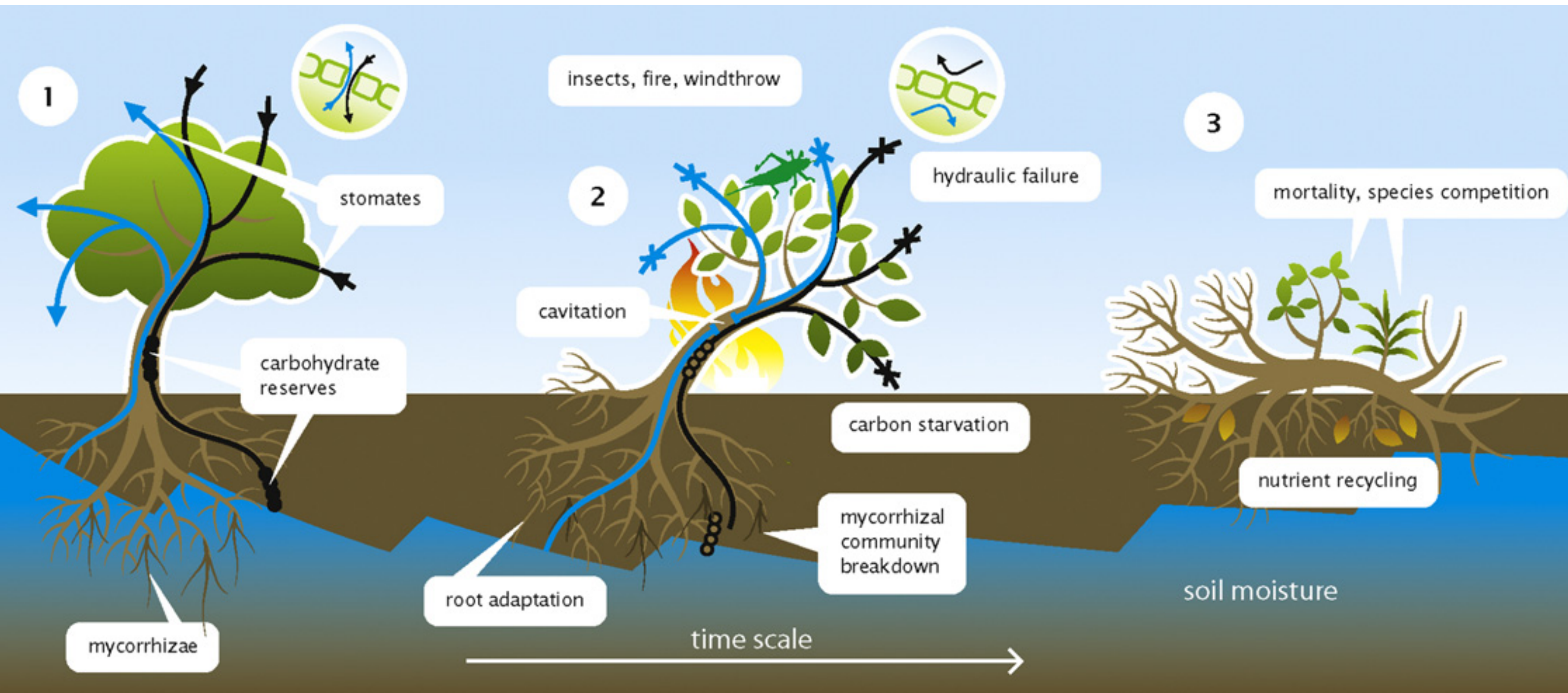


Climate Change and Drought in a Warmer World

*Benjamin I Cook,
Richard Seager,
Jason Smerdon, Park Williams,
Sloan Coats, Ed Cook,
Dave Stahle, Toby Ault*



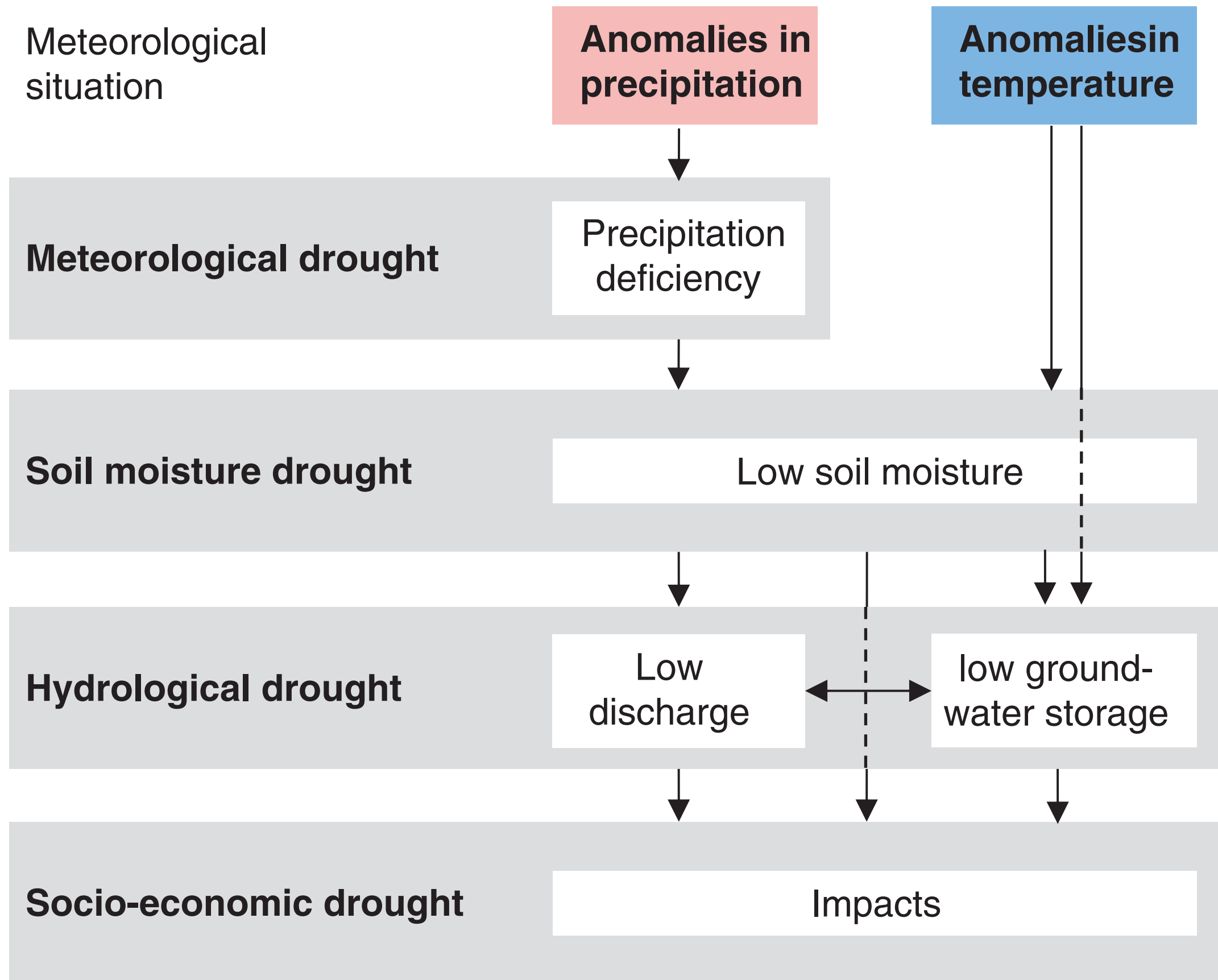


Drought Impacts



*66 million trees killed since 2010
in California, as of August 2016*

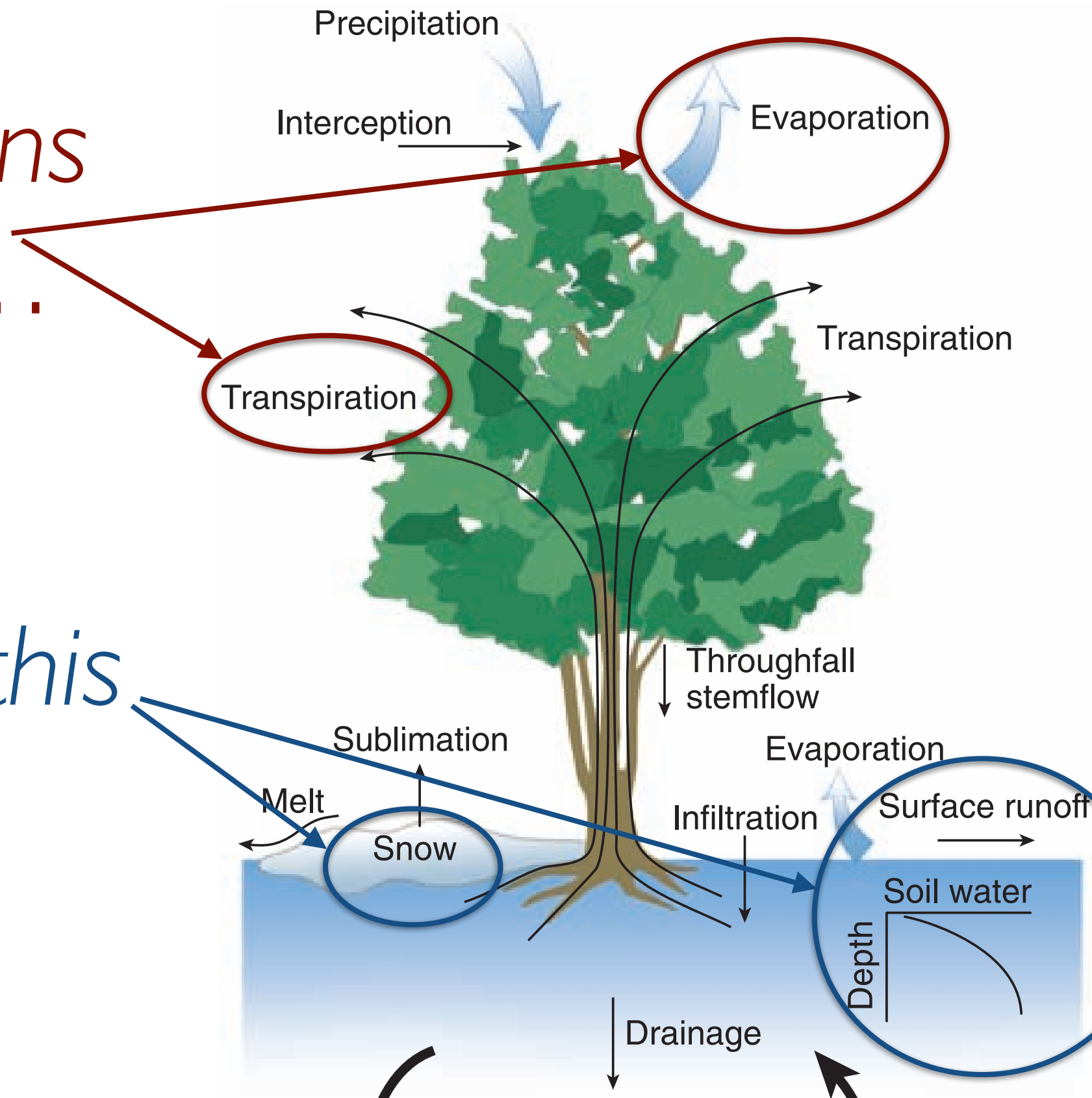
Drought is NOT just precipitation



The Water Budget

warming means more of this...

