From Fire to Floods: Climate Whiplash in Los Angeles County

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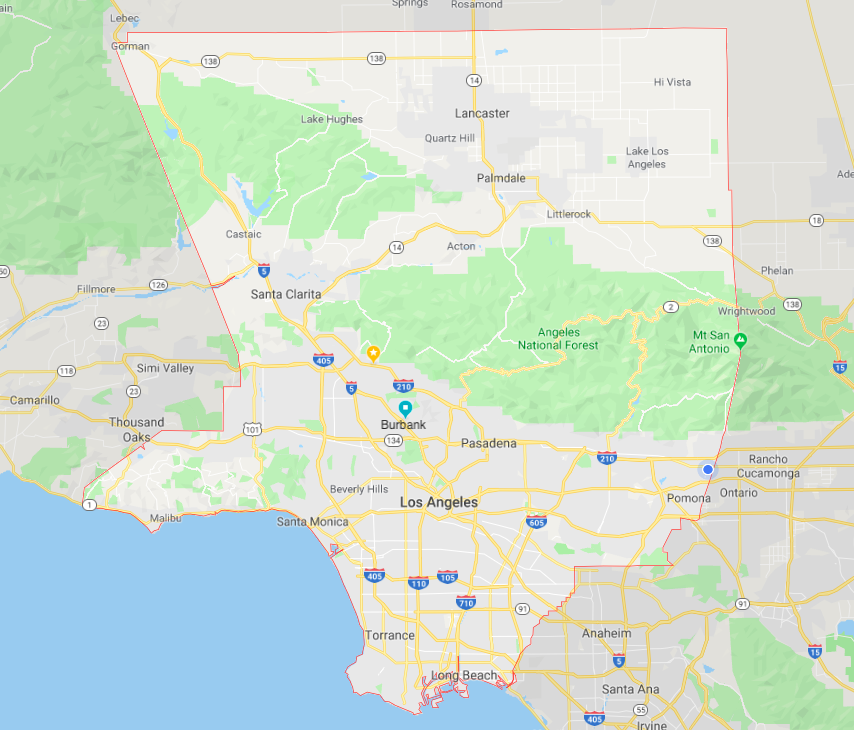
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The picturesque Burbank sklyline . Source: Gettyimages

# Introduction

Southern California, specifically Los Angeles County is well known for its temperate climate and sunny beaches. The entertainment capital of the world has a reputation as one of the most idyllic climates in America; it only makes sense that it is the most populous county in the United States with over 10 million residents.9 However, the Los Angeles County’s idyllic warm climate hides a much more sinister environmental concern: the phenomenon known colloquially as “climate whiplash.” Put simply, this term denotes frequent transitions from very wet to very dry weather.8 This phenomenon is becoming more prevalent worldwide, but is easily identifiable in Southern California: at the end of 2018, for example, the hills of Burbank went from a raging fire to deadly mudslides in just a few weeks, causing massive property damage6 and prolonged evacuations of both people and livestock.1 Observed climate and precipitation trends support the hypothesis that temperature and therefore precipitation are not only increasing, but becoming more varied over time. This blog examines the observed trends of climate whiplash in Southern California. Using both scientific studies and raw climate data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), I will analyze evidence to support the existence of the above hypothesis in the Los Angeles County Reason. From this data, I will then discuss the effects of this whiplash on the community itself; including flooding, fires, and water supply contamination. The effects of climate whiplash are still being unraveled from those attributed solely to global warming; this blog intends to demystify some of these misguided conclusions and bring awareness to the Los Angeles’ new reality of climate whiplash.



