

# CLIMATE SUMMARY FOR: KOOTENAY / BOUNDARY REGION

PART OF A SERIES ON THE RESOURCE REGIONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

## ABOUT THIS SERIES

There is a strong scientific consensus that the Earth's climate is changing, primarily due to greenhouse gas emissions. This series of climate summaries, for the eight resource regions of British Columbia, is meant to help inform readers about past climate and future projected changes. It is intended that the series will be updated with new information as research progresses.

## GENERAL OVERVIEW

British Columbia's climate exhibits large variations over short distances, due to complex topography.

Long-term historical trends show warming, more rapid for night-time low temperatures than daytime highs and more rapid in winter than summer. Precipitation trends are less certain due to data limitations and also exhibit increases, except in the winter season when large variability results in trends that depend highly on the period considered.

Further warming and precipitation changes are projected throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The magnitude of the projected warming is relatively large compared to historical variability. Some possible consequences of these projected changes on resource operations are considered.

## ABOUT THIS REGION

The Kootenay/Boundary Region, with a population of just over 150,000, is in the southeastern corner of British Columbia (Figure 1). The region has extremely varied terrain that contains part of the Columbia drainage basin. Owing to the complex topography, the region's climate varies considerably over short distances. Also, two major Pacific climate patterns—El Niño and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation—exert their influence over the region's year-to-year variability.

Ponderosa pine and grasslands occur in the dry valley bottoms of the region while lodgepole pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir forests occur on the

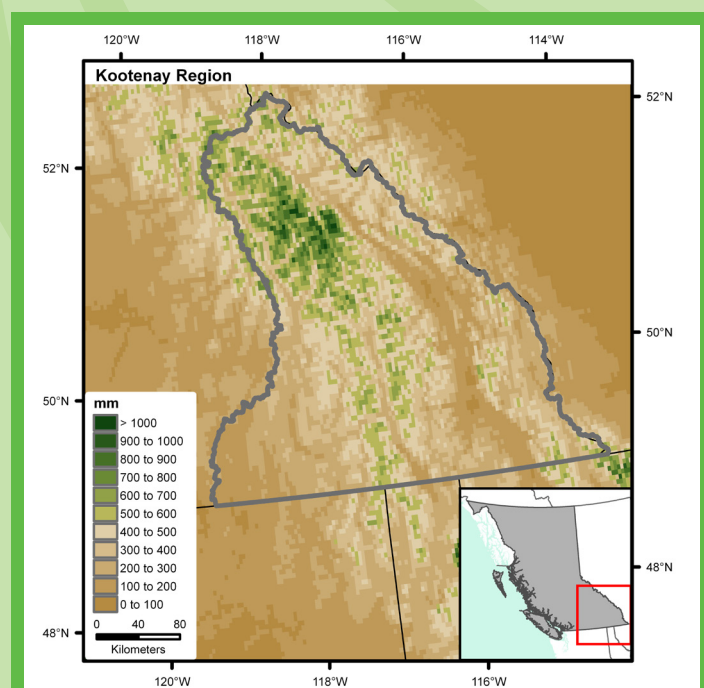


Figure 1: Winter precipitation for the region. The region is bounded in grey and the red box shows its location in BC.

sides of the valleys. White spruce, western hemlock and western redcedar occur in the wetter, lower to mid elevations. Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir forests, alpine communities and glaciers occur at the higher elevations. The economy includes agriculture, hydroelectric power generation, logging, mining and tourism.

Precipitation is historically greatest in the autumn and winter seasons, and least in the spring and summer. Precipitation varies considerably throughout the



region. Areas with the least winter precipitation historically (less than 200 mm) include valley locations. By contrast, the region includes several areas in the Selkirk, Purcell and Monashee Mountains with winter precipitation over 500 mm and at the highest elevations over 1000 mm.

## HISTORICAL TRENDS

The historical annual trend (based on the CANGRID dataset<sup>1</sup>) indicates that just over 1 °C of warming has already occurred during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Summer and winter trends are plotted in Figures 2 and 3, while trends for all seasons are provided in Tables 1 and 2. These trends are regional averages. In regions with complex topography, trends could vary considerably with elevation.

