



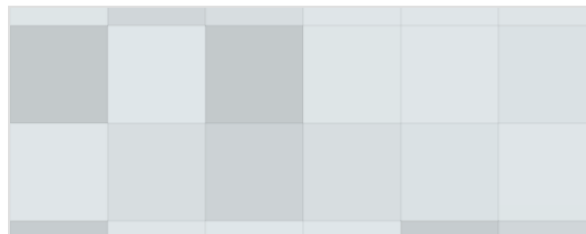
Welcome to *Understanding Climate Forecasts*

April Abbott
aabbott1@coastal.edu

ollimoodle.coastal.edu

Course overview

▼ All (except removed from view) ▼

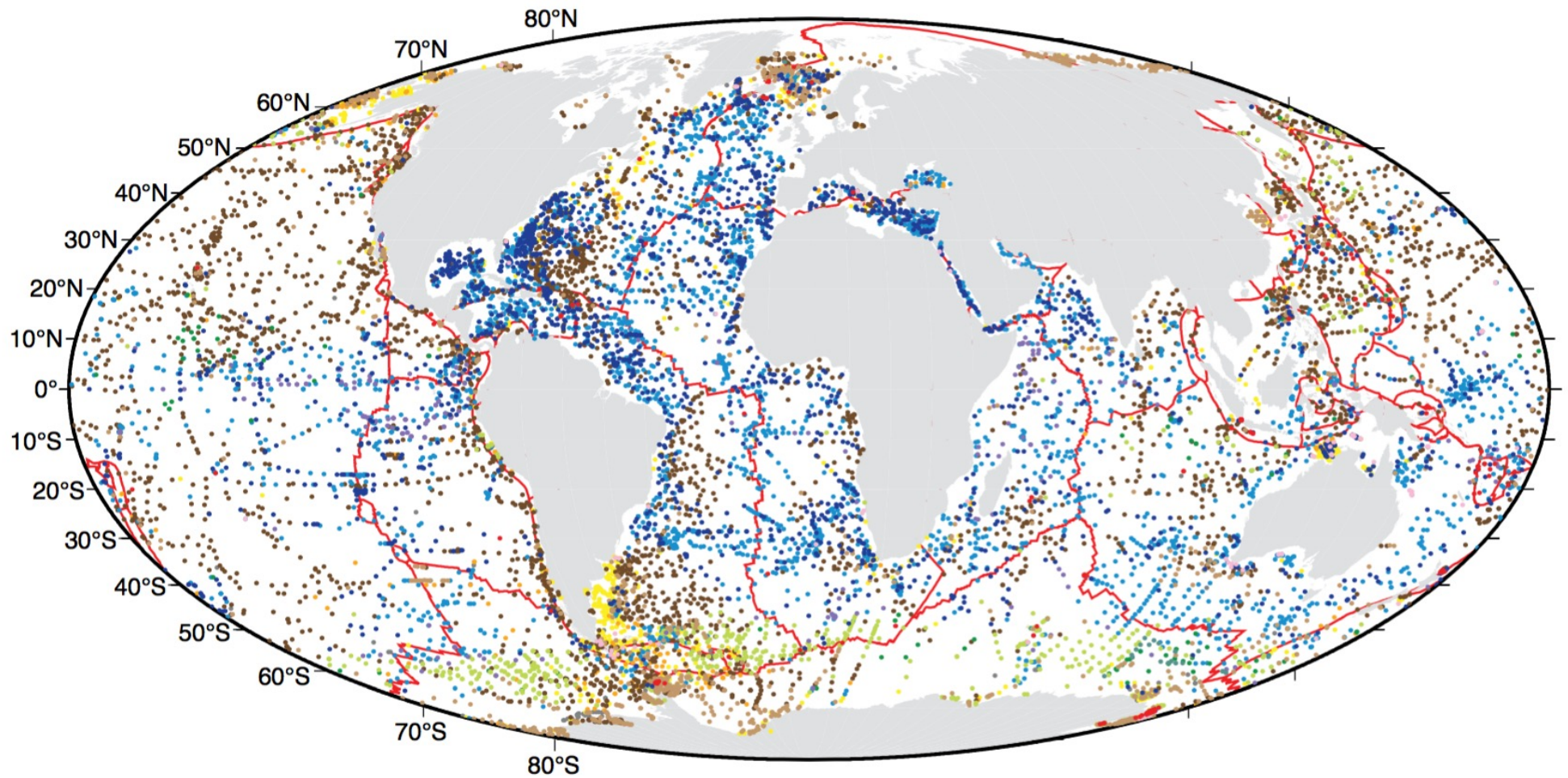


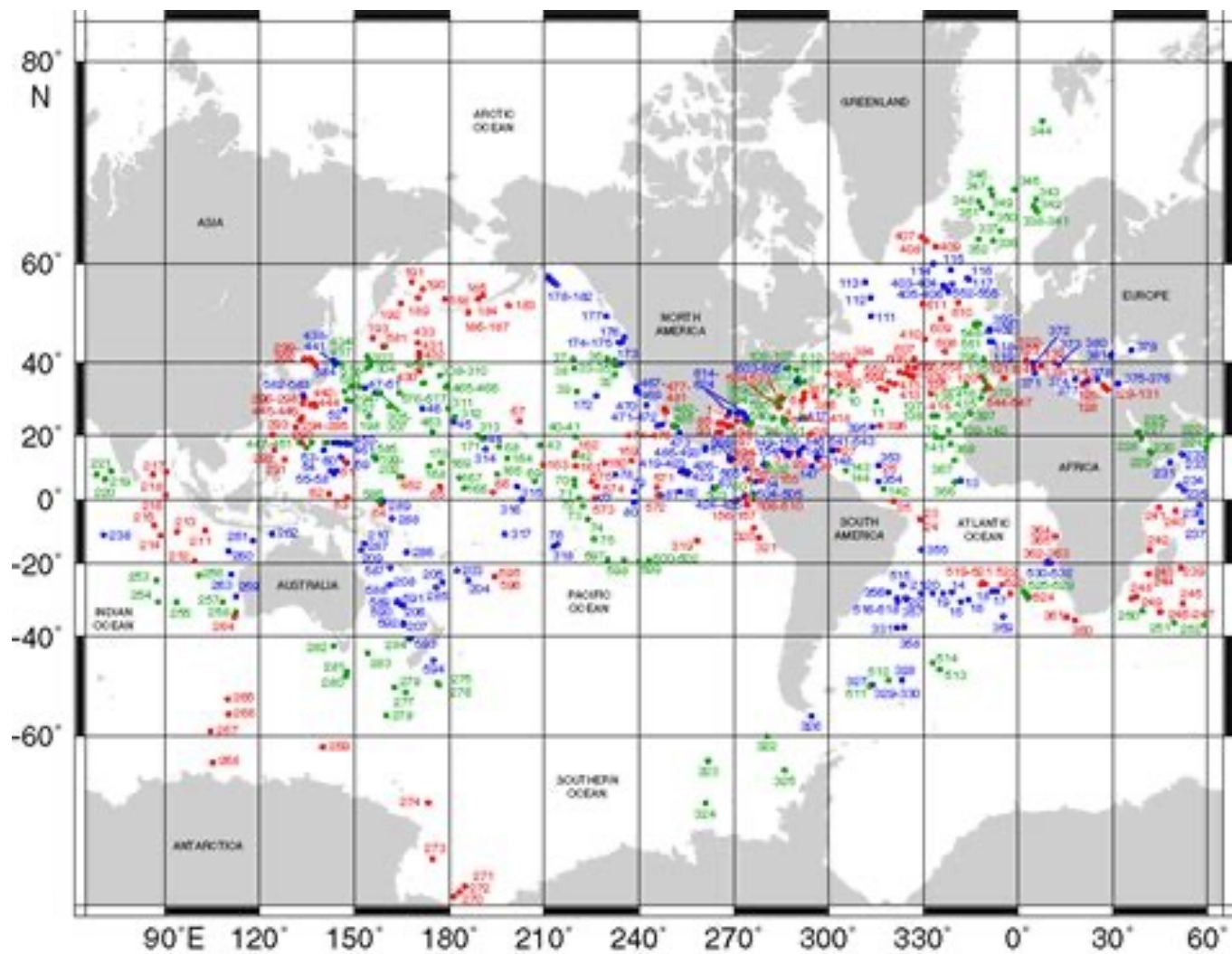
OLLI FA22



Understanding Climate Forecasts
FA22

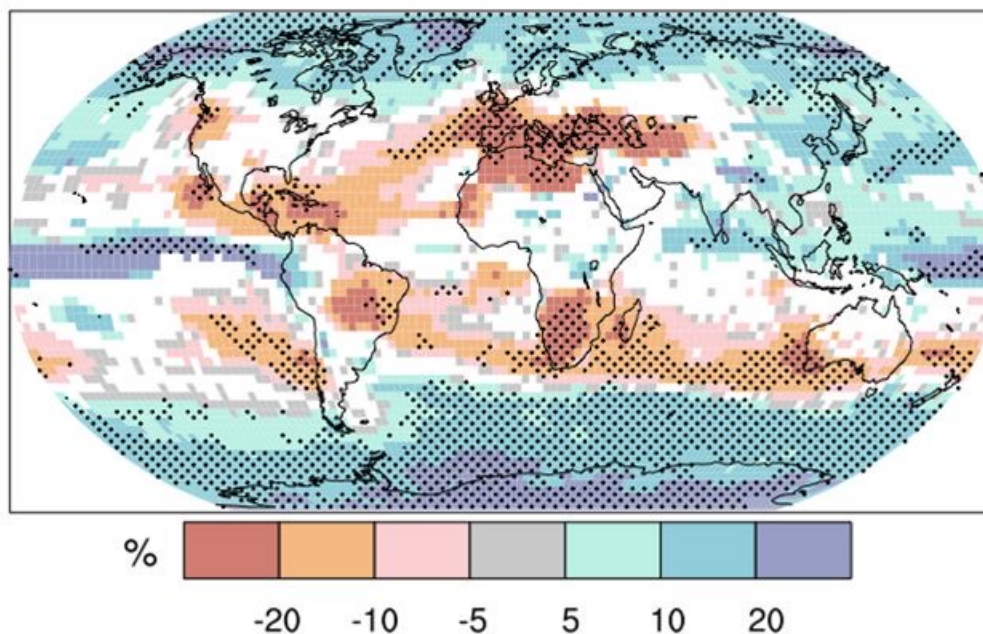
Most of our records come from the ocean





DSDP Legs 1-96, Sites 1-624

How well do climate models agree?



