



UNIVERSITY OF
HOHENHEIM



ICRC Beijing, Session B1 Land-Atmosphere

Land-atmosphere coupling strength in dependence of the land-cover in European climate simulations

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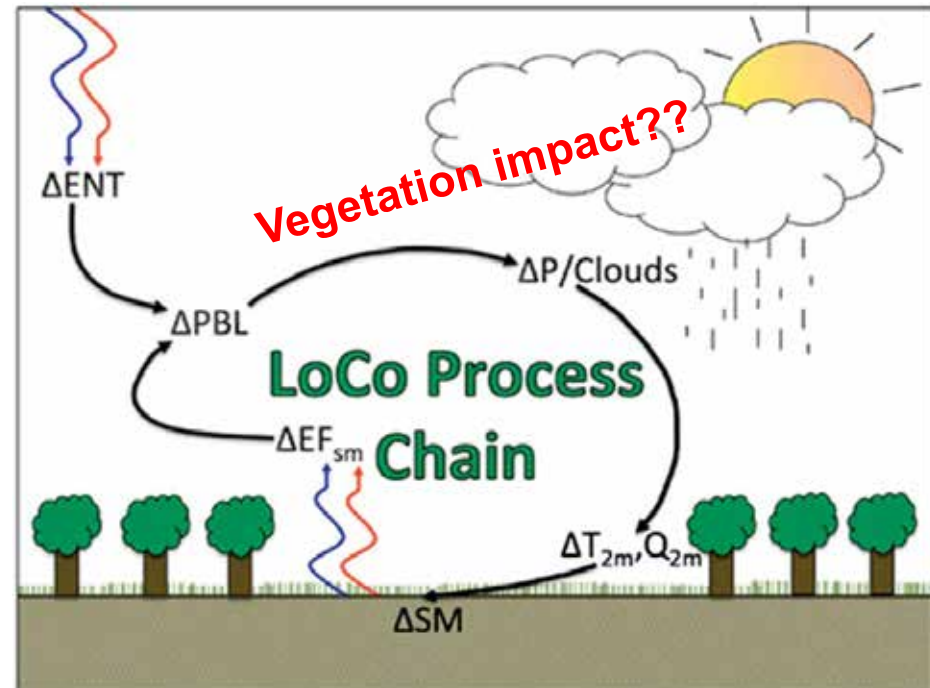
Institute for Physics and Meteorology

