



Technical Report No. 4.0

ATLAS OF CLIMATE CHANGE METRICS V1



Start date of project: 01 June 2015 Duration: 48 months

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Available from	https://wiki.ceh.ac.uk/display/AM/Atlases+of+climate+metrics

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Atlas of Climate Metrics

For Senegal in August (English version)

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Potential Evapotranspiration	4
2.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	4
2.2	'Number of model' histograms	5
2.3	Boxplots	6
2.4	Model ranking scatterplots	7
3	Local Agronomic Monsoon Onset Date (Marteau)	8
3.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	8
3.2	'Number of model' histograms	9
3.3	Boxplots	10
3.4	Model ranking scatterplots	11
4	Standardised Precipitation Index	12
4.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	12
4.2	'Number of model' histograms	13
4.3	Boxplots	14
4.4	Model ranking scatterplots	15
5	Standardised Precipitation Index (bi-annual)	16
5.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	16
5.2	'Number of model' histograms	17
5.3	Boxplots	18
5.4	Model ranking scatterplots	19
6	Number of Periods with a Wet Spell Longer Than 10 Days	20
6.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	20
6.2	'Number of model' histograms	21
6.3	Boxplots	22
6.4	Model ranking scatterplots	23
7	Number of Periods with a Dry Spell Longer Than 6 Days	24
7.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	24
7.2	'Number of model' histograms	25
7.3	Boxplots	26
7.4	Model ranking scatterplots	27
8	Maximum Daily Precipitation	28
8.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	28
8.2	'Number of model' histograms	29
8.3	Boxplots	30
8.4	Model ranking scatterplots	31
9	Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature	32
9.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	32
9.2	'Number of model' histograms	33
9.3	Boxplots	34
9.4	Model ranking scatterplots	35

10 Maximum Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation	36
10.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	36
10.2 'Number of model' histograms	37
10.3 Boxplots	38
10.4 Model ranking scatterplots	39
11 Minimum Daily Minimum Temperature	40
11.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	40
11.2 'Number of model' histograms	41
11.3 Boxplots	42
11.4 Model ranking scatterplots	43
12 Total Rainfall	44
12.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	44
12.2 'Number of model' histograms	45
12.3 Boxplots	46
12.4 Model ranking scatterplots	47
13 Average Daily Mean Temperature	48
13.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	48
13.2 'Number of model' histograms	49
13.3 Boxplots	50
13.4 Model ranking scatterplots	51
14 Average Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation	52
14.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	52
14.2 'Number of model' histograms	53
14.3 Boxplots	54
14.4 Model ranking scatterplots	55
15 Mean Daily Rainfall on Rainy Days	56
15.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	56
15.2 'Number of model' histograms	57
15.3 Boxplots	58
15.4 Model ranking scatterplots	59
16 Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Precipitation	60
16.1 Monthly climatological mean	60
17 Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Minimum Temperature	62
17.1 Monthly climatological mean	62
18 Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Mean Temperature	63
18.1 Monthly climatological mean	63
19 Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	64
19.1 Monthly climatological mean	64
20 Monthly Climatological Mean Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation	65
20.1 Monthly climatological mean	65
21 Monthly Climatological Mean Near Surface Wind Speed	66
21.1 Monthly climatological mean	66

22	Number of Rainy Days ($>1\text{mm day}^{-1}$)	67
22.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	67
22.2	'Number of model' histograms	68
22.3	Boxplots	69
22.4	Model ranking scatterplots	70
23	Number of Days with a Maximum Temperature $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$	71
23.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	71
23.2	'Number of model' histograms	72
23.3	Boxplots	73
23.4	Model ranking scatterplots	74
24	Number of Days with Rainfall $> 30\text{mm day}^{-1}$	75
24.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	75
24.2	'Number of model' histograms	76
24.3	Boxplots	77
24.4	Model ranking scatterplots	78
25	Number of Days with Rainfall $> 50\text{mm day}^{-1}$	79
25.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	79
25.2	'Number of model' histograms	80
25.3	Boxplots	81
25.4	Model ranking scatterplots	82
26	Maximum Rainfall Total in a 5-day Period	83
26.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	83
26.2	'Number of model' histograms	84
26.3	Boxplots	85
26.4	Model ranking scatterplots	86
27	Maximum Rainfall Total in a 3-day Period	87
27.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	87
27.2	'Number of model' histograms	88
27.3	Boxplots	89
27.4	Model ranking scatterplots	90
28	Maximum Rainfall Total in a 2-day Period	91
28.1	Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)	91
28.2	'Number of model' histograms	92
28.3	Boxplots	93
28.4	Model ranking scatterplots	94

1 Introduction

This atlas has been created to provide relevant and up-to-date information on projected climate change in West Africa by the 2050s, crucially incorporating information on the modelling uncertainties that still persist. It forms a series of atlases, each addressing a specific region, month or season.

These atlases have been created by a team of African and European climate scientists within the FCFA AMMA-2050 project. The project aims to improve understanding of how the West African monsoon will be affected by climate change in the coming decades and to enhance the capacity of West African societies to prepare and adapt.

What is a Climate Metric? Our aim is to present maps and graphs of the changes and uncertainties in climate metrics that are relevant to stakeholders. We use the term 'climate metric' to describe a statistical measure of an aspect of climate that may change in the future, and that is thought to be relevant for assessing the effects of high impact weather and climate in West Africa. These climate metrics were chosen by groups of AMMA-2050 impacts scientists, in consultation with the project's climate scientists. We have also taken some feedback from stakeholders.

Audience: The audience for this atlas is envisaged to be:

- **Climate change impact scientists**, principally from the hydrological and agricultural communities. We anticipate that suitably presented information on the changes and uncertainties in the most relevant aspects of West African climate can help interpret the output from impacts models, such as changes in crop yields, flooding frequency, etc.
- **Technical experts** in government ministries and local, national, regional and international bodies, engaged in sectors and services directly impacted by climate variability and change, and who have some understanding of modelling climate change. This group contributes to informed resource management decisions based on the plausible range of future climate outcomes. They will likely benefit from an understanding of the climate change context behind the outputs of impact modelling that AMMA-2050 will provide, such as changes in crop yields and flooding frequency.

Context of AMMA-2050 Stakeholder Communication: A key outcome of AMMA-2050 is the development of appropriate communication tools to help stakeholders understand the predicted impacts and uncertainties for each of their sectors. This atlas is not seen as one of these primary communication tools, but rather as an optional supplementary technical source of information that those stakeholders who have some understanding of modelling climate change may choose to use.

Data: Climate model data was sourced from the CMIP5 archive (which is also that used to provide climate model projections for the IPCC 5th Assessment Report), and then post-processed at the Institut Pierre Simon Laplace (IPSL) to disaggregate the projections to a 0.5°grid (approx 50x50km) (a process sometimes called 'downscaling'), and to largely eliminate discrepancies between historical model simulations and observations (a process called 'bias correction'). Further details of these techniques are being prepared for publication (updates will be available at <http://www.amma2050.org/content/publications>). The main focus is on future projections forced by 'RCP8.5' which is a high-end anthropogenic emissions scenario. This roughly matches current emissions, and can be linked to the worst plausible outcome, but note however that compliance with the Paris accord would lead to smaller changes in climate than those shown here. Indeed a minority of figures also show a comparison with strong mitigation scenarios (RCP2.6 and RCP4.5). Data from 29 climate models are used for the RCP8.5 scenario, 27 for RCP4.5, and 20 for RCP2.6.

Sub-Atlases: This atlas is one in a series of atlases. These cover combinations of 5 regions and up to 7 months (May to November) and the northern wet season (defined as July to September). The regions are defined as the land points within: Senegal, Burkina Faso, Sahelian (12.5° to 17.5, 11 to 30), Soudanian (9.5N° to 12.5, coast to 30) and Guinea Coast (9.5N° to 12.5, coast to 10).

Metrics: The climate metrics analysed here cover the majority of those included within the AMMA-2050 Technical report No. 1 (<http://www.amma2050.org/content/technical-reports>). Exceptions are evapotranspiration and humidity-based metrics (not yet bias-corrected and disaggregated), wet season duration (awaiting a definition), seasonal mean temperature from onset date (over-sensitive to onset definition and coding complexities), and 4 medium-priority metrics (drought severity, max seasonal no. of consecutive dry days, diurnal temperature range, and count of extreme Tmax days; all due to coding complexities).

Plot Types: We deliberately choose to display the changes and uncertainties in model projections using a number of different formats. Maps are used to show spatial differences in the projected changes and their uncertainties, using the 90th and 10th percentiles computed across the multi-model ensemble to illustrate the range of plausible outcomes. To be clear, these percentiles are computed across model space (usually 29 models), not for example across different days within a model. Note also that we deliberately omit the median response to encourage planning for a range of plausible outcomes rather than only the central outcome. The mapped figures also include the recent climatology of each metric. Then, for each metric, we use a histogram, box-plots and a ranked scatter-plot to further illustrate the uncertainty (across the ensemble of climate models) in the projected change of that metric averaged across the entire region. The box-plots also include analysis of scenarios with stronger mitigation of anthropogenic emissions. Additionally, for those metrics that are defined as a monthly average, the annual cycle of their changes and uncertainties are shown using box-plots. Last, the units plotted are either those of the relevant metric or (for precipitation-based metrics) the percentage difference from their climatology.

Contacts to Request Data or Software: Bias-corrected 0.5°CMIP5 Data: S. Janicot serge.janicot@locean-ipsl.upmc.fr

Climate Metrics Data: C. Klein cornkle@ceh.ac.uk or R. Fitzpatrick js08rgjf@leeds.ac.uk

Climate Metrics Software: https://github.com/AMMA-2050/metrics_workshop/tree/master/metric_atlas

2 Potential Evapotranspiration

Potential Evapo-Transpiration (Hargreaves equation based on daily Tmin, Tmax, Tmean and radiation)

2.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

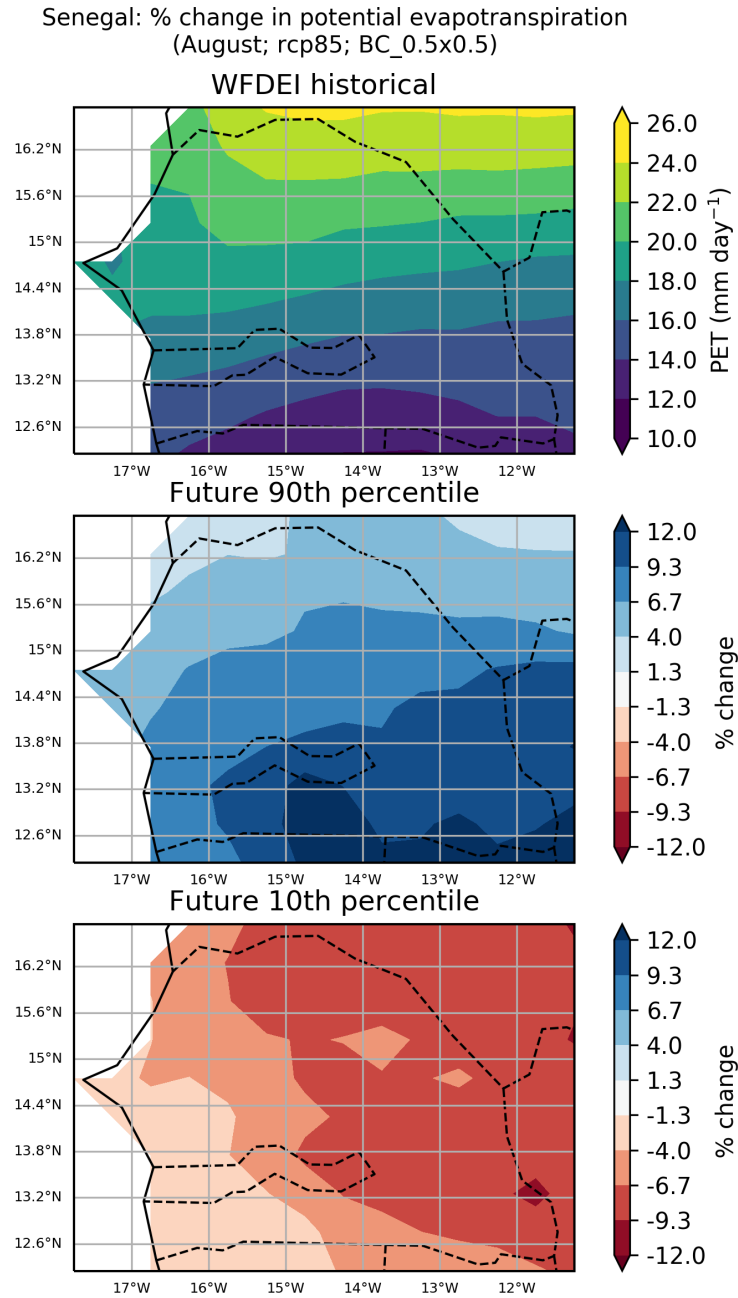


Figure 1: These maps show the ensemble spread in the percentage change in Potential Evapotranspiration for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

2.2 'Number of model' histograms

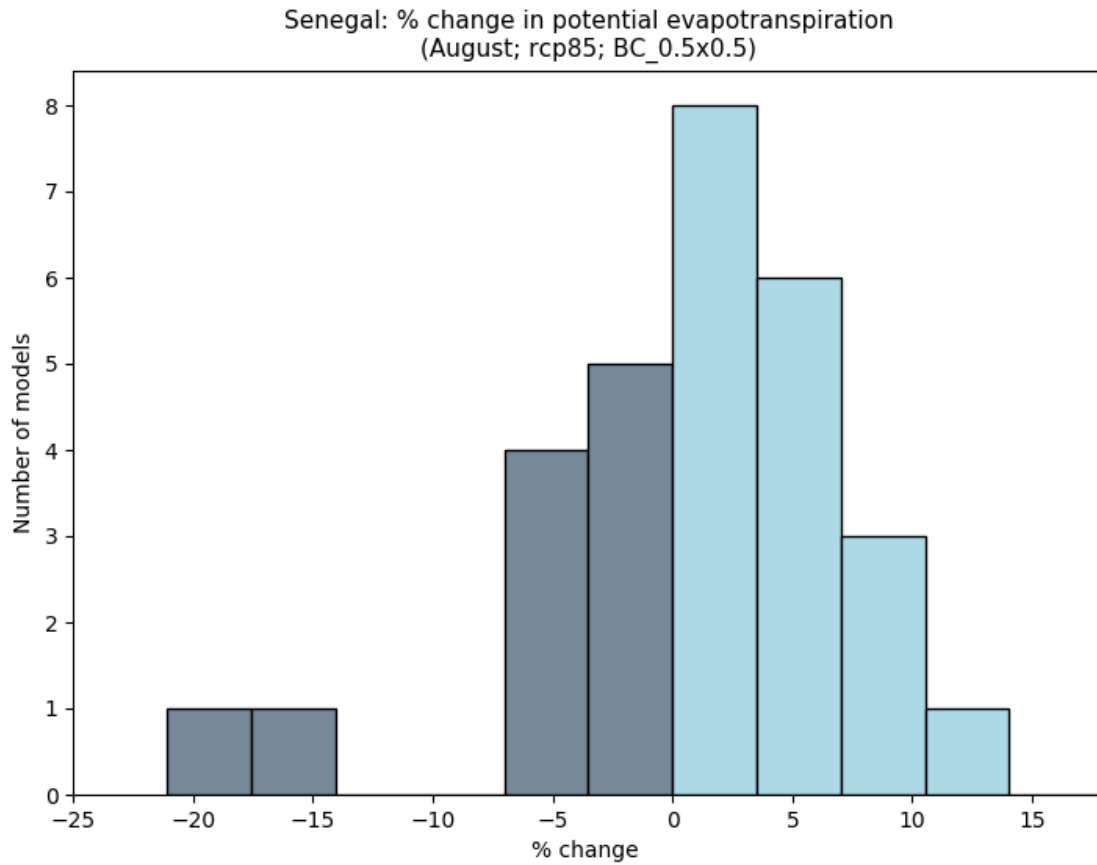


Figure 2: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the percentage change in Potential Evapotranspiration for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

2.3 Boxplots

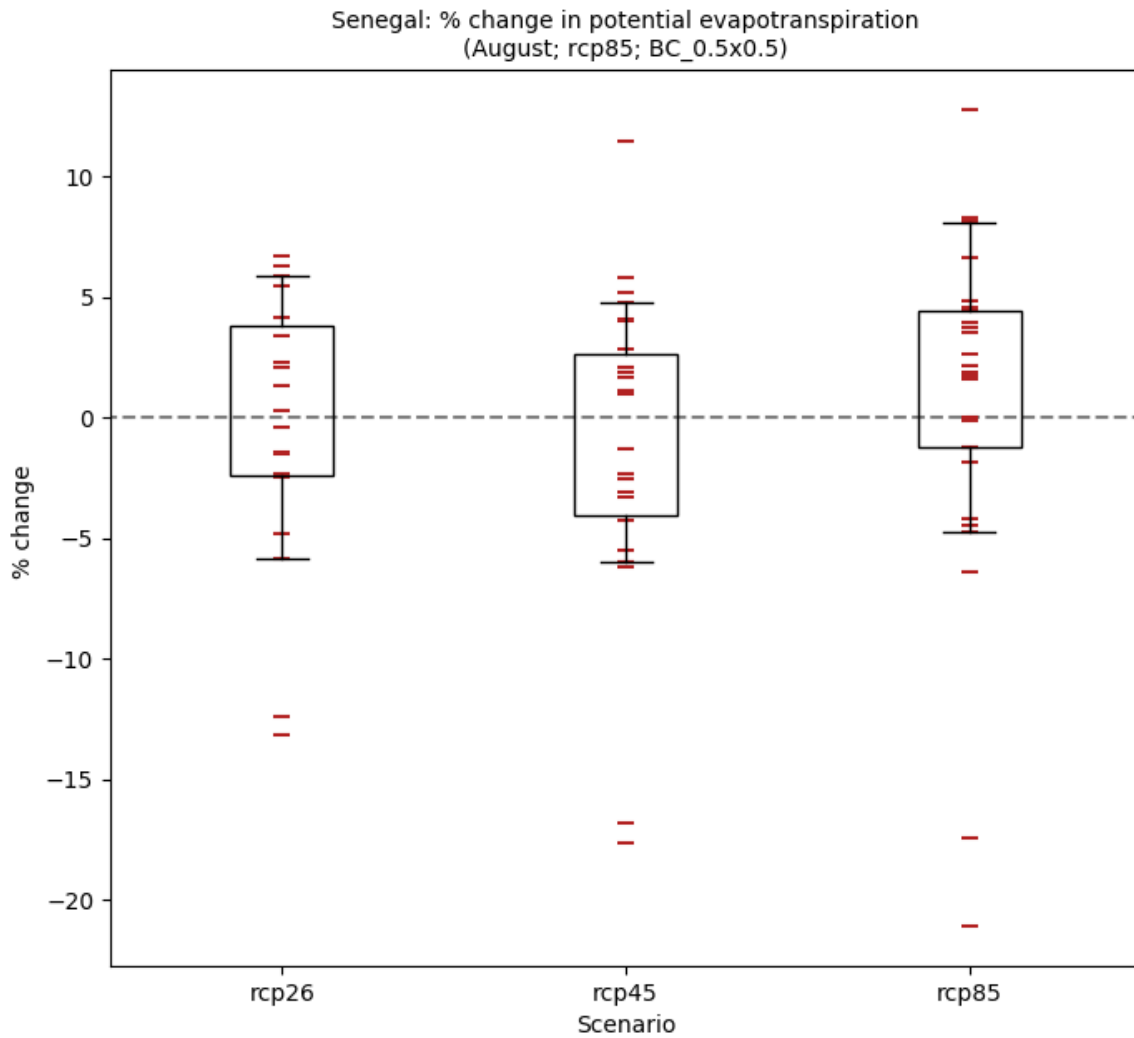


Figure 3: This boxplot shows the percentage change (all available scenarios) in Potential Evapotranspiration for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for all available scenarios.

2.4 Model ranking scatterplots

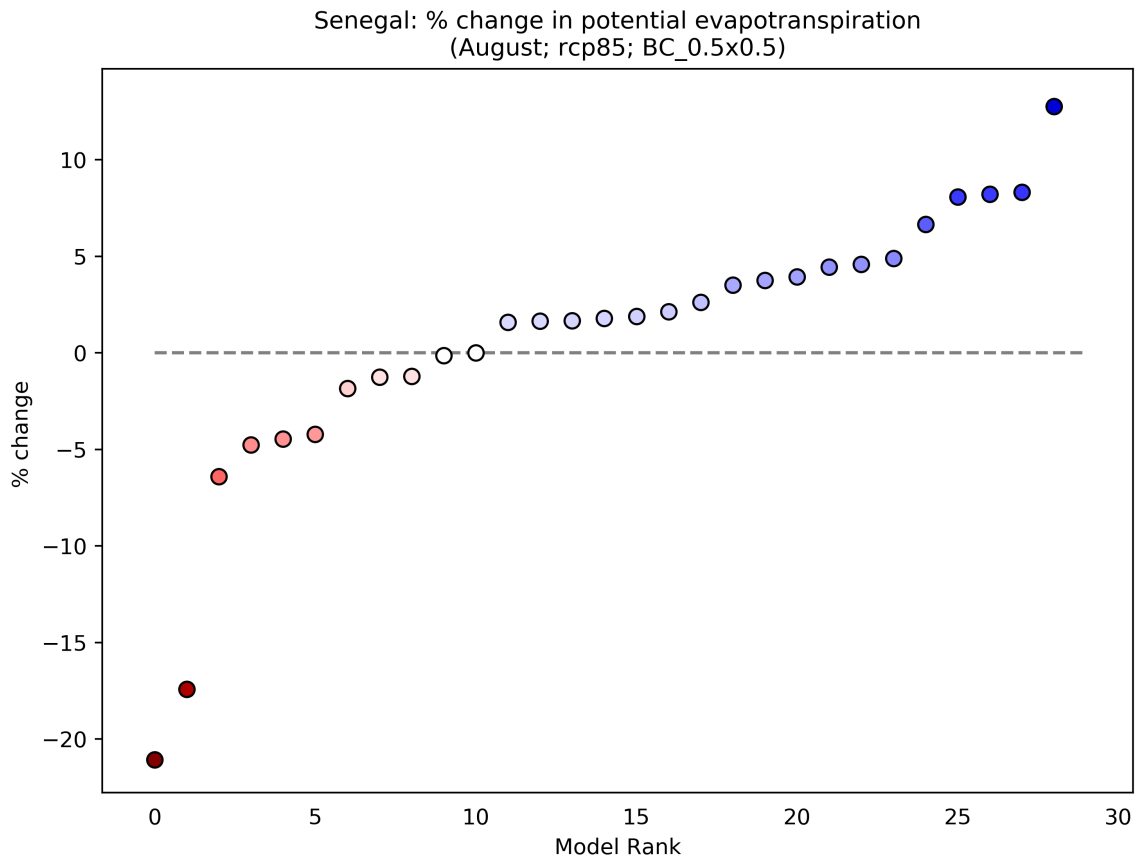


Figure 4: This scatterplot shows the percentage change in Potential Evapotranspiration for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

3 Local Agronomic Monsoon Onset Date (Marteau)

The Local Agronomic Monsoon Onset Date (Marteau) is defined as the first rainy day (> 1 mm) of two consecutive rainy days (with total precipitation > 20 mm) and no 7-day dry spell (< 5 mm) of rainfall during the subsequent 20 days

3.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

Senegal: Change in local agronomic monsoon onset date (marteau)
(May to September; rcp85; BC_0.5x0.5)

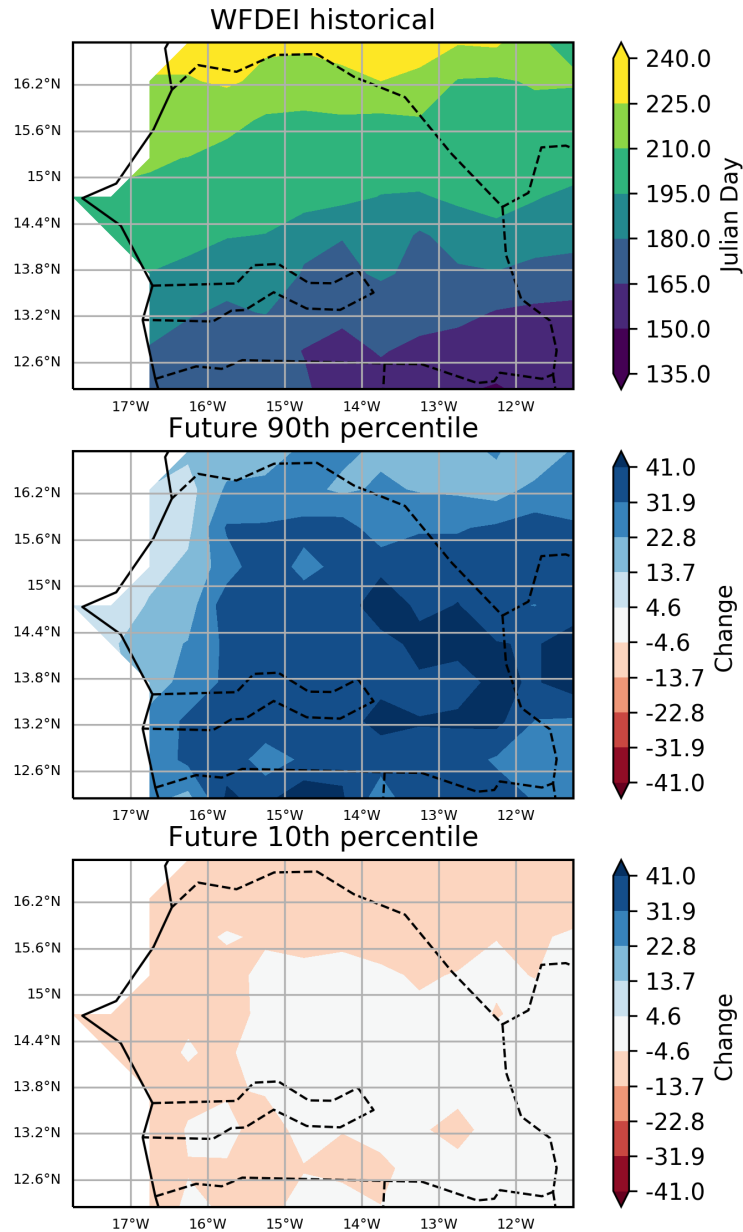


Figure 5: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Local Agronomic Monsoon Onset Date (Marteau) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the May to September season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

3.2 'Number of model' histograms

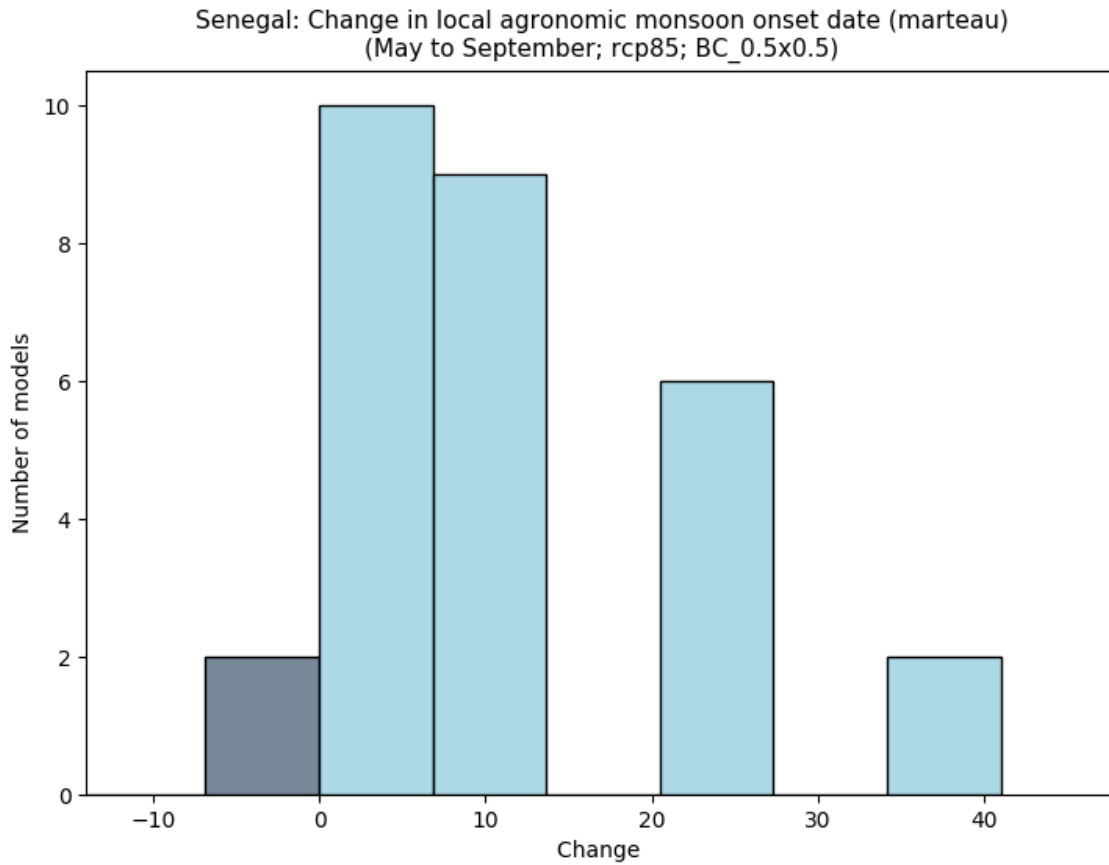


Figure 6: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Local Agronomic Monsoon Onset Date (Marteau) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the May to September season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

3.3 Boxplots

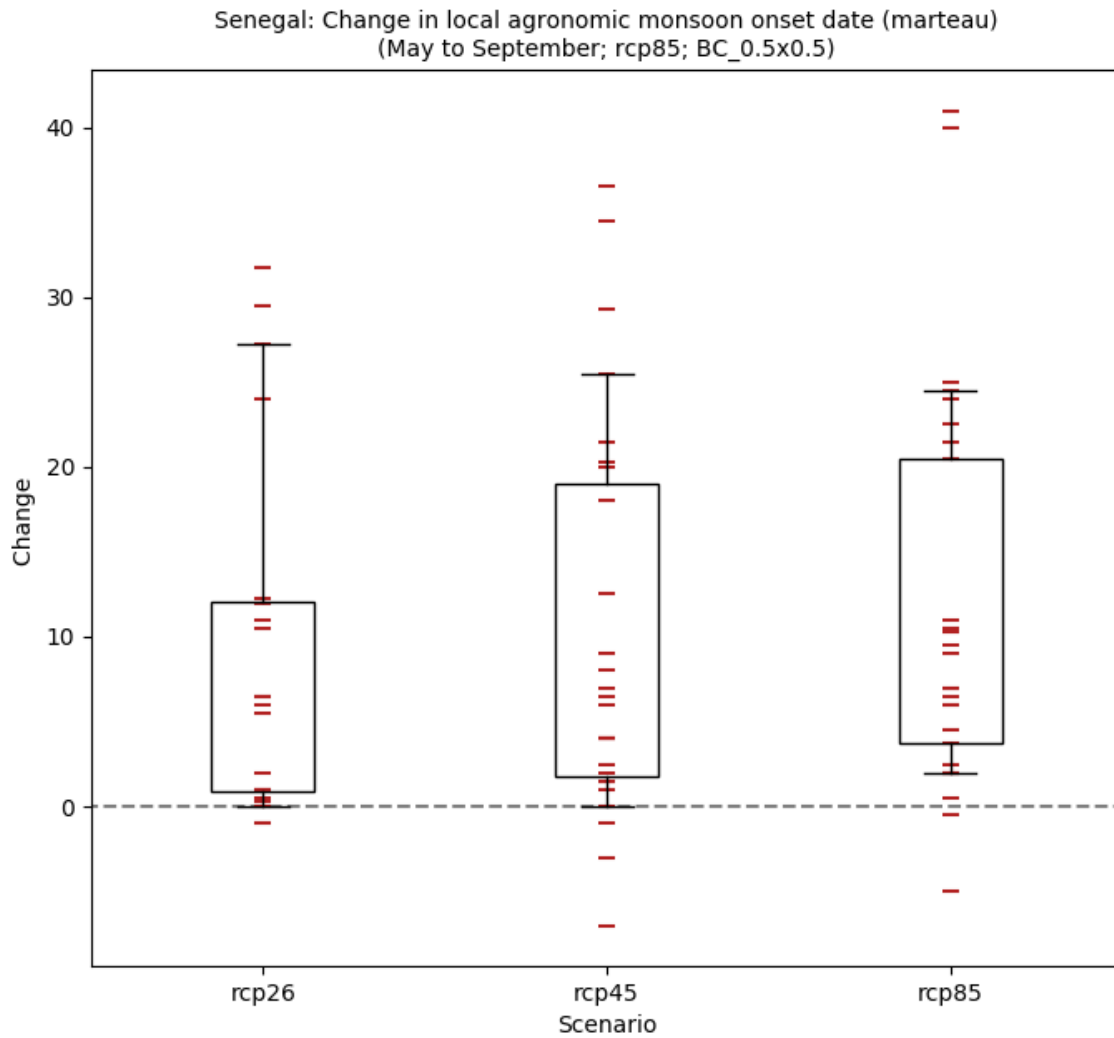


Figure 7: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Local Agronomic Monsoon Onset Date (Marteau) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the May to September season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

3.4 Model ranking scatterplots

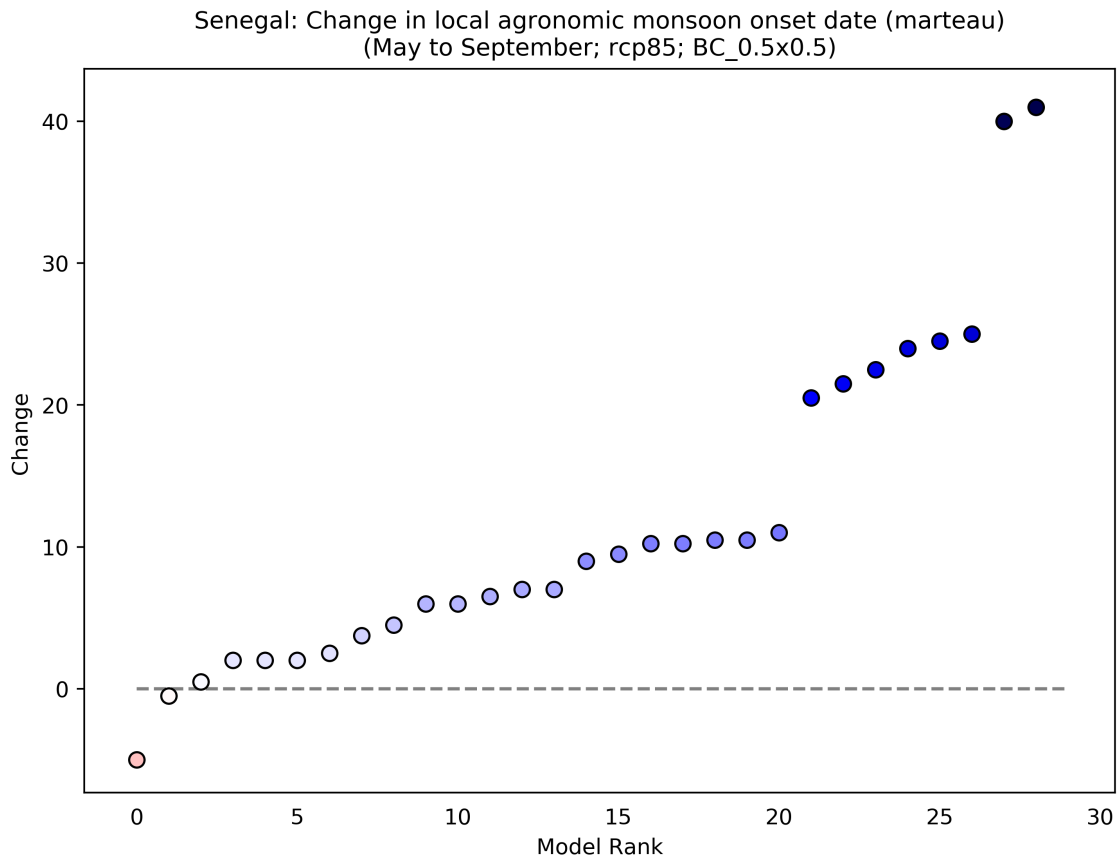


Figure 8: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Local Agronomic Monsoon Onset Date (Marteau) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the May to September season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

4 Standardised Precipitation Index

The Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) shown here is defined as the anomaly relative to the baseline period divided by the standard deviation of that baseline period. This metric allows to determine the rarity of drought or periods of anomalously wet events.

