



Observed Climate Change Impacts in the Prairie Provinces and Future Projections

Elaine Barrow

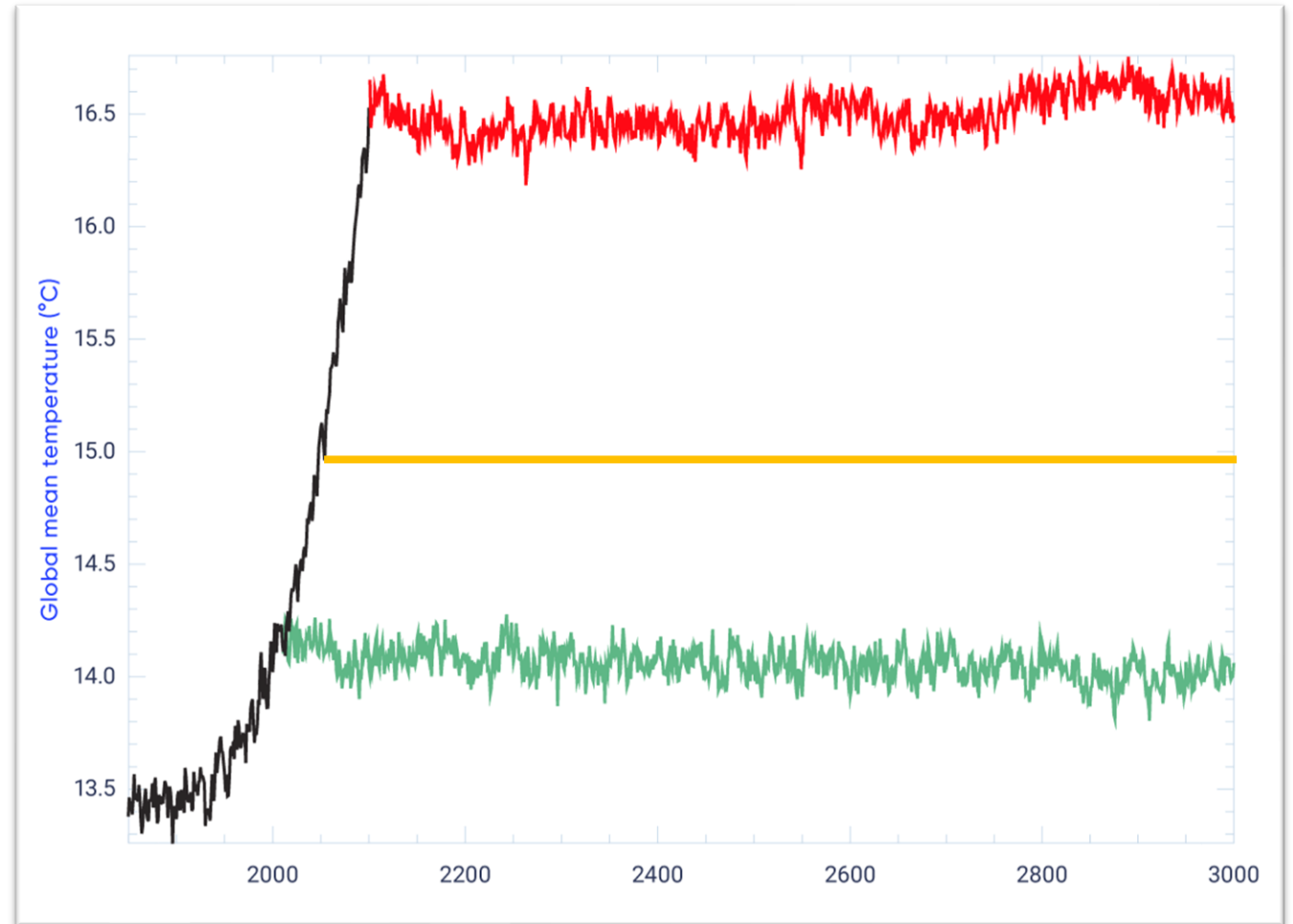
Canadian Centre for Climate Services

ClimateWest Forum, Saskatoon

June 17, 2025

Reaching net zero

- The climate will continue to warm until global greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to net-zero, at which point the temperature will stabilize
- Climate model simulations show that zeroing emissions stabilizes temperature
- Global mean surface temperature simulated by the Canadian Earth System Model following a cessation of emissions in 2010 (green), 2050 (yellow) and 2100 (red)**



Sources: Gillet et al., 2021, Nature Climate Change
(<https://www.nature.com/articles/ngeo1047>)

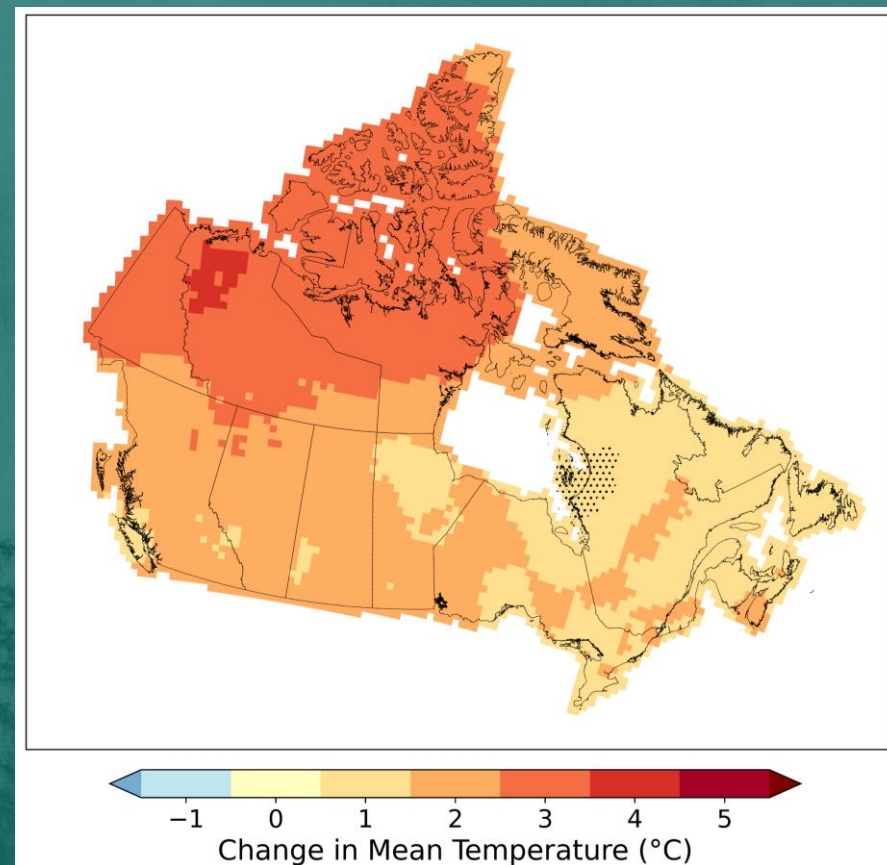
** ECCC, CCCma



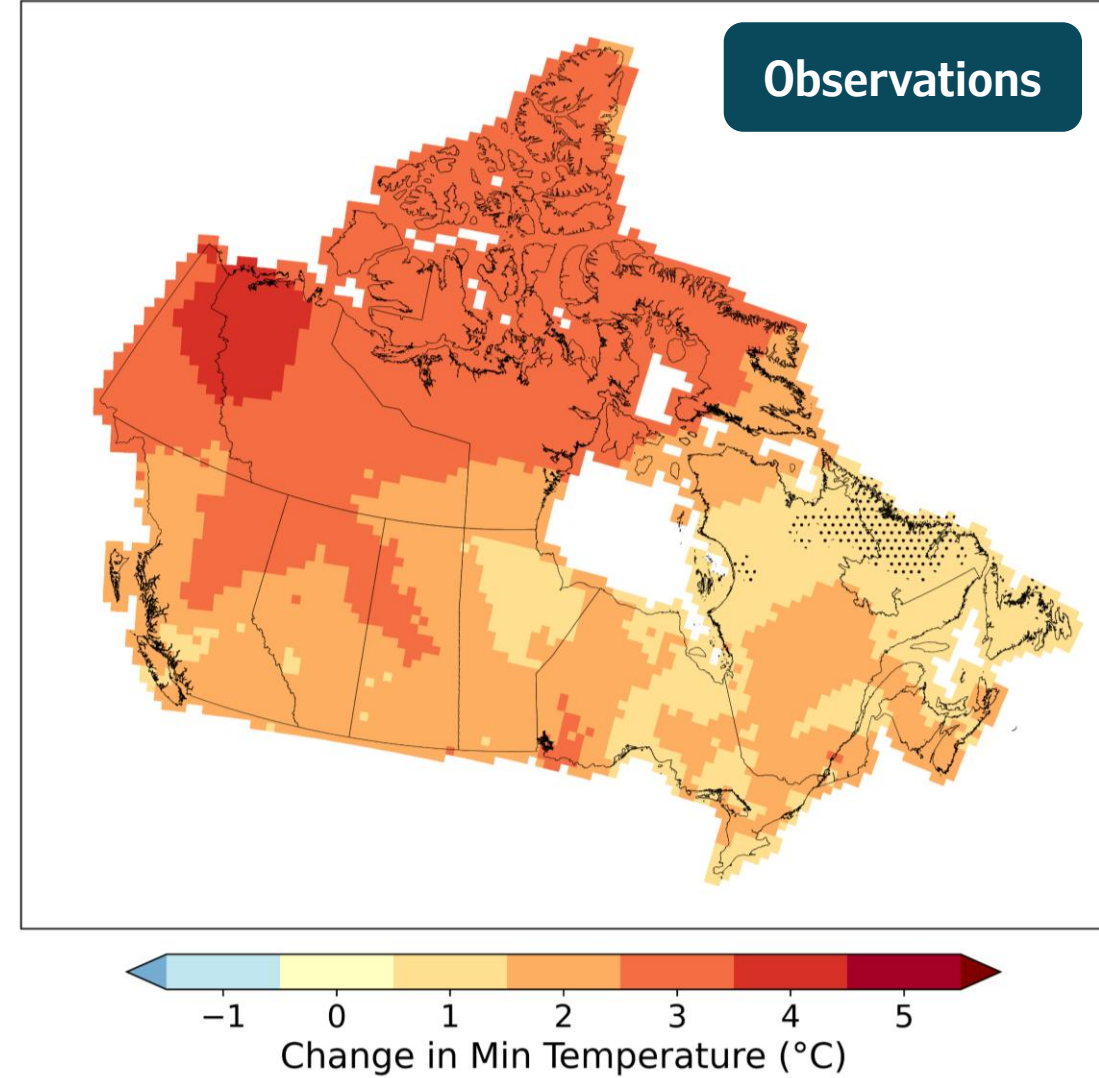
Outline

- Observed changes
- Future projections
- Services, data and tools to support adaptation planning

Observed Changes Temperature and Precipitation

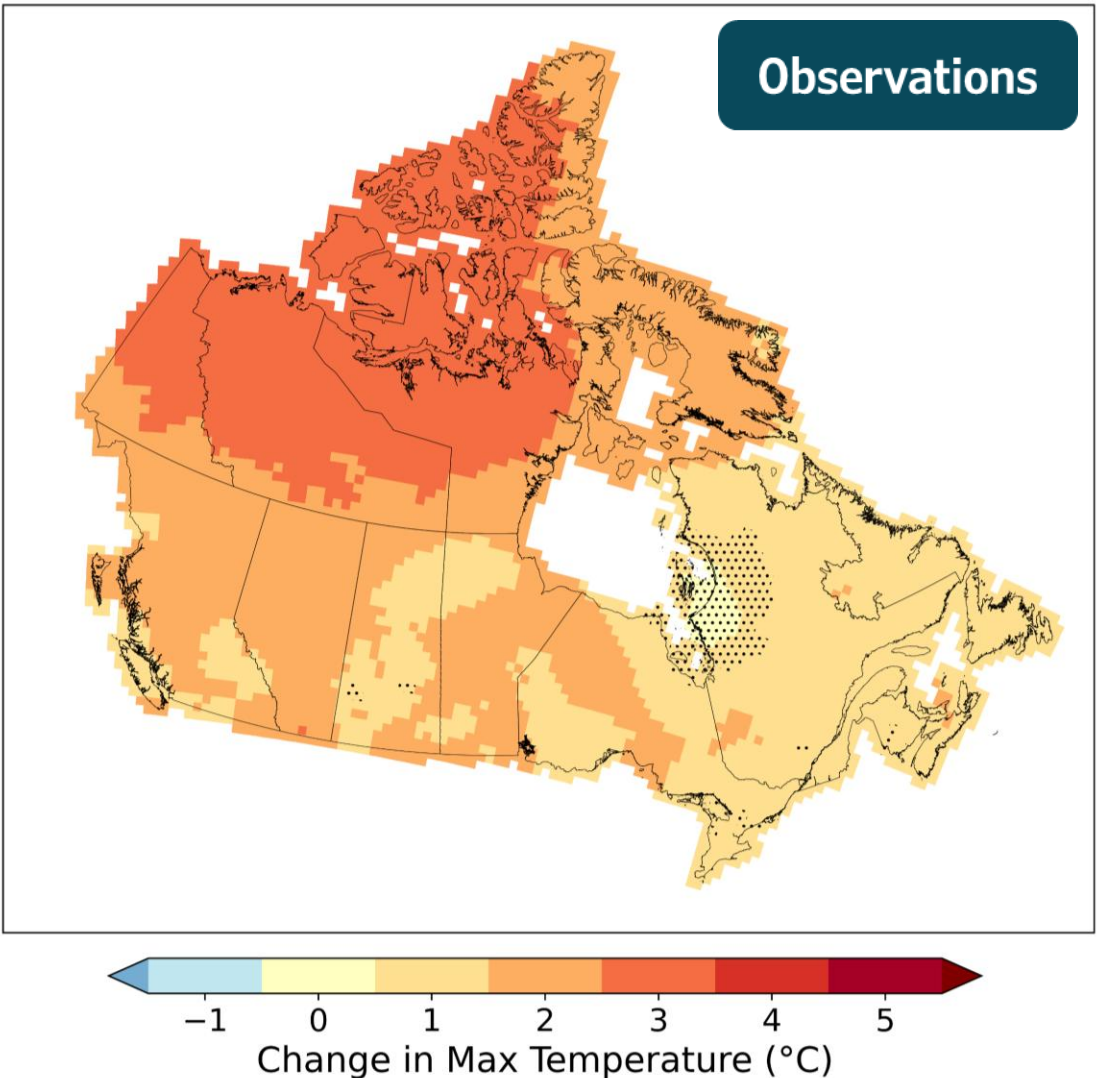


Trend in annual minimum temperature change , 1948-2023
(°C/75 years)



