

Climate Trends

Data / Information from NCEI and NCA5

National Centers for
Environmental Information (NCEI)

March 2024

Deke Arndt
Director, NCEI

Today

Hello from NCEI

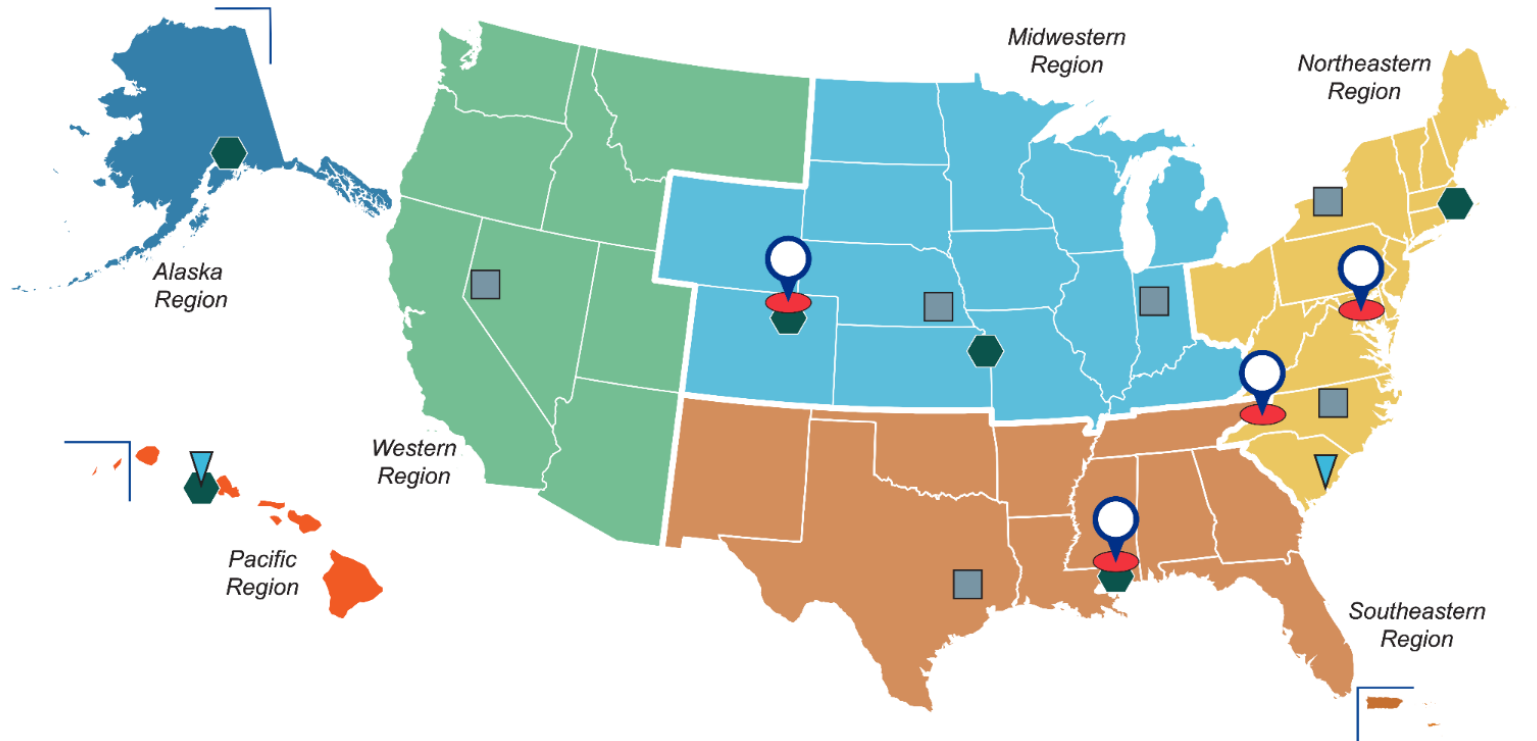
- A few familiar products and perhaps some less familiar ones

Climate Trends

- What are observed trends in the earth system?
 - How do we know for sure?
 - How do we know it's us?



Hello from the National Centers for Environmental Information



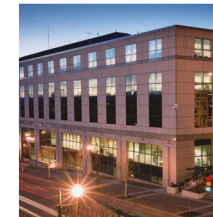
National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)



- Asheville, North Carolina, Headquarters
- Boulder, Colorado
- Silver Spring, Maryland
- Stennis Space Center, Mississippi

- Cooperative Institutes
- Regional Climate Services Directors (RCSD)
- Regional Climate Centers (RCC)
- NCEI Field Locations

