

GUANACASTE: A REGION OF HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL EXTREMES

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INTRODUCTION



- Global warming.
- Changes in magnitude, frequency and timing of extreme events.
- Understand drivers of extremes in the present and past.
- Water crucial to natural and human systems.
- Future changes in drivers will help anticipate system changes and reactions to shocks, leading to improved decision-making and overall resilience.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

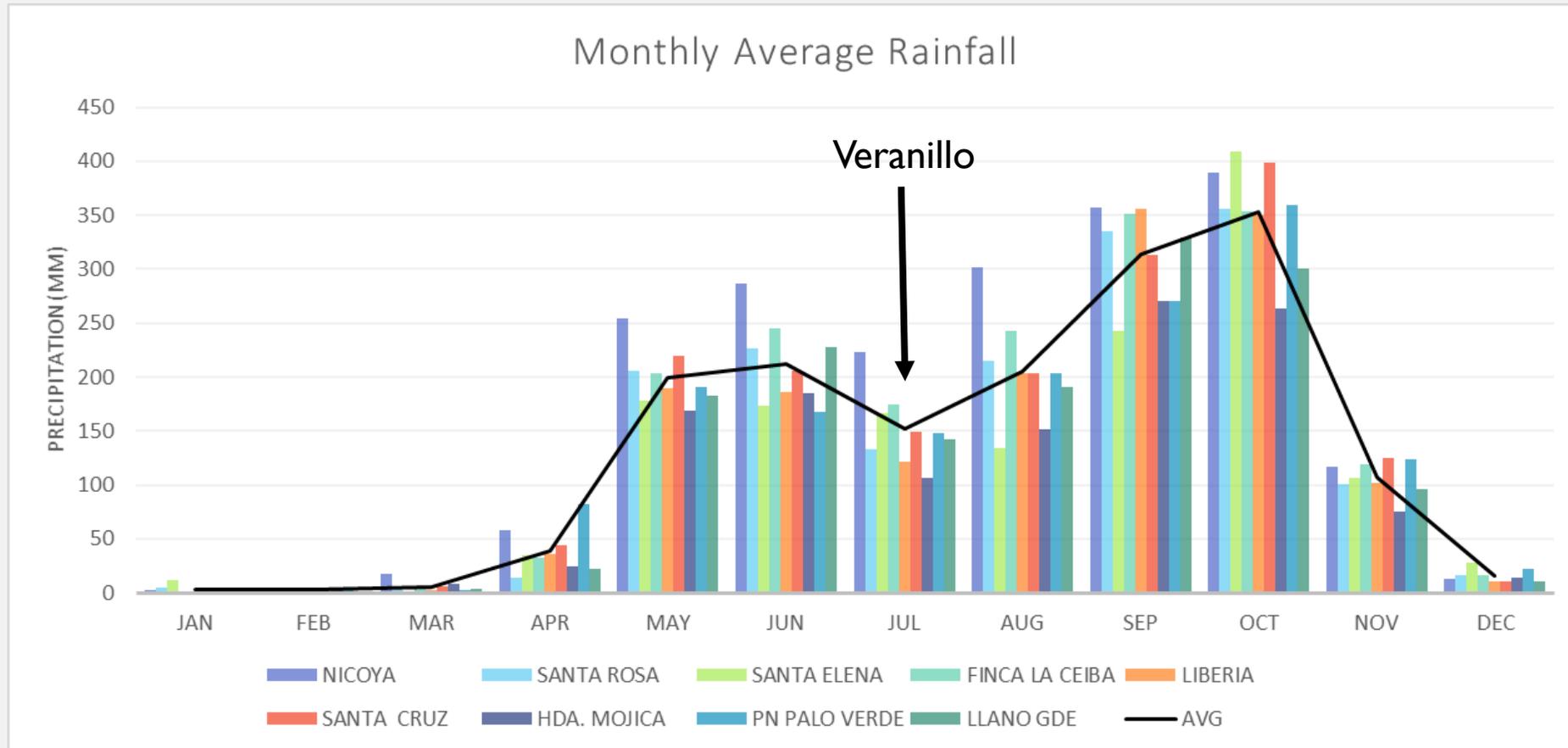
Main objective

Model the variability of extreme hydroclimatic events in the Tempisque basin using **Extreme Value and Crossing Theory**.

Research Questions

- **Q1.** What are the current properties of hydroclimatic extremes?
- **Q2.** How are the drivers of inter- and intra annual variability affecting hydroclimatic extremes in the Tempisque basin?

