

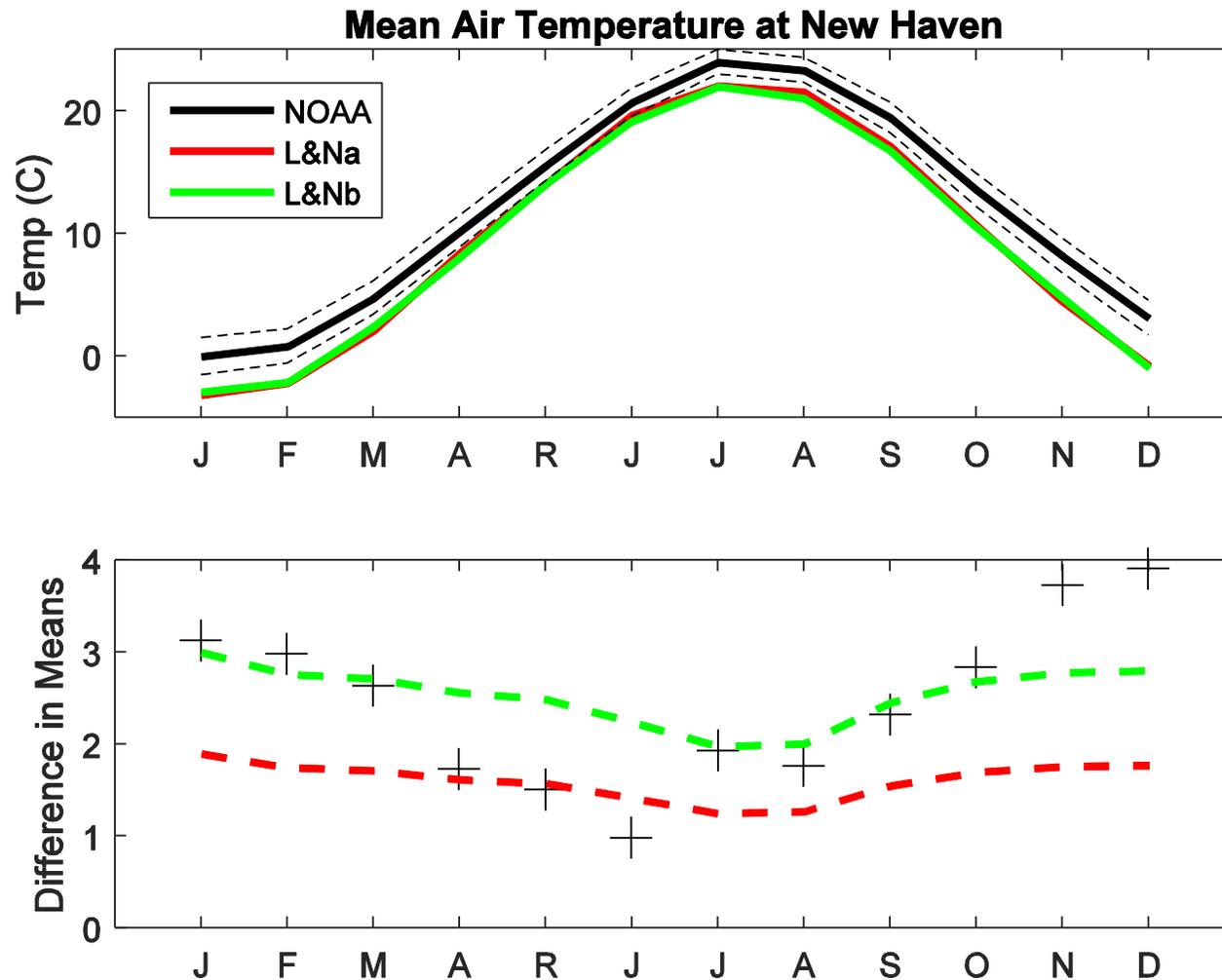
Future Challenges of Climate Change for Community Water Systems

