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References

Climate: A whirlwind tour

Open Seminar Series, Department of Physics

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Climate change

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Regional warming in the decade 2006-2015 relative to preindustrial

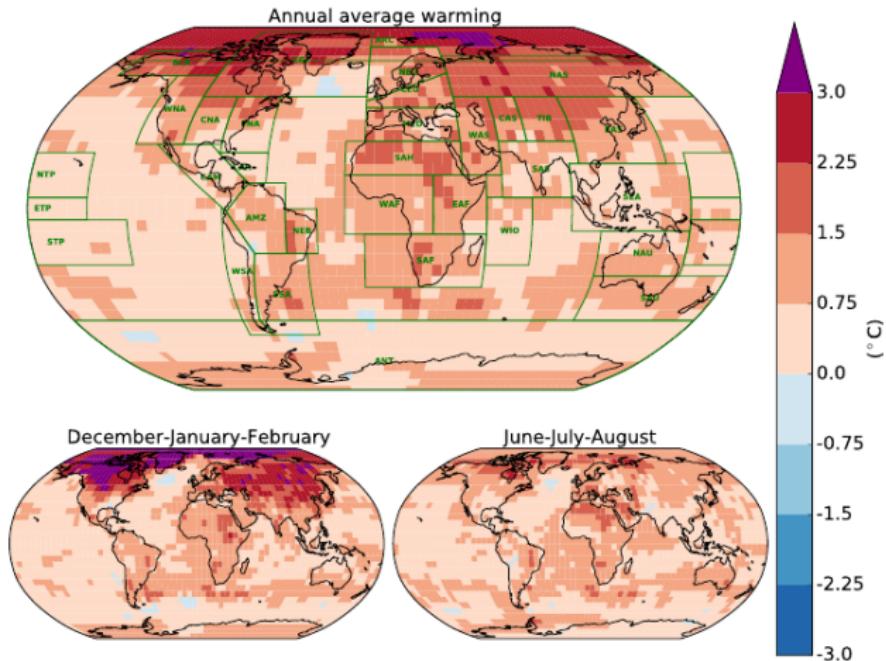


Figure 1 : Temperature change (2005 - 2015) with respect to pre-industrial (1850-1900). Source: *IPCC SR15, 2018*.

Historical CO₂ levels

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Latest CO₂ reading
October 25, 2018

Ice-core data before 1958. Mauna Loa data after 1958.

406.53 ppm

CO₂ Concentration (ppm)

Thousands of Years Ago

Figure 2 : Historical CO₂ levels. Source: *Scripps, UCSD*

Palaeo record

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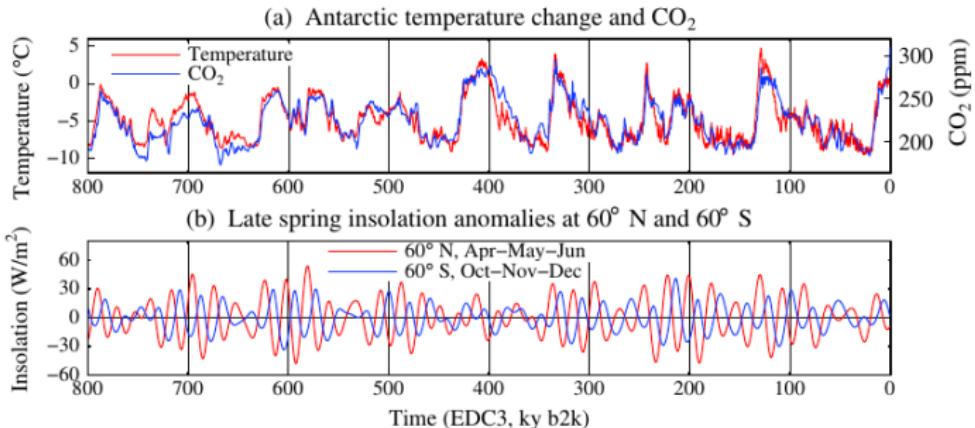


Figure 3 : (a) Antarctic (Dome C) temperature anomaly relative to 10kyr, CO₂ levels (Lüthi et al., 2008); (b) Insolation anomalies.

