

# **Climate Change in the Pacific Northwest: Do Global Models Tell the Whole Story?**

**Eric Salathé**

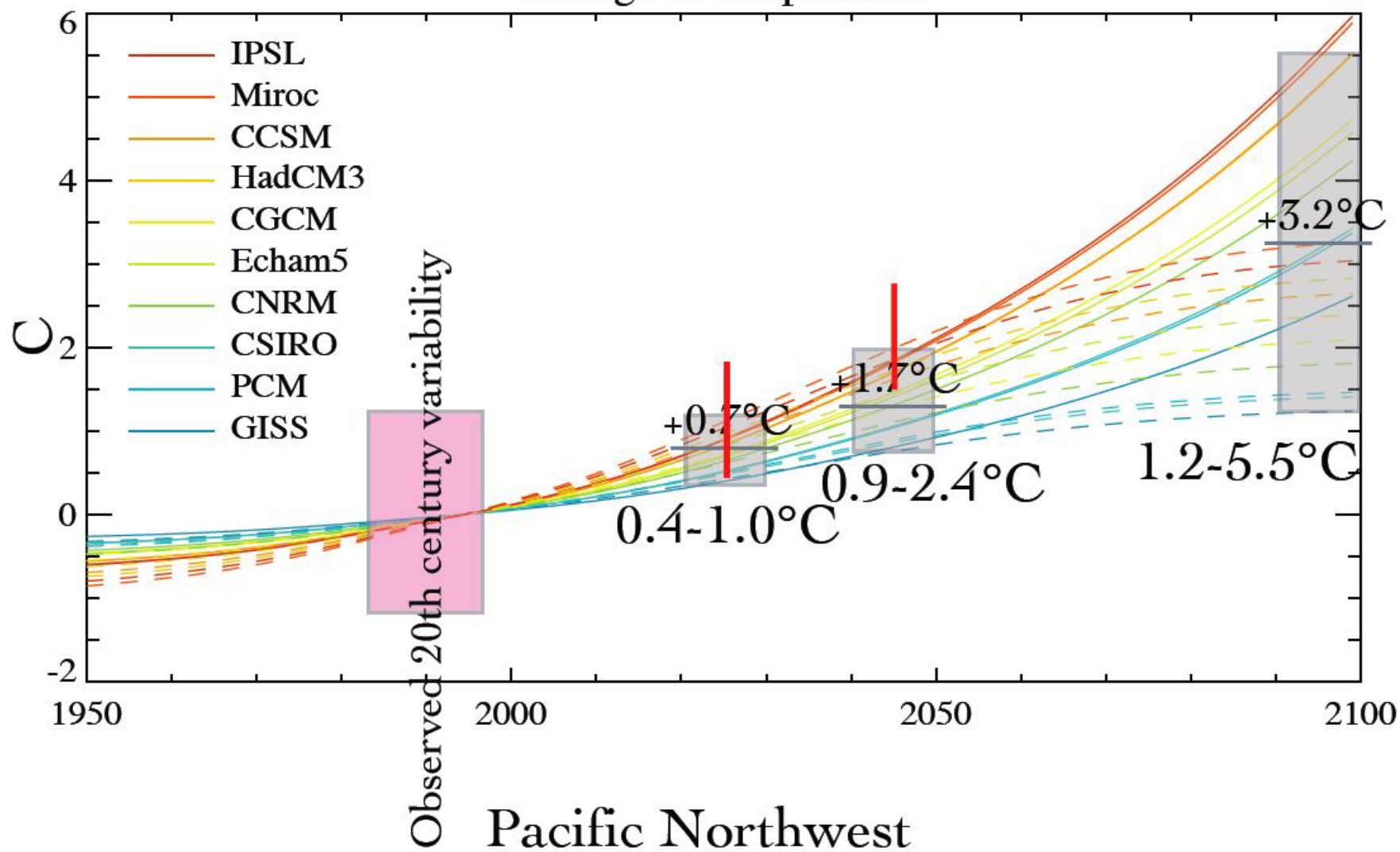
*Climate Impacts Group  
University of Washington*

