

Copernicus Climate Change Service For Climate Risks and Biodiversity

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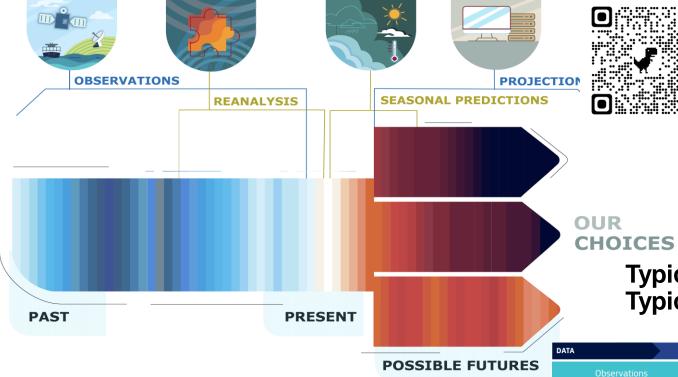






## All the climate data you had always dreamed of and never dared asking





climate.copernicus.eu cds.climate.copernicus.eu

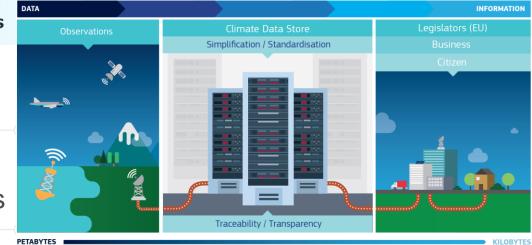
Operational (not research)
Unrestricted OPEN AND
FREE

Typical download: ~100 TB /day

Typical number of requests: 500k/day

Global - Regional climate datasets

- Sectoral datasets (energy, water, agriculture, biodiversity, extremes,...)
- Open source applications running on a cloud platform and able to generate tailored indicators on the fly





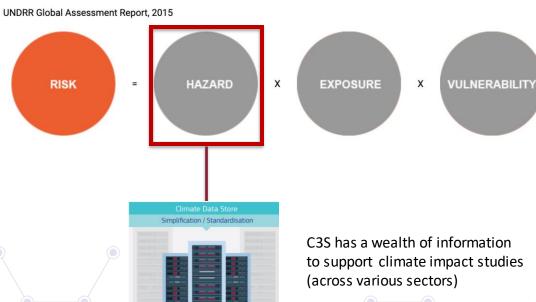
#### Climate risks

#### EU S P A C E W E E K 2023

#### Climate risks:

- Acute physical risks result from the increasing frequency and severity of extreme events (such as heat waves or floods).
- 2. Chronic physical risks arise from long-term climatic shifts (such as rising average temperatures)

  UNDRR Global Assessment Report, 2015





### Climate Impacts: indicators and extremes

Historical and projected evolution of annual Extreme Precipitation Total in extreme total precipitation-5

Interactive plot showing the observed annual Extreme Precipitation Total along with the median and likely values (66% probability of occurrence) envelope from an ensemble of climate models.



 Climate Impact Indicators can characterise past, current and future climate hazards (using observations, reanalysis, climate projections and predictions)

- A Climate Impact Indicator (CII) is an aggregated quantitative measure to show the impact of climate change on nature and society. Commonly, show frequency, duration and intensity changes based on established thresholds or percentiles
- C3S have data and applications to support assessment of acute and chronic risks climate adaptation applications (based in local to global datasets, past and future)
- C3S data is used to support European Climate Risk assessment (EEA), our data underpins the European Climate Data Explorer (EEA) and numerous C3S and downstream applications

200 2000 2050 2100 XI

RCP4.5 RCP8.5 All scenarios

Climate extreme indices and heat stress indicators derived from CMIP6 global climate projections

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least one selection must be made	
▼ Extreme value indices (ETCCDI)	
Cold days (TX10p) Cold spell duration index (CSDI) Consecutive wet days (CWD) Extremely wet day precipitation (R99p) Growing season length (GSL) Ice days (ID) Maximum 5-day precipitation (Rx5day) Minimum value of daily maximum temperature (TXn) Minimum value of daily minimum temperature (TNn) Simple daily intensity index (SDII) Total wet day precipitation (PRCPTOT) Very heavy precipitation days (R20mm) Warm days (TX90p)	Cold nights (TN10p) Consecutive dry days (CDD) Diurnal temperature range (DTR) Frost days (FD) Heavy precipitation days (R10mm) Maximum 1-day precipitation (Rx1day) Maximum value of daily maximum temperature (TXx Maximum value of daily minimum temperature (TNx Summer of wet days (R1mm) Summer days (SU) Tropical nights (TR) Very wet day precipitation (R95p) Warm nights (TN90p)



#### Climate Impacts on Biodiversity



- Biodiversity can be affected by climatic and non-climatic drivers
- Climate drivers (e.g., warming temperatures and precipitation changes) can impact ecosystems in several ways, including:

- Phenology (natural life cycles)
- Growth & Fitness (of both species & ecosystems)
- Species & community dynamics
- Ecological process & functions

- Species abundance
- Species richness
- Species composition
- Ecosystem services













Overview of Copernicus Climate Change Service Co-Development in Key Sectors



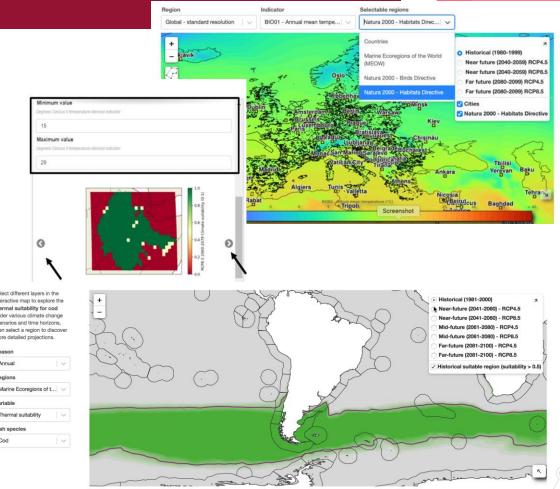


# Datasets & Applications to Support Biodiversity: Assessment of Climatic Suitability



- Interactive applications to visualize and explore key bioclimate indicators (Europe & Global)
- Explore per country or by Natura 2000 site
- User can use a species 'climatic envelope' to help identify if and when a species may become stressed, or impacted by climate change
- Dedicated demonstrator applications for:
  - European grasslands,
  - Hedge species (flora)
  - Marine fish species & Marine ProtectedAreas (MPA)

Exploring the impact of climate suitability on key species & European landscapes





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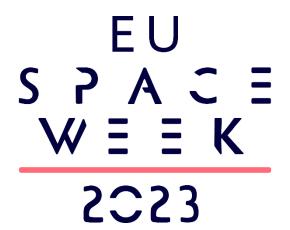
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