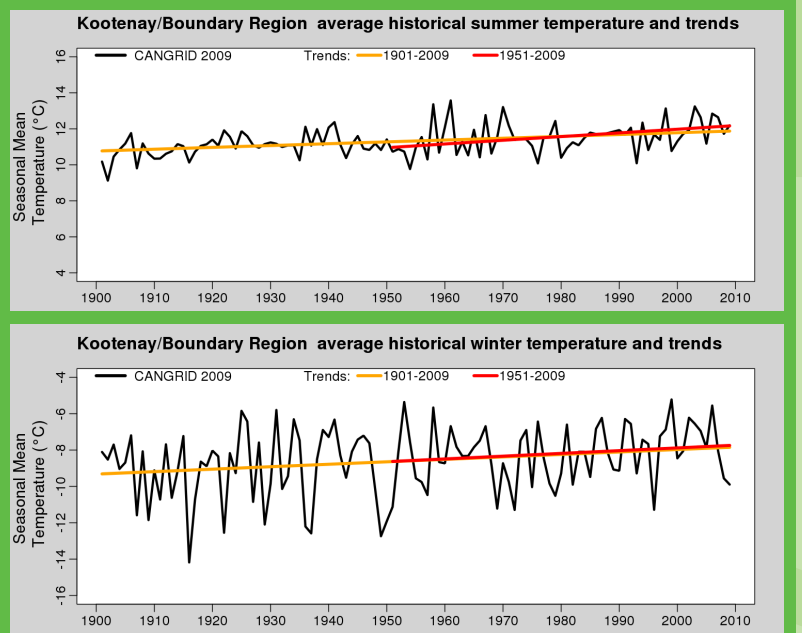


Figure 2: Historic summer and winter temperature time series, 1901-2009.

Table 1: Temperature Trends (°C per decade) for the Kootenay/Boundary Region

Period	Trend* 1901-2009	Statistical Uncertainty in Trend <sup>3</sup> 1901-2009	Trend* 1951-2009	Statistical Uncertainty in Trend <sup>3</sup> 1951-2009
Spring (MAM)	<b>0.14</b>	0.05 to 0.22	<b>0.25</b>	0.04 to 0.45
Summer (JJA)	<b>0.10</b>	0.07 to 0.14	<b>0.20</b>	0.08 to 0.32
Autumn (SON)	0.07	-0.01 to 0.14	0.09	-0.14 to 0.30
Winter (DJF)	<b>0.14</b>	0.01 to 0.26	0.15	-0.16 to 0.44
Annual	<b>0.12</b>	0.07 to 0.16	<b>0.16</b>	0.05 to 0.28

\*The reported trend is the trend that best describes the change over time in the observations. **Bold** indicates a trend that is statistically significant at the 5% significance level. Multiply the trend by 5 or 10 to get the total amount of change over a 50 or 100-year period, respectively.

Warming has occurred in all cases, more rapidly since the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In most seasons trends are large relative to historical variability, as indicated by statistical significance.

The historical mean seasonal precipitation for the region is greatest in the winter (about 275 mm). Precipitation varies considerably within the region and from year to year, as shown in Figure 3.

Precipitation in the region has been increasing over both time periods during all seasons, with the exception of 1951-2009 winter precipitation, which has a negative trend. Low confidence in precipitation observations in the early part of the century implies a need for caution in interpreting the difference between short- and long-term winter precipitation trends.

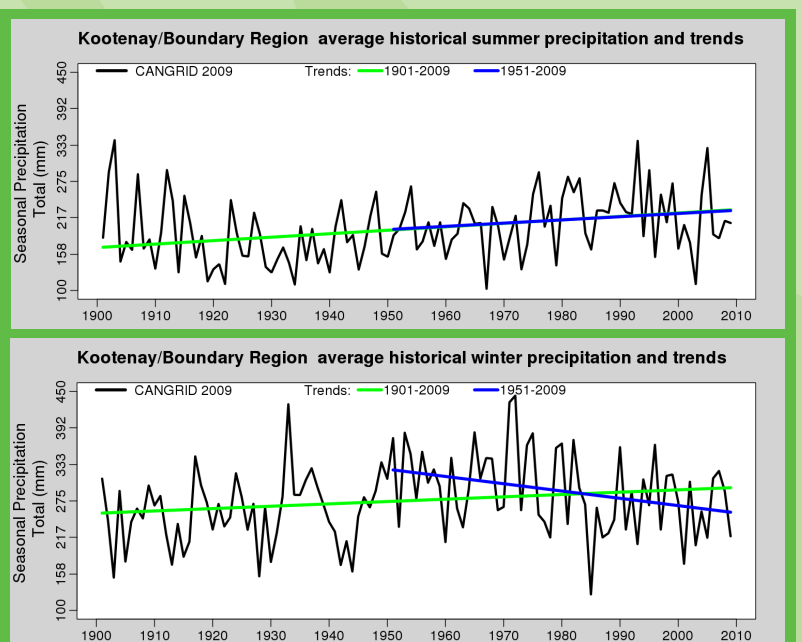


Figure 3: Historic summer and winter precipitation time series, 1901-2009.

