

Observed U.S. Temperature Change

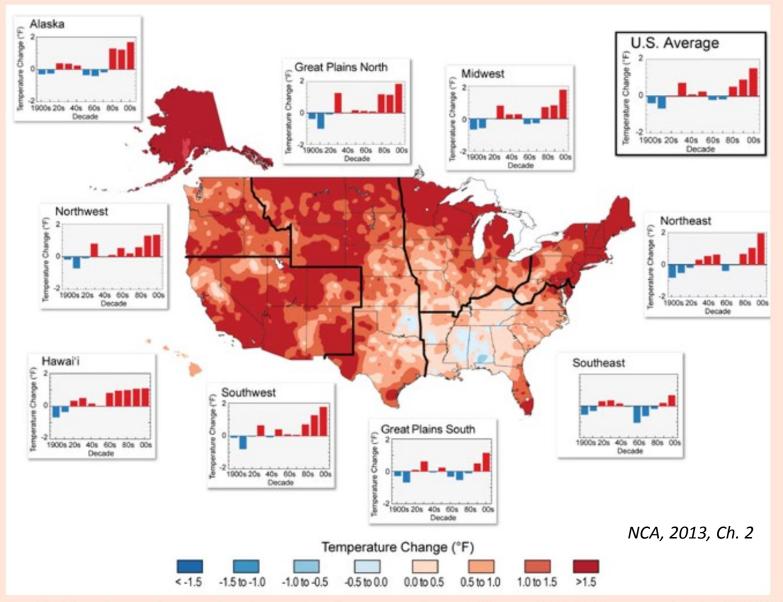
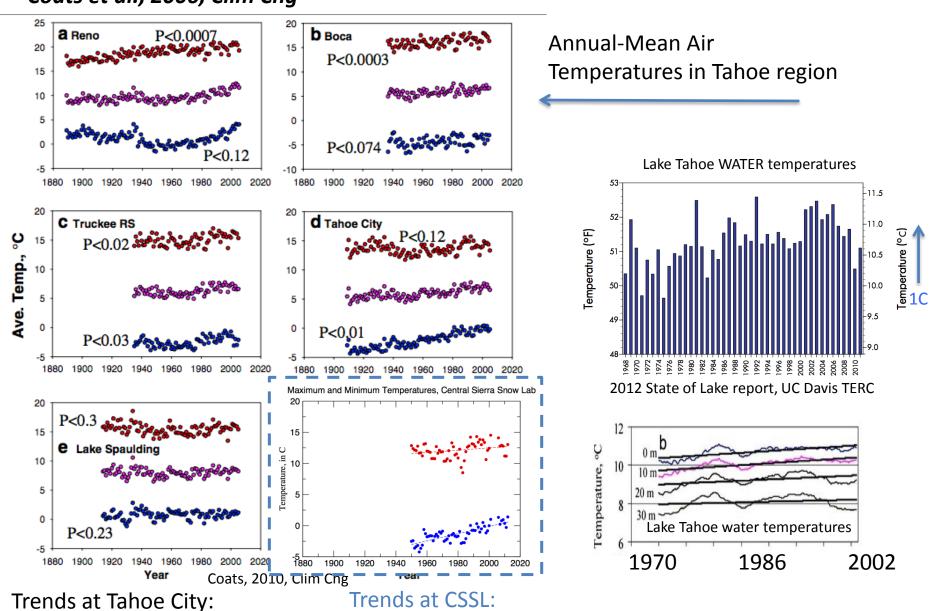
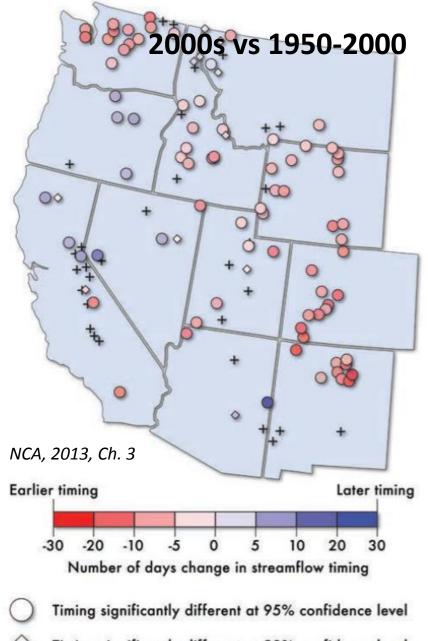


Figure 2.7. The colors on the map show temperature changes over the past 22 years (1991-2012) compared to the 1901-1960 average, and compared to the 1951-1980 average for Alaska and Hawai'i. The bars on the graphs show the average temperature changes by decade for 1901-2012 (relative to the 1901-1960 average) for each region. The far right bar in each graph (2000s decade) includes 2011 and 2012. The period from 2001 to 2012 was warmer than any previous decade in every region. (Figure source: NOAA NCDC / CICS-NC).

