Early and Widespread Emergence of Regional Warming is Robust to Observational and Model Uncertainty Jonah Shaw

2025 CESM Workshop

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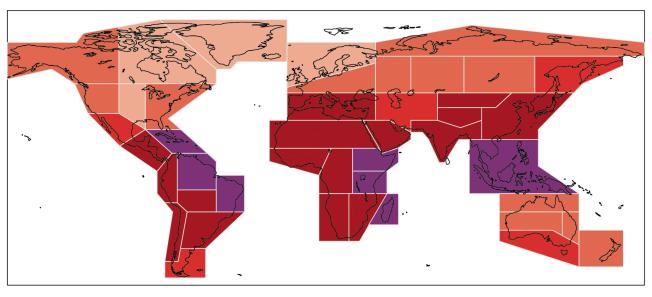




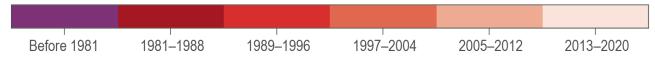




Regional Climate Change: Where Impacts Happen



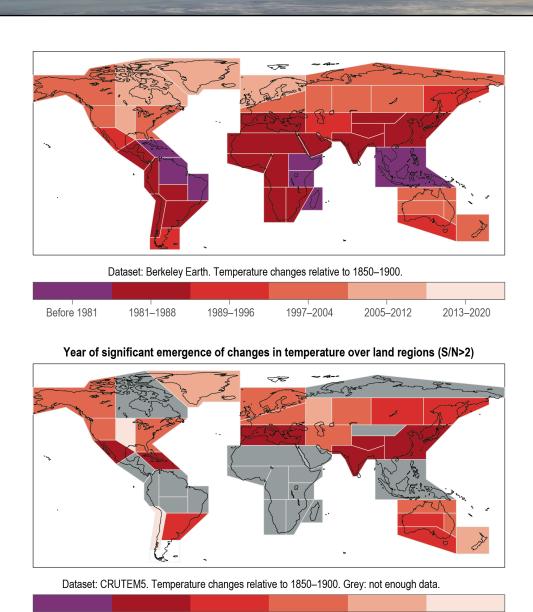
Dataset: Berkeley Earth. Temperature changes relative to 1850–1900.



Time of Emergence

Regional Climate Change: Where Impacts Happen

Where are observed changes robustly detectable?

