

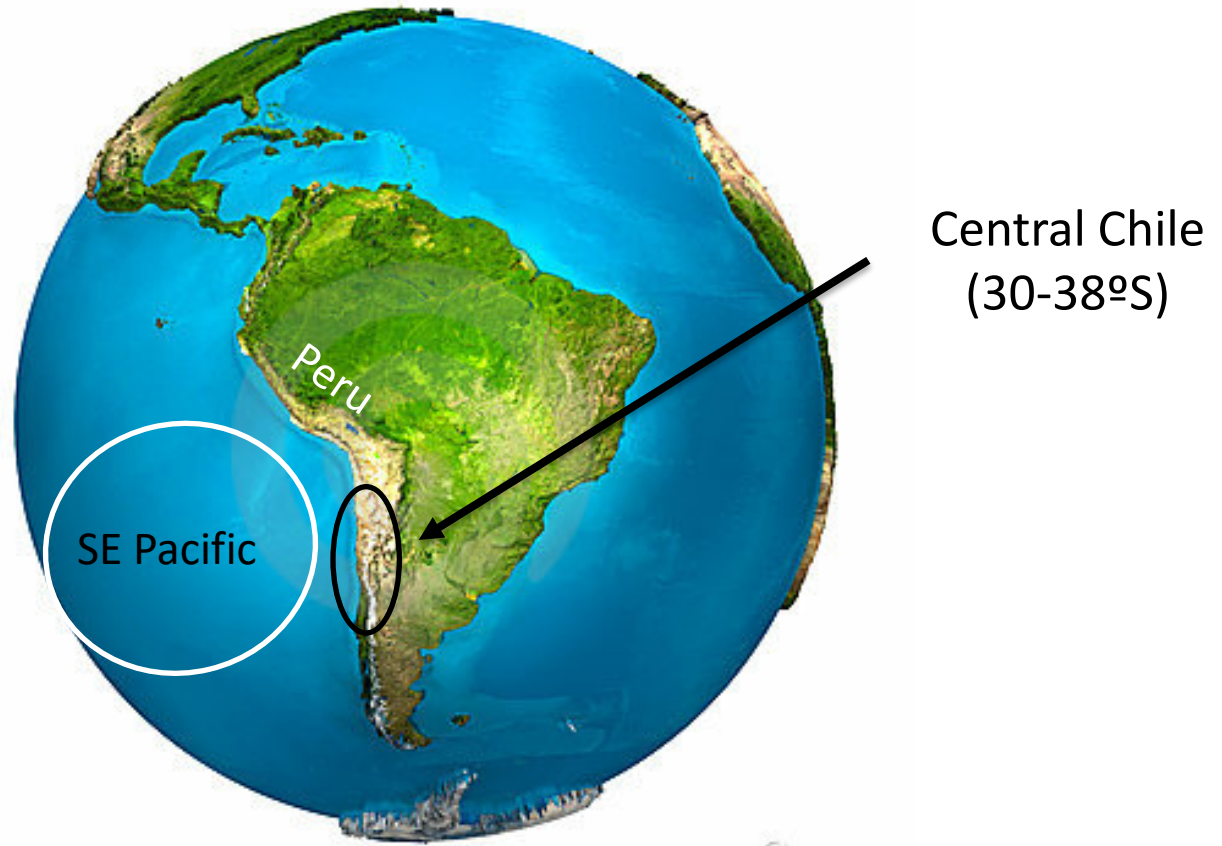
Anthropogenic climate change contribution to the Central Chile Mega Drought (2010-16)

René D. Garreaud ⁽¹⁾

R. Rondanelli and J.P. Bosisier + CR2 team on MD

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Deputy Director, Center for Climate and Resilience Research

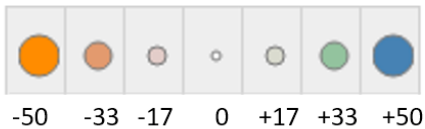
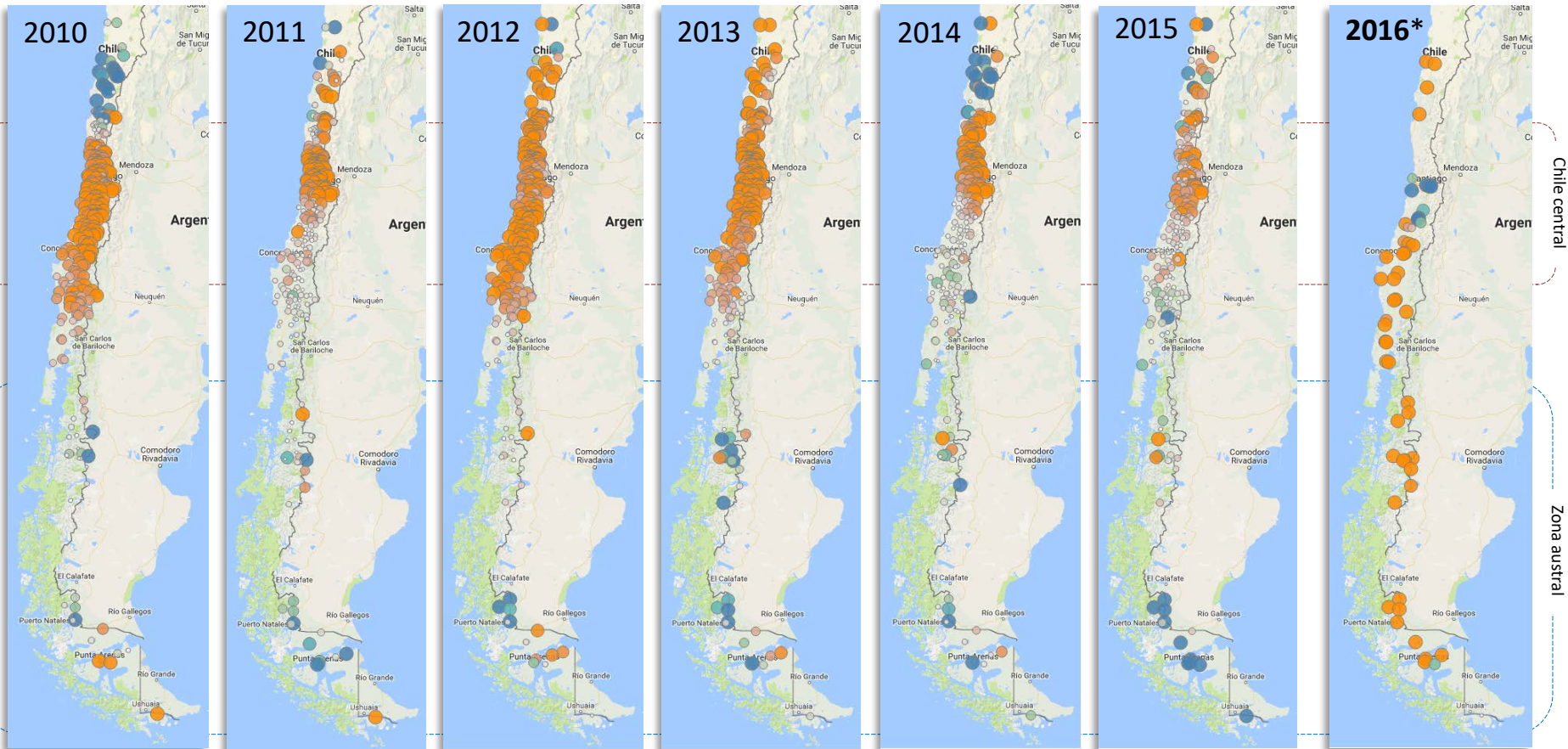
29th Conference on Climate Variability and Change
Seattle – January 23, 2017