...and less of this

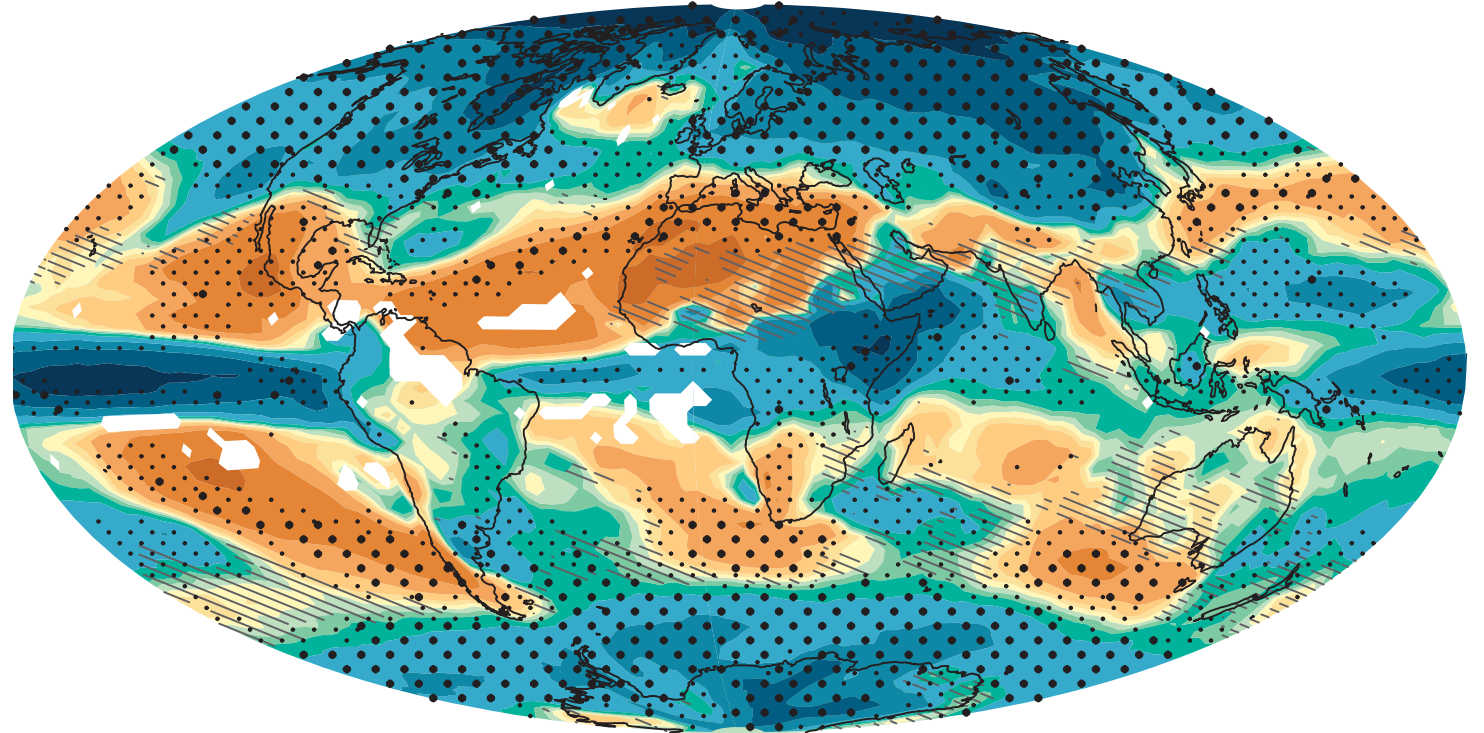


Precipitation

RCP85: 2081–2100

DJF

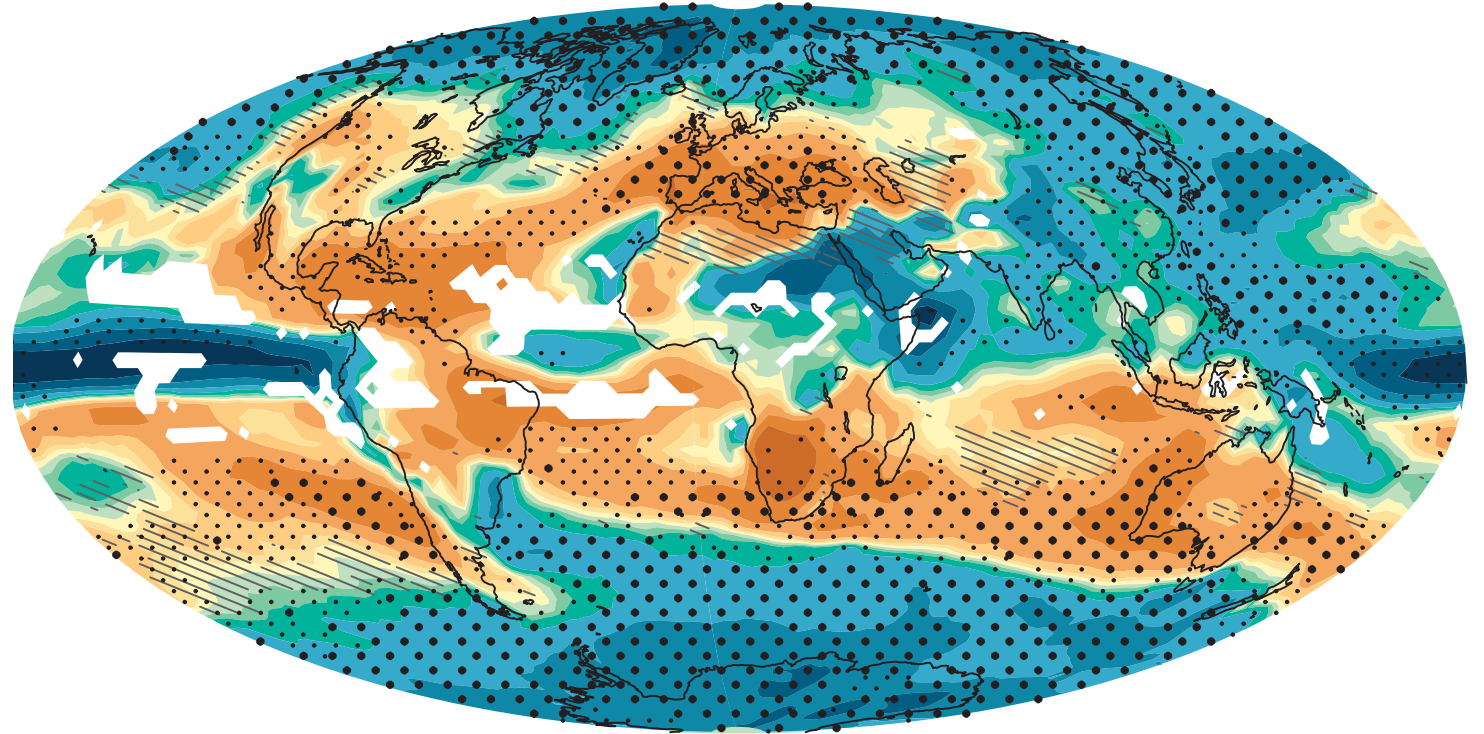
Heterogeneous
precipitation response



RCP85: 2081–2100

JJA

Low confidence
in some regions



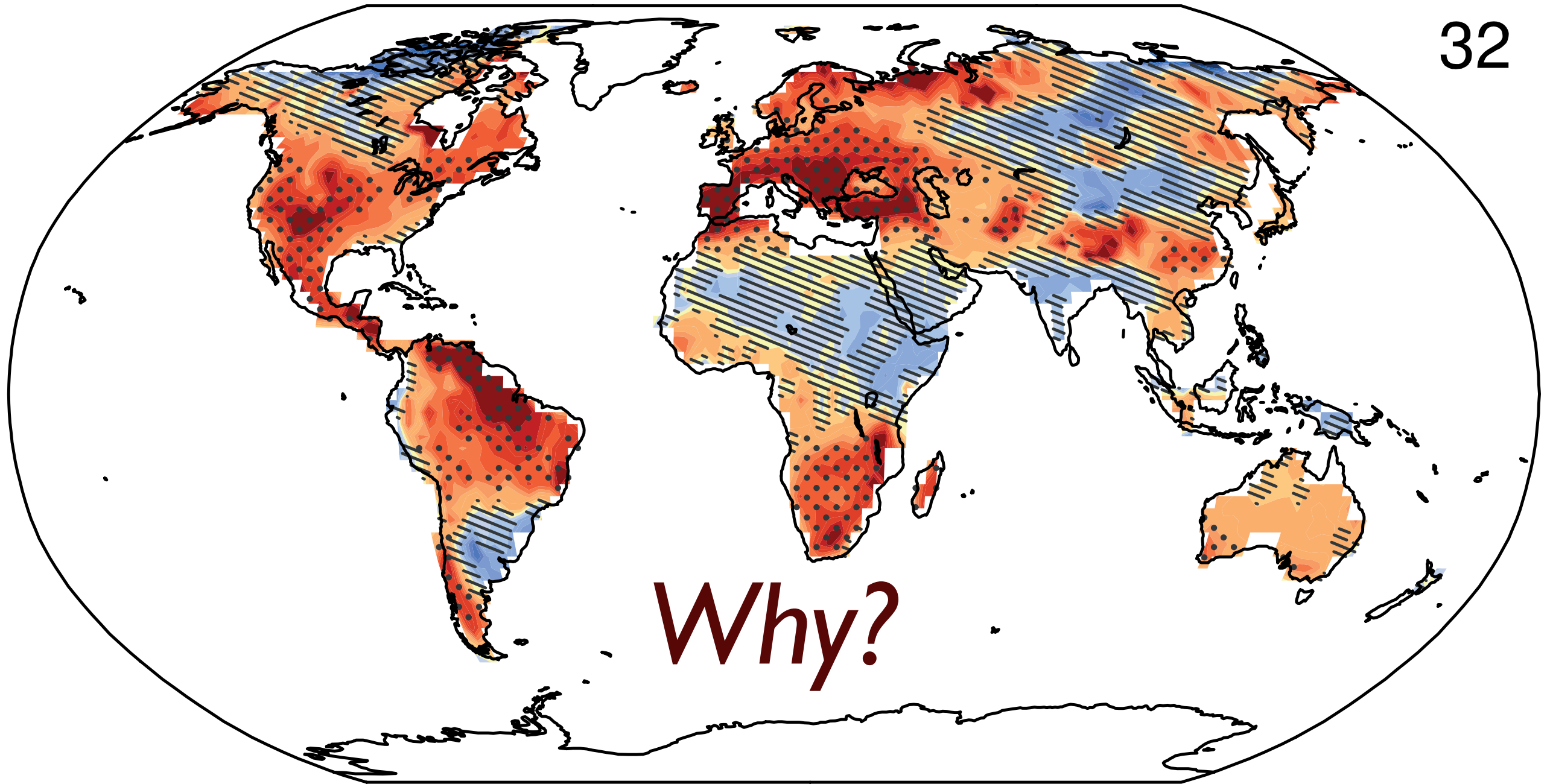
-80 -40 -20 -10 -5 -2.5 0 2.5 5 10 20 40 80

Precipitation change (%)

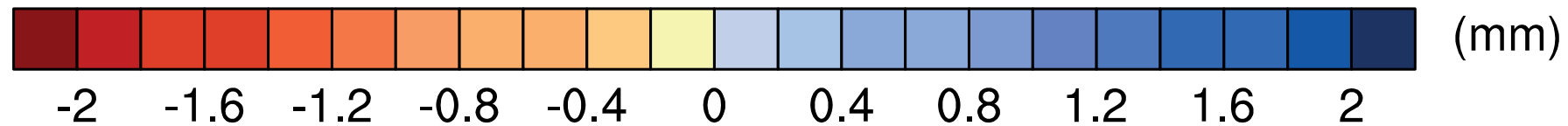
Soil moisture changes much more widespread

RCP8.5

32



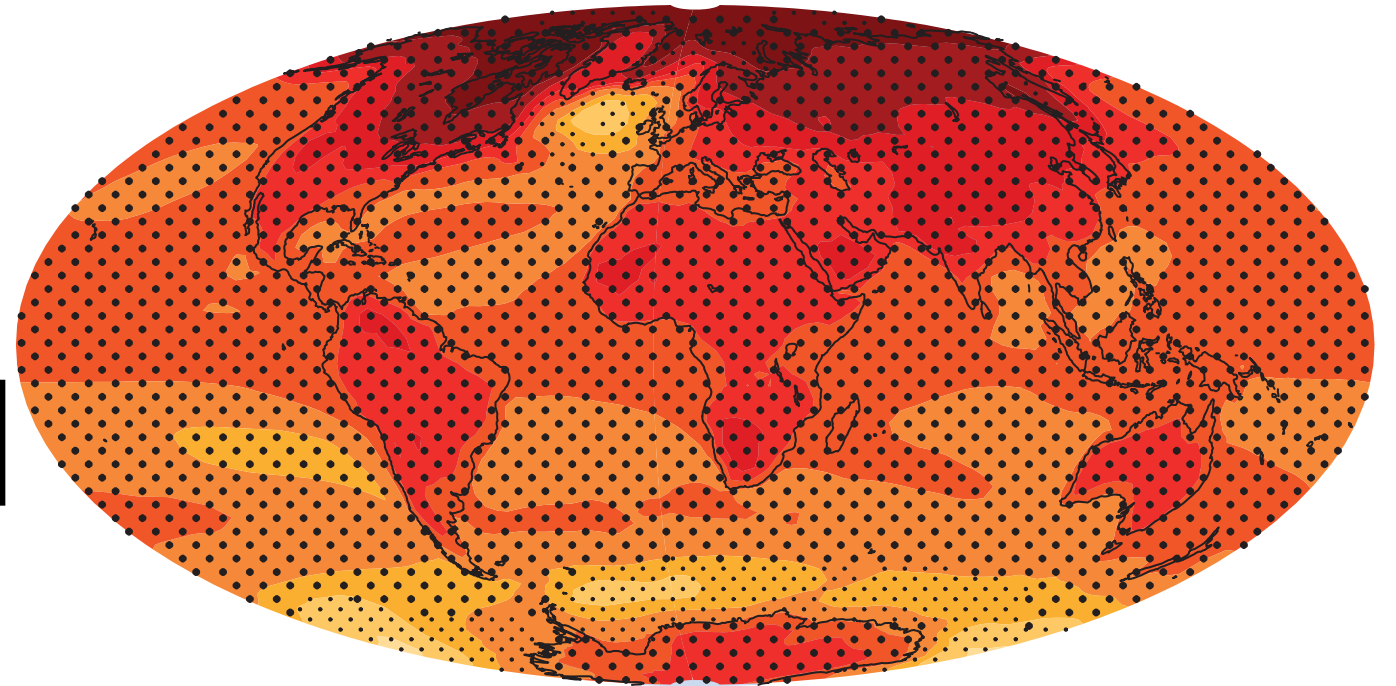
Why?