4.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

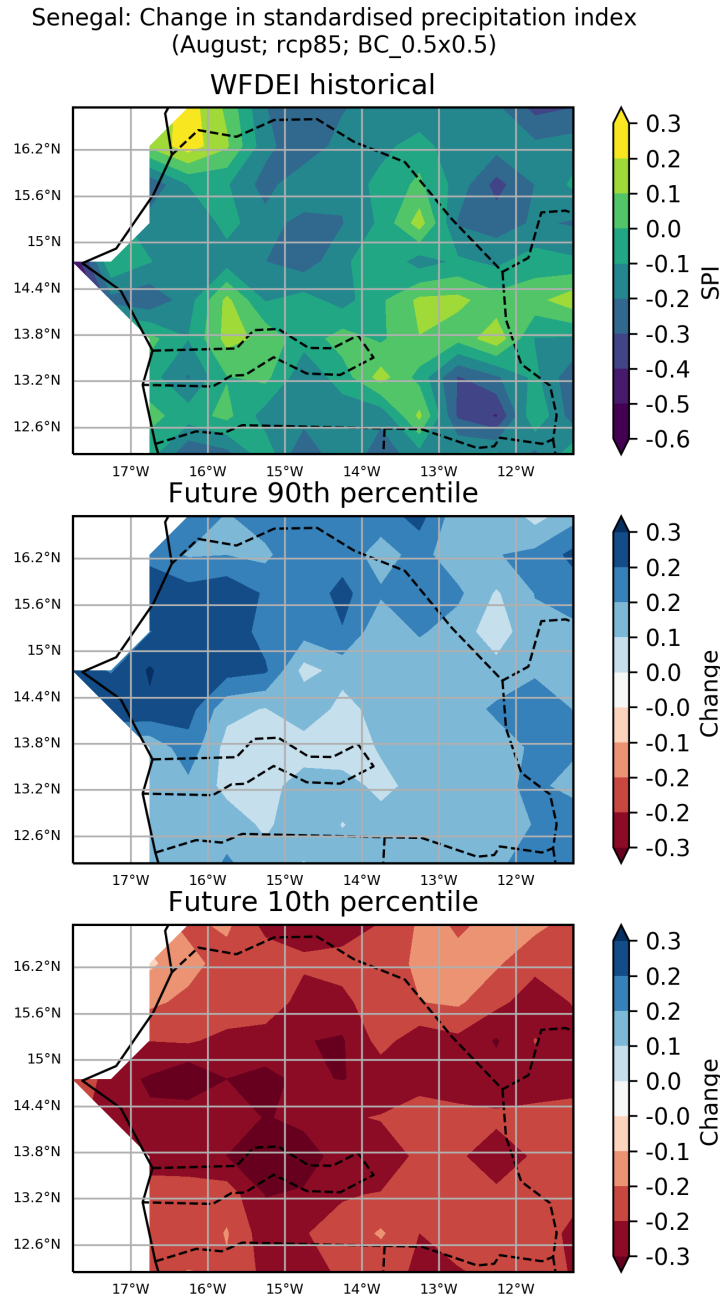


Figure 9: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Standardised Precipitation Index for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

4.2 'Number of model' histograms

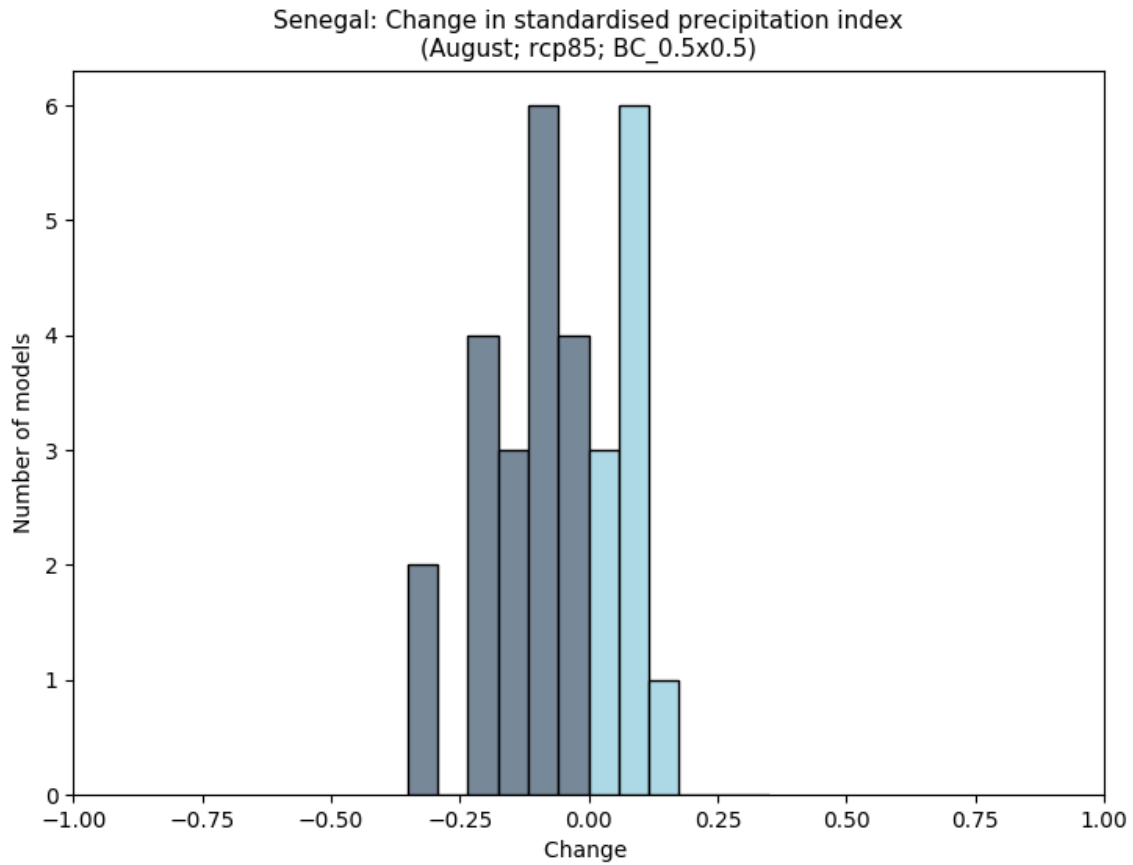


Figure 10: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Standardised Precipitation Index for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

4.3 Boxplots

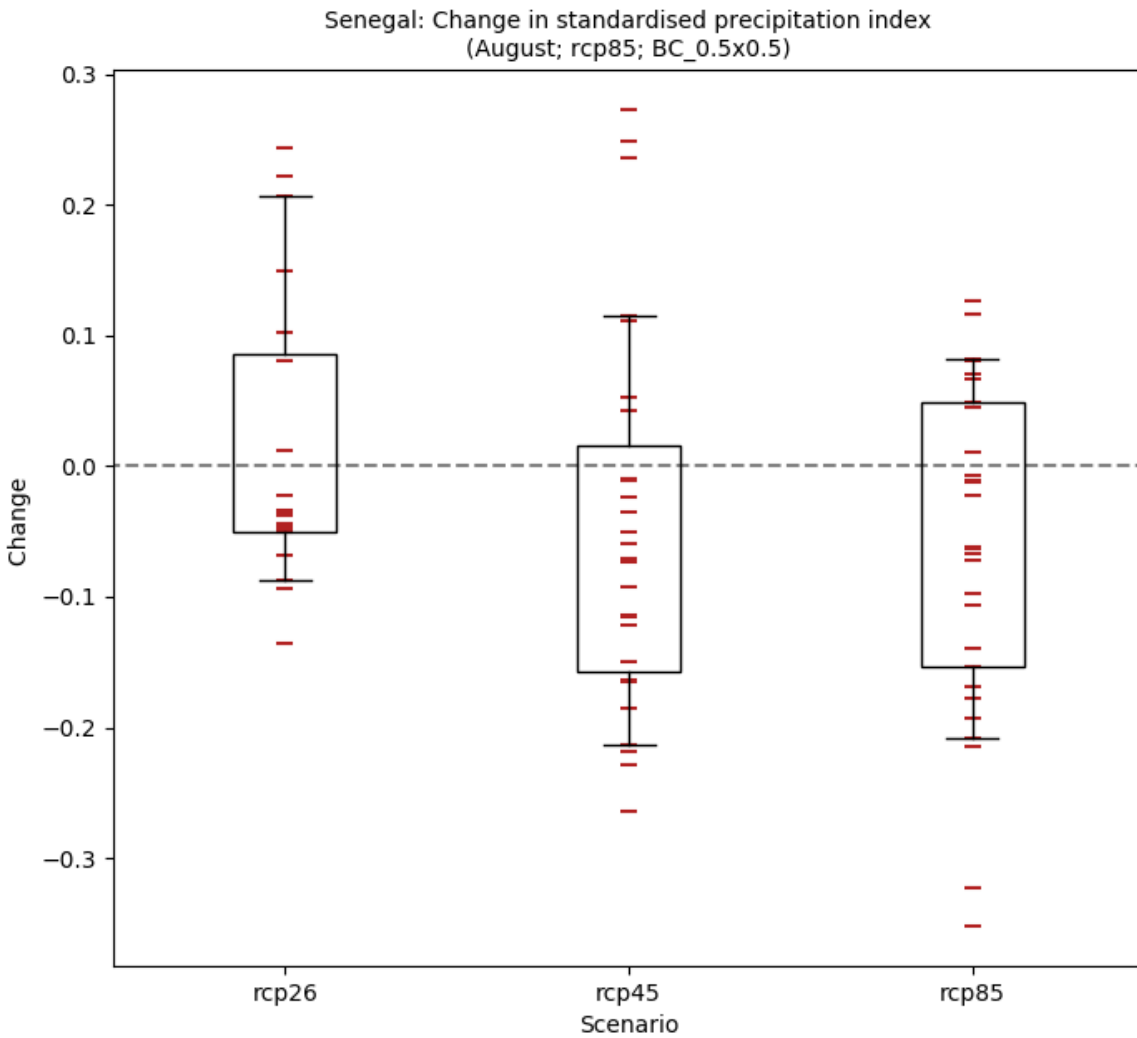


Figure 11: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Standardised Precipitation Index for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

4.4 Model ranking scatterplots

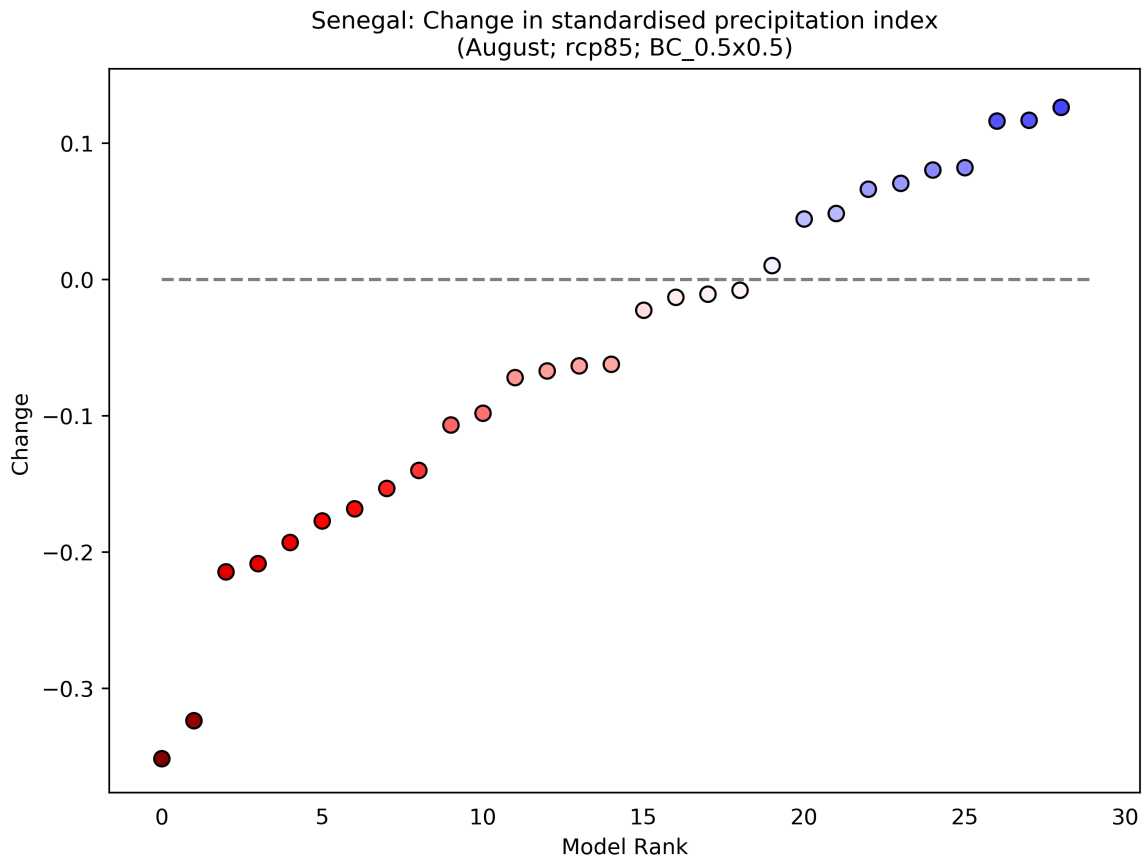


Figure 12: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Standardised Precipitation Index for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

5 Standardised Precipitation Index (bi-annual)

The Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) shown here is defined as the anomaly relative to the baseline period divided by the standard deviation of that baseline period. In this case, a 2-year rolling window is used to compute the anomaly.

5.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

Senegal: Change in standardised precipitation index (bi-annual)
(Annual; rcp85; BC_0.5x0.5)

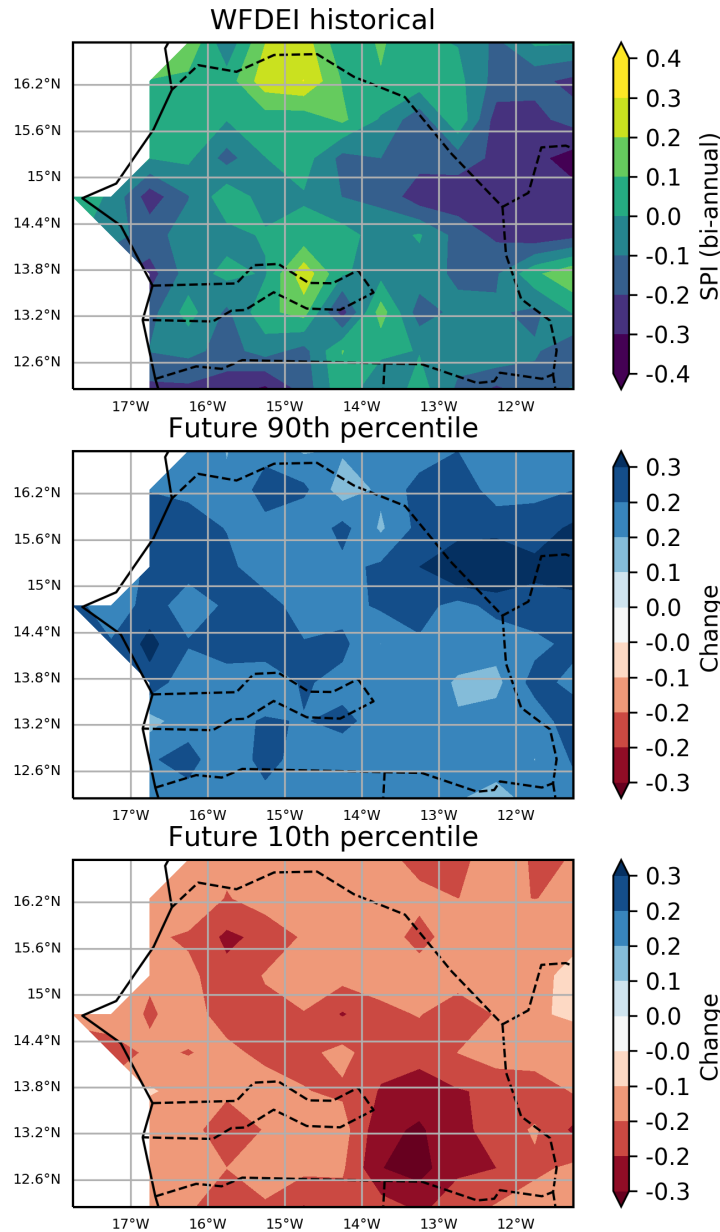


Figure 13: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Standardised Precipitation Index (bi-annual) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

5.2 'Number of model' histograms

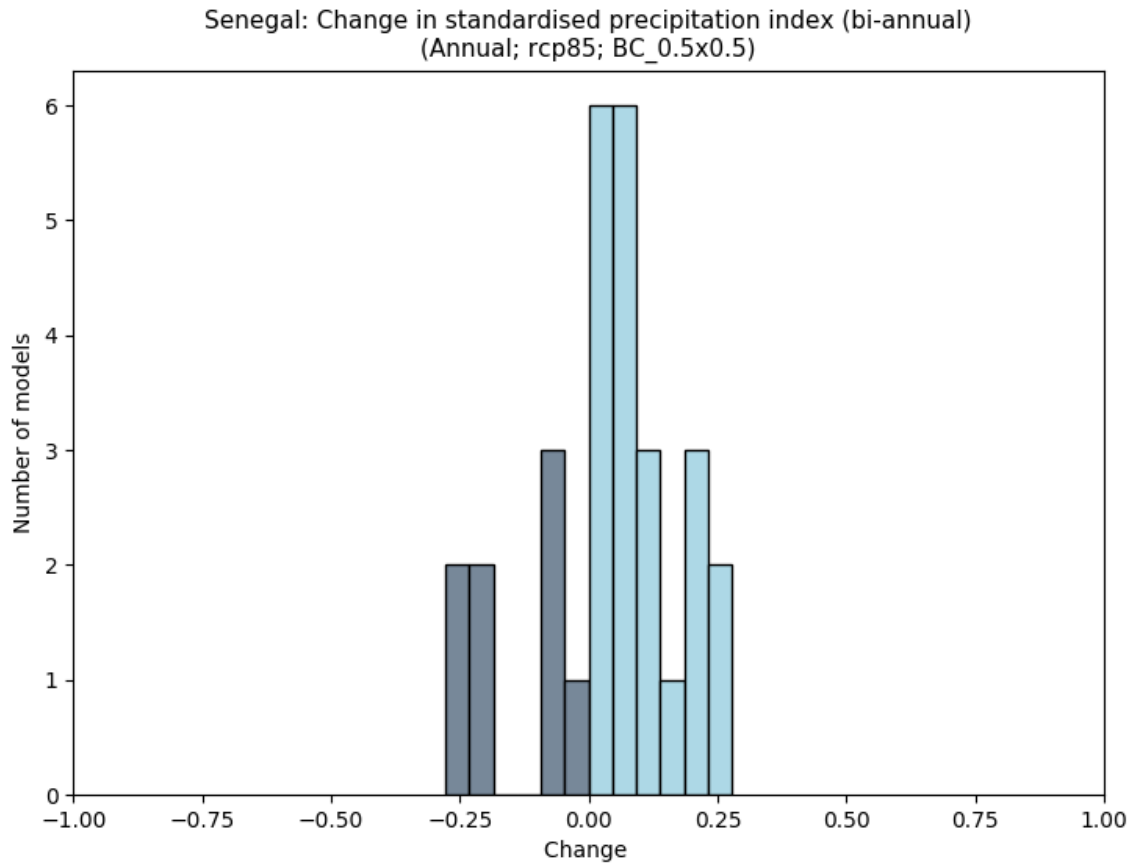


Figure 14: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Standardised Precipitation Index (bi-annual) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

5.3 Boxplots

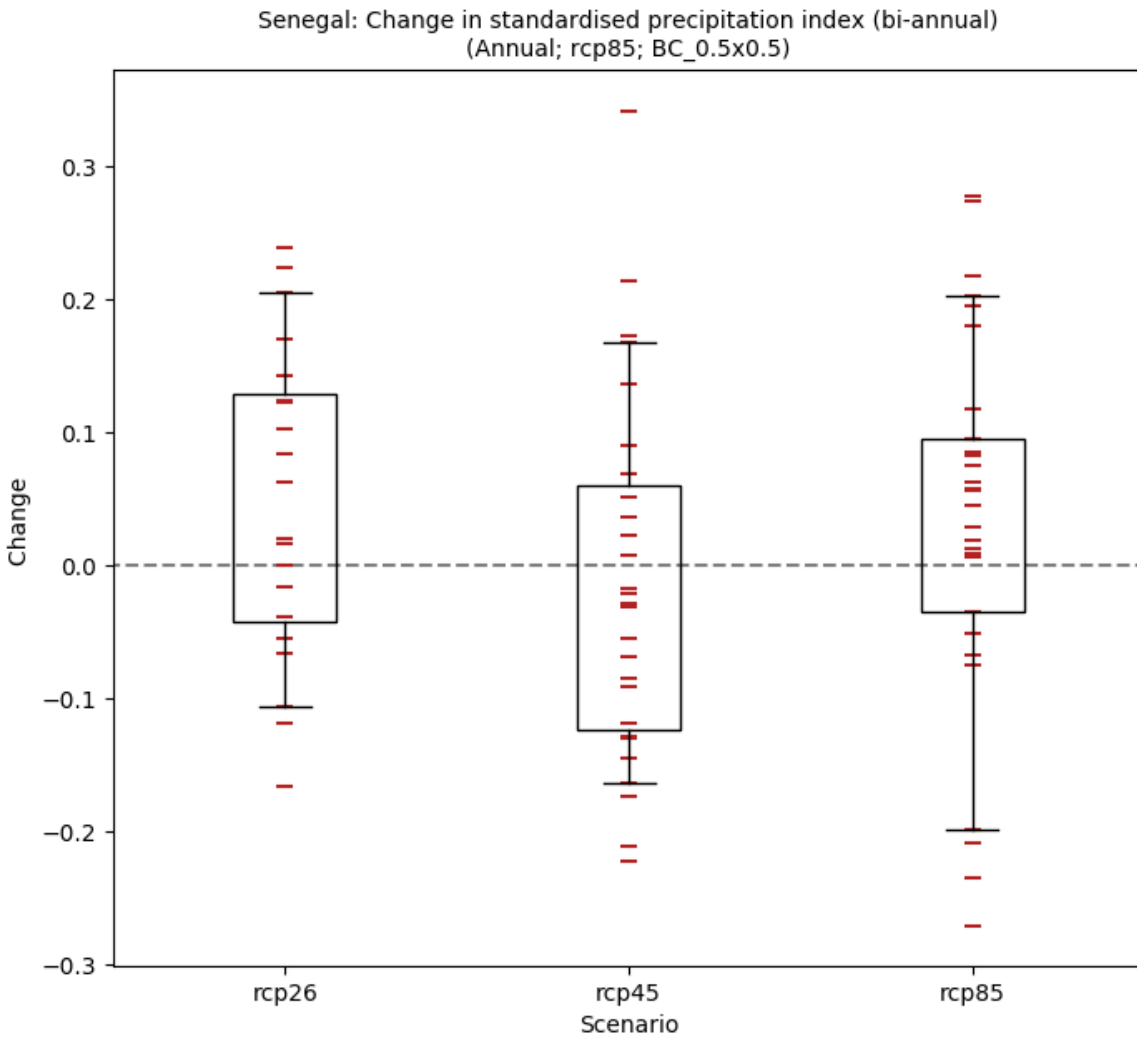


Figure 15: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Standardised Precipitation Index (bi-annual) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

5.4 Model ranking scatterplots

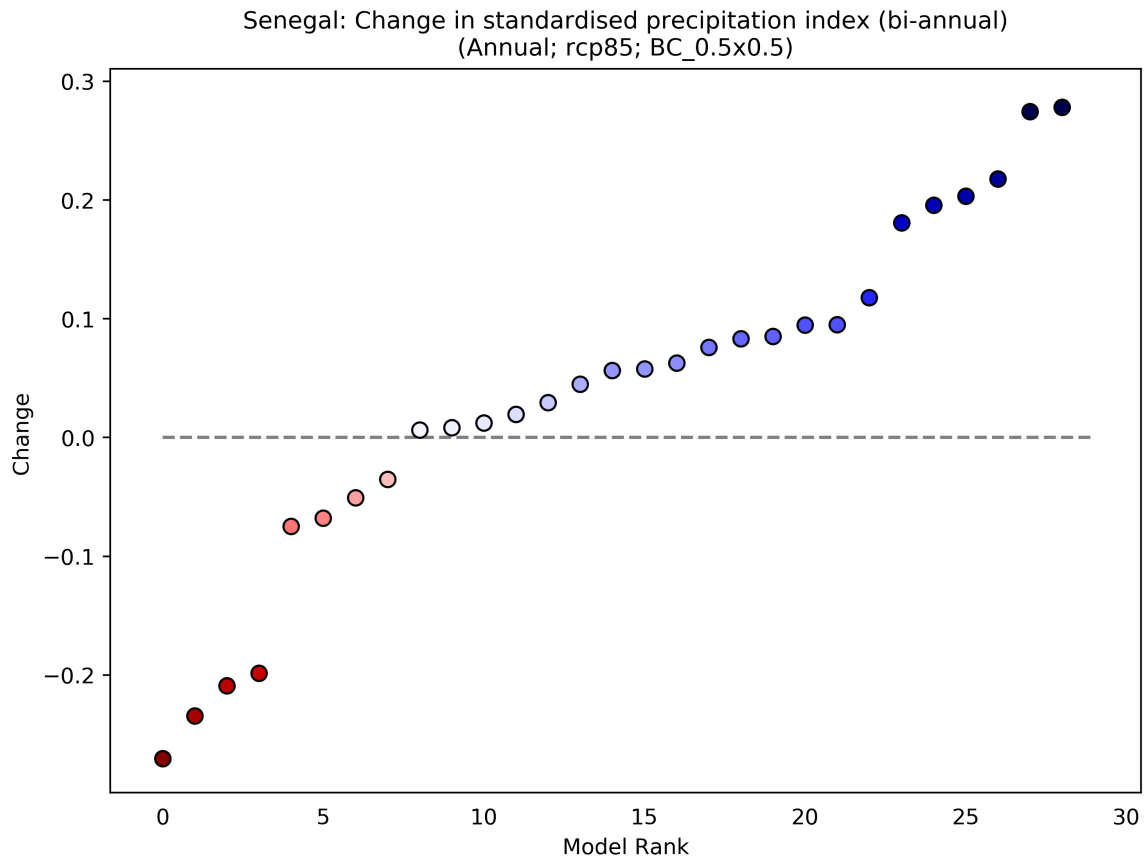


Figure 16: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Standardised Precipitation Index (bi-annual) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

6 Number of Periods with a Wet Spell Longer Than 10 Days

This metric shows the number of periods with a wet spell longer than 10 days for the selected period.

6.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

Senegal: Change in number of periods with a wet spell longer than 10 days
(August; rcp85; BC_0.5x0.5)

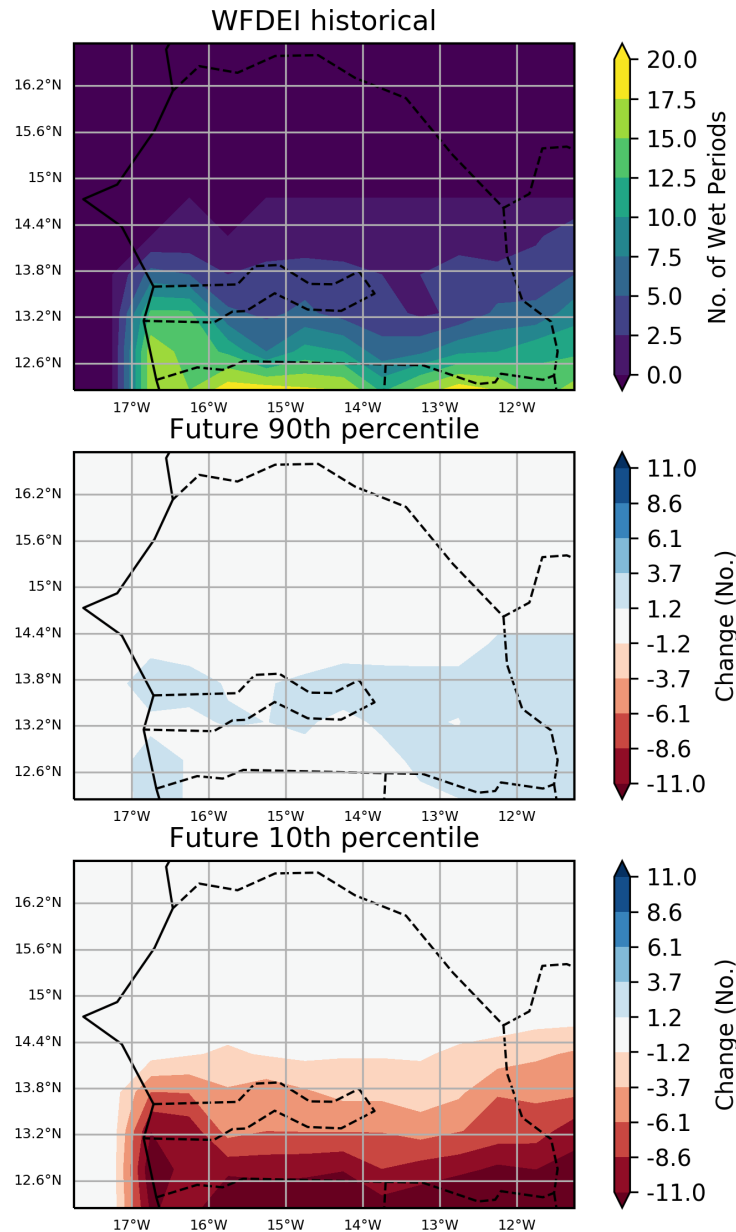


Figure 17: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Number of Periods with a Wet Spell Longer Than 10 Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

6.2 'Number of model' histograms

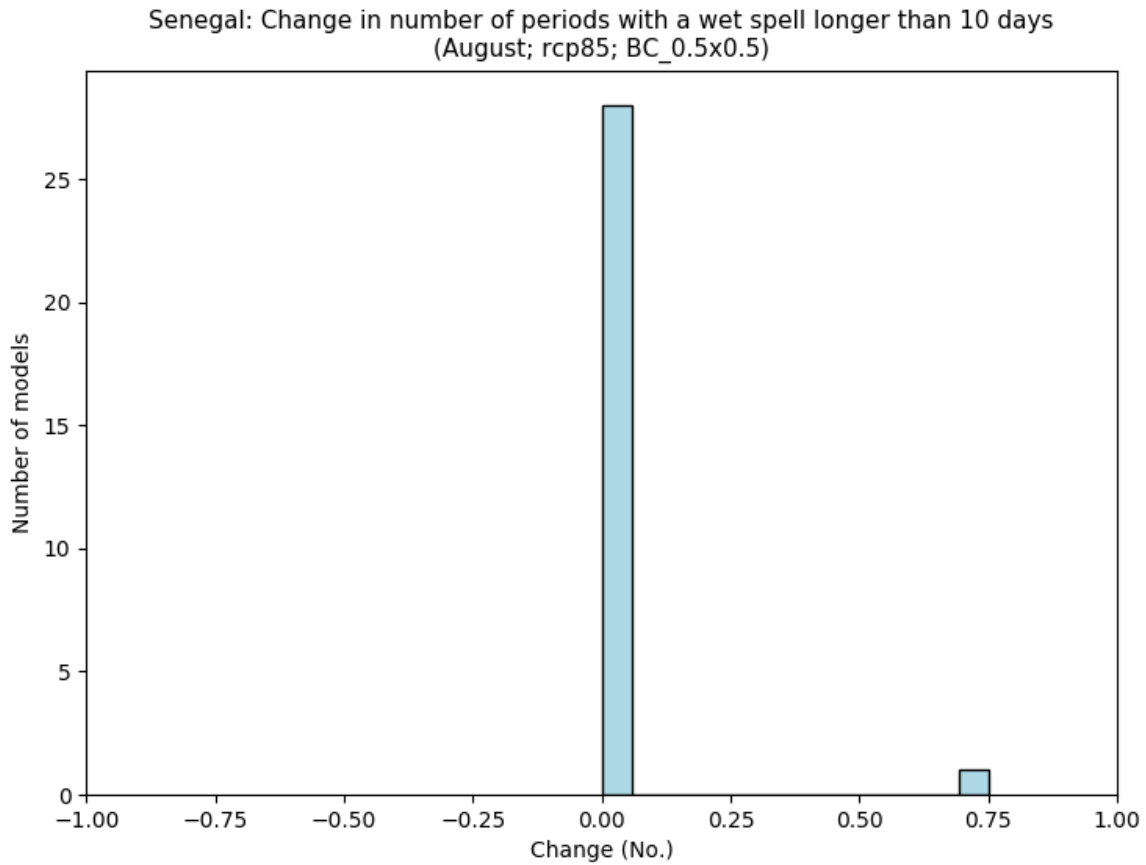


Figure 18: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Number of Periods with a Wet Spell Longer Than 10 Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

6.3 Boxplots

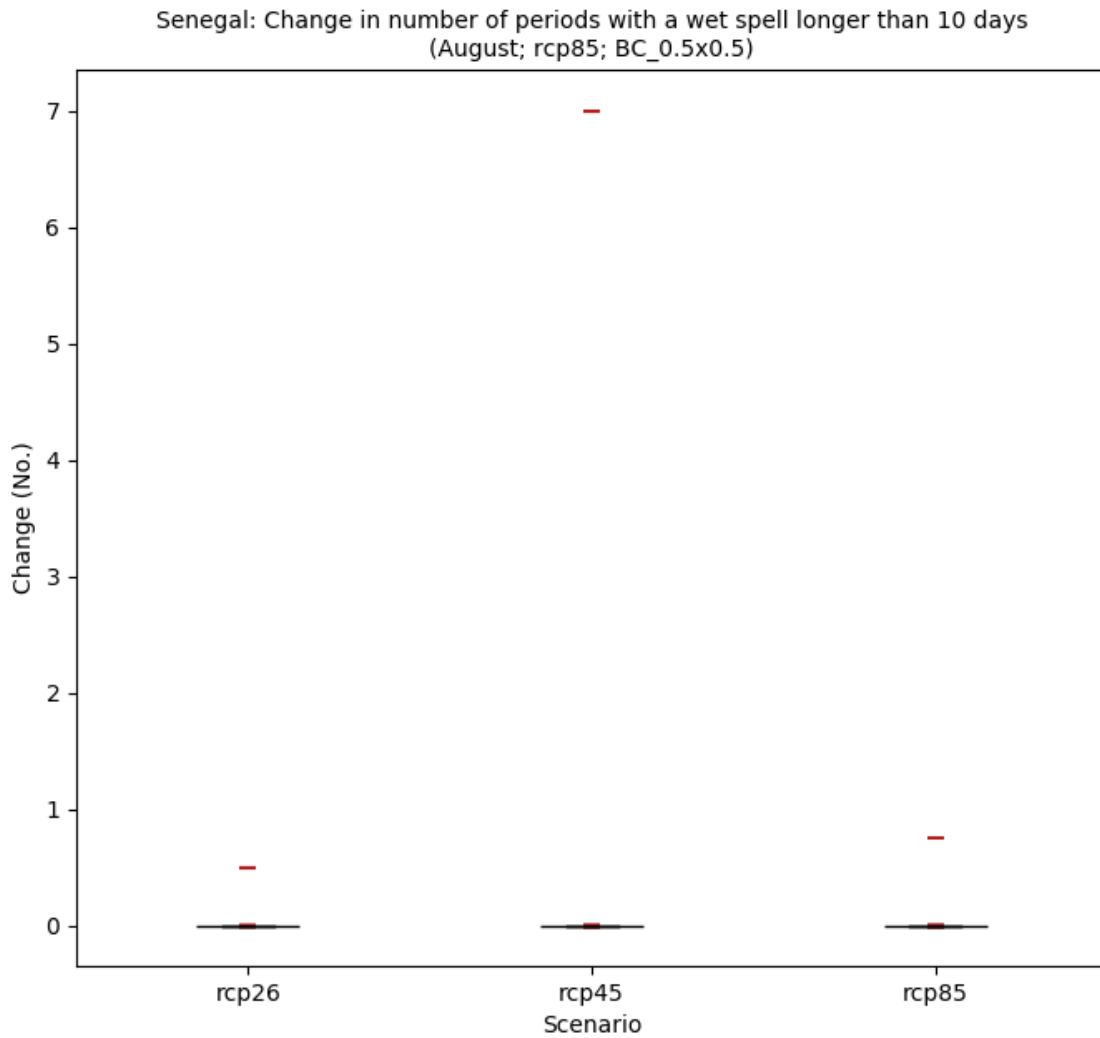


Figure 19: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Number of Periods with a Wet Spell Longer Than 10 Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

6.4 Model ranking scatterplots

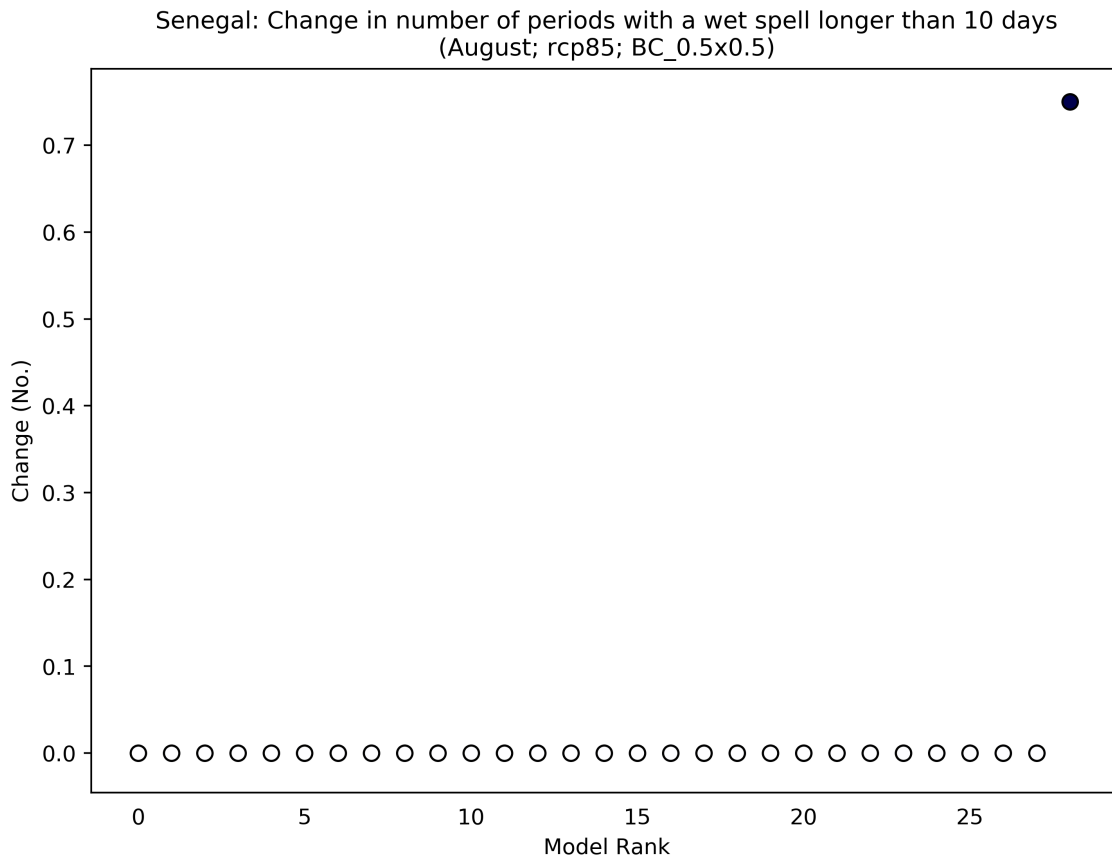


Figure 20: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Number of Periods with a Wet Spell Longer Than 10 Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

7 Number of Periods with a Dry Spell Longer Than 6 Days

This metric shows the number of periods with a dry spell longer than 6 days for the selected period.

