

Climate Change and the Future Impacts across the Southwest Region

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and
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What is Climate Change?

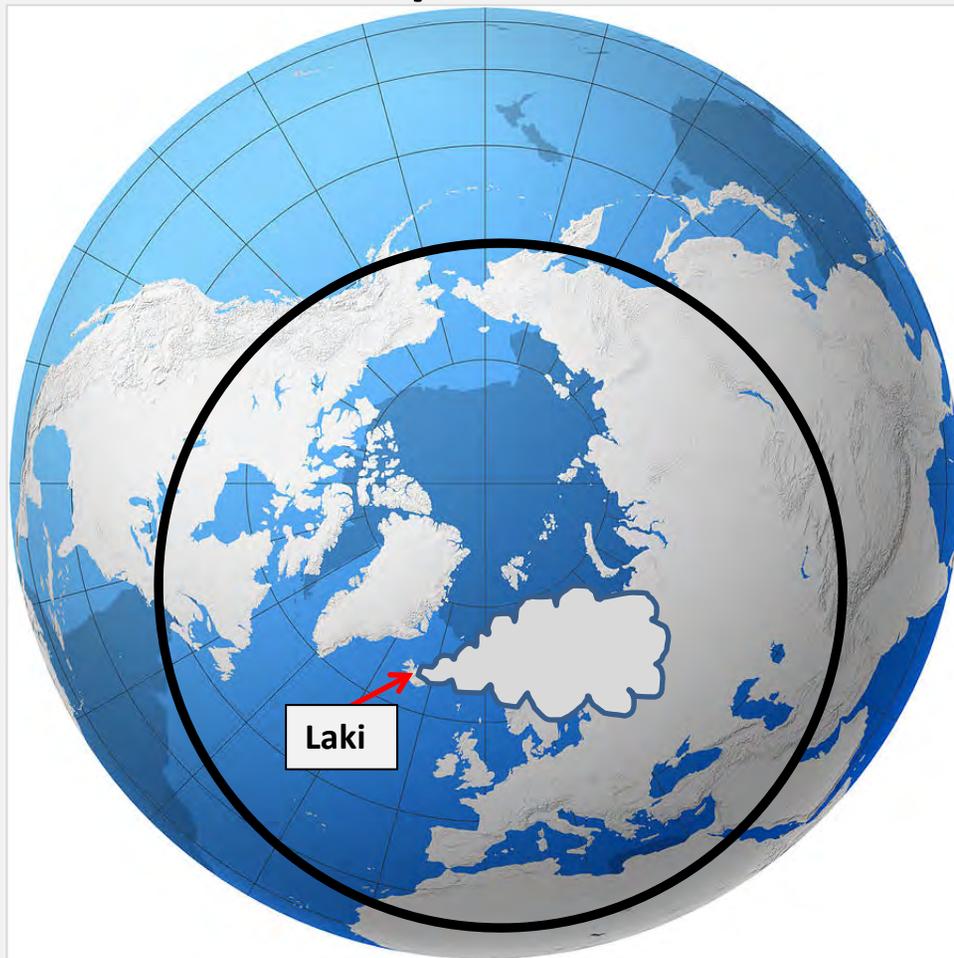
DEFINITION

Climate change: is a significant and lasting change in the average weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years. Climate change may be limited to a specific region or may occur across the whole Earth in which case **global climate change** is a more appropriate term.

Climate change includes: major changes in temperature, precipitation, and/or wind patterns, among others, that occur over several decades or longer.

What is Climate Change?

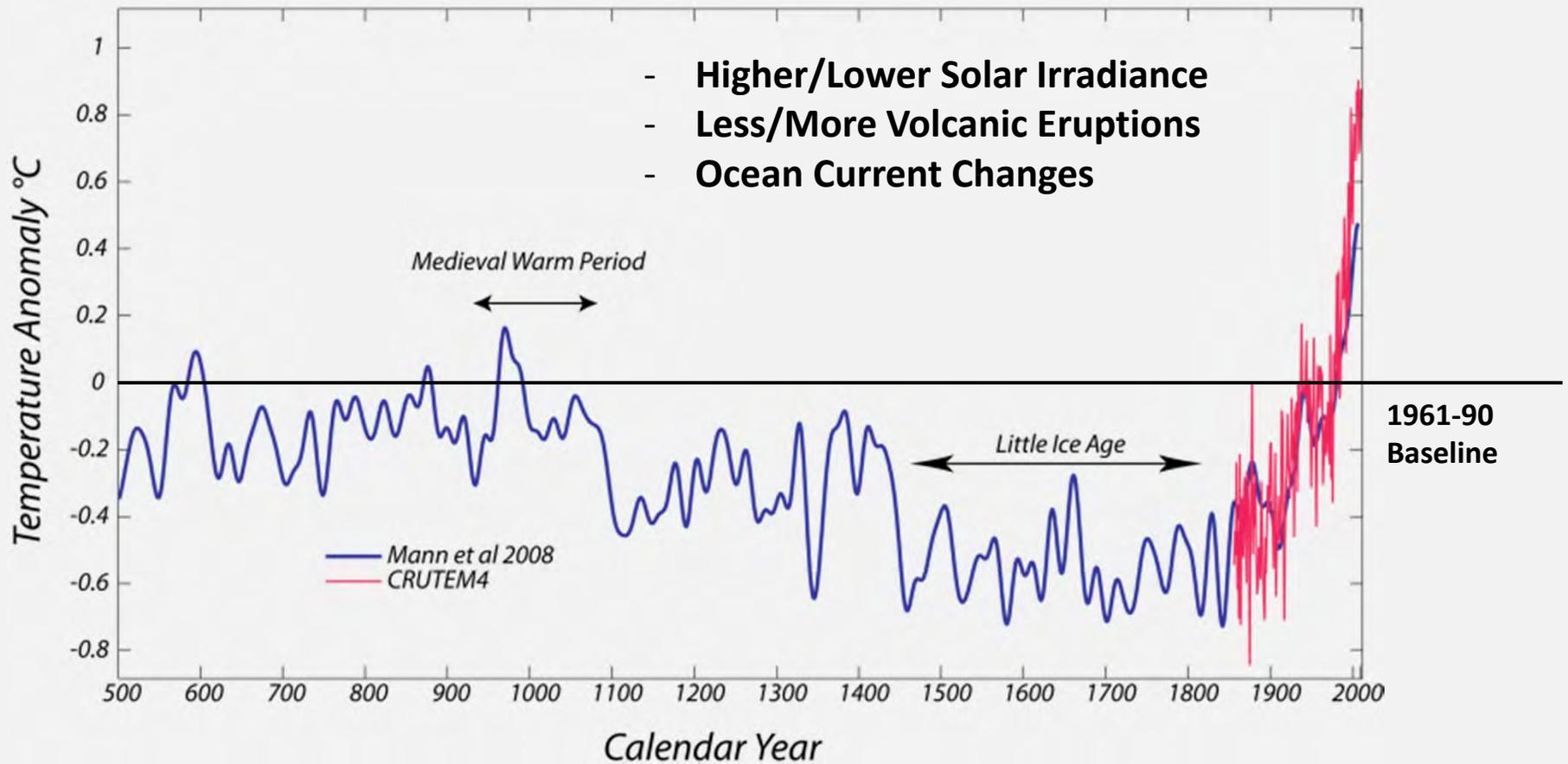
Laki Volcanic Fissure in Iceland erupts 1783



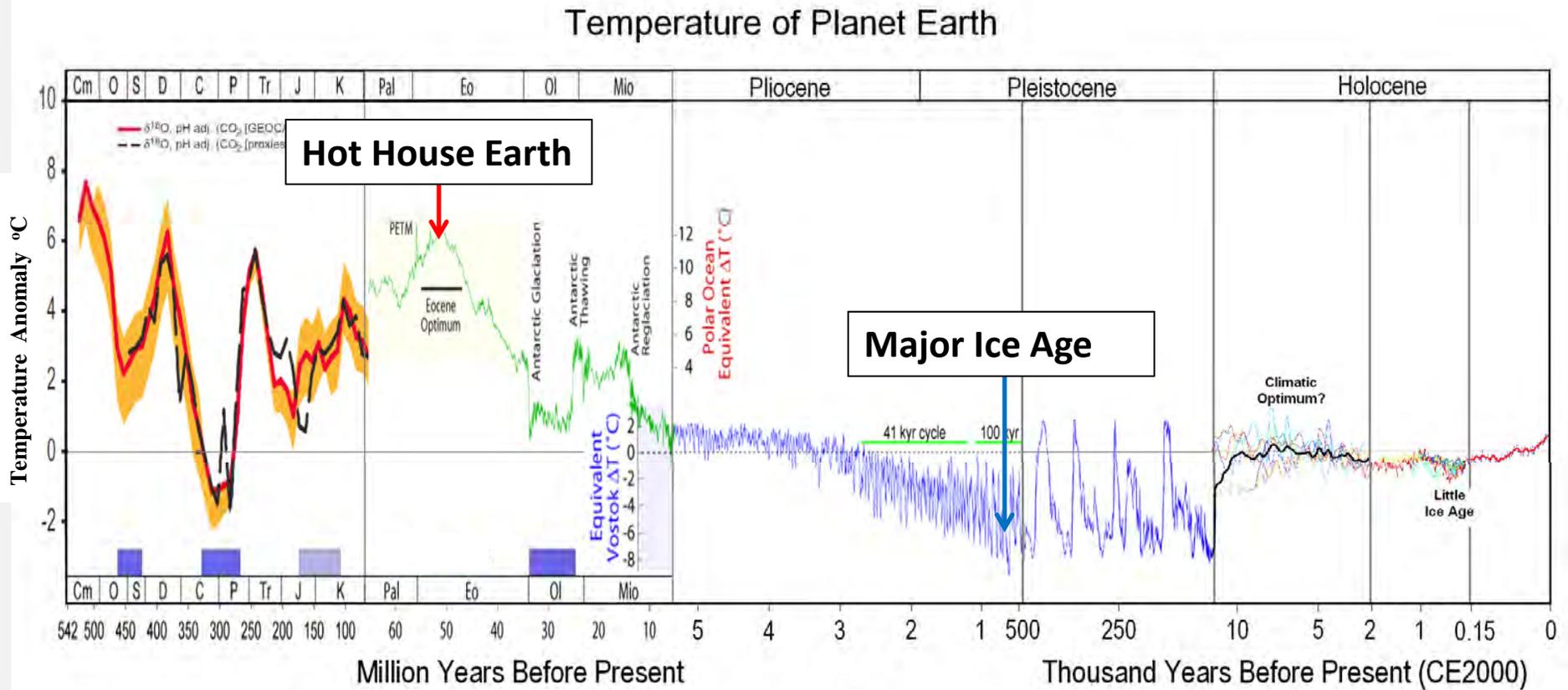
- Northern Hemisphere 1 to 3 degrees Fahrenheit cooler
- Sun Intensity Dramatically Lowered (perpetual brown fog)
- Major Crop Failures in Europe and Portions of northern Africa and Asia

globerove.com/Iceland/Laki-Volcano-Eruption-Iceland/529

What is Climate Change?

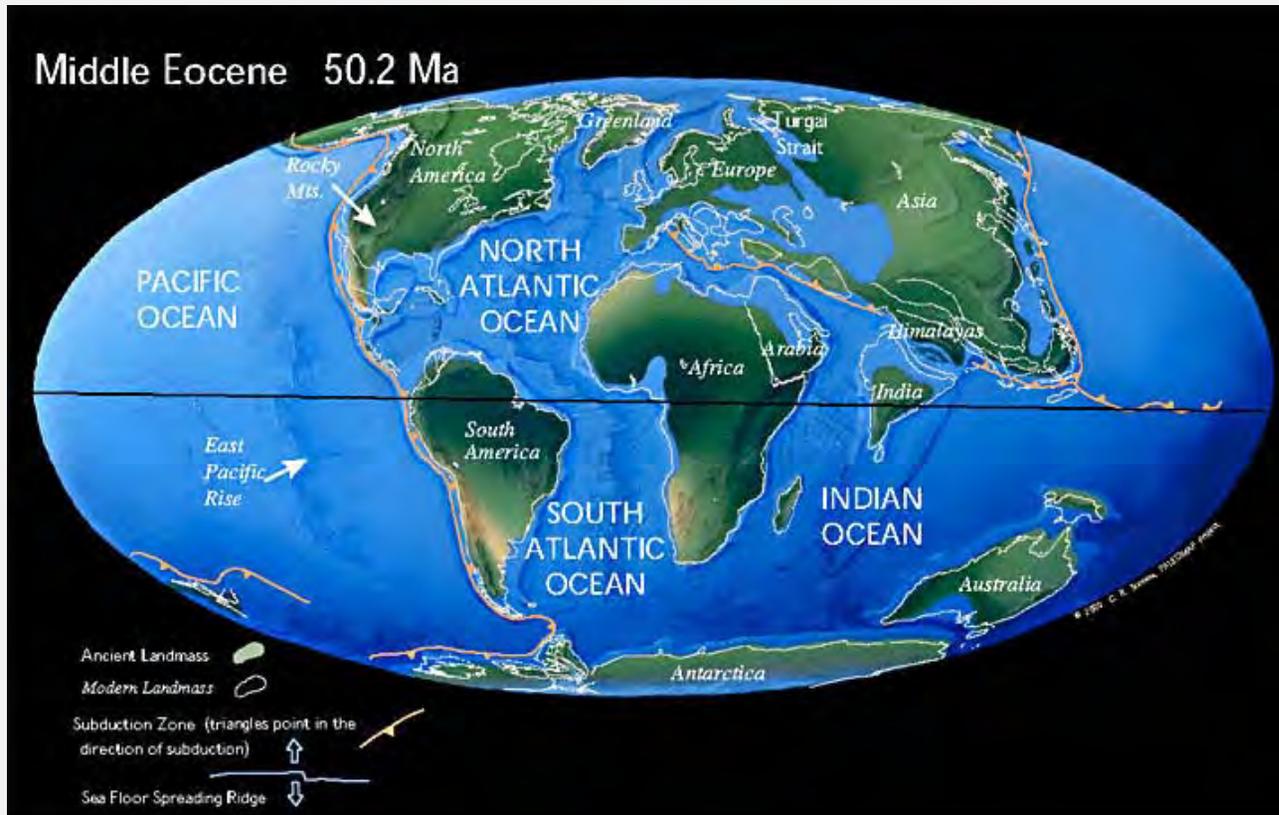


What is Climate Change?



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:All_palaeotemps.png

What is Climate Change?



9 degrees Fahrenheit higher than current global temperatures

What is Climate Change?



