

# **Will global warming change the summer rainfall patterns over Eastern China?**

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Flooding in Anren, Hunan Province, China, 7th June 2018. Credit: DUAN Xinping

Global warming is changing the Earth's climate. Heat waves, heavy rainfall, droughts and floods occur frequently in different parts of the world. Under these circumstances, how regional rainfall changes is of great concern.

An important feature of summer [rainfall](#) in eastern China is the meridionally banded structure, fluctuating on interannual and interdecadal timescales. In addition to long-term trends, how these patterns may change under [global warming](#) has important implications for agricultural planning and water resources management over this densely populated area.

Recently, researchers from the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the UK Met Office Hadley Centre, cooperated on this issue using the latest climate model from the Hadley Centre, HadGEM3-GC2. "An interesting finding of our study is the big difference in the responses of rainfall modes to increased CO<sub>2</sub> forcing at different timescales", says Dr. DUAN Yawen, the first author of this study.

By comparing the leading rainfall modes between an instantly quadrupled CO<sub>2</sub> simulation (4×CO<sub>2</sub>) and the model's pre-industrial control simulation, the study shows that, although the rainfall modes on interannual and interdecadal timescales are similar in this model's internal variability, they respond very differently under 4×CO<sub>2</sub> forcing. On interannual timescales, increased CO<sub>2</sub> forcing does not change the spatial distribution of the dominant modes, but mainly affects their frequency. Specifically, in the 4×CO<sub>2</sub> experiment, the dipole mode

becomes more dominant. This might be due to an enhanced relationship between the dipole mode and ENSO events in the previous winter and through an increased role of the Indian Ocean under CO<sub>2</sub> forcing. On interdecadal timescales, CO<sub>2</sub> forcing plays a bigger role. Under 4×CO<sub>2</sub>, the first EOF looks very different from the control simulation, showing a dipole mode of more east-west contrast with enhanced influence from high latitudes.

This [work](#) was recently published in a special issue of [Advances in Atmospheric Sciences](#) based on the CSSP (Climate Science for Service Partnership China) project.

**More information:** Yawen Duan et al, Assessing Global Warming Induced Changes in Summer Rainfall Variability over Eastern China Using the Latest Hadley Centre Climate Model HadGEM3-GC2, *Advances in Atmospheric Sciences* (2018). [DOI: 10.1007/s00376-018-7264-x](#)

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