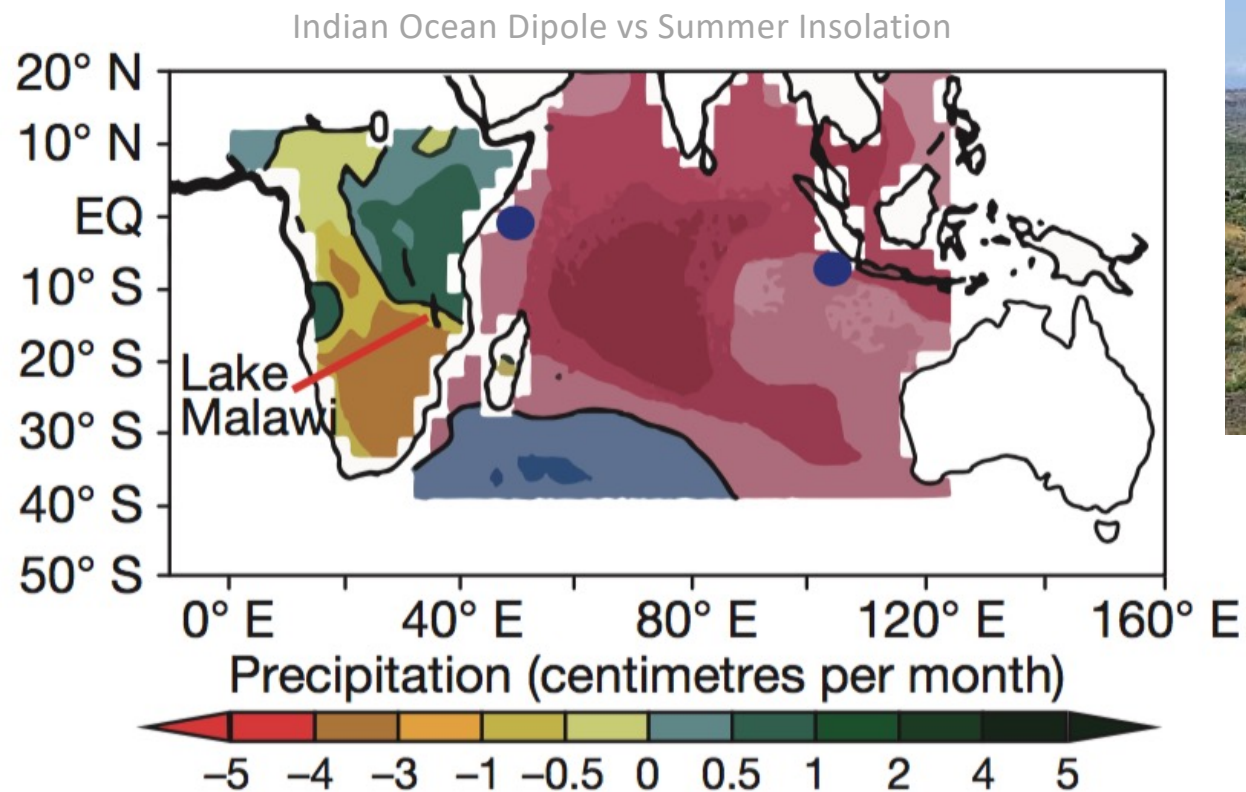
Change in precipitation (mm day^{-1}): average of all IPCC models

White: less than 66% agreement. Colours: 66% or more agreement.

Black dots: 90% or more agreement

2090s relative to
present-day,
A1B scenario:
June-July-August

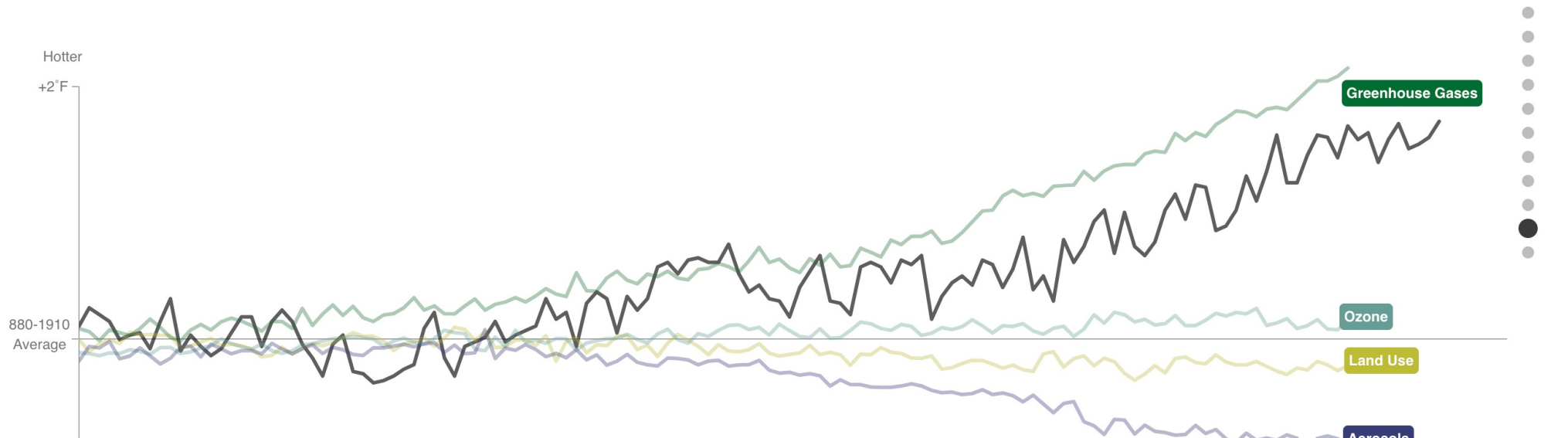
and predictive power for land matters



Climate Change: its happening, its us.

Bloomberg's "What's Warming the World?"

Greenhouse gases warm the atmosphere. Aerosols cool it a little bit. Ozone and land-use changes add and subtract a little. Together they match the observed temperature, particularly since 1950.



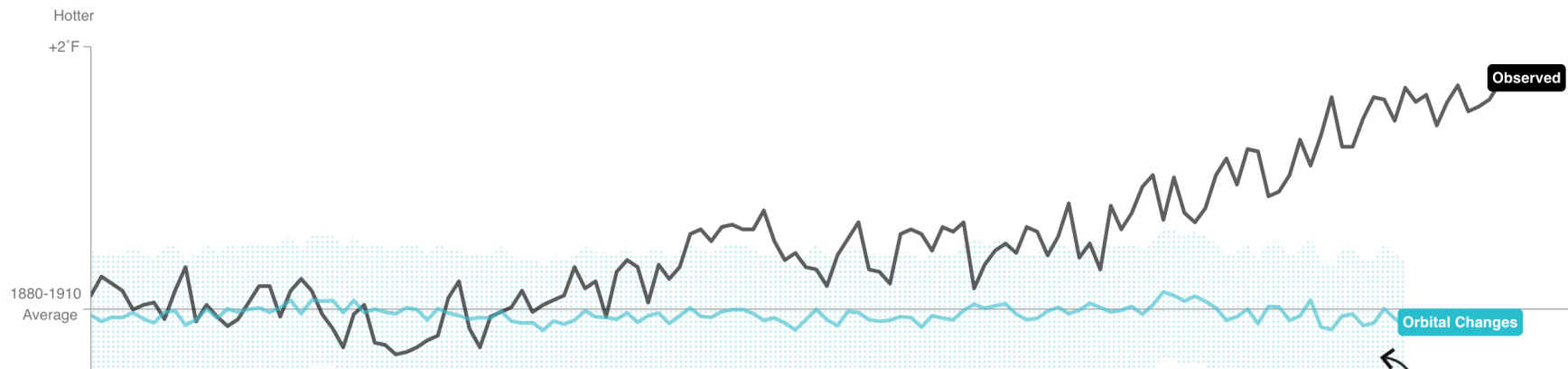
<https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2015-whats-warming-the-world/?leadSource=uverify%20wall>

'But Earth's climate has always changed...'

