



Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada

Canada

Project, Prepare, and Protect: Using climate data and tools to understand future extreme heat

CANADIAN CENTRE FOR
CLIMATE SERVICES

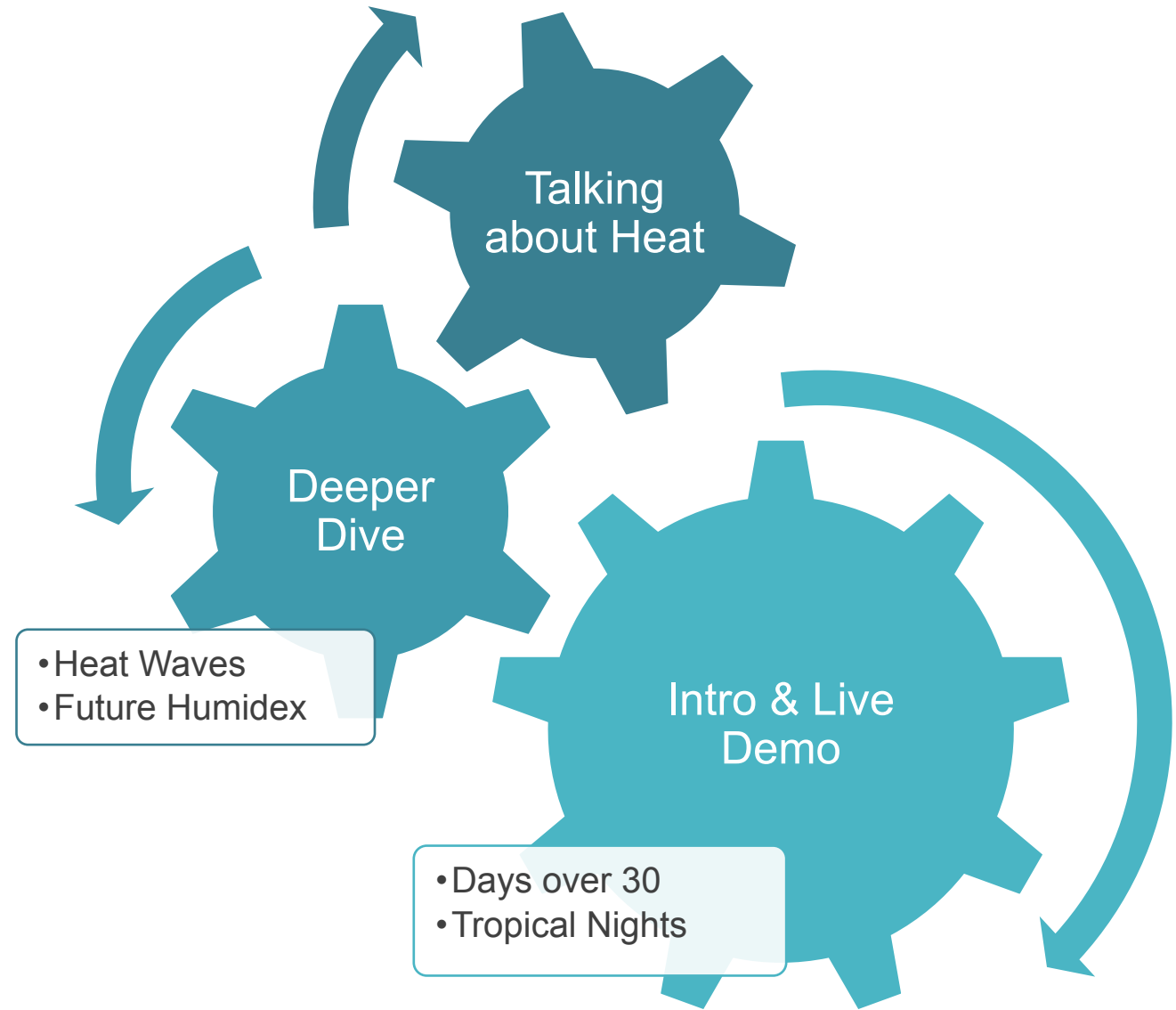
CENTRE CANADIEN DES
SERVICES CLIMATIQUES



National Collaborating Centre
for Environmental Health

Centre de collaboration nationale
en santé environnementale

Agenda for today's session



Poll Question! Let us know where you are located.

Who we are and where we are from

Please introduce *yourself* in the chat!



Elizabeth Fard

Training Team, Policy Advisor
Canadian Centre for Climate Services
Living and working in Tiohtiá:ke (Montreal), an unceded traditional Indigenous territory. Many Indigenous peoples converged here including the Kanien'kehá:ka (Mohawk) Nation, a member of the Haudenosauni Confederacy and the custodian of the water and lands of Tiohtiá:ke.



Elaine Barrow

Data and Products Office, Senior Advisor
Canadian Centre for Climate Services
Living and working in Treaty 4 territory, the original lands of the Cree, Ojibwe, Saulteaux, Dakota, Nakota, Lakota, and on the homeland of the Métis Nation.



Craig Brown

Senior Scientist, Climate Change and Health
Vancouver Coastal Health
Living and working on the traditional territory of the Esquimalt and Songhees First Nations (Victoria, BC)

Where does climate information play a role in public health?

Broad commitment to climate action

- High-level themes
- Trends for general variables like average temperature

Poll Question! How do you use climate data – choose all that apply!

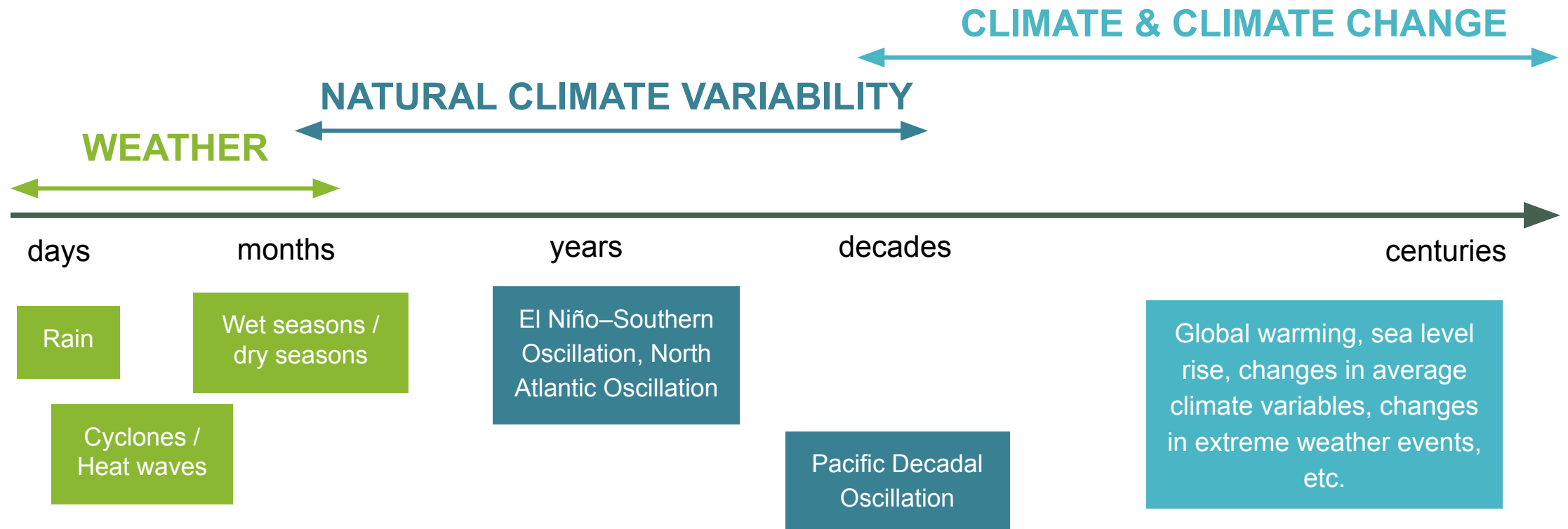
Specific impact, program or project to deal with a changing climate

- More location-focused, more complex variables
- Intermediate level of detail
- General risk assessments

