

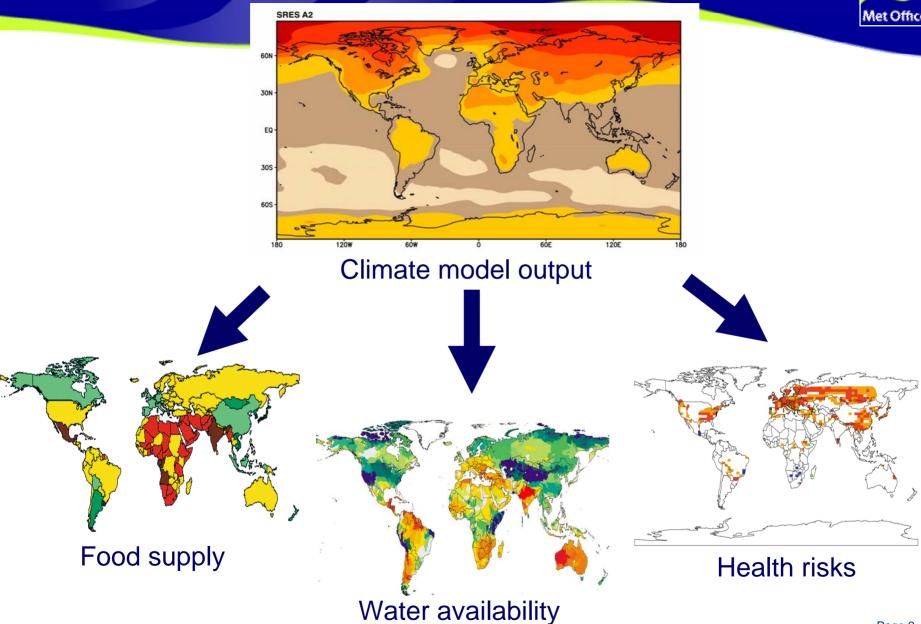
JULES as a framework for impacts modelling

Richard Betts

JULES workshop, 2nd October 2006

Standard approach to climate impacts modelling



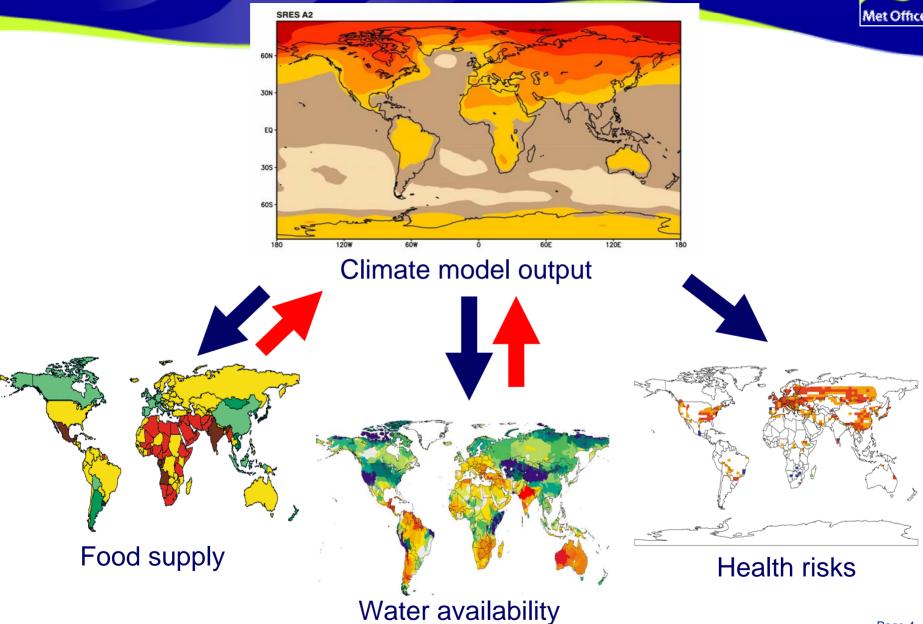


Should we take a more integrated approach?

