**From:** Zhang,Xuebin [Ontario] [mailto:Xuebin.Zhang@ec.gc.ca]   
**Sent:** 27 March 2012 14:15  
**To:** Juergen Grieser  
**Cc:** bruno.rudolf@dwd.de; andreas.becker@dwd.de; paul.becker@dwd.de; christoph.beck@geo.uni-augsburg.de  
**Subject:** RE: VASClimO Dataset

Hi, Juergen

Thanks very much for this, it is a very useful information. We hope the GPCC data would be more transparent. The UK Met Service global temperature initiative might become a model for GPCC (or GPCC is already doing that?).

All the best.

Xuebin

**From:** Juergen Grieser [<mailto:Juergen.Grieser@rms.com>]   
**Sent:** March 27, 2012 4:18 AM  
**To:** Zhang,Xuebin [Ontario]  
**Cc:** [bruno.rudolf@dwd.de](mailto:bruno.rudolf@dwd.de); [andreas.becker@dwd.de](mailto:andreas.becker@dwd.de); [paul.becker@dwd.de](mailto:paul.becker@dwd.de); [christoph.beck@geo.uni-augsburg.de](mailto:christoph.beck@geo.uni-augsburg.de)  
**Subject:** RE: VASClimO Dataset

Hi Xuebin,

Yes, the GPCC claims that this dataset is optimized with respect to homogeneity, which in fact is partially true. All time series are tested for homogeneity, but the outcome of the test can be threefold:

1.)    Significant inhomogeneity found  discard

2.)    No significant inhomogeneity found  use

3.)    No reliable reference time series creatable  use to avoid large spatial gaps.

I checked the time series visually and dropped some obviously odd records.

Considering spatial homogeneity: Yes, most of the stations are in US, Germany, France. Station density is particularly low in parts of Africa. I produced the dataset based on the 5000 quality-controlled station records I got from the GPCC but was forced afterwards by the head of the GPCC to add 3300 German and 1000 French stations though this unnecessarily created a remarkable spatial inhomogeneity. However, this allows the GPCC to publically state that they used 9300 stations for their global dataset, instead of 5000, without even lying.

The 4300 additional stations from Germany and France (0.7% of the global land fraction covered by 46% of the stations used) are without any gaps. And therefore the GPCC can correctly state that though 10% gaps per record were allowed in fact much less gaps occur.

And yes, most of the gaps occur either at the very beginning or at the very end of the time series. Christoph Beck prepared maps for each month with the stations that have observations. You might want to ask him for those.

The GPCC has the largest collection of monthly precipitation observations worldwide. This is a treasure. Therefore it is particularly annoying that they committed fraud and insist on it. I guess they could go on with that forever if they only had taken care to avoid any victim. Instead their strategy is now for years to repeat and extend their lies until the whole bubble explodes.

All the best,

Juergen.

**From:** Zhang,Xuebin [Ontario] [<mailto:Xuebin.Zhang@ec.gc.ca>]   
**Sent:** 24 March 2012 02:46  
**To:** Juergen Grieser  
**Subject:** VASClimO Dataset

Dear Dr. Grieser

I am trying to find some details about the production of VASClimO as Beck et al. (2004) claimed that this gridded precipitation product has minimum inhomogeneity. I didn't find much information, but I did find your website, your email address, and the sad story you posted.

Figure 3 of Beck et al. (2004) showed that the most of the stations are located in the US, France, and Germany. I wonder how the data records are distributed throughout the years. I have a very simple question: I wonder if you have some statistics about the number of stations being used in each year. Beck et al. (2004) stated that the 9000+ stations are long-term stations, with less than 10% missing during 1951-2000. I suspect these missing values are not evenly/randomly distributed through time, rather, there might be more missing values after the 1990s and perhaps before 1960. I wonder if you have any info on this that you can share.

Thanks in advance and my best regards.

Xuebin Zhang

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Xuebin Zhang, PhD   
Research Scientist   
Climate Research Division   
Environment Canada   
4905 Dufferin Street   
Toronto, Ontario, Canada   
M3H 5T4   
phone: +1 416 739 4713   
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/default.asp?lang=En&n=1FF2A953-1>