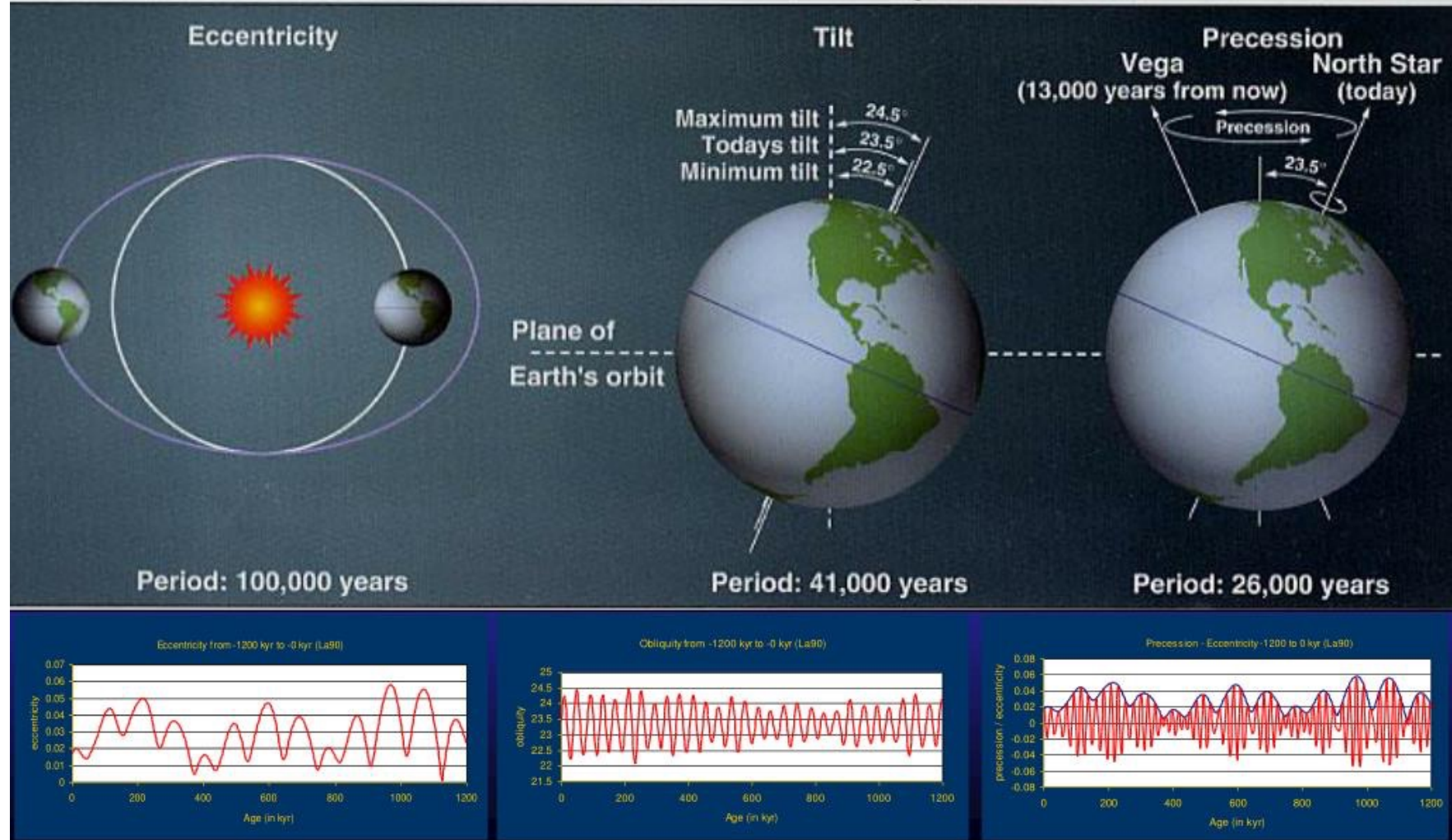
(Yes, we know... that's how we inform our models & why we know this is unprecedented)

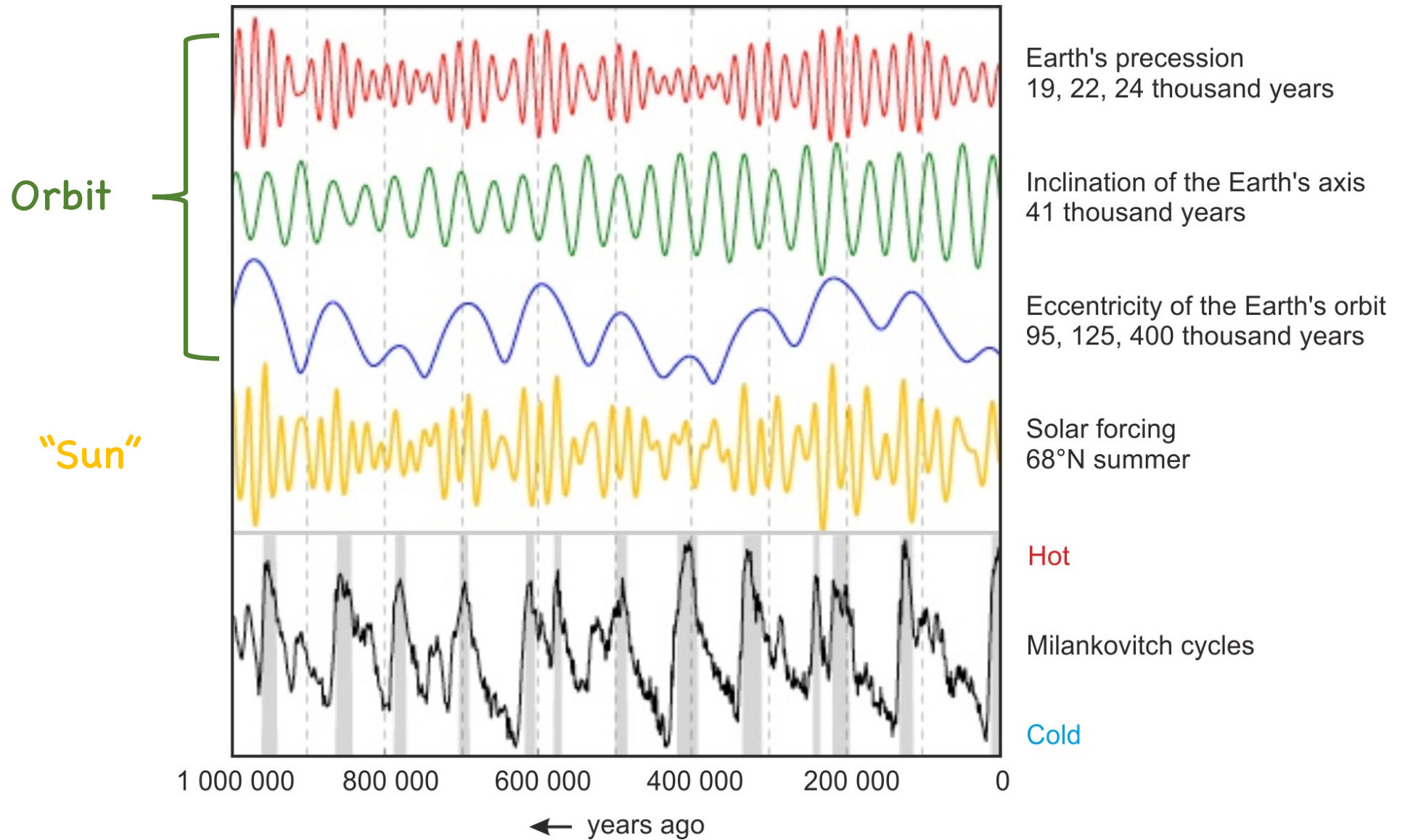
Is It the Earth's Orbit?

The Earth wobbles on its axis, and its tilt and orbit change over many thousands of years, pushing the climate into and out of ice ages. Yet the influence of orbital changes on the planet's temperature over 125 years has been negligible.



Milankovitch cycles

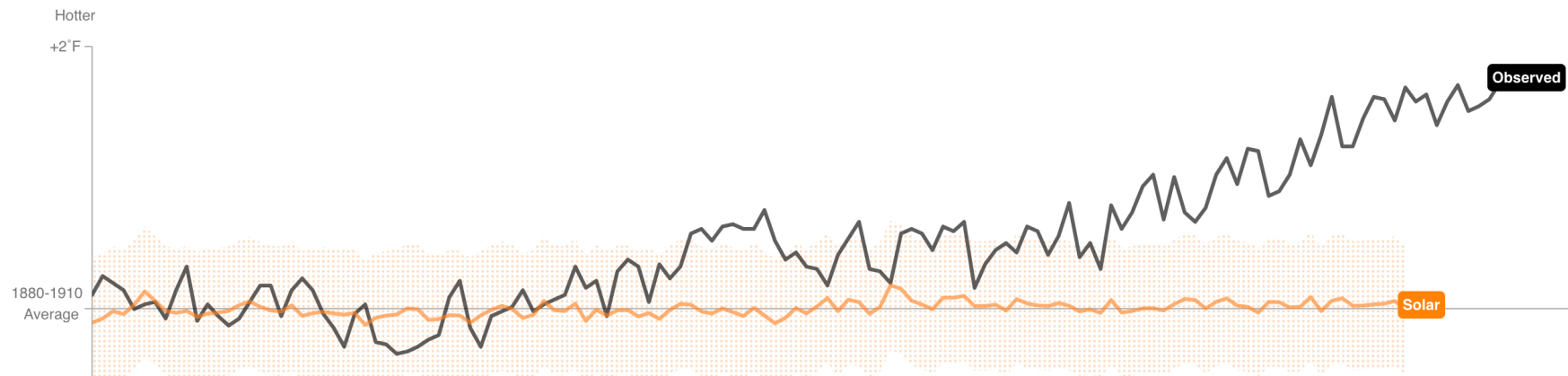




No significant changes in solar radiation...

Is It the Sun?

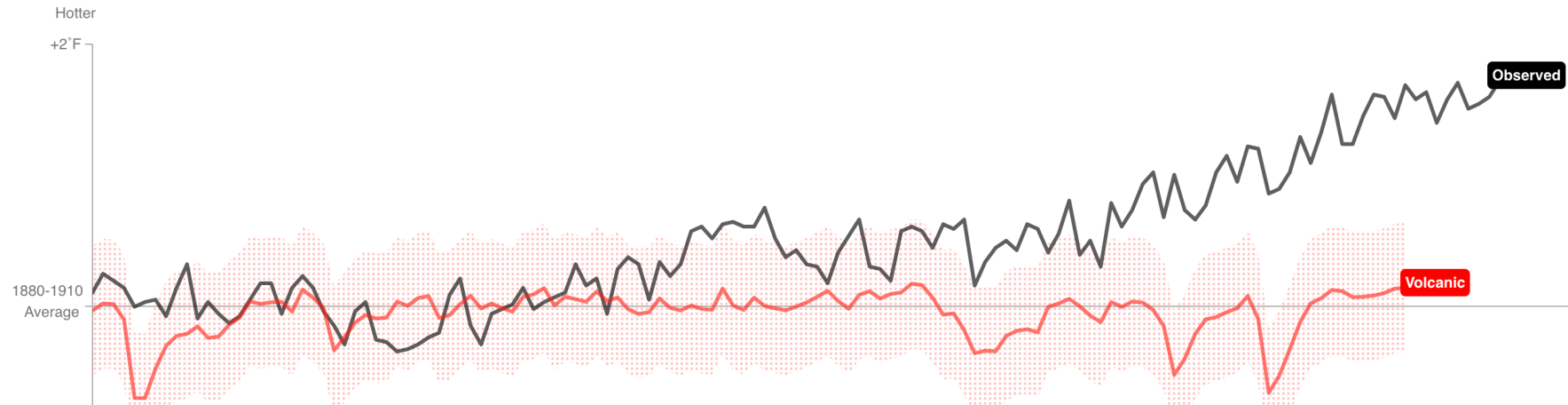
The sun's temperature varies over decades and centuries. These changes have had little effect on the Earth's overall climate.



