Historical Climate Data: The Never-Ending Battle For Acquisition Ben Hatchett, John Mejia, and Darko Koracin Division of Atmospheric Sciences, DRI, Reno NV



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Carson City Mean Annual Min Temperatures 1939–2009



Outline

- Why do we need historical climate data?
- Where to acquire data?
- Data Issues
- Formatting For Everyone
- Conclusions
- Continuing Work



Why do we need historical data?

- Hard to understand present or future without knowledge of the past
- Calibration of Models (Downscaling Products)
 - E.g. CDF technique
- Verification of Model Hindcasts – Force with even years, verify against obse
 - Force with even years, verify against observed odd years
- Who gets to deal with acquiring the data?

- Usually graduate students





Where to Acquire Data?

- **Obvious Questions To Guide Your Search:**
- What temporal scale needed?
 - 10-Minutes? Hourly? Daily? Monthly? Seasonal?
- What spatial scale(s)?
 - Station (point)-based
 - Single station or interpolation?
 - Gridded
 - Further downscaling necessary?

- EXAMPLE DATA SOURCES

- Western Regional Climate Center (stations)
 - http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/index.html
- National Climatic Data Center (both)
 - http://lwf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/climatedata.htm
- PRISM Climate Group (gridded)
 - <u>http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu/</u>
- Earth System Research Laboratory (gridded)
 - http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/







Western Regional Climate Center



Data Issues

- Simply downloading and using data is recipe for trouble.
 - Understanding problems and learning to recognize them can be useful tool in all disciplines.
- Types of Problems:
 - Erroneous Data
 - Example: Carson City, Nevada

Maximum T missing, but MaxT reported in MinT column! Solutions often simple yet creative.

- Missing Data
 - What proportion is missing?
 - Weighting stations based on missing data proportion
 - How are missing data represented?
 - More importantly, is it easy to alter to fit your needs?
 - Scripting to eliminate/replace strange representations
 - Replacing Missing Data
- Note to Students: Learn to script. Bash, Perl, Python, whatever, it will make your life easier! It is never too late!

Some Bigger Problems...

- Station moves
 - Check the metadata!
- Local Land Use Change
 - Photographs, site visits, land use maps
- Station Locations
 - Automated sensors vs. COOP stations
 - Remote vs. Populated: Topographical Bias
 - Length of Record
 - Most mesonet/RAWs stations >1980
 - COOPs <1890
 - Temporal
 - COOP: daily, automated: hourly/10-minute
 - Quality of data
 - Tipping buckets freeze \rightarrow Precipitation Bias
 - Anemometers icing up
 - RH <100%
 - Human inconsistencies \rightarrow measurement time



NV EPScOR transects to the rescue!



http://www.nap.edu/books/0309103878/xhtml/images/p200131deg339001.jpg

Tips For Quality Checking



- At each step, make a plot!
- Missing data?
- Strange values/outliers \rightarrow More investigation!
 - Find the outliers, compare with nearby stations.
 - 0F in Carson, 33F in Reno?
- Simple, creative solutions will be much less troublesome than over-coding
 - Helps to count errors as you go
- NCDC tries to flag errors; occasionally miss.
- Up to the users to report strange data!





Filling in the Blanks...

- Many methods to replace missing data — Threshold?
- Simplest method: Replace with mean values
 Changes distribution
- Regression method (Smith et al. 1996)
- Expectation Maximization (Schneider 2000)
 Yields better results than non-iterative regression method

http://www.gps.caltech.edu/~tapio/imputation/



Formatting For Everyone!

- This is somewhat of a fantasy of science; hard to please everyone
- Main uses: Model Input, GIS, Timeseries Analysis
- Ideas to Reduce Downstream Formatting Issues
 - Discuss with anyone you might work with in future what format they would prefer.
 - Format data initially in manner that can easily be manipulated/loaded into analysis programs
 - Create Metadata!
 - Mention data problems, methods, explanations, etc
 - The better the metadata, the fewer emails those using your data will pester you with

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Conclusions

- Climate data is often neither simple nor well-organized

 Significant time investments may be necessary to achieve state of data desired.
- Think simple and creative
 - Finding outliers or weird data points
 - Removing/replacing erroneous values
- Investing time into manipulating/formatting is not a waste...
 - The downstream cascade of well-formatted, quality data will save time, reduce headaches, and result in higher quality research
 - Everyone benefits from data sharing!
 - Don't hesitate to ask your users about formats/information they desire (preemptive strike!)

Present and Continuing Work

• Formatted 45 RAWS and 35 COOPs (finishing ALL Nevada COOPs soon) to simple daily format: YYYY MM DD Tmax Tmin Precip

- Easy for most impact studies to utilize

- Stations are being statistically downscaled and used in hybrid statistical-dynamical downscaling method developed at DRI
 - Part of Intermountain Climate Change Assessment
 - Historical Analysis/Modeled Future for Western U.S.

References

- Smith, T. M., R. W. Reynolds, R. E. Livezey, and D. C. Stokes, 1996: Reconstruction of historical sea surface temperatures using empirical orthogonal functions. *J. Climate*, 9, 1403– 1420.
- T. Schneider, 2001: Analysis of incomplete climate data: Estimation of mean values and covariance matrices and imputation of missing values. *Journal of Climate*, **14**, 853-871.