Night-time Low

Trend in annual maximum temperature change, 1948-2023
(°C/75 years)

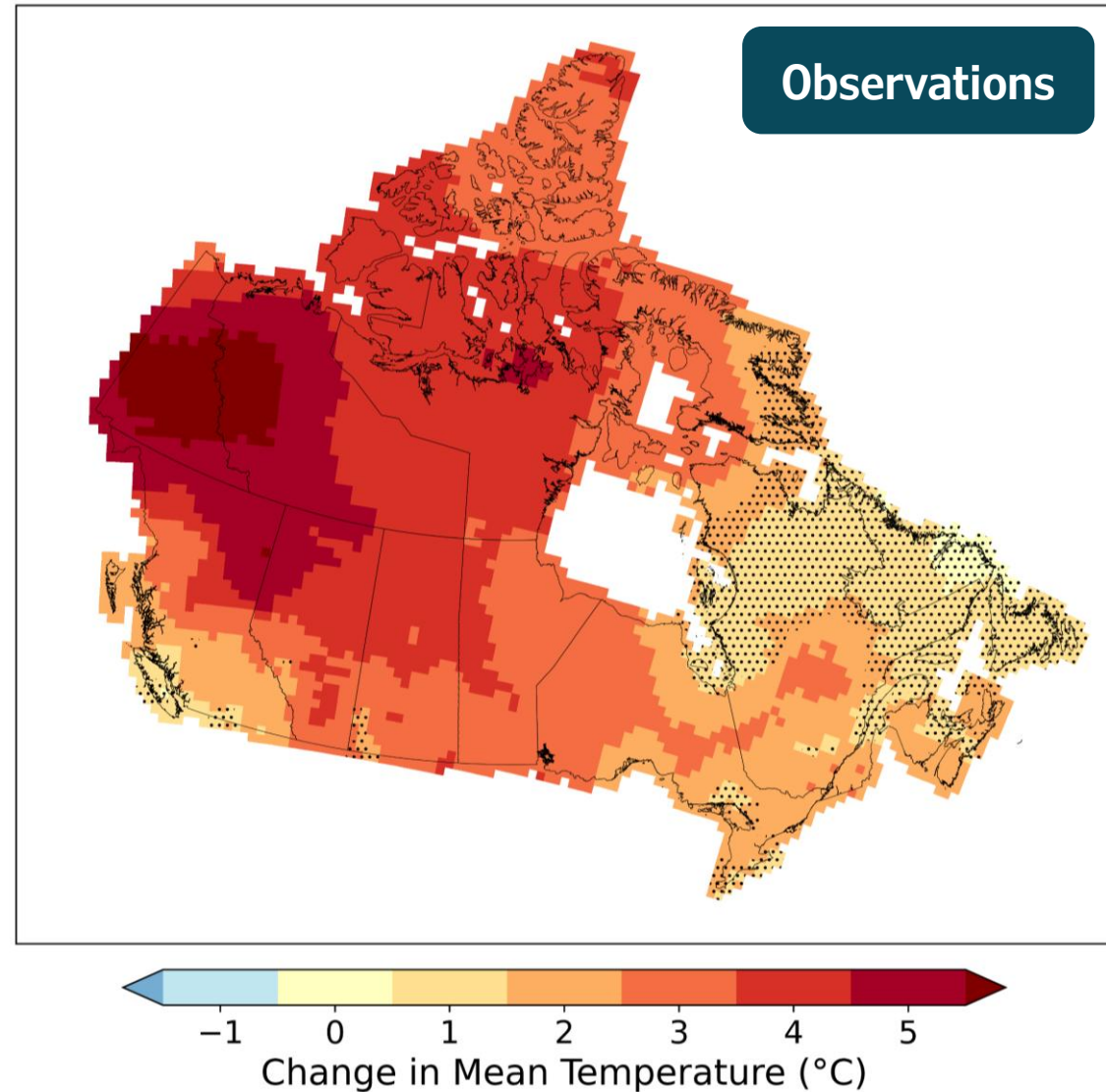


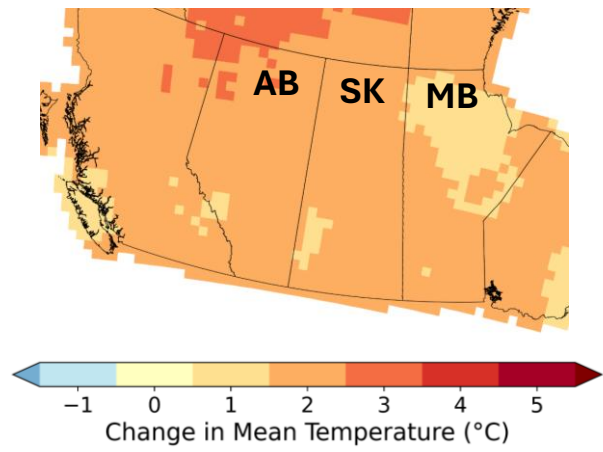
Day-time High

Winter Temperature Change

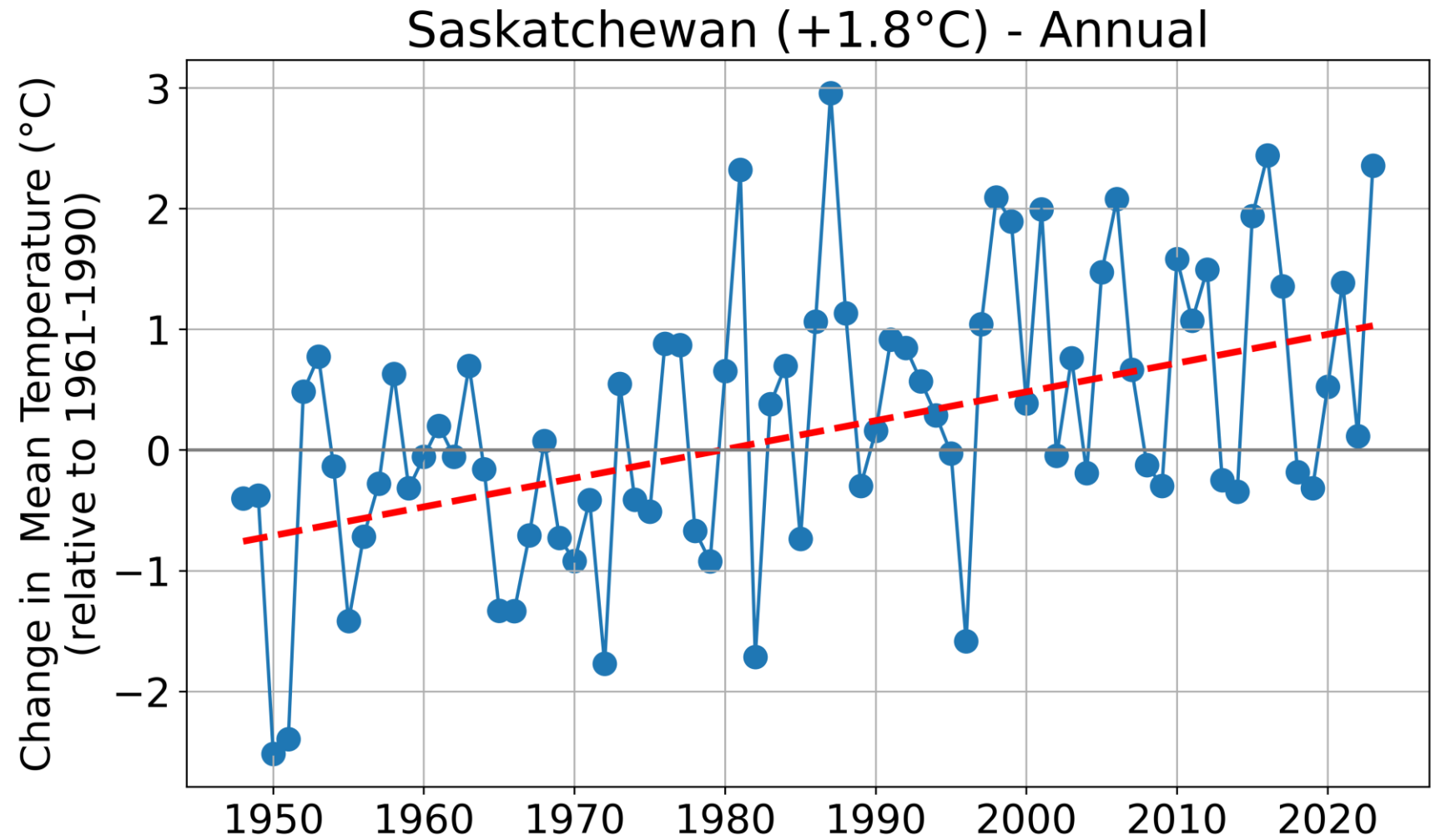
- Largest temperature increases seen in Winter
- Largest increases seen in minimum temperatures (night-time lows)
- Changes not significant in stippled area

Trend in Winter average temperature change, 1948-2023
(°C/75 years)





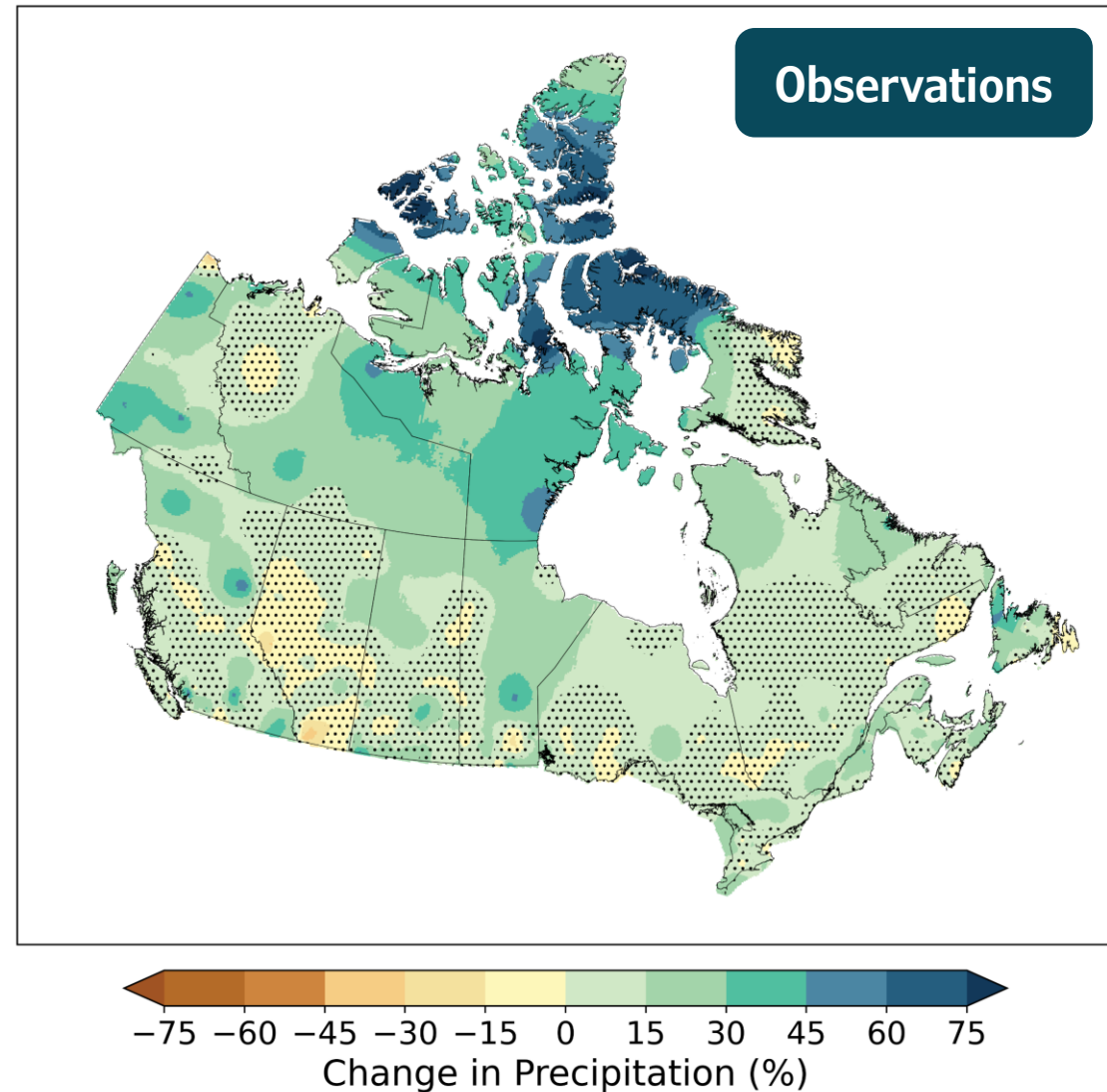
Observations



Annual Precipitation Change (%)