October 2022



**Asheville, NC
Headquarters**



Boulder, CO



Silver Spring, MD



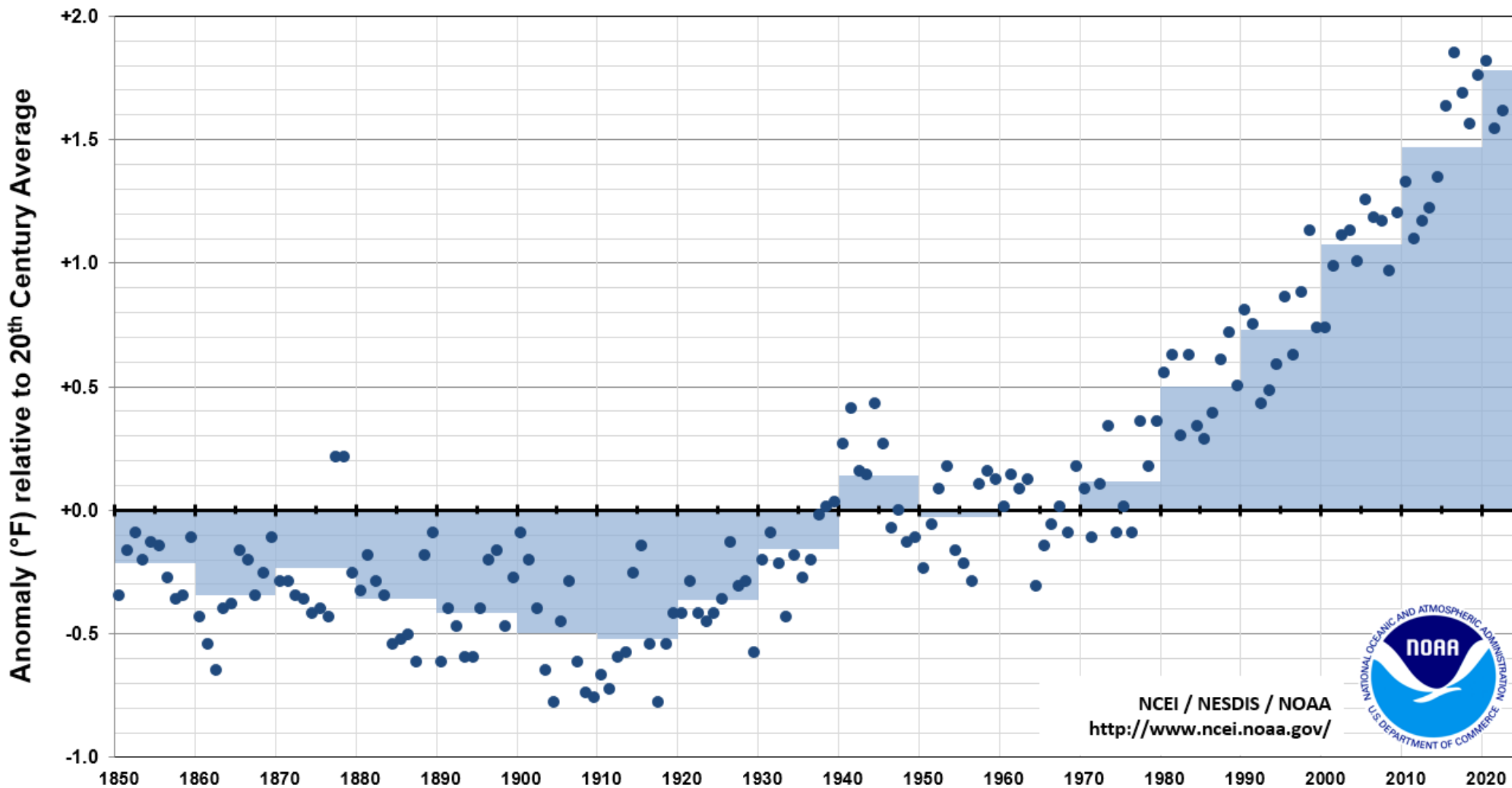
Stennis, MS



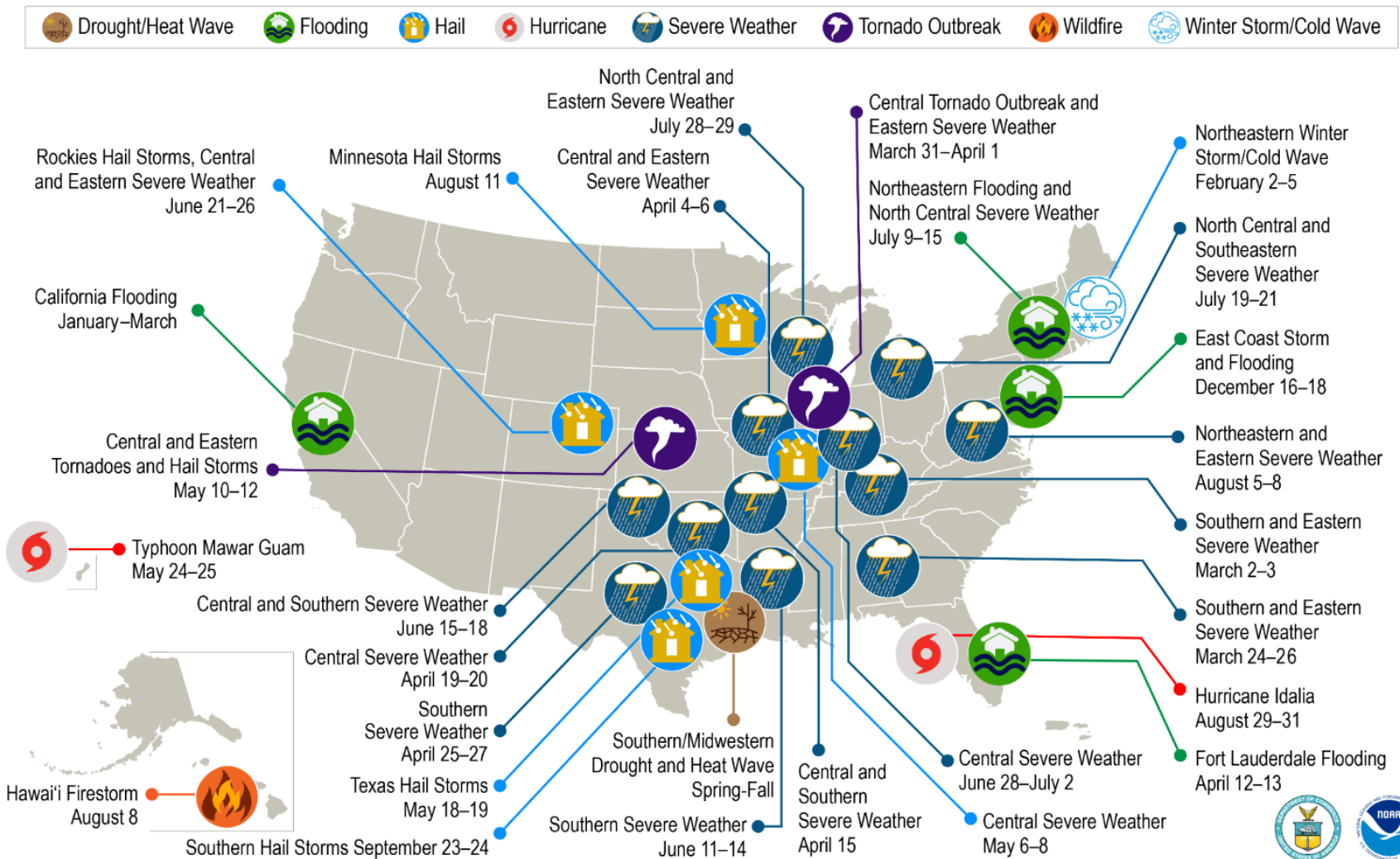
www.ncei.noaa.gov



Global temperature, difference from 20th century average



U.S. Billion Dollar Weather & Climate Disasters, 2023

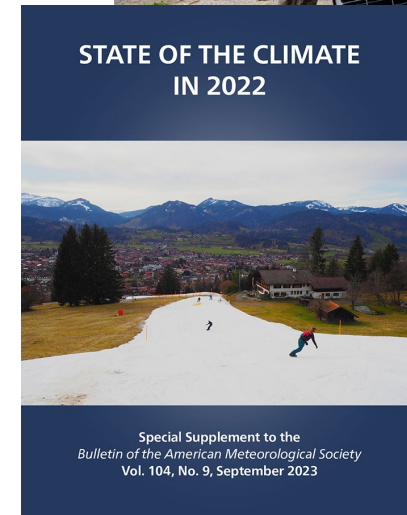


This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 28 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States in 2023.



For your own browsing

- ***Fifth National Climate Assessment:*** Broad, accessibly written comprehensive overview of the state of the climate and our relationship with it
 - <https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/>
- ***BAMS State of the Climate:*** Deep, observation-driven “annual physical” of the climate system
 - SoC 2022:
<https://doi.org/10.1175/2023BAMSStateoftheClimate.1>
 - catalog: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/bams-state-of-climate>
- ***NCEI Climate Monitoring:*** Routine daily to monthly updates of climate conditions as measurements allow
 - <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/climate-monitoring>



Let's talk about trends, but first ...

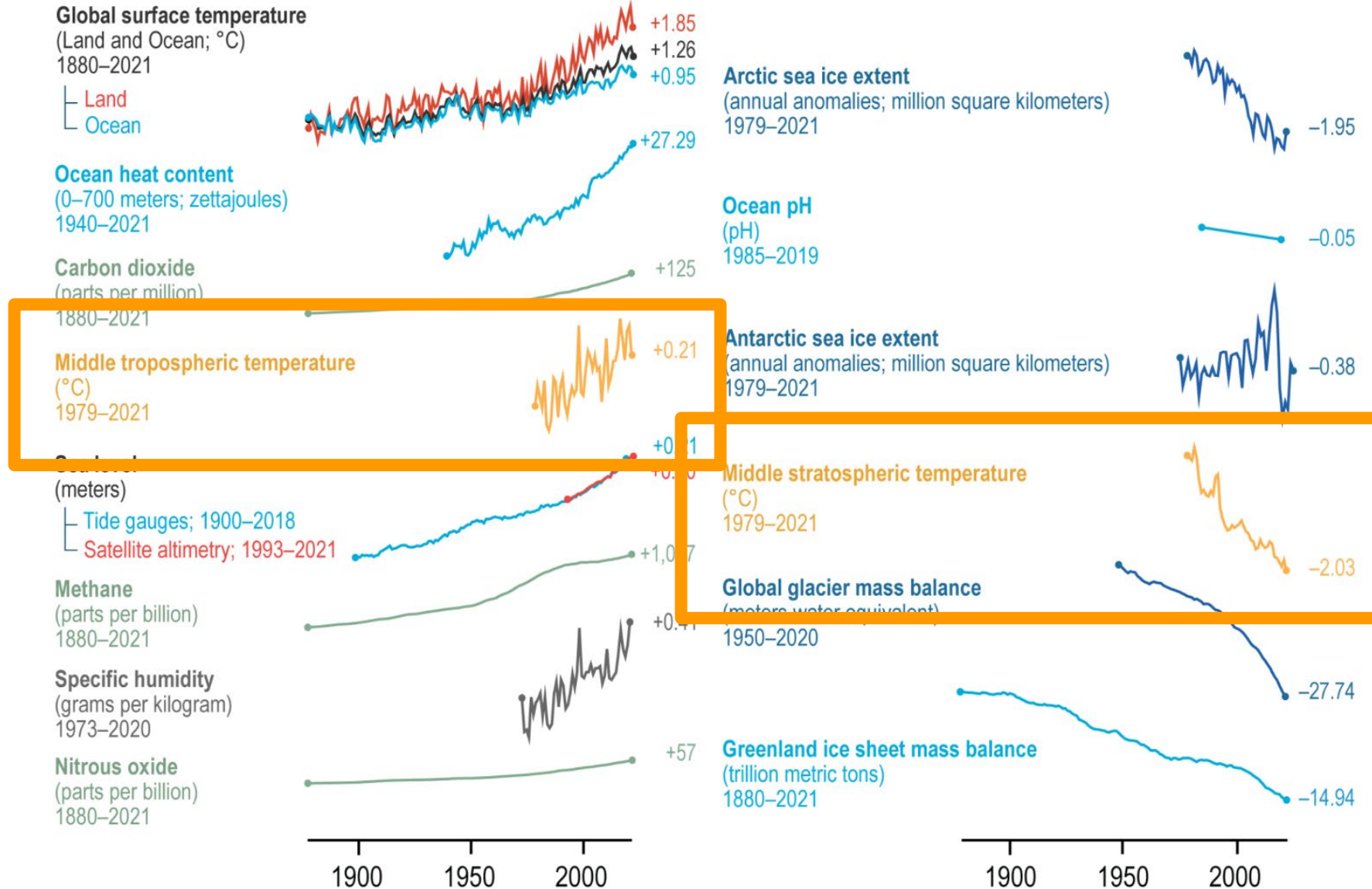
“ ... human-caused climate change are already far-reaching and worsening across every region of the United States. Rapidly reducing greenhouse gas emissions can limit future warming and associated increases in many risks. **Across the country, efforts to adapt to climate change and reduce emissions have expanded since 2018, and US emissions have fallen since peaking in 2007.** *However, without deeper cuts in global net greenhouse gas emissions and accelerated adaptation efforts, severe climate risks to the United States will continue to grow.*

Fifth National Climate Assessment

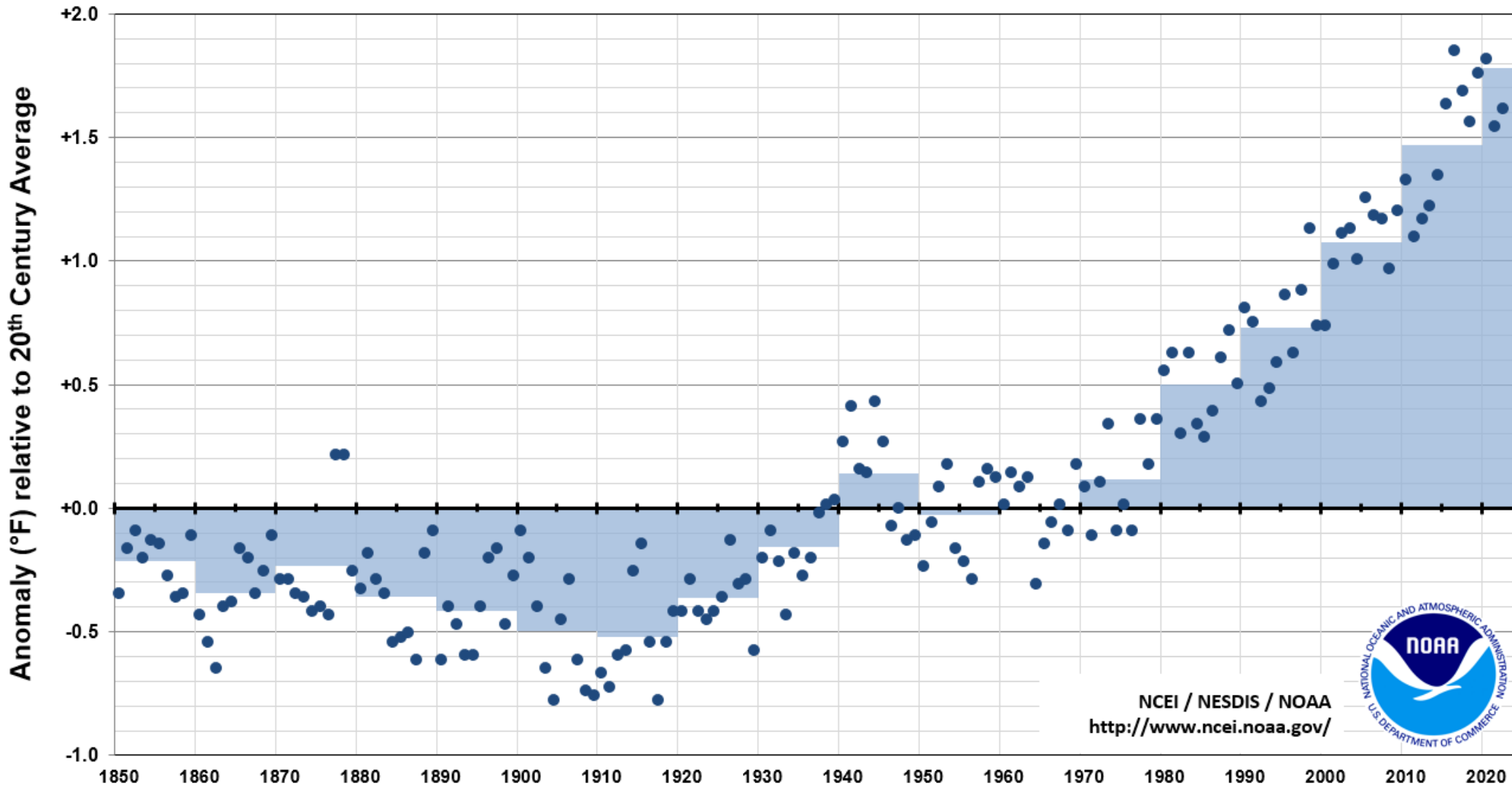


Climate Trends dashboard view

Fifth National Climate Assessment, Figure 2.3.

