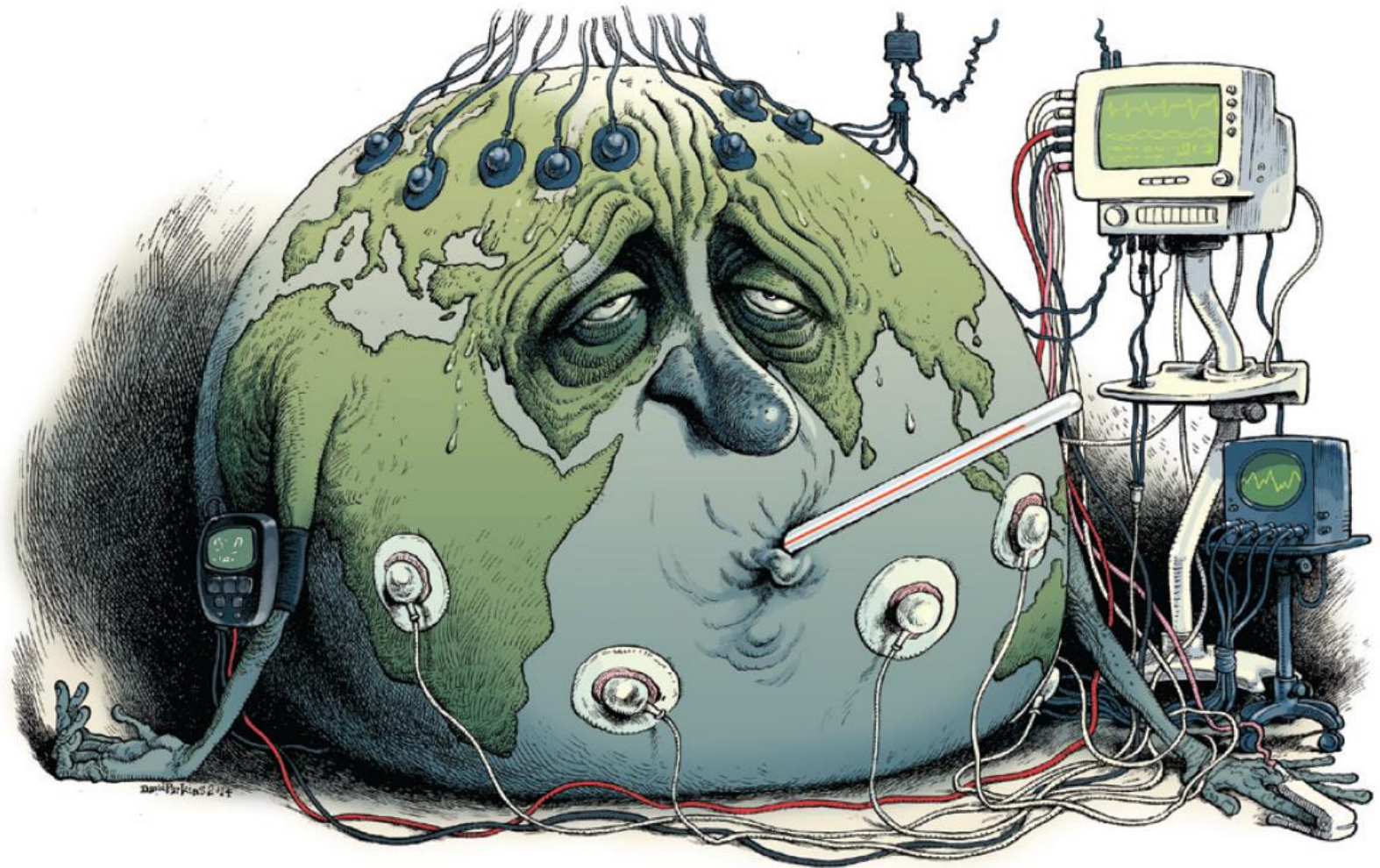


Climate Change: From Global to New York Scale

Chris Thorncroft

Department of Atmospheric and Environmental Sciences



HELP CLOSE **THE CONSENSUS GAP**

THE PUBLIC PERCEPTION



THE SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT



When people don't realize there's a scientific consensus, they're less likely to support climate action. This underscores the importance of closing the consensus gap.

