

## Climate Change Trends & Projections FOR NATURAL LANDS PRESERVES



### Introduction



What future changes do scientists expect to occur?

Information drawn from multiple sources:

- PA 2021 Climate Impacts Assessment
- Climate Explorer (web-based tool)
- Other scientific literature (reports and peer-reviewed journal articles)



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Adapt

#### Recommended Citation

EcoAdapt. 2022. Overview of Climate Trends and Projections for the Natural Lands Adaptation Project. Version 1.0. EcoAdapt, Bainbridge Island, WA.

Further information on the Natural Lands Adaptation Project is available on the project website at http://ecoadapt.org/programs/awareness-to-action/natural-lands



## Climate Explorer

#### ☆ The Climate Explorer

#### **THE CLIMATE EXPLORER** Explore how climate is projected to change in any county in the United States.

To get started, enter a city or county

or click one of these cities:

New York City, NY	Los Angeles, CA	Anchorage, AK
Phoenix, AZ	Houston, TX	Honolulu, HI

New! Climate projection charts are now available for Hawai'i and U.S. territories.



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GlobalChange.gov

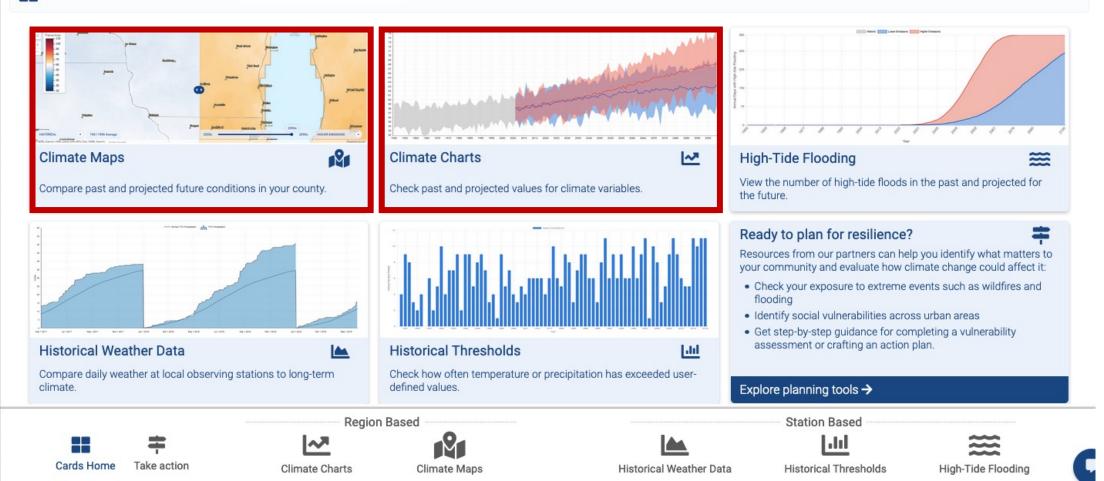
i About the data 🝷 🛛 < 🝷

## **Climate Explorer**



#### Chester County, PA

#### Select one of the following for Chester County, PA





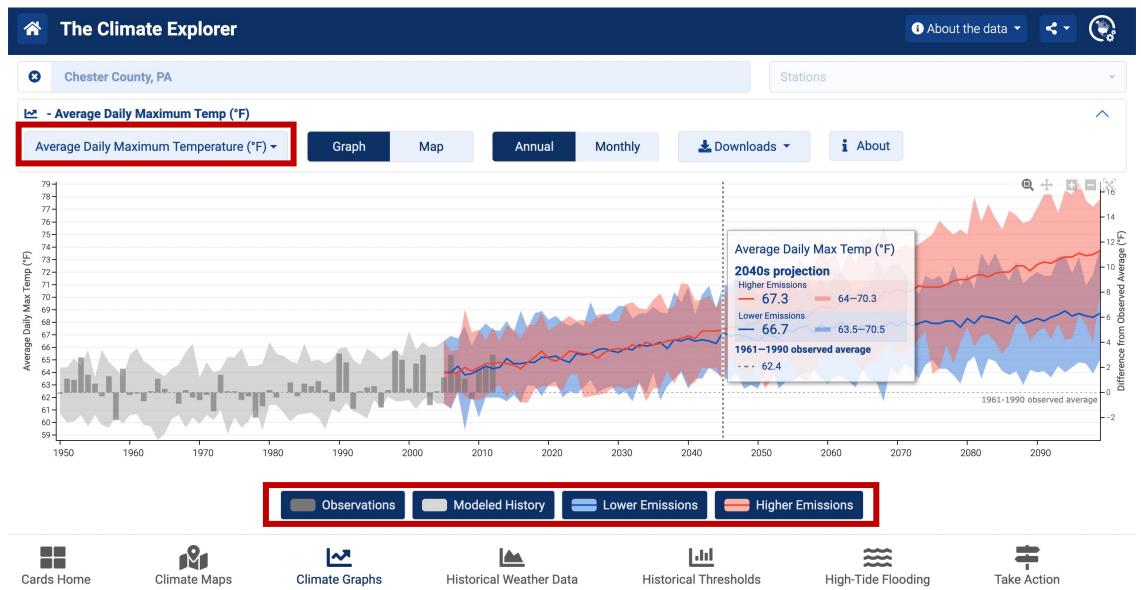
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(i) About this site

### **Climate Explorer**





### **Climate Models and Emissions Scenarios**



# **Emissions scenarios** are standardized descriptions of potential futures and the pathway leading to them



Source: What are the RCPs? (CoastAdapt)