- Subtropical west coast of South America (30-38S)
- Bounded to the east of the Andes cordillera (>4000 m)
- About 9 Mill inhabitants
- Mediterranean like climate (100-1000 mm/year)
- ENSO related interannual rainfall variability
- Projected warm (+3C) and dry (-30%) by 2080 under RCP8.5

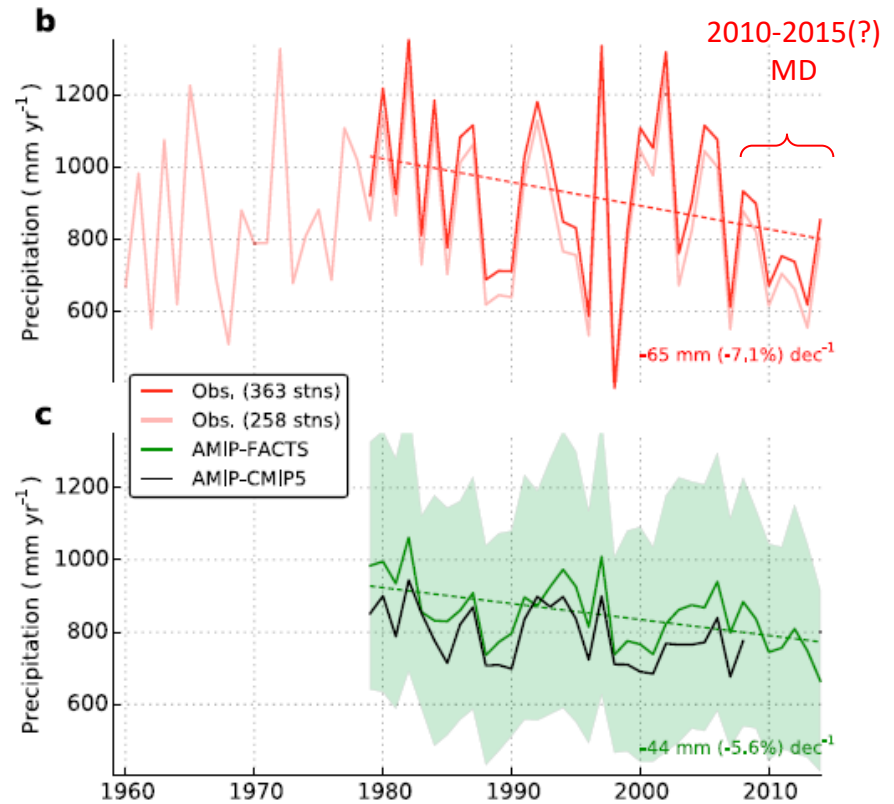
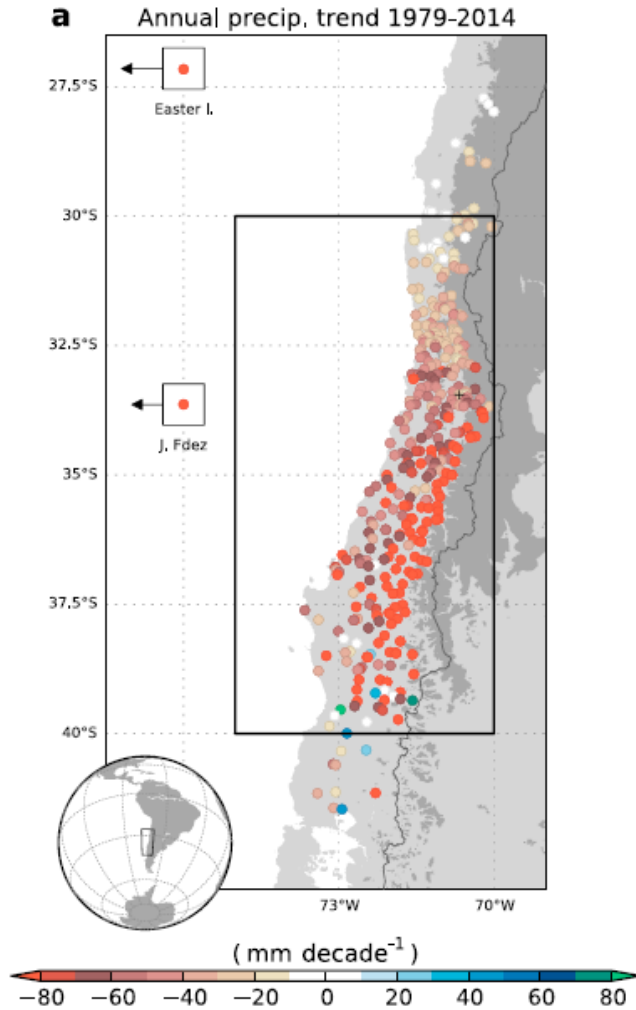
Central Chile Mega Drought