Temperature

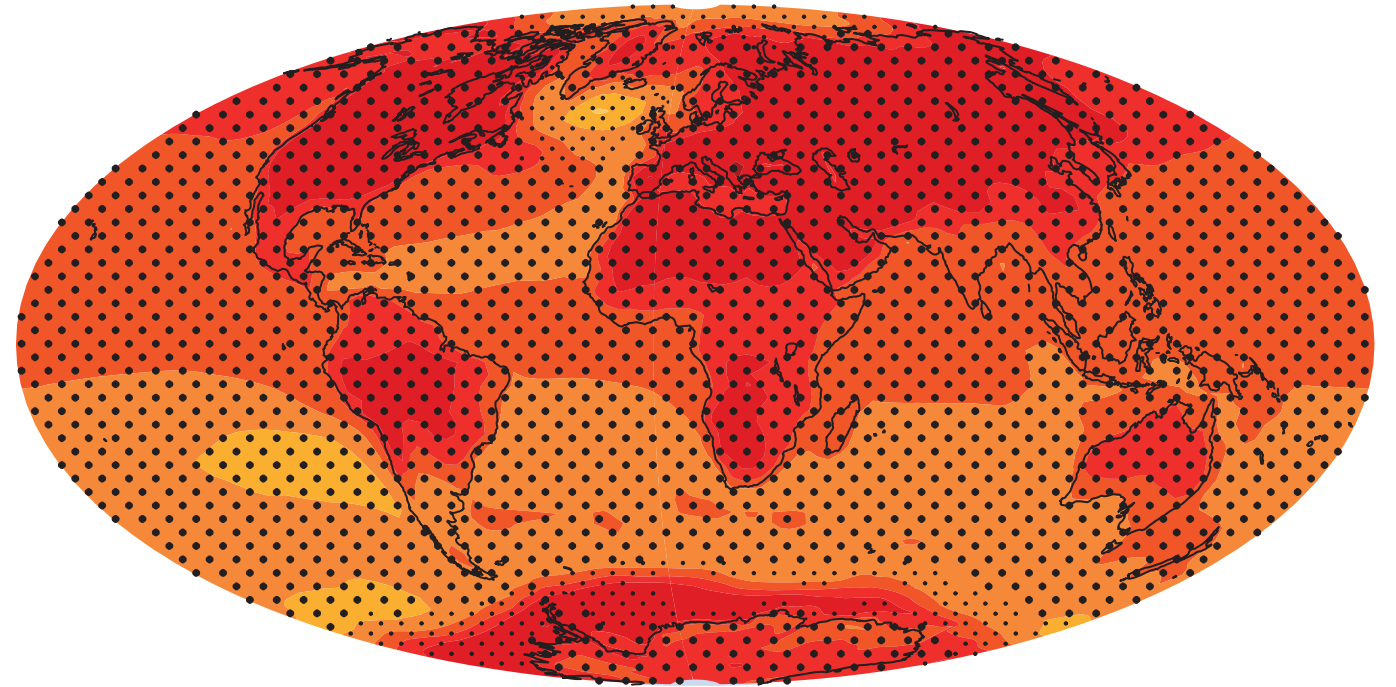
RCP85: 2081–2100

DJF



RCP85: 2081–2100

JJA

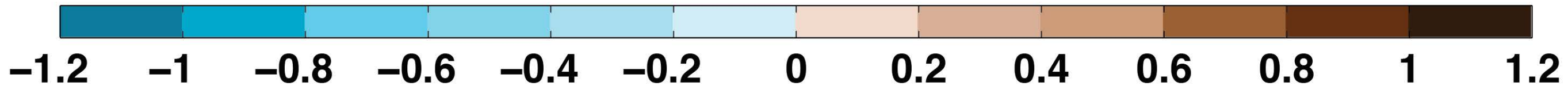
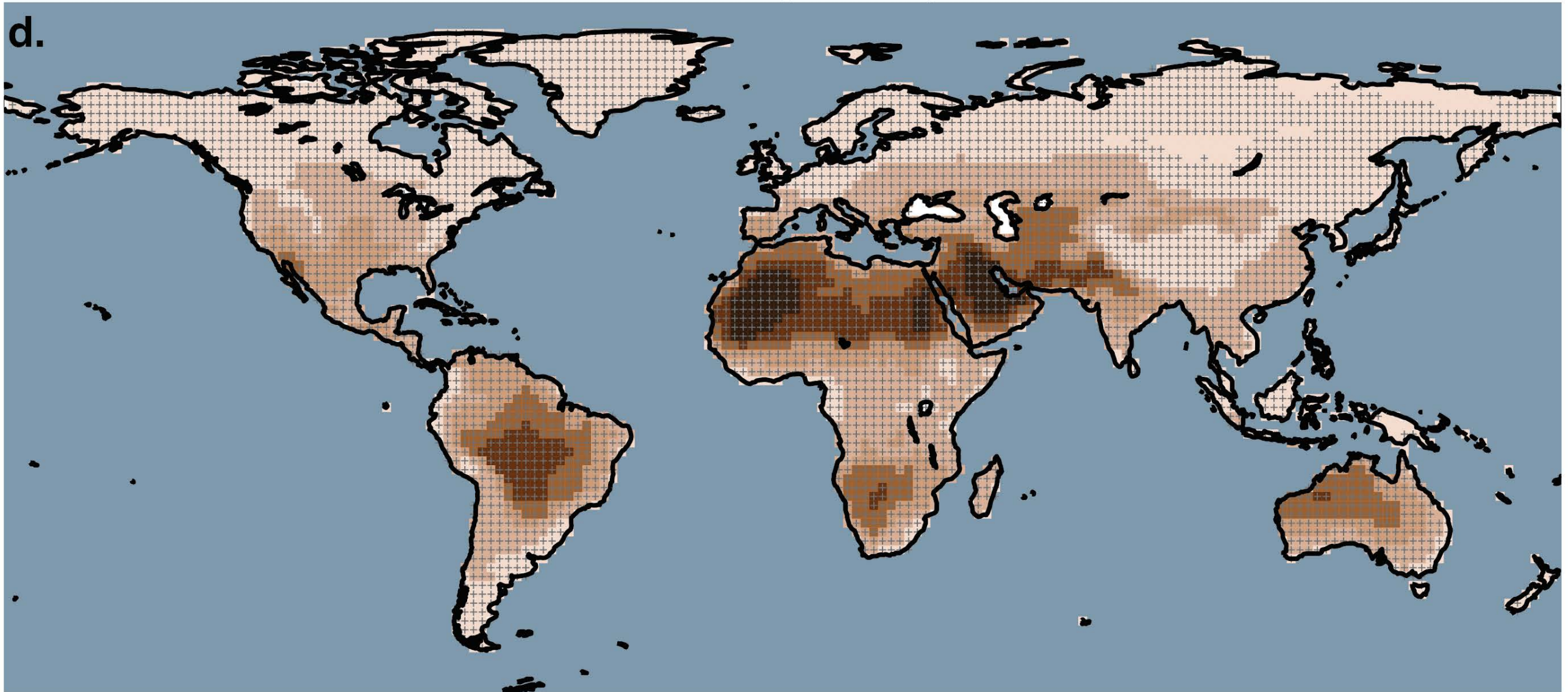


-2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 7.0 11.0

Surface temperature change (°C)

Widespread and
robust warming,
all seasons

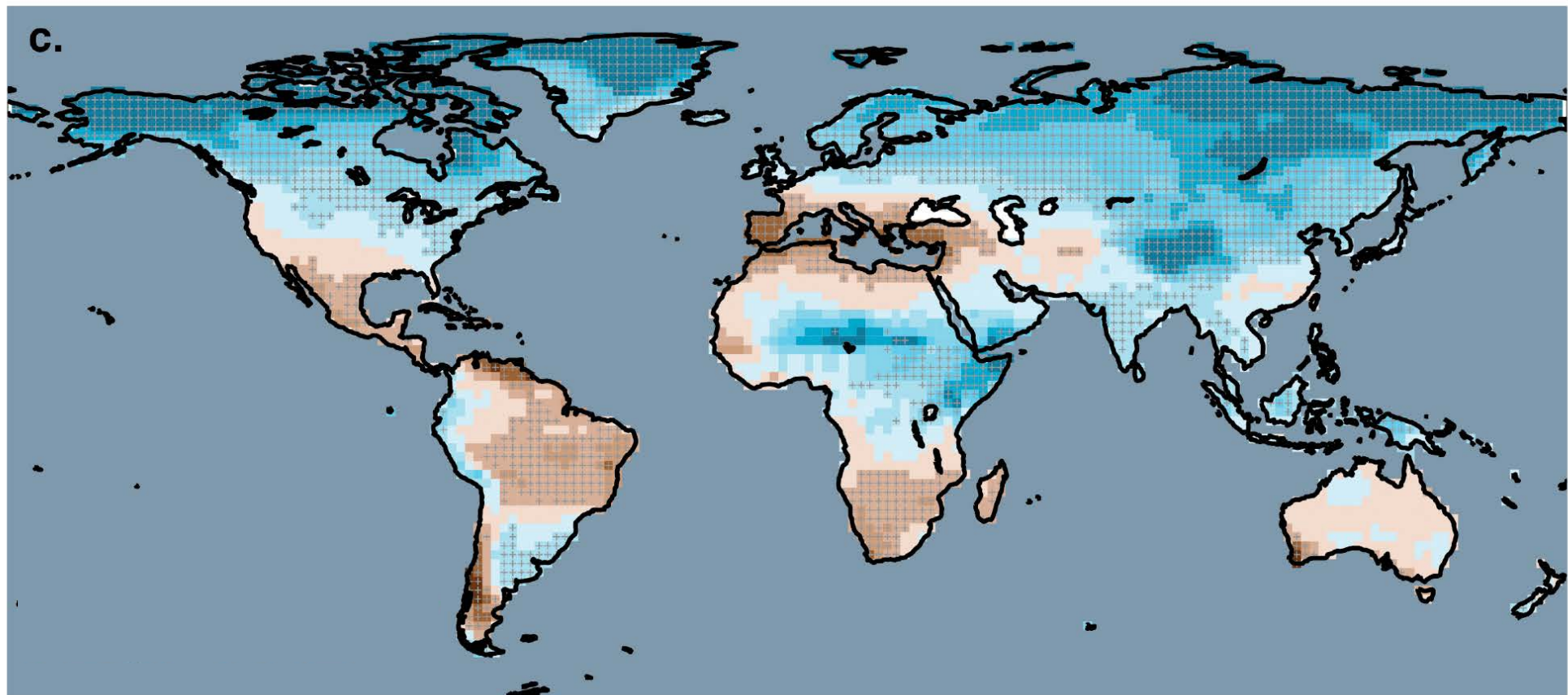
Δ VPD (kPa)