Source: (Hansen et al., 2016)

Radiative forcing

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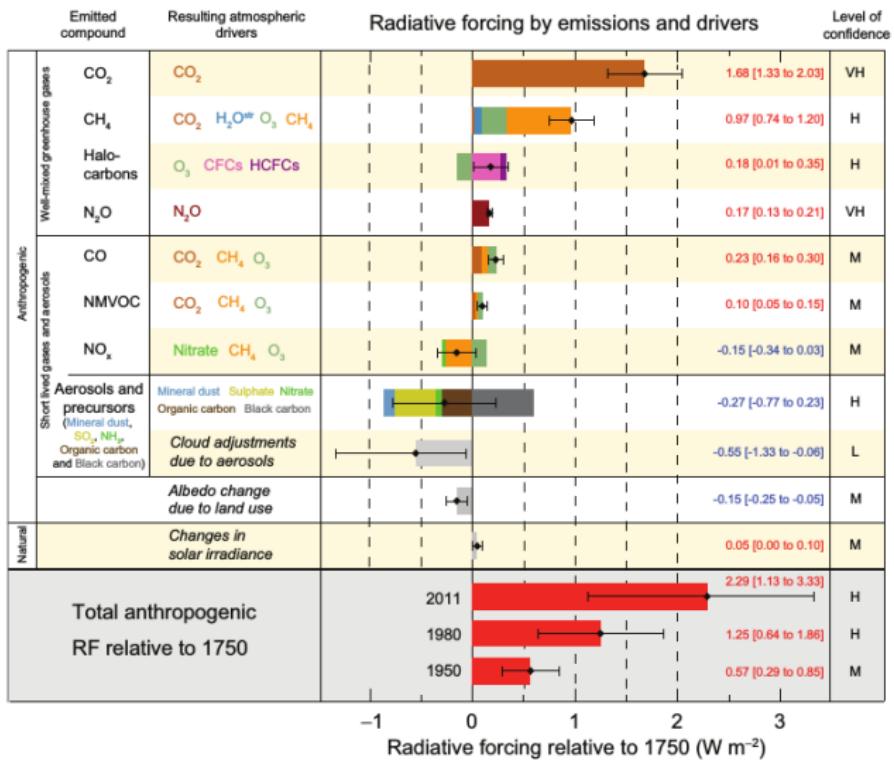


Figure 4 : Radiative forcing. Source: IPCC-WG1, 2013

Earth's energy budget

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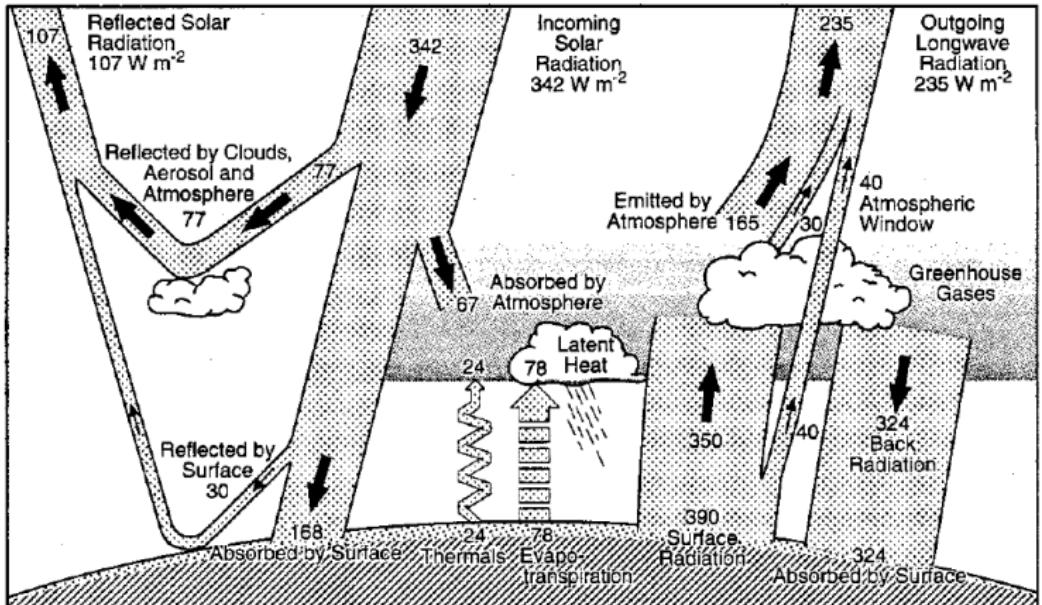


