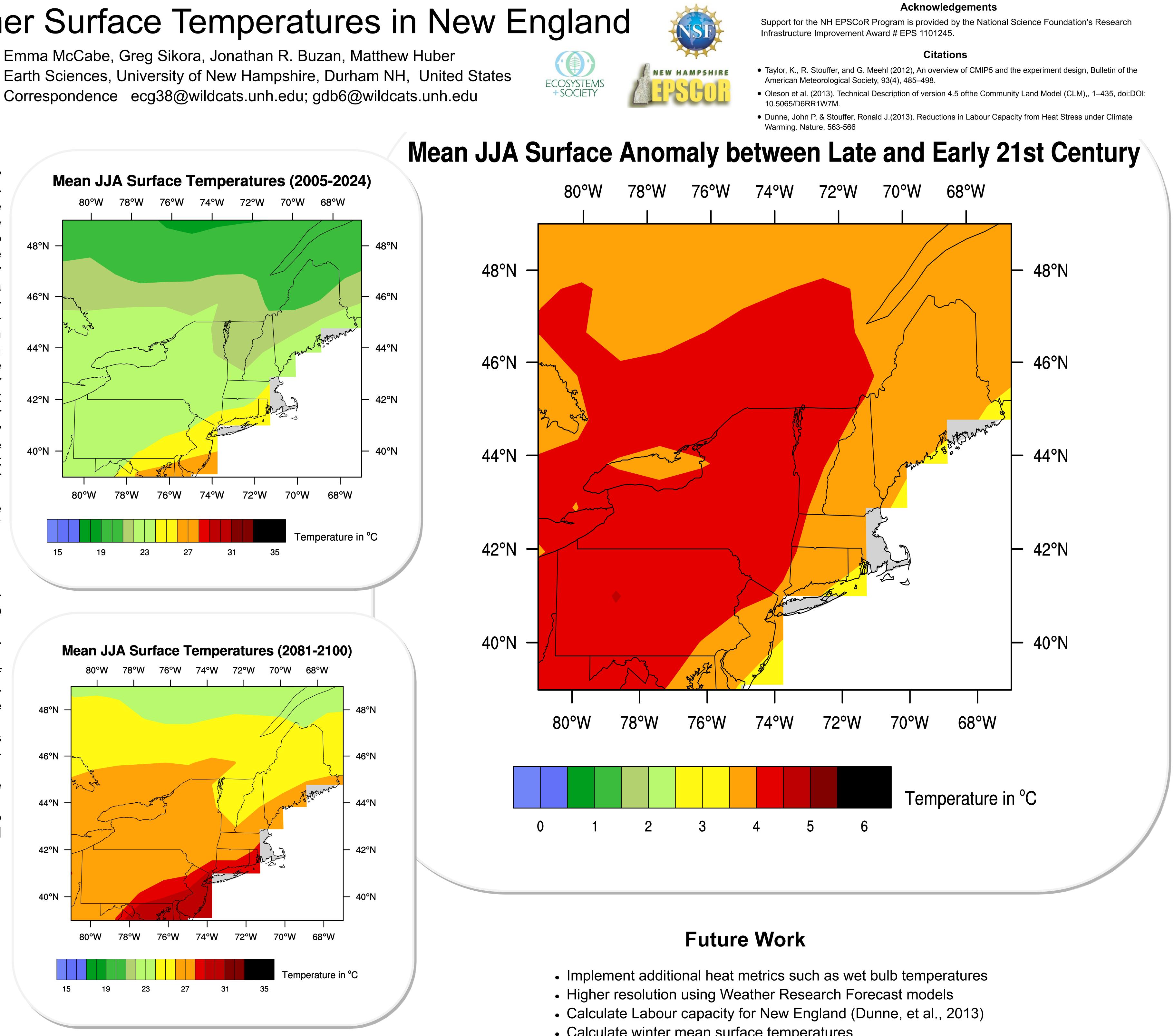
Average Summer Surface Temperatures in New England



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Abstract

There is great debate on how much the global surface temperatures will rise in the next century, due to anthropogenic climate change. We focus on New England in order to examine the regional effect of climate change. We use the Community Earth System Model (CESM 1.2.0), a global climate model that is maintained by the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), which is supported by the NSF. We focus on the summer months, when surface temperatures are typically at their highest, and we are interested in heat stress. We present average summer surface temperatures in the New England region for the early and late 21st Century. Our results indicate that in the New England Region summer temperatures increase by about 4 °C. Furthermore, in New Hampshire the summer temperatures increase by 3°