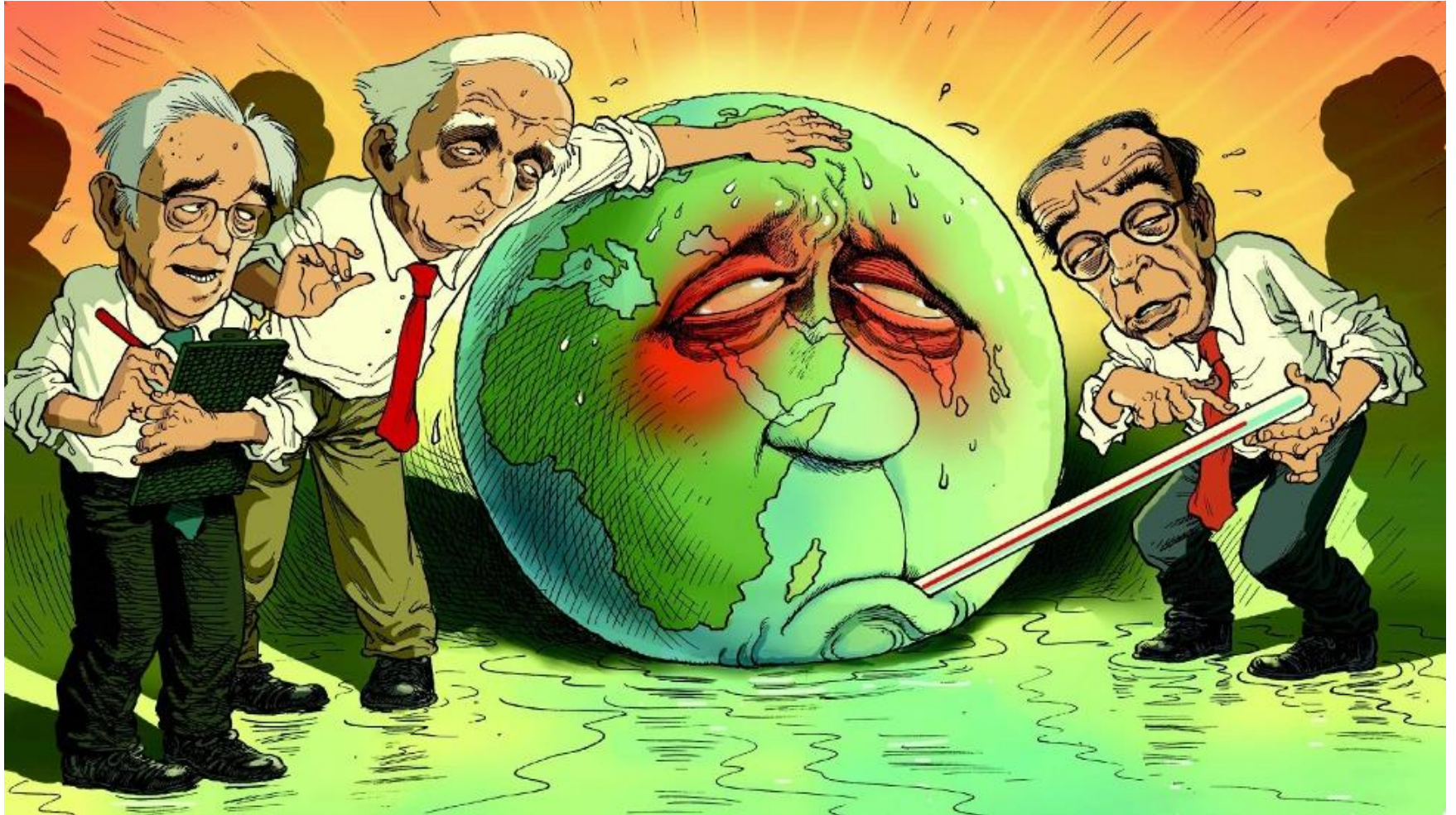
TheConsensusProject.com



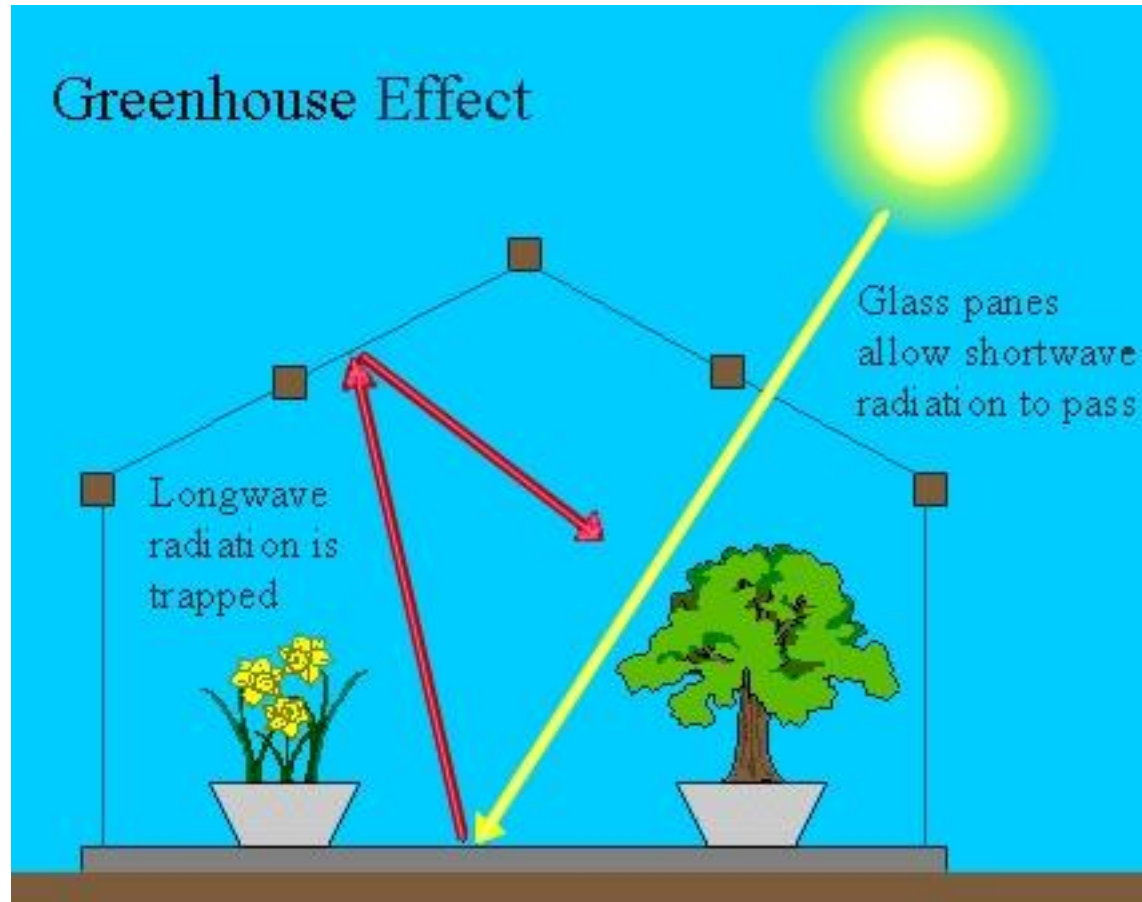
Isaac Cordal sculpture depicting politicians discussing global warming



