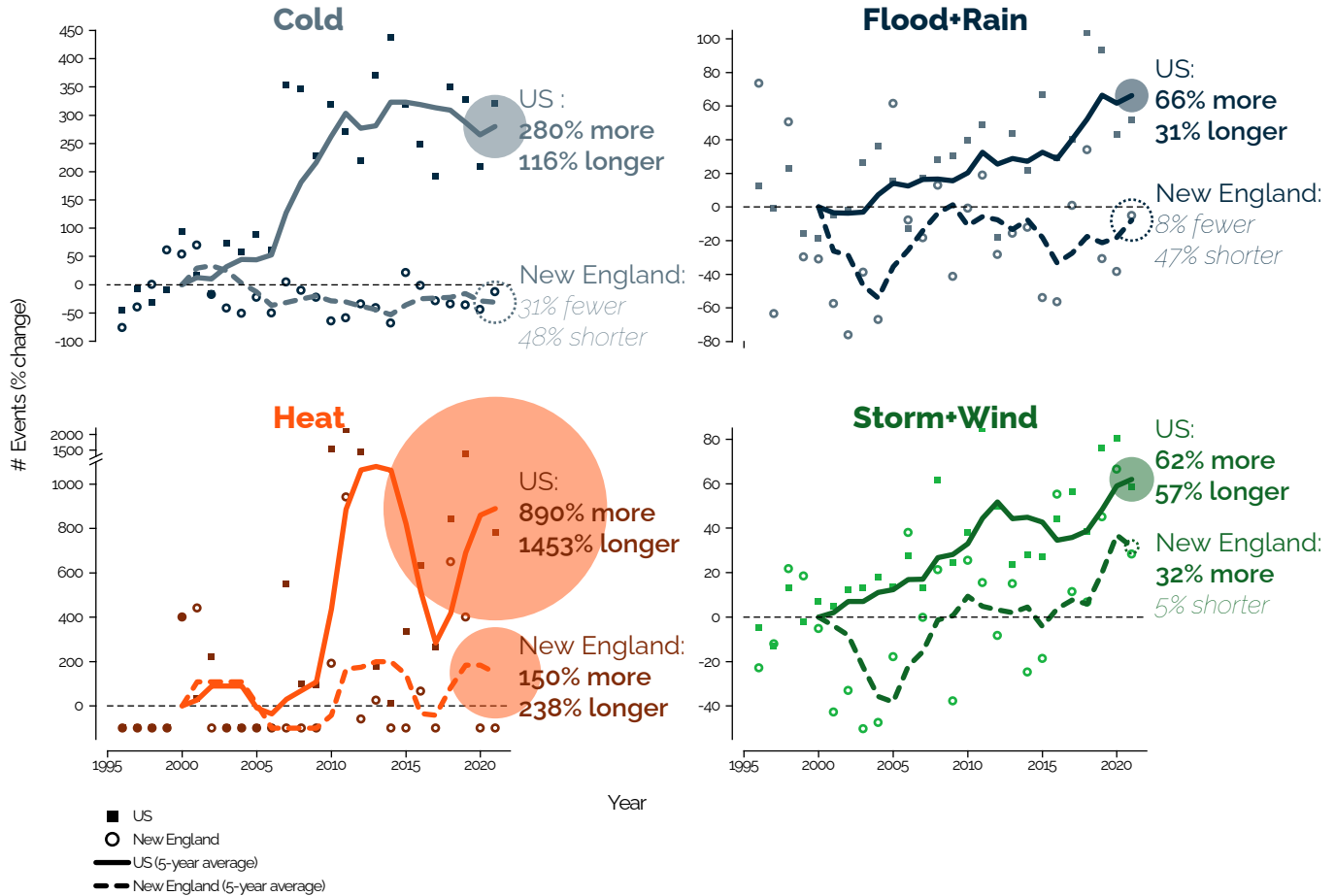


Hotter, Colder, Wetter, Stormier: Local Food Security and the Climate Crisis

Extreme weather, from **heat waves** to **flash floods**, threatens farms, farmers and the fragile, complex supply chain that brings foods to our doors. As the Climate Crisis continues to deliver the consequences of inaction, the increasing normality of abnormalities across the US drives us to stress test our ideas of food security at the local level. How does a milder response to climate change in New England reshape our priorities for local agriculture and food production here in the northeast?

US Extreme Weather Events



Data sourced from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Storm Events Database (<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents>).
 The number of reported events and duration (days) of events was calculated for the US (all regions) and New England (ME, NH, VT, CT, RI, MA), and grouped into the categories below:
 Flood+Rain: Coastal Flood, Debris Flow, Flash Flood, Flood, Heavy Rain, Lakeshore Flood
 Heat: Excessive Heat, Dense Smoke
 Cold: Avalanche, Extreme Cold/Wind, Frost/Freeze, Lake-Effect Snow, Winter Weather
 High Wind: Dust Storm, High Wind, Marine High Wind, Marine Strong Wind, Marine Thunderstorm Wind, Tornado, Tropical Depression, Tropical Storm
 Some storm event categories omitted for clarity. Categories were omitted if the linear regression from 1996-2021 was not significantly ($p < 0.05$), or if either the US or New England groups were not significant and the other significantly negative.
 The annual # of events was normalized by the 1996-2000 mean, and a running average was calculated for the preceding 5 years.
 The 2021 running average for % increase in number of events (xx% more/fewer) and duration of events (xx% longer/shorter) are reported.