Spatiotemporal Variability of Climate Change in the Free State Province of South Africa

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Overview Study Area **Research Question and Objective** Methodology Results Discussion Conclusion November 11, 2016

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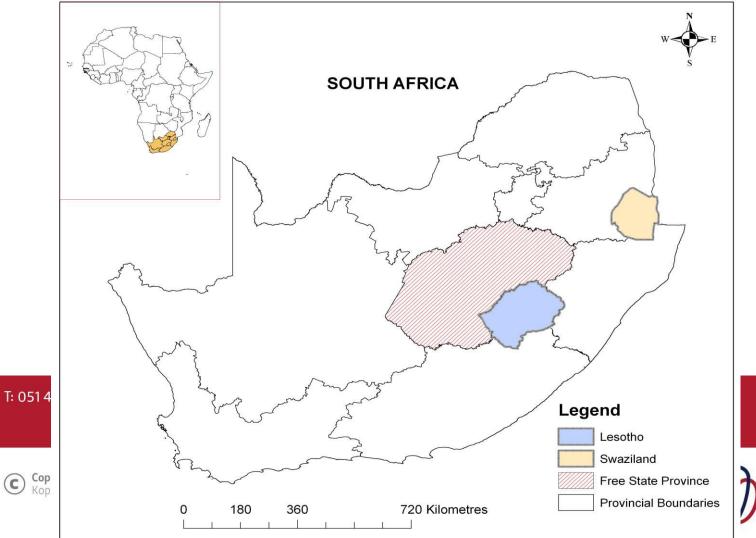
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Study Area

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- The Free State Province is characterized by a considerable range of climatic • regimes
- Semi-desert in the west and humid montane climatic conditions in the east
- Dominated by ranging in the west and cereal production and mixed farming in • the east
- Bread basket of the country the Maize Triangle •
- The province is also characterized by a variety of ecosystems and natural resources



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Research Question and Objective

Research Question:

Has the climate of the Free State Province changed, and if it has how have the changes varied through space and time?

Research Objective:

To investigate whether the climate of the Free State Province has changed and how the changes have varied through space and time.

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Methodology

- Gridded rainfall, temperature and SPEI data for the period 1960-2013 were ۲ acquired from Climate Explorer while SPIs were calculated from rainfall data
- The data were used to identify temporal changes and the resultant epochs
- Sequential Regime Shift Detection Software (RSDS) Version ۲ 6.1(Rodionov, 2015) was used
- The data were also rendered using ArcGIS (Version 10.1) to determine spatial clusters and trends were analyzed in each cluster.
- PCA was performed on precipitation and PC1 was correlated with other variables

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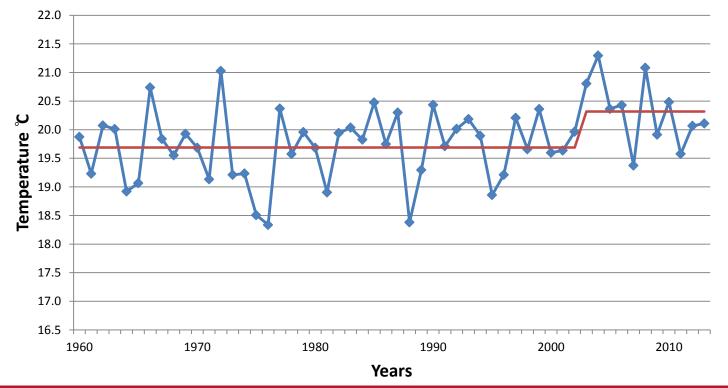
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Results

Shifts in the mean for OND Mean, 1960-2013 Target p = 0.05, cutoff length = 20, tuning constant = 2



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- OND Mean Temperature increase of 0.6 °C (p=0.006611)
- However, even though this change was "global", it was not uniform throughout the province

