

# Potential Effects of Climate Change on the City of Madison



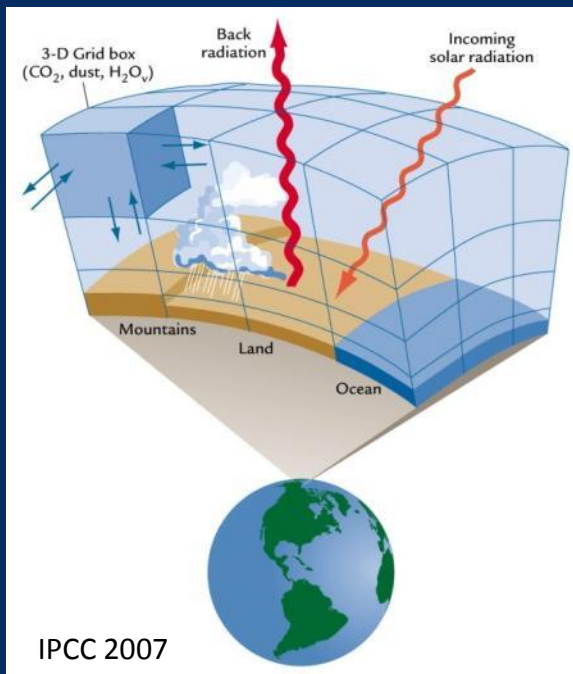
Carolyn Betz, WICCI Program Manager  
Sustainable Madison Committee  
May 20, 2013

# Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI)

- A collaboration between the Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, the Department of Natural Resources and other state, federal and tribal partners
- Includes >200 participants; 16 working groups; advisory council; science council; outreach group
- Website offers resources: [www.wicci.wisc.edu](http://www.wicci.wisc.edu)



# WICCI Climate Modeling:

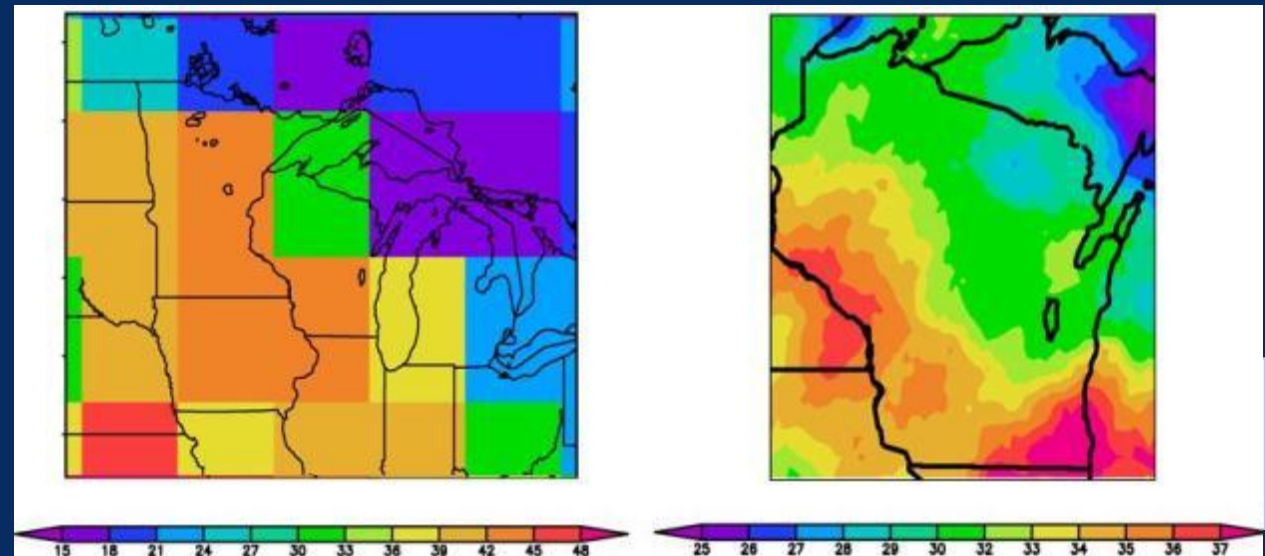


- Used 14 Global Climate Models (GCM's) having daily data in IPCC 2007 assessment
- Downscaling verified using same Wisconsin weather station data analyzed for historical climate trends
- Provides a range of probable climate changes (probability distribution) essential for impact assessments