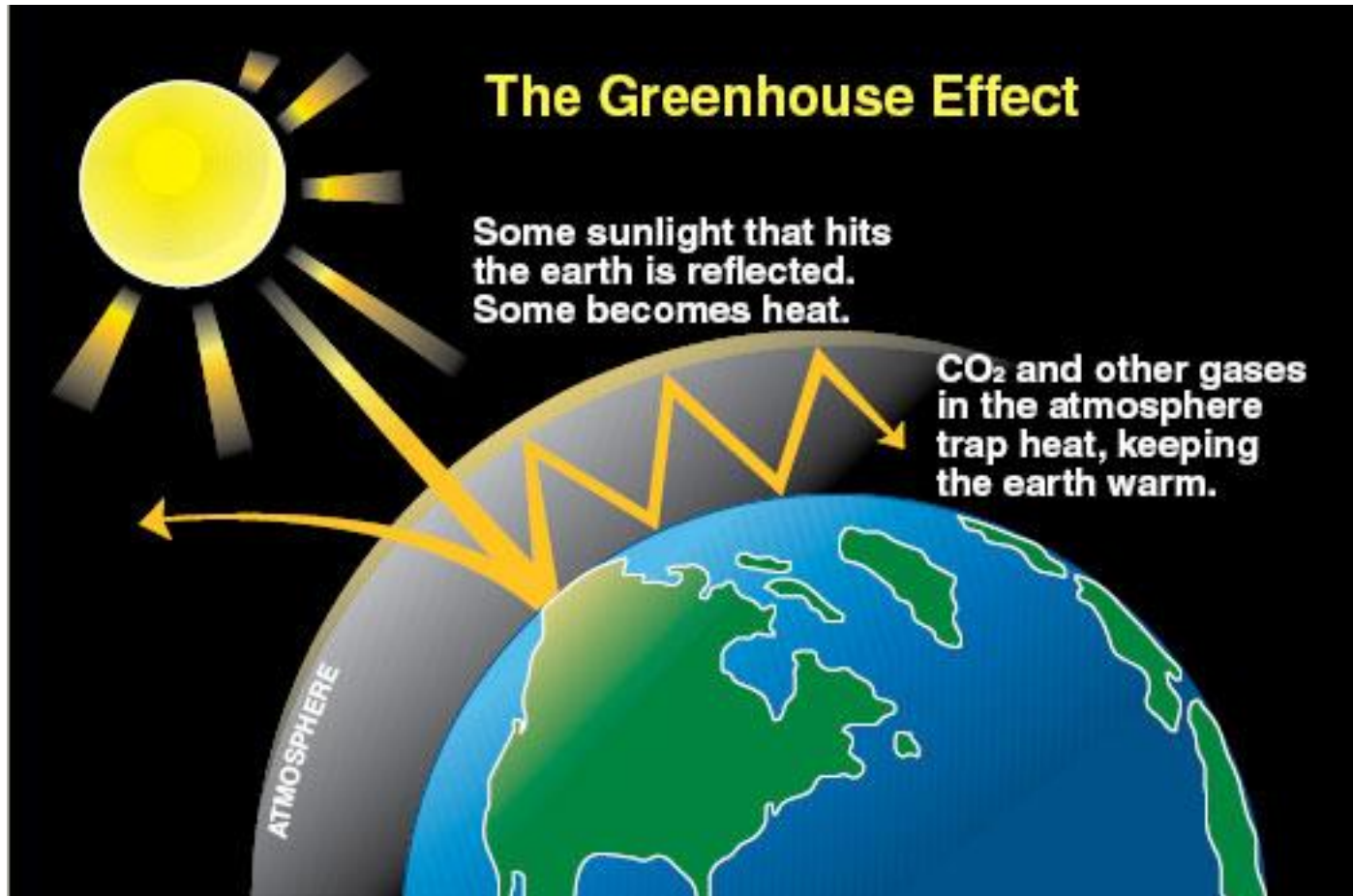
Understanding Climate Change



Greenhouse Effect 101



Greenhouse Effect 101



Greenhouse Effect 101

In the absence of greenhouse gases
Earth's average temperature would be:

-18°C!!!

Greenhouse Effect 101

In the absence of greenhouse gases
Earth's average temperature would be:

~0°F!!!

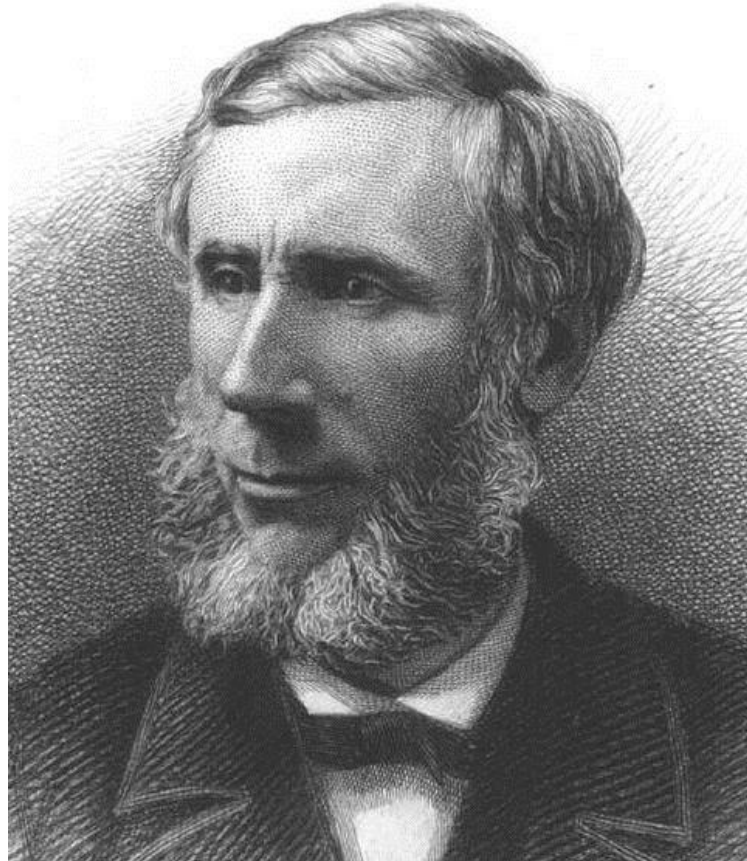
Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier

1827: Recognized warming effect of
greenhouse gases



John Tyndall

1864: Measures IR absorption by CO₂



Svante Arrhenius

1896: Doubling of CO₂ will warm
Earth's surface by 4°C



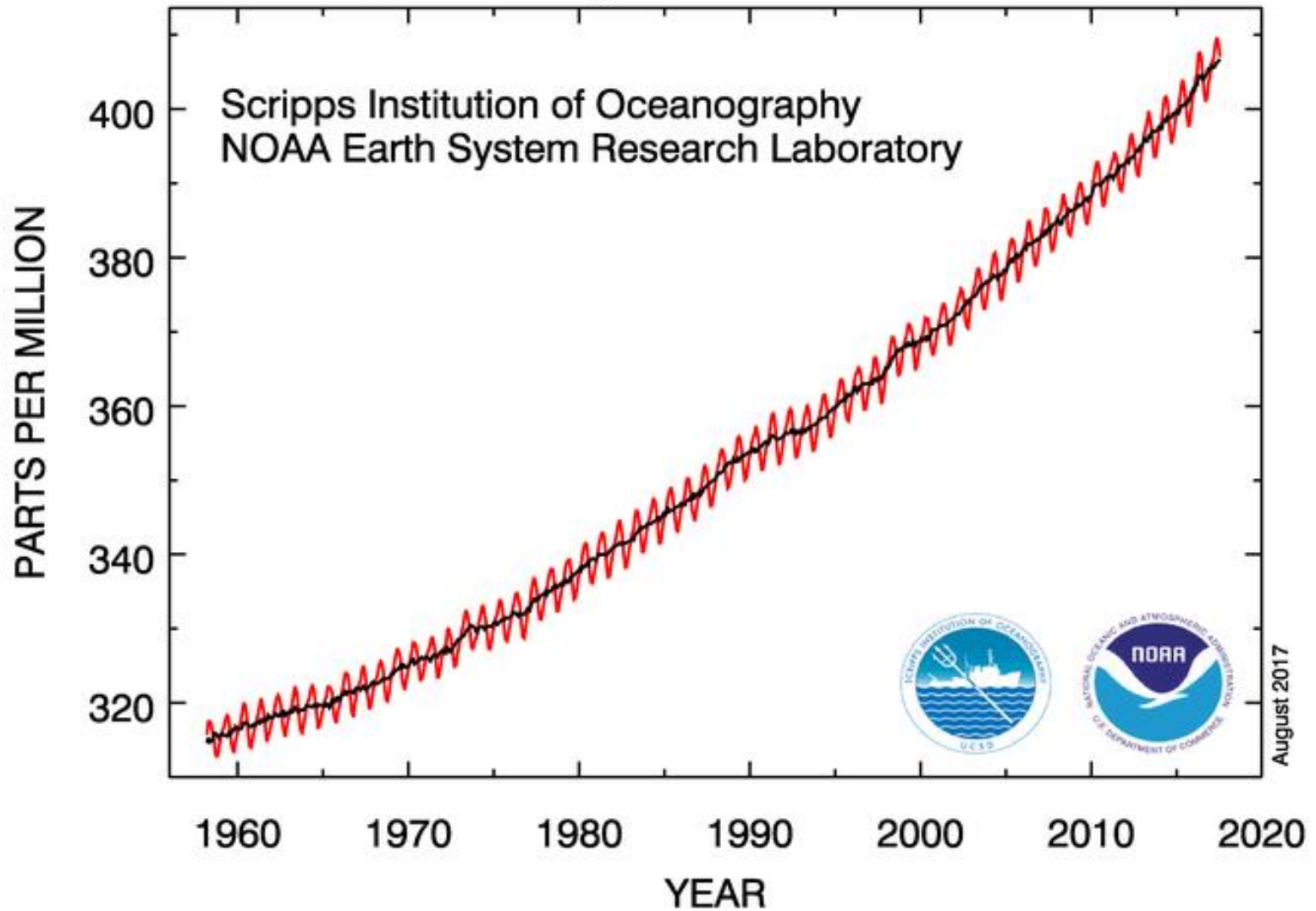
Charles Keeling

1957: starts atmospheric CO₂ measurements on Mauna Loa