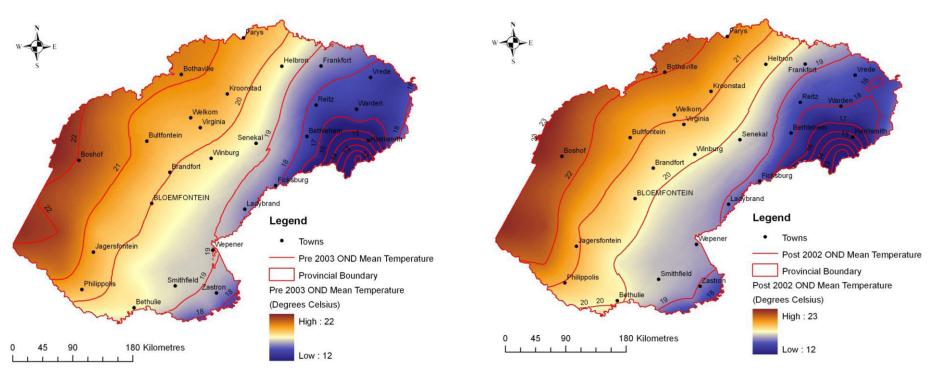


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OND Mean Temperatures



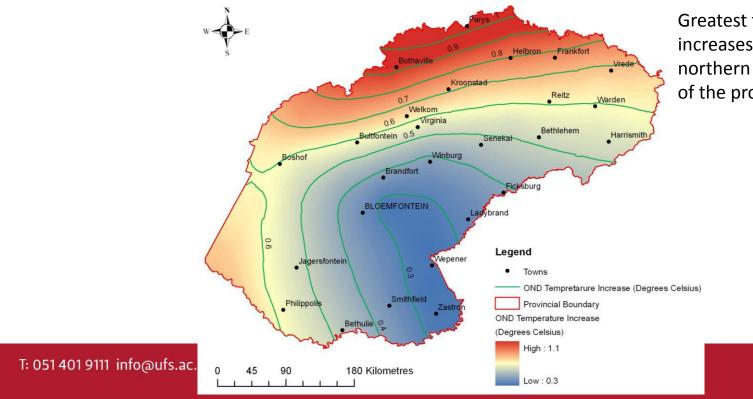
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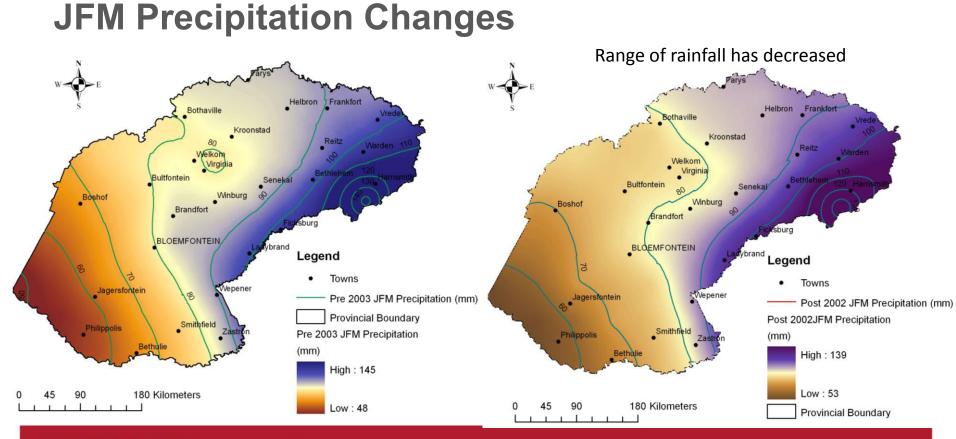
OND Mean Temperature Increase



Greatest temperature increases recorded in the northern and western parts of the province

