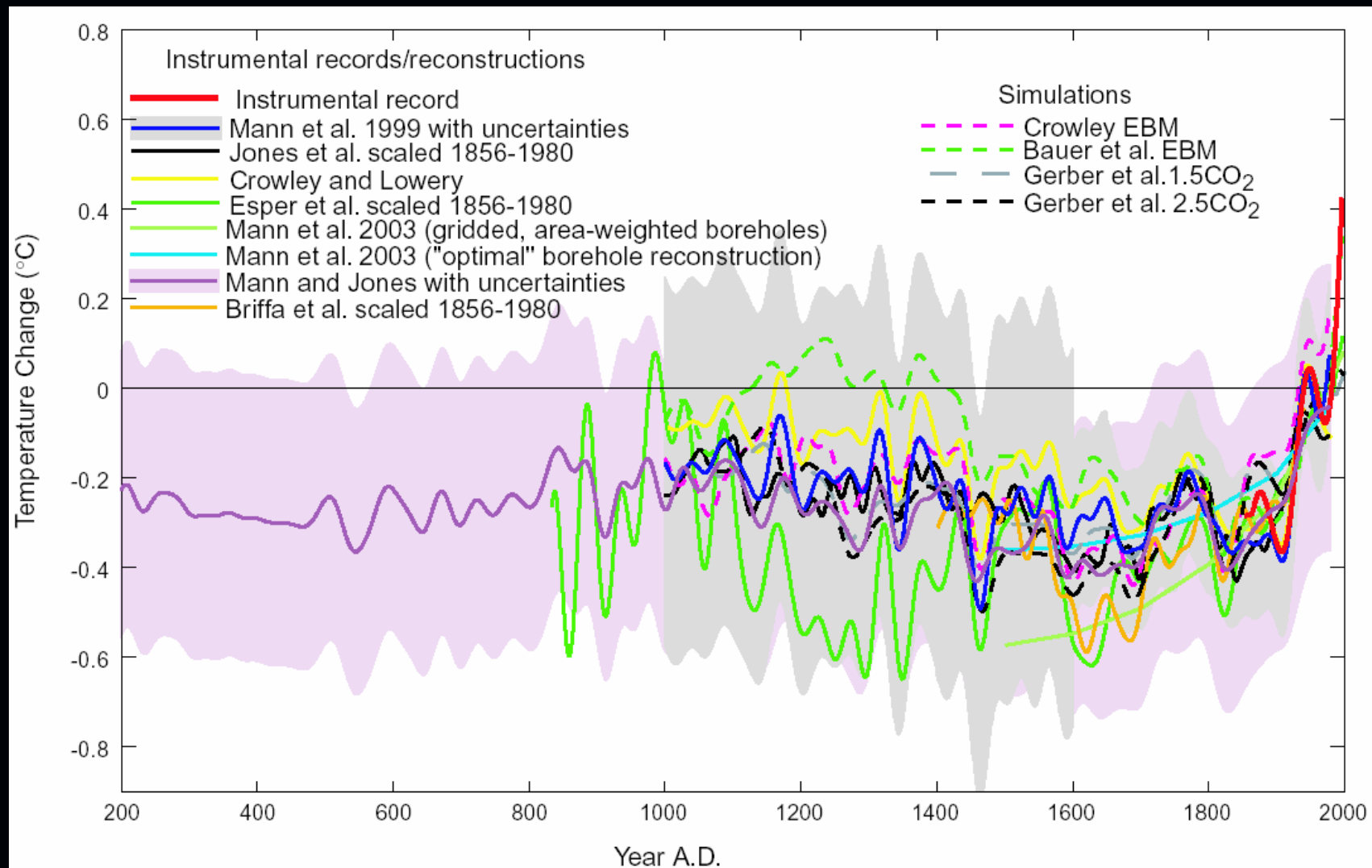


Is the Drought Related to Climate Change?

