



The impact of domain size and resolution on PRECIS model outputs over the Caribbean

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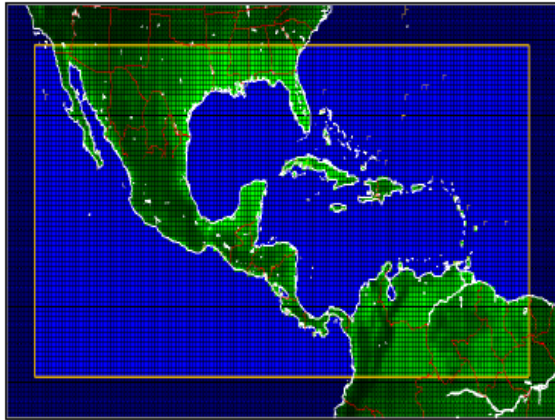
MOTIVATION AND FOCUS

Our motivation is to evaluate the impact of domain size and the overall PRECIS skill to simulating relevant climate features in the Caribbean. Filling the gap in CORDEX process within the Caribbean.

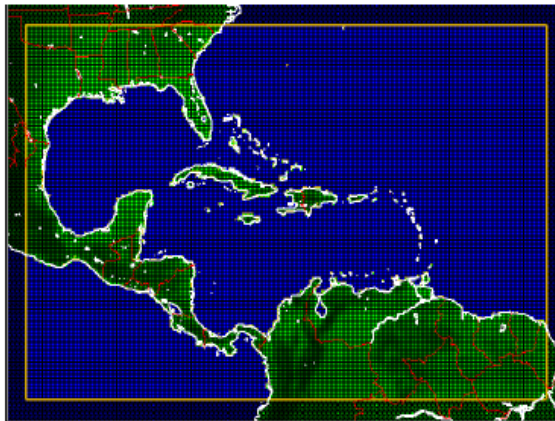
1. Precipitation Patterns. Particularly wet season
2. Rainfall annual cycle and Mid-Summer Drought
3. Caribbean Low-Level Jet

We will just to address the domain size

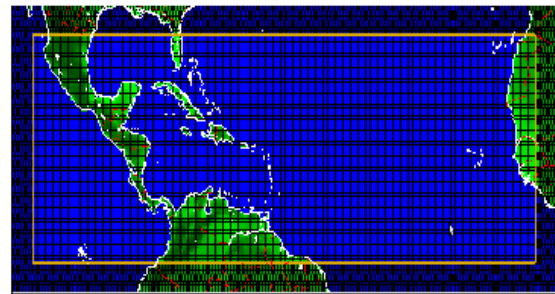
EXPERIMENTS & OBSERVATIONS



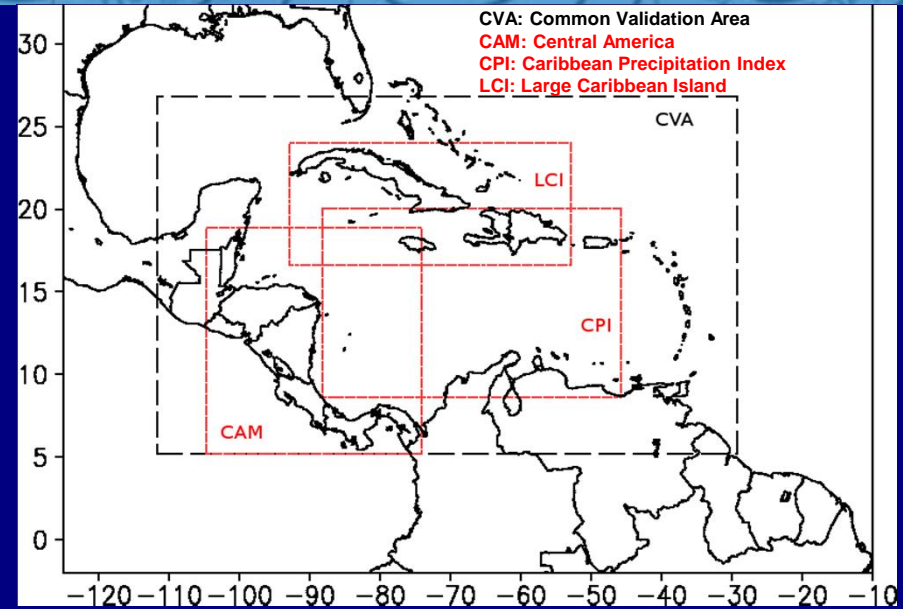
D1: The first PRECIS results. Centella et al (2008), Campbell et al (2010), Taylor et al (2013)



D2: The smaller and more centered on the Caribbean. Thinking on 25km resolution



D3. To explicitly include the circulation associated with EW and TS



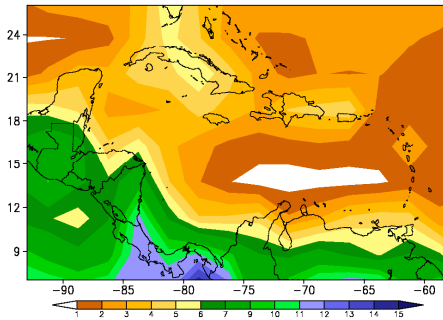
Reference Datasets

GPCP 2.5° Monthly & GPCP_D1 1° Daily
 CMAP
 VASclimO (GPCP, land only at 0.5°)
 CRU_TS3.1
 UDEL
 ISCCP (cloud cover)
 North America Reanalysis (NARR)
 ERA Interim (also used as LBC)

