

This is a set of slides from a presentation given at

R I S I N G W A T E R S
Maryland Prepares for Floods & Sea Level Rise

2011 Water Resources Symposium

hosted by the Maryland Water Resources Research Center
at the University of Maryland, College Park
on Tuesday, Nov. 15, 2011

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2011 Maryland Water Resources Symposium,
“Rising Waters: Maryland Prepares for Floods and Sea Level Rise”

MARYLAND’S CLIMATE: VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

*Dr. Konstantin Vinnikov, Acting State Climatologist for Maryland
University of Maryland at College Park, MD*

Stamp Student Union, University of MD at College Park, November 15, 2011

Anal. 31

MARYLAND--
WEATHER SERVICE

VOLUME ONE

BALTIMORE
THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS
1899

Anal. 27

MARYLAND--
WEATHER SERVICE

VOLUME TWO

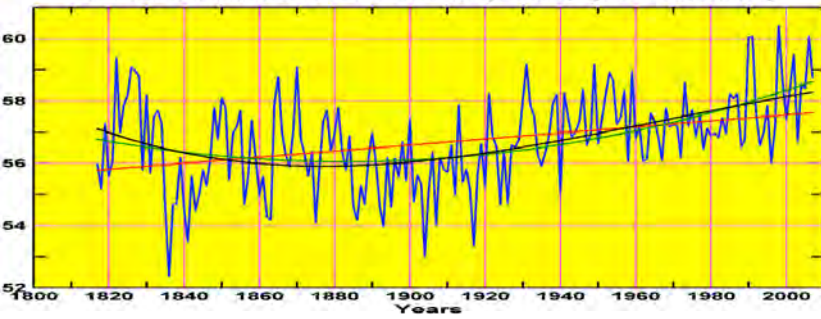
BALTIMORE
THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS
1907

MARYLAND
WEATHER SERVICE

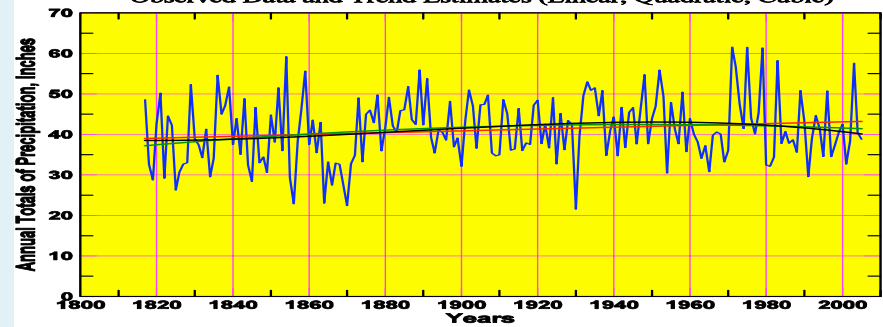
VOLUME THREE

BALTIMORE
THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS
1910.

BALTIMORE, MD. ANNUAL TEMPERATURE 1817-2007
Observed Data and Trend Estimates (Linear, Quadratic, Cubic)



BALTIMORE, MD. ANNUAL PRECIPITATION 1817-2005
Observed Data and Trend Estimates (Linear, Quadratic, Cubic)



**Maryland and Vicinity:
Observed Daily T_{\max} & T_{\min} are Available for More than 95 yr.
Stations Map**



DATA SOURCES

1. NCDC:

- 1.1. USHCN Version 2, Adjustments by *Menne and Williams (2010)*
- 1.2. STATEWIDE AVERAGES OF TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION, USHCN v2 data, AVERAGING by *Vose (2010)*

2. GFDL:

- 2.1. GFDL CM2.1 CLIMATE MODEL, 20C3M and SRESA1B FORCING, THREE ENSEMBLE RUNS (VARIABLES: TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION)

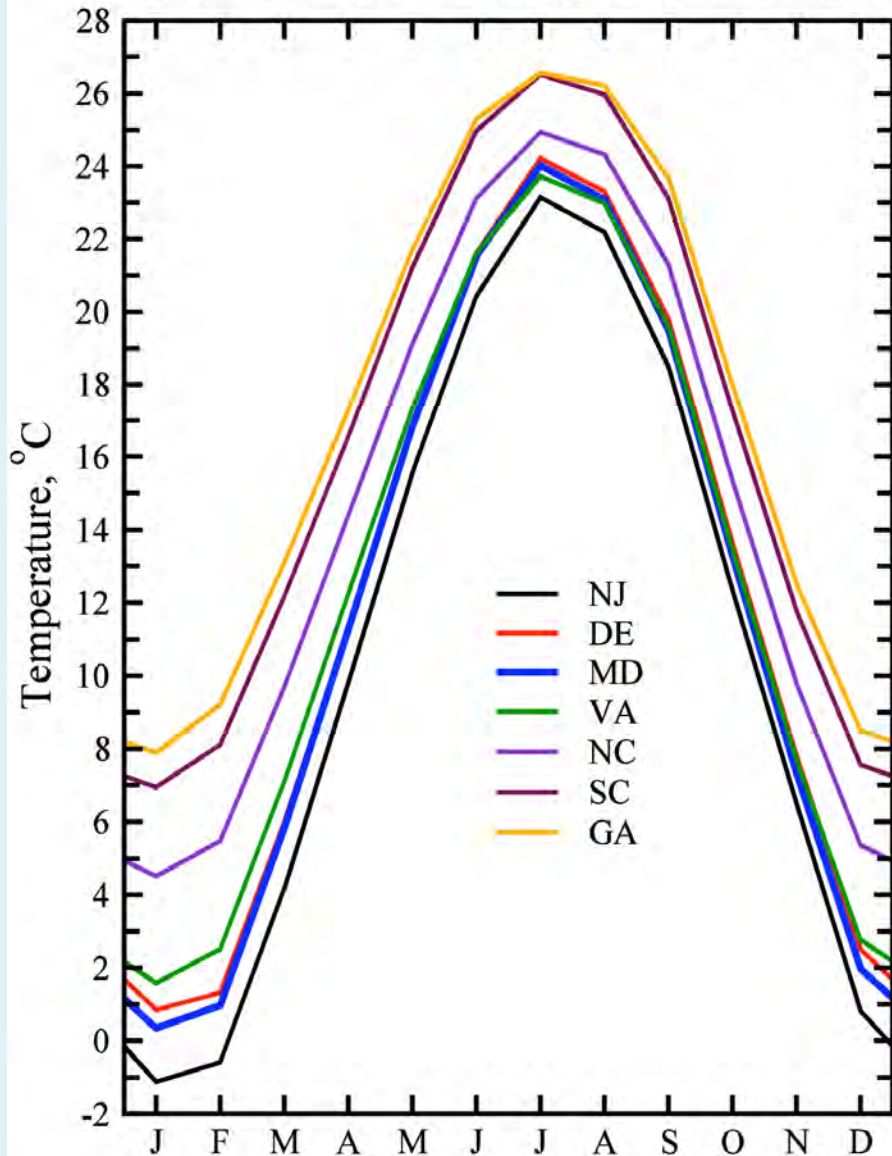
3. USGS:

- 3.1. MONTHLY RIVERS DISCHARGE TIME SERIES

GLOBAL WARMING SIGNATURE IN CLIMATIC RECORDS:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| . Warming trend | (YES) |
| . Polar amplification | (YES in Arctic, NO in Antarctic) |
| . Winter amplification | (YES) |
| . Diurnal asymmetry | (?) |
| . Increasing of precipitation | (Seasonal) |
| . Summer desiccation | (?) |

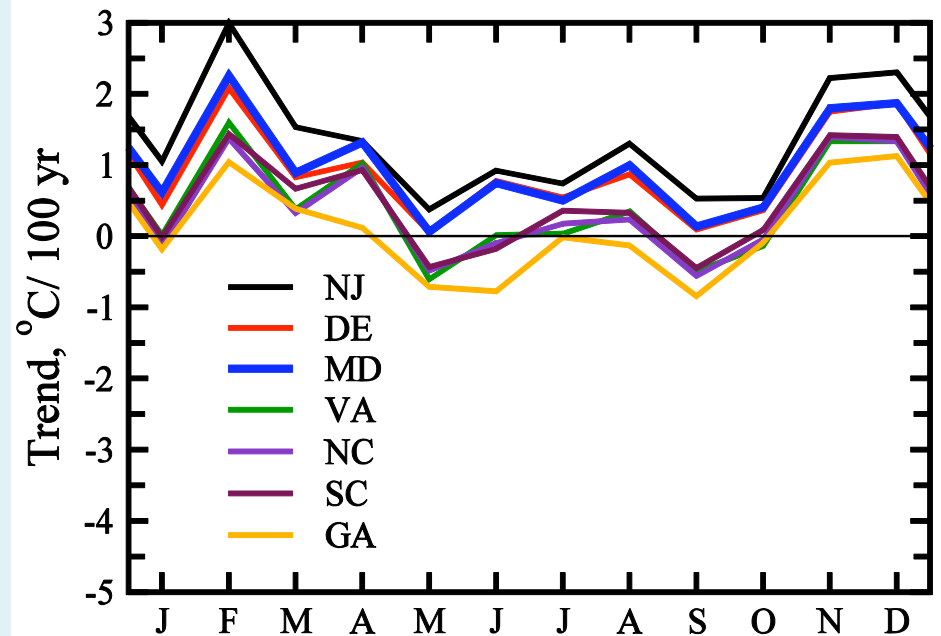
STATE AVERAGED AIR TEMPERATURE
OBSERVED 1895-2010 MONTHLY MEANS



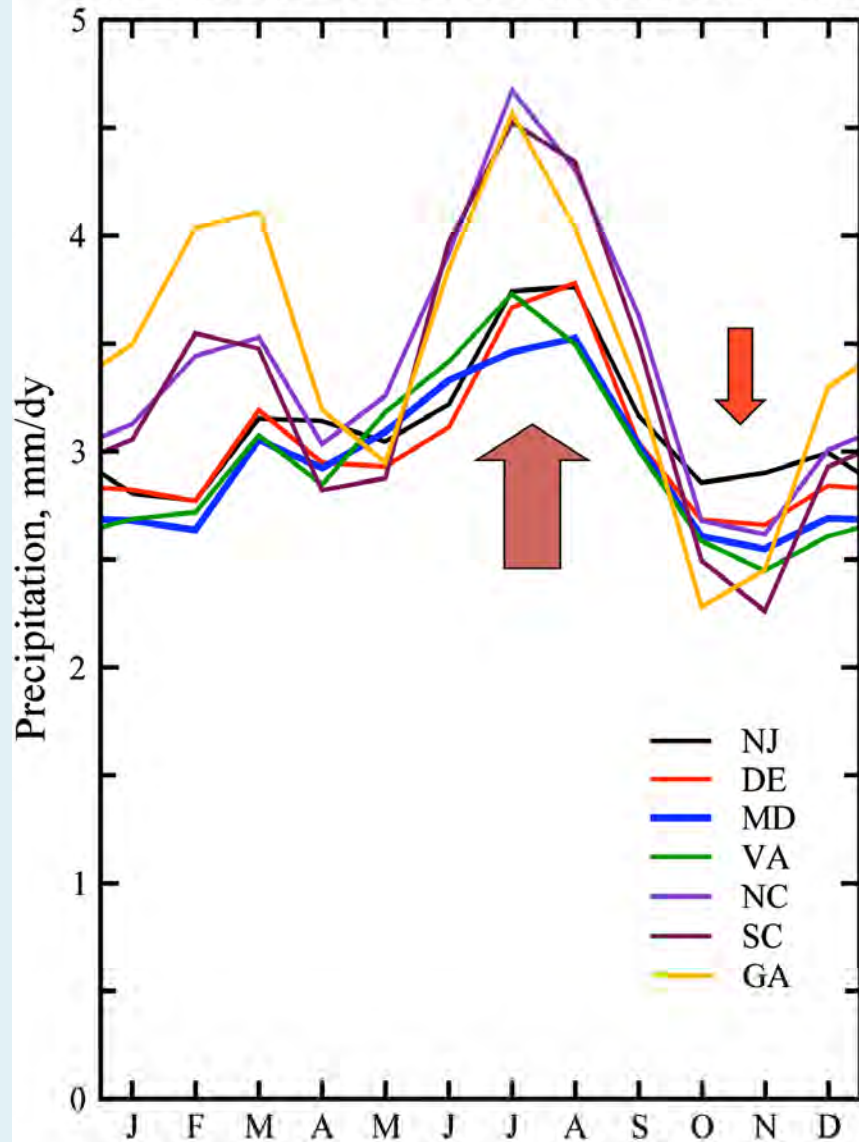
East Coast States:

Observed Seasonal Variation of
Mean Air Temperature and
Trend

STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY TEMPERATURE
OBSERVED 1895-2010 CLIMATIC TREND