Prof Will Steffen

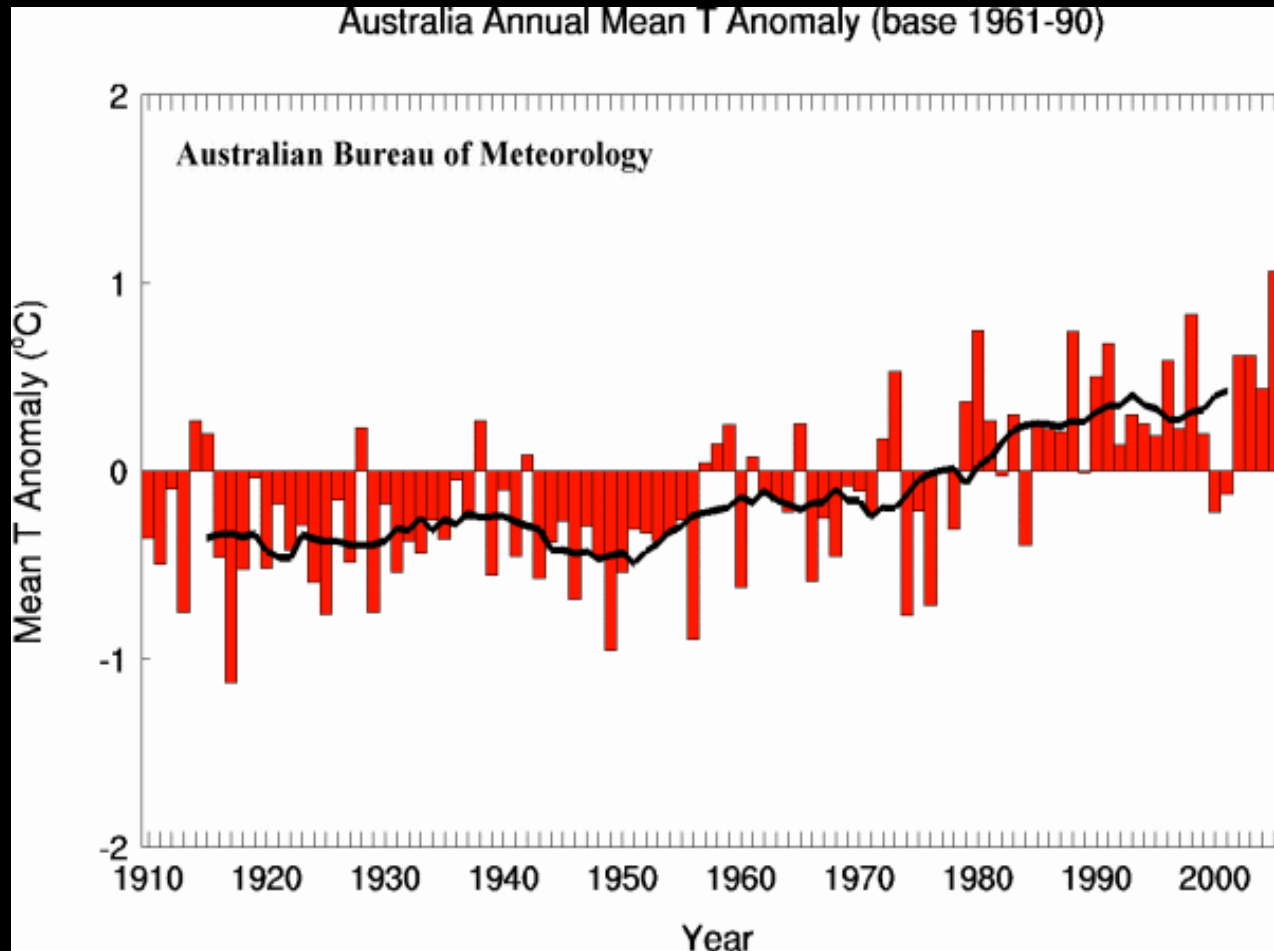
**Pro Vice-Chancellor (Research)
Australian National University
and
Science Adviser
Australian Greenhouse Office
Department of Environment and Water Resources
Australian Government**

Northern Hemisphere Surface Temperature



Source: Mann et al. 2003 (EOS)