- Overall, precipitation has increased in Canada
- However, this is not the case in much of the southern Prairies and most of Alberta
- Changes not significant in stippled area

Trend in annual precipitation change, 1948-2018
(%/75 years)

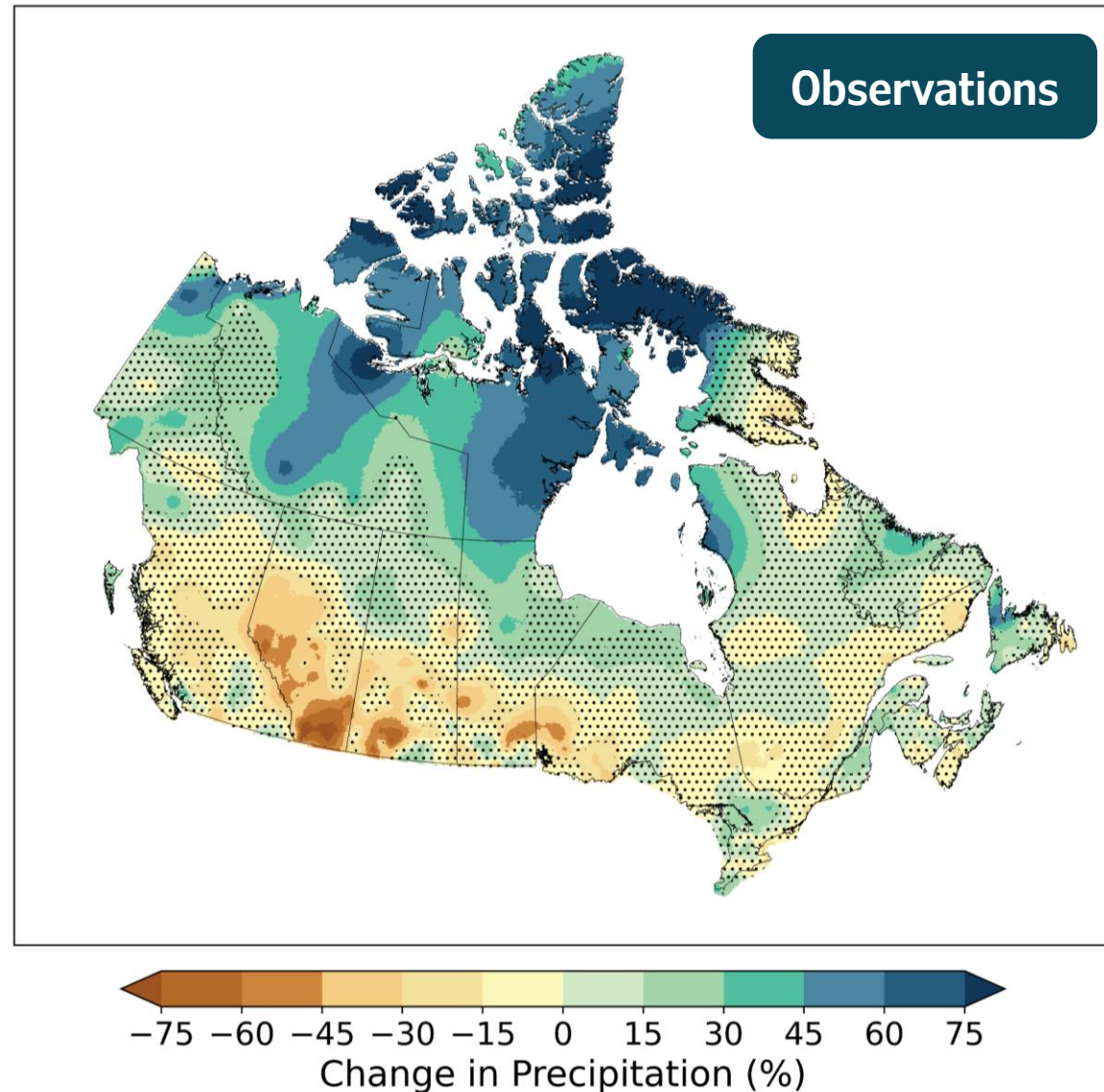


Source: Eva Gnegy, CCCS

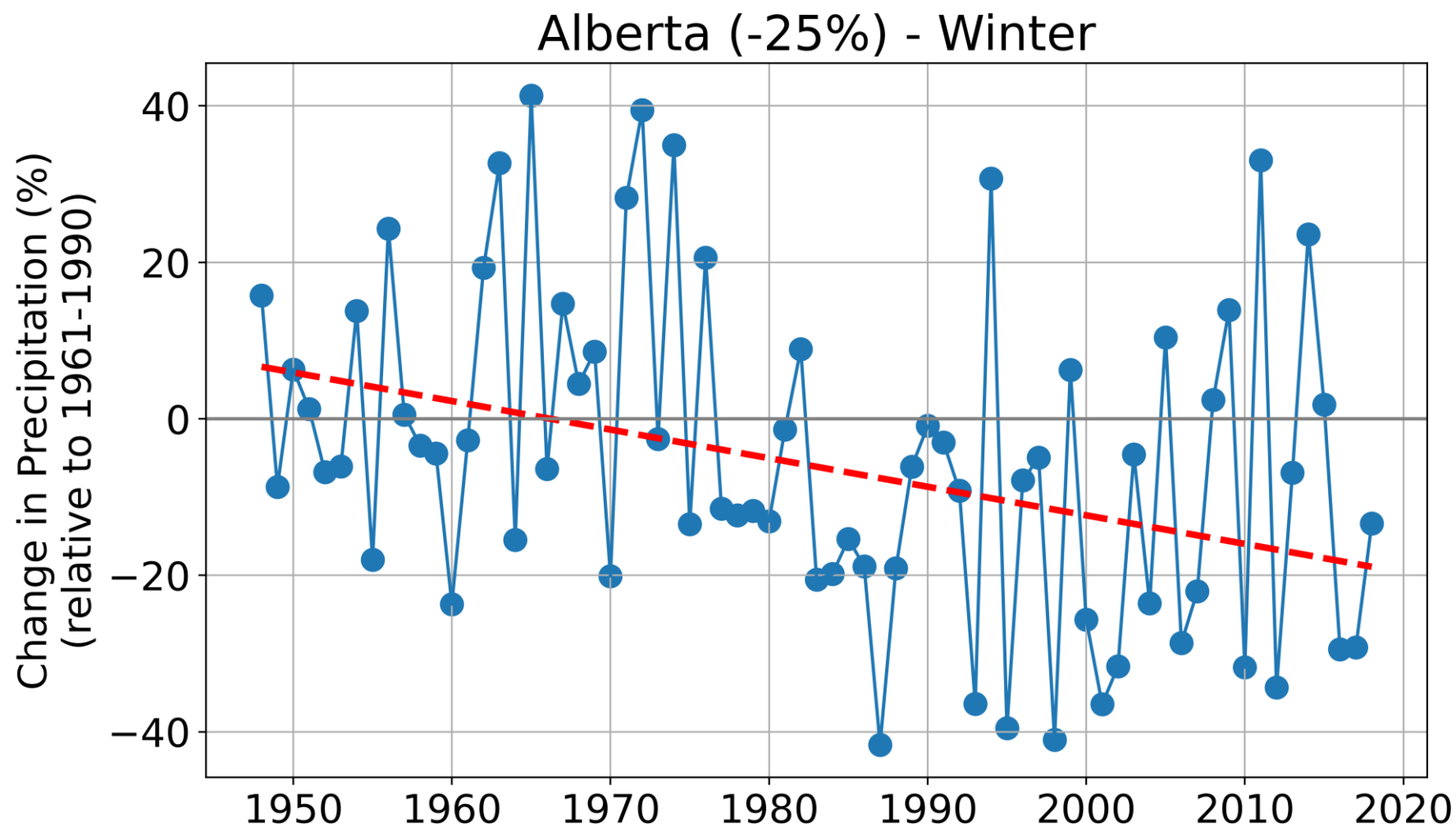
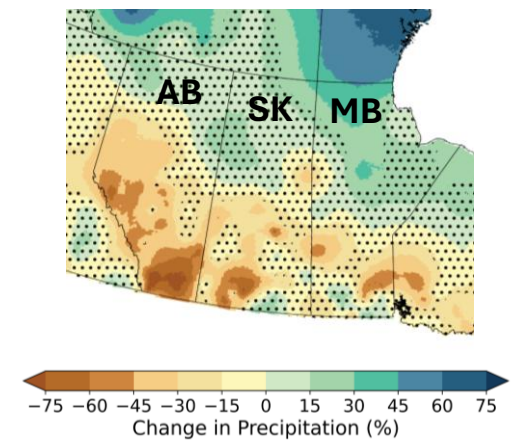
Winter Precipitation Change

- Significant drying in southern Prairies in Winter
- Changes not significant in stippled area

Trend in Winter precipitation change, 1948-2018
(%/75 years)



Source: Eva Gnegy, CCCS

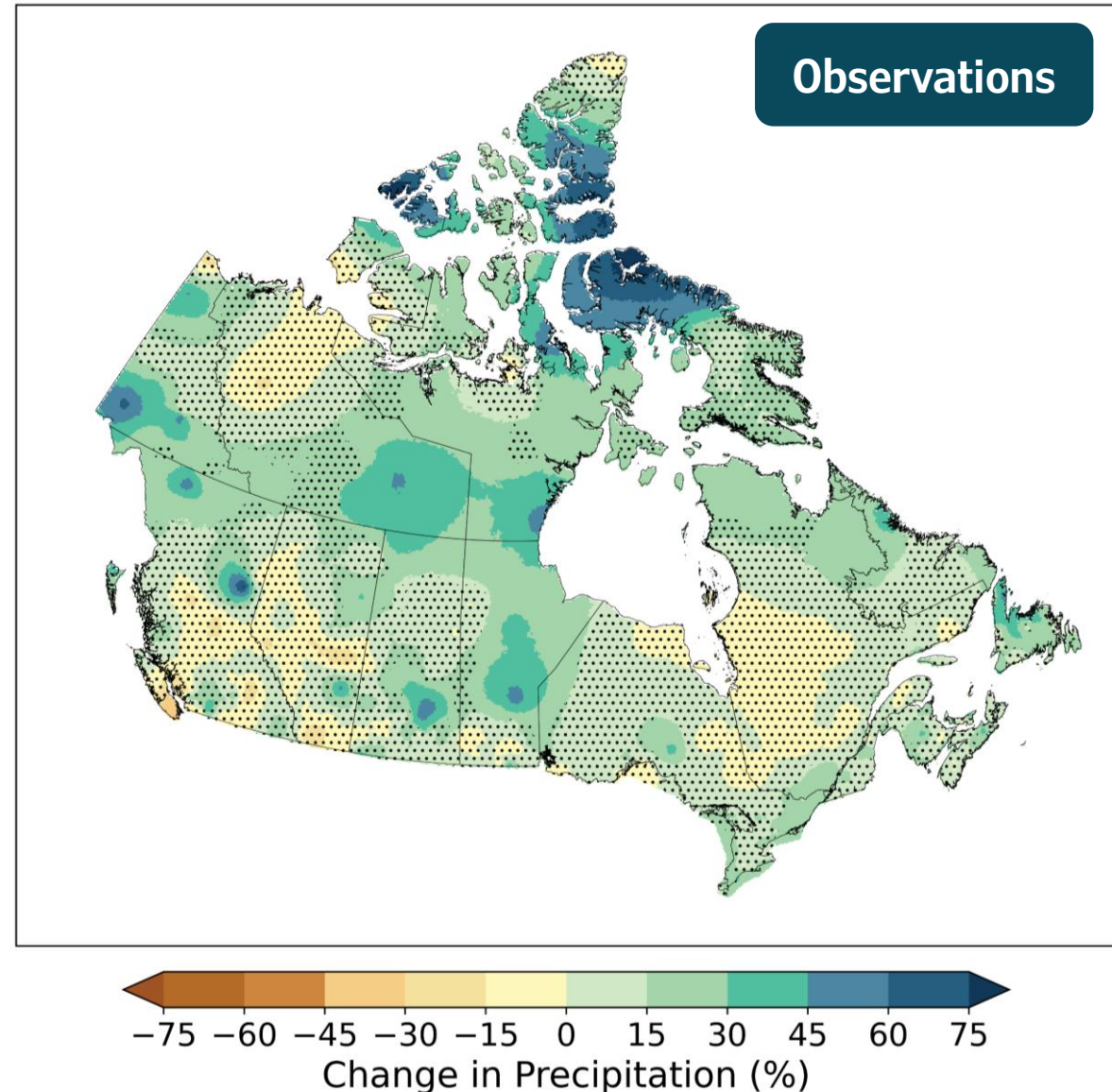


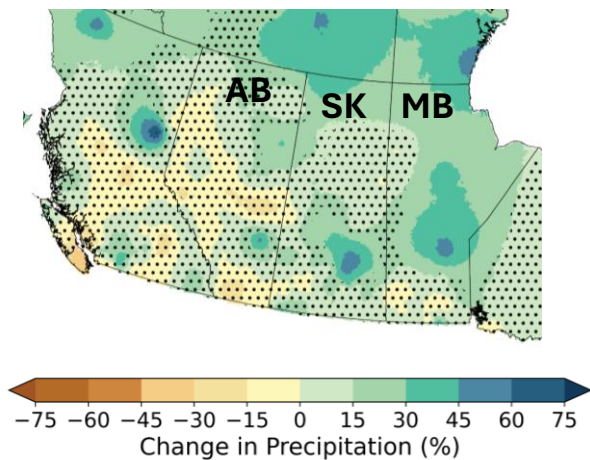
Source: Eva Gnegy, CCCS

Summer Precipitation Change (%)

