

Kansas and Climate Change

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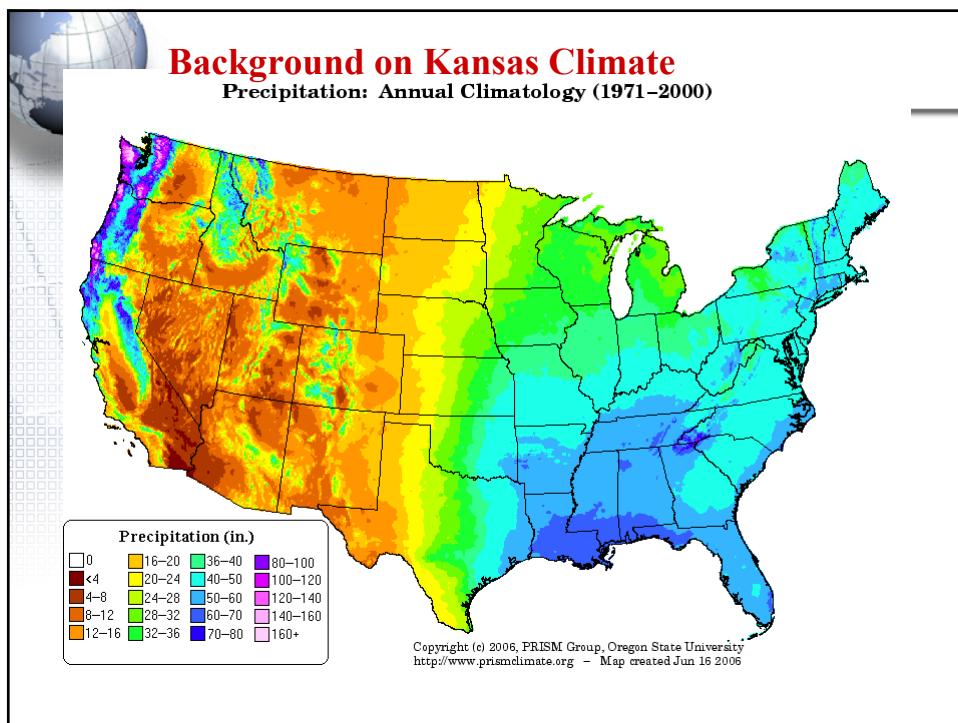
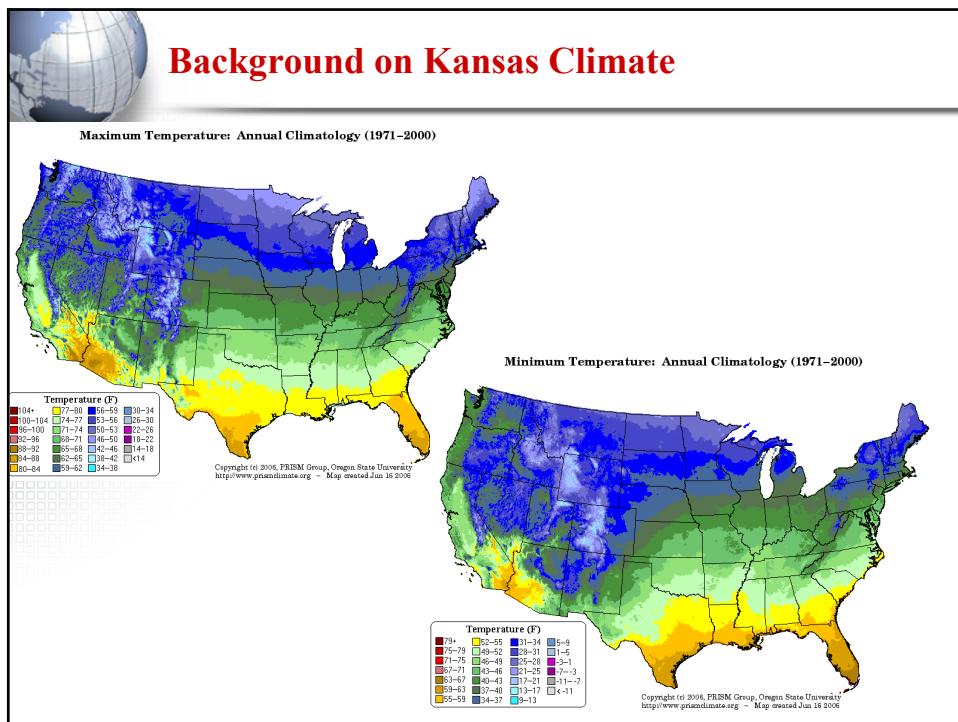


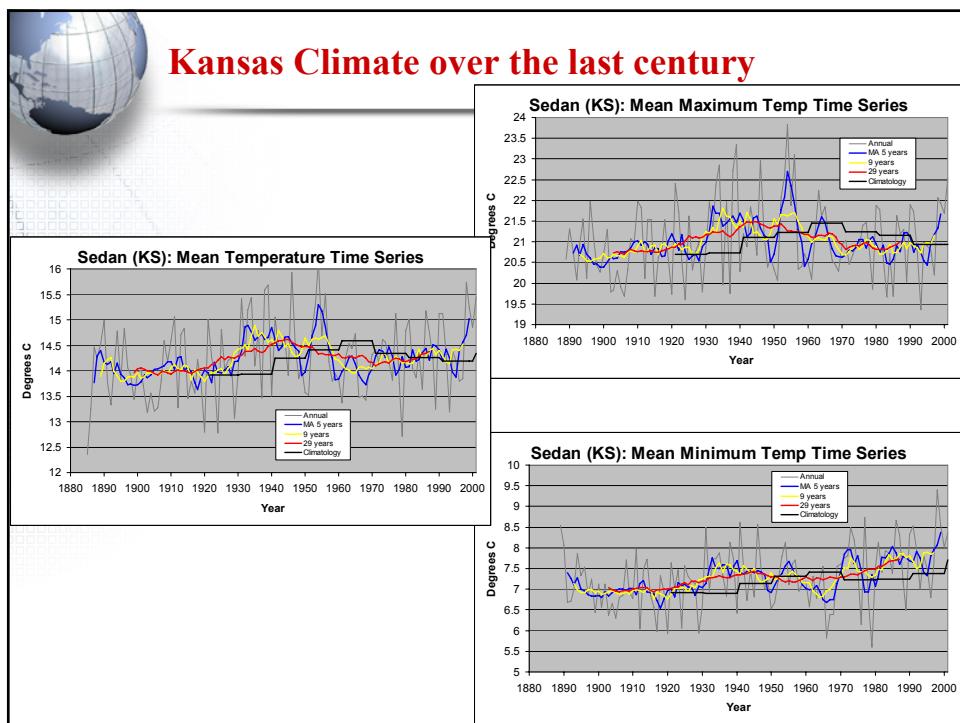
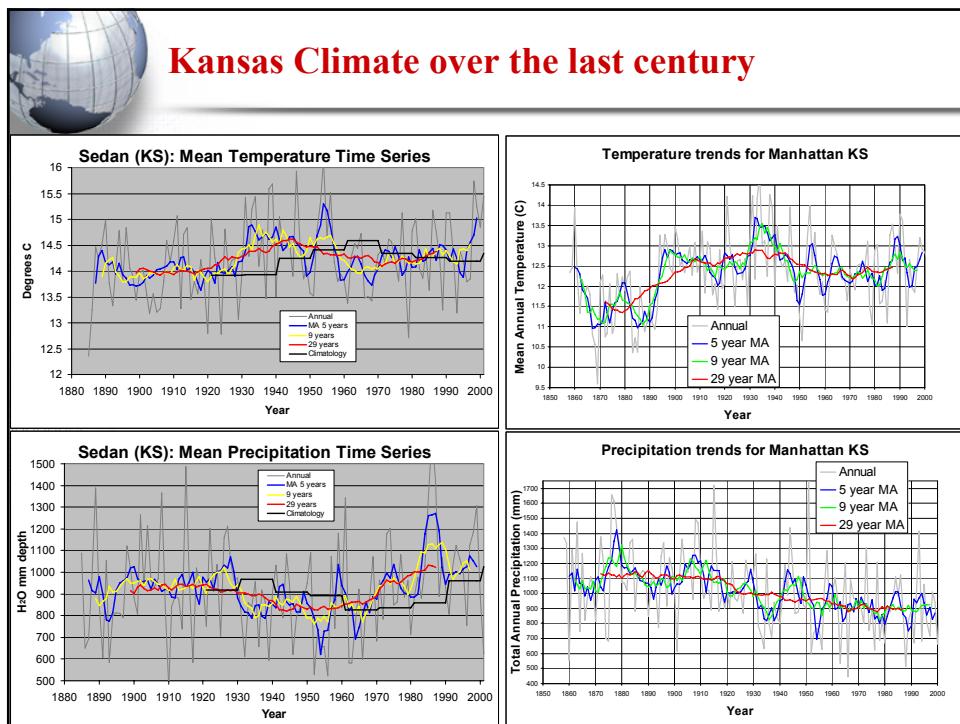
Simulating human land cover change in global climate models

