

GLOBAL WARMING and the ADIRONDACKS

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DOWN-SCALING FROM GLOBAL TRENDS

ESTABLISH WHAT'S HAPPENING HERE

We can then ask "WHY?"

and

"How helpful are the climate models?"

and

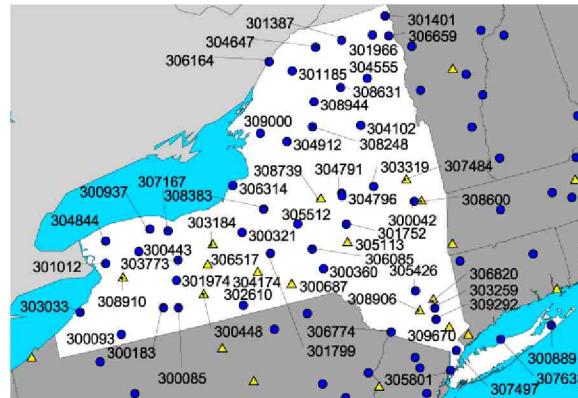
"What's next?"

Possible sources of error to avoid

- 1. Choice of stations**
- 2. Length of record**
- 3. "Uncorrected" datasets**
 - ...time of day**
 - ...# of readings per day**
 - ...equipment/station changes**

UNITED STATES HISTORICAL CLIMATOLOGY NETWORK

<http://cdiac.ornl.gov/epubs/ndp/ushcn/monthly.html>



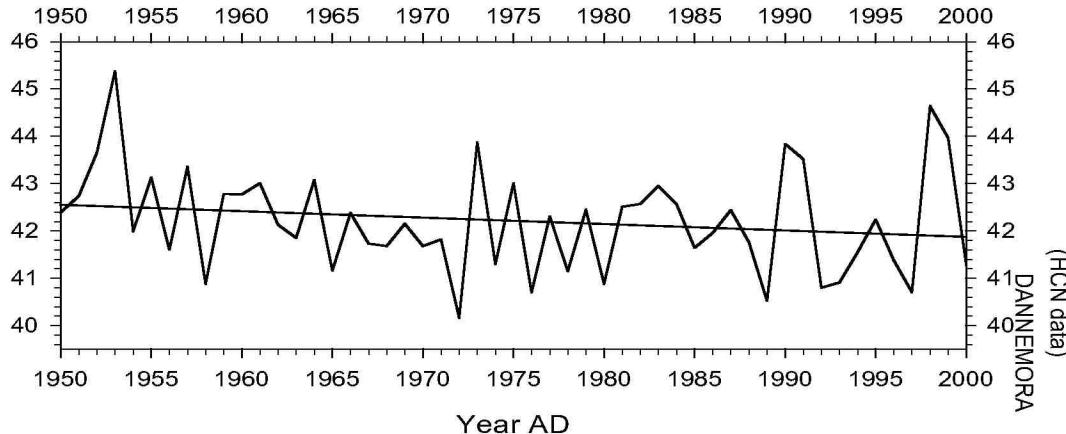
FILNET (Fill Missing Original Data in the Network)

...calculates missing data based on a network of the best correlated nearby stations.

Urban (Urban Warming Adjustment)

The final adjustment is for an urban warming bias which uses the regression approach outlined in Karl et al. (1988).

CHOICE OF STATIONS AFFECTS OUTCOMES:



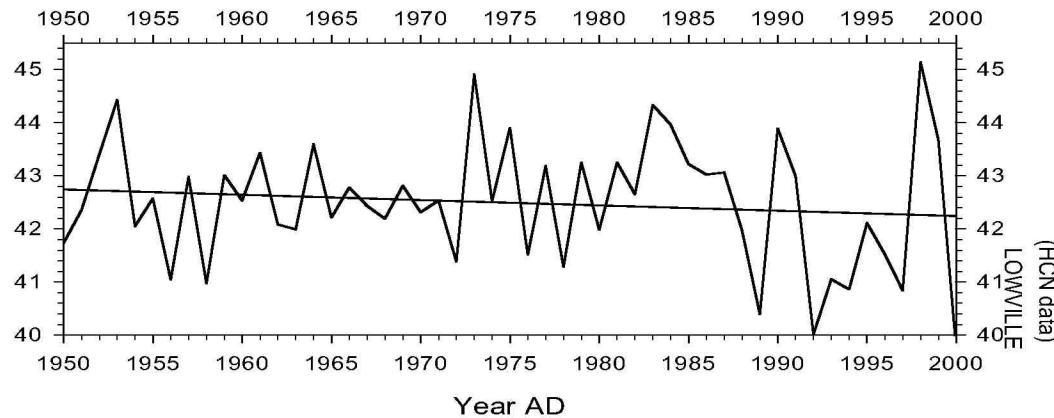
**FOUR show cooling
1950-2000 AD:**

Chasm Falls (-2.5F)****

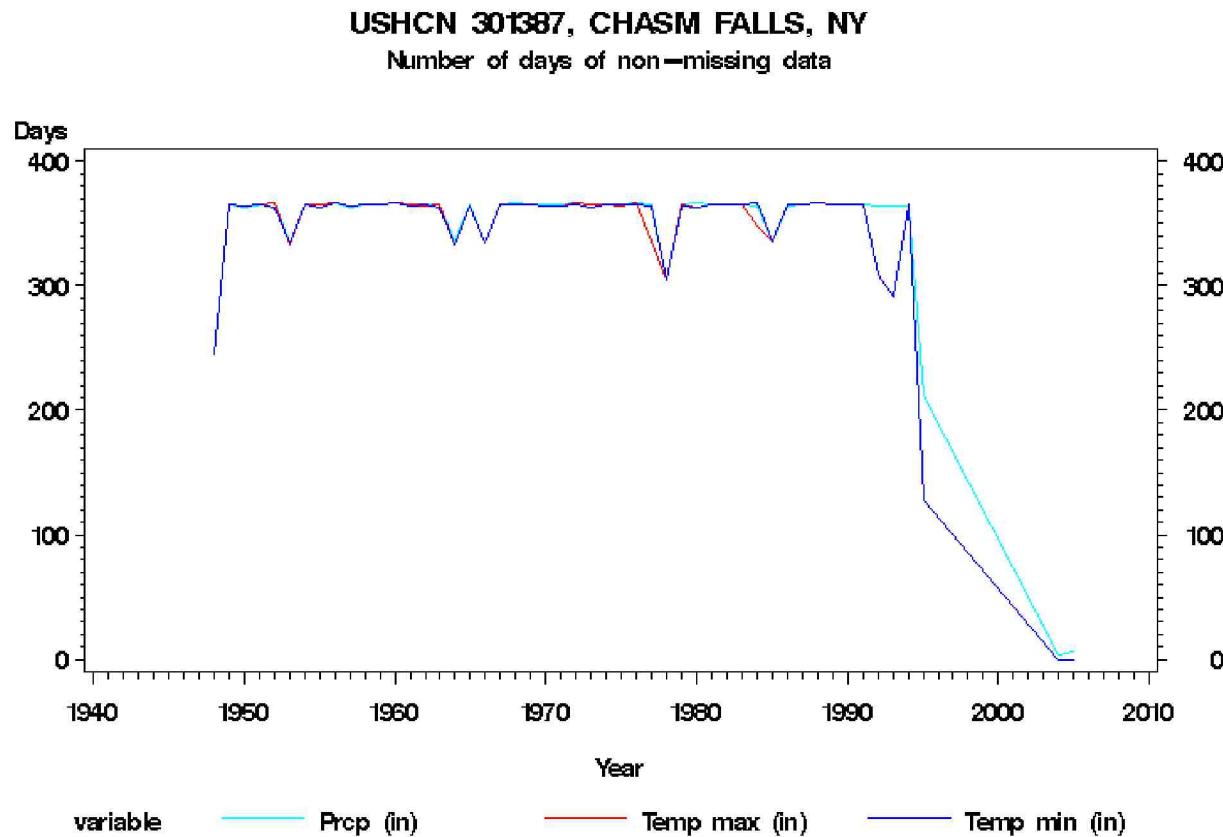
Lowville (-0.2F)