7.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

Senegal: Change in number of periods with a dry spell longer than 6 days
(August; rcp85; BC_0.5x0.5)

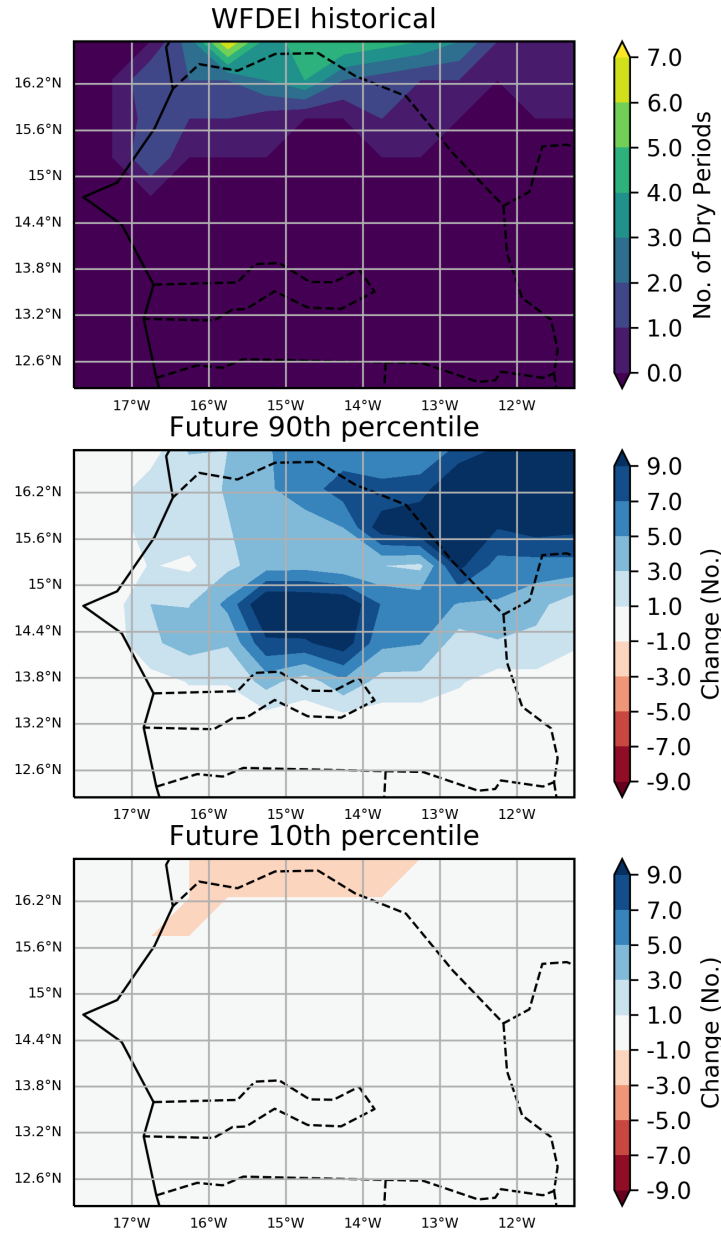


Figure 21: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Number of Periods with a Dry Spell Longer Than 6 Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

7.2 'Number of model' histograms

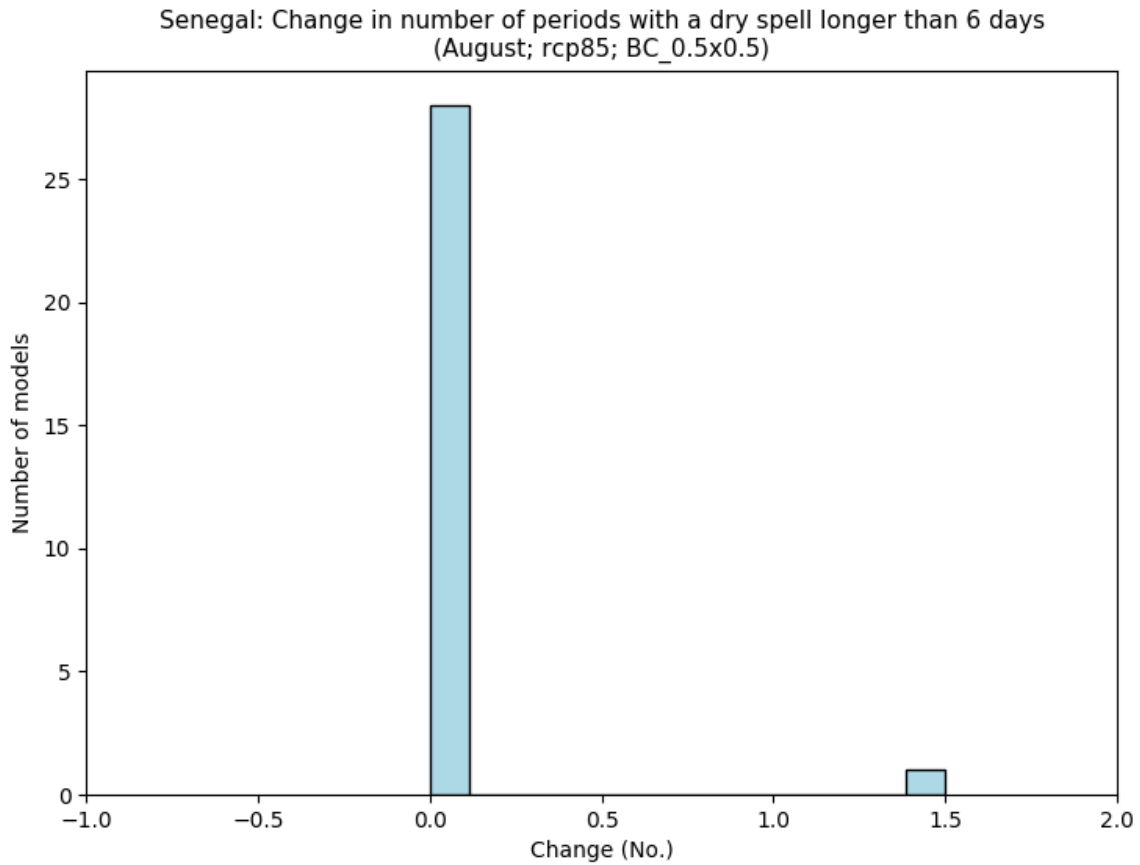


Figure 22: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Number of Periods with a Dry Spell Longer Than 6 Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

7.3 Boxplots

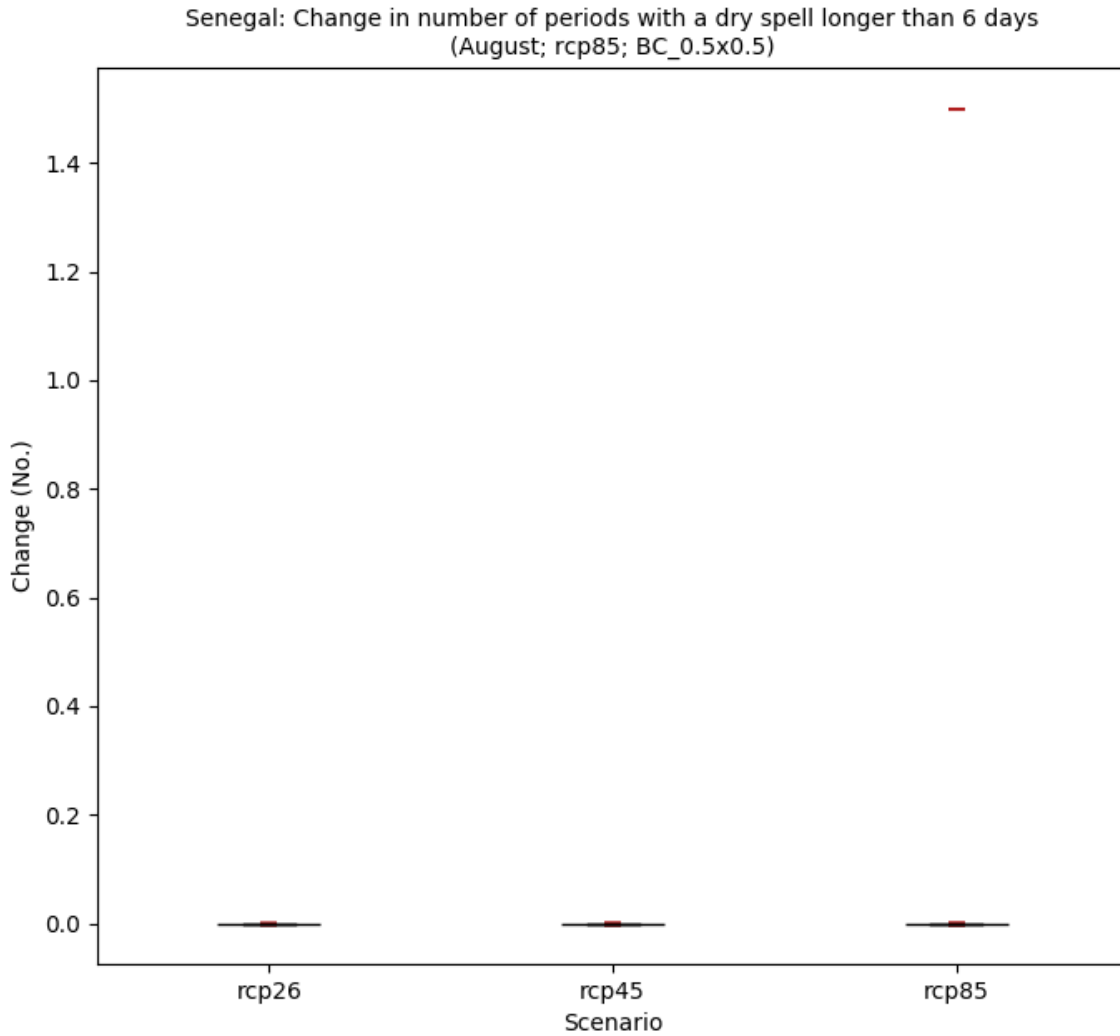


Figure 23: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Number of Periods with a Dry Spell Longer Than 6 Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

7.4 Model ranking scatterplots

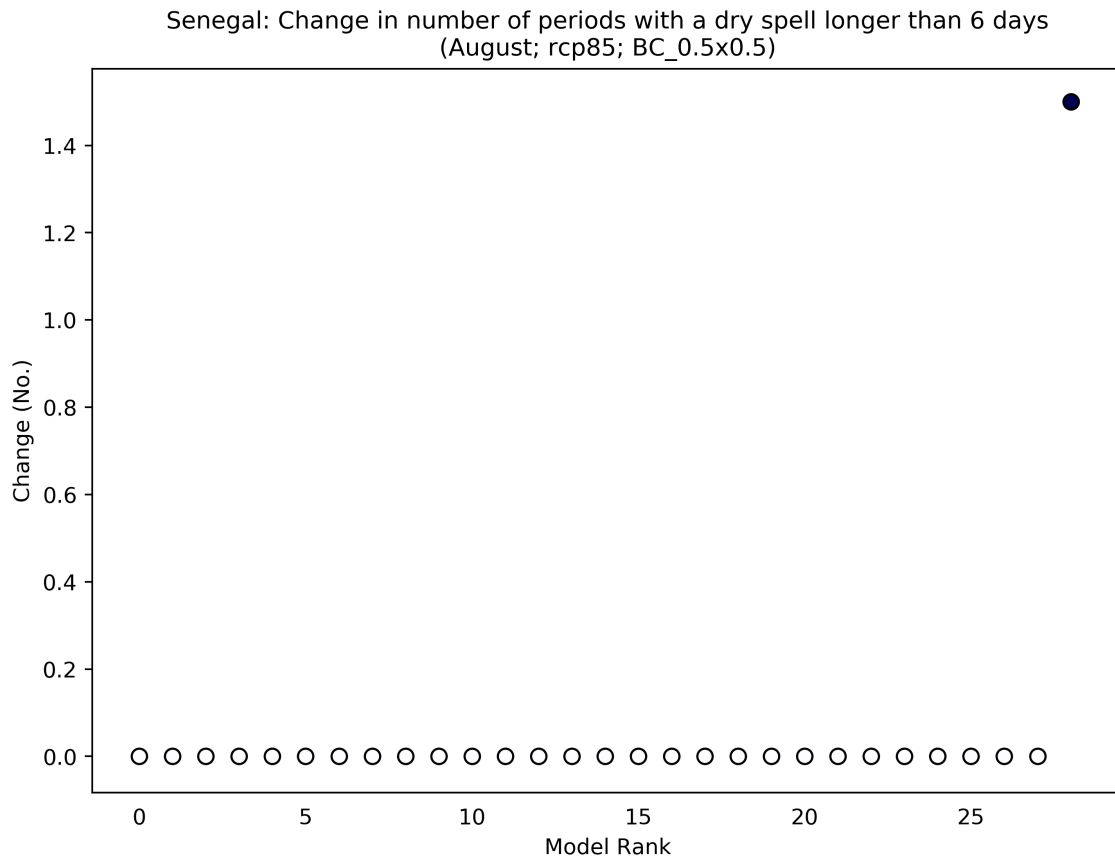


Figure 24: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Number of Periods with a Dry Spell Longer Than 6 Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

8 Maximum Daily Precipitation

This metric shows the maximum daily value for each variable, for the period shown.

8.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

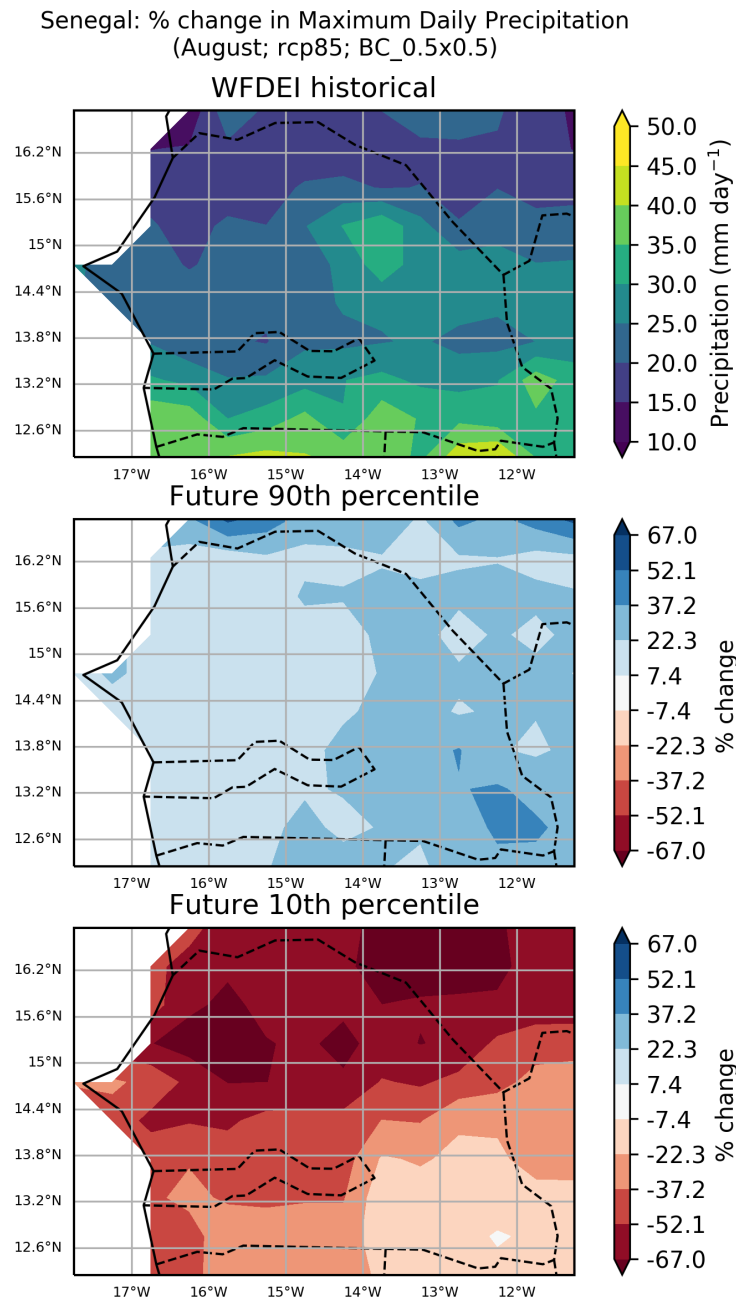


Figure 25: These maps show the ensemble spread in the percentage change in Maximum Daily Precipitation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

8.2 'Number of model' histograms

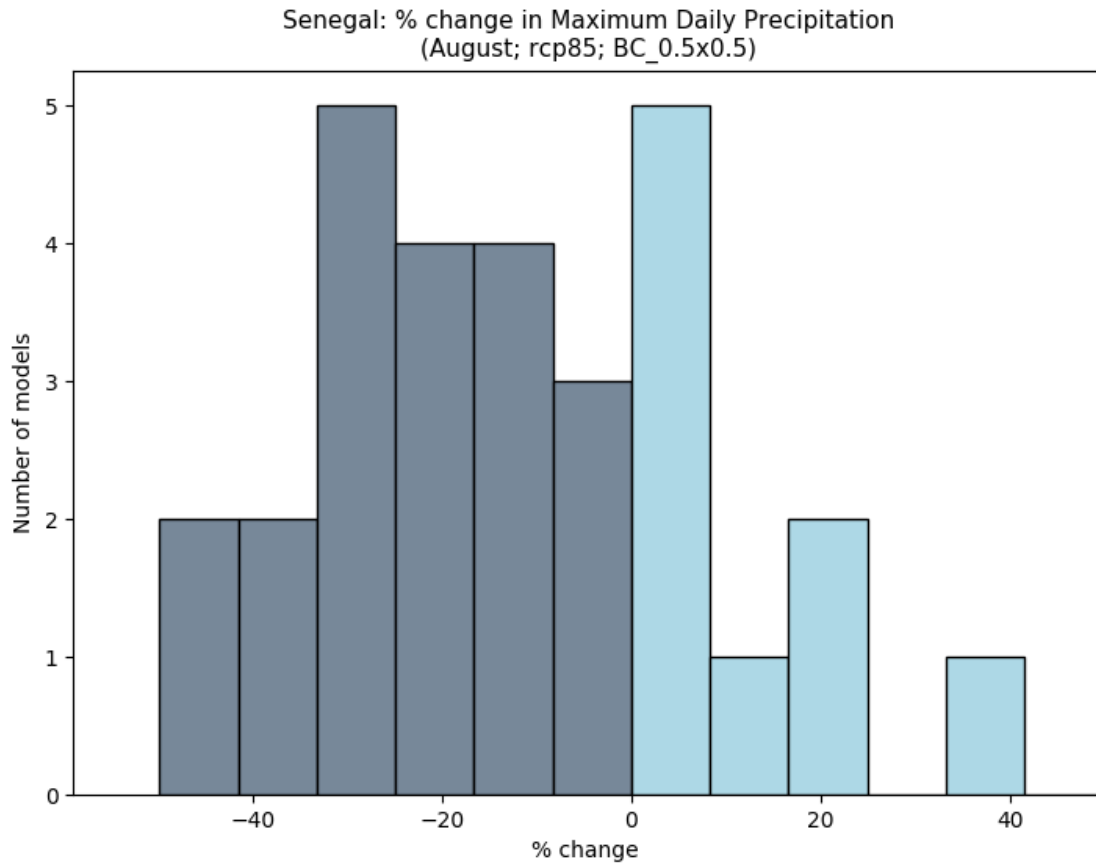


Figure 26: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the percentage change in Maximum Daily Precipitation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

8.3 Boxplots

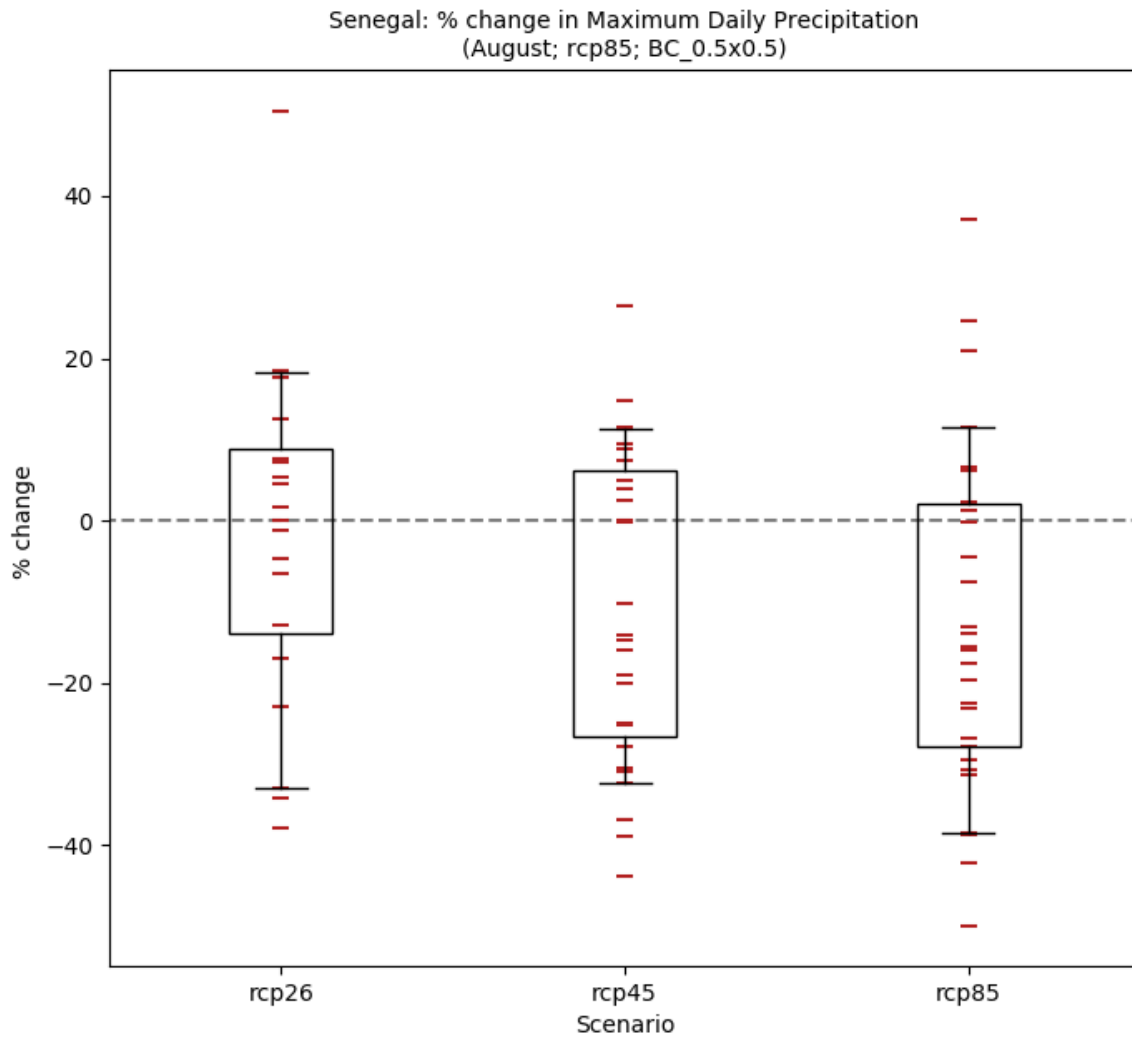


Figure 27: This boxplot shows the percentage change (all available scenarios) in Maximum Daily Precipitation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for all available scenarios.

8.4 Model ranking scatterplots

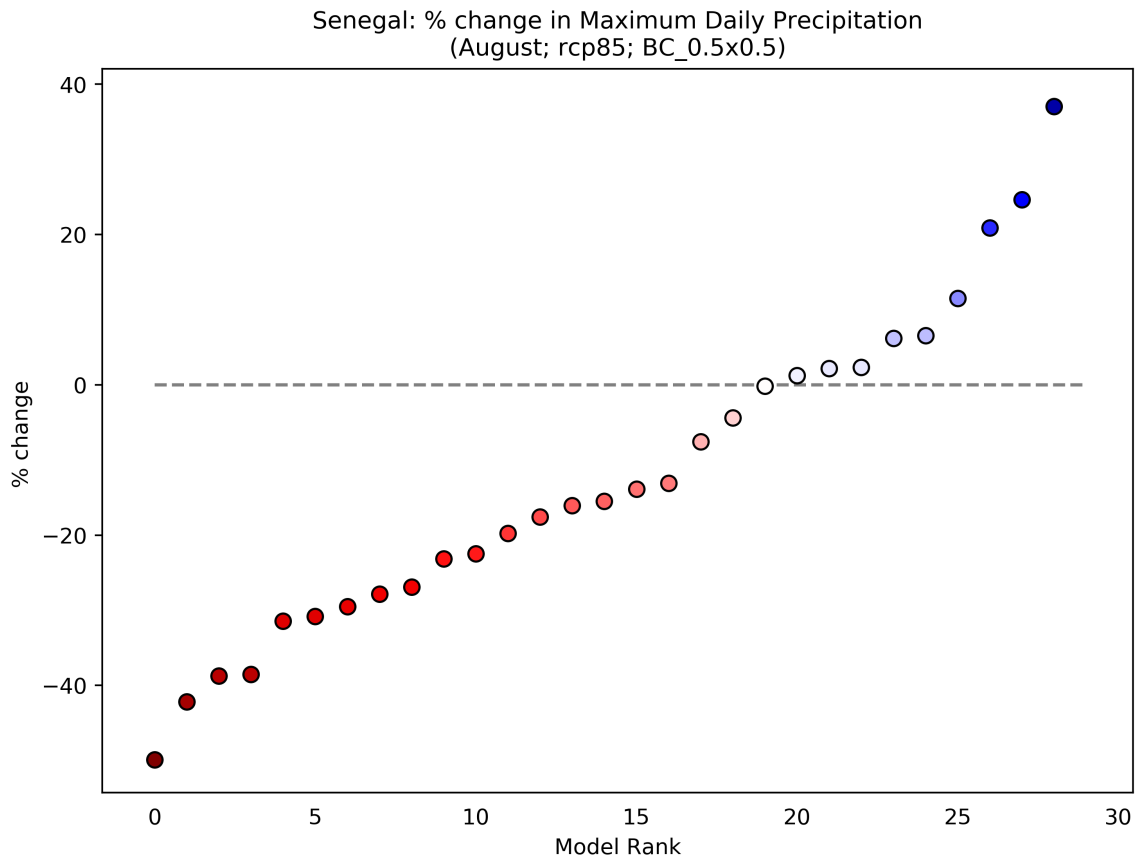


Figure 28: This scatterplot shows the percentage change in Maximum Daily Precipitation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

9 Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature

This metric shows the maximum daily value for each variable, for the period shown.

9.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

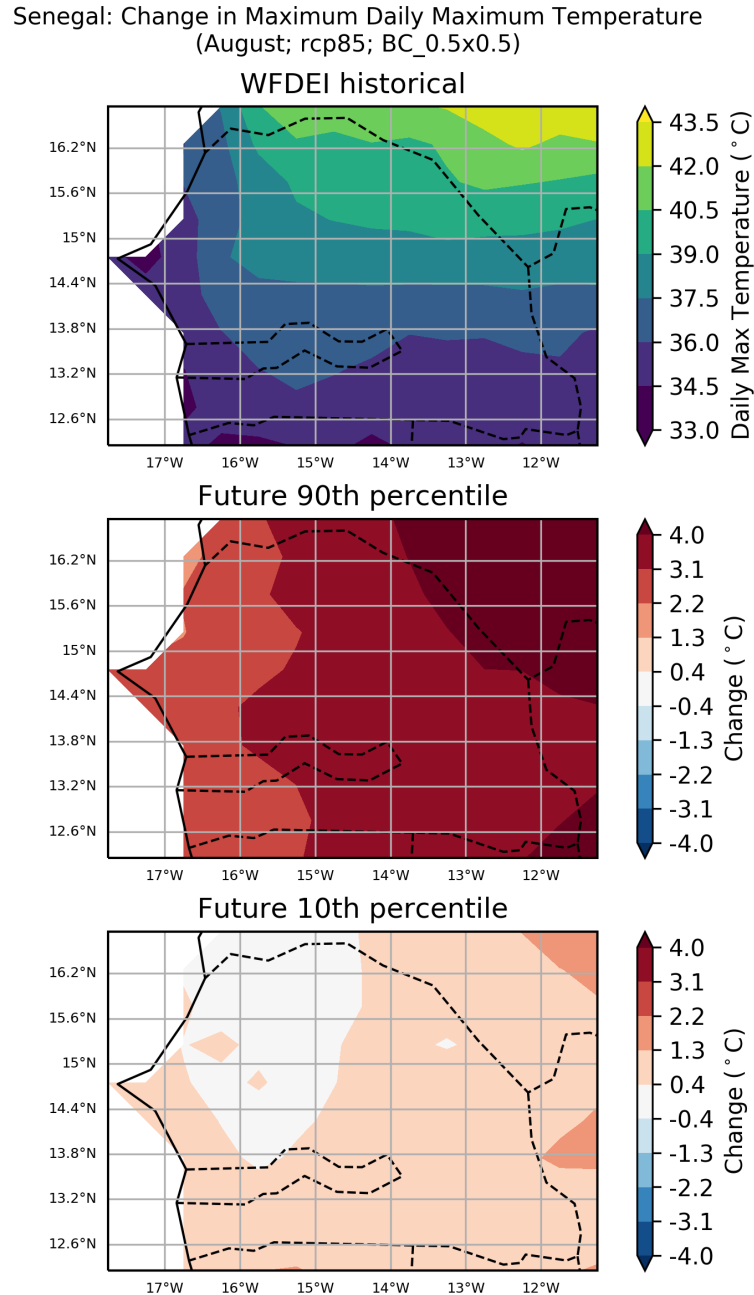


Figure 29: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

9.2 'Number of model' histograms

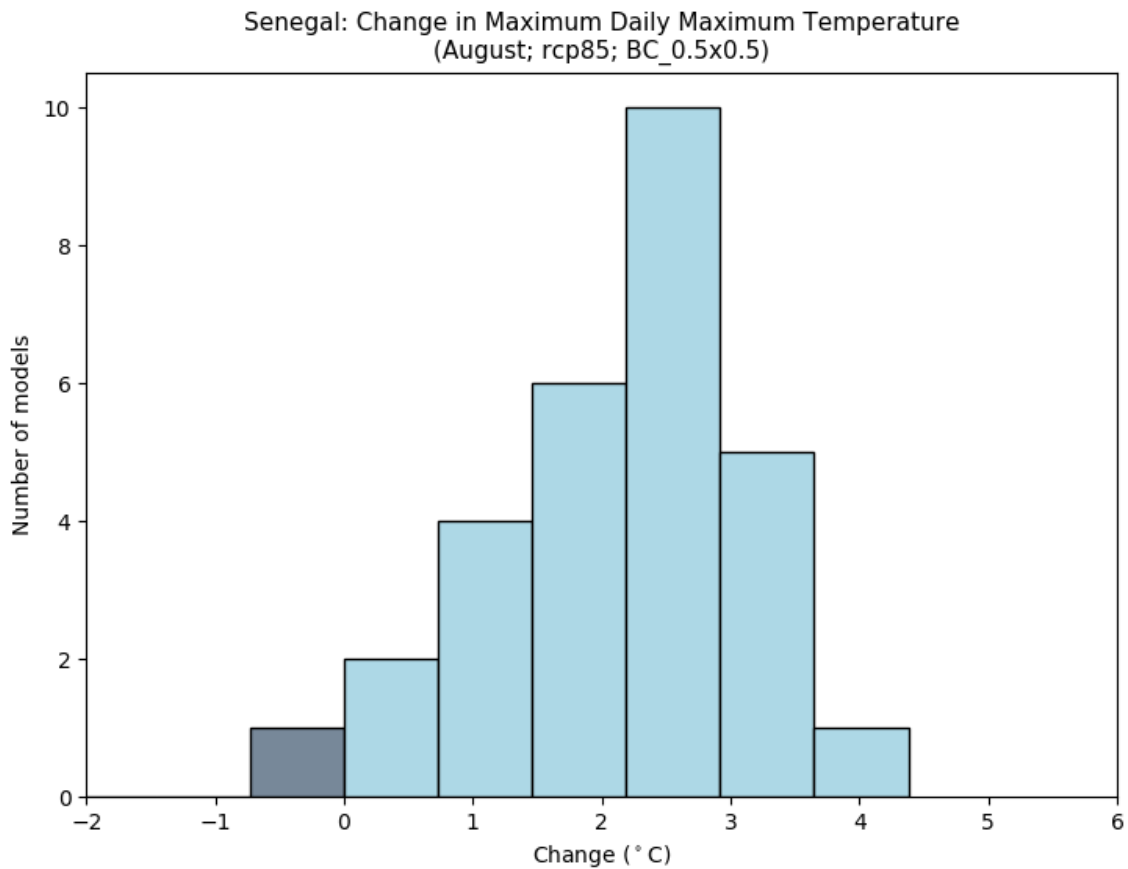


Figure 30: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

9.3 Boxplots

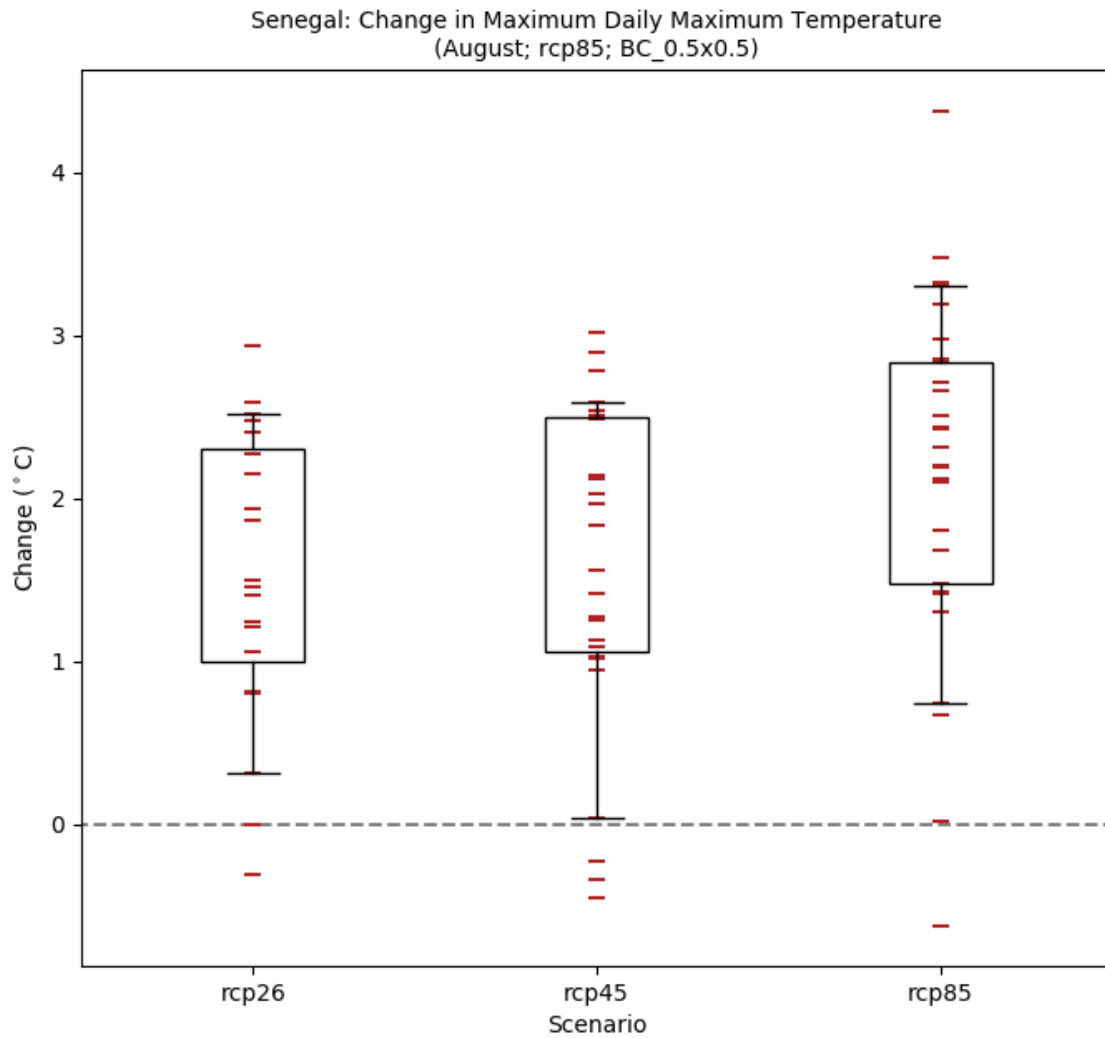


Figure 31: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

9.4 Model ranking scatterplots

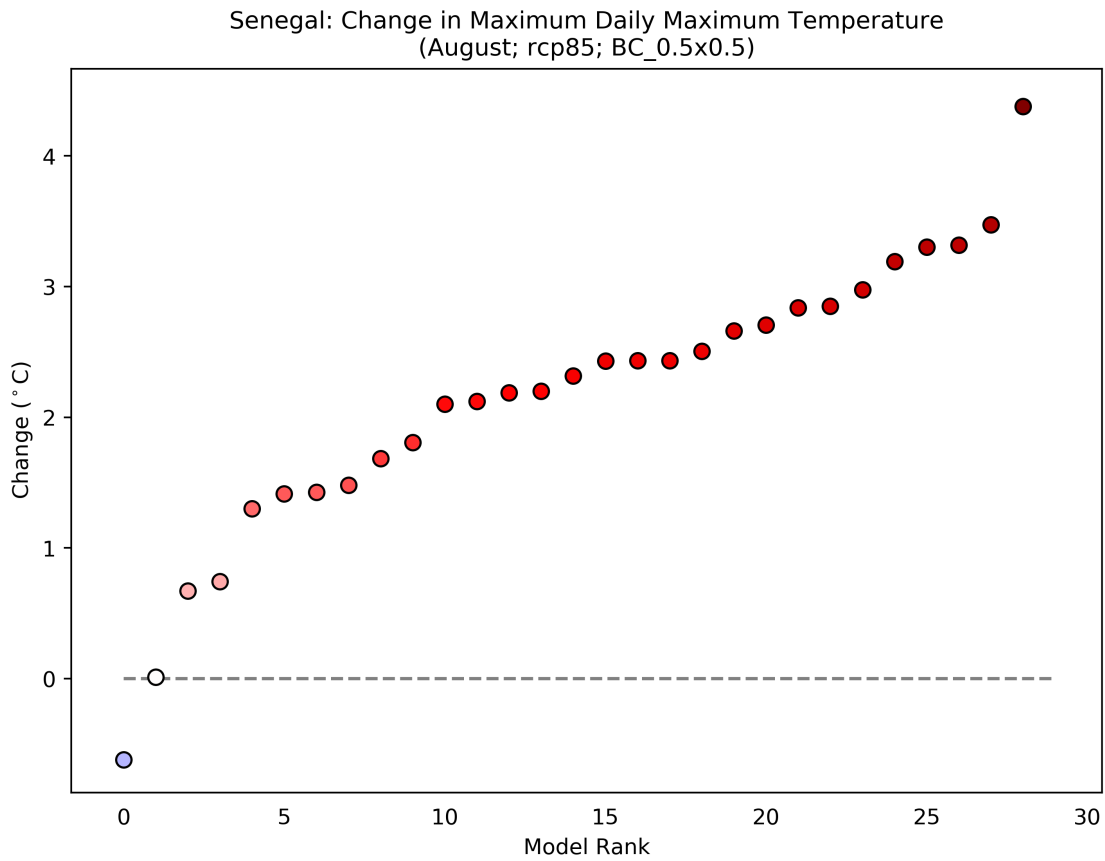


Figure 32: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

10 Maximum Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation

This metric shows the maximum daily value for each variable, for the period shown.

