

Extreme temperature and precipitation: -- Past changes and future projections

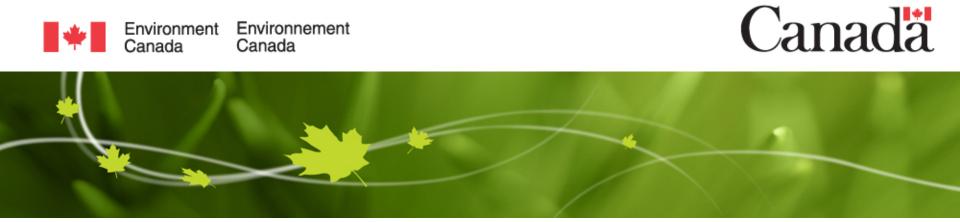
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Outline

- Global-scale assessment of observed changes and future projection
 - Confidence and uncertainty differ for different extremes
- Regional-scale assessment of observed changes and future projection
 - Increase in the hottest and coldest temperature
 - Increase in extreme precipitation
 - Larger uncertainty at regional/local scales







Global-scale assessment

Past Changes	Phenomenon	Assessment that changes occurred (typically since 1950 unless otherwise indicated)		Assessment of a human contribution to observed changes	
	Warmer/fewer cold days, nights	Very likely Very likely Very likely	{2.6}	Very likely Likely Likely	{10.6}
	Warmer/more hot days, nights	Very likely Very likely Very likely	{2.6}	Very likely Likely Likely (nights only)	{10.6}
	More frequent/longer hot spells and heat waves	Medium confidence on a global scale Likely in large parts of Europe, Asia and Australia Medium confidence in many (but not all) regions Likely	{2.6}	Likely ^a Not formally assessed More likely than not	{10.6}
	More frequent/ intense heavy precipitation	Likely more land areas with increases than decreases ^c Likely more land areas with increases than decreases Likely over most land areas	{2.6}	Medium confidence Medium confidence More likely than not	{7.6, 10.6}
	More intense/ longer droughts	Low confidence on a global scale Likely changes in some regions ^d Medium confidence in some regions Likely in many regions, since 1970 ^e	{2.6}	<i>Low confidence</i> <i>Medium confidence</i> ⁱ <i>More likely than not</i>	{10.6}
	Increased intense tropical cyclone activity	Low confidence in long term (centennial) changes Virtually certain in North Atlantic since 1970 Low confidence Likely in some regions, since 1970	{2.6}	Low confidence ⁱ Low confidence More likely than not	{10.6}
	More frequent/higher extreme sea levels	Likely (since 1970) Likely (late 20th century) Likely	{ 3.7}	Likely * Likely* More likely than not*	{3.7}

Phenomenon

Warmer/fewer cold days, nights Warmer/more hot days, nights

More frequent/longer hot spells and heat waves

> More frequent/ intense heavy precipitation

More intense/ longer droughts

Increased intense tropical cyclone activity

More frequent/higher extreme sea levels

Early 21st Cen	tury	Late 21 st Century	
Likely	{11.3}	Virtually certain	{12.4}
		Virtually certain Virtually certain	
Likely	{11.3}	Virtually certain	{12.4}
		Virtually certain Virtually certain	
Not formally assessed ^b	{11.3}	Very likely	{12.4}
		Very likely Very likely	
Likely over many land areas	; {11.3}	Very likely over most of the mid-latitude land masses and over wet tropical regions	{12.4}
		Likely over many areas Very likely over most land areas	
Low confidence ^g	{11.3}	Likely (medium confidence) on a regional to global scale ^h	{12.4}
		Medium confidence in some regions Likely ^e	
Low confidence	{11.3}	<i>More likely than not</i> in the Western North Pacific and North Atlantic ⁱ	{14.6}
		More likely than not in some basins Likely	
Likely	{13.7}	Very likely	{13.7}
		Very likely ^m Likely	



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Regional scale assessment

Extreme temperatures

For Canada

- Increase observed almost everywhere
- Observed changes attributed to human influence even at regional scale
- High confidence in projection even at relatively small scale