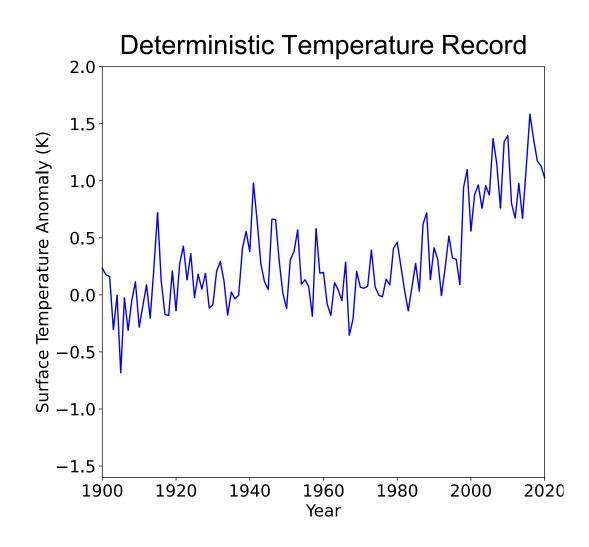


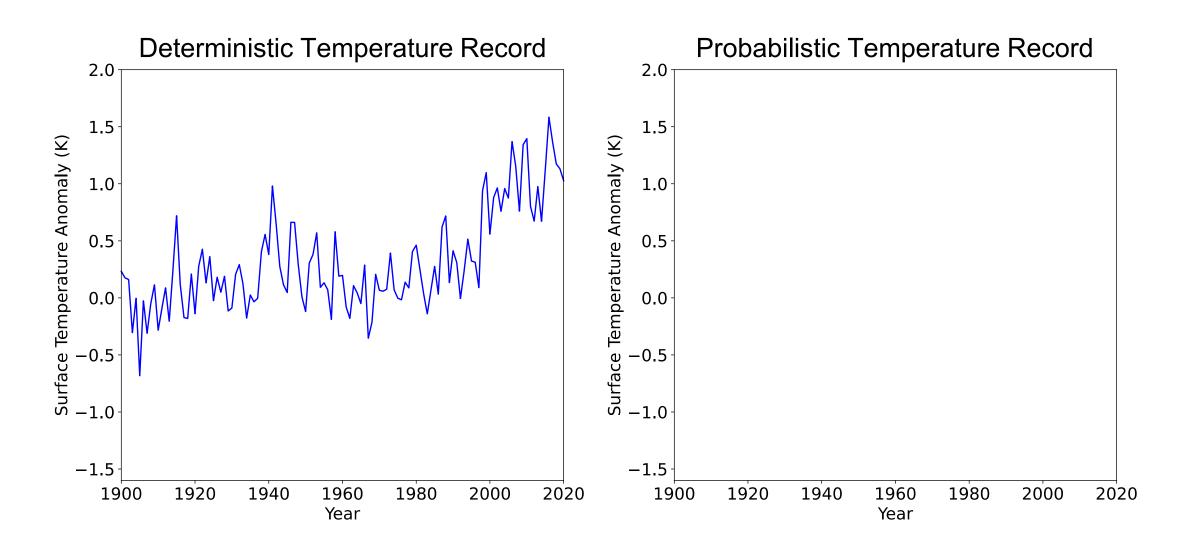
1997-2004

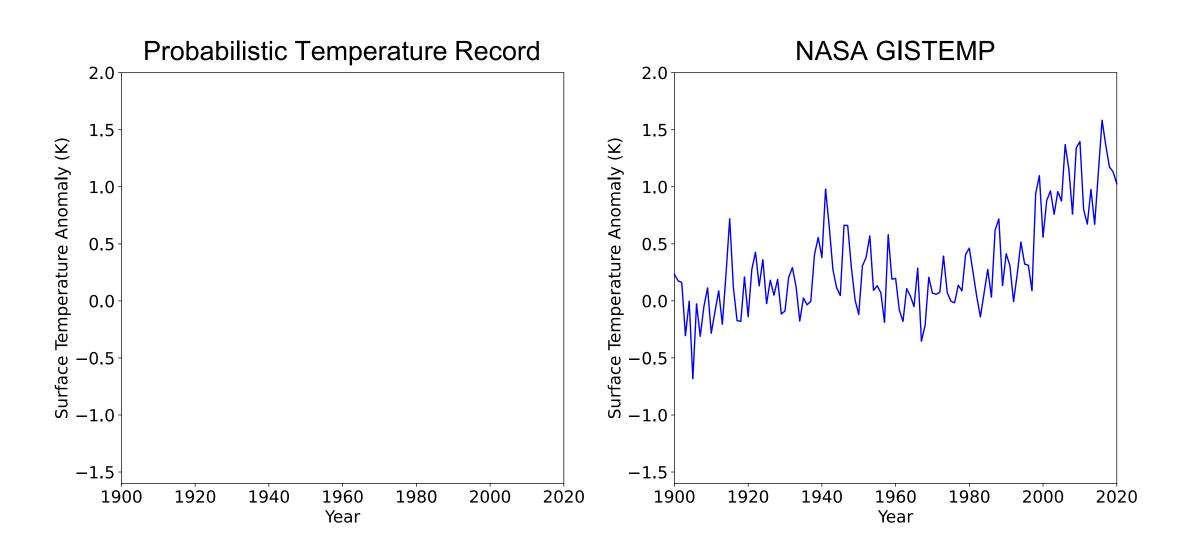
How do observational and model uncertainty influence the detection of regional warming?