Trend in Australian Mean Temperature



Australian Bureau of Meteorology 2007

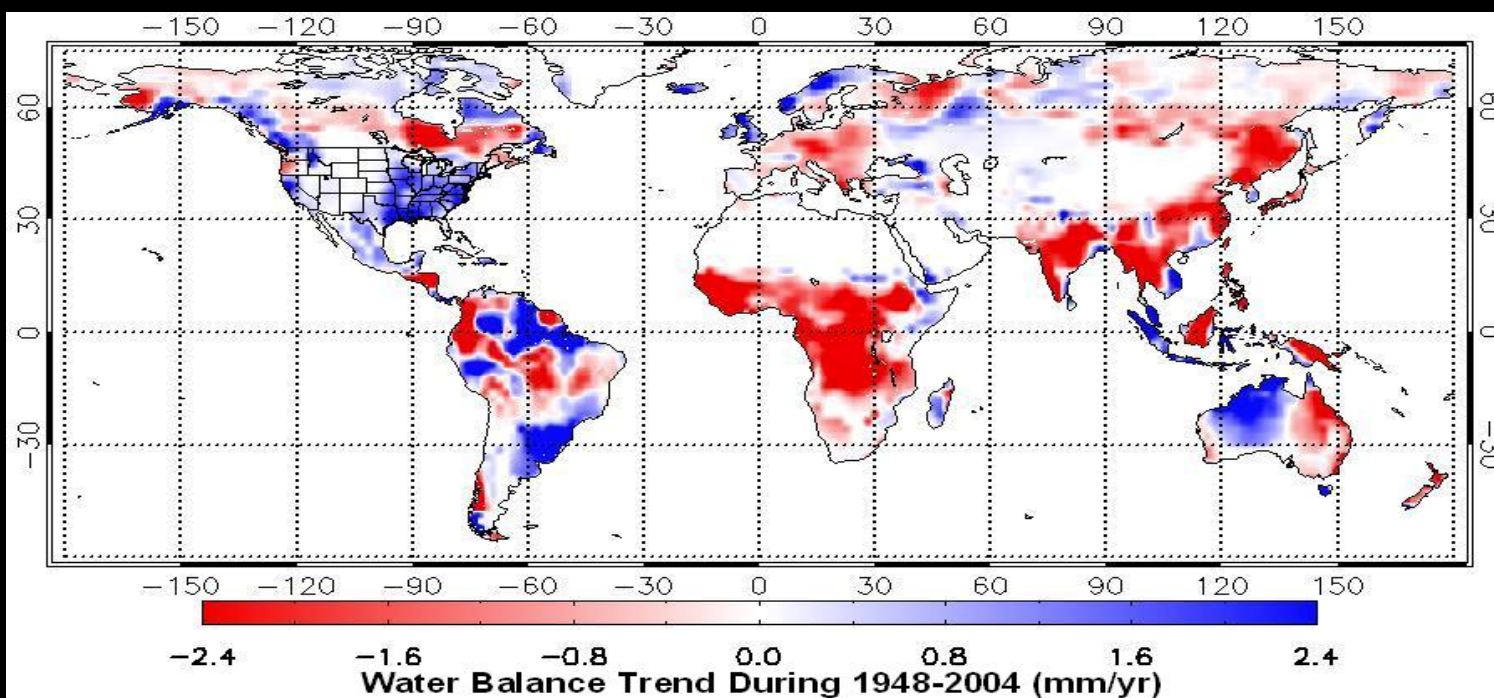
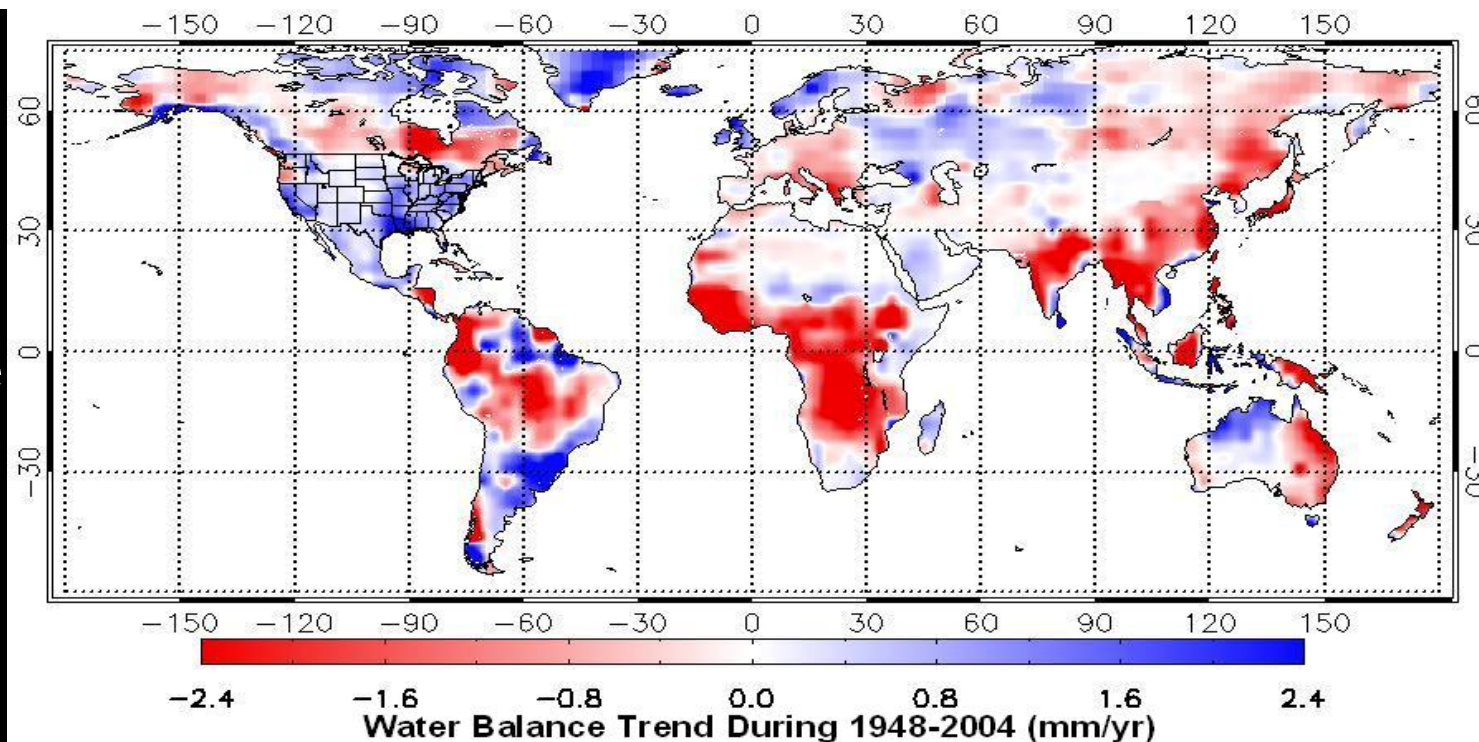
Global Drying Trends

