



Winter Extremes Temperature on the Iberian Peninsula

P. Aizpurua (1), F. D'andrea (2), and R. García-Herrera (1)

(1) Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Física de la Tierra II, Facultad de CC Físicas, Madrid, Spain (rgarciah@fis.ucm.es, +34 91 3944635), (2) Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France

Extreme temperatures in winter for the period from 1948 to 2008 on The Iberian Peninsula have been analyzed in order to study the connection between temperatures and the large scale atmospheric circulation. The analysis was made using the same method used by Yiou et al. (2007). However, we center our study on the Iberian Peninsula using a daily maximum and minimum temperature data from the Agencia Estatal de Meteorología's (AEMET) 45 different stations distributed around the Peninsula.

In order to characterize the North-Atlantic atmospheric flow we used the geopotential height at 500 mb from the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) reanalysis for the 1948-2008 period, over the (80W; 50E; 25N; 70N) area.

The connection between the large scale flow and extreme temperatures, is investigated by statistically reconstructing the temperature starting from of analogues of the circulation. External forcings that can also contribute to the development of temperature extremes are also analysed.

References

P. Yiou, R. Vautard, P. Naveau, and C. Cassou, 2007, Inconsistency between atmospheric dynamics and temperatures during the exceptional 2006/2007 fall/winter and recent warming in Europe, *Geophysical Research Letters*, Vol. 34, L21808, doi:10.1029/2007GL031981.