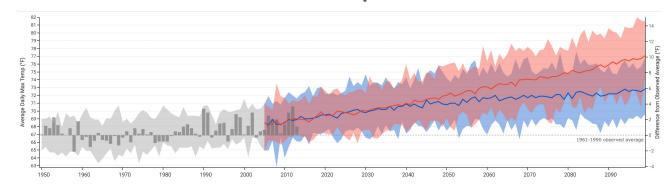
## **Important Considerations**



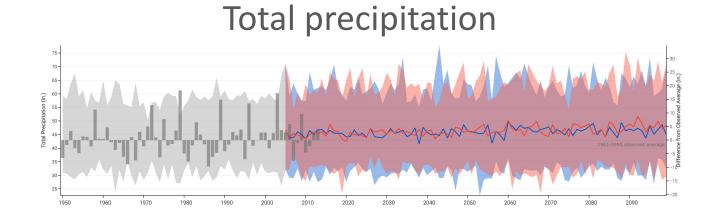
- Trend direction
- Magnitude of change



#### Maximum temperature

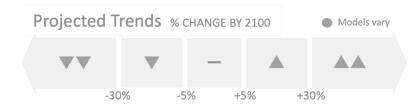


- Shifts in timing and/or variability
- Scientific uncertainty



## **Important Considerations**

- Trend direction
- Magnitude of change



- Shifts in timing and/or variability
- Scientific uncertainty

#### Observed historical 1971–2000

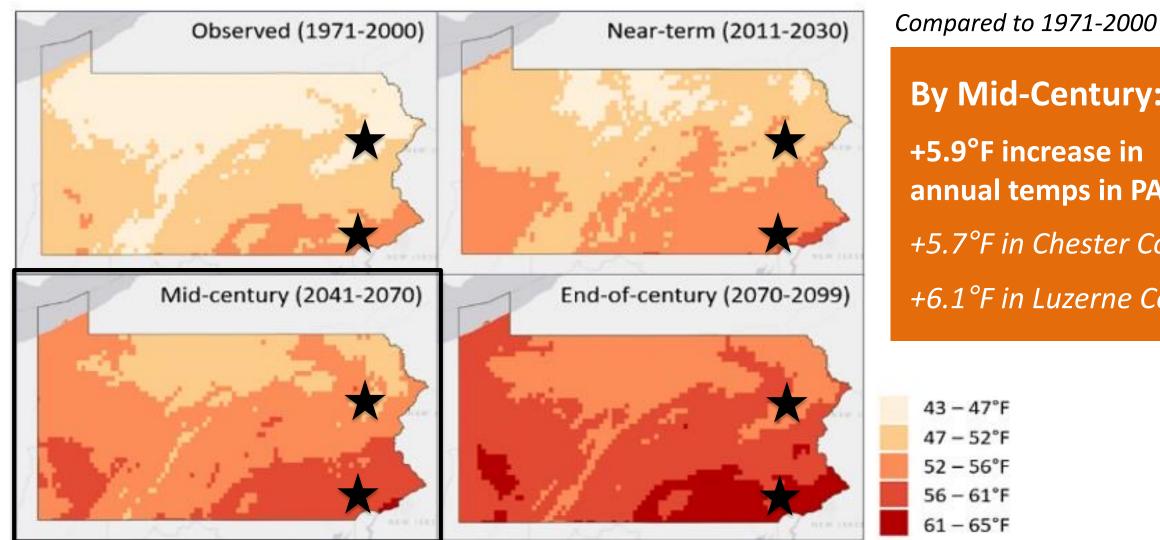