Figure 5 : (Kiehl and Trenberth, 1997)

Aerosols

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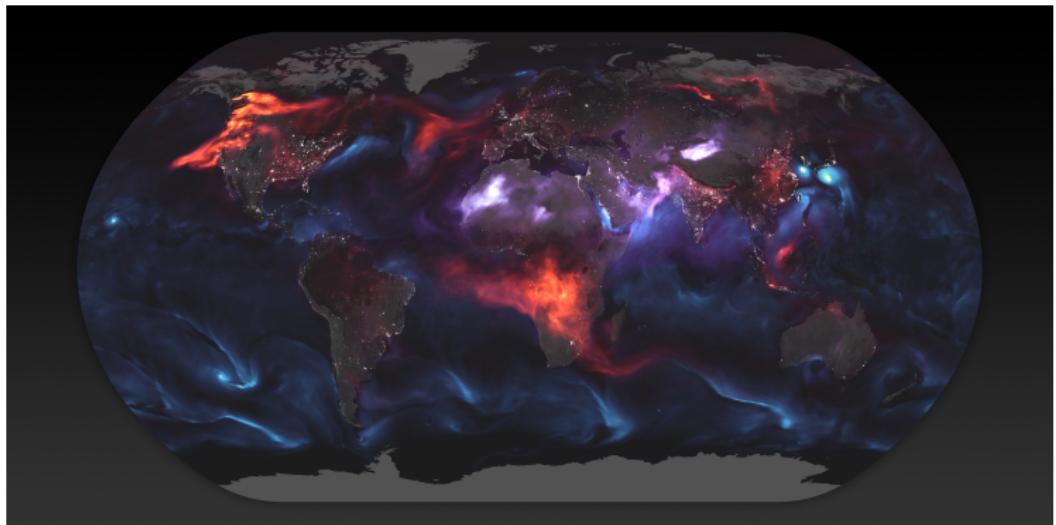


Figure 6 : Wildfires, dust, and sea salt - August 23rd, 2018. Source:

NASA GEOS-FP

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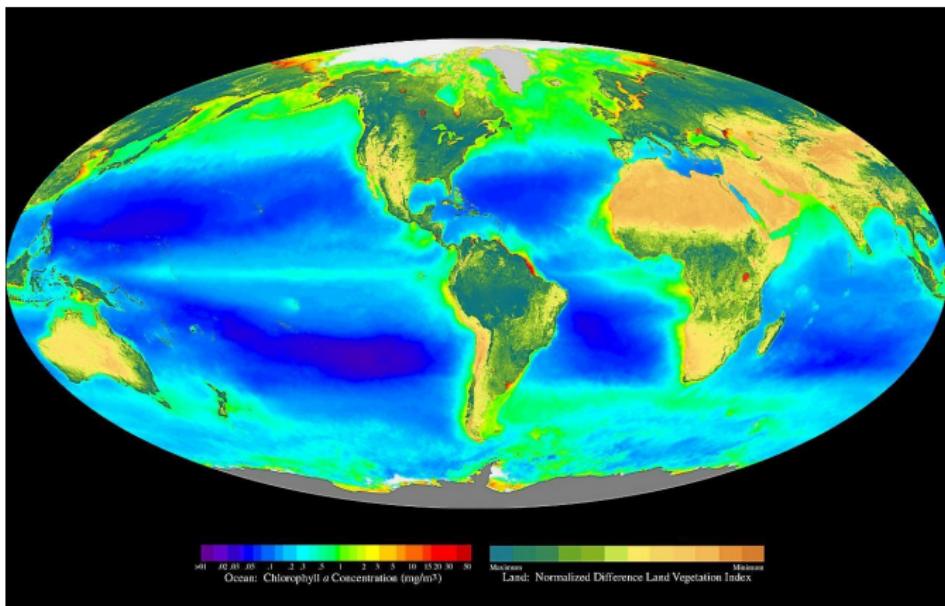


Figure 7 : Abundance of photosynthesizing organisms. Source: NASA, GSFC (SeaWiFS)

