

Where to Tan and Buy Beach Property: An Overview on Global Warming



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12/2/17

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We are at the dawn of the upcoming Paris Conference of Parties (COP21) meeting where the world comes together and debates and tries and craft solutions to imminent climate change. <http://www.cop21paris.org/>

Climate Change

- Science and Society
- Temperature and Climate Forcings
 - Past, Recent and Trends,
- Trends in Bio-indicators
- Future Projections
 - Role of Climate Change on Ecosystem Disturbance
 - Hurricanes
 - Sea-Level Rise

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COP 21- Paris

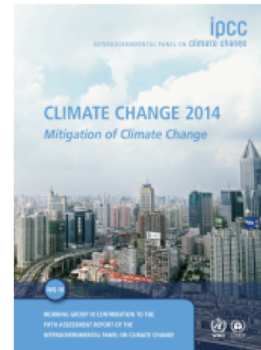
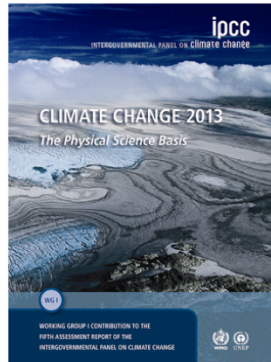
- In 2015 **COP21, also known as the 2015 Paris Climate Conference**, will, for the first time in over 20 years of UN negotiations, aim to achieve a legally binding and universal agreement on climate, with the aim of keeping global warming below 2°C.

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The international political response to climate change began at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, where the 'Rio Convention' included the adoption of the UN Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This convention set out a framework for action aimed at stabilising atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to avoid "dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." The UNFCCC which entered into force on 21 March 1994, now has a near-universal membership of 195 parties.

The main objective of the annual Conference of Parties (COP) is to review the Convention's implementation. The first COP took place in Berlin in 1995 and significant meetings since then have included COP3 where the Kyoto Protocol was adopted, COP11 where the Montreal Action Plan was produced, COP15 in Copenhagen where an agreement to success Kyoto Protocol was unfortunately not realised and COP17 in Durban where the Green Climate Fund was created.

Newest IPCC Reports Released



<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/>

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2014 launched the most recent, 5th Assessment Report (AR5) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, AR5. These reports are available online. They have been written by hundreds of scientists from across the globe and have garnered thousands of comments during the review process.

Most Recent Assessment of Climate and Trends



<https://www.ametsoc.org/ams/index.cfm/publications/bulletin-of-the-american-meteorological-society-bams/state-of-the-climate/>

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If you want to keep up on the trends on climate, each year the American Meteorological Society has been publishing a special supplement to the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society. One of the best, most comprehensive and thorough updates by the world's experts on this topic.

Do you Believe in Global Warming?



Global Warming is not an Ecclesiastical issue of Belief
(To the Contrary, one may chose to believe in Santa Claus, the
Easter Bunny or God)

How one Decides whether Climate Change is Occurring,
and is Possible, is based
the Scientific Method, and the Laws of Physics, Chemistry and
Biology that have been derived.

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Too often the conversation starts with 'do you believe in global warming? Global Warming and climate change is not a religious issue. Our knowledge of Climate change is based on the scientific method, which uses experimentation, theory and the testing and falsification of hypotheses to advance our knowledge.

Science is Not Democratic. Hypotheses are Rejected and Accepted based on observation and test and falsification theoretical principles, not votes

Hence, constructive criticism and reasonable skepticism is already integrated into the scientific process.

But it is transparent, anyone has access to do science.

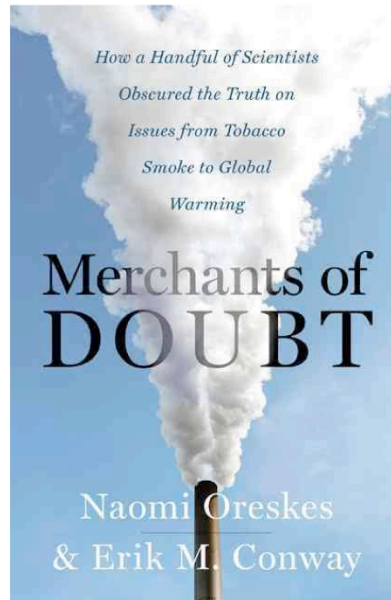
It is true that models we use are not perfect and they depend upon the knowledge and assumptions we have. But we have falsified the null hypothesis



"These smug pilots have lost touch with regular passengers like us. Who thinks I should fly the plane?"

http://www.newyorker.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/170109_a20630.jpg

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http://t2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQUb7Y-XPYTv3kLeVk9W0SOehux_U2o2_jTGgba_gtUsxTVBRNq

The issue of climate change has been over politicized. Climate change should be non Partisan. Yet, economically there will be winners and losers, so there is concerted pushback from parties with vested interests. They are using the play book that was developed by the tobacco lobby and the coal lobby, back when there was the issue of acid rain, to cast doubt and uncertainty on the topic that is physically based and agreed on by almost all scientists

Terms that have different meanings for scientists and the public

Scientific term	Public meaning	Better choice
enhance	improve	intensify, increase
aerosol	spray can	tiny atmospheric particle
positive trend	good trend	upward trend
positive feedback	good response, praise	vicious cycle, self-reinforcing cycle
theory	hunch, speculation	scientific understanding
uncertainty	ignorance	range
error	mistake, wrong, incorrect	difference from exact true number
bias	distortion, political motive	offset from an observation
sign	indication, astrological sign	plus or minus sign
values	ethics, monetary value	numbers, quantity
manipulation	illicit tampering	scientific data processing
scheme	devious plot	systematic plan
anomaly	abnormal occurrence	change from long-term average

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Somerville, R. C. J. and S. J. Hassol. 2011. Communicating the science of climate change. *Physics Today* **64**:48-53.

Climate Action, Policy and Science

- The Precautionary Principle
 - 'First Do No Harm'
 - It is prudent and pre-cautionary to rely on the ability of scientifically-based models to predict trends through inherently noisy environmental signals in order to make effective policy and decisions about the environment
 - We only have one planet; It is our obligation and responsibility to be good stewards and to pass on a healthy planet to future generations; it is irresponsible to squander our resources for short term economic gains.
- We need to Change How Business is Accounted by Internalizing Externalities.
 - the current cost of oil does not reflect the effects of climate change on societies and ecosystems
- Penny wise versus Dollar Foolish
 - The Long-Term costs of responding to unmitigated climate change could far exceed the current savings associated with doing nothing now(health, governmental stability);
 - Current Energy infrastructure tends to have 30 year life times; We can and should start decarbonizing our energy infrastructure and Economy; the technology and ability is here with a multi-faceted energy portfolio
- Many Fallacious Arguments are used to dismiss Global Warming Predictions and Observations for short-term Political, Economic or Religious Reasons
- People are Unwilling to Change their World-View to Adapt and Respond to Global Warming
 - We are at a Stalemate for action. Those against science and are climate deniers are unlikely to change for psychological, political and religious reasons
- Society is holding Climate Change Scientists to a much Higher Burden of proof than for other economic and political decisions (e.g. Weapons of Mass Destruction, War in Iraq, Purchase of stocks and bonds).

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As a result the world has been too slow to respond and change to the slow and chronic warming of the planet, with the emissions of greenhouse gases from fossil fuel combustion. If we keep business as usual we will soon approach a tipping point. In the medical field. Doctors adopt the precautionary principle, 'do no harm'. Unfortunately, we have been unable to convince society to do the same. Problem is complicated by a society that remains willfully scientifically illiterate and is bombarded with mis information from vested interests of the status quo and the fossil fuel industry.

While scientists feel inclined to be unbiased brokers of information to minimize and remove bias and conflict of interest, we also must face and consider our roles as citizens and the need for better outreach of information

Watch for and Avoid Fallacious Logic

- **Ad hominem attack**
 - Scientists and their Peer Review system are Corrupt; Skeptics claim scientists have invented global warming for the Big Bucks\$\$
- **Appeal to Authority**
 - Climate Skeptic claim authority because they have PhDs in Physics.
- **Appeal to Motive**
 - 'climate change is a hoax', the oil lobby and organizations funded by the Koch Bros Climate
- **An unrepresentative sample (e.g. anecdotal evidence)**
 - Claims there has been No Global Warming Trends in the past 10-15 years, which are among the Warmest on Record; its been cooler in the Midwest over the past decade (we are talking about global warming)
- **Correlation does not prove Causation**
 - Ice Age Temperature Record, Leads CO2 Changes; new data (Shakun et al Nature 2012) refutes this prior claim; CO2 leads warming during last deglaciation
- **Appeal to False Attribution**
 - Warming is a Hoax because Stolen emails referred to a 'trick' in a few emails by Climate Researchers; it was cold this winter along the East coast so global warming is not happening
- **Begging the Question**
 - CO2 concentrations are so low, 400 ppm, and such a small fraction of the atmosphere's gas burden, how can they have an impact on climate?
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It is my opinion that the climate deniers are masters at using Fallacious Logic to bolster their arguments of climate change. It is important that we apply stronger logic to this topic, and others. Hence it is worth being familiar with some of the fallacious arguments that are often used to promote indefensible theories and ideas.

<http://www.unc.edu/depts/wcweb/handouts/fallacies.htm>

Climate Deniers Dominate the Media Coverage with MisInformation and Fallacious Arguments



ClimateGate 'Scandal' ..Example of Fallacious Logic



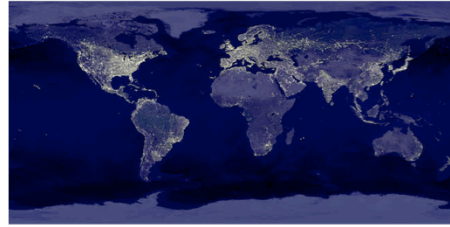
'You are Entitled to you own Opinion,
but not you are not entitled to your own Facts'

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan

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Years ago I almost dropped this lecture from this class. Al Gore and the IPCC had won the Nobel Peace Prize and Gore had just released his movie on climate change, so I felt a larger portion of the population was getting exposed to the data and message. I did not expect the political backlash that resulted. The tempo and assaults by the climate deniers increase. Hence, I retain this lecture as a preamble to the ecosystem ecology lectures on how ecosystems will respond to global change in general.

Facts, Physics and Observations

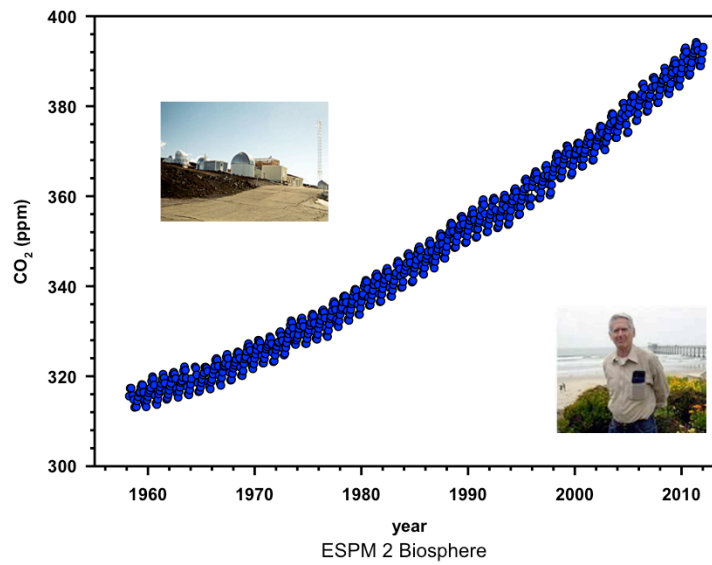


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Lets step back and simply and coldly look at the evidence.

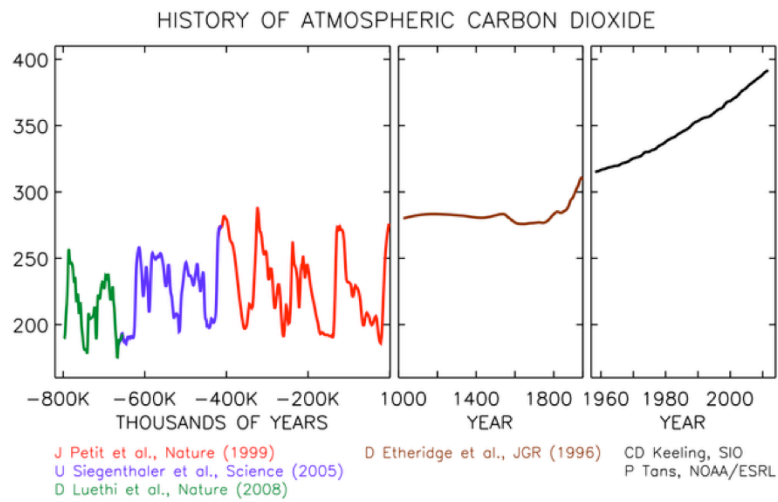
Fact 1: CO₂ IS INCREASING

Mauna Loa:
UC Scripps & NOAA CMDL; CDIAC



Fact 1. CO₂ is increasing and is approaching 400 ppm

Fact 2. CO₂ Concentrations are the Highest in a Million Years



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Fact 2. Current CO₂ concentrations are the highest over the past million years. The rise started at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution

Other Arguments

If water is such a strong greenhouse gas and is so Abundant (parts per thousand), why should we worry about tiny changes in CO₂ (parts per million) CH₄ and N₂O (parts per billion)?

Without Greenhouse effect, Earth would be frozen and water effect would be tiny..