Mid-Century 2041–2070

> Late-Century 2081–2100

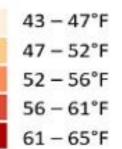


### Air Temperature



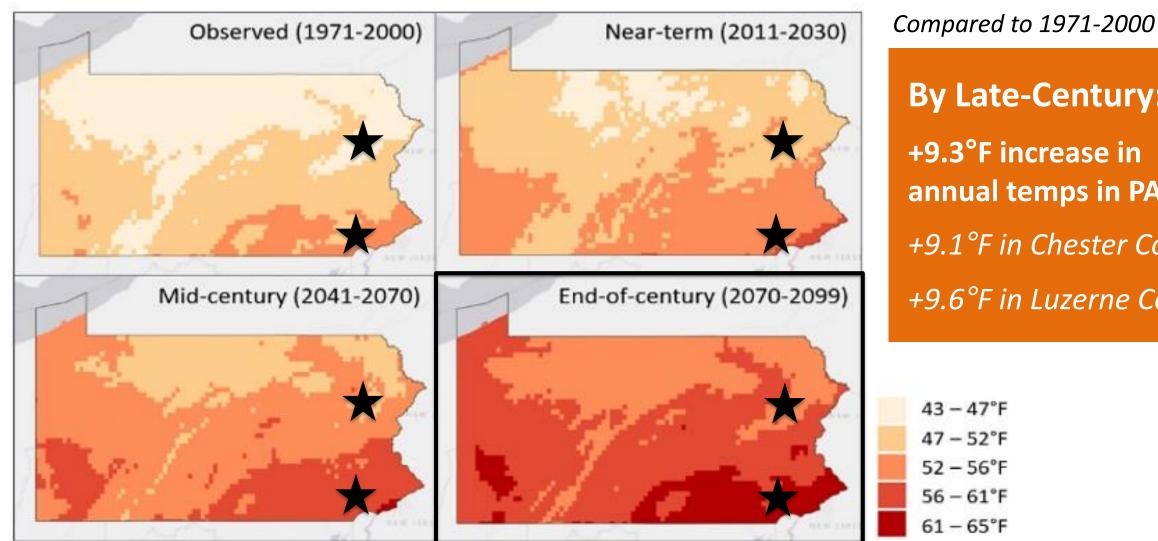


**By Mid-Century:** +5.9°F increase in annual temps in PA +5.7°F in Chester Co. +6.1°F in Luzerne Co.



### Air Temperature



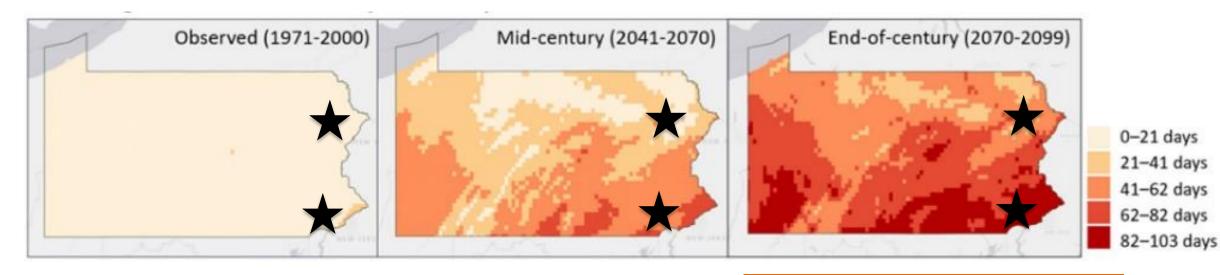


**By Late-Century:** +9.3°F increase in annual temps in PA +9.1°F in Chester Co. +9.6°F in Luzerne Co.



#### **Extreme Heat**





#### 5.1 days over 90°F

13.3 days in Chester Co.2.3 days in Luzerne Co.