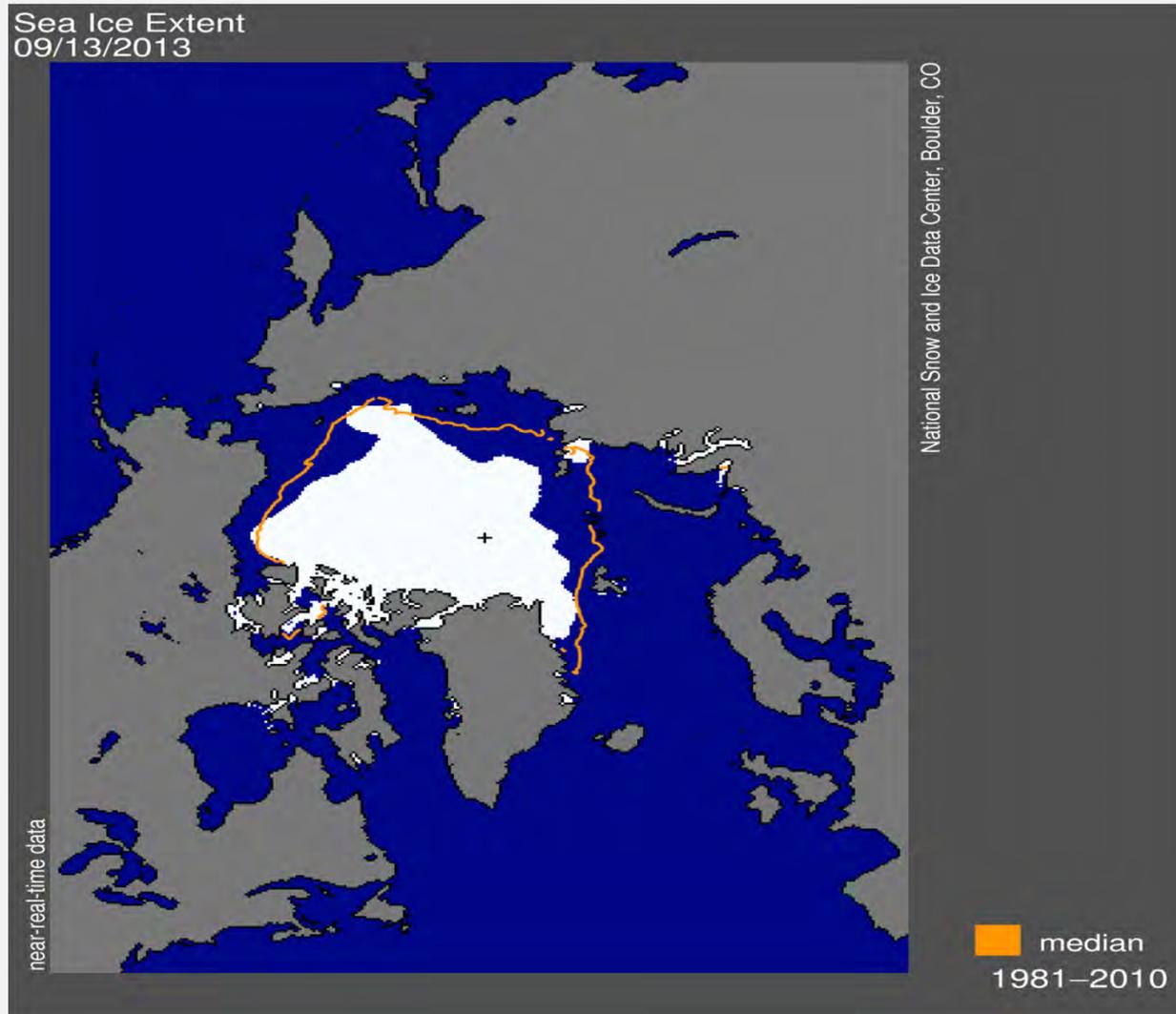
5 degrees Fahrenheit lower than current global temperatures

Climate Change Fingerprints



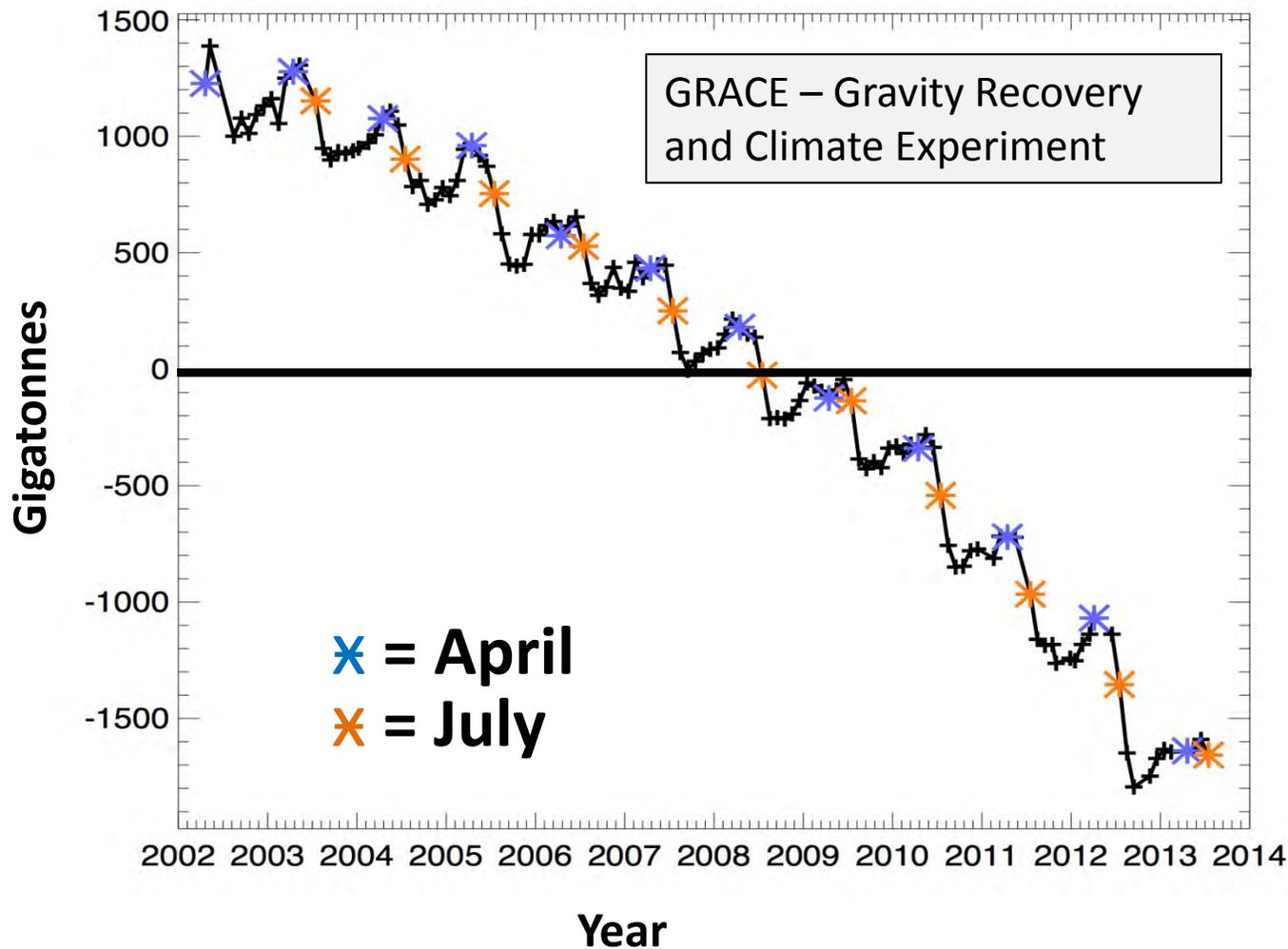
THE ICE IS MELTING!

Arctic Sea Ice Extent is Decreasing

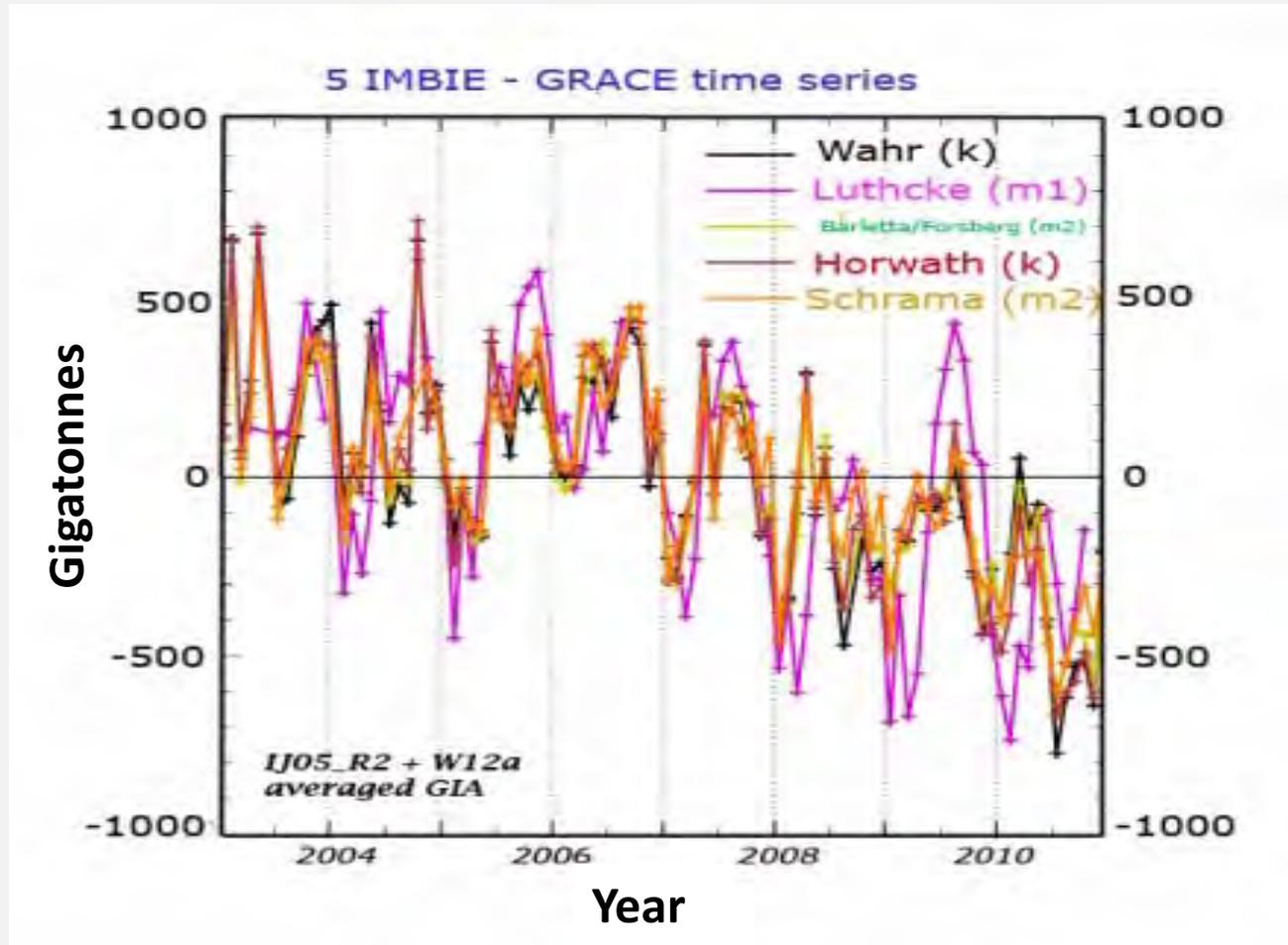


<http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/2013/09/>

Greenland Ice Sheet is Melting

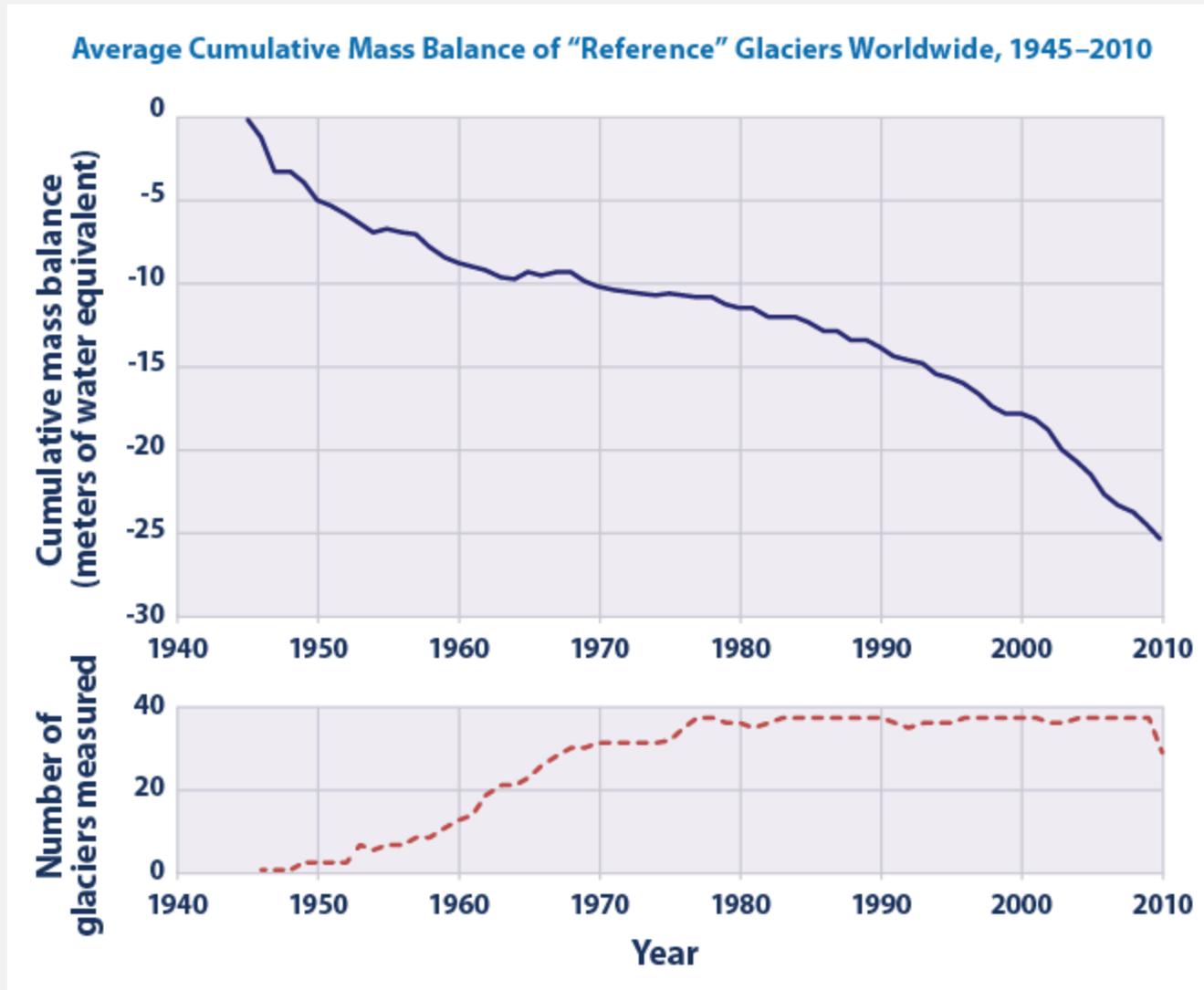


Antarctica Ice Sheet is Melting



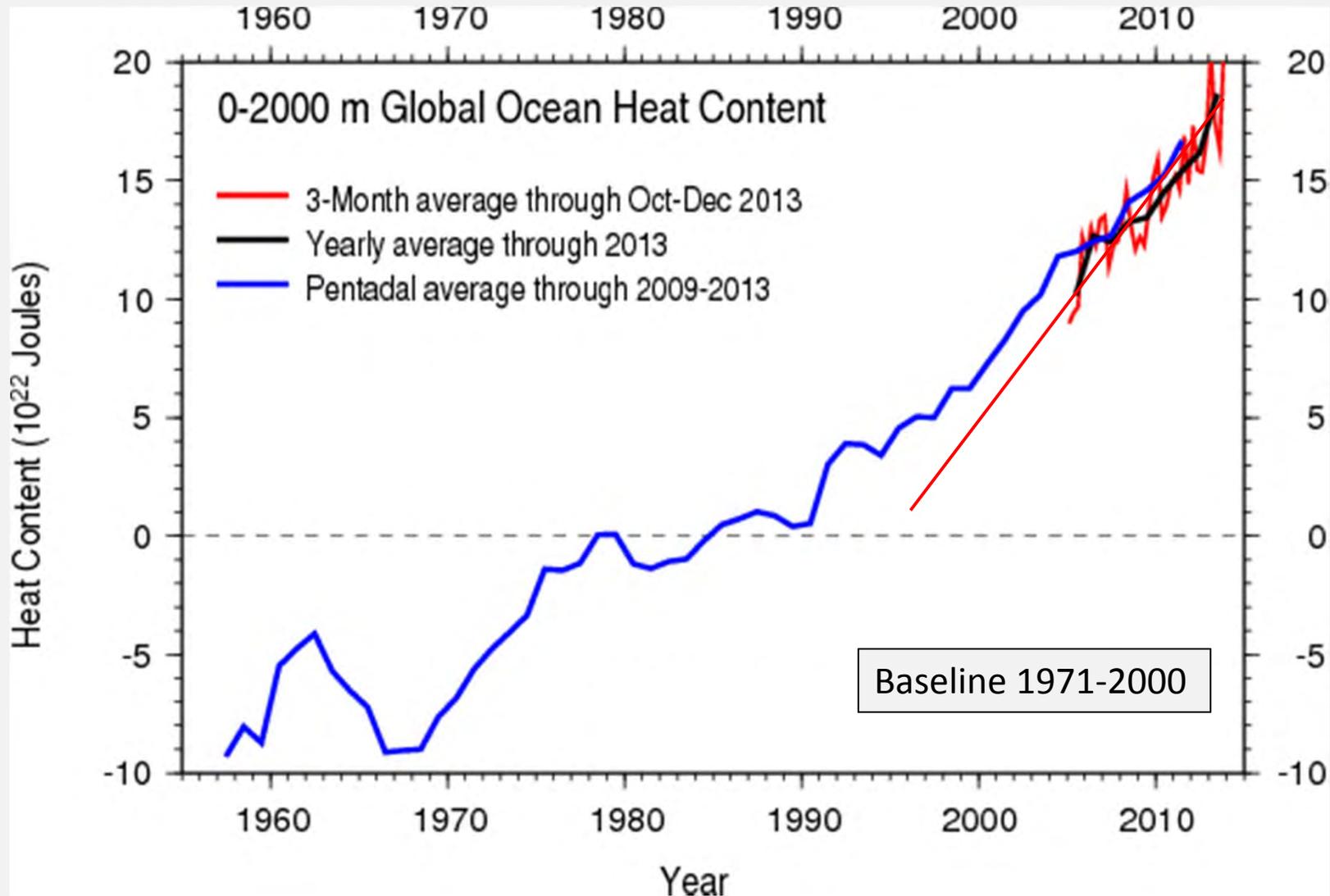
http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/Grace/index.html#.UstE17R0m1i