**With: Cliff Mass, Patrick Zahn, Rick Steed**

# IPCC Scenarios for Pacific Northwest Climate Change



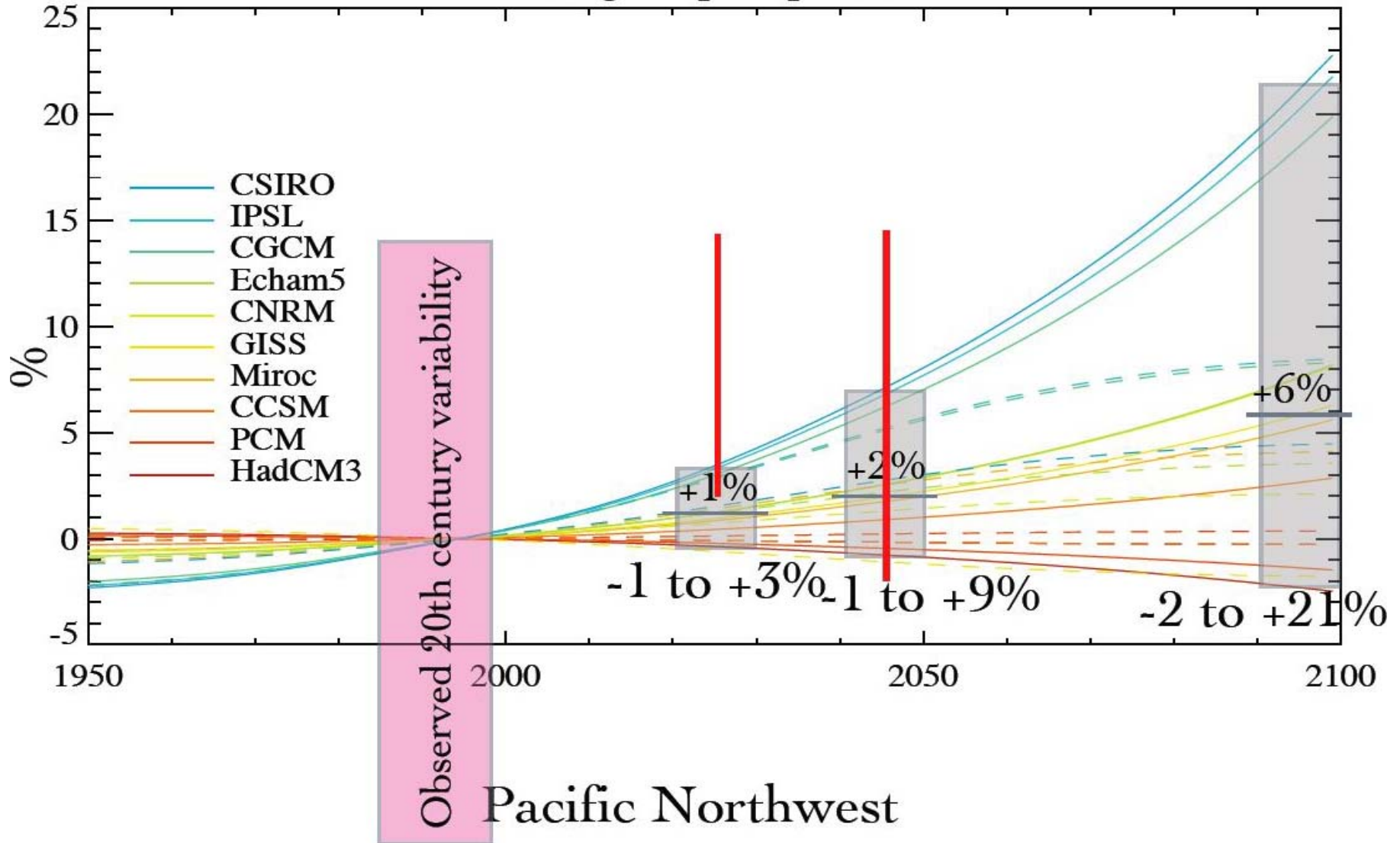
Change in temperature



# IPCC Scenarios for Pacific Northwest Climate Change

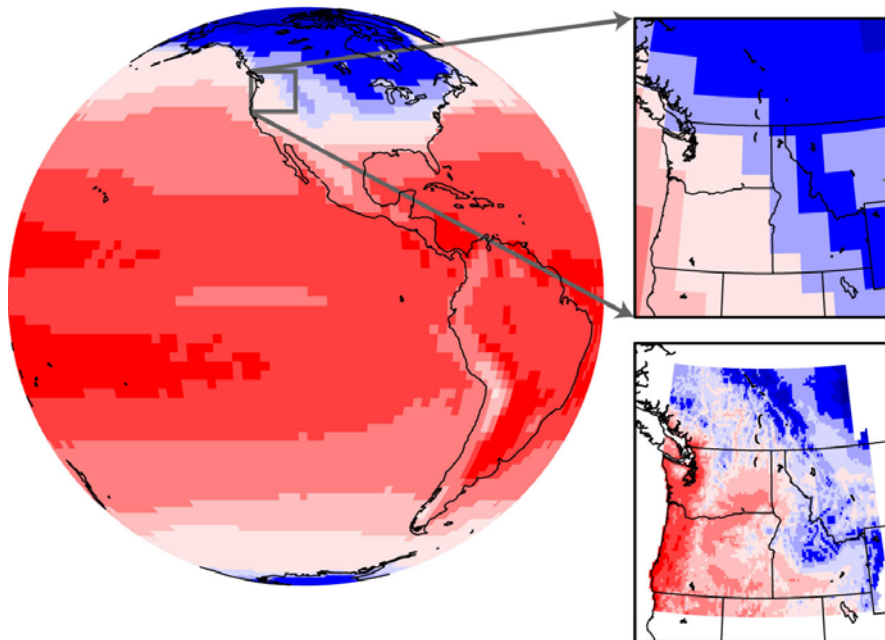


Change in precipitation



# Downscaling Methods Used in CIG Impacts studies

Global Climate Model Air Temperature



## Empirical Downscaling

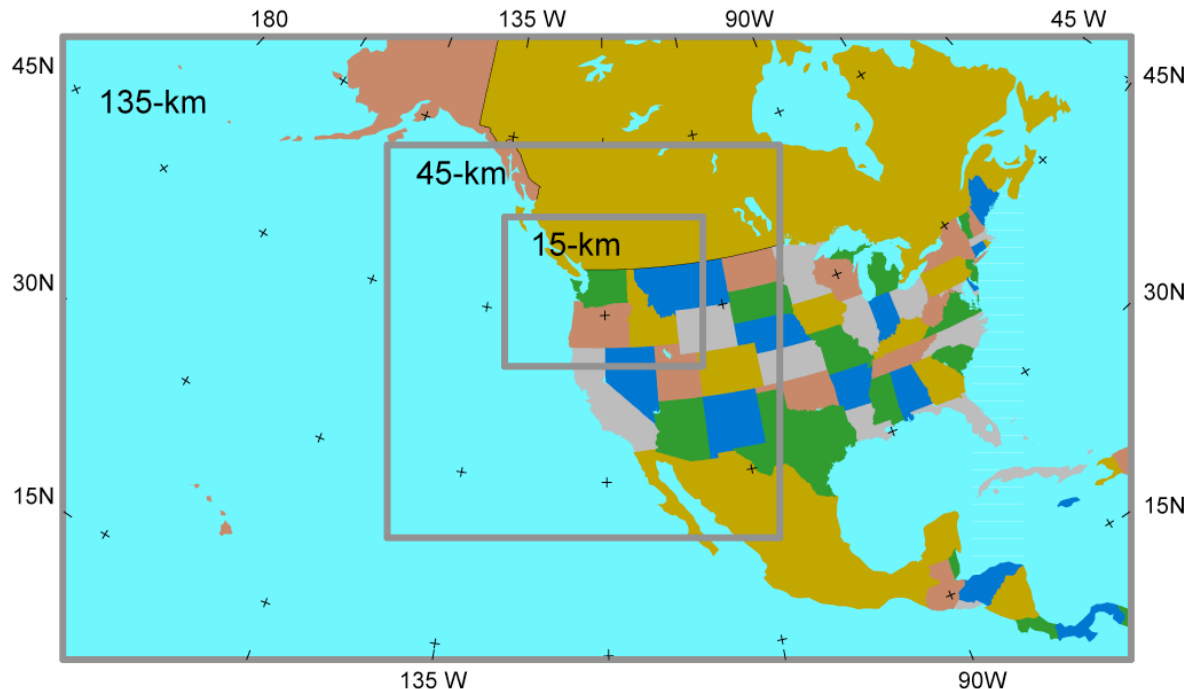
- *Assumes climate model captures temperature and precipitation trends*

## Regional Climate Model

- *Represents regional weather processes*
- *May produce local trends not depicted by global models*

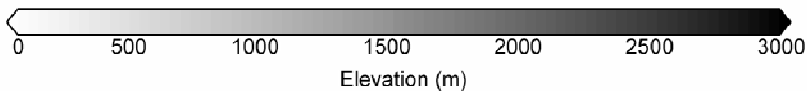
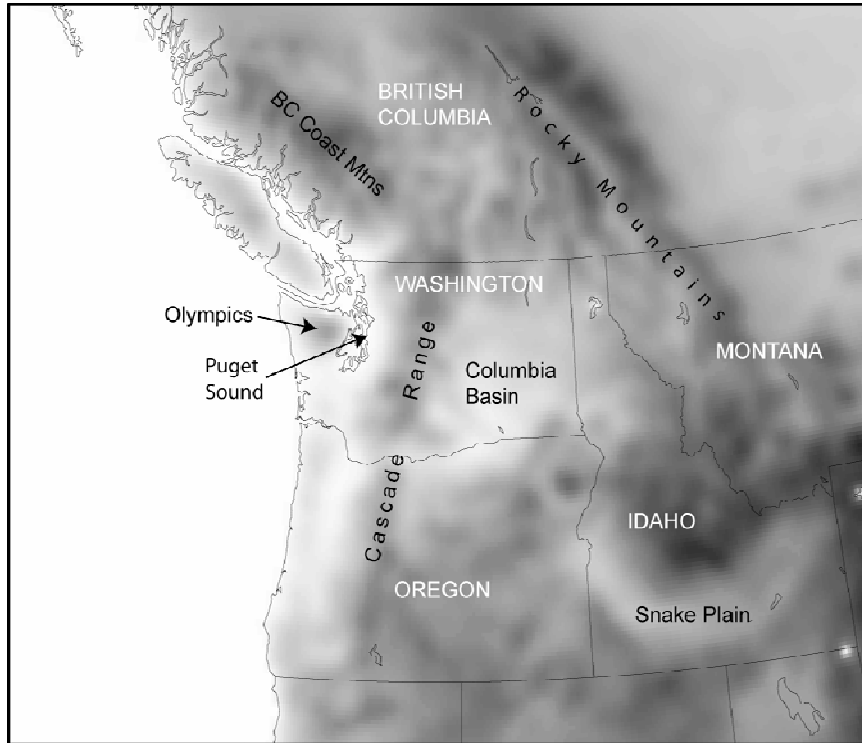
# Mesoscale Climate Model -- MM5