James O'Donnell
odonnell@uconn.edu

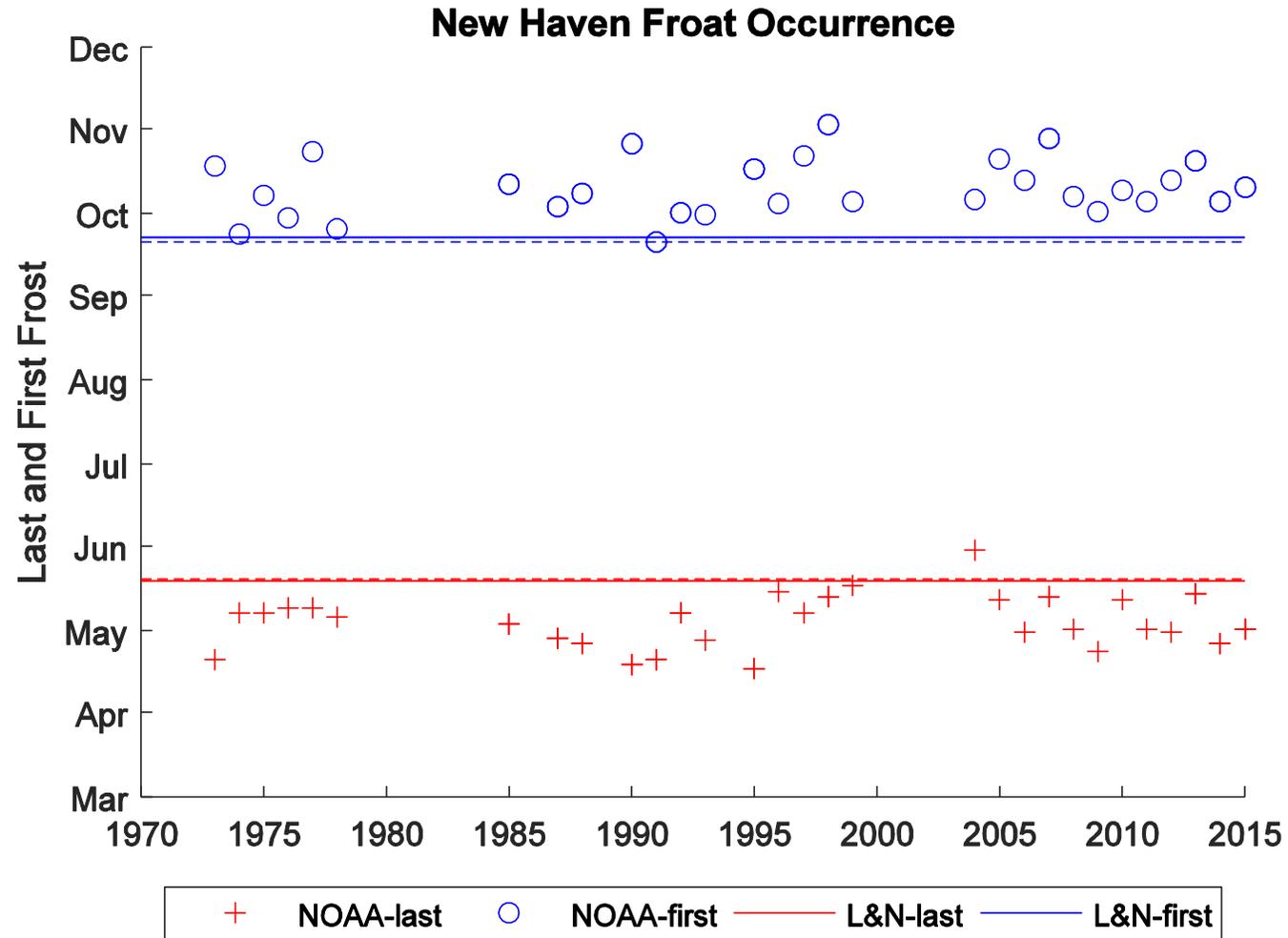
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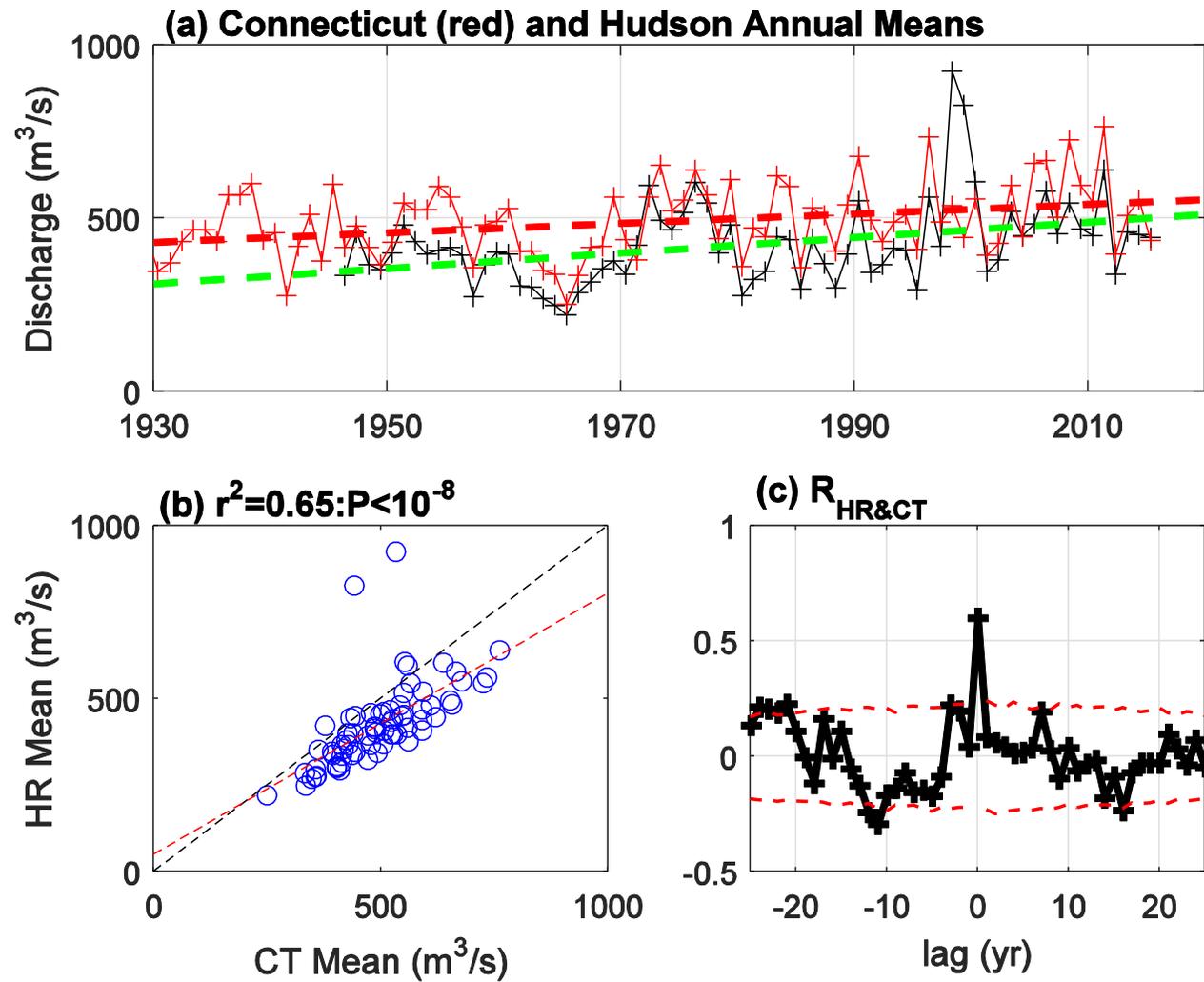




