Regional Study of Future Temperature and Precipitation Changes Using Bias Corrected Multi-Model Ensemble Projections Considering High Emission Pathways

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Abstract

The complex hydrologic and atmospheric dynamics of New Jersey, along with the prevailing risks of extreme weather events like floods, place this region in particular at a higher risk to the impacts of climate change. The objective of this study is to assess the spatial and temporal change in temperature and precipitation pattern over New Jersey. A multi-model ensemble provides useful information about the uncertainty of the future changes of future climate. High emission scenarios using Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP8.5) of the 5th Phase Coupled Model Inter-comparison Project (CMIP5) in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) also aids to capture the possible extremity of the climate change. Using the CMIP5 regional climate modeling predictions, this study analyzes the distribution of the temperature and precipitation over New Jersey, USA in recent years (1971–2000) and in three future periods (i.e. 2010-2040, 2041-2070 and 2070-2100) considering RCP 8.5 scenarios. Climate changes are expressed in terms of 30-yr return values of annual near-surface temperature and 24-h precipitation amounts. At the end of the century, the mean temperature increase over New Jersey expected to increase between 3.5°C to 7.6°C with an increase in total precipitation ranging from 6% to 10%. Spatial analysis exhibited that the Northern and Western part of New Jersey will experience greater change in temperature and precipitation in the future. Analysis from extreme climate indicators suggested increase in yearly total and high intensity rainfall up to 21st century.

Keywords: Climate change; CMIP5; Heavy precipitation; RCP; Regional climate modeling; High end emission

Introduction

Global change of atmospheric temperature and precipitation patterns can have an adverse impact on both natural and human systems [1,2]. Analysis of observed data showed a 0.6°C increase in average global temperature since the late 19th century. The 5th assessment report from IPCC (IPCC-AR5) also projected the potential for temperature rises of up to 4.8°C and sea level rise of up to 0.82 m by 2100 [3]. Potential impacts at the local and regional scale are a key concern to the scientific community. Changing climate at regional scales affect fundamental aspects of our life, including health and welfare, economy, and natural ecosystems. Evaluation of climate change is needed at a much higher spatial and temporal resolution for accurate impact assessment [4-7]. Effects of climate change at the global scale are already occurring in the forms of sea-ice loss, sea level rise, acute heat waves, etc. The state of New Jersey, USA lies along the east coast and the threat of sea level rise makes this state vulnerable to future climate change scenarios. Climate change will aggravate events such as flooding, storm damage, and intense heat or cold waves which in turn will lead to detrimental effects upon the increasing population and infrastructure development of the state. Thus, impact assessment based on climate change has increased significance for a vulnerable region like New Jersey.

General Circulation Models or GCMs which simulate physical processes in the atmosphere, ocean as well as for land surface considering the response of the global climate system due to increasing greenhouse gas concentrations. A fully coupled atmospheric-ocean general circulation model (AOGCM) comprises of an atmospheric GCM (AGCM) and an ocean GCM (OGCM). GCMs depict the global climate typically having a horizontal resolution of between 250 and 1000 km. The complexity of the GCMs and need for long term ensemble scenarios result in high computing cost. To avoid that, GCMs usually adopt relatively coarse resolution grid spacing which result in inappropriate representation of topography and local climate [8,9]. Various hydrological processes such as radiation, convection, cloud microphysics etc. occur mainly on a finer scale. Due to their coarse resolution, they do not provide full representation of the actual regional climate scenario required for impact analysis. Therefore, downscaling of the coarse resolution GCM variables to regional scale is essential for better representation of regional climate [10,11]. Among two techniques of downscaling the climate variables from GCMs i.e., statistical and dynamical [12], the statistical downscaling techniques focus on developing quantitative relationships between atmospheric variables of coarse resolution and finer regional resolution [13]. In contrast, dynamic downscaling method uses regional climate models (RCMs) that are developed based on the same principles of dynamical and physical processes as GCMs but with a much finer resolution (10-50 km) that better capture the regional climate [14]. Thus, embedding fine resolution RCMs within GCMs has become a common practice in climate change studies. Previous studies concluded that RCMs significantly improves the model formulation of precipitation, one of the most important climatic variable [15,16].

