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Timber 2018

Published: 26/06/2018

Peer reviewed version

[Cyswllt i'r cyhoeddiad / Link to publication](#)

Dyfyniad o'r fersiwn a gyhoeddwyd / Citation for published version (APA):

Curling, S., & Ormondroyd, G. (2018). Potential effects of climate change on durability of timber and wood based building materials. In M. Spear (Ed.), *Timber 2018* (pp. 193-200)

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POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DURABILITY OF TIMBER AND WOOD BASED BUILDING MATERIALS

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SUMMARY

The risk of microbiological attack on wood is determined by both material and climatic factors and indeed the hazard for a component is based on its intrinsic durability and the conditions in which it is used. The use of wood and organic materials in construction is increasing but ultimately all these materials will be susceptible to microbiological attack. The Scheffer Climate index applies climatic variables such as temperature and wetting time to assess hazard zones within geographical areas. A changing and variable climate e.g. an increase in heavy but short duration rain events, may have an effect on the incidence or severity of microbiological attack and with the increase in the use of timber this could have significant impact on buildings and construction. This paper shows a significant increase in the Scheffer climate indices for various locations of the UK from 1990 to 2017 and shows projections of continuing increases in the index until at least 2055.

KEYWORDS: (Durability, Climate Change, Timber, Climate index)

INTRODUCTION

If the conditions are favourable, biological materials will inevitably be at risk of decay and deterioration from the action of other organism. Timber is obviously no exception and the wood preservation and wood modification industries attest to this. Timber can be attacked by a variety of organisms such as fungi, bacteria and insects with decay causing fungi a major source of economic loss. Decay fungi require certain conditions- an adequate temperature and a moisture source – to enable them to decay wood. Inside structures, these aspects can be controlled but for exterior timber out of ground contact, these factors are determined by the climatic conditions the wood is exposed to. A number of models have been used to determine climate risk and service life (Van de Kuilen 2007, Viitanen et al. 2009, Gobakken and Lebow 2009, Thelandersson et al. 2009, Brischke and Rapp 2010, Brischke et al 2011) but one of the earliest and simplest is the climate index developed by Theodore Scheffer in 1971 (Scheffer 1971) and termed the Scheffer Index.. The Scheffer Climate Index (SCI) determines regional risk for decay based on mean temperature and the number of days where rain is greater than a prescribed value. This index was originally determined for the contiguous states of the USA but has since been used in other regions e.g. Canada (Wang and Morris 2008), Europe (Brischke et al 2011, Fernandez-Golfin 2016) and Korea (Kim and Ra 2014). The modelling performed has shown that the UK (particularly western areas) and Ireland lie in zones that have some of the highest Decay Climate Indices in Europe (Brischke et al 2011, Fruhwald et al 2012). Whilst there has been some good correlation between the Scheffer index and decay occurrence (Wang and Morris, 2008) it is not a perfect measure of decay likelihood due to local climate variables (DeGroot 1982). However, in terms of general regional trends and hazard mapping the Scheffer index is a useful tool. As decay requires optimum temperature and moisture it is likely that it will be affected by climate change, with predictions stating that temperature and precipitation will rise in the UK in the future. The Scheffer index is a good toll for tracking this change and previous work has shown that the index is rising in the US and Canada (Wang and Morris 2008,

Carll 2009, Lebow and Carll 2010) and in Korea (Kim and Ra 2014). In the UK modelling of the central region data in 2006 (Brimblecombe et al 2006) shows an expected rise in the Scheffer Index in the future.

This paper uses historic data from the UK meteorological office to determine the Scheffer index for different regions of the UK; how they may have changed between 1960 to 1990 and 1990 to present (2017); and to estimate future Scheffer indices following climate change scenarios.

METHODS

Scheffer Climate Index equation

The Scheffer index calculation is based on mean temperature and moisture content and uses the following equation

$$SCI = \frac{\sum_{Jan}^{Dec} [(T - 2)(D - 3)]}{16.7}$$

Where

SCI = Scheffer Climate Index

T = mean monthly temperature

D = mean number of days in the month with 0.25mm or more of rain.