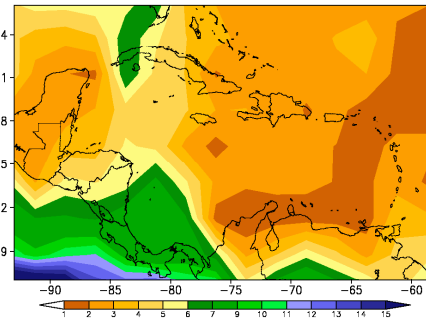
TIME FRAME 1991-1999

EWS Multi-annual seasonal patterns

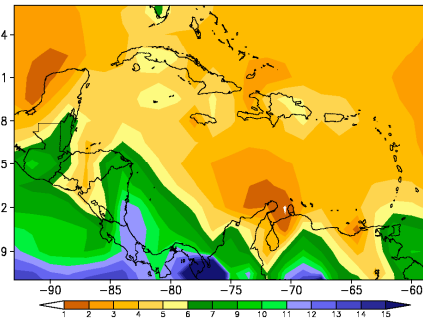
a) GPCP



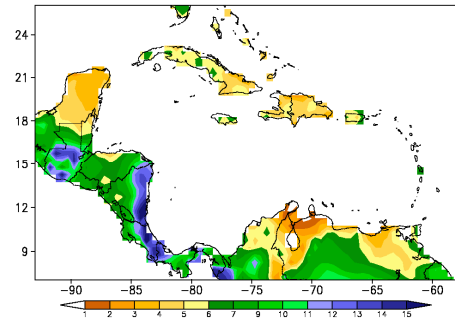
b) CMAP



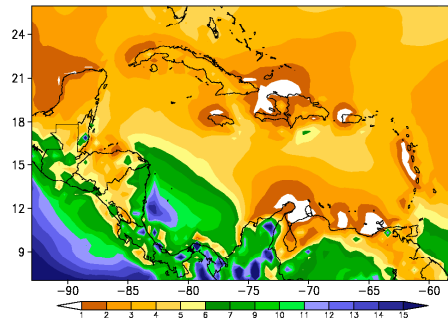
c) ERA



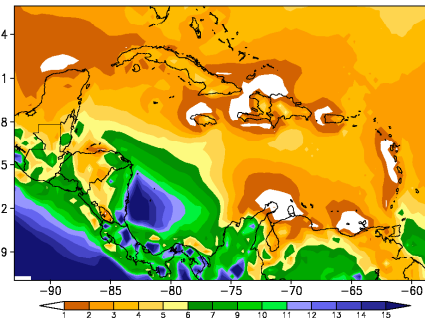
d) CRU



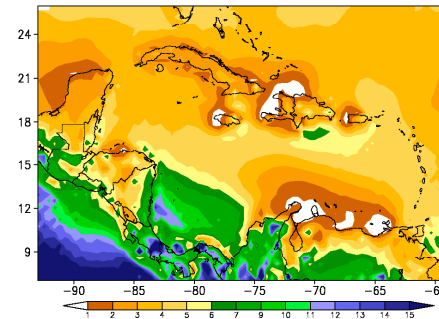
e) D1



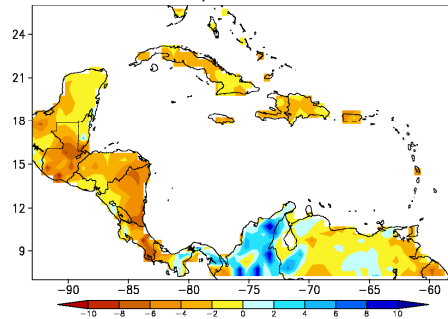
f) D2



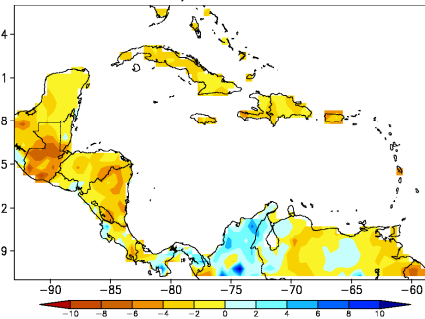