In recent decades, climate models have continued to be developed and improved significantly. Standard protocols of numerical experiments...
for climate models were developed in the third Phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP3) by the Working Group on Coupled Modelling (WGCM) in response to a proposed activity of the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) [17]. Climate model outputs from the CMIP3 project provide significant contributions to the formation of Fourth Assessment report (AR4) under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. IPCC [18]. IPCC-AR4 is based on emission scenarios which work as the basis for conducting climate simulations by external forcing [17]. For better evaluation of the previous model simulations as well as understanding the factors behind the differences in model projections, the fifth phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) was developed considering radiative forcing due to greenhouse gas concentration [19]. Experiments conducted through CMIP5 multi-model ensemble contributed to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) [3]. Hereafter, outputs from these two projects are named as CMIP3 and CMIP5 datasets. Introduction of improved general circulation models in CMIP5 for better simulation of the AOGCMs provide more appropriate surface air temperature and precipitation distribution than CMIP3 [3]. Rammig [20] concluded CMIP3 lacks certain biogeochemical aspects which lead to even more uncertainty in CMIP3 models. According to Sperber et al. [21] CMIP5 models are more skillful at capturing various aspects of Asian monsoon climate than the CMIP3 models. Ogata and Wetterstrom et al. [22,23] also reported modest improvement climate simulations by CMIP5 models suggesting an advantage of using CMIP5 model outputs. CMIP5 provides four new future projection scenarios i.e., RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6 and RCP8.5 based on Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). RCP 8.5 represents a future with higher emissions and is distinguished by the highest amount of greenhouse gas concentrations up to 21st century [24,25]. However, among four RCP scenarios RCP8.5 can reflect the highest possible change in climate. Zhou and Zhou [26] concluded that the current global emissions tracking slightly above RCP8.5 scenario which makes it inevitable to assess the impact analysis based on RCP8.5. Considering this fact another study over China was also conducted using the RCP8.5 scenario [26]. The rest of the pathways are marked as moderate mitigation scenarios as they manifest milder future carbon emissions.

However, systematic errors in climate models are observed due to erroneous conceptualization and during spatial averaging of grid cells [27]. Underrepresentation of existing physio-geographical characteristics results in a serious bias in crucial parameters such as temperature and precipitation [28,29]. Therefore, bias correction of the climate model outputs for hydrologic impact assessment is essential [30-32]. Several bias correction procedures such as delta and scaling approach [33], quantile mapping [34], merging of linear and nonlinear empirical-statistical [35] have been recently used for correcting the climate model outputs to resolve this issue.

On these context, the objectives of this paper were to evaluate the (1) current trend of New Jersey’s climate, (2) possible high end changes of future climate over for the three future periods i.e., near future (2010-2040), mid future (2041-2070) and far future (2071-2100) and (3) extreme climate indicators over New Jersey. This paper comprises of three main sections and a conclusion. Section one describes the region of study, the digital geographical models that encompass it, and the sources of climate data used. Section two includes a basic analysis of the precipitation and temperature dataset in terms of the integrity of temporal series and the spatial densities of the ground network. Section three is a description of the variability of precipitation and an assessment of orography. Finally, the conclusions compile the main findings.

Study Site and Methods

Description of the study area

New Jersey (NJ) is in the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Unites States with geographical coordinates between 38°56’N to 41°21’N and 73°54’W to 75°34’W. It is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the Delaware River, on the south by the Delaware Bay, and on the north by the state of New York. Despite its small size, NJ has three distinct climate zones: Northern, Southern, and Coastal (Source: http://climate.rutgers.edu) (Figure 1).

