



MAPS OF CURRENTLY USED INDICATORS

A structured network for integration of climate knowledge into policy and territorial planning

DELIVERABLE INFORMATION	
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CONTENT

I INTRODUCTION	4
II MAPS OF INDICES BASED ON TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION AMOUNT	5
1. MAPS OF INDICES THAT ARE PROPOSED BY ETCCDI	5
2. MAPS OF INDICES THAT ARE NOT PROPOSED BY ETCCDI	8
III MAPS OF INDICES BASED ON OTHER PARAMETERS IN ADDITION TO TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION AMOUNT	14
IV CONCLUSION	18
V REFERENCE	19
VI APPENDIX I - ETCCDI INDICES	20

I Introduction

The ORIENTGATE project aims to implement concerted and coordinated climate adaptation actions across South Eastern Europe (SEE). The partnership comprises 22 financing partners, nine associates and three observers, covering 13 countries, that together will explore climate risks faced by coastal, rural and urban communities, contributing to a better understanding of the impacts of climate variability and climate change on water regimes, forests and agroecosystems. The main objective of the project is to communicate up-to-date climate knowledge for the benefit of policy makers, including urban planners, nature protection authorities, regional and local development agencies, and territorial and public works authorities. Retrieved from <http://orientgate.rec.org/>.

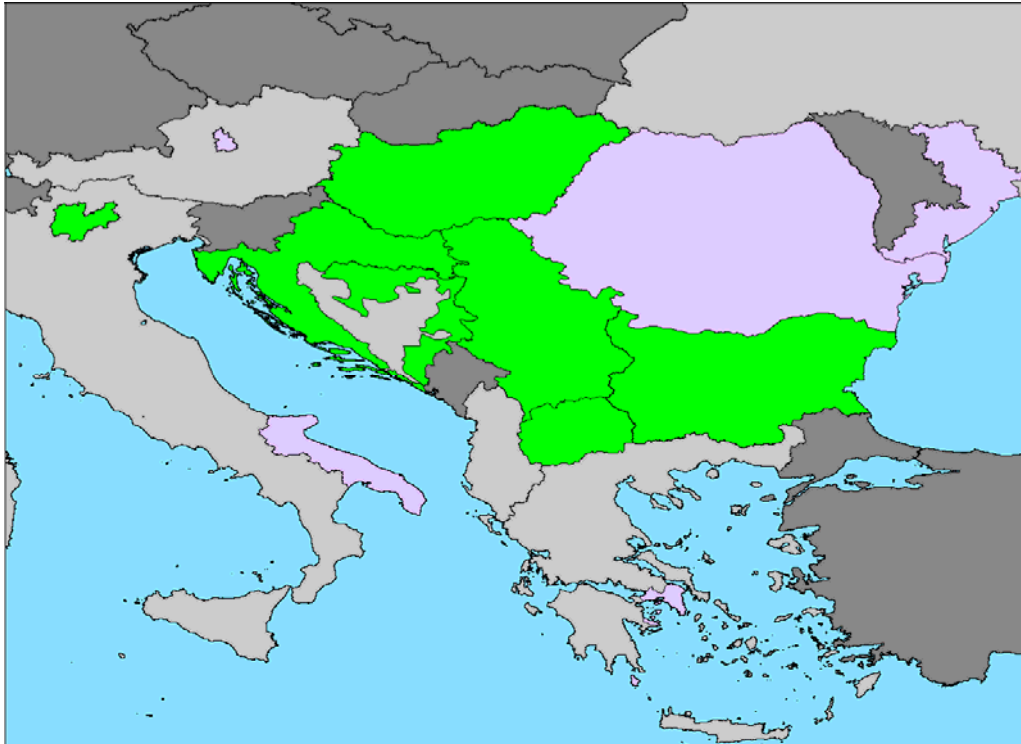
Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia (RHMSS) is the leader of the Work Package 3 (WP3)-*Mapping and Harmonizing data and Downscaling*. WP3 maps the variety of the methodologies, tools and indicators used by the Hydrometeorological offices across the SEE countries. All information is collected from different Meteorological services based on a custom made template by WP leader. Collected data will serve as a starting point to create a proposal for a new cross-harmonized set of indicators.

This document shows the currently used indices by the meteorological services and pilot partners in the project area. In order to obtain a uniform perspective on perceived changes in weather and climate extremes, the core set of 27 extremes indices proposed by the Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices (ETCCDI) was used. In addition, maps are showing other relevant indices used by the project partners that have proved to be very useful for climate monitoring. Maps are designed in the Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_WGS_1984 projection.