10.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

Senegal: % change in Maximum Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation (August; rcp85; BC_0.5x0.5)

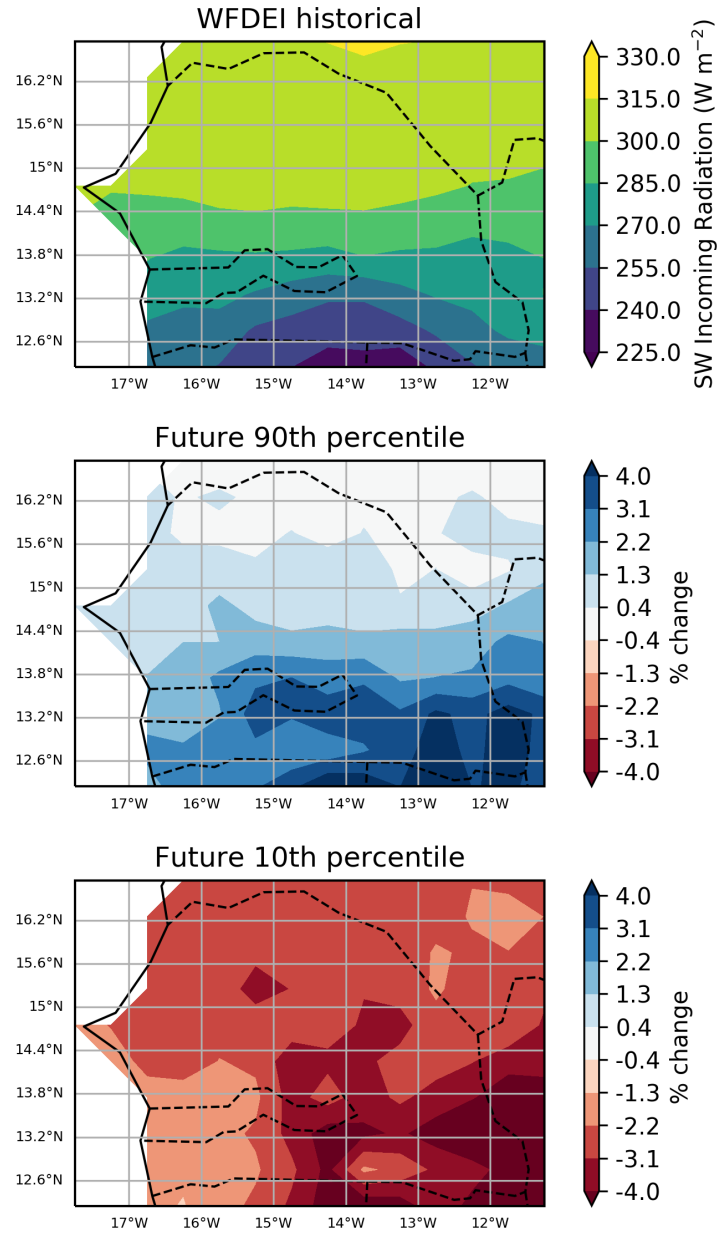


Figure 33: These maps show the ensemble spread in the percentage change in Maximum Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

10.2 'Number of model' histograms

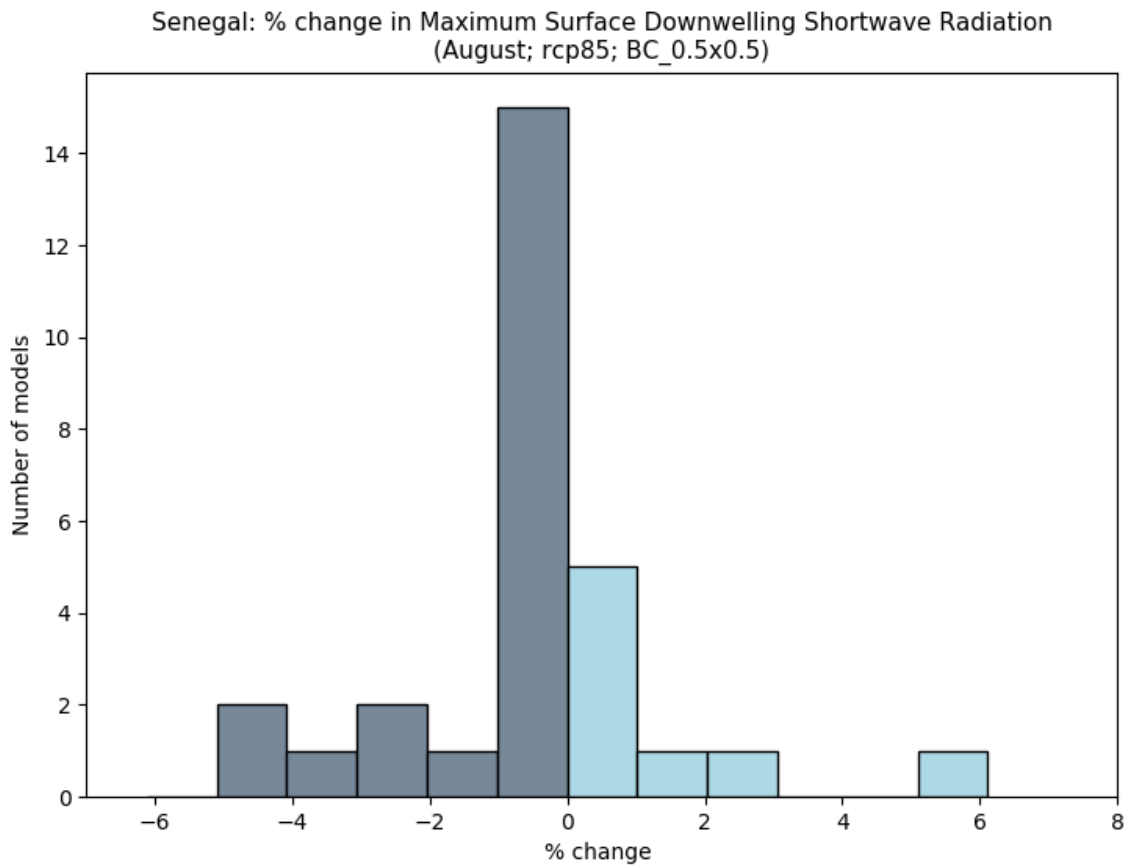


Figure 34: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the percentage change in Maximum Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

10.3 Boxplots

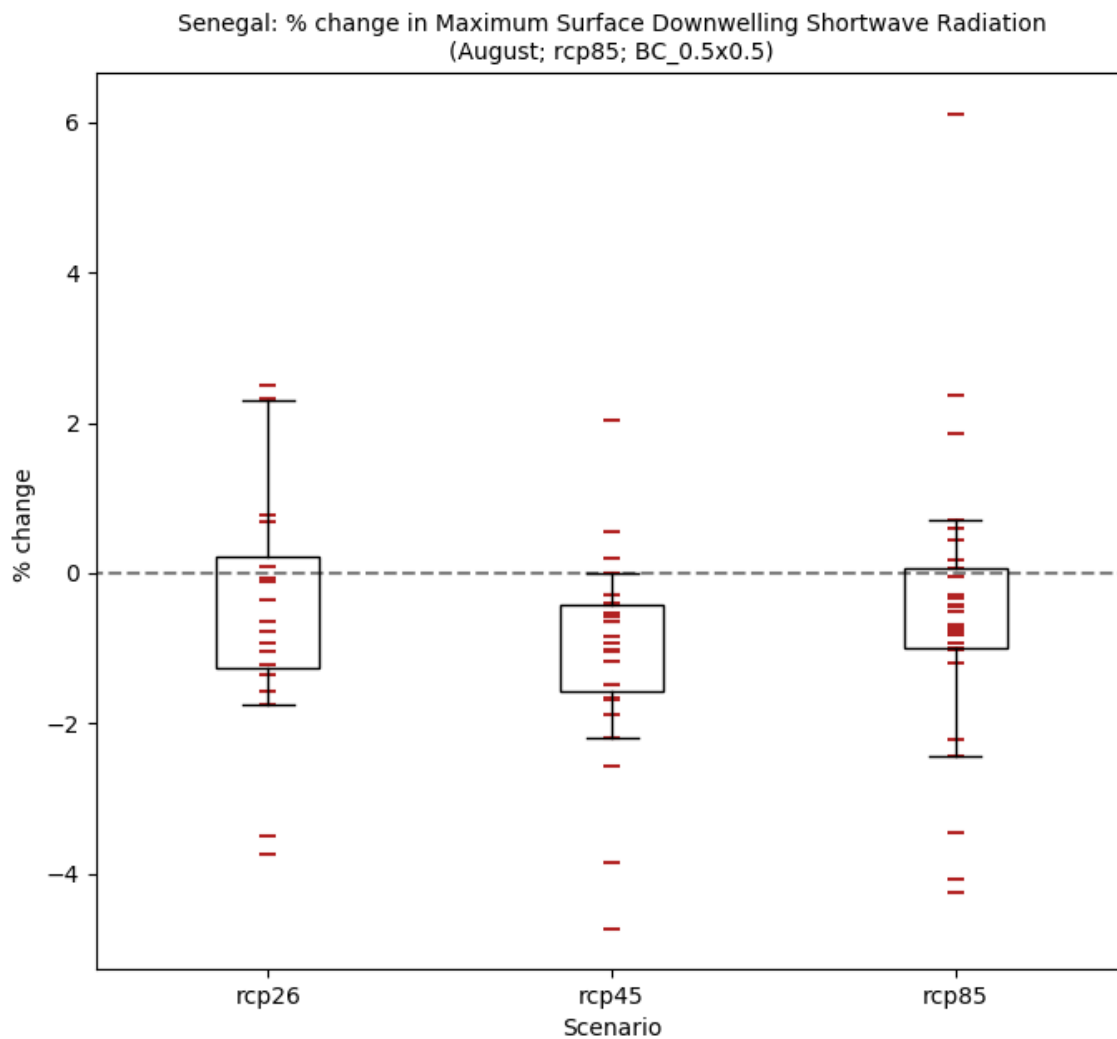


Figure 35: This boxplot shows the percentage change (all available scenarios) in Maximum Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for all available scenarios.

10.4 Model ranking scatterplots

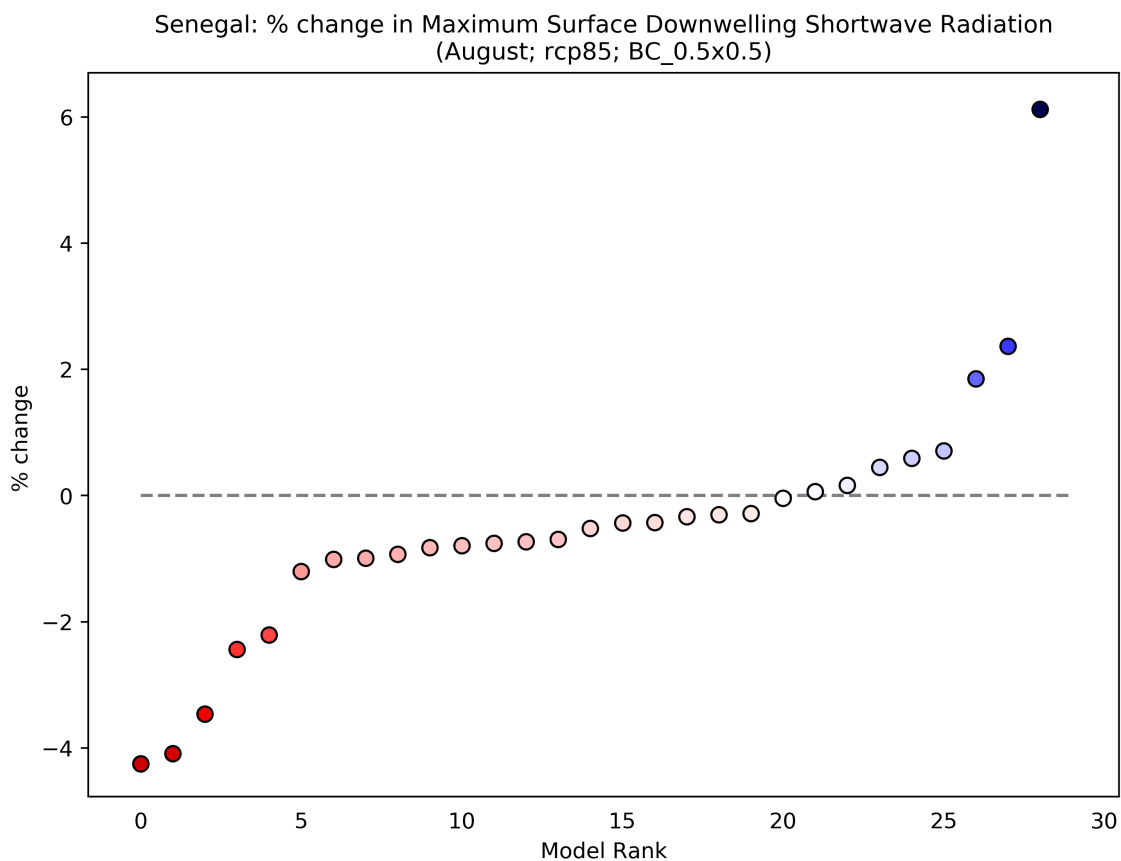


Figure 36: This scatterplot shows the percentage change in Maximum Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

11 Minimum Daily Minimum Temperature

This metric shows the minimum daily value for each variable, for the period shown.

11.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

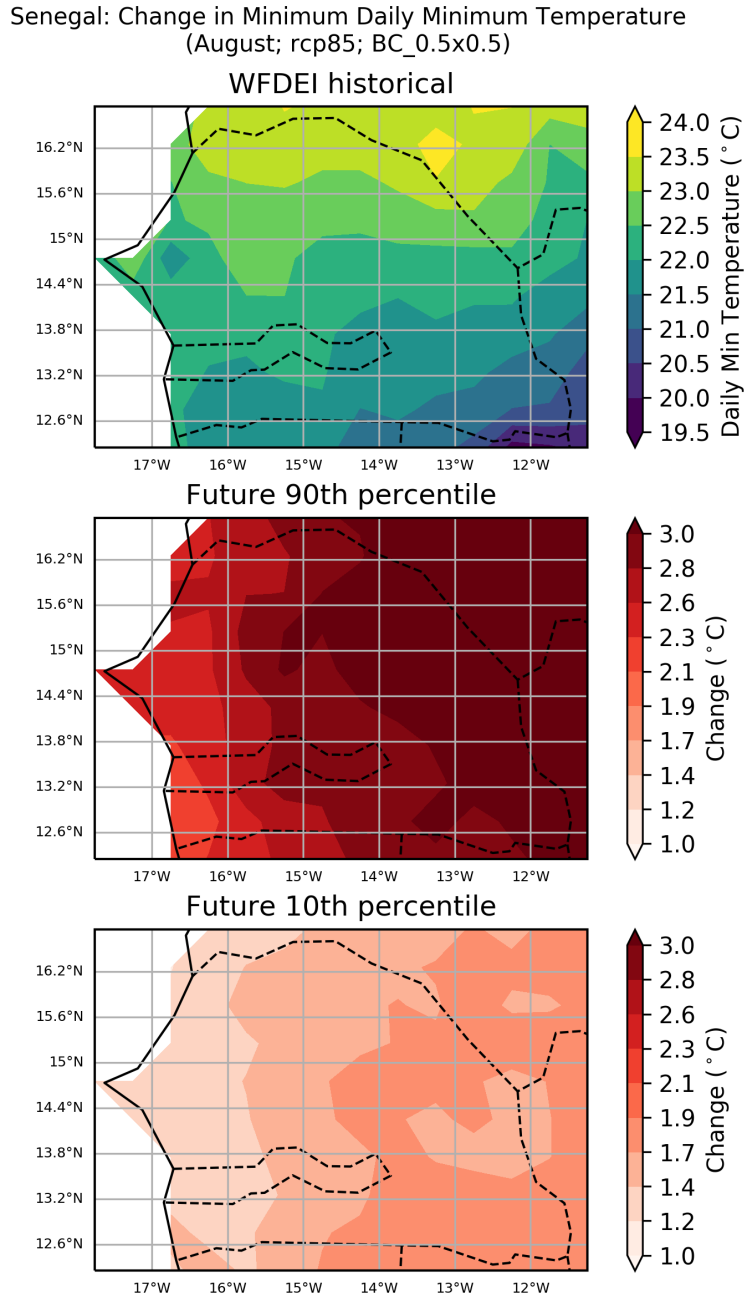


Figure 37: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Minimum Daily Minimum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

11.2 'Number of model' histograms

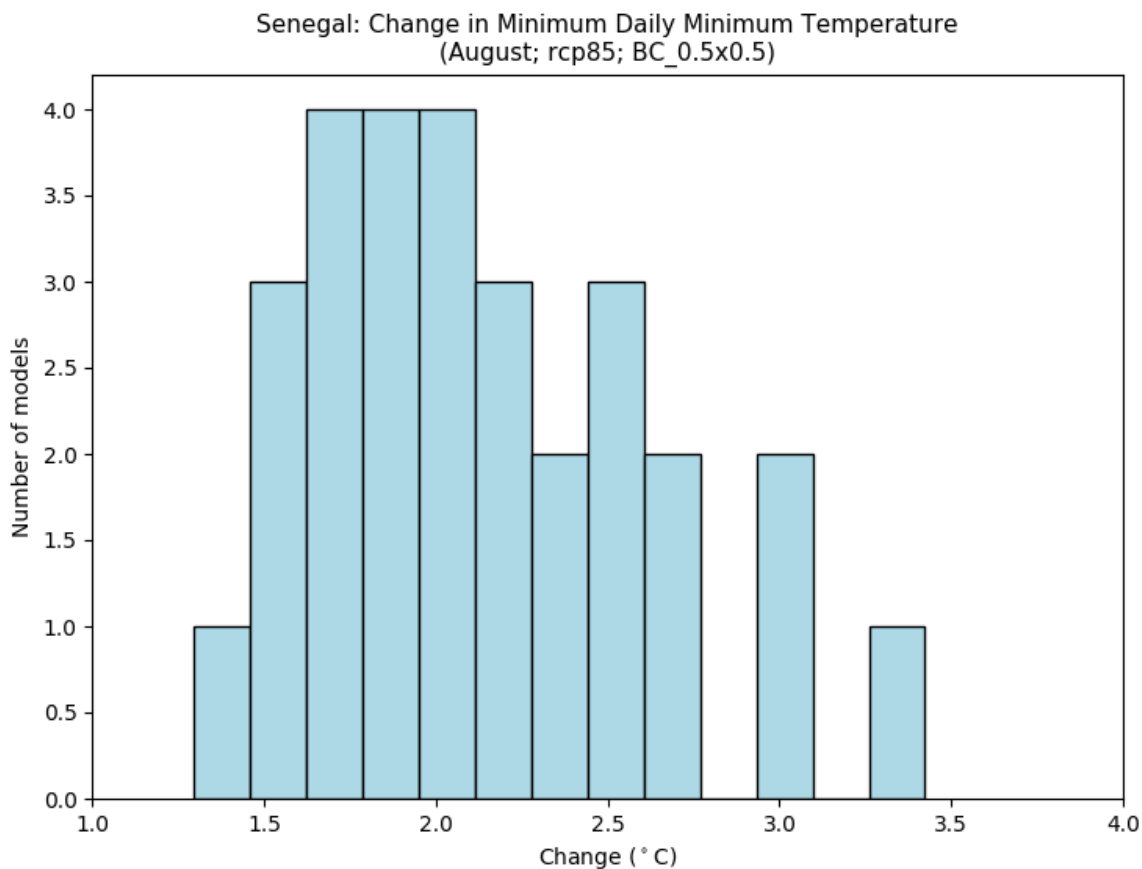


Figure 38: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Minimum Daily Minimum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

11.3 Boxplots

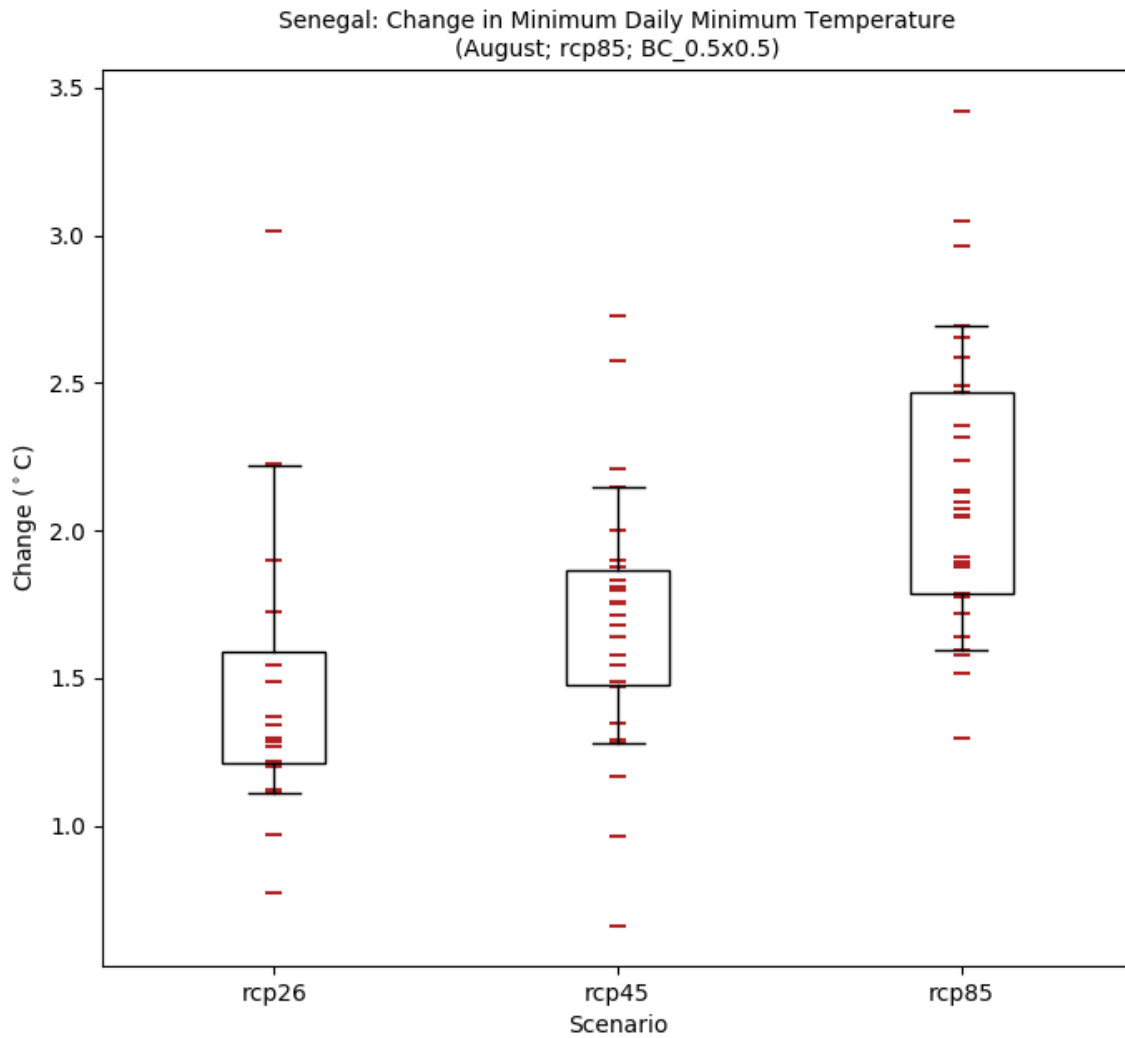


Figure 39: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Minimum Daily Minimum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

11.4 Model ranking scatterplots

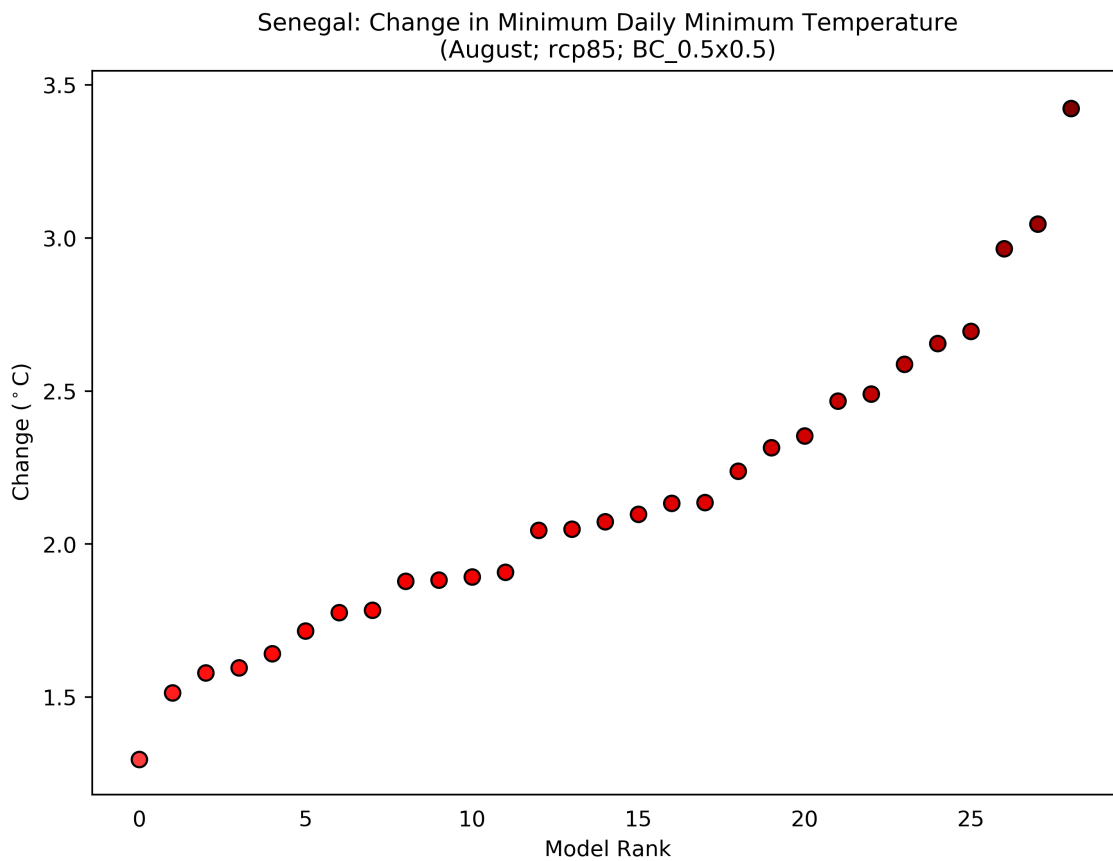


Figure 40: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Minimum Daily Minimum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

12 Total Rainfall

This metric shows the total accumulated rainfall for the period shown.

12.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

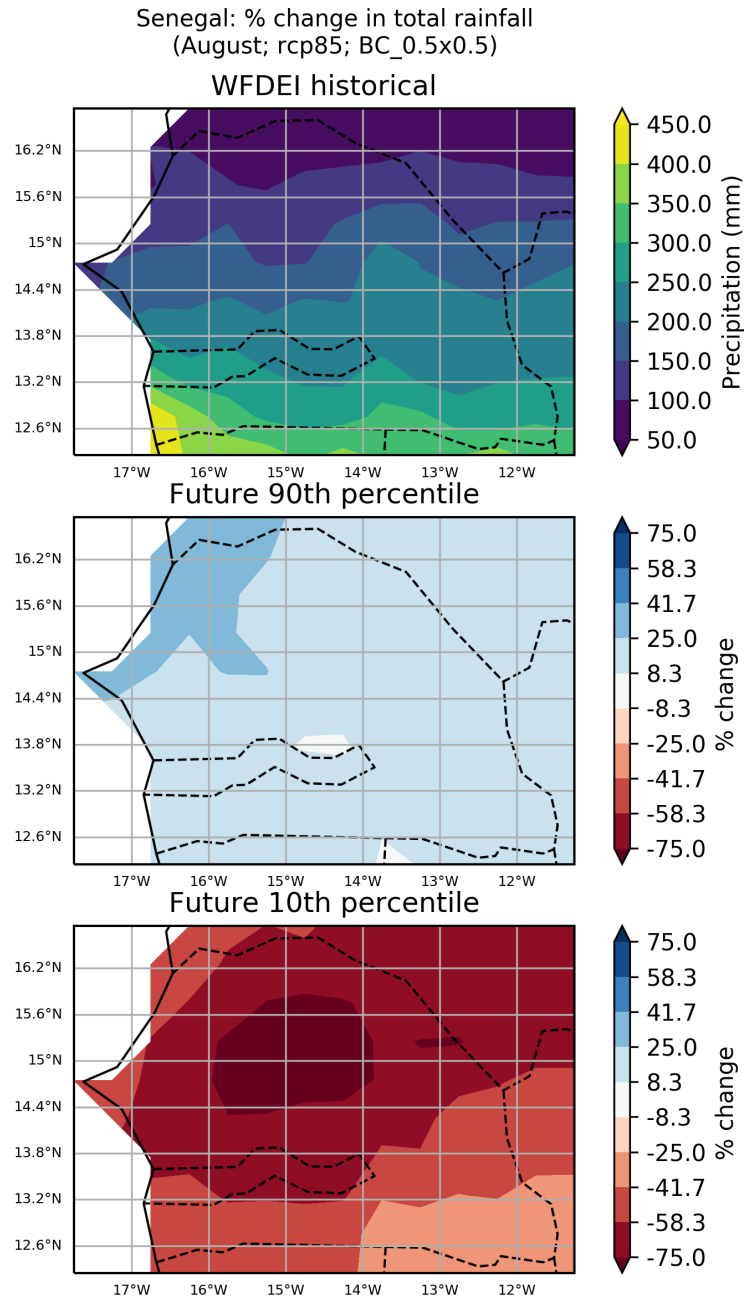


Figure 41: These maps show the ensemble spread in the percentage change in Total Rainfall for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

12.2 'Number of model' histograms

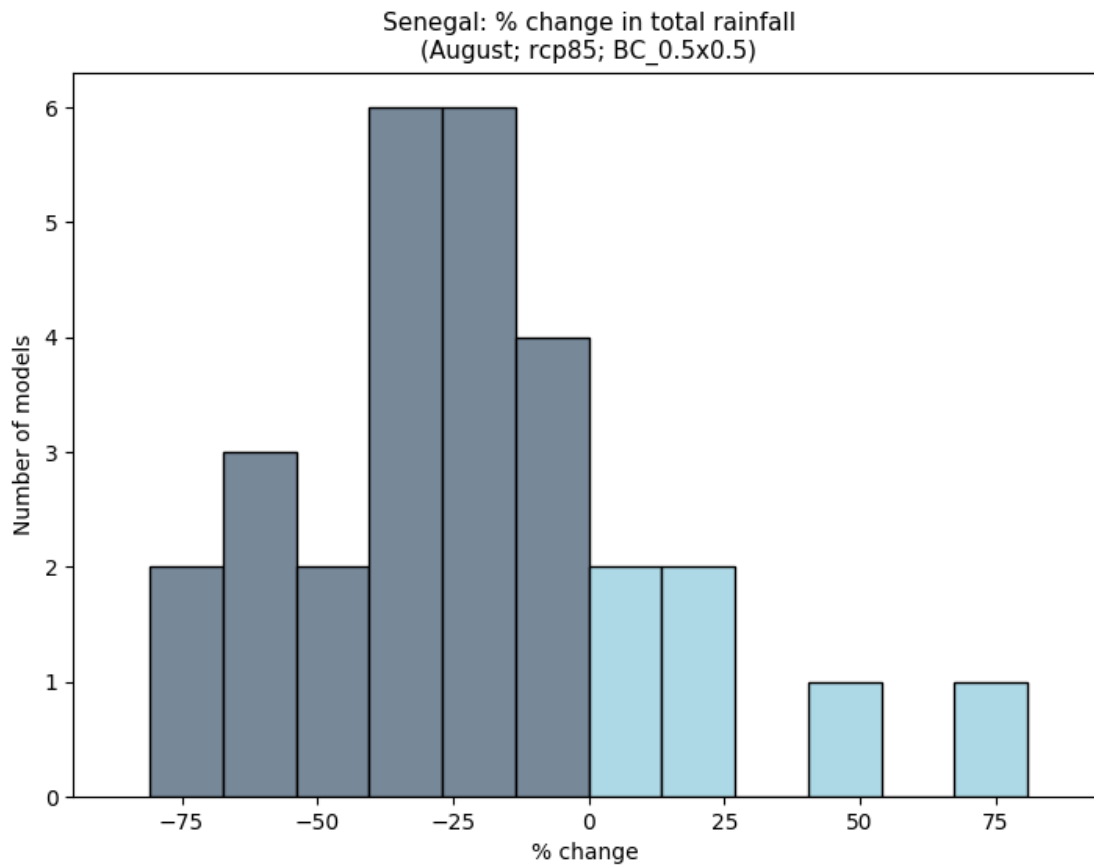


Figure 42: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the percentage change in Total Rainfall for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

12.3 Boxplots

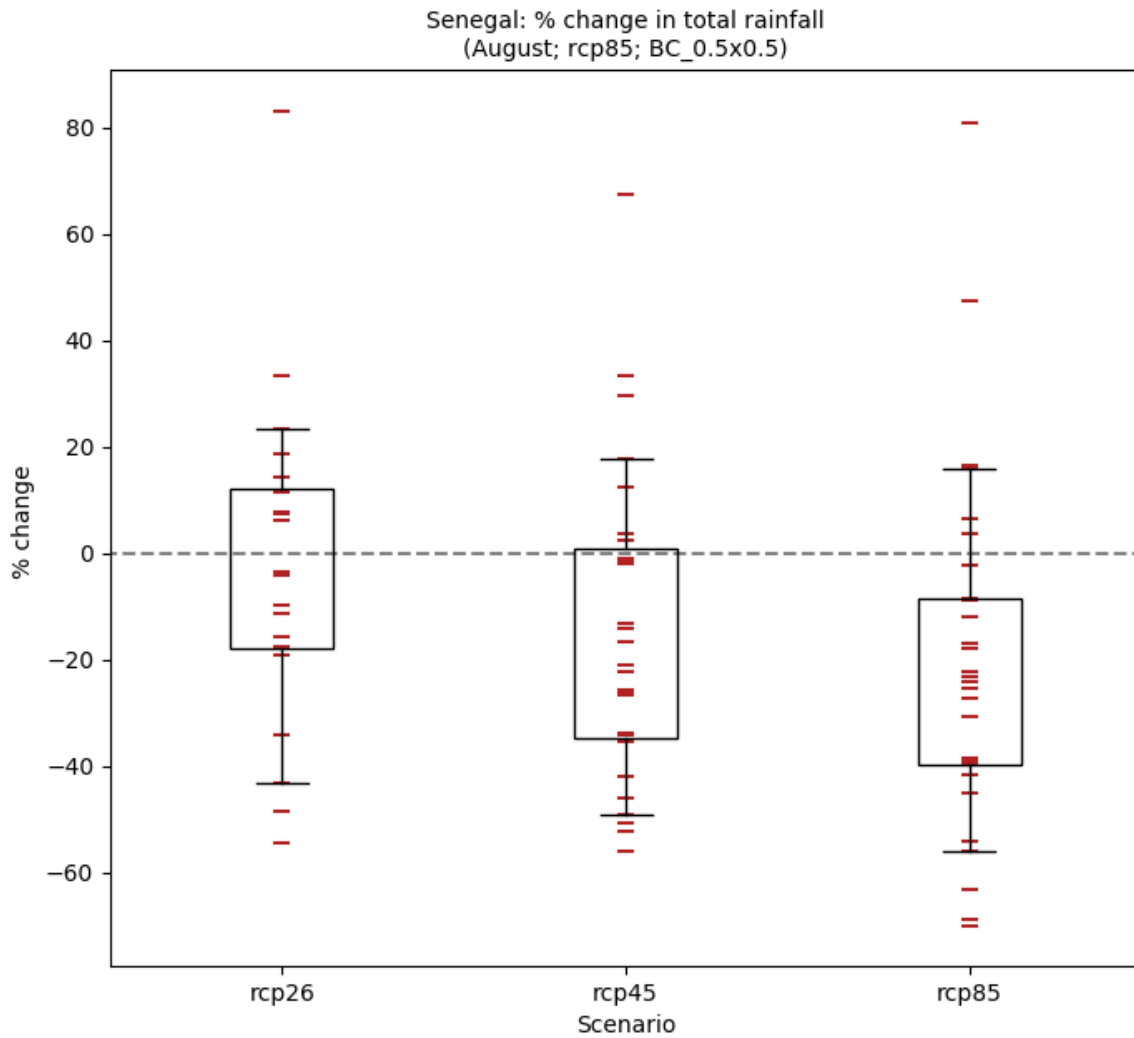


Figure 43: This boxplot shows the percentage change (all available scenarios) in Total Rainfall for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for all available scenarios.

12.4 Model ranking scatterplots

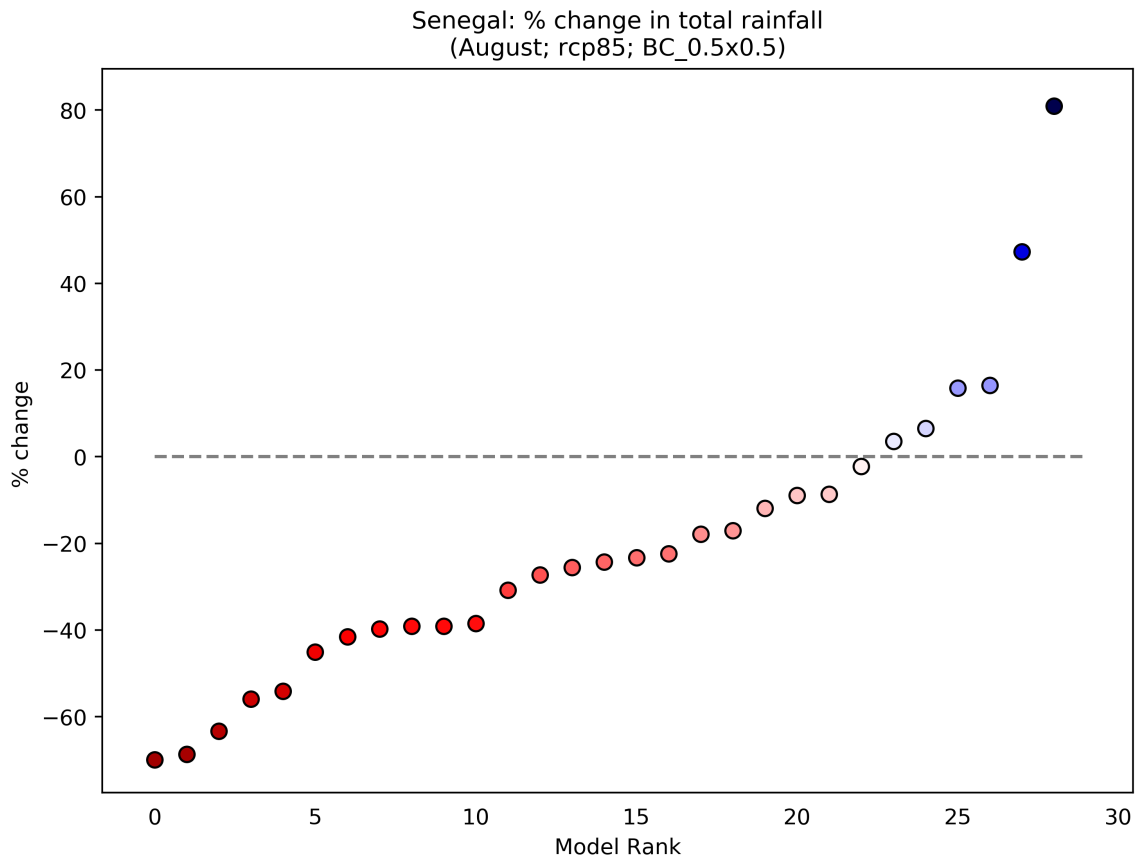


Figure 44: This scatterplot shows the percentage change in Total Rainfall for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

13 Average Daily Mean Temperature

This metric shows the mean daily value for each variable, for the period shown.

