Climate scientists at the Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium (PCIC) are working on models to better understand and predict extreme weather events. For example, F. S. Anslow and V. Radi have been using the Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC) hydrology model to improve the accuracy of climate predictions. This model allows them to simulate how water moves through the landscape, which is crucial for understanding how climate change will affect water resources.

In addition to hydrology, PCIC researchers are also studying the impacts of climate change on agriculture. For instance, Sobie et al. (2018) have found that changes in climate will lead to reductions in crop yields. They estimate that the yield of wheat will decrease by 22%, soy by 40%, and corn by 49% due to climate change.

The consortium is also involved in developing new tools for climate modeling. For example, the super Clausius–Clapeyron rate has been used to study how sub-daily rainfall has increased over time. This rate helps to quantify the relationship between temperature and precipitation, which is important for understanding future climate changes.

Several researchers at PCIC, including Dr. Norman Shippee, Valerie Acosta, and Noémie Ouali, have returned from research trips and are now back at work. This allows them to continue their research and contribute to our understanding of climate change. PCIC is also welcoming new scientists and support personnel, which is important for maintaining a dynamic and productive research environment.

Overall, PCIC is making significant contributions to our understanding of climate change and its impacts. Through collaborations with universities, government agencies, and other organizations, they are helping to provide the tools and information needed to address the challenges posed by climate change.