University of Hohenheim

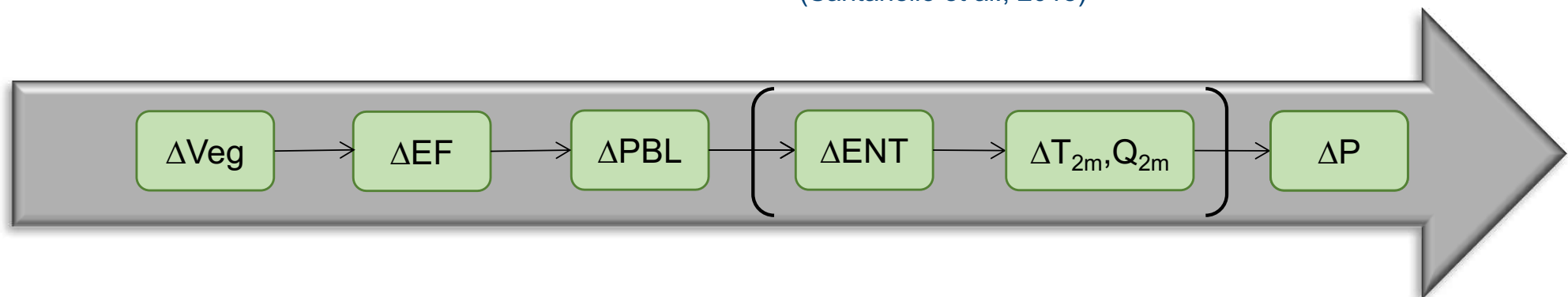
Stuttgart, Germany

Objectives

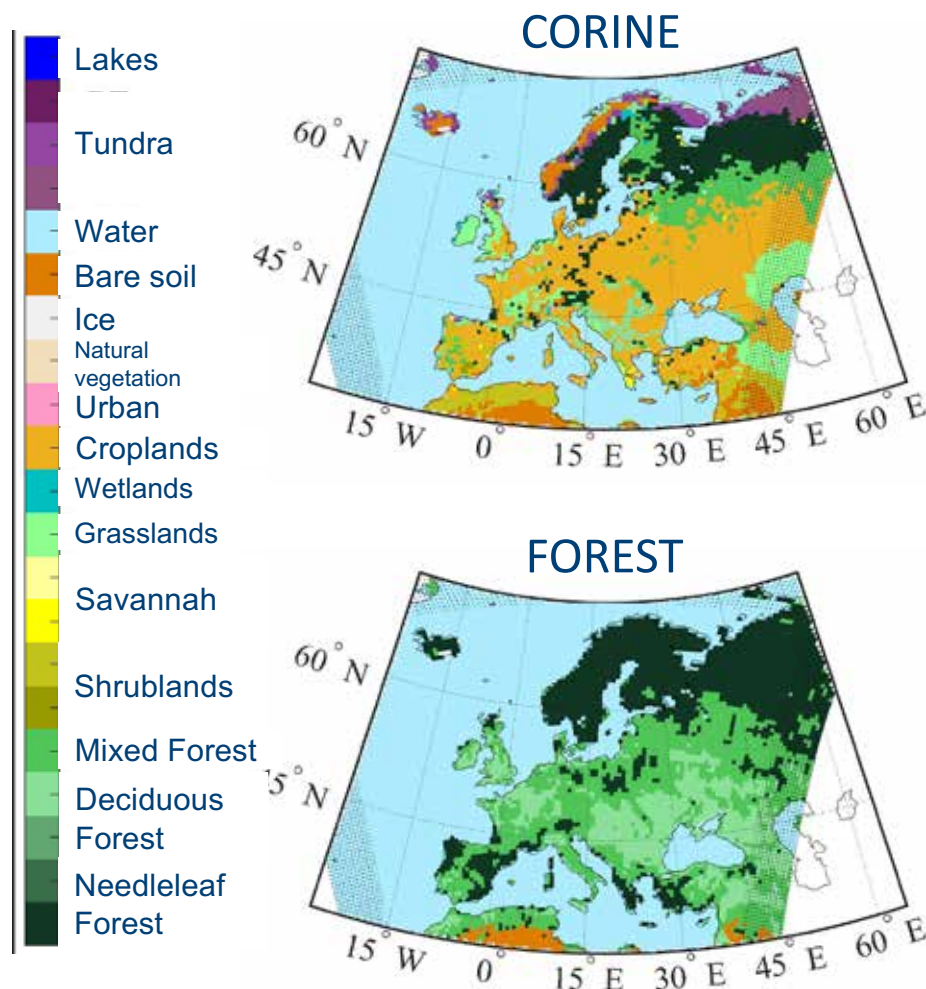
- Localization of potential land surface-precipitation coupling hotspots in Europe
- Investigate biogeophysical impacts of land-use and land-cover changes (LULCCs) on precipitation
- Can LULCCs work as mitigation option for climate change?



(Santanello et al., 2018)

