

# “GLOBAL WARMING HERE AT HOME: HOW LAKE MICHIGAN IS FARING”

OUR CLIMATE MATTER  
October 20, 2007  
Glenview, IL

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Chief*

*Illinois State Water Survey*



# Acknowledgments

- Ken Kunkel, ISWS
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- Jim Angel, ISWS
- Steve Hilberg, ISWS
- Leslie Ensor, ISWS
- Vern Knapp, ISWS
- Al Wehrmann, ISWS
- Doug Wilcox, USGS

# OUTLINE

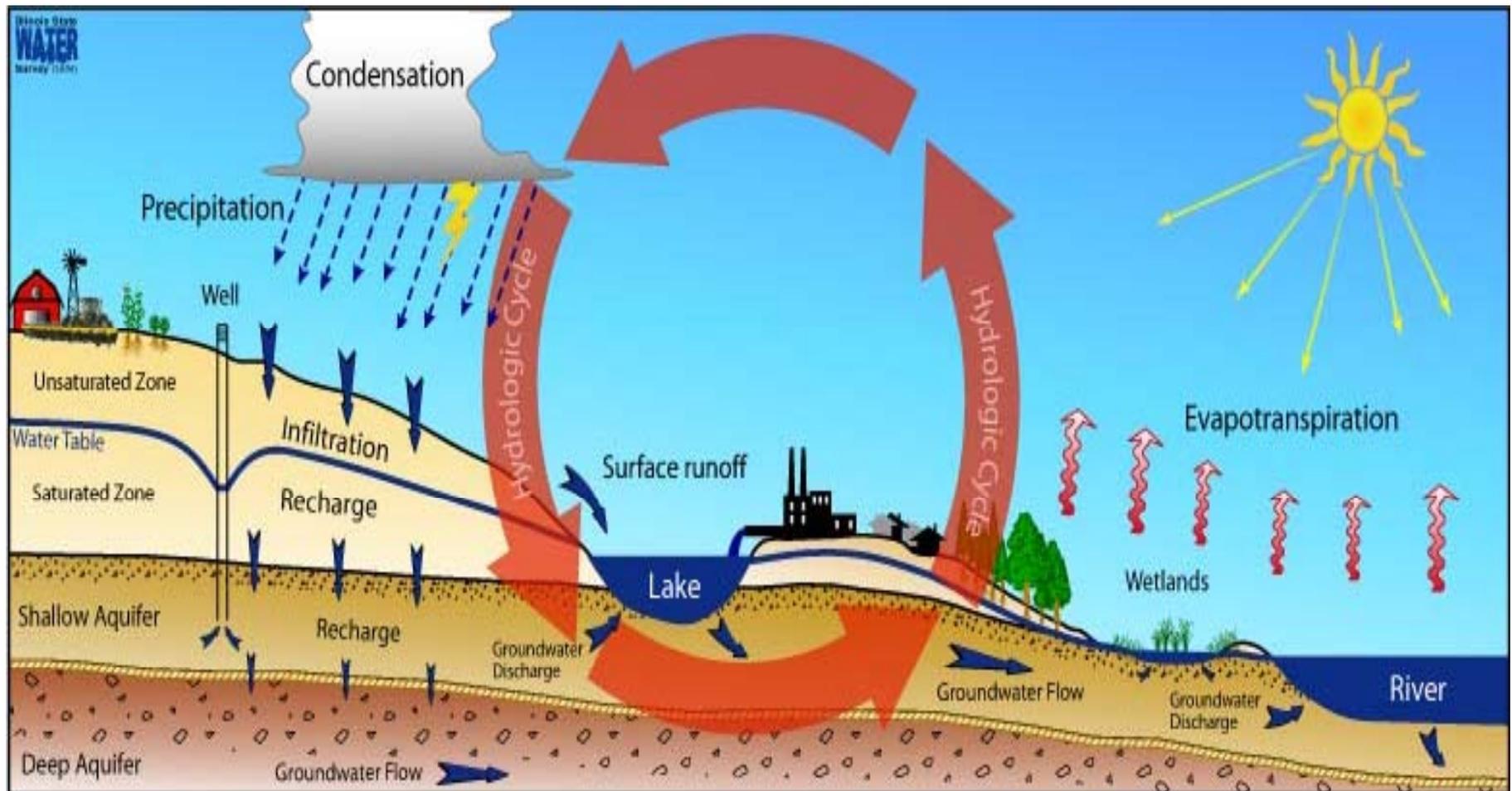
- **Water cycle and water budgets**
- **Historical climate and lake level records**
- **Future climate and lake level changes**



