

Trends in Extreme Heat



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Carbon Dioxide Concentrations









Global Average Temperatures

Global Land and Ocean

January-December Temperature Anomalies





U.S. and Florida Temperatures

Divisional Average Temperature Rank (of 122 years) January 2016 - December 2020





Includes 31 months in a row



- Includes 8 months of record warm
- Overnight temperatures affected most





2020 U.S. Temperatures



- 5th warmest year for U.S. as a whole
- No State with record warm temperatures
- 10 States with 2nd warmest calendar year



North Florida Summer Nighttime Temperature



OAPS



- Elevated soil temperature
- Cumulative stress on livestock
- Heat related illness and stroke





Why Do Changes in the Average Matter?





Urban Heat Island





Days of Extreme Heat (Miami)

State G







Heat Index





Heat Index



State Climate Office of North Carolina NC CRONOS Database

Warm Nights







Future Changes in Warm Nights







Climate and Florida Citrus

Adapted from: John Attaway, "A History of Florida Citrus Freezes"



Mature orange grove outside of St. Augustine, FL in the early 1890's. Trees have obviously grown for decades without major freeze damage.

- from Buel, 1893

Impact Freezes:

February 7-9, 1835 December 29, 1894 February 8, 1895 February 13-14, 1899 December 12-13, 1934 January 27-19, 1940 December 12-13, 1962 January 18-20, 1977 January 12-14, 1981 December 24-25, 1983 January 20-22, 1985 December 24-25, 1989 January 19, 1997





February 13th, 1899



Feb. 13 899. Sallahassee, Florida.

- 2 degrees F in Tallahassee (State Record)
- Measurable snow from the Panhandle to Tampa and Jacksonville
- Key West and Jupiter the only cities east of the Rockies without freezing temperatures
- Is this still possible?





Extreme Cold Temperatures



Number of Days Min Temperature <= 40 - Jan through Dec - MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AP, FL

Use navigation tools above and below chart to change displayed range



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Coastal Water Temperatures





El Nino/La Nina Cycle







El Niño/La Niña Jet Stream Patterns









- Global, national, and statewide temperatures continue to rise with increasing GHC concentrations
- Land use/land cover also contributes to rising temperatures
- Changes in averages lead to amplified changes in the extremes
- Overnight minimum temperatures warming more than daytime highs
- Milder winters leading to more pests/disease and spread of invasive species

