



Earth Sciences
Department



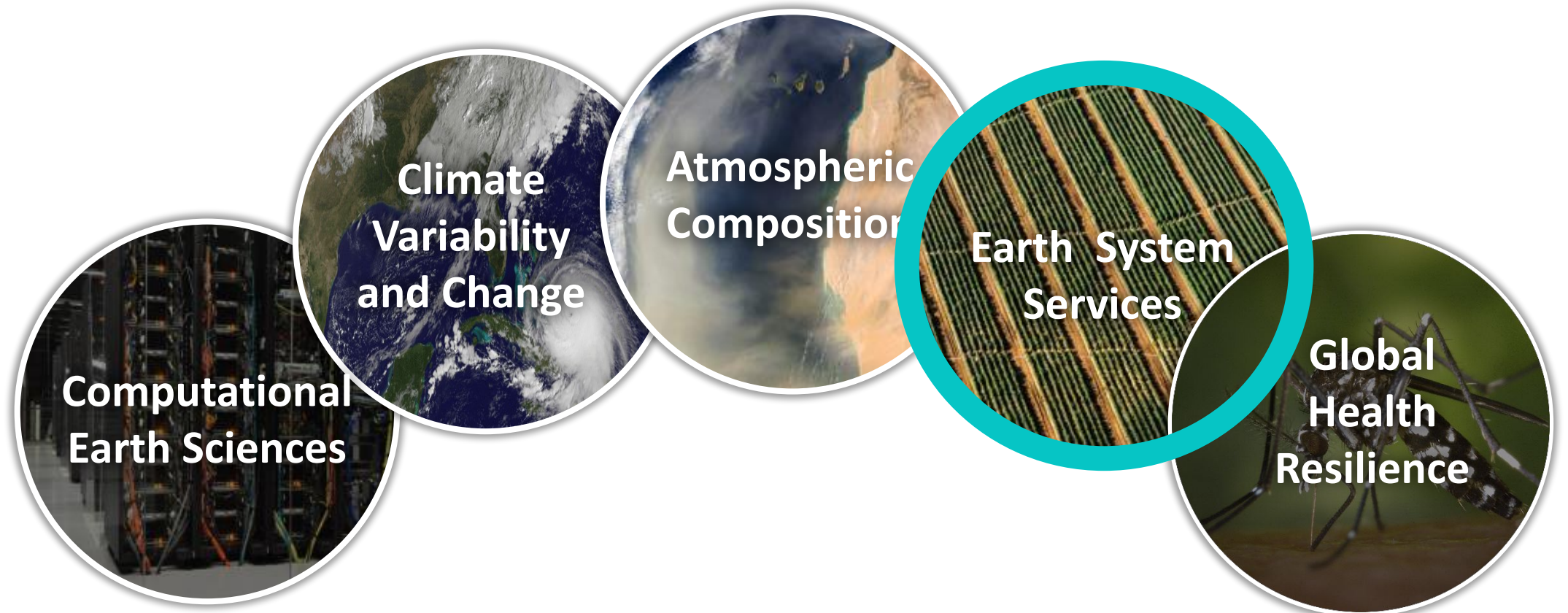
**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Climate Service for DANA events: a case study

10 April 2026

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Diego Campos, Ramiro Saurral Albert Soret & Francisco Doblas Reyes



Earth System Services

Co-producing climate and air quality services

Air Quality Services

Developing air quality services from global/regional to local urban scale

Climate Services

Providing services for climate adaptation to key sectors using state-of-the-art climate knowledge



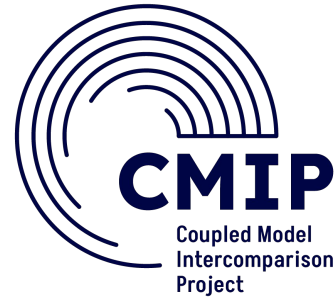
Knowledge Integration

Integrating scientific and societal knowledge through co-production methodologies

Introduction to Climate Services

Climate Services

- **Data availability** does not directly imply the access to **climate information**, e.g.:



- **Climate services** include **post-processing** climate techniques to **tailor** climate data to **user needs and applications**.

Climate Services

- **Data availability** at different time scales

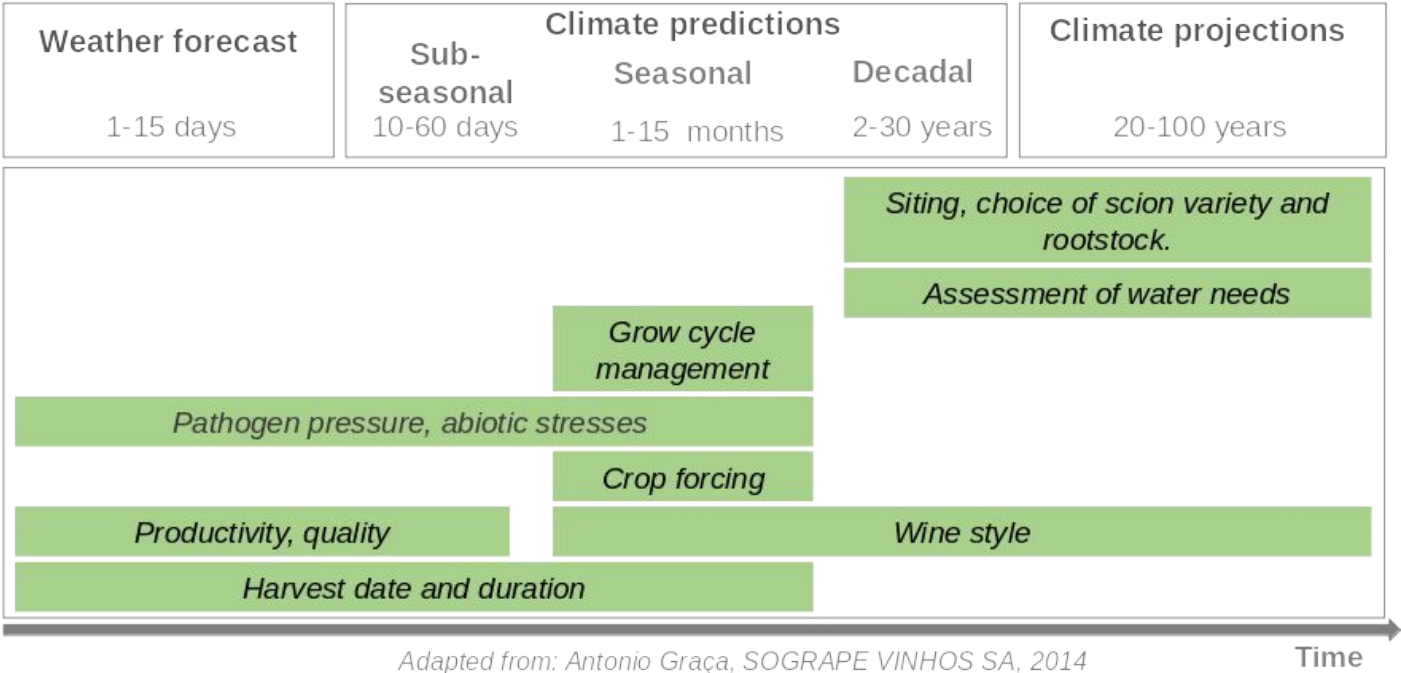


Climate Services for the agriculture sector



Sub-seasonal and seasonal forecast service for vineyard management

Pérez-Zanón et al. 2024
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cliser.2024.100513>



The target regions correspond to the vineyard plots of the wine producers in the project:

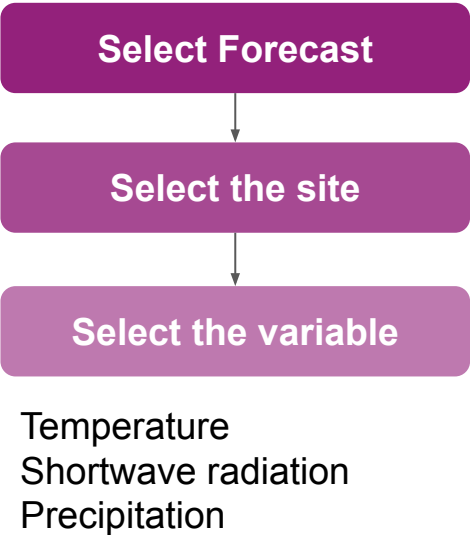
- Campania region (MASTROBERARDINO)
- Douro Valley (SYMINGTON)
- Catalonia (TORRES)

Climate Services for the agriculture sector



Sub-seasonal and seasonal forecast service for vineyard management

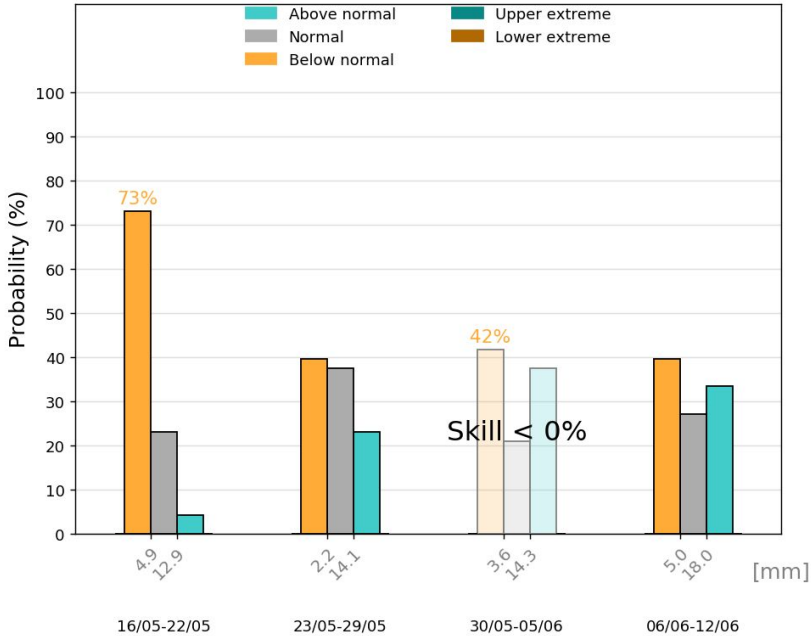
Pérez-Zanón et al. 2024
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cliser.2024.100513>



Subseasonal Forecast

Total precipitation (Sant Martí Sarroca)

Subseasonal forecast issued on 12 May 2022



Weekly forecast

Up to the next 4 weeks

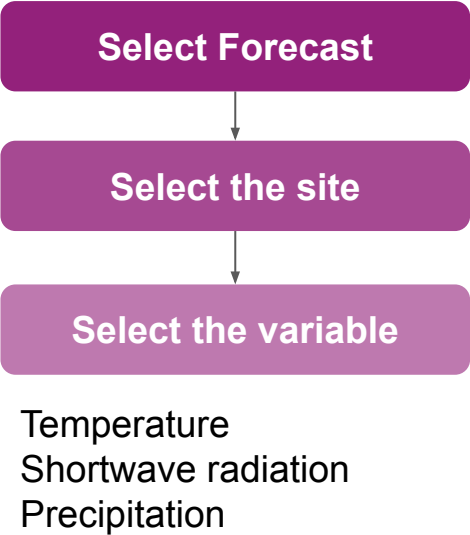
Weekly updated

Climate Services for the agriculture sector



Sub-seasonal and seasonal forecast service for vineyard management

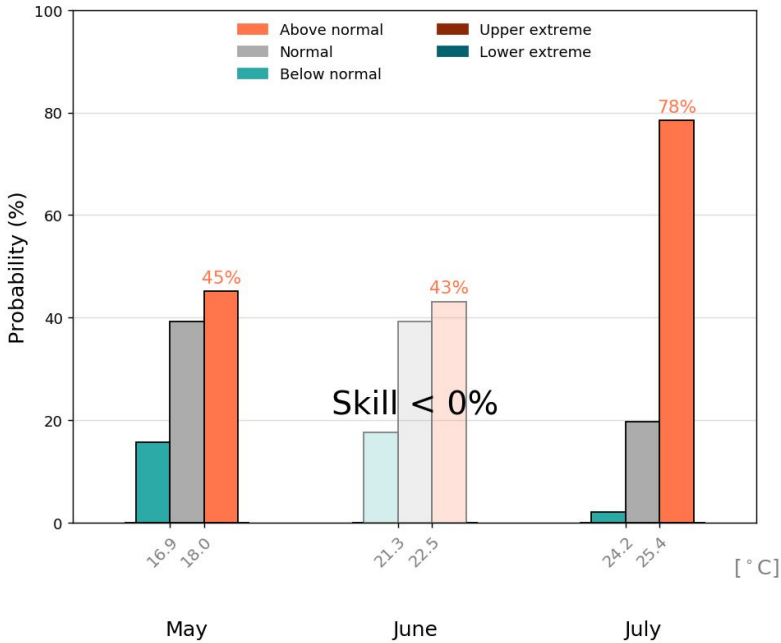
Pérez-Zanón et al. 2024
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cliser.2024.100513>



Seasonal Forecast

Temperature (Pietradefusi)

Seasonal forecast issued on Apr 2022



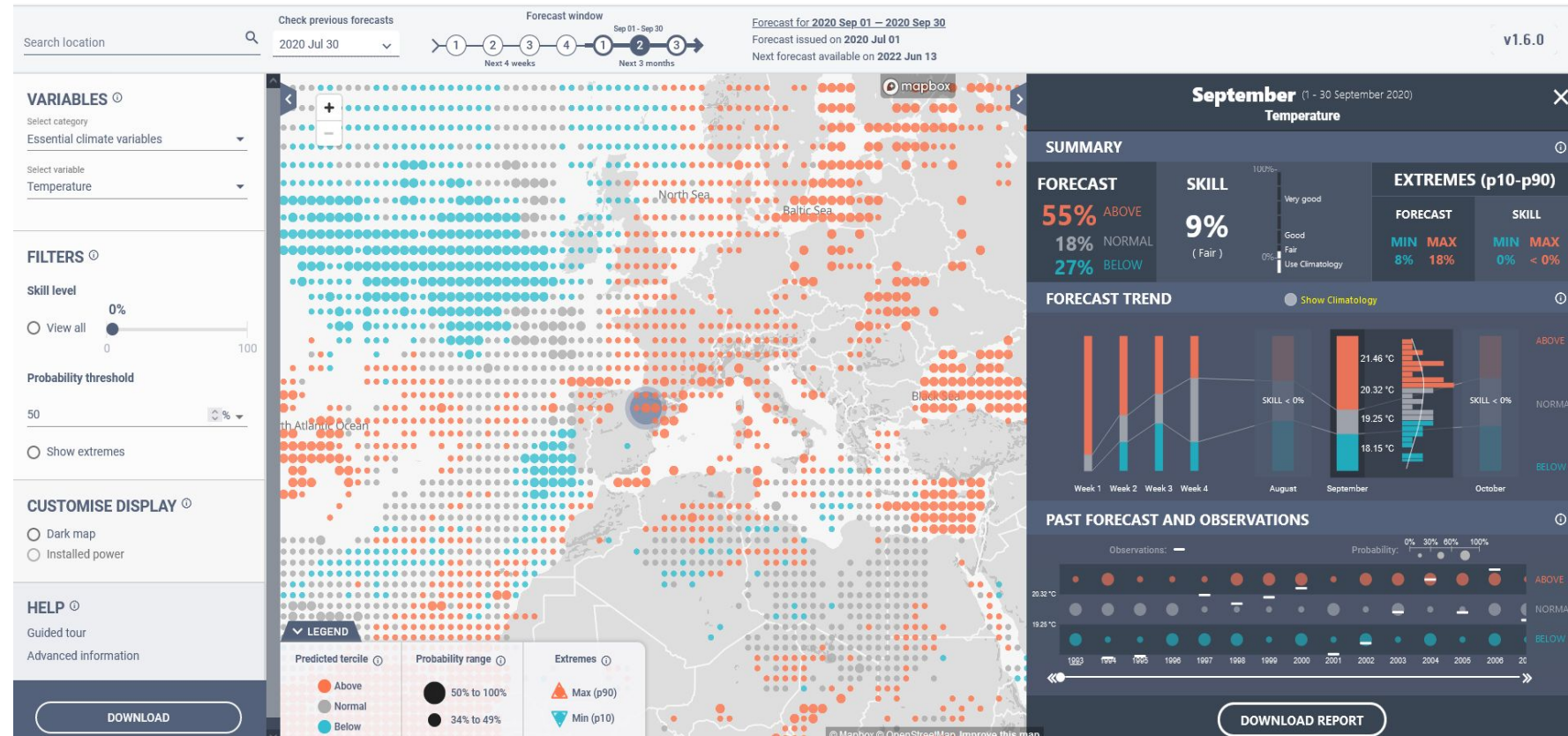
Monthly forecast
Up to the next 3 months
Monthly updated