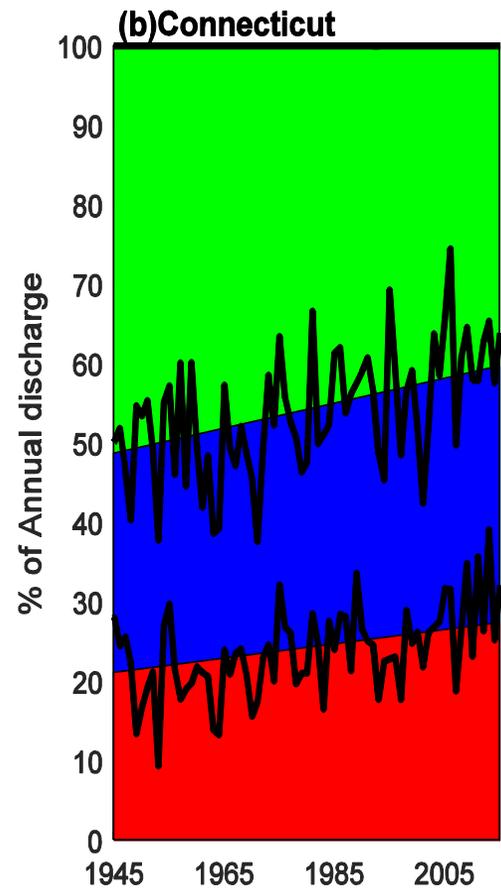
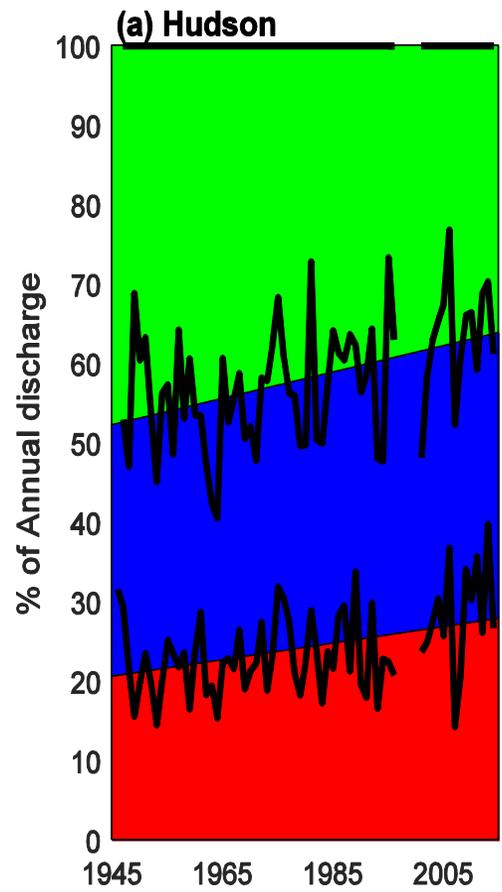
- (a) shows the annual cycle of air temperature at New Haven, CT. The solid black line shows the monthly mean computed from the data from Tweed-New Haven Airport and the dashed lines above and below it show the standard error of the means. The green and red lines show the estimates from the analysis of Loomis and Newton (1866). They are almost identical. In (b) the difference between the black and the average of the green and red lines is represented by the '+' symbols. The red line shows value the difference would have to exceed to be different from 0 at the 95% confidence level assuming the all the estimates of the mean are independent. The green line shows the level if substantial autocorrelation is assumed.

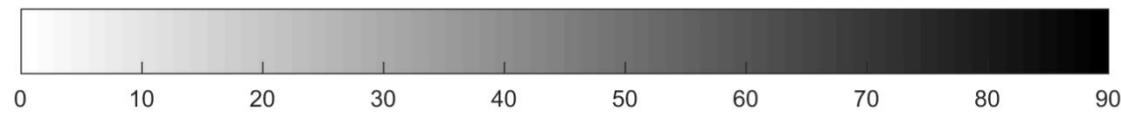
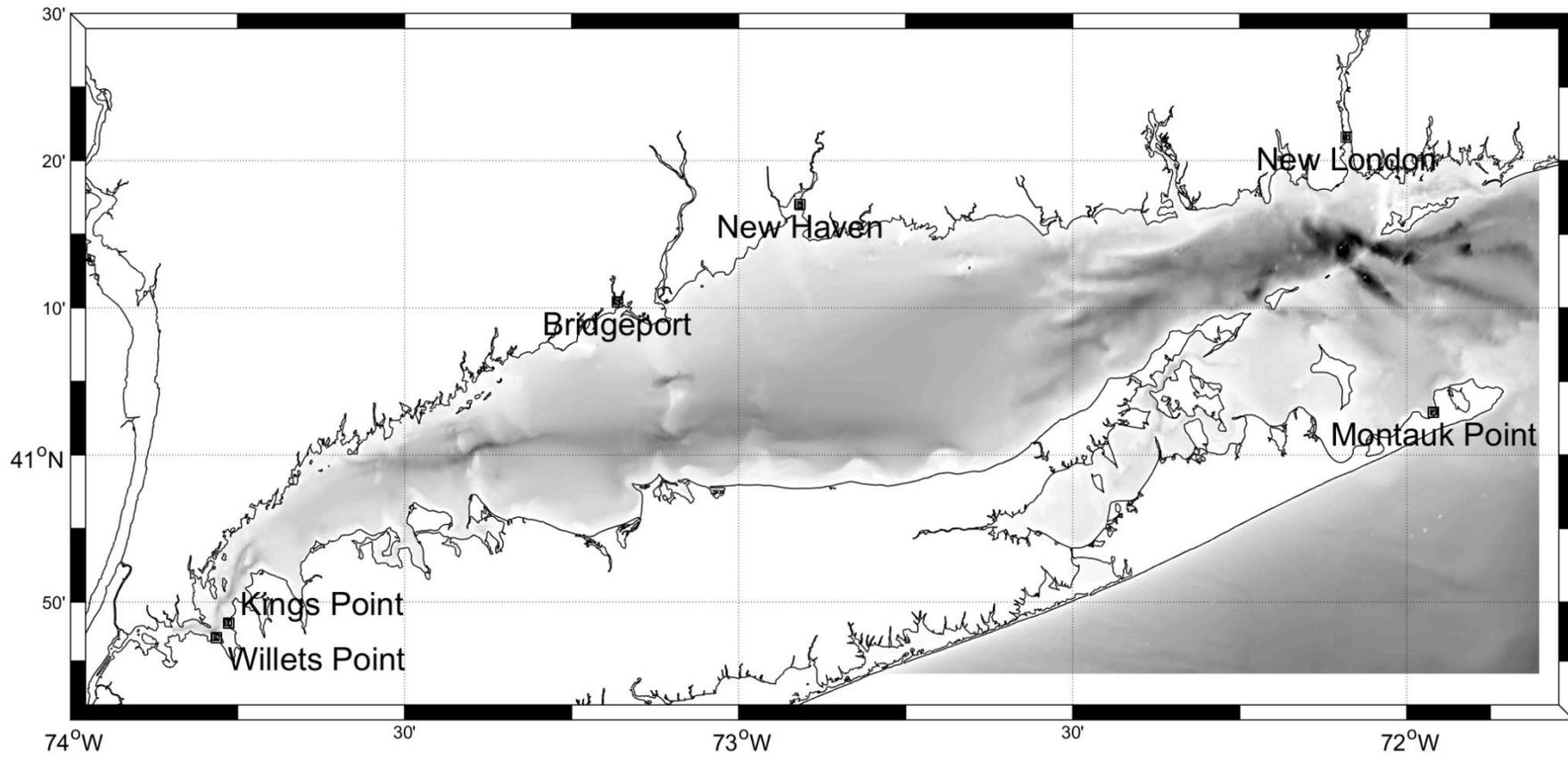


