



Alberta Cordillera

Low Carbon Emissions (RCP4.5)

Climate Variable	Season	1981–2010 (Baseline)	2021–2050 Projections			2051–2080 Projections		
			L	M	H	L	M	H
Mean Temperature	Annual	1.4 °C	2.3 °C	2.8 °C	3.5 °C	3.5 °C	3.9 °C	4.3 °C
	Summer	12.1 °C	13.0 °C	13.6 °C	14.2 °C	14.4 °C	14.7 °C	15.1 °C
	Winter	-9.4 °C	-9.0 °C	-8.1 °C	-7.1 °C	-7.7 °C	-6.8 °C	-5.9 °C
Precipitation	Annual	610.0 mm	591.2 mm	632.2 mm	669.2 mm	595.7 mm	638.1 mm	681.1 mm
	Summer	245.1 mm	213.1 mm	237.8 mm	271.8 mm	207.1 mm	231.1 mm	256.8 mm
	Winter	103.4 mm	98.7 mm	110.3 mm	123.4 mm	100.4 mm	115.0 mm	129.2 mm
Days ≥ 30 °C	Annual	1.0 days	1.0 days	2.4 days	4.1 days	2.7 days	4.7 days	7.0 days
Nights ≥ 20 °C	Annual	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.0 days
Days ≤ -30 °C	Annual	6.1 days	0.7 days	3.2 days	6.0 days	0.1 days	2.0 days	4.0 days
Frost-Free Period	Annual	88.1 days	90.2 days	106.2 days	121.7 days	103.1 days	119.1 days	134.3 days
5 °C Degree Days	Annual	919.9	1050.6	1145.9	1238.8	1240.6	1321.9	1389.7
10 °C Degree Days	Annual	321.6	388.4	456.0	518.6	516.6	575.7	625.5
Freeze-Thaw Cycles	Annual	119.4 cycles	94.4 cycles	107.9 cycles	121.5 cycles	94.6 cycles	107.1 cycles	119.0 cycles
Max 1-day Precip Total	Annual	58.3 mm	43.8 mm	64.5 mm	89.6 mm	41.7 mm	61.9 mm	85.4 mm
Max 3-day Precip Total	Annual	130.7 mm	99.7 mm	143.0 mm	194.1 mm	95.8 mm	140.2 mm	189.6 mm

High Carbon Emissions (RCP8.5)

Climate Variable	Season	1981–2010 (Baseline)	2021–2050 Projections			2051–2080 Projections		
			L	M	H	L	M	H
Mean Temperature	Annual	1.4 °C	2.6 °C	3.2 °C	3.8 °C	4.3 °C	5.0 °C	6.0 °C
	Summer	12.2 °C	13.3 °C	14.0 °C	14.6 °C	15.3 °C	16.2 °C	17.2 °C
	Winter	-9.5 °C	-8.4 °C	-7.5 °C	-6.4 °C	-7.6 °C	-6.0 °C	-4.7 °C
Precipitation	Annual	610.4 mm	600.2 mm	632.3 mm	665.2 mm	602.5 mm	647.1 mm	688.3 mm
	Summer	244.7 mm	218.1 mm	239.4 mm	265.1 mm	195.7 mm	226.6 mm	257.7 mm
	Winter	103.1 mm	94.1 mm	108.7 mm	124.7 mm	104.2 mm	117.1 mm	129.5 mm
Days ≥ 30 °C	Annual	1.1 days	1.3 days	2.8 days	4.5 days	5.0 days	9.6 days	14.8 days
Nights ≥ 20 °C	Annual	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.0 days	0.1 days
Days ≤ -30 °C	Annual	6.3 days	0.5 days	2.6 days	4.7 days	0.0 days	1.5 days	3.0 days
Frost-Free Period	Annual	88.7 days	94.0 days	110.5 days	127.1 days	114.5 days	133.1 days	150.5 days
5 °C Degree Days	Annual	925.5	1088.2	1198.3	1315.5	1412.5	1556.6	1726.8
10 °C Degree Days	Annual	324.8	413.0	491.6	570.0	631.2	746.9	875.2
Freeze-Thaw Cycles	Annual	118.9 cycles	94.8 cycles	108.2 cycles	121.4 cycles	86.9 cycles	99.0 cycles	111.2 cycles
Max 1-day Precip Total	Annual	58.0 mm	43.0 mm	62.8 mm	85.4 mm	44.4 mm	63.4 mm	85.0 mm
Max 3-day Precip Total	Annual	129.6 mm	98.6 mm	139.4 mm	187.3 mm	103.3 mm	143.9 mm	193.0 mm

Where did this data come from?

Global Climate Models (GCMs) are used to depict how the climate is likely to change in the future. Since no one climate model can be considered 'correct', it is important to use many GCMs to capture a range of possible conditions. The GCM data we used were obtained from the Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium (PCIC). PCIC collected temperature and precipitation data produced by 12 different models and used advanced statistical techniques to create high-resolution (daily, 10km) versions of the data for all of Canada (for more information visit pacificclimate.org).

What is the difference between the 'Low' and 'High' Carbon emission scenarios?

One of the most important inputs into GCM simulations of the future climate is the expected concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs; especially carbon dioxide) in the atmosphere as a result of human activity. In the scientific literature these future GHG concentrations are used to calculate Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). The High Carbon scenario (RCP8.5) assumes that we continue to emit very large amounts of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; the Low Carbon scenario (RCP4.5) assumes that drastic reductions of emissions in the coming decades will stabilize the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere by the end of this century. We did not use RCP2.6, an even lower emissions scenario.

How were the Low, Mean, and High values calculated?

For a variety of climate variables, we used the projected values from the 12 models to calculate an *ensemble* (average) value for each year. The ensemble values for the 2021-2050 and 2051-2080 periods were used to calculate the 'M', or mean, values. To portray the range of values within the 30-year periods, we calculated the 10th and 90th percentiles; 10% of the annual values are lower than the 'L' values and 10% of the annual values are higher than the 'H' values. For comparative purposes, we also calculated ensembles for the baseline period of 1981-2010 (as simulated by the models).

Some definitions

Frost-Free Period: number of consecutive days without freezing temperatures

5 °C Degree Days: cumulative number of degrees greater than 5 °C (using daily mean temperatures)

Freeze-Thaw Cycles: number of days with maximum temperature > 0 °C and minimum temperature < -1 °C



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