\sum_{Jan}^{Dec} = the sum of the products for each month of the year.

The temperature and rain days have attached constants to accommodate minimum temperature requirements and to estimate wetting times. The divisor (16.7) is an arbitrary number designed to accommodate the index value approximately in a value range of 0-100, although values of 100+ are easily possible.

A general hazard risk has been assigned depending on SCI values as shown in table 1

Table 1. Decay hazard associated with given Scheffer Climate index value

| SCI | Hazard |
|----------|------------------|
| < 35 | Low hazard |
| 35 to 65 | Moderate hazard |
| > 65 | High hazard |
| > 100 | Very high hazard |

Historic and current Scheffer index determination

Determination of the historic and current Scheffer index was calculated using data from the UK Metrological office. For temperature data was obtained from a number of weather stations around the UK that has publically available data , some of which goes back to the 1800's. Data was obtained from 1931 from at least 1 station in each region, with further stations used where possible for more complete data. The data was obtained from the UK historic station data (<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/climate-historic/#?tab=climateHistoric>). The station locations used are shown in table 2.

Table 2. Weather stations used for historic data

| Station | Region | Station | Region |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Cambridge | Central | Bradford | North East |
| Lowestoft | Central | Durham | North East |
| Sutton Bonnington | Central | Whitby | North East |
| Eastbourne | South East | Leuchars | East Scotland |
| Hurn | South East | Nairn | East Scotland |
| Manston | South East | Dunstaffnage | North Scotland |
| Oxford | South East | Wick | North Scotland |
| Aberporth | South West | Paisley | South Scotland |
| Camborne | South West | Lerwick | Shetland |
| Ross-on-Wye | South West | Stornaway | Western Isles |
| Newton Rigg | North West | Tiree | Western Isles |
| Shawbury | North West | Armagh | Northern Ireland |
| Valley | North West | Ballypatrick Forest | Northern Ireland |



Figure 1. HadUKP climate data regions

Mean monthly temperatures were calculated as the mean of the mean high and mean low monthly temperatures. The numbers of days of rain greater than 0.25mm was extracted from the regional HadUKP data set (Alexander and Jones 2001) (Figure 1). The annual SCI was then calculated for each station, with means calculated for regions where possible (South Scotland and Shetland are single station data points only). Mean SCI was then determined for ranges of 30 years – data from the 1960's 1970s' and 1980 were used to determine the mean

30 year SCI for 1990 and data from the 1990's 2000's and 2010's (up to 2017) were used to determine the mean 30 (27) year SCI for 2017.

Future Scheffer Climate Index projections

Predictions of the future SCI were made for two time periods – the mid 2020's and the mid 2050's. The data for temperature change was calculated using projections detailed in The UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) with the low and high emission projections at 90% probability utilised. The data for the change in rain days was determined from linear trend data for the period 1961 to 2006 as shown in the UKCP09 data. These temperature and rain projections were applied to the mean of the data for each station for the range of 2007 to 2017 and the projected SCI determined at both low and high emission scenarios for the mid 2020's and the mid 2050's.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Historic and current data

The SCI for 1990 and 2017 based on 30 years data is shown in Table 3. In all stations there was an increase in the index (shown as the percentage change) from 1990 to 2017. In all cases this change was found to be significant at the $p=0.05$ (95% probability) level using standard t-test statistical analysis. In line with previous work (Wang and Morris 2008, Lebow and Carl 2010) the data shows a significant change in the Scheffer Climate index and the associated decay hazard over the past 30 years. This implies that the decay hazard for exterior above ground wood exposure has also increased although when using the SCI it must be remembered that localised conditions ultimately determine the decay hazard. Mean values of the current (2017) data for each region are shown in figure 2

Table 3. SCI index for 1990 and 2017 based on mean 30 year data.