#### **By Mid-Century:**

+32 days per year (+625%) in PA +32.1 days in Chester Co. +19.1 days in Luzerne Co.

#### **By Late-Century:**

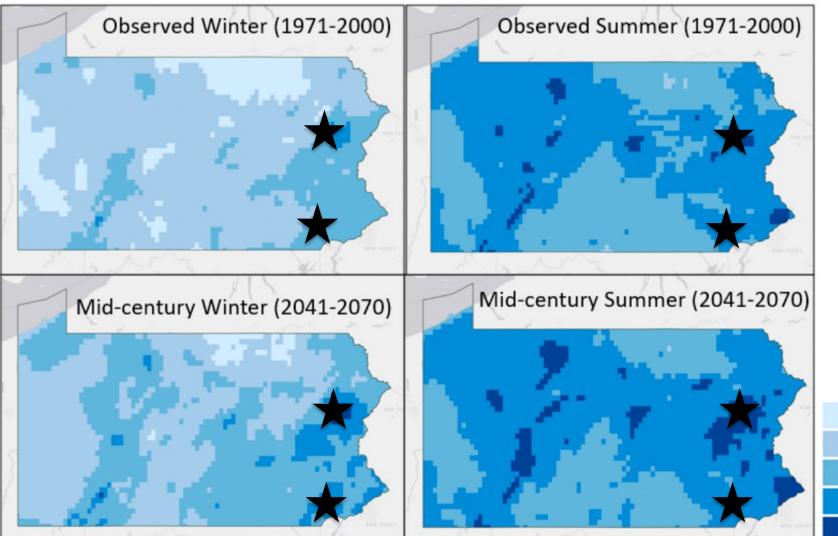
+60.4 days per year (+1,184%) in PA

+78.3 days in Chester Co.

+60.7 days in Luzerne Co.

## Precipitation

#### Seasonal Average Cumulative Precipitation



*Compared to 1971-2000* 

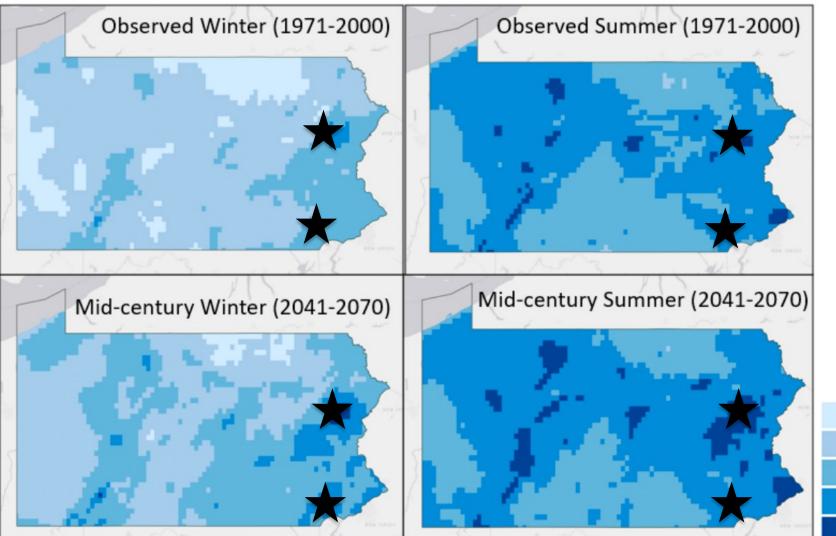
By Mid-Century: +8.4% increase in annual precip in PA +4.8% in Chester Co. +4.7% in Luzerne Co.