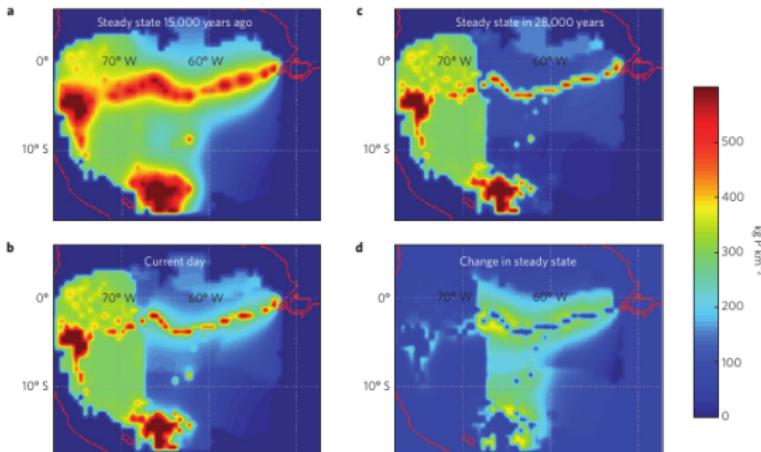


Figure 3 | Map showing changing ecosystem P concentrations in South America due to megafauna extinctions. **a**, The steady-state estimate of P concentrations in the Amazon basin before the megafaunal extinctions with a lateral diffusivity Φ_{excreta} value of $4.4 \text{ km}^2 \text{ yr}^{-1}$. **b**, The current-day estimate of P concentrations 12,000 years after the extinctions with current animals and a Φ_{excreta} value of $0.027 \text{ km}^2 \text{ yr}^{-1}$. **c**, Estimated P concentrations in the Amazon basin 28,000 years in the future. **d**, The difference between the pre- and post-extinction equilibrium (**a** and **c**).

Table 1 | Average $\Phi_{\text{excreta}} * \alpha B$ ($\text{km}^2 \text{ yr}^{-1}$) for each continent calculated for modern species and modern plus extinct species.

	North America	South America	Australia	Eurasia	Africa
Number of species extinct	65	64	45	9	13
Mean weight of extinct animals (kg)	846	1,156	188	2,430	970
Modern $\Phi_{\text{excreta}} * \alpha B$	13,876	12,934	21,804	21,779	265,621
Modern + extinct fauna $\Phi_{\text{excreta}} * \alpha B$	$140,716 (\pm 38,000)$	$283,854 (\pm 81,000)$	$48,250 (\pm 8,000)$	$118,349 (\pm 29,000)$	$324,848 (\pm 18,000)$
Percentage of original	10% ($\pm 2\%$)	5% ($\pm 1\%$)	45% ($\pm 6\%$)	18% ($\pm 4\%$)	82% ($\pm 4\%$)

Bottom row is the percentage of the original $\Phi_{\text{excreta}} * \alpha B$ remaining. The error represents an uncertainty in extinct species distribution of 30%.

Figure 8 : Source: (Doughty et al., 2013)