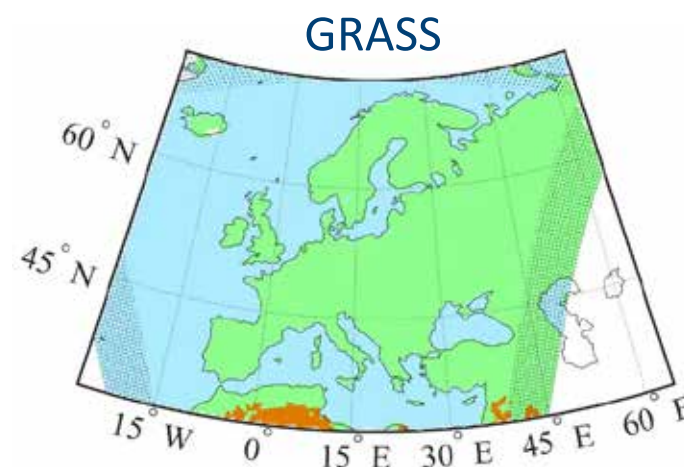


Land-Cover Maps LUCAS Phase I



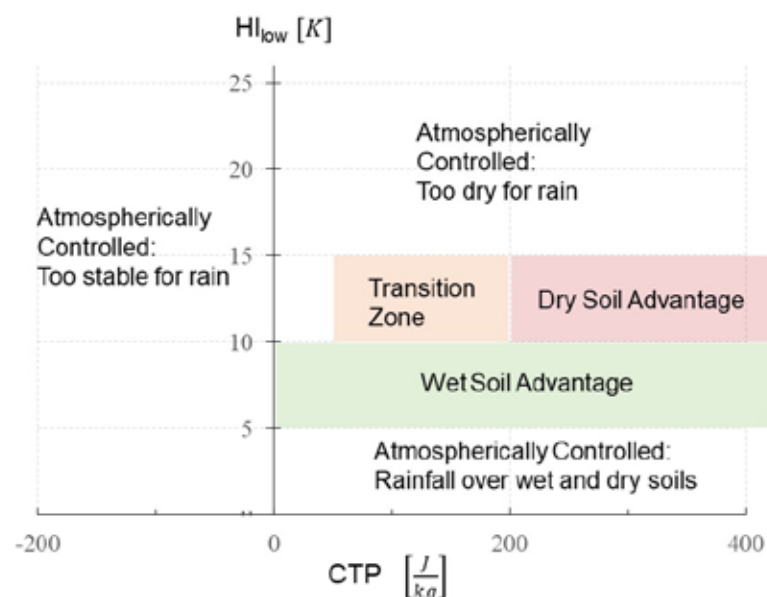
Set-up follows the experimental protocol of LUCAS Phase I:

- Forcing data: ERA-Interim reanalysis data
- EURO-CORDEX domain
- Period: 1986-2015
- Grid spacing: 0.44°
- Model: WRF3.8.1-NOAHMP



Convective Triggering Potential (CTP) – Low-level Humidity Index (HI_{low}) Framework

Daily classification



Calculate counts of each category from daily classification

Long-term classification

Atmospherically Controlled
>90% of all days are atmospherically controlled

Non-Atmospherically Controlled
<90% of all days are atmospherically controlled

Wet Soil Advantage level-1

More than 50% of non-atmospherically controlled days in wet soil advantage

Wet Soil Advantage level-2

Less than 20% of non-atmospherically controlled days in dry soil advantage

Dry Soil Advantage level-1

More than 50% of non-atmospherically controlled days in dry soil advantage

Dry Soil Advantage level-2

Less than 20% of non-atmospherically controlled days in wet soil advantage

Transition Zone level-1

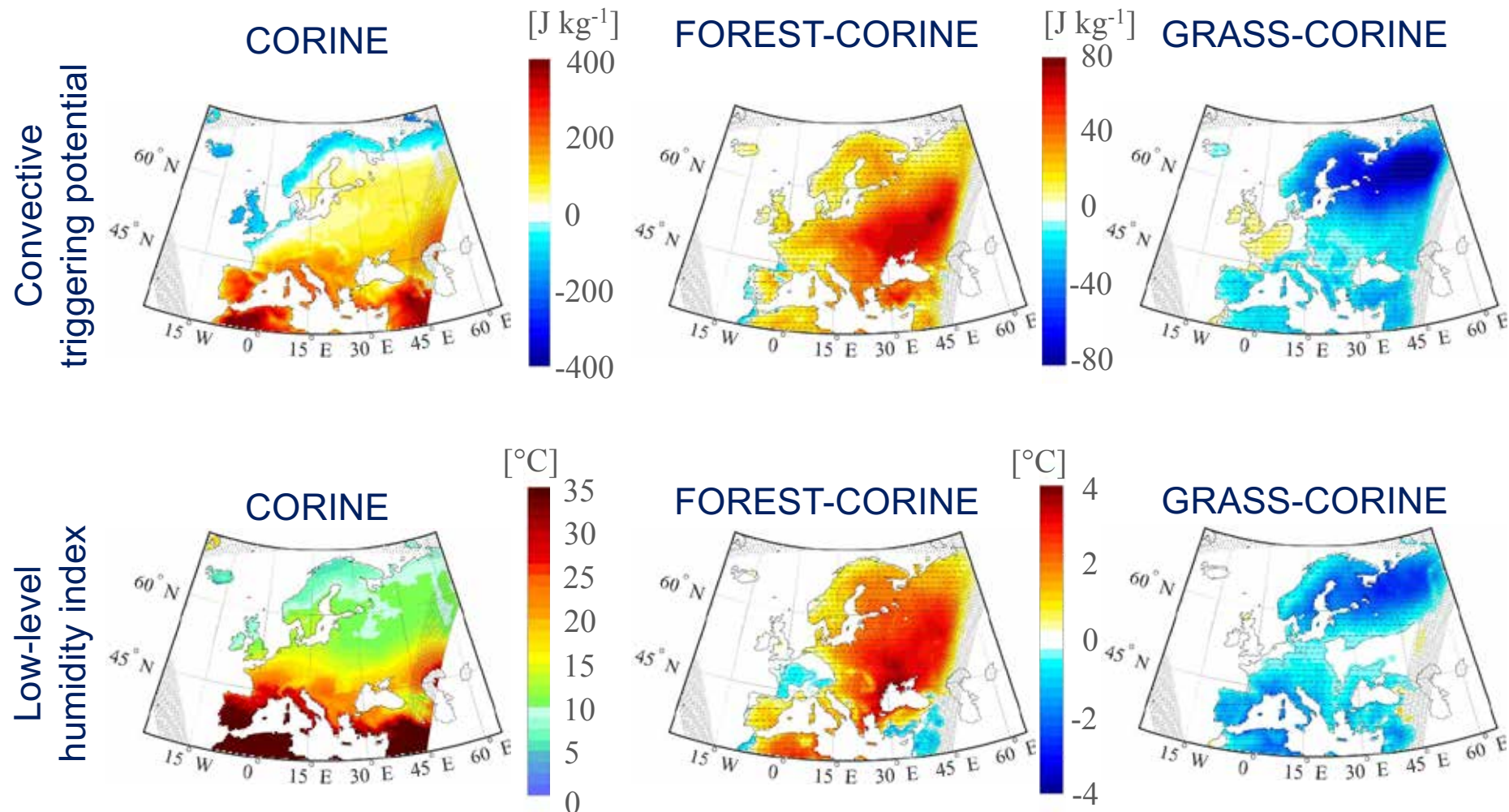
More than 50% of non-atmospherically controlled days in transition zone

