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Mise à l'échelle et projections futures des précipitations extrêmes journalières hivernales en Californie pour différents scénarios climatiques utilisant la distribution généralisée des valeurs extrêmes avec des covariables atmosphériques

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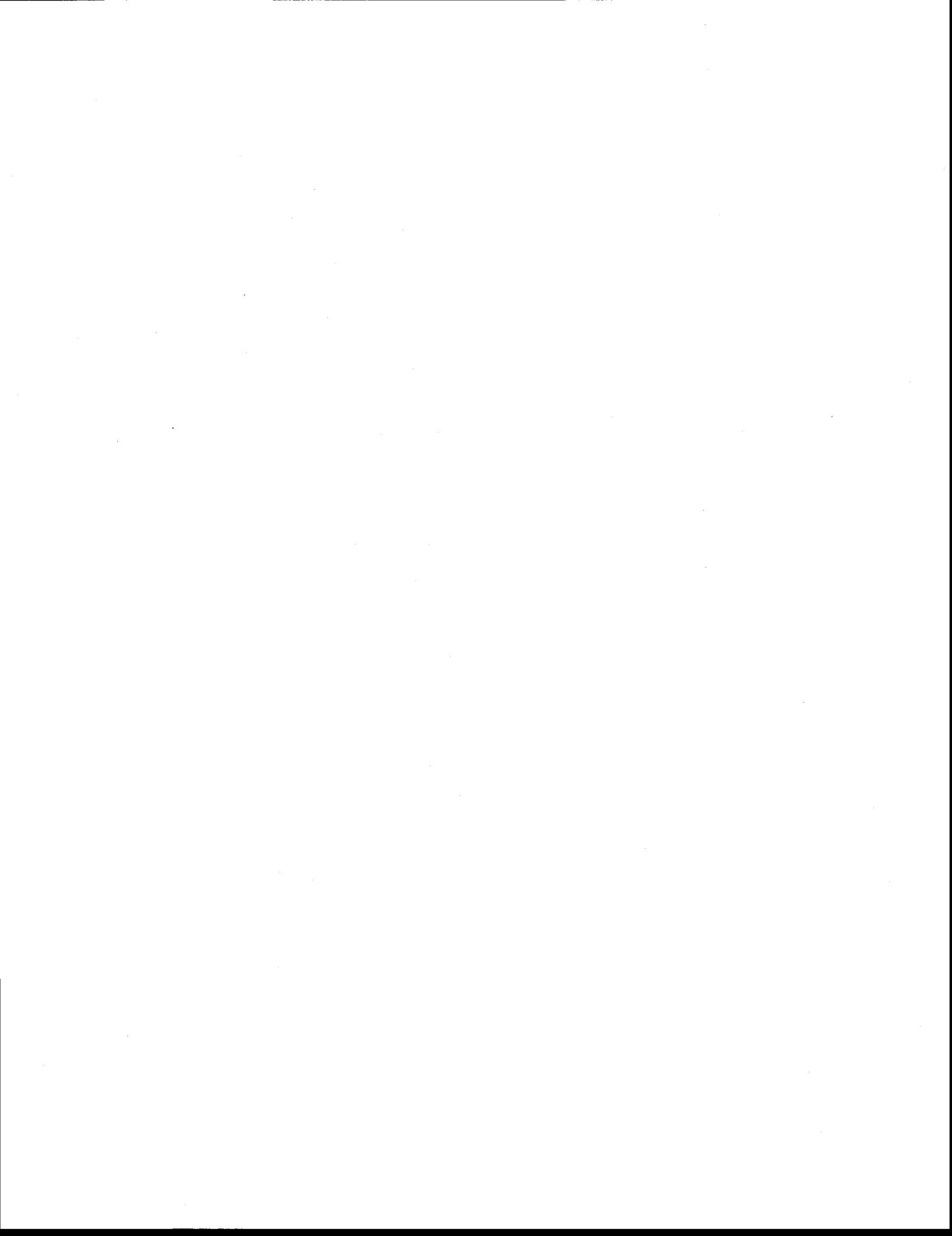
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## Résumé

Dans ces travaux de maîtrise, nous utilisons la distribution généralisée des valeurs extrêmes (GVE), avec des variables atmosphériques comme covariables dans les paramètres de la distribution, afin de produire des projections futurs des précipitations extrêmes à l'échelle locale. Le choix des covariables approprié est basé sur une analyse de corrélation linéaire. Les variables atmosphériques utilisées sont simulées par un Modèle Couplé Océan-Atmosphère de Circulation Générale (AOGCM), tenant compte des changements climatiques (CC). Des variables atmosphériques provenant des réanalyses et des observations de précipitations quotidiennes des stations météorologiques sont utilisées pour le développement, la calibration et la validation d'un modèle statistique. Les simulations AOGCM sont utilisées pour produire des projections futures. Plusieurs simulations de trois différents scénarios d'émissions futures nous permettent d'évaluer la variabilité et la plage d'incertitude dans les projections. Le modèle est appliqué aux précipitations quotidiennes maximales hivernales pour les stations de la côte ouest des États-Unis (Californie), une région qui est connue pour ses régimes de précipitations non-stationnaires. La statistique de déviance nous sert comme critère de décision pour déterminer pour quels paramètres et à quel niveau les covariables doivent être incluses. L'humidité spécifique et la vitesse verticale de l'air sont proposées comme meilleurs prédicteurs de la région, et intégré linéairement dans le paramètre de position du modèle GVE. Les résultats donnent une tendance d'accroissement des valeurs de retour pour le 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle de tous les scénarios : environ 5.0% pour les scénarios A2 et A1B et environ 2.6% pour le scénario B1. Ces changements sont accompagnés d'une forte variabilité et les différences plutôt petites entre les scénarios.



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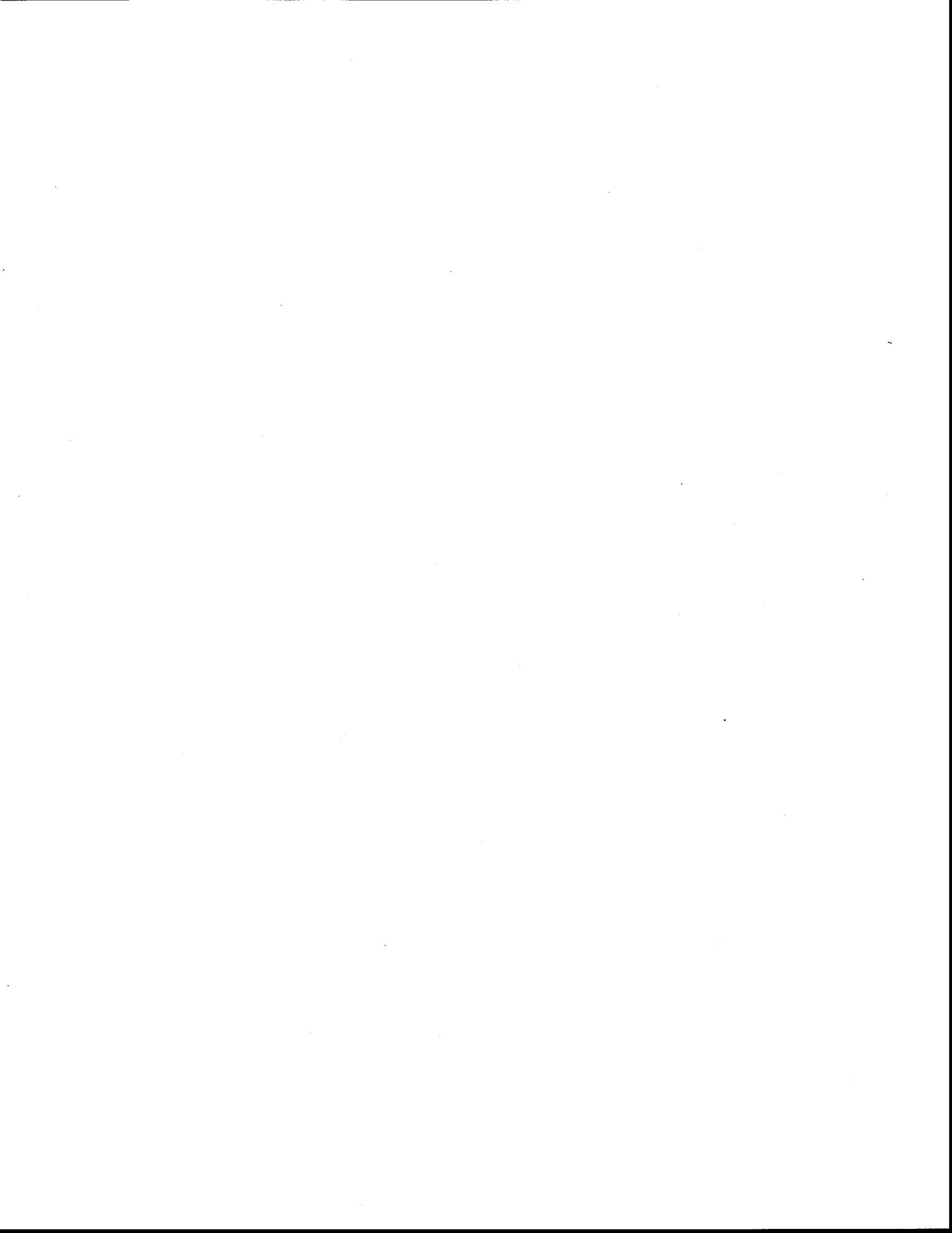
## Table des matières

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Résumé.....   | iii |
| Remerciements.....  | v   |
| Liste des tableaux / Table captions .....   | ix  |
| Liste des figures / Figure captions .....   | xi  |
| Chapitre I : Synthèse.....  | 1   |
| 1.    Introduction et revue de littérature.....                                       | 3   |
| 1.1.    La précipitation sous l'influence du changement climatique .....              | 3   |
| 1.2.    Motivations de l'étude .....  | 4   |
| 1.3.    La mise à l'échelle – une brève introduction.....                             | 5   |
| 1.4.    Modèles et méthodes pour projections futurs des extrêmes de précipitation ... | 6   |
| 1.5.    Prédicteurs dans la littérature (pour les précipitations en général).....     | 7   |
| 1.6.    Objectifs / Plan du projet .....  | 8   |
| 2.    Résumé des résultats principaux .....   | 11  |
| 3.    Discussion et conclusion.....   | 13  |
| 3.1.    Positionnement du travail de recherche par rapport à la littérature.....      | 13  |
| 3.2.    Limites et points critiques.....  | 14  |
| 3.3.    Conclusion générale et perspectives.....                                      | 16  |
| 4.    Contribution de l'étudiante .....   | 19  |
| 5.    Contribution du mémoire.....  | 21  |
| 6.    Références de la synthèse .....   | 23  |
| Chapitre II : L'article scientifique.....   | 29  |
| Abstract .....  | 33  |
| 1. Introduction.....  | 35  |
| 2. Data and Methods .....   | 39  |
| 2.1 Data .....  | 39  |
| 2.2. Methods.....   | 41  |
| 2.2.1 Preliminary analysis of predictor variables.....                                | 41  |
| 2.2.2 Model development and calibration.....  | 41  |
| 2.2.3 Model validation .....  | 44  |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 2.2.4 Future projections .....  | 45 |
| 3. Results.....   | 46 |
| 3.1 Relationship between extreme precipitation and predictors .....   | 46 |
| 3.2 Model fitting and validation.....                                 | 48 |
| 3.3 Future projections .....  | 50 |
| 4. Discussion and Conclusion .....                                    | 52 |
| Acknowledgements.....   | 55 |
| References.....   | 56 |
| Les tableaux / Tables .....   | 63 |
| Les figures / Figures.....  | 69 |
| Annexe A: Preliminary results and information for all stations. ....  | 77 |
| Annexe B: Projected future return values for individual stations..... | 93 |

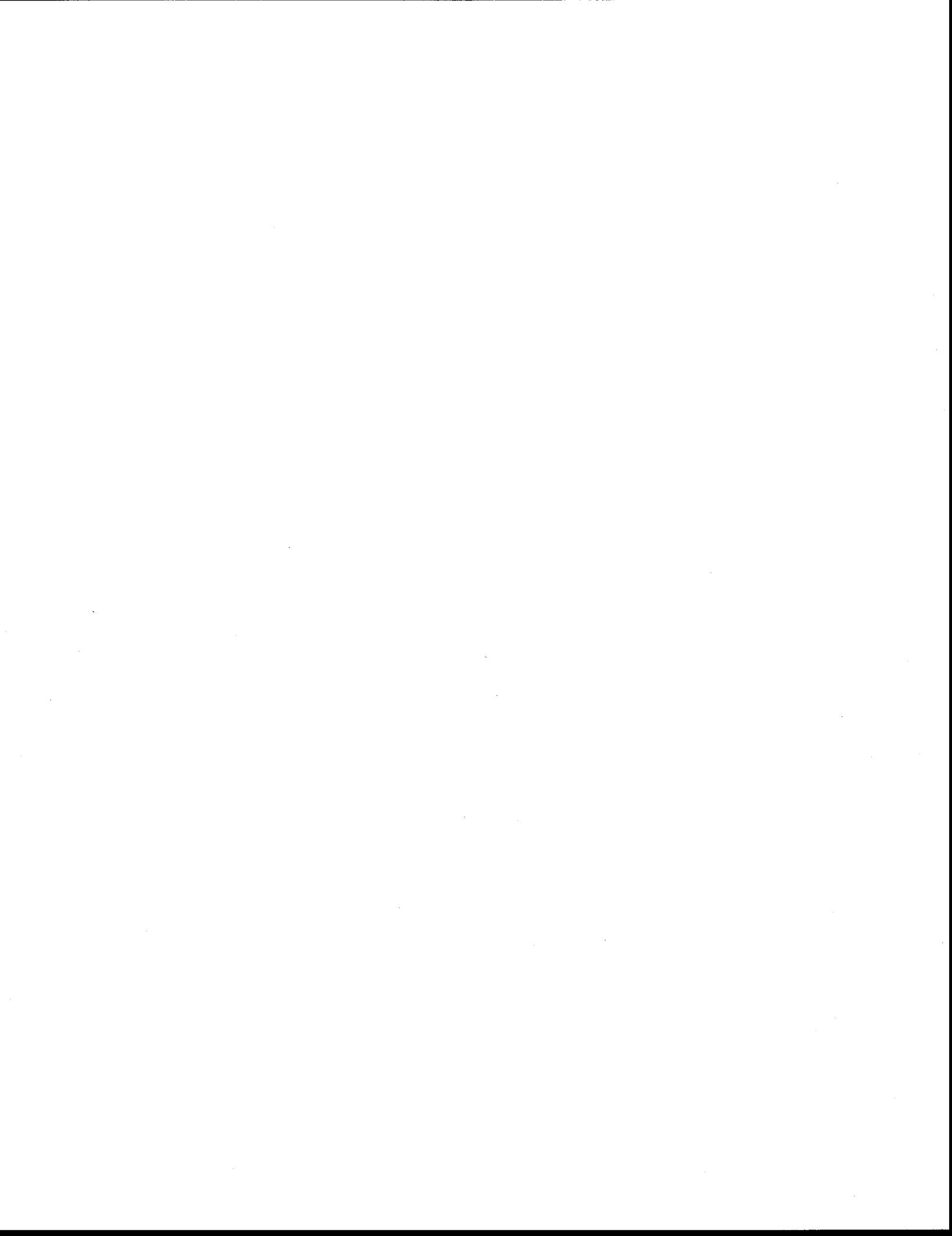
## Liste des tableaux / Table captions

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <u>Table 1a) – d):</u> Percentages of stations with significant or higher correlation between the seasonal maximum precipitation from November to February and the corresponding atmospheric variable for different pressure heights. The two lower lines show the mean significant correlation and the maximum correlation coefficient. The tested variables are the specific humidity (a), the relative humidity (b), the vertical velocity (c) and the geopotential height (d). .... | 63 |
| <u>Table 2:</u> Future quantiles for the Santa Rosa for p=0.95. For each of the three scenarios and the three time periods; the mean value for the projection is given; as well as the standard deviation of the means of the 16 (4) possible combinations and the standard deviation for all projected quantiles (in brackets).....  | 65 |
| <u>Table 3:</u> Percentage of change between the future quantiles of p=0.95 for the northern region. The table shows the mean values of the change of the stations with positive validation results, in mm and %, in brackets are the corresponding standard deviations.  | 66 |
| <u>Table 4:</u> Percentage of change between the future quantiles of p=0.95 for region south of the northern region. The table shows the mean values of the change of the stations with positive validation results, in mm and %, in brackets are the corresponding standard deviations. ....   | 67 |

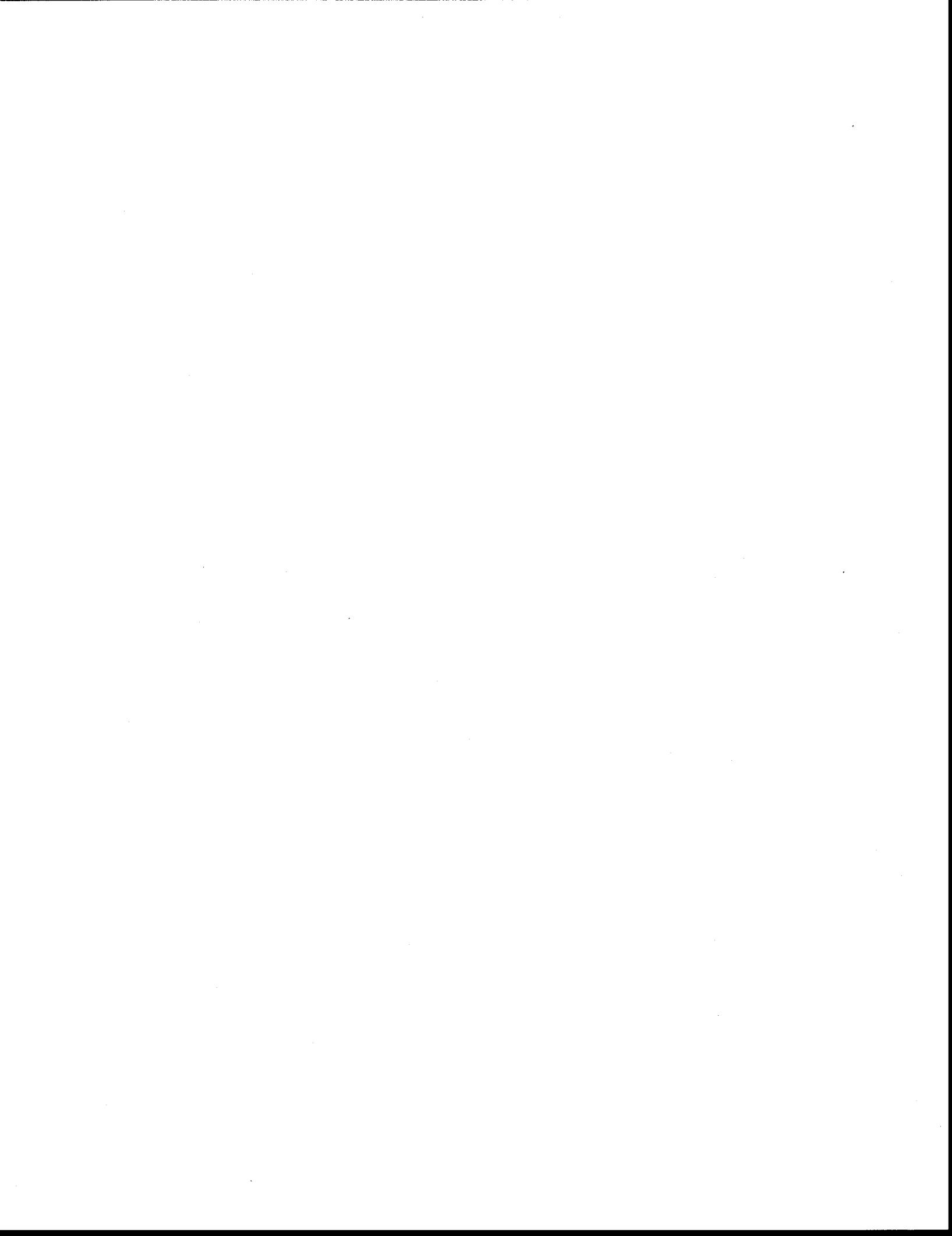


## Liste des figures / Figure captions

- Figures 1a) – d): Correlation of the seasonal daily maximum precipitation (Nov-Feb) with the corresponding atmospheric variable for the same time period. Blue dots show stations without a significant correlation, green dots show stations with a significant correlation coefficient. Yellow represents correlations equal or higher than 0.4 and red stations show have correlation coefficients equal or higher than 0.5. The atmospheric variables are: a) specific humidity at 700 hPa, b) vertical velocity at 850 hPa, c) relative humidity at 700 hPa and d) geopotential height at 1000 hPa..... 69
- Figure 2: Correlation graphs for the daily seasonal extreme precipitation for the winter months (Nov-Feb) with specific humidity at 700 hPa (left) and vertical velocity at 850 hPa (right) for the same time period, for historic precipitation data from 1949-2003 and reanalysis data for the atmospheric variables. Station: Santa Rosa (38.42°N, 122.85°W).  
..... 73
- Figure 3: Boxplot for future projected extreme precipitation ( $p = 0.95$  / the 20 year return value) during the winter months (Nov-Feb) for the station Santa Rosa. The first three boxes represent the scenarios A2, A1B and B1 for the first time period TP1, the following 2 blocks of 3 boxes each represent the following 2 time periods TP2 and TP3. The black line represents the observed 20 year return value of the base period climate (1961-1990)..... 74
- Figure 4: Future projections of the 20-year return value of the 3 scenarios for the station Santa Rosa. The mean value for each year in black is the mean of the 16 (4 for B1) possible combinations for future projections. In red, the minimum and maximum value of each year, and the blue line represents the observed 20 year return value of the baseline period (1961-1990). ..... 75
- Figure 5: Change in the probability density function (Santa Rosa), for the scenario A2. The mean value of the covariates for the corresponding time period is used..... 76



## **Chapitre I : Synthèse**



## **1. Introduction et revue de littérature**

### **1.1. La précipitation sous l'influence du changement climatique**

Les changements du climat observés au cours du 20<sup>ème</sup> siècle n'ont pas seulement influencé les valeurs moyennes des différentes variables et phénomènes hydrométéorologiques, mais aussi et en particulier les valeurs extrêmes ayant montré un changement majeur dans la variabilité et la tendance de la magnitude, du nombre d'événements et d'autres indices [Alexander *et al.*, 2006; Frich *et al.*, 2002; Karl *et al.*, 1995].

Les tendances observées dans le passé dépendent de la région étudiée et de la variable d'intérêt [Easterling *et al.*, 2000]. Les précipitations survenant aux États-Unis montrent une tendance vers des extrêmes plus intenses [p.ex. Groisman *et al.*, 1999]. Une synthèse des études ayant été réalisées à ce sujet est présentée par Groisman *et al.* [2005]. La tendance positive observée des extrêmes de précipitation est non proportionnellement plus grande que celle des valeurs moyennes. Cette tendance globale à recevoir davantage de précipitations a été observée à plusieurs occasions. C'est notamment le cas des modèles globaux du climat représentant le passé qui incluent également une fréquence des extrêmes des événements de précipitation de plus en plus grande et une variabilité géographique considérable [Tebaldi *et al.*, 2006].

Le point crucial et la raison de l'observation de ces tendances positives sont liés à l'intensification du cycle hydrologique causée par les activités humaines et en particulier à l'augmentation des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, qui continueront probablement dans le futur, voire, d'une manière plus vigoureuse [Easterling *et al.*, 2000]. Un cycle

hydrologique intensifié signifie une quantité d'humidité élevée dans l'air, ce qui produit des événements de précipitation plus intensifs. Ce phénomène se produit également selon les premiers modèles globaux du climat et il est en accord avec des modèles plus récents ainsi qu'avec les simulations futures [*Meehl et al.*, 2000b]. Il y a donc une cohérence entre les différents modèles vers une tendance positive de l'intensification des événements de précipitation dans le futur.