Detailed technical needs for specific issues like extreme rainfall

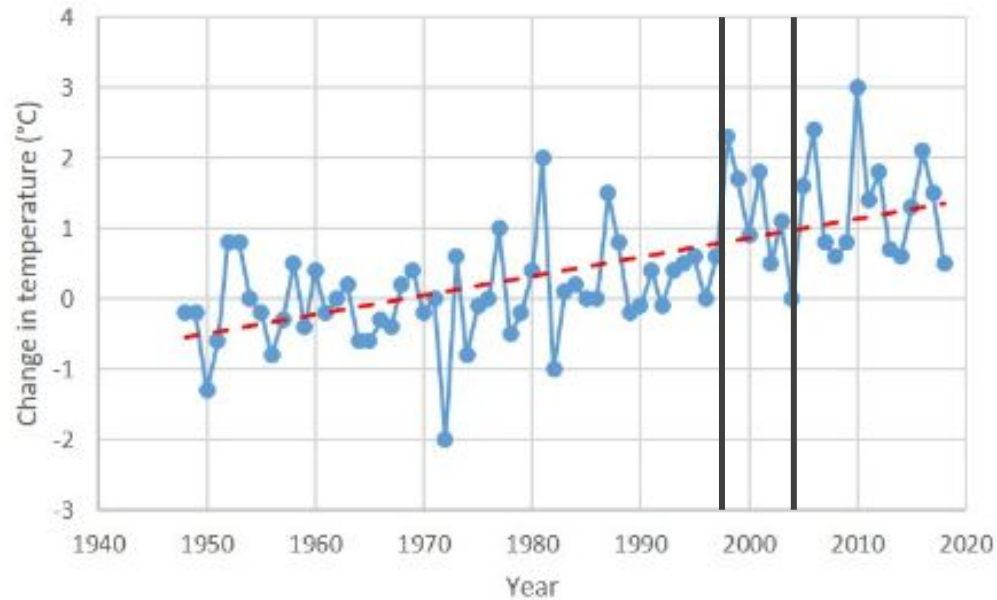
- Technical risk assessments
- In-depth, detailed data

Weather, natural variability, and climate



Climate variability over time

Annual average temperature change for Canada as a whole, with respect to the 1961-1990 climate normal period.

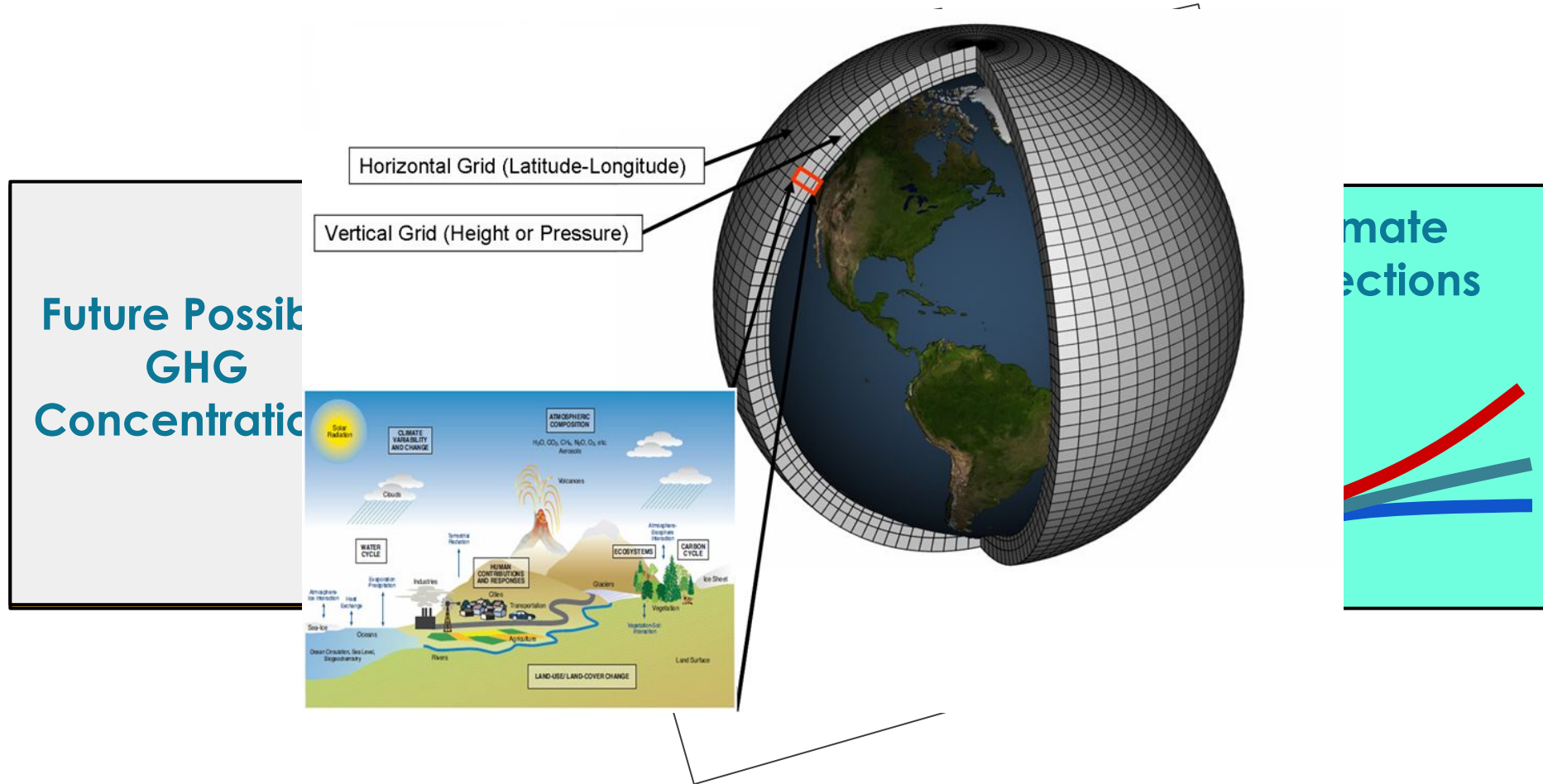


Blue line with markers – year to year anomalies with respect to the 1961-1990 average

Data Tip! Best practice is to use 30-year averages to represent climate and to compare changes

Red dashed line – trend in climate over the time period shown

What are climate projections and where do they come from?

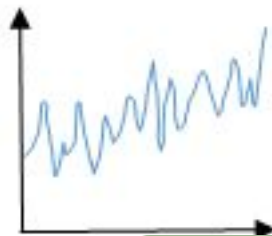


We can represent the range of model outputs using multi-model ensembles

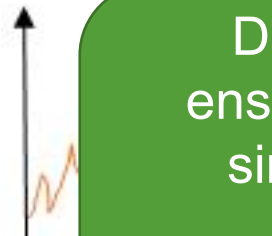
Individual model output

Multi-model ensemble

Future Projection 1

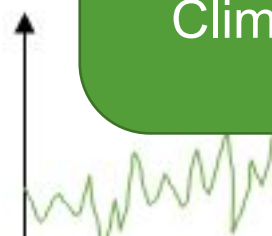


Future Projection 2

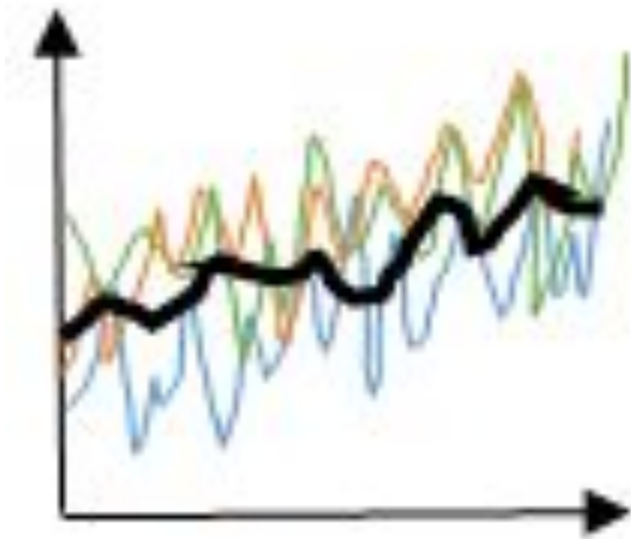


...