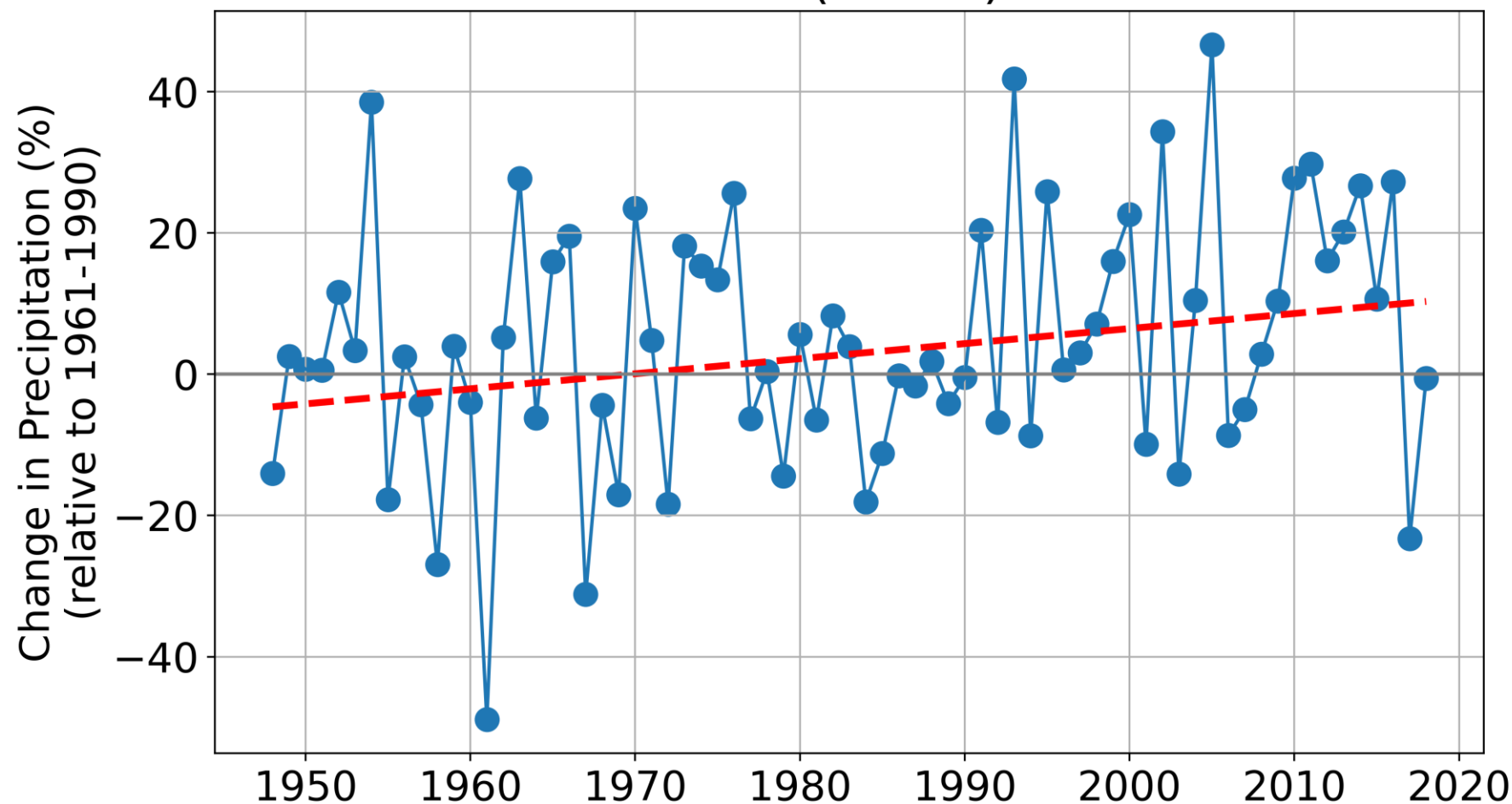
Most of Alberta and
the southern Prairies
have not seen a
significant increase in
precipitation in the
summer

Trend in Summer precipitation change, 1948-2018
(%/75 years)



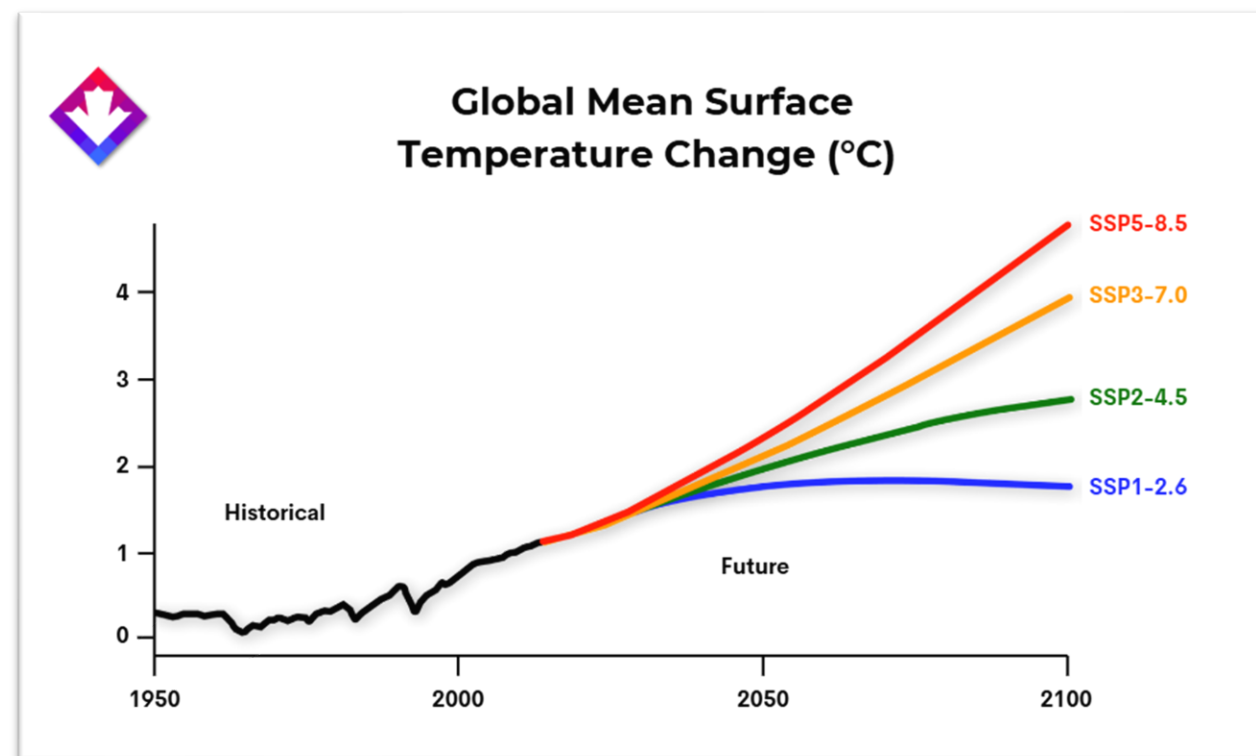
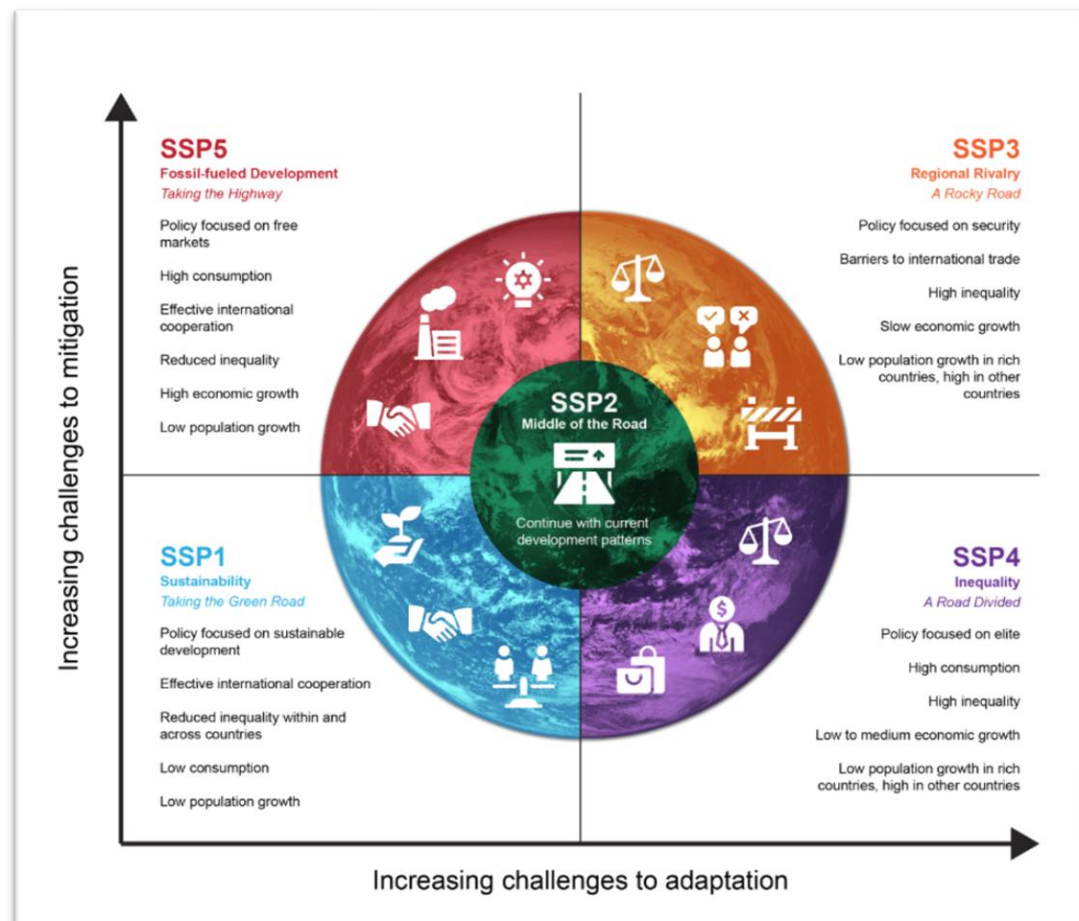