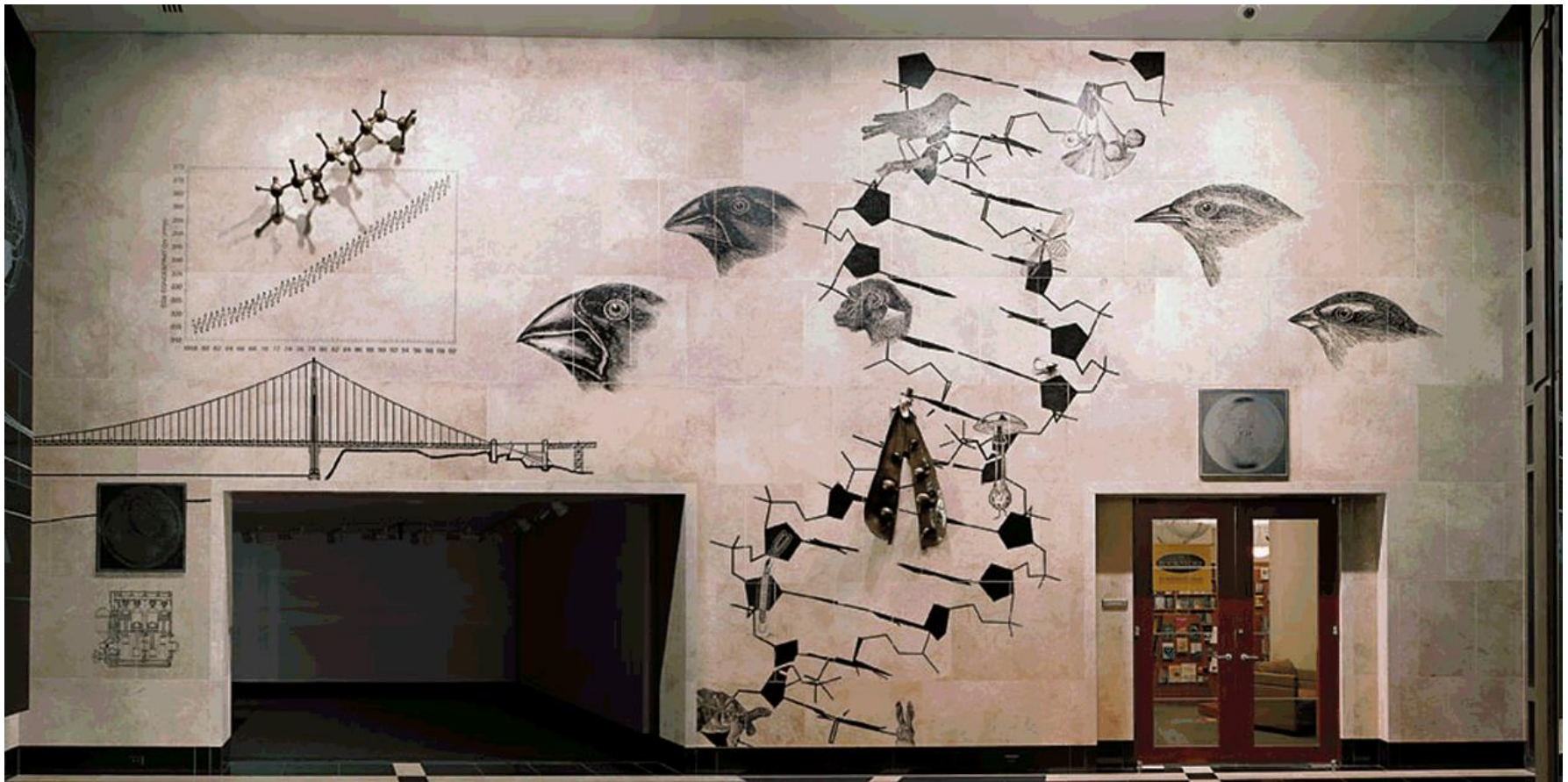


The Carbon Cycle

Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory

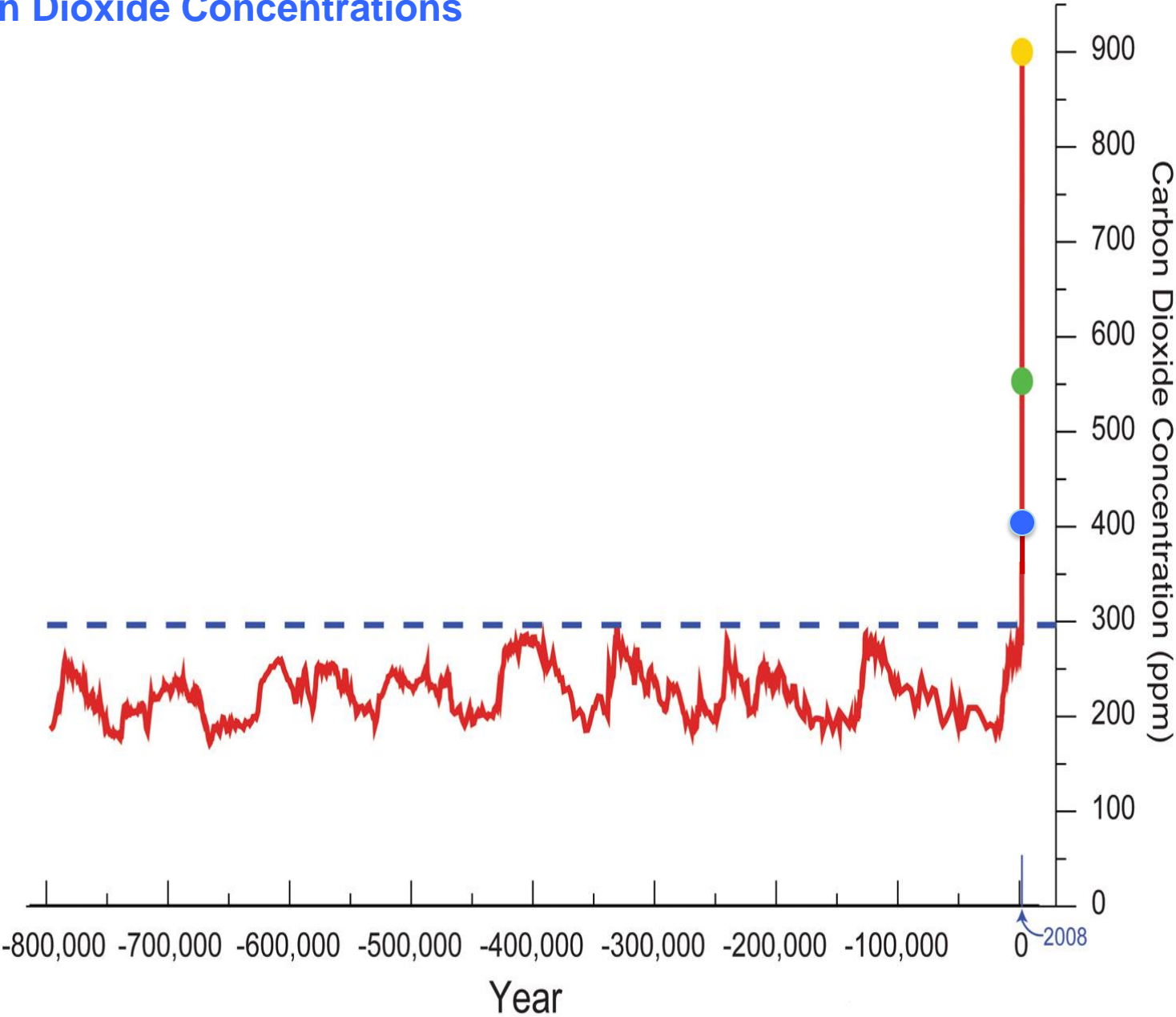


Detection of our increasing carbon emissions – one of the most important scientific breakthroughs of the past 150 years



