





Variable (Code)	Code	Levels	Time	Units
2m Temperature	2T	2D	00, 12	K
Minimum Temperature	MN2T	2D	daily	K
Maximum Temperature	MX2T	2D	daily	K
Total Precipitation	TP	2D	daily	m
10m Wind Gust	10FG	2D	daily	$m\ s^{-1}$
10m N, Wind Component	10V	2D	00, 12	$m\ s^{-1}$
10m E, Wind Component	10U	2D	00, 12	$m\ s^{-1}$
Total Column Water Vapour	TCWV	2D	00, 12	$kg\ m^{-2}$
Total Column Water	TCW	2D	00, 12	$kg\ m^{-2}$

Table 1 Predictor variables

Code	Name	level	time	unit
Z	Geopotential	850, 700, 500, 300	00 UTC	$m^2 s^{-2}$
T	Temperature	850, 700, 500, 300	00 UTC	K
Q	Specific humidity	850, 700, 500, 300	00 UTC	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
U	U-wind	850, 700, 500, 300	00 UTC	$m\ s^{-1}$
V	V-wind	850, 700, 500, 300	00 UTC	$m\ s^{-1}$
RV	Relative Vorticity	850, 700, 500, 300	00 UTC	$m\ s^{-1}$
SLPd	Mean sea-level pressure	mean sea-level	daily mean	Pa



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# GCMs in CMIP3 (IPCC-AR4)

## THE WCRP CMIP3 MULTIMODEL DATASET

A New Era in Climate Change Research

BY GERALD A. MEEHL, CURT COVEY, THOMAS DELWORTH,  
MOJIB LATIF, BRYANT McAVANEY, JOHN F. B. MITCHELL,  
RONALD J. STOUFFER, AND KARL E. TAYLOR

SEPTEMBER 2007 **BAMS | 1383**

AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

**DOI:10.1175/BAMS-88-9-1383**

**Performance metrics for climate models**

P. J. Gleckler,<sup>1</sup> K. E. Taylor,<sup>1</sup> and C. Doutriaux<sup>1</sup>

JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, VOL. 113

**Table 1.** Model Identification, Originating Group, and Atmospheric Resolution

IPCC I.D.	Center and Location	Atmosphere Resolution
BCCR-BCM2.0	Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research (Norway)	T63 L31
CGCM3.1(T47)	Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis (Canada)	T47 L31
CGCM3.1(T63)	CSIRO Atmospheric Research (Australia)	T63 L31
CSIRO-MK3.0	Météo-France, Centre National de	T63 L18
CNRM-CM3	Recherches Météorologiques (France)	T42 L45
ECHO-G	Meteorological Institute of the University of Bonn, Meteorological Research Institute of KMA, and Model and Data group (Germany and Korea)	T30 L19
GFDD-CM2.0	US Dept. of Commerce, NOAA	N45 L24
GFDD-CM2.1	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (USA)	N45 L24
GISS-AOM		90 × 60 L12
GISS-EH	NASA/Goddard Institute for Space Studies (USA)	72 × 46 L17
GISS-ER		72 × 46 L17
FGOALS-g1.0	LASG/Institute of Atmospheric Physics (China)	128 × 60 L26
INM-CM3.0	Institute for Numerical Mathematics (Russia)	72 × 45 L21
IPSL-CM4	Institut Pierre Simon Laplace (France)	96 × 72 L19
IPSL2		
MIROC3.2(medres)	Center for Climate System Research (The University of Tokyo),	T42 L20
MIROC3.2(hires)	National Institute for Environmental Studies, and Frontier Research Center for Global Change (JAMSTEC) (Japan)	T106 L56
MRI-CGCM2.3.2	Meteorological Research Institute (Japan)	T42 L30
ECHAM5/MPI-OM	Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (Germany)	T63 L32
CCSM3		T85 L26
PCM	National Center for Atmospheric Research (USA)	T42 L18
UKMO-HadC	HADGEM2	96 × 72 L19
UKMO-HadGEM1	Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research, Met Office (UK)	N96 L38



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# Escenarios ENSEMBLES (2004-2009)

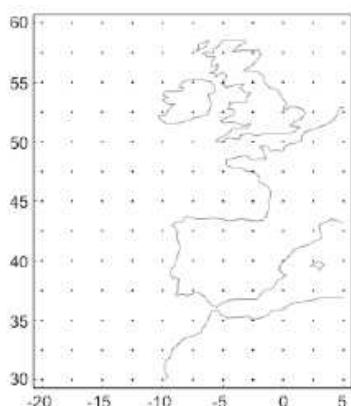
**Tab. 2 Overview of the GCMs used in this study, taken from the ENSEMBLES project**

### **ENSEMBLES** **stream 1 / IPCC AR4**

GCM name	Acronym	Institution	More information
BCCR-BCM2	bcm2	Bjerknes Institute of Climate Research	Drange 2006
CNRM-CM3	cncm3	Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques	Royer 2006
ECHO-G	egmam	Freie Universität Berlin	Niehörster 2008b
IPSL-CM4	ipcm4	Institute Pierre Simon Laplace	Dufresne 2007
METO-HC-HadGEM	hadgem	Hadley Center	Johns 2008
MPI-ECHAM5	mpeh5	Max Planck Institut	Roeckner 2007

### **ENSEMBLES** **stream 2**

GCM name	Acronym	Institution	Source
CNRM-CM33	cncm33	Centre National de Recherches Météorologiques	Royer 2008
IPSL-CM4v2	ipcmv2	Institute Pierre Simon Laplace	Dufresne 2009
METO-HC-HadCM3C	hadcm3c	Hadley Center	Johns 2009a
METO-HC-HadGEM2	hadgem2	Hadley Center	Johns 2009b
MPI-ECHAM5C	mpeh5c	Max Planck Institut	Roeckner 2008



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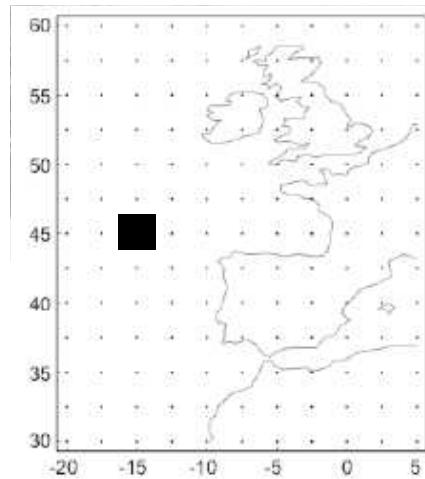
**Inter-Research  
Climate Research**

**CR prepress abstract - doi: 10.3354/cr00995**

**Validation of the ENSEMBLES Global Climate Models over southwestern Europe using probability density functions: a downscaler's perspective**

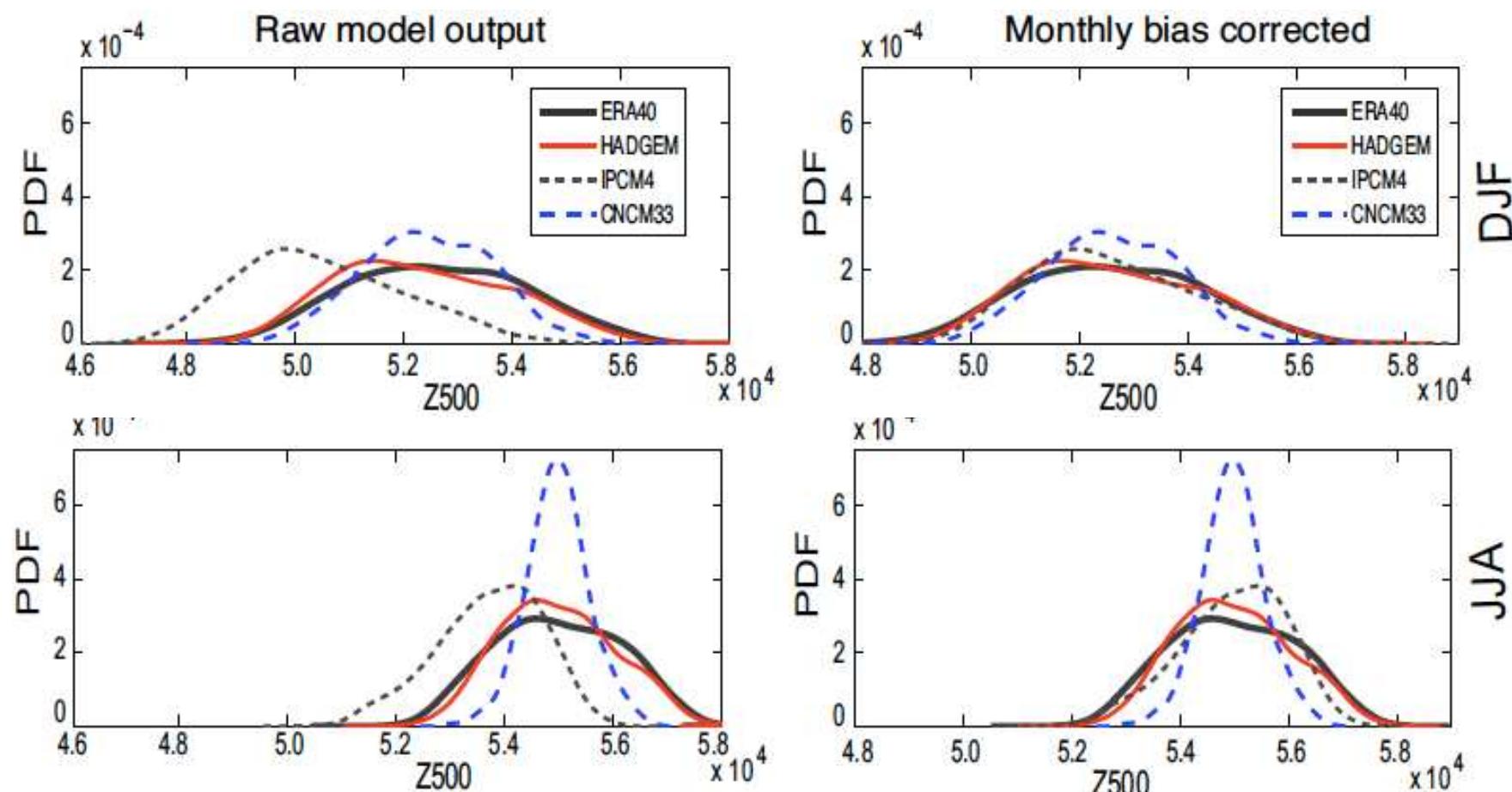
**S. Brands\***, S. Herrera, D. San-Martín, J. M. Gutiérrez

\*Email: brandsst@unican.es



## Validación de GCMs

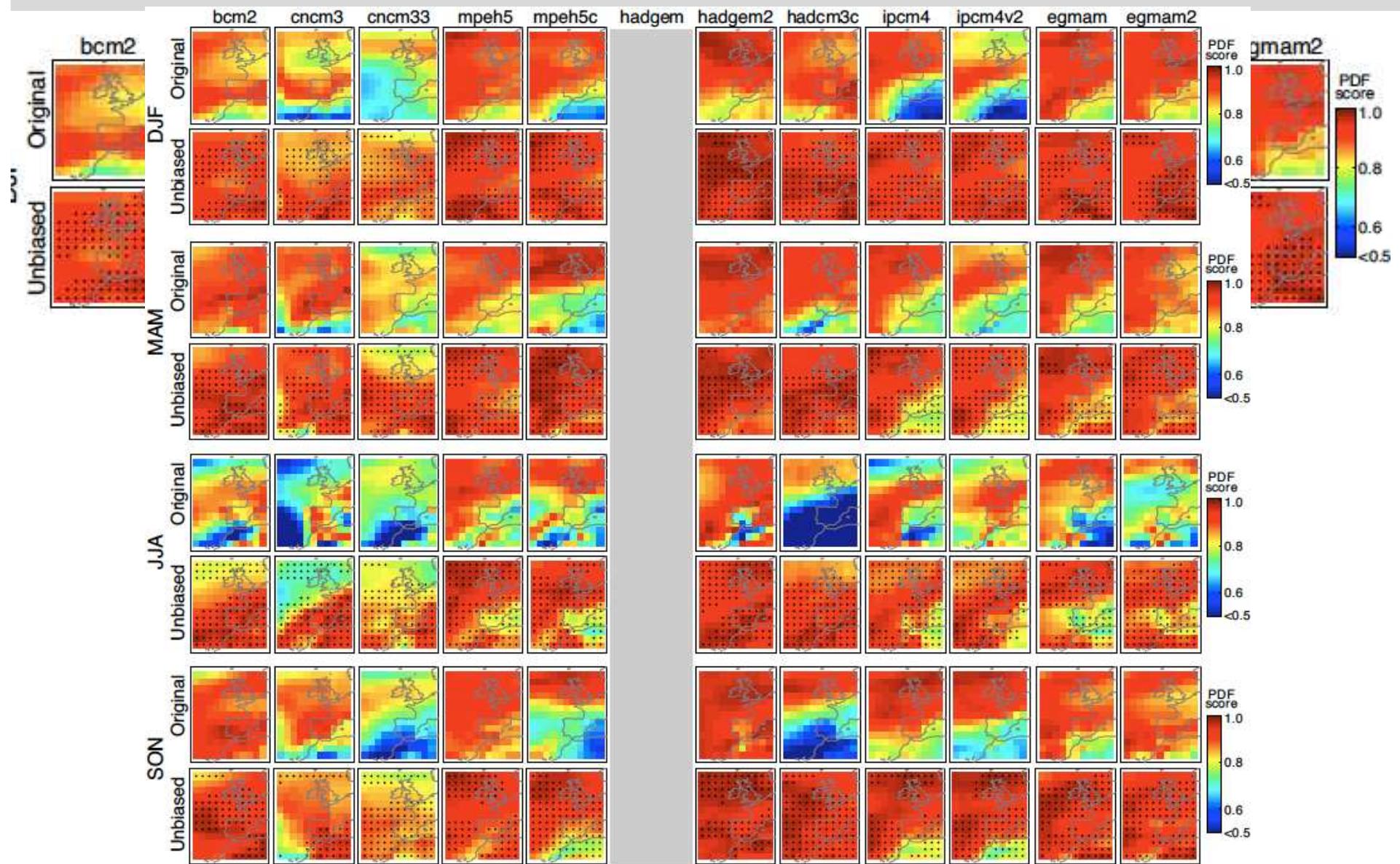
Análisis de las variables/predictores más relevantes de la troposfera media y se utilizaron dos estadísticos para evaluar la similitud de los GCMs (**PDF-score** y KS-test).



# Validación de GCMs... SLP

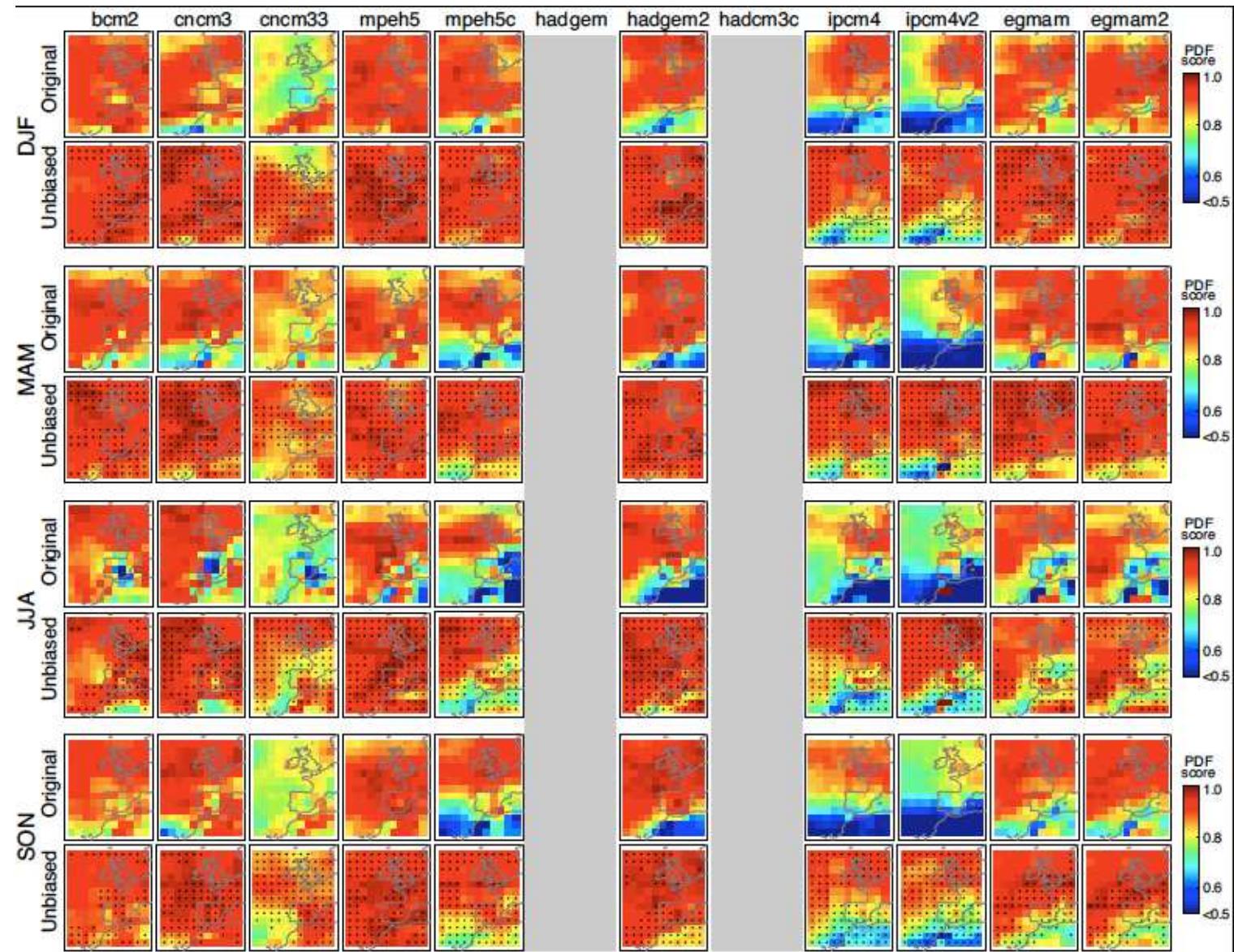
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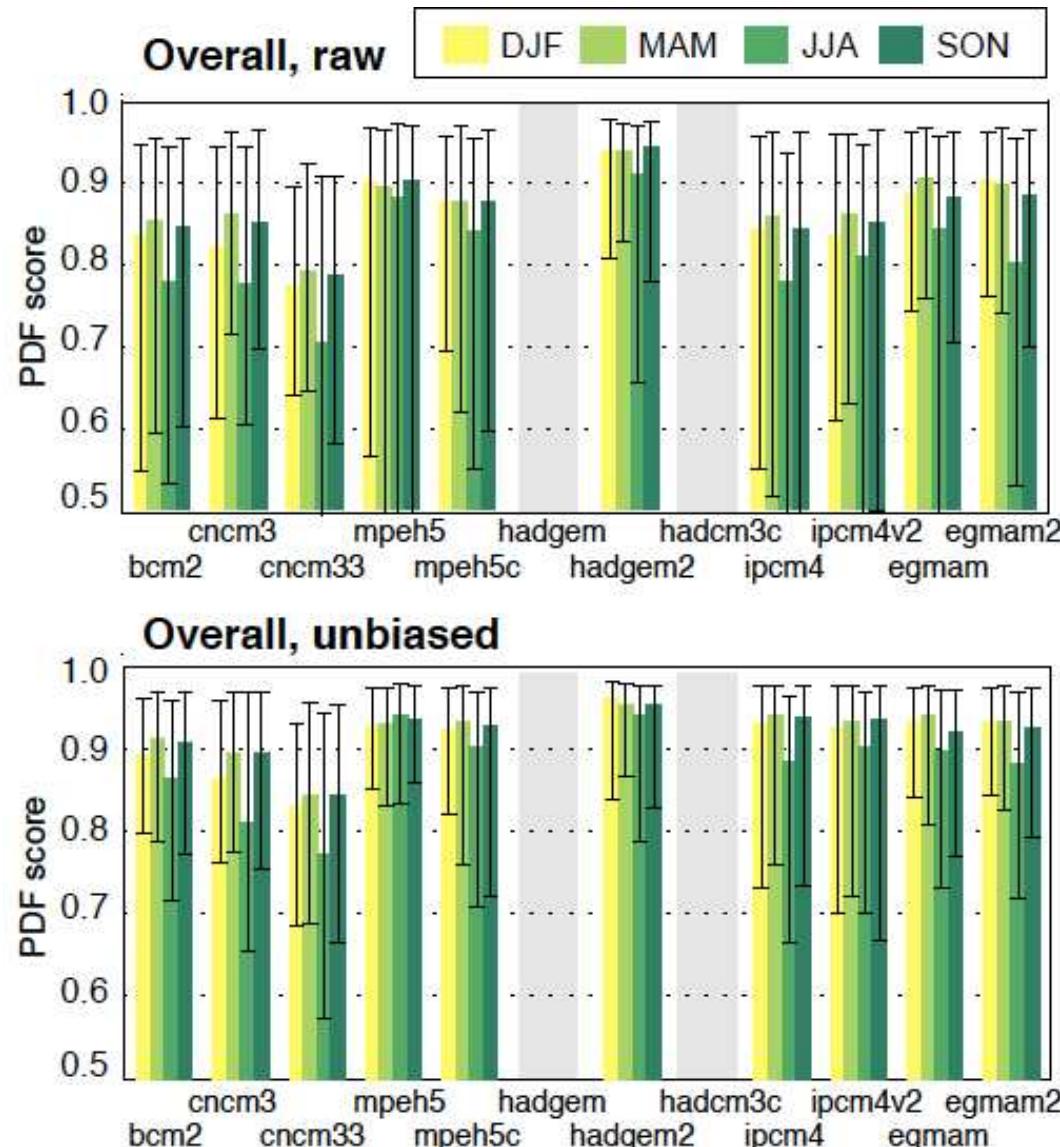


# Validación de GCMs... Q850

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## Validación de GCMs... overall



Las versiones “antiguas” (AR4) de los GCMs son “mejores” que las modificadas (ENSEMBLES) para los modelos del CRNM, MPI, y EGMAM, incluso después de corregir el bias.

