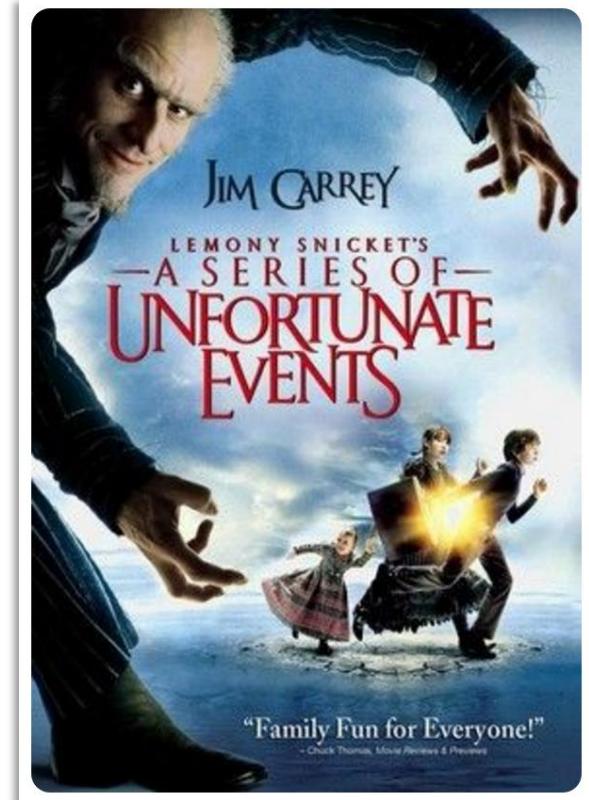


# A Series of Unfortunate Events

## The role of climate change on recent high impacts events in Chile

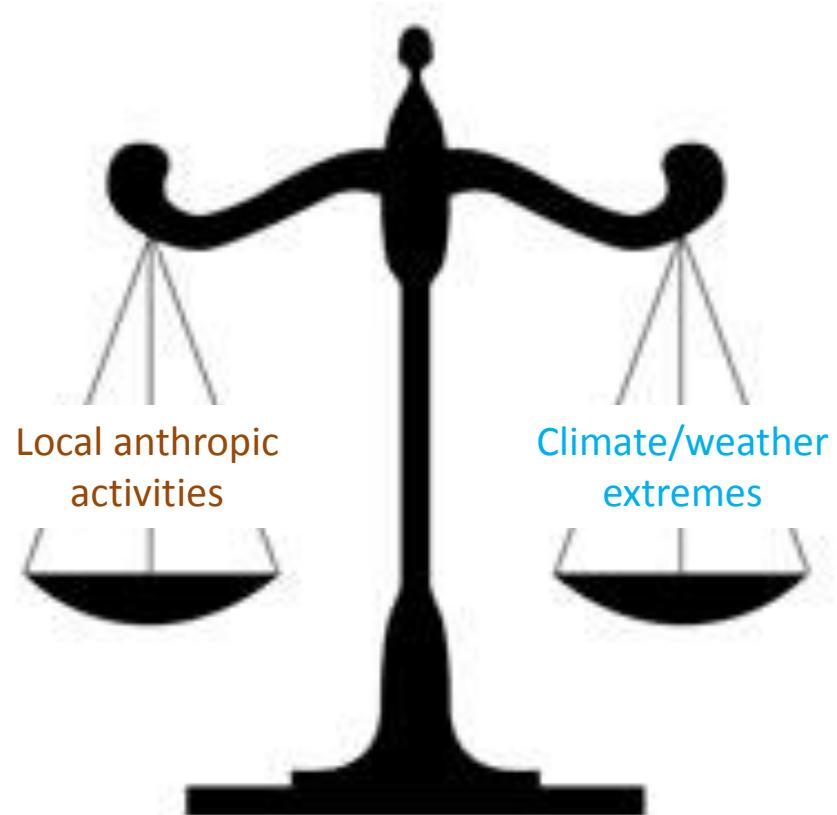
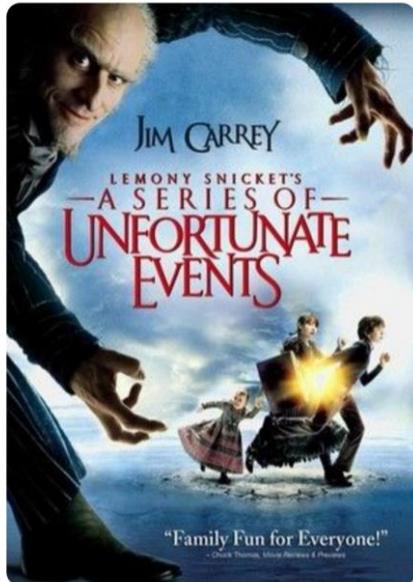


René D. Garreaud<sup>1,2</sup>, Juan Pablo Boisier<sup>1,2</sup> Roberto Rondanelli<sup>1,2</sup>, Claudia Villarroel<sup>1,3</sup>

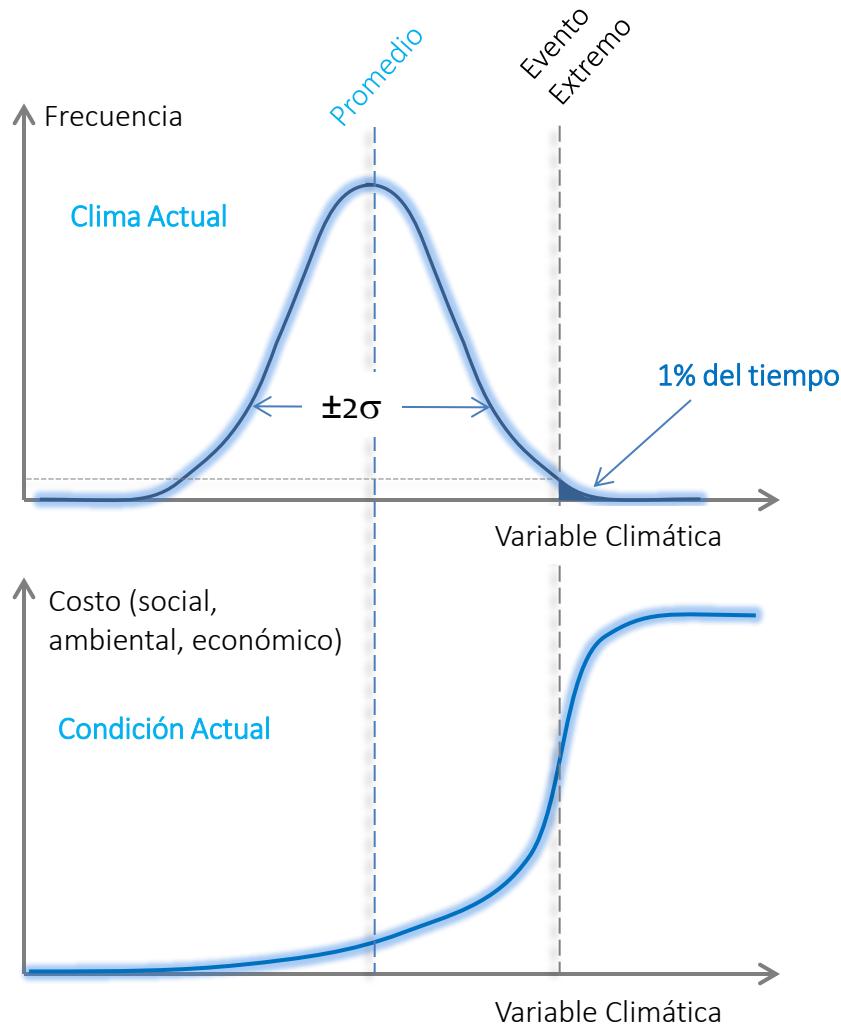
1. Centro del Clima y la Resiliencia, CR2
2. Departamento de Geofísica, Universidad de Chile
3. Dirección Meteorológica de Chile

# Extreme environmental events

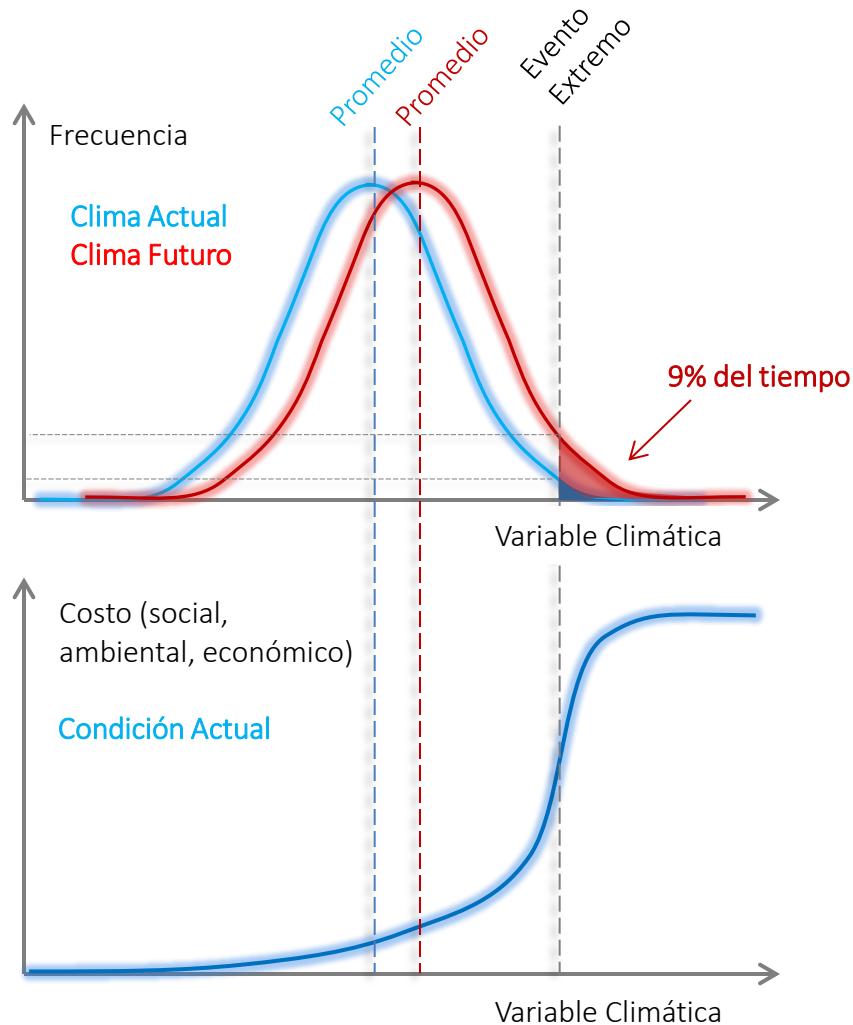
→ Social tension and economical impacts



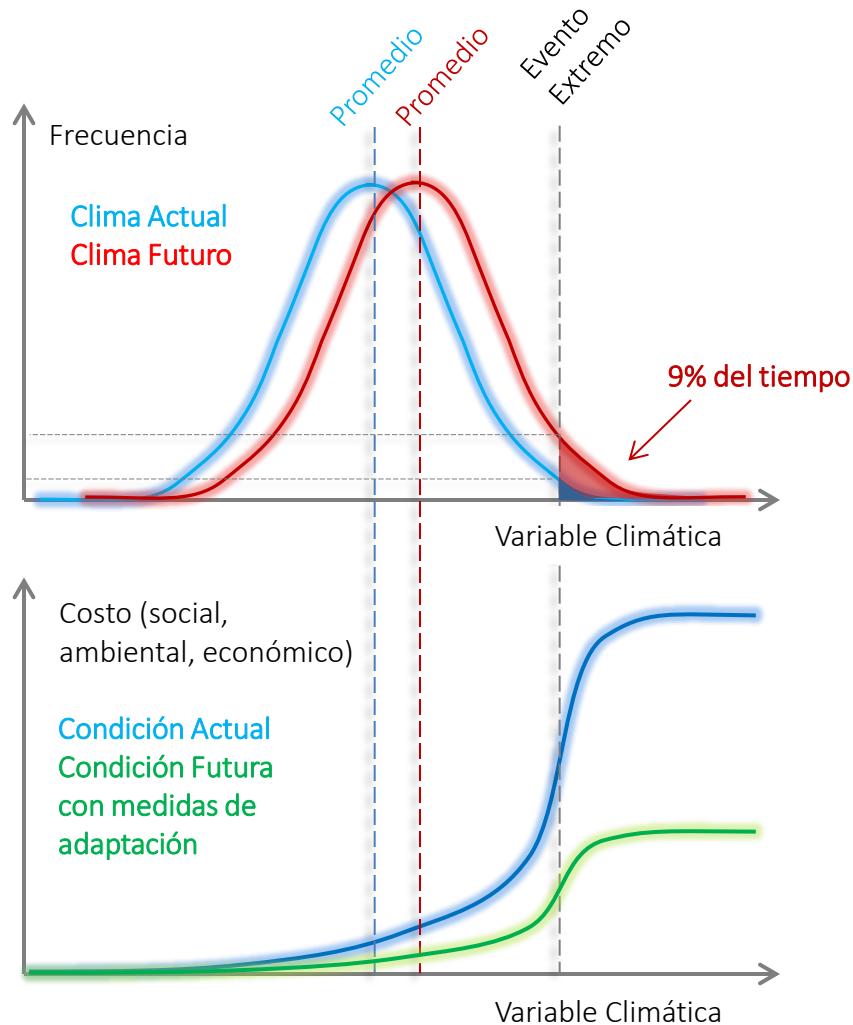
# The disproportionate effects of climate extremes



