



Climate Change Projections & Impacts KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

Introduction



LIKELY CLIMATE STRESSORS FOR KALAMAZOO



Higher average temperatures and more extreme heat



Increased winter and spring rainfall with drier summers



Greater proportion of winter precipitation falling as rain/freezing rain



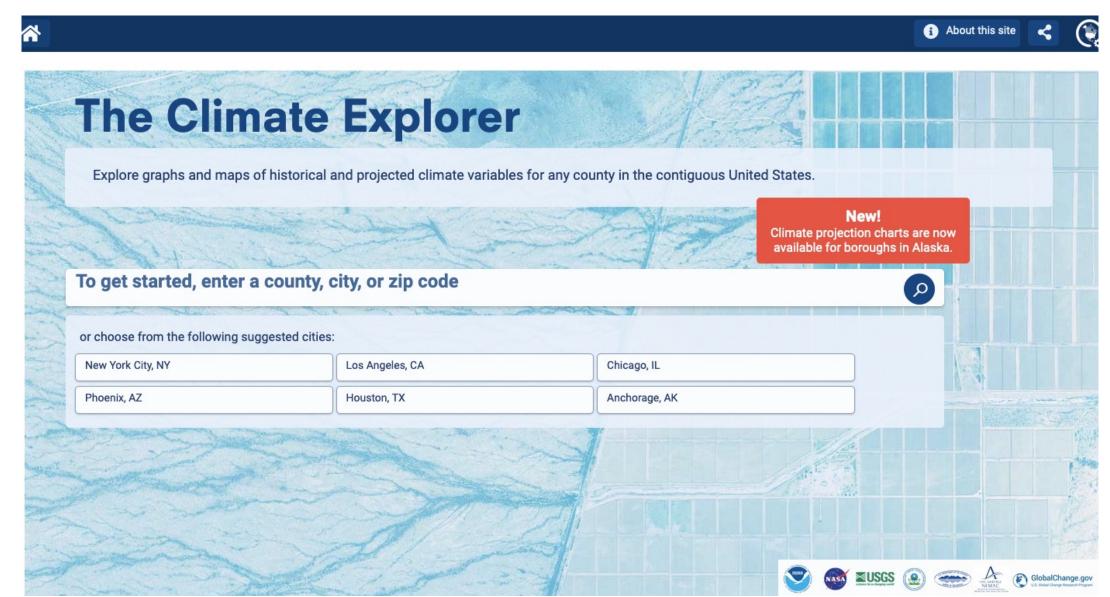
Increased frequency/intensity of extreme precipitation, storms, and flooding



More frequent and/or more severe droughts

Climate Explorer Projections





Climate Explorer Projections





The Climate Explorer





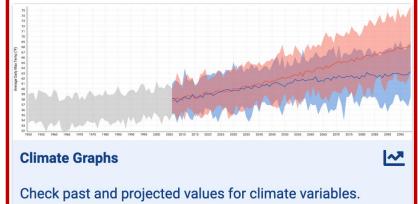




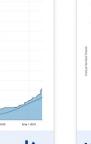
Kalamazoo, MI

Select one of the following for Kalamazoo County



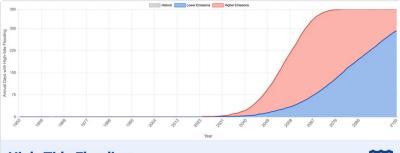






Historical Thresholds

Check how often temperature or precipitation has exceeded user-defined values.



High-Tide Flooding

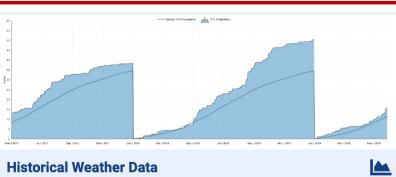
Explore the number of days per year with high-tide floods.

Ready to plan for resilience?



Resources from our partners can help you identify what matters to your community and evaluate how climate change could affect it:

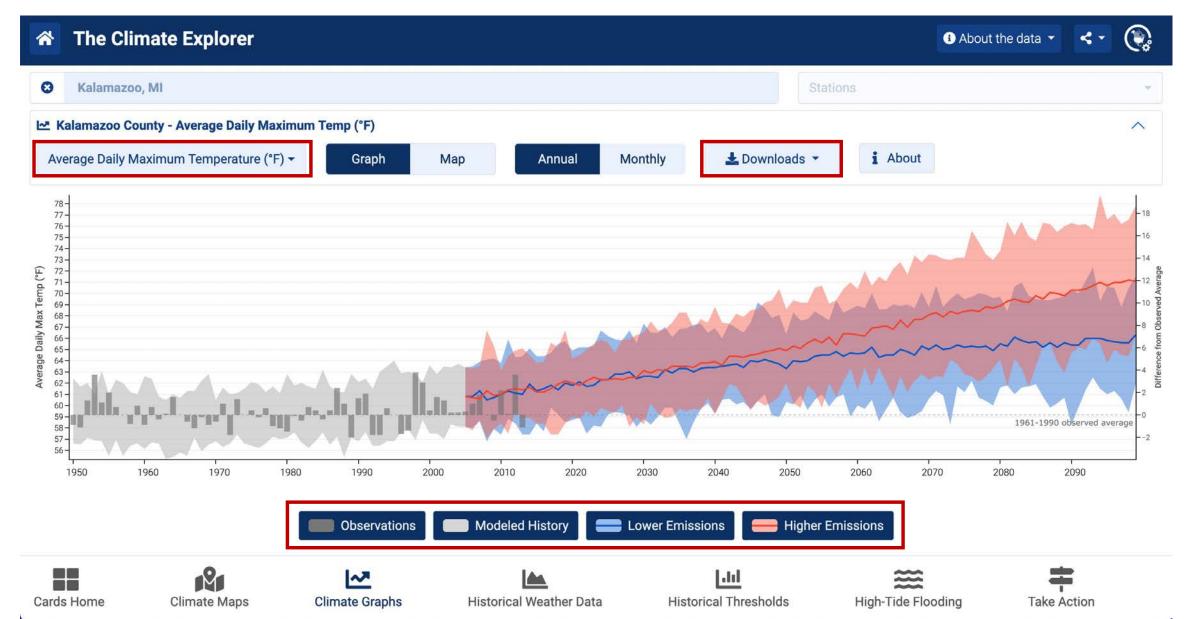
- Check your exposure to extreme events such as wildfires and flooding
- Identify social vulnerabilities across urban areas
- · Get step-by-step guidance for completing a vulnerability assessment or crafting an action plan.



