Should Alabamians be Concerned About Climate Change?

Cheyenne Vance

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## The Political Divide

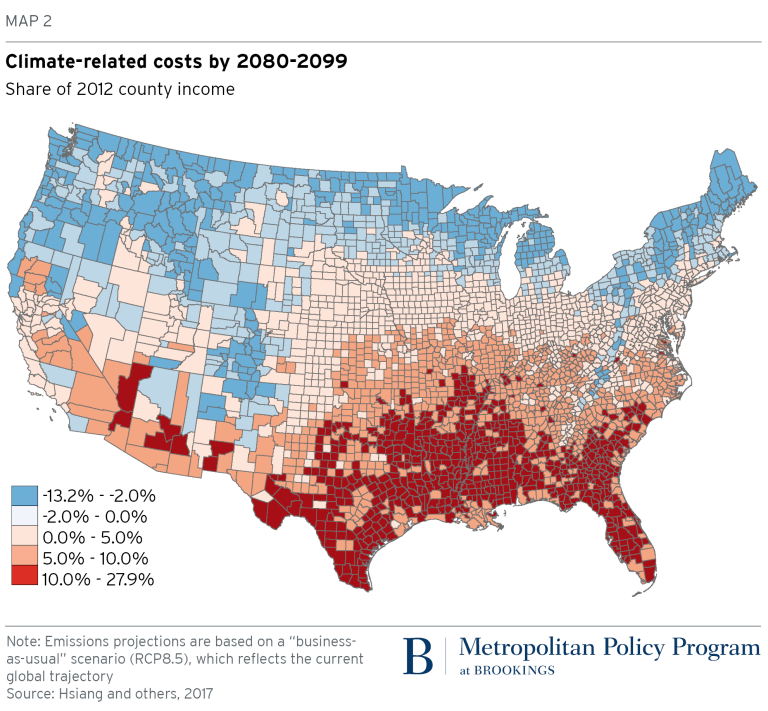
According to a 2018 survey done by National Surveys on Energy and Environment, 60% of Americans believe that global warming is happening, and that “humans are at least partially responsible for the rising temperatures.” However, only 35% of Republicans believe that climate change is partially a result of human actions, while 50% of Republicans do not believe climate change at all (National Surveys on Energy and Environment 2018). In the case of my hometown Alabama, a Republican stronghold, we might expect skepticism to be even higher than the national average. Several politicians who are also climate skeptics hail from the south which is quite ironic considering the south is predicted to bear the brunt of climate change impacts.By the year 2080 Alabama will suffer the fifth highest economic loss, behind only Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, all of which are red states (Brookings Institute 2017). Aside from economic loss, the south will most likely see an increase in mortality, loss of coastal lands and homes, and decreased agricultural production. 

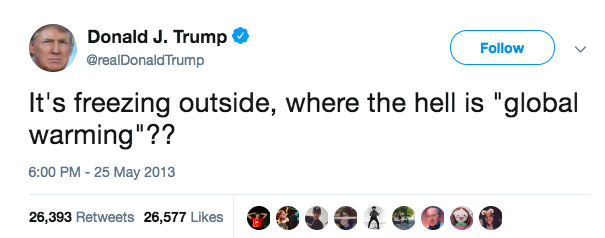
Figure 1: Percentage of economic losses caused by climate change (Hsiang et. al. 2017)

In this blog I will be testing the null hypothesis: Temperatures are not changing over time in Huntsville, Alabama. If I am able to reject this hypothesis based on the data, then Huntsville, Alabama is experiencing a change in temperatures. This hypothesis will only test whether or not Huntsville is experiencing climate change directly, but several studies have shown that climate change has indirect impacts on a global scale. I will first analyze climate trends in Northern Alabama, and then provide some detailed information on the impacts of these trends and climate change in general, including sea level rise, economic damage, and health risks.

## Roots of Skepticism in the South

How could climate change skeptics still exist despite the copious amounts of data pointing to climate change and the 95% of scientists who have confirmed it is happening? Well there are a few “logical” explanations for this skepticism. Many skeptics deny “global warming,” justifying their position with the record breaking winters we’ve been experiencing. For this reason I would like to avoid using the phrase global warming, and instead use climate change. In his book A Global Warming Primer, Jeffrey Bennett provides a detailed explanation of how global warming actually works. He states that, “global warming really means an increase in energy in the atmosphere and oceans,” which then increases the chances of “hurricanes, thunderstorms, and other extreme weather events,” (Bennett 2016). This also includes severe winter weather. With this newfound knowledge, we can quickly point out the logical fallacy present in the following tweets from President Trump.