Future Projection nth

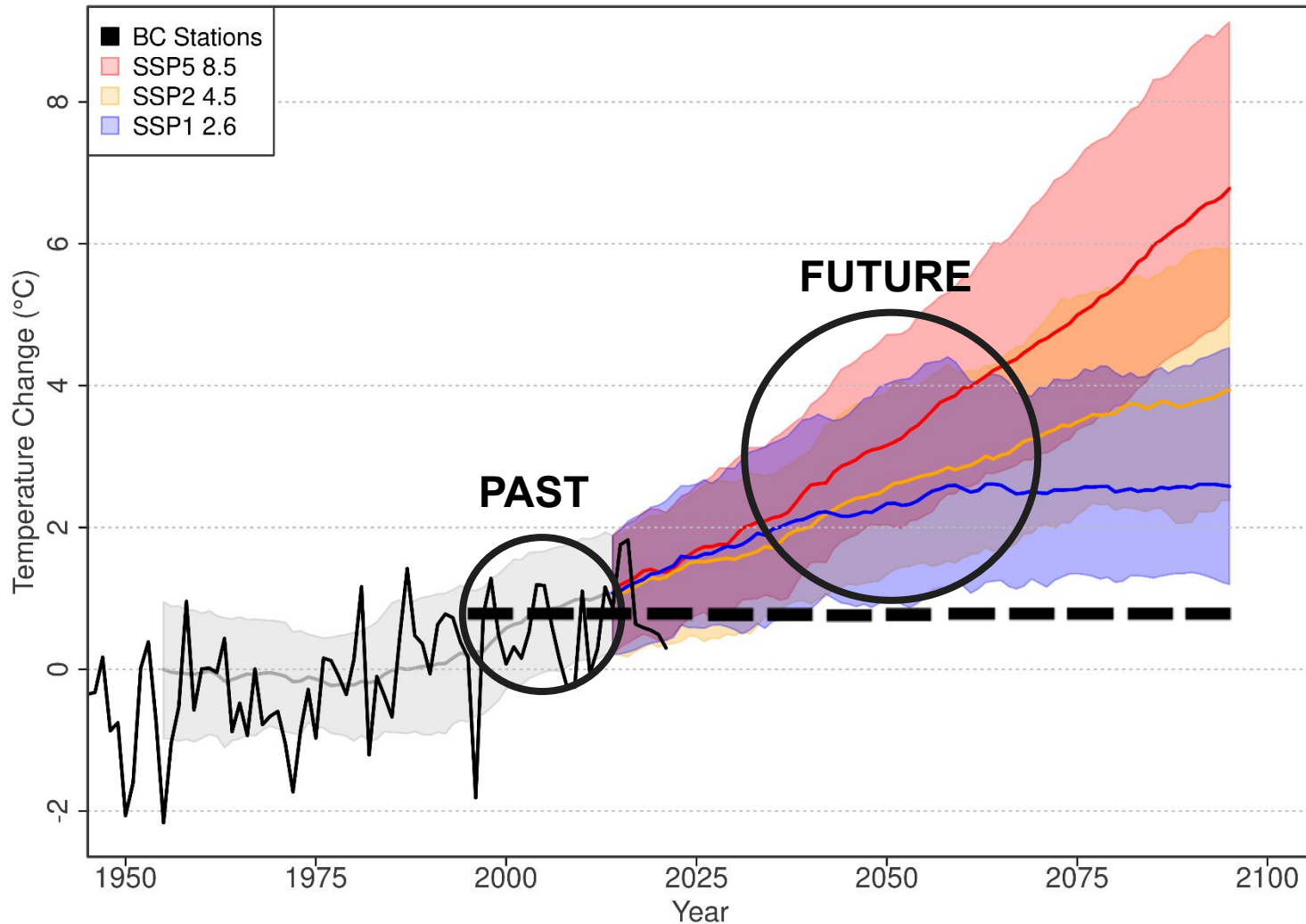


Data Tip! Best practice is to use ensemble data (multiple models, or, single model with multiple runs).
ClimateData.ca provides multi-model ensemble data.



Handling uncertainty: Historical average temperature future temperature

Temperature Change in British Columbia (vs. 1971-2000 baseline)



Summary:

1. Past conditions are not a good guide for future conditions.
2. Conditions keep changing with time in all but best case.
3. Must accommodate a wider range of conditions in all cases.

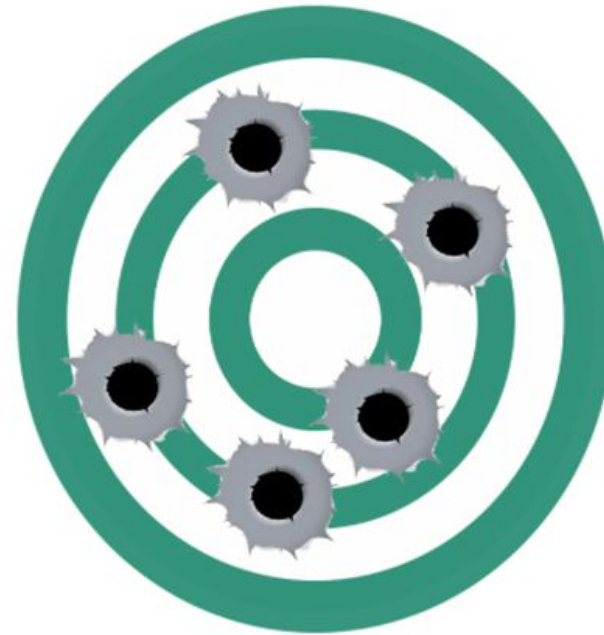
Data Tip! Rather than choosing a scenario, consider what range you should plan for.

Targeting the future climate: Precisely wrong vs generally accurate

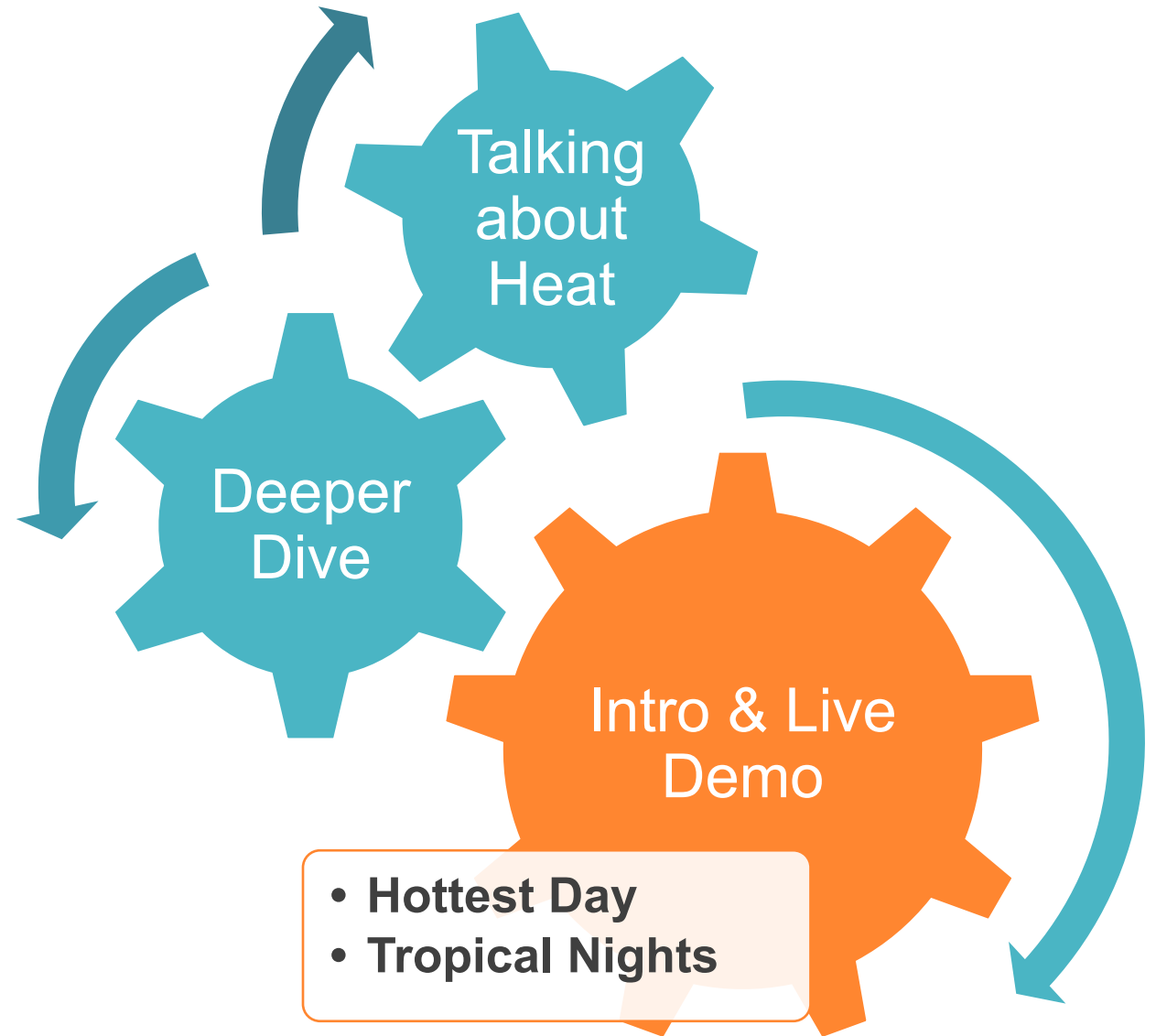
“Past data are known quantities”



