

“Extreme” Responses in Global Warming Simulations

Anthony J. Broccoli
Dept. of Environmental Sciences
Rutgers University
broccoli@envsci.rutgers.edu

Collaborators: John Krasting, Rutgers
Rich Gudgel and Tom Knutson, GFDL

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The effects of global warming on snowfall and heavy snow events over eastern North America



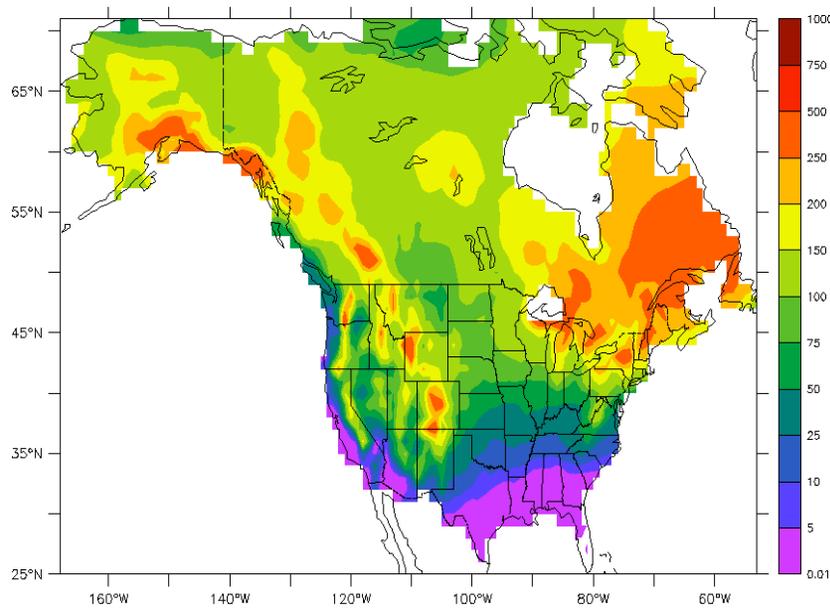
Methodology

- Examine snowfall trends in IPCC simulations (A2 scenario) using GFDL R30 coupled model for the period 1965-2100.
- Focus on eastern North America.
- Look for relationships with large-scale changes in the hydrologic cycle.

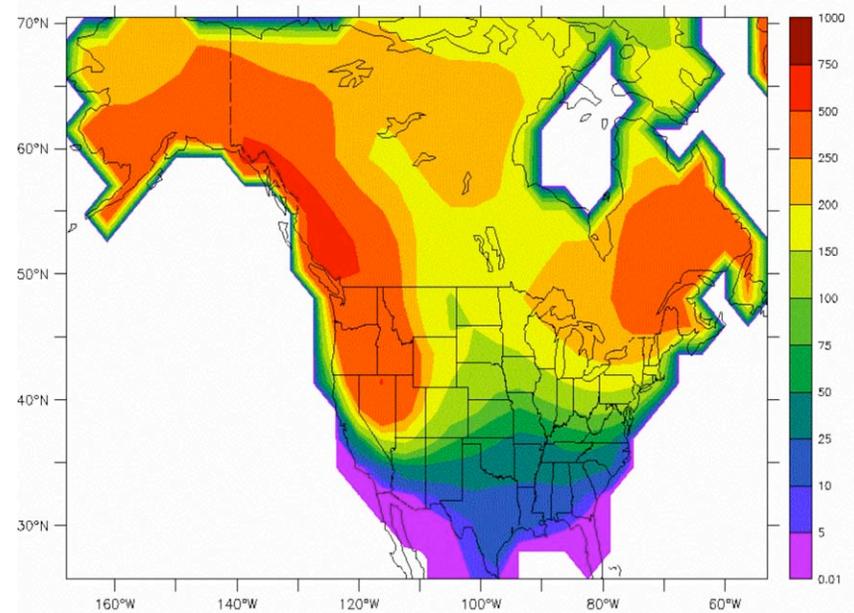


Annual Snowfall Climatology [cm]

