



SCAN ME

Climate Change in Las Vegas

Our communities are already seeing rising temperatures and changing rain and snow patterns.

Temperature

Current Conditions (1990-2019)

It's already getting hotter...

+ 1.5 °F
Increase in Annual Average Temperature since 1950-1979 period

7 more days per year above 90°F
since 1950-1979 period

6.7 fewer cold days per year
With low temperatures below freezing (32°F)

Future Projections (2050-2079)

Temperatures will be even higher...

Winter: 3.2°F to 5.2°F Warmer
Spring: 4.2°F to 6.6°F Warmer
Summer: 4.1°F to 6.6°F Warmer
Fall: 3.7°F to 6.1°F Warmer

+ 57 More Hot Days
days per year with highs above 90°F

Rain and Snow

Current Conditions (1990-2019)

Extremely variable...

5.4 inches of rainfall 1956
27.8 inches of rainfall 1985

With changes in seasonal patterns...

+ 6% Fall Precipitation
- 2% Spring Precipitation
since 1950-1979 period

Future Projections (2050-2079)

Future is uncertain...


+ 2.5% to + 8%
average annual precipitation by midcentury compared to 1990-2019 average

More Rain and Less Snow
Higher Rates of Evaporation and Drought

Seasonal Changes


Earlier Frost-Free (by 2-4 weeks)
More Growing Degree Days
Earlier and Faster Runoff
Drier Overall

Spring



Higher Temperatures
More Extreme Monsoon
More Intense Rainstorms
More Extreme Heat Days

Summer




Warmer and Drier
Later Start of Winter
Extended Fire Season
Extended Growing Season

Fall



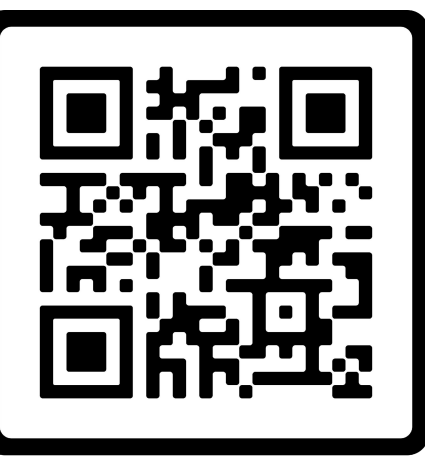
Fewer Freezing Degree Days
More Rain vs. Snow
More Extreme Storms
Extended Fire Season

Winter



What seasonal changes have you noticed?

Post your experiences below



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Common Climate Risks

Wildfire and Flood Risk in Las Vegas

Wildfires

Wildfire Risk to Las Vegas Communities (as of 2020)