155-207 mm (6.1-8.1 in) 207-259 mm (8.1-10.2 in) 259-312 mm (10.2-12.3 in) 312-364 mm (12.3-14.3 in) 364-416 mm (14.3-16.4 in)

Source: ICF 2021, Climate Explorer

## Precipitation

#### Seasonal Average Cumulative Precipitation



*Compared to 1971-2000* 

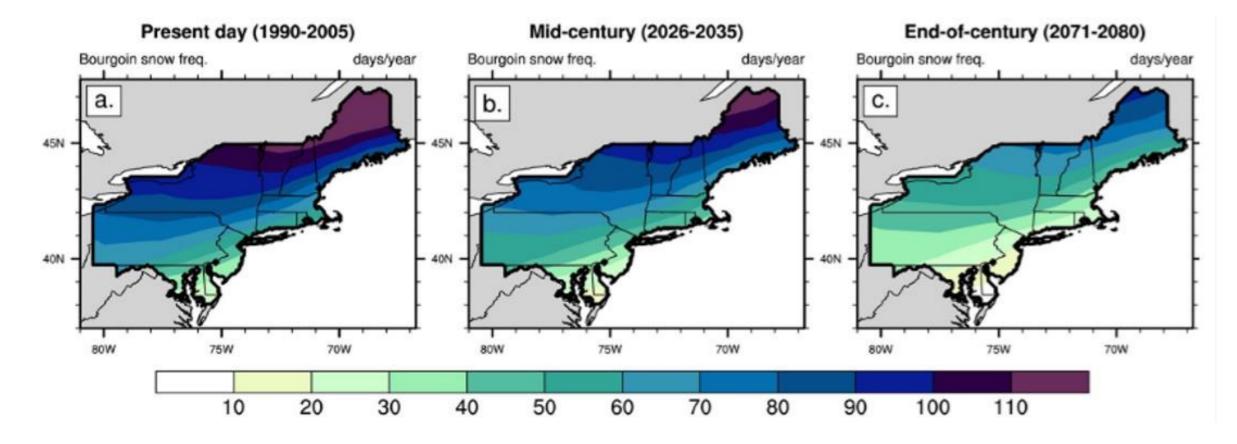
By Late-Century: +11.5% increase in annual precip in PA +12% in Chester Co. +12% in Luzerne Co.

155-207 mm (6.1-8.1 in) 207-259 mm (8.1-10.2 in) 259-312 mm (10.2-12.3 in) 312-364 mm (12.3-14.3 in) 364-416 mm (14.3-16.4 in)

Source: ICF 2021, Climate Explorer







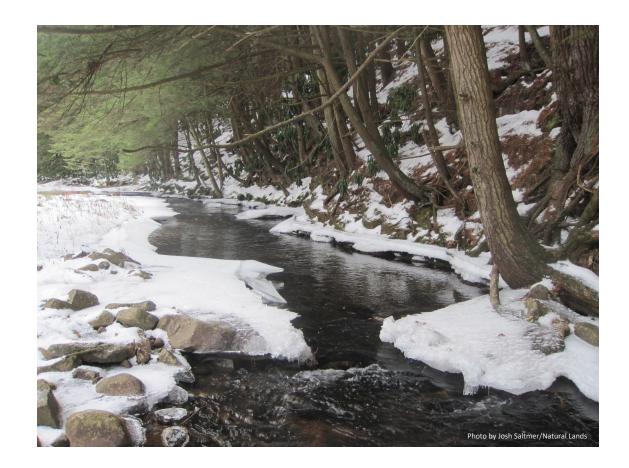
#### Across the Northeast, fewer days per year when snowfall occurs