The day of the year when the last temperature value below 4.4 °C (40°F) was observed in the data from Tweed-New Haven airport is shown in by the red '+' symbols. The first day in the fall when the temperature falls below 4.4 °C is shown by the blue circles. This threshold was chosen to represent condition suitable for frost. The red and blue lines show the mean date of these thresholds were crossed in the data records from 1779-1820 (red and blue solid lines) and 1820-1865 (red and blue dashed lines).

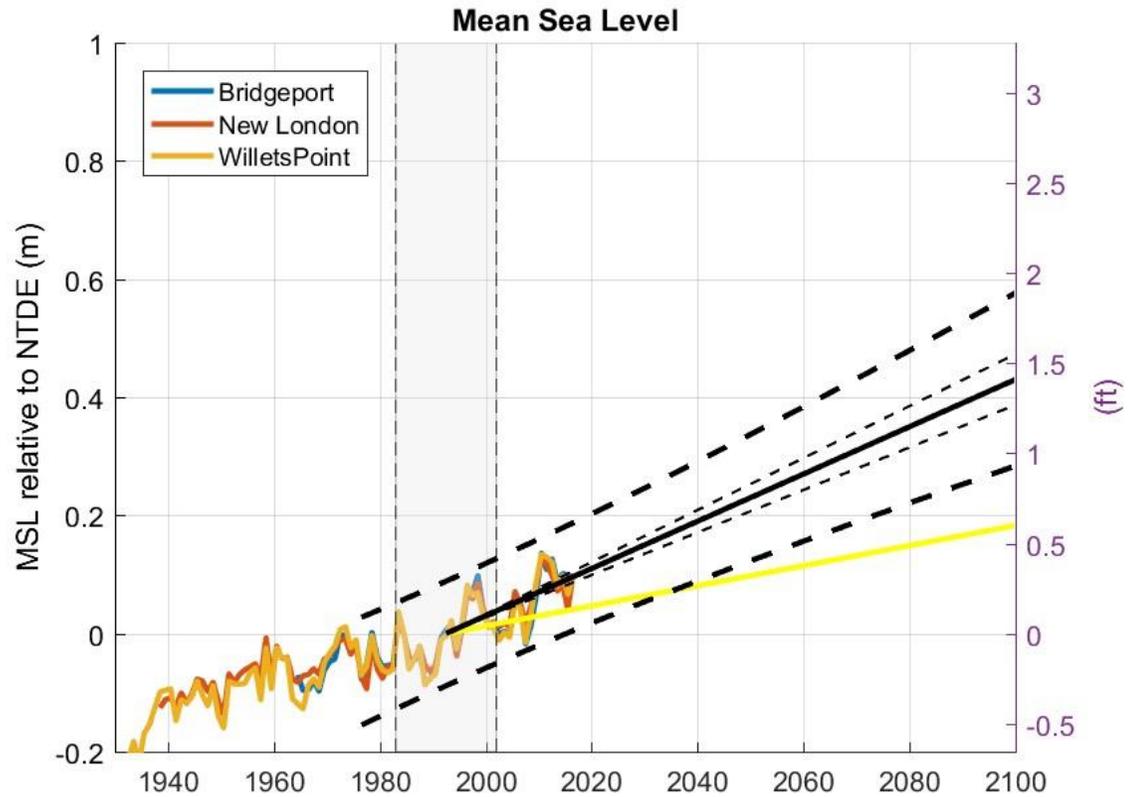


(a) shows the evolution of the annual average discharge in the Connecticut River (red '+') and the Hudson River (black '+') computed from the data in Figure 4.2. The red and green dashed lines show the linear regression-based estimate of the trend. (b) shows the correlation between the two annual discharge series. The black line shows the trend expected if they were equal and the red line shows the best-fit regression which is significant at the 99% level. The correlation coefficient is 0.65. In (c) we show the lagged autocorrelation of the discharge series with the confidence interval in red.



