



Locating and Selecting Scenarios On-line (LASSO)

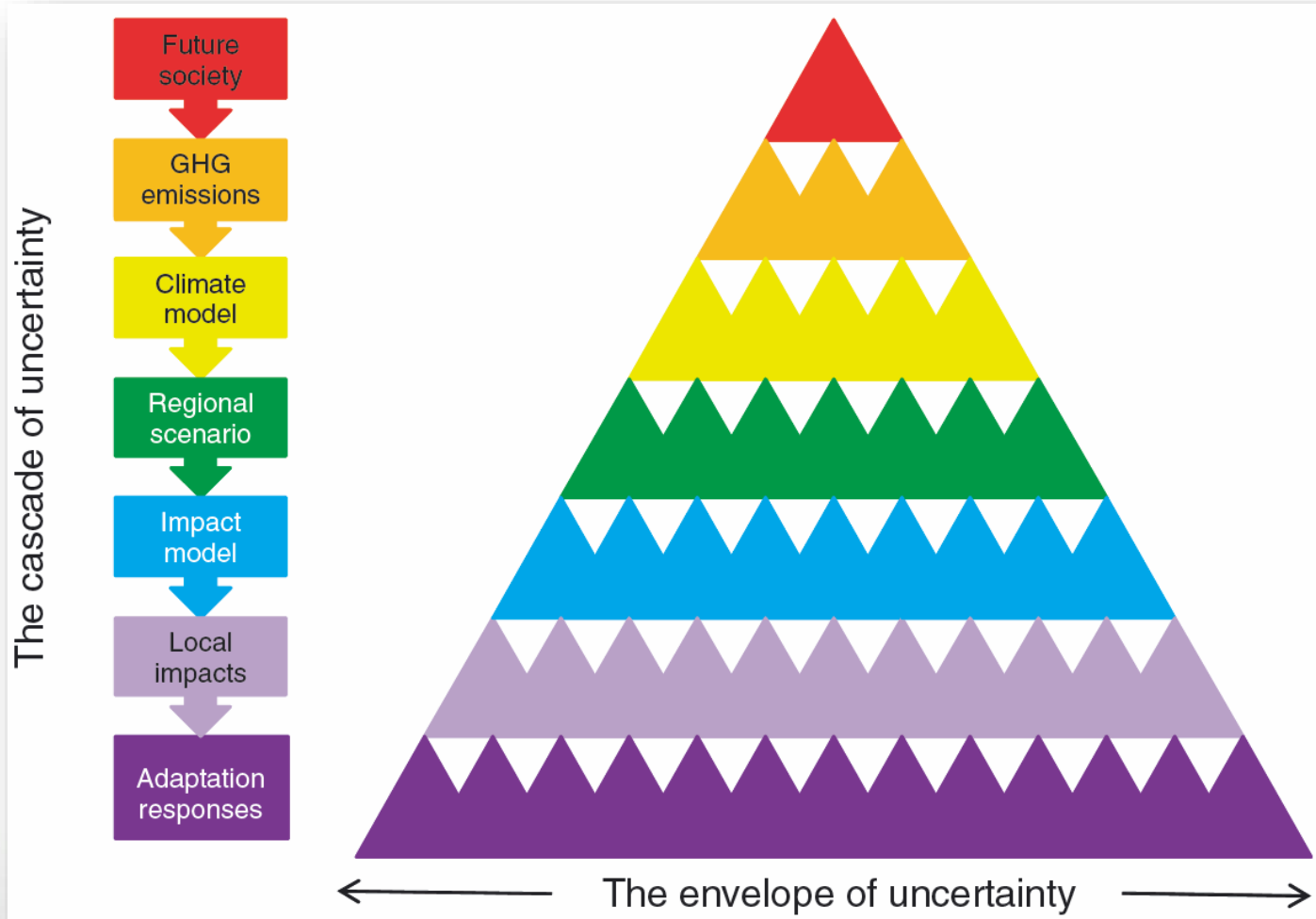
Presentation to the STAC Climate Change Scenarios Workshop
March 7-8, 2016

Phil Morefield

Office of Research and Development
National Center for Environmental Assessment

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and they do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