II Maps of indices based on temperature and precipitation amount

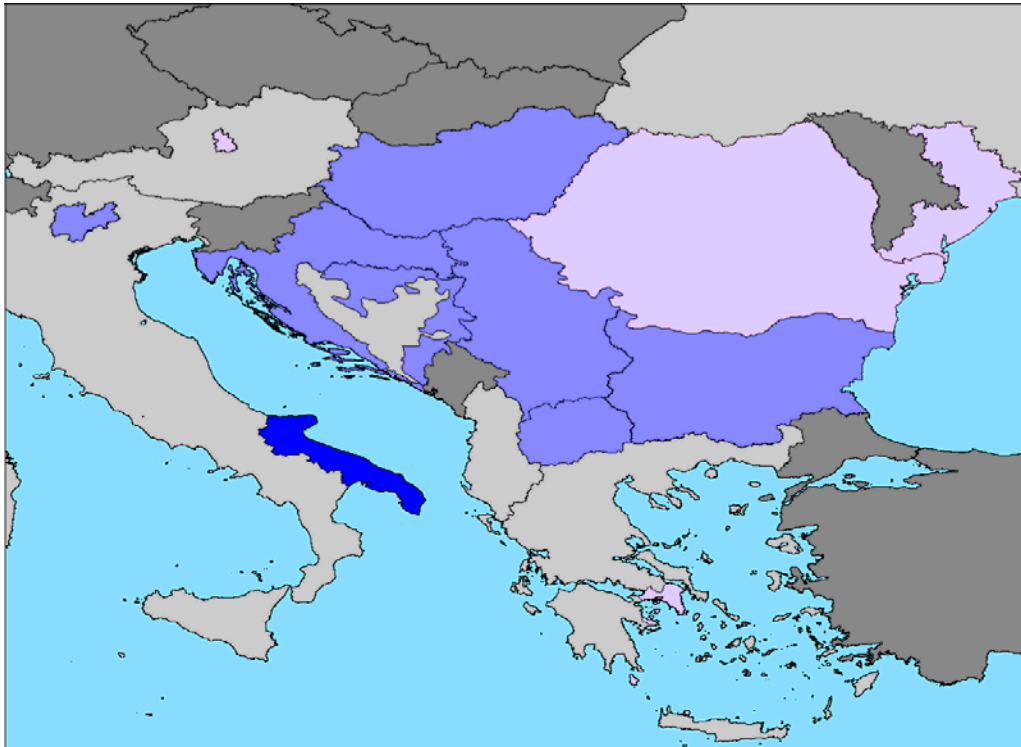
1. Maps of indices that are proposed by ETCCDI

The maps 1-3 depict the spatial coverage of the index usage calculated on the basis of the daily mean, minimum and maximum temperatures and precipitation amount. All the index abbreviations are listed in the map's legend highlighting project partner's areas in different colors while their definitions are given in the Appendix I.



Project partners (PPs) that calculate: FD, SU, ID, TR20, TXx, TNx, TXn, TNn, TN10p, TX10p, TN90p, TX90p, CSDI, DTR, RX1day, RX5day, R20mm, CWD, R95pTOT, R99pTOT	PPs that participate with pilot areas / Observing PPs
PPs that do not calculate stated indices	Not participating in the project

Figure 1 – Spatial coverage of indices FD, SU, ID, TR20, TXx, TNx, TXn, TNn, TN10p, TX10p, TN90p, TX90p, CSDI, DTR, RX1day, RX5day, R20mm, CWD, R95pTOT, R99pTOT



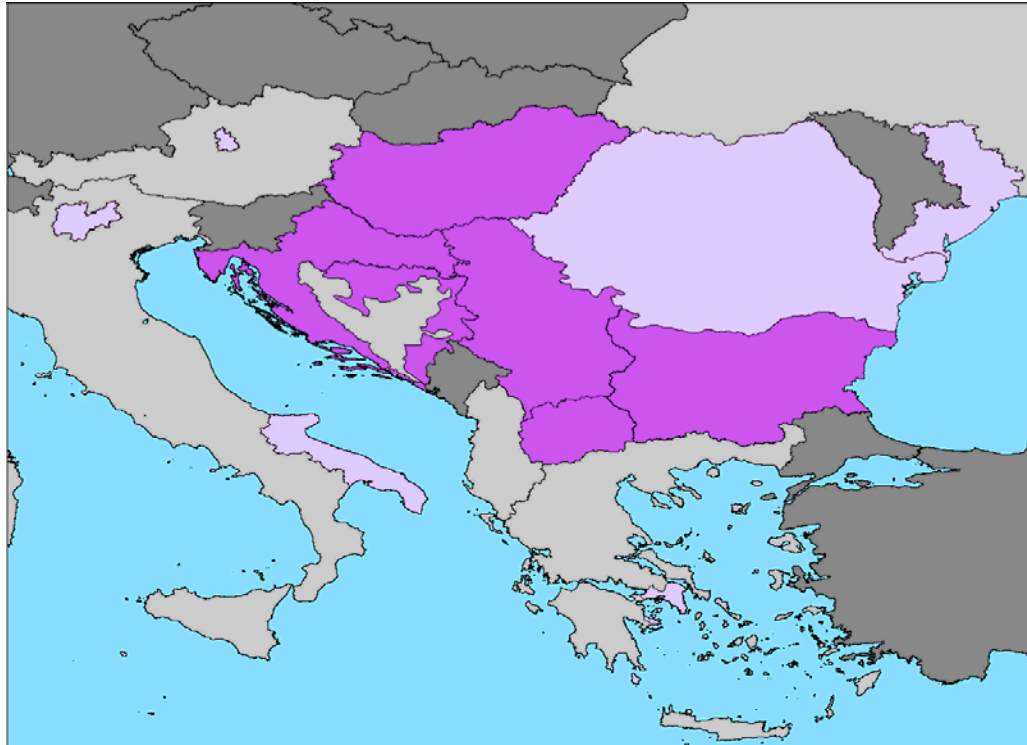
Project partners that calculate: GSL, WSDI, CDD, SDII	Participating PPs with pilot areas / Observing PPs
Project partners that calculate: GSL, WSDI, CDD, SDII – different definition	Not participating in the project
PPs that do not calculate stated indices	

Figure 2 – Spatial coverage of indices GSL, WSDI, CDD, SDII

SDII, simple daily intensity index: mean precipitation amount on a wet day

Let RR_{ij} be the daily precipitation amount on wet day w ($RR \geq 1$ mm) in period j . If W represents the number of wet days in j then the simple precipitation intensity index $SDII_j = \text{sum}(RR_{wj}) / W$.