Not volcanoes..

Is It Volcanoes?

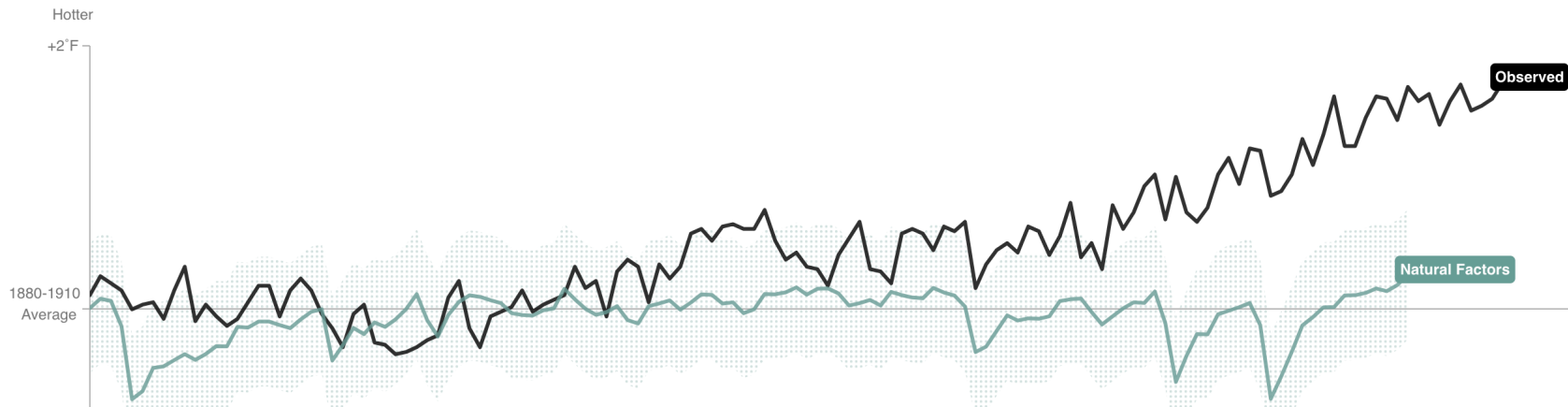
The data suggest no. Human industry emits about 100 times more CO₂ than volcanic activity, and eruptions release sulfate chemicals that can actually cool the atmosphere for a year or two.



Orbit + Sun Strength + Volcanoes

Is it All Three of These Things Combined?

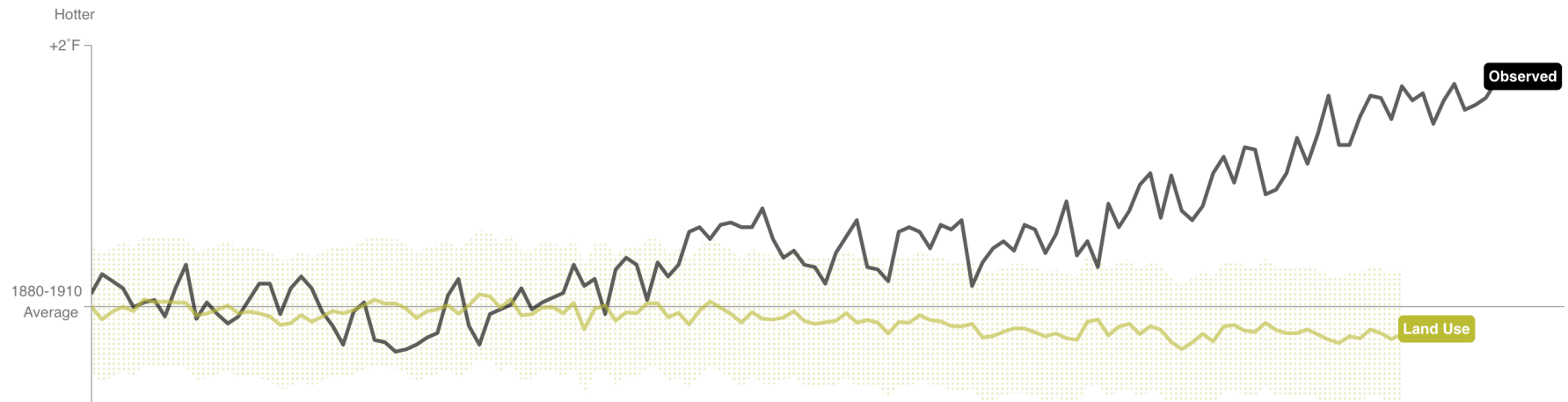
If it were, then the response to natural factors should match the observed temperature. Adding the natural factors together just doesn't add up.



Deforestation? (should be slight cooling!)

So If It's Not Nature, Is It Deforestation?

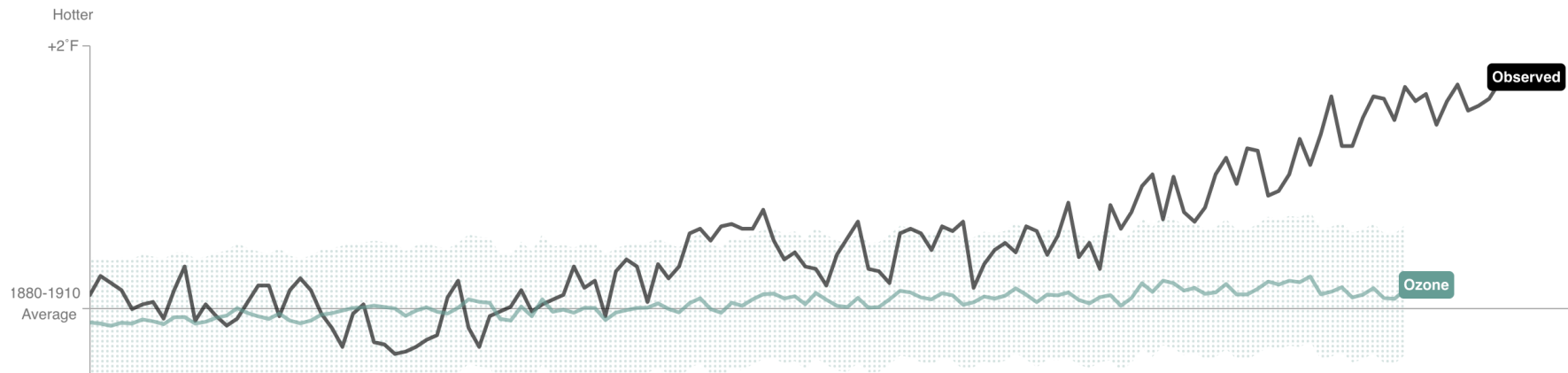
Humans have cut, plowed, and paved more than half the Earth's land surface. Dark forests are yielding to lighter patches, which reflect more sunlight—and have a slight cooling effect.



Ozone doesn't work either...

Or Ozone Pollution?

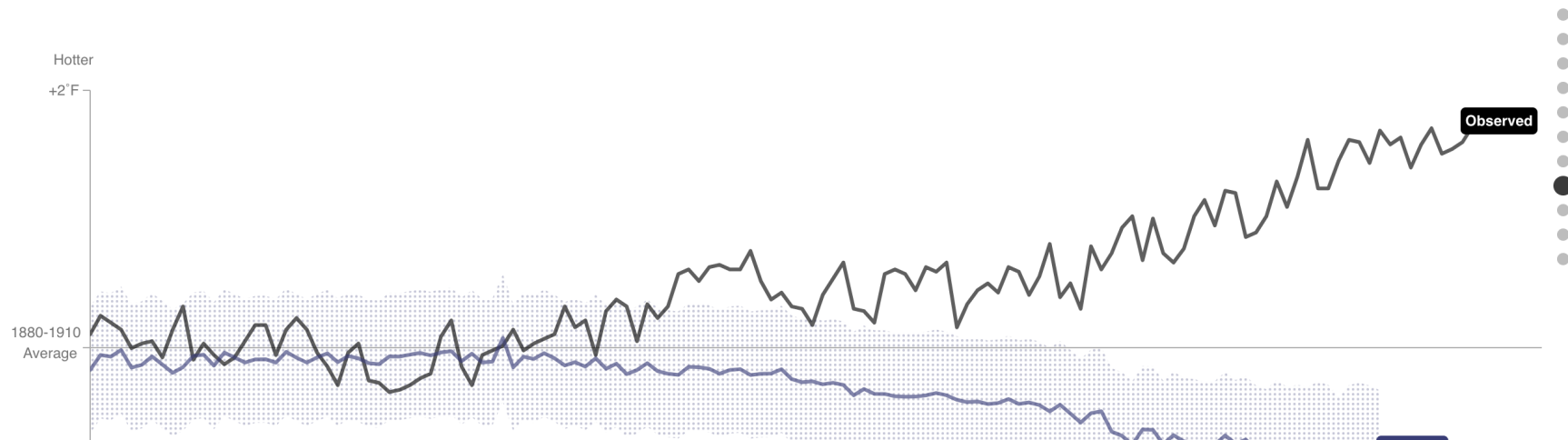
Natural ozone high in the atmosphere blocks harmful sunlight and cools things slightly. Closer to Earth, ozone is created by pollution and traps heat, making the climate a little bit hotter. What's the overall effect? Not much.