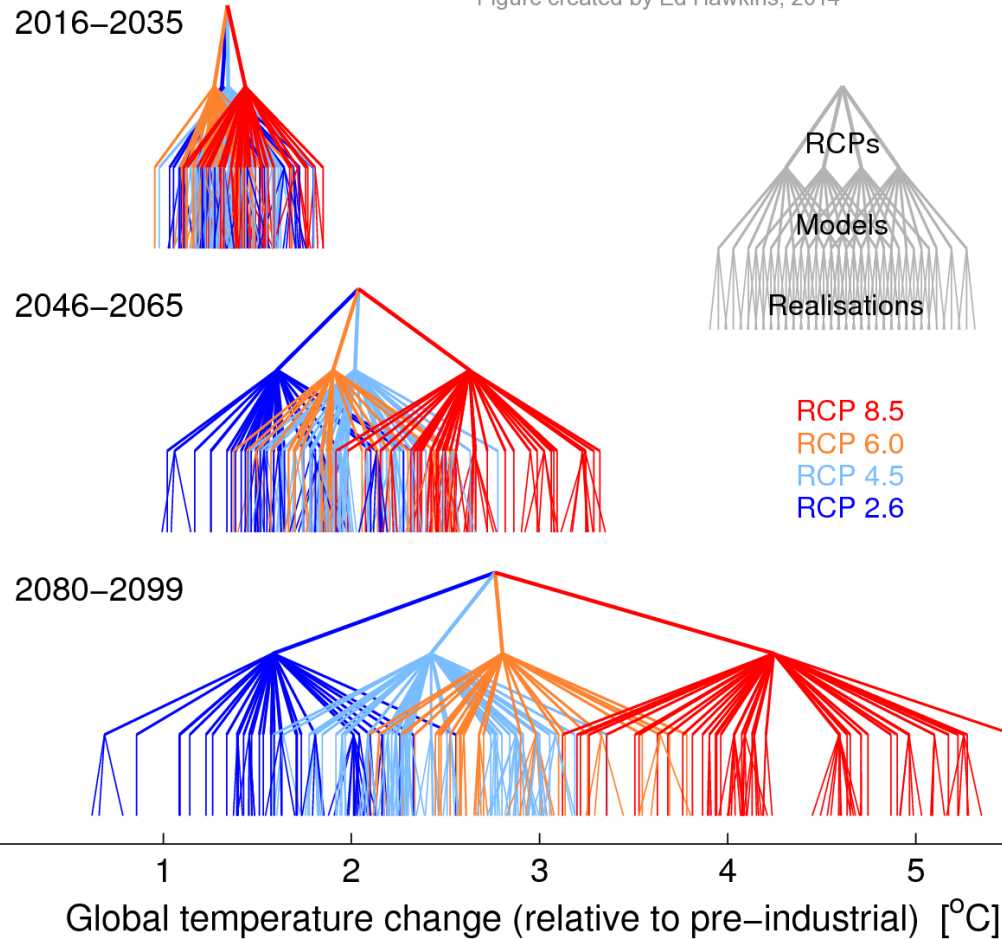
Some context for “uncertainty”



More context

Cascade of Uncertainty in CMIP5

Figure created by Ed Hawkins, 2014





Making the case for heuristics

- A heuristic technique is any approach to problem solving, learning, or discovery that employs a practical method not guaranteed to be optimal or perfect, **but sufficient for the immediate goals.**
- Where finding an optimal solution is impossible or impractical, heuristic methods can be used to speed up the process of finding a satisfactory solution.
- Heuristics can be mental shortcuts that ease the cognitive load of making a decision. Examples of this method include using a rule of thumb, an educated guess, an intuitive judgment, or common sense.

-Wikipedia



Existing Climate Tools

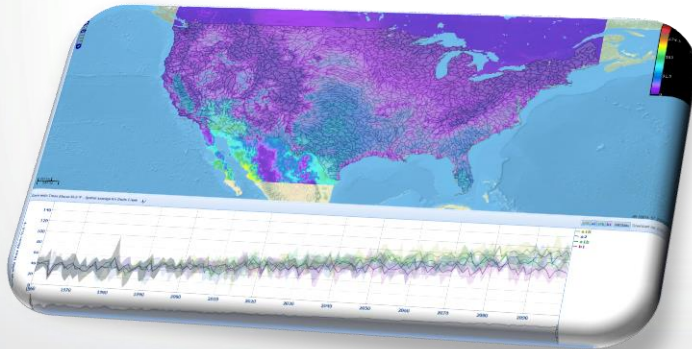
These are great tools, but....