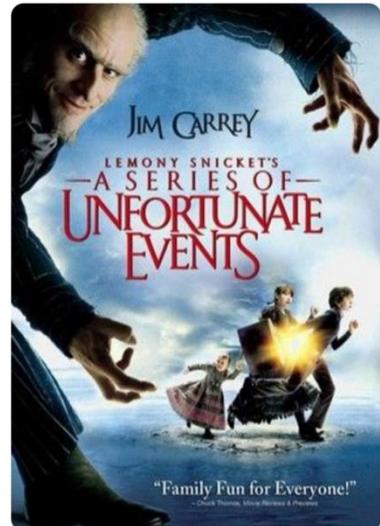
# The disproportionate effects of climate extremes



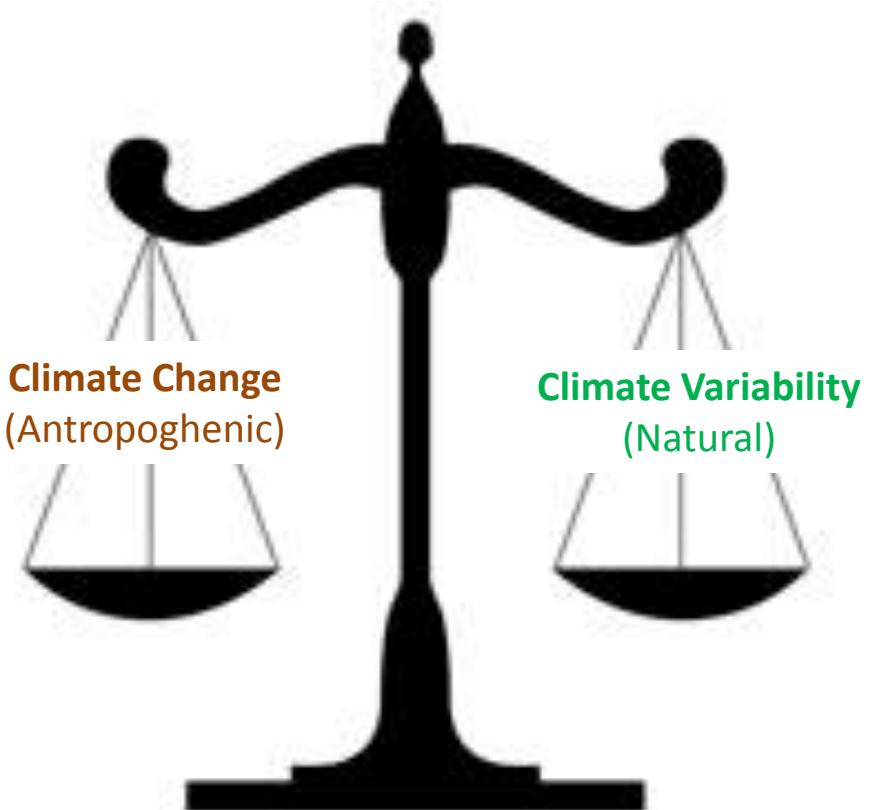
# The disproportionate effects of climate extremes



The previous balance is a major interdisciplinary issue...  
...but climatologists have their own balance



## Climate Extremes

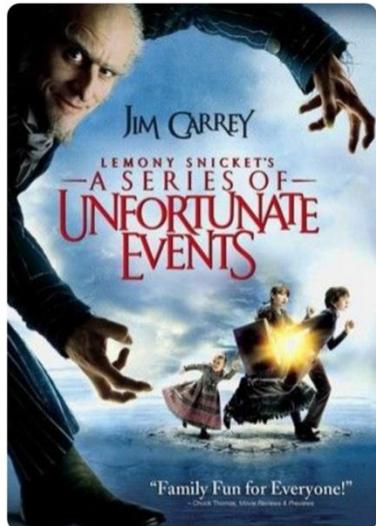


Climate Change  
(Anthropogenic)

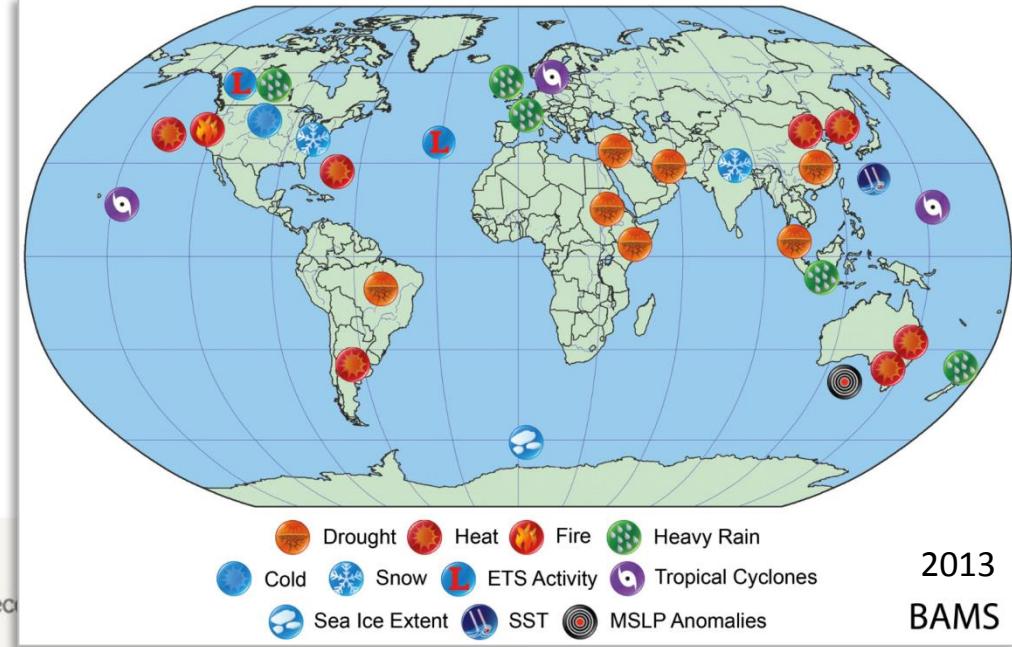
Climate Variability  
(Natural)

The previous balance is a major interdisciplinary issue...  
...but climatologists have their own balance