g) D3



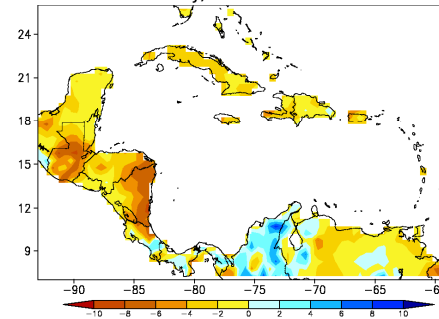
h) D1-CRU



i) D2-CRU

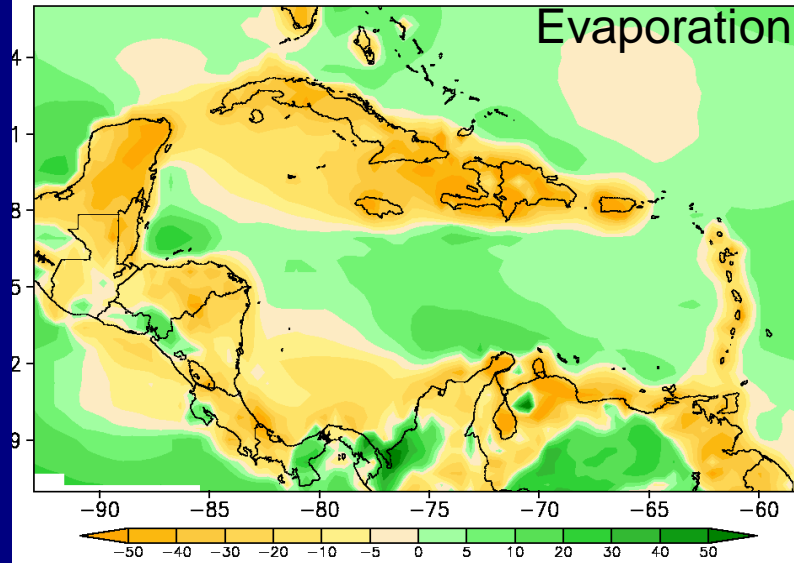


j) D3-CRU

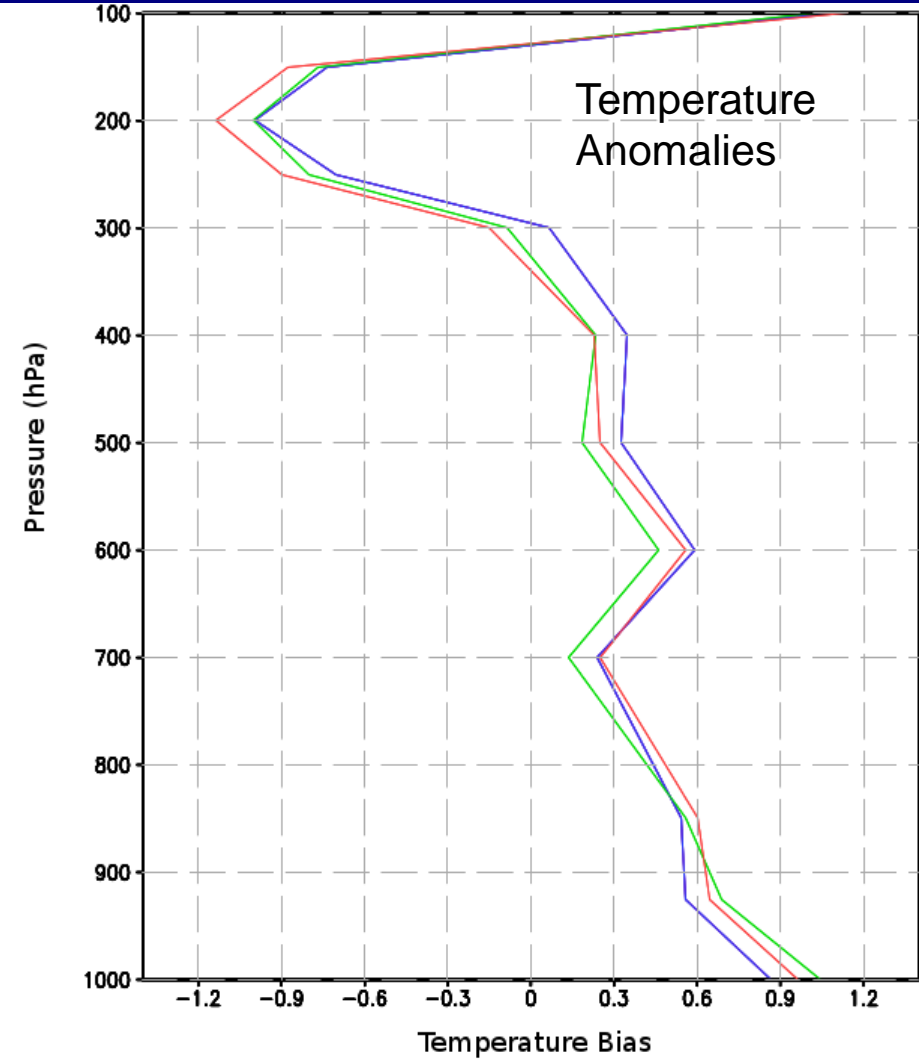
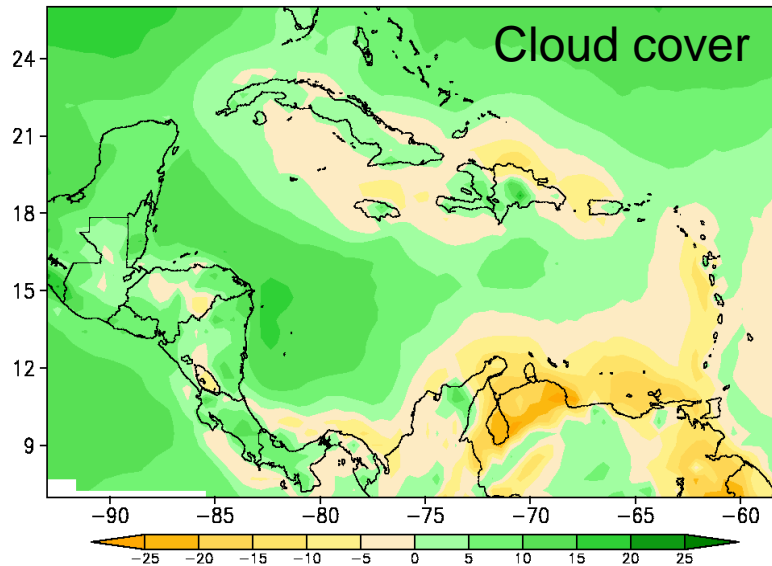


EWS Evaporation, Cloud Cover & Temperature

D2 - ERA



D2 - ERA

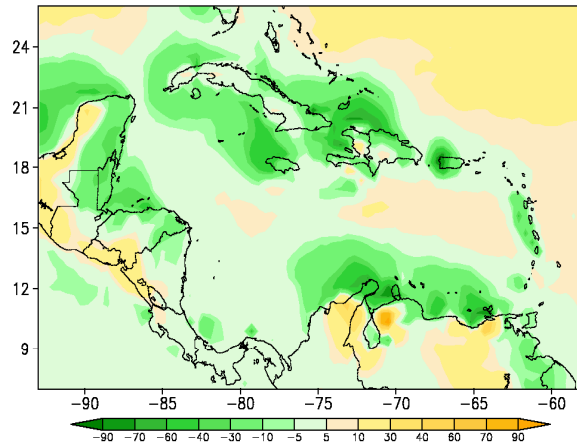




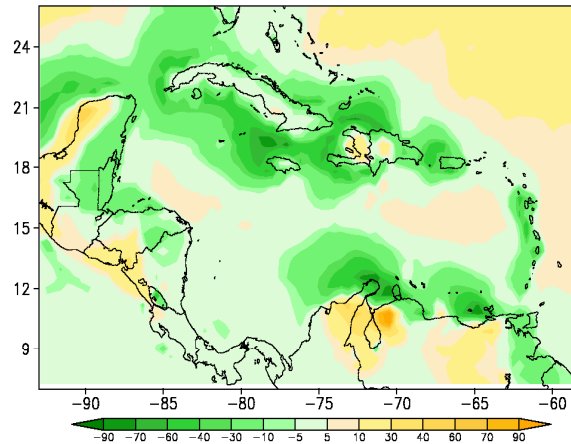
EWS Rainfall frequency and intensity

Frequency (top row) and Intensity (bottom row)