Transition Zone level-2

Cells without dominant advantage regime

(Findell and Eltahir, 2003a,b)

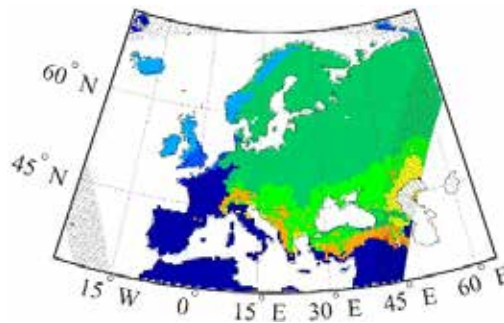
Atmospheric Conditions in JJA



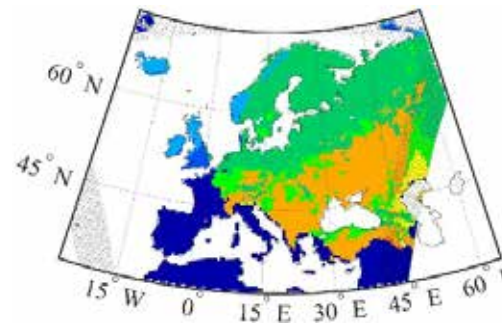
Coupling Hotspots in JJA

Classified coupling
regimes

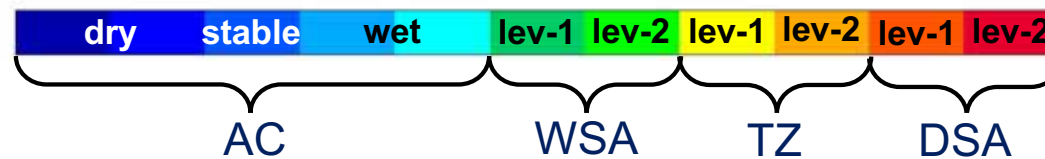
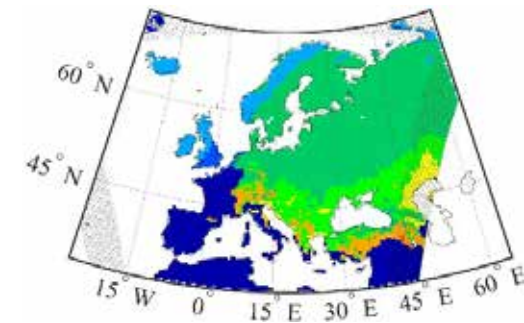
CORINE



FOREST

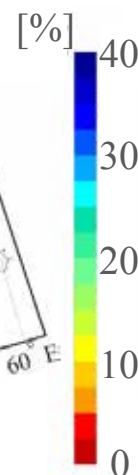
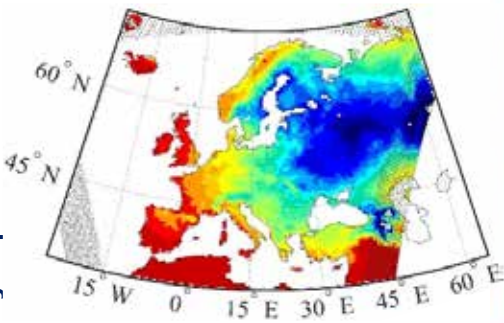


