



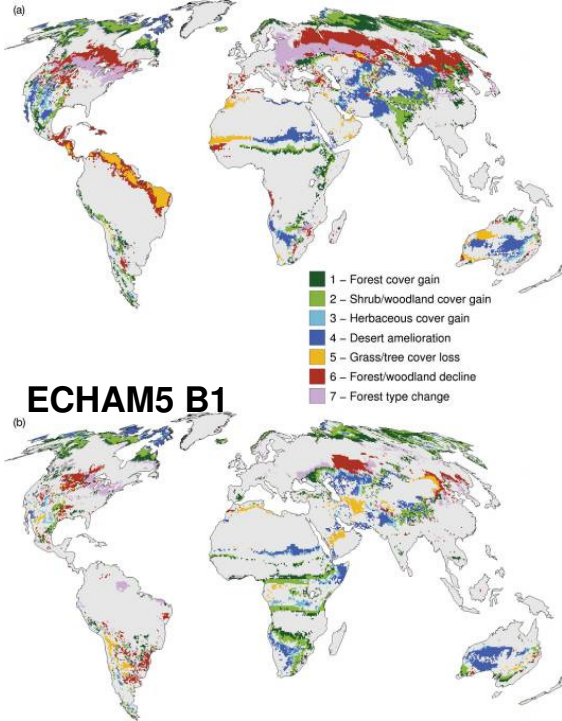
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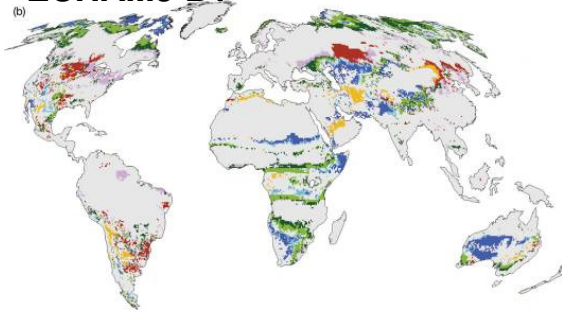
# JULES in ISI-MIP

Rutger Dankers, Doug Clark, Jemma Davie, Pete Falloon, Ron Kahana, ...

### HadCM3 A2

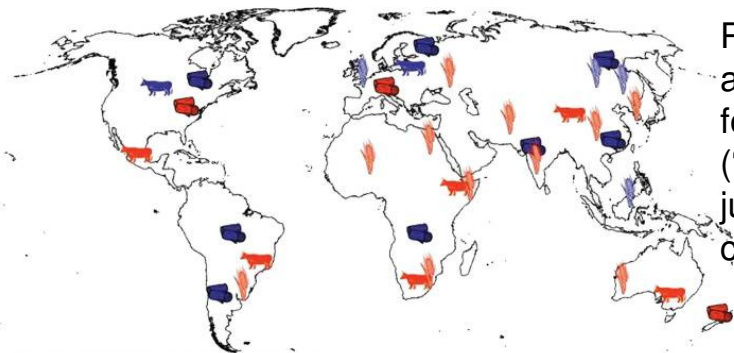
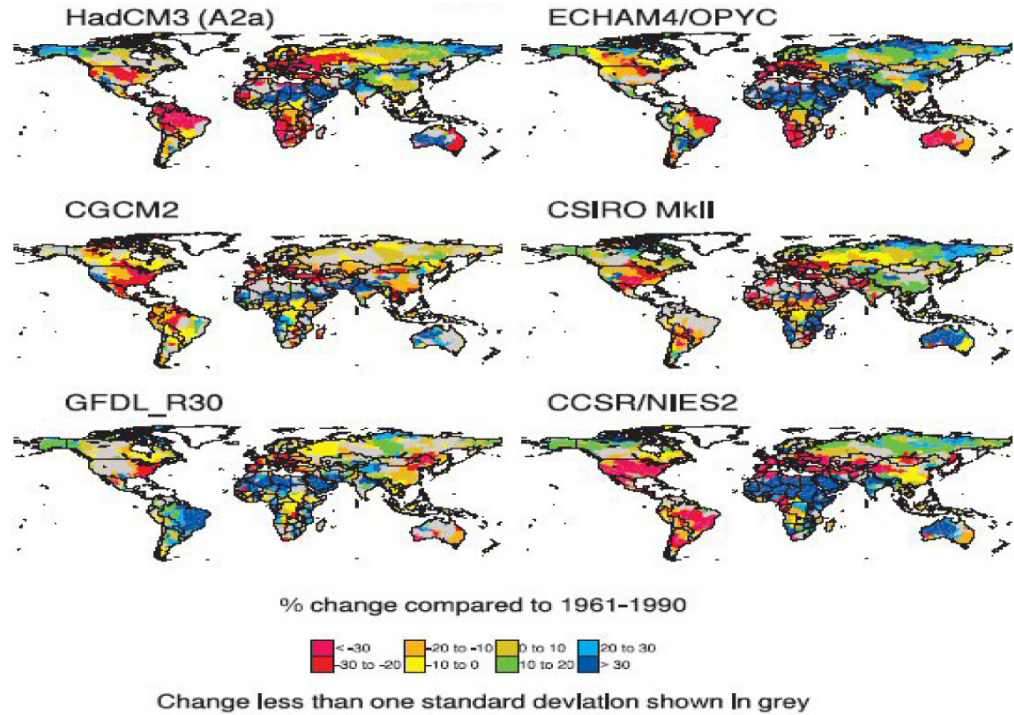


### ECHAM5 B1



Projected changes in terrestrial ecosystems (LPJ: 2100 compared to 2000)

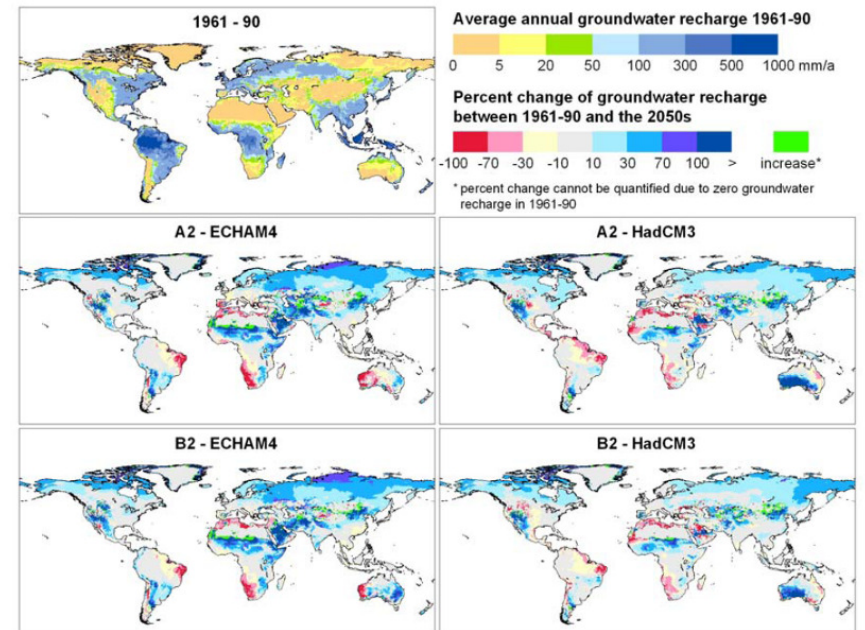
Projected changes in runoff (MacPDM(?): 2050s compared to 1961-90, A2 only)



Projected changes in crop and livestock yields, and forestry production ("literature and expert judgement": 2050s compared to present day)

- Increased (blue) or decreased (red):
- cereal crop productivity
  - livestock productivity
  - forestry production

Projected changes in GW recharge (WGHM: 2050s compared to 1961-90)





# Consistency of impacts projections

- Different models used for different impacts
- But often rely on same processes (eg: land surface hydrology)
- Are the impacts assessments physically consistent with each other?
  - Eg: do runoff / groundwater recharge projections take account of ecosystem / crop changes?
- Food and Water Systems and Ecosystems are closely linked and can't really be considered independently.



