

Climate change in northern Ontario - past, present and future

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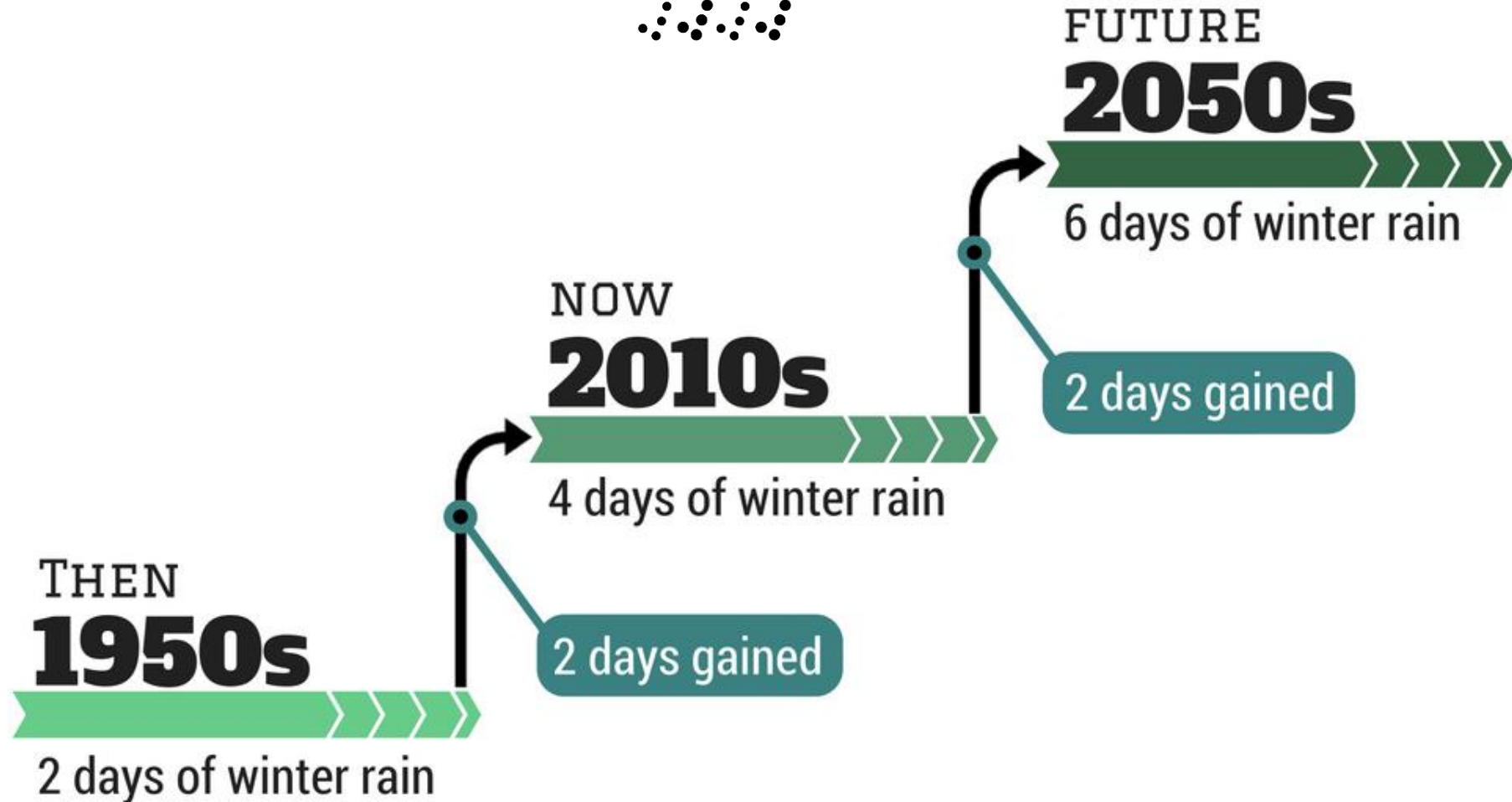
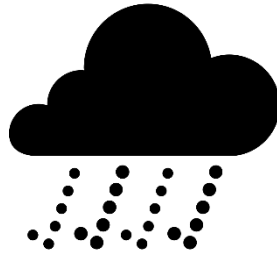
Northern Ontario First Nation
Climate Change Workshop
13 December, 2016



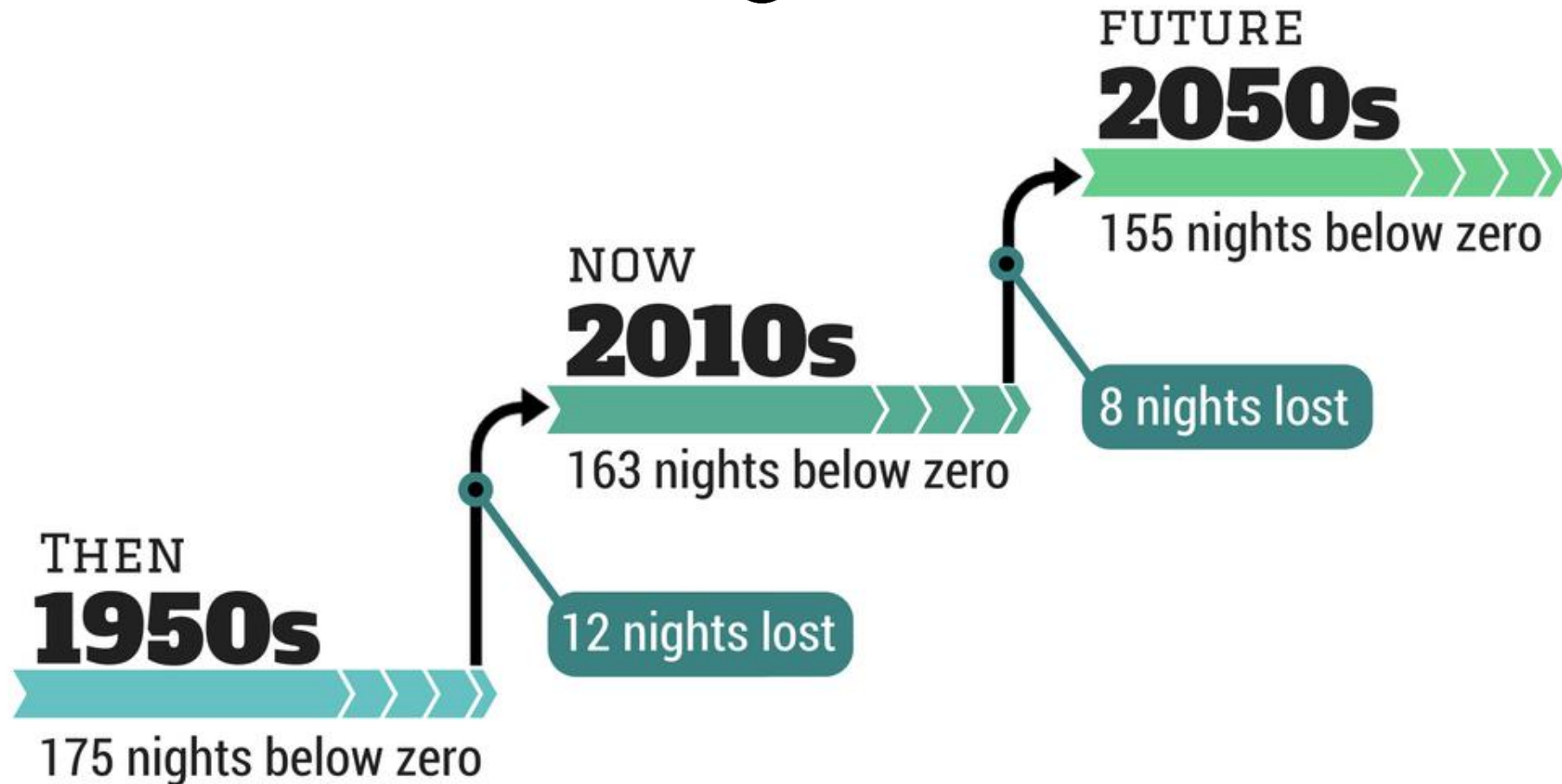
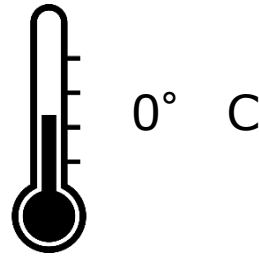