Compare observed daily weather to long-term climate. Screenshot

Climate Explorer Projections





Important Considerations





FACTORS TO CONSIDER:

- Trend direction ▲ ▼ -
- Magnitude of change
- Shifts in timing/variability



Air Temperature



HIGHER AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

- Minimum temperature
 - +4.8°F by 2050; +11.1°F by 2100 (historical: 39.1°F)
- Maximum temperature

+5.2°F by 2050; +11.6°F by 2100 (historical: 59.2°F)

MORE EXTREME HEAT

▲▲ Days over 90°F

+44.9 days by 2050; +90.9 days by 2100 (historical: 10.2 days)





Source: Climate Explorer

Precipitation (Rain & Snow)



SHIFTS IN AMOUNT/TIMING OF RAINFALL

- Annual precipitation
 - +3.5% by 2050; 10.6% by 2100 (historical: 36.9 in)
- ▲▼ 20–30% increases in winter & spring precip, slight increases in fall, and decreases in summer

REDUCED SNOWFALL

- ▼ Increased lake-effect snow since ~1900
- By 2100, more precipitation falling as rain or freezing rain rather than snow





Extreme Precipitation, Storms, & Flooding



MORE EXTREME PRECIPITATION

- ▲▲ 99th percentile daily precipitation total
 - +42% in the Midwest from 1958-2016
 - +40% additional increase by 2100
- ▲ 2-day events that exceed 5-year return interval +150% increase by 2100

INCREASED STORMS & FLOODING

- ▲ Increased likelihood of severe thunderstorms +2.4 days per season by 2100
- ▲ Increased days supportive of tornadic storms







Source: Diffenbaugh et al. 2013; Easterling et al. 2017; Feng et al. 2016

Drought



INCREASED DROUGHT RISK

▲ Likely increase in prolonged periods of drought, particularly late in the century

NEXT UP: How will these changes affect the 3 areas of interest chosen for this workshop?

Examples! What other impacts can you think of?





Impacts of Climate Change





Connected Communities

- Increased risk of damage to housing, roads, and other critical infrastructure (e.g., utilities) following extreme events
- Road blockages and loss of access following extreme events, impacting evacuation routes, emergency access, etc.
- Loss of electricity due to flooding or heat waves, limiting use of electric vehicles and impacting public transit
- Increased heat stress in developed areas, exacerbated by large areas of impervious surfaces and lack of vegetation

Impacts of Climate Change





Food Security & Agriculture

- Increased length of the growing season and potential increases in heat stress, disease, and pests, impacting crop growth
- Current crops may not be suited for new conditions, requiring changes in crops and equipment needed
- Economic impacts of crop failures and damage to agricultural operations following extreme events (e.g., floods), which may increase the cost of food
- Increased health risks for agricultural workers

Impacts of Climate Change



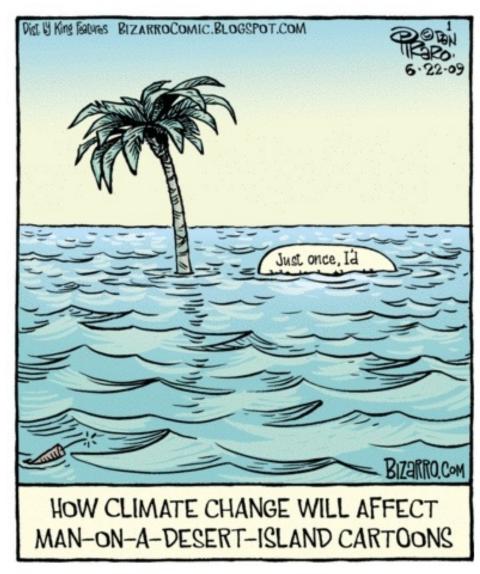


Habitat Conservation & Biodiversity

- Reduced growth and productivity of native vegetation
- Expansion of non-native invasive plants and insect pests as temperatures increase
- Increased soil erosion and nutrient runoff into rivers and streams during heavy rainfall, reducing water quality
- Increased concentration of contaminants and increased risk of algal blooms in water sources during hot/dry periods
- Increased risk of wildfire during severe droughts

Questions?





Next step:

Group discussion of climate impacts!



This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1811534. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.