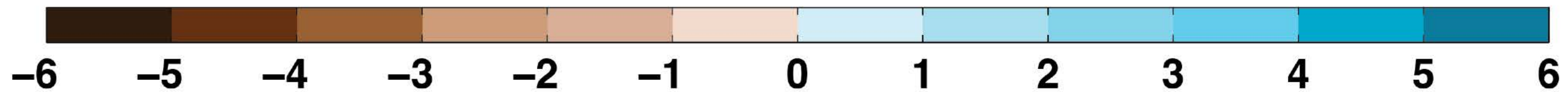
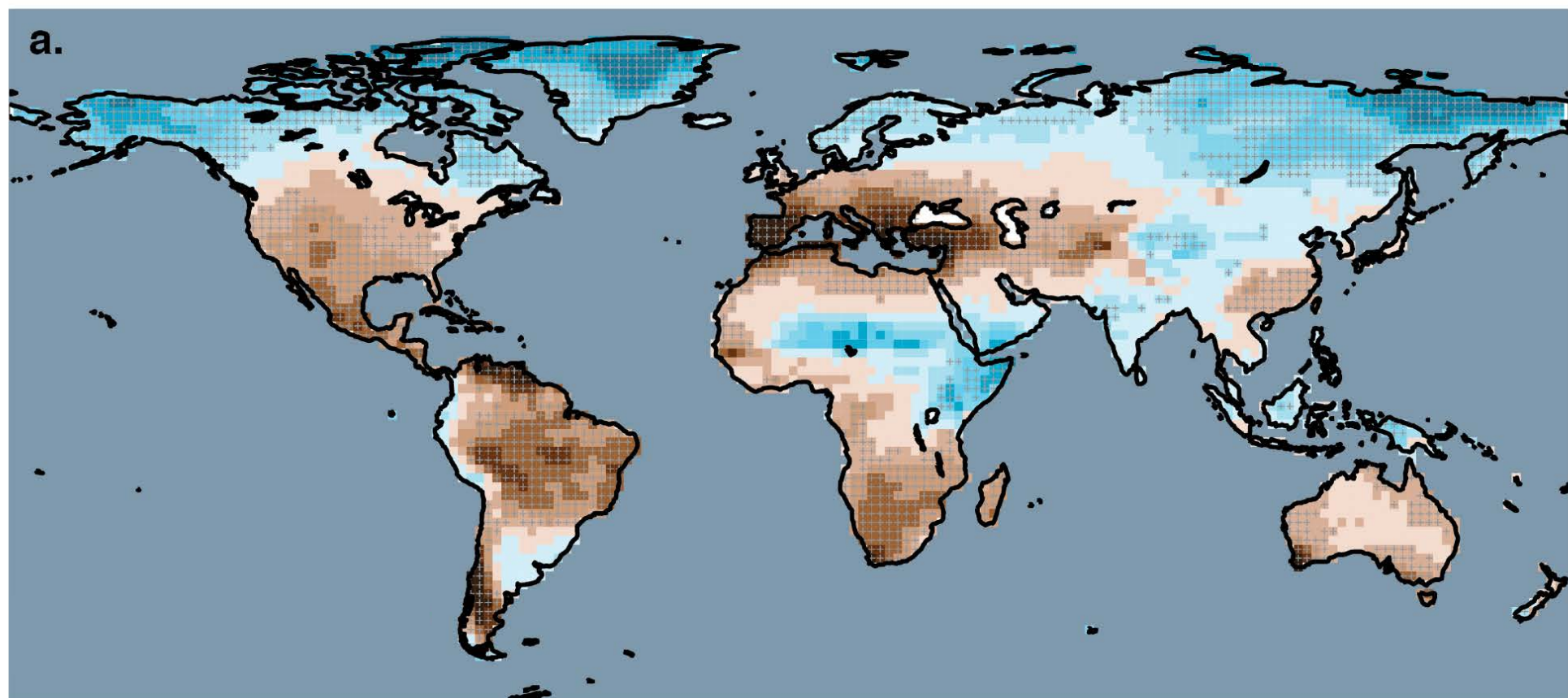
Warming increases atmospheric demand for water

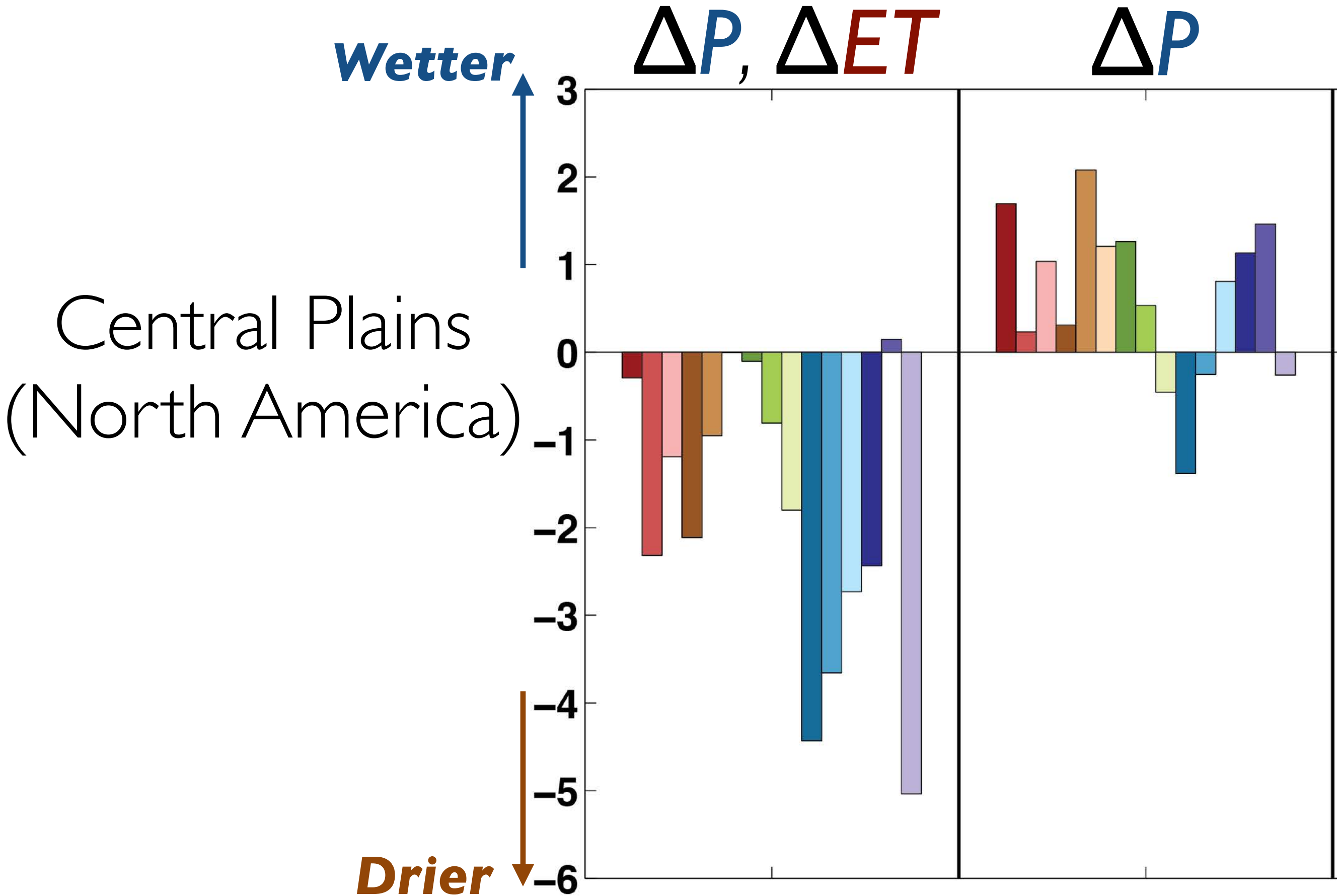
PDSI
(2080-2099)

ΔP



$\Delta P,$
 ΔET





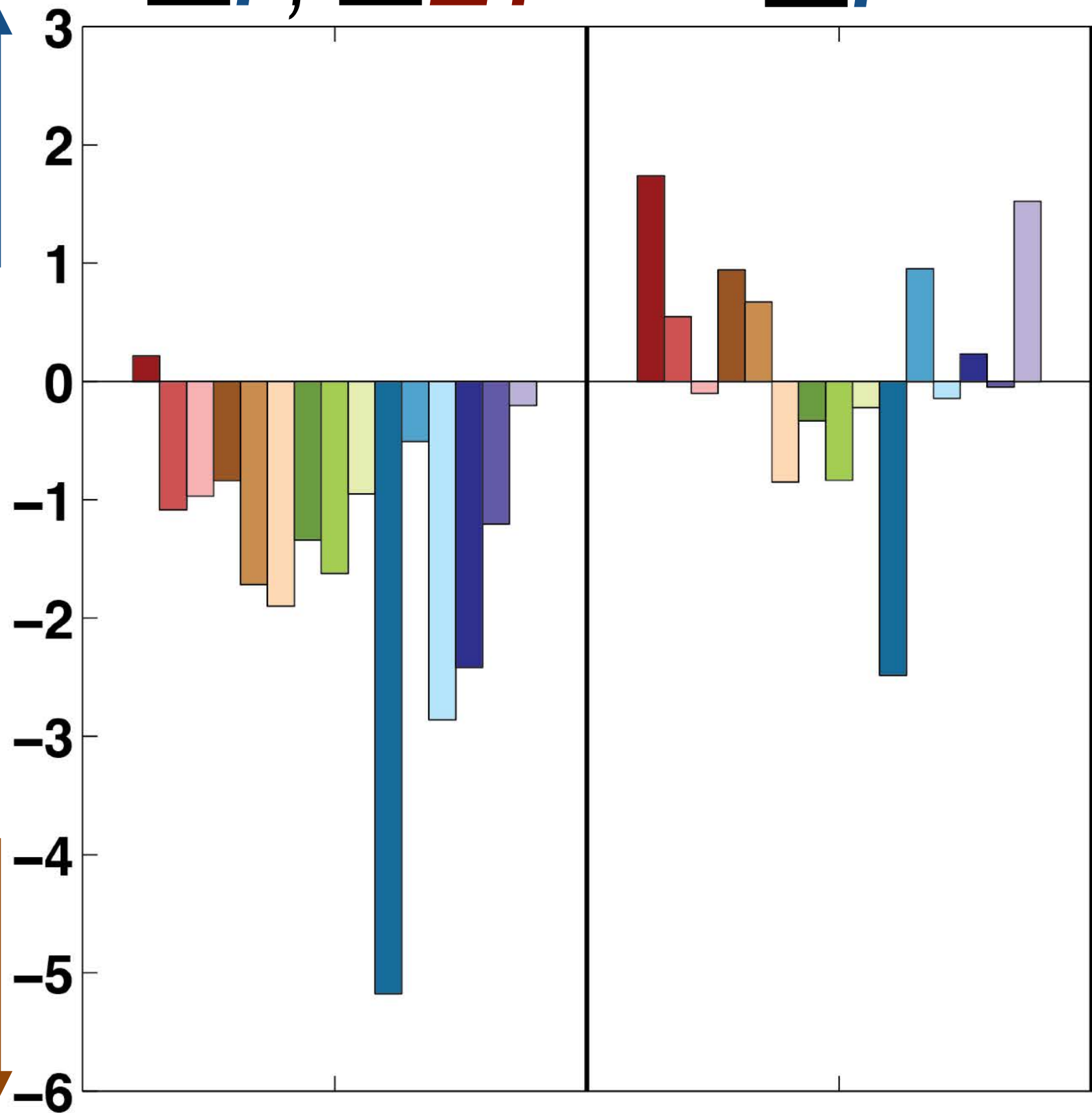
- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| CanESM2 | CSIRO-Mk3.6.0 | GFDL-ESM2G | IPSL-CM5A-LR | MIROC-ESM-CHEM |
| CCSM4 | GFDL-CM3 | GISS-E2-R | MIROC5 | MRI-CGCM3 |
| CNRM-CM5 | GFDL-ESM2M | INMCM4.0 | MIROC-ESM | NorESM1-M |

