



Responding to Climate Variability and Change: A Rapid Prototype For Assessing Impacts of Uncertainty in Climate Observations and Model Projections on Decision Support By Lead:

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Target Decision Support Systems and Central American Partners

- Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (DSSAT)
- SERVIR, Regional Monitoring and Visualization System for Mesoamerica
- Regional Committee on Hydraulic Resources (CRRH), part of the Central American Integration System (SICA) (Dr. Max Campos and Patricia Ramirez)





GCMs, RCMs, and Integrated Impact Models Utilized

- Global Circulation Models (GCMs)
 - Range of GCMs and emissions scenarios capture uncertainties related to
 - Model / climate sensitivity
 - Societal pathways / greenhouse gas concentrations
- Regional Climate Model (RCM)
 - NCEP WRF simulations at 32km and 3 hourly resolution
 - 1970-2000 base period and 2020-2050 A2 and B1 emissions scenarios
 - NCAR CCSM3.0 GCM and NCEP/DOE Reanalysis-2 (1980-2000) provide boundary conditions for RCM
- Integrated Impact Models
 - Agricultural
 - DSSAT
 - Integrated Water Models
 - WatBal; WEAP





Targeted Satellite and *In-Situ* Datasets and Products for Input

- TRMM / High Resolution Precipitation Products (Precipitation)
- AQUA-AIRS/AMSU/HSB (Temperature)
- AVHRR and MODIS (Vegetation and Moisture)
- On-ground station data, and gridded reanalysis products, for calibration and validation





Uncertainty Analysis

- Enable risk-informed decision making on water resource management focused on consequences
- Empower strategic resource investments that consider uncertainty in the decision making process
- Utilize uncertainty analysis methods that are interpretable, approachable, and defendable
 - Response surface methodology
 - Propagation of errors
 - Methods that rigorously and transparently incorporate expert knowledge





Innovative Methods for Communicating and Displaying Uncertainties for Decision Support

- Isolating the few important factors impacting decision support from the trivial many
- Focused on incorporating all available information and sources rather than subjectively biased selections
- Incorporate insightful graphical communication that enables exploratory analysis of critical factors
- Provide unequivocal answers to decision-makers that clearly communicate uncertainty and risk





Products of this Pilot Thread

- Link on CEOS SEO website for near-real time, quantitative climate variability and change decision support tool for agricultural and hydrological applications (linked to WGISS climate diagnostics site)
- Links on SERVIR, CRRH, and SICA websites for near-real time, quantitative climate variability and change decision support tool for agricultural and hydrological applications
- **Peer-reviewed report(s) in open literature**





Potential roles of CEOS and GEO in enhancing decision support systems through better understanding of climate observational uncertainties and their impacts

- Identification of areas where CEOS could provide more information through:
- Development and validation of innovative integrated decision support tools
- Assessment of the success of data policies in terms of ensuring local data input to DSSAT and SERVIR
- Assessment of the needs and opportunities for capacity building in Mesoamerica (e.g., which groups, subject matter, etc)
- Identification of areas where new scientific understanding is needed to improve products, assimilation systems and models, and decision support tools





Schedule

- GCM runs with IPCC scenarios for target area, completed
- Regional model (WRF) runs for projecting changes in precipitation and temperature in target area, completed
- Analysis of input dataset uncertainties, underway
- Links to decision support tools (DSSAT and SERVIR), underway
- Analysis of impact of uncertainties in observations and model projections on decision support, May-October, 2009
- Report writing phase October 2009-January 2010





Domain Elevation and Sub-regions









2020-2040 A2 summer scenario minus 1970-1990 20th Century summer simulation

• Mountains warm faster than surrounding lowlands.

• There are large changes across short distances (in Costa Rica, for example) that could not be captured in the coarser CCSM.