Glaciers are Melting



<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/indicators/snow-ice/glaciers.html>

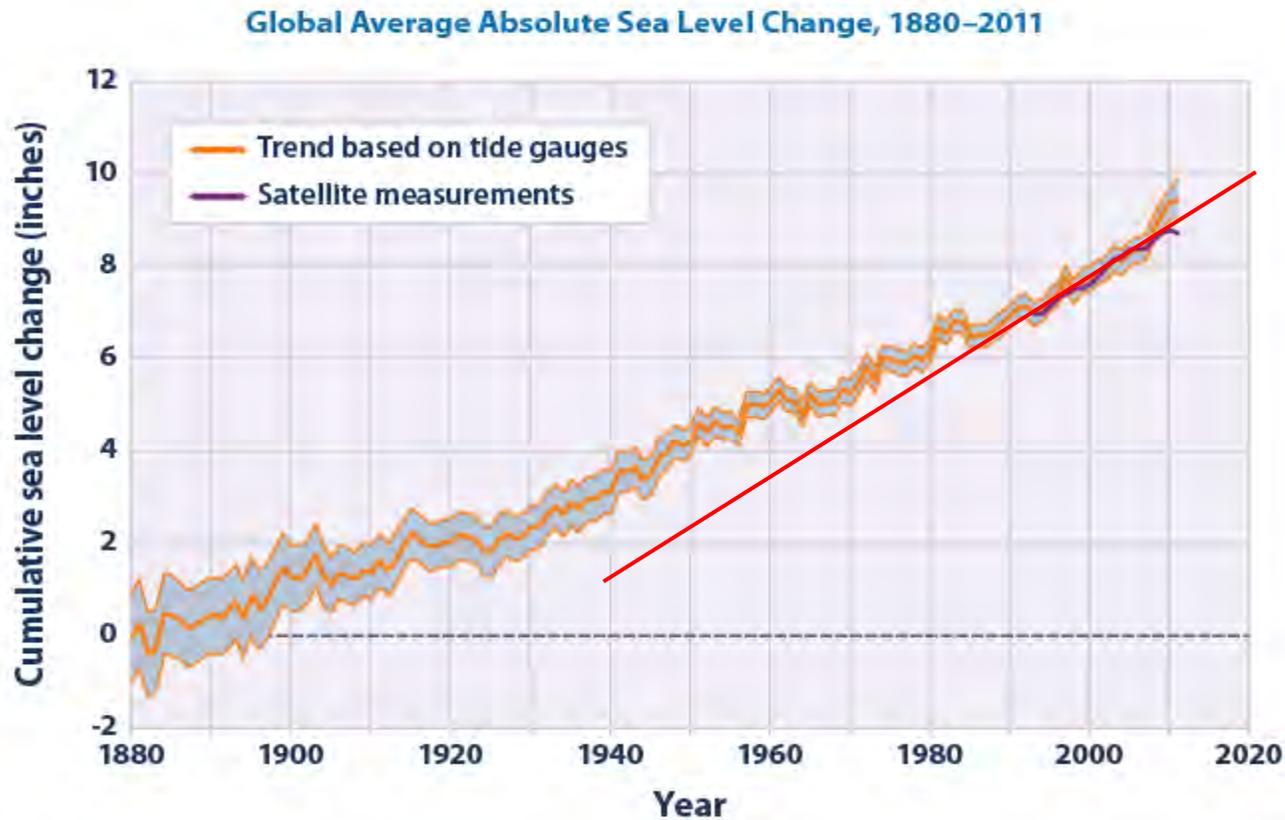
THE OCEANS ARE WARMING!



http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/3M_HEAT_CONTENT/

**MELTING ICE AND WARMING OCEANS
RESULT IN...**

Rising Sea Level



Data sources:

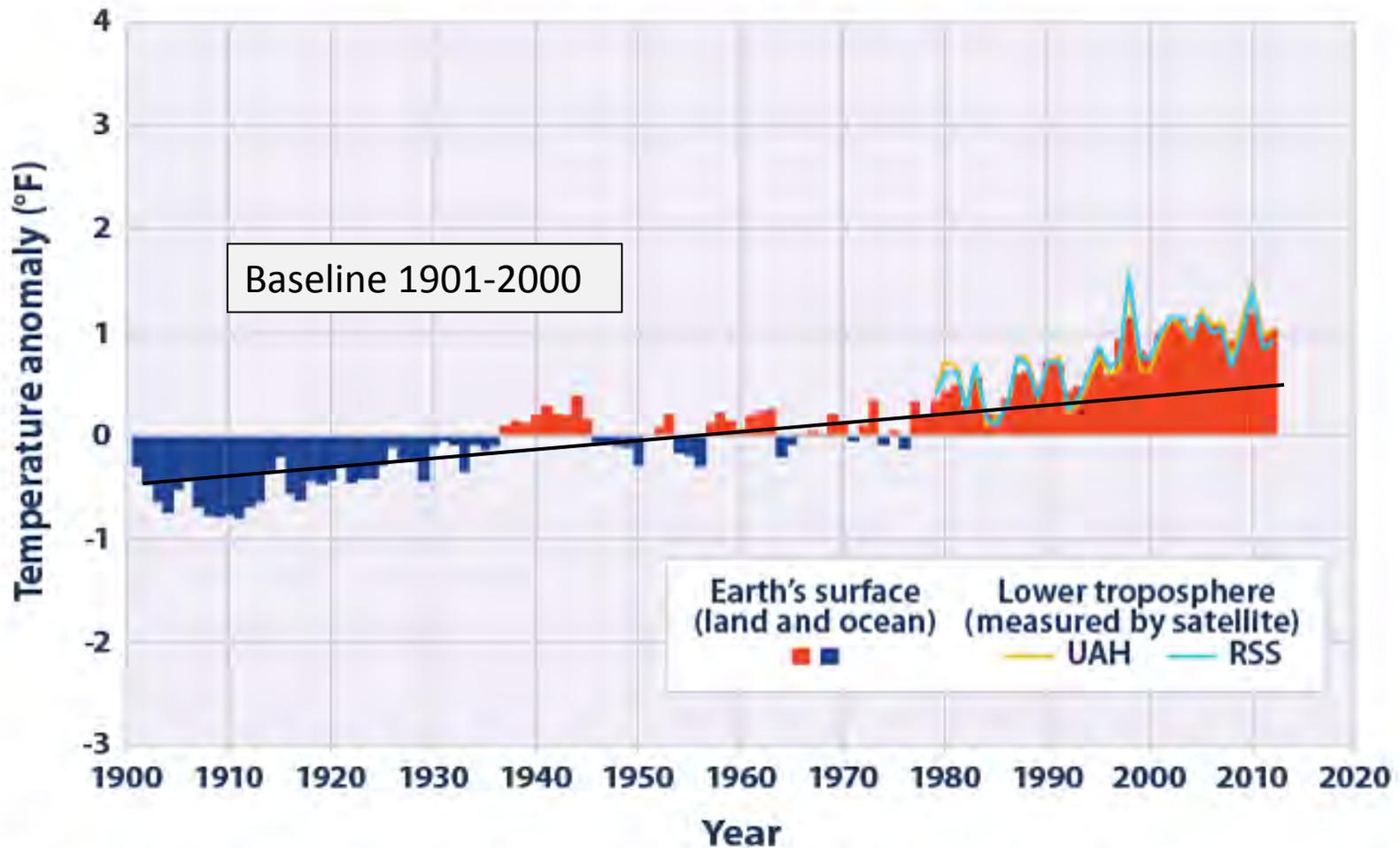
- CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation). 2012 update to data originally published in: Church, J.A., and N.J. White. 2011. Sea-level rise from the late 19th to the early 21st century. *Surv. Geophys.* 32:585–602.
- NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). 2012. Laboratory for Satellite Altimetry: Sea level rise. Accessed May 2012. http://ibis.grdl.noaa.gov/SAT/SeaLevelRise/LSA_SLR_timeseries_global.php.

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climatechange/indicators.

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/indicators/oceans/sea-level.html>

**LAND/SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURES
ARE RISING...**

Temperatures Worldwide, 1901–2012



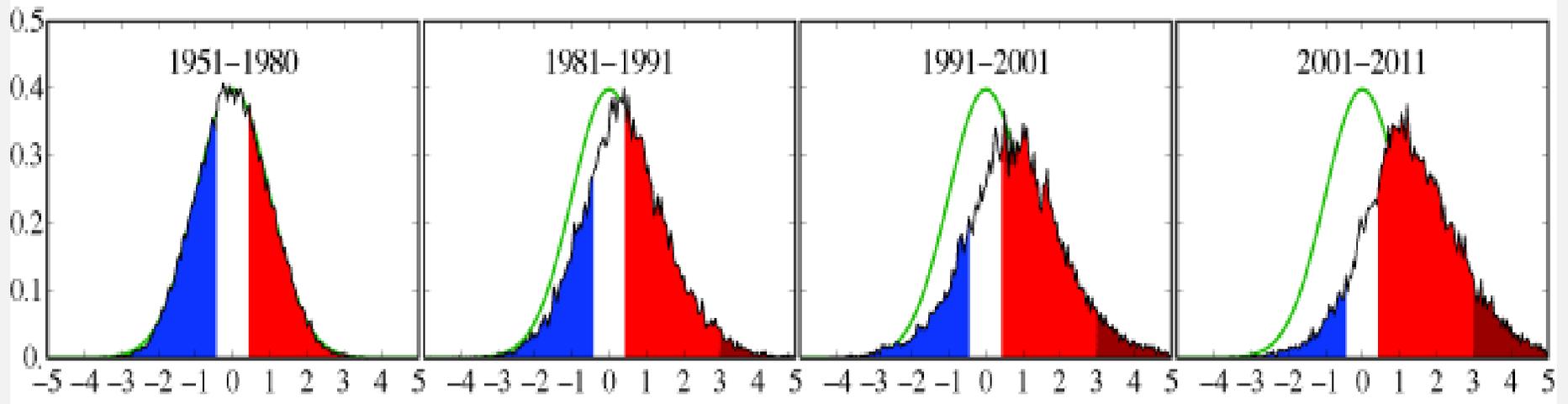
Data source: NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). 2013. National Climatic Data Center. Accessed April 2013. www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html.

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climatechange/indicators.

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/indicators/weather-climate/temperature.html>

**LAND TEMPERATURES ARE SHIFTING
TOWARD HIGHER EXTREMES...**

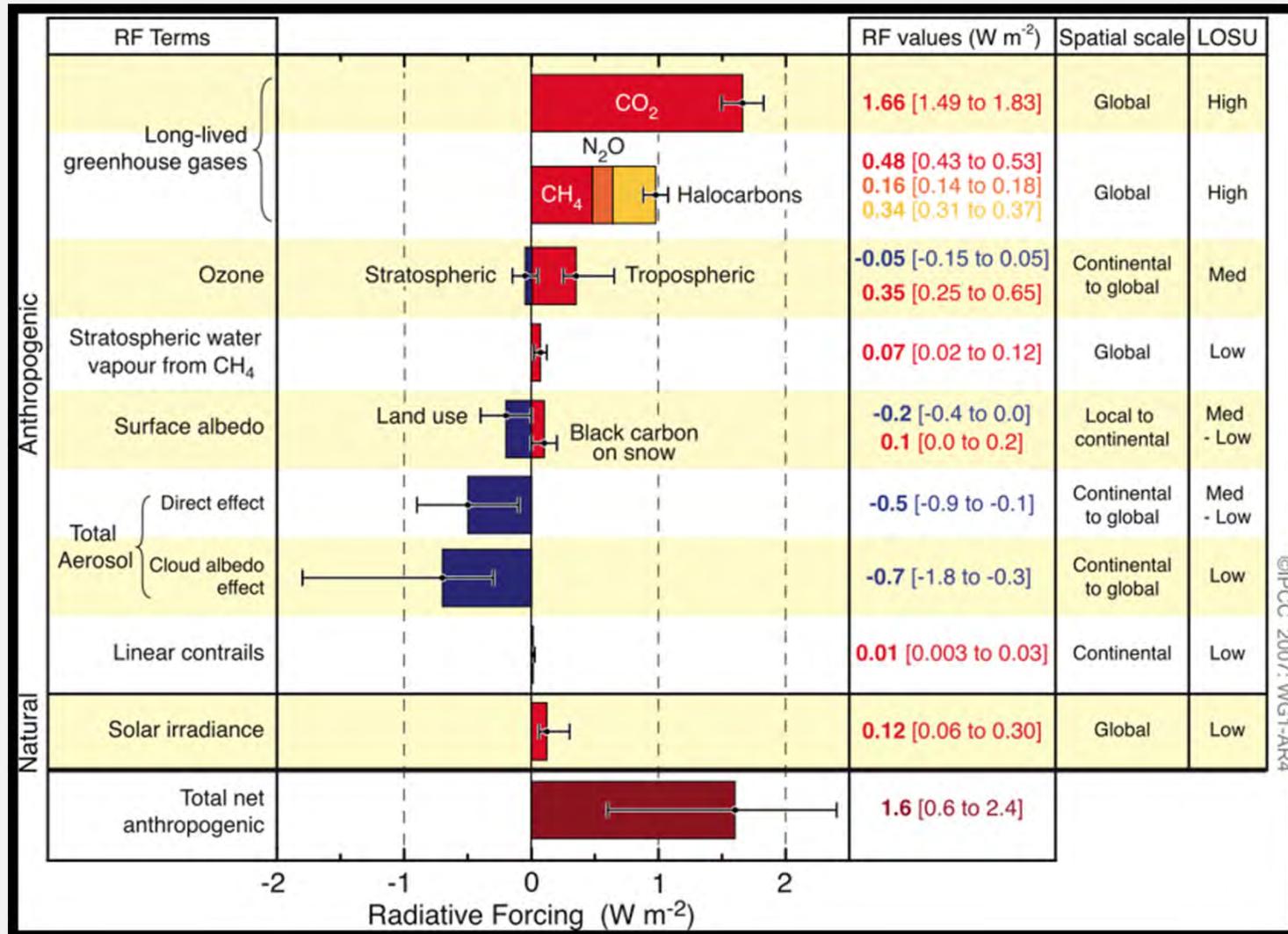
Shifting Distribution of Summer Temperature Anomalies