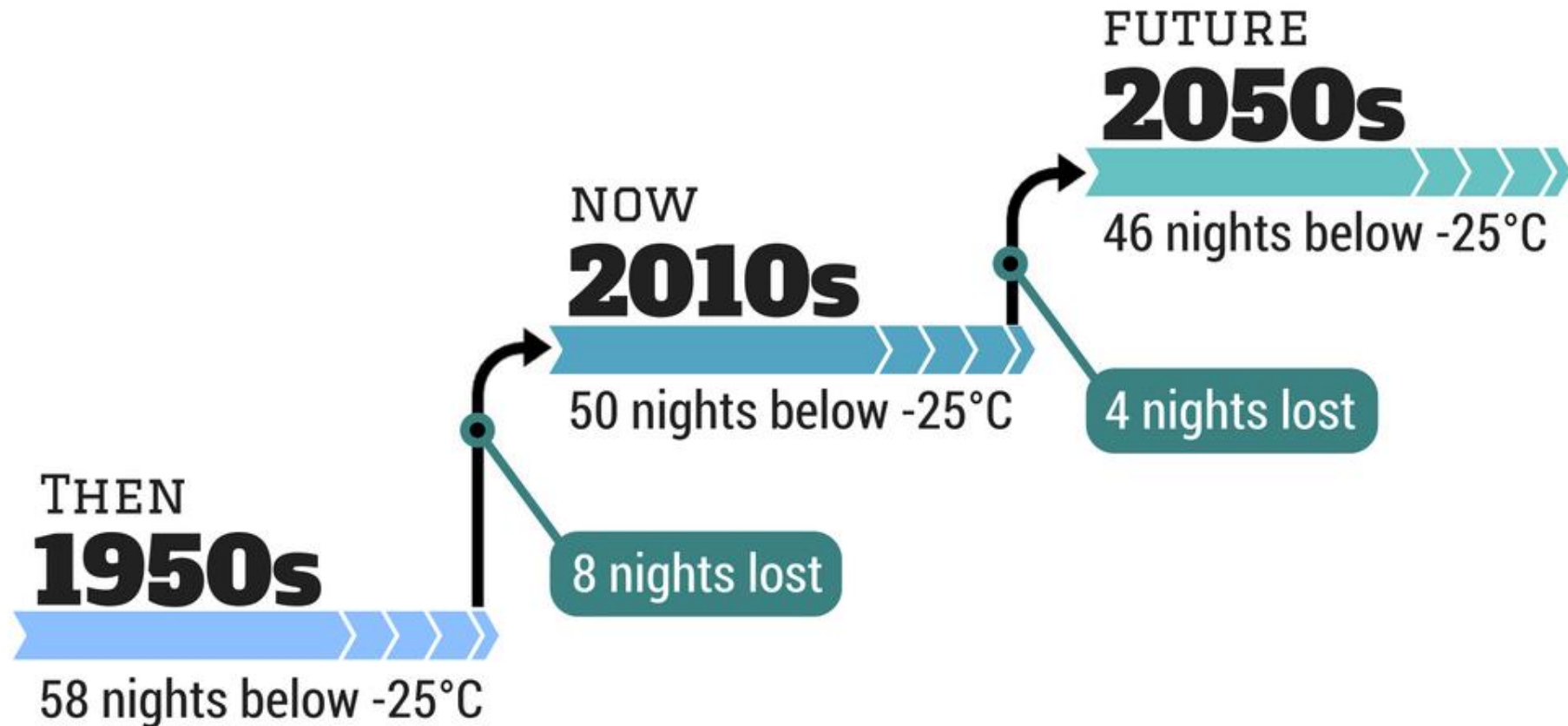
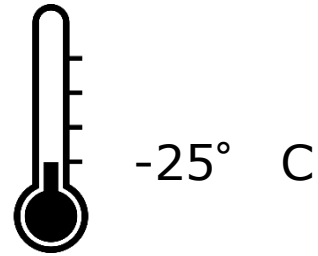
A Lifetime of Wetter Winter Days



A Lifetime of Fewer Cold Nights



A Lifetime of Fewer Very Cold Nights

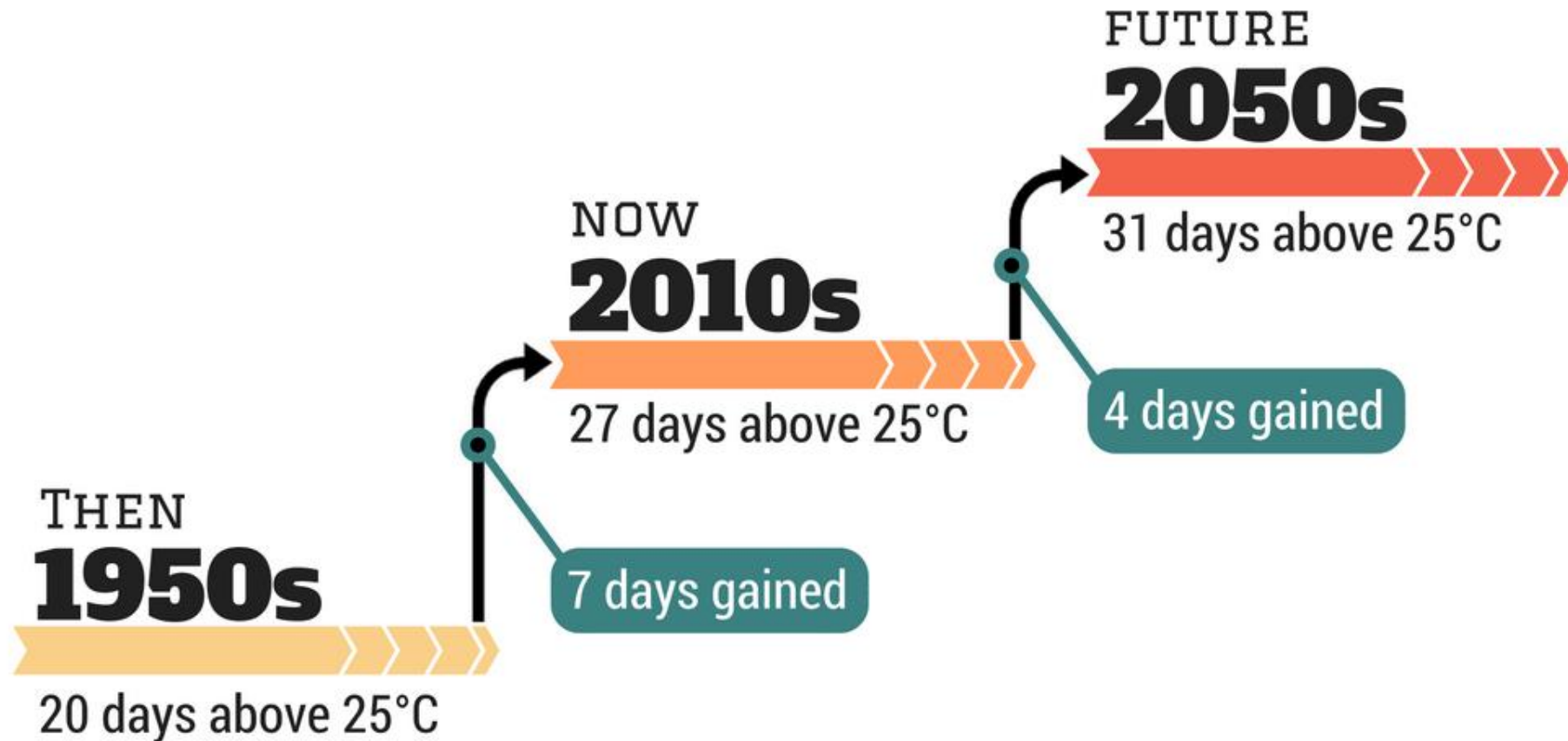
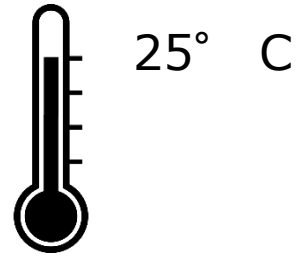


Eabametoong, 10 December, 2009



Xavier Sagutch, Eabametoong FN

A Lifetime of Warmer Summer Days





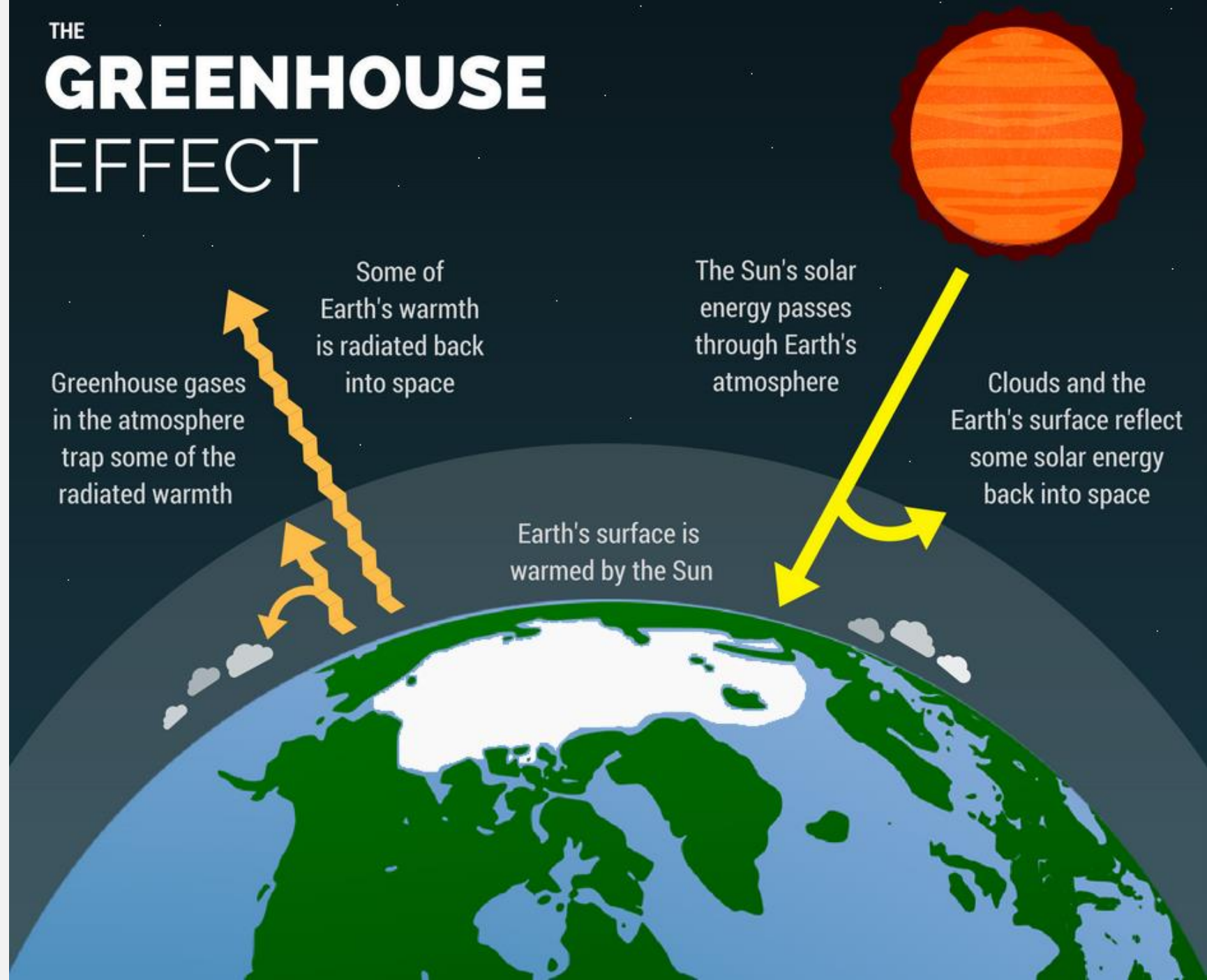
Dense smoke from the Pioneer Road fire east of Fort Hope
June 9, 2006. http://www.eabametoong.firstnation.ca/index.php?q=gallery&g2_itemId=7514



