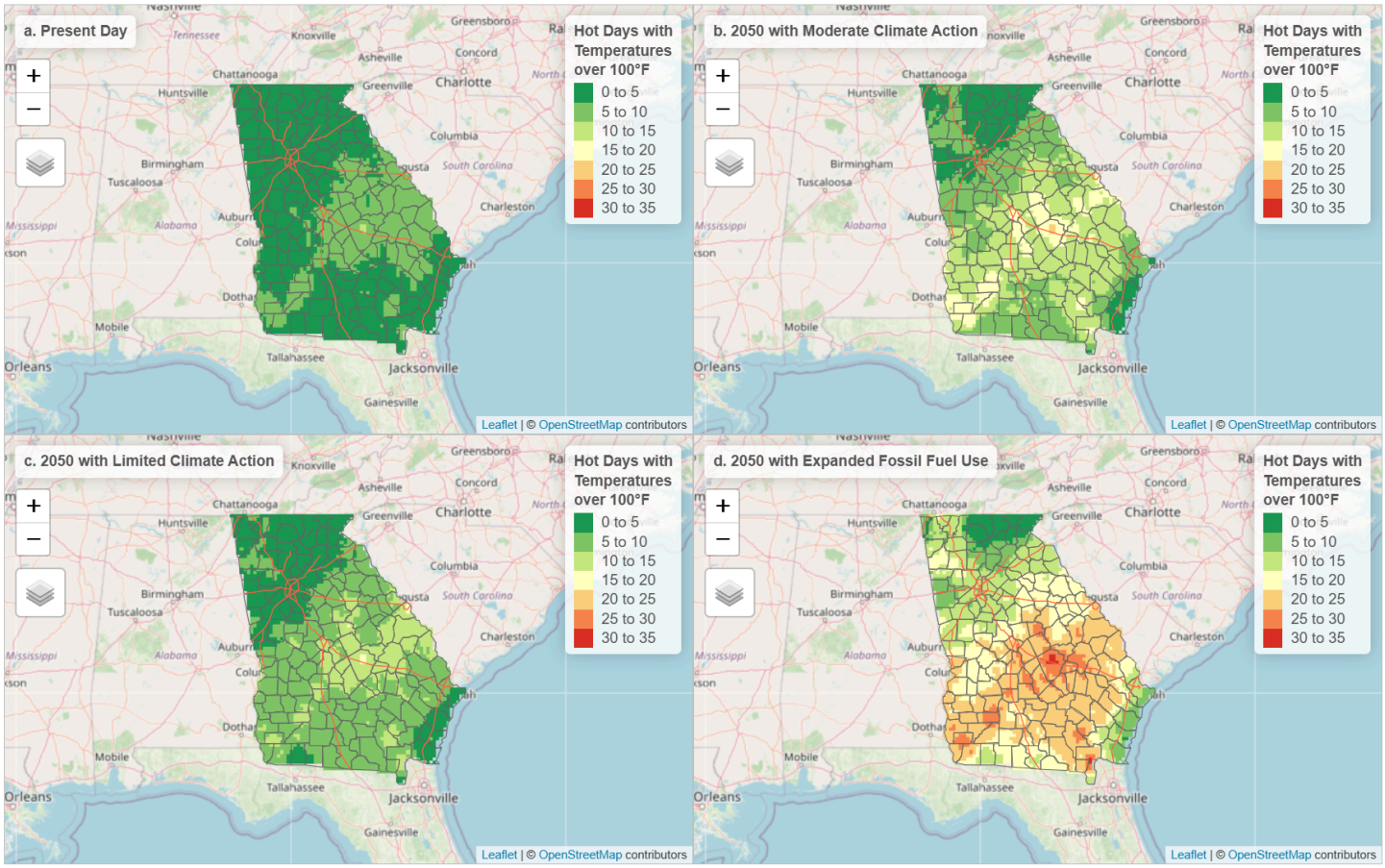
# GEORGIA CLIMATE OUTLOOK MAPS

## PROJECTED NUMBER OF DAYS EACH YEAR WITH HIGHS ABOVE 100°F

Days over 100°F are an important indicator for public health, energy demand, infrastructure durability, and agricultural productivity.




