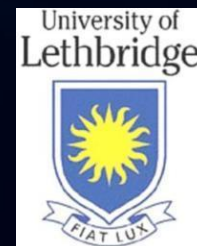


Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Extremes in the Americas

Mapping of Instrumental Climate Change Trends & Modelling Watersheds

Stefan W Kienzle

University of Lethbridge
Department of Geography



Climate and Extreme Weather

Climate change is described using:

- average changes in temperature
- average changes in precipitation.

Most social and economic costs associated with climate change will result from a shift in:

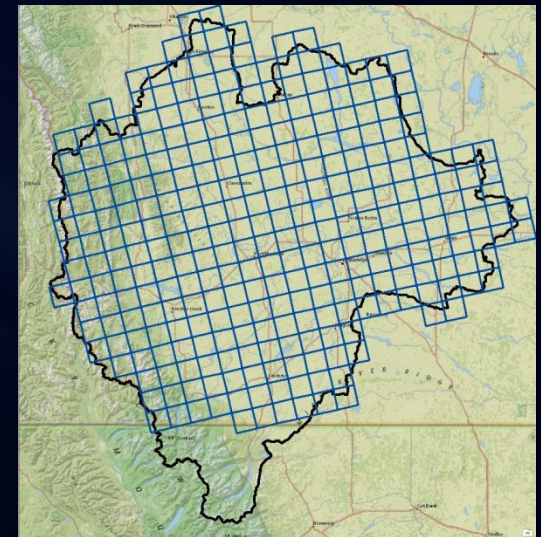
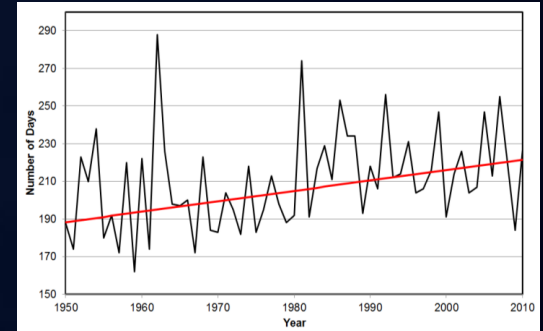
- Frequency of extreme events
- Severity of extreme events

Risk analysis is required

- What is the chance of a certain event to happen?

Climate and Extreme Weather

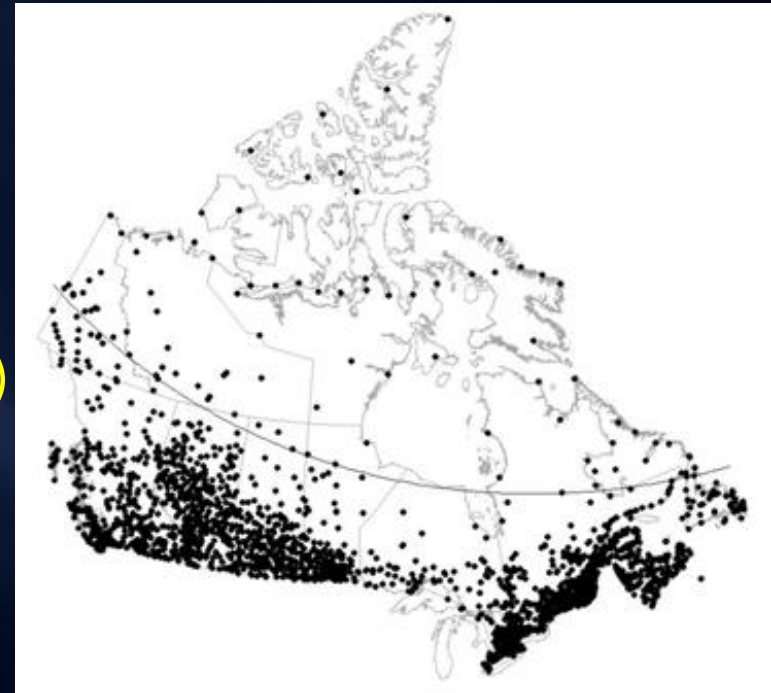
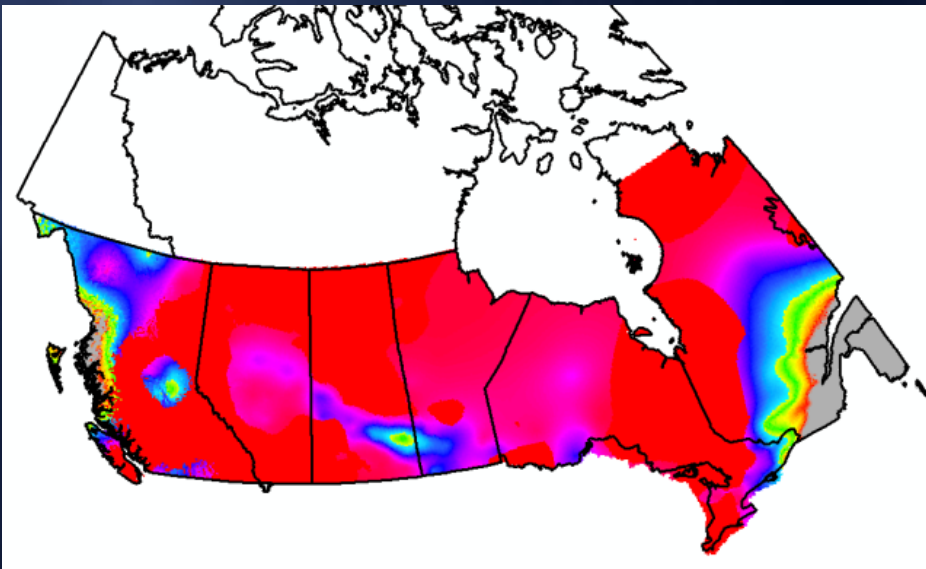
- We have calculated many climate indices for the period 1950 – 2010 for 7000 climate grid cells.
- Trends and their significance levels were then computed.
- Soon, we can calculate trends for the period 1950 – 2050.



INTERPOLATED DAILY MAX-MIN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION (1961-2003)

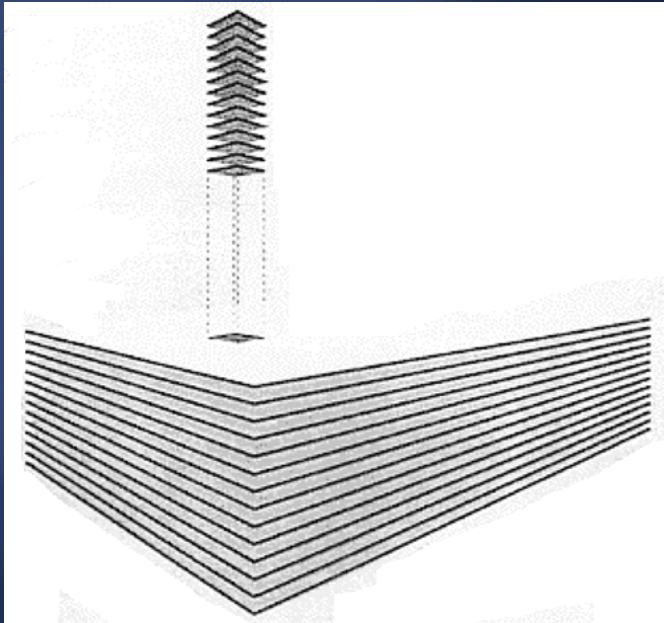
Collaborative between:

- Environment Canada (data)
- Canada Climate Service (data)
- Natural Resources Canada (interpolation)
- Australian National University (interpolation)

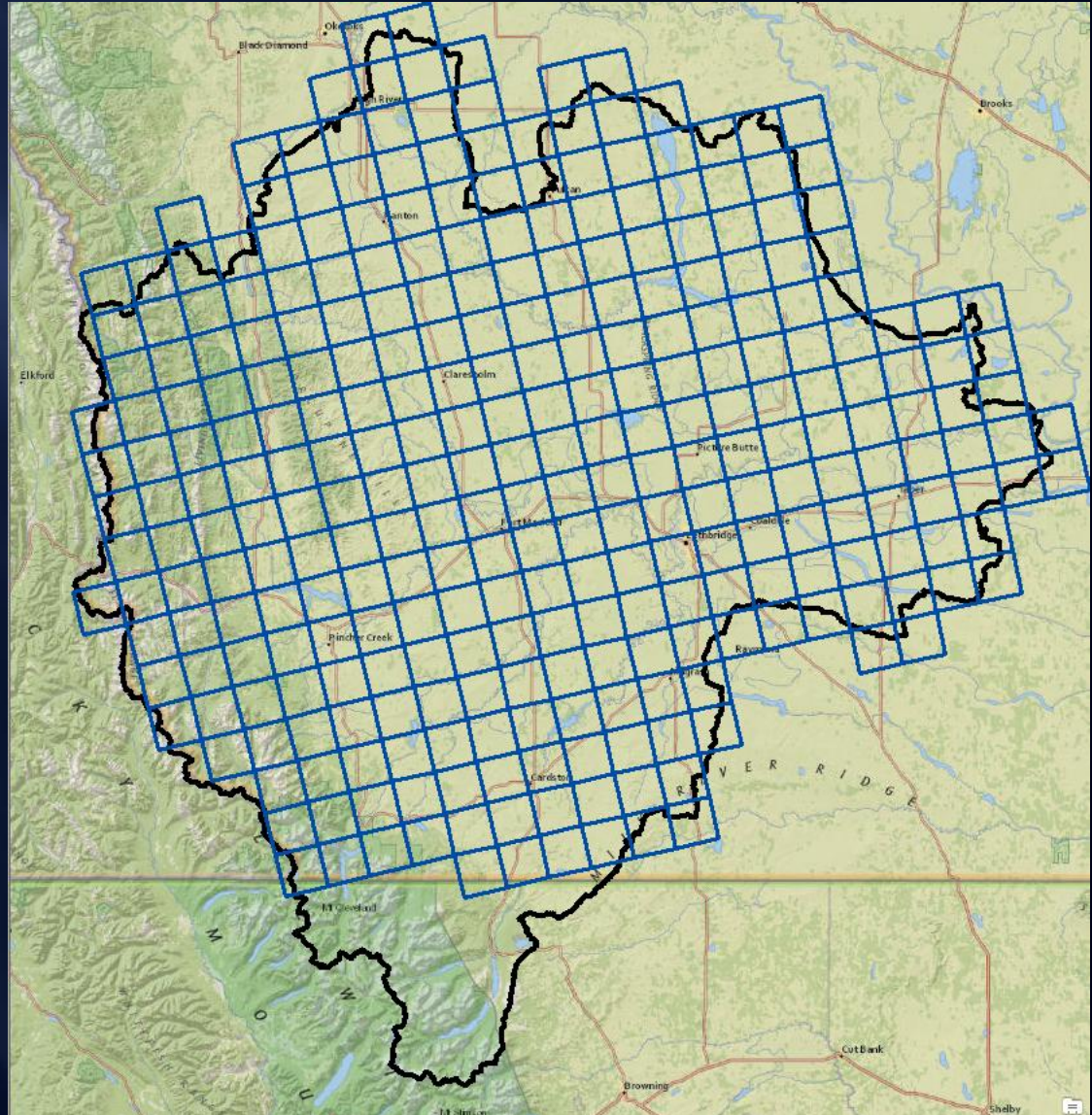


Published by the National Land
and Water Information Service
(NLWIS).