$$\text{Water Balance} = \text{Ppt} - \text{ET}$$

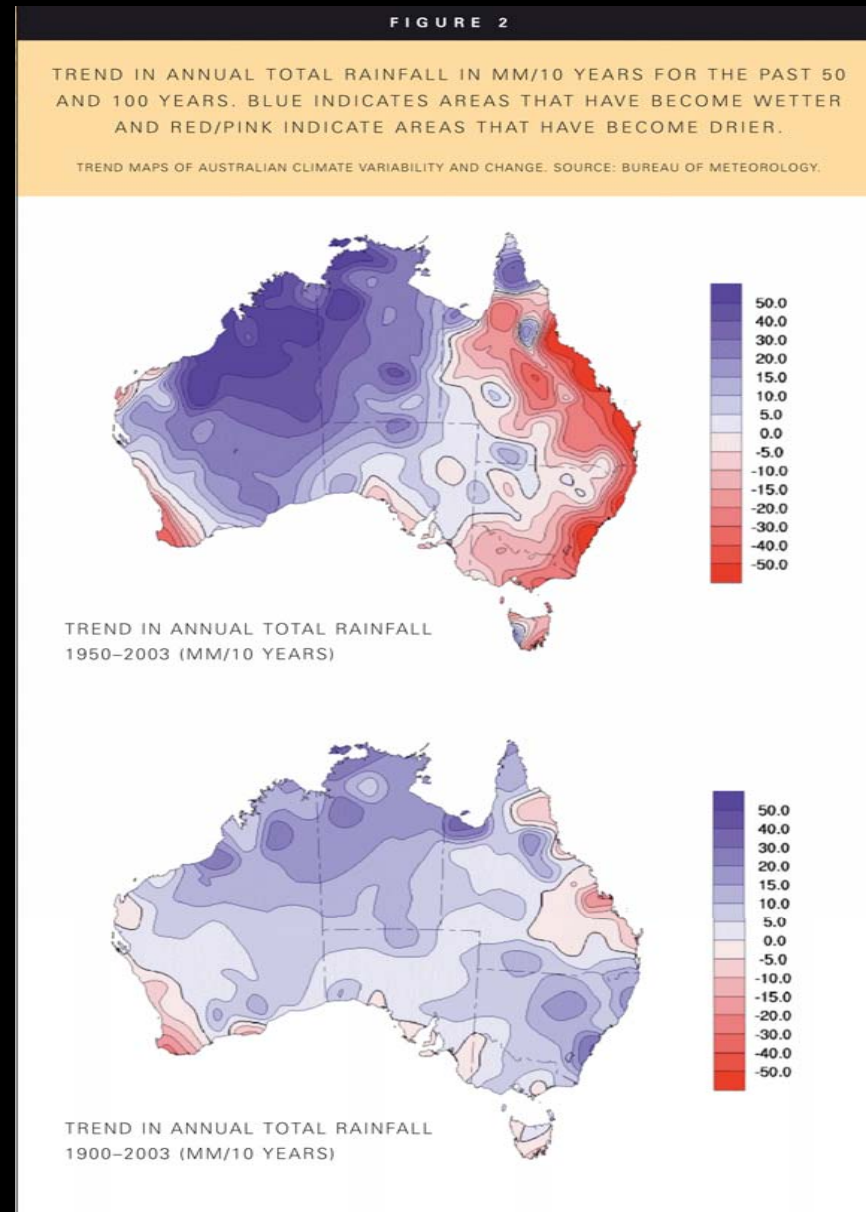
NCAR CLM v3.0

Qian, T., A. Dai, K. E. Trenberth, and K. W. Oleson, 2006. J. Hydrometeorology

