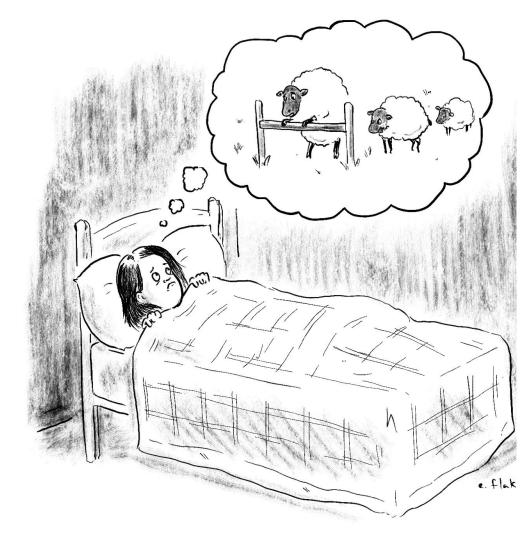
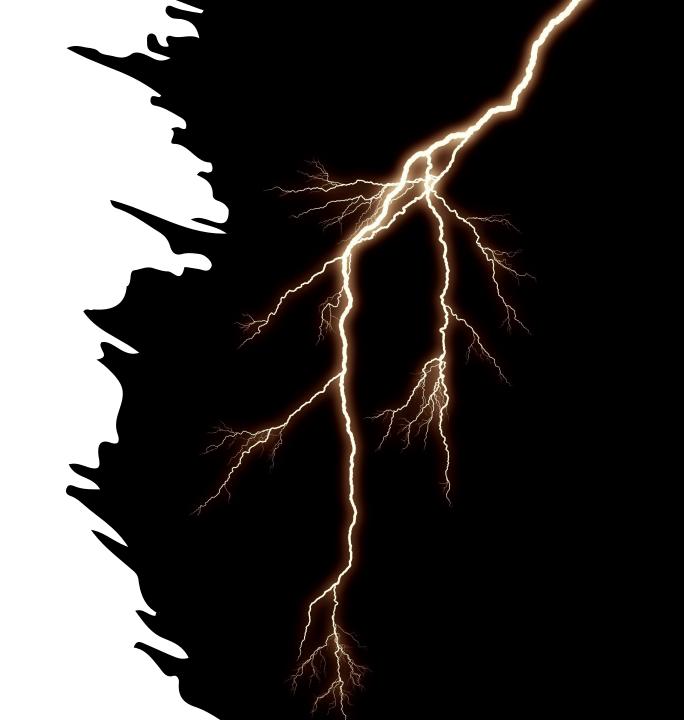
# Model-based predictions of unprecedented extreme weather

Erin Coughlan de Perez, PhD Tufts University Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

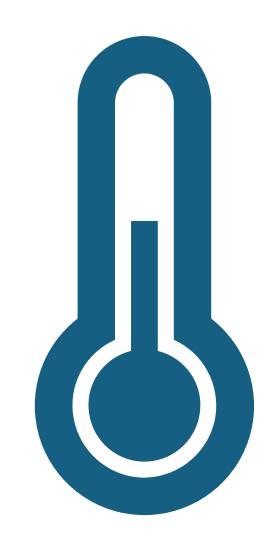


"Yeah, we're pretty freaked out too."