The Northern climate zone is part of the Appalachian Uplands and consists of elevated highlands and valleys with a continental climate. The upper Northern zone is mainly comprised of urban areas. These urbanized areas contain impervious surfaces which lead to localized warmer regions known as “urban heat island” effect. The Southeast part contains the Pine Barren region with relatively low temperatures due to the pine and oak forests, as well as the porous sandy soils that greatly impact the hydrology of this region. The porous sandy soil permits the precipitation to infiltrate rapidly and during the drier condition higher daily maximum temperature could be a threat to forest fire in this region. The Southwest zone is around 30 m above sea level and its close proximity to the Delaware Bay adds maritime significance to the climate of this region. Finally, the Coastal zone temperature is split between continental and Coastal influences on seasonal and sub-seasonal bases due to the high heat capacity of the adjacent Atlantic Ocean. This region tends to be warmer than other areas during the fall and early winter, but cooler during the spring. Strong humid subtropical climate is dominant in most of the Northern and Northeastern part of the state. The summer season is hot and humid with average temperatures of 28-31°C across the state. During winter average high temperatures remain between 1 to 6°C and lows of -9 to -2°C for most of the state. However, wide variations in temperature, along with lower humidity than summer, are the main characteristics of spring and fall seasons. The highest historical extreme temperature was recorded as 43°C on July 10, 1936 and the lowest recorded temperature was -37°C on January 5, 1904 for New Jersey. Precipitation is uniformly distributed through the year with an average annual precipitation ranging from 1100 mm to 1300 mm (Source: http://climate.rutgers.edu/stateclim_v1/nclimdiv/). The ‘nor’easters’ [36], a notable feature in New Jersey climate during winter and early spring, causes blizzards and flooding. Hurricanes and tropical storms are quite common in the northeastern United States which includes New Jersey. Hurricane Sandy, Irene, and remnants of
Hurricane Katrina are some most notable hurricanes that have affected New Jersey in recent years.

Climate data

Trend analysis was conducted over New Jersey’s three regional parts (Northern, Southern and Coastal) using the observed data obtained from National Centre for Environmental Information (NCEI) climate database (https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/) for the period of 1900-2010. Climatic variables included daily precipitation; average temperature, maximum temperature, and minimum temperature were considered for the analysis. For future climate analysis, statistically downscaled 5 GCMs and dynamically downscaled 5 RCMs were used. All the products were bias corrected before further analysis. The GCM products were bias corrected according to the methodology described in the ISI-MIP approach [37]. Bias corrected GCM products were obtained from the inter-sectoral impact model intercomparison project (ISI-MIP) [38]. The bias correction procedure applied to the RCM products has been described in a new distribution mapping technique for climate model bias correction. [39]. Bias corrected RCM products were obtained from the North American CORDEX (NA-CORDEX) server (https://na-cordex.org/). The origin of the climate models used in this study and their related resolutions are provided in Tables 1and 2. All the model simulated GCM and RCM products. This was done by using Climate Data Operator (CDO) [40]. We used bilinear interpolation for the regridding purpose because it is computationally faster and smoothing in both horizontal and vertical direction improves the accuracy more than the linear interpolation technique. The spatial distribution of future temperature and precipitation were produced using inverse distance weighting (IDW) [41]. For example, for example, the average temperature for the period of 1971-2000 (historical period) were first calculated over the study area. Next, average for the three future periods (2010-2040, 2041-2070, 2071-2100) were also calculated individually. After that the individual averaged values were subtracted from the historical period to find out the spatial pattern of future temperature over New Jersey.

Mann-Kendal test and Sen’s slope estimator

We preformed the Mann Kendall (M-K) trend test or ‘Kendall t test’ [42], which is a widely used non-parametric trend test in climatologic and hydrologic time series. Non-conformity to any particular distribution and low sensitivity to sudden changes due to inhomogeneous data series make this test superior than other trend detection statistics [43]. M-K trend test is based on two hypotheses. First the null hypothesis, H0, assumes that there is no trend. Therefore, the data is independent

| Name | Radiative Forcing | Concentration |
|------|-------------------|---------------|
| RCP8.5 | >8.5 W/m² in 2100 | 1370 CO₂-eq |
| RCP6 | 6 W/m² at stabilization after 2100 | 880 CO₂-eq at stabilization after 2100 |
| RCP4.5 | 4.5 W/m² at stabilization after 2100 | 650 CO₂-eq at stabilization after 2100 |
| RCP3-PD (RCP2.6) | Peak at 3 W/m² before 2100 and then decline to 2.6 W/m² | Peak at 490 CO₂-eq before 2100 and then decline |

Table 1: Description of the RCP scenarios [58].