Downscaling:  
Focus global projections to a scale relevant to climate impacts in Wisconsin

Global Climate Model grid

Downscaled (8x8 km grid)



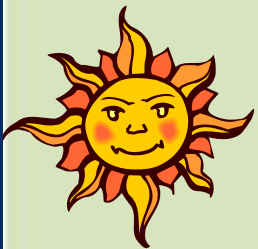
# Wisconsin's Past Climate 1950-2006



*Winter* temperatures have increased an average of 2.5°F across the state with the highest increase of 4.5°F in the northwest. Our lakes are frozen for shorter time than in the past.



*Spring* temperatures have increased 1.7°F across the state with the highest increase of 3.5°F in the northwest. The last spring freeze arrives 2-10 days earlier than it used to.



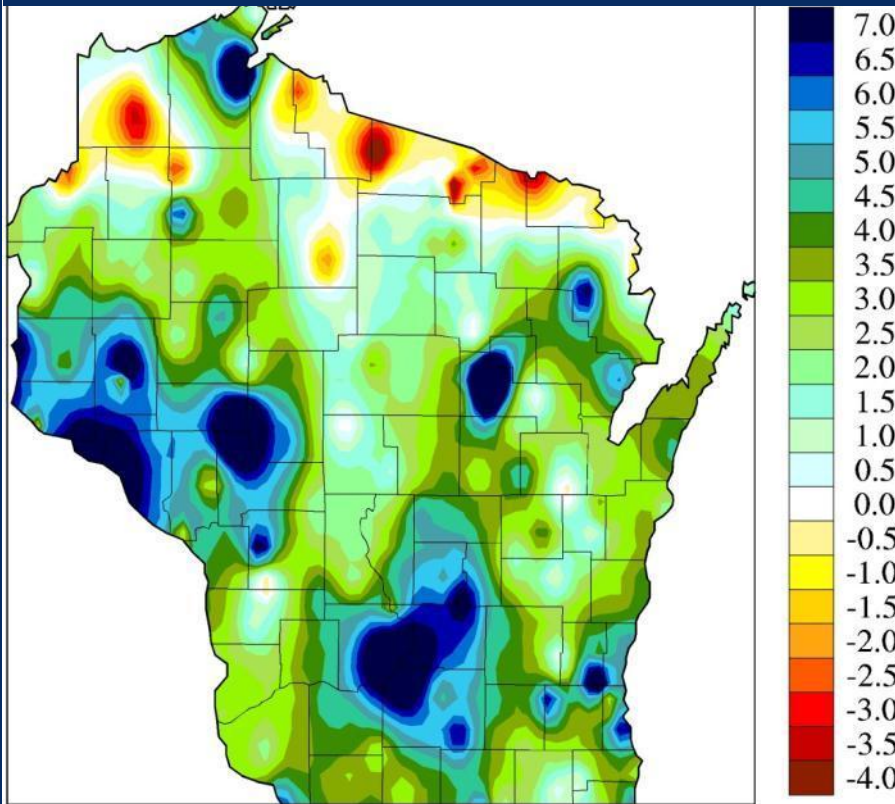
*Summer* temperatures have increased by only 0.5°F averaged statewide. Northwestern and center Wisconsin have shown the greatest warming, but most of the state shows little change.