## 1.2. Motivations de l'étude

Les événements extrêmes de précipitation peuvent engendrer des impacts néfastes selon plusieurs points de vue tel qu'en environnement, en économie, dans la société en général, en écologie, etc. [*Chagnon et al.*, 2000; *Meehl et al.*, 2000a]. Sachant que la tendance positive observée continuera supposément dans le futur, cette problématique comporte un intérêt particulier. Ces faits soulignent par ailleurs la pertinence de développer un modèle permettant d'obtenir des projections futures à long terme des événements extrêmes de précipitation, et ce à l'échelle locale. Par ailleurs, les processus de précipitation sont caractérisés par une grande variabilité spatiale et les événements extrêmes se produisent généralement à l'échelle locale. Les données provenant des AOGCMs fournissent des simulations à grande échelle pour le 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle. De plus, des études analysant directement des projections futures provenant de AOGCMs ont déjà été réalisées. Les résultats montrent qu'il faut s'attendre à un taux de changement des extrêmes plus grand que celui des précipitations totales [*Kharin et al.*, 2007] ou bien des valeurs moyennes [*Meehl et al.*, 2000b]. Pourtant, ces résultats ne donnent pas d'information à l'échelle locale. Par ailleurs, ces modèles sont le plus souvent calibrés et validés pour des valeurs moyennes et non pas pour des extrêmes. Il a été montré que des extrêmes de précipitation

sont moins fidèlement simulés que d'autres variables [Kharin *et al.*, 2007]. Néanmoins, les données de ces modèles climatiques globaux peuvent être utilisées pour le développement d'un modèle à l'échelle locale, mais une méthode de mise à l'échelle doit être mise en place. Dans cette étude, les variables atmosphériques simulées par des AOGCMs sont prises comme covariables (variables explicatives) dans les paramètres d'un modèle statistique.

### 1.3. La mise à l'échelle – une brève introduction

La mise à l'échelle dynamique et la mise à l'échelle statistique-empirique sont les deux catégories généralement différentes des méthodes de mise à l'échelle. La mise à l'échelle dynamique met en œuvre des sorties d'un AOGCM dans un modèle régional et permet d'obtenir ainsi des résultats à l'échelle régionale. *Bell et al.* [2004] montrent un exemple pour la mise à l'échelle dynamique. Mais les calculs avec des méthodes dynamiques coûtent généralement très chers, et les résultats sont sur une échelle régionale et non pas locale. *Benestad* [2010] donne une vue globale des méthodes de mise à l'échelle statistiques-empiriques qui existent, ainsi que des exemples et des références pertinentes. Ces méthodes développent un modèle empirique-statistique entre les données à grande échelle et les conditions locales. La méthode utilisée dans l'étude présente, en l'occurrence la pondération inverse à la distance, est relativement simple et considérée suffisante en elle-même. En effet, l'étude ne porte pas principalement sur le processus de la mise à l'échelle mais plutôt sur les projections futures selon les différents scénarios climatiques.

#### 1.4. Modèles et méthodes pour projections futurs des extrêmes de précipitation

La modélisation des événements de précipitations extrêmes à l'échelle locale n'est pas une tâche facile, comme le montrent les exemples qui suivent dans ce paragraphe. *Cavazos* [1999], en utilisant un réseau de neurones artificiels (artificial neural network), a trouvé une variabilité bien représentée mais de grandes erreurs dans la quantité des événements extrêmes. Comparant différentes méthodes empiriques-statistiques de mise à l'échelle, *Harpham et Wilby* [2005] trouvent une performance plutôt faible pour le dépassement de certains seuils de valeurs de retour. *Schmidli et al.* [2007] comparent des méthodes dynamiques et empiriques-statistiques et leur conclusion générale est que certains modèles ont plus de difficultés de performance pour les indices d'intensité que pour les indices d'occurrence. Avec deux modèles statistiques, *Hundecha et Bardossy* [2008] trouvent une performance bien meilleure pour les valeurs moyennes que pour les valeurs extrêmes de précipitation.

Tous ces résultats confirment que pour les projections futures des événements extrêmes de précipitation, il y a un important besoin de développer des modèles se concentrant en particulier sur les événements extrêmes à l'échelle locale. Quelques études trouvées parmi la littérature ont adopté ce concept : *Kharin et Zwiers* [2005] utilisent une distribution GVE avec le temps comme covariables pour les paramètres de position et d'échelle. *Wang et Zhang* [2008] et *Zhang et al.* [2010] exploitent cette méthode avec des indices de pression atmosphérique et d'humidité spécifique, et différents indices climatiques comme covariables, respectivement.

### 1.5. Prédicteurs dans la littérature (pour les précipitations en général)

On trouve différentes sortes de prédicteurs dans la littérature pour les indices de précipitations moyennes et maximales. *Schur et Lettenmaier* [1998] emploient différentes conditions météorologiques pour la mise à l'échelle des précipitations moyennes sur l'Australie, et *Conway et Jones* [1998] utilisent plusieurs types de conditions météorologiques pour la mise à l'échelle sur le Royaume-Uni. Certaines valeurs moyennes des phénomènes météorologiques comme la précipitation moyenne mensuelle [*Cocchi et Scagliarini*, 2003] ou la température moyenne mensuelle, ainsi que la précipitation cumulée [*Benestad*, 2010], ont été choisies comme covariables pour des événements extrêmes de précipitation dans le cadre d'une distribution GVE. Ce dernier utilise également l'indice de l'oscillation australe comme covariable incorporée dans une distribution GVE. De nombreuses études considèrent des variables atmosphériques comme variables explicatives et/ou prédictives des processus de précipitation :

- *Crane et Hewitson* [1998] emploient la hauteur géopotentielle et l'humidité spécifique pour la mise à l'échelle de la précipitation journalière.
- *Easterling* [1999] utilise des composantes principales des variables atmosphériques comme la hauteur géopotentielle, la température, l'humidité relative et les composantes v et u du vent afin de décrire la précipitation totale.
- *Hessami et al.* [2008] prennent un ensemble complet de variables de sortie provenant de plusieurs AOGCMs et parviennent à la conclusion suivante : La combinaison la plus commune pour les indices de précipitation est l'humidité relative et spécifique à un niveau de pression de 500 hPa, le courant d'air de surface, la vitesse zonale de 850 hPa et la hauteur géopotentielle à 500 hPa.

- *Hundecha et Bardossy [2008]* étudient la précipitation journalière extrême et travaillent avec un ensemble de réanalyses qui contient la hauteur géopotentielle, l'humidité relative, la température de l'air et la vitesse du vent directionnelle aux hauteurs de 500, 700 et 850 hPa, ainsi que l'humidité spécifique à 700 hPa et la pression au niveau de la mer.
- *Sapiano et al. [2006]* prennent le gradient de la pression atmosphérique, l'humidité spécifique et un gradient de température pour décrire la variabilité de la précipitation extratropicale totale hivernale.

### 1.6. Objectifs / Plan du projet

Dans cette étude, nous voulons développer un modèle GVE non-stationnaire pour des événements de précipitation et utiliser comme covariables des paramètres de cette distribution des variables atmosphériques provenant des AOGCMs. L'avantage de ce genre de covariables est qu'il y en a pour différents scénarios climatiques futurs intégrant aussi une dépendance spatiale. Le processus de la mise à l'échelle est réalisé au niveau des covariables qui sont ensuite intégrées dans le modèle. Le but visé est d'estimer des projections futures et de voir le développement temporel futur possible en comparant les résultats de différents scénarios, et ce pour la Californie.

La Californie a été choisie comme région d'étude, pour des raisons liées entre autres à la non-stationnarité climatique présente et la cohérence élevée avec des variables atmosphériques. Situé à la côte ouest des États-Unis, la région couvre une grande variété de différentes et complexes conditions climatiques qui dépendent principalement du courant de Californie, du relief et de la latitude. Au sud-est de l'État s'étendent des régions désertiques ou semi-désertiques, alors que le nord est généralement caractérisé

par son climat océanique le long des côtes et son climat méditerranéen dans les basses vallées, jusqu'aux zones climatiques alpines dans les hautes montagnes. Des vents d'ouest apportent l'air humide provenant de l'océan Pacifique. La Californie du Sud reçoit beaucoup moins de précipitations que la Californie du Nord. Dans cette étude nous ciblons une période d'intérêt couvrant les mois de Novembre à Février, car les extrêmes de précipitations quotidiennes se produisent principalement dans cette saison. La Californie représente une région d'étude diversifiée et intéressante.

Tout d'abord, une analyse de corrélation linéaire entre la précipitation extrême et les différentes prédicteurs potentielles est effectuée, afin d'en déterminer ceux qui sont les plus appropriées comme covariable.

Ensuite, nous utilisons une distribution de probabilité qui nous permet de considérer chaque valeur d'un ensemble de données comme une variable aléatoire faisant partie de cette distribution. Des valeurs extrêmes sont des événements qui surviennent en général rarement et qui sont localisés dépendamment à l'extrémité d'une distribution statistique.

Dans le cadre de cette étude nous choisissons de définir les événements de précipitation extrême comme la quantité maximale de précipitations accumulées pendant 24 heures au cours d'une certaine période de temps. Correspondant à la théorie des valeurs extrêmes, ces événements peuvent être décrits avec la distribution GVE [p. ex. *Engeland et al.*, 2005; *Katz et al.*, 2002; *Naveau et al.*, 2005]. Une distribution pour les extrêmes a été introduite par *Fisher et Tippet* [1928]. Cette dernière a été définie par *Jenkinson* [1955] comme la distribution GVE qui est connue aujourd'hui et qui fait l'objet de cette étude. Bien que la théorie des valeurs extrêmes et celle spécifique à la distribution GVE soient depuis longtemps utilisées en hydrologie alors que leur usage est récent en climatologie

[*Naveau et al.*, 2005], elles peuvent servir à décrire toute une gamme de variables hydro-météorologiques et climatologiques. L'incorporation des covariables dans les paramètres d'une telle distribution a été proposée par *Coles* [2001] et *Katz et al.* [2002]. Une distribution GVE est ajustée pour chacune des 230 stations d'observation. Nous intégrons deux covariables dans les paramètres de ces distributions : une qui représente l'humidité et une qui représente le mouvement de l'air dans l'atmosphère.

Le grand avantage de la distribution GVE est qu'elle combine trois familles de distributions. C'est le signe du paramètre de forme qui détermine laquelle de ces trois distributions s'applique. Nous permettons une dépendance des covariables aux paramètres de position et d'échelle. Le niveau de dépendance des covariables dans les paramètres est déterminé avec la statistique de déviance [*Coles*, 2001]. L'estimation des paramètres est faite avec la méthode du maximum de vraisemblance.

Enfin, l'inverse de la fonction de répartition existe sous une expression analytique; ce qui permet de calculer les valeurs de retour directement, même pour des distributions non-stationnaires et avec covariables, comme dans l'étude présente. Un climat de base est développé avec les valeurs des covariables des réanalyses des années 1961-1990. Par la suite, les différences entre les simulations pour le 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle et les simulations de contrôle de l'AOGCM de 1961-1990 sont ajoutées au climat de base, afin d'obtenir des estimations futurs. De cette manière des projections futurs pour le début (2015-2044), le milieu (2040-2069) et la fin (2065-2094) du 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle sont constituées, et ce pour les scénarios climatiques A2, A1B et B1 [*Kharin et al.*, 2007].

## **2. Résumé des résultats principaux**

Une analyse de corrélation des événements de précipitation extrêmes hivernaux (de novembre à février) avec diverses variables atmosphériques (humidité spécifique, humidité relative, vitesse verticale et hauteur géopotentielle) aux différents niveaux de pression a été réalisée pour notre région d'étude, la Californie. Les figures 1a) – d) montrent les résultats représentés spatialement sur les cartes pour les quatre variables. Dans l'annexe A se trouvent les mêmes résultats sous forme de tableau, et les coordonnées de toutes les stations. L'humidité spécifique (à un niveau de pression de 700 hPa) et la vitesse verticale (à un niveau de pression de 850 hPa) sont les meilleurs choix de variables explicatives (parmi celles ayant été testées).

Les résultats diffèrent selon les régions, et même, localement. Une cohérence spatiale se trouve seulement entre 36,5°N et 40,5°N de la région, où la grande majorité des stations montre une corrélation significative avec les deux variables explicatives choisies. En dehors de cette région, nous n'avons pas pu détecter de cohérence spatiale des corrélations des événements de précipitation maximale hivernale et des variables atmosphériques. Dans la région du sud, beaucoup de stations montrent seulement une corrélation significative de la vitesse verticale et non pas avec l'humidité spécifique. Il n'existe pas de cohérence spatiale ailleurs dans la région étudiée.

L'humidité spécifique et la vitesse verticale sont donc les deux variables qui sont incorporées dans les paramètres de la distribution GVE comme covariables. Pour le niveau de dépendance des covariables, la statistique de déviance suggère une dépendance linéaire du paramètre de position des deux covariables pour la plupart des stations, ce qui

décrit bien les impacts et les connexions à l'échelle locale. C'est donc ce modèle qui est par la suite imposé à toutes les stations.

Les projections futures calculées pour les trois scénarios montrent une augmentation plutôt faible de la précipitation maximale hivernale. Des résultats plus détaillés pour chaque station ayant une validation positive se trouvent dans l'annexe B. L'augmentation moyenne de ces stations prévue au cours du 21<sup>e</sup> siècle pour la valeur de retour de 20 ans des stations à l'échelle locale, entre 36,5°N et 40,5°N de la région d'étude, est d'environ 2% pour le scénario B1, environ 3.6% pour le scénario A2, et environ 3.5% pour le scénario A1B. Cette augmentation est accompagnée d'une grande variabilité.

### **3. Discussion et conclusion**

#### **3.1. Positionnement du travail de recherche par rapport à la littérature**

D'autres études poursuivant le même but et couvrant la même région que la nôtre obtiennent des résultats similaires :

*Kharin et Zwiers [2000]* travaillent avec le scénario A du IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) 1992 et y trouvent une augmentation de 10 à 20 mm pour une valeur de retour de 20 ans jusqu'à la fin du siècle actuel.

*Kharin et Zwiers [2005]* utilisent le temps comme covariable et le scénario A2. Ils découvrent que le changement dans les extrêmes de précipitation est la conséquence tant d'un changement dans le paramètre de position que de celui dans le paramètre d'échelle. Ils observent aussi une diminution maximale d'un facteur deux du temps d'attente pour un événement de précipitation considéré extrême jusqu'à la fin du siècle présent. Une diminution du temps d'attente implique une augmentation des quantiles, et d'après ces travaux, elle est plus forte dans le nord que dans le sud de la Californie.

*Kharin et al. [2007]* travaillent directement avec les simulations provenant des AOGCMs, un ensemble de modèles multiples. Pour l'Amérique du Nord, une augmentation de 10 à 20% est trouvée pour la période allant jusqu'à la fin du 21<sup>e</sup> siècle, en comparaison avec le 20<sup>e</sup> siècle. On constate également que le changement d'une période de temps à la prochaine est plus grand que la différence entre les scénarios.

*Wang et Zhang [2008]*, utilisant des covariables atmosphériques du scénario A2 de l'AOGCM canadien, trouvent une augmentation allant jusqu'à la période de 2050 à 2090 d'un facteur 1,3 pour un quantile avec période de retour de 20 ans dans la partie du nord.

Pour la partie du sud, ils ont constaté une augmentation plus forte, allant jusqu'à un facteur 2. Les auteurs ont trouvé également que les résultats peuvent varier d'une manière significative, dépendamment des covariables utilisées.

### 3.2. Limites et points critiques

Les limites et les points critiques suivants doivent être pris en compte avec les résultats :

Les données, le choix du modèle AOGCM et celui des différents scénarios, ainsi que notre modèle non-stationnaire, représentent tous une source d'incertitude pouvant se refléter dans les projections futures.

La rareté des données observées est problématique pour toute étude liée aux événements extrêmes. Cela amène de l'incertitude, et surtout, rend l'étape de validation un peu délicate, car cette dernière nécessiterait plus de données indépendantes afin de produire des résultats plus fiables. La calibration est encore plus critique à faire avec une série de données plus courte. Nous n'avons cependant pas d'autre choix que de valider le modèle avec une série de données plutôt courte (de 14 observations maximum).

L'approche de travail selon l'utilisation d'un seul AOGCM apporte aussi de l'incertitude. *Kharin et al. [2007]* expriment les différences inter-modèles des AOGCMs comme la source principale de l'incertitude et non les erreurs d'échantillonnage ou la rareté des données.

La stabilité temporelle de la relation entre la covariable et la variable d'intérêt est une condition requise pour calculer des projections futures, ce qui ne peut pas être assuré dans le futur. Les difficultés rencontrées dans le processus de validation pourraient également indiquer des inhomogénéités ou des non-stationnarités envers cette relation.

D'autres conditions pour effectuer une mise à l'échelle dans un contexte tel que celui que nous avons sont que le prédicteur doit porter le signal du changement climatique, et qu'il y ait une forte relation entre le prédicteur et la variable d'intérêt [Benestad, 2010]. Nos résultats de corrélation sont significatifs (pour la plupart des stations) et certains d'entre eux donnent des coefficients de corrélations très élevés. Par la suite, les variances expliquées moyennes des deux variables prises comme covariables sont 19,5% pour l'humidité spécifique et 18,0% pour la vitesse verticale. Ces variances expliquées sont plutôt faibles, ce qui limite de manière évidente notre modèle. La raison se trouve en fait dans la nature fortement variable du processus de précipitation, non seulement spatialement mais aussi temporellement. D'autres études ont rencontré la même problématique [p. ex. Hessami *et al.*, 2008]. Cette grande variabilité spatiale est aussi la raison pour laquelle il est difficile de développer un modèle spatial pour toutes les stations dans la région d'étude. Une cohérence spatiale est présente seulement à l'échelle locale et régionale.

La question de savoir si les deux covariables sélectionnées portent bien le signal du changement climatique, et ce, d'une manière suffisante, assez forte et universelle, reste en suspens. Selon nos analyses préliminaires et notre revue de la littérature, nous croyons avoir choisi les meilleurs prédicteurs. Cependant, d'une manière globale, il est difficile d'affirmer avec confiance qu'il s'agit du meilleur choix.

Pour la majorité des stations, une dépendance des covariables a été trouvée seulement pour le paramètre de position. Par contre, plusieurs travaux suggèrent que les changements climatiques affecteraient également la variabilité des événements futurs [p. ex. Katz *et Brown*, 1992]. Il faut aussi tenir compte du fait que l'impact d'une covariable

dans le paramètre de position est plus fort que dans le paramètre d'échelle [p. ex. *Meehl et al.*, 2000a].

### 3.3. Conclusion générale et perspectives

En conclusion, nous pouvons dire que nos résultats confirment les études antérieures. Il est clair que toutes les études étant légèrement différentes les unes des autres, on ne peut pas faire des comparaisons directes. Mais ce que nous avons trouvé et ce qui a déjà été montré dans la littérature est que l'intensité des événements de précipitations extrêmes pourrait augmenter d'une manière évidente au cours du siècle actuel dans la région d'étude. Malgré les limites que nous avons rencontrées dans cette étude ainsi que les points critiques qu'on vient de souligner, nous pouvons conclure sans équivoque à une telle augmentation, et ce, pour les trois scénarios examinés.

Dans une étude future, une analyse de corrélation sur les rangs [*Chen et al.*, 2012] pourrait donner des résultats possiblement plus pertinents que ce qu'on obtient avec la corrélation linéaire. Une autre idée pour une étude future serait de diviser la région en sous-régions, car les résultats de corrélation montrent des claires différences régionales. De cette manière il serait possible de déterminer les covariables les plus appropriées pour chaque sous-région, ce qui pourrait produire des résultats plus fiables.

Comme mentionné précédemment, et tel que la littérature le suggère aussi, travailler avec les sorties d'un ensemble de AOGCMs, afin d'intégrer plus de variabilité et pouvoir diminuer l'incertitude, pourrait améliorer les résultats. De cette manière, il est possible d'analyser et évaluer les différences entre les AOGCMs, d'identifier les incertitudes causées par certaines structures des AOGCMs [*Hessami et al.*, 2008]. Par conséquent, les résultats fournis seraient plus fiables. Dans le cadre de cette étude, il n'a pas été possible

de développer un modèle spatial, et les événements extrêmes des processus de précipitation avec lesquels nous avons travaillé ont montré une grande variabilité spatiale.

Il est envisageable, dans un projet futur, d'essayer d'incorporer des indices spatiaux représentant la géographie, la topographie à petite échelle, ou d'incorporer des conditions locales, afin de pouvoir développer un modèle spatialement cohérent.



#### **4. Contribution de l'étudiante**

Le sujet de recherche et le cas d'étude ont été proposés à l'étudiante par son directeur de recherche.

Dans son projet de maîtrise, l'étudiante a adapté un modèle GVE non-stationnaire afin de développer des projections futures des précipitations extrêmes à long-terme ET à l'échelle locale, et ce pour différentes scénarios climatiques. Les processus de précipitations sont de nature de haute variabilité spatialement et temporellement, ce qui explique l'importance des estimations futurs à l'échelle locale. Compte tenu de l'ampleur de la question de changements climatiques, une telle étude a une importance considérable. En effet, même si beaucoup d'études ont été effectuées à grande échelle et dans le cas de plusieurs scénarios climatiques possibles; aucun projet n'a été mené à l'échelle locale à notre connaissance. La pertinence et la motivation de l'étude sont développées en détail dans l'introduction de ce mémoire.

L'étudiante a tout d'abord effectué une revue de littérature détaillée incluant les sujets de changements climatiques en général, de précipitations en particulier, de l'approche des valeurs extrêmes et de la distribution GVE non-stationnaire, des prédicteurs possibles pour des indices de précipitations, des méthodes de la mise à l'échelle, et de l'incertitude et variabilité des modèles climatiques.

L'étudiante a par la suite rassemblé toutes les données nécessaires à la réalisation de ce travail. Toutes ces données ont été traitées et préparées par l'étudiante afin de pouvoir exécuter ensuite les calculs.

En ce qui concerne l'analyse préliminaire, l'étudiante a fait une étude de corrélation linéaire de toutes les stations d'observations de précipitations avec toutes les covariables possibles, afin de pouvoir en déterminer les meilleurs.

Par ailleurs, l'étudiante a développé, calibré et validé le modèle employé pour chacune des 230 stations d'observations.

L'étudiante a ensuite calculé les valeurs de retour correspondants pour le 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle. Elle a aussi analysé les résultats et effectué une comparaison avec d'autres études couvrant la même région d'étude.

Tout le long des travaux de recherche, l'étudiante a interagi avec son directeur et son codirecteur de maîtrise pour définir les directions de recherche et analyser les résultats.

L'article scientifique a été écrit entièrement par l'étudiante. Il a ensuite été révisé par son directeur et codirecteur.

## **5. Contribution du mémoire**

De nombreuses études ont été publiées sur les changements climatiques dans tous ses aspects [p. ex. *Alexander et al.*, 2006; *Kharin et al.*, 2007]. En matière du développement possible des précipitations extrêmes sous des conditions climatiques changeantes, d'innombrables travaux, employant différentes approches ont été effectués. Ainsi certaines études analysent directement les sorties des AOGCMs et obtiennent des résultats à grande échelle et ce pour plusieurs scénarios climatiques [p. ex. *Kharin et Zwiers*, 2000; *Kharin et al.*, 2007]. *Bell et al.* [2004] utilisent une approche de mise à l'échelle dynamique et obtiennent des résultats à l'échelle régionale. Quant aux travaux portant sur des précipitations extrêmes et leurs impacts à l'échelle locale, la plupart des travaux se limitent à l'utilisation d'un seul scénario climatique futur possible provenant d'un seul AOGCM [p. ex. *Wang et Zhang*, 2008].

Cette présente étude est quant à elle consacrée à l'évaluation du développement des précipitations extrêmes à l'échelle locale sous l'influence de trois scénarios climatiques futurs, et ce sur une large région d'étude. Il s'agit d'une perspective originale étant entendu que celle-ci n'a jamais fait l'objet d'une étude. Une analyse préliminaire servira à déterminer le meilleur choix de variables prédictives. Malgré que les influences des différentes variables atmosphériques sur les précipitations ne montrent pas de cohérence spatiale pour toute la région, les mêmes variables prédictives seront employées pour toute cette région. Ces variables prédictives serviront comme covariables dans les paramètres d'une distribution GVE. Cette dernière sera développée pour chaque site d'observations et des projections futures seront effectuées pour les différents scénarios. De cette manière, il sera possible de comparer les impacts des scénarios et la variabilité entre les stations au cours du siècle présent.