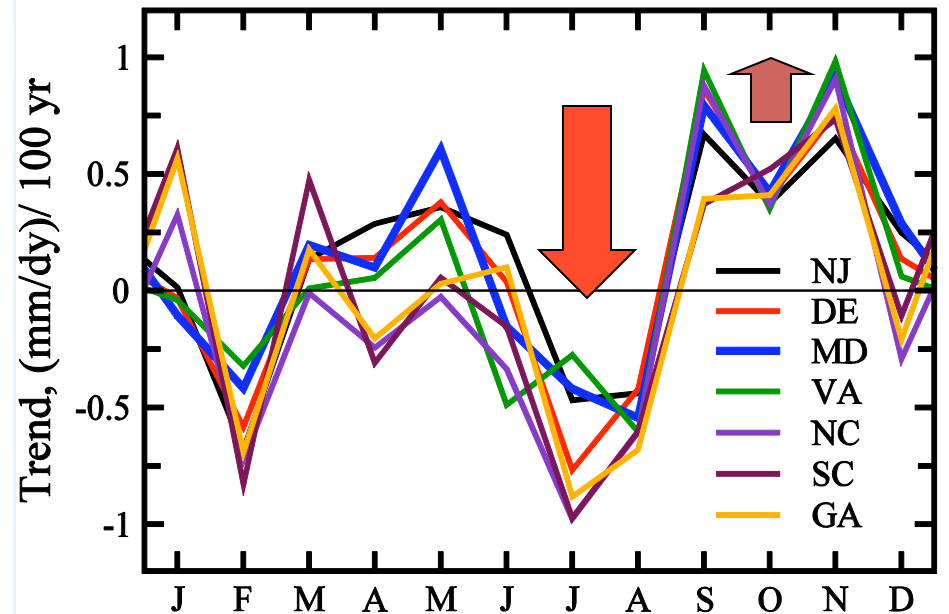


STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
OBSERVED 1895-2010 MONTHLY MEANS

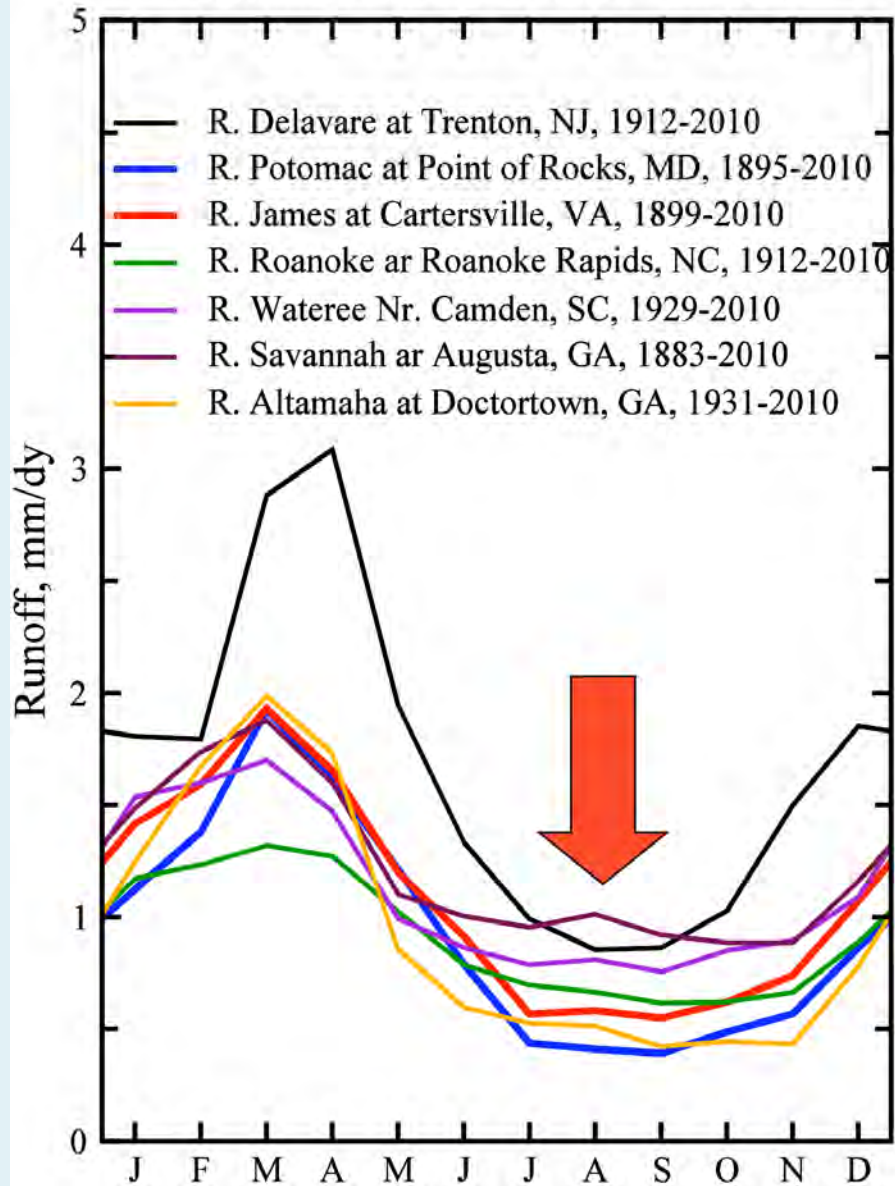


East Coast States: Observed Seasonal Variation of Mean Precipitation and Trend

STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
OBSERVED 1895-2010 CLIMATIC TREND

