

# AS THE LIMESTONE COAST'S CLIMATE CONTINUES TO CHANGE, WE CAN EXPECT:

## MORE INTENSE RAINFALL EVENTS



High variability in rainfall will continue. The intensity of heavy rainfall events is projected to increase by 5%. Further significant declines in April to October rainfall.

## HOTTER AND MORE FREQUENT HEATWAVES



A substantial increase in the frequency of hot days. The number of days over 35°C is projected to increase over 50% by 2050.

## DRIER AUTUMN, DRIER SPRING



Less rainfall, especially in spring, with a projected reduction of 21%.

## RISING SEA LEVEL



Sea level is projected to rise by 22-24cm by 2050, and 33-40cm by 2070. The rise will further increase over the 21st century and beyond.

## INCREASED FIRE RISK



Rising number of days per year with a 'severe' fire danger rating, reflecting hot, dry and windy conditions. Longer fire seasons.

## HIGHER RISK FOR COASTAL HAZARDS



Higher sea levels will increase the risks of coastal hazards such as storm tide inundation, with storm surge events happening much more frequently.

## HIGHER TEMPERATURES

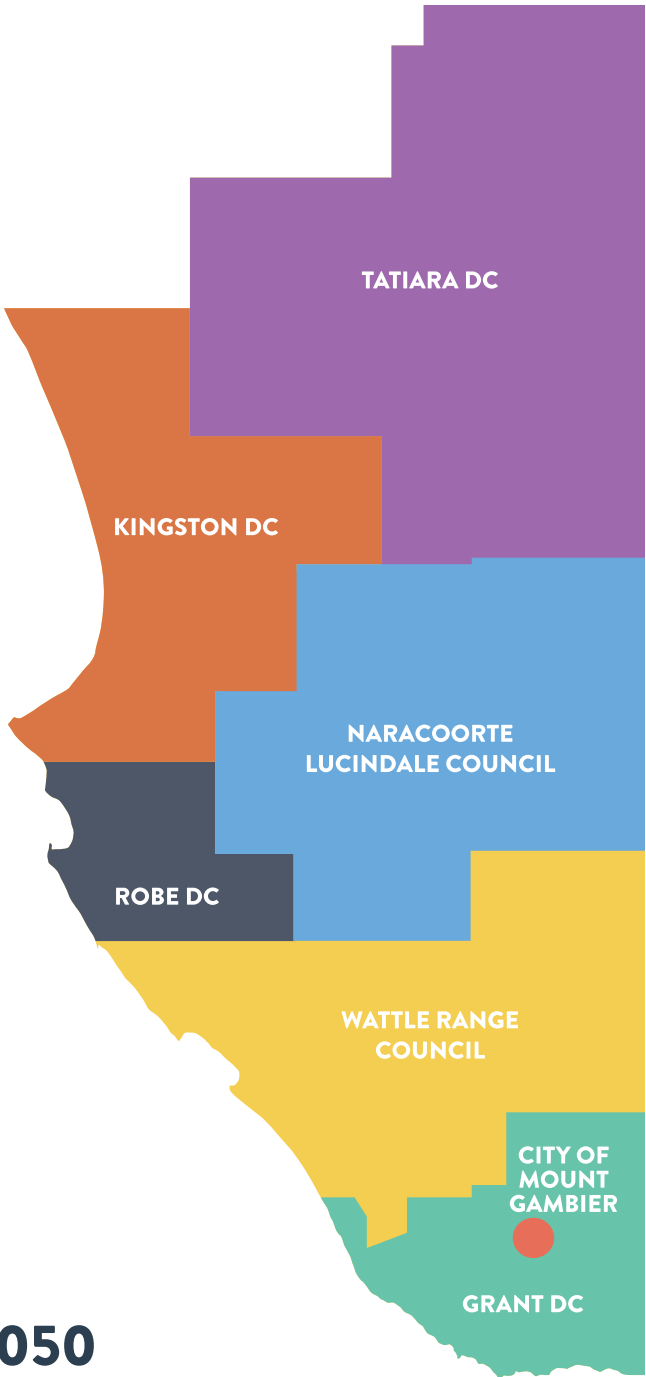


Maximum, minimum and average temperatures are projected to continue to rise.

## WARMER AND MORE ACIDIC OCEAN



Sea surface temperatures are expected to increase and the ocean will become more acidic with 0.15 to 0.30 decline in pH units projected by 2090.



## LIMESTONE COAST IN 2050

By 2050, Keith's climate is projected to be more like the current climate of Streaky Bay and Kadina, while Mount Gambier will experience a climate more similar to Penola.

## LIMESTONE COAST IN 2090

By 2090, Keith's climate is projected to be more like the current climate of Cobar and Walgett in western NSW, while Mount Gambier will experience a climate more similar to Perth.



### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Limestone Coast Climate Projections Report

Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Report

Regional Values and Climate Change Report

Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan

\*Climate data and projections are based on the SA Climate Ready information and the Climate Change in Australia (CCIA) from CSIRO and the Bureau of Meteorology