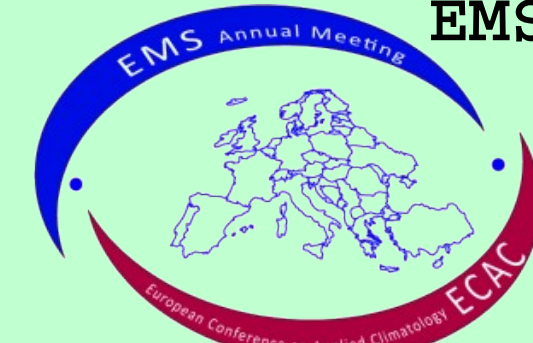


CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS OF MEDICANES

WITH A LARGE MULTI-MODEL ENSEMBLE OF REGIONAL CLIMATE MODELS⁽¹⁾



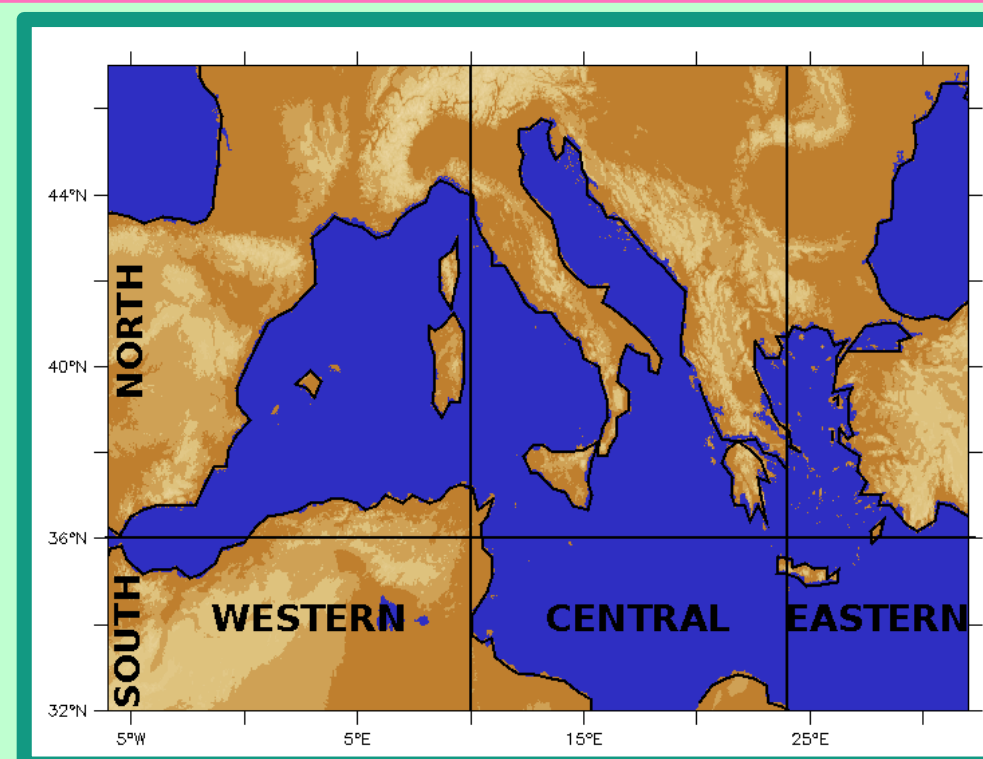
EMS2016-252

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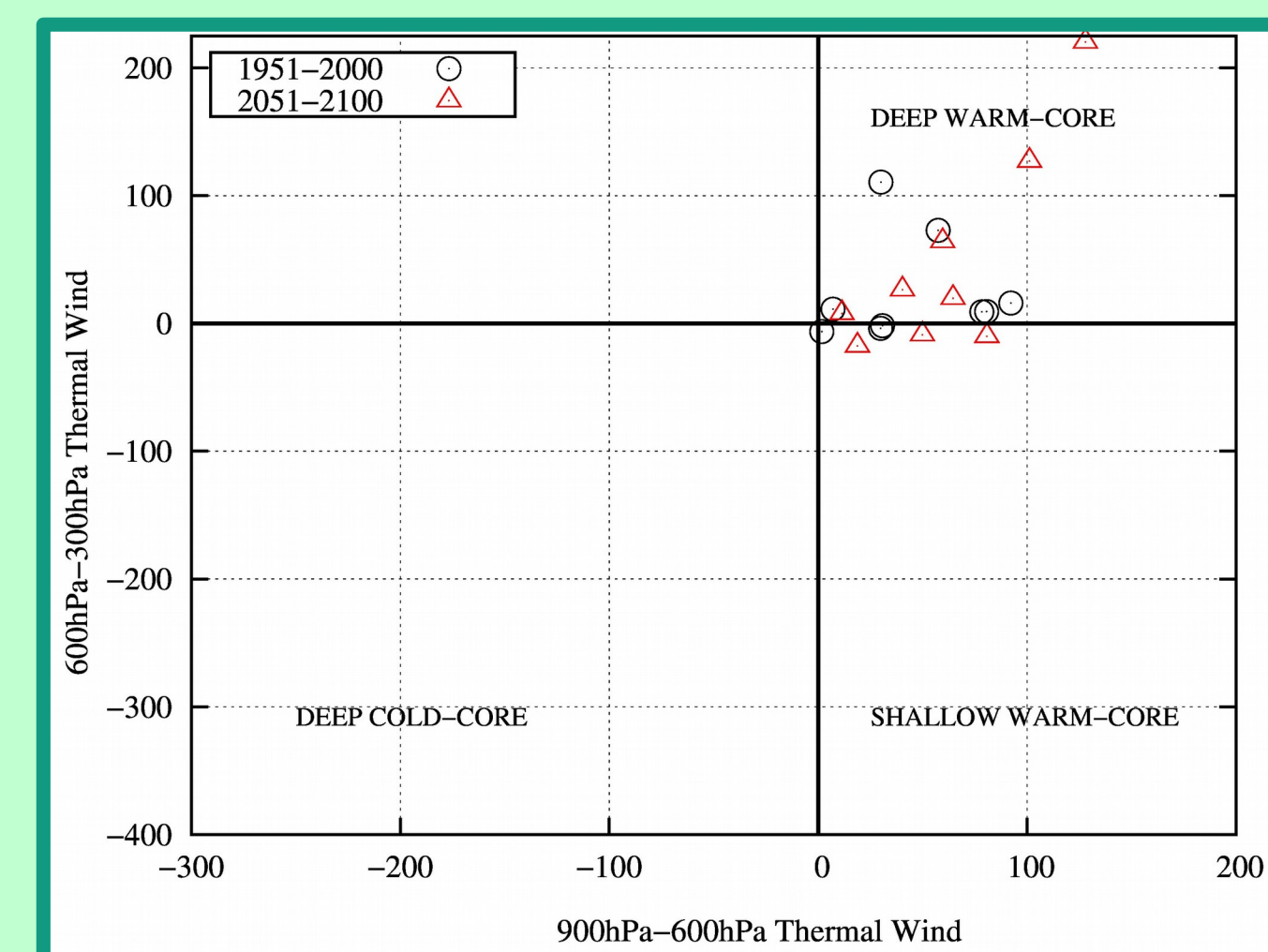
