



Climate Change

# EU perspective on application needs for current climate information

Freja Vamborg and many colleagues in C3S and beyond

**ECMWF, Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S)**

**EUMETSAT - ROM SAF - C3S Satellite ECVs – Workshop Nov 2020**



European  
Commission



Copernicus EU



Copernicus EU



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[www.copernicus.eu](http://www.copernicus.eu)

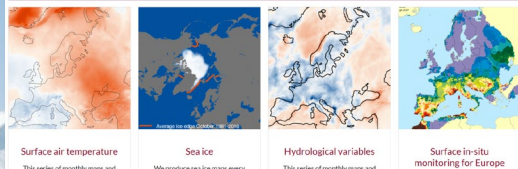


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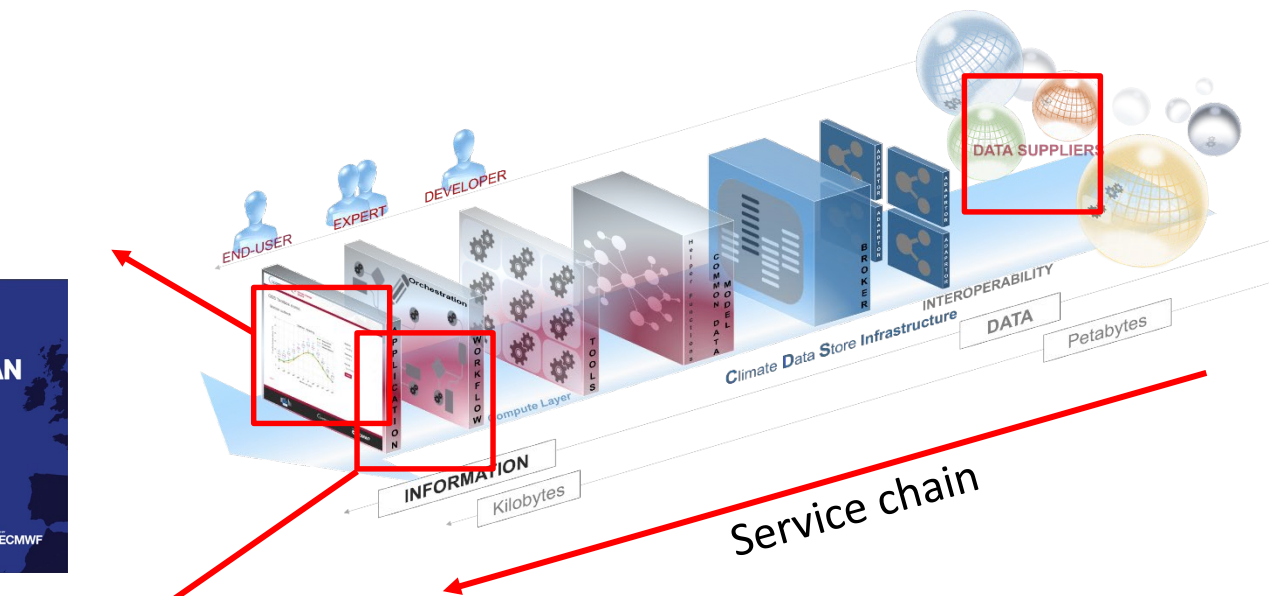
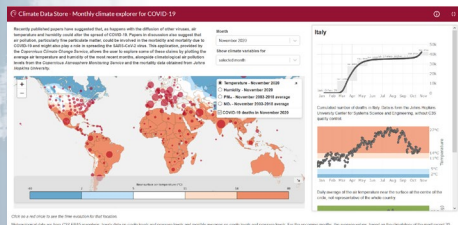
# Data-driven climate information for communication

Monthly ~ 5<sup>th</sup>

Monthly summaries



Annually ~ April

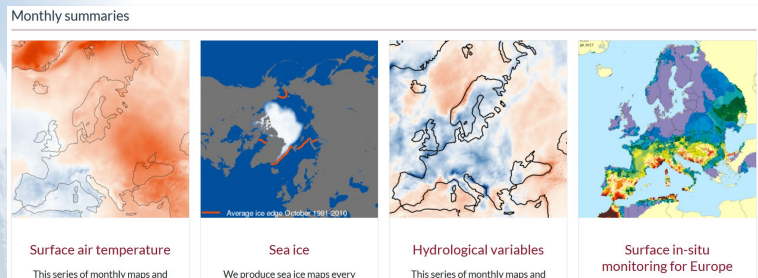


Quality Assured information and tools for users ranging from scientists to practitioners and policy makers.