Outline

Kansas and climate change

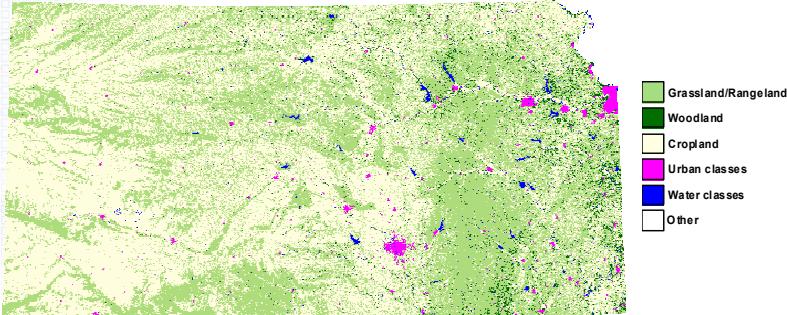
- Background on Kansas Climate
- Kansas Climate over the last century
- Global Climate over the last century
- If we can't trust the weatherman what about climate projections – How reliable are climate models
- Climate projections
- Climate impacts





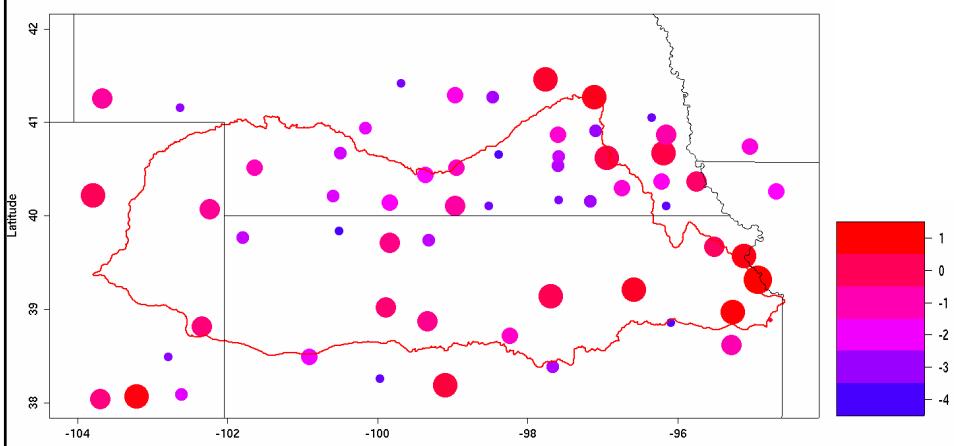
Kansas Climate over the last century

Kansas Land Cover Patterns

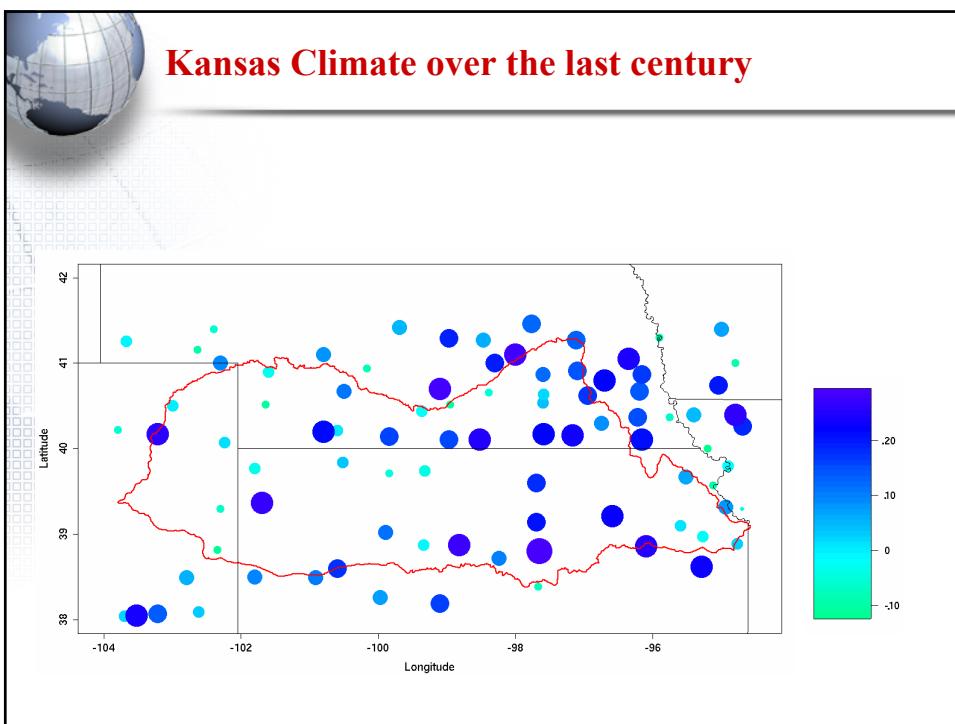


- 91 % overall accuracy

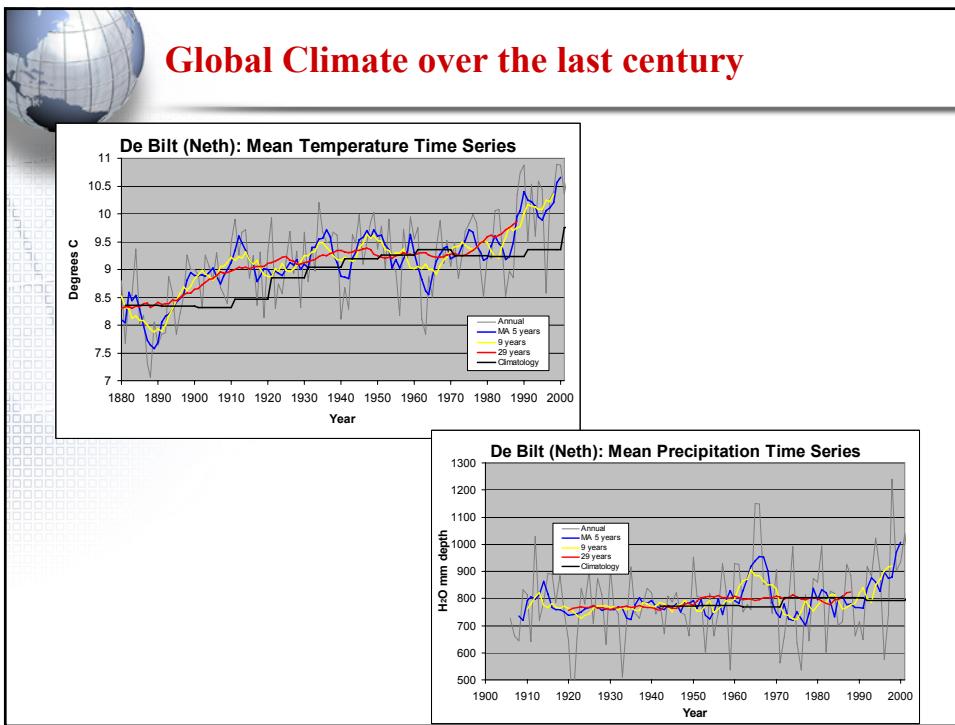
Kansas Climate over the last century

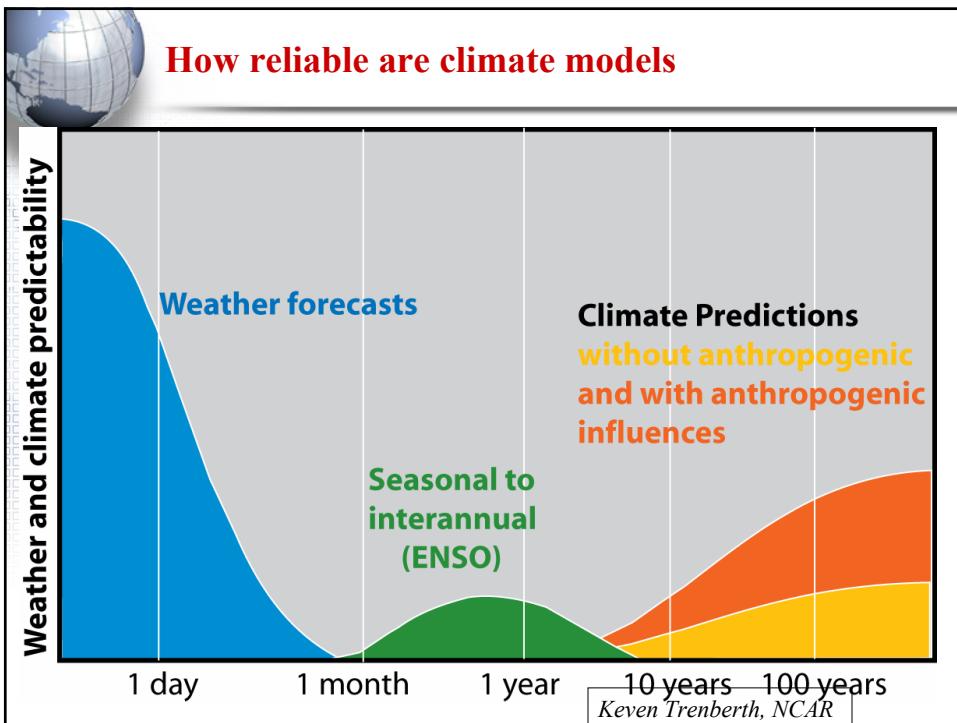
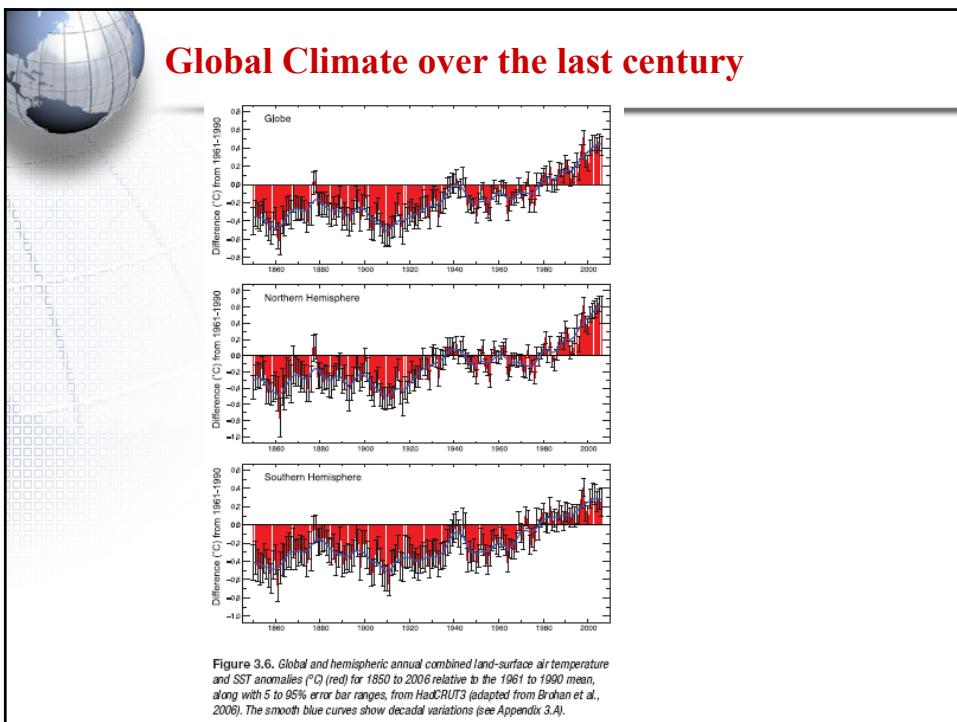