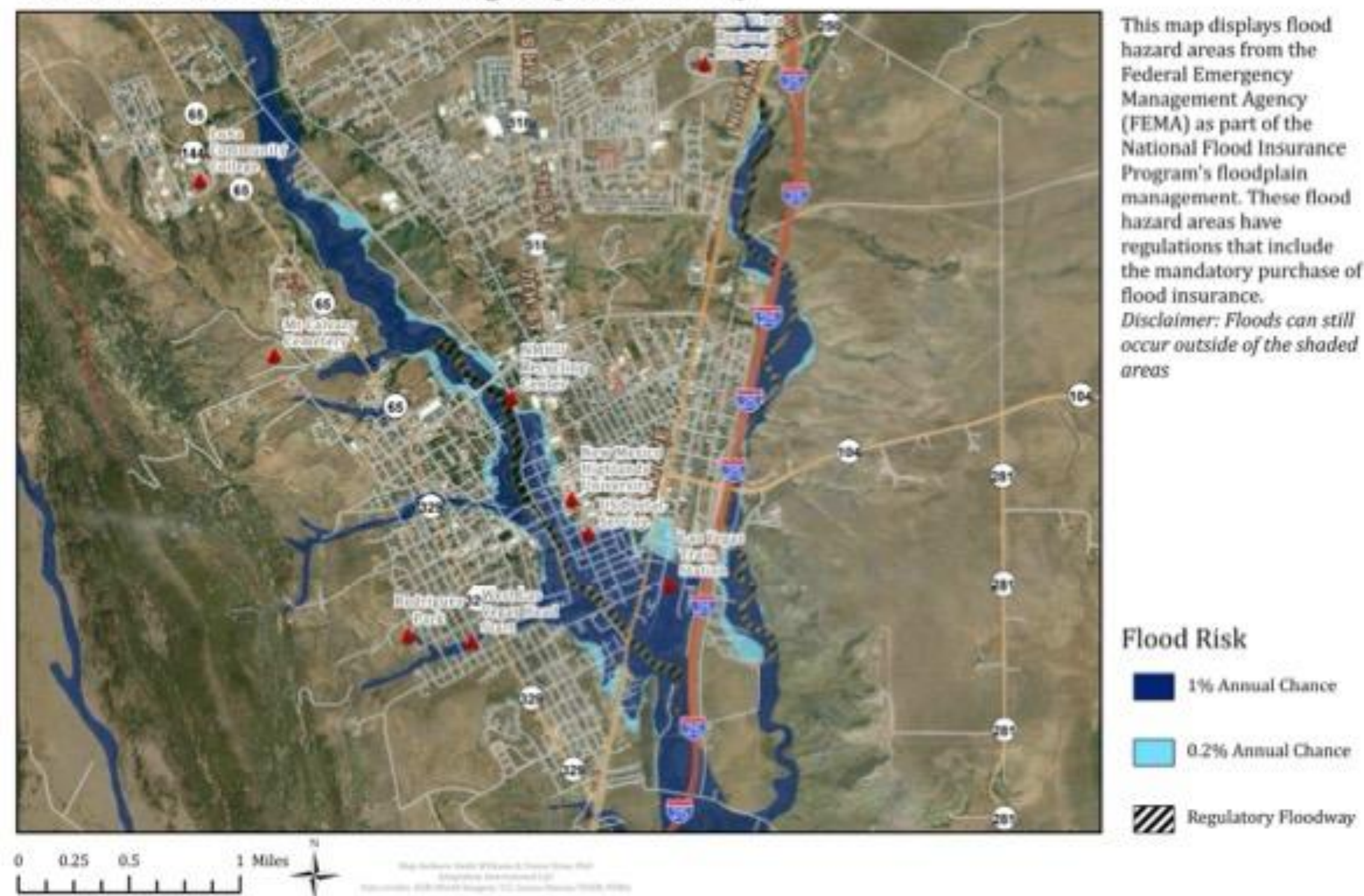


Statewide, the risks associated with wildfires, are likely to increase.

- New Mexico already experiences 50 more days a year of extreme wildfire risk than it did in the 1970s.
- Wildfires can directly impact people and property.
- Smoke inhalation, poor air quality, disruptions to critical infrastructure impact the lives, economy, and health and well-being of New Mexicans.
- Wildland fires are no longer constrained to mountainous areas.
- The 2022 Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon Fire, the largest and most destructive in the state's recorded history, burned 534 square miles and was exacerbated by unseasonably hot and dry conditions and high winds.

Floods

Annual Flood Risk in Las Vegas (as of 2022)

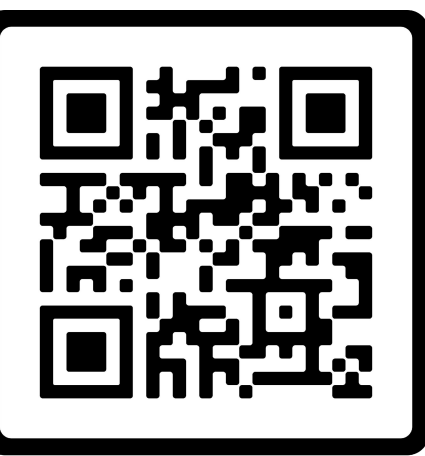


In the next 30 years, 17% of properties in New Mexico have more than a 1 in 4 chance of flooding.

- Flooding, landslides, and debris flows can impact infrastructure, buildings, and people.
- Flash floods, particularly from summer thunderstorms and monsoon rains, pose real risks to people and property.
- Those individuals or families with limited mobility, transportation challenges, can't or don't receive timely notifications or living in substandard housing are likely to experience the worst impacts.

How have flooding or wildfires affected you?