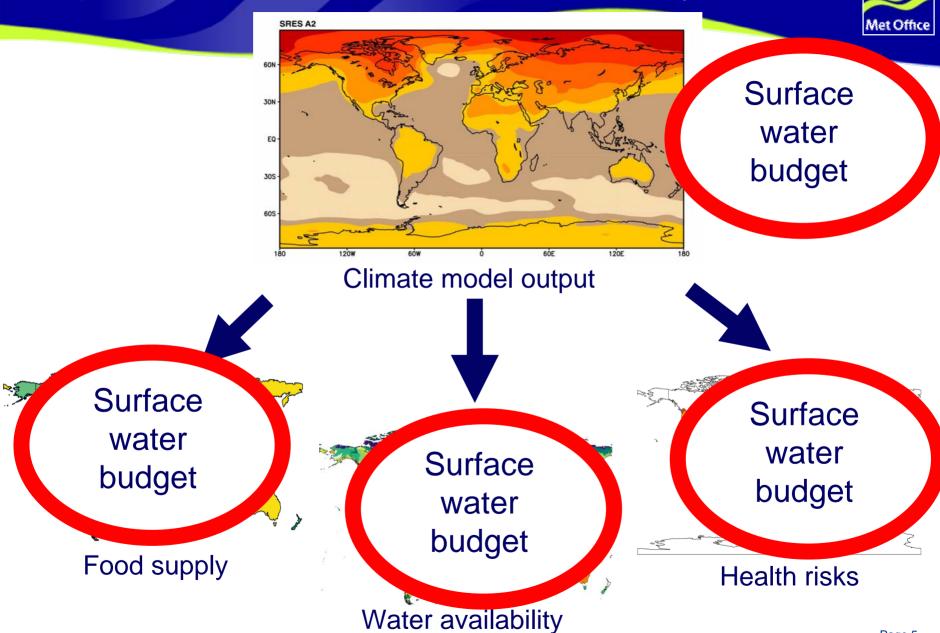
Should impacts models be incorporated in climate models?