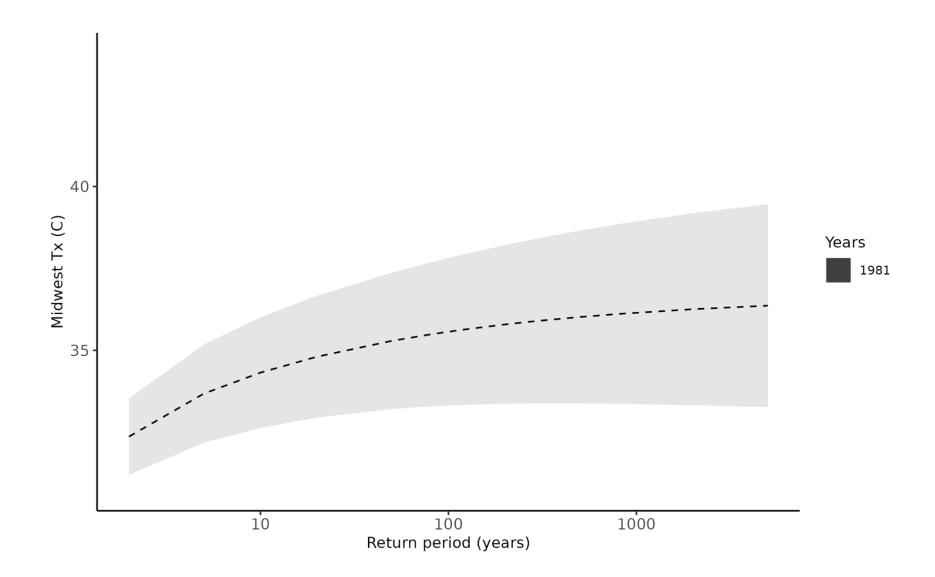
Studying extreme events is a challenge

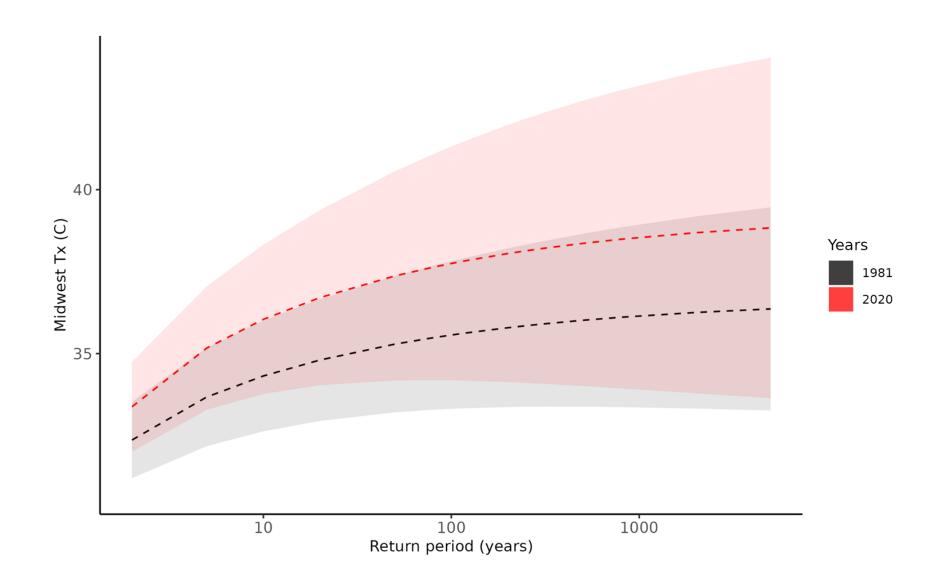


If you wanted to estimate return period of an extreme heat event using only observations