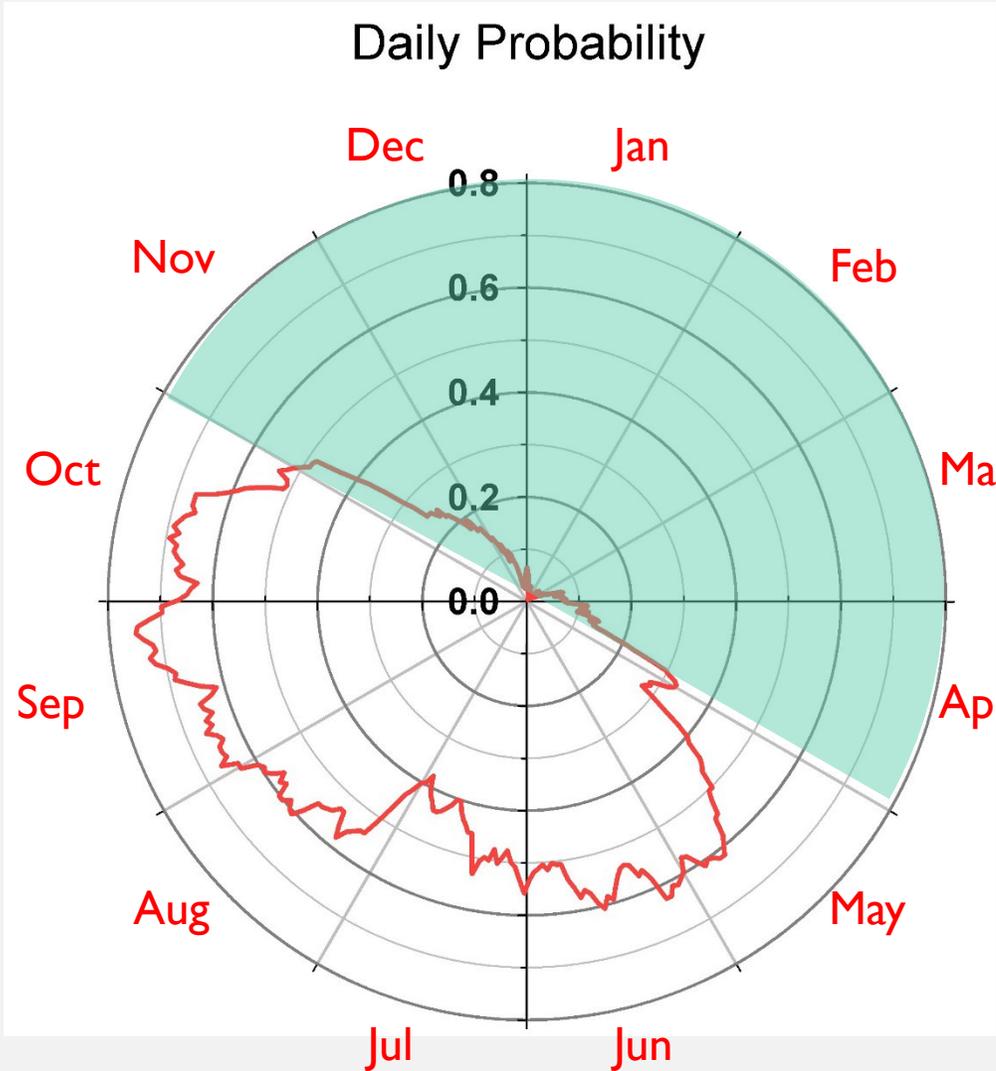
RAINFALL PATTERN FOR GUANACASTE



DRIVERS OF PRECIPITATION: SOME DEFINITIONS

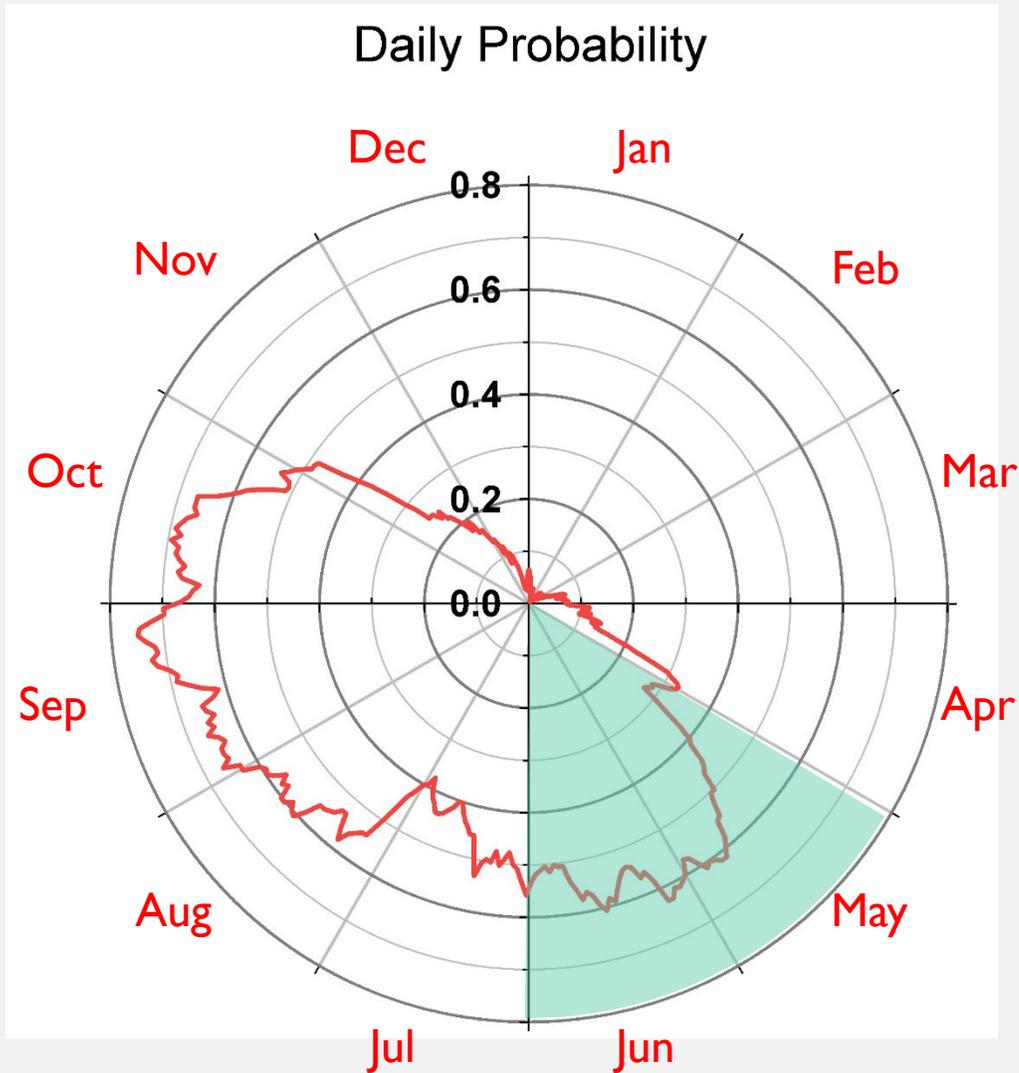
- **Caribbean Low-Level Jet (CLLJ):** Maximum of easterly zonal wind located at 925 hPa over the Caribbean
- **Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ):** A zone near the equator where air masses from the northern and southern hemisphere converge into a low atmospheric pressure bringing rainfall.
- **El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO):** Climate pattern over the Tropical Pacific affecting sea surface temperatures every 3 to 7 years.
- **Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO):** Sea surface anomaly over the North Atlantic Ocean with a period of 20 to 40 years.