## Climate Extremes

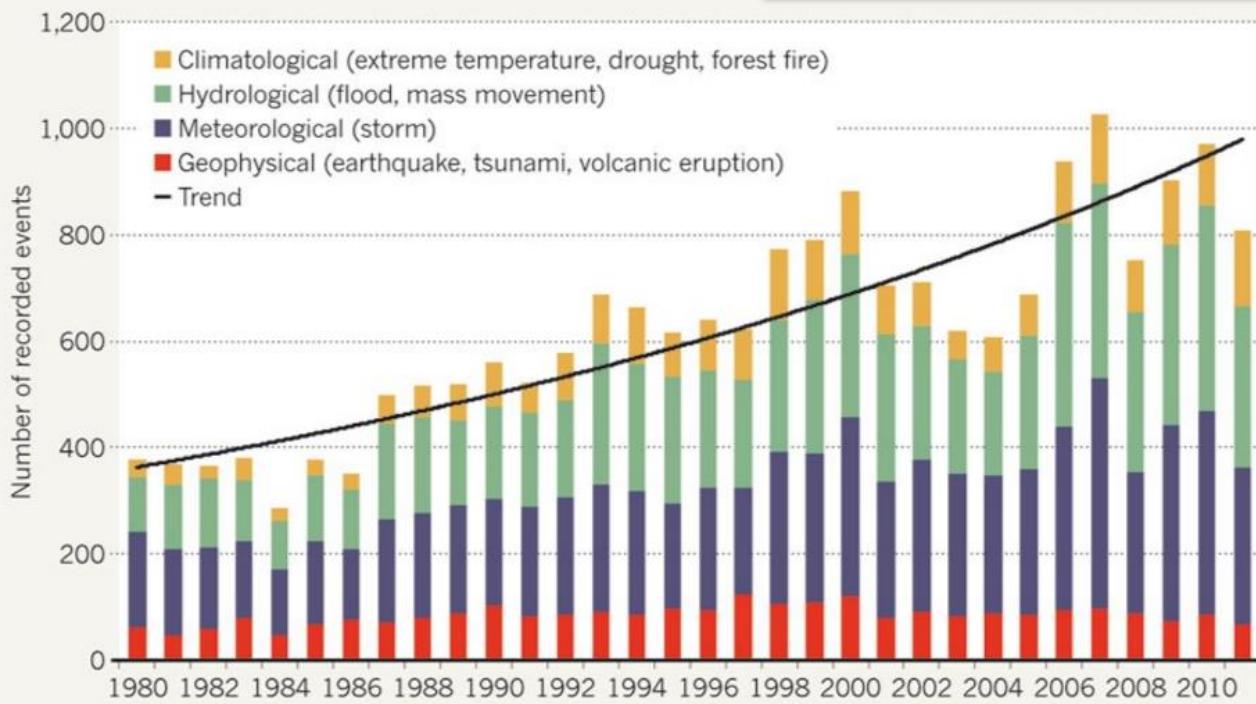


# Global Perspective

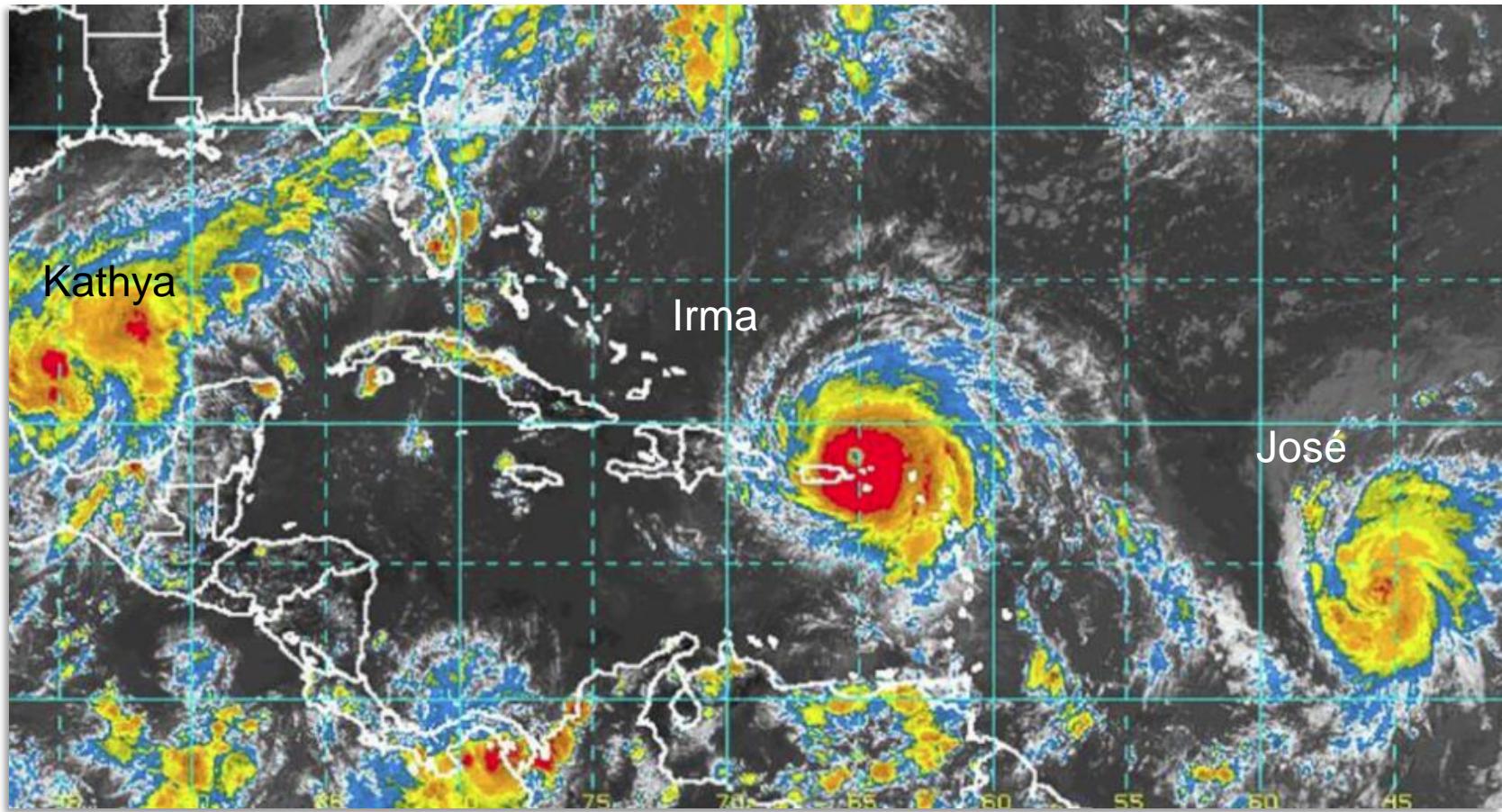


## CATASTROPHE COUNT

An increase in severe storms is helping to drive up the number of recorded events, which are now conclusively attributed to climate change.



# Global Perspective & media coverage



# The scorching 2017 summer

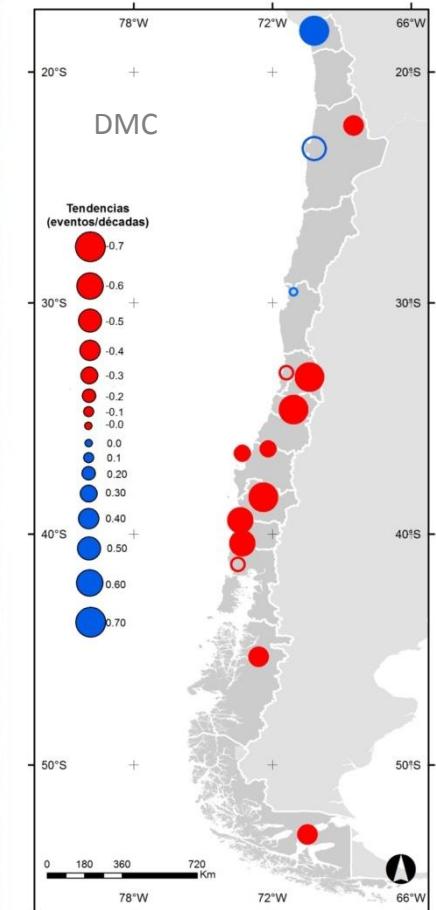
Anomalías Tx Enero 2017



Imagen MODIS Visible 27-01-2017



Tendencias olas de calor



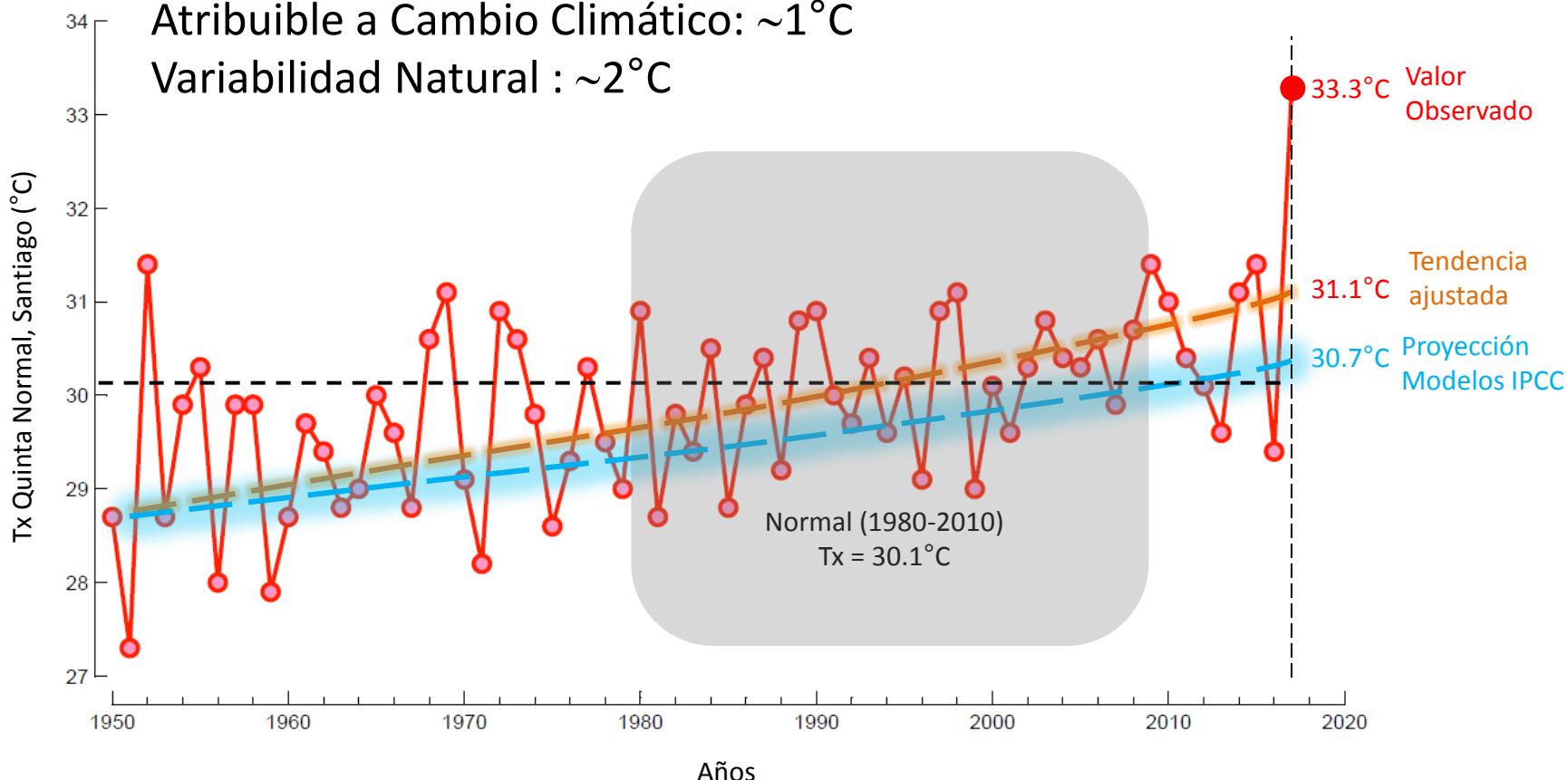
# The scorching 2017 summer

TMax Stgo. Enero 2017: 33.1°C

Aumento por encima de la normal: +3°C

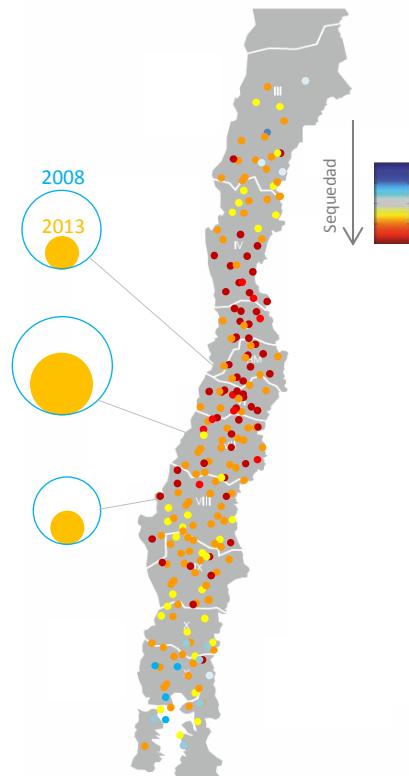
Atribuible a Cambio Climático: ~1°C

Variabilidad Natural : ~2°C



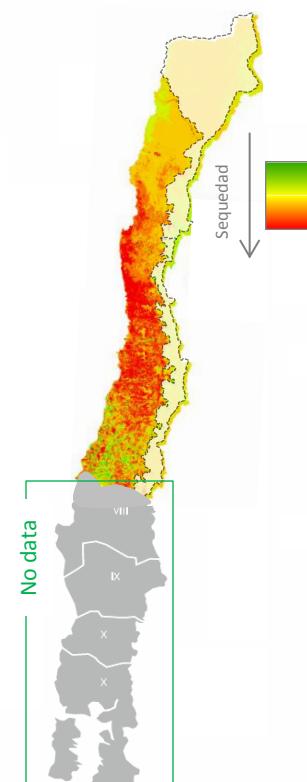
# The central Chile megadrought 2010-2015

Transporte de sedimentos en invierno

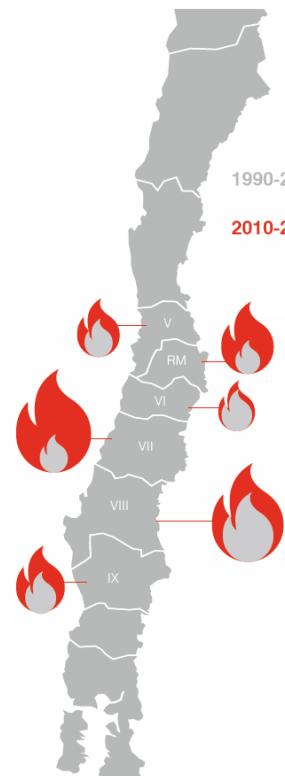


Déficit Pluviométrico (2010-2014)

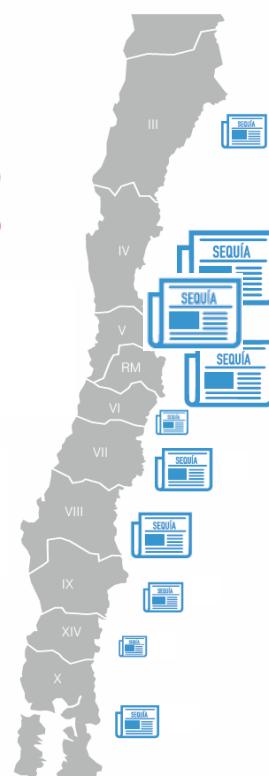
Deterioro vegetación Agosto 2010-2015



Incendios forestales de magnitud



Apariciones en prensa escrita (2014)

