



Melissa Widhalm
Purdue Climate Change Research Center

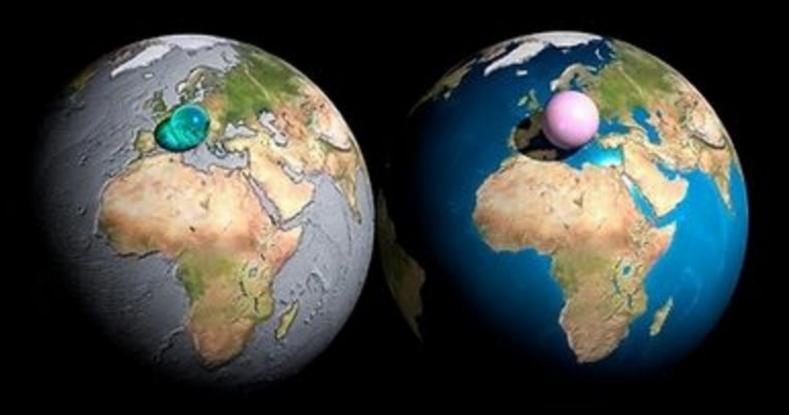
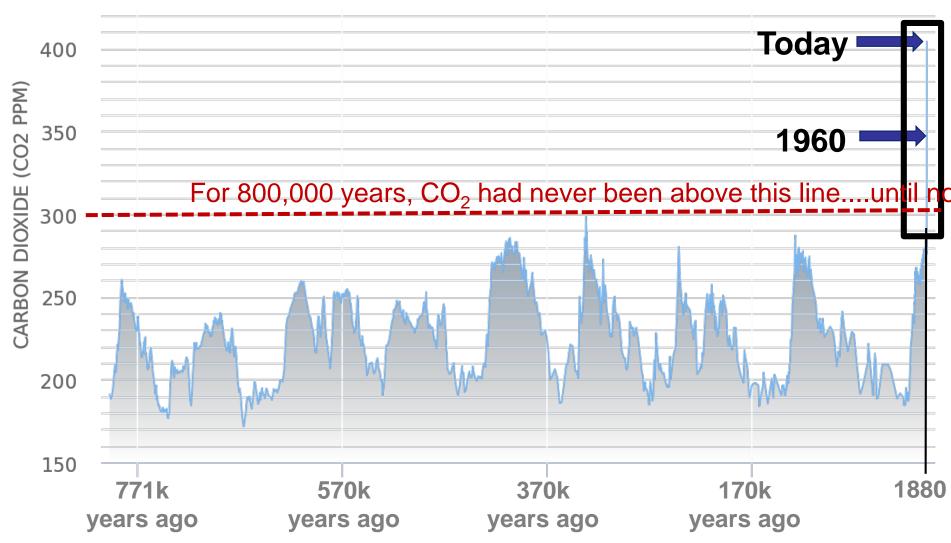