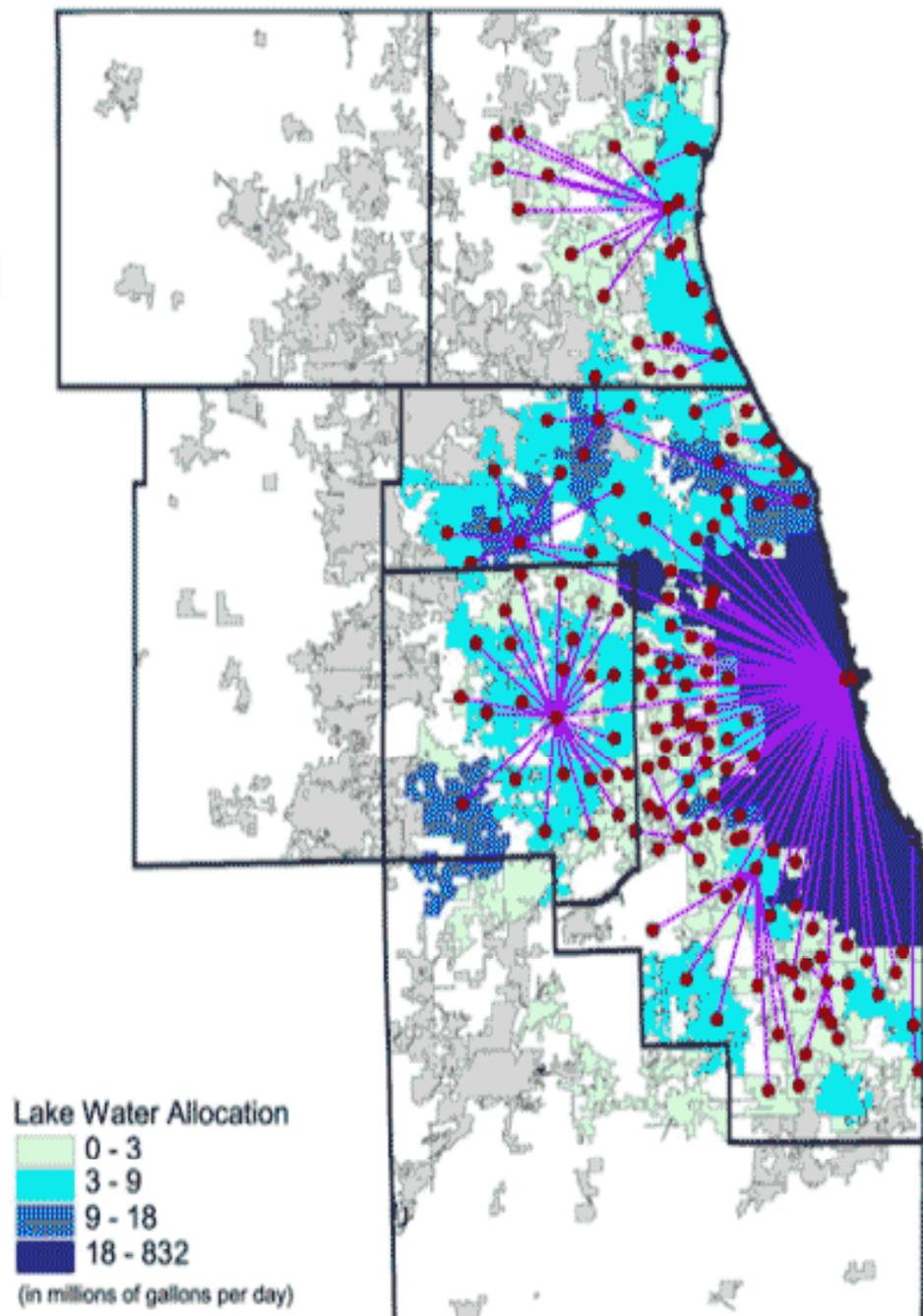
# GREAT LAKES

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~diane/GreatLakes1.jpg>

# THE WATER CYCLE: CLIMATE, SURFACE WATER, and GROUNDWATER ARE ALL LINKED



# Lake Michigan Allocations In Year 2000

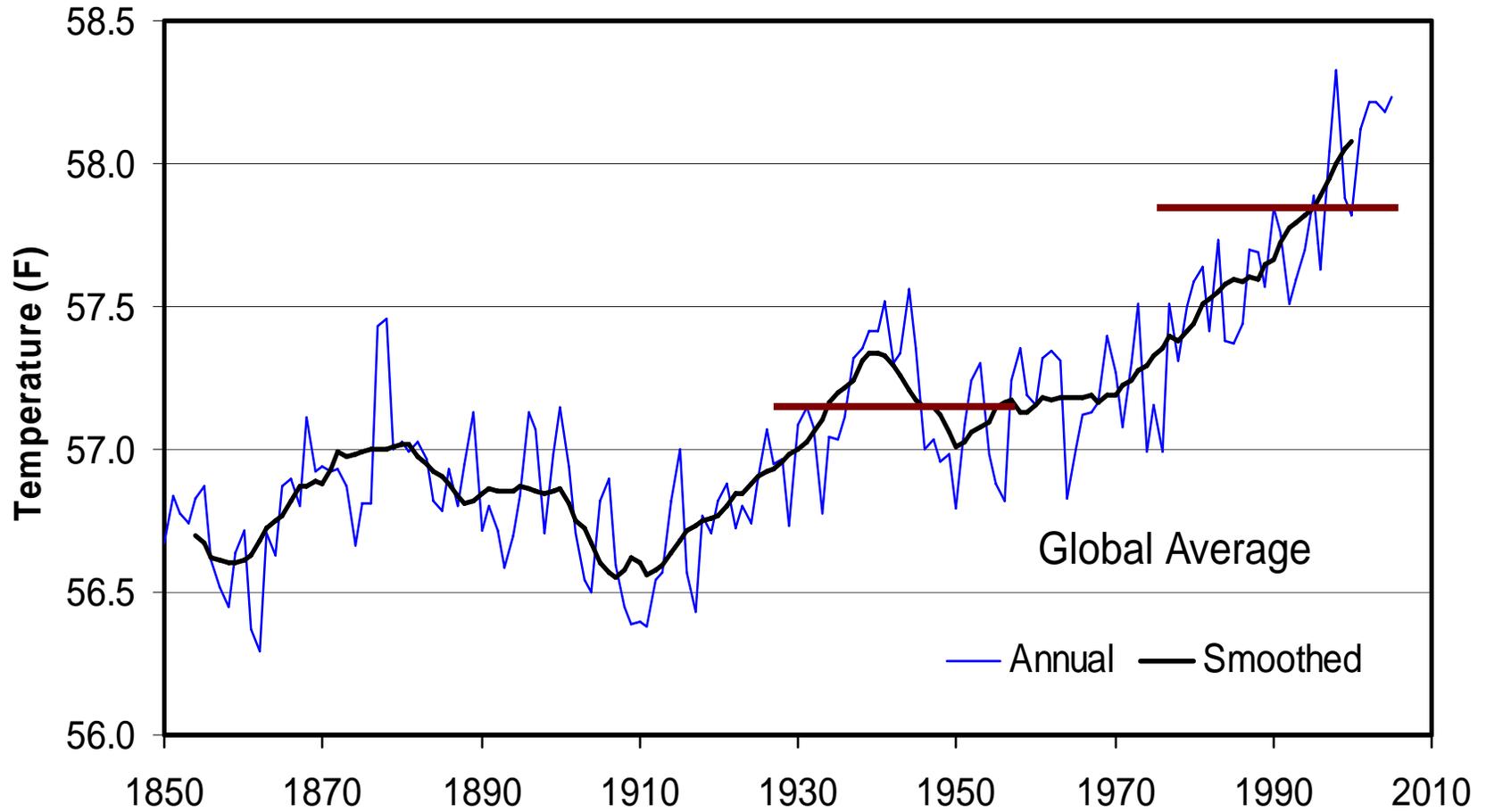


Graphic: Martin Jaffe, University of Illinois at Chicago

