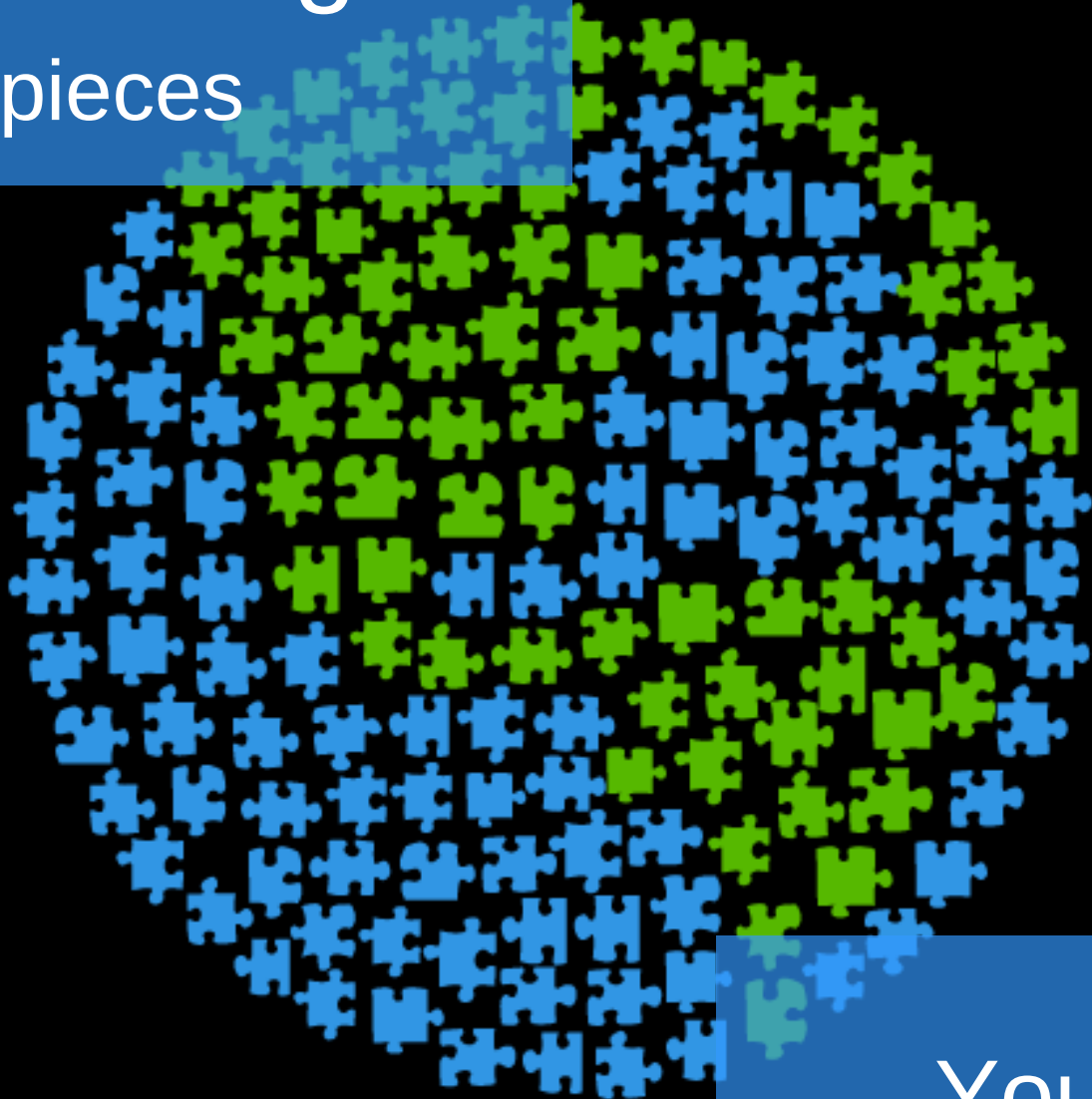


Climate Change:

Fitting the pieces
together



Presented by:

Your Name
Here



Outline

- What changes climate?
- Is it real?
- How do we know?
- Why should we care?
- How sure are scientists?
- What next—what can we do?

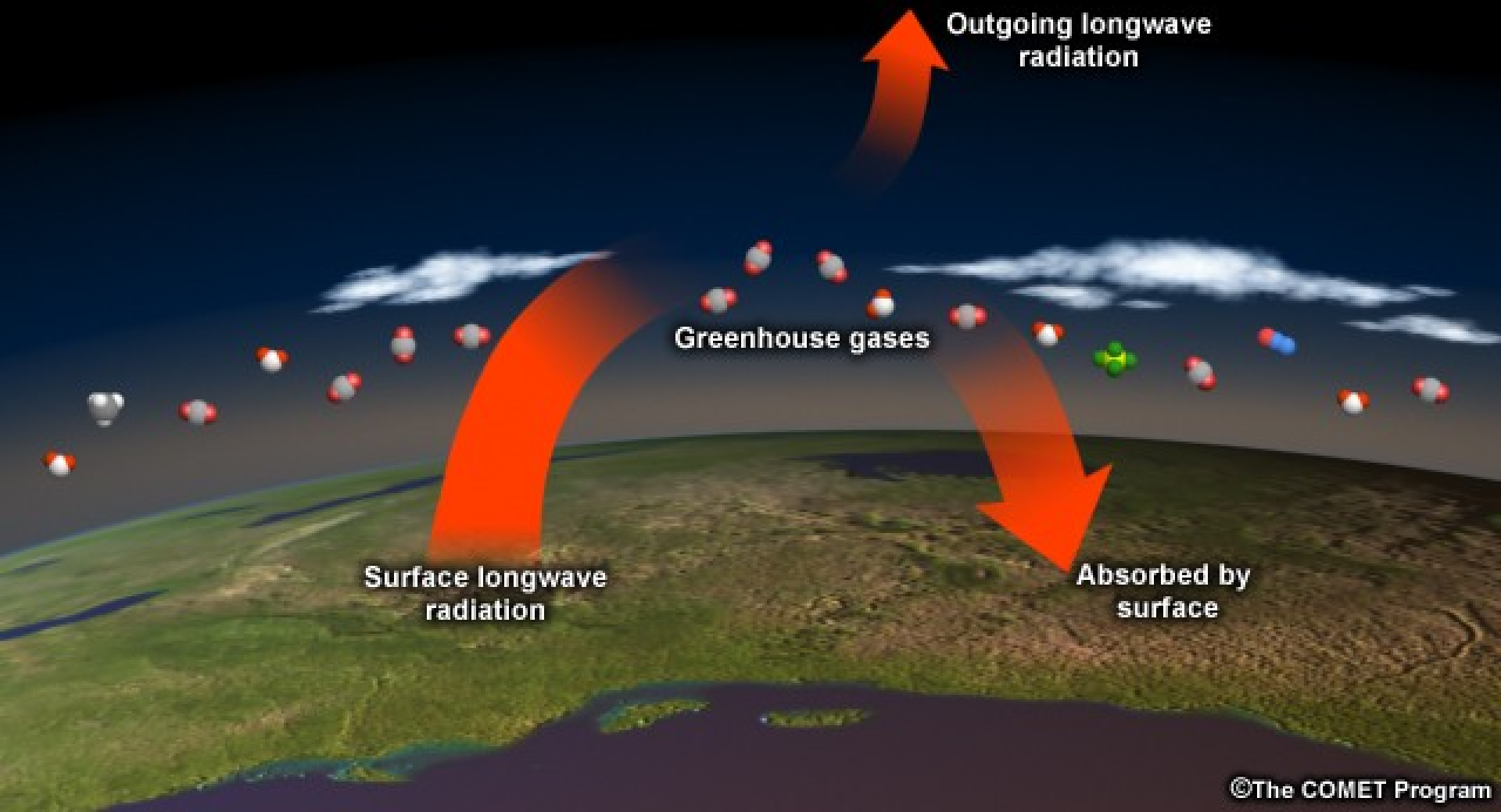


What changes climate?

