

Background

- Changes in **precipitation** and **temperature** patterns have led to an **increased frequency** of extreme weather events, including longer and more severe droughts with warmer global climate.
- While climate model outputs reliably simulate observed climate globally, **biases** in simulations of variables such as precipitation, temperature, or derived quantities such as evapotranspiration may be **high** in many regions.
- We investigate the historic model performance and the meteorological drought projections from **CMIP6 GCMs** in warmer global climate.

Questions

CMIP6 models' performance against observations of meteorological droughts in the historical period (1950-2014)

CMIP6 GCM Outputs

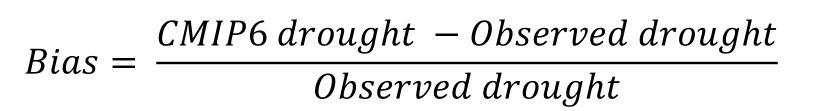
Modeled Droughts

Observed Gridded Data (CRU)

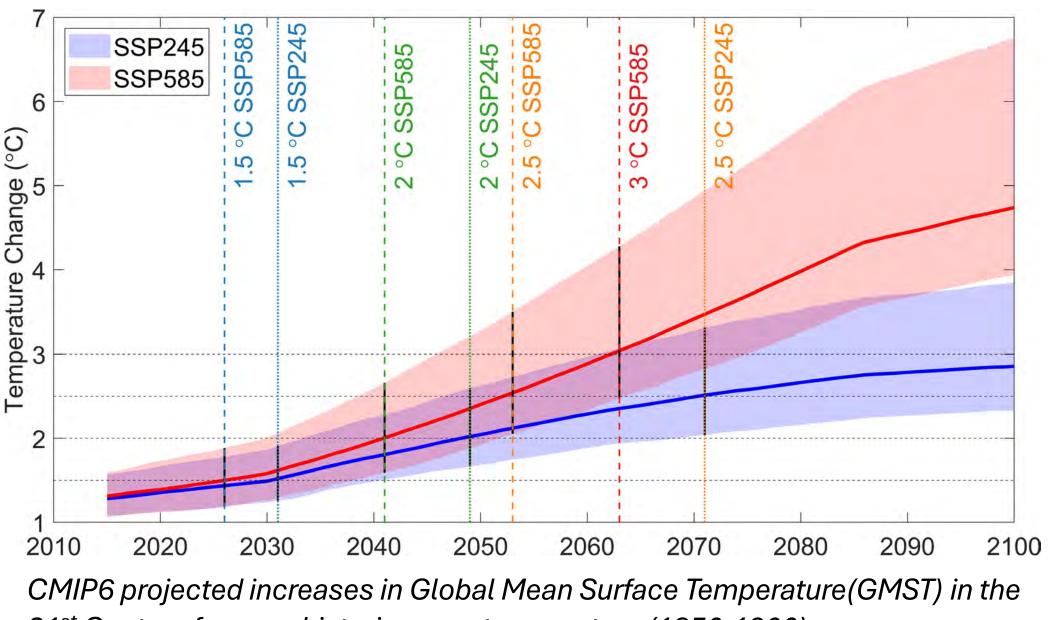
Observed

Droughts

Historical Drought Characteristics (Duration, Frequency, Severity)