# **HISTORICAL CLIMATE CHANGES**

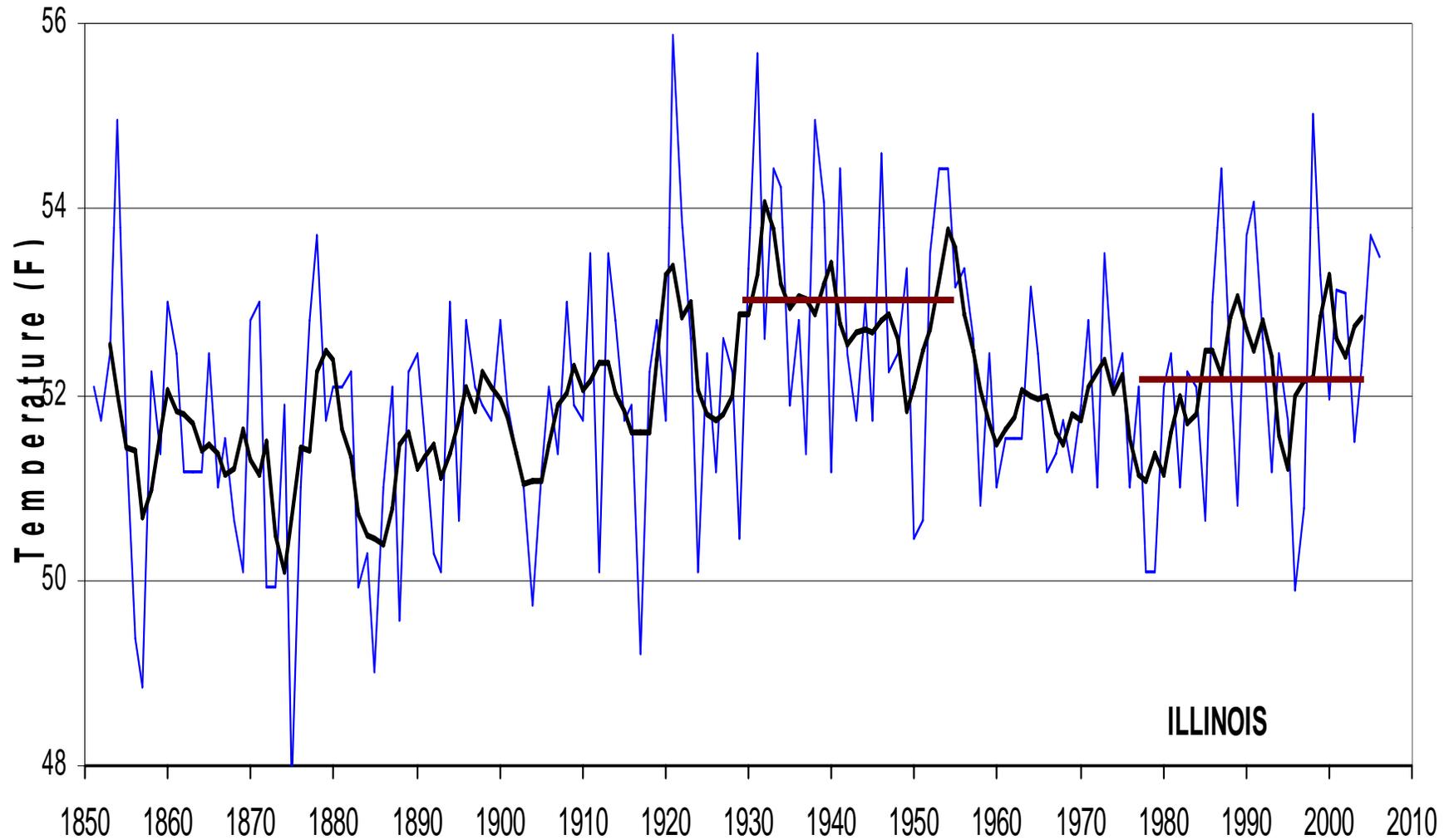
# Global Warming

Source: Hadley Centre, UK

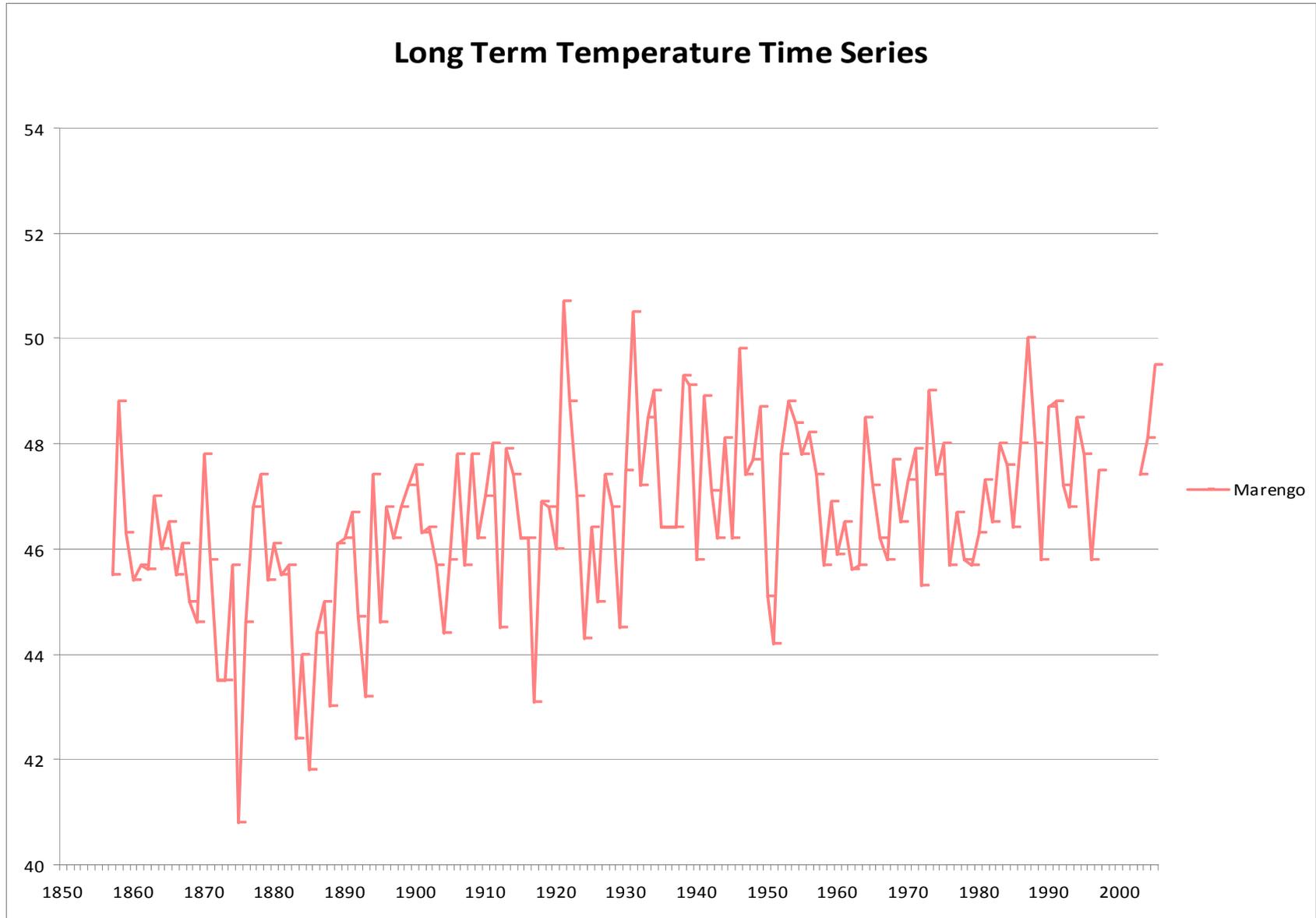


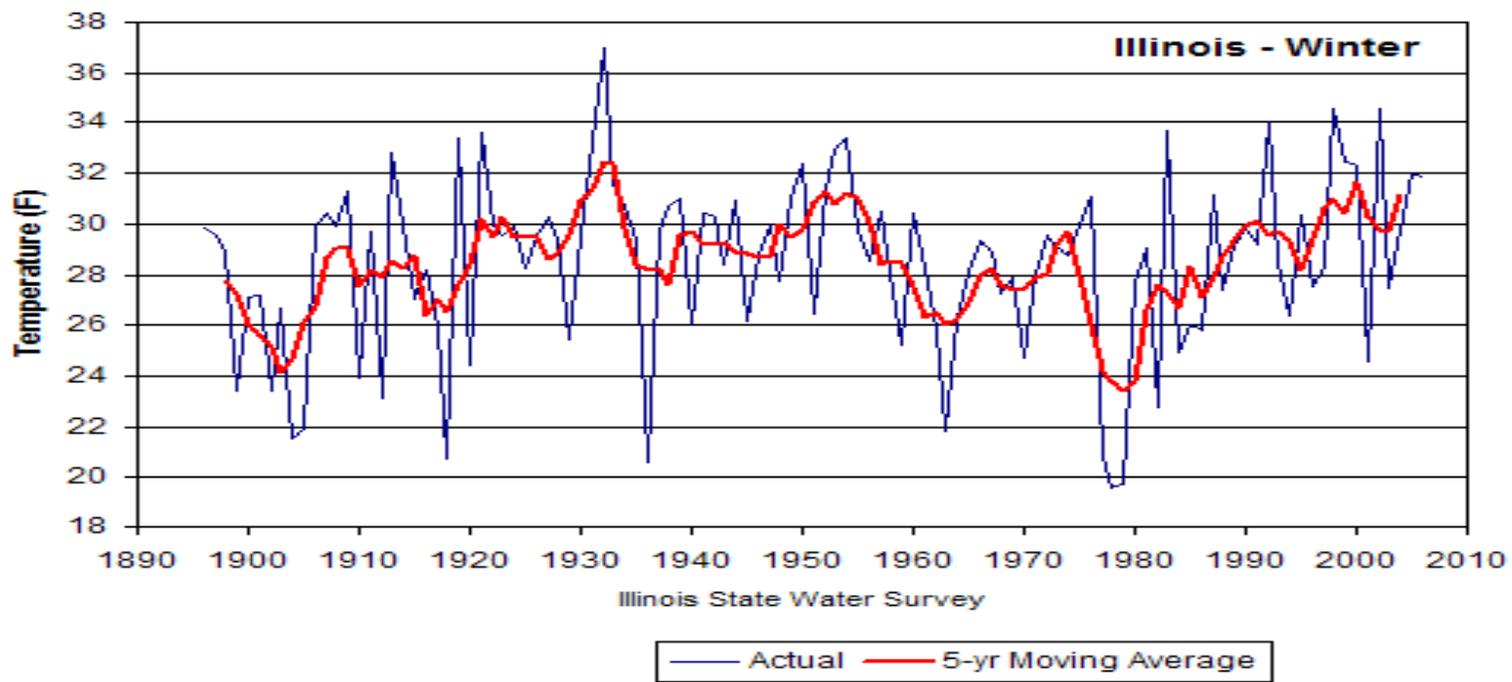
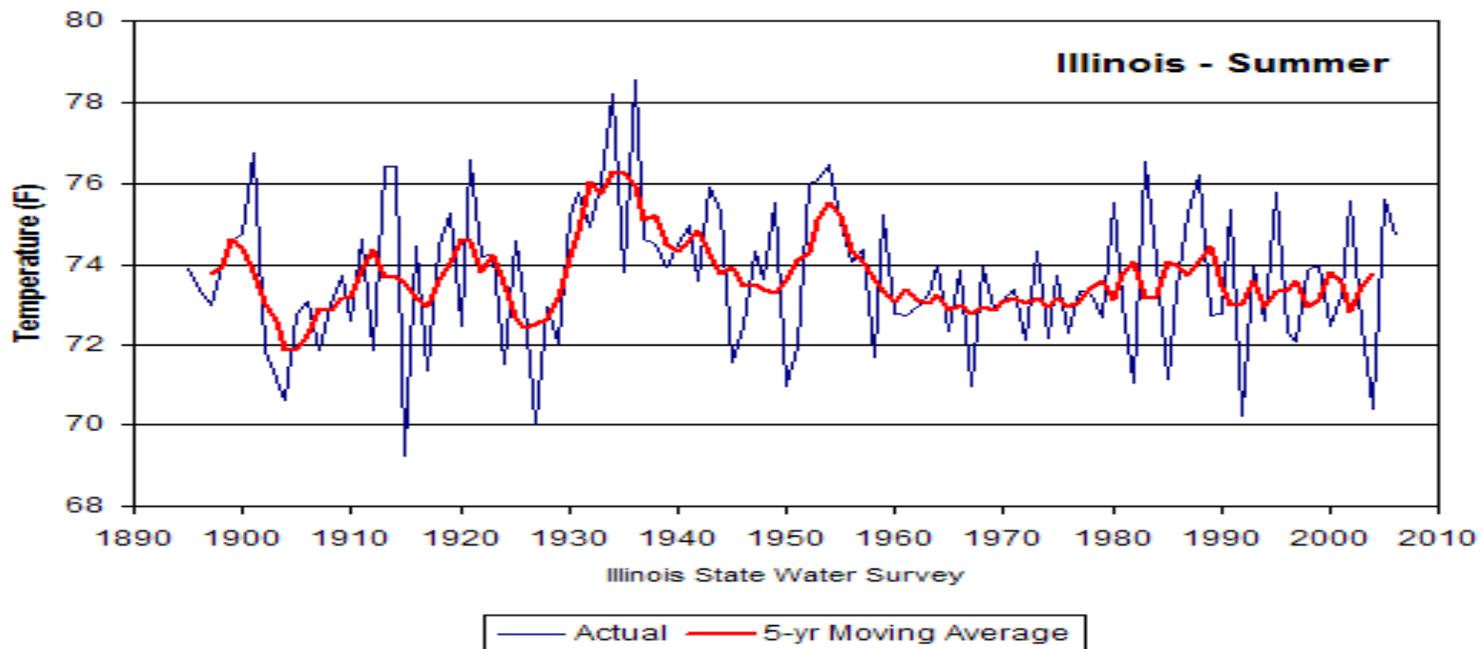
# Illinois Temperature: — Annual — Smoothed

Source: Jim Angel, Illinois State Water Survey



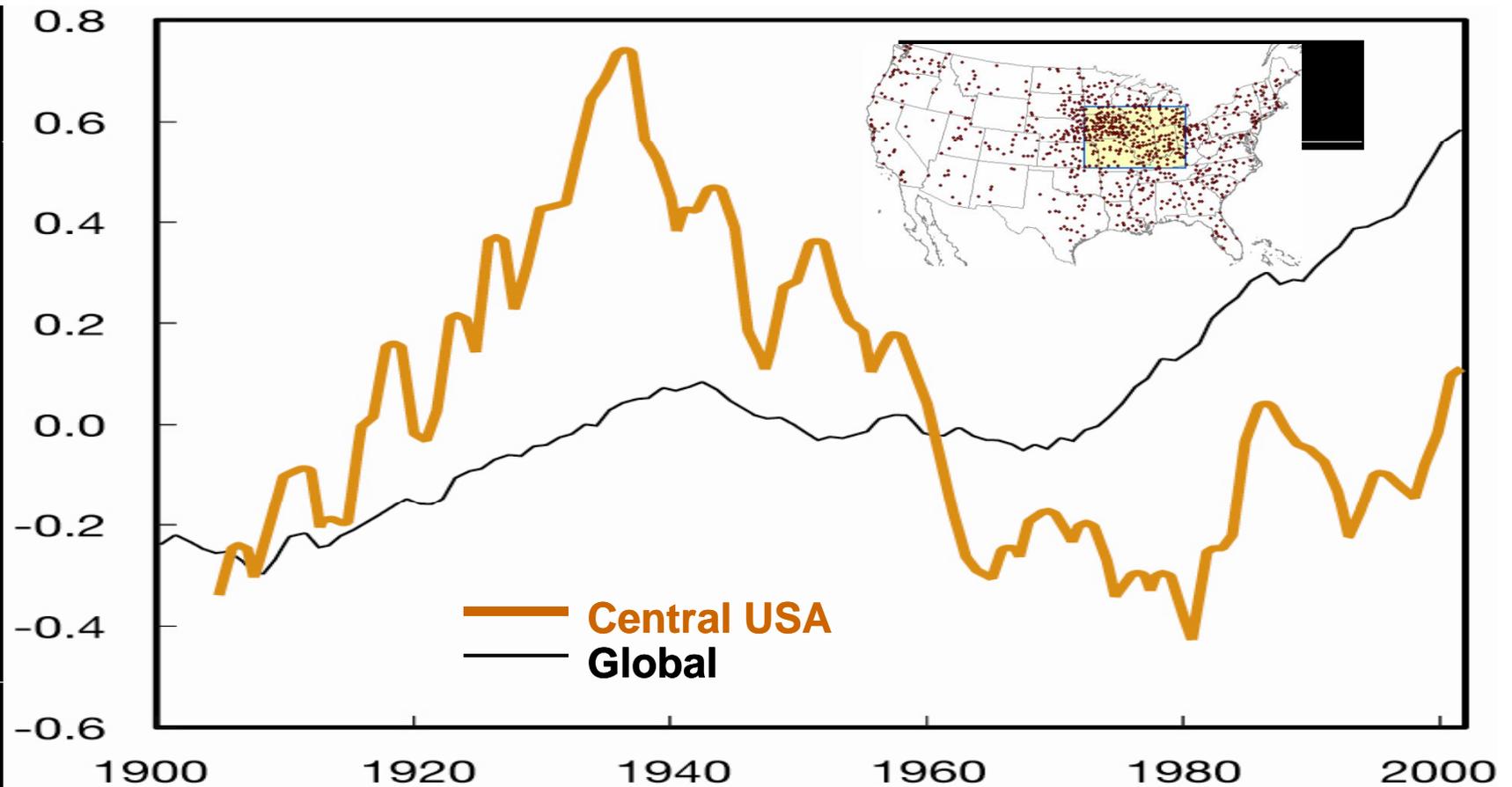
# Annual Temperature: Marengo (Jim Angel)





