Table 34.1. ANTHROPOGENIC INFLUENCE

ON EVENT STRENGTH †

	INCREASE	DECREASE	NOT FOUND OR UNCERTAIN
Heat	**Australia** (Ch. 31) **Europe** (Ch.13) **S. Korea** (Ch. 19)		**Australia, Adelaide & Melbourne** (Ch. 29) **Australia, Brisbane** (Ch.28)
Cold		**Upper Midwest** (Ch.3)	
Winter Storms and Snow			**Eastern U.S.** (Ch. 4) **N. America** (Ch. 6) **N. Atlantic** (Ch. 7)
Heavy Precipitation	**Canada**** (Ch. 5)		**Jakarta****** (Ch. 26) **United Kingdom***** (Ch. 10) **New Zealand** (Ch. 27)
Drought	**E. Africa** (Ch. 16) **E. Africa*** (Ch. 17) **S. Levant** (Ch. 14)		**Middle East and S.W. Asia** (Ch. 15) **N.E. Asia** (Ch. 21) **Singapore** (Ch. 25)
Tropical Cyclones			**Gonzalo** (Ch. 11) **W. Pacific** (Ch. 24)
Wildfires			**California** (Ch. 2)
Sea Surface Temperature	**W. Tropical & N.E. Pacific** (Ch. 20) **N.W. Atlantic & N.E. Pacific** (Ch. 13)		
Sea Level Pressure	**S. Australia** (Ch. 32)		
Sea Ice Extent			**Antarctica** (Ch. 33)

† Papers that did not investigate strength are not listed.

†† Papers that did not investigate likelihood are not listed.

* No influence on the likelihood of low rainfall, but human influences did result in higher temperatures and increased net incoming radiation at the surface over the region most affected by the drought.

** An increase in spring rainfall as well as extensive artificial pond drainage increased the risk of more frequent severe floods from the enhanced rainfall.

*** Evidence for human influence was found for greater risk of UK extreme rainfall during winter 2013/14 with time scales of 10 days

**** The study of Jakarta rainfall event of 2014 found a statistically significant increase in the probability of such rains over the last 115 years, though the study did not establish a cause.

	ON EVENT LIKELIHOOD ††			Total Number of Papers
	INCREASE	DECREASE	NOT FOUND OR UNCERTAIN	
Heat	**Argentina** (Ch. 9) **Australia** (Ch. 30, Ch. 31) **Australia, Adelaide** (Ch. 29) **Australia, Brisbane** (Ch. 28) **Europe** (Ch. 13) **S. Korea** (Ch. 19) **China** (Ch. 22)		**Melbourne, Australia** (Ch. 29)	7
Cold		**Upper Midwest** (Ch.3)		1
Winter Storms and Snow	**Nepal** (Ch. 18)		**Eastern U.S.**(Ch. 4) **N. America** (Ch. 6) **N. Atlantic** (Ch. 7)	4
Heavy Precipitation	**Canada**** (Ch. 5) **New Zealand** (Ch. 27)		**Jakarta**** (Ch. 26) **United Kingdom***** (Ch. 10) **S. France** (Ch. 12)	5
Drought	**E. Africa** (Ch. 16) **S. Levant** (Ch. 14)		**Middle East and S.W. Asia** (Ch. 15) **E. Africa*** (Ch. 17) **N.E. Asia** (Ch. 21) **S. E. Brazil** (Ch. 8) **Singapore** (Ch. 25)	7
Tropical Cyclones	**Hawaii** (Ch. 23)		**Gonzalo** (Ch. 11) **W. Pacific** (Ch. 24)	3
Wildfires	**California** (Ch. 2)			1
Sea Surface Temperature	**W. Tropical & N.E. Pacific** (Ch. 20) **N.W. Atlantic & N.E. Pacific** (Ch. 13)			2
Sea Level Pressure	**S. Australia** (Ch. 32)			1
Sea Ice Extent			**Antarctica** (Ch. 33)	1
			TOTAL	32

† Papers that did not investigate strength are not listed.

†† Papers that did not investigate likelihood are not listed.

* No influence on the likelihood of low rainfall, but human influences did result in higher temperatures and increased net incoming radiation at the surface over the region most affected by the drought.

** An increase in spring rainfall as well as extensive artificial pond drainage increased the risk of more frequent severe floods from the enhanced rainfall.

*** Evidence for human influence was found for greater risk of UK extreme rainfall during winter 2013/14 with time scales of 10 days

**** The study of Jakarta rainfall event of 2014 found a statistically significant increase in the probability of such rains over the last 115 years, though the study did not establish a cause.