### The above maps compare current conditions with projected conditions in 2050 under three emissions pathways:

- Moderate climate action, a middle-of-the-road scenario considered to be the most likely trajectory given current policies and trends.
- Limited climate action, a scenario reflecting slower emissions reductions and continuing reliance on fossil fuels.
- Increased fossil fuel use and no efforts to reduce GHG emissions.

These projections are based on climate modeling and represent plausible 2050 scenarios—not guaranteed outcomes.

### What These Projections May Mean for Resilience Planning

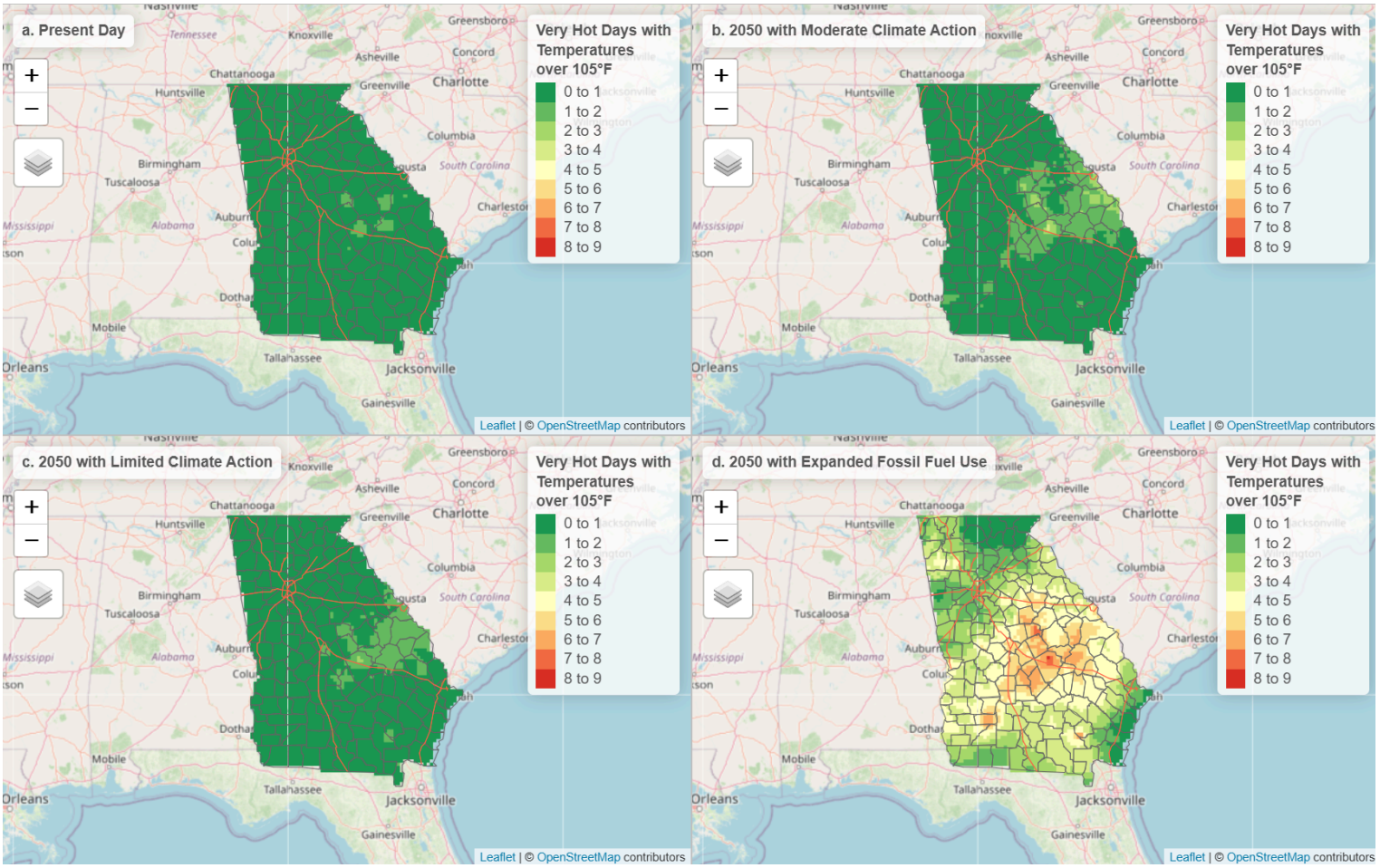
- Higher peak electricity demand during summer
- Increased stress on roads, rail, and utility systems
- Expanded need for heat response strategies
- Greater irrigation and crop management considerations

