

Brief Overview of Arizona Climate

Planning for Local Government Climate Challenges:
Connecting Research and Practice Workshop

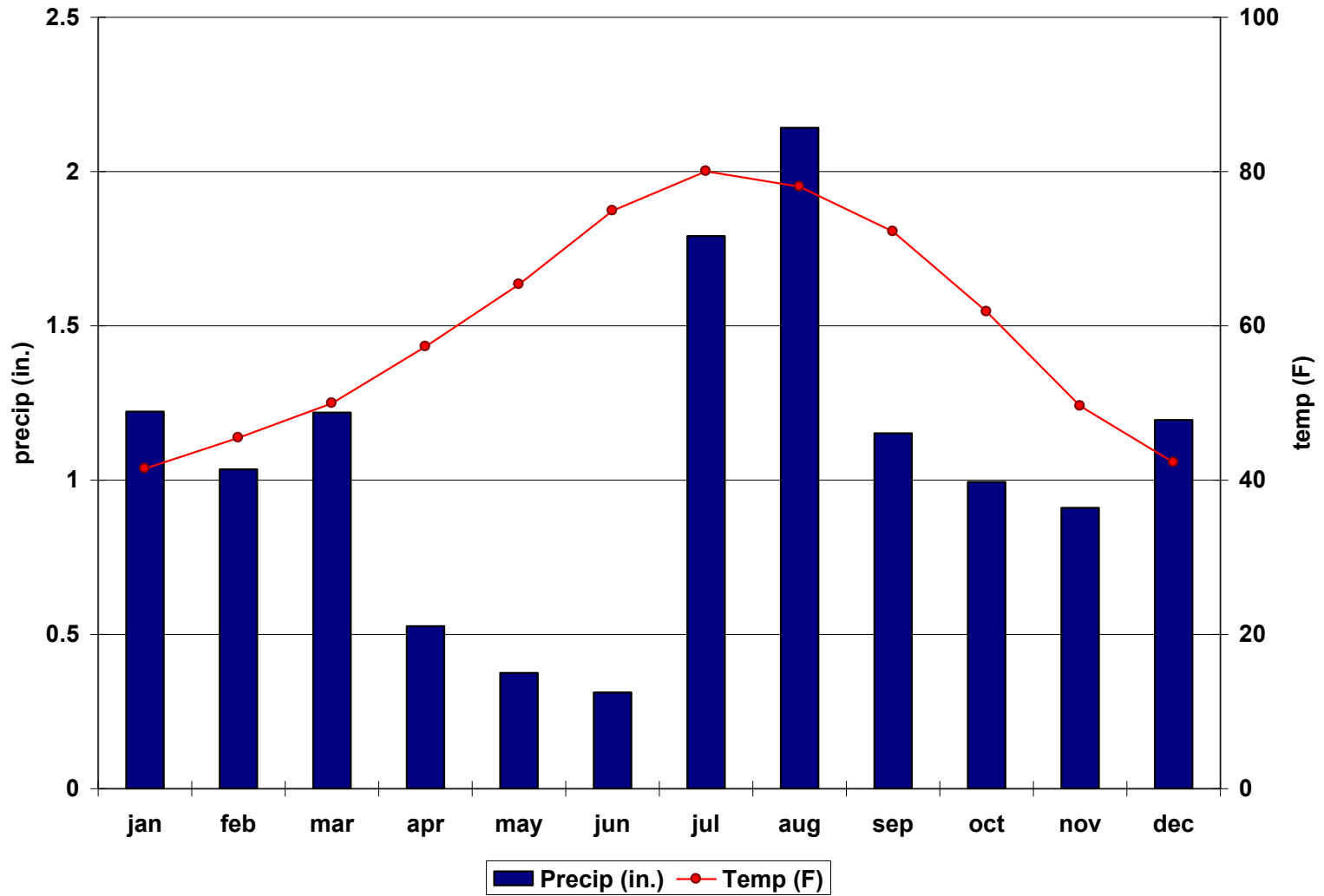
18 October 2012 – Tempe, AZ, USA

Gregg Garfin, The University of Arizona

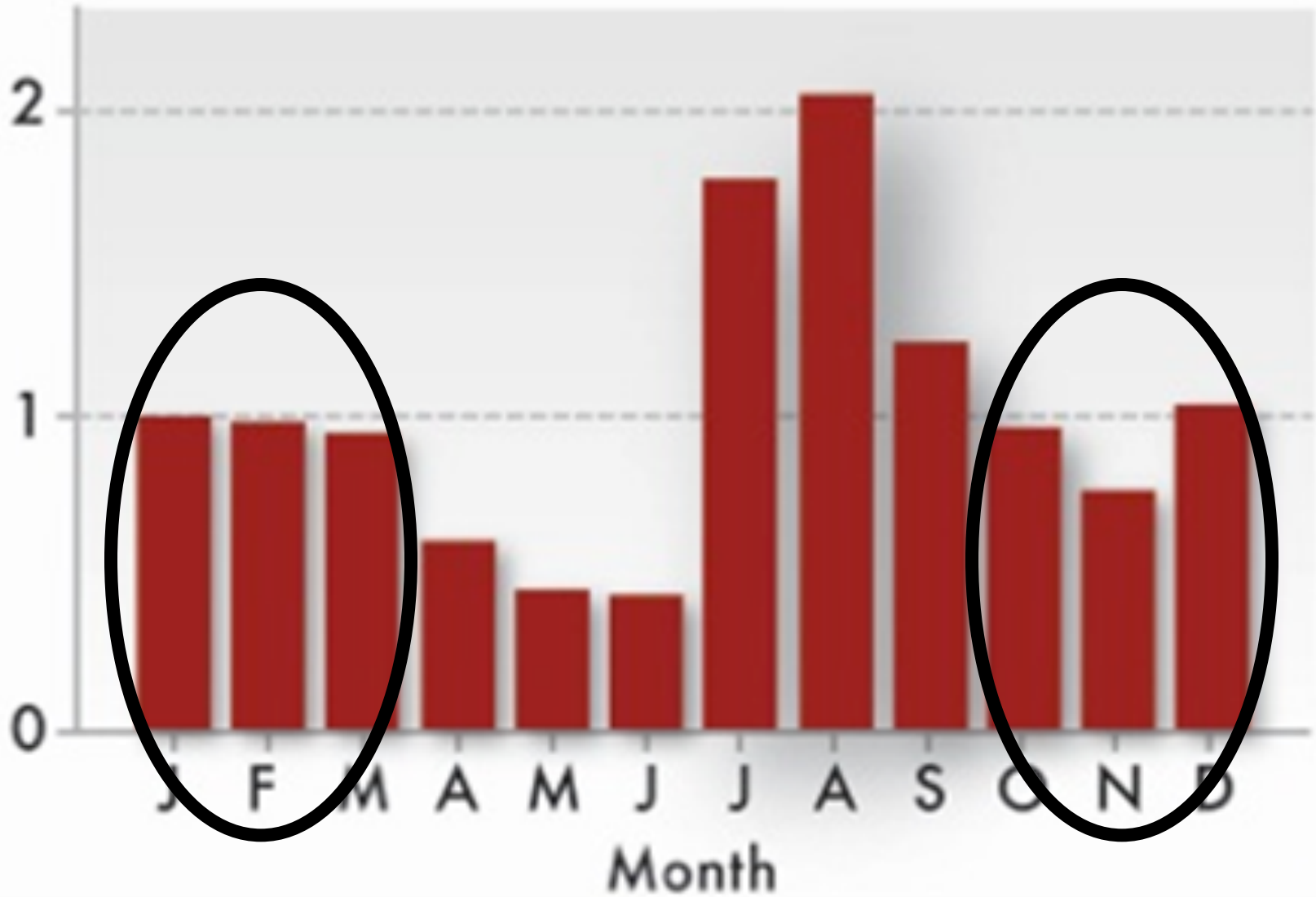


- **AZ climate basics**
- **Observations**
- **Projections**

Arizona Climograph



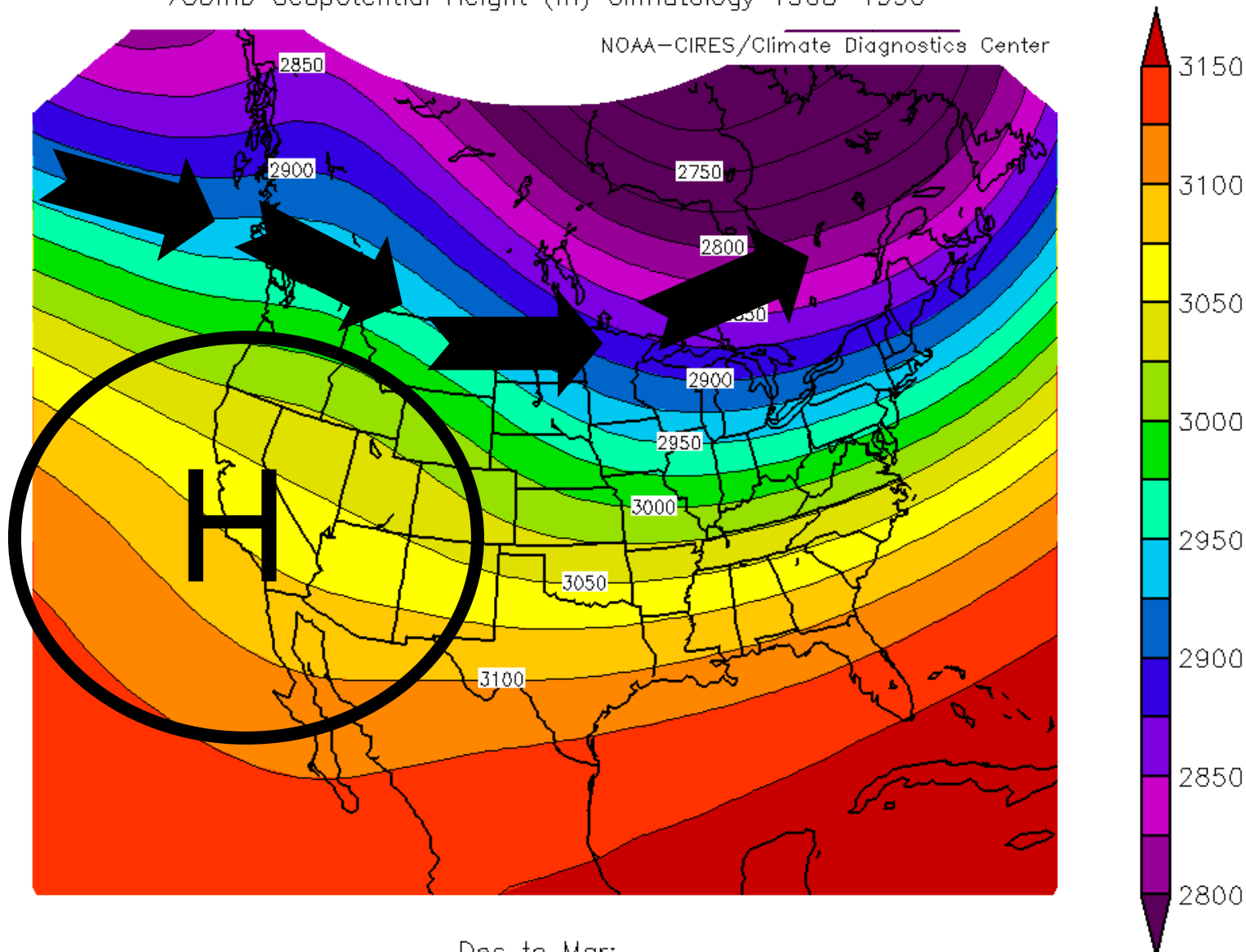
Mean Monthly Precipitation
(inches)



Winter

NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis
700mb Geopotential Height (m) Climatology 1968–1996

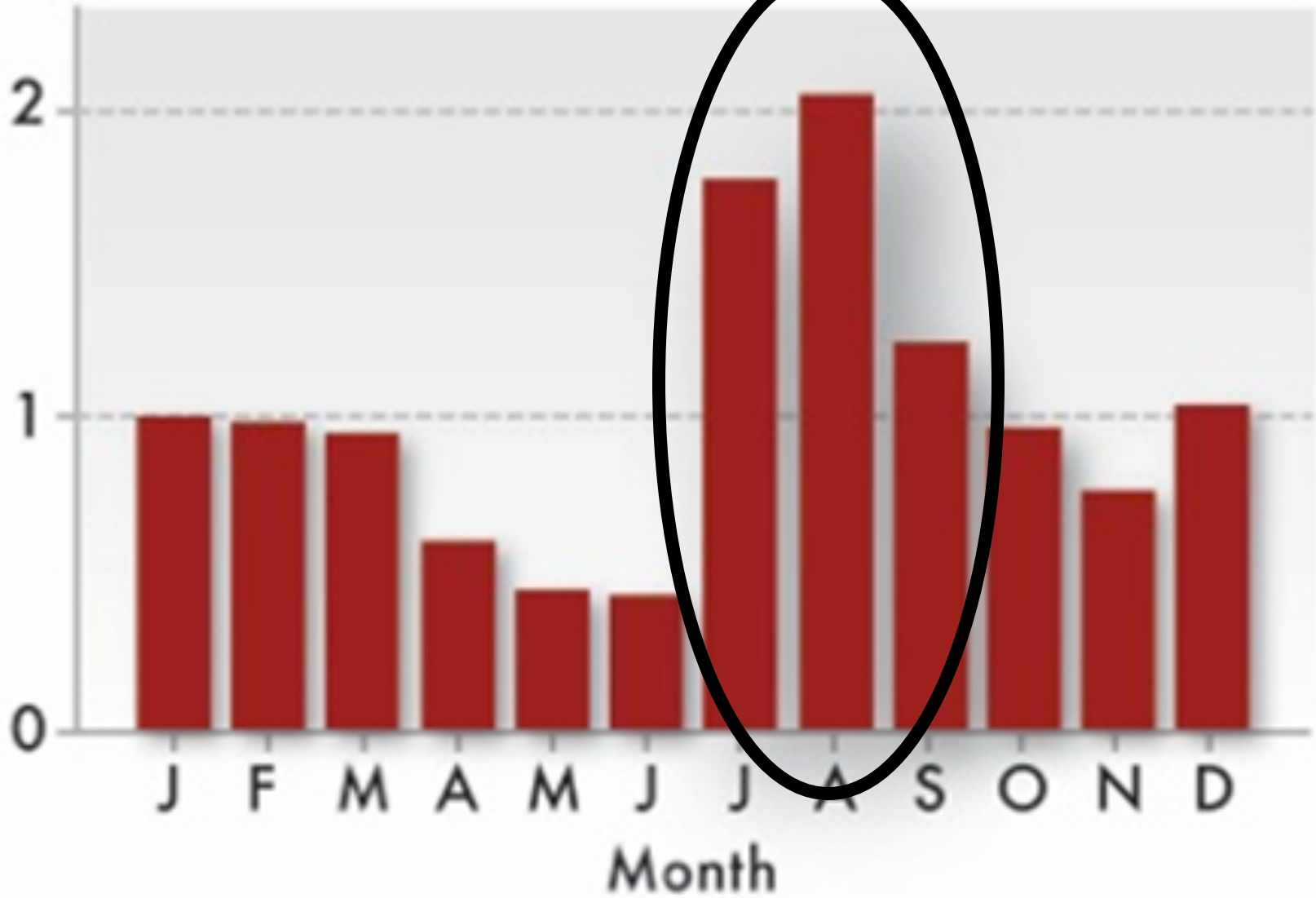
NOAA-CIRES/Climate Diagnostics Center







Mean Monthly Precipitation
(inches)

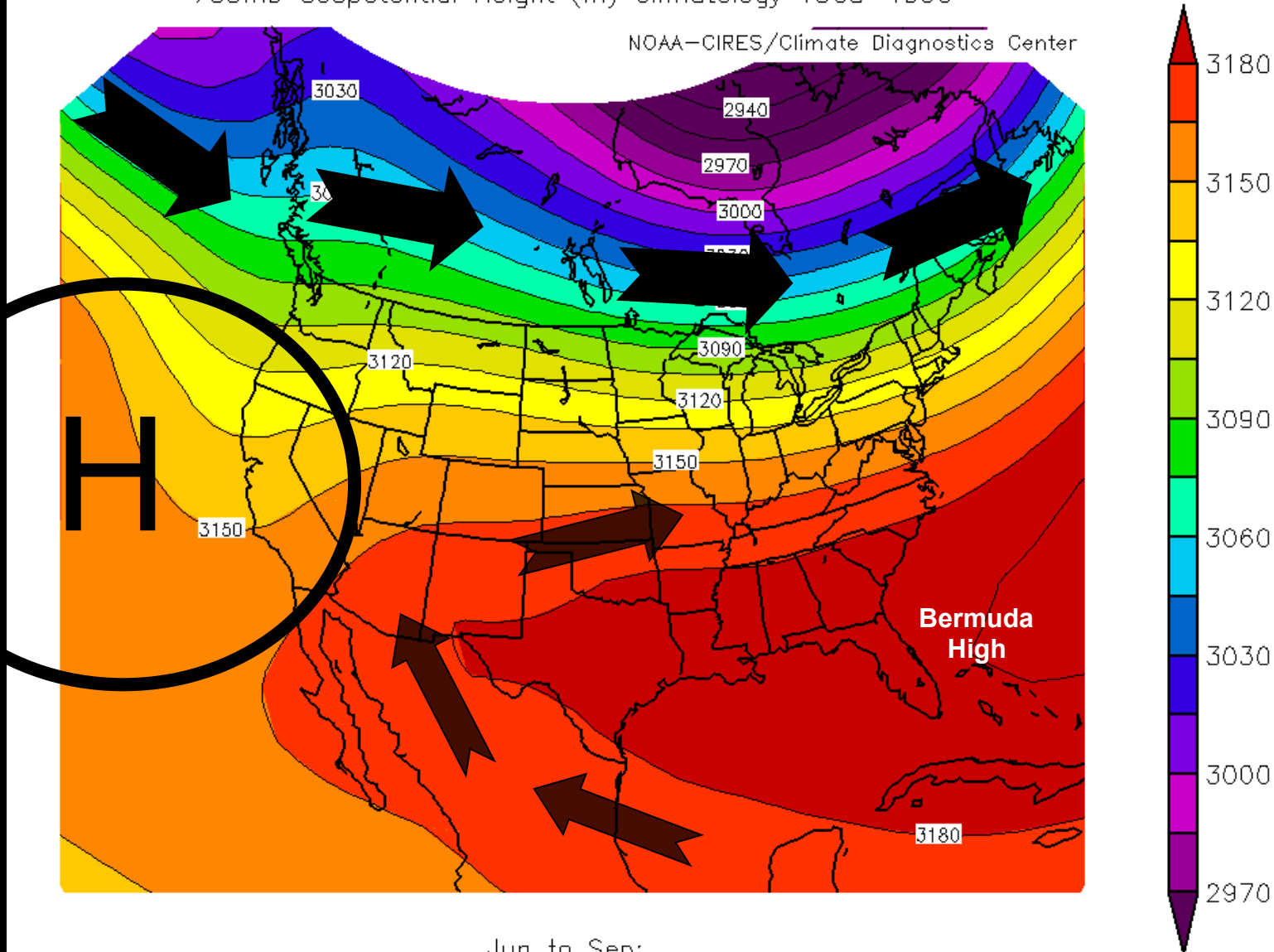


Summer

NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

700mb Geopotential Height (m) Climatology 1968-1996

NOAA-CIRES/Climate Diagnostics Center



Jun to Sep:

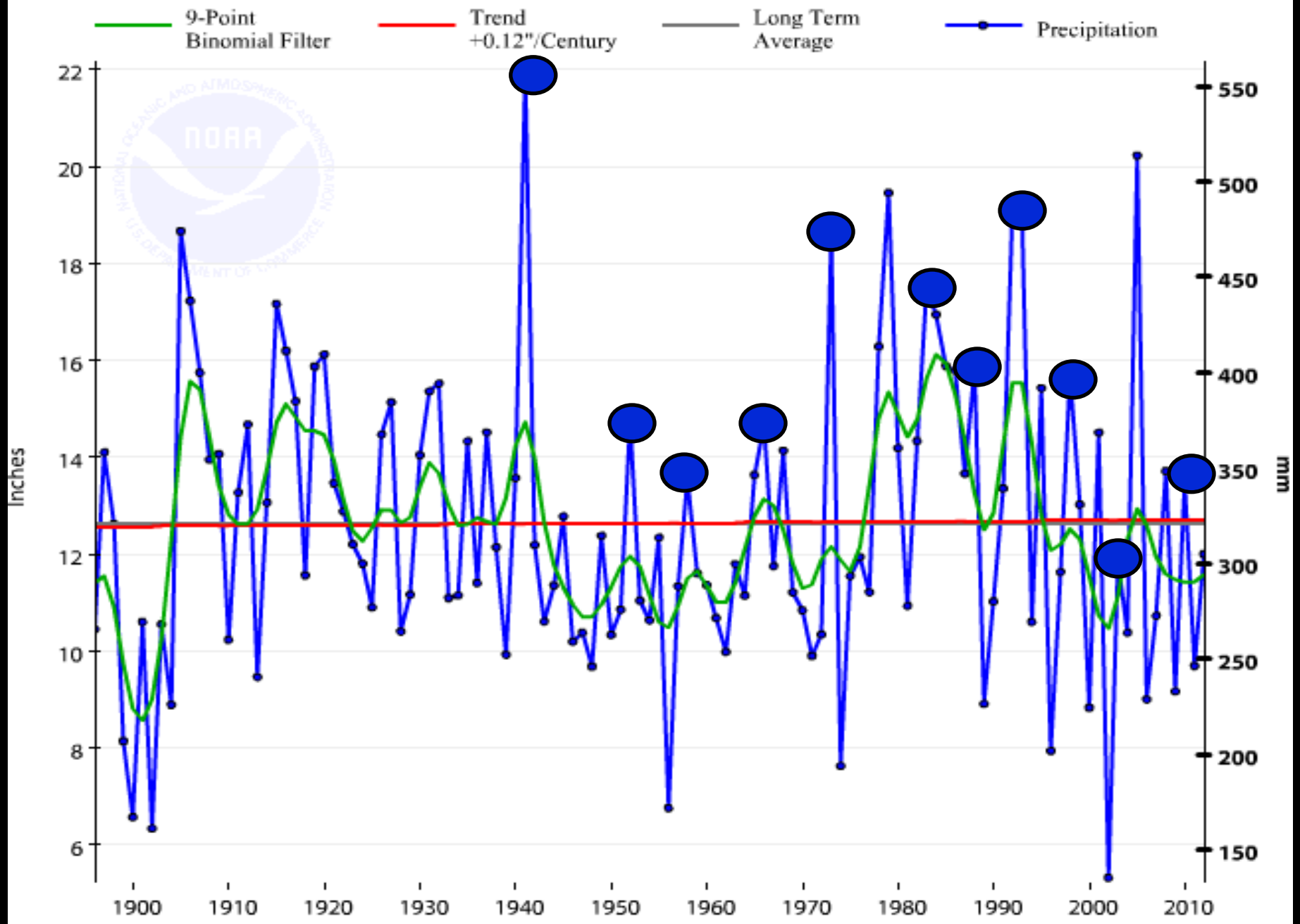


Towering cumulonimbus clouds

Photograph by Corbis Premium Collection/Alamy

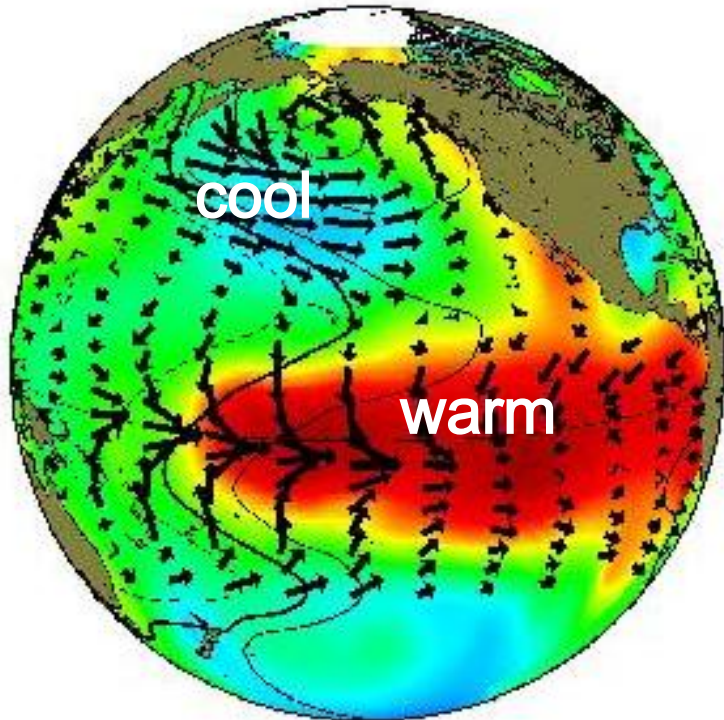


Arizona, Precipitation, September-August

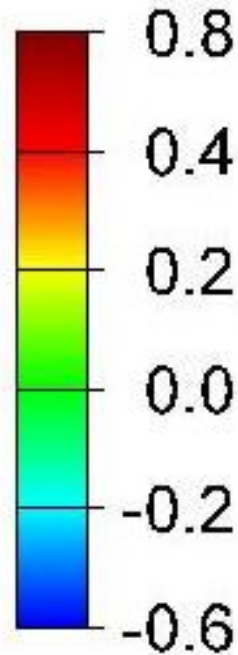
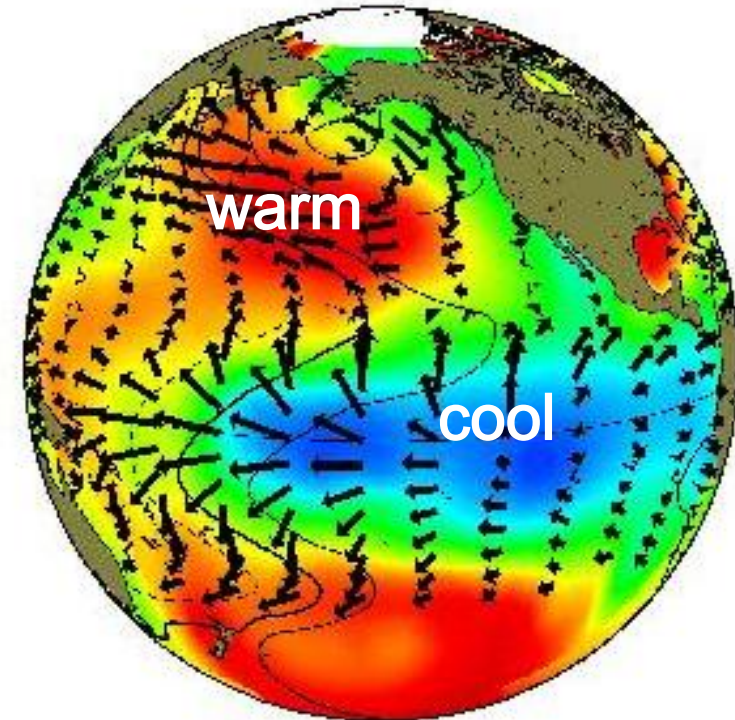


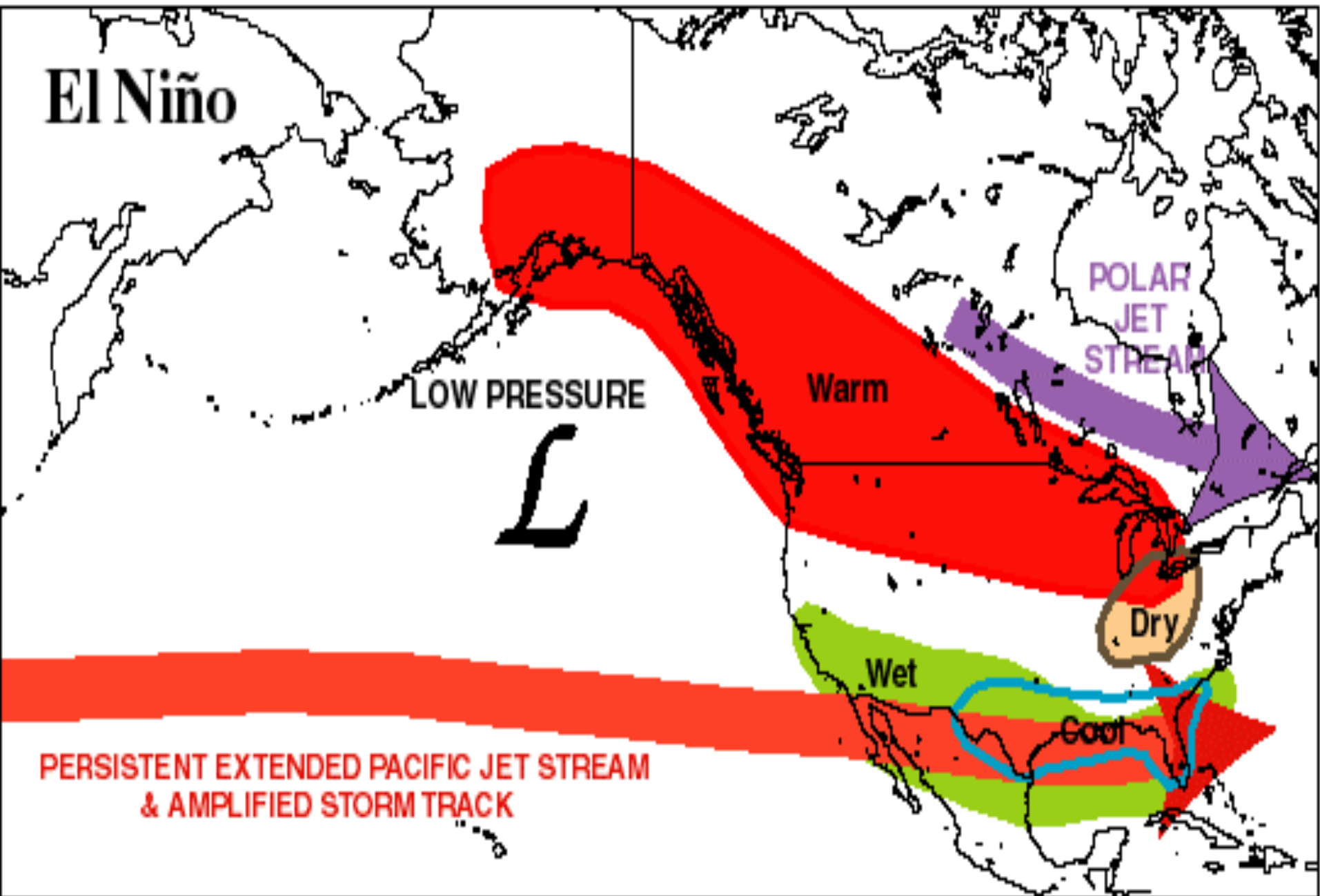
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

El Niño



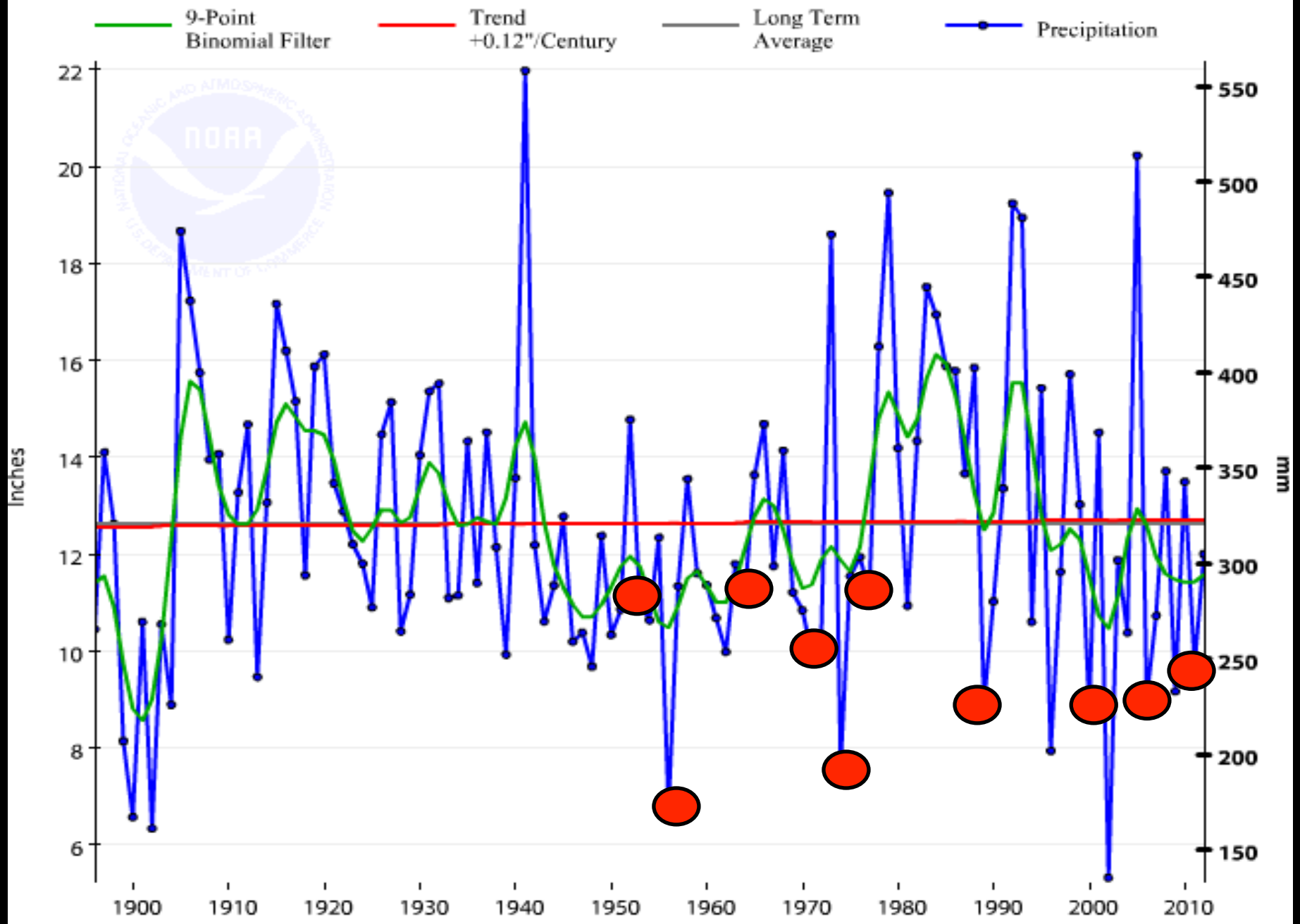
La Niña





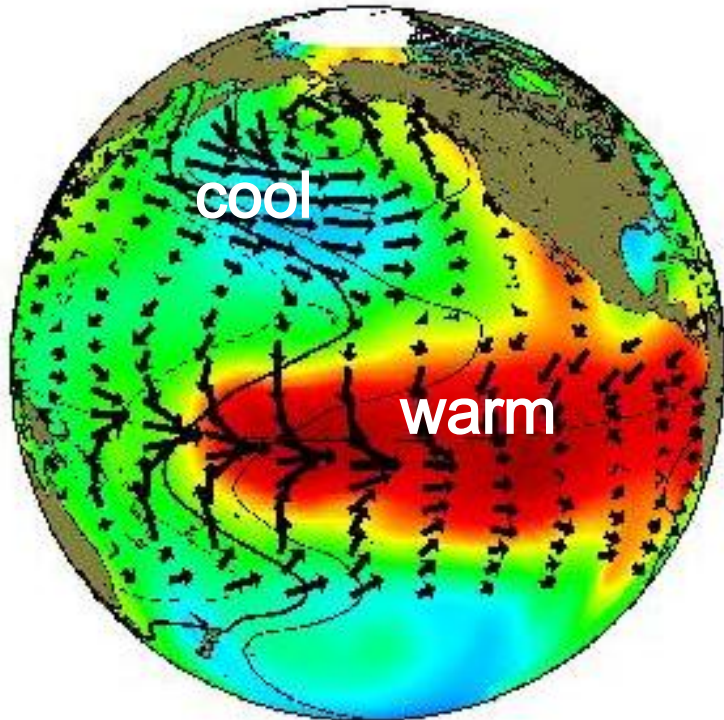
Source: NOAA Climate Prediction Center http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensocycle/winter25%25.gif

Arizona, Precipitation, September-August

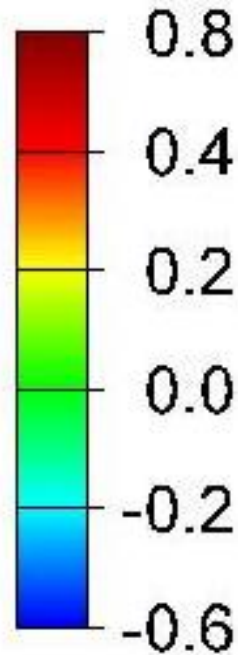
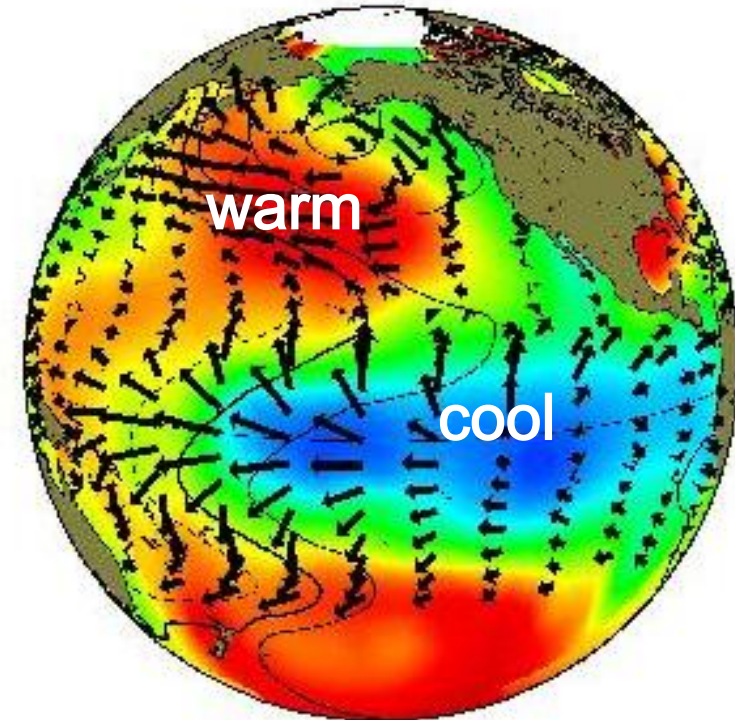


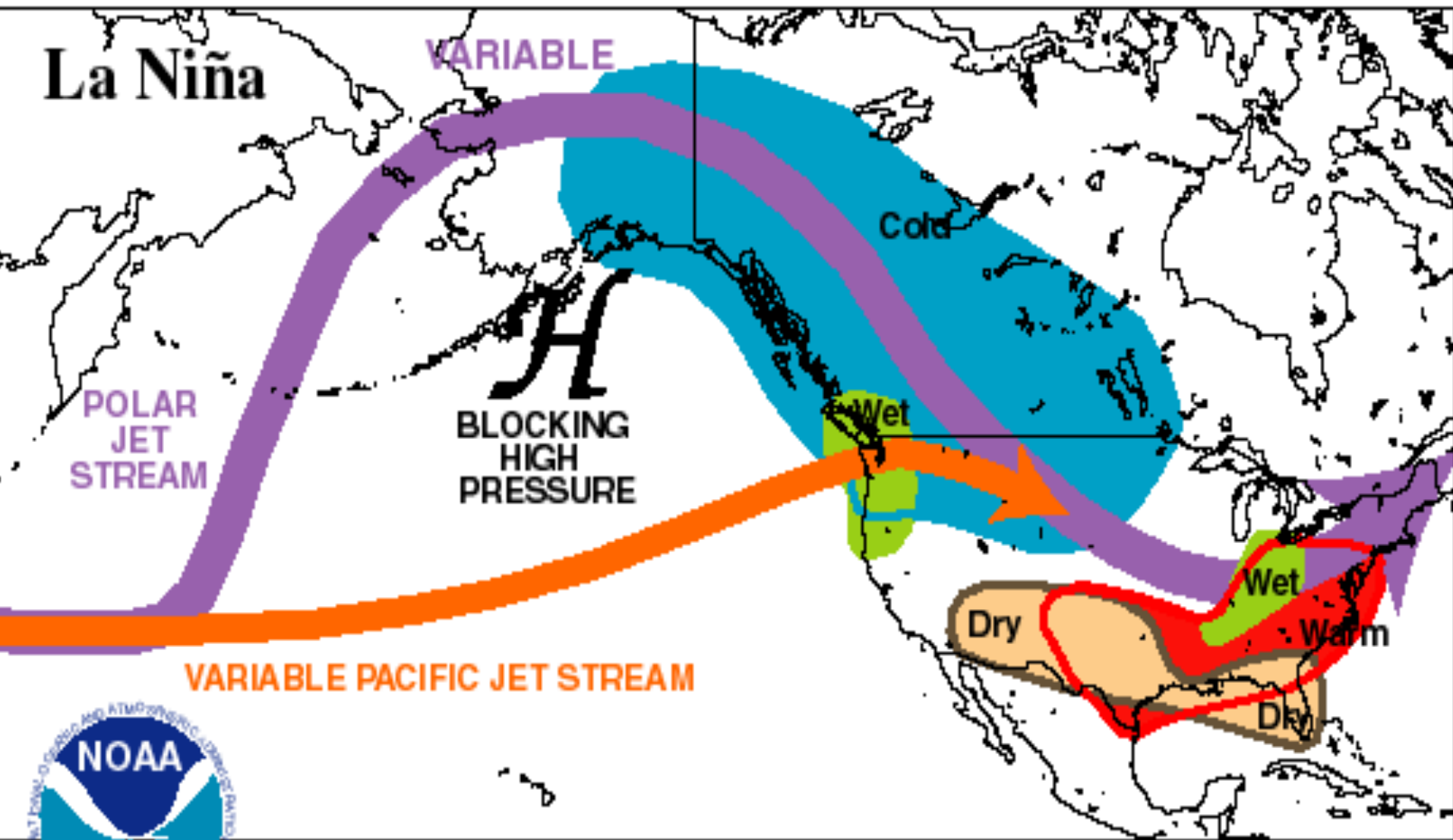
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