Impacts models in GCMs? (1) Feedbacks



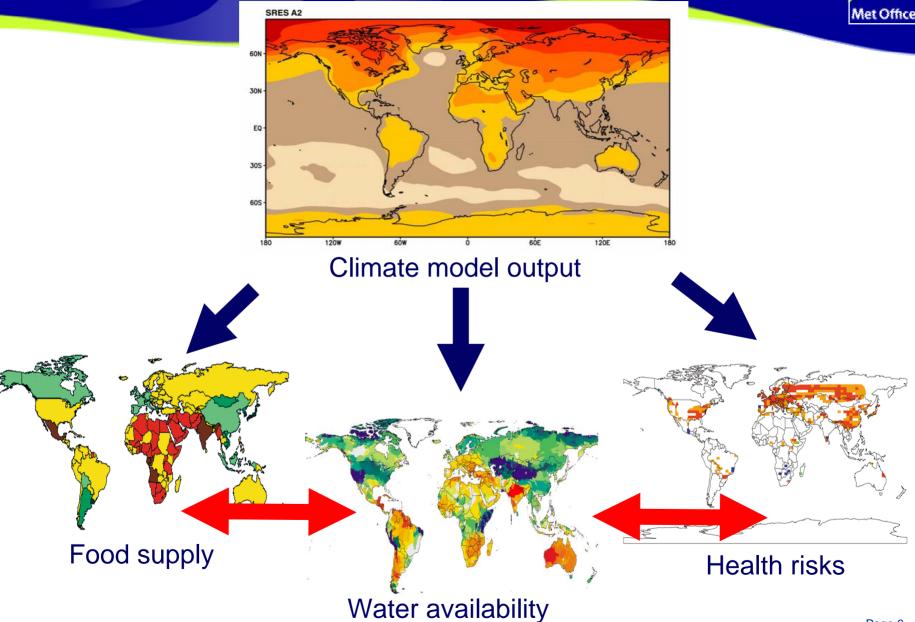


Impacts models in GCMs? (2) Consistency



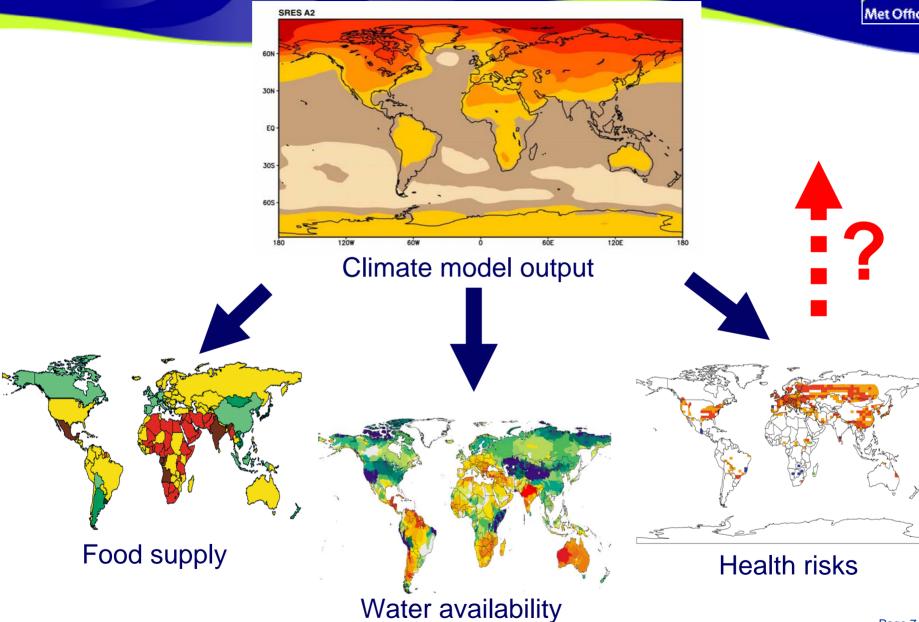
Impacts models in GCMs? (3) Synergistic impacts





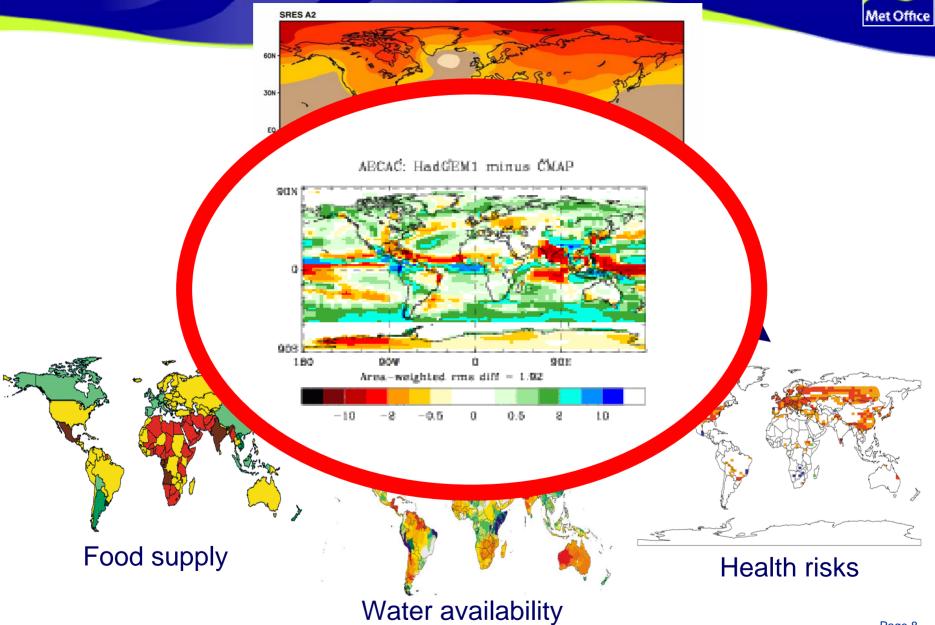
Impacts models not in GCMs? (1) no feedbacks





