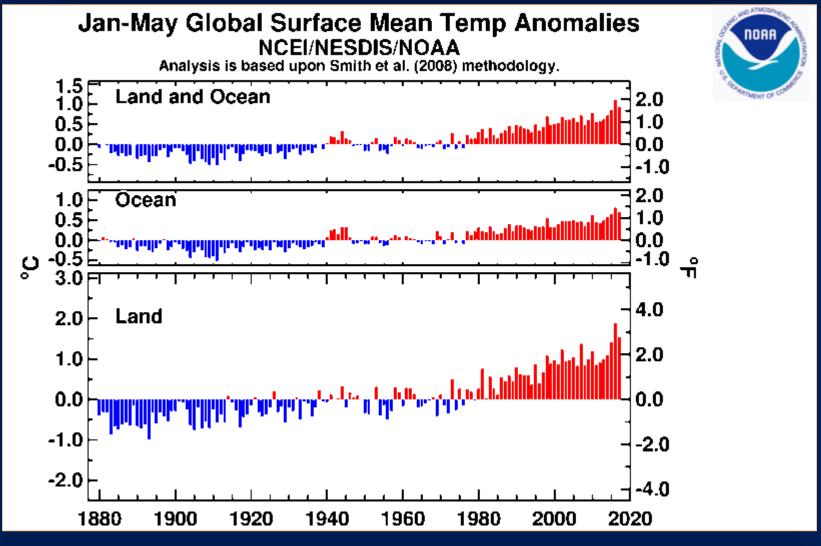
Climate Indicators Summary October 2017

PMNM Climate Change Working Group

Dan A. Polhemus

U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service Honolulu, HI

Good news - 2017 has shown some slight moderation from the successive record hot years of 2015 and 2016

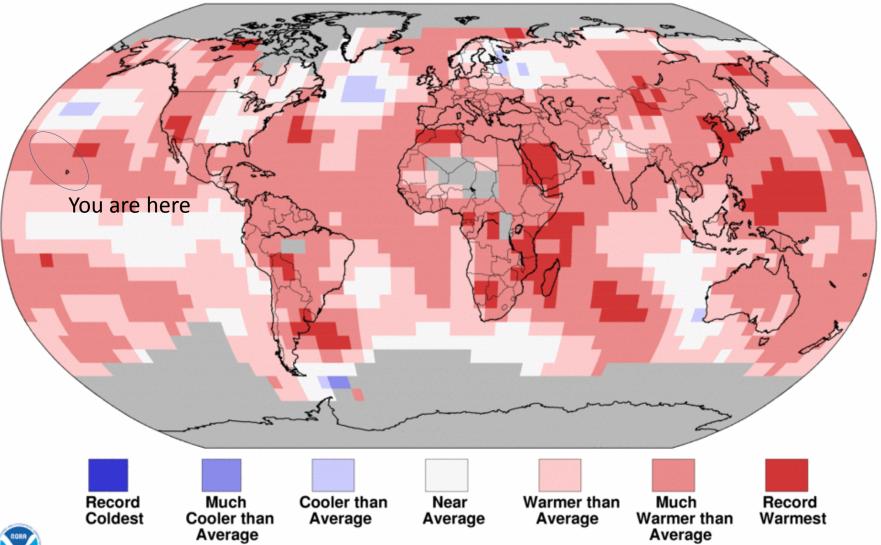


Bad news – this is still the second-hottest year ever recorded

Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Jun 2017–Aug 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 Jun 2017–Aug 2017 (with respect to a 1981–2010 base period)

(with respect to a 1981–2010 base period) Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0 You are here **Degrees Celsius** National Centers for Environmental Information Please Note: Gray areas represent missing data