Post your experiences below

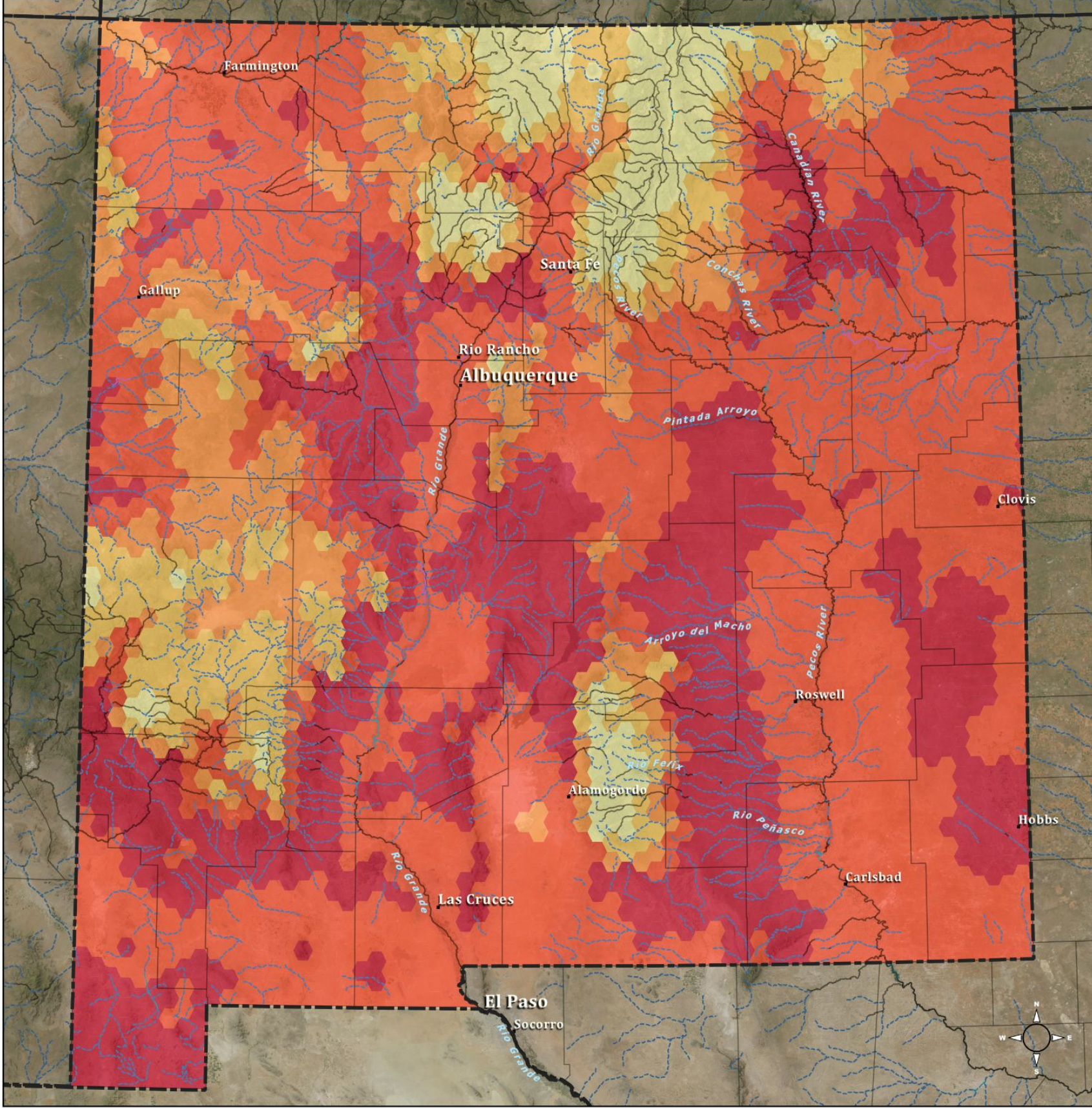


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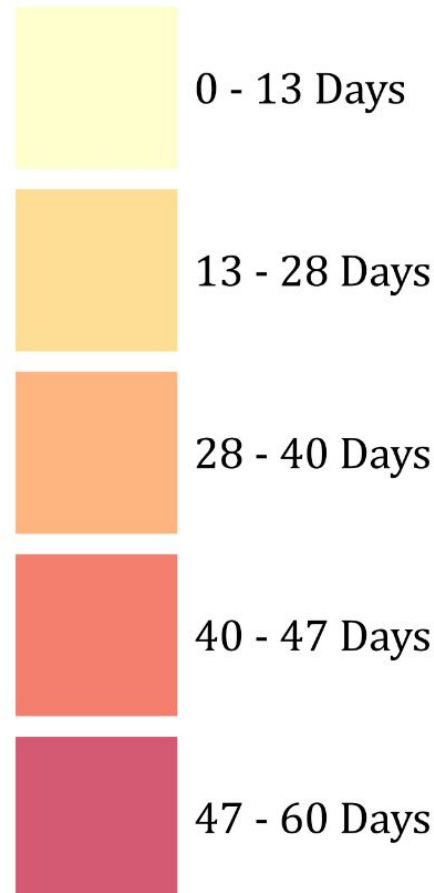
Common Climate Risks

It is getting hotter and drier

Extreme Heat



Projected Additional Days Per Year with High Temperatures above 90 °F by the 2050's