Dry Season – November-April

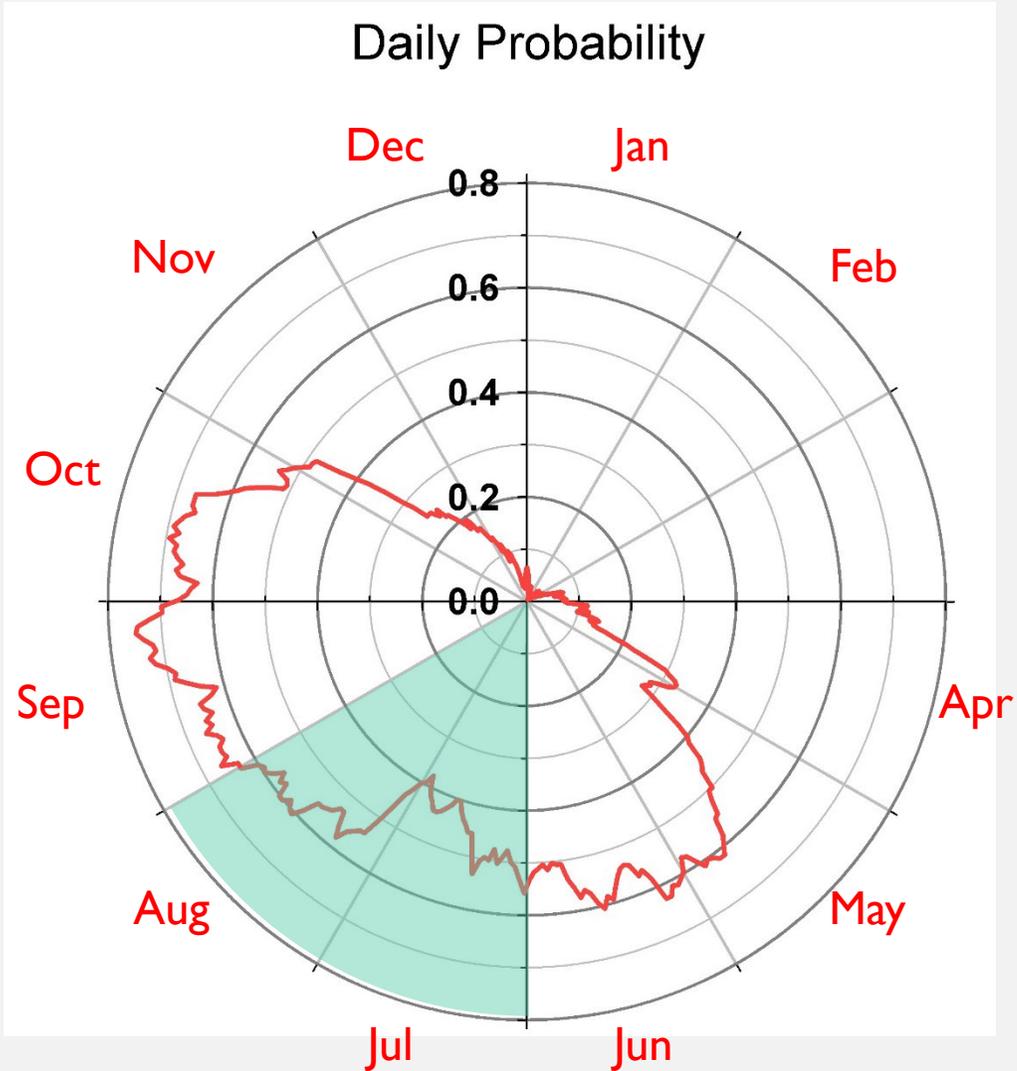


ITCZ

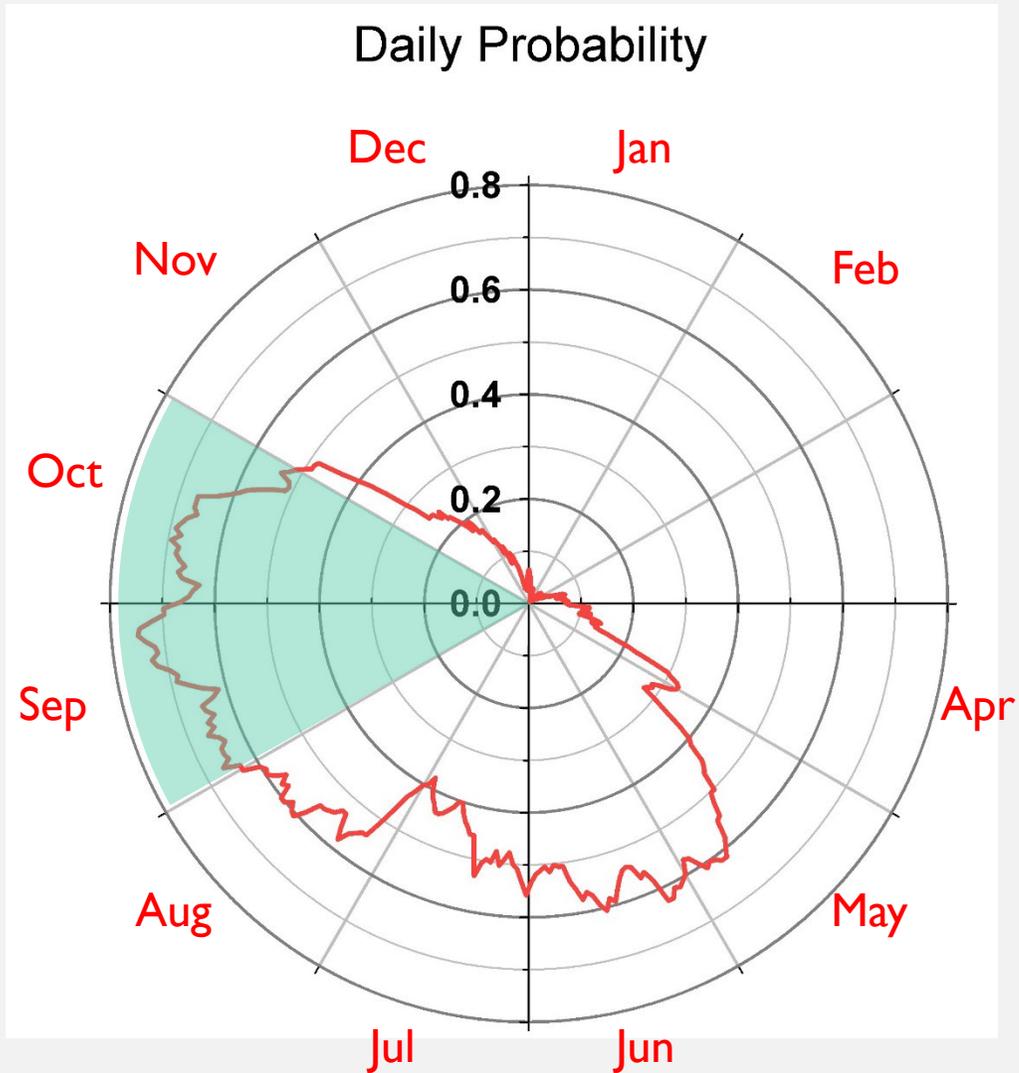
Pre-Veranillos – May -June



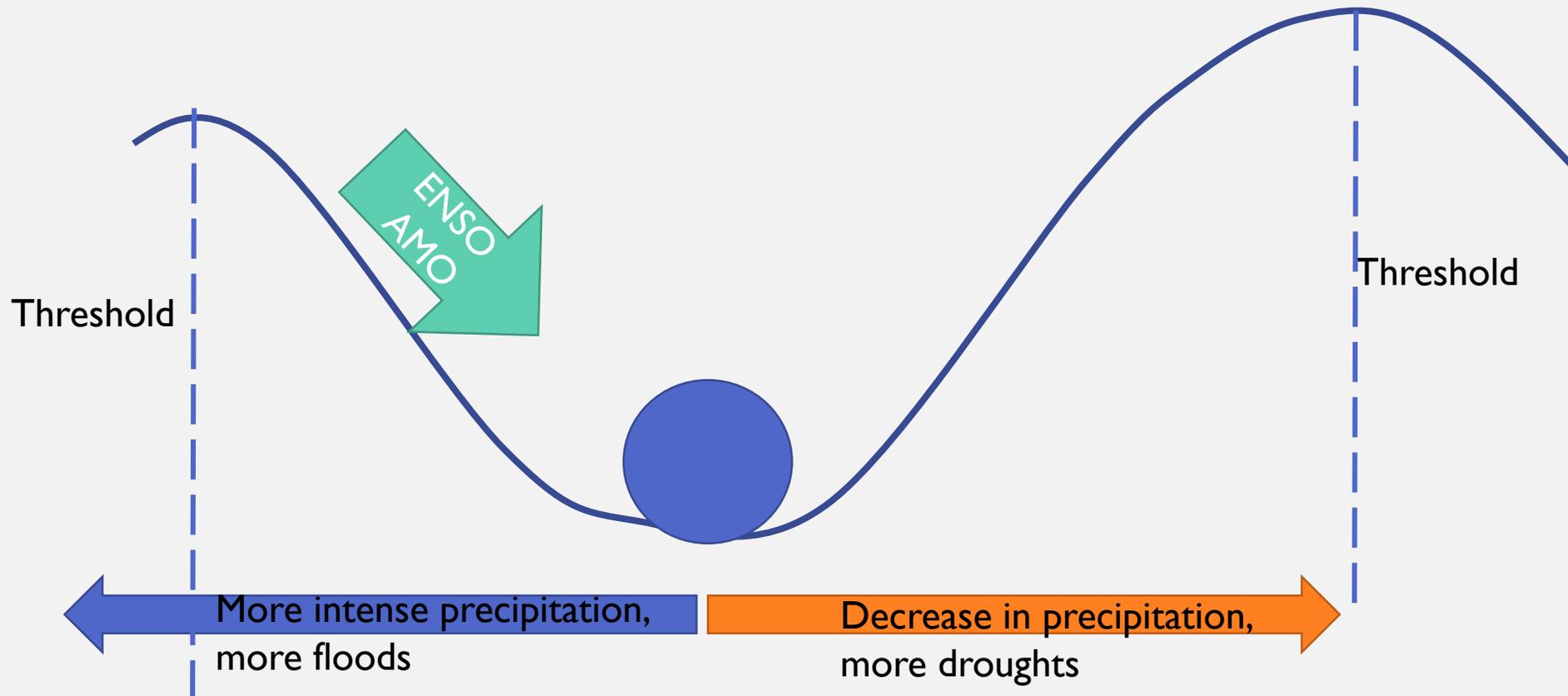
Veranillos– July-August



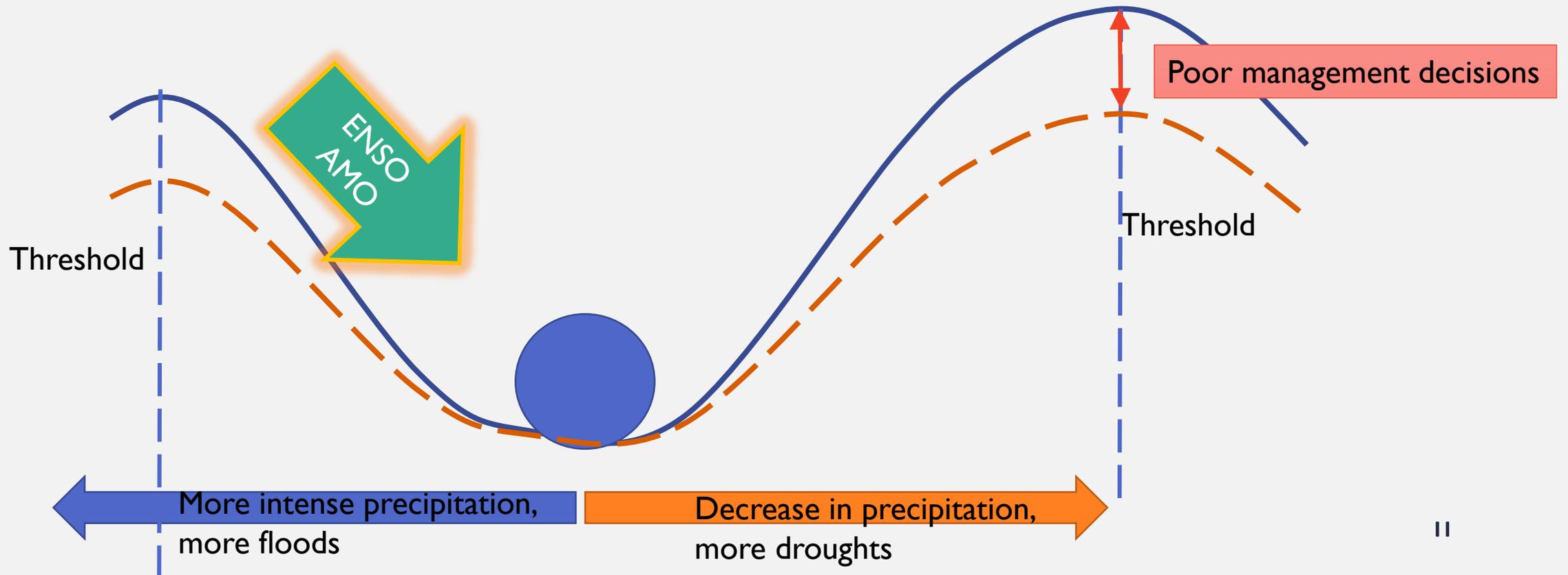
Post-Veranillos – September-October

