

An ensemble of trend preserving statistically downscaled projections for key marine variables under three different future scenarios for the region of the Baltic Sea

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Description:

This dataset is part of an ensemble that provides future projections of key marine variables under climate change for the region of the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Yucatán Peninsula (Fig. 1). The datasets were produced for three different future scenarios (SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5) and five different variables (potential temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, pH and chlorophyll) at three different depth levels (5m, 25m and seafloor with the exception of chlorophyll) at monthly frequency for the years 1993 - 2099. The statistical metrics provided are the mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, median, 2.5 and 97.5 percentile. The ensemble is computed over 4-7 different CMIP6 model realisations (depending on variable, Table 1), the bias correction and statistical downscaling applied is based on the methodology by Lange, 2019 and was trained on the GLORYS12V1 reanalysis (Dréville et al. 2021, Perruche et al. 2021) provided by the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS).

Analogue datasets are provided in separate zenodo entries for the regions of the Mediterranean Sea, the North Sea, the Bay of Biscay and the area around the Yucatán Peninsula, see "Related identifiers".

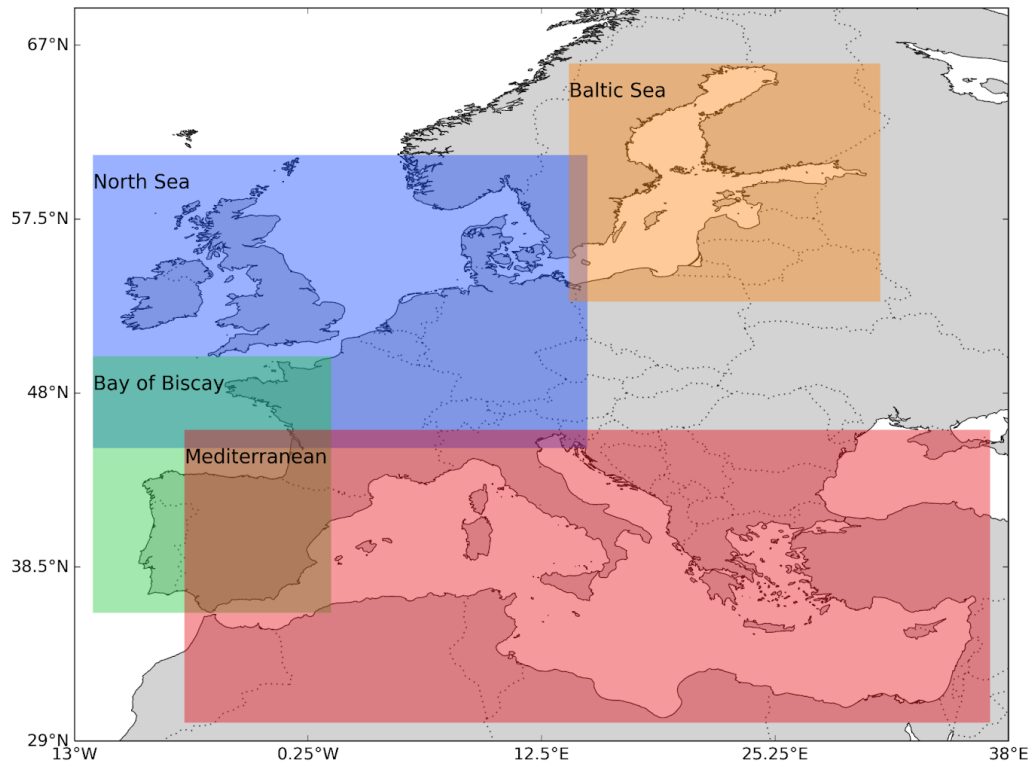


Figure 1: Map showing the 4 FutureMares European regions for statistical downscaling of CMIP6 modelled projections; the Baltic Sea (brown), the North Sea (blue), the Bay of Biscay (green), and the Mediterranean (red).

| Model name | id | O ₂ SSP1-2.6,SSP2 -4.5, SSP5-8.5 | | | Temperature SSP1-2.6,SSP2 -4.5, SSP5-8.5 | | | Chlorophyll SSP1-2.6,SSP2 -4.5,SSP5-8.5 | | | pH. SSP1-2.6,SSP2 -4.5, SSP5-8.5 | | | Salinity SSP1-2.6,SSP2 -4.5, SSP5-8.5 | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IPSL-CM6A-LR (Boucher et al. 2020) | r1i1p1f1 | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| MPI-ESM1-2-LR (Mauritsen et al. 2019) | r1i1p1f1 r2i1p1f1 | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x | x x |
| CanESM5-CanOE (Swart et al. 2019) | r1i1p2f1 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x |
| UKESM1-0-LL (Sellar et al. 2019) | r1i1p1f2 r2i1p1f2 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x |
| GFDL-ESM4 (Dunne et al. 2020) | r1i1p1f1 | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x |
| CMCC-ESM2 (Lovato et al. 2022) | r1i1p1f1 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| CMCC-CM2-SR5 (Cherchi et al. 2019) | r1i1p1f1 | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x |
| MIROC-ES2L (Hajima et al. 2020) | r1i1p1f2 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x |

Table 1: Showing the CMIP6 models and scenarios used for the downscaling of the various variables and scenarios.

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