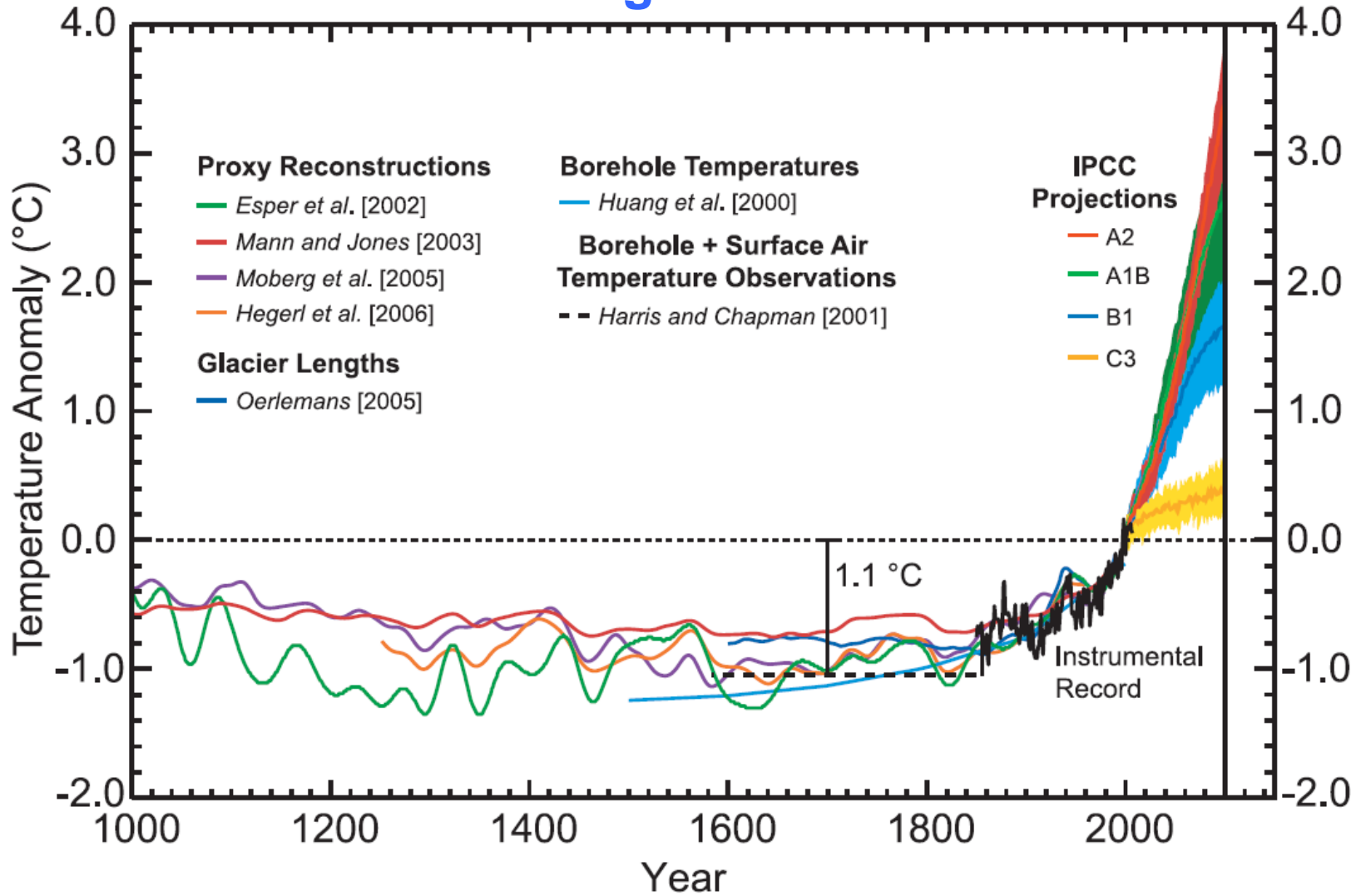
**Aren't these variations in
CO2 and Temperature just
part of a natural cycle?**

