

Poll #2

How are you feeling about scientific uncertainty in the context of climate adaptation decision making?

**Building Resilience to a Changing Climate:
A Technical Training in Water Sector
Utility Decision Support**



Climate Science for Water Professionals: What Insight do We Get from the Climate Models?

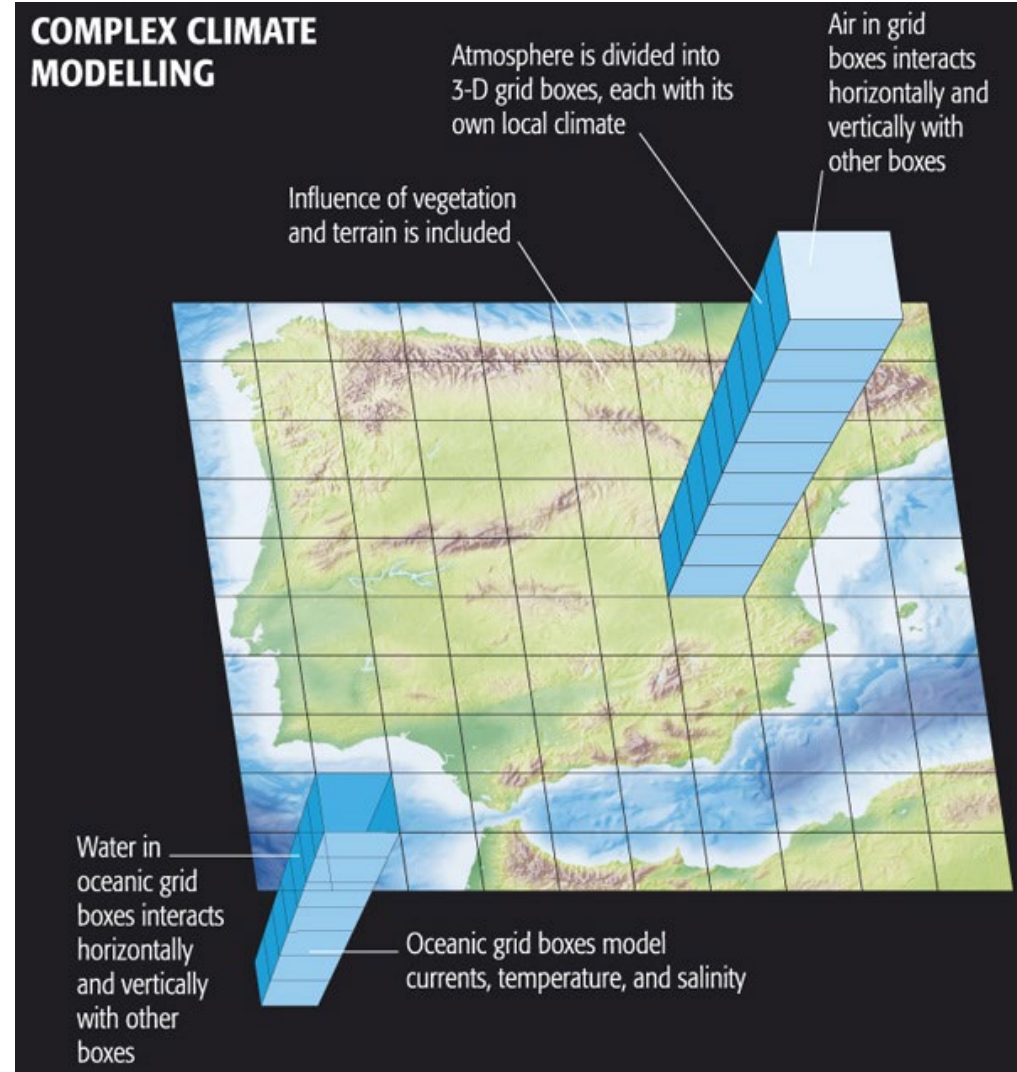
**Joel B. Smith, Independent Consultant
Boulder, CO**

Key Takeaways

- Climate models are the best source of information on future climate
 - Assumptions about future emission scenarios are used as input to drive climate models
 - Climate models have important limitations
 - Their outputs are projections, not predictions
 - The models tend to be improving but require extensive vetting and assessment before use