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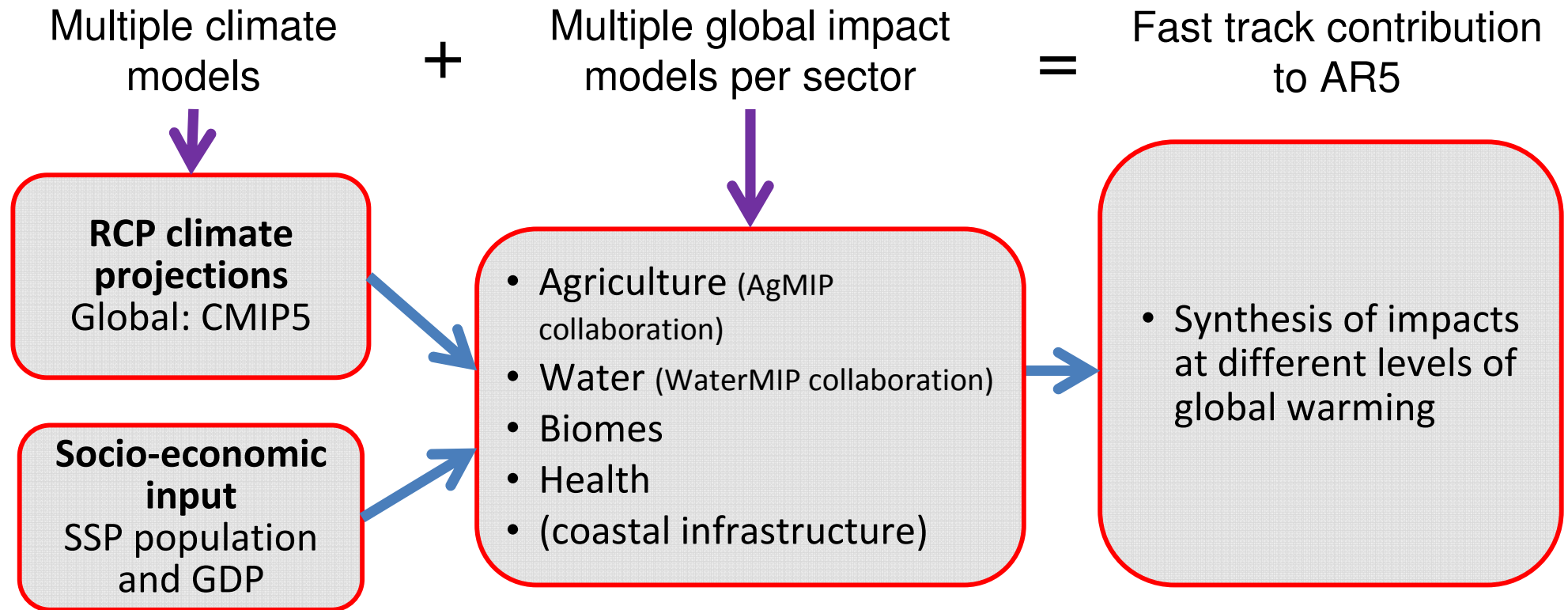
# ISI-MIP

InterSectoral Impacts Model Intercomparison Project





# What is ISI-MIP?



- What is the difference between a 2°, 3° and 4°C world?
  - How good are we at telling this difference?
- Are there essential deficiencies in our process understanding or the way processes are represented in impact models?
  - Are these deficiencies persistent across different impact models?



# Participating models: 5 sectors, more than 30 models, 11 countries

- 9 **water** models: VIC, H08, WaterGAP, MacPDM, WBM, MPI-HM, PCR-GLOBWB, DBH, MATSIRO
- 5 **biomes** models: Hybrid, Sheffield DGVM, JeDi, ANTHRO-BGC, VISIT
- 9 **agriculture** models: GEPIC, EPIC, pDSSAT, DAYCENT, IMAGE, PEGASUS, MAgPIE, LPJ-GUESS, MCWLA
- **Cross-sectoral**: LPJmL, ORCHIDEE, JULES,
- 5 **health = malaria** models: MIASMA, MARA, VECTRI, WHO CCRA Malaria, LMM 2005
- **Infrastructure**: DIVA
- Collaboration with





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# JULES runs for ISI-MIP

InterSectoral Impacts Model Intercomparison Project



# JULES runs for ISI-MIP

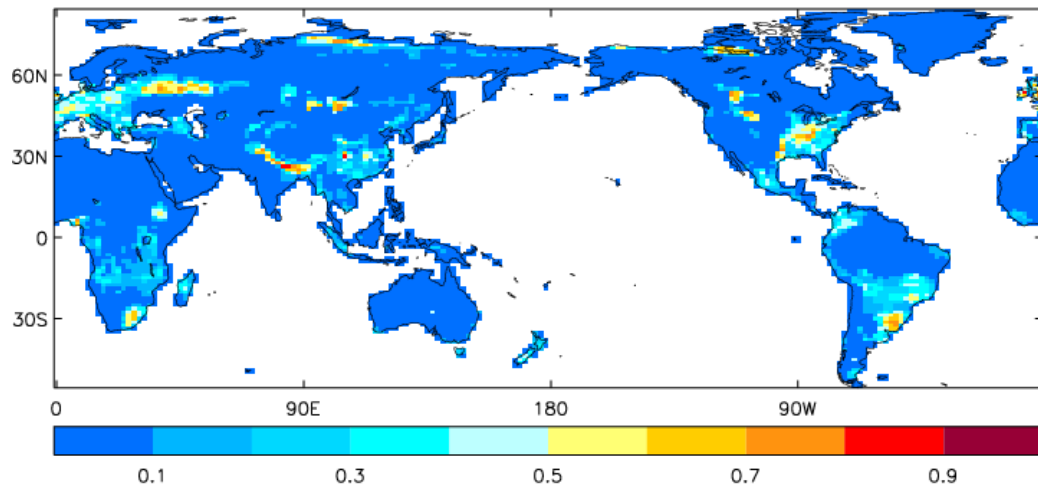
- JULES contributing to **water** and **biomes** sectors
  - 5 GCMs, 4 RCPs
  - Additional runs with static CO<sub>2</sub>, veg.
  - >20 sector-specific output variables
- JULES 3.0 + “added” functionality
  - Ability to disaggregate daily forcing data
  - Time-varying CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations
  - ISI-MIP relevant diagnostics
- Runs shared between CEH and MO



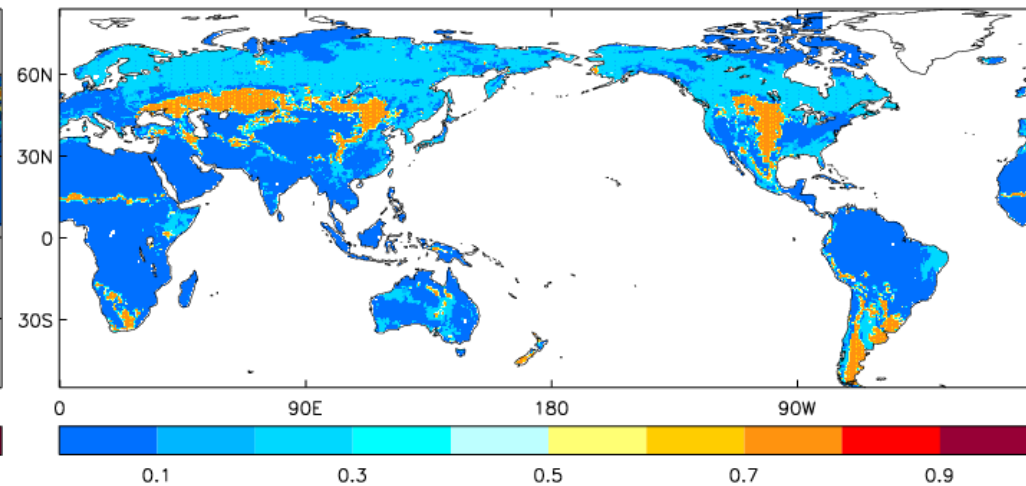
# JULES setup for ISI-MIP

- No pre-existing standard global configuration
- N96 ( $1.875^{\circ} \times 1.25^{\circ}$ ) with dynamic vegetation (TRIFFID) and river routing (TRIP)
- Ancillaries based on HadGEM2-ES
- TRIFFID parameters based on HadCM3(C)
  - Modified parameters for BT and NT (thanks to Chris Huntingford!)
  - `can_rad_mod=1`
- Spinup as specified by ISI-MIP
  - 1950s climate, constant / transient CO<sub>2</sub>, 150 / 185 y