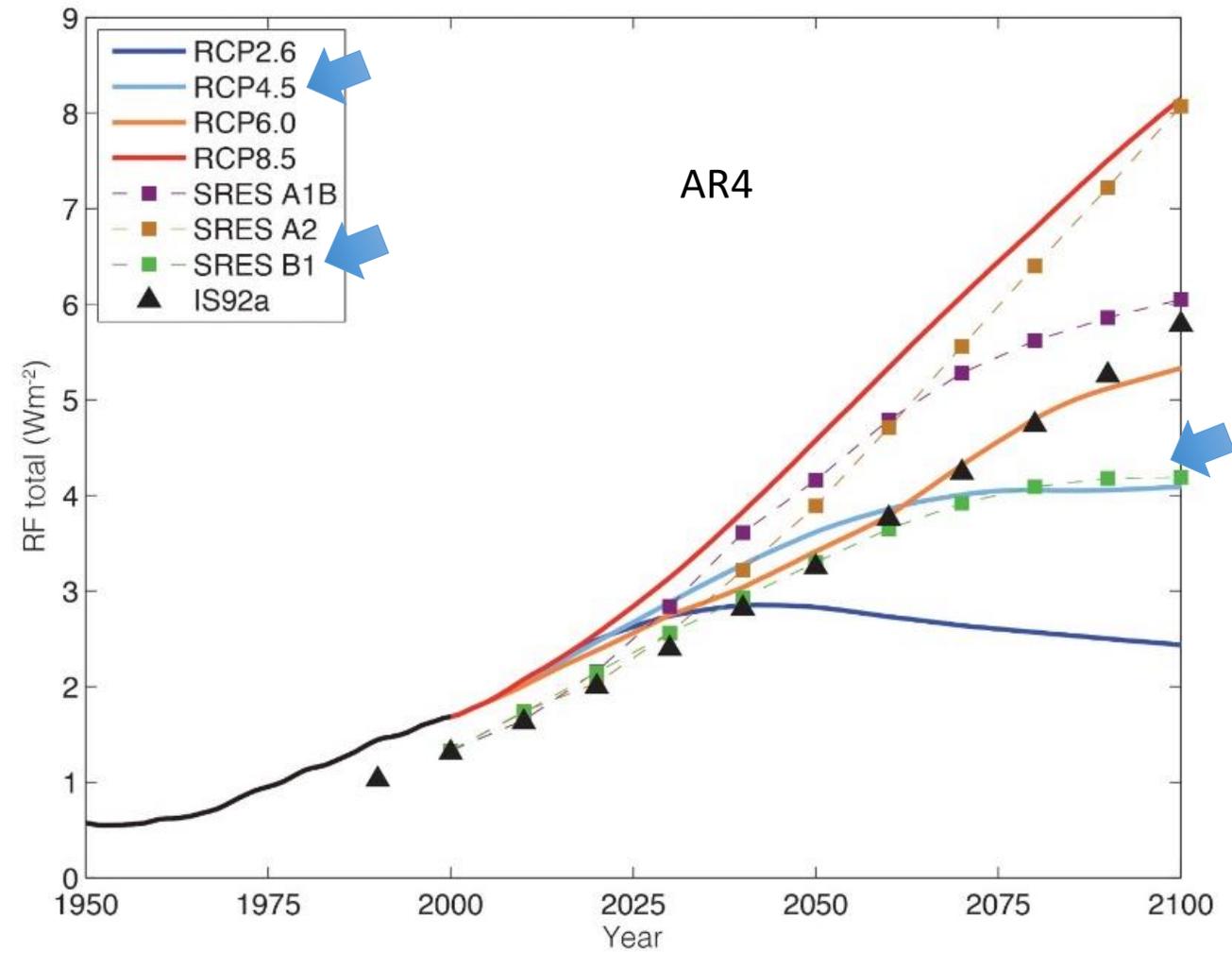
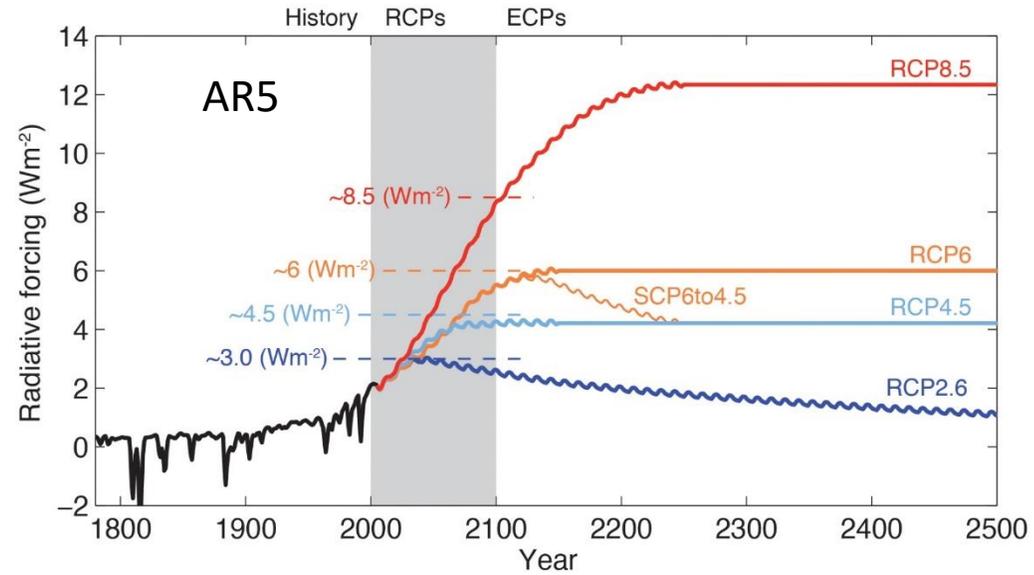