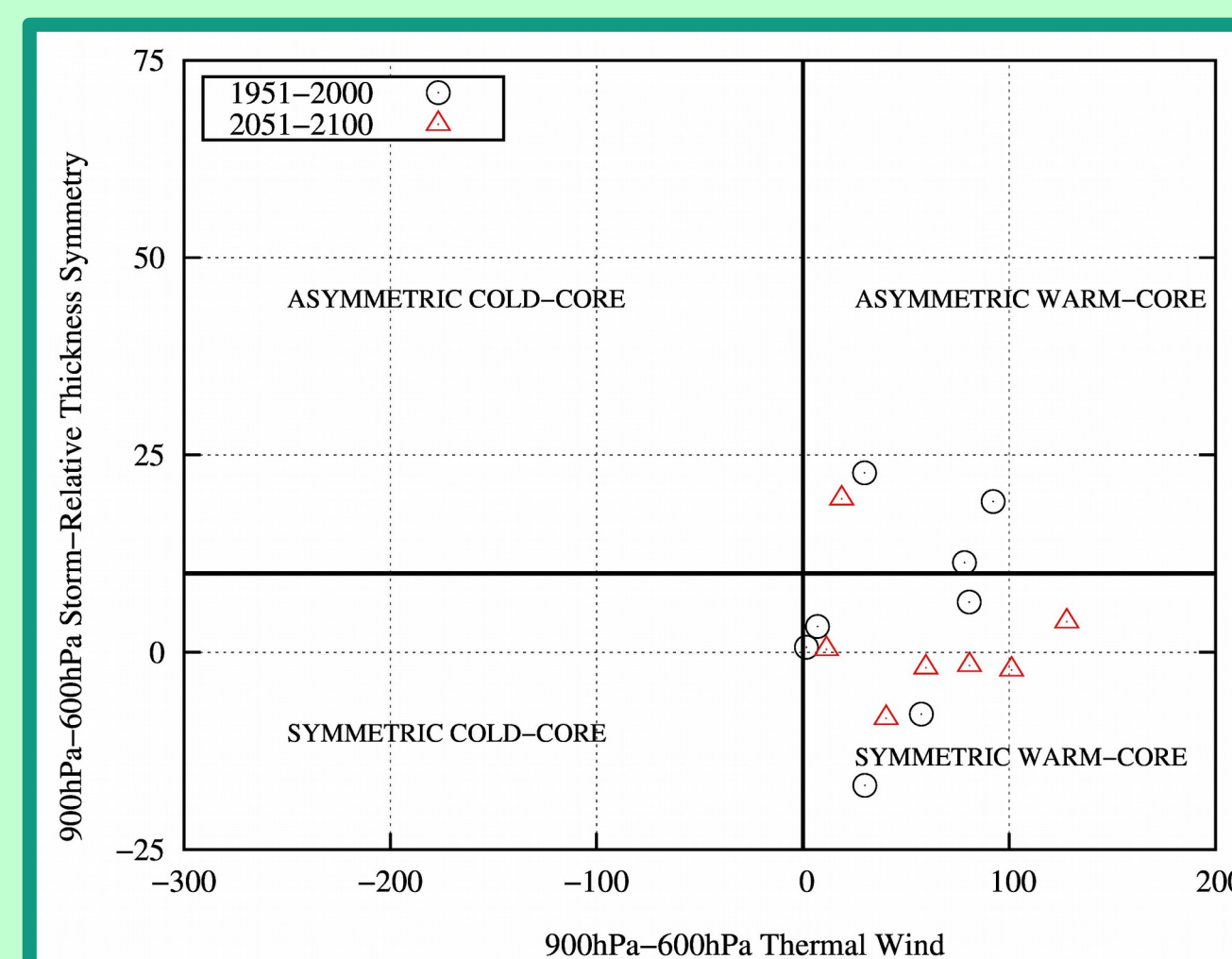
1. DATA⁽²⁾ AND DOMAIN

- 10 Evaluation runs (minimum period: 1961-2000) from 10 RCMs
- 13 Future Regional Climate Runs:
 - 6 forcing GCMs
 - 9 RCM runs: 1950-2050
 - 2 emission scenarios
 - 4 RCM runs: 1950-2100
- Observations from Miglietta et al. (2013)⁽³⁾