Comparing the four maps helps us assess how extreme heat exposure could evolve by mid-century under different emissions pathways.

# GEORGIA CLIMATE OUTLOOK MAPS

## PROJECTED NUMBER OF DAYS EACH YEAR WITH HIGHS ABOVE 105°F

Very hot days are closely linked to heat-related illness, worker safety risks, livestock stress, and peak energy demand.

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### What These Projections May Mean for Resilience Planning

- Heat emergency preparedness and cooling center access
- Outdoor worker protection policies
- Energy grid reliability during heatwaves
- Urban tree canopy and shade planning

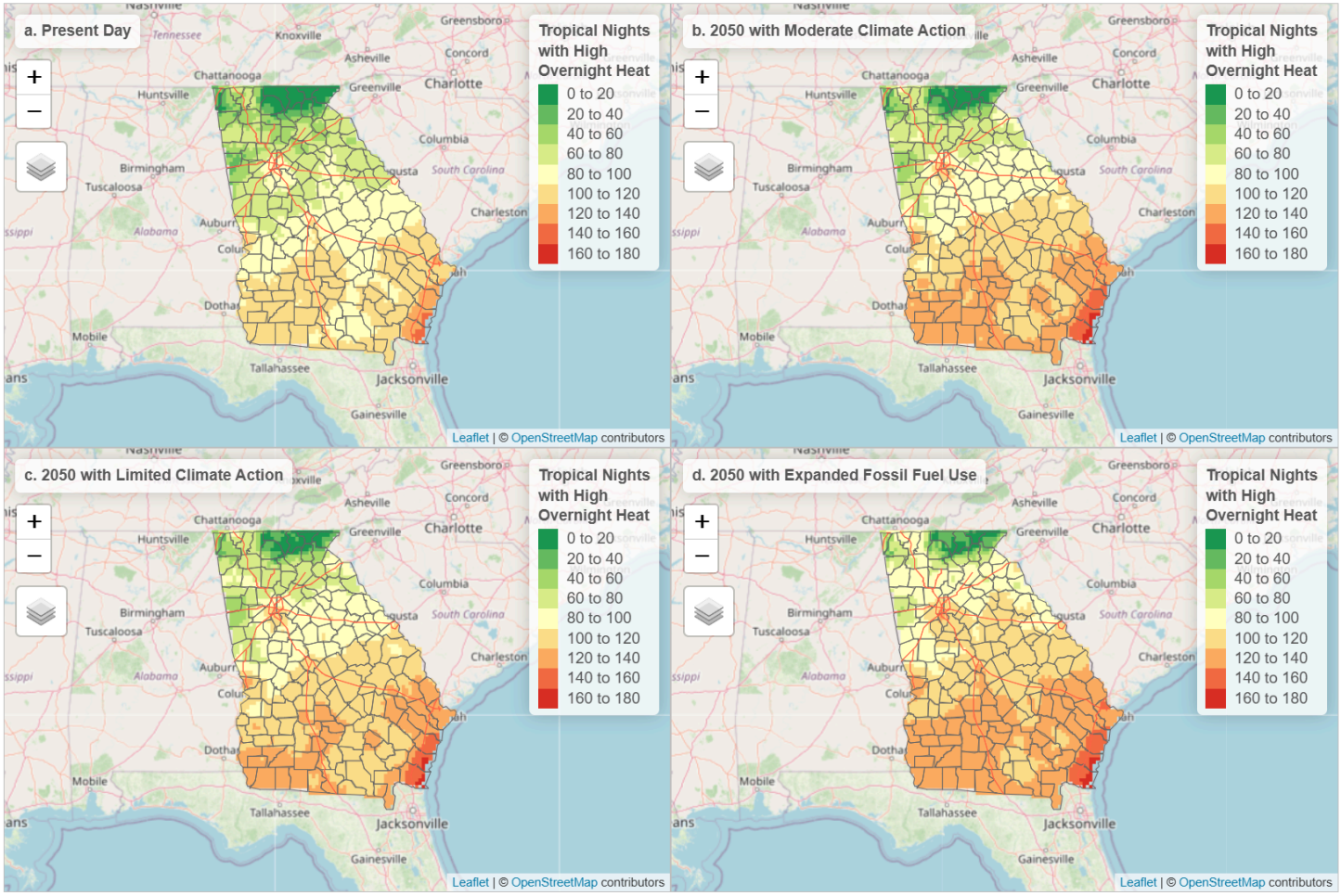
These maps support decisions about how communities prepare for high-intensity heat events.