-  = Below Normal Temperatures
-  = Above Normal Temperatures

**WHAT FACTORS ARE INFLUENCING
THE OBSERVED WARMING?**

Radiative Forcing Perspective



http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/spmssp-human-and.html

Modeling Perspective

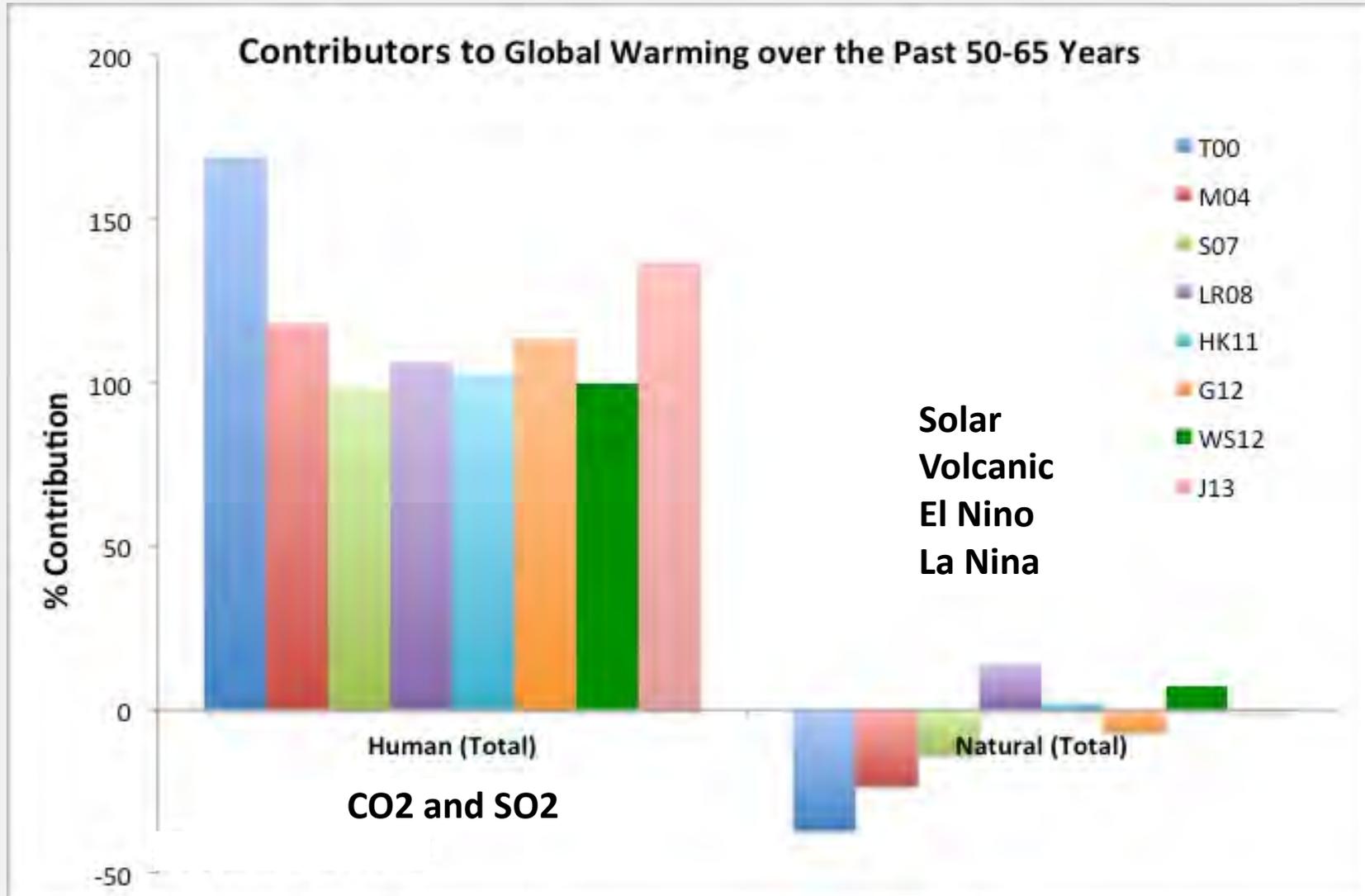
- 1) Take 25 to 65 years of well sampled surface and atmospheric data.
- 2) Run your model over the same 25 to 65 year period of record.
- 3) Compare the model results to the observations.

Types of Models:

- a) Dynamic Models/Ensembles
- b) Statistical/Attribution Models

AND THE ANSWER IS...

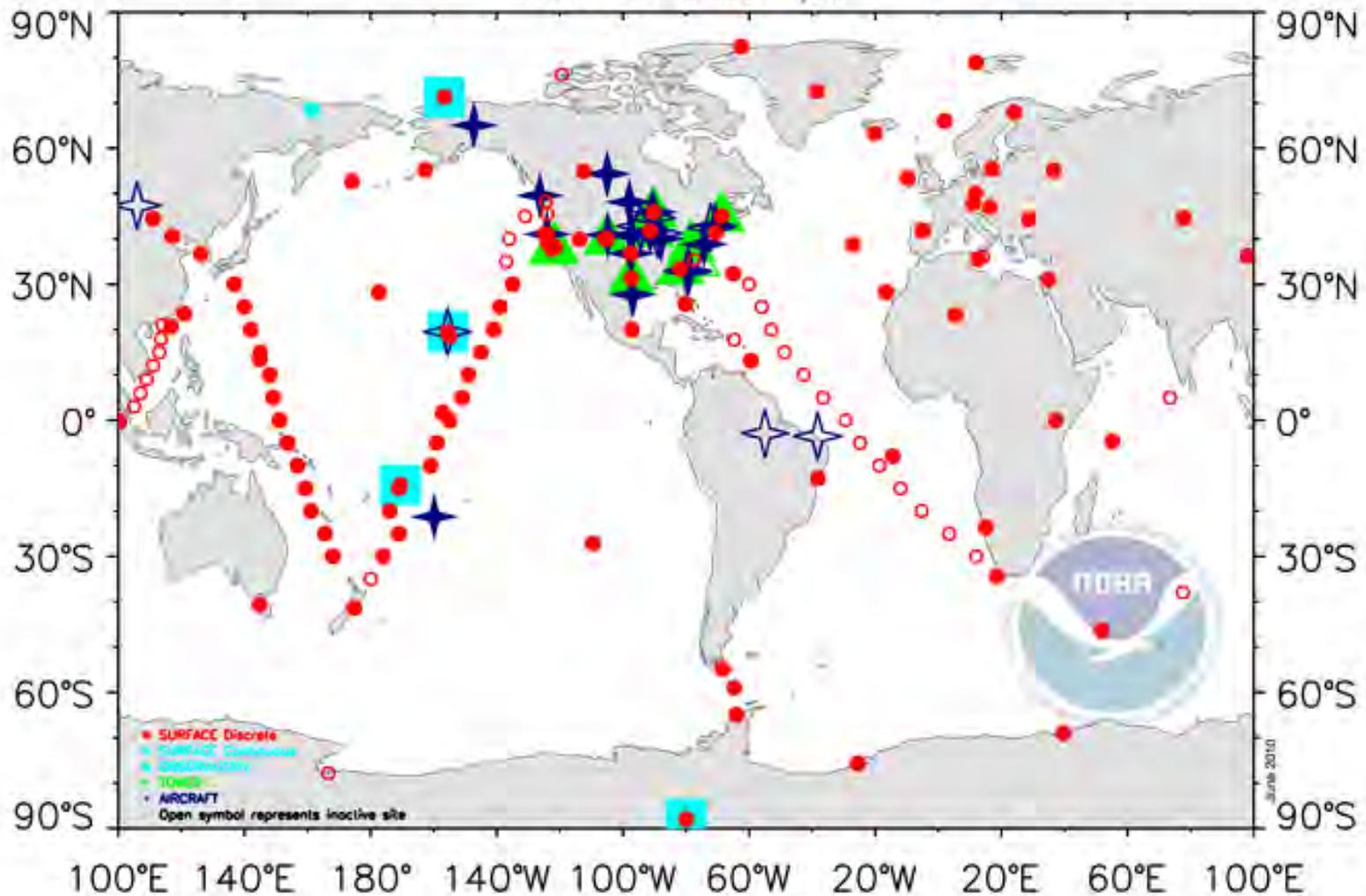
Modeling Perspective



WHAT IS CAUSING CO₂ TO INCREASE?

Cooperative Measurement Programs

NOAA ESRL Carbon Cycle



NOAA ESRL Carbon Cycle operates 4 measurement programs. Semi-continuous measurements are made at 4 baseline observatories, a few surface sites and from tall towers. Discrete surface and aircraft samples are measured in Boulder, CO. Presently, atmospheric carbon dioxide, methane, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, the stable isotopes of carbon dioxide and methane, and halocarbon and volatile organic compounds are measured. Contact: Dr. Pieter Tans, NOAA ESRL Carbon Cycle, Boulder, Colorado, (303) 497-8678, pieter.tans@noaa.gov, <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/>.

<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/outreach/isotopes/>

CO2 Balance Sheet

CO2 Increases by 2 ppm = **15** Billion tons per year

Fossil Fuel Burning = **30** Billion tons per year

Change in CO2 = CO2 Sources - CO2 Sinks

Change in CO2 = (CO2 Sources Natural - CO2 Sinks Natural)
+ (CO2 Sources Human - CO2 Sinks Human)

15 = (CO2 Sources Natural - CO2 Sinks Natural)
+ (**30** - CO2 Sinks Human)

-15 = (CO2 Source Natural - CO2 Sink Natural - CO2 Sink Human)

Everything Else put together is a sink!

Summary

- Numerous “fingerprints” point toward a warming planet.
- Physical understanding and modeling show that CO₂ is the main player in the observed warming.
- Human activity/fossil fuel burning is resulting in increasing CO₂ levels.
- Shift to a discussion about IMPACTS!

Modeling References

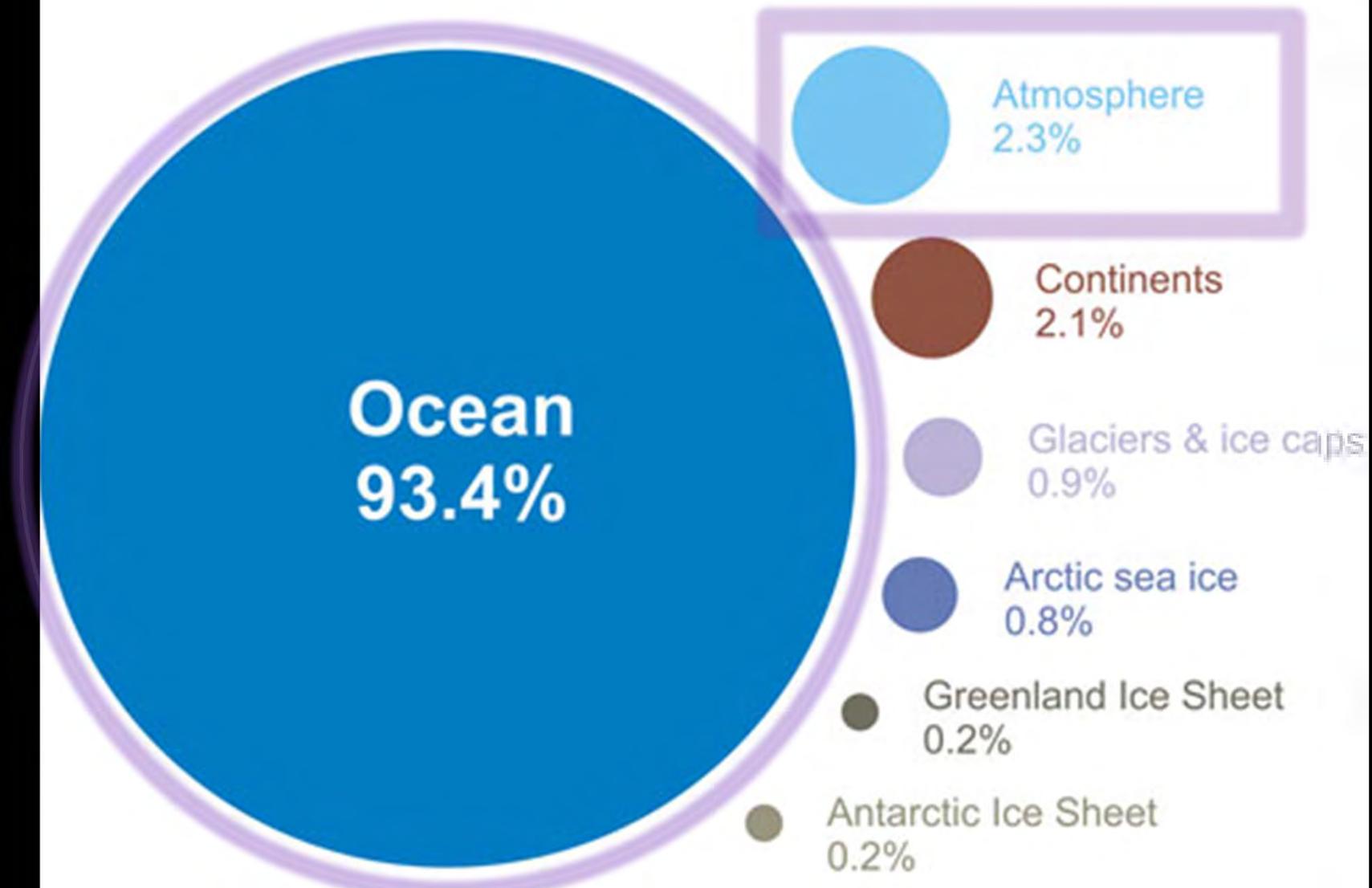
The studies are [Tett et al. 2000](#) (T00, dark blue), [Meehl et al. 2004](#) (M04, red), [Stone et al. 2007](#) (S07, green), [Lean and Rind 2008](#) (LR08, purple), [Huber and Knutti 2011](#) (HK11, light blue), [Gillett et al. 2012](#) (G12, orange), [Wigley and Santer 2012](#) (WS12, dark green), and [Jones et al. 2013](#) (J13, pink). The numbers in this summary are best estimates from each study; uncertainty ranges can be found in the original research.