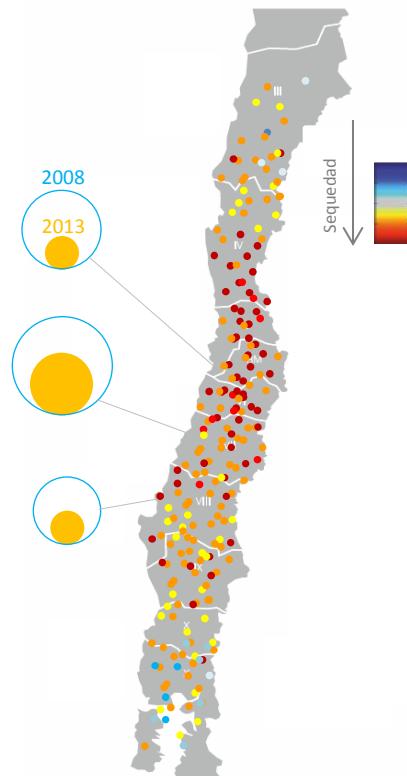


Gastos en Camiones Aljibes (Mill\$)



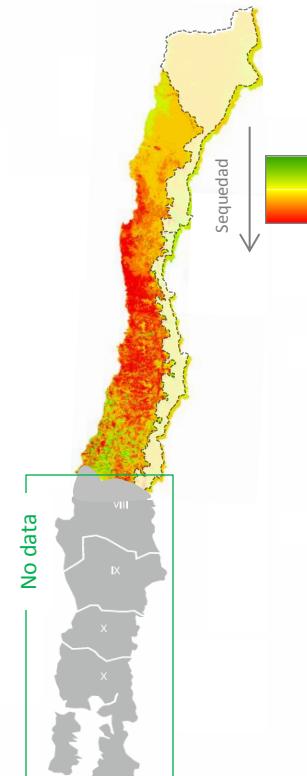
# The central Chile megadrought 2010-2015 ~~2017~~

Transporte de sedimentos en invierno

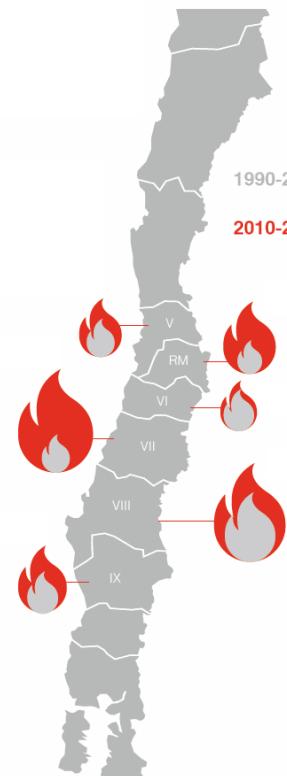


Déficit Pluviométrico (2010-2014)

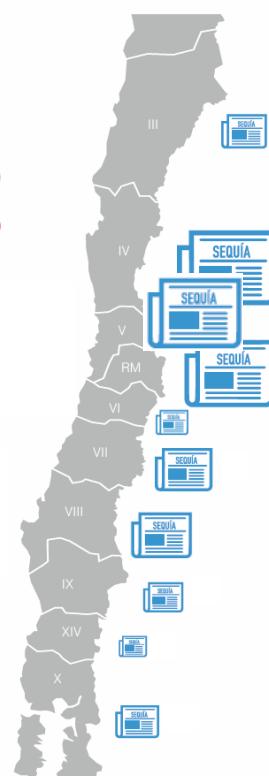
Deterioro vegetación Agosto 2010-2015



Incendios forestales de magnitud



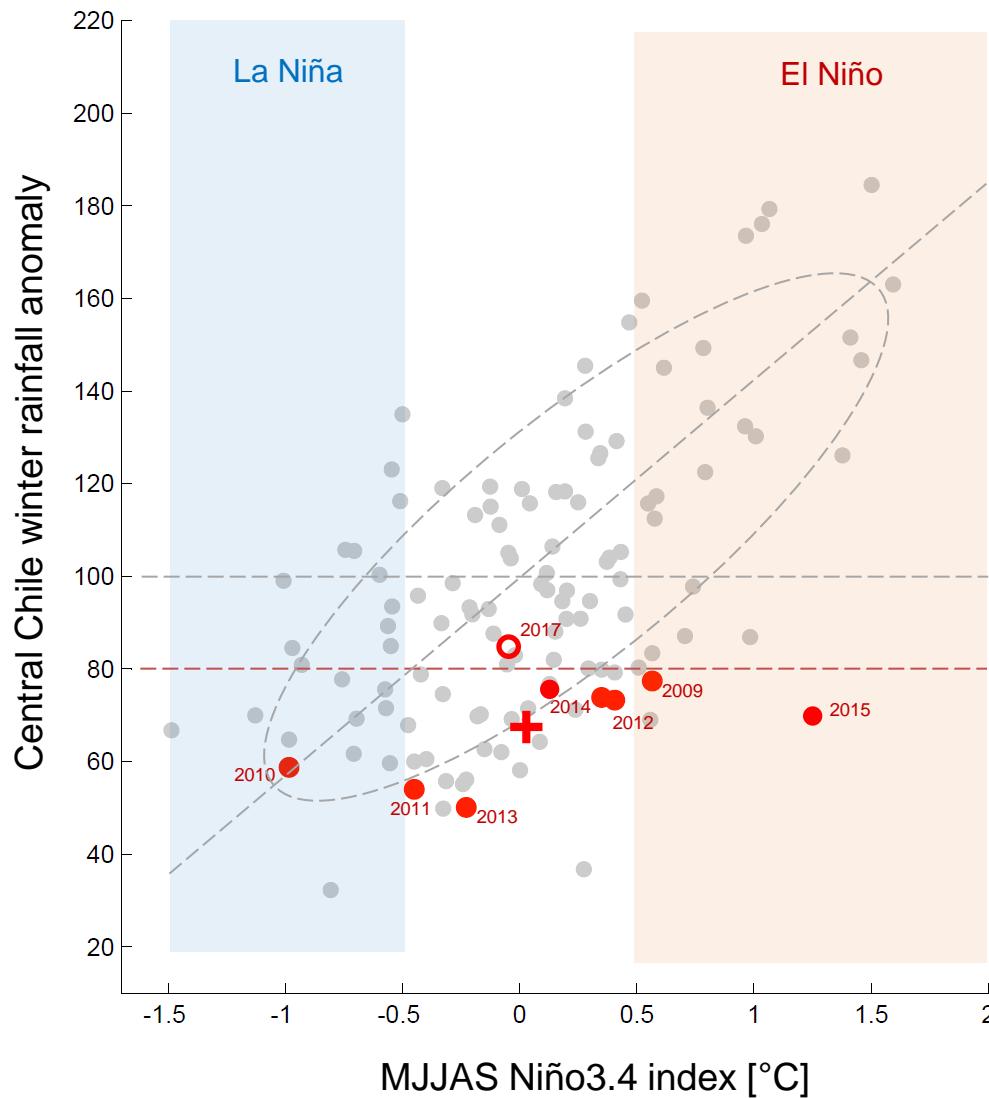
Apariciones en prensa escrita (2014)



Gastos en Camiones Aljibes (Mill\$)



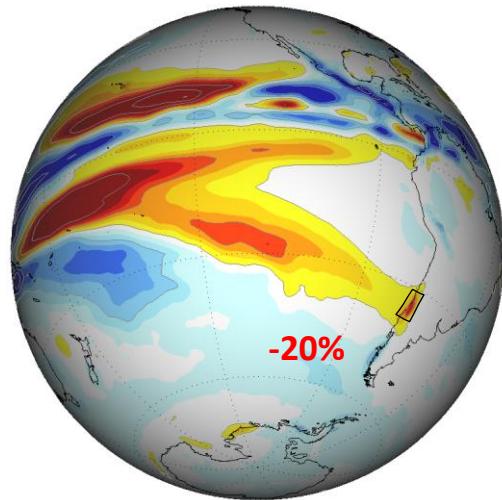
# La Niña is not all...



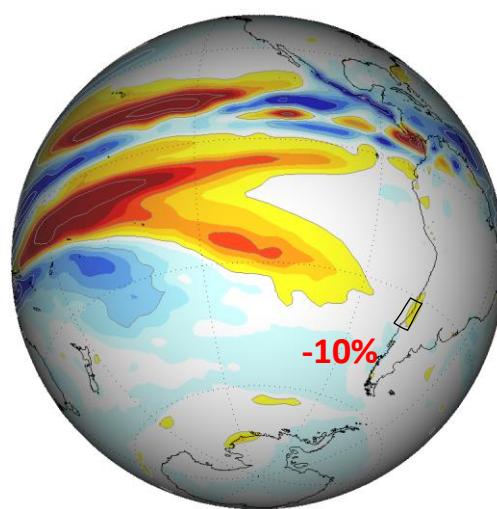
# The central Chile megadrought 2010-2015

Anomalías de precipitación, MJJAS, 2010-2015  
simuladas por diversos modelos. Deficit observado ~**30%**

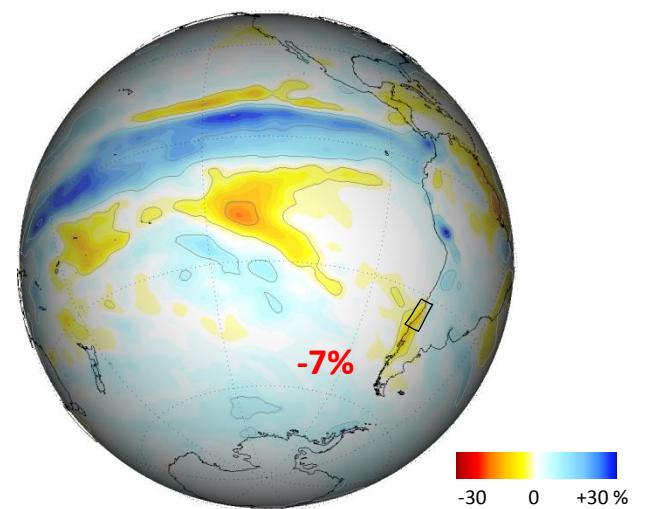
AMIP-ORF



AMIP-NHF



CMIP5/RCP8.5



-30 0 +30 %

TSM prescrita  
GEI actuales

Promedio muchas corridas revela  
forzamiento del oceano en clima

**NAT+ANTROP**

TSM prescrita  
GEI historicos (1800)

Promedio muchas corridas del  
mismo modelo (CAM5.1)