Kansas Climate over the last century

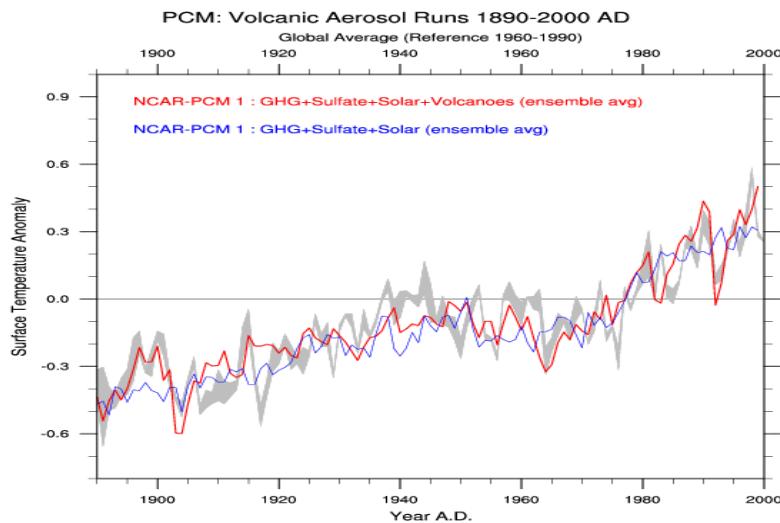


Global Climate over the last century

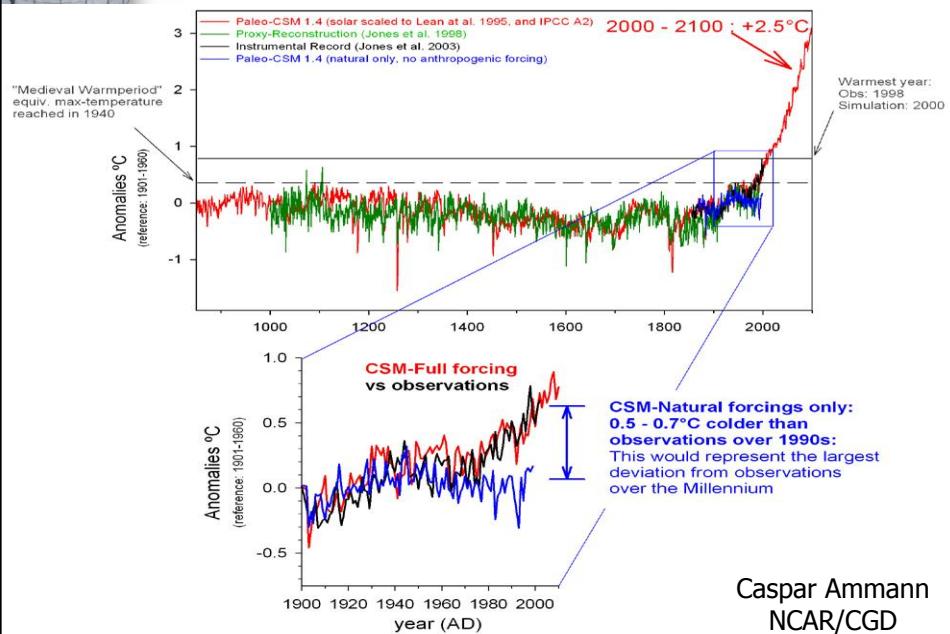


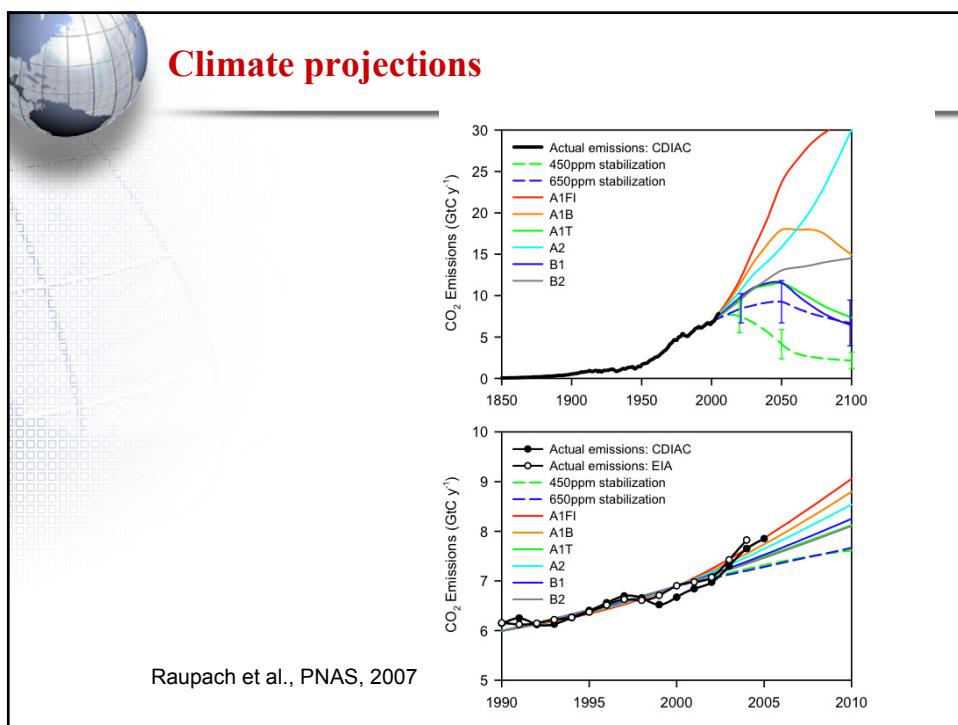
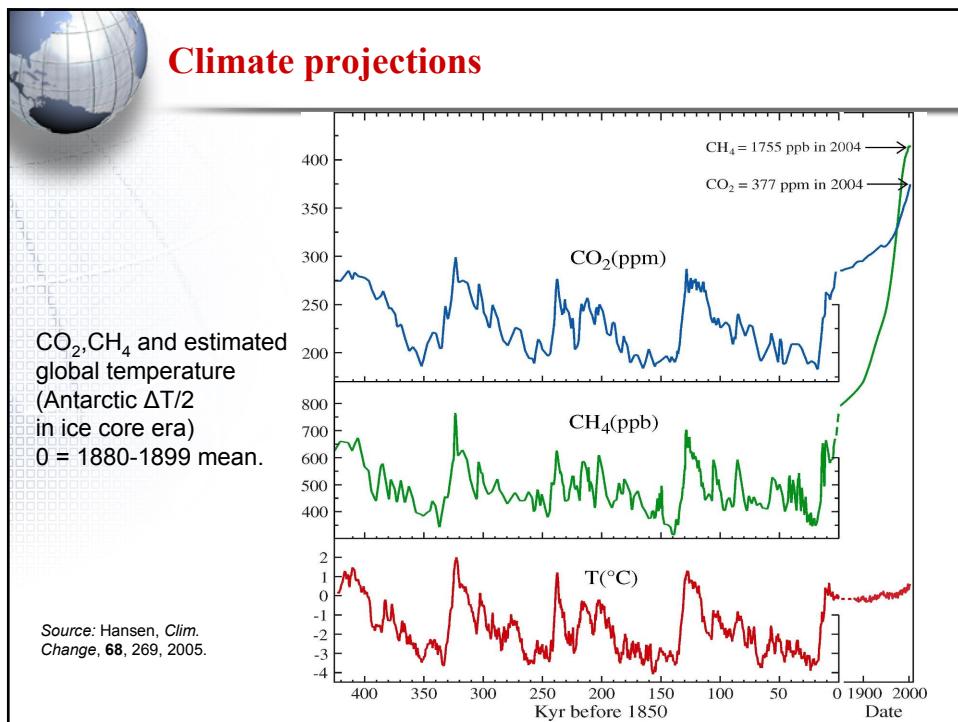


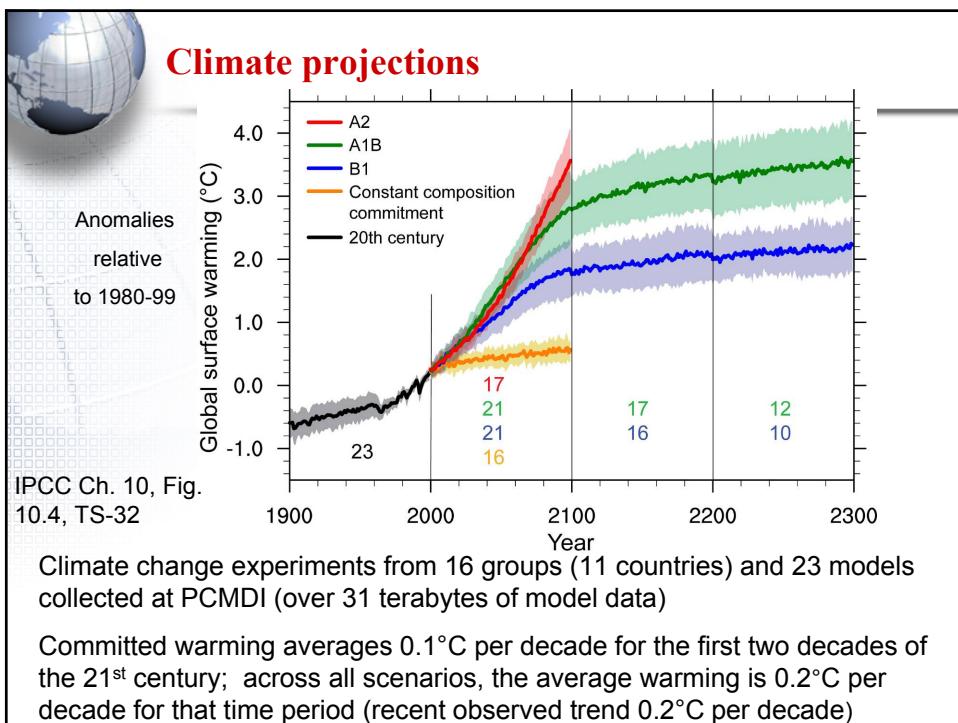
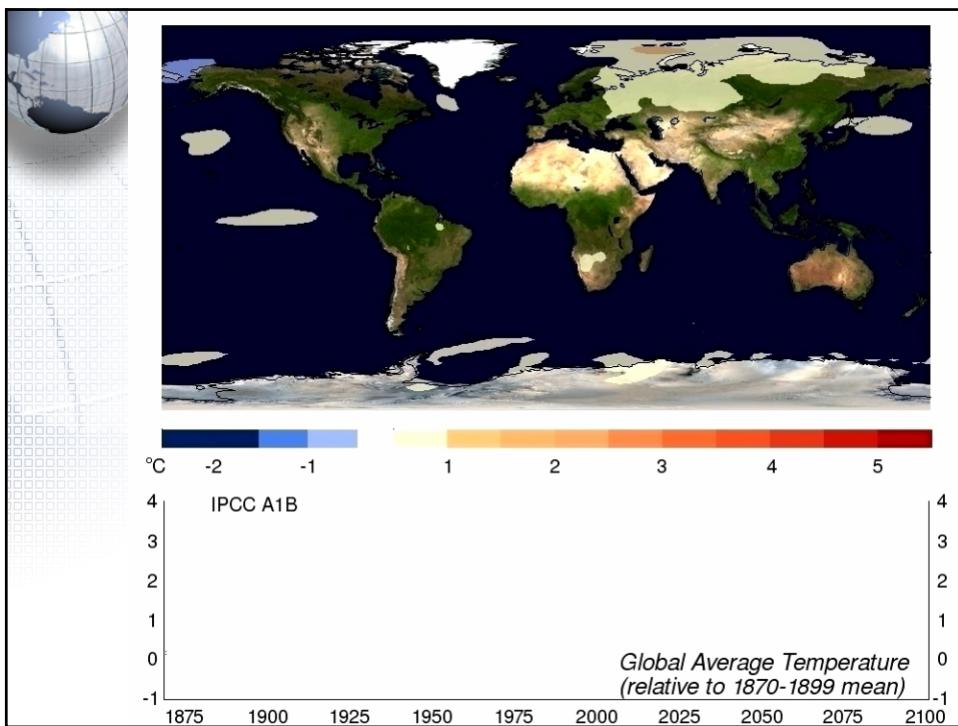
How reliable are climate models