<http://www.skepticalscience.com/graphics.php?g=57>

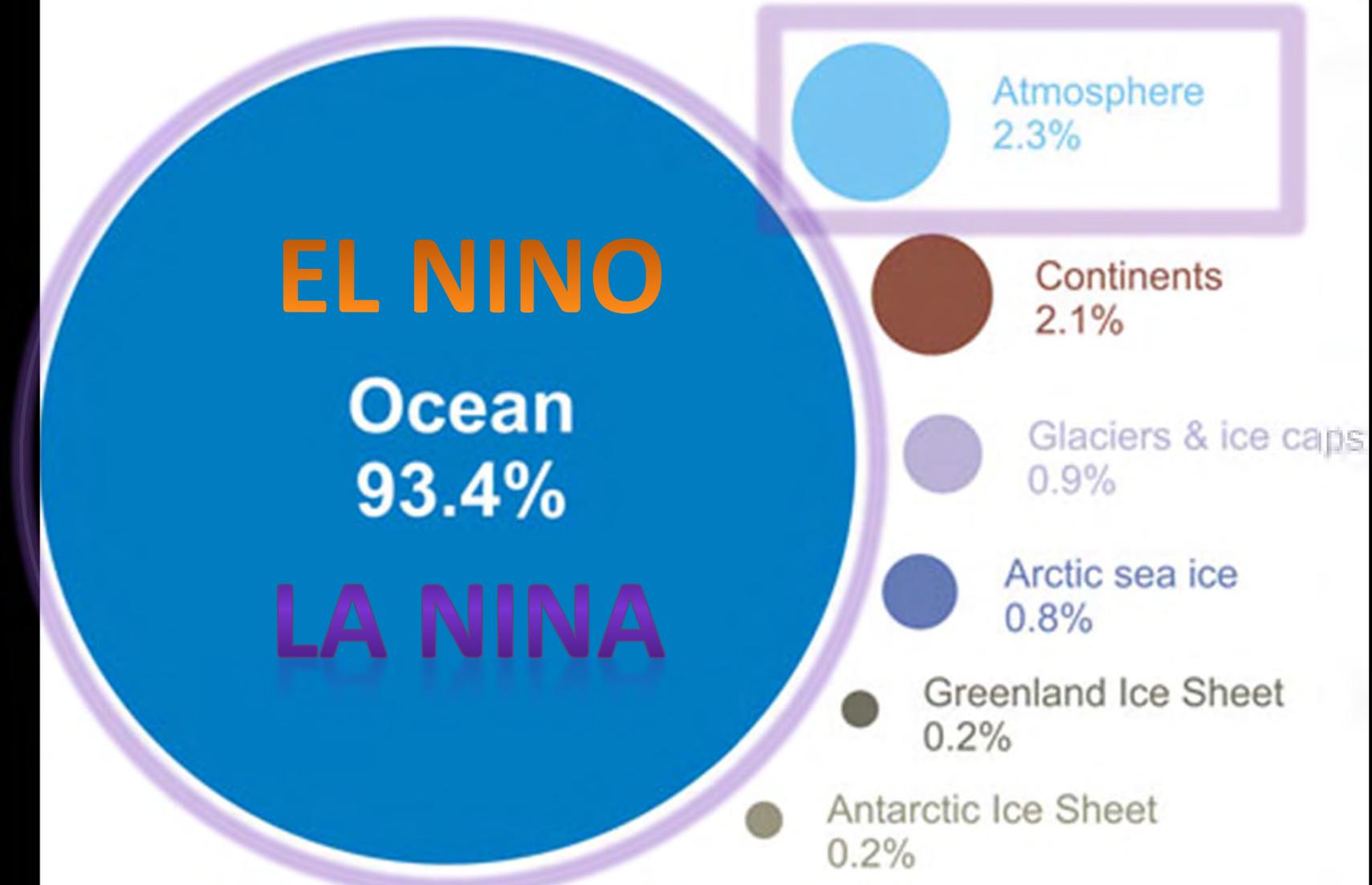
CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Where is global warming going?



Where is global warming going?



Projected Temperature Change (°F) from 1961-1979 Baseline

Higher Emissions Scenario

Mid-Century (2040-2059 average)

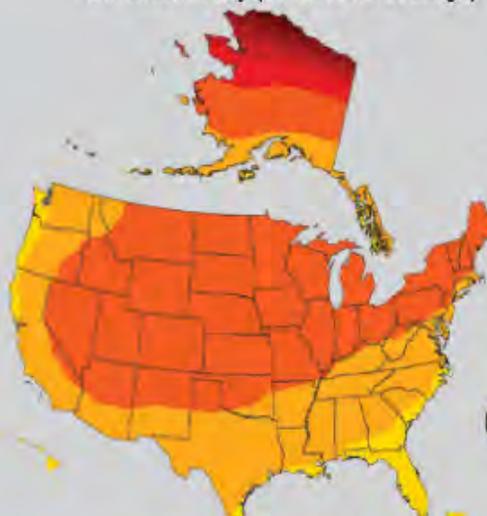
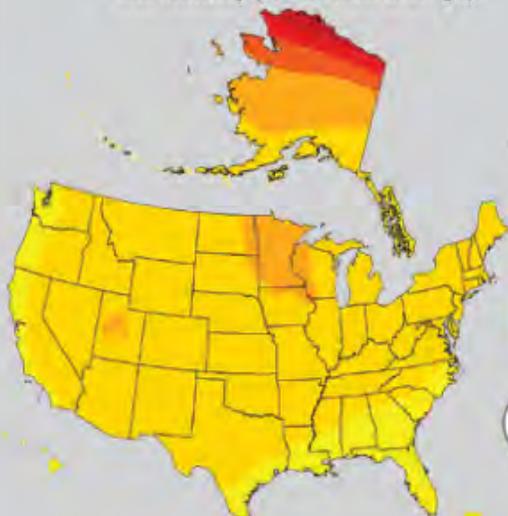
End-of-Century (2080-2099 average)



Lower Emissions Scenario

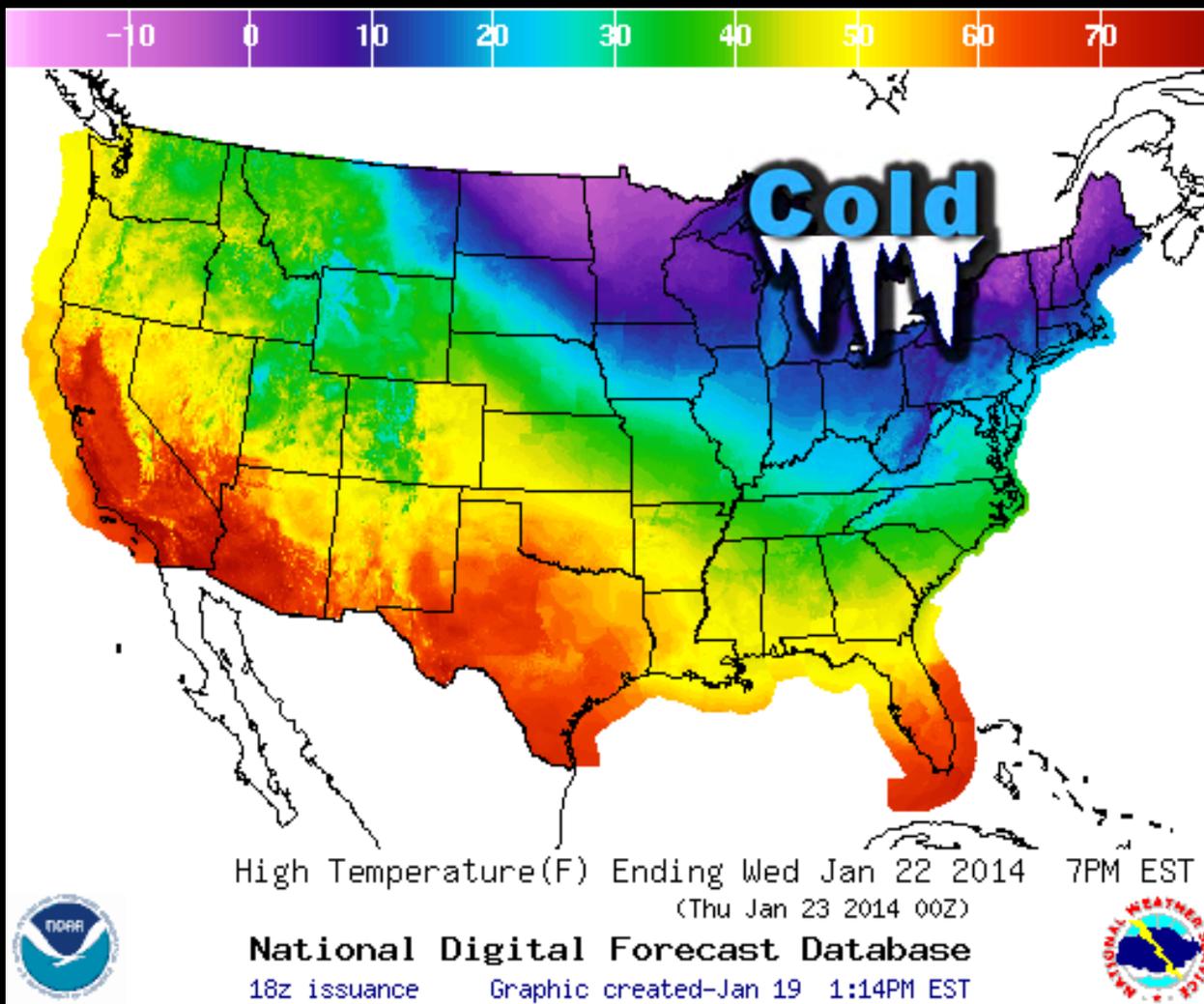
Mid-Century (2040-2059 average)

End-of-Century (2080-2099 average)

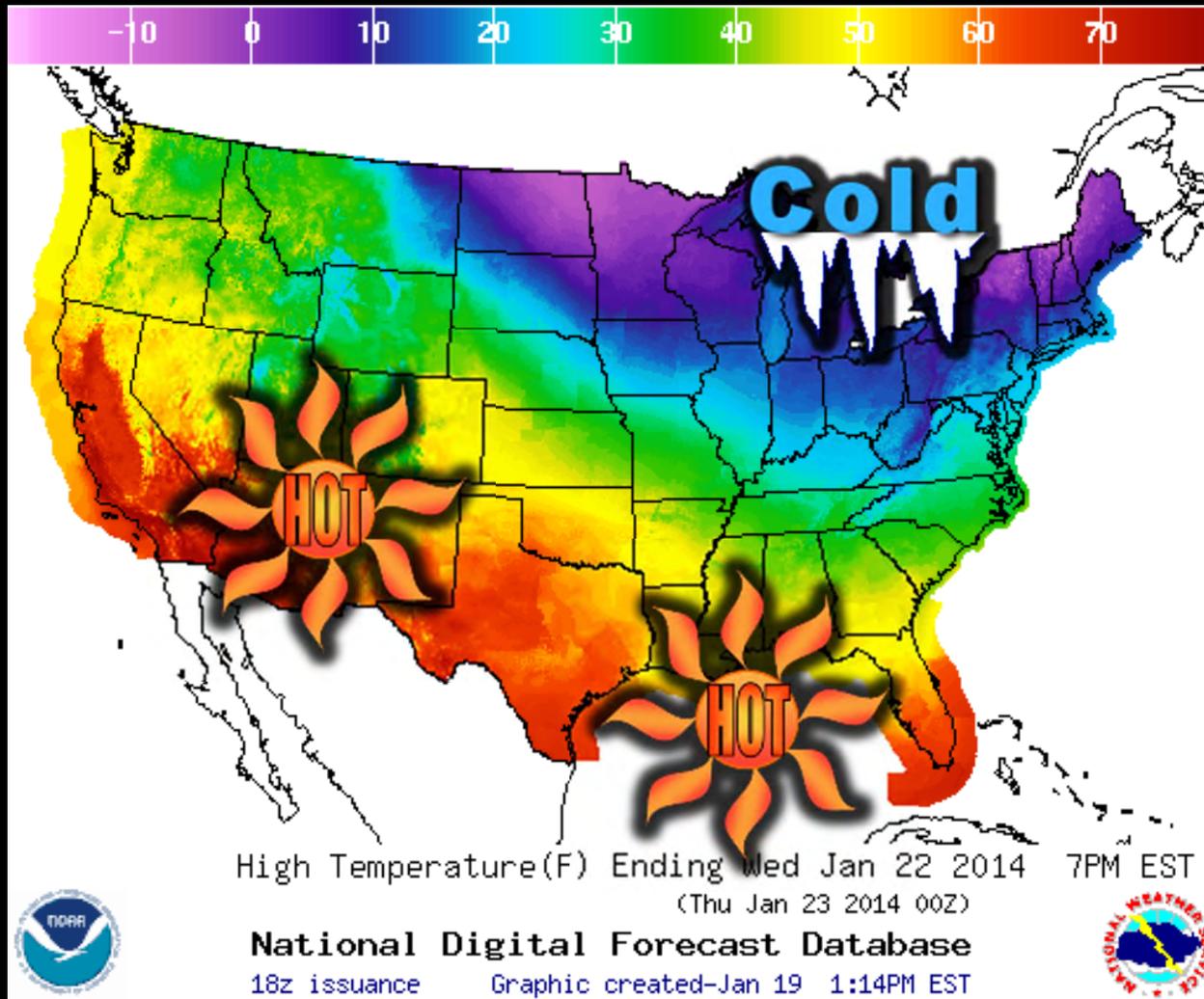


The brackets on the thermometers represent the likely range of model projections, though lower or higher outcomes are possible.

