

# Climate extremes as an essential climate service at MeteoSwiss

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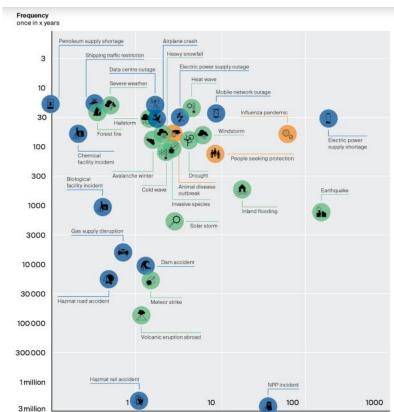
09.02.2024, ECCE Inauguration

1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 <sub>1</sub> 2020



## Climate extremes: why should we care?





Nature

Technology

Society

Source: Federal Office for Civil Protection (2020): Disasters and Emergencies in Switzerland - National risk analysis report

Aggregated damage in CHF billion

Aggregated damage in CHF billion



### MeteoSwiss duties - Why do we care about extremes?

✓ Monitoring / detection of extremes



Weather and climate **measurements** on the territory of Switzerland



Weather warnings



**Aviation** weather

√ Forecasting of extremes and contextualisation of events



**Climate information**, contribution to ensuring a healthy environment in the long term



Monitoring and propagation of radioactivity



Application-oriented research and development, teaching



International weather and climate data exchange



Meteorological and climatological **services** for the needs of the general public

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✓ Monitoring, detection, prediction, and communication of extremes



## National Centre for Climate Services (NCCS)

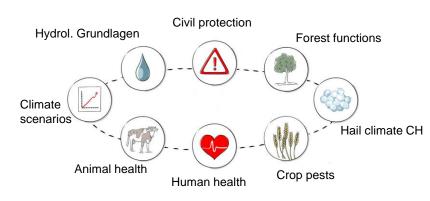
A virtual center with the activities sponsored, planned and implemented by its members NCCS office hosted at MeteoSwiss

#### Goals



- Bundling existing climate services
- Initiating and promoting dialogue
- · Co-producing climate services

#### **Priority themes**



...plus cross-sectoral activities

Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology MeteoSwiss Federal Office for the Environment FOEN Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG Federal Office for Civil Protection FOCP

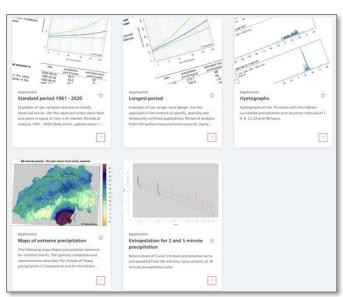


### Monitoring and detection

Providing analysis of extreme values for stations and gridded data

### http://www.climate-extremes.ch





Currently at <a href="https://www.meteoswiss.admin.ch/climate/the-climate-of-switzerland/records-and-extreme-value-analyses.html">https://www.meteoswiss.admin.ch/climate/the-climate-of-switzerland/records-and-extreme-value-analyses.html</a>



### Monitoring and detection

### Providing analysis of extreme values for stations

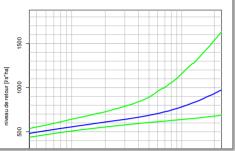
### 2-min and 5-min extreme precipitation (e.g. for building norms)

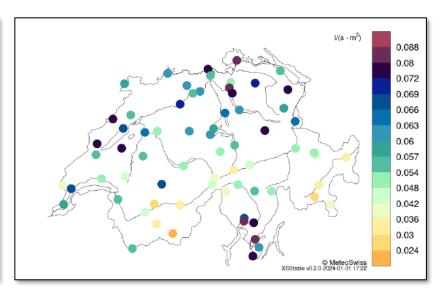
Pully: 456m, 46.51N, 6.67E

Analyse des Valeurs Extrêmes extrapolée cumul des précipitations en 2 minutes

Graphique des niveaux de retour et de leur intervalle de confiance (ordonnée) pour une période de retour donnée (abscisse).

Le niveau de retour extrapolé est représenté en bleu. L'intervalle de confiance à 95% correspondant est dessiné en vert.



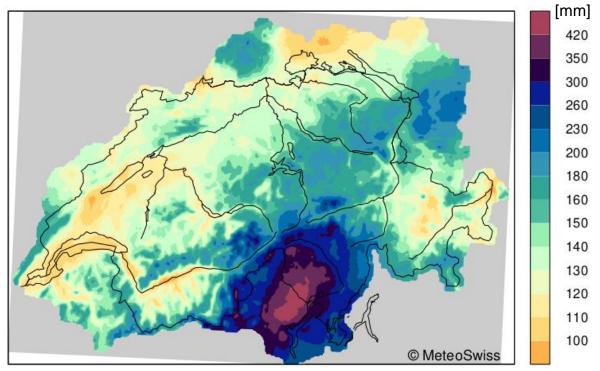




### Monitoring and detection

Providing analysis of extreme values for gridded data

Spatial precipitation extremes: 100-year return level of 1 day precipitation extremes



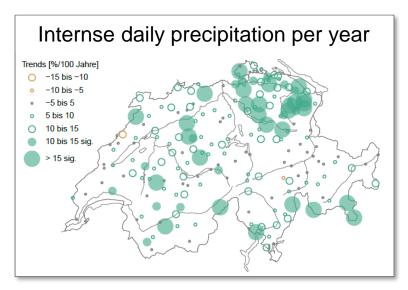
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Source : Frei and Isotta (2019, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JD030004">https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JD030004</a>