13.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

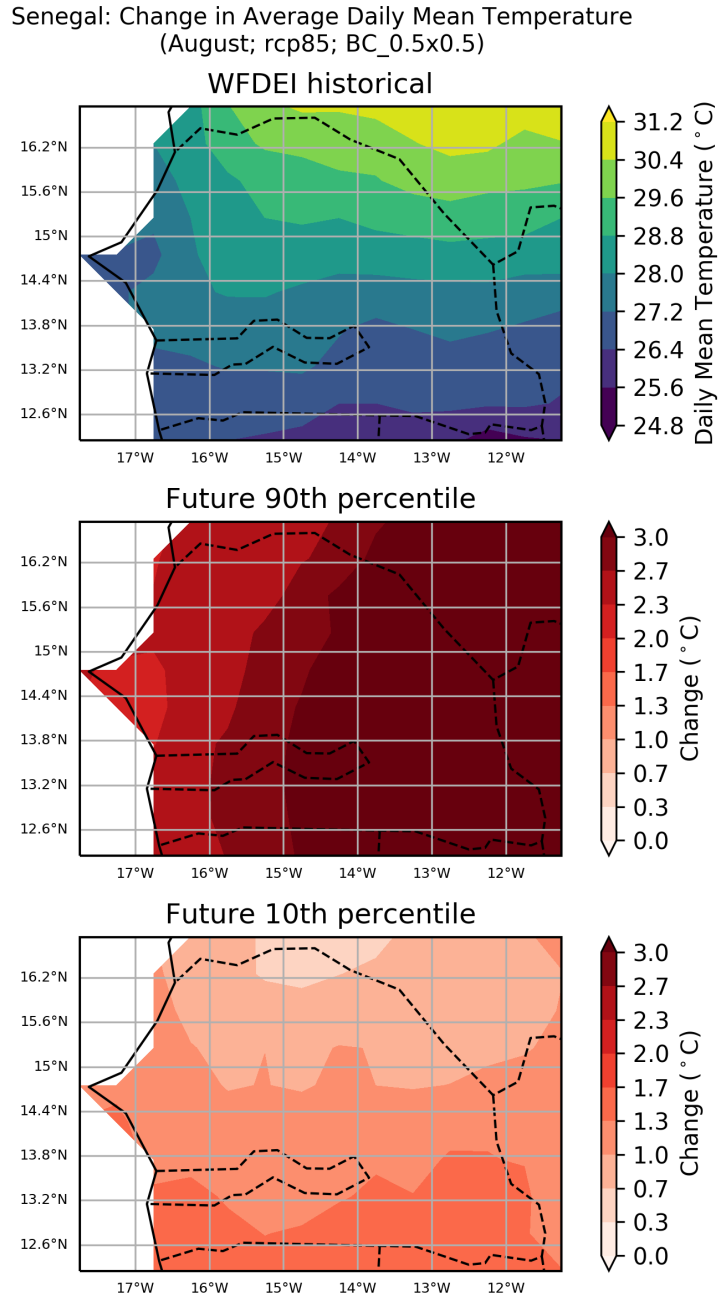


Figure 45: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Average Daily Mean Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

13.2 'Number of model' histograms

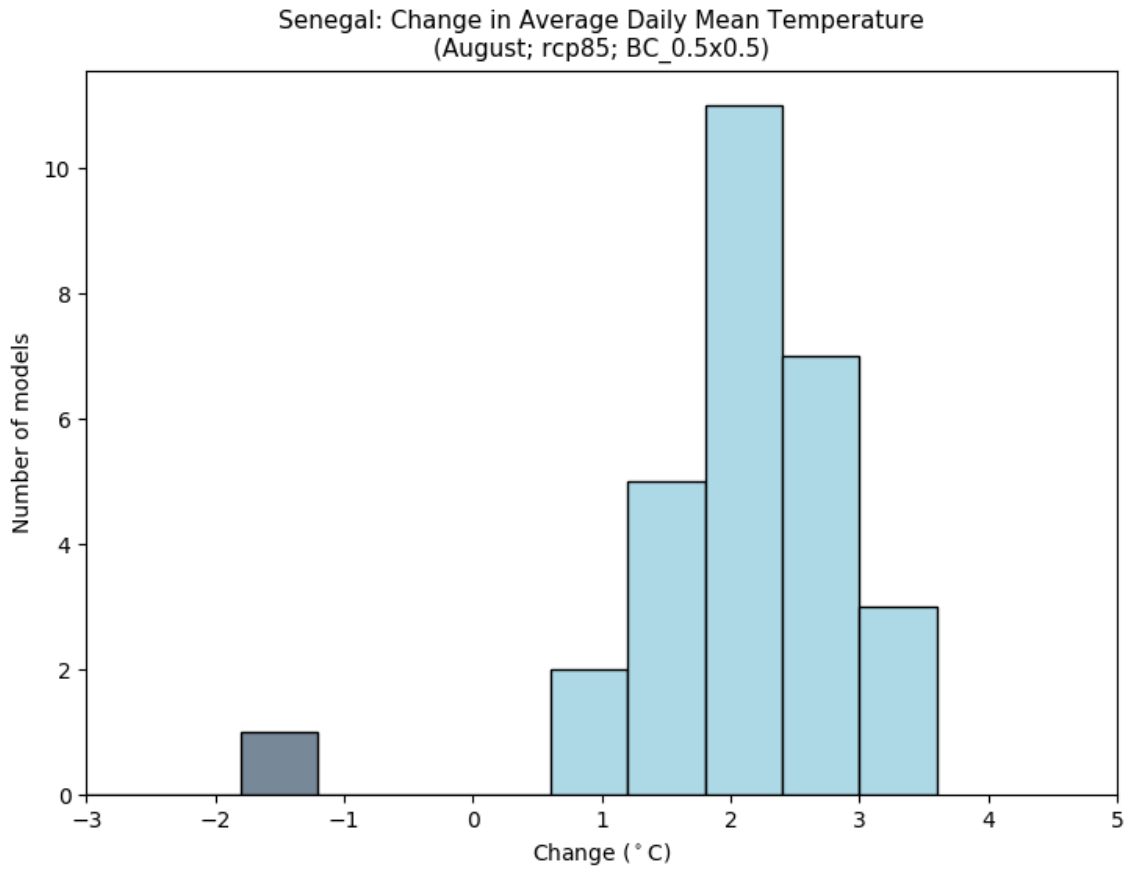


Figure 46: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Average Daily Mean Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

13.3 Boxplots

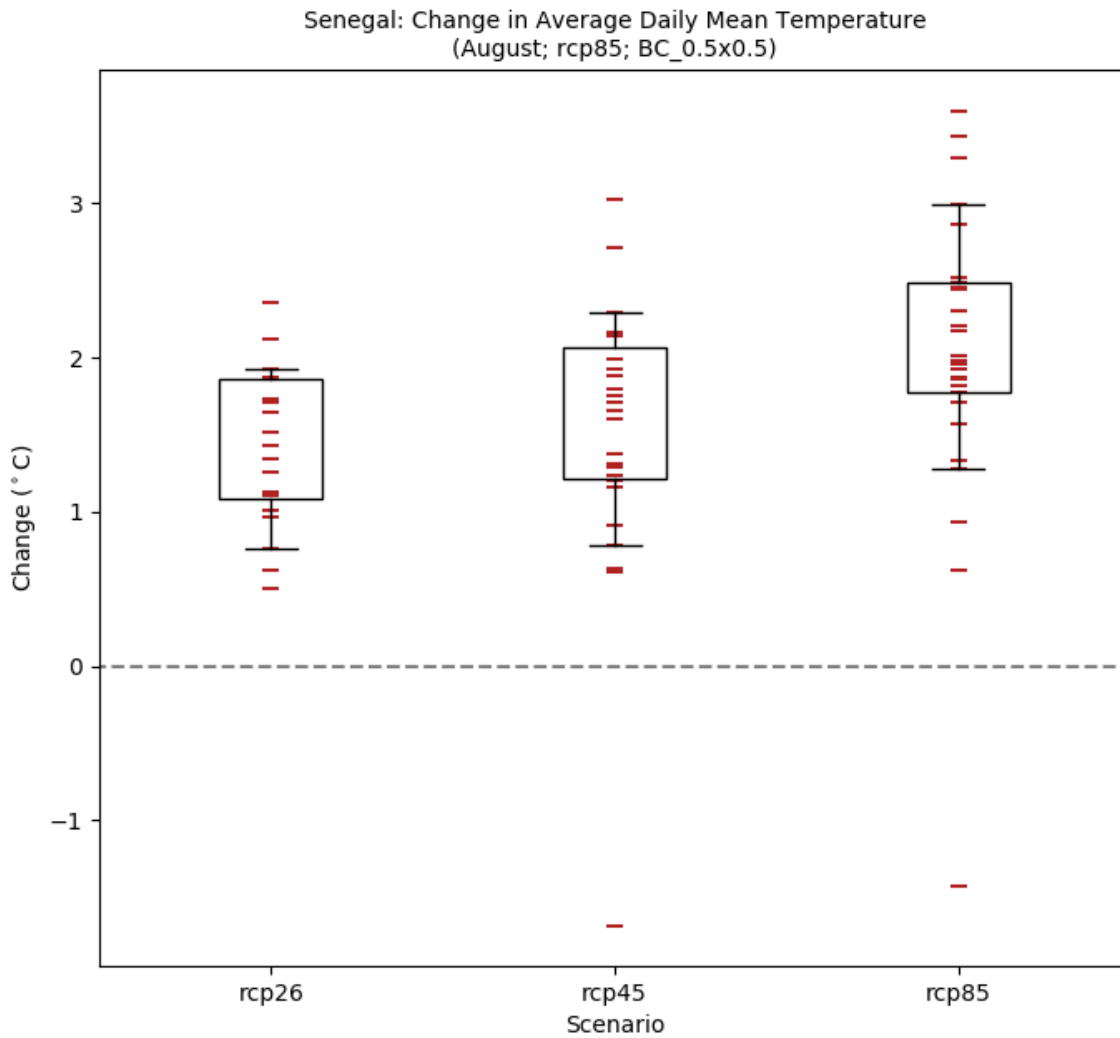


Figure 47: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Average Daily Mean Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

13.4 Model ranking scatterplots

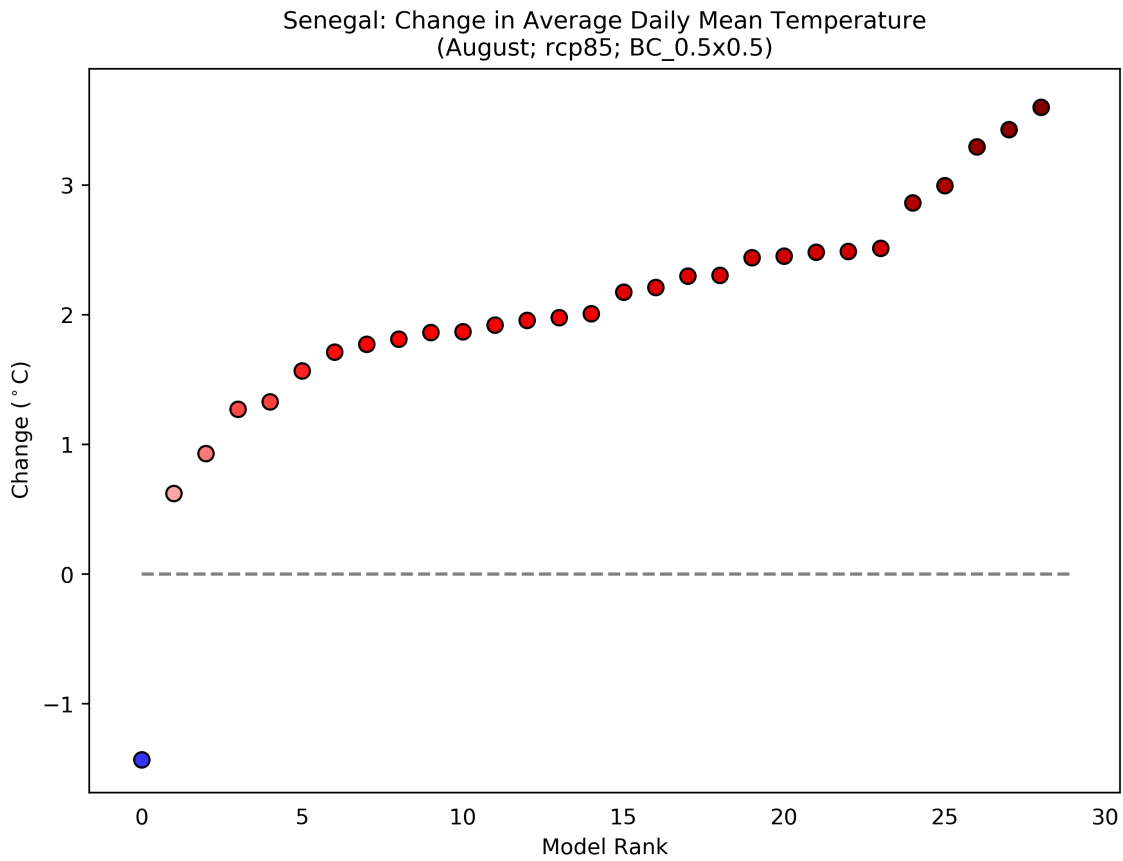


Figure 48: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Average Daily Mean Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

14 Average Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation

This metric shows the mean daily value for each variable, for the period shown.

14.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

Senegal: % change in Average Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation
(August; rcp85; BC_0.5x0.5)

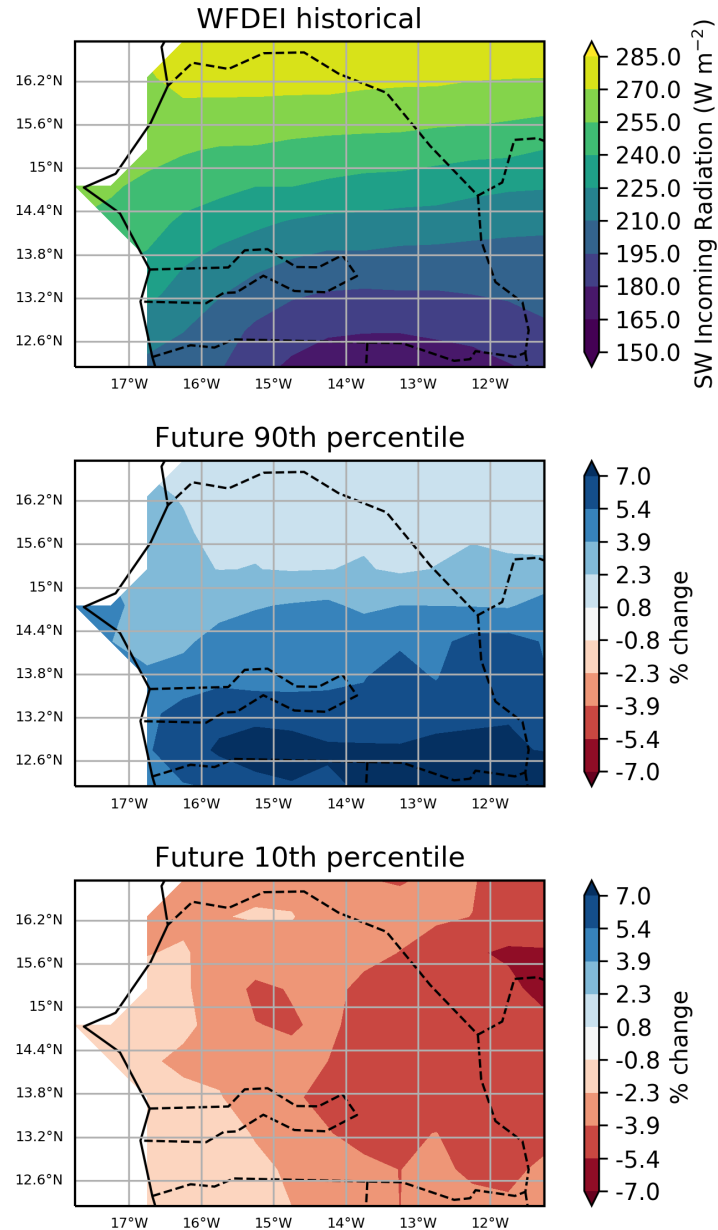


Figure 49: These maps show the ensemble spread in the percentage change in Average Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

14.2 'Number of model' histograms

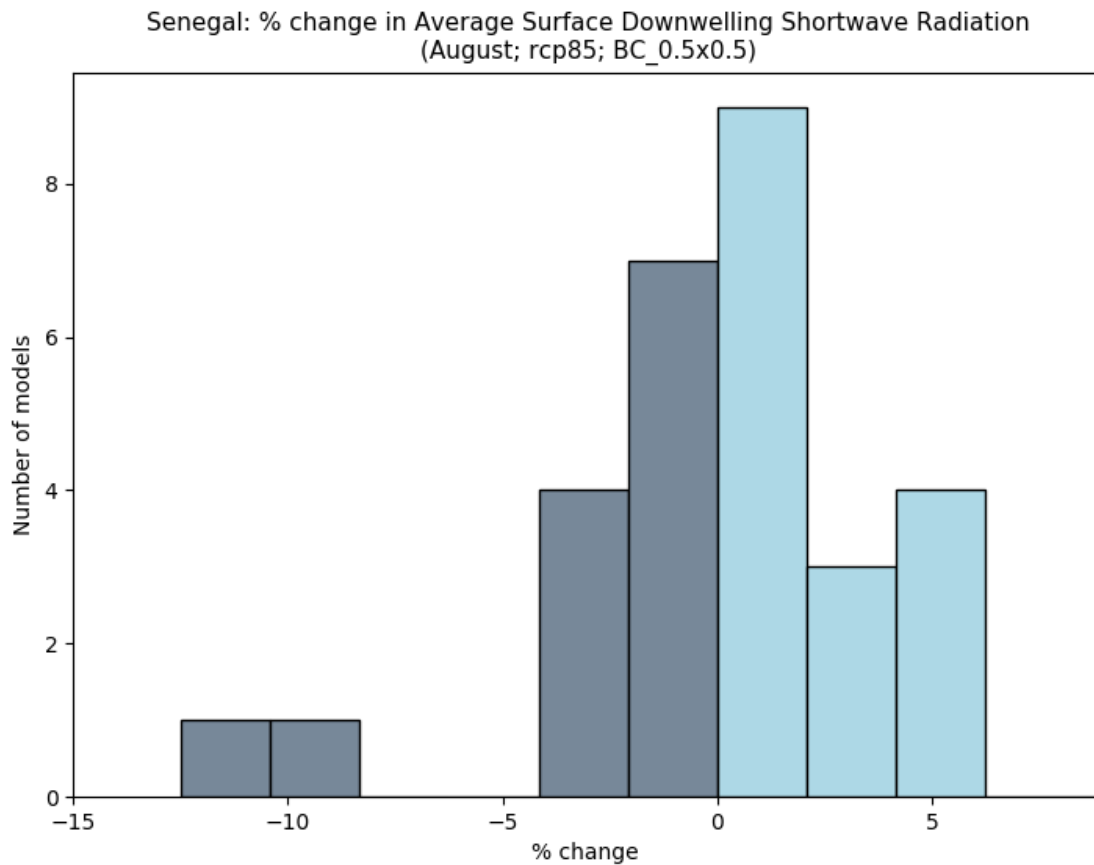


Figure 50: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the percentage change in Average Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

14.3 Boxplots

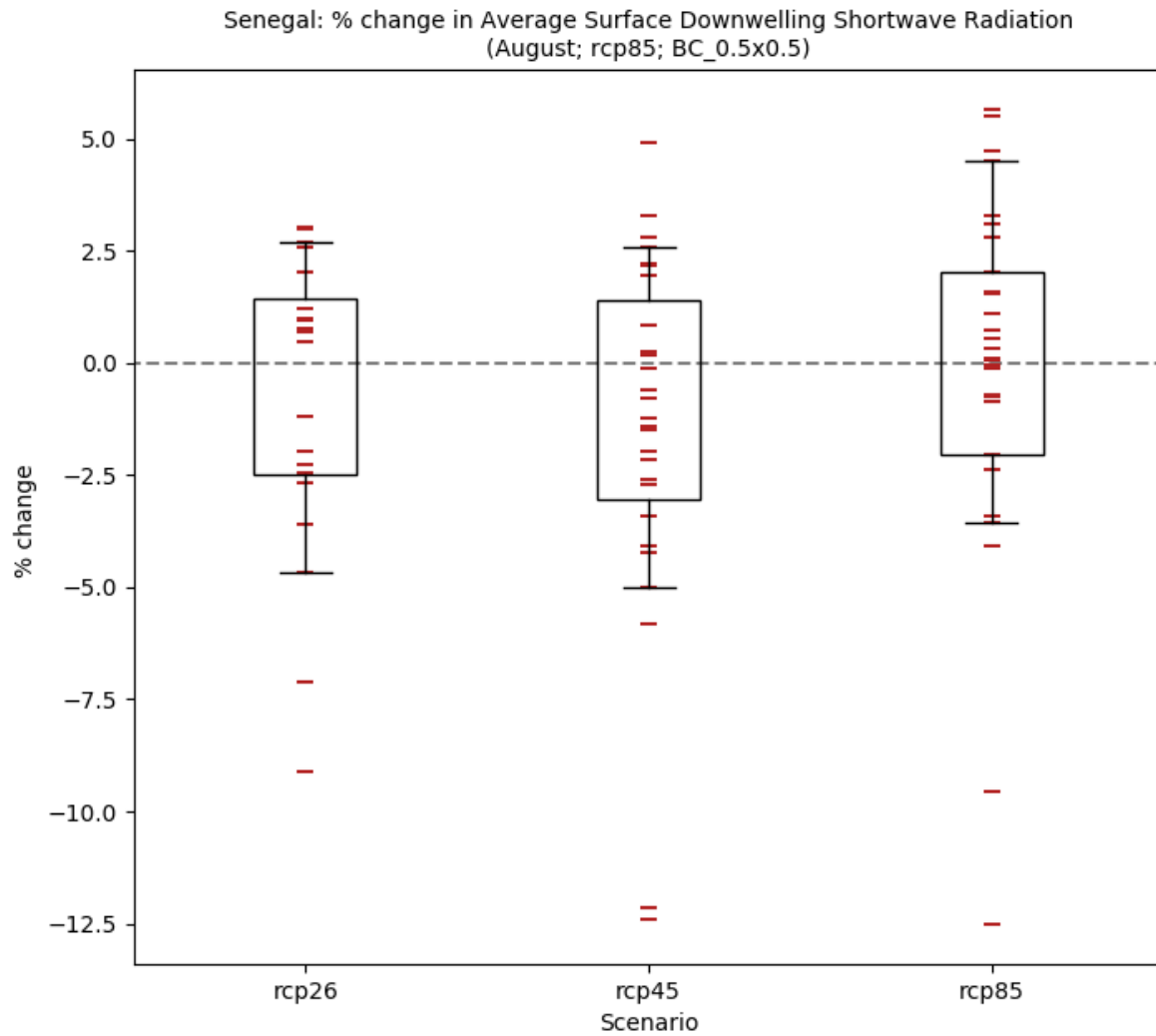


Figure 51: This boxplot shows the percentage change (all available scenarios) in Average Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for all available scenarios.

14.4 Model ranking scatterplots

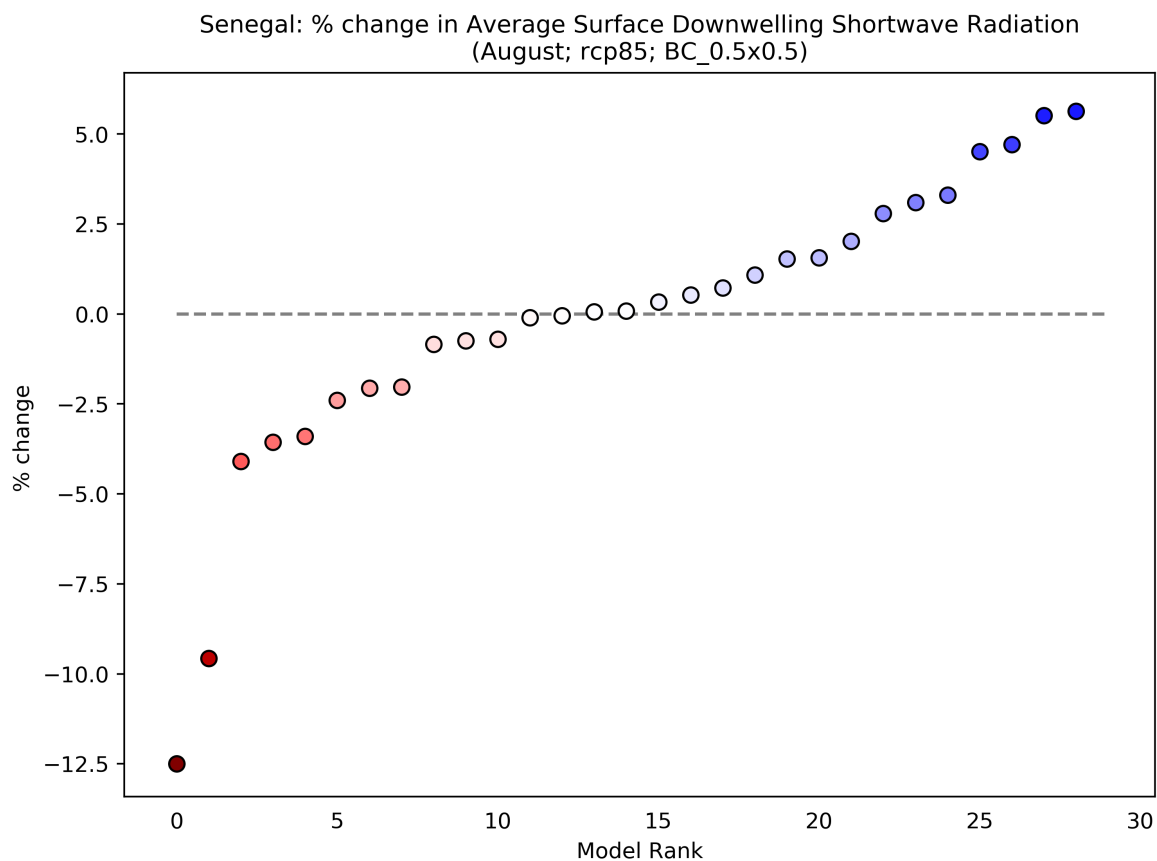


Figure 52: This scatterplot shows the percentage change in Average Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

15 Mean Daily Rainfall on Rainy Days

This metric shows the mean rainfall on the days that it rained during the period shown.

15.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

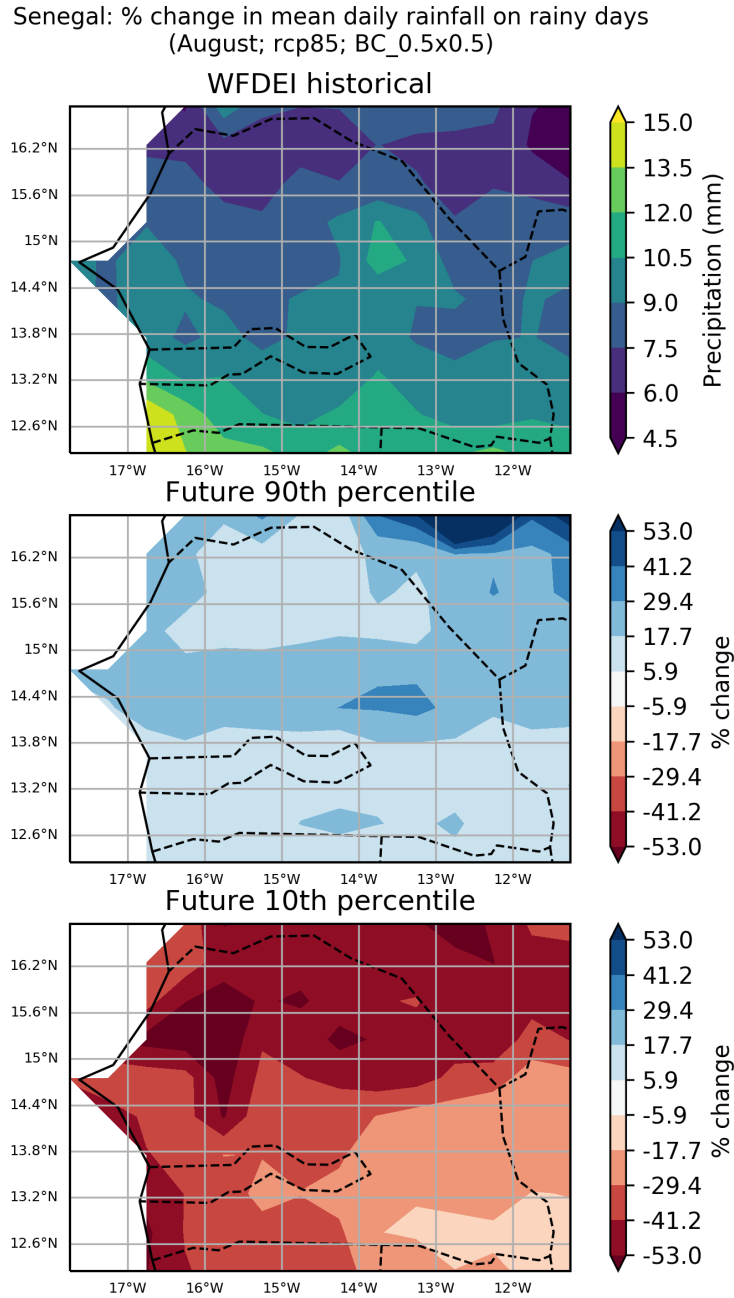


Figure 53: These maps show the ensemble spread in the percentage change in Mean Daily Rainfall on Rainy Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

15.2 'Number of model' histograms

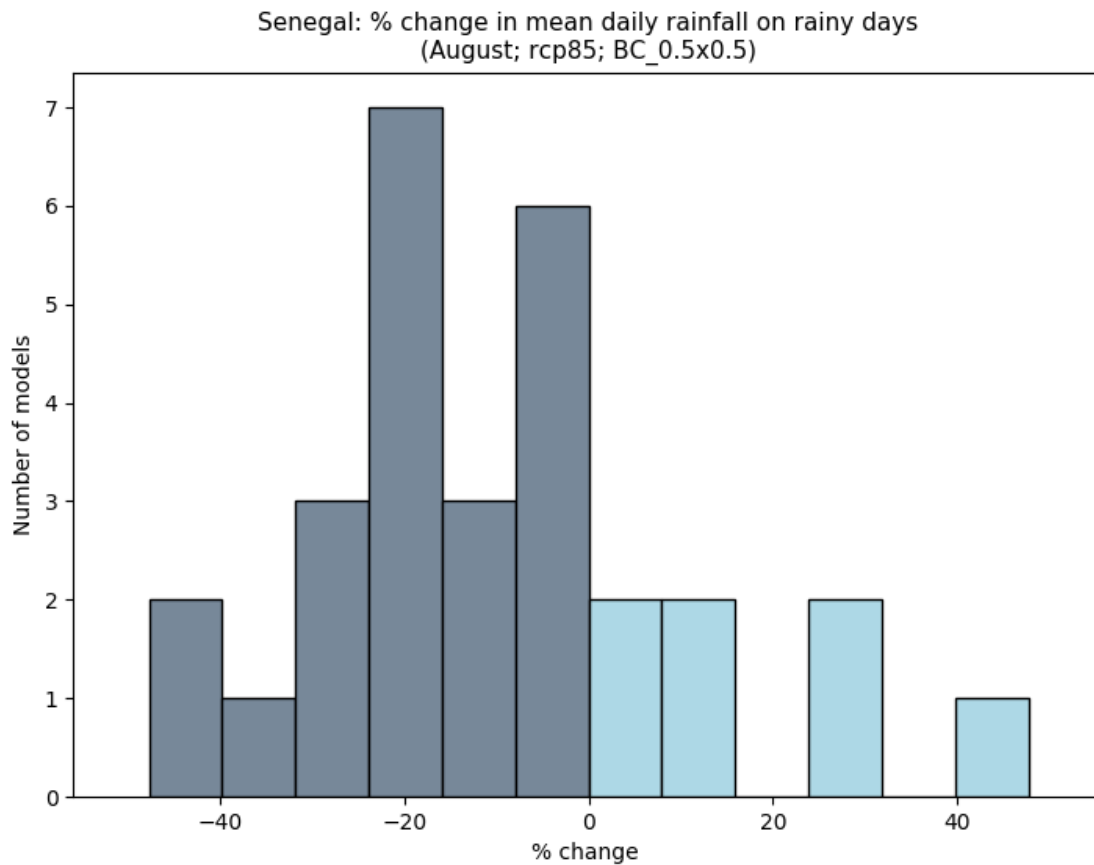


Figure 54: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the percentage change in Mean Daily Rainfall on Rainy Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

15.3 Boxplots

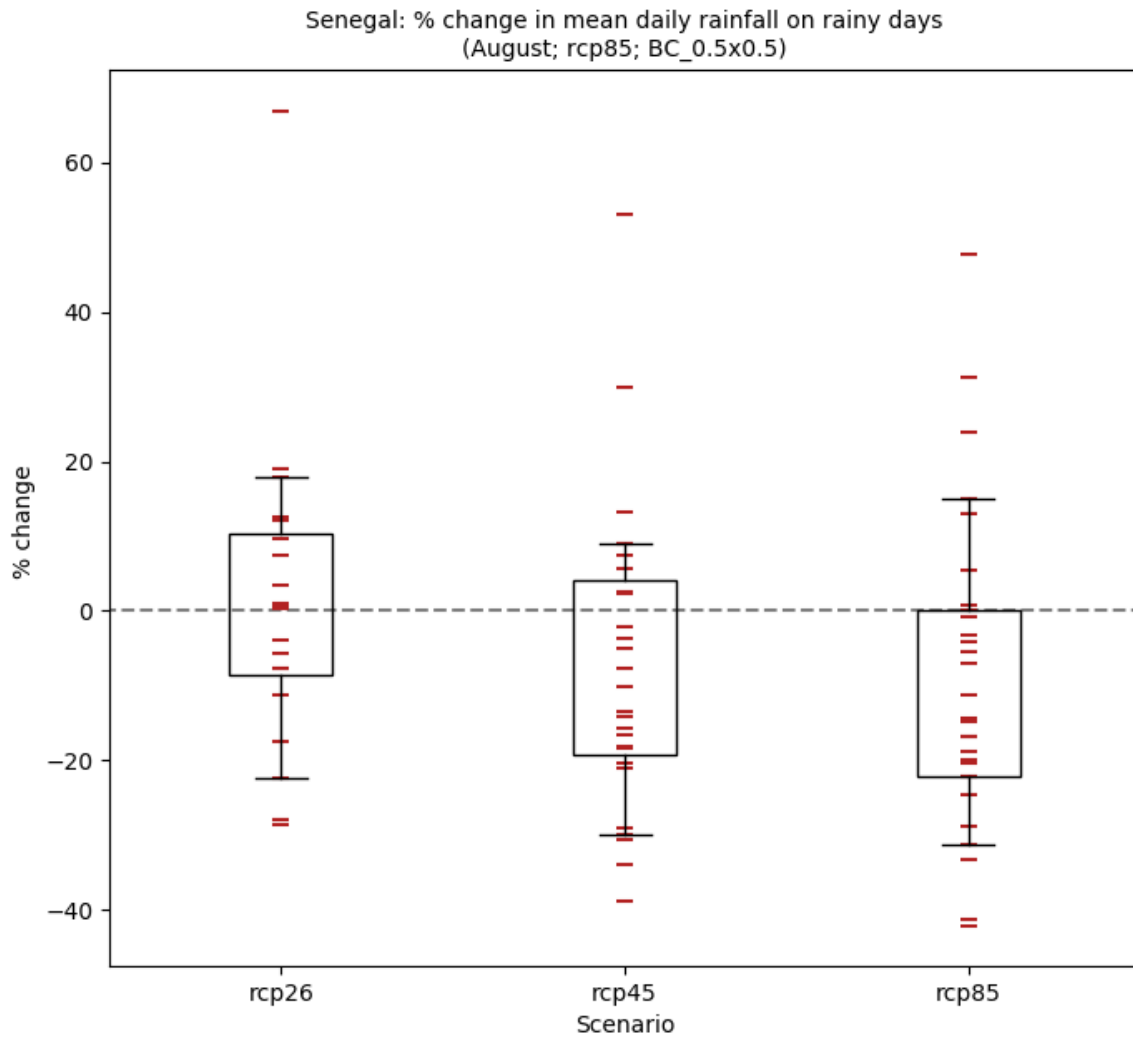


Figure 55: This boxplot shows the percentage change (all available scenarios) in Mean Daily Rainfall on Rainy Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for all available scenarios.

15.4 Model ranking scatterplots

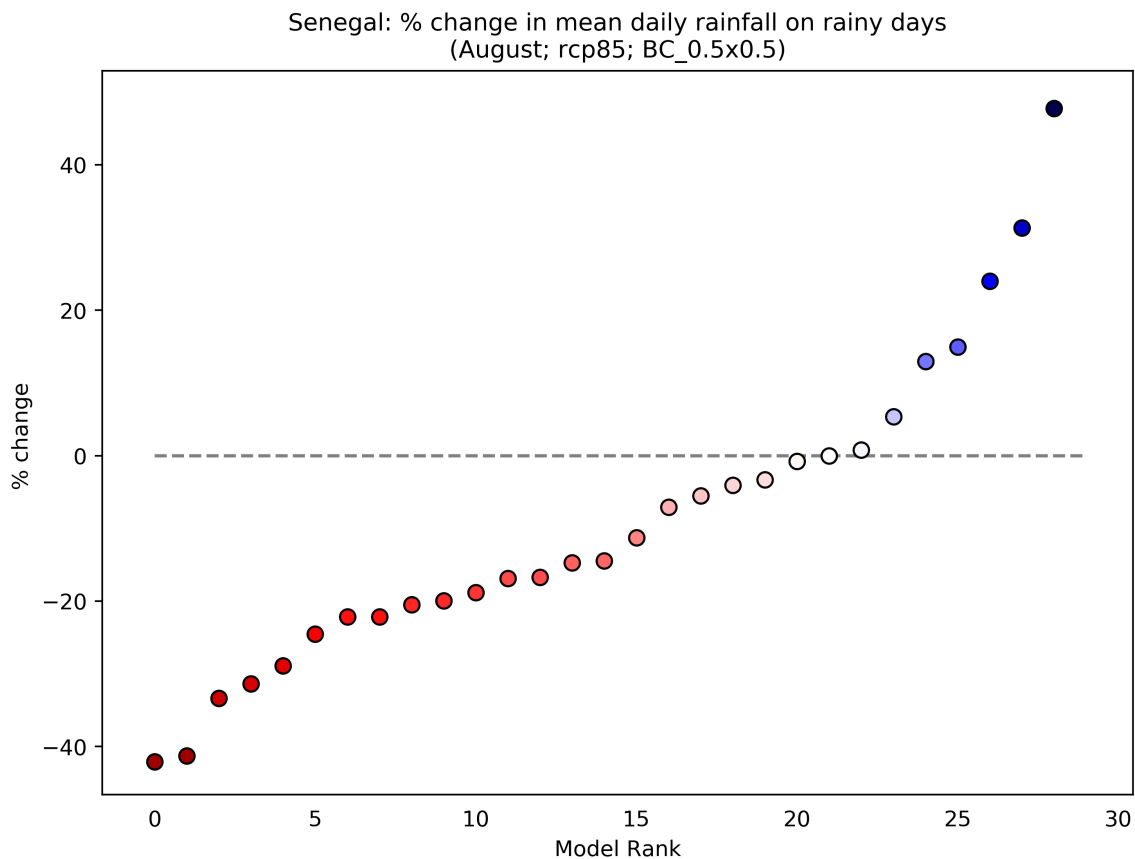


Figure 56: This scatterplot shows the percentage change in Mean Daily Rainfall on Rainy Days for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

16 Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Precipitation

This metric shows the climatology for each variable for each month within the period shown.