SDII – different definition - simple daily intensity index: anomaly of mean daily precipitation intensity from climate normal values



	PPs that calculate: R10mm, PRCPTOT		Participating PPs with pilot areas / Observing PPs
	PPs that do not calculate stated indices		Not participating in the project

Figure 3 – Spatial coverage of R10mm, PRCPTOT

2. Maps of indices that are not proposed by ETCCDI

One of the most commonly used indices, though non-listed on ETCCDI is Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI). Mutual for all project participants is that all meteorological services either use or have used this index. Ukraine, Austria and Italy-Trento have the possibility to calculate SPI for certain stations. Definition and method of calculation can be found in e.g. McKee (1993) and Loukas (2004).



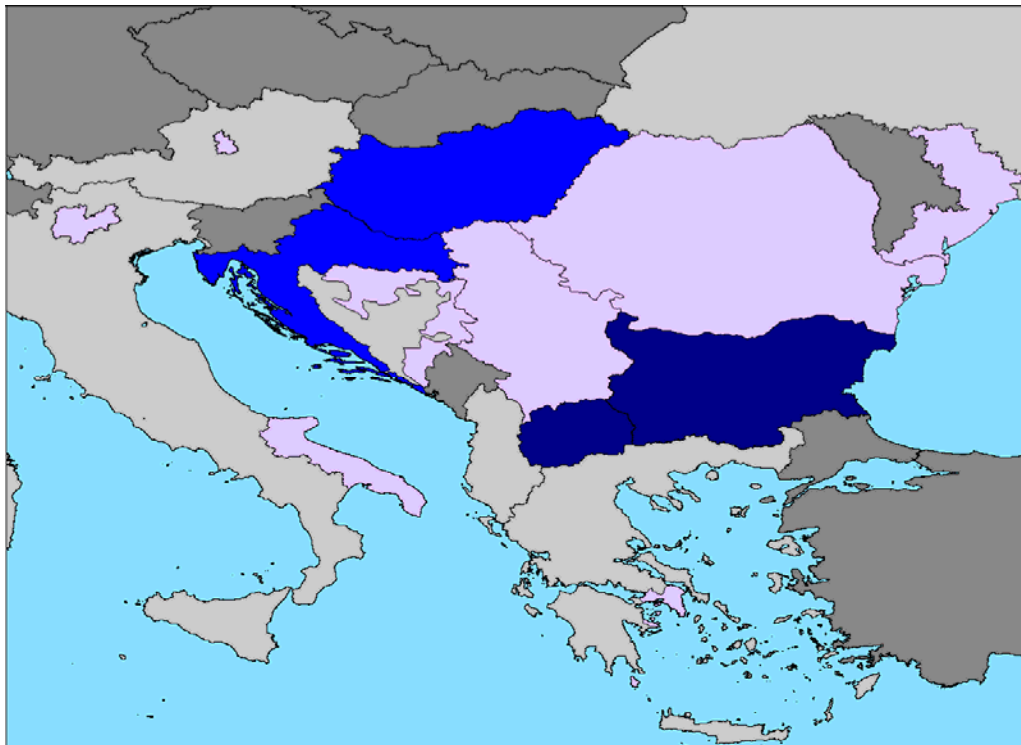
Yellow	PPs that calculate: SPI	Grey	Participating PPs with pilot areas / Observing PPs
Light Purple	PPs that do not calculate stated indices	Dark Grey	Not participating in the project

Figure 4 - Spatial coverage of SPI index



Figure 5 – Spatial distribution of meteorological stations in which SPI index is calculated

Both R30mm and R100mm are indices based on the precipitation amount, regarded as the concretization of the Rnmm index for the threshold interesting to the users (user-defined threshold in mm). Moreover, R100mm can be applied in the analysis of the extreme precipitation days, as well as for the flood risk assessment.



	PPs that calculate: R30mm		Participating PPs with pilot areas / Observing PPs
	PPs that calculate: R30mm, R100mm		Not participating in the project
	PPs that do not calculate stated indices		

Figure 6 – Spatial coverage of indices R30mm, R100mm

The definitions of the indices mapped on the Figure 7 are the following:

- FD10 – heavy frost days: count of days where TN (daily minimum temperature) < -10°C
- TD - tropical days: count of days where TX (daily maximum temperature) > 30°C
- R0.1mm – count of days where RR ≥ 0.1 mm
- R1mm - count of days where RR ≥ 1 mm
- R5mm - count of days where RR ≥ 5 mm
- R50mm - count of days where RR ≥ 50 mm

These indices modification of the ETCCDI indices according to the climate characteristics of certain areas.