“Projections have uncertainties”



Finding heat-related climate data



Examples of data portals

Poll question –
experience with
climate data portals!



Climate Atlas of Canada

Start learning about climate change in Canada through mapping and storytelling



ClimateData.ca

Start exploring case studies and downloading location-based climate data by variable or sector



Power Analytics and Visualization for Climate Science (PAVICS)

Advanced tools for academia, climate scenario developers, and other expert users

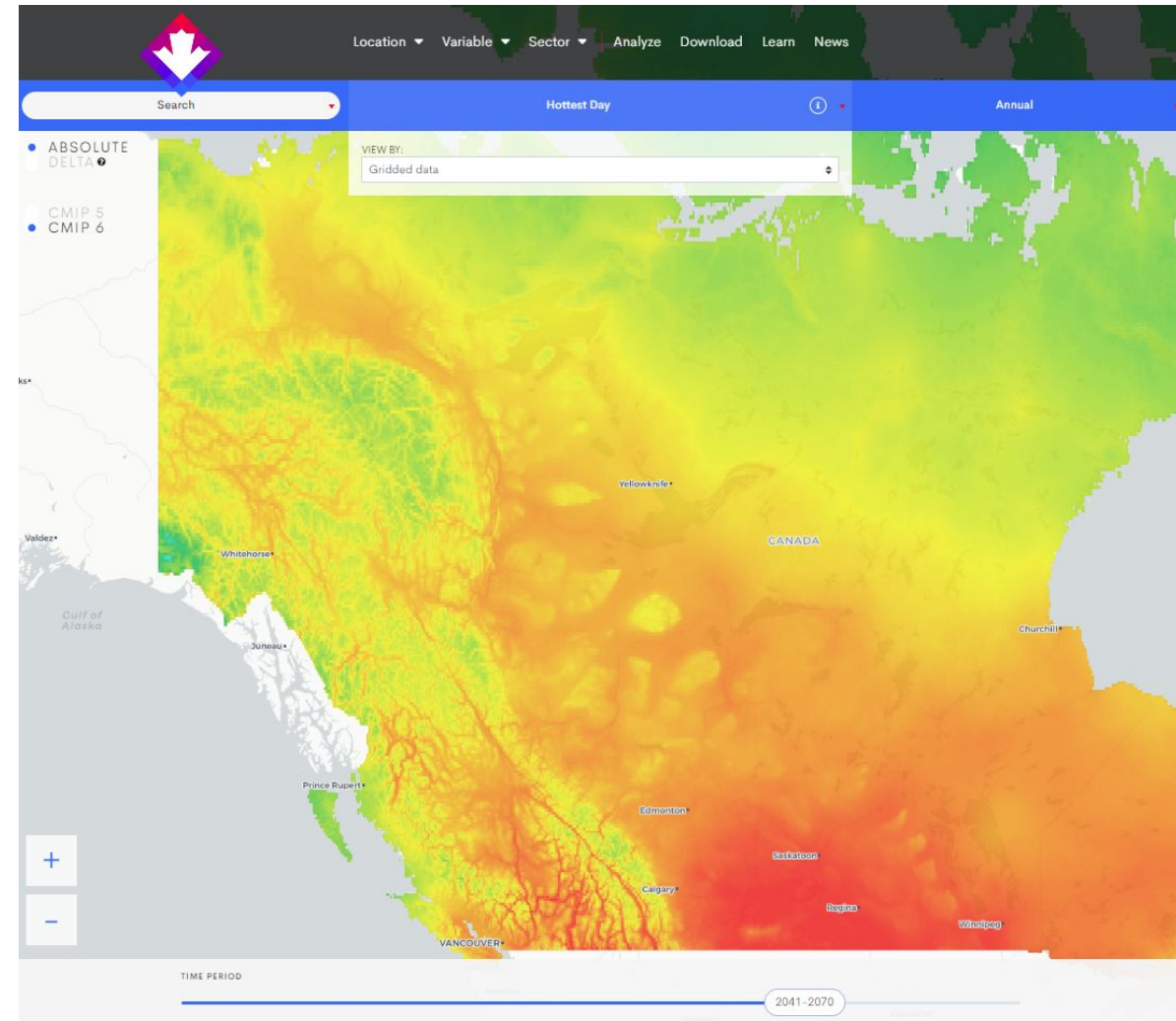
ClimateData.ca has 35+ variables and is customizable

Climate Data

- Resolution: 6x10km grid
- Temperature and precipitation variables, other climate indicators
- Three scenarios, out to 2100; ensemble values: 10th, median, 90th
- 30 year averages, change values
- Location-based summaries
- Sector modules, e.g. health

Customize climate data

- Select a variable or indices
- Select annual, seasonal or monthly
- Select emission scenario
- Download data and chart image



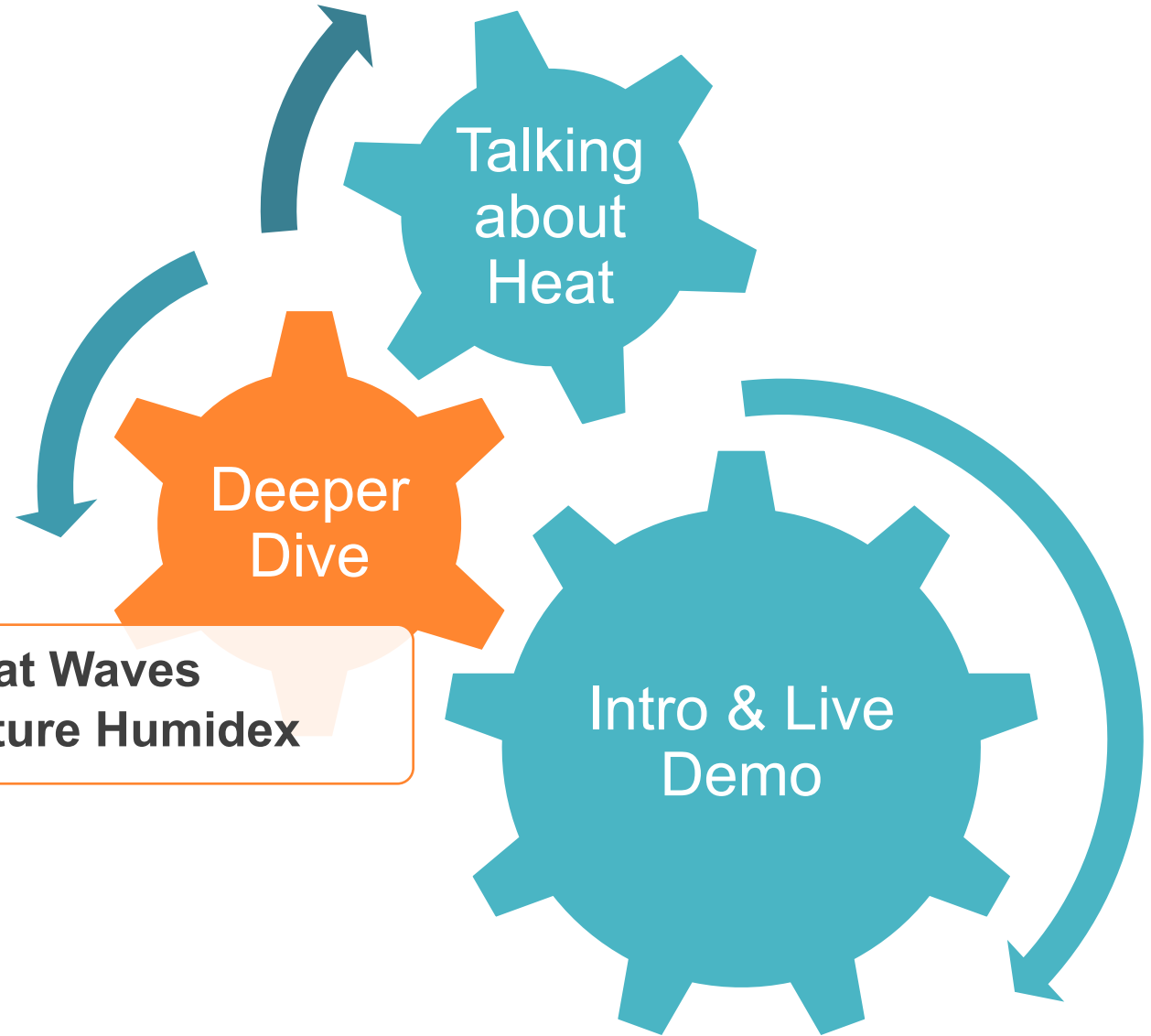
**Questions, confusions, insights? Please ask in the chat
or hold for the Q&A!**