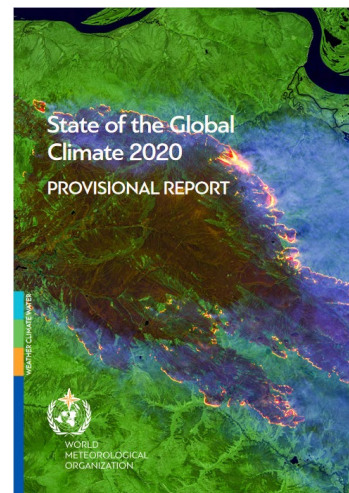
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# Data-driven climate information for communication



## Key

- timeliness
- the current as compared to the long-term (stable & consistent)
- fitness for purpose
- For C3S: Global, Europe, Arctic



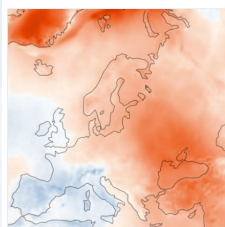


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# C3S monthly climate bulletin

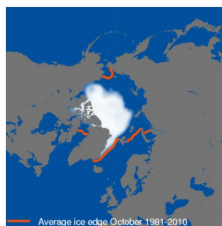
published ~5-7 of every month, with  
additional products around 24<sup>th</sup>

## Monthly summaries



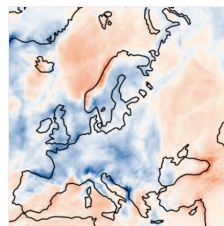
Surface air temperature

This series of monthly maps and



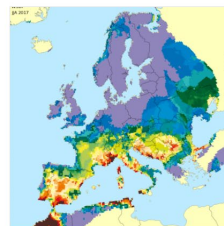
Sea ice

We produce sea ice maps every



Hydrological variables

This series of monthly maps and



Surface in-situ  
monitoring for Europe



### Reanalysis

Using a combination of observations and computer models to recreate historical climate conditions.



### In situ

Measurements from an instrument located at the point of interest, such as a land station, at sea or in an aeroplane.





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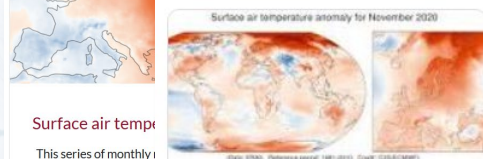
# C3S monthly climate bulletin

published ~5-7 of every month, with  
additional products around 24<sup>th</sup>

Monthly summaries



## Top stories



The Washington Post

Earth just notched its  
warmest November, as  
2020 closes in on  
record for hottest year

1 day ago



CNN

Last month was the  
hottest November ever  
as Europe had its  
warmest fall on record

1 day ago



The New York Times

November's Global  
Temperatures Are  
Highest Ever, Breaking  
Records

2 days ago

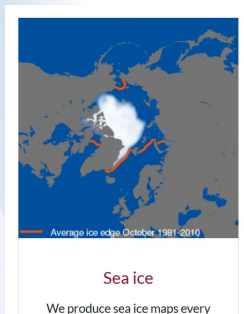
➤ [climate.copernicus.eu/climate-bulletins](https://climate.copernicus.eu/climate-bulletins)





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# C3S monthly climate bulletin – sea ice



