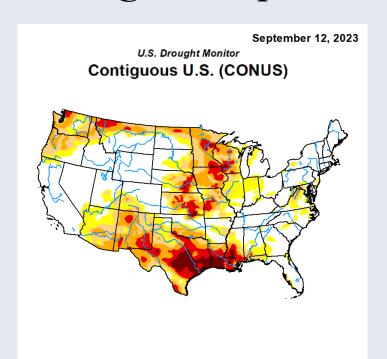
Too Much, Yet Not Enough: How Changing a Climate Impacts Hydrology

Matt Wilson Service Coordination Hydrologist Lower Mississippi River Forecast Center

Drought Map: Last Year and Present

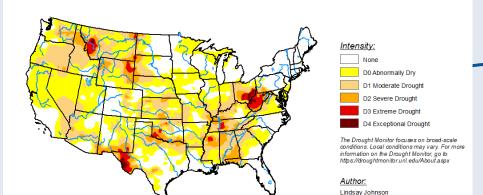




September 10, 2024 (Released Thursday, Sep. 12, 2024) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

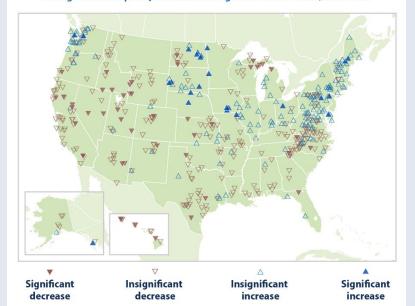
National Drought Mitigation Center

droughtmonitor.unl.edu



Changes in Flood Frequency and Magnitude



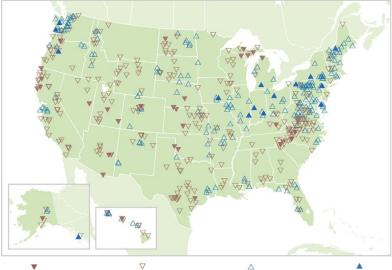


Data source: Slater, L., and G. Villarini. 2016 update and expansion to data originally published in: Mallakpour, I., G. Villarini. 2015. The changing nature of flooding across the central United States. Nature Climate Change 5:250–254.

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.

NEATH AND THE ATHER STREET







Insignificant decrease

Insignificant increase

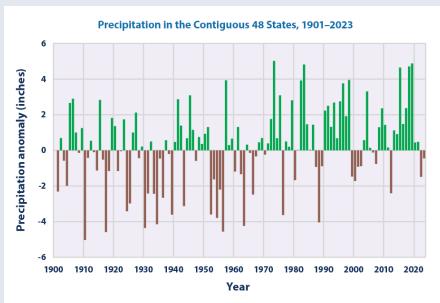
Significant increase

Data source: Slater, L., and G. Villarini. 2016 update and expansion to data originally published in: Mallakpour, I., G. Villarini. 2015. The changing nature of flooding across the central United States. Nature Climate Change 5:250–254.

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.



Precipitation Amount Changes

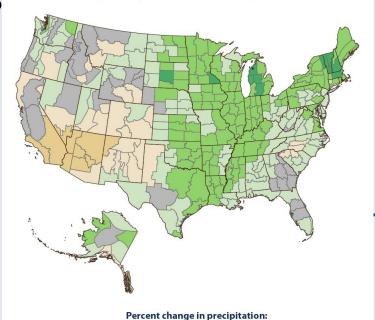


Data source: NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). (2024). Climate at a glance. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance

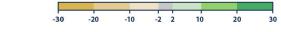
For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE_ Building a Weather & Water-Ready Nation

Change in Precipitation in the United States, 1901-2023





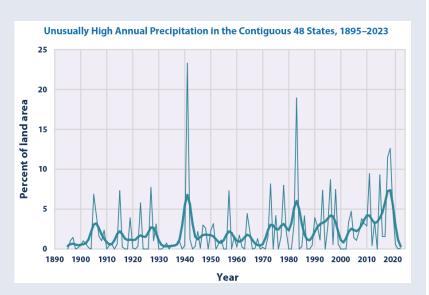


Alaska data start in 1925.

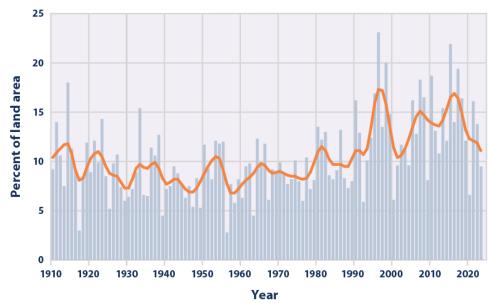
Data source: NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), (2024), Climate at a glance. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.

Changes in Precipitation Events



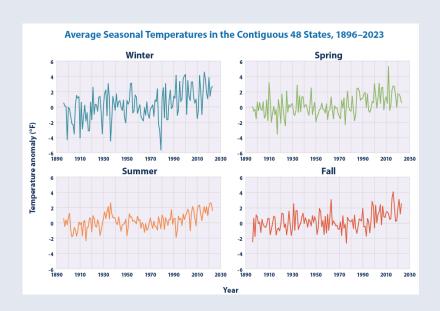
Extreme One-Day Precipitation Events in the Contiguous 48 States, 1910-2023

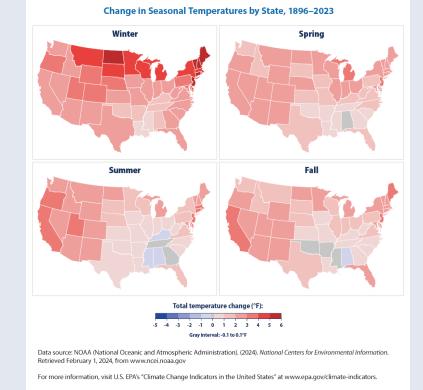


Data source: NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). (2024). U.S. Climate Extremes Index. Retrieved April 18, 2024, from www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/cei

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.

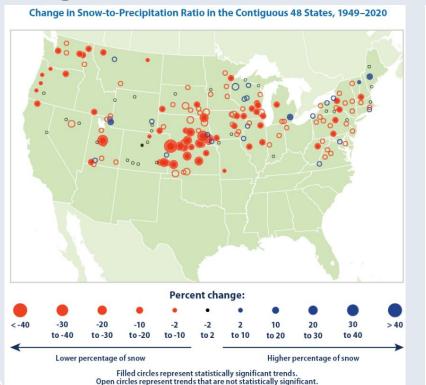
Seasonal Temperature Changes







Changes in Winter Precipitation



Rate of change (percent per year):

Change in Total Snowfall in the Contiguous 48 States, 1930-2007

Data source: Kunkel, K.E., M. Palecki, L. Ensor, K.G. Hubbard, D. Robinson, K. Redmond, and D. Easterling. 2009. Trends in twentieth-century U.S. snowfall using a quality-controlled dataset. J. Atmos. Ocean. Tech. 26:33–44.

More snowfall

Less snowfall

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Important Takeaways

- In the Lower 48, precipitation averages have been increasing over the past 120 years, at an average rate of 0.18 inches per decade.
- Many regions have seen even faster rates of increasing precipitation, while certain areas have seen reductions in precipitation.
- There has been a trending uptick in extreme 1-day precip events since 1960s
- Average temperatures are on the rise in every season, but winter most significantly.
- Wetter winters and more extreme rain events are having some of the largest impacts on continental hydrologic systems.