Biosphere

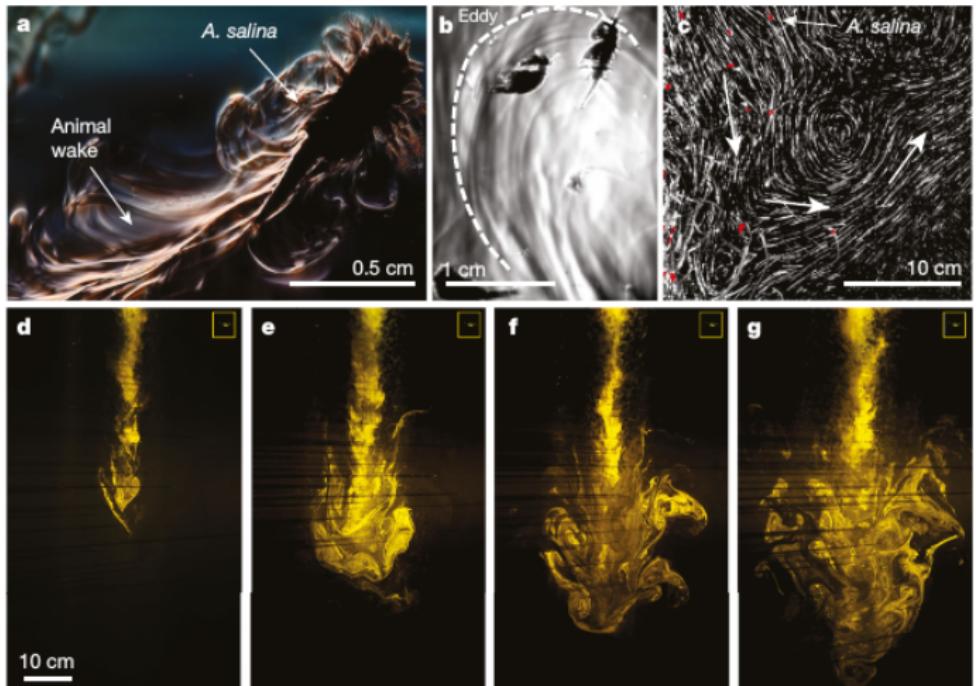


Figure 9 : Flow visualization of diffusion caused by the vertical migration of *A. Salina* (brine shrimp). $\nu_{\text{eff}}/\nu_{\text{mol}} \approx 10^3$ Source: (Houghton et al., 2018)

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Thermohaline circulation

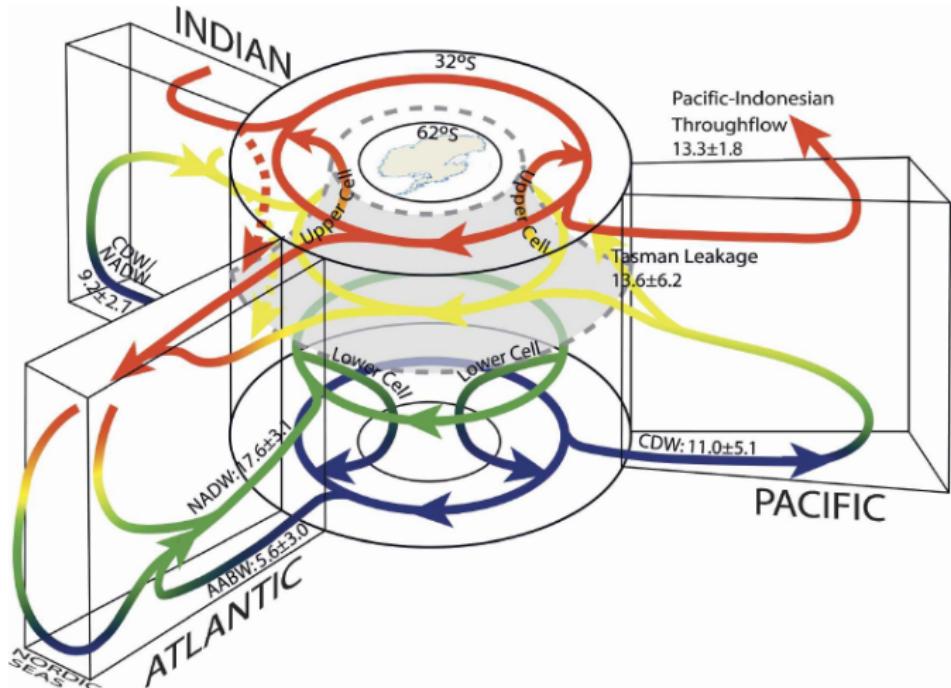


Figure 10 : Global thermohaline circulation source: Lumpkin and Speer, 2007
(Lumpkin and Speer, 2007)