Image by Adam Nieman

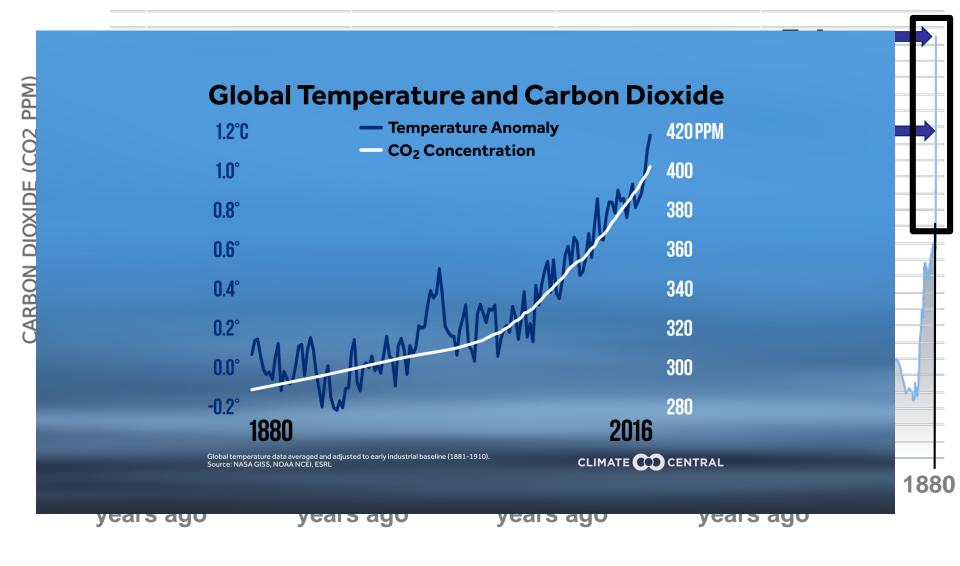


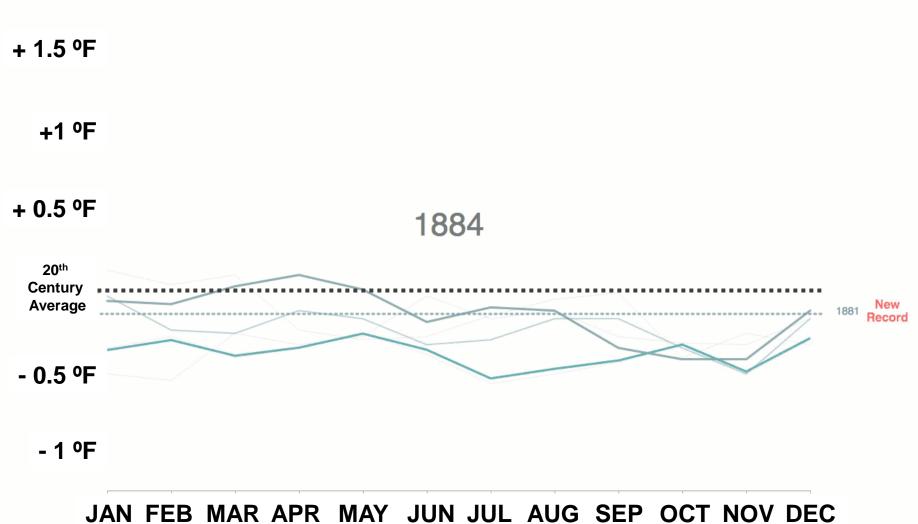
Human activities are adding heattrapping gases to the atmosphere





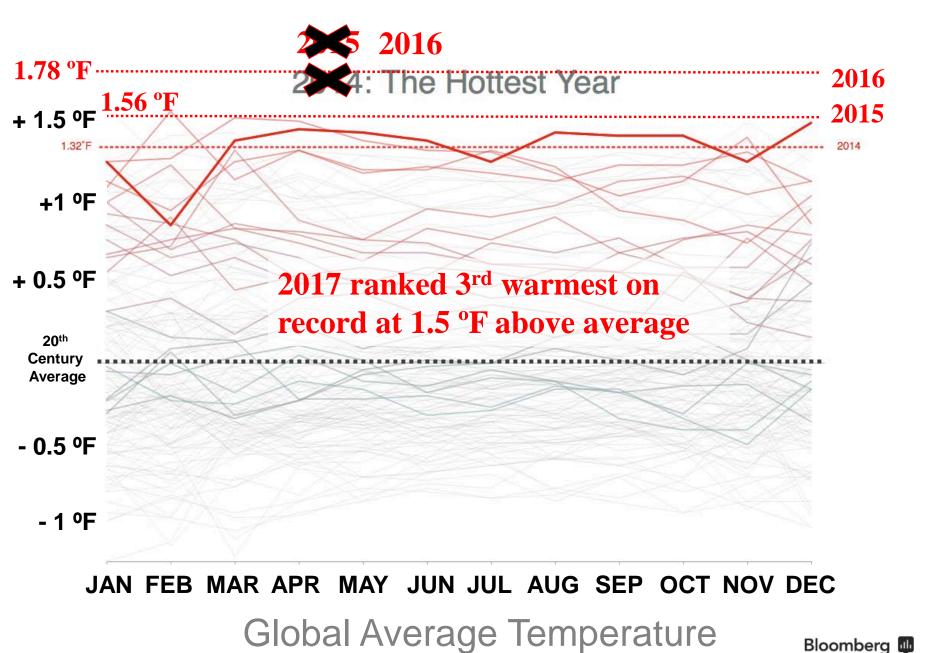
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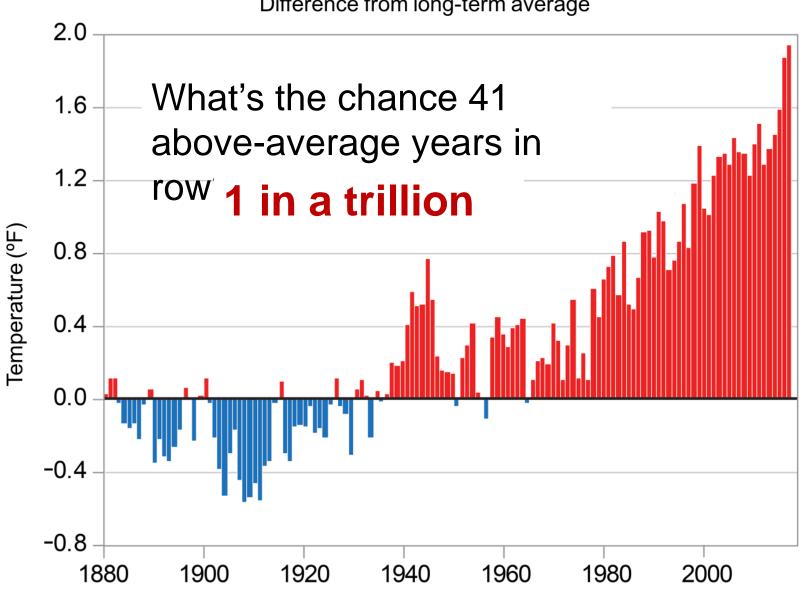
Global Average Temperature