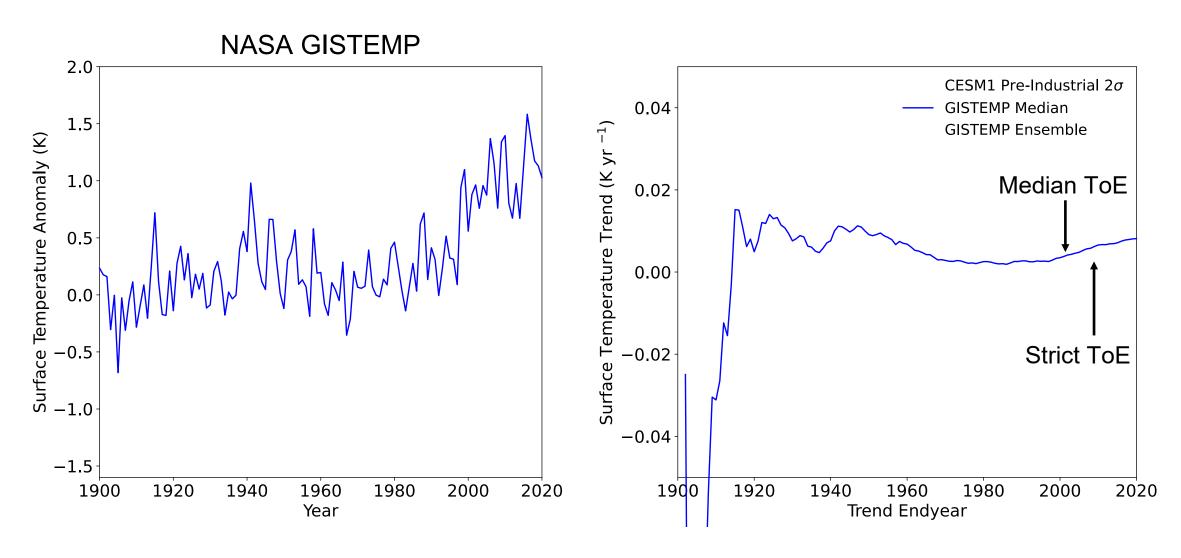
2013-2020

2005-2012

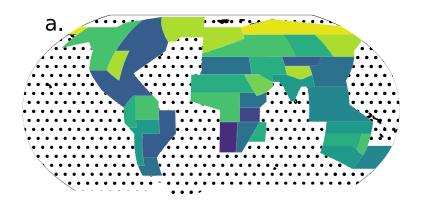






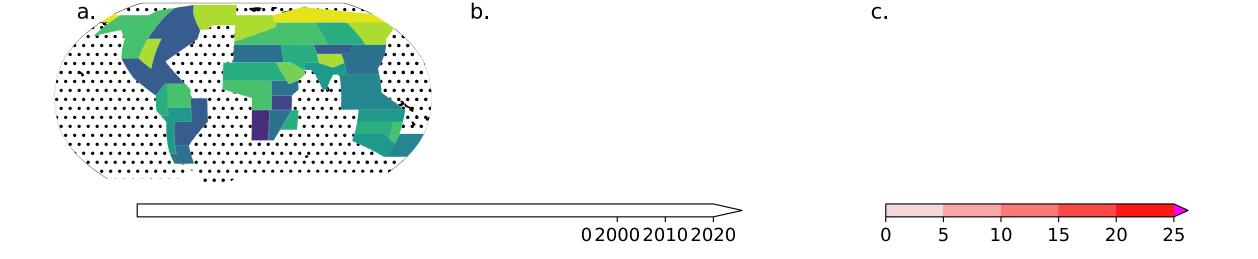


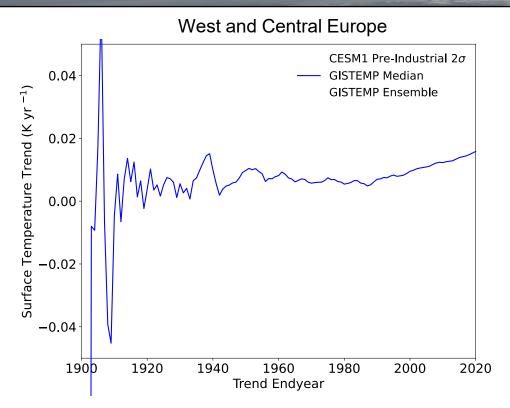
Regional Time of Emergence with Observational Uncertainty



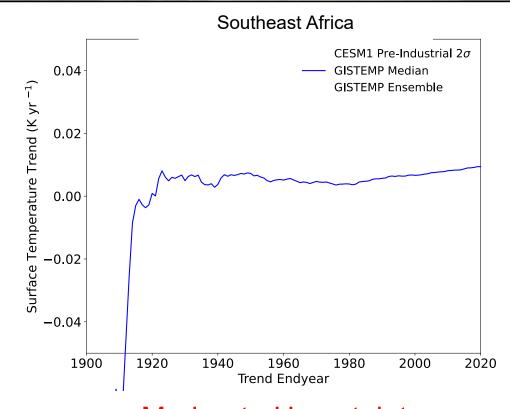
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Regional Time of Emergence with Observational Uncertainty





Low Uncertainty, Monotonic Trends



Moderate Uncertainty, Non-monotonic Trends

Non-monotonic warming trends and low observation quality cause the greatest delays in Time of Emergence.

What about other sources of uncertainty?

- □ Model uncertainty