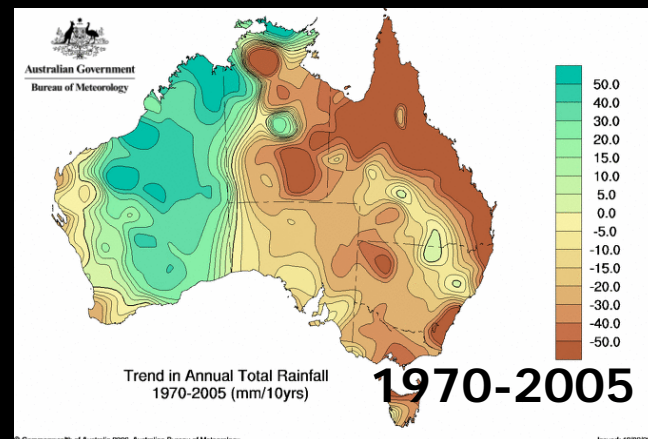
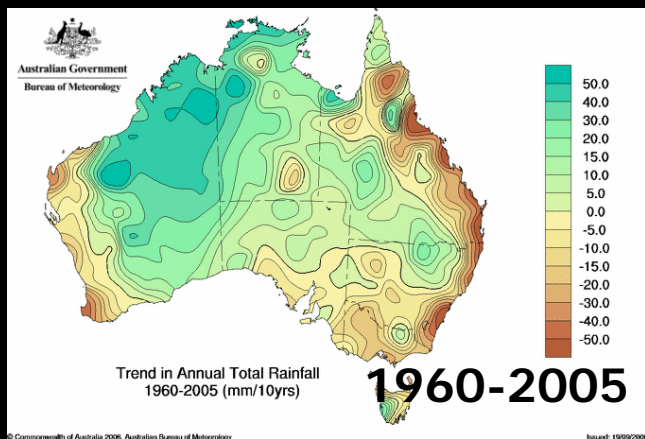
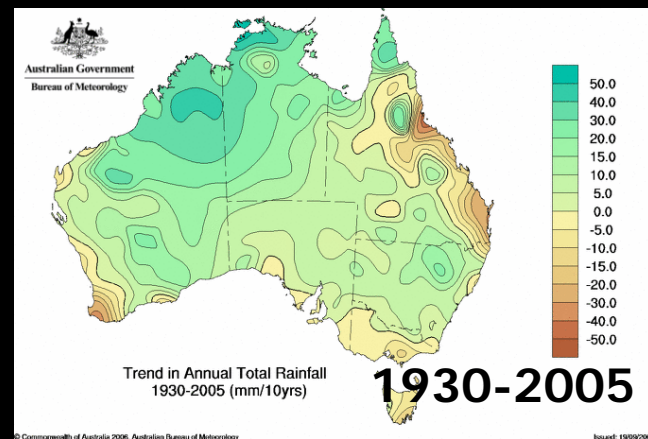
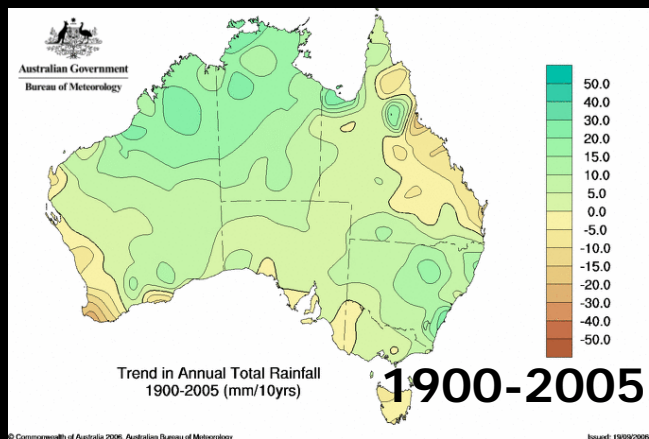
BIOME-BGC