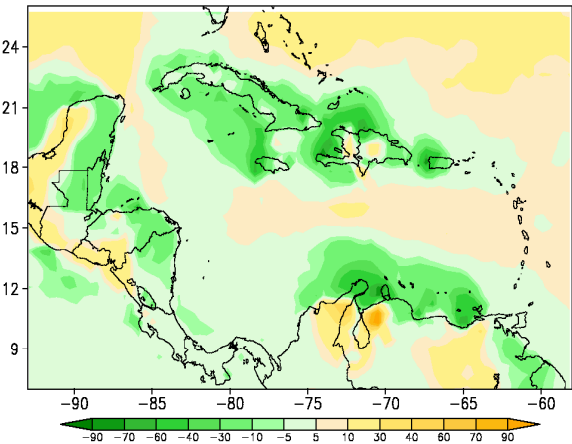
D1



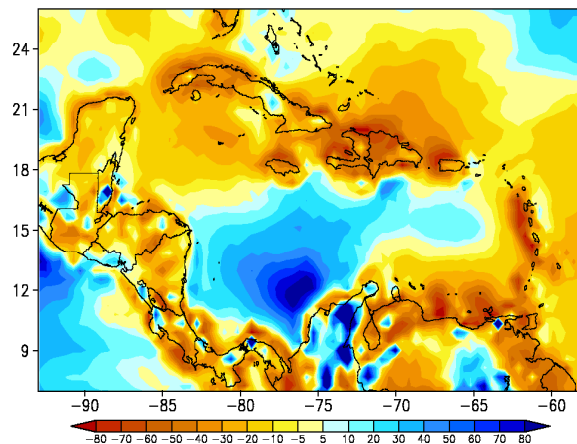
D2



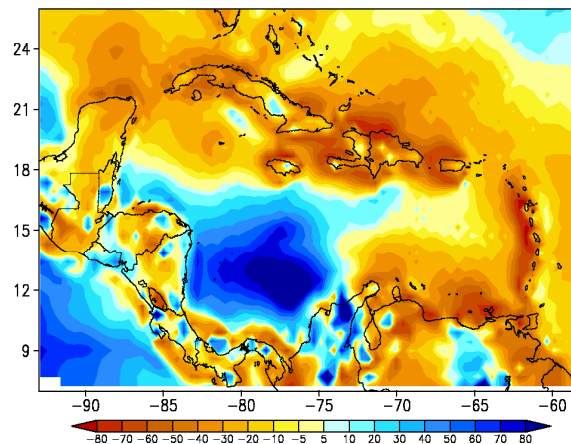
D3



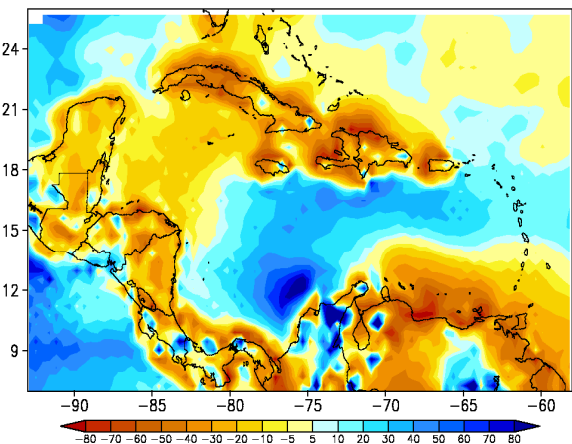
D1



D2

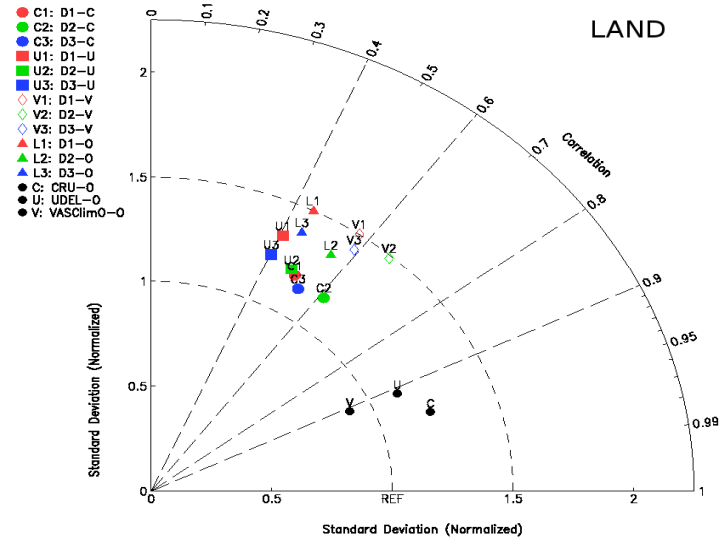
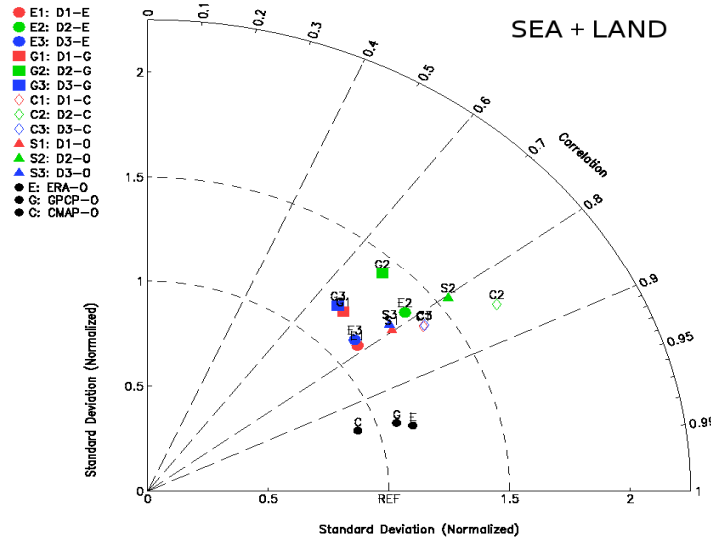


D3

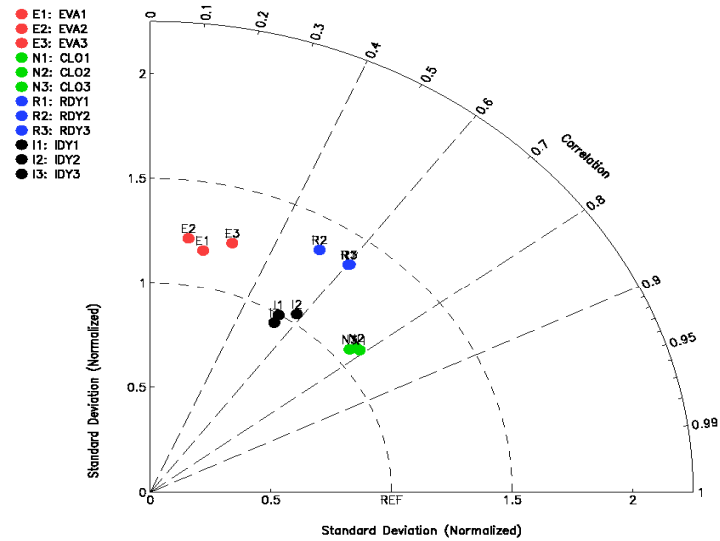
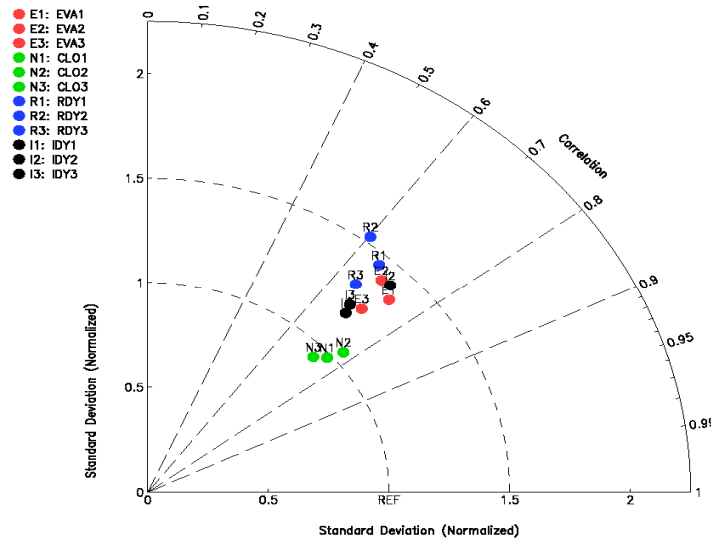