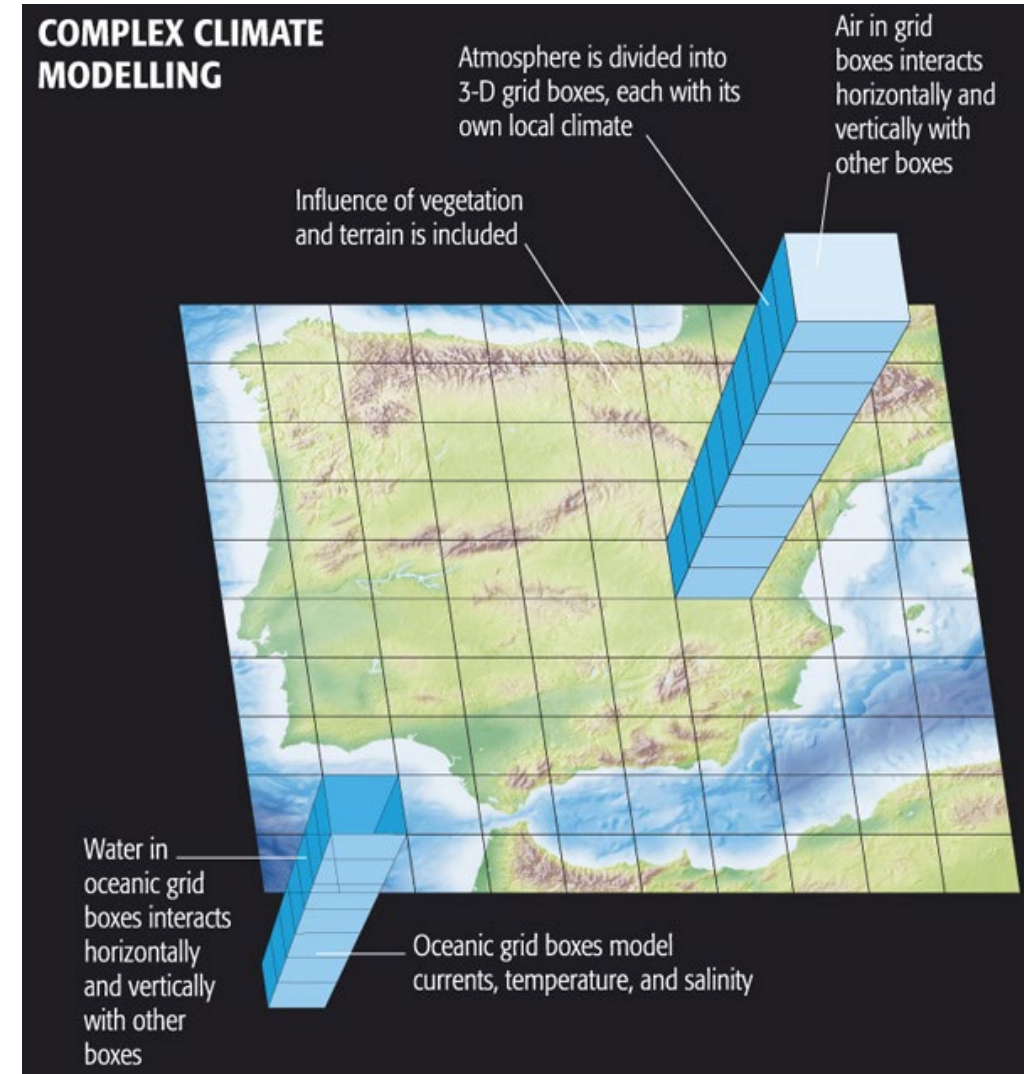
What are Global Climate Models (GCMs)?

- Main tool used to project future climate change
- a.k.a General Circulation Models (GCMs), climate models, earth system models
- Model the entire earth system
 - Mathematical equations used to calculate general circulation of physical system within and across grid boxes.
- Divides the earth into grid ~120 to 180 miles across



What are Global Climate Models (GCMs)?