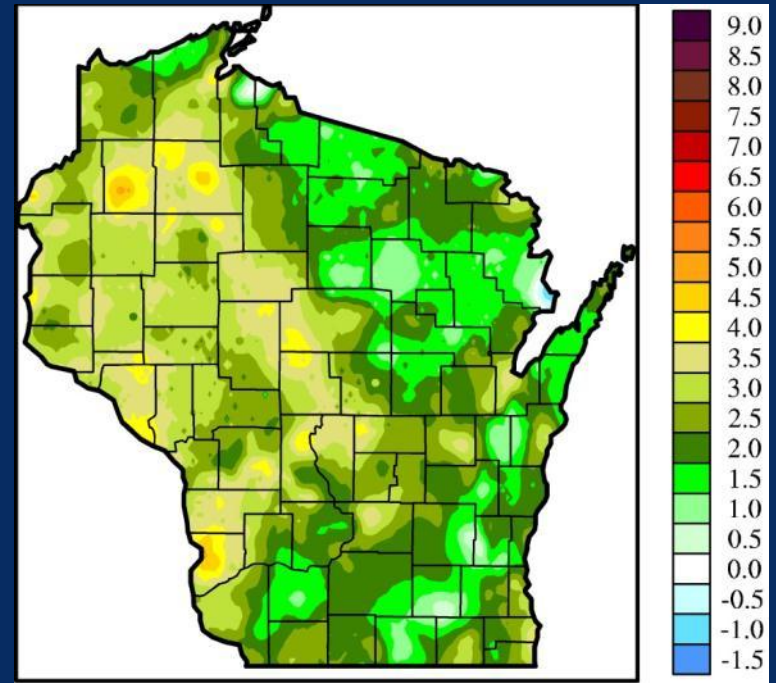
*Autumn* temperatures have changed little across the state. Northeastern and southern Wisconsin have cooled by about 1.5°F. Statewide, the first fall freeze averages 6.5 days later than it did in 1950.

# Wisconsin's Past Climate

Average Annual Precipitation - 1950 - 2006



Average Spring Temperature - 1950 - 2010

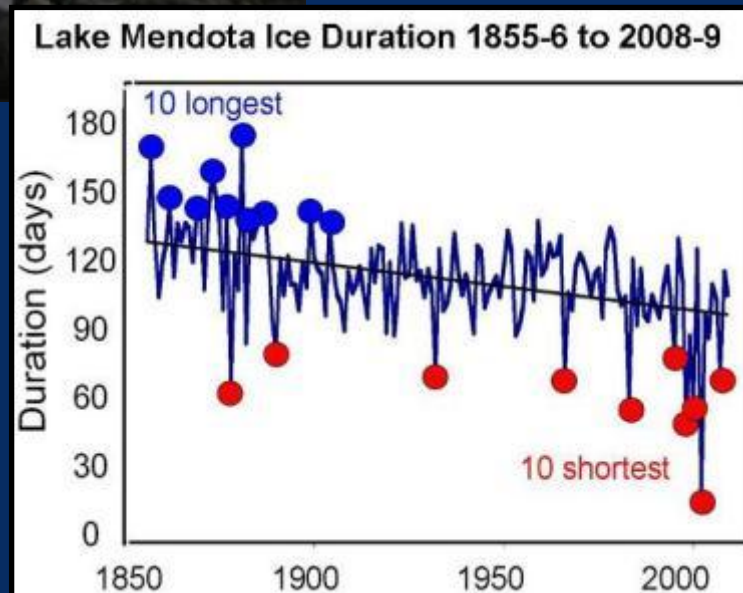


# Signs of Climate Change in Madison



Duration of ice cover has decreased by about 19 days in 100 years:

- Warmer fall temperatures
- Later freeze dates
- Earlier break-up dates



Source: J. Magnuson, UW-Madison

# Wisconsin's Projected Climate 1980 - 2055



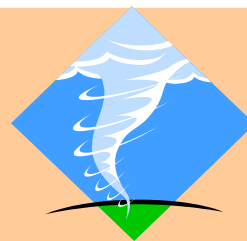
- Annual average temperature increase of 4-9° F
- More frequent hot days, fewer cold nights
- Rise in nighttime and winter temperatures