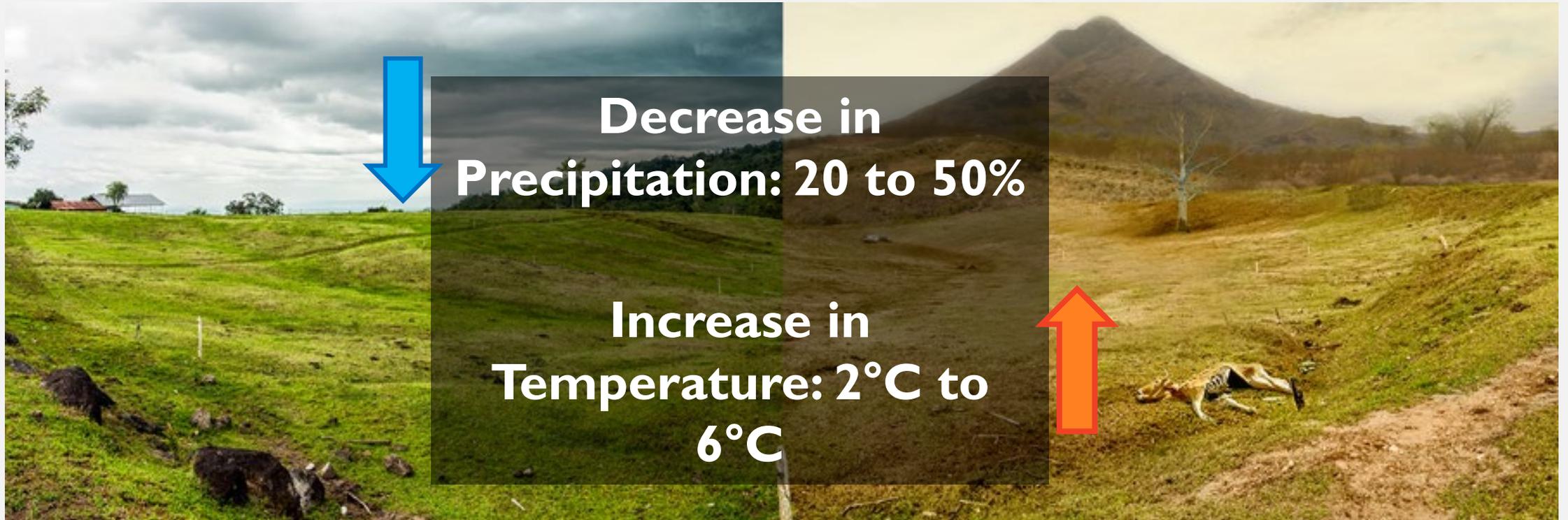


CLIMATE RESILIENCE: WHAT DOES IS LOOK LIKE



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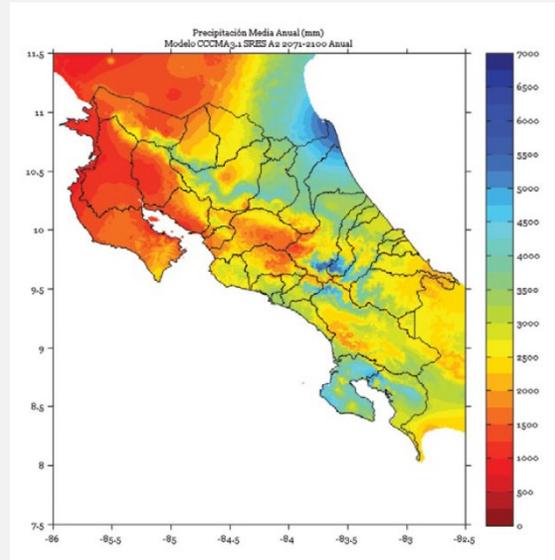


Source: www.nacion.com

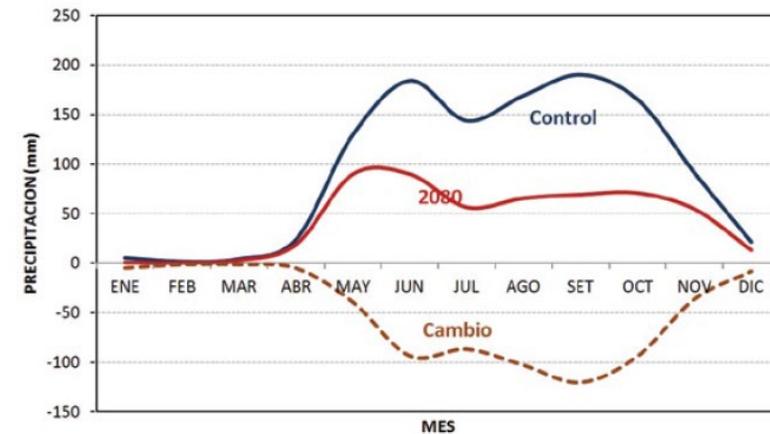
CLIMATE CHANGE: CURRENT PREDICTIONS FOR TEMPISQUE