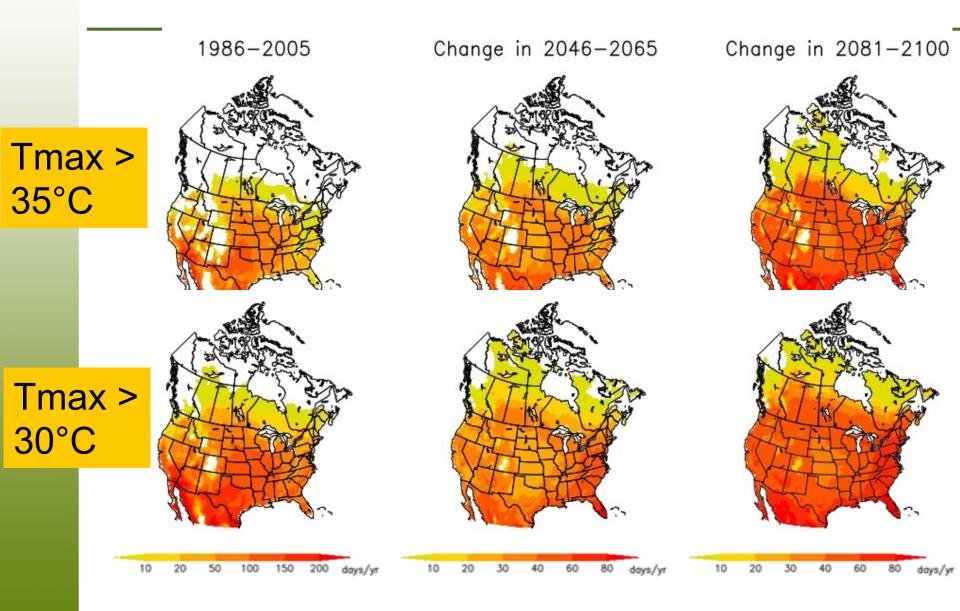
For the US

- Increase in extremely cold days since early 1900s
- Mean temperature increase by at least 1.4C over the next few decades and 2.8 to 4.8C increase by late century depending on the level of future emissions
- Extreme temperatures are projected to increase even more than average temperatures





Projected changes in number of hot days by CanRCM4 large ensemble



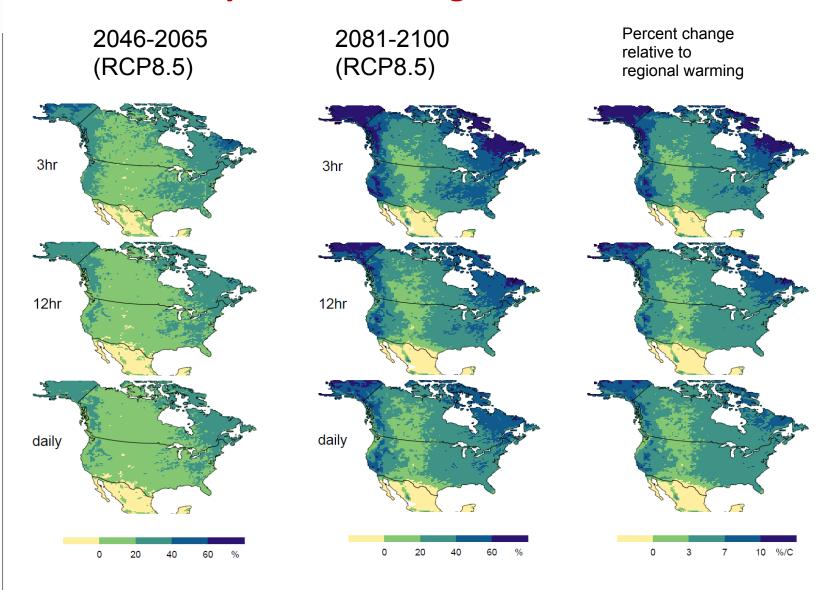
Extreme precipitation

- Heavy precipitation events across the US have increased in both intensity and frequency since 1901.
- Changes in extreme precipitation over Canada is less clear..
- The frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation events are projected to increase over the 21st century in the US and Canada.
- Small process such as convection not well represented even in regional models, making it difficult to estimate future precipitation at small scale.





Projected changes in annual maximum precipitation by CanRCM4 large ensemble



Conclusions

- There is clear evidence of increase in extreme temperature, there is high confidence in projected increase for the future.
- There is evidence of increase in extreme precipitation, a large increase (about 6-7%/°C temperature increase) is projected for the future.
- Exact info for specific application may not be readily available. However, existing information may be useful enough for planning.







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Thank you