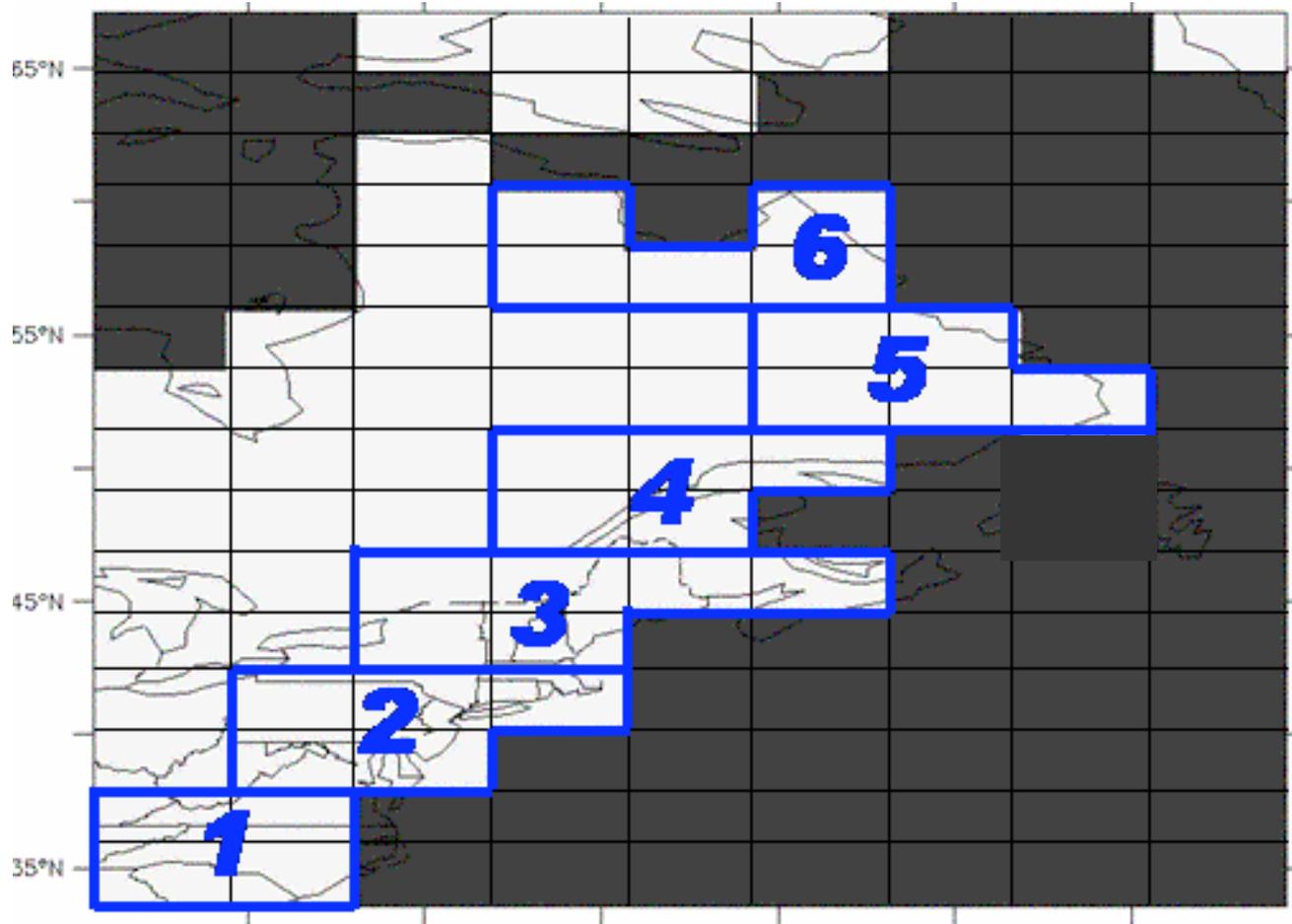
Observed



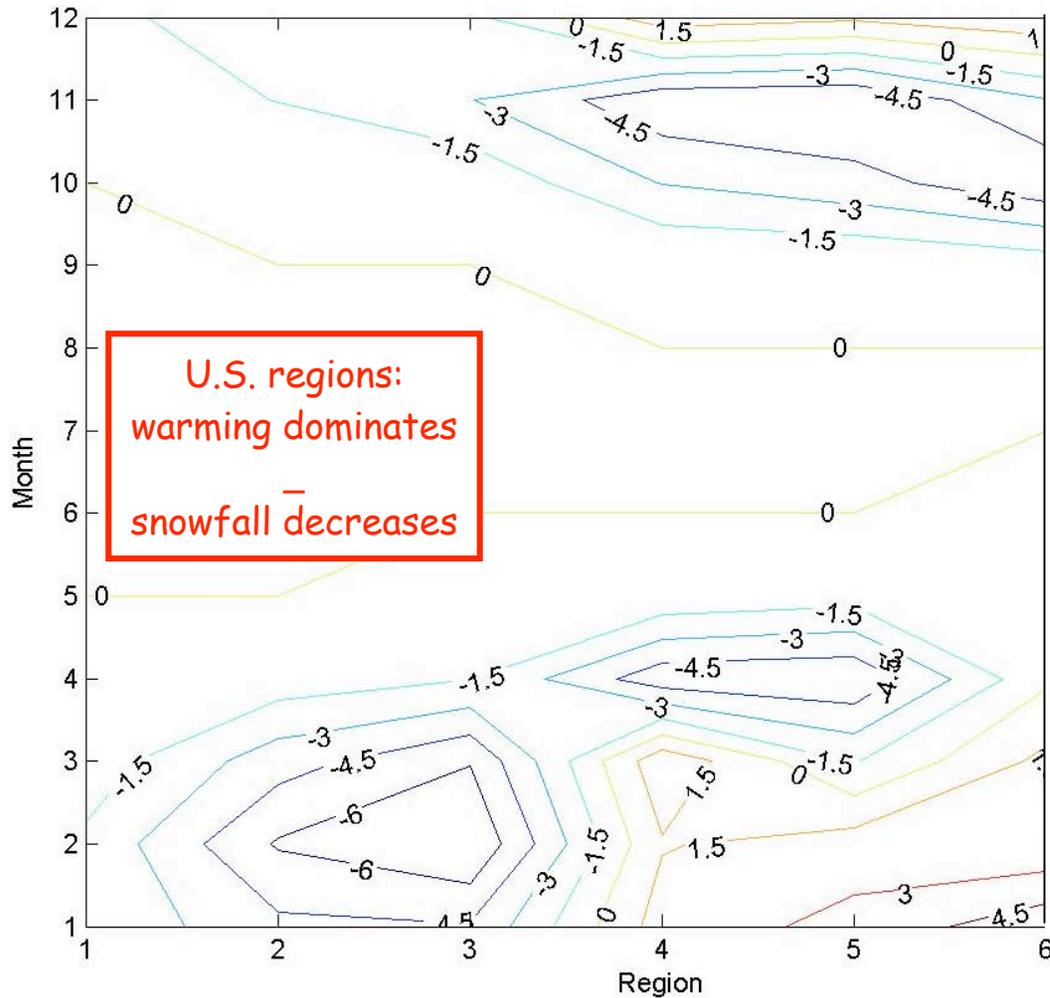
Simulated



Snowfall Regions



Regional Snowfall Trends [10^{-4} cm d $^{-1}$ yr $^{-1}$]