16.1 Monthly climatological mean

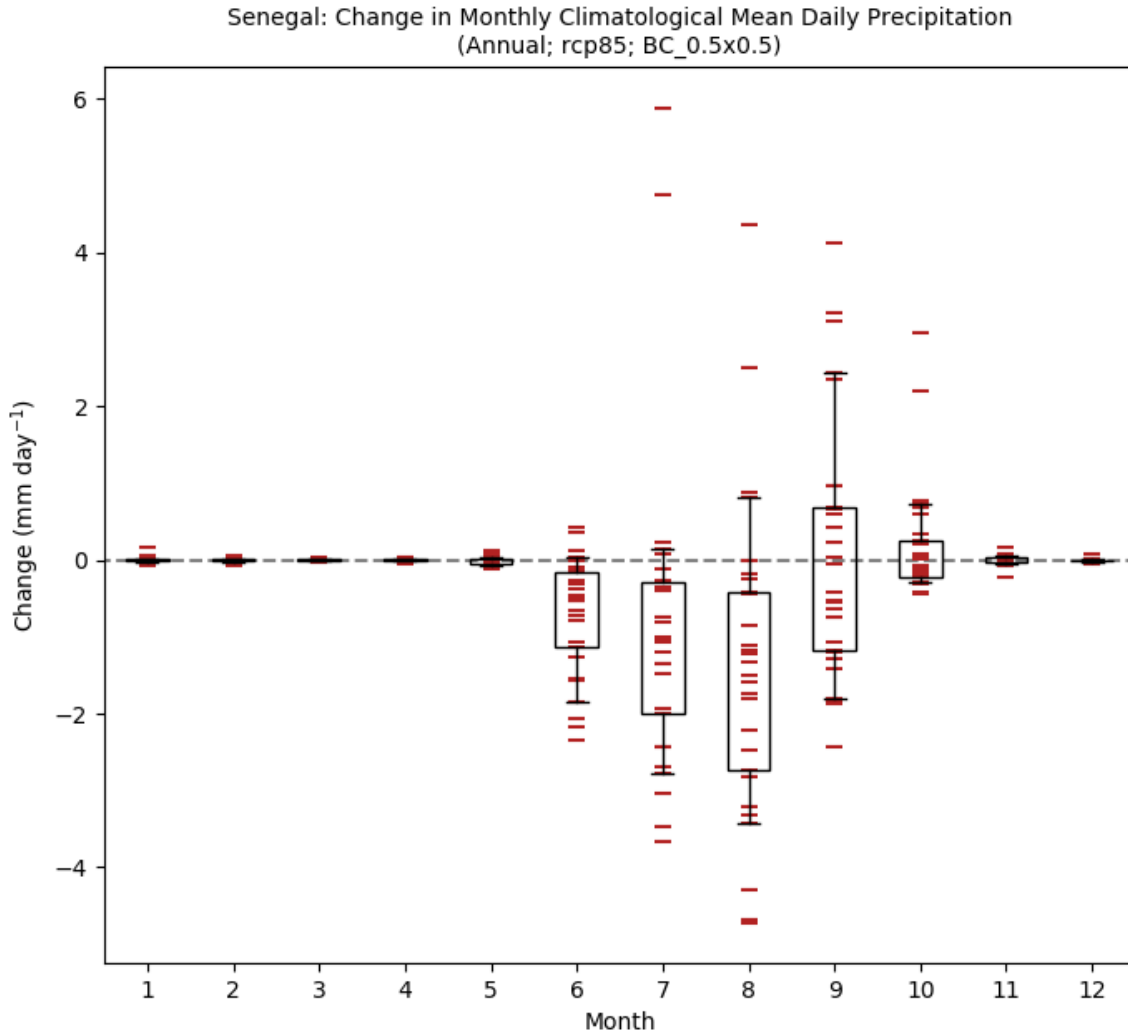


Figure 57: This boxplot of the monthly climatology shows the absolute change in Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Precipitation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

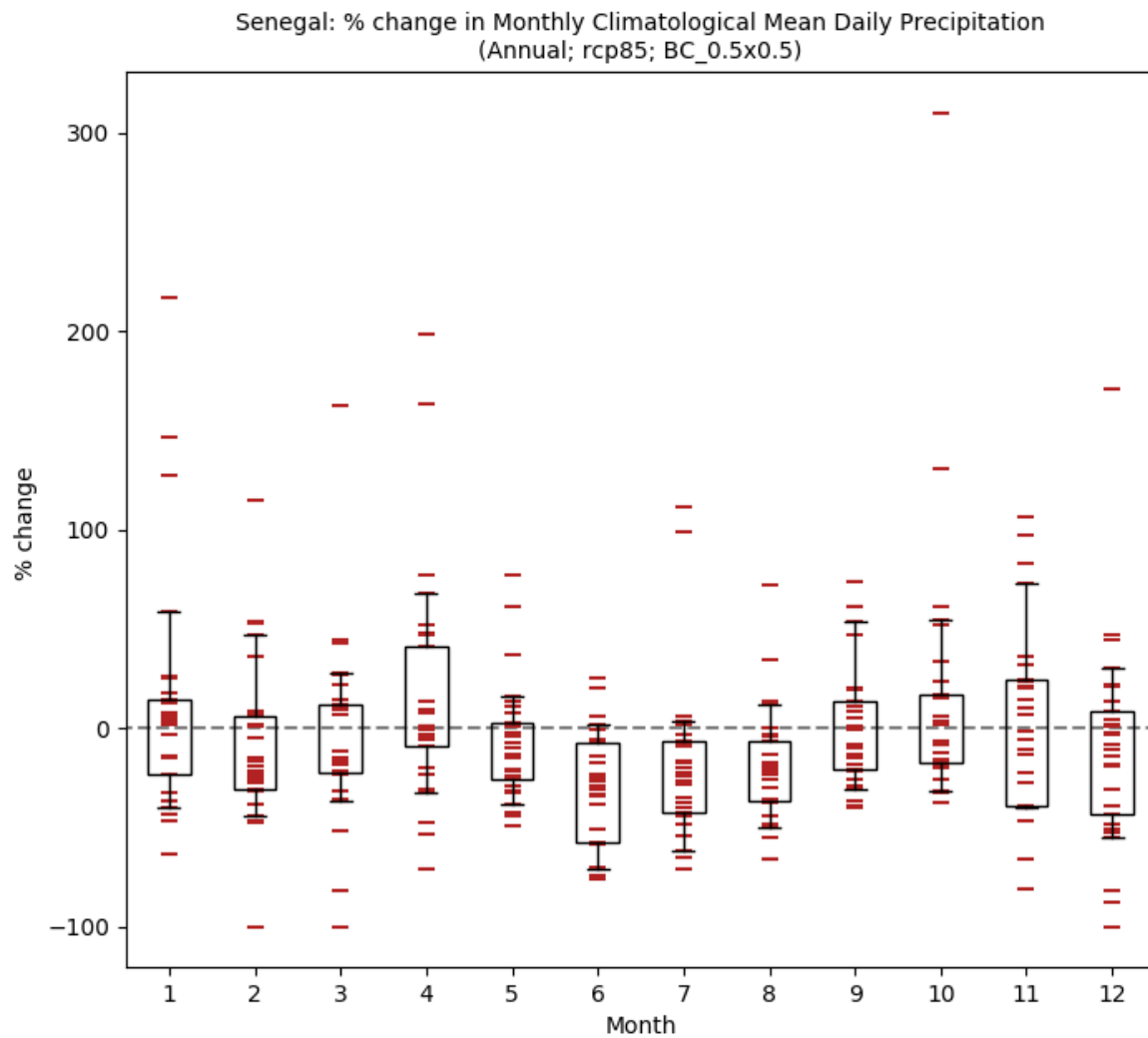


Figure 58: This boxplot of the monthly climatology shows the percentage change in Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Precipitation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

17 Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Minimum Temperature

This metric shows the climatology for each variable for each month within the period shown.

17.1 Monthly climatological mean

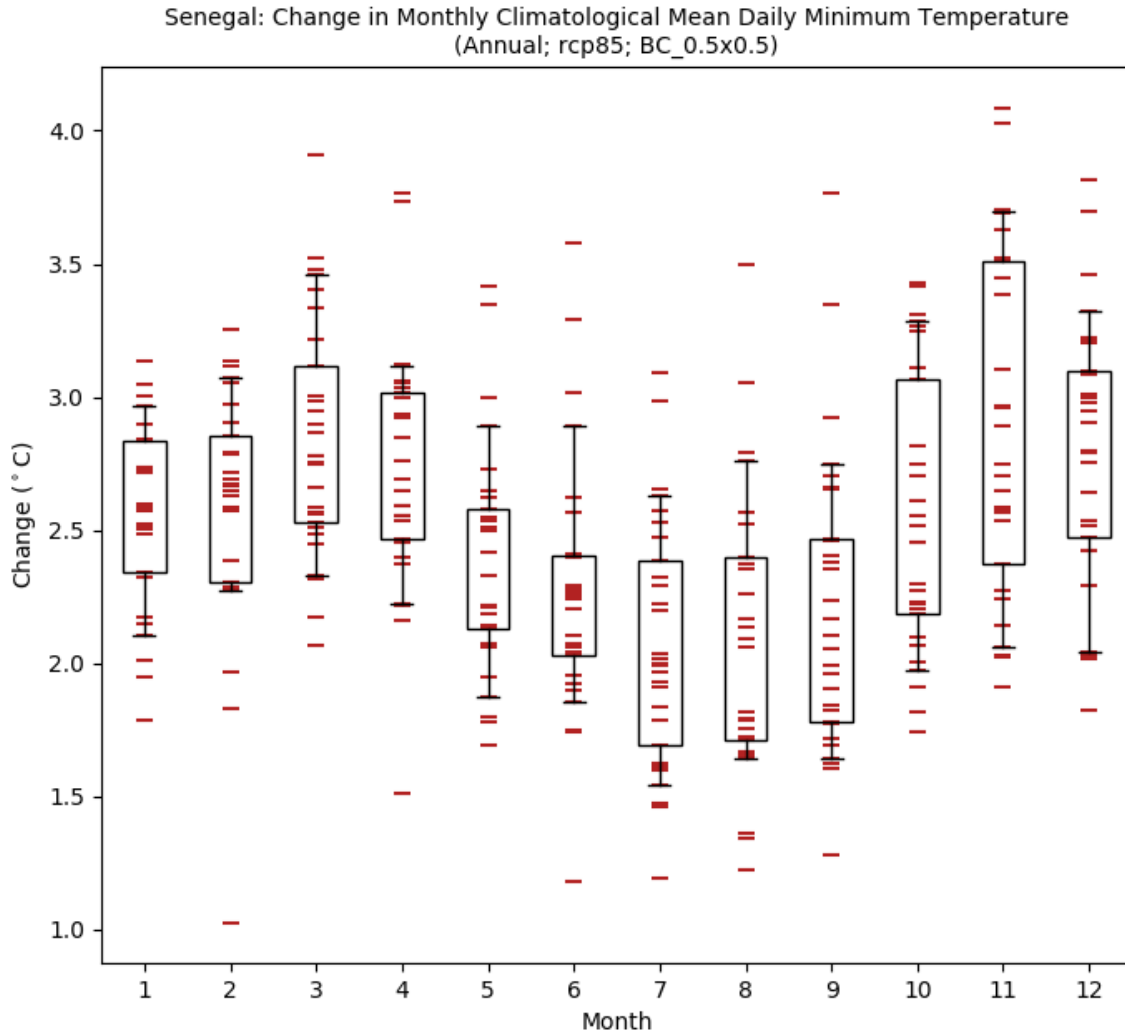


Figure 59: This boxplot of the monthly climatology shows the absolute change in Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Minimum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

18 Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Mean Temperature

This metric shows the climatology for each variable for each month within the period shown.

18.1 Monthly climatological mean

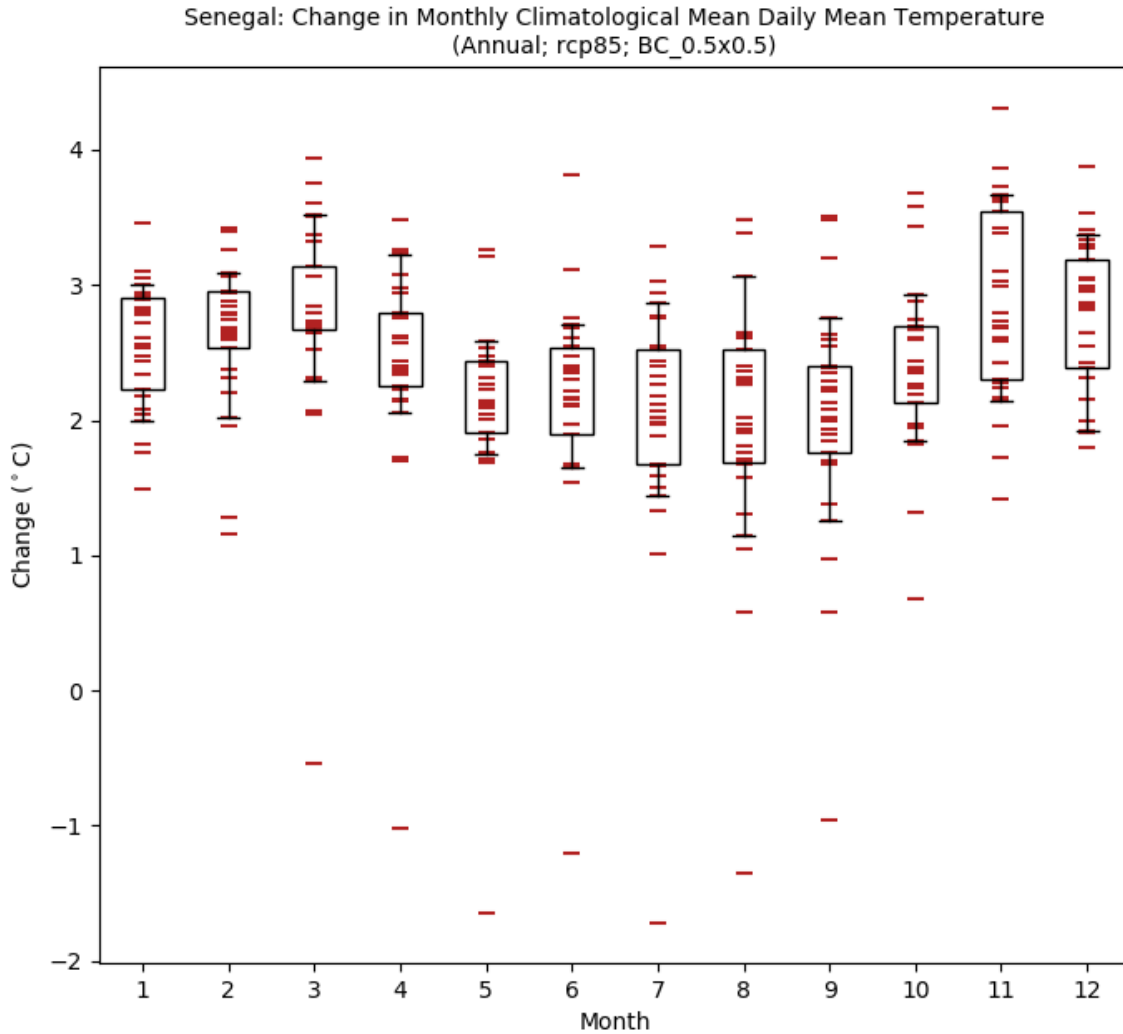


Figure 60: This boxplot of the monthly climatology shows the absolute change in Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Mean Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

19 Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Maximum Temperature

This metric shows the climatology for each variable for each month within the period shown.

19.1 Monthly climatological mean

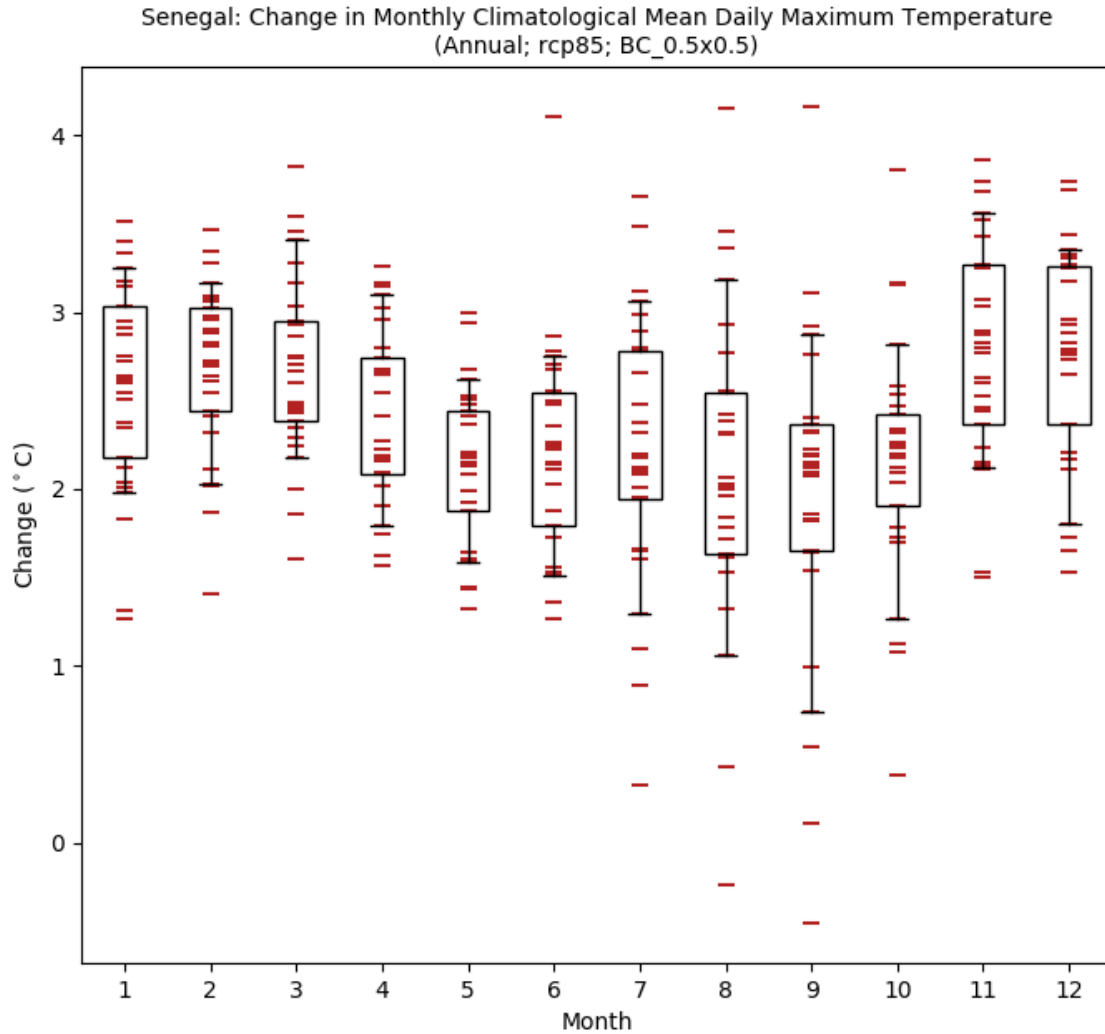


Figure 61: This boxplot of the monthly climatology shows the absolute change in Monthly Climatological Mean Daily Maximum Temperature for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

20 Monthly Climatological Mean Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation

This metric shows the climatology for each variable for each month within the period shown.

20.1 Monthly climatological mean

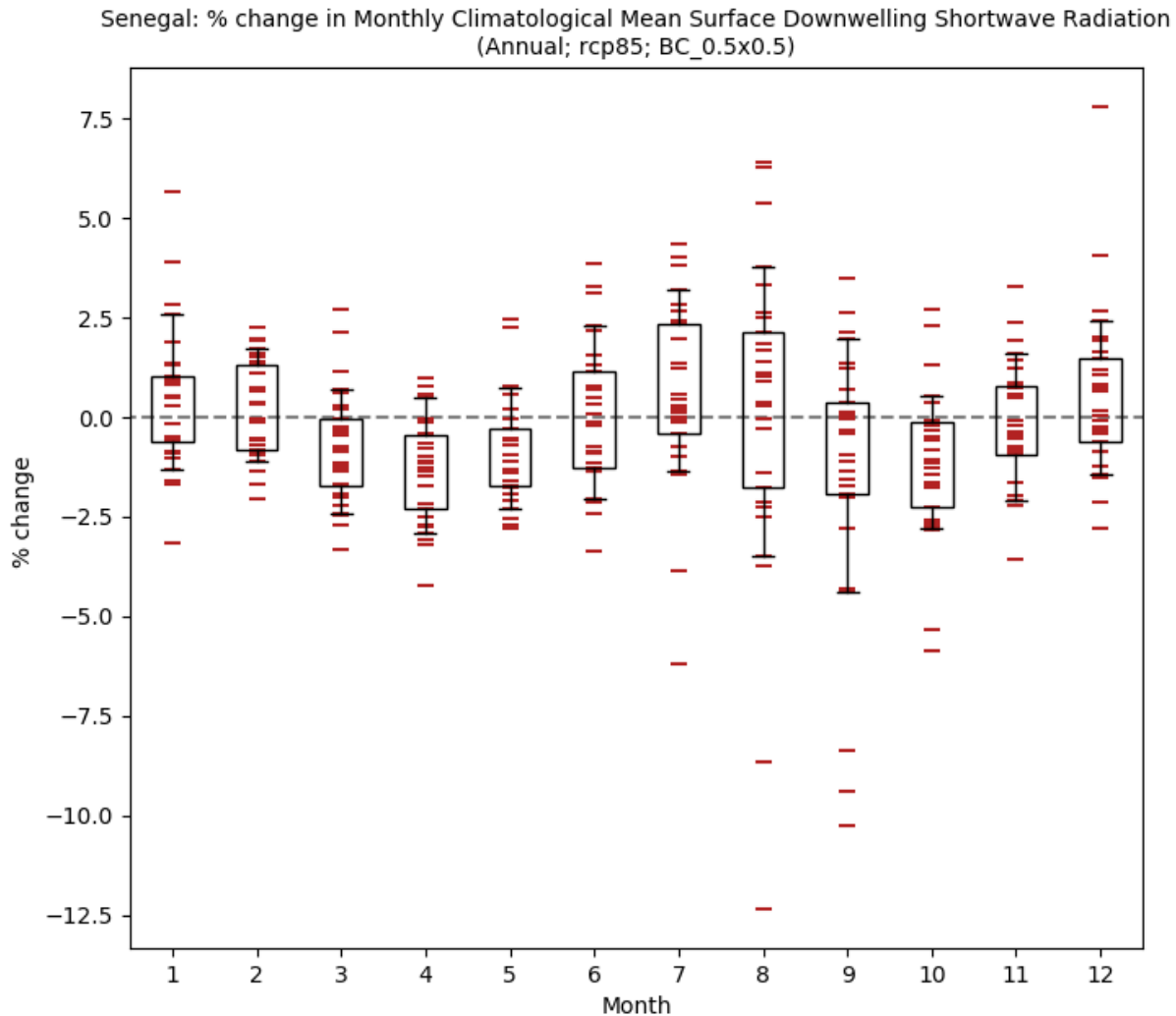


Figure 62: This boxplot of the monthly climatology shows the percentage change in Monthly Climatological Mean Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

21 Monthly Climatological Mean Near Surface Wind Speed

This metric shows the climatology for each variable for each month within the period shown.

21.1 Monthly climatological mean

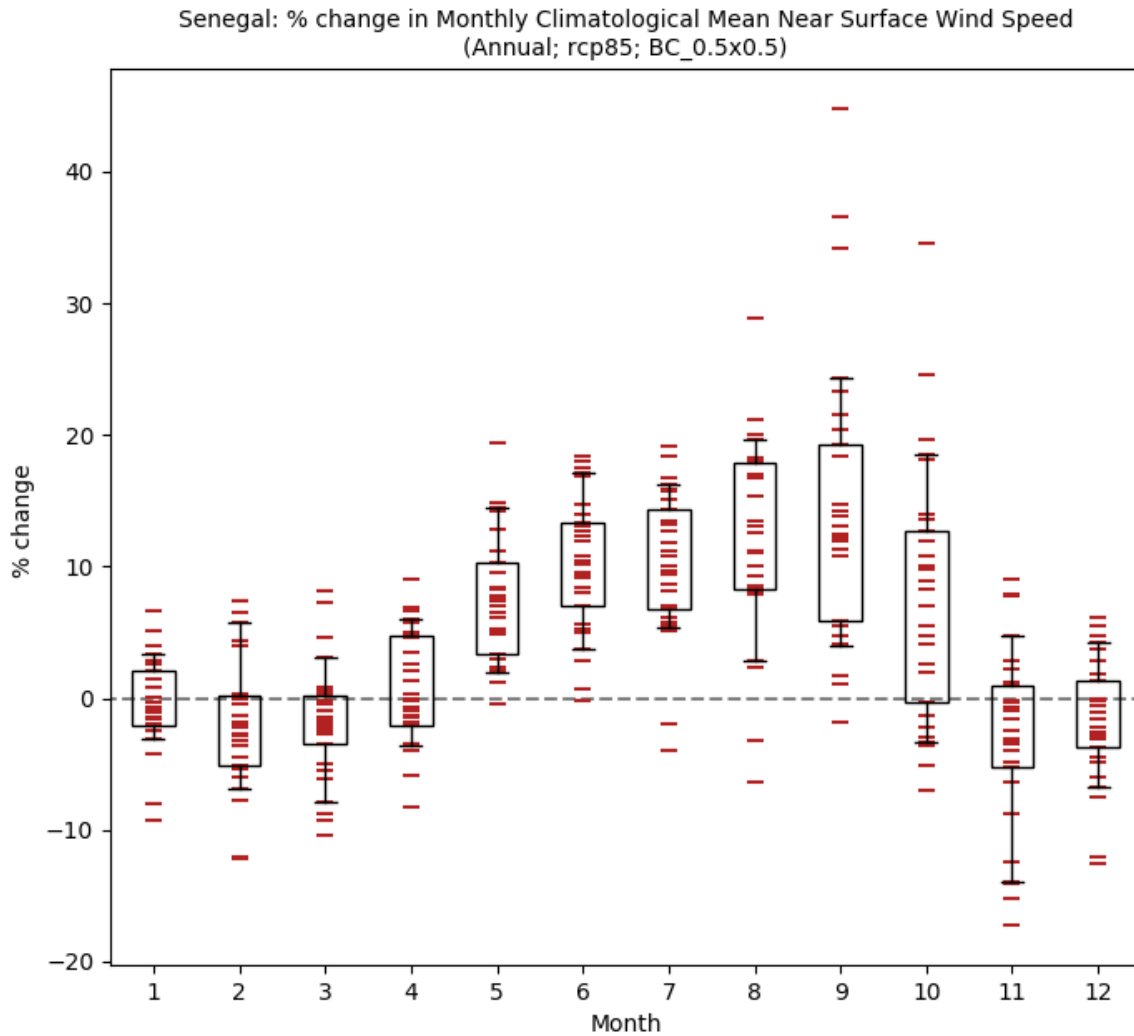


Figure 63: This boxplot of the monthly climatology shows the percentage change in Monthly Climatological Mean Near Surface Wind Speed for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) . Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

22 Number of Rainy Days ($>1\text{mm day}^{-1}$)

This metric shows the number of days for the selected period when rainfall was above a threshold of 1mm day^{-1} .

22.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

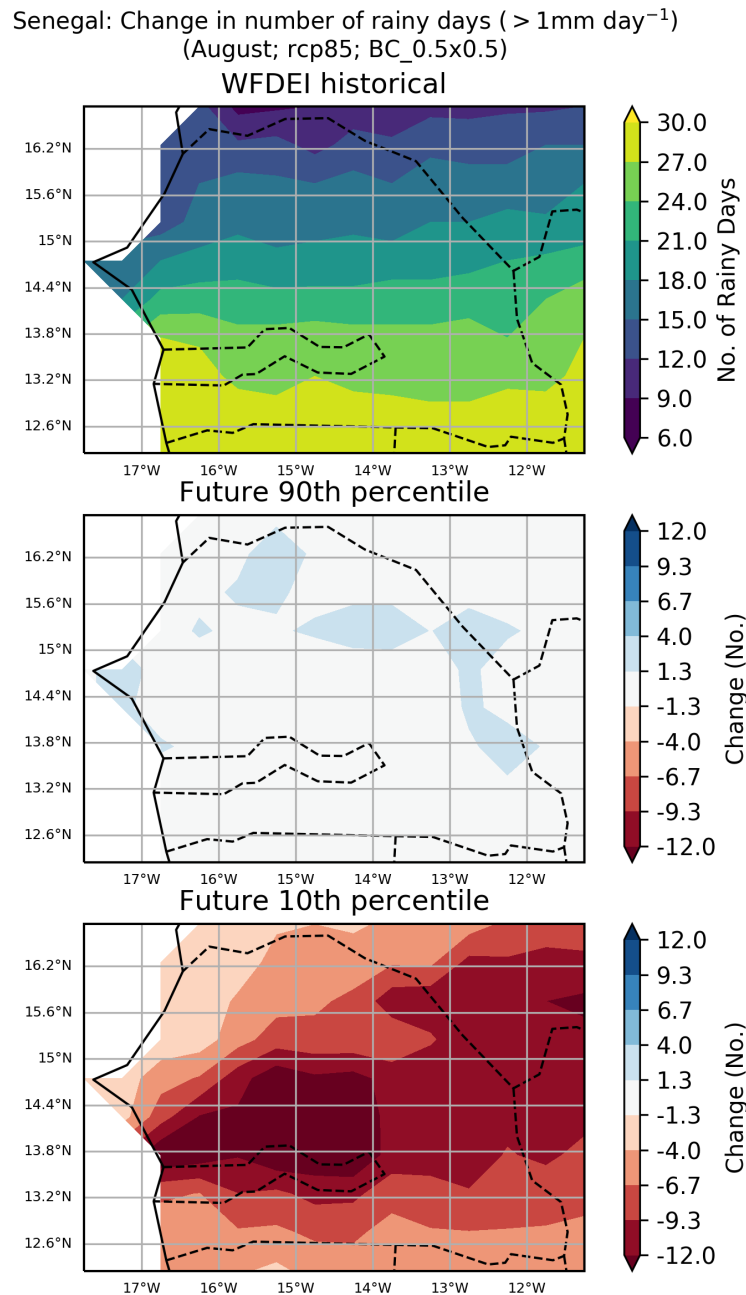


Figure 64: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Number of Rainy Days ($>1\text{mm day}^{-1}$) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

22.2 'Number of model' histograms

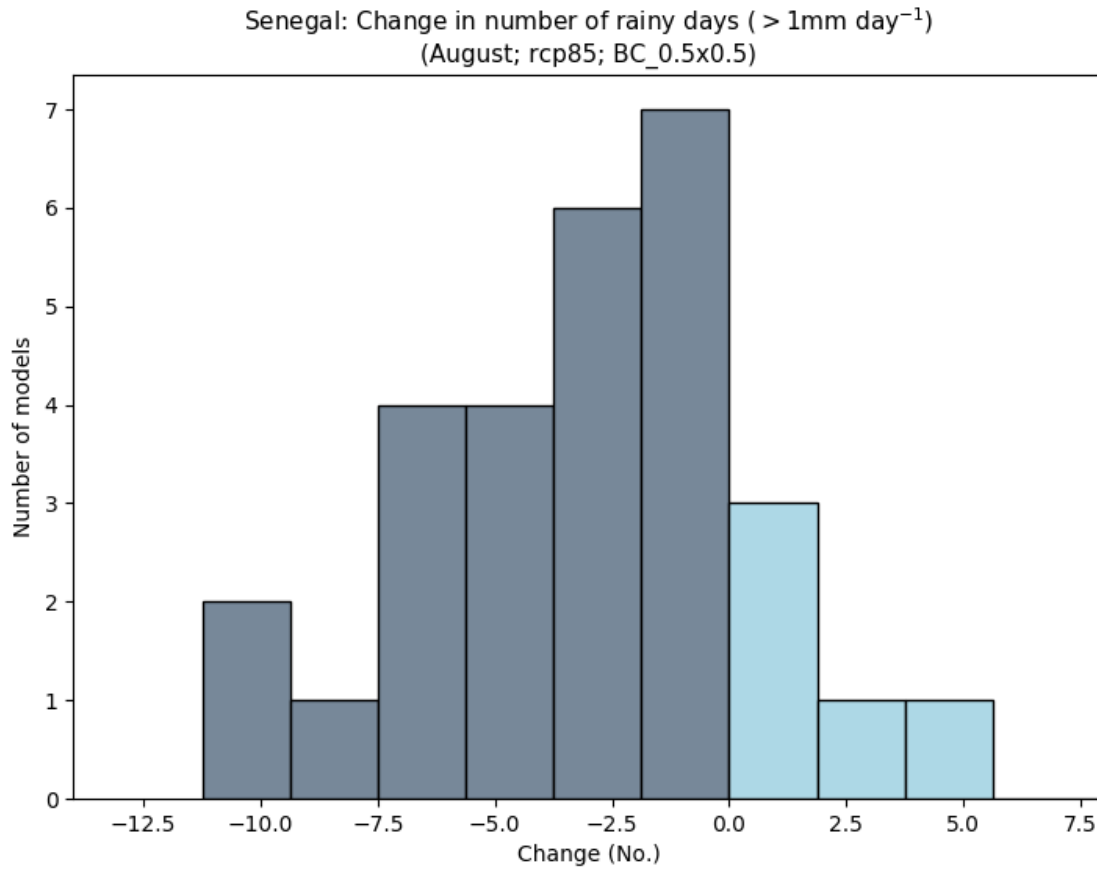


Figure 65: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Number of Rainy Days ($>1\text{mm day}^{-1}$) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

22.3 Boxplots

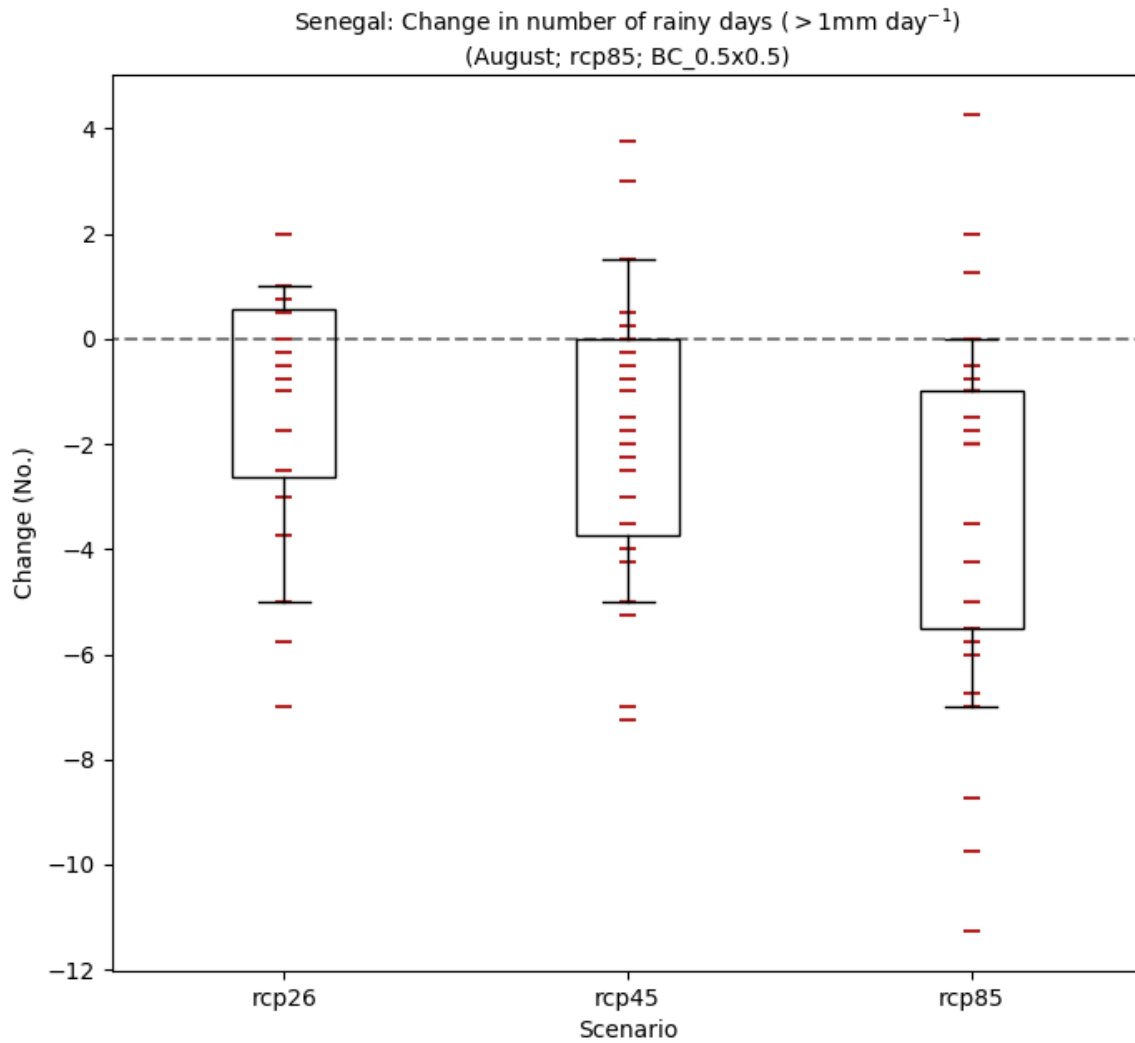


Figure 66: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Number of Rainy Days ($> 1\text{mm day}^{-1}$) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

22.4 Model ranking scatterplots

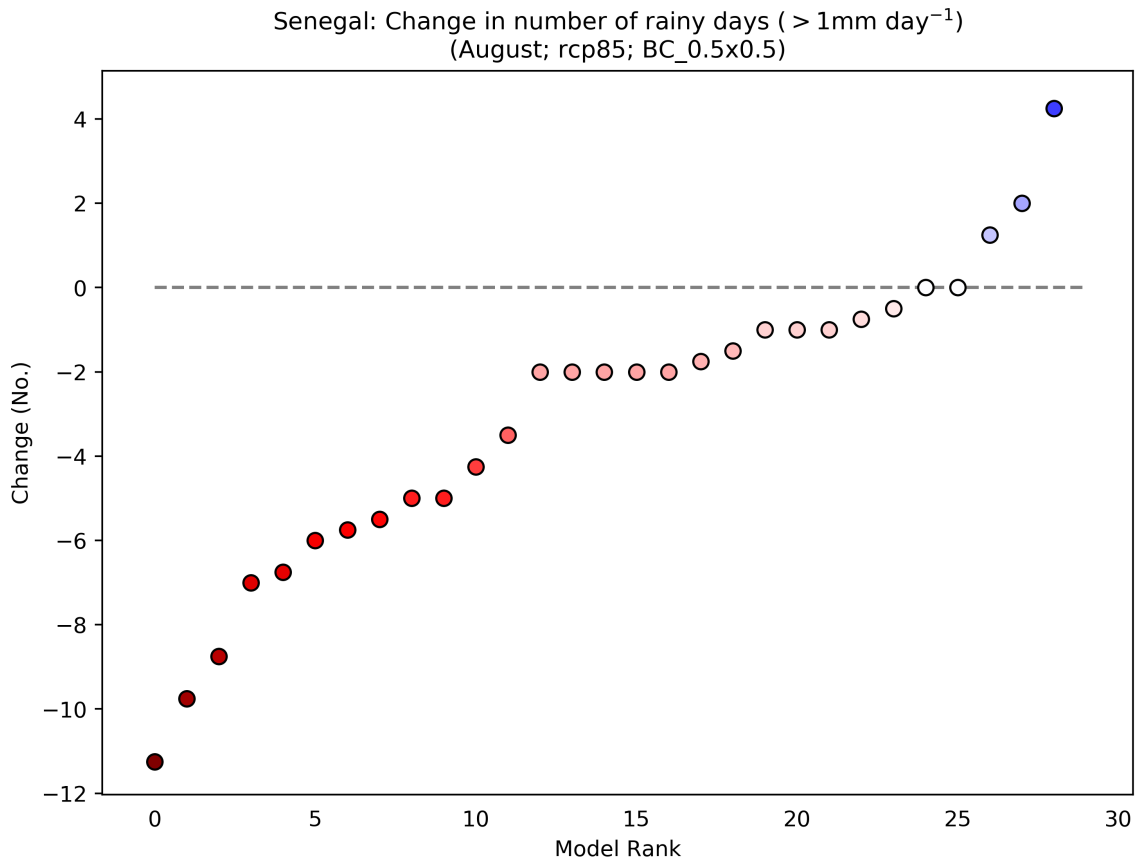


Figure 67: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Number of Rainy Days ($>1\text{mm day}^{-1}$) for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

23 Number of Days with a Maximum Temperature > 40°C

This metric shows the number of days for the selected period with a Daily Maximum Temperature exceeding 40°C.