Heat-related Climate Data

Poll question –
health-related climate
data needs

- Heat Waves
- Future Humidex



Future Humidex (HX) projections

Humidex (HX) describes how hot the weather feels to a person, taking heat and humidity into account. The impacts vary by person and population vulnerability.

Humidex (HX) = outdoor index that describes how hot or humid weather feels to the average person. Recorded during summer.

$$\text{HX} = T_a + \frac{5}{9} (\rho - 10)$$

$$\rho = 6.112 \times 10^{7.5 \times T_a / (237.7 + T_a)} \times RH / 100$$

Diaconescu, E., Sankare, H., Chow, K., Murdock, T. Q., & Cannon, A. J. (2022). A short note on the use of daily climate data to calculate Humidex heat-stress indices. *International Journal of Climatology*, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.7833>

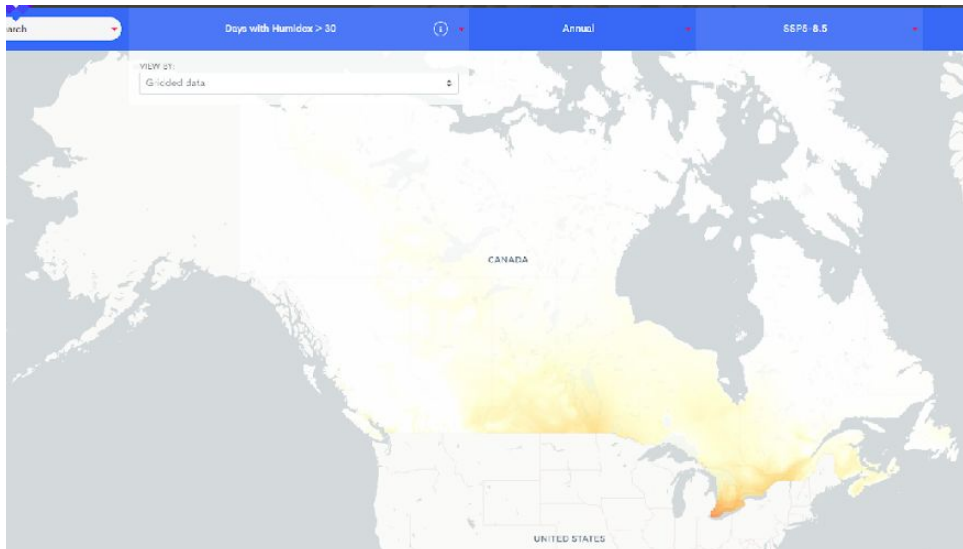
Guide to summer comfort*

Number of days with:
HX > 30
HX > 35
HX > 40

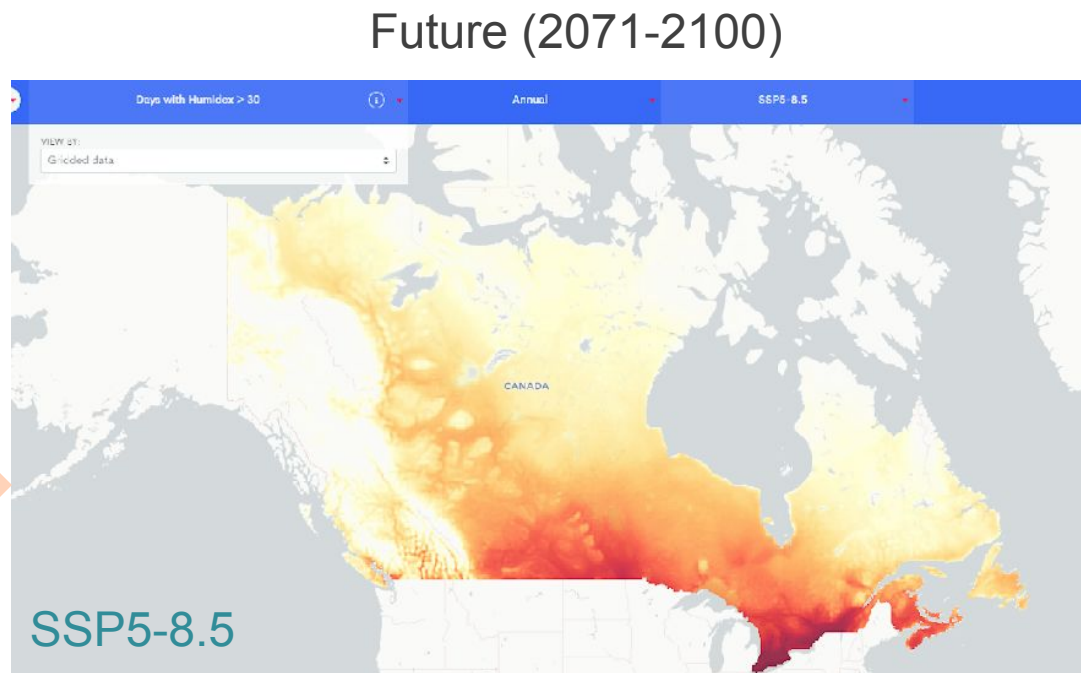
[Warm season weather hazards - Canada.ca](https://www.canada.ca/en/health/science/public-health/services/warm-season-weather-hazards)

Days with maximum Humidex (HX) > 30

Historical (1971-2000)