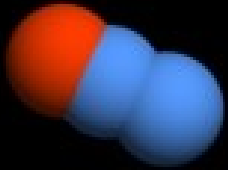
- Changes in:
 - Sun's output
 - Earth's orbit
 - Drifting continents
 - Volcanic eruptions
 - Greenhouse gases



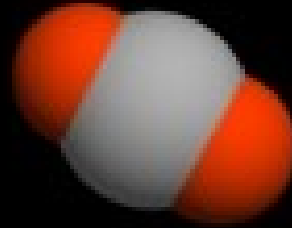
Increasing greenhouse gases trap more heat



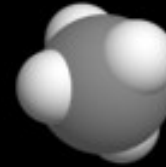
Greenhouse gases



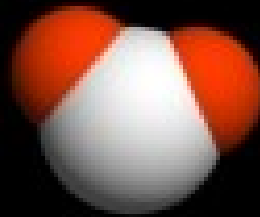
Nitrous oxide



Carbon
dioxide



Methane



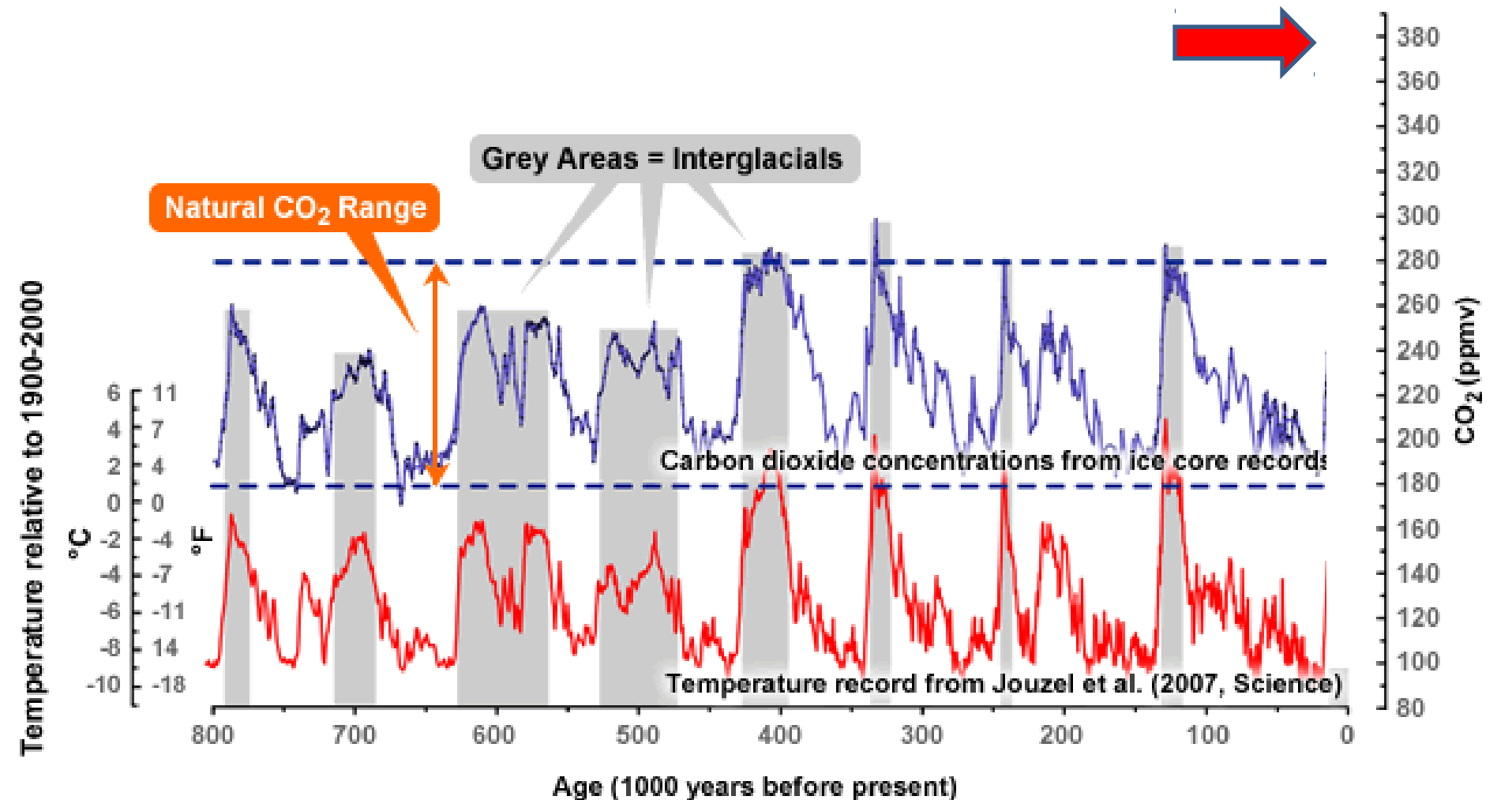
Water



Sulfur hexafluoride

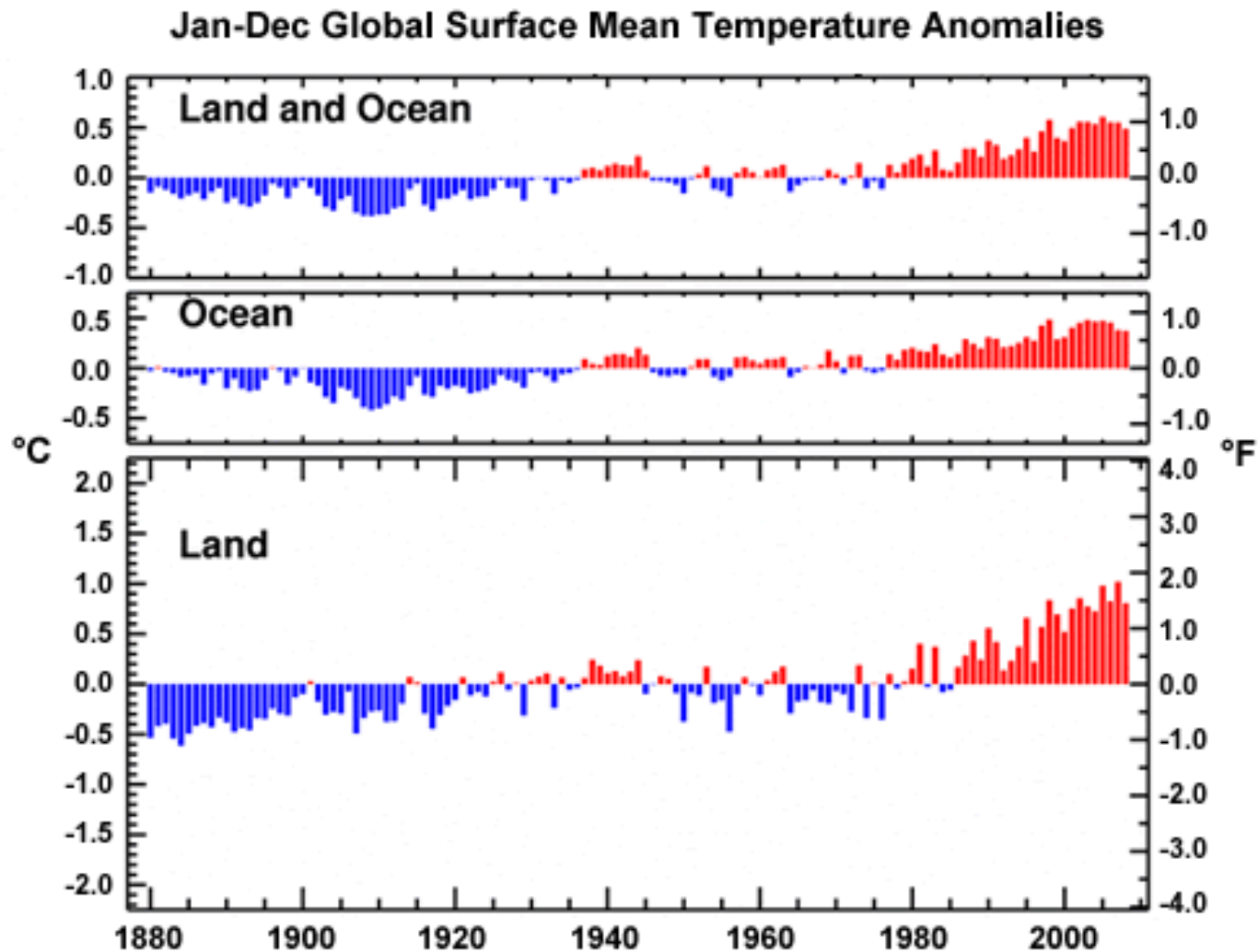


Could the warming be natural?

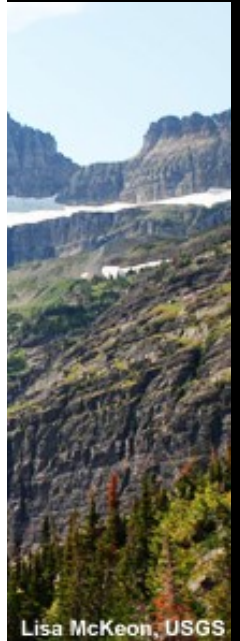
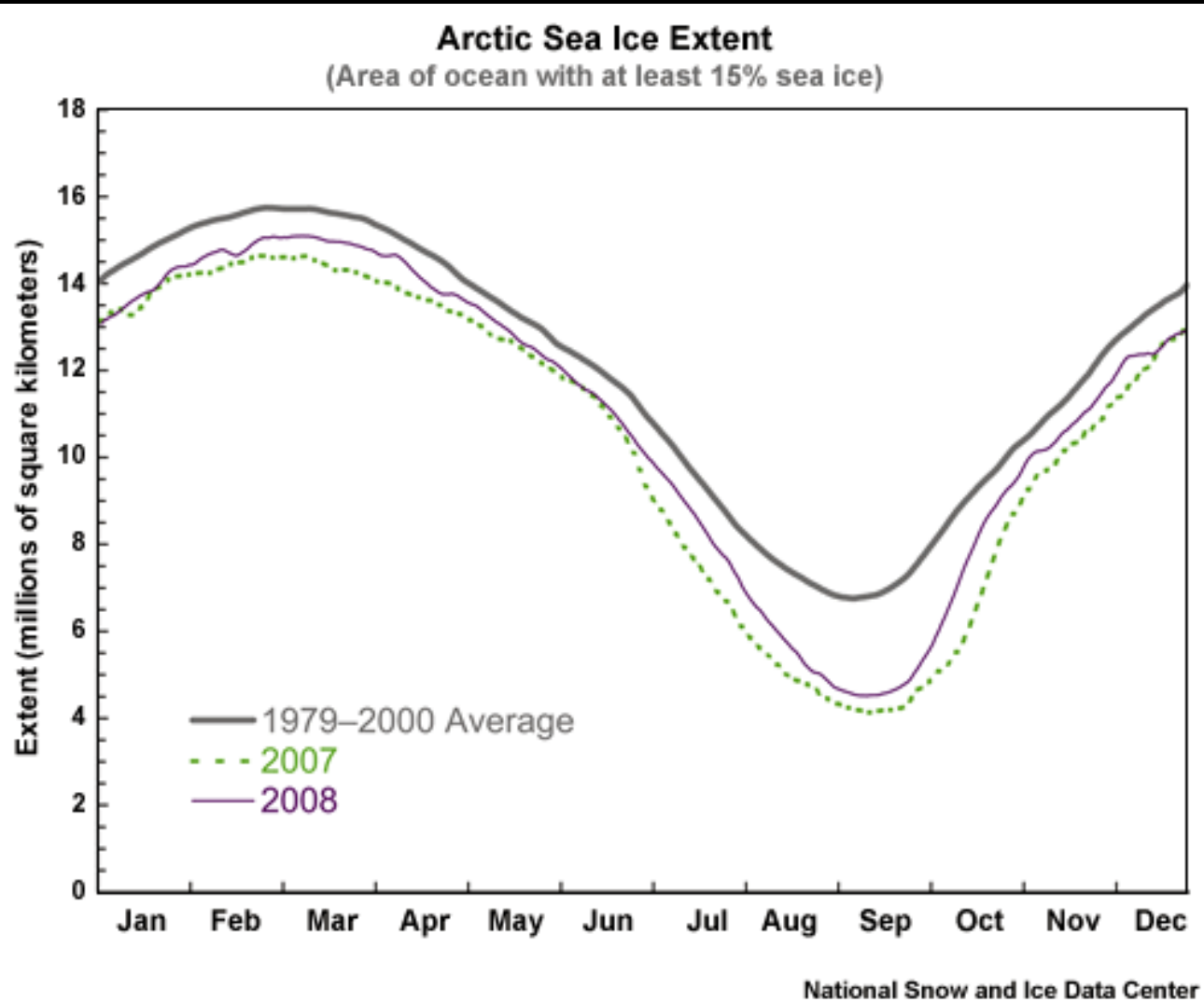




Is it real?