GRASS

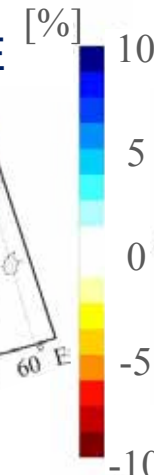
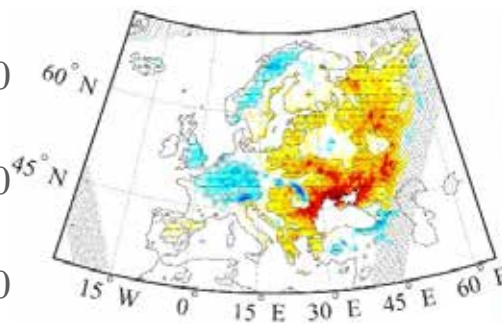


Non-atmospherically
controlled (nAC)
days per season

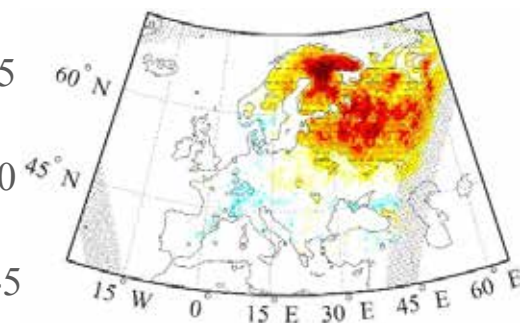
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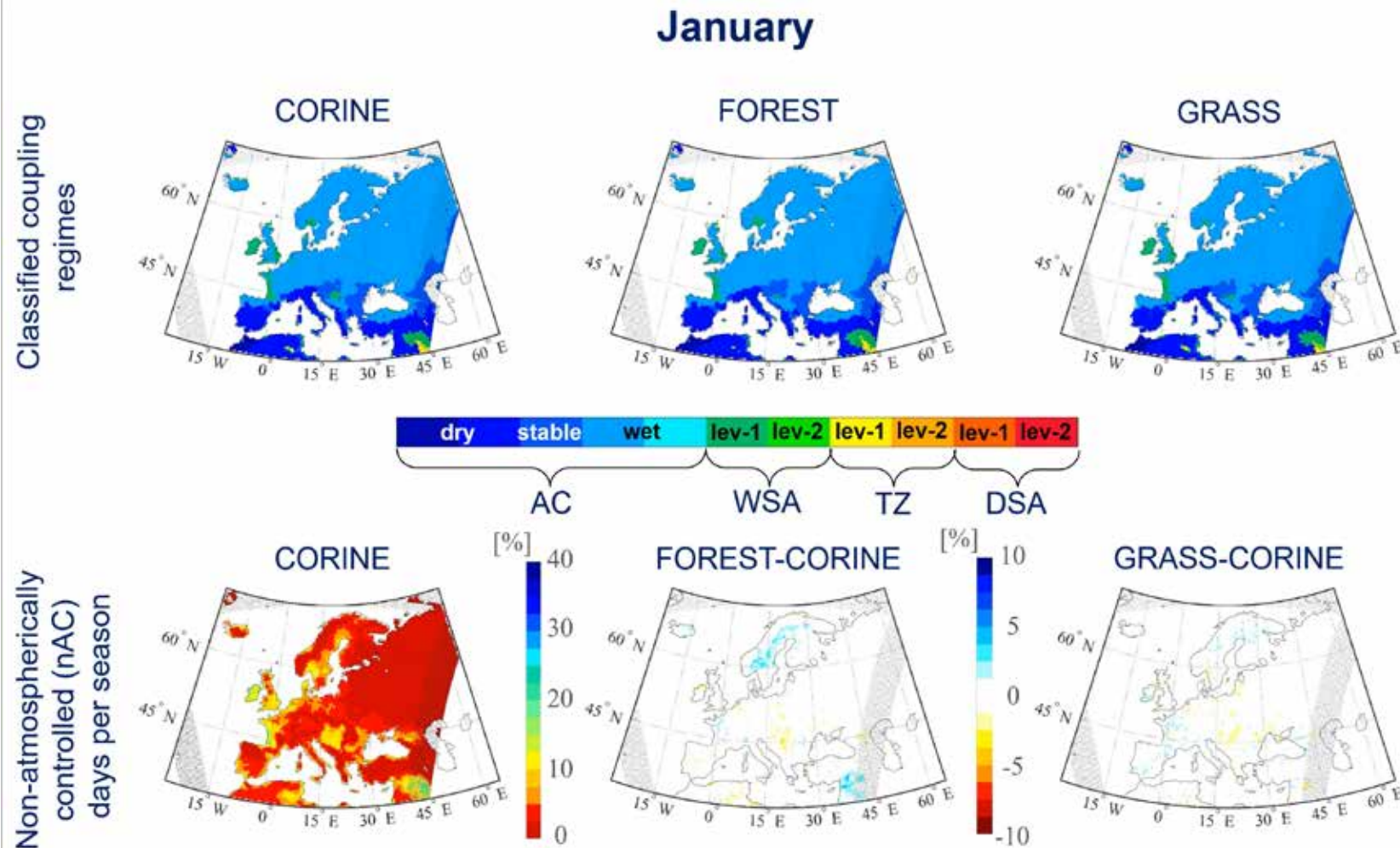
FOREST-CORINE