1. Spatially and temporally constrained summaries
2. No ability to download GIS-ready data
3. No guidance on what data to use

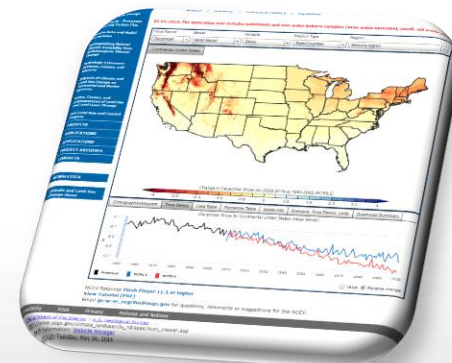
[USGCRP Climate Explorer](#)



[USGS Derived Downscaled Climate Projection Portal](#)



[USGS National Climate Change Viewer](#)





Motivating Questions

- **Which climate projections should I use?**
 - “It depends...”
 - Do you need to examine the full range of uncertainty?
 - Are you looking for a central estimate of change?
 - Do you care about precipitation, temperature, or both?
 - What is your study area?
 - What time period are you interested?
 - What interval are you interested in?
- **“Okay, now where can I download them?”**

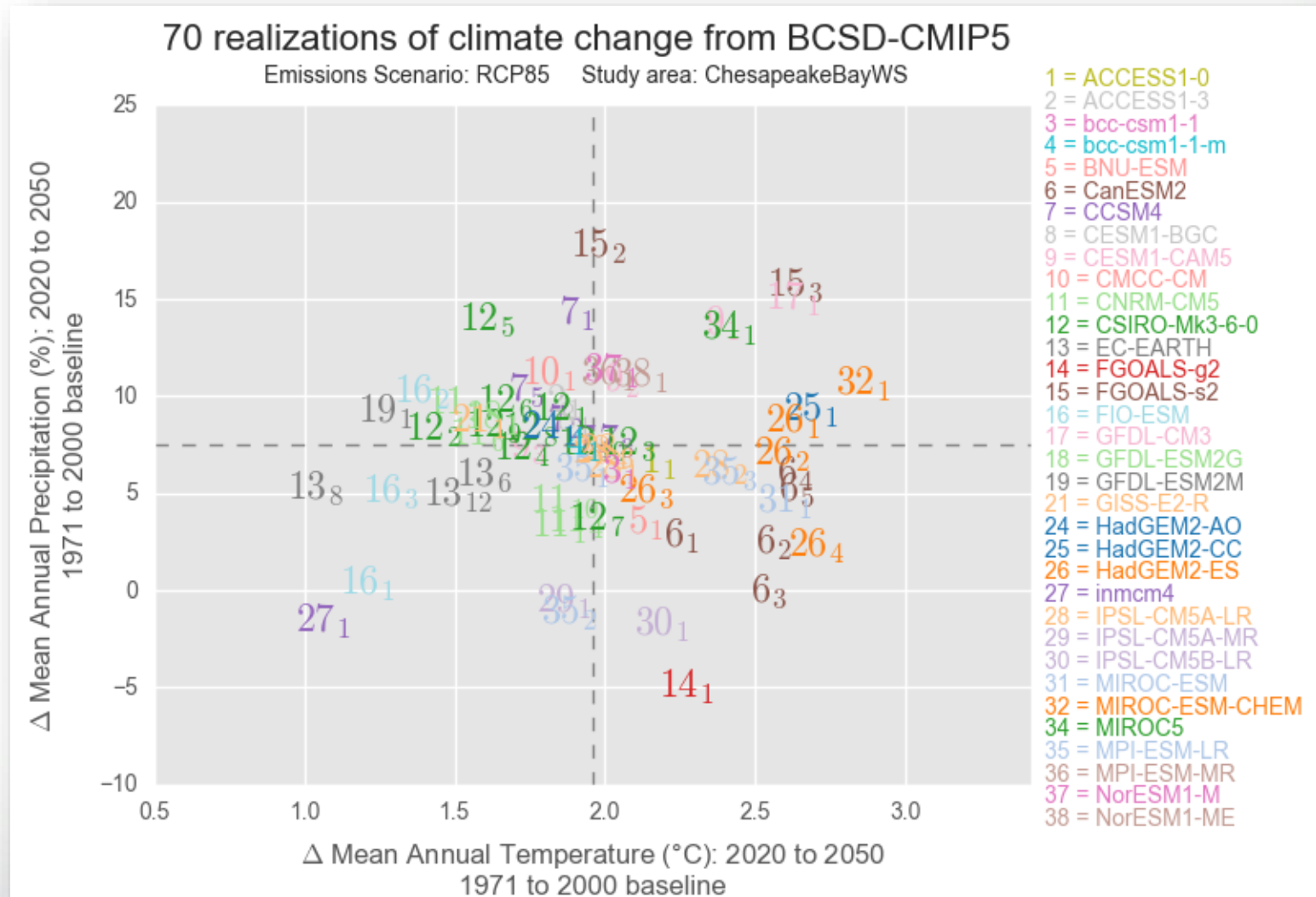


Specific Project Goals

- 1. Enable the target audience**
 - **GIS people**
 - **Modelers**
- 2. Make it embarrassingly simple**
- 3. Make it flexible**
- 4. Leverage existing climate change projection information**
- 5. Make it extensible**
- 6. Inform “Paradigm Two” approaches**