Climate Services for the renewable energy sector

Sub-seasonal and seasonal forecast service for wind and solar energy production

Manrique-Suñén et al. 2023
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cliser.2023.100359>

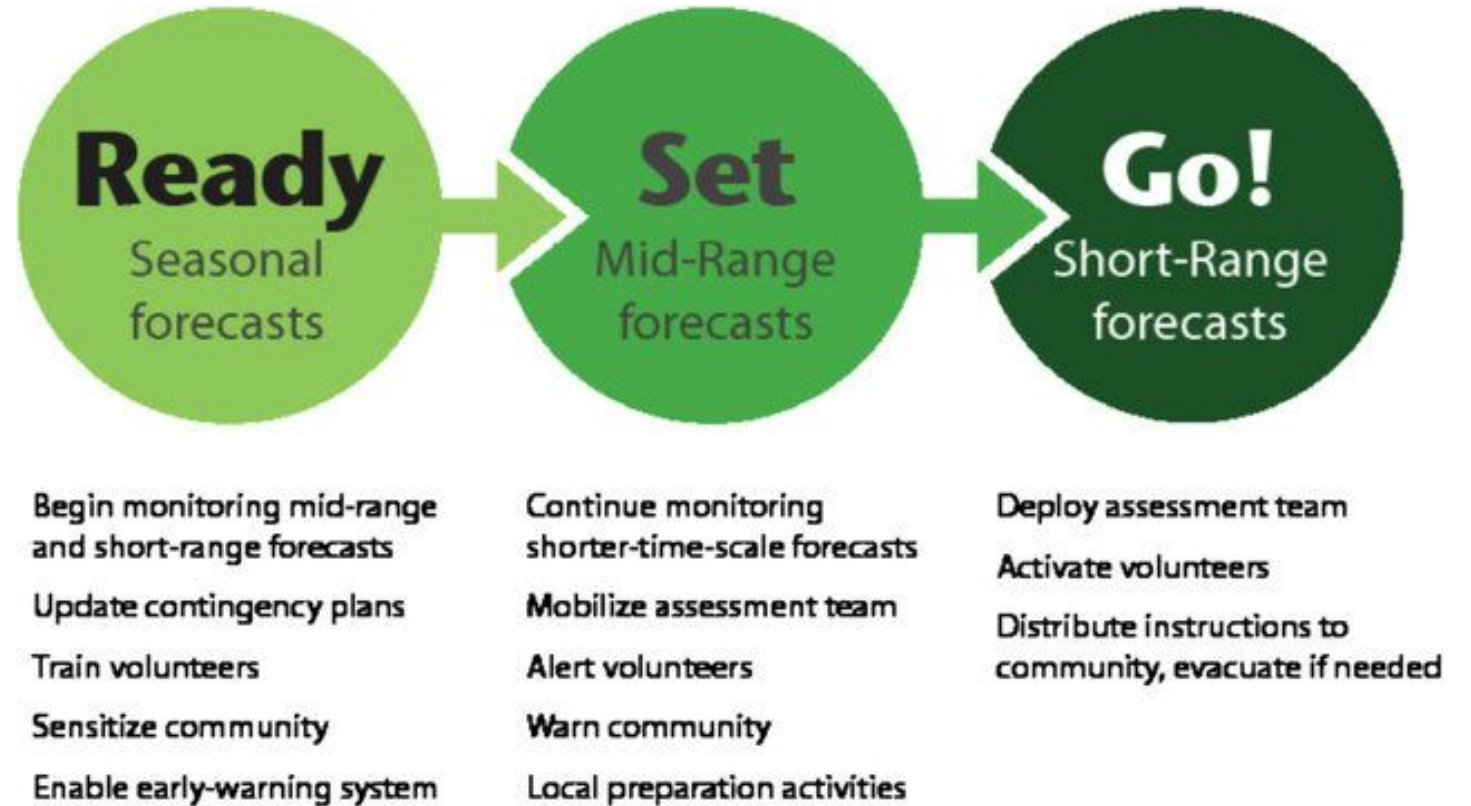
> Interactive web application delivering operational predictions of key atmospheric variables and climate indicators.



Climate Services aim

> Climate services aim at **anticipating** climate conditions that help trigger anticipatory actions:

- a) to mitigate negative climate impacts or
- b) or take advantage of favorable conditions.



Climate Services co-production

Co-design

e.g.: Common language, expertise, past experiences, needs, requirements, limitations and expectations,...