Dannemora (-0.6F)

Ogdensburg (-0.3F)



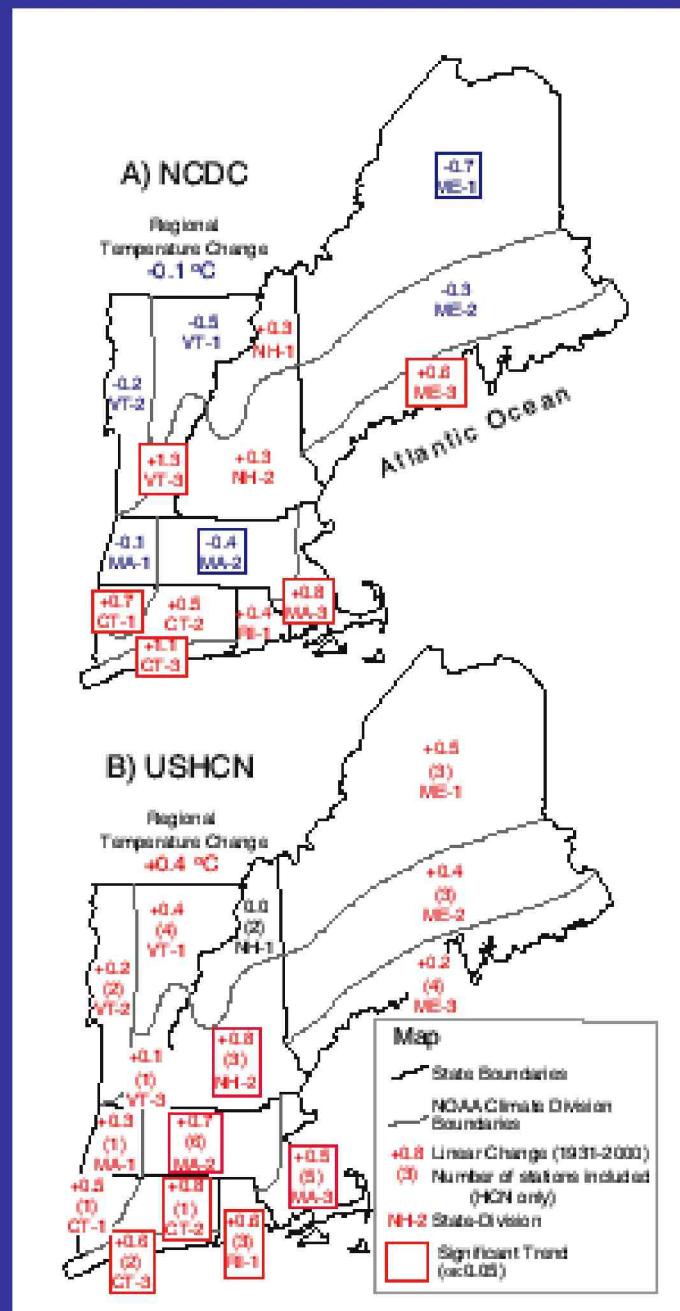
PERHAPS THIS IS WHY CHASM FALLS SHOWS SUCH AN UNUSUALLY STRONG COOLING...



Source: CN Williams Jr., MJ Menne, RS Vose, DR Easterling, NOAA, National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC

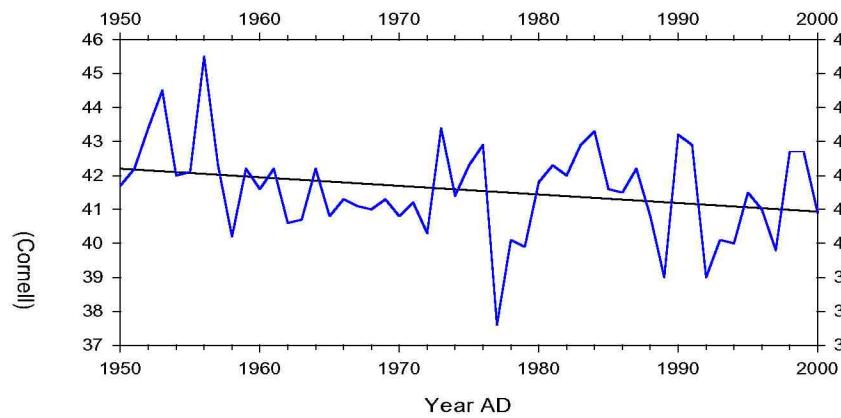
SPURIOUS RESULTS IN REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS

from not using USHCN DATA:

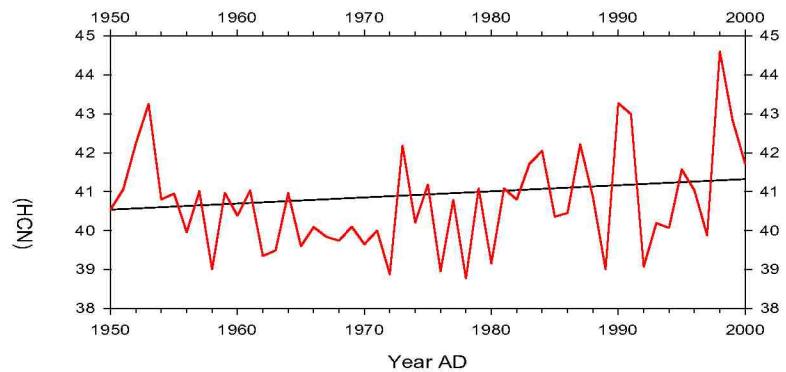


1. Keim *et al.*, 2003
(*Geophys. Res. Lett.* 30)
2. Trombulak & Wolfson, 2004
(*Geophys. Res. Lett.* 31)

WANAKENA station shows slight COOLING since 1950... unless you use the adjusted USHCN data.