Winter (MJJAS) rainfall anomaly wrt LTM

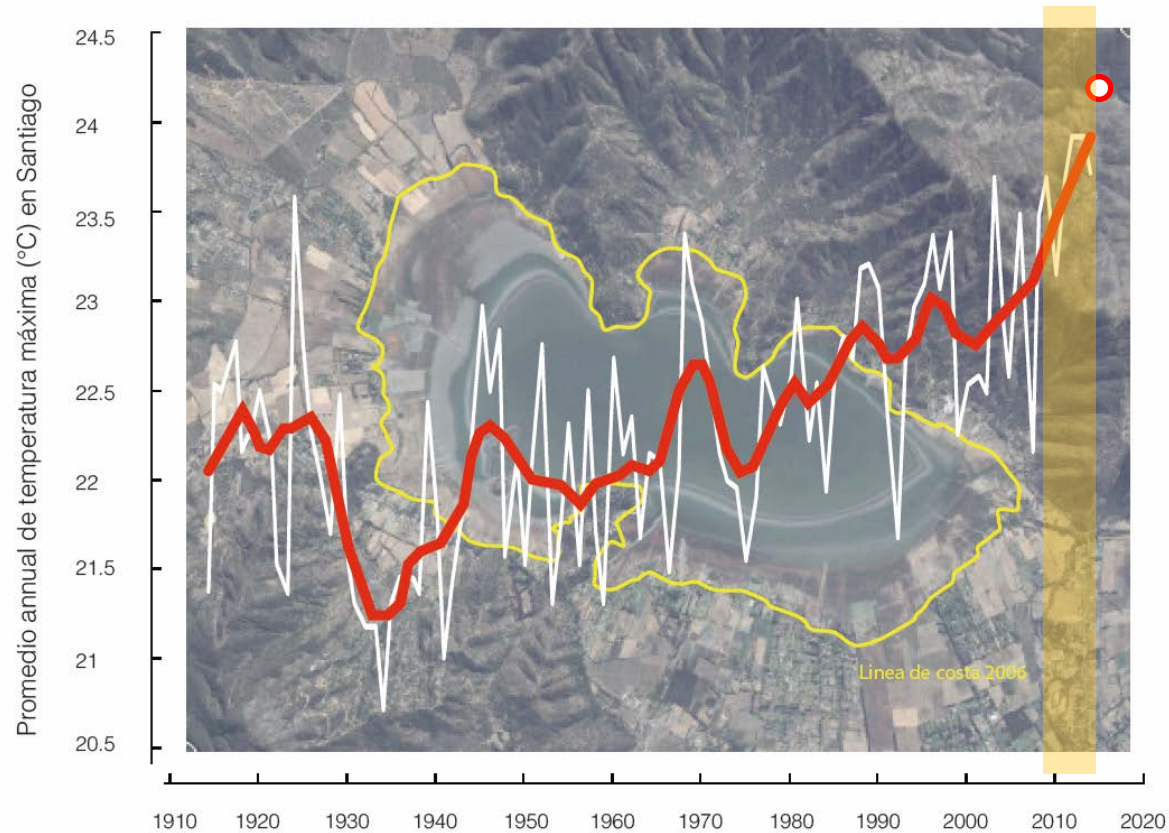


Return period of the driest MD year: 10-20 years
Interarrival interval of MD-like events: 50-200 years

Contemporaneous rainfall trends in central Chile



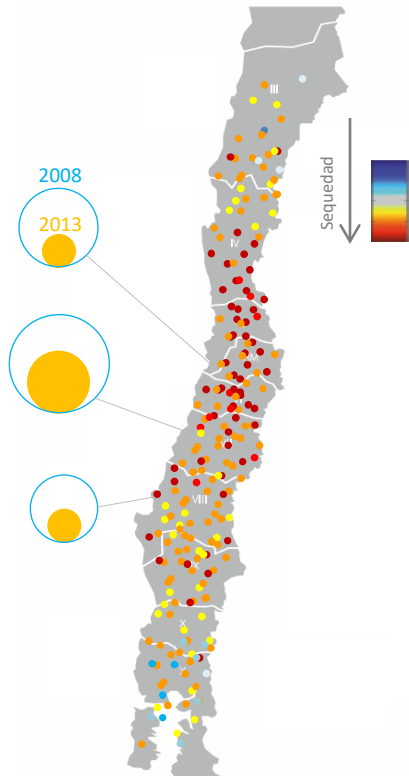
Dry and warm



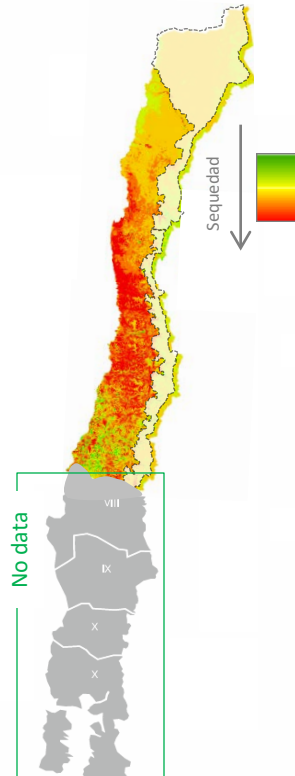
Annual mean of daily maximum temperature in Santiago

Central Chile Mega Drought (2010-2016)

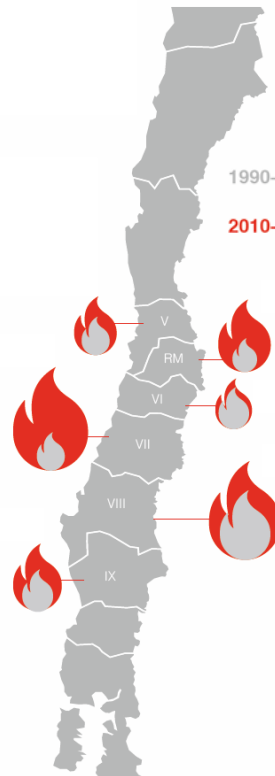
Transporte de sedimentos en invierno



Déficit Pluviométrico (2010-2014)

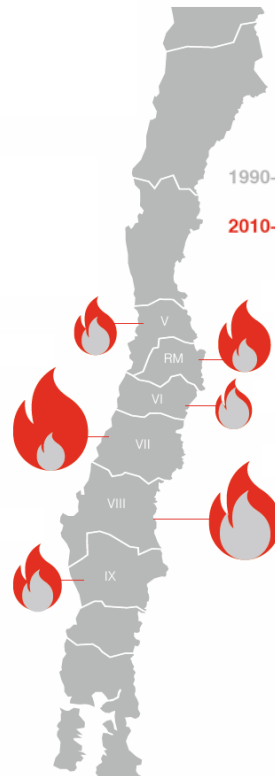


Deterioro vegetación Agosto 2010-2015

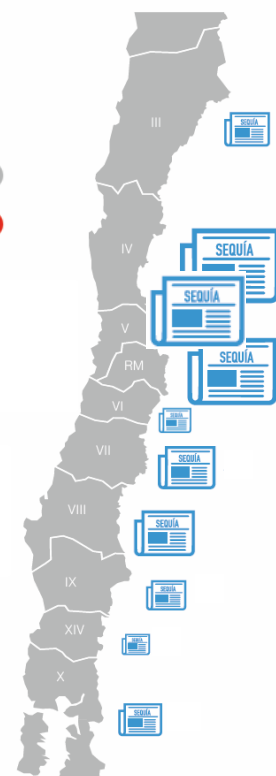


Incendios forestales de magnitud

1990-2009
2010-2014



Apariciones en prensa escrita (2014)