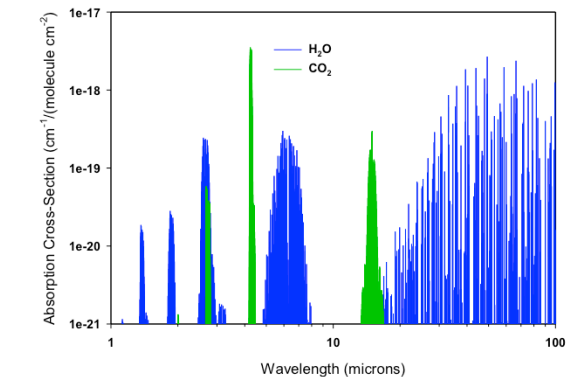
Water Vapor Saturates its IR Absorption Wavebands, while other Greenhouse Gases fill open Niches in infrared Spectrum

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How: CO₂ Absorbs Infrared Radiation in Open IR Windows

$$I(\lambda) = I_0(\lambda) \exp(-\rho_c k(\lambda)x)$$

Infrared Absorption and Emission



Peak CO₂ Absorption Bands

4.25 μm (2349 cm⁻¹)
 7.2 μm (1388 cm⁻¹)
 14.99 μm (667 cm⁻¹)

HITRAN Database

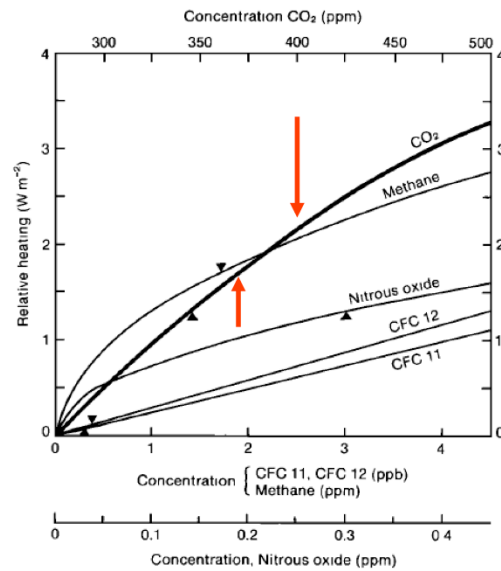
<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/HITRAN/>

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CO₂ may be low in concentration, but it is a highly effective greenhouse gas. The atmosphere has an atmospheric window where long wave energy is lost to space. But the absorption spectra of CO₂ corresponds with this window, so Increasing CO₂ makes this window more opaque.

Also recognize how we measure CO₂ in the atmosphere. We use infrared absorption spectroscopy. In other words, we pass infrared energy of a known, absorbing wavelength, through a tube of known length filled with gas and the amount of energy absorbed is proportional to the CO₂ concentration. This is another application of Beer's Law

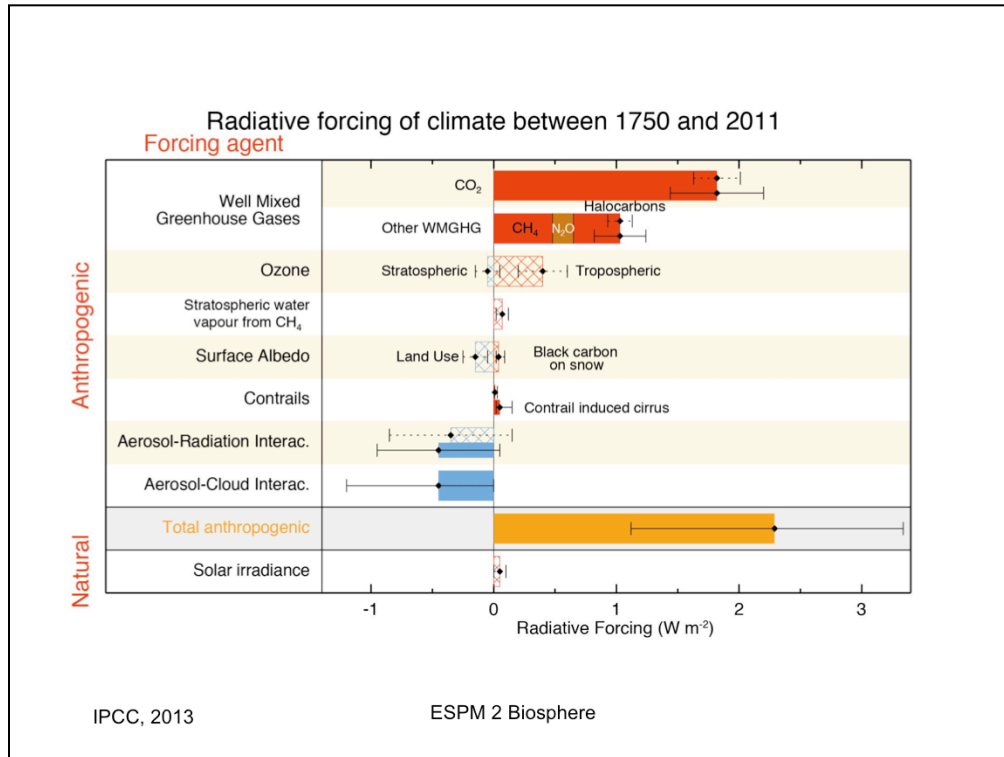
PolyAtomic Molecules Absorb Infrared Radiation



Mitchell, 1989 Rev Geophysics

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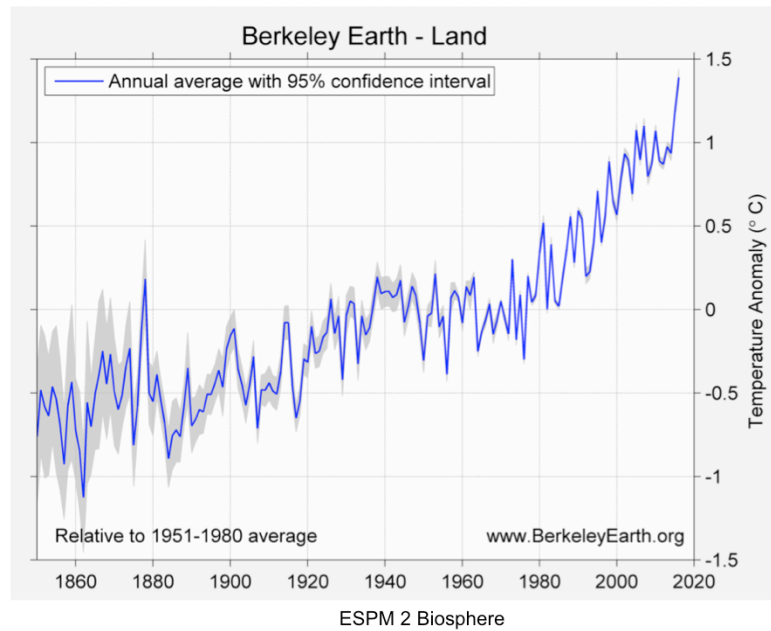
The radiative heating of the surface as a function of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases. Since the industrial age the CO₂ forcing has increased from near zero W m⁻² to about 2 W m⁻²



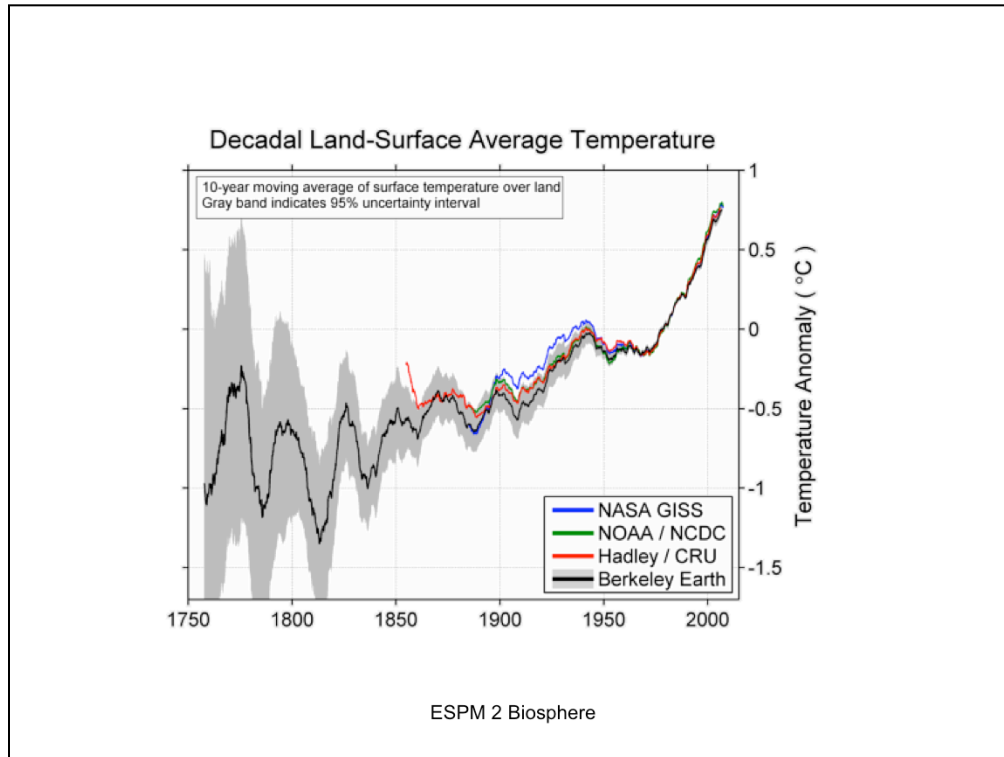
Radiative forcing on the climate system. Note that not all changes are Positive. Aerosols and land use change, though albedo, can be offsetting. But bottom line is that total radiative forcing is exceeding 2 W m⁻²

http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/figures/WGI_AR5_Fig8-15.jpg

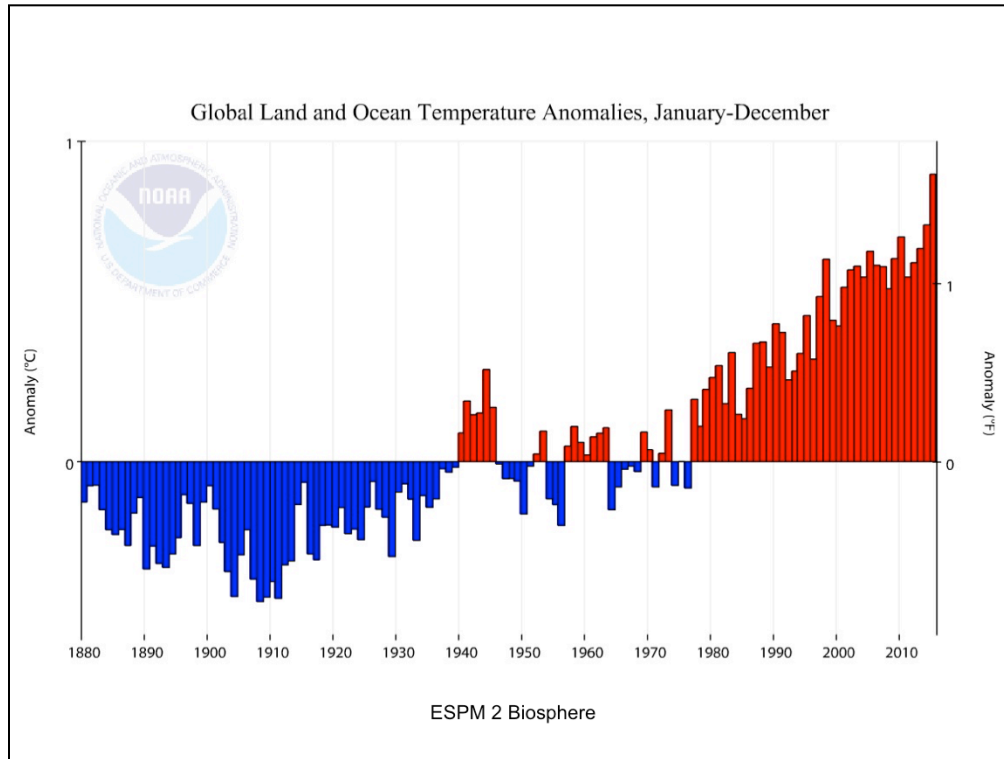
Various Independent Data Sets show Global Temperature are Rising



Numerous independent efforts to assess global temperatures have yielded the same results. A few years ago a group of Berkeley skeptics, with funding from the Koch Brothers, also attempted to produce an independent temperature record. What did they learn? That all the scientists were doing an excellent job with the data in hand. There was NO fudging of the records or answers to meet some preconceived expectations!



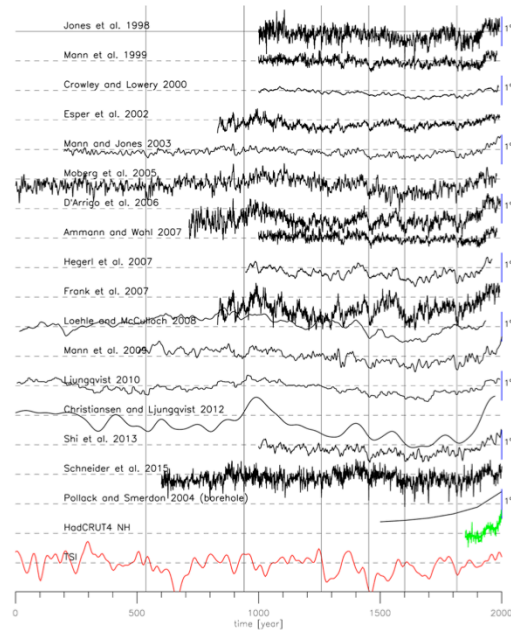
Temperature records become more uncertain as we try and reconstruct historical records before the 1850s when thermometers were commonly used across cities of the world. But the message remains the same. Over 250 years, current temperatures are the warmest



Climate deniers argue that the climate has not warmed lately. Yes there is a plateau, probably due to oceanic effects, but the most recent years remain the warmest. We also need to remember 1998 was extremely warm due to the El Nino.