Aerosols may actually be 'hiding' the warming

Or Aerosol Pollution?

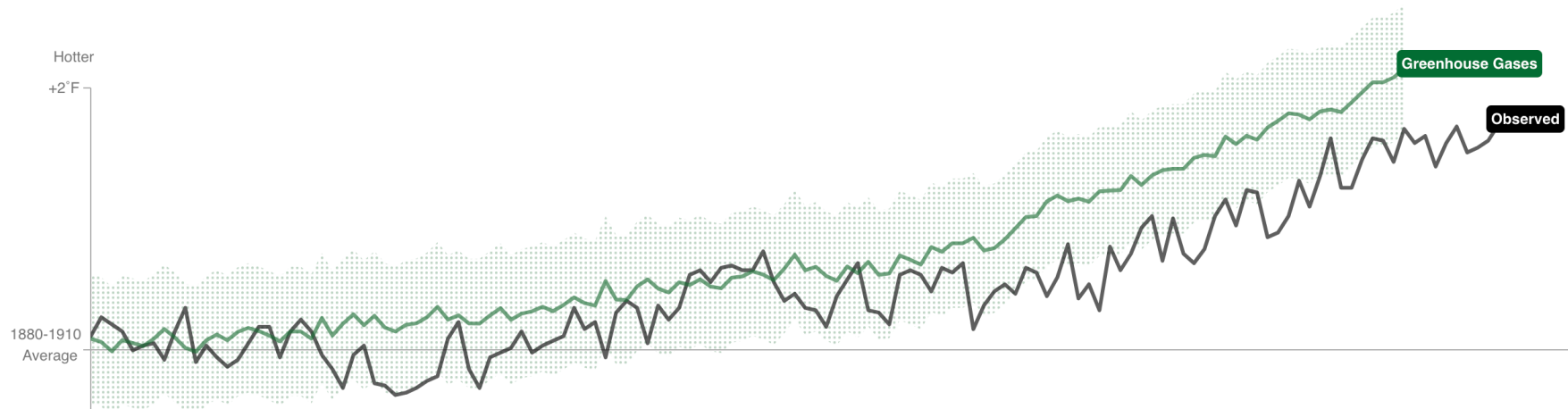
Some pollutants cool the atmosphere, like sulfate aerosols from coal-burning. These aerosols offset some of the warming. (Unfortunately, they also cause acid rain.)



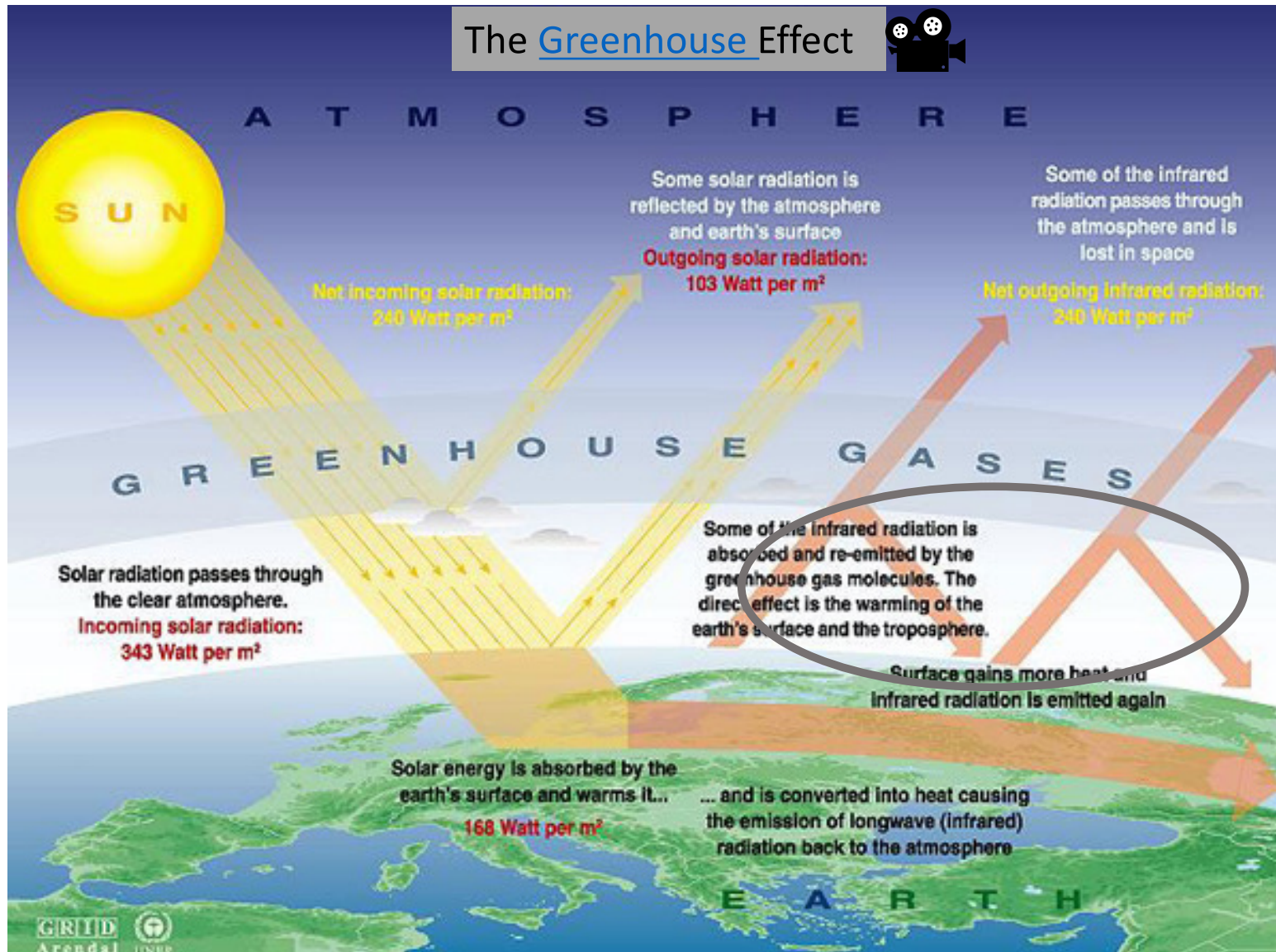
Human-produced greenhouse gases (primarily CO₂)

No, It Really Is Greenhouse Gases.

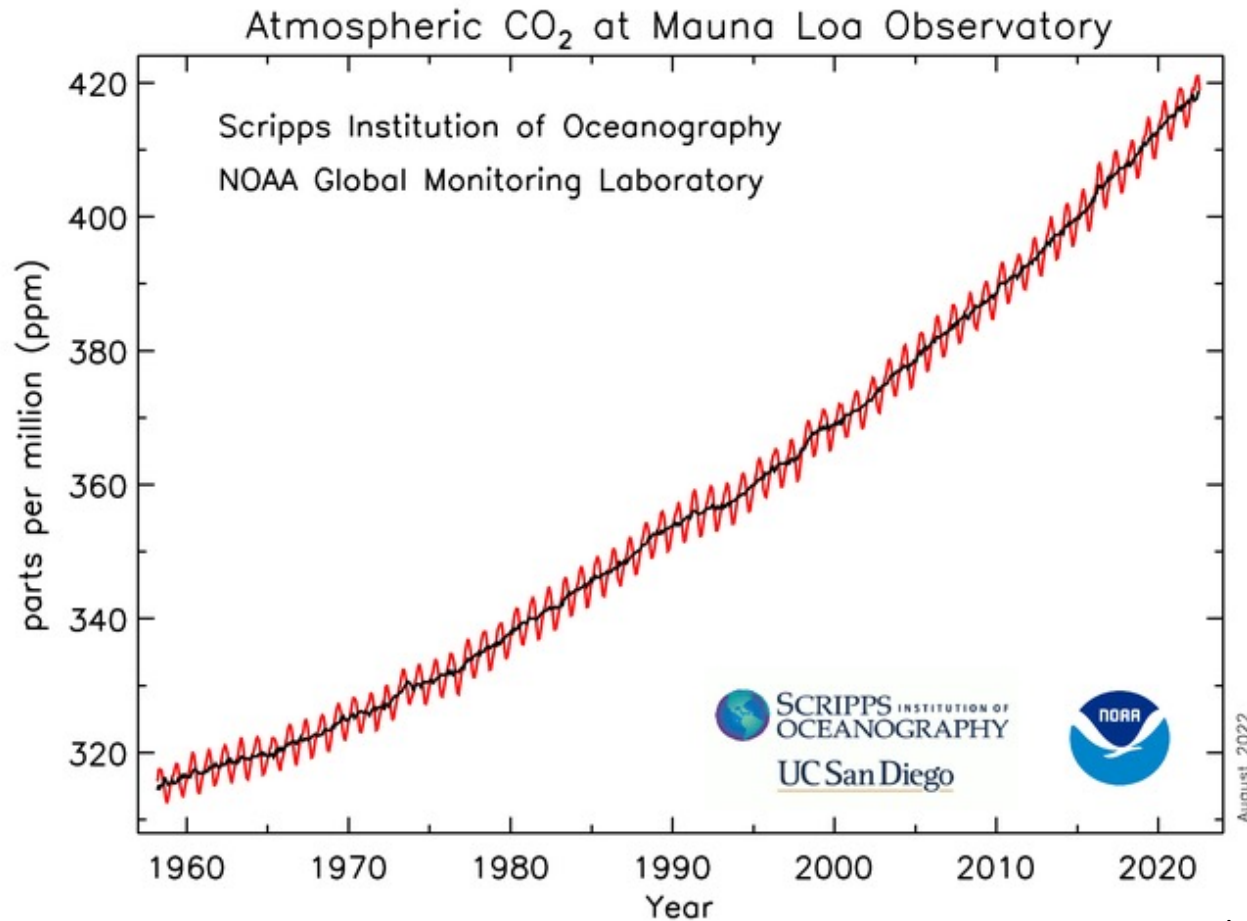
Atmospheric CO₂ levels are 40 percent higher than they were in 1750. The green line shows the influence of greenhouse gas emissions. It's no contest.



