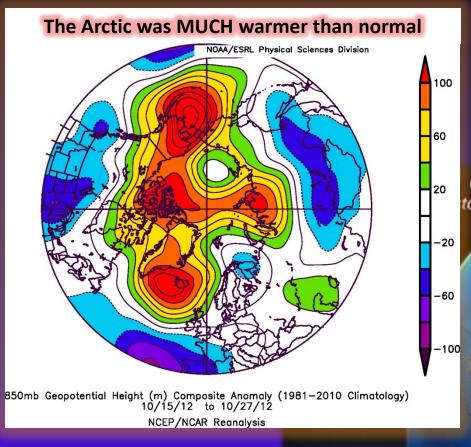


Panel 1 Against All Odds?

How well do we understand the factors that contributed to the natural and social vulnerabilities associated with Hurricane Sandy?

Did Climate Change Contribute to Sandy? YES! - In At Least 5 Ways



Was block strengthened, extended northward, or prolonged by warm Arctic?
We think so.

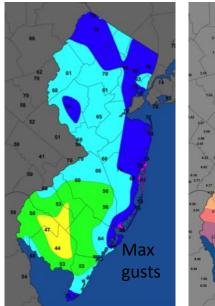


As oceans warm, hurricane seasons may lengthen, storms can survive farther north, and perhaps interact more frequently with jet-stream troughs

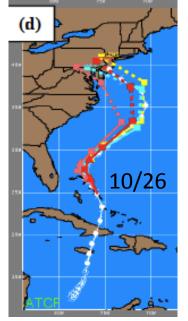
Understanding vulnerabilities: meteorological & climatological perspectives



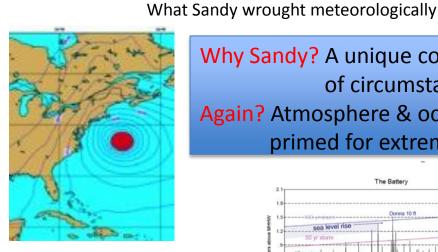
Named storm tracks 1851-2011



Not to forget the human perspective

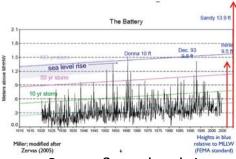


Sandy forecast

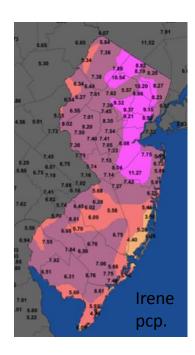


Forecast without satellite input

Why Sandy? A unique confluence of circumstances Again? Atmosphere & ocean are primed for extremes