Source: ICF 2021



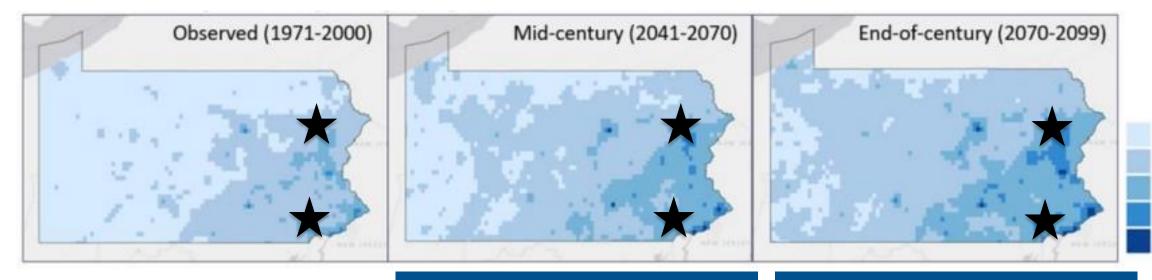


- 60-70% decline in snowfall by mid-century; 100% decline by late-century
- Decreased extent and duration of snow cover
- Increased proportion of winter precipitation falling as rain, contributing to earlier snowmelt



### **Extreme Precipitation**





13-17 days 17-22 days 22-26 days 26-31 days 31-35 days

2.5 days per year with extremely heavy rain (event that occurs less than 1% of the time)

1.2" average amount for these events

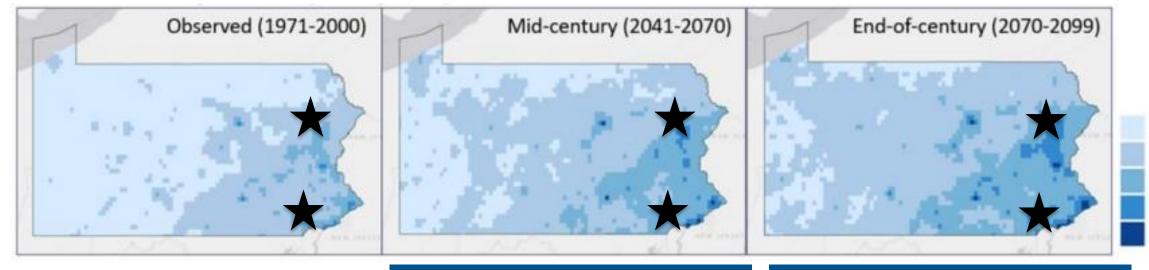
By Mid-Century: +3.5 days/year (+42%) in PA

13% increase in average amount to 1.3"

By Late-Century: +4.2 days/year (+69%) in PA 20% increase in average amount to 1.4"

### **Extreme Precipitation**





13-17 days 17-22 days 22-26 days 26-31 days 31-35 days

#### Days over 2" of rain:

0.8 days in Chester Co.

0.5 days in Luzerne Co.

## **By Mid-Century:**

+0 days (+0%) in Chester Co.

+0.1 days (+20%) in Luzerne Co.

#### **By Late-Century:**

+0.4 days (+50%, to 1.2 days) in Chester Co.

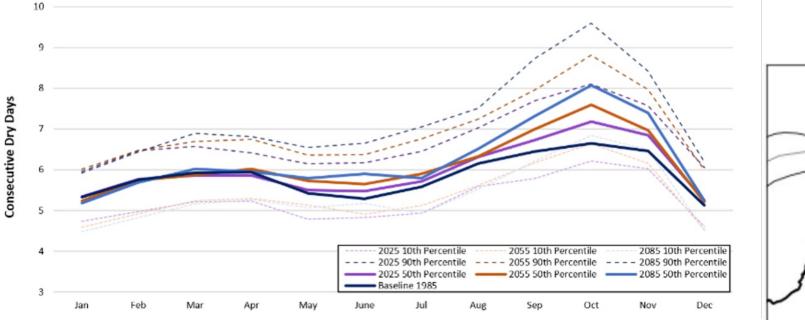
+0.4 days (+80%, to 0.9 days) in Luzerne Co.