RAW DATA
(after Stager & Martin, 2002)



USHCN DATA
(Stager et al., in review)

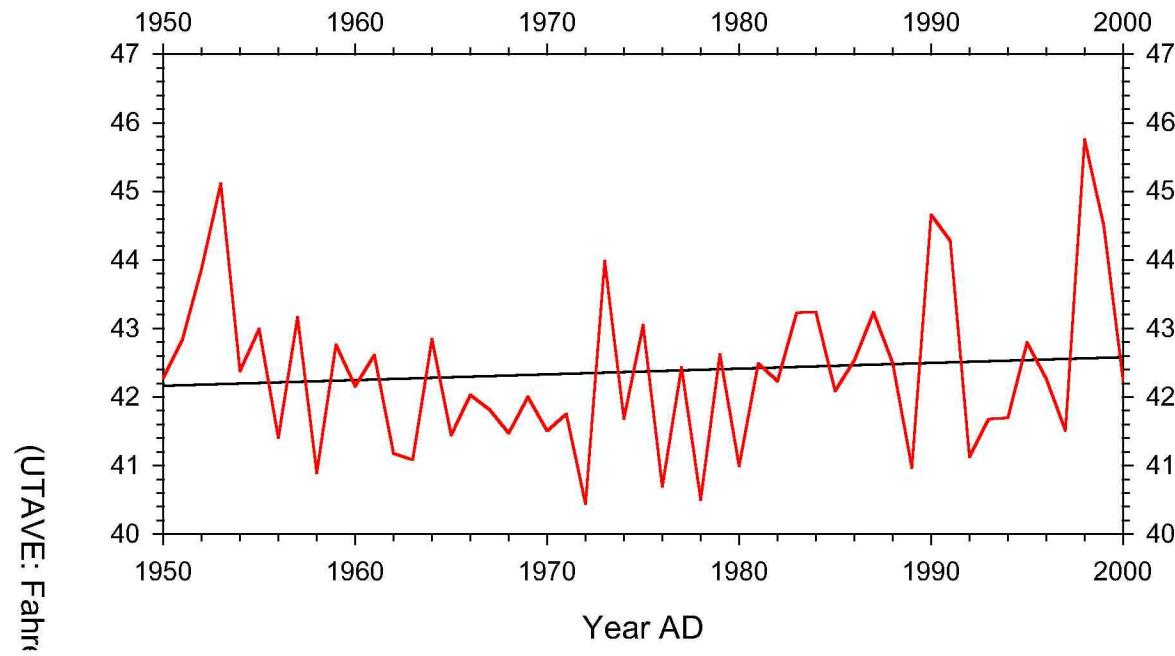
ANOTHER ISSUE:

To find TRENDS, we examine data over long periods.

But choosing different lengths of record can yield different trends...from the *same* datasets.

HOW DO YOU DECIDE WHICH TIME SCALE TO USE?