Gastos en Camiones Aljibes (Mill\$)



The 2010-2015 drought in Central Chile

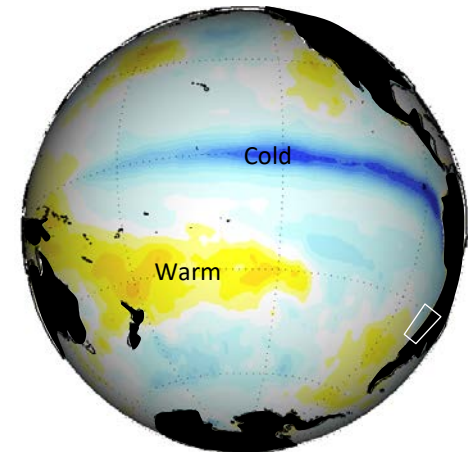
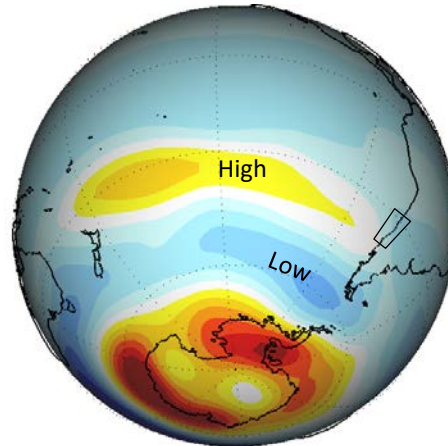
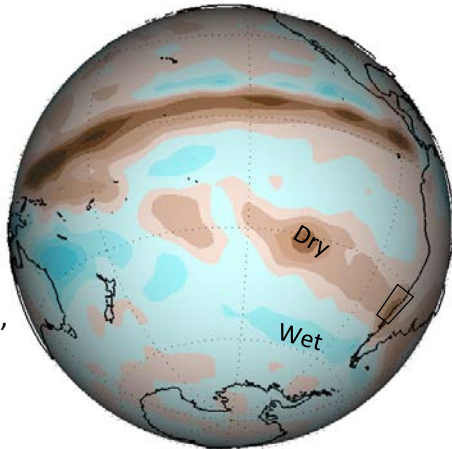
Rainfall

Z500

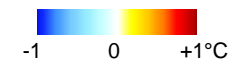
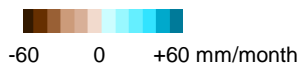
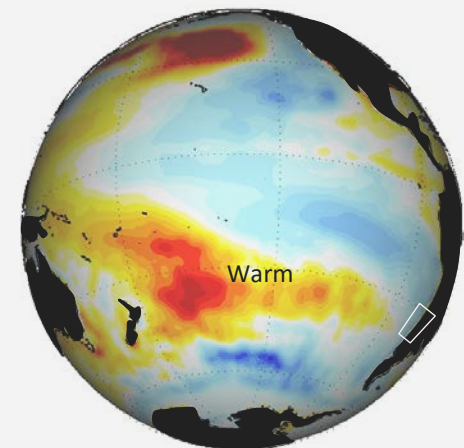
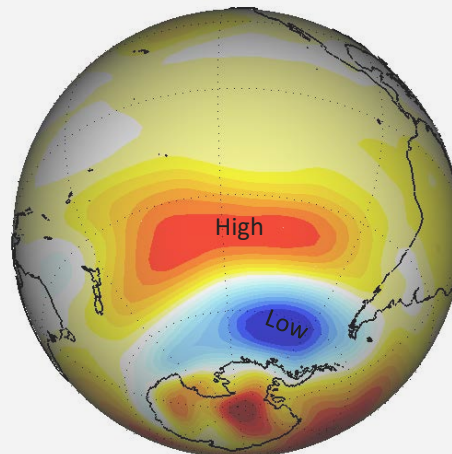
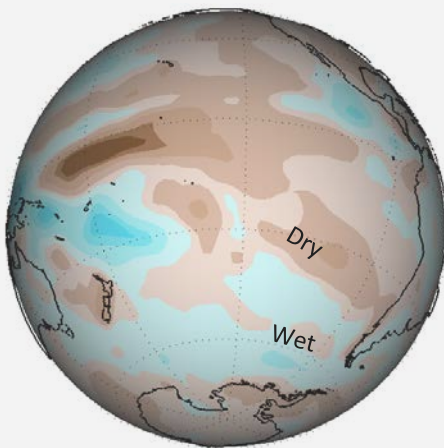
SST