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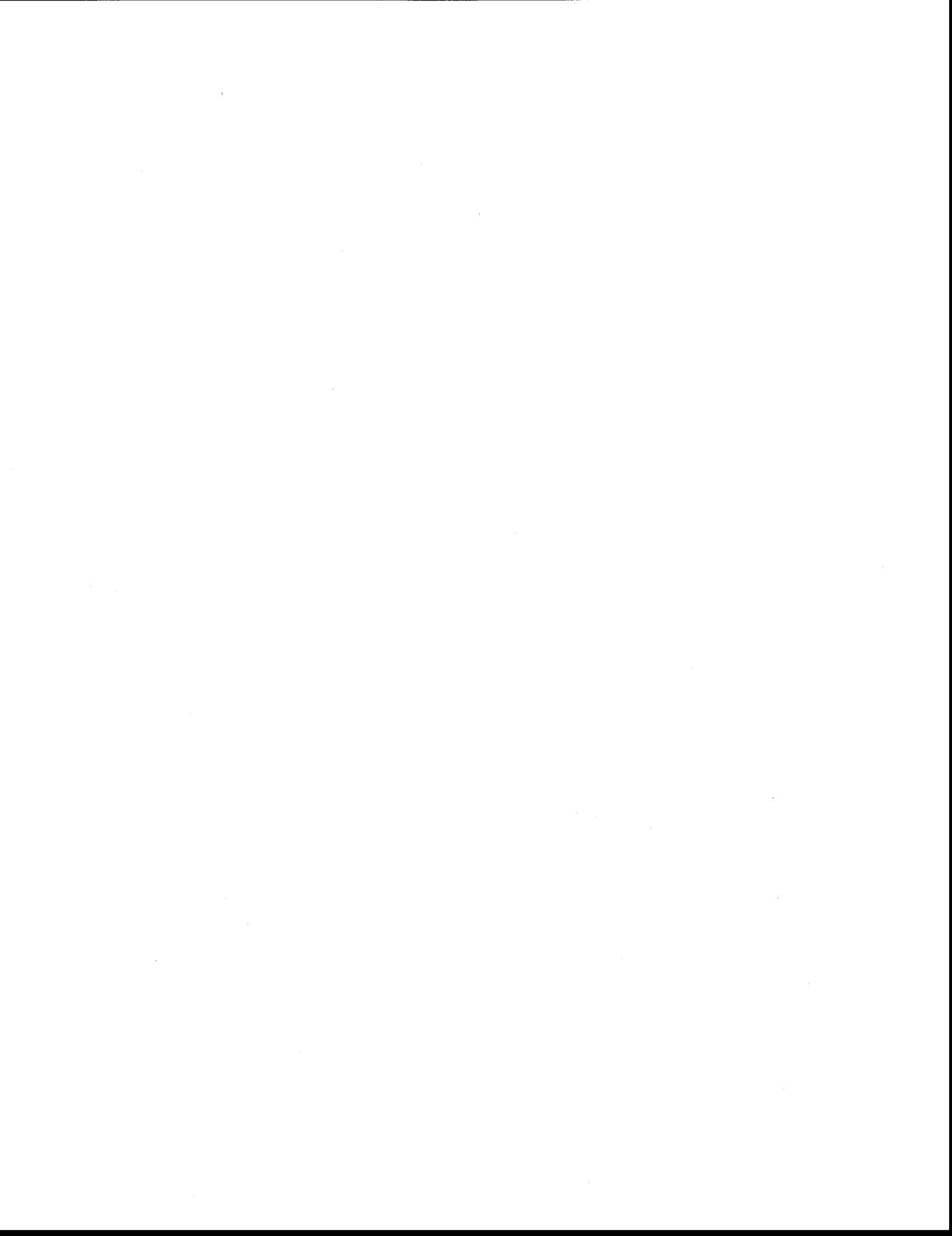
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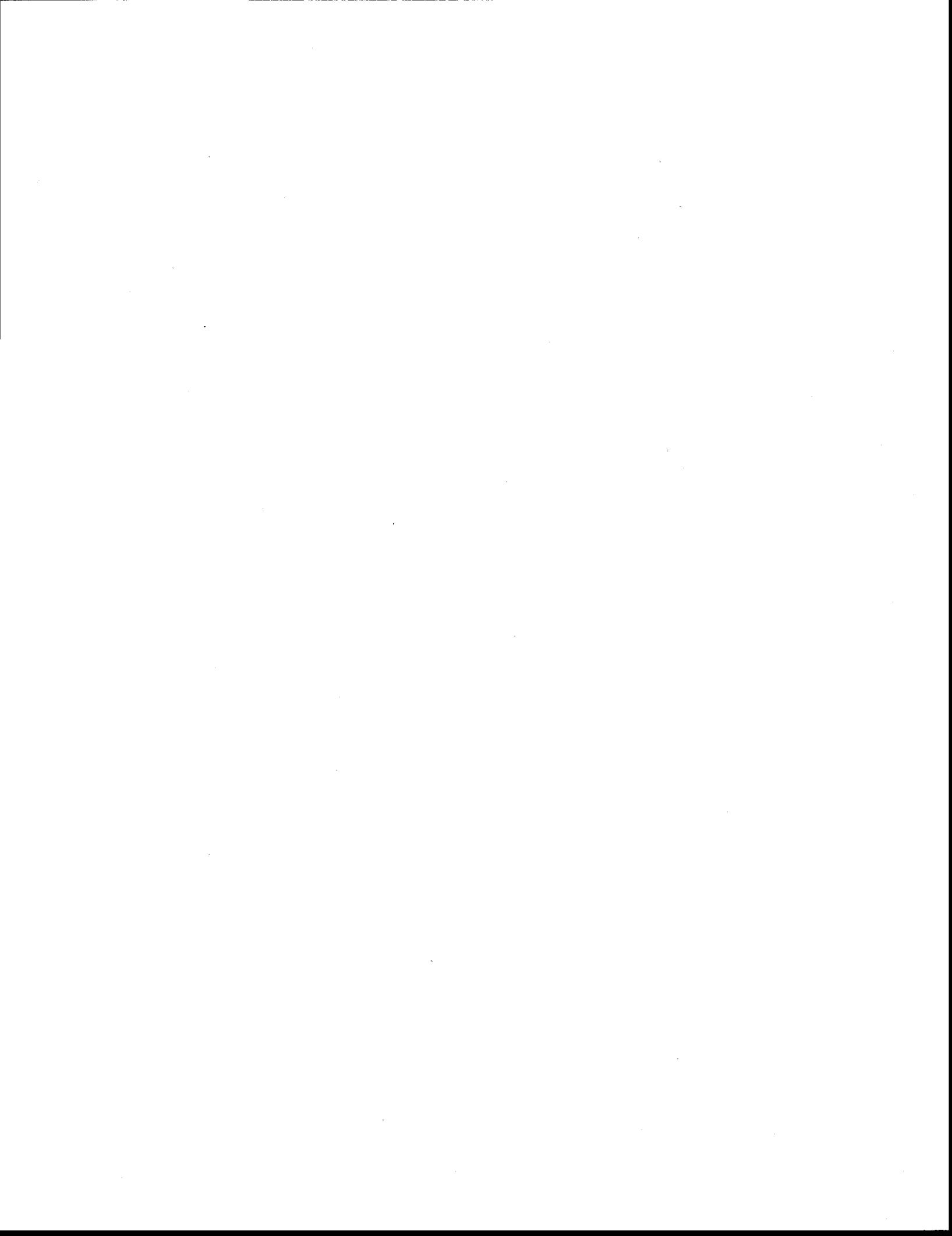
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## **Chapitre II : L'article scientifique**



# Downscaling winter maximum daily precipitation in California using the Generalized Extreme Value Distribution

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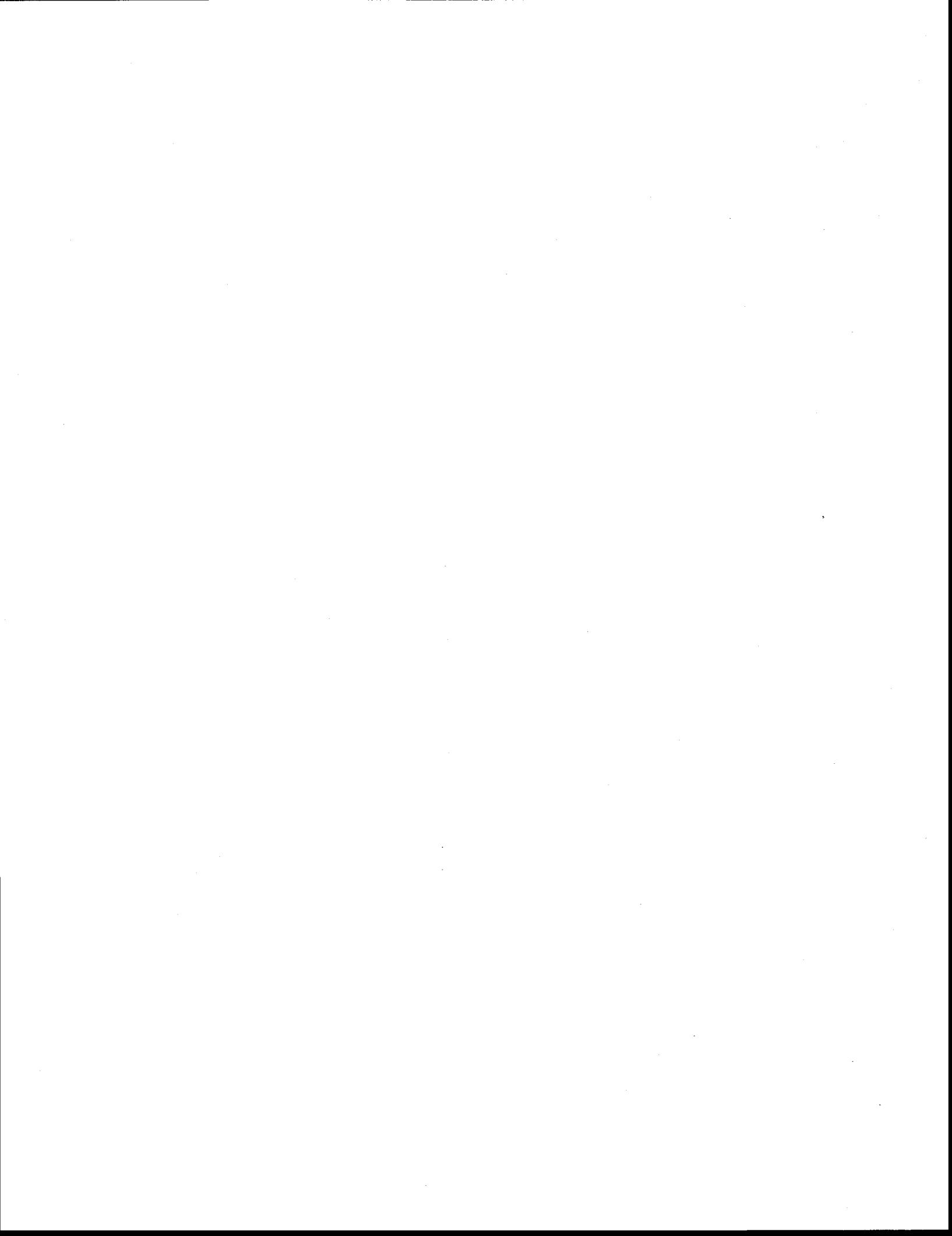
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## Abstract

In this study, we use the Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) distribution with climate model simulated atmospheric variables as covariates of the GEV parameters to produce projections of precipitation extremes in the future at a local scale. The covariates are selected based on a correlation analysis. Atmospheric variables from reanalysis and station observations of daily precipitation are used to develop, calibrate, and validate the statistical model; and climate variables simulated by a global climate model (GCM) are used to produce future projections. Multiple simulations under three different future emission scenarios allow us to evaluate variability and range of uncertainty in the projections. The model is applied to the maximum daily rainfall of the winter season for stations of the West Coast of the United States. The specific humidity and the vertical air velocity are suggested as best predictors for the region and results show an increasing trend in the return values for the present 21<sup>st</sup> century for all emission scenarios, accompanied by high variability and rather little differences between the scenarios.



## 1. Introduction

The earth's climate is clearly warming according to many different kinds of evidence. This includes increases in land and ocean temperatures, melting of snow and ice, and rising global sea level. Precipitation has also been changing, with a tendency towards more precipitation in the high latitudes and less precipitation in the mid-latitudes [Zhang *et al.*, 2007]. Changes in the climate have been observed not only in mean climate conditions, but also in extreme weather and climate [e.g., Karl *et al.*, 1995; Frich *et al.*, 2002; Alexander *et al.*, 2006; Seneviratne *et al.*, 2012].

There has been considerable interest in understanding how climate extremes have changed in the past and how they will change in the future. This is because a small change in mean climate condition can cause a large change in extremes [Katz *et al.*, 1999]. This is also because the impacts of climate change may be manifested more due to changes in climate extremes. Extreme weather and climate events strongly influence society and economics [Changnon *et al.*, 2000], and natural eco-systems [Meehl *et al.*, 2000a; Parmesan *et al.*, 2000].

There have been considerable changes in extreme precipitation over North America, with a tendency towards more intense extremes [e.g., Easterling *et al.*, 2000; Groisman *et al.*, 1999; Groisman *et al.*, 2005]. The increase in precipitation extremes over the United States is disproportionately high compared to the change in total precipitation [Groisman *et al.*, 1999]. When temperature increases, the capability for the atmosphere to hold water vapor increases as well. This phenomenon is described by the Clausius-Clapeyron

equation:  $\frac{dP}{dT} = \frac{L}{T \Delta v}$ , where  $P$  is the pressure,  $T$  the absolute temperature,  $L$  the specific

latent heat and  $\Delta v$  is the specific volume change. This means that in the warmer world there would be in general more moisture available for storms and thus a potential for heavier extreme precipitation. This was the case in future extreme precipitation simulated by climate models [Meehl *et al.*, 2000b; Kharin *et al.*, 2005; Kharin *et al.*, 2007]. In fact, human induced warming may have already contributed to an increase in annual maximum one-day or 5-day precipitation in North Hemispheric lands [Min *et al.*, 2011]. Projections of future climate are generally based on simulations conducted with various GCMs under different future greenhouse gas emission scenarios. While GCM outputs have been used to study future changes in extreme precipitation [e.g., Kharin *et al.* 2007], it is unclear how such information may be used in developing climate change adaptation strategies at regional and local scale. This is because the processes that generate extreme precipitation in the real world are of very small spatial scale and thus cannot be resolved by a typical GCM. As large-scale climate variability and change are much more reliably simulated by GCMs, they have been used to derive projections at finer resolutions using downscaling approaches.

Two distinctive methods have been used in downscaling GCM simulated large-scale information into finer smaller scales: dynamical downscaling and empirical-statistical downscaling (ESD). Dynamical downscaling uses GCM simulated boundary conditions to drive a high resolution regional climate model. ESD methods apply empirically derived statistical relationships between large-scale information and the local conditions to GCM simulated future climate. Benestad [2010] provides a recent review of different downscaling methods including examples and pertinent references. Regional and local scale information of extreme precipitation has been downscaled from GCM simulated

information using regional climate models or statistical methods. For example, *Bell et al.* [2004] developed a regional climate model in order to obtain future projections of changes in extremes over the region of California. A disadvantage of dynamical downscaling is its very high computing cost. *Cavazos* [1999] used an artificial neural network with winter circulation and humidity fields as predictor variables for daily and for extreme precipitation events. They found that while precipitation variability was well reproduced, the amounts of extreme rain events showed large errors. *Humpham and Wilby* [2005] compared different statistical downscaling methods for heavy precipitation, with atmospheric circulation, thickness, and moisture content as predictors. They found a lack of skill for the occurrence of exceeding thresholds and higher annual quantiles. *Schmidli et al.* [2007] compared statistical and dynamical downscaling approaches for precipitation and found as a general conclusion that the downscaling models have more difficulties reproducing indices for intensities than indices for occurrence. *Hundecha and Bardossy* [2008] used two statistical downscaling methods and found better performance for reconstruction of means than for extreme values. These results suggest that statistical downscaling for extreme precipitation requires methods different than those for daily or monthly precipitation totals.

Precipitation is usually not very well simulated by GCMs, though there is a very recent study [*Eden et al.*, 2012] that states clear improvement. Therefore statistical downscaling of precipitation typically uses variables that are more reliably simulated by the GCMs and that are significantly related to precipitation processes. Weather patterns or weather types have been used in downscaling of precipitation totals [e.g., *Schur and Lettenmaier*, 1998; *Conway and Jones*, 1998]. Other studies used atmospheric variables that are more

directly involved in precipitation processes as predictors. *Crane and Hewitson* [1998] took the geopotential height and specific humidity as explicative variables for daily precipitation downscaling. *Easterling* [1999] used the principal components of free atmosphere variables such as the geopotential height, wind speed, temperature, and relative humidity to describe total precipitation. *Hessami et al.* [2008] examined a suite of output variables from GCMs and found that relative and specific humidity at 500 hPa, surface airflow strength, the 850 hPa zonal velocity and the 500 hPa geopotential height were the most promising combination of predictor variables for precipitation. *Hundecha and Bardossy* [2008] used a set of predictors including geopotential height, relative humidity, air temperature and directional wind speeds at the 500, 700 and 850 hPa levels, as well as specific humidity at the 700 hPa level and sea level pressure for downscaling extreme precipitation. *Sapiano et al.* [2006] found that extra-tropical winter precipitation variability are significantly related to pressure gradient, saturation specific humidity, and the meridional temperature gradient. *Wang and Zhang* [2008] used large-scale circulation represented by the leading principal components of the sea level pressure field and local specific humidity as predictors to downscale winter maximum daily precipitation. All these studies suggest that the dominant factors that give predictive skills for statistical downscaling models are related to two basic factors, the amount of moisture and flow that uplifts air.

This study uses a statistical approach to downscale large-scale information for the production of future scenarios of winter maximum daily precipitation at local scale for California (USA). We improve previous work by carefully selecting predictors. These predictors are meteorologically meaningful and are also statistically significant to

variations of extreme precipitation. The remaining of the paper is structured as following: Section 2 describes data and methods. Results are presented in Section 3, followed by conclusions and discussion in Section 4.

## **2. Data and Methods**

### **2.1 Data**

The region of this study covers the state of California. This region on the west coast of the United States has a wide variety of climates depending on latitude, altitude, general geography and the proximity or distance to the Pacific Ocean as well. Westerly winds bring moist air from the Pacific Ocean. The north receives clearly more rainfall than the south. The region is characterized by dry summers, with most precipitation occurring in winters. We focus on an extended winter season defined as November to February as extreme daily precipitation in a year mainly occurs during these months.

Daily precipitation series for 230 stations in the region, extracted from the Global Daily Climatology Network [*Gleason, 2002*], compiled by the NOAA/National Climatic Data Center, are used in this study. Most of stations started to record data in 1948 and the time series generally end in 2003 at the time we started this study. The maximum daily precipitation amounts within the winter season are extracted and used in this analysis. Years with missing data in the winter months (on average 4.1 years per series) are excluded from the analysis.

Predictor fields are selected from the output of the NCEP/NCAR (National Centers for Environmental Prediction/National Center for Atmospheric Research) Reanalysis 1

project [Kalnay *et al.*, 1996]. This data set has a spatial resolution of  $2.5^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$  latitude and longitude. Monthly values of relative humidity, specific humidity, vertical velocity, and geopotential height at multiple pressure levels, obtained from the website <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.ncep.reanalysis.html>, are used as potential large-scale predictors in this study.

Outputs from the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries simulations conducted with the Parallel Climate Model (PCM) [Washington *et al.*, 2000] are used in this study. The PCM is a fully coupled global climate model developed by the NCAR (details available on-line: <http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/pcm/>). The model simulations have a spatial resolution of  $2.8125^\circ \times 2.79^\circ$  longitude and latitude, similar to that of the NCEP reanalyses. There are four 20<sup>th</sup> century simulations forced with observed natural and anthropogenic forcing, four 21<sup>st</sup> century simulations under each of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) A2 and A1B emission scenarios, and one 21<sup>st</sup> century simulation under IPCC B1 emission scenario.

The B1 experiment, also known as the 550 ppm stabilization experiment, has the slowest growth of human induced greenhouse gases concentration. The A1B experiment, or 720 ppm stabilization experiment, has the fastest growth of greenhouse gases. The A2 scenario has a 1% per year increase of carbon dioxide. During the 1<sup>st</sup> half of this century, the A1B and the A2 forcing are comparable [e.g., Kharin *et al.*, 2007].

The potential predictors need to be relevant to precipitation process, and be available from the outputs of the NCEP reanalysis and the GCM simulations. The storm generating process requires a good supply of moisture, and a right dynamical environment that lifts the air so that water vapor condenses. For these reasons, we have considered the

following as potential predictor variables: the specific humidity that represents availability of moisture in the atmosphere, the relative humidity that indicates the level of air saturation, the vertical velocity that represents strength of lift, and the geopotential height that is strongly linked to atmospheric circulation and temperature. All these variables are selected from multiple pressure levels from 1000 hPa up to 300 hPa.

## 2.2. Methods

A successful statistical downscaling analysis requires two basic ingredients: physically meaningful and statistically significant predictors, and a statistical model that can robustly describe statistical relationship between the predictors and the variable of interest. In the following, we first outline the selection of predictors; we then describe our procedures for the calibration and validation of our statistical model.

### 2.2.1 Preliminary analysis of predictor variables

We compute linear correlation coefficients between extreme precipitation and potential predictor variables as outlined in Section 2.1. This includes the calculation of correlation coefficients between winter season maximum daily precipitation and winter mean values of the predictors including relative and the specific humidity, vertical velocities and geopotential heights at different pressure levels. We also considered if there was a time-trend in the time series, but none were statistically significant.

### 2.2.2 Model development and calibration

We use the GEV distribution to represent probability distribution of maximum daily precipitation amount. The cumulative distribution function is given by:

$$F_{GEV}(y) = \begin{cases} \exp\left[-\left(1 - \frac{\kappa}{\alpha}(y - \mu)\right)^{1/\kappa}\right] & \kappa \neq 0 \\ \exp\left[-\exp\left(-\frac{y-\mu}{\alpha}\right)\right] & \kappa = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $\mu$  is the location parameter,  $\alpha (> 0)$  the scale parameter and  $\kappa$  the shape parameter.

The location parameter and the shape parameter can take any value of a real number.

Depending on the value of the shape parameter, the GEV results in either a Fréchet distribution ( $\kappa < 0$ ), a Weibull distribution ( $\kappa > 0$ ), or a Gumbel distribution ( $\kappa = 0$ ).

In the non-stationary case of the GEV distribution, the parameters depend on covariates [Coles, 2001; Katz *et al.*, 2002]. The shape parameter is usually assumed to be constant, the location and the scale parameters depend on the covariates. The easiest case is a simple linear dependence on one covariate:

$$\mu_t = \mu_0 + c_i(t) \cdot \mu_1$$

$$\alpha_t = \alpha_0 + c_i(t) \cdot \alpha_1$$

$$\kappa_t = \kappa_0$$

Consequently, the location parameter  $\mu_t$  consists of the two constant hyper-parameters  $\mu_0$  and  $\mu_1$  and the time-dependent covariate  $c_i(t)$ ; in the same way the scale parameter  $\alpha_t$  consists of the two hyper-parameters  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$  and the covariate  $c_i(t)$ . It is also possible to include more than one covariate, thus resulting in a parameter that consists of a vector of  $n$  covariates and  $(n+1)$  hyper-parameters if there is linear dependence only. Other ways to include covariates are also possible, such as quadratic dependence, or even more complicated formulas. In the following, the use of the index  $t$  for the parameters does not mean direct time dependence but dependence on non-stationary covariates.

The predictor variables from the NCEP reanalysis or the GCM resolutions are interpolated to station location using inverse distance weighting. The four closest grid points of the climate model output around each station are used in the interpolation.

Model calibration is carried out for each station separately, with parameters estimated using the Maximum Likelihood Method (MLM). To ensure a positive value of the scale parameter the log transformed scale parameter is used in model fitting. The transformed scale parameter is then  $\tau_t = \log(\alpha_t)$ . Additionally, each vector of covariates is standardized in order to facilitate the parameter estimation. The likelihood function in the non-stationary case with a sample of the size  $n$  is:

$$L_n = \prod_{t=1}^n f(y_t; \mu_t, \tau_t, \kappa_t) \quad (2)$$

with  $f$  being the probability density function of the GEV distribution.