# Illinois and Central USA Temperature Changes Differ from Global Trends

Ken Kunkel *et al.*



# ANNUAL TEMPERATURE TRENDS

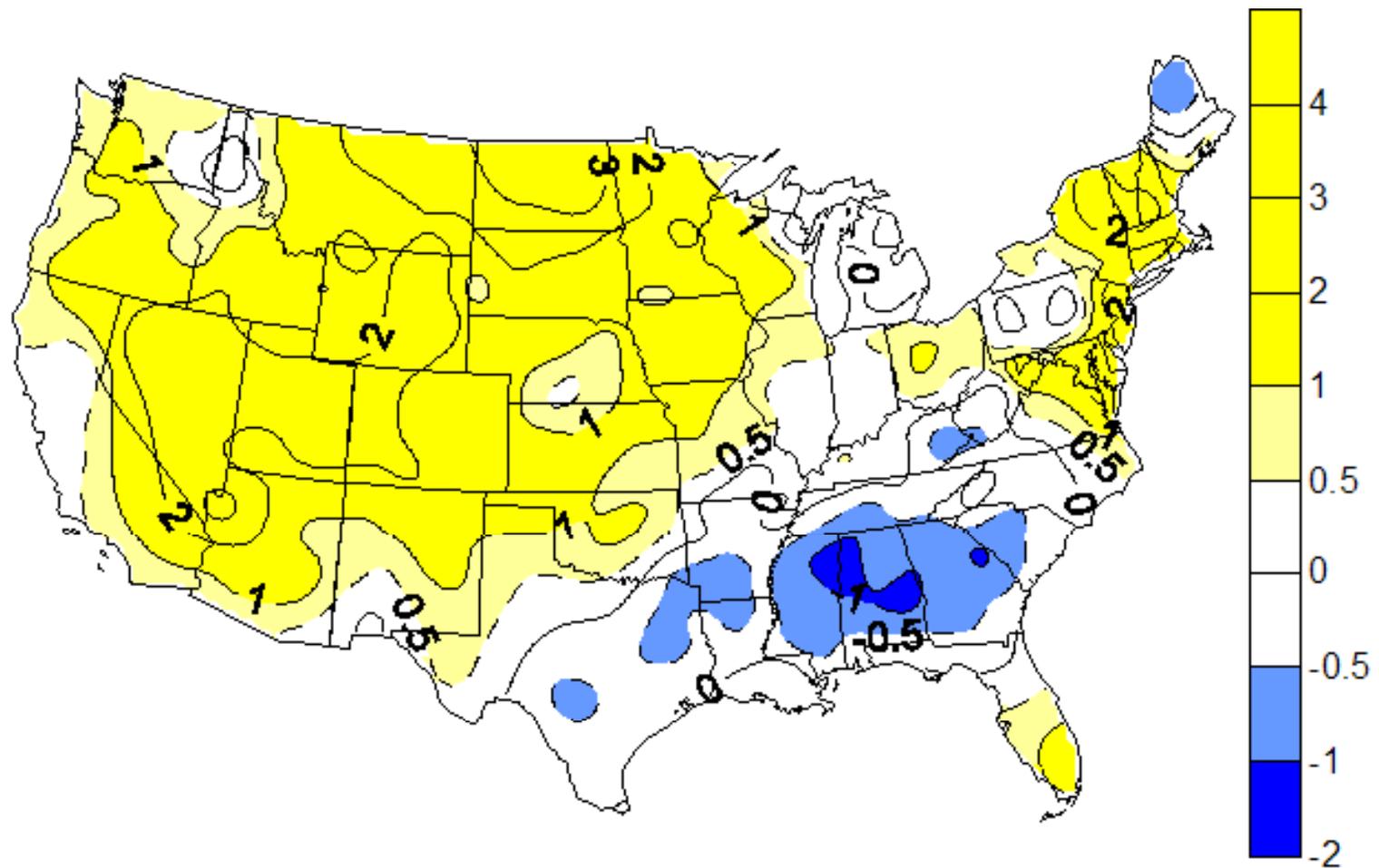


Figure 1. ANNUAL temperature trends in the U.S. expressed as the total change over the period 1895-2006 in degrees F and derived from climate division data. Copyright 2007. Illinois State Water Survey.