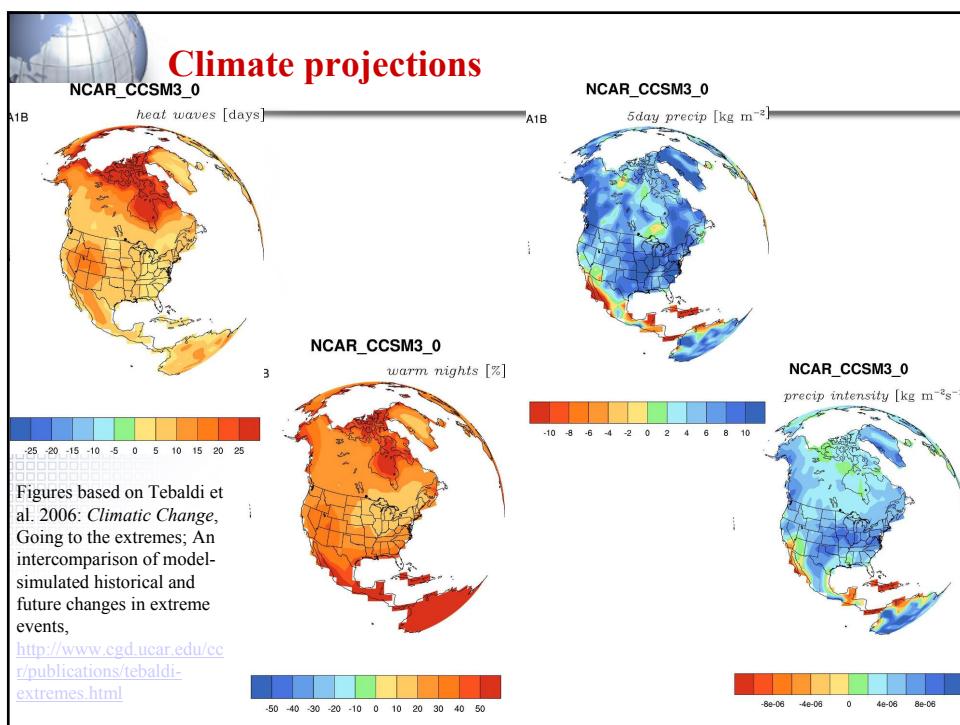
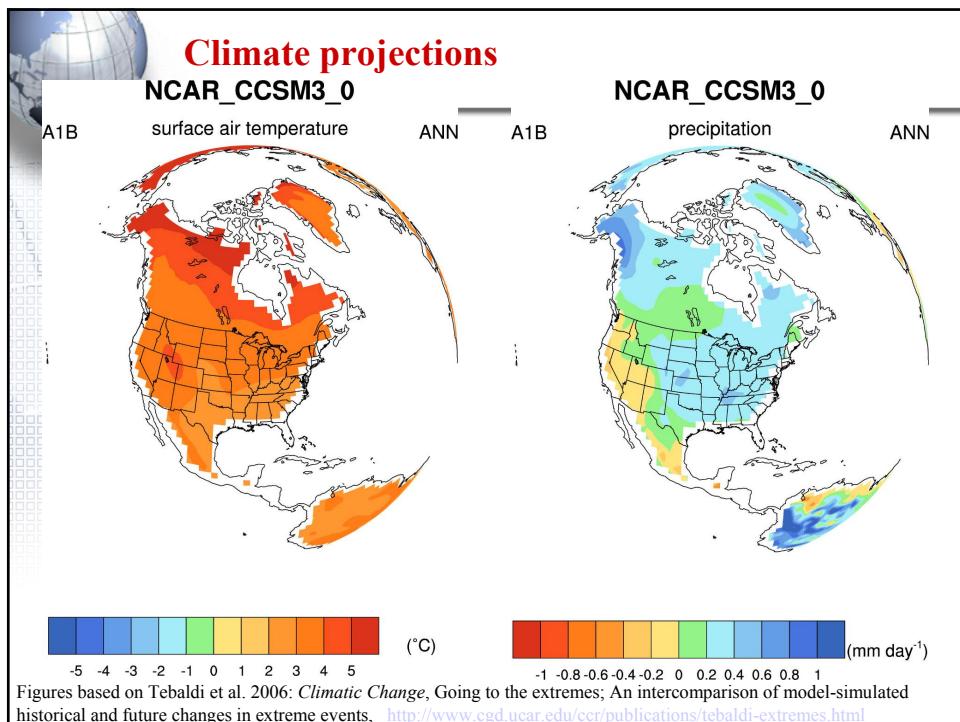


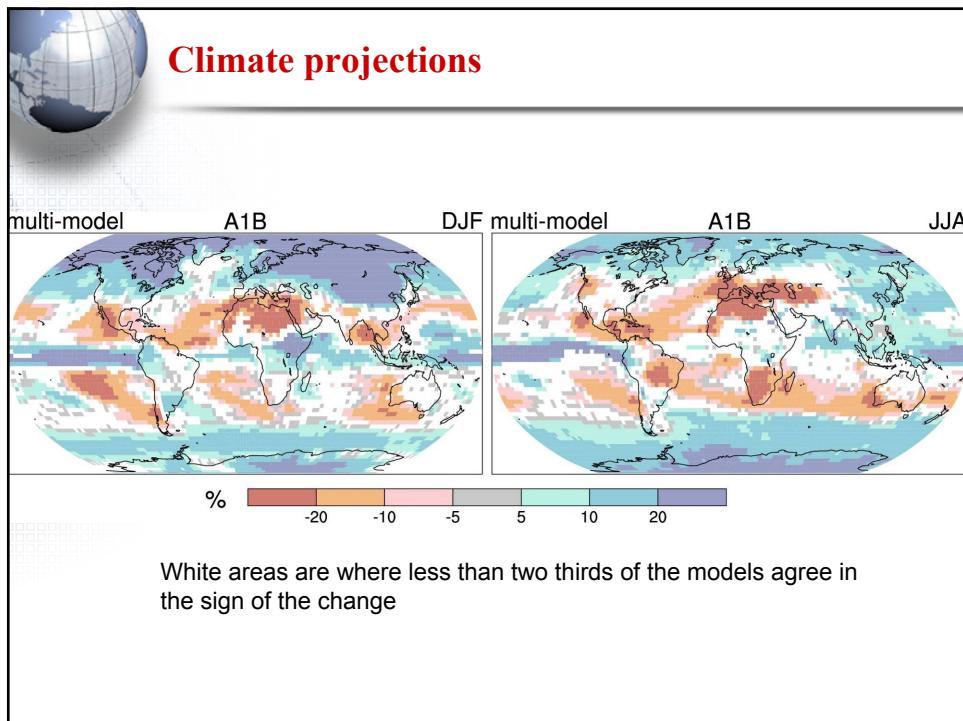
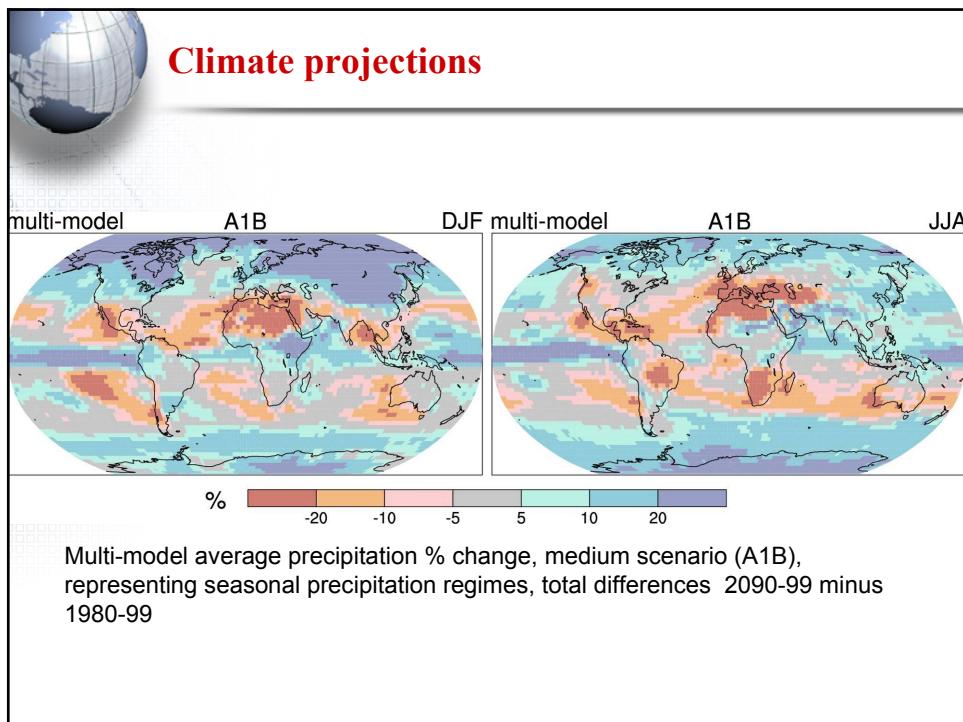