LA County. Source: Google Maps

# Methods

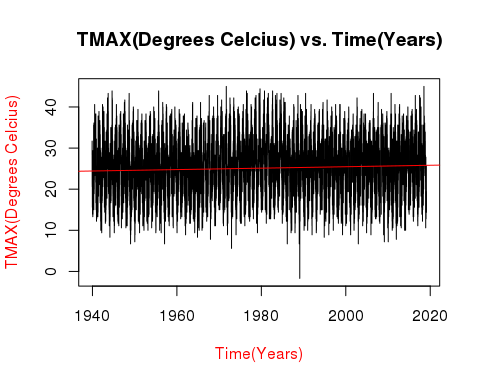
For this analysis, I obtained daily summaries of temperature and precipitation data for Burbank. Then, using the program RStudio, I graphed the data in order to assess trends and relationships between time, temperature, and precipitation, as well obtain additional statistical information about the the data. My main source of climate data came from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which keeps an extensive database of weather and climate data collected from weather stations across the United States. The NOAA is responsible for climate data collection and analysis; the organization houses numerous databases, as well as education programs such as the National Center for Environmental Information that allow people to access their analysis and the data itself. Using their Climate Data Online program, I was able to download daily summaries of maximum and minimum temperatures as well as precipitation data from my station of choice: the Burbank Valley Pump Plant (Station GHCND:USC00041194). This specific dataset covered all the way from 1939 to the present day, and had a 99% coverage rate, meaning that only 1% of data was left unaccounted for in the form of a gap or lapse in the data.

There are certain restrictions to only using one dataset and location for my analysis. Because I am using just one location and then applying trends I see there to the entirety of LA county, there is the potential for misgeneralizations to be made to locations in which the data I have does not apply. Furthermore, if there are gaps or incorrect data points in my dataset, there is nothing to which I can compare it and correct (or at least be aware of) these inconsistencies. However, a singular dataset simplified the analysis process, and, since this particular set has a very long and consistent set of results, I can use it to reliably track trends without the fear of missing data or gaps skewing the results.

In order to assess a relationship between two variable, in this case time and temperature as well as time and precipitation, it is necessary to use a null hypothesis method. In this case, the null hypothesis would state that there is no direct relationship between time and temperature/precipitation, and is codified in data as the ‘p-value.’ If the p-value (calculated in R-Studio) is less than .05, then the null hypothesis may be rejected; this means that there is without question a relationship between the two variables. However, if the p=value is greater than .05, there is still possibility that the relationship does not exist.

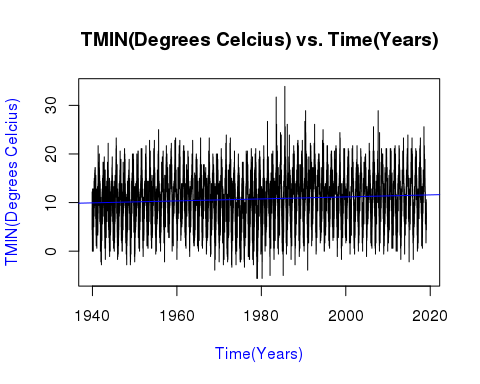
# Data

### TMAX Daily Averages



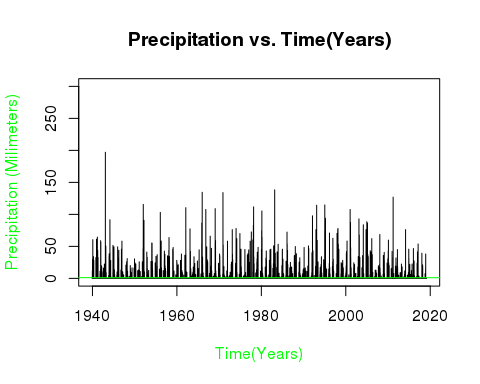
This graph shows Burbank’s average monthly maximum temperatures from 1940 until today, representing the entirety of the data set. This graph, while not entirely useful for the climate whiplash theory, showcases the seasonal variation in climate, as well as establishes a positive relationship between maximum temperature and time. With a p-value of 0.1501, it is safe to reject the null hypothesis.