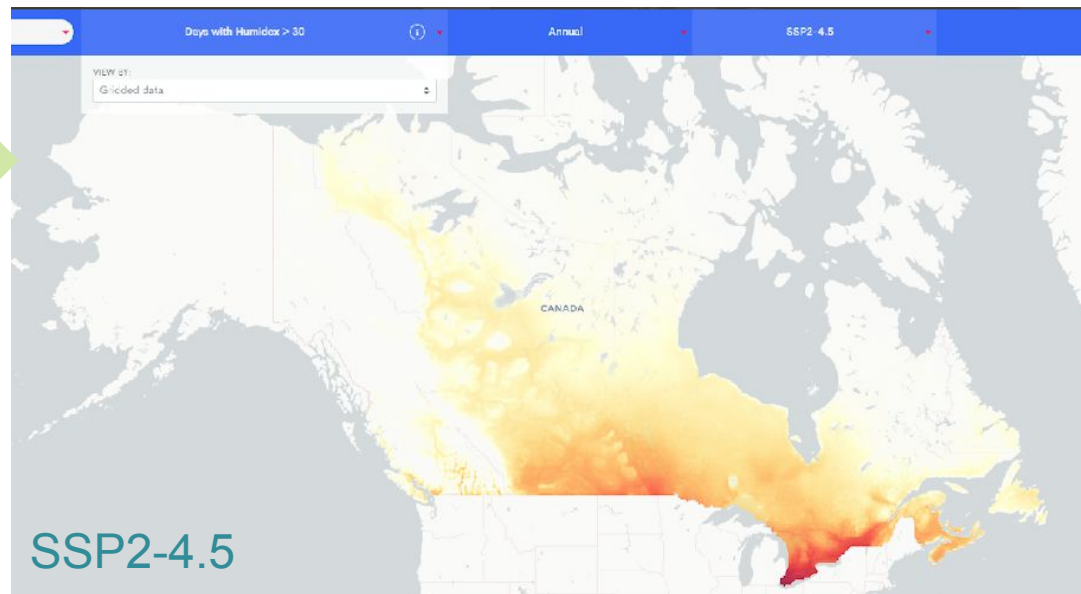


High



SSP5-8.5

Moderate

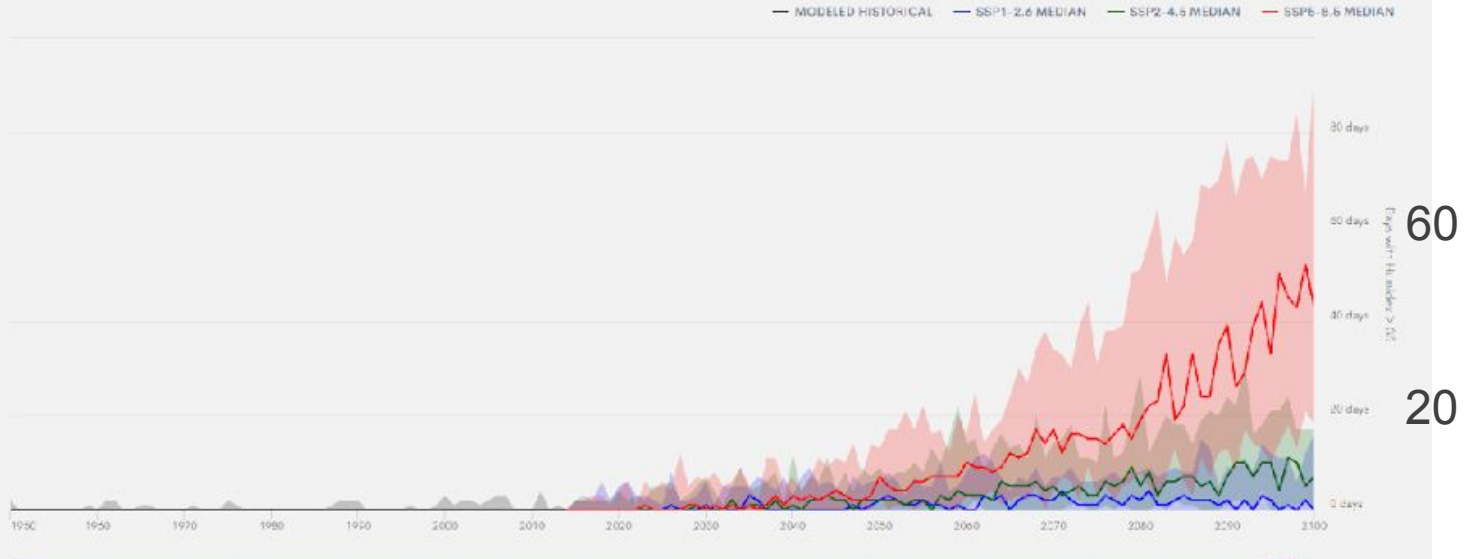


SSP2-4.5

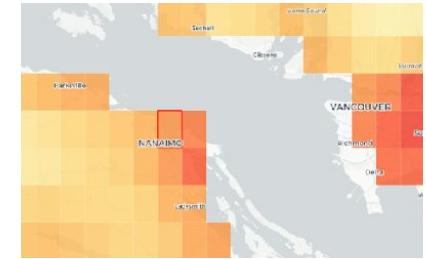


Days with Humidex > 35

Click and drag in the plot area to zoom in

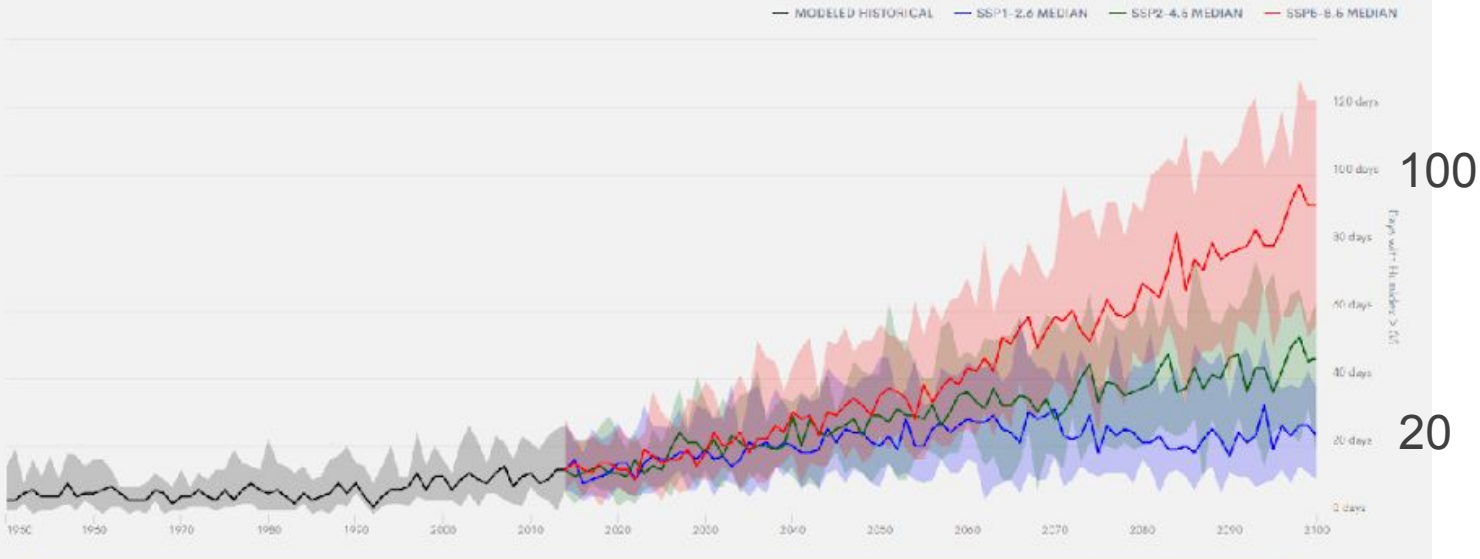


Nanaimo, BC

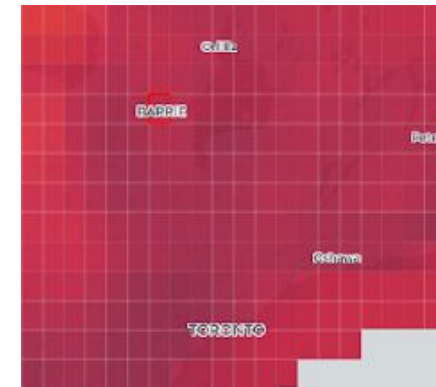


Days with Humidex > 35

Click and drag in the plot area to zoom in



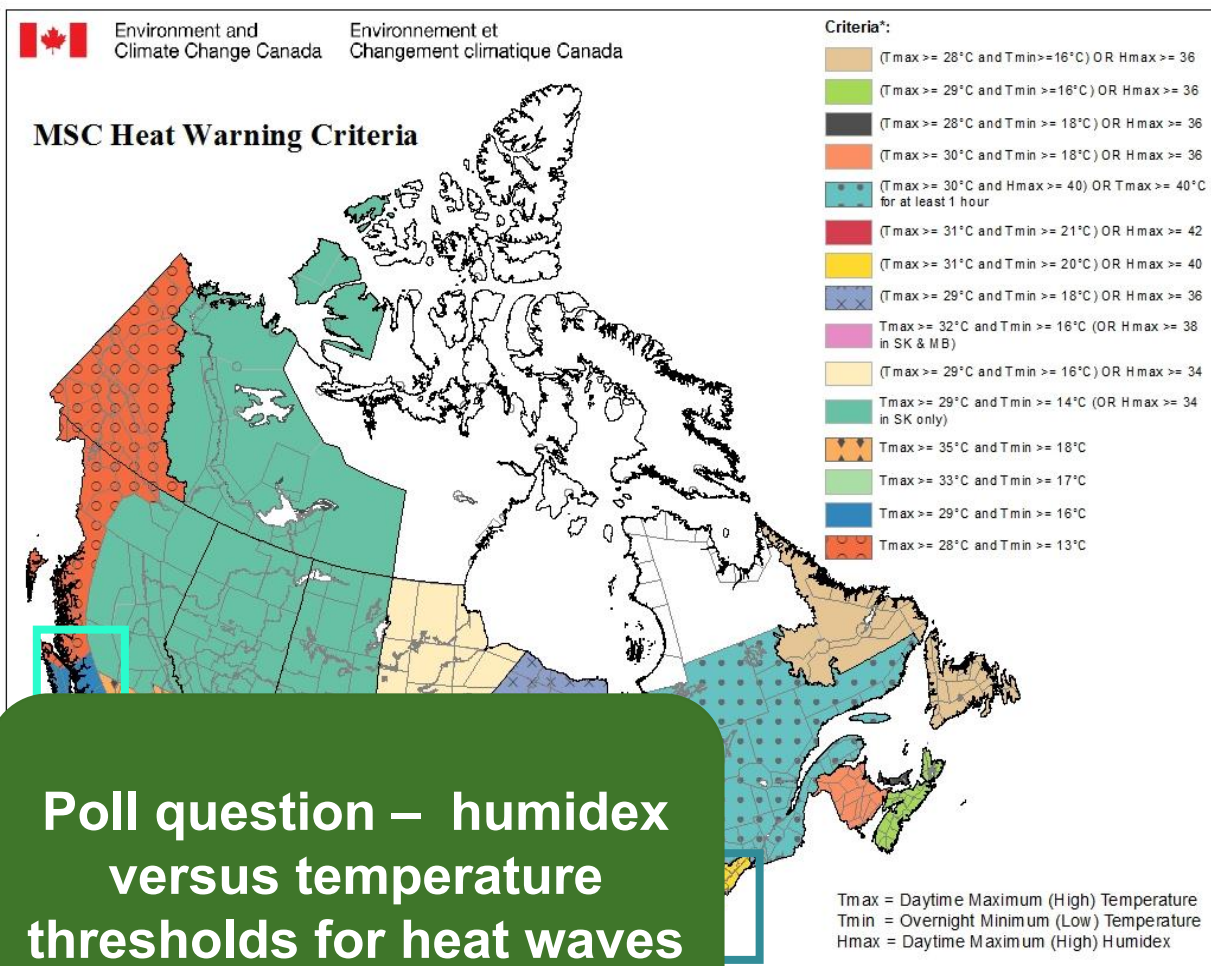
Barrie, ON



Custom heat waves analysis on ClimateData.ca

The screenshot displays the ClimateData.ca interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a logo and menu items: Location, Variable, Sector, Analyze, and Download. Below this, a sidebar on the left contains a vertical list of steps: 1. CHOOSE A DATASET, 2. SELECT LOCATIONS, 3. CUSTOMIZE VARIABLES, 4. CHOOSE A TIMEFRAME, and 5. ADVANCED. The 'ADVANCED' step is currently selected and highlighted. A dropdown menu for 'DATASET' is open, showing three options: CMIP5 (CanDCS-U5), CMIP6 (CanDCS-U6) (which is selected), and Humidex (CMIP6). The main content area is titled '5 ADVANCED' and contains several configuration sections: 'Emissions Scenarios' with radio buttons for SSP1-2.6 (checked), SSP2-4.5, and SSP5-8.5; 'Percentiles' with radio buttons for 5, 