Saskatchewan (+14%) - Summer



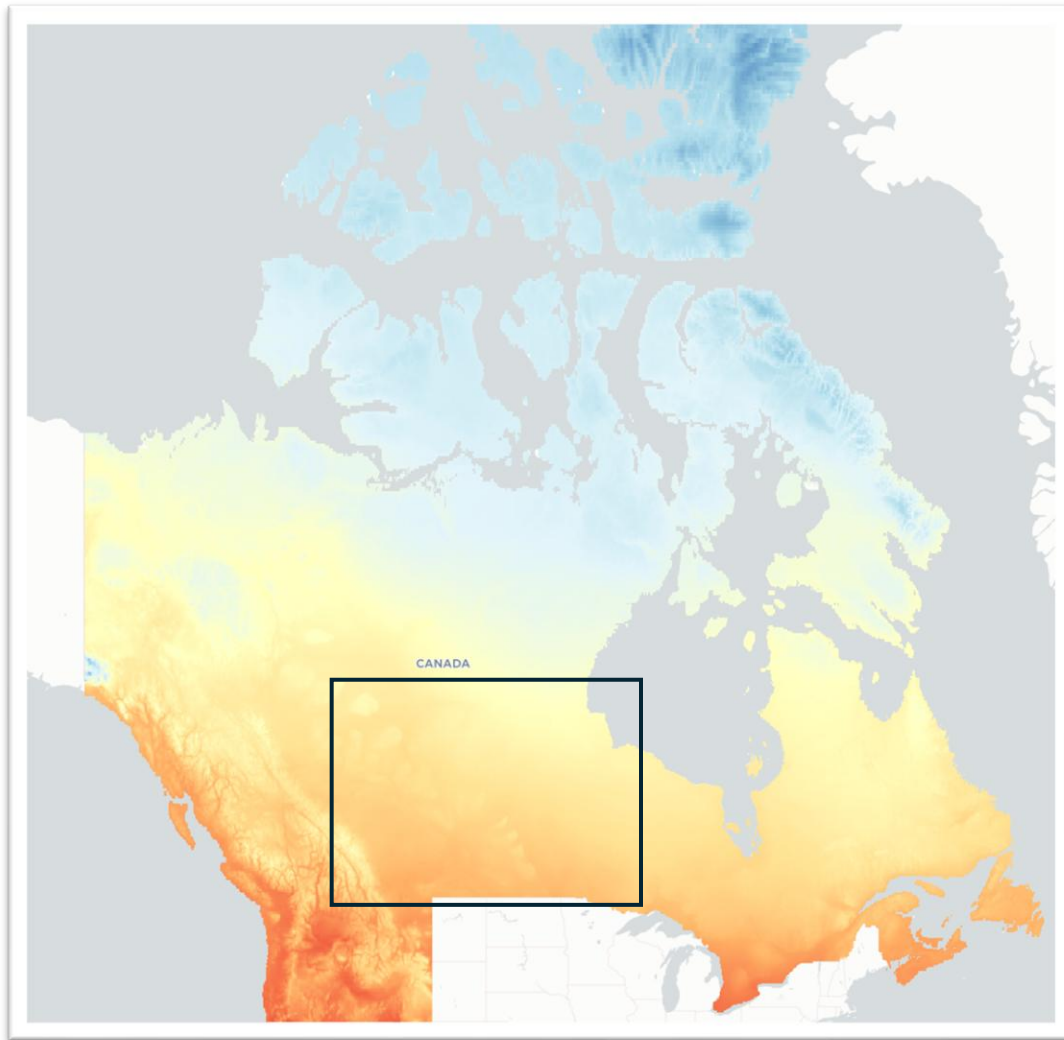
Future Projections

Emissions Scenarios: Drivers of Future Climate

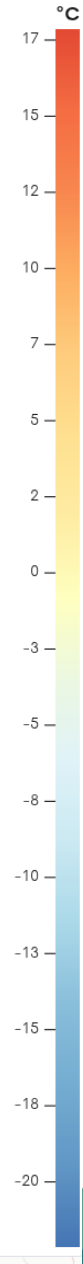


Annual Average Temperature, SSP3-7.0

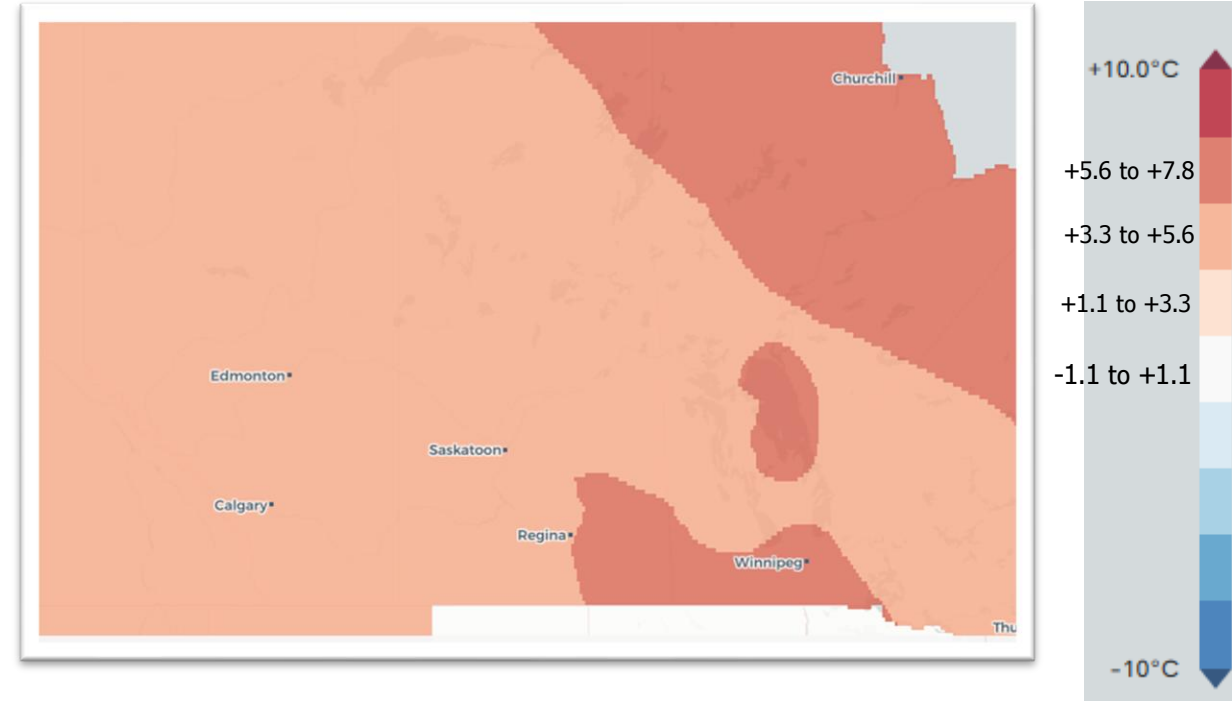
Projections



End-of-century, 2071-2100

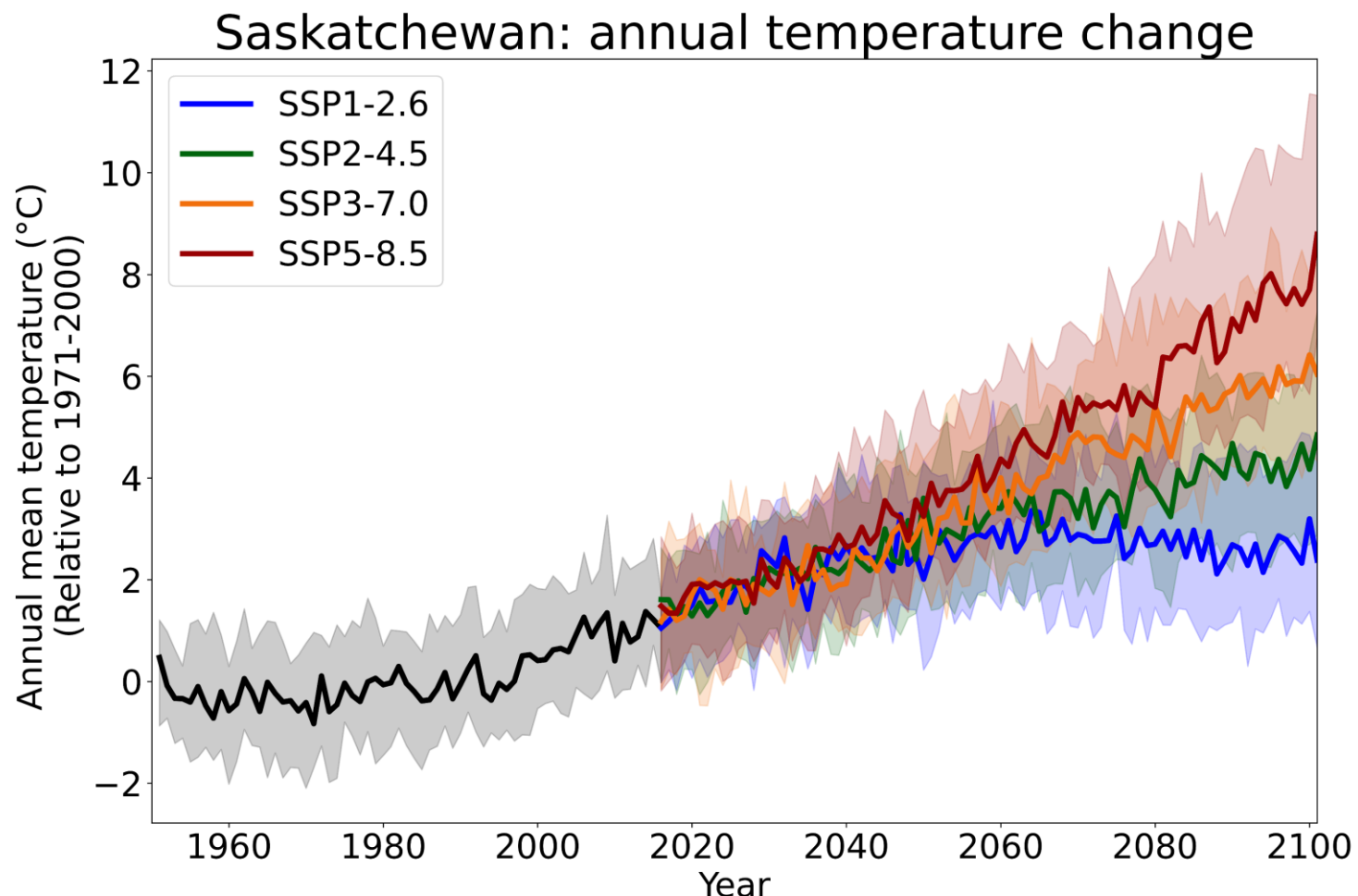


Temperature change (°C)