10 KM CLIMATE GRIDS (“TOWNSHIP GRIDS”)



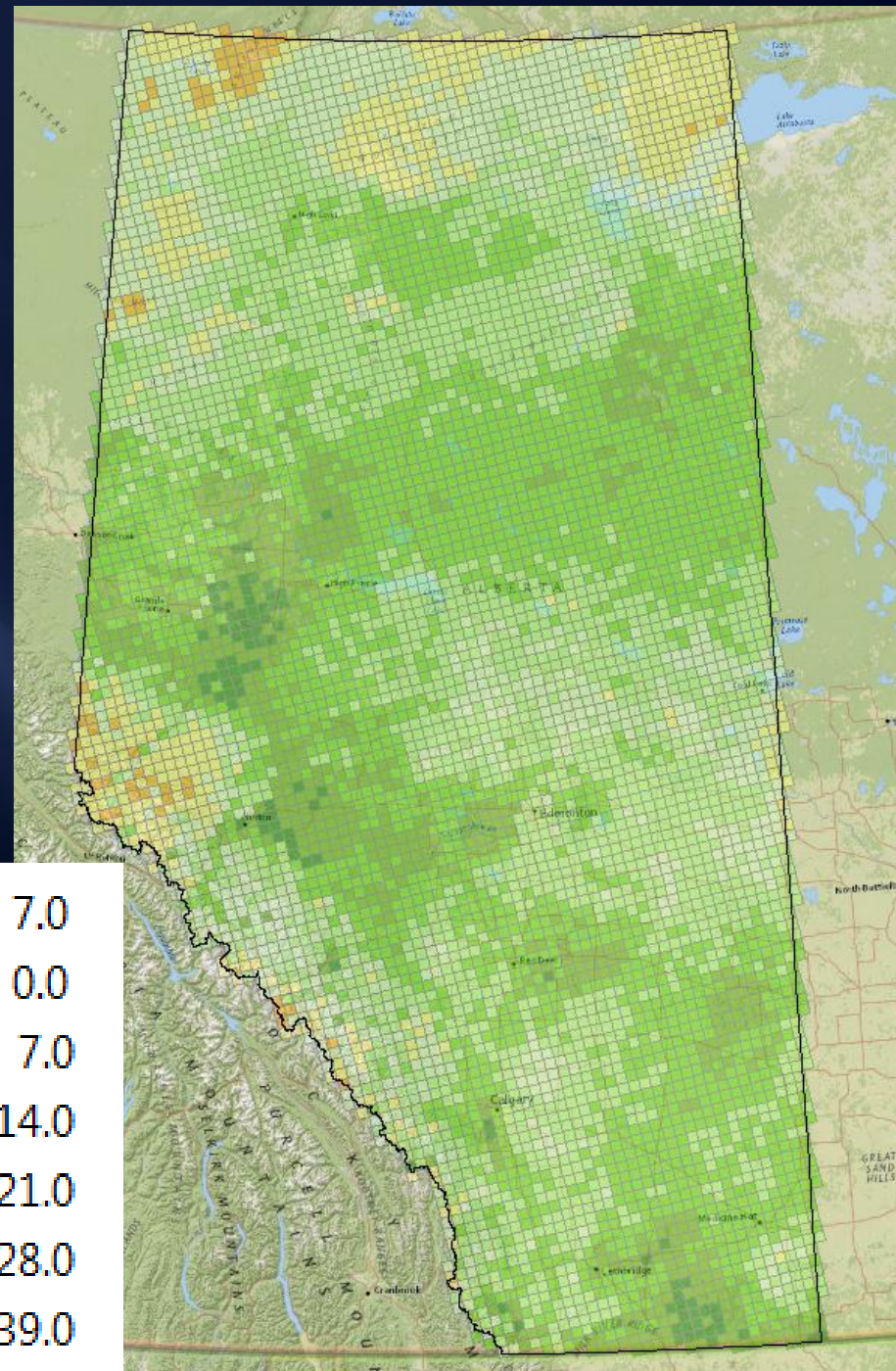
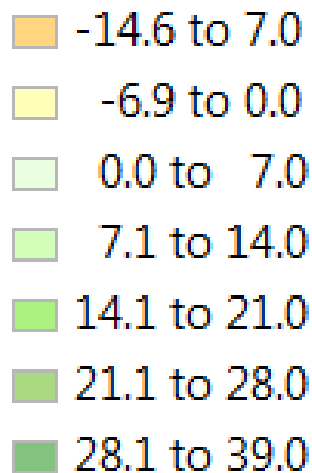
- 22,280 daily layers for
- Precipitation
 - Minimum temperature
 - Maximum temperature



Alberta 1950-2010 Change in growing season length [in days]

Alberta maps will be created for:

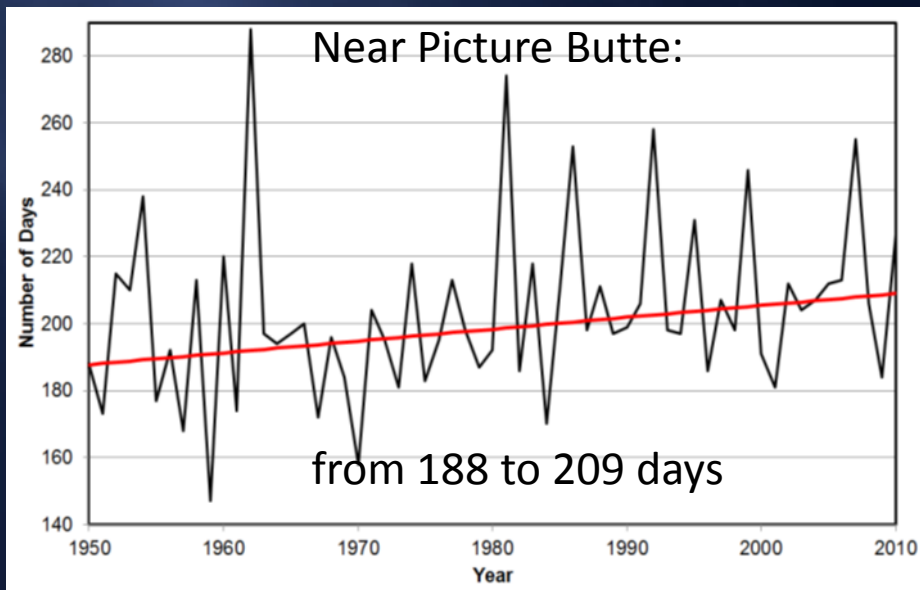
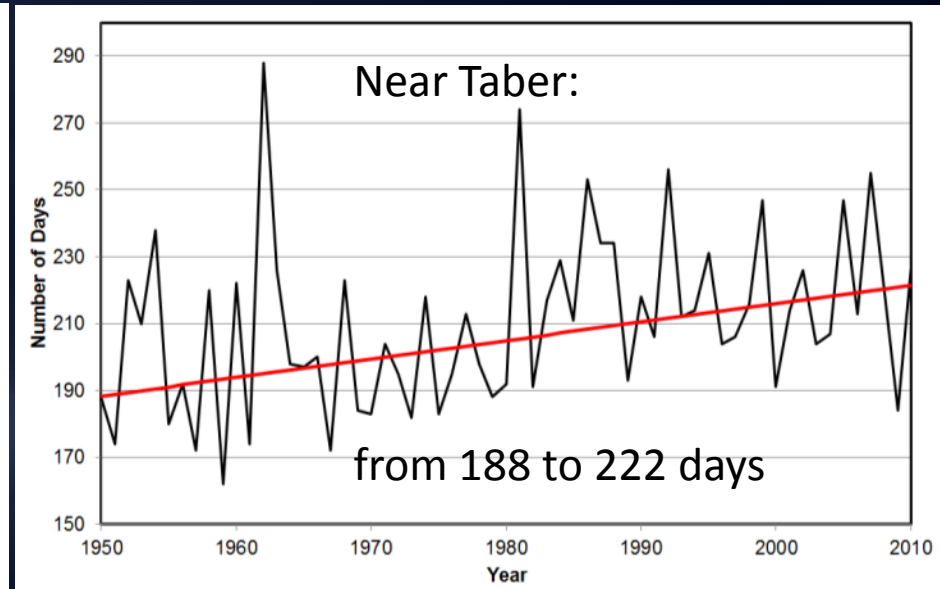
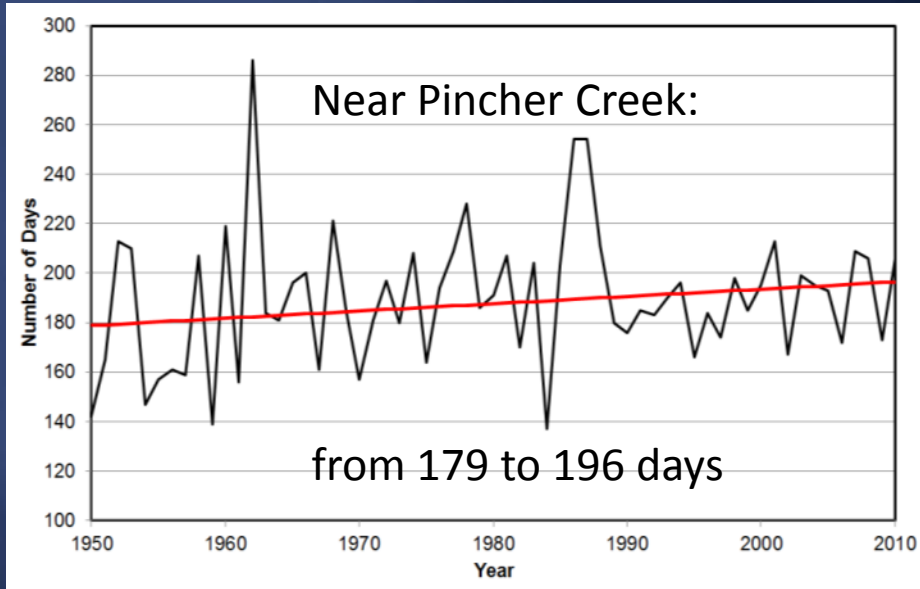
- Many climate indices
- PET
- Future climates
- Drought indices
- Crop yields



Variable	Description	Units
Tmax >= threshold temperature	Annual count when the daily maximum temperature >= chosen threshold temperature, e.g. 25°C	Days
Tmax <= threshold temperature	Annual count when the daily maximum temperature <= chosen threshold temperature, e.g. 2°C	Days
Tmin >= threshold temperature	Annual count when the daily minimum temperature >= chosen threshold temperature, e.g. 5°C	Days
Tmin <= threshold temperature	Annual count when the daily minimum temperature <= chosen threshold temperature, e.g. 0°C	Days
Frost days	Annual count when daily minimum temperature < 0°C	Days
Growing season Length	Annual count between first span of at least 6 days with Tmean >5°C and first span after July -of 6 days with TMean < 5°C	Days
Heat wave days	Count of days in a year that are 5 °C higher than during the 1961-1990 period	Days
Ice days	Annual count when daily maximum temperature <0°C	Days
Max Tmax	Monthly maximum value of daily maximum temp	°C
Max Tmin	Monthly maximum value of daily minimum temp	°C
Min Tmax	Monthly minimum value of daily maximum temp	°C
Min Tmin	Monthly minimum value of daily minimum temp	°C
Cool nights	Percentage of days when TN<10th percentile	%
Cool days	Percentage of days when TX<10th percentile	%
Warm nights	Percentage of days when TN>90th percentile	%
Warm days	Percentage of days when TX>90th percentile	%
Consecutive dry days	Maximum number of consecutive days with RR<1mm	Days

Variable	Description	Units
Accumulated precipitation over 5 days	Annual maximum sum of 5-day precipitation	Mm
Simple precipitation intensity index	Annual fraction of annual precipitation sum divided by the number of precipitation days > 1mm	Mm
Very wet years	Annual total precipitation when above the 1961-1990 period 95 th percentile	Years
Annual precipitation	Annual sums of daily precipitation	mm
Warm spell duration indicator	Annual count of days with at least 6 consecutive days when TX>90th percentile	Days
Cold spell duration indicator	Annual count of days with at least 6 consecutive days when TN<10th percentile	Days
Diurnal temperature range	Monthly mean difference between TX and TN	°C
Max 1-day precipitation amount	Monthly maximum 1-day precipitation	mm
Max 5-day precipitation amount	Monthly maximum consecutive 5-day precipitation	mm
Simple daily intensity index	Annual total precipitation divided by the number of wet days (defined as precipitation >= 1.0mm) in the year	mm/day
Number of heavy precipitation days	Annual count of days when daily precipitation >=10mm	Days
Number of very heavy precipitation days	Annual count of days when daily precipitation >=20mm	Days
Number of days above nn mm	Annual count of days when daily precipitation >= nn mm, nn is user defined threshold	Days
Consecutive wet days	Maximum number of consecutive days with precipitation >= 1mm	mm
Very wet days	Annual total PRCP when RR>95 th percentile	mm
Extremely wet days	Annual total PRCP when RR>99 th percentile	mm
Annual total wet-day precipitation	Annual total PRCP in wet days (RR>=1mm)	mm
Growing degree days >=0°C	Annual sum of daily temperatures >= 0°C	°C
Growing degree days >=5°C	Annual sum of daily temperatures >= 5°C	°C
Growing degree days >=10°C	Annual sum of daily temperatures >= 10°C	°C
Beginning day of growing season	First day of span of at least 6 days with Tmean >5°C	°C
End day of growing season	Last day of span of at least 6 days with Tmean <5°C	°C

