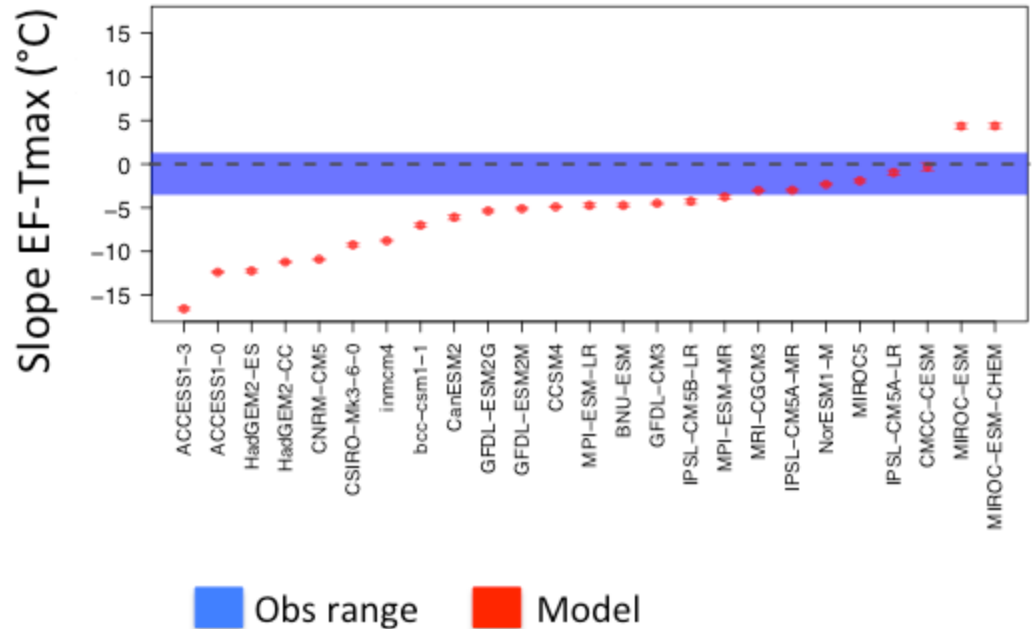
Obs range Model

Wet environments

Observations



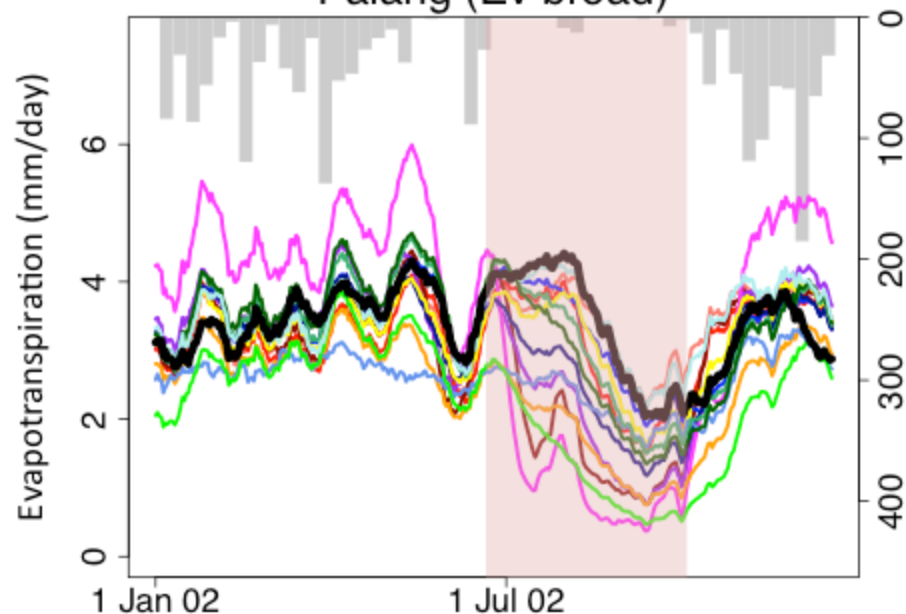
Wet



Biases in land surface models

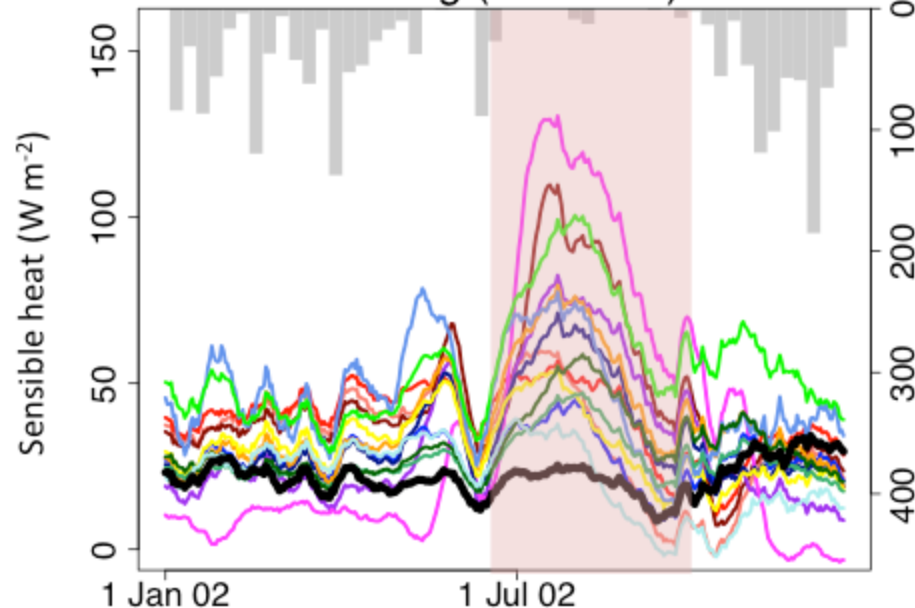
Latent heat

Palang (Ev broad)



Sensible heat

Palang (Ev broad)