10 (checked), 25, 50 (checked), 75, and 90; 'Temporal Frequency' with radio buttons for Annual (checked), Monthly, Seasonal, and Annual (July to June); and 'Output Format' with radio buttons for CSV (checked) and NetCDF.

MSC Heat Warning Criteria



Poll question – humidex versus temperature thresholds for heat waves

Criteria*:

- (Tmax >= 26°C and Tmin >= 15°C) OR Hmax >= 34
- (Tmax >= 29°C and Tmin >= 16°C) OR Hmax >= 36
- (Tmax >= 27°C and Tmin >= 18°C) OR Hmax >= 35
- (Tmax >= 30°C and Tmin >= 18°C) OR Hmax >= 36
- (Tmax >= 30°C and Hmax >= 40 OR Tmax >= 40°C) for at least 1 hour
- (Tmax >= 31°C and Tmin >= 21°C) OR Hmax >= 42
- (Tmax >= 31°C and Tmin >= 20°C) OR Hmax >= 40**
- (Tmax >= 29°C and Tmin >= 18°C) OR Hmax >= 36
- Tmax >= 32°C and Tmin >= 16°C (OR Hmax >= 38 in SK & MB)
- (Tmax >= 29°C and Tmin >= 16°C) OR Hmax >= 34
- Tmax >= 29°C and Tmin >= 14°C (OR Hmax >= 34 in SK only)
- Tmax >= 35°C and Tmin >= 18°C
- Tmax >= 33°C and Tmin >= 17°C
- Tmax >= 29°C and Tmin >= 16°C**
- Tmax >= 28°C and Tmin >= 13°C

For two days

Examples: Heat Wave Total Duration

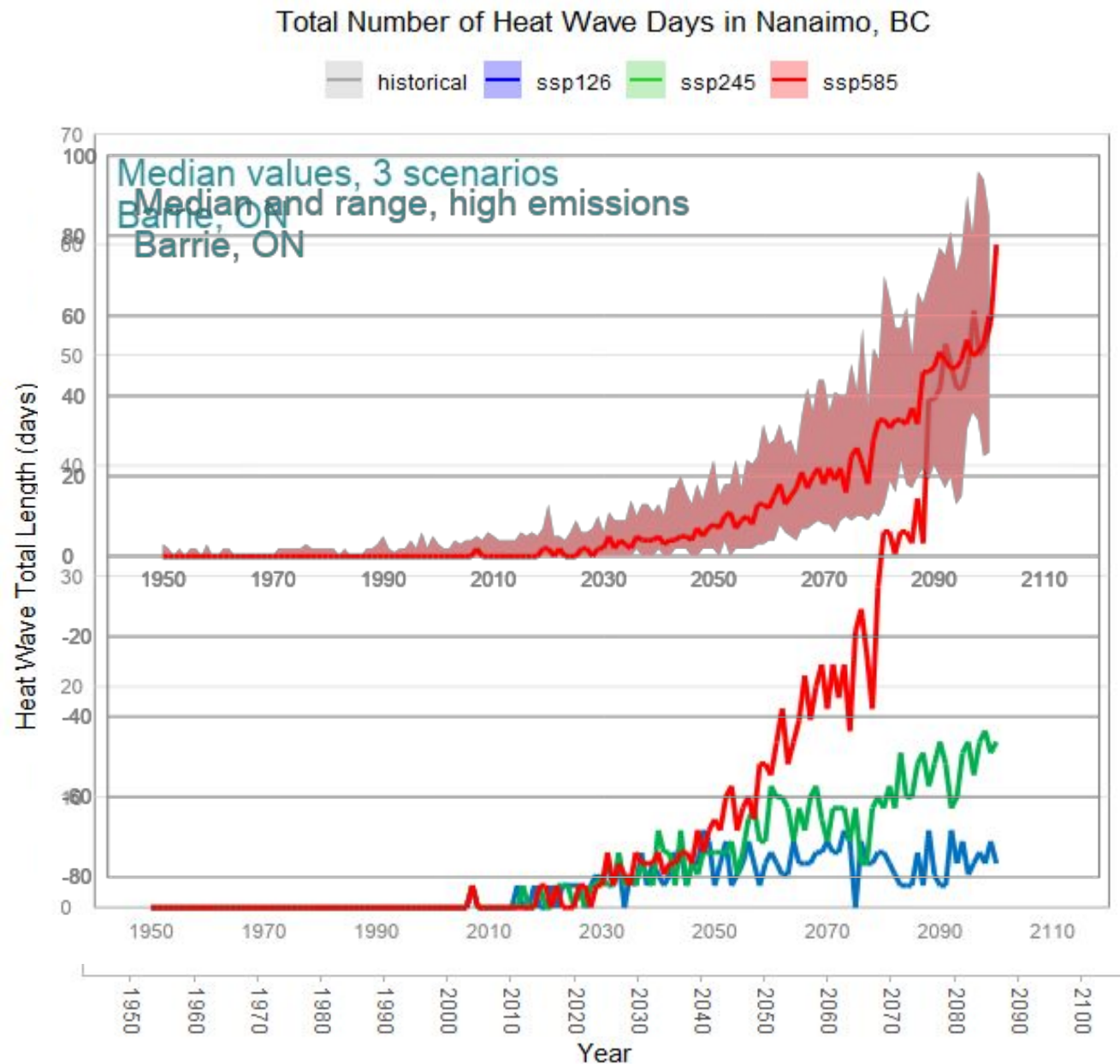
- DO: create your own time series charts
- DON'T calculate 30-year averages from the results – they are percentiles and not single model results