# **HISTORICAL VARIATIONS IN LAKE LEVEL**

# LAKE MICHIGAN/HURON LAKE LEVEL (USACE)

OCTOBER

Current 577.0 ft

Long-term average 578.9 ft

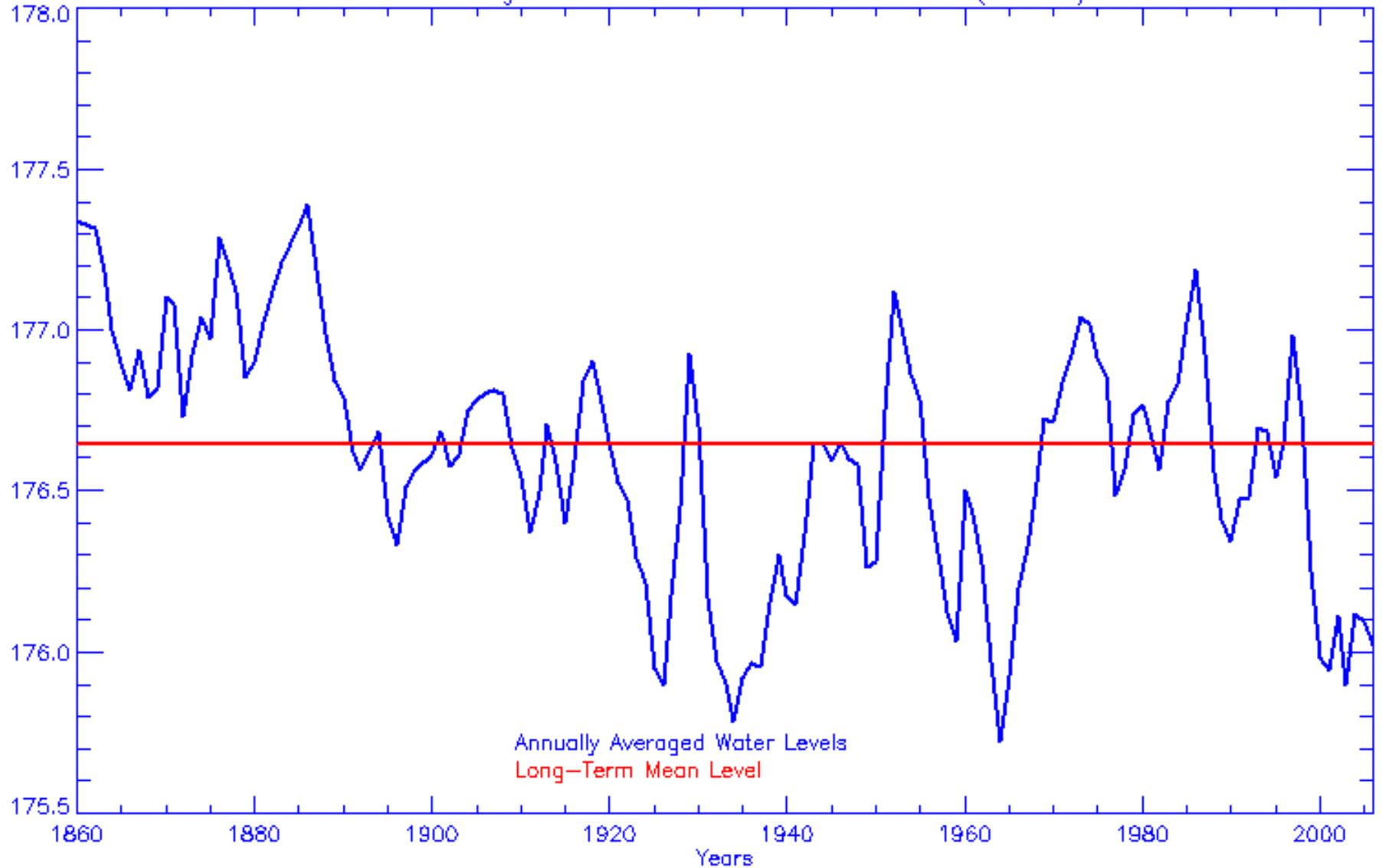
Seasonal variation 1.3 ft

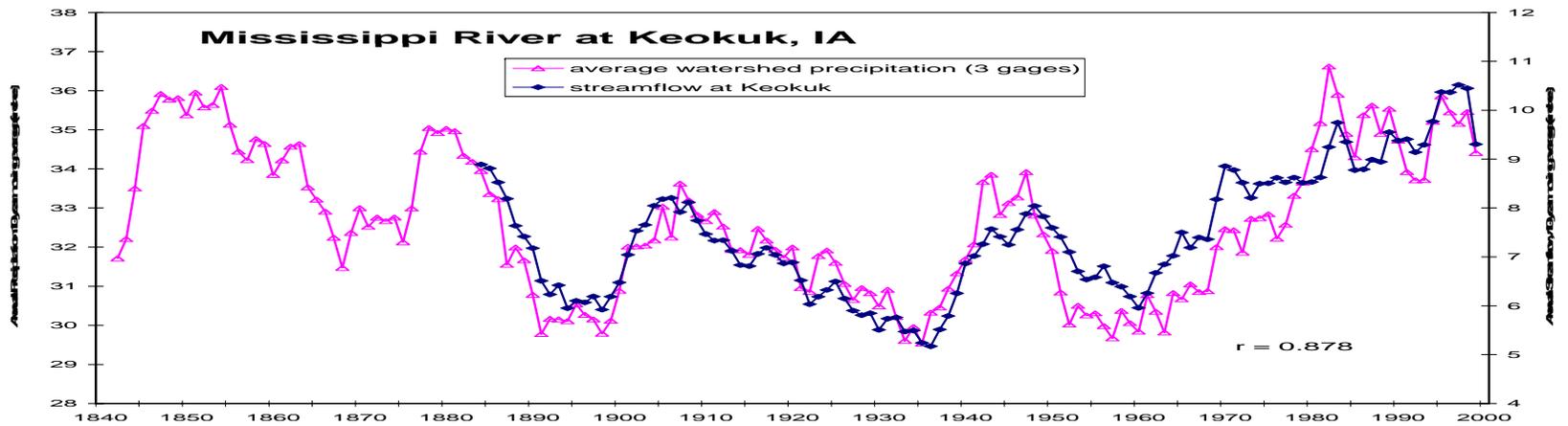
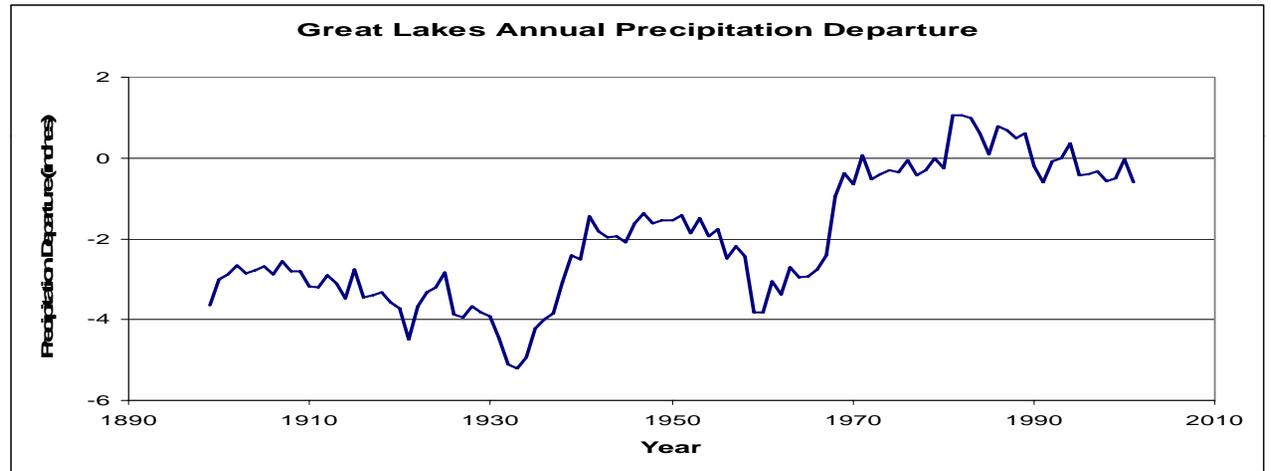
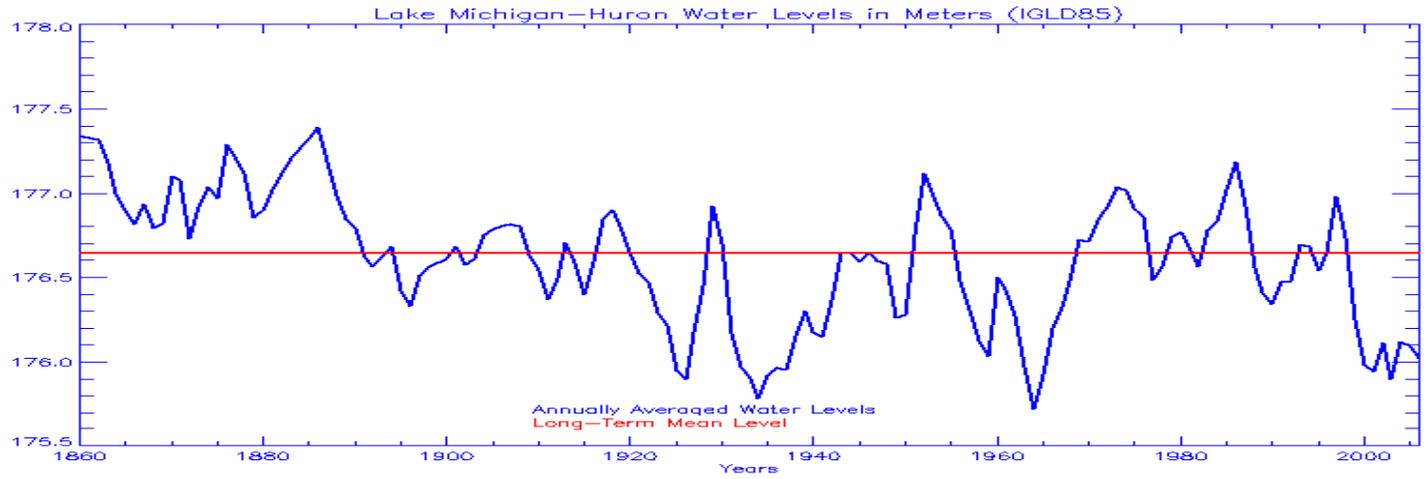
Lowest (1964) 576.4 ft

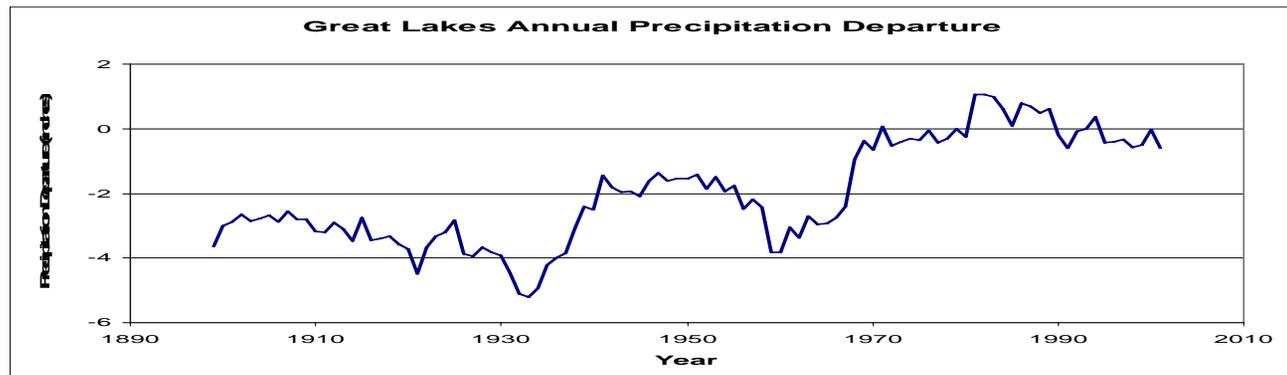
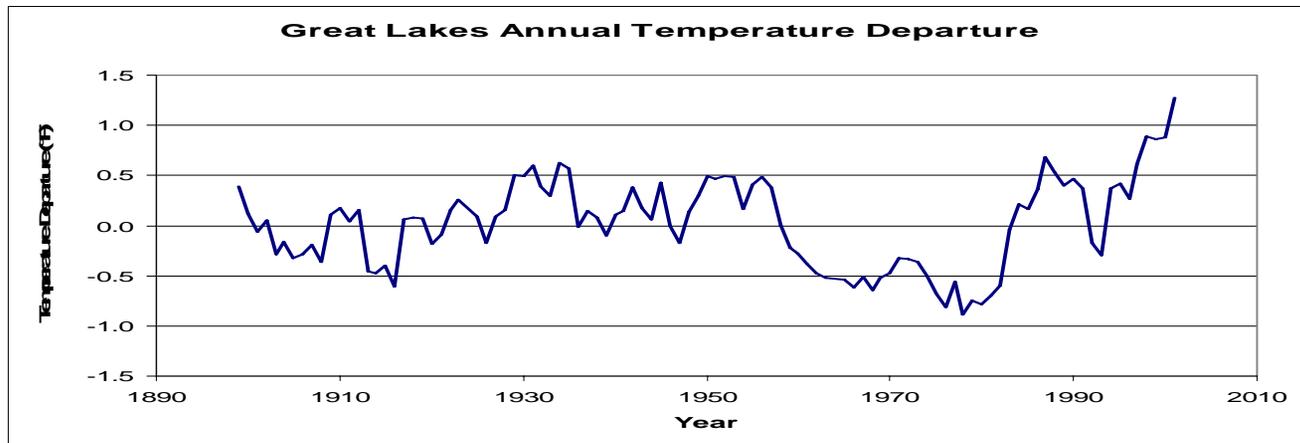
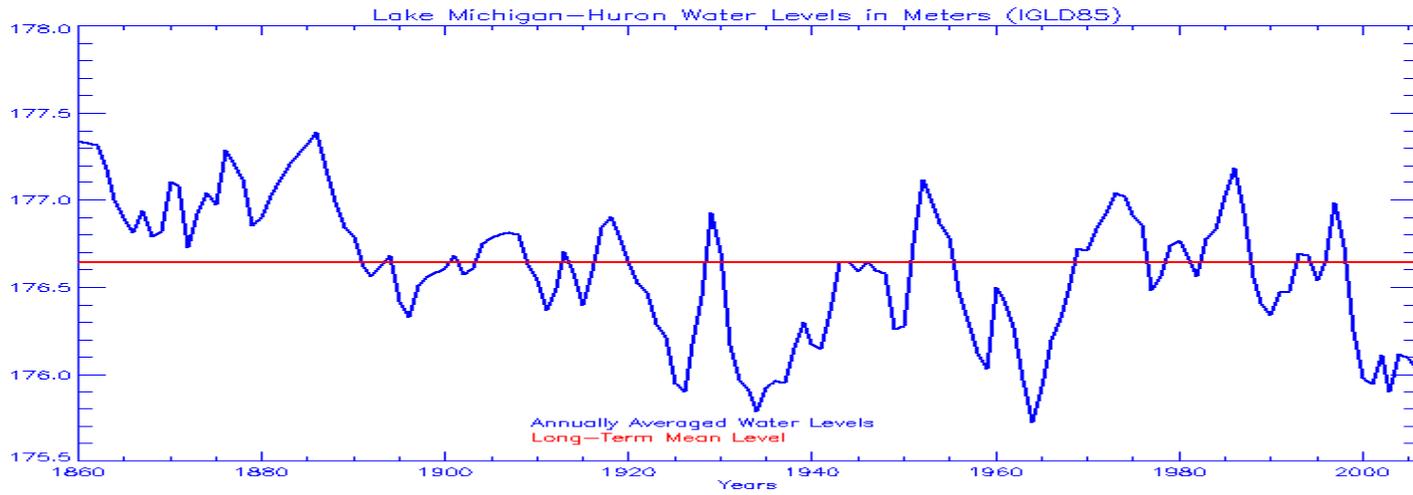
Highest (1986) 582.3 ft