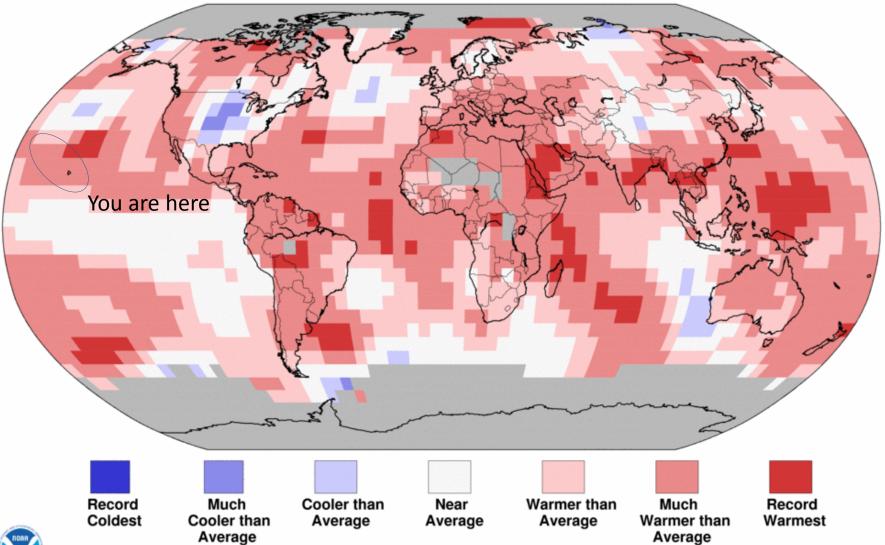
Wed Sep 13 07:28:56 EDT 2017

Map Projection: Robinson

Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Aug 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 Aug 2017

(with respect to a 1981–2010 base period)

Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0 You are here **Degrees Celsius** National Centers for Environmental Information Please Note: Gray areas represent missing data

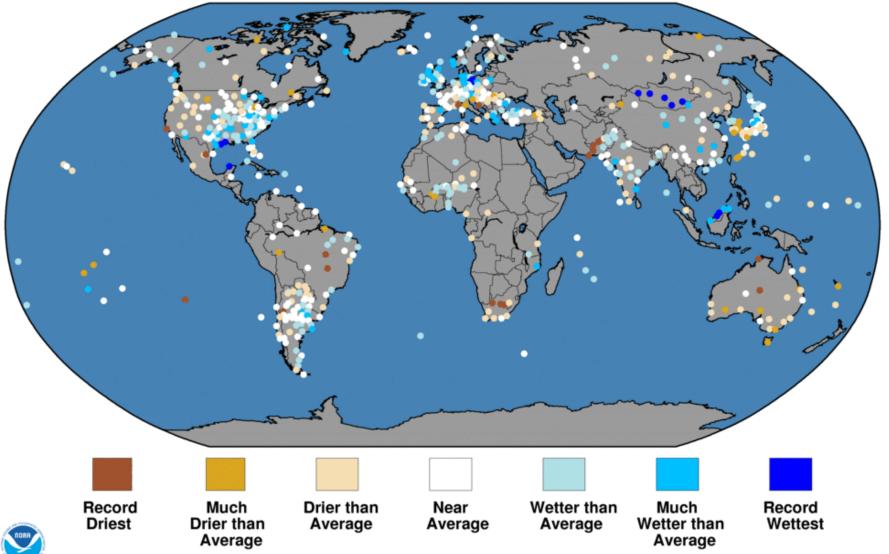


Map Projection: Robinson

Land-Only Precipitation Percentiles Jun 2017-Aug 2017

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Data Source: GHCN-M version 2