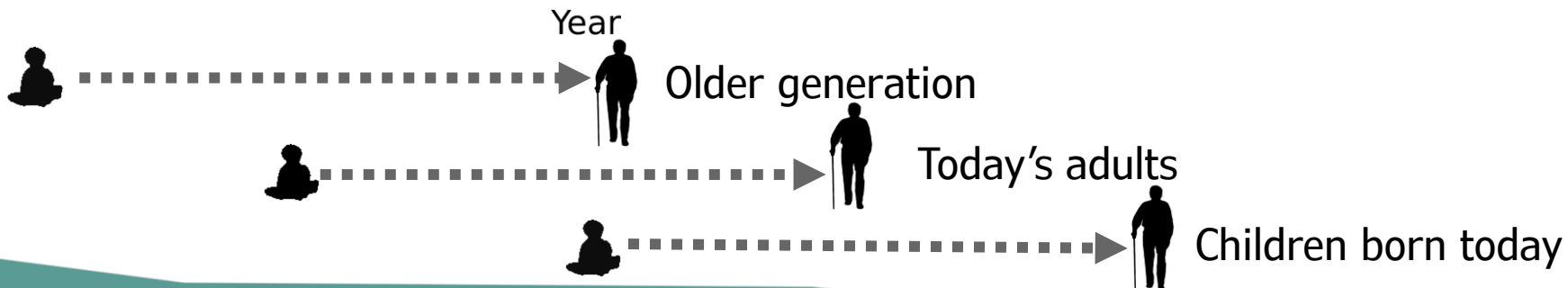


End of Century, 2071-2100, relative to 1971-2000

Source: ClimateData.ca



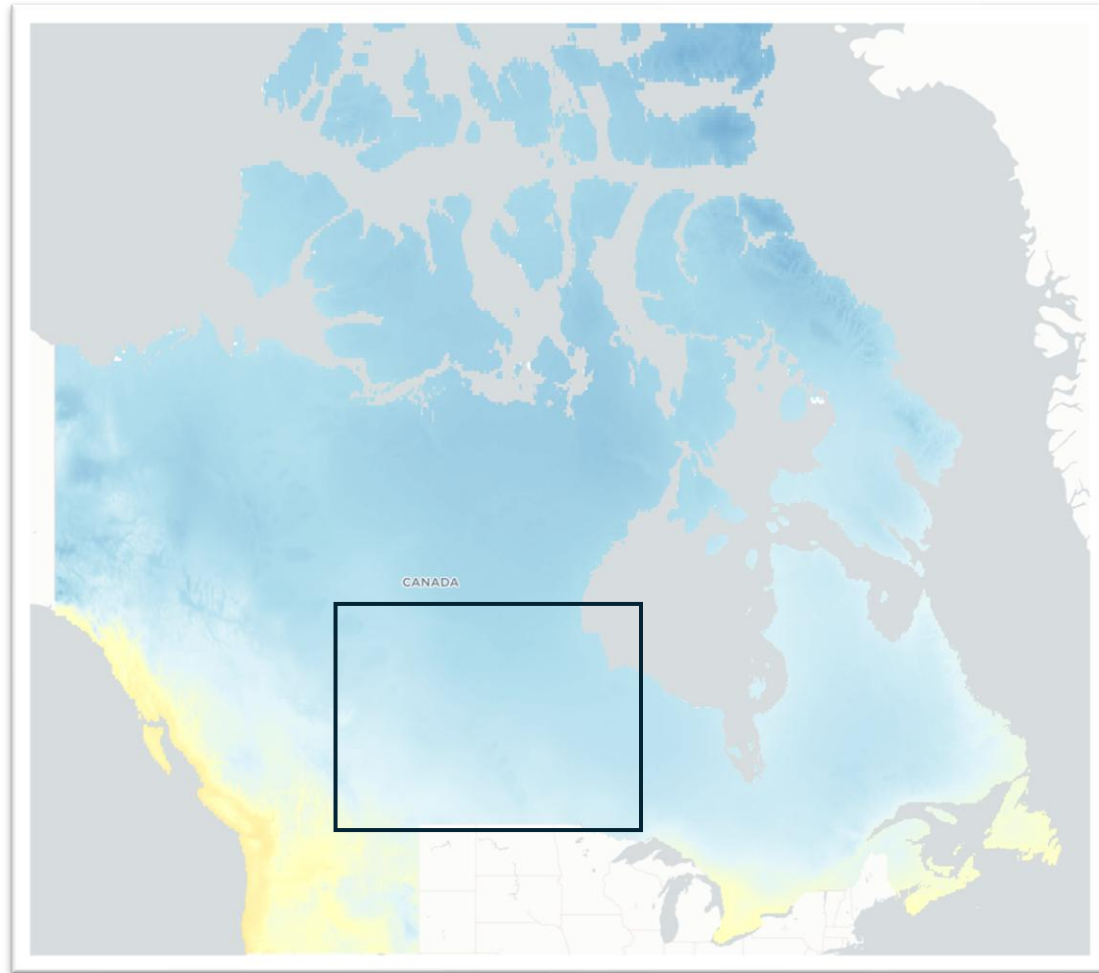
Source: Carrington Pomeroy, CCCS



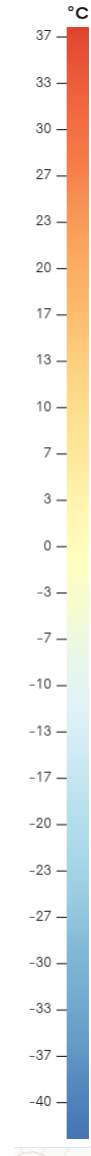
Winter Minimum Temperature, SSP3-7.0

Night-time Low Temperature

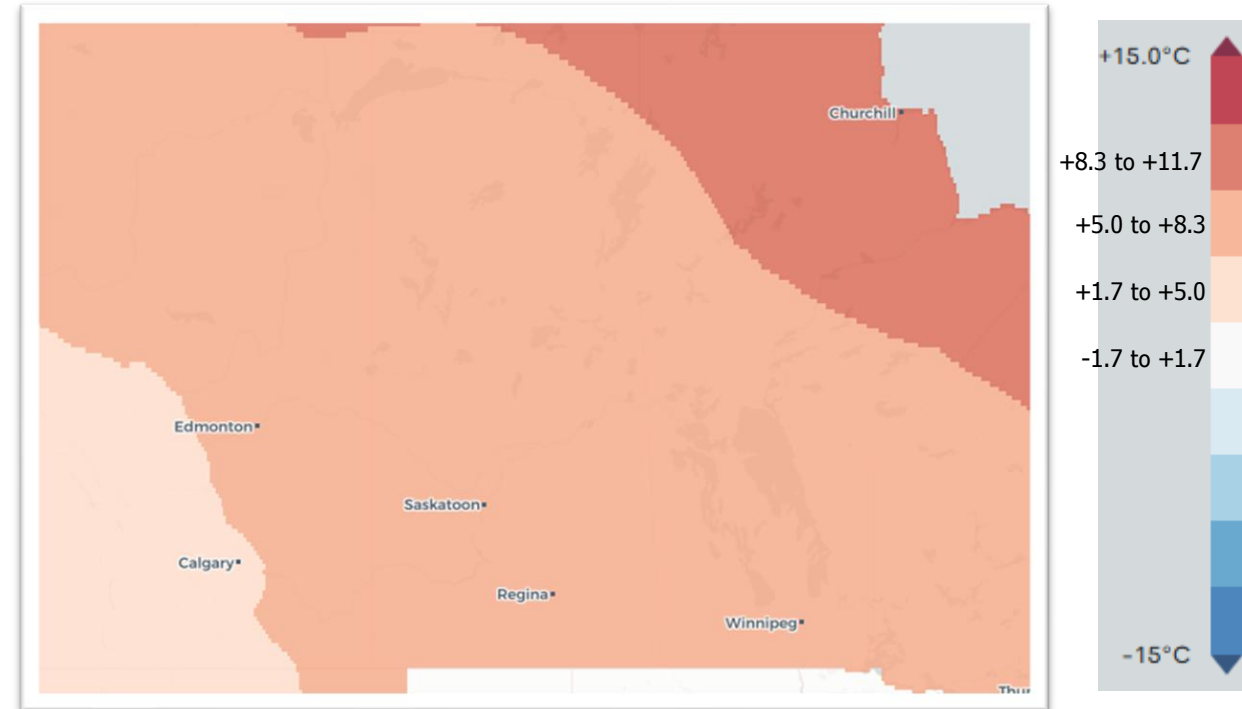
Projections



End-of-century, 2071-2100



Temperature change (°C)



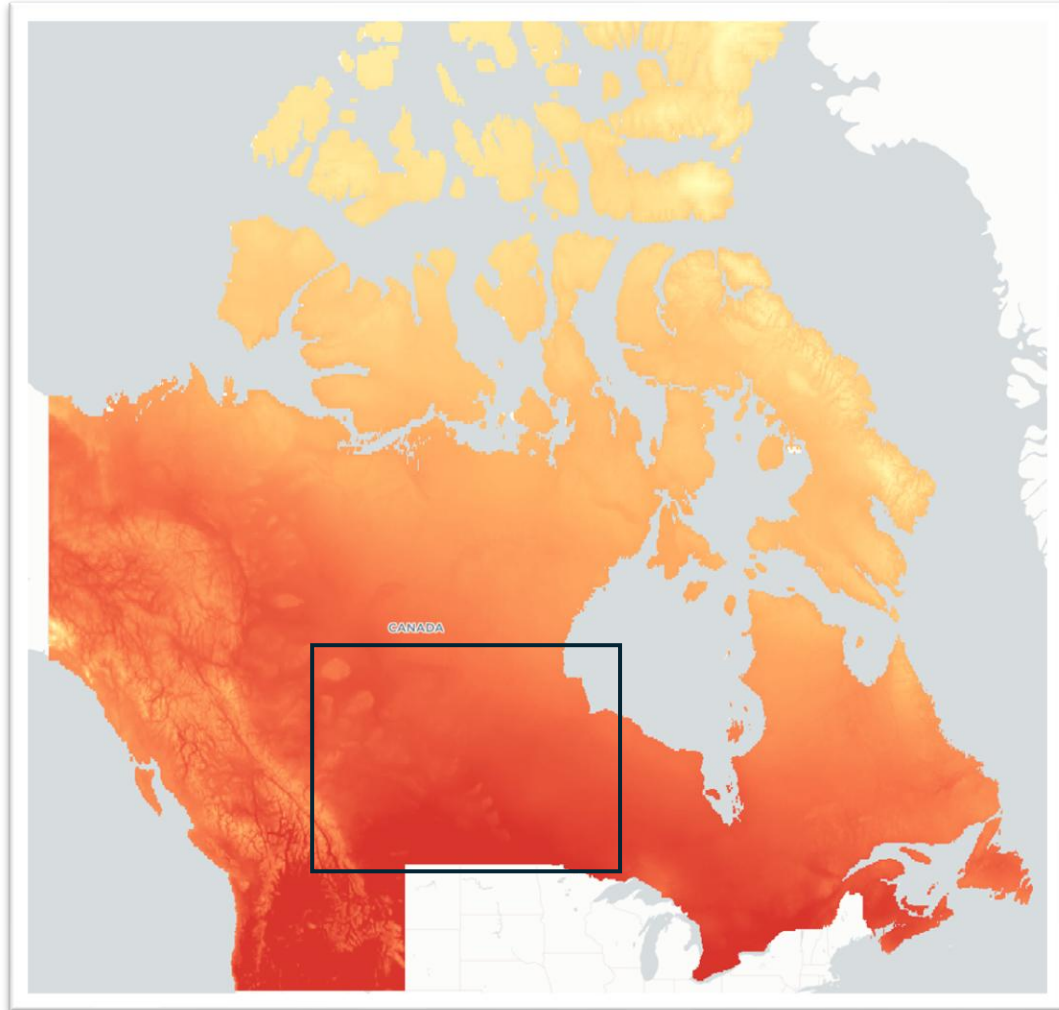
End of Century, 2071-2100, relative to 1971-2000

Source: ClimateData.ca

Summer Maximum Temperature, SSP3-7.0

Day-time High Temperature

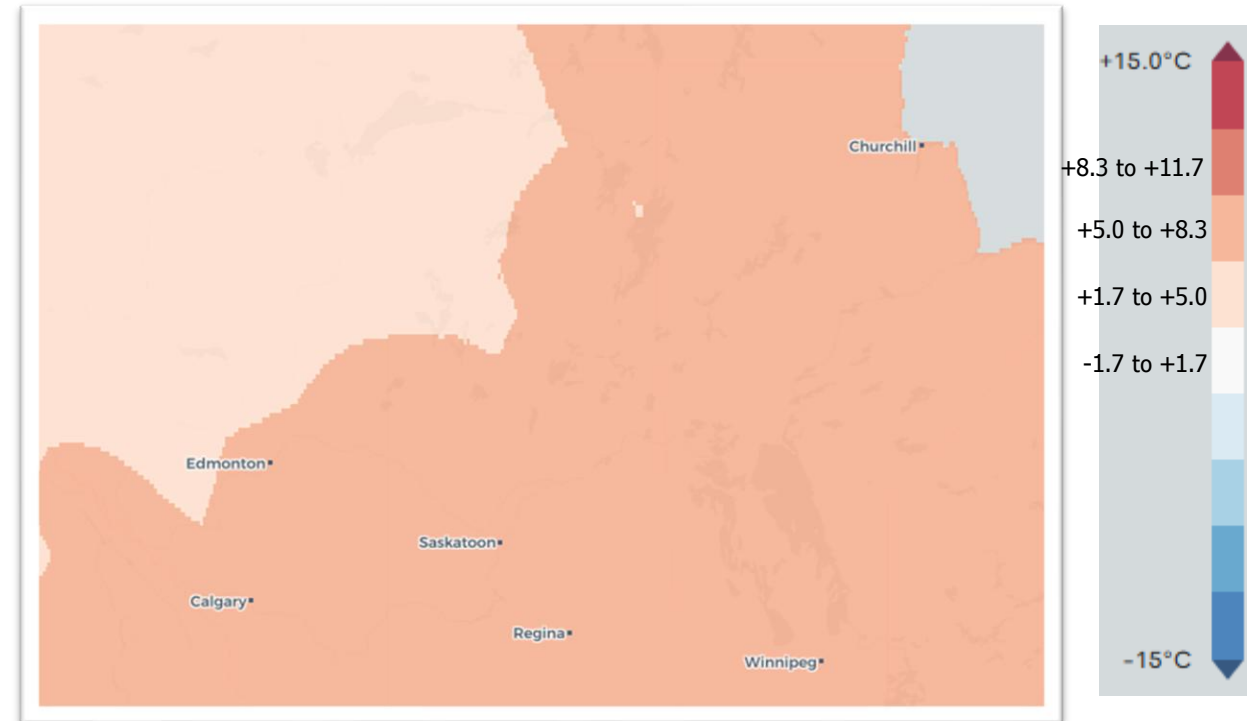
Projections



End-of-century, 2071-2100



Temperature change (°C)



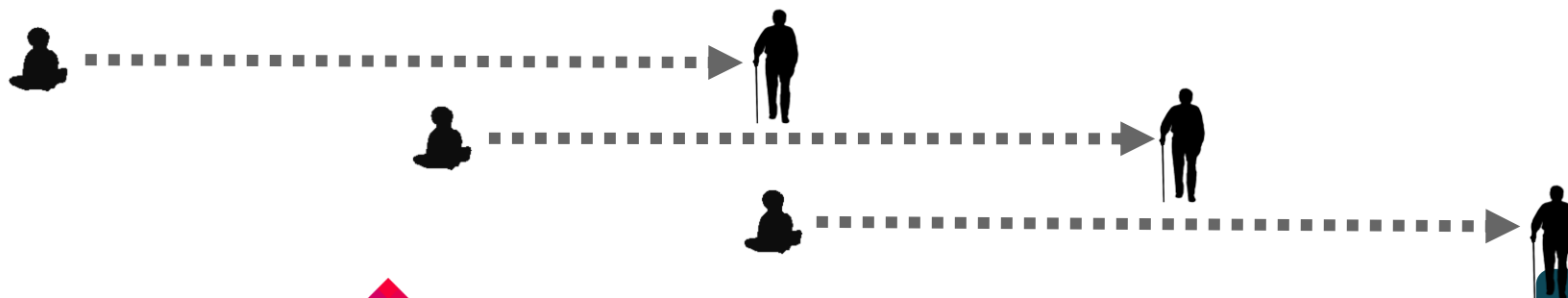
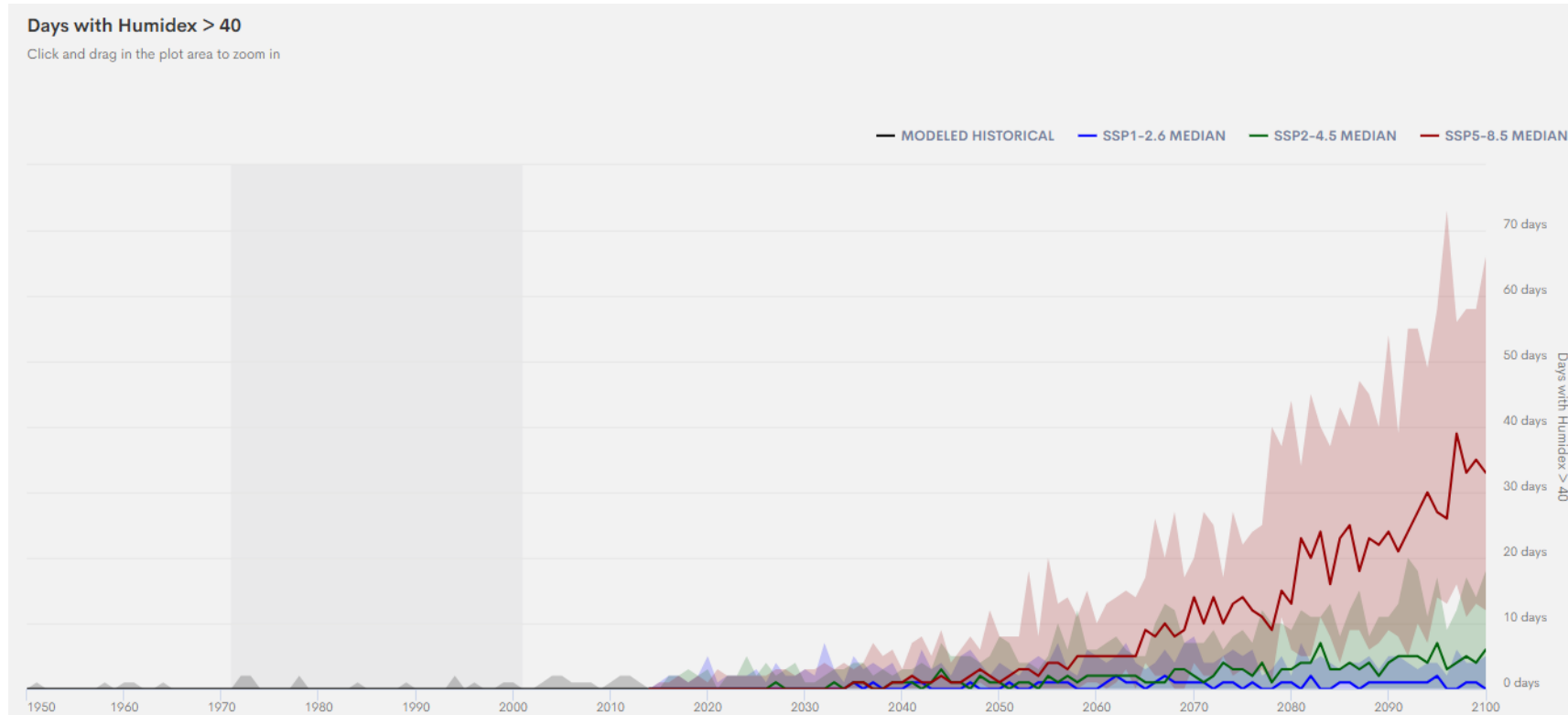
End of Century, 2071-2100, relative to 1971-2000