2. MEDICANES: DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION

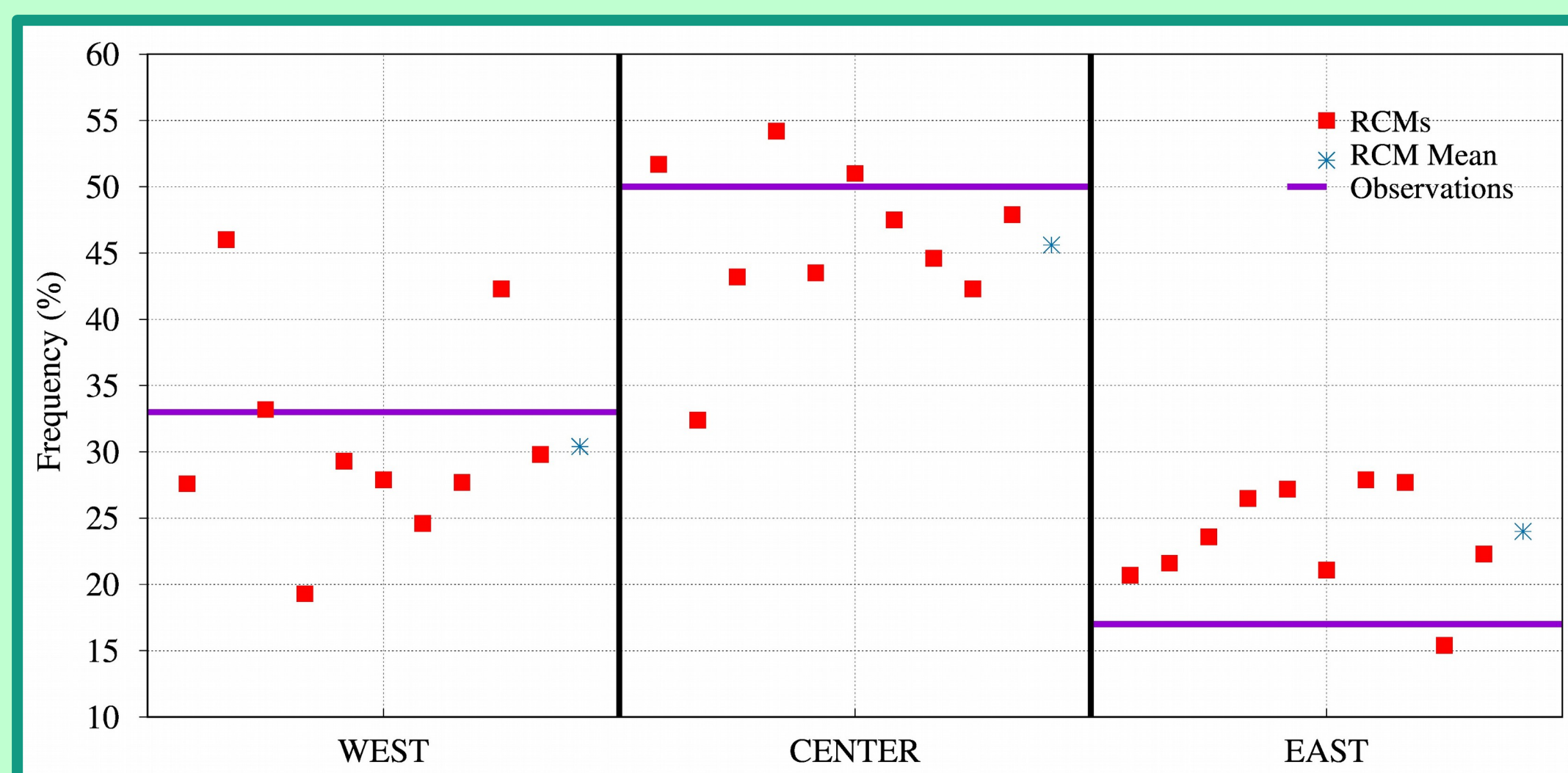
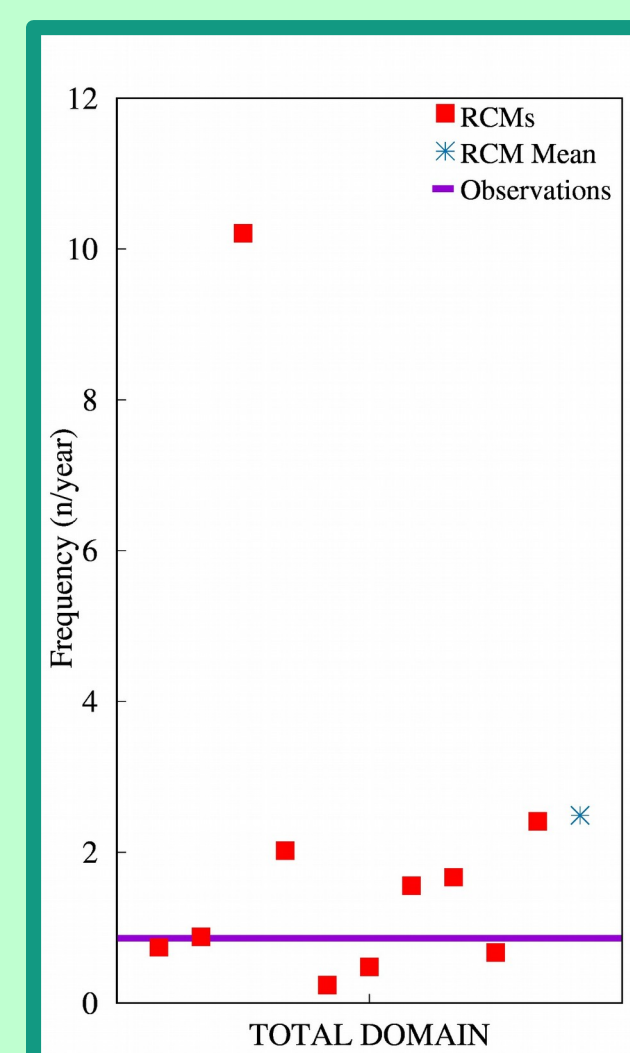
- Detection and tracking method: Picornell et al. (2001)⁽⁴⁾, based on sea level pressure and 700 hPa horizontal wind
- Intensity: daily maximum 10m wind speed
- Classification (Hart, 2003⁽⁵⁾): symmetry and lower and upper troposphere thermal wind. Medicanes are the cyclones with both lower and upper tropospheric warm core.



Phase space diagram for the most intense medicanes of each simulation.