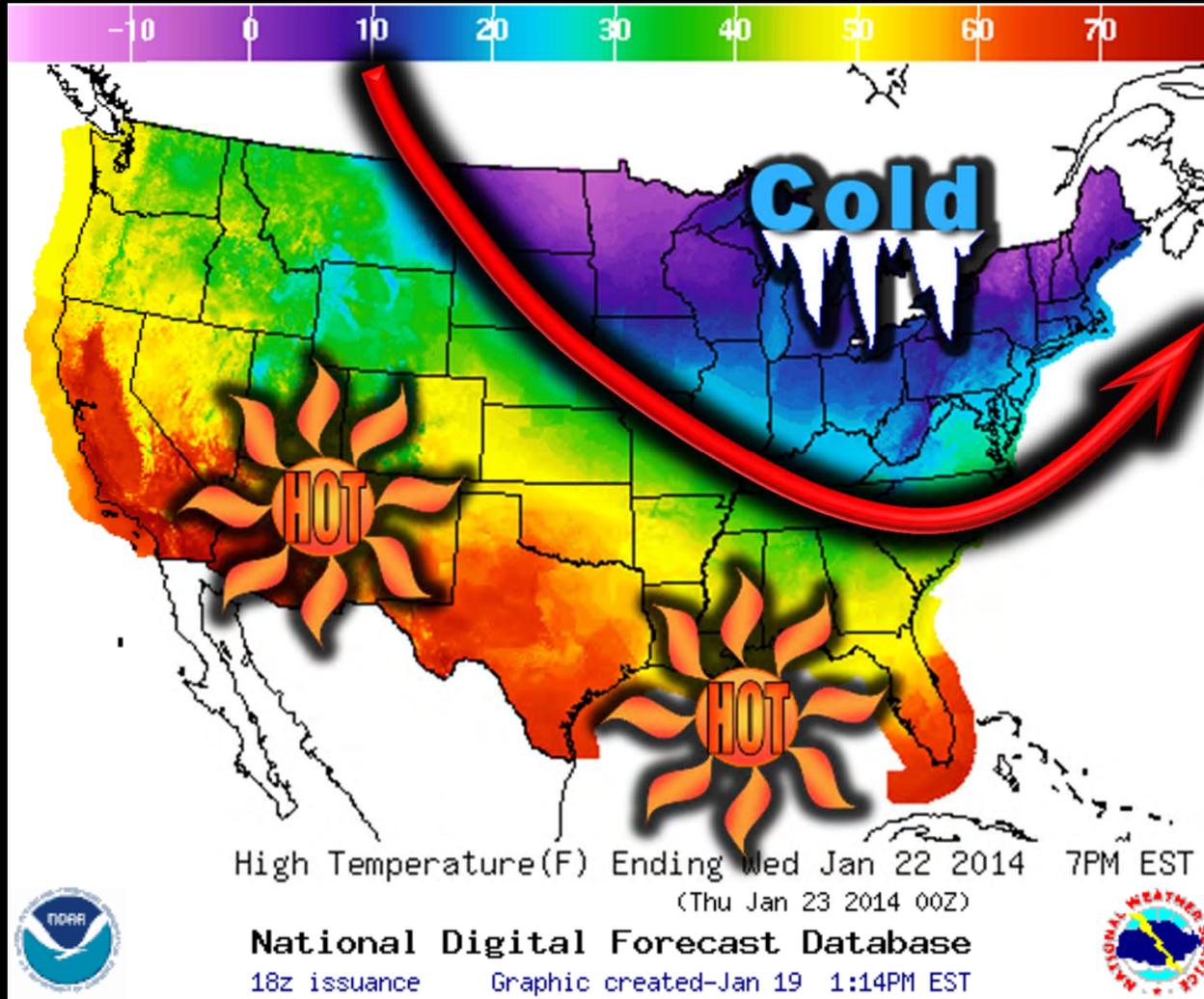
POLAR JET STREAM

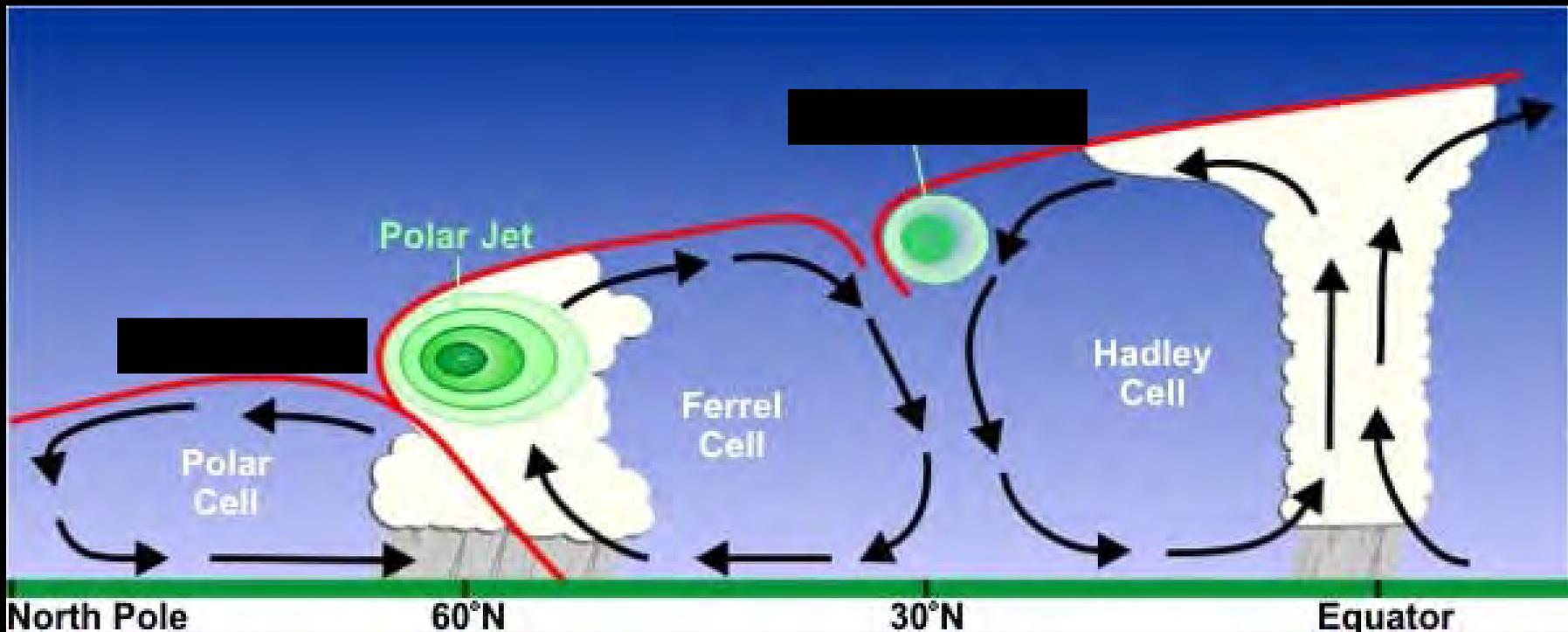


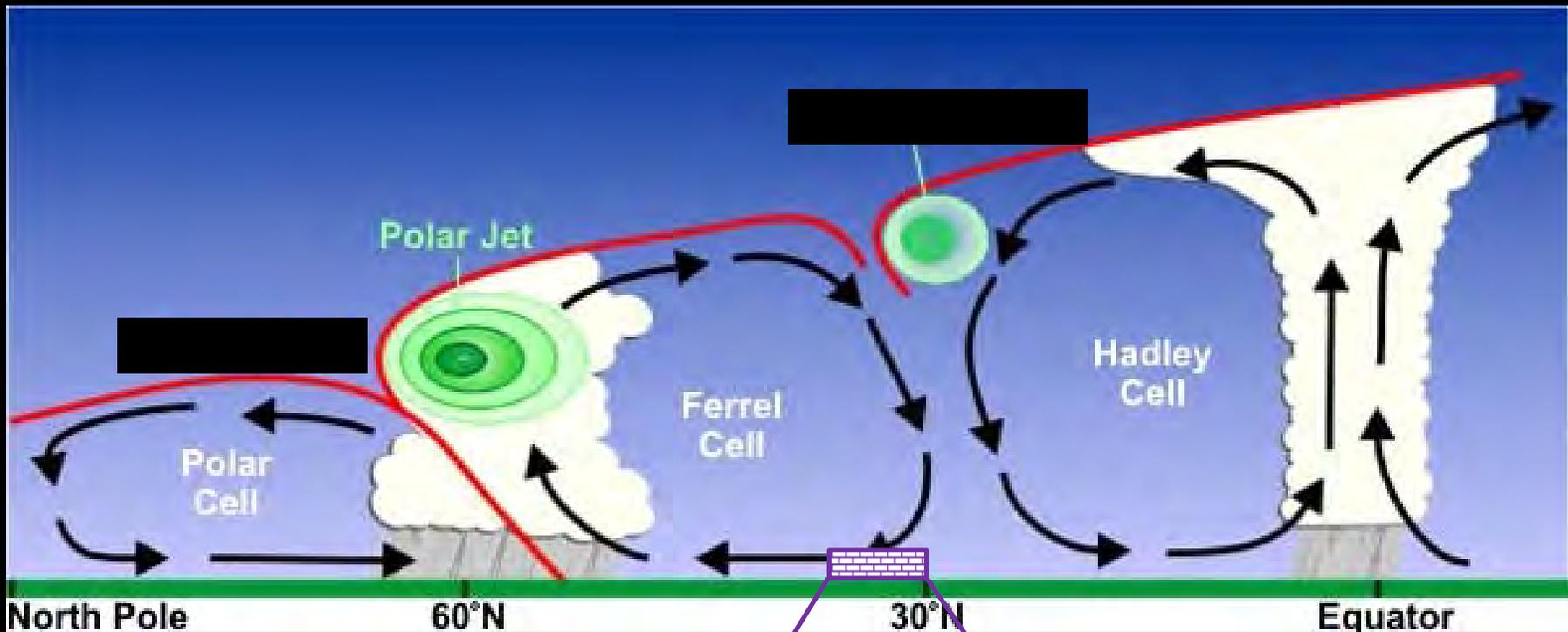
POLAR JET STREAM



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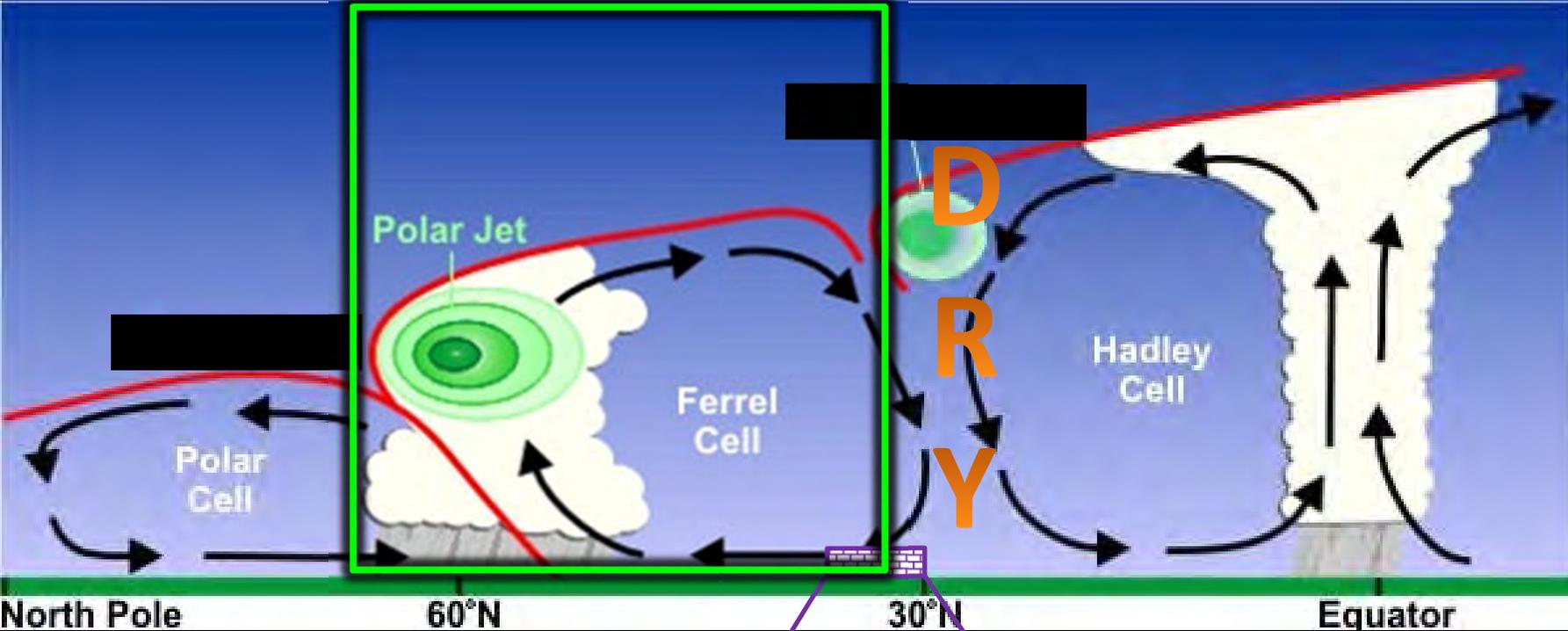