## Reanalysis

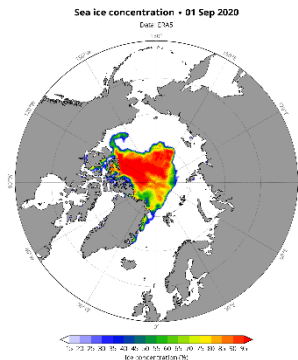
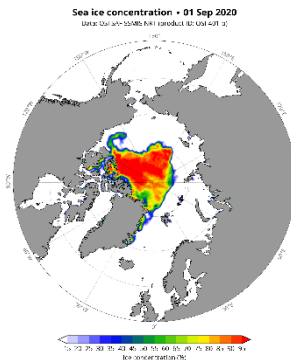
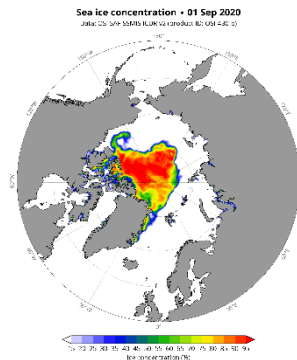
Using a combination of observations and computer models to recreate historical climate conditions.



## Satellites

Providing information about the Earth's surface and its atmosphere from spaceborne orbit.

- Arctic
- The Antarctic
- Monthly average extent
- Qualitative



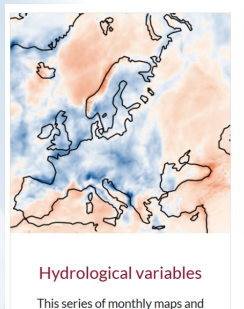
[climate.copernicus.eu/climate-bulletins](https://climate.copernicus.eu/climate-bulletins)

Thanks to Julien Nicholas for graphics!



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# C3S monthly climate bulletin – precipitation



## Reanalysis

Using a combination of observations and computer models to recreate historical climate conditions.

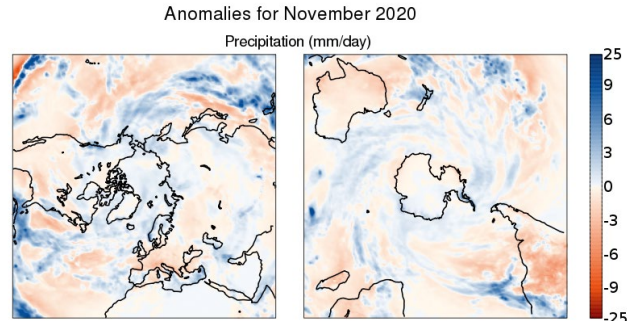


## Satellites

Providing information about the Earth's surface and its atmosphere from spaceborne orbit.

- Europe
  - Global: extra-tropics
  - Monthly average anomalies
  - Qualitative
- >> Move towards combined product?

Globe - November 2020





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# European state of the climate

published annually in April since 2018



Three periods of exceptionally warm weather led to record-breaking high temperatures



One of the wettest Novembers on record brought precipitation of up to four times the normal amounts



## Heat and cold stress

The number of days with high heat stress levels are increasing in both northern and southern Europe.



11 of the 12 warmest years have occurred since 2000

## Greenhouse gas concentrations

The amount of a gas contained in a certain volume of air.



CO<sub>2</sub> increase by about  
**0.6% per year ▲**  
in atmospheric concentrations

CH<sub>4</sub> increase by about  
**0.4% per year ▲**  
in atmospheric concentrations



Concentrations (column-averaged mixing ratios) estimated from satellite data for CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> covering 2003–2019



## Reanalysis

Using a combination of observations and computer models to recreate historical climate conditions.



## In situ

Measurements from an instrument located at the point of interest, such as a land station, at sea or in an aeroplane.



## Satellites

Providing information about the Earth's surface and its atmosphere from spaceborne orbit.



## Model-based estimates

Using the laws of physics and statistics to build large-scale models of environmental indicators.





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# European state of the climate

published annually in April since 2018



- Europe + sub-regions
  - Past year (seasons, averages, extremes)
- Global and European indicators – long-term trends



1981-2010



1991-2010



## Reanalysis

Using a combination of observations and computer models to recreate historical climate conditions.



## In situ

Measurements from an instrument located at the point of interest, such as a land station, at sea or in an aeroplane.



## Satellites

Providing information about the Earth's surface and its atmosphere from spaceborne orbit.