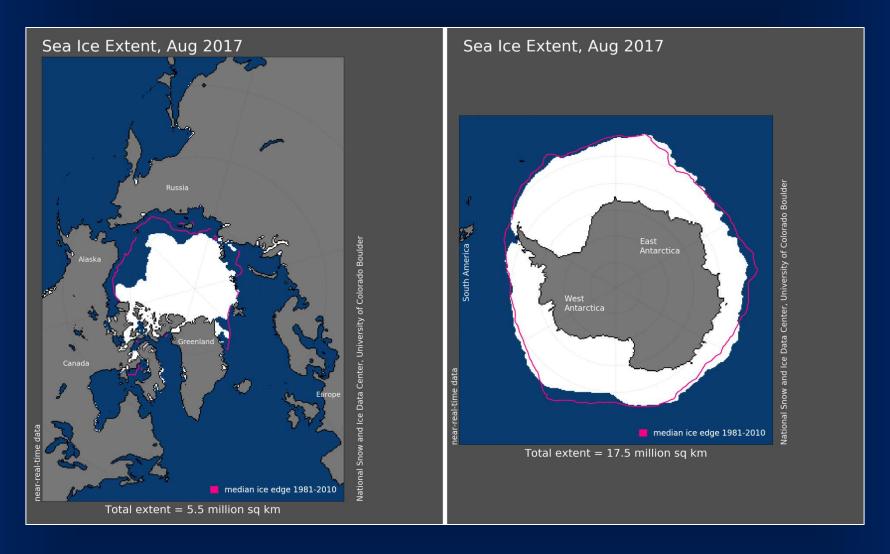


Digression #1 – The West is burning



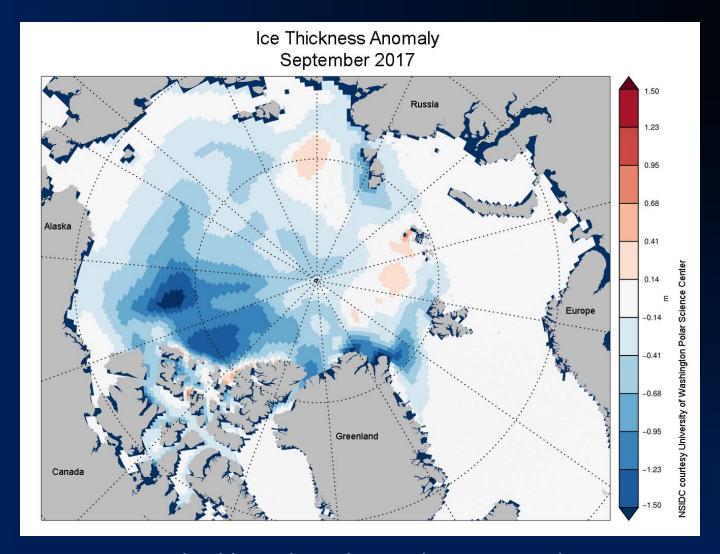
September smoke plume from Montana fires reaches to Lake Erie Larger fires are linked to long-term U.S. trend of drier West and wetter East

Meanwhile, summer sea ice extent at both poles tracks near the lowest values ever seen in the satellite record



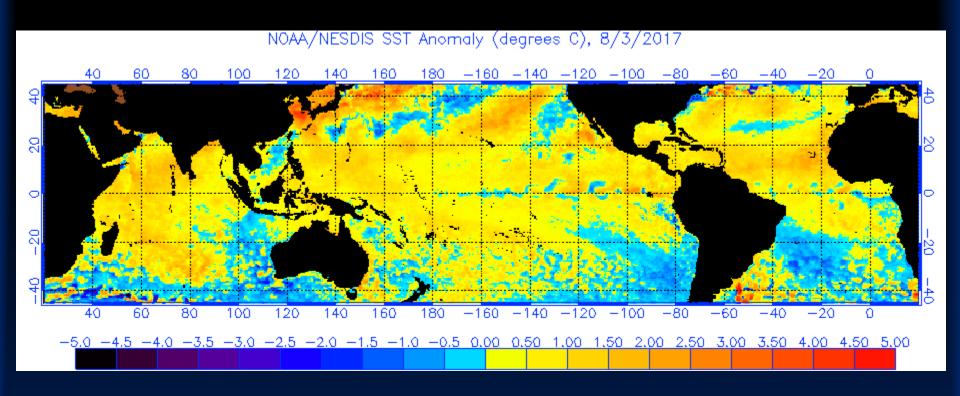
3rd lowest extent ever recorded in the Arctic, 2nd lowest extent in the Antarctic

Arctic sea ice thickness is also anomalously low, facilitating loss by melt

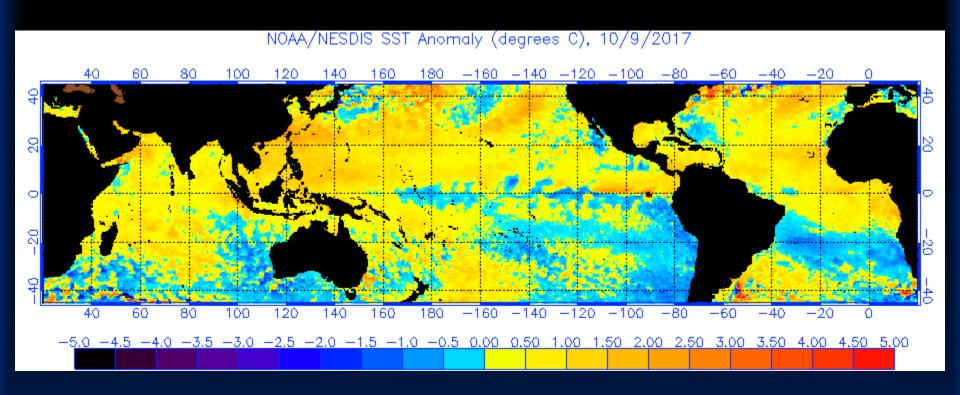


Darker blue color indicates thinner ice pack The implications for the Monument, if any, are unknown