Summarizing (EWS spatial patterns)

Precipitation

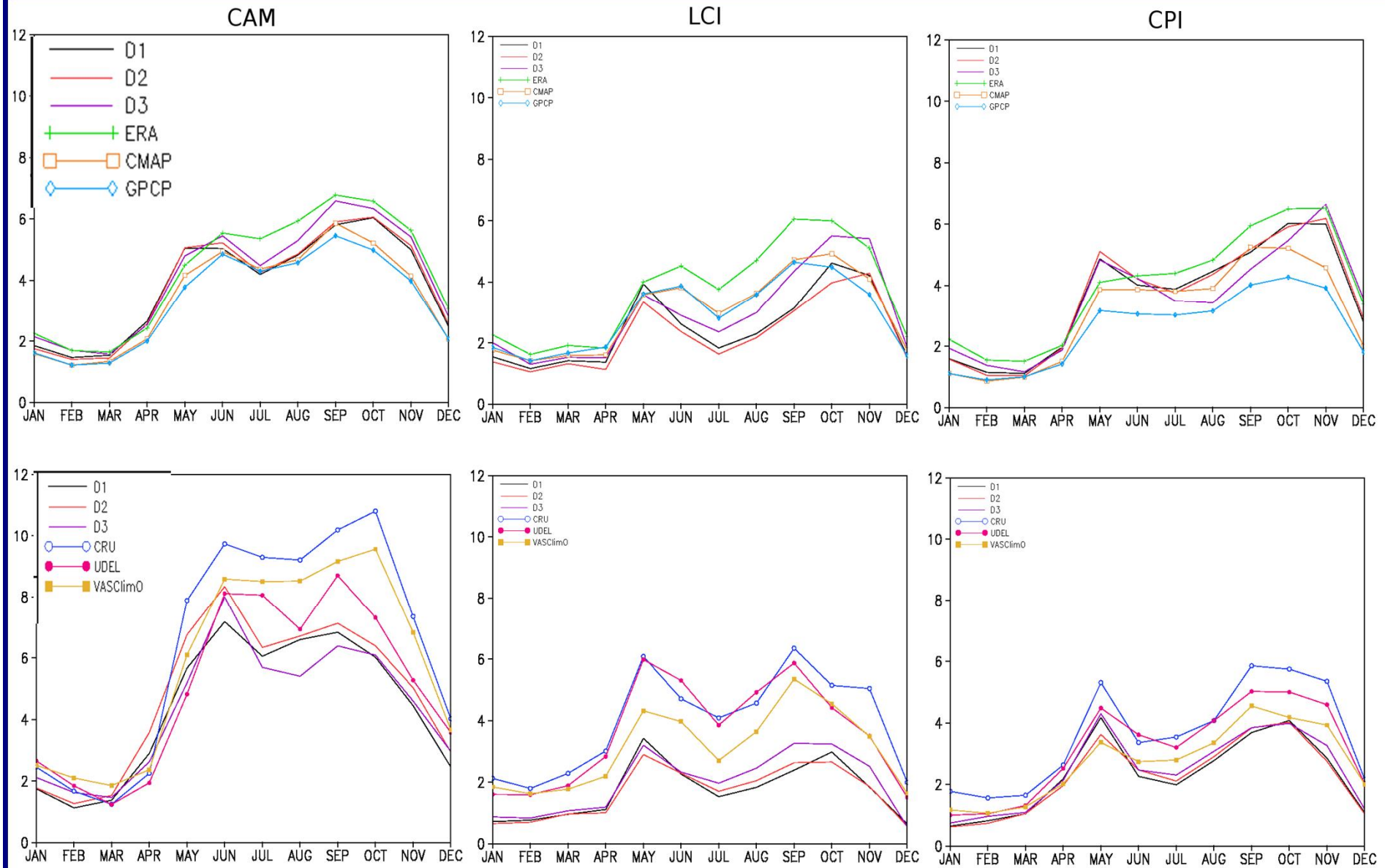


Cloud cover, evaporation, rainfall freq & intensity





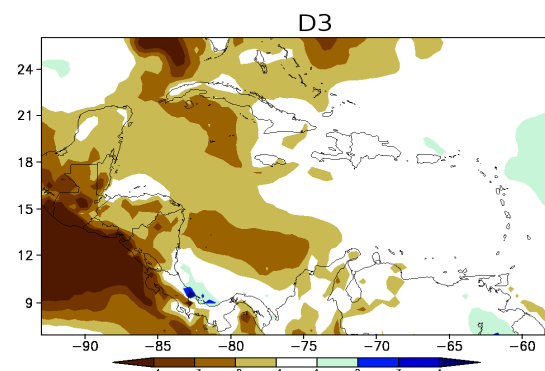
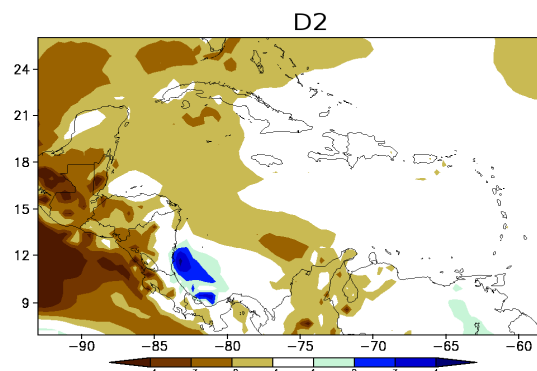
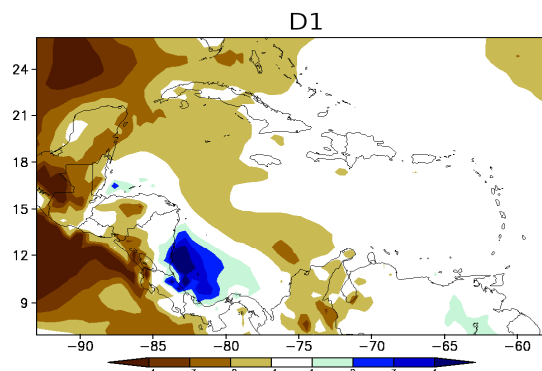
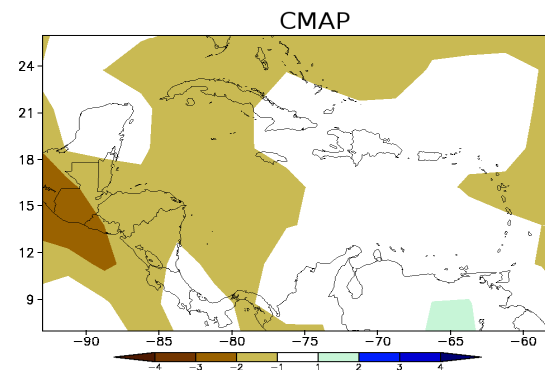