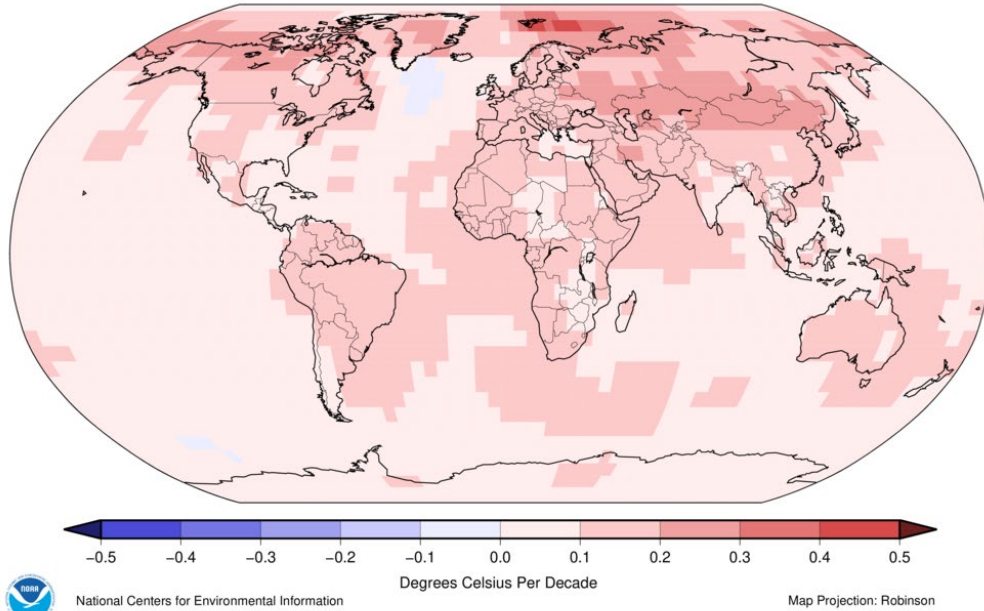


Global temperature, difference from 20th century average

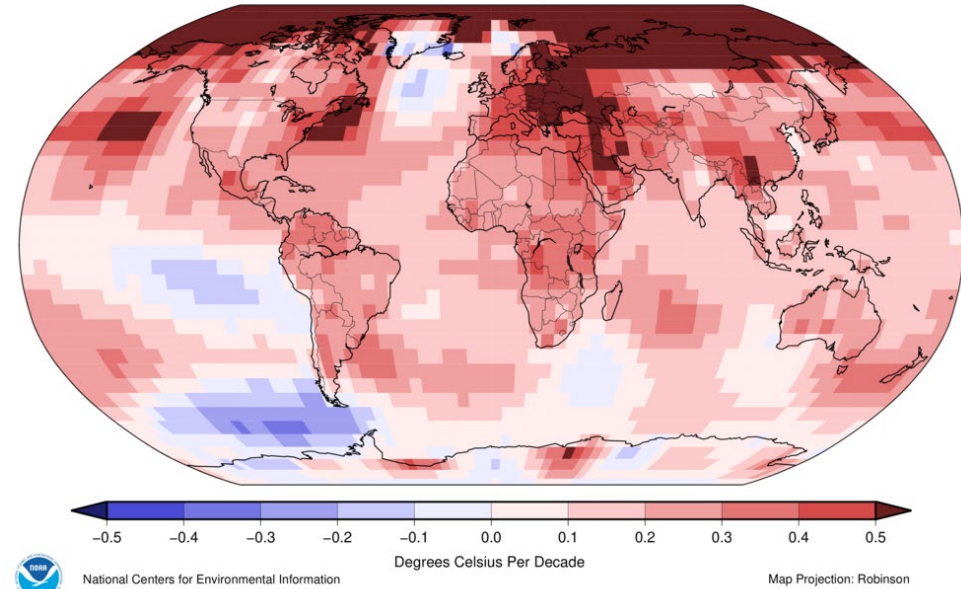


The rate of warming varies around the world

Jan–Dec Land & Ocean Temperature Trends
Period: 1901–2023
Data Source: NOAAGlobalTemp v5.1.0–20240108



Jan–Dec Land & Ocean Temperature Trends
Period: 1994–2023
Data Source: NOAAGlobalTemp v5.1.0–20240108



From NCEI Annual Climate Report: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/monthly-report/global/202313/supplemental/page-3>

In the past half century,
temperatures in these major
zones increased by:



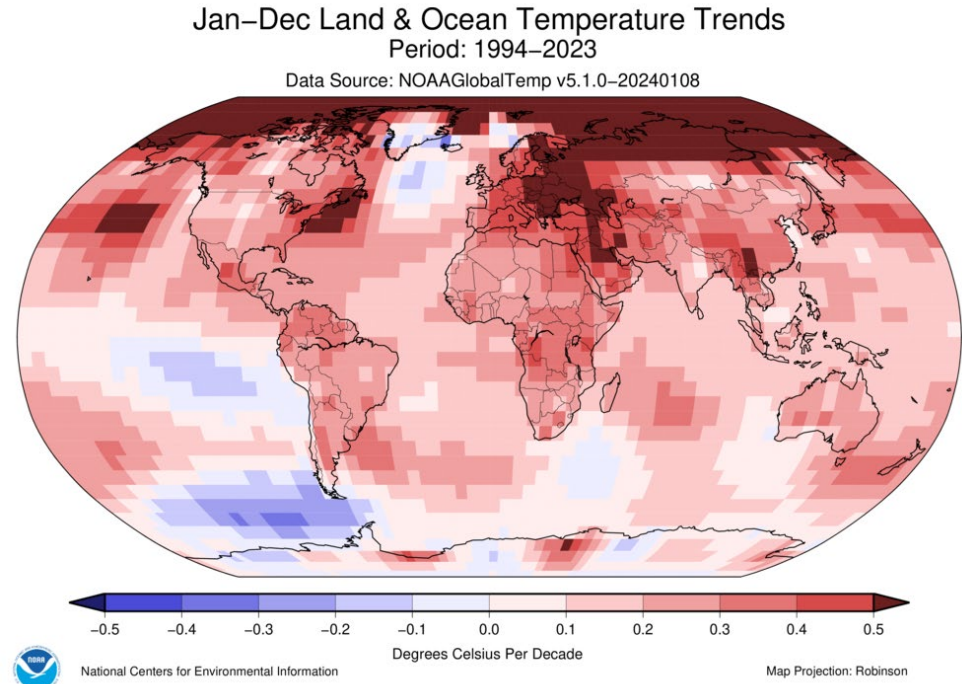
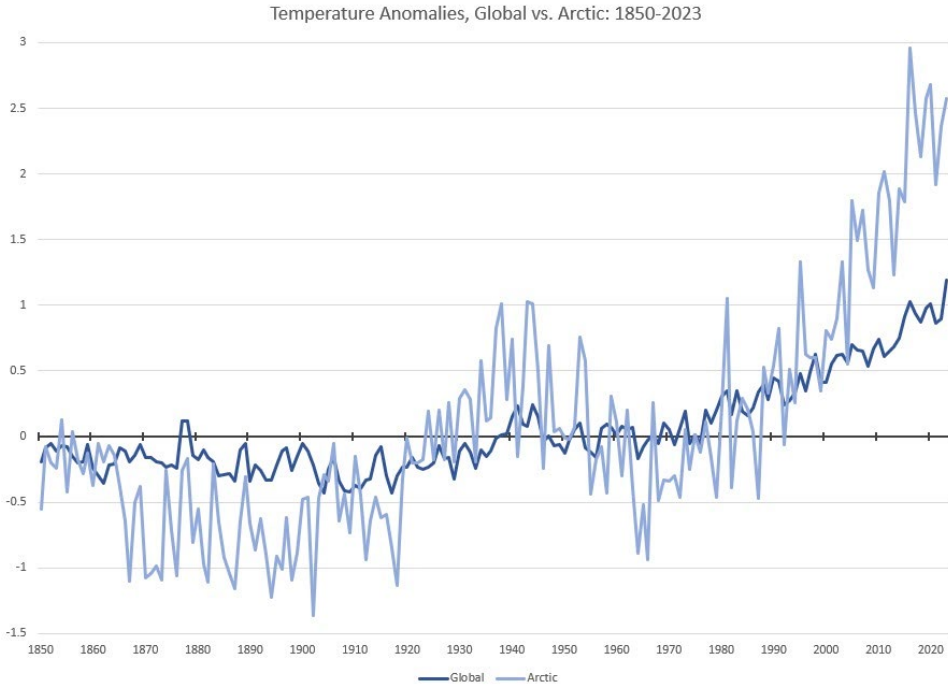
Arctic: **1.05°F / decade**

Land surface: **0.60°F / decade**

Sea surface: **0.23°F / decade**

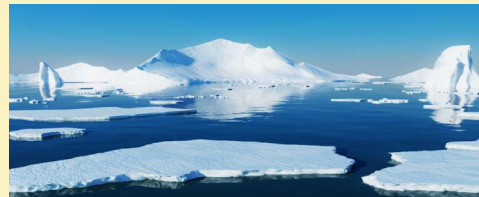
Data: NOAAGlobalTemp, from Climate at a Glance: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/global/time-series>

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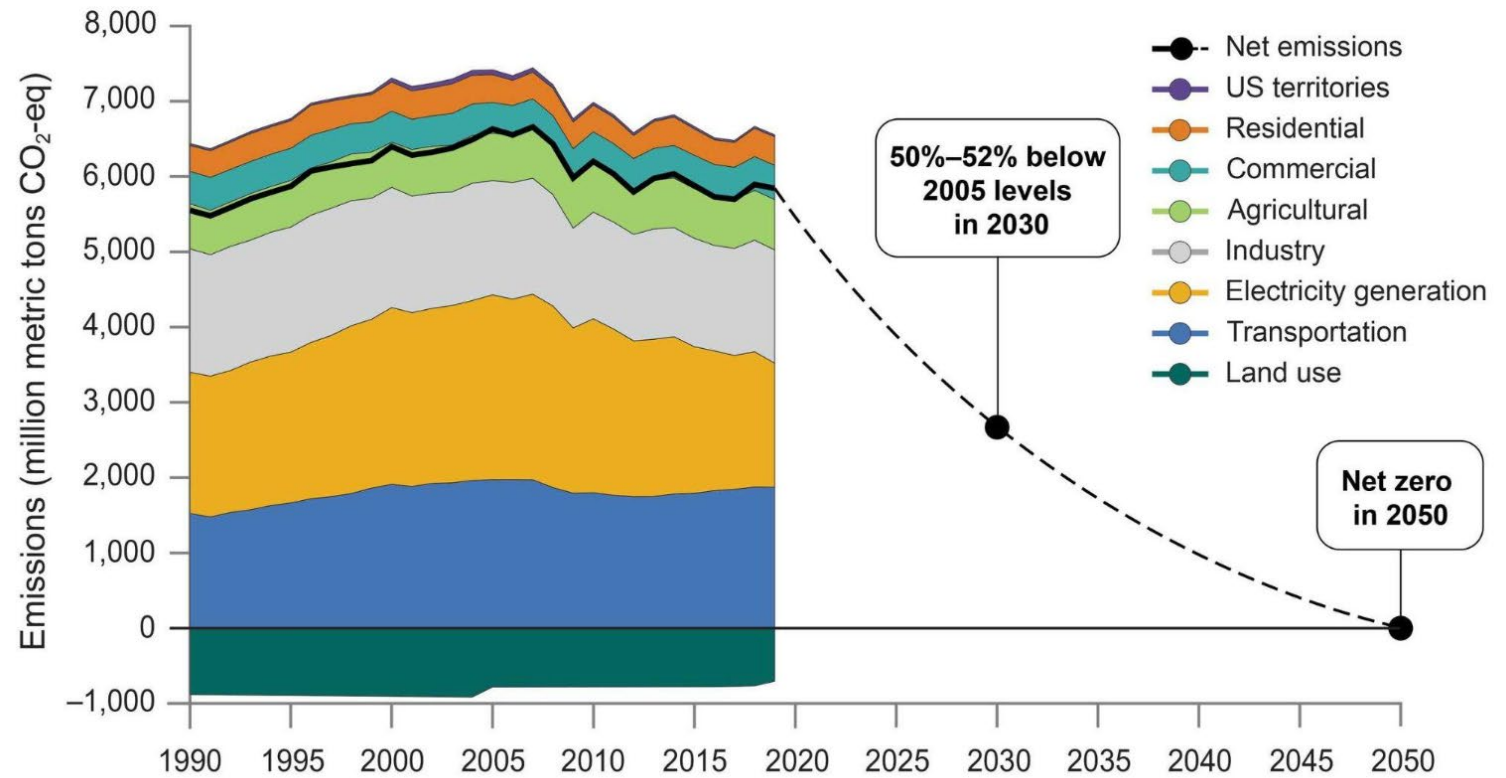