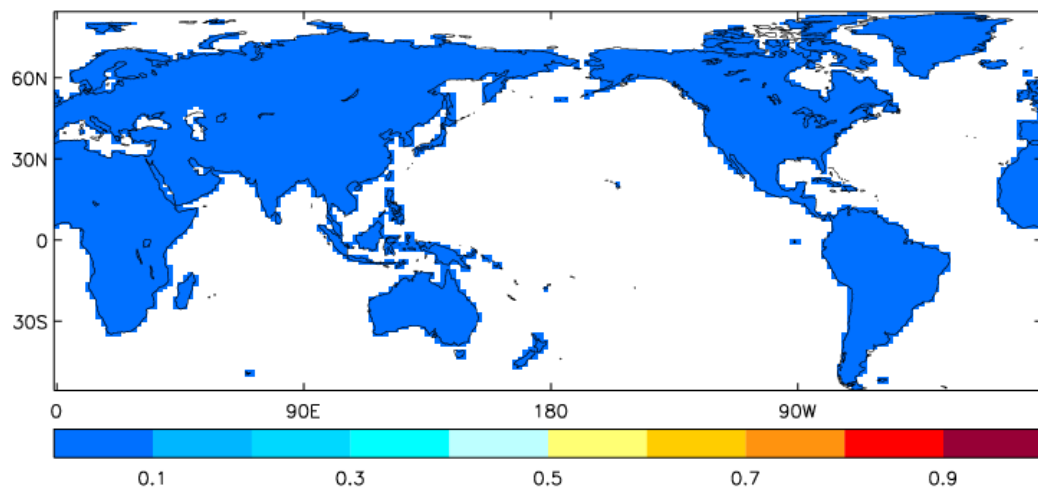
frac tile 3 at start  
0.0742422



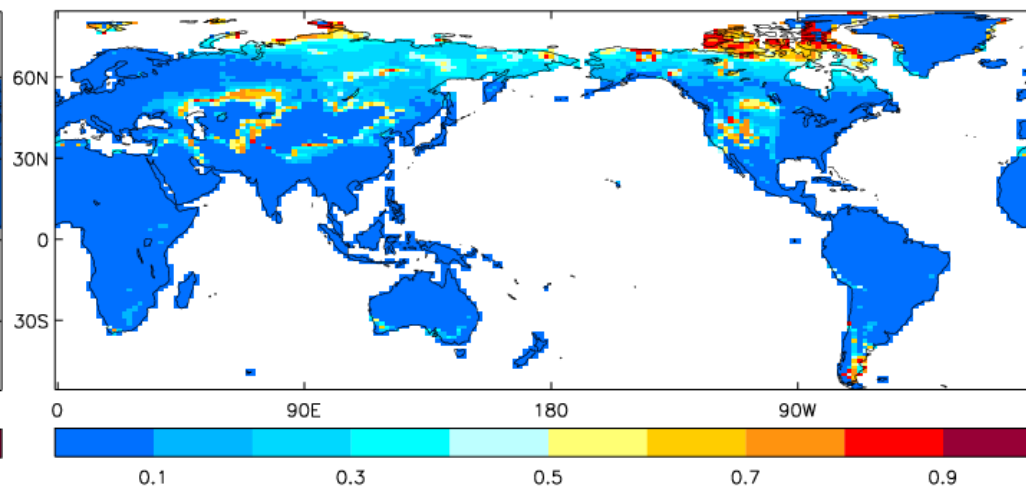
SAGE frac tile 3  
0.143136



frac tile 3 in dynamic at 1948  
0.000133759



frac tile 3 in dynamic at 1950 (MOSES parameters, can\_rad\_mod 1)  
0.0881365



C3 grass fraction after spinup: HG2 parameters +  
can\_rad\_mod 5

C3 grass fraction after spinup: MOSES parameters +  
can\_rad\_mod 1



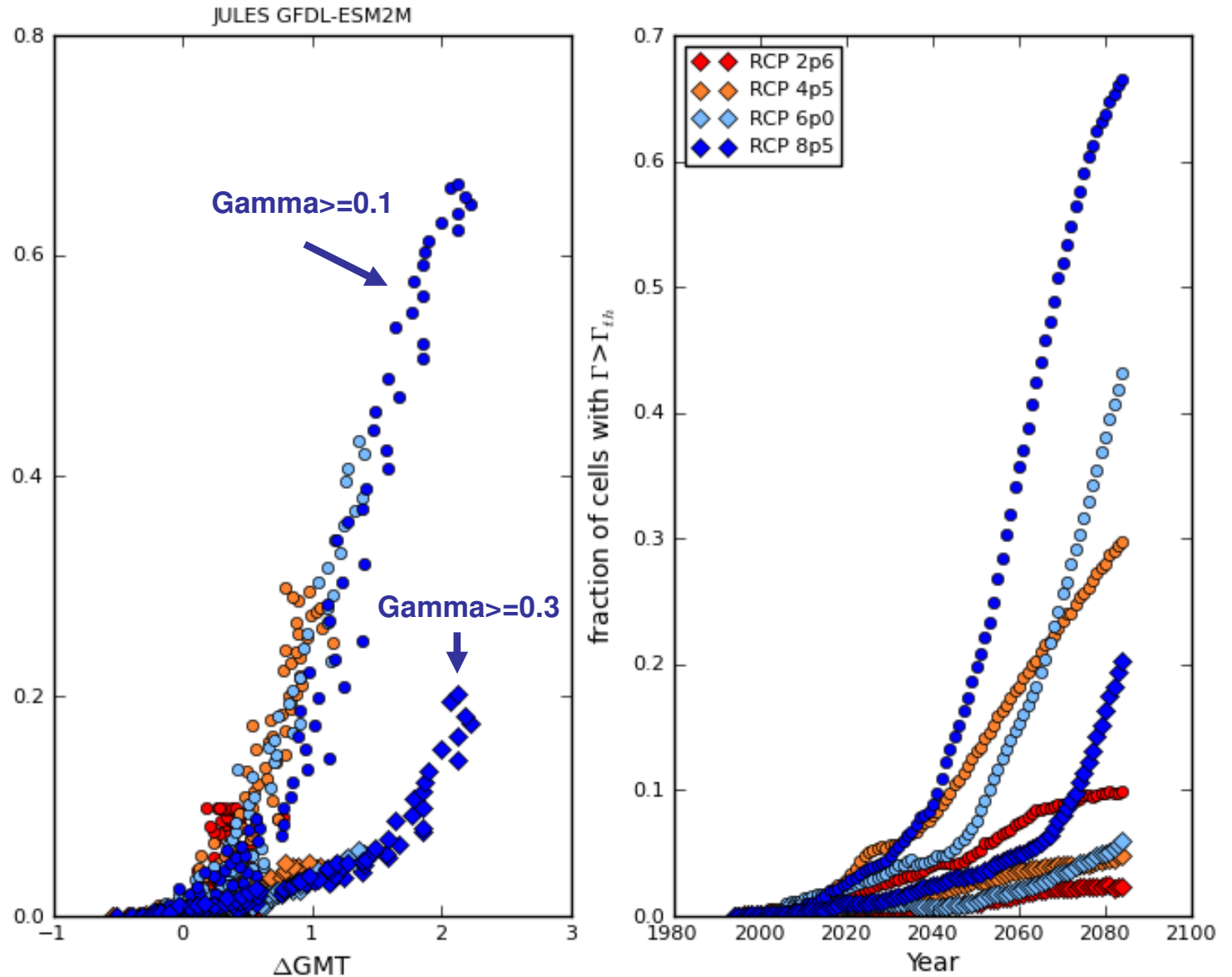
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# Preliminary (!) results

# Biomes sector (draft) results

Quantify biomes shift using  $\Gamma$ -metric (Heyder et al. 2011):

combines changes in vegetation, carbon and water to assess risk of ecosystem shift.