#### Source: ICF 2021

**Decreased soil moisture** 

statewide by the end of the century

11% increase in consecutive dry days



### Drought



0.0 -0.8-1.6-2.4-3.2-4.0

-4.8

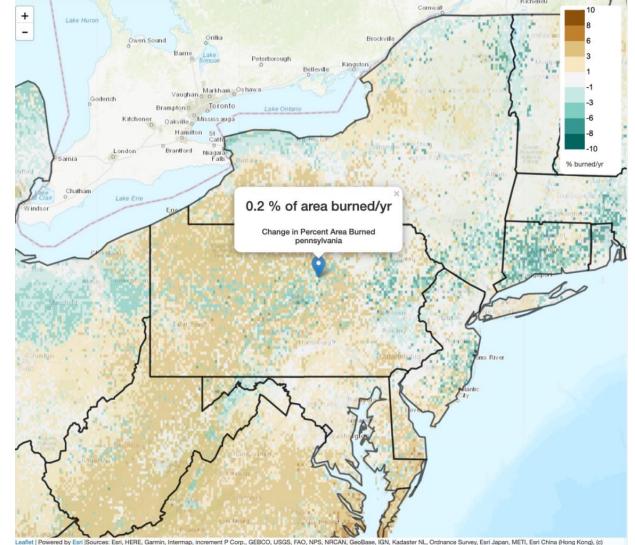
-5.6

-6.4

#### Wildfire



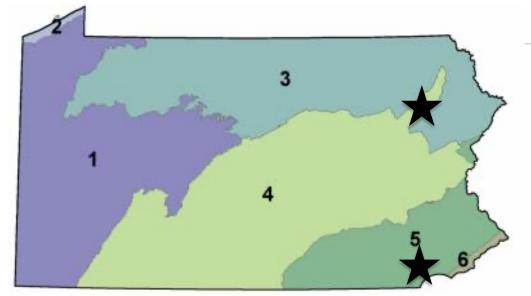
- 0.2% increase in the area of the state that burns each year (from historical average of 0.6% area)
- Greater risk in Chester County compared to many other areas of the state



Leaflet | Powered by Esri |Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

## **Climate Change Projections for Tree Species**





#### Physiographic Regions of Pennsylvania

- 1 Western Allegheny Plateau
- 2 Erie and Ontario Lake Plain
- 3 Northern Allegheny Plateau
- 4 Ridge and Valley
- 5 Piedmont
- 6 Coastal Plain