#### 

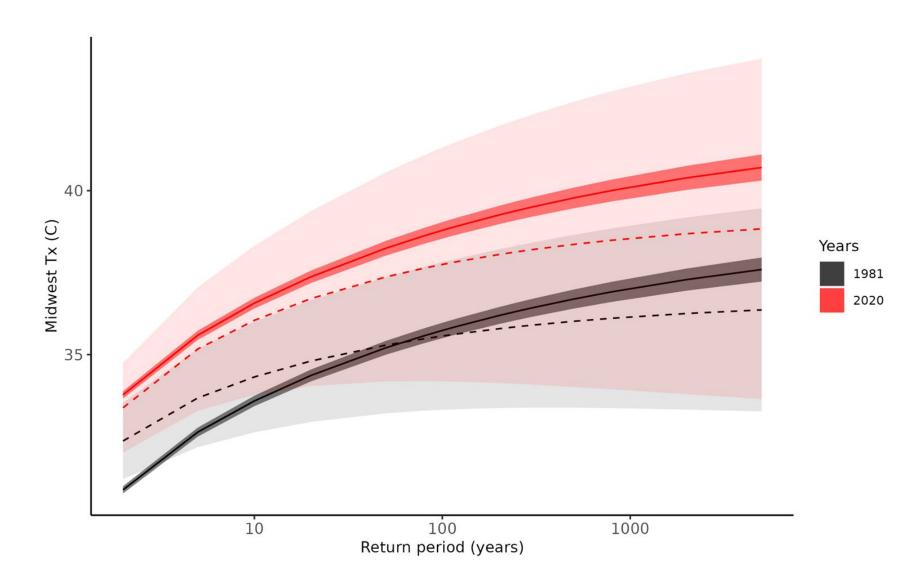




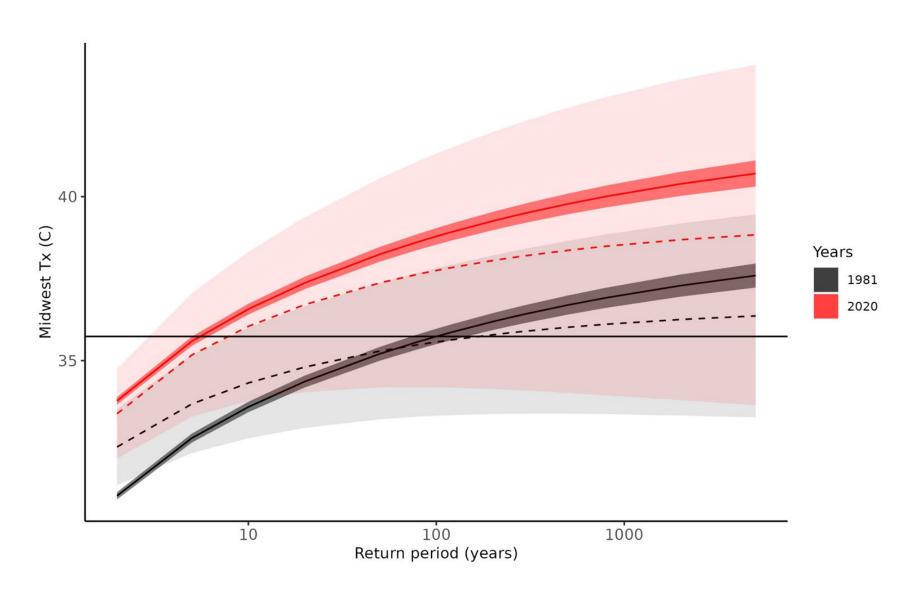
UNSEEN approach



#### Estimates from large ensemble



### Change in risk



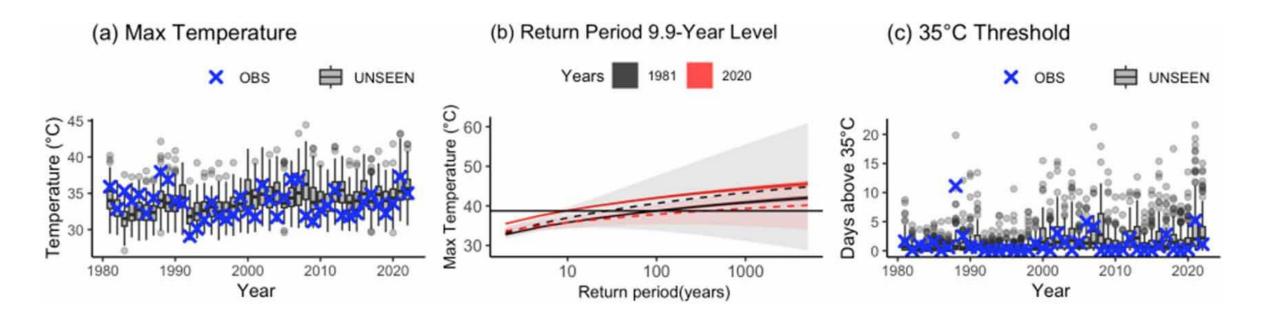
How is this useful in the food system? What can we do with large numbers of simulations?



1. What to plant: risk of exceeding stressful threstholds



# Crop choices: Pulse production in North Dakota

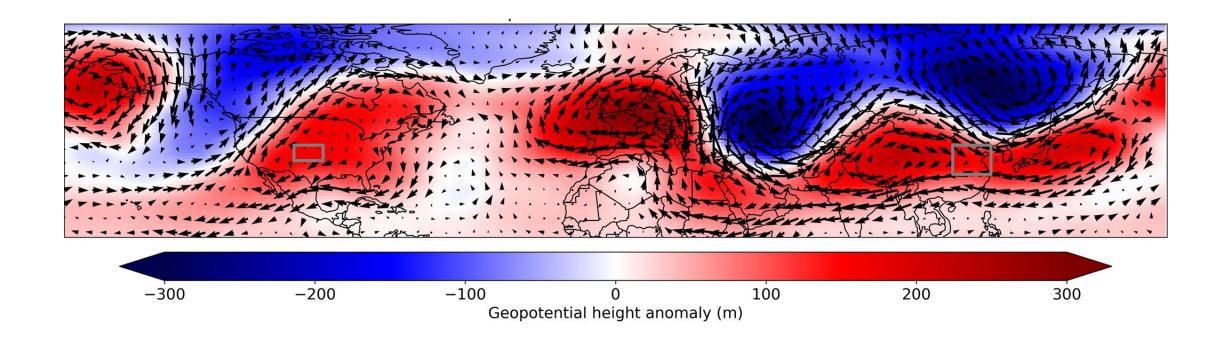


Weiss, S., & Coughlan de Perez, E. (2025). An analysis of observed and predicted extreme heat and precipitation trends across four pulse producing regions in North America: North Dakota, Montana, Saskatchewan, and Northeastern United States. *Environmental Research: Food Systems*, *2*(1), 015013.

2. What to source? Risk of simultaneous extremes and crop failure in different parts of the world



# Supply chain management: Risk of compound events

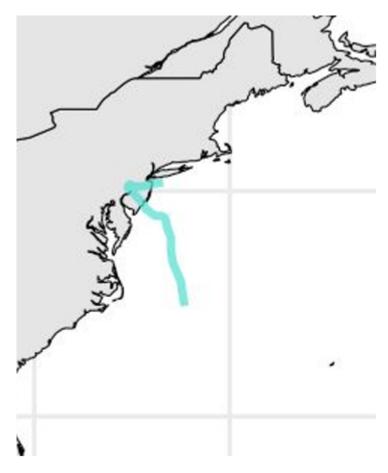


3. What to prepare for? How could these extreme weather events unfold?



#### Disaster management: Scenario exercises





Track of Hurricane Eleanor from Sunday to Tuesday

4. Where are the locations at greatest risk of an extreme event?



### Where do we need to do risk management: Sitting ducks