Co-development

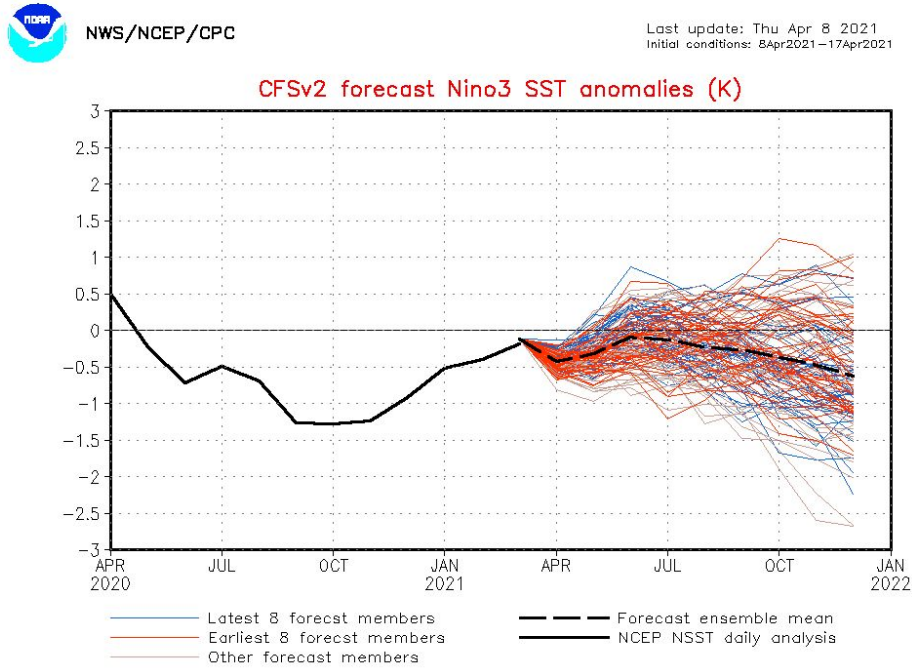
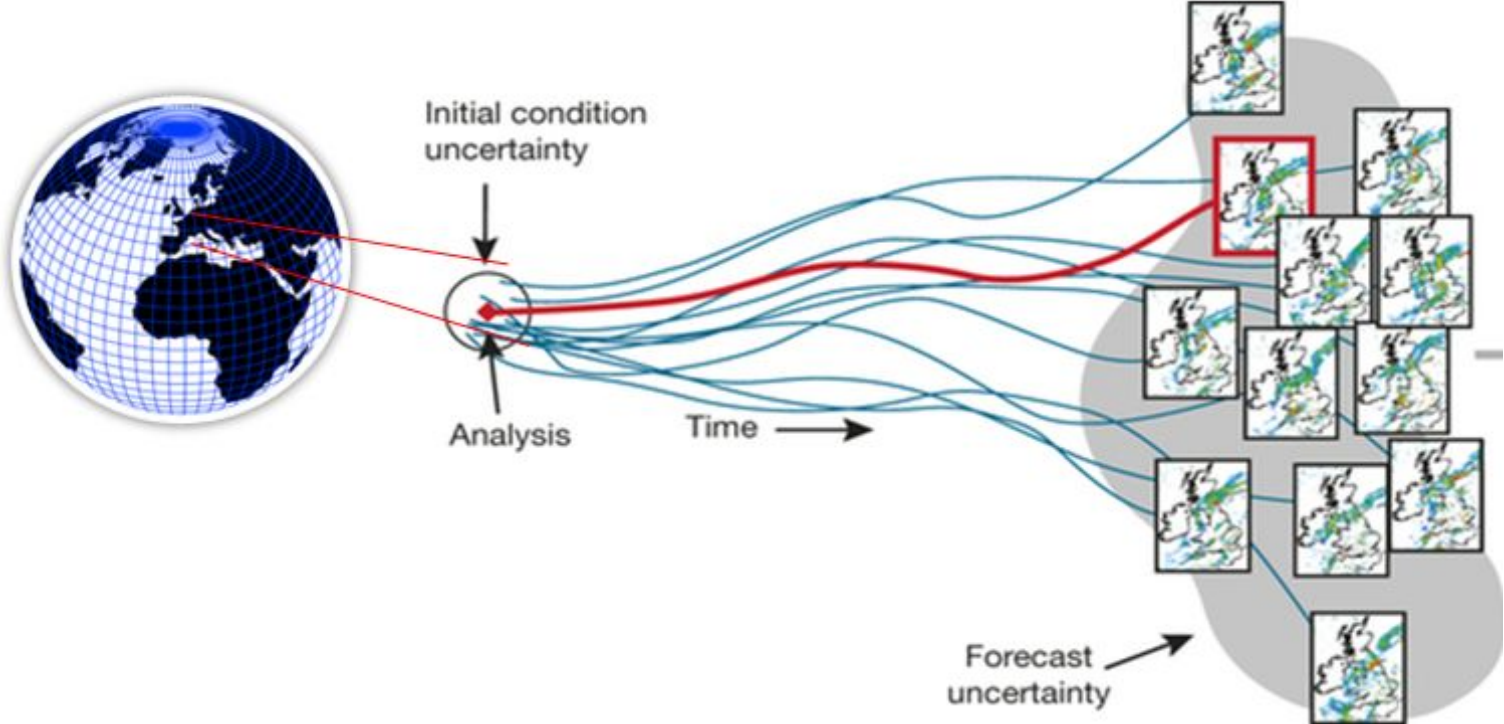
e.g.: data availability, state-of-the-art methodologies, visualisation, communication, ...

Co-evaluation

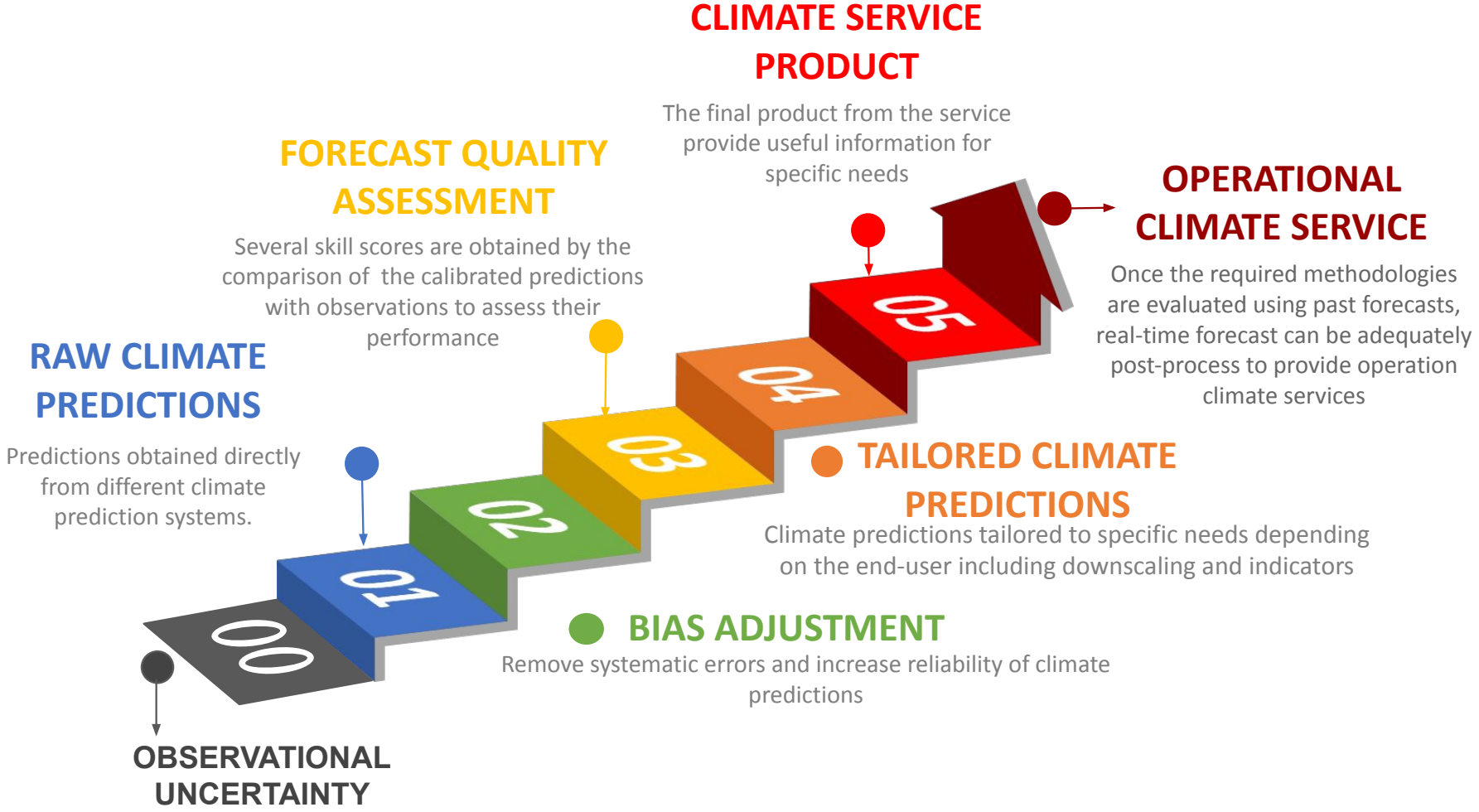
e.g.: usability, up-taken, applications, case studies, ...

+ user selection, user engagement, workshops, interviews, survey design, UX, ...

Climate Services co-production



Climate Services co-production



The Valencia DANA event



Objectives

- 1) Use the **case study** approach to evaluate the sub-seasonal climate forecast ability to predict the precipitation records during the Valencia's DANA.
- 2) Use all calibration methods available.
- 3) Exploration of the synoptic configuration, led us to use a cut-off low detection algorithm.
- 4) Design a new forecast product for DANA events.