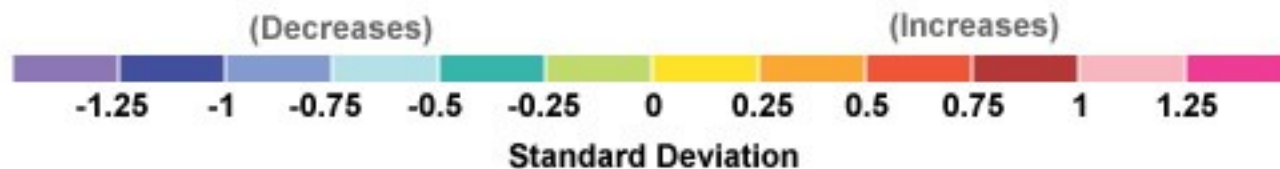
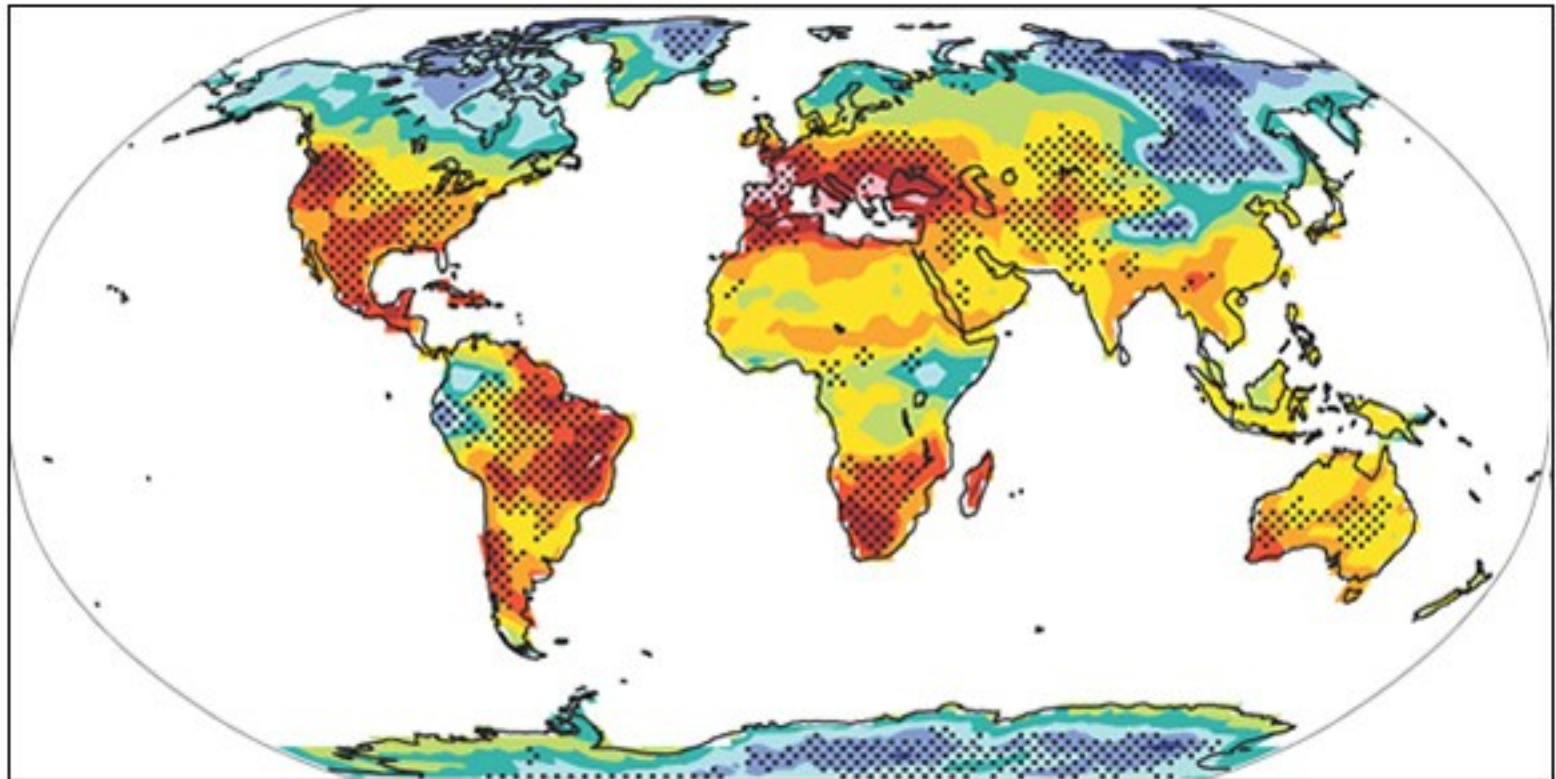
Effects: Snow and ice



Lisa McKeon, USGS

Effects on precipitation

Multi-model Simulation of Changes in Dry Days
Years 2080-2099 Minus Years 1980-1999 (middle emissions scenario)



Effects on ecosystems





How do we know?