- Based on **MM5 Weather Model**
- ECHAM5 Climate Model used to force Mesoscale Simulation
- Nested grids 135-45-**15** km
- **Nudging** on outermost grid by forcing **global model**
- Advanced land-surface model (NOAH) with interactive deep soil temperature

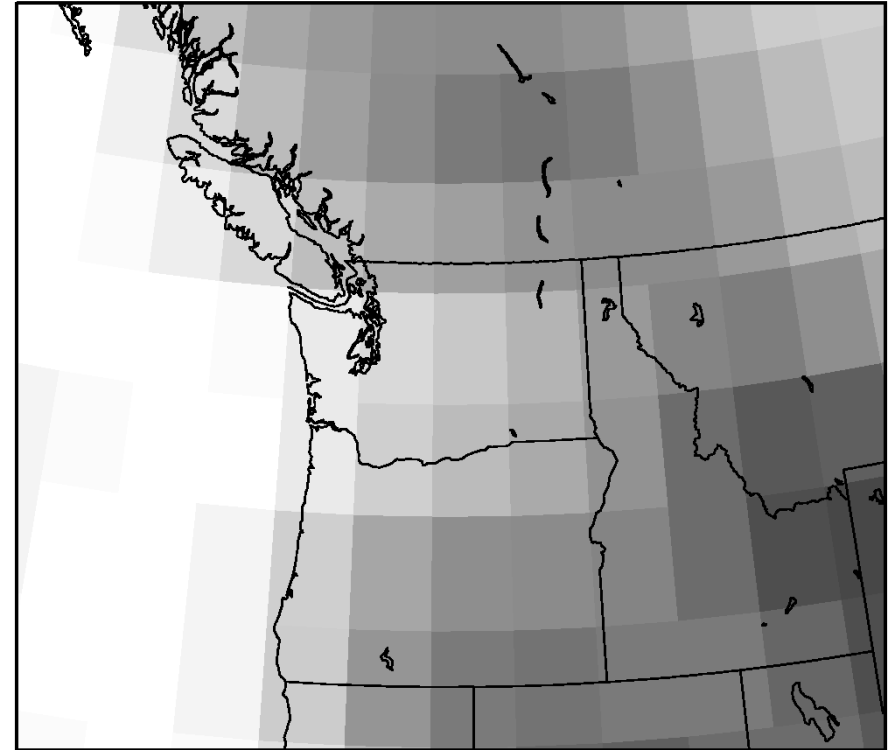


# Model Topography and Resolution

MM5 Topo (15 km)



ECHAM5 Topo (150km)

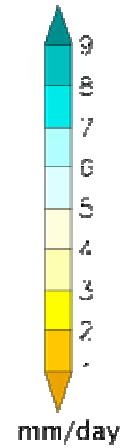
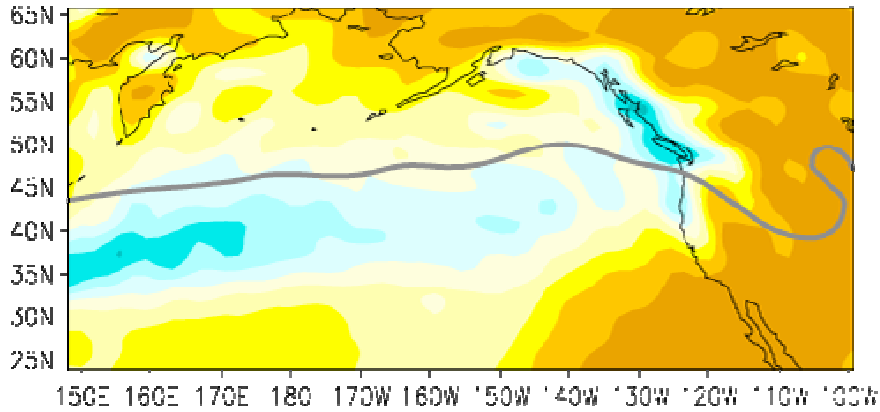


# More Rain

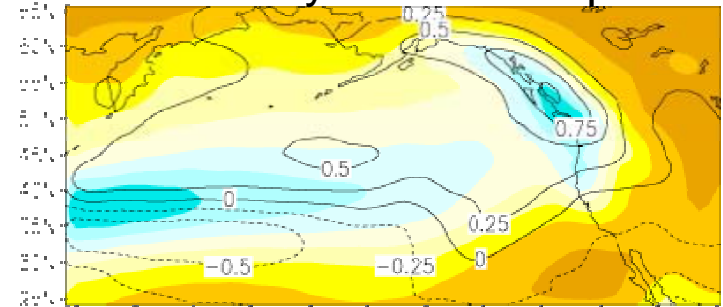
# Shift in Pacific Storm Track

1950-2000 to 2050-2100 Nov-Dec-Jan  
 Composite of 10 Global Models

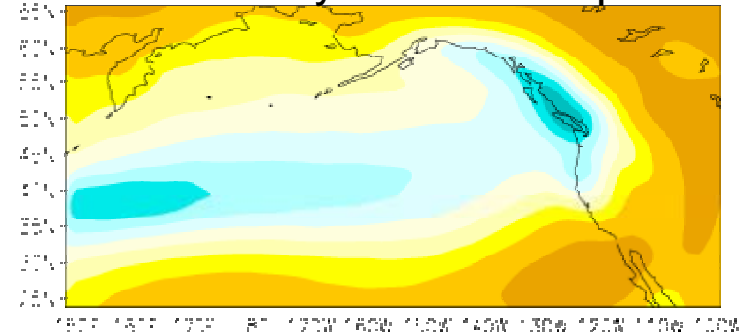
“Observed” Climate  
 NCEP-NCAR Reanalysis



20th Century Model Composite

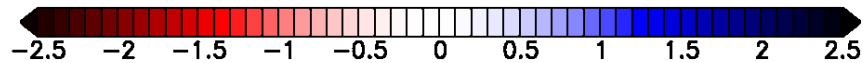
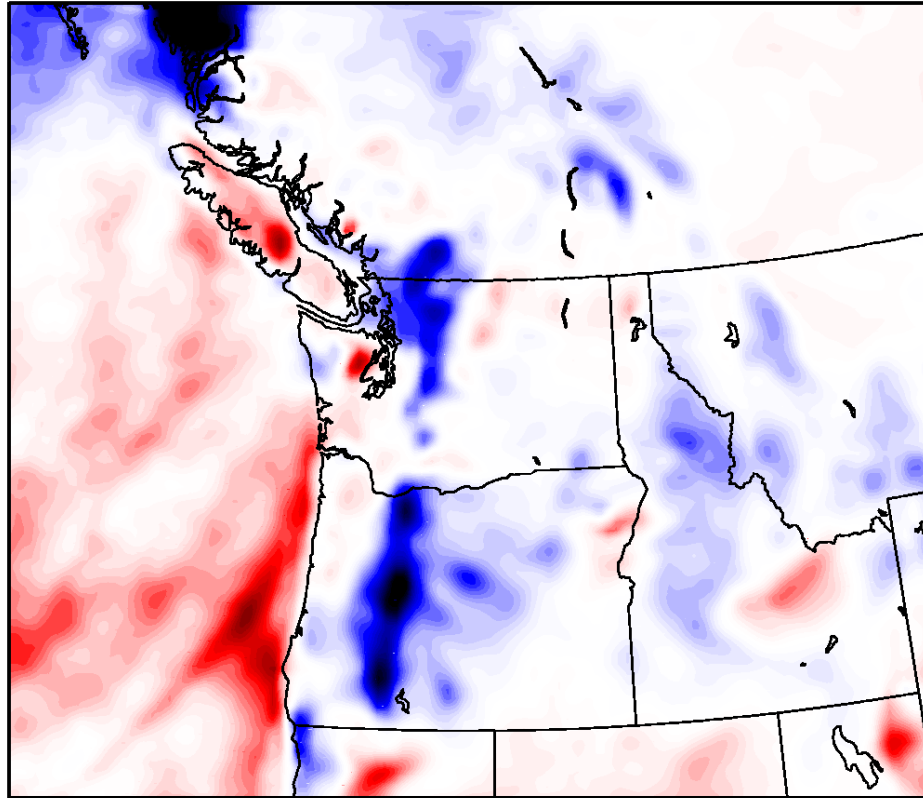