- Moderate increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation



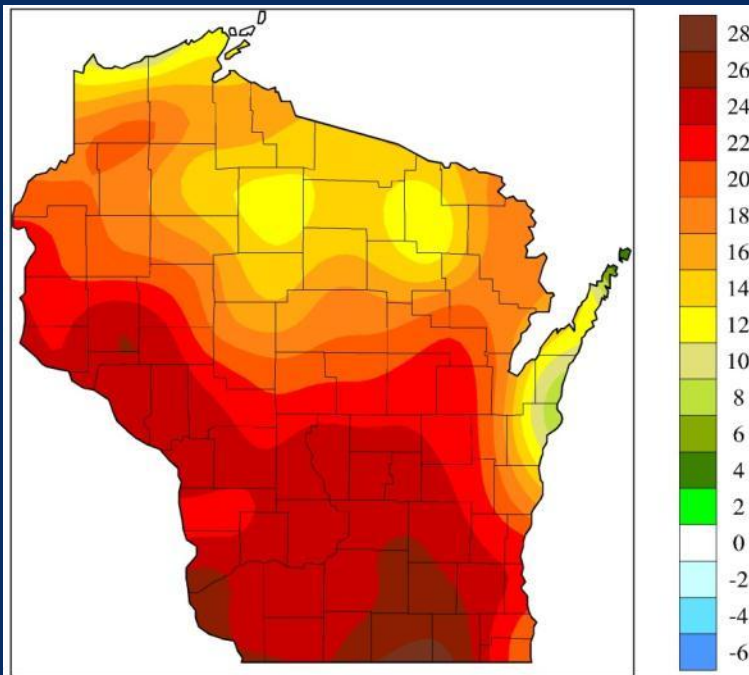
- Significant increase in rain during winter



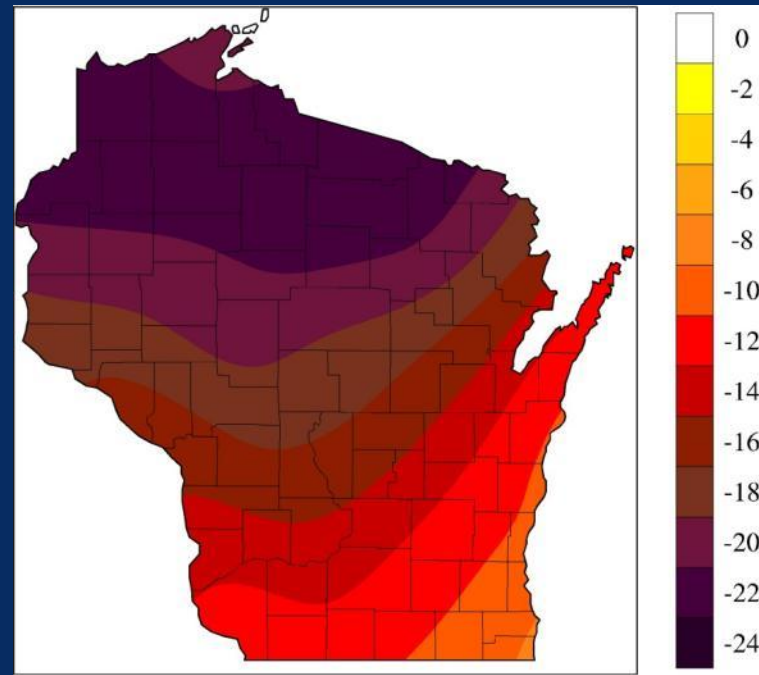
- Impact on short term variability (weather) not well understood

# Projected Climate Change – 1980 - 2055

Frequency of Number of Days  $>90^{\circ}\text{F}$



Frequency of Nights  $<0^{\circ}\text{F}$





# Projected increased flooding may overwhelm existing infrastructure



David Liebl

**Manitou Way**



Carolyn Betz

# Earlier and more intense spring runoff events: Increased sediment and nutrient loading



# More sediment and phosphorus in our lakes



# More frequent harmful blue-green algal blooms with increased summer temperatures



# Variable lake levels with variable precipitation and evapotranspiration



# Increased winter rains



Carolyn Betz



Carolyn Betz

- Frozen ground with heavy rain – February 2013
- Water can't infiltrate, leading to flooding