Drought
Composite

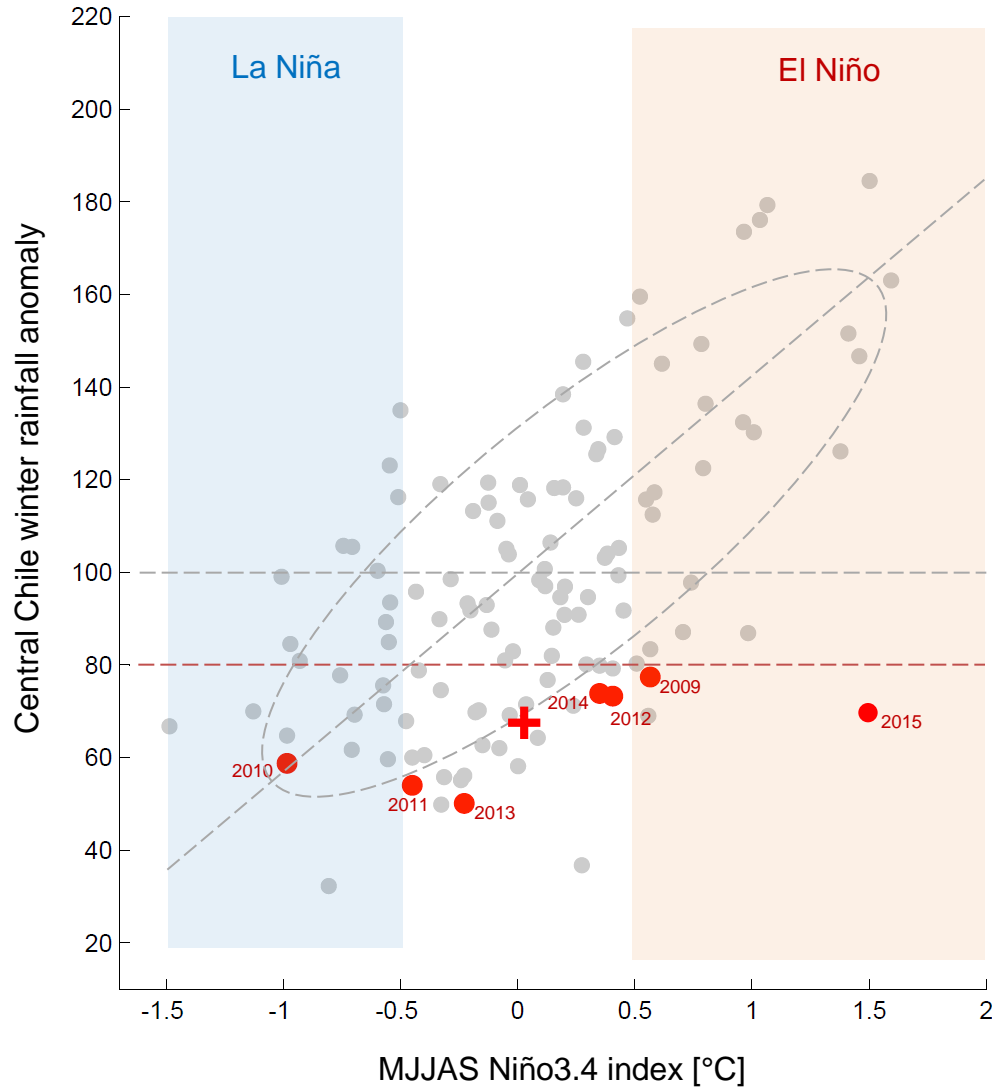
1967,68,64,73,76,
85,96,87,03,07



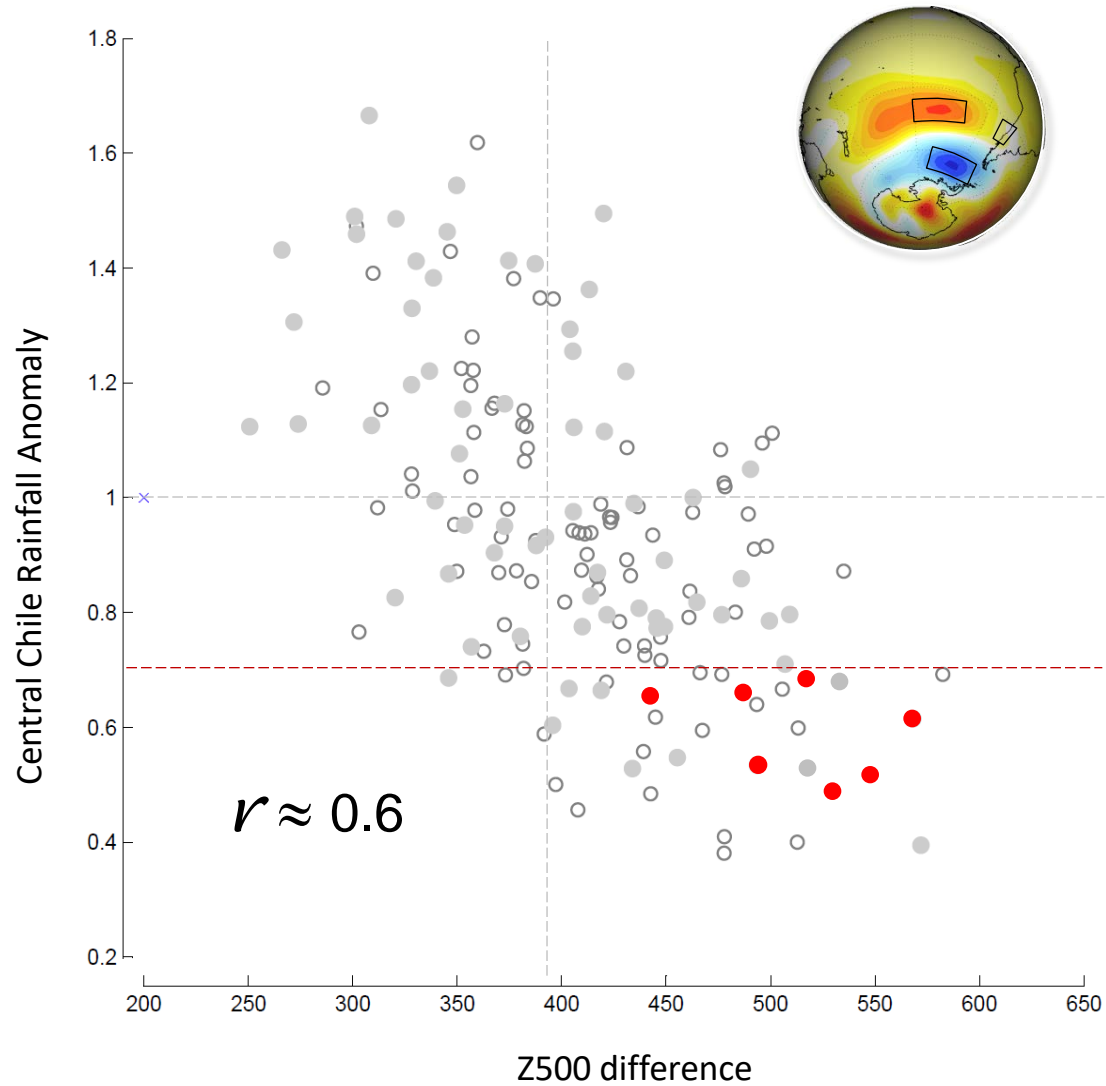
2010-2015
Average



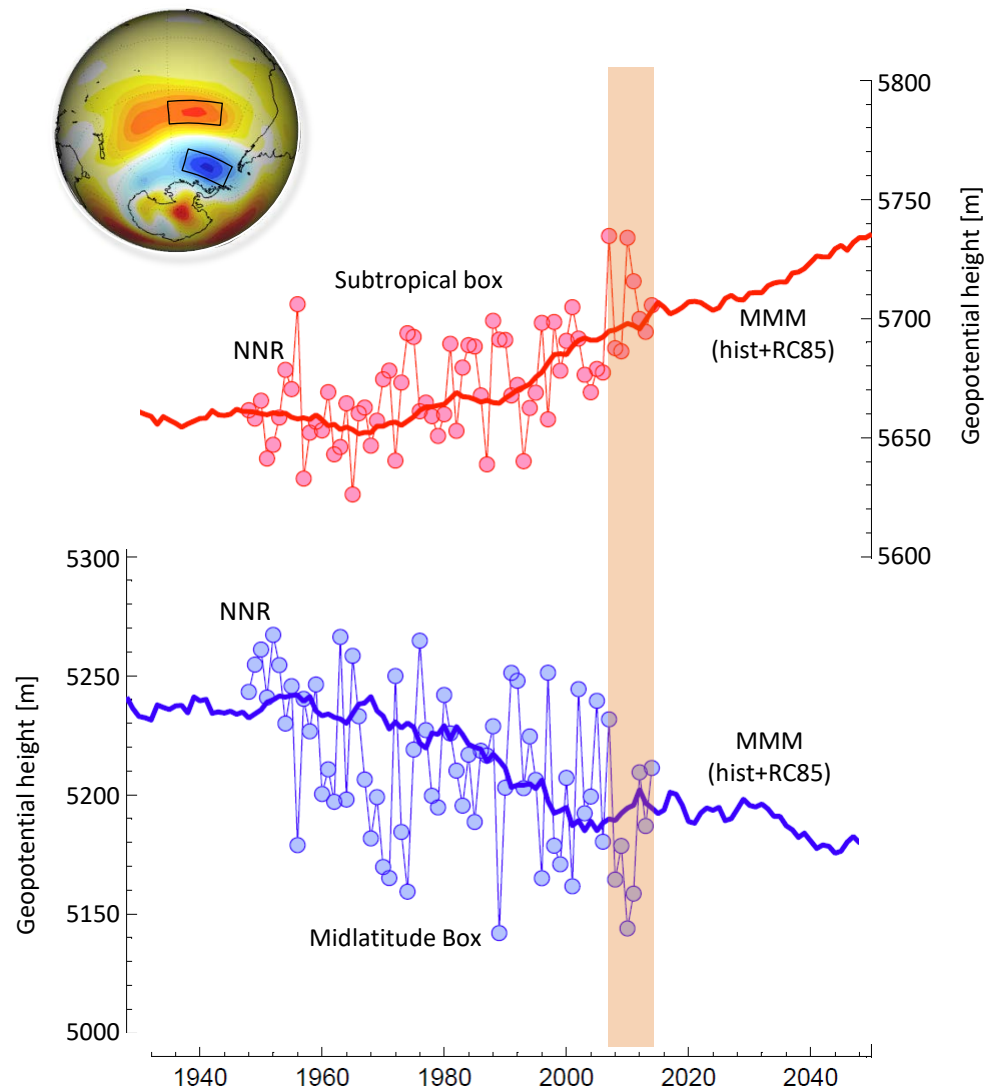
The 2010-2015 drought in Central Chile: ENSO



The 2010-2015 drought in Central Chile



The 2010-2015 drought in Central Chile



Attribution of the 2010-2016 mega drought

AMIP-ORF simulations (ECHAM5, CAM4, CAM5.1) forced by

- Observed SST & Sea Ice Distribution
- Observed Radiative Forcing (CO₂, aerosols, O₃,...)
- Ensemble mean isolates SST forced anomalies under current GHG/O₃