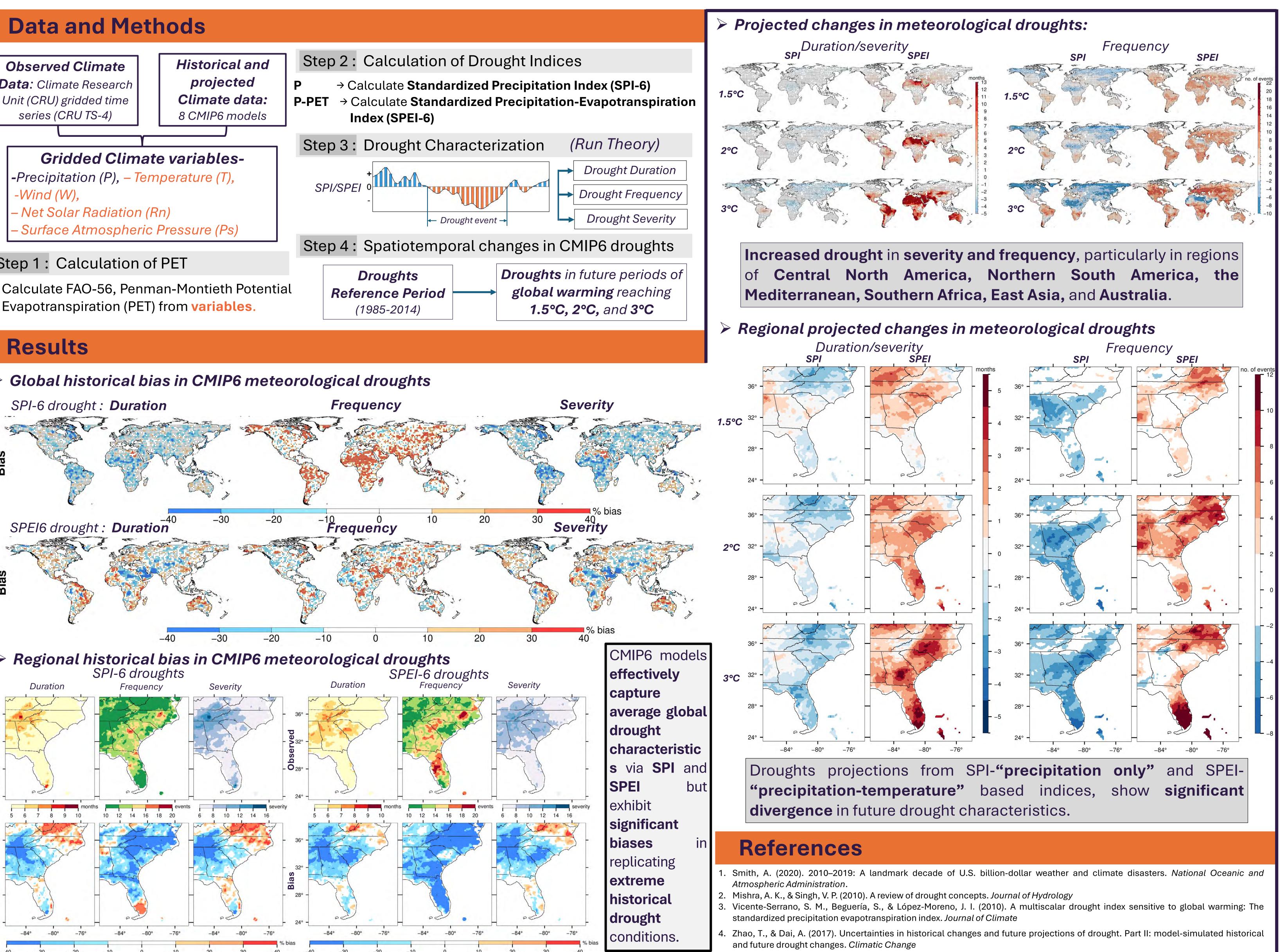
The projected changes in meteorological drought characteristics at different levels of global warming (1.5°, 2°, and 3°C) from CMIP6 models.