El modelo HadGEM2 puede considerarse el “mejor”, aunque al eliminar el bias se igualan las diferencias.



Datos/ValidacionGCMs – Proyecto esTcena

https://www.meteo.unican.es/trac/esTcena/wiki/Datos/ValidacionGCMs Lector Google

Resampling S...s in Matlab Primera tem...ickey Mouse http://dipos...z-mieto.pdf http://www....l/13648152

Inicio / Datos y Control de Calidad / Control de Calidad y Validación de GCMs

## Control de Calidad y Validación de GCMs

Última modificación hace 5 semanas

En esta tarea del proyecto esTcena se comparan los datos de los modelos globales de circulación (GCMs) con los datos de reanálisis (tomando como referencia ERA-40), considerando el conjunto de variables seleccionadas y recopiladas en la tarea de adquisición de datos. En primer lugar, se han preprocesado los datos originales para garantizar que las variables tengan un mínimo de calidad, en cuanto al número de datos absurdos, fuera de rango, lagunas, etc. Despues, se han calculado una serie de estadísticos y medidas de validación básicas. Para ello se han utilizado los dos dominios espaciales (*Iberia* y *sinóptico*) descritos en la sección de **datos de GCMs**, considerando el período de validación es 01/01/1969-31/12/1998 (30 años con la óptima intersección entre los distintos GCMs disponibles). En lo siguiente se describen las tareas de postproceso, cálculo de estadísticos y validación de forma más detallada. Para esta validación se han considerado las dos **rejillas regulares (con 2.5° de resolución)** que se muestran en la siguiente figura, considerando los datos a las 00UTC (cuando se trate de variables instantáneas); en las variables agregadas diariamente no se tiene en cuenta la hora base de dato. La primera rejilla (*Iberia*) está restringida a la región de estudio y posee el tamaño mínimo para analizar apropiadamente las salidas de un GCM (Grotch & McCracken 1991, von Storch et al. 1993). La segunda rejilla (*sinóptica*) abarca una región mayor que comprende los fenómenos que pueden ser relevantes para la meteorología de la península Ibérica y archipiélagos a escala diaria. En la sección de validación de los datos de los GCMs se proporcionan estadísticos e índices de validación (comparando con datos de reanálisis) de los distintos GCMs disponibles en el período de control sobre estas dos rejillas. Obsérvese que aunque la segunda rejilla es un recorte de la primera, algunos de los estadísticos e índices que se proporcionan son medias espaciales y, por tanto, se trata de comparar su variabilidad a nivel local o global entorno a la península Ibérica.

Sinóptica (Europa): lon=(-30,20), lat=(27.5,60). Iberia: lon=(-10,5), lat=(35,45).

### Post-procesado y Control de Calidad de los Datos Originales

Una vez descargados los datos de cada modelo (tanto reanálisis como GCMs) se realizaron las siguientes tareas, previo a su consolidación en el servidor local del proyecto:

Wiki Eventos Progreso Hoy

wiki: WikiStart

Inicio

### Proyecto esTcena (2009-2011)

- 0. Miembros del Proyecto esTcena
- 1. Datos y Control de Calidad
  - 1.1. Datos Utilizados
    - 1.1.1. Observaciones (Precipitación)
    - 1.1.2. Reanálisis y GCMs (Temperatura)
  - 1.2. Control de Calidad y Validación
  - 1.3. Servidor Web de Datos para la Validación
- 2. Estadísticos e Índices Climáticos
  - 2.1. Descriptivos
    - 2.1.1. Estadísticos Descriptivos
    - 2.1.2. Índicadores Climáticos
  - 2.2. Comparativos
    - 2.2.1. Medidas de Precisión
    - 2.2.2. Medidas de Fiducialidad
    - 2.2.3. Medidas de Coherencia
- 3. Downscaling
  - 3.1. Predictores y Patrones
  - 3.2. Métodos de Downscaling Estadístico
- 4. Validación
  - 4.1. Validación en Perfect Prog:
    - 4.1.1. Primeros Resultados
    - 4.2. Validación en Condiciones de Cambio Climático
- 5. Proyecciones



esTcena: resultados de la validación de GCMs

Resampling S...s In Matlab Primera tem...ickey Mouse http://dipos...z-nieto.pdf http://www...l/13648152 ScienceDire...lef network ScienceDire...n Swaziland Accuracy of ...tes of truth

GCM statistics Validation scores

Dominios seleccionados:

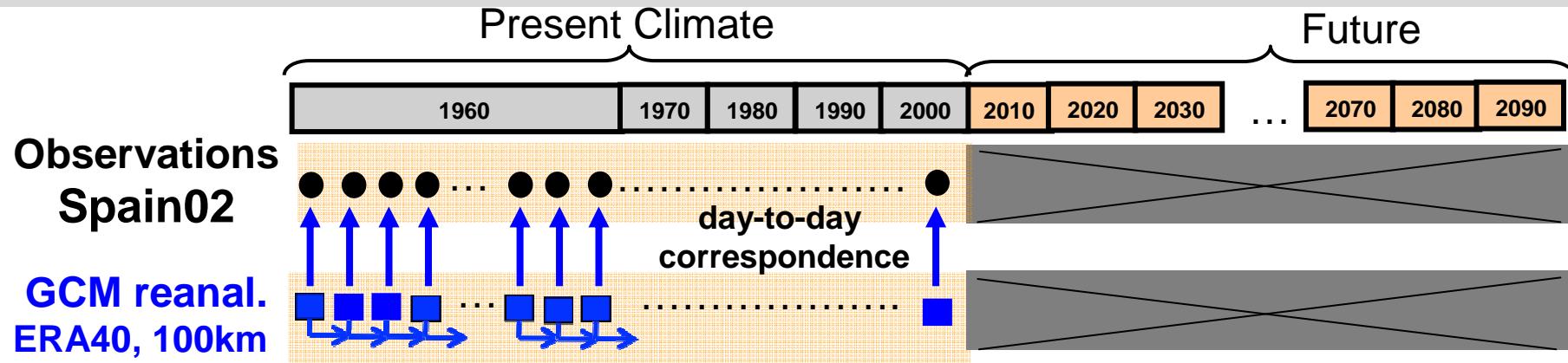
Esta aplicación muestra los índices de comparación los GCMs y un reanálisis de referencia sobre tres dominios distintos, considerando el periodo de referencia 1969-1998:

- El Índice de Perkins se basa en las distribuciones de valores en los puntos de rejilla.
- Los índices basados en Weather Types (WT) se basan en las frecuencias de un número dado (25) de tipos de tiempo.

Iberia

Dominios	Reanálisis	GCMs	Variables 3D	Niveles	Variables 2D	Estadísticos	Corrección	Periodo	Numérico:	Mapa:	actualizar
Iberia Europa	ERA40 reanalysis	NCEP_Reanalysis1 AR4_BCCR-BCM2.0 AR4_ECHAM5_MPI-OM ENS_MPEHSC	Z T Q R	1000 925 850 700	ZI MN2T MX2T SLPd	Bias std Bias Bias iqr PDF score	Original Unbiased Estandarizado	Anual Invierno Primavera Verano	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
GCM	Periodo	ERA40 reanalysis									
		2T			Iberia			MX2T			
		Superficie			Superficie			Superficie			
		PDF score			PDF score			PDF score			
Original	Unbiased	Estandarizado	Original	Unbiased	Estandarizado	Original	Unbiased	Estandarizado	Original	Unbiased	Estandarizado
AR4_BCCR-BCM2.0	Anual	0.947	0.984	0.991	0.946	0.984	0.991	0.923	0.975	0.989	
AR4_ECHAM5_MPI-OM	Anual				0.924	0.976	0.987	0.796	0.954	0.985	
ENS_MPEHSC	Anual	0.838	0.946	0.985	0.879	0.962	0.983	0.713	0.942	0.986	
AR4_UKMO_HadCM3	Anual	0.903	0.950	0.985	0.903	0.957	0.983	0.796	0.911	0.975	
AR4_UKMO_HadGEM1	Anual	0.924	0.970	0.987	0.897	0.960	0.980	0.800	0.947	0.982	
ENS_UKMO_HadGEM2	Anual	0.902	0.971	0.987	0.920	0.962	0.991	0.782	0.938	0.983	
AR4_CNRM-CN3	Anual	0.902	0.977	0.986	0.847	0.960	0.990	0.823	0.952	0.980	
ENS_CNRM36	Anual	0.934	0.974	0.987	0.906	0.981	0.990	0.807	0.969	0.981	
AR4_ECHO-G	Anual	0.847	0.962	0.986	0.780	0.965	0.982	0.758	0.972	0.986	
AR4_IPSL-CM4	Anual	0.905	0.984	0.985	0.813	0.971	0.984	0.800	0.953	0.982	





## Atmospheric Reanalyses Comparison Table

Name	Source	Time Range	Assimilation	Model Resolution	Model Output Resolution	Publicly Available Dataset Resolution
Arctic System Reanalysis (ASR)	Polar Met Group	2000-2010	WRF-Var	10-20km	10-30km	10-30km
ECMWF Interim Reanalysis (ERA Interim)	ECMWF	1989-present	4D-VAR	T255L60	125 km	1.5x1.5 / 0.7x0.7
ECMWF 40 year Reanalysis (ERA-40)	ECMWF	1958-2001	3D-VAR	T159L60	80 km	2.5x2.5 / 1.125x1.125
Japanese Reanalysis (JRA-25)	Japan Meteorological Agency	1979-2004	3D-VAR	T106L40	1.125x1.125/2.5x2.5	1.125x1.125/2.5x2.5
NASA MERRA	NASA	1979-2010	3D-VAR	1/2x1/2 deg	1/2x1/2 deg	1/2x1/2 deg
NCEP Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR)	NCEP	1979-?	3D-VAR	T382 L64	.5x.5 and 2.5x2.5	.5x.5 and 2.5x2.5
NCEP/DOE Reanalysis AMIP-II (R2)	NCEP/DOE	1979-present	3D-VAR	T62 L28	2.5x2.5	2.5x2.5
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis I (R1)	NCEP/NCAR	1948-present	3D-VAR	T62 L28	2.5x2.5 and 2x2 gaussian	2.5x2.5 and 2x2 gaussian
NCEP North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR)	NCEP	1979-present	RDAS	32km	32km	32km
NOAA-CIRES 20th Century Reanalysis (20CR)	NOAA/ESRL PSD	1871-2008	Ensemble Kalman Filter	T62 L28	2x2	2x2



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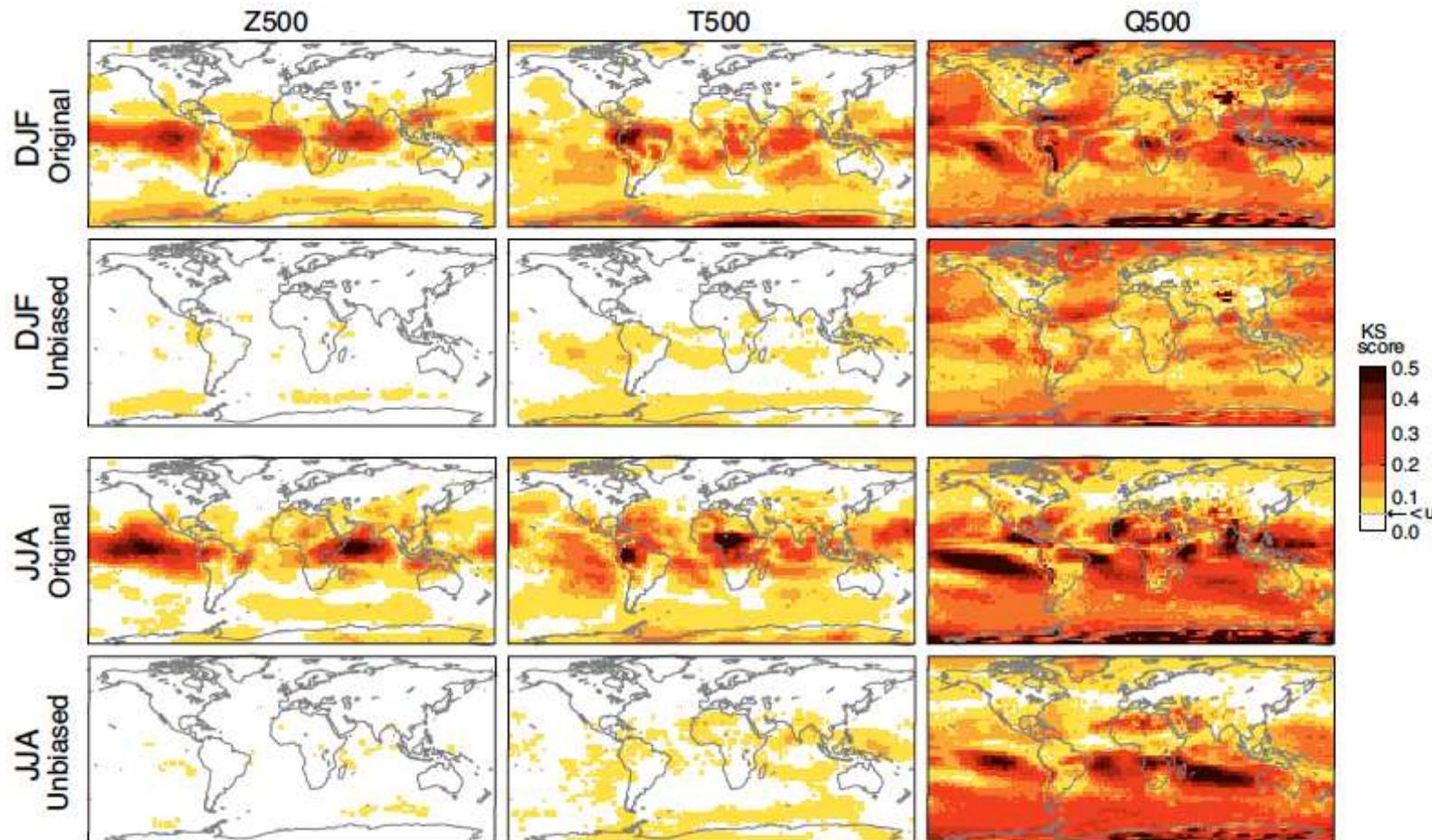
# Validación Reanálisis

GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH LETTERS, VOL. ???, XXXX, DOI:10.1029/,

## On the Assumption of Perfect Reanalysis Data for Validation and Downscaling

S. Brands<sup>1</sup>, J.M. Gutiérrez<sup>1</sup>, S. Herrera<sup>1</sup> A. S. Cofiño<sup>2</sup>,

Se han considerado los dos reanálisis más populares ERA40 y NCEP y se ha contrastado su coherencia climatológica a nivel diario y global.



Es necesario trabajar con anomalías y no con valores absolutos porque en este último caso no hay coherencia entre reanálisis (es decir hay incertidumbre observacional) en algunas regiones del globo.





## ***Universidad de las Islas Baleares***

*Dr. Sergio Alonso*



Universitat de les  
Illes Balears

## ***Universidad de Barcelona***

*Dr. Carmen Llasat*



## ***Universidad de Zaragoza***

*Dr. Jesús Abaurrea*

## ***Fundación para la Inv. del Clima (FIC)***

*Jaime Ribalaigua*



fundación para la investigación del clima



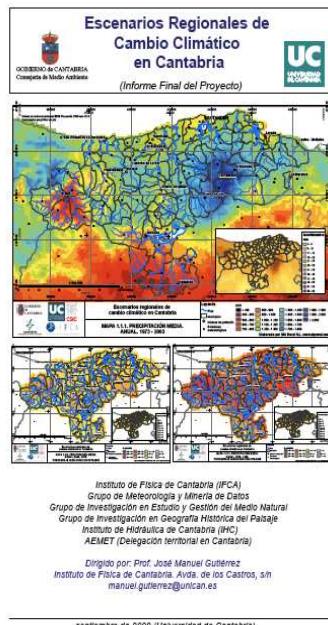
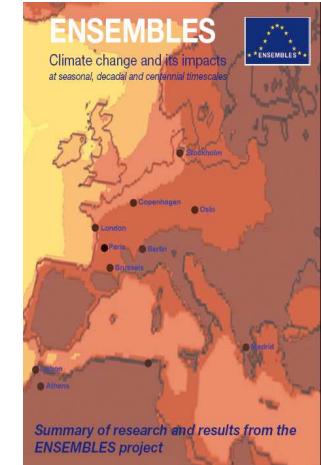
## Informe final del Proyecto ENSEMBLES

van der Linden P., and J.F.B. Mitchell (eds.) 2009: *ENSEMBLES: Climate Change and its Impacts: Summary of research and results from the ENSEMBLES project*. Met Office Hadley Centre, FitzRoy Road, Exeter EX1 3PB, UK. 160pp.