AMIP-NHF simulations (CAM5.1) forced by

- “Near” observed SST & Sea Ice Distribution
- Natural Radiative Forcing (CO₂, aerosols, O₃ from 1800s)
- Ensemble mean isolates SST forced anomalies without antrop. influence

CMIP3/5 simulations: Coupled Global Circulation Model (AOGCM) forced by

- Observed + projected RF (CO₂, aerosols,...)
- O₃ fixed or variable (in CMIP3)
- Multi-model, multi-run mean reveals the RF forced response

Simulated 2010-2015 anomalies

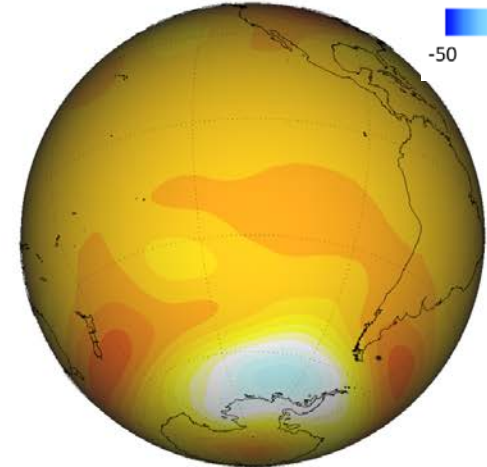
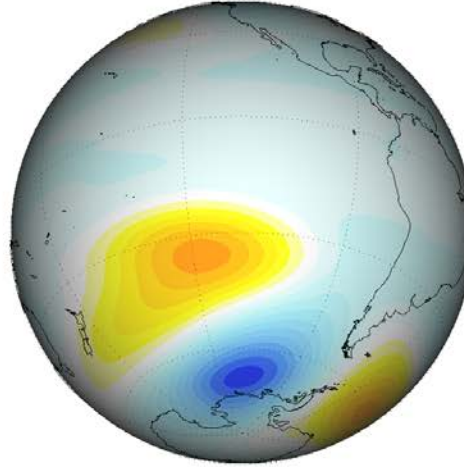
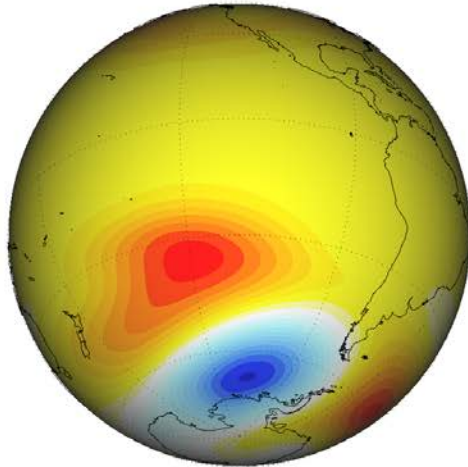
Ensemble mean / multimodel mean