El Niño



La Niña

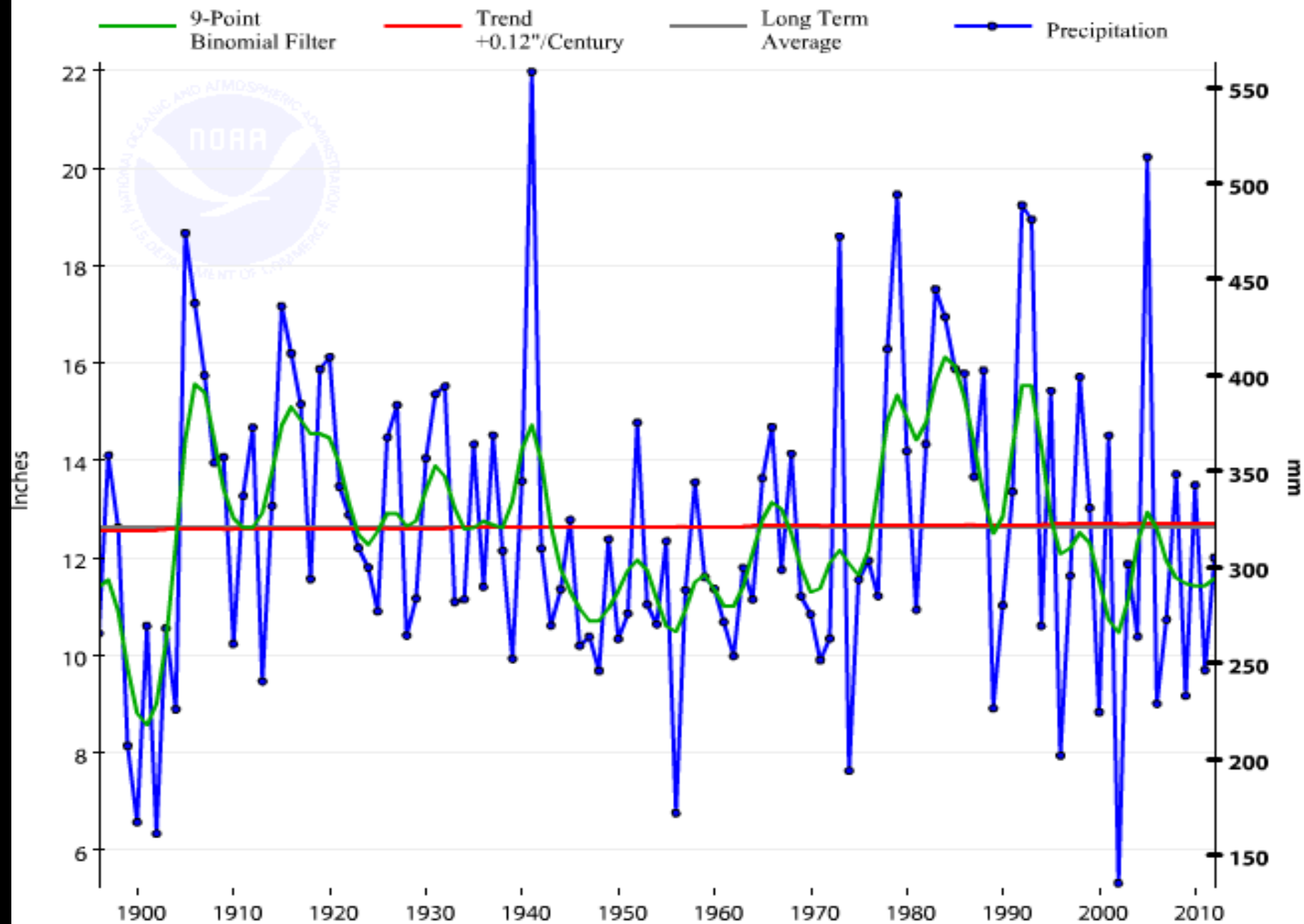




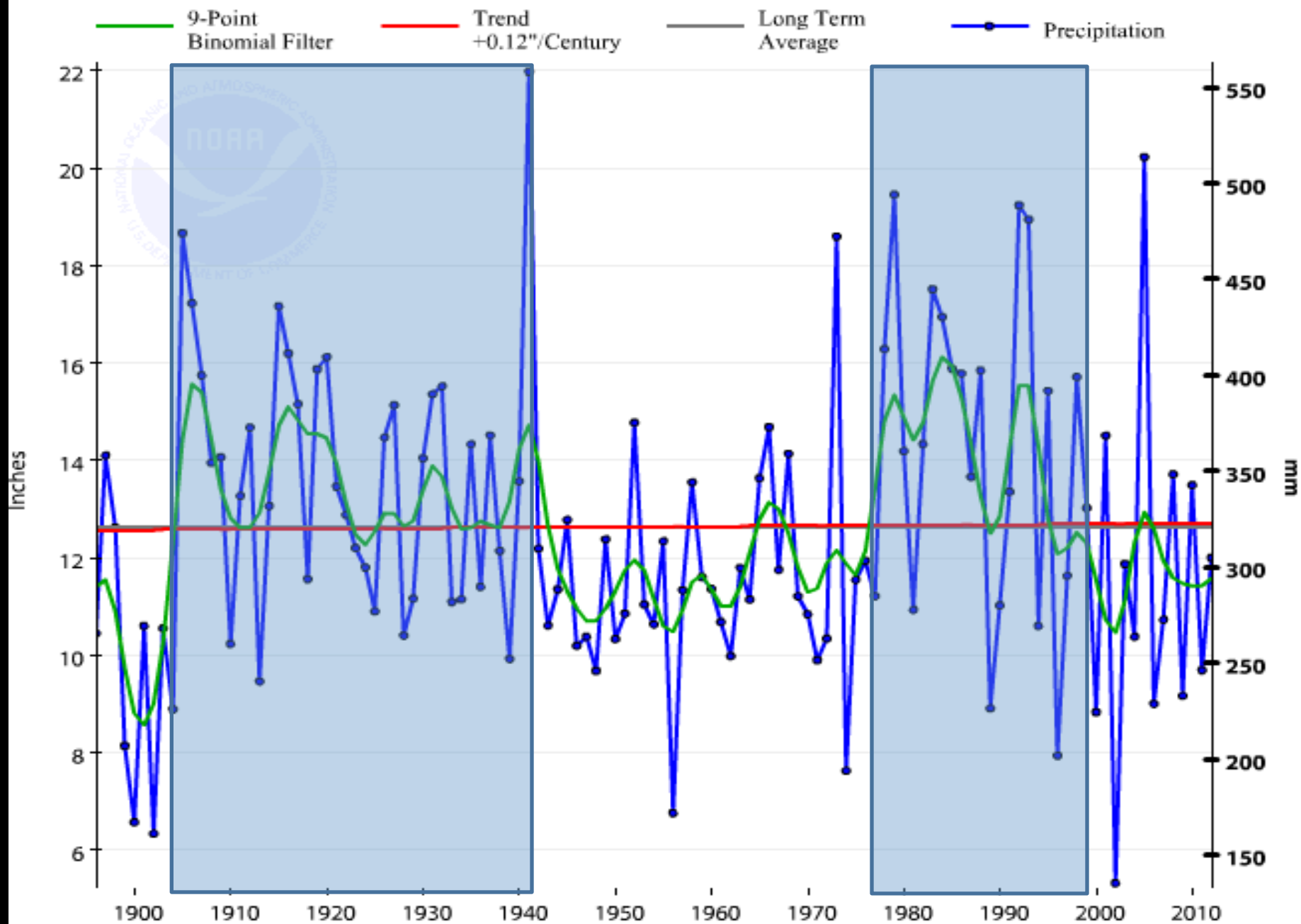
Climate Prediction Center/NCEP/NWS

Source: NOAA Climate Prediction Center http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensocycle/winter25%25.gif

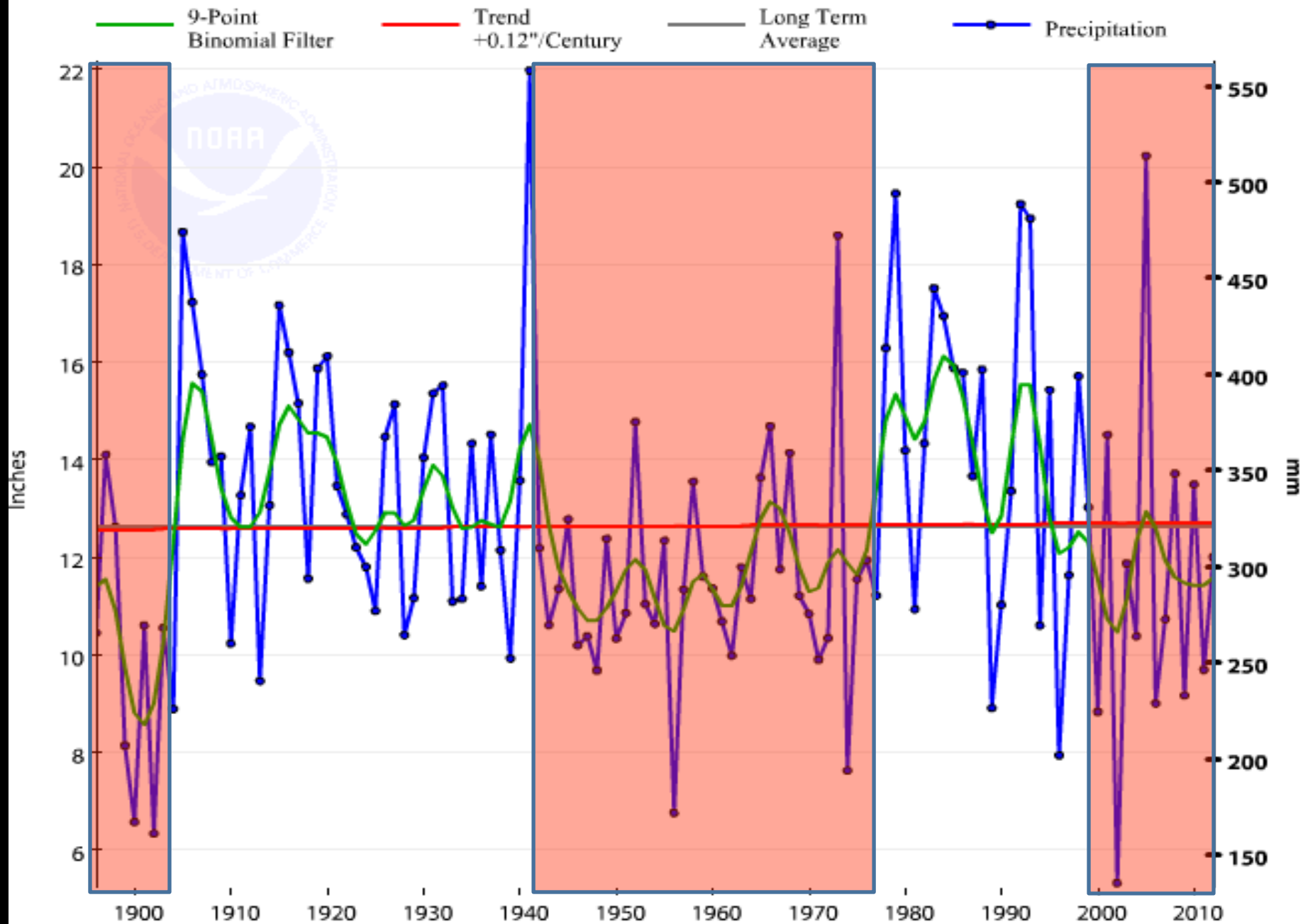
Arizona, Precipitation, September-August



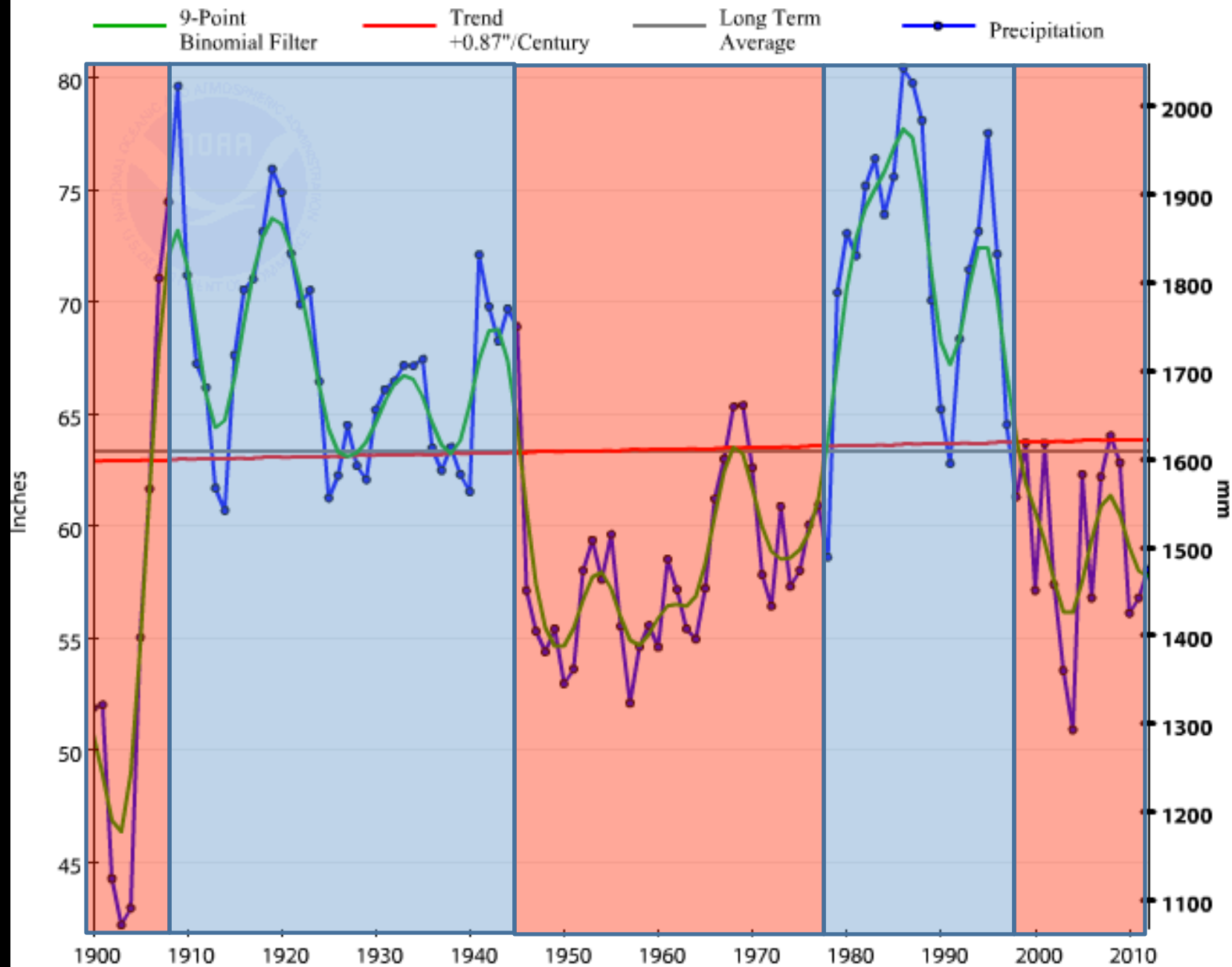
Arizona, Precipitation, September-August



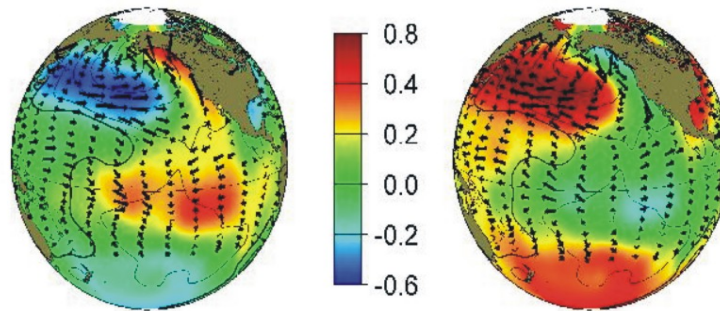
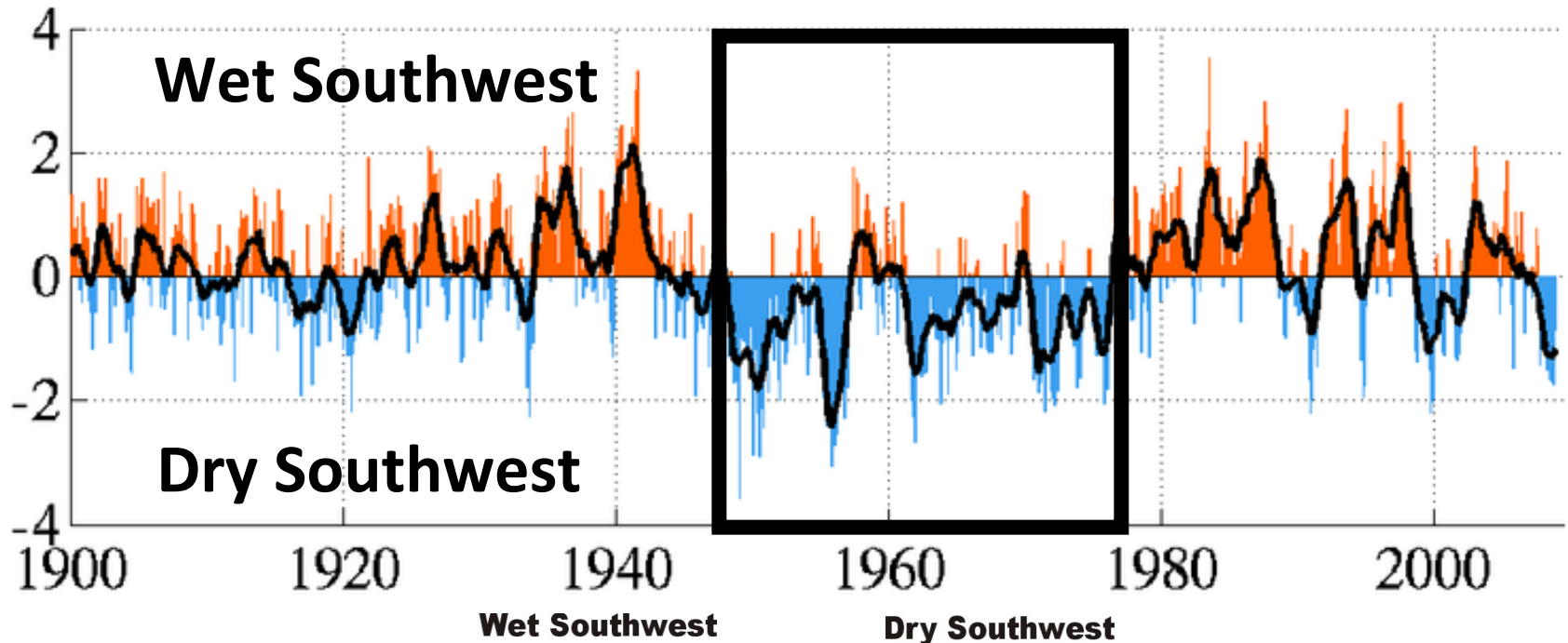
Arizona, Precipitation, September-August



Arizona, Precipitation, 60-Month Period Ending in August



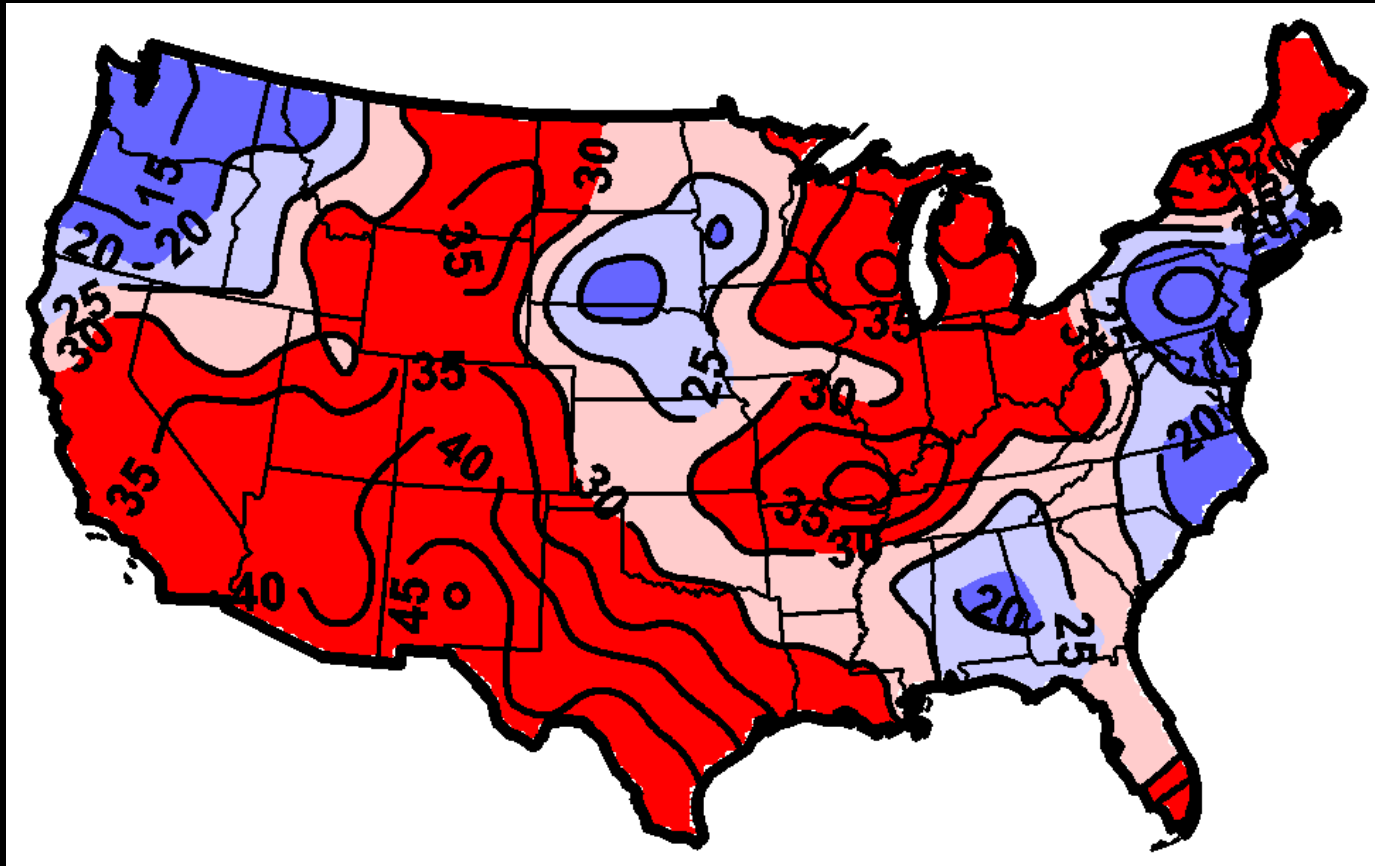
Pacific Decadal Variability - PDO



Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean

<http://jisao.washington.edu/pdo/>

Drought Frequency % (25 = expected)