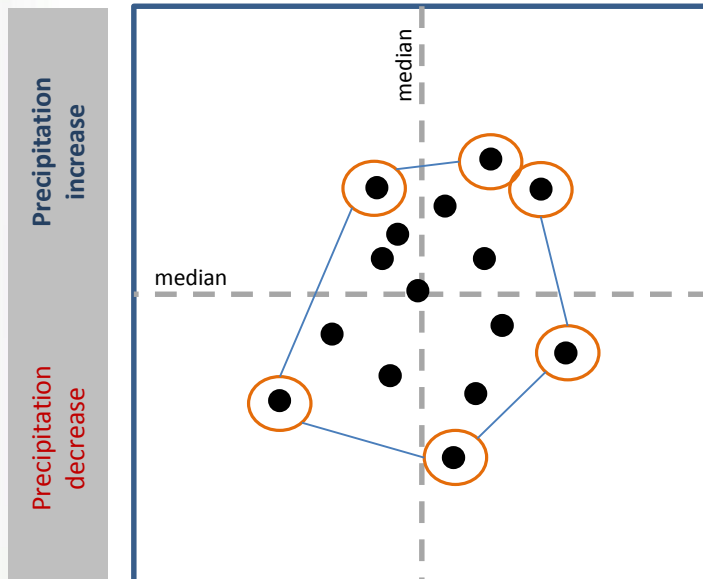
Introducing Bi-plots





Selection Strategies

Selection Strategy #1:
The Lasso



Some temperature increase

More temperature increase

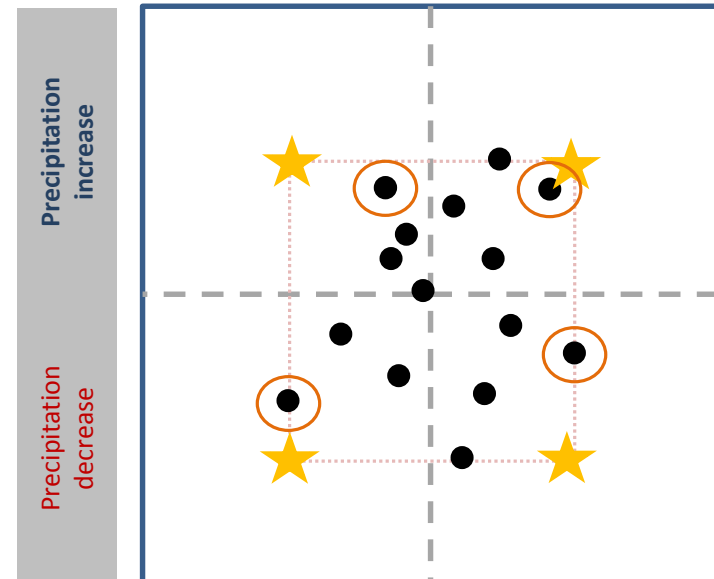
Pros

Full "envelope" of change

Cons

More time, resources

Selection Strategy #2:
Four Corners



Some temperature increase

More temperature increase

Pros

Fewer scenarios means less time/resources

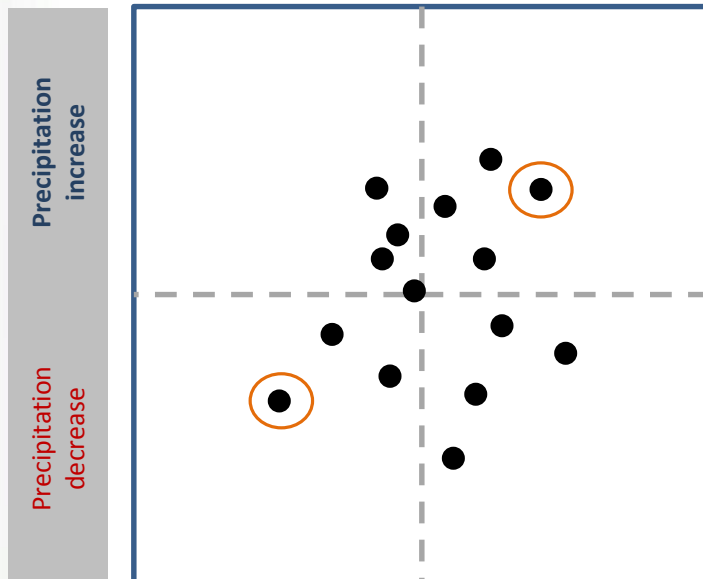
Cons

Could miss min/max of either axis



