When Does Observational Uncertainty in Surface Temperature Matter?

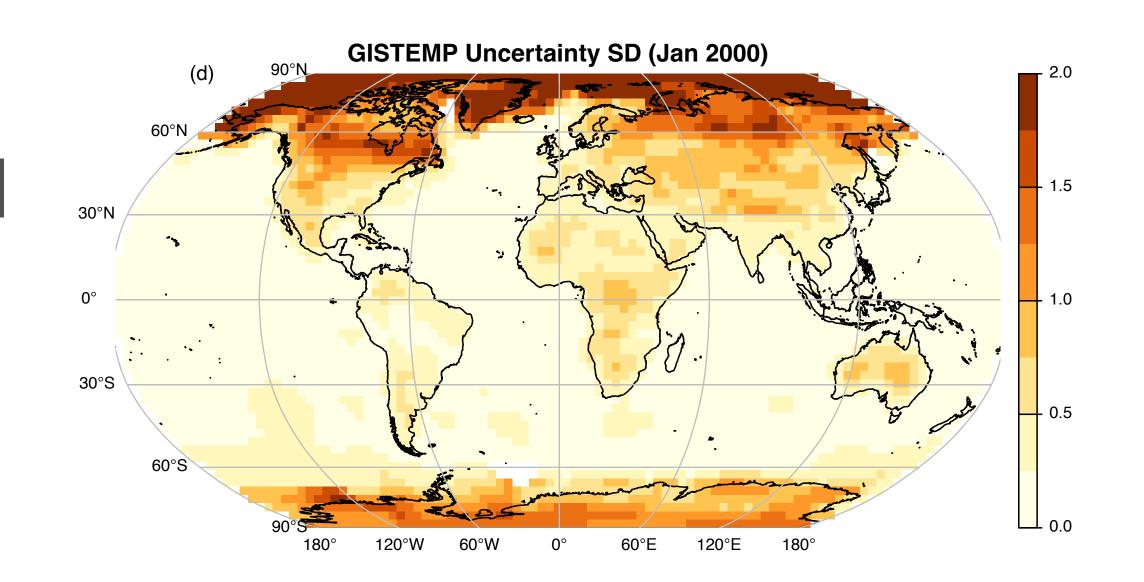
Nathan Lenssen Colorado School of Mines <lenssen@mines.edu> Gavin A. Schmidt Michael Hendrickson Reto Ruedy

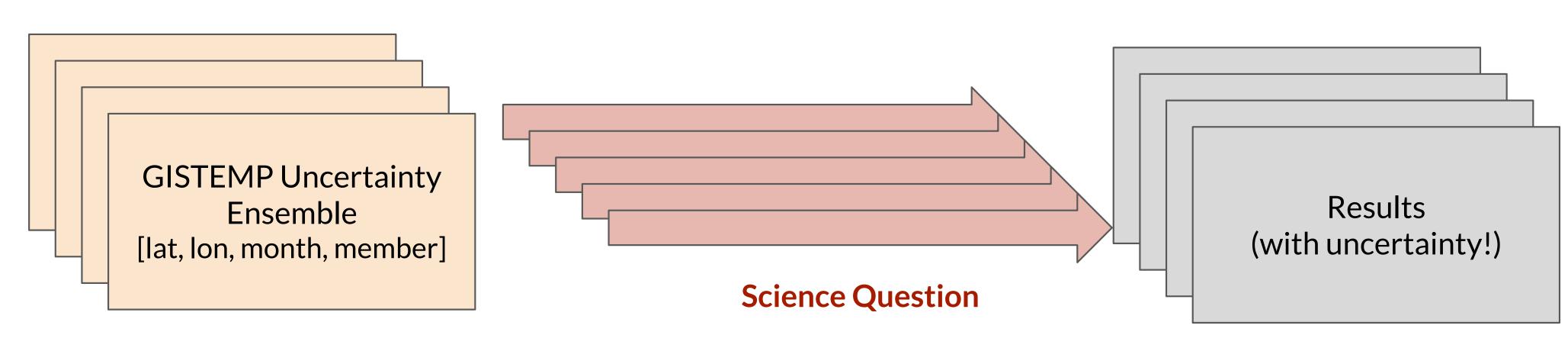
NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies

Jonah Shaw University of Colorado Boulder Matthew J. Menne NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information Peter Jacobs NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

A New Community Resource GISTEMP Uncertainty Ensemble

Data: A 200-member gridded monthly ensemble spanning all sources of uncertainty in land and ocean historical monthly temperature from 1880-2020

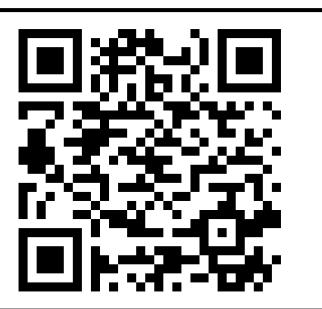




Applications: An uncertainty ensemble makes it very easy to incorporate observational uncertainty in your science by running your analysis once with each member!

Uncertainty Ensemble Preprint

Nathan Lenssen, Gavin A. Schmidt, Michael Hendrickson, Peter Jacobs, Matthew J. Menne, Reto Ruedy. "A NASA GISTEMPv4 Observational Uncertainty Ensemble." Revised at JGR: Atmospheres

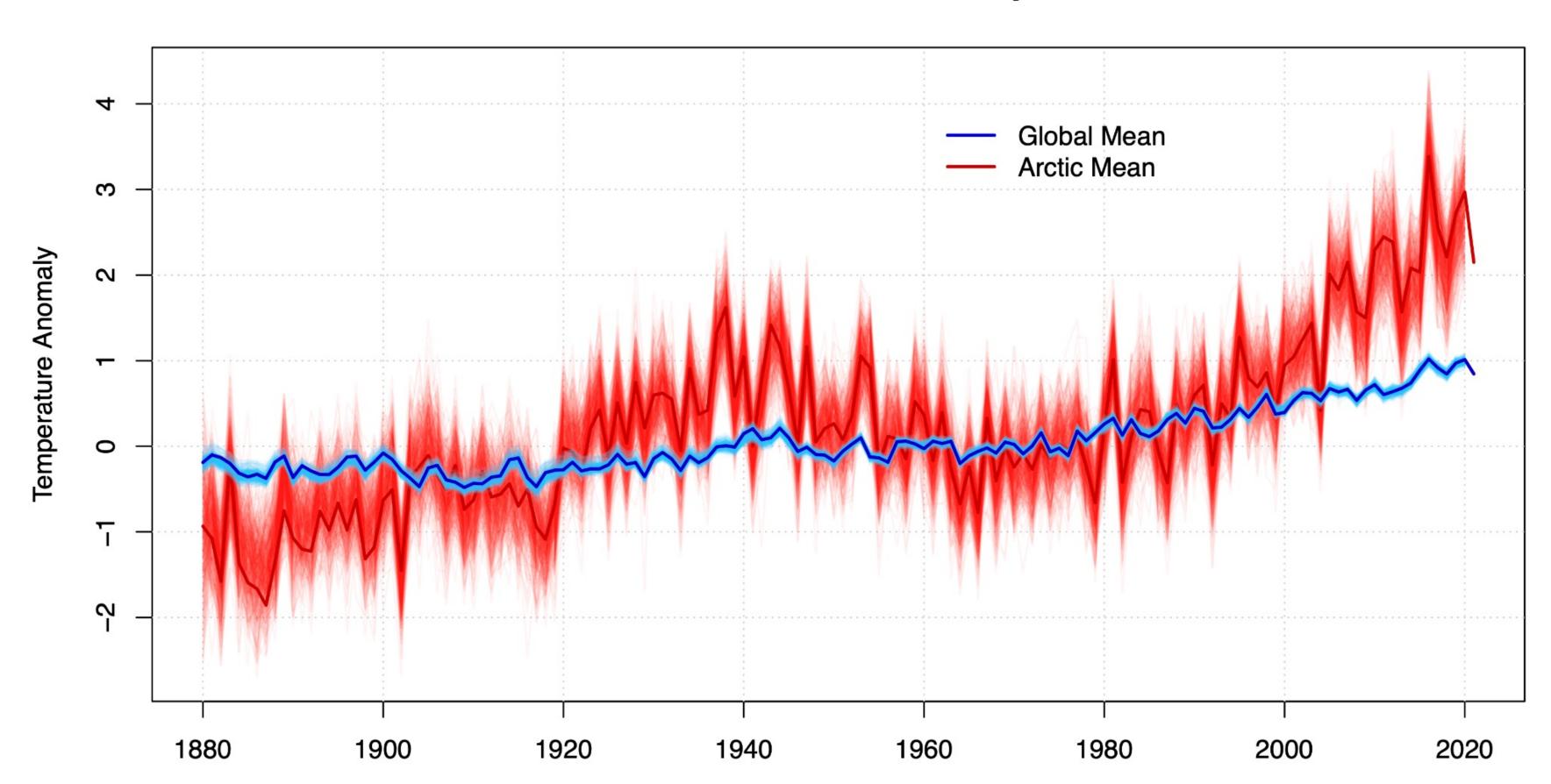


Case Study #1

Observed Arctic Amplification

(Lenssen, Jacobs, Schmidt)

Observational Uncertainty



Conclusion:

The arctic has warmed 3.5x The arctic has warmed 3-4x

Conclusion with uncertainty:

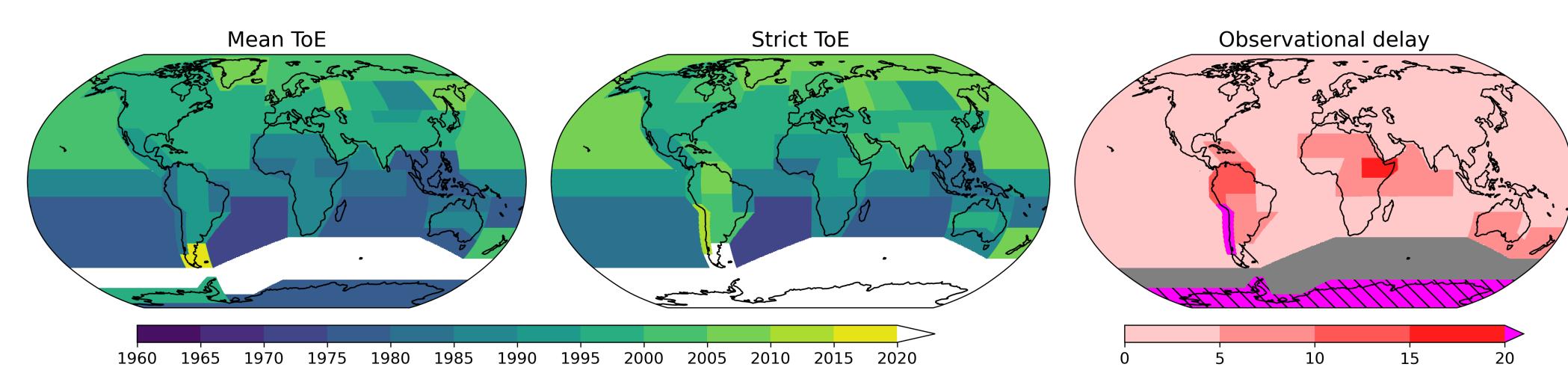
faster than the global mean faster than the global mean

Case Study #2

Time of Emergence of Temperature Trends

(Shaw & Lenssen)

IPCC Region Emergence: CESM1-GISTEMP 5x5



Conclusion:

Observed regional trends cannot be explained by natural variability

Conclusion with uncertainty:

Observed regional trends cannot be explained by natural variability even when accounting for observational uncertainty