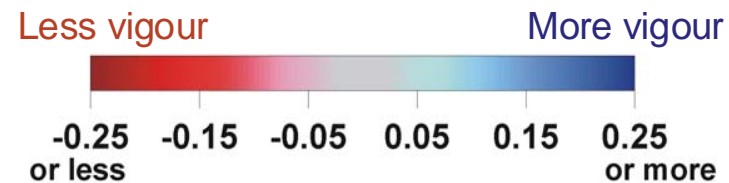
The 50-year drying trend in eastern Australia



Trend in Annual Total Rainfall - Australia

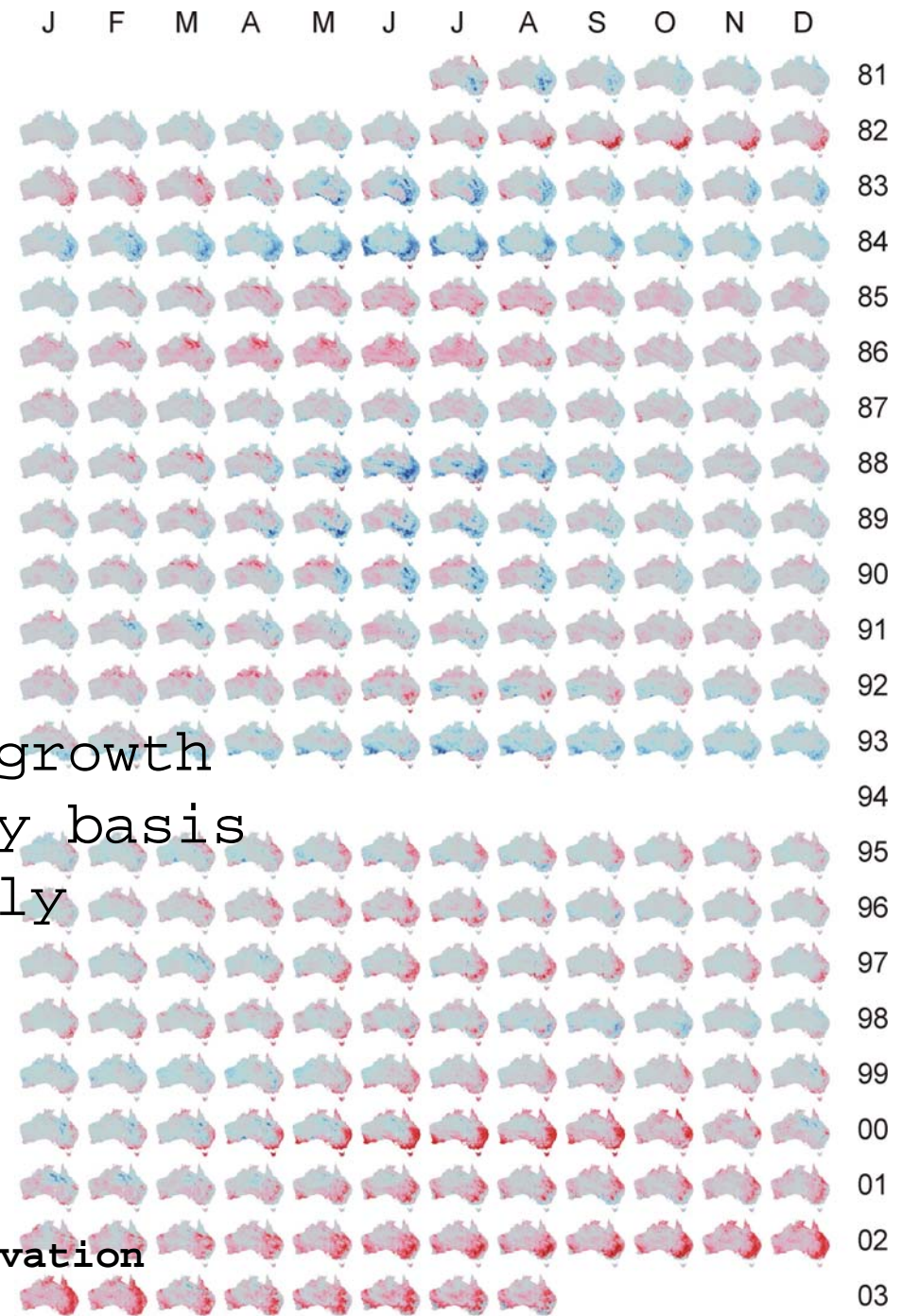


Australian Bureau of Meteorology



Anomalies in vegetation growth
in Australia on a monthly basis
as estimated from remotely
sensed data (NDVI)

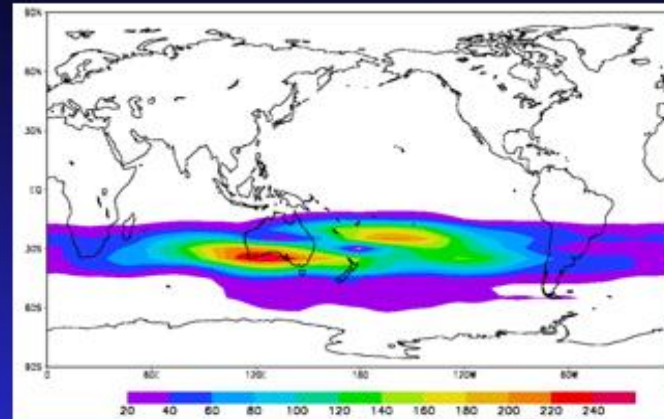
Source: P. Briggs, CSIRO Earth Observation
Centre



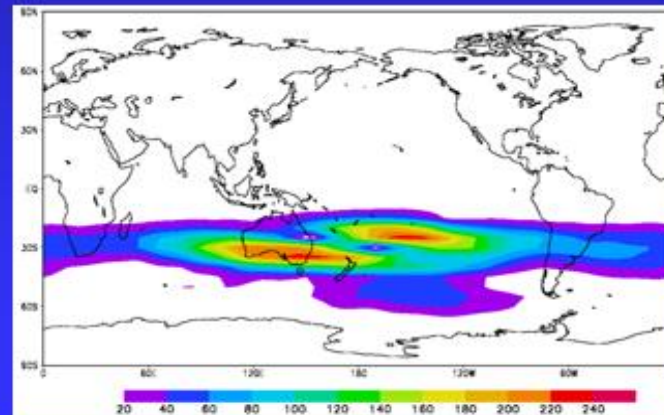
Trend in Annual Total Rainfall - Australia