This methodology has been already used in Gaertner et al. (2007)⁽⁶⁾

3. MEDICANES FREQUENCY (Evaluation 1961-2000)

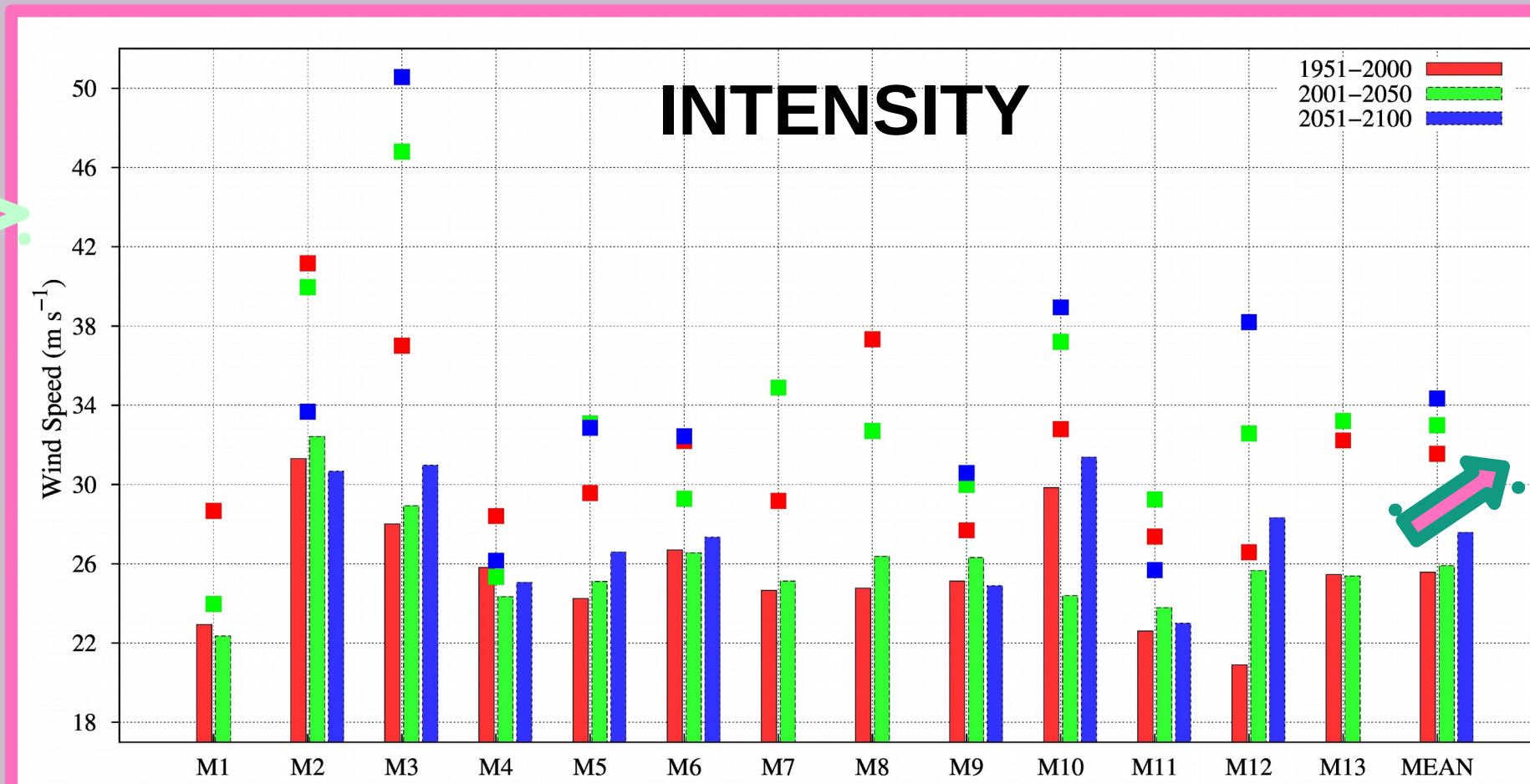


4. MEDICANES: CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS (1951-2100)

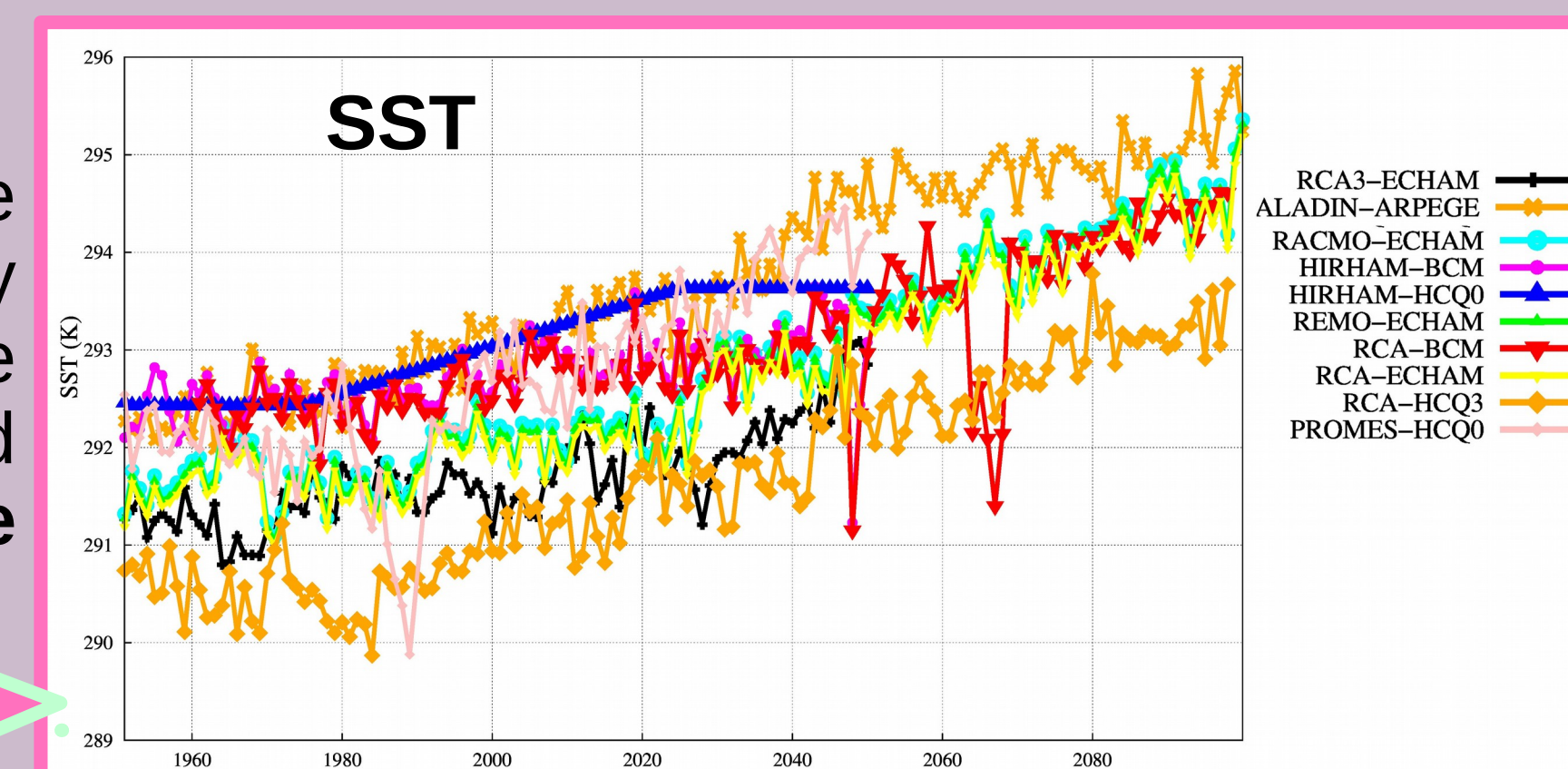
95th percentile of the **daily maximum wind speed** (bars) and maximum wind speed (squares)

Large variability among simulations in values and in the trend in the future climate