- Observational product uncertainty

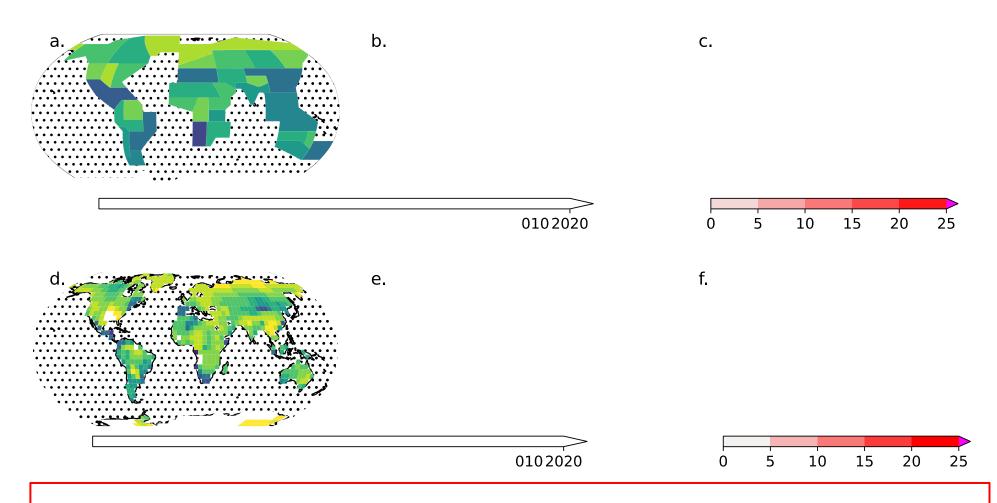
4 Earth System Models

2 Observational Uncertainty Products

200 ensemble members

1600 estimates of Time of Emergence

Regional Time of Emergence with Total Uncertainty



Trend emergence is later and less confident at finer spatial scales.

Takeaways: Emergence of Regional Warming is Robust

- □ Warming trends are robustly detectable over the entire non-Antarctic land surface.
- □ More than 50% of the land surface had emerged by 2000.
- □ Combined observational and model uncertainty delays trend emergence by 20+ years over more than 35% of the land surface.

Preprint:

