DETERMINING CLIMATE CHANGE INDICATORS FOR THE NORTH-CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COAST

Benét Duncan, NOAA GFNMS, UCAR
Kelley Higgason, NOAA GFNMS
Tom Suchanek, USGS WERC
John Stachowicz, UC Davis
Dan Cayan, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego

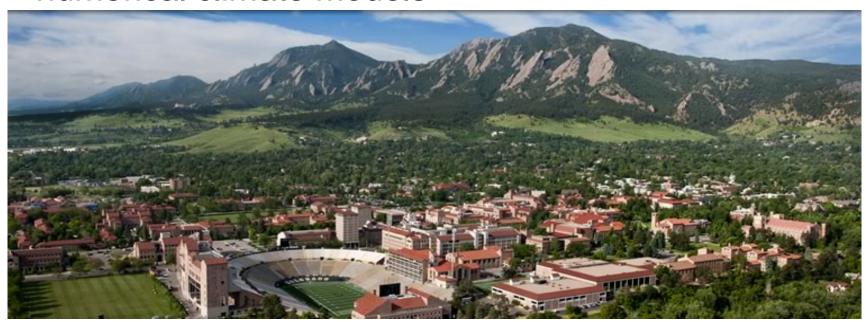






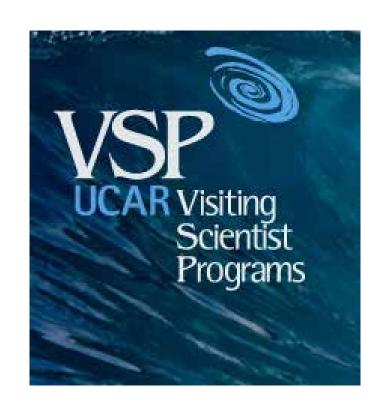
Personal Experience

- Ph.D. in Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences from CU Boulder
- Thesis research: Air-sea interactions in the Indian Ocean
- Expertise: regional climate dynamics, data analysis, numerical climate models



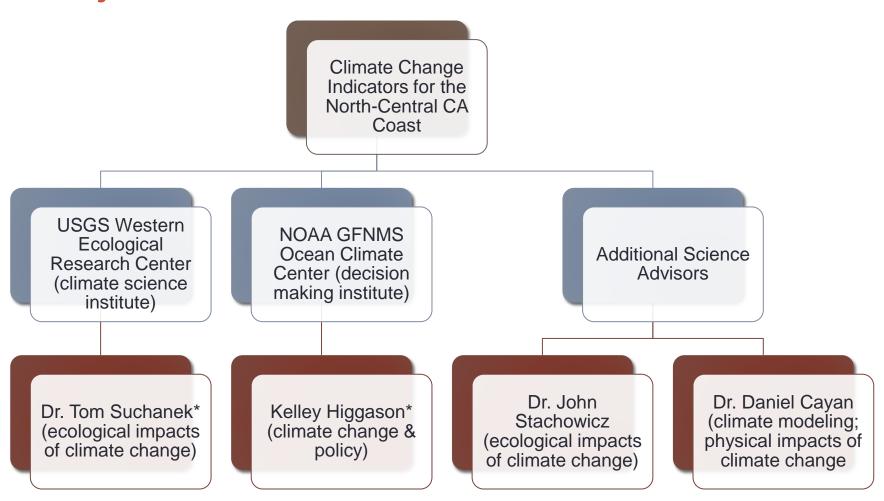
What is PACE?

- Postdocs Applying Climate Expertise
- Administered by University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) & NOAA Climate Program Office
- Apply knowledge about climate dynamics to policy issues



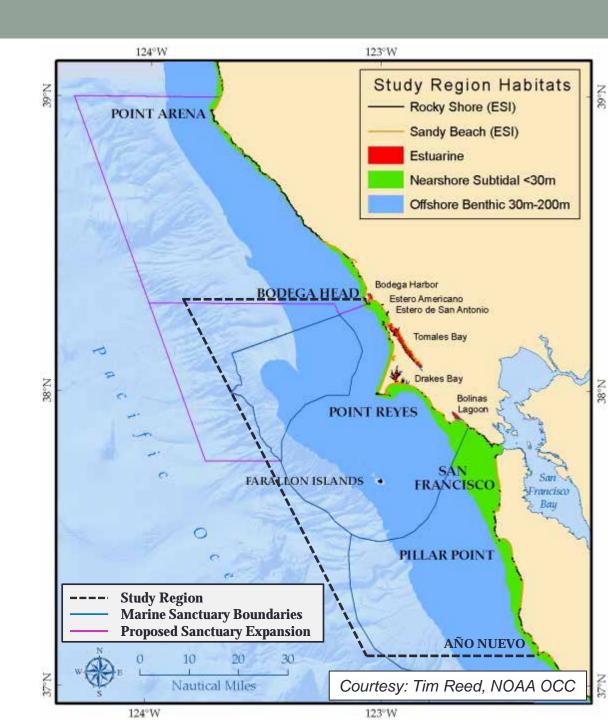
http://www.vsp.ucar.edu/pa ce/index.html

Project Hosts



Background

- GFNMS study region includes area along North-Central CA coast from Bodega Head to Año Nuevo
- Variety of habitats
 à unique
 responses to
 changing climate



Background - Observations

Sea level rising

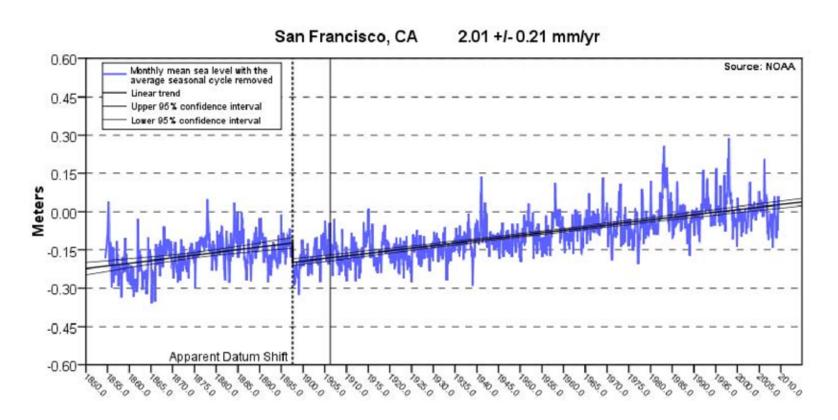


Figure 3.12. The mean sea level trend for Gauge No. 9414290 San Francisco, CA is 2.01 millimeters/year with a 95% confidence interval of \pm 0.21 mm/yr based on monthly mean sea level data from 1897 to 2006, which is equivalent to a change of 0.66 feet (\pm 20.1 cm) in 100 years. NOAA (2009).

Background - Observations

Wave height increasing

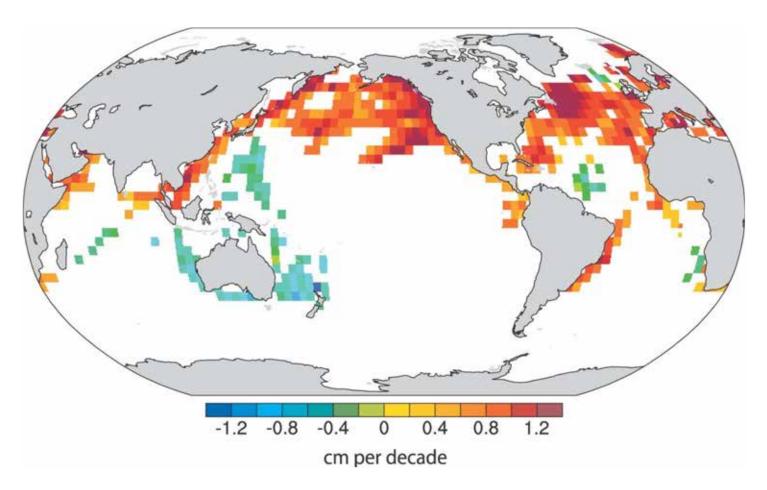


Figure 3.7. Estimates of linear trends in significant wave height (cm per decade) for regions along the major ship routes of the global ocean for 1950 to 2002. Trends are shown only for locations where they are significant at the 5% level. Adapted from Gulev and Grigorieva (2004). IPCC.