Comparing the four maps helps us assess how extreme heat exposure could evolve by mid-century under different emissions pathways.

# GEORGIA CLIMATE OUTLOOK MAPS

## PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOT, HUMID NIGHTS IN GEORGIA

Persistent overnight heat worsens public health outcomes, increases cooling demand, and elevates livestock stress.

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### What These Projections May Mean for Resilience Planning

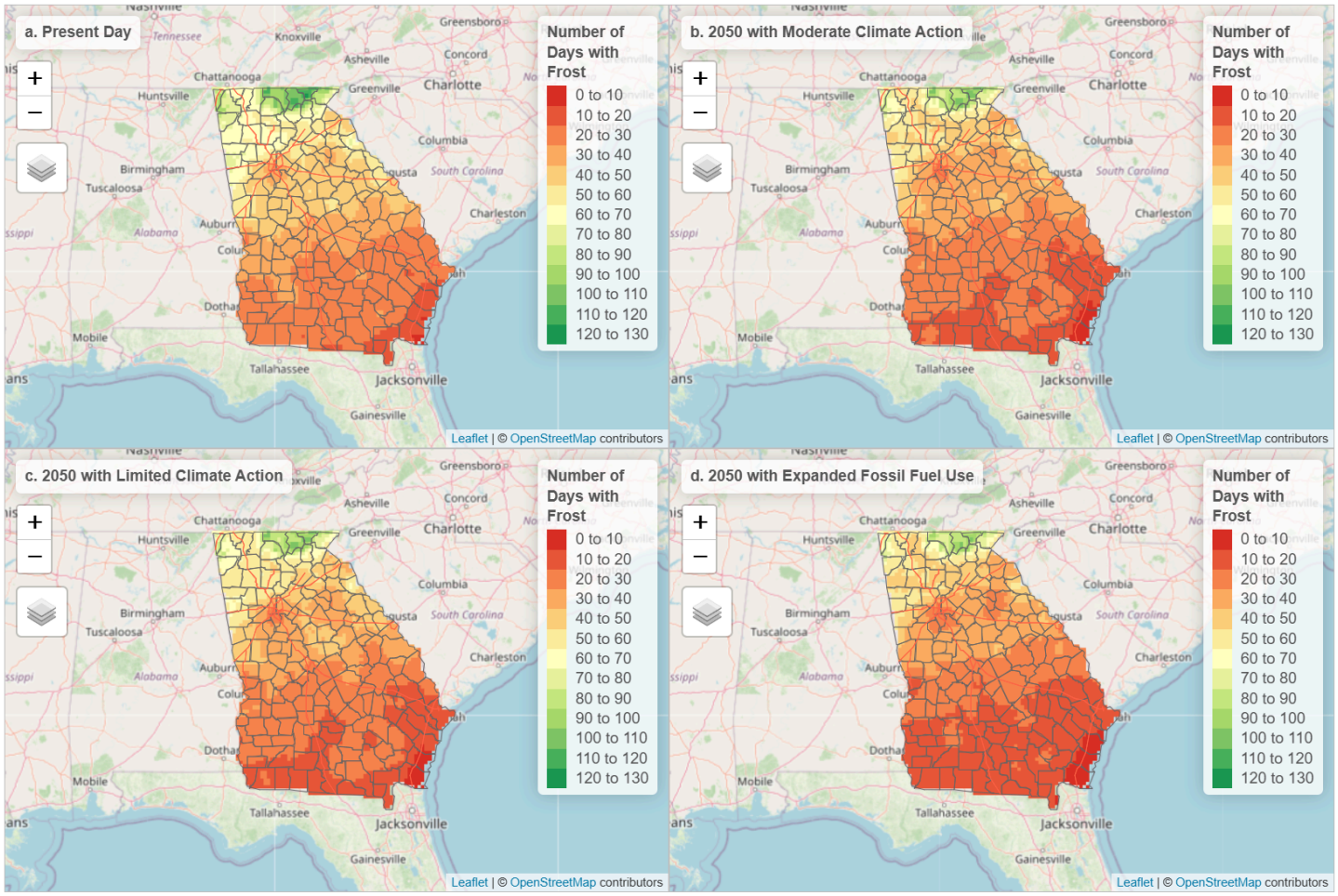
- Public health monitoring during prolonged heat events
- Residential cooling needs and housing resilience
- Livestock and agricultural management strategies
- Energy demand forecasting