Ocean 2

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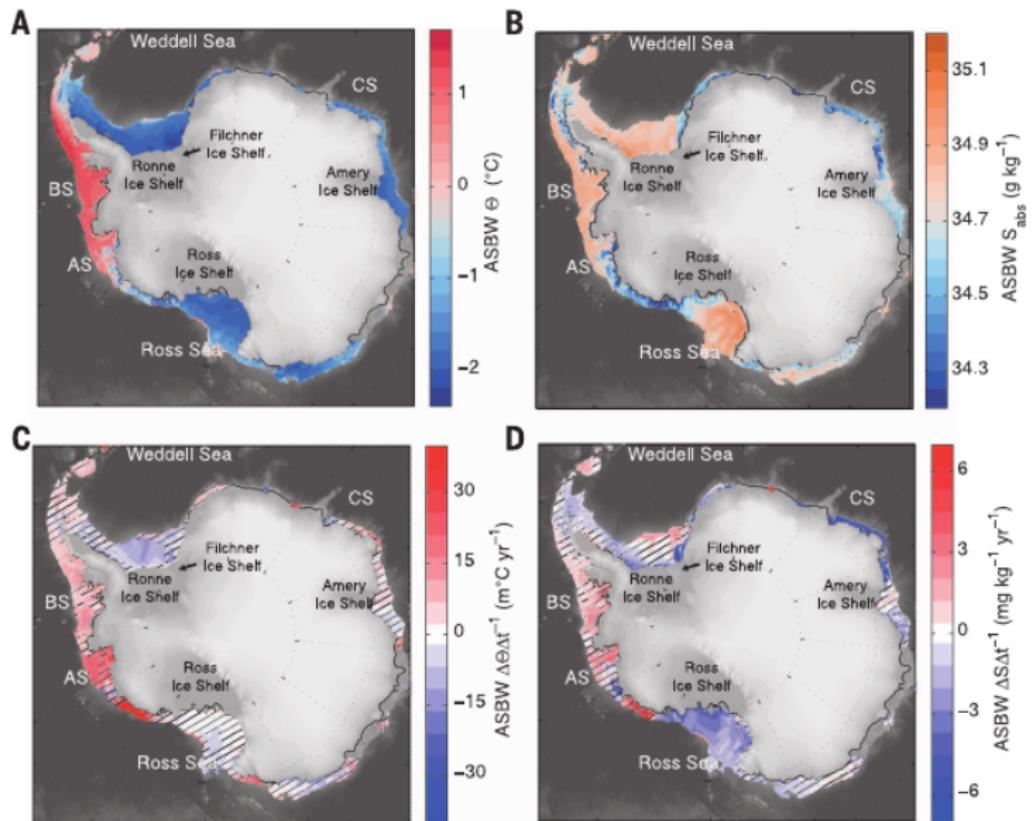


Figure 11 : Antarctic shelf sea bottom water properties and trends. Source: (Schmidtko et al., 2014)

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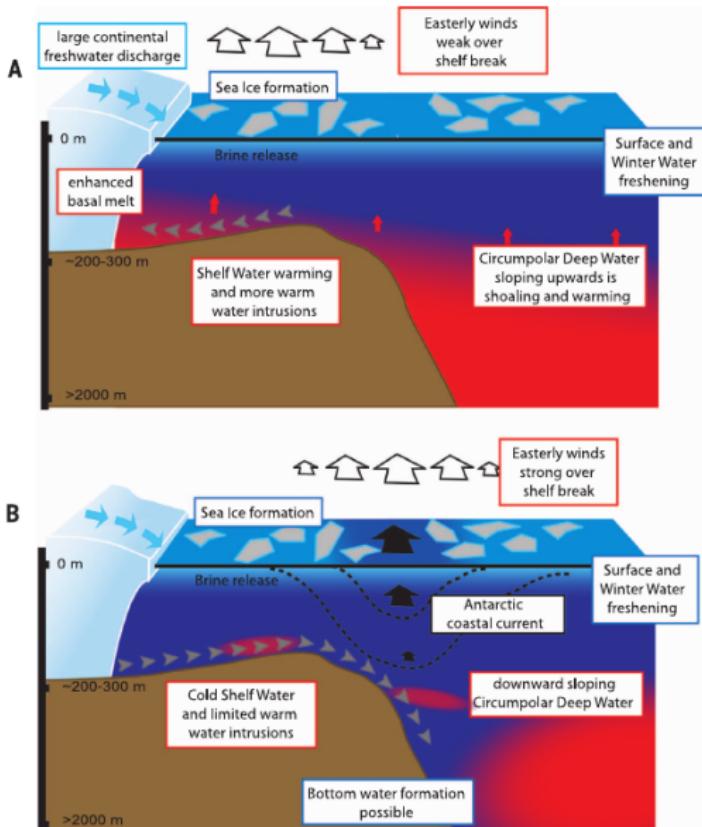


Figure 12 : Mechanisms of ocean currents warming the continental ice shelves of the Antarctic. Source: (Schmidtko et al., 2014)

