# CLIMATE SCIENCE ACROSS THE GREATER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

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#### **CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE CENTERS**

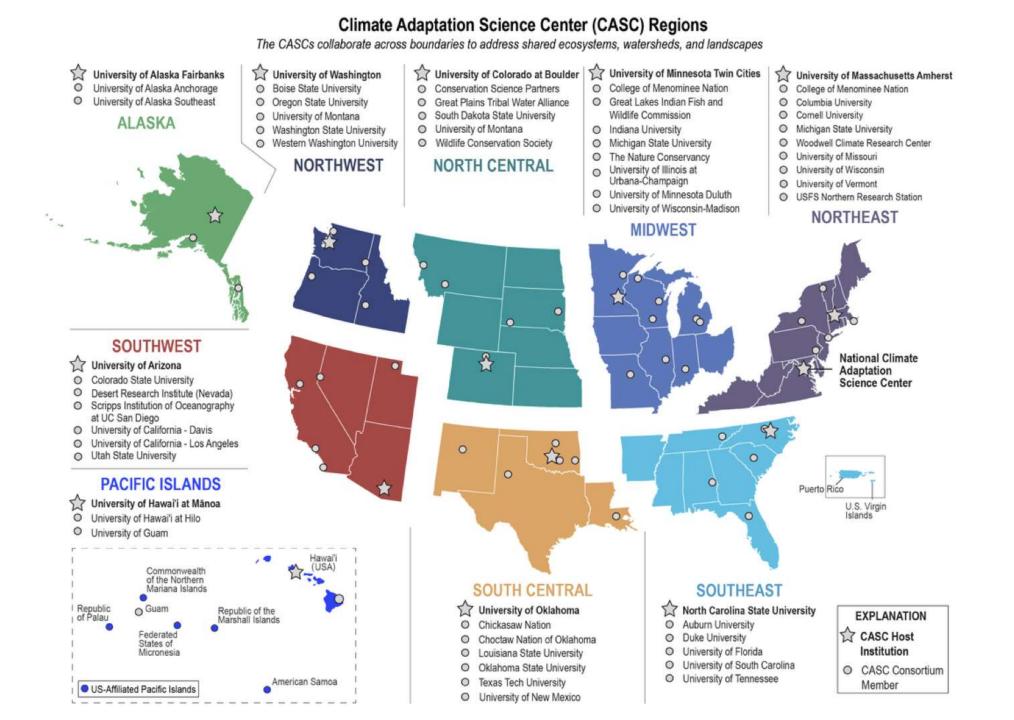
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers (CASCs) are part of Ecosystems Mission Area of U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)



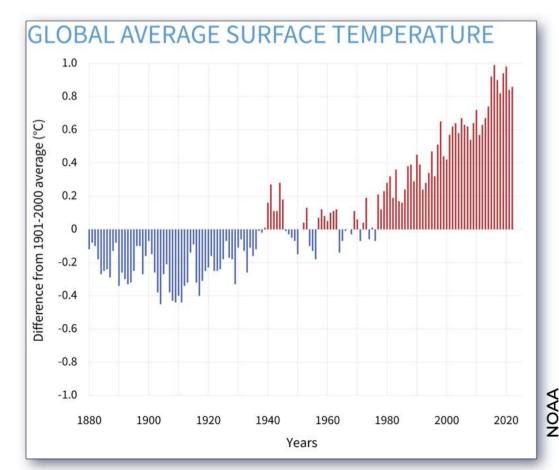
Primarily serve U.S. Department of the Interior, its partners, Tribes & Indigenous Peoples, and natural & cultural resource-related non-governmental organizations

Regional CASCs are **federal-university partnerships that deliver science to help fish, wildlife, water, land, & people adapt to a changing climate** 



