

FIGURE 151e-9 Percentage changes in the annual amount of precipitation falling in very heavy events, defined as the heaviest 1% of all daily events from 1901 to 2012 for each region. Changes are relative to a 1901–1960 average for all regions except values for Alaska and Hawaii, which are relative to the 1951–1980 average. (From U.S. National Climate Assessment 2014, NOAA National Climate Data Center/Cooperative Institute for Climate and Satellites, North Carolina.)

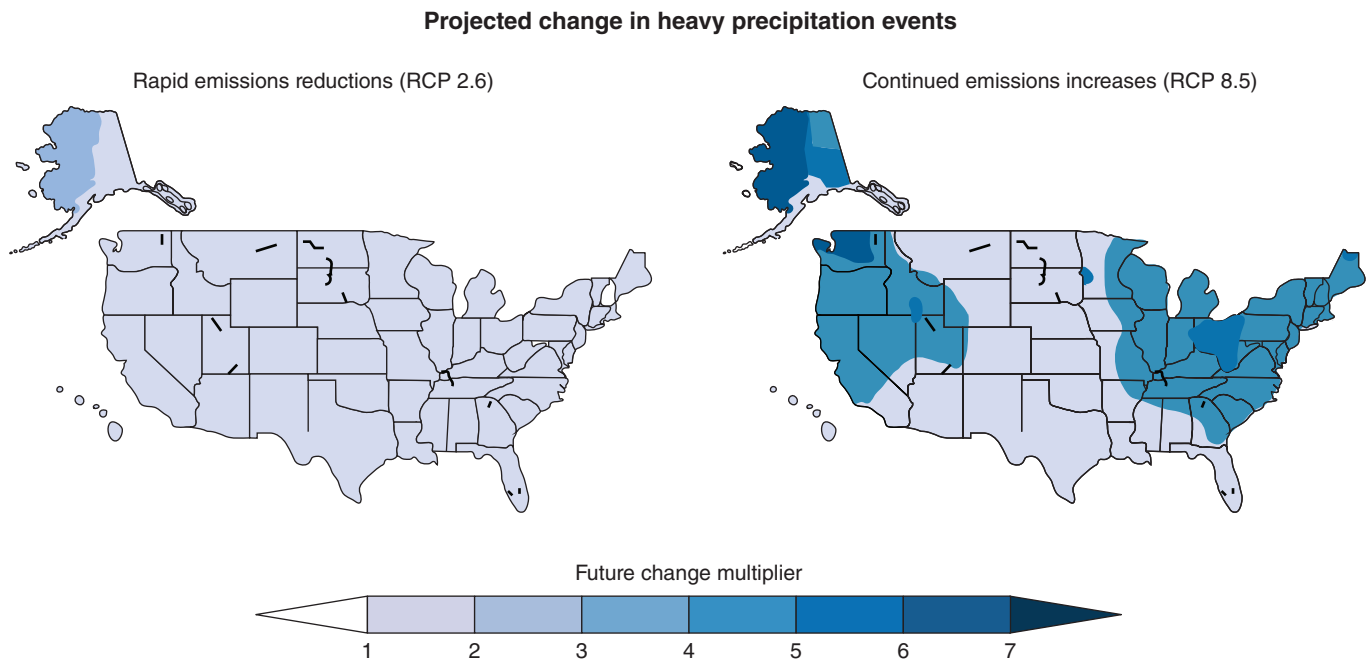


FIGURE 151e-10 Increased frequency of extreme daily precipitation events (defined as a daily amount that now occurs once in 20 years) by the latter part of the twenty-first century (2081–2100) compared to the frequency in the latter part of the twentieth century (1981–2000). A representative concentration pathway (RCP) describes a plausible climate future based on a net radiative forcing (e.g., 2.6 or 8.5) in 2100. (From U.S. National Climate Assessment 2014, NOAA National Climate Data Center/Cooperative Institute for Climate and Satellites, North Carolina.)