Coal burning power plant,
Shuozhou, Shanxi, China



THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT



The Sun's solar energy passes through Earth's atmosphere

Clouds and the Earth's surface reflect some solar energy back into space

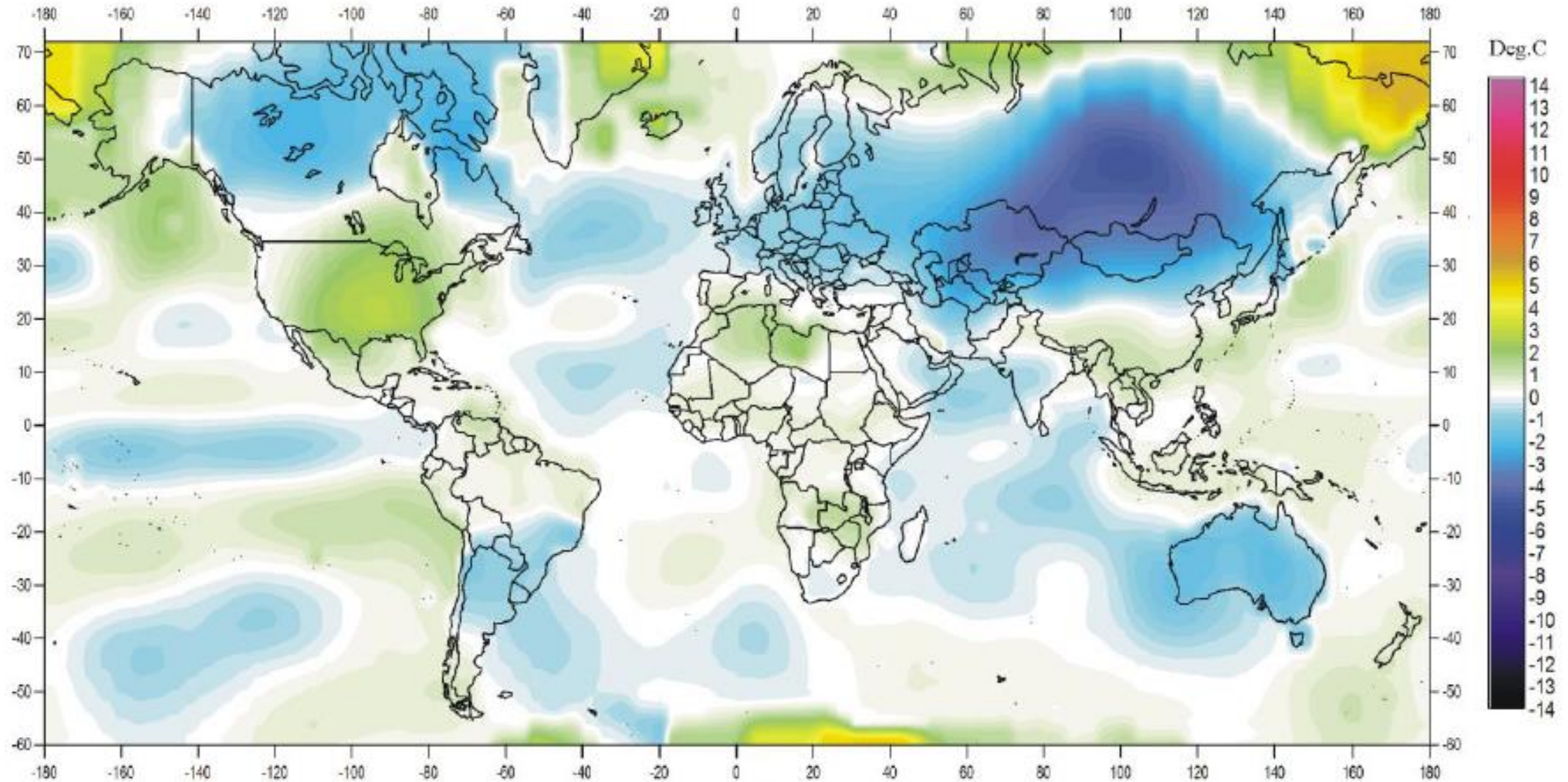
Earth's surface is warmed by the Sun

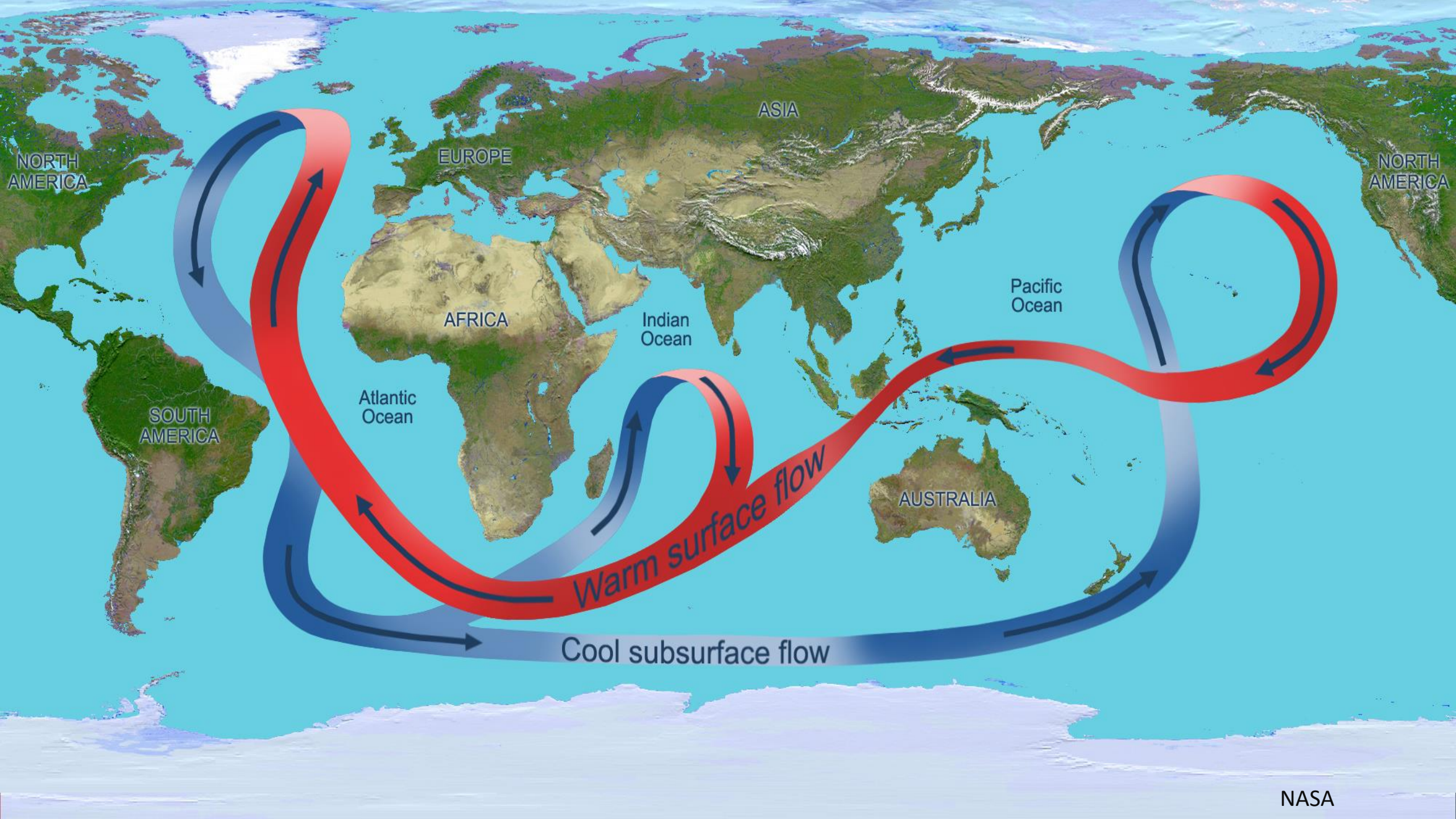
Some of Earth's warmth is radiated back into space