SH Winter Storm Tracks

1949-68



1975-94

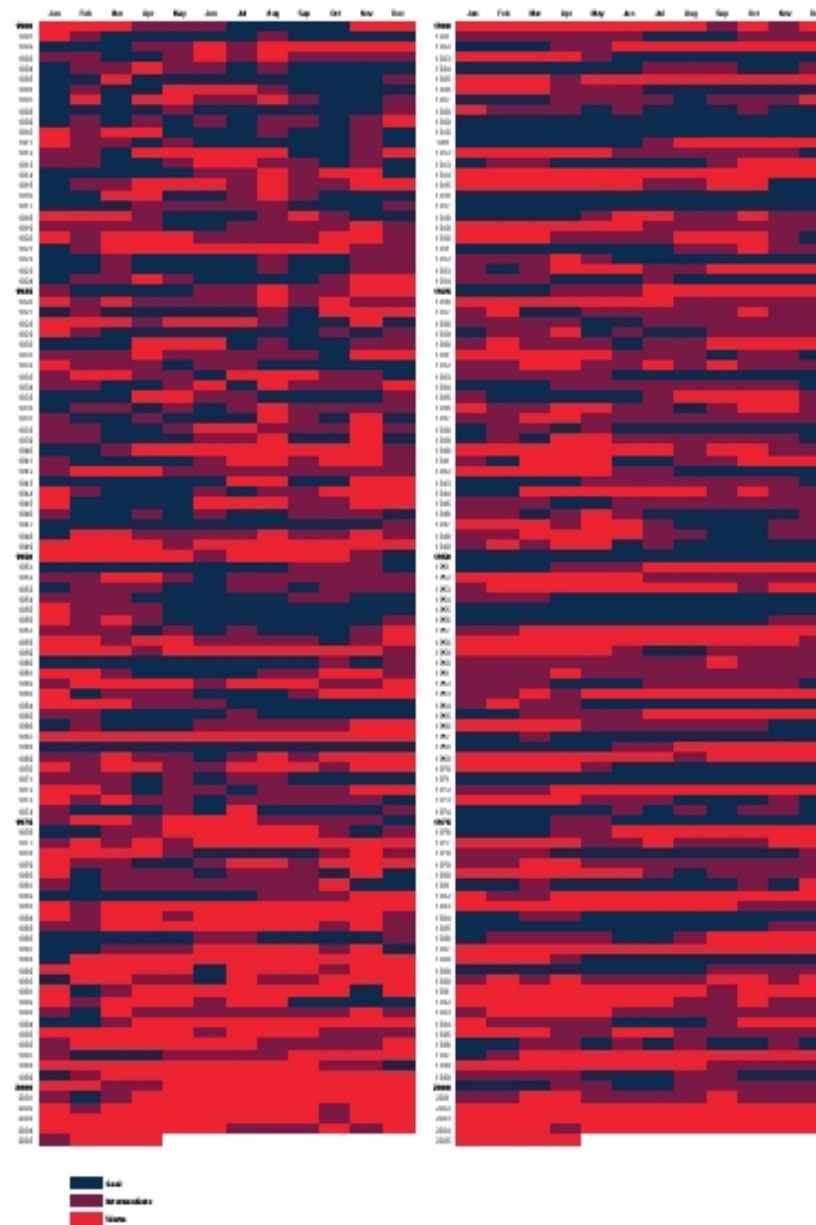


Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Sea Surface Temperature 1900 - 2005

Indian Ocean

Pacific Ocean



The Perfect Ocean for Drought

Hoerling and Kumar, Science 299: 691-694 (2003)

The 1998-2002 droughts spanning the United States, southern Europe, Asia and the mid-latitudes of the southern hemisphere such as SE Australia were linked through a common oceanic influence. Cold sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the eastern tropical Pacific and warm SSTs in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans were remarkably persistent during this period.

...the warmth of the tropical Indian Ocean and the west Pacific Ocean was unsurpassed during the 20th century, being embedded within a multidecadal warming trend. *Climate attribution studies find that this warming (since 1950) is beyond that expected of natural variability and is the ocean's response to increased greenhouse gases.*

Is the 50-year drying trend in eastern Australia linked to climate change?

The scientific evidence is, at present, not conclusive, but there are some significant pieces of work that suggest a linkage:

Increasing SSTs in the central equatorial Pacific Ocean ("El Nino-like conditions"), linked to decreasing rainfall over eastern Australia (Watkins 2005)

Observed poleward (southward) migration of the mid-latitude westerlies, which drive the rain-bearing fronts from the Southern Ocean (e.g., Cai and Cowan 2007)

Increasing skill of climate models in simulating observed changes in rainfall (and the reasons behind them), and thus increasing confidence in model projections of continuing/intensifying drying (IPCC WG1 SPM-13)

In summary, there is not yet conclusive proof that the drying trend is related to climate change, but there is a significant (and growing) risk that it is.