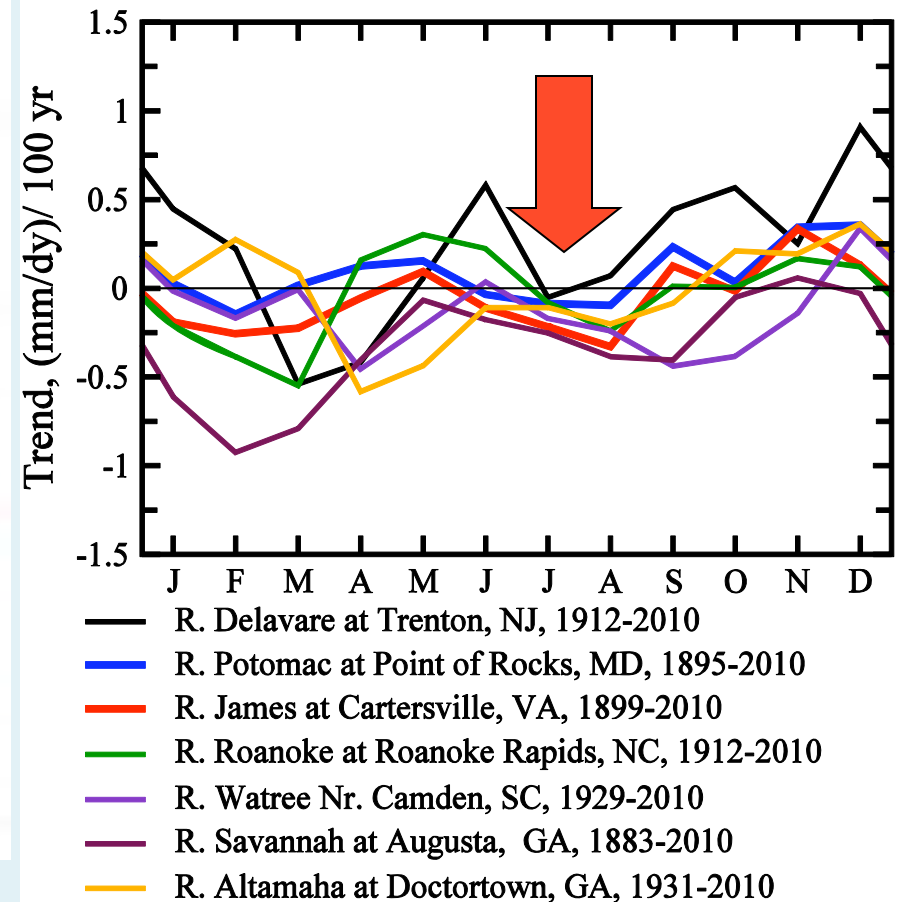


CATCHMENT AVERAGED MONTHLY RUNOFF OBSERVED MONTHLY MEANS

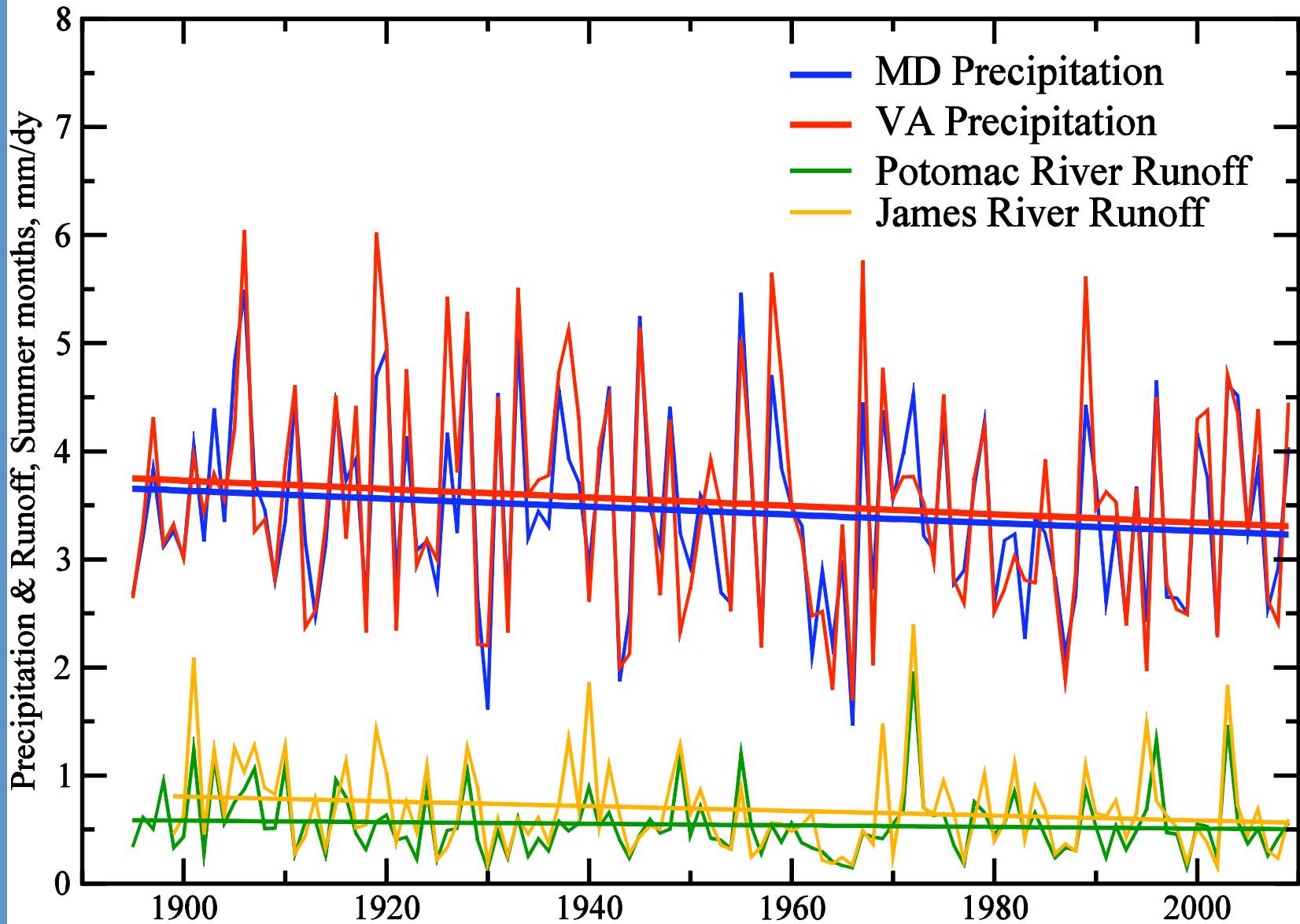


East Coast Rivers: Observed Seasonal Variations of Runoff and Trend

CATCHMENT AVERAGED MONTHLY RUNOFF OBSERVED CLIMATIC TREND

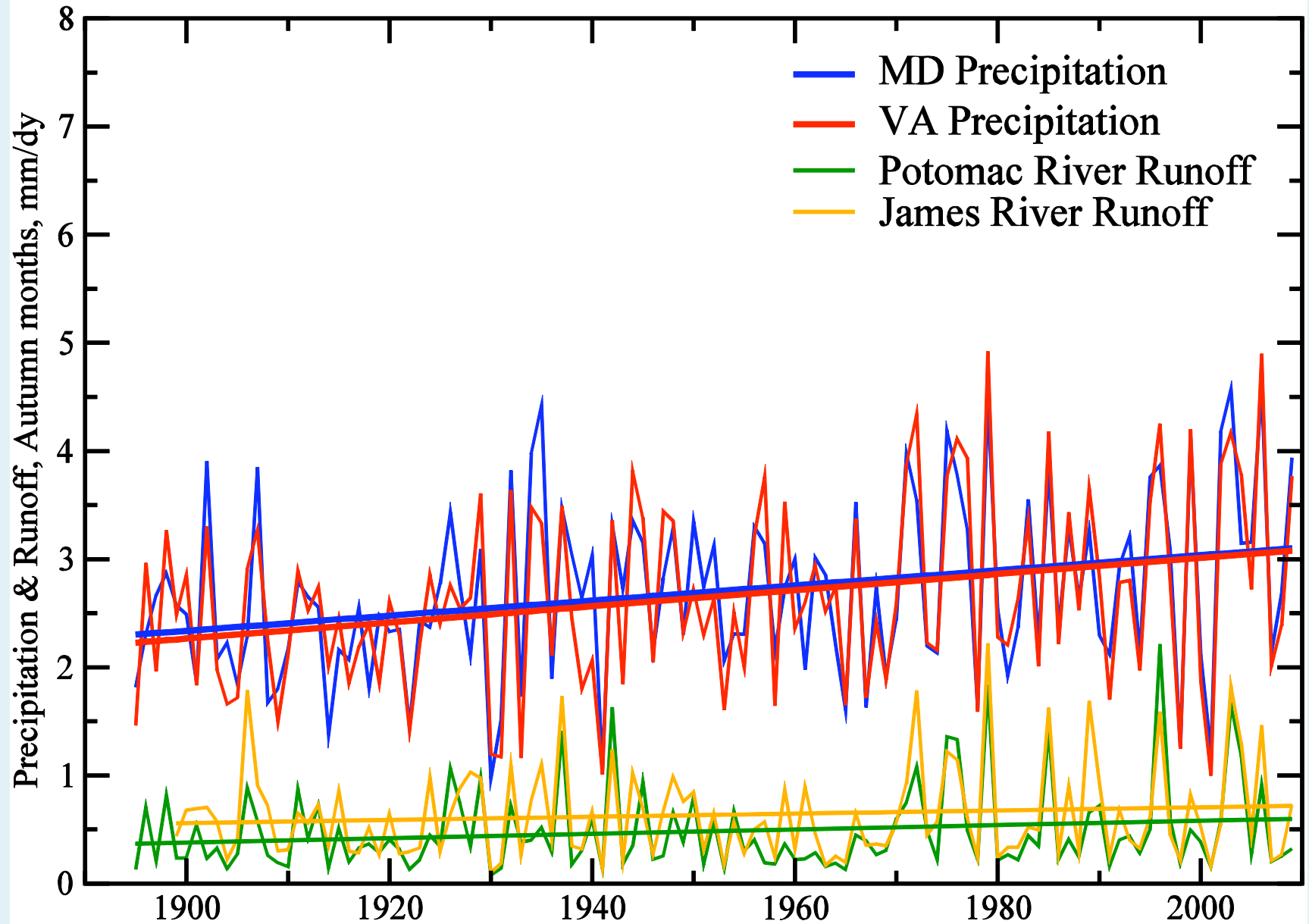


STATE AVERAGED PRECIPITATION AND RIVER RUNOFF SUMMER (JJA) MEANS & TRENDS

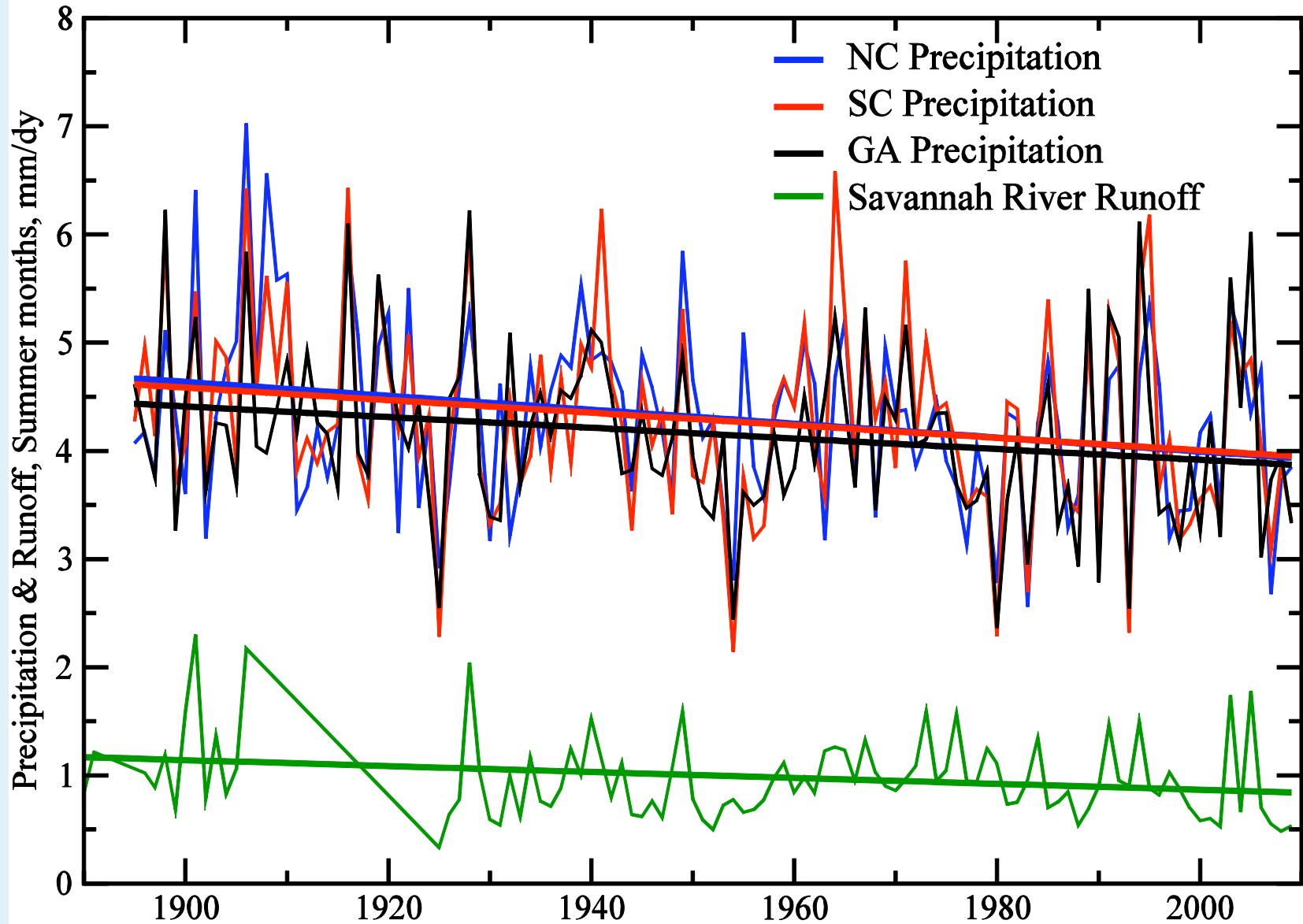


STATE AVERAGED PRECIPITATION AND RIVER RUNOFF

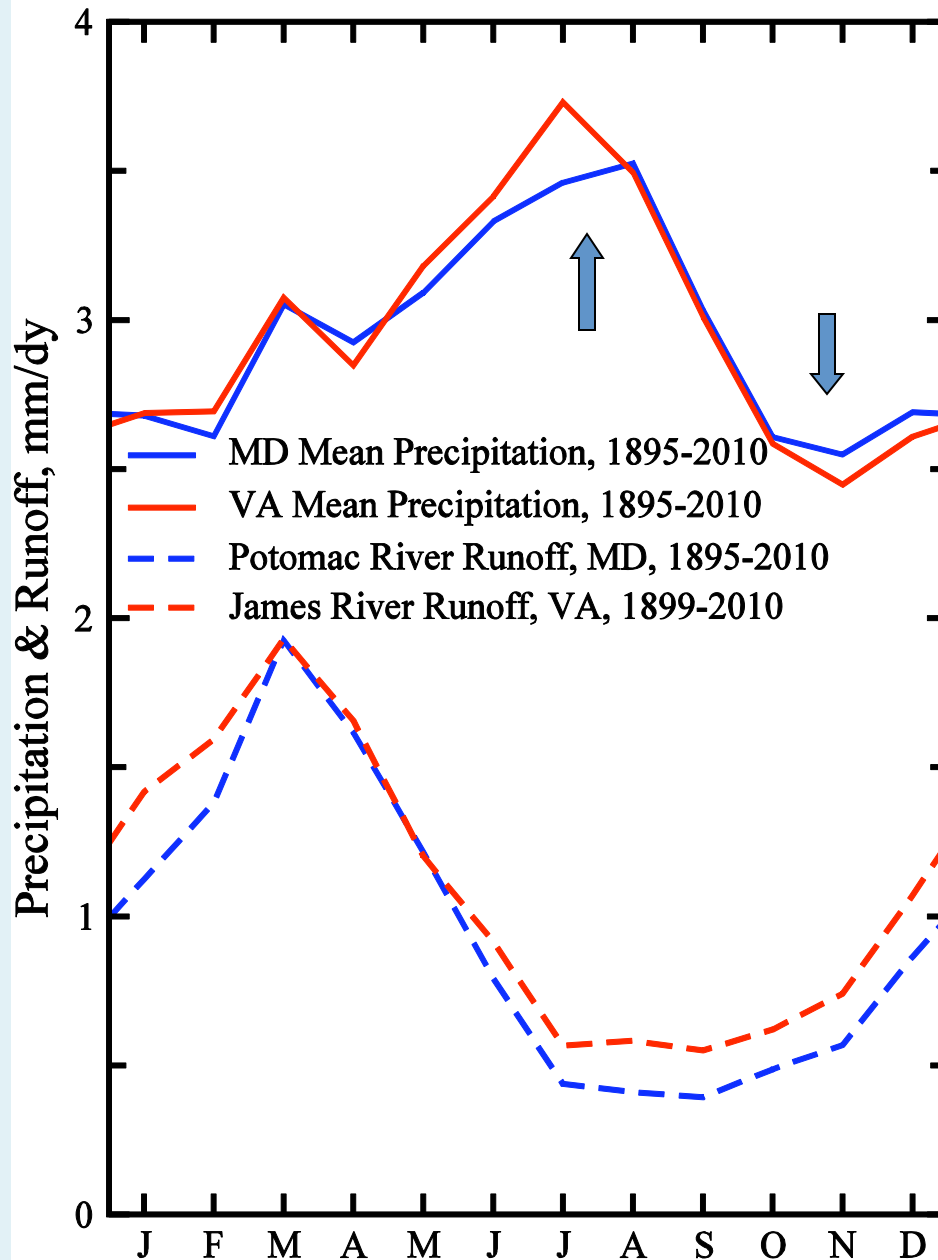
AUTUMN (SON) MEANS & TRENDS



STATE AVERAGED PRECIPITATION AND RIVER RUNOFF SUMMER (JJA) TOTALS & TRENDS



PRECIPITATION & RUNOFF MULTY-YEAR MONTHLY AVERAGES



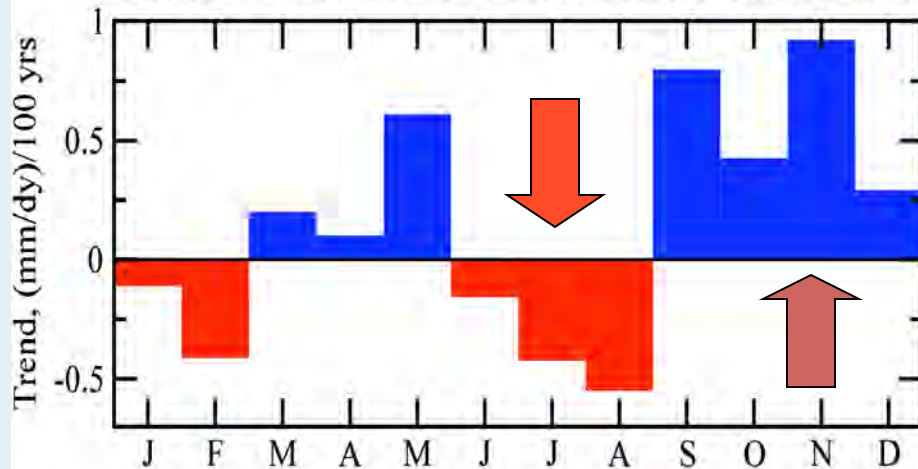
**Annual Cycle of
Precipitation at MD
and VA has MAX in the
Summer and MIN in
the Autumn.**

**This makes our climate
so nice.**

The most important observed century scale climatic trends at Maryland and Virginia