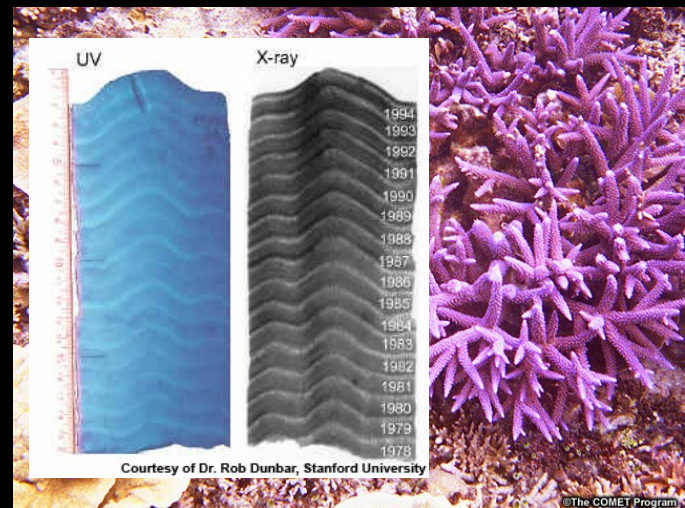
©UCAR / NCU



National Science Foundation, photo by Emily Stone



National Science Foundation, photo by Steve Roof



Courtesy of Dr. Rob Dunbar, Stanford University

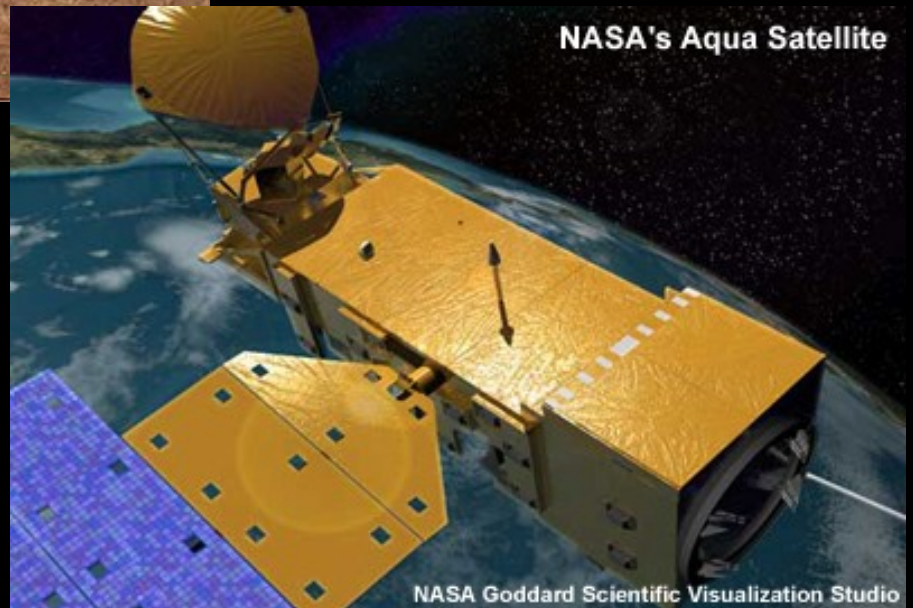
©The COMET Program

Present day observations

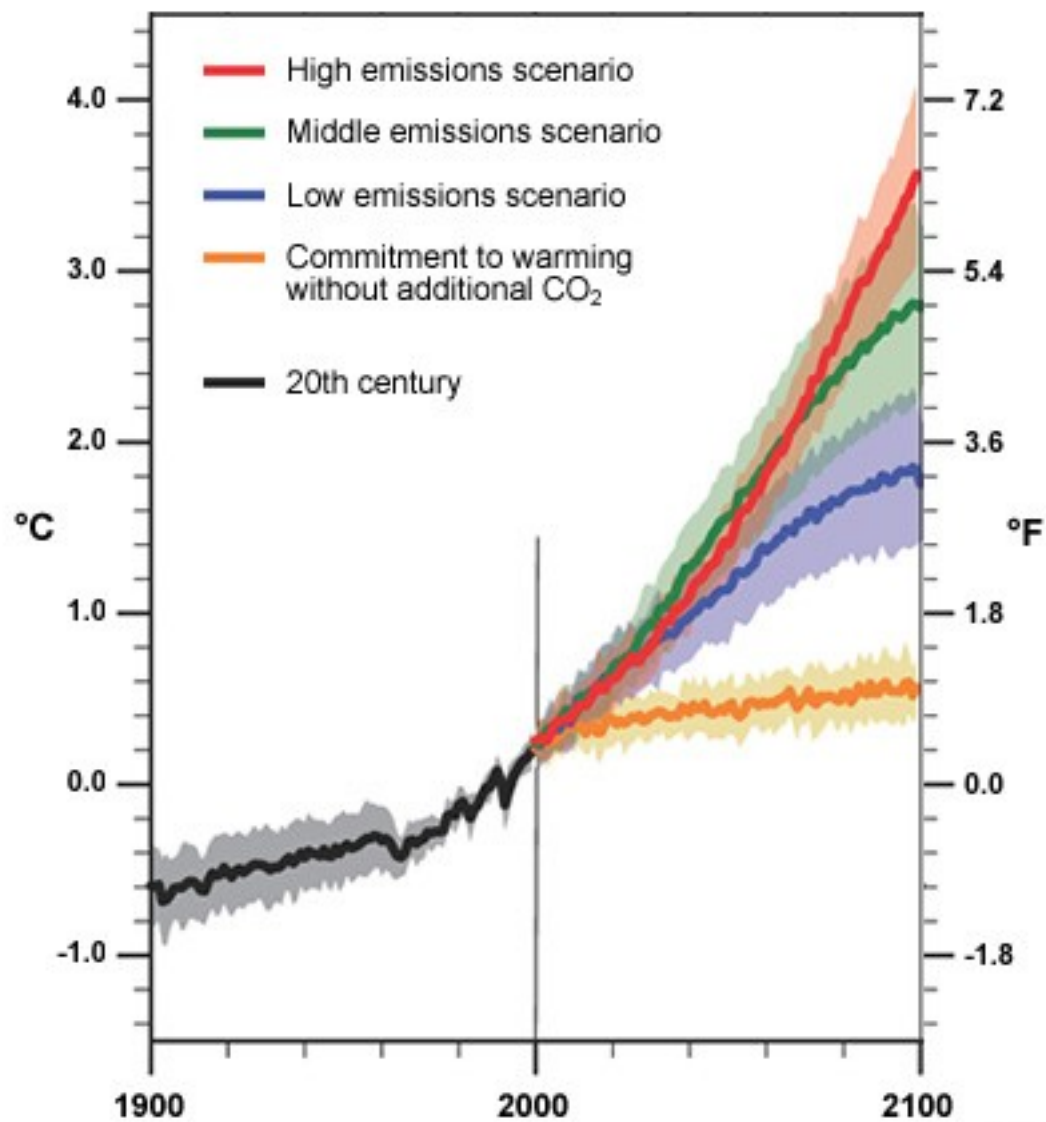
U.S. Climate Reference Network Station



NASA's Aqua Satellite



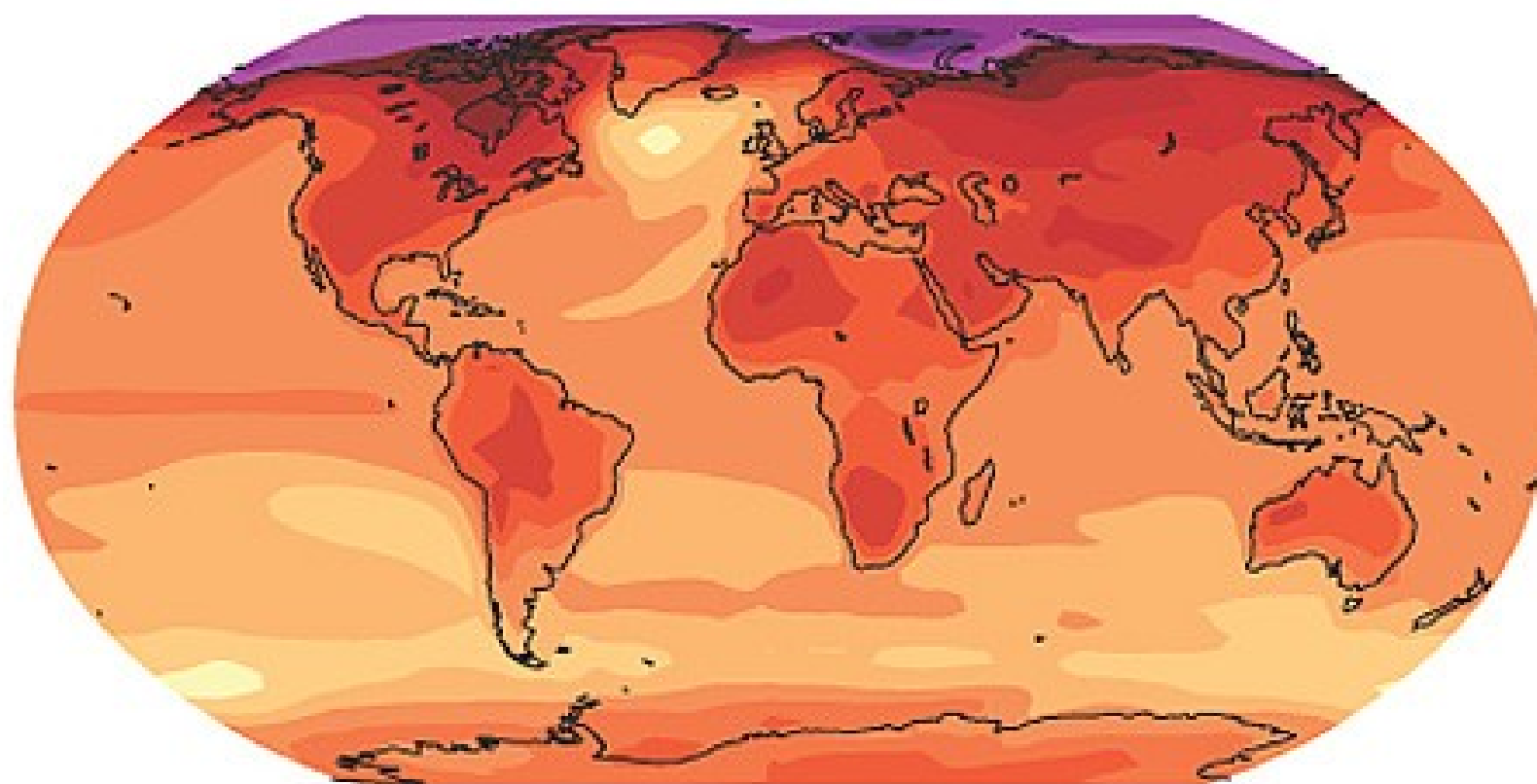
Temperature Increases for Various Emission Scenarios