Table 2: Precipitation Trends (mm/season per decade) for the Kootenay/Boundary Region

Period	Trend* 1901-2009	Statistical Uncertainty in Trend <sup>3</sup> 1901-2009	Trend* 1951-2009	Statistical Uncertainty in Trend <sup>3</sup> 1951-2009
Spring (MAM)	<b>6</b>	4 to 9	<b>10</b>	4 to 16
Summer (JJA)	<b>6</b>	2 to 9	5	-3 to 13
Autumn (SON)	4	0 to 7	<b>8</b>	-1 to 17
Winter (DJF)	4	-1 to 8	<b>-12</b>	-22 to -7

\*The reported trend is the trend that best describes the change over time in the observations. **Bold** indicates a trend that is statistically significant at the 5% significance level. Multiply the trend by 5 or 10 to get the total amount of change over a 50 or 100-year period, respectively.

Large year-to-year and decade-to-decade variability in winter precipitation and the choice of time period used for fitting trends also affect this result.

## FUTURE CLIMATE PROJECTIONS

Climate models project<sup>4</sup> warming throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century for all seasons that is large compared to historical variability (Figure 4). The black bar shows historical interannual variability as represented by  $\pm$  one standard deviation of temperature around the 1961-1990 average (vertical line). The projected change in the average is shown for three future periods.

Summer is projected to warm more than other seasons, by 2.4 °C (1.5 °C to 3.2 °C) by the 2050s and 3.6 °C (2.1 °C to 5.9 °C) by the 2080s.

Projected precipitation changes are relatively modest compared to historical variability, as shown in Figure 4. By the 2080s the median projection indicates an increase of about 15 %, relative to the 1961-1990 baseline, in all seasons but summer when a roughly 10 % decrease is projected.

Note that in Table 3 and Figure 4, the projections from two different emissions scenarios (A2 and B1) are combined to give a range of anticipated future change. In the early and middle of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the emissions scenario has little influence on the amount of projected change. By the 2080s, the ensemble projected annual warming is 2.8 °C (1.8 °C to 4.6 °C). The projections following the higher (A2) emissions scenario represent the warmer portion of the range (and vice versa for lower emissions, B1).

The summer mean temperature for the Kootenay/ Boundary region during the 20<sup>th</sup> century was about 11 °C. The warmest 10 % of summers were about 2 °C warmer than this average, about 13 °C averaged

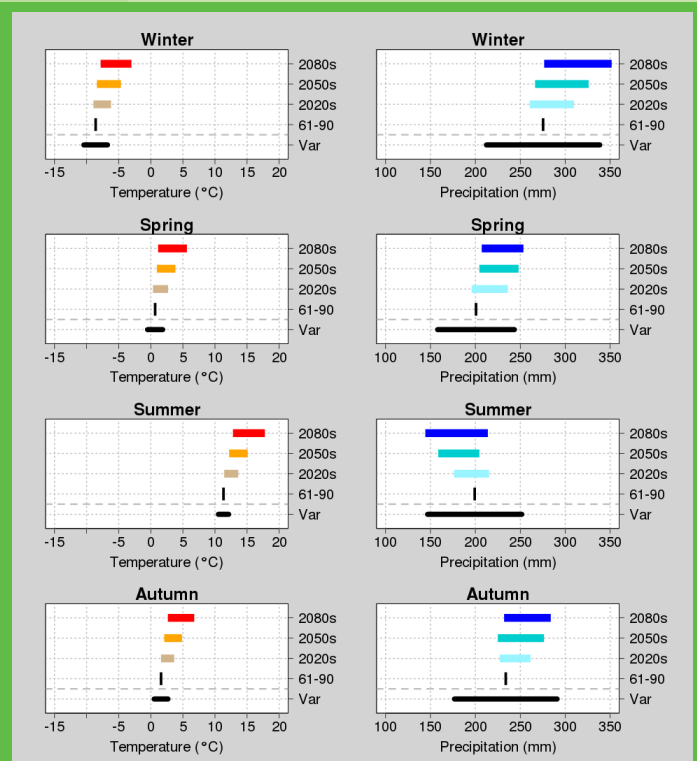


Figure 4: Cumulative seasonal precipitation and mean seasonal temperature projections for three future periods, the 2020s (2011-2040), 2050s (2041-2070) and 2080s (2071-2100). These are 30-year regional averages. The width of the bands indicate the range of projections. The thin, upper black line and the lower band indicate the average and the variability, respectively, over the 1961-1990 reference period.

across the entire region. Under the median summer warming of 3.6 °C, over two-thirds of summers in the 2080s would be warmer than the warmest 10 % of summers in the past even if no change in the distribution of temperature extremes occurs.