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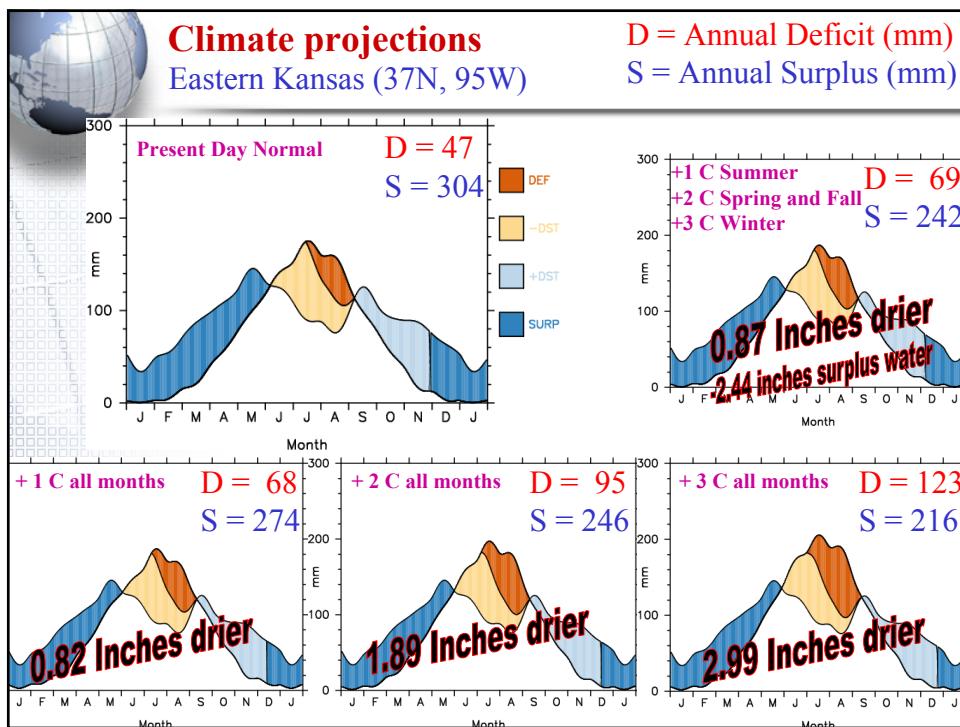
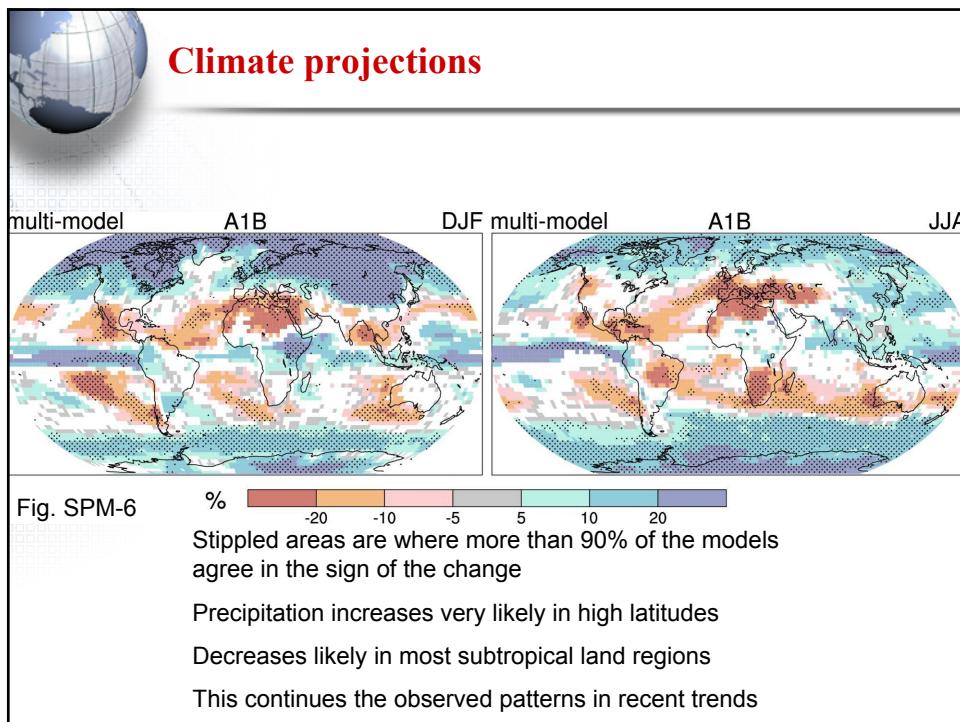