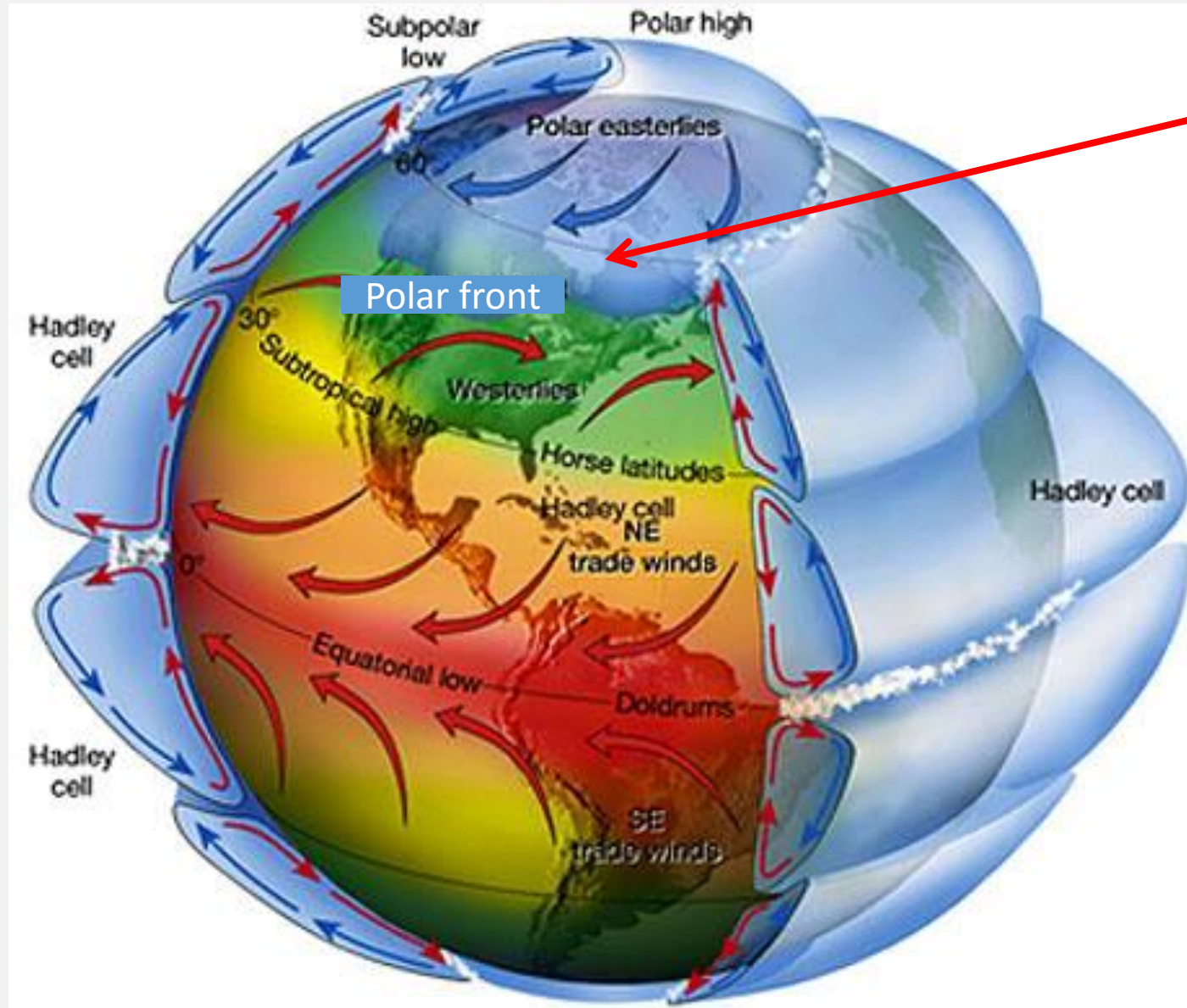
Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere trap some of the radiated warmth