We consider both a linear and a quadratic dependence of several covariates in the location parameter and the scale parameter, and use the Deviance statistic [Coles, 2001] or the likelihood ratio test to select a proper model. For two nested models  $M_0$  and  $M_1$  where the model  $M_0$  is a particular case of the model  $M_1$  ( $M_0 \subset M_1$ ), the Deviance statistic

$$D = 2 \{ l_n^*(M_1) - l_n^*(M_0) \} \quad (3)$$

follows a chi-square ( $\chi^2_v$ ) distribution, with  $v$  being the difference in the number of parameters between the two models, and  $l_n^*(M)$  is the maximized likelihood function. If

the value of D is greater than a threshold value corresponding to a pre-determined probability of the chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) distribution, one may conclude that model  $M_1$  is better than model  $M_0$  at that significance level.

We fit our statistical models using data from 1949-1990. First, a stationary model  $M_0$  without any covariate is fitted to the observed data. Then, for each covariate separately, a model  $M_1$  with linear dependence in the location parameter is compared to  $M_0$ . We also tested a model  $M_{1\_1}$  with linear dependence in both the location and scale parameter against the model  $M_1$ , and a model  $M_{2\_1}$  with quadratic dependence in the location parameter and linear dependence in the scale parameter against the model  $M_{1\_1}$ . A model  $M_2$ , with quadratic dependence in the location parameter is as well tested against  $M_1$ . That way, the model that fits the majority of the stations best is determined for each covariate. Those significant models for each co-variate are combined to the final model with several covariates. The model calibration is conducted for all the 230 stations, even for stations that previously showed no significant correlation with the predictor variables. The goal here is to find the model that fits best for the majority of the stations, and then use that model for every station.

### 2.2.3 Model validation

The statistical models are validated using data from 1991 to 2003. We use the skill score s as defined in *Wang and Zhang [2008]* to validate our models:

$$s = 1 - |rv_d - rv_v| / |rv_c - rv_v| \quad (4)$$

Here:  $rv_d$  is the downscaled 20-year return value for the validation period,  $rv_v$  is 20-year return value estimated from the observed extreme precipitation in the validation period, and  $rv_c$  is the observed 20-year return value for calibration period.

A model is considered to have some skill if it performs better than estimate from climate persistence forecast. This means a model has some skill if  $s > 0$ . The closer to 1 the  $s$  value, the more skillful is the model.

#### 2.2.4 Future projections

The differences in the model simulated predictors between a year in the future and the base period 1961-1990 are considered as projected changes in the predictors. These differences are added to baseline predictors from the reanalysis data as projected expectation of predictors in the future year, which are then used to estimate three parameters of the GEV distribution and subsequently to infer 1/p year return values of winter maximum daily precipitation in the future. This way, the influence of the GCM bias is removed. Additionally it must be kept in mind that the GCM may not be simulating the changes in the predictors accurately and likely include some uncertainty.

The quantile (or return value) for a specific non-exceedance probability is given by inverting of the cumulative distribution function:

$$y_{p,t} = (\mu_t) + \frac{\alpha_t}{\kappa} [1 - (-\log(p))^\kappa] \quad (5)$$

Where  $y_{p,t}$  is the quantile for the specific non-exceedance probability  $p$  at the time  $t$  with the corresponding parameters  $\mu_t$ ,  $\alpha_t$  and  $\kappa$ .

We determine three 30-year periods, 2015-2044, 2040-2069, and 2065-2094 to represent the early, the middle, and the late 21<sup>st</sup> century. We also use the difference between the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries from the combinations of the four available 20<sup>th</sup> century simulations and four 21<sup>st</sup> century simulations, these allow us to estimate variability and uncertainty as projected by the PCM and through our statistical downscaling approach.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Relationship between extreme precipitation and predictors

Table 1 displays percentages of stations showing correlation significant at the 5% level (or better) with different predictor variables for seven pressure levels from 1000 hPa to 400 hPa. Overall, the relative humidity is significantly correlated with extreme precipitation at slightly higher percentages of stations than specific humidity, suggesting that the more saturated air, the higher potential for extreme precipitation. However, for correlation coefficient higher than 0.5, this percentage is quickly reduced for relative humidity. This suggests that it is the amount of water vapor, or precipitable water, which plays the major role in the extreme precipitation. Other studies [e.g., *Wilby and Wigley, 2000; Wang and Zhang, 2008*] also used specific humidity as a humidity indicator. Of the two potential dynamic predictors, the vertical velocity is clearly a better predictor, showing significant correlation at more stations and having higher mean of significant correlation coefficients. The level of correlation between extreme precipitation and vertical velocity is even higher than that of humidity. Because of this and also because the fact that the change in geopotential height is more related to changes in the

atmospheric density than to changes in the atmospheric circulation [Zorita and von Storch, 1999], we chose vertical velocity as another predictor. Medeiros and Stevens [2011] detect a strong influence of the vertical velocity on precipitation, and it is also known that one of the characteristics of stronger storms is enhanced vertical motions [Miller and Petty, 1998 in Bauer and Del Genio, 2006]. This supports our choice of the vertical velocity as a covariate.

As the predictors (specific humidity and vertical velocity) are available at multiple pressure levels and as it is important to avoid over-fitting statistical models, we analyzed in more details at which pressure levels those predictors are most relevant. We found that specific humidity at the 700 hPa level has the highest mean significant correlation coefficient (0.44) with extreme precipitation, and also clearly the highest percentage of correlations  $> 0.5$ . Results for other near-surface pressure levels are similar. We choose the 700 hPa pressure level, as elevations in mountainous regions may be higher than higher pressure levels. The correlation coefficient is statistically significant at almost 60% of all stations (Figure 1a). We also found that the vertical velocity at the 850 hPa level has the highest correlation with extreme precipitation (with the mean of significant correlation coefficient -0.42), and the correlation is significant at 79% of all stations (Figure 1b). This percentage is higher than for all the other pressure levels, and higher correlation coefficients also occur more often at 850 hPa.

Of all 230 stations, there are 130 stations (56.5 %) for which both the specific humidity at the 700 hPa level and the vertical velocity at the 850 hPa level are significantly correlated with extreme precipitation. There are 57 stations (24.8 %) for which only one of the selected predictors is significantly correlated with extreme precipitation, and there are

still 43 stations (18.7 %) for which none of the predictors is significantly correlated with extreme precipitation.

The spatial distribution of correlation coefficients is displayed in Figures 1a) and 1b). For specific humidity, highest correlations are found between 36.5°N and 40.5°N (referred to as the “northern region” in the remaining of the text); correlations are weaker in the north or south of this region. For vertical velocity, the spatial distribution is less distinct, but higher correlations also appear in the northern region. In the north or the south of this region, correlation becomes weaker, though it is statistically significant at most of the stations. There is also a tendency for correlation to become not significant when located further away from the coast, indicating perhaps a lee side effect of the mountains. Figure 2 shows an example for the station Santa Rosa (38.42°N, 122.85°W) which has one of the highest correlations between extreme precipitation and the predictors. The correlation coefficients are 0.55 and -0.48 for specific humidity and vertical velocity, respectively.

### 3.2 Model fitting and validation

Fitting extreme precipitation data of each station to different GEV models show that a linear dependence with both covariates in the location parameter is the best choice. Comparison between models  $M_0$  and  $M_1$  with specific humidity as the only co-variate suggests  $M_1$  to be the better model for almost half of the stations (47.4%). Comparison with more complicated models shows that for only 6.5% of the stations, the model  $M_{1\_1}$  is significantly better than  $M_1$  and the more complicated models with quadratic dependence do not yield significant improvement. A model  $M_1$  with the vertical velocity as the only covariate significantly improves model fit over model  $M_0$  at a majority of the stations (72.6%). However, a more complicated model  $M_{1\_1}$  only slightly improves the fit

over model  $M_1$  for about 7.0% of the stations. The model  $M_1$  with quadratic dependence in the location parameter improves the fit of model  $M_1$  for about 18% of the stations. As a result, we also choose a linear dependence of the vertical velocity in the location parameter for all stations of the study region. The final model is then the GEV distribution with the location parameters linearly dependent on the specific humidity at 700hPa and the vertical velocity at 850hPa. Likelihood ratio test suggests that this model provides a better fit at 57.4% of all stations than the model with only one co-variate.

The sample size of the validation dataset is typically 13 or smaller. To estimate 20-yr return values for such a short dataset, we fit the GEV distribution using the method of L-moments to reduce sampling error in the quantile estimates. About half of the stations (47.4%) show a positive skill score, these stations are distributed quite randomly across the region. The lack of skill in many stations may reflect large sampling error in the estimation of 20-yr return value for the validation dataset due to small sample.

*Friederichs and Hense [2007]* had a similar problem: a shorter validation period results in smaller skills especially for higher quantiles. However, a longer validation period would reduce the length for the calibration period. Another reason for a lack of skill is too small differences in the climate for the calibration and validation periods that makes it hard to validate. *Wang and Zhang [2008]* dealt with that issue by not considering stations that have very similar values for the observed quantiles of the two periods. We found that skill scores tend to be higher for stations with larger difference in the validation and calibration climates.

### 3.3 Future projections

We present the results for the changes in the 20-year return values unless stated otherwise for three time periods TP1, TP2 and TP3 that are centered on 2030 (2015-2044), 2055 (2040-2069) and 2080 (2065-2094), respectively. Figure 3 shows results for a representative station Santa Rosa. The boxplot shows an overall wide spread, indicating large variability in the present and future climates. Other stations show similar results. The medium value for the TP1 is around the current climate, indicating very little change in the near future. However, the medium values increase consistently towards more remote future, and higher medium values correspond to scenarios of larger emission (see also table 2). There is an overall increase in the median values between TP1 and TP3, of about 3.85%, 6.05%, and 6.11% for B1, A2, A1B scenarios respectively.

Table 2 also provides standard deviations computed from all data of the 16 (4) possible combinations. These standard deviations are of larger values as expected.

Figure 4 shows projected largest, mean, and smallest 20-yr return values through the 21<sup>st</sup> century from the 16 projections. It is clear that projected 20-yr return values have a wide spread; it is also clear there is an upward trend. Larger combinations for A2 and A1B scenarios give wider spread with smaller year to year variation in the mean. Figure 5 shows the probability density functions of the extreme precipitation for the three time periods for station Santa Rosa. There are clear shifts in the distribution from one period to another.

Table 3 shows the overall averaged results for the northern region, for the stations with positive validation results. The average changes in 20-yr return values from TP1 to TP3 are 3.57%, 3.53%, and 1.93% for the A2, A1B, and B1 scenarios, respectively. The

scenarios A2 and A1B show a slightly stronger change during the first half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (TP1 to TP2) than during the second half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (TP2 to TP3). For the scenario B1 we find a decrease from TP1 to TP2, but then a clear increase during the second half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, which is even higher than for the other two scenarios. Overall, we find a tendency towards higher quantiles for all three scenarios. The percentages of change seen here are rather small; this is perhaps due to the linear dependence only in the location parameter. As the absolute changes (in mm) are the same for different quantiles, the relative change for lower quantiles is thus higher. For example, the relative change for the 5-yr return value in northern region is 4.95% for A2, 4.89% for A1B and 2.63% for the B1 scenario.

The results for southern stations shown in table 4 are even weaker. We obtain less than 1% increase in 20-year return values from TP1 to TP3 under different emission scenarios. With relatively high standard deviations when compared to the changes in mean, we can see that results must differ across stations, some stations show increase while others show decrease throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century. These results, small changes in regional average with high spatial variability, might be due to the fact that the correlations between the seasonal maximum precipitation and the covariates are weaker here than in the northern region; this was especially the case for the specific humidity. It is possible that the chosen covariates may not describe the ongoing precipitation process sufficiently well; it is also possible that large scale circulation plays an important role.

#### 4. Discussion and Conclusion

In this study we develop a non-stationary GEV model with atmospheric variables as predictors for future projections of extreme precipitation for California. The predictors are selected according to their correlations with the maximum daily precipitation amount in the winter months (November to February). The specific humidity at the 700 hPa level and vertical velocity at the 850 hPa level are found to be the best predictors among those tested, and are incorporated in the parameters of the GEV distribution as covariates. Results are different regionally with significant correlation results for almost all stations in a region between 36.5° N and 40.5° N latitudes for both covariates. Future projections are computed for all stations with the preselected predictors as covariates. A model with linear dependence of both covariates in the location parameter is found to best describe the local conditions and is thus used for all stations. The future projections for the northern region show a small increase of the daily maximum precipitation amount for the winter season for the north, and almost no change for the southern region.

Some limitations must be considered when interpreting the results; these include uncertainty in the GCM projected changes, the use of statistical model for downscaling, and the limited observational datasets for model calibration and validation. GCMs in general may have underestimated large scale circulation response to external forcing [Gillet *et al.*, 2003]; this would result in smaller changes in downscaled future projections based on circulation related predictors. The use of information simulated by additional GCMs may also change the projected future extreme precipitation. For example, Kharin *et al.* [2007] found that differences among the GCMs appear to be the dominant source of

uncertainty. Using a multi-model ensemble for the same kind of study is therefore suggested for future work and could significantly increase the reliability of the results.

The limited amount of observational data may have resulted in some uncertainty associated with the fitting of the statistical model. It might be possible to reduce this uncertainty by pooling data across many stations from a homogeneous region, under the regional frequency analysis framework. The limitation due to small sample size is more apparent in the validation process; the fact that nearby station may show quite different results is a clear indication of large uncertainty in the statistical model. This problem may be reduced when longer term daily outputs from CMIP5 (Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5) models are available.

We identified that the location parameters depend on the two predictors linearly and failed to identify a significant connection between scale parameter and the predictors. As daily precipitation distribution is skewed, it follows that the location and scale parameters of the extreme daily precipitation must both change with the changes in mean daily precipitation. However, the limited amount of data may prevent us from properly identifying the connections between the scale parameter and the predictors and thereby resulted in smaller changes in downscaled extreme precipitation for the future.

There is a large uncertainty in projected extreme precipitation over the region. *Kharin and Zwiers* [2000] indicated an increase about 10-20 mm in the 20-yr return value of 24-hour precipitation amount in the region based on GCM simulations under the IPCC 1992 scenario A. *Kharin and Zwiers* [2005] suggested a doubling in the probability of the current 20-yr event in the West Coast of North America by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century based on GCM simulations under the A2 scenario. *Kharin et al.* [2007] showed a 10-20%

increase in the 20-yr return values of 24-hour precipitation over North America based on CMIP3 simulations. However, they also showed on maps a decrease in the extreme precipitation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in the south of the West Coast. *Wang and Zhang* [2008] used a statistical method to downscale large scale information as simulated by a Canadian GCM under the A2 scenario. They found that the probability for the current 20-yr event to occur in the second half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century could increase by 30% to 100%. It appears that projected future changes in extreme precipitation in the region would depend on the simulations of particular GCMs, statistical models and/or large-scale predictor being used. An approach that involves simulations from multiple GCMs, and different statistical methods and/or predictor variables is needed to fully explore the range of uncertainty in projected future precipitation in the region. Specific suggestions for investigating possible strong predictors in future work include the terrain-induced vertical velocity as described in *Charba* [1998]. It represents the interaction of the large-scale low-level flow with the California topography and is therefore a more specific diagnostic variable than the vertical velocity. *Eden et al.* [2012] are the first to suggest that there is potential for direct use of GCM simulated precipitation as a downscaling predictor, and identify the west coast of North America as being one of the regions where this is in particular true. *Pandey et al.* [2000] and *Neiman et al.* [2002] were successful in modeling precipitation with an orographic model along the California coast, which lead to the suggestion that the interaction between specific humidity and (terrain-induced) vertical velocity may be an interesting potential predictor to consider.

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## Les tableaux / Tables

Table 1a) – d): Percentages of stations with significant or higher correlation between the seasonal maximum precipitation from November to February and the corresponding atmospheric variable for different pressure heights. The two lower lines show the mean significant correlation and the maximum correlation coefficient. The tested variables are the specific humidity (a), the relative humidity (b), the vertical velocity (c) and the geopotential height (d).

a)

|                  | Specific humidity at pressure level (hPa) |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                  | 1000                                      | 925  | 850  | 700  | 600  | 500  | 400  |
| R sign.          | 62.2                                      | 65.2 | 58.7 | 57.4 | 55.7 | 47.8 | 41.3 |
| 0.4≤R<0.5        | 20.9                                      | 18.7 | 17.8 | 18.7 | 23.0 | 17.0 | 10.9 |
| 0.5≤R            | 7.0                                       | 11.7 | 13.0 | 17.8 | 11.3 | 6.1  | 0.9  |
| mean sign R      | 0.40                                      | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.35 |
| R <sub>max</sub> | 0.66                                      | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.60 |

b)

|                  | Relative humidity at pressure level (hPa) |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                  | 1000                                      | 925  | 850  | 700  | 600  | 500  | 400  |
| R sign.          | 31.7                                      | 43.0 | 60.0 | 65.2 | 68.7 | 57.0 | 45.7 |
| 0.4≤R<0.5        | 5.7                                       | 8.7  | 16.5 | 21.3 | 19.1 | 16.1 | 9.1  |
| 0.5≤R            | 0.4                                       | 0.4  | 0.4  | 2.6  | 4.3  | 1.3  | 0.4  |
| mean sign R      | 0.35                                      | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.35 |
| R <sub>max</sub> | 0.59                                      | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.59 |

c)

|                    | Vertical velocity at pressure level (hPa) |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                    | 1000                                      | 925   | 850   | 700   | 600   | 500   | 400   |
| R sign.            | 48.7                                      | 68.7  | 79.1  | 76.1  | 71.7  | 70.9  | 72.2  |
| $0.4 \leq R < 0.5$ | 11.7                                      | 28.3  | 34.8  | 26.1  | 23.9  | 26.1  | 23.5  |
| $0.5 \leq R$       | 0.9                                       | 6.5   | 13.9  | 13.9  | 10.9  | 9.6   | 11.3  |
| mean sign R        | -0.36                                     | -0.40 | -0.42 | -0.41 | -0.41 | -0.40 | -0.40 |
| $R_{\max}$         | -0.53                                     | -0.61 | -0.63 | -0.65 | -0.65 | -0.62 | -0.62 |

d)

|                    | Geopotential height at pressure level (hPa) |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                    | 1000  | 925   | 850   | 700   | 600   | 500   | 400   |
| R sign.            | 62.6  | 53.5  | 42.2  | 28.3  | 24.3  | 18.7  | 16.1  |
| $0.4 \leq R < 0.5$ | 20.9  | 15.2  | 12.2  | 3.9   | 2.2   | 1.7   | 1.7   |
| $0.5 \leq R$       | 7.8   | 3.5   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.4   | 0.4   |
| mean sign R        | -0.39                                       | -0.38 | -0.37 | -0.35 | -0.34 | -0.35 | -0.34 |
| $R_{\max}$         | -0.60                                       | -0.56 | -0.51 | -0.53 | -0.54 | -0.55 | -0.54 |

**Table 2:** Future quantiles for the Santa Rosa for p=0.95. For each of the three scenarios and the three time periods; the mean value for the projection is given; as well as the standard deviation of the means of the 16 (4) possible combinations and the standard deviation for all projected quantiles (in brackets).

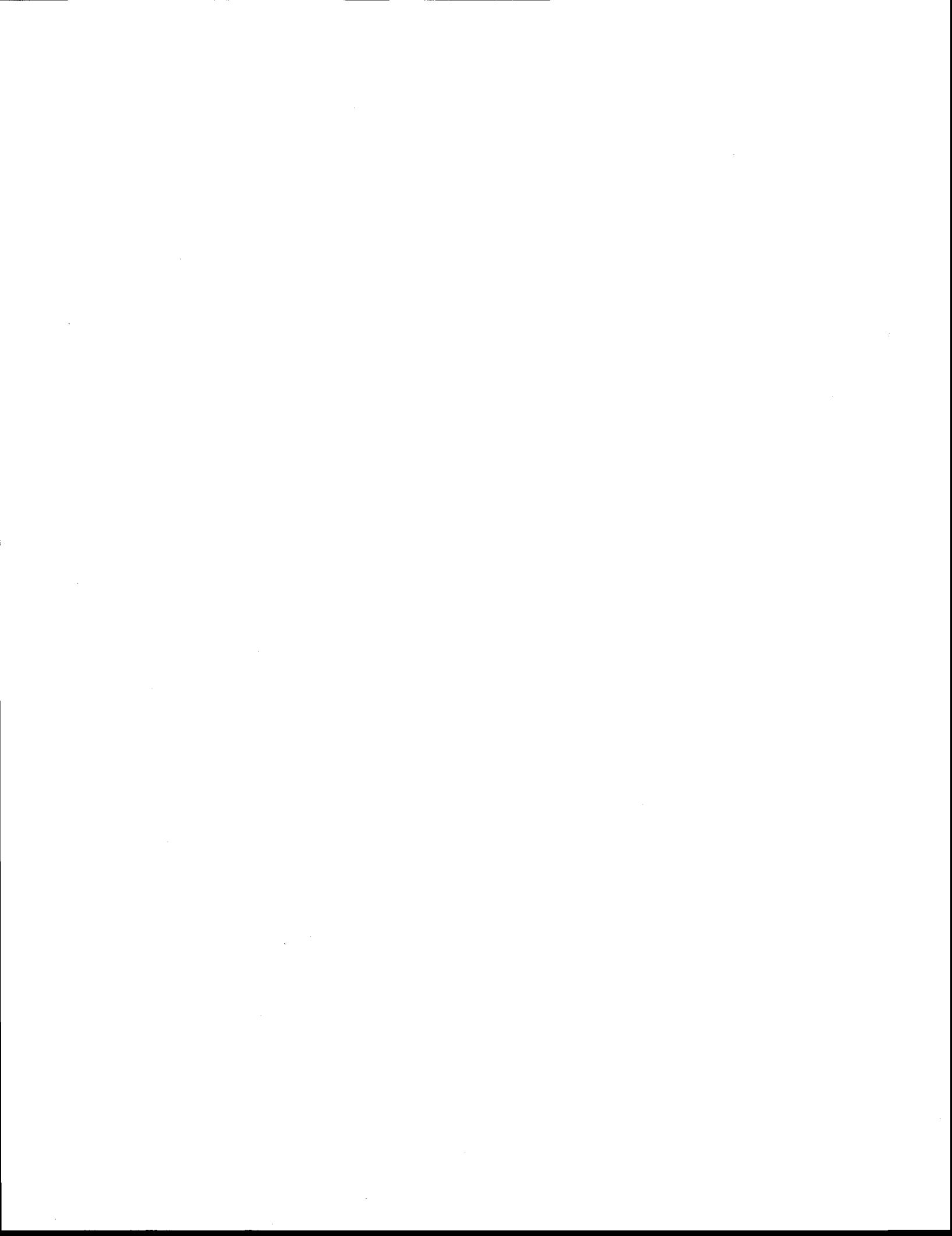
|   | TP1        | TP2        | TP3        |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
|   | mean value |            |            |
| std of means of combinations (std of all) |            |            |            |
| A2  | 139.8      | 145.1      | 148.2      |
|   | 4.6 (22.9) | 5.4 (23.8) | 5.6 (26.7) |
| A1B                                       | 140.2      | 145.6      | 148.8      |
|   | 5.7 (24.8) | 5.2 (24.1) | 4.6 (24.6) |
| B1  | 143.6      | 143.1      | 149.1      |
|   | 5.0 (19.3) | 5.0 (26.6) | 5.0 (27.8) |

**Table 3:** Percentage of change between the future quantiles of p=0.95 for the northern region. The table shows the mean values of the change of the stations with positive validation results, in mm and %, in brackets are the corresponding standard deviations.