Southeast
China

Wetter

$\Delta P, \Delta ET$

ΔP



Drier

- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| ■ CanESM2 | ■ CSIRO-Mk3.6.0 | ■ GFDL-ESM2G | ■ IPSL-CM5A-LR | ■ MIROC-ESM-CHEM |
| ■ CCSM4 | ■ GFDL-CM3 | ■ GISS-E2-R | ■ MIROC5 | ■ MRI-CGCM3 |
| ■ CNRM-CM5 | ■ GFDL-ESM2M | ■ INMCM4.0 | ■ MIROC-ESM | ■ NorESM1-M |

Europe and the Mediterranean

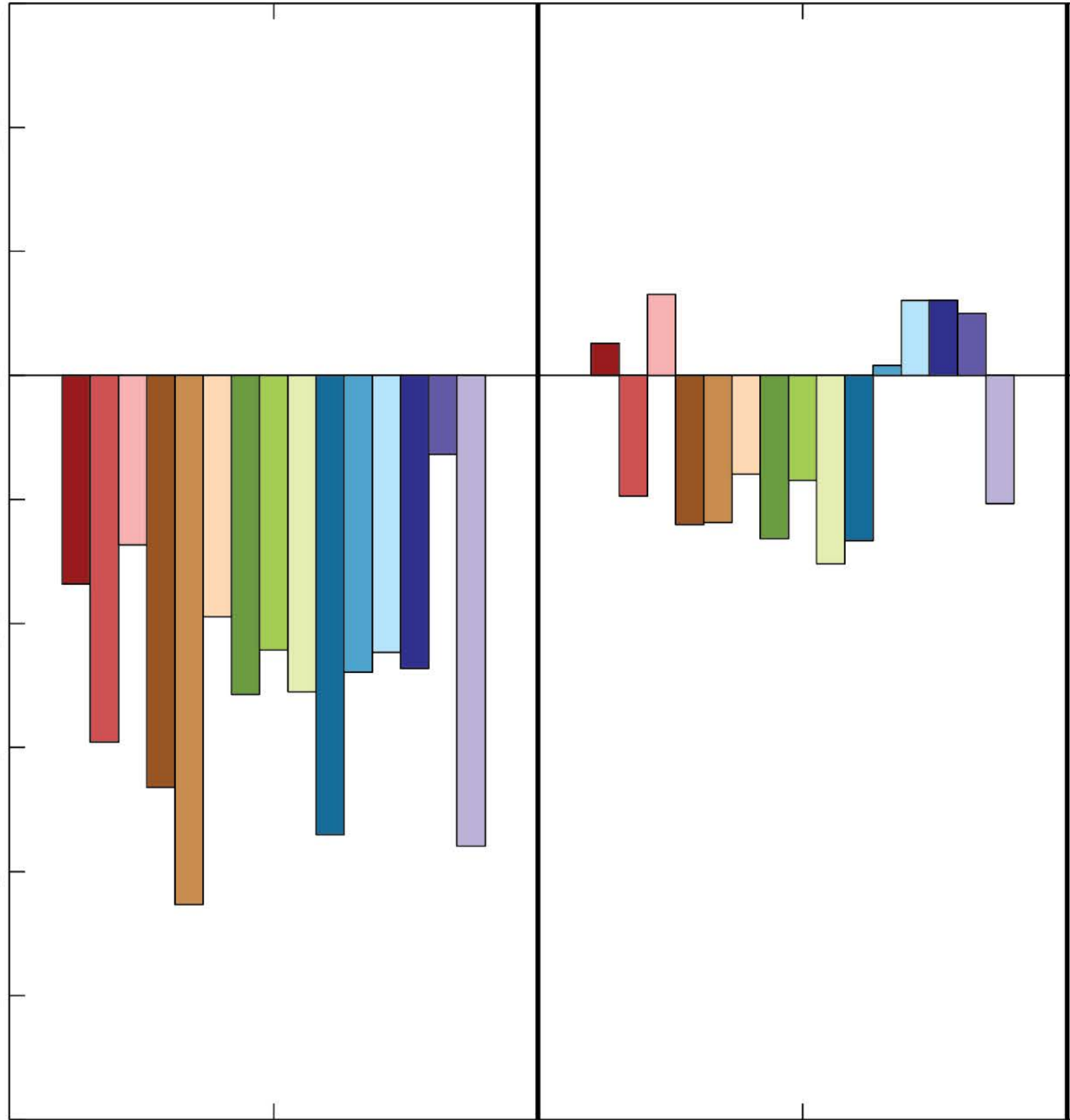
Wetter

$\Delta P, \Delta ET$

ΔP

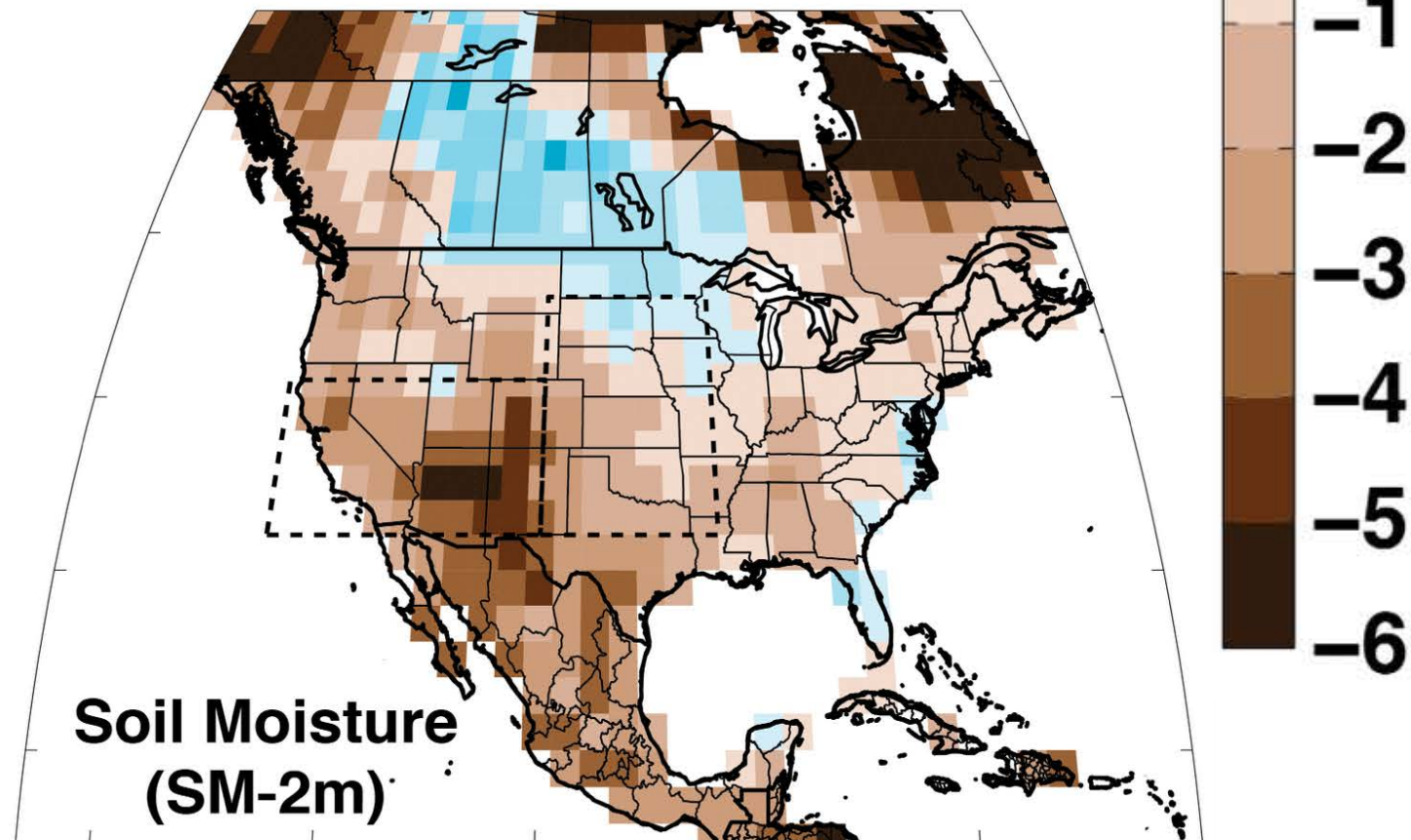
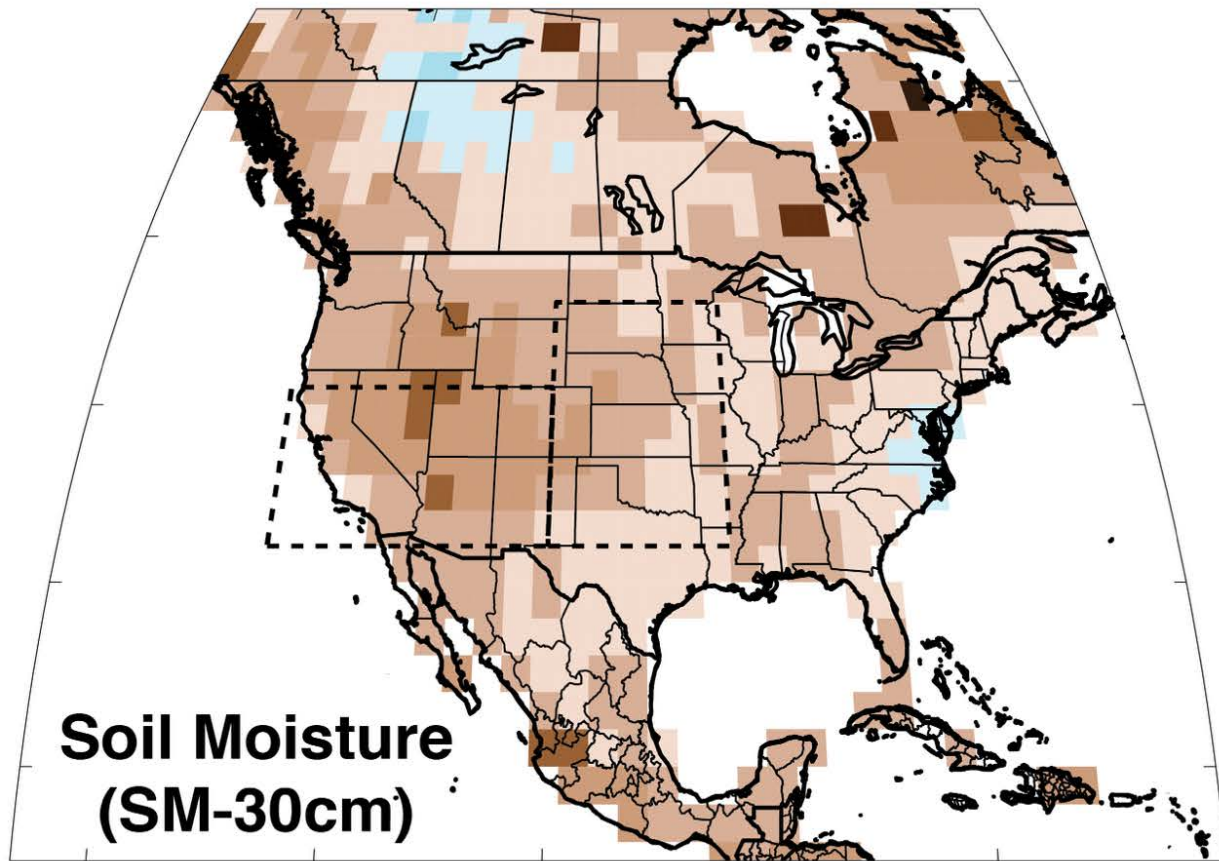
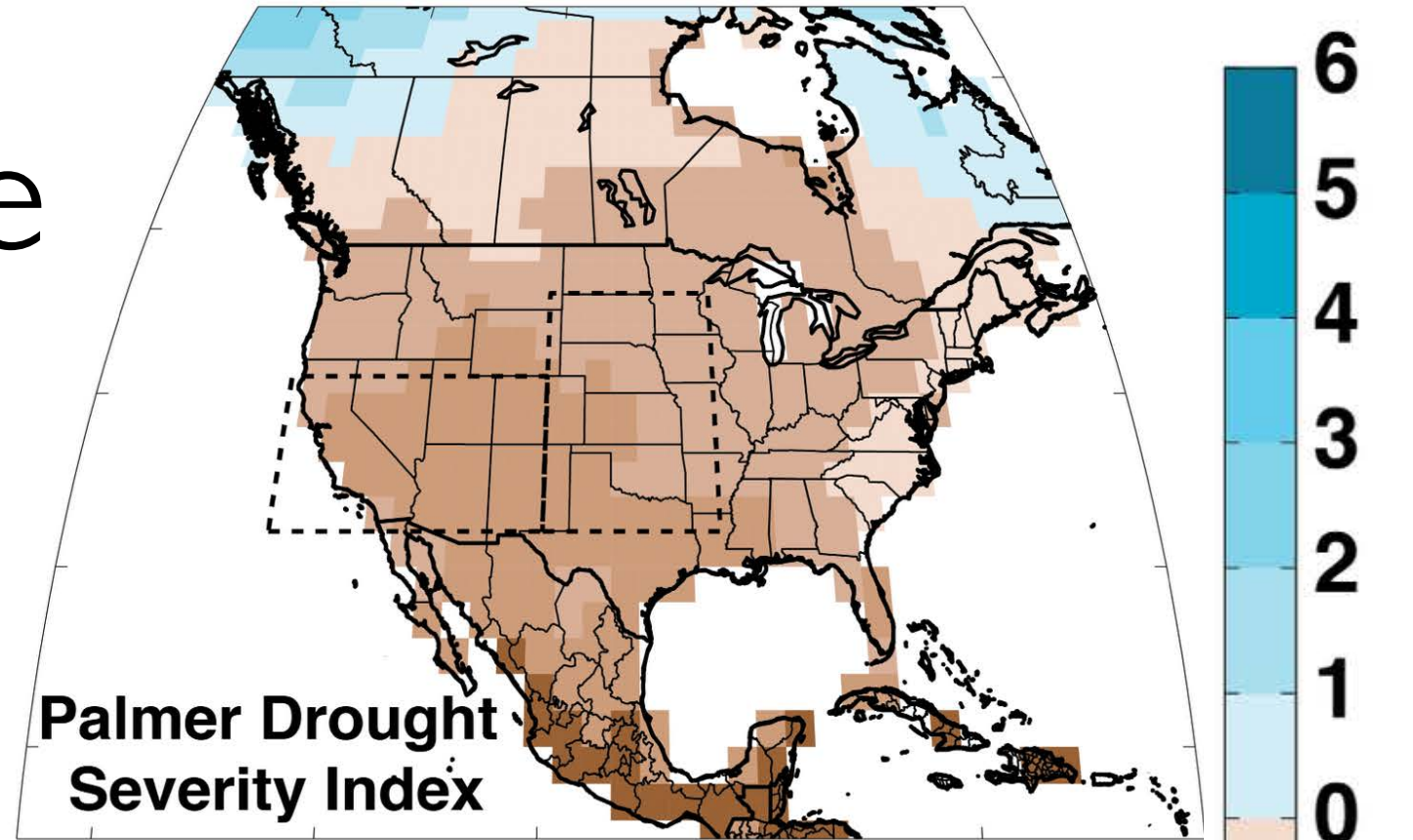
Drier