21st Century Model Composite



# MM5 Result for November

Change 1990s to 2050s NOV Total Precip (mm/day)

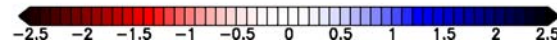
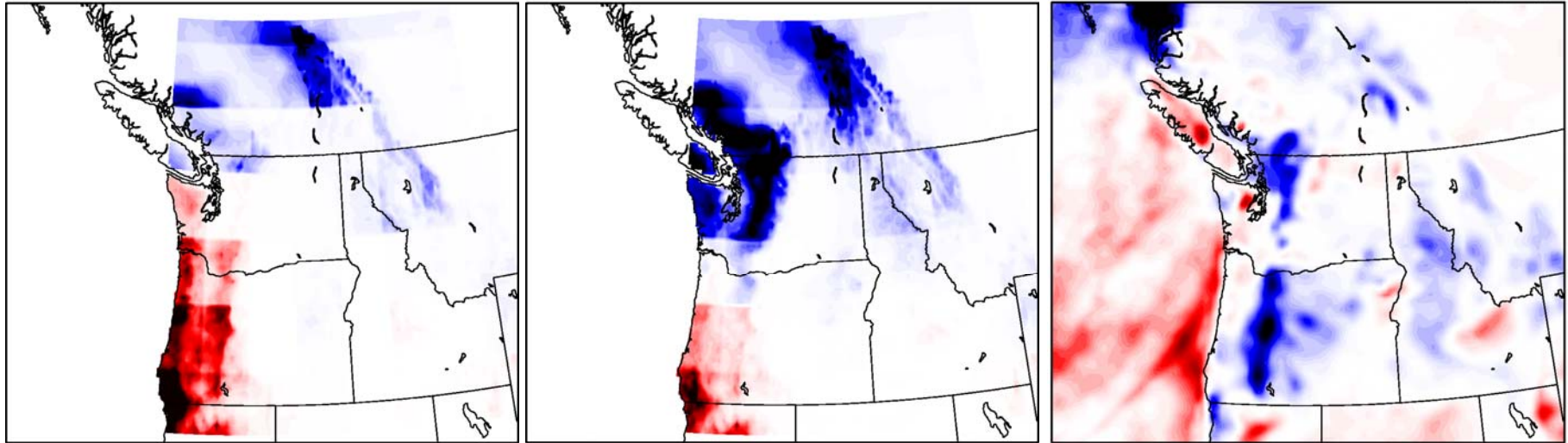


# MM5 vs Statistical Downscaling

Statistical Downscaling  
Precip only

Precip & Winds

MM5

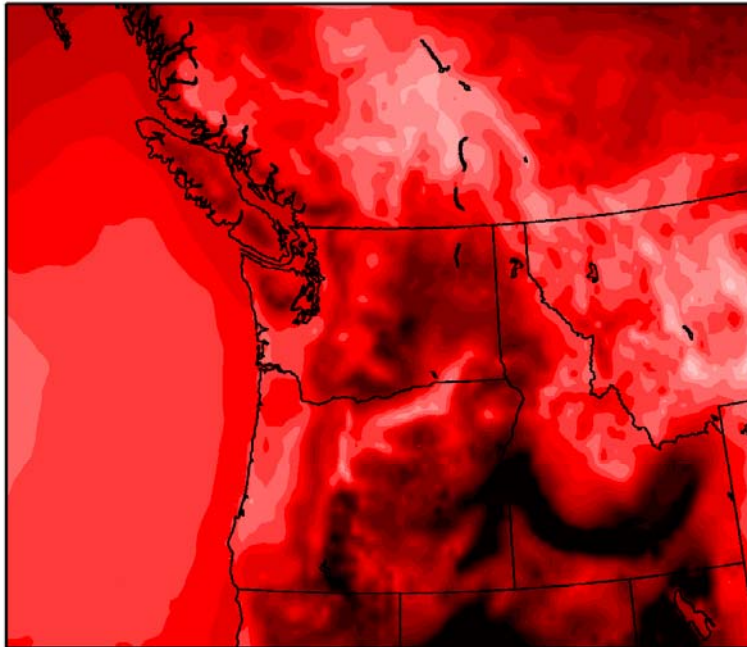


Change in November Precip (mm/day)  
1990s to 2050s

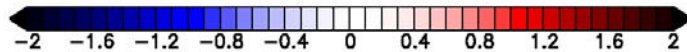
# More Warming

# Winter Warming in MM5

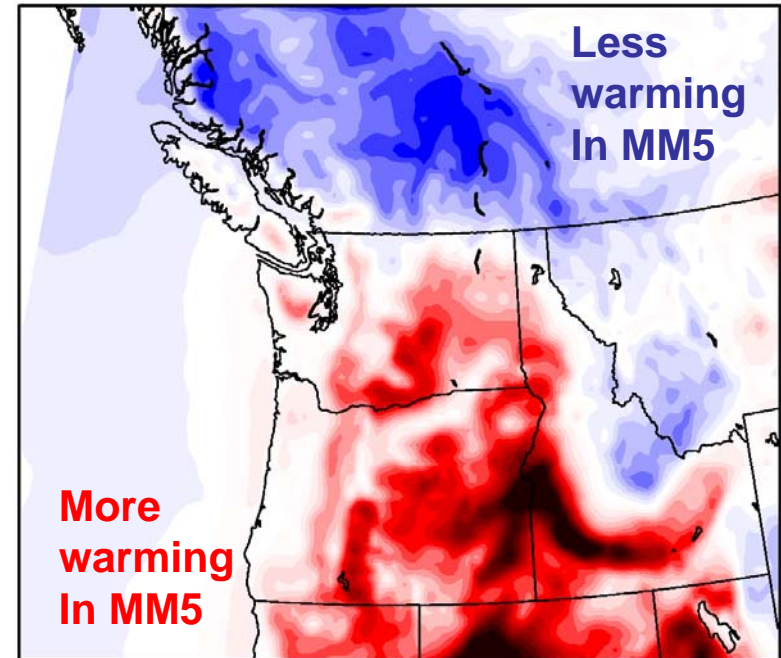
1990s to 2050s  
Temperature Change



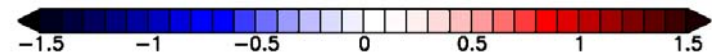
Change in Winter Temperature (degrees C)