| Institute | GCM | Driving RCM | Resolution | Citation |
|-----------|-----|-------------|------------|----------|
| Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, USA | GFDL-ESM2M | N/A | 0.44° (~50 km) | Dunn et al. [61] |
| Met Office Hadley Center, UK | HADGEM2-ES | N/A | 0.44° (~50 km) | Jones et al. [67] |
| Institut Pierre Simon Laplace, France | IPSL-CM6A-LR | N/A | 0.44° (~50 km) | Dufresne et al. [60] |
| Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute (The University of Tokyo), and National Institute for Environmental Studies | MIROC-ESM-CHEM | N/A | 0.44° (~50 km) | Watanabe et al. |
| Norwegian Climate Center, Norway | NorESM1-M | N/A | 0.44° (~50 km) | Bentsen et al. [57] |
| Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, USA | GFDL-ESM2M | REGCM4 | 0.44° (~50 km) | Giorgi et al. [64] |
| Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, USA | GFDL-ESM2M | WRF | 0.44° (~50 km) | Skamarock et al. [68] |
| Met Office Hadley Center, UK | HADGEM2-ES | REGCM4 | 0.44° (~50 km) | Jones et al. [67] |
| Max Planck Institute for Meteorology, Germany | MPI-ESM-LR | REGCM4 | 0.44° (~50 km) | Stevens et al. |
| Max Planck Institute for Meteorology, Germany | MPI-ESM-LR | WRF | 0.44° (~50 km) | Stevens et al. |

Table 2: List of climate models used in the study.
null
of long term temperature pattern of the bias corrected climate models highlighted by the adjacency of the observed WFD with the mean of climate models derived average temperature (Figure 2). The long term yearly precipitation pattern was also captured by the bias corrected GCMs and RCMs as shown in Figure 2d but with a greater level of uncertainty than the average yearly temperature.

Future temperature and precipitation projection

The average temperature anomaly for the 5 GCM and 5 RCM model is shown in Figure 3a relative to pre-industrial period (1861-1880) up to 21st century. As the greenhouse gas concentration increases sharp increasing trend was manifested for average temperature with the highest average temperature increase of 5.74°C in year 2092. Figure 3a suggests greater uncertainty in temperature projection as scenario extends to 21st century. Until 2040s both the ensemble mean of GCMs and RCMs projected similar temperature anomaly up to ~1.5°C over New Jersey considering the RCP 8.5 scenario. As the projection extends to near and far future the average temperature anomaly derived from the GCMs manifested greater increase than the ensemble mean of the RCMs as shown in Figure 3a. Considered individually, through the 21st century GCM MIROC exhibited the highest increase (~7.5°C) and the RCM GFDL-REGCM4 indicated lowest increase (~4.7°C). Unlike temperature the future projection of total precipitation up to 21st century exhibited lesser degree of increment over New Jersey with notable increase in the far future (2080s) as shown in Figure 3b. Ensemble mean of GCM precipitation predicts greater amount of total precipitation than the RCMs.

Monthly variation of future average temperature and precipitation over New Jersey

Probable range of change in monthly variation of average temperature based on the climate models are represented in Figure 4. Results indicated highest increase in October during 2080s ranging between 3.8°C and 7.8°C over New Jersey. During 2020s and 2050s the annual cycle of temperature expected to increase up to ~2°C and ~3°C as shown in Figure 4. During 2080s the annual temperature cycle expected to surpass 6°C except for the month of March. Figure 4 also manifested greater temperature increase in late summer (August) as well as early and mid-fall (September and October) during 2080s. Results also indicated greater temperature increase during winter (DJF) than spring (MAM) over New Jersey for all the three time periods. Future changes of monthly precipitation under RCP 8.5 scenario for the GCMs and RCMs combined over New Jersey are shown in Figure 5. Results indicated that precipitation will increase in future in response to global warming under RCP 8.5 scenario. Model results suggested a
significant increase of total monthly precipitation up to 21st century during early and mid-winter (December and January and early spring (March) ranging between 55 mm – 150 mm than the other seasons. Least amount of precipitation increase was observed during October ~100 mm as shown in Figure 4.

Spatial pattern of projected future changes of average temperature and precipitation over New Jersey

Projected spatial distributions of average temperature anomaly considering the RCP 8.5 scenario derived from the GCMs and RCMs over New Jersey for the three future time period (i.e., 2020s, 2050s and 2080s) are presented in Figures 6 and 7. All climate models resulted in a warmer temperature pattern over New Jersey, ranging between 1°C to ~5°C in comparison with the pre-industrial period.