https://www.climate.gov/sites/default/files/CaG_GlobalTempAnom_1.jpg

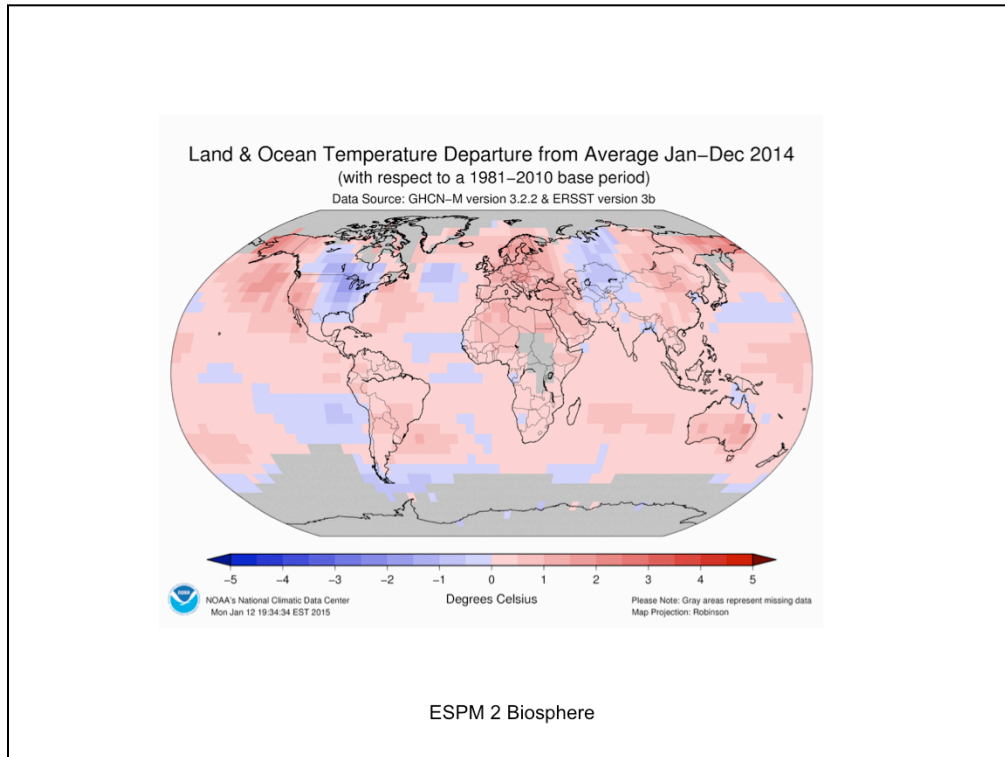
Challenges and perspectives for large-scale temperature reconstructions of the past two millennia



Reviews of Geophysics
 Volume 55, Issue 1, pages 40-96, 25 JAN 2017 DOI: 10.1002/2016RG000521
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2016RG000521/full#rog20119-fig-0001>

Some previous multiproxy reconstructions of the NH mean temperature covering the last one to two millennia. Broken horizontal lines give the means over 1880–1960. All curves centered to zero mean over this period. Horizontal lines show the central years of the climate response of the five major volcanic eruptions: A.D. 536, 940, 1258, 1453, 1601, and 1816. Vertical bars to the right indicate 1°C. The second to the last entry (blue curve) shows the NH mean from HadCRUT4 (solid curve 30 years smoothed). The last entry (red curve) shows the total solar irradiance reconstruction (arbitrary scaling) from *Steinhilber et al.* [1].

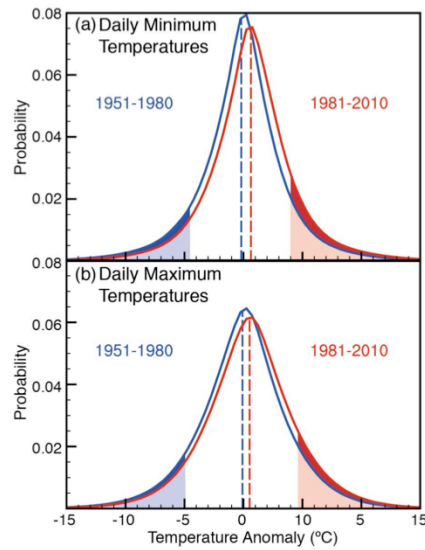
IF THIS IMAGE HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY OR IS OWNED BY A THIRD PARTY, AS INDICATED IN THE CAPTION LINE, THEN FURTHER PERMISSION MAY BE NEEDED BEFORE ANY FURTHER USE. PLEASE CONTACT WILEY'S PERMISSIONS DEPARTMENT ON PERMISSIONS@WILEY.COM OR USE THE RIGHTSLINK SERVICE BY CLICKING ON THE 'REQUEST PERMISSIONS' LINK ACCOMPANYING THIS ARTICLE. WILEY OR AUTHOR OWNED IMAGES MAY BE USED FOR NON-COMMERCIAL PURPOSES, SUBJECT TO PROPER CITATION OF THE ARTICLE, AUTHOR, AND PUBLISHER.



<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/service/global/map-blended-mntp/201401-201412.gif>

While 2014 was one of the warmest years on record, remember there will be warmer and cooler regions. We see pools of cool air in the eastern North American. But this in part was associated with the unprecedented heat and drought in the west. The warm blob that prevented storms from hitting the west also caused the jet stream to bring colder air down from the Arctic to the east. We also see cooler air off the coast of Greenland. Some say this may be evidence of glacial meltwater. Other cool areas are central Asia, east of the Urals. But also notice the extreme warmth of the tundra in Alaska and Siberia. This is predicted due to the ice-sea albedo feedback and is of grave concern if the permafrost begins to warm and melt.

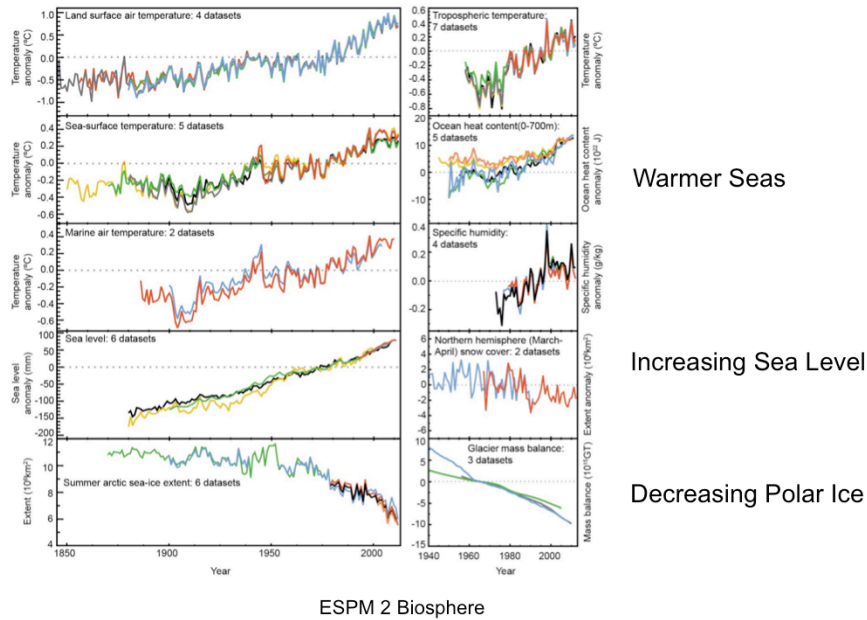
Fact 5: Both Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperatures are Increasing



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http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/figures/WGI_AR5_FigFAQ2.2-1.jpg

Fact 4. the rise in Temperature is consistent with other Climate Related Trends



http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/figures/WGI_AR5_FigFAQ2.1-2.jpg

Hartmann, D.L., A.M.G. Klein Tank, M. Rusticucci, L.V. Alexander, S. Brönnimann, Y. Charabi, F.J. Dentener, E.J. Dlugokencky, D.R. Easterling, A. Kaplan, B.J. Soden, P.W. Thorne, M. Wild and P.M. Zhai, 2013: Observations: Atmosphere and Surface. In: *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*[Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

Net Shortwave Energy Into Planet Still Equals Longwave Energy Out

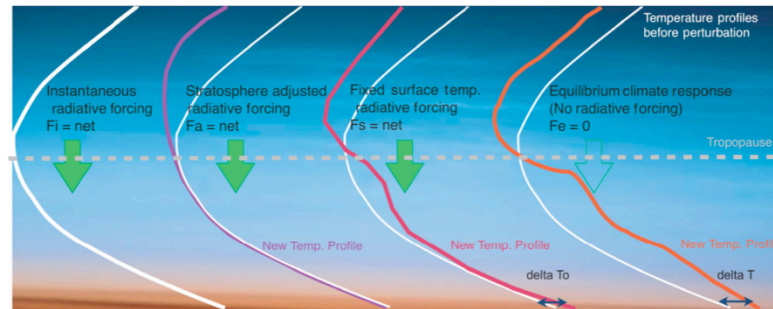


FIGURE 5 | Schematic of atmospheric temperature adjustments to radiative forcings. The conceptual framework of climate forcings and temperature profiles before (white) and after the perturbation was applied for different versions of atmosphere–ocean/land adjustments (colored lines) is shown in Figure 5. The gray dashed line illustrates the tropopause level where the various forcings are symbolized as arrows. For further information see text and also Ref 31.

Re-Radiation of Longwave energy by Greenhouse Gases Warms Troposphere and Cools Stratosphere

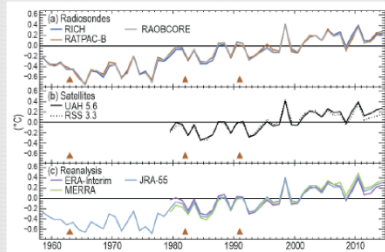
Liepert, 2010 Climate Reviews

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The radiative forcing of greenhouse gases warms the surface temperature due to re radiation. The whole atmosphere does not warm because energy is conserved. Instead energy is redistributed in the vertical column of the atmosphere. So there ends up being stratospheric cooling, too.

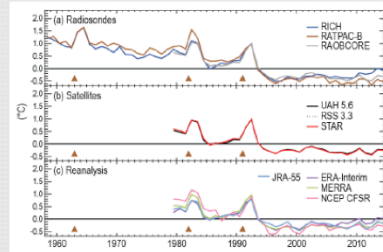
Upper Atmosphere Temperatures Followed Long-Term Trends

Lower Troposphere:
Up to ~6 miles above Earth's surface



3rd to 8th warmest in 36-year period of record, depending on dataset

Lower Stratosphere:
Layer ~7-16 miles above Earth's surface



2014 was slightly cooler than 2013.
All estimates indicate below-average annual temperature

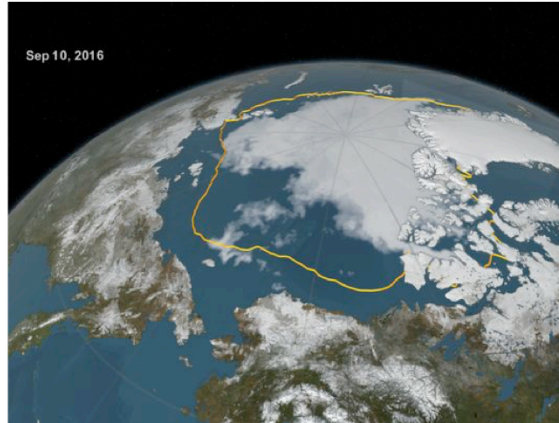


NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION | State of the Climate in 2014

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Karl et al AMS State of Climate 2014



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<http://www.gannett-cdn.com/-mm-/3bb33db670a1624b40b53f8d182f401174ca8645/c=99-0-1531-1077&r=x404&c=534x401/local/-/media/2016/09/15/USATODAY/USATODAY/636095517187501674-seaicemin-2016-withaveext.1360.jpg>

Area of Arctic and Greenland Ice Sheets is Decreasing

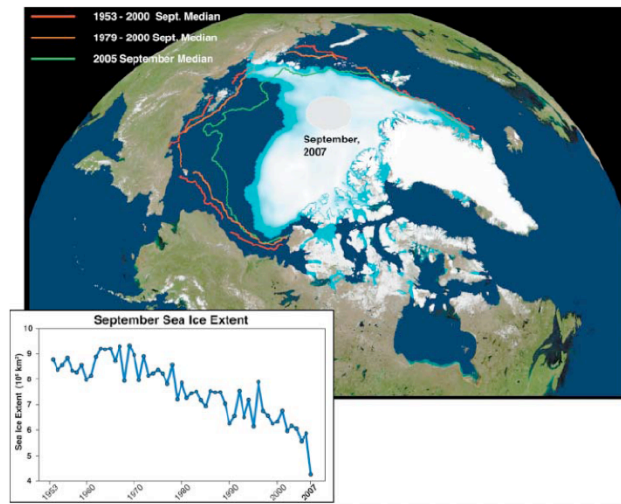
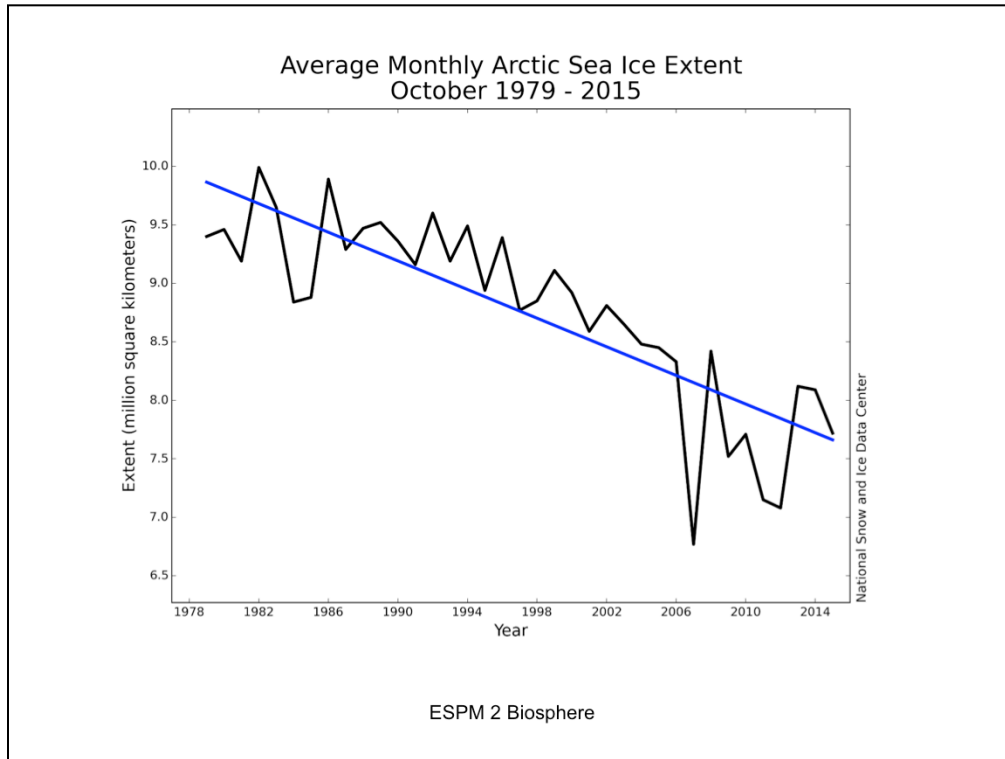


Fig. 1. Sea ice concentration for September 2007, along with Arctic Ocean median extent from 1953 to 2000 (red curve), from 1979 to 2000 (orange curve), and for September 2005 (green curve). September ice extent time series from 1953 to 2007 is shown at the bottom.