### 6 Downscaling methods, data and tools for input to impacts assessments

[Research Theme 2B]

C. Goodess (UEA), D. Jacob (MPI), M. Déqué (Météo-France), J-M. Gutiérrez (University of Cantabria), R. Huth (CAS), E. Kendon (Met Office), G. Leckebusch (FUB), P. Lorenz (MPI), V. Pavan (ARPA-SIM)

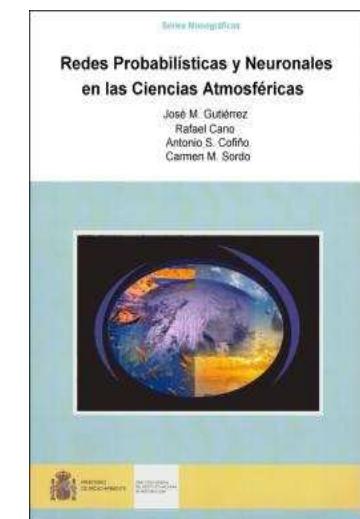


Gutiérrez, J.M., Cano, R., Cofiño, A.S. y Sordo, M.C. (2004). *Redes probabilísticas y neuronales en las ciencias atmosféricas. Monografías del Instituto Nacional de Meteorología.*

## Informe final del Proyecto “Escenarios Regionales de Cambio Climático en Cantabria”

Gutiérrez, J.M. y otros. *Servicio de Publicaciones del Gobierno de Cantabria (2010).*

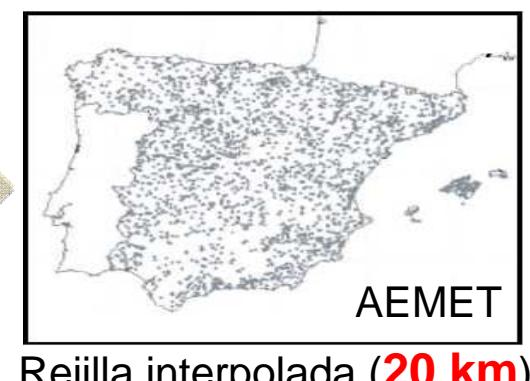
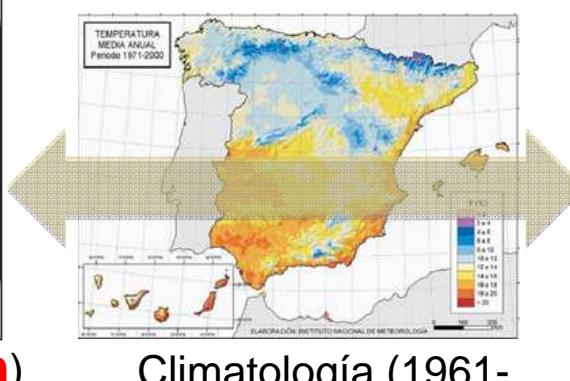
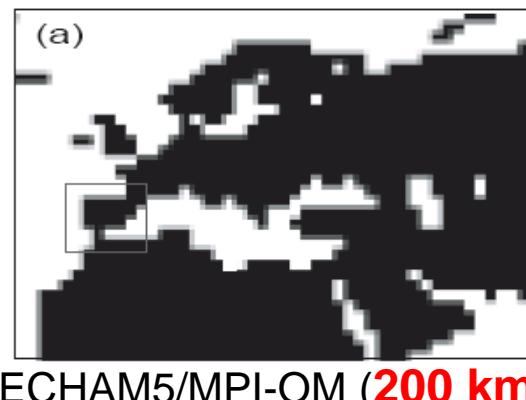
[www.meteo.unican.es](http://www.meteo.unican.es)





Generación de **escenarios regionalizados de cambio climático** en la península Ibérica y los archipiélagos, utilizando **técnicas estadísticas** aplicadas a las salidas de los modelos globales de cambio climático (**AR4** y **posiblemente CMIP5 AR5**) para aumentar su resolución.

- Se analizarán los valores medios y los **extremos** (indicadores y distribuciones).
- Se estudiarán aspectos teóricos (hipótesis de estacionariedad, incertidumbre, etc.) → **6 public.**



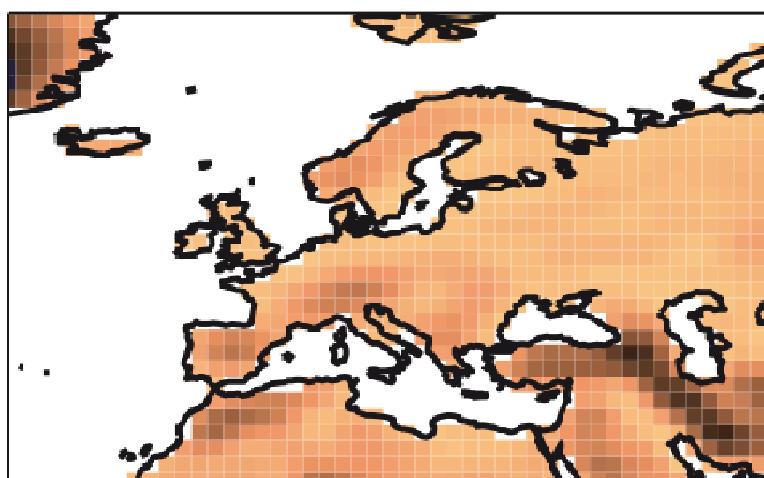


Tarea	08	2009	2010	2011		
Hito 1. Coordinación técnica. Configuración de servidor y adquisición de datos						
Hito 2. Adaptación de técnicas de downscaling y validación en clima presente.						
Hito 3. Generación de escenarios regionales y series temporales locales. Técnicas de pesado.						
Hito 4. Robustez de resultados y comparación con RCMs.						
Hito 5. Escenarios regionales de alta resolución para indicadores de extremos.						
Hito 6. Escenarios finales, informe final y guías de uso para usuarios de impactos.						

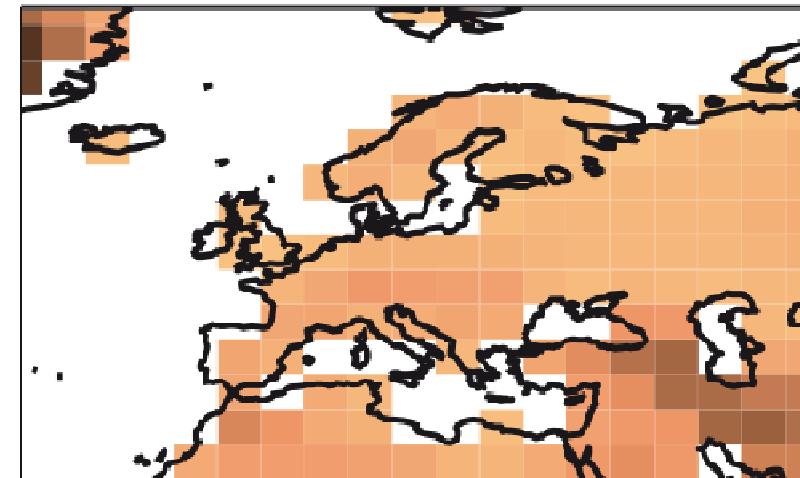


Variable (Code)	Code	Levels	Time	Units
2m Temperature	2T	2D	00, 12	K
Minimum Temperature	MN2T	2D	daily	K
Maximum Temperature	MX2T	2D	daily	K
Total Precipitation	TP	2D	daily	m
10m Wind Gust	10FG	2D	daily	$m\ s^{-1}$
10m N, Wind Component	10V	2D	00, 12	$m\ s^{-1}$
10m E, Wind Component	10U	2D	00, 12	$m\ s^{-1}$
Total Column Water Vapour	TCWV	2D	00, 12	$kg\ m^{-2}$
Total Column Water	TCW	2D	00, 12	$kg\ m^{-2}$

**MPI-ECHAM5**



**INMCM3.0**

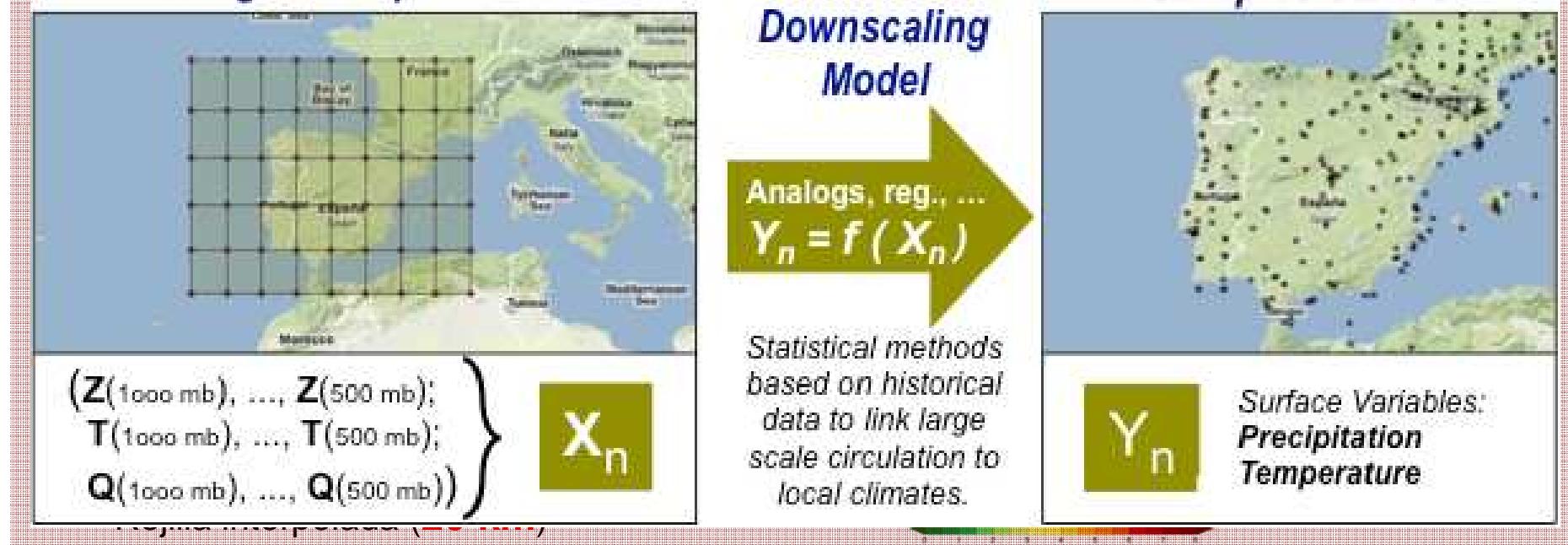
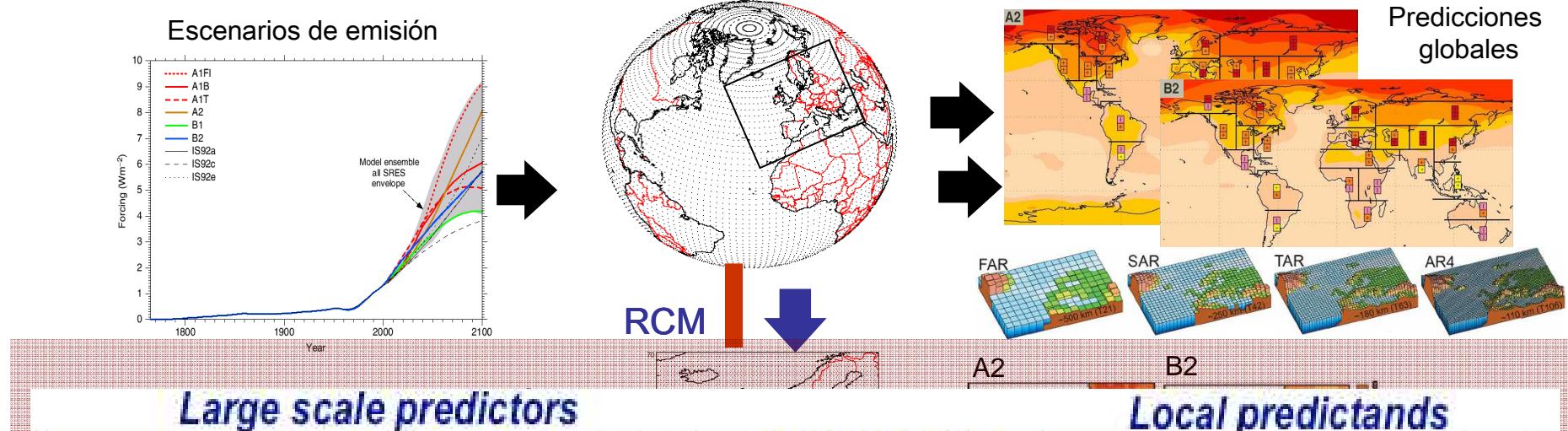


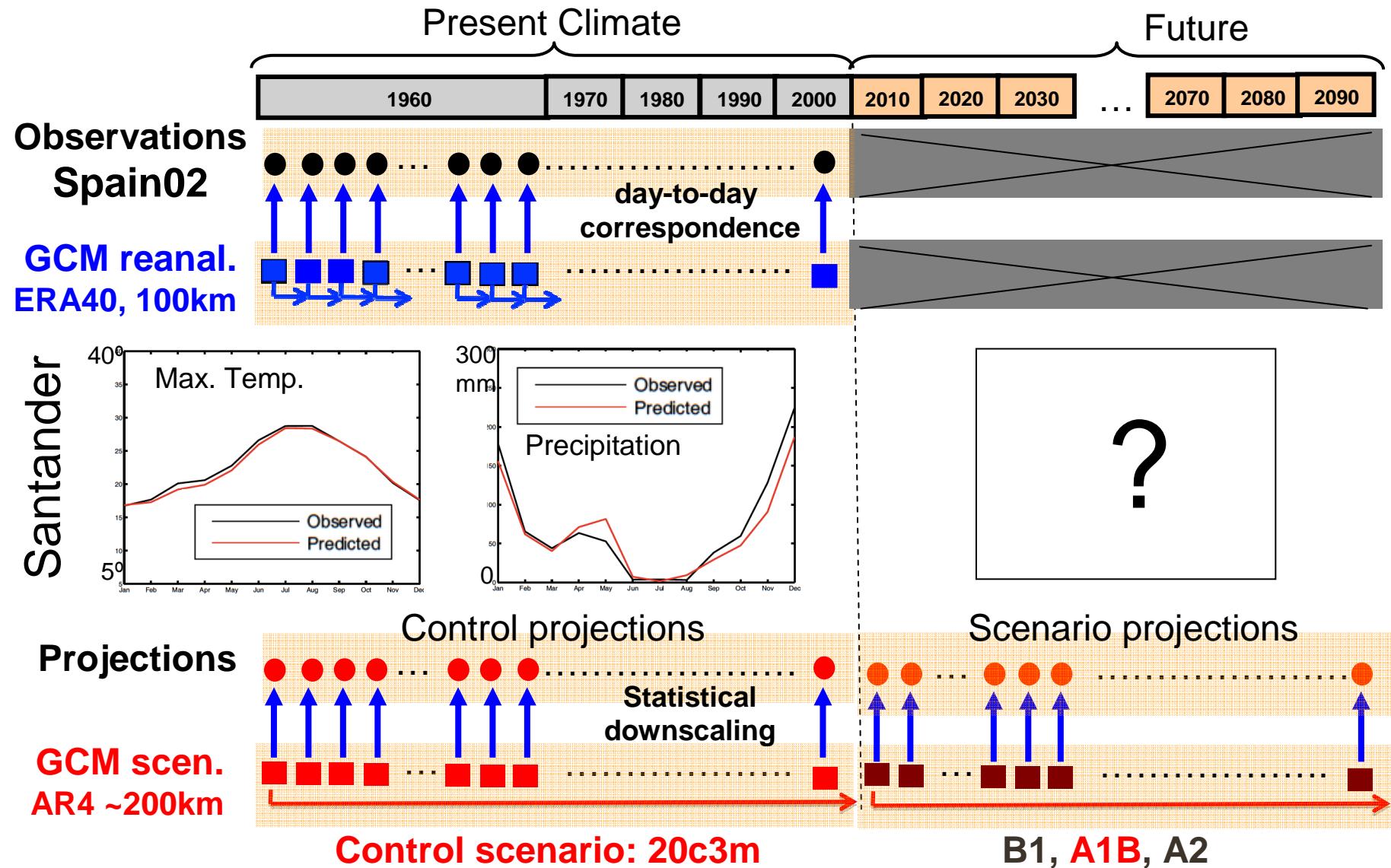


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# Regionalización de Escenarios Globales









**Very high resolution interpolated climate surfaces for global land areas**

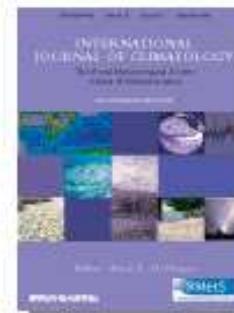
Robert J. Hijmans<sup>1,\*</sup>, Susan E. Cameron<sup>1,2</sup>, Issue \_\_\_\_\_

Juan L. Parra<sup>1</sup>, Peter G. Jones<sup>3</sup>, Andy Jarvis<sup>3,4</sup>

Article first published online: 30 NOV 2005

DOI: 10.1002/joc.1276

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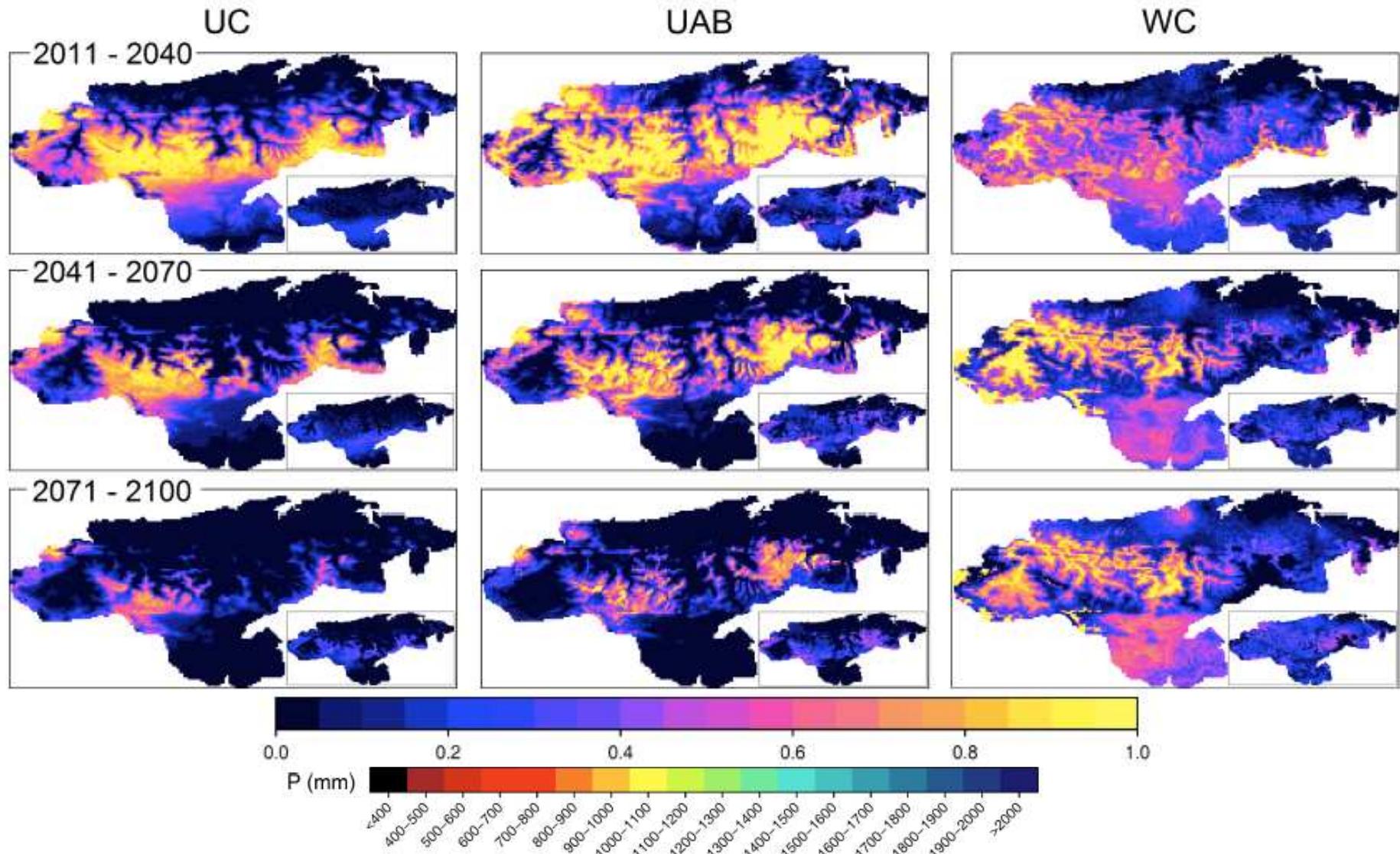