Both GCMs and RCMs exhibited up to ~2°C temperature increase over New Jersey during 2020s. Results also indicated that the GCM models predict greater temperature increment pattern than the RCM models. Results from the RCM models manifested increasing temperature distribution up to ~3°C whereas the GCM models exhibited mixed distribution ranging from 3°C to 4°C (GCM MIROC) even close to 4.5°C (GCM IPSL) during 2050s as shown in Figures 6 and 7 All the RCM models predicted a spatial increment of ~4°C whereas the GCM models exhibited greater than 4°C during 2080s except the GCM GFDL. A zonal distribution was evident from the spatial pattern of the models indicating greater increase of temperature in the Northern part of New Jersey. Counties like Sussex, Passaic, Bergen and Warren containing major business centers were expected to face greater temperature rise. These urban areas are already facing issues with urban heat island effect. Temperature increase will likely worsen the situation causing serious health related issues.

Spatial distribution of percent change of precipitation from the GCMs and RCMs considering the RCP 8.5 scenario over New Jersey for near, mid and far future are presented in Figures 8 and 9 respectively. The GCMs predicted an increase of total precipitation during 2020s with the highest percentage increase of ~4% in comparison to the historical period (1971-2000), especially on the Southern and South-East part of the New Jersey except GCM MIROC which projected significant increase in the Northern part of the state as well. All the GCM models showed an increase in total precipitation up to ~8% except GCM MIROC as shown in Figure 8. During 2050s part of Southern New Jersey expected to receive increased precipitation ~10% in comparison with the historical period (1971-2000) derived from the GCMs. The RCM models as shown in Figure 9 also manifested an increase of total precipitation up to 4% except the MPI-REGCM4 and MPI-WRF which exhibited an early increase in total precipitation more than 4% during 2020s.

During 2050s RCM model resulted in increase in total precipitation ranging between 2% to 10% except the RCM MPI-WRF which exhibited increase in total precipitation more than 10%. All the RCM models predicted increase in total precipitation ranging between 6% to ~10% during 2080s as shown in Figure 9. A zonal distribution is also highlighted by the climate models showing the Southern and South-Western counties such as Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Camden of New Jersey are expected to be most vulnerable to increased precipitation in the future.
Figure 10: Extreme climate indicators as defined in Table 3 derived from the GCMs considering RCP 8.5 scenario over New Jersey.

Figure 11: Extreme climate indicators as defined in Table 3 derived from the RCMs considering RCP 8.5 scenario over New Jersey.
Extreme climate indicators

The temporal trend of the extreme climate indicators and their associated significance level are depicted in the Figures 10 and 11. The Consecutive Dry Days (CDD) and Consecutive Wet Days (CWD) are the indicators of the length of the dry and wet season. All of the GCMs resulted in a statistically significant (p-value <0.05) increase in CDD with the highest trend exhibited by the GCM IPSL except the GCM MIROC which indicated a decreasing trend in CDD but it was not statistically significant (p-value > 0.05) as shown in Figure 10. Similar statistically significant increasing trend was observed for the RCMs as well except the RCM MPI-WRF which indicated a decreasing trend in CDD but found to be not statistically significant as shown in Figure 11. Statistically significant increase in CWD was also observed for the GCM GFDL, MIROC and NORESM1. Except that the both increasing and decreasing trend was manifested by the GCM HADGEM2 and IPSL respectively but none of them are statistically significant (p-value > 0.05) as shown in Figure 10.

Apart from that, CWD derived from the only RCM MPI-WRF indicated statistically significant decrease in CWD. All of the climate models projected statistically significant increase in R95p over New Jersey except for the GCM MIROC. The annual total wet-day precipitation index (PRCPTOT) derived from the climate models exhibited statistically significant increase in total precipitation in the future except RCM MPI-WRF which indicated a decreasing trend but found to be not statistically significant (p-value >0.05).