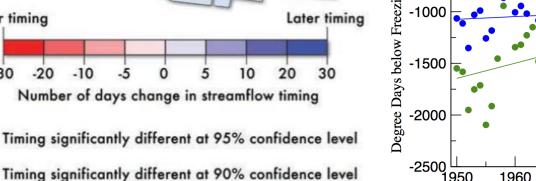
Coats et al., 2006, Clim Chg

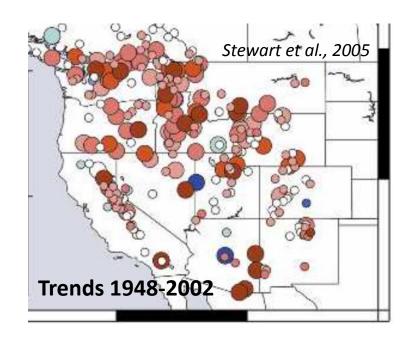


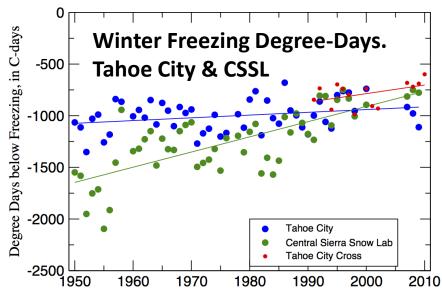
Tmin trend = 4.7 C / 100 yr (P < 0.01)Tmin trend = 5.78 C / 100 yr (P < 0.001)Tmax trend = $0.6 \, \text{C} / 100 \, \text{yr} \, (P < 0.12)$ Tmax trend = 1.85 C / 100 yr (P < 0.02)