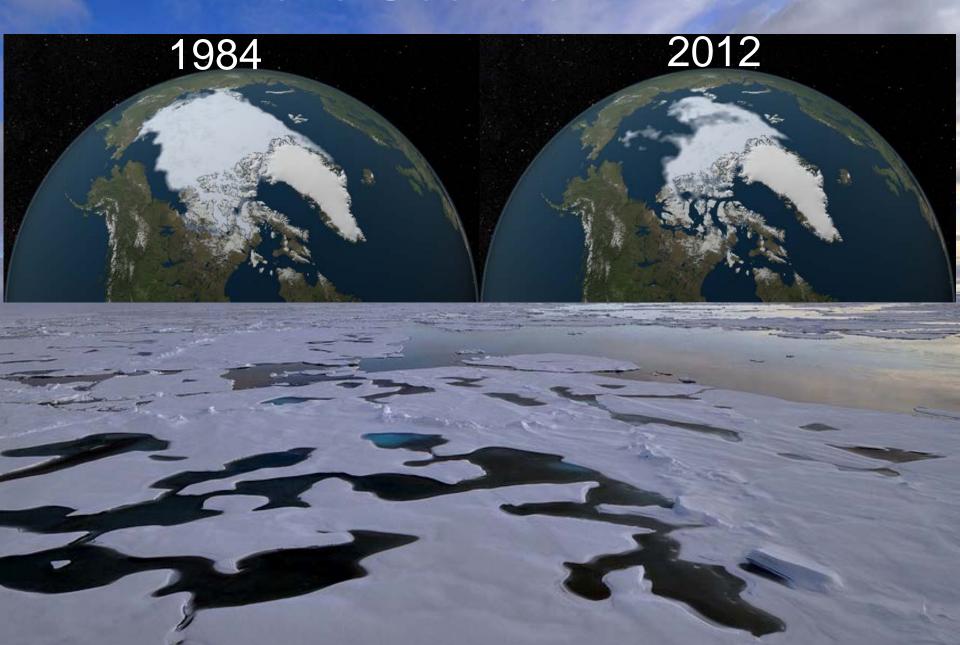


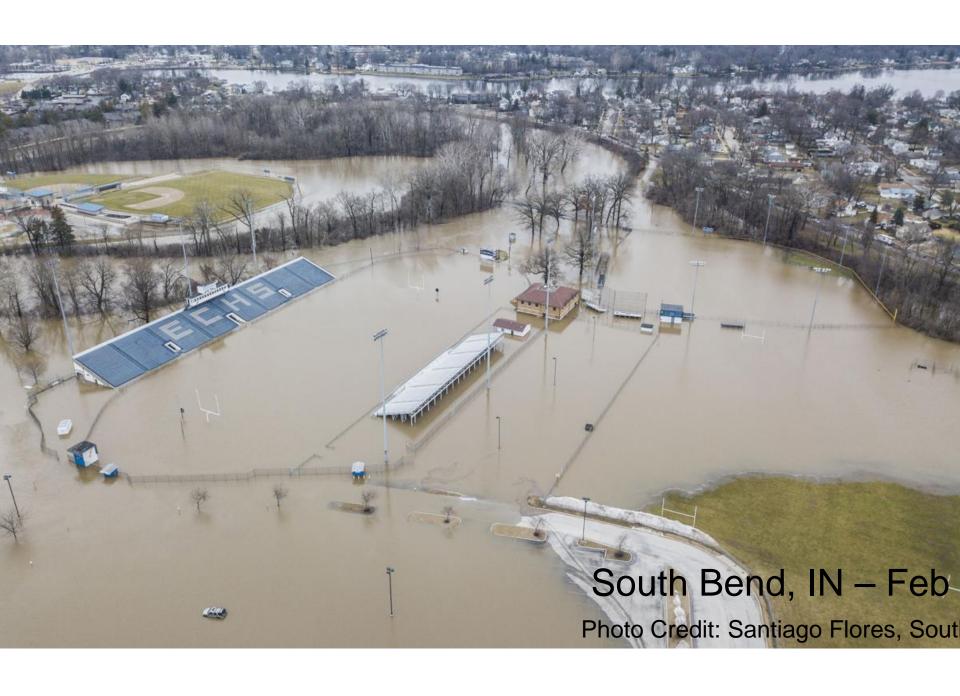
Global Average Temperature

Difference from long-term average



Arctic Sea Ice Extent











PURDUE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH CENTER

Exploring the causes and impacts of climate change, improving predictive models to project future climate conditions, and pursuing novel ideas for mitigation and adaptation.



