



STILLING project: Advances in the compilation and homogenization of historical wind speed data for the assessment of the stilling phenomenon

Cesar Azorin-Molina (1), Deliang Chen (1), Robert J. H. Dunn (2), Albert M.G. Klein Tank (3), Jose A. Guijarro (4), Tim R. McVicar (5,6), and Lorenzo Minola (1)

(1) University of Gothenburg, Department of Earth Sciences - Regional Climate Group, Gothenburg, Sweden (cesar.azorin-molina@gu.se), (2) Met Office Hadley Centre, Exeter, United Kingdom (robert.dunn@metoffice.gov.uk), (3) The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI), De Bilt, The Netherlands (albert.klein.tank@knmi.nl), (4) State Meteorological Agency (AEMET), Balearic Islands Office, Palma de Mallorca, Spain (jguijarro@aemet.es), (5) CSIRO Land and Water, Canberra, ACT, Australia (Tim.McVicar@csiro.au), (6) Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Climate System Science, Sydney, Australia

During the last decade scientists have reported a terrestrial slowdown in wind speed across the world. This weakening in wind speed has been recently termed the “stilling” phenomenon, with a worldwide average trend of -0.140 m s⁻¹ decade⁻¹ reported since the 1960s. The precise causes of this “stilling” remain largely uncertain and have been hypothetically attributed to several factors, mainly related to an increase in surface roughness (i.e. forest growth, land use changes, and urbanization) with little attention paid to changes in atmospheric circulation. Unlike this “stilling” over land, satellite measurements have revealed that wind speed has increased over ocean surfaces, which introduces uncertainty to the “stilling” debate. Therefore, scientists are currently debating if global warming has and will impact on changes in wind speed. The uncertainty on the causes driving the “stilling” over land is mainly due to short availability (i.e. since the 1960s) and low quality of observed wind speed records as stated by the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the recent report “State of the Climate in 2015”. The main objective of the ongoing EU funded project STILLING (MSCA-IF-2015 GA-703733) is to fill the key gap of short availability and low quality of wind speed datasets, and improve the limited knowledge on the causes driving the “stilling” in a climate change scenario. This has not yet been addressed by the scientific community due to (i) scientists have traditionally paid little attention on variability of wind speed; (ii) digitization of climate series at National Weather Services (NWS) systematically started in the 1960s, however, some longer but isolated past wind speed records are available for scientists to be rescued and analyzed; and (iii) efforts on advances in homogenization algorithms to improve quality of wind speed series have been scarce. The STILLING project covers a novel research niche on the “stilling” debate, and this contribution will present the advances in the compilation and homogenization of historical wind speed data (prior to the 1960s) to better assess trends/cycles and causes on multidecadal time periods and reliable datasets than previous studies.