International Journal of  
Climatology

Volume 25, Issue 15, pages  
1965–1978, December 2005

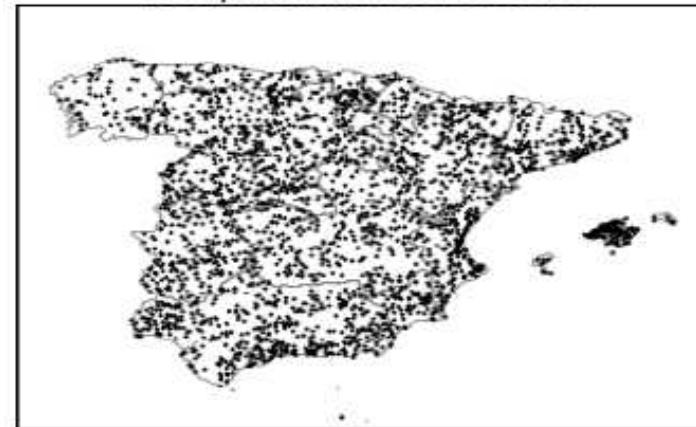
Times Cited: 605

Field: Country/Territory	Record Count	% of 611	Bar Chart
USA	273	44.6809 %	
GERMANY	76	12.4386 %	
ENGLAND	71	11.6203 %	
SPAIN	52	8.5106 %	
AUSTRALIA	46	7.5286 %	
FRANCE	46	7.5286 %	
BRAZIL	38	6.2193 %	
SWITZERLAND	29	4.7463 %	
NETHERLANDS	27	4.4190 %	
MEXICO	26	4.2553 %	
ARGENTINA	24	3.9280 %	
ITALY	22	3.6007 %	

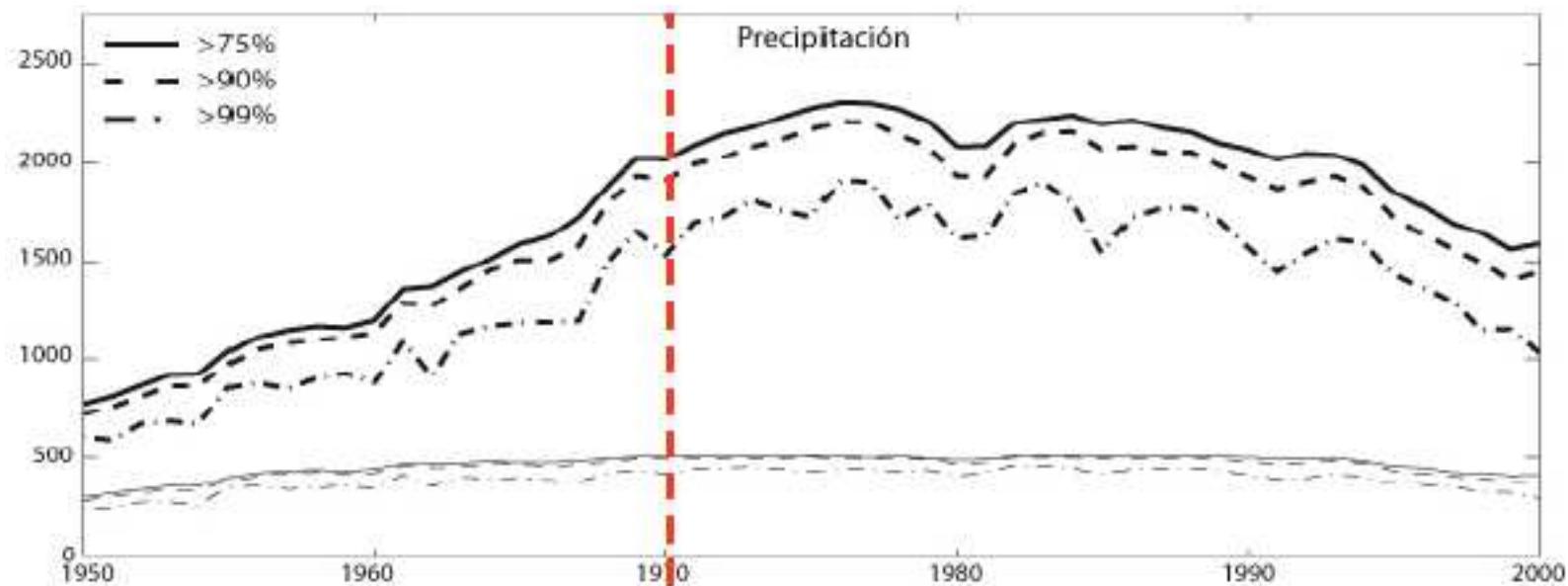




Precipitación: 2756 Estaciones

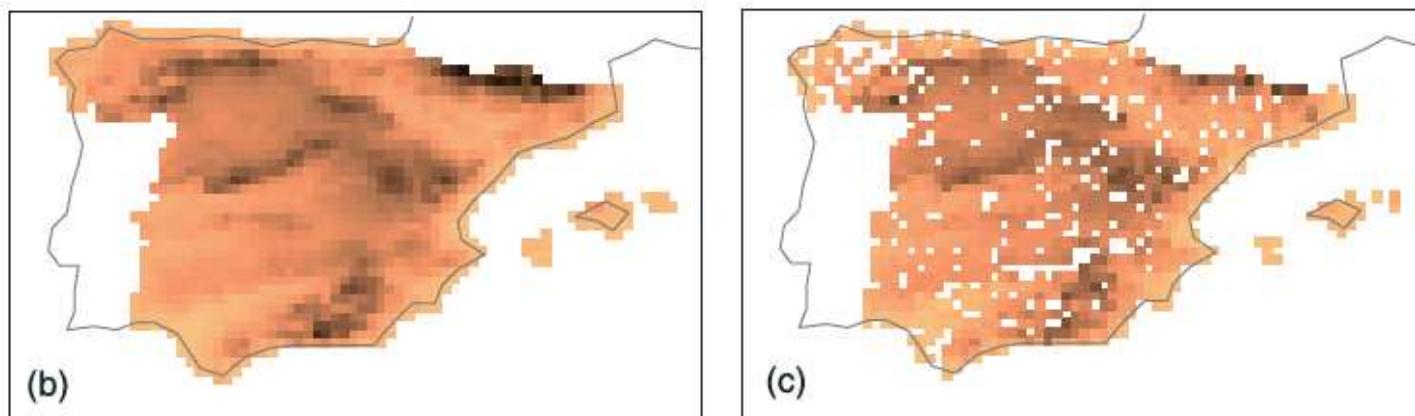
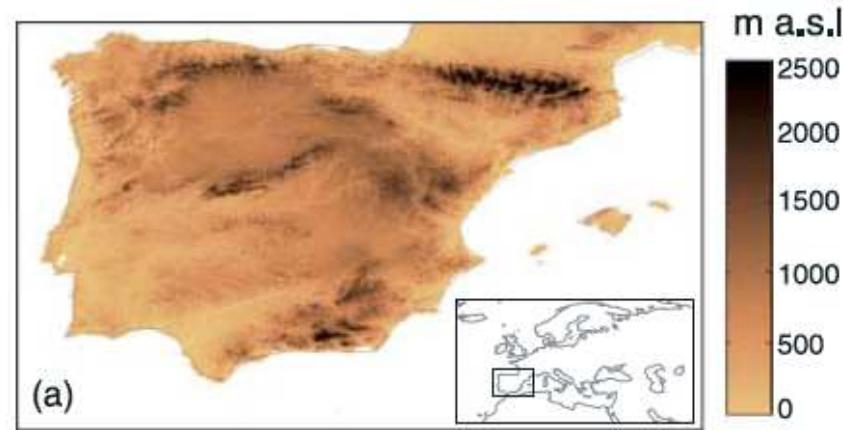


Temperatura: 864 Estaciones





En el caso de precipitación no se incluye la orografía como co-variable (kriging binario + kriging ordinario). En el caso de temperatura se incluye la elevación a escala mensual y se aplica kriging a los residuos.





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## Spain02 v2 Validation

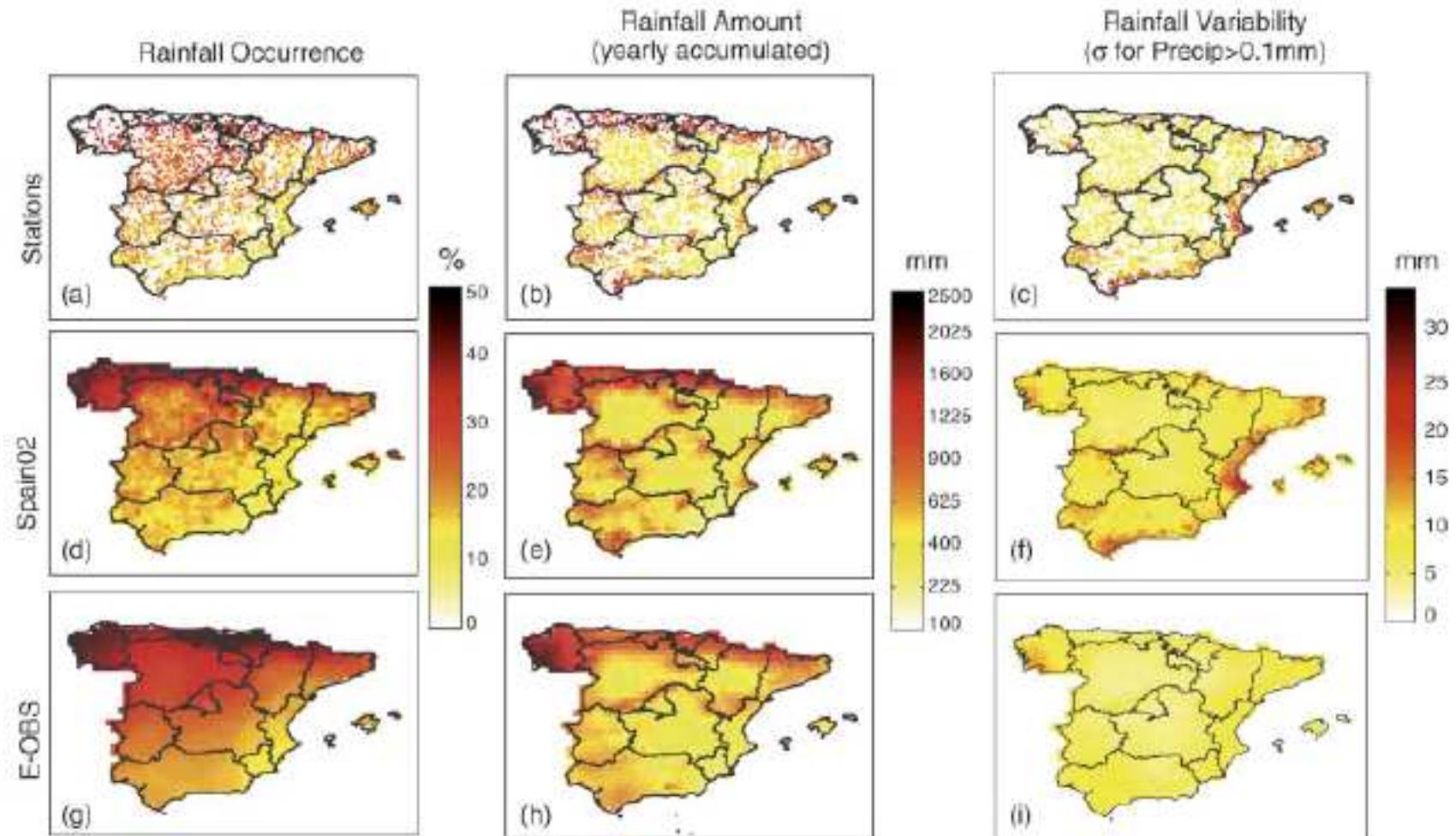


Figure 6. Rainfall frequency (annual occurrence, in percentage units), annual accumulated amount (in squared root scale with labels in the original units, for a better contrast of spatial differences), and the variability (standard deviation of wet days) for the observations (a)–(c), the Spain02 grid (d)–(f) and the E-OBS grid (g)–(i). This figure is available in colour online at [wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/joc](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/joc)

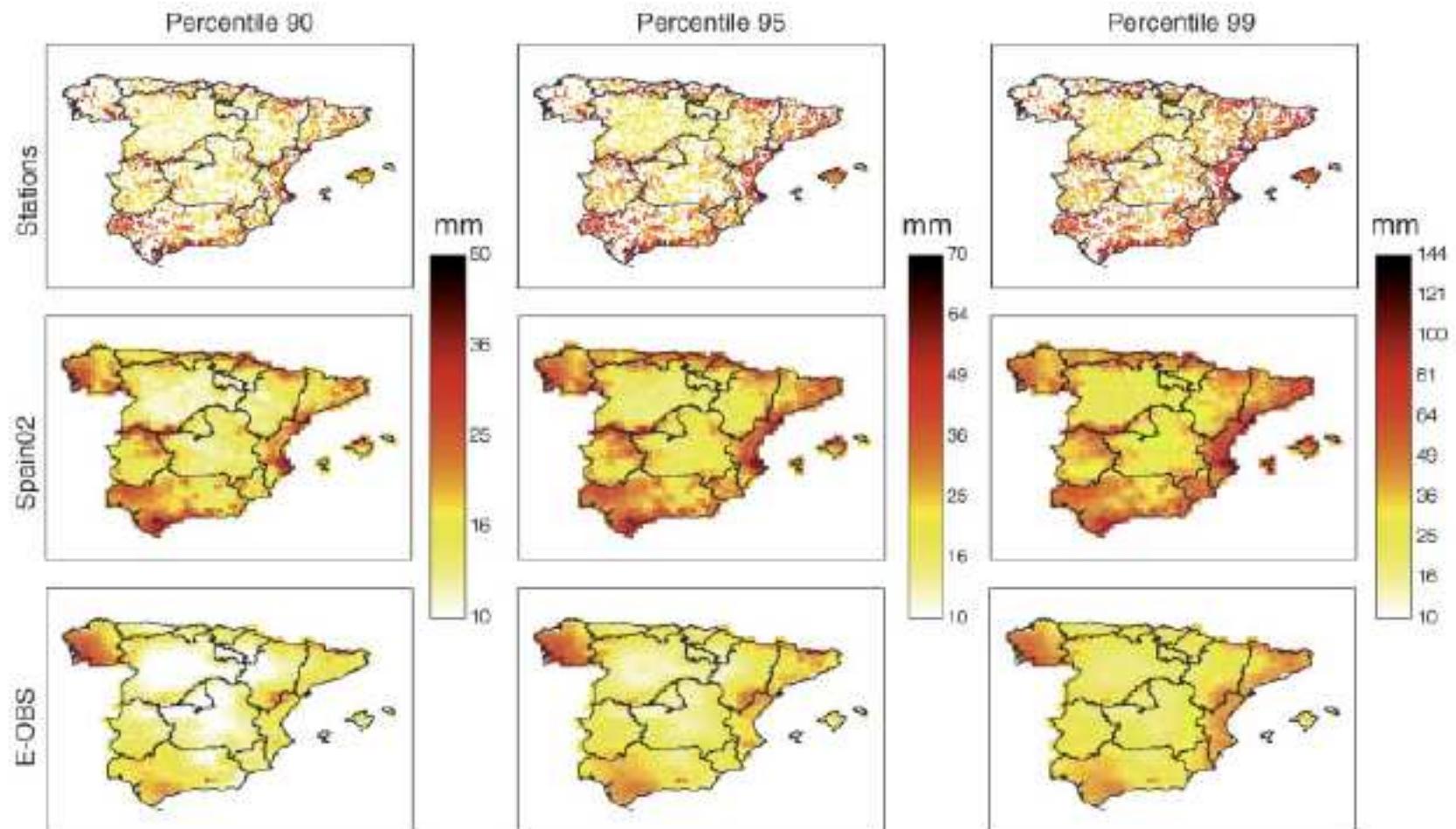
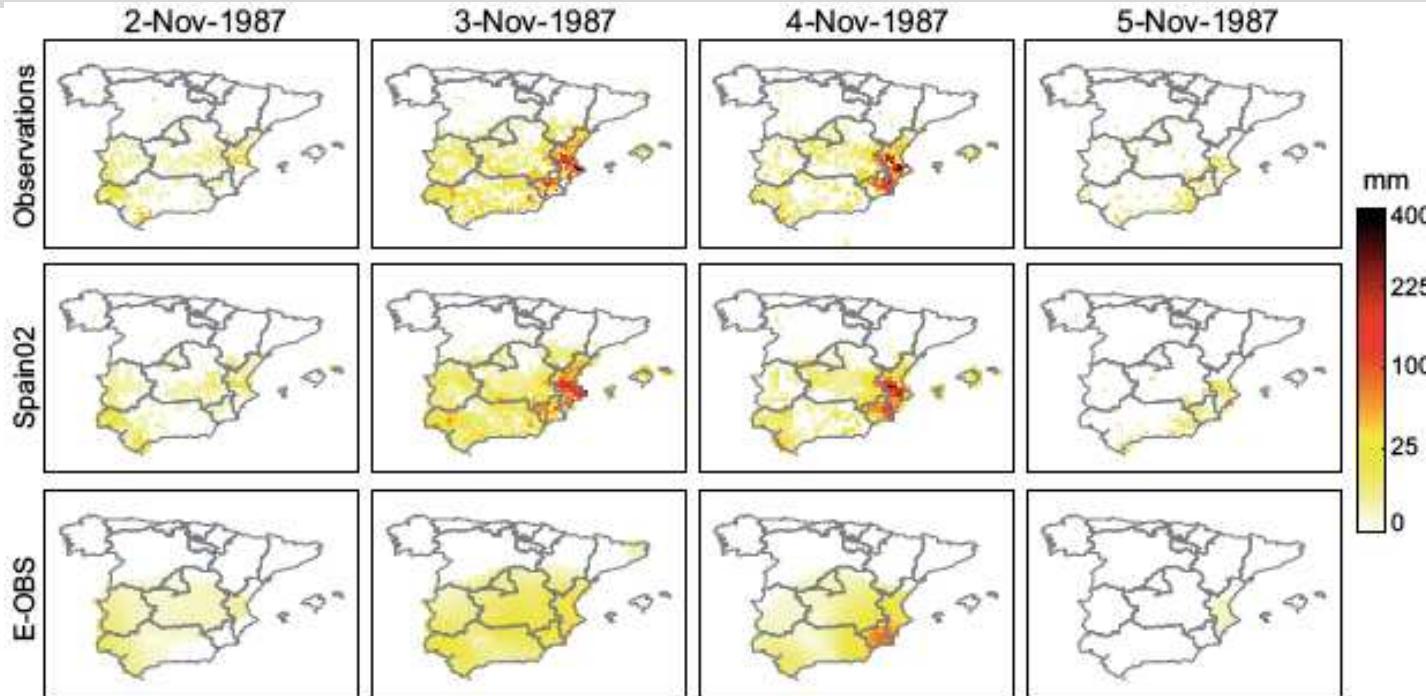
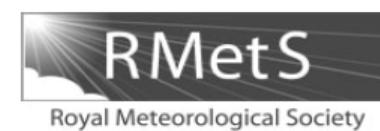


Figure 8. Percentiles 90, 95 and 99 (in squared root scale with labels in the original units) for the observations, the Spain02 grid and the E-OBS grid. This figure is available in colour online at [wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/joc](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/joc)



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLIMATOLOGY  
*Int. J. Climatol.* (2010)  
Published online in Wiley Online Library  
(wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/joc.2256



## Development and analysis of a 50-year high-resolution daily gridded precipitation dataset over Spain (Spain02)

S. Herrera,<sup>a\*</sup> J. M. Gutiérrez,<sup>a</sup> R. Ancell,<sup>b</sup> M. R. Pons,<sup>b</sup> M. D. Frías<sup>c</sup> and J. Fernández<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Instituto de Física de Cantabria, CSIC-University of Cantabria, Avenida de los Castros s/n, Santander, Spain