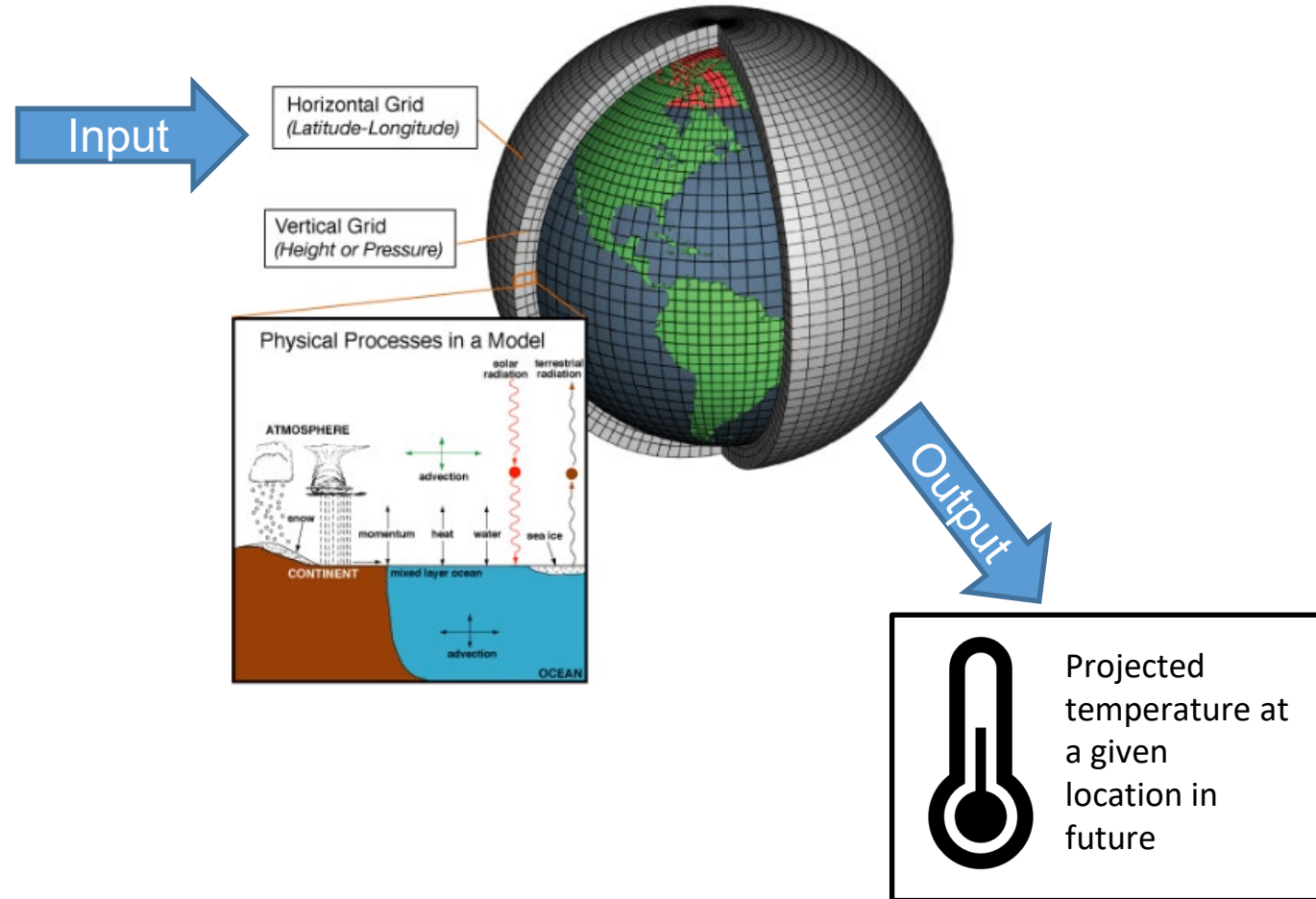
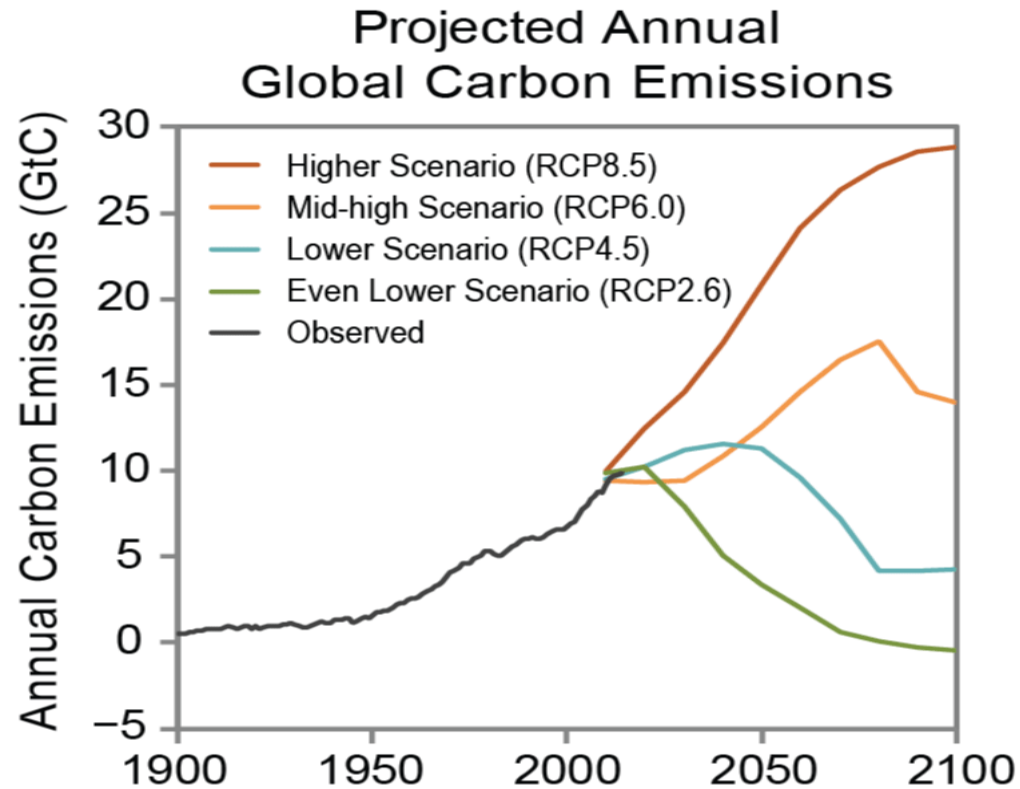
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How models handle climate and biophysical processes may be more important than grid size!