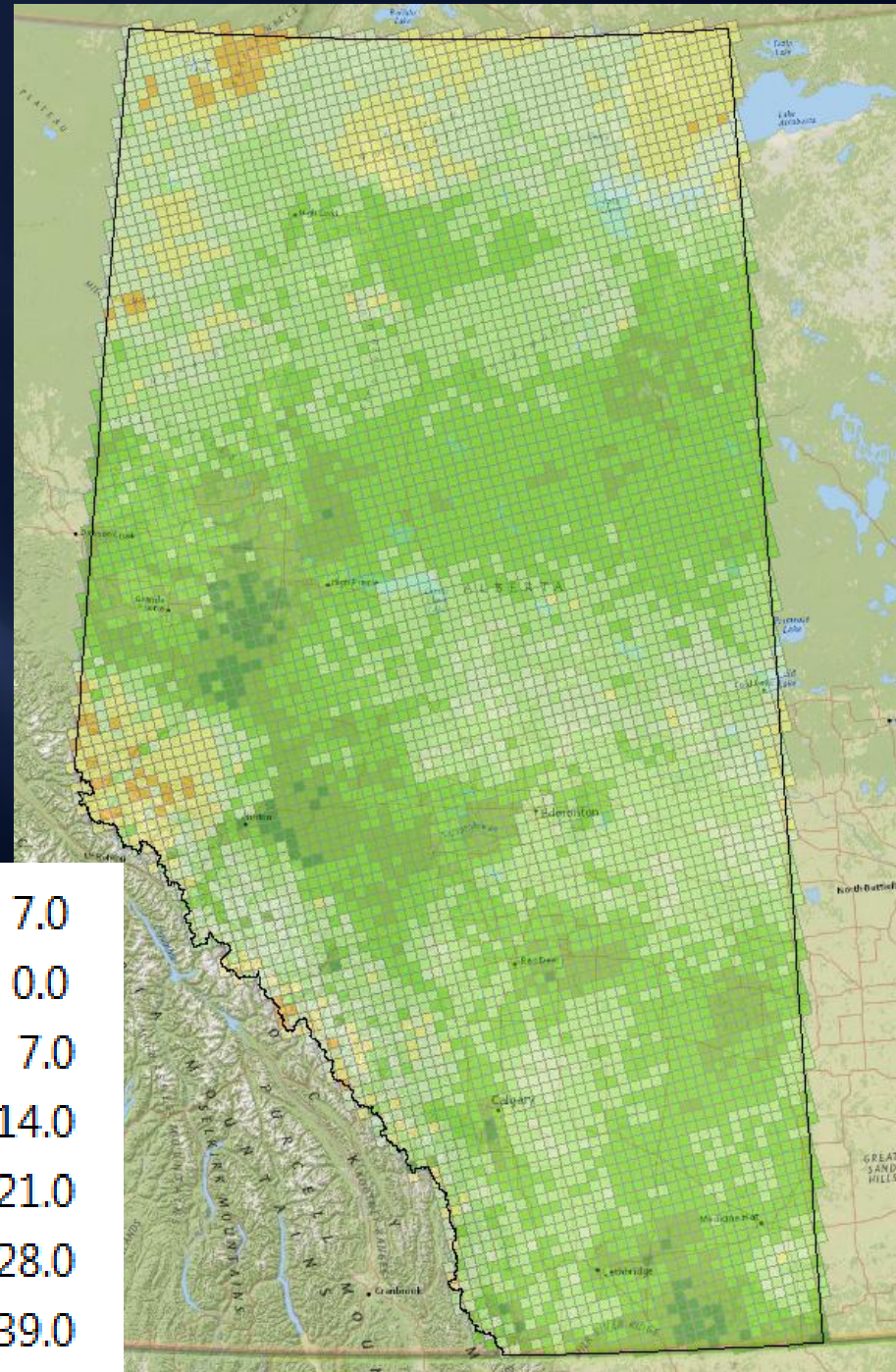
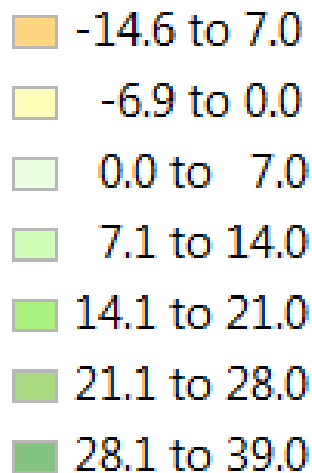
Historical Trend in Growing Season Length



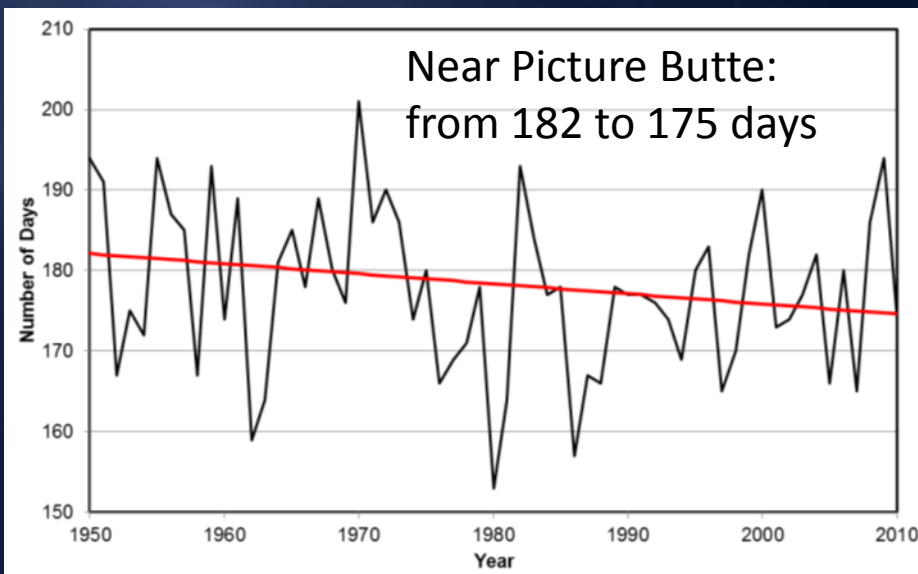
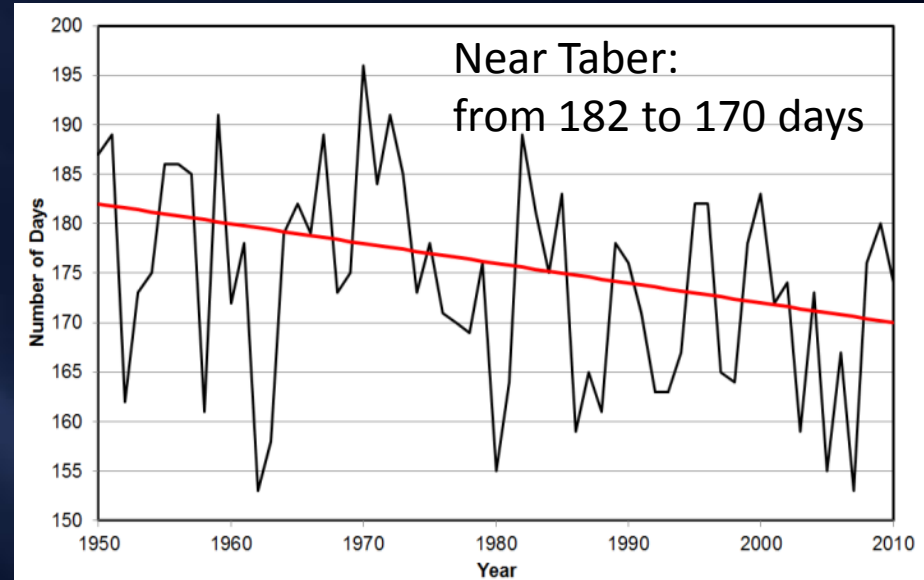
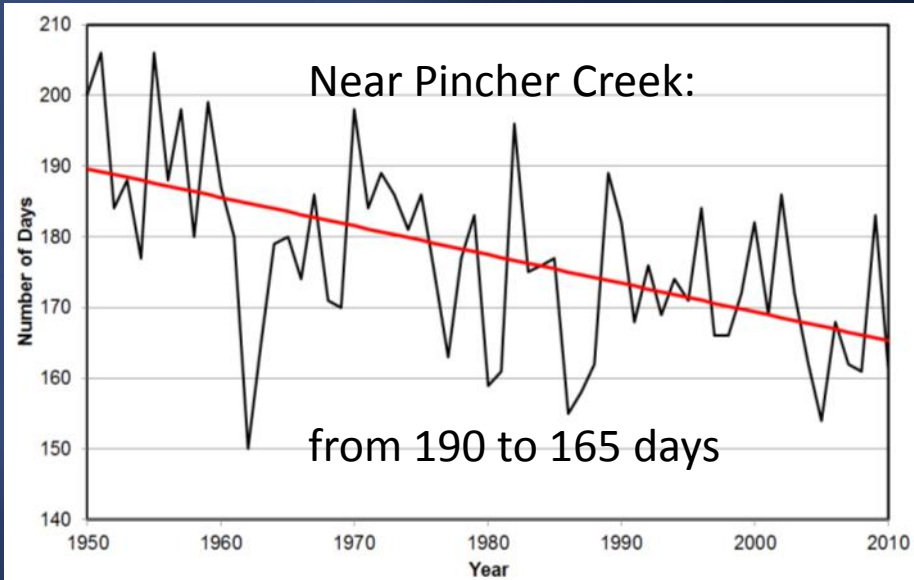
Alberta 1950-2010 Change in growing season length [in days]

Alberta maps will be created for:

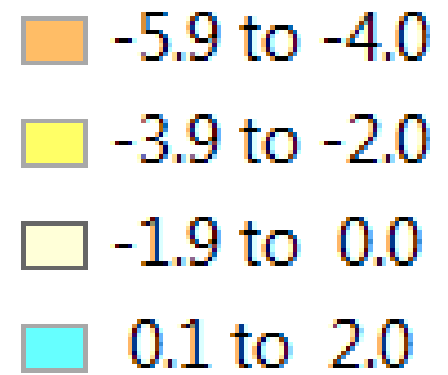
- Many climate indices
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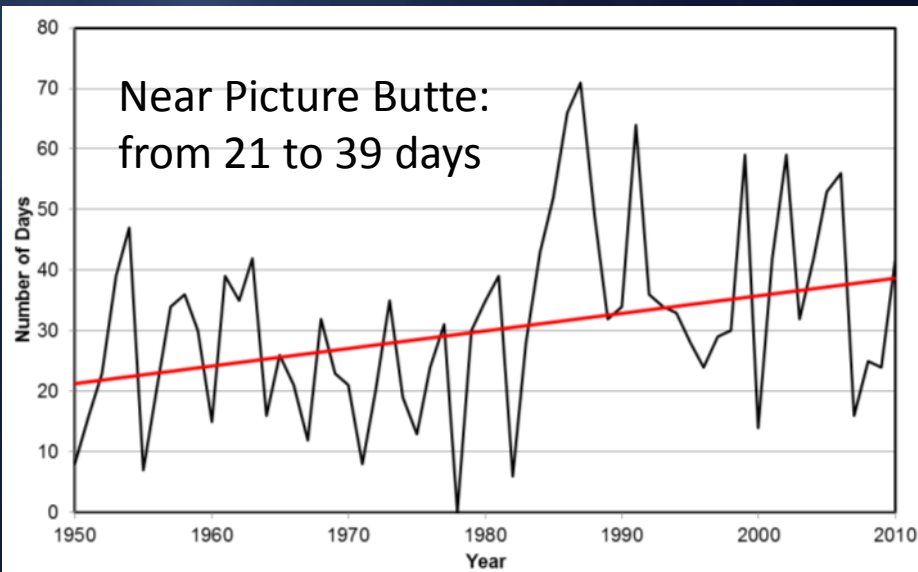
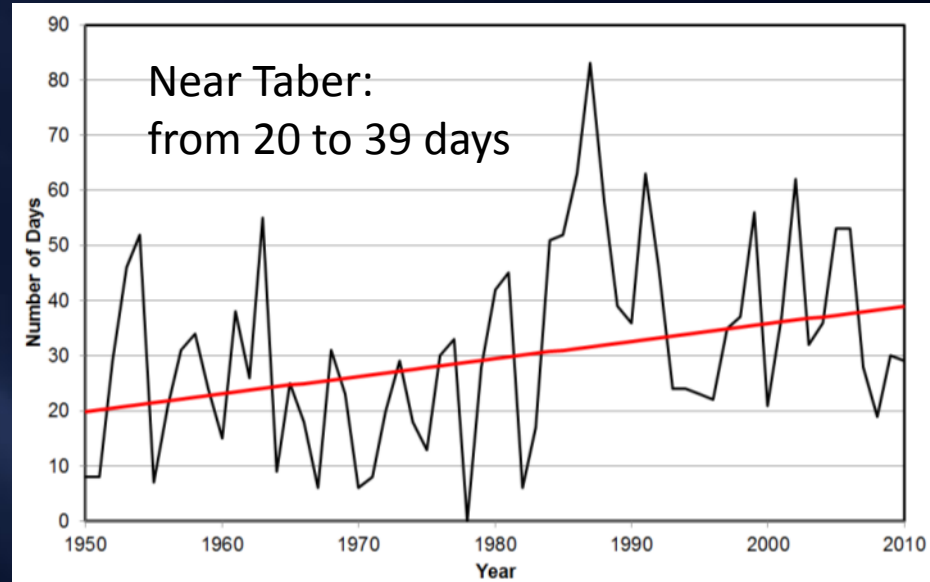
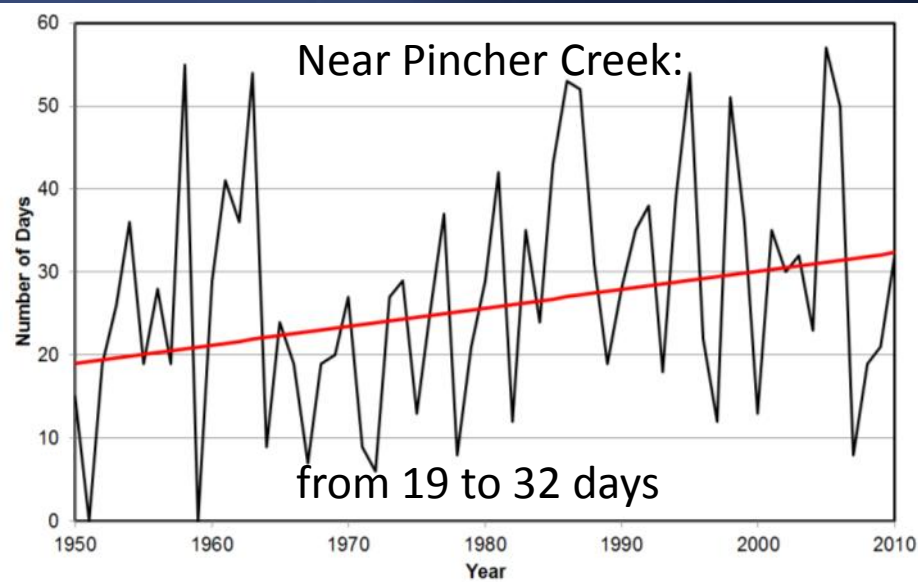
TREND IN NUMBER OF FROST DAYS



1950 – 2010
Frost Days
(days/decade)

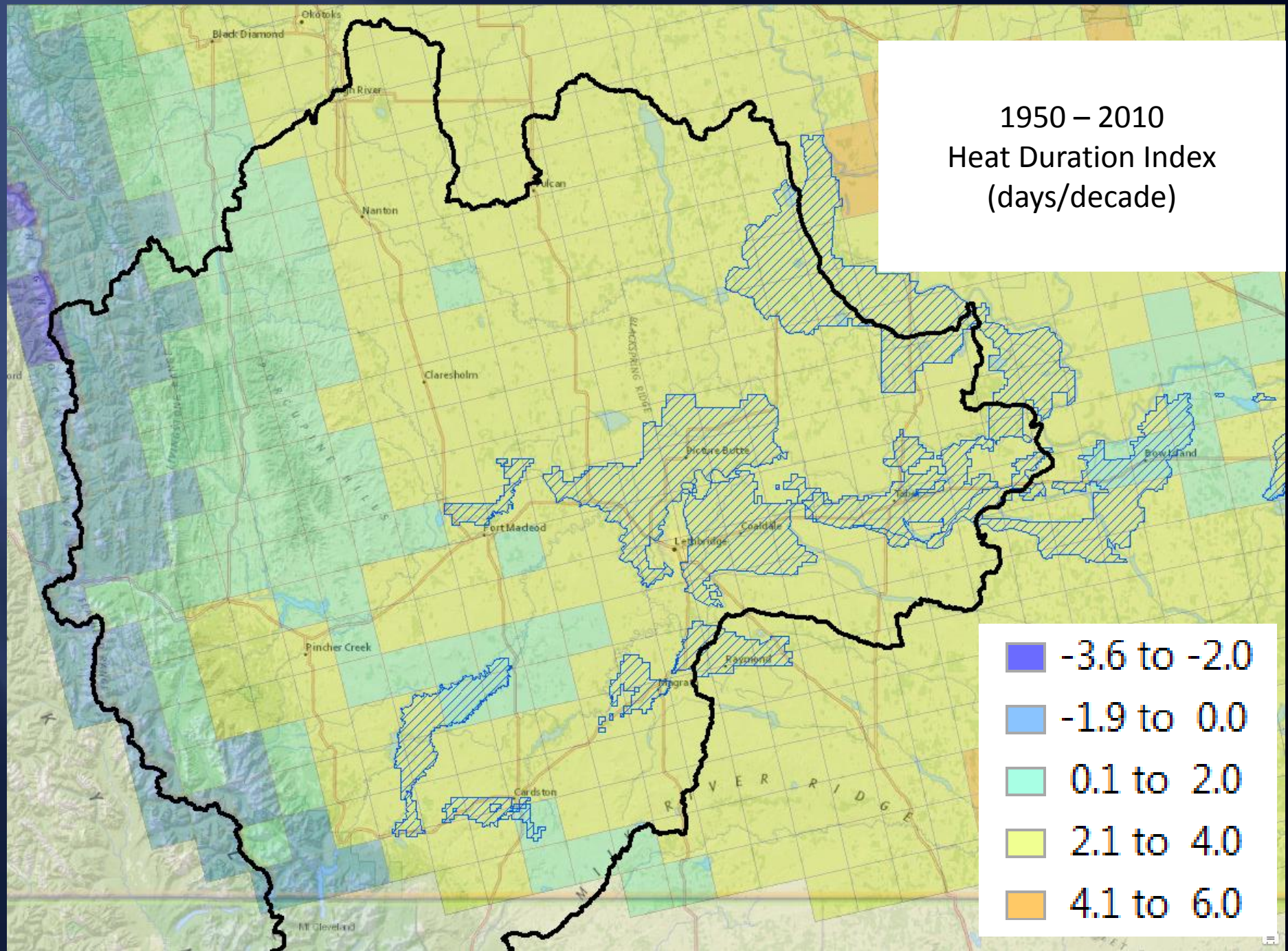
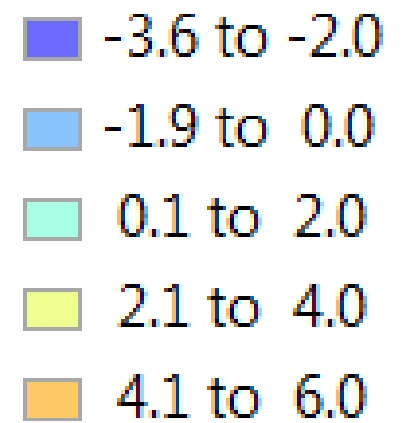


TREND IN NUMBER OF AT LEAST 5 CONSECUTIVE DAYS WITH TEMPERATURES ABOVE 5°C OVER NORMAL

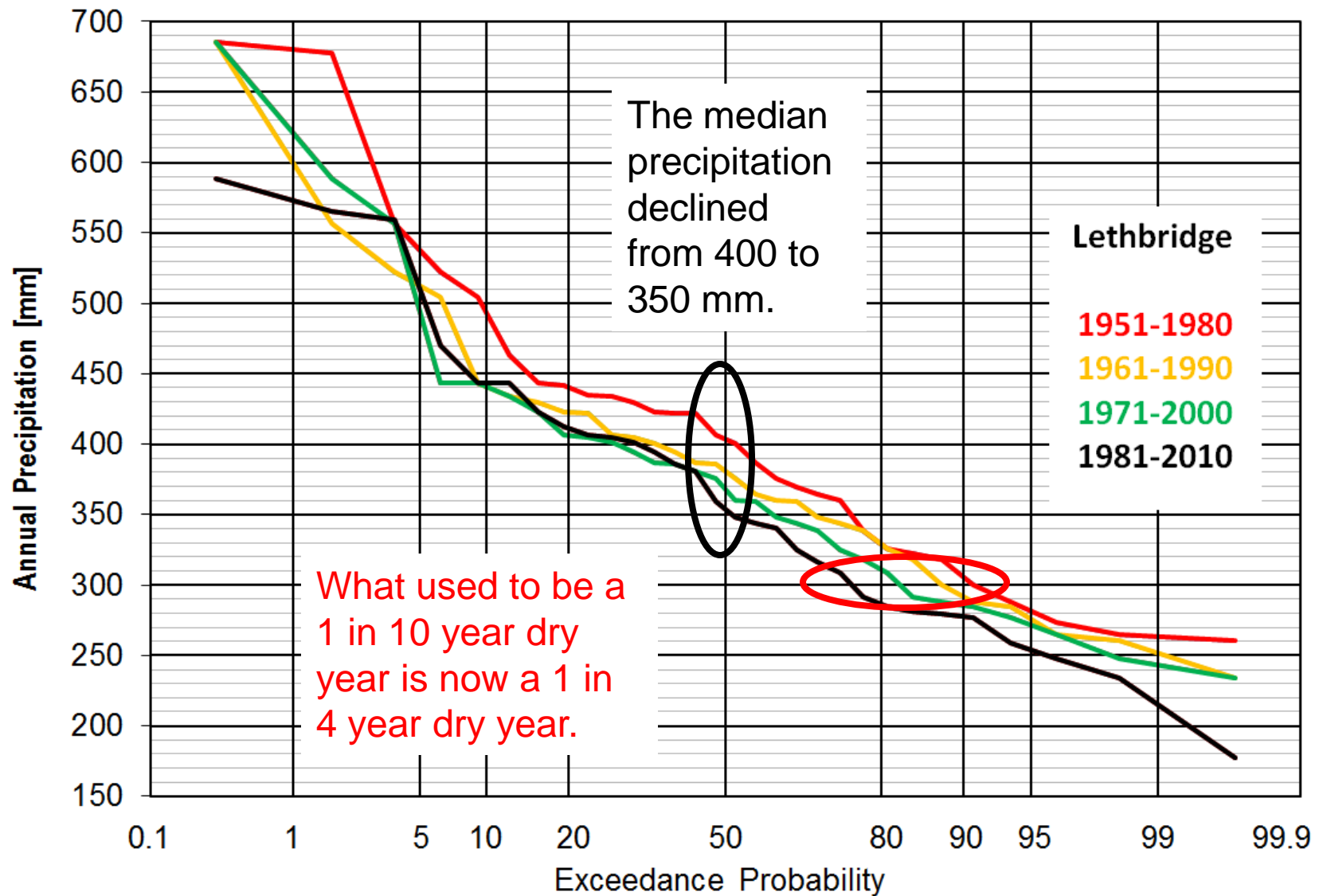


“Heat Waves”