CLIMATE CHANGE CURRENT PREDICTIONS

“The El Niño phenomenon is like a window to the future, where its impact gives a hint of the climate that will be felt more frequently in the years to come” Andrea Suárez, director of Centro de Recursos Hídricos para Centroamérica y el Caribe (Hidrocec).



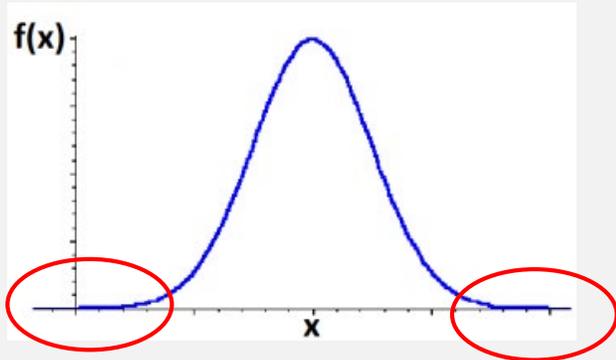
Source: www.nacion.com



MINAET, IMN, PNUD, & CRRH. (2008).

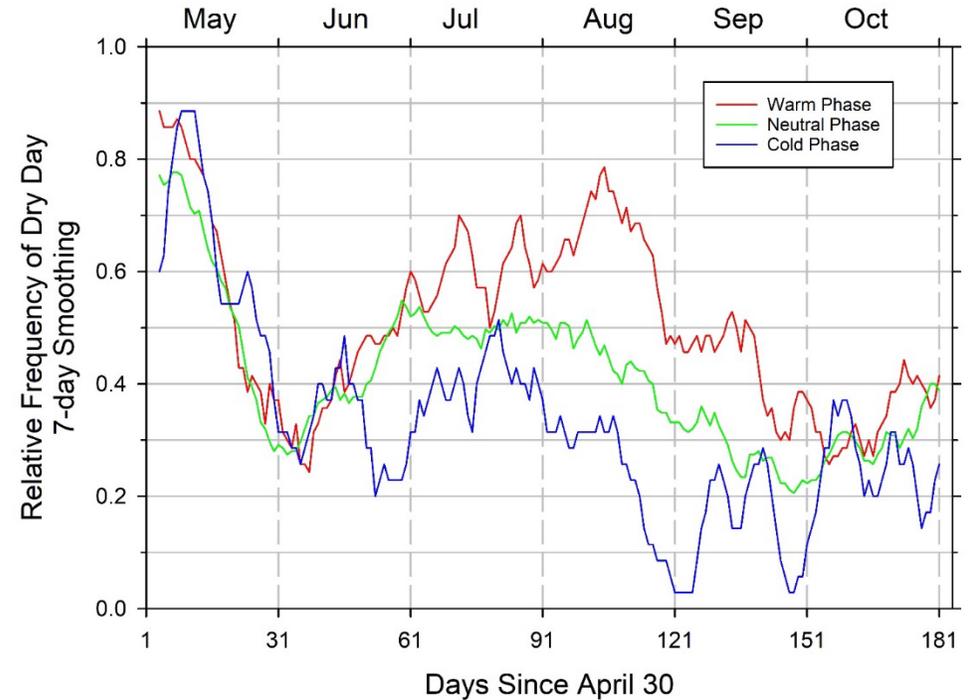
EXTREMES: TOO MUCH AND TOO LITTLE RAIN

Extreme deviation from median of probability distributions (tail of a distribution)