Difference between  
MM5 and ECHAM5

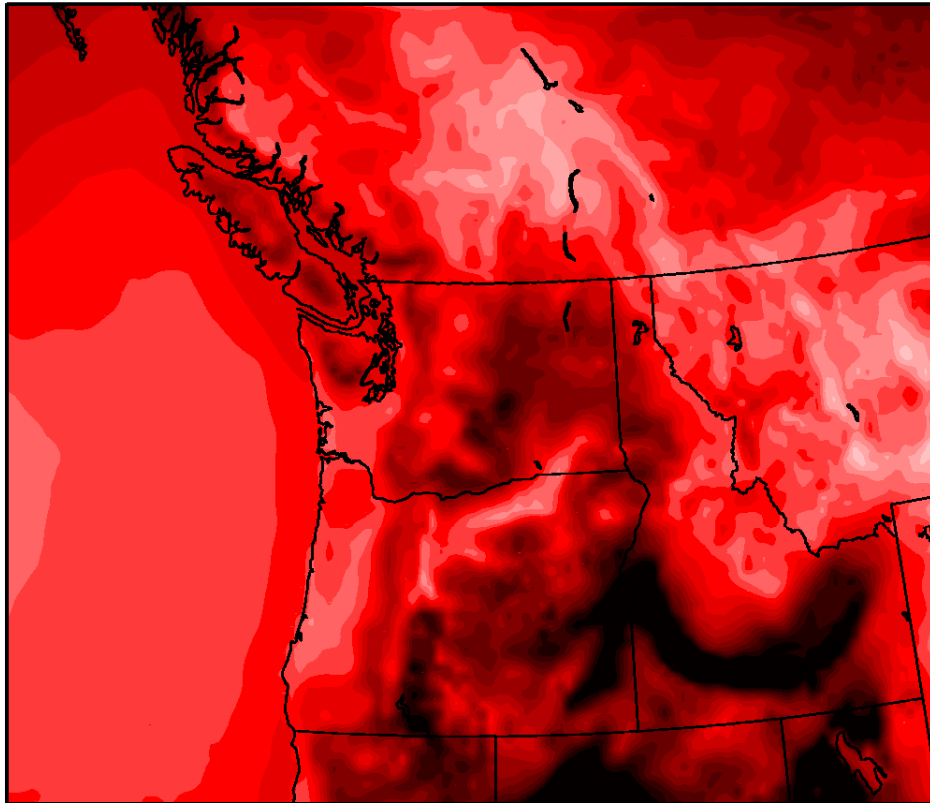


Change in Winter Temperature (degrees C)

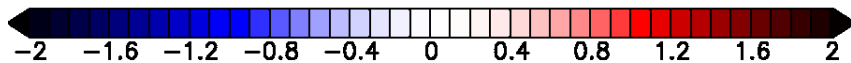


# Loss of Snow cover and Warming

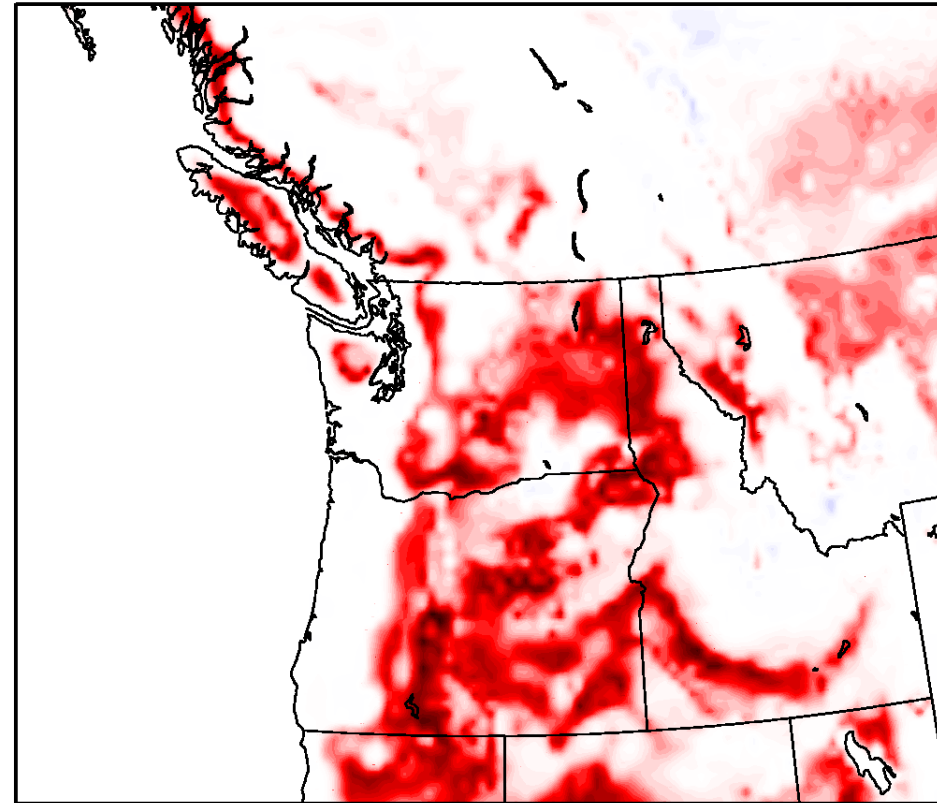
## Temperature Change



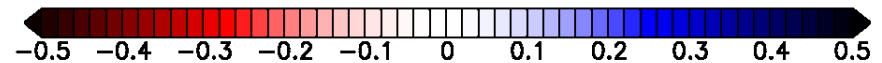
Change in Winter Temperature (degrees C)