■ Observed ■ CABLE-SLI ■ CABLE-GW ■ CABLE-2.0 ■ CHTESSEL ■ COLASSiB ■ ISBA-3L ■ ISBA-dif
 ■ JULES-3.1 ■ JULES-altP ■ Mosaic ■ NOAH 2.7 ■ NOAH 3.2 ■ NOAH 3.3 ■ ORCHIDEE

Why some models over-amplify $T_{\max}$?

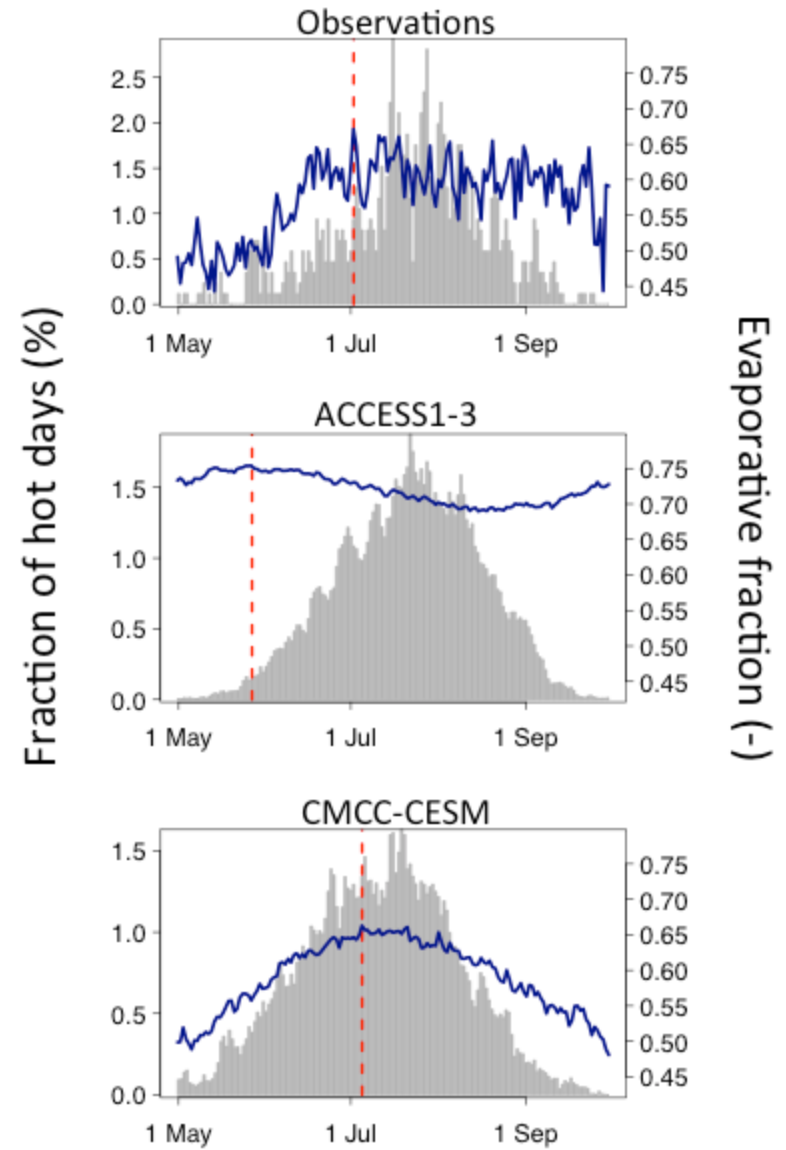
Strong amplification due to?