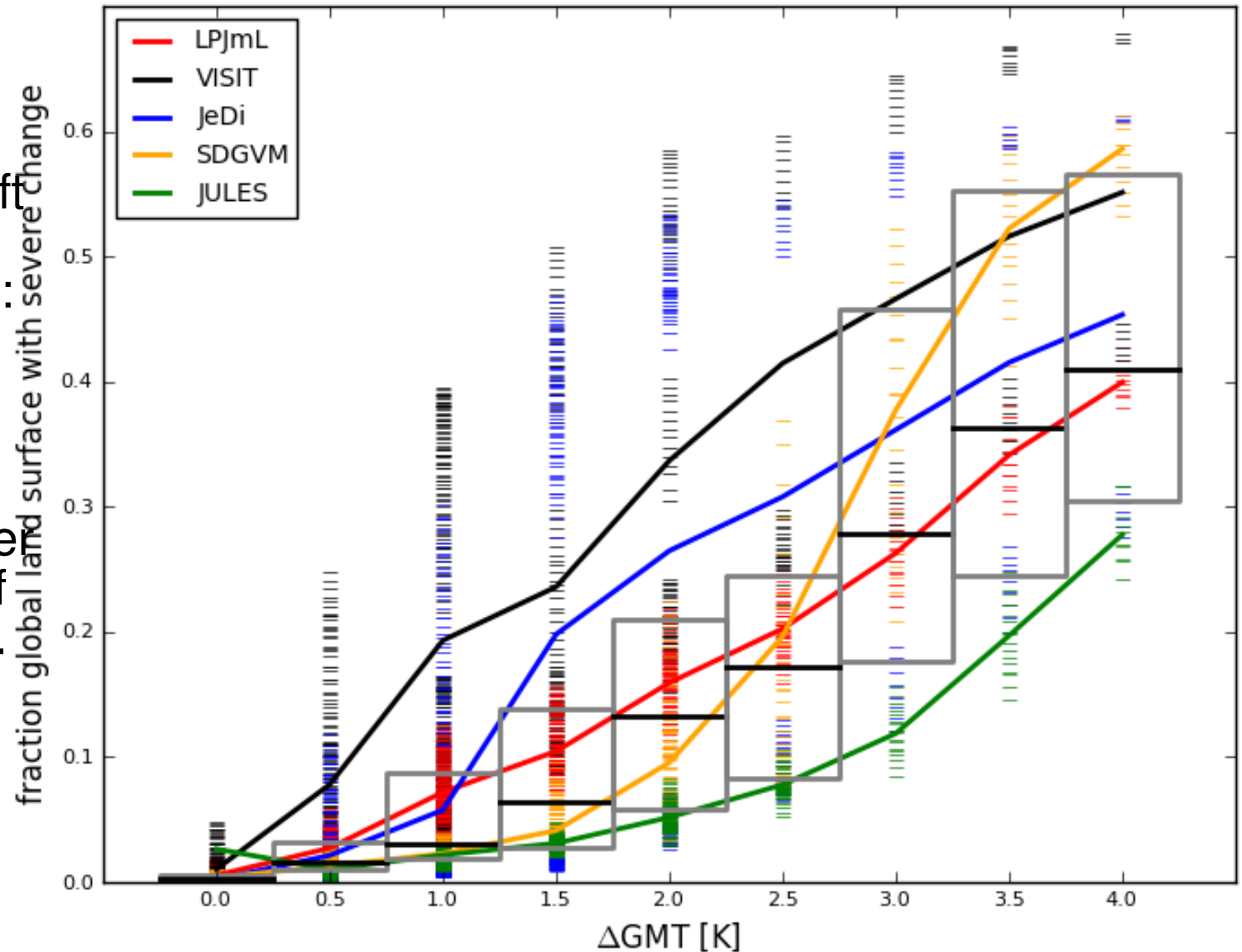


Plot courtesy of L. Warszawski (PIK)

# Biomes sector (draft) results

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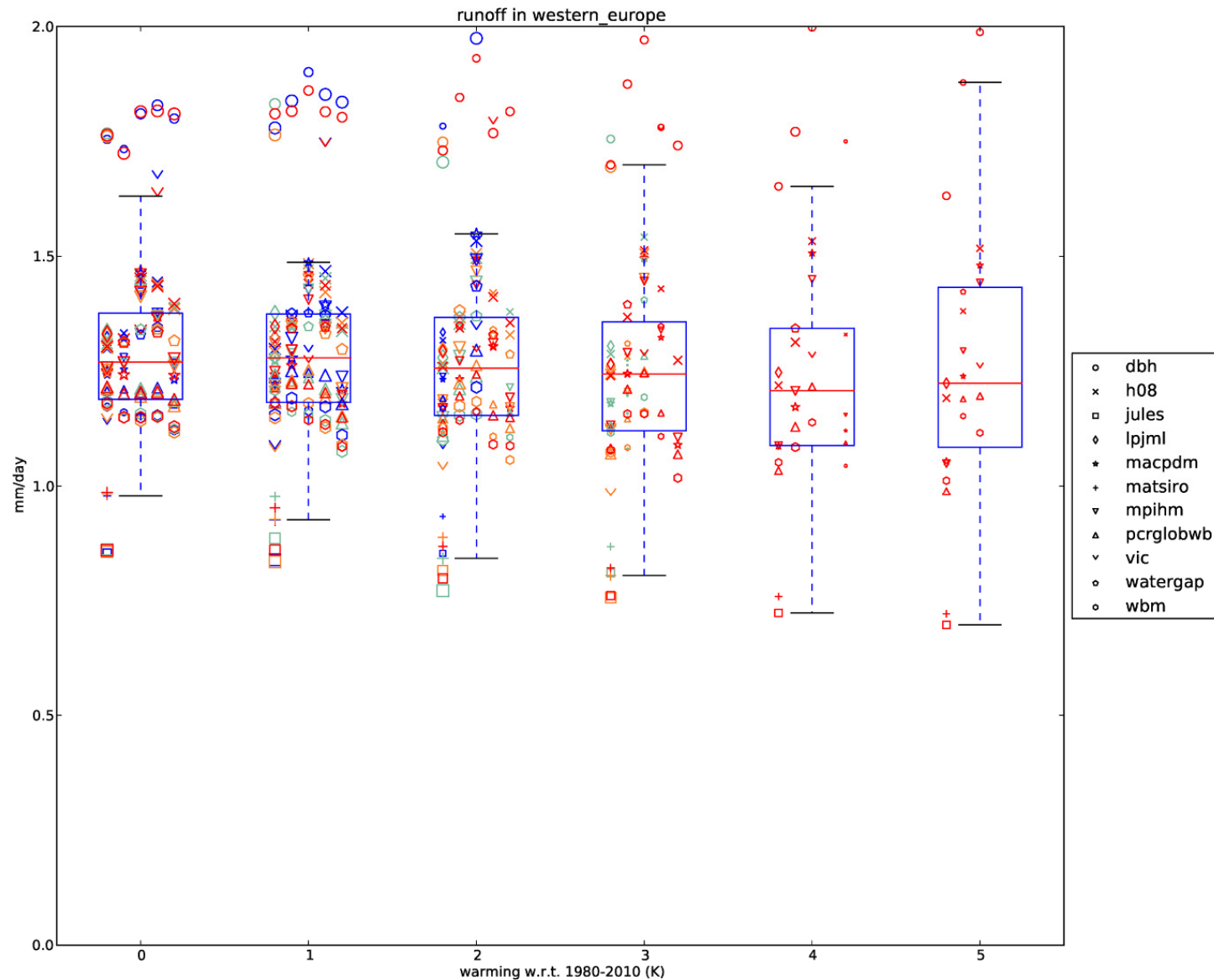
combines changes in vegetation, carbon and water to assess risk of ecosystem shift.



Plot courtesy of L. Warszawski (PIK)