ESTABLISHED IN 2004

Broad-based support from academic and administrative units at Purdue

INTERDISCIPLINARY

80+ faculty representing 22 departments

NON-PARTISAN

Objective, science-based information

COLLABORATIVE

Partnerships with schools, NGOs, businesses, government agencies, farmers









IN CCIA

Indiana Climate Change Impacts Assessment

Prepared for: The Honorable Richard G. Lugar

Prepared by: The Purdue Climate Change Research Center

February 2008



IN CCIA Reports

Putting global change into local

narchactiva



Climate



Health



Forest Ecosystems Urban Green



Infrastructure



Aquatic Ecosys



Agriculture



Tourism & Recreation



Water Resources



Energy

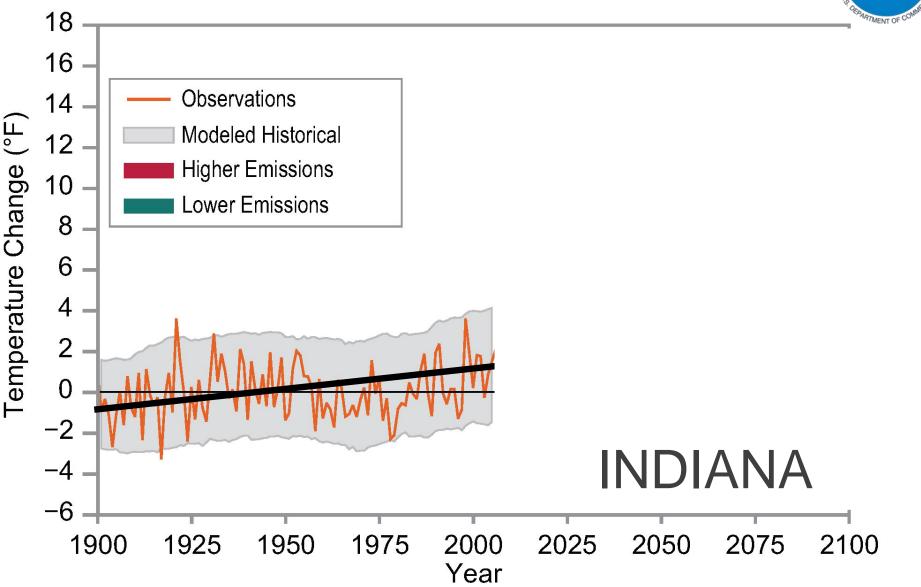


Infrastructure

www.IndianaClimate.org

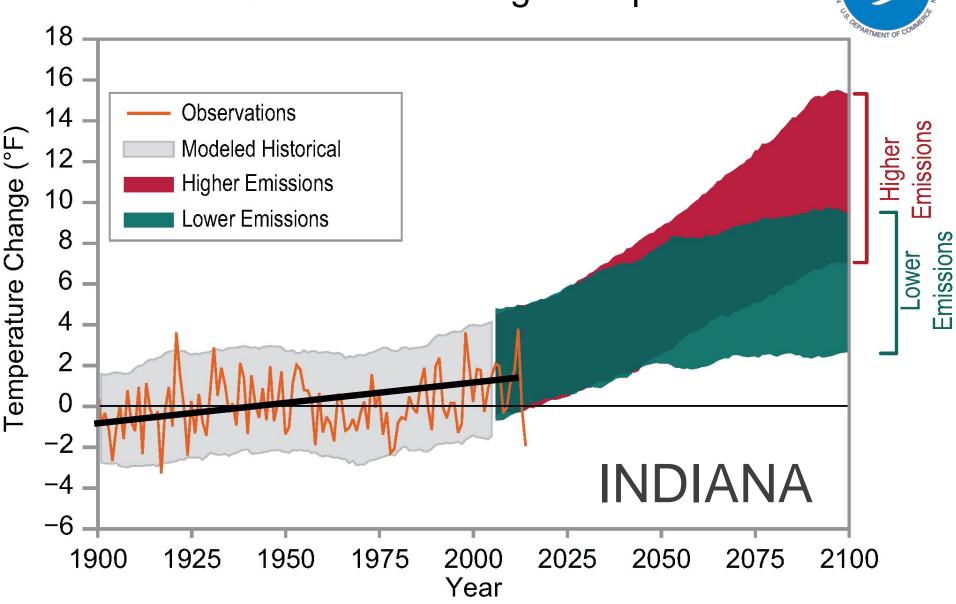
Annual Statewide Average Temperature

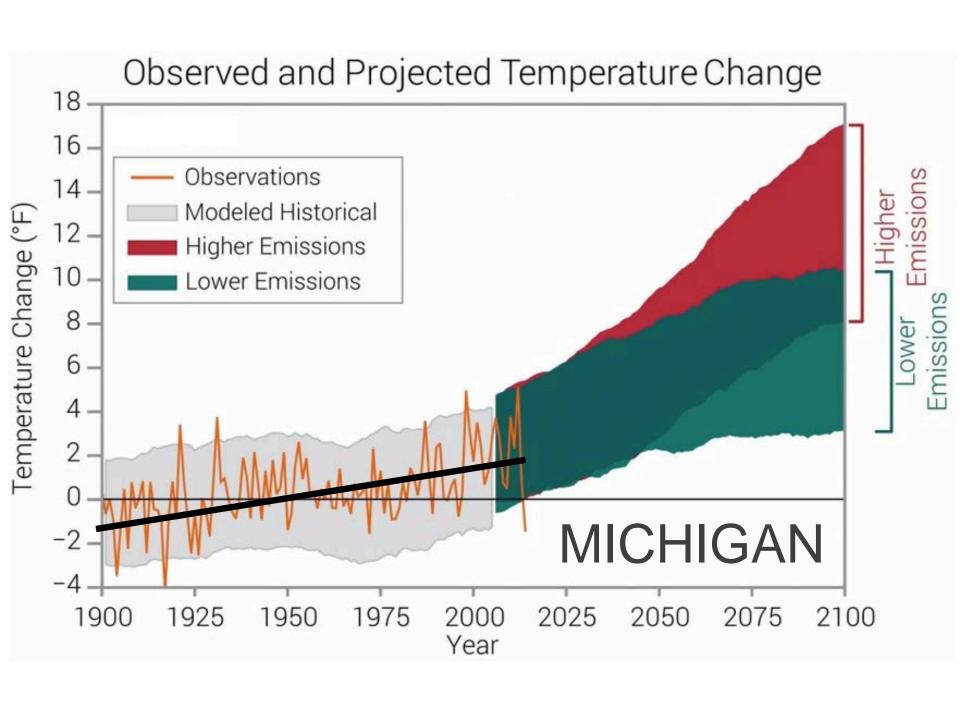


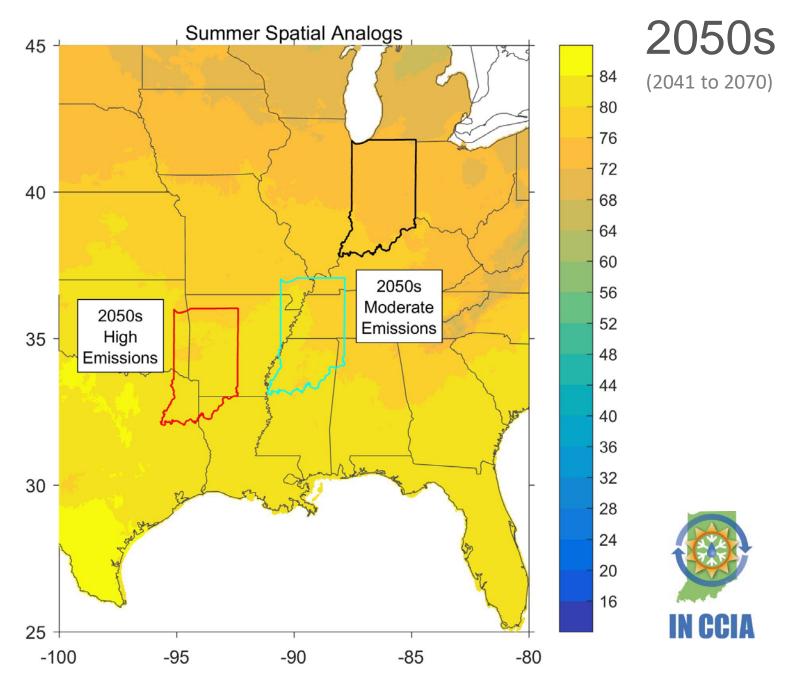


Annual Statewide Average Temperature

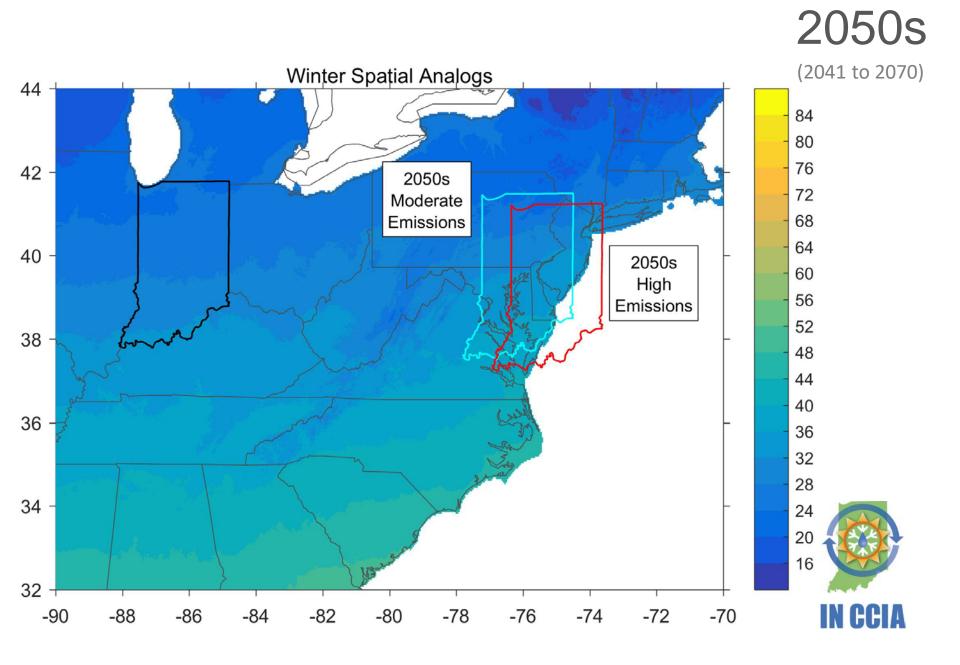
NOAA







Based on seasonal average temperature and precipitation





Days Above 90 °F

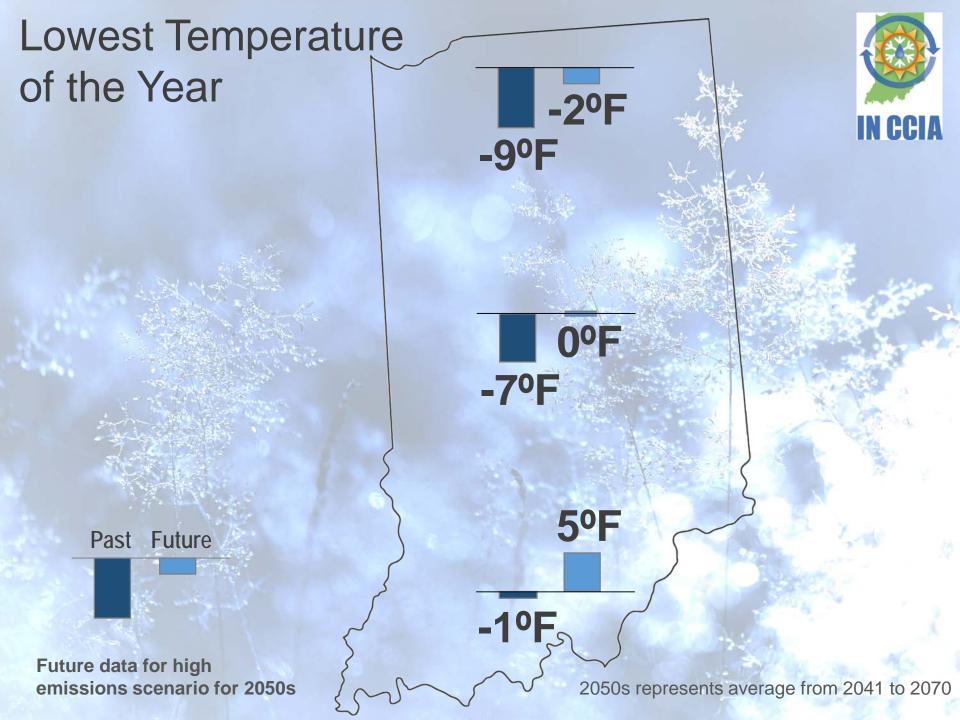