1. Low latent heat (on the day / during warm season) **X**

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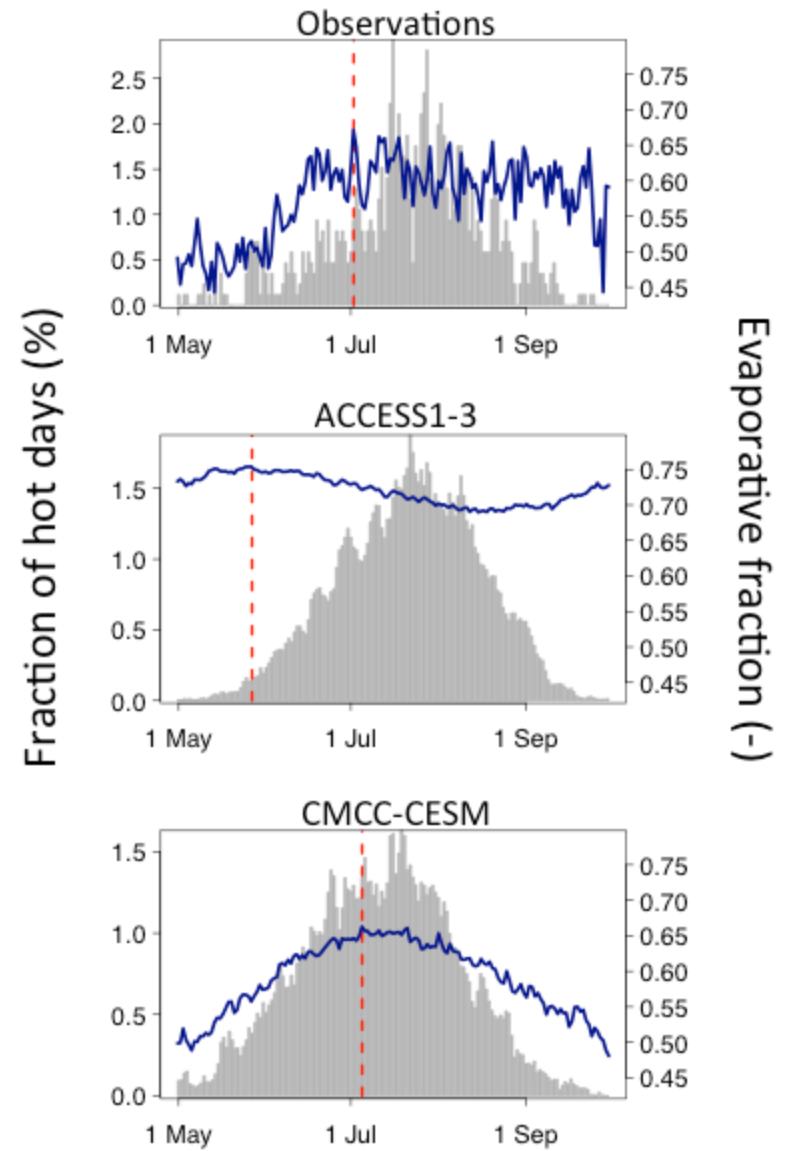
1. Low latent heat (on the day / during warm season) ✗
2. Different seasonality ✓



Why some models over-amplify $T_{\max}$?

Strong amplification due to?

1. Low latent heat (on the day / during warm season) ✗
2. Different seasonality ✓
3. High spring LAI ✗



Conclusions

- Most models capture obs in dry & transitional zones
- But many overestimate land surface feedbacks in wet regions



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- Consistent with offline LSM biases



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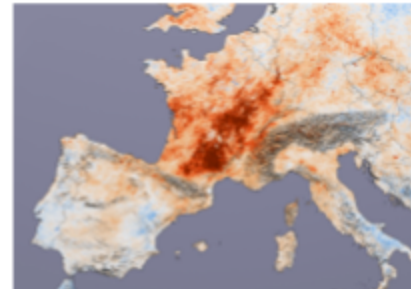
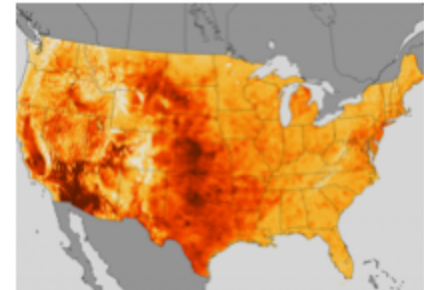
- Most models capture obs in dry & transitional zones
- But many overestimate land surface feedbacks in wet regions
- Consistent with offline LSM biases
- What does this mean for projections of heat extremes?



Thank you

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anna.ukkola@anu.edu.au



Observations by site