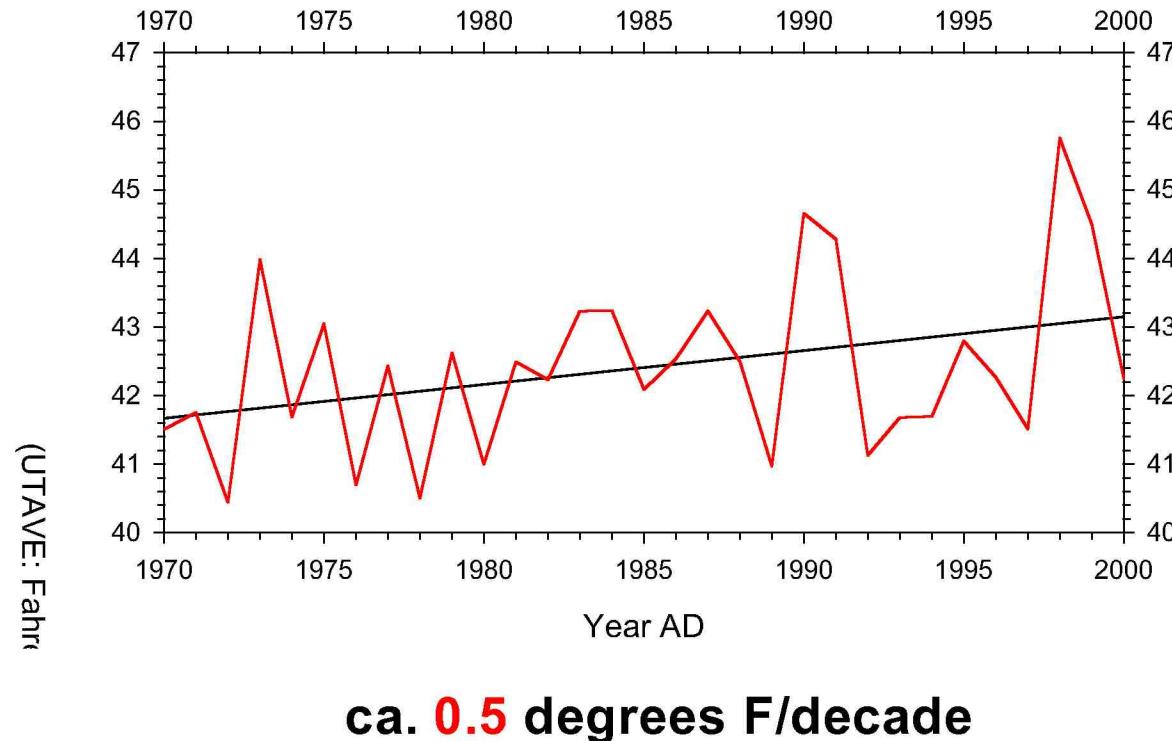
ADK COMPOSITE 1950-2000 AD



NOT MUCH WARMING: 0.08 degrees F/decade

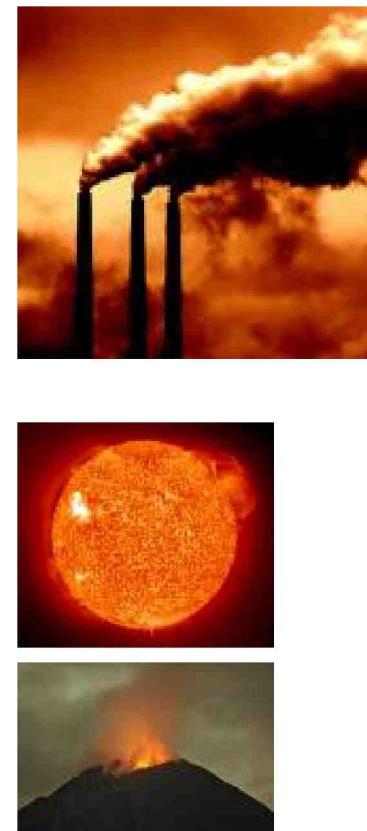
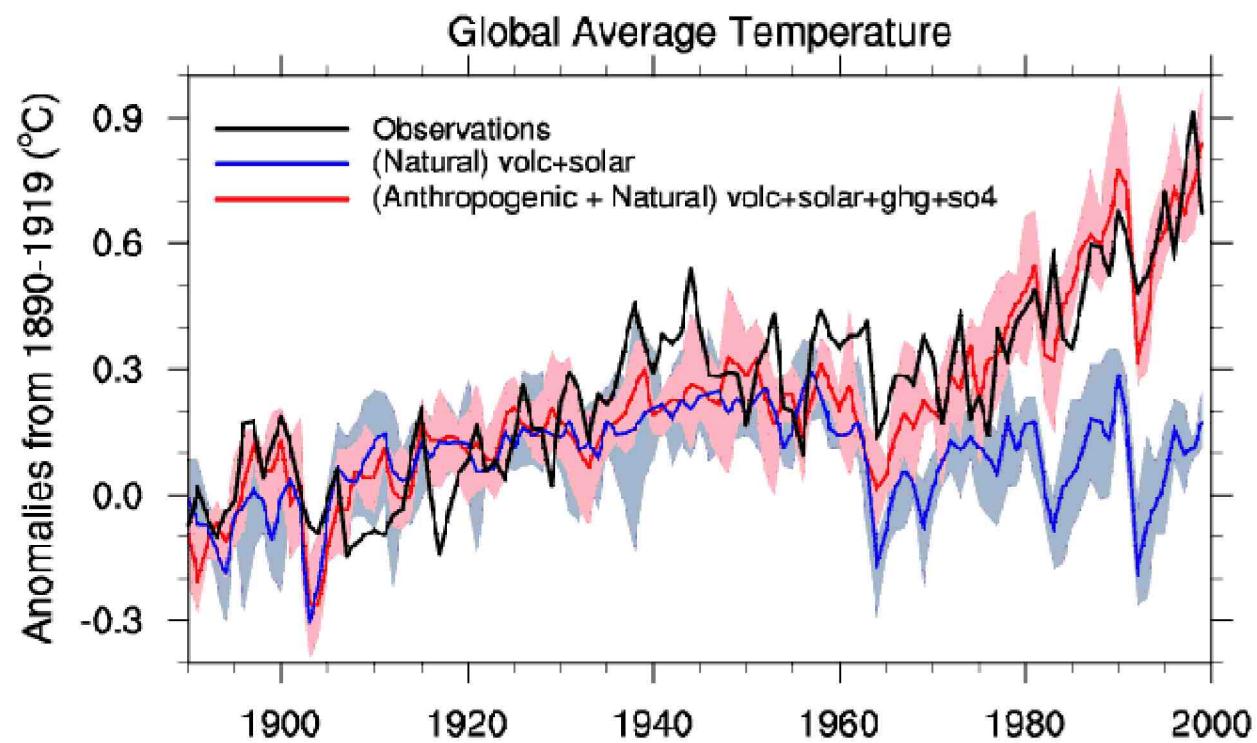
USING A SHORTER 30-YEAR INTERVAL

ACCELERATED WARMING: 1970-2000 AD



WE NEED TO SHOW
WHY
A PARTICULAR TIME PERIOD IS MOST
RELEVANT TO OUR QUESTIONS.

**Until RECENTLY, much of the global warming
was natural.**



Courtesy of NCAR (<http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/research/climate/attribution.html>)

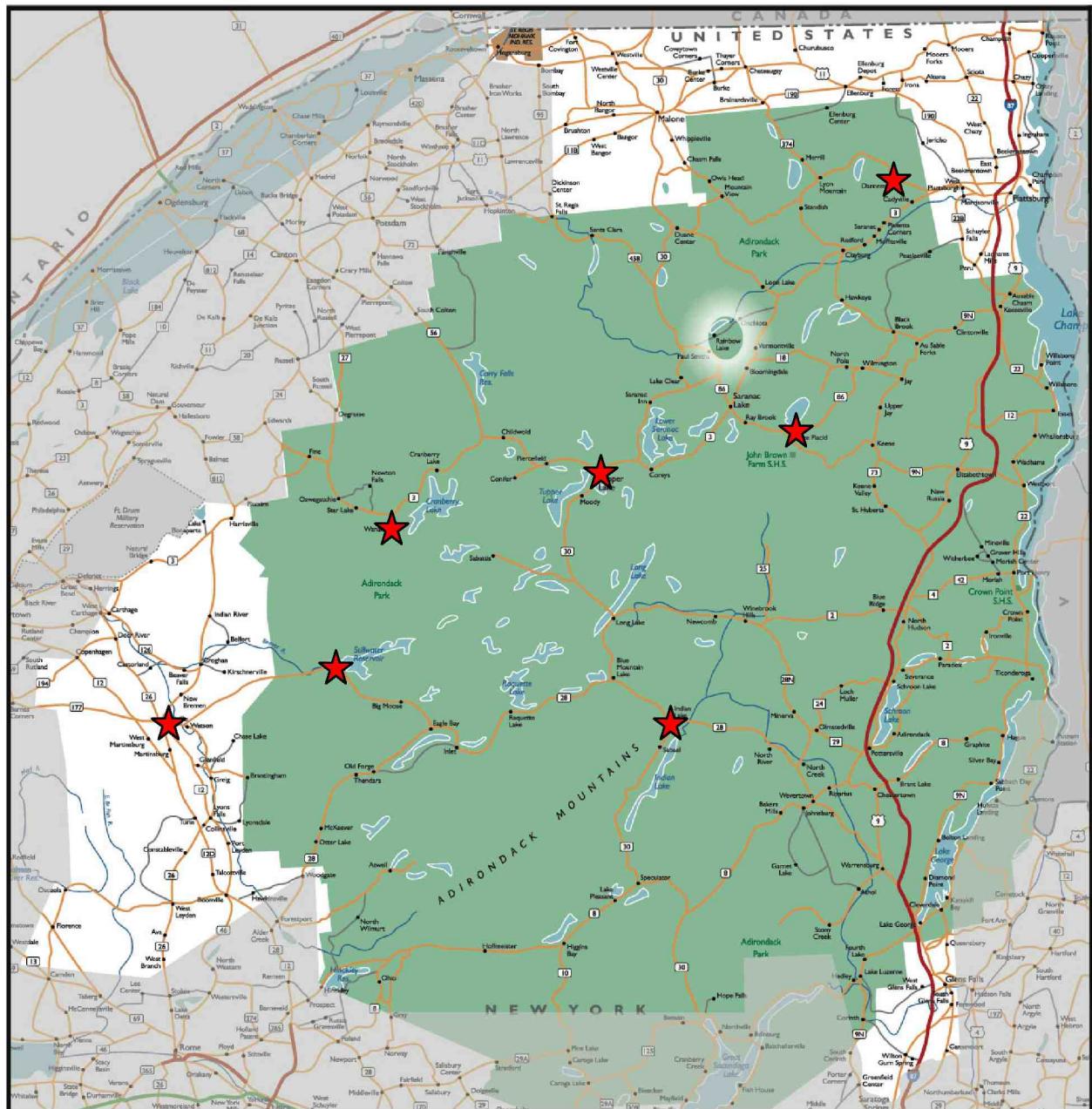
TWO good reasons to focus on the last 3 decades

- 1. Warming since the 1970's is largely due to the GREENHOUSE EFFECT. As greenhouse gas emissions continue, this condition is likely to continue well into the future.**
- 2. Thirty years is also the standard sliding time window used by climatologists to determine mean climate.**