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Stroeve et al 2008 EOS

Canary in the Mine are things like Sea ice. While we may not measure temperature perfectly everywhere, all the time, how do we explain the steep drop in sea ice in the Arctic.



NCDC NOAA, State of Climate 2014 AMS BAMS report

Conditional Trends in Arctic Ice

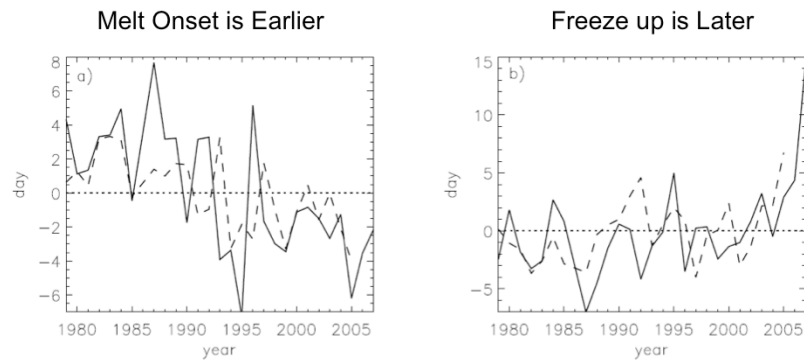
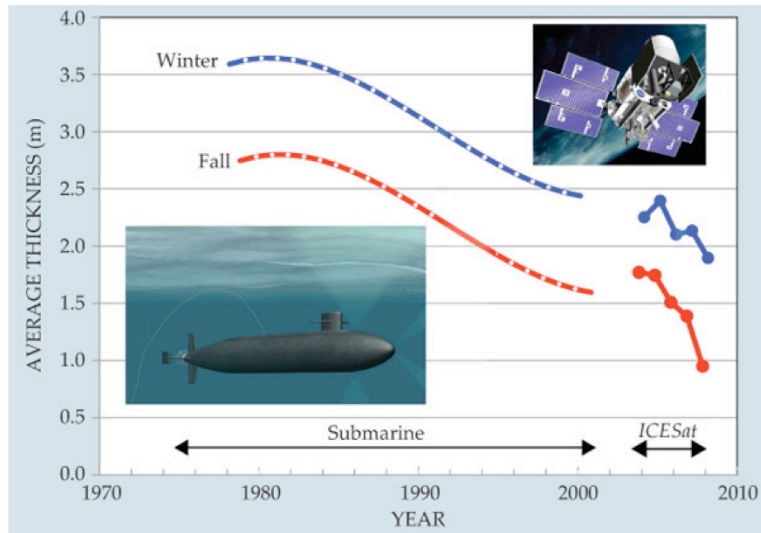


Figure 5. Anomalies of (a) melt onset and (b) freezeup from the PMW data (solid lines) and POLES data (dashed lines) for the entire Arctic.

Markus et al 2009 JGR Ocean

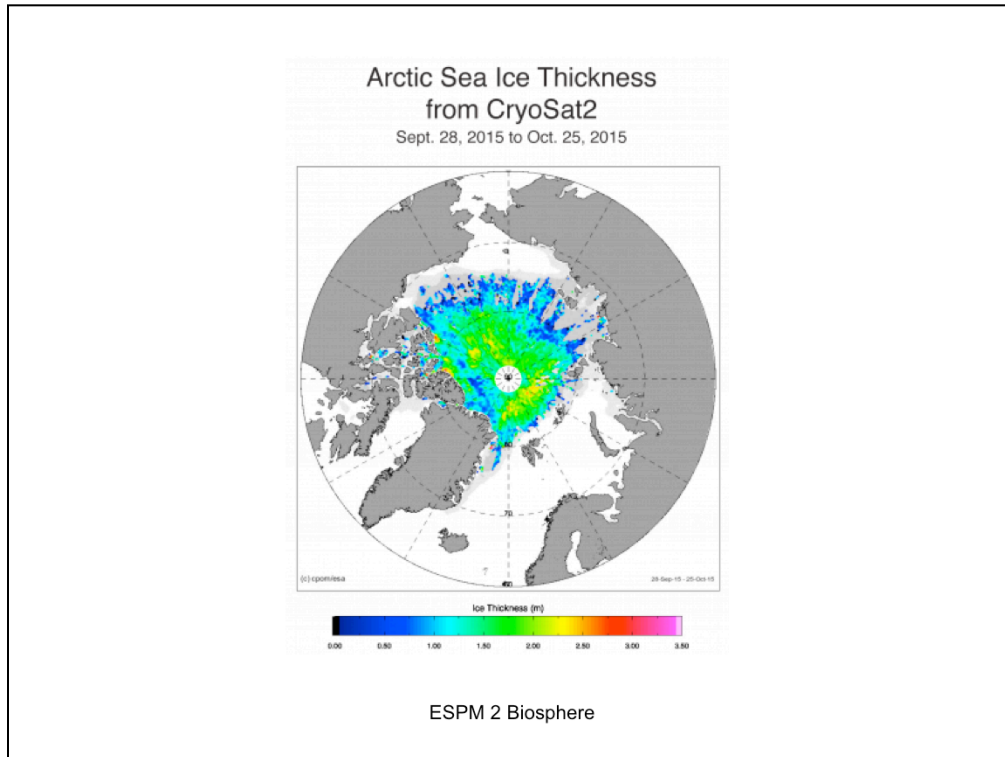
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More Arctic Sea Ice Data



Kwok and Untersteiner 2011 Physics Today

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http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/files/2015/11/Figure4a_-350x472.png

Rivers of Melt Water on Glaciers on Greenland, Nov 2013



Look at the Ice-Water Albedo Feedbacks

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Picture took flying over Greenland this past Nov. I was astounded to see Rivers of melt water on the Glaciers. First this is a cold time of year, so there should not be liquid water and this water was surrounded by more glaciers, indicating to me a warm area.

Think about the feedback effects on ice-water albedo. Snow is white and highly reflective. Water is dark and absorbs energy, leading to a positive feedback

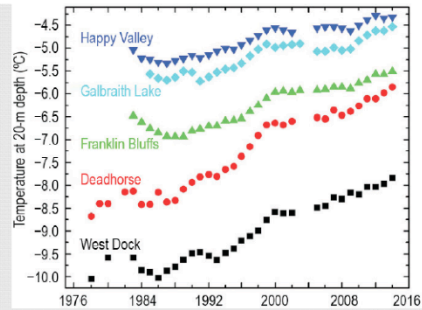
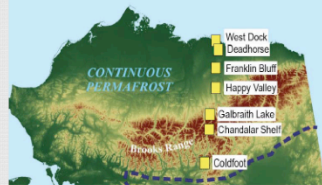
Greenland is Melting

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/10/27/world/greenland-is-melting-away.html>

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...and Permafrost is Melting

Continuous Permafrost Region in Alaska



Following 2013, record and near-record high permafrost temperatures were observed in 2014 at 20-m depth at some stations on the North Slope of Alaska and in the Brooks Range.



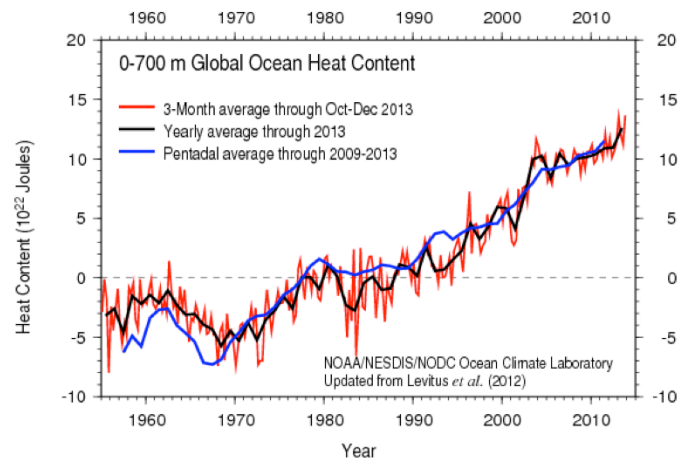
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Karl et al presentation State of Climate AMS 2014

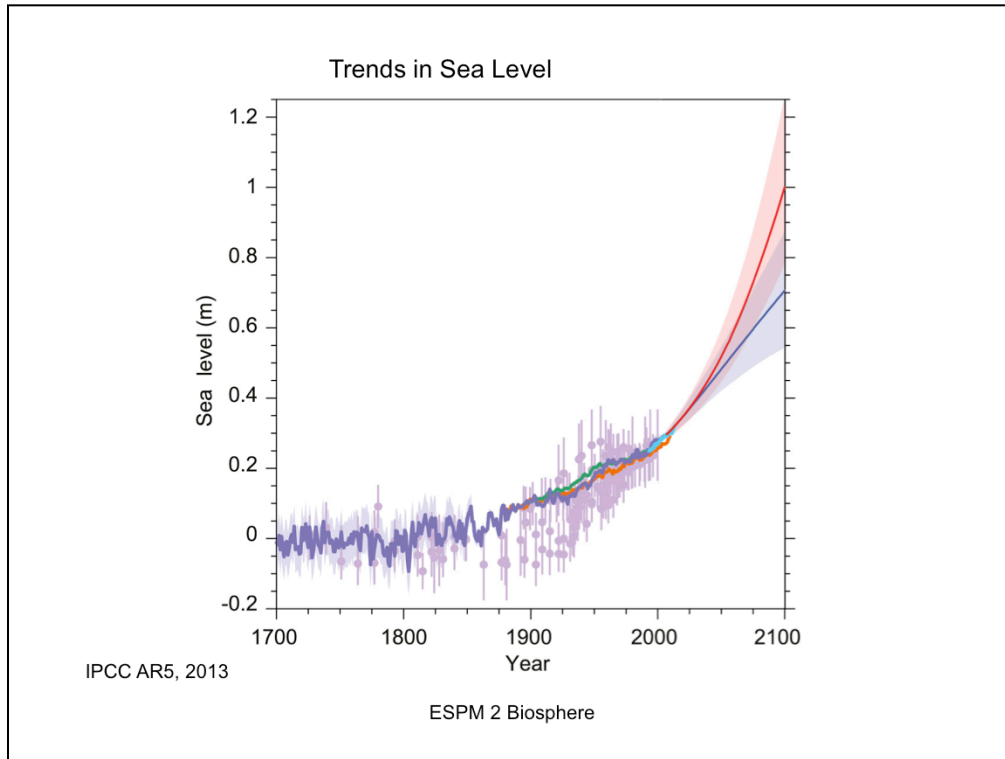
Heat Content in the Oceans is Increasing



http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/3M_HEAT_CONTENT/

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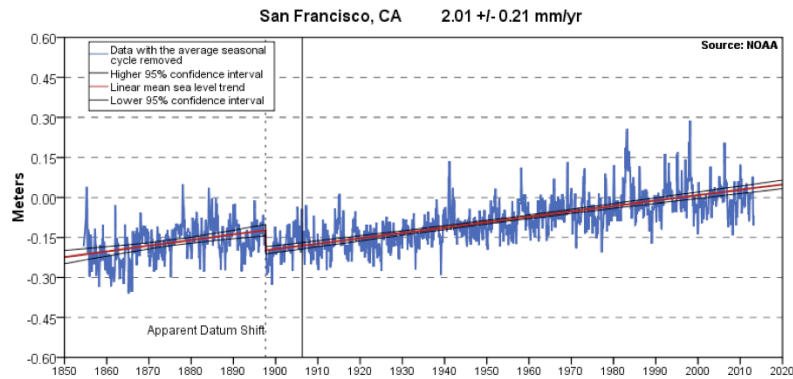
Heat capacity of the ocean is increasing, too. But it has thermal inertial
http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/3M_HEAT_CONTENT/



http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/figures/WGI_AR5_Fig13-27.jpg

What's Happening Locally?:
Sea Level at Ft Point, through 2011

+ 25 cm or 10 inch since 1900

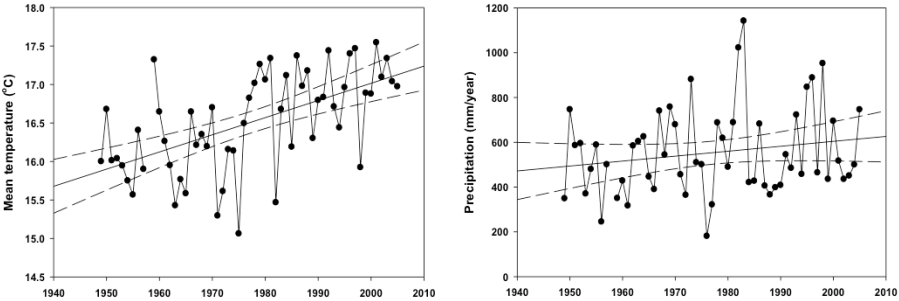


http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/data_menu.shtml

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One prediction of global warming is thermal expansion of the oceans and melting ice caps, which together will cause sea level rise. Here is what is happening near home.