  
In fact, with our understanding that global warming causes extreme weather events, President Trump’s tweets support the fact that the climate is changing drastically in all parts of the world. However, many southerners have chosen to stick with the idea that global warming strictly means drastically warmer temperatures, which are not as prevalent in the southern states. After acquiring Alabama NOAA temperature records from over a 60 year period, I created graphs of the climate trends in Huntsville, AL. The graph shows the average temperature trend in the hottest month, July, over a 60 year time period. Since climate change is a slow process, a more thorough and comprehensive observation could be made if I had access to a larger timeframe of data. However, I was able to observe some slight trends over a 60 year period.

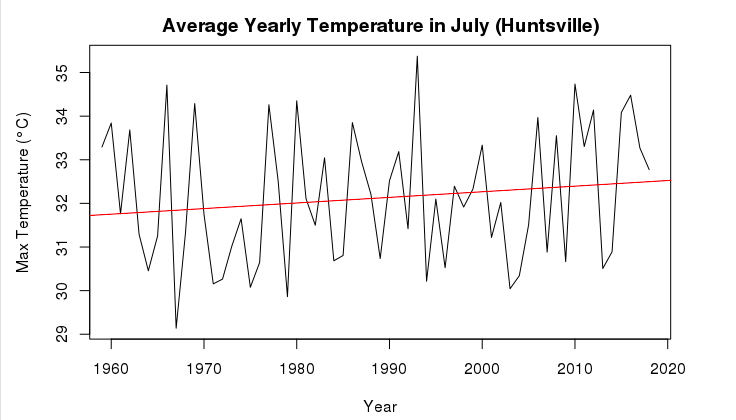


Figure 2: Average max temperatures recorded in July from 1958 to 2019 in Huntsville, AL (slope: 0.0128 p-value: 0.263)

Based off of my graph there seems to only be a small upward trend in maximum temperatures, but not a trend significant enough to alarm Alabamians. Furthermore, NOAA posted data on temperature anomalies in the U.S. which suggest that the south is one of the few places in the U.S. that has not seen significant changes in temperatures.

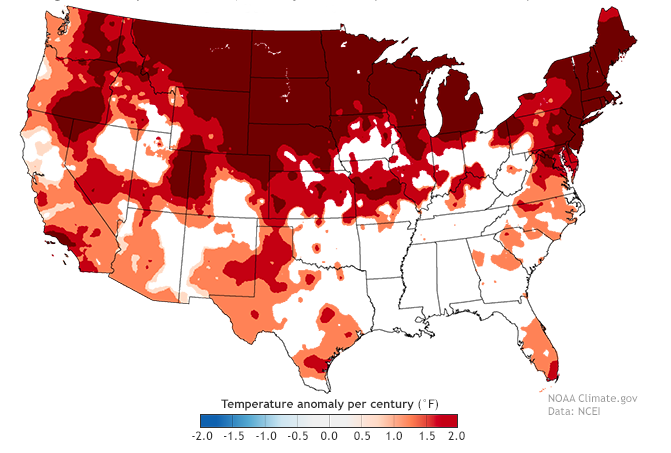


Figure 4: Statistically significant (95% confidence level) temperature anomalies recorded in February from 1895-2016 (NOAA Climate 2017)

Based off of this data, it makes sense why southerners may object to climate change or simply not care about it. If it doesn’t affect them, should they care? Well, it does affect them. The southern United States appears to be one of the few regions in the world that is actually cooling in some localized areas.

## The “Warming Hole”

The third National Climate Assessment reported that there was unusual cooling happening in the Southeast between 1991 and 2012. They stated that this was “unusual compared to the rest of the U.S. and the globe.” This phenomenon has been dubbed the “global warming hole.” (National Geographic 2014) Intrigued by this cooling phenomenon, I decided to analyze the minimum average monthly temperatures in Huntsville, Alabama. From this data I observed a much more striking heating trend, however there were a lot of extreme low temperatures recorded. From the data, the "warming hole" seems to be represented by the sharp dips and lack of high temperature extremes that occurs between 1990 and 2020. However, there is a sharp increase around 2018 suggesting that the warming hole is probably no longer occuring.

