Climate Indicators Summary May 2017 PMNM Climate Change Working Group

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Early 2017 continues to build on heating trend from 2016



Anomaly ("F

Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Dec 2016–Feb 2017

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0



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Land & Ocean Temperature Departure from Average Dec 2016–Feb 2017 (with respect to a 1981–2010 base period)

Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0



Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Feb 2017

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0



Land & Ocean Temperature Departure from Average Feb 2017 (with respect to a 1981–2010 base period)

Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0



Land–Only Precipitation Percentiles Dec 2016–Feb 2017

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Data Source: GHCN-M version 2



Digression #1 – The Arctic Continues to be Warm



5 degrees C. above long term average for the past winter This has led to record low sea ice formation

Arctic sea ice extent is lowest ever seen in the satellite record 3 standard deviations below long-term mean



2012 was the previous record low year

Digression #2 - Antarctic summer sea ice also set a record low



Most of the ice deficit was in West Antarctica

This has been accompanied by ice shelf loss



Iceberg the size of Manhattan Island breaks off Pine Island Glacier on 31 January 2017

Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly – 30 January 2017



Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly – 1 May 2017



Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly, Hawaii Sector – 31 January 2017



Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly, Hawaii Sector – 1 May 2017



Degree Heating Weeks – 10 April 2017



Digression #2 - Hard Times on the Great Barrier Reef



Sea surface temperatures in northeastern Australia have been the highest ever recorded

This heat has produced significant impacts to the reef



The northern sector of the GBR has suffered significant mortality

Bleaching Stress Probability – April-July 2017 Prediction as of 2 May 2017



Experimental product indicates 90-100% chance of some degree of thermal stress for Monument reefs from now through August

90% Stress Level Probability - May-August 2017



60% Stress Level Probability - May-August 2017



Looking Forward

An ensemble of 25 climate models predicts either mild El Niño or ENSO neutral conditions through summer 2017



Dynamical models favor El Niño, whereas statistical models favor ENSO-neutral

Conclusions

2017 is continuing the trend of record hot years, both on land and in the ocean The ocean in and near the Monument is still carrying some heat excess content coming out of winter and through spring

ENSO neutral conditions currently prevail, but may change to mild El Niño by summer

May produce warmer ocean temperatures and increased chance of hurricanes

There is a 90-100% chance of some degree of thermal stress to coral reefs in the Monument from now through August 2017 There is a 60% probability of some coral bleaching in the Midway-Kure sector through August 2017

Local cyclogenesis could be a possibility if El Niño returns Eastern North Pacific hurricane season runs from 15 May to 30 November

Sea level continues to rise at 3-5 mm per year Inundation is a long-term problem that will not go away

Questions?