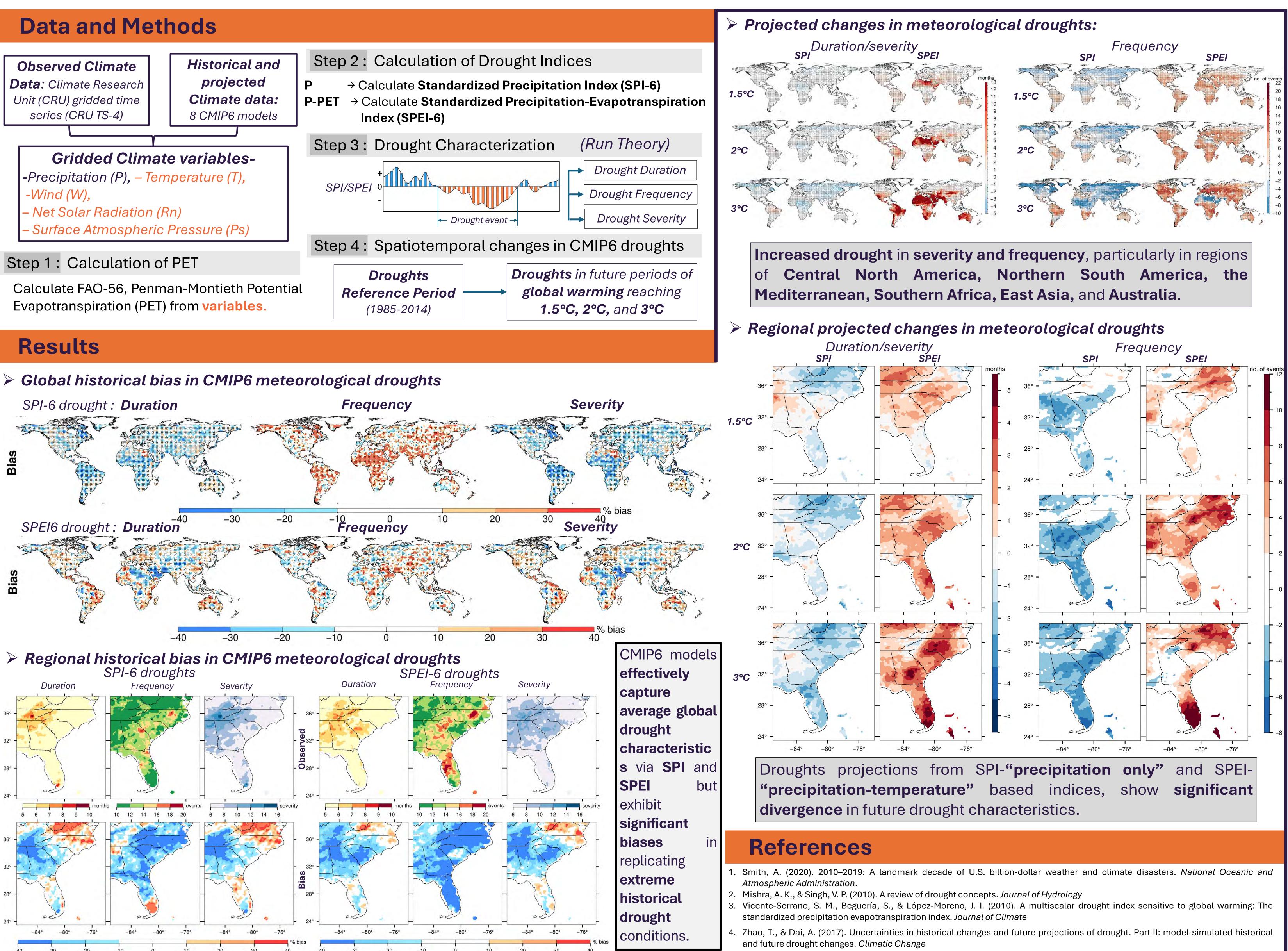


21st Century from prehistoric mean temperature (1850-1900).

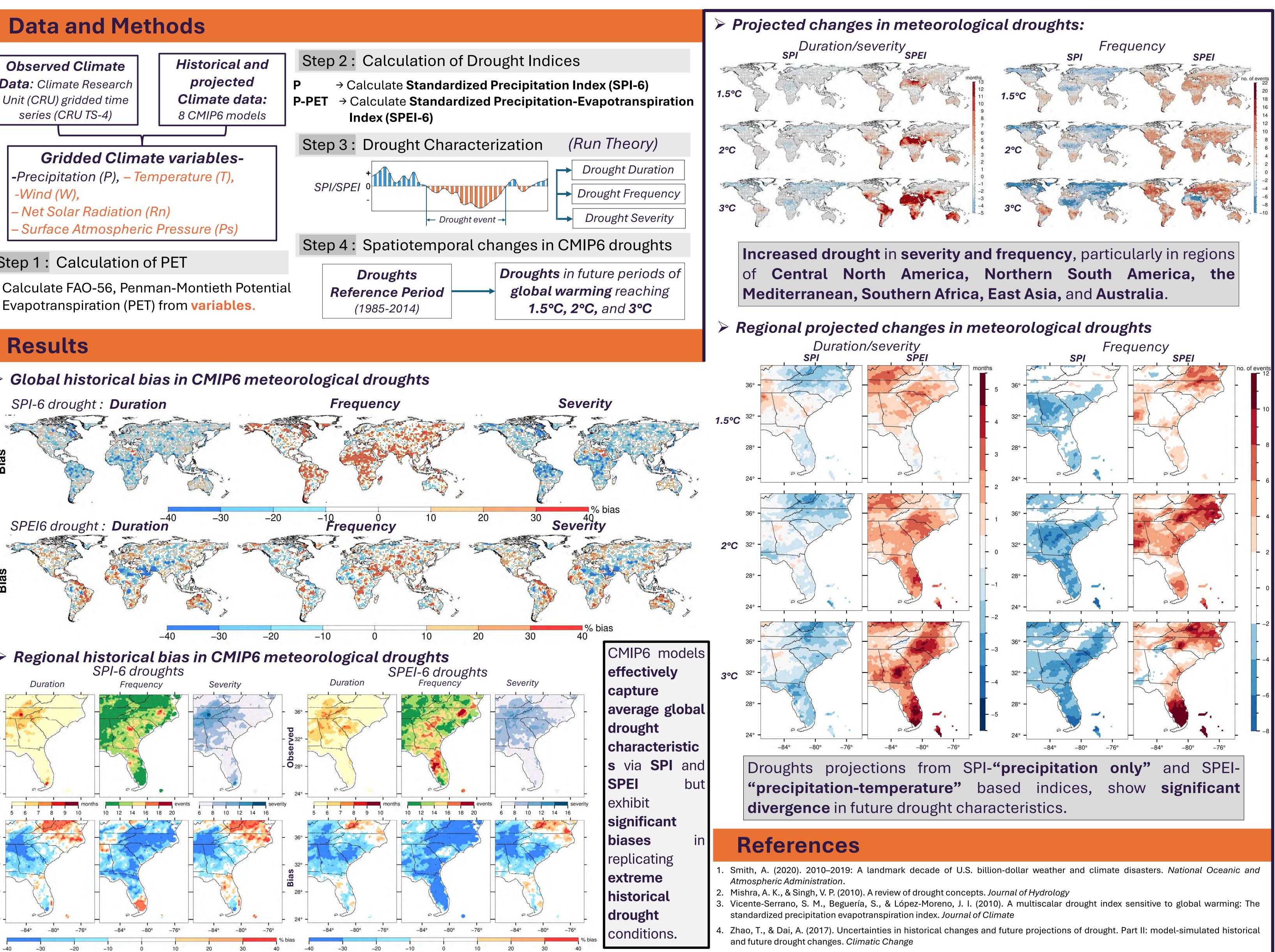
Assessing Historical and Future Drought Characteristics in South Carolina Using CMIP6 Models

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Regional historical bias in CMIP6 meteorological droughts



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