23.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

Senegal: Change in number of days with a maximum temperature > 40 °c
(August; rcp85; BC_0.5x0.5)

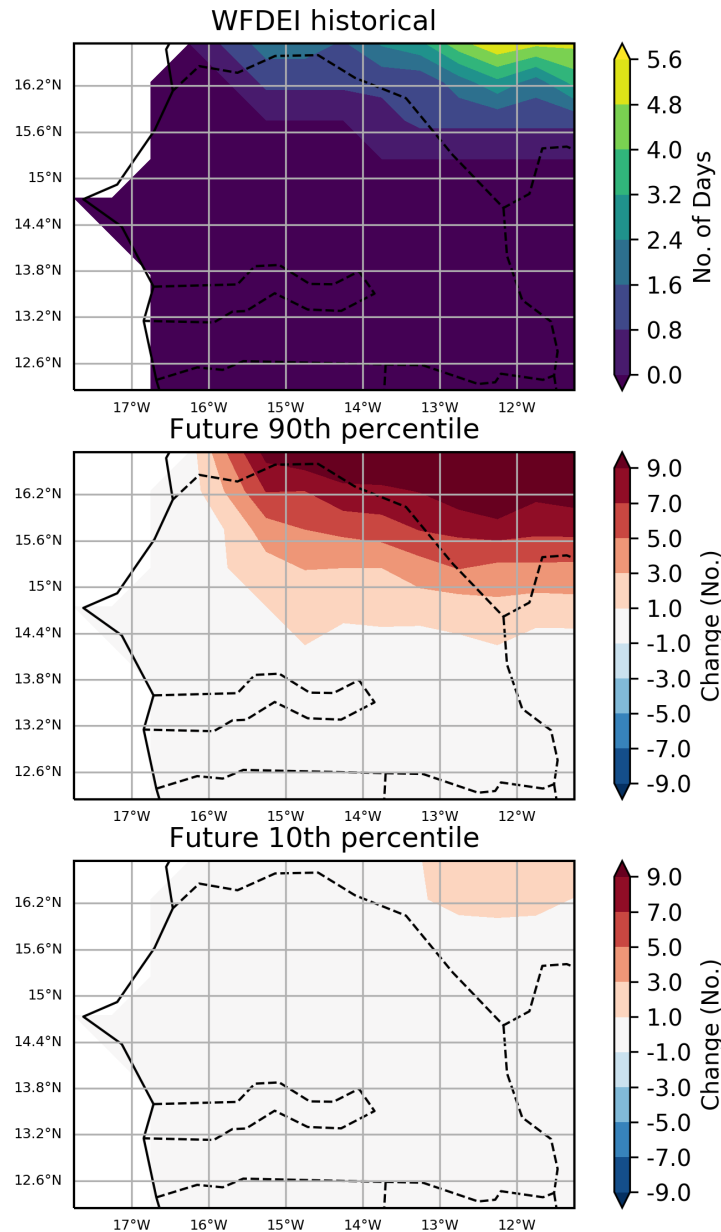


Figure 68: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Number of Days with a Maximum Temperature > 40°C for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

23.2 'Number of model' histograms

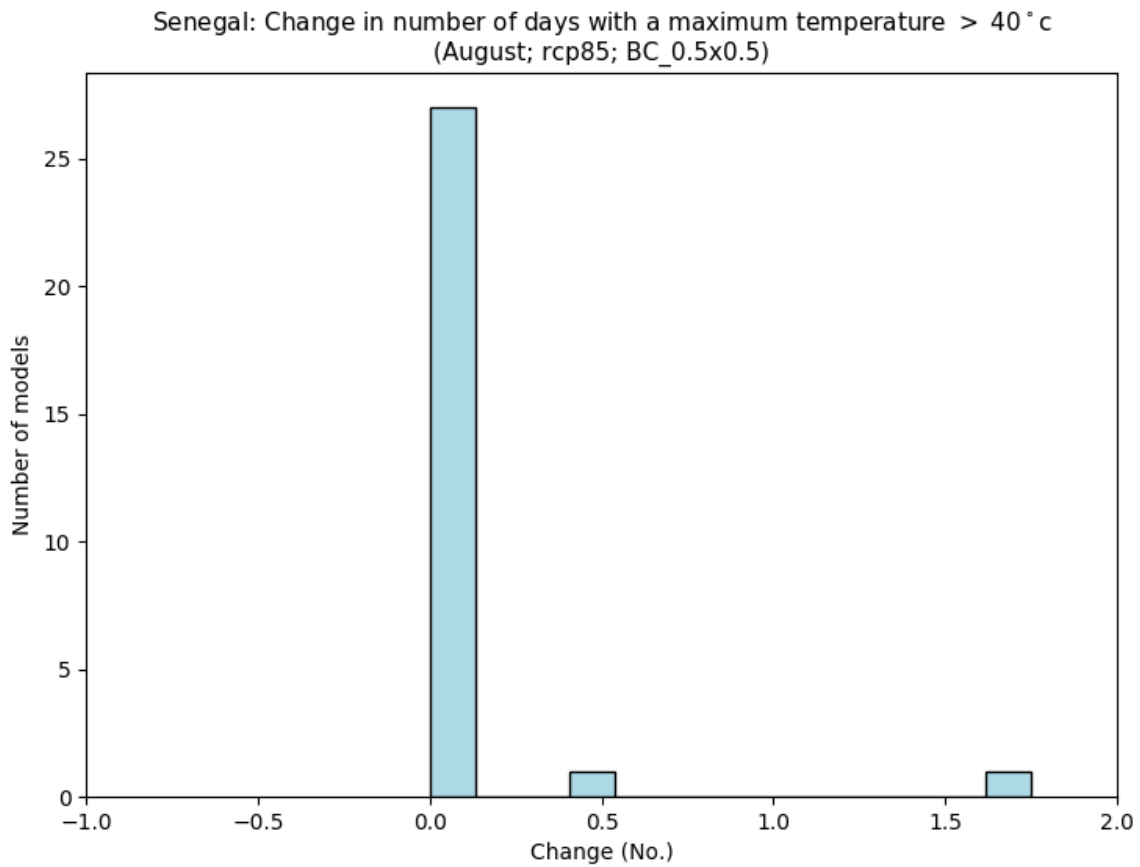


Figure 69: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Number of Days with a Maximum Temperature > 40°C for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

23.3 Boxplots

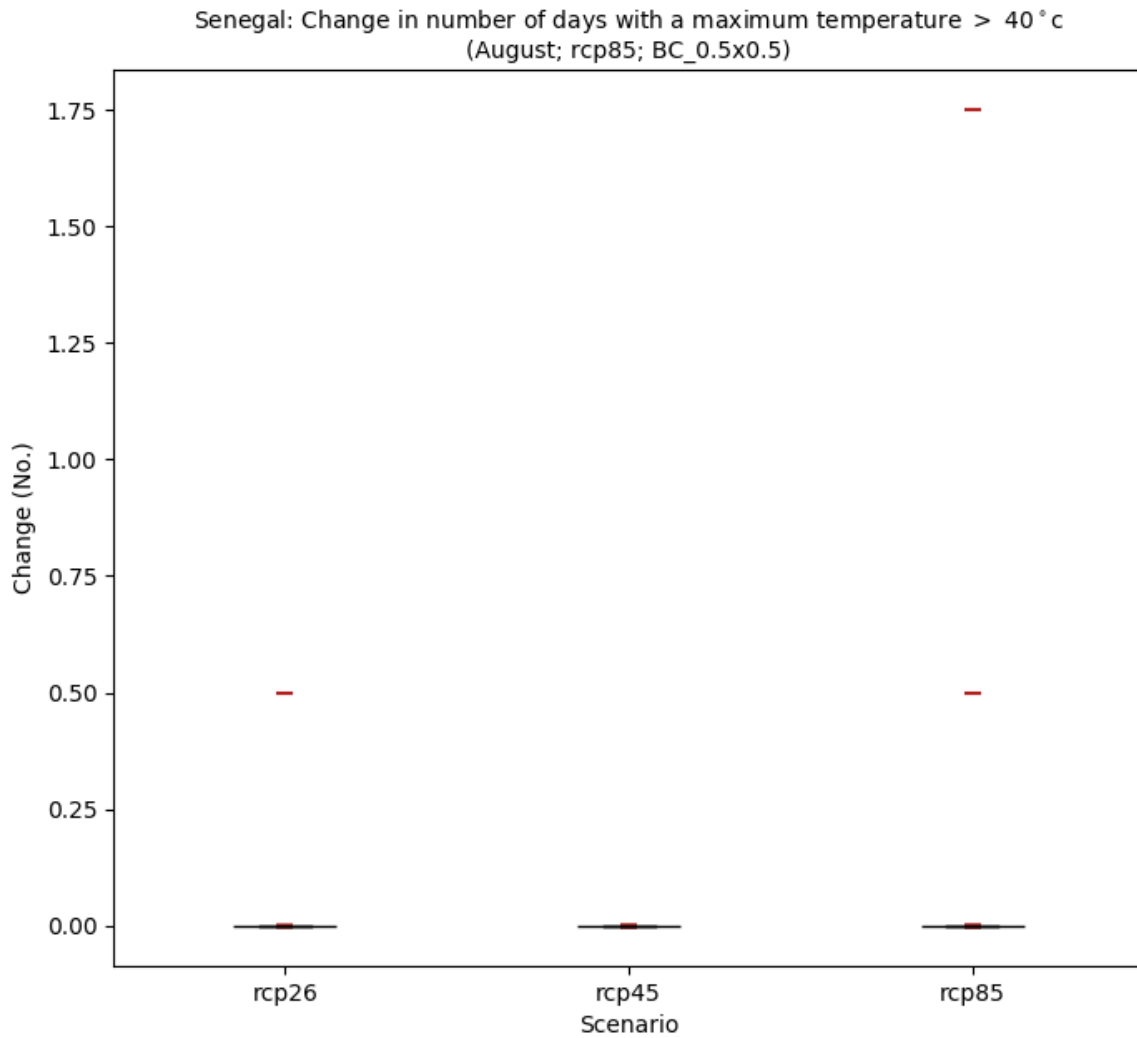


Figure 70: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Number of Days with a Maximum Temperature > 40°C for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

23.4 Model ranking scatterplots

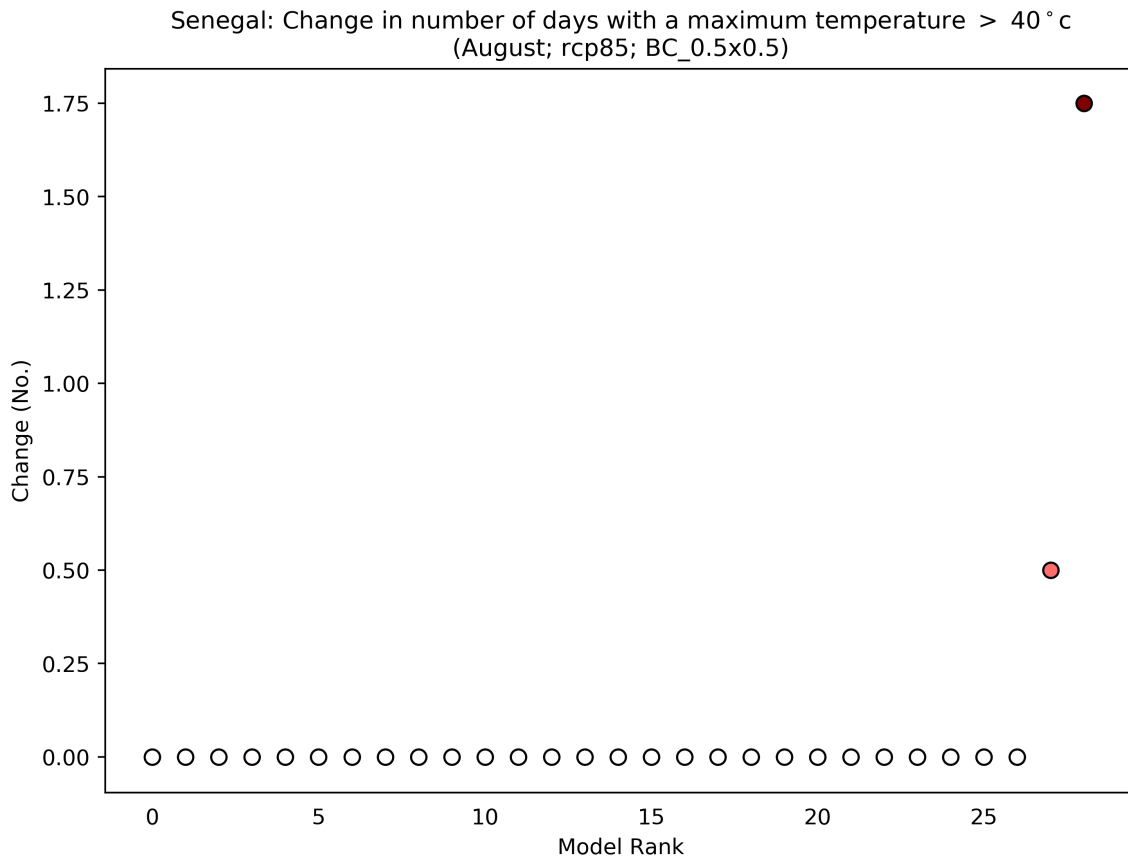


Figure 71: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Number of Days with a Maximum Temperature > 40°C for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

24 Number of Days with Rainfall $> 30\text{mm day}^{-1}$

This metric shows the number of days for the selected period when rainfall exceeds a threshold of 30mm day^{-1}

24.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

Senegal: Change in number of days with rainfall $> 30\text{mm day}^{-1}$
(August; rcp85; BC_0.5x0.5)

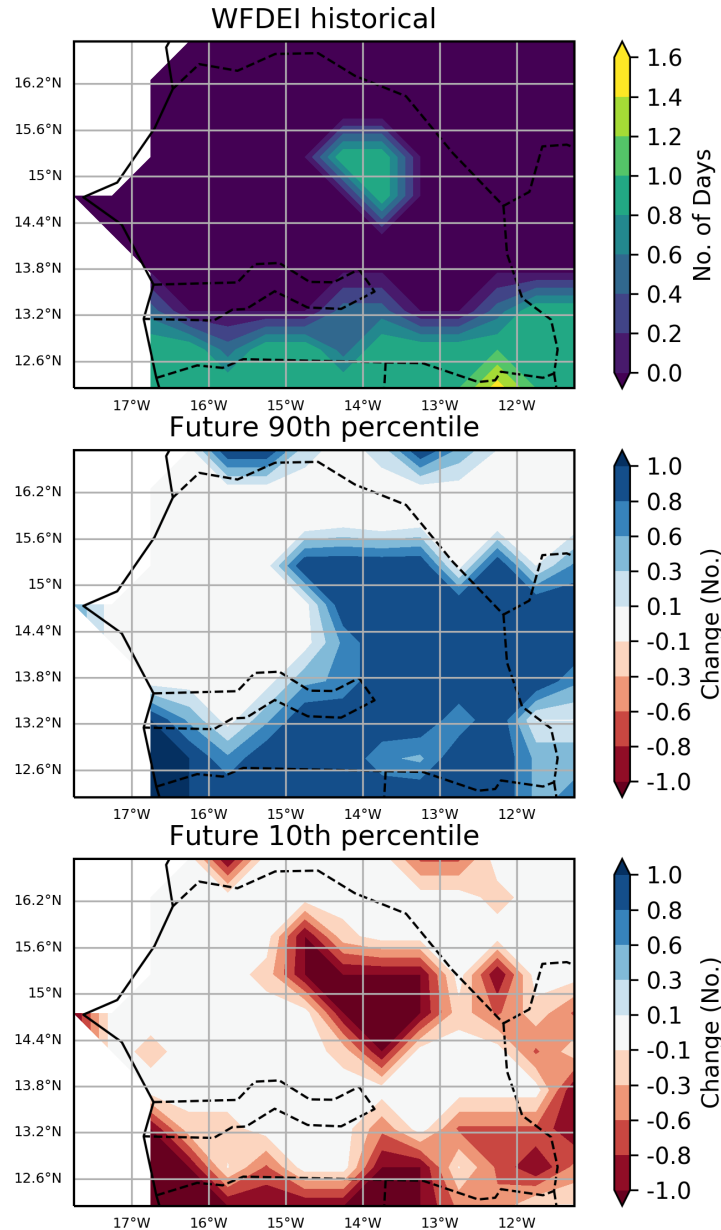


Figure 72: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Number of Days with Rainfall $> 30\text{mm day}^{-1}$ for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

24.2 'Number of model' histograms

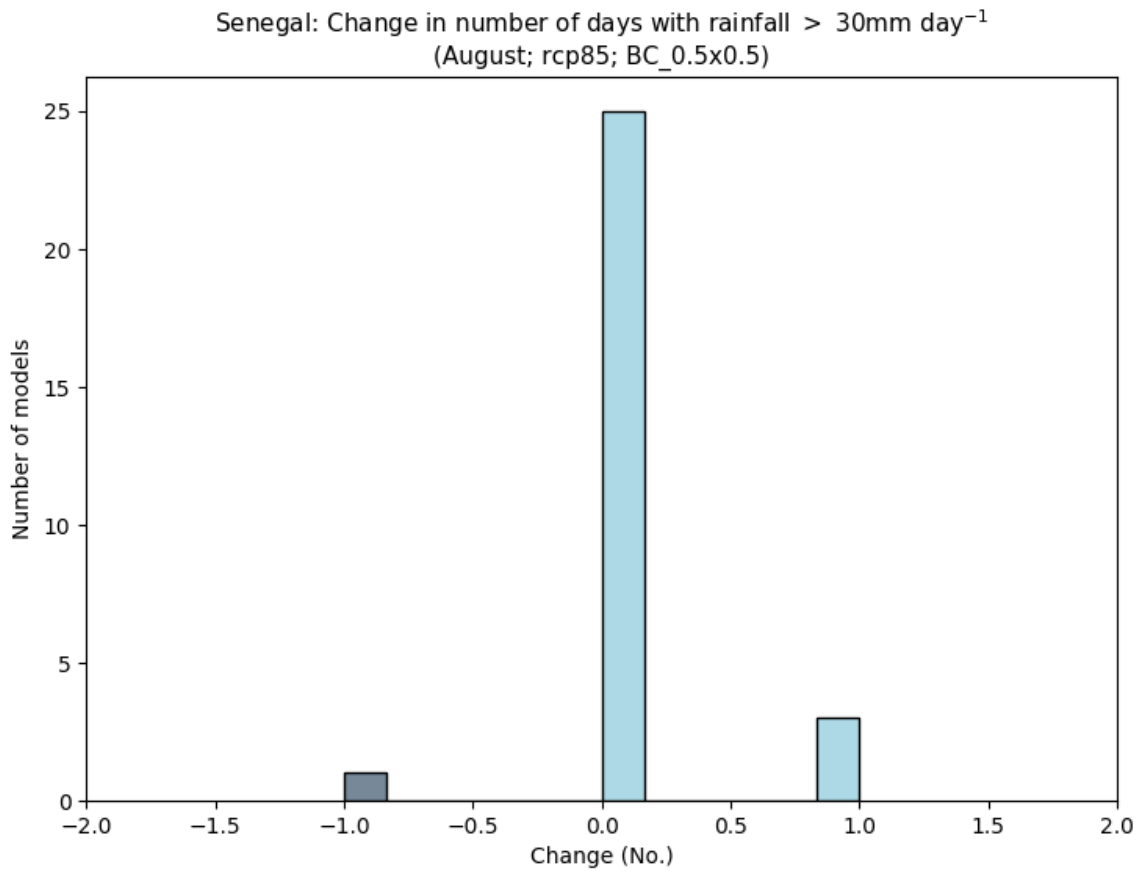


Figure 73: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Number of Days with Rainfall > 30mm day⁻¹ for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

24.3 Boxplots

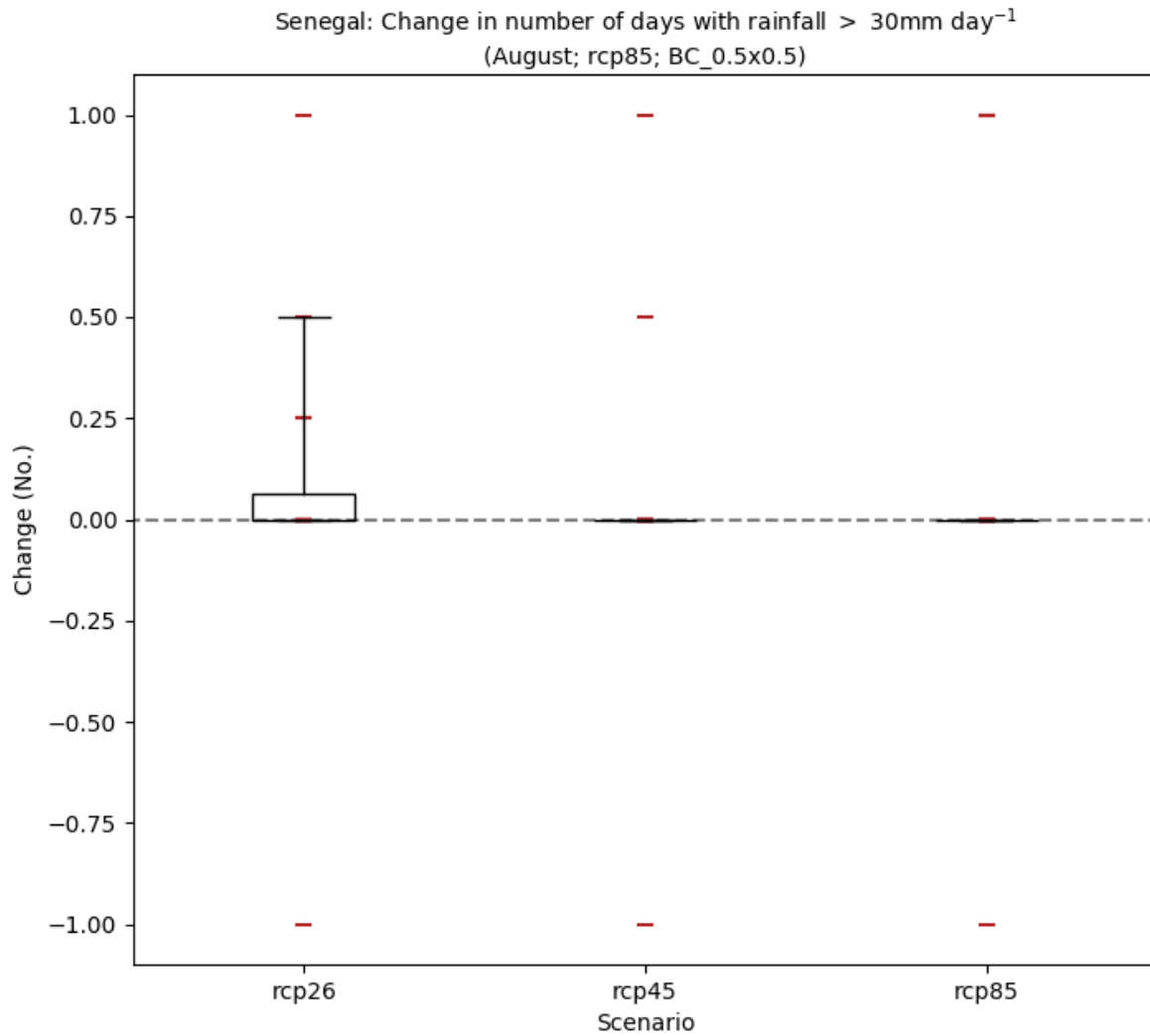


Figure 74: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Number of Days with Rainfall > 30mm day⁻¹ for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

24.4 Model ranking scatterplots

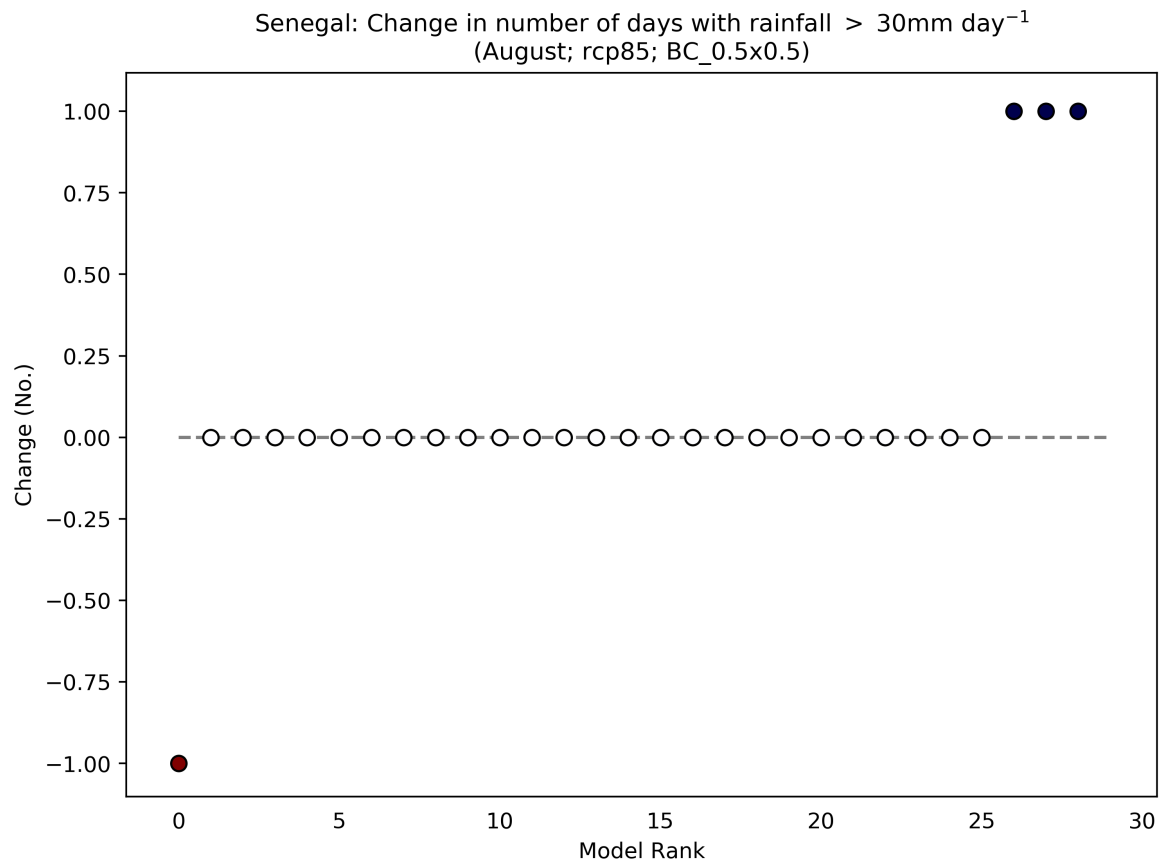


Figure 75: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Number of Days with Rainfall > 30mm day⁻¹ for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

25 Number of Days with Rainfall $> 50\text{mm day}^{-1}$

This metric shows the number of days for the selected period when rainfall exceeds a threshold of 50mm day^{-1}

25.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

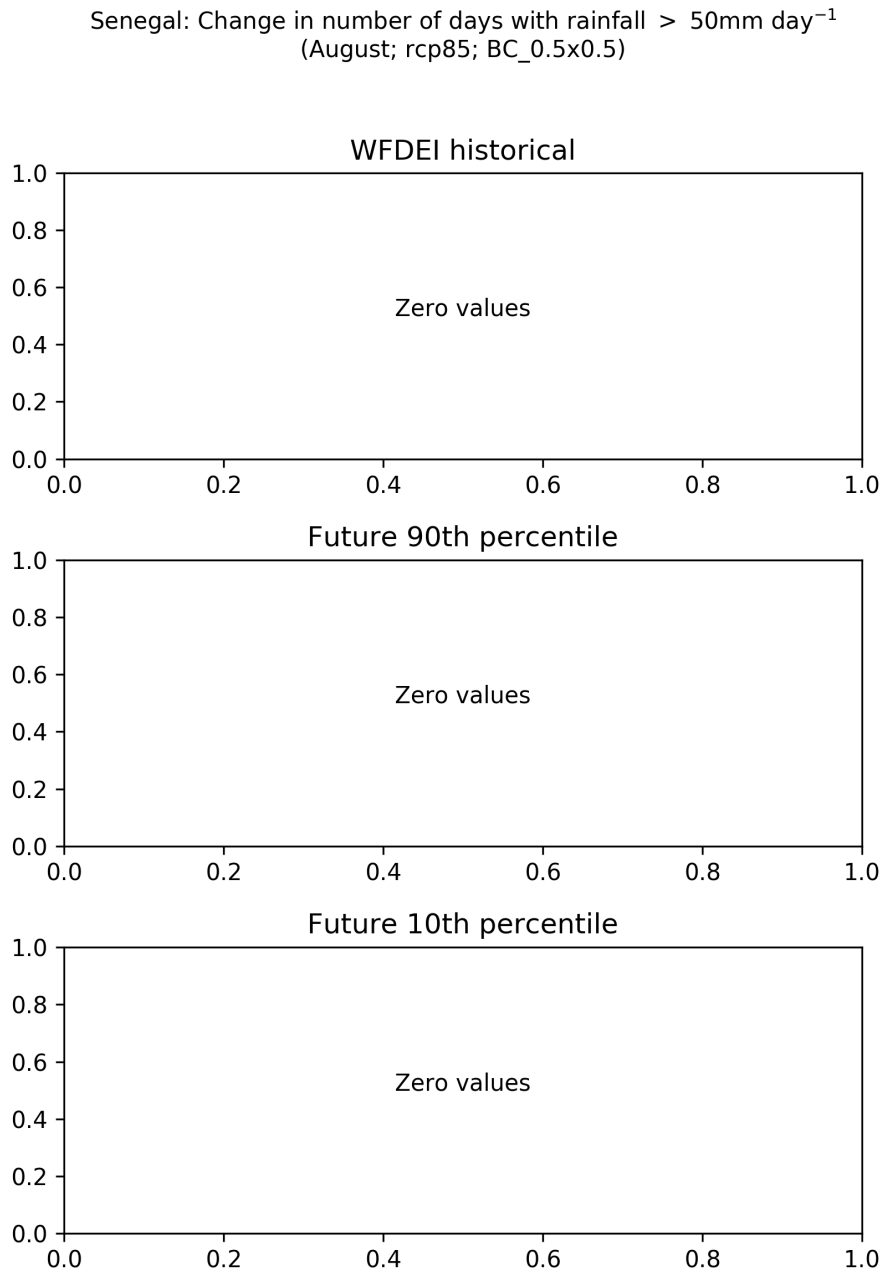


Figure 76: These maps show the ensemble spread in the absolute change in Number of Days with Rainfall $> 50\text{mm day}^{-1}$ for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

25.2 'Number of model' histograms

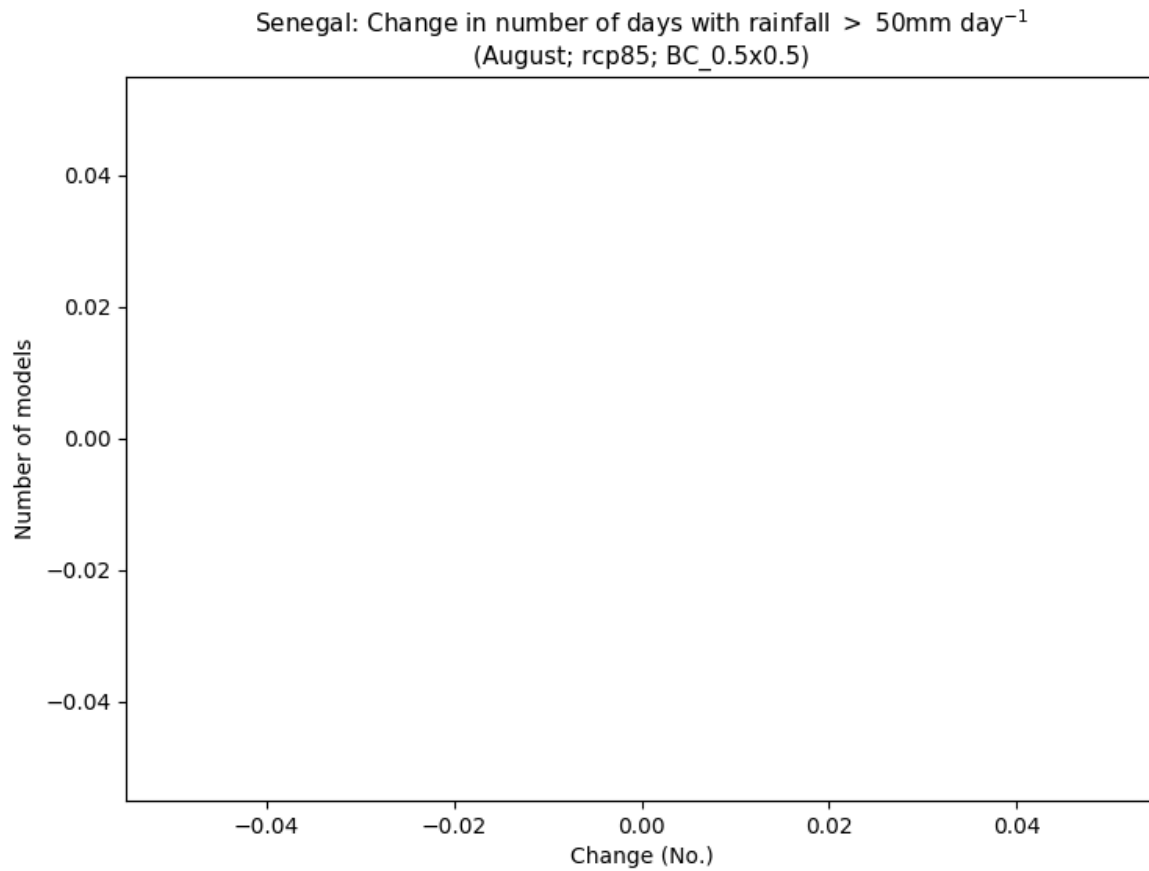


Figure 77: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the absolute change in Number of Days with Rainfall > 50mm day⁻¹ for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

25.3 Boxplots

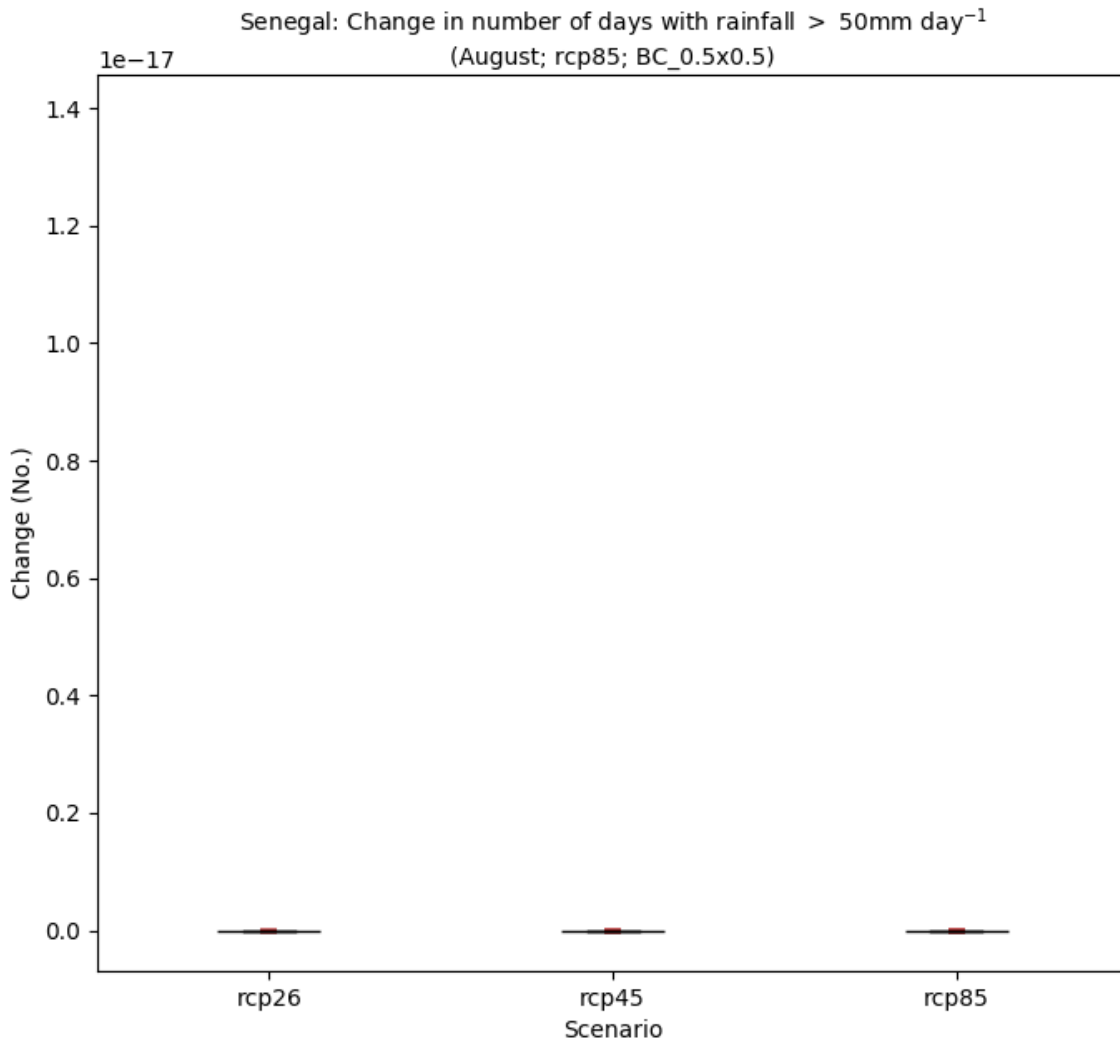


Figure 78: This boxplot shows the absolute change (all available scenarios) of Number of Days with Rainfall > 50mm day⁻¹ for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the absolute change for all available scenarios.