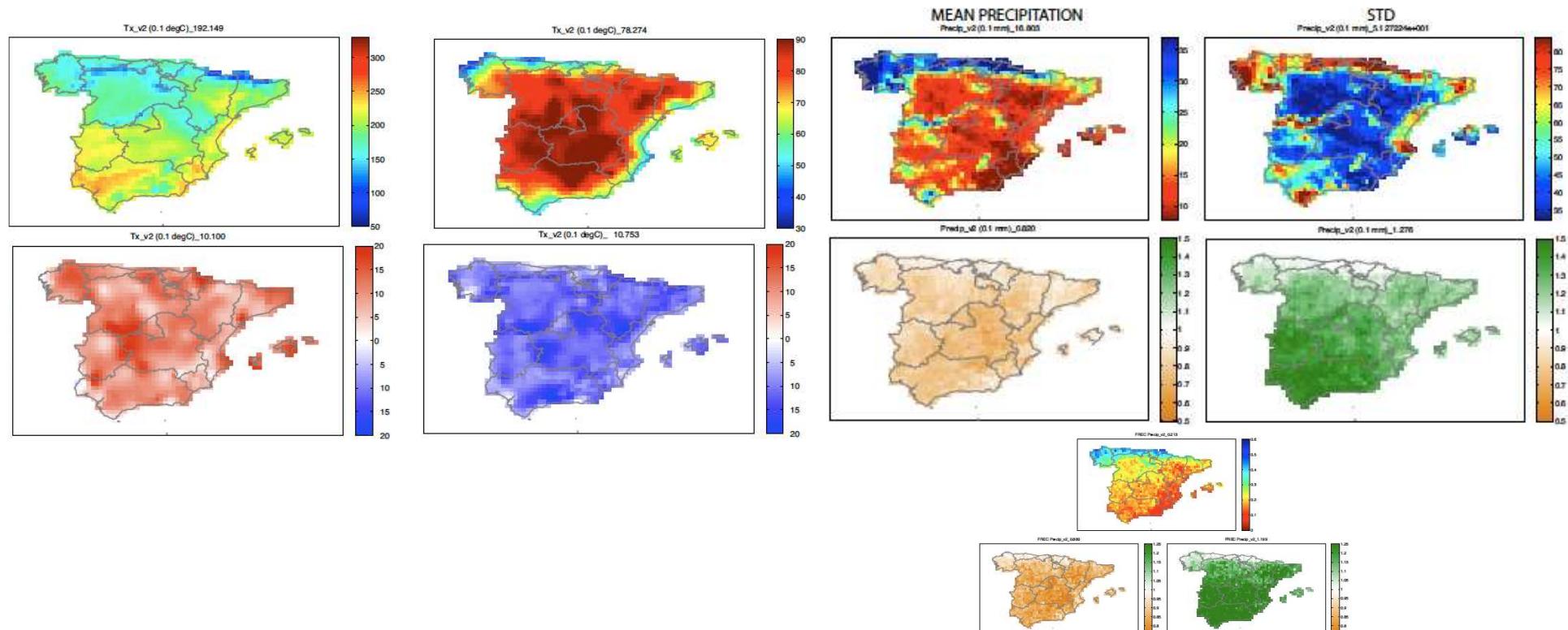
<sup>b</sup> Agencia Estatal de Meteorología (AEMET), Santander, Spain

<sup>c</sup> Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain

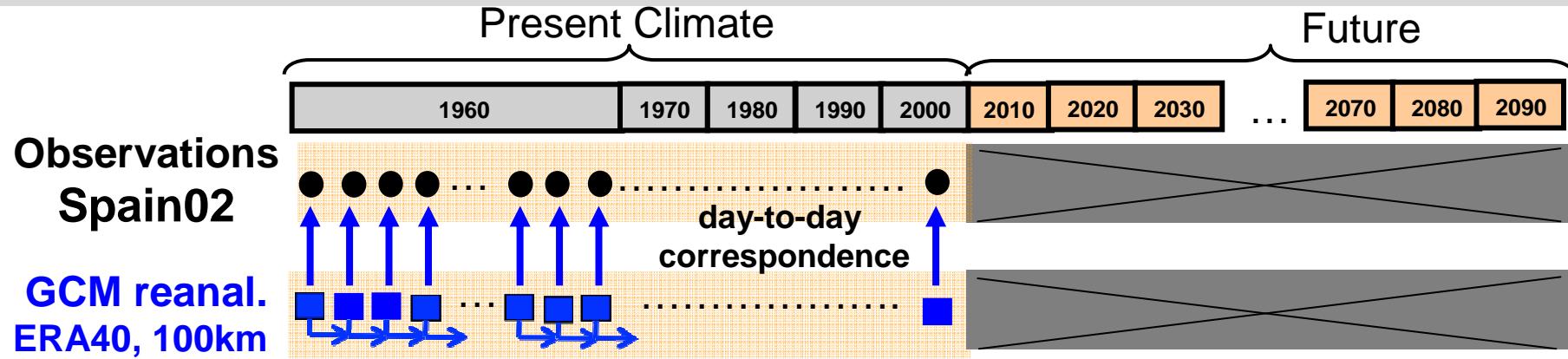


Period	Ranked Years (1st, 2nd, etc.)
Wettest	1996, 1969, 1997, 1979, 1963, 1972, 1977 and 1989
Driest	1964, 1998, 1994, 1990, 1970, 1967, 1983 and 1973
Coldest	1972, 1969, 1971, 1963, 1977, 1984, 1974 and 1993
Warmest	1995, 1989, 1994, 1997, 1961, 1990, 1998 and 2000

**Table 2** Anomalous wet, dry, warm and cold years in Spain within the period 1961-2000. The years have been obtained by ranking the grid-point standardized spatially averaged anomalies.







## Atmospheric Reanalyses Comparison Table

Name	Source	Time Range	Assimilation	Model Resolution	Model Output Resolution	Publicly Available Dataset Resolution
Arctic System Reanalysis (ASR)	Polar Met Group	2000-2010	WRF-Var	10-20km	10-30km	10-30km
ECMWF Interim Reanalysis (ERA Interim)	ECMWF	1989-present	4D-VAR	T255L60	125 km	1.5x1.5 / 0.7x0.7
ECMWF 40 year Reanalysis (ERA-40)	ECMWF	1958-2001	3D-VAR	T159L60	80 km	2.5x2.5 / 1.125x1.125
Japanese Reanalysis (JRA-25)	Japan Meteorological Agency	1979-2004	3D-VAR	T106L40	1.125x1.125/2.5x2.5	1.125x1.125/2.5x2.5
NASA MERRA	NASA	1979-2010	3D-VAR	1/2x1/2 deg	1/2x1/2 deg	1/2x1/2 deg
NCEP Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR)	NCEP	1979-?	3D-VAR	T382 L64	.5x.5 and 2.5x2.5	.5x.5 and 2.5x2.5
NCEP/DOE Reanalysis AMIP-II (R2)	NCEP/DOE	1979-present	3D-VAR	T62 L28	2.5x2.5	2.5x2.5
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis I (R1)	NCEP/NCAR	1948-present	3D-VAR	T62 L28	2.5x2.5 and 2x2 gaussian	2.5x2.5 and 2x2 gaussian
NCEP North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR)	NCEP	1979-present	RDAS	32km	32km	32km
NOAA-CIRES 20th Century Reanalysis (20CR)	NOAA/ESRL PSD	1871-2008	Ensemble Kalman Filter	T62 L28	2x2	2x2



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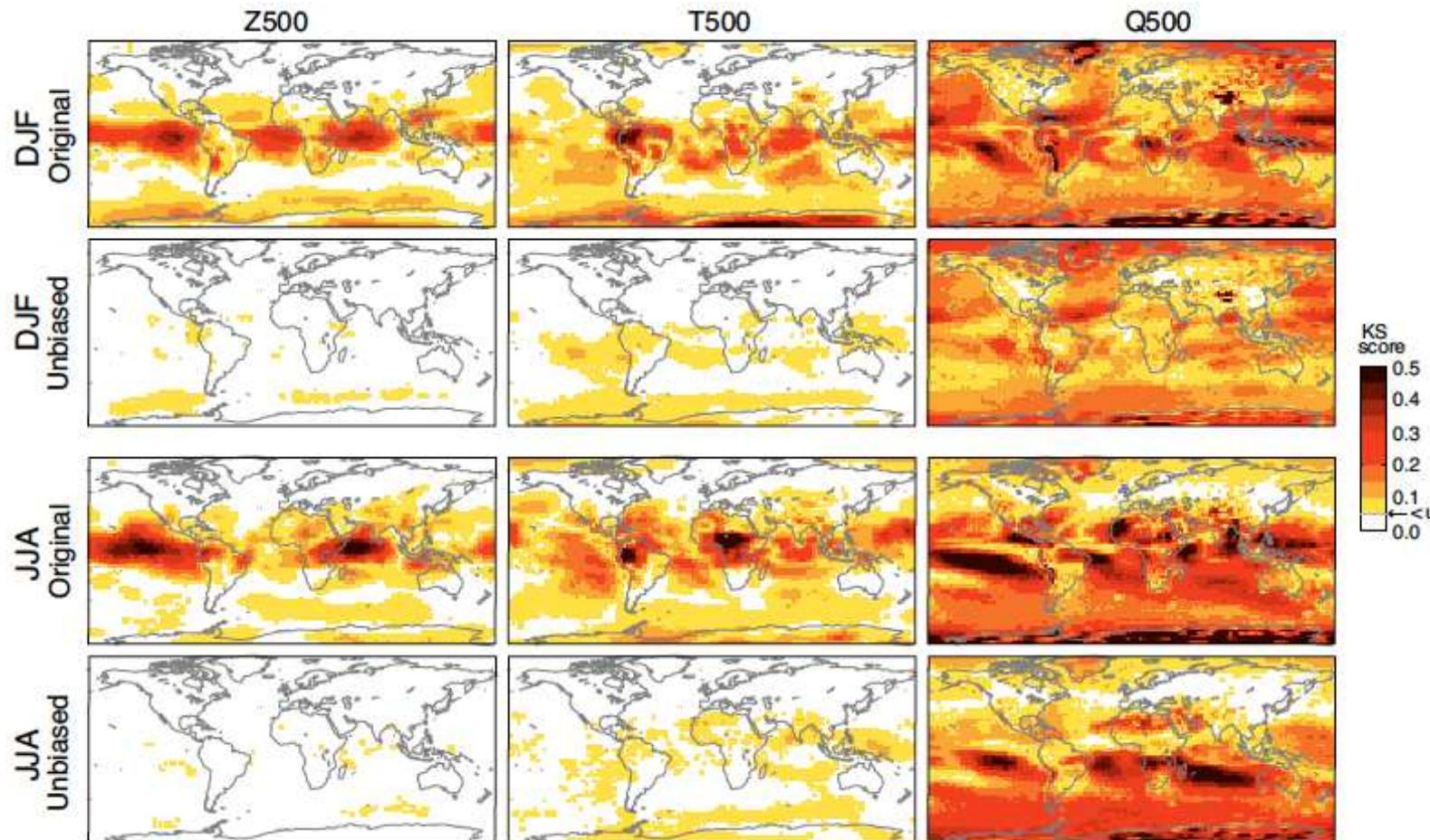
# Validación Reanálisis

GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH LETTERS, VOL. ???, XXXX, DOI:10.1029/,

## On the Assumption of Perfect Reanalysis Data for Validation and Downscaling

S. Brands<sup>1</sup>, J.M. Gutiérrez<sup>1</sup>, S. Herrera<sup>1</sup> A. S. Cofiño<sup>2</sup>,

Se han considerado los dos reanálisis más populares ERA40 y NCEP y se ha contrastado su coherencia climatológica a nivel diario y global.



Es necesario trabajar con anomalías y no con valores absolutos porque en este último caso no hay coherencia entre reanálisis (es decir hay incertidumbre observacional) en algunas regiones del globo.





**Table 1** Predictor variables

<i>Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>level</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>unit</i>
Z	Geopotential	850,700,500,300	00 UTC	$m^2 s^{-2}$
T	Temperature	850,700,500,300	00 UTC	K
Q	Specific humidity	850,700,500,300	00 UTC	$kg kg^{-1}$
U	U-wind	850,700,500,300	00 UTC	$m s^{-1}$
V	V-wind	850,700,500,300	00 UTC	$m s^{-1}$
RV	Relative Vorticity	850,700,500,300	00 UTC	$m s^{-1}$
SLPd	Mean sea-level pressure	mean sea-level	daily mean	Pa
2m Temperature	2T	2D	00,12	K
Minimum Temperature	MN2T	2D	daily	K
Maximum Temperature	MX2T	2D	daily	K
Total Precipitation	TP	2D	daily	m
10m Wind Gust	10FG	2D	daily	$m s^{-1}$
10m N, Wind Component	10V	2D	00, 12	$m s^{-1}$
10m E, Wind Component	10U	2D	00, 12	$m s^{-1}$
Total Column Water Vapour	TCWV	2D	00, 12	$kg m^{-2}$
Total Column Water	TCW	2D	00, 12	$kg m^{-2}$



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# GCMs in CMIP3 (IPCC-AR4)

## THE WCRP CMIP3 MULTIMODEL DATASET

A New Era in Climate Change Research

BY GERALD A. MEEHL, CURT COVEY, THOMAS DELWORTH,  
MOJIB LATIF, BRYANT McAVANEY, JOHN F. B. MITCHELL,  
RONALD J. STOUFFER, AND KARL E. TAYLOR

SEPTEMBER 2007 **BAMS** | 1383

AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

DOI:10.1175/BAMS-88-9-1383

Performance metrics for climate models

P. J. Gleckler,<sup>1</sup> K. E. Taylor,<sup>1</sup> and C. Doutriaux<sup>1</sup>

JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, VOL. 113

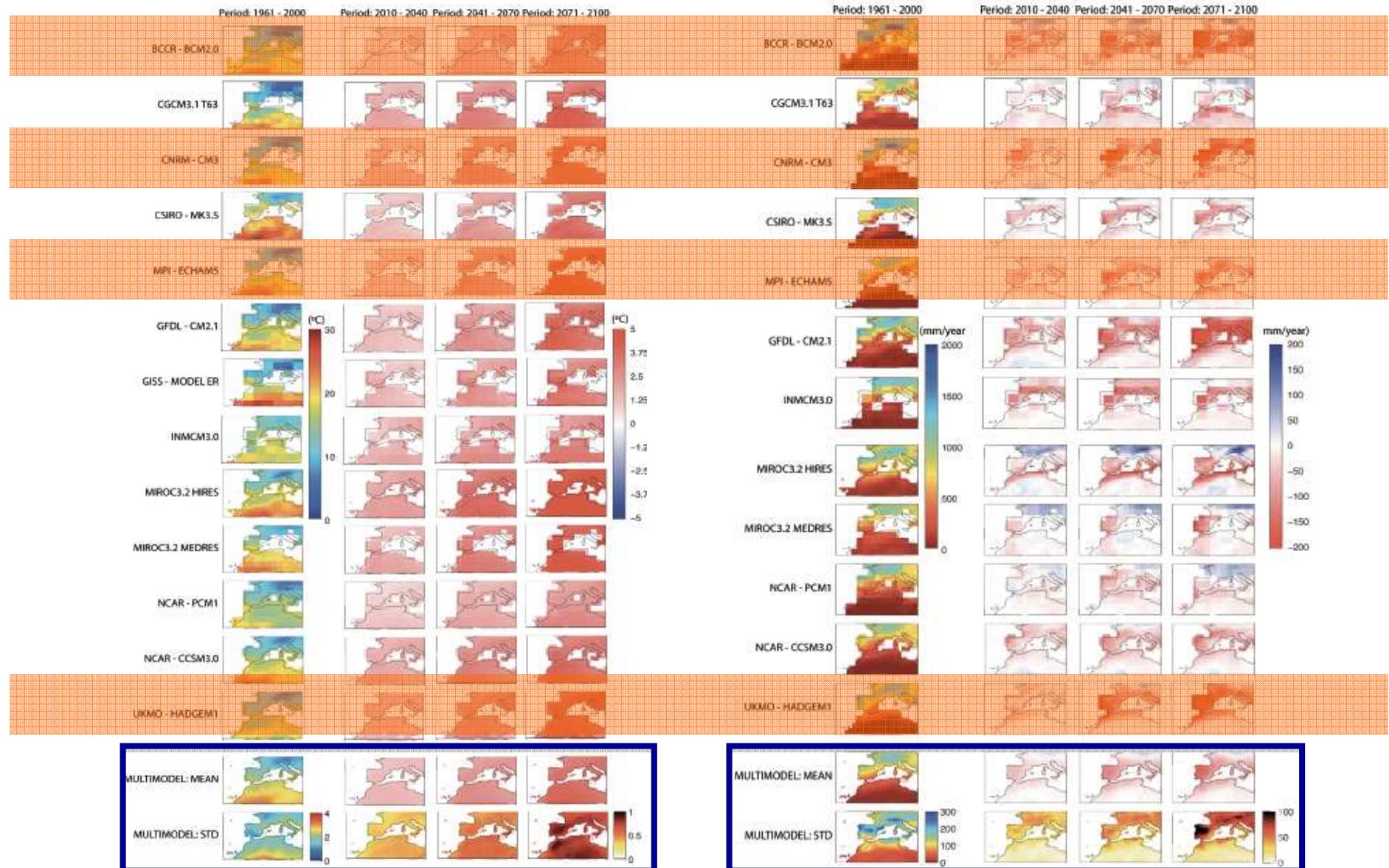
**Table 1.** Model Identification, Originating Group, and Atmospheric Resolution

IPCC I.D.	Center and Location	Atmosphere Resolution
BCCR-BCM2.0	Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research (Norway)	T63 L31
CGCM3.1(T47)	Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis (Canada)	T47 L31
CGCM3.1(T63)	CSIRO Atmospheric Research (Australia)	T63 L31
CSIRO-Mk3.0	Météo-France, Centre National de Recherches Météorologiques (France)	T63 L18
CNRM-CM3	Météo-France, Centre National de Recherches Météorologiques (France)	T42 L45
ECHO-G	Meteorological Institute of the University of Bonn, Meteorological Research Institute of KMA, and Model and Data group (Germany and Korea)	T30 L19
GFDL-CM2.0	US Dept. of Commerce, NOAA	1981-2100
GFDL-CM2.1	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (USA)	N45 L24
GISS-AOM		N45 L24
GISS-EH	NASA/Goddard Institute for Space Studies (USA)	90 × 60 L12
GISS-ER		72 × 46 L17
FGOALS-g1.0	LASG/Institute of Atmospheric Physics (China)	72 × 46 L17
INM-CM3.0	Institute for Numerical Mathematics (Russia)	128 × 60 L26
IPSL-CM4	Institut Pierre Simon Laplace (France)	72 × 45 L21
IPSL2		96 × 72 L19
MIROC3.2(medres)	Center for Climate System Research (The University of Tokyo),	T42 L20
MIROC3.2(hires)	National Institute for Environmental Studies, and Frontier Research Center for Global Change (JAMSTEC) (Japan)	T106 L56
MRI-CGCM2.3.2	Meteorological Research Institute (Japan)	T42 L30
ECHAM5/MPI-OM	Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (Germany)	T63 L32
CCSM3		T85 L26
PCM	National Center for Atmospheric Research (USA)	T42 L18
UKMO-HadC	HADGEM2	96 × 72 L19
UKMO-HadGEM1	Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research, Met Office (UK)	N96 L38

# Escenarios IPCC-AR4 A1B (2007)

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FTP y HTTP protocolos de acceso a datos basado en ficheros.