ORF

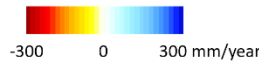
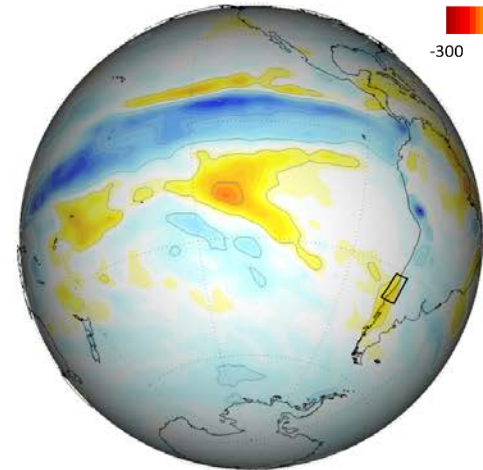
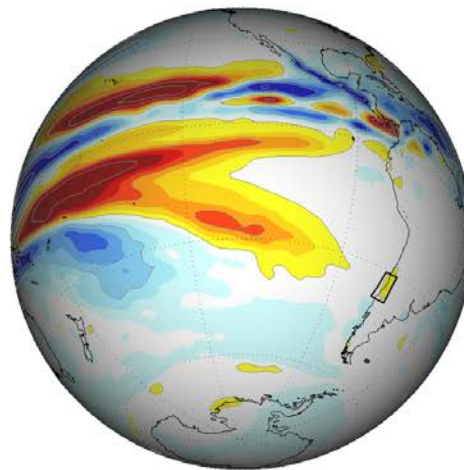
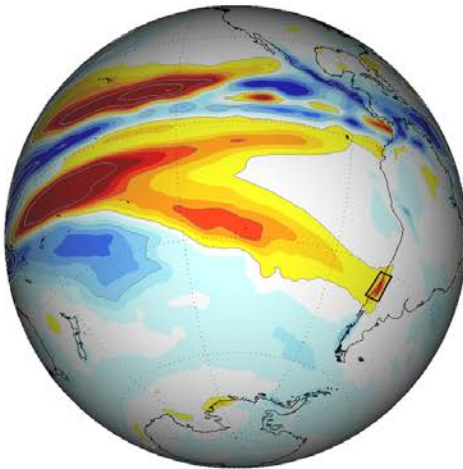
NHF

