
[JJ] Evening Poster | A (Atmospheric and Hydrospheric Sciences) | A-CG Complex & General

[A-CG45]Adaptation for climate change and social implementation

convener:Yoichi Ishikawa(JAPAN Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology), Shingo Watanabe(Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology), KOJI DAIRAKU(防災科学技術研究所)

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Adaptation for climate change is urgent issue since increasing risk of natural disaster, such as typhoon and heavy rain and harmful effect of high temperature on agriculture are expected. "National Plan for Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change" is formulated by Japan's government in 2015, in which the vision are given to build a secure, safe and sustainable society that is able to minimizing and avoiding damage. These actions to formulate the adaptation plan are expected to spread for local governments.

For this purpose, simulation of climate change projection, downscaling technique to obtain the detailed estimation of climate change in local scale, the evaluation of risk to contribute the formulation of adaptation plan are necessary, as well as the issue for social implementation such as co-design working with stakeholders.

We will discuss the current status of the simulation modeling and knowledge gap between the scientists and stakeholders.

[ACG45-P02]Study on the Urban Heat Island in Sofia City: Numerical Simulations with Potential Natural Vegetation and Present Land Use Data

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This study is the first attempt to investigate the actual conditions of the urban heat island (UHI) and the impact of urbanisation on the temperature distribution in Sofia City. The observational network data show that in the morning at 0600 LST, the surface air temperature in the central station of Sofia City is 1.6–2.4 °C higher than those of the other suburb stations, while at 1500 LST, this temperature difference decreases to approximately 0.5 °C. To evaluate the impact of urbanisation on the temperature distribution in Sofia City, the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model with a 1 km horizontal resolution was used. Three experimental cases were conducted: (i) URB2012, (ii) PNV and (iii) LU2012. Here, case URB2012 is a control case, case PNV is a potential natural vegetation experiment without any human intervention, and case LU2012 is the same experiment case as URB2012 but without anthropogenic heat (AH) release. The simulated results from the URB2012 case were compared with the observations. The WRF model well reproduces the observed temperatures in Sofia City and its surrounding stations, giving the mean biases of -0.64 °C to 1.33 °C. The simulated monthly mean temperatures in July were compared between the URB2012 and PNV cases. The results indicate a significant nocturnal (2000–0700 LST) temperature increase of 3.4 °C in the central part of Sofia City, while in the daytime (0800–1900 LST), it is only 0.3 °C. Additionally, a comparison between the URB2012, PNV and LU2012 cases was evaluated. The results show that the land use change between natural vegetation and the present case contributes by increasing the temperature at night by 2.8 °C (82%), while due to the AH release, the temperature increases only by 0.6 °C (18%) in the central part of Sofia City.