Assumptions about Future Emissions Drive Climate Models

Future CO₂ emissions in five illustrative scenarios

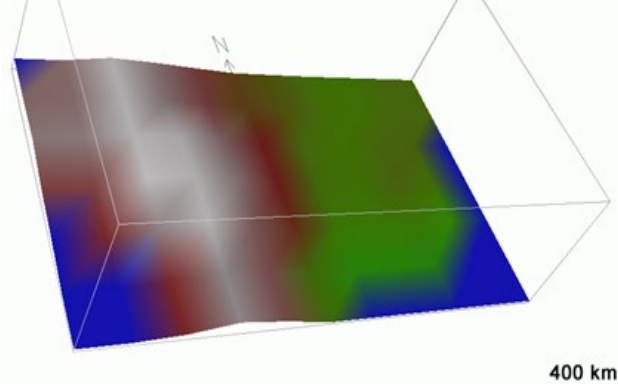


Source: Climate Science Special Report, 2017

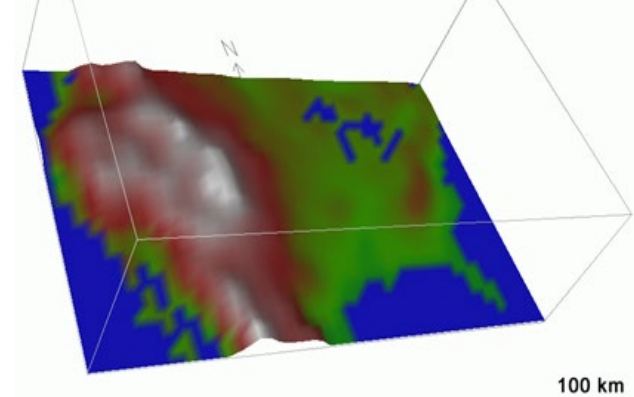
Evolution of Climate Models - Resolution

- Relatively low resolution
 - Give a uniform projection for each grid box
 - Cannot account for sub-grid scale processes
 - For example, convective thunderstorms
 - Particularly problematic along coasts and in mountains
- Resolution is improving because of computing power