U.S. GHG Emissions Profile since 1990

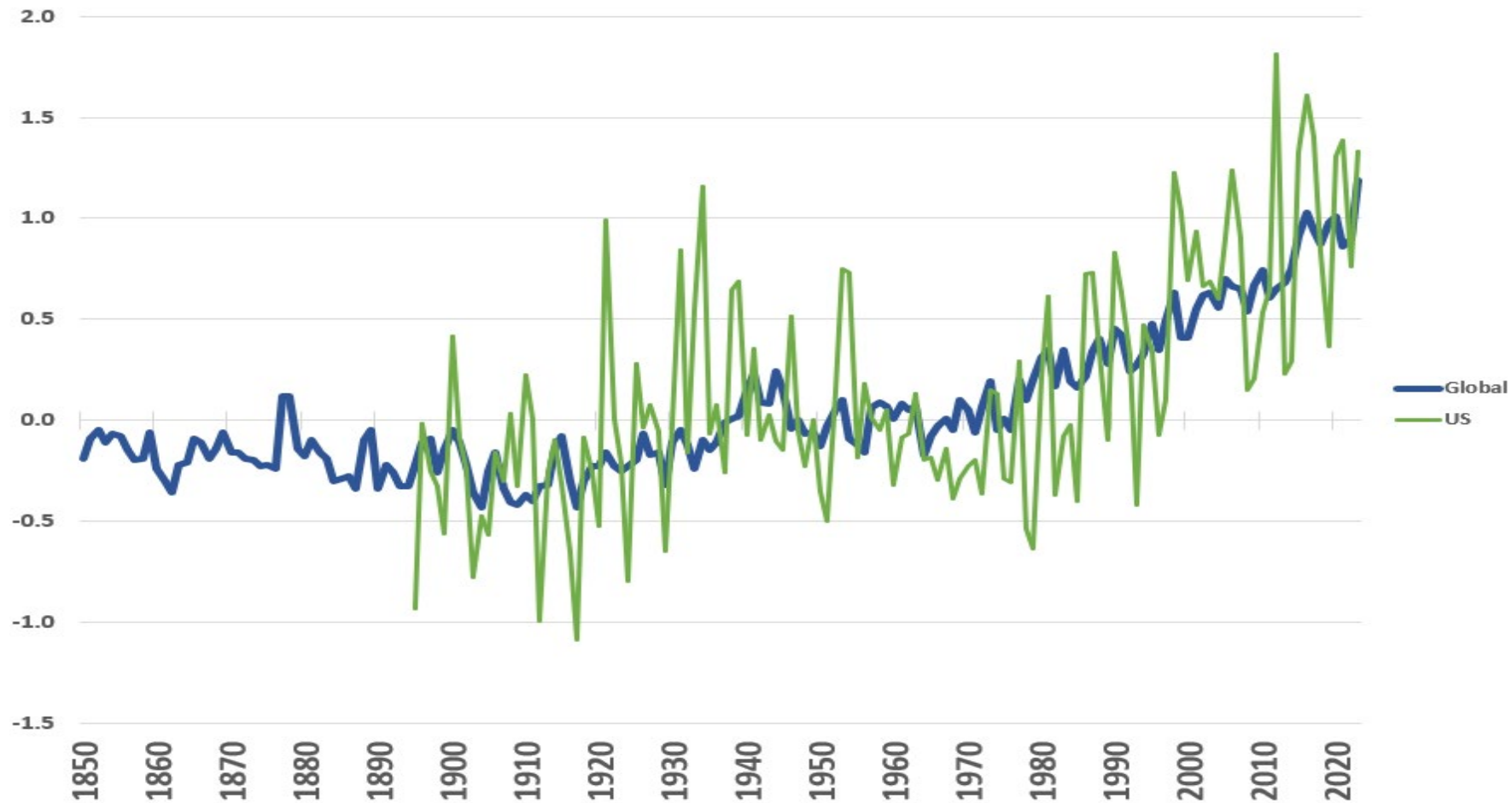
U.S. emissions have fallen since peaking in 2007. Without deeper cuts in *global* net GHG emissions and accelerated adaptation efforts, severe climate risks to the U.S. will continue to grow.

Paraphrased from Fifth National Climate Assessment

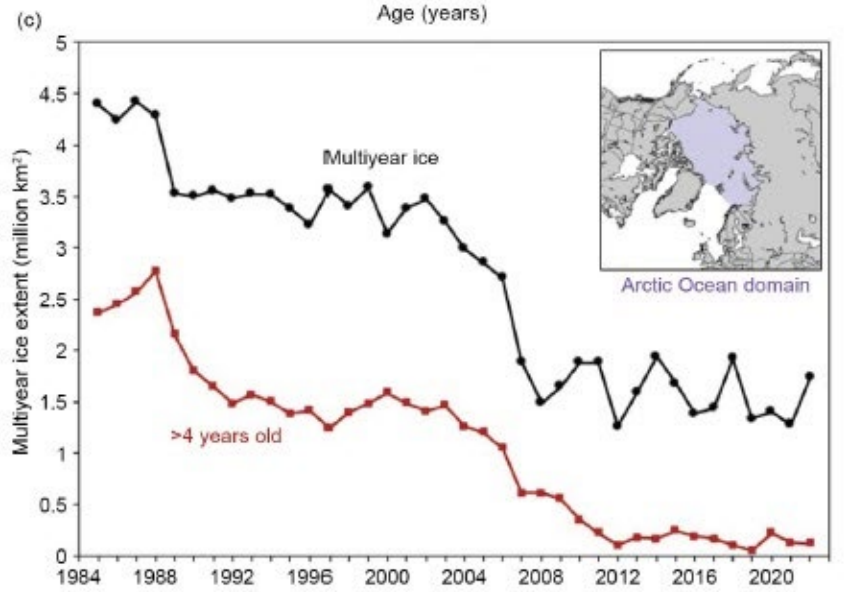
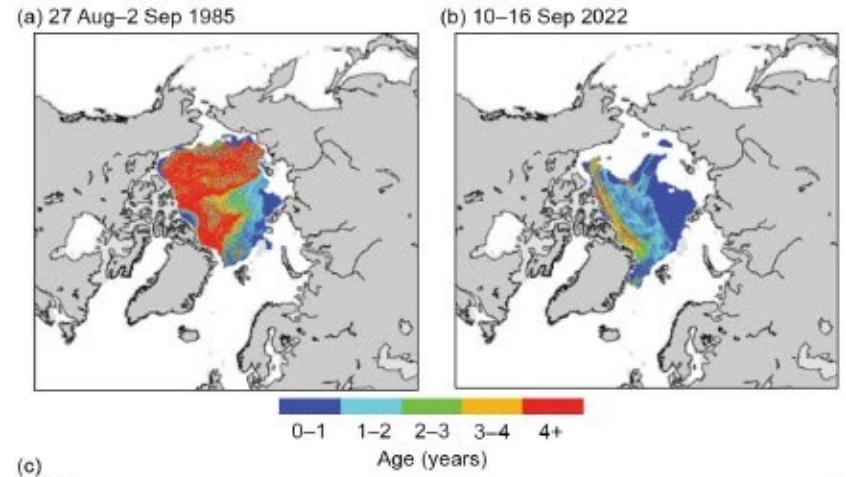
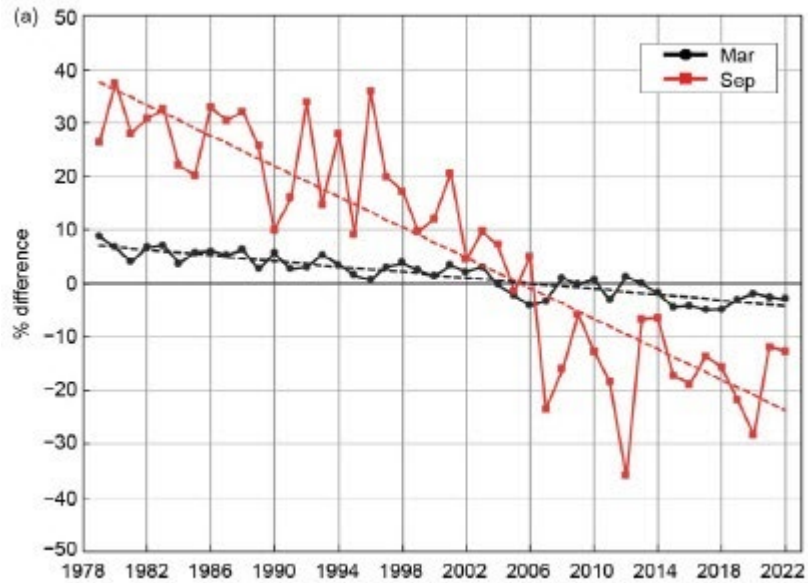
US Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector with 2030 and 2050 Goals Added



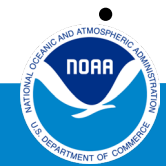
Global & Conterminous US temperature vs. 1901-2000 average, deg Celsius