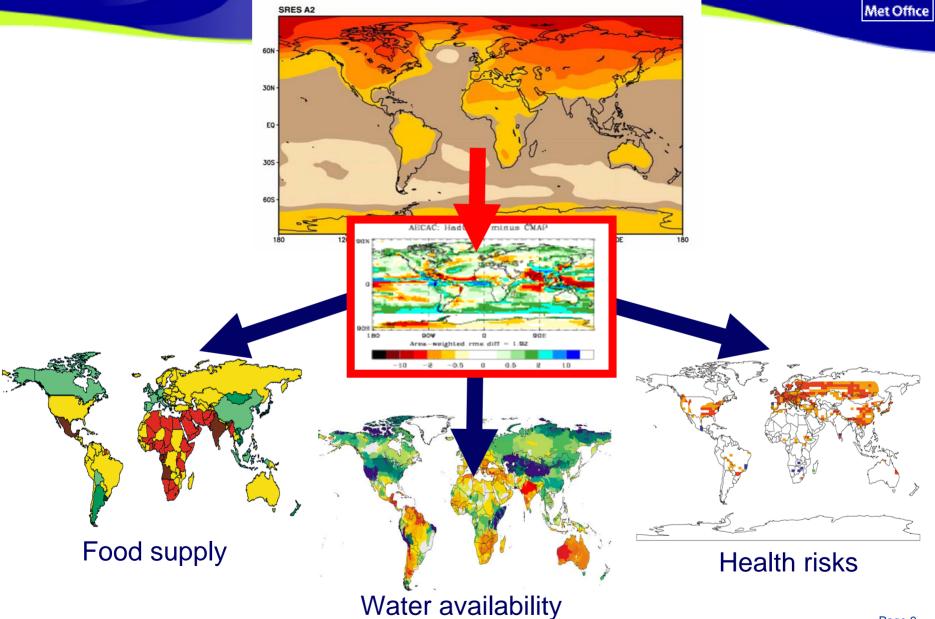
Impacts models not in GCMs? (2) model biases





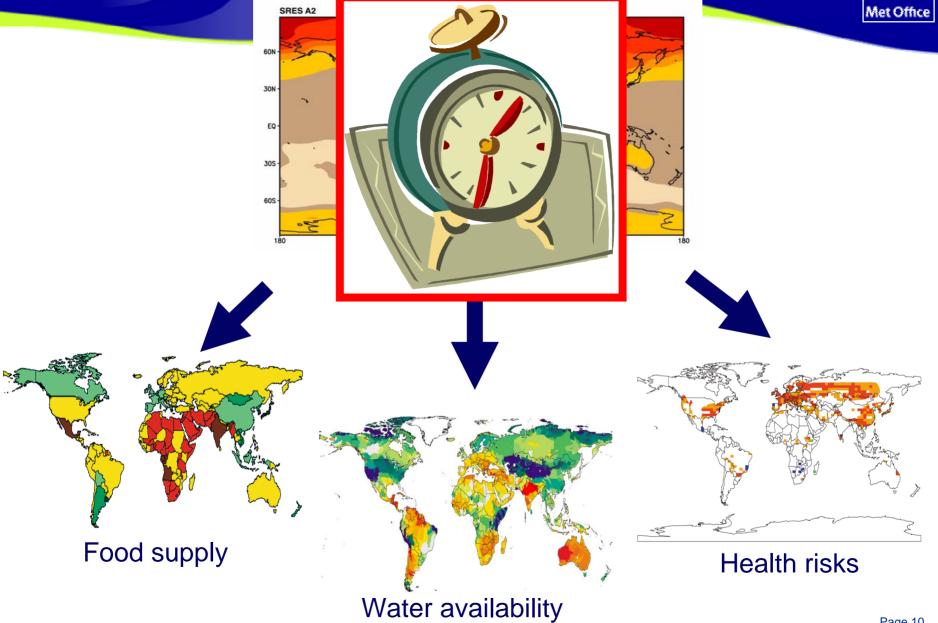
Impacts models not in GCMs? (2) model biases





Impacts models *not* in GCMs? (3) slow GCMs!