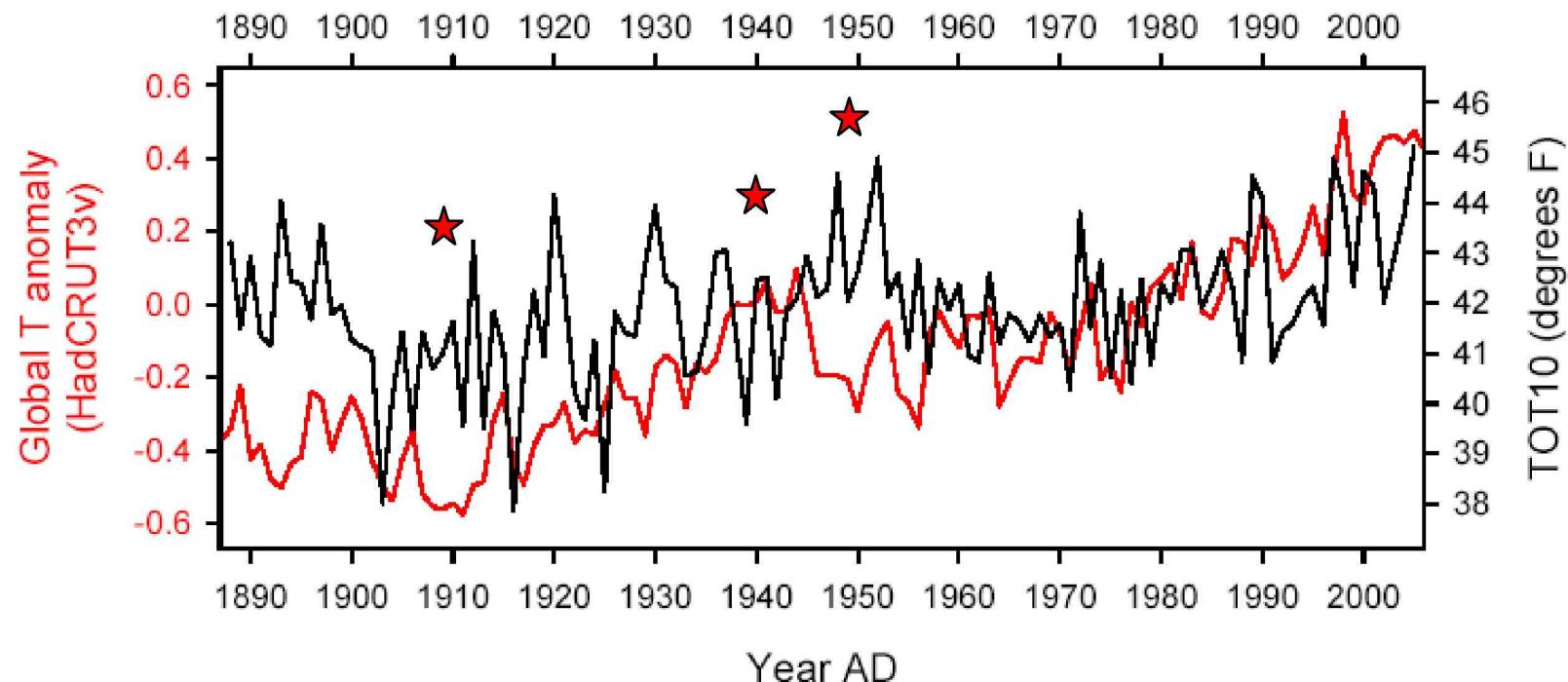
LATEST USHCN COMPOSITE (to 2005)

Dannemora
Indian Lake
Lake Placid
Lowville
Stillwater
Tupper Lake
Wanakena

The Adirondacks Region



ADK temperatures did not follow **global patterns
in lockstep through the 20th century;
as expected from local-scale variability.**

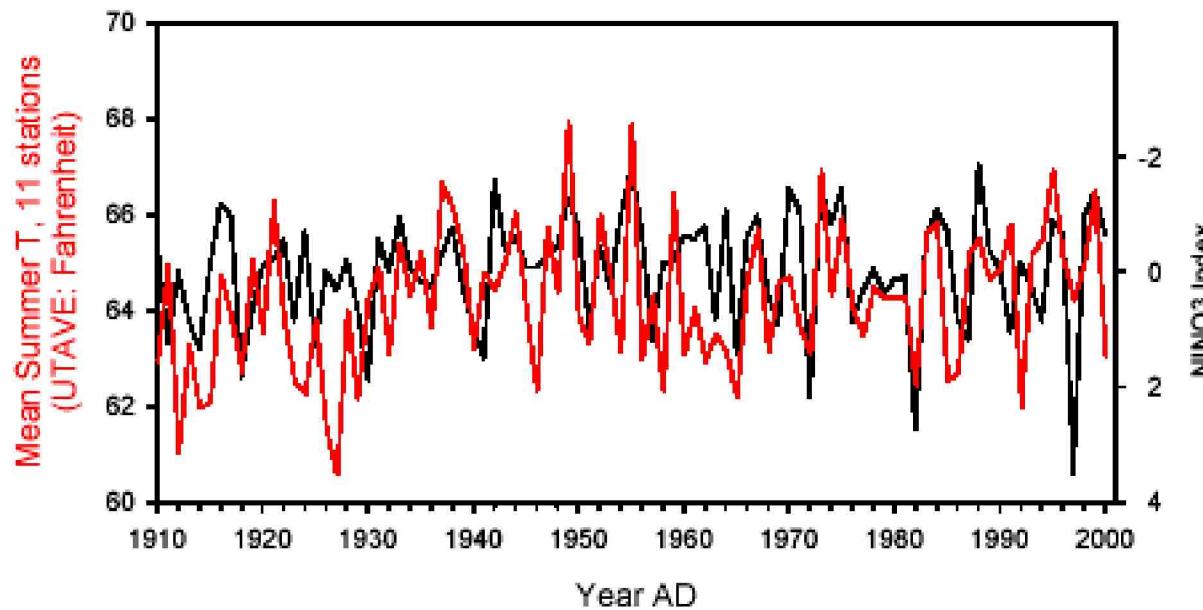


CORR. COEFF: = 0.4

Why do we DIFFER from the global mean?