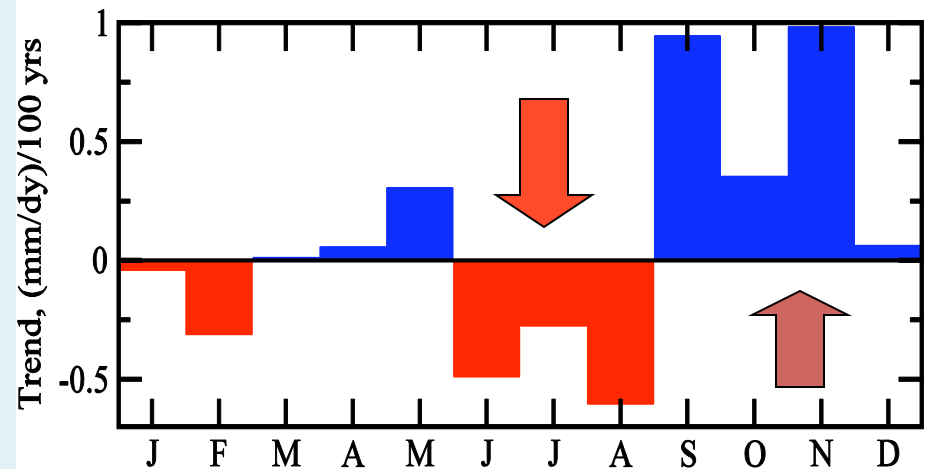
Seasonal Cycle of Linear Trend

MARYLAND AVERAGED PRECIPITATION: 1895-2010

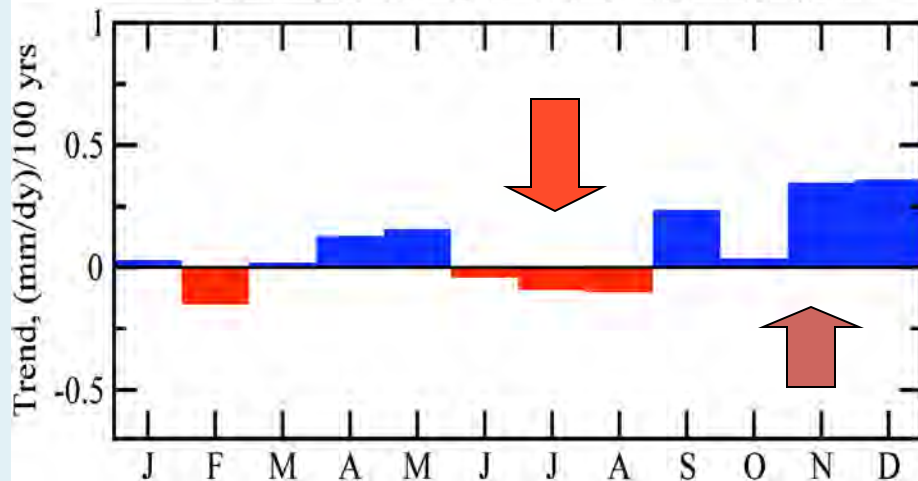


Seasonal Cycle of Linear Trend

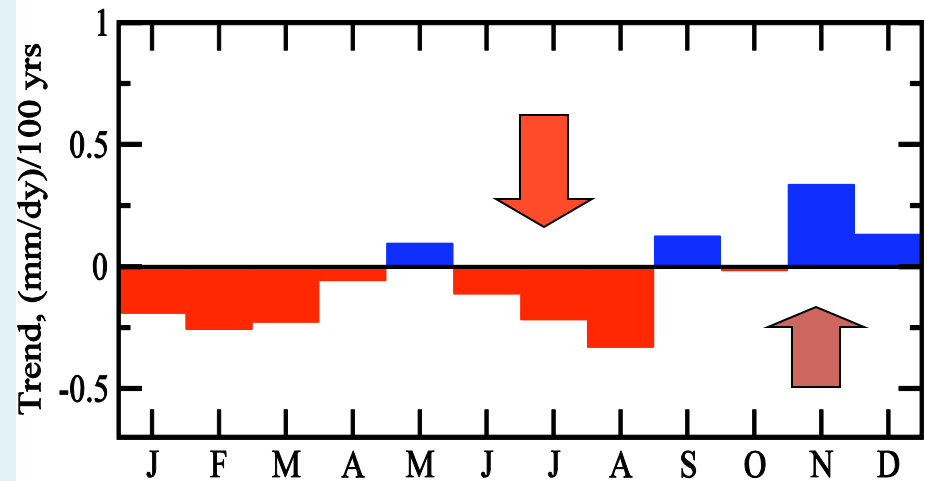
VIRGINIA AVERAGED PRECIPITATION: 1895-2010



POTOMAC RIVER BASIN RUNOFF: 1895-2010



JAMES RIVER BASIN RUNOFF: 1899-2010



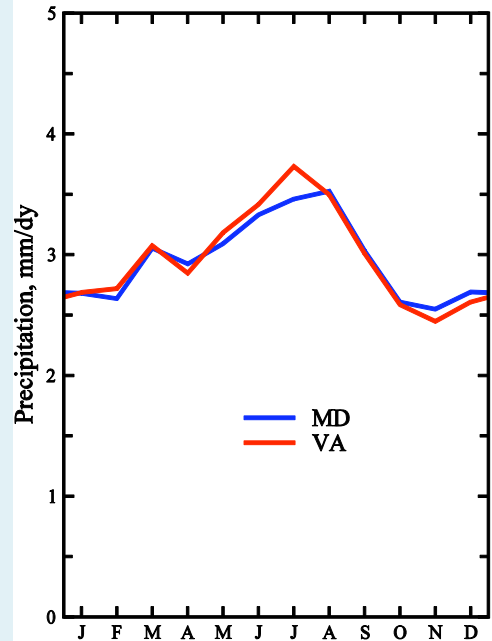
How well climatic models simulate seasonal variation of atmospheric precipitation?

OBSERVED

MODEL SIMULATIONS

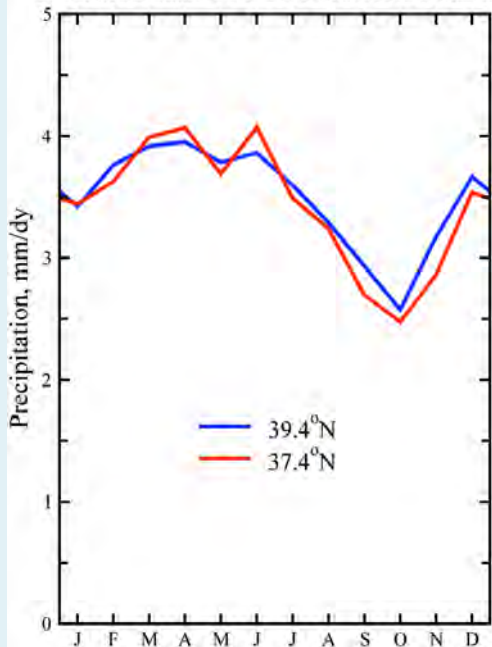
STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION

OBSERVED 1895-2010 MONTHLY MEANS



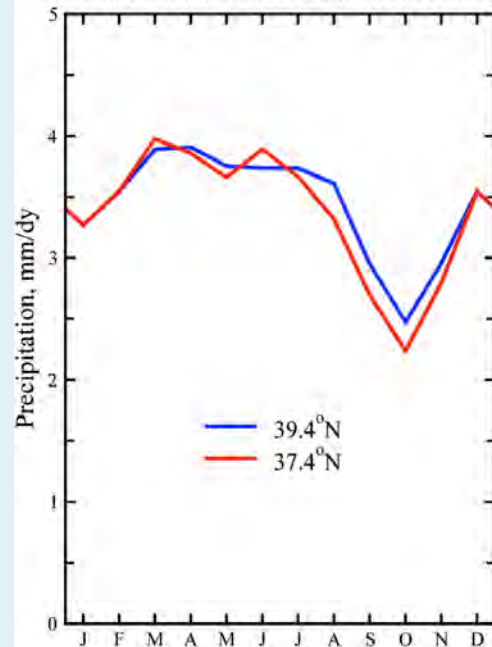
STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION

GFDL MODELED 1895-2010 MONTHLY MEANS



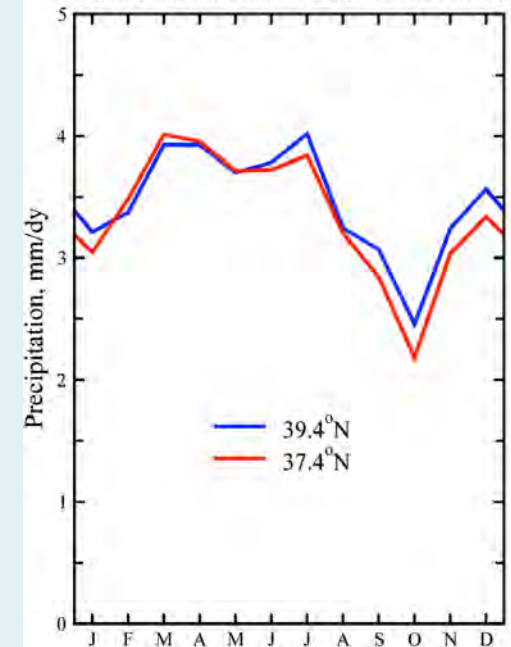
STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION

GFDL MODELED 1895-2010 MONTHLY MEANS



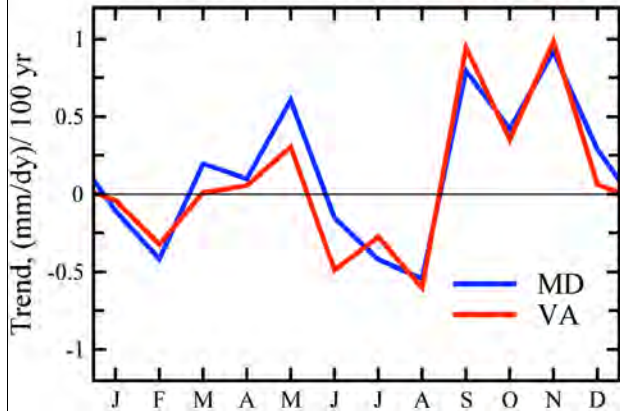
STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION

GFDL MODELED 1895-2010 MONTHLY MEANS



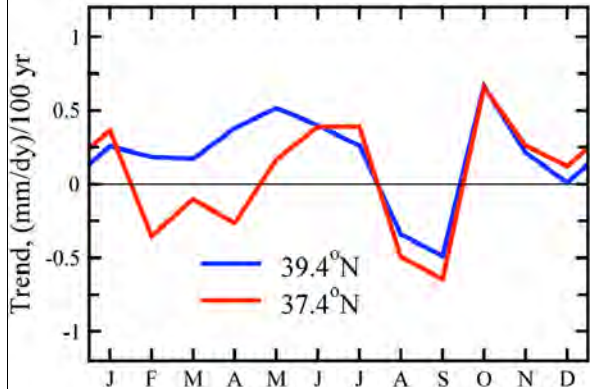
How well models reproduce observed 1895-2010 climatic trends in precipitation?

STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
OBSERVED 1895-2010 CLIMATIC TREND

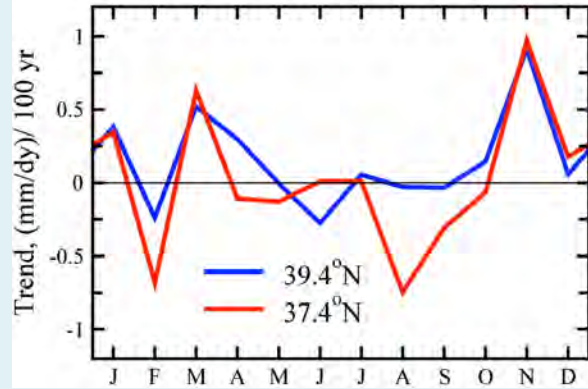


Trends in model simulated climate variations

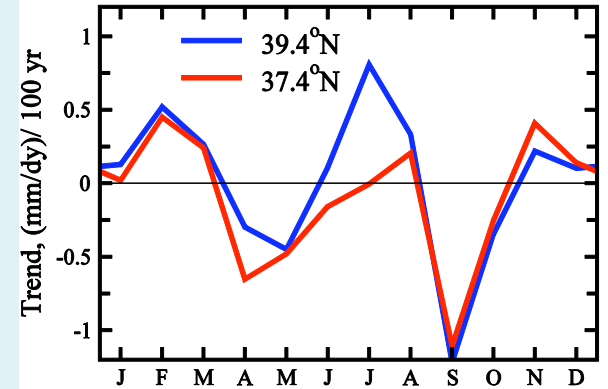
STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
GFDL MODELED 1895-2010 CLIMATIC TREND



STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
GFDL MODELED 1895-2010 CLIMATIC TREND