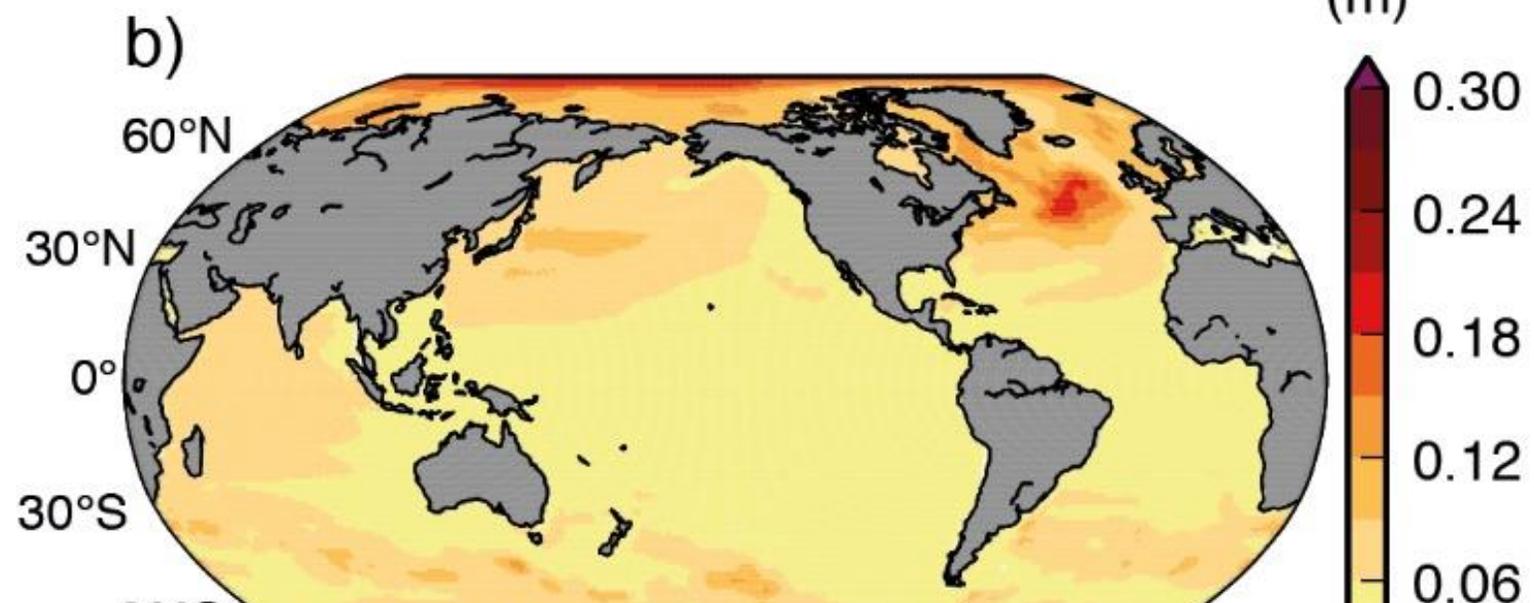
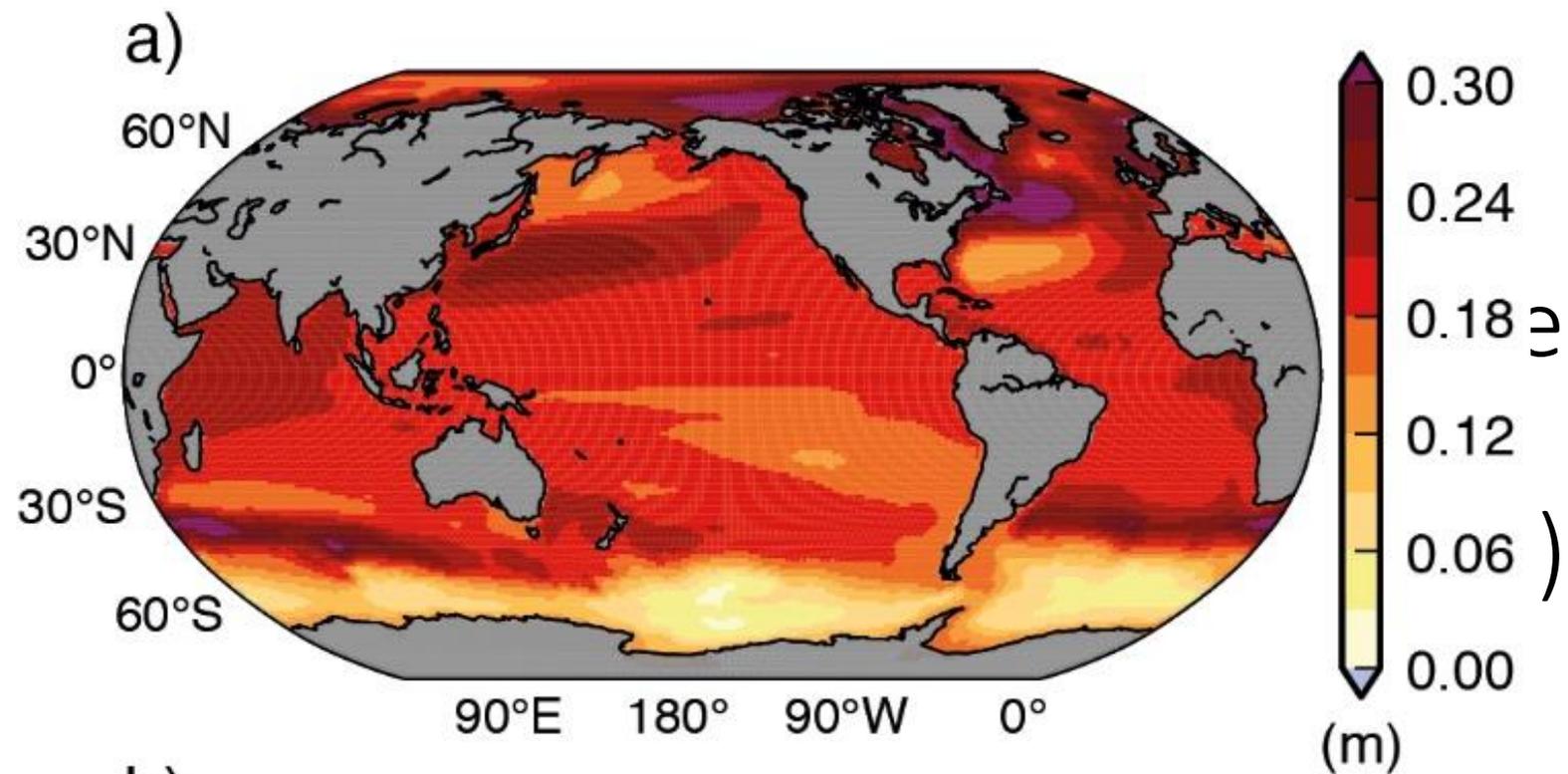
Summary of Results