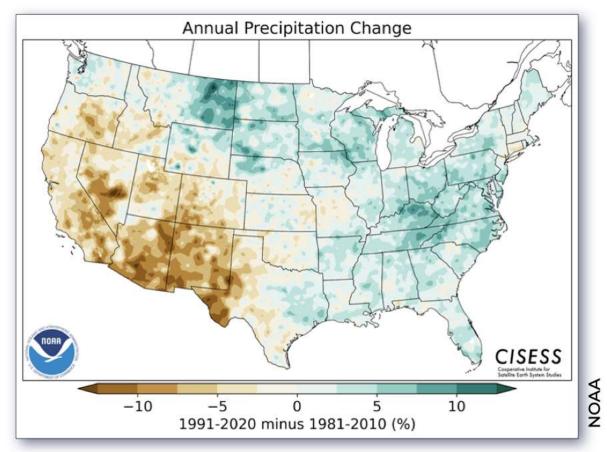


- Climate change adds energy & moisture to climate system
- More frequent or more intense precipitation extremes & warm-temperature extremes
- Climate-system feedbacks can result in large regional changes in the climate system





 Regional precipitation changes related to increased atmospheric water vapor, changes in atmospheric circulations, and remote changes in atmosphere-ocean interactions





 Precipitation changes affect drought intensity, frequency, timing, & duration; seasonal timing changes in rain, ice, & snow; extreme events; frequency of "rain on snow" occurrence; rate of erosion; and leaching of chemicals



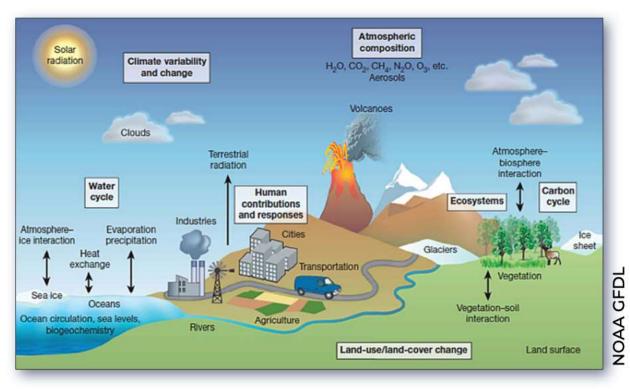


 More frequent extreme heat events expected to increase frequency of harmful algal blooms, stress terrestrial & aquatic species, and threaten water available for human & natural landscapes





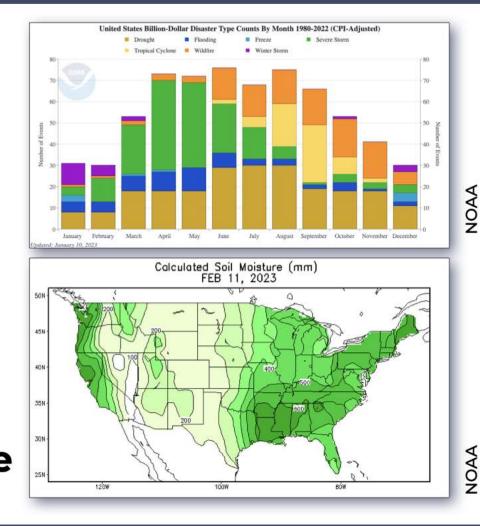
 When appropriately selected for the problem under study, a combination of multiple global climate models & multiple downscaling techniques provides adequate range of future changes for local risk assessments





# **IDENTIFIED GAPS**

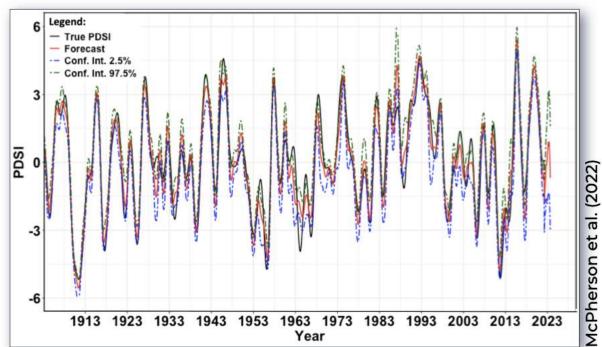
- Spatially abundant, temporally consistent, and standardized
  observations of environmental & socio-ecological impacts of climate change are insufficient
- Measurements of soil moisture, snowpack, evapotranspiration, runoff, and groundwater recharge also are relatively scarce