## Snow Cover Change

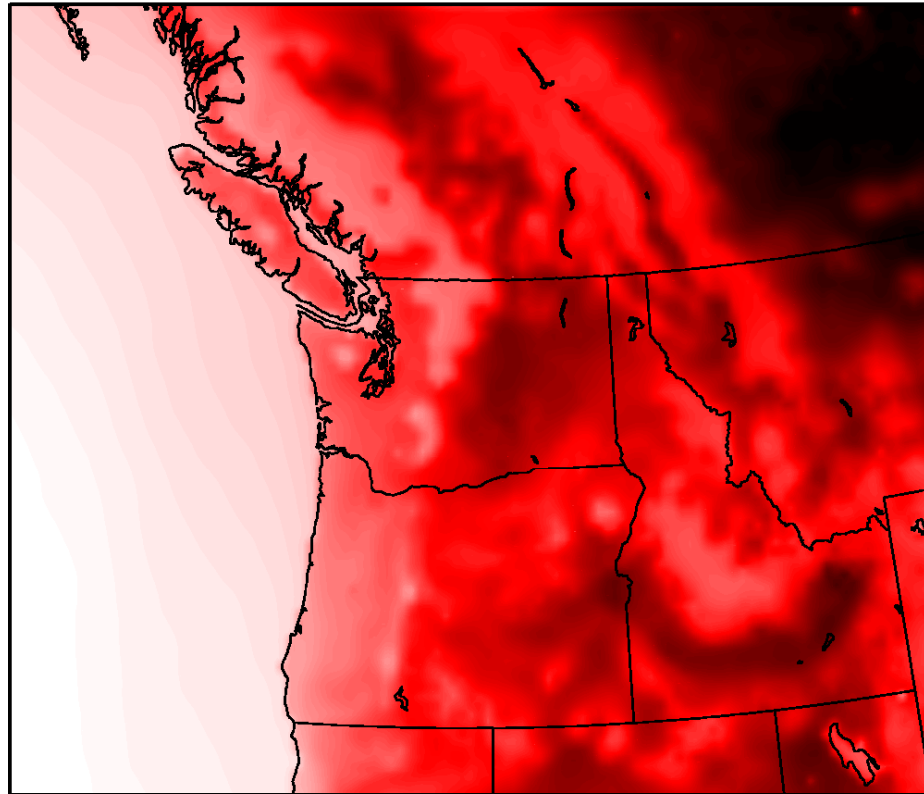


Change in fraction of days with snow cover

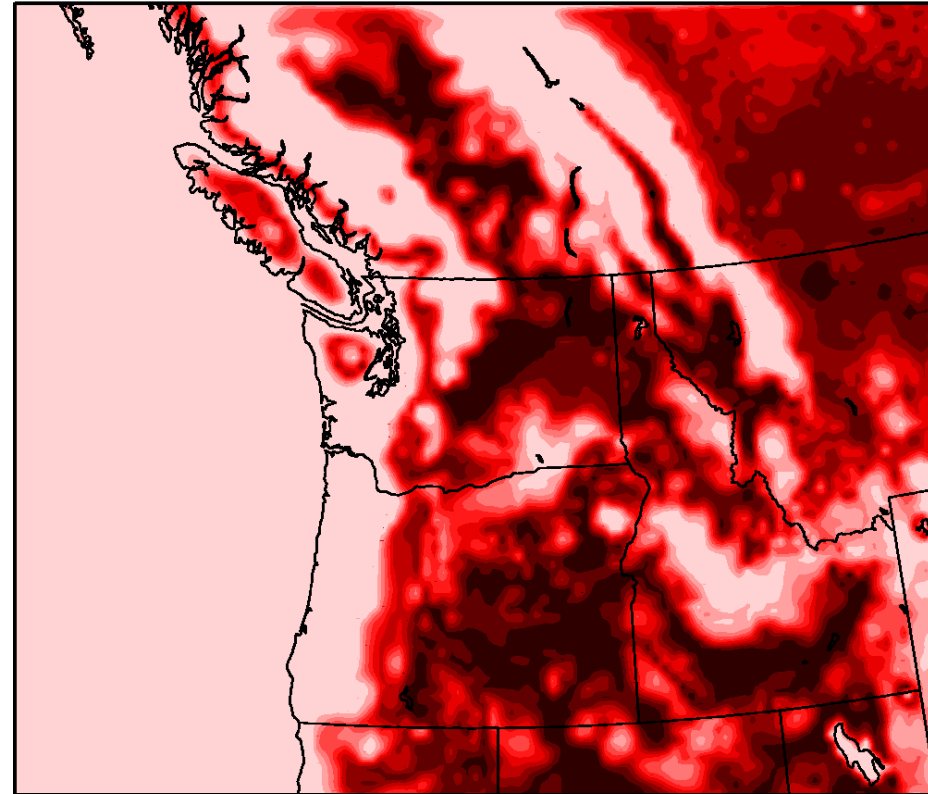


# January to April in MM5

April–Jan MM5 1990s T2M (C)



April–Jan MM5 1990s Snow Fraction (%)



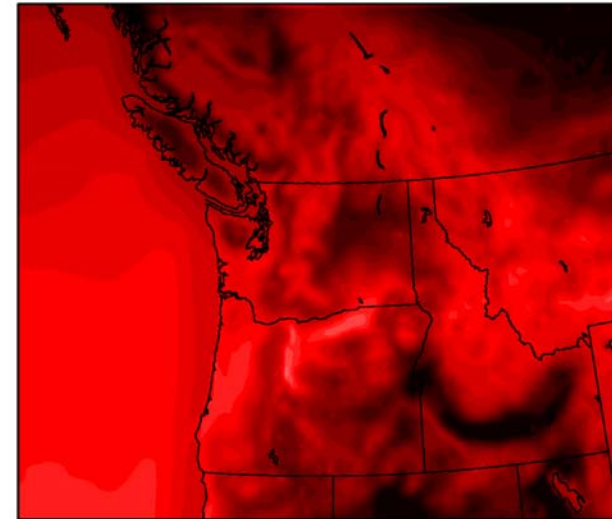
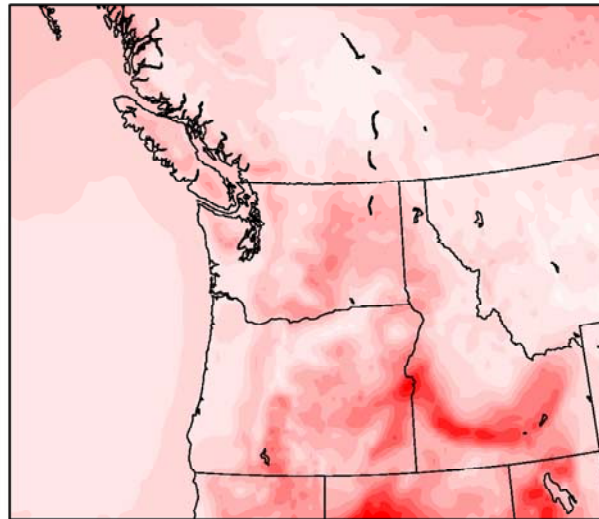
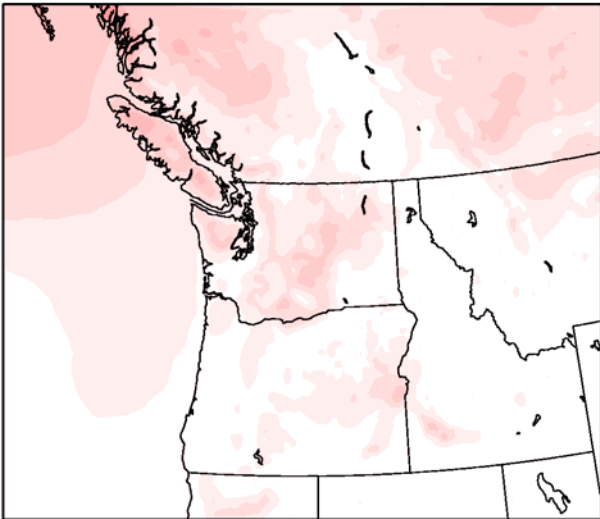