**NAT' (2/3)**

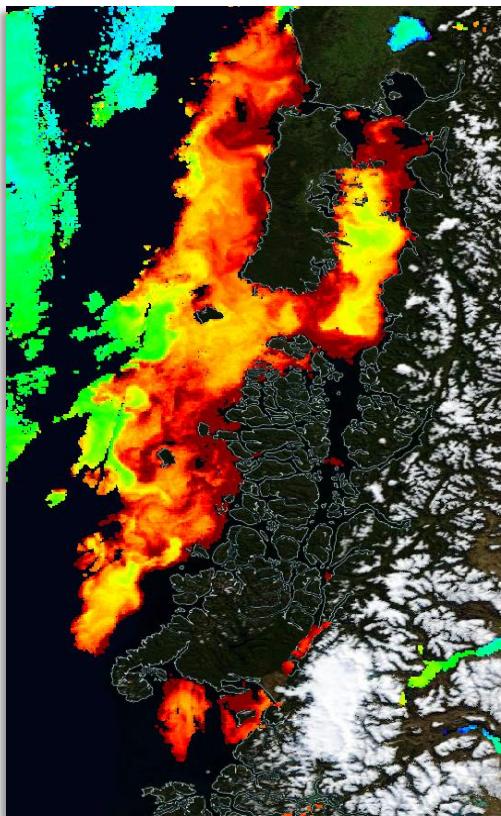
TSM calculada  
GEI actuales

Promedio muchos modelos  
revela forzamiento radiativo

**ANTROP (1/3)**

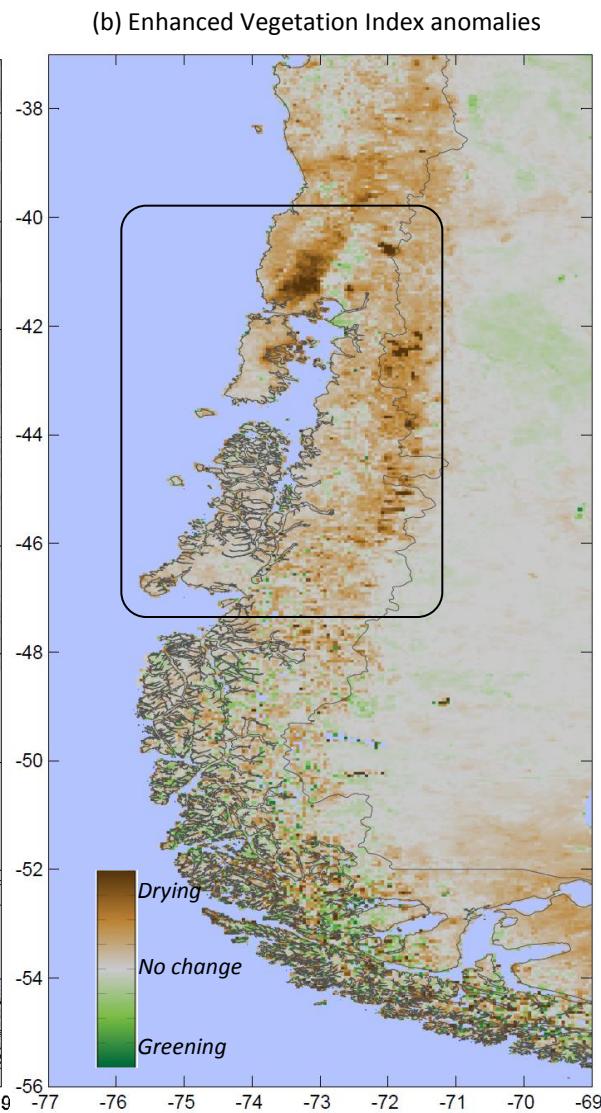
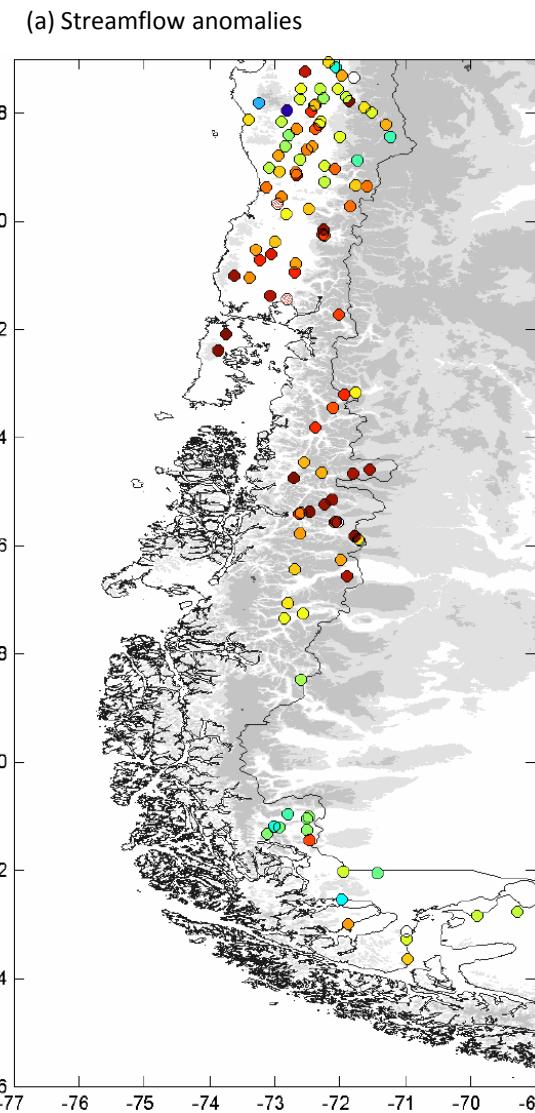
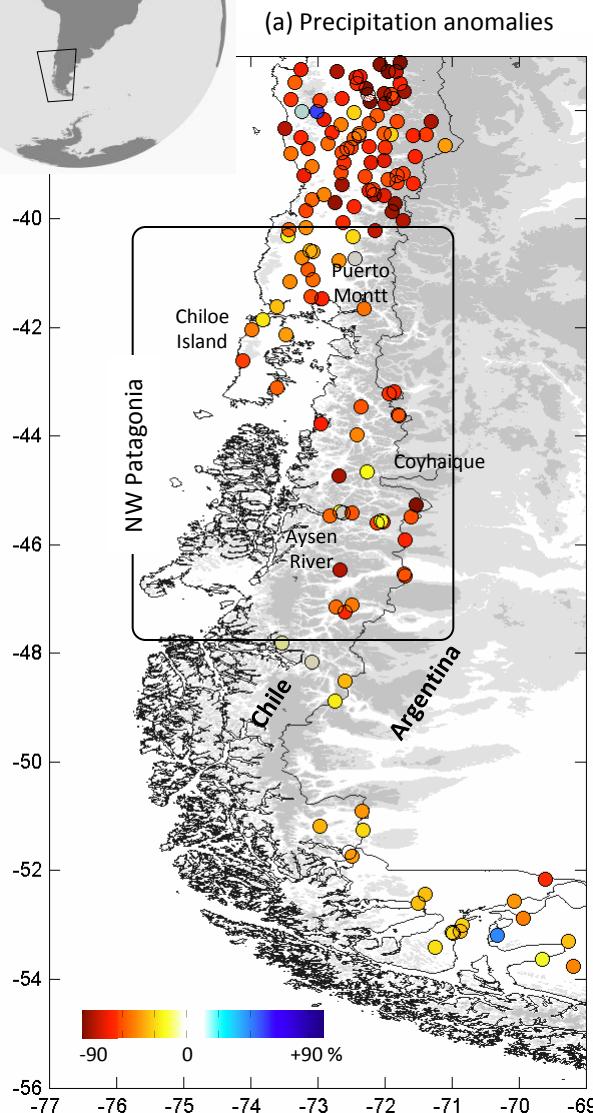
# The awful 2016 (JFM)

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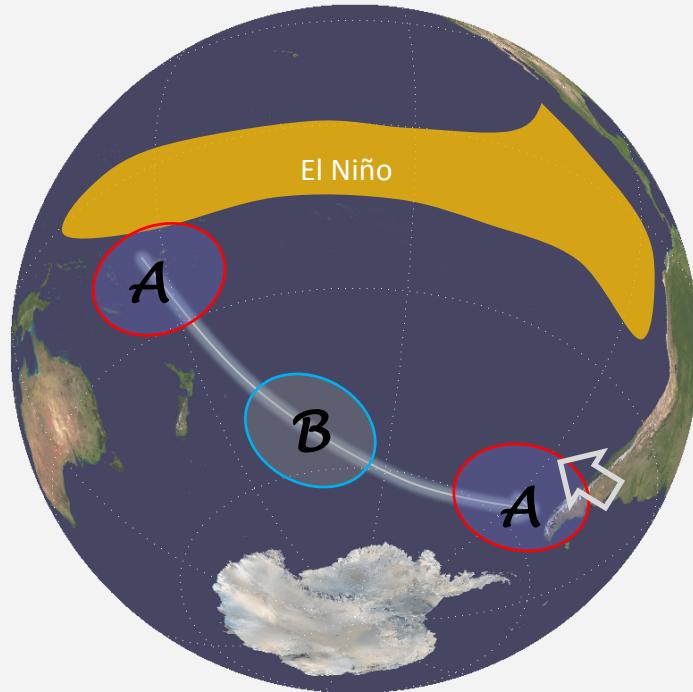


Clorofila, 03 Marzo 2016. MODIS

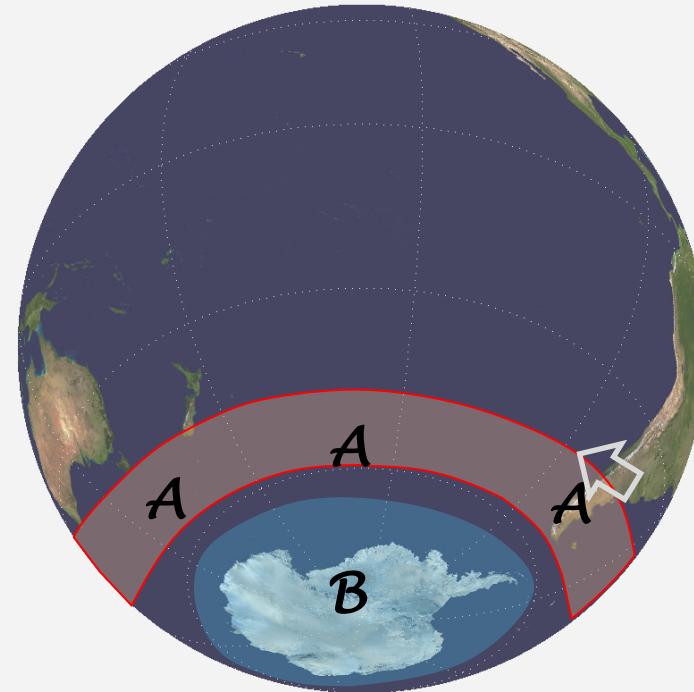
# The awful 2016 (JFM)



# ENSO and SAM impacts on Patagonia during summer



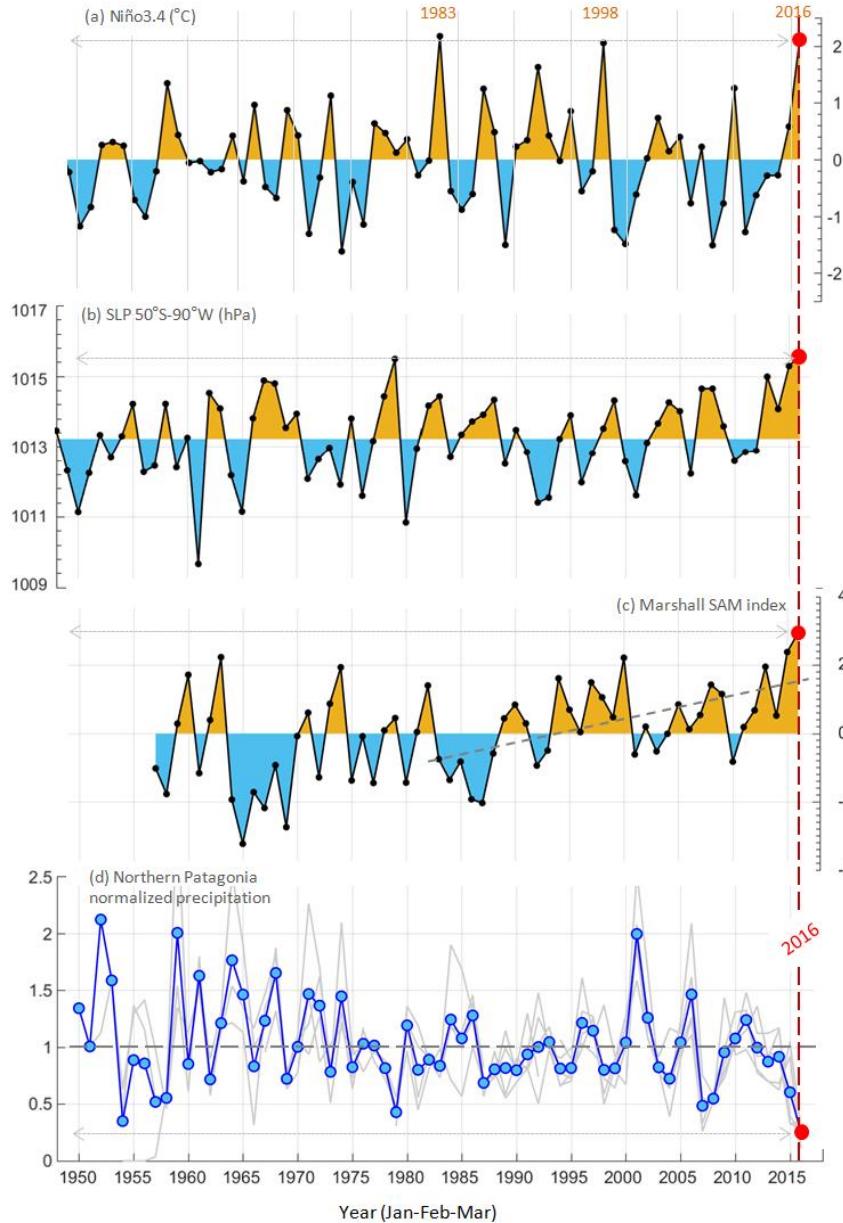
El Niño  
(Variabilidad Natural)



(Antrópico: GEI y O3)

Diferentes forzamiento, respuesta similar:  
Condiciones anticiclonicas y sequia en Patagonia

# The awful 2016 (JFM)



El Niño!  
Natural....