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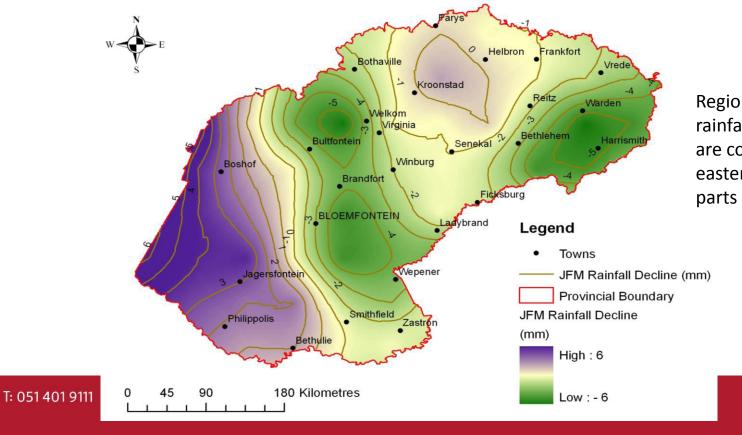




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JFM Precipitation Variability



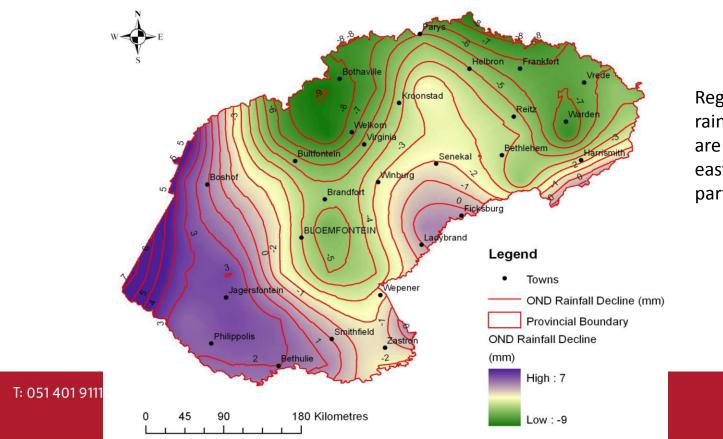
Regions in which rainfall has declined are confined to the eastern and central parts of the province

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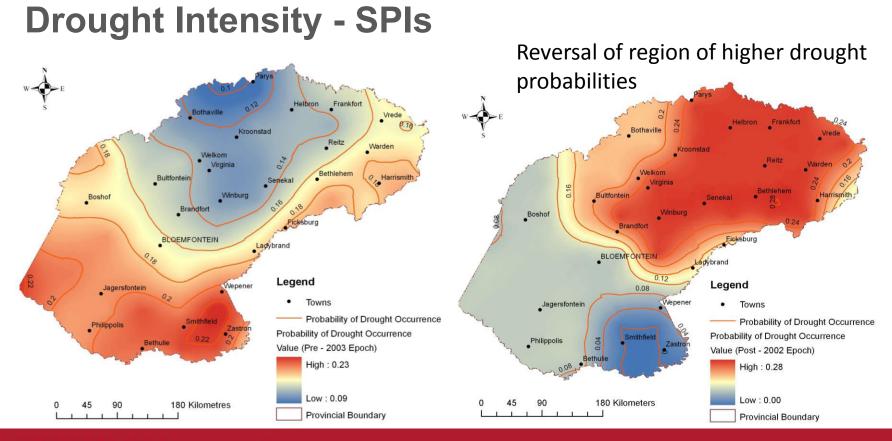
OND Precipitation Variability



Regions in which rainfall has declined are confined to the eastern and central parts of the province

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PCA Results

1960 - 2002

#	eigenvalue	explained variance	cumulative
1	21.218	69.21%	69.21%
2	2,4816	8.10%	77.31%
3	1.3861	4.52%	81.83%
4	0.82253	2.68%	84.51%