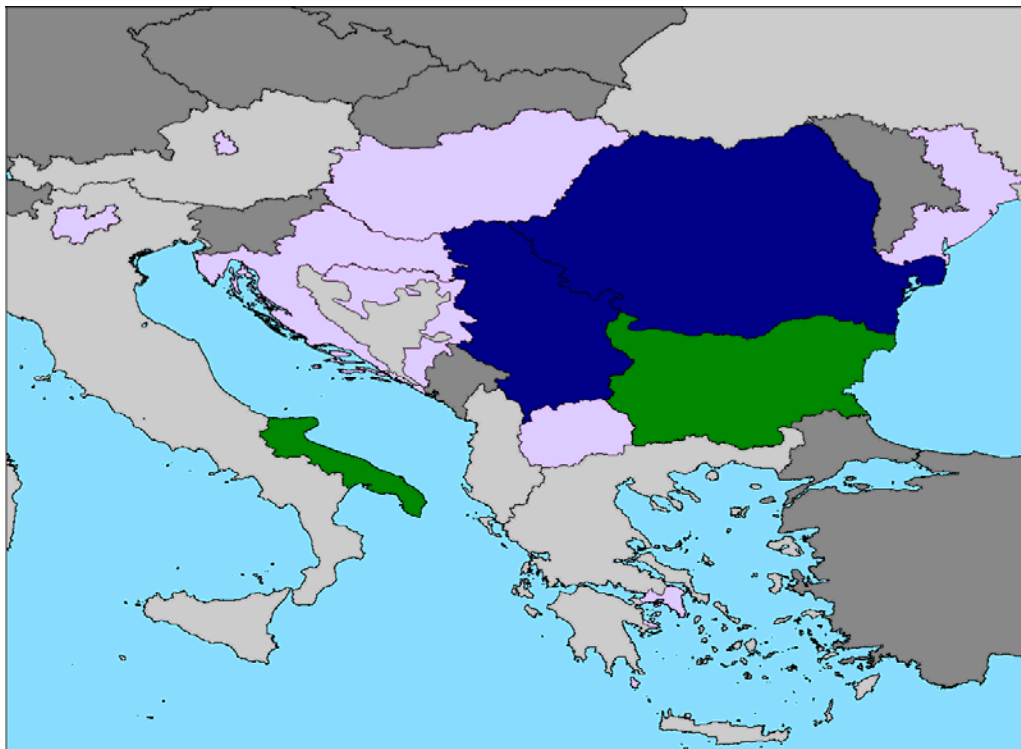


PPs that calculate: FD10, TD, R0.1mm, R1mm, R5mm, R50mm	Participating PPs with pilot areas / Observing PPs
PPs that do not calculate stated indices	Not participating in the project

Figure 7 – Spatial coverage of the indices FD10, TD, R0.1mm, R1mm, R5mm, R50mm

Figure 8 shows the index GDD defined as: Growing Degree Days: subtraction the plant's lower base temperature of 5 °C from the average daily air temperature.

In addition to GDD, Standardized Precipitation Evaporation Index (SPEI) is also depicted. Definition and method of calculation for SPEI can be found in Vicente-Serrano (2009).



	PPs that calculate: GDD		Participating PPs with pilot areas / Observing PPs
	PPs that calculate: SPEI		Not participating in the project
	PPs that do not calculate stated indices		

Figure 8 – Spatial coverage of indices GDD and SPEI

The definitions of the indices used on the Figure 9 are the following:

- R25mm - count of days where $RR \geq 25$ mm
- TND90p – number of warm nights: count of days where $TN > 90$ th percentile
- TXD90p – number of warm day-times: count of days where $TX > 90$ th percentile
- TND10p – number of cold nights: count of days where $TN < 10$ th percentile
- TXD10p – number of cold day-times: count of days where $TX < 10$ th percentile

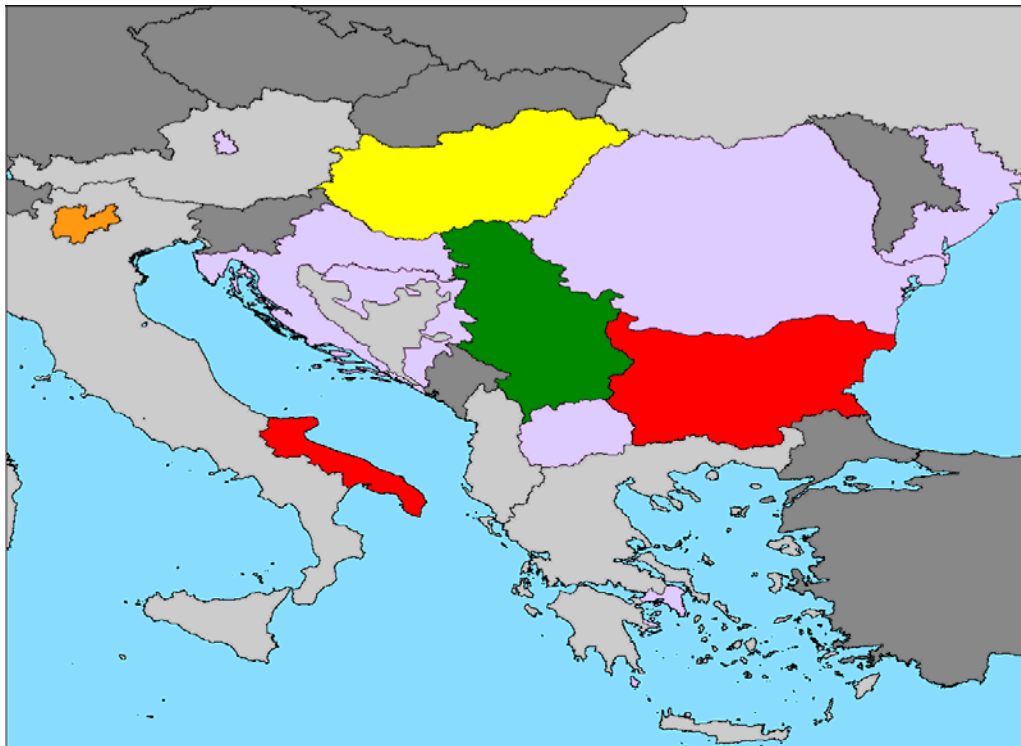
- PADI -
http://www.atikovizig.hu/projektx/dmcsee/ThePalfaiDroughtIndex_PaDI_Summary.pdf

- EQ – Ellenberg’s climate quotient - $EQ = (T_{vii} / P_{annual}) * 1000$

- FAI - forest aridity index – $FAI = 100 * T_{vii-viii} / (P_{v-vii} + P_{vii-viii})$

- Heat waves according to Italy-CMCC define more than 3 days with daylight average temperature above 32°C and deviating from 30-year mean of at least 5°C

The first five indices are modified ETCCDI indices. PADI is used both in agriculture and water management, while EQ i FAI are used in forestry.