Sea Ice Extent & Multi-Year Arctic Ice

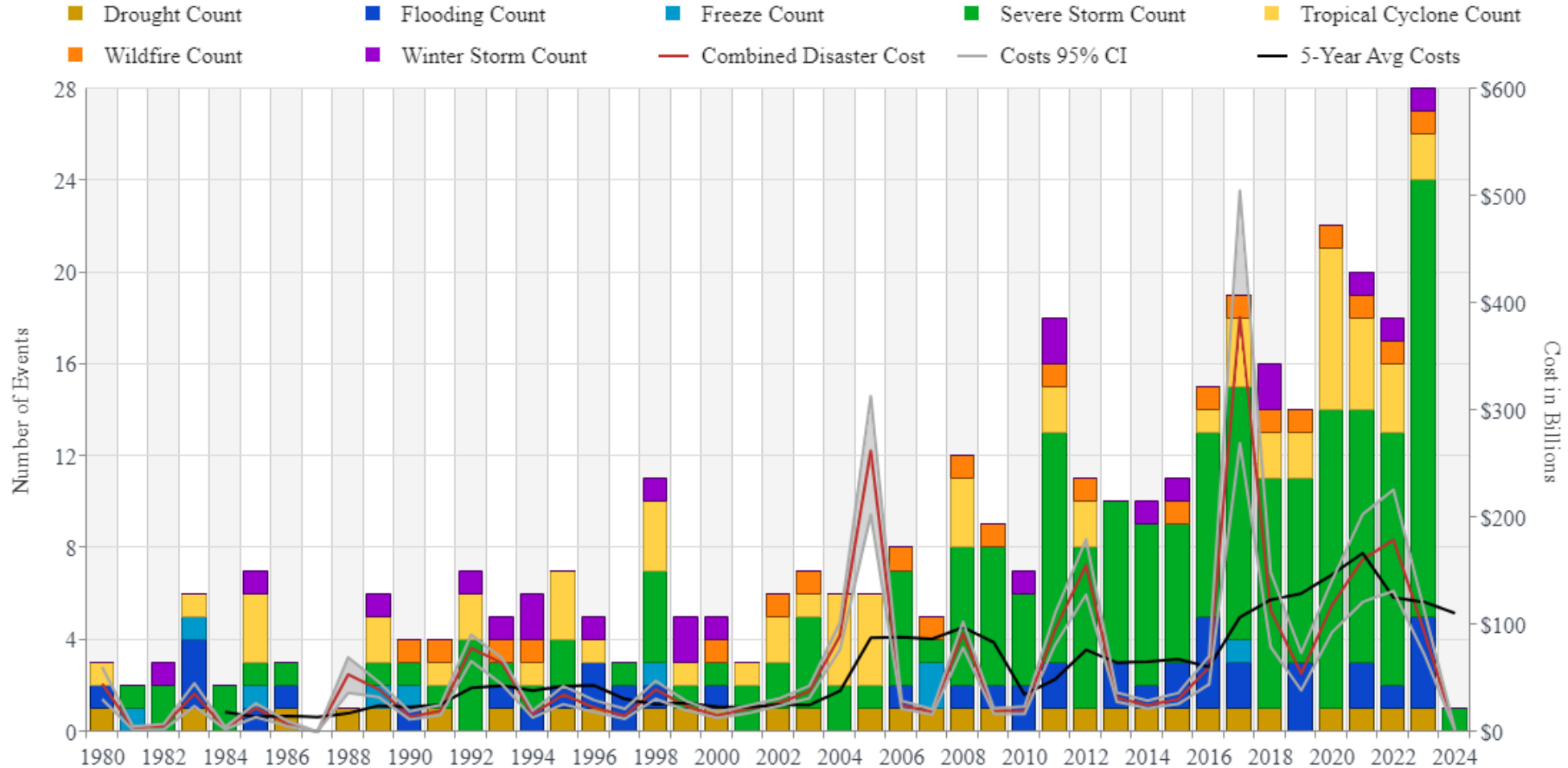


- Left: Sept. (red) Arctic Sea Ice Extent has decreased by about 14% per decade since 1979.
- Right: Multi-year Arctic sea ice extent, showing “[s]ince 2012, the Arctic has been nearly devoid of the oldest ice (>4 years old)”
- Figs. 5.11 and 5.12 of BAMS *State of the Climate in 2022*.



U.S. Billion Dollar Weather & Climate Disasters, 1980-2023

United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Events 1980-2024 (CPI-Adjusted)

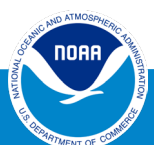
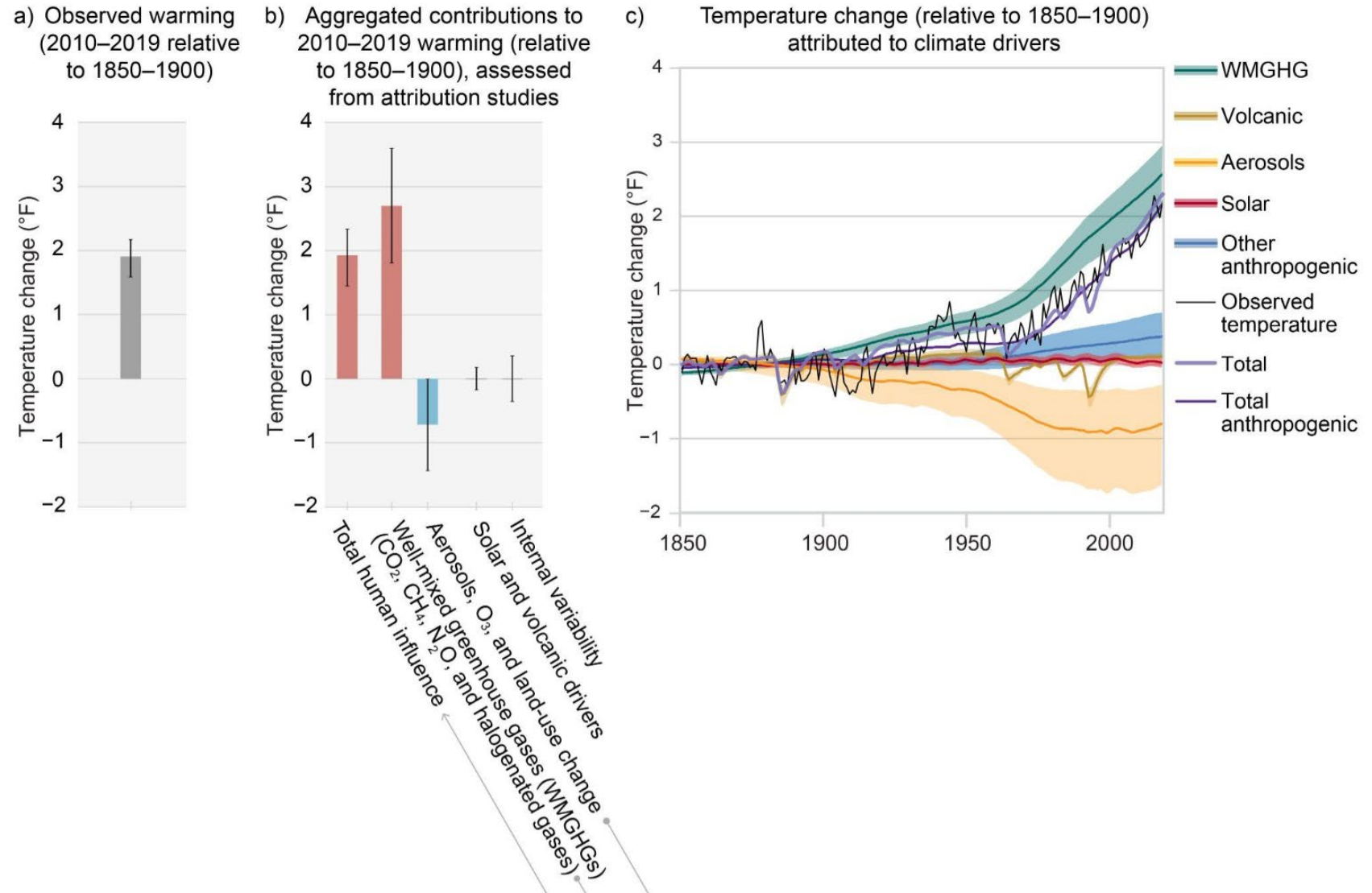


Updated: March 8, 2024



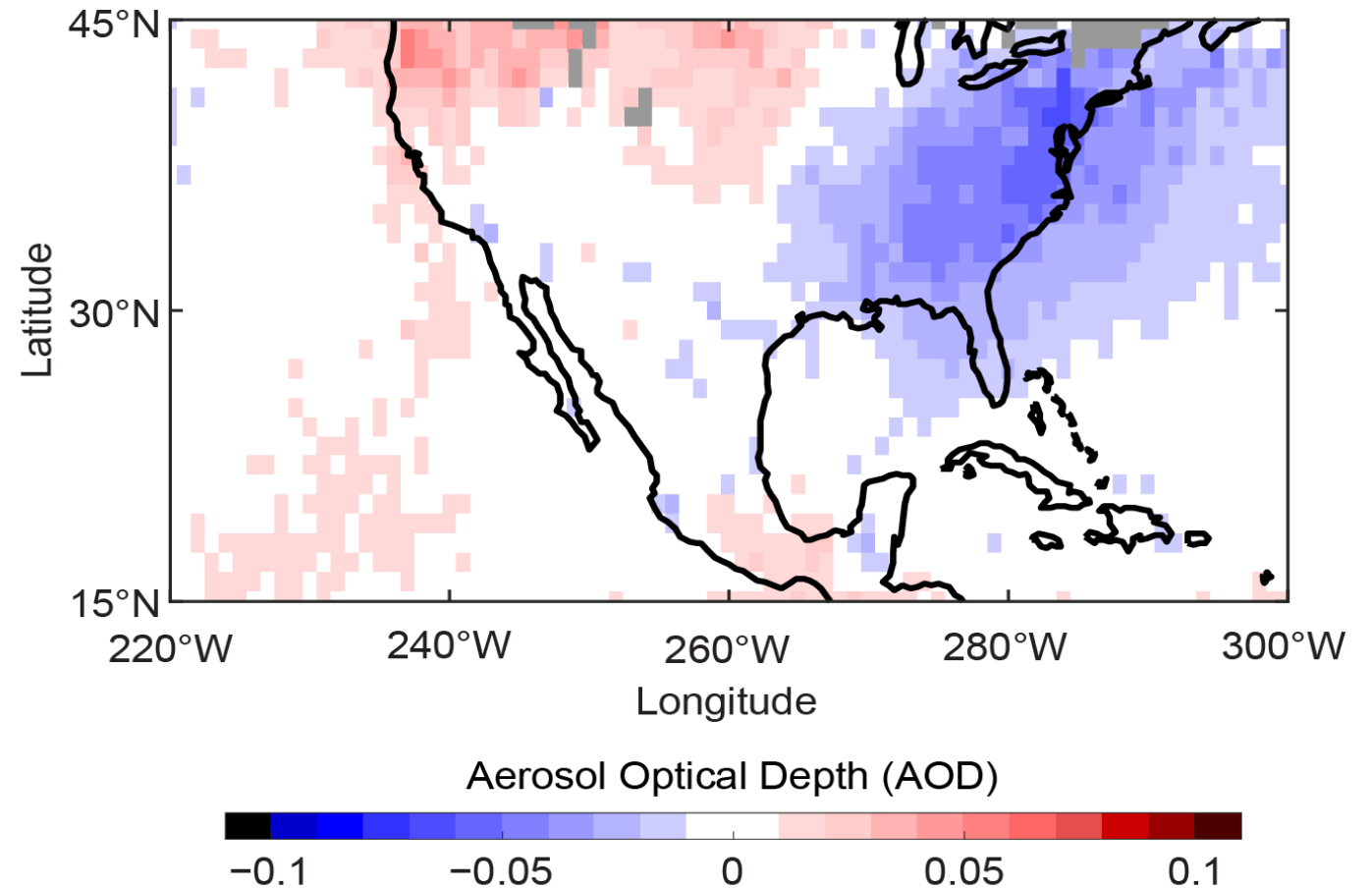
Observed Global Warming and Attribution to Climate Drivers

What About Other Potential Explanations for Warming?