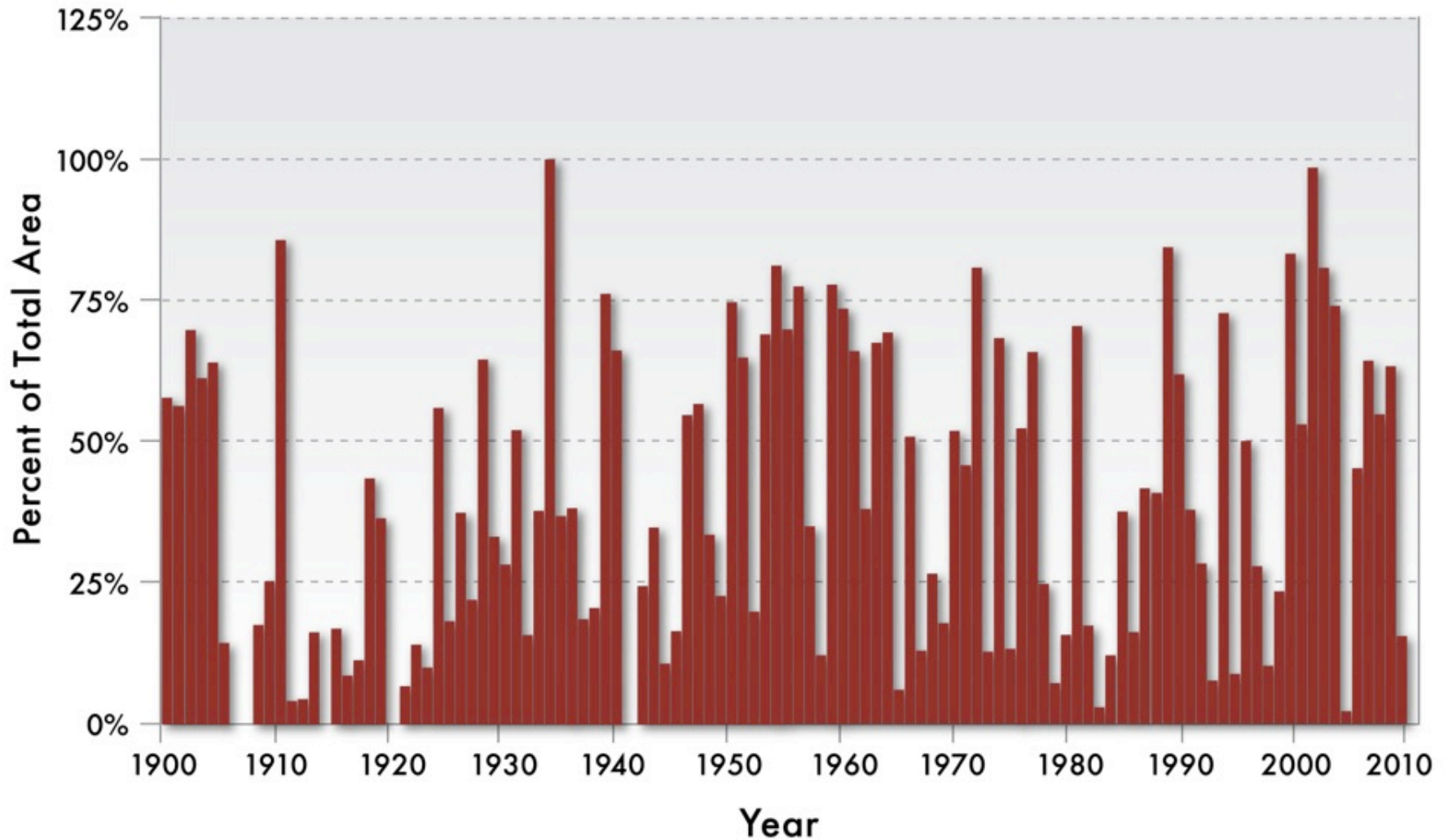


high drought frequency

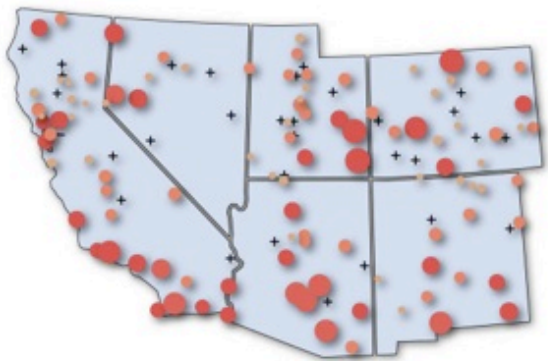


low drought frequency

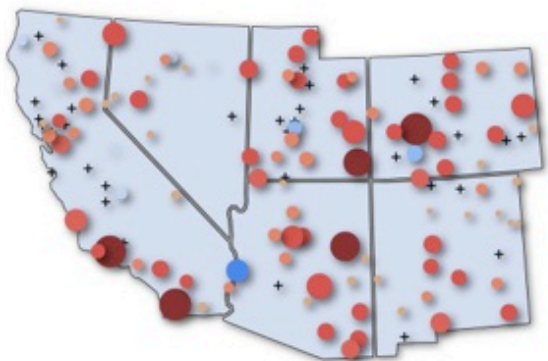
Areal drought coverage: 1900-2010



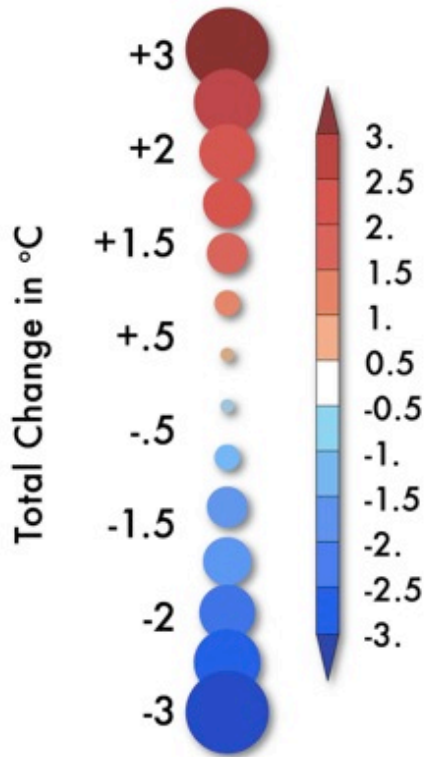
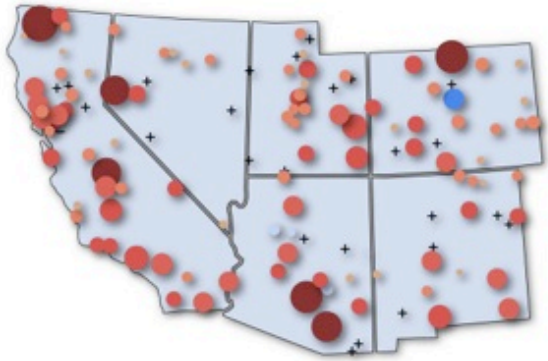
TAVG Trend



TMAX Trend

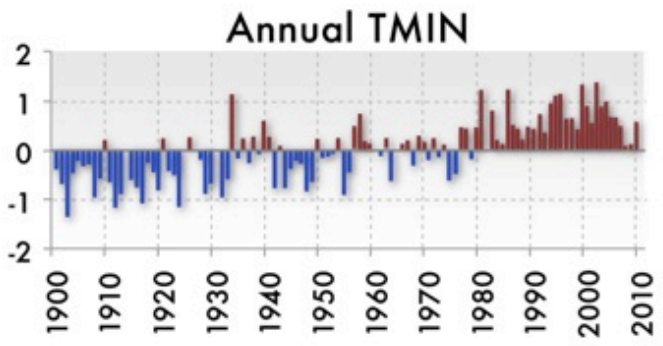
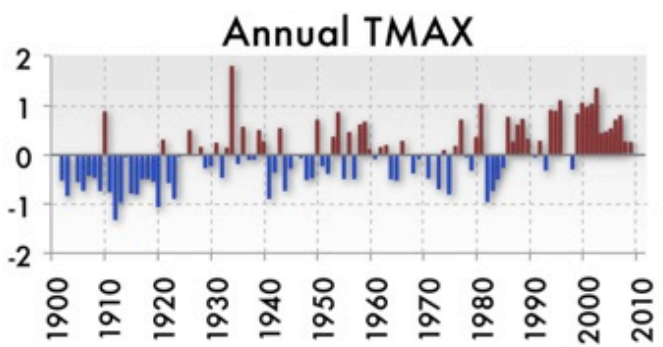
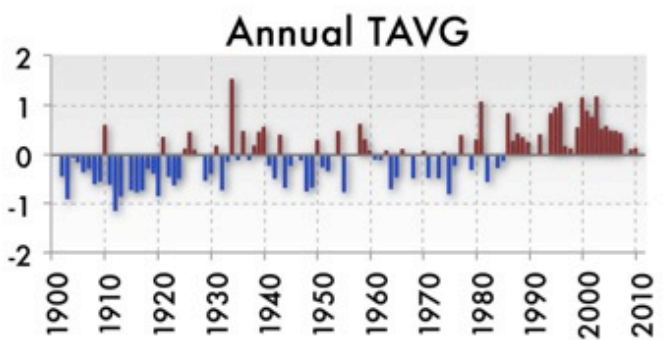
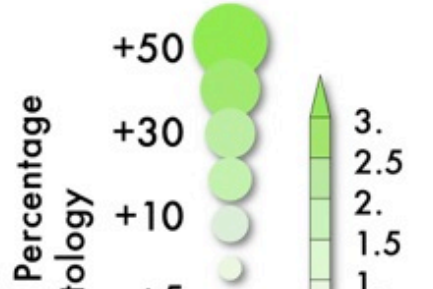


TMIN Trend

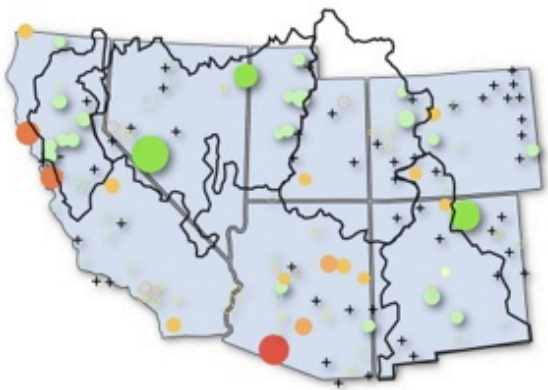


○ Significant Trends at 95% confidence based on a parametric t-statistic

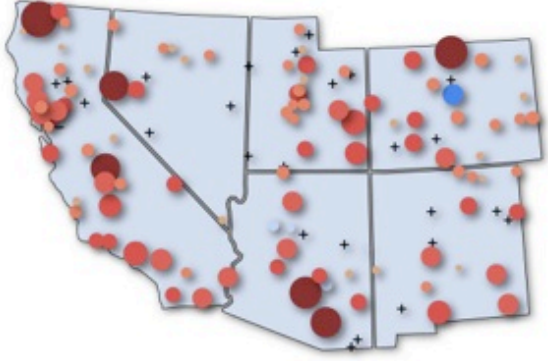
⊕ Temperature changes less than 0.5°C (5%)



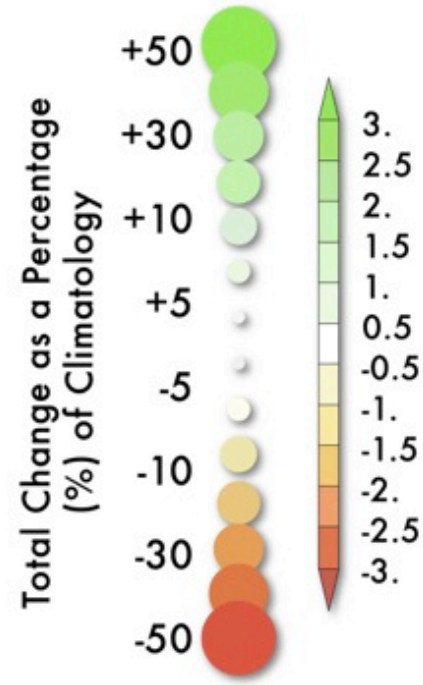
PPT Trend



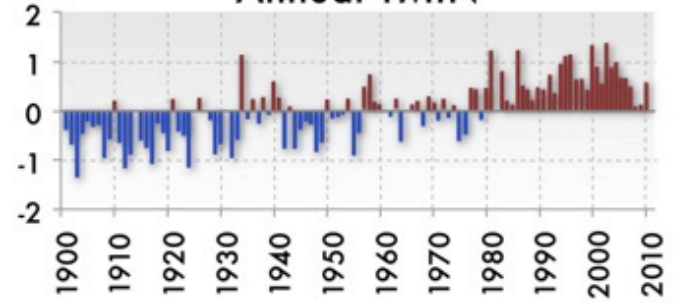
TMIN Trend



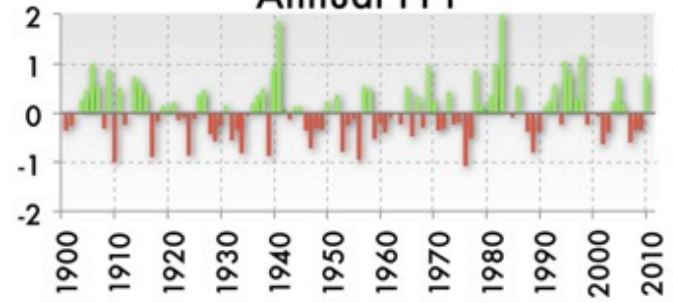
+ Temperature changes less than 0.5°C (5%)



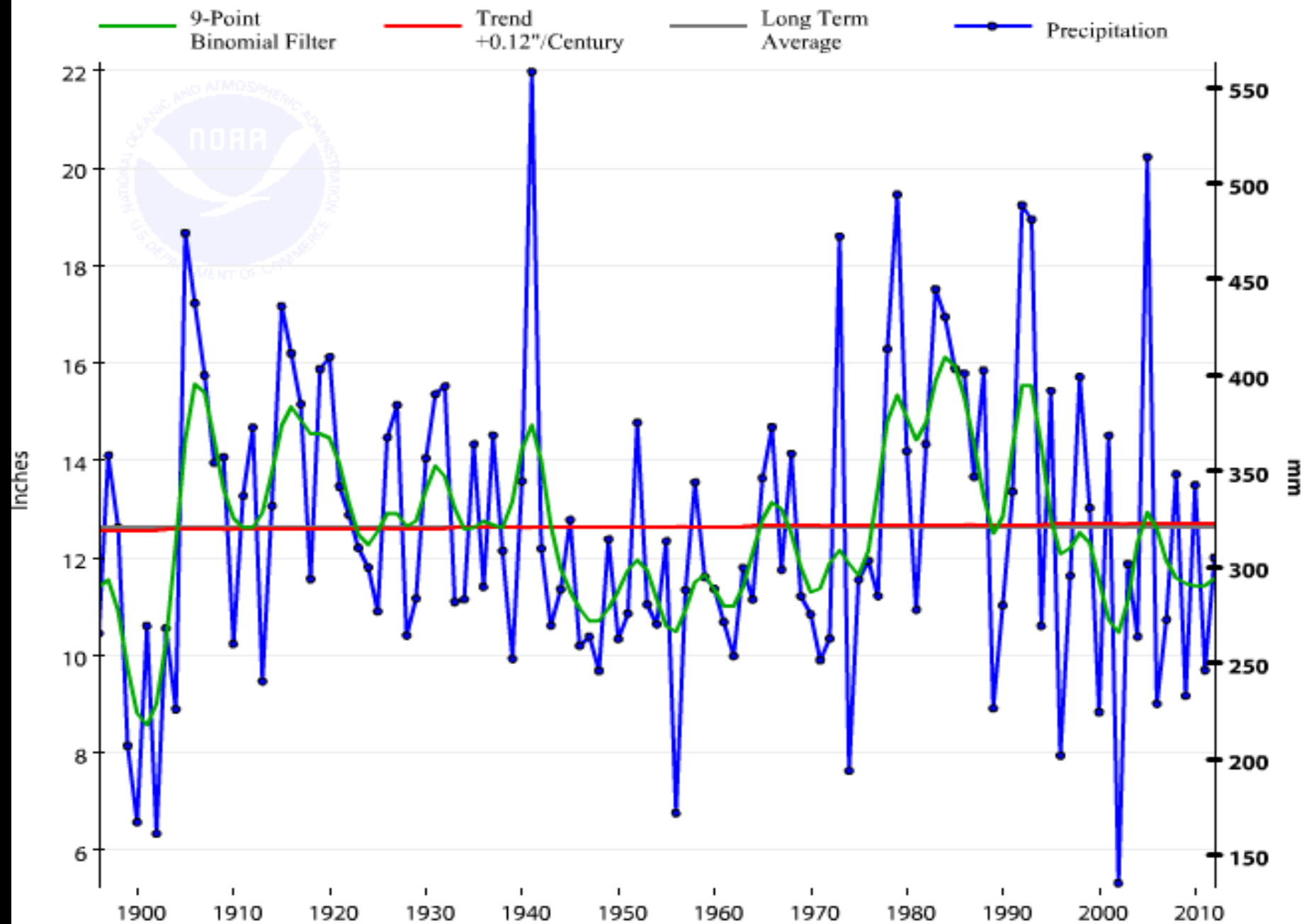
Annual TMIN



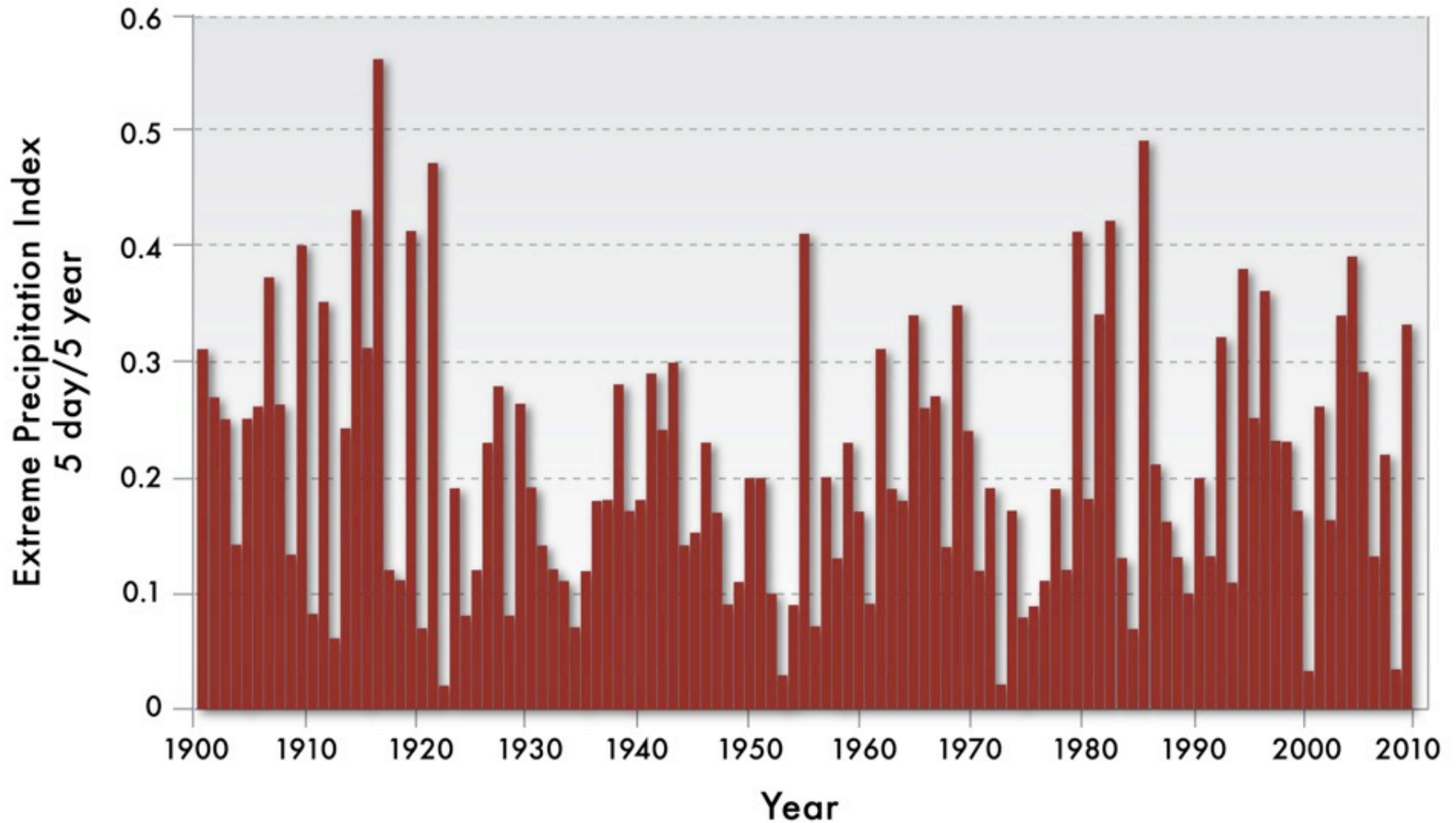
Annual PPT



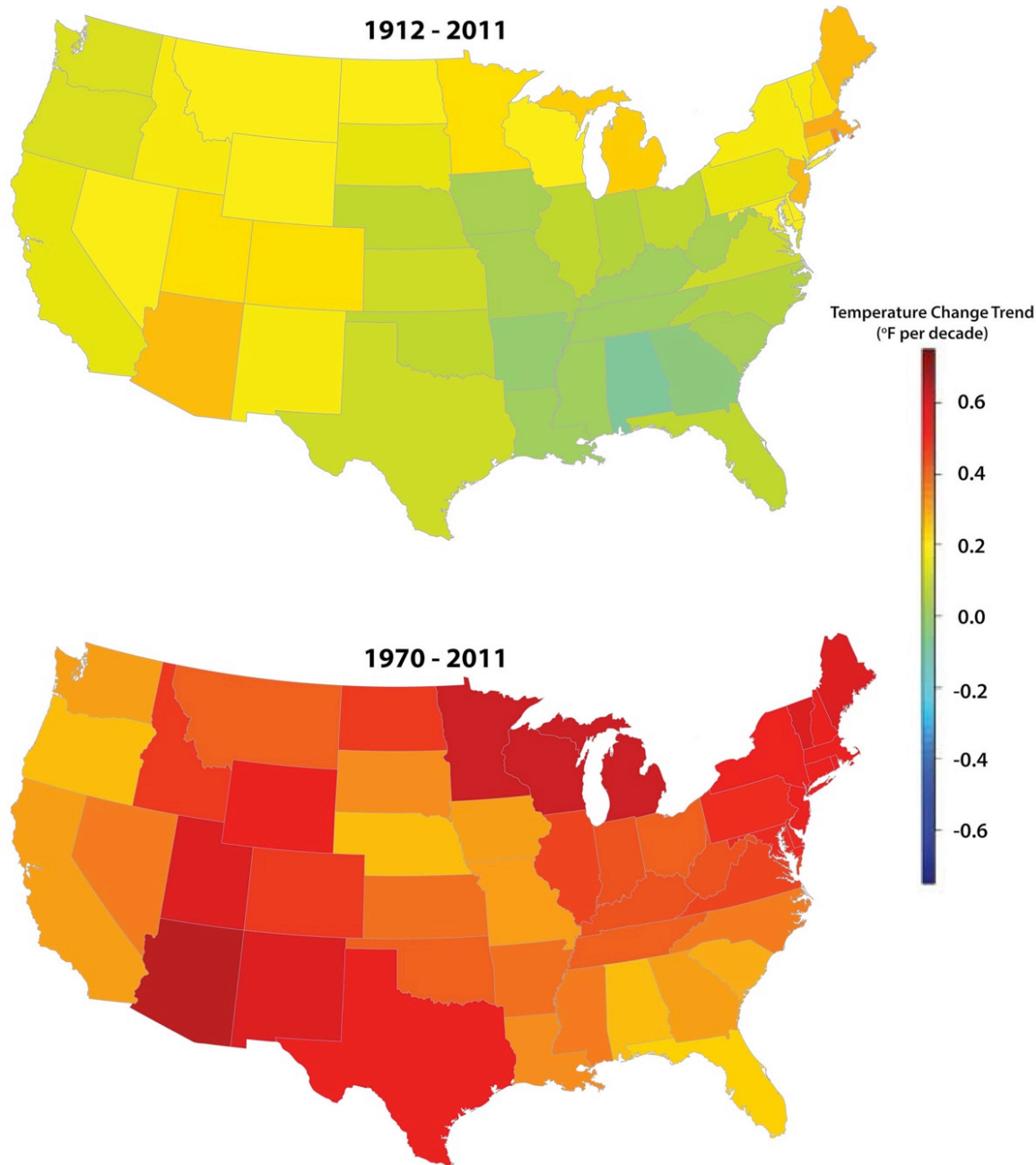
Arizona, Precipitation, September-August



Extreme precipitation events: 1900-2010



Warming Rates Accelerated Everywhere After 1970



Arizona:

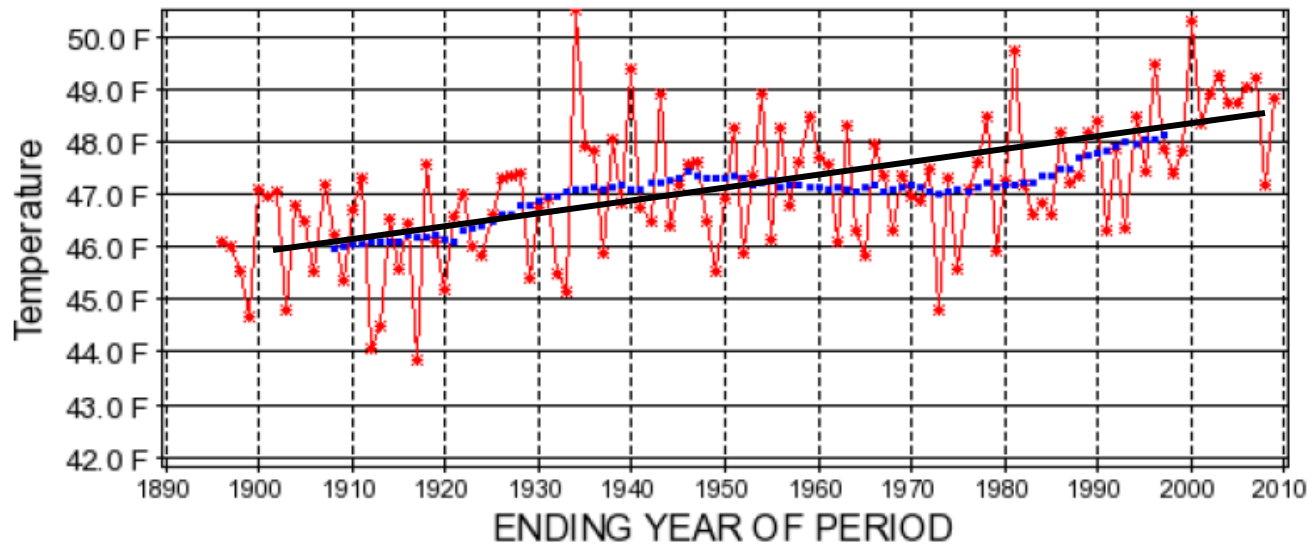
- Outpaced all other states

2001-2010

- Fewer cold waves
- More heat waves

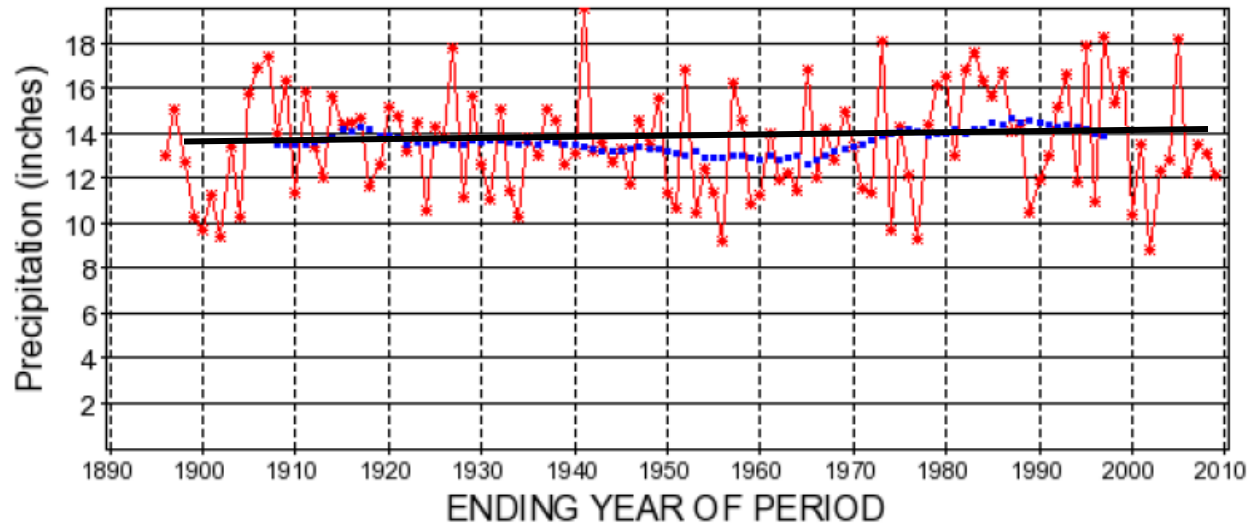
Mean Temperature for Colorado Basin (above Lake Mead)

12 month period ending in September

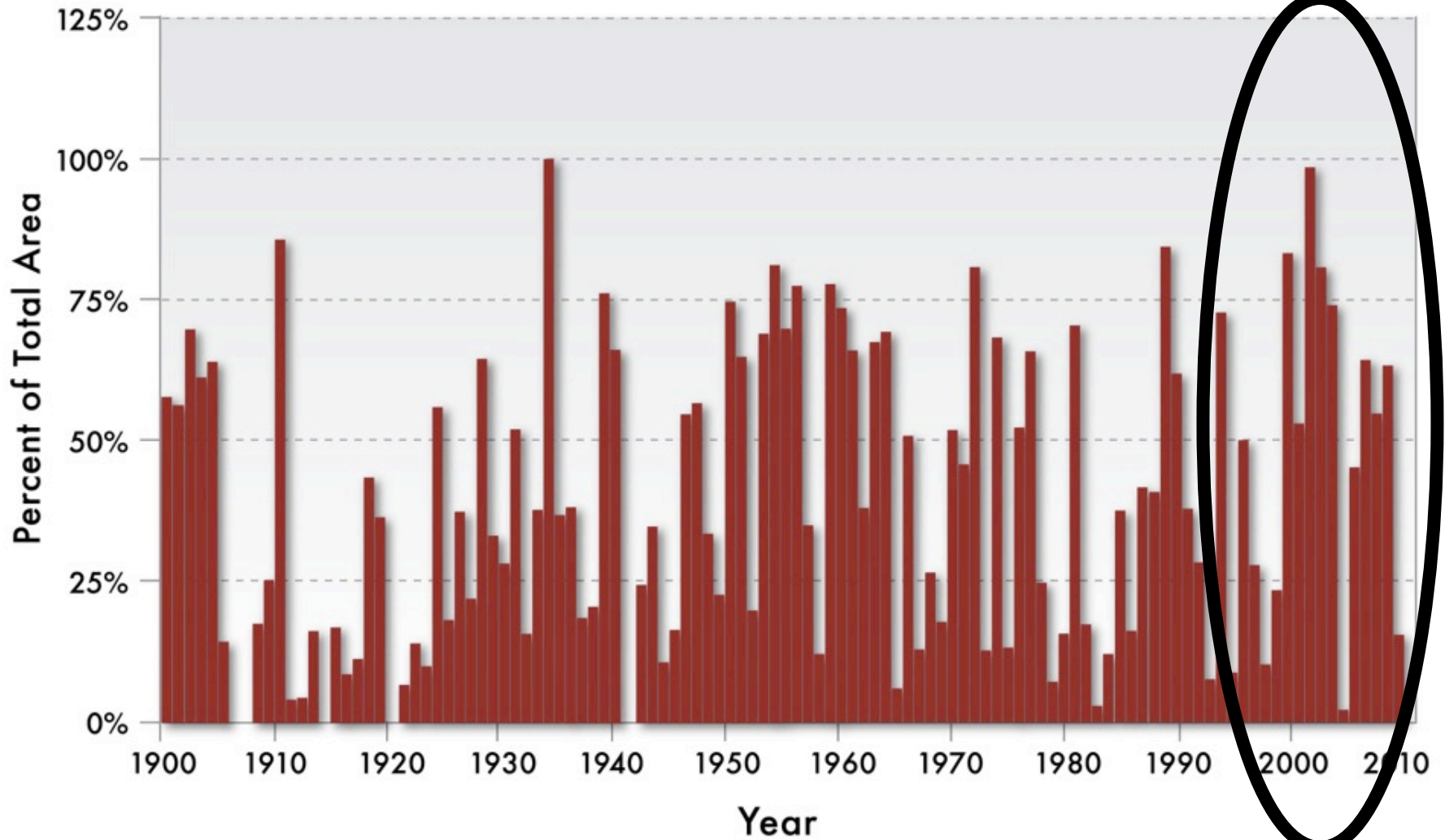


Total Precipitation for Colorado Basin (above Lake Mead)

12 month period ending in September



Areal drought coverage: 1900-2010



Massive pinyon pine dieback 2002-2004



Increased temperatures, decreased soil moisture, result in greater stress, longer insect breeding cycles. Once a threshold is crossed massive mortality occurs.

Near Flagstaff
N.S. Cobb



Westerling et al., 2006 *Science*

Temperature

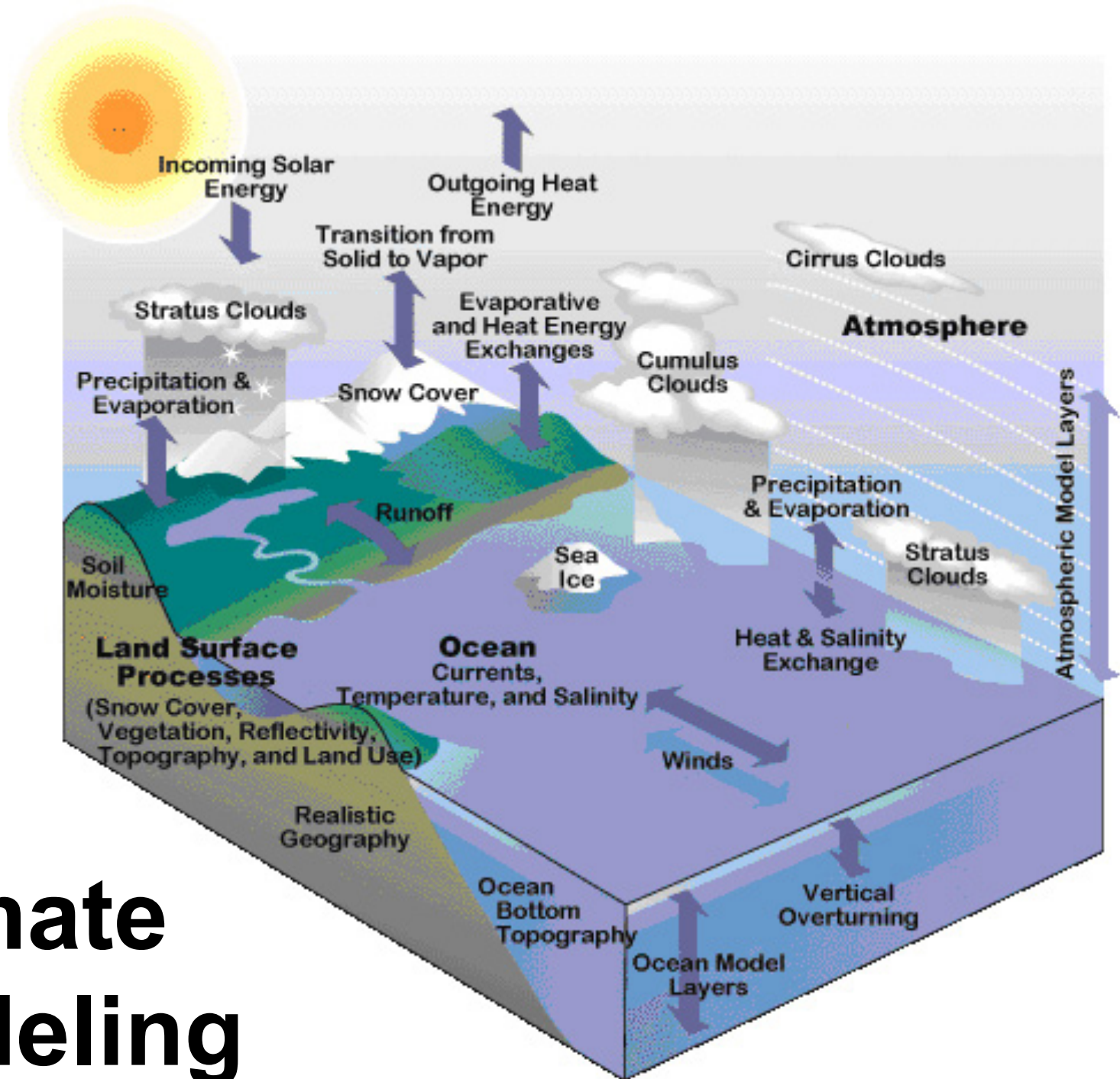
is a

hydrologic

variable

Climate Change Projections





Climate Modeling

GHG Emissions

Data

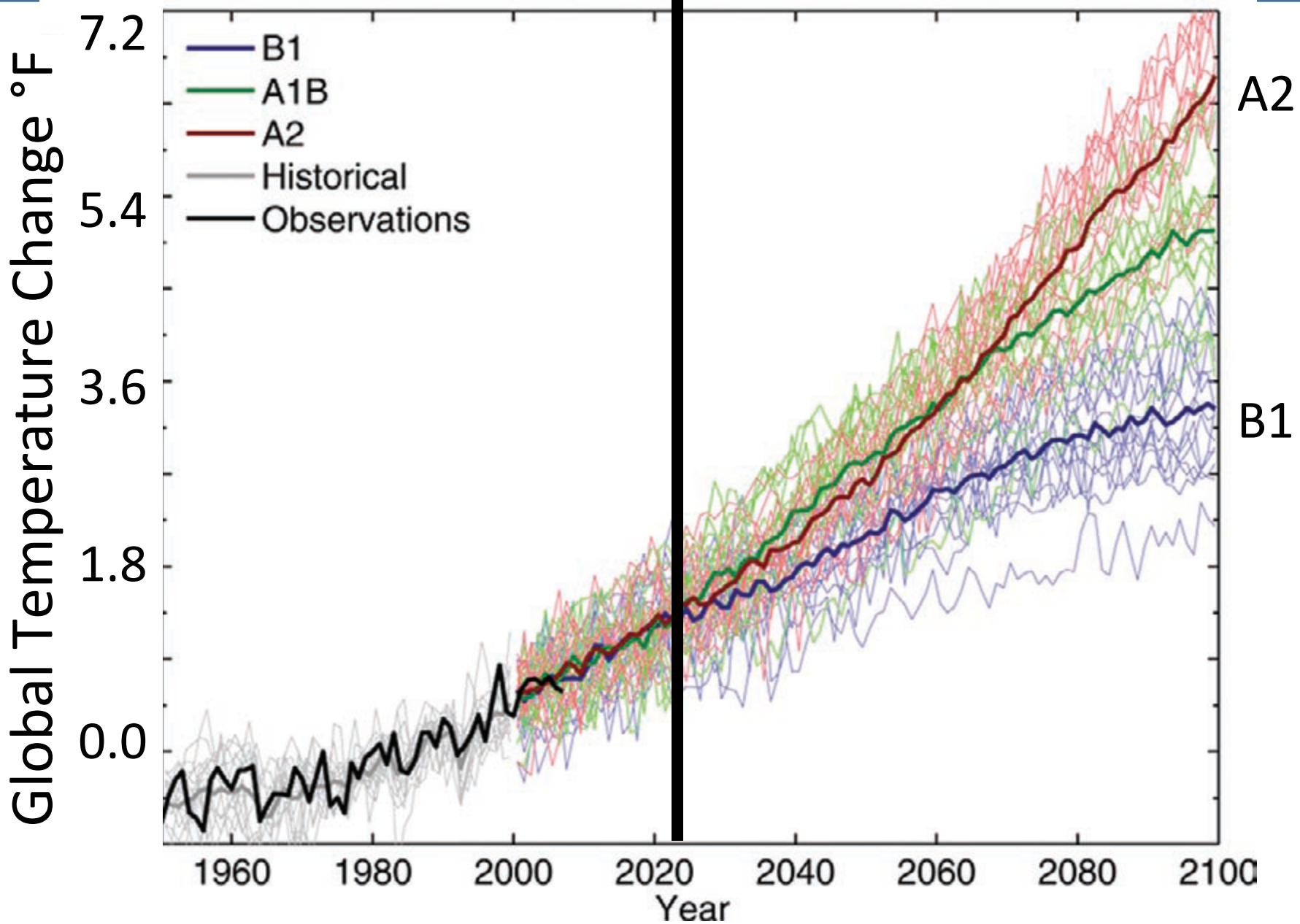
GCMs



**Hydrologic
& Vegetation
Models**

**Laws,
Policies,
Institutions**

Economics

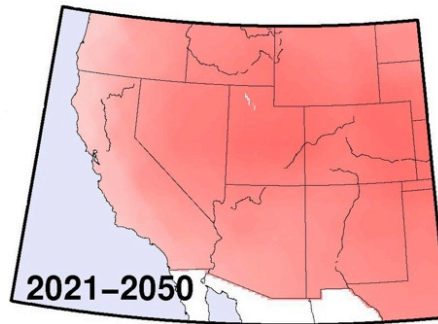


Hawkins and Sutton 2009. Bull. Amer. Met. Soc.

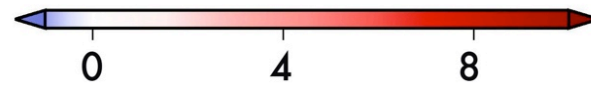
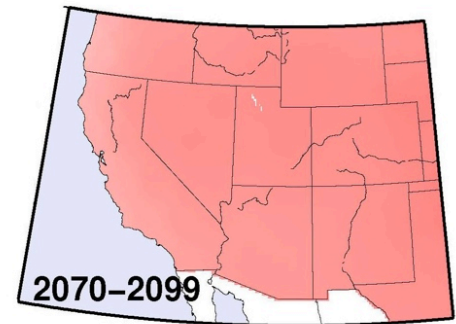
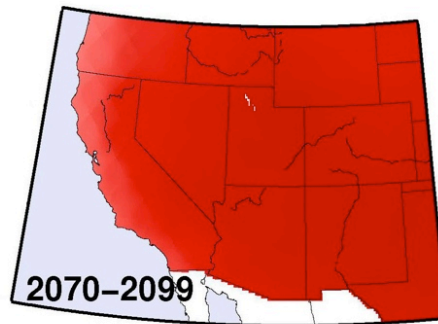
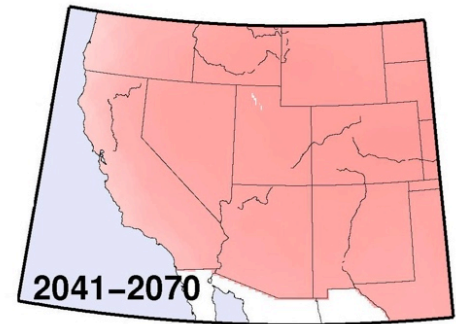
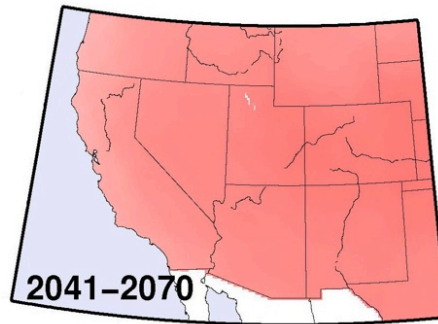
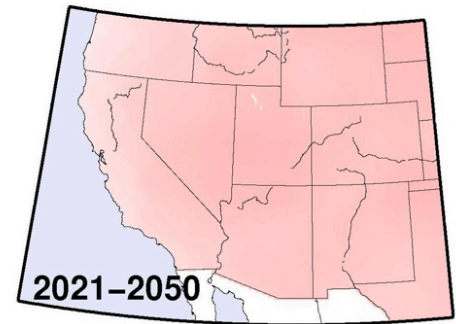
- **Big spatial scales**
- **Temperature**
- **Not predictions**

Hotter

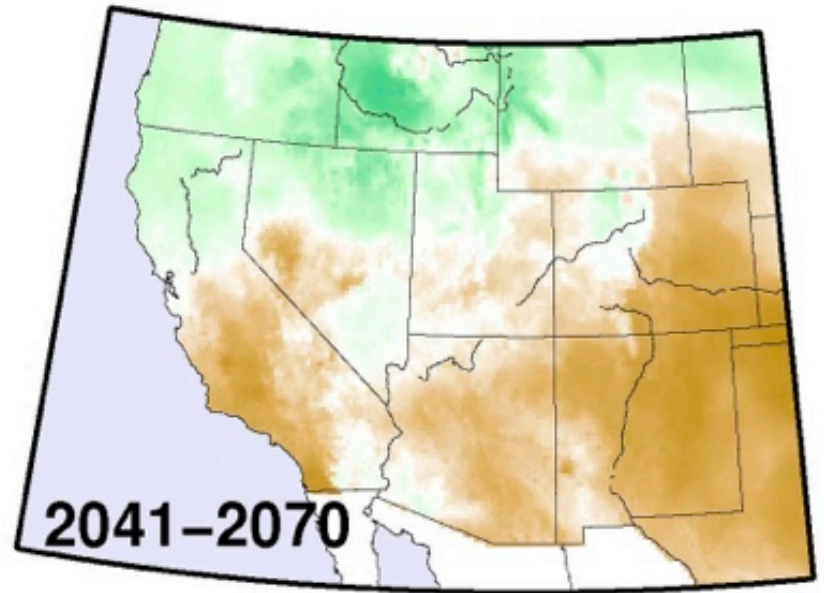
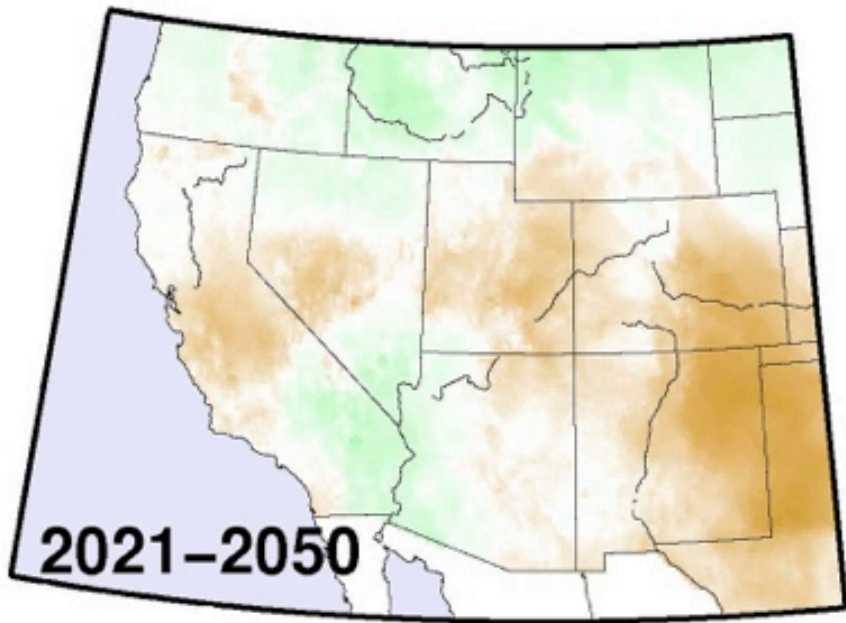
High-emissions scenario