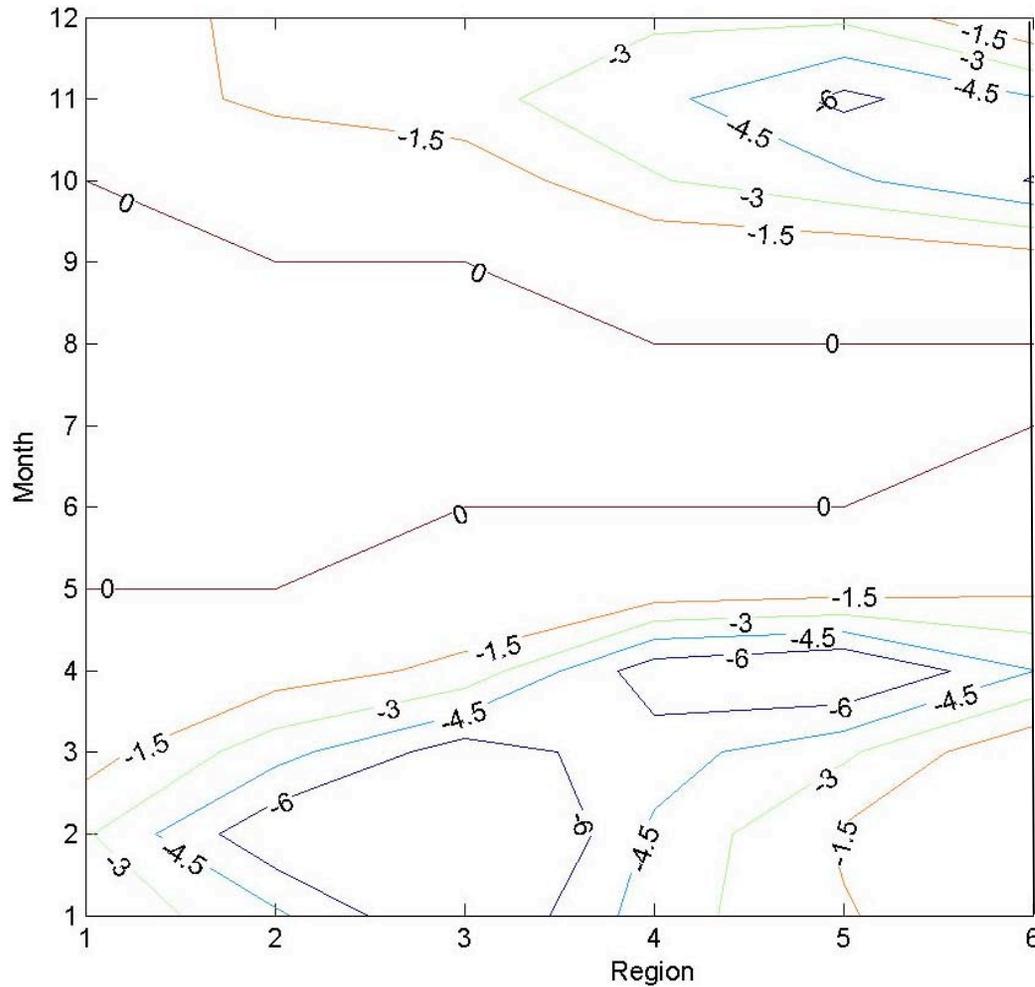


Canadian regions:
warming dominates
in transition seasons
snowfall $\bar{}$ decreases

Canadian regions:
precip increase dominates
in midwinter
snowfall $\bar{}$ increases