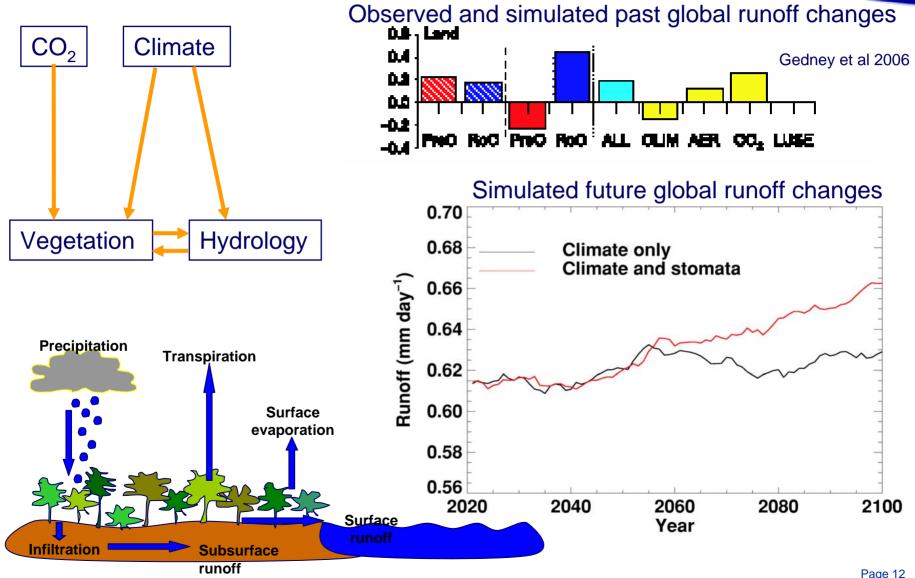
A useful compromise: "integrated offline impacts"



- Land surface model outside of GCM
- Consistency of processes
- Allows interaction between impacts sectors
- Can use "climatology + anomaly" method
- Not constrained by run speed or development overheads of GCM

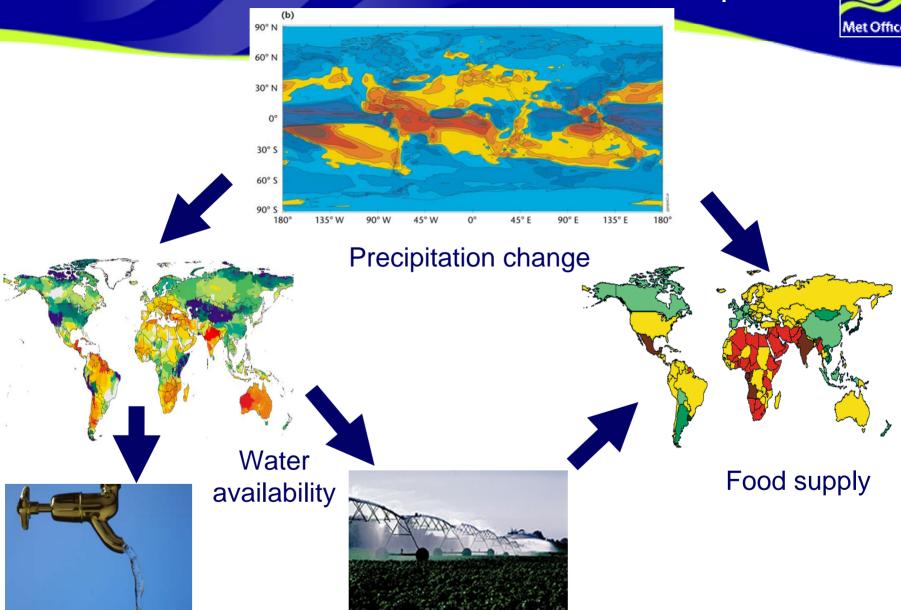
Interactions between ecosystems and hydrology





