



Climate Change And New Hampshire

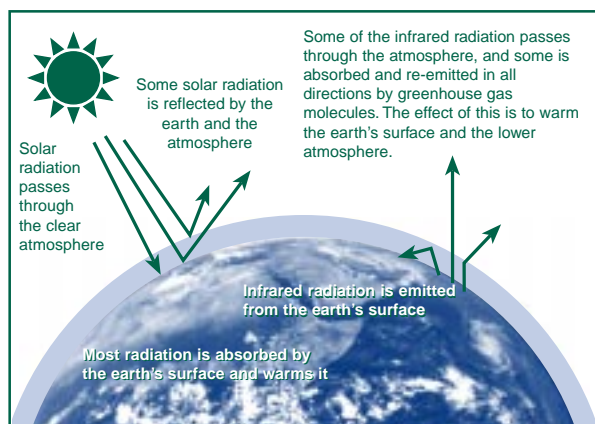
The earth's climate is predicted to change because human activities are altering the chemical composition of the atmosphere through the buildup of greenhouse gases — primarily carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and chlorofluorocarbons. The heat-trapping property of these greenhouse gases is undisputed. Although there is uncertainty about exactly how and when the earth's climate will respond to enhanced concentrations of greenhouse gases, observations indicate that detectable changes are under way. There most likely will be increases in temperature and changes in precipitation, soil moisture, and sea level, which could have adverse effects on many ecological systems, as well as on human health and the economy.

The Climate System

Energy from the sun drives the earth's weather and climate. Atmospheric greenhouse gases (water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other gases) trap some of the energy from the sun, creating a natural "greenhouse effect." Without this effect, temperatures would be much lower than they are now, and life as known today would not be possible. Instead, thanks to greenhouse gases, the earth's average temperature is a more hospitable 60°F. However, problems arise when the greenhouse effect is *enhanced* by human-generated emissions of greenhouse gases.

Global warming would do more than add a few degrees to today's average temperatures. Cold spells still would occur in winter, but heat waves would be more common. Some places would be drier, others wetter. Perhaps more important, more precipitation may come in short, intense bursts (e.g., more than 2 inches of rain in a day), which could lead to more flooding. Sea levels would be higher than they would have been without global warming, although the actual changes may vary from place to place because coastal lands are themselves sinking or rising.

The Greenhouse Effect



Source: U.S. Department of State (1992)

Emissions Of Greenhouse Gases

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, human activities have been adding measurably to natural background levels of greenhouse gases. The burning of fossil fuels — coal, oil, and natural gas — for energy is the primary source of emissions. Energy burned to run cars and trucks, heat homes and businesses, and power factories is responsible for about 80% of global carbon dioxide emissions, about 25% of U.S. methane emissions, and about 20% of global nitrous oxide emissions. Increased agriculture and deforestation, landfills, and industrial production and mining also contribute a significant share of emissions. In 1994, the United States emitted about one-fifth of total global greenhouse gases.

Concentrations Of Greenhouse Gases

Since the pre-industrial era, atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide have increased nearly 30%, methane concentrations have more than doubled, and nitrous oxide concentrations have risen by about 15%. These increases have enhanced the heat-trapping capability of the earth's atmosphere. Sulfate aerosols, common air pollutants, cool the atmosphere by reflecting incoming solar radiation. However, sulfates are short-lived and vary regionally.

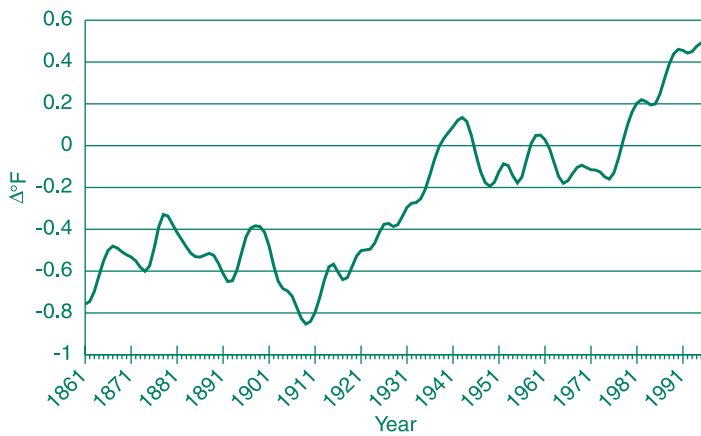
Although many greenhouse gases already are present in the atmosphere, oceans, and vegetation, their concentrations in the future will depend in part on present and future emissions. Estimating future emissions is difficult, because they will depend on demographic, economic, technological, policy, and institutional developments. Several emissions scenarios have been developed based on differing projections of these underlying factors. For example, by 2100, in the absence of emissions control policies, carbon dioxide concentrations are projected to be 30-150% higher than today's levels.