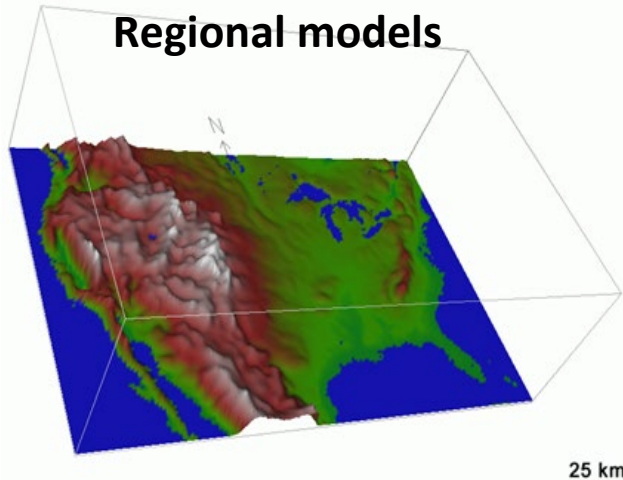
Climate models circa early 1990s



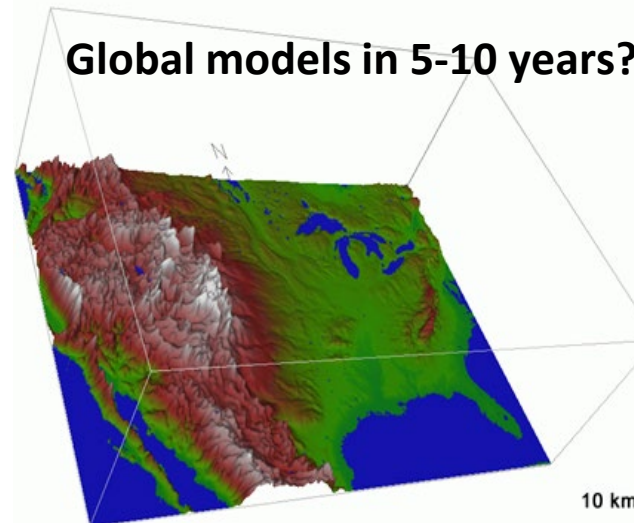
Global coupled climate models in 2006



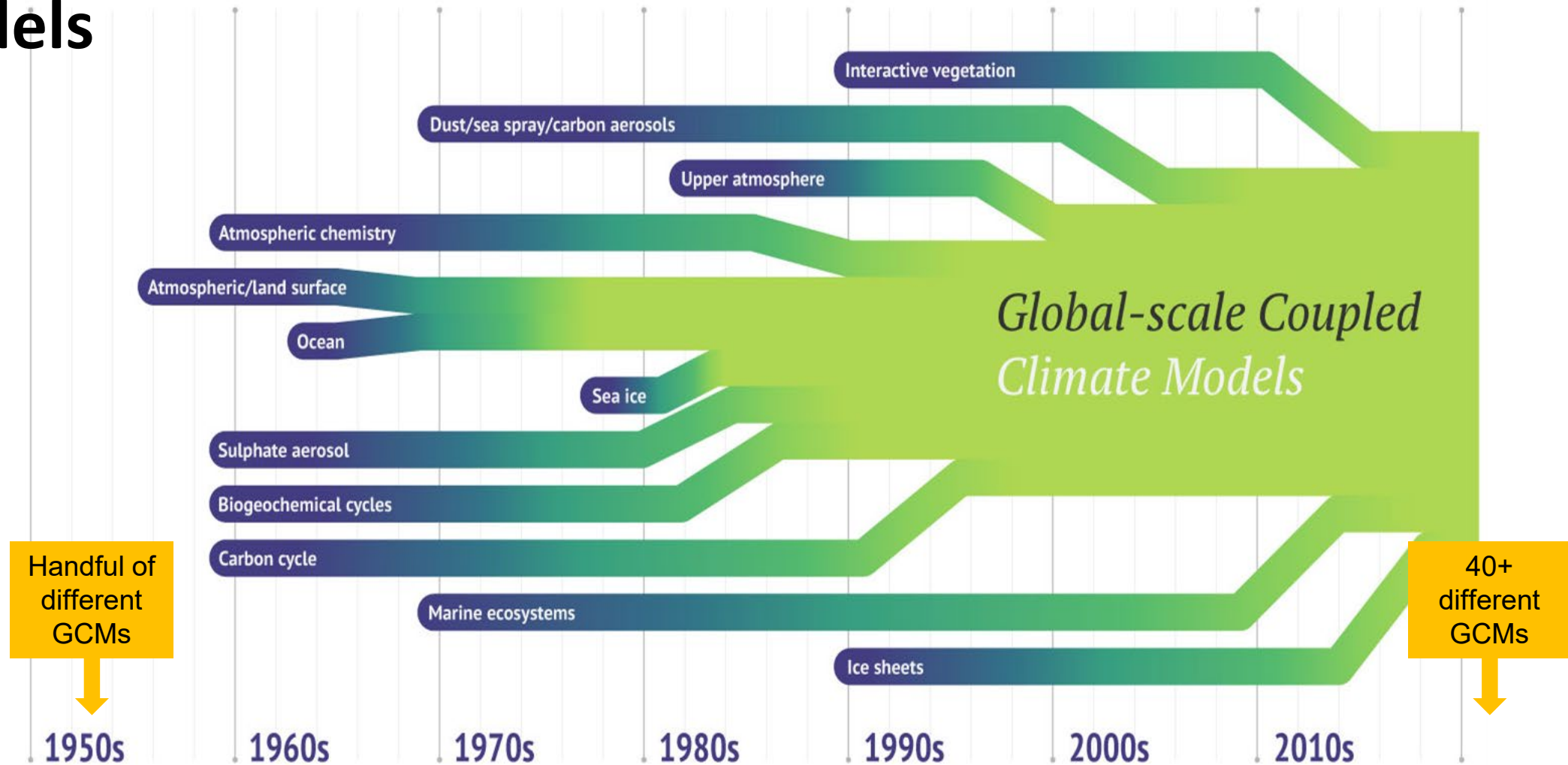
Regional models



Global models in 5-10 years?