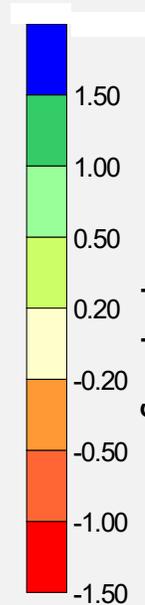
Approaches:

1. Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) – Block Maxima
2. Threshold models- Generalized Pareto Distribution (GPD)

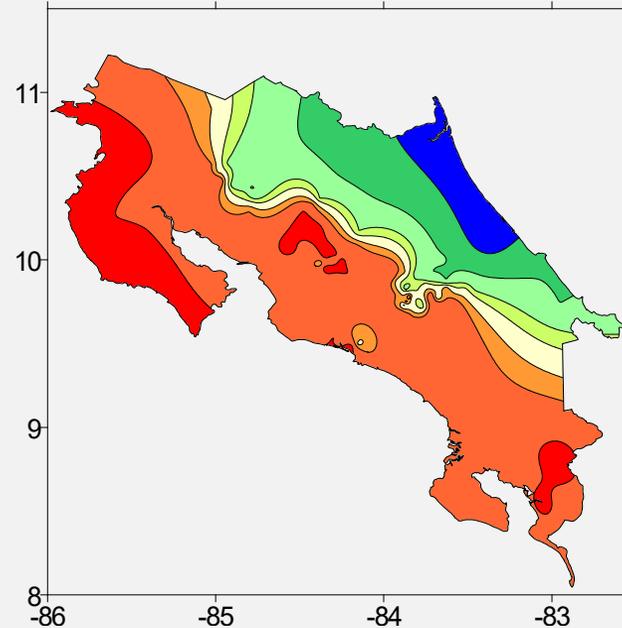


WHAT ARE THE DRIVERS OF SUCH EXTREMES?

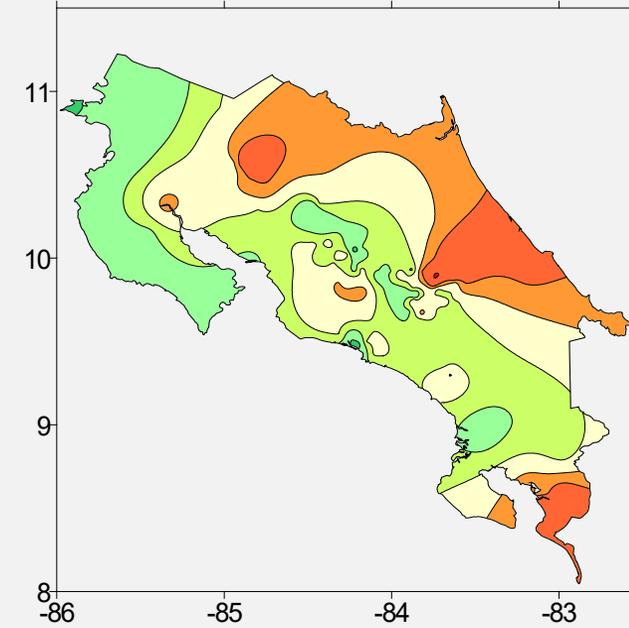
- El Niño Southern Oscillation (**ENSO**): ONI index
 - El Niño → Dry (+)
 - La Niña → Wet (-)
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (**AMO**) → warmer and cooler signals, dampen and amplify ENSO signal
- Caribbean Low Level Jet (**CLLJ**) →
 - Positive: drier
 - Negative: wetter