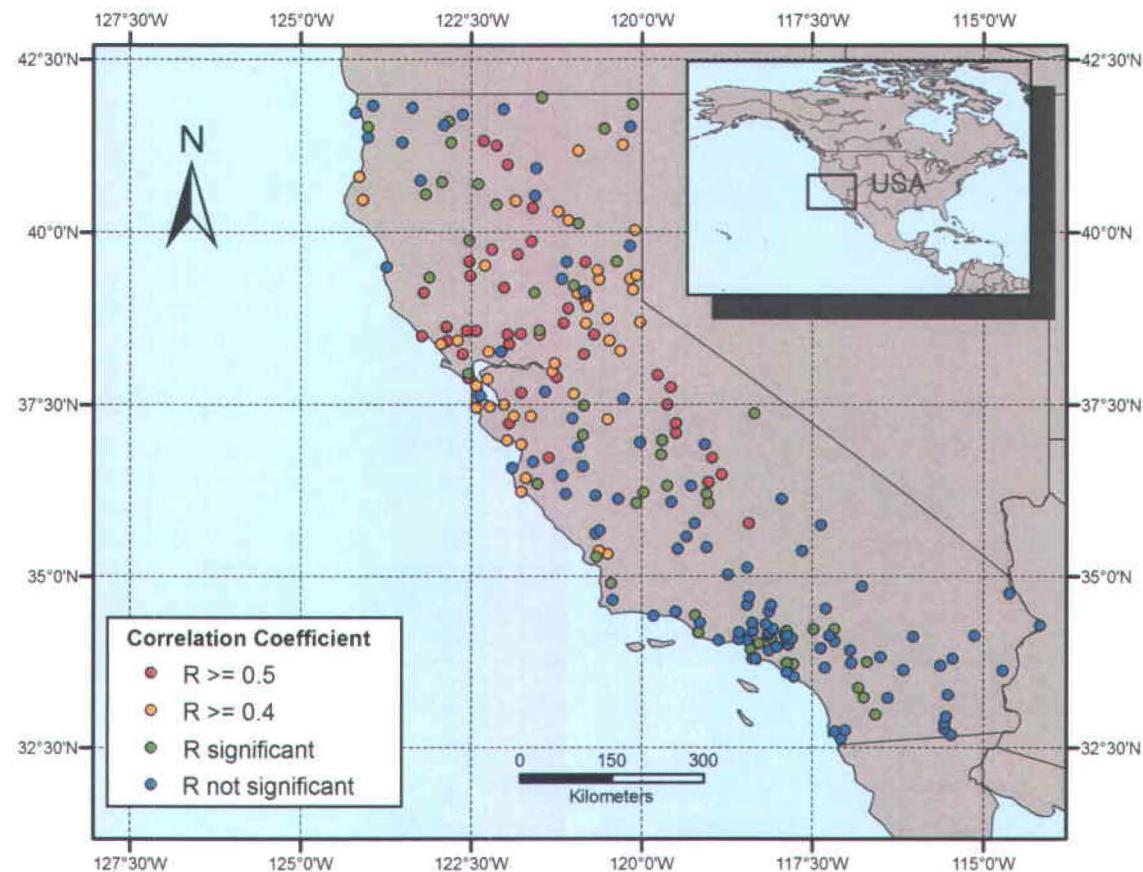
|             | A2             |                | A1B            |                | B1              |                 |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|             | mm<br>(std)    | %<br>(std)     | mm<br>(std)    | %<br>(std)     | mm<br>(std)     | %<br>(std)      |
| TP 1 - TP 2 | 2.32<br>(2.02) | 2.12<br>(1.57) | 2.33<br>(2.38) | 2.06<br>(2.01) | -0.15<br>(0.91) | -0.20<br>(0.98) |
| TP 2 - TP 3 | 1.58<br>(1.45) | 1.40<br>(1.08) | 1.54<br>(1.20) | 1.44<br>(0.89) | 2.35<br>(2.02)  | 2.14<br>(1.51)  |
| TP 1 - TP 3 | 3.90<br>(3.44) | 3.57<br>(2.66) | 3.87<br>(3.47) | 3.53<br>(2.69) | 2.20<br>(1.92)  | 1.93<br>(1.49)  |

**Table 4:** Percentage of change between the future quantiles of p=0.95 for region south of the northern region. The table shows the mean values of the change of the stations with positive validation results, in mm and %, in brackets are the corresponding standard deviations.

|                                  | A2             |                | A1B            |                 | B1              |                 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                  | mm<br>(std)    | %<br>(std)     | mm<br>(std)    | %<br>(std)      | mm<br>(std)     | %<br>(std)      |
| <b>South of northern region:</b> |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |
| TP 1 - TP 2                      | 0.32<br>(1.00) | 0.21<br>(1.36) | 0.05<br>(1.20) | -0.19<br>(1.71) | 0.33<br>(0.59)  | 0.40<br>(0.66)  |
| TP 2 - TP 3                      | 0.53<br>(0.99) | 0.59<br>(1.28) | 0.71<br>(0.83) | 0.86<br>(0.92)  | -0.53<br>(1.18) | -0.74<br>(1.39) |
| TP 1 - TP 3                      | 0.85<br>(1.92) | 0.82<br>(2.51) | 0.75<br>(1.85) | 0.68<br>(2.45)  | -0.20<br>(0.79) | -0.35<br>(0.99) |



## Les figures / Figures



**Figure 1a):** Correlation of the seasonal daily maximum precipitation (Nov-Feb) with the specific humidity at 700 hPa for the same time period. Blue dots show stations without a significant correlation, green dots show stations with a significant correlation coefficient. Yellow represents correlations equal or higher than 0.4 and red stations show have correlation coefficients equal or higher than 0.5.

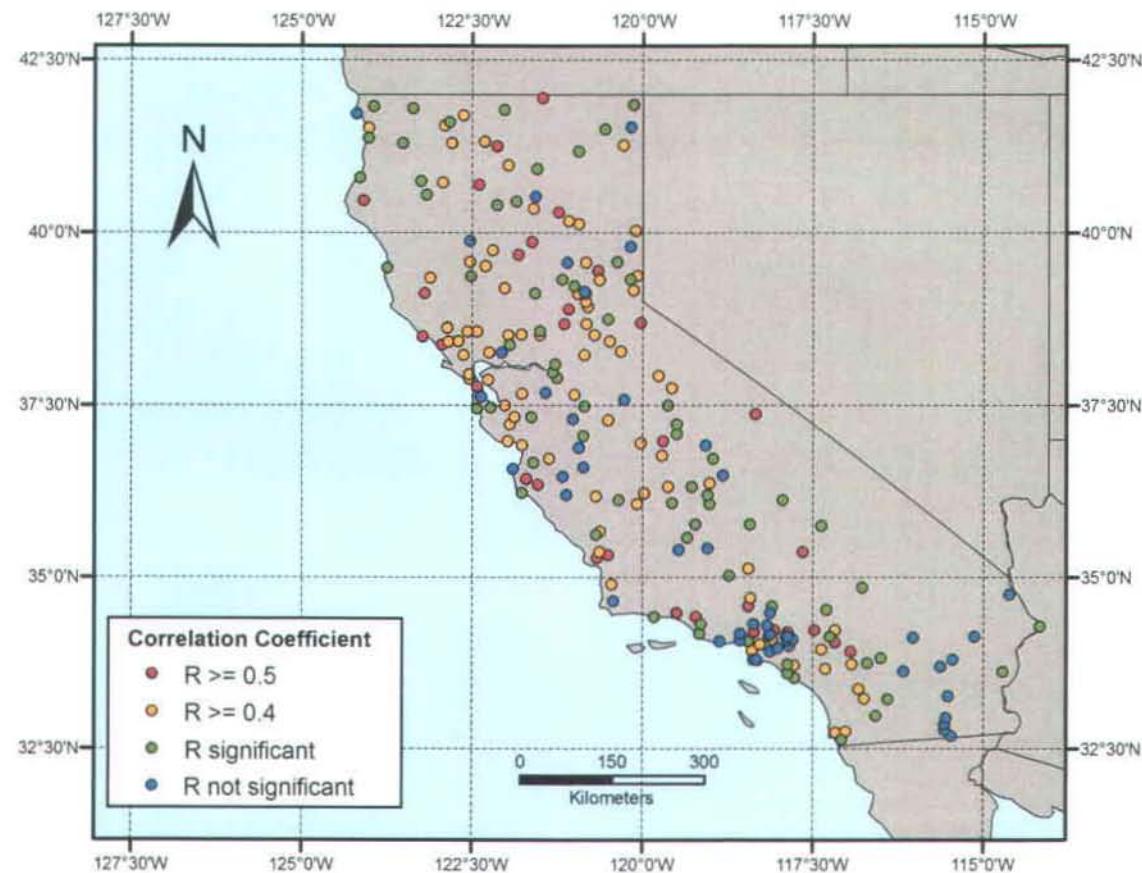


Figure 1b): Same as Figure 1a, but for correlation with the vertical velocity at 850 hPa.

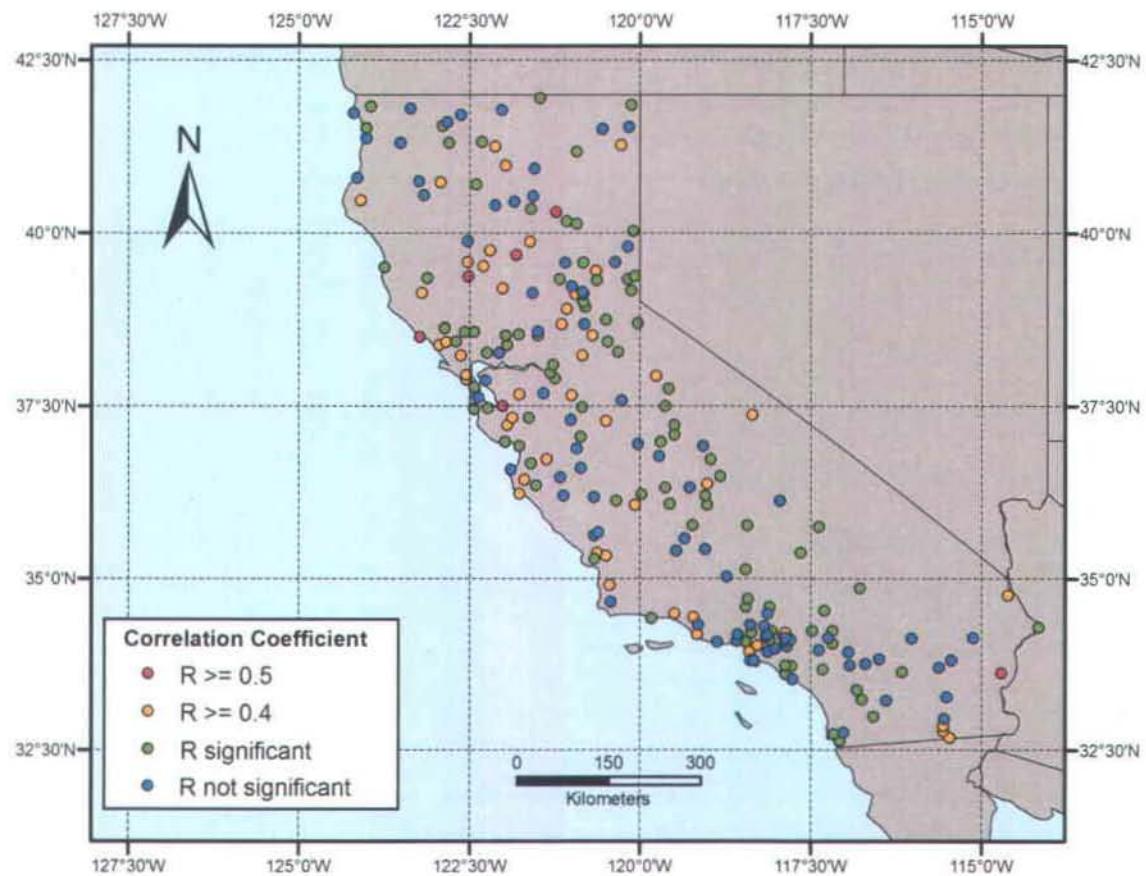


Figure 1c): Same as Figure 1a, but for correlation with the relative humidity at 700 hPa.

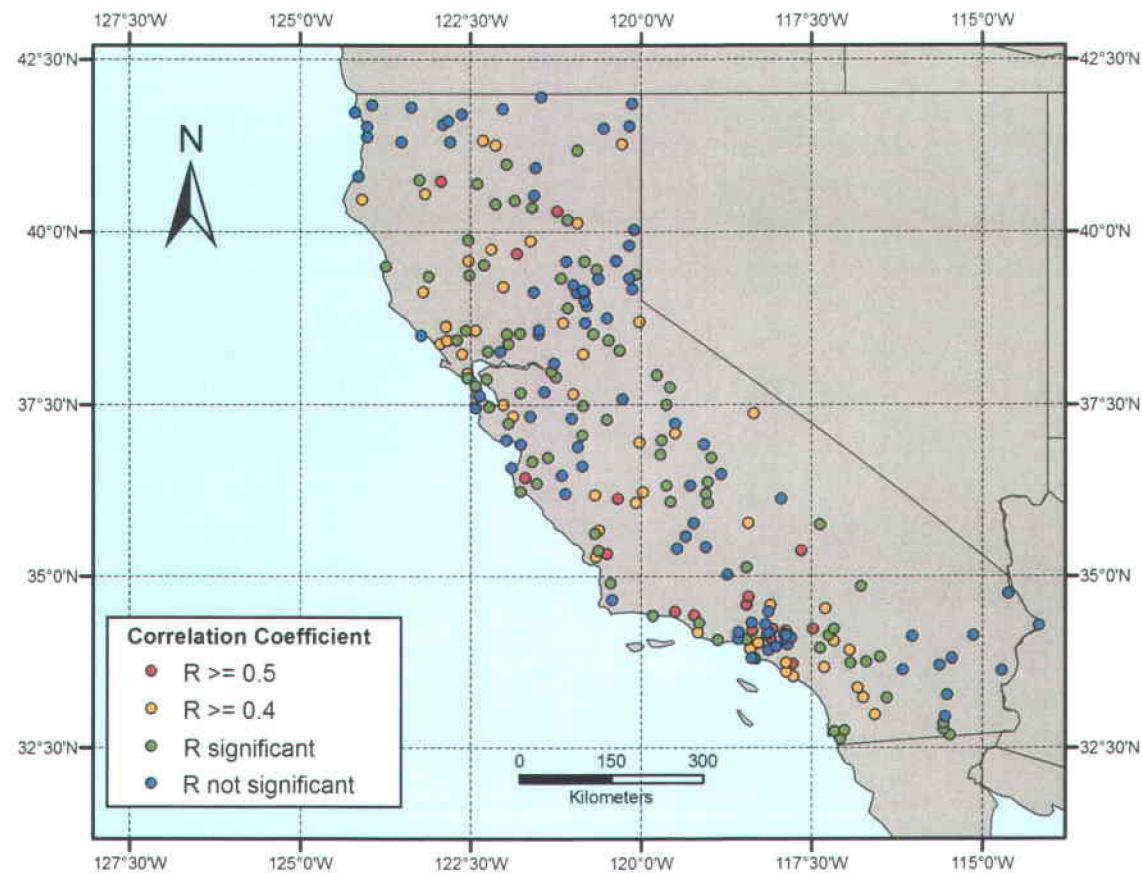
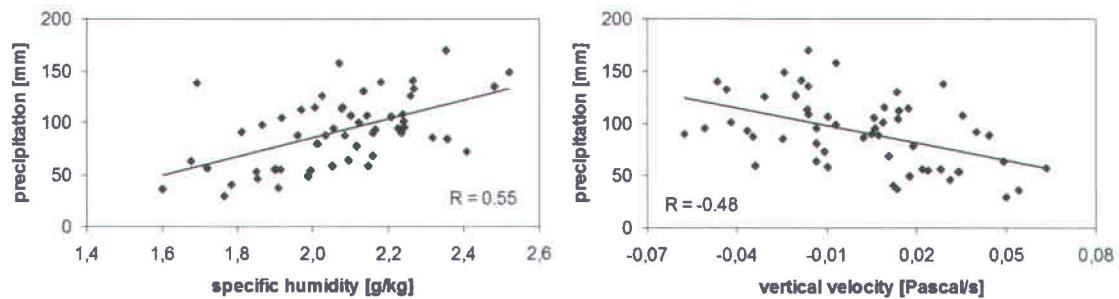
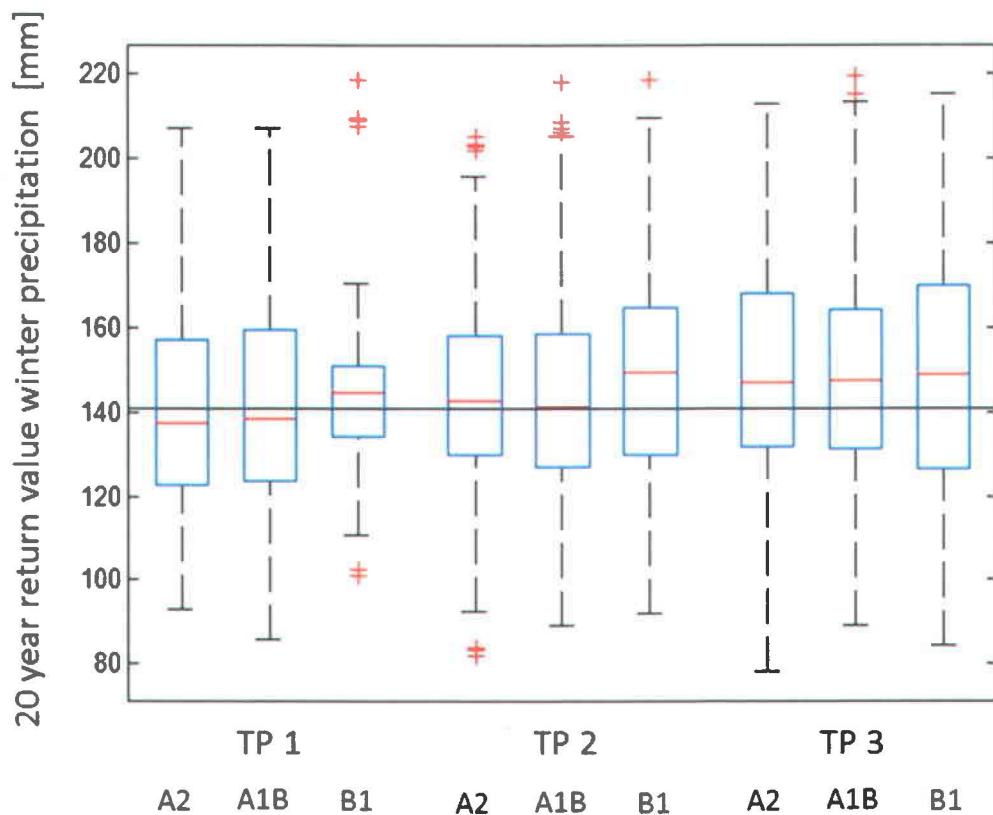


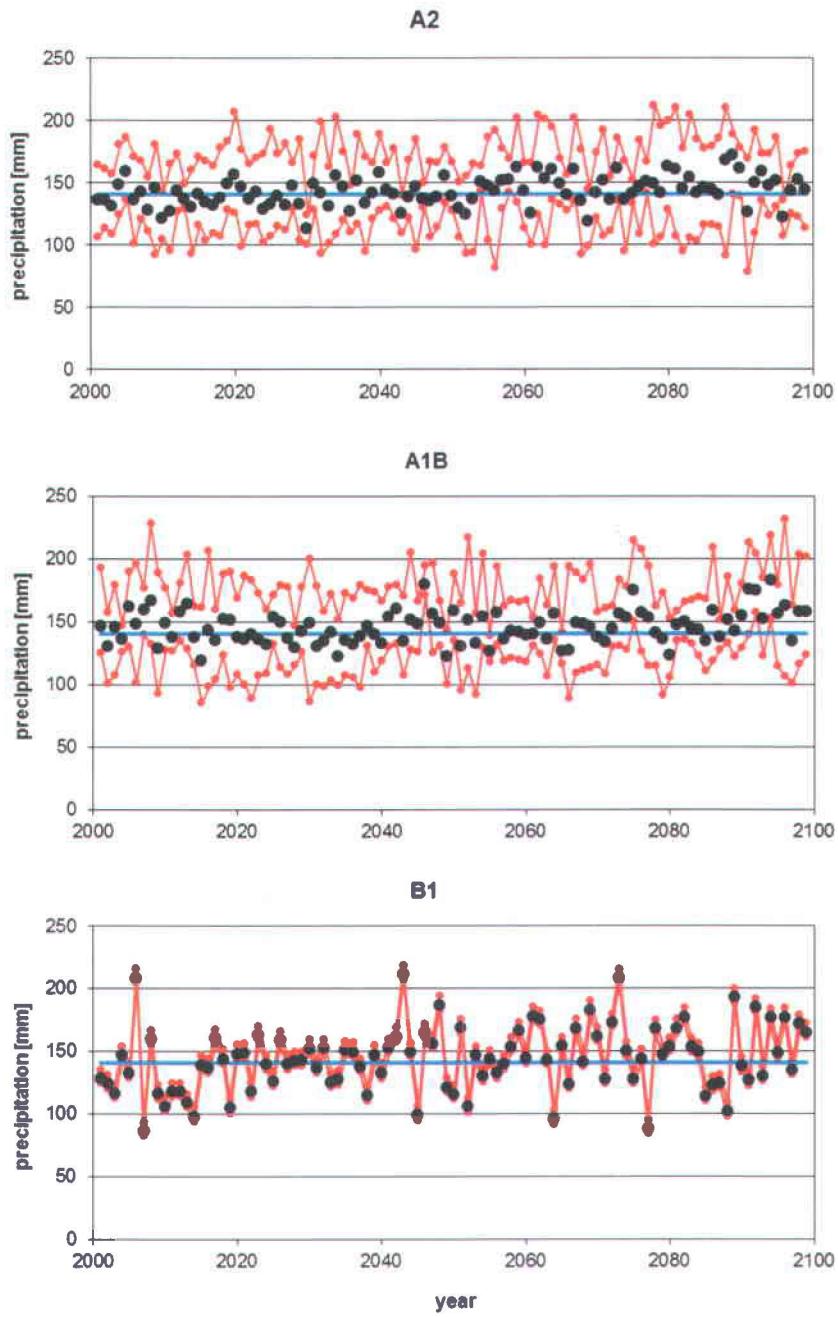
Figure 1d): Same as Figure 1a, but for correlation with the geopotential height at 1000 hPa.



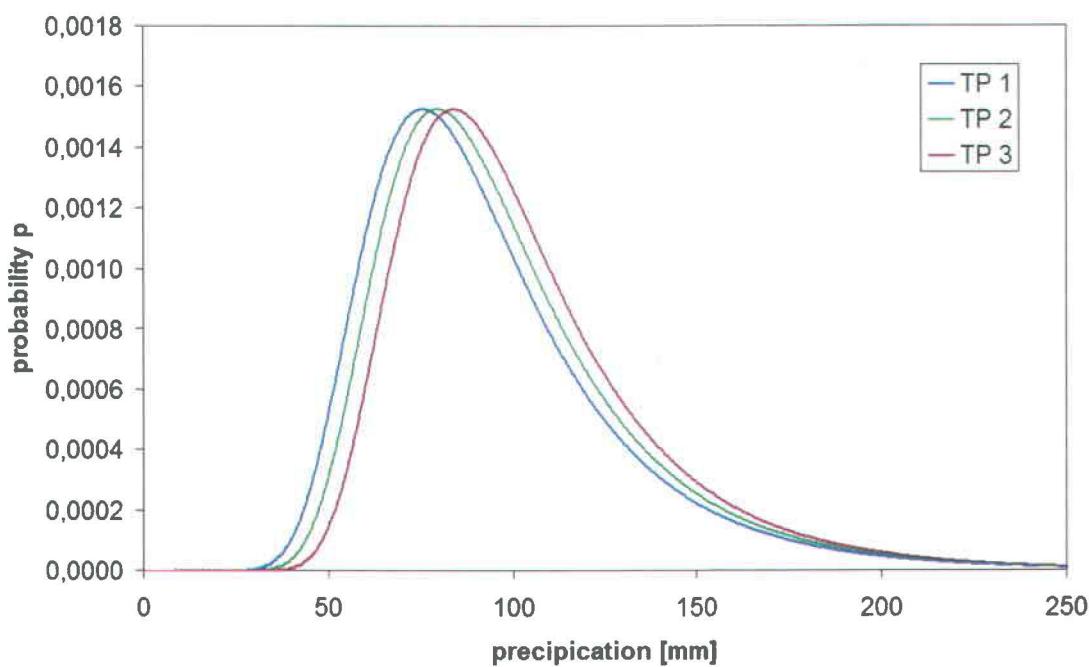
**Figure 2:** Correlation graphs for the daily seasonal extreme precipitation for the winter months (Nov-Feb) with specific humidity at 700 hPa (left) and vertical velocity at 850 hPa (right) for the same time period, for historic precipitation data from 1949-2003 and reanalysis data for the atmospheric variables. Station: Santa Rosa ( $38.42^{\circ}\text{N}$ ,  $122.85^{\circ}\text{W}$ ).