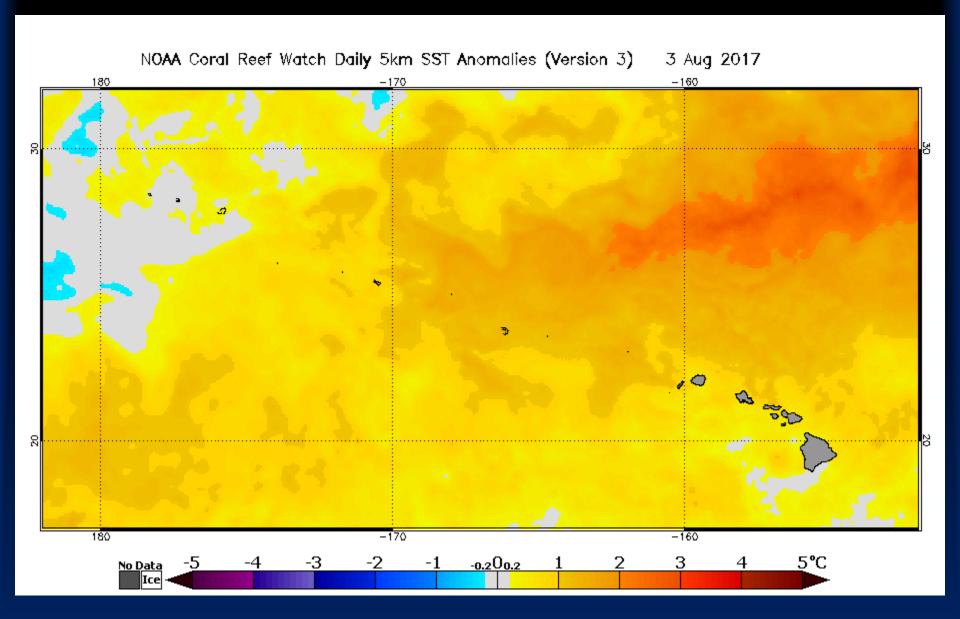
Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly – 3 August 2017



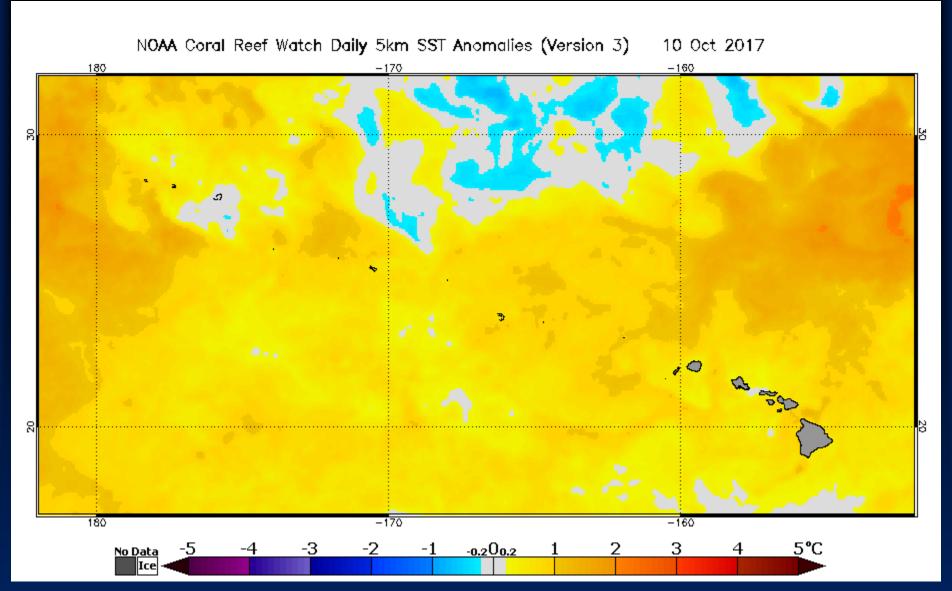
Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly – 10 October 2017



Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly, Hawaii Sector – 3 August 2017