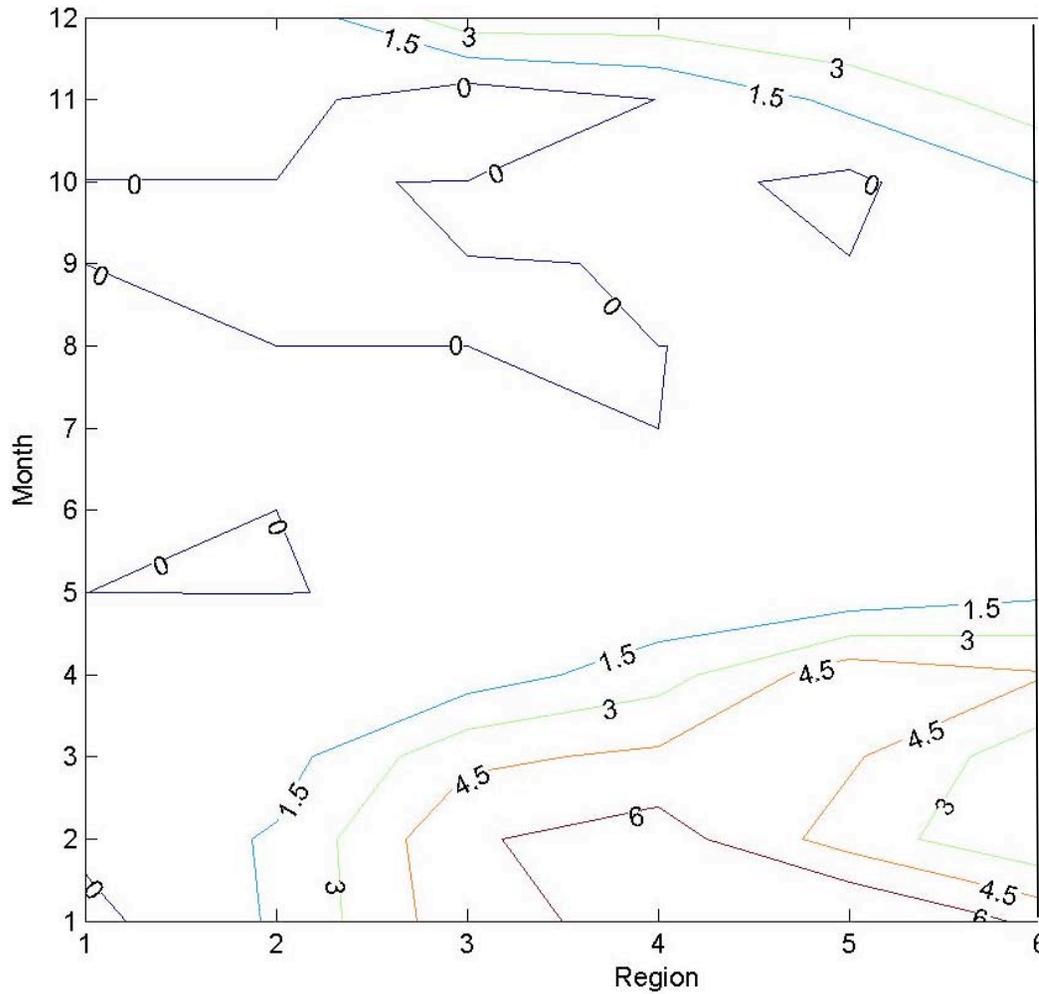
Snowfall Trends with Precipitation Held Constant [10^{-4} cm d^{-1} yr^{-1}]



Midwinter snowfall is less sensitive to temperature at higher latitudes



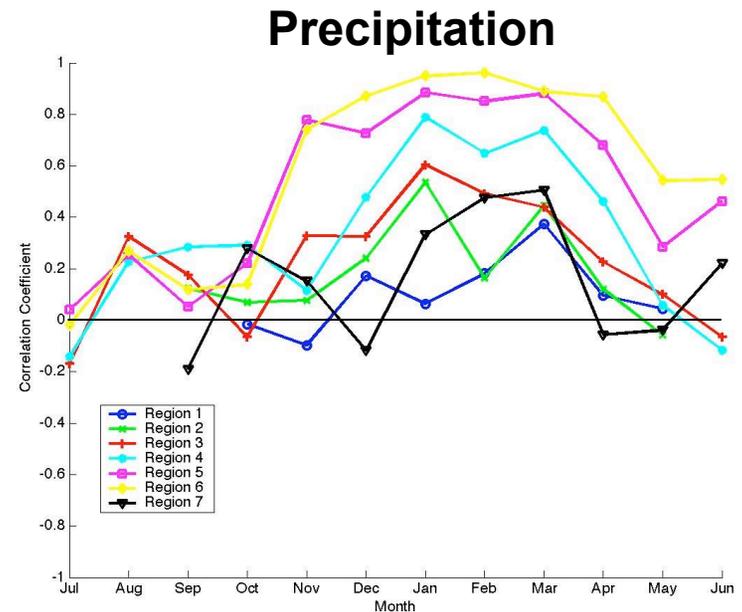
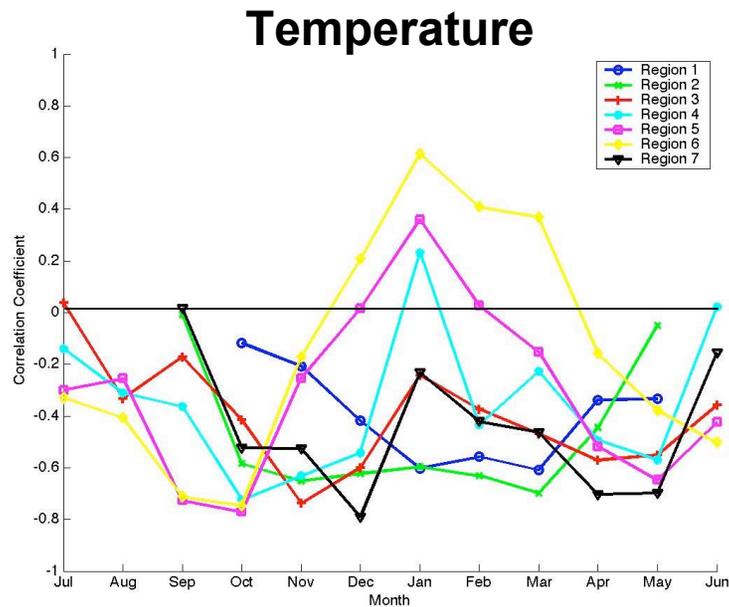
Snowfall Trends with Snow Fraction Held Constant [$10^{-4} \text{ cm d}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$]