**Figure 3:** Boxplot for future projected extreme precipitation ( $p = 0.95$  / the 20 year return value) during the winter months (Nov-Feb) for the station Santa Rosa. The first three boxes represent the scenarios A2, A1B and B1 for the first time period TP1, the following 2 blocks of 3 boxes each represent the following 2 time periods TP2 and TP3. The black line represents the observed 20 year return value of the base period climate (1961-1990).



**Figure 4:** Future projections of the 20-year return value of the 3 scenarios for the station Santa Rosa. The mean value for each year in black is the mean of the 16 (4 for B1) possible combinations for future projections. In red, the minimum and maximum value of each year, and the blue line represents the observed 20 year return value of the baseline period (1961-1990).



**Figure 5:** Change in the probability density function (Santa Rosa), for the scenario A2. The mean value of the covariates for the corresponding time period is used.

## Annexe A: Preliminary results and information for all stations.

- Colors:
- yellow correlation coefficient is significant at  $p = 0.05$
  - orange correlation coefficient  $\geq 0.4$
  - red correlation coefficient  $\geq 0.5$
  - violet correlation coefficient  $\geq 0.6$

| station # | latitude<br>°N | longitude<br>°W | correlation coefficient and corresponding p |   |   |   | % events in<br>Nov-Feb | length<br>calibration | length<br>validation | validation<br>result |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|           |                |                 | specific<br>humidity<br>at 700 hPa          | vertical<br>velocity<br>at 850 hPa  | relative<br>humidity<br>at 700 hPa  | geopotential<br>height<br>at 1000 hPa   |                        |                       |                      |                      |
| 41758     | 32.63          | -117.08         | 0.141<br>0.322                              | -0.347<br><span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.013</span> | 0.304<br>0.030  | -0.308<br>0.028   | 66.7                   | 40                    | 11                   | 0.24                 |
| 41288     | 32.68          | -115.47         | 0.223<br>0.102                              | -0.186<br>0.174   | <span style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.451</span><br>0.001   | <span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-0.327</span><br>0.015   | 45.5                   | 42                    | 13                   | -0.12                |
| 47740     | 32.73          | -117.17         | 0.239<br>0.079                              | <span style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-0.447</span><br>0.001    | <span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.385</span><br>0.004  | <span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-0.359</span><br>0.007   | 78.2                   | 42                    | 13                   | -1.44                |
| 44735     | 32.75          | -117.02         | 0.166<br>0.238                              | <span style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-0.493</span><br>0.000    | 0.268<br>0.055  | -0.384<br><span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.005</span>   | 65.4                   | 41                    | 11                   | -0.69                |
| 42713     | 32.77          | -115.57         | 0.206<br>0.134                              | -0.183<br>0.186   | <span style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.419</span><br><span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.002</span> | <span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-0.300</span><br><span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.027</span> | 48.1                   | 41                    | 13                   | -0.23                |
| 44223     | 32.85          | -115.57         | 0.250<br>0.066                              | -0.226<br>0.097   | <span style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.430</span><br><span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.001</span> | <span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-0.375</span><br><span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.005</span> | 49.1                   | 42                    | 13                   | -0.30                |
| 41048     | 32.95          | -115.55         | -0.060                                      | -0.148  | 0.263   | -0.190  | 54.7                   | 41                    | 12                   | -0.25                |

|       |       |         |                 |                 |                 |                 |      |    |    |        |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|----|----|--------|
|       |       |         | 0.669           | 0.290           | 0.057           | 0.173           |      |    |    |        |
| 42239 | 32.98 | -116.58 | 0.332<br>0.014  | -0.373<br>0.006 | 0.329<br>0.015  | -0.421<br>0.002 | 74.1 | 42 | 12 | -16.92 |
| 40983 | 33.22 | -116.40 | 0.147<br>0.294  | -0.296<br>0.031 | 0.244<br>0.078  | -0.380<br>0.005 | 64.2 | 40 | 13 | -0.02  |
| 43914 | 33.23 | -116.75 | 0.301<br>0.030  | -0.419<br>0.002 | 0.315<br>0.023  | -0.436<br>0.001 | 78.8 | 40 | 12 | -0.25  |
| 46197 | 33.27 | -115.52 | -0.115<br>0.411 | -0.010<br>0.944 | 0.261<br>0.059  | 0.056<br>0.690  | 49.1 | 42 | 11 | -0.12  |
| 46657 | 33.37 | -116.83 | 0.307<br>0.026  | -0.486<br>0.000 | 0.319<br>0.020  | -0.476<br>0.000 | 64.2 | 41 | 12 | -0.55  |
| 44647 | 33.53 | -117.77 | 0.136<br>0.335  | -0.329<br>0.017 | 0.243<br>0.083  | -0.419<br>0.002 | 73.1 | 39 | 13 | 0.56   |
| 46175 | 33.60 | -117.87 | 0.200<br>0.163  | -0.361<br>0.010 | 0.279<br>0.050  | -0.456<br>0.001 | 78.0 | 40 | 10 | 0.33   |
| 40927 | 33.62 | -114.72 | 0.096<br>0.504  | -0.318<br>0.023 | 0.512<br>0.000  | -0.234<br>0.098 | 29.4 | 41 | 10 | 0.02   |
| 48892 | 33.63 | -116.17 | -0.198<br>0.168 | 0.155<br>0.282  | -0.354<br>0.012 | -0.019<br>0.895 | 50.0 | 39 | 11 | 0.06   |
| 42805 | 33.67 | -117.32 | 0.126<br>0.382  | -0.418<br>0.003 | 0.396<br>0.004  | -0.421<br>0.002 | 82.0 | 38 | 12 | 0.24   |
| 43855 | 33.70 | -115.63 | -0.091<br>0.510 | -0.232<br>0.088 | 0.189<br>0.168  | 0.027<br>0.843  | 41.8 | 42 | 13 | 0.15   |
| 49087 | 33.72 | -117.78 | 0.324<br>0.019  | -0.441<br>0.001 | 0.390<br>0.004  | -0.504<br>0.000 | 80.8 | 40 | 12 | 0.17   |
| 43896 | 33.73 | -116.93 | 0.065<br>0.645  | -0.479<br>0.000 | 0.169<br>0.227  | -0.336<br>0.014 | 69.8 | 41 | 12 | 0.40   |
| 47888 | 33.73 | -117.87 | 0.282<br>0.039  | -0.348<br>0.010 | 0.311<br>0.022  | -0.465<br>0.000 | 74.1 | 41 | 13 | -7.35  |
| 44211 | 33.75 | -116.70 | 0.295<br>0.034  | -0.304<br>0.029 | 0.164<br>0.244  | -0.295<br>0.034 | 75.0 | 42 | 10 | 0.57   |
| 42598 | 33.80 | -115.45 | -0.156<br>0.260 | -0.232<br>0.092 | 0.224<br>0.104  | -0.055<br>0.695 | 29.6 | 41 | 13 | 0.00   |

|       |       |         |                 |                 |                 |                 |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|----|----|-------|
| 46663 | 33.80 | -118.38 | -0.041<br>0.784 | -0.044<br>0.767 | 0.015<br>0.920  | 0.163<br>0.274  | 83.0 | 38 | 9  | 0.46  |
| 48973 | 33.80 | -118.33 | -0.087<br>0.535 | -0.021<br>0.880 | -0.057<br>0.686 | 0.275<br>0.047  | 83.0 | 40 | 13 | -8.48 |
| 46635 | 33.82 | -116.50 | 0.082<br>0.559  | -0.278<br>0.044 | 0.260<br>0.060  | -0.303<br>0.028 | 66.0 | 40 | 13 | -0.58 |
| 40609 | 33.92 | -116.95 | 0.209<br>0.142  | -0.551<br>0.000 | 0.252<br>0.074  | -0.412<br>0.003 | 78.4 | 41 | 10 | 0.03  |
| 42494 | 33.92 | -118.13 | -0.049<br>0.744 | -0.117<br>0.435 | 0.076<br>0.612  | 0.102<br>0.496  | 85.1 | 40 | 7  | 0.36  |
| 45114 | 33.93 | -118.40 | 0.363<br>0.006  | -0.433<br>0.001 | 0.440<br>0.001  | -0.456<br>0.000 | 83.6 | 42 | 13 | -2.07 |
| 47470 | 33.95 | -117.38 | 0.146<br>0.301  | -0.453<br>0.001 | 0.271<br>0.052  | -0.302<br>0.030 | 69.2 | 41 | 11 | 0.33  |
| 49660 | 33.97 | -118.02 | -0.048<br>0.744 | -0.045<br>0.760 | 0.032<br>0.828  | 0.233<br>0.106  | 77.6 | 40 | 9  | -0.45 |
| 49431 | 34.00 | -117.85 | 0.154<br>0.290  | -0.084<br>0.568 | 0.155<br>0.287  | 0.101<br>0.490  | 75.8 | 39 | 9  | -0.11 |
| 45115 | 34.02 | -118.28 | 0.368<br>0.007  | -0.414<br>0.002 | 0.447<br>0.001  | -0.468<br>0.000 | 73.6 | 42 | 11 | -0.45 |
| 47306 | 34.05 | -117.18 | 0.167<br>0.251  | -0.526<br>0.000 | 0.328<br>0.021  | -0.445<br>0.001 | 81.6 | 37 | 12 | 0.31  |
| 44867 | 34.07 | -118.87 | 0.264<br>0.073  | -0.279<br>0.057 | 0.240<br>0.104  | -0.394<br>0.006 | 87.2 | 40 | 7  | -0.29 |
| 49152 | 34.07 | -118.45 | 0.236<br>0.092  | -0.380<br>0.005 | 0.297<br>0.032  | -0.335<br>0.015 | 76.9 | 40 | 12 | 0.52  |
| 42090 | 34.08 | -117.87 | -0.068<br>0.640 | -0.051<br>0.727 | 0.026<br>0.862  | 0.162<br>0.267  | 75.5 | 40 | 9  | -0.62 |
| 48967 | 34.08 | -118.58 | -0.120<br>0.413 | -0.084<br>0.564 | 0.054<br>0.712  | 0.011<br>0.939  | 83.7 | 41 | 8  | 0.08  |
| 47749 | 34.10 | -117.80 | 0.126<br>0.392  | -0.192<br>0.190 | 0.165<br>0.262  | -0.035<br>0.813 | 72.9 | 39 | 9  | -0.07 |
| 47785 | 34.10 | -118.10 | 0.313           | -0.468          | 0.362           | -0.512          | 75.0 | 41 | 11 | -2.29 |

|       |       |         | 0.024  | 0.000  | 0.008  | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|----|----|-------|
| 49099 | 34.12 | -116.03 | 0.023  | -0.128 | 0.251  | -0.069 | 29.4 | 41 | 10 | 0.20  |
|       |       |         | 0.872  | 0.369  | 0.075  | 0.633  |      |    |    |       |
| 43452 | 34.13 | -117.87 | -0.033 | -0.043 | 0.017  | 0.153  | 74.0 | 40 | 10 | 0.27  |
|       |       |         | 0.818  | 0.769  | 0.906  | 0.288  |      |    |    |       |
| 44297 | 34.13 | -115.13 | -0.123 | -0.112 | 0.175  | -0.072 | 41.5 | 41 | 12 | 0.08  |
|       |       |         | 0.382  | 0.423  | 0.211  | 0.607  |      |    |    |       |
| 47723 | 34.13 | -117.25 | 0.237  | -0.383 | 0.159  | -0.285 | 74.0 | 40 | 10 | 0.59  |
|       |       |         | 0.098  | 0.006  | 0.270  | 0.045  |      |    |    |       |
| 46719 | 34.15 | -118.15 | 0.285  | -0.467 | 0.374  | -0.461 | 80.8 | 39 | 13 | -2.37 |
|       |       |         | 0.041  | 0.000  | 0.006  | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 47776 | 34.15 | -117.90 | 0.365  | -0.499 | 0.489  | -0.479 | 67.9 | 41 | 12 | 0.83  |
|       |       |         | 0.007  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 40144 | 34.17 | -118.13 | -0.060 | 0.032  | -0.027 | 0.090  | 74.5 | 41 | 10 | 0.69  |
|       |       |         | 0.676  | 0.823  | 0.852  | 0.532  |      |    |    |       |
| 41484 | 34.18 | -118.57 | -0.025 | -0.004 | -0.084 | 0.213  | 83.3 | 41 | 13 | 0.38  |
|       |       |         | 0.859  | 0.976  | 0.545  | 0.123  |      |    |    |       |
| 46569 | 34.18 | -119.17 | 0.366  | -0.336 | 0.482  | -0.403 | 79.4 | 41 | 12 | 0.92  |
|       |       |         | 0.007  | 0.014  | 0.000  | 0.003  |      |    |    |       |
| 41194 | 34.20 | -118.37 | 0.229  | -0.528 | 0.364  | -0.531 | 79.2 | 41 | 12 | 0.36  |
|       |       |         | 0.099  | 0.000  | 0.007  | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 47779 | 34.20 | -117.87 | 0.378  | -0.613 | 0.490  | -0.599 | 80.8 | 42 | 10 | -0.68 |
|       |       |         | 0.006  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 44671 | 34.23 | -117.18 | 0.357  | -0.450 | 0.335  | -0.359 | 81.5 | 41 | 13 | -0.65 |
|       |       |         | 0.008  | 0.001  | 0.013  | 0.008  |      |    |    |       |
| 45218 | 34.23 | -117.48 | 0.295  | -0.628 | 0.378  | -0.521 | 80.0 | 42 | 8  | -0.59 |
|       |       |         | 0.038  | 0.000  | 0.007  | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 46006 | 34.23 | -118.07 | 0.226  | -0.501 | 0.328  | -0.524 | 71.7 | 40 | 13 | -1.33 |
|       |       |         | 0.103  | 0.000  | 0.017  | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 46699 | 34.28 | -114.17 | 0.238  | -0.308 | 0.345  | -0.157 | 47.2 | 42 | 11 | 0.00  |
|       |       |         | 0.086  | 0.025  | 0.012  | 0.260  |      |    |    |       |
| 40798 | 34.30 | -118.18 | -0.080 | -0.029 | -0.004 | -0.057 | 74.5 | 38 | 9  | 0.79  |
|       |       |         | 0.591  | 0.849  | 0.980  | 0.704  |      |    |    |       |

|       |       |         |                 |                 |                 |                 |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|----|----|-------|
| 46602 | 34.32 | -118.38 | -0.100<br>0.492 | 0.095<br>0.513  | -0.092<br>0.525 | 0.156<br>0.278  | 72.0 | 40 | 10 | 0.33  |
| 47957 | 34.32 | -119.15 | 0.075<br>0.596  | -0.355<br>0.010 | 0.201<br>0.153  | -0.371<br>0.007 | 80.8 | 39 | 13 | -0.40 |
| 47905 | 34.42 | -119.83 | 0.185<br>0.198  | -0.381<br>0.006 | 0.294<br>0.038  | -0.303<br>0.032 | 70.0 | 42 | 8  | 0.31  |
| 46399 | 34.43 | -119.22 | 0.290<br>0.033  | -0.513<br>0.000 | 0.429<br>0.001  | -0.535<br>0.000 | 79.6 | 42 | 12 | -0.03 |
| 44422 | 34.48 | -119.50 | 0.232<br>0.091  | -0.541<br>0.000 | 0.431<br>0.001  | -0.508<br>0.000 | 75.9 | 42 | 12 | -0.85 |
| 49345 | 34.48 | -118.13 | 0.124<br>0.423  | -0.004<br>0.982 | 0.061<br>0.695  | 0.036<br>0.818  | 75.0 | 37 | 7  | -0.12 |
| 49325 | 34.53 | -117.30 | 0.190<br>0.168  | -0.367<br>0.006 | 0.342<br>0.011  | -0.483<br>0.000 | 61.1 | 42 | 12 | 0.16  |
| 46624 | 34.58 | -118.10 | 0.207<br>0.129  | -0.370<br>0.005 | 0.352<br>0.008  | -0.442<br>0.001 | 80.0 | 42 | 13 | -1.55 |
| 48014 | 34.58 | -118.45 | 0.241<br>0.080  | -0.588<br>0.000 | 0.389<br>0.004  | -0.501<br>0.000 | 83.3 | 42 | 12 | -0.28 |
| 45064 | 34.65 | -120.43 | 0.159<br>0.261  | -0.006<br>0.968 | 0.053<br>0.709  | 0.117<br>0.407  | 67.3 | 40 | 12 | -0.06 |
| 42941 | 34.70 | -118.42 | 0.125<br>0.379  | -0.473<br>0.000 | 0.304<br>0.029  | -0.509<br>0.000 | 90.4 | 39 | 13 | -0.34 |
| 46118 | 34.75 | -114.62 | 0.056<br>0.688  | -0.245<br>0.074 | 0.455<br>0.001  | -0.095<br>0.495 | 37.0 | 41 | 13 | 0.21  |
| 42257 | 34.85 | -116.78 | 0.202<br>0.152  | -0.373<br>0.006 | 0.344<br>0.013  | -0.373<br>0.007 | 30.8 | 40 | 12 | 0.64  |
| 47946 | 34.90 | -120.45 | 0.270<br>0.046  | -0.425<br>0.001 | 0.408<br>0.002  | -0.324<br>0.016 | 58.2 | 42 | 13 | -0.63 |
| 48839 | 35.02 | -118.73 | 0.158<br>0.279  | -0.292<br>0.042 | 0.250<br>0.083  | -0.096<br>0.512 | 59.2 | 37 | 12 | 0.35  |
| 48826 | 35.13 | -118.45 | 0.276<br>0.057  | -0.420<br>0.003 | 0.307<br>0.034  | -0.389<br>0.006 | 68.8 | 41 | 7  | 0.86  |
| 47851 | 35.28 | -120.67 | 0.354           | -0.514          | 0.396           | -0.408          | 72.3 | 35 | 12 | -0.07 |

|       |       |         |       |        |       |        |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|----|----|-------|
|       |       |         | 0.015 | 0.000  | 0.006 | 0.004  |      |    |    |       |
| 47672 | 35.33 | -120.50 | 0.418 | -0.527 | 0.437 | -0.552 | 72.5 | 39 | 12 | 0.02  |
|       |       |         | 0.002 | 0.000  | 0.001 | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 47253 | 35.37 | -117.65 | 0.203 | -0.584 | 0.345 | -0.510 | 74.5 | 42 | 13 | 0.31  |
|       |       |         | 0.137 | 0.000  | 0.010 | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 47933 | 35.37 | -120.63 | 0.499 | -0.500 | 0.444 | -0.363 | 74.1 | 42 | 12 | -0.14 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.000  | 0.001 | 0.007  |      |    |    |       |
| 41244 | 35.40 | -119.47 | 0.181 | -0.233 | 0.189 | -0.139 | 54.7 | 42 | 11 | 0.13  |
|       |       |         | 0.195 | 0.093  | 0.175 | 0.322  |      |    |    |       |
| 40442 | 35.42 | -119.05 | 0.188 | -0.208 | 0.138 | 0.072  | 63.0 | 42 | 12 | 0.71  |
|       |       |         | 0.173 | 0.132  | 0.320 | 0.604  |      |    |    |       |
| 49452 | 35.58 | -119.35 | 0.198 | -0.312 | 0.227 | -0.179 | 61.1 | 41 | 13 | 0.26  |
|       |       |         | 0.151 | 0.022  | 0.099 | 0.196  |      |    |    |       |
| 46730 | 35.62 | -120.68 | 0.077 | -0.306 | 0.091 | -0.358 | 76.4 | 42 | 13 | -0.26 |
|       |       |         | 0.578 | 0.023  | 0.509 | 0.007  |      |    |    |       |
| 46742 | 35.67 | -120.62 | 0.147 | -0.421 | 0.198 | -0.461 | 67.3 | 42 | 13 | -0.31 |
|       |       |         | 0.283 | 0.001  | 0.148 | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 49035 | 35.75 | -117.38 | 0.123 | -0.393 | 0.286 | -0.392 | 68.6 | 40 | 11 | 0.24  |
|       |       |         | 0.391 | 0.004  | 0.042 | 0.004  |      |    |    |       |
| 42346 | 35.77 | -119.23 | 0.243 | -0.397 | 0.316 | -0.273 | 64.0 | 40 | 10 | -0.94 |
|       |       |         | 0.089 | 0.004  | 0.025 | 0.055  |      |    |    |       |
| 44523 | 35.77 | -118.43 | 0.532 | -0.370 | 0.346 | -0.446 | 78.0 | 40 | 10 | -2.11 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.008  | 0.014 | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 44536 | 36.07 | -120.08 | 0.347 | -0.435 | 0.448 | -0.476 | 58.3 | 38 | 10 | 0.05  |
|       |       |         | 0.016 | 0.002  | 0.001 | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 47077 | 36.07 | -119.02 | 0.373 | -0.350 | 0.374 | -0.381 | 60.0 | 42 | 13 | -0.14 |
|       |       |         | 0.005 | 0.009  | 0.005 | 0.004  |      |    |    |       |
| 42012 | 36.08 | -119.57 | 0.153 | -0.336 | 0.303 | -0.391 | 66.7 | 41 | 13 | -0.18 |
|       |       |         | 0.270 | 0.013  | 0.026 | 0.003  |      |    |    |       |
| 41864 | 36.13 | -120.35 | 0.239 | -0.392 | 0.334 | -0.508 | 62.7 | 39 | 12 | 0.44  |
|       |       |         | 0.091 | 0.004  | 0.017 | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 43710 | 36.13 | -117.95 | 0.218 | -0.357 | 0.213 | -0.241 | 76.5 | 41 | 10 | 0.89  |
|       |       |         | 0.125 | 0.010  | 0.134 | 0.089  |      |    |    |       |

|       |       |         |       |        |        |        |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|----|----|-------|
| 47150 | 36.18 | -120.68 | 0.186 | -0.409 | 0.278  | -0.455 | 70.8 | 35 | 13 | 0.29  |
|       |       |         | 0.205 | 0.004  | 0.055  | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 44555 | 36.20 | -121.12 | 0.083 | -0.132 | 0.101  | -0.253 | 72.5 | 39 | 12 | -0.14 |
|       |       |         | 0.560 | 0.355  | 0.480  | 0.074  |      |    |    |       |
| 44957 | 36.20 | -119.05 | 0.387 | -0.298 | 0.320  | -0.354 | 69.2 | 42 | 10 | -0.21 |
|       |       |         | 0.005 | 0.032  | 0.021  | 0.010  |      |    |    |       |
| 49560 | 36.22 | -119.98 | 0.296 | -0.442 | 0.311  | -0.416 | 62.0 | 41 | 9  | -0.04 |
|       |       |         | 0.037 | 0.001  | 0.028  | 0.003  |      |    |    |       |
| 40790 | 36.23 | -121.77 | 0.468 | -0.338 | 0.401  | -0.288 | 87.3 | 42 | 13 | -0.22 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.011  | 0.002  | 0.033  |      |    |    |       |
| 43747 | 36.32 | -119.63 | 0.278 | -0.423 | 0.311  | -0.333 | 60.8 | 38 | 13 | -1.21 |
|       |       |         | 0.049 | 0.002  | 0.026  | 0.017  |      |    |    |       |
| 49367 | 36.32 | -119.28 | 0.229 | -0.342 | 0.189  | -0.139 | 71.7 | 40 | 13 | 0.22  |
|       |       |         | 0.100 | 0.012  | 0.174  | 0.322  |      |    |    |       |
| 46650 | 36.35 | -121.53 | 0.358 | -0.508 | 0.346  | -0.397 | 76.0 | 42 | 8  | 0.11  |
|       |       |         | 0.011 | 0.000  | 0.014  | 0.004  |      |    |    |       |
| 44890 | 36.37 | -119.02 | 0.558 | -0.413 | 0.424  | -0.334 | 67.3 | 42 | 13 | 0.39  |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.002  | 0.001  | 0.013  |      |    |    |       |
| 47731 | 36.43 | -121.70 | 0.440 | -0.572 | 0.452  | -0.597 | 86.3 | 39 | 12 | 0.08  |
|       |       |         | 0.001 | 0.000  | 0.001  | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 46926 | 36.47 | -121.17 | 0.054 | -0.089 | 0.208  | -0.260 | 69.4 | 37 | 12 | -0.32 |
|       |       |         | 0.712 | 0.541  | 0.151  | 0.072  |      |    |    |       |
| 40343 | 36.48 | -118.83 | 0.514 | -0.251 | 0.285  | -0.233 | 69.1 | 42 | 13 | 0.26  |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.064  | 0.035  | 0.087  |      |    |    |       |
| 45795 | 36.58 | -121.90 | 0.029 | -0.077 | -0.121 | 0.046  | 70.6 | 38 | 13 | 0.05  |
|       |       |         | 0.840 | 0.589  | 0.398  | 0.750  |      |    |    |       |
| 46675 | 36.60 | -120.87 | 0.125 | -0.118 | 0.027  | 0.086  | 75.5 | 40 | 13 | -0.04 |
|       |       |         | 0.373 | 0.401  | 0.849  | 0.542  |      |    |    |       |
| 47669 | 36.67 | -121.60 | 0.240 | -0.333 | 0.302  | -0.388 | 70.8 | 41 | 7  | -0.11 |
|       |       |         | 0.101 | 0.021  | 0.037  | 0.006  |      |    |    |       |
| 43551 | 36.73 | -118.97 | 0.534 | -0.330 | 0.300  | -0.272 | 79.2 | 42 | 11 | 0.28  |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.016  | 0.029  | 0.049  |      |    |    |       |
| 46610 | 36.73 | -121.37 | 0.527 | -0.403 | 0.446  | -0.350 | 75.5 | 41 | 12 | -0.17 |