3
2
1
0
-1
-2
-3
-4
-5
-6



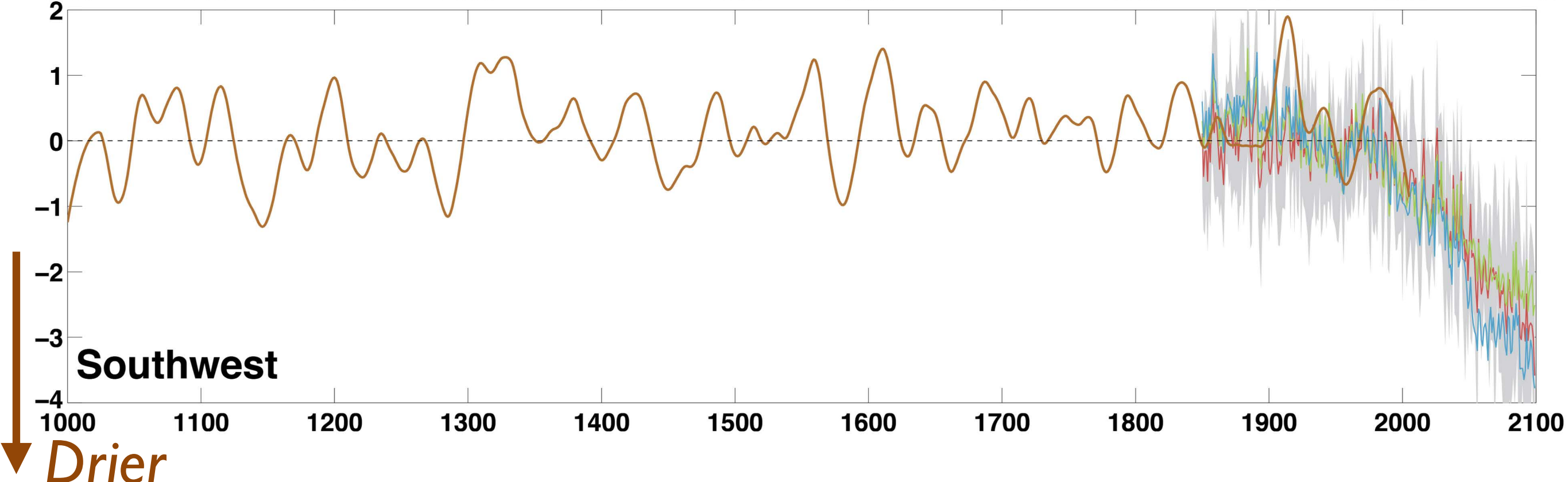
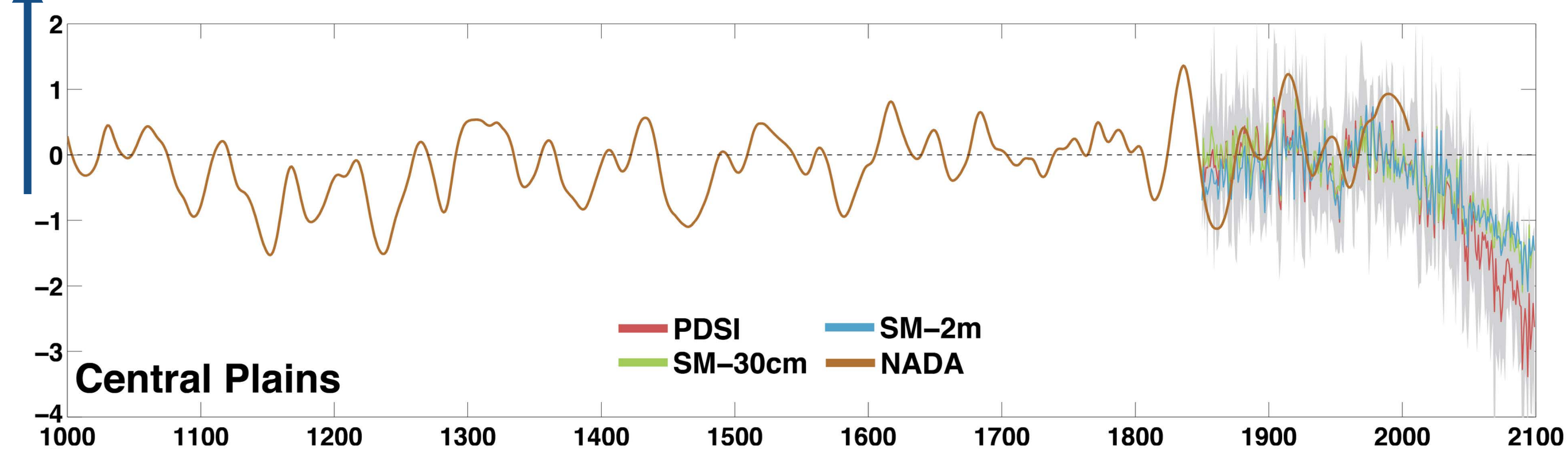
- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| CanESM2 | CSIRO-Mk3.6.0 | GFDL-ESM2G | IPSL-CM5A-LR | MIROC-ESM-CHEM |
| CCSM4 | GFDL-CM3 | GISS-E2-R | MIROC5 | MRI-CGCM3 |
| CNRM-CM5 | GFDL-ESM2M | INMCM4.0 | MIROC-ESM | NorESM1-M |

How robust is the drying across indicators?



How will future droughts compare to the past?

Wetter

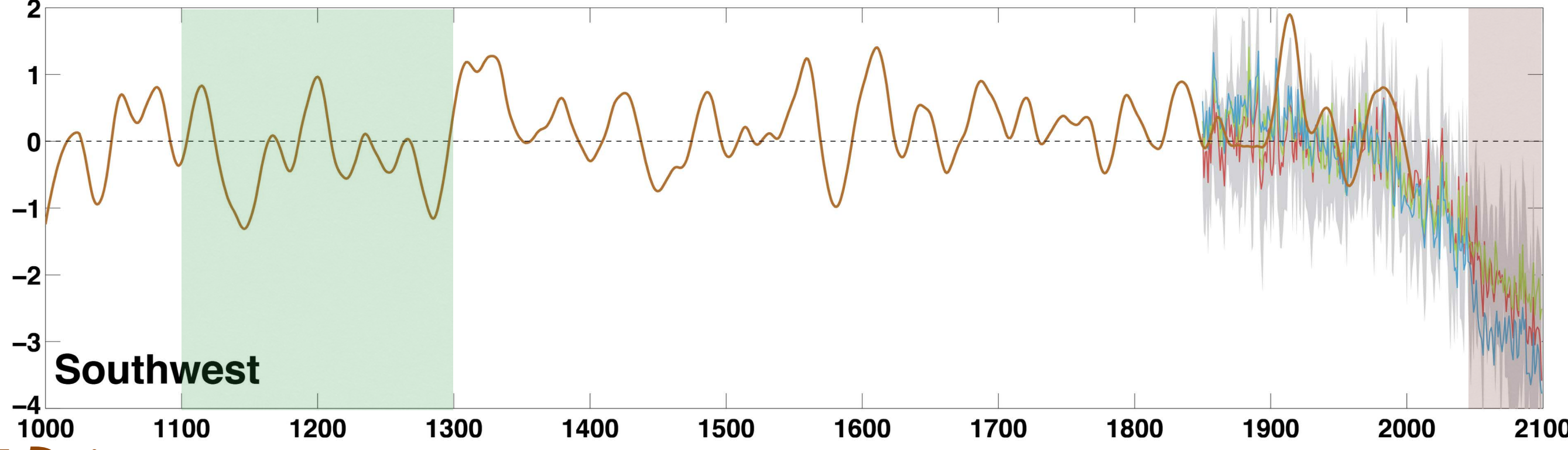
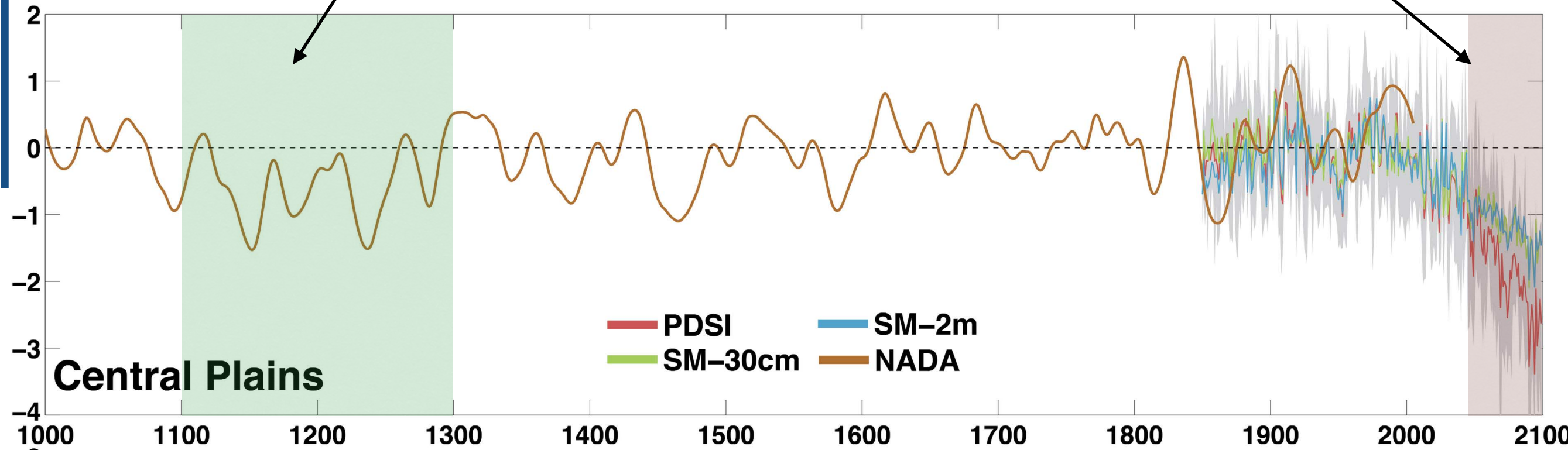