Winter precipitation increases in eastern North America, with largest effect on snowfall in Canada



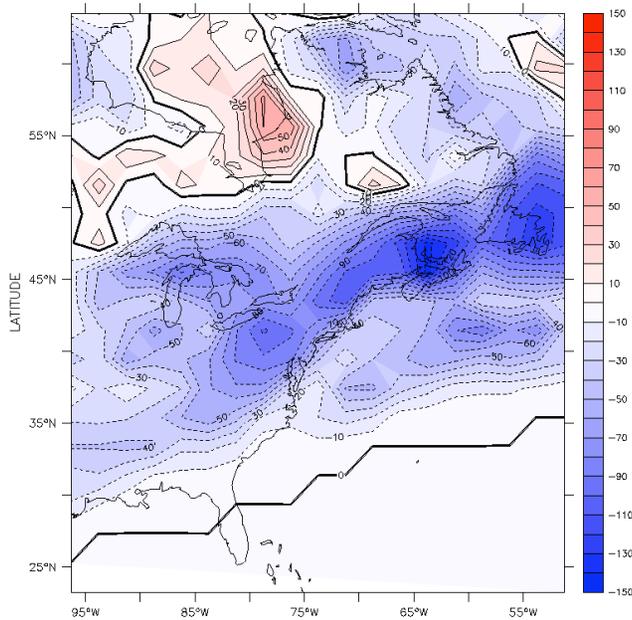
Observed Correlations of Snowfall with Temperature and Precipitation



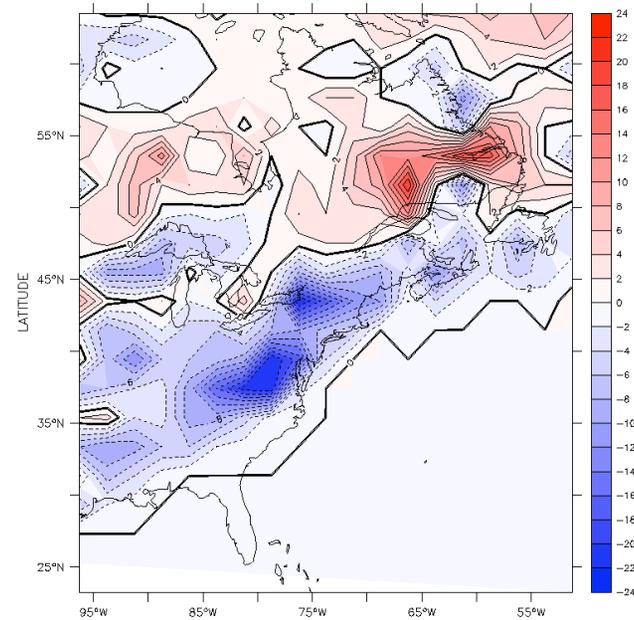
Observed data based on a data set provided by Thomas Mote (University of Georgia), which consists of first-order and cooperative station data for U.S. and Canada optimally interpolated to a $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ grid.



Changes in Frequency of Daily Snowfall Events (2081-2100) - (2001-2020)