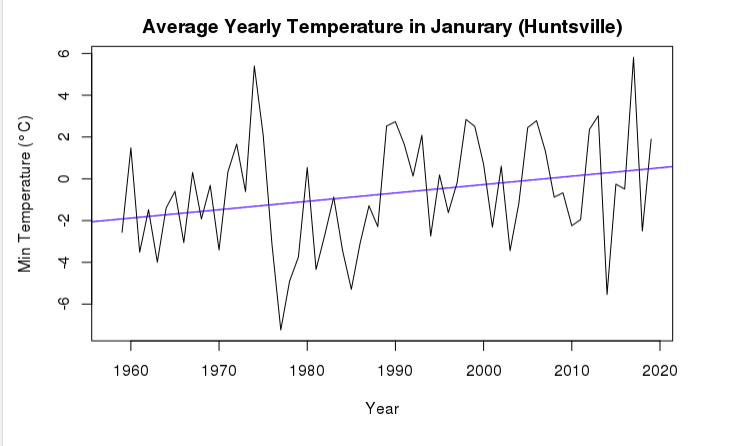


Figure 5: Average minimum temperatures recorded in January from 1958 to 2019 in Huntsville

The p-value for this model was .039 with a slope of 0.04, meaning the trend is statistically significant, and that I can reject the null hypothesis: Temperatures are not changing over time in Alabama. In short, yes Alabamians should be concerned about climate change. However, they should not just be concerned about long-term warming trends, but also localized cooling trends and increases in extreme weather events. While the causes of the warming hole are debated, a team of researchers have done an attribution study to figure out this mystery.

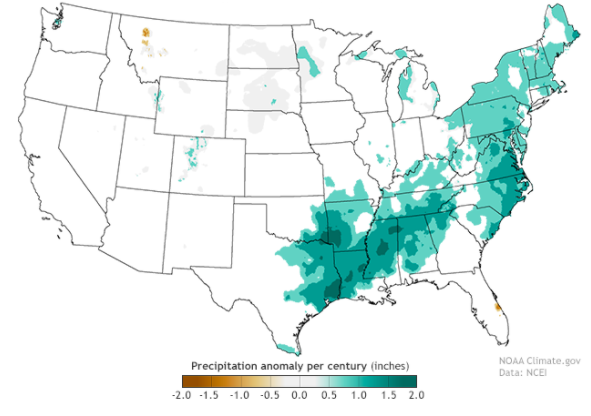


Figure 6: Precipitation trends, Autumn 1895-2016 (95% confidence interval), (NOAA Climate 2017)

The team concluded that aerosols, which are naturally occuring and man made particulates, were most likely the cause of the warming hole. They also discuss the complexity of the cooling and warming role aerosols play. Airborne absorbing aerosols have been reported to raise regional temperature by reducing the local large-scale cloud cover (Yu et. al 2014), but an increase in particulates in the air could also cause cooling. A 2012 study published in the journal Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics found “that particulate pollution over the eastern United States has delayed the warming that we would expect to see from increasing greenhouse gases," (Leibensperger 2012). While there are many possibilities likely at play, there are many factors to consider such as high population density and combustion-related emissions (Yu et. al. 2014). In my analysis I only worked with data from two stations, and couldn’t take into account the several other factors involved in climate change, which is a common problem when approaching these sorts of research questions. One thing is for certain: anthropogenic activities play a large role in climate trends.

## What is at Stake?

Alabama, along with the other southern states, will face some of the largest economic and ecological impacts if they continue business as usual. A very likely cause of increased particulate matter is the burning of coal, which the South is heavily reliant on. This particulate matter has caused extreme dips in temperature in heavily industrialized cities, and increased temperature in other parts of the state.It's important to note that both extreme high and low temperatures are a sign of climate change. The south is already experiencing rising sea-levels, an increase in severe storms such as hurricanes, and heat spells (National Climate Assessment). Several teams of scientists have conducted studies documenting sea level rise along the Gulf Coast and its impacts which include the loss of coastal forests, salt‐marshes, coral reefs, and shallow marine benthic communities. In 1990, rates of relative sea‐level rise along the Gulf of Mexico were documented as high as 11.9 mm yr−1 in Louisiana (Penland et. al., 1990), and have since been going up.