Drier

Megadrought
Centuries

2050-2099




Wetter

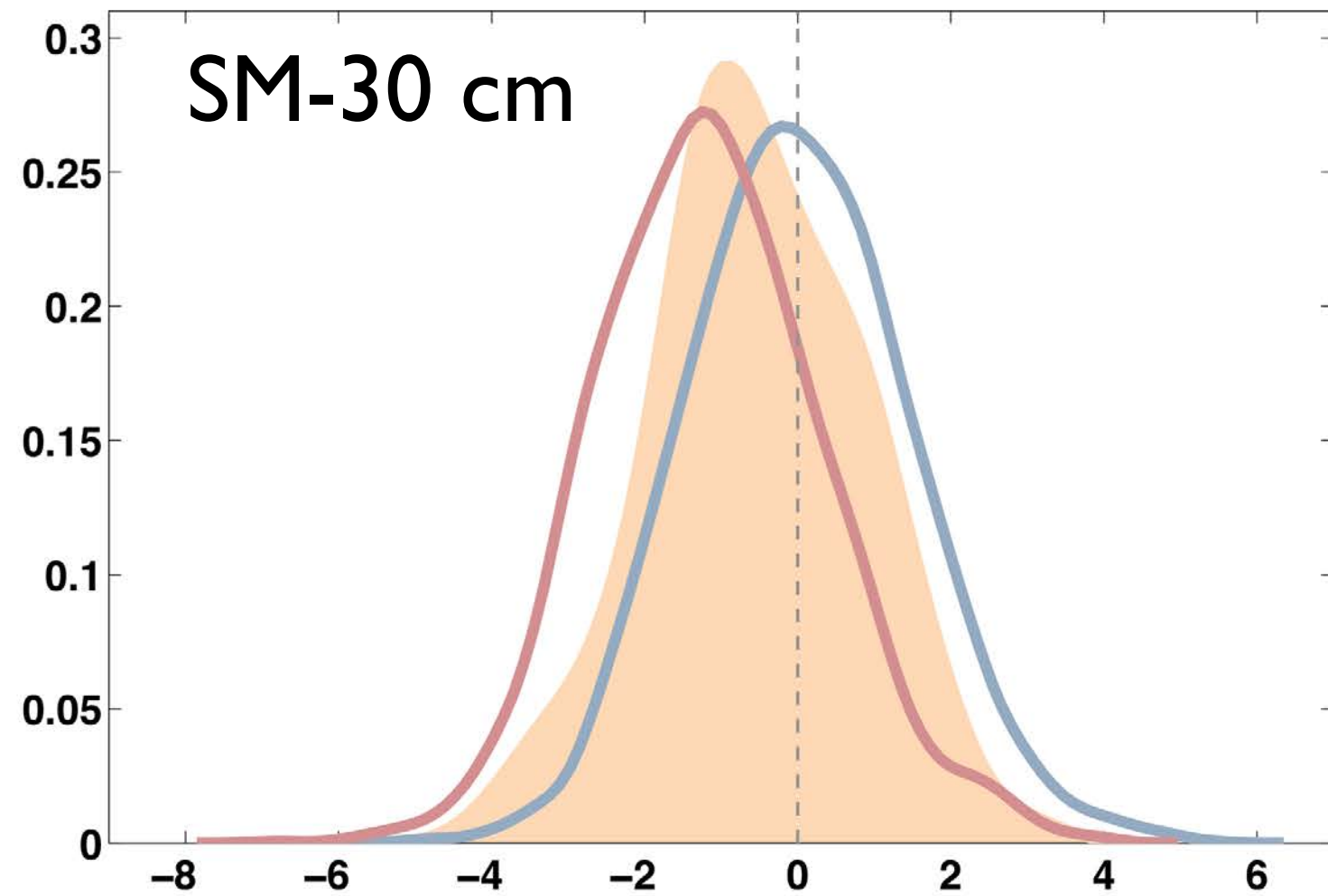
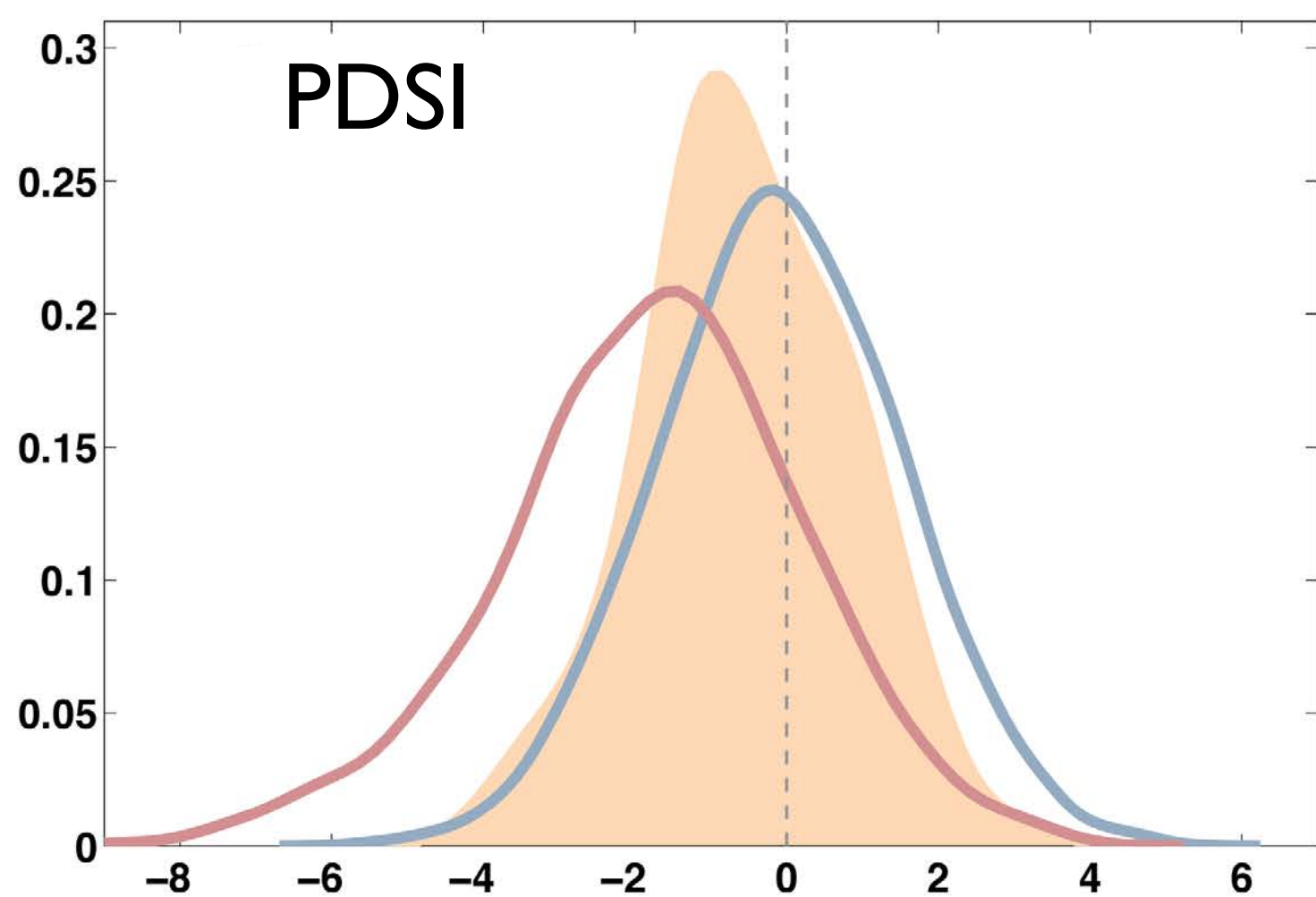