|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.003  | 0.001  | 0.010  |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|----|----|-------|
| 43257 | 36.77 | -119.72 | 0.329 | -0.414 | 0.256  | -0.304 | 63.6 | 42 | 13 | 0.04  |
|       |       |         | 0.014 | 0.002  | 0.059  | 0.024  |      |    |    |       |
| 45119 | 36.88 | -120.93 | 0.076 | 0.036  | -0.016 | 0.052  | 73.6 | 40 | 13 | 0.18  |
|       |       |         | 0.591 | 0.800  | 0.910  | 0.712  |      |    |    |       |
| 40449 | 36.92 | -119.08 | 0.006 | -0.017 | -0.041 | 0.118  | 70.6 | 38 | 13 | -0.27 |
|       |       |         | 0.969 | 0.906  | 0.774  | 0.409  |      |    |    |       |
| 49473 | 36.92 | -121.77 | 0.446 | -0.459 | 0.272  | -0.180 | 77.8 | 42 | 12 | 0.13  |
|       |       |         | 0.001 | 0.000  | 0.046  | 0.194  |      |    |    |       |
| 45233 | 36.95 | -120.03 | 0.183 | -0.445 | 0.215  | -0.403 | 62.7 | 39 | 12 | 0.92  |
|       |       |         | 0.200 | 0.001  | 0.129  | 0.003  |      |    |    |       |
| 43261 | 36.98 | -119.70 | 0.378 | -0.542 | 0.376  | -0.391 | 69.8 | 41 | 12 | -0.20 |
|       |       |         | 0.005 | 0.000  | 0.006  | 0.004  |      |    |    |       |
| 47916 | 36.98 | -121.98 | 0.472 | -0.415 | 0.345  | -0.208 | 78.2 | 42 | 13 | 0.21  |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.002  | 0.010  | 0.127  |      |    |    |       |
| 45118 | 37.05 | -120.87 | 0.335 | -0.383 | 0.398  | -0.391 | 69.1 | 42 | 13 | -6.11 |
|       |       |         | 0.012 | 0.004  | 0.003  | 0.003  |      |    |    |       |
| 40379 | 37.08 | -119.50 | 0.543 | -0.317 | 0.350  | -0.403 | 78.8 | 40 | 12 | -2.91 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.022  | 0.011  | 0.003  |      |    |    |       |
| 45123 | 37.22 | -121.95 | 0.538 | -0.402 | 0.460  | -0.309 | 84.6 | 41 | 11 | 0.22  |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.003  | 0.001  | 0.026  |      |    |    |       |
| 46252 | 37.22 | -119.50 | 0.606 | -0.370 | 0.339  | -0.268 | 77.4 | 40 | 13 | 0.36  |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.006  | 0.013  | 0.053  |      |    |    |       |
| 45532 | 37.28 | -120.50 | 0.456 | -0.404 | 0.422  | -0.307 | 66.0 | 41 | 12 | 0.20  |
|       |       |         | 0.001 | 0.003  | 0.002  | 0.026  |      |    |    |       |
| 46168 | 37.30 | -121.02 | 0.096 | -0.024 | 0.114  | -0.089 | 75.5 | 37 | 12 | -1.69 |
|       |       |         | 0.511 | 0.872  | 0.436  | 0.545  |      |    |    |       |
| 45933 | 37.33 | -121.63 | 0.409 | -0.352 | 0.399  | -0.234 | 69.2 | 39 | 13 | 0.04  |
|       |       |         | 0.003 | 0.011  | 0.003  | 0.095  |      |    |    |       |
| 47821 | 37.33 | -121.88 | 0.496 | -0.425 | 0.451  | -0.460 | 73.6 | 40 | 13 | -1.50 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.001  | 0.001  | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 40822 | 37.37 | -118.35 | 0.384 | -0.524 | 0.466  | -0.497 | 80.0 | 42 | 13 | 0.02  |
|       |       |         | 0.004 | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |

|       |       |         |                 |                 |                 |                 |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|----|----|-------|
| 43714 | 37.45 | -122.43 | 0.444<br>0.001  | -0.400<br>0.004 | 0.374<br>0.008  | -0.251<br>0.082 | 83.7 | 38 | 11 | 0.02  |
| 47339 | 37.47 | -122.23 | 0.495<br>0.000  | -0.361<br>0.009 | 0.375<br>0.007  | -0.313<br>0.025 | 82.4 | 41 | 10 | 0.06  |
| 49073 | 37.48 | -120.85 | 0.349<br>0.011  | -0.280<br>0.043 | 0.298<br>0.030  | -0.299<br>0.029 | 62.3 | 40 | 13 | -0.27 |
| 46144 | 37.50 | -122.02 | 0.419<br>0.002  | -0.455<br>0.001 | 0.527<br>0.000  | -0.418<br>0.002 | 85.2 | 41 | 13 | -0.12 |
| 48380 | 37.50 | -119.63 | 0.522<br>0.000  | -0.372<br>0.007 | 0.345<br>0.012  | -0.314<br>0.023 | 73.1 | 39 | 13 | 0.03  |
| 42920 | 37.58 | -120.27 | -0.206<br>0.151 | 0.148<br>0.304  | -0.239<br>0.094 | 0.164<br>0.256  | 62.0 | 37 | 13 | -0.04 |
| 47414 | 37.62 | -122.37 | -0.149<br>0.303 | -0.008<br>0.959 | -0.063<br>0.665 | -0.109<br>0.452 | 84.0 | 39 | 11 | -0.38 |
| 47769 | 37.62 | -122.38 | 0.375<br>0.005  | -0.352<br>0.008 | 0.266<br>0.049  | -0.346<br>0.010 | 80.0 | 42 | 13 | -2.65 |
| 45738 | 37.65 | -121.00 | 0.495<br>0.000  | -0.429<br>0.001 | 0.433<br>0.001  | -0.429<br>0.001 | 56.6 | 41 | 12 | -0.24 |
| 44997 | 37.67 | -121.77 | 0.559<br>0.000  | -0.458<br>0.001 | 0.475<br>0.000  | -0.366<br>0.009 | 82.0 | 39 | 11 | 0.02  |
| 48999 | 37.68 | -121.42 | 0.191<br>0.184  | -0.118<br>0.415 | 0.045<br>0.756  | -0.067<br>0.642 | 70.0 | 37 | 13 | -0.07 |
| 49855 | 37.75 | -119.58 | 0.560<br>0.000  | -0.460<br>0.001 | 0.397<br>0.004  | -0.325<br>0.021 | 80.0 | 38 | 12 | 0.20  |
| 47772 | 37.77 | -122.43 | 0.485<br>0.001  | -0.554<br>0.000 | 0.359<br>0.014  | -0.354<br>0.016 | 76.1 | 33 | 13 | -0.07 |
| 40693 | 37.87 | -122.27 | 0.433<br>0.002  | -0.428<br>0.002 | 0.264<br>0.066  | -0.338<br>0.018 | 75.5 | 40 | 9  | 0.16  |
| 46027 | 37.88 | -122.55 | 0.528<br>0.000  | -0.477<br>0.000 | 0.481<br>0.000  | -0.315<br>0.023 | 88.5 | 40 | 12 | -0.45 |
| 48558 | 37.90 | -121.25 | 0.537<br>0.000  | -0.281<br>0.040 | 0.384<br>0.004  | -0.291<br>0.033 | 61.1 | 41 | 13 | 0.04  |
| 43939 | 37.93 | -119.77 | 0.594           | -0.403          | 0.441           | -0.336          | 68.6 | 39 | 12 | -0.03 |

|       |       |         |        |        |        |        |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|----|----|-------|
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.003  | 0.001  | 0.016  |      |    |    |       |
| 44500 | 37.95 | -122.55 | 0.397  | -0.423 | 0.422  | -0.407 | 84.9 | 41 | 12 | 0.45  |
|       |       |         | 0.003  | 0.002  | 0.002  | 0.002  |      |    |    |       |
| 48560 | 37.98 | -121.32 | 0.405  | -0.336 | 0.325  | -0.288 | 71.7 | 41 | 12 | -0.03 |
|       |       |         | 0.003  | 0.014  | 0.018  | 0.036  |      |    |    |       |
| 45032 | 38.10 | -121.28 | 0.434  | -0.357 | 0.323  | -0.214 | 67.3 | 40 | 12 | 0.37  |
|       |       |         | 0.001  | 0.009  | 0.020  | 0.127  |      |    |    |       |
| 41428 | 38.23 | -120.85 | 0.534  | -0.424 | 0.442  | -0.421 | 63.5 | 40 | 12 | -1.90 |
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.002  | 0.001  | 0.002  |      |    |    |       |
| 46826 | 38.23 | -122.63 | 0.502  | -0.449 | 0.401  | -0.419 | 83.7 | 40 | 9  | 0.53  |
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.001  | 0.004  | 0.003  |      |    |    |       |
| 42934 | 38.27 | -122.07 | -0.096 | -0.213 | -0.034 | -0.108 | 75.0 | 23 | 13 | -0.05 |
|       |       |         | 0.577  | 0.213  | 0.842  | 0.529  |      |    |    |       |
| 46074 | 38.27 | -122.25 | 0.448  | -0.410 | 0.319  | -0.367 | 80.0 | 42 | 13 | 0.19  |
|       |       |         | 0.001  | 0.002  | 0.018  | 0.006  |      |    |    |       |
| 41277 | 38.28 | -120.32 | 0.491  | -0.463 | 0.338  | -0.362 | 69.8 | 40 | 13 | -0.18 |
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.013  | 0.008  |      |    |    |       |
| 46370 | 38.38 | -122.95 | 0.486  | -0.510 | 0.414  | -0.455 | 77.1 | 39 | 9  | 0.08  |
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.003  | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 49200 | 38.38 | -121.95 | 0.530  | -0.387 | 0.364  | -0.287 | 88.2 | 38 | 13 | -0.88 |
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.005  | 0.009  | 0.041  |      |    |    |       |
| 43578 | 38.42 | -122.85 | 0.548  | -0.476 | 0.499  | -0.429 | 80.0 | 42 | 13 | 0.22  |
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 47965 | 38.43 | -122.70 | 0.490  | -0.465 | 0.350  | -0.361 | 76.9 | 40 | 12 | 0.32  |
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.001  | 0.011  | 0.008  |      |    |    |       |
| 48928 | 38.43 | -120.48 | 0.426  | -0.494 | 0.357  | -0.387 | 76.6 | 41 | 6  | 0.19  |
|       |       |         | 0.003  | 0.000  | 0.014  | 0.007  |      |    |    |       |
| 43191 | 38.50 | -123.23 | 0.621  | -0.514 | 0.536  | -0.269 | 81.3 | 39 | 9  | -2.19 |
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.065  |      |    |    |       |
| 43038 | 38.52 | -120.70 | 0.593  | -0.469 | 0.434  | -0.396 | 70.4 | 41 | 13 | 0.53  |
|       |       |         | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.001  | 0.003  |      |    |    |       |
| 47630 | 38.52 | -121.50 | 0.451  | -0.404 | 0.332  | -0.185 | 79.6 | 42 | 12 | 0.63  |
|       |       |         | 0.001  | 0.002  | 0.014  | 0.182  |      |    |    |       |

|       |       |         |                |                 |                |                 |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------|----|----|-------|
| 49742 | 38.52 | -121.97 | 0.622<br>0.000 | -0.463<br>0.000 | 0.397<br>0.003 | -0.382<br>0.004 | 85.5 | 42 | 13 | -0.12 |
| 42294 | 38.53 | -121.78 | 0.605<br>0.000 | -0.457<br>0.001 | 0.394<br>0.003 | -0.385<br>0.004 | 85.2 | 42 | 12 | -0.03 |
| 40212 | 38.57 | -122.43 | 0.587<br>0.000 | -0.472<br>0.001 | 0.367<br>0.009 | -0.426<br>0.002 | 82.0 | 38 | 12 | -0.47 |
| 41312 | 38.57 | -122.57 | 0.535<br>0.000 | -0.453<br>0.001 | 0.331<br>0.014 | -0.287<br>0.036 | 90.7 | 42 | 12 | 0.28  |
| 47633 | 38.58 | -121.50 | 0.341<br>0.012 | -0.324<br>0.017 | 0.234<br>0.089 | -0.114<br>0.410 | 85.2 | 42 | 12 | -0.04 |
| 43875 | 38.62 | -122.87 | 0.615<br>0.000 | -0.443<br>0.001 | 0.378<br>0.005 | -0.413<br>0.002 | 81.5 | 42 | 12 | -0.56 |
| 43878 | 38.63 | -122.87 | 0.613<br>0.000 | -0.590<br>0.000 | 0.464<br>0.001 | -0.522<br>0.000 | 85.4 | 42 | 6  | -0.01 |
| 46960 | 38.68 | -120.82 | 0.418<br>0.003 | -0.432<br>0.002 | 0.214<br>0.136 | -0.187<br>0.195 | 76.0 | 38 | 12 | -0.13 |
| 47370 | 38.68 | -121.15 | 0.527<br>0.000 | -0.513<br>0.000 | 0.470<br>0.000 | -0.452<br>0.001 | 63.5 | 39 | 13 | -0.50 |
| 49105 | 38.70 | -120.03 | 0.441<br>0.002 | -0.514<br>0.000 | 0.377<br>0.008 | -0.400<br>0.004 | 79.6 | 40 | 9  | 0.08  |
| 46597 | 38.75 | -120.50 | 0.441<br>0.001 | -0.363<br>0.009 | 0.320<br>0.022 | -0.194<br>0.172 | 68.6 | 39 | 12 | 0.00  |
| 40383 | 38.90 | -121.08 | 0.501<br>0.000 | -0.515<br>0.000 | 0.475<br>0.000 | -0.344<br>0.010 | 74.5 | 42 | 13 | -0.54 |
| 43384 | 38.93 | -120.80 | 0.445<br>0.001 | -0.425<br>0.002 | 0.287<br>0.039 | -0.249<br>0.075 | 78.8 | 40 | 12 | 0.37  |
| 43134 | 39.00 | -120.83 | 0.502<br>0.000 | -0.465<br>0.000 | 0.312<br>0.021 | -0.220<br>0.110 | 75.9 | 41 | 13 | -7.52 |
| 41912 | 39.12 | -120.95 | 0.431<br>0.002 | -0.434<br>0.002 | 0.414<br>0.003 | -0.231<br>0.110 | 77.6 | 39 | 10 | 0.13  |
| 44288 | 39.12 | -120.83 | 0.417<br>0.003 | -0.475<br>0.000 | 0.394<br>0.005 | -0.217<br>0.130 | 74.0 | 37 | 13 | 0.45  |
| 45385 | 39.13 | -121.58 | 0.370          | -0.285          | 0.281          | -0.143          | 75.5 | 39 | 10 | 0.42  |

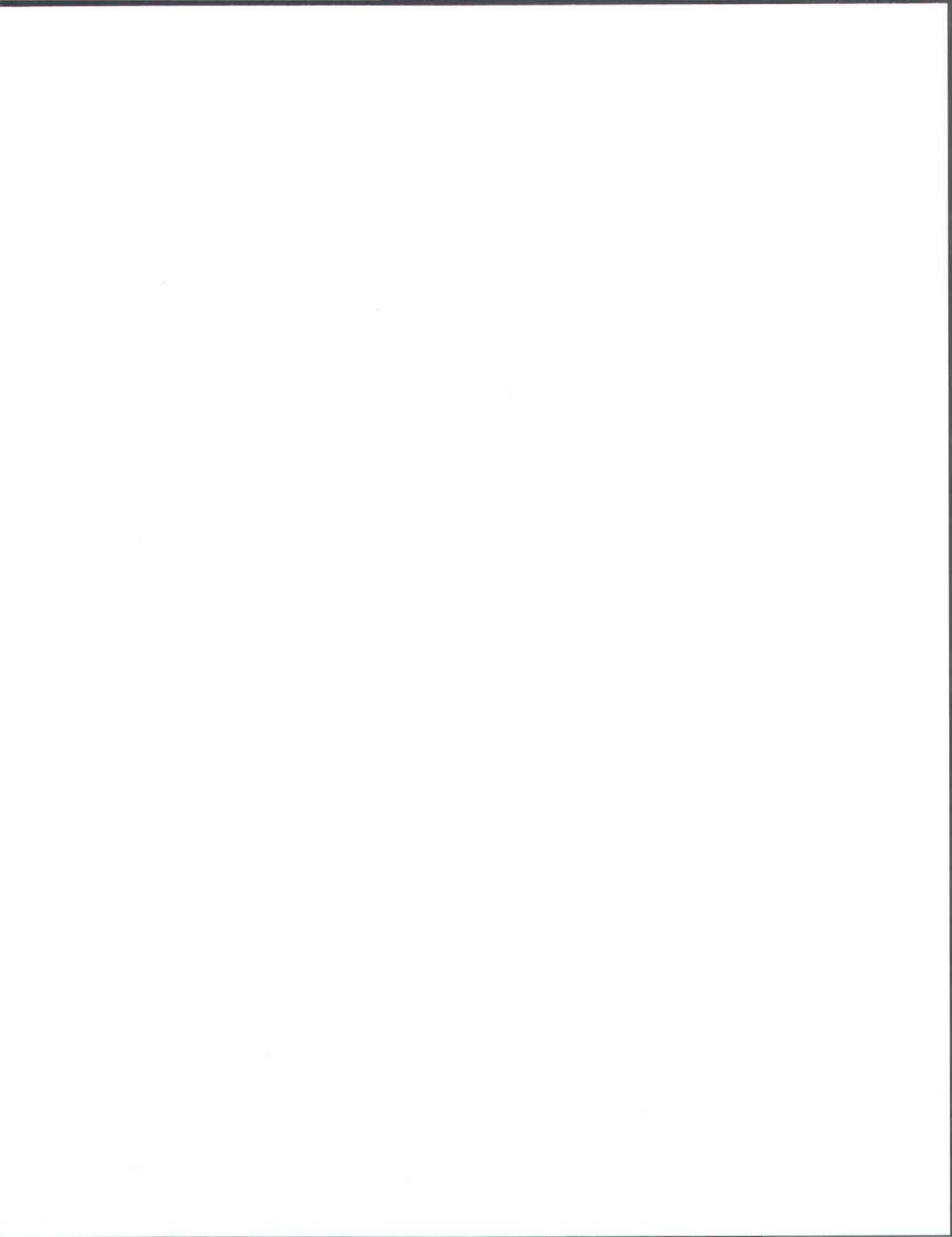
|       |       |         |       |        |       |        |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|----|----|-------|
|       |       |         | 0.009 | 0.047  | 0.051 | 0.328  |      |    |    |       |
| 49122 | 39.13 | -123.20 | 0.543 | -0.590 | 0.483 | -0.499 | 86.3 | 39 | 12 | -0.23 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000 | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 43491 | 39.15 | -120.85 | 0.115 | -0.041 | 0.131 | -0.072 | 73.6 | 40 | 13 | 0.13  |
|       |       |         | 0.411 | 0.771  | 0.349 | 0.610  |      |    |    |       |
| 48758 | 39.17 | -120.13 | 0.475 | -0.455 | 0.339 | -0.198 | 81.8 | 42 | 13 | 0.37  |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.000  | 0.011 | 0.147  |      |    |    |       |
| 41948 | 39.20 | -122.02 | 0.524 | -0.460 | 0.437 | -0.409 | 78.0 | 38 | 12 | -0.21 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.001  | 0.002 | 0.003  |      |    |    |       |
| 46136 | 39.23 | -121.00 | 0.361 | -0.311 | 0.241 | -0.169 | 85.2 | 41 | 13 | 0.10  |
|       |       |         | 0.007 | 0.022  | 0.079 | 0.223  |      |    |    |       |
| 44713 | 39.32 | -120.63 | 0.437 | -0.498 | 0.321 | -0.232 | 76.9 | 41 | 11 | 0.44  |
|       |       |         | 0.001 | 0.000  | 0.020 | 0.098  |      |    |    |       |
| 41916 | 39.33 | -121.18 | 0.233 | -0.341 | 0.327 | -0.302 | 78.8 | 40 | 12 | -1.22 |
|       |       |         | 0.097 | 0.013  | 0.018 | 0.029  |      |    |    |       |
| 49043 | 39.33 | -120.18 | 0.439 | -0.392 | 0.285 | -0.168 | 78.8 | 39 | 13 | 0.24  |
|       |       |         | 0.001 | 0.004  | 0.041 | 0.233  |      |    |    |       |
| 47109 | 39.35 | -123.12 | 0.307 | -0.414 | 0.338 | -0.319 | 96.1 | 38 | 13 | 0.84  |
|       |       |         | 0.028 | 0.003  | 0.015 | 0.022  |      |    |    |       |
| 42640 | 39.37 | -122.52 | 0.595 | -0.344 | 0.507 | -0.343 | 77.8 | 41 | 13 | -0.19 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.011  | 0.000 | 0.011  |      |    |    |       |
| 40931 | 39.38 | -120.08 | 0.443 | -0.458 | 0.360 | -0.293 | 78.8 | 42 | 10 | -0.06 |
|       |       |         | 0.001 | 0.001  | 0.009 | 0.035  |      |    |    |       |
| 41018 | 39.45 | -120.65 | 0.478 | -0.576 | 0.438 | -0.279 | 81.8 | 42 | 13 | -0.15 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.000  | 0.001 | 0.039  |      |    |    |       |
| 43161 | 39.50 | -123.75 | 0.182 | -0.392 | 0.345 | -0.390 | 70.6 | 38 | 13 | -0.16 |
|       |       |         | 0.202 | 0.004  | 0.013 | 0.005  |      |    |    |       |
| 49699 | 39.52 | -122.30 | 0.491 | -0.435 | 0.421 | -0.353 | 75.0 | 40 | 12 | -0.21 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.001  | 0.002 | 0.010  |      |    |    |       |
| 42500 | 39.57 | -120.83 | 0.523 | -0.460 | 0.380 | -0.376 | 90.4 | 39 | 13 | 0.13  |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.001  | 0.005 | 0.006  |      |    |    |       |
| 48606 | 39.57 | -121.10 | 0.030 | -0.059 | 0.080 | 0.063  | 88.9 | 41 | 13 | 0.38  |
|       |       |         | 0.830 | 0.670  | 0.565 | 0.650  |      |    |    |       |