| Station | 1990 30 Year SCI | 2017 30 Year SCI | Change (%) |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| Central | | | |
| Cambridge | 75 | 87 | 15.82 |
| Lowestoft | 74 | 85 | 15.41 |
| Sutton Bonnington | 70 | 83 | 18.18 |
| East Scotland | | | |
| Leuchars | 76 | 87 | 15.21 |
| Nairn | 72 | 84 | 16.18 |
| North Scotland | | | |
| Dunstaffnage | 87 | 102 | 16.52 |
| Wick | 83 | 97 | 16.86 |
| North East | | | |
| Bradford | 74 | 87 | 16.55 |
| Durham | 71 | 83 | 16.36 |
| Whitby | 73 | 89 | 21.11 |

| Northern Ireland | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Armagh | 92 | 101 | 10.24 |
| Ballypatrick Forest | 76 | 87 | 13.64 |
| North West | | | |
| Newton Rigg | 73 | 83 | 15.34 |
| Shawbury | 82 | 95 | 16.81 |
| Valley | 93 | 106 | 13.98 |
| South Scotland | | | |
| Paisley | 91 | 113 | 24.77 |
| South East | | | |
| Eastbourne | 74 | 86 | 16.89 |
| Hurn | 66 | 77 | 16.46 |
| Manston | 67 | 79 | 18.13 |
| Oxford | 78 | 90 | 15.38 |
| Shetland | | | |
| Lerwick | 74 | 90 | 21.12 |
| South West | | | |
| Aberporth | 84 | 95 | 13.43 |
| Camborne | 96 | 107 | 11.28 |
| Ross-on-Wye | 87 | 101 | 15.74 |
| Western Isles | | | |
| Stornaway | 90 | 108 | 19.49 |
| Tiree | 104 | 120 | 15.34 |

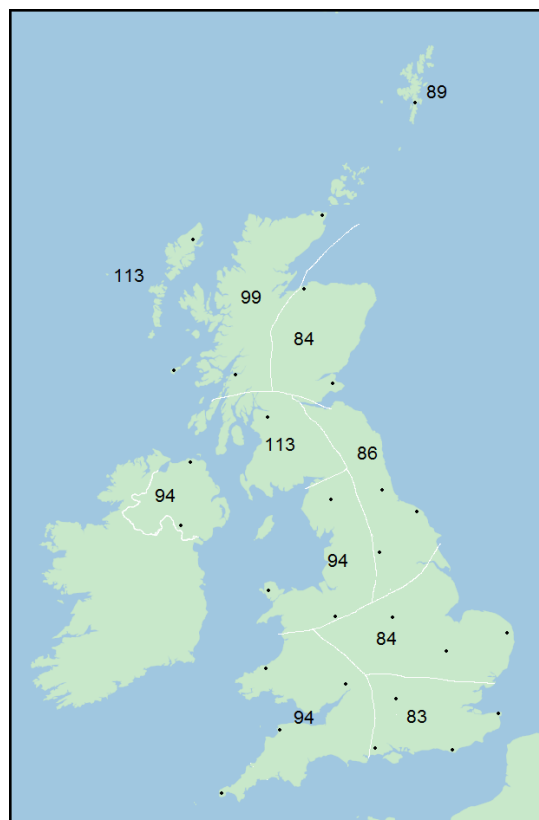


Figure 2. Current (2017) mean SCI values of UK regions

Future Scheffer Climate Index projections

The future SCI projections are shown on figures 3 as the percentage increase over the 2017 figures. In each case two values are given – the first is based on the low emission scenario and the second (in brackets) on the high emission scenario. These projections suggest a significant increase in the SCI and the associated decay hazard although again it must be remembered that localised conditions ultimately determine the decay hazard. These are simple projections only and are based on current climate models applied to current data. Whilst other climate and location data must certainly be taken into account for a more complete picture it is clear that there is a trend for a greater climate induced decay hazard over the next 30-40 year in the UK.