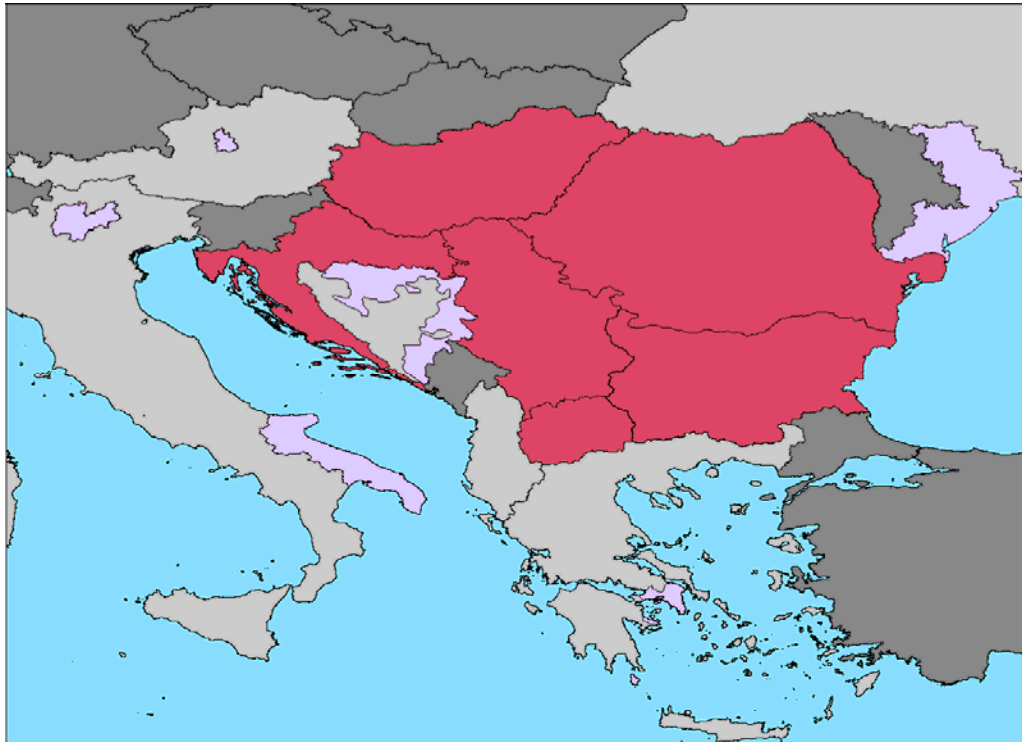


	PPs that calculate: PADI		PPs that do not calculate stated indices
	PPs that calculate: TND90p, TXD90p, TND10p, TXD10p		Participating PPs with pilot areas / Observing PPs
	PPs that calculate: HEAT WAVES		Not participating in the project
	PPs that calculate: R25mm, EQ, FAI		

Figure 9 – Spatial coverage of indices PADI, TND90p, TXD90p, TND10p, TXD10p, heat waves, R25mm, EQ, FAI

III Maps of indices based on other parameters in addition to temperature and precipitation amount

Besides SPI, the second, most frequently used index, not listed on ETCCDI is Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI). Index is originally described in the paper of Palmer and can be found on <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/drought/docs/palmer.pdf>.



	PPs that calculate: PDSI		Participating PPs with pilot areas / Observing PPs
	PPs that do not calculate stated indices		Not participating in the project