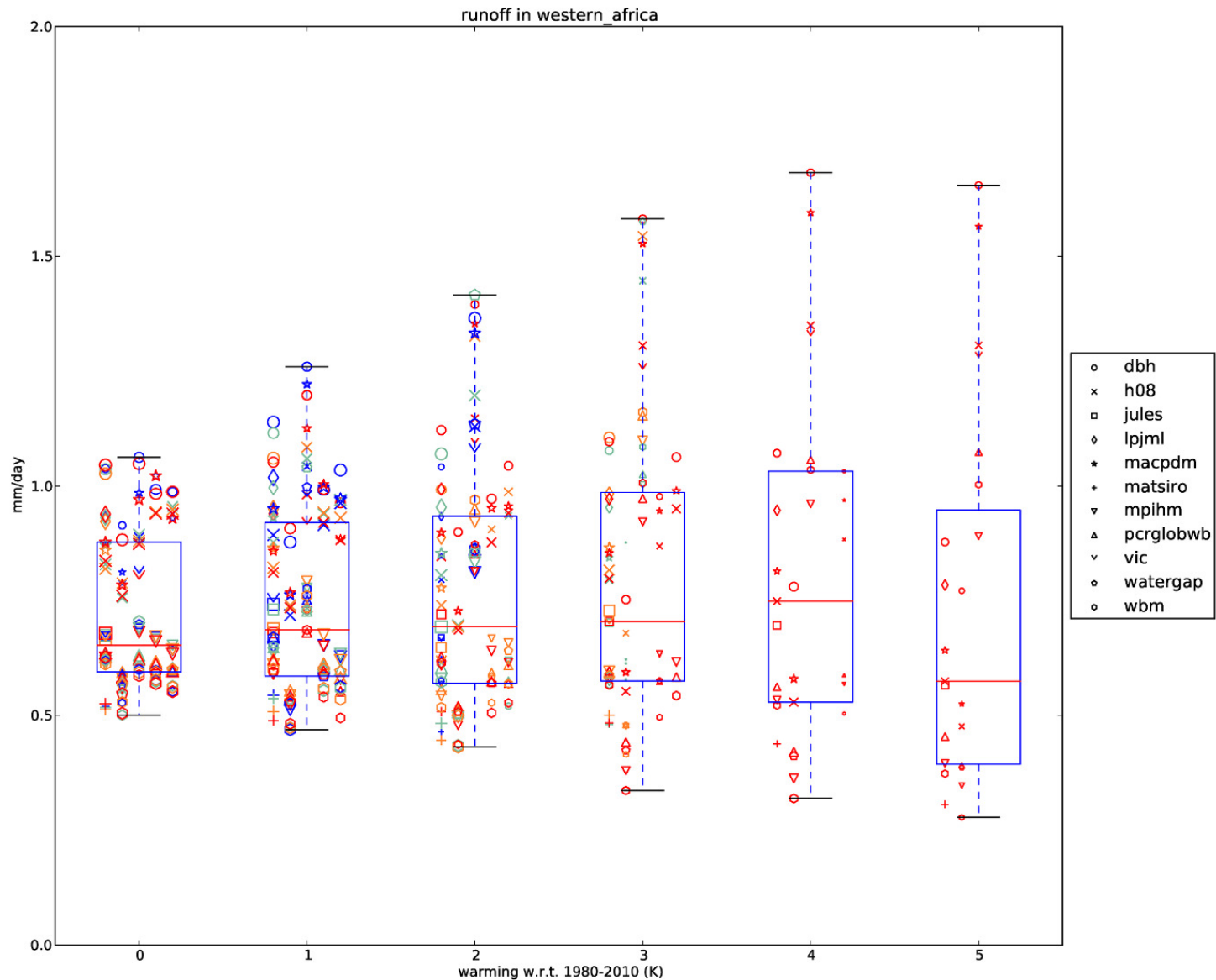


# Water sector (draft) results



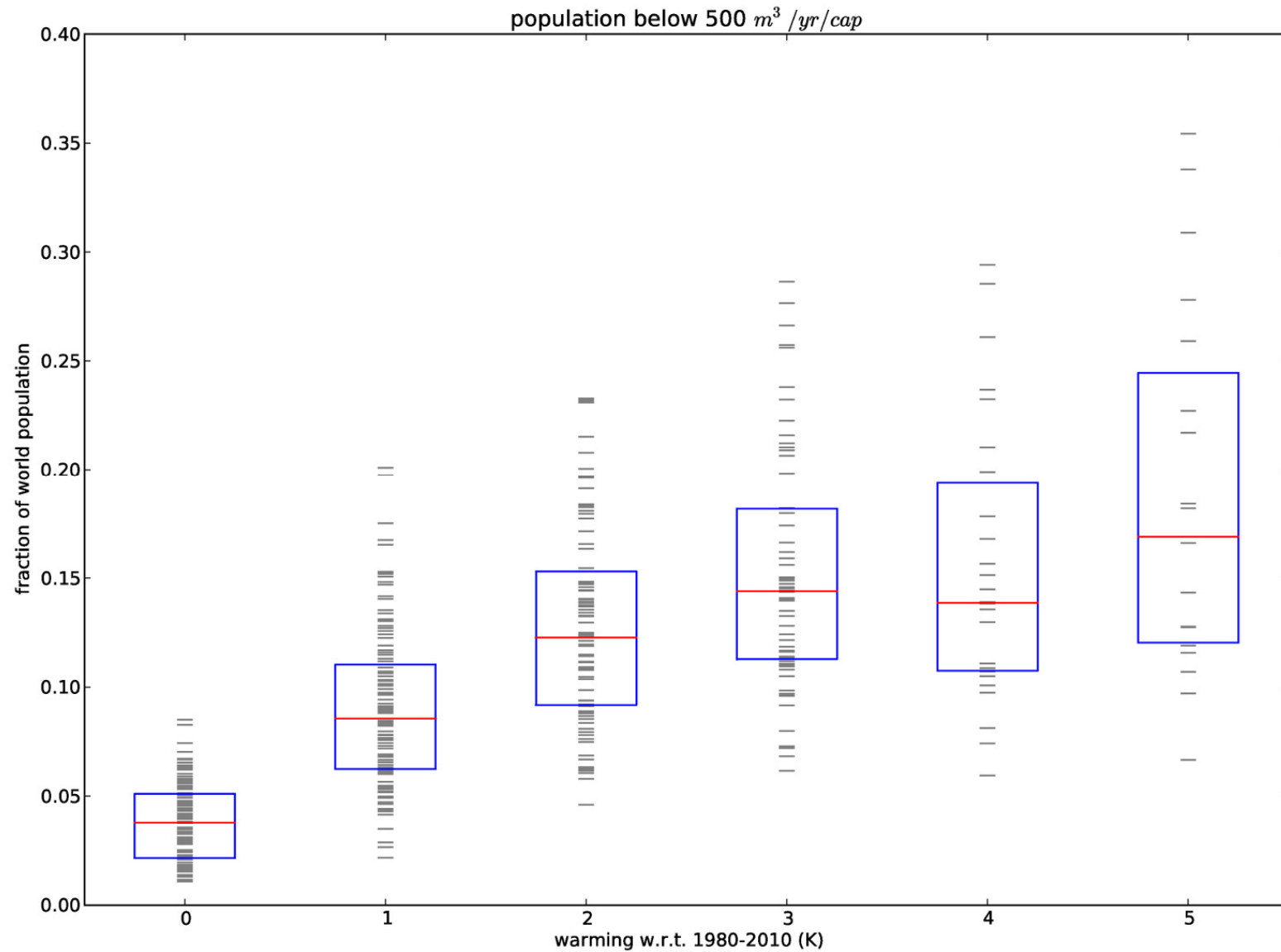
Plot courtesy of J. Schewe (PIK)

# Water sector (draft) results



Plot courtesy of J. Schewe (PIK)