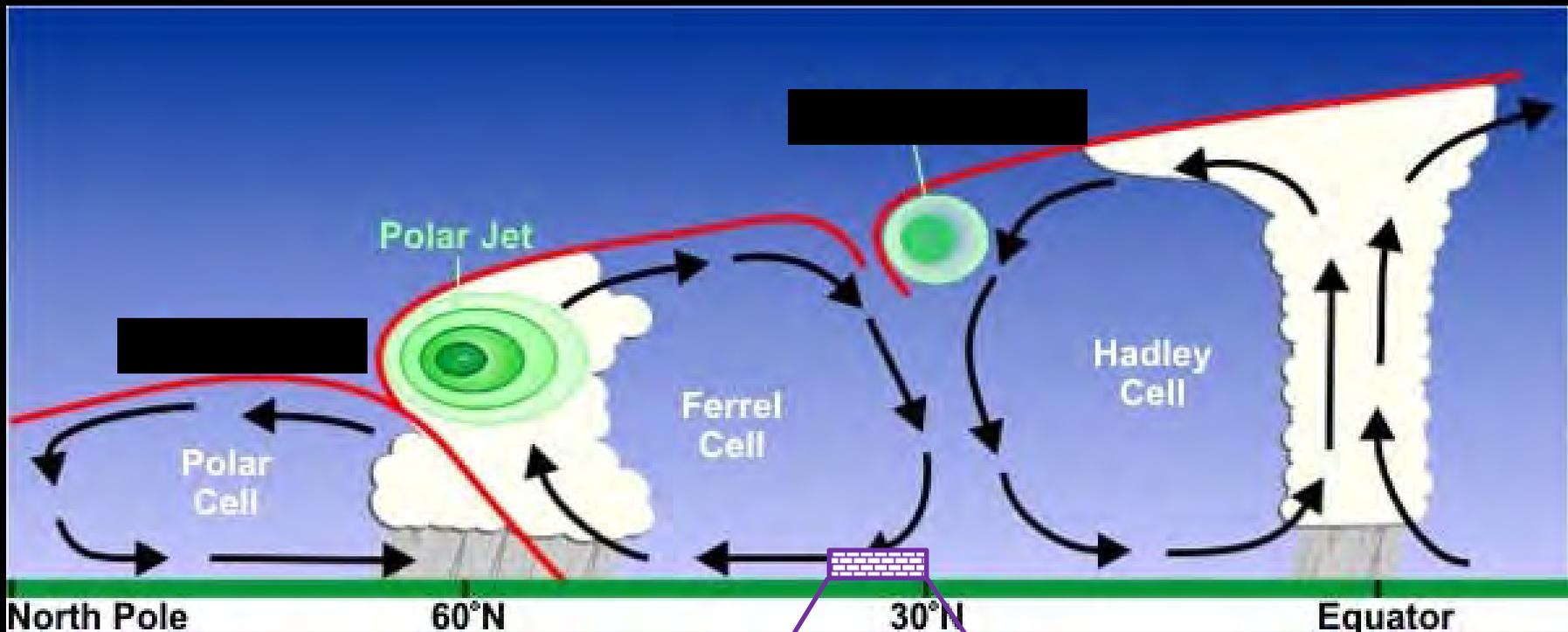
ARIZONA

Winter - Spring Storm Track

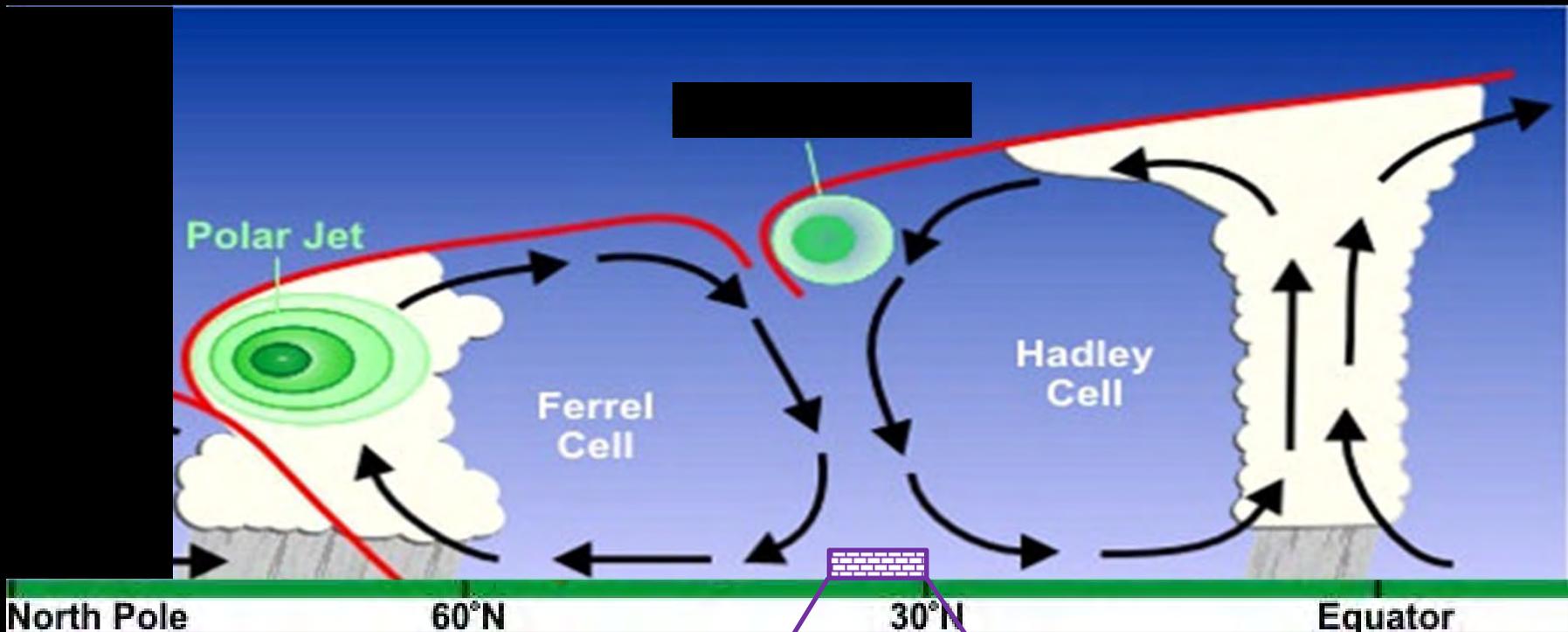


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ARIZONA

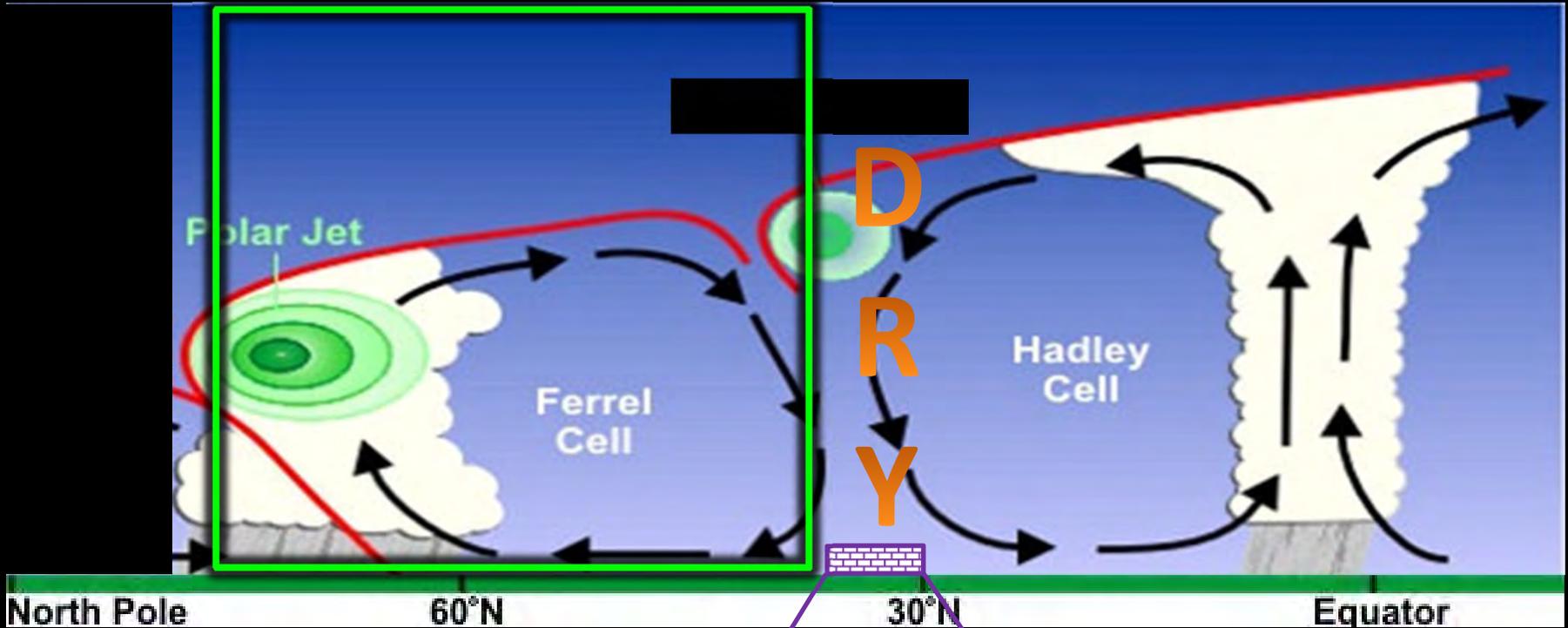


ARIZONA



ARIZONA

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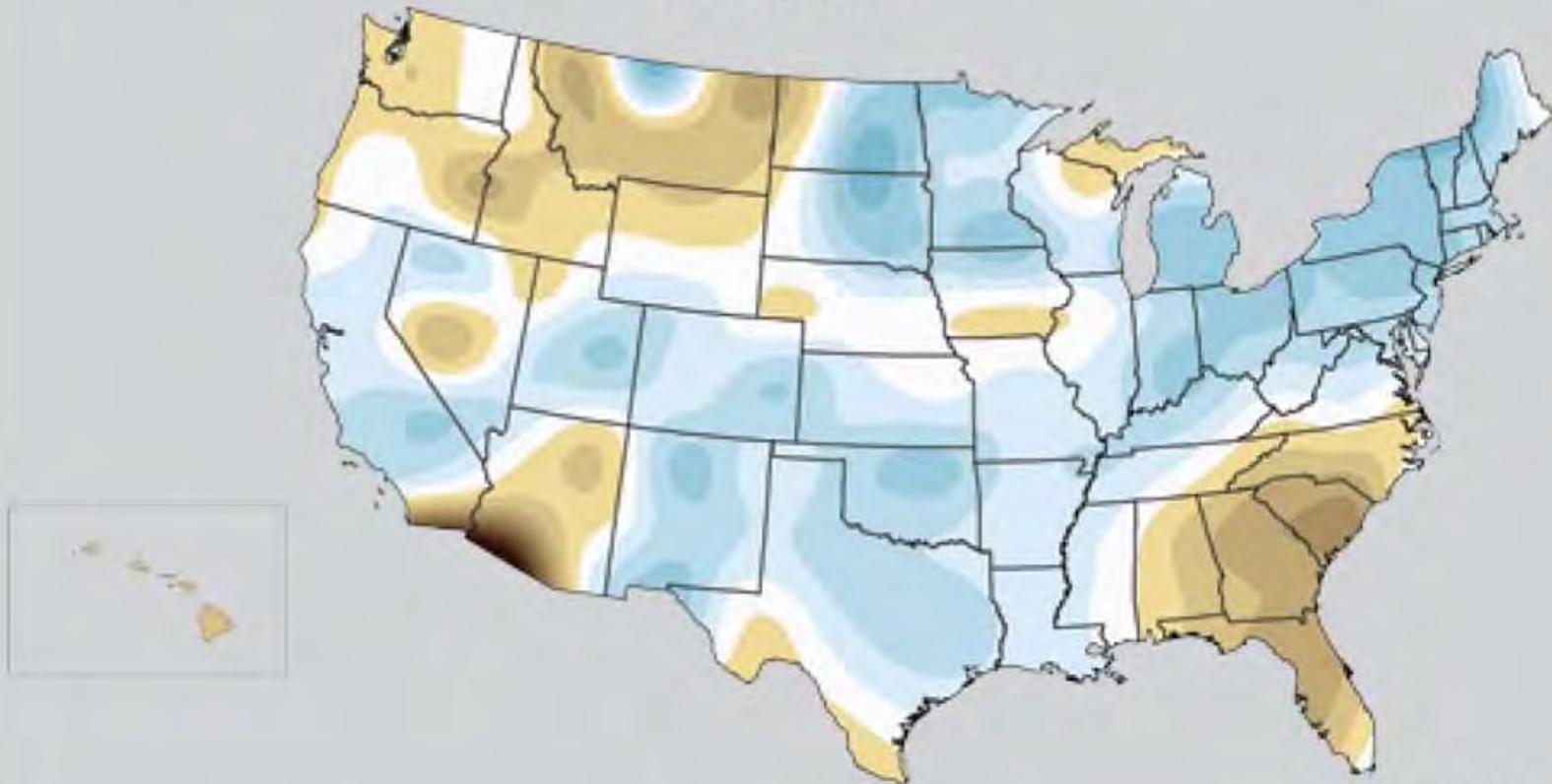


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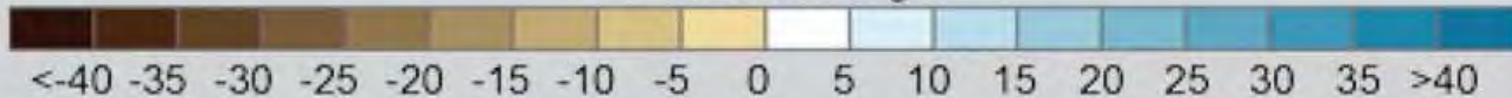
ARIZONA

Observed Change in Annual Average Precipitation 1958 to 2008



NOAA/NCDC¹¹¹

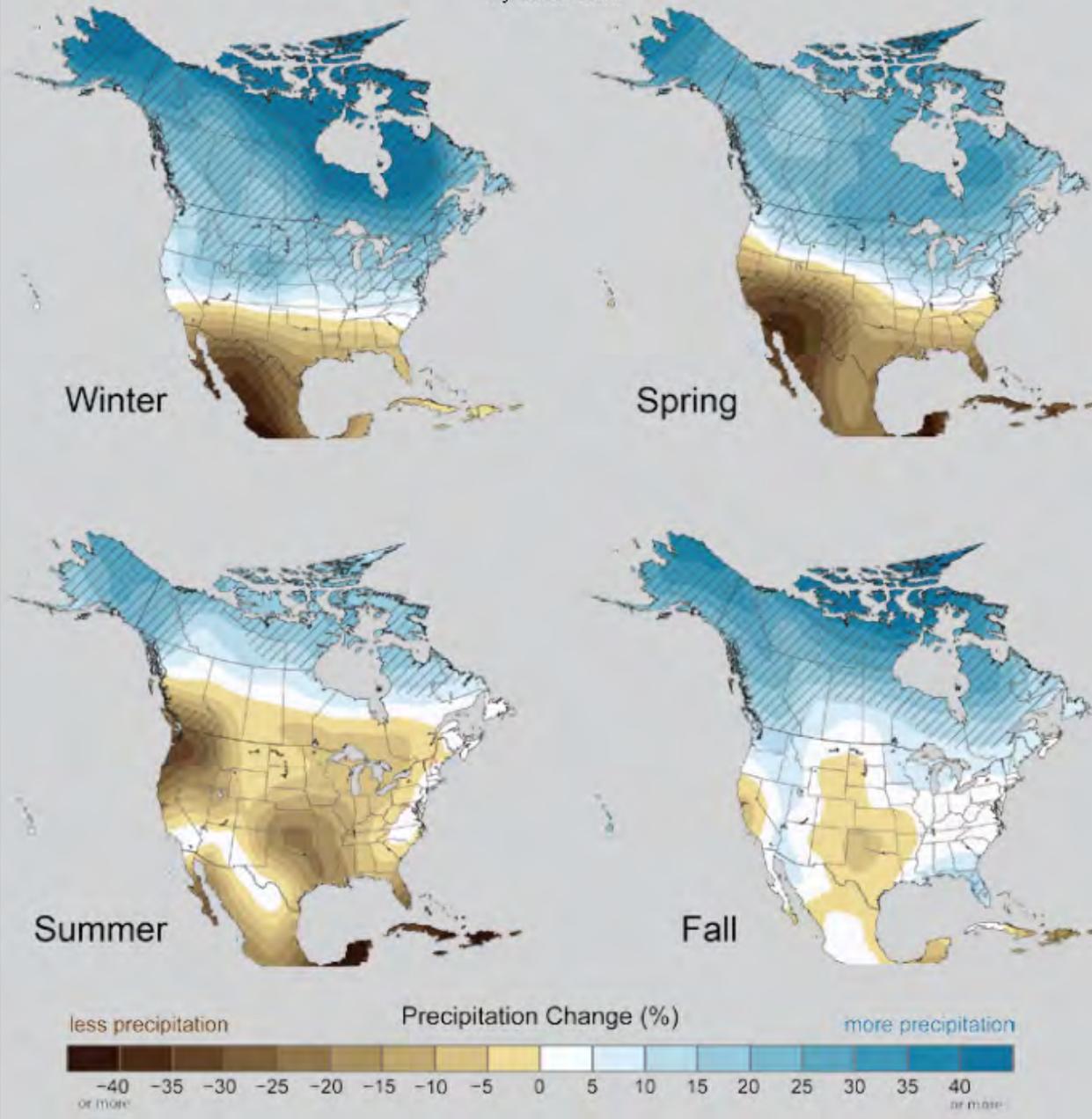
Percent Change



While U.S. annual average precipitation has increased about 5 percent over the past 50 years, there have been important regional differences as shown above.

<http://www.climas.arizona.edu/sw-climate/climate-change>

Projected Change in North American Precipitation
by 2080-2099



Regional Downscaling

Statistical

- Cheap
- Easy Computations
- Point Scale Output

Dynamic

- Output based on physical processes.
- Dynamic forcing from regional processes and terrain.

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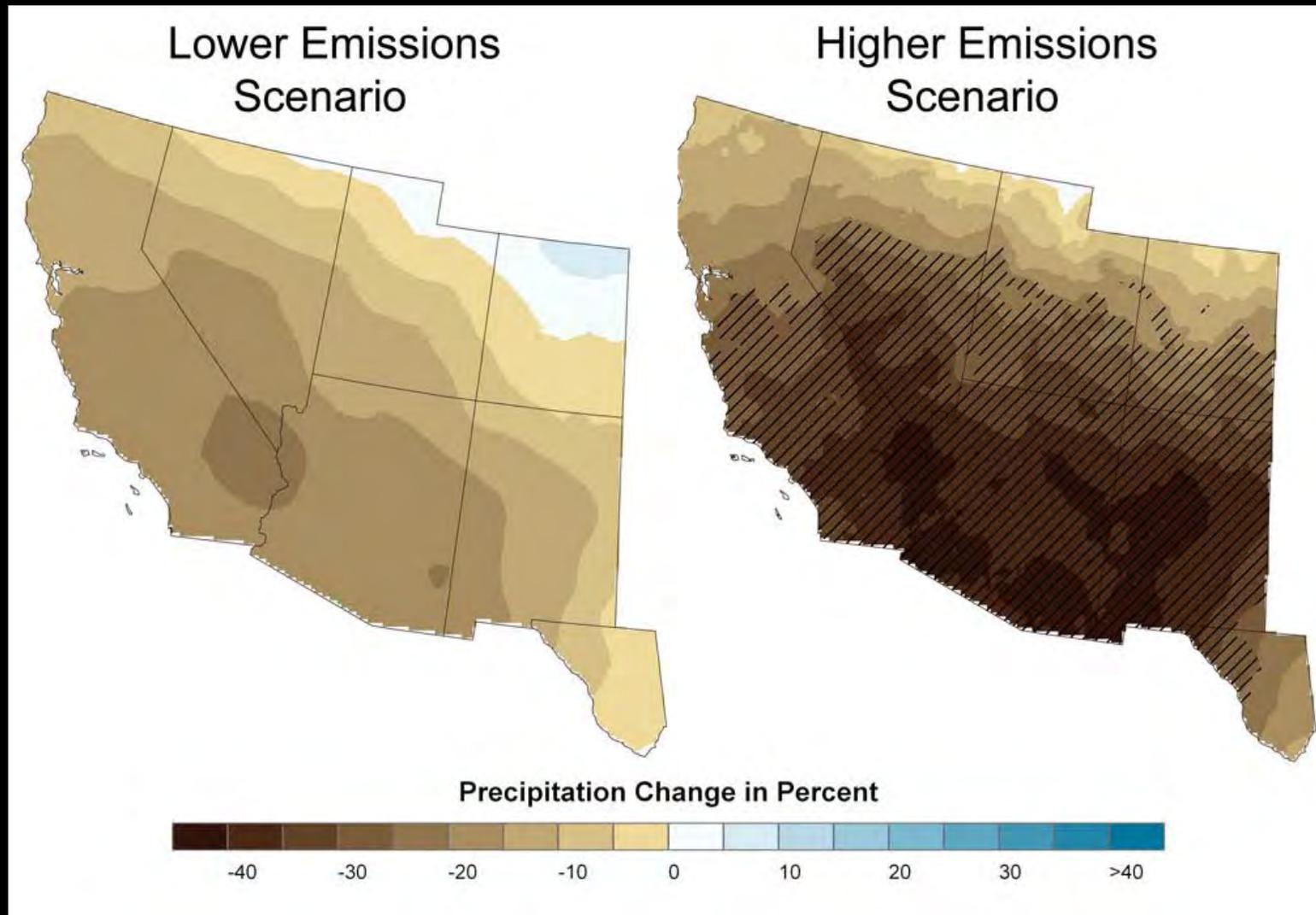
- Terrain effects limited
- Regional climate forcing not applied