IPCC

NOAA

Projected Temperature Increases Middle Emissions Scenario, 2080 - 2099



°F

0

1.8

3.6

5.4

7.2

9

10.8

12.6



°C

0

1

2

3

4

5

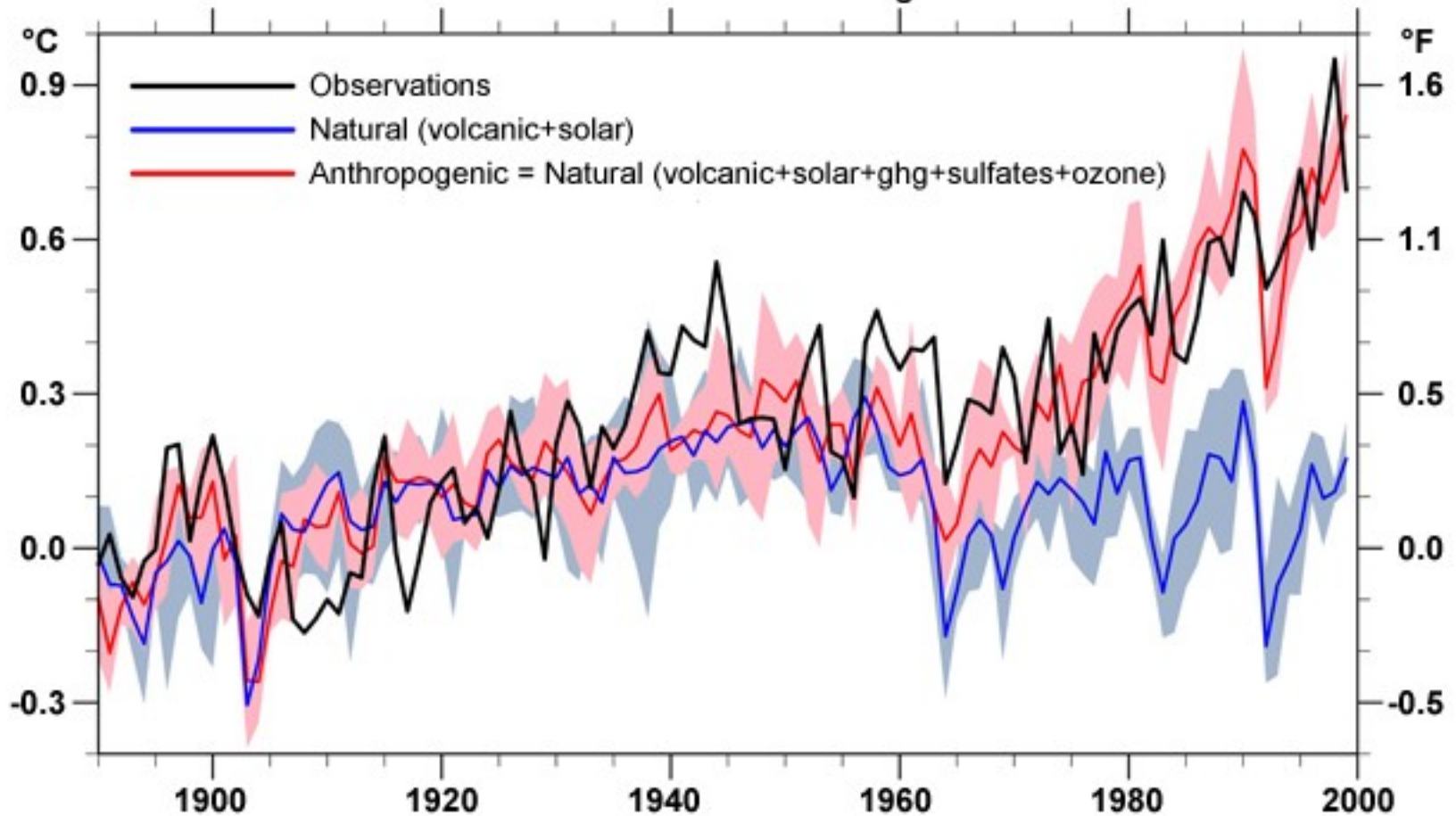
6

7

IPCC

Climate Model Runs With/Without Greenhouse Gases

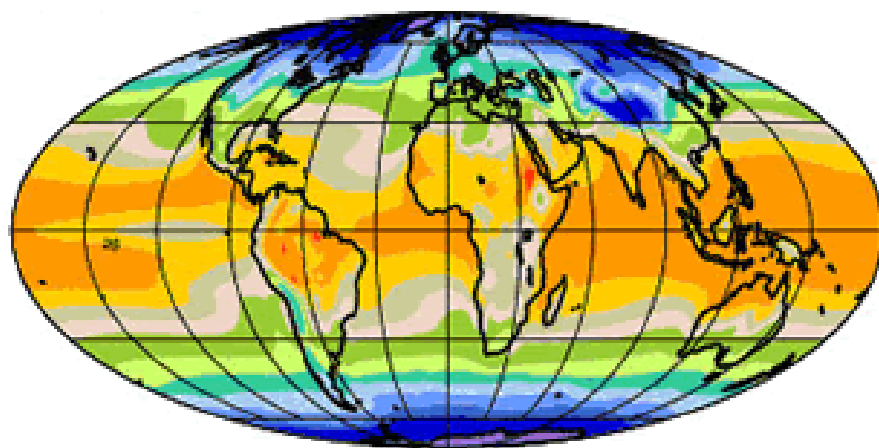
Global Temperature Anomalies
from 1890-1919 average



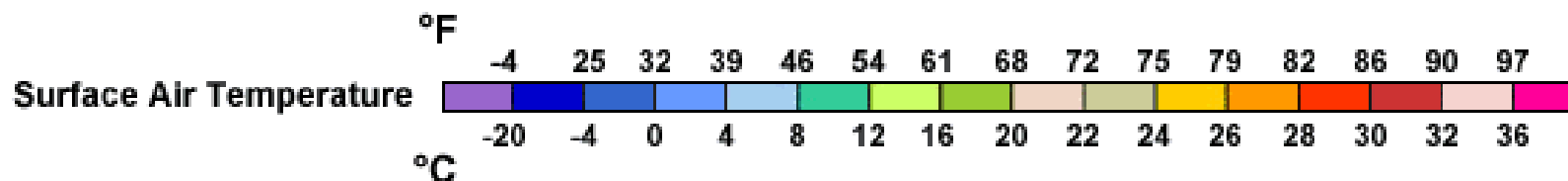
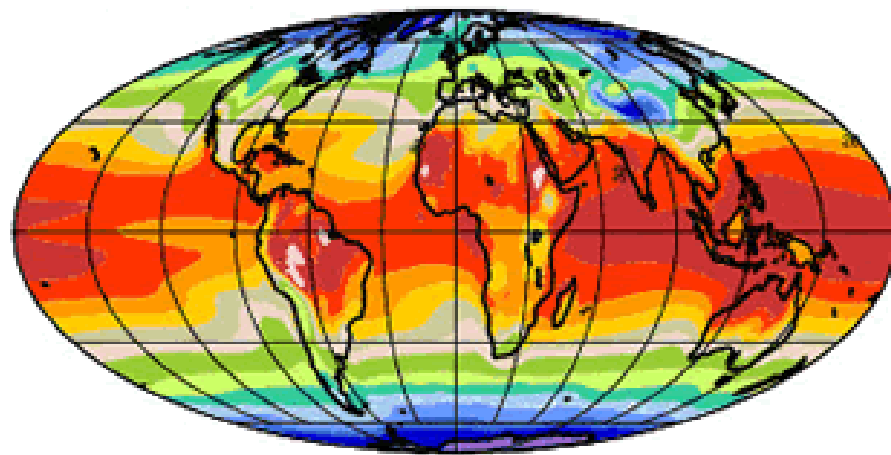