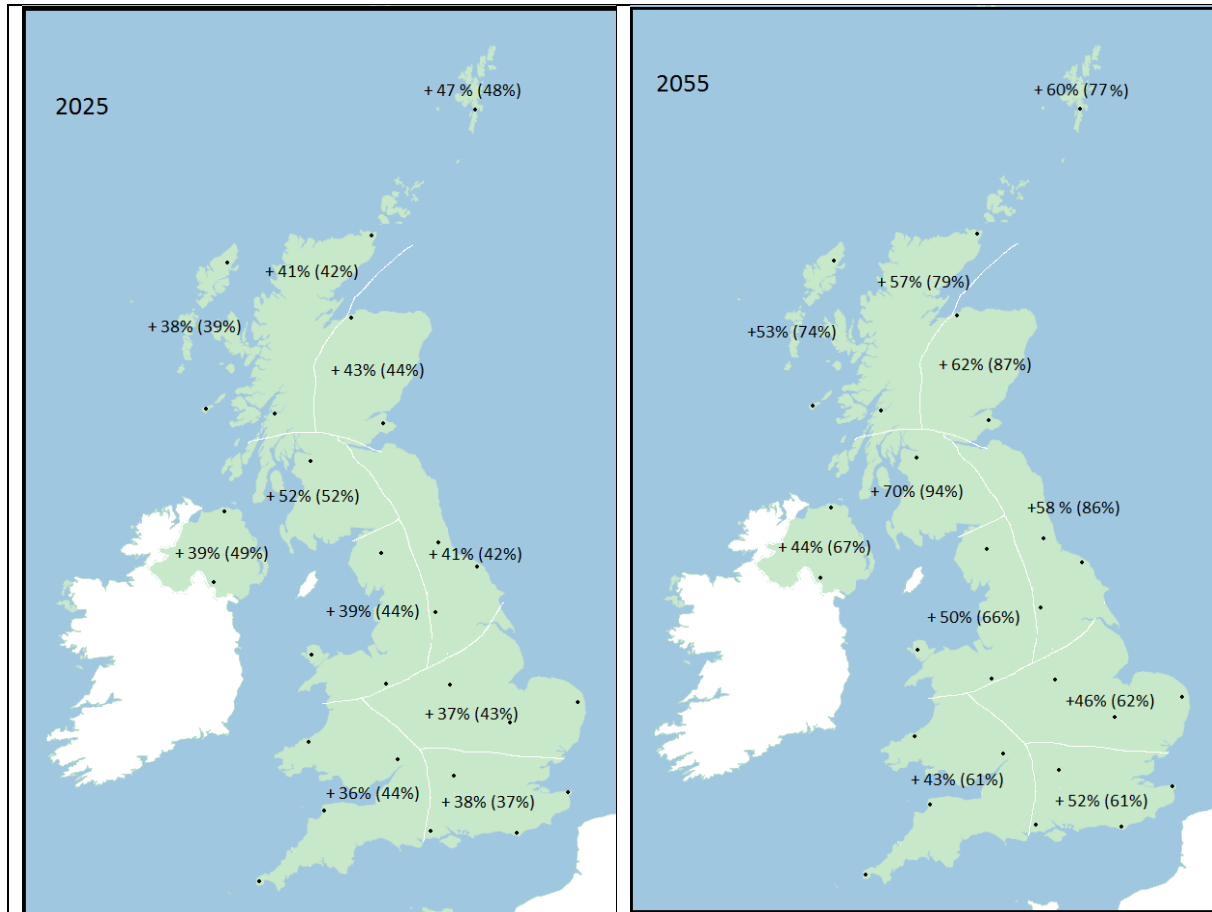


Figure 3. SCI projections for mid 2020's and mid 2050's based on low and (high) emission climate projections

CONCLUSIONS

The climate index for decay in the UK has increased from 1990 to 2017 and this implies an associated rise in decay hazard. Based on climate projections a large increase in the Scheffer Climate Index for decay is projected by the mid 2050's in the UK.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Financial support provided by the Welsh Government and Higher Education Funding Council for Wales through the Sêr Cymru National Research Network for Low Carbon, Energy and Environment (NRN-LCEE). This work forms part of the “Plants and Architecture” cluster.

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