October 2016 global surface air temperature overview

Surface air temperature anomaly 2016 10 vs last 10yr



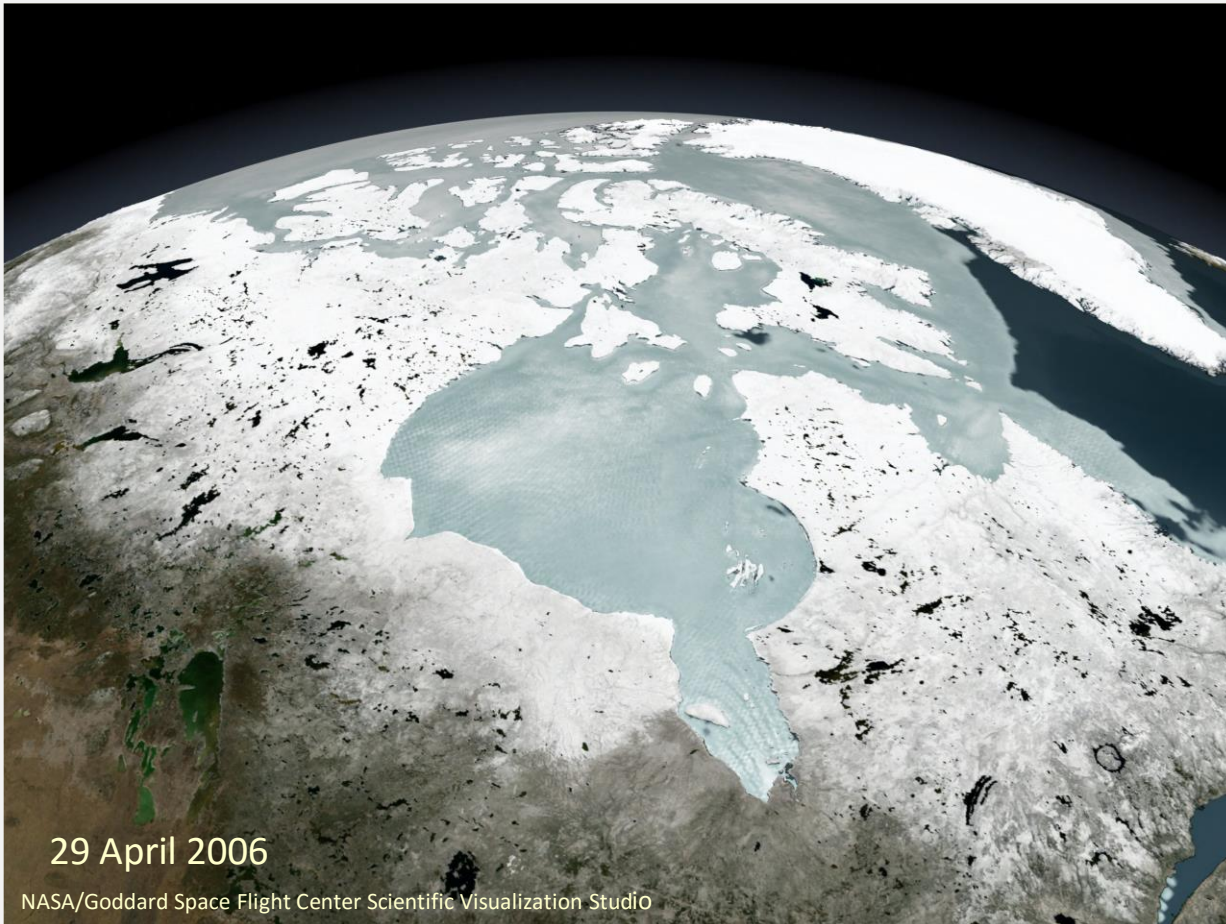




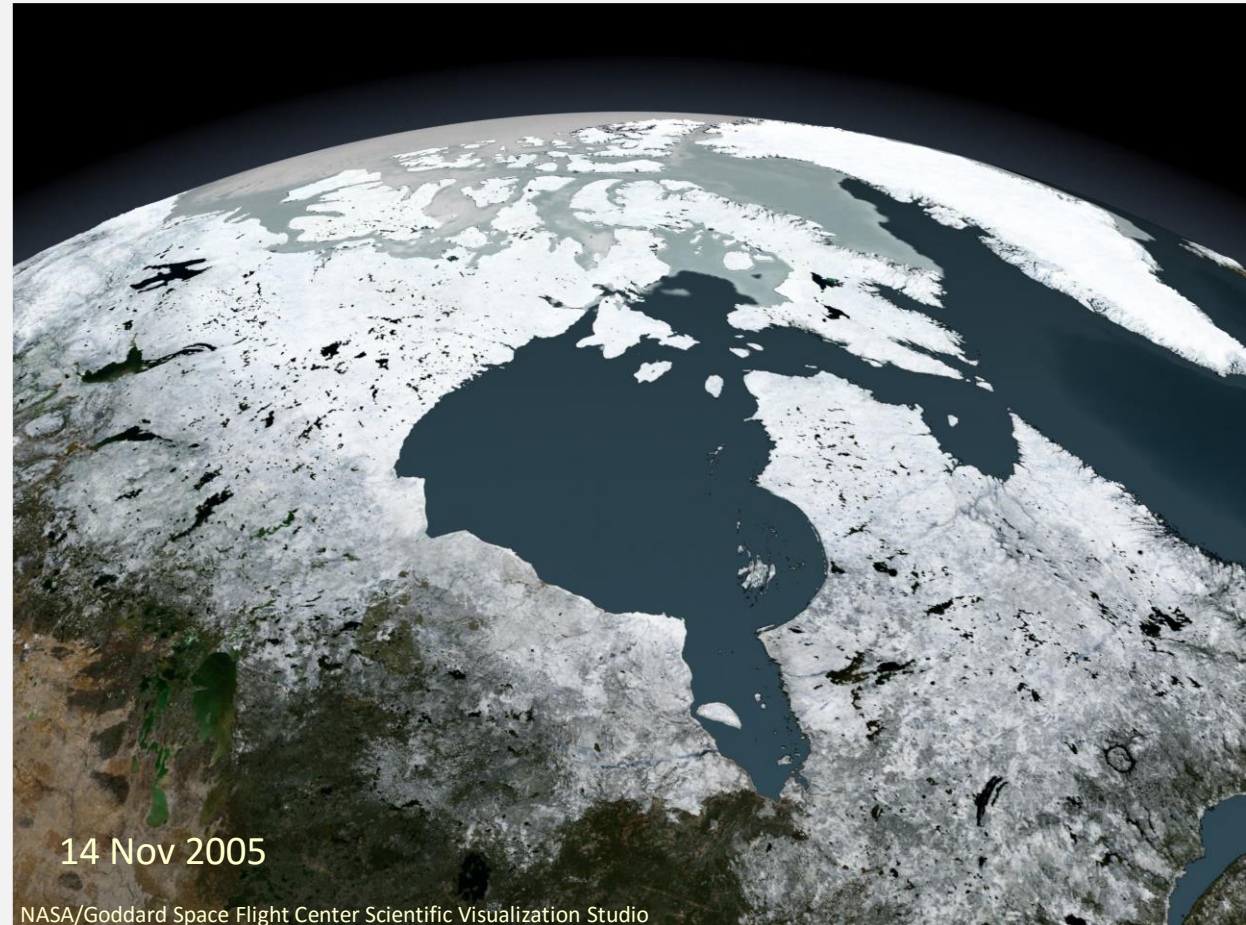
Hudson Bay

The two faces of Hudson Bay

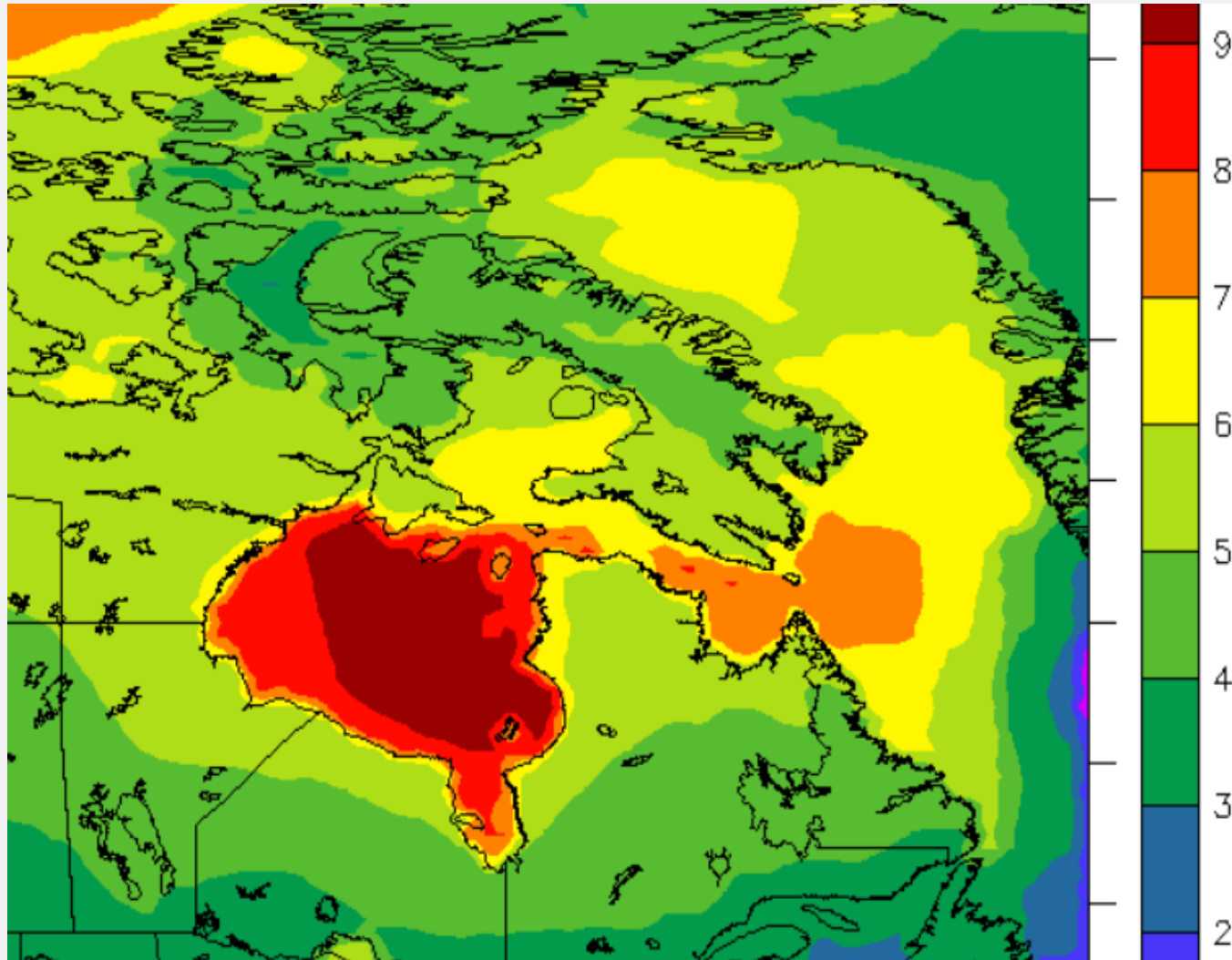
Absorbing the Sun's energy
and warming the breezes over
the surrounding land



Reflecting the Sun's energy



Projected average winter temperature in northern Canada in the 2050s compared with 1961 - 1990



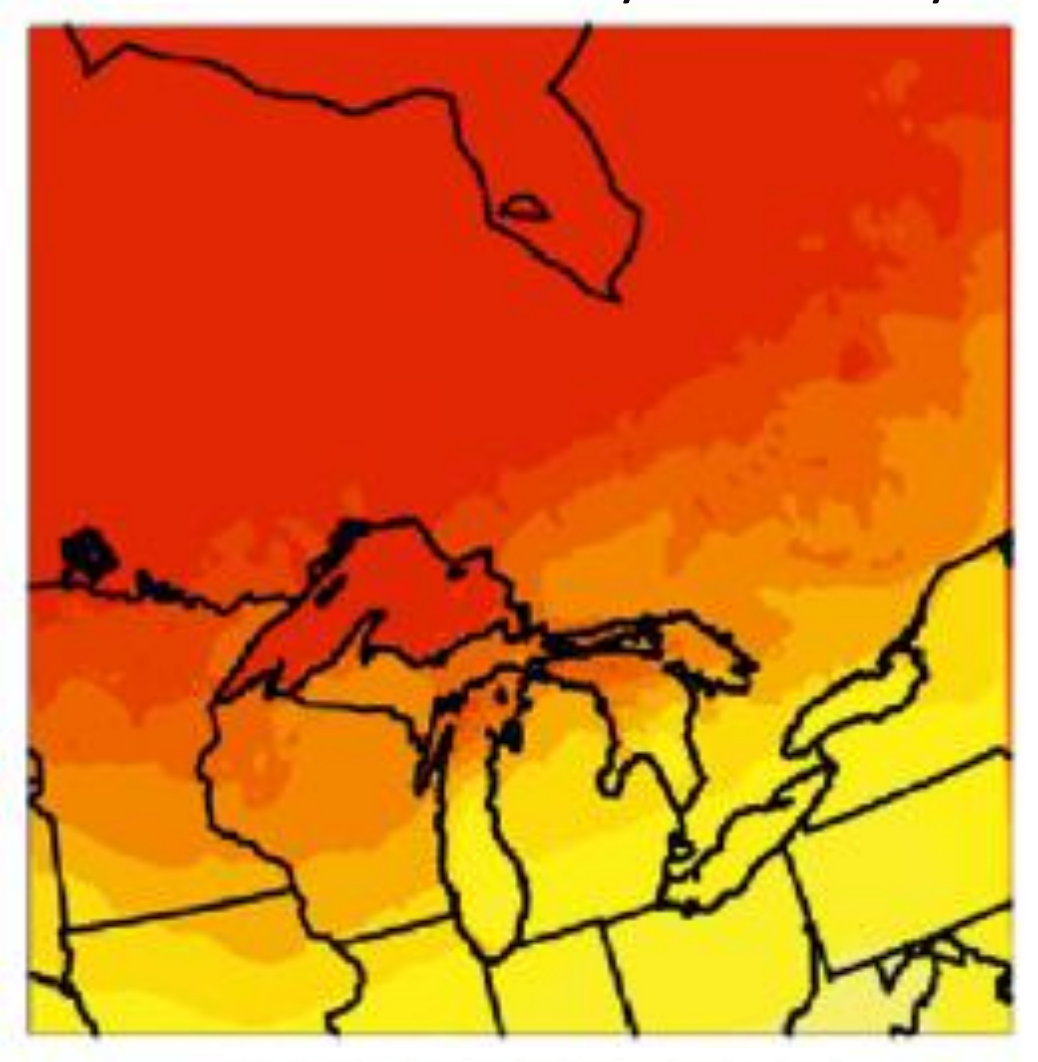
CCCSN Ouranos Consortium

<http://www.cccsn.ec.gc.ca/images/ensemblescenarios/ontario-winter-2050s-crcm.png>