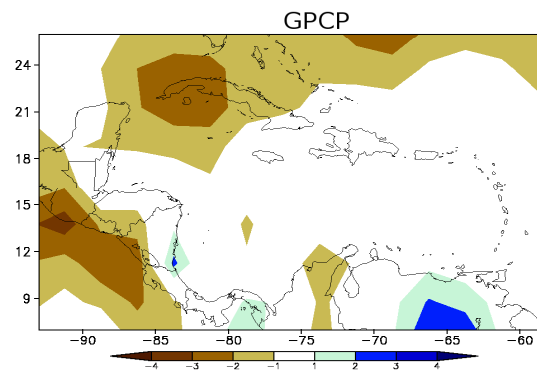
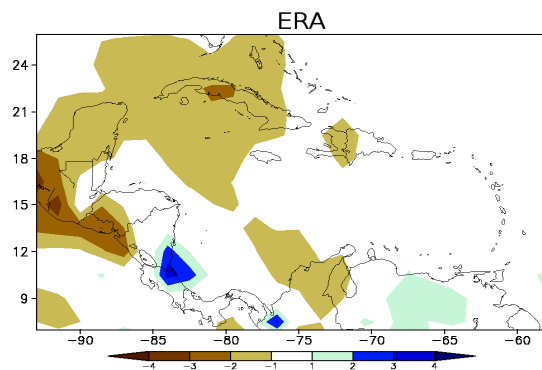
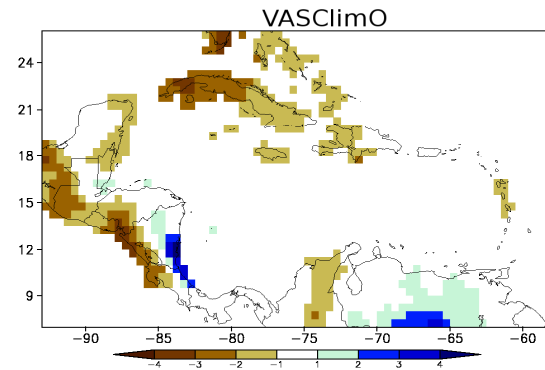
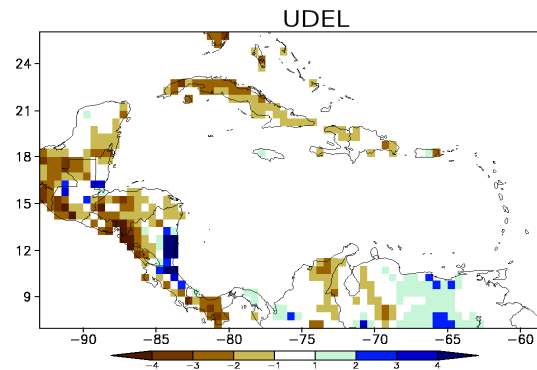
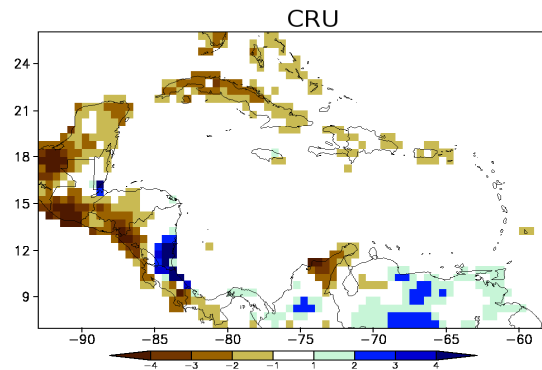
Rainfall annual cycle





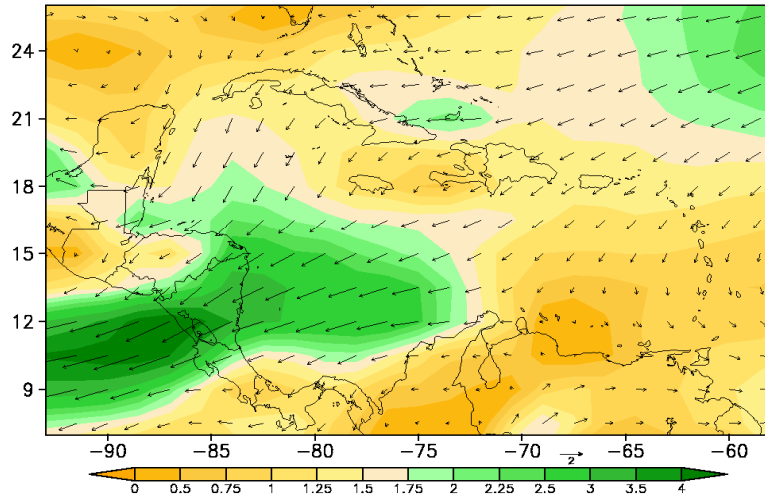
MSD Rainfall Patterns

Brow (blue) Presence (absence)