# Recreational Impacts



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Ironman Triathlon – need a clean lake



Kites on ice – a thing of the past due to ice safety fears



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Statue of Liberty - 2010: Part of Madison's identity as a fun place to live



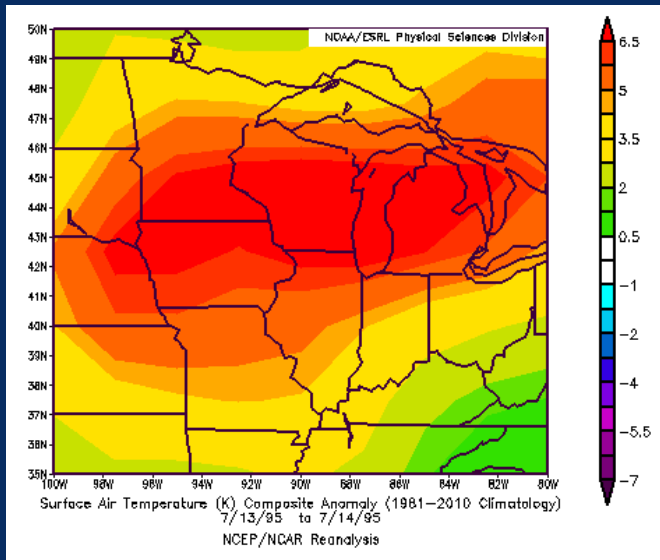
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Madison Marathon – dates changed due to heat on Memorial Day

# Recent Mid-West Heat Waves

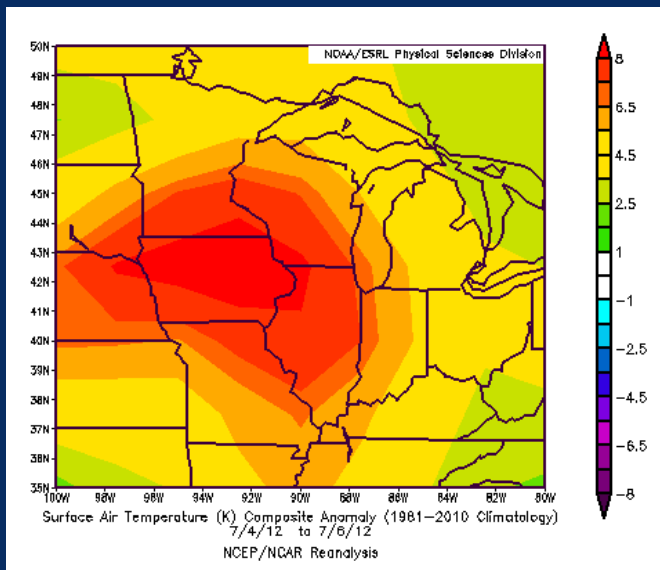
## 1995 Heat Wave

- Madison hit 101° (hottest until 2012)
- Extremely high humidity
- 750 heat-related deaths in Chicago
- Elderly, poor, minorities especially hard hit



## 2012 Heat Wave

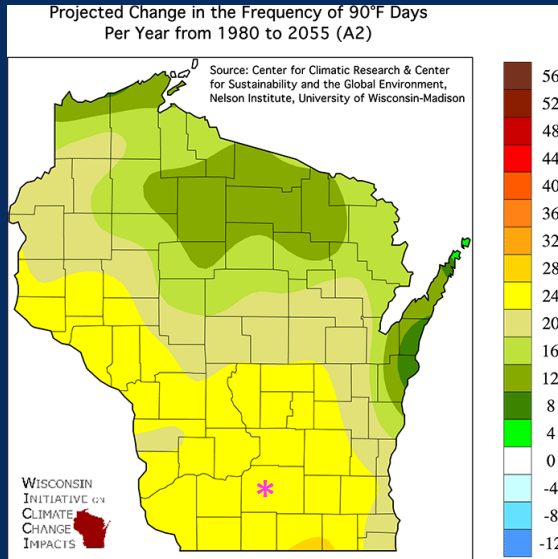
- Madison hit 104°
- 3 straight 100° days in Madison, Chicago
- Chicago heat deaths: ~ 18