Tropical nights occur when overnight temperatures remain unusually warm, limiting recovery from daytime heat. Planning for extreme heat should consider both daytime highs and overnight conditions.

# GEORGIA CLIMATE OUTLOOK MAPS

## PROJECTED NUMBER OF DAYS WITH FROST

Changes in the number of days with frost can affect agriculture, ecosystems, and seasonal planning.

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### What These Projections May Mean for Resilience Planning

- Shifts in planting and harvesting schedules
- Changes in crop suitability and pest dynamics
- Altered chilling hours for fruit and nut crops
- Impacts on native vegetation and forest health

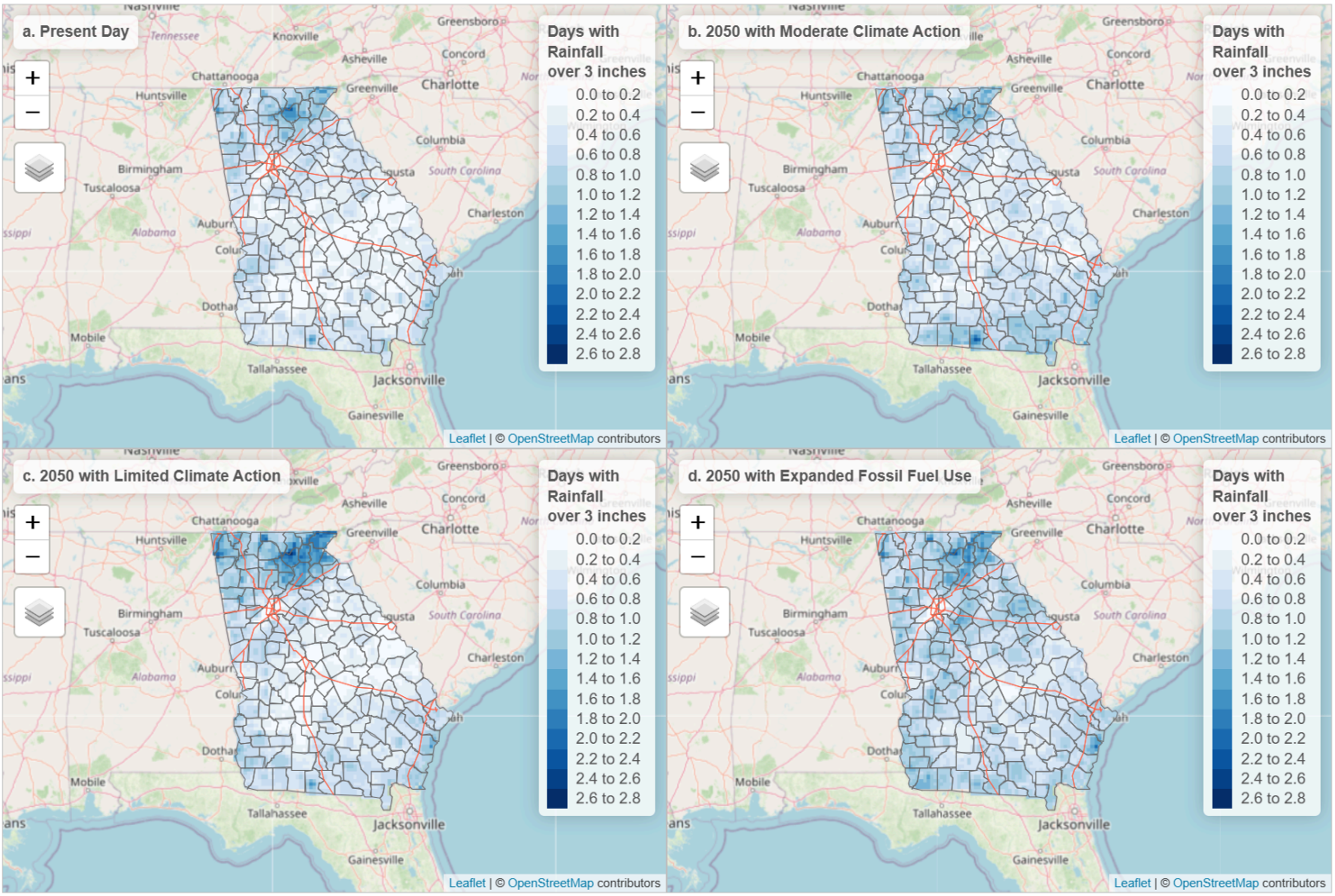
Fewer frost days may extend the growing season in some regions, but they can also influence pest pressure, crop viability, and ecosystem balance.

Comparing current conditions with 2050 scenarios helps agricultural leaders and land managers assess how seasonal patterns may evolve under different emissions pathways.

# GEORGIA CLIMATE OUTLOOK MAPS

## PROJECTED HEAVY RAINFALL EVENTS IN GEORGIA

Heavy rainfall events can strain drainage systems, increase flood risk, and disrupt transportation networks.

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### What These Projections May Mean for Resilience Planning

- Stormwater system design and upgrades
- Floodplain management
- Road, bridge, and culvert resilience
- Emergency response coordination