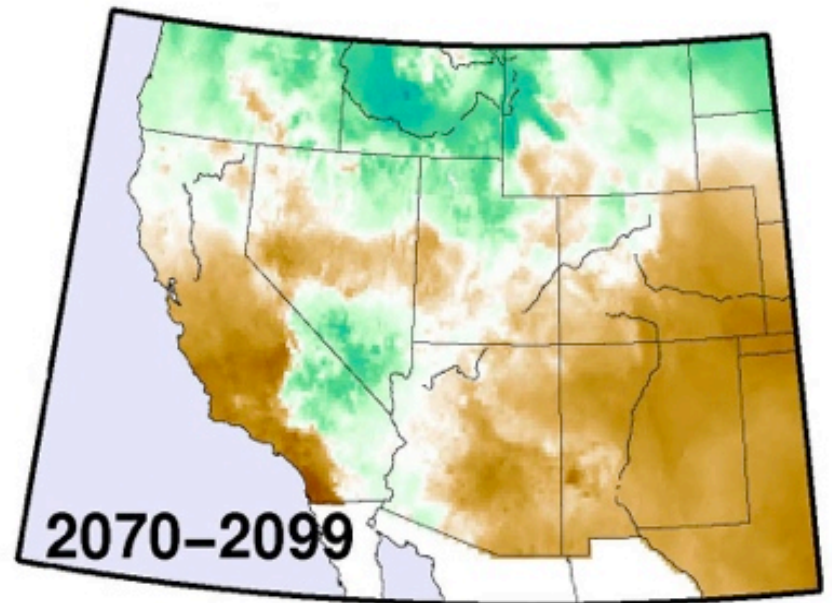
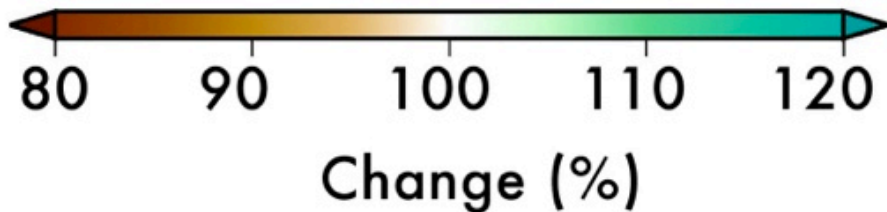
Low-emissions scenario



Amount of warming (°F)



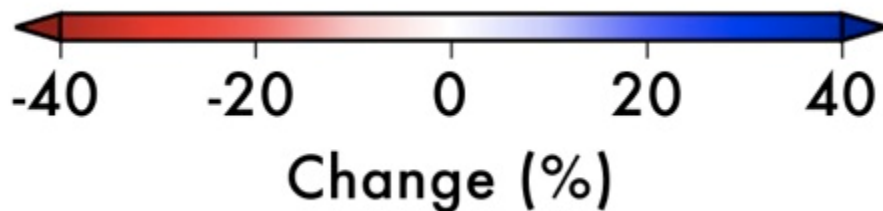
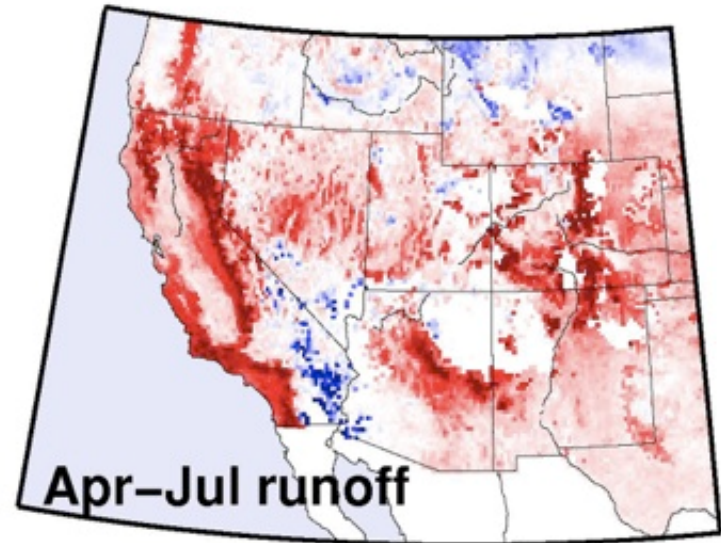
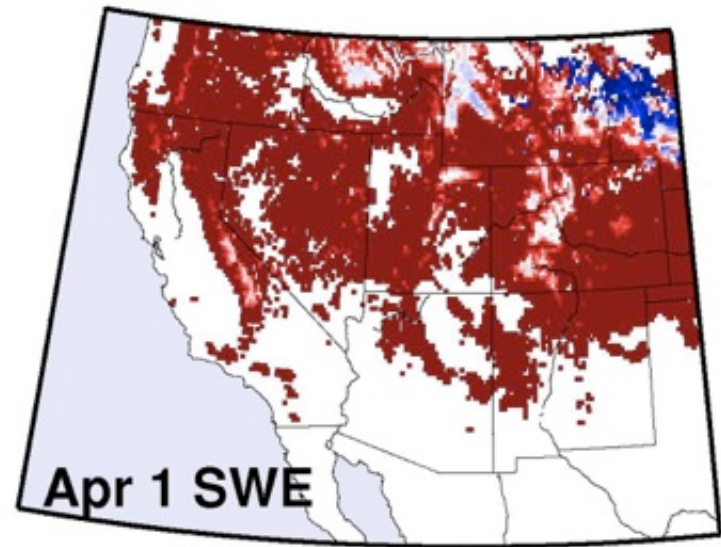
Drier?
La Niña = YES!



High Emissions Scenario

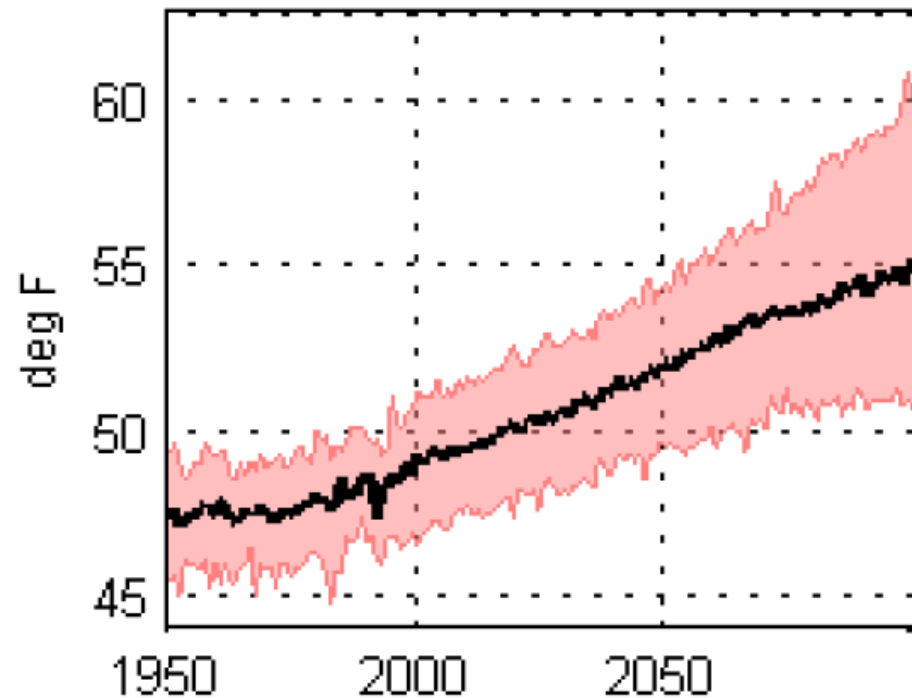
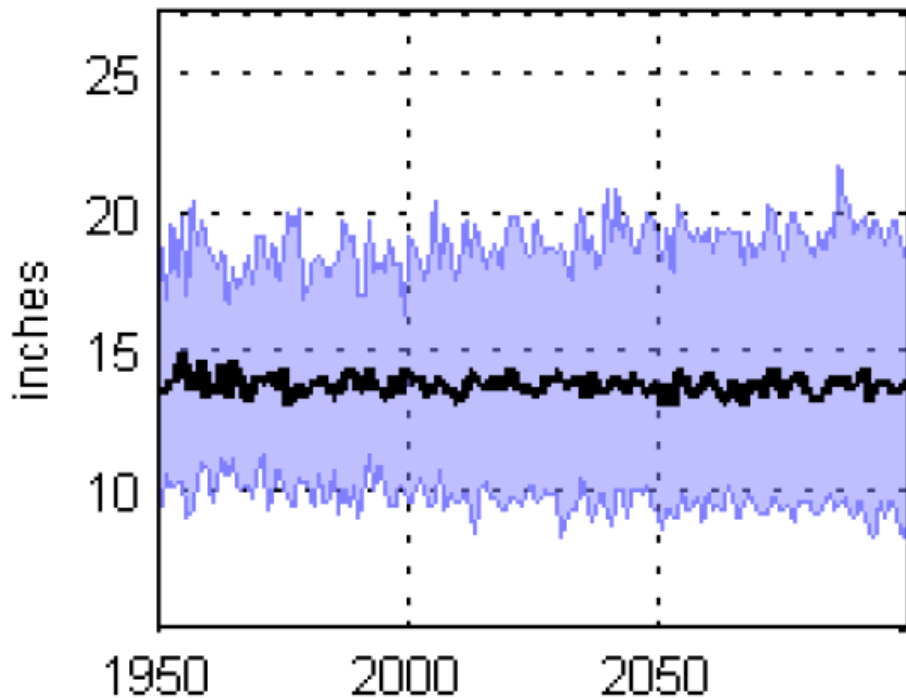
- **Less Snow**
- **Less Water
in Arizona
streams**