# NOAA/GLERL

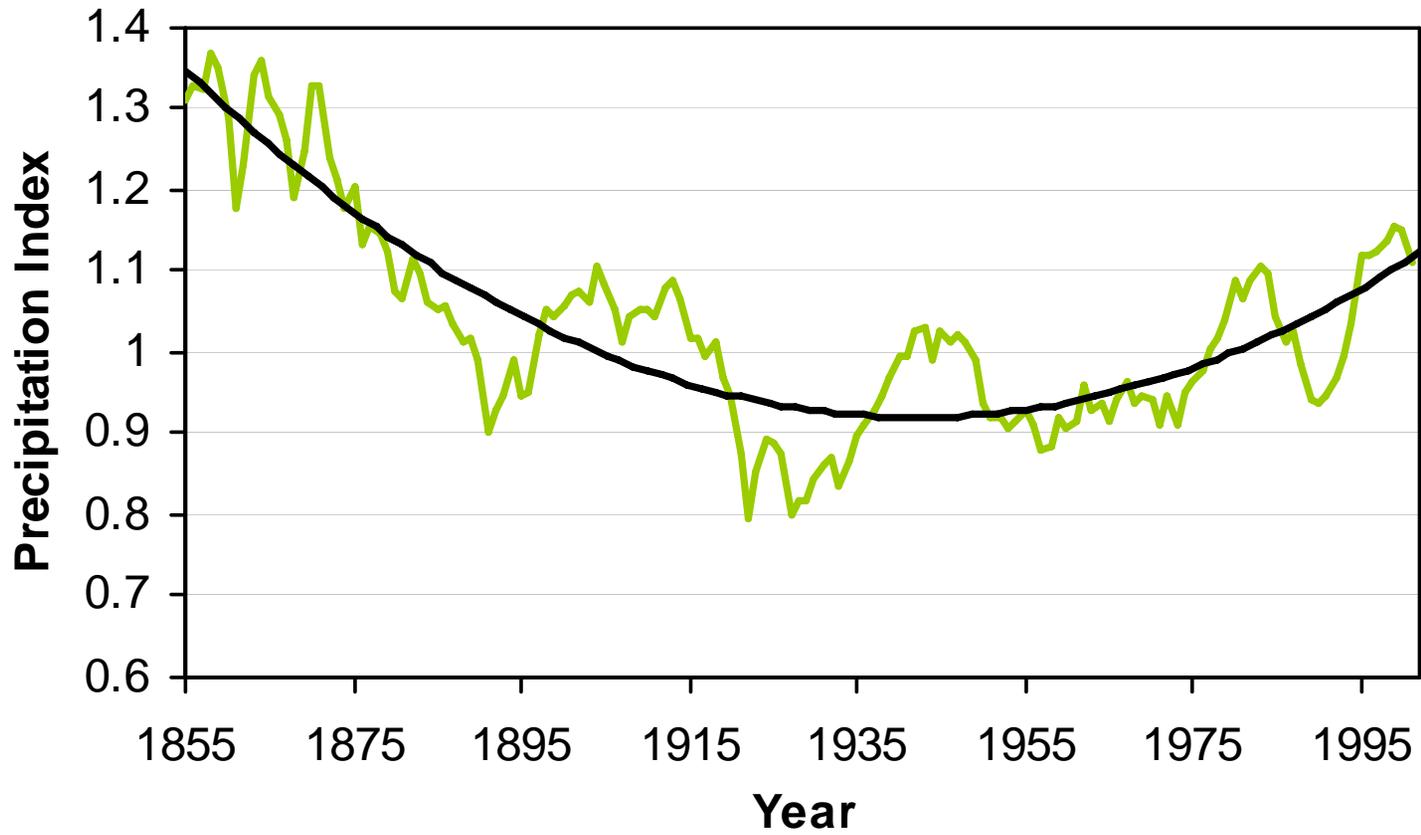
Lake Michigan–Huron Water Levels in Meters (IGLD85)