Source: ClimateData.ca



Heat Extremes

- Days with Humidex > 40
- Events rarely experienced now, will become more frequent in future

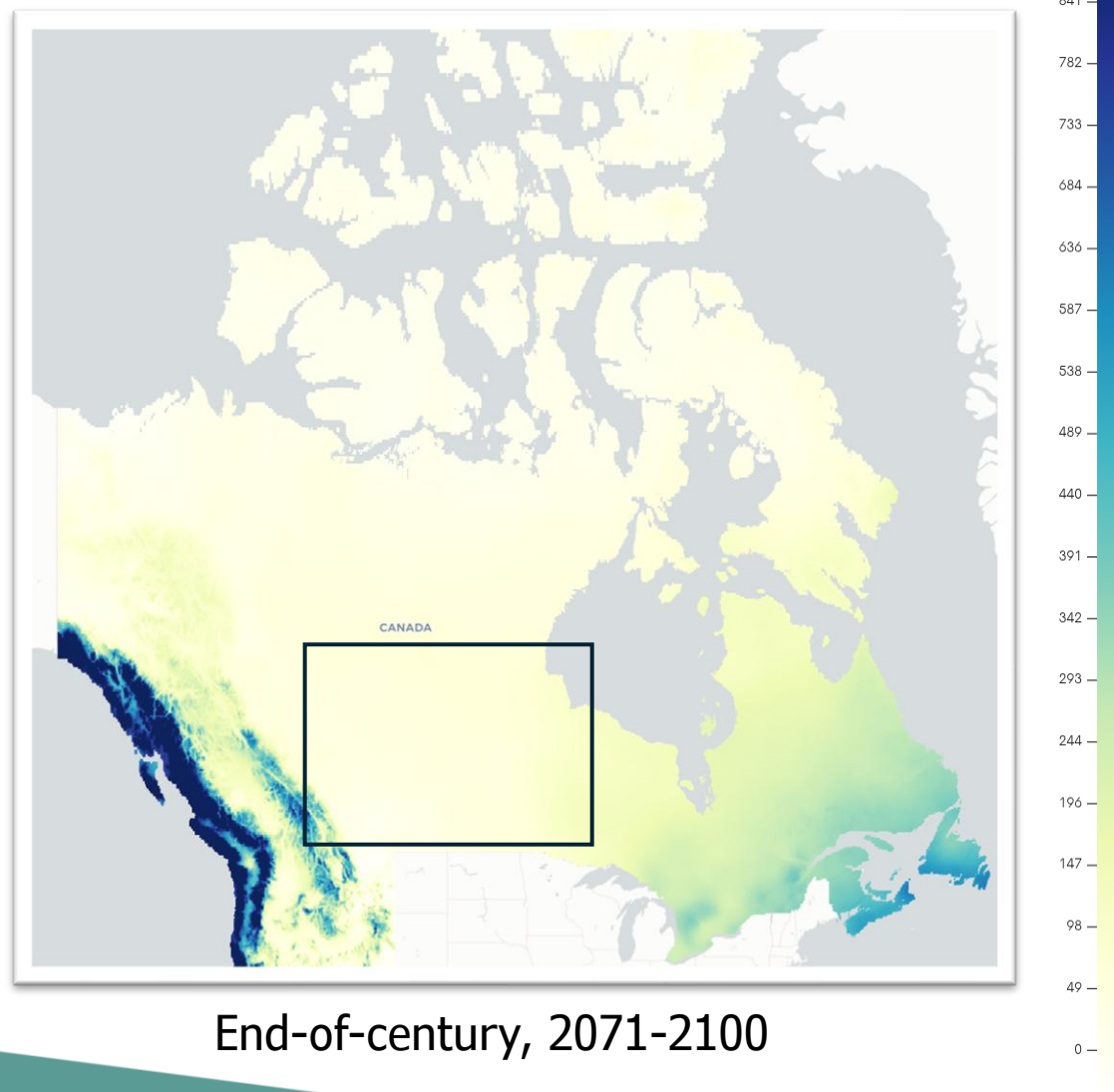


Source: ClimateData.ca



Winter Total Precipitation, SSP3-7.0

Projections



Precipitation change (mm)



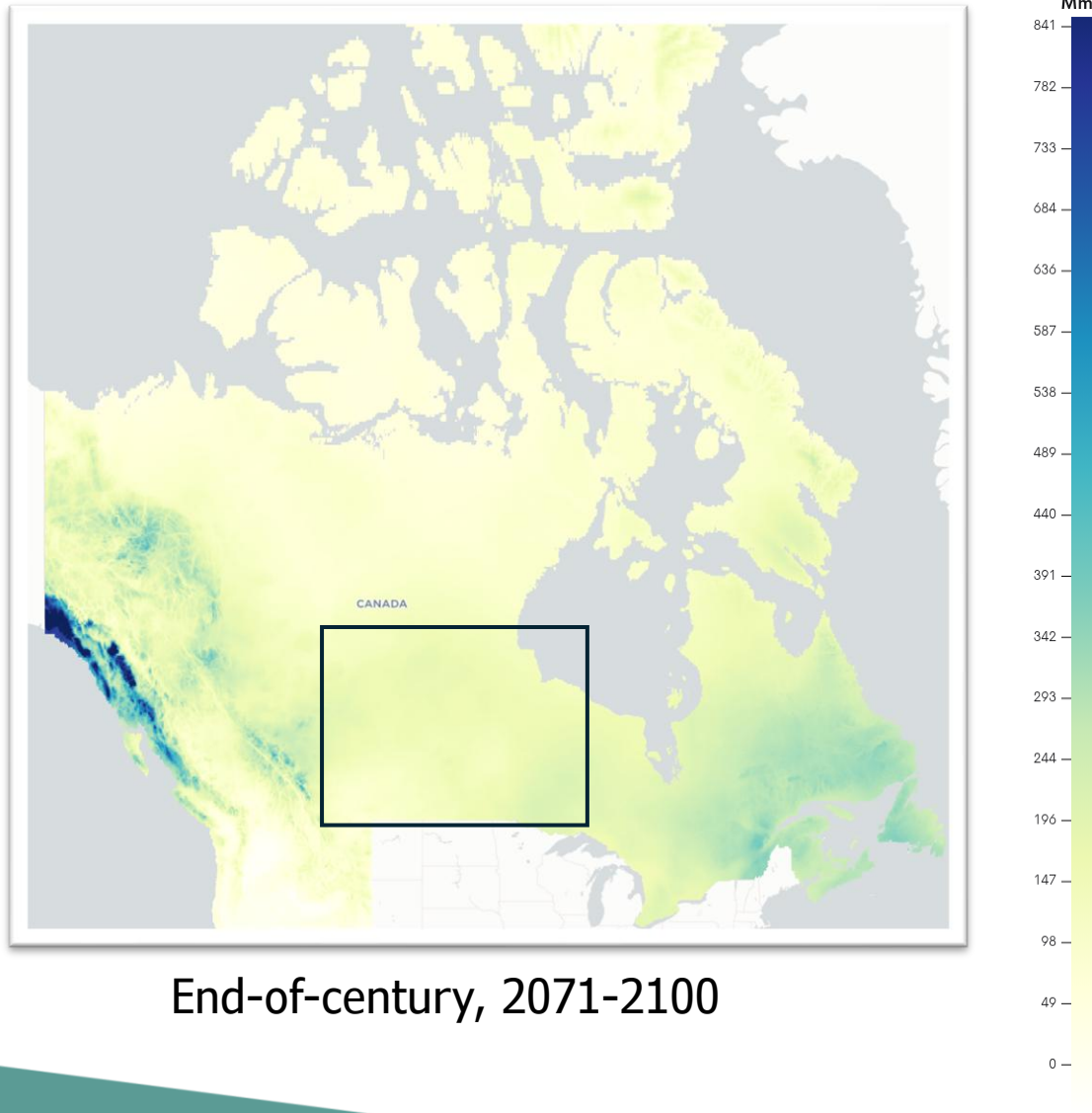
End of Century, 2071-2100, relative to 1971-2000

Source: ClimateData.ca

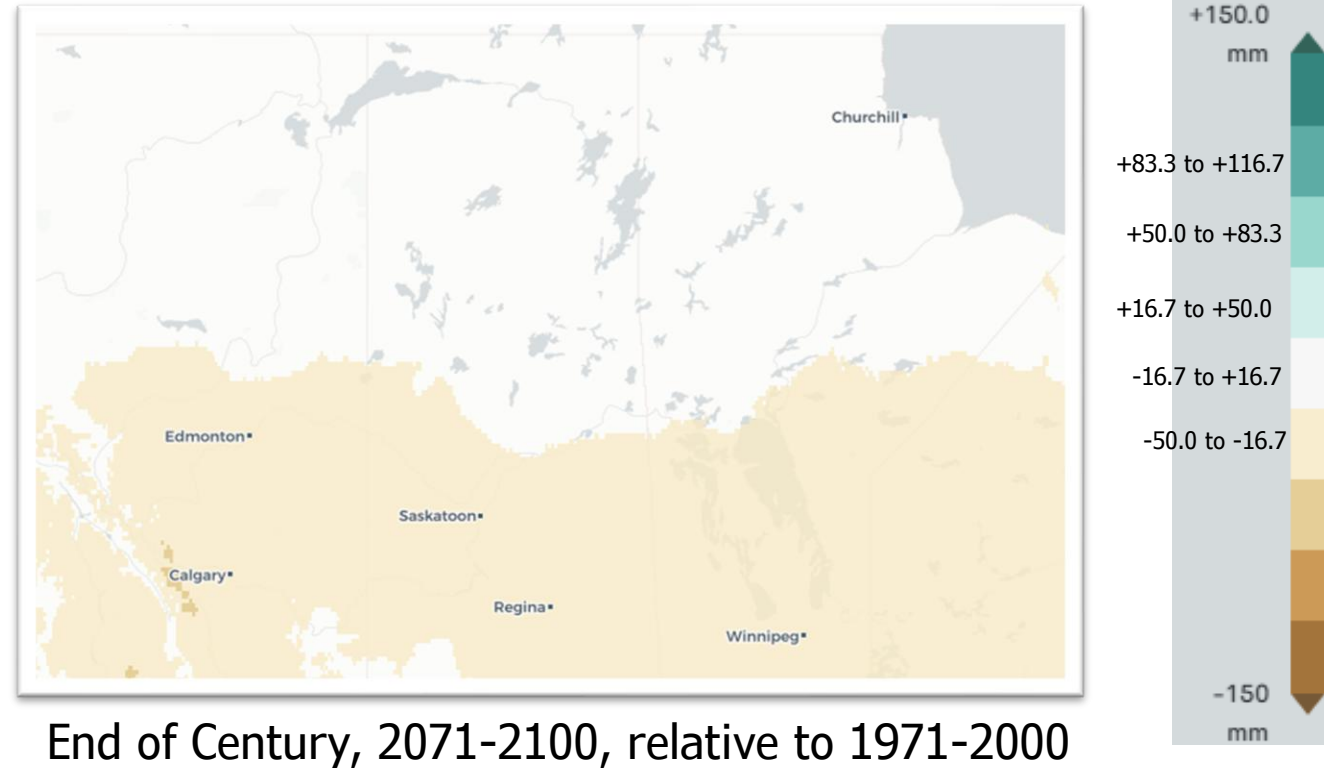


Summer Total Precipitation, SSP3-7.0

Projections



Precipitation change (mm)