## SUMMARY OF PROJECTED CHANGE

Table 3 is from Plan2Adapt.ca, a PCIC product that provides projections for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as well as interactive maps and information on impacts.

By the 2050s, there are substantial projected decreases in spring snowfall, and a decrease in heating degree days. Along with these changes, an increase in frost-free days and growing degree days is indicated.

## POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Changes to the overall climate of the region can result in a variety of associated impacts. This section makes use of Plan2Adapt's impacts tab, which displays impacts that could potentially be associated with the amount of temperature and precipitation change projected for the region.

Warming will decrease snowpack throughout much of the region, particularly at low elevations. In the coldest parts of the region, however, more precipitation may result in increased snowpack throughout much of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Other possible impacts consistent with the projected changes described here

include more intense precipitation extremes, rain-on-snow events, with associated flooding, water storage, landslide and tourism impacts. There may also be an increase in hot and dry summer conditions, and a longer dry season. Animal and plant species are likely to migrate in response to the warming.

A change in agricultural productivity could result from both a longer growing season and decreased water availability. There may be reduced water supply during the dry season and a greater risk of waterlogged soil during wet seasons. Prolonged summer drought could also increase tree mortality and support the spread of invasive species. The extent of weeds may expand due to increased climate-induced forest disturbance.

Warming and an accompanying reduction in snowpack could result in a shorter winter logging season. If the dry season and fire season increase in length, this could increase forest fire severity. Adapting forests to the region's climate changes will likely require increasing species diversity and using assisted migration.

1. CANGRID is a historical gridded data set with a spatial resolution of 50 km based on station observations, composed by Environment Canada (Zhang et al., 2000: Temperature and precipitation trends in Canada during the 20th century. *Atmosphere Ocean*, **38**, 395-429.).

2. These values are from the PRISM data set, the details of which are given in: Daly, C., et al., 2008. Physiographically-sensitive mapping of temperature and precipitation across the conterminous United States. *International Journal of Climatology*, **28**, 2031-2064.

3. The statistical uncertainty indicates the range of trend estimates that are plausibly consistent with the year-to-year variation in seasonal means. This range is calculated as a statistical "95 % confidence interval."

4. The projected change given is the median from an ensemble of 30 global climate model projections from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 3 (CMIP3). The range, in brackets, is the 10th to 90th percentile of projected changes. Details about the ensemble, known as PCIC30, are given in: Murdock, T. Q. and D. L. Spittlehouse, 2011: Selecting and Using Climate Change Scenarios for British Columbia. Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia.

Table 3: Summary of Climate Projections for the Kootenay/Boundary Region

Climate Variable	Season	Projected Change from 1961-1990 Baseline	
		Ensemble Median	Range (10th-90th %ile)
Mean Temperature, 2050s (°C)	Annual	+1.9 °C	+1.2 °C to +2.8 °C
Precipitation, 2050s (%)	Annual	+5%	-3% to +10%
	Summer	-6%	-18% to +0%
	Winter	+8%	-2% to +17%
Snowfall*, 2050s (%)	Winter	-5%	-12% to +6%
	Spring	-48%	-68% to -9%
Growing Degree Days*, 2050s (degree days)	Annual	+295 degree days	+168 to +434 degree days
Heating Degree Days*, 2050s (degree days)	Annual	-675 degree days	-997 to -425 degree days
Frost-Free Days*, 2050s (days)	Annual	+24 days	+15 to +35 days

The table above shows projected changes in average (mean) temperature, precipitation and several derived climate variables from the baseline historical period (1961-1990) for the 2050s. The ensemble median is a mid-point value, chosen from a PCIC standard set of Global Climate Model (GCM) projections (Murdock and Spittlehouse 2011). The range values represent the low and high results within the set. Further information, including projections for the 2020s and 2080s see [www.Plan2Adapt.ca](http://www.Plan2Adapt.ca).

\* Derived from temperature and precipitation.