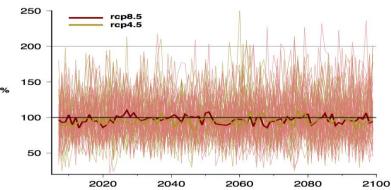


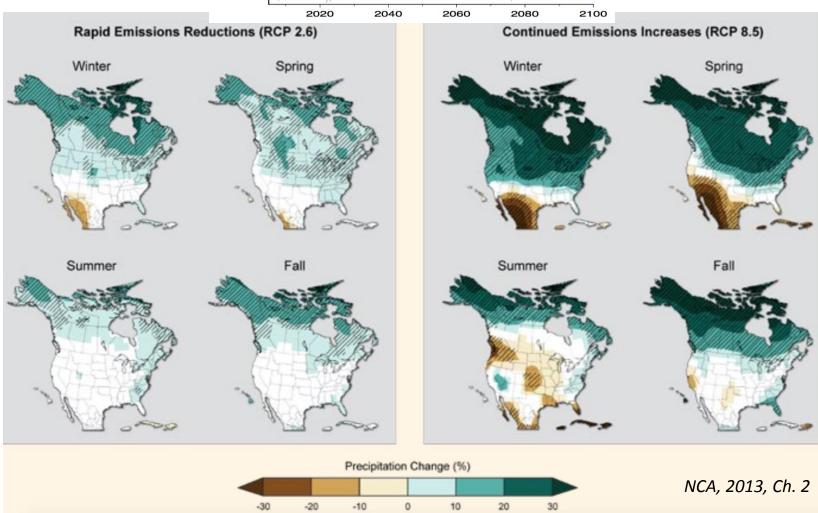
Timing not statistically different



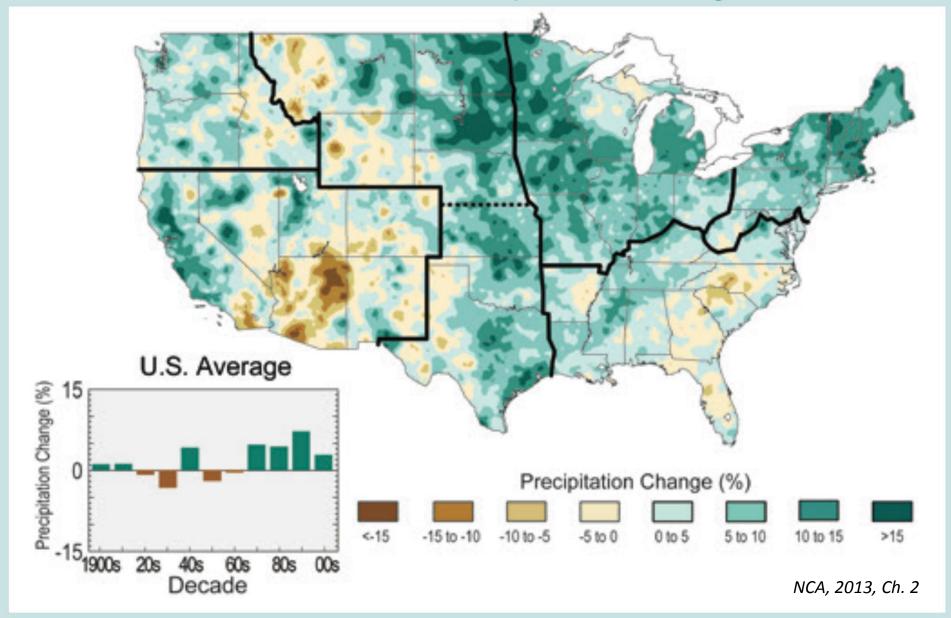




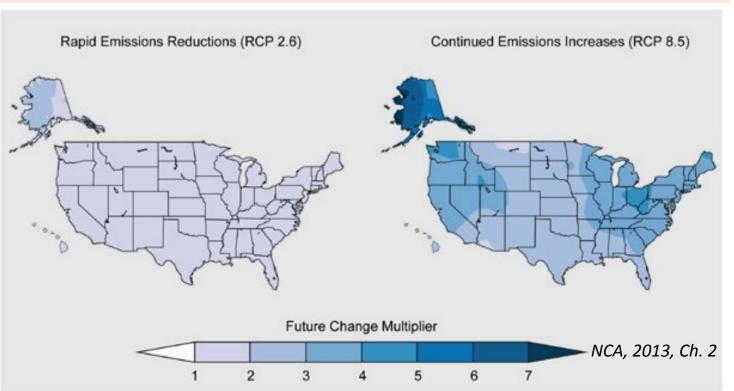


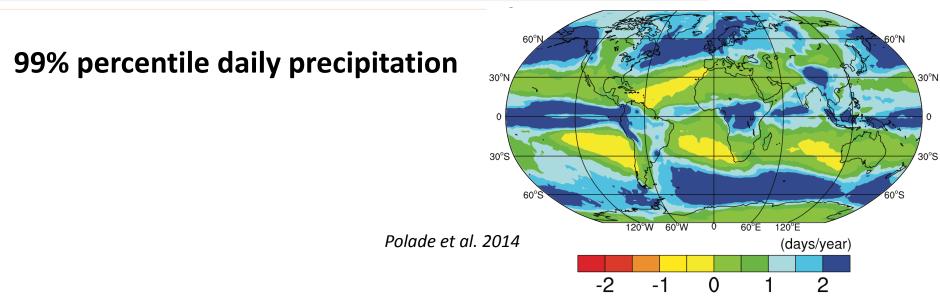


Observed U.S. Precipitation Change

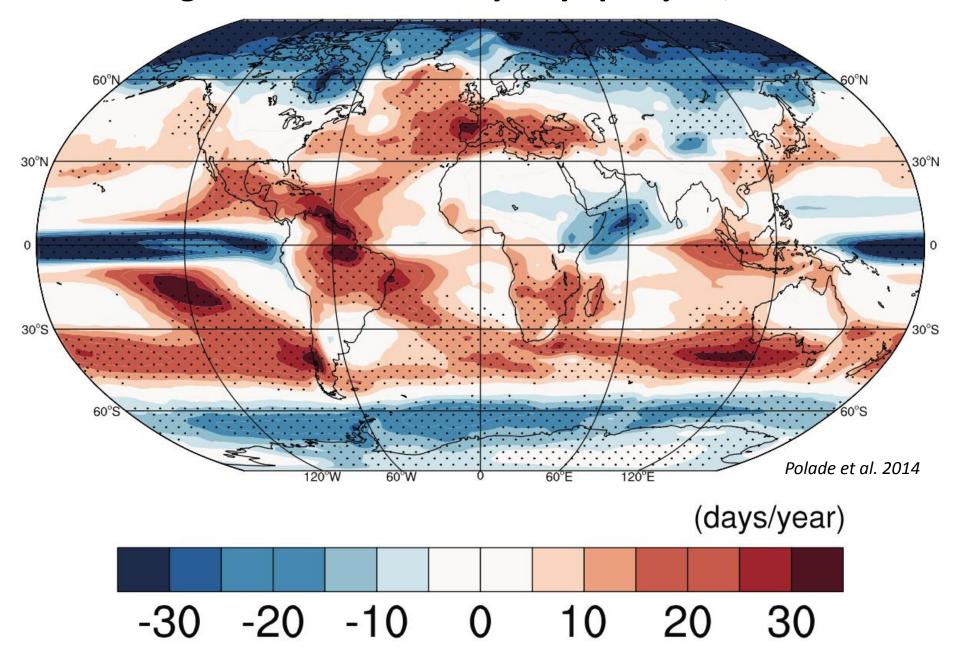


Projected Change in Heavy Precipitation Events

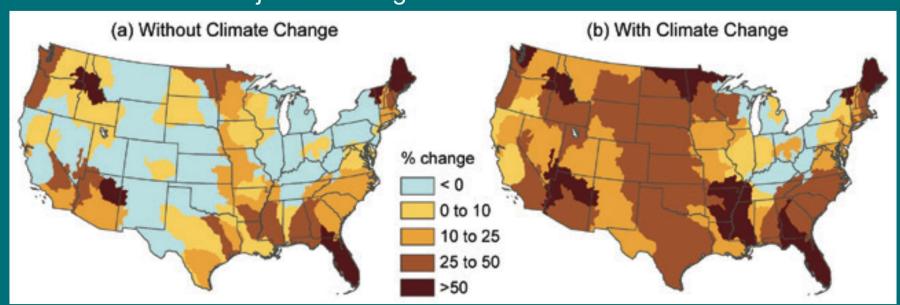




Changes in Number of Dry Days per year, RCP8.5

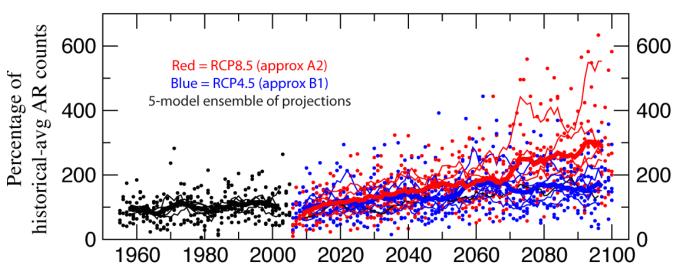


Projected Changes in Water Withdrawals

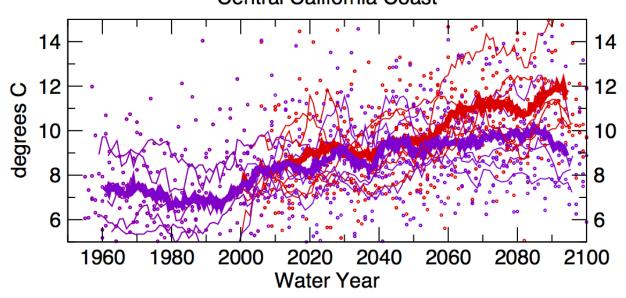


The effects of climate change, primarily associated with increasing temperatures and potential evapotranspiration, are projected to significantly increase water demand across most of the United States. Maps show percent change from 2005 to 2060 in projected demand for water assuming (a) change in population and socioeconomic conditions consistent with the A1B emissions scenario (increasing emissions through the middle of this century, with gradual reductions thereafter), but with no change in climate, and (b) combined changes in population, socioeconomic conditions, and climate according to the A1B emissions scenario. (Figure source: Brown et al. 2013⁴)