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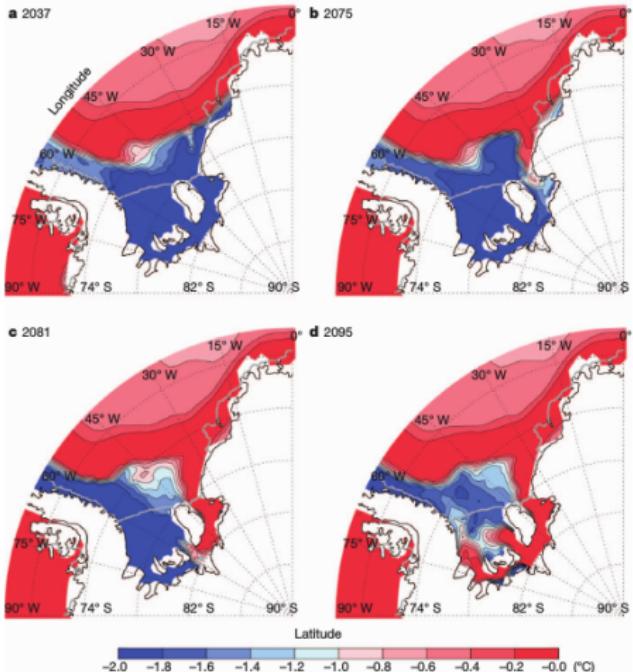


Figure 13 : Modelling the future shelf bed of the Weddell Sea.

Source: (Hellmer et al., 2012)

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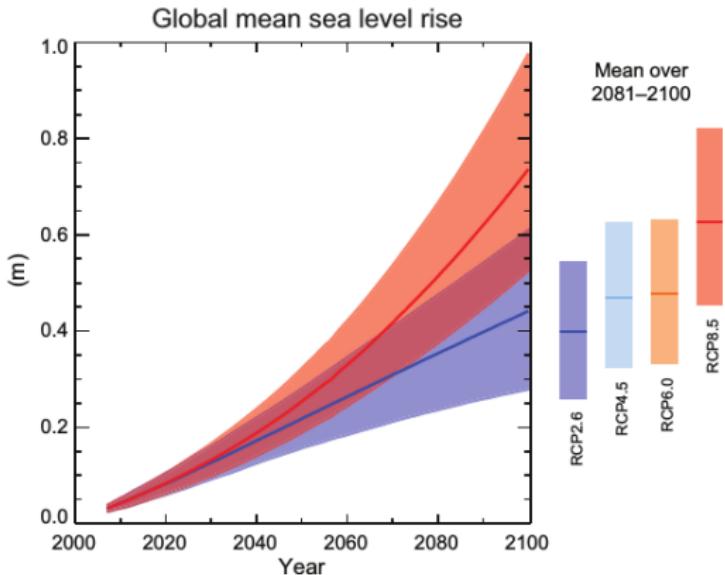


Figure 14 : IPCC 2013, sea level rise projections. Source: IPCC 2013,

AR5-WG1

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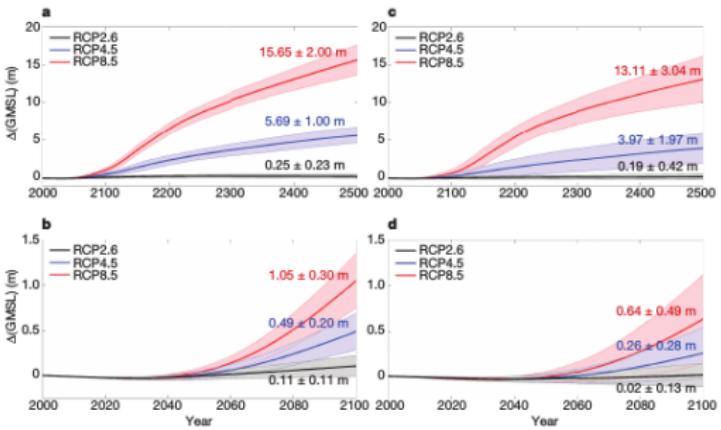


Figure 15 : Model analyses of future Antarctic contribution to sea level rise. Source: (DeConto and Pollard, 2016)

Reference I

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