1950 – 2010
Heat Duration Index
(days/decade)

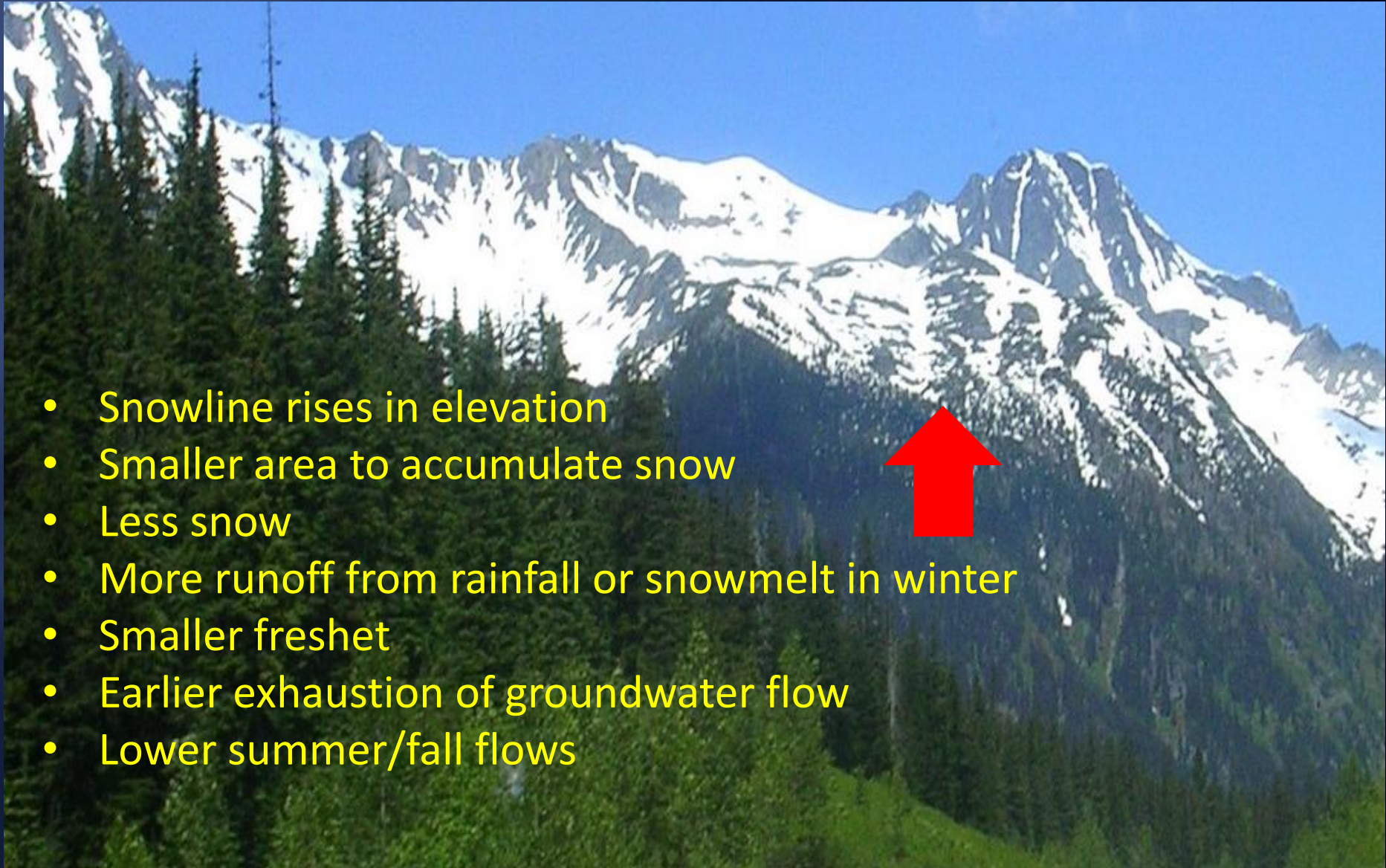


What is the chance of annual precipitation being over a certain value in Lethbridge?

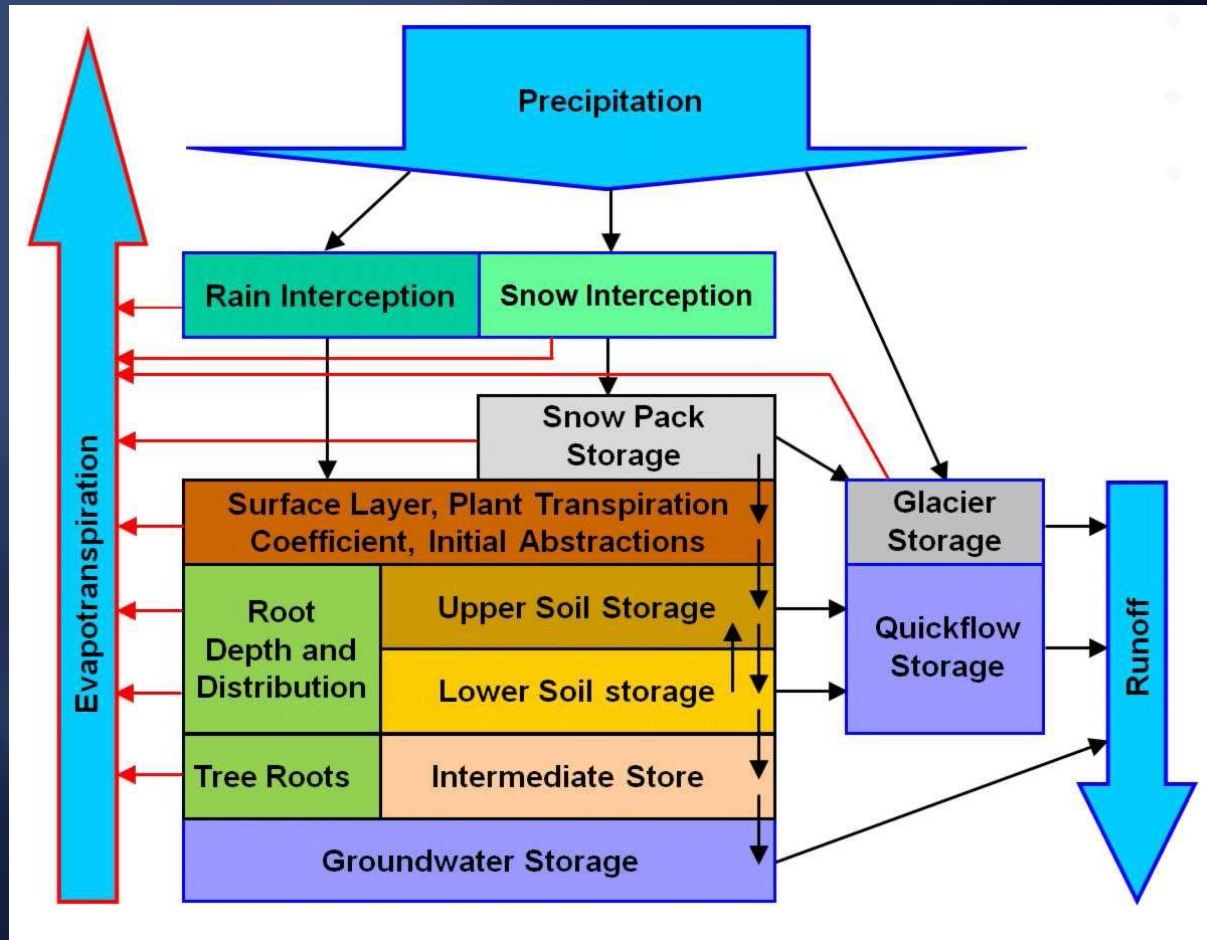


Impacts of Climate Change

- Snowline rises in elevation
- Smaller area to accumulate snow
- Less snow
- More runoff from rainfall or snowmelt in winter
- Smaller freshet
- Earlier exhaustion of groundwater flow
- Lower summer/fall flows



ACRU agro-hydrological modelling system



- Multi-purpose
 - Multi-level
 - Integrated physical model
- Actual evaporation
 - Soil water and groundwater storages
 - Snow
 - (Glaciers)
 - Land cover and abstraction impacts on water resources
 - Streamflow at a daily time step.

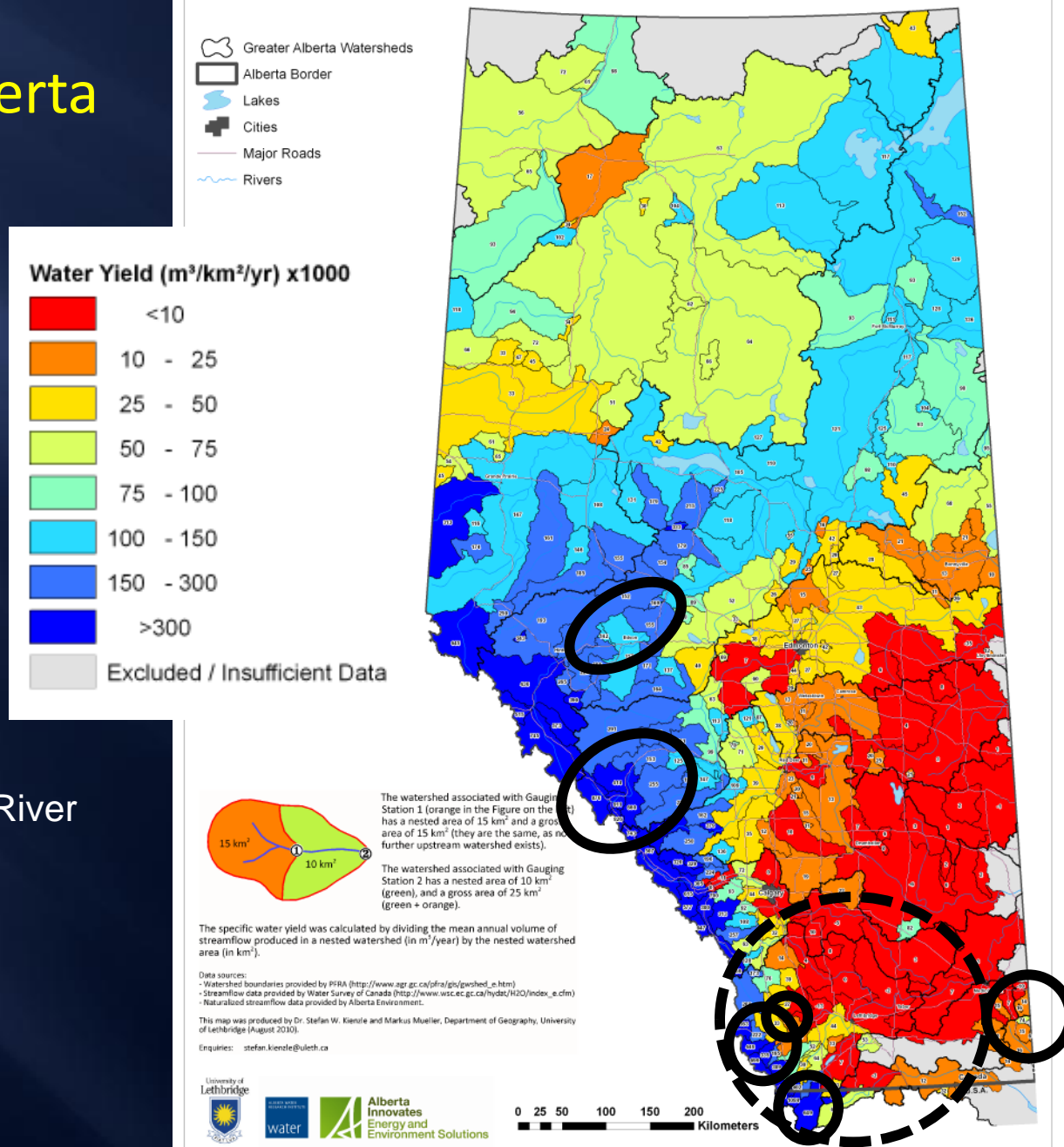
The ACRU model is used as a translator of climate change and land cover scenarios into hydrological responses.