### TMIN Daily Averages



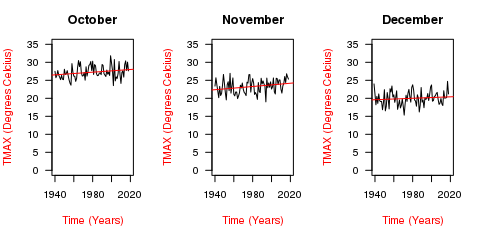
This graph also shows monthly average temperature, but this time, it is showcasing the minimums. Once again we can reject the null hypothesis with a p-value of 0.001148. Comparing the trend to the TMAX graph, it is easy to see the difference in average temperature increase. While TMIN is still increasing, it is doing so far less rapidly than TMAX, meaning that there is a bigger gap between the daily TMAX and TMIN. This is the first indication of climate whiplash; as gaps become more pronounced and varied over time, there will be a large effect on precipitation consistency, therefore kickstarting whiplash patterns.6

### Precipitation Daily Sums



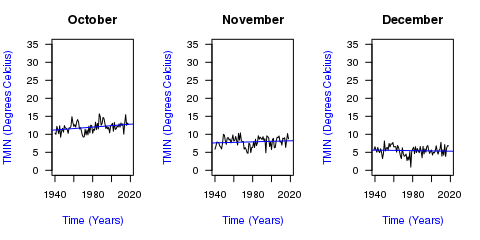
Now this graph is where things get interesting. What is important to note here is high variation in total precipitation. With a p-value of 0.7554, there is certainly no way we can reject the null hypothesis, meaning that there is no concrete relationship between time and precipitation. As shown in the graph, there is no clear increase or decrease over time; rather there is a series of spikes and drops. This is indicative of Southern California’s penchant for droughts and unreliability of rain.2 According to much of California’s precipitation occurs in short, intense bursts during the stormy season.8 These bursts are difficult to predict and can avoid LA County altogether depending on the year.8

### Maximum Temperature Monthly Averages



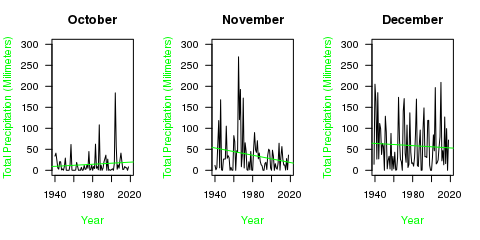
Looking at the data more closely, the trends become even more apparent. The fall season, shown through the three months of October, November and December, all have a relatively consistent increase in daily average temperature over time. The fall season is particularly significant for climate whiplash because it is the transitional period between the wet and dry season and over time has amassed a very volatile climate patterns as the fire season extends into the traditionally short and intense rainy season.8

### Temperature Minimum Daily Averages Monthly



However, in comparison, the trends for the minimum temperature have unique distinct and unique trends for each month during this season. October shows a consistent dramatic increase, November remains stagnant, while December actually shows a decrease over time. These trends prove the correlation seen in the yearly tables; the gap between maximum and minimum temperatures is becoming more pronounced, contributing to wild swings between warm, cold, wet, and dry weather.8 However, what is more striking is the distinct difference in the trends. The month to month differences prove that there is more significant change, both increase and decrease, in overall temperature and climate. This variation is indicative of highly varied precipitation rates that characterize climate whiplash.8

### Precipitation Monthly Data (Sum)



The data becomes even more striking when coupled with the total monthly precipitation data of the fall season. While October is increasing precipitation and temperature, November is significantly decreasing after a series of giant pikes in the mid 1900s. December’s trend remains stagnant, however, the linear data showcases a huge variation in precipitation year to year, with significant valleys (droughts) and spikes (very rainy seasons) all over the graph. Each month has incredible variation in their precipitation totals; however, what stands out to me is that their spikes, more often than not, do not match up month to month. For example, October’s precipitation spike in the early 2000s is followed by a distinct drop in November’s precipitation. This shows that the wet and dry seasons in LA County are constantly changing places, both year to year and month to month. This is the trademark sign of climate whiplash; and according to the graphs, this discord in rain schedule is only becoming more pronounced as the maximum and minimum temperatures change around it. Historically, this has been demonstrated through a series of multi-year droughts interrupted by very wet seasons.8 If these trends continue, the possibility for dangerous flooding, fires, and other disasters increases exponentially.6

## Disscussion

The presence of climate whiplash is clear, based on temperature and precipitation data. However, the changing precipitation patterns and subsequent dry and wet extremes have potentially severe consequences for LA County, some of which we are already beginning to experience. Fires, floods, droughts, and water contamination are all very real problems facing the community as climate whiplash stands poised on the horizon.



Fire in the Burbank hills. Source:The LA Times

### Fires!

Perhaps the most famous result of periodic droughts is the ongoing threat of fires, thanks to their awesome destructive power, and reputation as a major air pollutant. Fires have always been a threat in California with its dry, tropical climate. However, the increasing variation in climate and unpredictability of wet and dry weather puts us even more at risk.6 A late start to precipitation, especially following several years of drought, predisposes the region for fires because it dries out the vegetation (and everything else) in the area, making it far more easy to burn. Lightning strike fires are increasing in prevalence, not because there are more storms, but because landscapes are far more likely to burn when presented the opportunity.3 The Thomas fire in 2017 is a prime example, having occurred during one of the longest dry spells on record in the last 60 years (246 days). The wetting precipitation did not begin truly begin until january, leaving the region dry and vulnerable to the deadly blaze.6

However, it is not just the dry years that indicate a fire threat. Several of the most recent Southern California fires actually occurred following the wettest modern winters. The high contrast between the dry years and the suddenly wet winter causes the landscape to be more productive. If moisture content is not upheld throughout the year (which is nearly impossible thanks to climate whiplash), there is even more fuel for future burns.8

It is important to note that climate is not the only factor in the increasing risk of fires. Wildlife management, specifically through a wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), helps to determine with concern to urban growth and development. Through the use of maps and interfaces, WUI data provides information about fire risk in developed and undeveloped areas, which can help determine future policy and action for fire events.7 Furthermore, wilderness management through national parks systems or other organizations is an imperative part of controlling fire risk. Endeavors such as controlled burns and underbrush removal help to eliminate tinder and firewood, which in turn makes fires less likely and less severe when they do occur.3

As fires become more prevalent in urban areas, however, the danger and stress of evacuations comes with them. Evacuation orders are often given on short notice, forcing people to leave behind much of what own to the mercy of the flames, or risk being swept up themselves.1 Very few municipalities have set evacuation plans in place, resulting in confusion, traffic jams, and even more danger for residents.1 Livestock evacuations complicate matters more, as many small facilities are tucked away on back roads that are nearly impossible to access in a fire situation. Local boarding facilities and fairgrounds fill up quickly, forcing some people to bring livestock with them to shelters, or find an open space anywhere and hope they stay safe.1 During the Malibu fires of 2018, many evacuees fled to the beach, tying horses, alpacas, and every other animal to lifeguard boxes and changing tents. As the effects of climate whiplash continue to grow in California, fires will become more common; and the danger right along with them.



Evacuated horses wait on the beach. Source: People Magazine

### Droughts to Floods

As climate whiplash establishes its hold on climate patterns, California’s old friend, the drought, is here to stay. California has continually been in a state in or near drought for my entire lifetime. However, as precipitation rates continue the variations already present in the above data, short, intense droughts will become more common, interspersed by occasional very wet seasons. The drought, in addition to making life difficult for residents, will exacerbate the fire dangers discussed above. Before the wet season of 2017, California experienced one of the most extreme four year droughts in over a millennium, in conjunction with the highest recorded temperatures in history. This combination was responsible for high rates of tree mortality across the thanks to evapotranspiration draining tree canopy water.6 According to projections, events like these will become even more frequent as variation in precipitation patterns continue to grow.