GRASS-CORINE



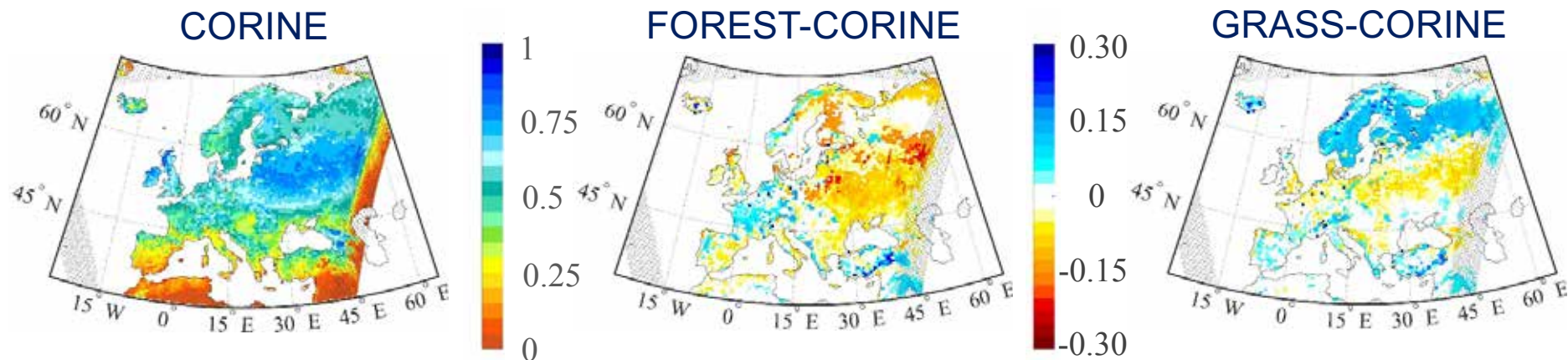
Identification of Coupling Hotspots



Precipitation and Cloud Impacts

- Leading question: Are feedbacks between EF, clouds and precipitation as predicted by the framework?

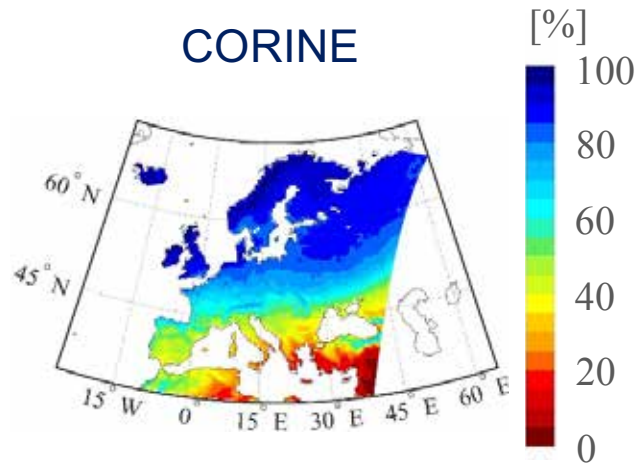
Evaporative Fraction (latent heat/(latent+sensible heat))



