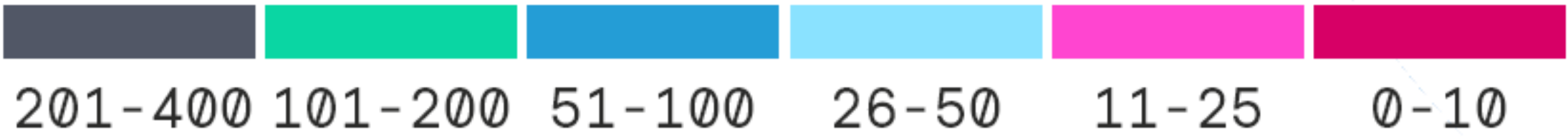


Future return period of
“1-in-100 year” storm
0.5°C
Past

Return period (in years)



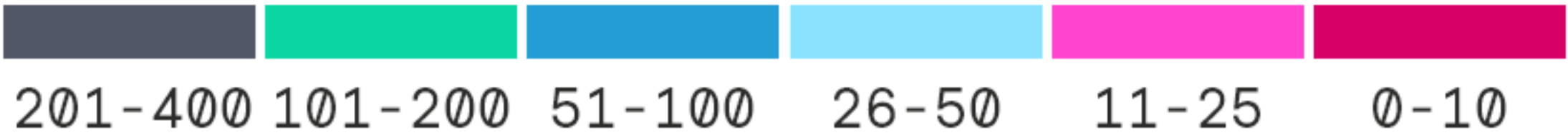
Data source: CORDEX-CORE ensemble (REMO2015 and RegCM4).
Processed by Woodwell Climate Research Center.

This map depicts the frequency with which a precipitation event currently defined as a “1-in-100 Year Storm” (or a 1% chance storm) will return, at different scenarios of warming. For example, places highlighted in bright pink will see the currently defined “1-in-100 Year Storm” return on average every 11 to 25 years. In other words, that storm would be between 4 and 10 times more likely at that warming scenario.

Future return period of
“1-in-100 year” storm

1°C
Recent

Return period (in years)



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

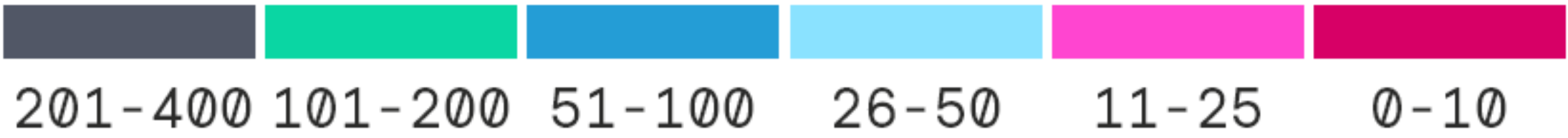
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Future return period of
“1-in-100 year” storm

1.5°C

Impending

Return period (in years)

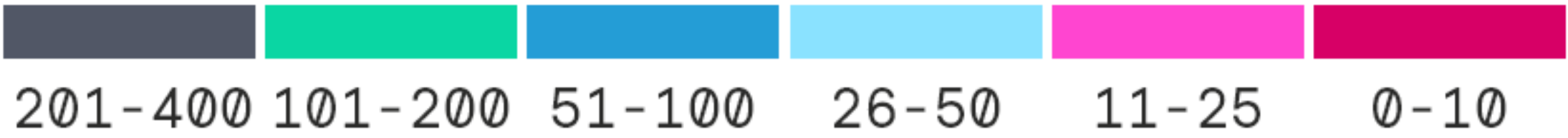


Data source: CORDEX-CORE ensemble (REMO2015 and RegCM4).
Processed by Woodwell Climate Research Center.

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Future return period of
“1-in-100 year” storm
2°C
Potential

Return period (in years)

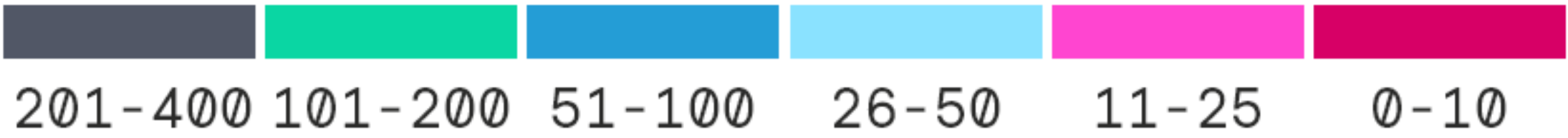


Data source: CORDEX-CORE ensemble (REMO2015 and RegCM4).
Processed by Woodwell Climate Research Center.

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Future return period of
“1-in-100 year” storm
2.5°C
Potential

Return period (in years)

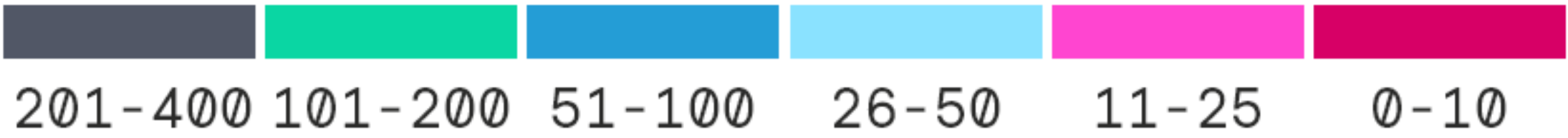


Data source: CORDEX-CORE ensemble (REMO2015 and RegCM4).
Processed by Woodwell Climate Research Center.

This map depicts the frequency with which a precipitation event currently defined as a “1-in-100 Year Storm” (or a 1% chance storm) will return, at different scenarios of warming. For example, places highlighted in bright pink will see the currently defined “1-in-100 Year Storm” return on average every 11 to 25 years. In other words, that storm would be between 4 and 10 times more likely at that warming scenario.

Future return period of
“1-in-100 year” storm
3°C
Potential

Return period (in years)



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

This map depicts the frequency with which a precipitation event currently defined as a “1-in-100 Year Storm” (or a 1% chance storm) will return, at different scenarios of warming. For example, places highlighted in bright pink will see the currently defined “1-in-100 Year Storm” return on average every 11 to 25 years. In other words, that storm would be between 4 and 10 times more likely at that warming scenario.