The Greenhouse Effect



Mauna Loa Curve or “Keeling Curve”



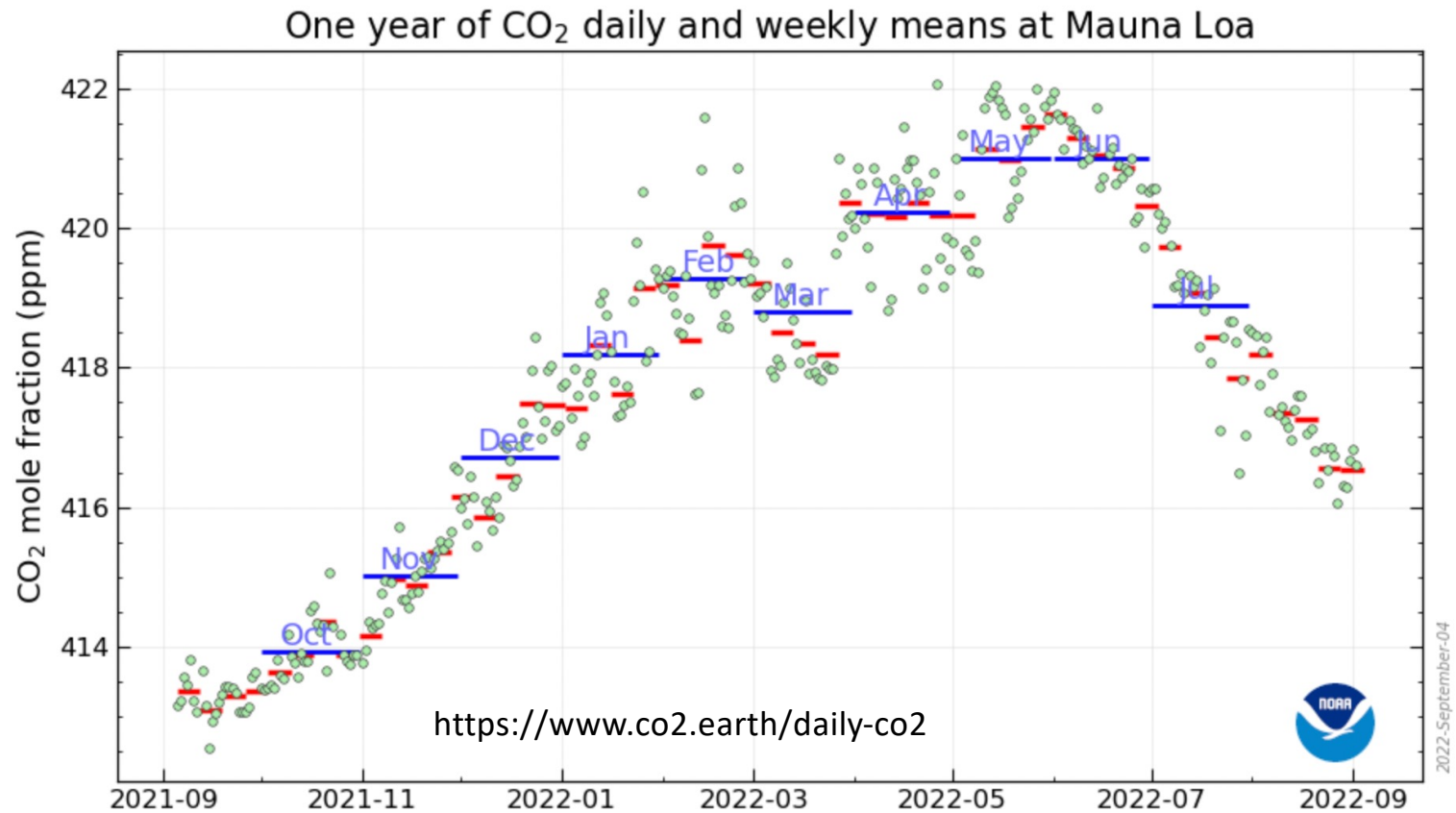
Dr Charles Dave Keeling,
measuring atm. CO₂
since 1958 (-2005)



Medal of Science 2001

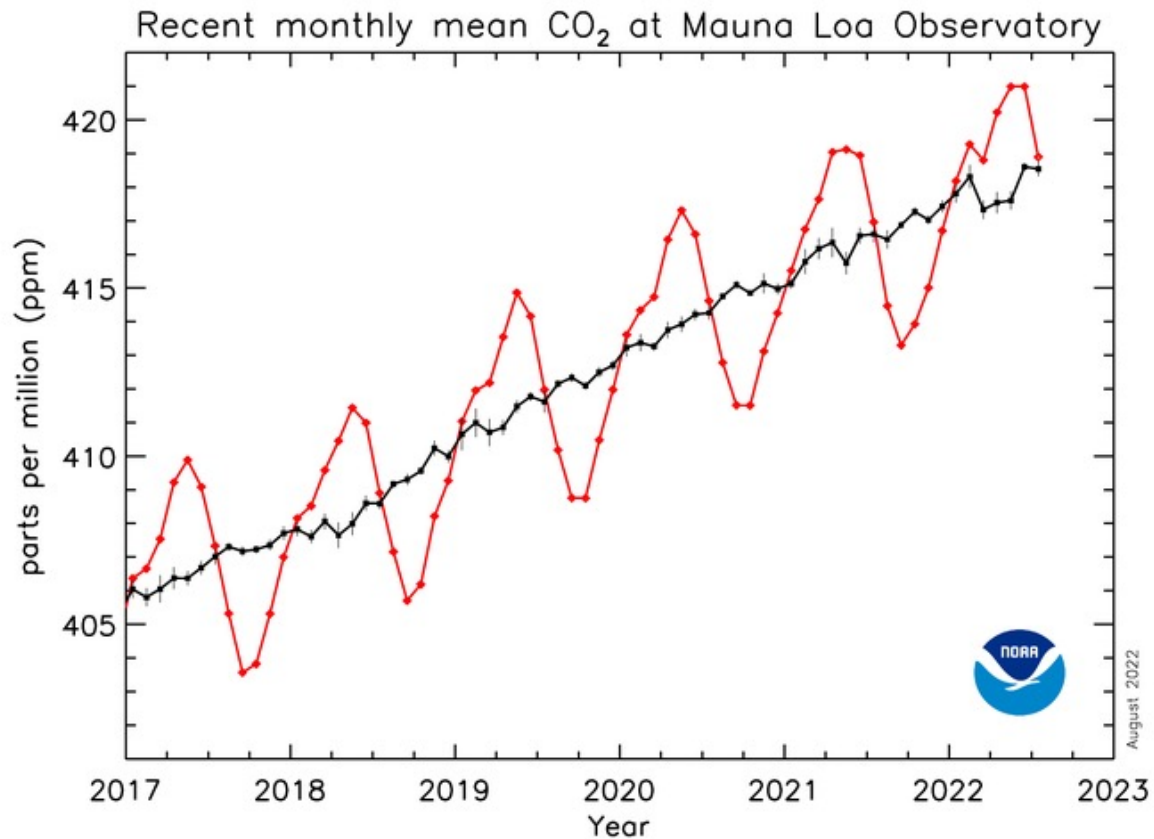
<https://keelingcurve.ucsd.edu/>

Mauna Loa Curve or “Keeling Curve”



Preliminary weekly (red line), monthly (blue line) and daily (green points) averages at Mauna Loa for the last year.

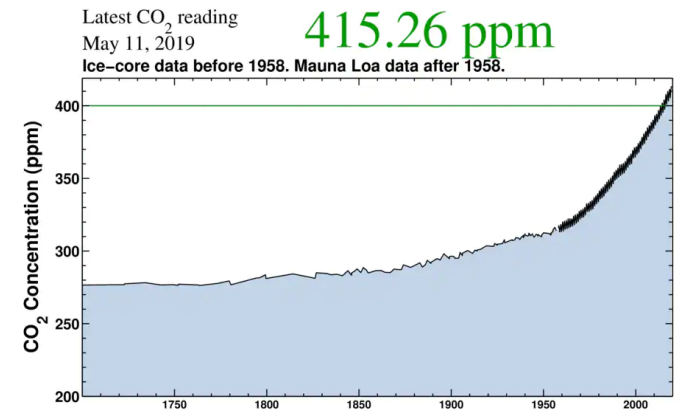
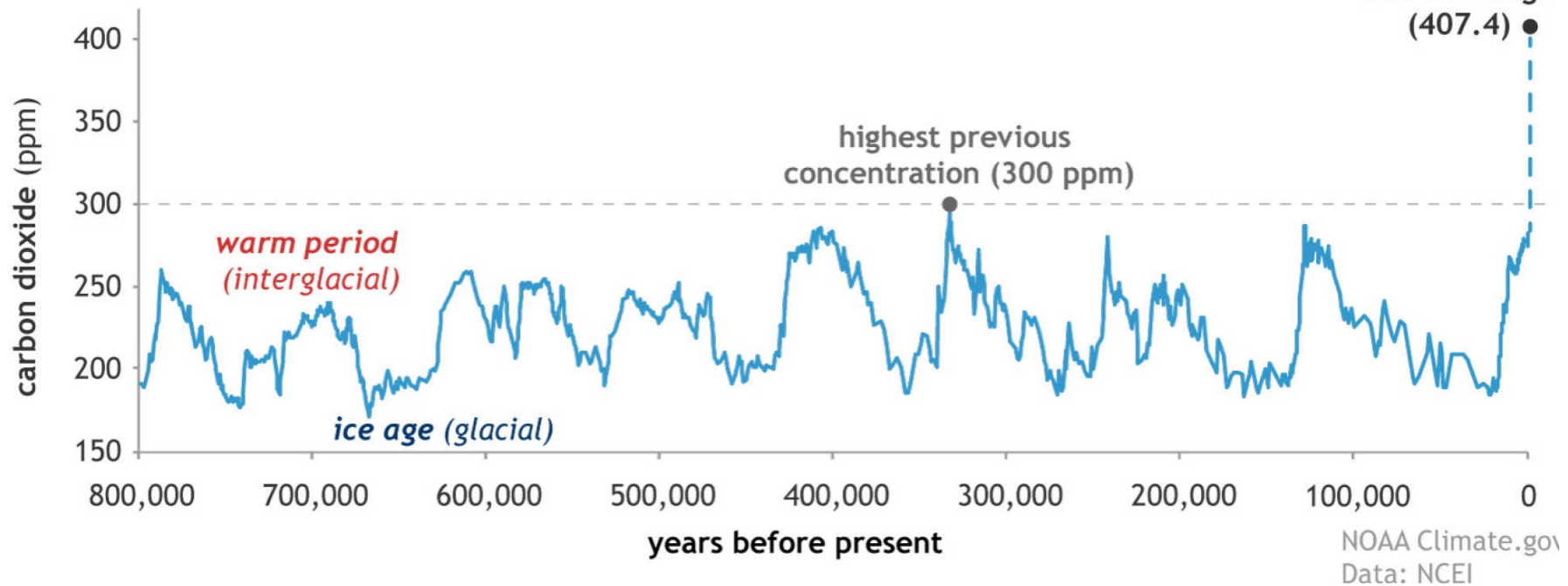
Mauna Loa Curve or “Keeling Curve”