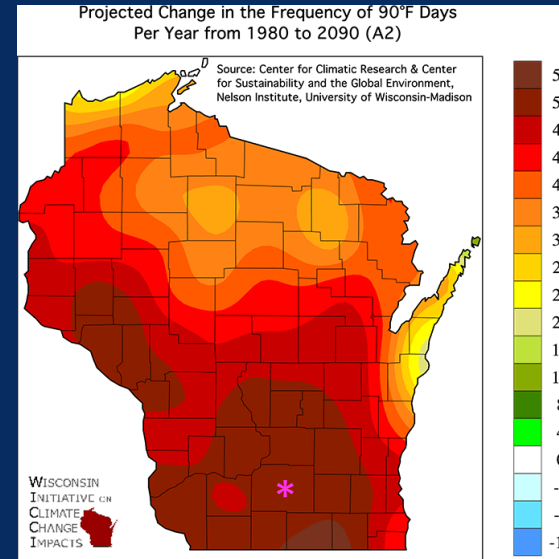


# Heat Projections – Mid and late-century

90s



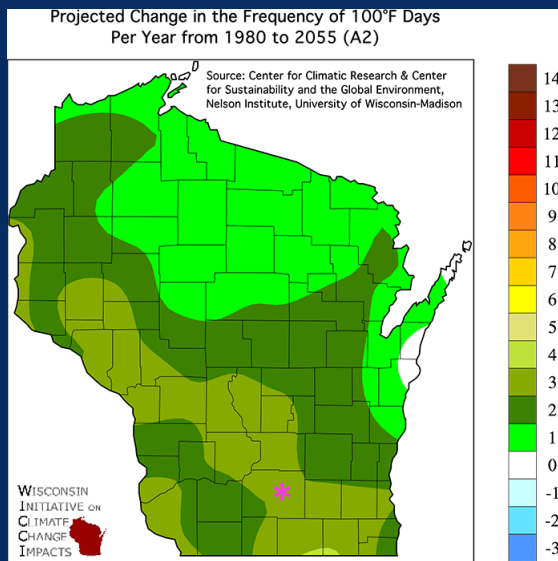
90s



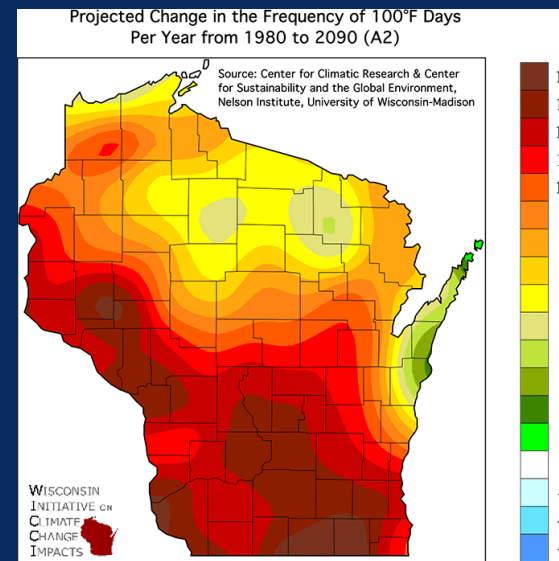
More than 2 months over 90°

Mid Century

100s



100s



Late Century

About 2 weeks over 100°

# Heat Disaster Plans Save Lives



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Devyn Caldwell



Rowley C. Jackson