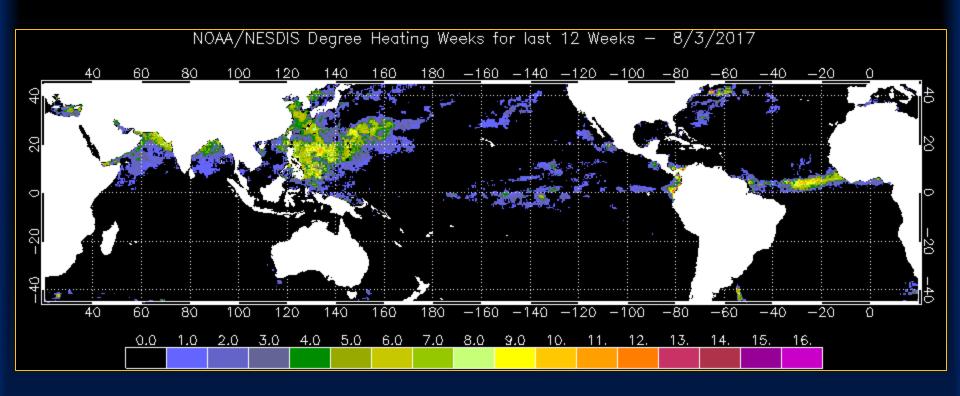


Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly, Hawaii Sector – 10 October 2017