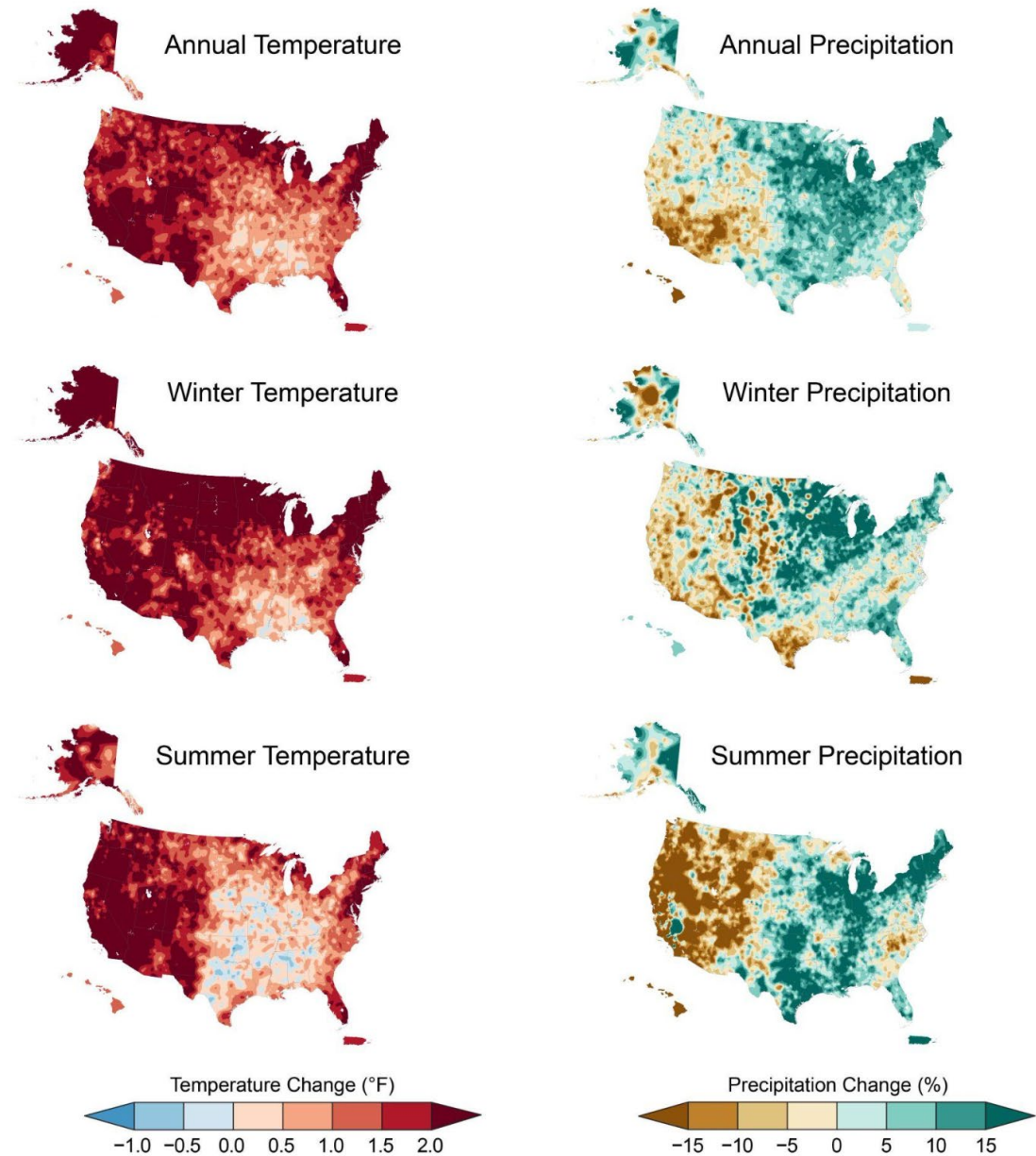
Observed Trends in aerosol optical depth show decreases in aerosol pollution across the eastern United States.

Observed Trends
in Aerosol Optical Depth from 2002 to 2021
Trend/decade for deseasonalized AOD from MODIS Aqua

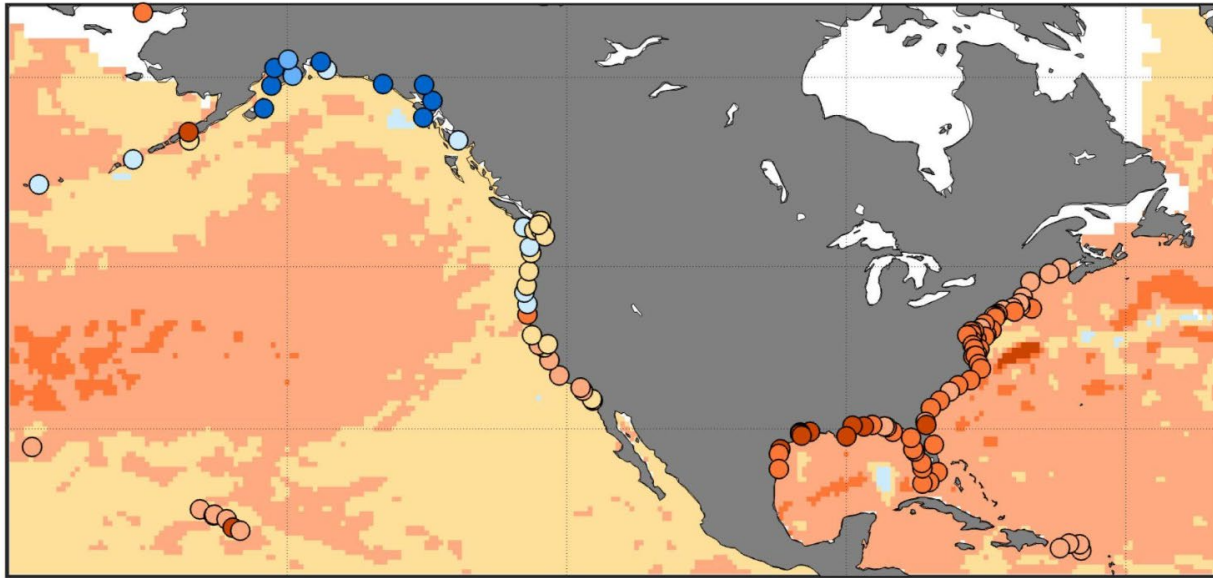


Temperature and precipitation changes over the United States.

Present day (2002-21) versus early 20th century (1901-60)



Sea Level Rise & associated consequences



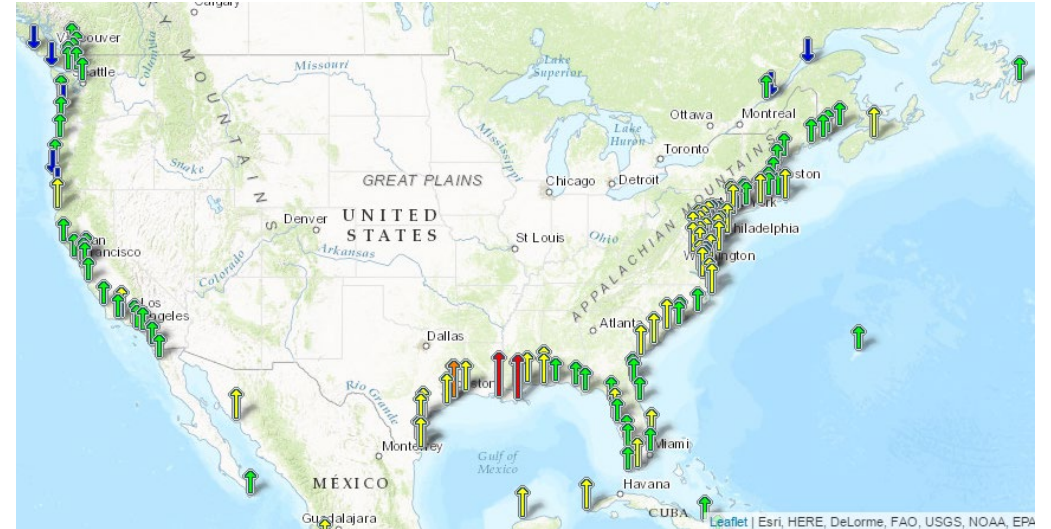
Global average: +1.3 inches/decade
Contiguous US average: +1.8 inches/decade

Trend (inches/decade)



Observed Sea Level Trends, 1993-2020

<https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/2/> Fig. 2.5



Change, Recurrent Tidal (“Nuisance”) Flooding

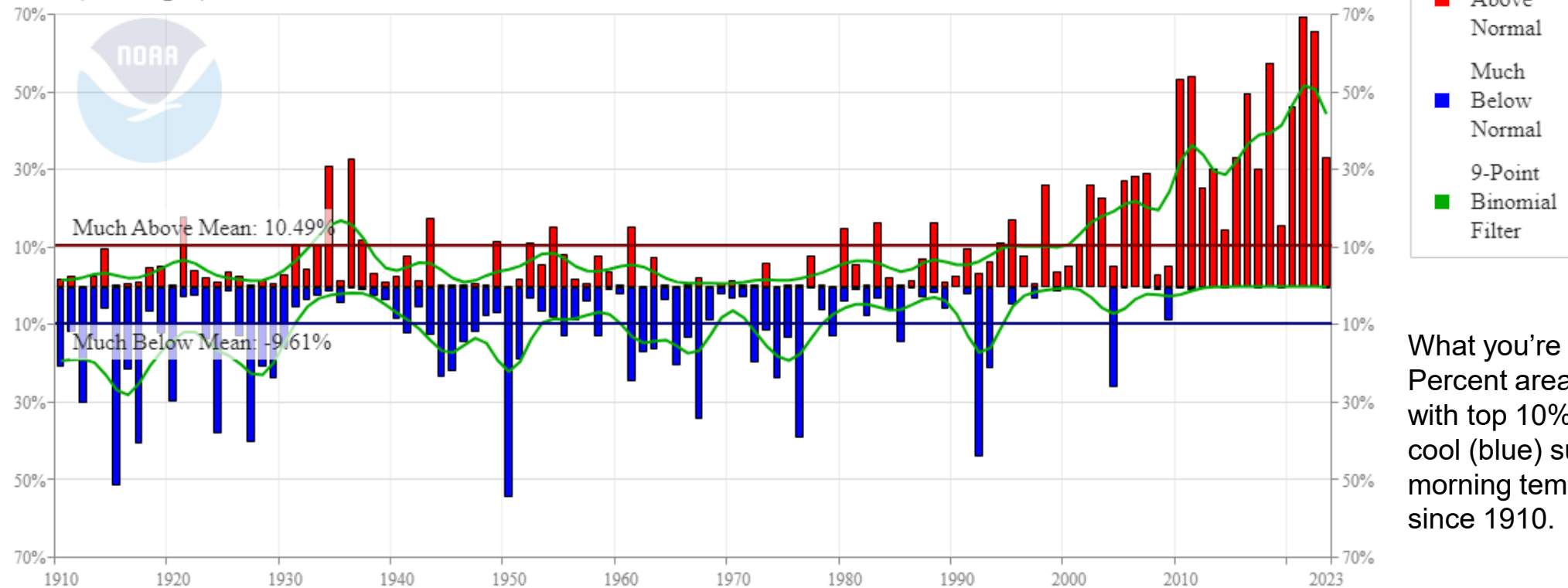
<https://coast.noaa.gov/states/fast-facts/recurrent-tidal-flooding.html>



Climate Extremes Index (component 2):

Trends in extremes of summer minimum temperatures (overnight lows)