High emission scenario
2041–2070



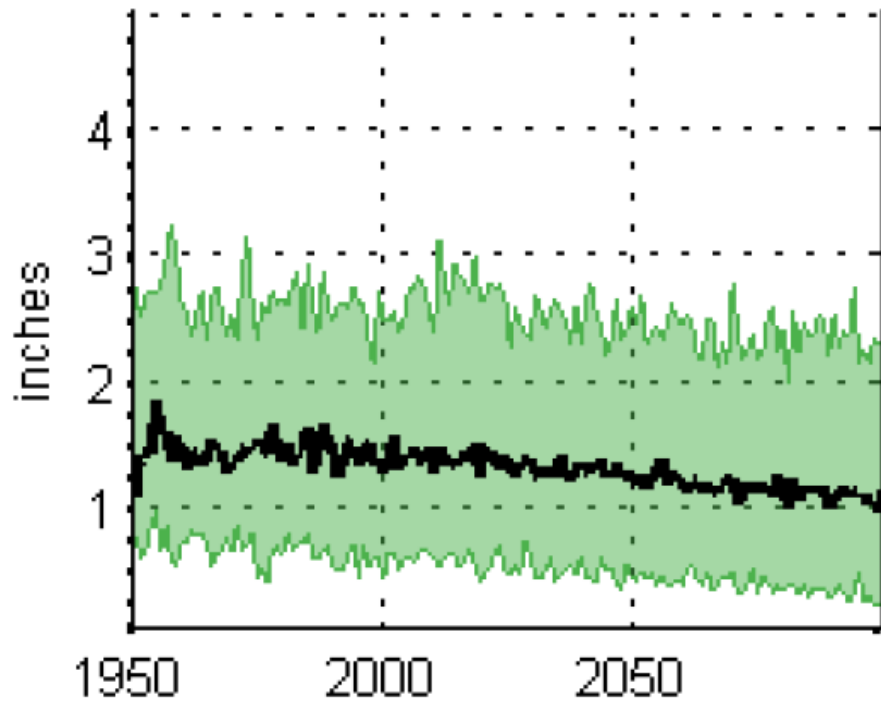
Annual Precipitation

Annual Temperature

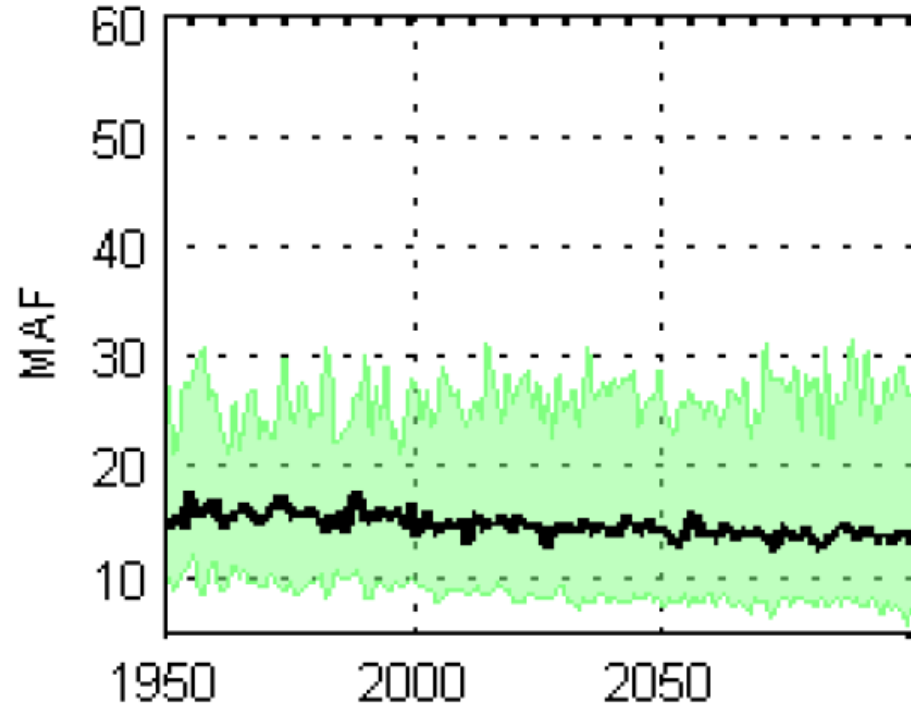


Upper Colorado River Basin

April 1 Snow Water

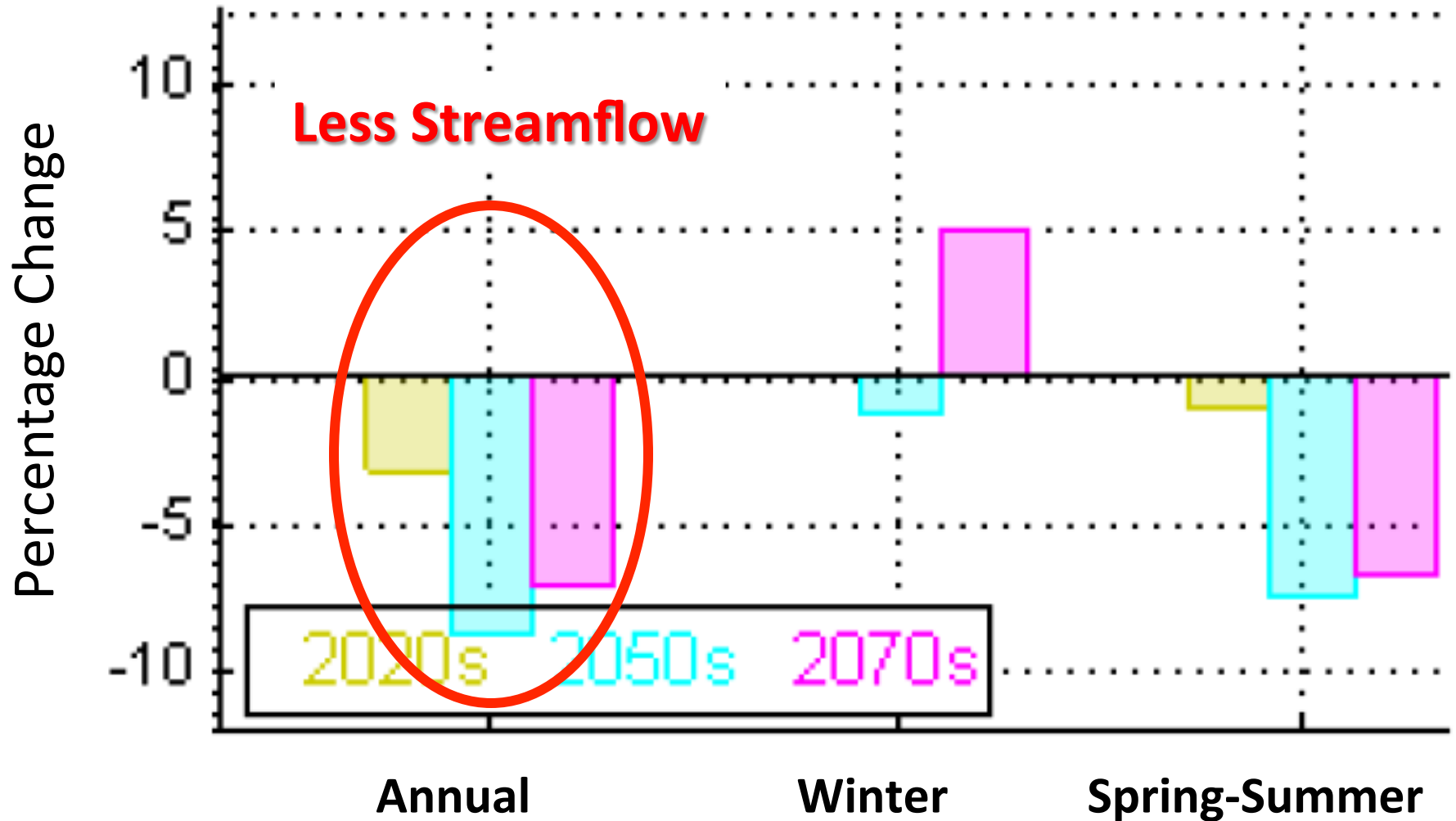


Annual Runoff

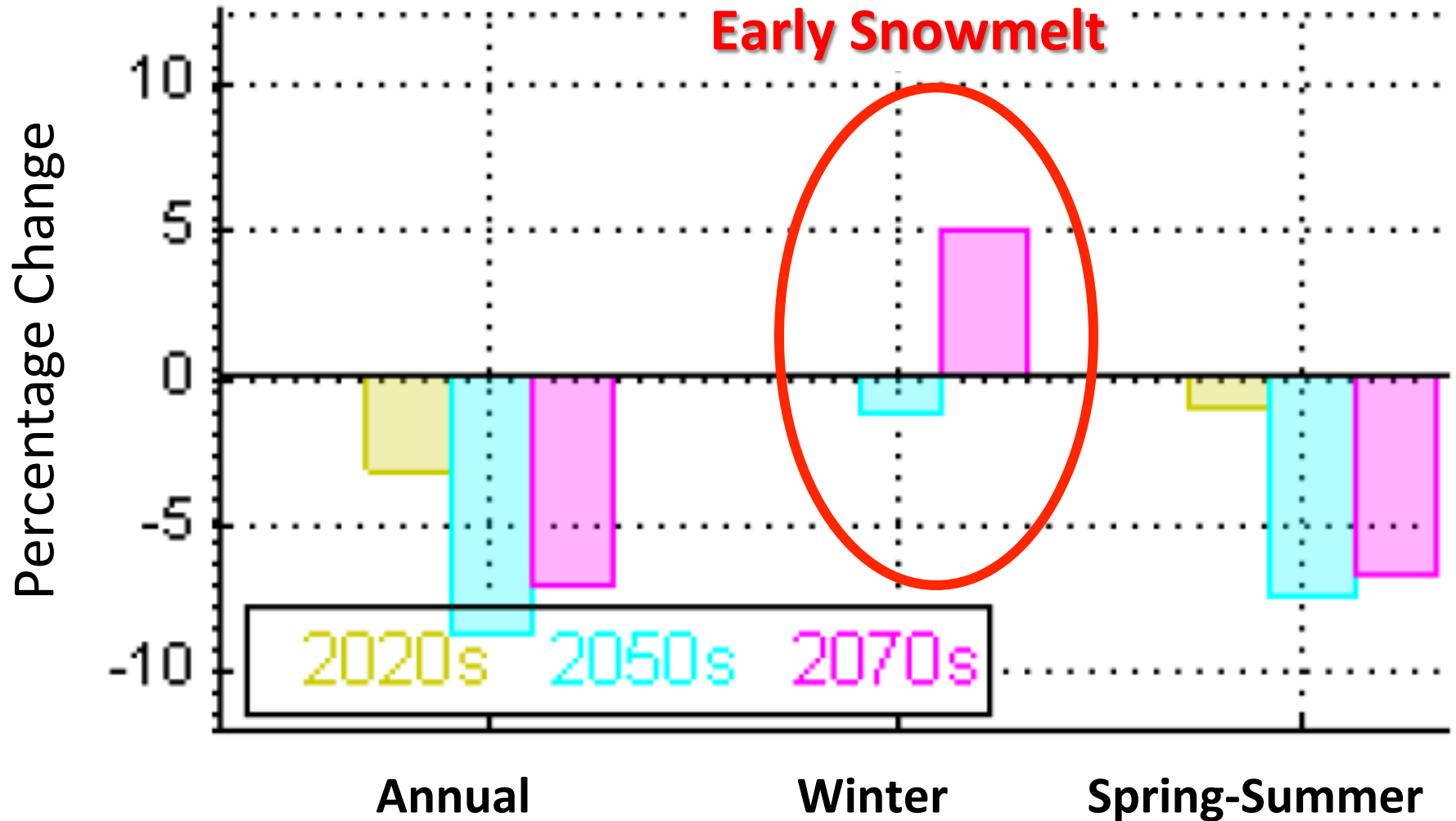


Upper Colorado River Basin

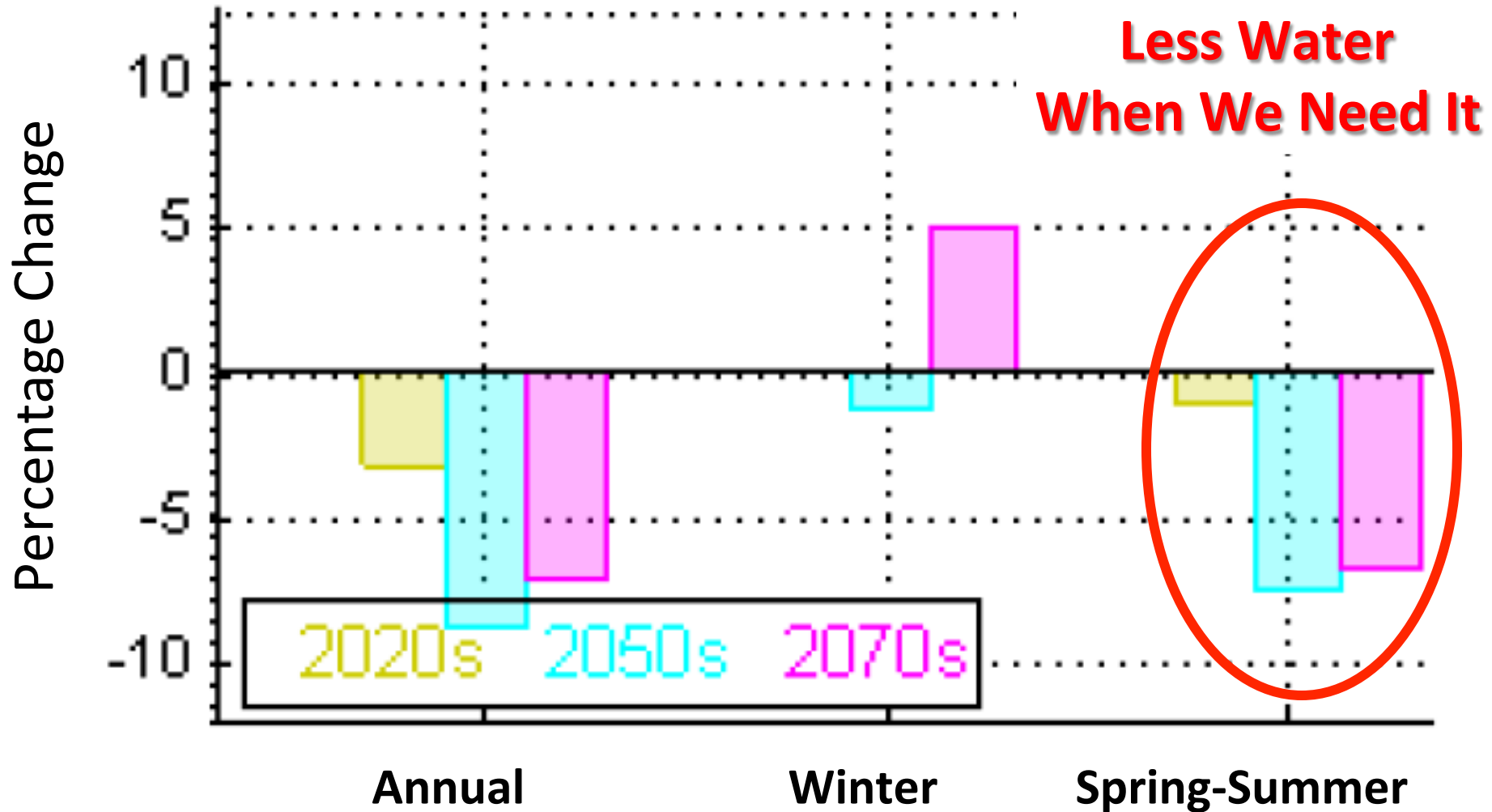
Colorado River at Lees Ferry



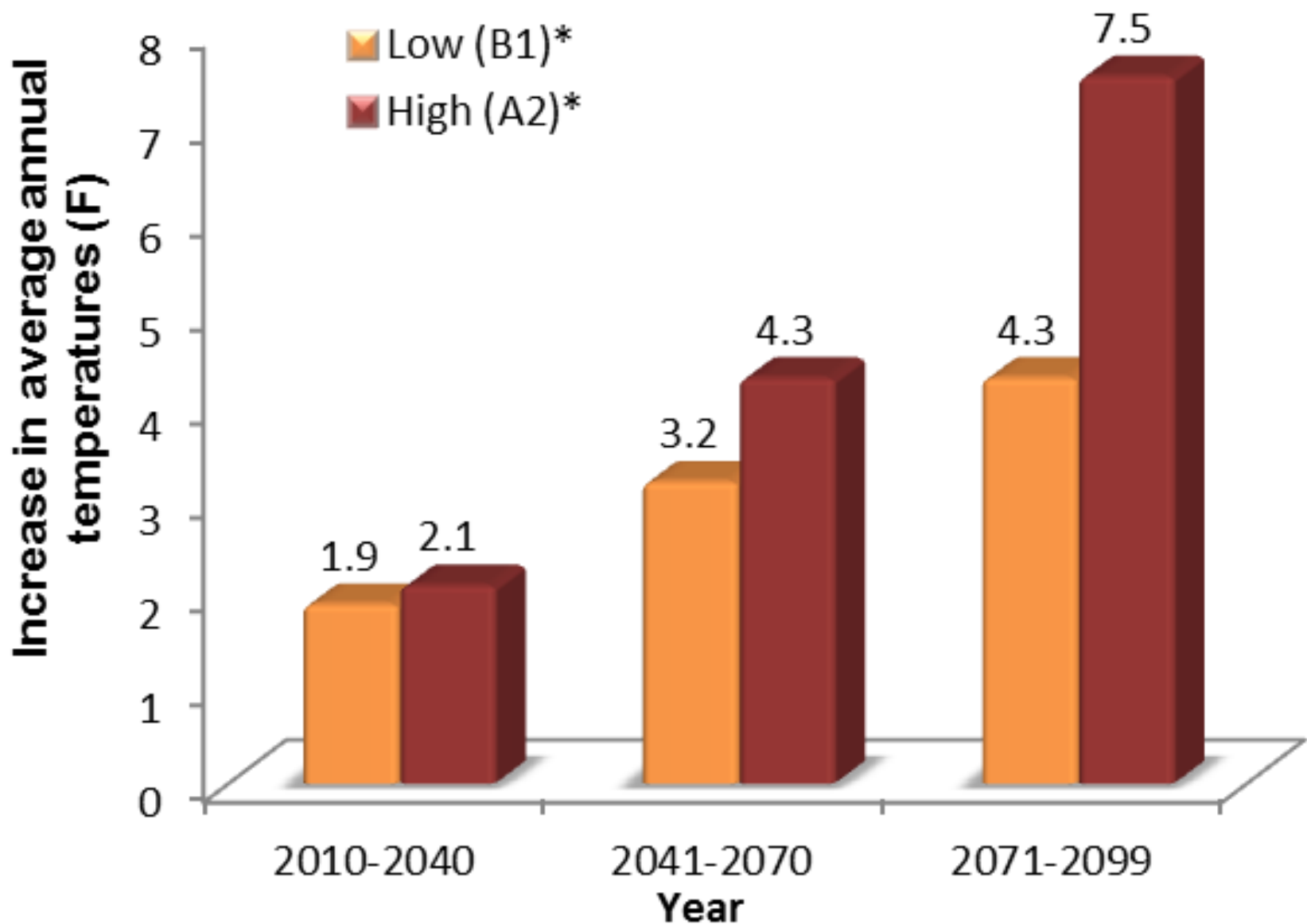
Colorado River at Lees Ferry

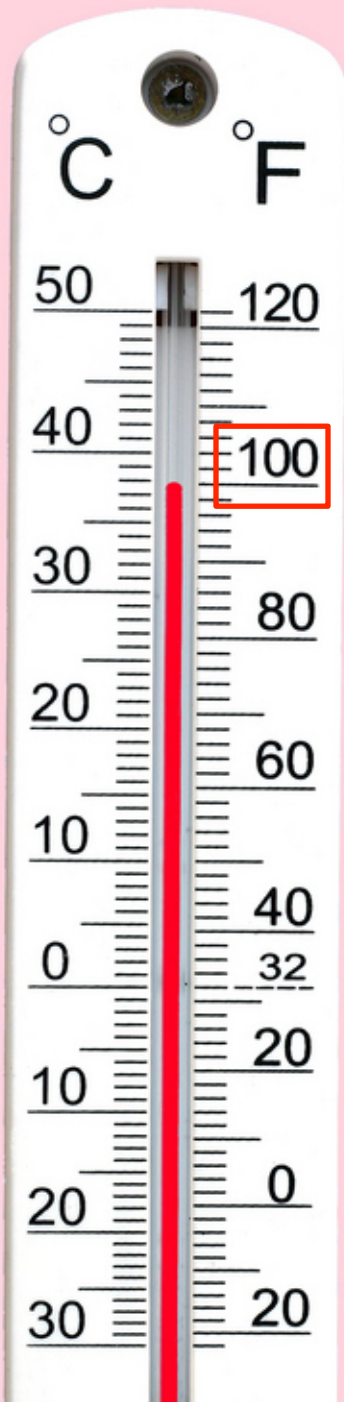


Colorado River at Lees Ferry

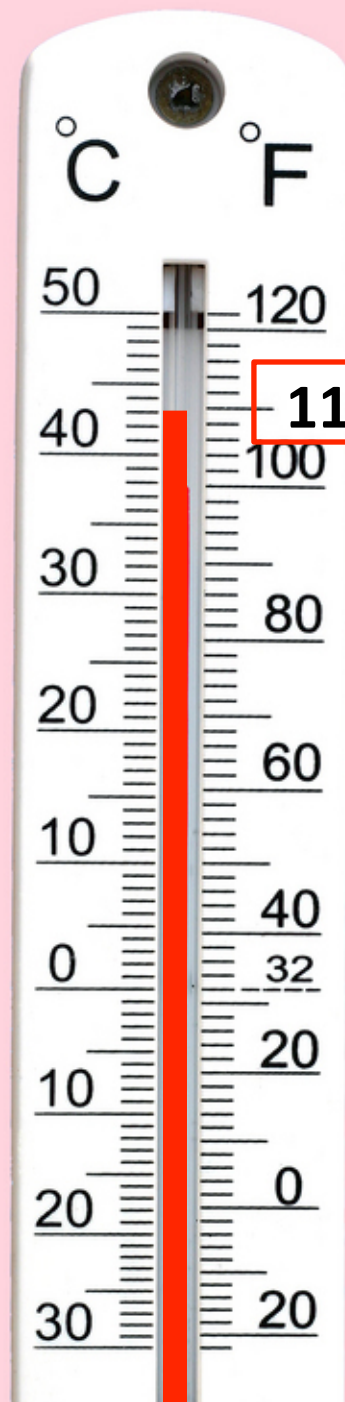


Projected Annual Temperatures in Tucson





34
more
days
per
year



25
more
days
per
year

Projected temperature
Extremes for Tucson, AZ
Preliminary analysis by
Carlos Carrillo
and Gregg Garfin,
Univ. of Arizona
Not peer-reviewed

Max Water Use and Precipitation In Tucson



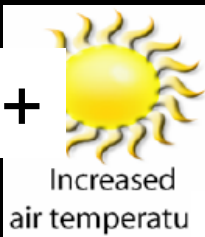


Towering cumulonimbus clouds

Photograph by Corbis Premium Collection/Alamy



Temp +



Precipitation +/-



Snow -



Rain + Snow -

Runoff early

Temperature is a hydrologic variable

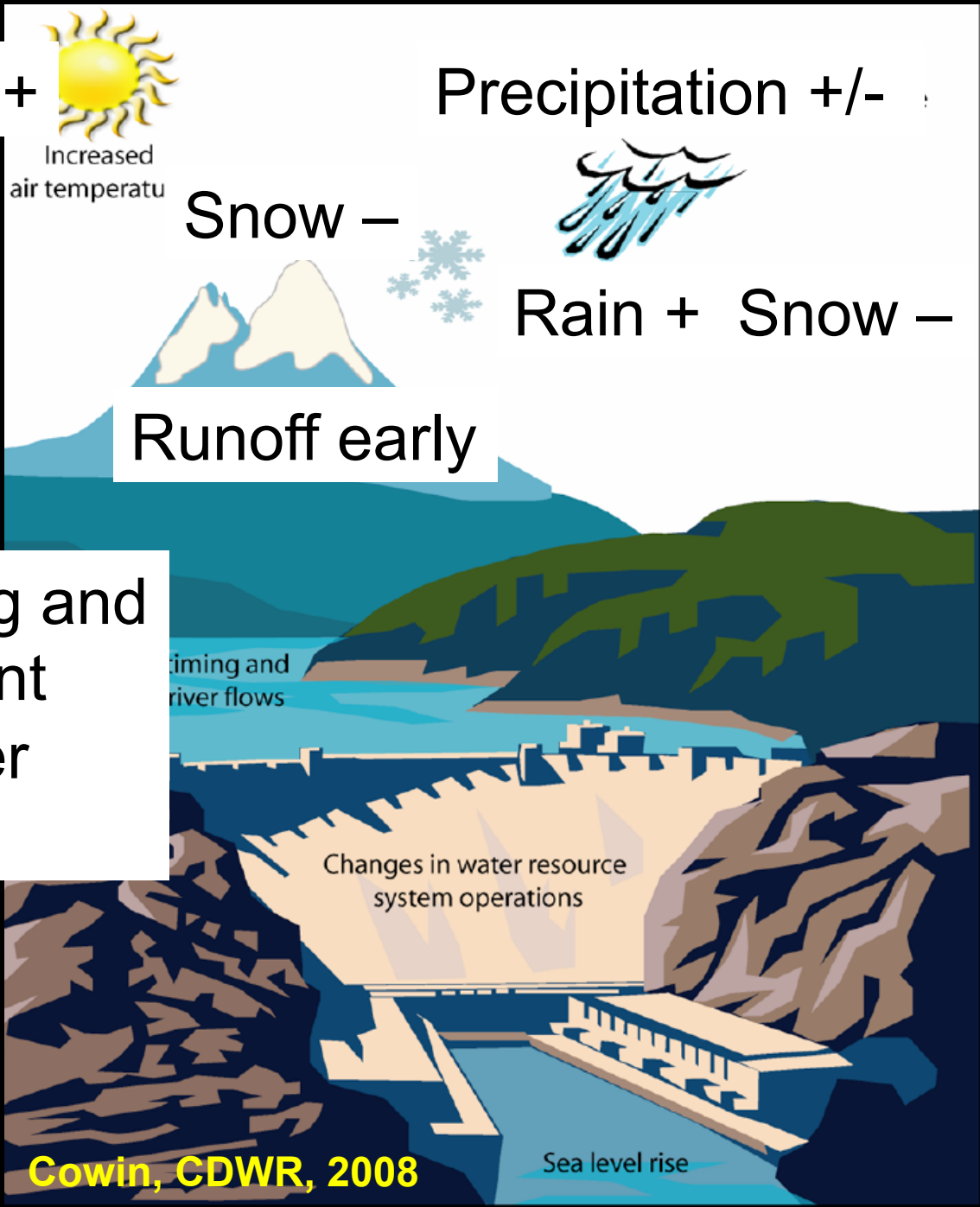
Timing and amount of river flow

Timing and river flows

Changes in water resource system operations

Sea level rise

Cowin, CDWR, 2008



Southwest Climate Change

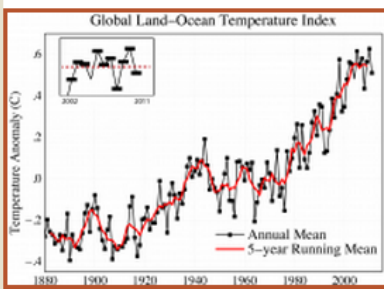
NETWORK

 go

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- Feature Articles



SOUTHWEST CLIMATE BLOG



Why Has Global Temperature Rise Stalled?
 March 30, 2012 | Zack Guido |

Where has all the heat gone? Eleven of the twelve warmest years on record have occurred since 2000. The average global temperature during this decade has also been the warmest on record, dating back about 130 years. But it... [More](#)



IN THE NEWS

New Southwest Climate Assessment Report Open For Public Review!
 Posted March 30, 2012 | Southwest Climate Alliance

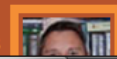
Climate Change To Alter the Composition of the Sonoran Desert
 Posted March 30, 2012 |

NEW SWCCN BOOKCLUB!

From hacking the planet to adaptation, our next book is [Hot: Living Through the Next Fifty Years on Earth](#) by Mark Hertzgaard. Start reading now and stay tuned for the time and location of the in-person discussion!



Extreme Winter Weather?
 March 22, 2012 | Mike Crimmins | [Comments](#)

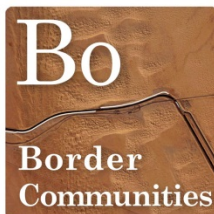
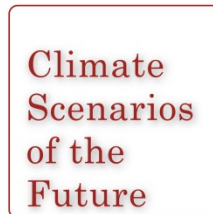
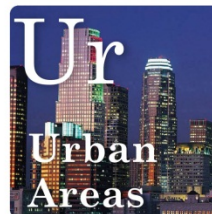
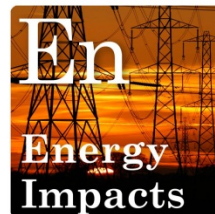
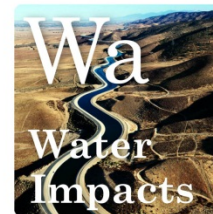
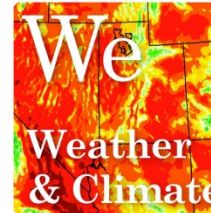
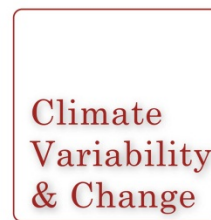


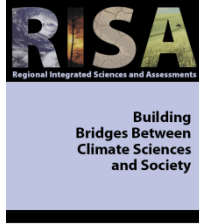
http://southwestclimatechange.org/

Southwest

SW

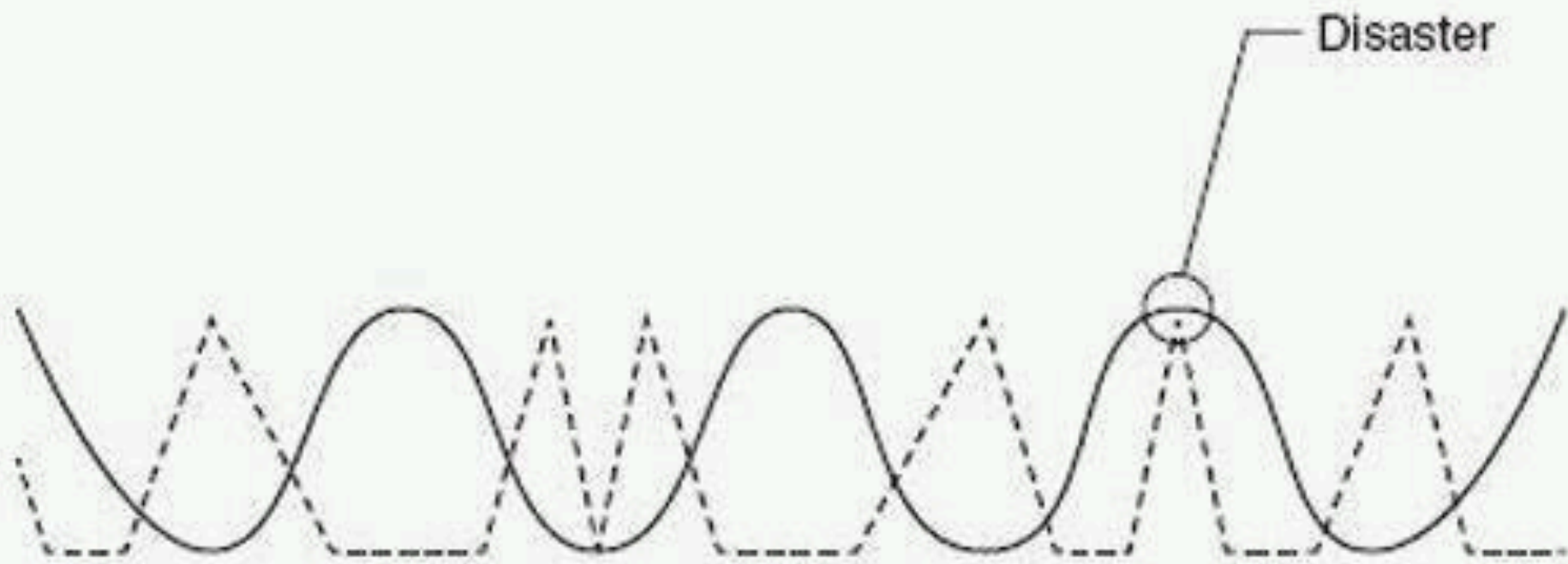
Climate Assessment





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520-626-4372





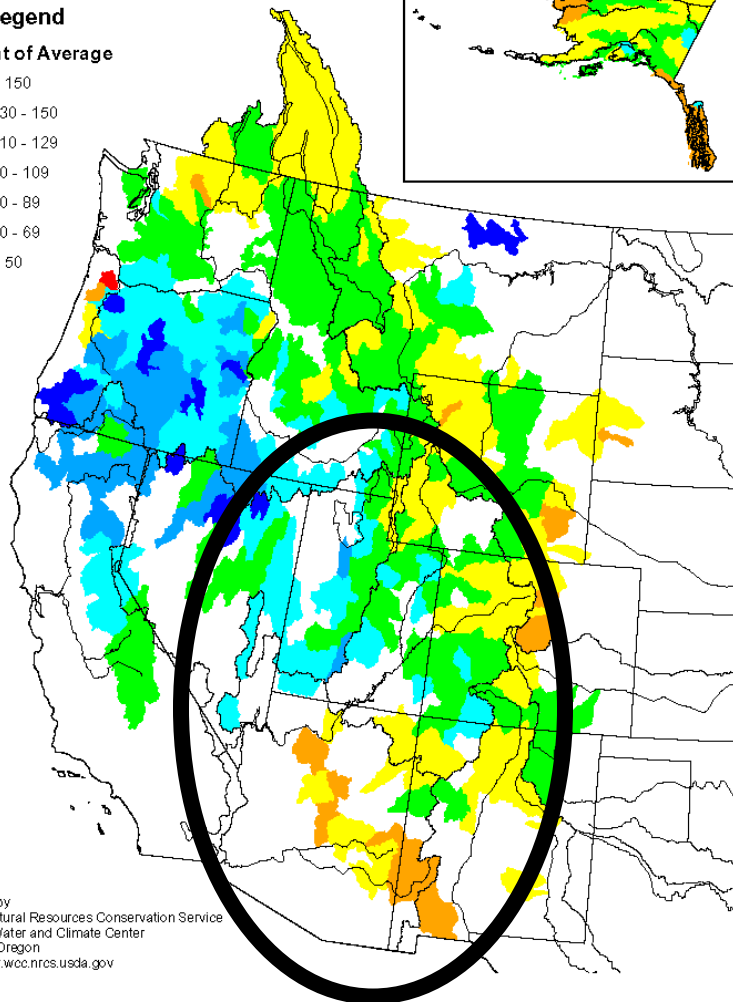
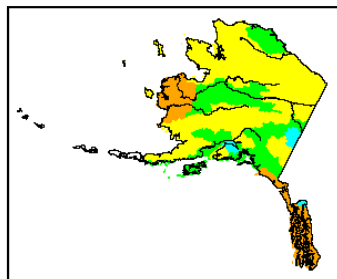
————— Have to Pee

- - - - - Have to Sneeze

Mountain Snowpack as of March 1, 2004

Legend

Percent of Average

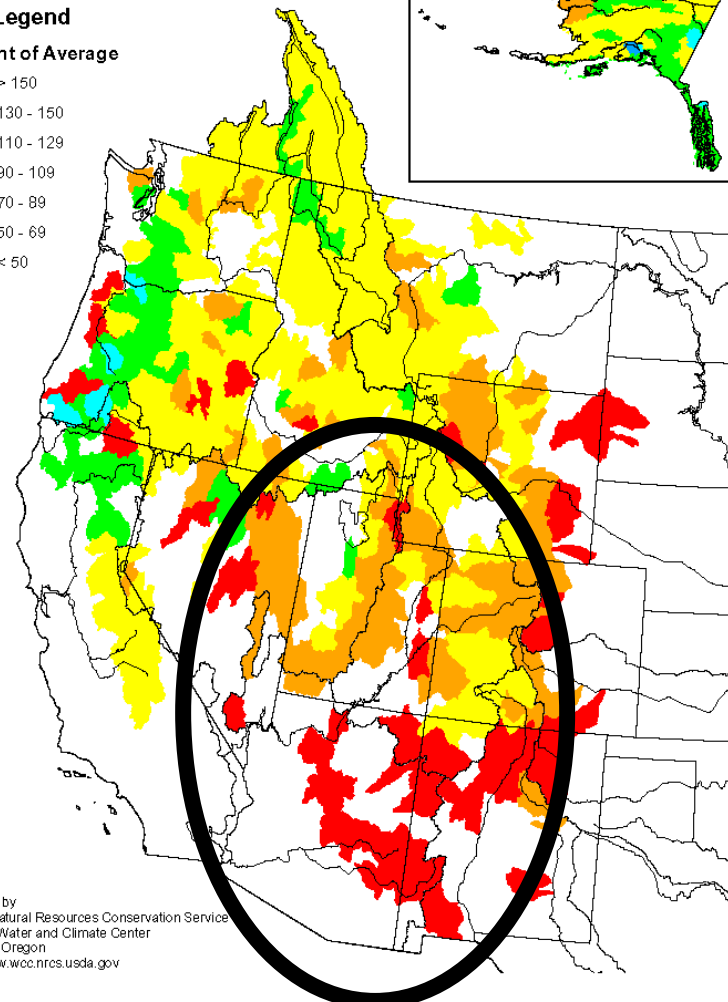
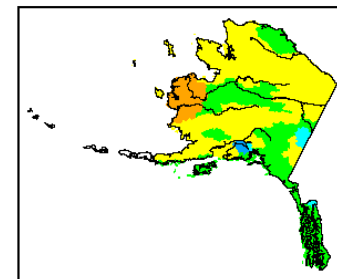