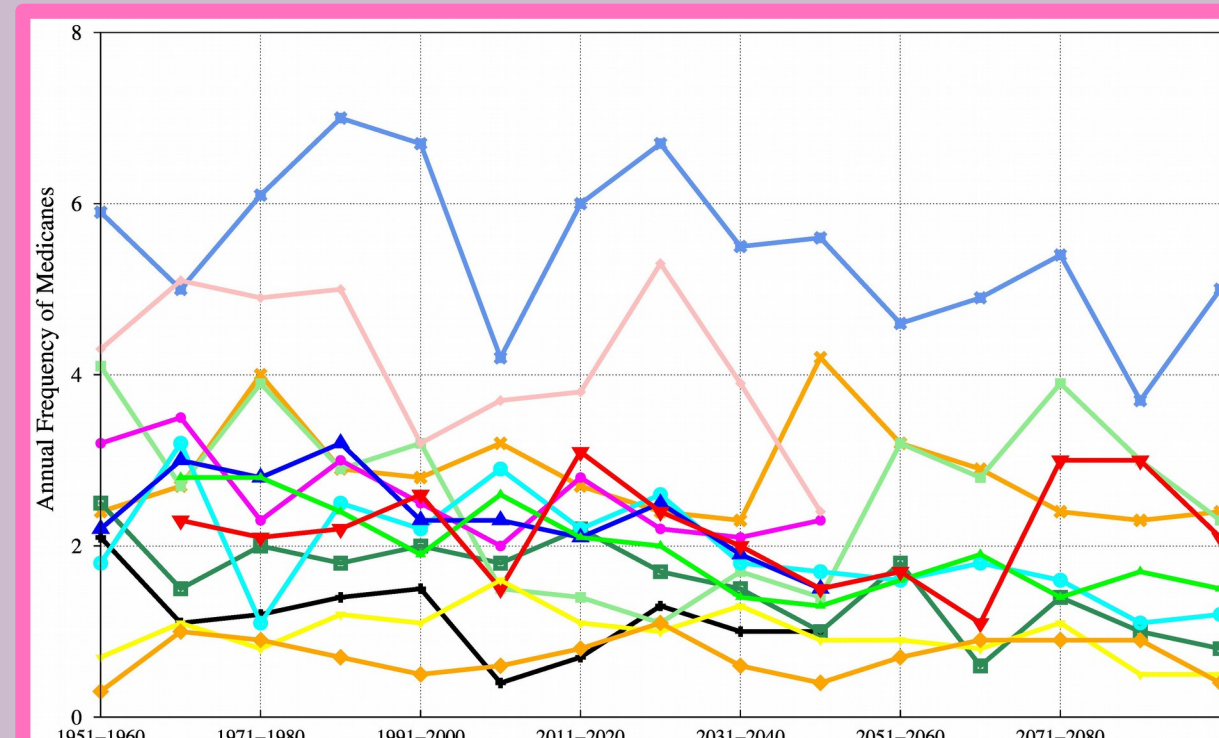
Increase of extreme intensities in the second half of XXIst century (6/9 runs and Ensemble Mean)



This increase in the medicane intensity extremes could be related to the projected increase in **sea surface temperature (SST)**.