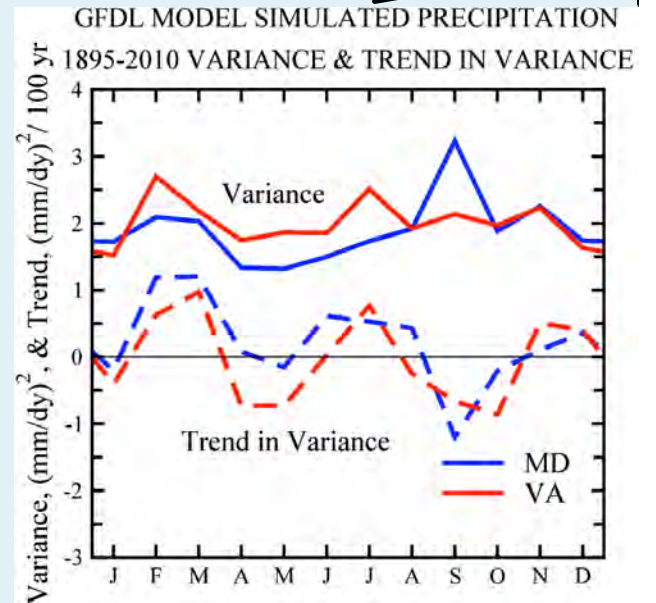
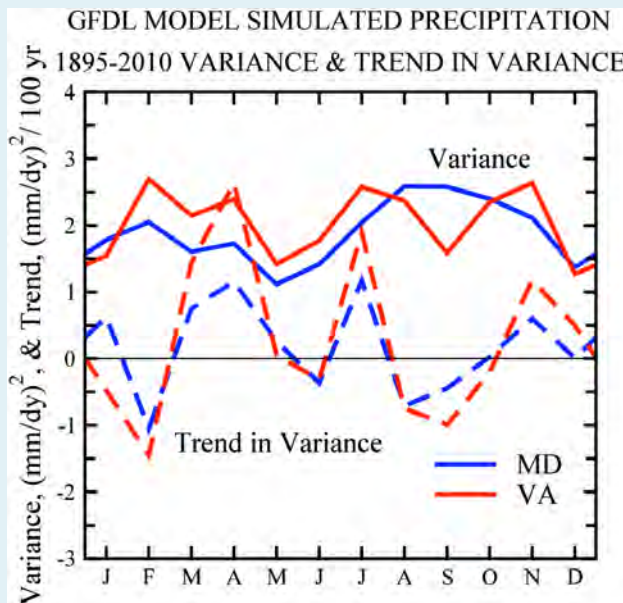
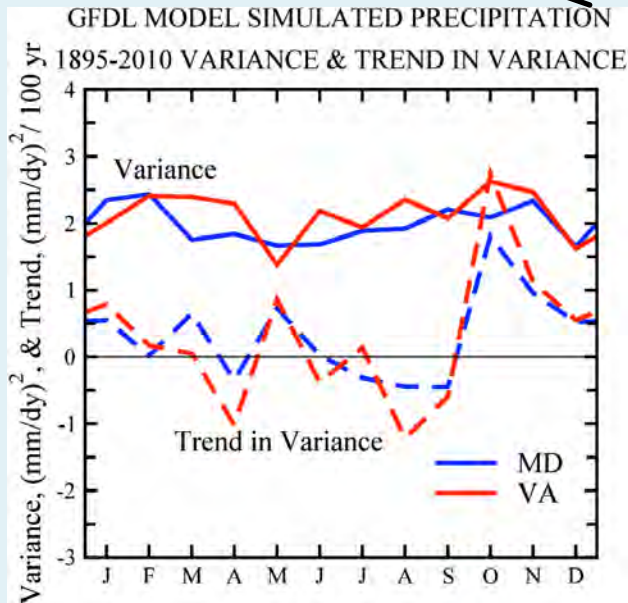
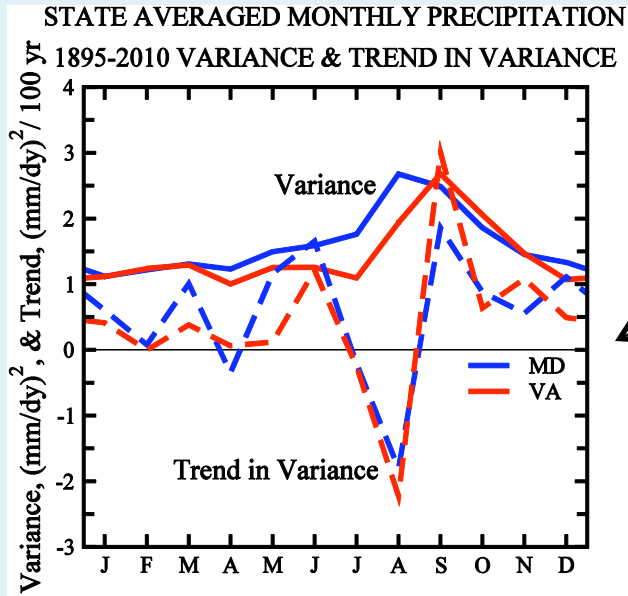
STATE AVERAGED MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
GFDL MODELED 1895-2010 CLIMATIC TREND



How well models reproduce 1895-2010 precipitation variance and its trend?

Observed variance and trend in variance

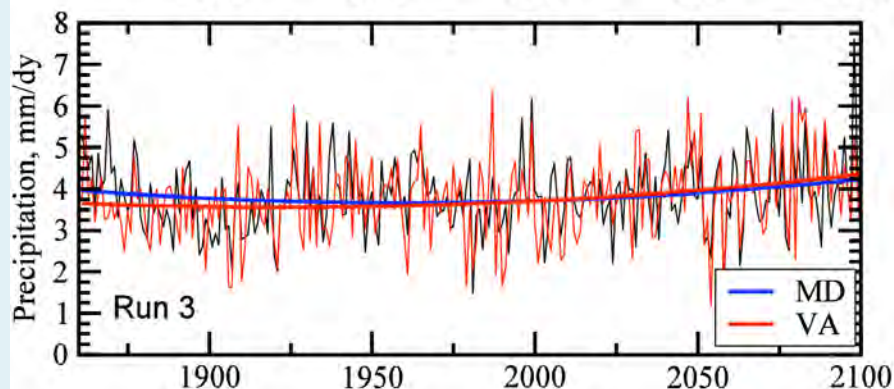
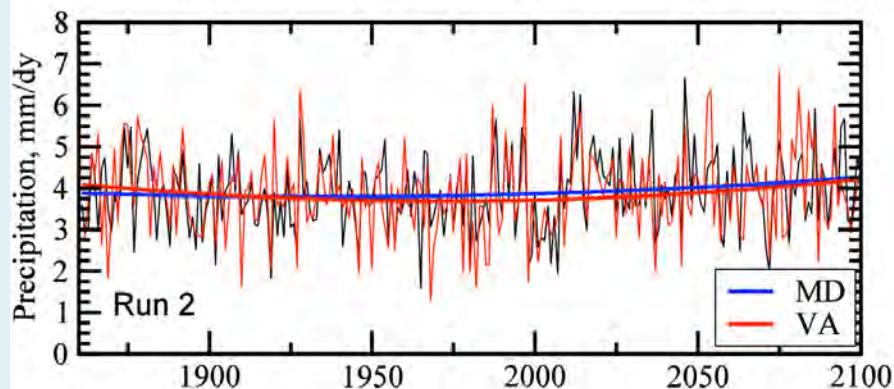
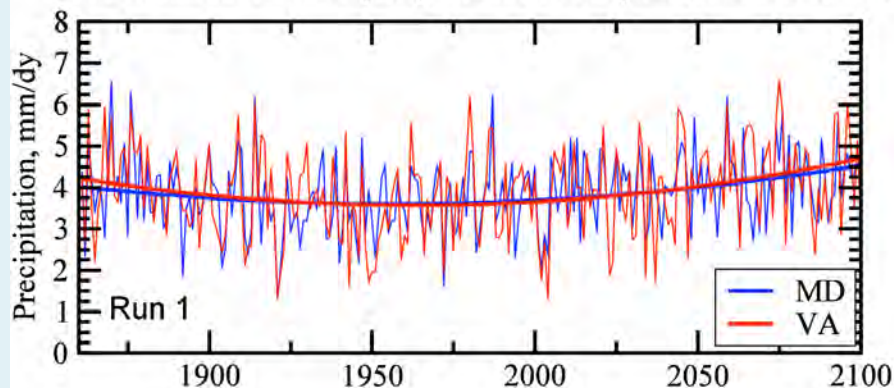
Variance and variance trend in model simulated precipitation



How well climatic models simulate future MD climate change and variability?

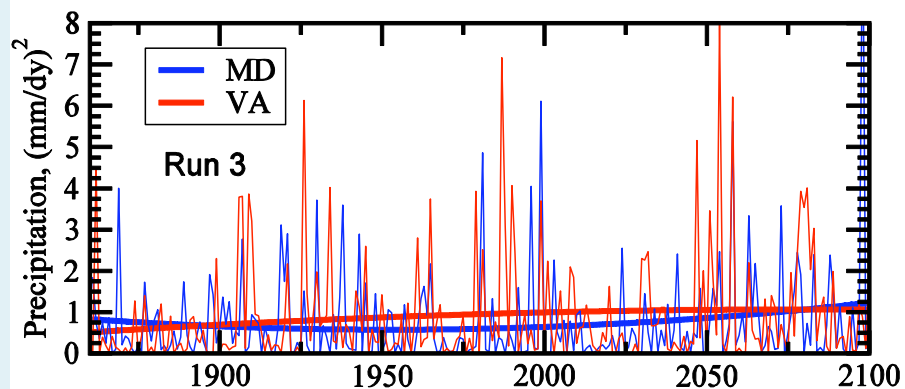
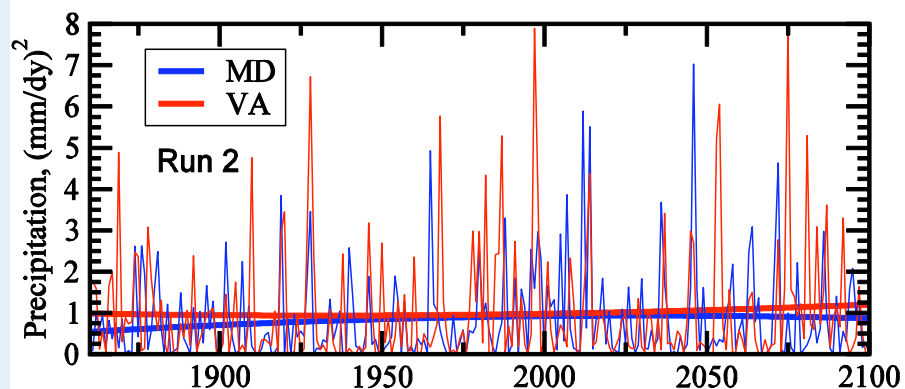
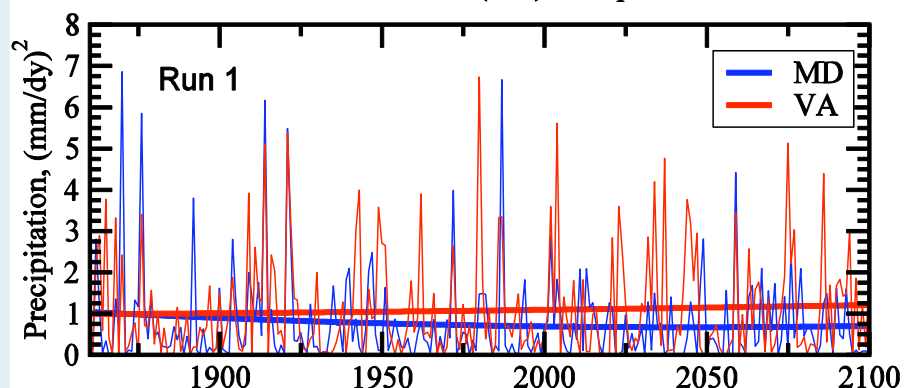
SUMMER

GFDL CM2.1 Climate Model: IPCC SRES A1B Forcing Scenario
Time Series of Summer (JJA) Totals of Precipitation at MD & VA

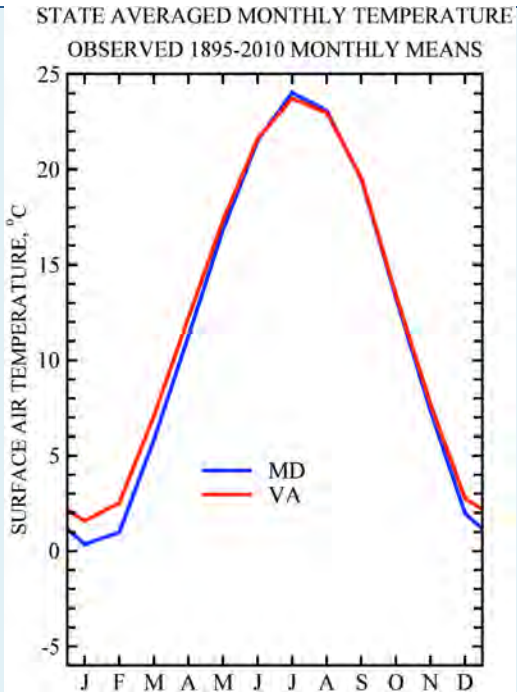


SUMMER

GFDL CM2.1 Climate Model: IPCC SRES A1B Forcing Scenario
Trends in Variance of Summer (JJA) Precipitation at MD & VA