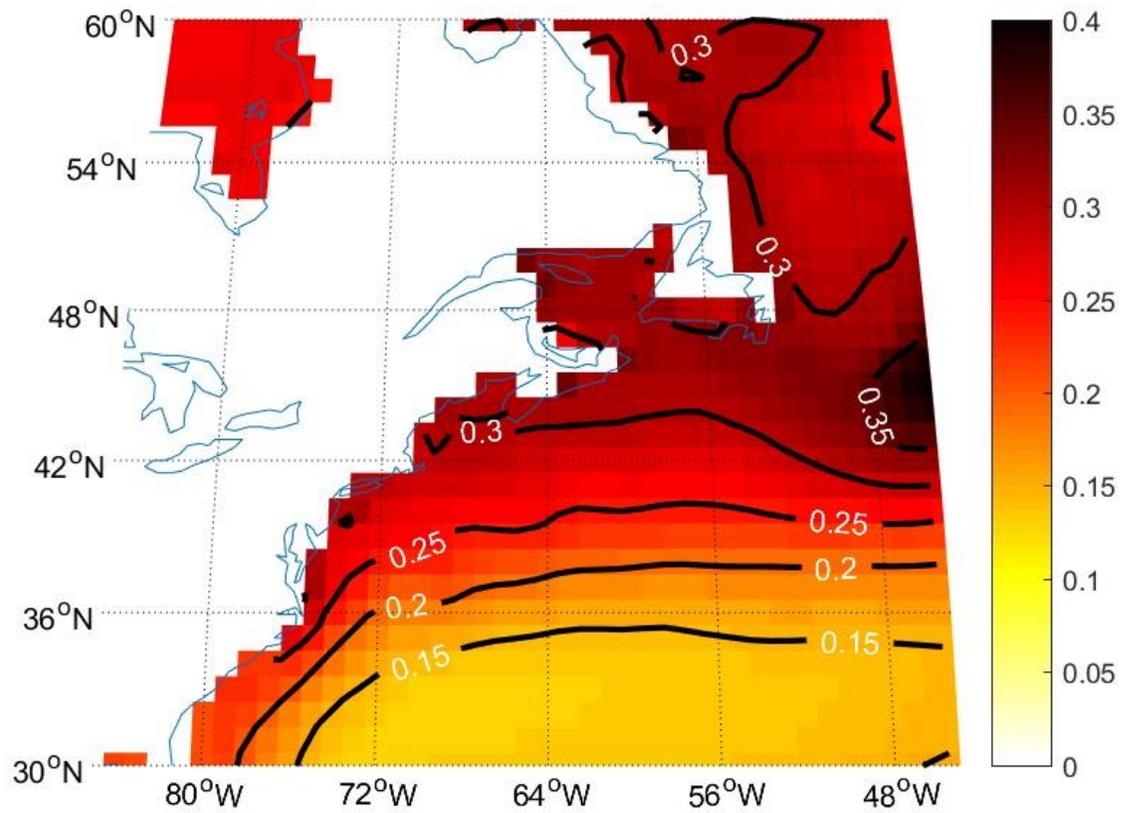
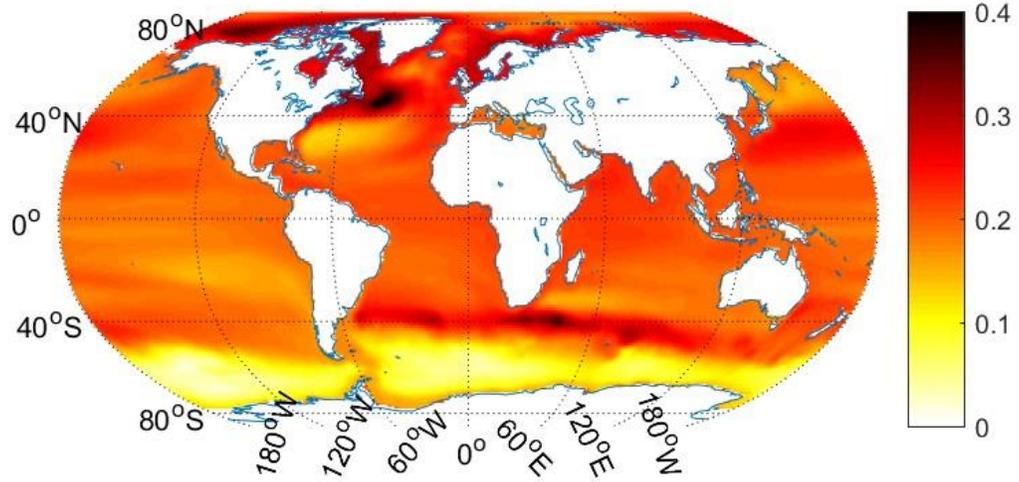


Year	Mean (m)	Upper 95% (m)	NOAA (m)	Mean (ft)	Upper 95% (ft)	NOAA (ft)
2020	0.15	0.25	0.06	0.5	0.81	0.21
2030	0.19	0.29	0.08	0.63	0.96	0.27
2040	0.23	0.34	0.10	0.76	1.11	0.32
2050	0.27	0.39	0.12	0.89	1.27	0.38
2070	0.31	0.43	0.13	1.02	1.42	0.43
2080	0.35	0.48	0.15	1.15	1.58	0.49
2090	0.39	0.53	0.17	1.29	1.74	0.55
2100	0.43	0.58	0.18	1.42	1.9	0.60