Figure 10 – Spatial coverage of the indices PDSI

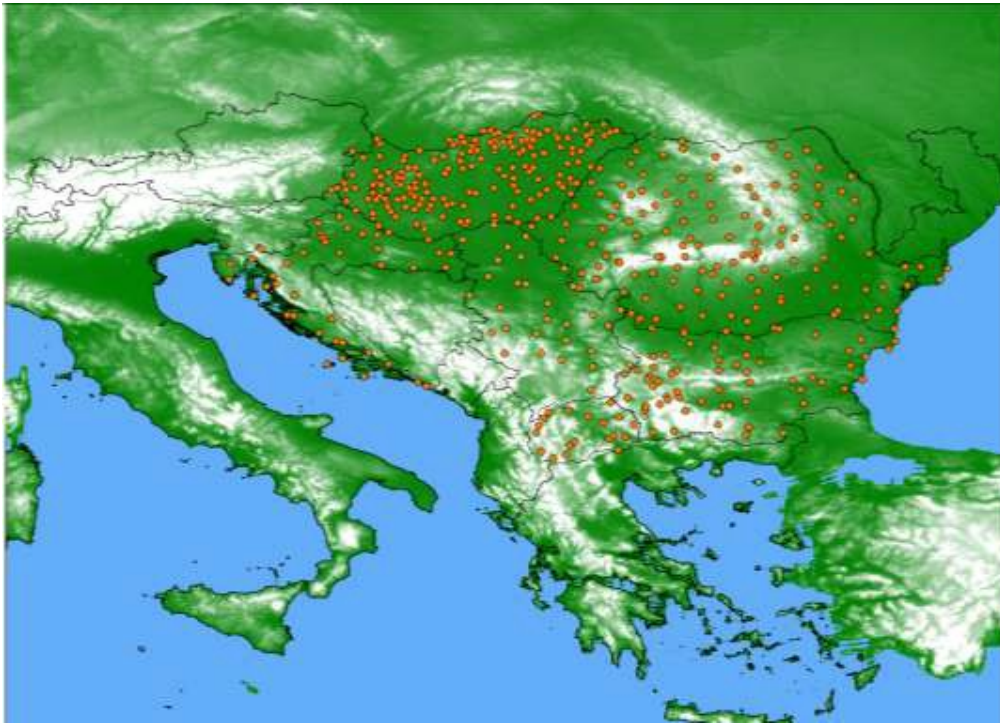
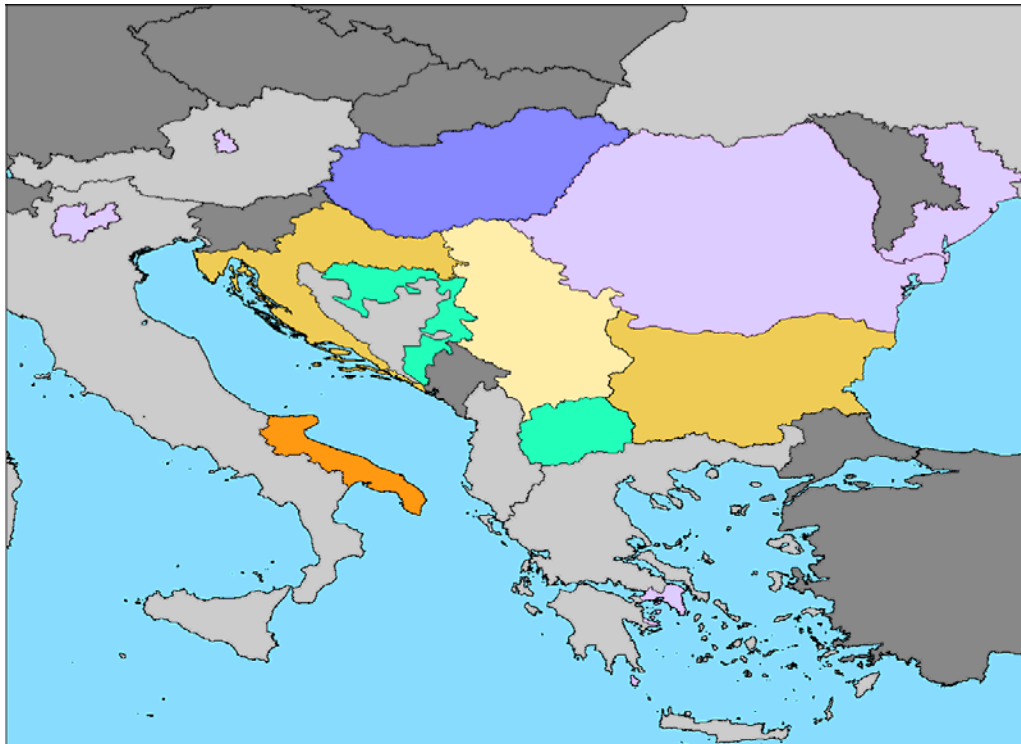


Figure 11 – Spatial distribution of meteorological stations in which PDSI index is calculated

The indices based on other parameters in addition to temperature and precipitation amount are shown on the Figure 12.



PPs that calculate: HCI, FFWI	PPs that calculate: FFWI
PPs that calculate: THI, SYC, PET, PSMD, KBDI	PPs that do not calculate stated indices
PPs that calculate: Days with: fog, hail, lightning, strong wind	Participating PPs with pilot areas / Observing PPs
PPs that calculate: PhET, UTCI	Not participating in the project

Figure 12 – Spatial coverage of the indices HCI, FFWI, THI, SYC, PET, PSMD, KBDI, PhET, UTCI, days with: fog, hail, lightning, strong wind

Definitions of the index acronyms are the following:

- HCI - Human comfort Index,
- FFWI - Forest Fire Weather Index
- PhET - Physiologically Equivalent Temperature
- UTCI - Universal Thermal Climate Index
- THI - Temperature Humidity Index: combination of temperature and humidity that is a measure of the degree of discomfort experienced by grazing animal species.

- SYC - Area under the curve of Storage Yield Curve: it is a hydrological index, based on monthly river discharge series (at least 30 year) and representing the basin water yield produced from a given level of storage or, alternatively, storage capacity needed to provide a given basin yield. Useful for irrigation planning purposes
- PET - Potential EvapoTranspiration based on the Penman Monteith method.
- AI - Aridity Index: the ratio of annual precipitation over annual PET.
- PSMD - Potential Soil Moisture Deficit: the cumulated (daily or monthly basis) deficit of precipitation to satisfy PET during the growing season.
- KBDI - Keetch-Byram Drought Index: representing the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture deficiency in deep duff and upper soil layers.

IV CONCLUSION

Among the most frequently used indices, particularly within hydrometeorological services, are the ones which are proposed by ETCCDI (Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices). The deployment of indices presenting modification of the indices proposed by the ETCCDI in terms of differently defined boundaries for temperature and precipitation amount is being used in a high degree as well. In common use are also other indices based on the temperature and precipitation amount as well as indices whose calculation is dependent on other parameters.

The sectors in which indices are most frequently used are agriculture, forestry, waterpower engineering and human health. Furthermore, they are highly useful for the examination of the climate variability and the related changes as well as for the assessment of the climate change impacts on different economy sectors and human health.

