

SOUTHWEST

KEY MESSAGES

Snowpack and streamflow amounts are projected to decline in parts of the Southwest, decreasing surface water supply reliability for cities, agriculture, and ecosystems.

The Southwest produces more than half of the nation's high-value specialty crops, which are irrigation-dependent and particularly vulnerable to extremes of moisture, cold, and heat. Reduced yields from increasing temperatures and increasing competition for scarce water supplies will displace jobs in some rural communities.

Increased warming, drought, and insect outbreaks, all caused by or linked to climate change, have increased wildfires and impacts to people and ecosystems in the Southwest. Fire models project more wildfire and increased risks to communities across extensive areas.

Flooding and erosion in coastal areas are already occurring even at existing sea levels and damaging some California coastal areas during storms and extreme high tides. Sea level rise is projected to increase as Earth continues to warm, resulting in major damage as wind-driven waves ride upon higher seas and reach farther inland.

Projected regional temperature increases, combined with the way cities amplify heat, will pose increased threats and costs to public health in southwestern cities, which are home to more than 90% of the region's population. Disruptions to urban electricity and water supplies will exacerbate these health problems.



Heat, drought, and competition for water supplies will increase in the Southwest with continued climate change.

The Southwest is the hottest and driest region in the U.S., where the availability of water has defined its landscapes, history of human settlement, and modern economy. Climate changes pose challenges for an already parched region that is expected to get hotter and, in its southern half, significantly drier.

Increased heat and changes to rain and snowpack will send ripple effects throughout the region, affecting 56 million people – a population expected to increase to 94 million by 2050¹ – and its critical agriculture sector. Severe and sustained drought will stress water sources, already over-utilized in many areas, forcing increasing competition among farmers, energy producers, urban dwellers, and ecosystems for the region's most precious resource.

The region's populous coastal cities face rising sea levels, extreme high tides, and storm surges, which pose particular risks to highways, bridges, power plants, and sewage treatment plants. Climate-related challenges also increase risks to critical port cities, which handle half of the nation's incoming shipping containers. The region's rich diversity of plant and animal species will be increasingly stressed. Widespread tree death and fires, which already have caused billions of dollars in economic losses, are projected to increase. Tourism and recreation also face climate change challenges, including reduced streamflow and a shorter snow season, influencing everything from the ski industry to lake and river recreation.

More than half of the nation's high-value specialty crops, including certain fruits, nuts, and vegetables, come from the Southwest. A longer frost-free season, less frequent cold air outbreaks, and more frequent heat



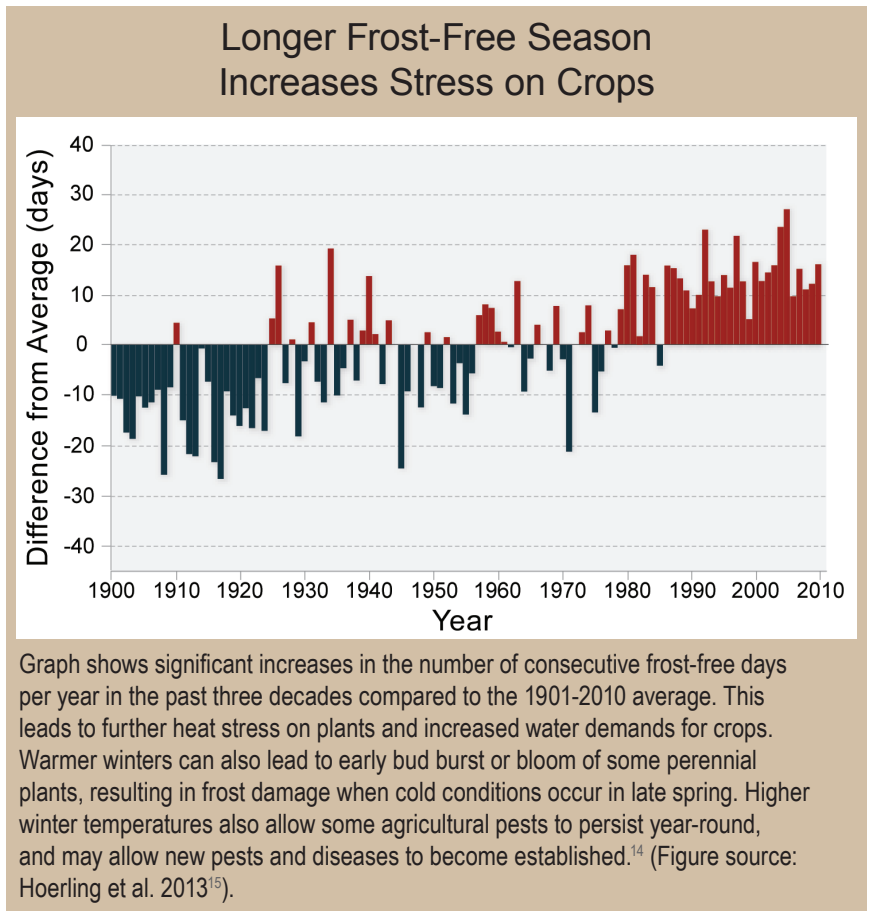
Climate change contributes to increasing fires.

waves accelerate crop ripening and maturity, reduce yields of corn, tree fruit, and wine grapes, stress livestock, and increase agricultural water consumption.² These changes are projected to continue and intensify, possibly requiring a northward shift in crop production, displacing existing growers and affecting farming communities.³

Winter chill periods are projected to fall below the duration necessary for many California trees to bear nuts and fruits, which will result in lower yields.⁴

Once temperatures increase beyond optimum growing thresholds, further increases, like those projected beyond 2050, can cause large decreases in crop yields and hurt the region's agricultural economy.

Climate change is exacerbating the major factors that lead to wildfire: heat, drought, and dead trees.^{5,6} Between 1970 and 2003, warmer and drier conditions increased burned area in western U.S. mid-elevation conifer forests by 650%.⁷ Climate outweighed other factors in determining burned area in the western U.S. from 1916 to 2003.⁸ Winter warming due to climate change has exacerbated bark beetle outbreaks by allowing more beetles, which normally die in cold weather, to survive and reproduce.⁹ More wildfire is projected as climate change continues,^{6,10,11,12} including a doubling of burned area in the southern Rockies,¹¹ and up to 74% more fires in California.¹² For more on fire in the Southwest see pages 53-54.



SELECTED RESPONSES

Adaptation options that can reduce vulnerability to urban heat stress and/or reduce emissions include: using reflective white roofs, planting shade trees, using more efficient appliances and adding solar power capacity to handle summer peak demand, and providing cooling centers and programs to check on elderly and at-risk residents.

The Southwest's abundant geothermal, wind, and solar resources could help transform the region's electric system into one that uses substantially more renewable energy and lead to large reductions in heat-trapping gas emissions. This would also reduce the need for power plant cooling water, which will be more scarce in a hotter, drier future. Shown is one scenario in which different energy combinations in each state could achieve an 80% reduction in emissions from 1990 levels by 2050 in the Southwest electricity sector. (Data from Wei et al. 2012, 2013¹³).