Drier

Central Plains




Most drying from increased evaporation

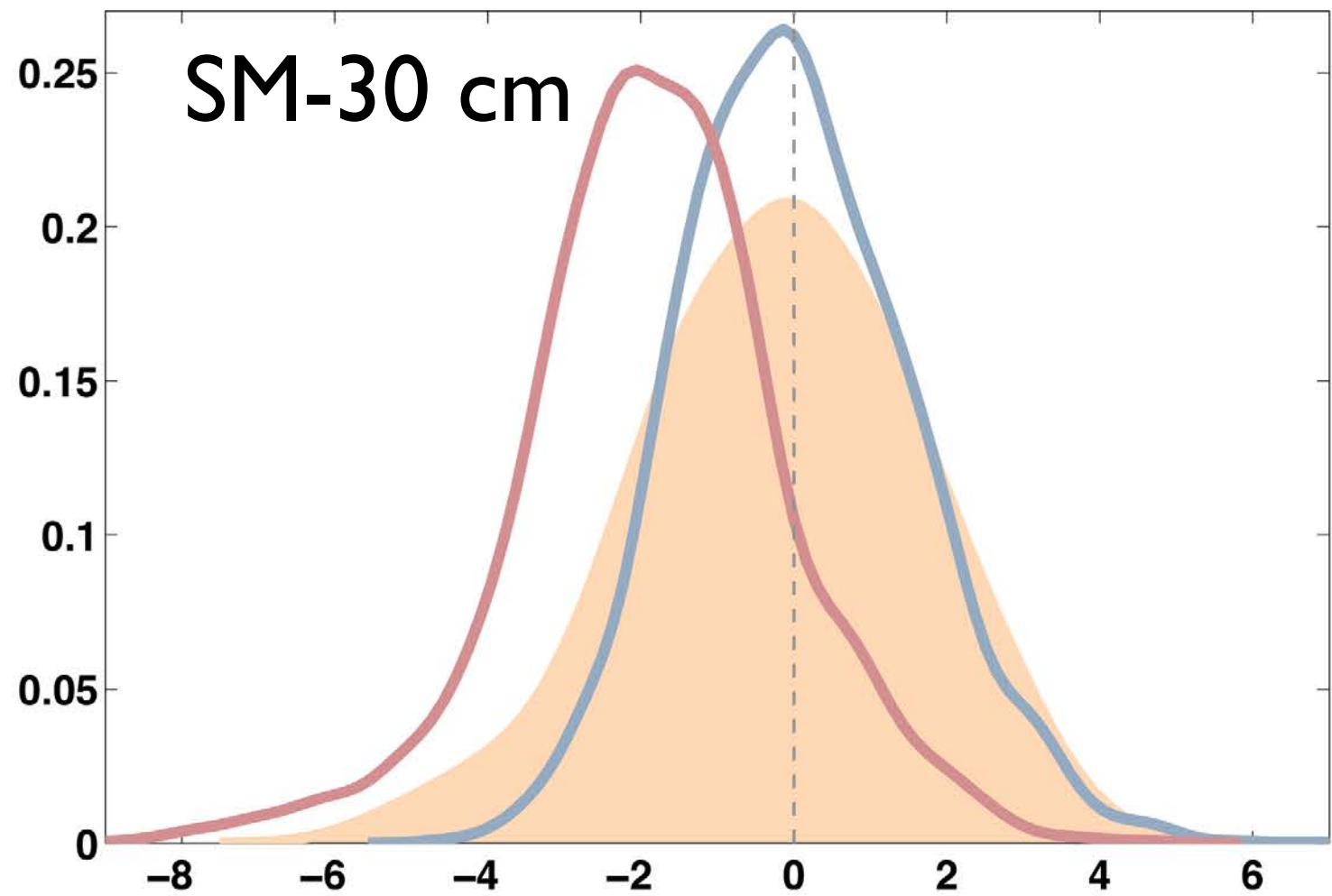
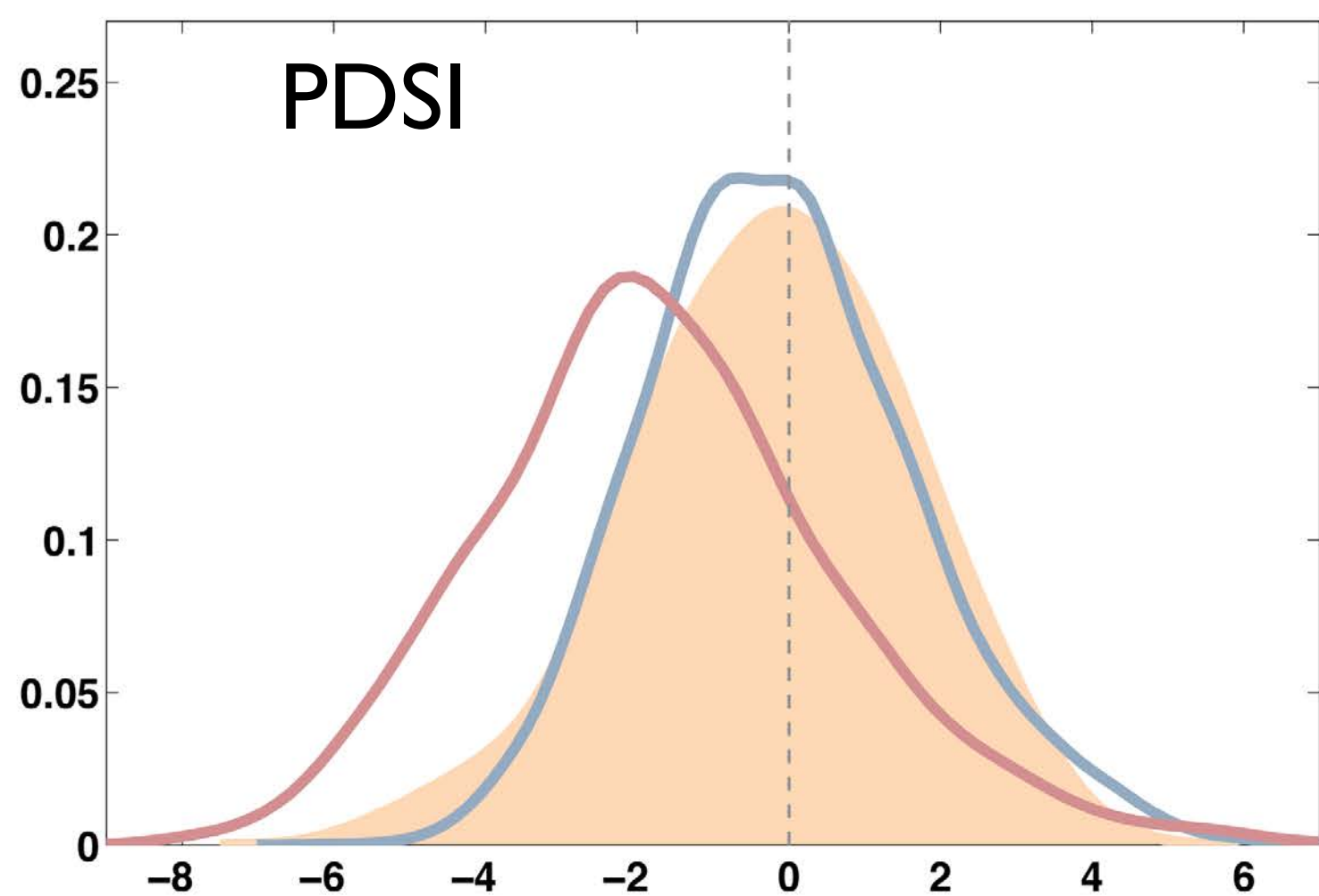
-  **NADA (1100–1300)**
-  **Model (1850–2005)**
-  **Model (2050–2099)**



Southwest

Doubly hit by
increased
evaporative demand
AND reduced
precipitation

-  **NADA (1100–1300)**
-  **Model (1850–2005)**
-  **Model (2050–2099)**



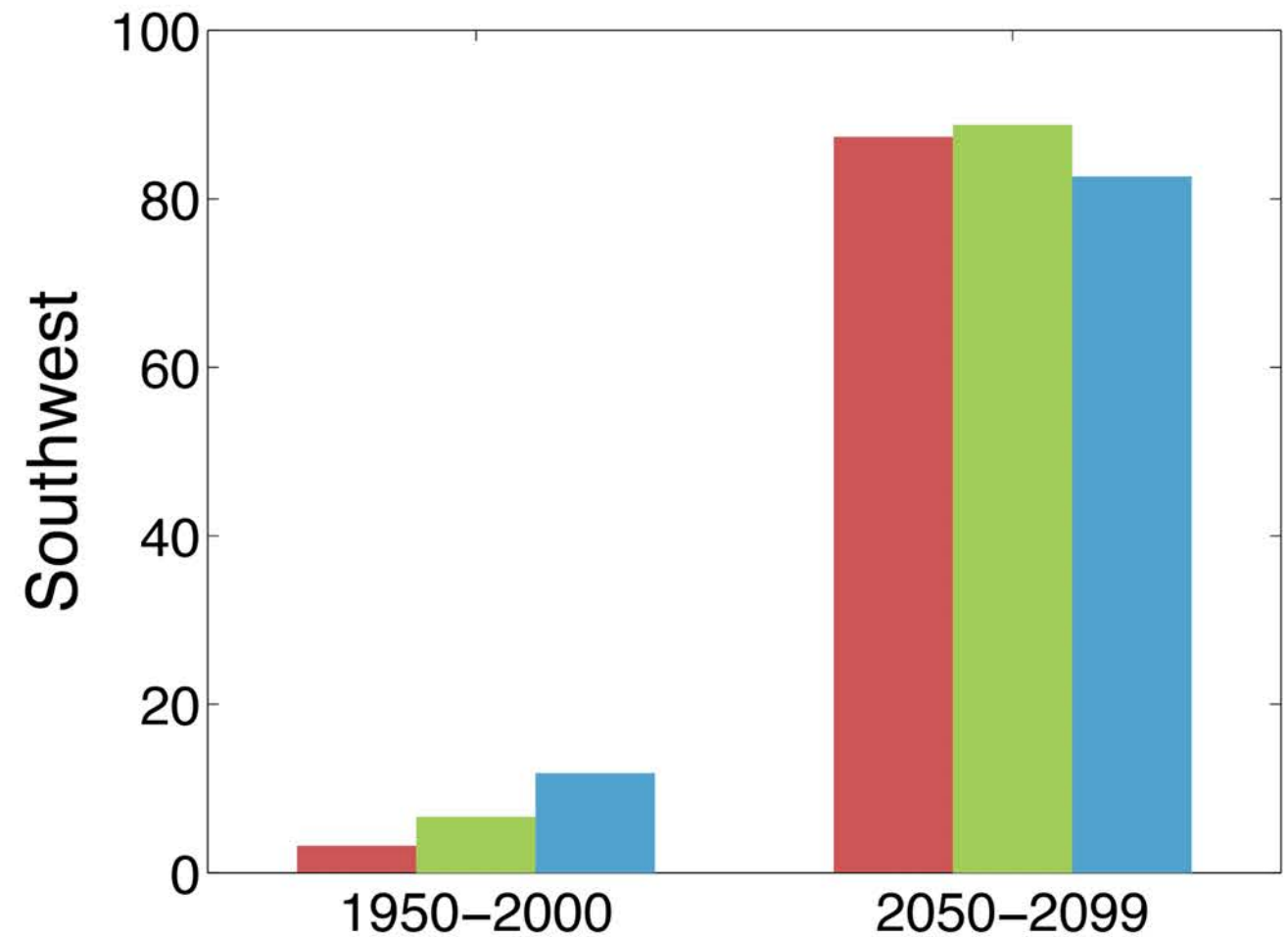
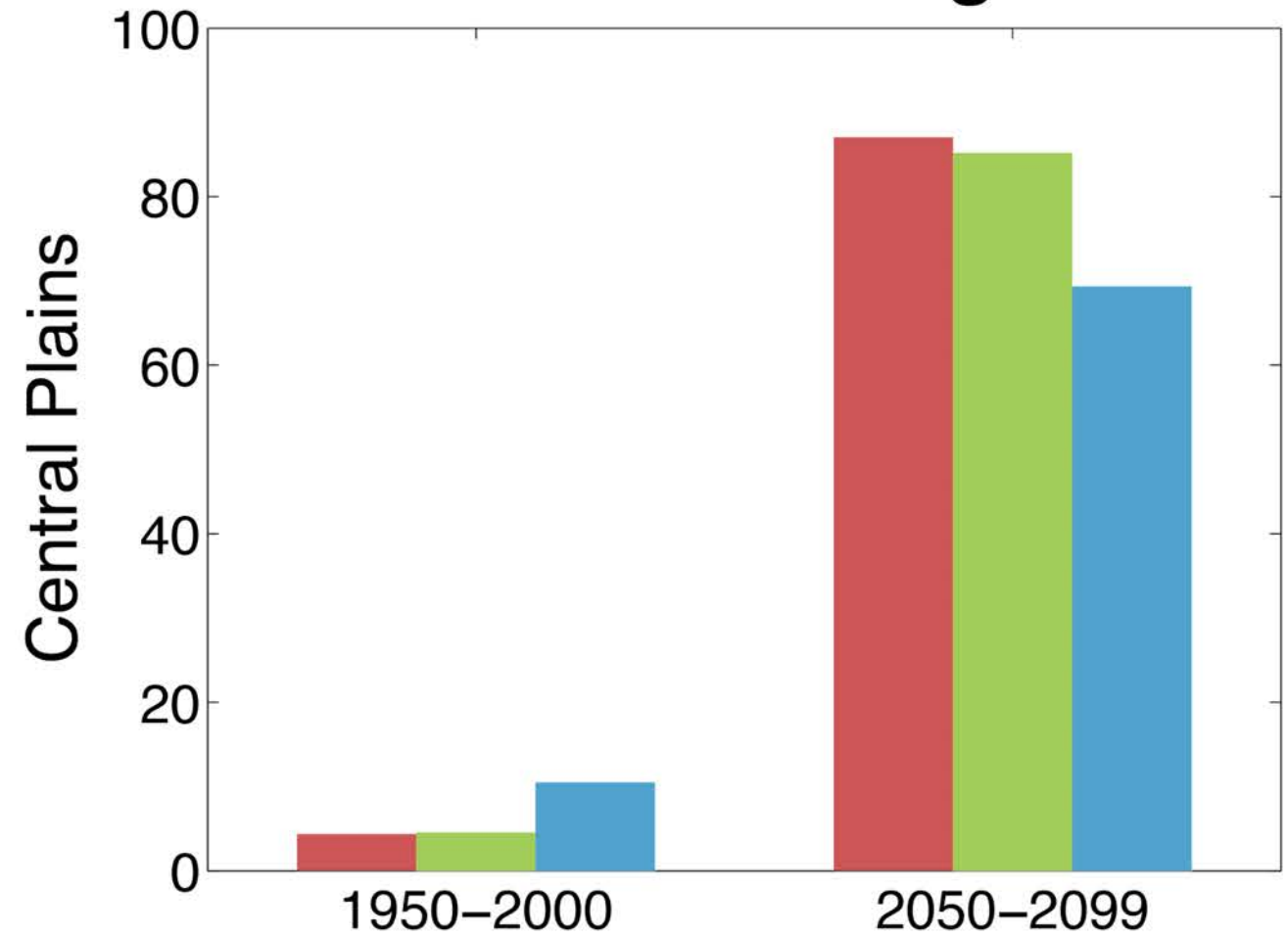
21st Century Risk of a
multidecadal
(>35 years) drought
increases from

10-15%

to

$>80\%$

Multi-Decadal Drought Risk



Best Practices for Climate Models & Drought

Consider your drought variable.

What do you care about? Average aridity?
Recurrence intervals? Drought severity?

Embrace uncertainty across models,
regions, and indicators.

Think probabilistically, not deterministically.



Thank You

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NSF, NOAA, NASA