Current Climatic Changes

Global mean surface temperatures have increased 0.6-1.2°F between 1890 and 1996. The 9 warmest years in this century all have occurred in the last 14 years. Of these, 1995 was the warmest year on record, suggesting the atmosphere has rebounded from the temporary cooling caused by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines.

Several pieces of additional evidence consistent with warming, such as a decrease in Northern Hemisphere snow cover, a decrease in Arctic Sea ice, and continued melting of alpine glaciers, have been corroborated. Globally, sea levels have risen

Global Temperature Changes (1861–1996)



Source: IPCC (1995), updated

4-10 inches over the past century, and precipitation over land has increased slightly. The frequency of extreme rainfall events also has increased throughout much of the United States.

A new international scientific assessment by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change recently concluded that *“the balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate.”*

Future Climatic Changes

For a given concentration of greenhouse gases, the resulting increase in the atmosphere’s heat-trapping ability can be predicted with precision, but the resulting impact on climate is more uncertain. The climate system is complex and dynamic, with constant interaction between the atmosphere, land, ice, and oceans. Further, humans have never experienced such a rapid rise in greenhouse gases. In effect, a large and uncontrolled planet-wide experiment is being conducted.

General circulation models are complex computer simulations that describe the circulation of air and ocean currents and how energy is transported within the climate system. While uncertainties remain, these models are a powerful tool for studying climate. As a result of continuous model improvements over the last few decades, scientists are reasonably confident about the link between global greenhouse gas concentrations and temperature and about the ability of models to characterize future climate at continental scales.

Recent model calculations suggest that the global surface temperature could increase an average of 1.6-6.3°F by 2100, with significant regional variation. These temperature changes would be far greater than recent natural fluctuations, and they would occur significantly faster than any known changes in the last 10,000 years. The United States is projected to warm more than the global average, especially as fewer sulfate aerosols are produced.

The models suggest that the rate of evaporation will increase as the climate warms, which will increase average global precipitation. They also suggest increased frequency of intense rainfall as

well as a marked decrease in soil moisture over some mid-continental regions during the summer. Sea level is projected to increase by 6-38 inches by 2100.

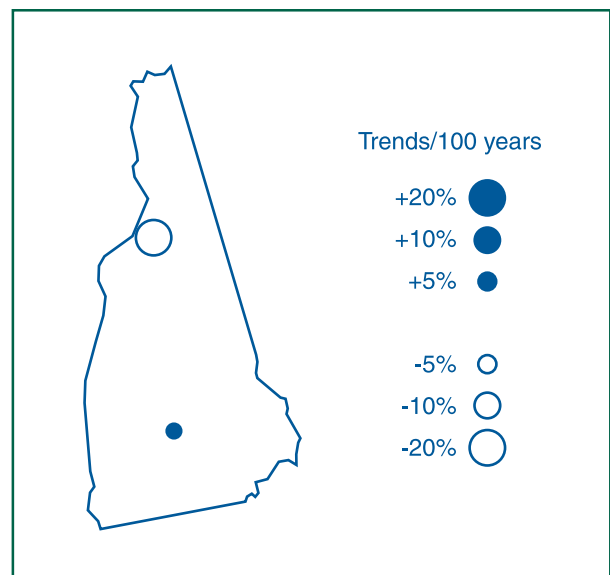
Calculations of regional climate change are much less reliable than global ones, and it is unclear whether regional climate will become more variable. The frequency and intensity of some extreme weather of critical importance to ecological systems (droughts, floods, frosts, cloudiness, the frequency of hot or cold spells, and the intensity of associated fire and pest outbreaks) could increase.

Local Climate Changes

Over the last century, the average temperature in Hanover, New Hampshire, has increased 2°F, and precipitation has decreased by up to 20% in many parts of the state.