MSC Heat Warning criteria thresholds:

Barrie, ON: Maximum temperature $>31^{\circ}\text{C}$;
Minimum temperature $> 20^{\circ}\text{C}$; 2 consecutive
days (or more)

Nanaimo, BC:

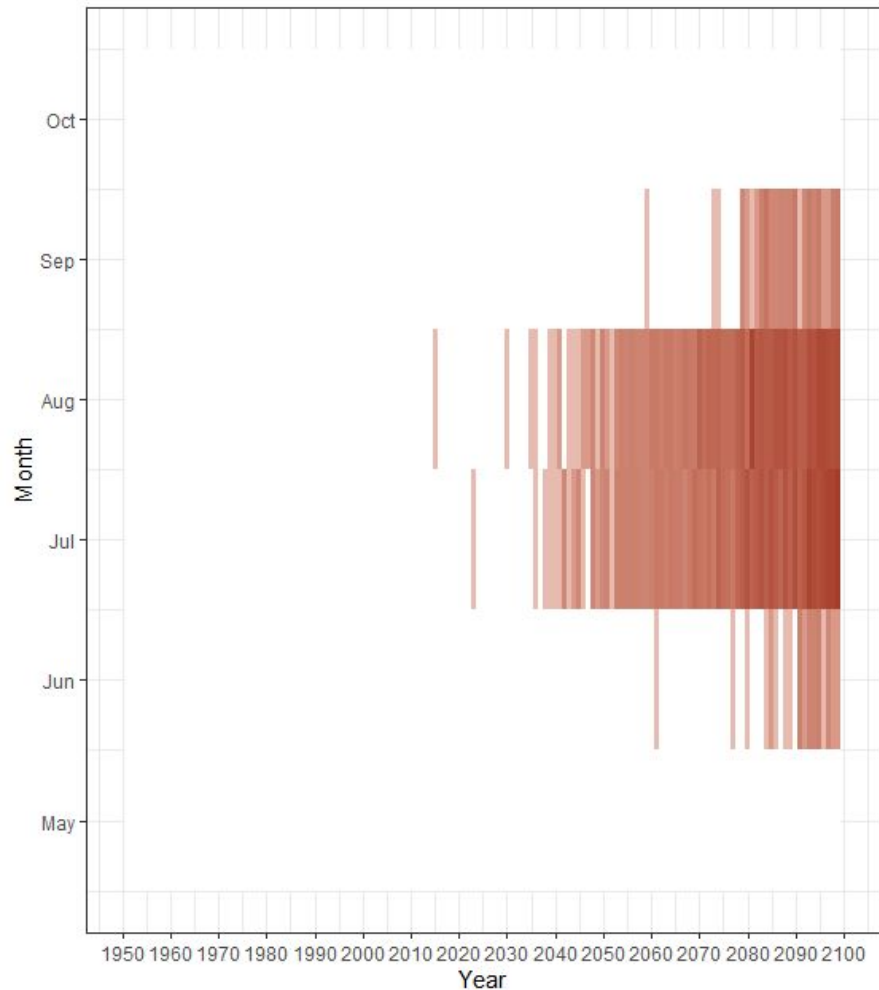
Maximum temperature $>29^{\circ}\text{C}$; Minimum
temperature $> 16^{\circ}\text{C}$; 2 consecutive days (or
more)



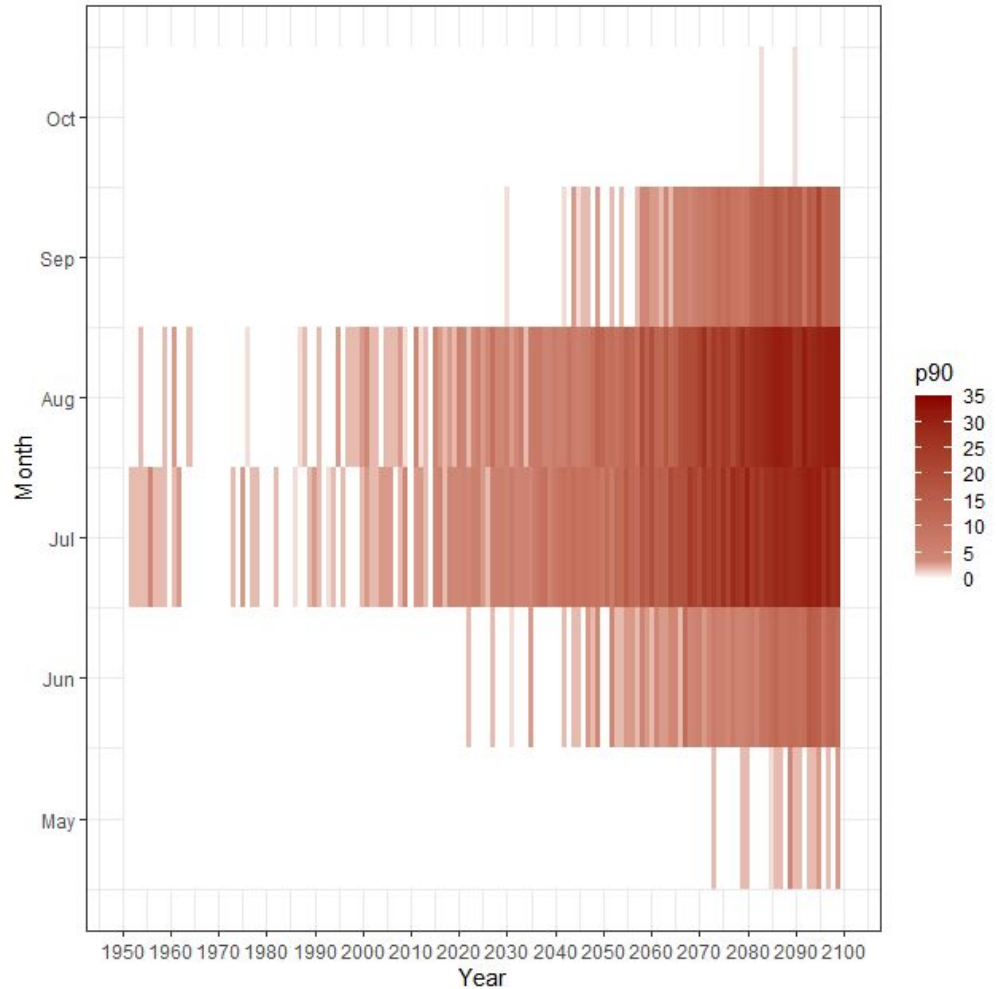
Examining extended shoulder seasons

Created using R software and Heat Wave Total Duration, based on the MSC Heat Warning criteria for Nanaimo: Maximum temperature $>29^{\circ}\text{C}$; Minimum temperature $>16^{\circ}\text{C}$; 2 consecutive days (or more). Temporal frequency: monthly. MEDIAN VALUES.

SSP5-8.5



p50
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0



p90
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

Questions, confusions, insights? Please ask in the chat or hold for the Q&A!



We're here to help!

**Canadian Centre for Climate Services
(CCCS)**

www.canada.ca/climate-services

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