Climate Trends:
Pardee, CA



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Lakes are Warming

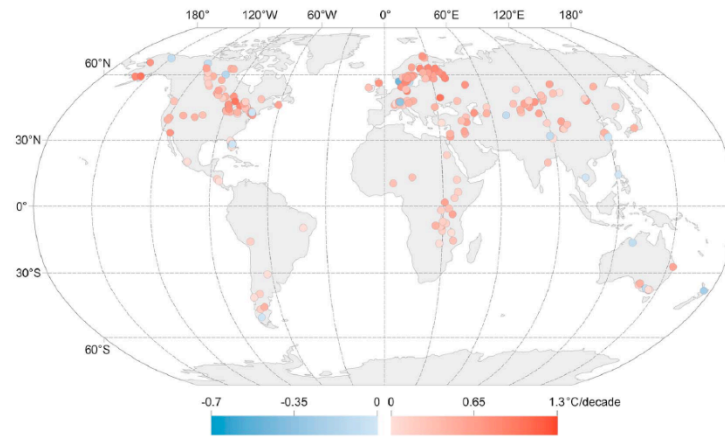


Figure 1 . Map of trends in lake summer surface temperatures from 1985 to 2009. Most lakes are warming, and there is large spatial heterogeneity in lake trends. Note that the magnitudes of cooling and warming are not the same.

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O Reilly GRL 2015 <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2015GL066235/full>

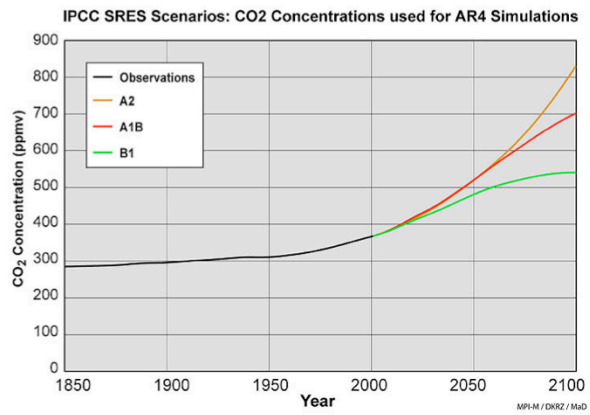
Take Home Points

- Multiple Lines of Evidence are indicating the Planet is warming
 - Rising CO₂
 - Rising Air Temperature
 - Rising Ocean Temperature
 - Melting Ice on Greenland
 - Reduced Ice Cover over the Arctic Sea
 - Rising Sea Levels
 - Lakes are Warming

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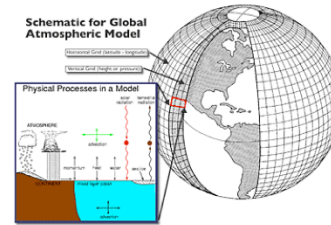
Future Conditions



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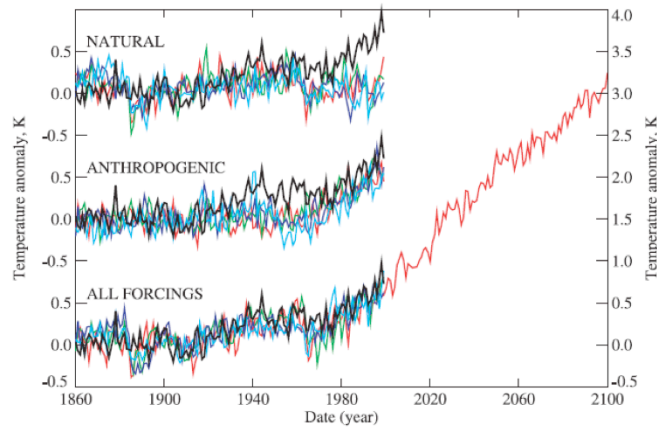
Climate Model Refinements

- Sulfate aerosols
- Transient Changes in Trace Gases
- Suite of Radiative trace gases, CO₂, H₂O, CFC, N₂O
- Coupled ocean and atmosphere
- Cloud/water vapor feedbacks
- Finer Resolution, 19 layers, 250 km grid
- Improved Land Surface schemes



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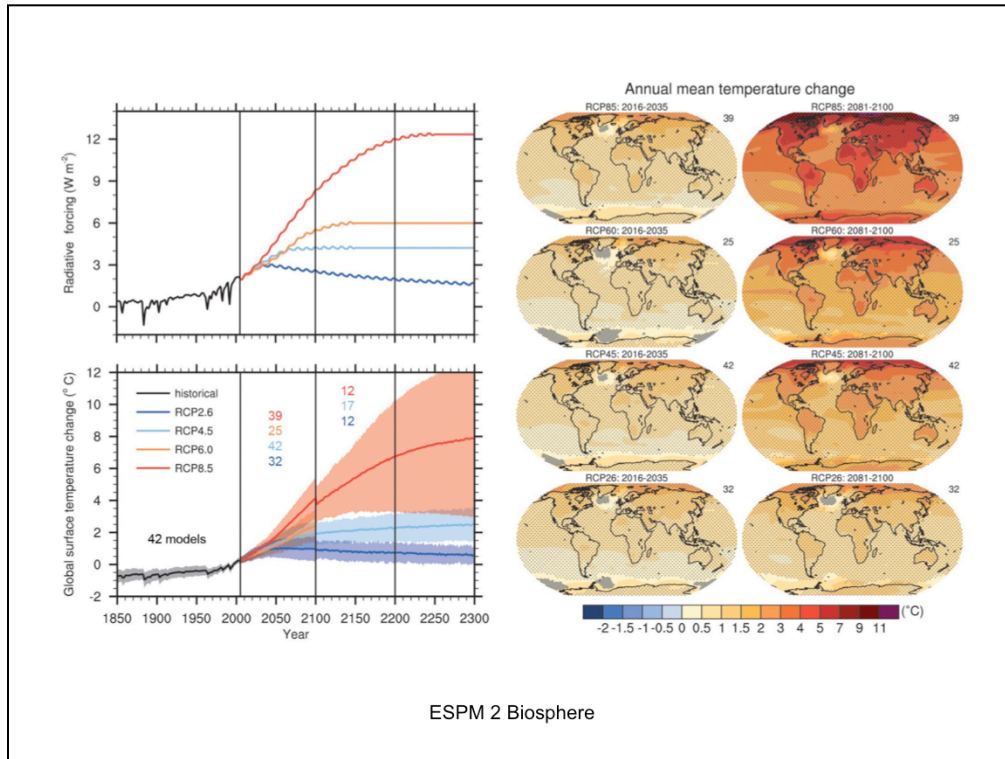
Climate Models Reproduce Data Record Best when
they consider Natural and Anthropogenic Forcings
Together



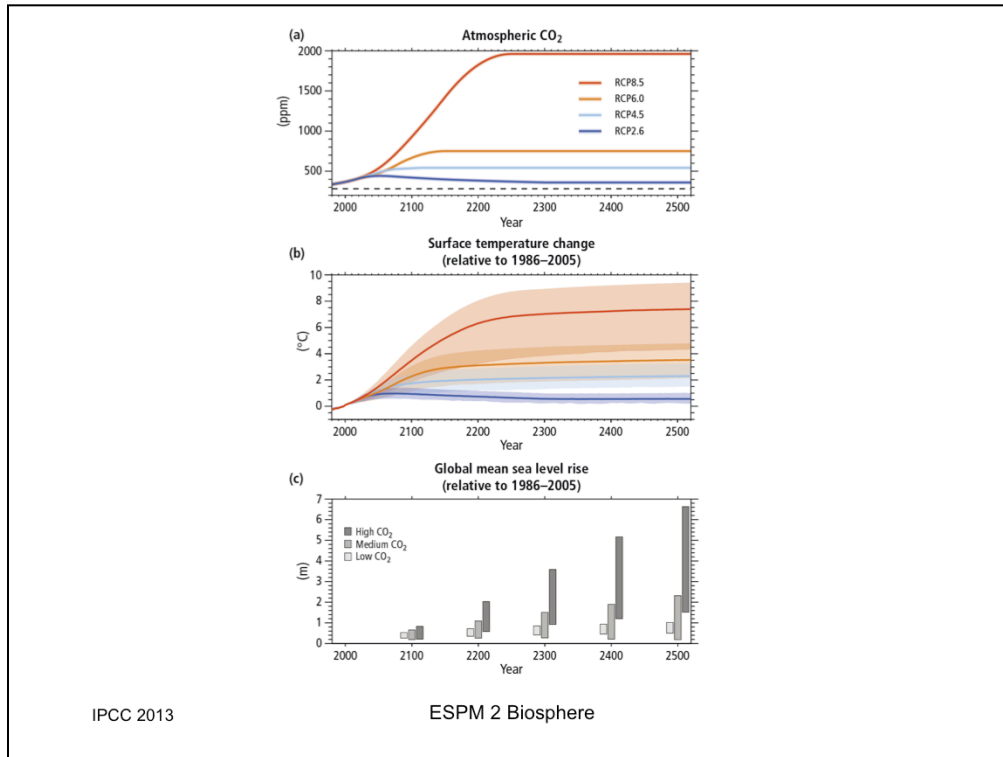
Stott et al., 2000 Science

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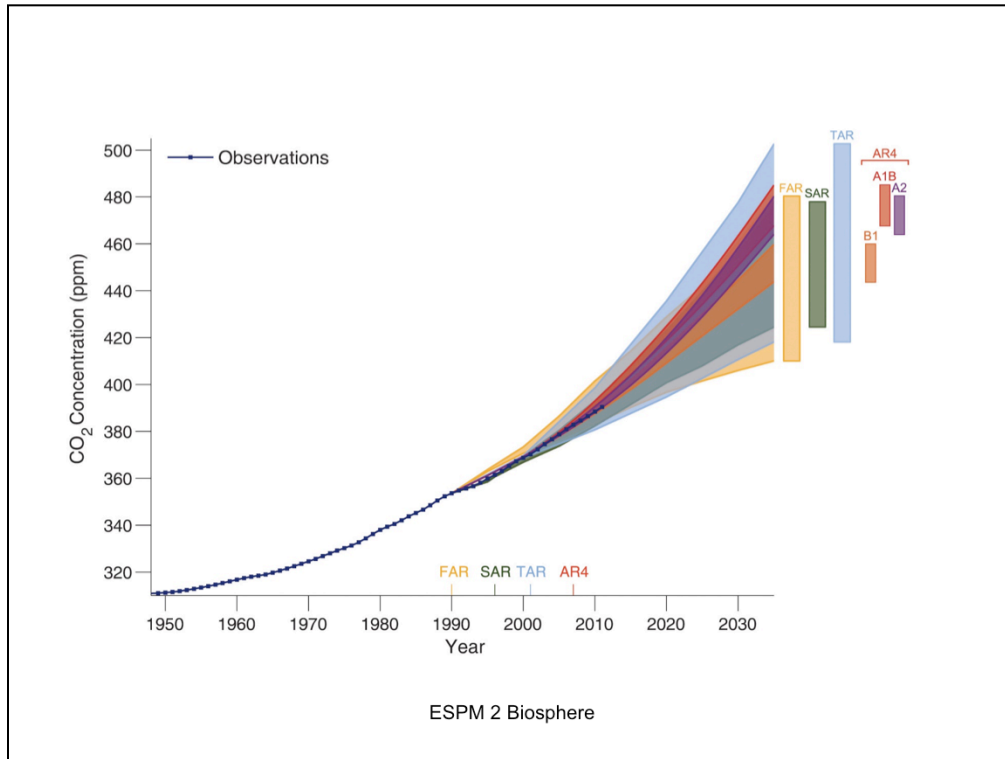
There remain lots of questions about the accuracy and representativeness of the climate models. They do a good job predicting climate, long term, global averages. They are shown to predict past and natural climate variations well and only predict future condition if they include all forcings, positive and negative



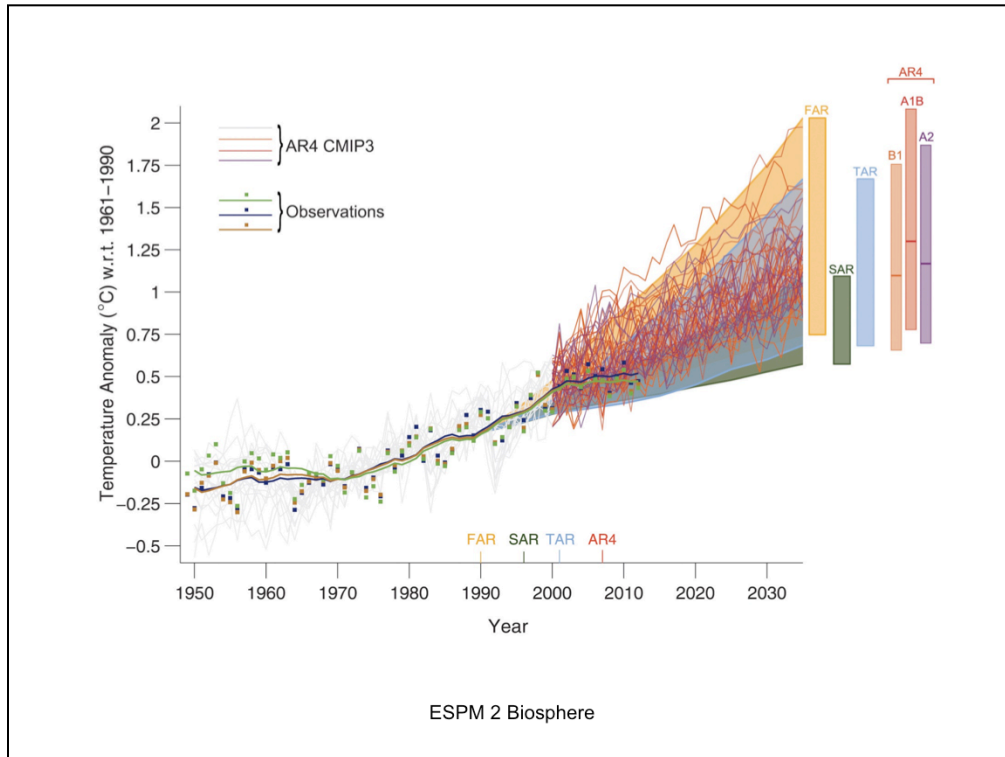
<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/graphics/images/Assessment%20Reports/AR5%20-%20WG1/Technical%20Summary/FigTS-15.jpg>



<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/graphics/images/Assessment%20Reports/AR5%20-%20Synthesis%20Report/Topic%202/Fig%202.8-01.png>