Selection Strategies

Selection Strategy #3:
Two Corners



Some temperature increase

More temperature increase

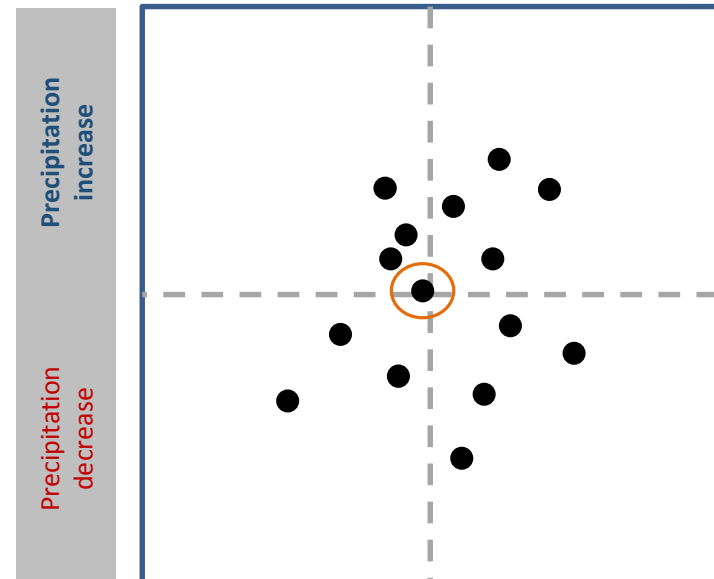
Pros

Cons

Fewer scenarios means less time/resources

Limited range of projections is captured

Selection Strategy #4:
Middle of the Pack



Some temperature increase

More temperature increase

Pros

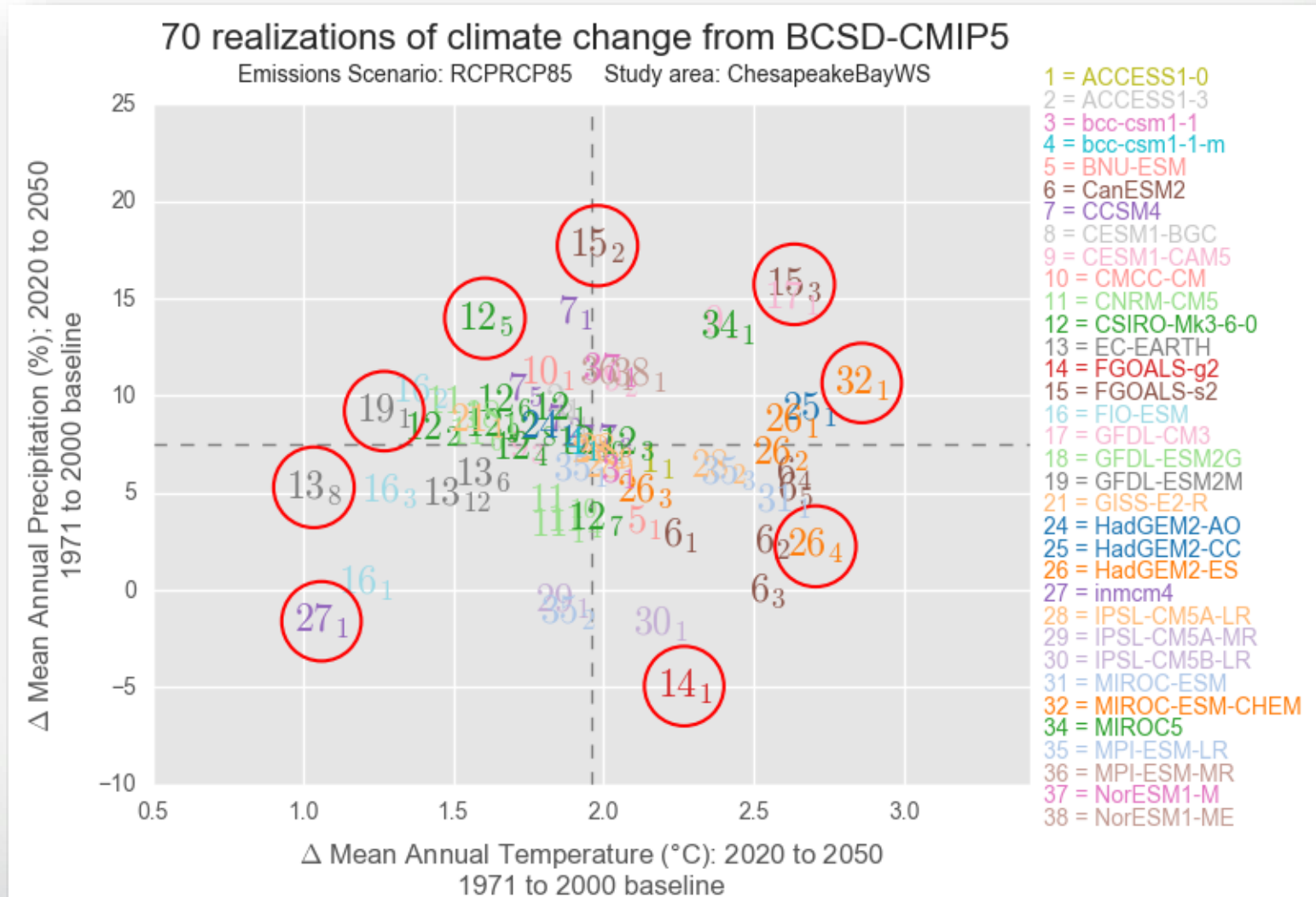
Cons

Sometimes a central projection is needed

Could be confused with "most likely"