2002 - 2013

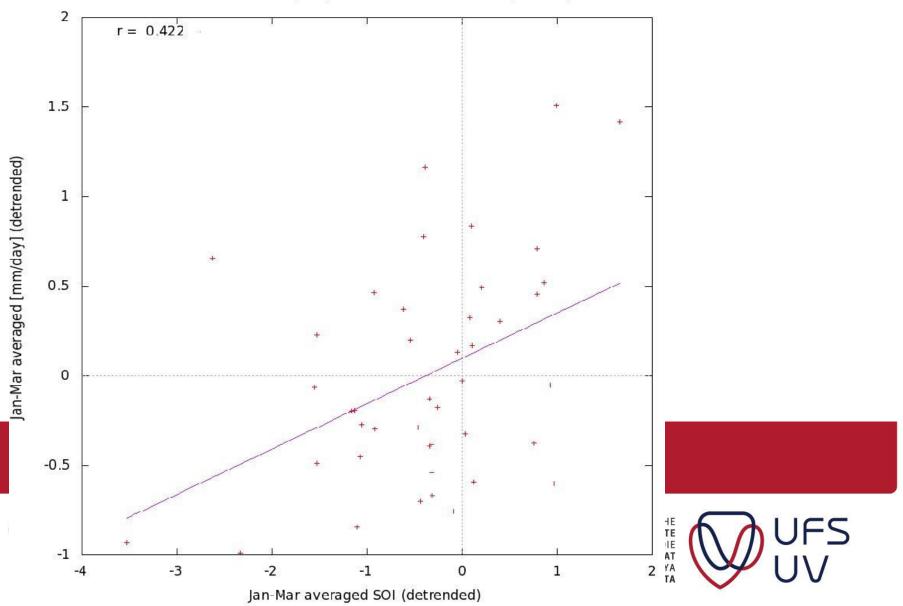
#	eigenvalue	explained variance	cumulative
1	14.446	87.23%	87.23%
2	1.0878	6,57%	93.80%
3	0.61442	3.71%	97.51%
4	0.22743	1.37%	98.89%

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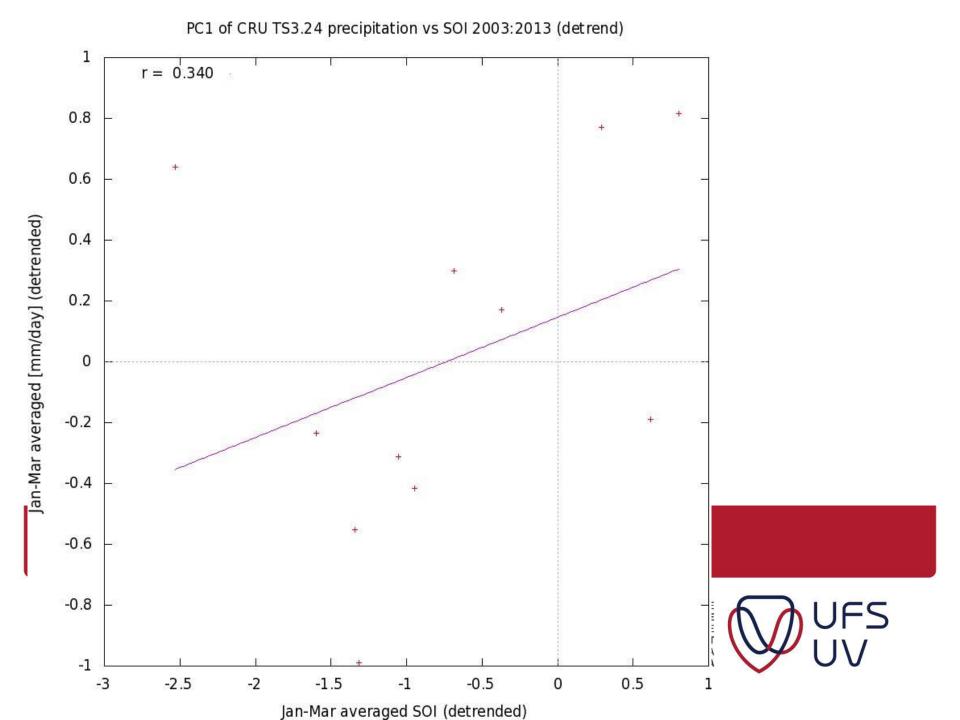
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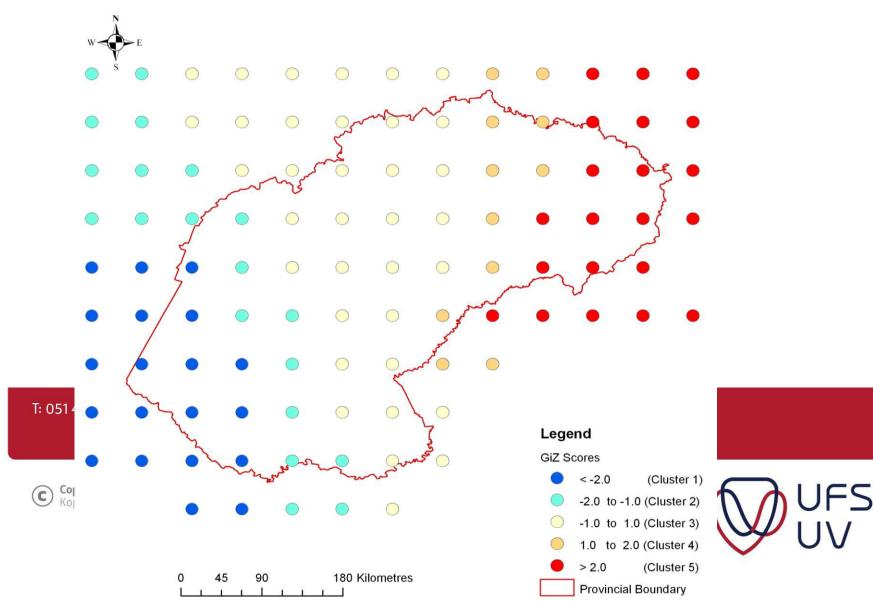