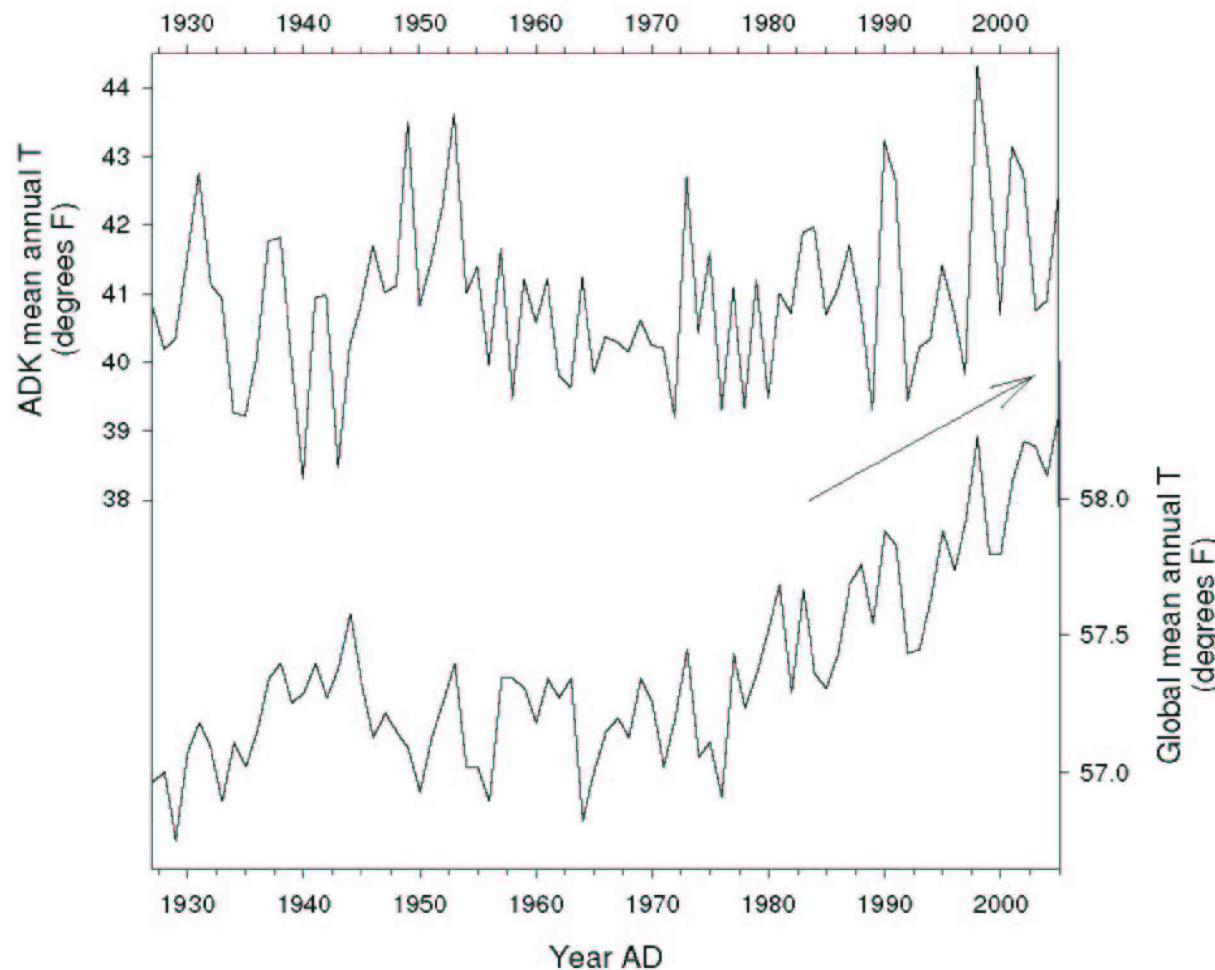
LOCAL INFLUENCES OTHER THAN CO₂
such as the Arctic Oscillation, North
Atlantic Oscillation, etc.

COOLER ADK SUMMERS tend to be linked to incipient El Nino events!?



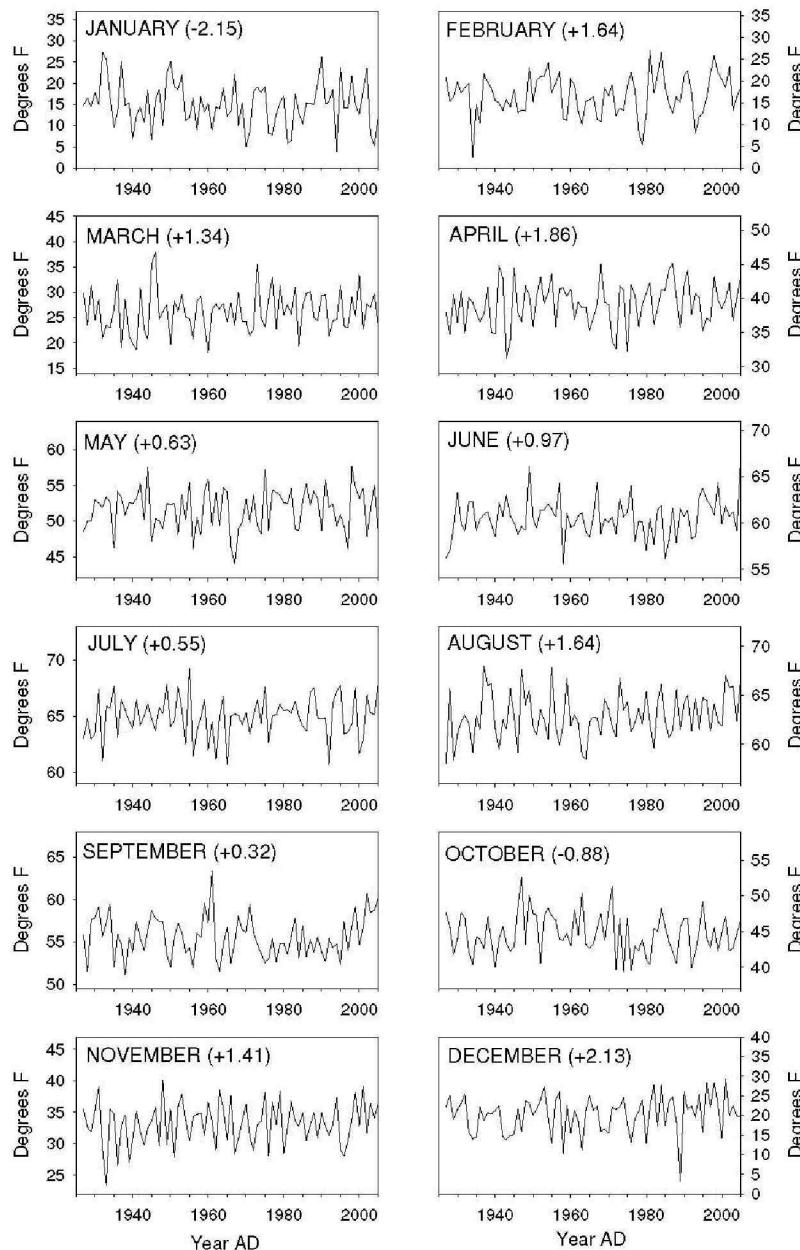
Correlation = 0.32; Rsqr = 0.12, P = 0.007

However, the last 2-3 decades do seem to indicate closer synchrony between global and local trends.