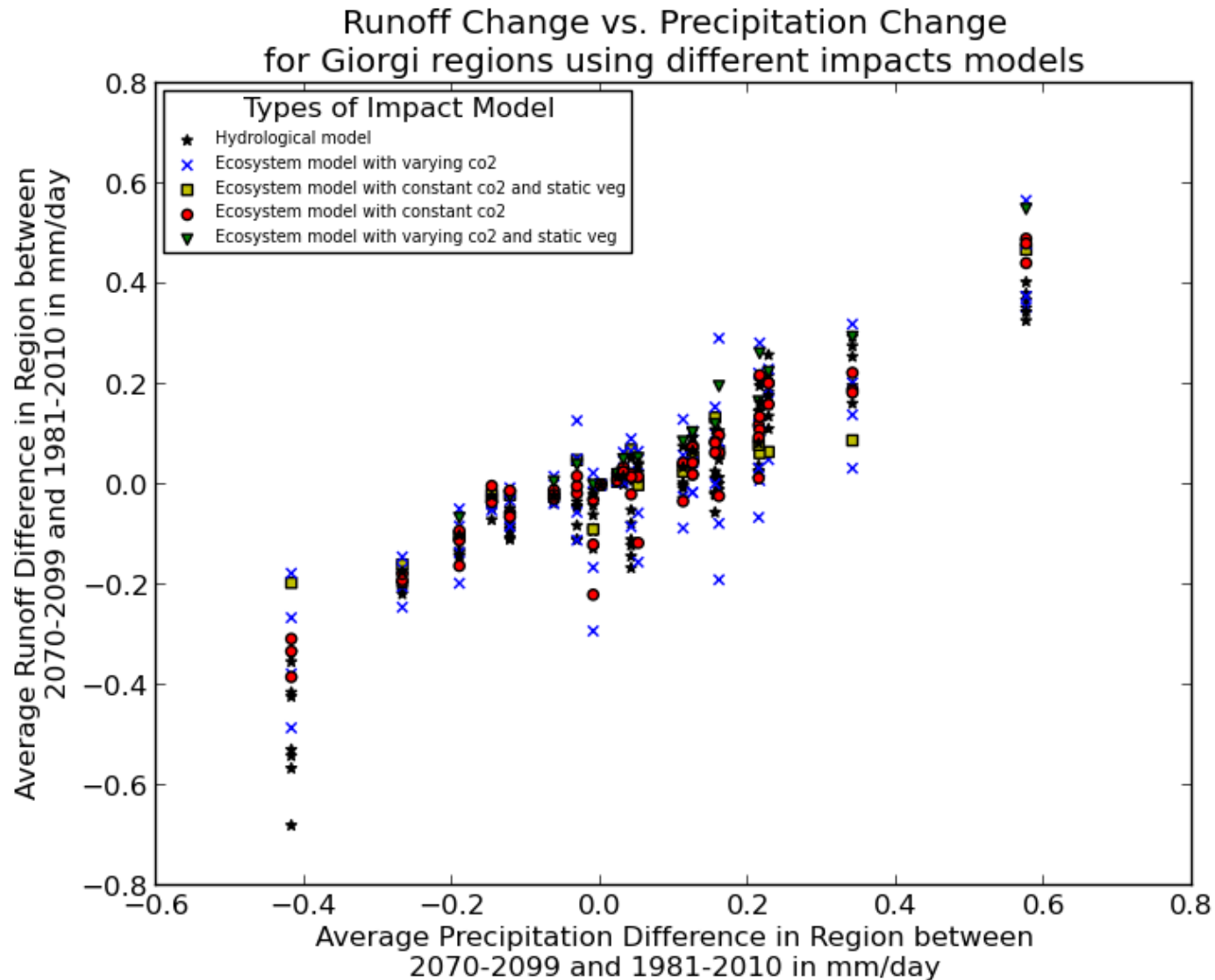
# Water sector (draft) results



*Plot courtesy of J. Schewe (PIK)*

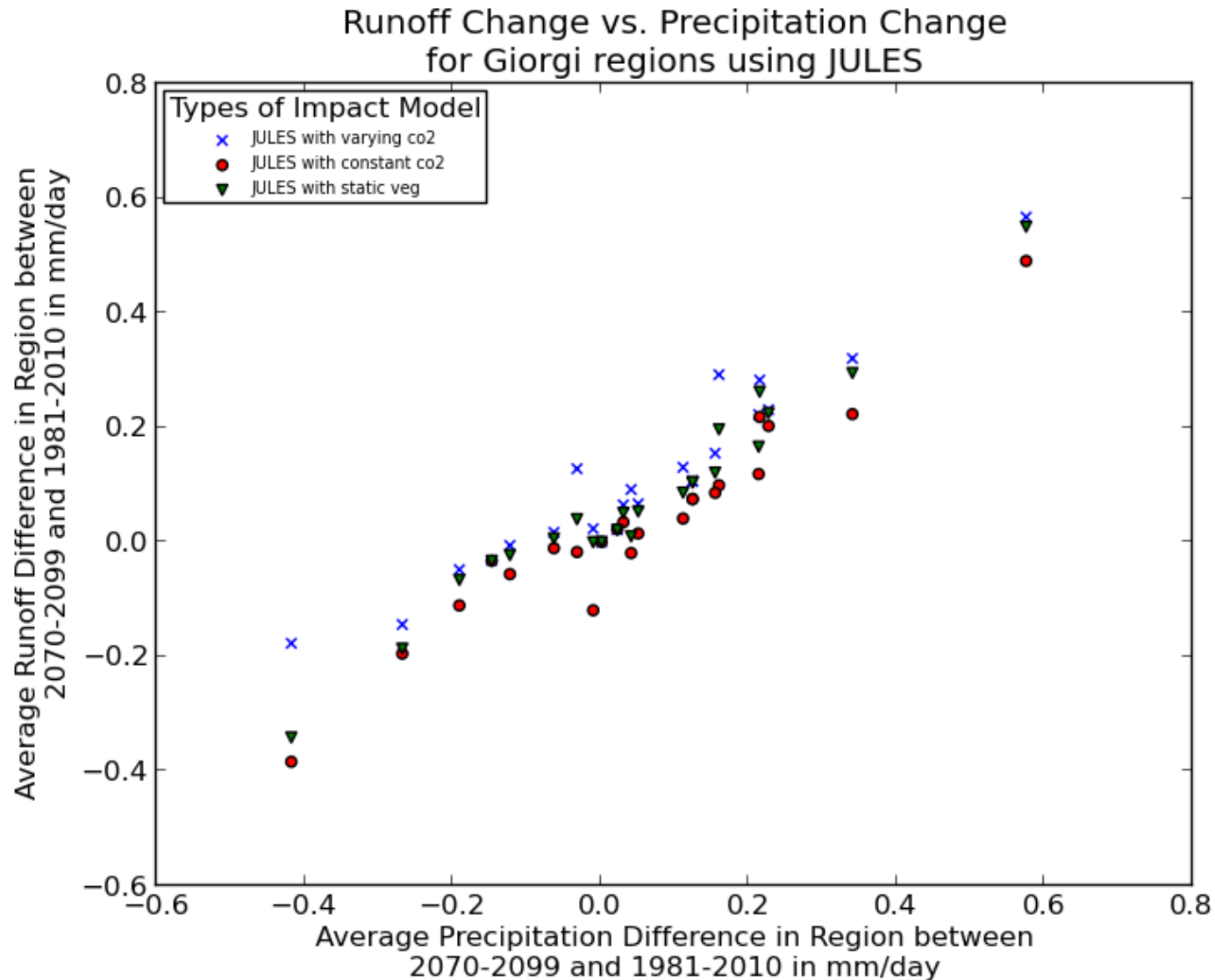
# Runoff projections from water / ecosystem models

Jemma Davie et al.



# Runoff projections from water / ecosystem models

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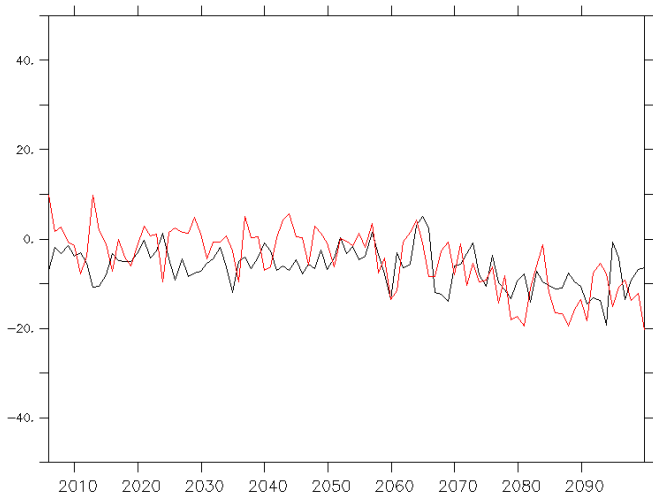




# Impact of bias correction

Ron Kahana et al.