|       |       |         |                |                 |                 |                 |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|----|----|-------|
| 48218 | 39.58 | -120.37 | 0.344<br>0.012 | -0.356<br>0.009 | 0.136<br>0.331  | -0.137<br>0.329 | 77.4 | 40 | 13 | -0.33 |
| 48587 | 39.58 | -122.53 | 0.568<br>0.000 | -0.411<br>0.002 | 0.414<br>0.002  | -0.443<br>0.001 | 71.7 | 40 | 13 | -0.20 |
| 41715 | 39.68 | -121.82 | 0.676<br>0.000 | -0.559<br>0.000 | 0.546<br>0.000  | -0.542<br>0.000 | 76.5 | 39 | 12 | -0.47 |
| 46506 | 39.75 | -122.20 | 0.532<br>0.000 | -0.420<br>0.002 | 0.435<br>0.001  | -0.469<br>0.000 | 72.2 | 41 | 13 | -0.13 |
| 49351 | 39.80 | -120.18 | 0.052<br>0.712 | 0.056<br>0.693  | -0.027<br>0.850 | 0.049<br>0.730  | 71.2 | 40 | 12 | 0.47  |
| 42402 | 39.87 | -121.62 | 0.641<br>0.000 | -0.570<br>0.000 | 0.459<br>0.001  | -0.405<br>0.003 | 82.4 | 39 | 12 | -0.19 |
| 46726 | 39.88 | -122.53 | 0.324<br>0.025 | -0.269<br>0.064 | 0.103<br>0.488  | -0.314<br>0.030 | 62.5 | 38 | 10 | 0.93  |
| 42504 | 40.03 | -120.10 | 0.424<br>0.002 | -0.404<br>0.004 | 0.285<br>0.045  | -0.145<br>0.315 | 72.0 | 38 | 12 | 0.11  |
| 43621 | 40.13 | -120.93 | 0.380<br>0.007 | -0.480<br>0.000 | 0.327<br>0.022  | -0.439<br>0.002 | 85.7 | 39 | 10 | -0.15 |
| 41497 | 40.17 | -121.08 | 0.472<br>0.000 | -0.492<br>0.000 | 0.396<br>0.004  | -0.388<br>0.005 | 88.2 | 38 | 13 | 0.56  |
| 41700 | 40.30 | -121.23 | 0.492<br>0.000 | -0.605<br>0.000 | 0.545<br>0.000  | -0.525<br>0.000 | 80.0 | 42 | 13 | -0.36 |
| 45679 | 40.35 | -121.60 | 0.514<br>0.000 | -0.494<br>0.000 | 0.391<br>0.004  | -0.322<br>0.019 | 73.6 | 41 | 12 | -0.32 |
| 41907 | 40.40 | -122.13 | 0.338<br>0.013 | -0.352<br>0.010 | 0.260<br>0.060  | -0.313<br>0.022 | 67.9 | 41 | 12 | 0.07  |
| 49390 | 40.45 | -121.85 | 0.410<br>0.002 | -0.332<br>0.013 | 0.261<br>0.054  | -0.308<br>0.022 | 67.3 | 42 | 13 | -0.24 |
| 48045 | 40.47 | -124.10 | 0.402<br>0.003 | -0.513<br>0.000 | 0.489<br>0.000  | -0.417<br>0.002 | 79.6 | 41 | 13 | -1.28 |
| 45311 | 40.53 | -121.57 | 0.165<br>0.237 | -0.121<br>0.390 | 0.114<br>0.418  | -0.159<br>0.255 | 66.0 | 41 | 12 | 0.07  |
| 43859 | 40.55 | -123.17 | 0.292          | -0.371          | 0.245           | -0.407          | 79.6 | 39 | 10 | -0.04 |

|       |       |         |       |        |       |        |      |    |    |       |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|----|----|-------|
|       |       |         | 0.042 | 0.009  | 0.089 | 0.004  |      |    |    |       |
| 48135 | 40.70 | -122.40 | 0.374 | -0.522 | 0.395 | -0.377 | 76.9 | 39 | 13 | -4.25 |
|       |       |         | 0.006 | 0.000  | 0.004 | 0.006  |      |    |    |       |
| 49490 | 40.73 | -122.93 | 0.324 | -0.495 | 0.417 | -0.535 | 86.5 | 39 | 13 | -1.32 |
|       |       |         | 0.019 | 0.000  | 0.002 | 0.000  |      |    |    |       |
| 40738 | 40.75 | -123.25 | 0.211 | -0.304 | 0.198 | -0.295 | 86.8 | 40 | 13 | 0.36  |
|       |       |         | 0.129 | 0.027  | 0.154 | 0.032  |      |    |    |       |
| 42910 | 40.80 | -124.15 | 0.453 | -0.295 | 0.236 | -0.121 | 78.2 | 42 | 13 | -0.10 |
|       |       |         | 0.001 | 0.029  | 0.083 | 0.378  |      |    |    |       |
| 43824 | 40.93 | -121.55 | 0.207 | -0.280 | 0.267 | -0.150 | 74.0 | 40 | 10 | 0.20  |
|       |       |         | 0.149 | 0.049  | 0.061 | 0.298  |      |    |    |       |
| 46946 | 40.98 | -121.97 | 0.541 | -0.489 | 0.415 | -0.315 | 73.6 | 40 | 13 | -0.54 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.000  | 0.002 | 0.022  |      |    |    |       |
| 40029 | 41.18 | -120.93 | 0.429 | -0.385 | 0.393 | -0.340 | 56.4 | 42 | 13 | 0.20  |
|       |       |         | 0.001 | 0.004  | 0.003 | 0.011  |      |    |    |       |
| 45449 | 41.25 | -122.13 | 0.518 | -0.531 | 0.495 | -0.454 | 79.6 | 41 | 13 | -0.77 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000 | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 44374 | 41.27 | -120.28 | 0.407 | -0.462 | 0.407 | -0.447 | 31.4 | 41 | 10 | -0.88 |
|       |       |         | 0.003 | 0.001  | 0.003 | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 41316 | 41.30 | -122.80 | 0.381 | -0.495 | 0.309 | -0.264 | 79.6 | 41 | 13 | -0.09 |
|       |       |         | 0.005 | 0.000  | 0.023 | 0.053  |      |    |    |       |
| 46508 | 41.30 | -123.52 | 0.191 | -0.319 | 0.128 | -0.089 | 80.0 | 42 | 13 | 0.11  |
|       |       |         | 0.163 | 0.017  | 0.353 | 0.519  |      |    |    |       |
| 45983 | 41.32 | -122.32 | 0.504 | -0.461 | 0.385 | -0.447 | 80.4 | 38 | 13 | -0.43 |
|       |       |         | 0.000 | 0.001  | 0.005 | 0.001  |      |    |    |       |
| 46498 | 41.37 | -124.02 | 0.277 | -0.343 | 0.264 | -0.088 | 83.3 | 38 | 10 | -0.64 |
|       |       |         | 0.056 | 0.017  | 0.070 | 0.550  |      |    |    |       |
| 40161 | 41.50 | -120.55 | 0.267 | -0.348 | 0.224 | -0.148 | 43.6 | 42 | 13 | 0.87  |
|       |       |         | 0.049 | 0.009  | 0.100 | 0.280  |      |    |    |       |
| 44577 | 41.52 | -124.02 | 0.293 | -0.425 | 0.371 | -0.009 | 74.1 | 41 | 13 | -0.13 |
|       |       |         | 0.031 | 0.001  | 0.006 | 0.946  |      |    |    |       |
| 41614 | 41.53 | -120.17 | 0.206 | -0.150 | 0.121 | -0.191 | 61.1 | 41 | 13 | 0.00  |
|       |       |         | 0.135 | 0.280  | 0.382 | 0.167  |      |    |    |       |

|       |       |         |       |        |       |        |      |    |    |        |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|----|----|--------|
| 43614 | 41.55 | -122.90 | 0.136 | -0.444 | 0.329 | -0.290 | 86.0 | 31 | 12 | -0.32  |
|       |       |         | 0.385 | 0.003  | 0.031 | 0.059  |      |    |    |        |
| 43182 | 41.60 | -122.83 | 0.320 | -0.366 | 0.202 | -0.264 | 81.8 | 42 | 13 | -10.75 |
|       |       |         | 0.017 | 0.006  | 0.140 | 0.052  |      |    |    |        |
| 49866 | 41.70 | -122.63 | 0.206 | -0.438 | 0.214 | -0.171 | 78.0 | 38 | 12 | 0.52   |
|       |       |         | 0.151 | 0.001  | 0.136 | 0.235  |      |    |    |        |
| 42147 | 41.73 | -124.20 | 0.042 | -0.157 | 0.119 | -0.138 | 83.3 | 41 | 13 | 0.00   |
|       |       |         | 0.764 | 0.256  | 0.390 | 0.320  |      |    |    |        |
| 45941 | 41.78 | -122.03 | 0.213 | -0.367 | 0.232 | -0.179 | 63.5 | 39 | 13 | -0.04  |
|       |       |         | 0.129 | 0.008  | 0.098 | 0.205  |      |    |    |        |
| 43761 | 41.80 | -123.37 | 0.238 | -0.294 | 0.149 | -0.153 | 88.9 | 41 | 13 | -0.05  |
|       |       |         | 0.084 | 0.031  | 0.284 | 0.270  |      |    |    |        |
| 43357 | 41.83 | -123.95 | 0.068 | -0.291 | 0.305 | -0.021 | 83.3 | 41 | 13 | 0.08   |
|       |       |         | 0.626 | 0.033  | 0.025 | 0.882  |      |    |    |        |
| 43157 | 41.85 | -120.13 | 0.343 | -0.300 | 0.274 | -0.161 | 63.5 | 39 | 13 | -0.26  |
|       |       |         | 0.013 | 0.031  | 0.050 | 0.253  |      |    |    |        |
| 49053 | 41.95 | -121.47 | 0.374 | -0.550 | 0.360 | -0.258 | 29.2 | 38 | 10 | -0.32  |
|       |       |         | 0.009 | 0.000  | 0.012 | 0.077  |      |    |    |        |

[ Station number                      lat                      lon  
Correlation and p for the 4 atmospheric variables  
% of annual max taking place in months Nov-Feb  
# data used for calibration and validation process  
Result for validation for return period of 2 years / p = 0.5



## **Annexe B: Projected future return values for individual stations.**

Detailed results for all stations in the northern region that have positive validation results.

Results below are for the 20-year return value (or p=0.95).

The tables show the mean value of the 16 (4 for B1) possible combinations of each time period, and the standard deviation of the 16 (4 for B1) mean values.

### Station 45795:

| Precipitation [mm] | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95 mean        | 67.7 | 67.7 | 68.0 |
| around 2030 std    | 0.6  | 0.7  | 0.6  |
| p=0.95 mean        | 67.8 | 67.7 | 68.0 |
| around 2055 std    | 0.7  | 0.6  | 0.6  |
| p=0.95 mean        | 67.9 | 67.9 | 68.0 |
| around 2080 std    | 0.7  | 0.6  | 0.6  |

### Station 43551:

| Precipitation [mm] | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95 mean        | 175.5 | 176.0 | 176.7 |
| around 2030 std    | 5.2   | 6.3   | 5.5   |
| p=0.95 mean        | 182.0 | 183.3 | 188.1 |
| around 2055 std    | 5.4   | 5.7   | 5.5   |
| p=0.95 mean        | 187.7 | 187.9 | 186.2 |
| around 2080 std    | 6.2   | 5.0   | 5.5   |

### Station 43257:

| Precipitation [mm] | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95 mean        | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.8 |
| around 2030 std    | 1.8  | 2.1  | 1.9  |
| p=0.95 mean        | 41.0 | 40.6 | 41.9 |
| around 2055 std    | 2.0  | 1.9  | 1.9  |
| p=0.95 mean        | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.4 |
| around 2080 std    | 2.0  | 1.7  | 1.9  |

Station 45119:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.8 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 43.8 | 43.6 | 44.0 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 43.9 | 43.9 | 43.8 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.5  |

Station 49473:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 87.6 | 87.9 | 89.0 |
| around 2030        | std  | 3.6  | 4.2  | 3.9  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 90.1 | 90.3 | 93.0 |
| around 2055        | std  | 4.0  | 3.9  | 3.9  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 92.2 | 92.5 | 92.2 |
| around 2080        | std  | 4.4  | 3.6  | 3.9  |

Station 45233:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 39.6 | 39.6 | 40.3 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.2  | 2.3  | 2.4  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 39.7 | 39.1 | 39.9 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.4  | 2.2  | 2.4  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.6 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.3  | 2.2  | 2.4  |

Station 47916:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 117.0 | 117.3 | 118.1 |
| around 2030        | std  | 3.2   | 3.7   | 3.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 119.5 | 119.9 | 122.4 |
| around 2055        | std  | 3.5   | 3.5   | 3.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 121.6 | 121.8 | 121.6 |
| around 2080        | std  | 3.9   | 3.2   | 3.5   |

Station 45123:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 130.1 | 130.3 | 130.5 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.9   | 3.6   | 3.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 134.1 | 135.2 | 138.2 |
| around 2055        | std  | 3.3   | 3.5   | 3.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 137.3 | 137.5 | 136.9 |
| around 2080        | std  | 3.8   | 2.9   | 3.2   |

Station 46252:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 149.4 | 149.5 | 150.0 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.3   | 2.8   | 2.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 151.9 | 152.1 | 154.2 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.5   | 2.5   | 2.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 154.0 | 154.0 | 153.4 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.8   | 2.3   | 2.5   |

Station 45532:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 45.9 | 45.9 | 46.4 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.8  | 2.1  | 1.9  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 47.1 | 47.0 | 48.4 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.9  | 1.9  | 1.9  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 48.2 | 48.2 | 47.9 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.0  | 1.7  | 1.9  |

Station 45933:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 85.5 | 85.6 | 86.6 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.7  | 1.9  | 1.8  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 85.4 | 84.8 | 85.6 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.9  | 1.8  | 1.8  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 85.3 | 85.4 | 85.5 |
| around 2080        | std  | 1.9  | 1.7  | 1.8  |

Station 40822:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 53.7 | 53.4 | 54.9 |
| around 2030        | std  | 4.1  | 4.5  | 4.2  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 54.1 | 52.3 | 54.2 |
| around 2055        | std  | 4.3  | 3.9  | 4.2  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 54.4 | 54.1 | 54.0 |
| around 2080        | std  | 4.0  | 3.8  | 4.2  |

Station 43714:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 98.1  | 98.3  | 99.1  |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.5   | 2.9   | 2.7   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 99.8  | 99.9  | 101.8 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.7   | 2.7   | 2.7   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 101.1 | 101.4 | 101.3 |
| around 2080        | std  | 3.0   | 2.4   | 2.7   |

Station 47339:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 83.3 | 83.5 | 83.5 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.2  | 2.6  | 2.4  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 86.4 | 87.4 | 89.5 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.4  | 2.6  | 2.4  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 88.9 | 89.0 | 88.6 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.8  | 2.2  | 2.4  |

Station 48380:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 183.9 | 184.1 | 185.7 |
| around 2030        | std  | 7.1   | 8.0   | 7.6   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 188.9 | 188.6 | 193.5 |
| around 2055        | std  | 7.4   | 7.4   | 7.6   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 193.0 | 193.0 | 191.7 |
| around 2080        | std  | 7.8   | 6.9   | 7.6   |

Station 44997:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 67.8 | 67.9 | 68.6 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.2  | 2.5  | 2.4  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 68.9 | 68.8 | 70.3 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.4  | 2.3  | 2.4  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 69.8 | 69.9 | 69.8 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.5  | 2.1  | 2.4  |

Station 49855:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 131.5 | 131.7 | 131.5 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.1   | 1.2   | 1.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 133.5 | 134.2 | 135.1 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.1   | 1.2   | 1.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 135.2 | 135.3 | 135.0 |
| around 2080        | std  | 1.3   | 1.0   | 1.2   |

Station 40693:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 97.7  | 97.8  | 98.4  |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.6   | 3.0   | 2.8   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 99.7  | 99.7  | 101.5 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.9   | 2.8   | 2.8   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.2 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.9   | 2.5   | 2.8   |

Station 48558:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 61.7 | 61.8 | 62.0 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.6  | 2.0  | 1.8  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 63.6 | 63.9 | 65.4 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.8  | 1.8  | 1.8  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 65.0 | 65.1 | 65.0 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.0  | 1.6  | 1.8  |

Station 44500:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 203.1 | 203.5 | 205.8 |
| around 2030        | std  | 7.6   | 9.0   | 8.3   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 208.1 | 207.8 | 213.0 |
| around 2055        | std  | 8.6   | 8.2   | 8.3   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 211.0 | 211.4 | 212.3 |
| around 2080        | std  | 8.7   | 7.5   | 8.3   |

Station 45032:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 60.6 | 60.7 | 60.6 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.2  | 1.4  | 1.3  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 62.8 | 63.3 | 64.5 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.3  | 1.4  | 1.3  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 64.3 | 64.5 | 64.3 |
| around 2080        | std  | 1.5  | 1.2  | 1.3  |

Station 46826:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 89.3 | 89.6 | 89.5 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.8  | 3.5  | 3.1  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 94.4 | 95.6 | 98.5 |
| around 2055        | std  | 3.3  | 3.4  | 3.1  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 97.8 | 98.3 | 98.4 |
| around 2080        | std  | 3.6  | 2.8  | 3.1  |

Station 46074:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 106.3 | 106.7 | 106.5 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.2   | 2.8   | 2.4   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 111.0 | 112.1 | 114.6 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.6   | 2.8   | 2.4   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 114.1 | 114.6 | 114.6 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.9   | 2.1   | 2.4   |

Station 46370:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 176.9 | 177.3 | 178.2 |
| around 2030        | std  | 4.3   | 5.3   | 4.7   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 181.8 | 182.3 | 186.1 |
| around 2055        | std  | 5.0   | 4.9   | 4.7   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 184.8 | 185.3 | 185.9 |
| around 2080        | std  | 5.2   | 4.2   | 4.7   |

Station 43578:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 139.8 | 140.2 | 141.1 |
| around 2030        | std  | 4.6   | 5.7   | 5.0   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 145.1 | 145.6 | 149.6 |
| around 2055        | std  | 5.4   | 5.2   | 5.0   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 148.2 | 148.8 | 149.4 |
| around 2080        | std  | 5.6   | 4.6   | 5.0   |

Station 47965:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 110.5 | 110.8 | 111.0 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.5   | 3.3   | 2.7   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 114.8 | 115.6 | 118.4 |
| around 2055        | std  | 3.0   | 3.0   | 2.7   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 117.6 | 118.1 | 118.3 |
| around 2080        | std  | 3.3   | 2.4   | 2.7   |

Station 48928:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 156.8 | 156.9 | 156.8 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.1   | 0.2   | 0.1   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 157.1 | 157.2 | 157.3 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.1   | 0.2   | 0.1   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 157.4 | 157.4 | 157.3 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.2   | 0.1   | 0.1   |

Station 43038:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 98.0  | 98.3  | 97.9  |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.6   | 1.8   | 1.7   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 101.1 | 102.1 | 103.4 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.6   | 1.8   | 1.7   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 103.6 | 103.8 | 103.5 |
| around 2080        | std  | 1.9   | 1.5   | 1.7   |

Station 47630:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 71.4 | 71.7 | 71.7 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.7  | 2.2  | 1.9  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 74.5 | 75.1 | 77.0 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.0  | 2.1  | 1.9  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 76.6 | 76.8 | 76.9 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.2  | 1.7  | 1.9  |

Station 41312:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 157.7 | 158.4 | 157.7 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.9   | 3.9   | 3.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 165.4 | 167.4 | 171.1 |
| around 2055        | std  | 3.6   | 3.9   | 3.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 170.4 | 171.3 | 171.3 |
| around 2080        | std  | 4.1   | 2.8   | 3.2   |

Station 49105:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 148.0 | 148.1 | 148.0 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 148.2 | 148.3 | 148.4 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 148.4 | 148.4 | 148.4 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   |

Station 46597:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 159.0 | 159.1 | 159.0 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 160.0 | 160.3 | 160.7 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 160.7 | 160.8 | 160.7 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.5   | 0.4   | 0.5   |

Station 43384:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 213.5 | 213.2 | 213.6 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.2   | 1.4   | 1.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 210.7 | 209.9 | 208.8 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.2   | 1.4   | 1.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 208.6 | 208.3 | 208.6 |
| around 2080        | std  | 1.5   | 1.1   | 1.2   |

Station 41912:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 133.6 | 133.8 | 135.4 |
| around 2030        | std  | 4.8   | 5.8   | 5.1   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 137.0 | 135.9 | 139.5 |
| around 2055        | std  | 5.6   | 5.2   | 5.1   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 138.5 | 138.4 | 139.1 |
| around 2080        | std  | 5.2   | 4.6   | 5.1   |

Station 44288:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 157.5 | 157.4 | 157.5 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 156.6 | 156.4 | 156.0 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 155.9 | 155.9 | 155.9 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.5   | 0.4   | 0.5   |

Station 45385:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 74.3 | 74.5 | 75.1 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.1  | 2.7  | 2.3  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 76.6 | 76.4 | 78.2 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.6  | 2.4  | 2.3  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 77.7 | 77.8 | 78.2 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.5  | 2.1  | 2.3  |

Station 43491:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 174.7 | 175.0 | 174.6 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.3   | 1.5   | 1.3   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 177.9 | 178.8 | 180.0 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.3   | 1.5   | 1.3   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 180.2 | 180.6 | 180.3 |
| around 2080        | std  | 1.6   | 1.2   | 1.3   |

Station 48758:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 123.5 | 123.7 | 123.5 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.6   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 124.9 | 125.3 | 125.8 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 126.0 | 126.1 | 126.0 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.7   | 0.5   | 0.6   |

Station 46136:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 159.4 | 159.5 | 160.6 |
| around 2030        | std  | 3.1   | 4.0   | 3.3   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 162.2 | 161.5 | 164.3 |
| around 2055        | std  | 3.8   | 3.5   | 3.3   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 163.5 | 163.5 | 164.0 |
| around 2080        | std  | 3.5   | 3.0   | 3.3   |

Station 44713:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 212.7 | 212.7 | 212.7 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 212.5 | 212.5 | 212.4 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 212.4 | 212.4 | 212.4 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   |

Station 49043:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 98.2  | 98.3  | 98.2  |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.6   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 99.6  | 100.0 | 100.6 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.6   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 100.7 | 100.9 | 100.7 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.7   | 0.5   | 0.6   |

Station 47109:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 130.2 | 130.2 | 131.9 |
| around 2030        | std  | 3.9   | 4.6   | 4.0   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 131.3 | 130.0 | 132.2 |
| around 2055        | std  | 4.6   | 4.0   | 4.0   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 131.2 | 131.0 | 132.0 |
| around 2080        | std  | 4.1   | 3.8   | 4.0   |

Station 42500:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 229.3 | 229.6 | 229.3 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.9   | 1.0   | 0.9   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 231.7 | 232.3 | 233.1 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.9   | 1.0   | 0.9   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 233.4 | 233.6 | 233.5 |
| around 2080        | std  | 1.1   | 0.8   | 0.9   |

Station 48606:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 243.4 | 243.7 | 243.1 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 246.1 | 247.0 | 247.8 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.7   | 0.8   | 0.5   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 247.9 | 248.3 | 248.3 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.9   | 0.5   | 0.5   |

Station 49351:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 66.9 | 67.2 | 66.9 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.9  | 1.0  | 0.9  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 69.2 | 69.8 | 70.6 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.9  | 1.0  | 0.9  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 70.8 | 71.1 | 71.0 |
| around 2080        | std  | 1.1  | 0.8  | 0.9  |

Station 46726:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 103.8 | 104.4 | 103.7 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.3   | 2.0   | 1.4   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 109.0 | 110.3 | 112.3 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.8   | 2.0   | 1.4   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 112.1 | 112.9 | 113.1 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.2   | 1.3   | 1.4   |

Station 42504:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 71.4 | 71.6 | 71.4 |
| around 2030        | std  | 0.7  | 0.8  | 0.7  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 73.0 | 73.4 | 74.0 |
| around 2055        | std  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.7  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 74.2 | 74.3 | 74.3 |
| around 2080        | std  | 0.8  | 0.6  | 0.7  |

Station 41497:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2    | A1B   | B1    |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 114.7 | 114.6 | 115.4 |
| around 2030        | std  | 2.2   | 2.6   | 2.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 115.8 | 114.8 | 116.3 |
| around 2055        | std  | 2.7   | 2.3   | 2.2   |
| p=0.95             | mean | 116.0 | 115.6 | 116.1 |
| around 2080        | std  | 2.2   | 2.1   | 2.2   |

Station 41907:

| Precipitation [mm] |      | A2   | A1B  | B1   |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| p=0.95             | mean | 77.1 | 77.3 | 77.4 |
| around 2030        | std  | 1.4  | 1.8  | 1.5  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 79.1 | 79.1 | 80.3 |
| around 2055        | std  | 1.7  | 1.6  | 1.5  |
| p=0.95             | mean | 80.1 | 80.2 | 80.5 |
| around 2080        | std  | 1.6  | 1.4  | 1.5  |