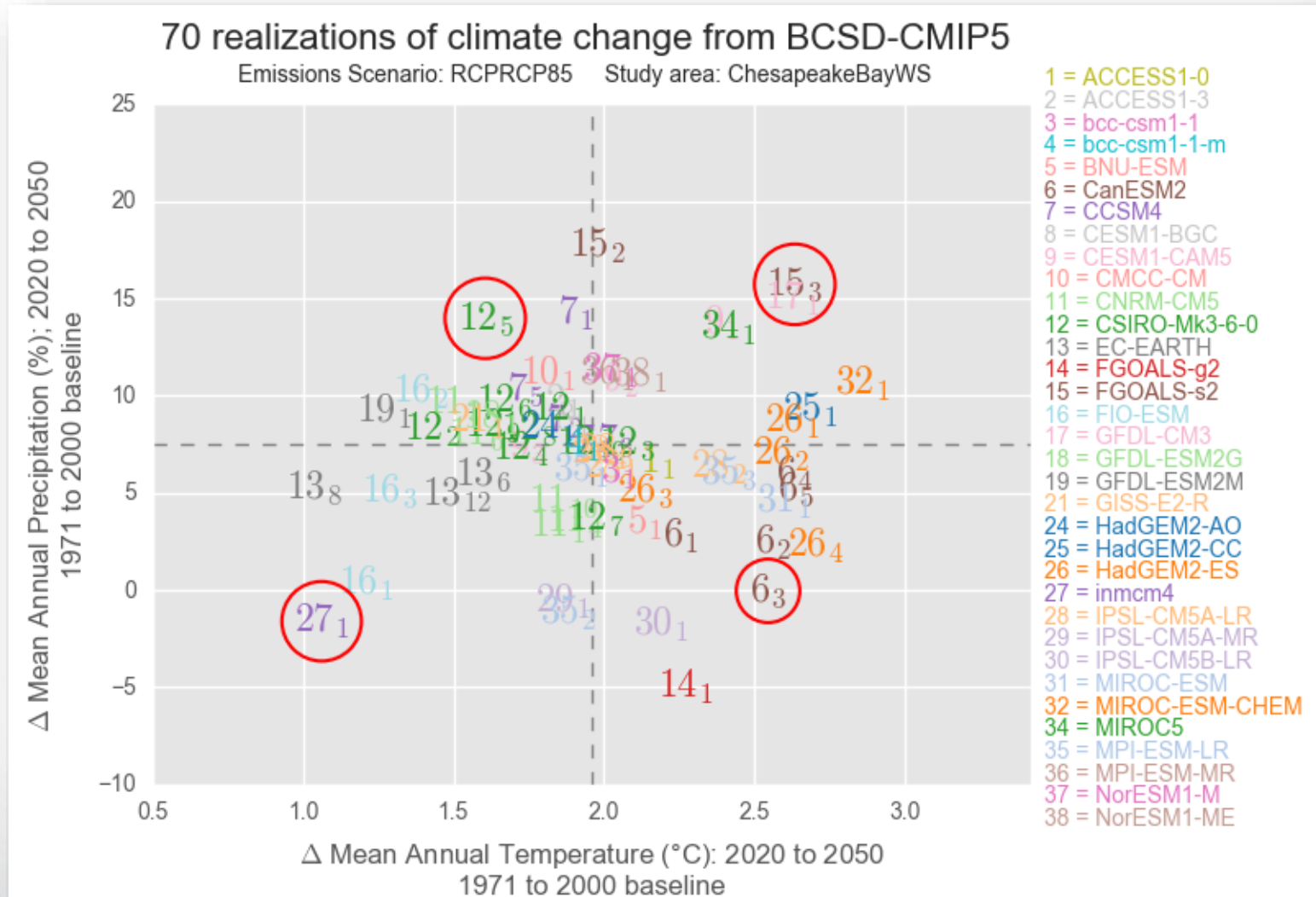


Example #1: The Lasso



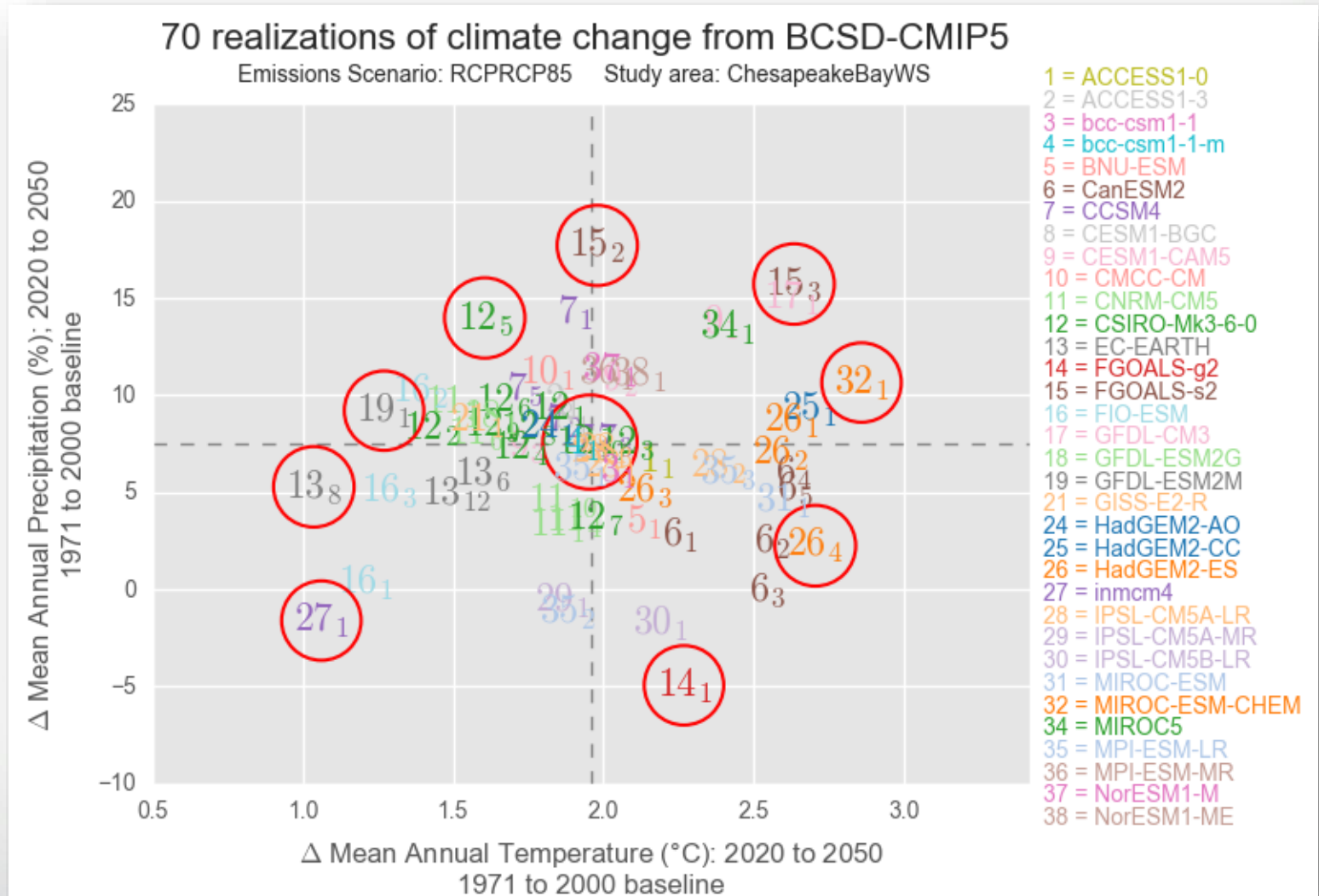


Example: Four Corners



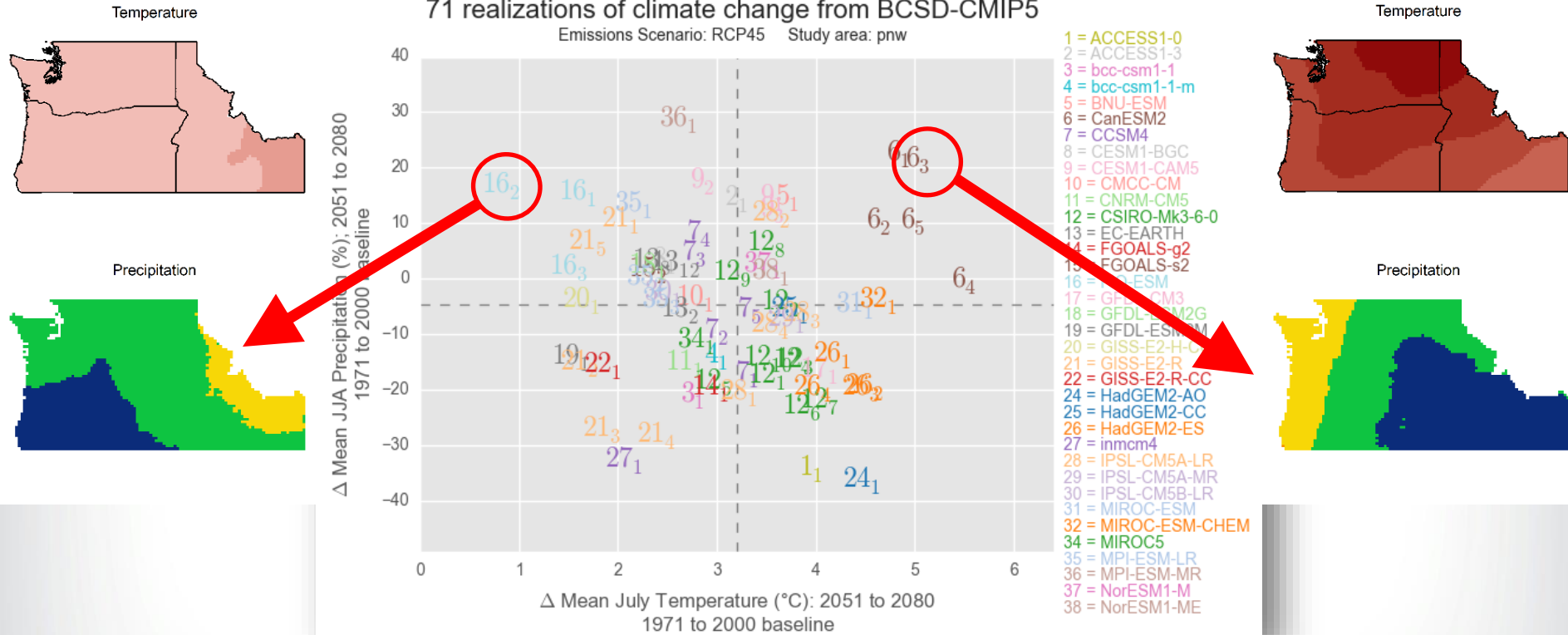


Example: *The Lasso + Middle of the Pack*





Caution: More Uncertainty Ahead





Additional comments

- **Be flexible; incorporate learning (Chris Weaver)**
- **Bi-plot parameters should be chosen thoughtfully**
 - *What variables matter over what time period?*
- **No promise of optimality**
- **Limited set of statistics/variables at this time**
- **No control of underlying data**
- **No analysis**