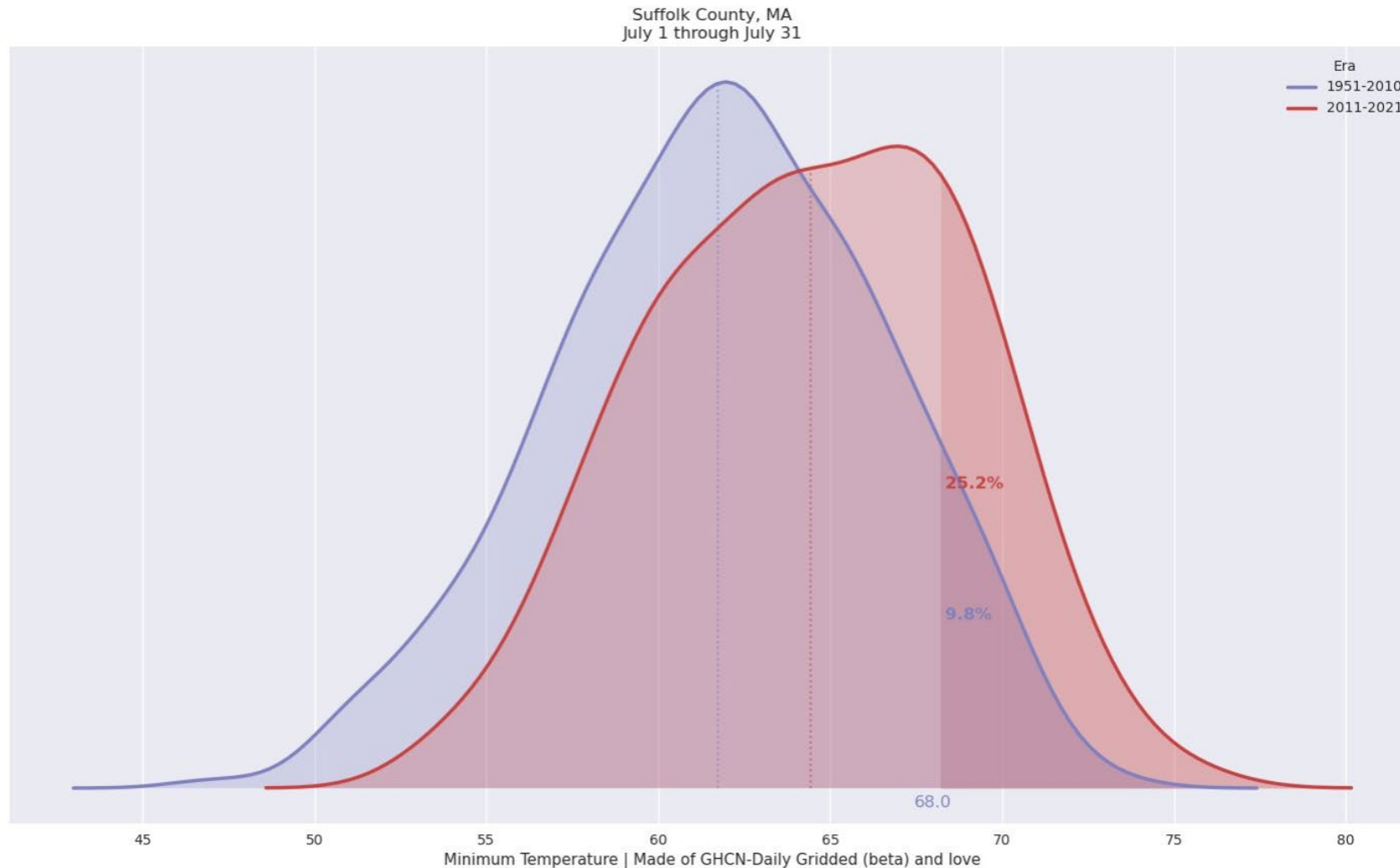
Contiguous U.S. Extremes in Minimum Temperature (Step 2)
Summer (June-August)



What you're looking at:
Percent area of CONUS
with top 10% warm (red) or
cool (blue) summer
morning temperatures,
since 1910.

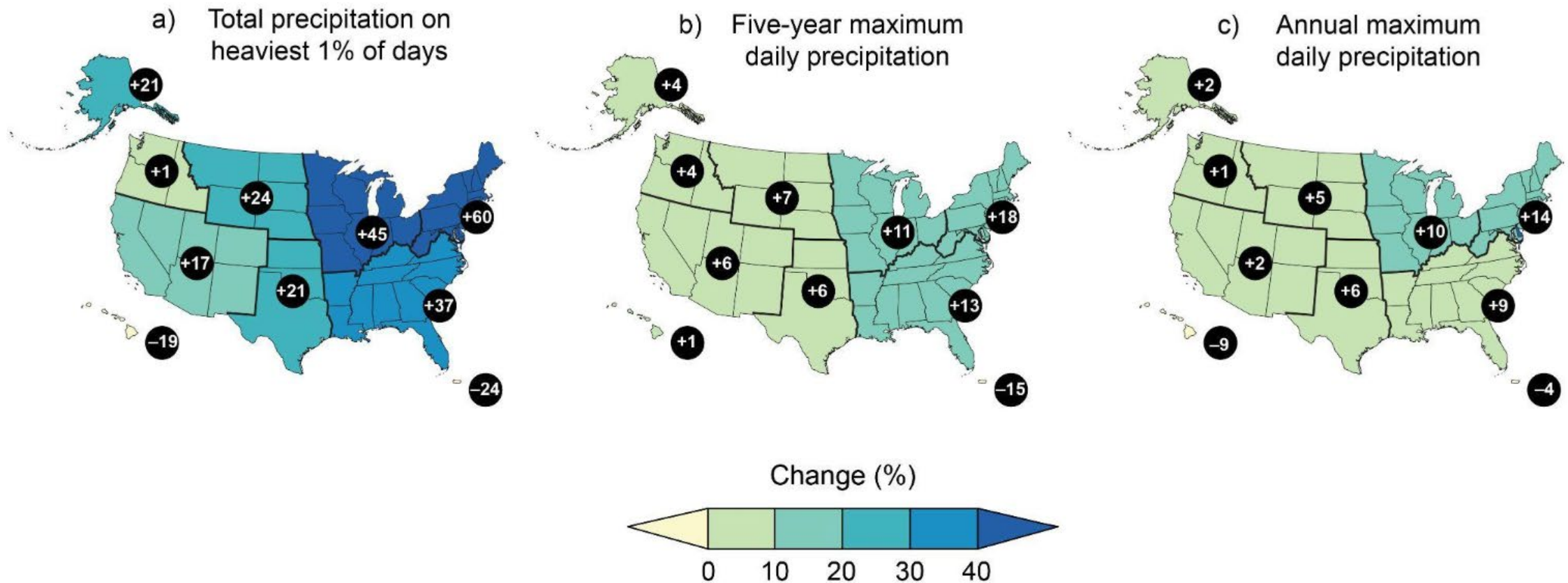


Big Heat generally increasing (mostly at night)

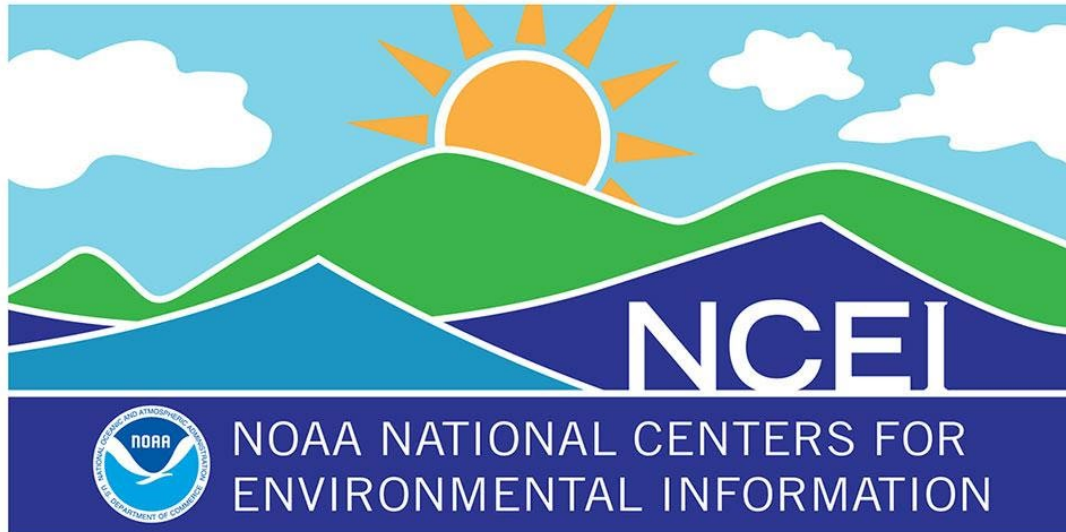


Big Rain is generally getting Bigger

Observed Changes in the Frequency and Severity of Heavy Precipitation Events



Thank you for your time



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NCEI Twitter: <https://twitter.com/NOAANCEI>