Annual Count



Future data based on high emissions scenario 2050s represents 30-year period 2041 to 2070



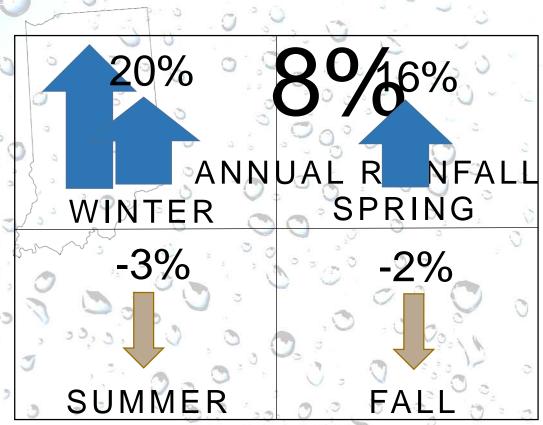
Elkhart County, Indiana



2050s

Relative to 1971-2000 average





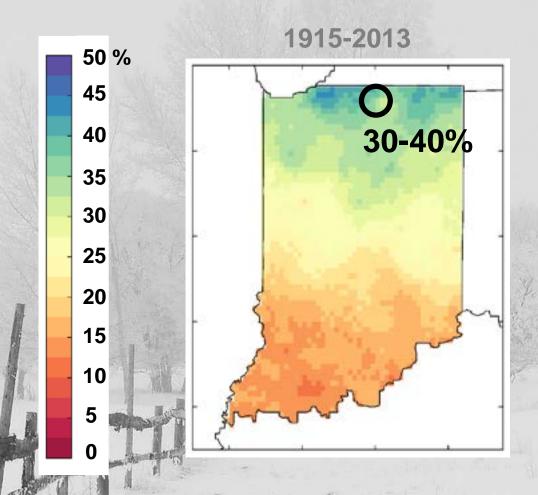
Statewide Average
2050s represents average from 2041 to 2070

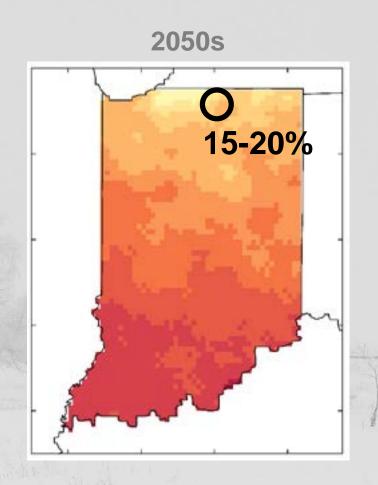
Future data based on high emissions scenario

Rain or Snow?

Fraction of Nov-Mar precipitation falling as snow







Based on high emissions scenario for 2050s 2050s represents average from 2041 to 2070

Rain or Snow?