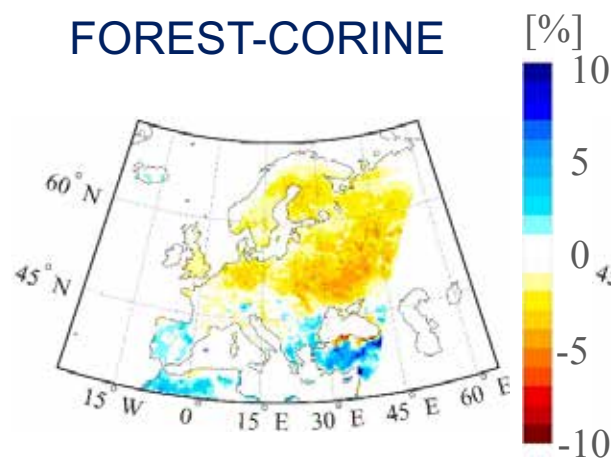
Precipitation and Cloud Impacts

Cloud occurrence

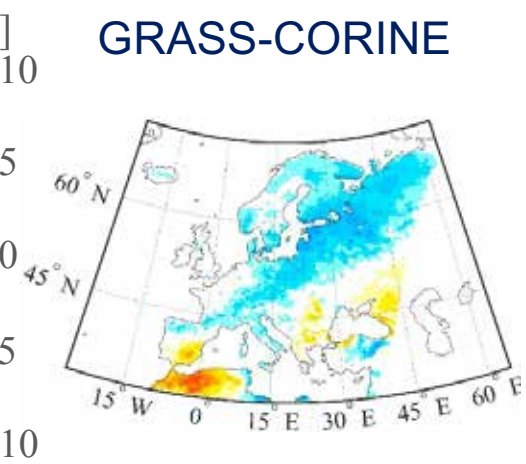
CORINE



FOREST-CORINE

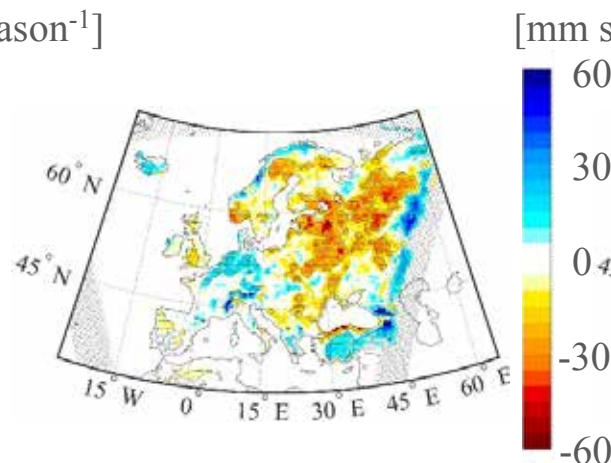
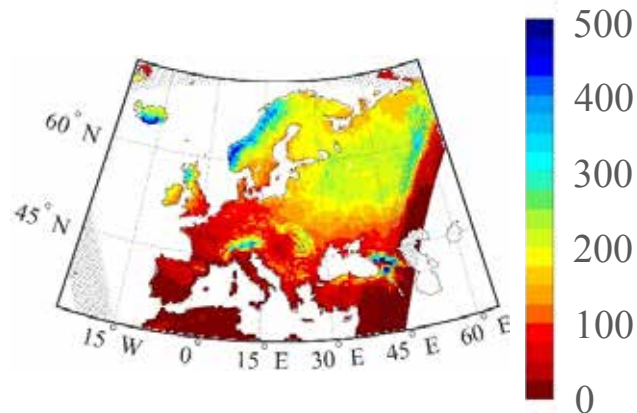


GRASS-CORINE

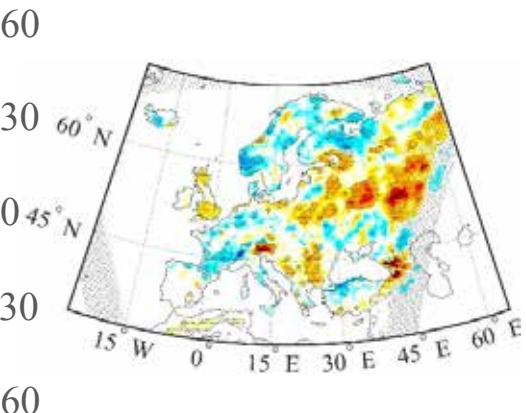


Total precipitation

[mm season⁻¹]