HIST/RCP8.5

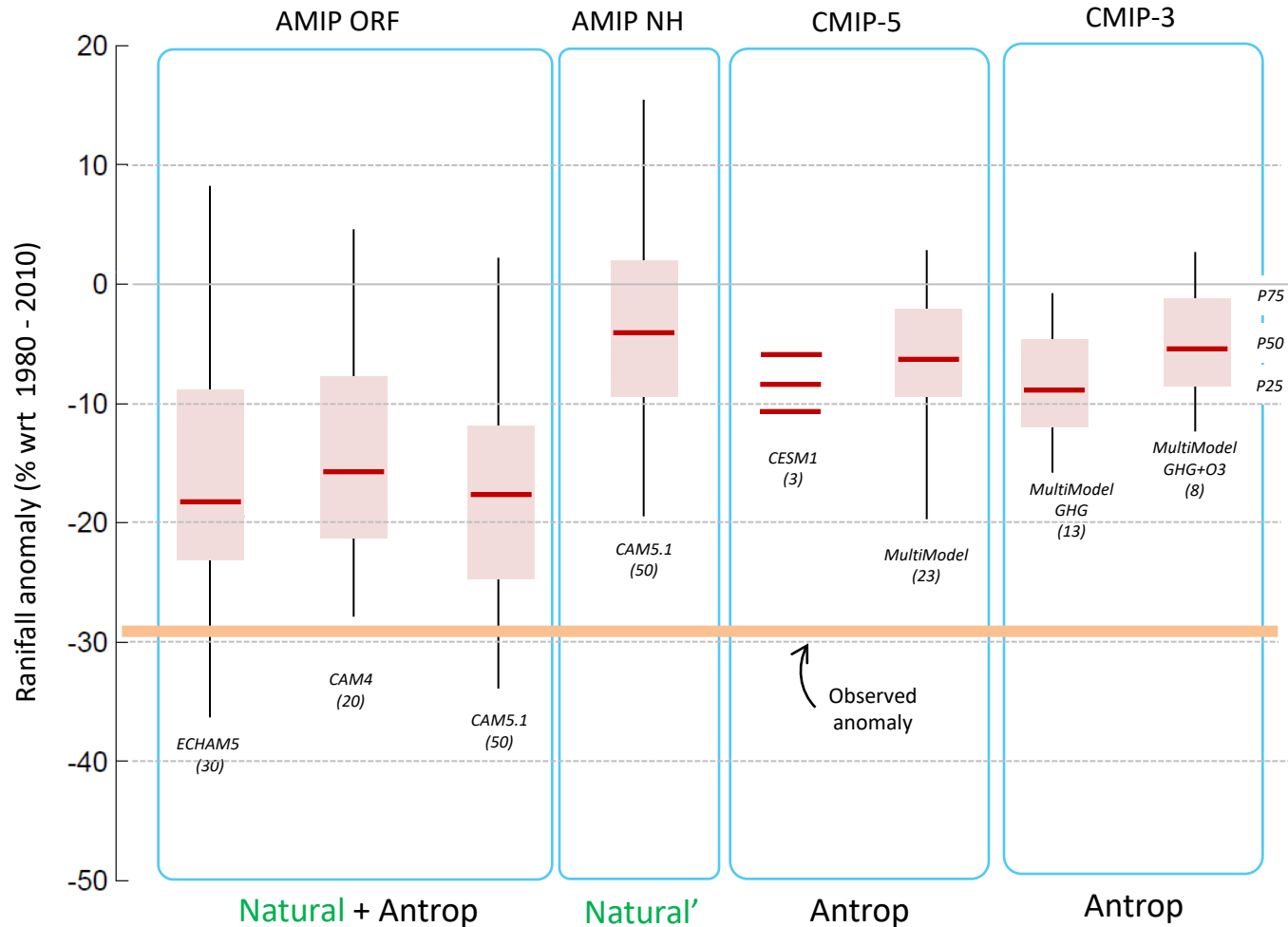
Z500



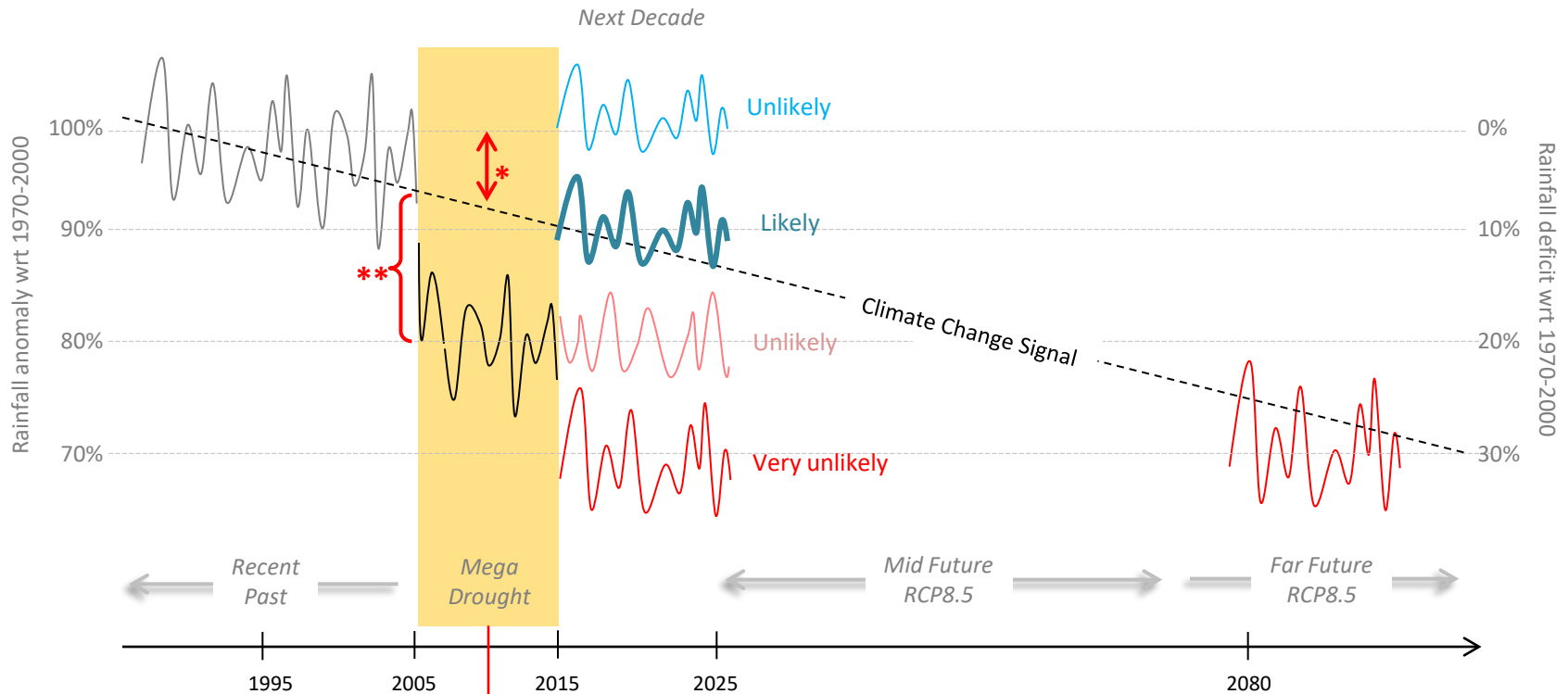
Rainfall



Central Chile (33-36°S) winter (MJJAS) rainfall anomalies during mega drought (2010-2014)

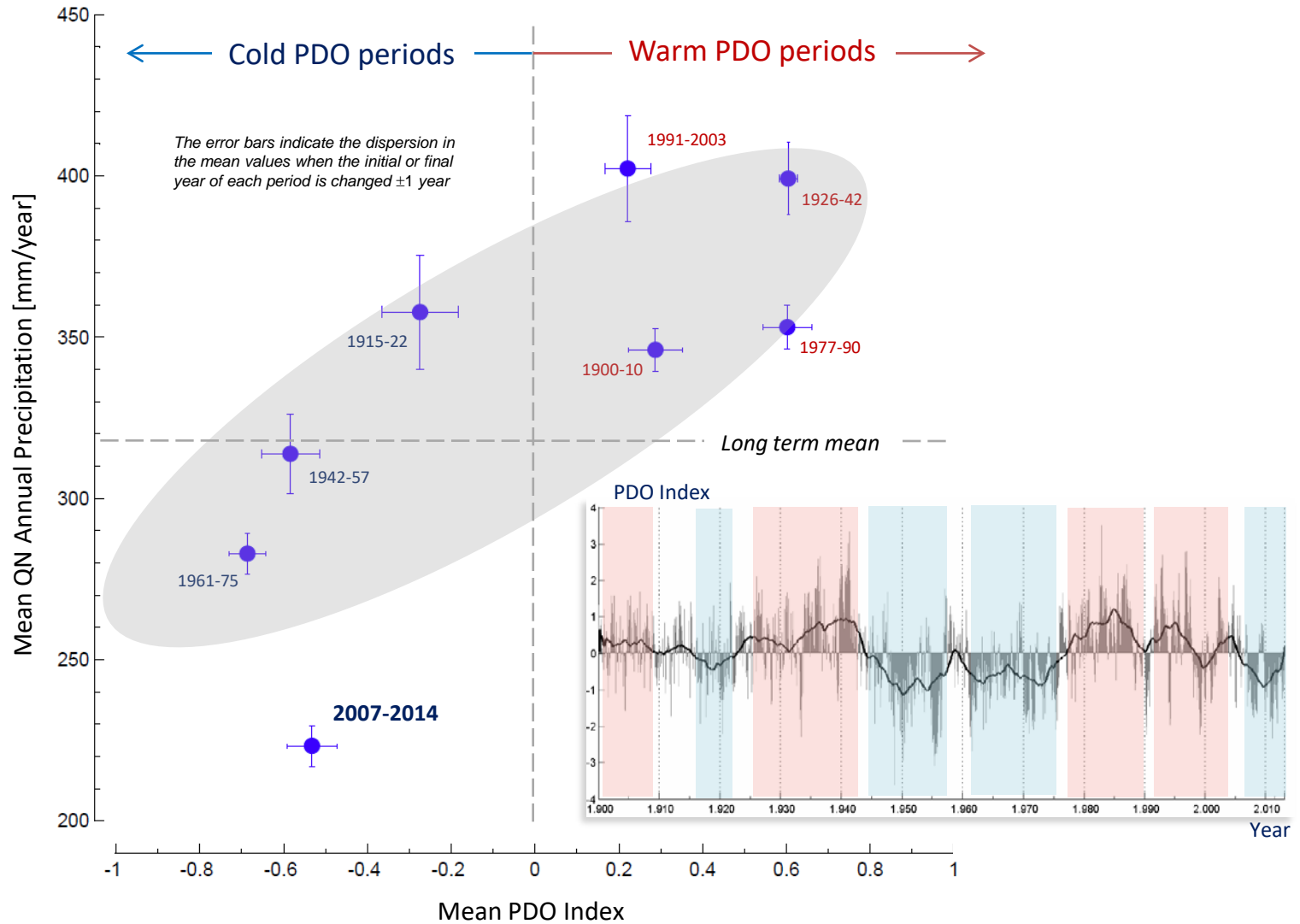


Conclusions (The Next Decade Challenge)



MD Forcing
 (*) Anthropogenic
 (**) Natural (ENSO, PDO, Internal)

The 2010-2015 drought in Central Chile: PDO



Central Chile Climate Change Projections

Towards the end of century under A2 (RCP8.5)

- Temperature increase 2.5-3.5°C
- Rainfall decline 25-35%