Over the next century, climate in New Hampshire may change even more. For example, based on projections made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and results from the United Kingdom Hadley Centre’s climate model (HadCM2), a model that accounts for both greenhouse gases and aerosols, by 2100 temperatures in New Hampshire could increase by about 4°F (with a range of 2-9°F) in spring, and by about 5°F (with a range of 2-10°F) in the other seasons. Precipitation is estimated to show little change in spring, to increase by about 10% in summer and fall, and to increase by 25-60% in winter. Other climate models may show different results. The amount of precipitation on extreme wet or snowy days in winter is likely to increase. The frequency of extreme hot days in summer would increase because of the general warming trend. Although it is not clear how severe storms would change, an increase in the frequency and intensity of winter storms is possible.

Precipitation Trends From 1900 To Present



Source: Karl et al. (1996)

Climate Change Impacts

Global climate change poses risks to human health and to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Important economic resources such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and water resources also may be affected. Warmer temperatures, more severe droughts and floods, and sea level rise could have a wide range of impacts. All these stresses can add to existing stresses on resources caused by other influences such as population growth, land-use changes, and pollution.

Similar temperature changes have occurred in the past, but the previous changes took place over centuries or millennia instead of decades. The ability of some plants and animals to migrate and adapt appears to be much slower than the predicted rate of climate change.

Human Health

Higher temperatures and increased frequency of heat waves may increase the number of heat-related deaths and the incidence of heat-related illnesses. New Hampshire, with its irregular heat waves, could be susceptible.

Climate change could increase concentrations of ground-level ozone. For example, high temperatures, strong sunlight, and stable air masses tend to increase urban ozone levels. Air pollution also is made worse by increases in natural hydrocarbon emissions during hot weather. If a warmed climate causes increased use of air conditioners, air pollutant emissions from power plants also will increase.

Currently, ground-level ozone concentrations exceed national ozone health standards in the southern parts of New Hampshire. Portsmouth is classified as a “serious” nonattainment area for ozone. Ground-level ozone has been shown to aggravate respiratory illnesses such as asthma, reduce existing lung function, and induce respiratory inflammation. In addition, ambient ozone reduces crop yields and impairs ecosystem health.

Warming and other climate changes could expand the habitat and infectivity of disease-carrying insects, thus increasing the potential for transmission of diseases. Incidents of Lyme disease, which is carried by ticks, have increased in the Northeast. If conditions become warmer and wetter, tick populations could increase in New Hampshire, thereby increasing the risk of transmission of this disease.

In addition, warmer seas could contribute to the increased intensity, duration, and extent of harmful algal blooms. These blooms damage habitat and shellfish nurseries, can be toxic to humans, and can carry bacteria like those causing cholera. Brown algal tides and toxic algal blooms already are prevalent in the Atlantic. Warmer ocean waters could increase their occurrence and persistence.

Coastal Areas

Sea level rise could lead to flooding of low-lying property, loss of coastal wetlands, erosion of beaches, saltwater contamination of drinking water, and decreased longevity of low-lying roads, causeways, and bridges. In addition, sea level rise could increase the vulnerability of coastal areas to storms and associated flooding.

New Hampshire has about 18 miles of seashore. New Hampshire’s coastline includes stretches of rocky shore, sand dunes and beaches, productive estuaries, and dozens of islands. The Isles of Shoals and the New Hampshire coast are favorable areas for the American lobster.

At Seavey Island/Portsmouth, sea level already is rising by 7 inches per century, and it is likely to rise another 18 inches by 2100. Possible responses to sea level rise include building walls to hold back the sea, allowing the sea to advance and adapting to it, and raising the land (e.g., by replenishing beach sand, elevating houses and infrastructure). Each of these responses will be costly, either in out-of-pocket costs or in lost land and structures. For example, the cumulative cost of sand replenishment to protect the coast of New Hampshire from a 20-inch sea level rise by 2100 is estimated at \$39-\$304 million.

Water Resources

Water resources are affected by changes in precipitation as well as by temperature, humidity, wind, and sunshine. Changes in streamflow tend to magnify changes in precipitation. Water resources in drier climates tend to be more sensitive to climate changes. Because evaporation is likely to increase with warmer climate, it could result in lower river flow and lower lake levels, particularly in the summer. If streamflow and lake levels drop, groundwater also could be reduced. In addition, more intense precipitation could increase flooding.