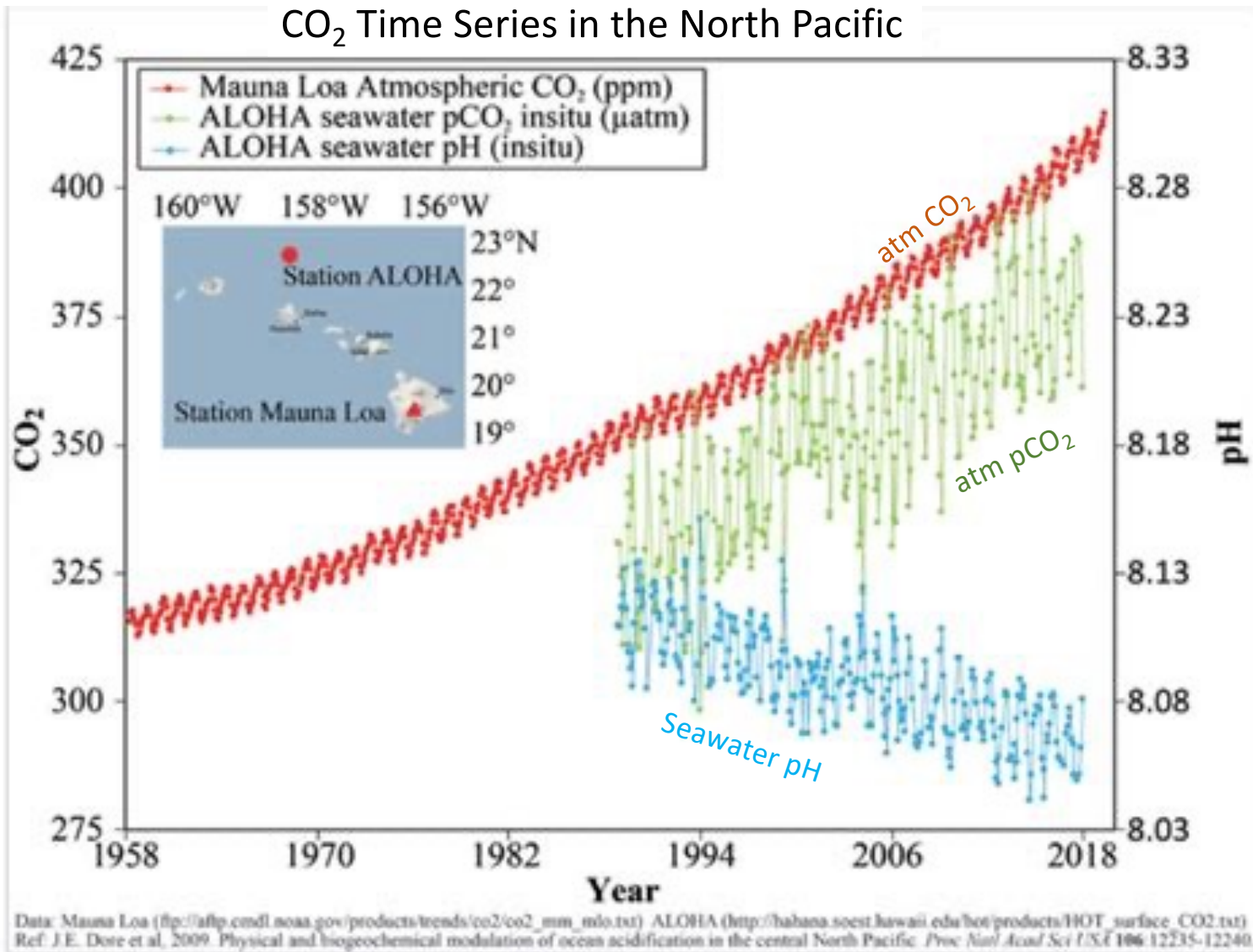
What's causing the oscillation?

[CO₂] through time

CO₂ during ice ages and warm periods for the past 800,000 years

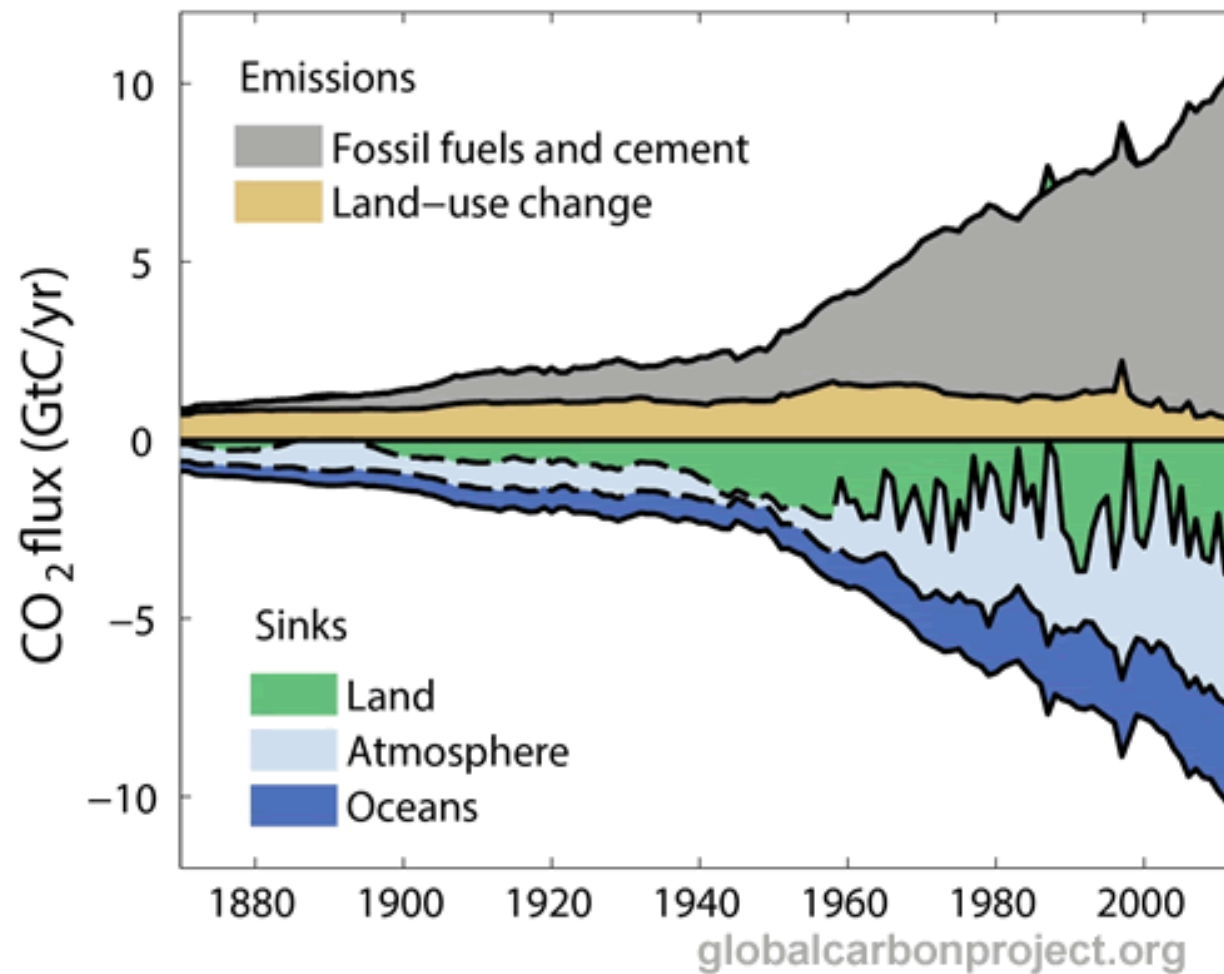


CO₂ Time Series in the North Pacific



Where's all the CO₂ going?

The Global Carbon Budget 1870-2012



To date the ocean has taken up 25-30% of the excess, how will this change with more CO₂?

“simple chemistry: carbon dioxide dissolves in water. It reacts with seawater, creating carbonic acid. Carbonic acid releases hydrogen ions, which combine with carbonate in seawater to form bicarbonate, a form of carbon that doesn’t escape the ocean easily.”