Water Yield in Alberta

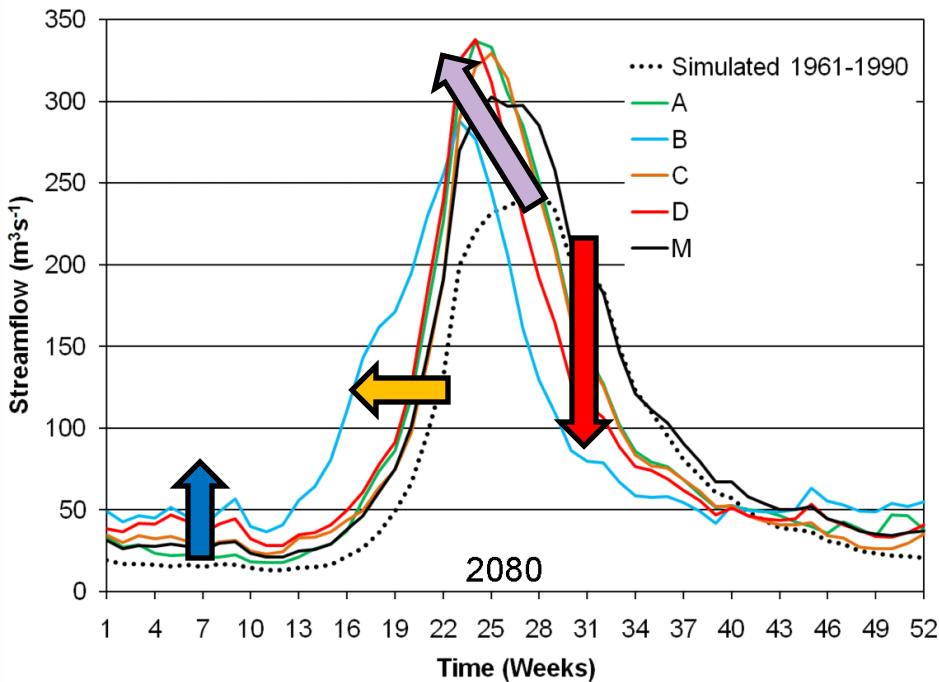
ACRU Simulations in:

- Upper North Saskatchewan River
- Castle River
- St. Mary's River
- Beaver Creek
- Swift Current Creek
- Oldman River
- McLeod River

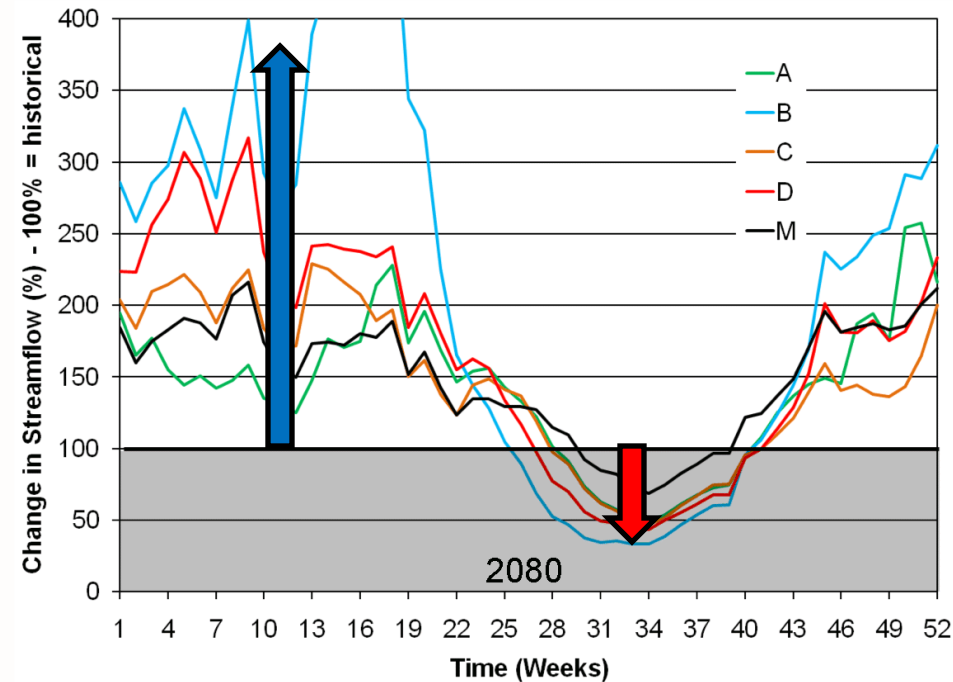
Alberta Water Yield Per Square Kilometer