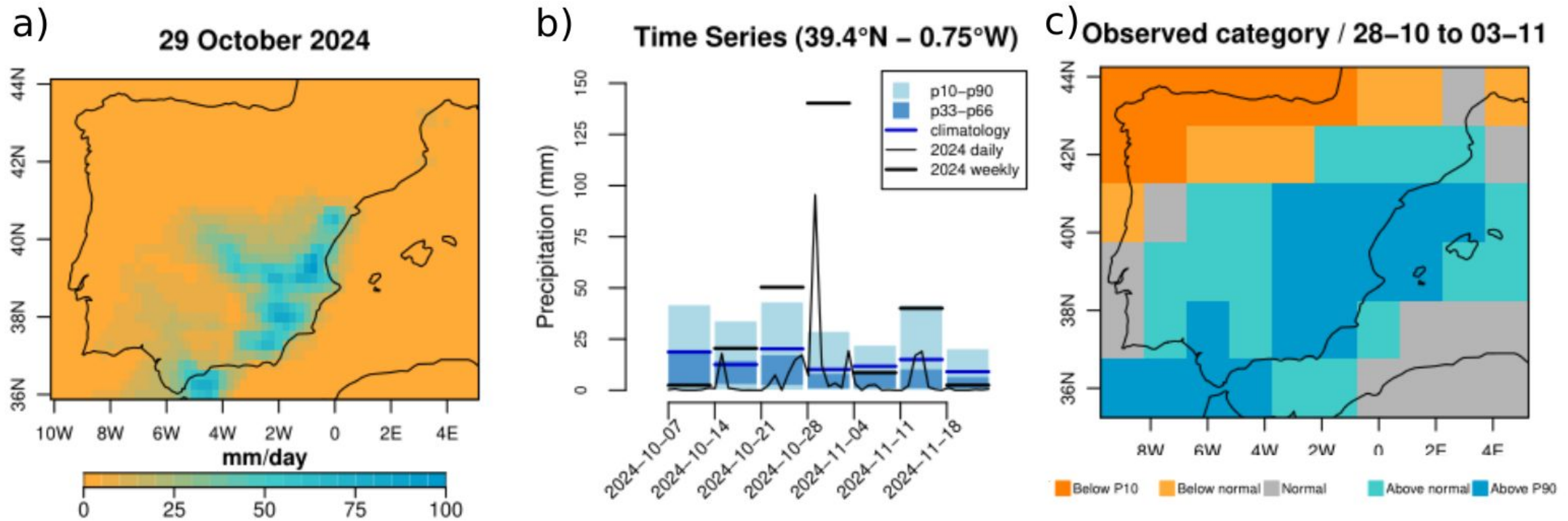


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of total precipitation on 29 October 2024 as recorded in ERA5 (a). The daily and weekly temporal evolution from 7 October to 24 November 2024 in the ERA5 grid point where maximum precipitation was recorded (b) on the date of the cut-off low event (i.e. 39.25°N - 0.75°W) compared to the weekly climatological terciles and extreme probabilities (i.e. 10th and 90th percentiles for the period 1991-2020). The spatial distribution of the observed tercile or extreme categories during the target week using the model spatial resolution 1.5°x1.5° (c).

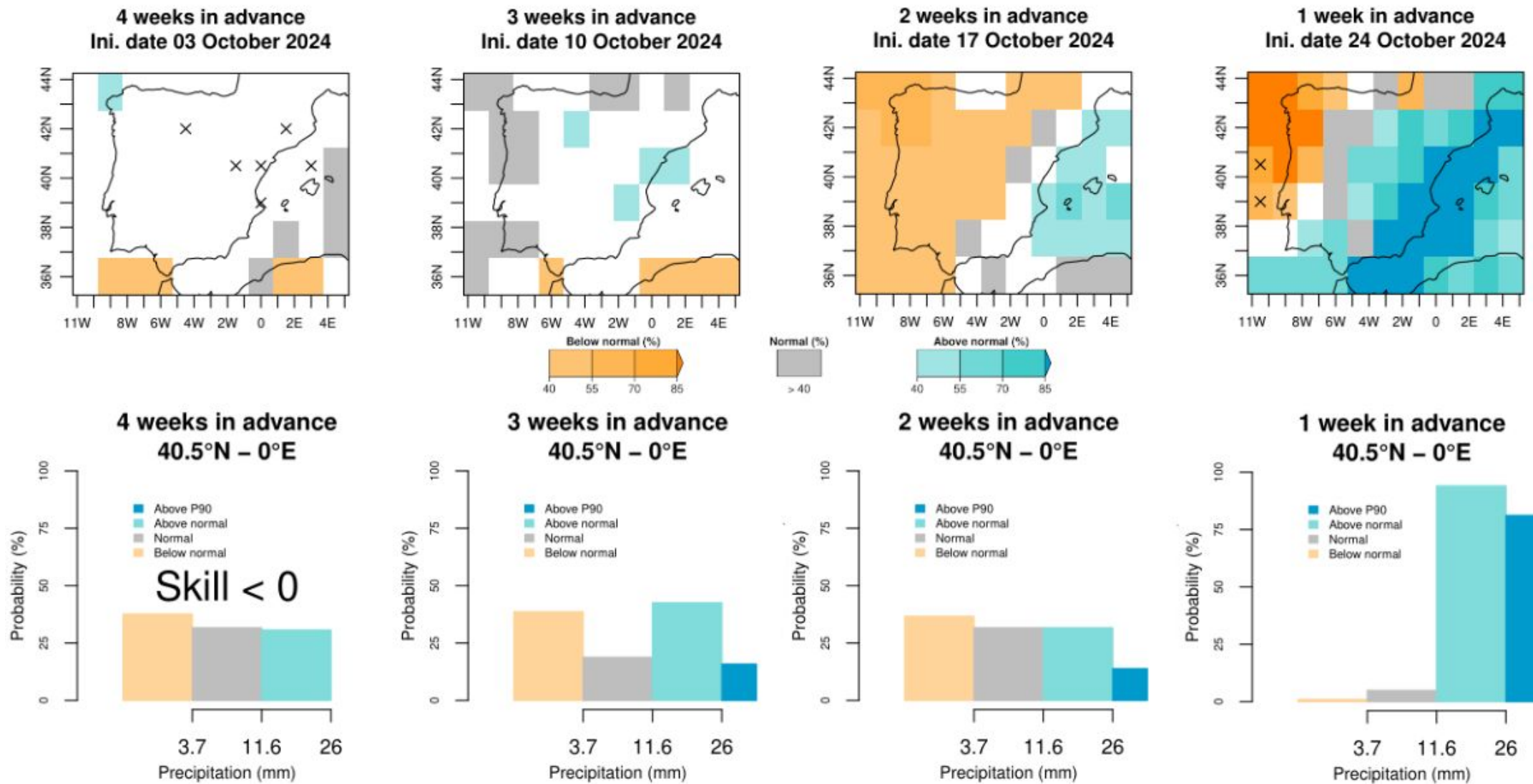
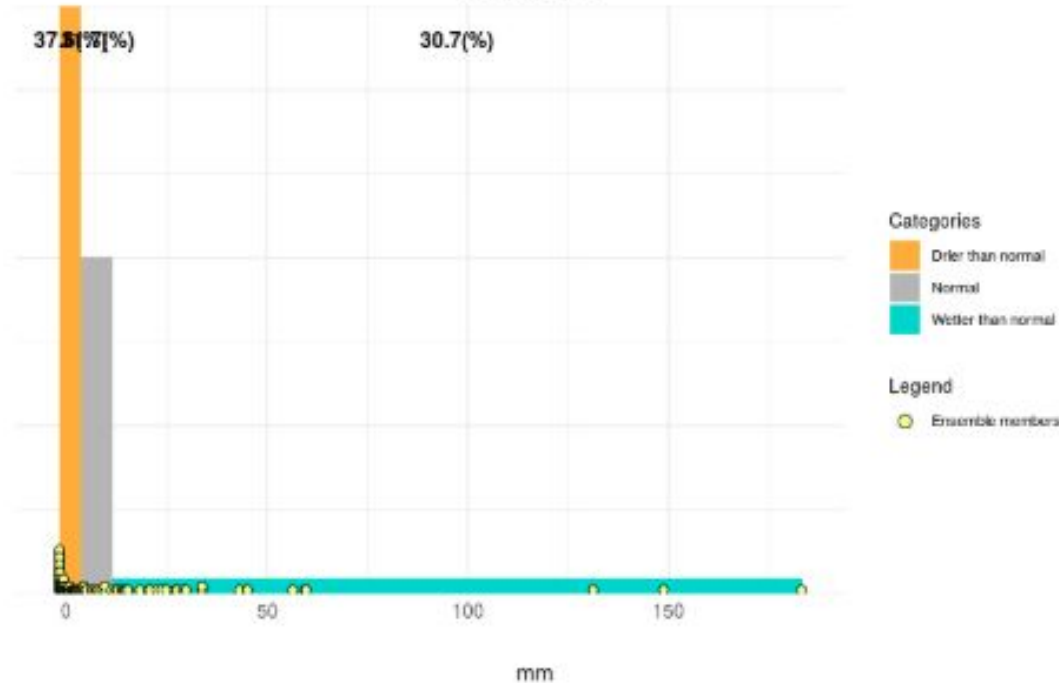
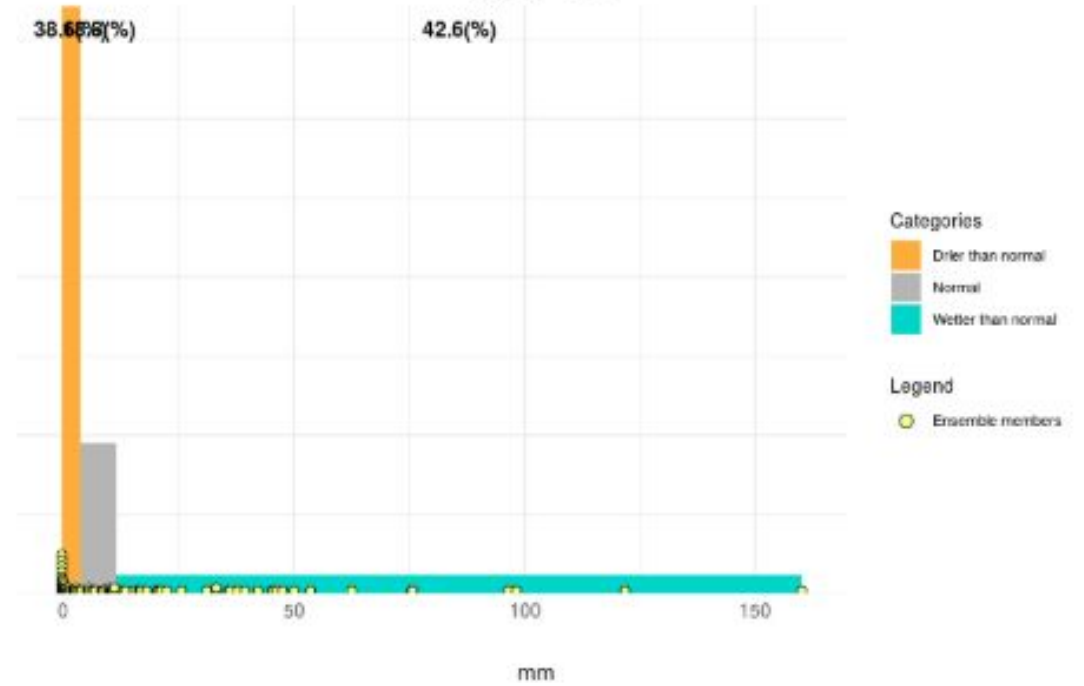