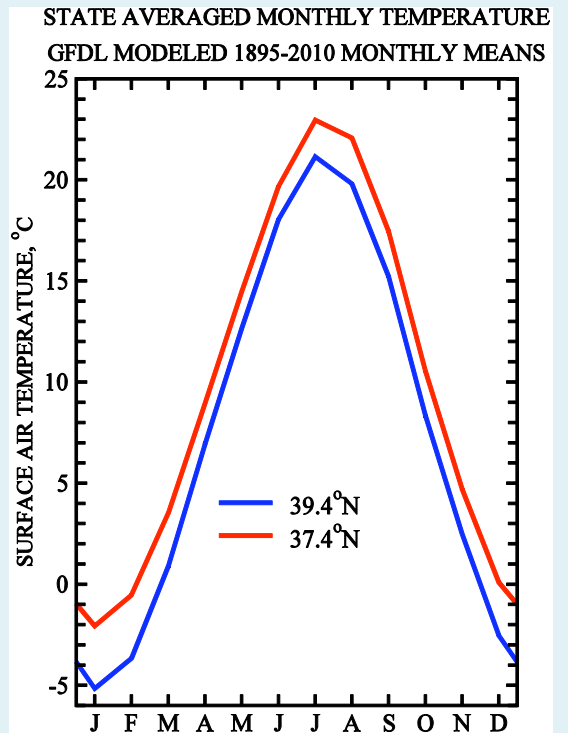
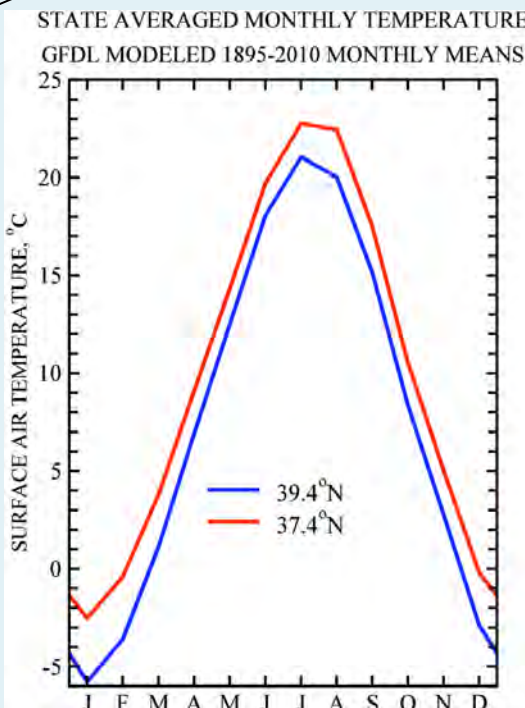
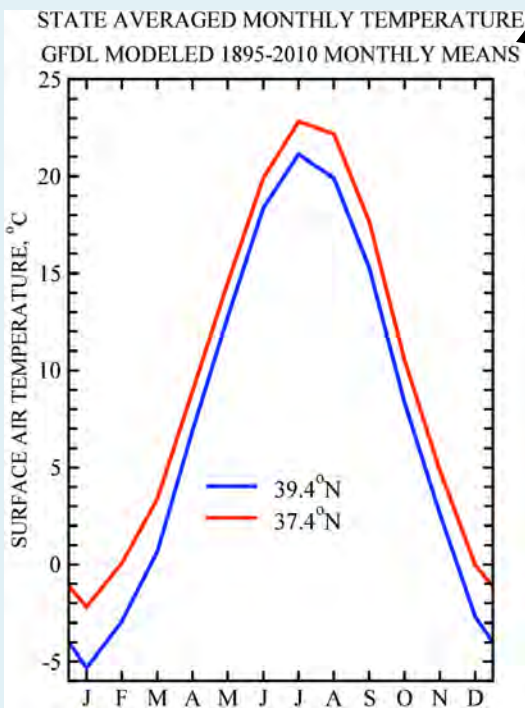


How well climatic models simulate seasonal variation of Surface Air Temperature?

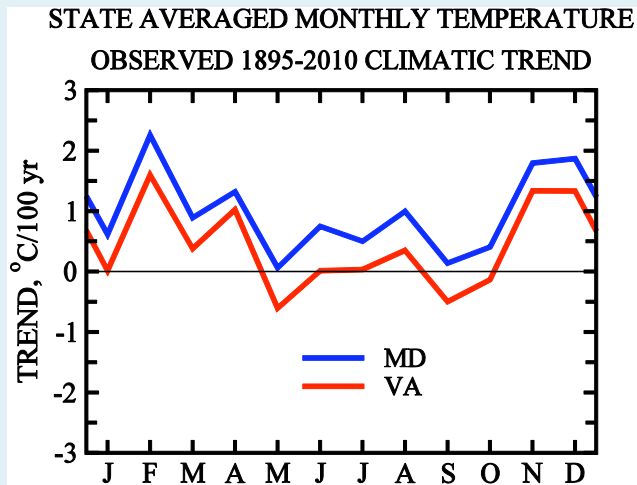


← Observed

Model simulated

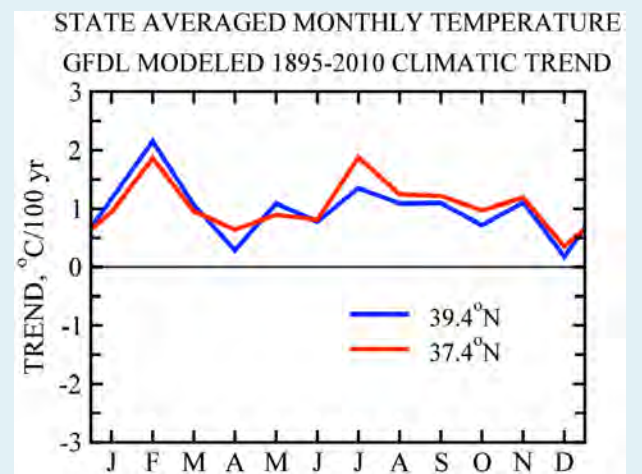
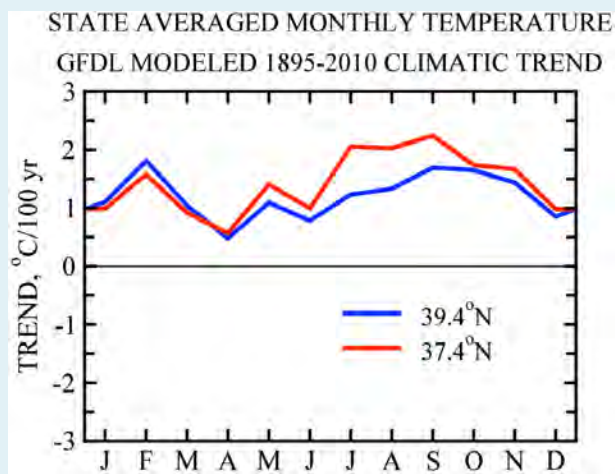
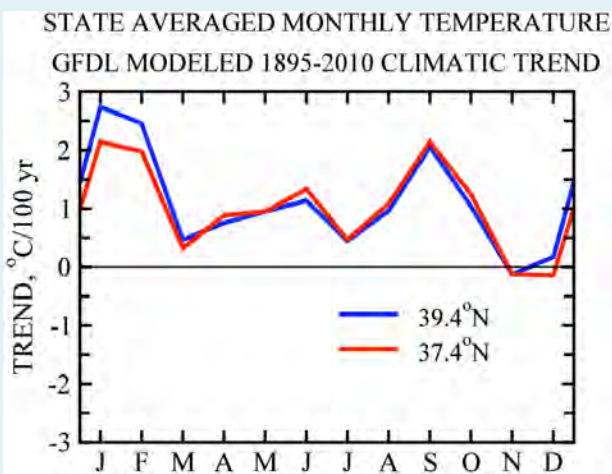


How well models reproduce observed 1895-2010 climatic trends in Temperature?



← Observed trends

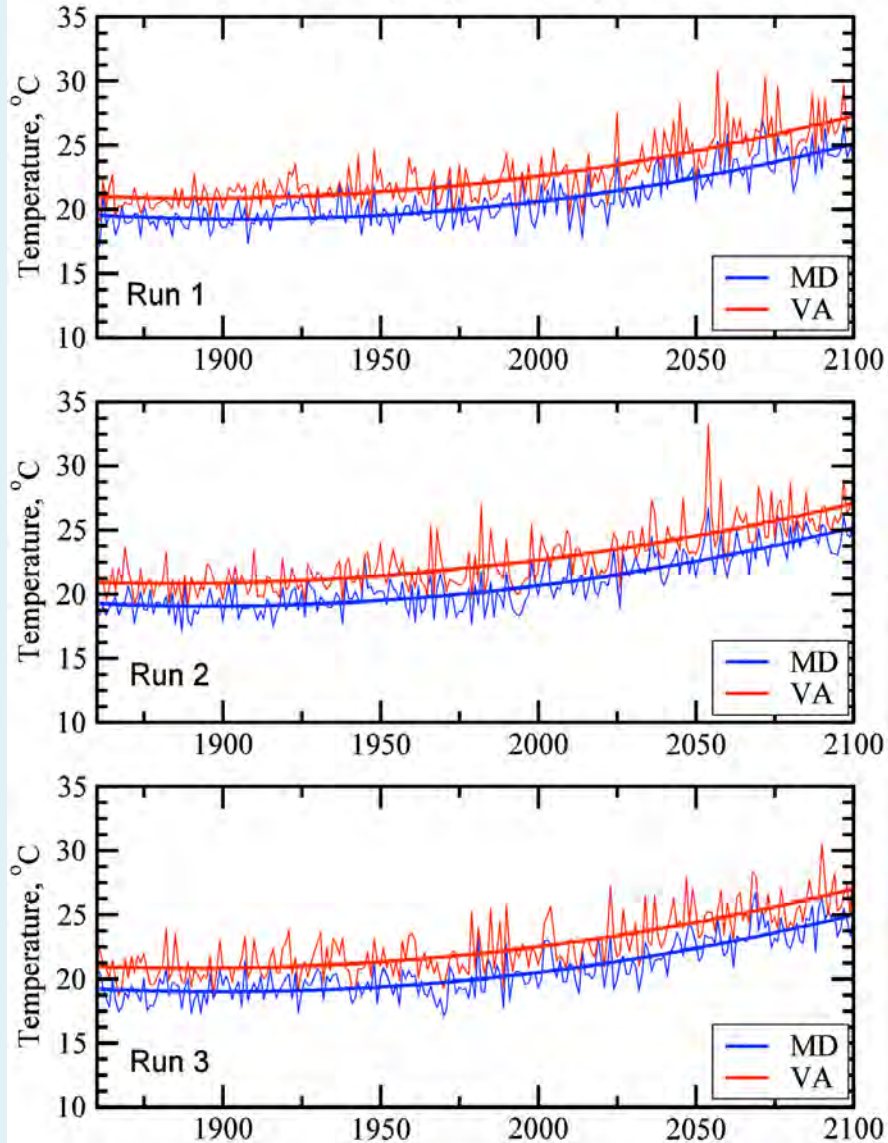
Trends in model simulated temperature variation



How well climatic models simulate future MD climate change and variability?

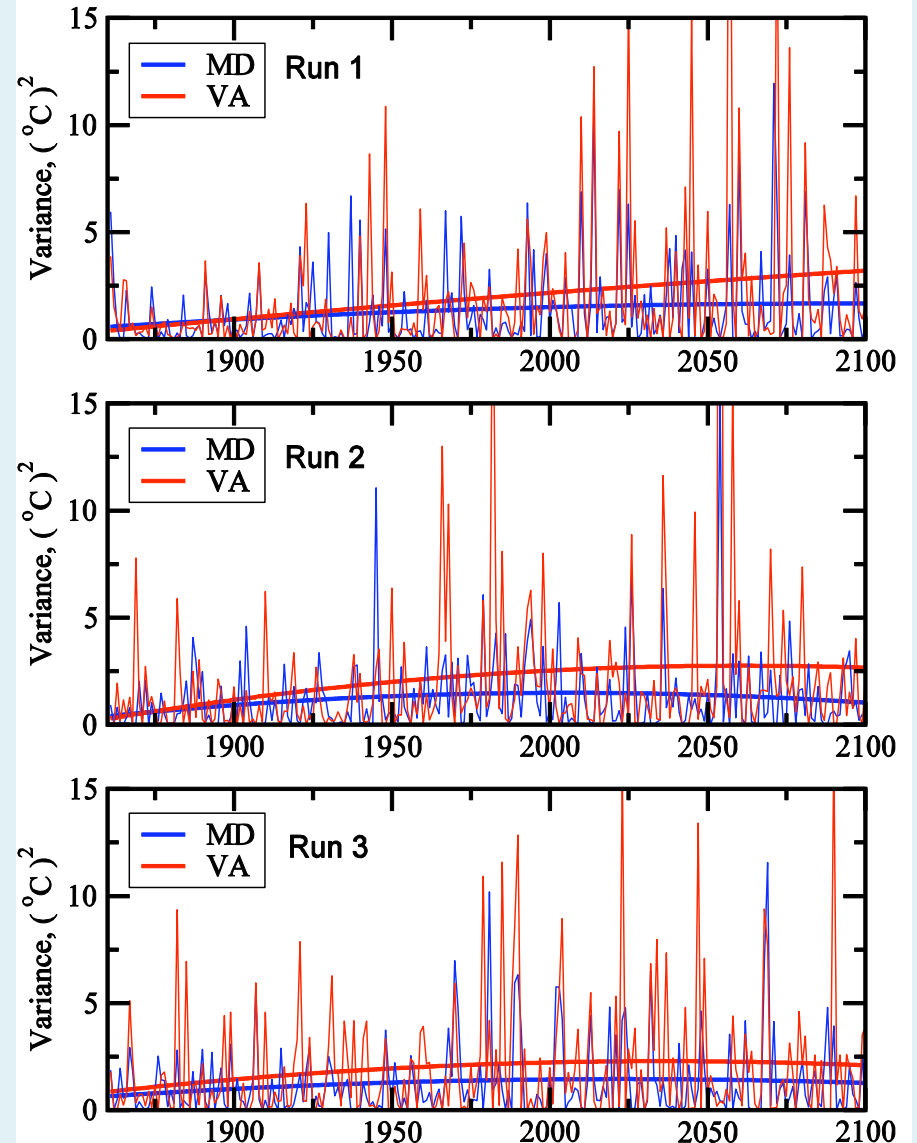
SUMMER

GFDL CM2.1 Climate Model: IPCC SRES A1B Forcing Scenario
Time Series of Summer (JJA) Mean Temperature at MD & VA