Cline River: Streamflow Impacts 2040-2069



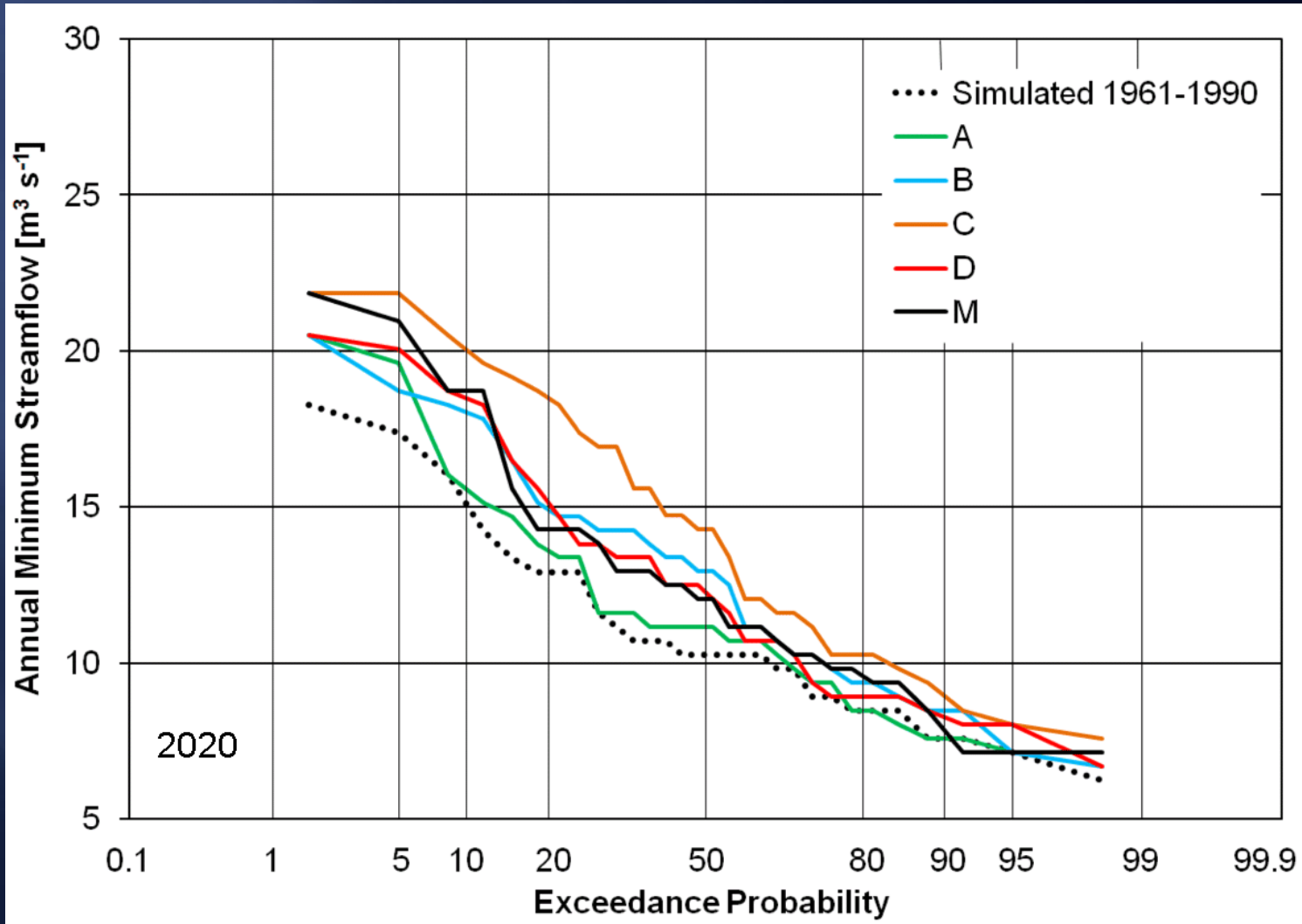
m^3/s



% over/under Base
Base = 1961-1990

Cline River: Annual Minimum Streamflow

Exceedance Probability: 2020

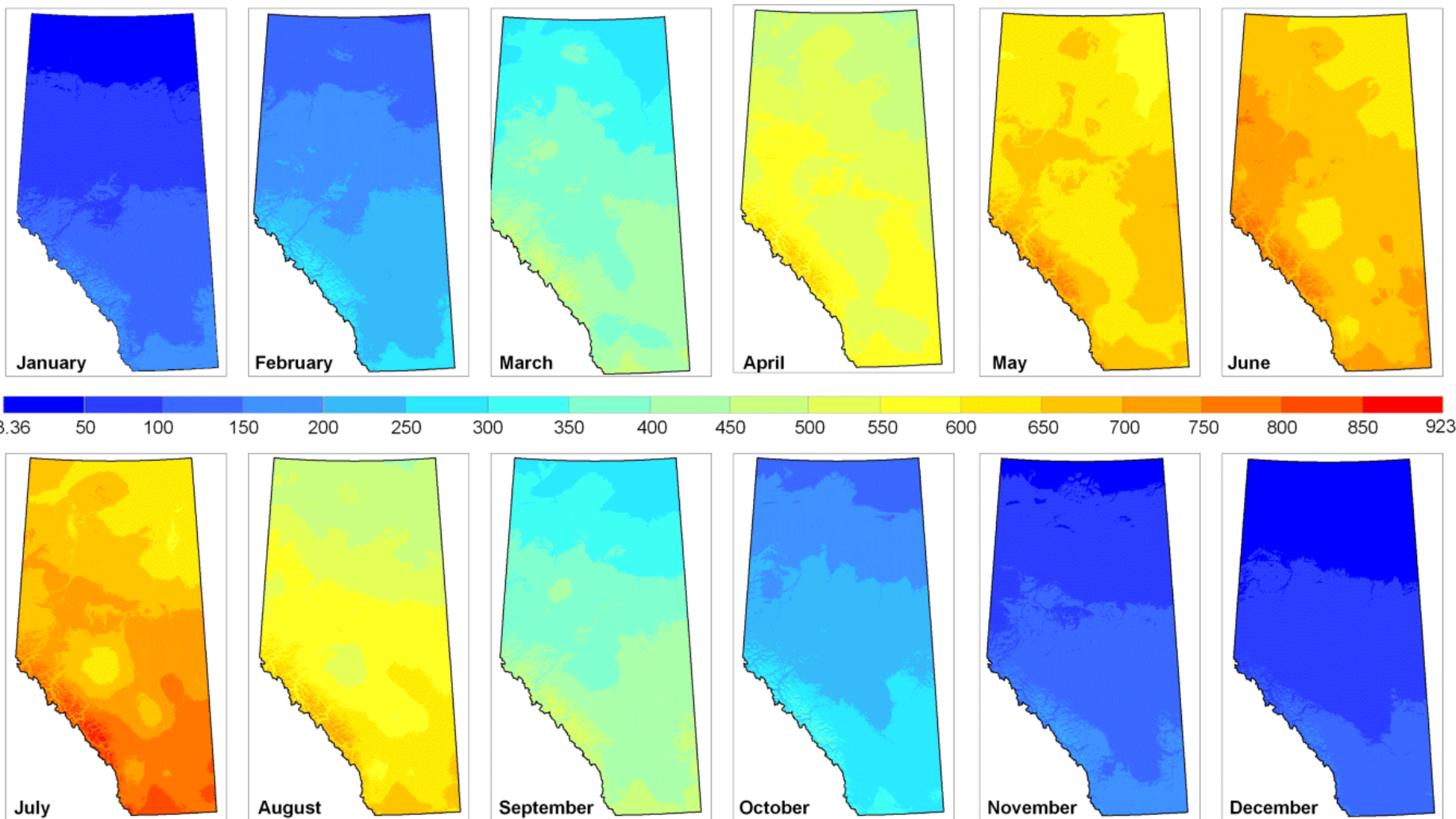


Simulating impacts of land cover on water yield

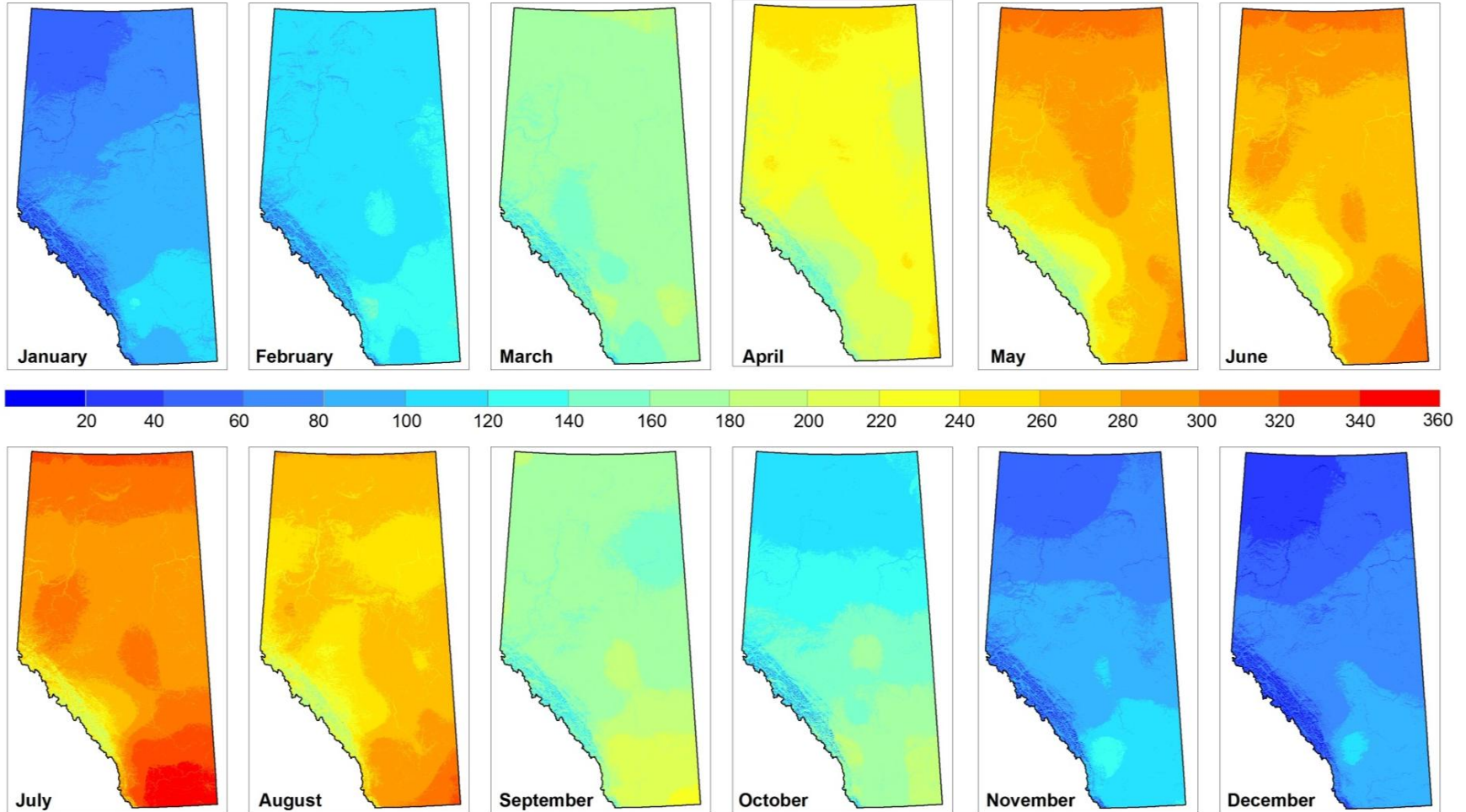
Scenario		Mean annual runoff (mm)			
		Lions MC (MAP = 979 mm)		Karkloof MC (MAP = 1 081 mm)	
A	Baseline land cover	233.4		345.6	
B	Present land use	204.5	(−12.4%)	277.6	(−19.7%)
C	Baseline + irrigation	180.2	(−22.8%)	319.7	(−7.5%)
D	Baseline + afforestation	192.9	(−17.4%)	272.0	(−21.3%)
E	Baseline + 2 × afforestation	178.4	(−23.6%)	241.6	(−30.1%)

Mean Monthly Incoming Solar Radiation

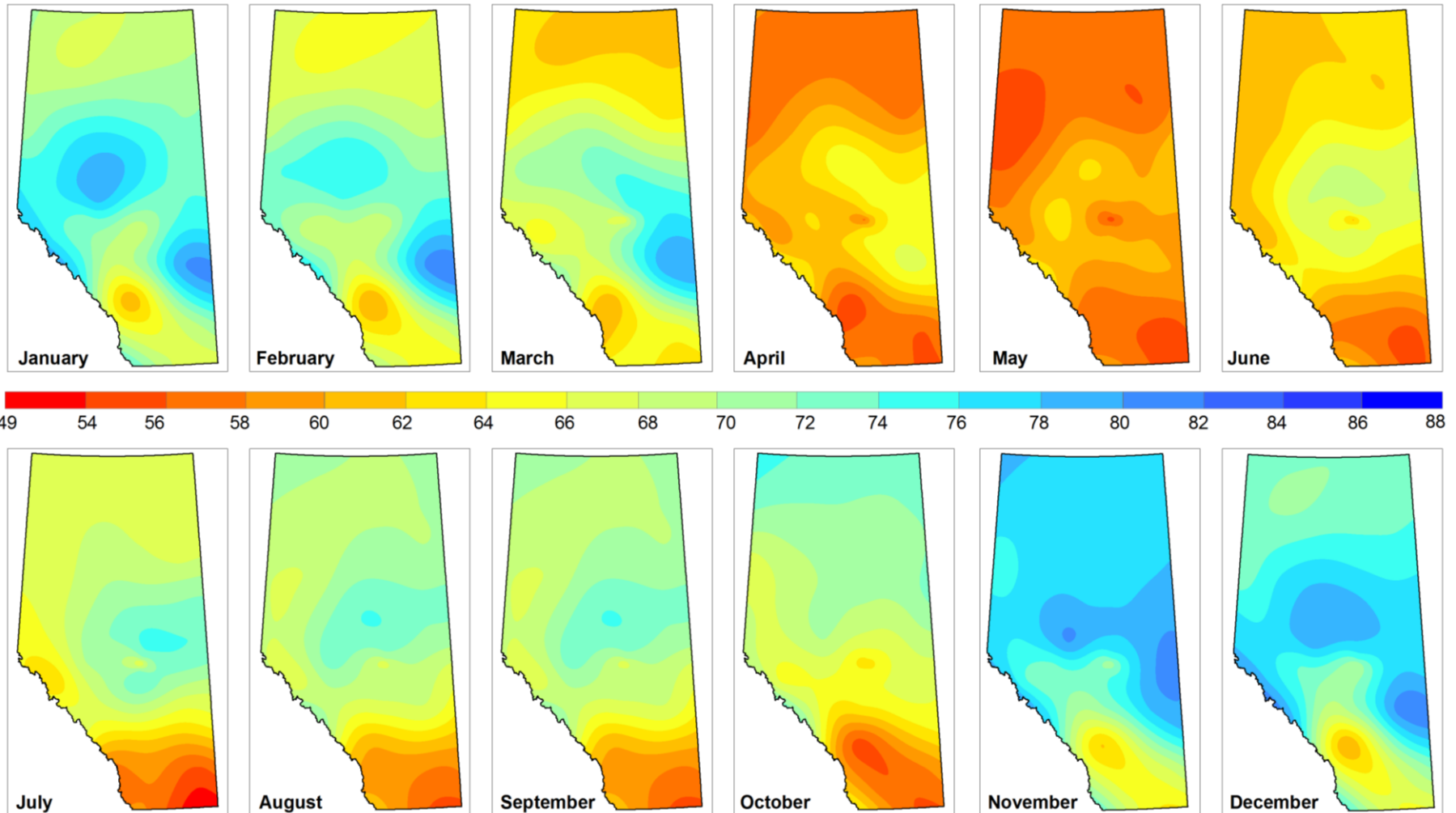
[MJ m⁻² month⁻¹]