Carbon Dioxide Concentrations

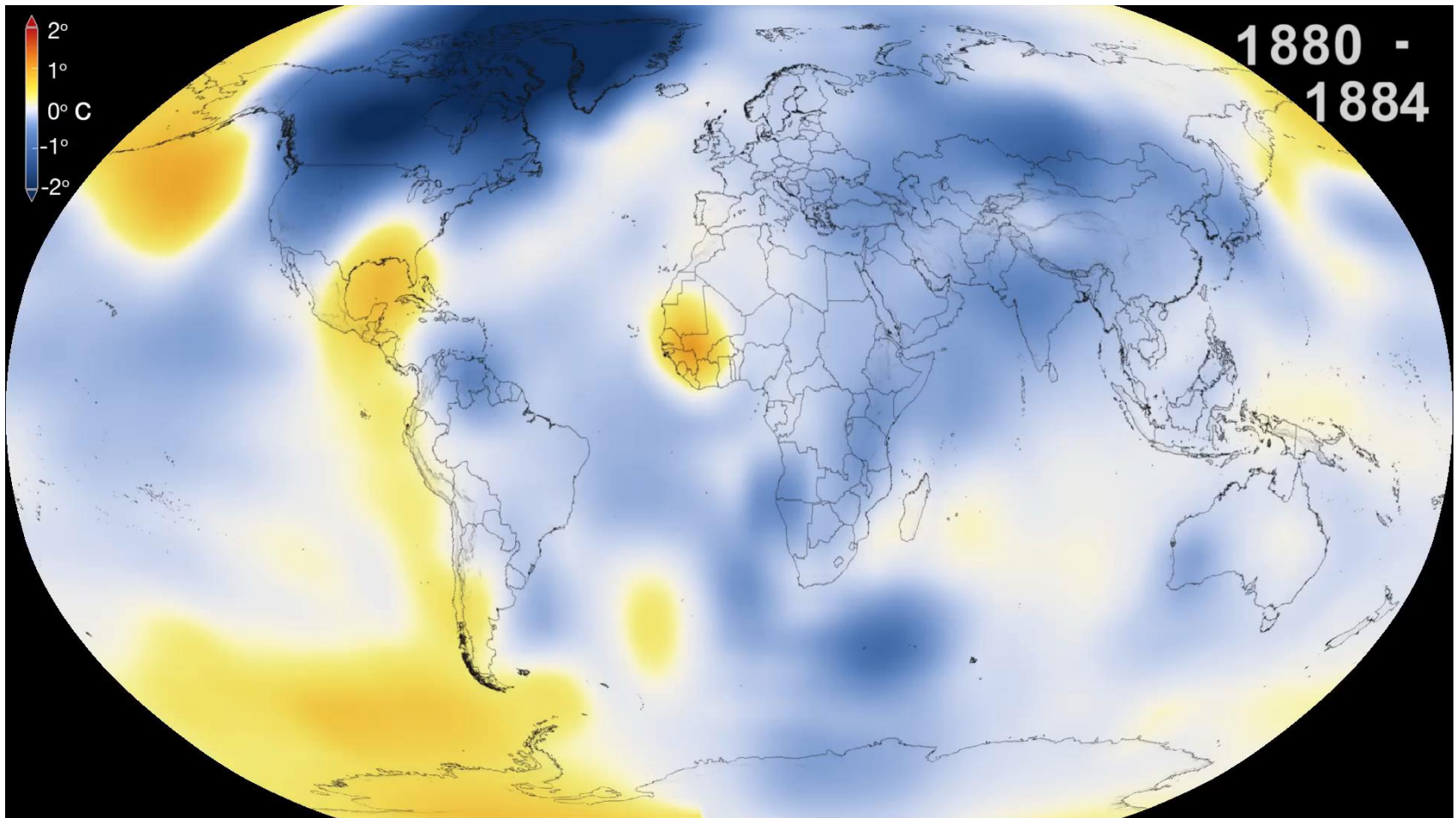


Lüthi et al.; Tans; IIASA²

What was climate like in the past and how will climate change in the future?



Temperature anomalies

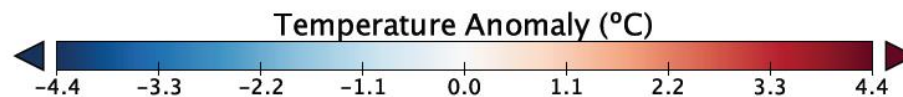
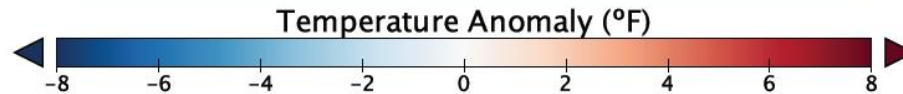
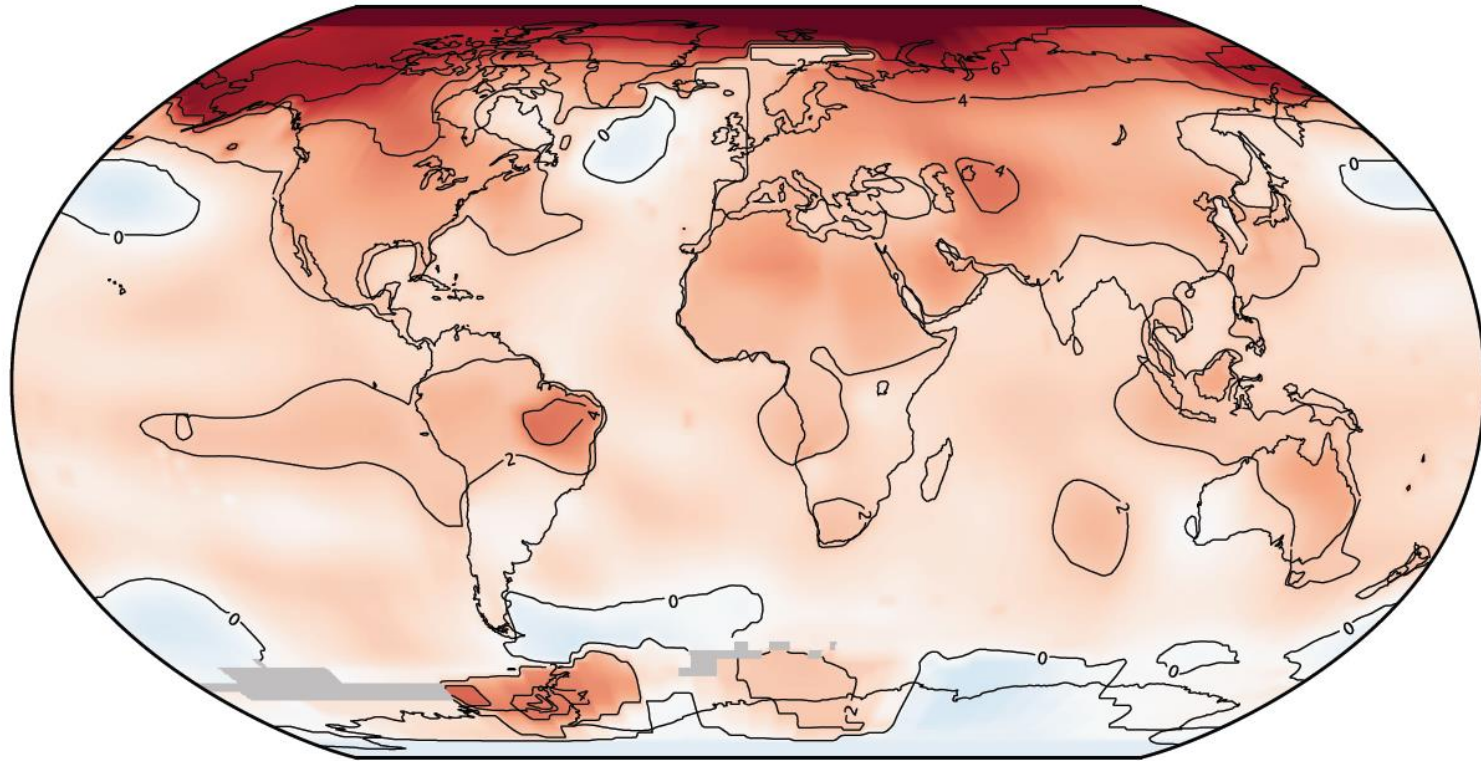