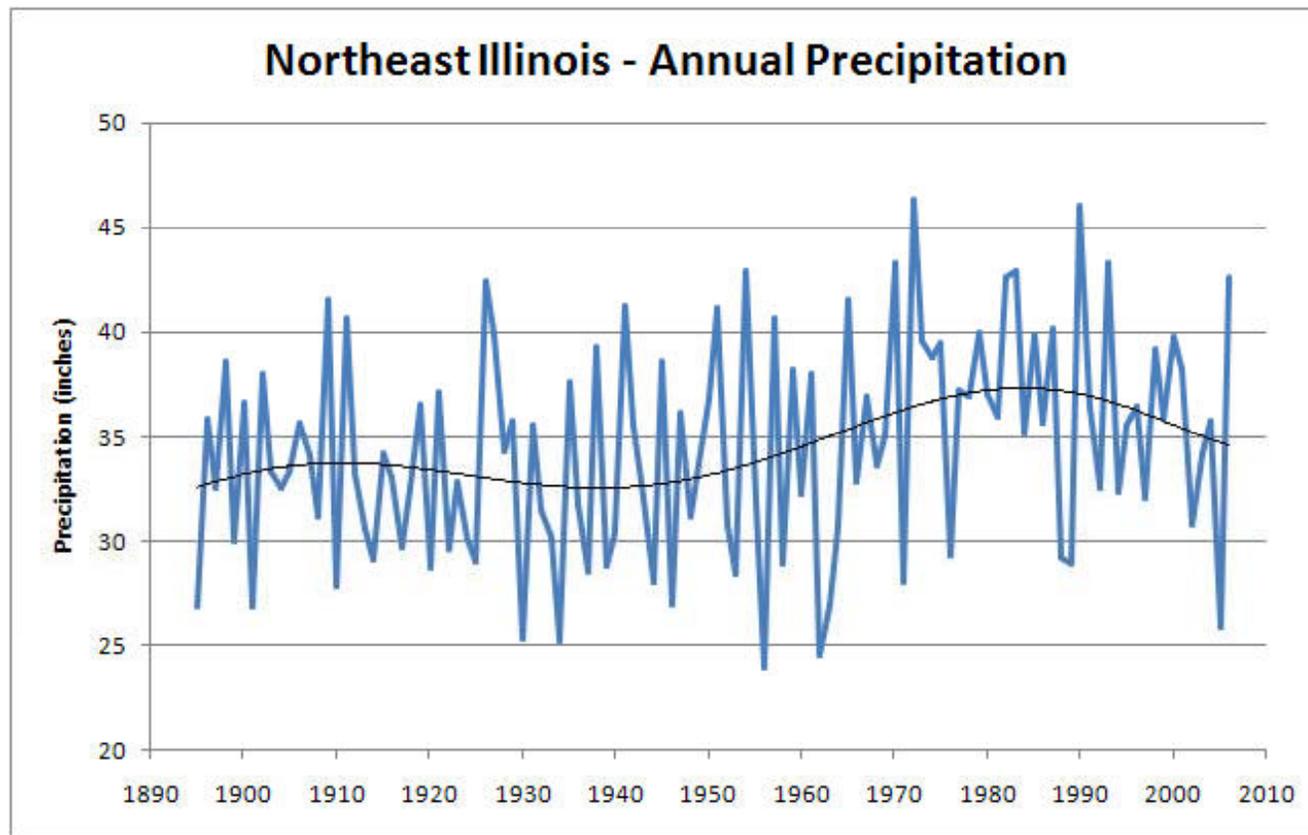


### U.S. 1-day duration, 1-yr return

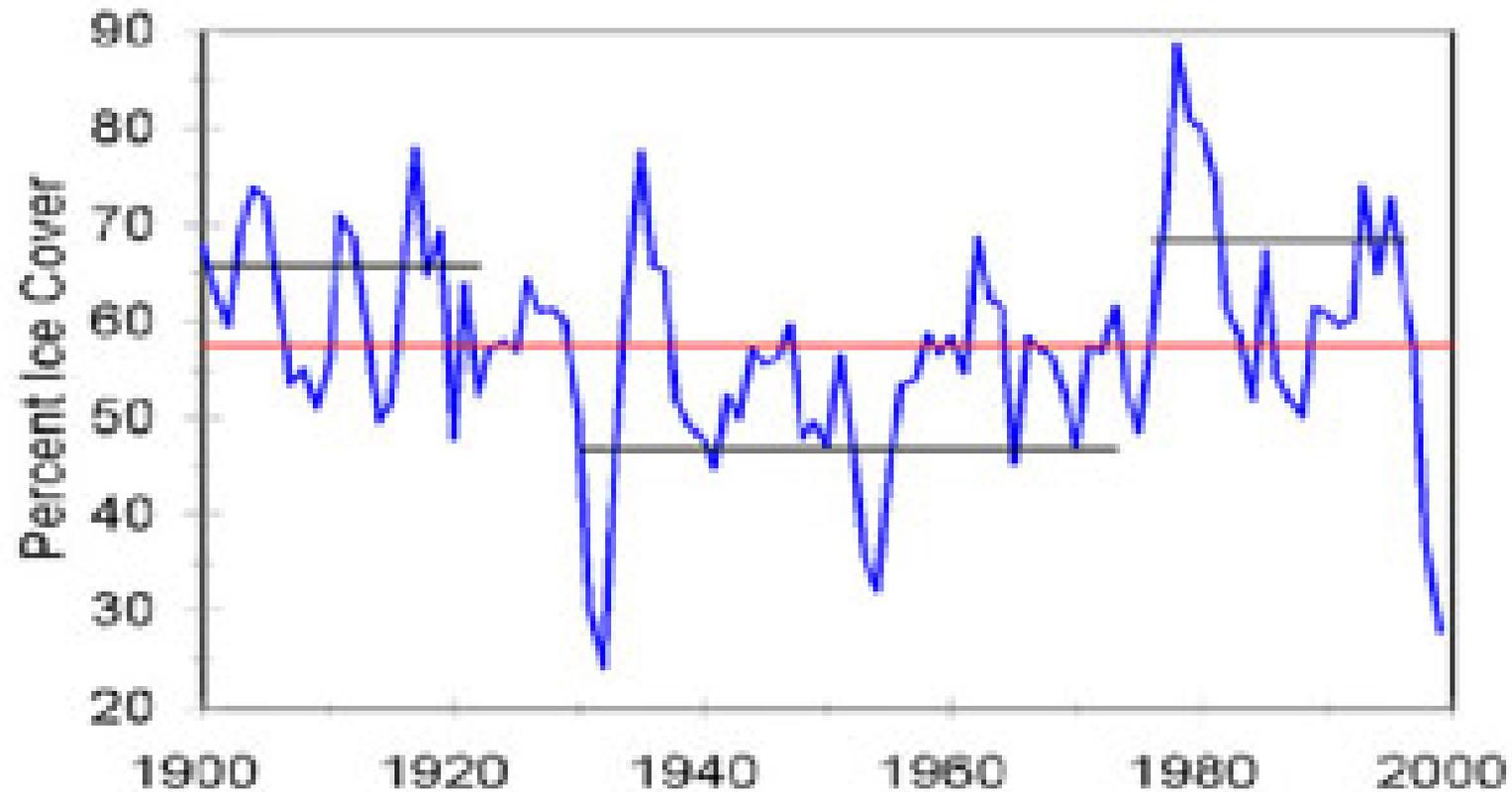


# Increasing Floods in NE Illinois

- Combination of increasing frequency of heavy precipitation events and urbanization of watersheds.



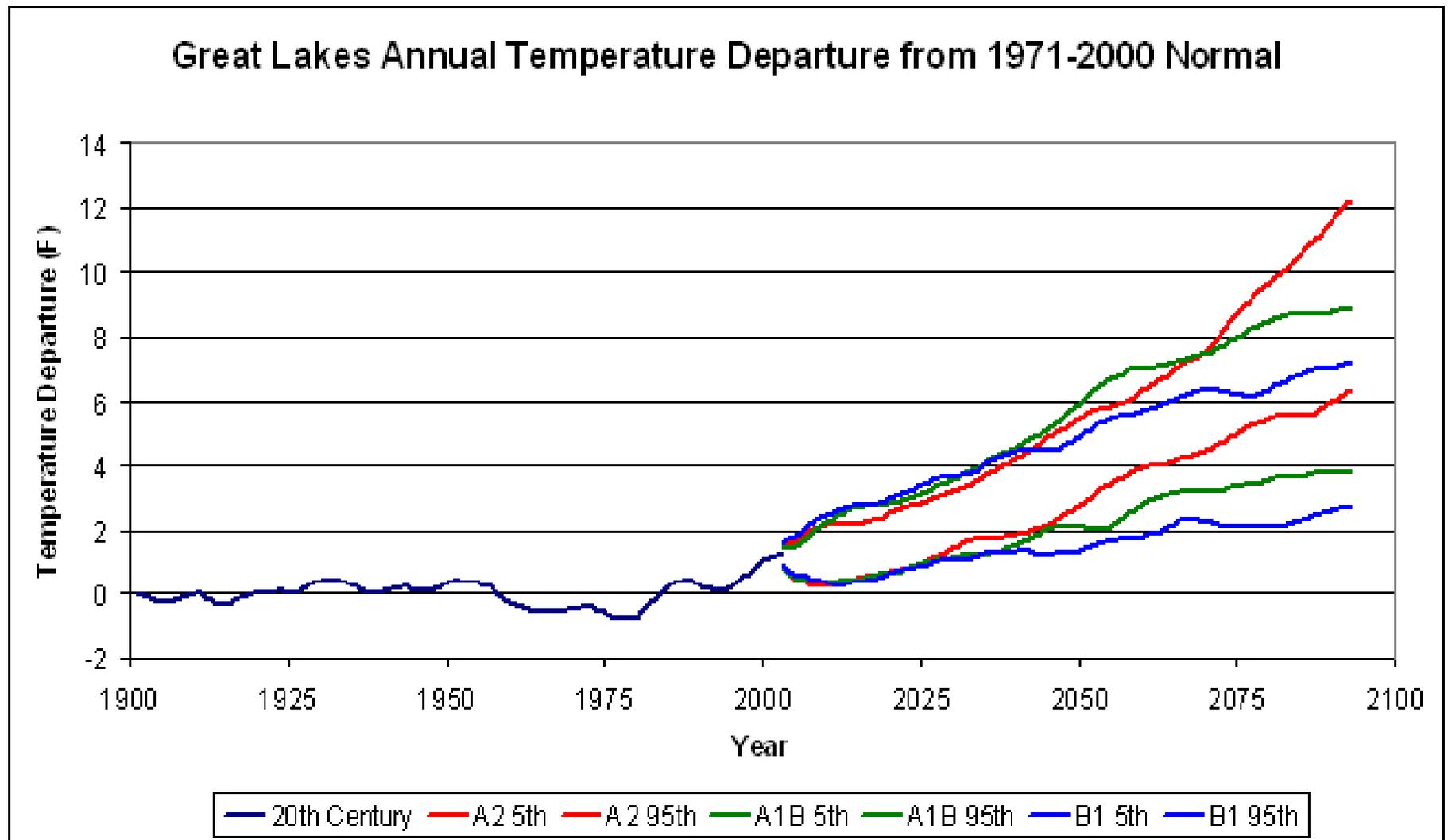
# Great Lakes Ice Cover NOAA/GLERL



# **FUTURE CLIMATE CHANGES**

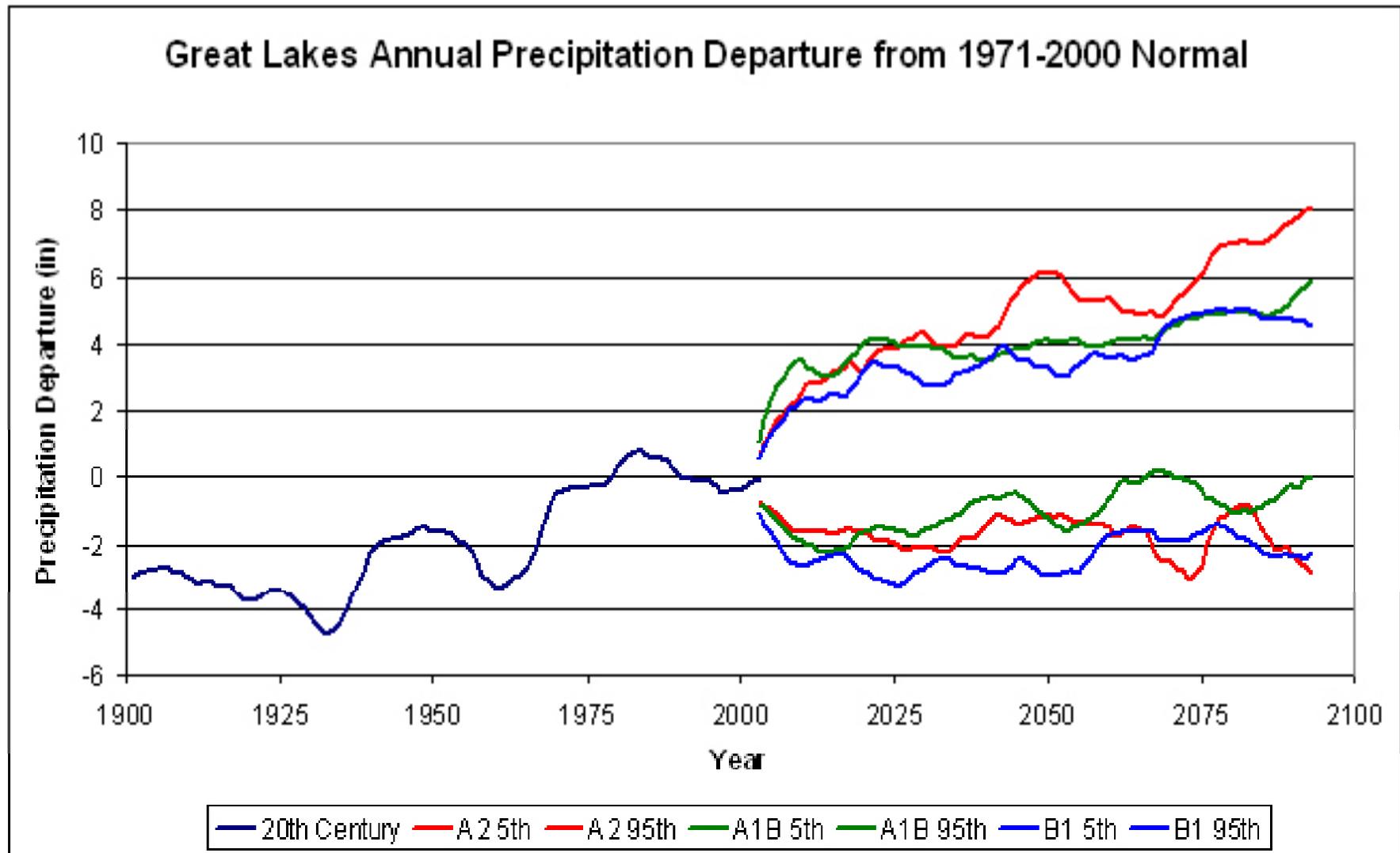
# Ken Kunkel *et al.*

[http://www.sws.uiuc.edu/wsp/climate/ClimateTom\\_scenarios.asp](http://www.sws.uiuc.edu/wsp/climate/ClimateTom_scenarios.asp)