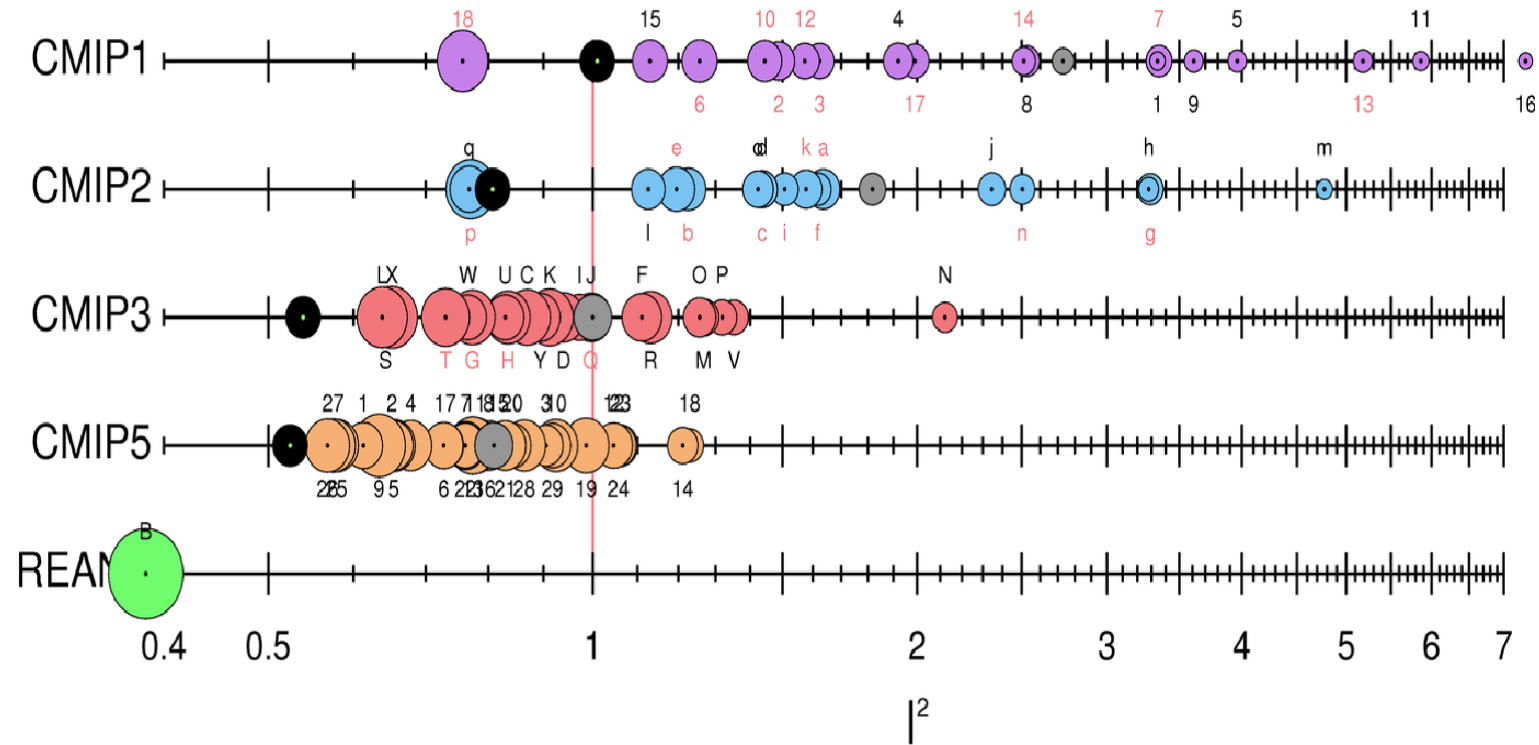
Evolution of Climate Models – Complexity and Number of models



Note: There were some very simplified models before the dates mentioned.

How Are the GCMs Doing?