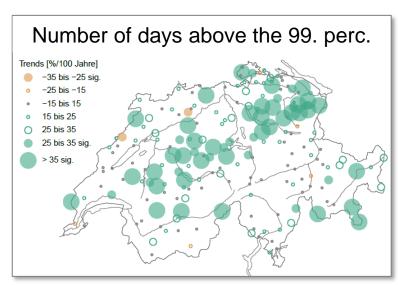


### Monitoring and detection Establishment of trends

Long-term (1901-2022) heavy precipitation trends in Switzerland



+10% more intensive



+24% more frequent

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Source: Bauer & Scherrer, 2024, submitted



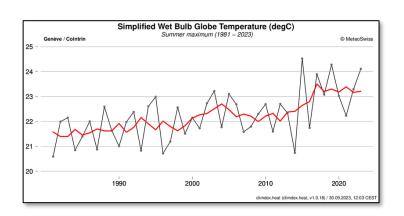
## Monitoring and detection Covering a number of relevant parameters

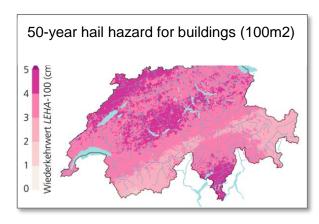
Hail hazard and climatology

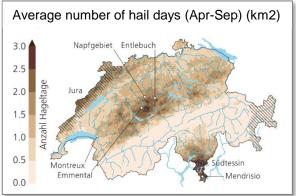
https://www.nccs.admin.ch/nccs/fr/home/le-nccs/themes-prioritaires/climatologie-grele-suisse.html

Heat extremes and implications

https://www.meteosuisse.admin.ch/portrait/recherche-et-collaboration/projets/2017/heat-shield.html

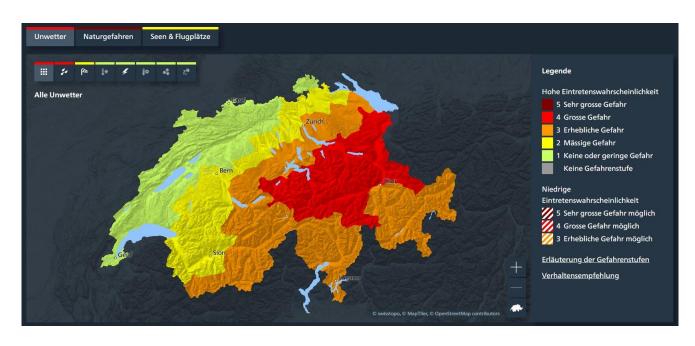








# Forecasting of extremes Issuing weather warnings



Example of the 27 August 2023



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flank downdraft. Hatched grey regions indicate updrafts.

de-fonds/

## Forecasting of extremes Issuing weather warnings





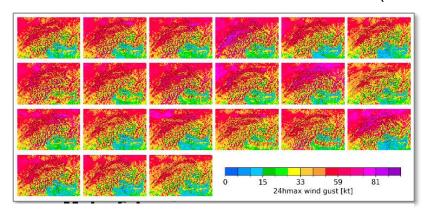


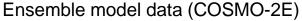


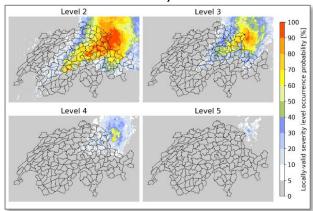
# Forecasting of extremes Improving the forecasting of extremes



- Adapting warning levels based on return periods using extreme value theories
- Development of methods to postprocess weather model forecasts for hazardous events
- Development of an automatic system to produce warning proposals for hazardous weather conditions (Extreme Weather Identifier)







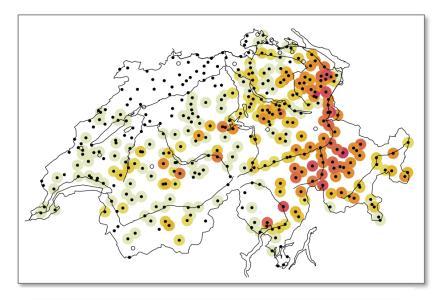
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## Forecasting of extremes Contextualisation of events / events classification

Near-real time classification of temperature, precipitation and wind.





10 - 20 | 20 - 30 | 30 - 50 | 50 - 100 | > 100

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Estimates of the return period based on extreme value statistics; reference period 1961 - 2020.



## Research topics relevant for MeteoSwiss

- How will climate extremes change in the future?
  - ⇒ Project Climate 2025
- Can ML/AI technics & methodologies be used for improving the prevision & prediction of extreme events?
- Attribution in Switzerland: how is a specific (extreme) event impacted by climate change?

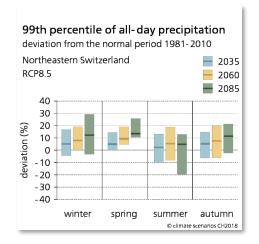


## Future changes in extremes

### Derived from convection-permitting climate model simulations

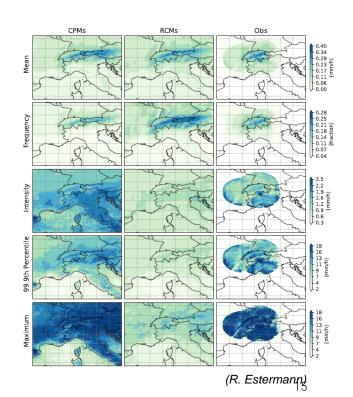


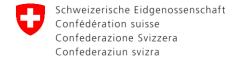












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