Figure 2: Total accumulated precipitation forecast based on tercile categories (top row) for the target week predicted four, three, two and one weeks in advance (from left to right) for the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands and for a grid point at 40.5°N-0°E (bottom row). Crosses in the maps and the label “Skill < 0” indicate that the climatological forecast significantly outperforms the climate forecast, as determined by the Random Walk test applied to the RPSS. White grid cells indicate probabilities are below 40 % for all categories. Probabilities above P90 are only shown when they exceed 10 % in the bar charts.

Total Precipitation / ECMWF S2S / bias method
Initialization date 20241003 / Valid from 28-10 to 03-11 of 2024
40.5°N - 0°E



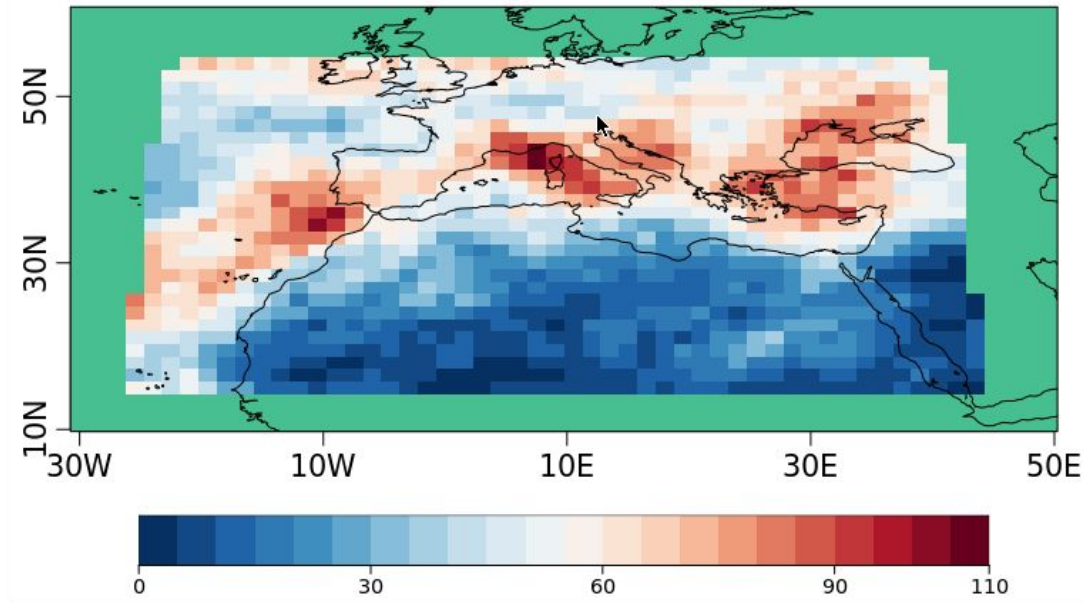
Total Precipitation / ECMWF S2S / bias method
Initialization date 20241010 / Valid from 28-10 to 03-11 of 2024
40.5°N - 0°E



Up to 4 weeks in advance, 3 ensemble members predicted precipitation above 100 mm.