LONGITUDE : 82.5W(-82.5) to 35W(-35)  
LATITUDE : 20S to 10N  
CALENDAR: 360\_DAY



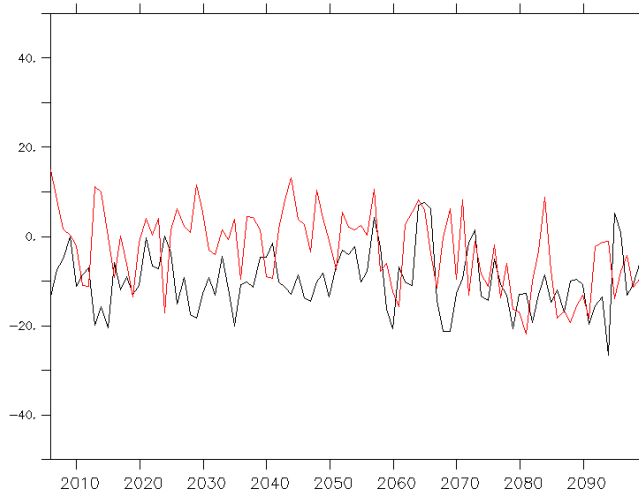
precip AMZ rcp8p5 5.71 5.16

Amazon Basin Precip, evapotranspiration and runoff. RCP 8.5

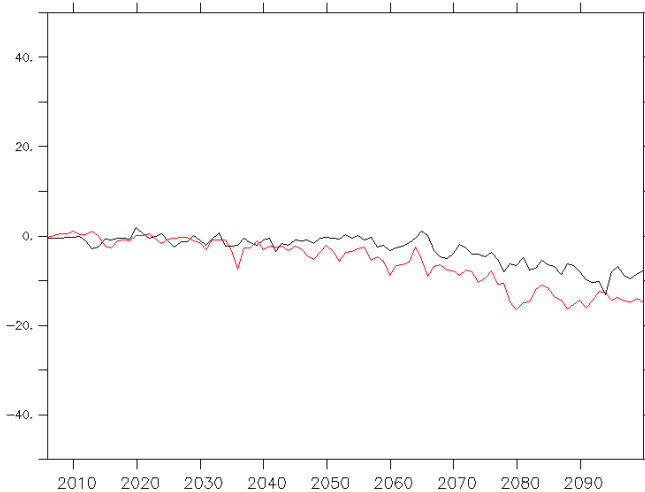
----- bias corrected

----- original run

LONGITUDE : 82.5W(-82.5) to 35W(-35)  
LATITUDE : 20S to 10N  
CALENDAR: 360\_DAY



qtot AMZ rcp8p5 2.56 2.84

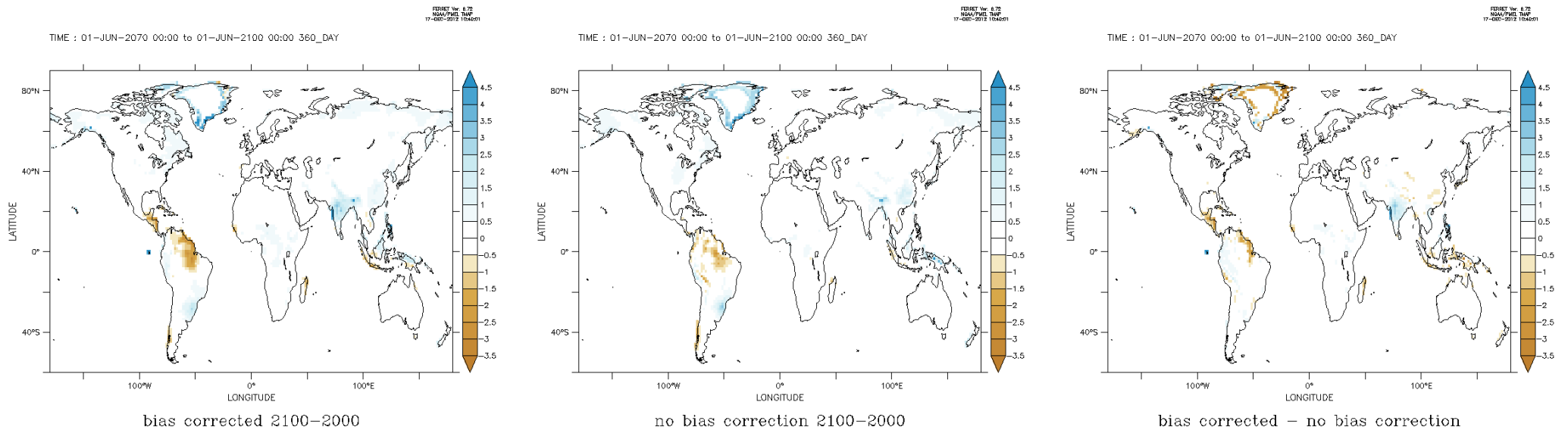


evap AMZ rcp8p5 3.22 2.39

# Impact of bias correction

Ron Kahana et al.

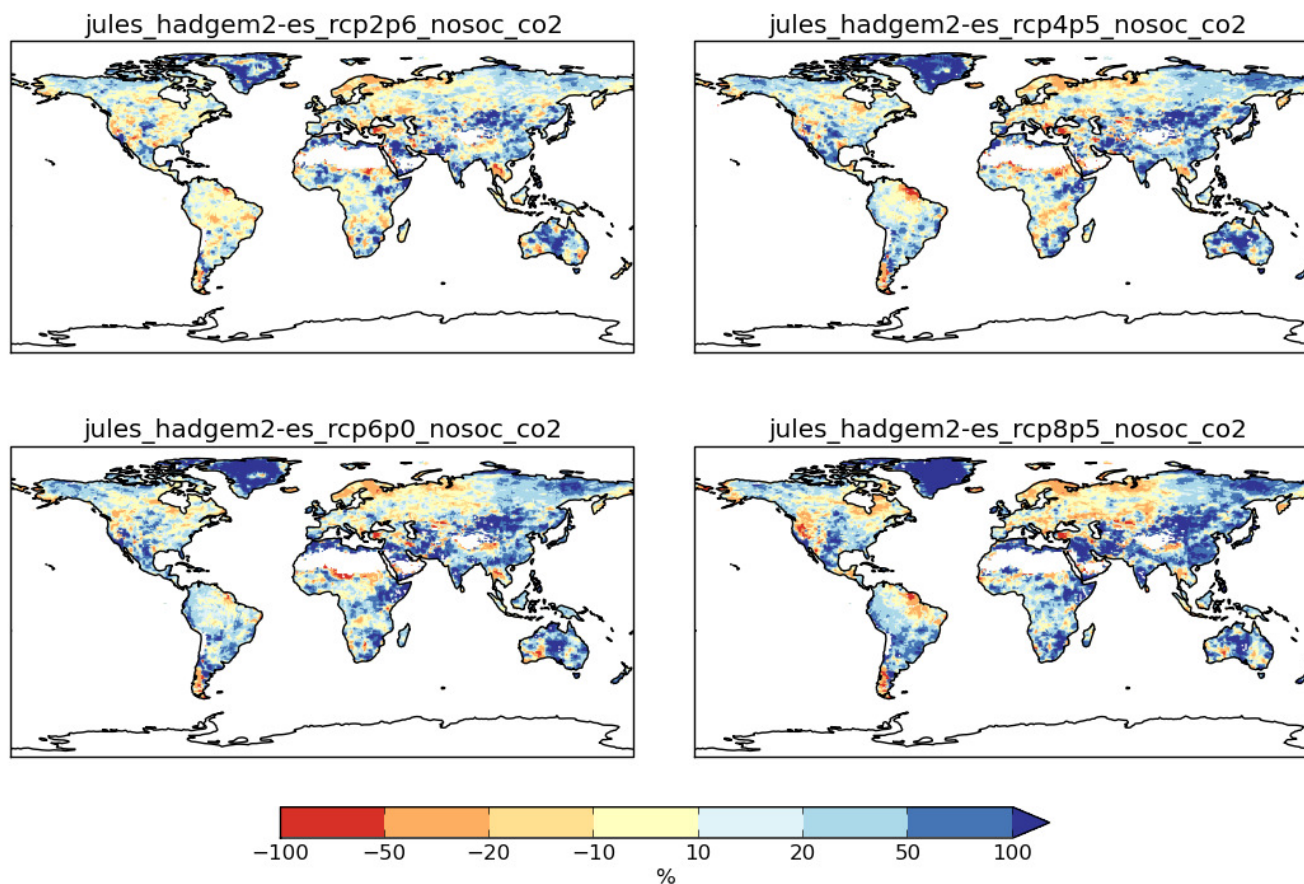
Changes in runoff (mm/d) RCP8.5 Bias corrected vs. original run



# Changes in flood hazard

Rutger Dankers et al.

Change in GEV 30-year return level in 2070-2099 vs 1971-2000





# Changes in drought hazard

Doug Clark, Christel Prudhomme, et al.

# Concluding remarks

- Impacts modelling uncertainty should not be ignored
- MIPs can result in interesting science...
- ... but also poses new challenges
- Technical issues **will** take time
- Need for standard configuration for global-scale applications
- Need to think about parameterisations





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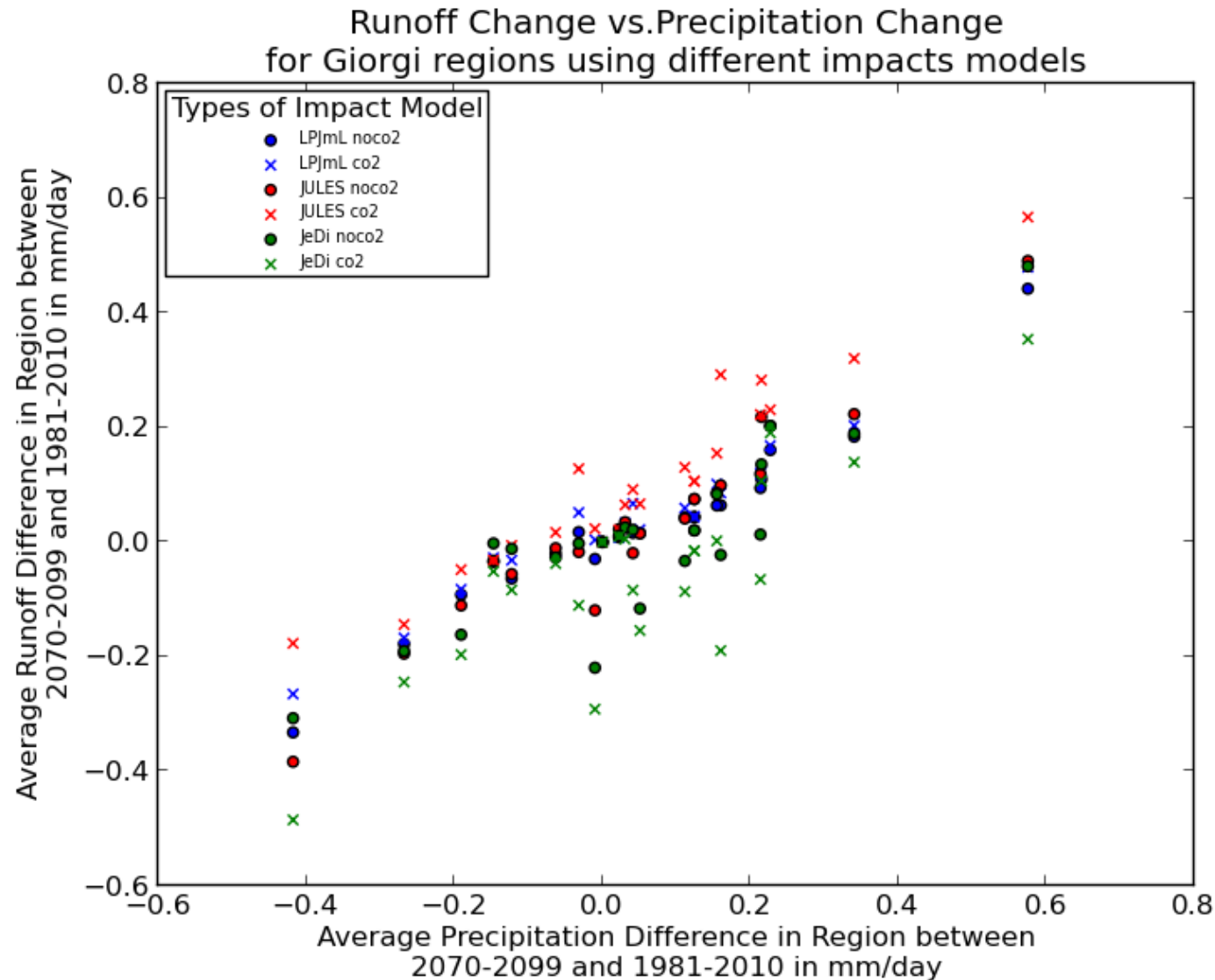
**Thank you!**