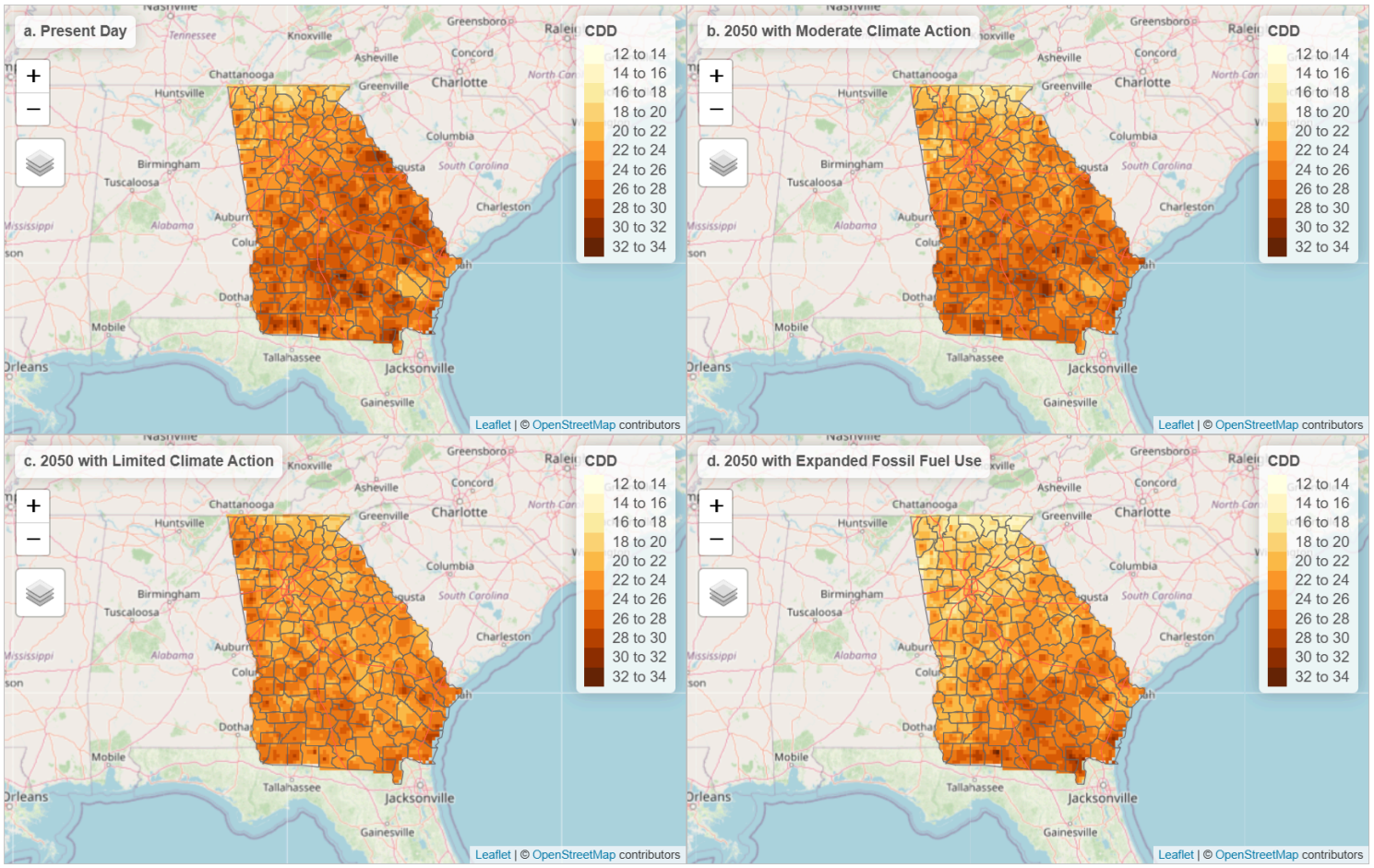
This map set compares current rainfall patterns with modeled 2050 projections of days with precipitation exceeding 3 inches.

Viewing current conditions alongside 2050 scenarios can help planners evaluate whether infrastructure capacity aligns with projected rainfall trends.

# GEORGIA CLIMATE OUTLOOK MAPS

## PROJECTED NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE DAYS WITHOUT RAINFALL

Extended dry periods are relevant for drought risk, agricultural productivity, wildfire planning, and water supply management.

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### What These Projections May Mean for Resilience Planning

- Irrigation investment and efficiency strategies
- Long-term water storage planning
- Crop diversification and soil management
- Wildfire risk assessment