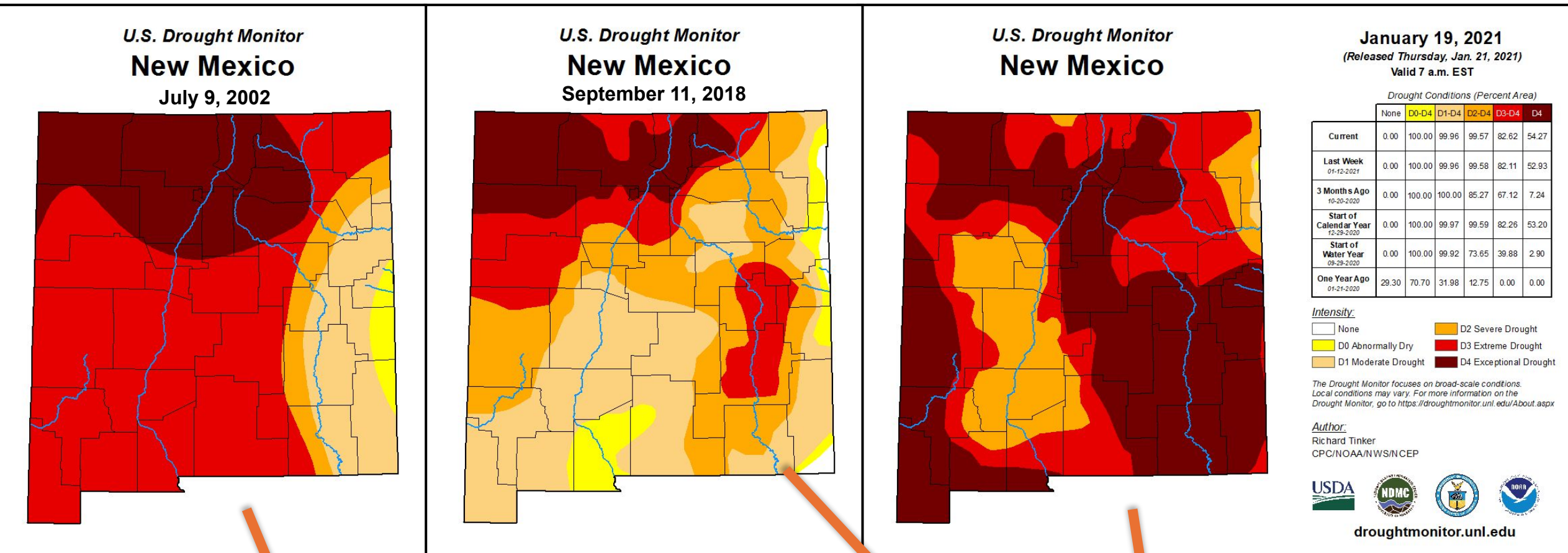


RCP 8.5 Ensemble Mean Projections
Data derived from LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Projections.

By 2050, New Mexico is projected on average to see at least twice as many dangerously hot days per year, with some areas in the southern part of the state increasing even more.