The Connecticut River drains much of the state of New Hampshire, and it forms the state’s boundary with Vermont. Several smaller rivers drain the remainder of the state, flowing directly into the Atlantic Ocean. Winter snow accumulation and spring melt strongly affect all the state’s rivers. A warmer climate would lead to earlier spring snowmelt, and result in higher streamflows in winter and spring and lower streamflows in summer and fall. Warmer summer temperatures and a longer summer could exacerbate water quality problems such as algal blooms in many of New Hampshire’s lakes. With greater rainfall, an increase in flooding is possible, while less rainfall could lower groundwater levels because of reduced spring and summer recharge. Thus, the water supply of some small municipalities that depend on shallow aquifers could be reduced.

Agriculture

The mix of crop and livestock production in a state is influenced by climatic conditions and water availability. As climate warms, production patterns could shift northward. Increases in climate variability could make adaptation by farmers more difficult.

Warmer climates and less soil moisture due to increased evaporation may increase the need for irrigation. However, these same conditions could decrease water supplies, which also may be needed by natural ecosystems, urban populations, industry, and other sectors.

Understandably, most studies have not fully accounted for changes in climate variability, water availability, and imperfect responses by farmers to changing climate. Including these factors could change modeling results substantially. Analyses that assume changes in average climate and effective adaptation by farmers suggest that aggregate U.S. food production would not be harmed, although there may be significant regional changes.

In New Hampshire, agriculture is a \$150 million annual industry, three-fifths of which comes from crops. Very little of the crop acreage is irrigated. The major crops in the state are silage and hay. Climate change could change crop yields and production very little or by as much as 39%.

Forests

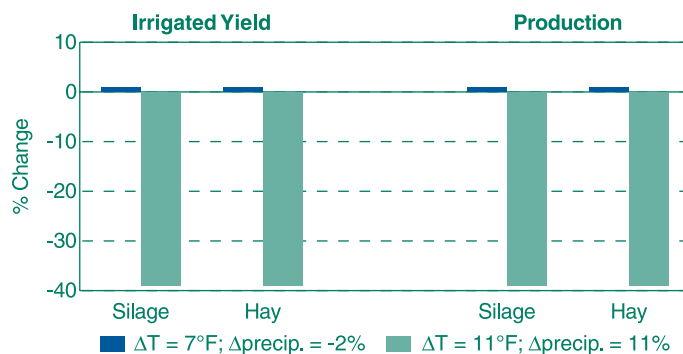
Trees and forests are adapted to specific climate conditions, and as climate warms, forests will change. These changes could include changes in species, geographic range, and health and productivity. If conditions also become drier, the current range of forests could be reduced and replaced by grasslands and pasture. Even a warmer and wetter climate would lead to changes; trees that are better adapted to warmer conditions, such as oak, hickory, and pines, would prevail. Under these conditions, forests could become more dense. These changes could occur during the

Changes In Forest Cover



Source: VEMAP Participants (1995); Neilson (1995)

Changes In Agricultural Yield And Production



Source: Mendelsohn and Neumann (in press); McCarl (personal communication)

lifetimes of today's children, particularly if change is accelerated by other stresses such as fire, pests, and diseases. Some of these stresses would themselves be worsened by a warmer and drier climate.

Although the extent of forested areas in New Hampshire could change little because of climate change, a warmer climate could change the character of those forests. Maple-dominated hardwood forests could give way to forests dominated by oaks and conifers, species more tolerant of higher temperatures. This change would diminish the brilliant autumn foliage as the number of maple trees declines. Across the state, as much as 25-50% of the hardwood forests could be replaced by warmer-climate forests with a mix of pines and hardwoods. The extent and density of the spruce and fir forests at higher altitudes, which support a large variety of songbirds, also could be reduced.

Ecosystems

The 6,200 acres of salt marshes along the coast and around the Great Bay estuary of New Hampshire are a critical habitat for some wildlife species such as sharp-tailed sparrows. The salt marshes are also a major feeding ground for snowy egrets and great blue herons. These regions could be affected adversely by changes in runoff and sea level.

Climate change could also affect the Lake Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge, which includes the 8,700 acre lake, its associated uplands, and freshwater marshes in northern New Hampshire. This unique habitat supports many migratory wildlife species, including the bald eagle and the endangered peregrine falcon. For the common loon and osprey, this refuge is considered to be the best breeding habitat in New Hampshire. In mountain areas, alpine ecosystems could be vulnerable to climate change. Warmer temperatures and changes in rainfall could reduce habitat for cold-water fishes and aquatic insects.

For further information about the potential impacts of climate change, contact the Climate and Policy Assessment Division (2174), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460.