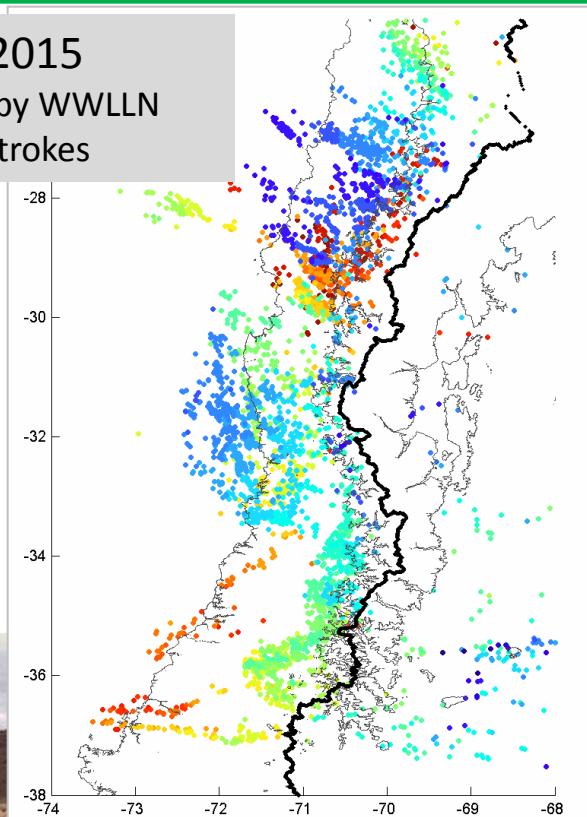
SAM!  
Antropogénico

# Northern Chile Storms

March 24, 2015

Lightning detected by WWLLN

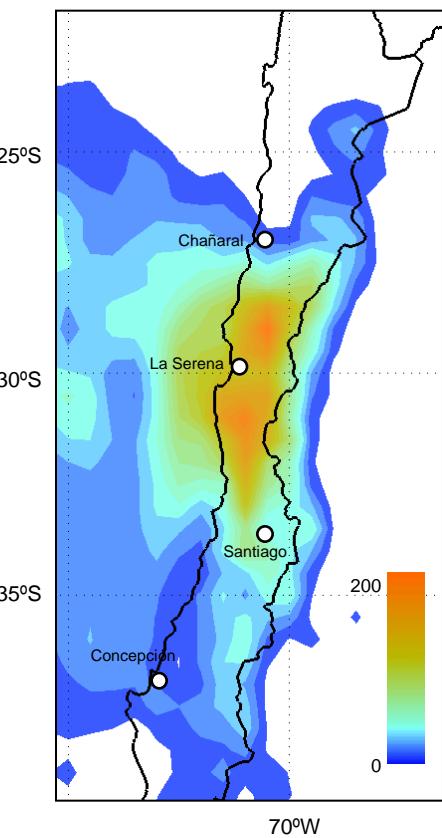
One every 10 strokes



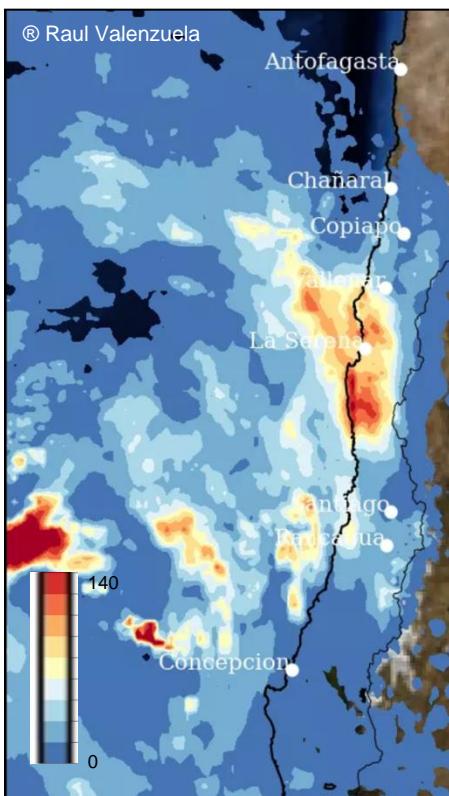
# Northern Chile Storms

72 hr accumulated precipitation in mm (May 11-12-13, 2017)

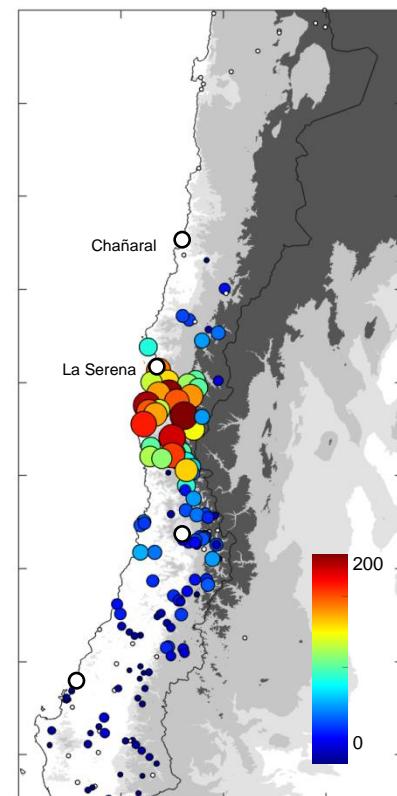
(a) GFS forecast



(b) IMERG (satellite)



(c) Stations (DGA, DMC, CEAZA)

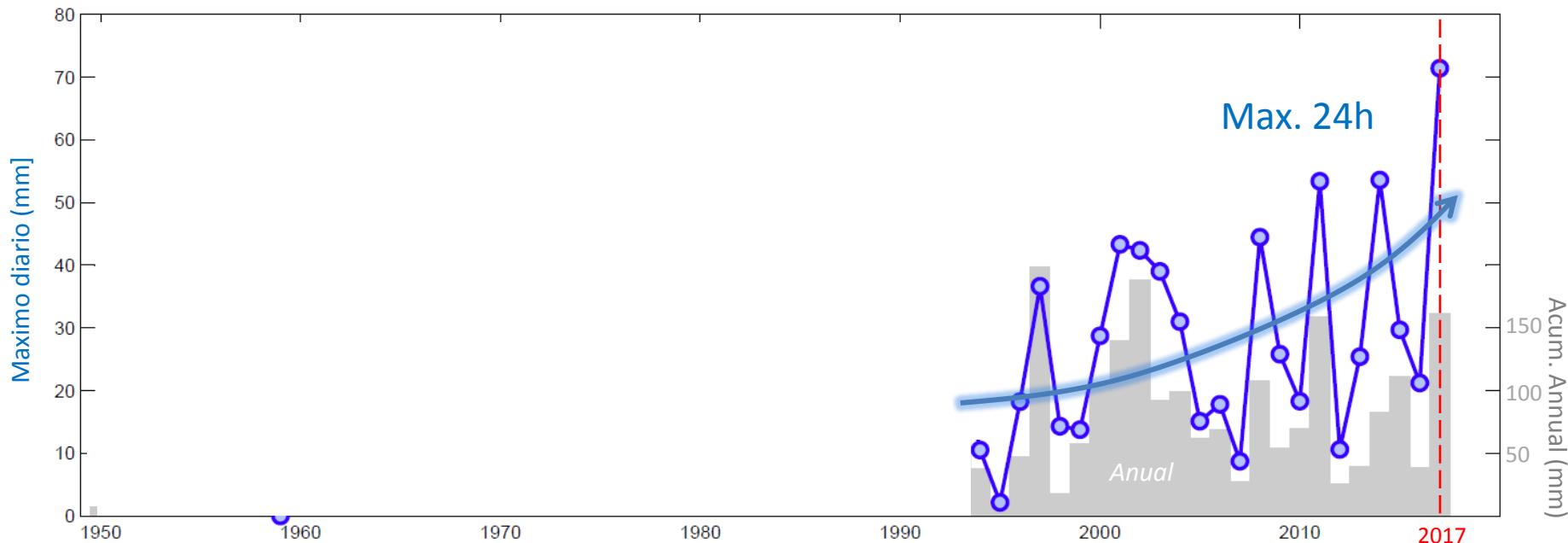


(d) MODIS Terra (May 13)



# Northern Chile Storms

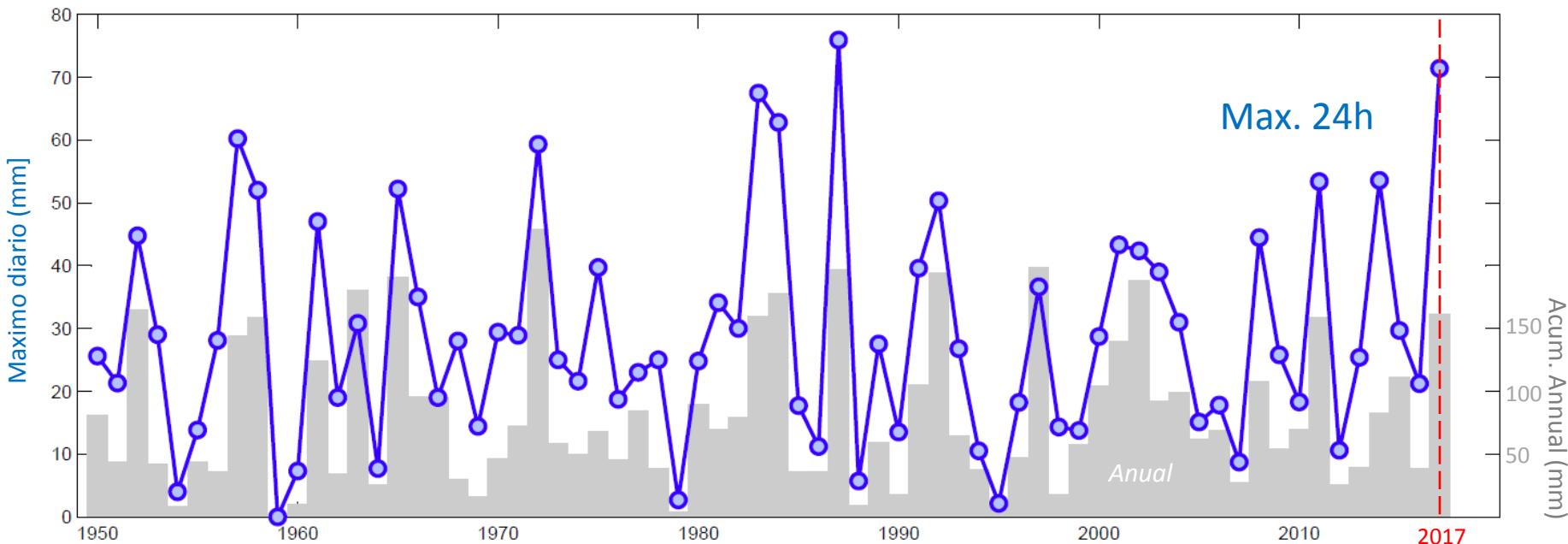
Extremos de precipitación en La Serena



Now you see it....

# Northern Chile Storms

Extremos de precipitación en La Serena



Now you don't....

# Conclusions I

---

- Extreme climate events occur by a combination of weather, natural variability, and climate change
- Extreme events in Chile follows a distinctive trend from global pattern
- To face the worst we need the best (strengthen forecast, nowcast system and use this information in emergency management)

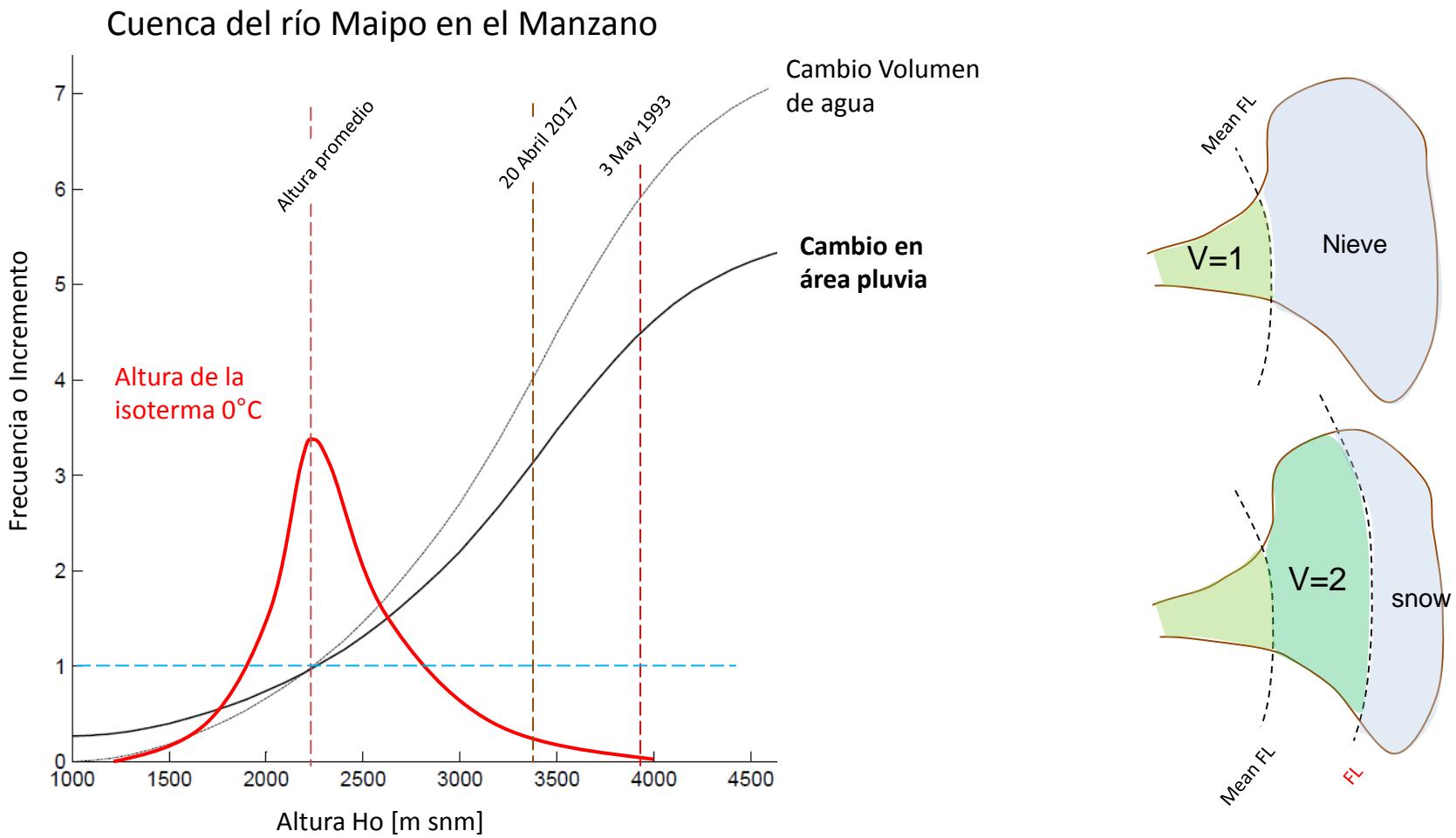
# Conclusions II

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- Climate change related circulation anomalies have **contributed** to recent drought and heat waves in Chile
- There is a **potential** increase in frequency of those event in a warmer world.
- No much is now about winter and summer storms (but we will work on that)
- Future ENSO variability is key but unkown.

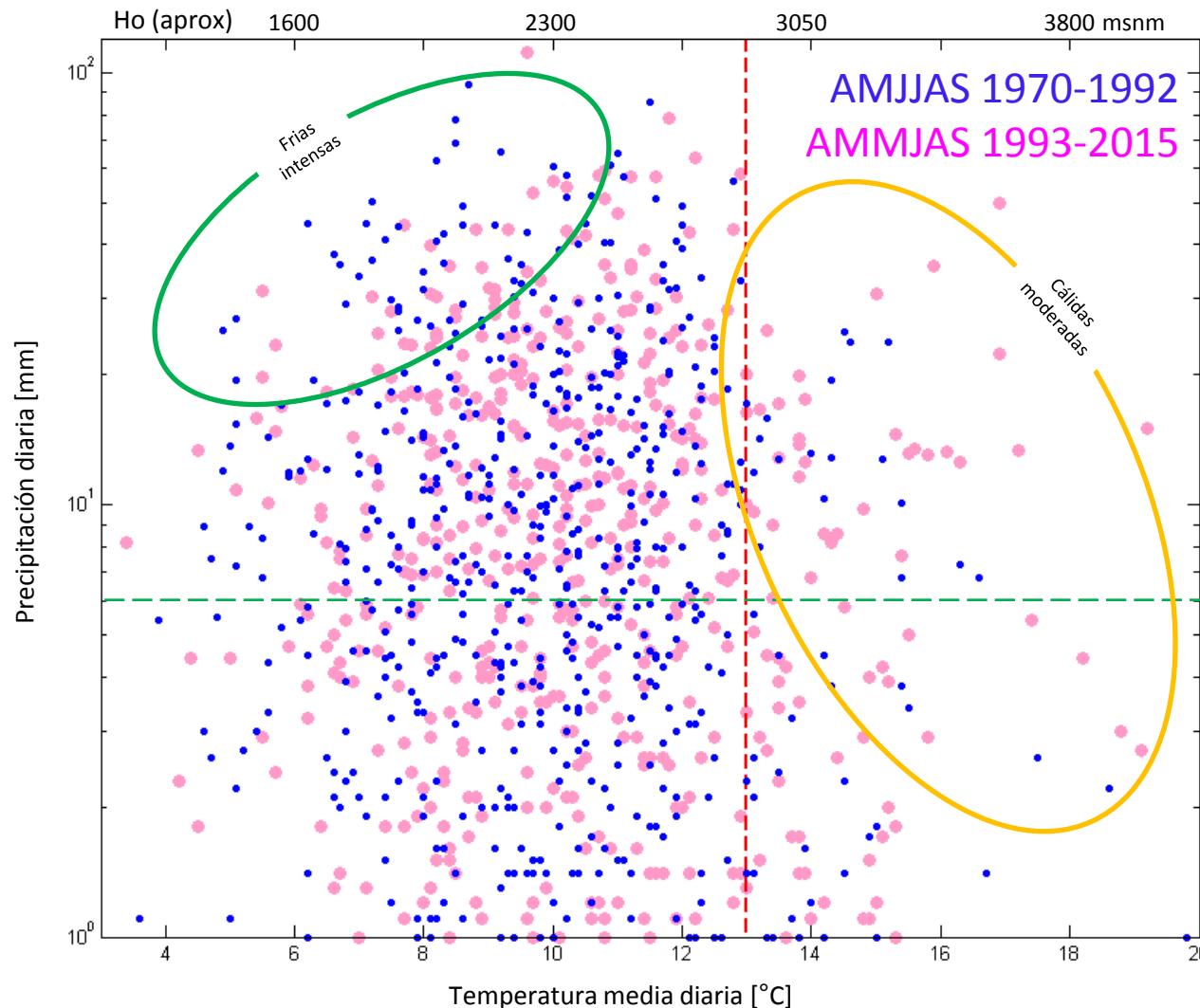
# Material suplementario

# Hydrological Impacts



# Están cambiando las tormentas sobre Chile central?

Estación Quinta Normal, Datos Diarios



# Están cambiando las tormentas sobre Chile central?

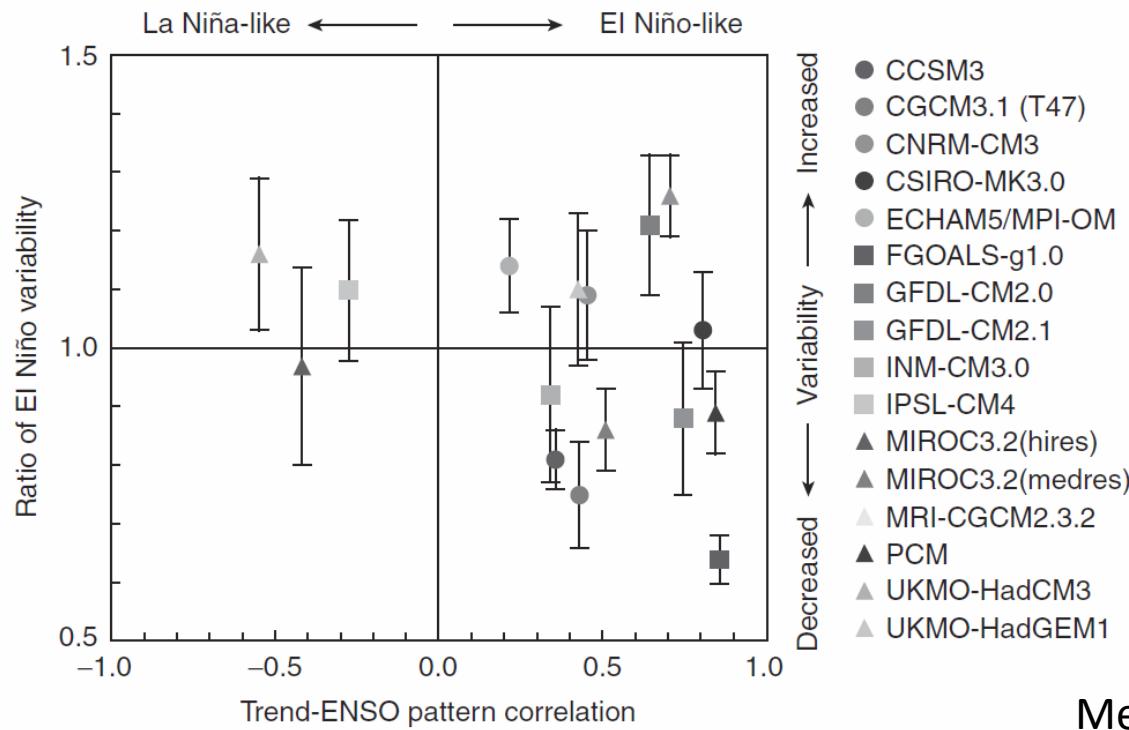
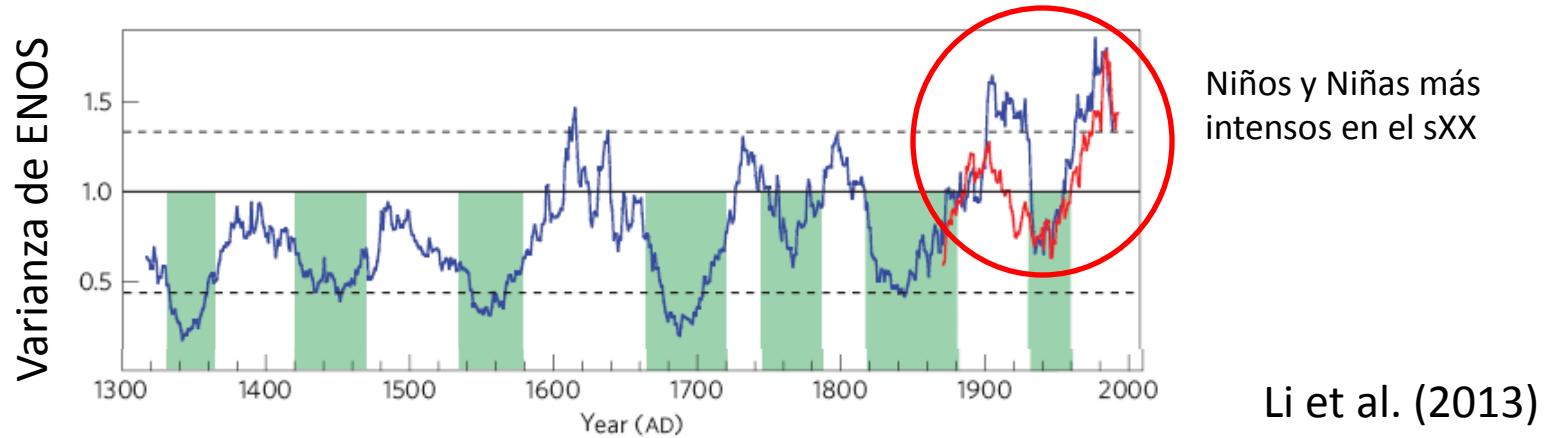
Estación Quinta Normal, Datos Diarios