The economic impacts will be severe, especially along the coast. The Gulf of Mexico contributes over $2.2 trillion to the U.S. Gross Domestic Product (NOAA-NOS 2008). It is the seventh largest economy in the world, producing 1.2 billion pounds of seafood per year, and includes six of the top ten ports in the U.S. (Ellis et. al., 2010) Hurricanes and sea level rise are destroying properties, and threatening the economies along the coast. As I mentioned before, southern states will suffer the most severe economic losses as a result of nation-wide climate change impacts if they do not convert to more sustainable forms of energy.

These extreme weather events are also particularly dangerous for vulnerable groups of people. In a more global context climate change has been associated with increases in malnutrition, increased deaths, disease and injury due to heat waves, floods, storms, fires and droughts; the increased burden of diarrhoeal disease; and the increased frequency of cardio-respiratory diseases due to higher concentrations of ground level ozone related to climate change (IPOC 2007). The elderly, children, and those with health conditions will especially be affected by these impacts. African Americans were only second, after individuals aged 65+, of the largest demographics affected by heat-related deaths and comprise over 27% of Alabama's population. While these conditions may not pose a significant problem for the wealthy, those with lower incomes will have a hard time adapting, and will disproportionately suffer the impacts of climate change, while reaping very few of the benefits.

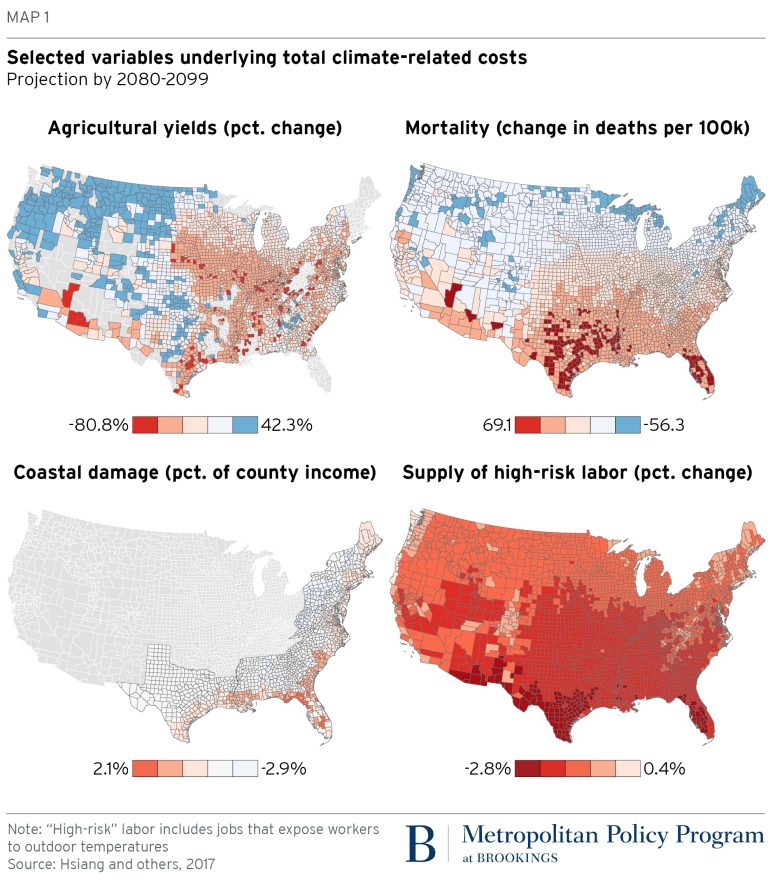


Figure 7: Total percent change in climate-related attribution costs, (Hsiang et. al. 2017)

## Conclusion

Several scientists across the country are in agreement that climate change is occurring and have the data to show it. As mentioned earlier, my data confirms that yes, Alabamians should be concerned, but what else can we do? A few major steps that the south can take is adopting cleaner energy sources, and reducing energy usage overall. However, a major step is first admitting that climate change is occurring and educating ourselves on the matter. Climate change should not be a partisan issue because it affects all of us and will affect future generations. I hope that a major take away from this blog is that climate change is not simply warming temperatures, but an increase in extreme weather events overall. Finally while part of climate change is due to natural processes, human activity is playing a significant role in exacerbating the issue.

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