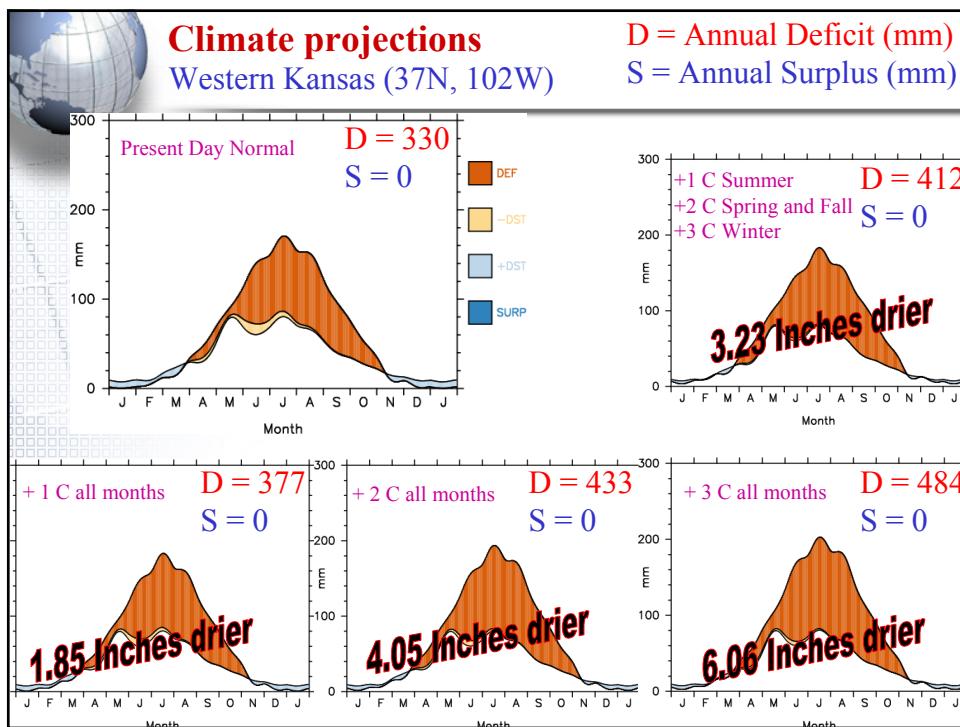
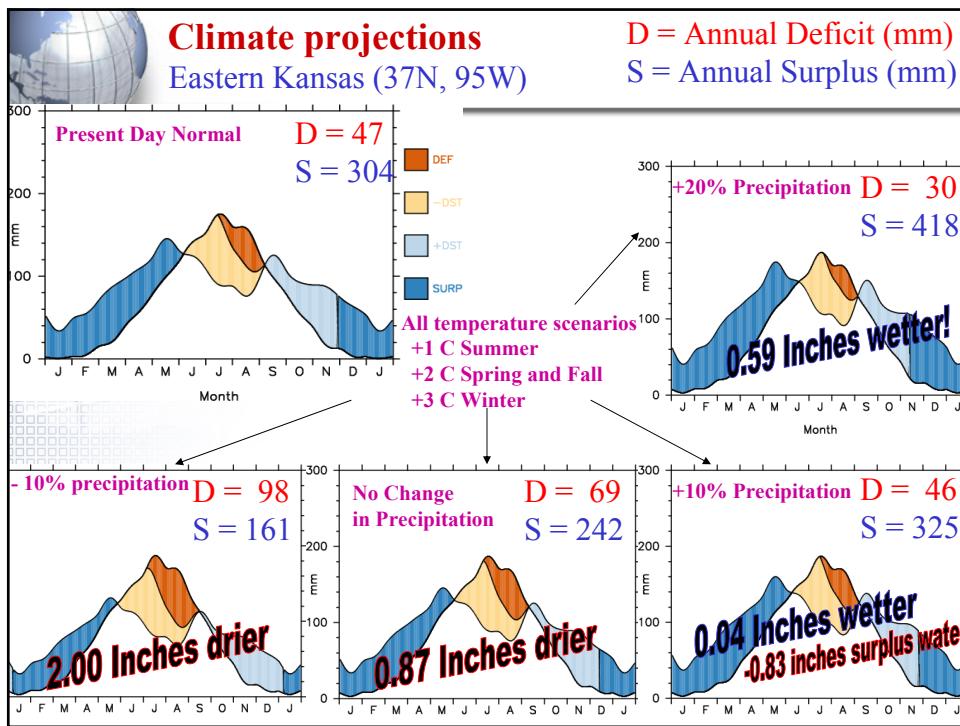