- No es posible hacer uso del formato de los datos: para acceder a un proción del fichero es necesario descargar el fichero por completo

OPeNDAP permite el **acceso a datos (locales o remotos sobre internet)**:

- Usando herramientas de análisis y visualización:
  - Matlab, R, Ferret, IDL, y más
  - Sin preocuparse del formato usando APIs: Python, R, Matlab, IDL, .....
  - Y accediendo a los únicamente a los datos de interés: SLPd[0:1:0][0:1:0][0:1:0]

OPeNDAP permite **compartir datos remotamente**:

- Los datos pueden estar en una **variedad de formatos**: netCDF, HDF
- Existe una **variedad de servidores OPeNDAP**: THREDDS (TDS)



**THREDDS Data Server (TDS)**:

- Hace uso de **catalogos** para los conjuntos de datos con anotaciones de los datos (metadato).
- TDS hace uso del **Common Data Format (CDM)** para **unificar el acceso** a los datos **OPeNDAP, netCDF(3&4), and HDF5, GRIB 1&2, BUFR, NEXRAD, and GINI** permitiendo añadir otros formatos (plugins).
  - CDM además provee un **acceso unificado** a datos geo-referenciados: **Grids, Puntos, Series Temporales, Trayectorias, Perfiles,...**

Catalog http://www.meteo.unican.es/thredds/catalog.html

**Catalog**  
<http://www.meteo.unican.es/thredds/catalog.html>

**Dataset**

- [Datos de la Tierra](#)
- [ERA40](#)
- [NCEPoperación](#)
- [NCEP/](#)
- [MPEH5C/](#)
- [MPEH5/](#)
- [JRA25/](#)
- [IPCM4V2](#)
- [IPCM4/](#)
- [INTERIM](#)
- [HADGEM2](#)
- [HADGEM/](#)
- [HADCM3C](#)
- [ERA40/](#)
- [EGMAM2/](#)
- [PCWMM/](#)

**Dataset**

- [ERA40](#)
- [ERA40\\_z925.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_z850.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_z700.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_z500.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_z300.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_z1000.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_v925.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_v850.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_v700.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_v500.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_v300.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_v1000.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_u925.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_u850.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_u700.nc](#)
- [ERA40\\_u500.nc](#)

**THREDDS Data Catalog**

THREDDS Data Catalog

Tested on:

Z

All

Bounding Box (decimal degrees):

North: 60.0000

West: -30.0000    East: 27.5000

South: 20.0000

**Select Variable(s): Choose Spatial Subset:**

**Dataset:** [ERA40](#)

**Access:**

1. [OPENDAP](#)
2. [WCS: /thredds/wcs/](#)
3. [WMS: /thredds/wms/](#)
4. [NetcdfSubset](#)
5. [HTTPServer](#)

**Dates:**

- 2010-10-04

**Viewers:**

- [NetCDF-Java](#)
- [Godiva2 \(beta\)](#)

**Choose Time Subset:**

All

Time Range:

Starting: 1961-01-01T00:00:00

Ending: 2000-12-31T00:00:00

**Horizontal Stride:**

**Add Lat/Lon to file**

Add Lat/Lon variables

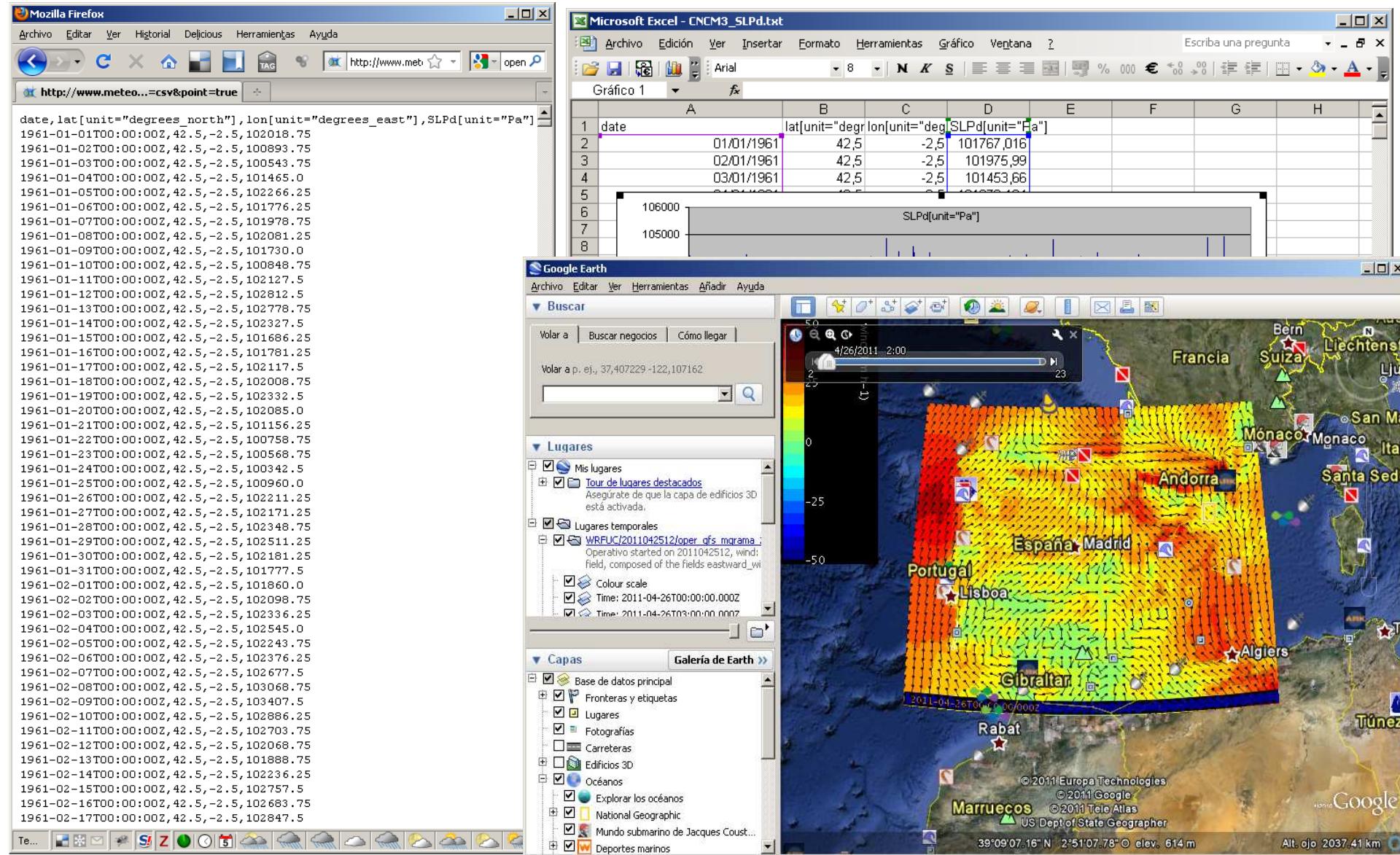
**Submit** **Reset**



# Santander Meteorology Group

*A multidisciplinary approach for weather & climate*

**User-Friendly**





## Santander Meteorology Group

A multidisciplinary approach for weather & climate

## Distribución de Datos

<http://www.meteo.unican.es/datasets/spain02>

Proyecto esTcena

https://www.meteo.unican.es/trac/esTcena

Resampling S...s in Matlab ScienceD...ief network ScienceD...n Swaziland Accuracy of ...tes of truth

ESTCENA Escenarios regionales de cambio climático: Downscaling estadístico

Sesión iniciada como guestjim | Salir | Preferencias

Wiki Eventos Progreso Hojar fuentes Ver Índice

Wiki: WikiStart

Inicio

### Proyecto esTcena (2009-2011)

- 0. Miembros del Proyecto esTcena
- 1. Datos y Control de Calidad
  - 1.1. Datos Utilizados
    - 1.1.1. Observaciones (Predictandos)
    - 1.1.2. Reanálisis y GCMs (Predictores)
  - 1.2. Control de Calidad y Validación de GCMs
  - 1.3. Servidor Web de Datos para esTcena
- 2. Estadísticos e Índices Climáticos
  - 2.1. Descriptivos
    - 2.1.1. Estadísticos Descriptivos
    - 2.1.2. Indicadores Climáticos
  - 2.2. Comparativos
    - 2.2.1. Medidas de Precisión (Accuracy)
    - 2.2.2. Medidas de Fiabilidad (Reliability)
    - 2.2.3. Medidas de Coherencia
- 3. Downscaling
  - 3.1. Predictores y Patrones
  - 3.2. Métodos de Downscaling Estadístico
- 4. Validación
  - 4.1. Validación en Perfect Prog: Error I

Spain02\_v2

Precipitation Temp\_Maxima Temp\_Minima

Spain02\_v2: Precipitation (mm)

0 4 8 15 25 50 m

min 2 6 10 20 30 100

Mapa Satélite Híbrido Relieve

Biscay

Portugal Espana Spain Gibraltar Andorra

POWERED BY Google

Datos de mapa ©2011, @ - Términos de uso

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Data access portal

<http://www.meteo.unican.es/data/index.jsp?tab=2>

NIH Acceso al Servicio Papi Climate and water Piso en Vent...Fotocasa.es Ático en Ven...Fotocasa.es

home logout UIB jobs info

My home Observations Reanalysis Seasonal models Climate change

Web portal for data access  
Applied Meteorology Group  
(University of Cantabria)

UC  
UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA

Database: Grid Spain (0.2) ? Variable: mean daily rainfall (mm)

Period: 1-Jan-1950 - 31-Dec-2003 Res: 24h Aggregation: 5-Da Function:  
Max

380.0 km drawObservations 600x400 pixels

Grid Spain (0.2)

maximum temperature (deg C)

Time

grid1471 (grid1471)

Selected points info

The screenshot shows a web-based data access portal for the Santander Meteorology Group. At the top, there's a banner with the group's name and a globe graphic. Below the banner is a header bar with standard browser controls, a URL field showing the site's address, and a search bar with a Google link. The main navigation menu includes links for NIH, Acceso al Servicio Papi, Climate and water, and several Fotocasa.es links. Below the menu, there are links for home, logout, UIB, and jobs info.

The central part of the page features a search interface with dropdown menus for Database (set to Grid Spain (0.2)), Variable (set to mean daily rainfall (mm)), and various aggregation and function options. It also displays a date range from 1-Jan-1950 to 31-Dec-2003, a resolution of 24h, and an aggregation of 5-Da, with a Max function selected.

On the left, there's a map of Spain with a red grid overlay representing the 'Grid Spain (0.2)' database. A callout box indicates a point count of 1445. On the right, there's a line graph titled 'Grid Spain (0.2)' showing 'maximum temperature (deg C)' over time. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and ranges from 50 to 00. The y-axis ranges from 155 to 200. The graph shows a highly fluctuating red line with several peaks and troughs.

At the bottom, there's a section titled 'Selected points info' which contains a small table with two rows of data:

Point ID	Location	Value
grid1471	grid1471	1445





<http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/projects/mps/>

**PRUDENCE ►**  
**STARDEX ►**  
**MICE ►**

**Welcome**

This is the portal for three projects researching climate change and extreme events.

*Flood Drought Coldspells Heatwaves Wind*

- how will extremes change?
- what will the impacts be?
- how certain can we be about our predictions?



<http://www.ensembles-eu.org>

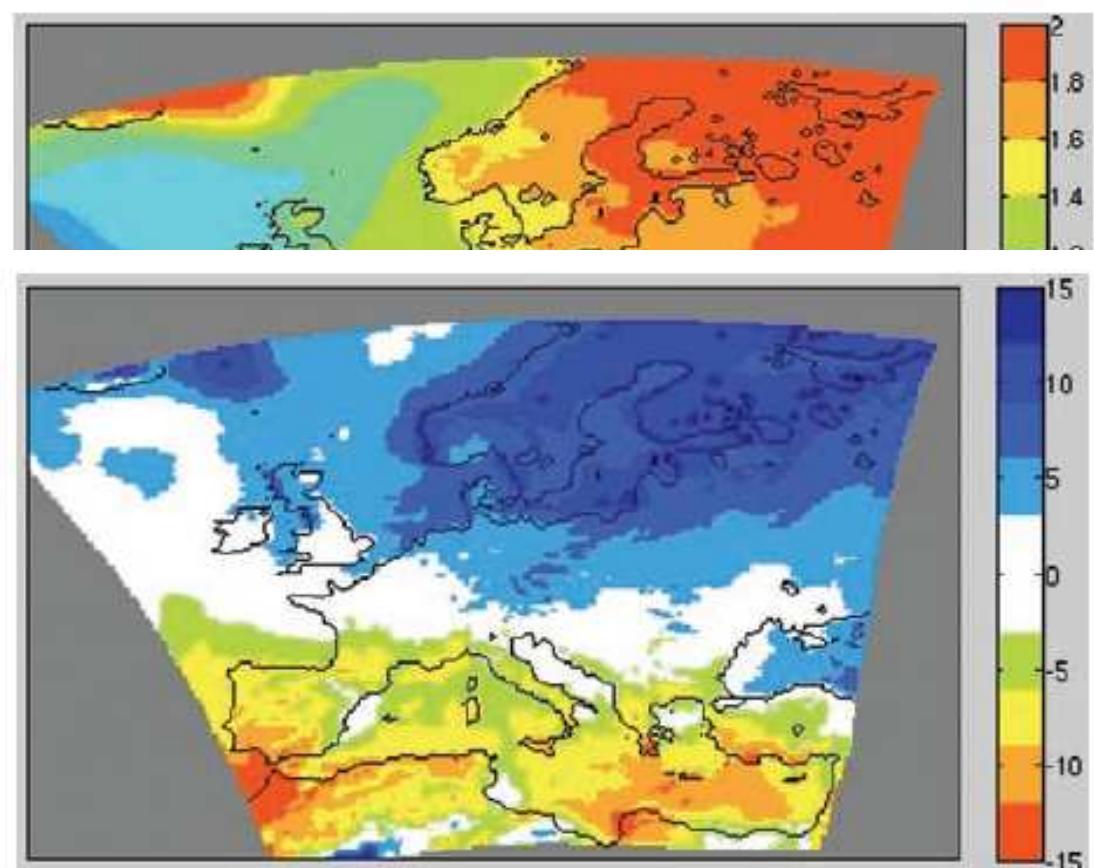
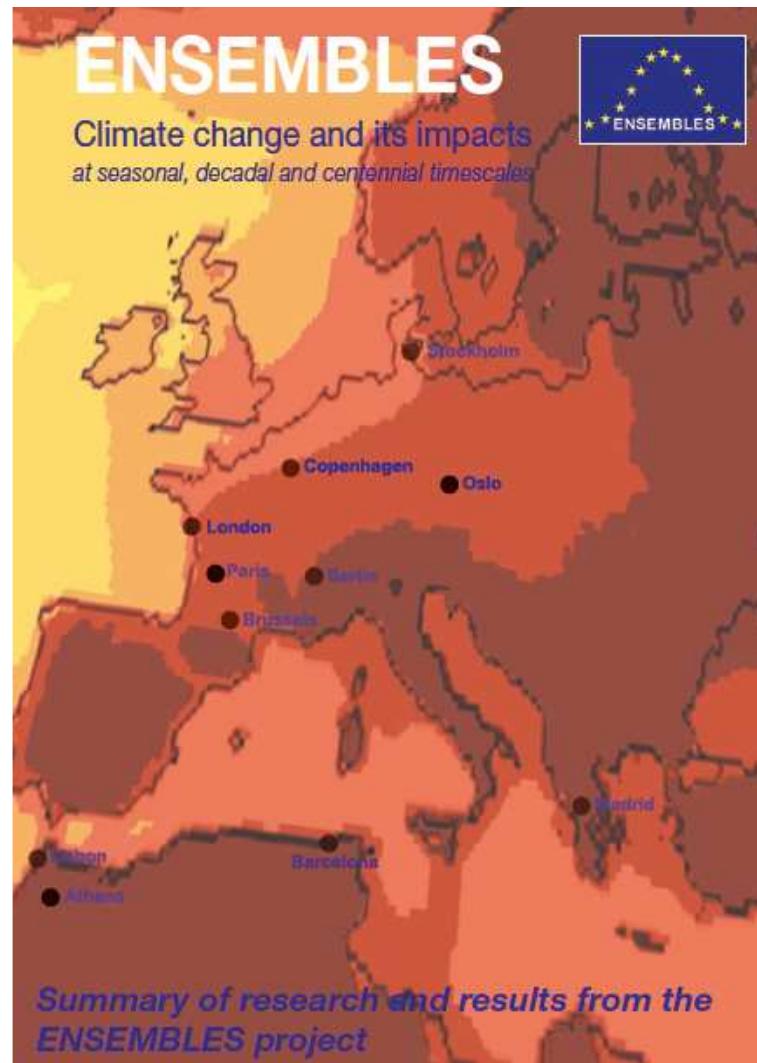


Figure 6.5: Climate-change signal (2021–2050 relative to 1961–1990) for annual precipitation total (%) for the multi-model mean of the ENSEMBLES RCMs.



PNACC



Plan Nacional de Adaptación  
al Cambio Climático

Necesidad de disponer de **proyecciones de los impactos del cambio climático** en los diferentes ecosistemas y sectores socioeconómicos españoles (PNACC, 2006)

- **1<sup>a</sup> fase:** Uso de metodologías ya desarrolladas y bases de datos actualmente existentes.

Duración 1 año (2006). Informe finalizado en febrero de 2007 ([www.aemet.es](http://www.aemet.es))

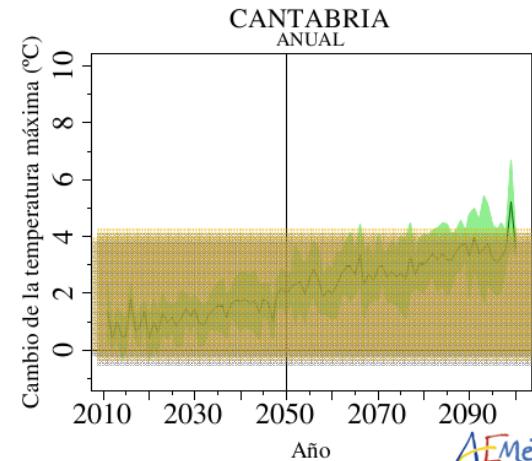
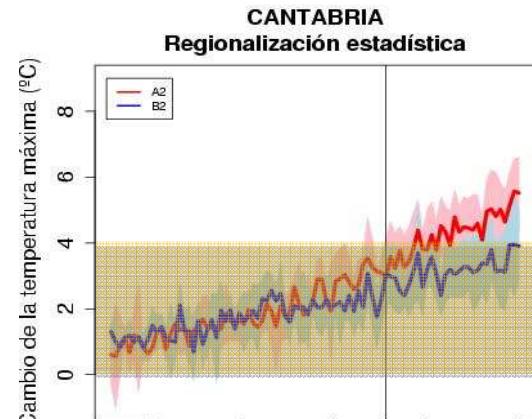
- **2<sup>a</sup> fase:** Desarrollo de nuevos métodos y bases de datos. Incorporación de grupos universitarios. ESCENA y esTcena (Acciones Est. MMAMRM).