Discussion

Many studies, spanning several disciplines and employing different methods, have linked climate change to future temperature and precipitation pattern both in temporal and spatial scale. The increase of temperature in this study is in agreement with the results obtained. Karl, Alexander and Hamlet et al. [46-48], examined the increasing trend of temperature and its effect to the declining mountain snowpack in Western North America. Carlos et al. also analyzed the current trend of temperature and precipitation over Utah, USA and found similar increasing trend in temperature with few statistically significant trend in precipitation. It is a well-established fact that increasing air temperature will accelerate the water cycling process resulting in increase in precipitation both in amount and intensity. Study conducted by Karl and Knight [49] concluded 8% increase in precipitation across the United States since 1910. According to Kunkel et al., short duration extreme precipitation over United States is increasing at a rate of 3%/decade for the period of 1931-1996. Study conducted by Ahmed et al. [50] over northeast United States using six GCMs and four RCMs also indicated similar trend in temperature and extreme precipitation. Implications of increasing temperature and precipitation over society and ecosystems are studied in detail [51,52]. Heat waves, floods and droughts, increasing frequency and intensity of hurricanes are direct consequence of changing climate. Agriculture is a key economic component for the state of New Jersey. Changes in temperature and precipitation pattern will affect the growing season length, planting times, crop rotations, pest management and shifts in areas of crop production. According to several studies [53,54], the projected temperature increase between 1.8°C and 5.4°C and precipitation extremes yields of major U.S crops and farm profits are expected to decline. Analysis also suggests that climate change has an influence on year to year swings in corn prices in United States [55]. Numerous hurricanes have passed near of through New Jersey in its history. Study conducted here [56-62] indicated the changes in hurricanes intensity and rainfall due to warmer climate. New Jersey might face substantial economic loss due to stronger hurricanes. Tourism and outdoor recreation have been an important, growing sector of New Jersey's economy. Changes in precipitation and temperature patterns could have significant impacts on season lengths which in turn affect the economic viability of this industry [63-65].

Conclusion

This article presents an assessment of the expected future changes in the characteristics of precipitation and temperature over New Jersey considering the RCP 8.5 scenario using ten climate models. The current climatic trends of temperature and precipitation indicated temperature increase ranging from 0.13°C/decade to 0.2°C/decade for all regions of New Jersey with a high confidence level. Meanwhile, the current trends for precipitation over New Jersey showed variations throughout the studied area and, in general, with few statistically significant trends. Thus, it was not possible to conclude that significant changes in precipitation occurred in this region over the last century. Bias corrected GCM and RCM outputs was found to represent the mean precipitation and temperature as well as small scale features of the annual cycle over New Jersey. It was also found that greater uncertainty still exist in the climate models in simulating precipitation compared to average temperature. By the end of the 21st century climate models projected an increase in temperature ranging from 3.5°C to ~7°C over New Jersey with greater temperature increase during winter season. Results indicated the Northern and Western part of New Jersey as the most vulnerable part under temperature increase. The winter precipitation expected to increase by 150 mm towards the 2080s relative to the baseline period of 1970s. The Southern and South-Western part of New Jersey will be most vulnerable to increase in total precipitation however, on smaller regional scale some regions may experience slightly lower rainfall in the future compared to the baseline period. Climate models exhibited strong evidence of increase in consecutive dry day (CDD) however prediction for consecutive wet day (CWD) do not agree under different climate models, suggesting uncertainty in the projection of precipitation changes. Increasing trend of CDD, R95p and PRCPTOT implies a longer drier season length with an increase of heavy precipitation in future. The scenarios presented in this article highlighted the expected changes in precipitation and temperature patterns over the coming years indicating future impacts of climate change over New Jersey. It is a high priority to detect these spatial and temporal changes in precipitation on the regional scales due to the associated critical socioeconomic consequences. Trends in regional temperature and precipitation extremes and their indication of climate change are of interest to New Jersey as well as the rest of the world. Results obtained in the study corroborate the general idea that global warming is real and as a consequence, increase in convective activity results in increase in total precipitation. Additionally, the data and methodology applied in this study can be extended to other regions as well. The main limitation of this study arises from the uncertainty in climate models to simulate the past and future climate. Inclusion of more bias corrected climate models to generate accurate multi model ensemble might improve the confidence of the results. Also, by including more than one emission scenarios could sufficiently capture the uncertainty in model predictions.

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