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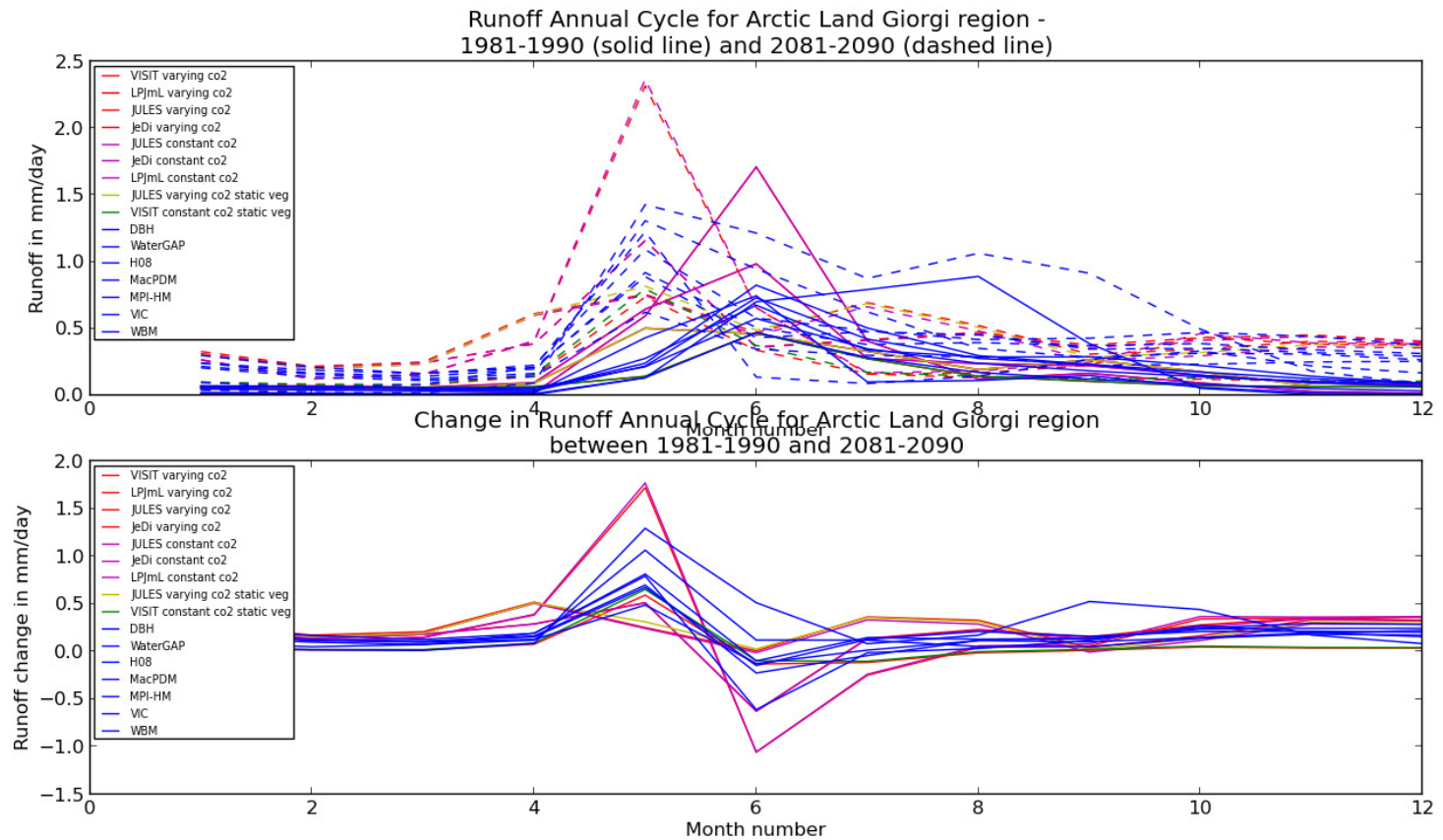
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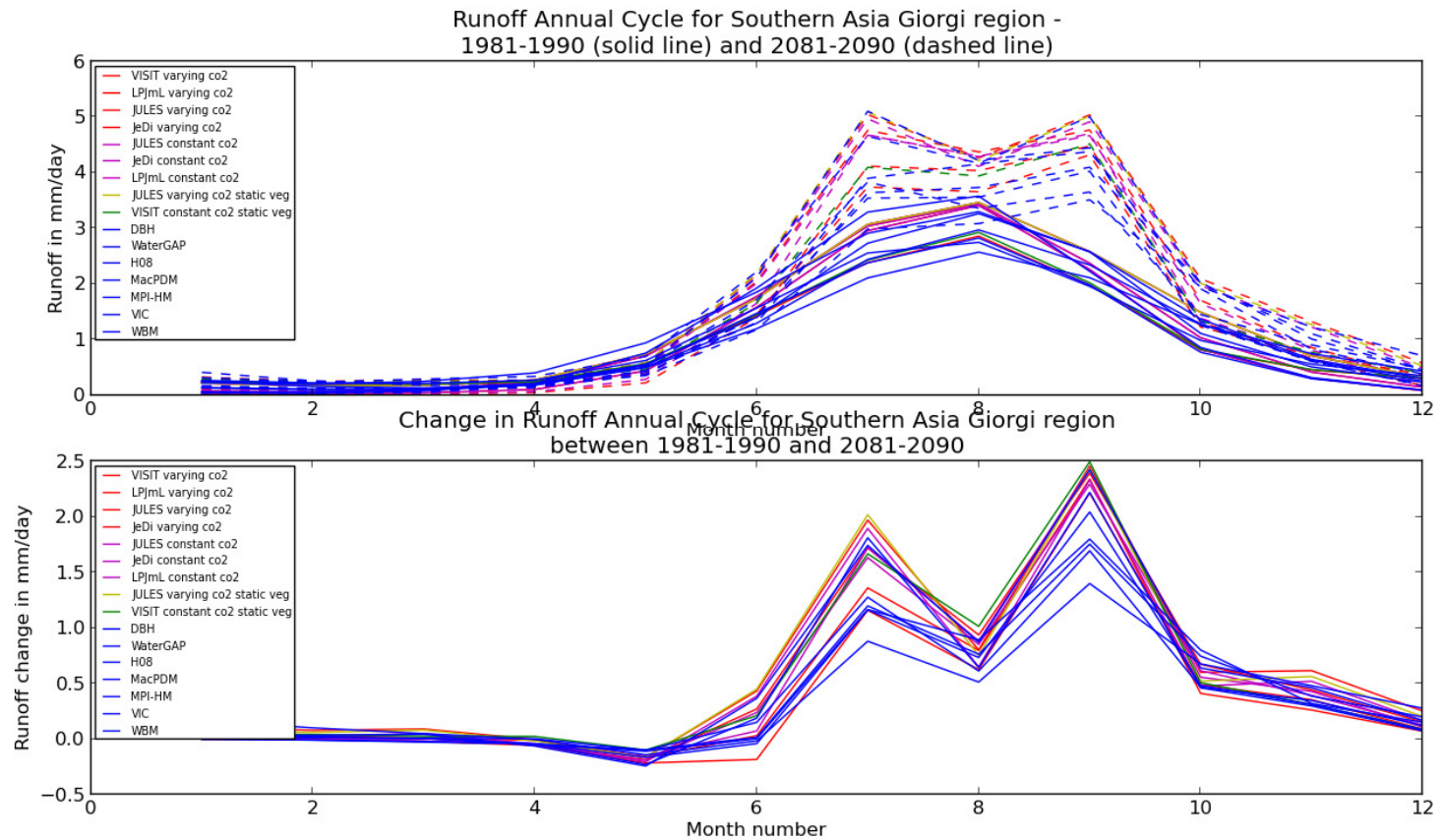
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