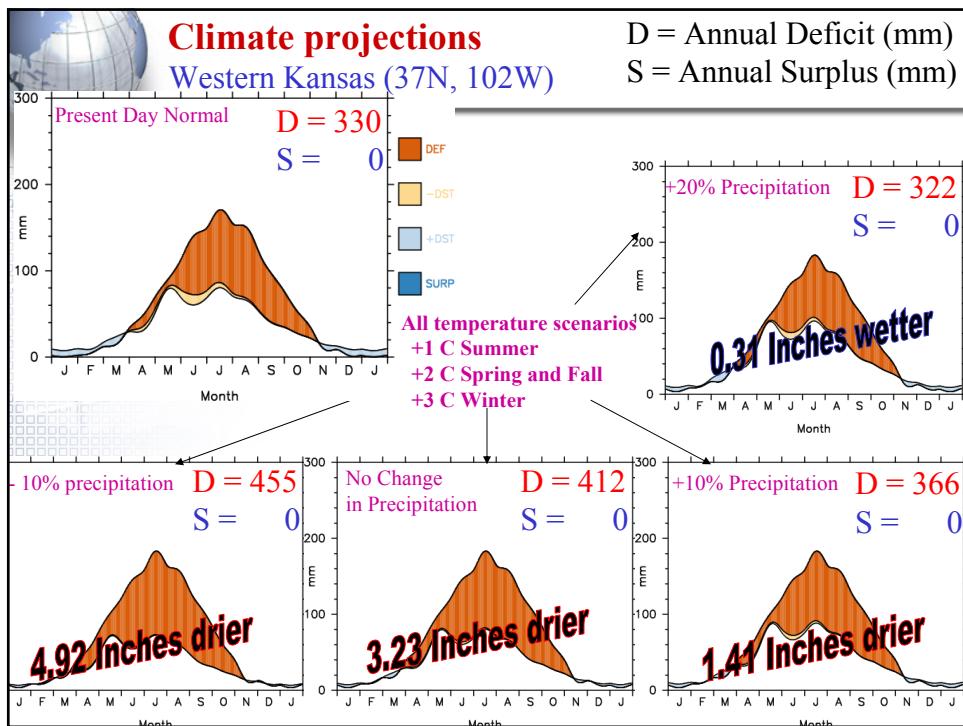






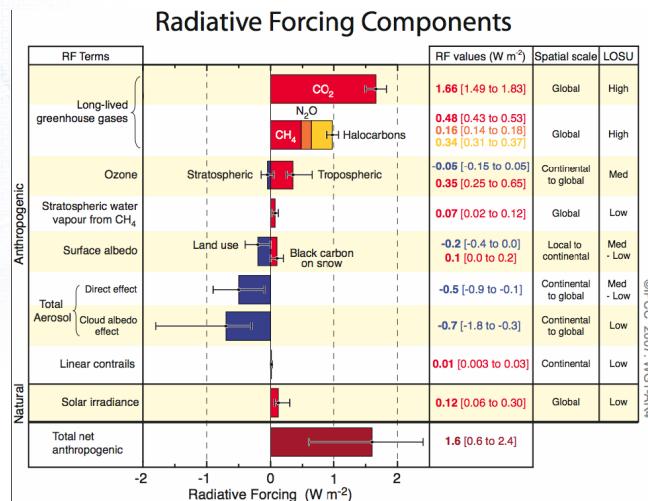






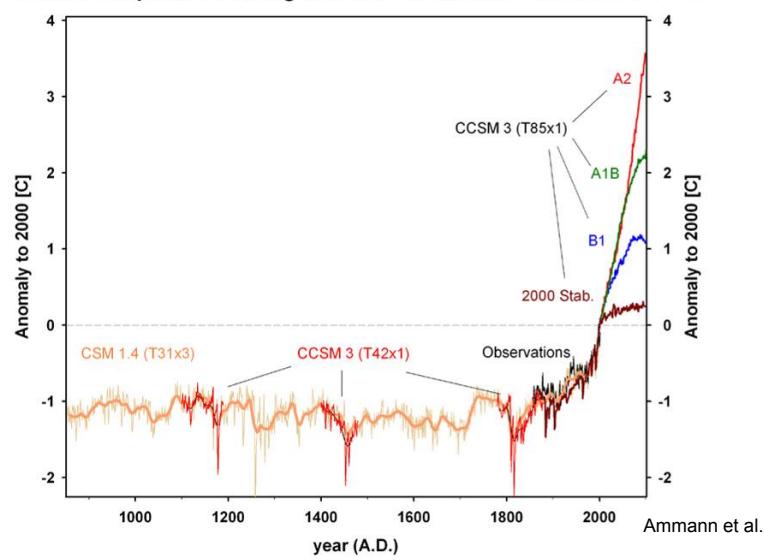
The End

IPCC Report on Anthropogenic Climate Impacts

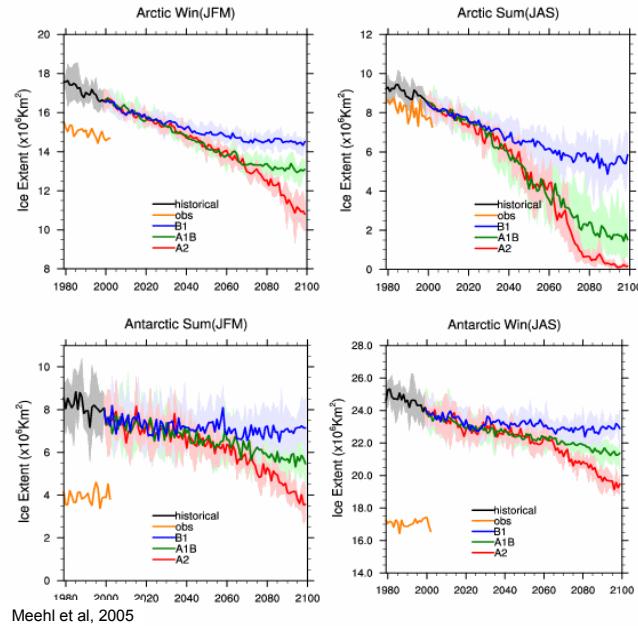


How reliable are climate models

Global Temperature during the Last Millennium / Scenarios to 2100



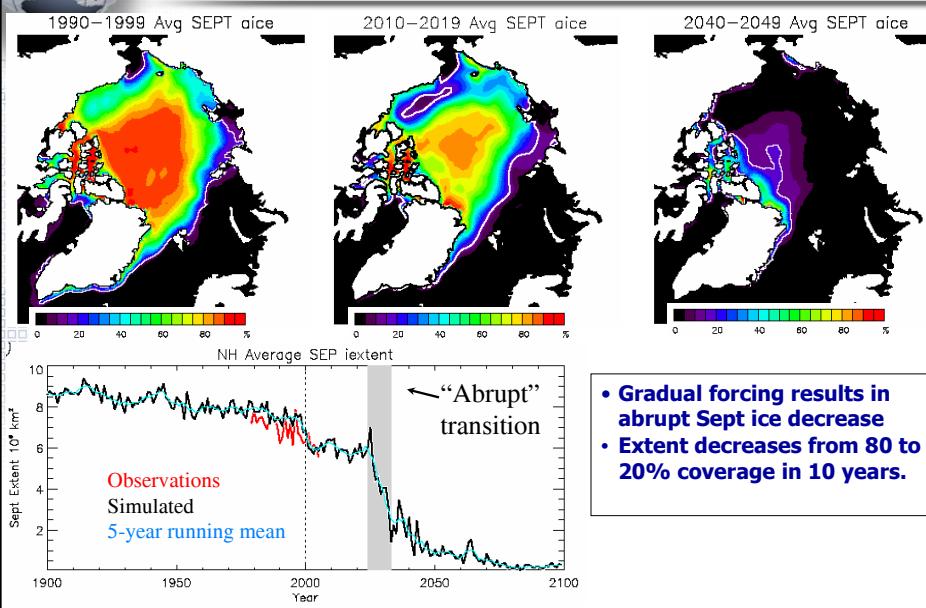
Changes in Sea Ice Coverage



Meehl et al, 2005

Simulation of Future Climate

Abrupt Transitions in the Summer Sea Ice





Simulating Human Land Cover Change in Global Climate Models

Future Directions

- Combine the urban and other land cover datasets at 1 km resolution – use multiple satellite derived sources
- Develop transient datasets compatible with the present Day MODIS derived dataset based on past population and other country level statistics
- Develop a soil degradation model and accompanying datasets
- Develop fire model based on land cover and other national level statistics



Blended: Land plus Ocean

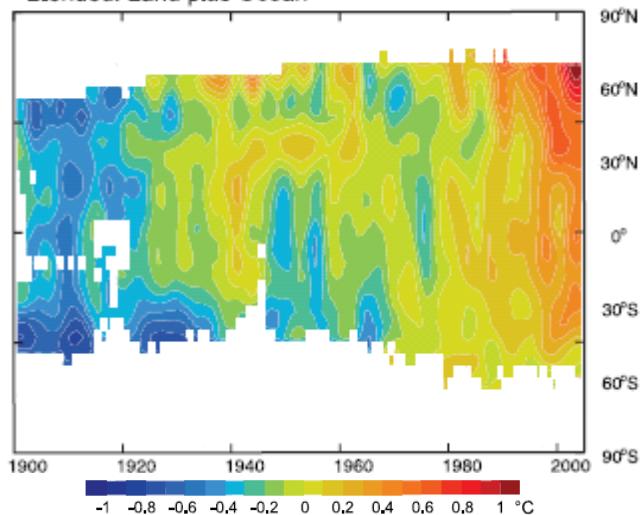


Figure 3.5. Latitude-time sections of zonal mean temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) from 1900 to 2005, relative to the 1961 to 1990 mean. Left panels: SST annual anomalies across each ocean from HadISST2 (Rayner et al., 2008). Right panels: Surface temperature annual anomalies for land (top, CRUTEM3) and land plus ocean (bottom, HadCRUT3). Values are smoothed with the 5-point filter to remove fluctuations of less than about six years (see Appendix 3.A); and white areas indicate missing data.