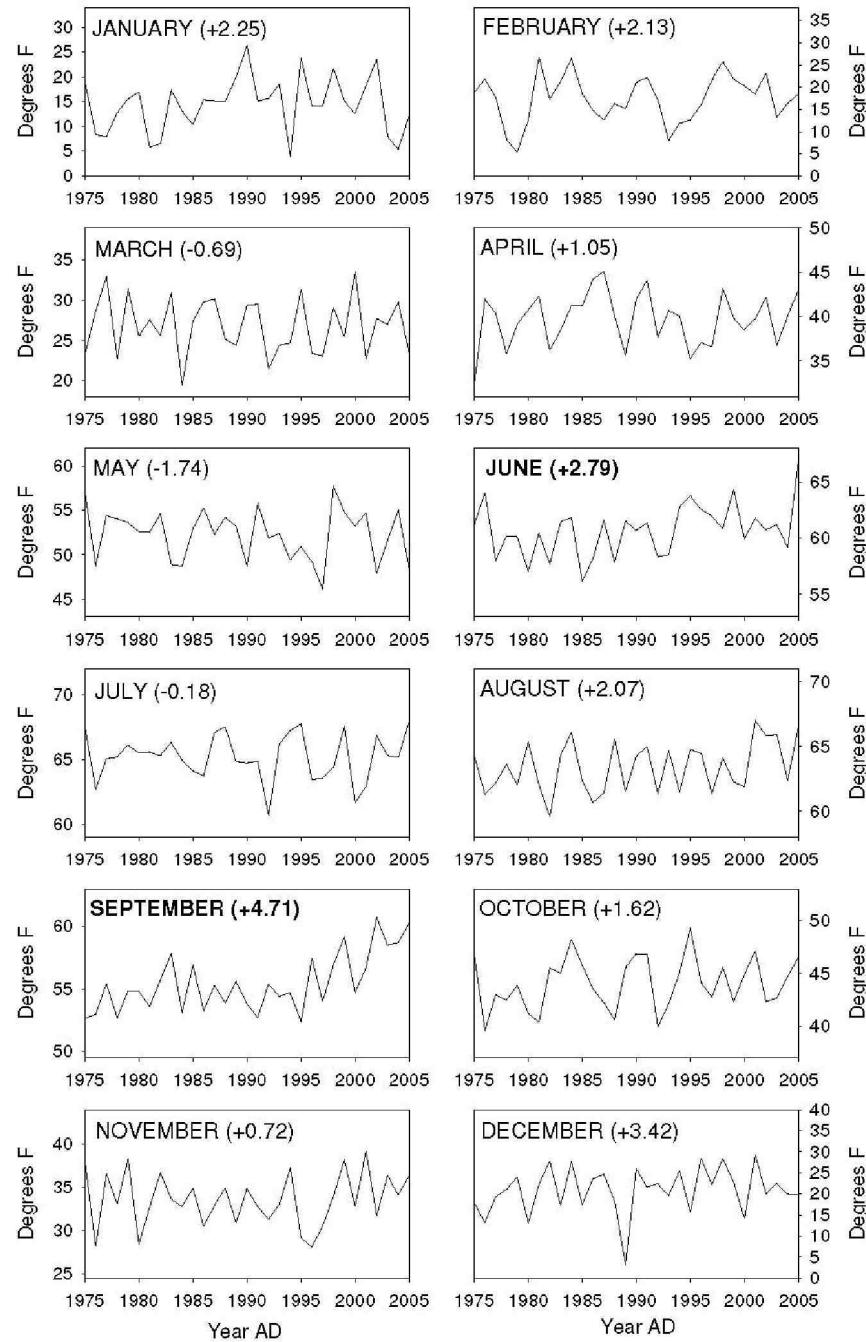
**Combining SEVEN
USHCN stations,
the 1927-2005
interval shows NO
SIGNIFICANT
CHANGES in mean
monthly
temperatures.**

(95% confidence level)

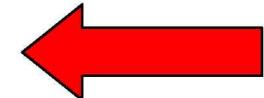


**For the
1975-2005
interval,
TWO
months are
warming
significantly.**

SEPT.