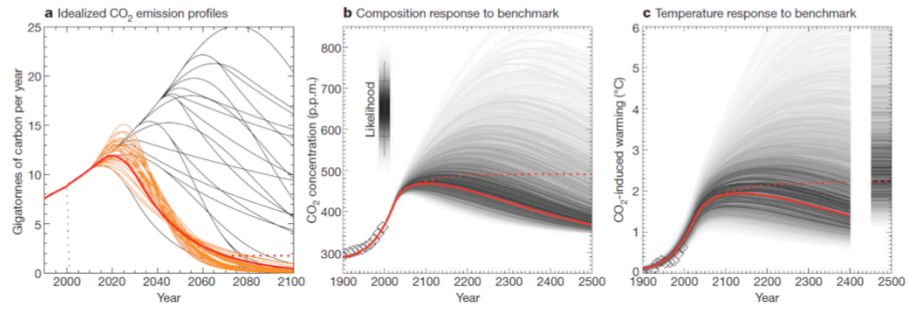


<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/graphics/images/Assessment%20Reports/AR5%20-%20WG1/Chapter%2001/Fig1-05.jpg>



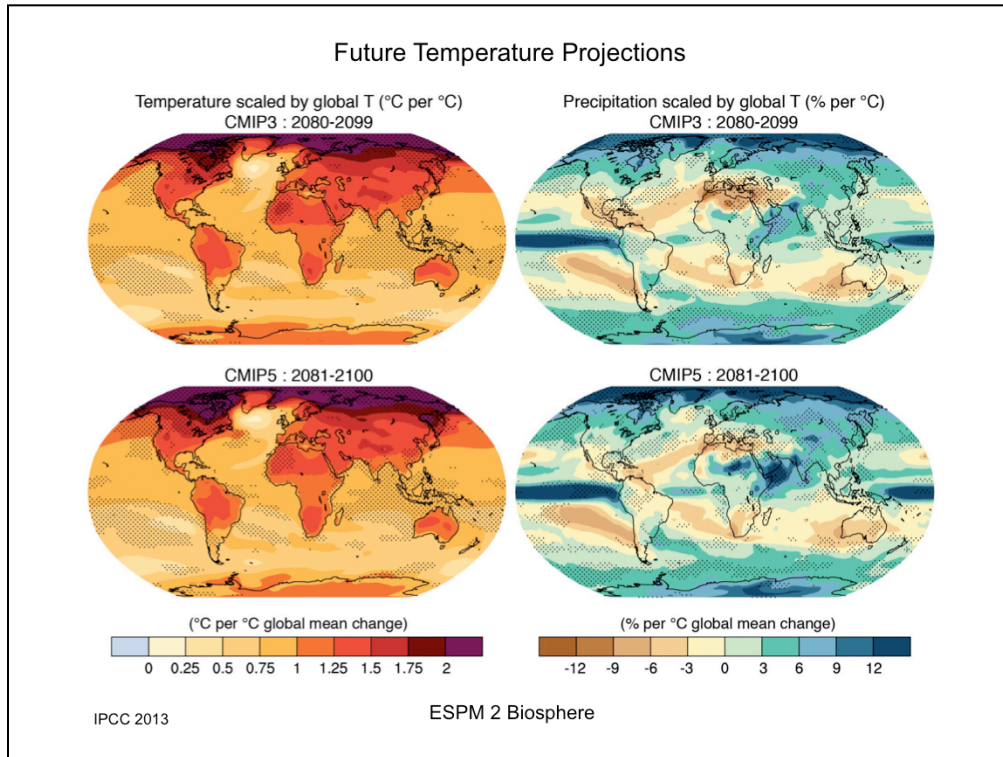
<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/graphics/images/Assessment%20Reports/AR5%20-%20WG1/Chapter%2001/Fig1-04.jpg>

Future climate depends upon cumulative Carbon emission, not pathway

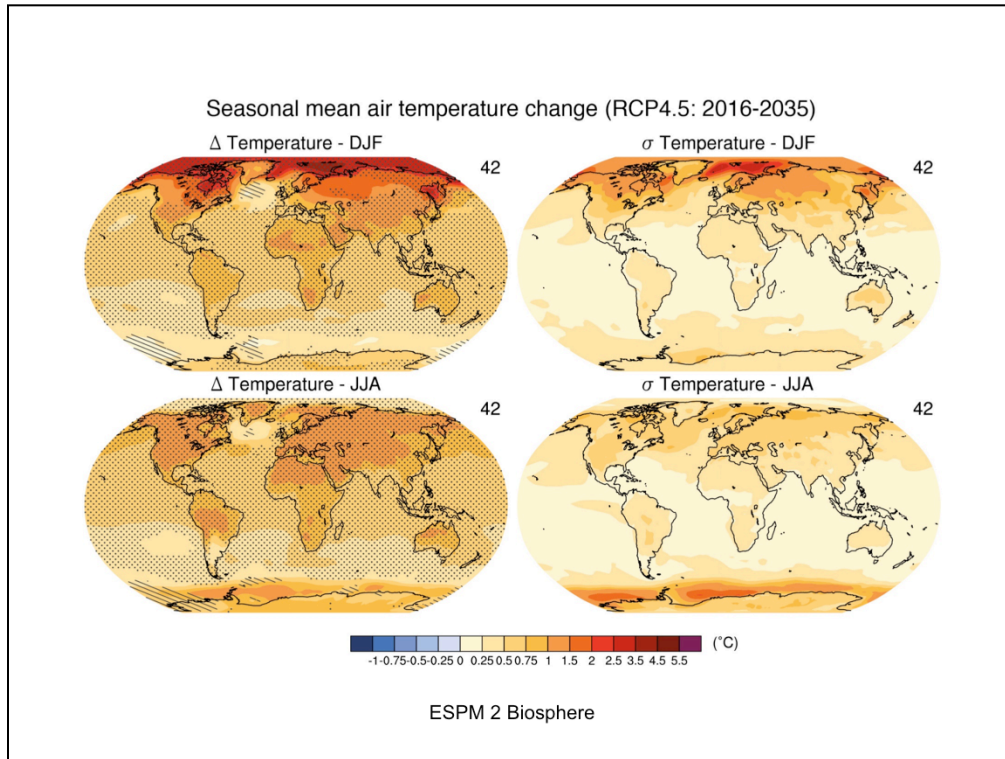


Allen et al 2009 Nature

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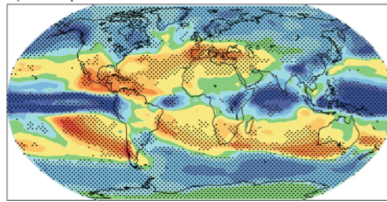
<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/graphics/images/Assessment%20Reports/AR5%20-%20WG1/Technical%20Summary/FigBoxTS.6-1.jpg>



<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/graphics/images/Assessment%20Reports/AR5%20-%20WG1/Chapter%2011/Fig11-10.jpg>

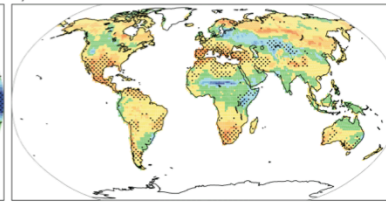
There will be Wetter and Drier Regions

a) Precipitation



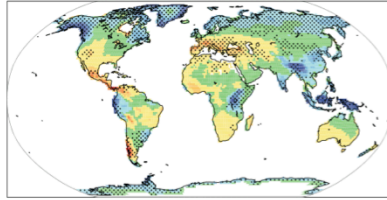
-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 (mm day⁻¹)

b) Soil moisture



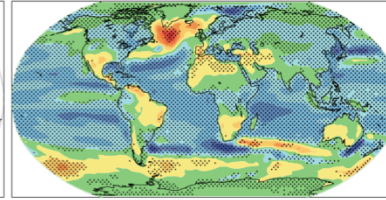
-25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 (%)

c) Runoff



-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 (mm day⁻¹)

d) Evaporation

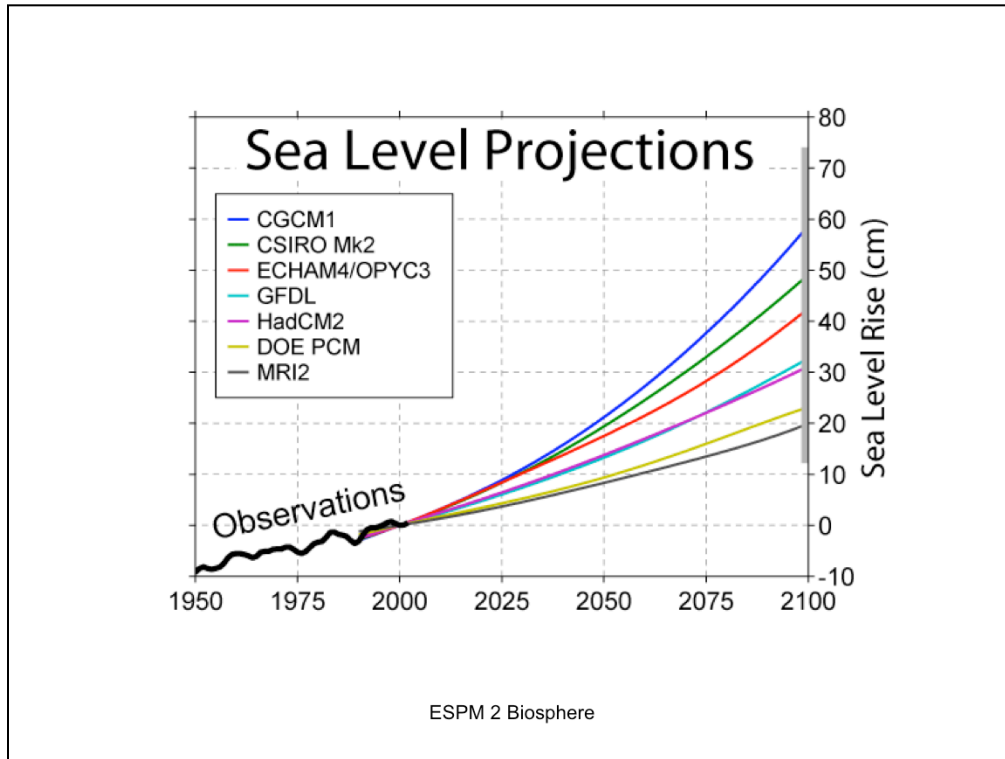


-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 (mm day⁻¹)

IPCC 2007

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Multi model average A1B scenario



http://www.globalwarmingart.com/images/1/1f/Sea_Level_Projections.png

Caveat Emptor

- The ability of climate models to reproduce past is no guarantee of predicting future if new processes come into play, and they are not well parameterized or modeled
 - Physics of Melting ice caps
 - Timing and Extent of melting tundra
 - 1500+ GtC is in the tundra permafrost
 - Methane emissions from wetlands
 - Cloud physics
 - Aerosols and Black Carbon
 - Portending future changes in Land Use
 - Portending future CO2 levels
 - Effects of technology and adapting alternative energy
 - Changes in population and World economy
 - Pandemics, wars, water scarcity

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Further Refinements

- Coupling Climate, Biogeochemistry and Ecosystem Dynamic models
 - Climate Change is needed to predict Vegetation Changes
 - Changes in Vegetation affects land/surface interactions and Climate
 - Mass and energy fluxes are constrained by links to Biogeochemistry
 - Assess changes in landcover due to mankind

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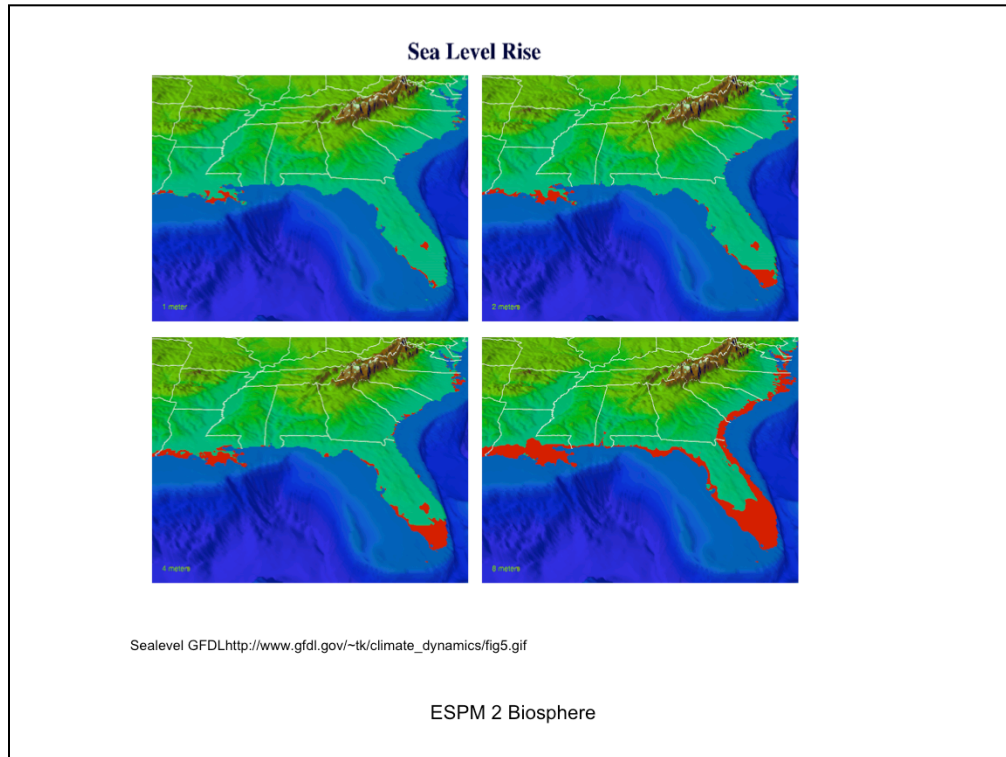
Conclusions, p1

- Climate system is inherently noisy, but Trends are Emerging
 - We view climate system with multiple tools at multiple time and space scales
 - Consistent and Repeatable Patterns are Arising
- Climate Forecasts are based on fundamental principles of Physics, Biology and Chemistry
- Climate Change is Associated with many complex feedbacks
 - Change can be slow at first, but accelerate later as ice-caps melt, albedo decreases and moisture in the atmosphere increases
- Science is Not Democratic
 - Hypotheses are Rejected and Accepted based on observation and theoretical principles, not votes
 - Hence, constructive criticism and reasonable skepticism is already integrated into the scientific process
 - But it is transparent, anyone has access to do science