# Consistent trend over 21st Century

2020s

2050s

2090s



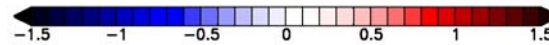
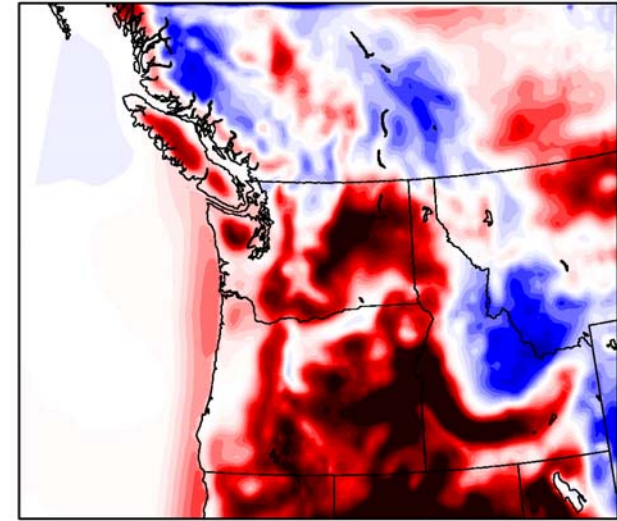
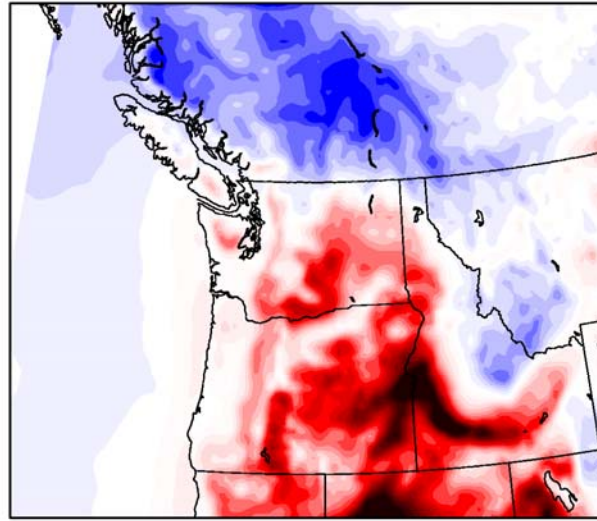
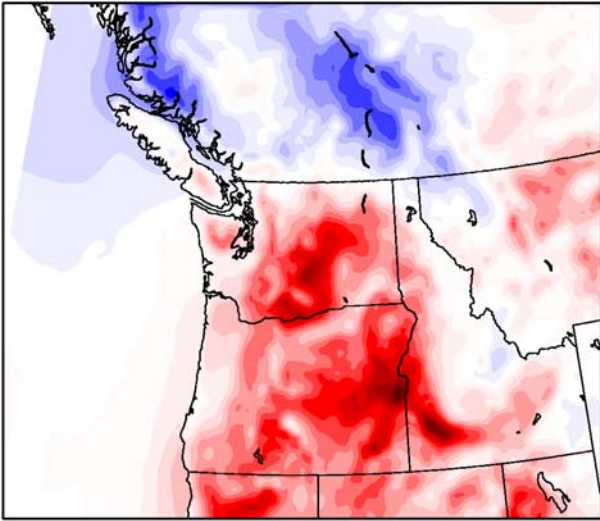
Change in Winter Temperature (degrees C)

# Regional Model Compared to Global Model

2020s

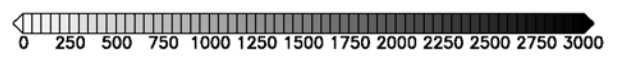
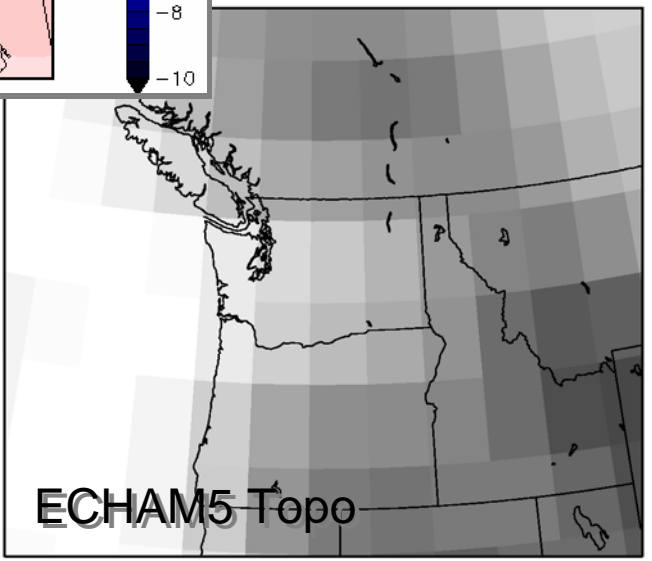
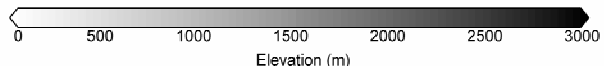
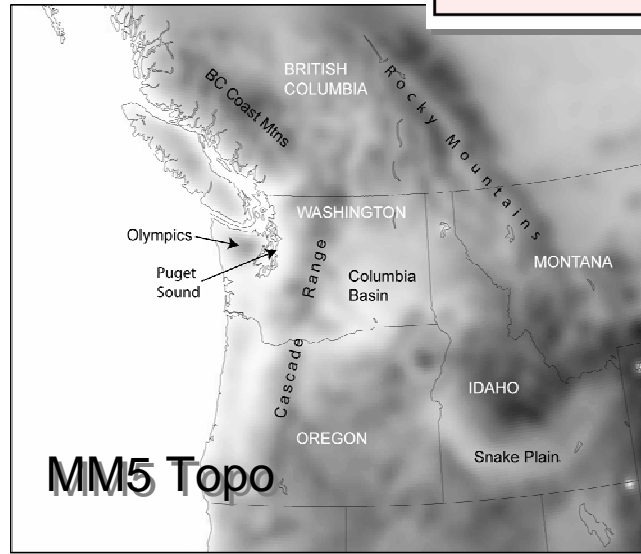
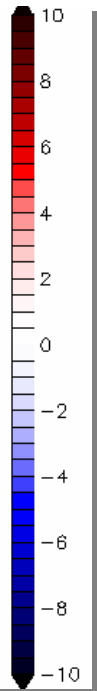
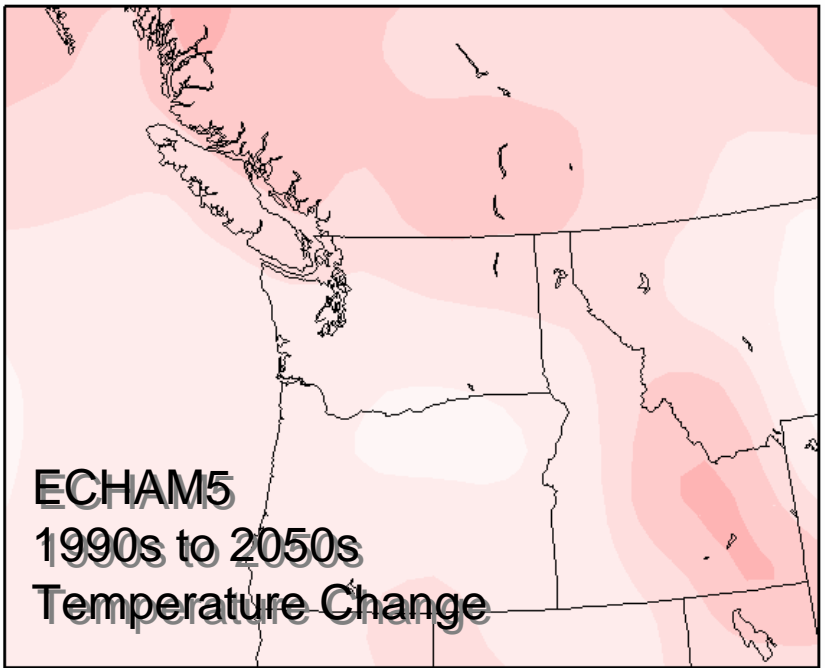
2050s

2090s



Change in Winter Temperature (degrees C)