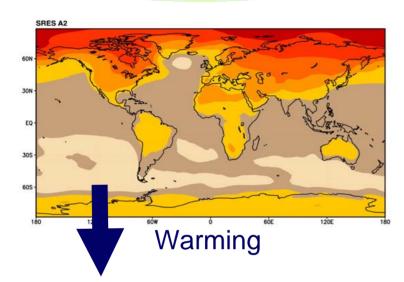
Interactions between water resources and crops

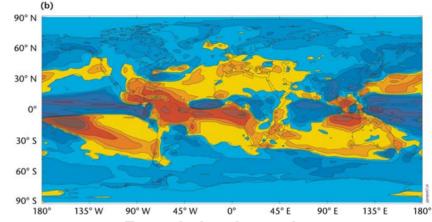




Interactions between ice melt and hydrology



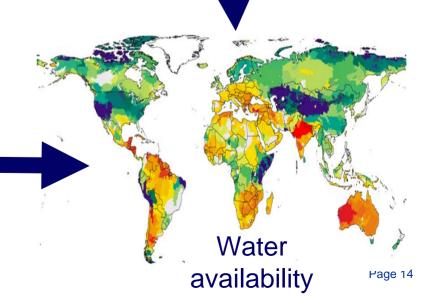




Precipitation change

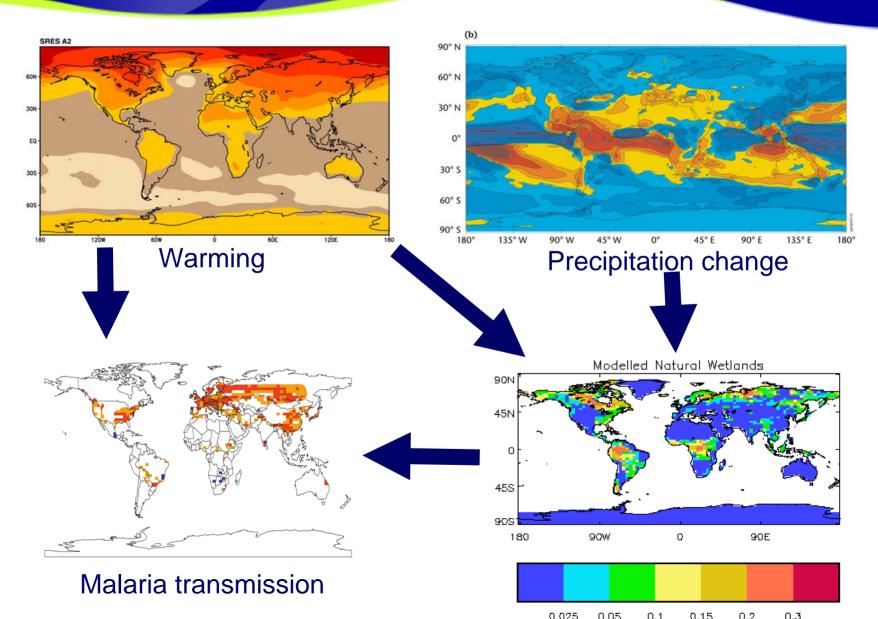






Interactions hydrology and vector-borne diseases









- Many impacts of climate change cannot be considered in isolation
- Incorporation of impacts within Earth System Models would be the most complete solution
- BUT ... there are a number of practical problems to overcome
- JULES offers an opportunity to model terrestrial impacts within a common framework
 - Consistency between models
 - Interactions between impacts sectors
 - Still allow "climatology+anomaly" methods to reduce GCM biases
 - No constraint on speed of model development or experiments