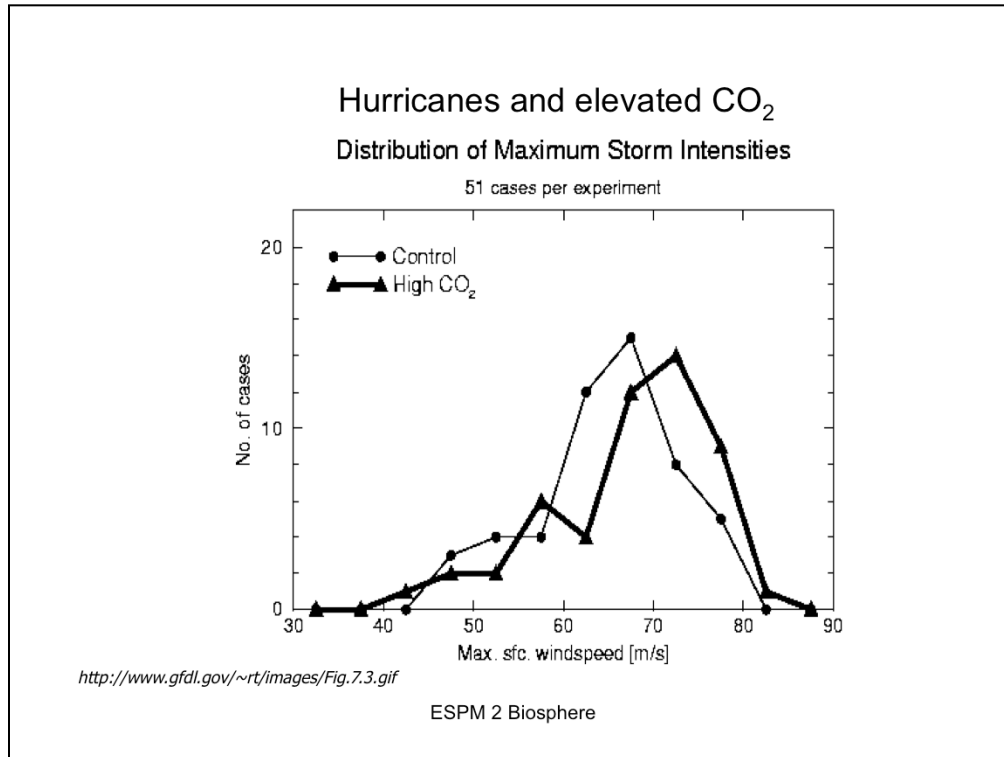
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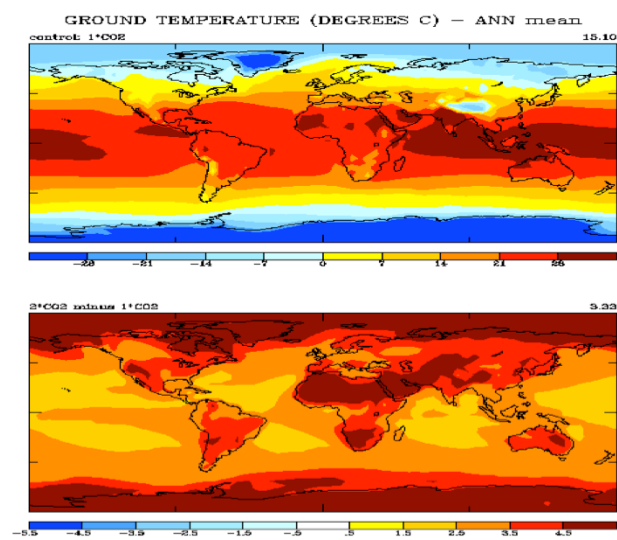


The sea level rise is not anticipated to be uniform over all regions of the globe due to the influence of ocean circulation changes, as well as land movements unrelated to global warming. A more realistic projection of the geographical distribution of sea level rise remains as a problem for future research. However, to crudely illustrate the effect of various hypothetical spatially uniform sea level rise scenarios, the red areas in **Fig. 5** indicate regions of the southeastern United States that would be below sea level for regionally uniform rises of one, two, four, and eight meters, respectively.



According to a new simulation study by a group of scientists at NOAA's Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL), a 5-12% increase in wind speeds for the strongest hurricanes (typhoons) in the northwest tropical Pacific is projected if tropical sea surfaces warm by a little over 2 degrees C ([Figure 1](#)). Although such an increase in the upper-limit intensity of hurricanes with global warming was suggested on theoretical grounds a decade ago, this investigation is the first to examine the question using a hurricane prediction model that is being used operationally to simulate realistic hurricane structures.

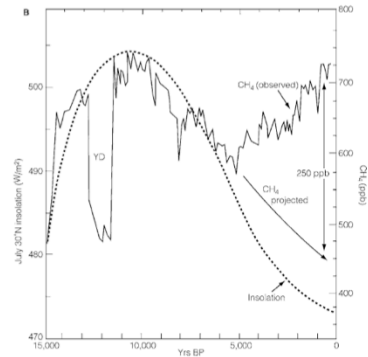
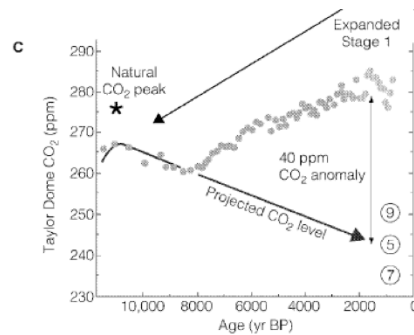
2x CO₂ and ground Temperature



<http://www.giss.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/co2hansen.cgi>

- Wm Ruddiman Claims Anthropogenic Influences started with the dawn of Agriculture (8000 yr BP) rather at dawn of Industrial Age (200 yr BP) due to Forest Clearing, Wide-Spread Rice Production in Asia and Animal Husbandry

- Contends this may have staved off the next ice age

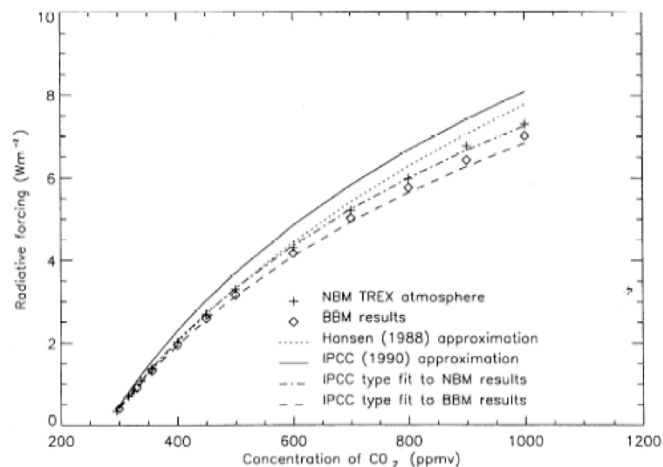


Ruddiman, Climatic Change, 2003

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Energetics of Greenhouse Gas Forcing:
Doubling CO₂ provides a 4 Wm⁻² energy increase (ΔR), Worldwide

$$\Delta T = \Delta R \text{ Gain} / (1 - \text{feedback})$$



Myhre et al 1998 GRL

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Attribution of the present-day total greenhouse effect

Table 1. Effect of Each Absorber on the Percentage Net LW Absorbed by the Circa 1980 Atmosphere for Each Absorber Being Removed (Minimum Effect) and for That Absorber Acting Alone (Maximum Effect)^a

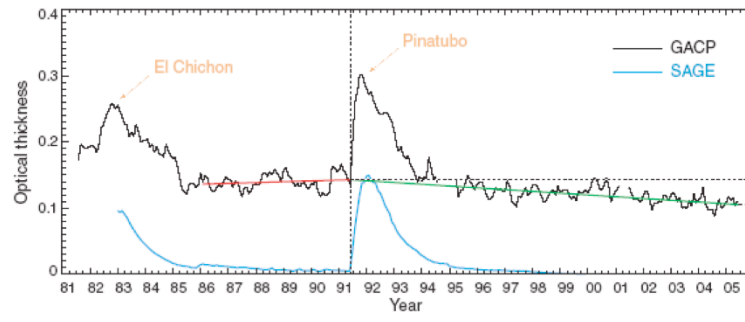
Absorber	Single Factor Removal (% of Total <i>G</i>)	Single Factor Addition (% of Total <i>G</i>)	Attribution (Including Overlaps)	
			All Sky	Clear Sky
H ₂ O (Vapor)	39.0	61.9	50	67
CO ₂	14.0	24.6	19	24
Clouds	14.5	36.3	25	
All Others	4.9	9.2	7	9
N ₂ O	1.0	1.6		
Ozone	2.7	5.7		
CH ₄	0.7	1.6		
CFCs	0.1	0.5		
Aerosols	0.3	1.8		
All GHGs	18.8	32.0		
H ₂ O + Clouds	66.9	80.9		
H ₂ O + CO ₂	57.6	79.1		
H ₂ O + Clouds + CO ₂	90.8	95.1		
All Others + CO ₂	19.1	33.1		
All Others + Clouds	20.9	42.4		

^a“All GHGs” encompasses CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CFCs, and O₃. “All Others” refers to all absorbers other than H₂O, CO₂, and clouds. The attribution columns account for overlaps for “all-sky” and “clear-sky” conditions. Multiply all percentages by 155 W/m² to get the equivalent change in radiative flux units.

Schmidt et al 2010
JGR Atmos

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Global Dimming

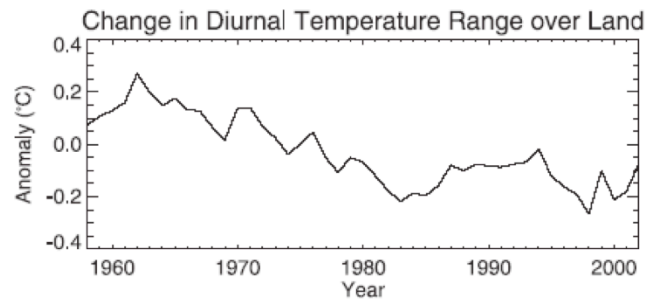


Mishchenko et al. 2007 Science

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Solar Dimming and DTR:

More Particles Reduce Daytime Warming from Sun
More Greenhouse Gases Reduce Nighttime Cooling



Wild et al, 2007 GRL

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Increase in Hurricane Intensity Trends, rather than Hurricane Frequency

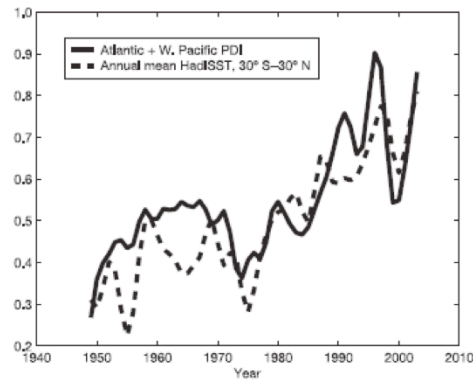


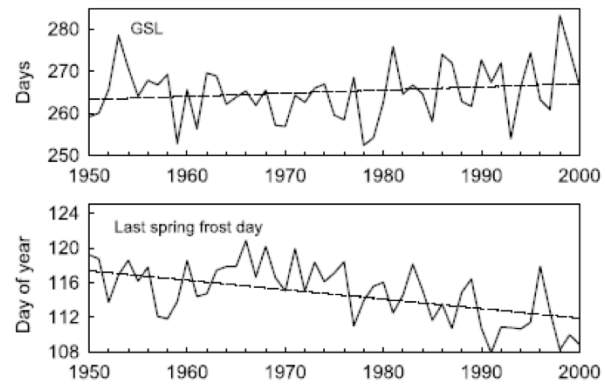
Figure 3 | Annually accumulated PDI for the western North Pacific and North Atlantic, compared to annually averaged SST. The PDI has been

Emanuel, 2005 Nature

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Hurricane storm duration and intensity are scaling with SST

Trends in Growing Season Length and Last Frost Date

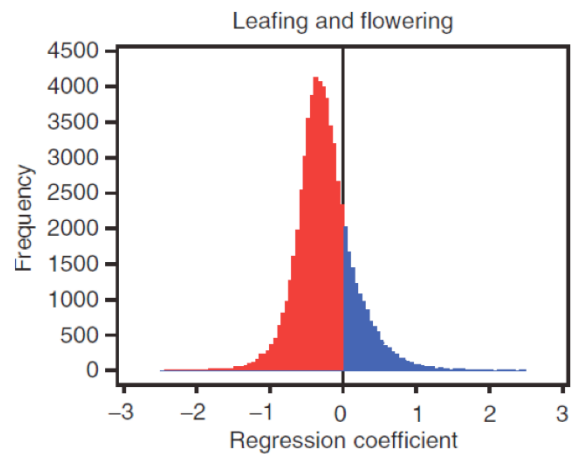


Feng and Hu, 2004, J Theor Appl Clim

United States

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Trends in Phenology across Europe

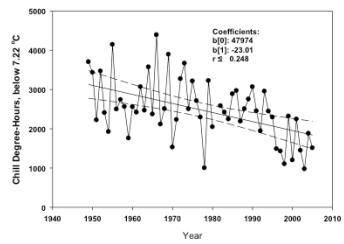
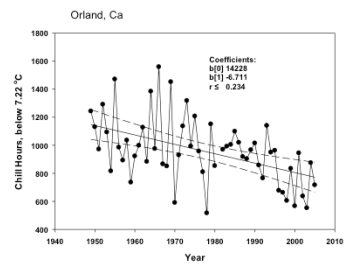


Change in Days/Year

Menzel et al. 2006 GCB

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Downward Trend in Chill Hours near Orland, northern Sac Valley