What characterizes climate whiplash, however, is not the presence of just drought and flood, but rather the existence of both in one region over a short period of time. The factors that allow the Los Angeles climate to be so temperate are the same ones that enable these rapid swings between drought and floods, especially during the fall season.8 The Los Angeles example of the Woosley fire in Malibu turning quickly into the Malibu floods and mudslides is a classic retelling of what will soon become the norm in Los Angeles, and likely all of California.8 A study conducted at the University of California, Los Angeles in 2018 discovered strong evidence for heavy increases in seasonal precipitation, projecting that all of California would experience a 100% to 200% total increase by the end of the twenty-first century. Los Angeles itself is expected to have a sharp increase in the number local storms, that hit it on a normal trajectory, increasing precipitation rates dramatically. 8

However, California’s worst floods and its wettest winters are not always simultaneous. Regional flooding, such as the mudslides in Malibu, are linked more closely to severe and longer lasting storms, potentially outside of the typical rainy season8, that contribute a large part of the annual precipitation over a short time period. As many parts of California do not have the infrastructure to redirect that amount of water, it quickly oversaturated the soil, the spews outwards creating flash floods and mudslides across the county.

While both the flooding and drought are dangerous on their own, it is the dramatic swings between the two sides that are truly devastating. The UCLA study describes a serious whiplash event in 2016, when a four year drought came to close with several months of extremely heavy rainfall. Roads and bridges throughout California were damaged due to flooding and mudslides. A few months later, the cumulative runoff from this precipitation was a major factor in the failure of the Oroville Dam’s primary spillway. This crisis was utterly unexpected, and forced a quarter of a million people to evacuate the area.8

Further impacts on Los Angeles include damage to dams thanks to an increased amount of sediment in the water (Courtesy of the many floods and mudslides)2, as well as reduced agriculture production as fields are ruined, or crops simply cannot adapt to the sudden temperature and precipitation changes.4 There is also the potential for water contamination from increased runoff. A study in Iowa found that whiplash-induced flooding was a source of increased nitrate pollution from fertilizer-carrying farm runoff . Because the nitrates made their way into the drinking water supply, the local government is forced to operate a nitrate removal facility at the cost of $7000 per day.5 This is more than likely to happen with Los Angeles farming facilities4; not to mention runoff from industrial areas that could have far more severe pollutants making their way into the water supply. The humans themselves may have problems adapting to these new changes, as the rapid changes from flood to drought disturb the careful balance between flood control and water storage that is already set off kilter by the beginning of climate whiplash patterns.



Mudslides envelop a parking garage in Montecito. Source:ABC7 News

# Conclusion

Climate whiplash is a very real problem that is occuring right now in Los Angeles County. The data shows the characteristic all-over-the-place variations in temperature and precipitation, while numerous other studies, most prominently Swain at UCLA, have confirmed it through other means. The future ramifications of climate whiplash are concerning; the constant pendulum swing between severe drought and extreme flooding leaves the door open for natural disasters and health hazards across the county. There is little that we humans can do themselves to stop the climate whiplash itself from happening; however, there are several steps we can take in order to mitigate the damage this whiplash could cause. Setting more decisive policies about the storage of water and use of water, both to regulate it in a drought and have a place to send it in flood time, would help to keep the political balance between drought and flood8. Additionally, reinforcing current infrastructure would be a good first step. Though it may seem costly, in the long run, I believe it is more important to have a strong infrastructure in order to prevent emergencies such as the Oroville Dam Spillway collapse.8 Secondly, raising awareness about urban fire safety is an important measure to prevent unnecessary fires. Additionally the creation municipal evacuation plans, either through a local government or neighborhood organization is a necessary endeavor in this fire ridden county.1 Organized evacuation plans would help to diffuse panic and keep emergency evacuations smooth, tight operations; imperative factors in a life-or-death evacuation scenario. Finally, taking steps to regulate runoff, both rural and municipal, to prevent contamination would be an important preventative measure that would save taxpayer money and maintain a healthy, clean water supply.2,5 It is an undeniable truth that California and Los Angeles country are in for a rough ride as we adjust to the new normal of climate whiplash. However, armed with knowledge of climate trends, disaster preparedness, and a good ol’ zest for life, we will be ready to tackle this challenge head on.

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