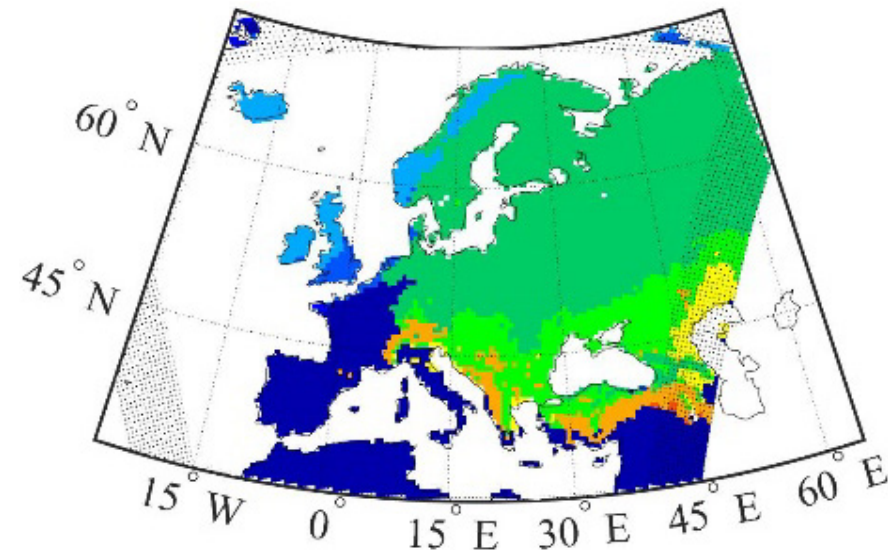


[mm season⁻¹]



Summary

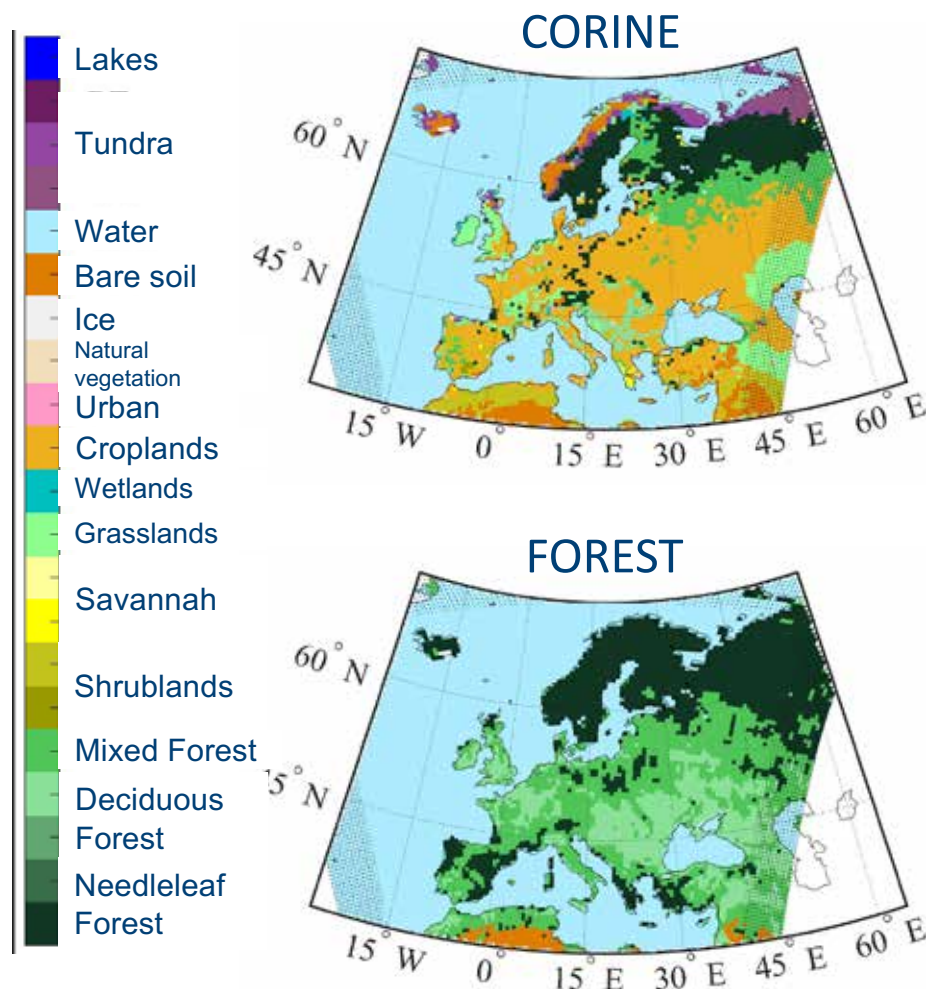
- Coupling hotspot in north-eastern Europe in JJA
- Coupling strength was modified by LULCC
- Afforestation has drying effect
- Deforestation has moistening effect
- But in general impacts on summer precipitation rather low
 - The only significant reductions occur in the region of strong coupling and over mountains





Thank you for your attention! 😊

Land-Cover Maps LUCAS Phase I



WRF-UHOH configuration:

- Land surface model: NOAH-MP
- Microphysics: New Thompson scheme
- Convection: Kain-Fritsch scheme
- PBL: MYNN Level 2.5 PBL scheme
- Surface Layer Scheme: MYNN scheme
- Radiation (LW&SW): RRTMG scheme

