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the new arc2 data also addresses the need for a regional product in africa. although the gts coverage is sparse, our initial findings demonstrate that the new arc2 product performs well in areas with sparse gts coverage, such as southern africa, where the bias is less than 20% and the rmse is less than 10% of the annual mean. therefore, the new arc2 product is an appropriate candidate for monitoring the seasonal and interannual variability of rainfall over areas with sparsely distributed ground stations. in addition, for areas with a good gts coverage, the bias in arc2 is less than 25% and rmse is less than 20% of the annual mean. these results are shown in figures 5a,b. in addition, the estimates from the new arc2 have a better agreement with independent gauge observations than does the gpi in terms of monthly and interannual data. the gpi also exhibits a dry bias that is consistently seen during the northern hemisphere summer, with a bias score of 0.76. the unavailability of gpi data is an issue for cmap and gpcp due to the delay in their processing and the fact that they are monthly datasets. the arc2 data also perform well in the west africa region where precipitation is bimodal, i.e., characterized by a dry and wet season. the validated bias score is less than 25% and rmse is less than 20% of the annual mean. the validation results for the warm-season bias and the cold-season bias are also given in table 3. with the exception of july and august, the bias scores are less than 15% and rmse is less than 10% of the annual mean. the daily arc2 data capture the influence of climatological features such as the el niño-southern oscillation on the interannual variability of seasonal rainfall across west africa (figure 6), as has been found in previous studies (yang et al. 2011, 2010 ; yang et al. 2013). the analysis of the arc2 bias scores for the eight seasons suggests that the new product performs well in all seasons of the year. the analysis of the monthly and interannual variability of the daily rainfall estimates shows that the arc2 performs well in the wet season and the dry season, and that this product may be useful in areas with limited ground-based precipitation records.

the analysis of the monthly averaged gts and ncep/ncar t125 data during the year 2005 showed that rainfall in much of africa during the study period was significantly drier than average. during the djf 2005, only mauritania (0.0091 mm/day), sudan (0.0061 mm/day), and chad (0.0048 mm/day) had monthly rainfall that was greater than average (fig. 14). the average total rainfall of the three countries during the djf 2005 was 0.0324 mm/day. in november 2005, the arid northwest namibia, northern angola, and the western and southern part of botswana had rainfall that was greater than average (fig. 15). in 2005, the total rainfall for these three countries was 0. the study area and methodology for the africa x sauvage vol 3 is described in this paper. the objective of this paper is to present a gridded, daily, 28-yr precipitation climatology centered over africa. the arc2 climatology was developed from the daily reprocessing of quality-controlled historical ir and gauge data using the operational rfe2 algorithm. section 2 describes the input data and their respective sources that were selected for the new arc2. section 3 reports on the calibration of historical ir imagery as well as the two-step merging methodology as described by (xie and arkin 1996). section 4 shows the results of the completed arc2, and compares the arc2 with the original arc1, as well as other long-term gauge- and satellite-derived climatological precipitation datasets over a 27-yr period (19832009). independent gauge data in the gulf of guinea region of africa are also presented in a validation between the arc2 and the other long-term precipitation datasets from 1997 to 2004, followed by a discussion on how the arc2 is used in operational climate monitoring for africa at cpc. section 5 provides a summary of our analysis results and final remarks of the new arc2 dataset. 5ec8ef588b

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