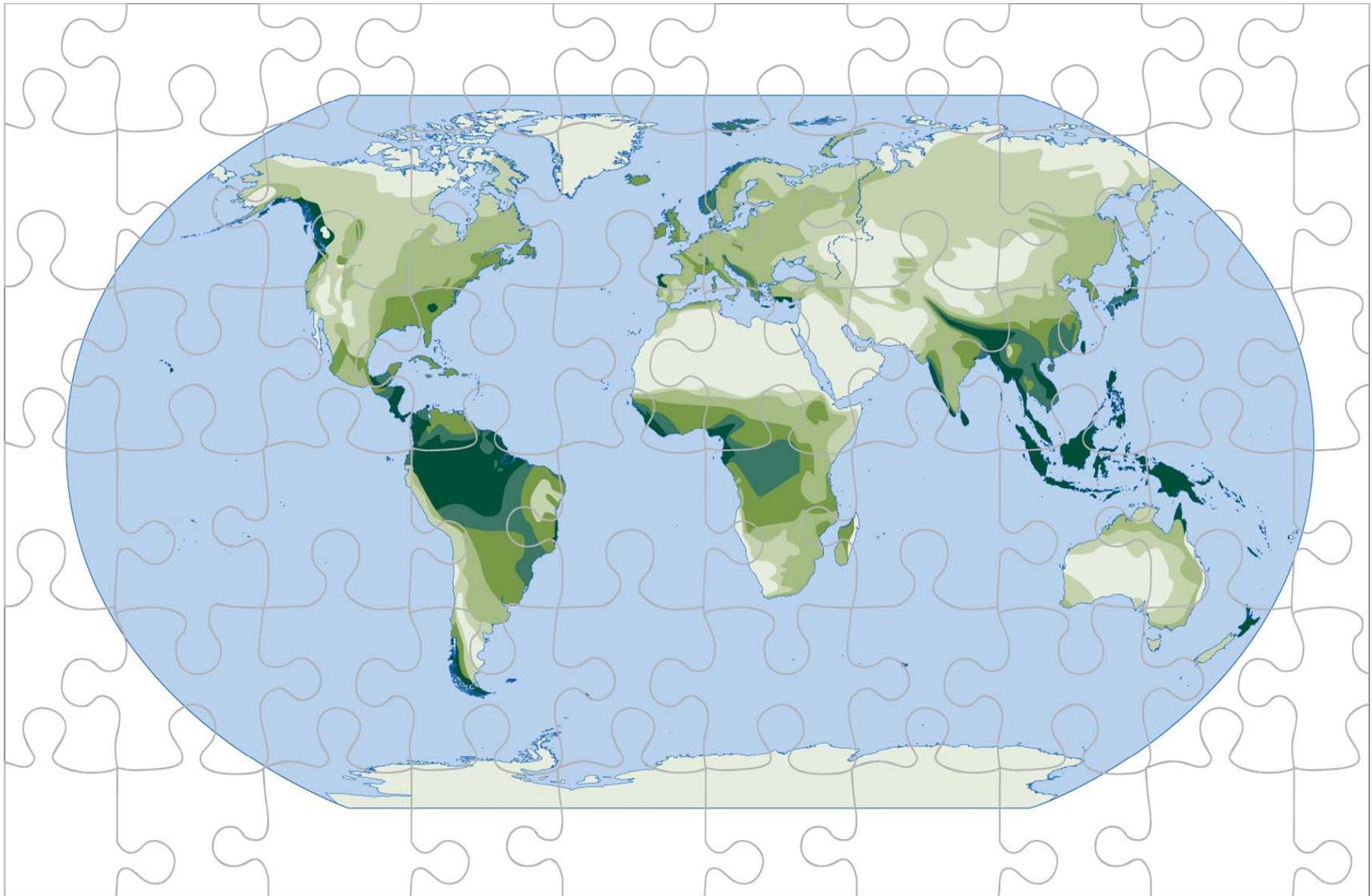


# Ken Kunkel *et al.*

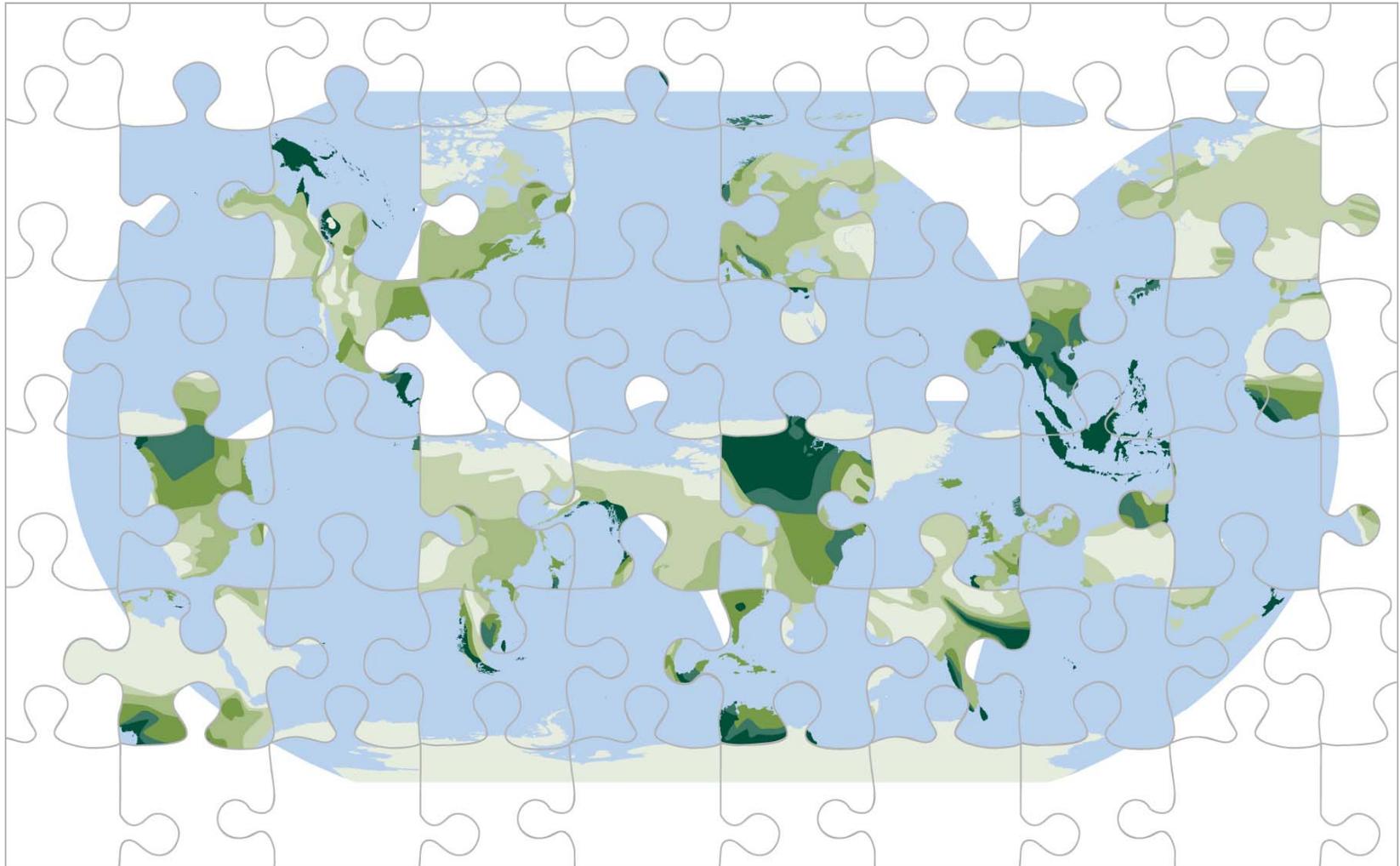
[http://www.sws.uiuc.edu/wsp/climate/ClimateTom\\_scenarios.asp](http://www.sws.uiuc.edu/wsp/climate/ClimateTom_scenarios.asp)



# GLOBAL CLIMATE IS A COMPOSITE OF REGIONAL CLIMATES .....



**... BUT GLOBAL CLIMATE MODELS DO NOT DO A GOOD JOB AT SIMULATING REGIONAL PRECIPITATION CHANGES**



# CONCLUSIONS

1. **SHORT AND LONG-TERM CHANGES IN CLIMATE AFFECT LAKE LEVEL**
2. **RECENT LOW LAKE LEVEL PROBABLY DUE TO A COMBINATION OF LOW PRECIPITATION AND WARM TEMPERATURES**
3. **FUTURE CLIMATE AND LAKE LEVELS HIGHLY UNCERTAIN – POSSIBILITY OF MAJOR CHANGES**
4. **SWS DEVELOPING A NEW CRYSTAL BALL – A REGIONAL CLIMATE MODEL – TO PROVIDE A BETTER PLANNING TOOL**



**Illinois State**  
**WATER**  
**Survey (1895)**

**THANK YOU**

**HAVE A NICE DAY!**

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