Number of days (4920 total)	1970-1992	1993-2015	Difference*	Sig. level**
Dry days ( $P==0$ )	4052	4190	+138 (3%)	1%
Light precipitation ( $P: 1-10 \text{ mm}$ )	338	282	-56 (-16%)	2%
Moderate precipitation ( $P: 10-30 \text{ mm}$ )	184	175	-9 (-5%)	30%
Heavy precipitation ( $P>30 \text{ mm}$ )	58	43	-15 (25%)	5%
Dry, warm days ( $T \geq 13^\circ\text{C}$ )	1484	1648	+164 (+10%)	0.5%
Rainy ( $P \geq 5 \text{ mm}$ ), Warm days ( $T \geq 13^\circ\text{C}$ )	19	36	+17 (90%)	4%

Santiago se está  
calentando y secando...  
ya lo sabíamos!

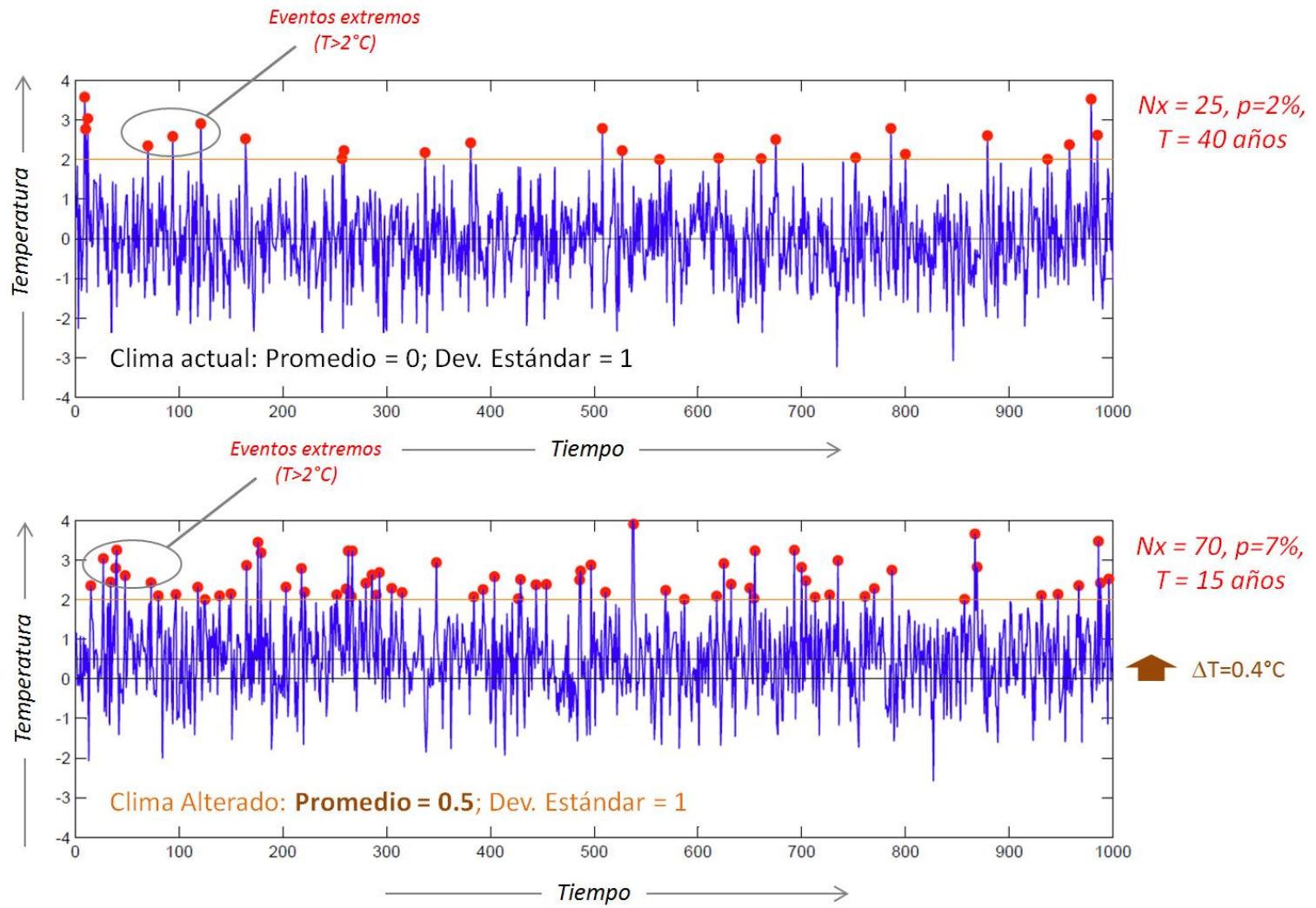
Más tormentas cálidas  
Esto parece novedoso

# Perspectiva Global. Que pasa con ENOS?

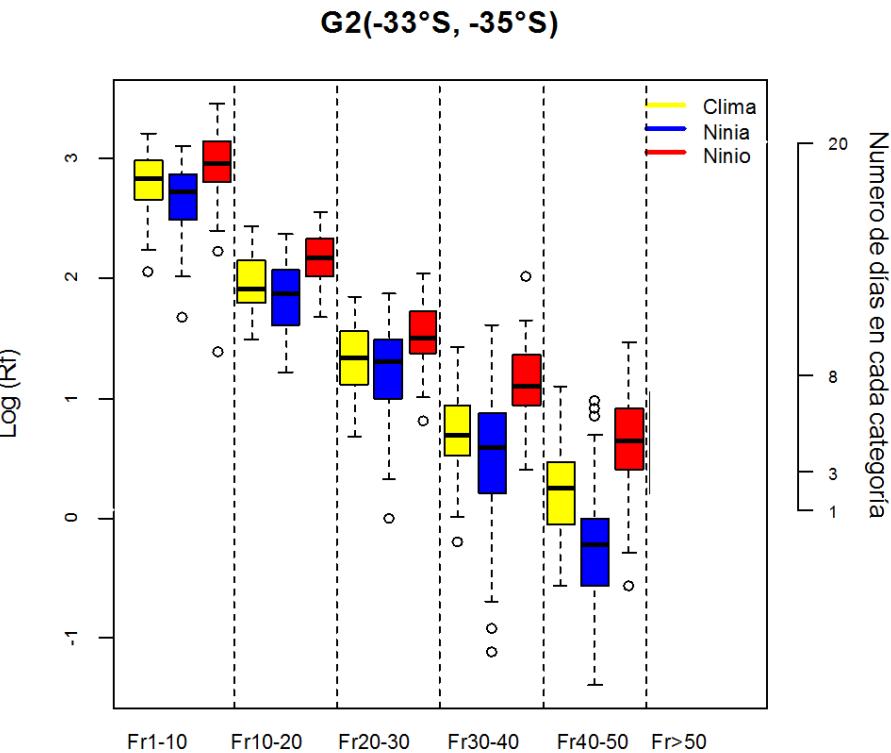
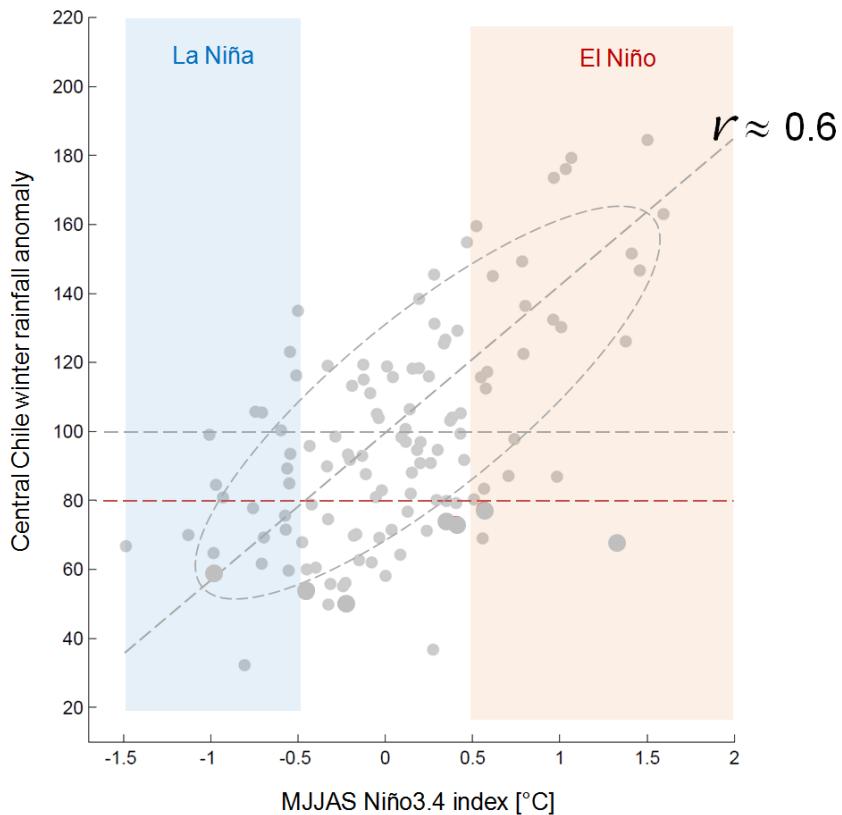


# Un modesto cambio en el promedio produce grandes cambios en los extremos

Consideramos una variable “normal”



# IMPACTO DE ENSO SOBRE LA LLUVIA EN CHILE CENTRAL



# La Megasequía 2010-2015