- Compared via CMIPs
- With each generation of model's - simulation of current climate improves
- Note: graph is missing latest CMIP6
- Generally, average of the models does better than individual models



Source: Thomas Reichler, University of Utah. Personal Communication

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A Dose of Humility: Climate Models Are Not Crystal Balls

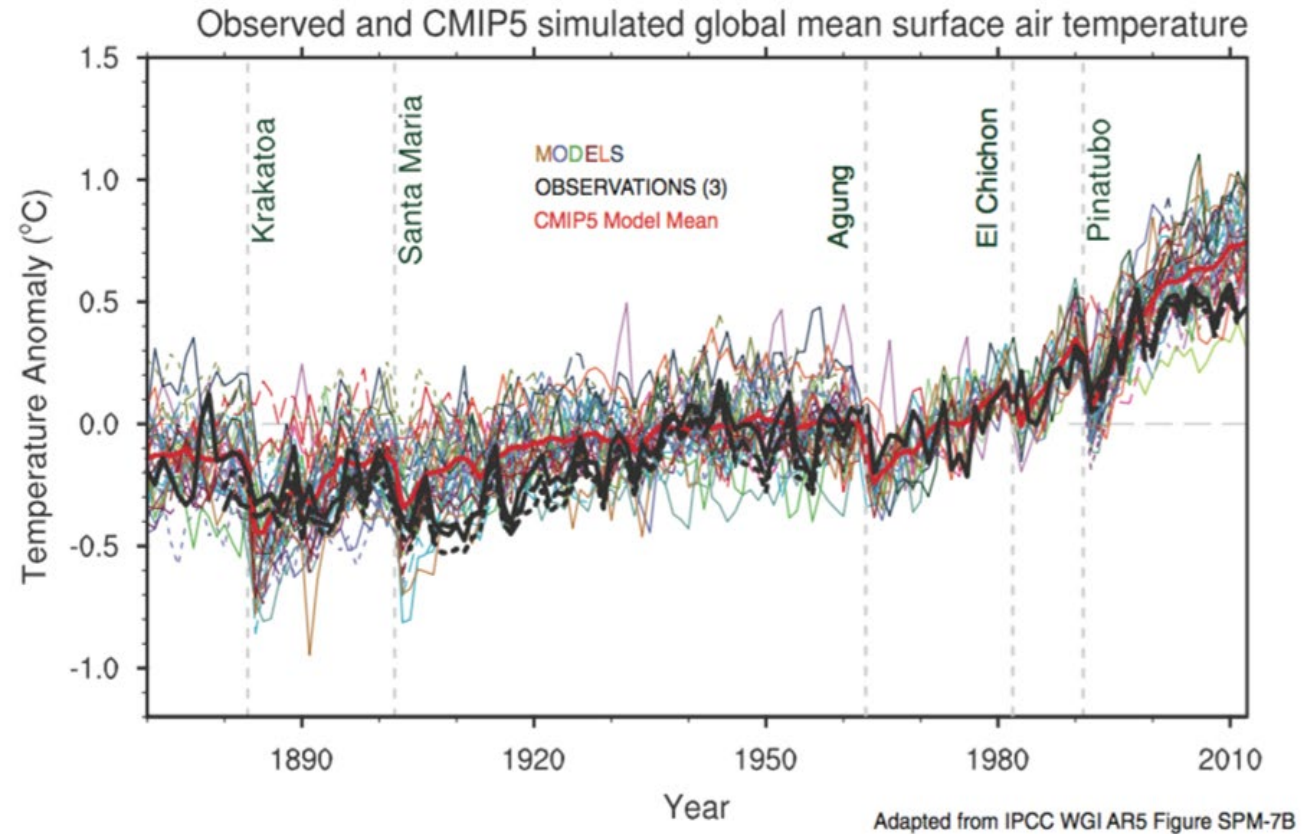
- Projections not predictions
- Models are simplifications of reality
- They can be wrong – even if they all or mostly agree
- They are improving
 - Resolution
 - Processes they simulate
- They are the best source of information we have on climate change
(allows us to test how different emission scenarios will affect climate)



Photo by [Brad West](#) on [Unsplash](#)