Cut-off low forecasts

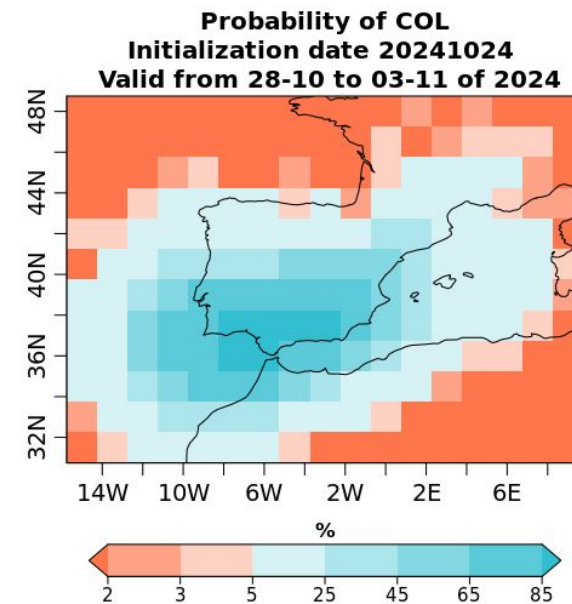
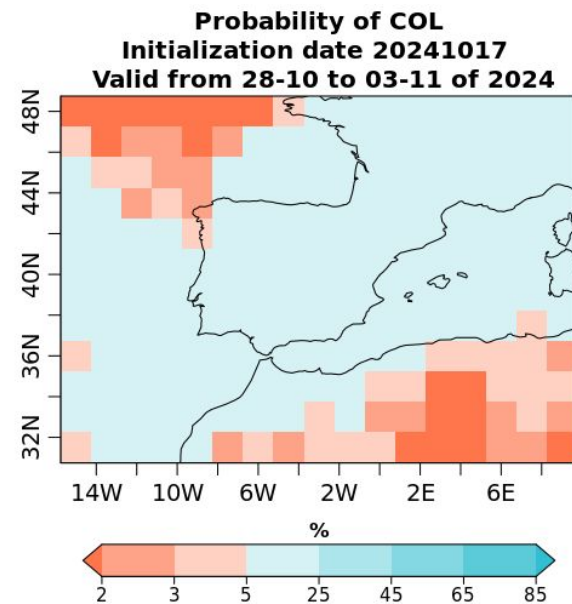
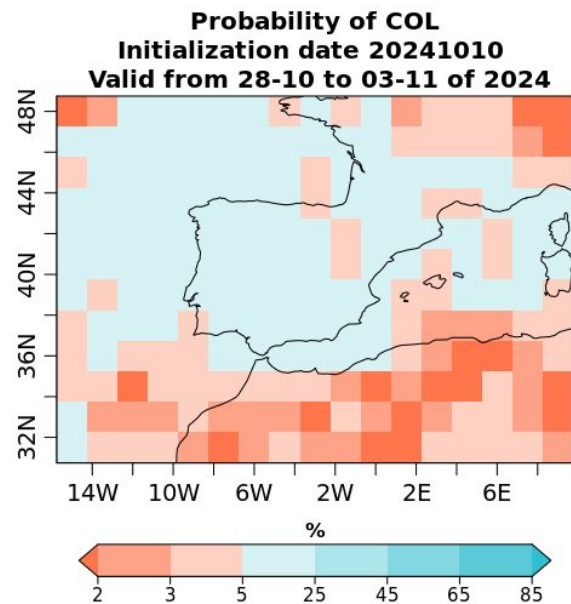
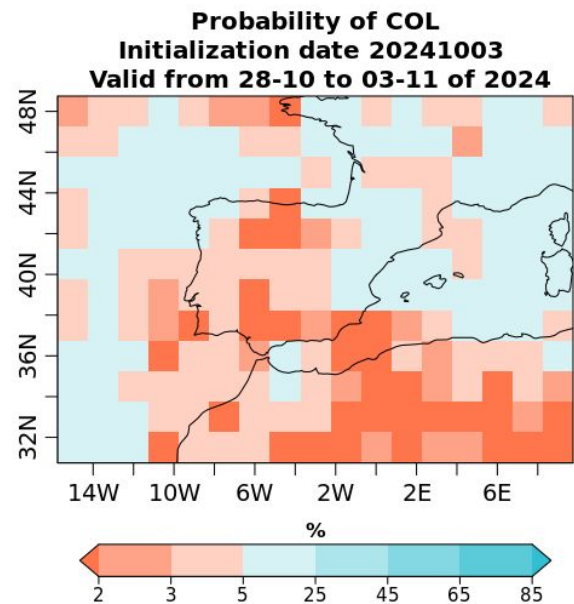
COLs climatology - SON - 1991-2020



Kasuga et al., 2021

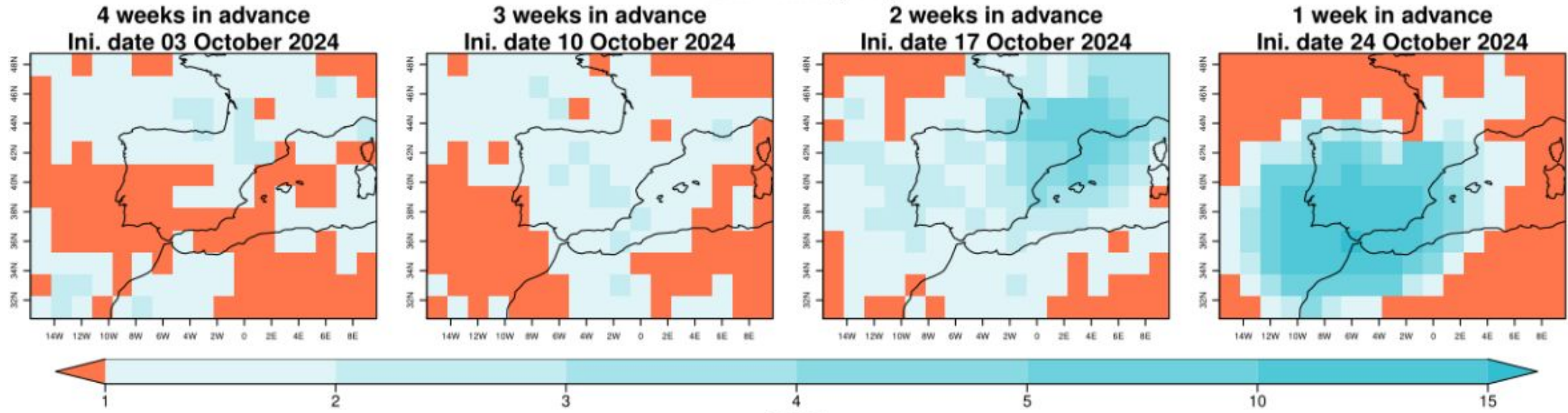
<https://doi.org/10.1175/MWR-D-20-0255.1>

> What the algorithm detects versus what product we deliver

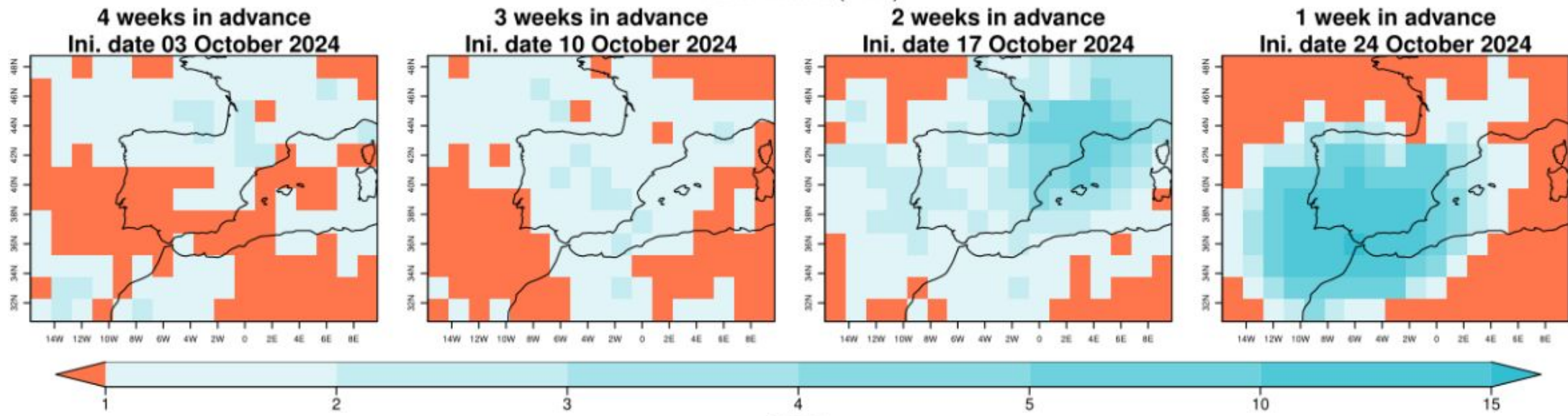


> 5 % probability is high or low?