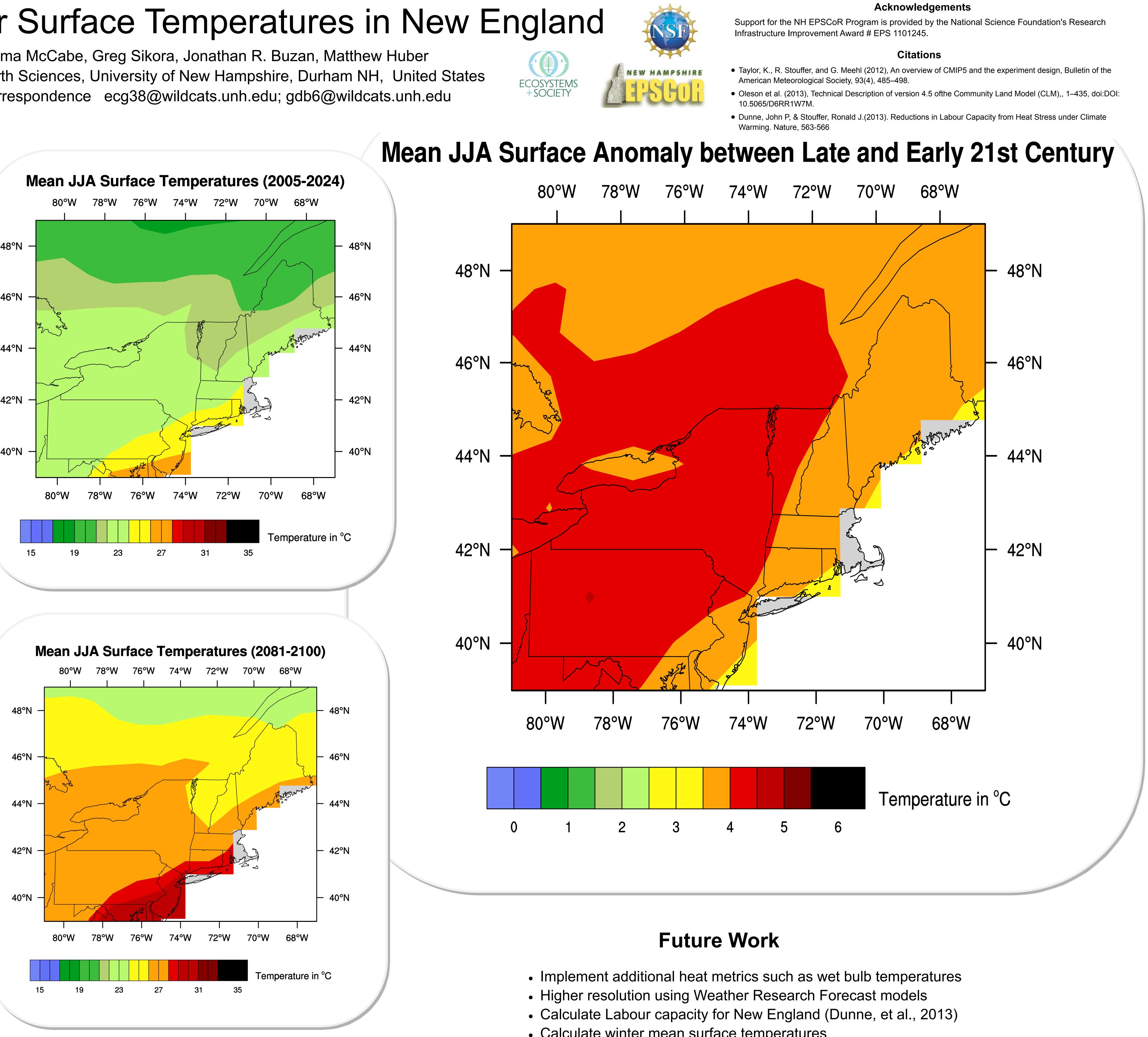


Methods

- We used the Community Land Model version 4.5 (Oleson et al., 2013) to map our projections.
- We used representation concentration pathway 8.5. (Taylor et al., 2012). This is a combination of greenhouse gases that create a radiative forcing of 8.5 W/m² by the end of the 21st Century.
- The atmospheric forcing dataset is from Community Atmospheric Model (CAM4).
- A 1° x 1° resolution finite volume grid was used.
- The simulation was from 2005 to 2100. We mapped 2005-2024 and 2081-2100.

Discussion

- In the late 21st Century for New England the temperature increases by ∼4°C.
- It is suggested in Dunne et al. (2013) that an increase in warming will likely reduce labour capacity due to heat stress's negative impact on human activity.



- Calculate winter mean surface temperatures