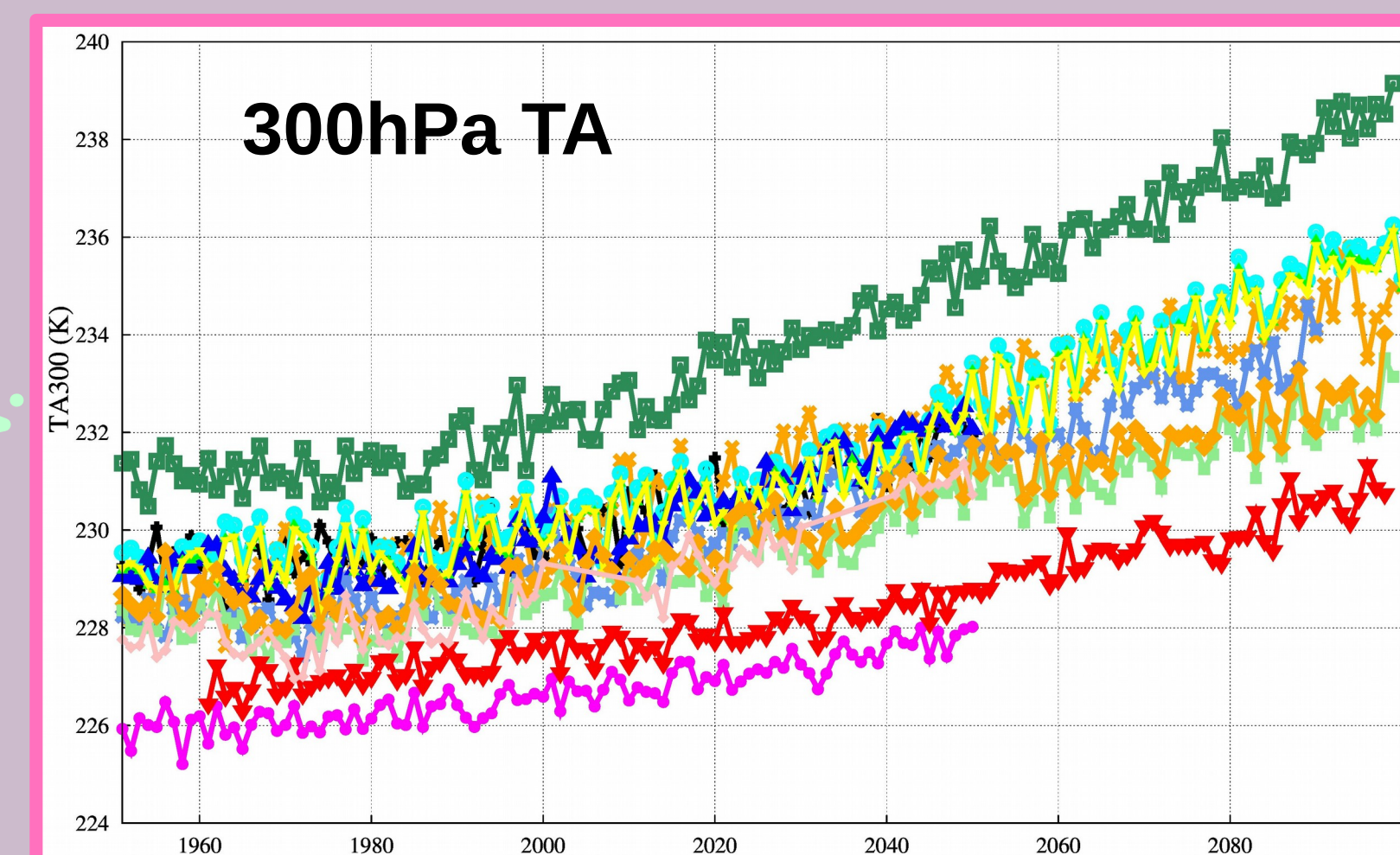


ANNUAL FREQUENCY



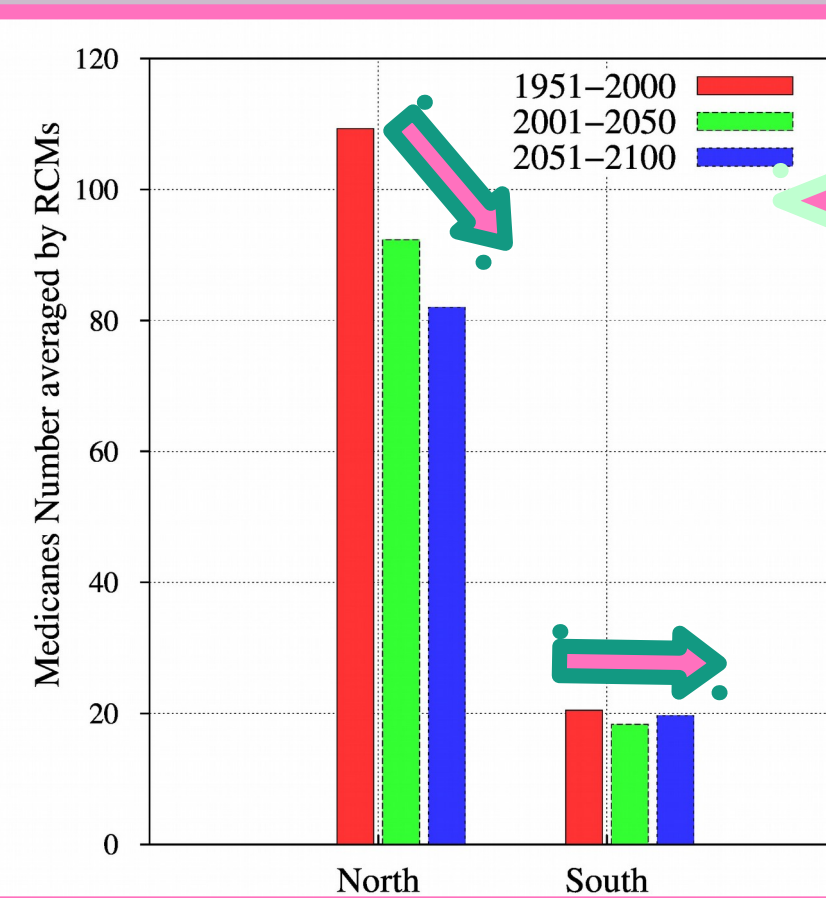
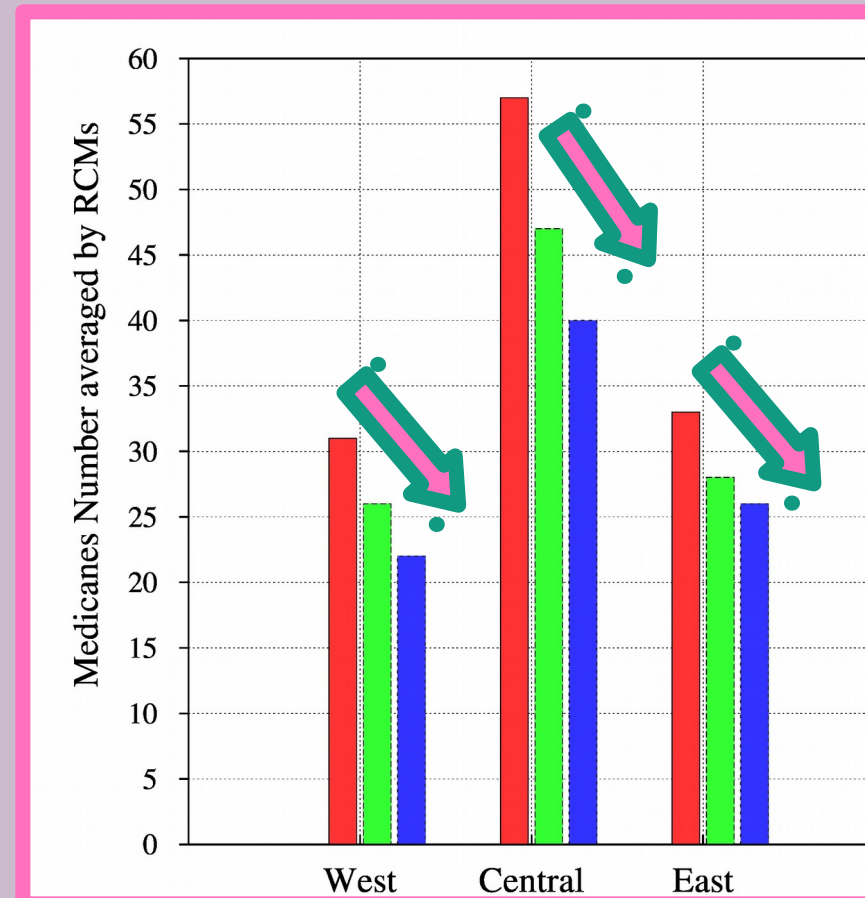
Decrease in the number of medicanes at the end of the century.

Positive trend in 300 hPa temperature (statistically significant in nine of the thirteen runs). A decrease in the number of cut-offs affecting the Mediterranean Sea could be expected in the future.



Positive trend for static stability.