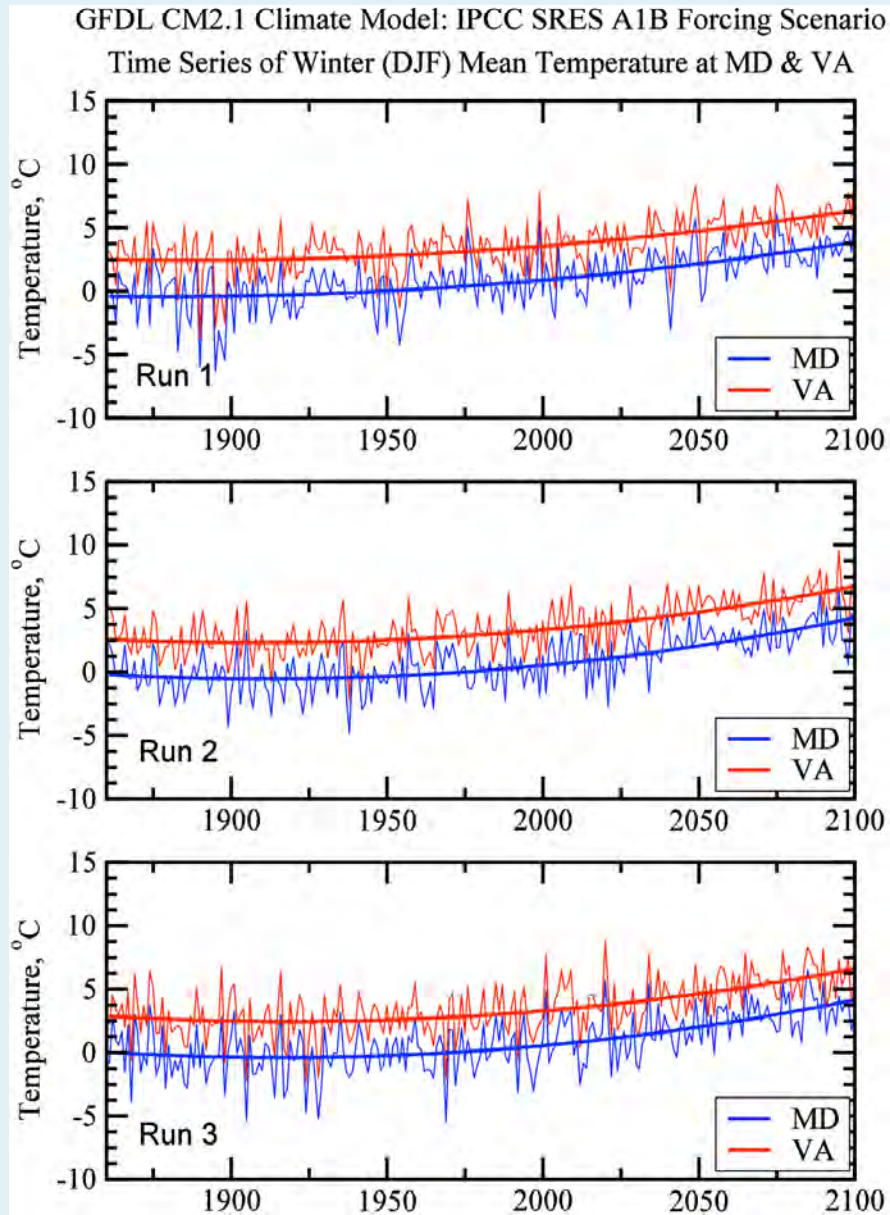
SUMMER

GFDL CM2.1 Climate Model: IPCC SRES A1B Forcing Scenario
Trend in Variance of Summer (JJA) Mean Temperature at MD & VA

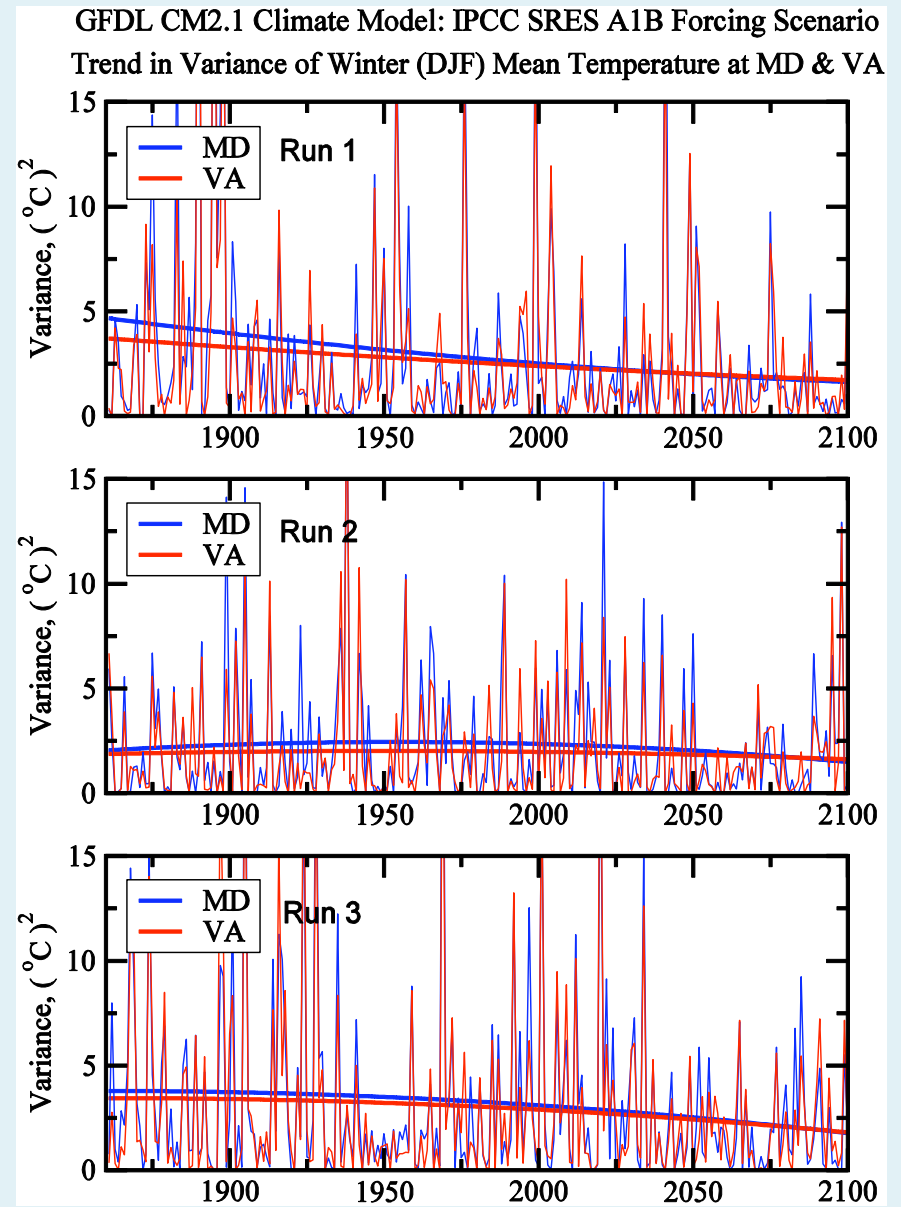


How well climatic models simulate future MD climate change and variability?

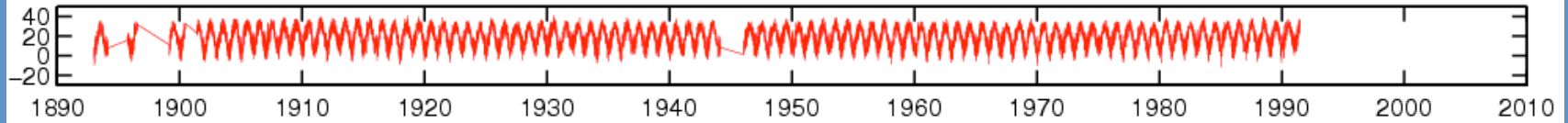
WINTER



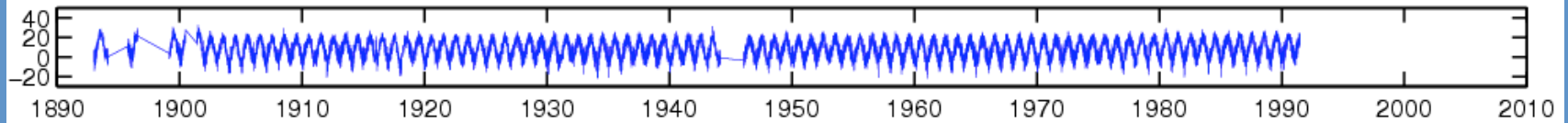
WINTER



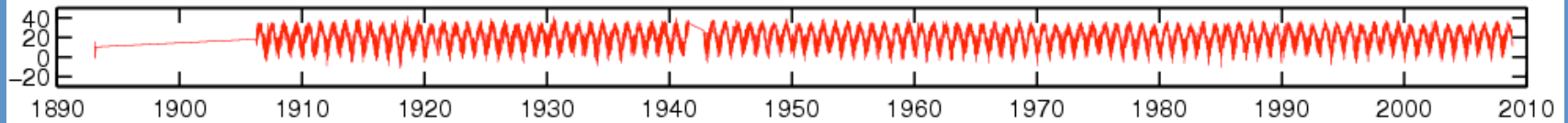
MAX TEMPERATURE: CAMBRIDGE, MD. 38.57 N, 76.15 E



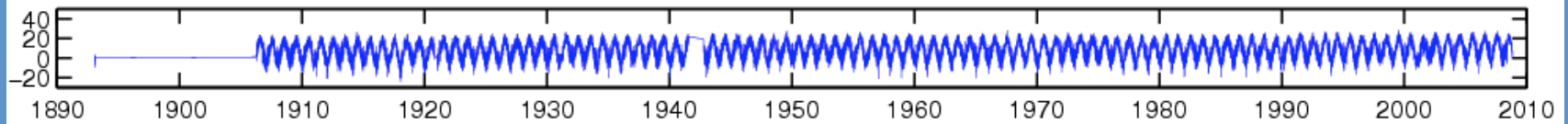
MIN TEMPERATURE: CAMBRIDGE, MD. 38.57 N, 76.15 E



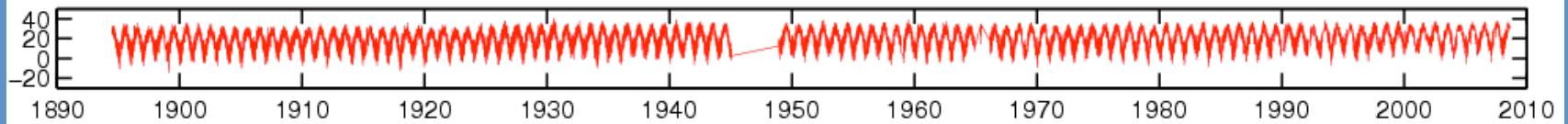
MAX TEMPERATURE: SALISBURY, MD. 38.35 N, 75.58 E



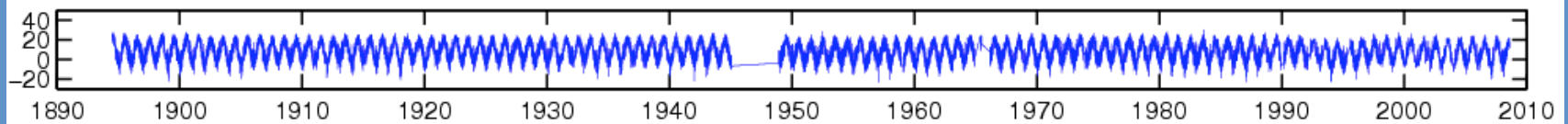
MIN TEMPERATURE: SALISBURY, MD. 38.35 N, 75.58 E



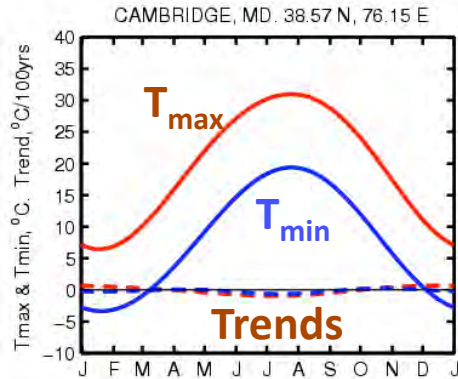
MAX TEMPERATURE: PRINCESS ANNE, MD. 38.20 N, 75.67 E