Background - Observations

Bottlenose dolphin range expanding to the North

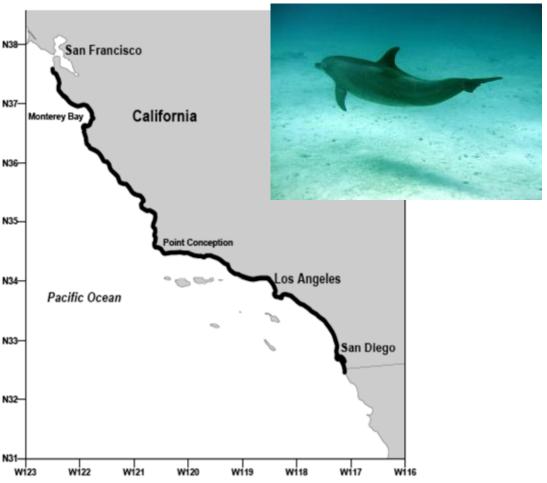


Figure 5.7. Approximate range (in bold) of California coastal bottlenose dolphins based on aerial surveys along the coast of California from 1990-2000. These bottlenose dolphins are found within about 1 km of shore. Carretta et al. (2009).

http://www.coral.org/files/images/7599 -Dolphin.jpg

Background – Climate Change Indicators

- Measurable variables
- Used to determine presence and impacts of climate change
- Basis of most regional climate change monitoring and response plans
- 2 Categories:
 - 1. Environmental
 - 2. Biological

Existing Research: Climate Change Indicators

- State of CA report (Mazur & Milanes 2009)
 - BUT scaled for entire state
- No regionally-scaled set of climate change indicators for study area
- Need: environmental and biological climate change indicators scaled for North-central CA coast
 - Systematic exploration of physical & biological environmental systems
 - Evaluate smaller region

Project Goals

- Create a set of clearly-defined climate change indicators for GFNMS region
- 2. Maximize confidence in chosen indicators with:
 - a. Collaboration with partner scientists & local experts
 - b. Numerical computer modeling
 - c. Data analysis
- Define climate change monitoring goals for GFNMS region
- Incorporate indicators into a collaborative monitoring plan to track vulnerability of resources in GFNMS region

Phase I: Information Gathering (3-4 months)

Literature review and interviews

- Published and unpublished literature
- Existing indicator reports
- Existing monitoring plans

Review regional climate models

- •Best model for region?
- Use multiple models if already configured by others?
- Determine computing resources needed

Determine selection process and criteria

- Work with BAECCC to determine selection process
- Discuss project with regional scientific experts

Phase II: Environmental & Biological Indicators (1 year)

Create list of candidate indicators

Discuss & refine candidate indicators with mentors

Determine data available for candidate indicators

Consult with experts about candidate indicators

- Workshop (or webinar)
- Written survey
- Phone interview

Refine list based on expert consultation

Run model(s)/Analyze existing candidate indicator data

Follow-up consultation with experts/SAC input

Finalize indicators

Phase III: Indicator Report (3 months)

Develop detailed indicator report for journal publication

Develop outreach indicator report for management

Phase IV: Working Group & Monitoring Plan (6 months)

Define monitoring goals

Develop monitoring strategies based on final indicators

For each monitoring strategy, determine:

- implementation timelines
- partners involved
- funding requirements

Finalize monitoring plan

Phase I: Information Gathering (3-4 months)

Literature review and interviews

Published and unpublished literature Existing indicator reports Existing monitoring plans

Review regional climate models

Best model for region?
Use multiple models if already configured by others?
Determine computing resources needed

Determine selection process and criteria

Work with BAECCC to determine selection process Discuss project with regional scientific experts

Phase II: Environmental and Biological Indicators (1 year)

Create list of candidate indicators

Discuss & refine candidate indicators with mentors

Determine data available

Consult with experts about candidate indicators

Workshop (or webinar)

Written survey
Phone interview

Refine list based on expert consultation

Run model(s)/Analyze existing data

Follow-up consultation with experts/SAC input

Finalize indicators

Phase III: Indicator Report (3 months)

Develop detailed indicator report for journal publication

Develop outreach indicator report for management

Phase IV: Working Group & Monitoring Plan (6 months)

Define monitoring goals

Develop monitoring strategies based on final indicators

For each monitoring strategy, determine:

Implementation timelines
Partners involved
Funding requirements

Finalize monitoring plan

Thank You – Any Questions?

Email: Benet.Duncan@noaa.gov