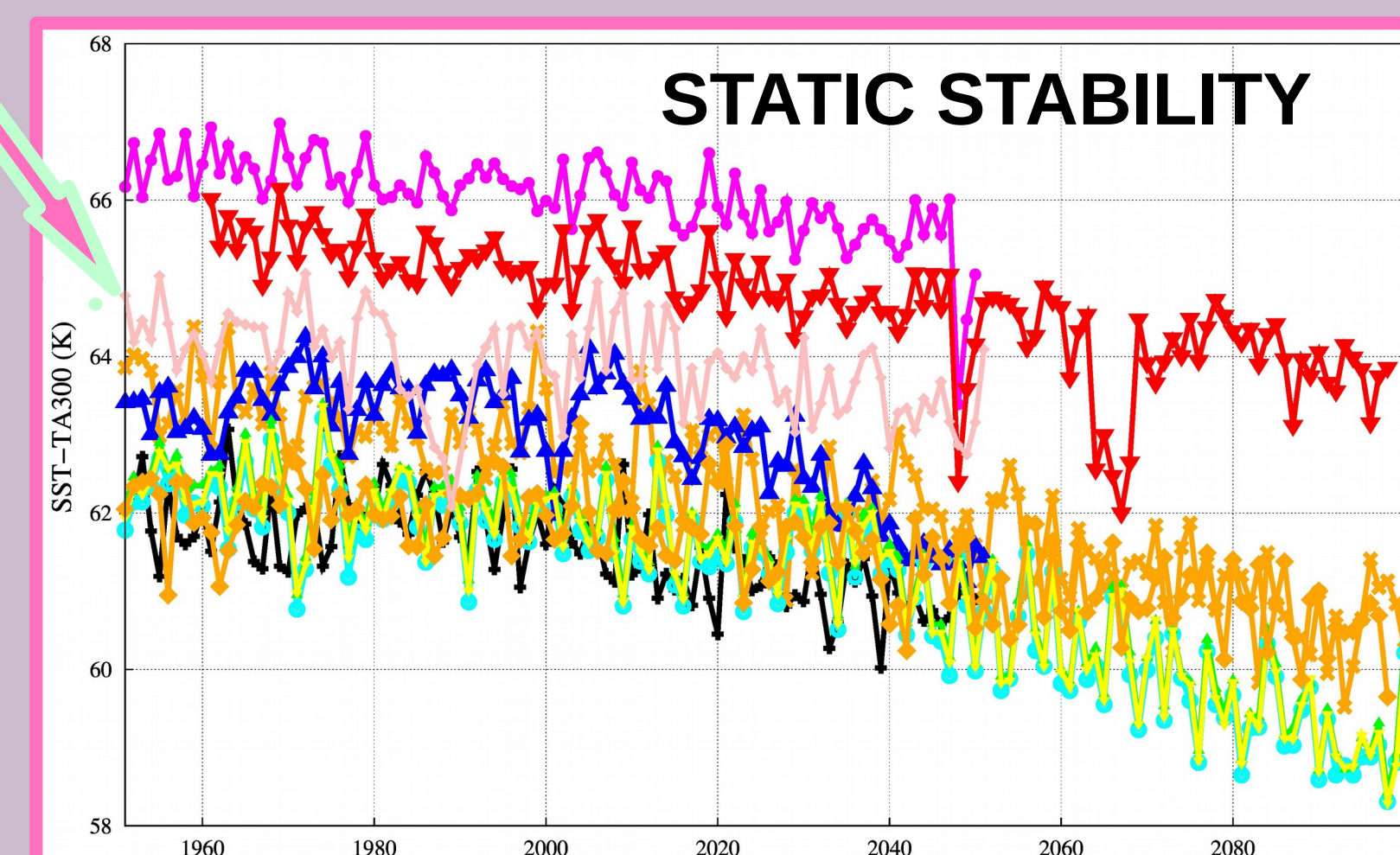
TOTAL AMOUNT



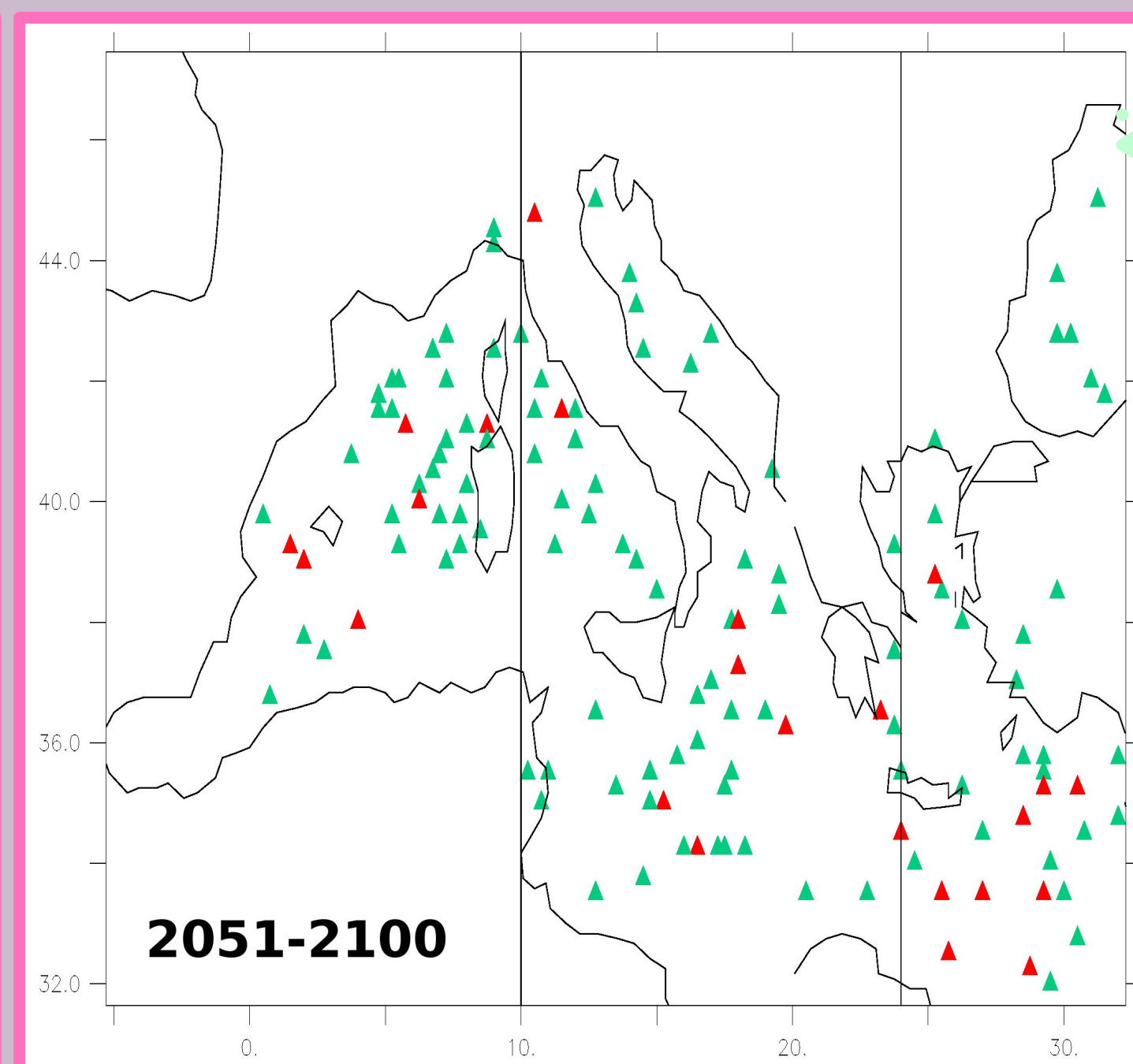
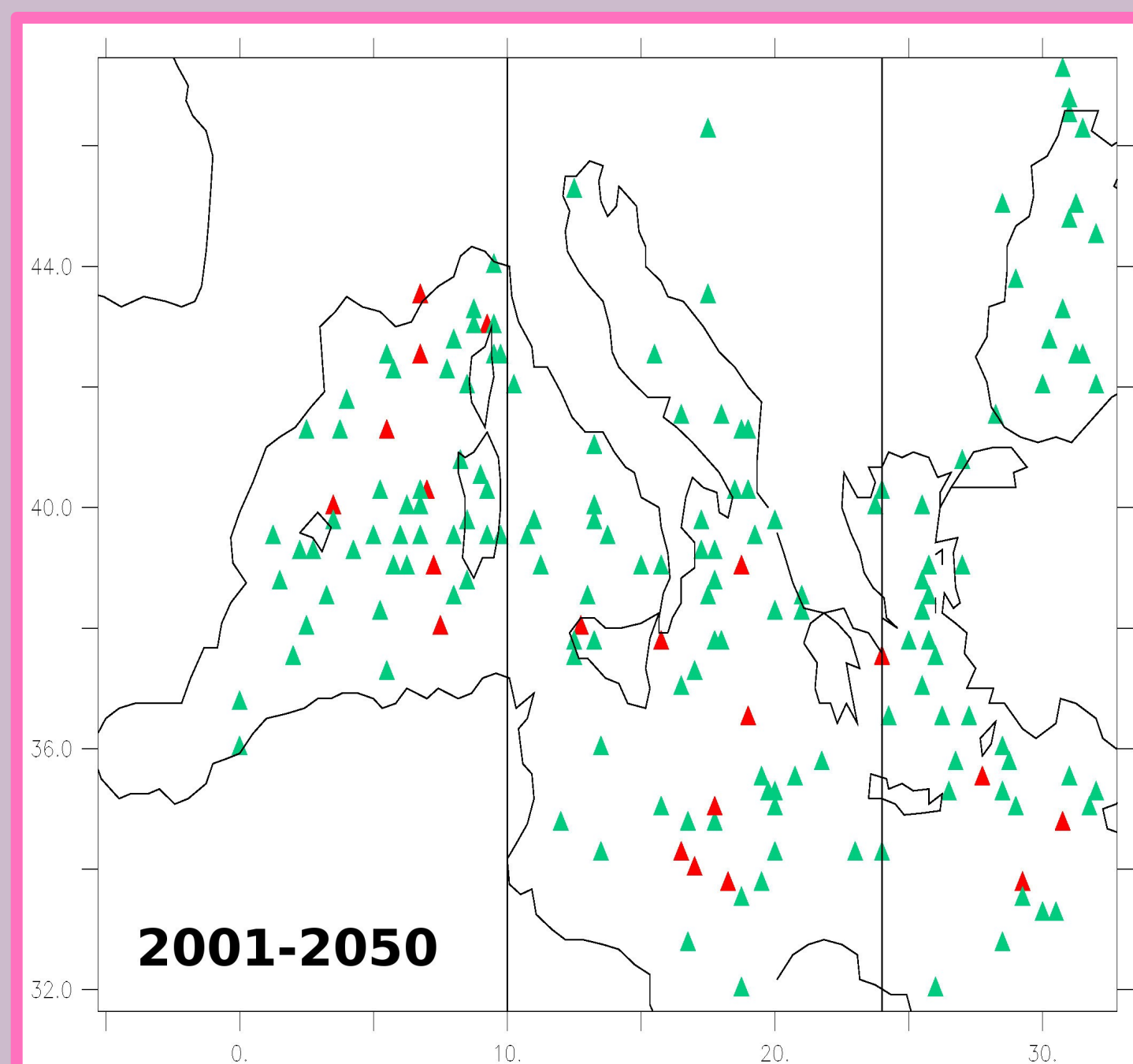
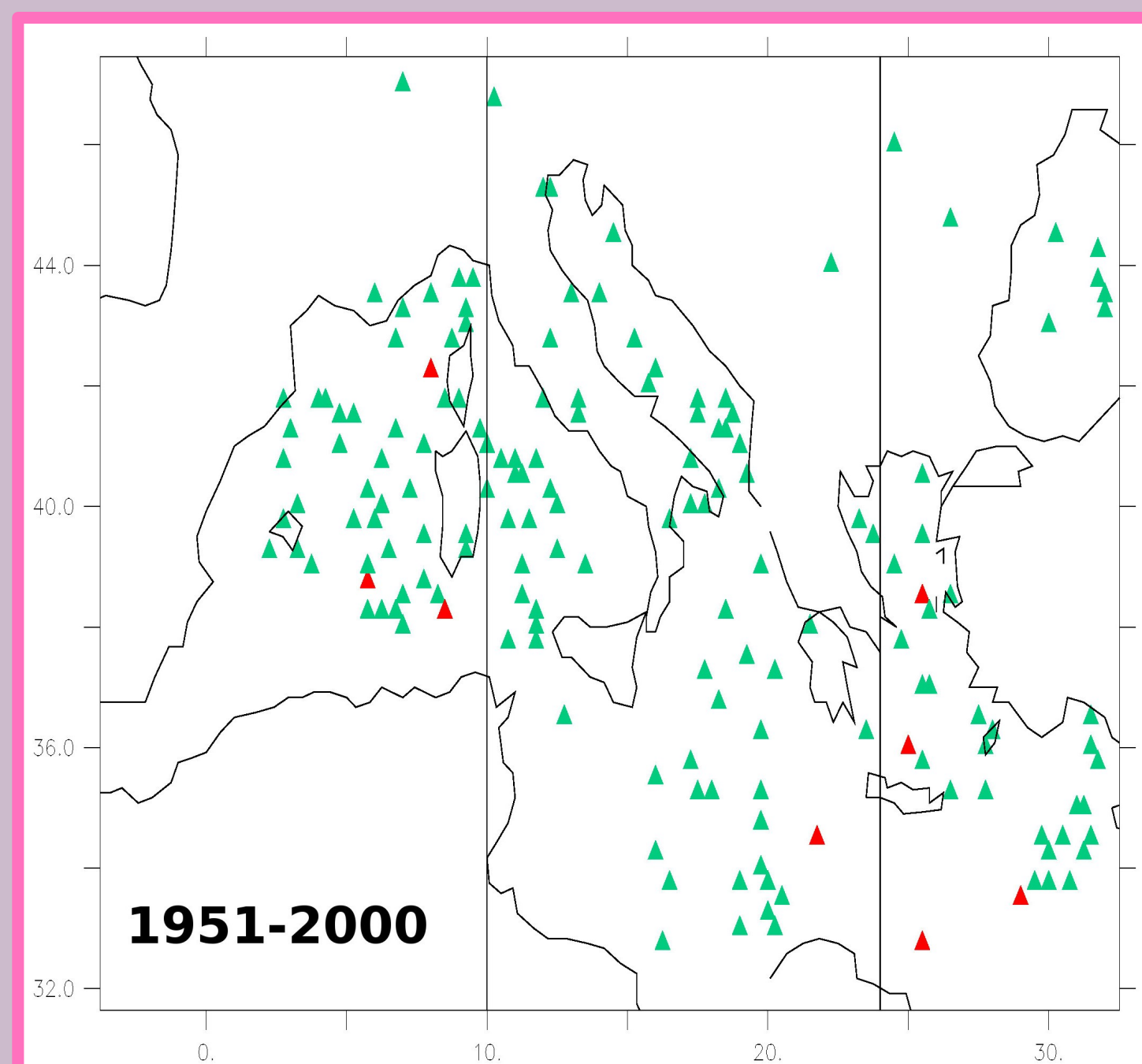
Decrease in the number of medicanes

The central region will suffer a larger decrease than the other areas.

The southern part of the Mediterranean Sea is the only place where the number of medicanes should not experience any change in the future.



SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION



Spatial distribution of the detected medicanes with maximum surface wind speed above 25 ms⁻¹ (green colour) and above 33 ms⁻¹ (red colour).

In the future climate the medicanes seem to be distributed all over the Mediterranean Sea in a more homogeneous way. The most intense medicanes could form in the regions where the number of events is more scarce (S and E).



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- (6) GAERTNER MA, JACOB D, GIL V, DOMÍNGUEZ M, PADRONO E, SÁNCHEZ E, CASTRO M (2007) TROPICAL CYCLONES OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA IN CLIMATE CHANGE SIMULATIONS. GEOPHYS RES LETT 34(14): L14711, doi: 10.1029/2007GL029977

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