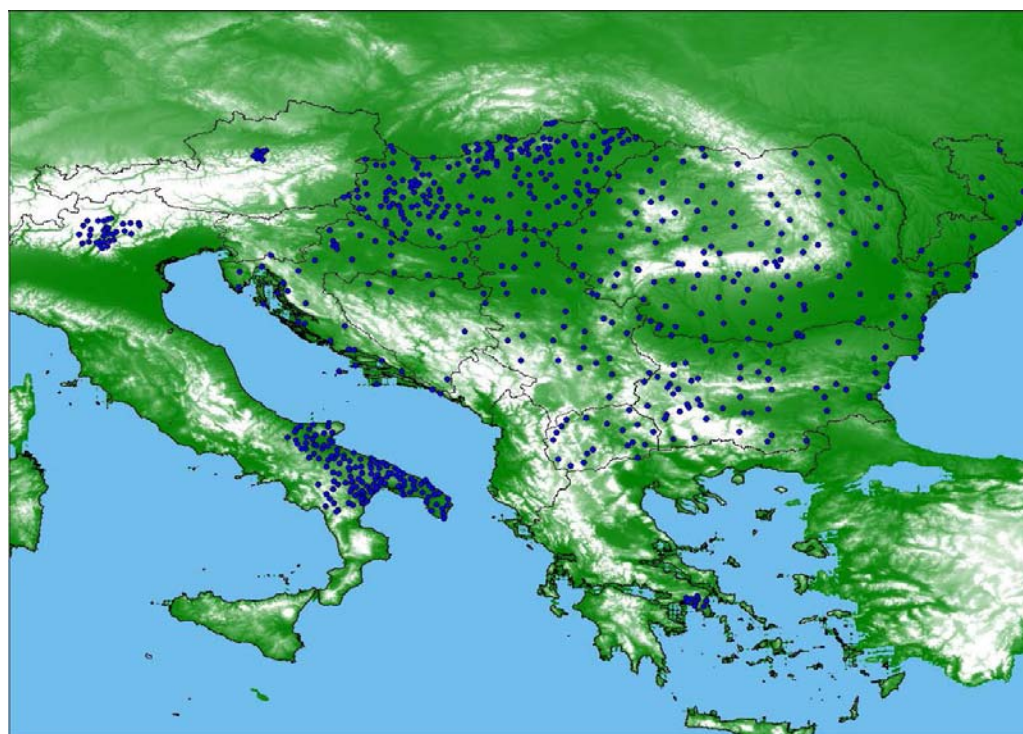


Figure 13 – Spatial distribution of all the meteorological stations from the PPs involved in WP3 activities

V Reference

Loukas A., Vasiliades L., 2004: Probabilistic analysis of drought spatiotemporal characteristics in Thessaly region, Greece. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*, 4, 719-73

McKee T.B., Doesken N.J., Kleist J., 1993: The relationship of drought frequency and duration to time scales. Eighth Conference on Applied Climatology, Anaheim, California

Vicente-Serrano S. M., Begueria S., Lopez-Moreno J. I., 2009: A Multiscalar Drought Index Sensitive to Global Warming: The Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index. *Journal of Climate*, doi: 10.1175/2009JCLI2909.1

VI Appendix I - ETCCDI indices

The definitions for a core set of 27 descriptive indices of extremes defined by the Joint CCI/CLIVAR/JCOMM Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices (ETCCDI, see <http://www.clivar.org/organization/etccdi/etccdi.php>) are provided below.

Temperature indices:

1. **FD**, frost days: count of days where TN (daily minimum temperature) $< 0^{\circ}\text{C}$

Let TN_{ij} be the daily minimum temperature on day i in period j . Count the number of days where $TN_{ij} < 0^{\circ}\text{C}$.

2. **SU**, summer days: count of days where TX (daily maximum temperature) $> 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Let TX_{ij} be the daily maximum temperature on day i in period j . Count the number of days where $TX_{ij} > 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

3. **ID**, icing days: count of days where TX $< 0^{\circ}\text{C}$

Let TX_{ij} be the daily maximum temperature on day i in period j . Count the number of days where $TX_{ij} < 0^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4. **TR**, tropical nights: count of days where TN $> 20^{\circ}\text{C}$

Let TN_{ij} be the daily minimum temperature on day i in period j . Count the number of days where $TN_{ij} > 20^{\circ}\text{C}$.

5. **GSL**, growing season length: annual count of days between first span of at least six days where TG (daily mean temperature) $> 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and first span in second half of the year of at least six days where TG $< 5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Let TG_{ij} be the daily mean temperature on day i in period j . Count the annual (1 Jan to 31 Dec in Northern Hemisphere, 1 July to 30 June in Southern Hemisphere) number of days between the first occurrence of at least six consecutive days where $TG_{ij} > 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the first occurrence after 1 July (1 Jan in Southern Hemisphere) of at least six consecutive days where $TG_{ij} < 5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6. **TXx**: monthly maximum value of daily maximum temperature:

Let TX_{ik} be the daily maximum temperature on day i in month k . The maximum daily maximum temperature is then $TXx = \max(TX_{ik})$.

7. **TNx**: monthly maximum value of daily minimum temperature:

Let TN_{ik} be the daily minimum temperature on day i in month k . The maximum daily minimum temperature is then $TNx = \max(TN_{ik})$.

8. **TXn**: monthly minimum value of daily maximum temperature:

Let TX_{ik} be the daily maximum temperature on day i in month k . The minimum daily maximum temperature is then $TXn = \min(TX_{ik})$.

