



Towards a Global Surface Reference Network

Peter Thorne (1), Jay Lawrimore (2), Victor Venema (3), Andrea Merlone (4), Mike Palecki (2), Zeke Hausfather (5), Shaun Harrigan (6), Michael de Podesta (7), Kate Willett (8), Phil Jones (9), Barry Goodison (10), Thomas Peterson (11), Tim Oakley (12,8), Caterina Tassone (12), Bruce Ingleby (13), David Lister (9), and Howard Diamond (14)

(1) Maynooth University, Irish Climate Analysis and Research Units, Geography, Maynooth, Ireland (peter.thorne@nuim.ie), (2) NOAA NCEI, Asheville, NC, USA, (3) Meteorological Institute, University of Bonn, Germany, (4) INRIM, Torino, Italy, (5) Energy and Resources Group, UC Berkeley, CA, USA, (6) Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Wallingford, UK, (7) National Physical Laboratory, Taddington, UK, (8) Met Office, Exeter, UK, (9) Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK, (10) Ontario, Canada, (11) Asheville, NC, USA, (12) GCOS Secretariat, WMO, Geneva, Switzerland, (13) ECMWF, Reading, UK, (14) NOAA Air Resources Laboratory, Silver Spring, MD, USA

Both the Global Climate Observing System and Commission for Climatology have requested scoping out of a potential global surface reference network. In this presentation the outline of what such a network would look like, how it might operate and what it may achieve shall be outlined. This includes the underpinning metrological principles, which essential climate variables may be monitored, what individual sites may look like, siting and network density considerations etc. Next steps shall be outlined, key to which is broad buy-in by National Meteorological Services and their industrial and academic partners, who shall underpin much of any successful network.