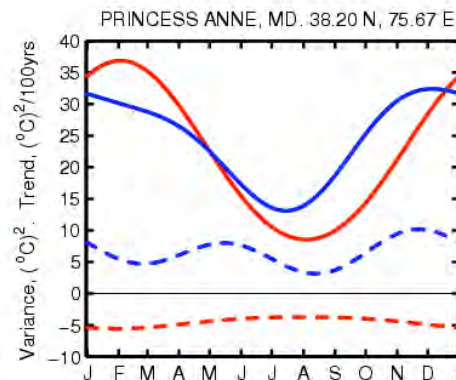
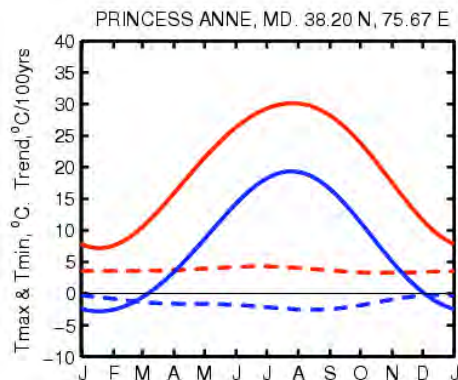
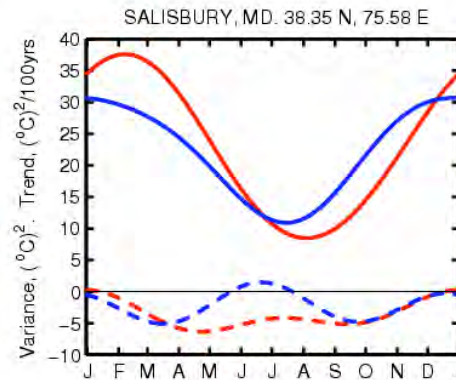
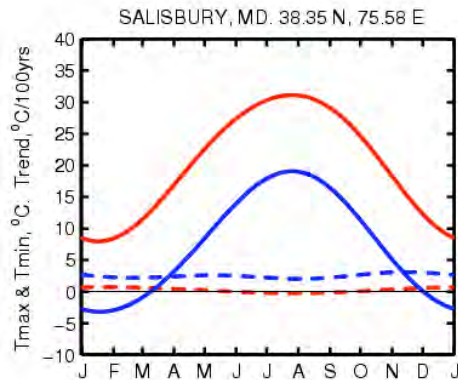
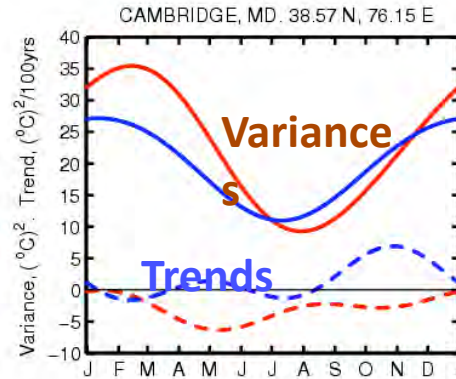
MIN TEMPERATURE: PRINCESS ANNE, MD. 38.20 N, 75.67 E



100 yr Averages ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) & Trends ($^{\circ}\text{C}/100\text{ yr}$)



Mean Variances ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)² & Trends ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)²/100 yr



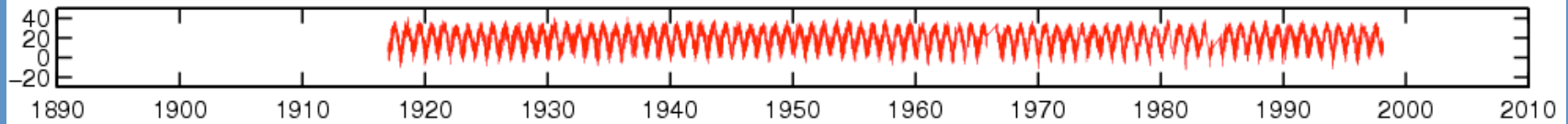
What we are looking for:

1. Asymmetry in trends of T_{\max} & T_{\min} . We expect that: $\text{Trend}(T_{\min}) > \text{Trend}(T_{\max})$.
2. Trends in Variances.

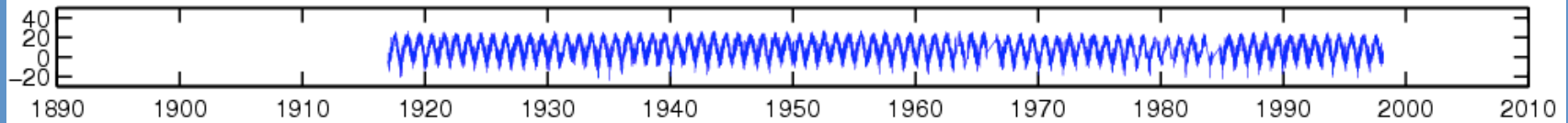
What we see here:

1. An Asymmetry does depend on station.
2. All these three stations display a century scale decreasing trend in variances of T_{\max} . Trends in variances of T_{\min} are uncertain.

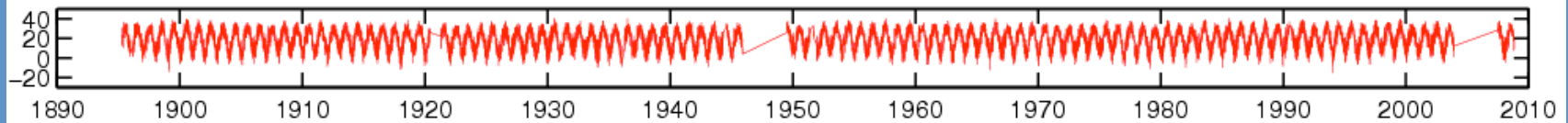
MAX TEMPERATURE: OWINGS FERRY LANDING, MD. 38.68 N, 76.67 E



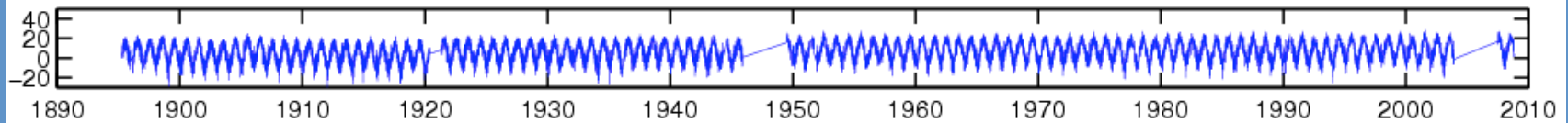
MIN TEMPERATURE: OWINGS FERRY LANDING, MD. 38.68 N, 76.67 E



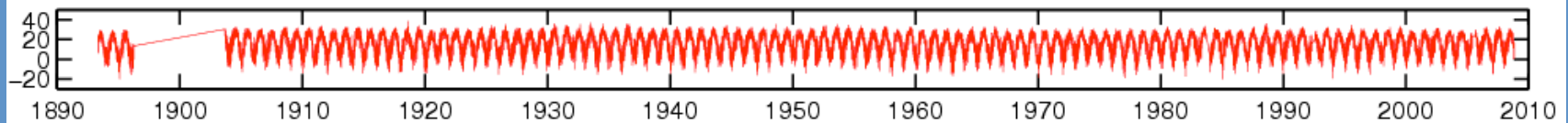
MAX TEMPERATURE: LAUREL, MD. 39.10 N, 76.90 E



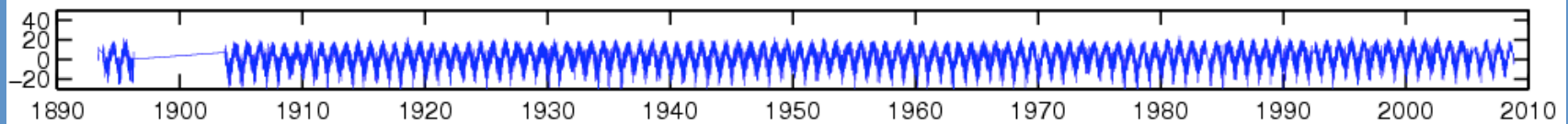
MIN TEMPERATURE: LAUREL, MD. 39.10 N, 76.90 E



MAX TEMPERATURE: OAKLAND, MD. 39.38 N, 79.38 E

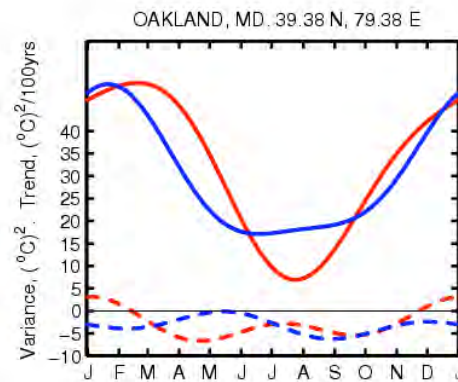
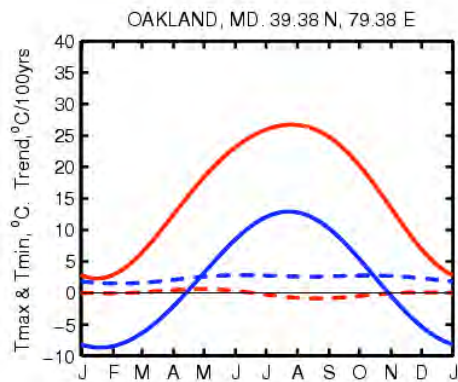
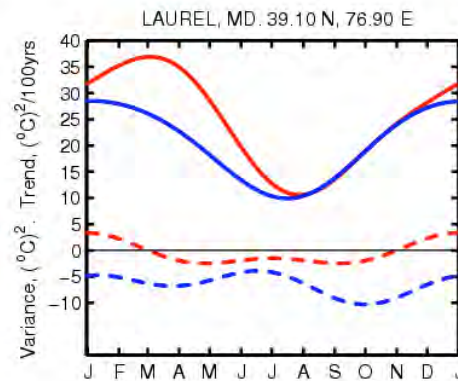
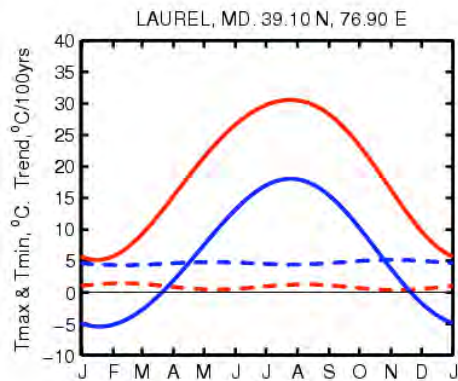
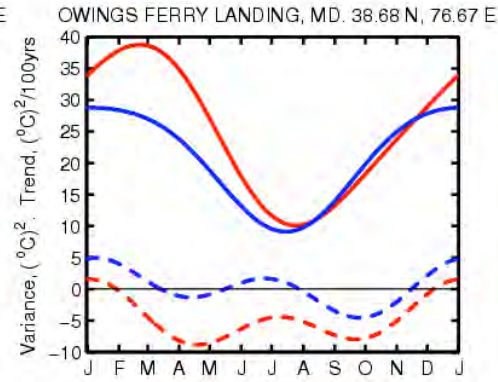
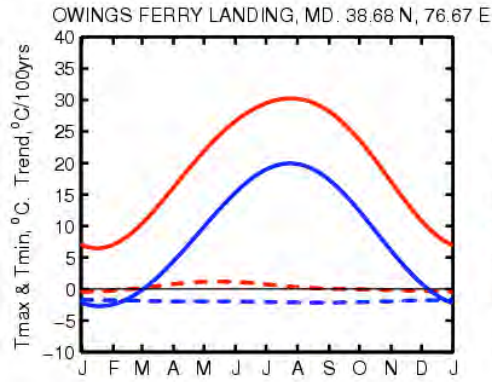


MIN TEMPERATURE: OAKLAND, MD. 39.38 N, 79.38 E



100 yr Averages ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) & Trends ($^{\circ}\text{C}/100\text{ yr}$)

Mean Variances ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)² & Trends ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)²/100 yr



1. The expected asymmetry of trends in T_{\max} & T_{\min} at Laurel and Oakland.
2. There is century-scale warm seasons decreasing in variance of T_{\max} .

- A century-scale warming trends can be clearly seen in observations of T_{\max} & T_{\min} at 5 of 9 chosen meteorological stations at Maryland.
- An expected asymmetry with $\text{Trend}(T_{\min}) > \text{Trend}(T_{\max})$ is found in observations of 3 of 9 chosen stations. Five other stations display an opposite $\text{Trend}(T_{\min}) < \text{Trend}(T_{\max})$.
- Century-scale decreasing trends in variance of Tmax are found in observations at of 8 of 9 chosen meteorological stations.

CONCLUSIONS:

- **Mid-East Coast states enjoy beautiful climate with seasonal Maximum of precipitation in the Summer and Minimum - in the Autumn.**
- **Global warming 1895-2010 has been accompanied by a decrease in Summer - and increase in Autumn precipitation in MD, VA, and other Mid-East Coast states.**
- **These observed changes in precipitation are real and result in the observed Summer decrease and Autumn increase of river runoff.**
- **GFDL/NOAA Climate Model global warming scenario simulations give us hope that the observed century scale Summer precipitation trend in MD & VA is going to change from a decreasing trend to an increasing trend.**
- **We should not expect an increasing of MD climate variability.**