Fraction of Nov-Mar precipitation falling as snow





Based on high emissions scenario for 2050s 2050s represents average from 2041 to 2070

More Water Entering Our Rivers by Mid-Century





Project change in total runoff

Annual Change

+7%

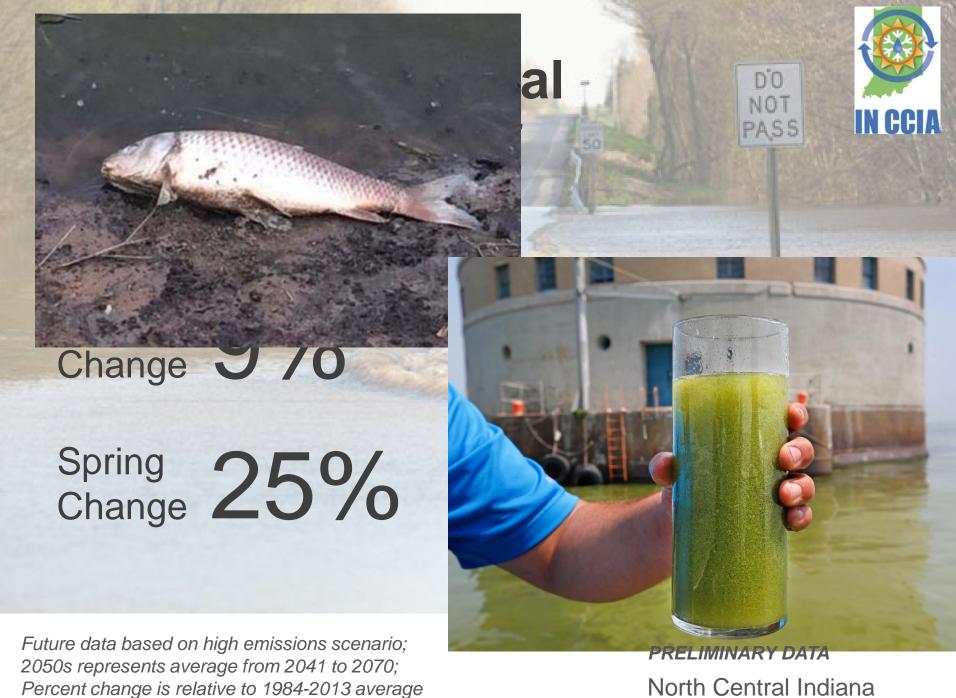
Annual change in tile drainflow

+34%

Future data based on high emissions scenario; 2050s represents average from 2041 to 2070; Percent change is relative to 1984-2013 average