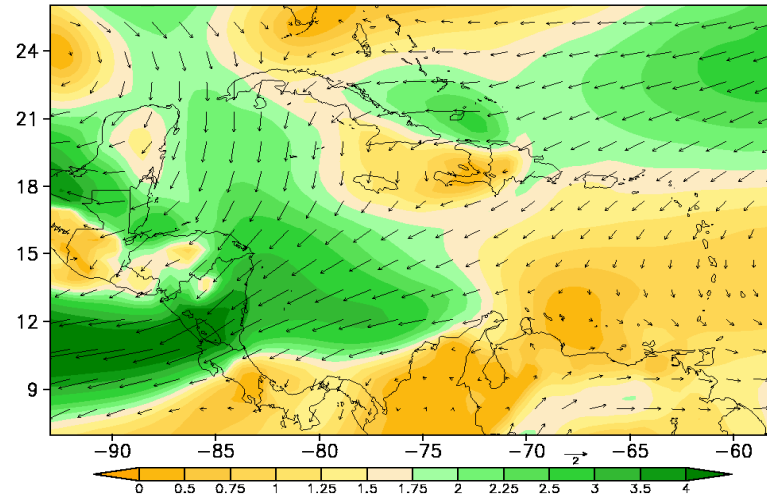


MSD Low-level wind patterns

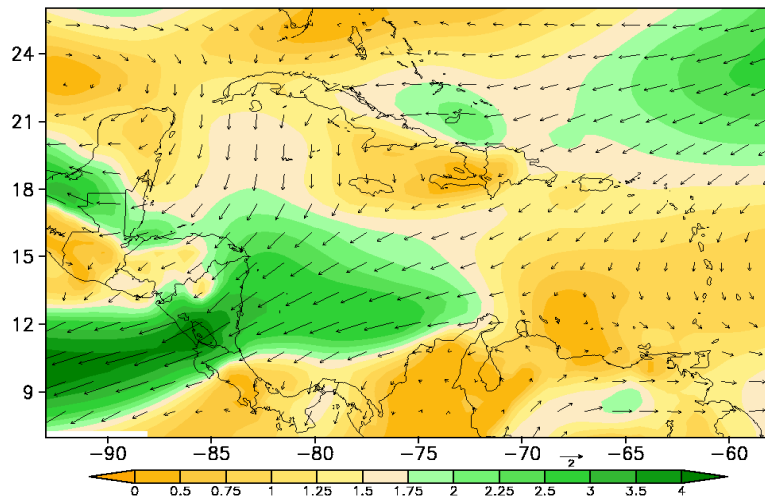
ERA



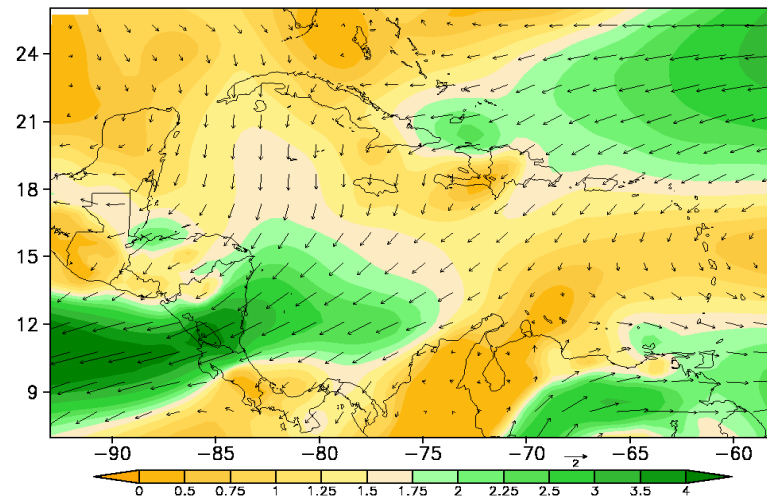
D1



D2



D3

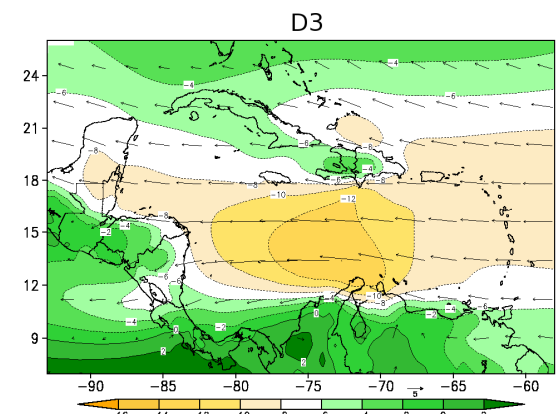
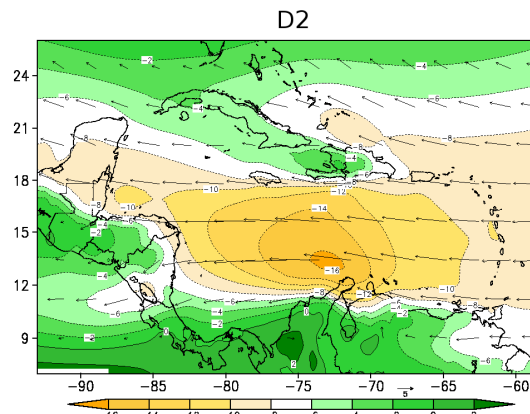
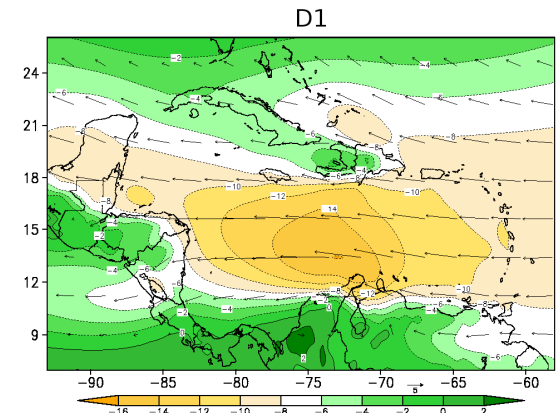
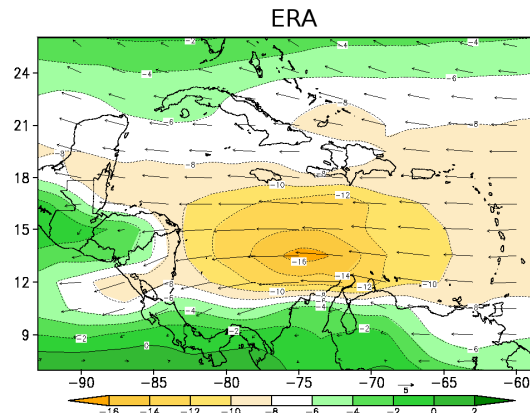
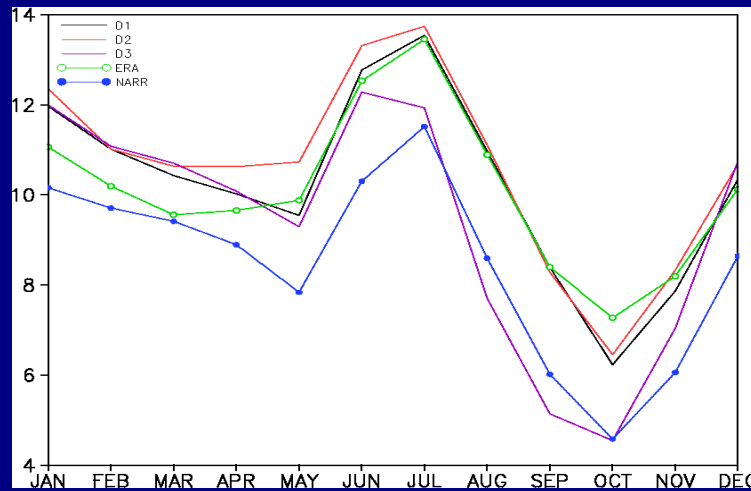