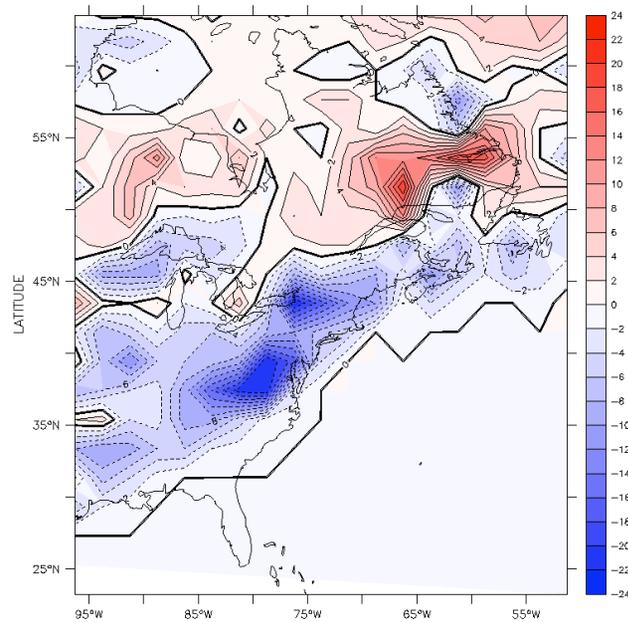


Daily snowfall \geq 5 cm

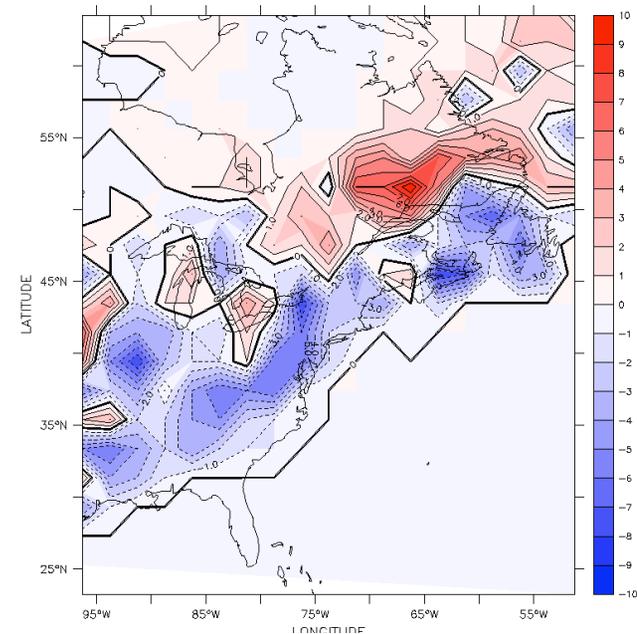


Daily snowfall \geq 20 cm

Changes in Frequency of Daily Snowfall Events ≥ 20 cm (2081-2100) - (2001-2020)



All Months



January-February

Do geographical and seasonal
extreme values depend on climate
sensitivity?

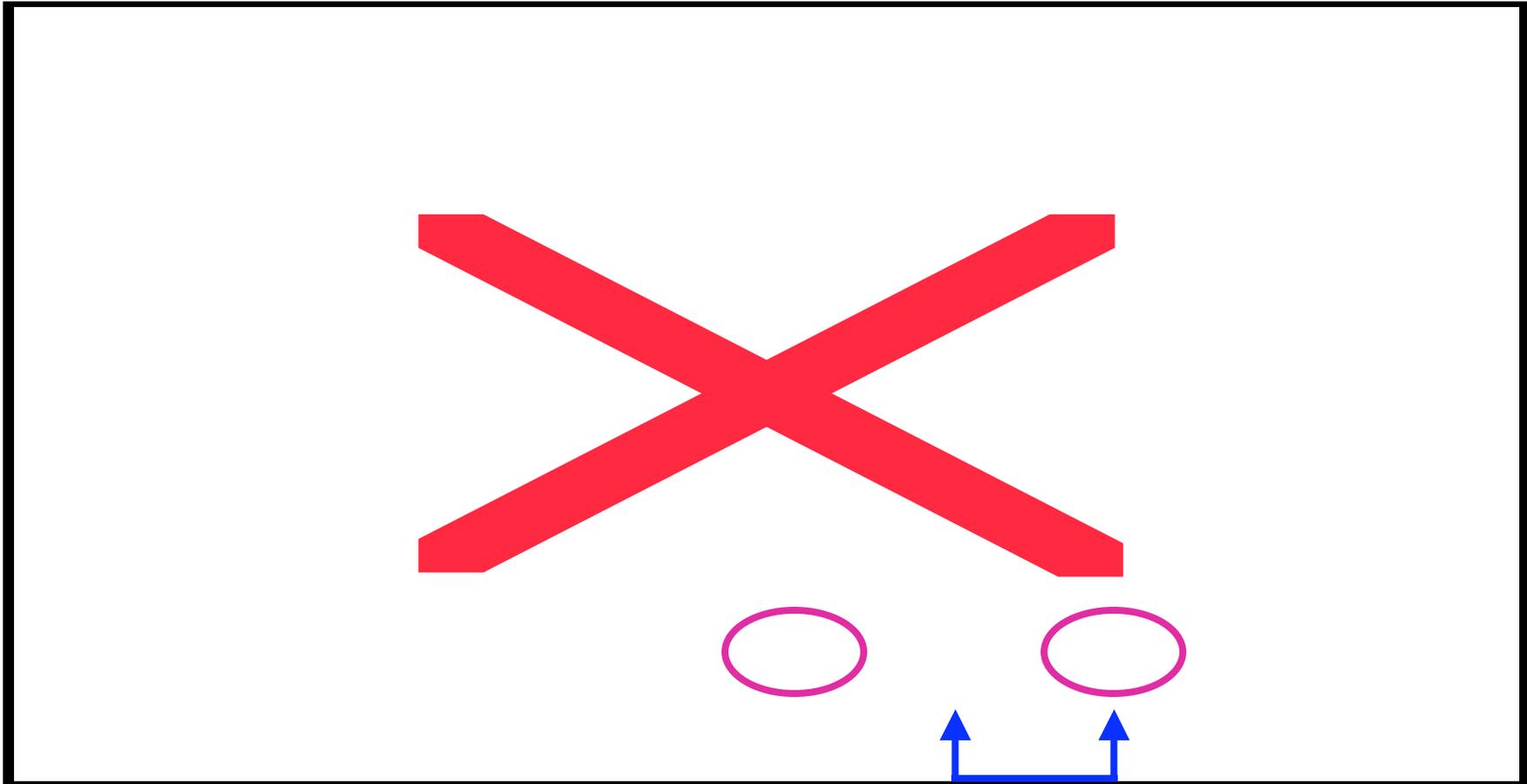


Methodology

- Analyze time-averaged, seasonally dependent response of a number of climate variables:
$$_X = f(location, season)$$
- Express the frequency distribution of $_X$ as a histogram.
- Examine geographical and seasonal extreme values (i.e., tails of the frequency distribution).