Net Change in "radiati







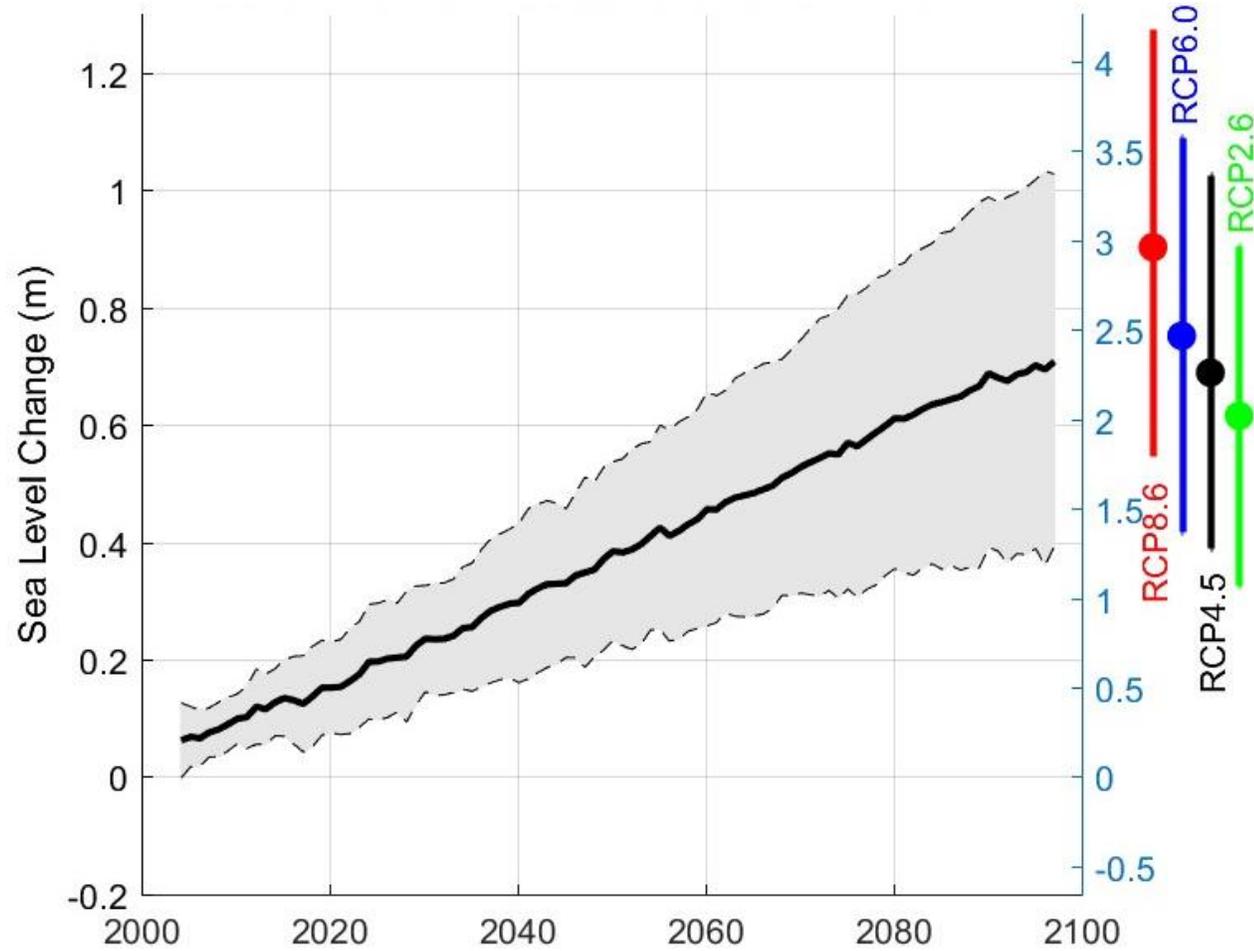
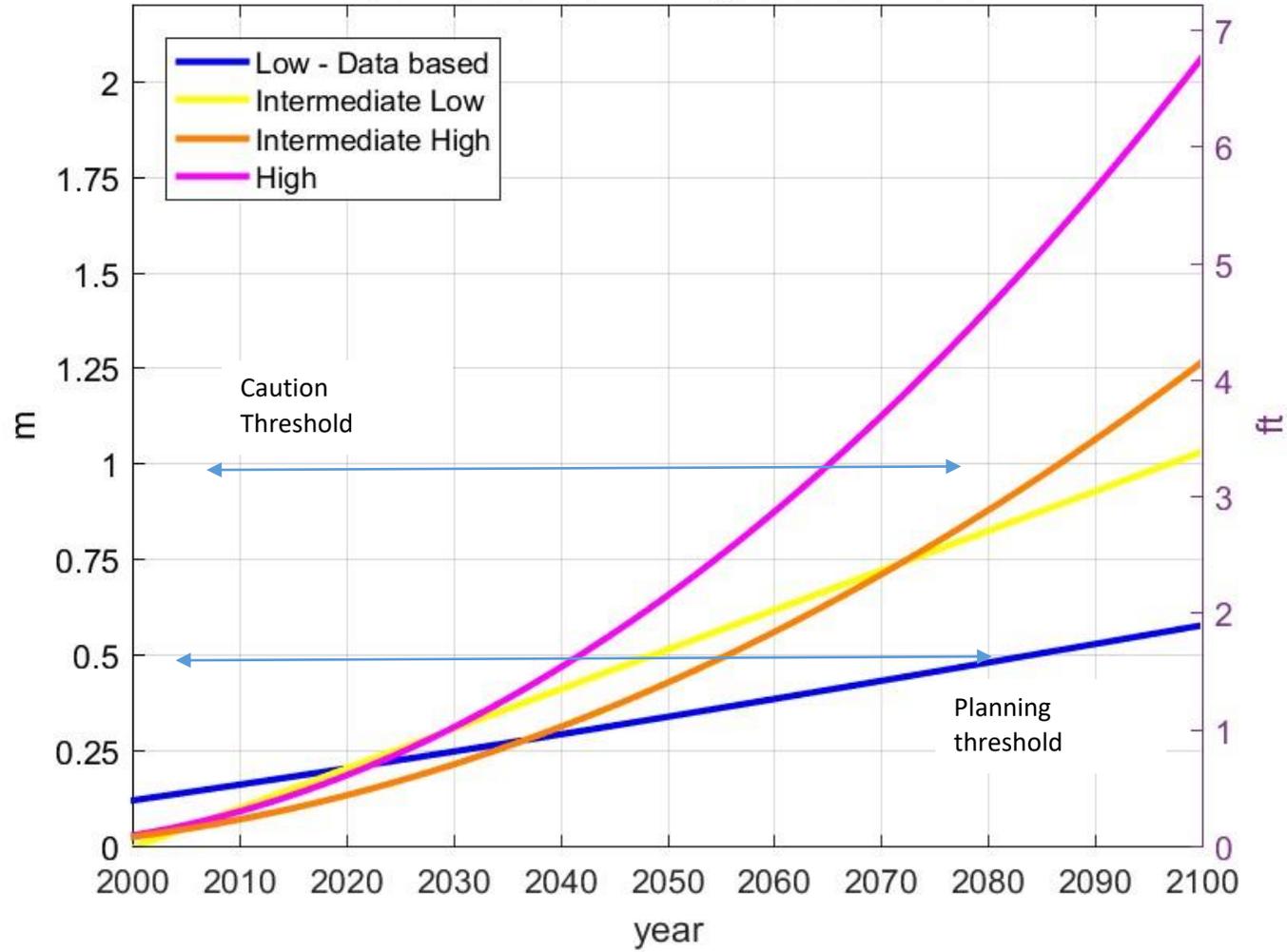


Figure 12. Sea level projection from IPCC (2013) for RCP 4.5 at the cell shown by the green cell in Figure 11 with the rate of vertical land motion added are shown by the solid black line. The 5 to 95% confidence interval is represented by the grey stripe. On the right of the figure the average sea level, and 5 to 95% range, for the interval 2090 and 2100 is shown for the 4 RCPs in IPCC (2013).

Connecticut SLR Projections - Draft



UCONN Connecticut Shoreline 100 year Event Plus Various Sea Level Rise Scenarios

- Operational Layers
- LIS_SLR
 - 100yr
 - 100yr_1ft
 - 100yr_2ft
 - 100yr_3ft
 - 100yr_5ft
 - 100yr_7ft