9. **TN_n**: monthly minimum value of daily minimum temperature:

Let TN_{ik} be the daily minimum temperature on day i in month k . The minimum daily minimum temperature is then $TN_n = \min(TN_{ik})$.

10. **TN10_p**, cold nights: count of days where $TN < 10$ th percentile

Let TN_{ij} be the daily minimum temperature on day i in period j and let TN_{in10} be the calendar day 10th percentile of daily minimum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period n (1961-1990). Count the number of days where $TN_{ij} < TN_{in10}$.

11. **TX10_p**, cold day-times: count of days where $TX < 10$ th percentile

Let TX_{ij} be the daily maximum temperature on day i in period j and let TX_{in10} be the calendar day 10th percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period n (1961-1990). Count the number of days where $TX_{ij} < TX_{in10}$.

12. **TN90_p**, warm nights: count of days where $TN > 90$ th percentile

Let TN_{ij} be the daily minimum temperature on day i in period j and let TN_{in90} be the calendar day 90th percentile of daily minimum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period n (1961-1990). Count the number of days where $TN_{ij} > TN_{in90}$.

13. **TX90_p**, warm day-times: count of days where $TX > 90$ th percentile

Let TX_{ij} be the daily maximum temperature on day i in period j and let TX_{in90} be the calendar day 90th percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period n (1961-1990). Count the number of days where $TX_{ij} > TX_{in90}$.

14. **WSDI**, warm spell duration index: count of days in a span of at least six days where $TX > 90$ th percentile

Let TX_{ij} be the daily maximum temperature on day i in period j and let TX_{in90} be the calendar day 90th percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period n (1961-1990). Count the number of days where, in intervals of at least six consecutive days $TX_{ij} > TX_{in90}$.

15. **CSDI**, cold spell duration index: count of days in a span of at least six days where $TN > 10$ th percentile

Let TN_{ij} be the daily minimum temperature on day i in period j and let TN_{in10} be the calendar day 10th percentile of daily minimum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period n (1961-1990). Count the number of days where, in intervals of at least six consecutive days $TN_{ij} < TN_{in10}$.

16. **DTR**, diurnal temperature range: mean difference between TX and TN ($^{\circ}C$)

Let TX_{ij} and TN_{ij} be the daily maximum and minimum temperature on day i in period j . If I represents the total number of days in j then the mean diurnal temperature range in period j $DTR_j = \text{sum}(TX_{ij} - TN_{ij}) / I$.

Precipitation indices:

17. **RX1day**, maximum one-day precipitation: highest precipitation amount in one-day period

Let RR_{ij} be the daily precipitation amount on day i in period j . The maximum one-day value for period j is $RX1day_j = \max(RR_{ij})$.

18. **RX5day**, maximum five-day precipitation: highest precipitation amount in five-day period

Let RR_{kj} be the precipitation amount for the five-day interval k in period j , where k is defined by the last day. The maximum five-day values for period j are $RX5day_j = \max(RR_{kj})$.

19. **SDII**, simple daily intensity index: mean precipitation amount on a wet day

Let RR_{ij} be the daily precipitation amount on wet day w ($RR \geq 1$ mm) in period j . If W represents the number of wet days in j then the simple precipitation intensity index $SDII_j = \text{sum}(RR_w) / W$.

20. **R10mm**, heavy precipitation days: count of days where RR (daily precipitation amount) ≥ 10 mm

Let RR_{ij} be the daily precipitation amount on day i in period j . Count the number of days where $RR_{ij} \geq 10$ mm.

21. **R20mm**, very heavy precipitation days: count of days where $RR \geq 20$ mm

Let RR_{ij} be the daily precipitation amount on day i in period j . Count the number of days where $RR_{ij} \geq 20$ mm.

22. **Rnmm**: count of days where $RR \geq$ user-defined threshold in mm

Let RR_{ij} be the daily precipitation amount on day i in period j . Count the number of days where $RR_{ij} \geq n$ mm.

23. **CDD**, consecutive dry days: maximum length of dry spell ($RR < 1$ mm)

Let RR_{ij} be the daily precipitation amount on day i in period j . Count the largest number of consecutive days where $RR_{ij} < 1$ mm.

24. **CWD**, consecutive wet days: maximum length of wet spell ($RR \geq 1$ mm)

Let RR_{ij} be the daily precipitation amount on day i in period j . Count the largest number of consecutive days where $RR_{ij} \geq 1$ mm.

25. **R95pTOT**: precipitation due to very wet days (> 95 th percentile)

Let RR_{wj} be the daily precipitation amount on a wet day w ($RR \geq 1$ mm) in period j and let RR_{wn95} be the 95th percentile of precipitation on wet days in the base period n (1961-1990). Then $R95pTOT_j = \sum (RR_{wj})$, where $RR_{wj} > RR_{wn95}$.

26. **R99pTOT**: precipitation due to extremely wet days (> 99th percentile)

Let RR_{wj} be the daily precipitation amount on a wet day w ($RR \geq 1$ mm) in period j and let RR_{wn99} be the 99th percentile of precipitation on wet days in the base period n (1961-1990). Then $R99pTOT_j = \sum (RR_{wj})$, where $RR_{wj} > RR_{wn99}$.

27. **PRCPTOT**: total precipitation in wet days (> 1 mm)

Let RR_{wj} be the daily precipitation amount on a wet day w ($RR \geq 1$ mm) in period j . Then $PRCPTOT_j = \sum (RR_{wj})$.