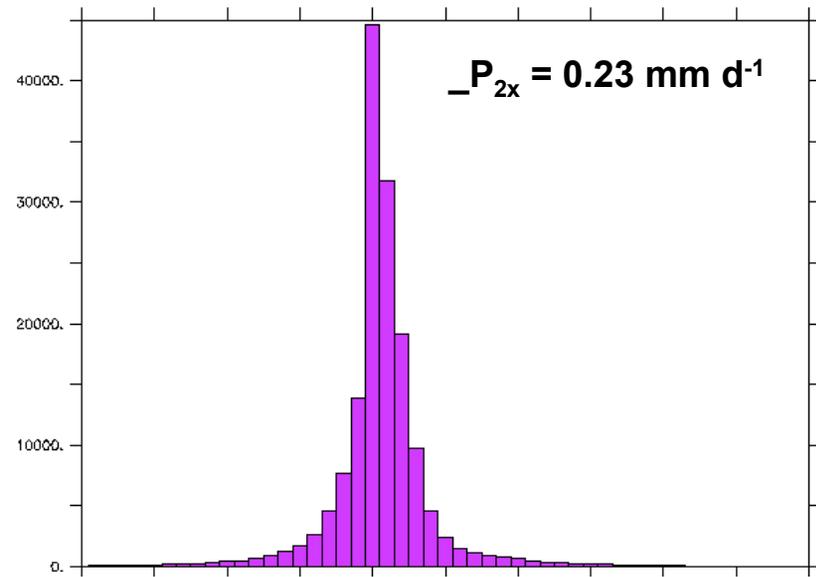
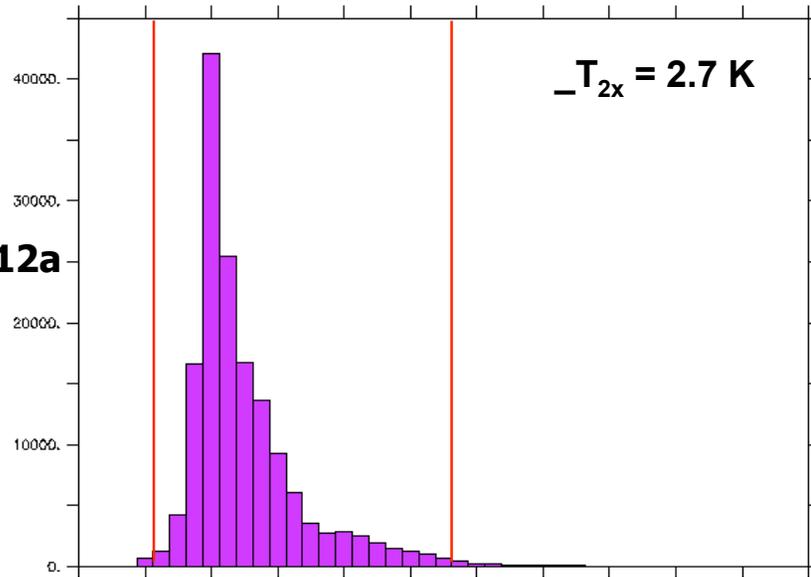


Variations of Climate Sensitivity in AM2

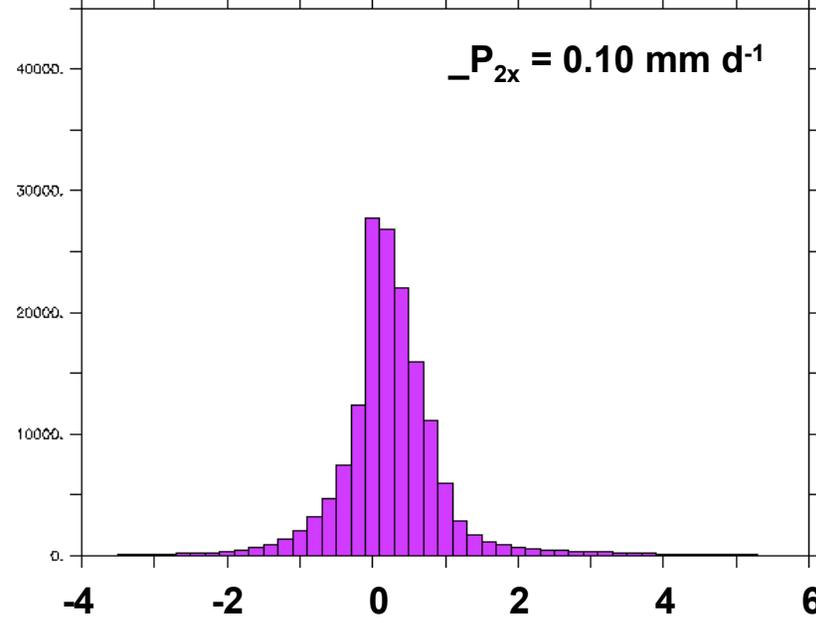
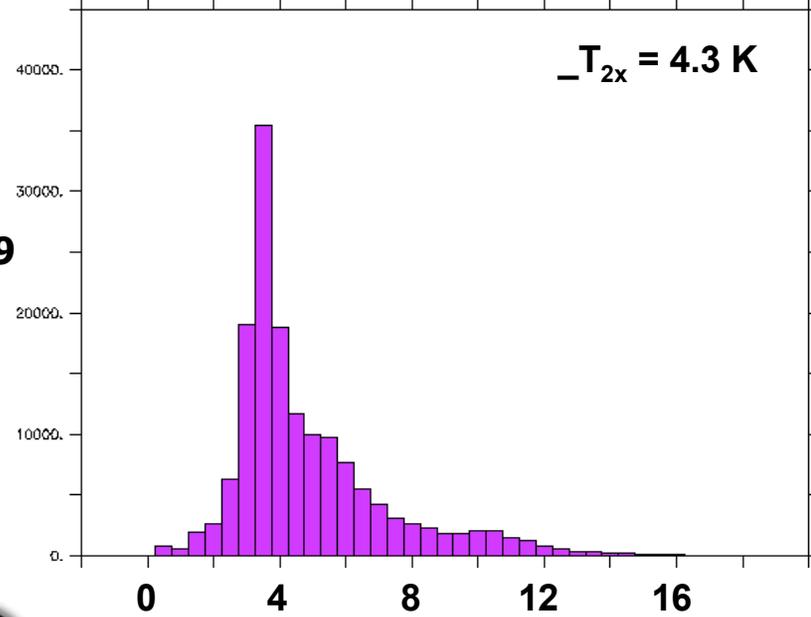