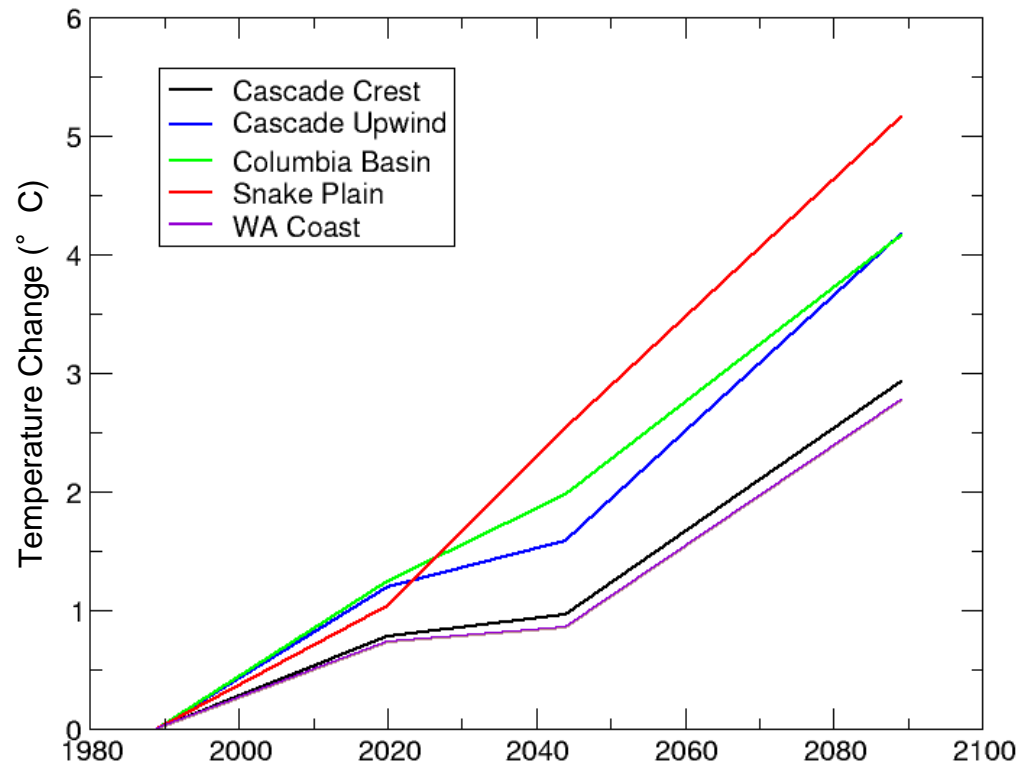
# Overestimate in global model



# Winter Trends at Various Stations



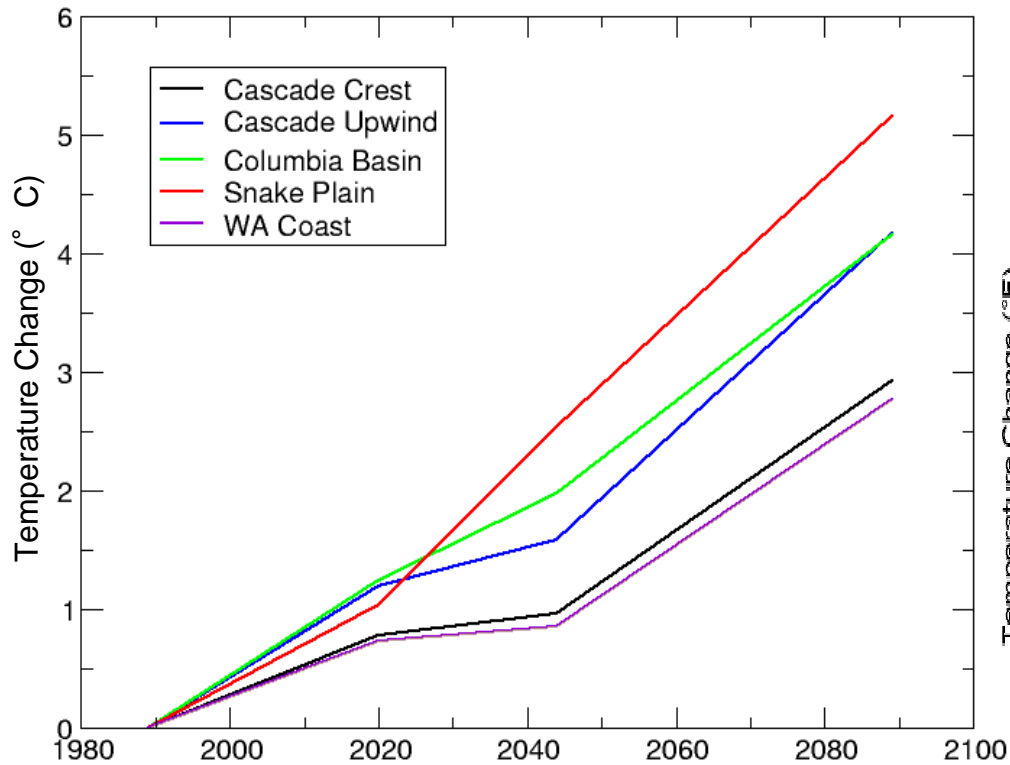
## MM5 - ECHAM5



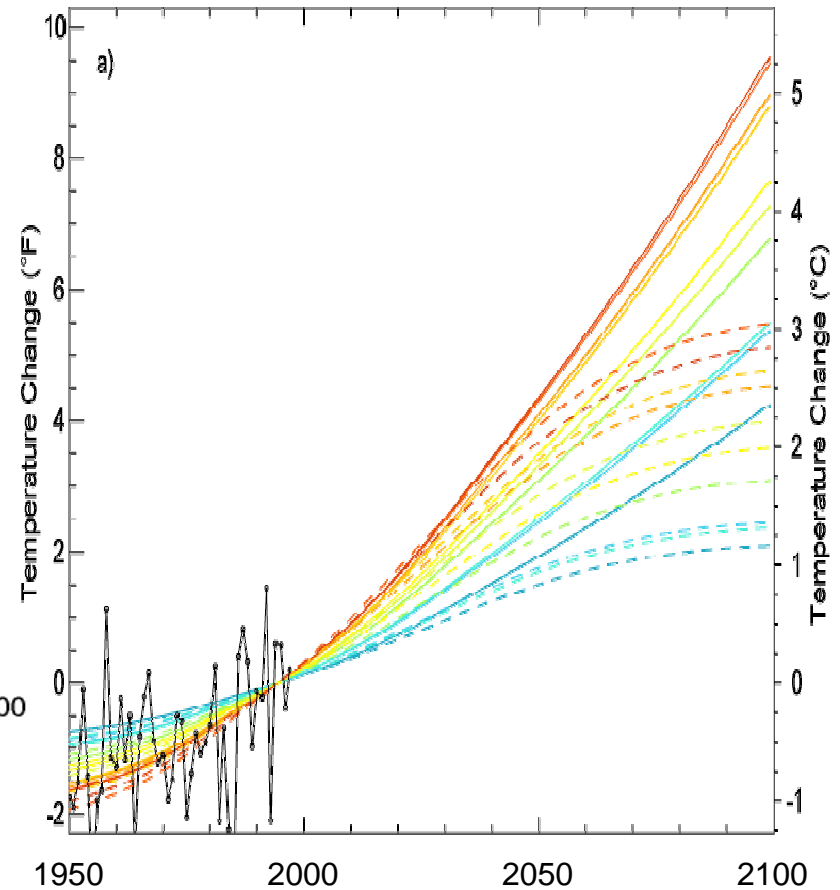
# Winter Trends at Various Stations



## MM5 - ECHAM5



## 10 IPCC Models



# Summary

## Do Global Models Tell the Whole Story?

**NO**

- Circulation changes alter the orographic influences on precipitation
- Snow-albedo feedback works at very fine scales and produces large regional variations in warming