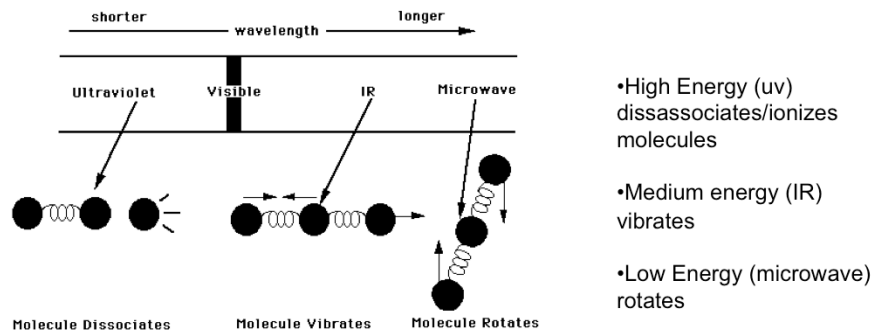
50+ year Record,
Coop Data



Baldocchi and Wong, Climatic Change, 2008

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Radiation and Tri-Molecular Compounds



<http://www.wag.caltech.edu/home/jang/genchem/infrared.htm>

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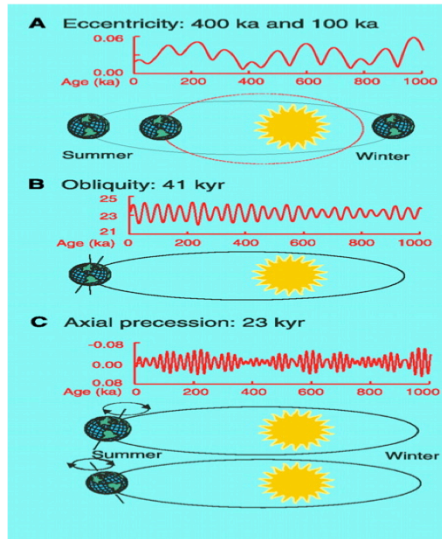
Tipping points and Arctic sea ice???

feedback, but in winter the excess oceanic heat is lost to the atmosphere due to a lack of insulating sea-ice cover. This leads to an anomalously warm atmosphere, which in turn causes increased heat loss by longwave radiation at the top of the atmosphere and decreased heat gain by atmospheric advection from lower latitudes. A lasting impact of the ice-albedo feedback is not possible because the large-scale heat fluxes quickly adapt to release the excess oceanic heat from the Arctic.

Tietsche et al 2011 GRL

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Natural Solar Forcing of Climate Variability

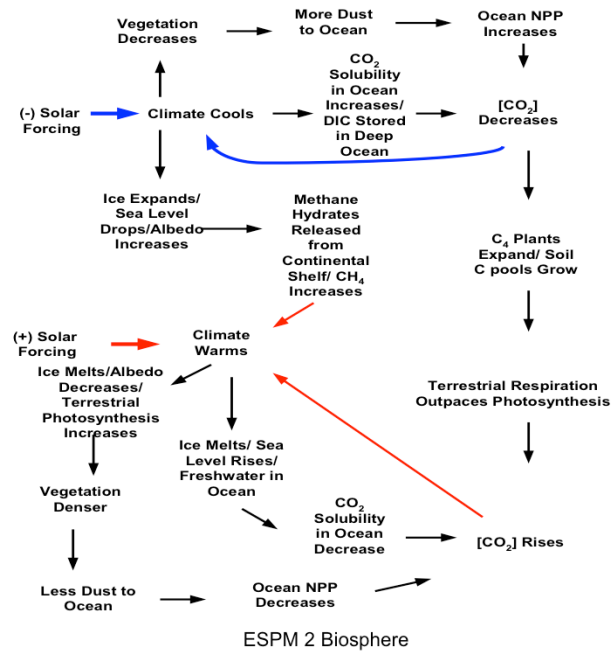


Zachos et al Science 2002

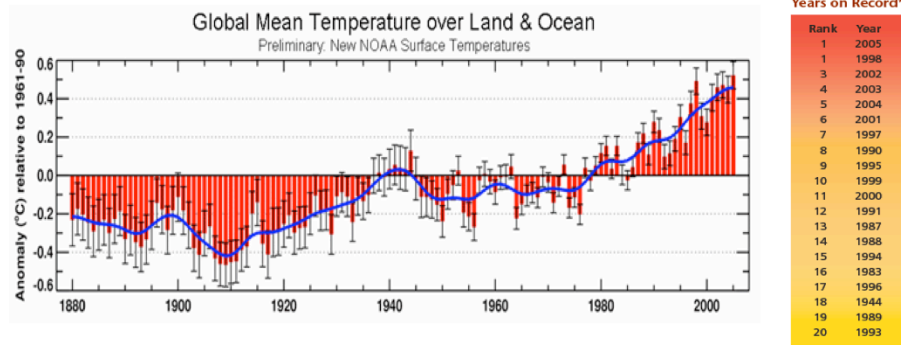
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Zachos et al Science 2001

Climate/Biosphere/Cryosphere/Ocean Feedbacks on Ice Ages

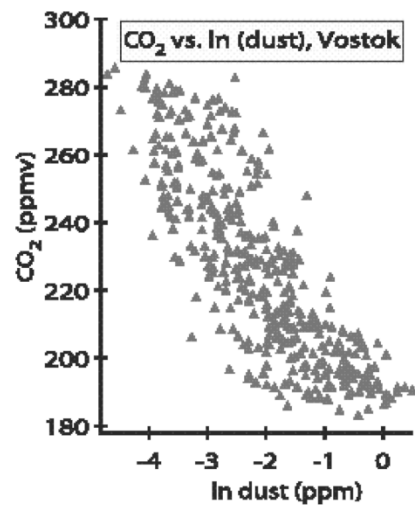


Temperature Anomaly Trends: Instrument Record



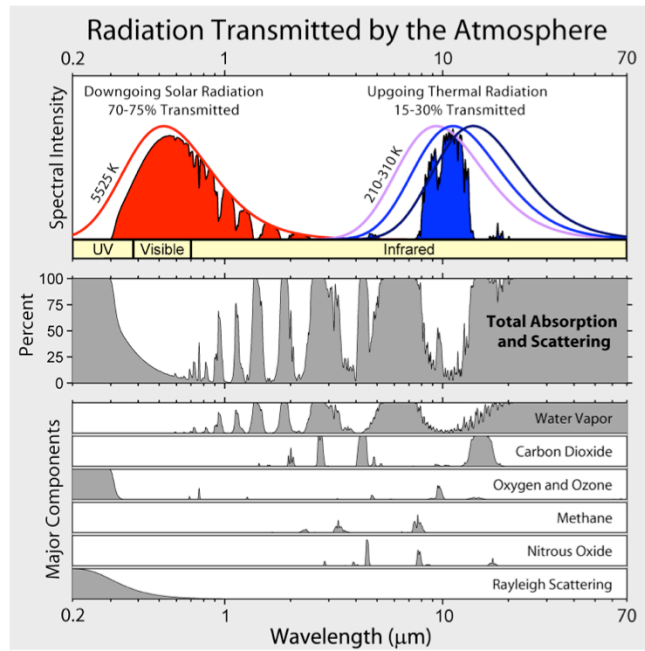
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Dust and CO₂ Amplify Feedbacks on Climate



Bender, GBC, 2003

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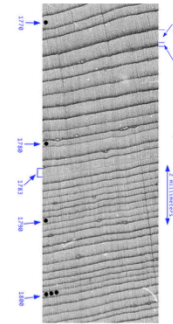
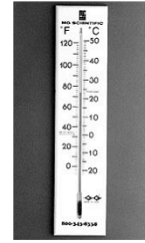


GlobalWarmingArt.org

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Evidence of Global Warming : Direct and Indirect Confirmation by Multiple Methods

- Observations
 - Climate Networks (~1850 to present)
 - Air, Sea and Soil Temperature Networks
 - Phenology Networks
 - Date of flowering (lilac, cherries, fruit trees)
 - Timing of grape harvest
 - Sea Level Rise
 - Tree Rings (~1000 to present)
 - Stable Isotopes
 - Ice Cores (800 kyr BCE to present)
 - Oxygen isotope ratio ($^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$) in calcium carbonate of seashells (forams)
 - Satellite Observations
 - Length of Growing Season (1970s to present)
 - Extent of Sea Ice
- Modeling
 - Global Circulation-Climate Models
 - Diagnostic
 - Prognostic



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Let's look at other sources of information on global warming. Remember, as scientists we must be self consistent.

δ_{18} in ‰

SMOW

$\delta_{18} = 0,68 t_a - 13,6 \text{ ‰}$

$(\delta_D = 5,6 t_a - 100 \text{ ‰})$

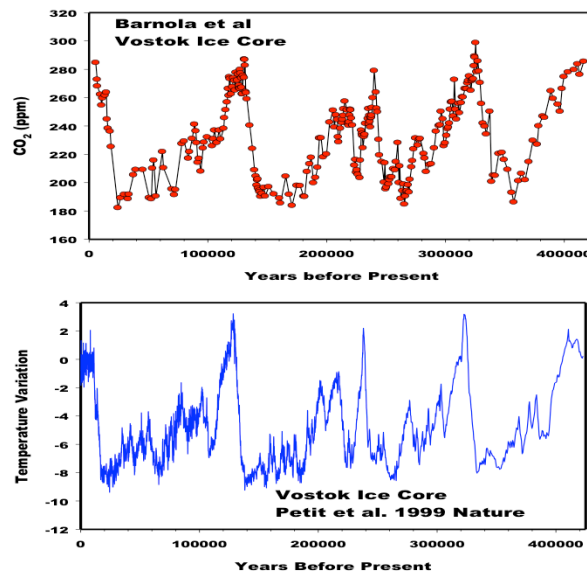
Locations: Svalbard, Gough Is., Horns Is., Borönæs, Reykjavik, Bergen, Høfud Smeyrið, Grænland 61°N, Hvalfrengr 67°N, Angmyggsa 66°N, Scareskandi 70°N, Utmanak 77°N, Upernivik 75°N, Slet Wåkers 56°S, Little America 78°S, Station Nord 82°N, (80) SUPRE 17, (80) SUPRE 18, South Greenland, (120) SUPRE 14, (28) SUPRE 9, (100), (190), (1900) SUPRE, Site 2, North Greenland, Rye 82°S (25), (240), (800), (120) Hordvik Mts. 85°S, (80) 90°S.

MEAN ANNUAL AIR TEMPERATURE

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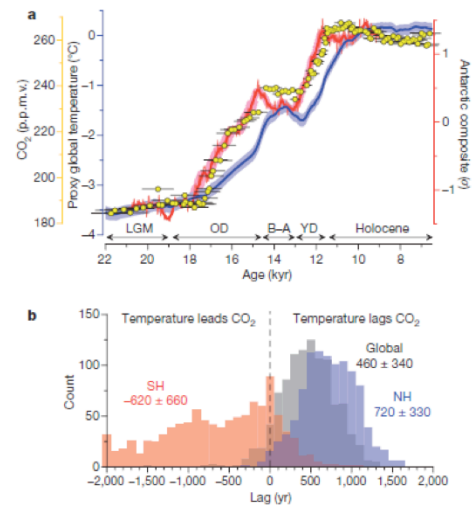
80

Paleo- CO₂ and Temperature Record



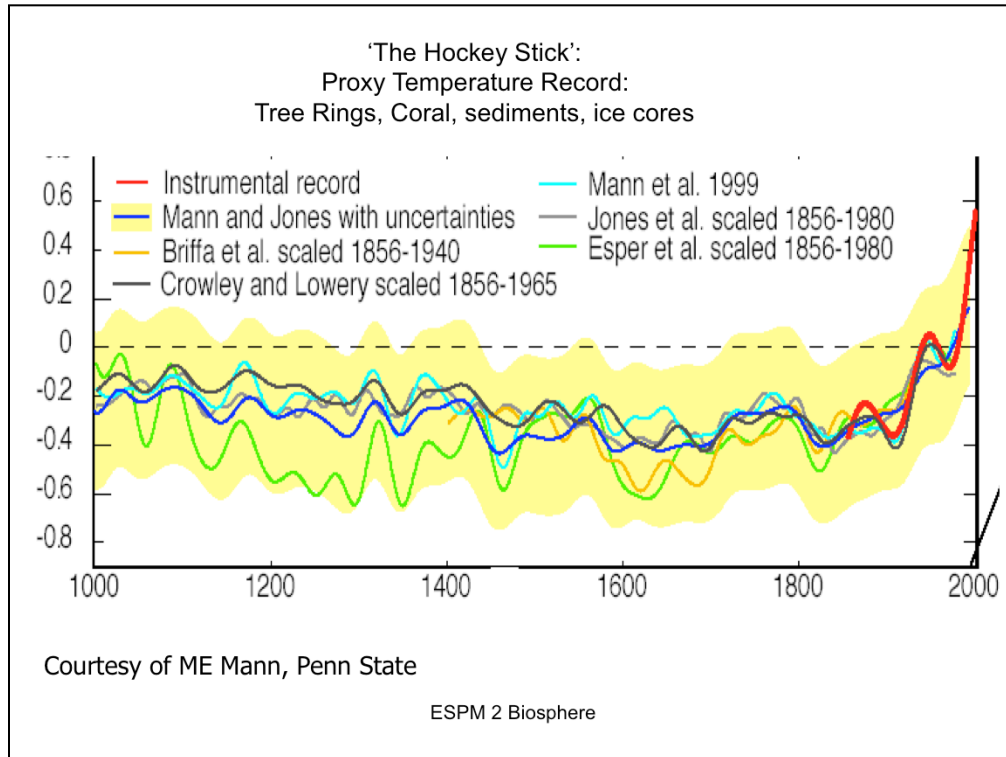
Paleo record of temperature and CO₂. Yes, climate has changed in the past and it will again in the future. But this change is slow, over thousands and tens of thousands of years, not over several decades, like today

CO₂ Leads Warming during Last Deglaciation



Shakun et al 2012 Nature

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Tree rings have been used as proxies for temperature. Complicated because both rain and temperature affect tree ring growth. But with careful analysis and adjustments for artifacts and confounding effects, time series can be extended back a 1000 years. We see the famous hocky stick curve with the increase in temperature over the past century.