→ Escenarios basados en RCMs de ENSEMBLES

GENERACION DE ESCENARIOS REGIONALIZADOS  
DE CAMBIO CLIMATICO PARA ESPAÑA

PRIMERA FASE

Manola Brunet(5), M. Jesús Casado(1), Manuel de Castro(4), Pedro Galán(4), José A. Lopez(1), José M. Martín(1), Asunción Pastor(1), Eduardo Petisco(1), Petra Ramos(2), Jaime Ribalaygua(3), Ernesto Rodríguez(1), Luis Torres(3)





- Transfer-Function Approaches
- Algorithmic Methods

	Advantages	Shortcomings
<b>Linear Regression</b> <b>GLMs</b>	Simple Easy to interpret	Linear assumption Spatially inconsistent Selection of predictors
<b>Neural Networks</b>	Nonlinear “Universal” interpolator	Complex blackbox-like Optimization required Selection of predictors
<b>Analogs</b>	Nonlinear Spatial consistency	Algorithmic. No model. Difficult to interpret
<b>Weather Typing</b> (k-means, SOM, etc.)	Nonlinear Easy to interpret Spatial consistency	Loss of variance Problem with borders

- Weather Generators

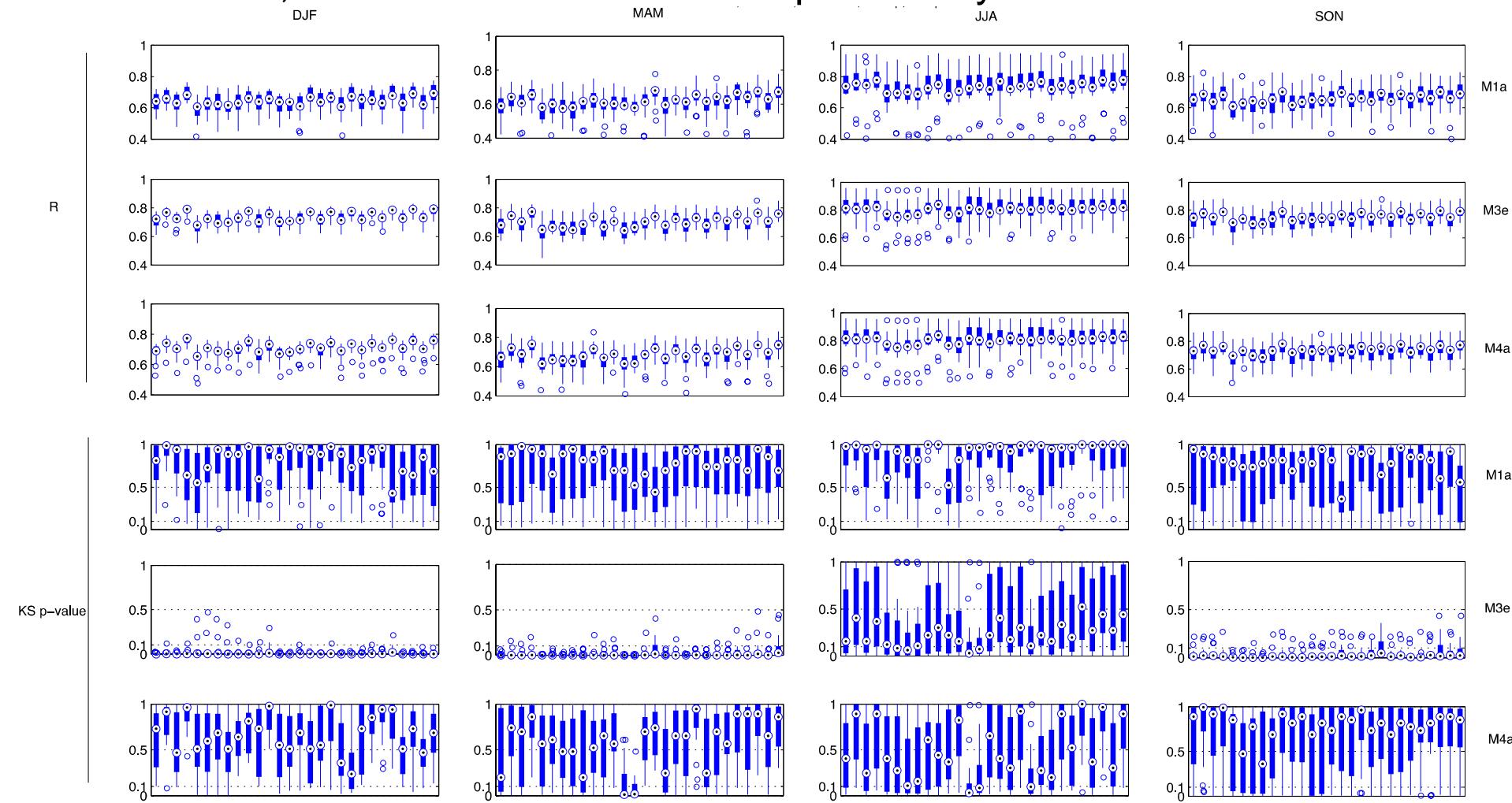
# Configuración... Mét. Downscaling

**Santander Meteorology Group**  
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Nombre	Familia	Método	Parámetros
M1a	F1	Análogos	1 análogo
M1b	F1	Análogos	15 análogos, media ponderada (1)
M1c	F1	Análogos	15 análogos, media
M1d	F1-F4	Análogos	15 análogos, aleatorio (2)
M2a	F1	Weather typing (WT)	k-means k=25, media
M2b	F1	Weather typing (WT)	k-means k=100, media
M2c	F1-F4	Weather typing (WT)	k-means k=100, aleatorio (2)
M3a	F2	Regresión lineal	10 CPs
M3b	F2	Regresión lineal	campos (1 punto vecino)
M3c	F2	Regresión lineal	5CPs + 1 punto vecino
M3d	F2	Regresión lineal	campos (4 puntos vecinos)
M3e	F2	Regresión log. y lineal (3)	10 CPs
M3f	F2	Regresión log. y lineal (3)	campos (1 punto vecino)
M3g	F2	Regresión log. y lineal (3)	5CPs + 1 punto vecino
M3h	F2	Regresión log. y lineal (3)	campos (4 puntos vecinos)
M4a	F2-F4	GLMs	5 CPs
M4b	F2-F4	GLMs	campos (1 punto vecinos)
M4c	F2-F4	GLMs	3CPs + 1 punto vecino
M5a	F3	Regresión lineal (M3a) sobre WT (M2)	5 CPs; k-means (k=100)
M5b	F3	Regresión lineal (M3b) sobre WT (M2)	campos (1 punto vecino); k-means (k=100)
M6a	F4-F1	WG (Gaussian) sobre WTs (M2)	k-means (k=100)
M6b	F4-F1	WG (Gamma) sobre WTs (M2)	k-means (k=100)



## Validaciones exhaustivas de dominios geográficos y predictores, a escala estacional, considerando medidas de precisión y de fiabilidad.



## Configuración... Validación

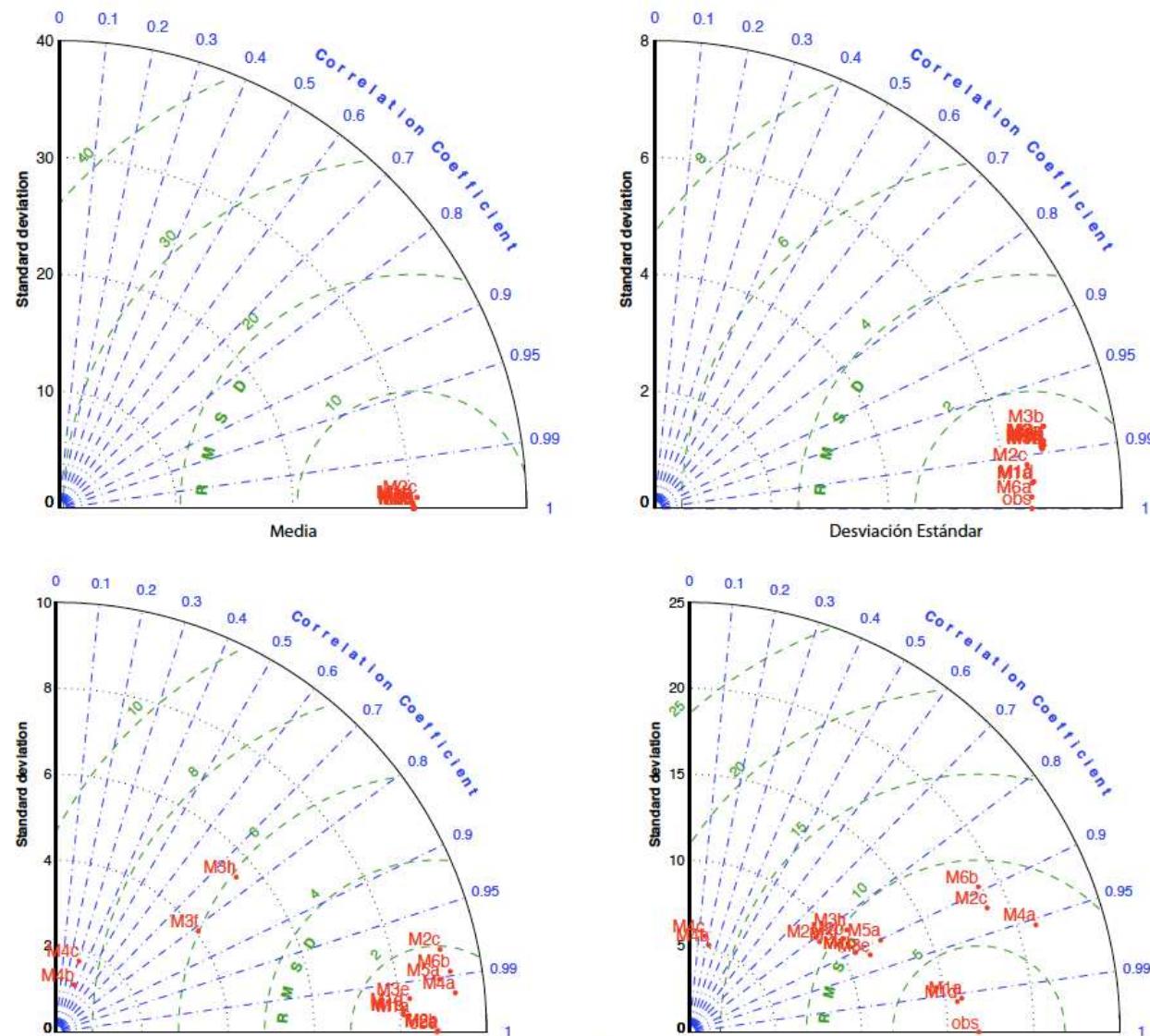
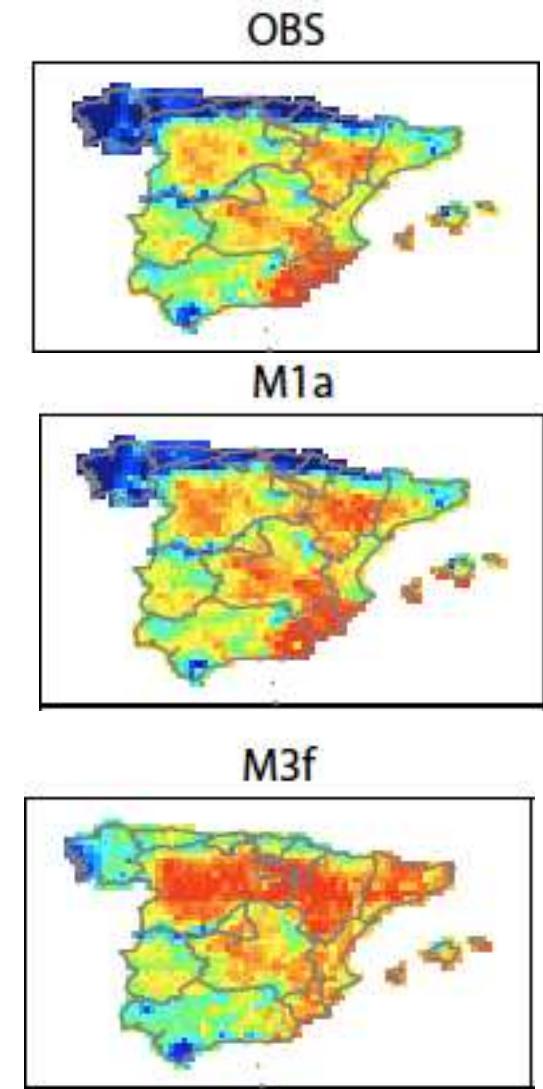


Figura 2. Diagramas de Taylor para la validación en modo perfecto (utilizando ERA40) de las distintas técnicas de downscaling estadístico (marcadas con las etiquetas indicadas en la tabla anterior) para temperatura mínima (primera fila) y precipitación (segunda fila), considerando la media (izquierda) y la variabilidad (derecha) del campo espacial.

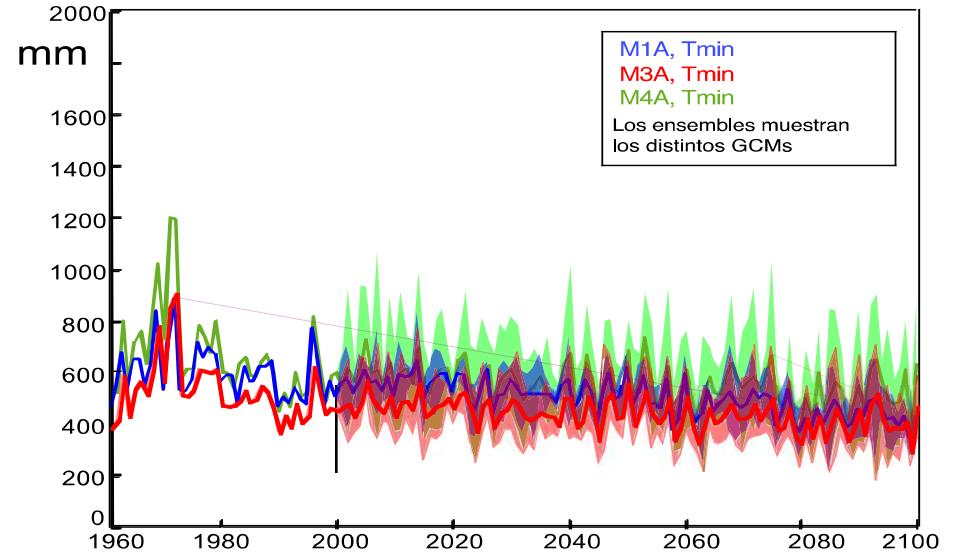
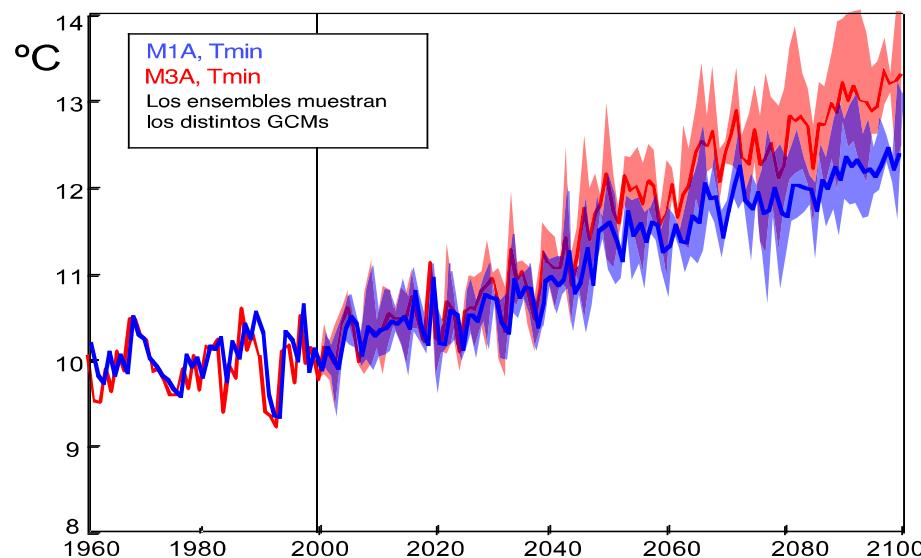
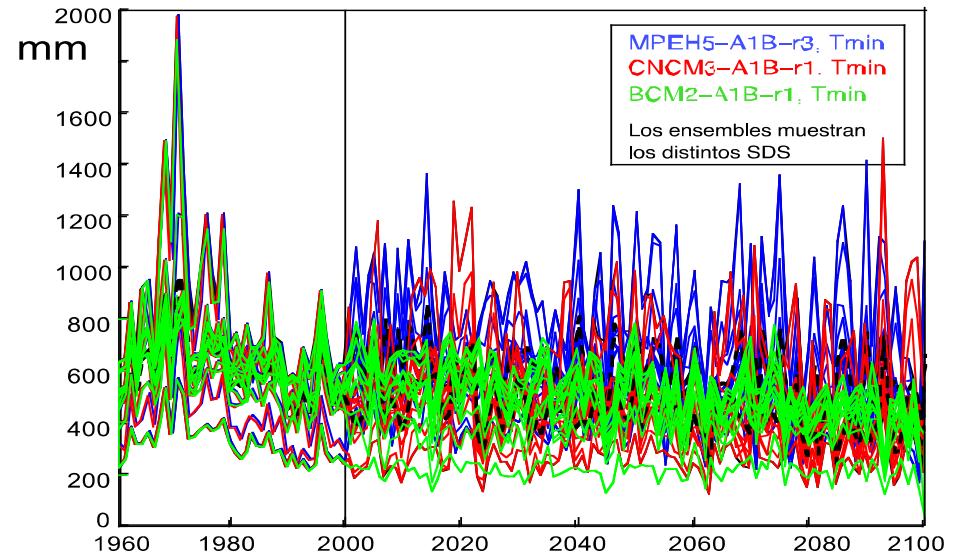
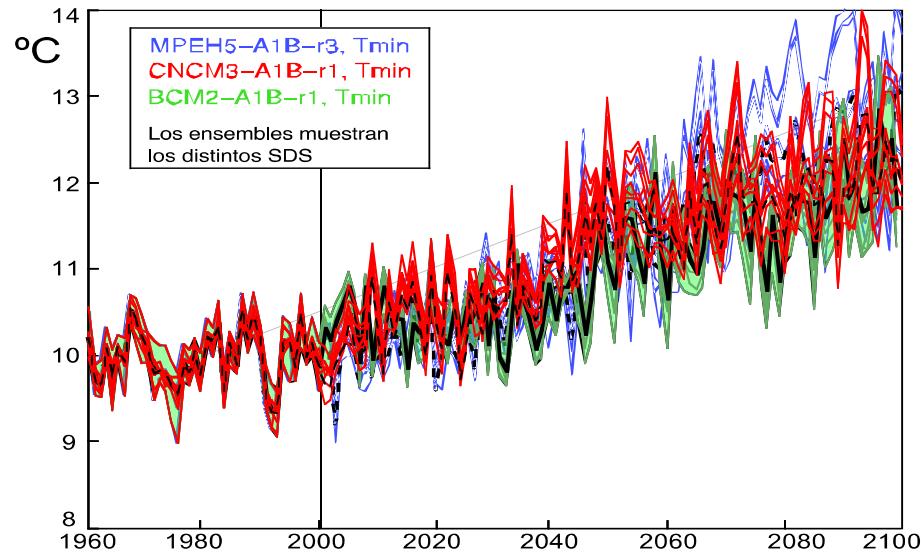




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## Proyecciones



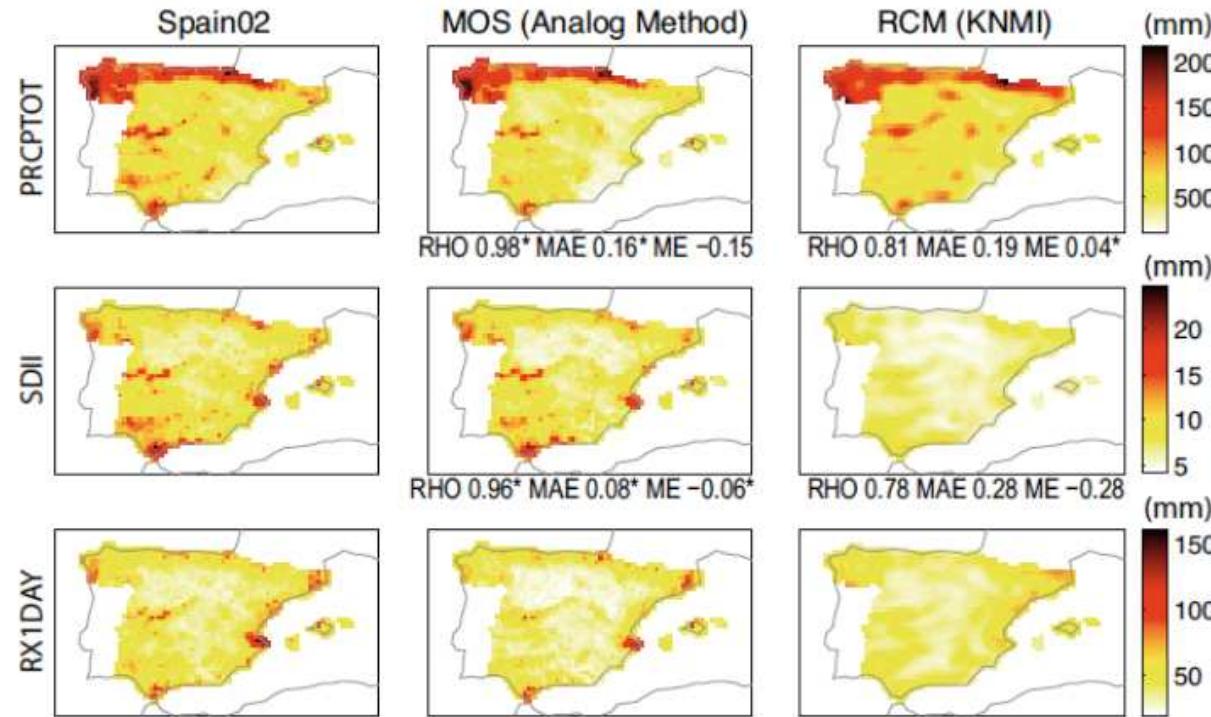
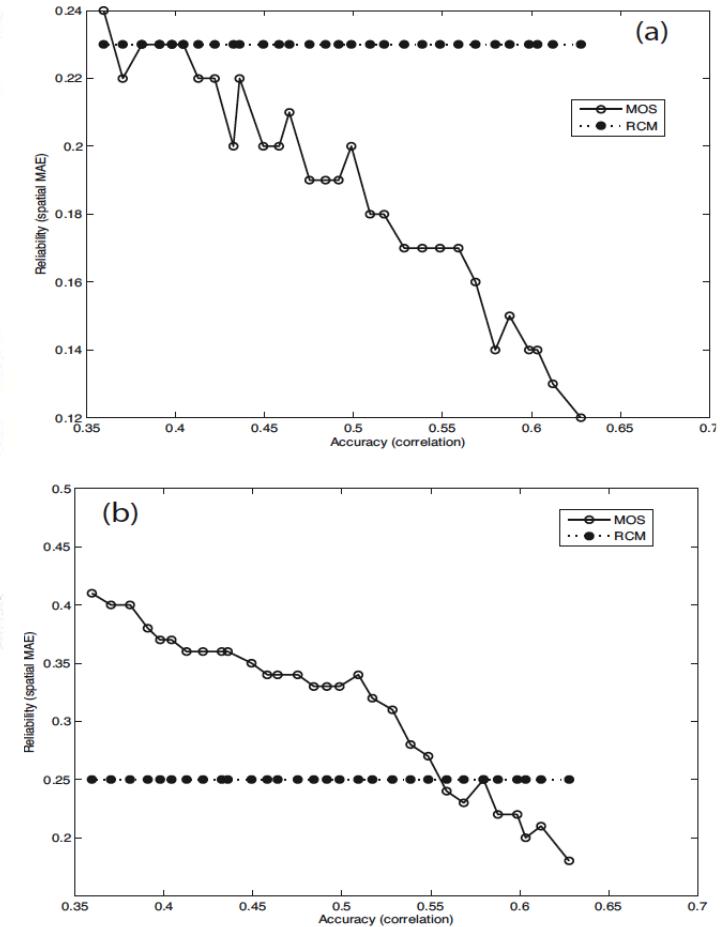


Figura 5. Calibración de la salida de un RCM particular (KNMI) utilizando un método de análogos MOS para la precipitación acumulada (PRCTOT), la precipitación media de los días de lluvia (SDII) y el promedio del máximo anual de lluvia diaria (RX1DAY).

