DROUGHT, HEAVY PRECIPITATION AND CLIMATE

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2000-2009 TOP WEATHER STORIES

1.Vanishing Arctic ice in 2007.

- 2. B.C.'s year of disastrous weather -- fires, floods and freezes in 2003.
- 3. Prairies plagued with one of its worst growing seasons ever in 2002.
- 4. B.C.'s weather woes in 2006.
- 5. Alberta's floods in 2005.
- 6. The summer that wasn't for most of Canada in 2009.
- 7. The East's big summer soak in 2008.
- 8. Storm drowns and pounds Edmonton in 2004.
- 9. Canada dry from coast to coast in 2001.
- 10. 2000 tornado in Red Deer, Alta., that killed 12 and injured 140.

Globe and Mail: July 2010 This spring was the wettest Environment Canada has ever observed for much of the Prairies, with 70% more precipitation falling than in an average year. The deluge comes on the heels of one of the driest periods since the Dust Bowl of the 1930s, a wild swing that has made a public enemy of many a weatherman.

GLOBAL CONCERN

The World Meteorological Organization Secretary General has said that the media most often asks him questions about climate extremes.

OBJECTIVES

Overall: To summarize some of the connections between drought, heavy precipitation and climate

Specifics:

- Precipitation extremes as inherent to climate
- Features of drought
- Connections with heavy precipitation
- Future conditions and issues

Special reference to 1999-2005 drought

JULY 10-YEAR PRECIPITATION



2002

GPCC Monitoring Product Gauge-Based Analysis 1.0 degree precipitation percentage of normals 61/90 for year (Jan - Dec) 2002





VERTICAL MOISTURE FLUX PROFILE





COMMON VIEW ...



CONTINENTAL SCALE PATTERNS



Drought ... Not Too Hot

Precipitation

Temperature



Summers of 2000, 2001 and 2002

PRECIPITATION-TEMPERATURE ANOMALY Agricultural Years (Sept-Aug) Edmonton



Monthly temperature anomalies: agricultural region of the Prairies



CLOUD AMOUNT





2001



Extent of Agricultural Land

Prepared by PFRA (Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration) using data from the Timely Climate Monitoring Network and the many federal and provincial agencies and volunteers that support it.

WATER AND ENERGY CYCLING



CANADIAN PRAIRIES 2002



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Daily Precipitation Amounts



Low precipitation event: < 10 mm

<u>Climatology</u> Low precipitation events: 52% of total



Sub-drought 2002 Low precipitation events: 60% of total

VIRGA

Summer 2002 - Edmonton

Precipitation Amount Reduction (%) -49Precipitation (h)123Virga (h)130

PRECIPITATION RATE



Cold Lake 24 April 2003

- Hail and rain
- 243% of monthly average accumulation



- Rain and snow
- 143% of monthly average accumulation



DUSTSTORMS

32 major dust storms in Saskatchewan in 2002



Soil Moisture and Lightning July 2000



IMPORTANCE OF SURFACE FEATURES

perturbations to extremes





Less precipitation Less evapotranspiration Less precipitation More precipitation Greater evapotranspiration More precipitation

CANADIAN PRAIRIES 2002



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Dry in April 2002 ...

Storm- and cloud-scale feedbacks

Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) for agricultural years with severe drought

EXTREME RAINFALLS

Adapted from Handbook on the Principles of Hydrology, D.M. Gray, ed.

JULY-AUGUST 2010

ATMOSPHERIC DROUGHT TYPES

No precipitation	or	Sprinkles
Virga		Chance of catastrophic rain
Steady rain		Torrential rate
Hot		Cold
Windy		Calm
Dusty		Clear
Cloud-free		Cloudy

DRYING TREND: 1948-2002

dry continental interior?

FUTURE PRECIPITATION?

Future Drought? Oct 19, 2010 UCAR Press Release

Global climate models remain inconsistent in capturing precipitation changes and other atmospheric factors, especially at the regional scale. (Dai, 2010)

SOME SCIENTIFIC ISSUES

There are a number of <u>critical scientific and technical issues</u> <u>limiting quantitative assessment</u> of future conditions including:

scientific:

- access to moisture sources
- surface vegetation feedbacks
- cloud fields and precipitating systems
- role of dust

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technical:

• spatial resolution of climate models is insufficient

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PRAIRIES' 'CLIMATE' FORECAST

What is it?

'probably' more drought and heavy precipitation 'probably' more variability and, not clear what 'type' of drought will occur

Why?

feedbacks acting to maintain extremes warmer climate accelerate these feedbacks hotter ... more rapid water cycling ... wet and dry

But?

lots of uncertainty

Extremes are an inherent aspect of climate

Drought is a multi-faceted phenomenon

Heavy precipitation is sometimes occurring simultaneously

Heavy precipitation/drought couplings occur

The future for the Prairie climate is unclear but extreme with many consequences.

southern Manitoba June 2005

Thank you for your attention