- In 2020, the New Mexico Department of Health received reports of 340 heat-related illness hospital visits.
- Heat-related emergency visits and hospitalizations in New Mexico are predicted to double by 2030
- Older adults, children, low-income residents, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions are more likely to experience adverse health effects from heat.
- People with certain health conditions, such as cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes, are more susceptible to the effects of extreme heat.

Drought



January 19, 2021
(Released Thursday, Jan 21, 2021)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	99.99	99.97	82.62	54.27
Last Week	0.00	100.00	99.99	99.98	82.11	50.93
1 Month AEP	0.00	100.00	100.00	80.27	47.12	7.24
3 Month AEP	0.00	100.00	99.97	86.59	42.26	15.20
6 Month AEP	0.00	100.00	99.92	73.65	39.88	2.90
1 Year AEP	29.30	70.70	31.98	12.76	0.00	0.00

Intensity:
 None (White)
 D0 Abnormally Dry (Light Yellow)
 D1 Moderate Drought (Yellow)
 D2 Severe Drought (Orange)
 D3 Extreme Drought (Red)
 D4 Exceptional Drought (Dark Red)

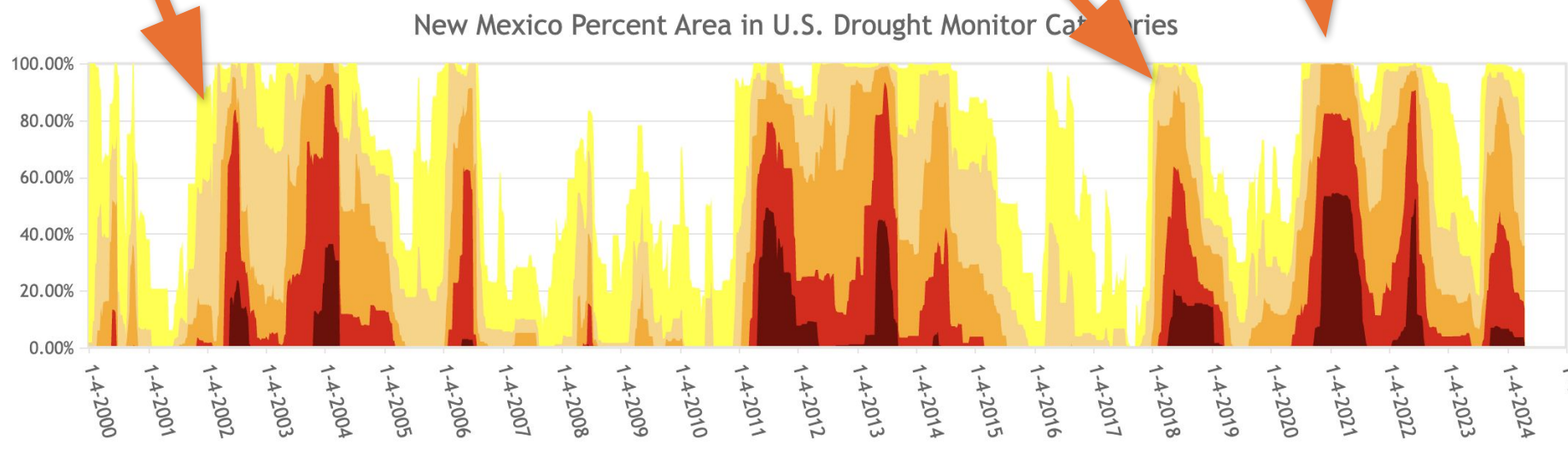
The Drought Monitor focuses on drought-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/about.aspx>

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USDA NDMC NCEP droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Multi-year droughts have been a consistent part of New Mexican history for hundreds of years. Warmer temperatures will lead to more evaporation, transpiration (water used and evaporated by plants), and less snowpack.

- Climate-driven hydrological modeling indicates a 25% decrease in runoff and recharge in the next 50 years.
- Less water will be available for agriculture, working lands, and our communities.
- Increasing aridity (severe lack of water availability) will affect the health and vitality of ecosystems.
- Decreases in vegetative cover can accelerate erosion.



How have these extreme heat or recent droughts affected you?

Post your experiences below