Prepared by
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
National Water and Climate Center
Portland, Oregon
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

Mountain Snowpack as of April 1, 2004

Legend

Percent of Average



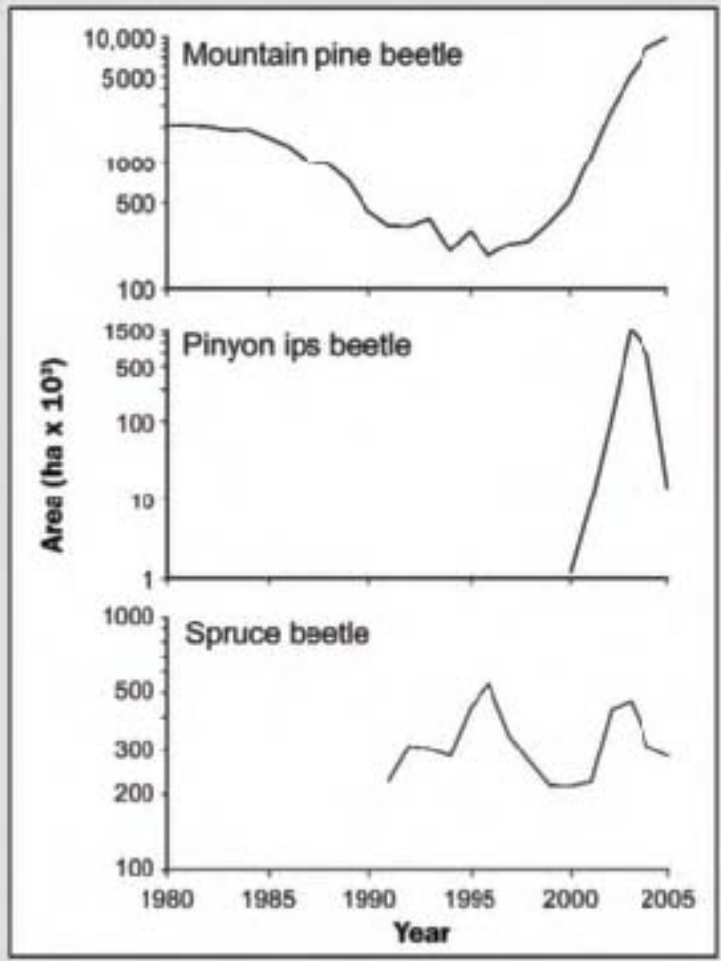
Prepared by
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
National Water and Climate Center
Portland, Oregon
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>




Losses of 30-60% Snow Water Equivalent

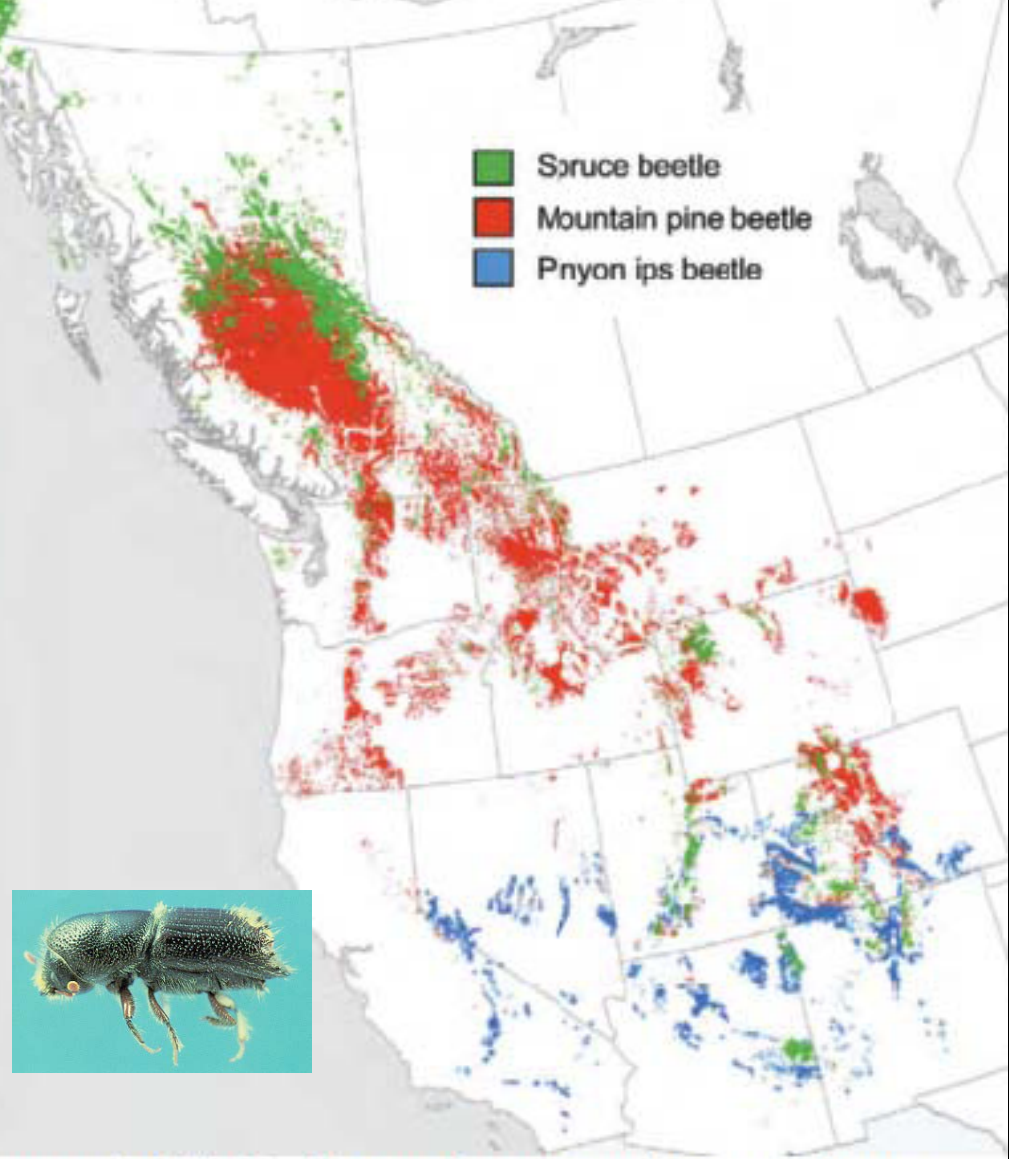
USDA-NRCS National Water and Climate Center

<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/wsf/>

b

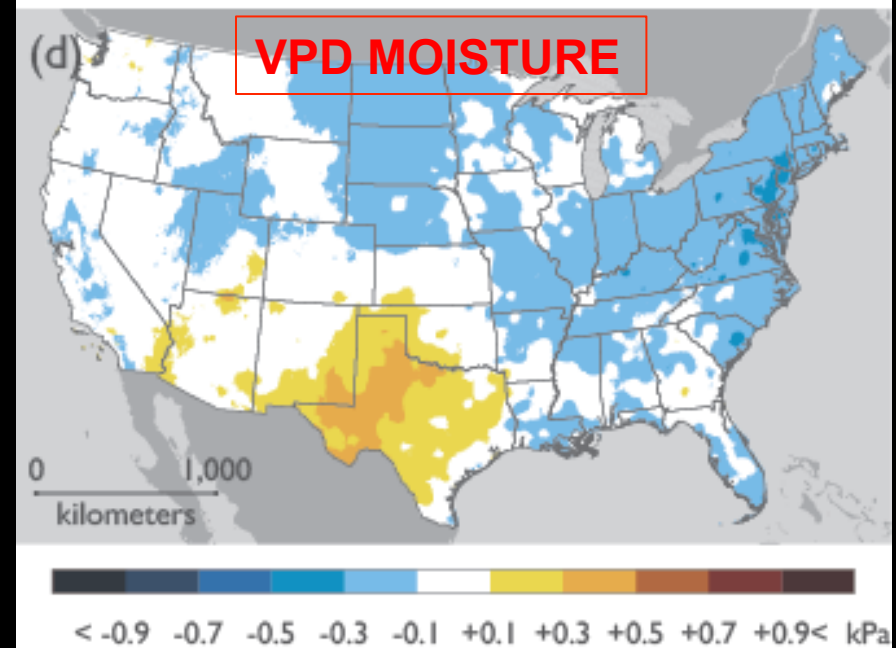
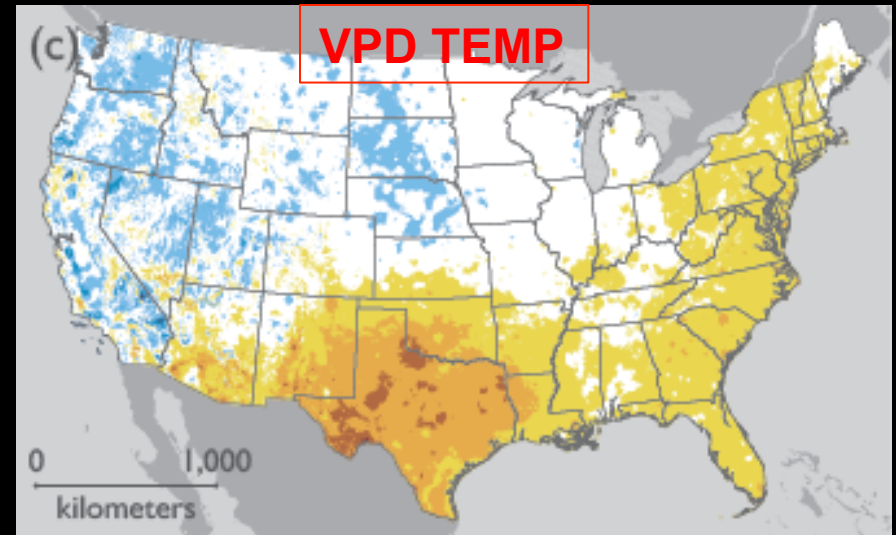
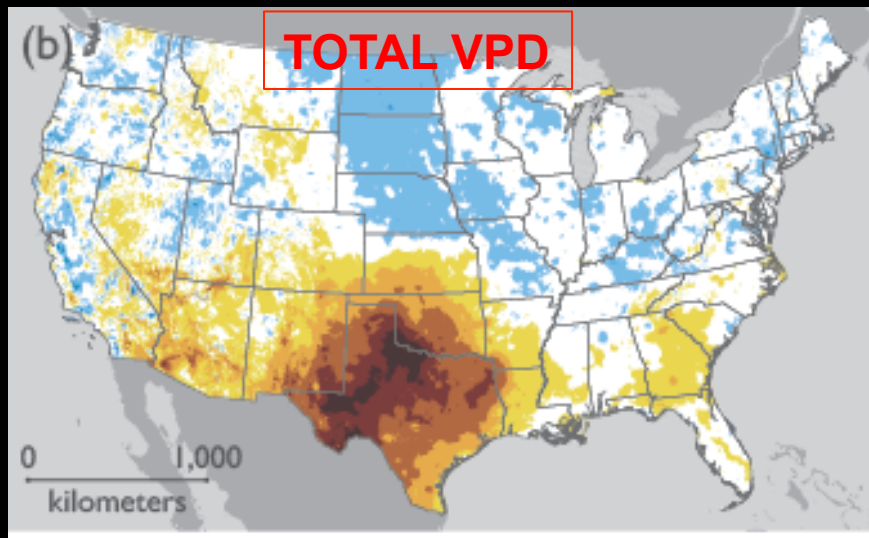


-  Spruce beetle
-  Mountain pine beetle
-  Pinyon ips beetle



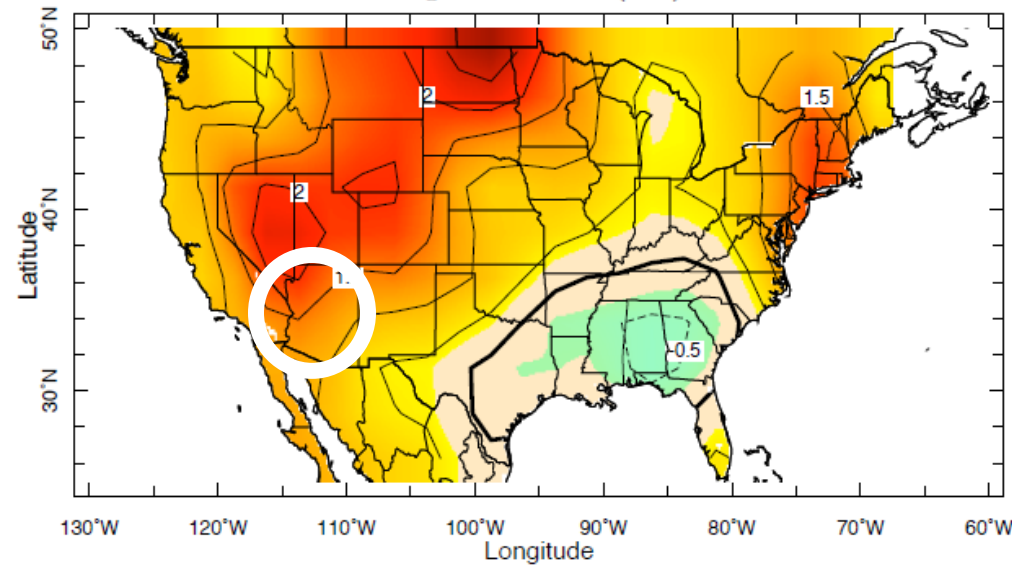
Raffa et al., 2008

Hotter Means Drier: 2011 Drought

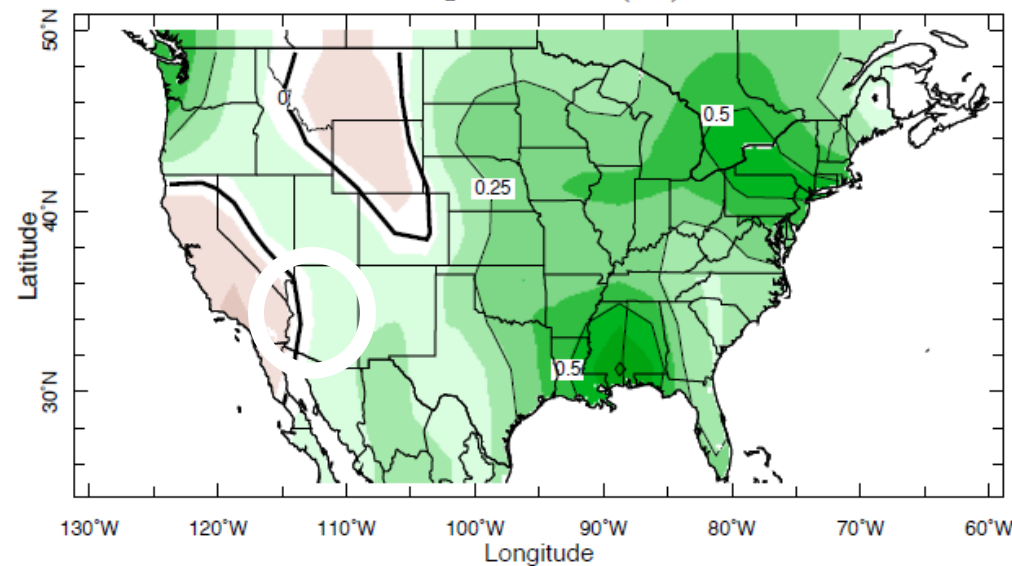


Trend Since 1895

Temperature (°F)



Precipitation (in)

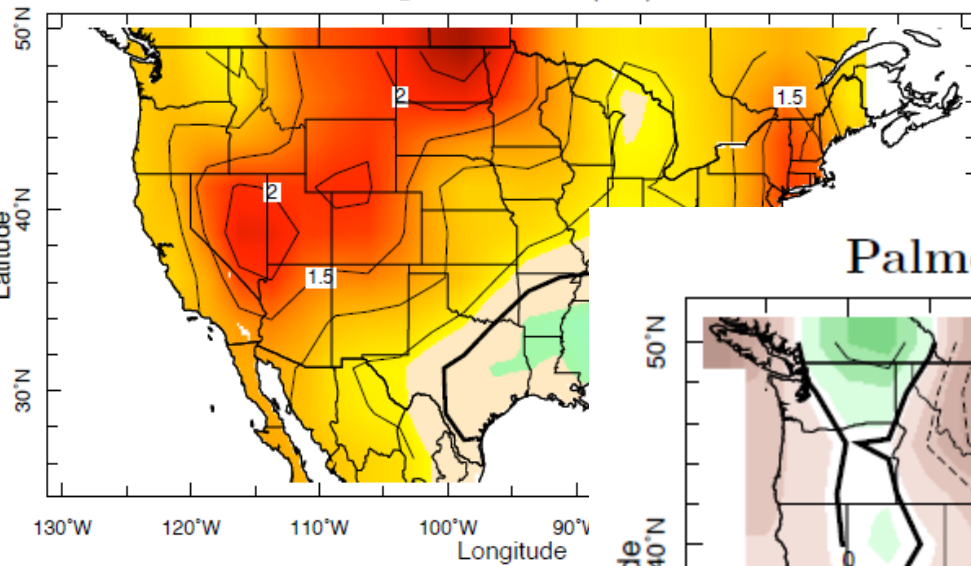


R. Seager (presented at WGA Drought Workshop, September, 2010) Check <http://www.westgov.org/water> for PDF

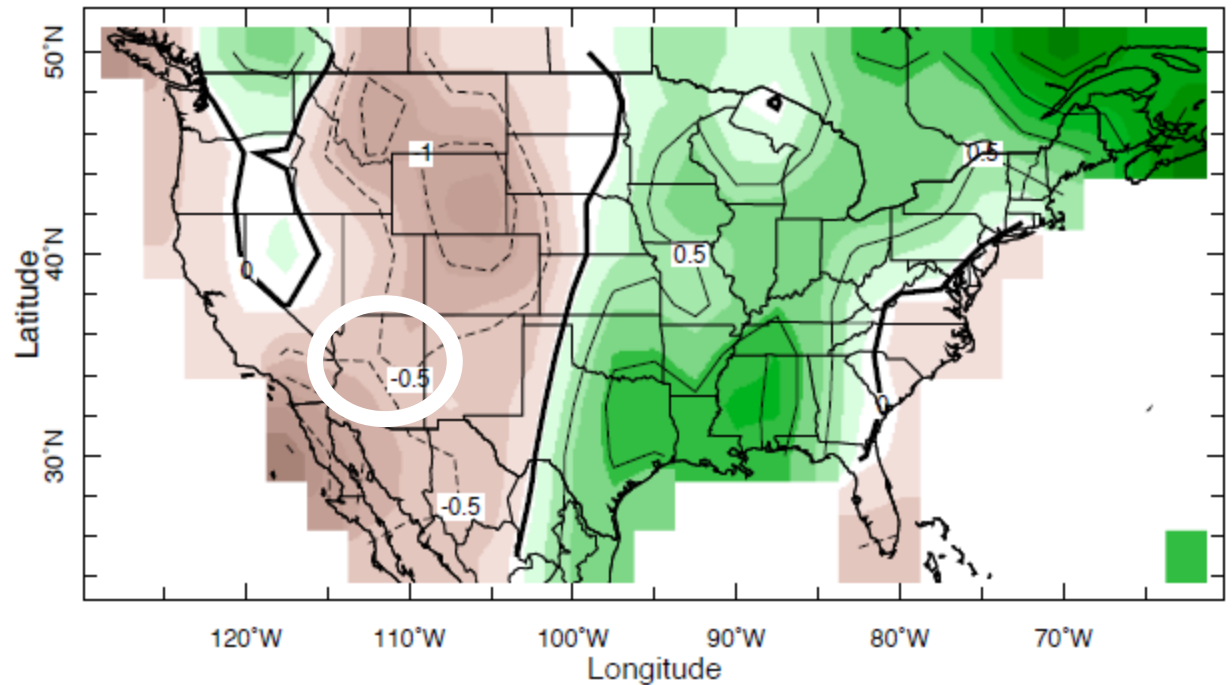


Trend Since 1895

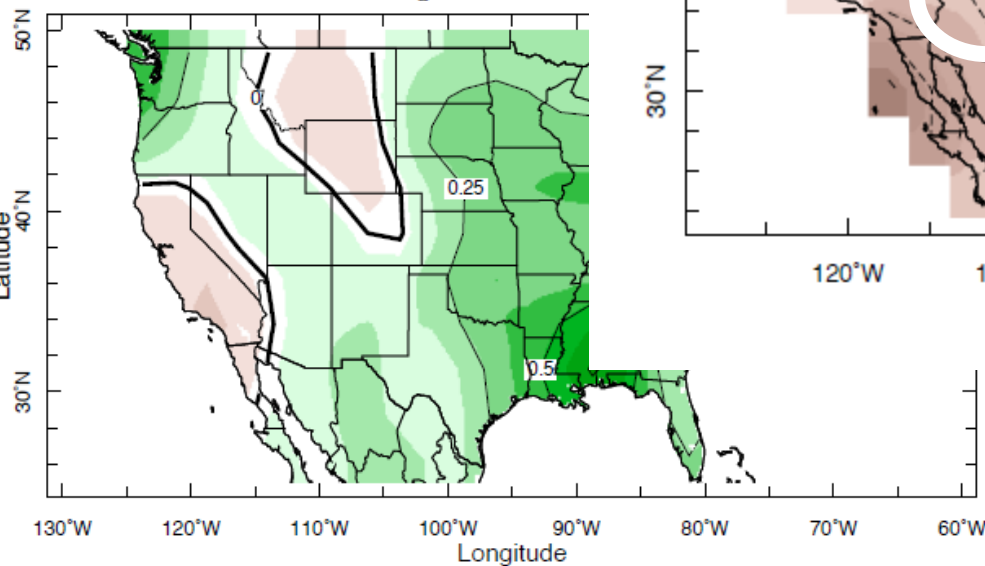
Temperature (°F)



Palmer Drought Severity Index



Precipitation



R. Seager (presented at WGA Drought Workshop, September, 2010) Check <http://www.westgov.org/water> for PDF