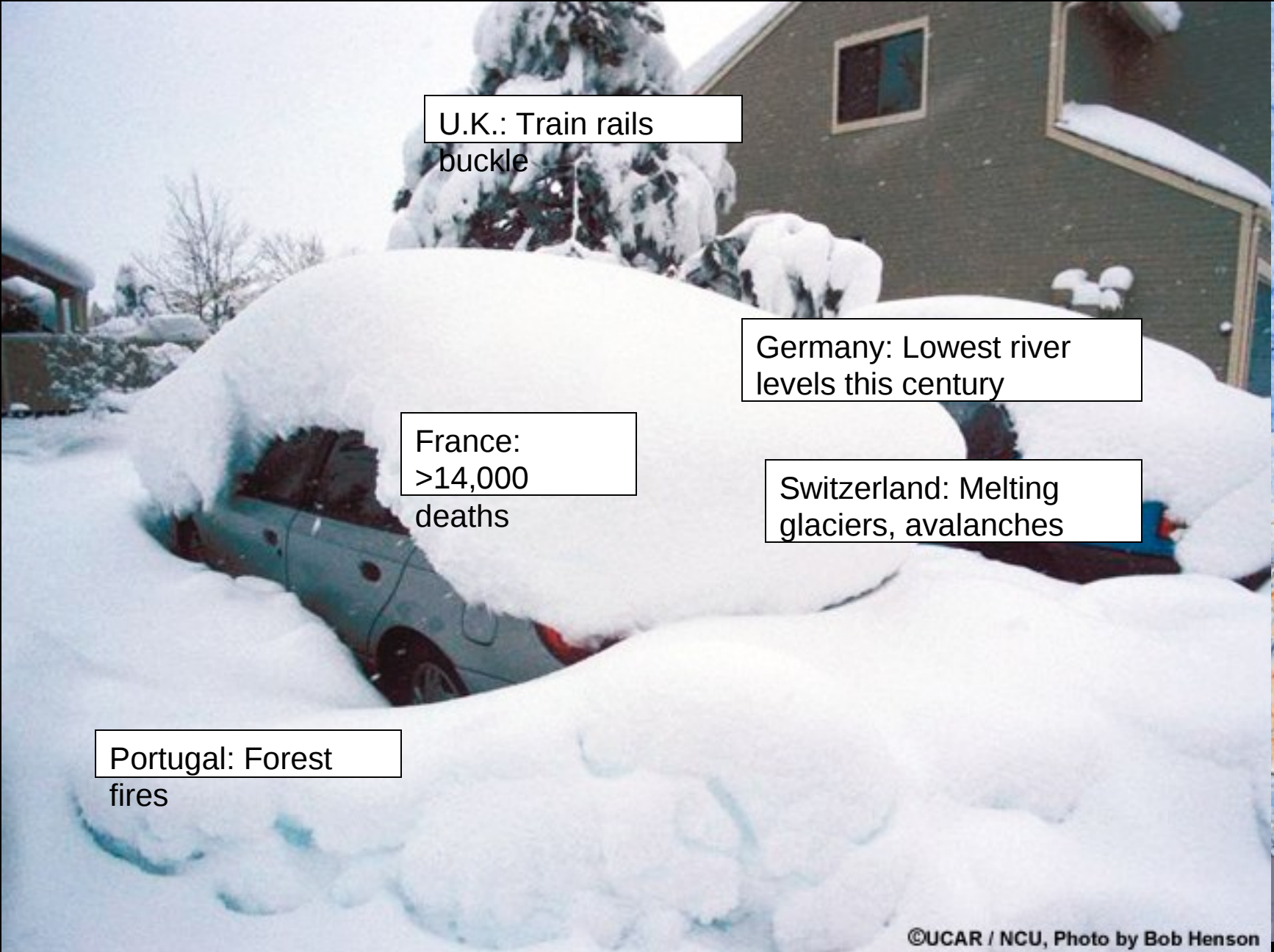
Why should we care?

Present Day
(1990s)



Possible Future
(2090s)





U.K.: Train rails
buckle

Germany: Lowest river
levels this century

France:
>14,000
deaths

Switzerland: Melting
glaciers, avalanches

Portugal: Forest
fires



Sea-level rise projections : a few inches to a few feet

- **2 ft: U.S. would lose 10,000 square miles**
- **3 ft: Would inundate Miami**
- **Affects erosion, loss of wetlands, freshwater supplies**
- **Half of the world's population lives along coasts**
- **Big question: Ice sheets**



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CDC / James Gathany



Photo courtesy of USDA NRCS



©UCAR / NCU

How sure are scientists?



What don't we know?

- Is there some critical piece of the about climate process we don't understand?
- How and when will our fossil fuel use change?
- Will future , yet-to-be-discovered technologies mitigate the problem?
- How will changing economics, global population, and political processes affect our ability to tackle the problem?

The IPCC



Courtesy of Kevin Trenberth / NCAR

2007 Conclusions

- Warming of the climate system is **unequivocal**
- **Very high confidence** that global average net effect of human activities since 1750 one of warming
- Human-caused warming over last 30 years has **likely** had a visible influence on many physical and biological systems
- Continued GHG emissions at or above current rates would cause further warming and induce many changes in the global climate system during the 21st century that would **very likely** be larger than those observed during the 20th century.”

Consensus?

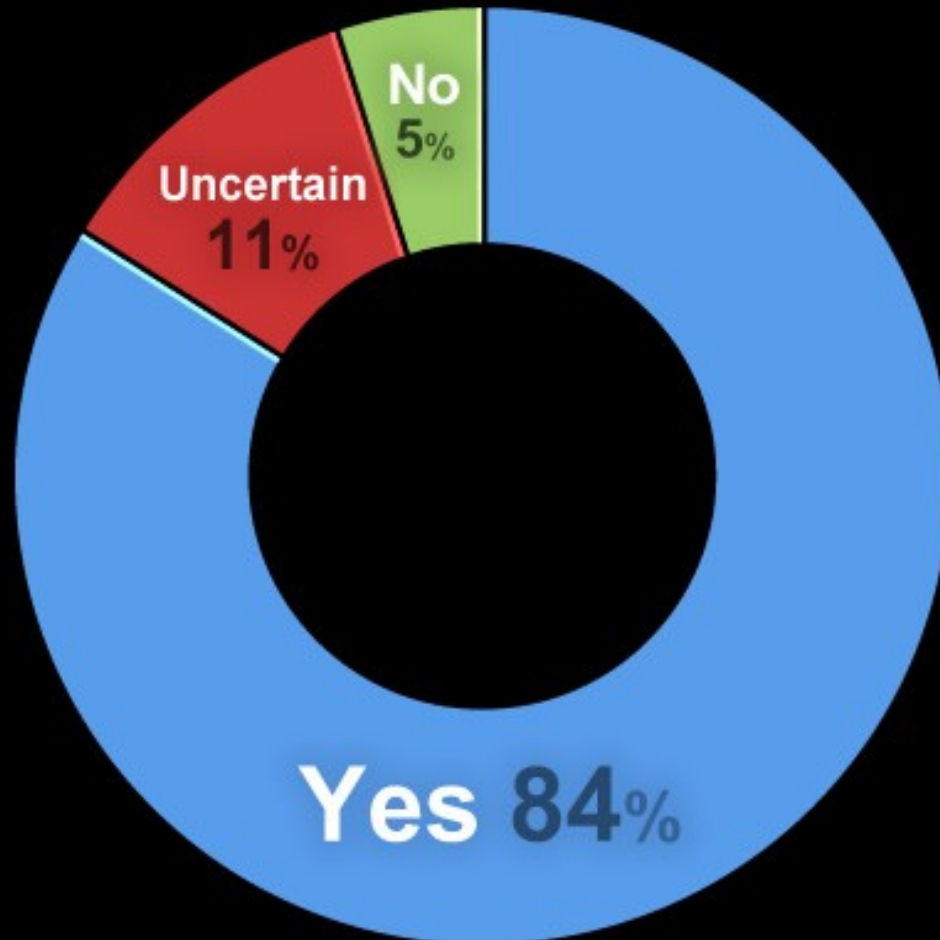
- Do we know enough about the drivers of climate to know what causes change?
- Are we underestimating the Earth system's complexity ?
- Can models accurately simulate the complex climate system?
- Are there processes that will limit warming naturally?

On the other hand...

- Arctic sea ice melting faster than predicted.
- Fossil fuel emissions exceeded most IPCC projections.
- Are assumptions about global energy use are too optimistic?
- How quickly can developing countries reduce GHG emissions?
- Calculations don't include unexpected melting in Greenland and Antarctica.

What do climate scientists really think?