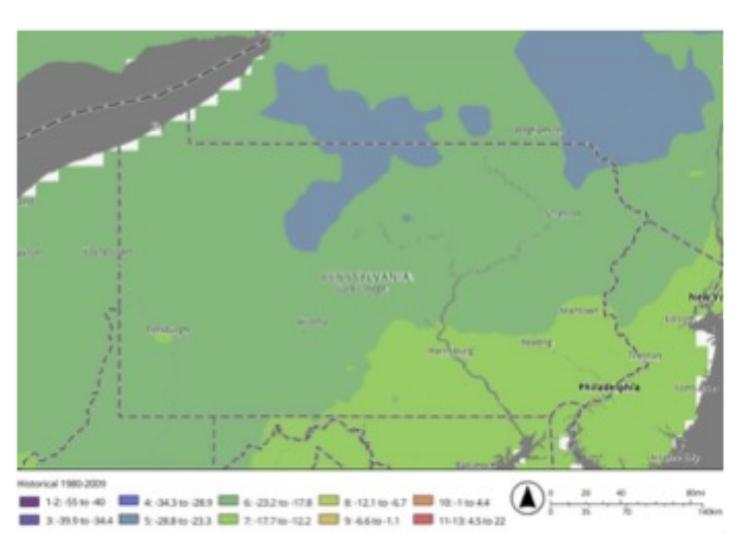
#### Subregion 5: Piedmont

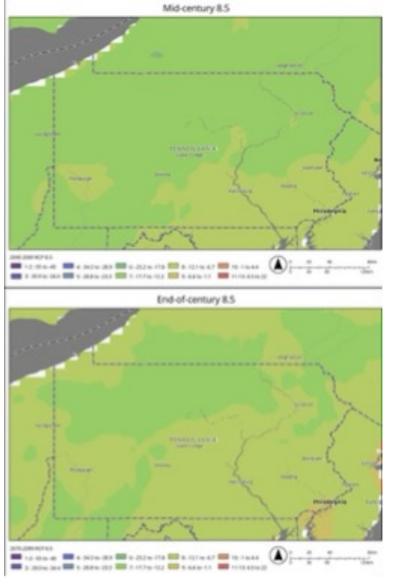
SPECIES			LOW CLIMATE CHANGE (RCP 4.5)		HIGH CLIMATE CHANGE (RCP 8.5)					LOW CLIMATE		HIGH CLIMATE CHANGE (RCP 8.5)	
	ADAPT	ABUN	HABITAT	CAPABILITY	HABITAT CHANGE C	CAPABILITY	SPECIES	ADAPT	ABUN	HABITAT	CAPABILITY	HABITAT	CAPABILITY
American basswood		-		Δ		Δ	Pignut hickory	•	•		Δ		Δ
American beech	•	-		Δ		Δ	Pin oak*	-	-		$\nabla$		V
American elm		-		0		Δ	Pitch pine		-		$\nabla$		$\nabla$
American hornbeam*	•	-		$\nabla$		0	Post oak	+		*		*	
Bald cypress	•		*		*		Quaking aspen	•	-		V		$\nabla$
Bigtooth aspen	•	-	•	$\nabla$	•	V	Red maple	+	+	٠	Δ		Δ
Bitternut hickory*	+	-		Δ		Δ	Red mulberry*		-		V		V
Black cherry	_			V	•	$\nabla$	Redbay*	+		*		*	
Black locust*	•		•	0		Δ	Sassafras*		•		Δ		Δ
Black.oak				Δ		Δ	Scarlet oak		•		Δ		Δ
Black walnut*				V		V	Shagbark hickory	•			Δ	٠	0
Black willow*	-	-		V		V	Shortleaf pine			*		*	
Blackgum	+			Δ		Δ	Silver maple*	+	-	•	0		Δ
Blackjack oak	+		*		*		Sugar maple	+	•		Δ		Δ
Boxelder*	+	•	٠	Δ		Δ	Swamp tupelo	-		*		*	
Cherrybark oak			*		*		Swamp white oak*	•	_		V		V
Chestnut oak	+	•		Δ		0	Sweet birch	-	•		$\nabla$		V
Common persimmon*	+	-	•	0		Δ	Sweetbay			*		*	
Eastern hemlock	-	$\sim - 1$		V		V	Sweetgum		•		Δ		Δ
Eastern redcedar		•		Δ		Δ	Virginia pine	•	-		Δ		Δ
Eastern white pine	_			V		V	Water oak			*		*	
Flowering dogwood	•	-		Δ		Δ	Water tupelo	-		*		*	
Green ash*				0		Δ	White ash	-			V		V
Hackberry	+	-		$\nabla$		0	White oak	+	•		Δ		Δ
Jack pine	+	-		V		V	White spruce		-		V		V
Lobiolly pine		_		Δ		Δ	Winged elm			*		*	
Mockemut hickory	+	•		Δ		Δ	Yellow birch			٠	V		V
Northern red oak	+			Δ		Δ	Yellow-poplar	+			Δ		0
Osage-orange	+	-		V		V		1					

Source: NIACS 2022

### **Plant Hardiness Zones**







Source: Matthews et al. 2018

#### **Questions?**