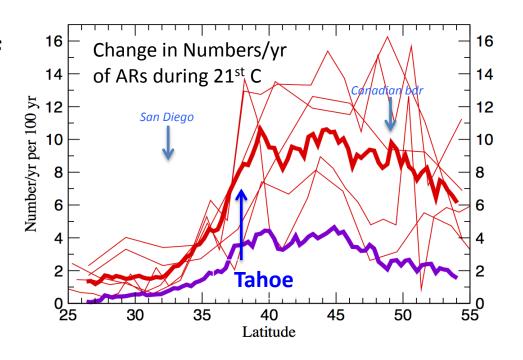
Numbers of Days with ARs making landfall per year West Coast of North America, 25N to 42N



Air Temperatures at 850 mb in ARs making Landfall
Central California Coast

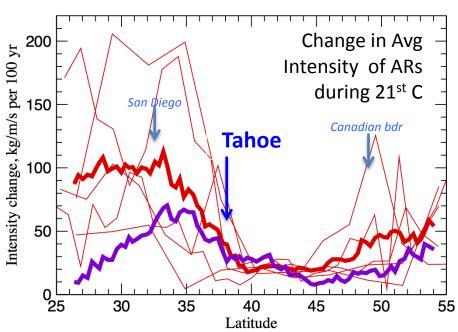


Distribution of mean changes by latitude along the west coast from 2005-2100



Thin lines individual models (only red, RCP8.5, versions shown)

Heavy lines, ensemble means



SNAWPS Concept, Fall 2012

 USGS, UC Davis, Desert Research Institute and other scientific organizations under the Tahoe Science Consortium are looking for ways to leverage funding & efforts to create a

Sierra Nevada Atmospheric and Watershed Prediction System (SNAWPS)

This community effort will bring together existing (and developing) models of

atmosphere

watershed

lake dynamics & quality

forest

ecosystems

into a continually updated modeling system open to all scientists & users

 The system will be used to regularly predict and track current conditions & to produce occasional projections of climate changes & effects to help managers & public make informed decisions critical to health and economic well-being.

Sierra Nevada Atmosphere-Watershed Science Community Model