PRELIMINARY DATA

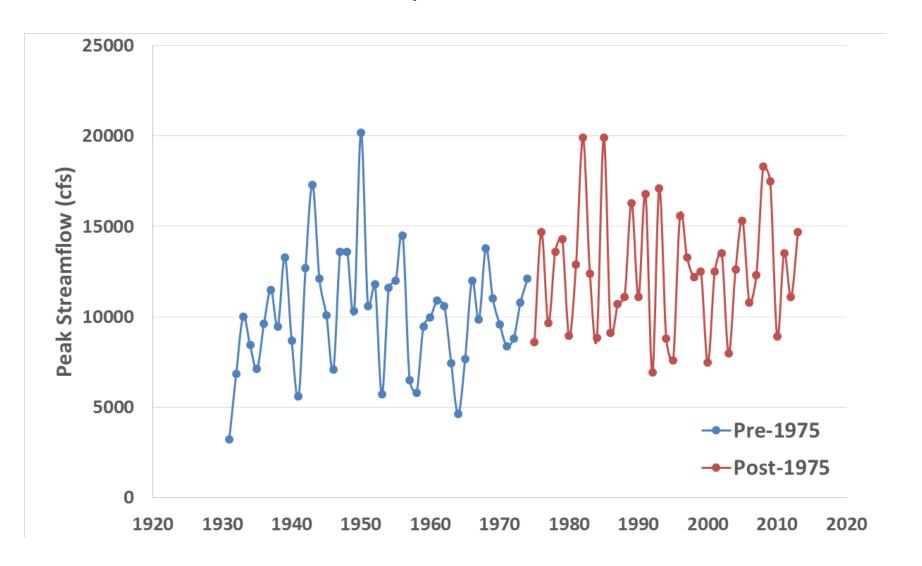
North Central Indiana



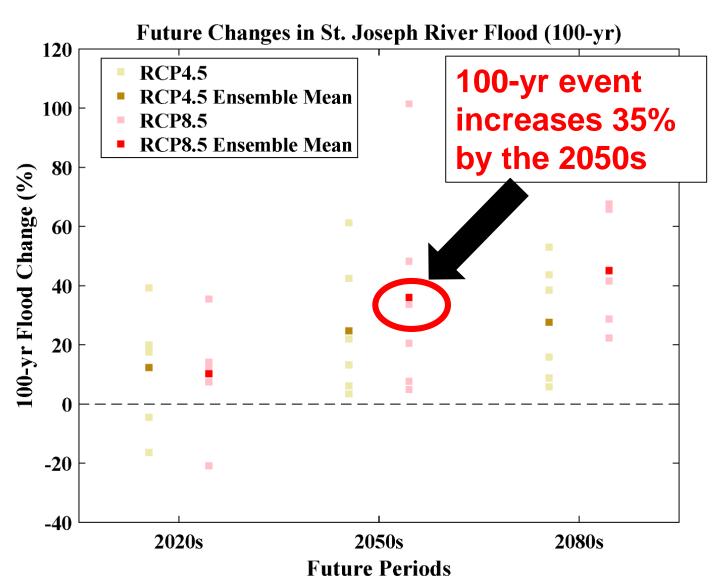
North Central Indiana

Peak Annual Streamflow

Observations for St. Joseph River at Niles, MI



Projected Changes in the Magnitude of the 100-yr Flood

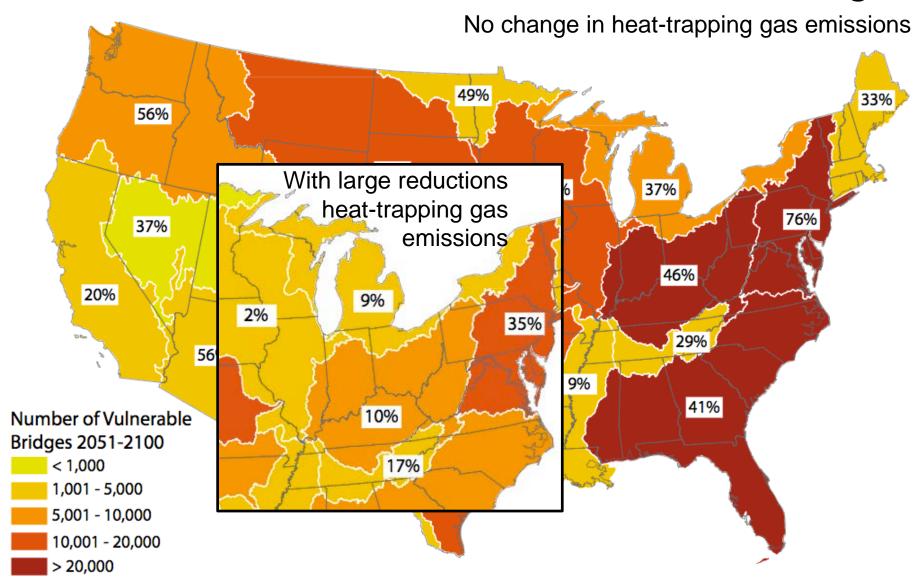


Water resource management will be critical

- Indiana is getting warmer and wetter
- Extreme heat & heavy rainfall will challenge us
- Seasonal changes are critical to managing risks

Where we end up depends on the choices we make!

Vulnerable Bridges



CIRA analysis identified bridges that may be vulnerable to increased peak river flows

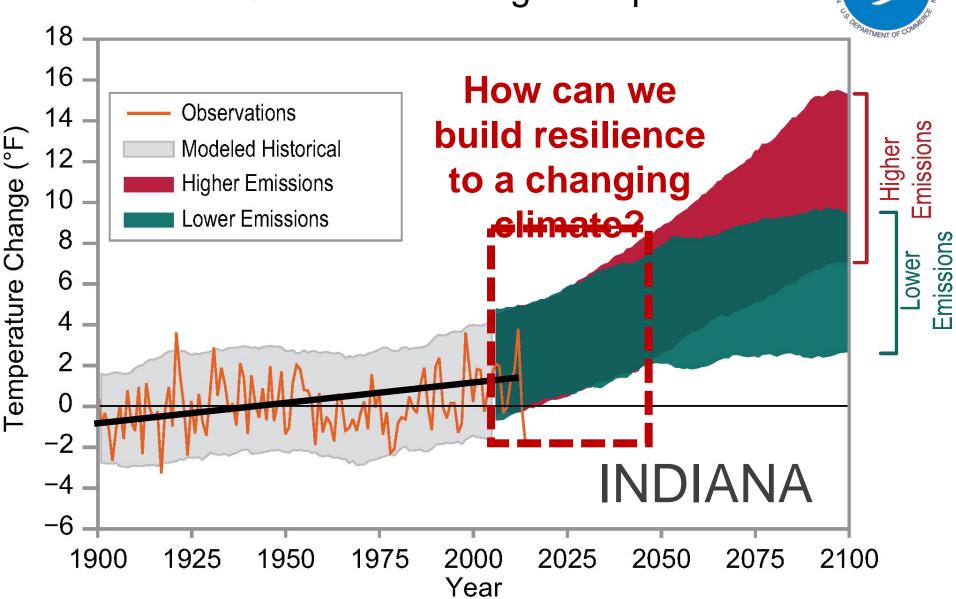
Water Quality

\$2.6 – 3 billion in avoided costs* from poor water quality when emissions are reduced

EPA 2015

*Estimate for contiguous US, compares costs of high and low emissions scenario in 2100

Annual Statewide Average Temperature





Stay informed, stay connected

http://IndianaClimate.org







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