JUNE

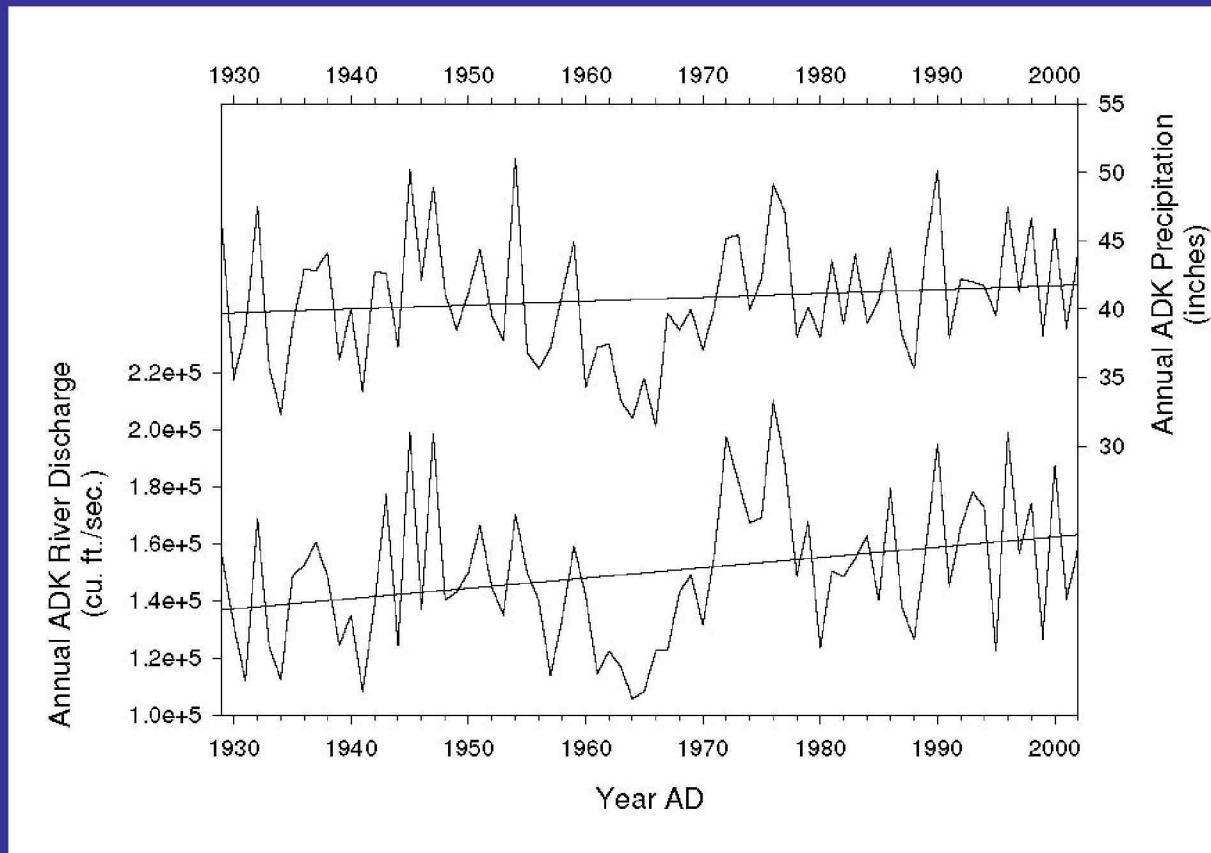


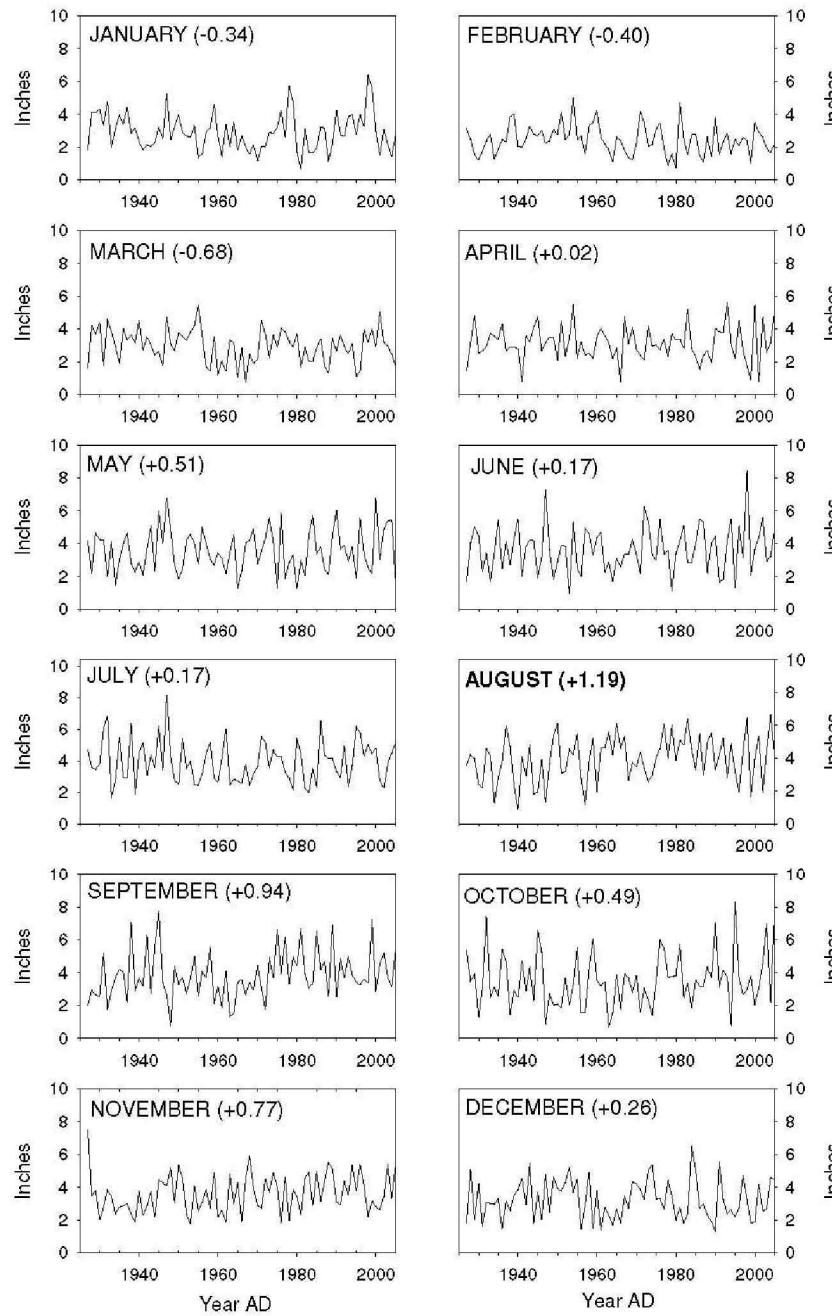
PRECIPITATION PATTERNS
ARE HARDER TO DOCUMENT
(and to predict)

**Storm precipitation varies minute to minute,
and
is much patchier geographically**

Using 7 USHCN stations, 1929-2005 AD

Getting slightly **wetter overall**, but **FLAT NOW.**
(same for river discharge: c/o Jeff Chiarenzelli)





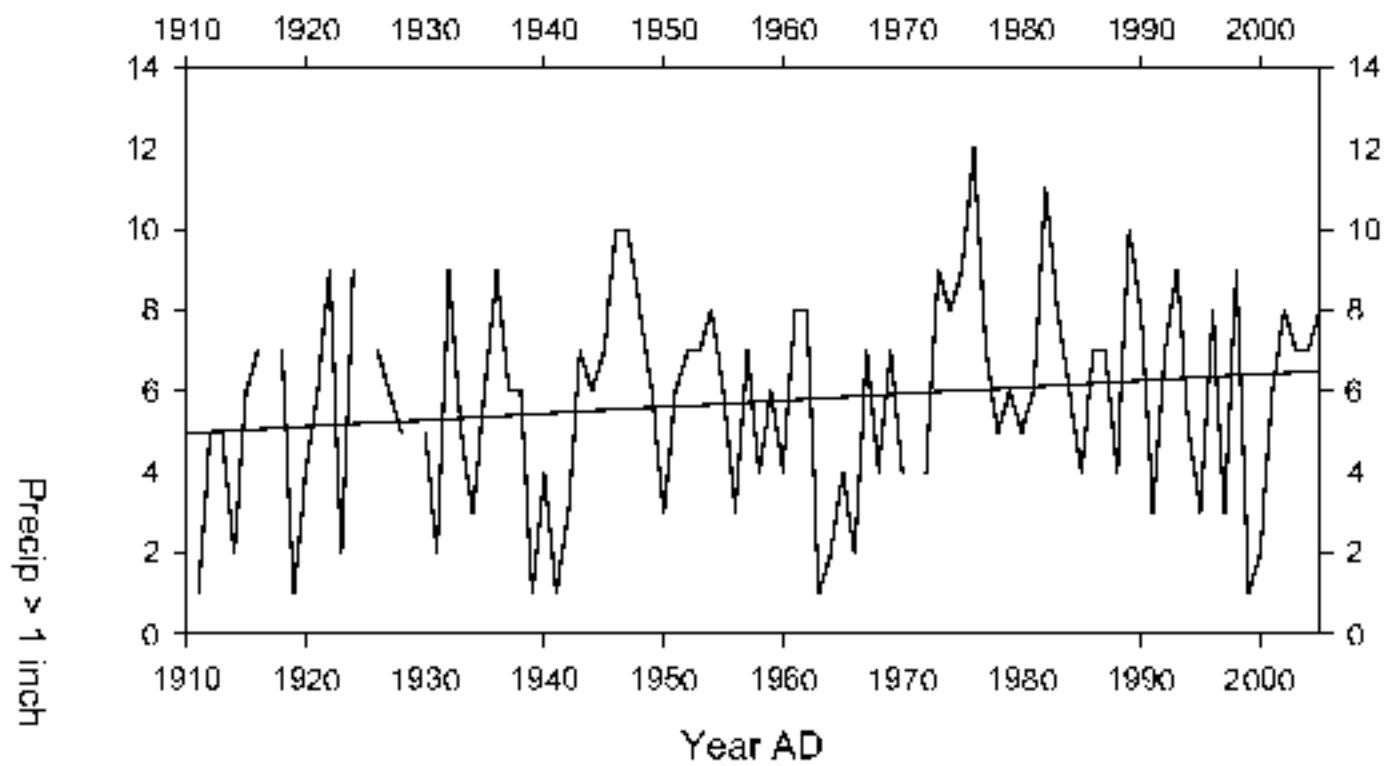
**Since 1928, only
AUGUST has
changed
significantly
(wetter).**



**Since 1975, NO
SIGNIFICANT
CHANGES in
monthly total
precipitation.**

EXTREME PRECIP EVENTS/YEAR (>1")

weak trend, not significant



ADK SUMMER DROUGHTS

no significant trends