- **Requires THREDDS/OPeNDAP servers**
- **Limited mapping and visualization capability**



What data can LASSO target?

- **Currently**
 - **[BCSD-CMIP3](#)**
 - **[BCSD-CMIP5](#)**
 - **Monthly**
 - **1/8th degree**
 - **Precipitation and temperature**
- **Up Next**
 - **[BCCA-CMIP5](#)**
 - **Daily**
 - **1/8th degree**
 - **Precipitation and temperature**

– **MACA**

- **Daily**
- **4 km or ~ 6 km**
- **Precipitation, temperature, relative/specific humidity, solar radiation, wind speed/direction**



Not available for LASSO yet

- **BCSD-CMIP5 Hydrologic Projections** –
 - Includes output from the **VIC** model forced with observed and projected climate
 - **1/8th degree**
 - **Daily**
 - **Precipitation, temperature, wind speed, baseflow, surface runoff, total runoff**
 - **Monthly**
 - **Precipitation, temperature, wind speed, baseflow, surface runoff, total runoff, ET, PET (x6), relative humidity, soil moisture content, snow water equivalent, net radiation**



Timeline

- **Q2 2016 – working beta version**
- **Q2/Q3 2016 – webinars and formal beta testing**
- **December 2016 – Final web application**
 - **Global Change Explorer: <http://globalchange.epa.gov>**