Projected increase in winter temperature in the 2050s compared with 1979 - 2001

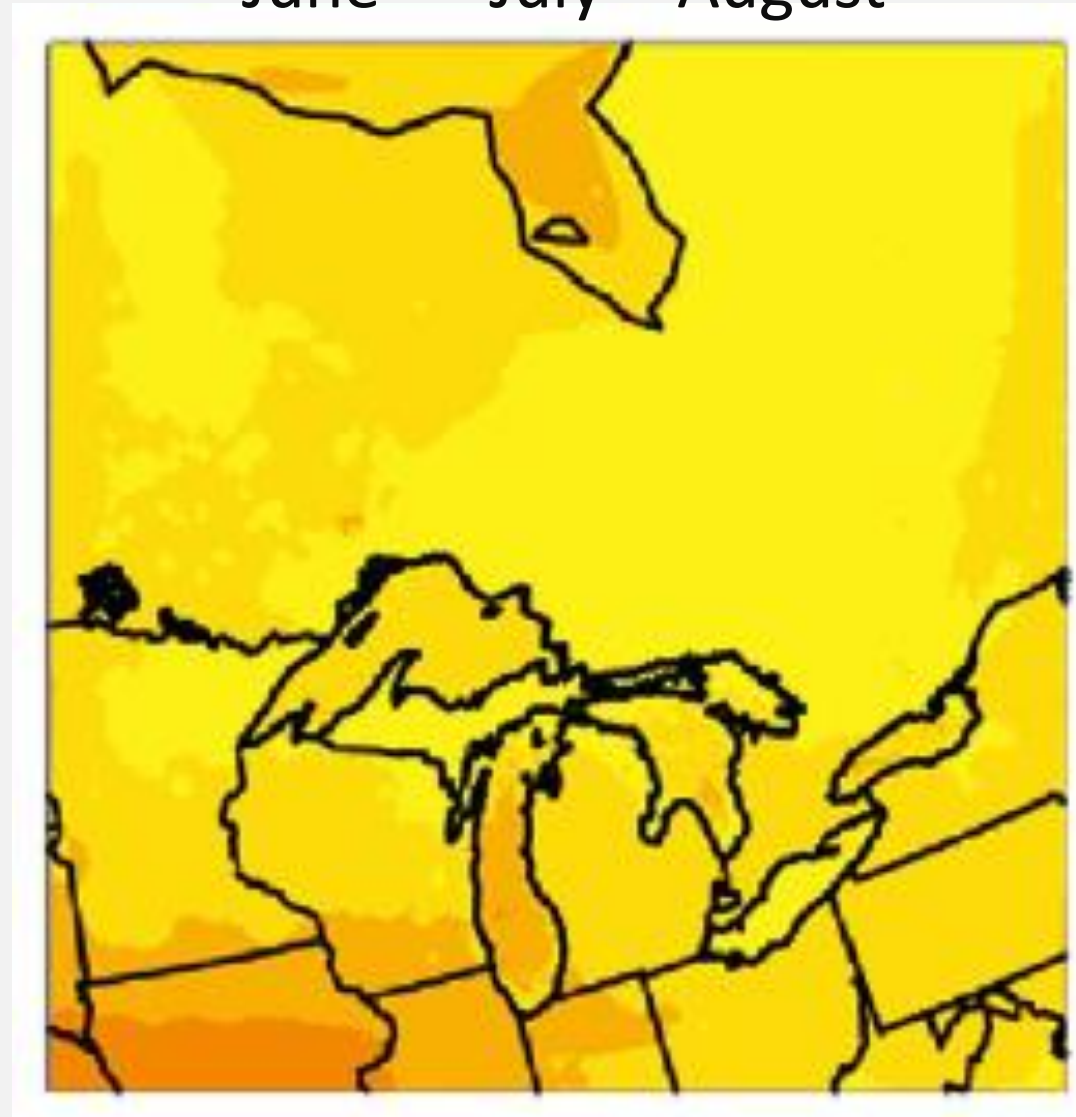
December - January - February

Gula and Peltier,
J. Climate v. 25. Nov. 2012

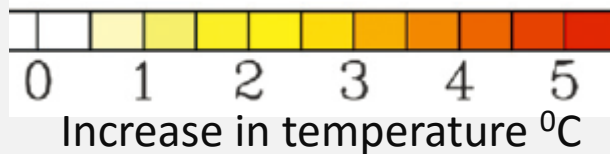


Projected increase in summer temperature in the 2050s compared with 1979 - 2001

June - July - August

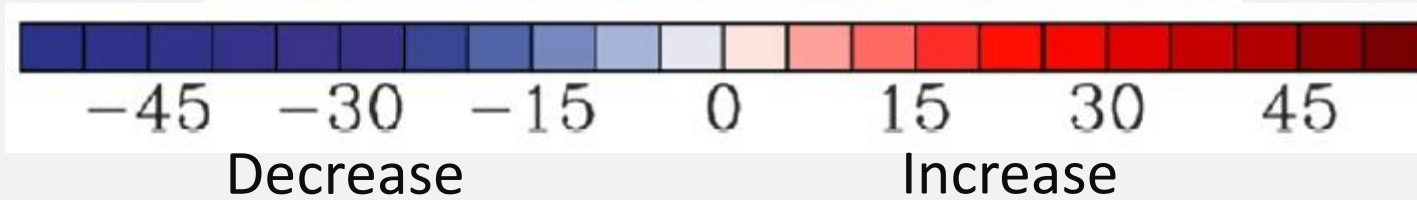
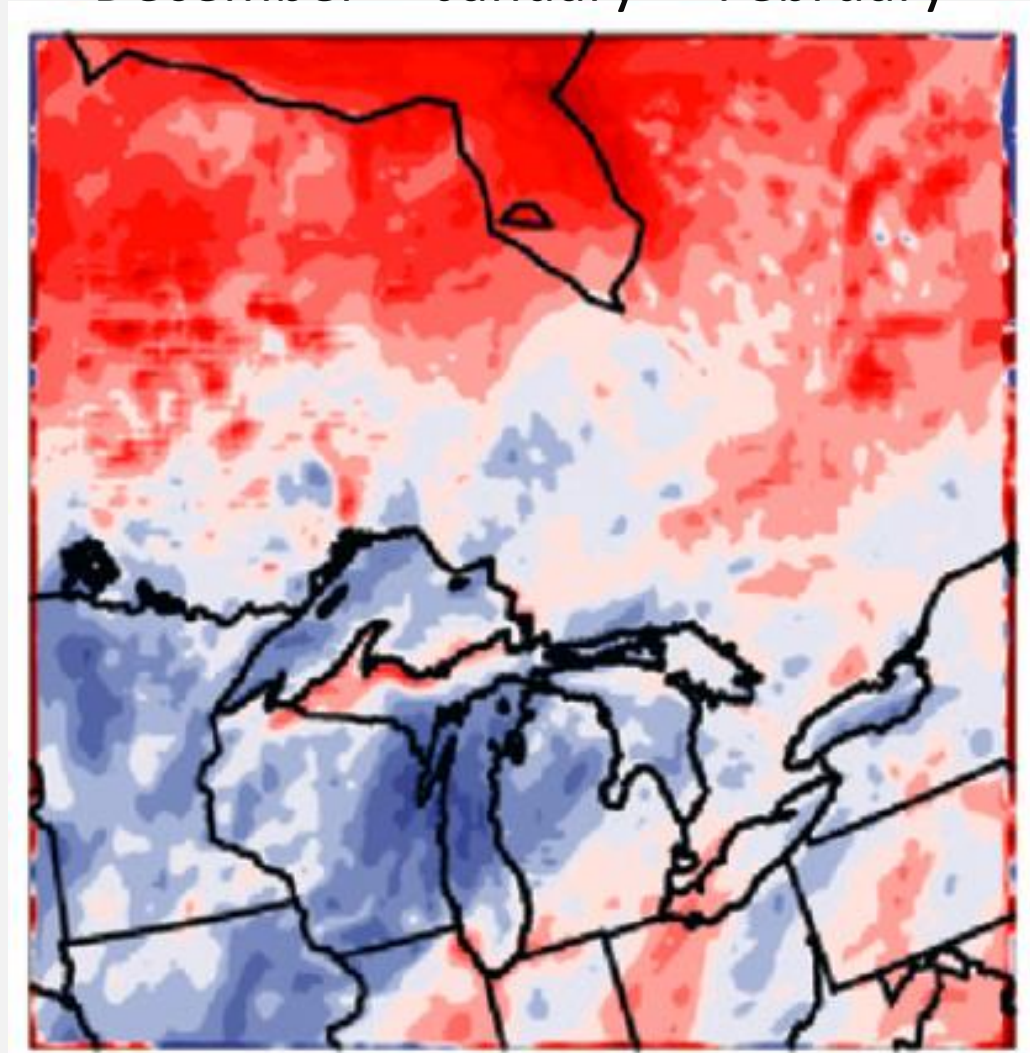


Gula and Peltier,
J. Climate v. 25. Nov. 2012



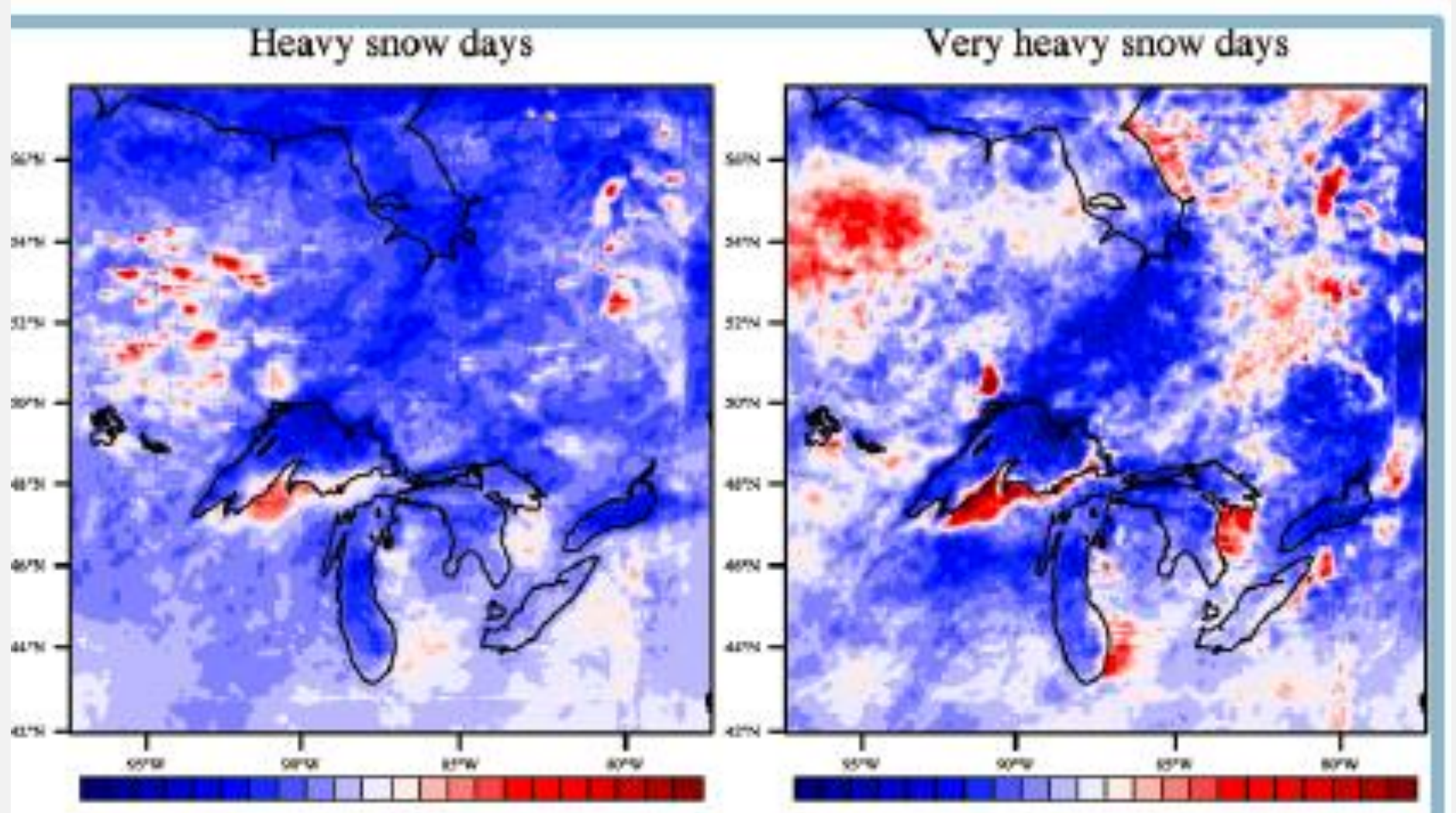
Change in average snow and rain in winter in the 2050s compared with 1979 - 2001