Temperature



Solubility



Temperature



Stratification

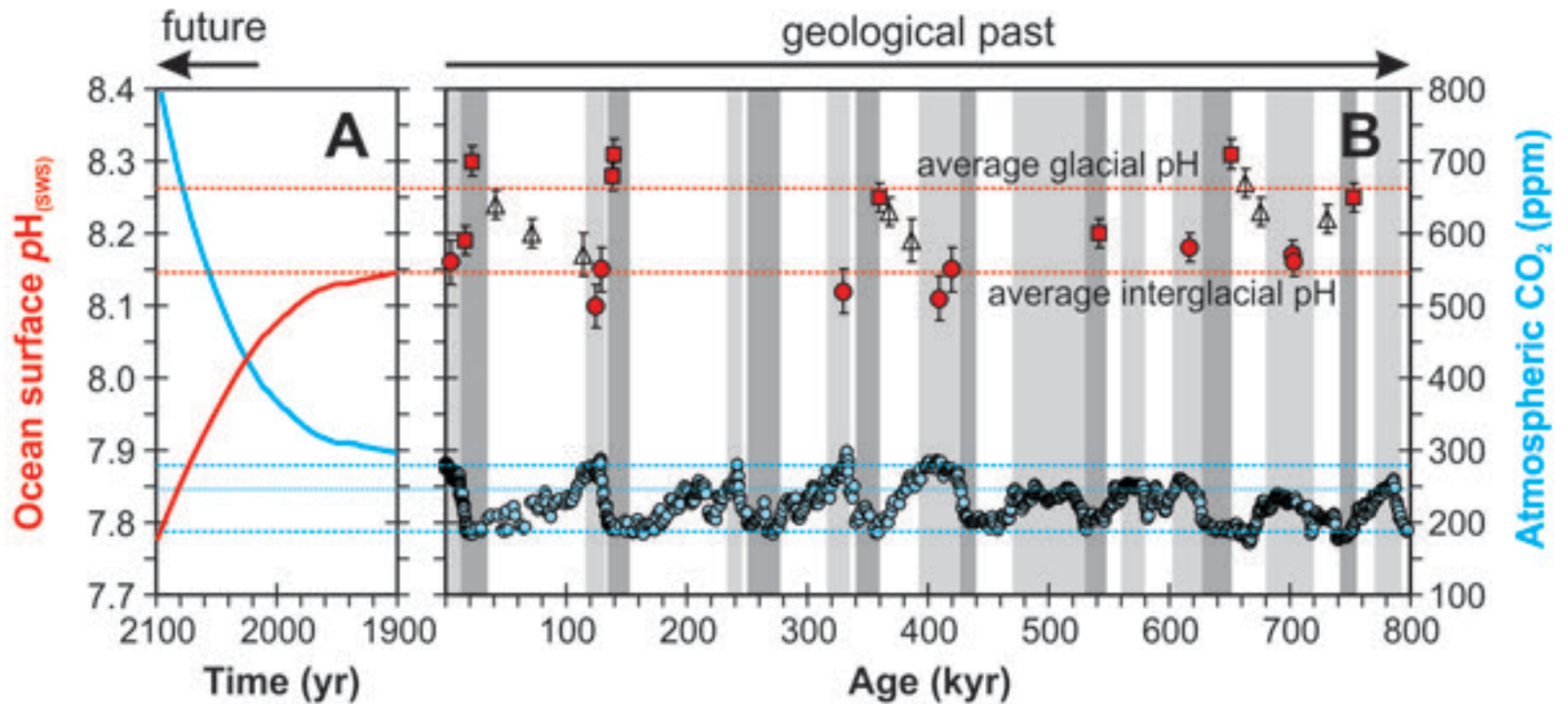


Mixing

“As temperatures rise, carbon dioxide leaks out of the ocean like a glass of root beer going flat on a warm day”

Putting change into perspective

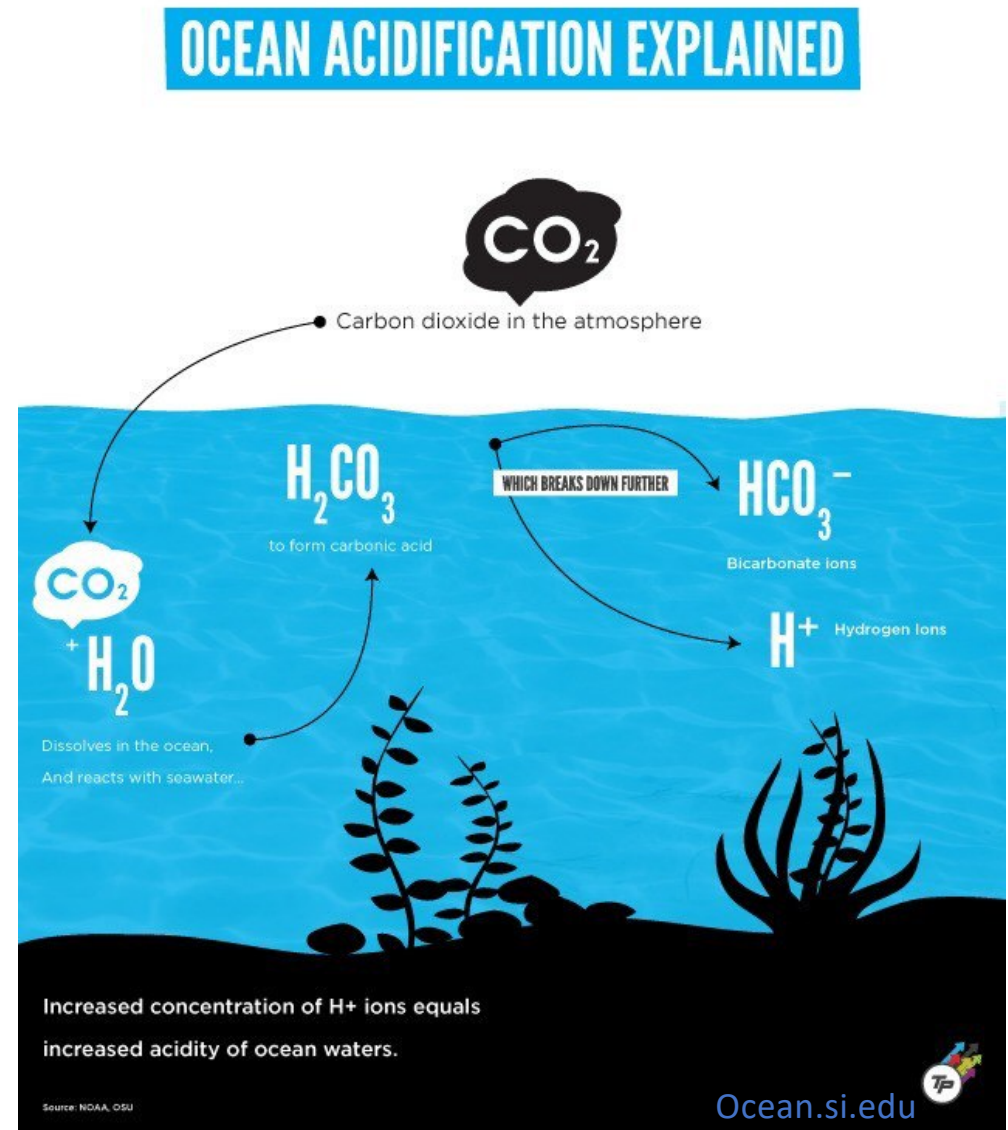
Trivial! In humans, normal blood pH is 7.35 to 7.45
a drop of 0.2 can lead to coma, even death



Barker & Ridgwell 2012, Nature

*In the past 200 years...
ocean water has become
30% more acidic
... faster than any known
change in ocean chemistry in
the last 50 million years*

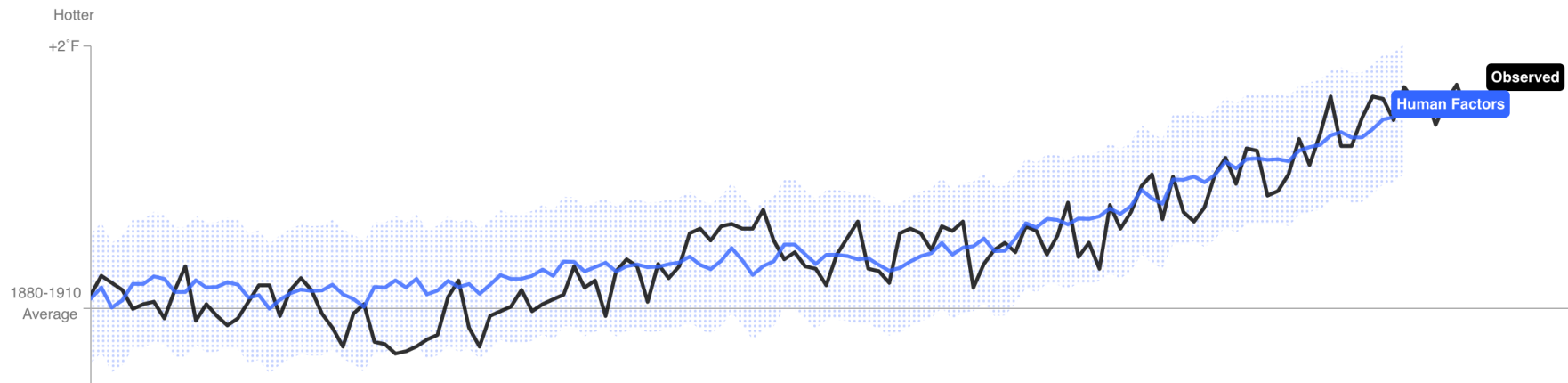
*while the chemistry is well
known... the biological
impacts are not*



GHG + Deforestation + Aerosols + Ozone

See for Yourself

Greenhouse gases warm the atmosphere. Aerosols cool it a little bit. Ozone and land-use changes add and subtract a little. Together they match the observed temperature, particularly since 1950.



What type of changes?

- Rising Sea Levels
- Rising Global Temperatures
- Warming Oceans
- Changing Precipitation
- Shrinking Ice Sheets
- Increasing Extreme Events
- Ocean Acidification
- Ocean Deoxygenation