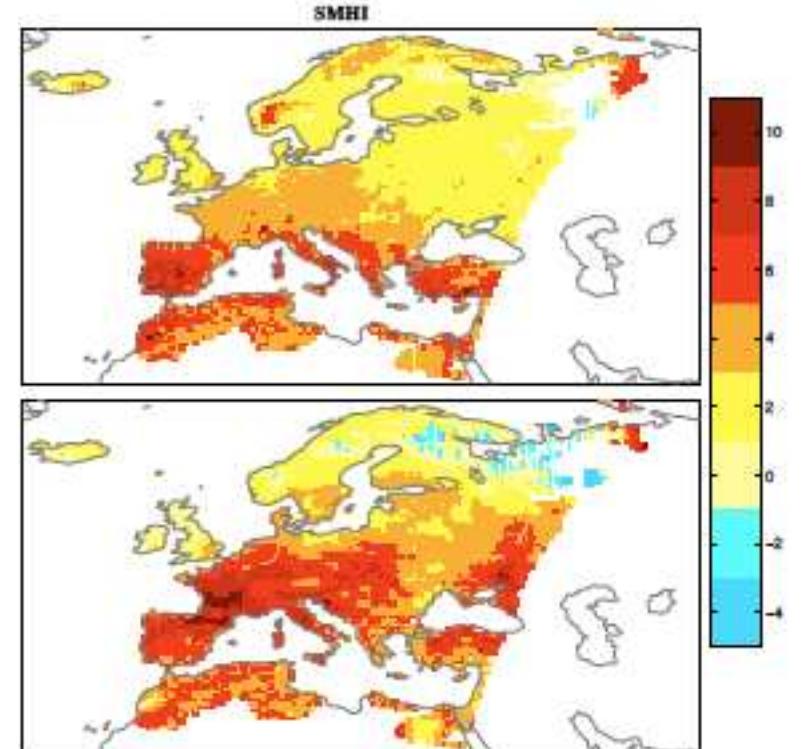
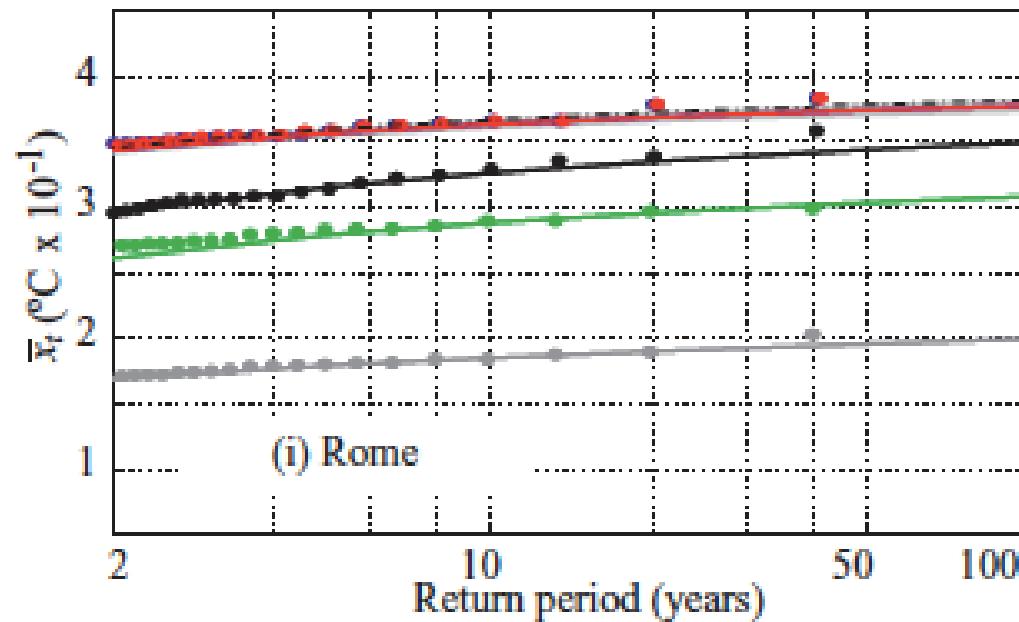
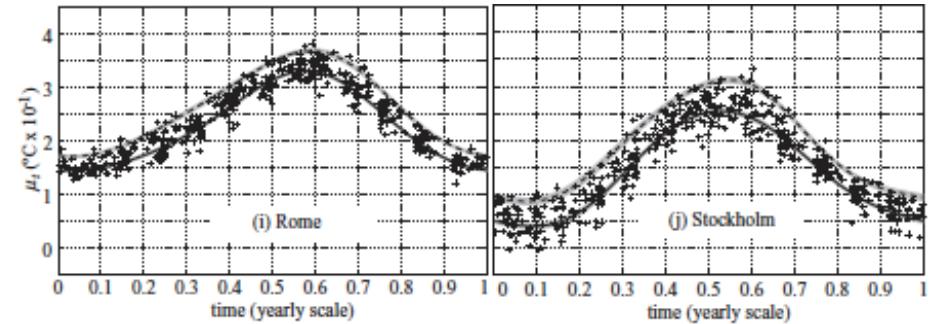
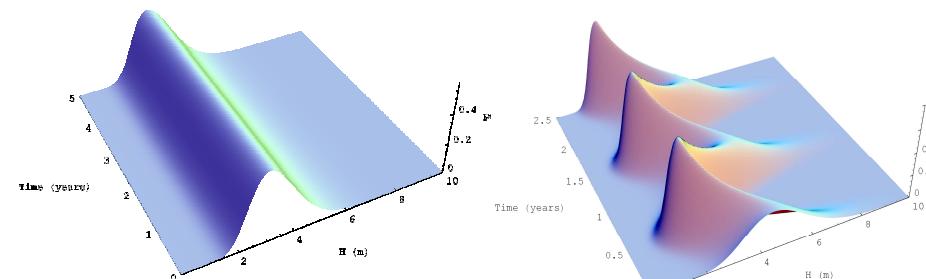
Depende de la variable (PRECIPTOT o CDD) pero el MOS mejora la fiabilidad cuando el RCM tiene un mínimo de skill día – día.





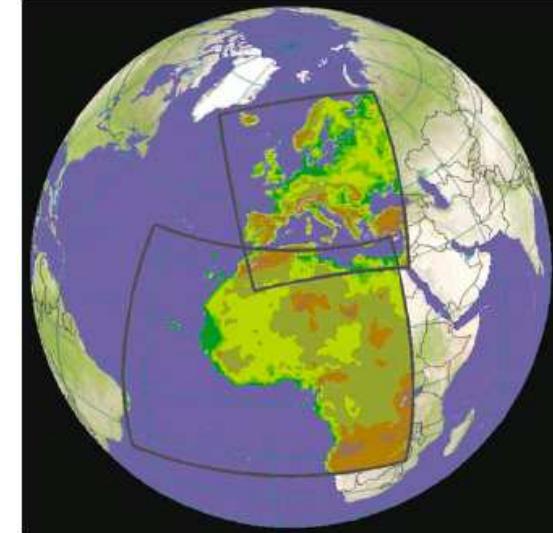
*Extremos...*

$$H(x, \mu, \psi, \xi) = \exp \left\{ - \left[ 1 + \xi \left( \frac{x - \mu}{\psi} \right) \right]^{1/\xi} \right\}$$





- Runs at 25km resolution
- Matrix of driving GCMs/RCMs (ERA40 + SRES A1B)
- Validation over european regions



GCM's	RCM's												
	METO-HC	MPIMET	CNRM	DMI	ETH	KNMI	ICTP	SMHI	UCLM	C4I	GKSS	MetNo	CHMI
METO-HC	1950-2100				1950-2050			1950-2050	1950-2050			1950-2050	
MPIMET	1950-2100	1950-2100		1950-2050		1950-2050	1950-2050		1950-2050				
FUB													
IPSL		1950-2050								1950-2050			
CNRM			1950-2050	1950-2050									
NERSC								1950-2050			1950-2050		



JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, VOL. 115, XXXXXX, doi:10.1029/2010JD013936, 2010

**CNRM** 1 Evaluation of the mean and extreme precipitation regimes  
2 from the ENSEMBLES regional climate model multimodel  
**DM** 3 simulations over Spain

4 S. Herrera,<sup>1</sup> L. Fita,<sup>2</sup> J. Fernández,<sup>2</sup> and J. M. Gutiérrez<sup>1</sup>

**ETH** 5 Received 25 January 2010; revised 2 August 2010; accepted 16 August 2010; published XX Month 2010.

6 [1] A state-of-the-art ensemble of regional climate model (RCM) simulations provided by  
7 the European Union–funded project ENSEMBLES is used to test the ability of RCMs to  
8 reproduce the mean and extreme precipitation regimes over Spain. To this aim, ERA-40–  
9 driven simulations at 25 km resolution are compared with the 20 km daily precipitation  
10 grid Spain02, considering the period 1960–2000. This gridded data set has been interpolated  
11 from thousands of quality-controlled stations capturing the spatial variability of precipitation  
12 over this RCM benchmark-like area with complex orography and influence of both Atlantic  
13 and Mediterranean climates. The results show a good representation of the mean regimes  
14 and the annual cycle but an overestimation of rainfall frequency leading to a wrong  
15 estimation of wet and dry spells. The amount of rainfall coming from extreme events is also  
16 deficient in the RCMs. The use of the multimodel ensemble improves the results of the  
17 individual models; moreover, discarding the worst performing models for the particular area  
18 and variable leads to improved results and reduced spread.

19 **Citation:** Herrera, S., L. Fita, J. Fernández, and J. M. Gutiérrez (2010), Evaluation of the mean and extreme precipitation  
20 regimes from the ENSEMBLES regional climate model multimodel simulations over Spain, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 115, XXXXXX,  
21 doi:10.1029/2010JD013936.

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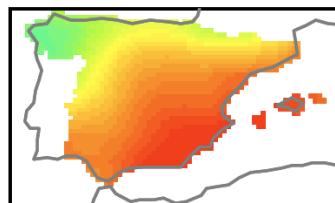


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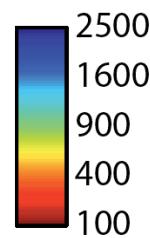
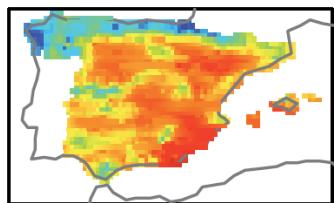
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## RCM Validation

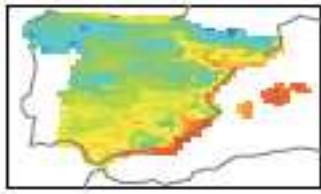
ERA40



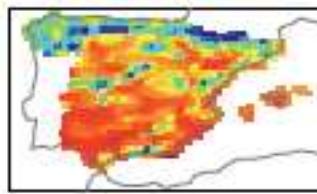
Spain02



CNRM - 0.55



DMI - 0.62



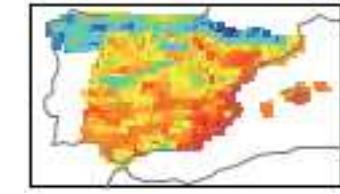
ETHZ - 0.84



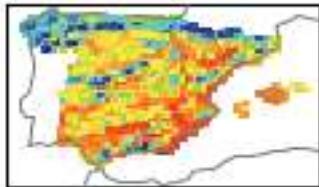
KNMI - 0.85



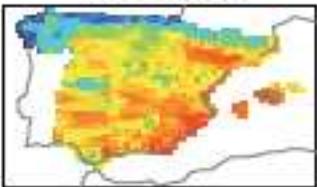
HC - 0.77



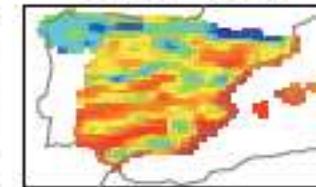
METNO - 0.64



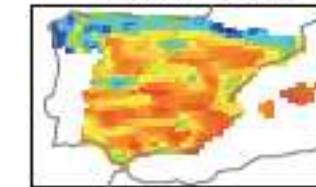
MPI - 0.83



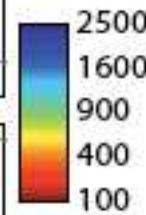
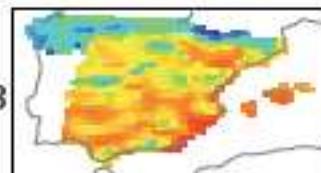
SMHI - 0.60



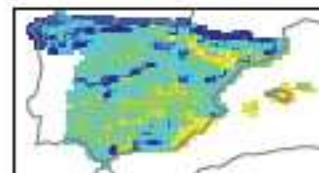
UCLM - 0.84



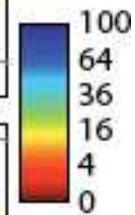
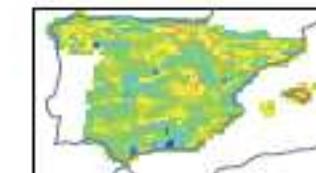
Mean (mm)



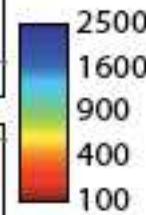
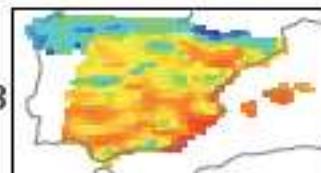
Std (mm)



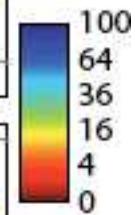
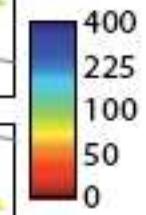
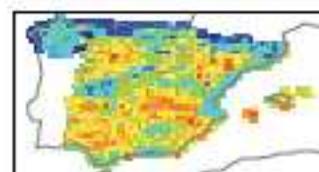
100\*Std/Mean (%)



ENS1 - 0.83



ENS2 - 0.89



A validation of the different RCMs should be done for any particular application.

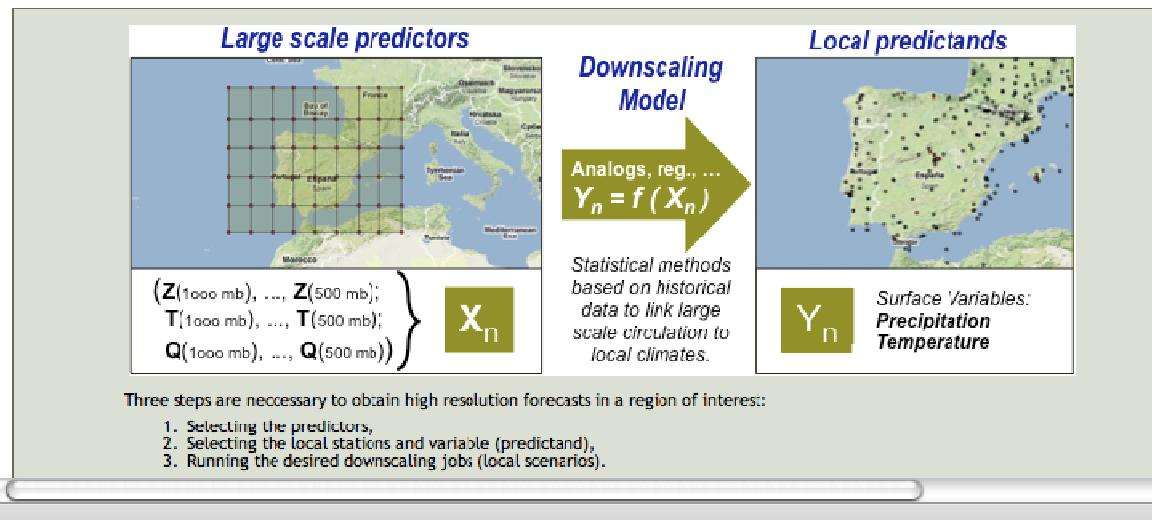


This screenshot shows two side-by-side browser windows. The left window displays the "Downscaling Portal" homepage with links for Home, News, Terms of Use, Registration, and Login. The right window shows the "Log In" page with fields for Username and Password, a "Remember me" checkbox, and a "Log In" button. Both windows have the URL https://www.meteo.unican.es/ensembles/intro.html and https://www.meteo.unican.es/ensembles/login respectively.

## ENSEMBLES Downscaling Portal (version 2)

One of the goals of the ENSEMBLES project is maximizing the exploitation of the results by linking the outputs of the ensemble prediction system (multi-model climate change global simulations) to a range of applications, including agriculture, health, food security, energy, water resources, and insurance, which use high resolution climate inputs to feed their models. The downscaling portal allows end-users to calibrate/downscale the coarse model outputs in the region of interest using historic observed records. The portal includes public observation datasets (e.g. GSOD) and allows uploading new historical data (including private datasets, not available for other users).

This Statistical Downscaling portal provides user-friendly web access to different statistical downscaling techniques and works transparently with the observations, reanalysis and global climate simulations (see the common list of variables available for each model in the portal), obtaining the resulting outputs in simple formats (e.g., text files).



1. Selecting the predictors,
2. Selecting the local stations and variable (predictand),
3. Running the desired downscaling jobs (local scenarios).

This panel on the right side of the portal contains several sections. At the top is a "Log In" form with fields for Username (set to "admin"), Password (redacted), and Remember me (unchecked). Below that is a "Log In" button. Further down is a "Developed and maintained by:" section featuring logos for UC (Universidad de Cantabria), CSIC (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas), IFCA (Instituto de Física de Cantabria), and predictia (Intelligent Data Solutions S.L.). At the bottom is a "Supporting projects:" section featuring logos for ENSEMBLES, metafor, FUME, CLIMRUN, and MOSAICC.

Developed by: predictia