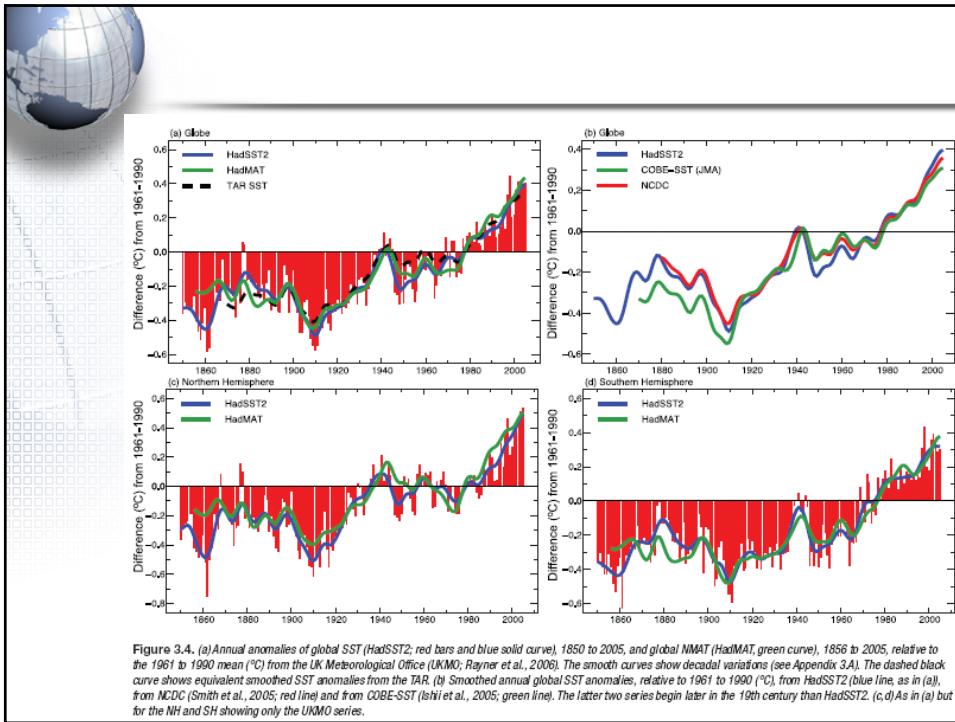


Figure 3.4. (a) Annual anomalies of global SST (HadSST2; red bars and blue solid curve), 1850 to 2005, and global NMAT (HadMAT, green curve), 1856 to 2005, relative to the 1961 to 1990 mean ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) from the UK Meteorological Office (UKMO; Rayner et al., 2006). The smooth curves show decadal variations (see Appendix 3.A). The dashed black curve shows equivalent smoothed SST anomalies from the TAR. (b) Smoothed annual global SST anomalies, relative to 1961 to 1990 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), from HadSST2 (blue line, as in (a)), from NCDC (Smith et al., 2005; red line) and from COBE-SST (Ishii et al., 2005; green line). The latter two series begin later in the 19th century than HadSST2. (c,d) As in (a) but for the NH and SH showing only the UKMO series.

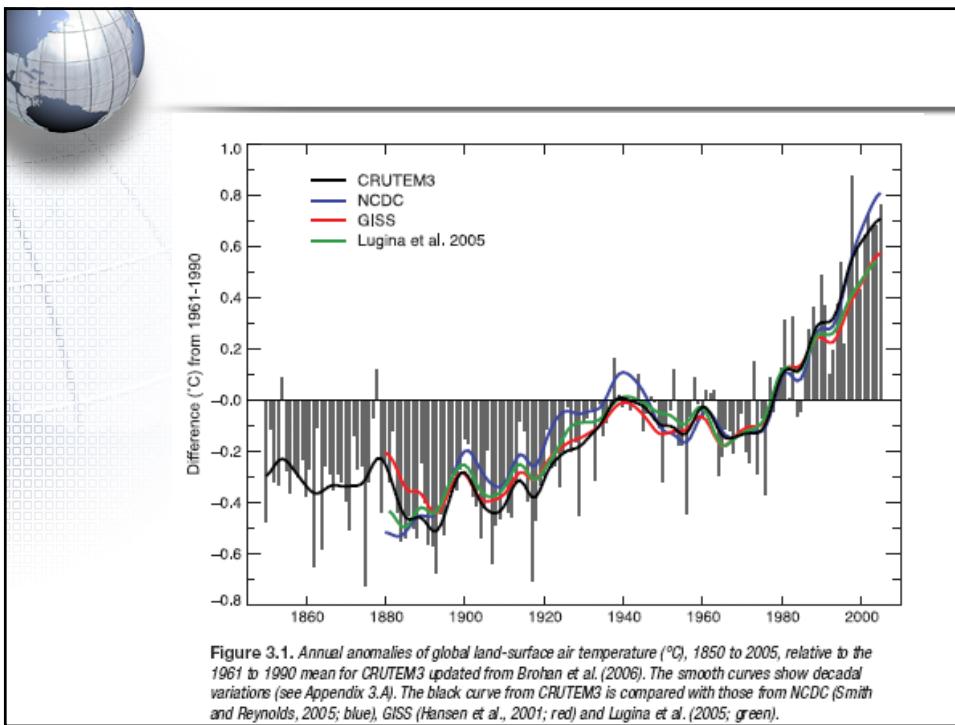
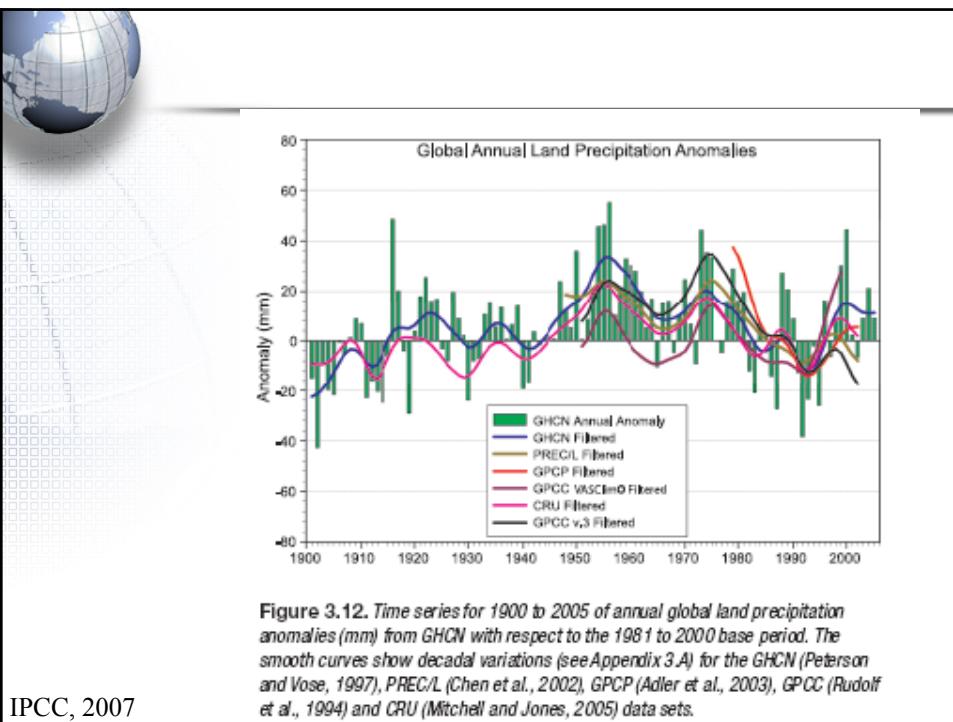


Figure 3.1. Annual anomalies of global land-surface air temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), 1850 to 2005, relative to the 1961 to 1990 mean for CRUTEM3 updated from Brohan et al. (2006). The smooth curves show decadal variations (see Appendix 3.A). The black curve from CRUTEM3 is compared with those from NCDC (Smith and Reynolds, 2005; blue), GISS (Hansen et al., 2001; red) and Lugina et al. (2005; green).



IPCC, 2007