# **IDENTIFIED GAPS**

- Atmospheric phenomena occurring from 2 weeks to 10 years (i.e., subseasonal, seasonal, interannual, decadal) are understudied & forecast skill remains low
- These time scales critical to help decision makers prepare for high-impact events
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#### **IDENTIFIED GAPS**

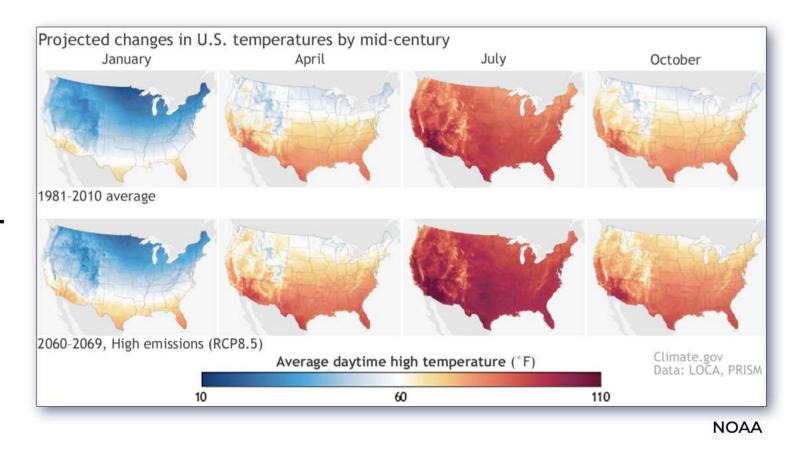
 Typically, an extreme climate event in one part of Basin is related to weather in other parts of Basin; yet rarely is there whole-Basin approach to analyzing system





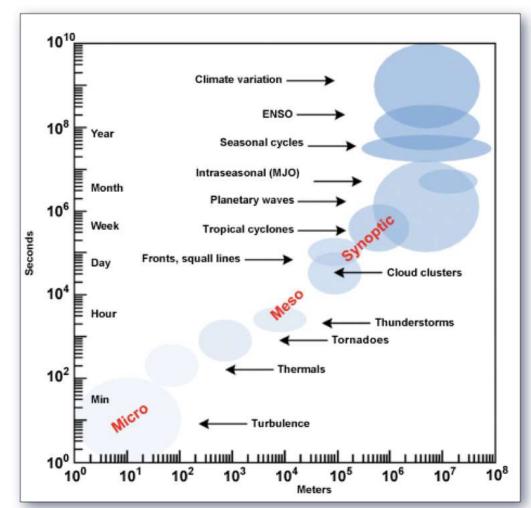
Vikipedia

 Engage atmospheric scientists with expertise in climate change within highpriority or bigbudget projects to aid with risk assessment





 Multi-scale atmospheric responses to climate change requires scientific community to focus on regional scales to connect global-scale climate drivers with local-scale weather impacts



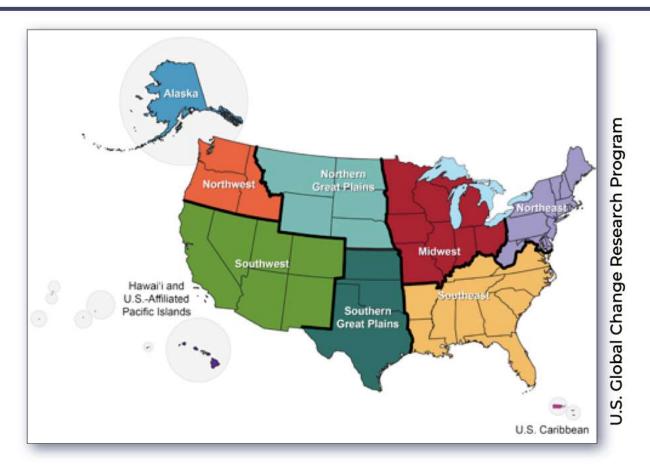


 Support innovative data science tools & integrated modeling of socioecological systems (that connect with climatechange projections) to link physical, biological, social, and economic systems on variety of scales





 Examine science summary & gaps of upcoming Fifth
U.S. National Climate
Assessment (publicly available in late 2023) as
well as its options for policymakers





#### **QUESTIONS?**

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