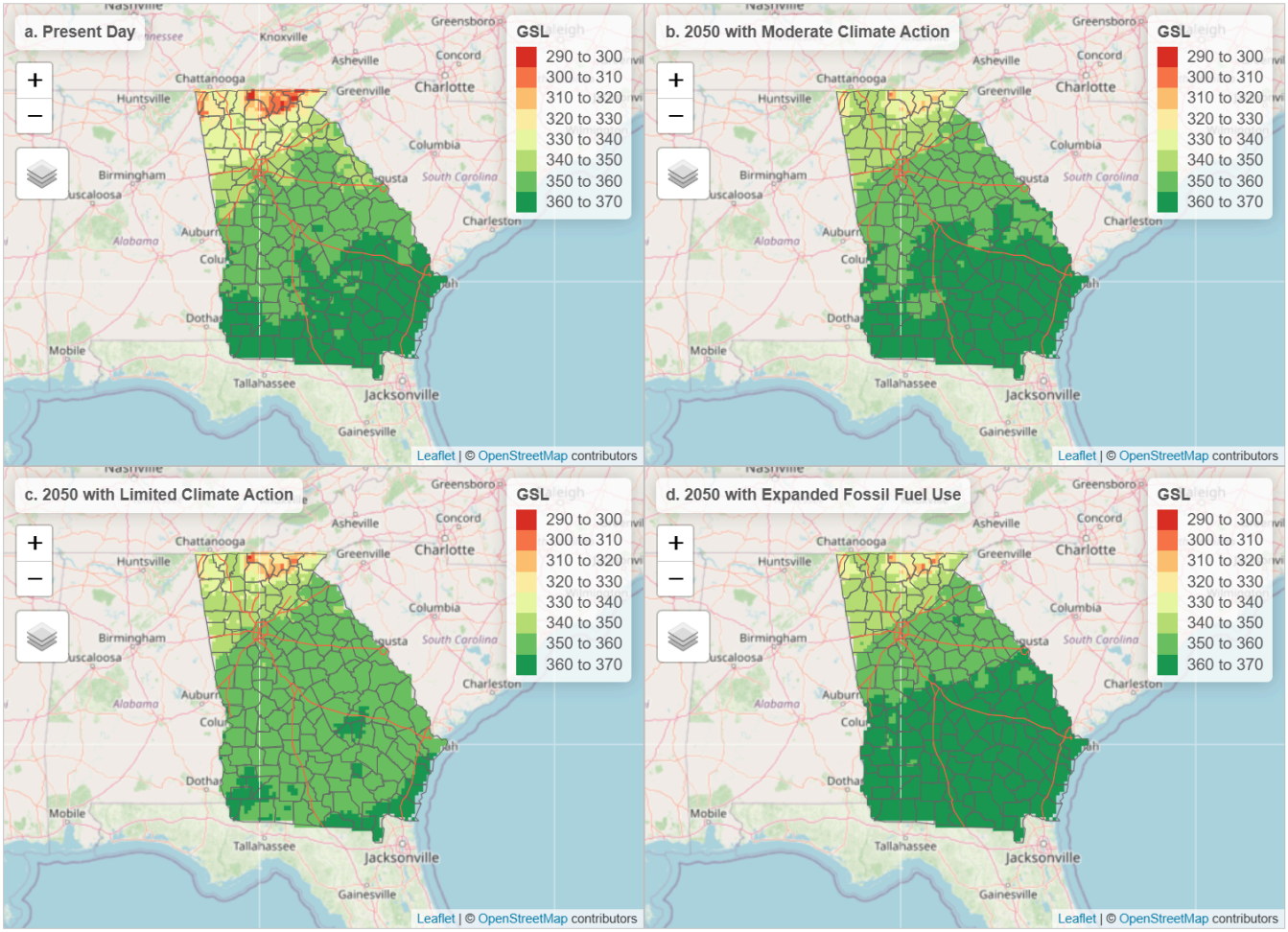
This map set shows current patterns and projected 2050 changes in consecutive days without rainfall under moderate action, limited action, and increased fossil fuel use scenarios.

These projections provide a forward-looking view to inform water and land management strategies.

# GEORGIA CLIMATE OUTLOOK MAPS

## PROJECTED LENGTH OF THE GROWING SEASON IN GEORGIA

A longer growing season may create both opportunities and challenges.

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### What These Projections May Mean for Resilience Planning

- Shifts in planting and harvesting timelines
- Potential expansion or contraction of suitable crop varieties
- Increased irrigation needs during longer warm periods
- Changes in pest and disease cycles
- Implications for forestry management and habitat planning

By comparing current conditions with projected 2050 scenarios, agricultural producers, land managers, and policymakers can better assess how seasonal patterns may evolve under different emissions pathways.