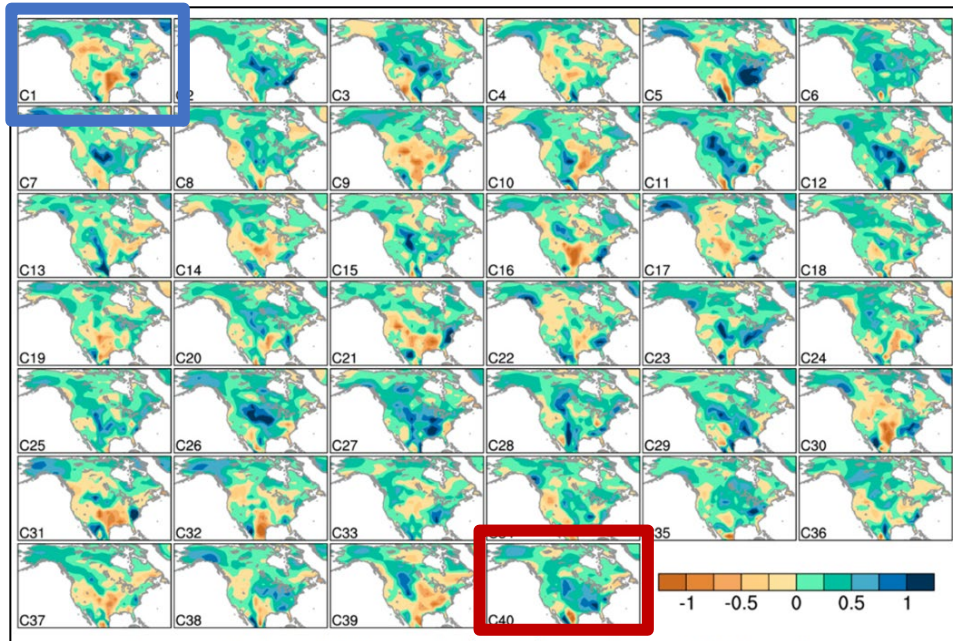
Model Averages vs. Individual Models

- “Ensemble” could mean:
 - Average of many different GCMs
 - Average of multiple runs from the same GCM under different initial conditions
- Generally, ensemble average of multiple GCM simulations better matches observed climate than any individual GCM
- (black vs. red line, right)

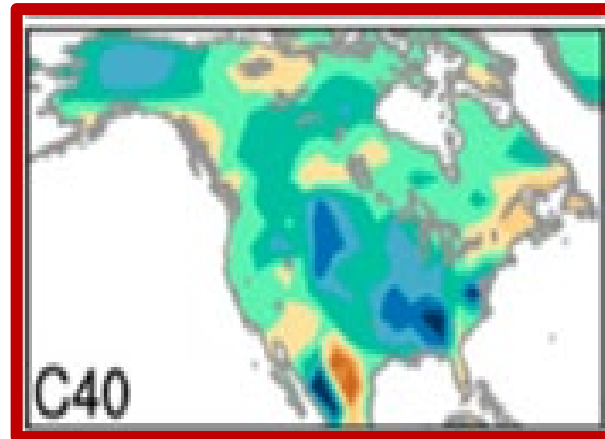
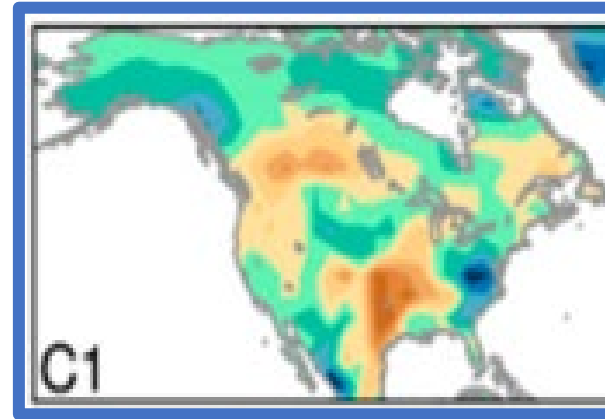


Model Initialization Makes a Difference!

Summer precipitation for 40 CCSM3 simulations



Source: Deser et al, 2014



- Same GCM
- Different initial conditions
- Very different results

Model Averages Across Models

- Does that mean we should **only use** the average model projection of the future?
 - NO!!
 - The average is useful to show all the models combined
 - The average does not show the range of projections - It is hard to say which model(s) is (are) right or wrong
 - Ok to use the average as **a** scenario
 - Note it can smooth some things out such as year to year variability
 - Should also use ranges across the models to capture uncertainty across key variables
- Note, the range of model output DOES NOT define the true range of possibilities.

Are Some GCMs Better than Others?

- Sometimes certain models are selected based on:
 - How well they simulate climate processes
 - Vintage (newer *tends* to be better)
 - How well they simulate observed climate
 - This is no guarantee projections of future are better than other models
- If going to select models, best to consult experts

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