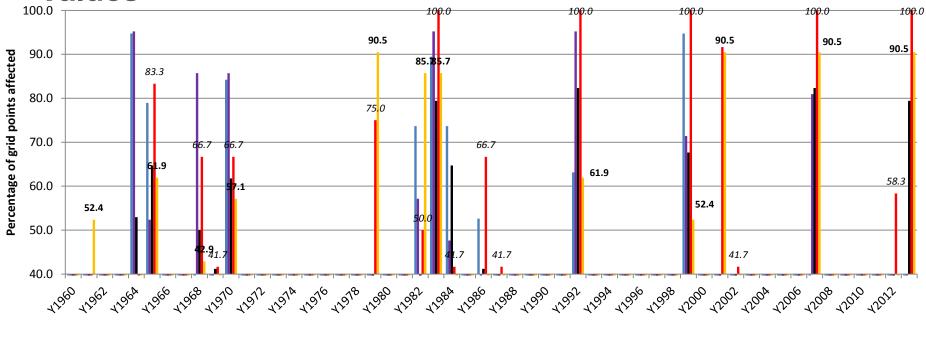
PC1 of CRU TS3.24 precipitation vs SOI 1960:2002 (detrend)



Hotspots Clustering



Percentage of Area Affected by Drought Based on SPEI Values



■ Cluster 1 ■ Cluster 2 ■ Cluster 3 ■ Cluster 4 ■ Cluster 5



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Yu et al (2014)



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Discussion

- Climate change has brought both wet and dry conditions to the Free State • Province
- The western parts of the province have received wetter conditions since 2003, ۲ while the opposite is true in the eastern parts of the province
- These differences have important implications for water resources, agriculture, ۲ food security, rural livelihoods and biodiversity conservation in the province
- Different planning and management regimes have to be adopted for different parts of the province

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Conclusion

- Climate change has occurred in the Free State Province, leading to two ۲ epochs
- Warming has occurred across the Free State Province ۲
- Hotspot clustering revealed five different clusters, each with its own ۲ characteristics in terms of rainfall, temperature and drought trends and patterns
- More research is needed to determine the actual effect of climate change on agriculture, natural resource management and conservation

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