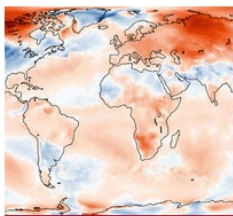
## Model-based estimates

Using the laws of physics and statistics to build large-scale models of environmental indicators.



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# Increasing relevance for target stakeholders



Surface temperature



Greenhouse gas concentrations



Greenhouse gas fluxes



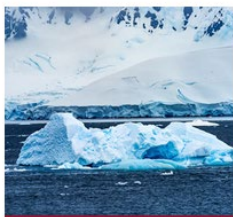
Vegetation



Wildfires



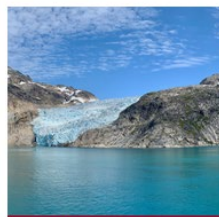
Sunshine duration and clouds



Sea ice



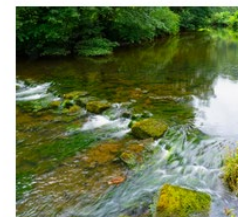
Glaciers



Glaciers and sea level



Lake surface temperatures



River discharge



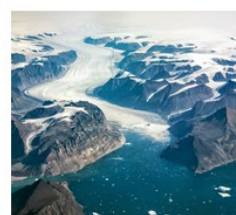
Heat and cold stress



Sea level



Ice sheets



Greenland ice sheet

Inclusion of dataset and products  
shown based on maturity



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# Sea level

C3S (i)CDR >> CMEMS ocean monitoring indicator  
Includes post-glacial adjustment



Sea level data record covering  
January 1993 to October 2019



Globally around

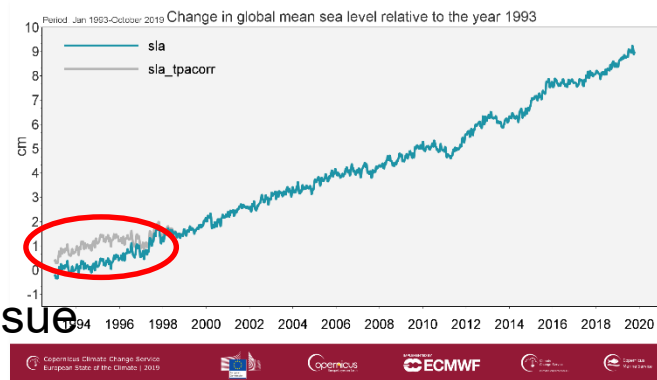
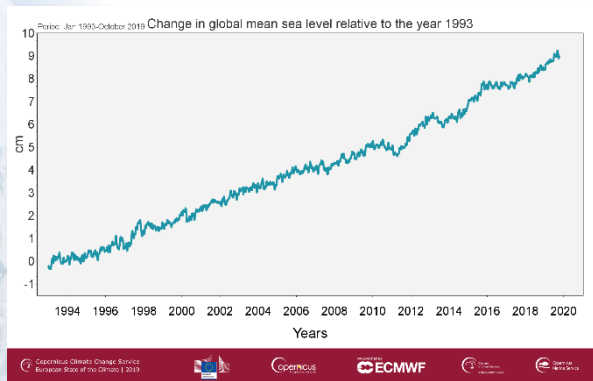
**3.3 mm per year ▲**

mean sea level increase

In Europe by

**2–4 mm per year ▲**

mean sea level increase



But not correction for TOPEX-A issue

➤ [climate.copernicus.eu/ESOTC/2019/sea-level](https://climate.copernicus.eu/ESOTC/2019/sea-level)





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# CDRs / iCDRs, assessment vs 'NRT' monitoring

Now: iCDR: the 'best' information at the time of release (monitoring, NRT product)

- reprocess CDR → assessment of fitness-for-purpose (uncertainties etc.)
  - Uptake of CDR in climate assessments
- iCDR usable for e.g. these monitoring activities



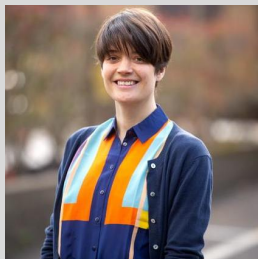
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## Contact information

For user support:

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