December - January - February



Gula and Peltier,
J. Climate v.25. Nov. 2012

Change in number of days with snow in the 2050s compared with 1971 - 2000



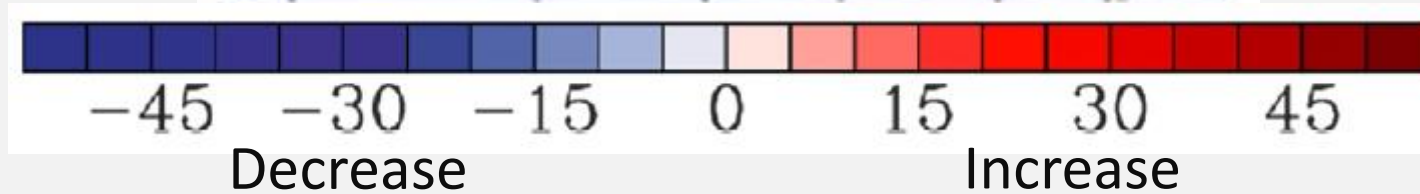
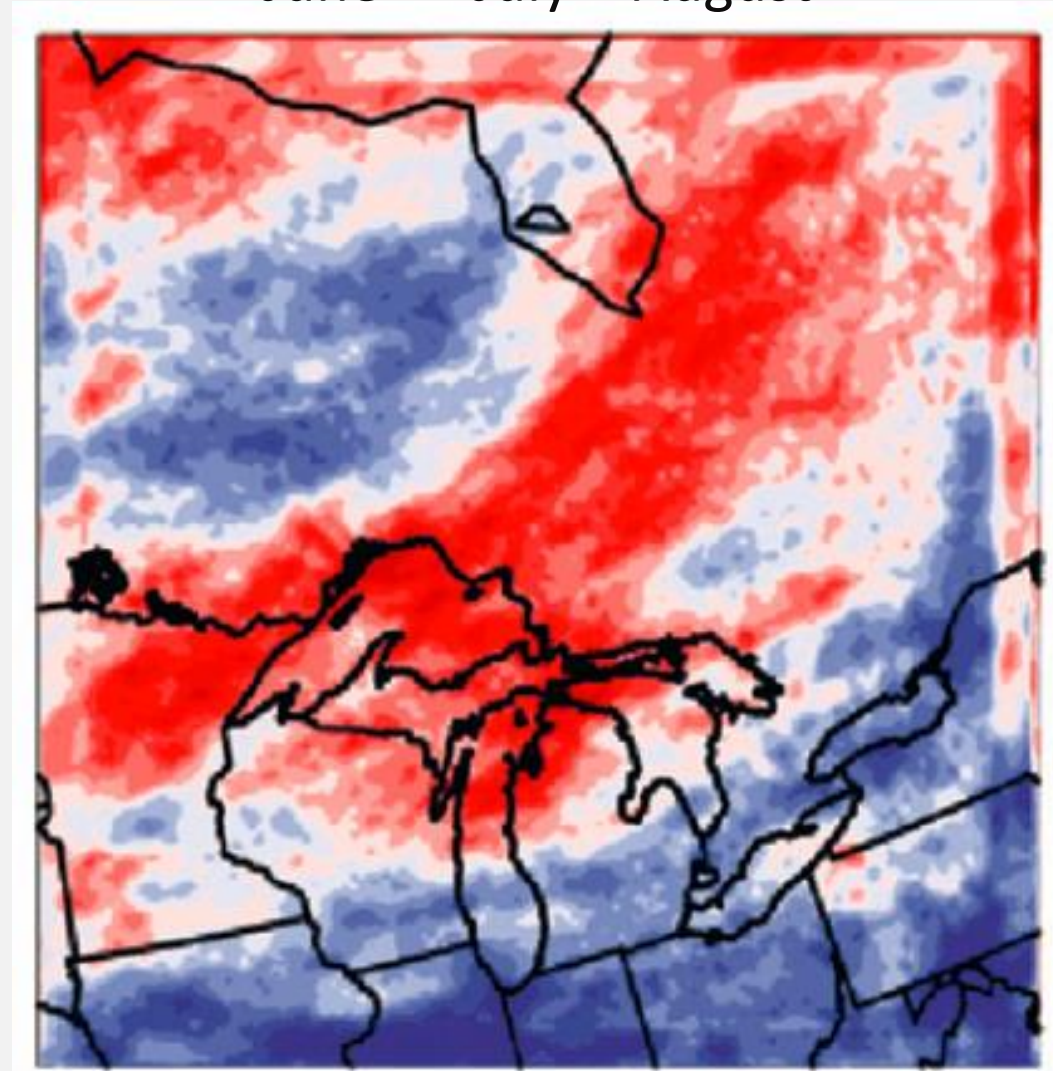
Dick Peltier,
Univ. of Toronto,
Adaptation Canada,
April 14, 2016

Seasonal Impacts of the
Warming Process at
Mid-Century.

Gula & Peltier,
J. Clim. 2013. OMECC

Change in average rainfall in summer in the 2050s compared with 1979 - 2000

June - July - August



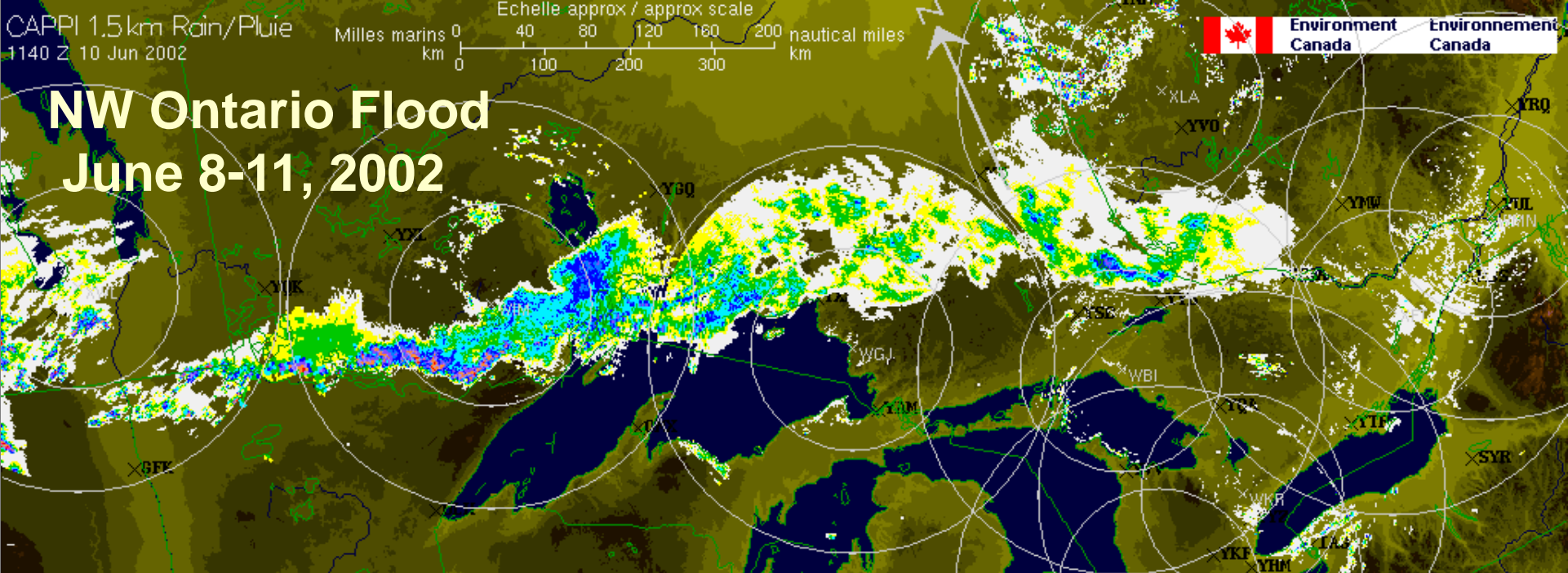
Gula and Peltier,
J. Climate v.25. Nov. 2012