Mean Annual
Precipitation
as standard
normal deviate
from long-run
mean

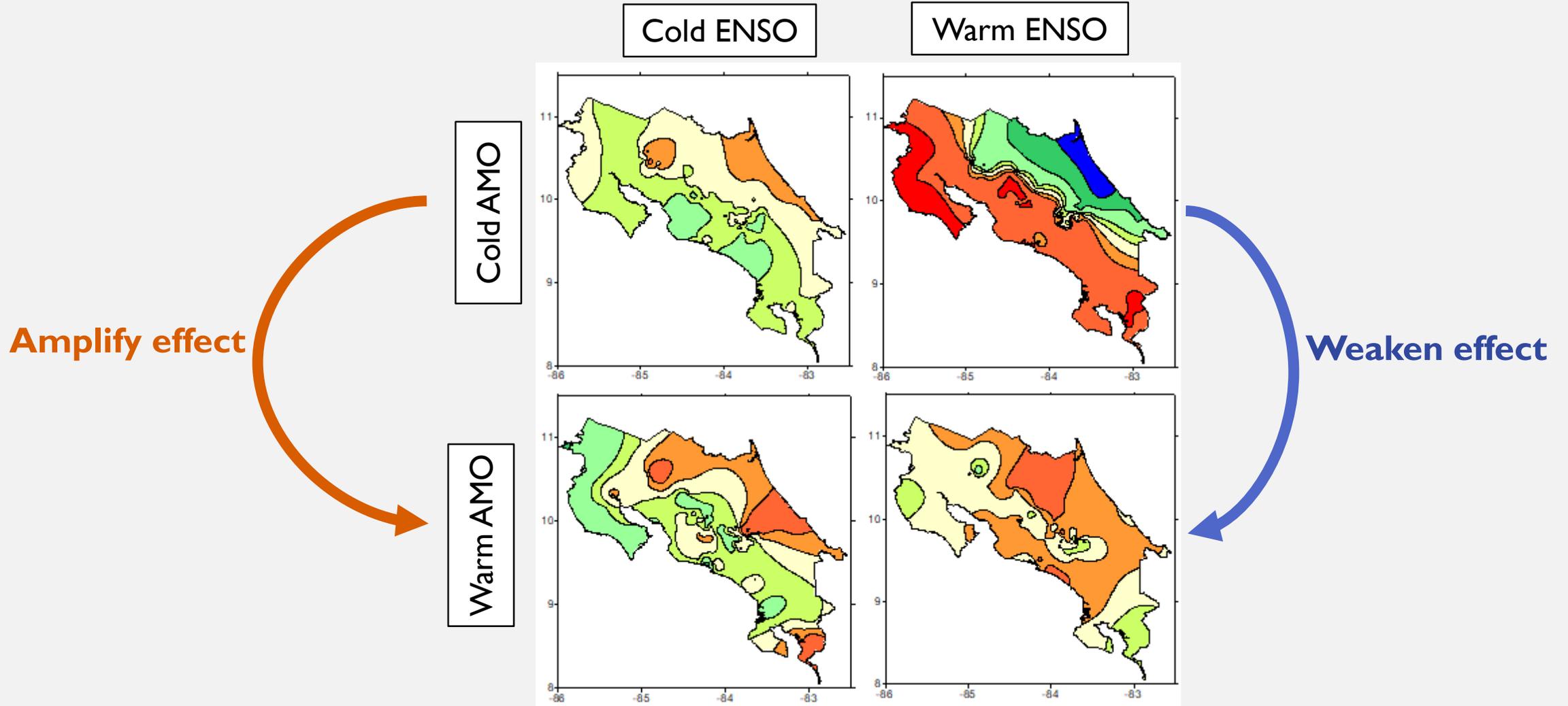


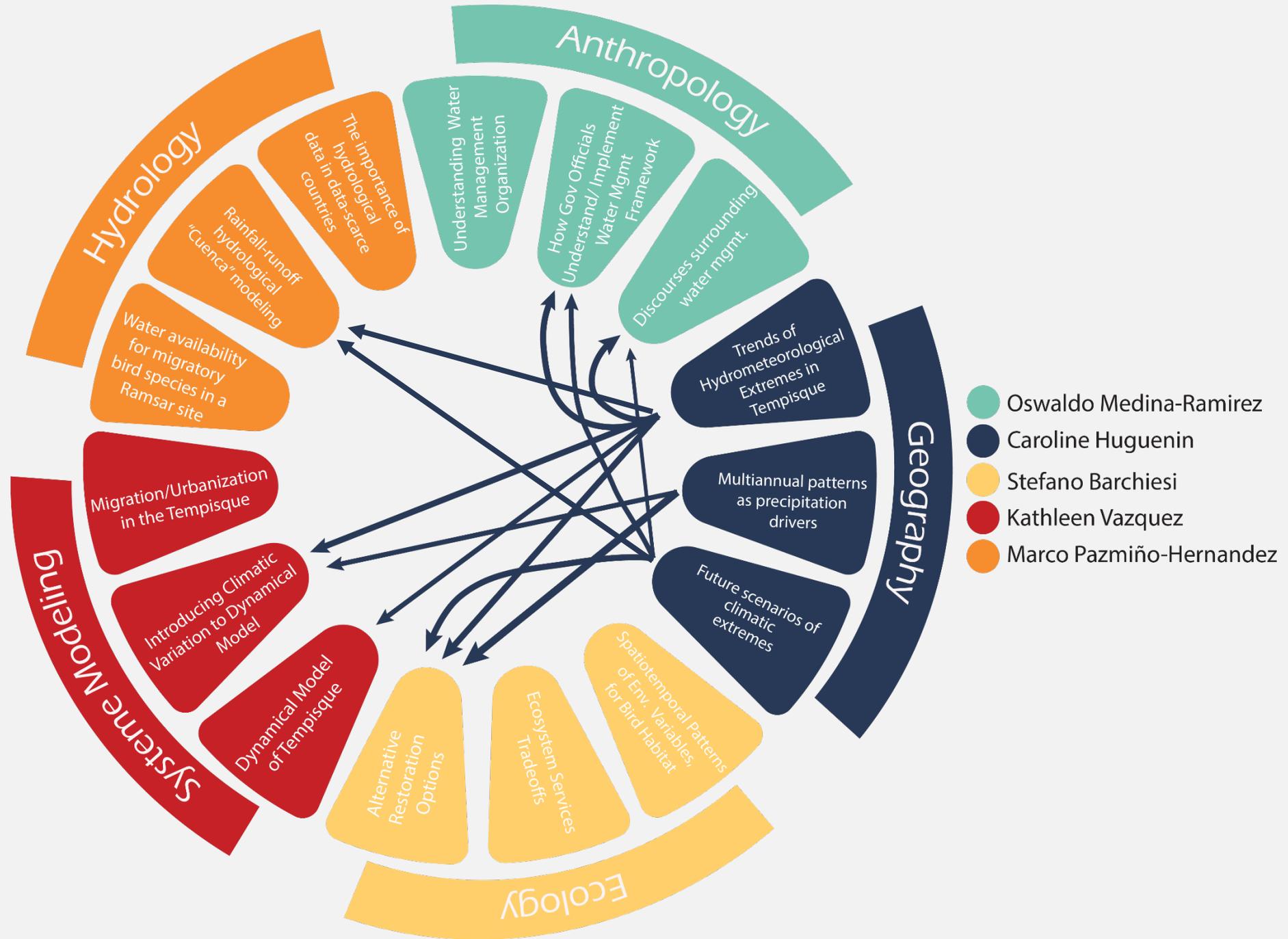
Warm Phase
ENSO
(El Niño)



Cold Phase
ENSO
(La Niña)

WHAT ARE THE DRIVERS OF SUCH EXTREMES?







Thank you!

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