25.4 Model ranking scatterplots

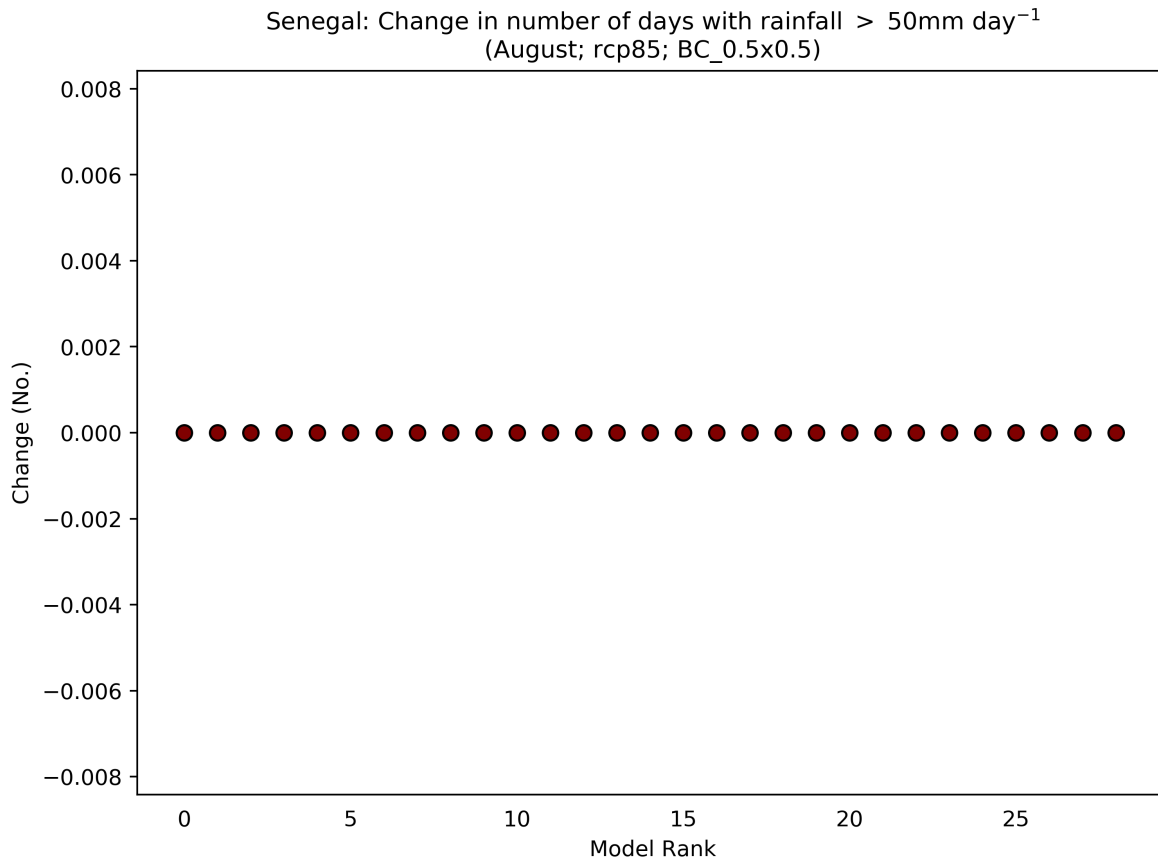


Figure 79: This scatterplot shows the absolute change in Number of Days with Rainfall > 50mm day⁻¹ for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the absolute change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

26 Maximum Rainfall Total in a 5-day Period

Maximum Rainfall Total in a 5-day Period

26.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

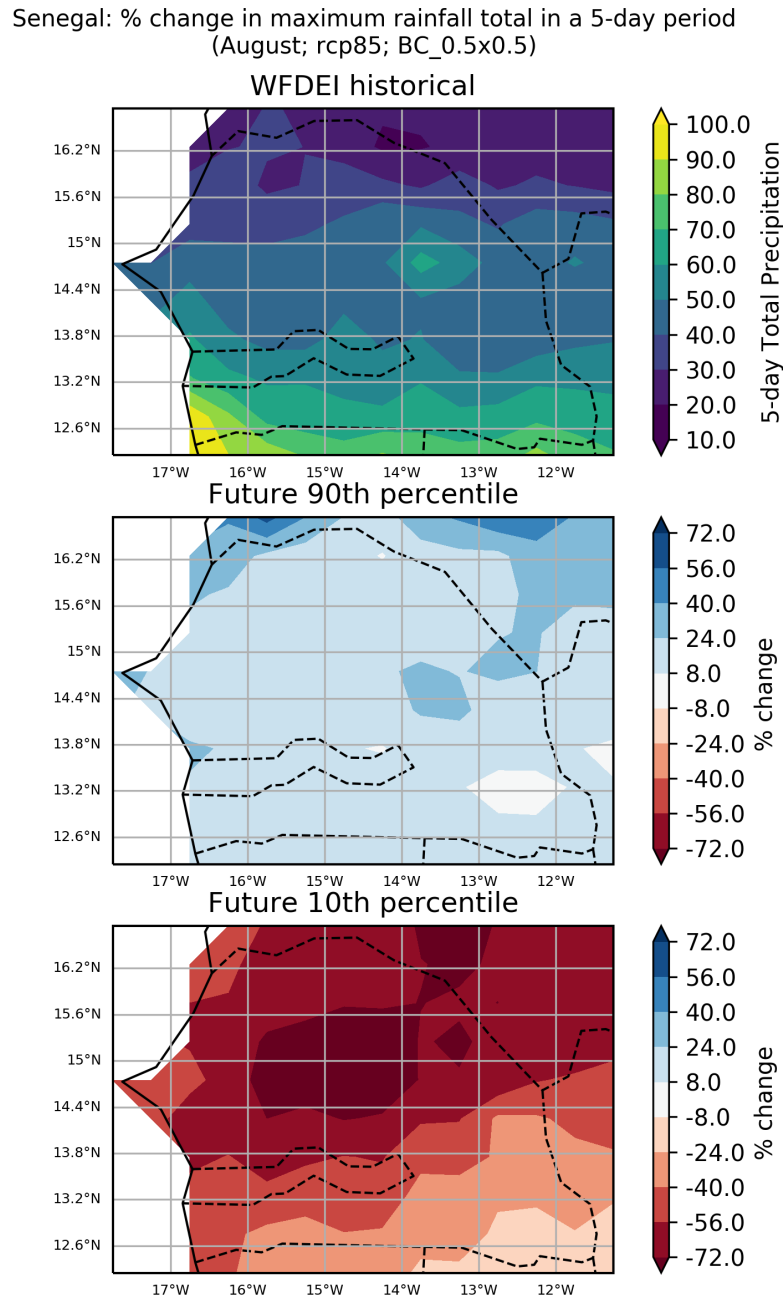


Figure 80: These maps show the ensemble spread in the percentage change in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 5-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

26.2 'Number of model' histograms

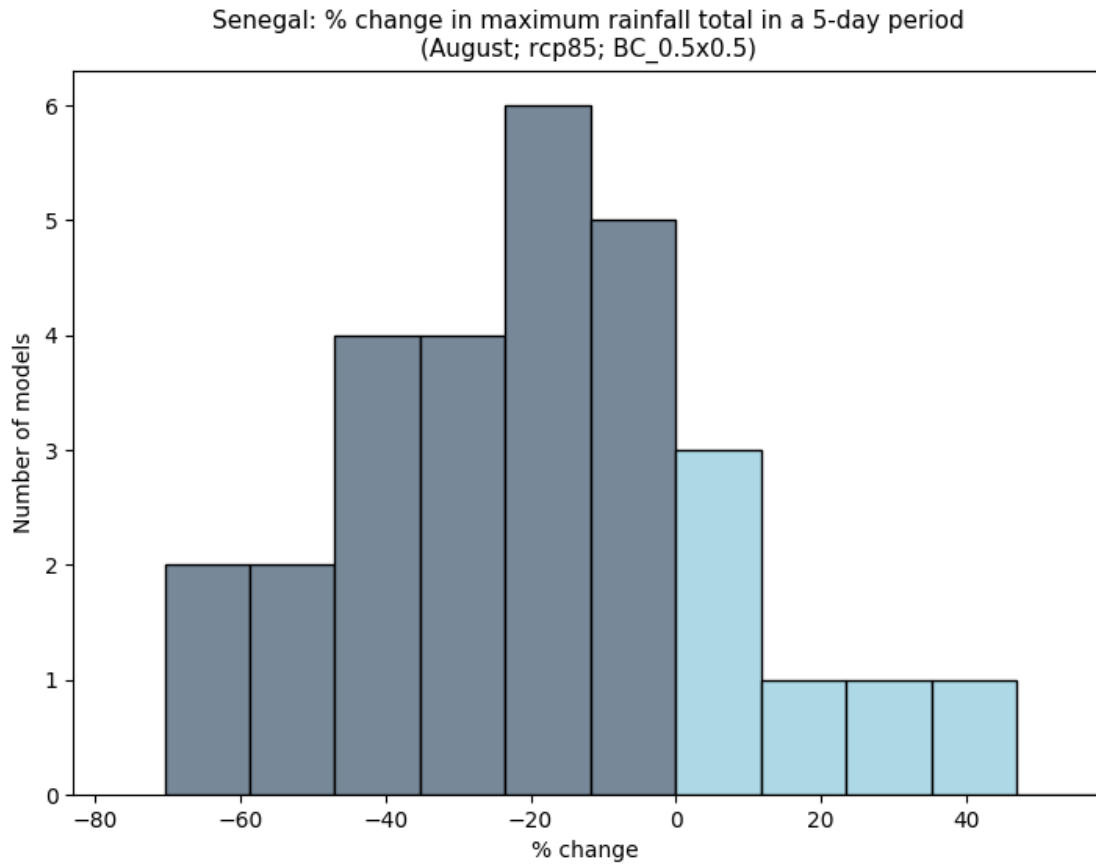


Figure 81: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the percentage change in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 5-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

26.3 Boxplots

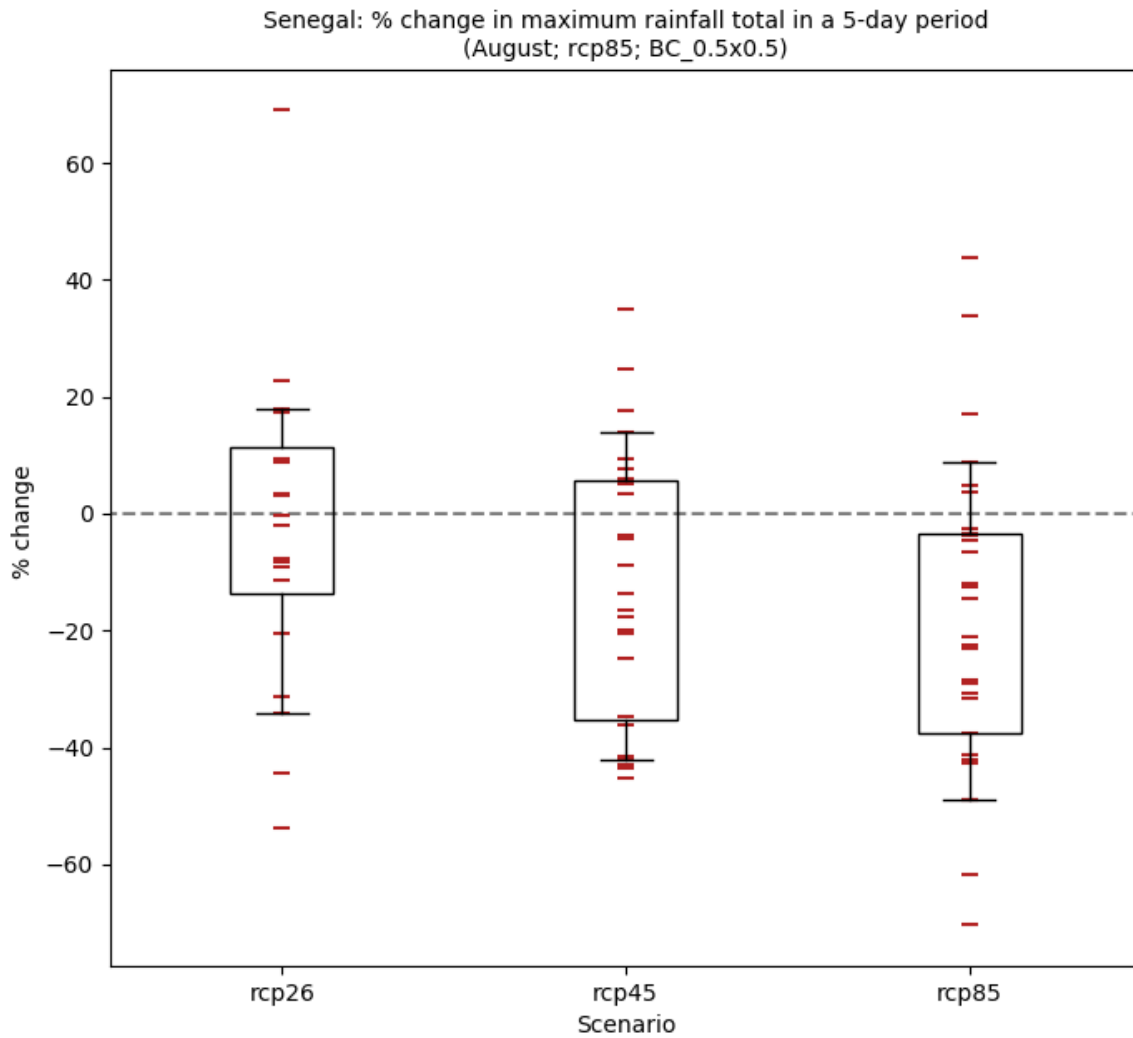


Figure 82: This boxplot shows the percentage change (all available scenarios) in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 5-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for all available scenarios.

26.4 Model ranking scatterplots

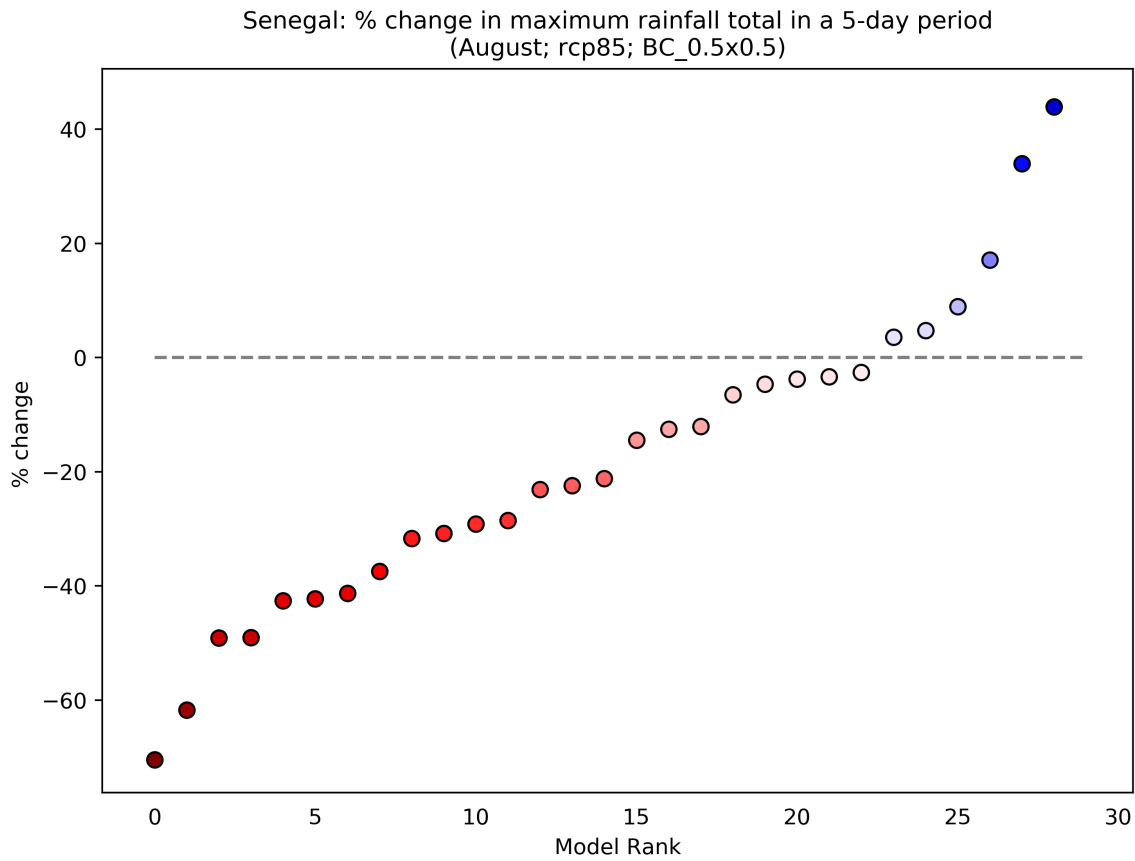


Figure 83: This scatterplot shows the percentage change in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 5-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

27 Maximum Rainfall Total in a 3-day Period

Maximum Rainfall Total in a 3-day Period

27.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

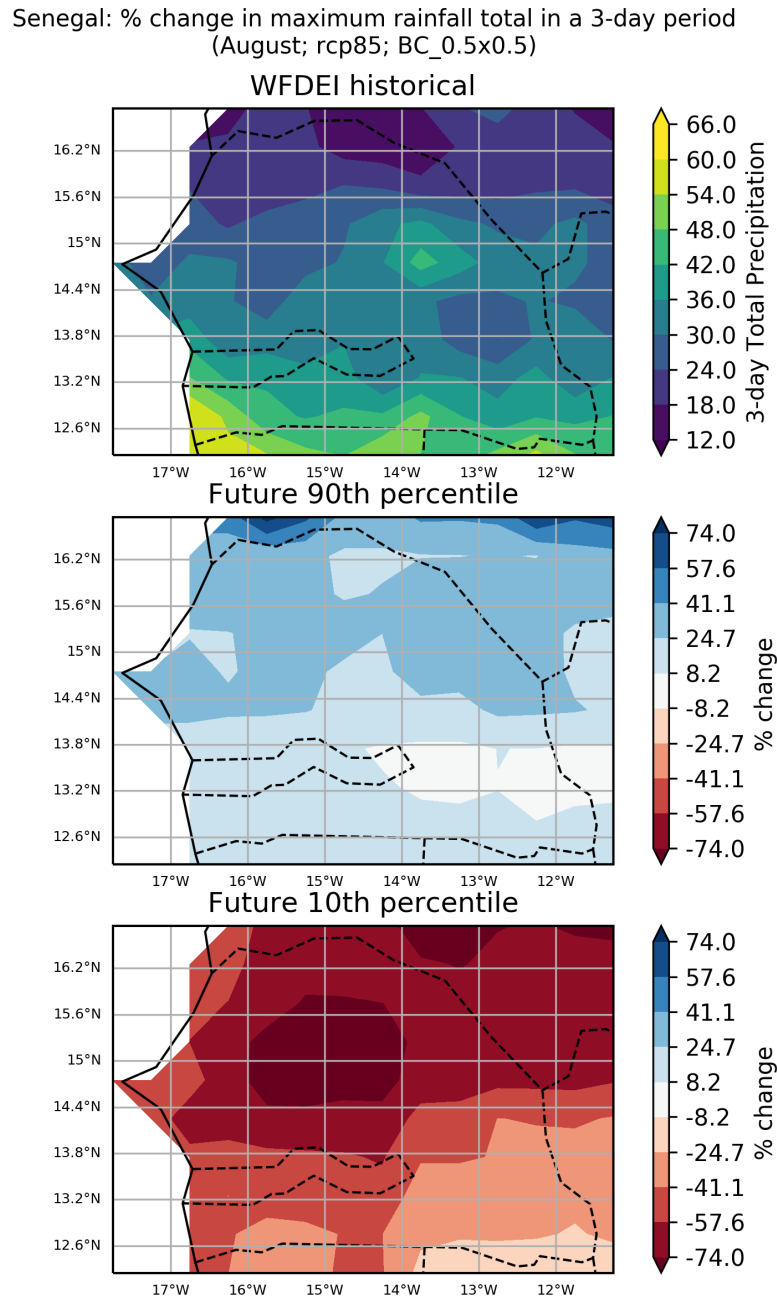


Figure 84: These maps show the ensemble spread in the percentage change in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 3-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

27.2 'Number of model' histograms

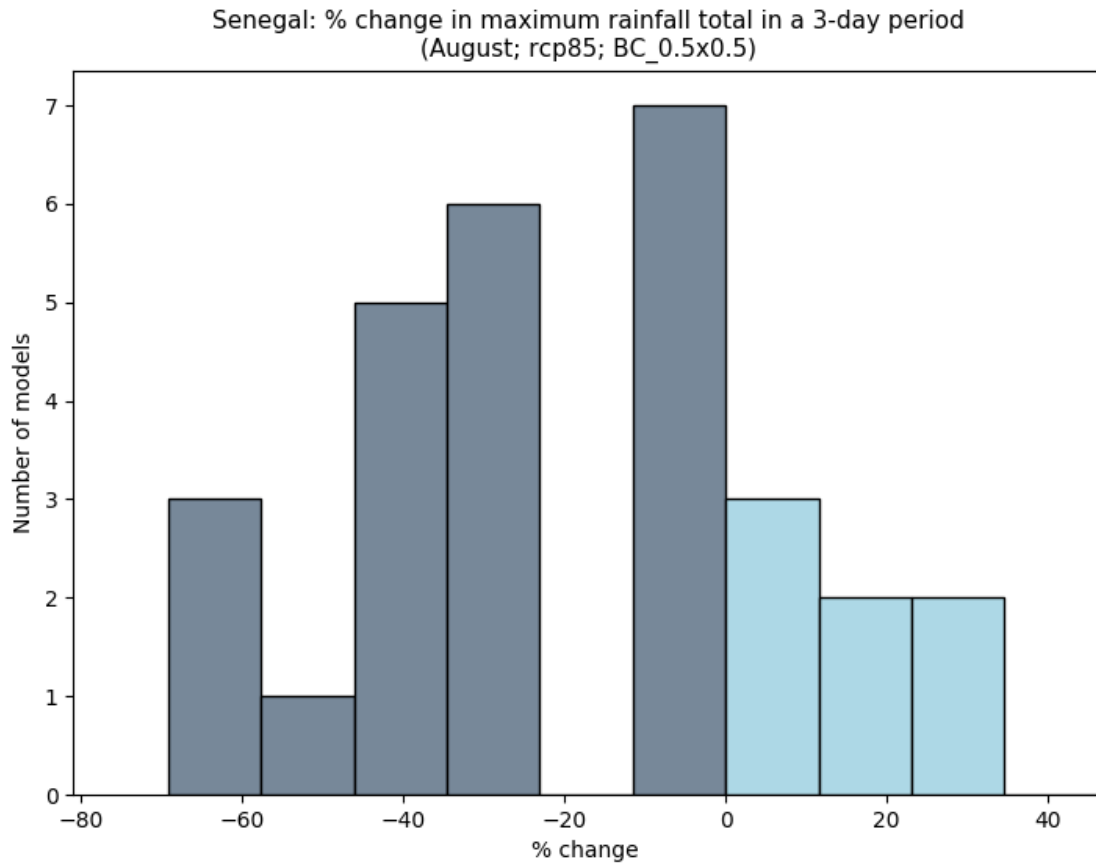


Figure 85: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the percentage change in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 3-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

27.3 Boxplots

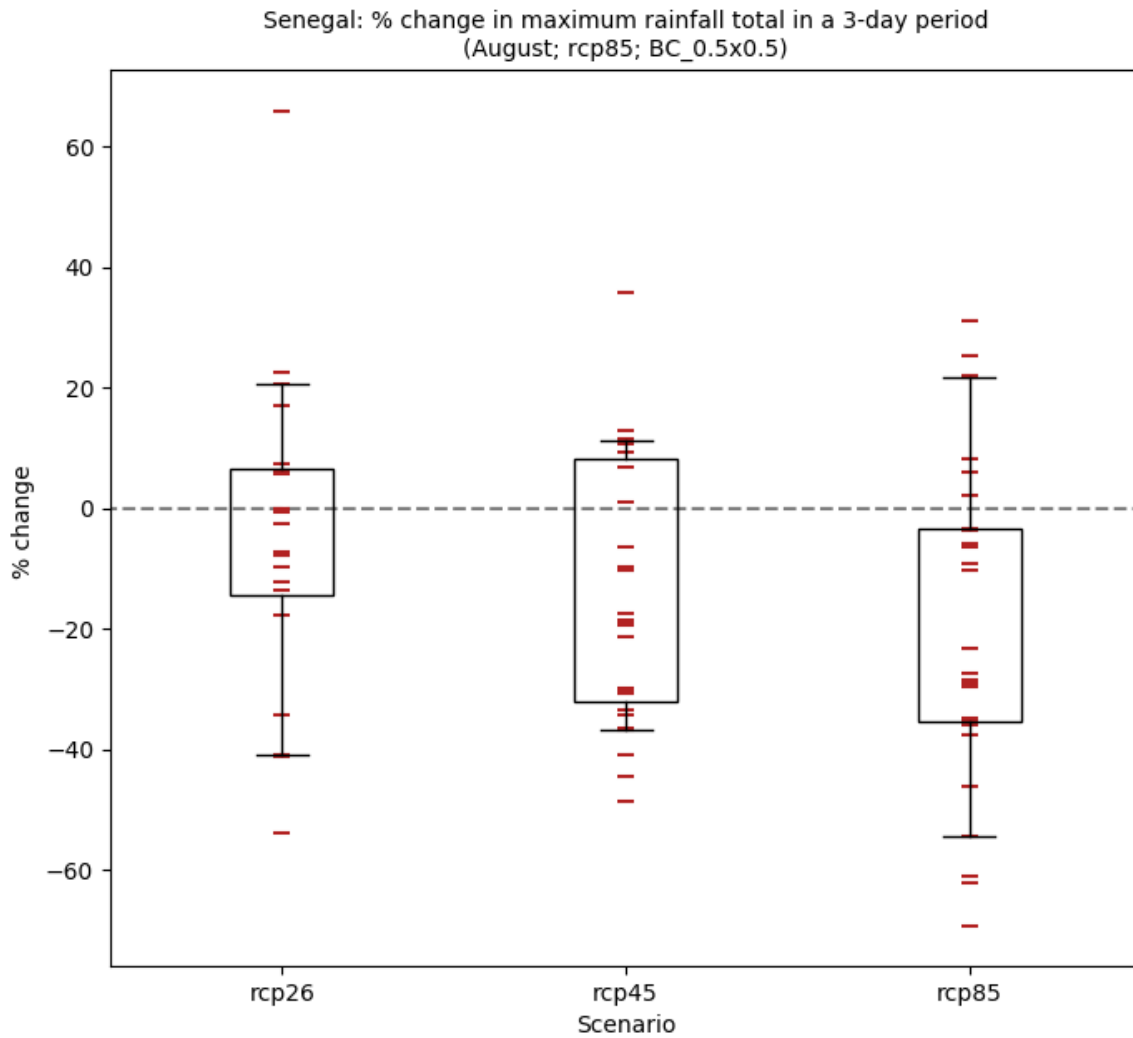


Figure 86: This boxplot shows the percentage change (all available scenarios) in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 3-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for all available scenarios.

27.4 Model ranking scatterplots

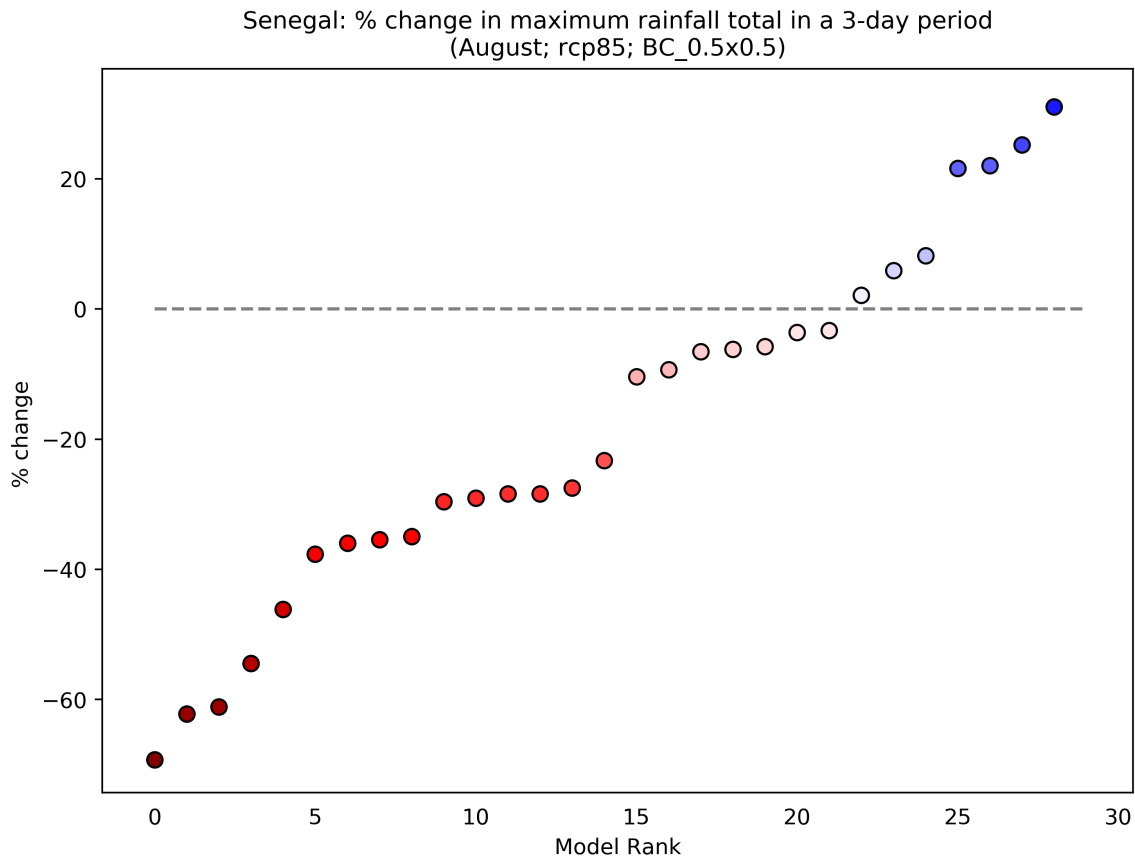


Figure 87: This scatterplot shows the percentage change in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 3-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

28 Maximum Rainfall Total in a 2-day Period

Maximum Rainfall Total in a 2-day Period

28.1 Maps of present climate and future ensemble spread (10th and 90th percentiles)

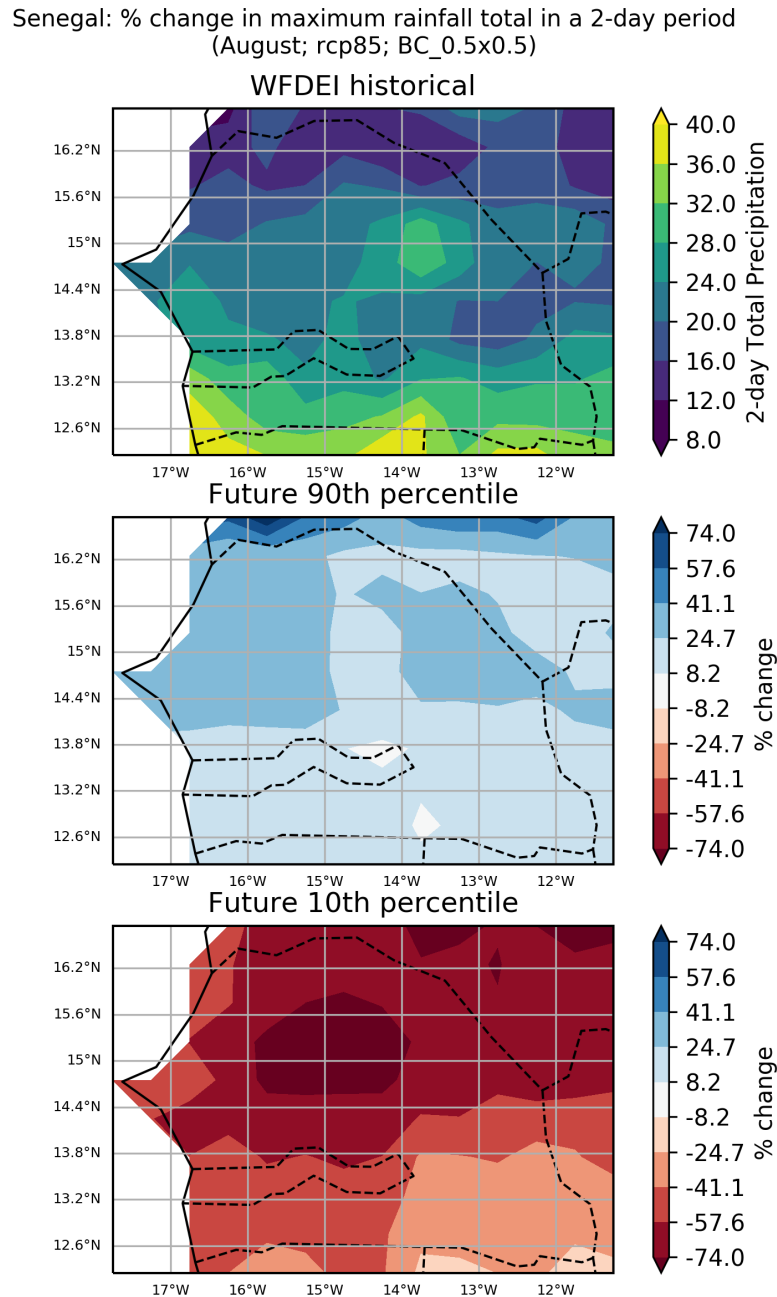


Figure 88: These maps show the ensemble spread in the percentage change in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 2-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. They show the 90th and 10th percentiles of the distribution across the model ensemble, computed separately at each grid point, for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

28.2 'Number of model' histograms

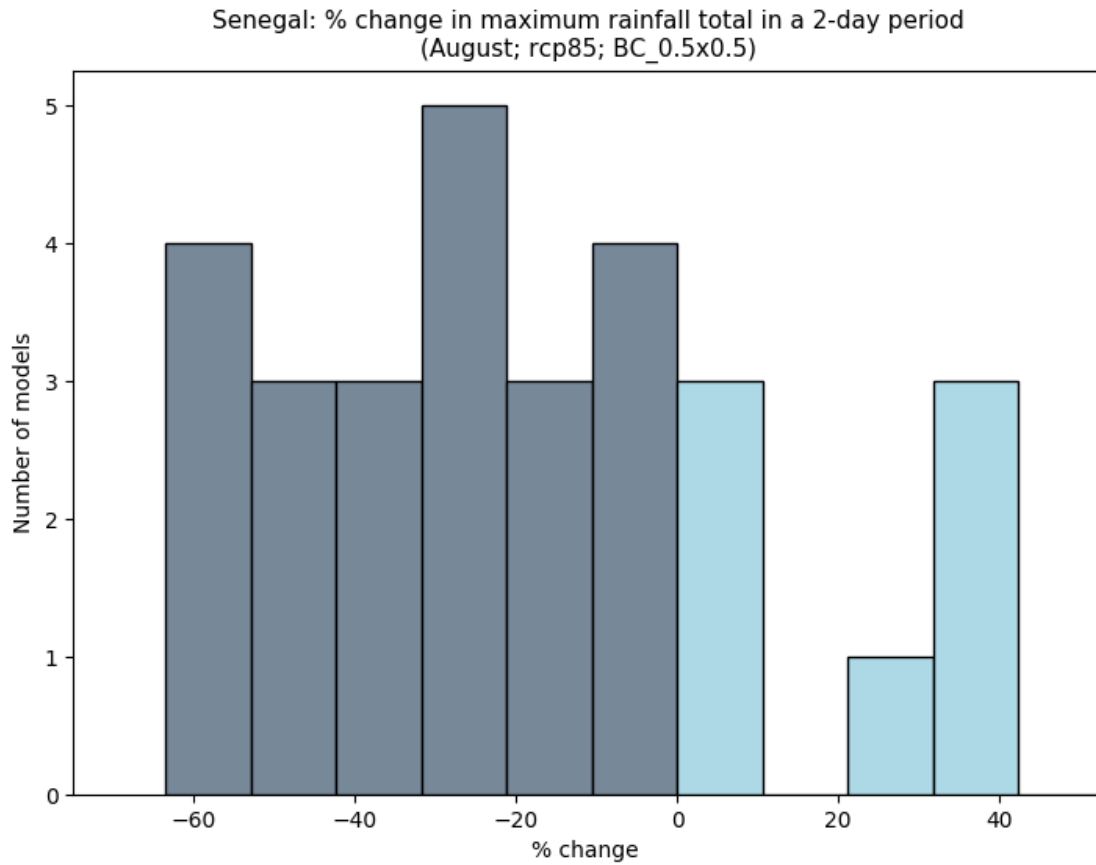


Figure 89: This histogram shows the number of models that agree on the percentage change in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 2-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each vertical bar shows the number of models that agree on the range of values shown on the x-axis for the Senegal region. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.

28.3 Boxplots

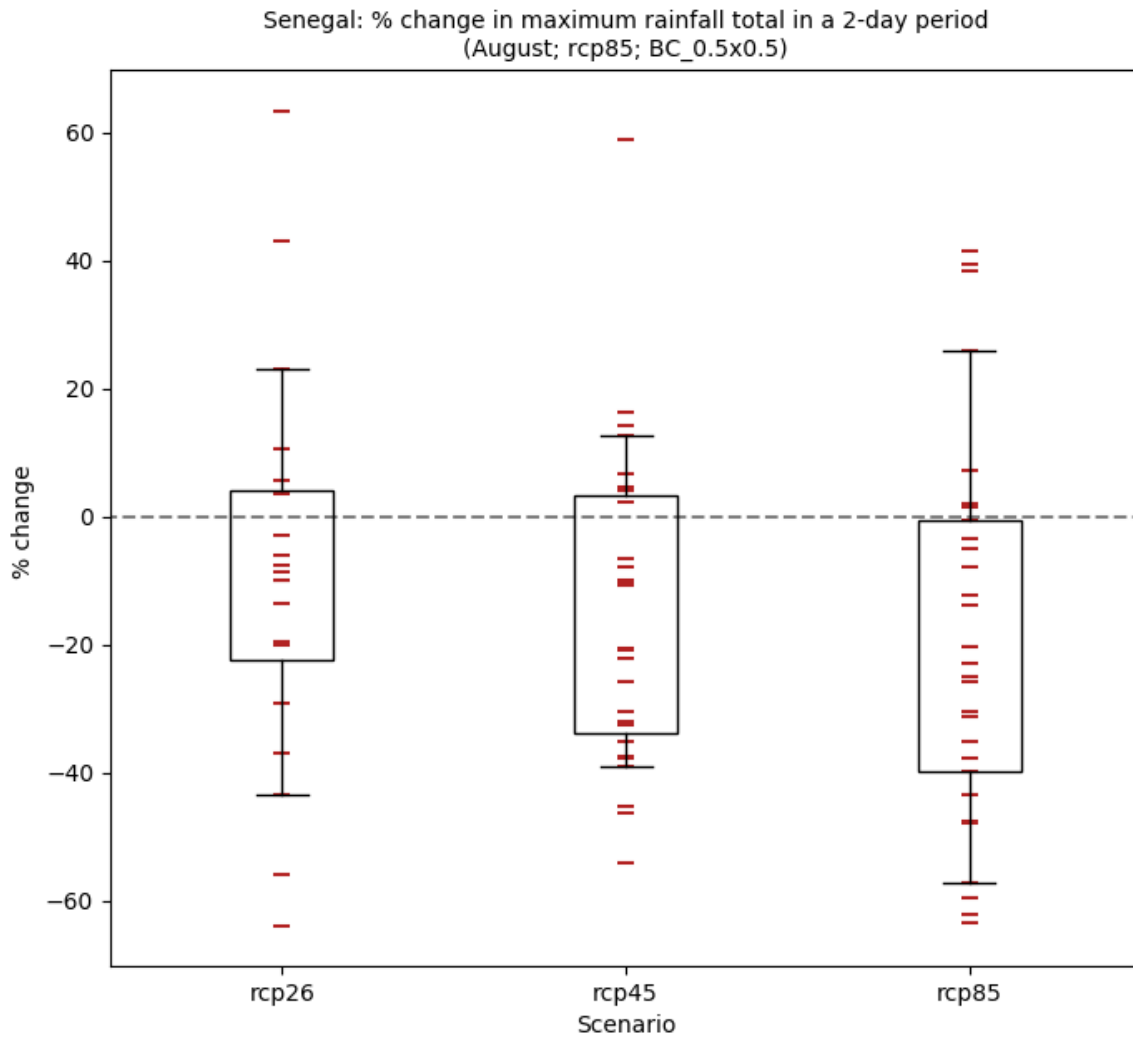


Figure 90: This boxplot shows the percentage change (all available scenarios) in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 2-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point (horizontal red line) shows an individual model averaged over the Senegal region, with the solid box representing the 25th to 75th percentile range, and the whiskers the 10th to 90th percentile range. This particular plot shows the percentage change for all available scenarios.

28.4 Model ranking scatterplots

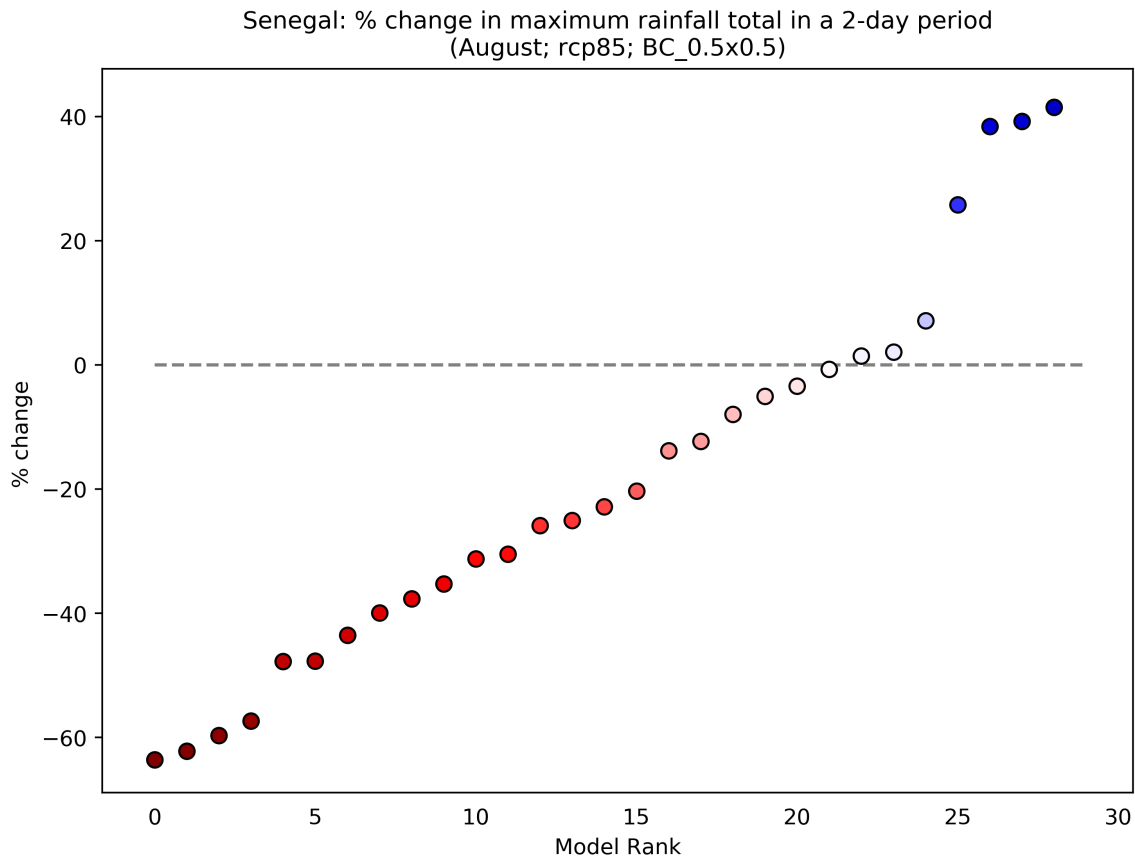


Figure 91: This scatterplot shows the percentage change in Maximum Rainfall Total in a 2-day Period for the period 2040 to 2059 (compared to a baseline period of 1950 - 2000) for the August season. Each data point shows an individual model averaged over Senegal, and ranked according to the magnitude of the value on the y-axis. This particular plot shows the percentage change for the RCP8.5 scenario.