CLLJ index and zonal wind

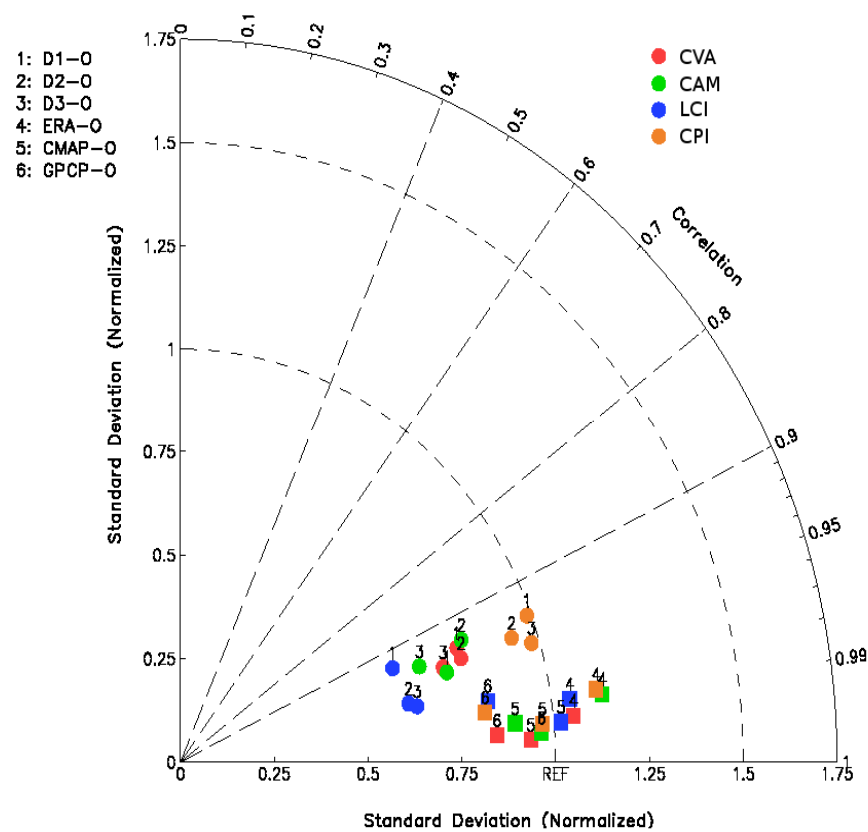
July 925 hPa zonal wind and vectors

CLLJ index annual cycle

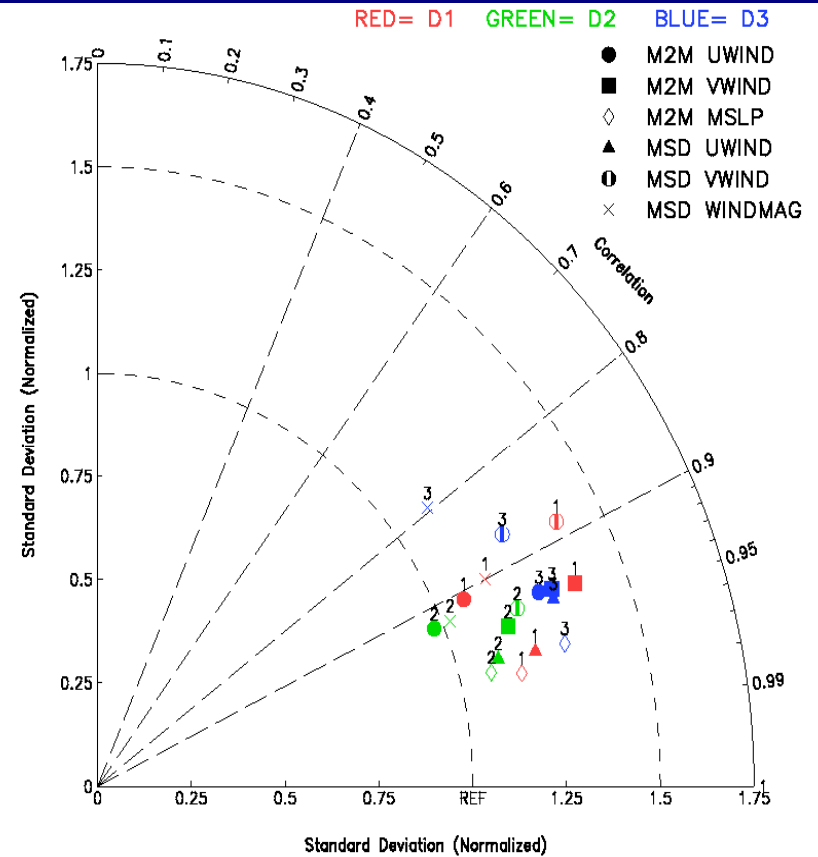


Summarizing

Rainfall annual cycle (land only)



NASH and low-level wind





SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS I

1. PRECIS produces a systematic dry bias over land areas which is larger over the Largest Caribbean Islands. The bias is related with a weaker hydrological cycle (reduced moisture fluxes, lower soil moisture content). Land-Surface scheme deficiencies?
2. There are clear differences in the skill of PRECIS simulating the rainfall patterns over land and land-sea points.
- 3 The rainfall annual cycle is well simulated including the timing of MSD. However the MSD rainfall spatial pattern is not so well represented despite the MSD low-level circulation pattern is well reproduced.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS II

4. Despite the differences we saw between the configurations the overall analysis of the surface variables over land and the atmospheric circulation features, suggests that there are not significant different between them. Further more, there are not improvements when the domain was extended further to east.

5. There is a clear variation of RCM's skill associated with the different reference datasets considered. This is related with the high observational uncertainty within the Caribbean region.