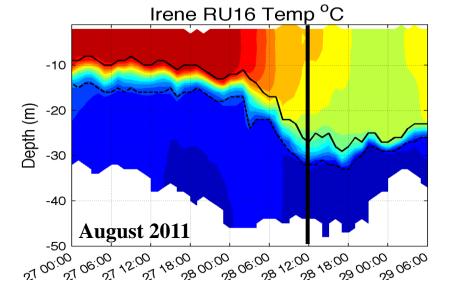


Surges & sea level rise

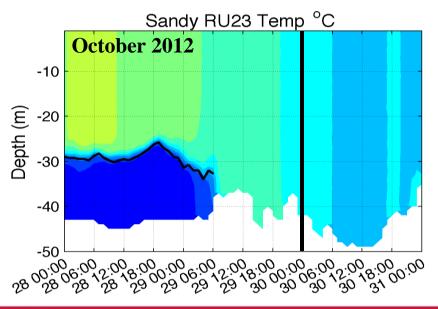


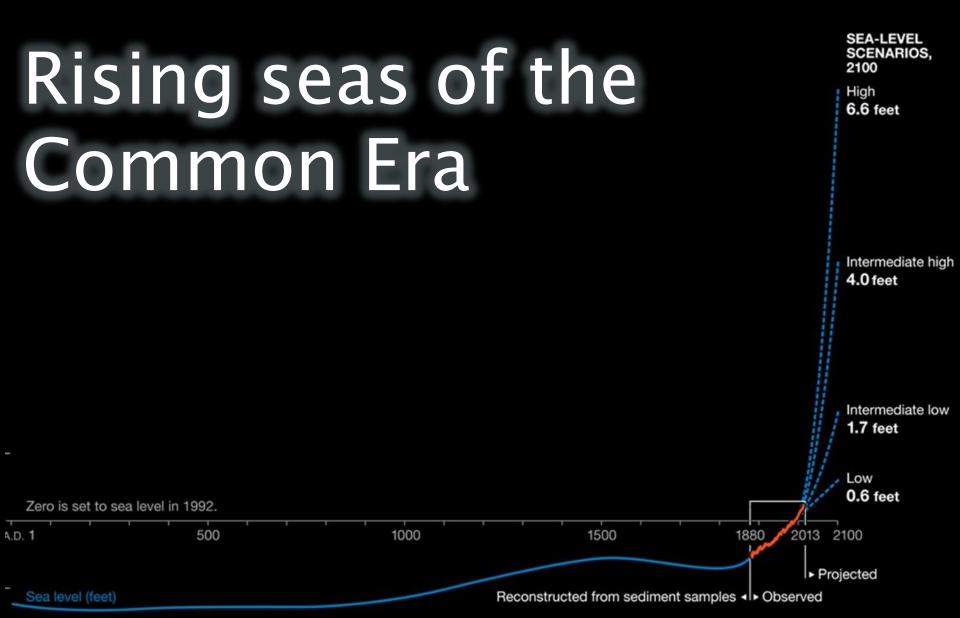
Yes, worse things could happen



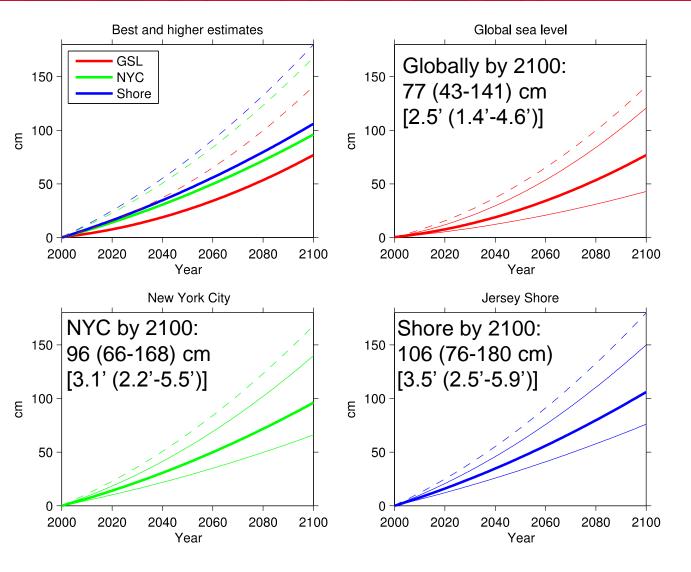








Five sea level rise scenarios for New Jersey



Worst case for 2100 (very low probability, all systems near physical limits): 2.5 m [8.2'] globally, 2.9 m [9.5'] at NYC, 3.0 m [9.8'] on the shore

Globally:

- Thermal expansion
- Land ice melt
- Groundwater depletion

Regional:

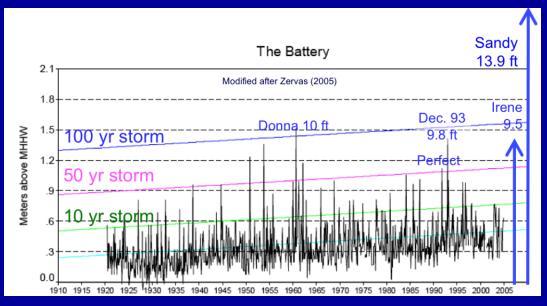
- Ocean dynamics
- Mass redistribution
- Glacial isostatic adjustment

On the shore:

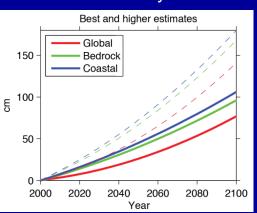
- Sediment compaction
- Groundwater

After Miller, Kopp, Horton, Browning & Kemp (in rev.)

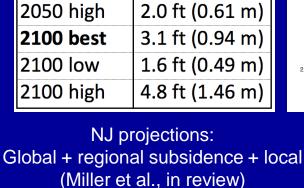
Sandy surge: extreme sea-level event

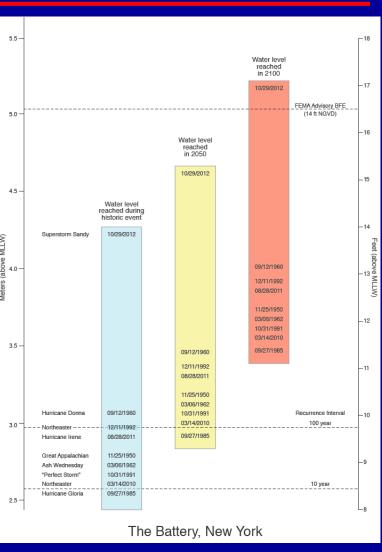






	Total
2050 best	1.3 ft (0.40 m)
2050 low	0.7 ft (0.21 m)
2050 high	2.0 ft (0.61 m)
2100 best	3.1 ft (0.94 m)
2100 low	1.6 ft (0.49 m)
2100 high	4.8 ft (1.46 m)





By 2100, a "2 to 5 year storm" will have the flooding of a "100 year storm" (modified after Psuty, 1986 Miller et al., in review)

Best (solid) and high (dashed)sea-level projections (Miller et al., in review)