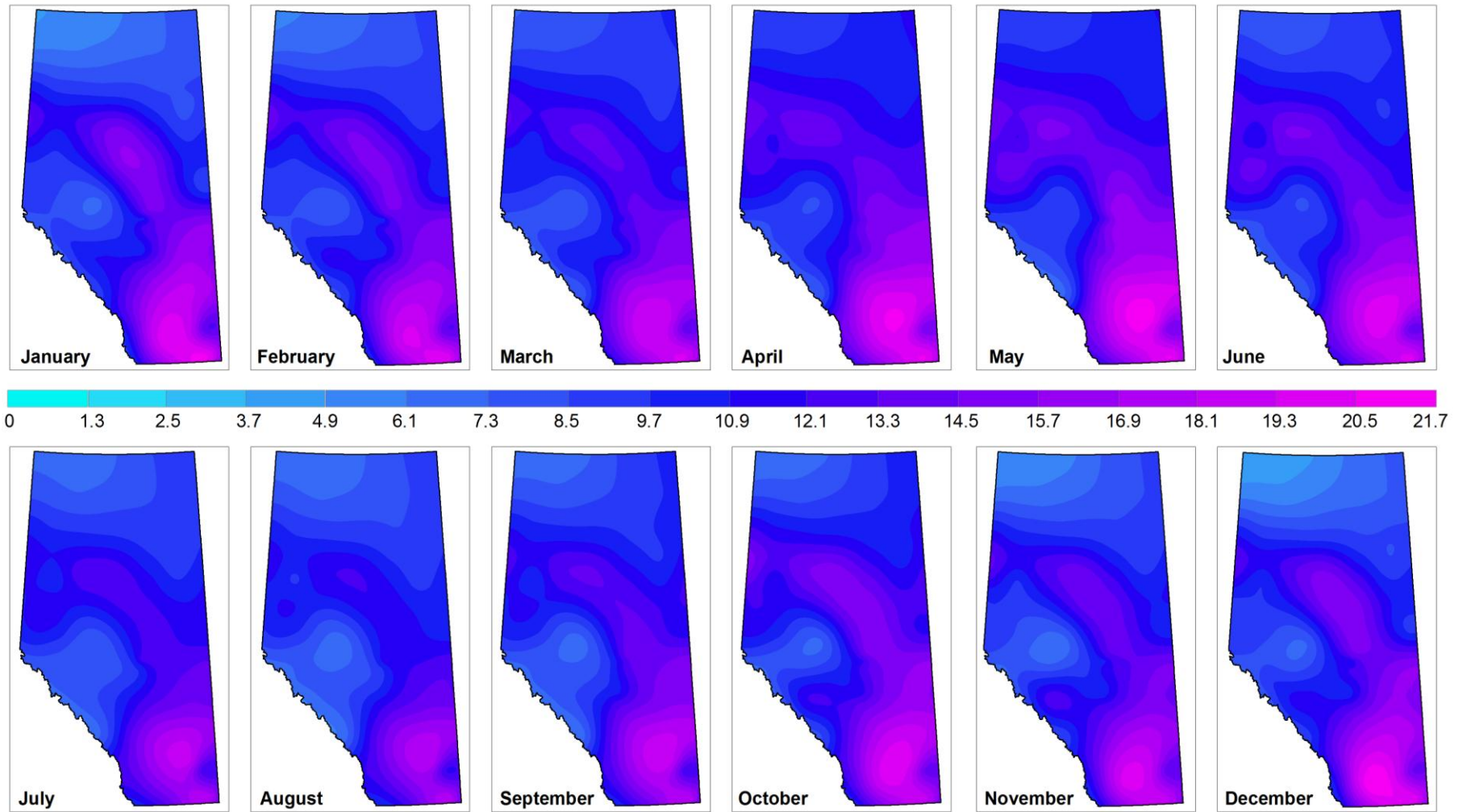
Mean Monthly Sunshine Hours

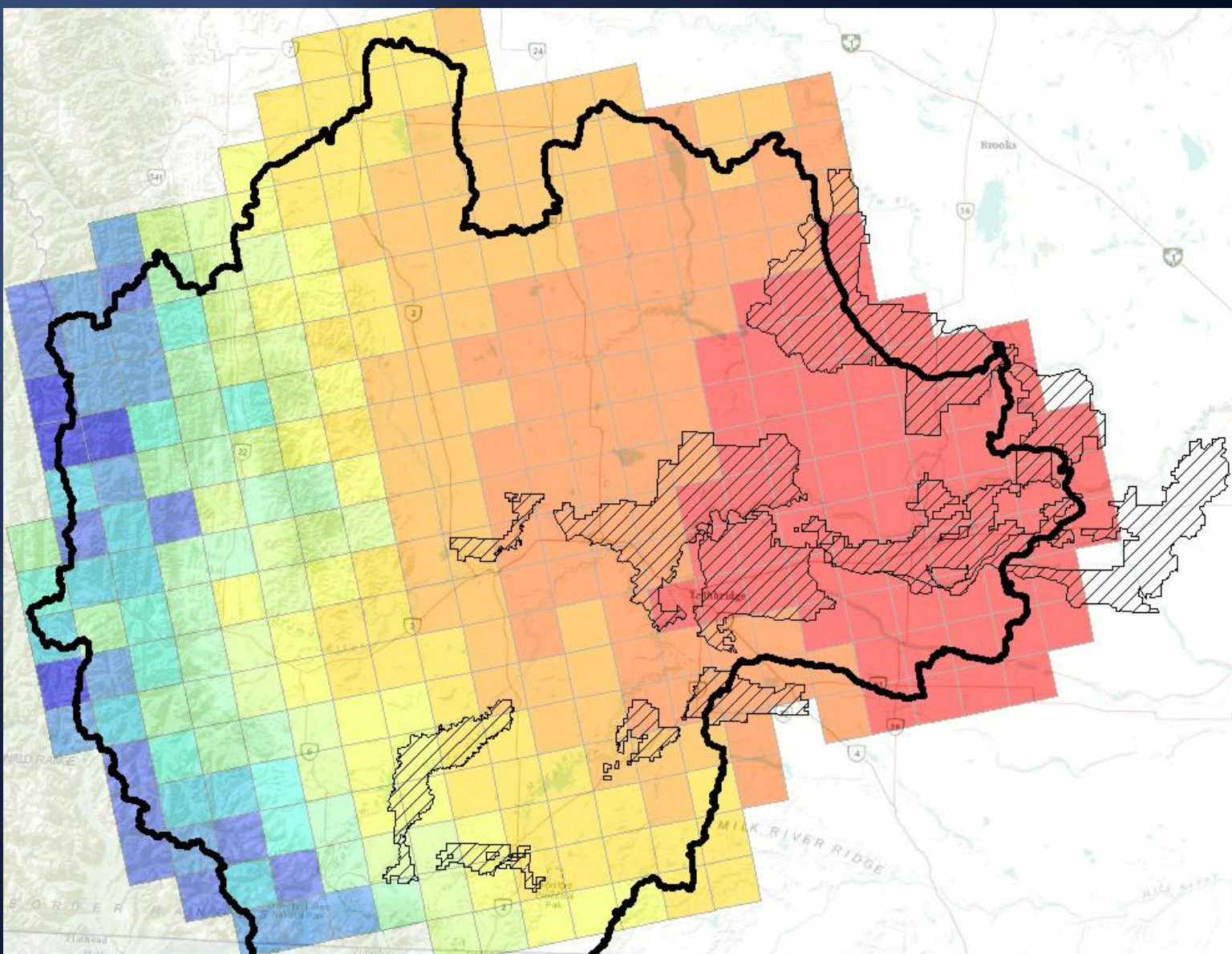


Mean Monthly Relative Humidity [%]

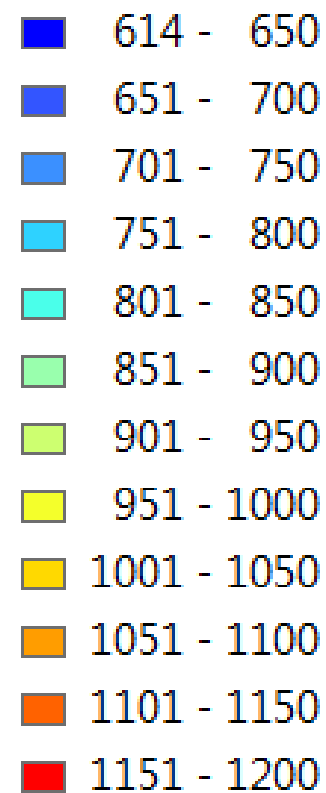


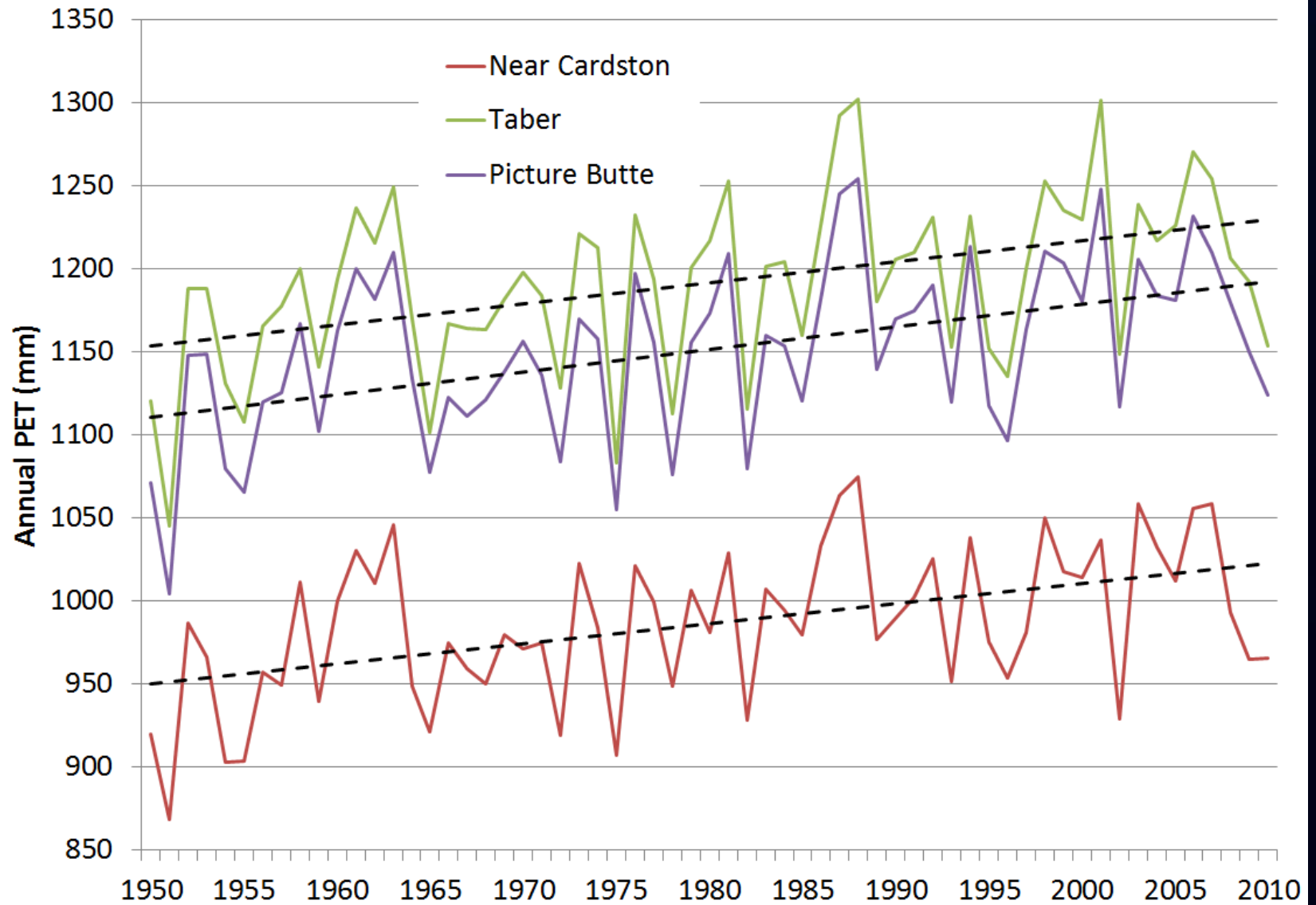
Mean Monthly Wind Speed [km/hr]





PET





Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Developer

Cut Copy Format Painter

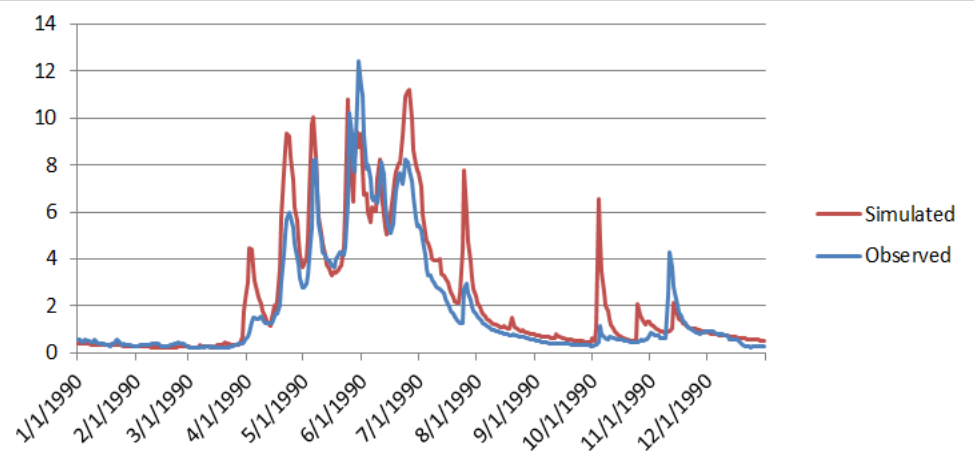
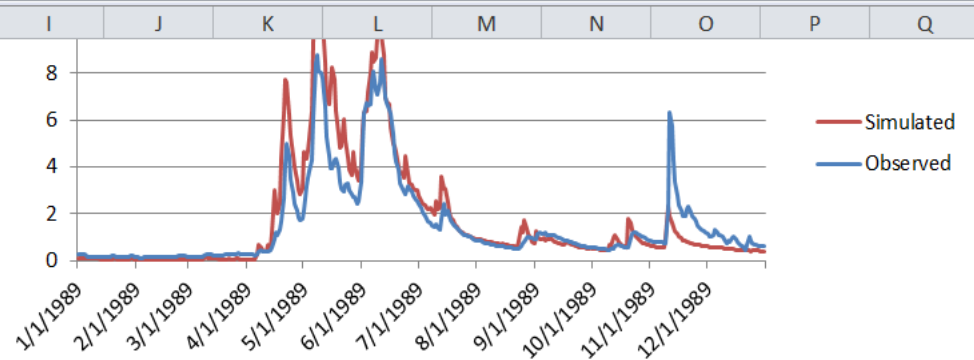
Calibri 11 A⁺ A⁻ B I U Wrap Text Merge & Center

General \$ % , .00 .00 Conditional Formatting Format as Table Cell Styles Insert Delete Format AutoSum Fill Clear Sort & Filter Find & Select

Font Alignment Number Styles Cells Editing

R185

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1971	10	21	#####	197110		0.26	
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25