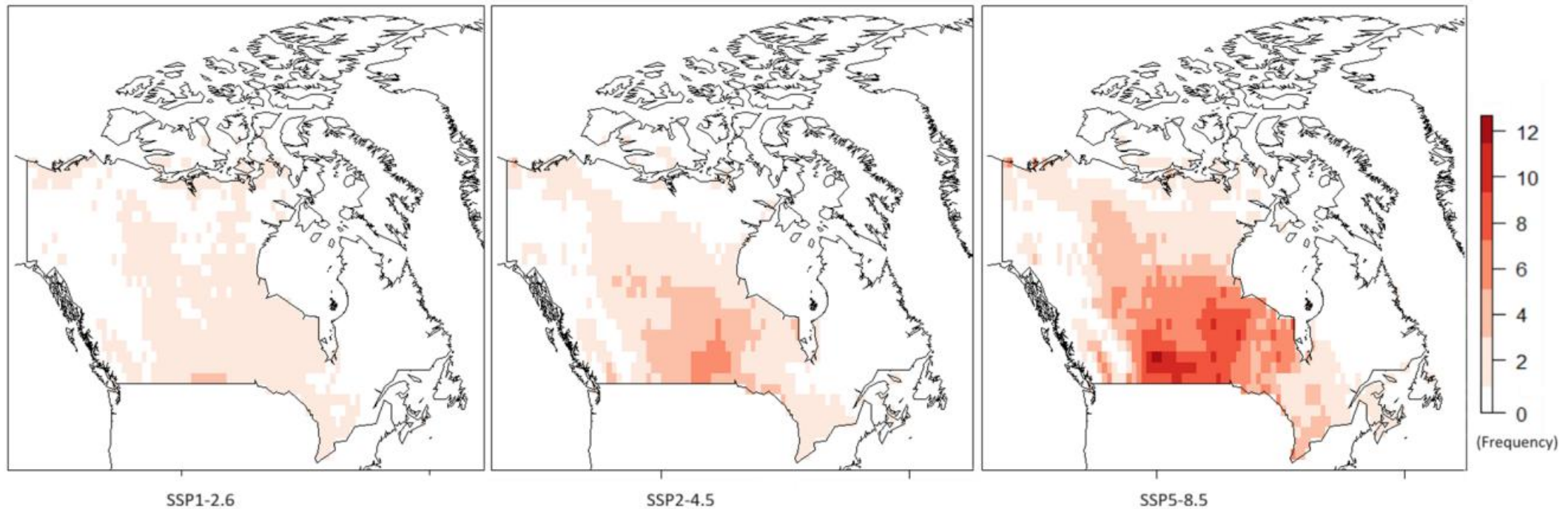
Source: ClimateData.ca



Severe drought

Severe drought frequency is projected to increase in the Prairies, particularly under a high emissions scenario

Under SSP5-8.5, severe drought conditions are projected to occur about half the time during 2081-2100 in the southern Prairies

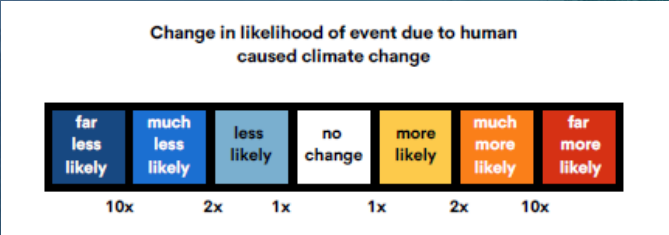


2081-2100

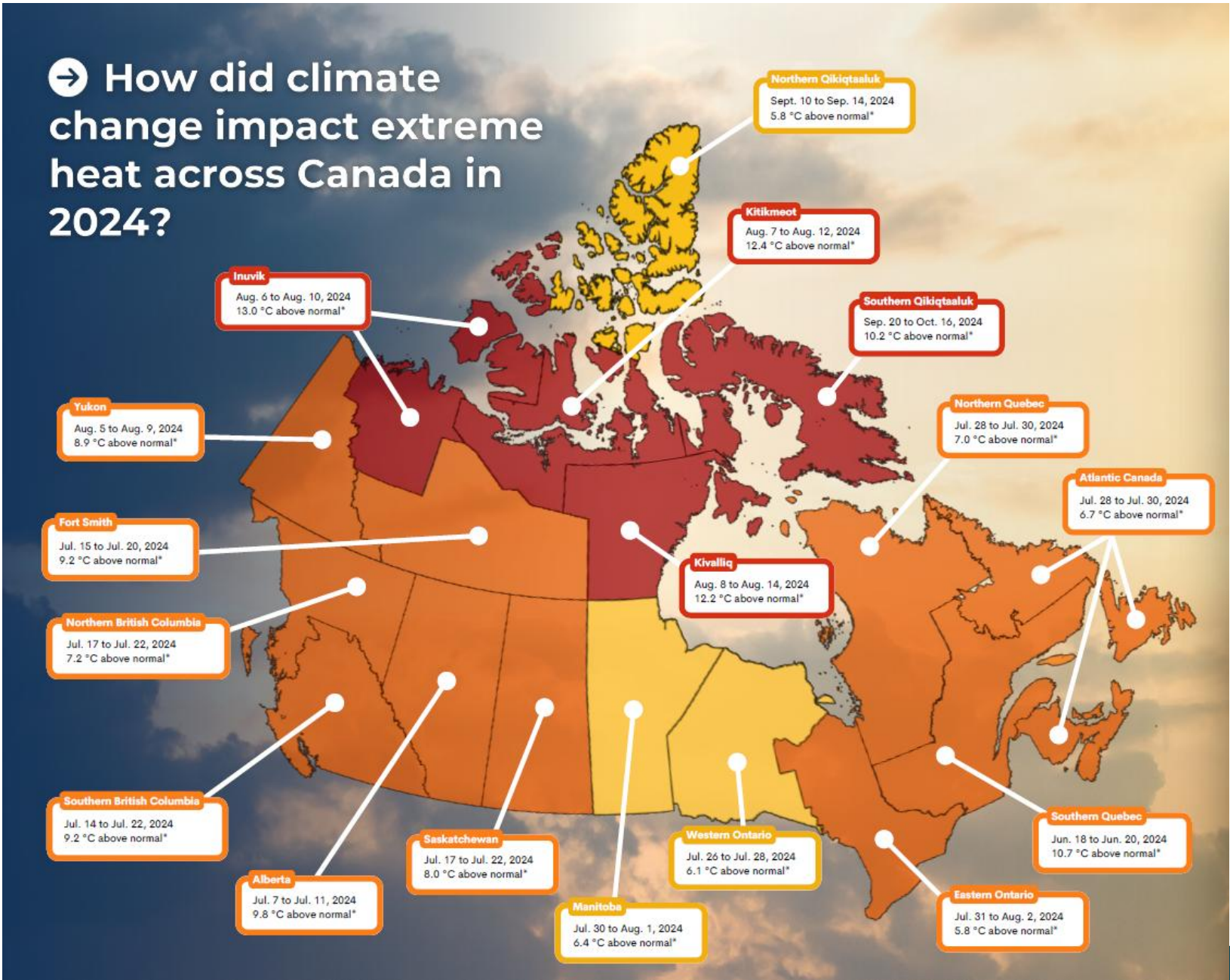
Source: Tam et al. (2024): *Assessing Potential Evapotranspiration Methods in Future Drought Projections across Canada*. Atmosphere-Ocean, <https://doi.org/10.1080/07055900.2023.2288632>

Has climate change impacted extreme events?

Rapid Extreme Weather Event Attribution System



➔ How did climate change impact extreme heat across Canada in 2024?



Services, Data and Tools

To support adaptation planning

National network

CLIMATE SERVICES IN CANADA

- CCCS – national climate service provider
- Supports a network of regional climate organisations
- ClimateWest – regional climate service provider for the Prairies
- All regional climate services are involved in the web portal ClimateData.ca





ENVISION POSSIBLE CLIMATE FUTURES

Spatial Analogues

- Envision and prepare for your city's future climate
- Explore cities that are already experiencing one or more climatic conditions of concern (e.g. number of days above 30 degrees)

Which North American locations currently have a similar number of...

Tropical nights **and** Days with Tmax > 30°C

as **ON: Toronto** is projected to

experience between **2041-2070**

under a **High (SSP5-8.5)**

emission scenario?

Spatial Analogues
on ClimateData.ca

Coming Soon to ClimateData.ca!



CMIP6 Snowfall Projections

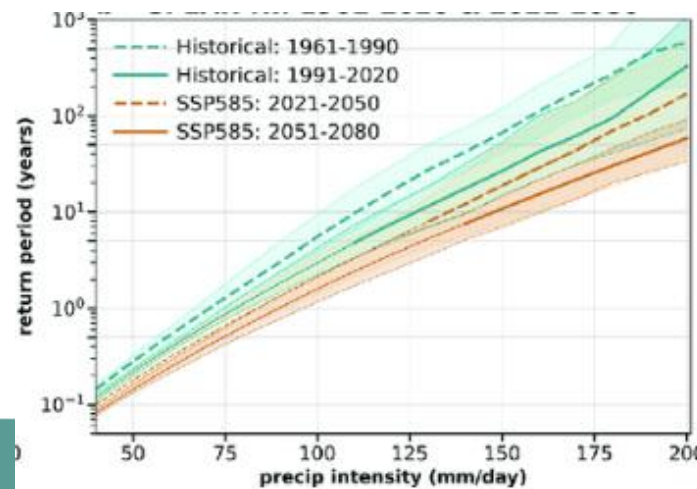


CMIP6 Rainfall Projections



CMIP6 Drought (SPEI) Projections

Return periods for temperature and precipitation



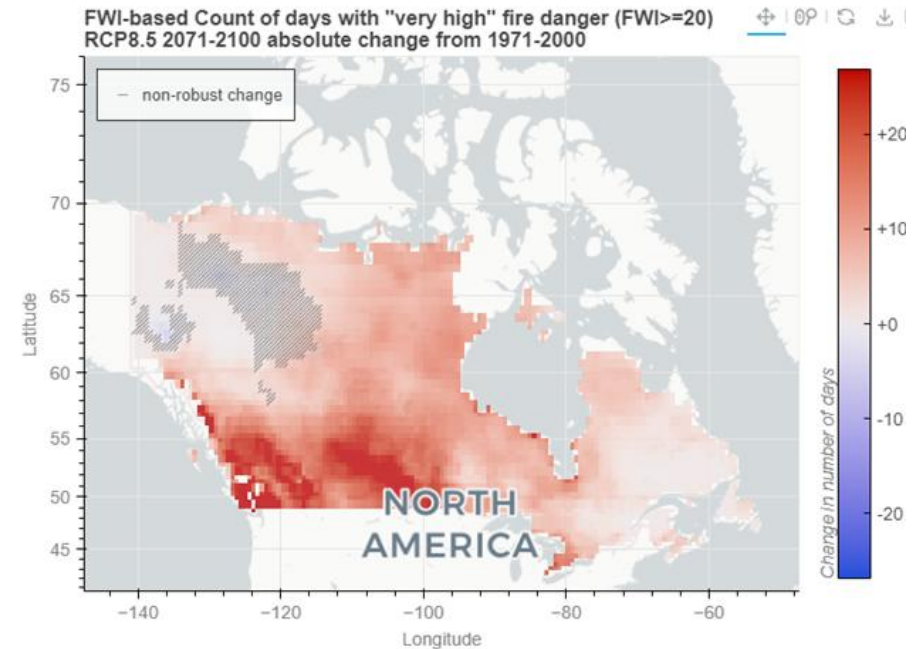
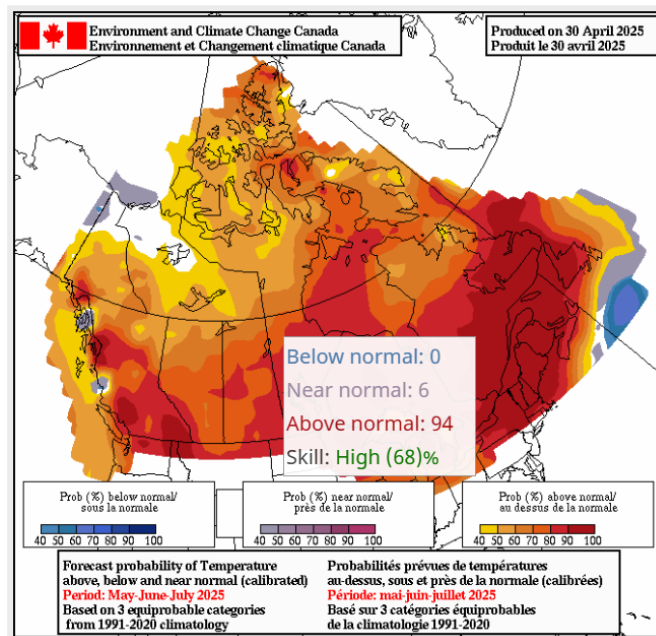
Coming Soon to ClimateData.ca!



Wildfire potential in Canada

It can be helpful to consult multiple sources of data

- **Seasonal forecasts** can provide early indications of what the upcoming fire season could look like.
- ClimateData.ca's **Fire Weather App** provides long-term projections of fire season length and severity.



Thank you



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Climate Change Canada

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