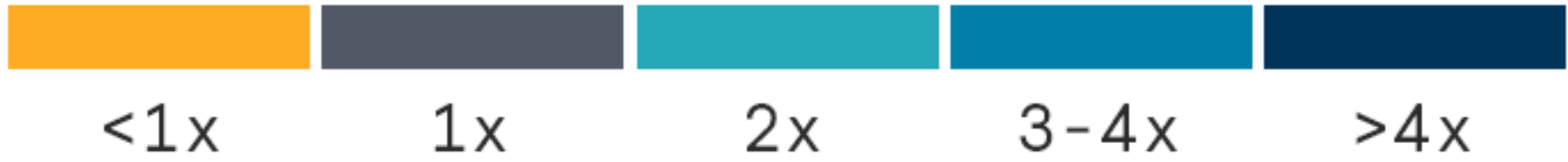


Change in frequency of historical
“1-in-100-year” storm

1°C
Recent

X as frequent



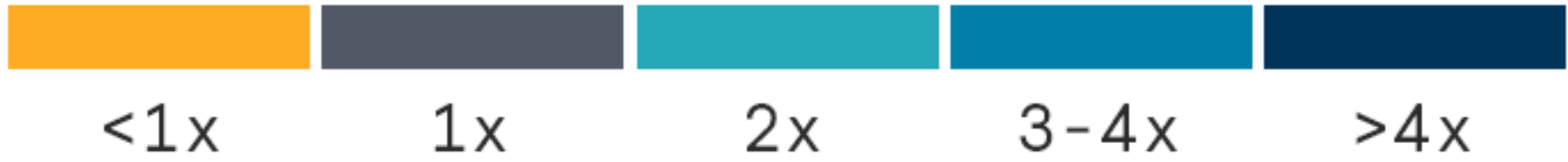
Data source: CORDEX-CORE ensemble (REMO2015 and RegCM4).
Processed by Woodwell Climate Research Center.

This map depicts changes in the expected frequency of the historical “1-in-100 year” one-day precipitation event (1% probability of occurring in any given year) as the atmosphere warms. For example, places highlighted in dark blue will on average see such a storm more than four times as frequently.

Change in frequency of historical
“1-in-100-year” storm

1.5°C
Impending

X as frequent



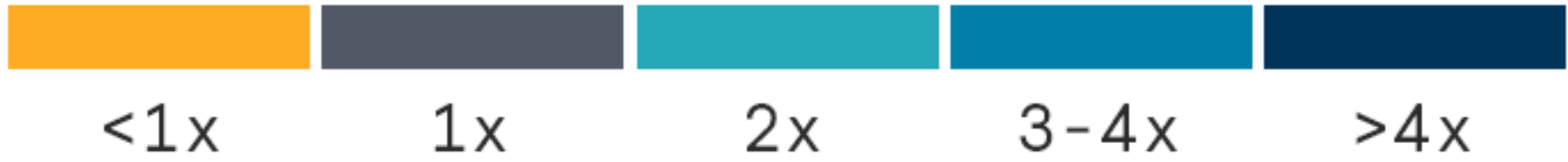
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This map depicts changes in the expected frequency of the historical “1-in-100 year” one-day precipitation event (1% probability of occurring in any given year) as the atmosphere warms. For example, places highlighted in dark blue will on average see such a storm more than four times as frequently.

Change in frequency of historical
“1-in-100-year” storm

2°C
Potential

X as frequent



Data source: CORDEX-CORE ensemble (REMO2015 and RegCM4).
Processed by Woodwell Climate Research Center.

This map depicts changes in the expected frequency of the historical “1-in-100 year” one-day precipitation event (1% probability of occurring in any given year) as the atmosphere warms. For example, places highlighted in dark blue will on average see such a storm more than four times as frequently.

Change in frequency of historical
“1-in-100-year” storm

2.5°C
Potential

X as frequent



Data source: CORDEX-CORE ensemble (REMO2015 and RegCM4).
Processed by Woodwell Climate Research Center.

This map depicts changes in the expected frequency of the historical “1-in-100 year” one-day precipitation event (1% probability of occurring in any given year) as the atmosphere warms. For example, places highlighted in dark blue will on average see such a storm more than four times as frequently.

Change in frequency of historical
“1-in-100-year” storm

3°C
Potential

X as frequent



Data source: CORDEX-CORE ensemble (REMO2015 and RegCM4).
Processed by Woodwell Climate Research Center.

This map depicts changes in the expected frequency of the historical “1-in-100 year” one-day precipitation event (1% probability of occurring in any given year) as the atmosphere warms. For example, places highlighted in dark blue will on average see such a storm more than four times as frequently.