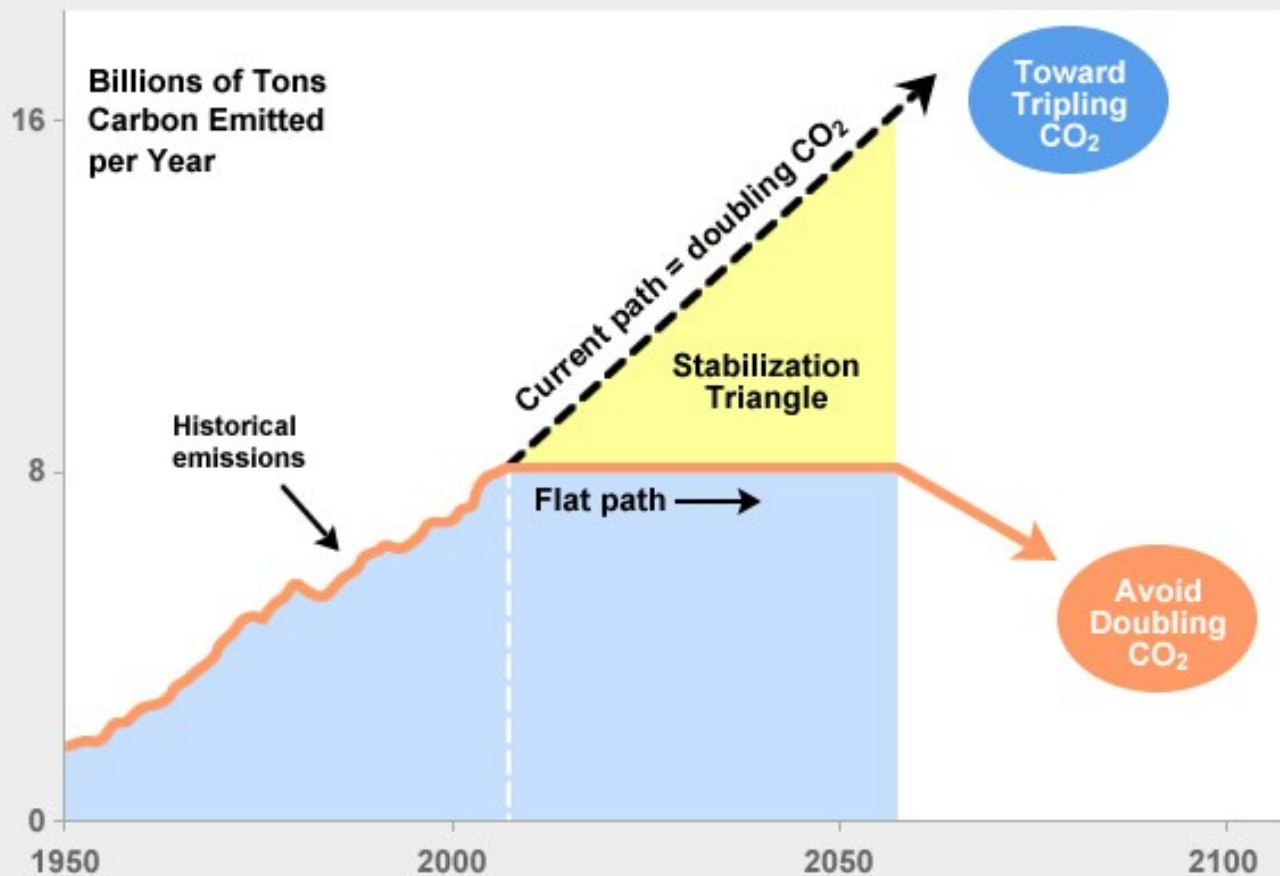
Climate Scientists: Are humans responsible for observed warming?



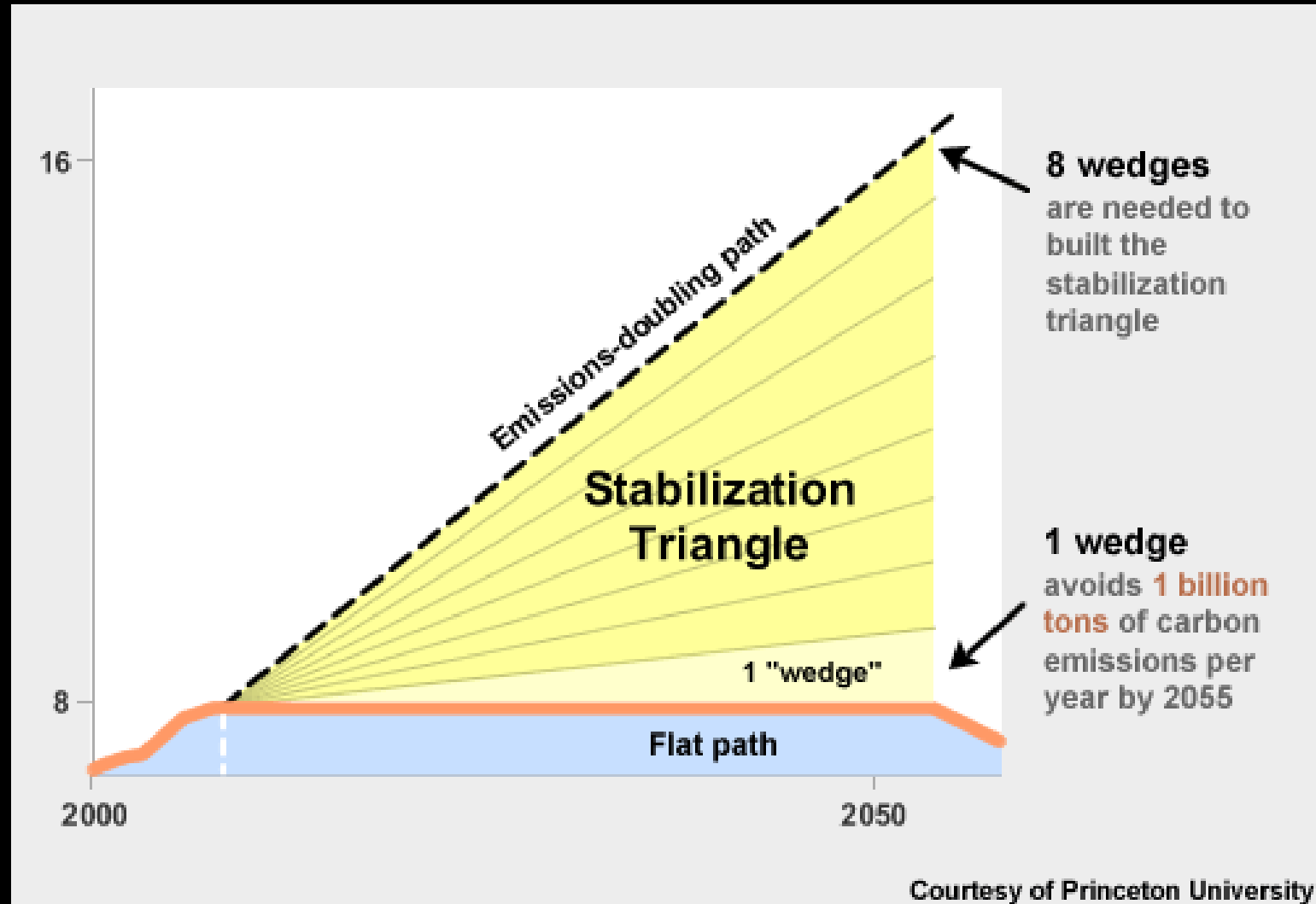
Be an educated consumer

- IPCC AR4 Synthesis Report (<http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/ar4-syr.htm>)
- Other organizations:
 - NAS (<http://dels.nas.edu/climatechange/>)
 - US CCSP (<http://www.climate-science.gov/>)
- Look for contrasting opinions
- Evaluate the source

What next—what can we do?



What next—what can we do?



- ▶ Produce more fuel-efficient vehicles
- ▶ Reduce vehicle use
- ▶ Improve energy-efficiency in buildings
- ▶ Develop carbon capture and storage processes
- ▶ Triple nuclear power
- ▶ Increase solar power
- ▶ Decrease deforestation/plant forests
- ▶ Improve soil carbon management strategies

Individual actions



Use mass transit, bike, walk, roller skate



Tune up your furnace



Unplug appliances or plug into a power strip and switch it off



Buy water-saving appliances and toilets; installing low-flow shower heads



Caulk, weatherstrip, insulate, and replace old windows



Buy products with a U.S. EPA Energy Star label



NASA / The Visible Earth / The COMET Program