Dynamic

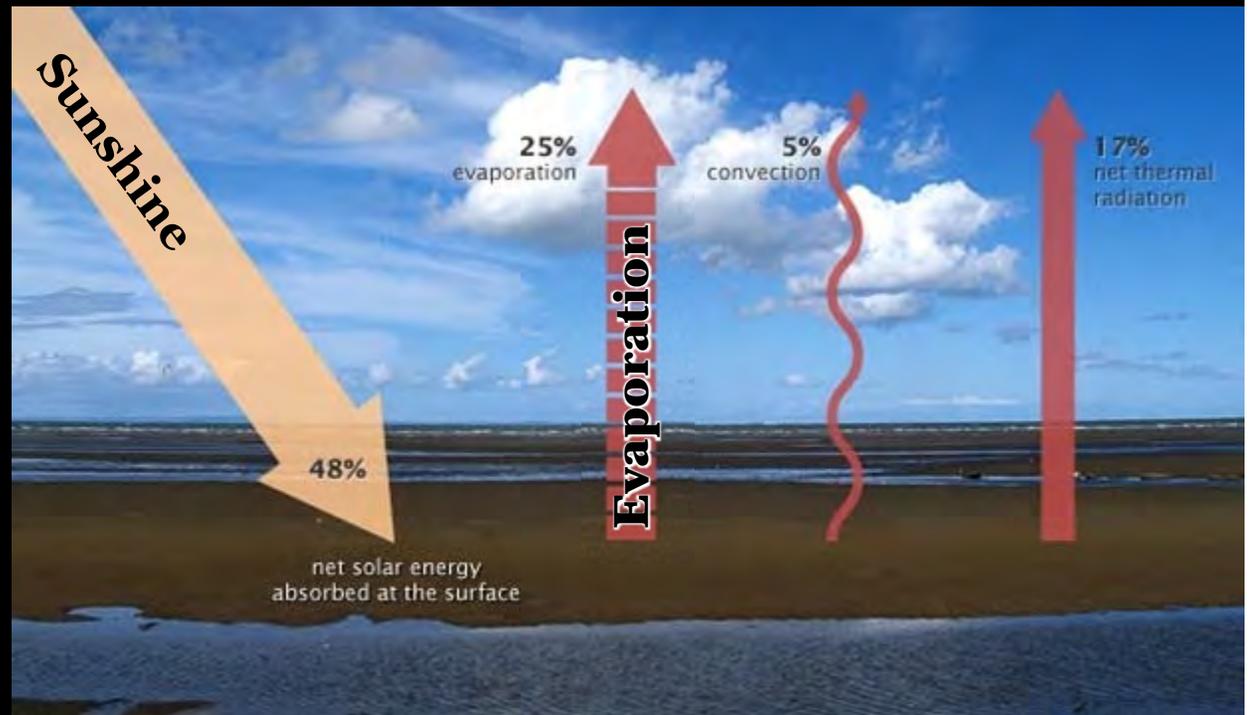
- Output based on physical processes.
- Dynamic forcing from regional processes and terrain.

- Expensive
- Heavy Computations
- Biases dependent upon global and regional climate model parameters

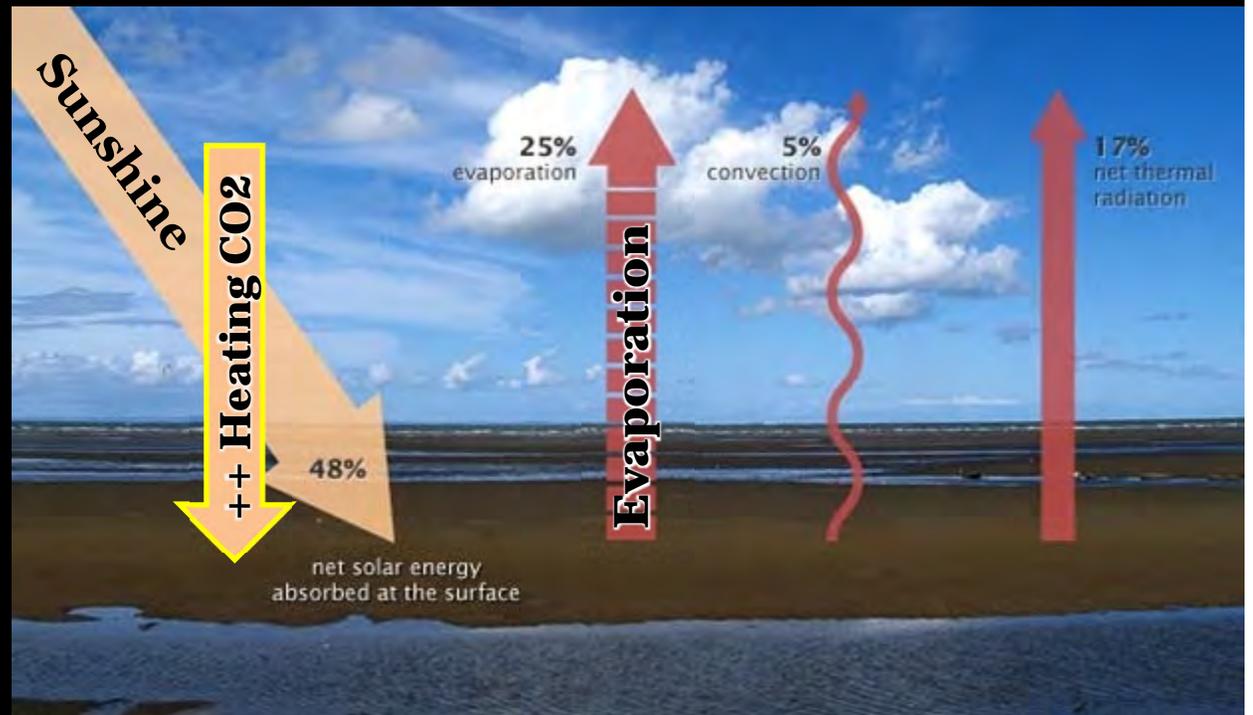
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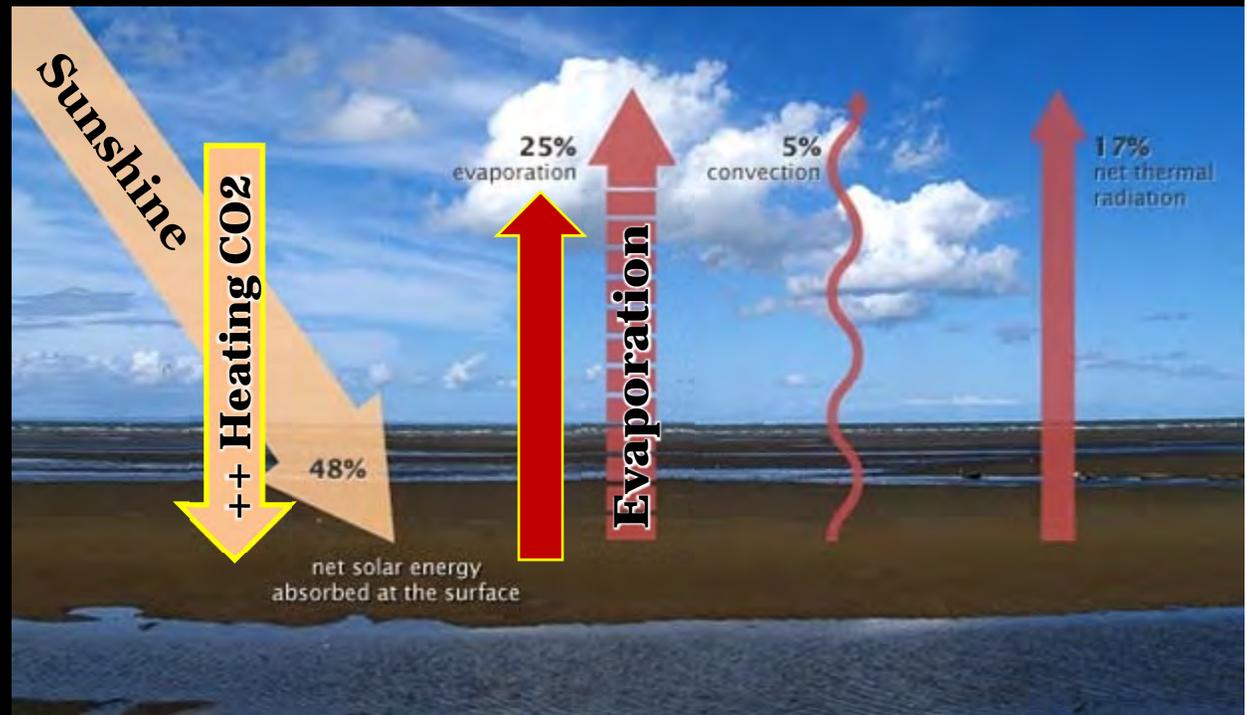
Soil Moisture Changes



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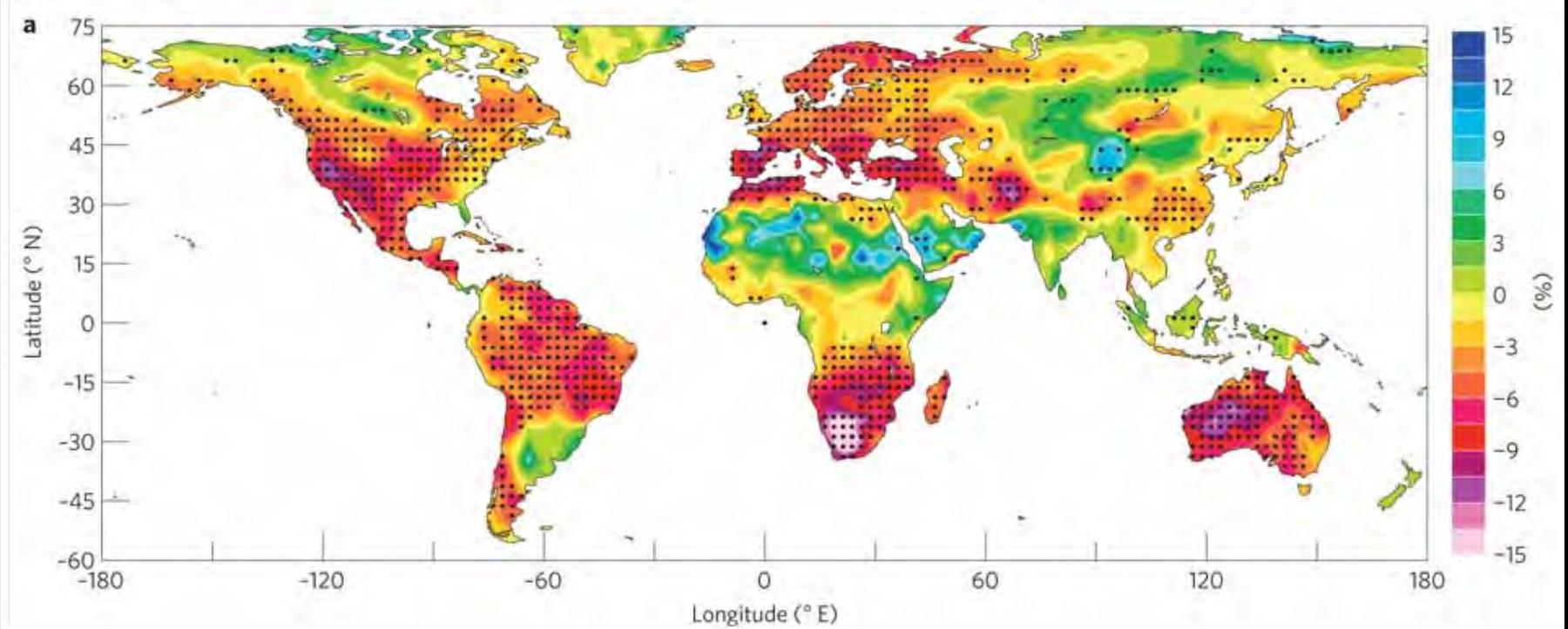
From

Increasing drought under global warming in observations and models

Aiguo Dai

Nature Climate Change **3**, 52–58 (2013) | doi:10.1038/nclimate1633

Received 30 April 2012 | Accepted 25 June 2012 | Published online 05 August 2012 | Corrected online **22 January 2013**



RCP 4.5w/m2 Emissions Scenario

http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v3/n1/fig_tab/nclimate1633_F2.html

Soil Moisture Changes

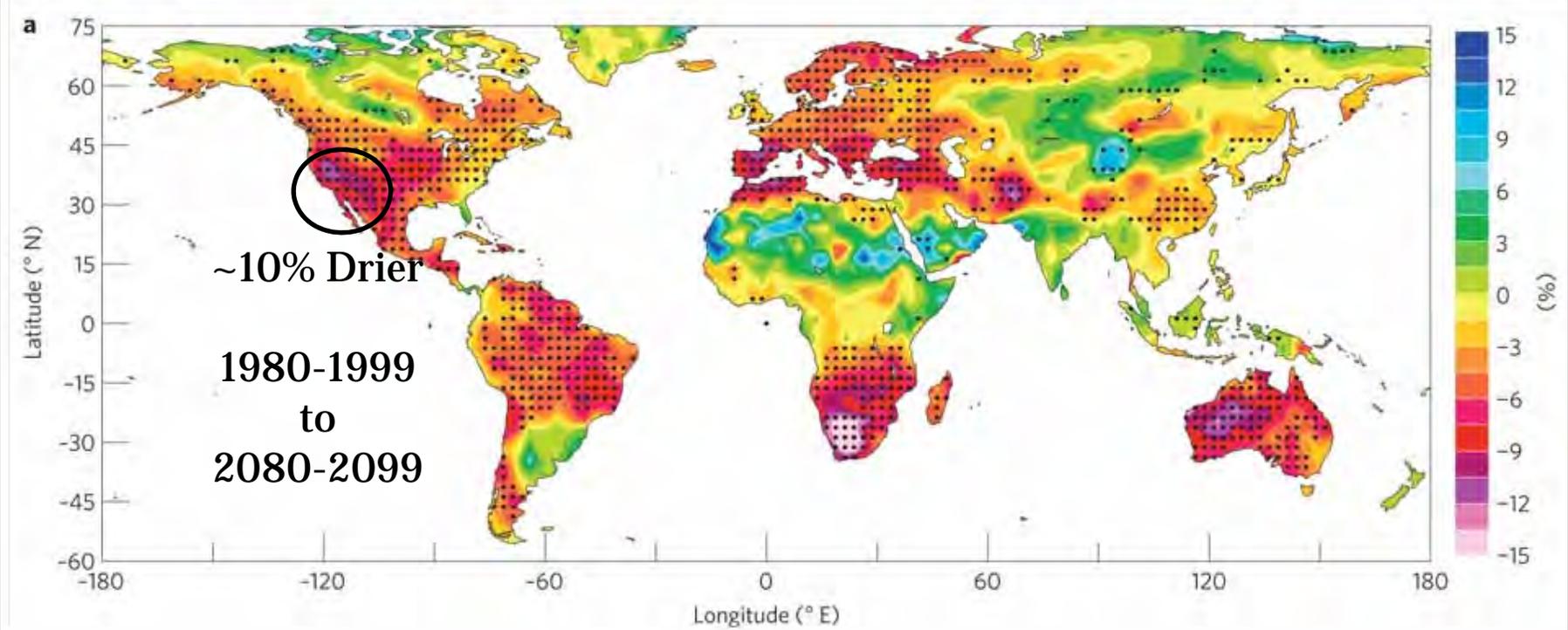
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RCP 4.5w/m2 Emissions Scenario

http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v3/n1/fig_tab/nclimate1633_F2.html

Warmer Earth

Soil Moisture Changes

Storm Track Changes

Warmer Earth

Soil Moisture Changes

- Warmer ground increases evaporation rates
- Resulting in drier soil moisture

Storm Track Changes

Warmer Earth

Soil Moisture Changes

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Storm Track Changes

- Winter & Spring storm track moves further north
- Decreasing storm activity in the southwest
- Less precipitation events
- Higher chances for extended drought periods

Ecology Questions ???

Given the climate change forecast for drier soil moisture, along with drier winters and springs.

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What happens if...

we plan for a drier climate and in 50 years the climate is less dry?

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What happens if...

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What happens if...

we plan for a no change climate and in 50 years the climate is drier?