Possible Regional Tipping Elements

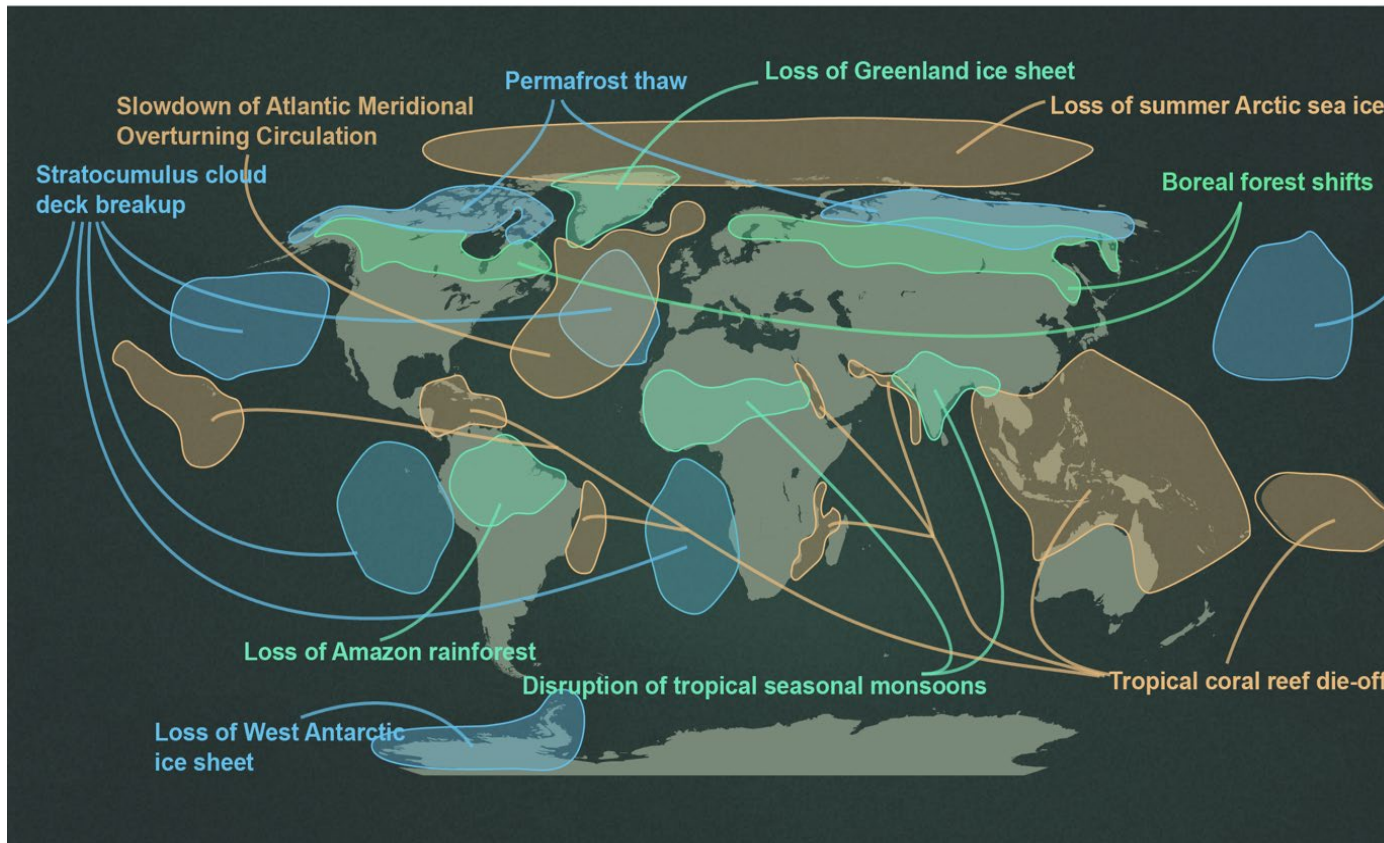
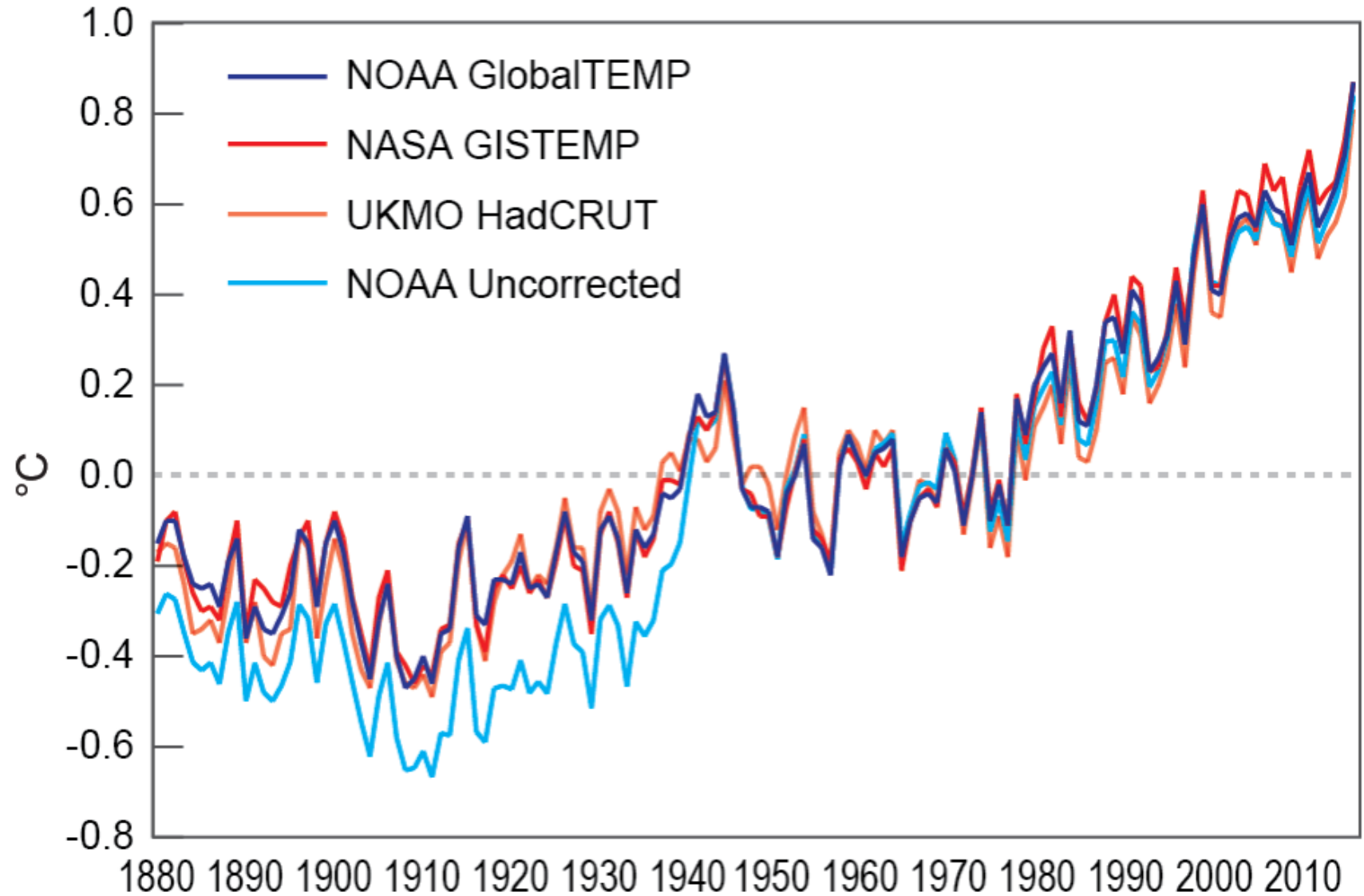


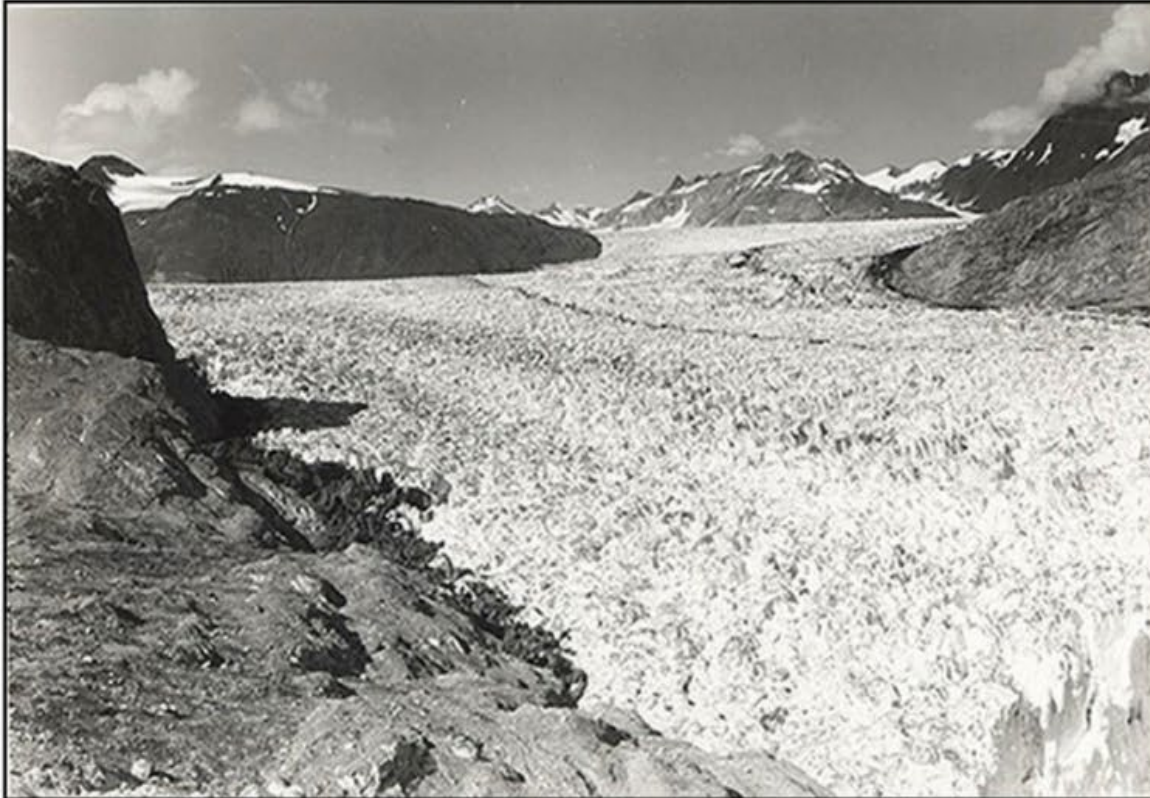
Figure 2.15. Continued warming could push some aspects of the Earth system past tipping points.

The rest of the story: adjustments *reduce* the warming rate

Datasets shown relative to
a common 1951-80 base
period for comparison



Glacier Decline: Muir Glacier, Alaska



August 13, 1941



August 31, 2004

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the US and Other Sources

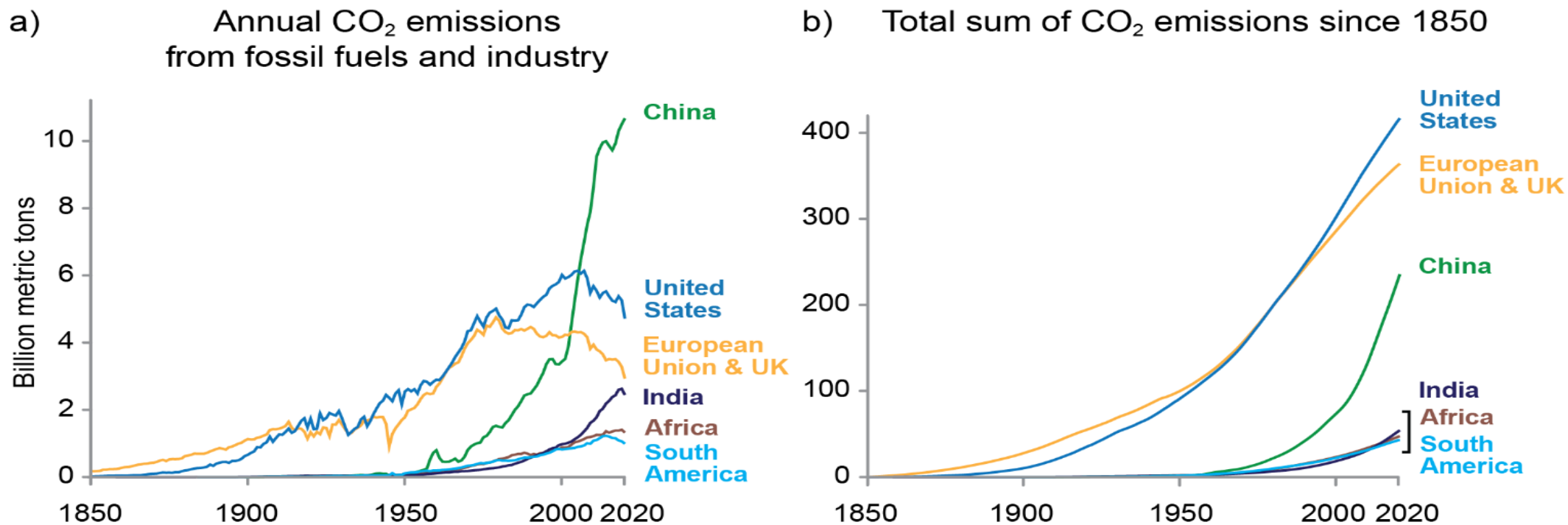


Figure 2.1. China is now the largest single-country emitter of carbon dioxide on an annual basis. The United States and Europe have emitted the majority of cumulative carbon dioxide.

- Alternate interior for slides with heavy text required to fit on a single slide layout