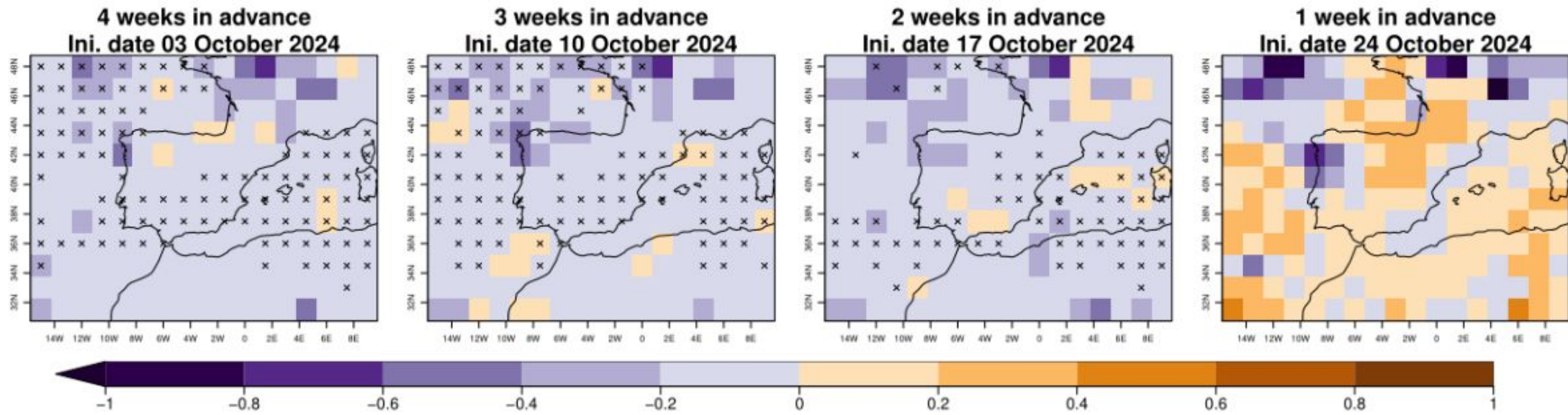
Odds Ratio (P18)



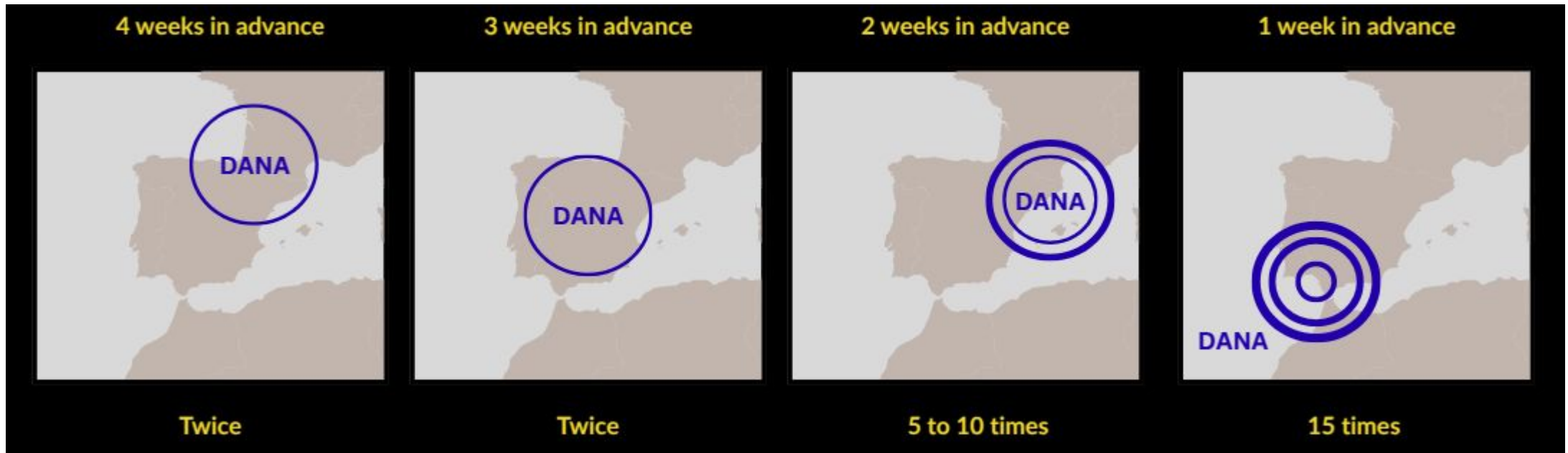
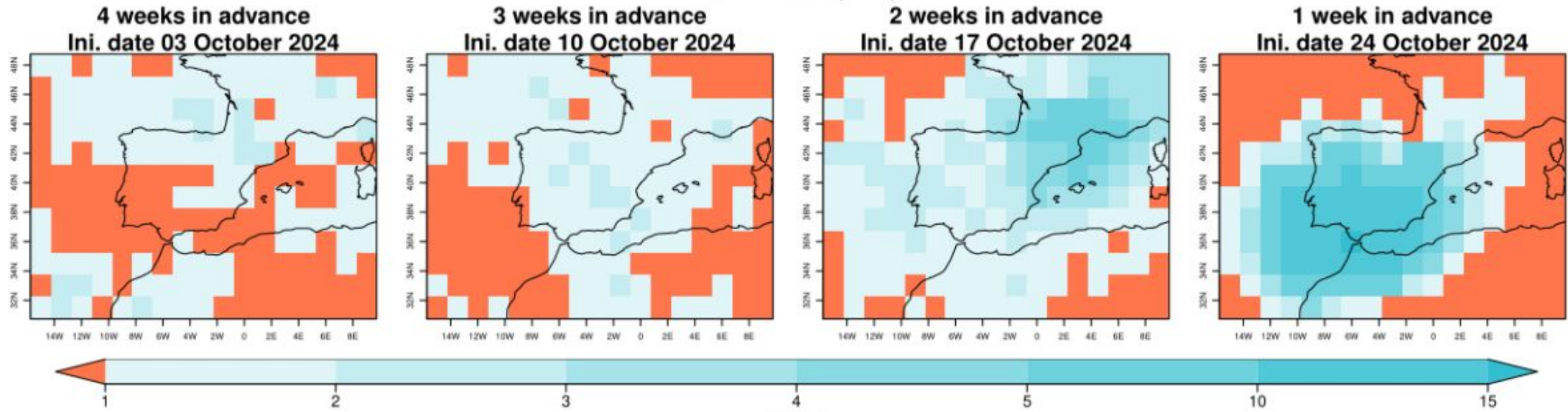
Odds Ratio (P18)



BSS



Odds Ratio (P18)



Conclusions

- > Despite the limitations to predict the precipitation event, potential users of sub-seasonal precipitation forecasts could be **trained to interpret and manage the uncertainties inherent to this variable**.
- > Given the strong relationship between extreme precipitation events and cut-off lows over the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands, a **dedicated cut-off-low forecast service at sub-seasonal** timescales could provide valuable early information for these events. Such a service could **complement precipitation forecasts** by providing additional insight into the uncertainty associated with the location of the cut-off low centre.
- > **Prodhomme et al. (2016) simplifies the interpretation**, as it indicates directly whether the forecast suggests a higher or lower likelihood than expected from climatology, avoiding potential confusion about whether a given forecast probability should be considered ‘high’ or ‘low’.
- > Further exploration of the design of the **visualisation products** is needed applying a **co-production methodology with key users**.



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Thank you!

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