CAPPI 1.5 km Rain/Pluie
1140 Z 10 Jun 2002

Echelle approx / approx scale
Milles marins 0 40 80 120 160 200
km 0 100 200 300
nautical miles km



NW Ontario Flood June 8-11, 2002



- ~400 mm of rain in 48 hours over NW Ontario region bordering Manitoba and Minnesota
- Rainfall of over 360 mm for small basin area (100 km²) exceeded current regulatory flood “*Timmins Storm*” by 2 to 3 times for 48 hour period

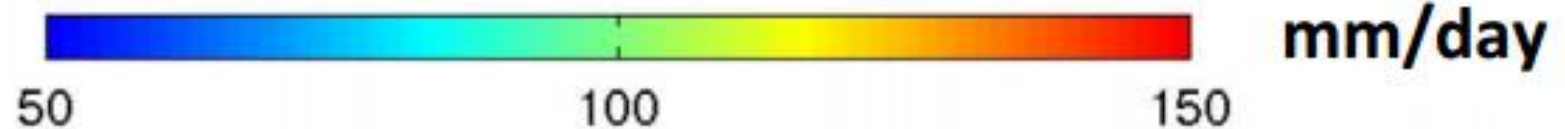
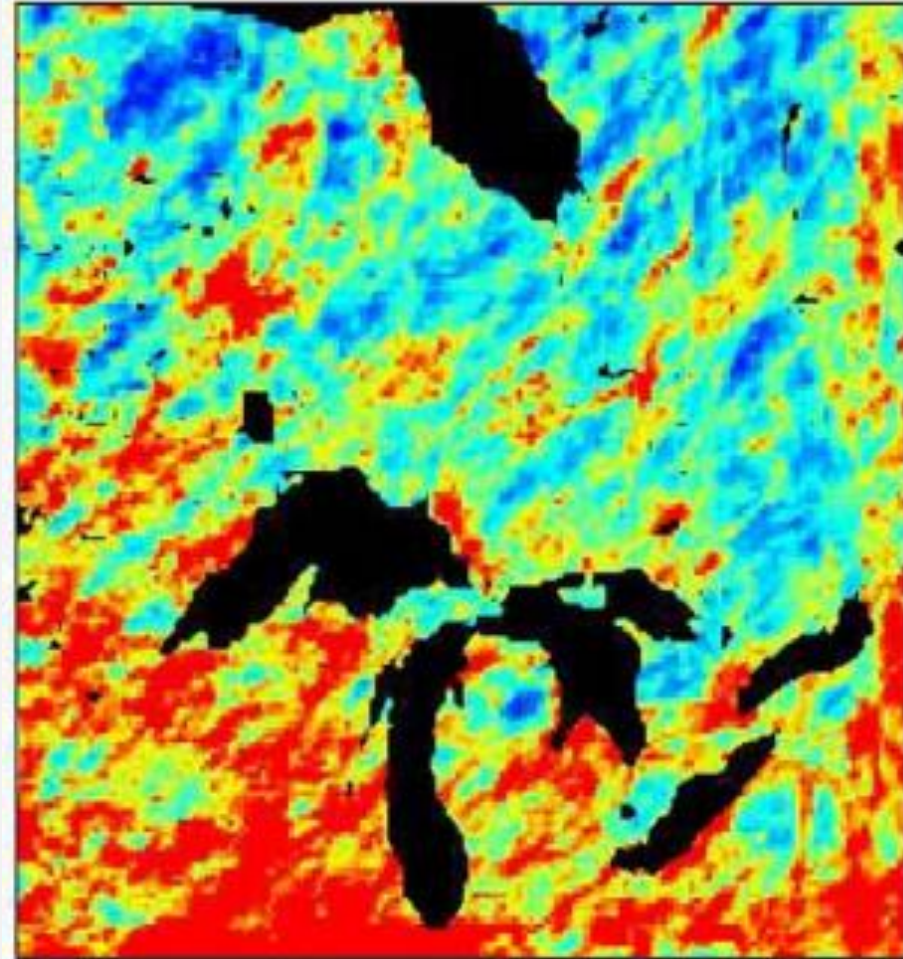
New “Design Storm” for this area based on this event ???

Future changes in extreme rainfall

Rainfall during extreme events projected to increase by 14% – 29% by 2050

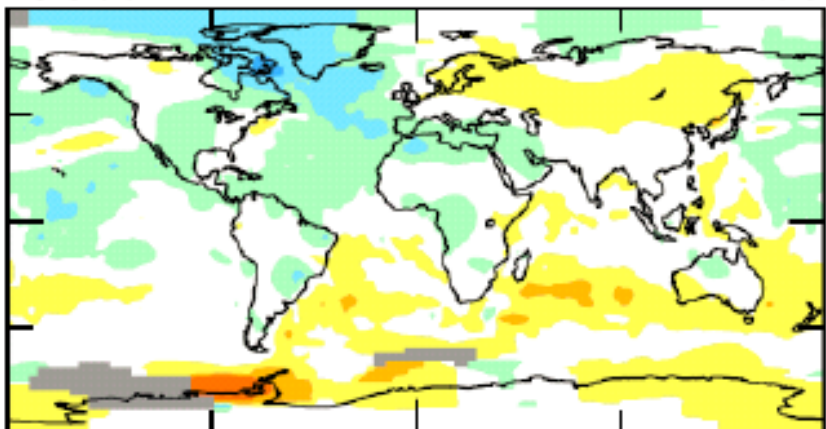
Resulting in a once in 50 year rain event today will occurring every 25 – 15 years in the 2060s

(2045-2060)

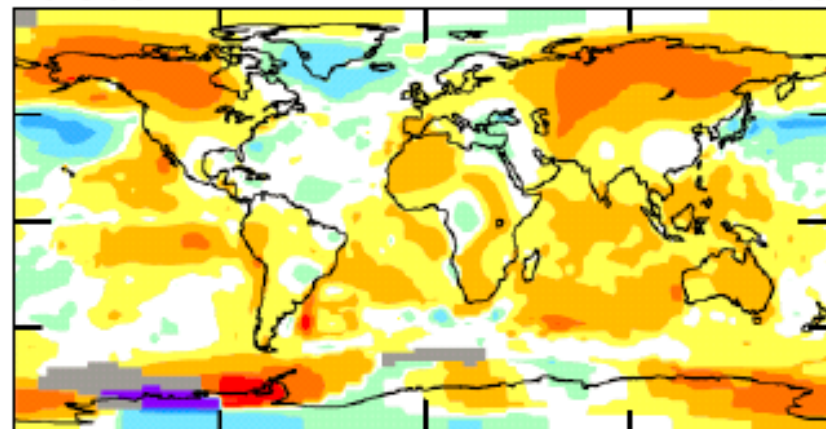


Decadal Surface Temperature Anomalies (°C)

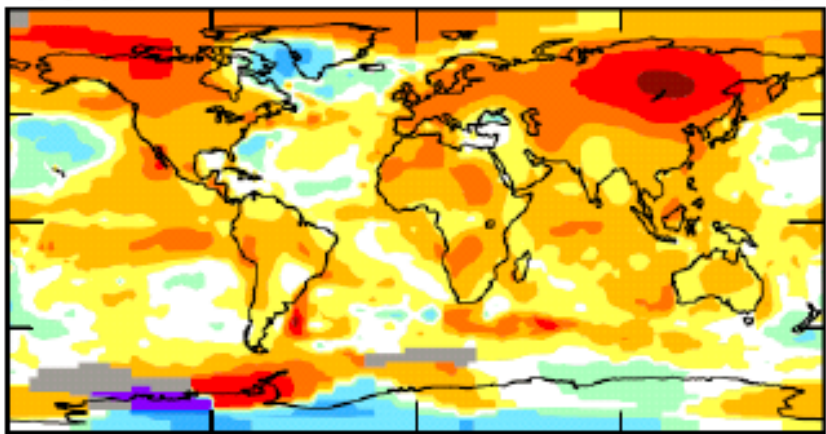
1970s .00



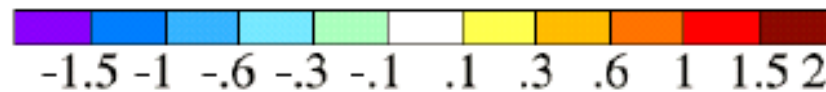
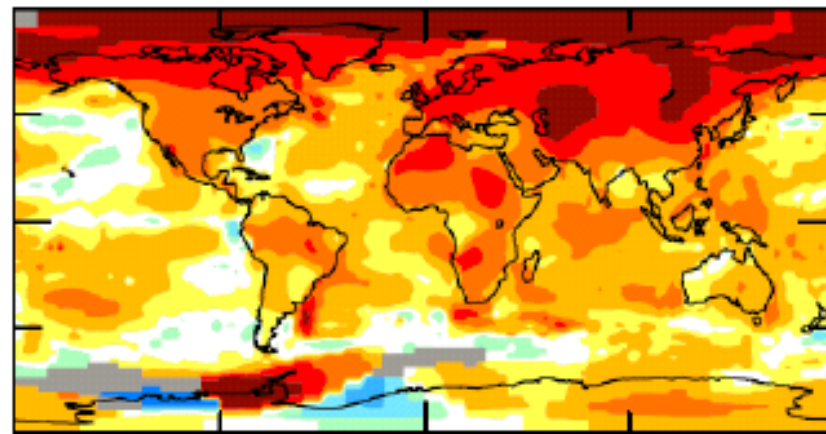
1980s .18



1990s .31



2000s .51



“The Lowdown on the Meltdown”

Dick Peltier

Bacon and Eggheads breakfast with Houses of Parliament politicians. Ottawa. 29 March, 2012

Decadal mean surface temperature anomalies relative to base period 1951-1980.

Source: update of Hansen et al., GISS analysis of surface temperature change. *J. Geophys. Res.* 104, 30997-31022, 1999.