Mellor-Yamada to
Lock et al. PBL

AM2p12a



AM2p9

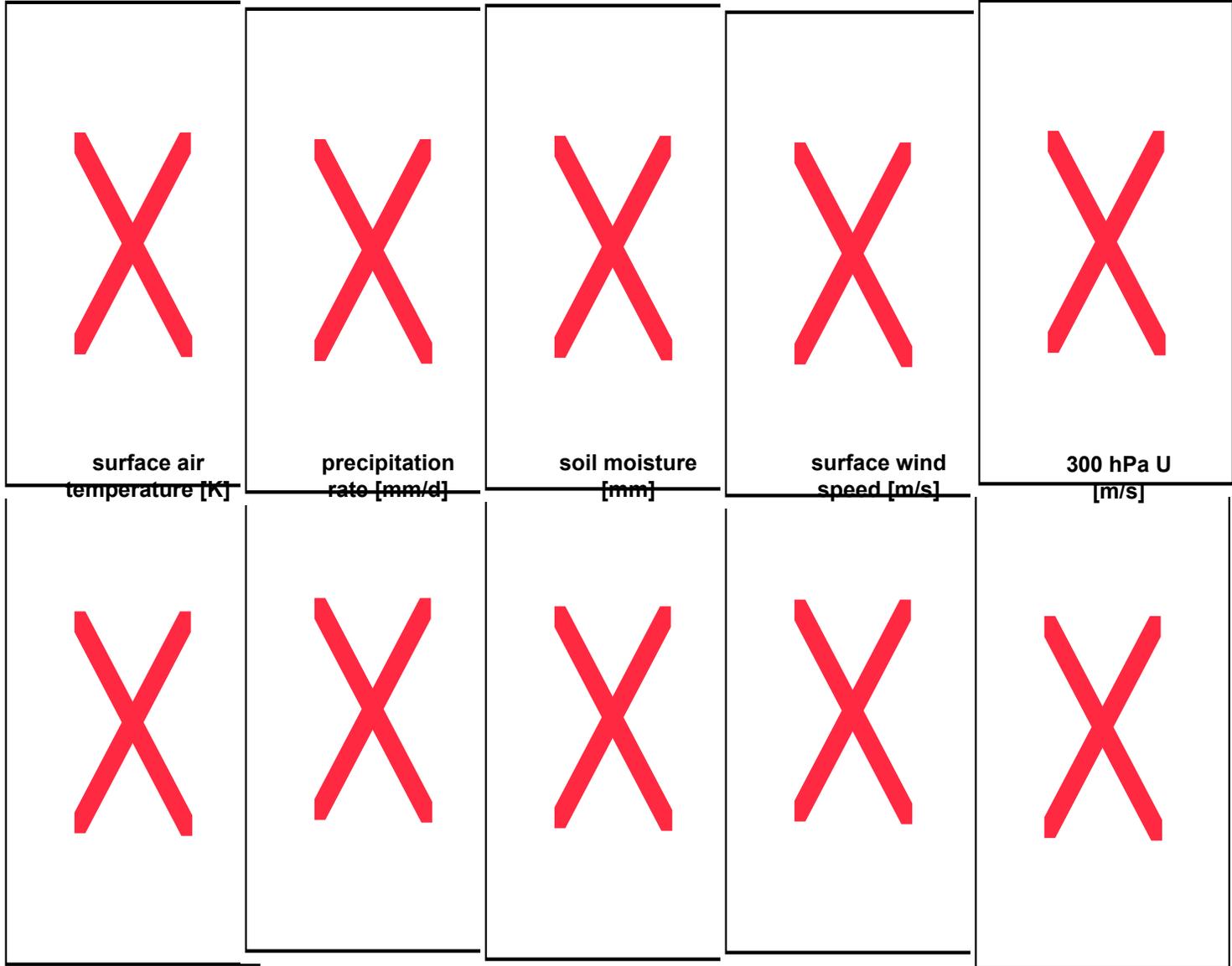
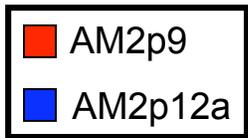


_Surface air temperature [K]

_Precipitation [mm d⁻¹]



99th percentile



1st percentile



Future Work

- This analysis should be extended to the temporal domain (i.e., extreme events) to determine the extent to which they are dependent on climate sensitivity.