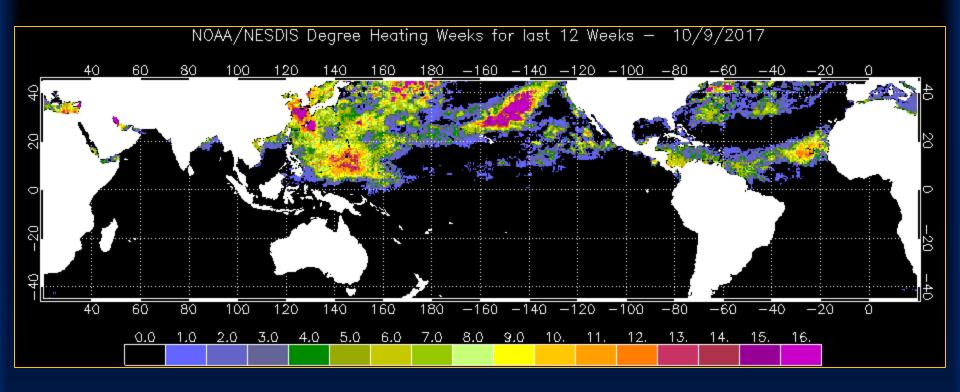


Currently running 1-2 °C above average throughout the archipelago

Degree Heating Weeks – 3 August 2017



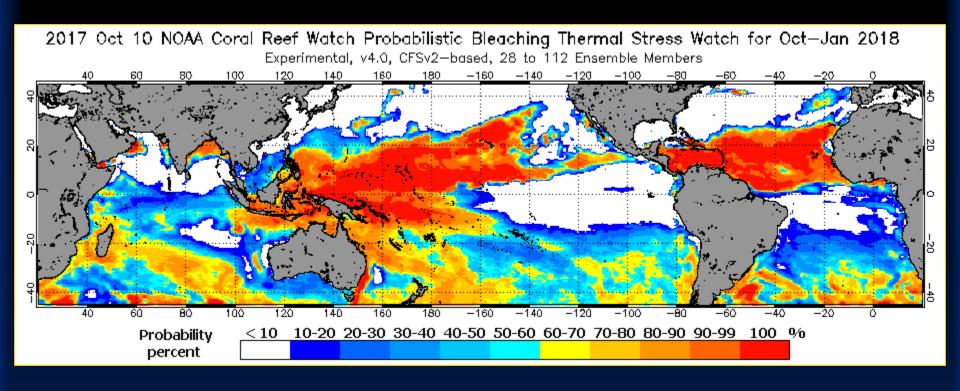
Degree Heating Weeks – 9 October 2017



Note the concentration of ocean heat northeast of the Hawaiian Islands

This was predicted by NOAA models

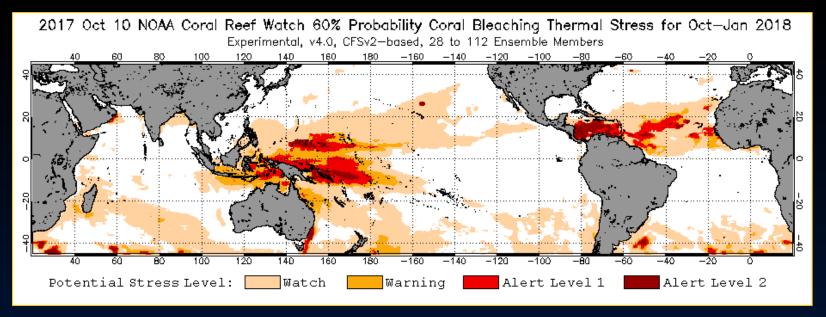
Bleaching Stress Probability – October 2017-January 2018 Prediction as of 9 October 2017



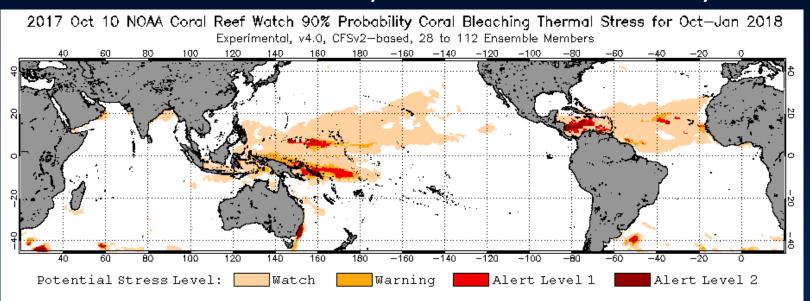
Experimental product indicates a 100% chance of some degree of thermal stress for reefs in the southeast portion of the Monument through the end of the year, as well as for the main Hawaiian Islands

Some coral bleaching is currently being observed on Oahu

60% Stress Level Probability – October 2017 - January 2018



90% Stress Level Probability – October 2017 - January 2018



Digression #2 -An exceptionally active Atlantic hurricane season



Hurricane Harvey



Hurricane Irma



Hurricane Maria

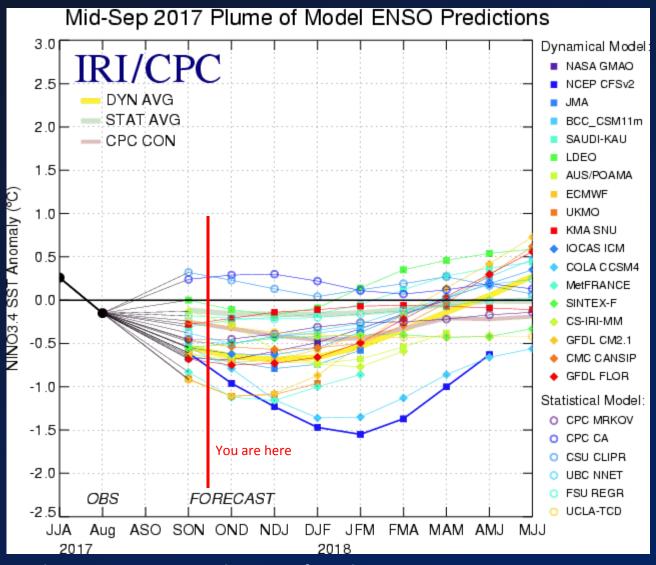


Hurricane Nate

By contrast, cyclone formation in the Pacific has been below average El Nino years suppress cyclone formation in the Atlantic, enhance it in the Pacific

Looking Forward

An ensemble of 25 climate models predicts mild La Nina or ENSO neutral conditions through spring 2018



There is no current indication of an El Nino recurrence anytime soon

Conclusions

2017 shows some slight moderation from the global trend of record hot years, both on land and in the ocean, but is still the second-hottest year ever recorded. The years 2015-2017 were the three warmest on record, which may eventually exert cumulative thermal stress on the Monument's terrestrial ecosystems, potentially affecting seabird nesting.

ENSO-neutral conditions currently prevail, and are predicted to continue The risk of hurricanes is therefore less than in the past two years

Reefs in the Monument suffered thermal stress over the summer, and there is a 90% chance of minor thermal stress continuing from now through January 2018

The ocean surrounding the Monument retained more heat than anywhere else in the Pacific – but the extent coral of bleaching, if any, is not yet determined

Local cyclogenesis is unlikely through the remainder of 2017
Waning of El Nino resulted instead produced a strong Atlantic hurricane season

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

Questions?

