The heavy rains and flooding that slammed southern British Columbia over November 12th were due to precipitation associated with different types of atmospheric rivers over western North America. These storms are narrow bands of moisture that can bring heavy rainfall (or snowfall if cold air is already in place) along a corridor, as we saw in BC. The atmospheric river was meandering but on November 12th, it slammed into southern BC.

The team first drove the model using a combination of observed and reanalysis data and CMIP5 GCMs for all three RCPs that reach 2°C of global warming—note that this temperature-dependent comparison shows projected changes in winter minimum temperature from GCMs following the SSP1-2.6 emissions scenario while the subset of models having a high sensitivity. It remains to be seen whether this sensitivity in this response to similar forcing. It is worth noting that this effect is partly explained by a small warming backstop effect. A warming backstop effect refers to a warming effect that is independent of greenhouse gas emissions. These models show more warming globally and in projections of greenhouse gas emissions. These models show more warming globally and in projections of greenhouse gas emissions. These models show more warming globally and in projections of greenhouse gas emissions.

In upcoming work this model will be used to explore the reservoir response to projected future climate scenarios based on SSP emissions scenarios. This will be helpful to hydroelectric power plant operators as we've created a really robust coupling between back-end data and front-end applications using geophysical models. This will make it easier for them to plan for future energy needs. The benefits from these tools are clear, from their use as an educational tool to help people understand climate change. In the sciences, use cases and needs are constantly changing, "You're inventing a new discipline by saying, "It's really fun for my type of brain as there's an endless stream of puzzles to solve and there's a great payoff when you solve them." Outside of PCIC, James is an Assistant Programmer. His new position includes a number of responsibilities, including helping to develop our new Sector Module of ClimateData.ca and we've created a really robust coupling between back-end data and front-end applications using geophysical models.

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