Source: NASA GISS

The year 2016 – warmest year on record

GISTEMP Annual Mean 2016

Baseline 1951-1980



2016:

0.99°C / 1.8°F
above 1951-80
average

Warmest year of
NASA GISTEMP
record



January 2017 | NOAA/NASA – Annual Global Analysis for 2016

2

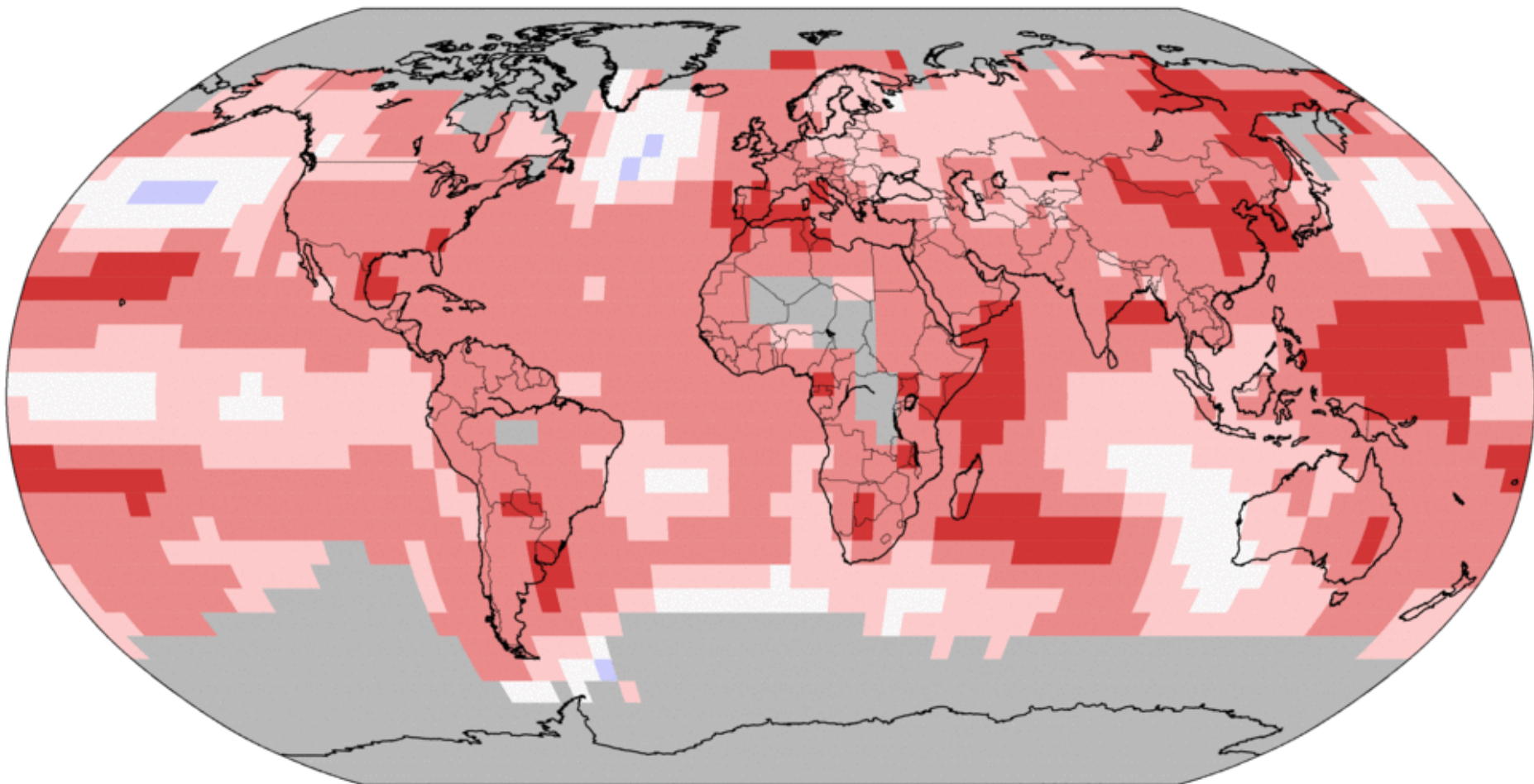
February 1985 was the last time globally averaged temperature fell below the 20th century average for a given month. So if you are younger than 32 yrs...

NOAA/NASA Global Analysis, Jan. 2017

Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Jan–Sep 2017

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Data Source: GHCN–M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0



Record Coldest



Much Cooler than Average



Cooler than Average



Near Average



Warmer than Average



Much Warmer than Average

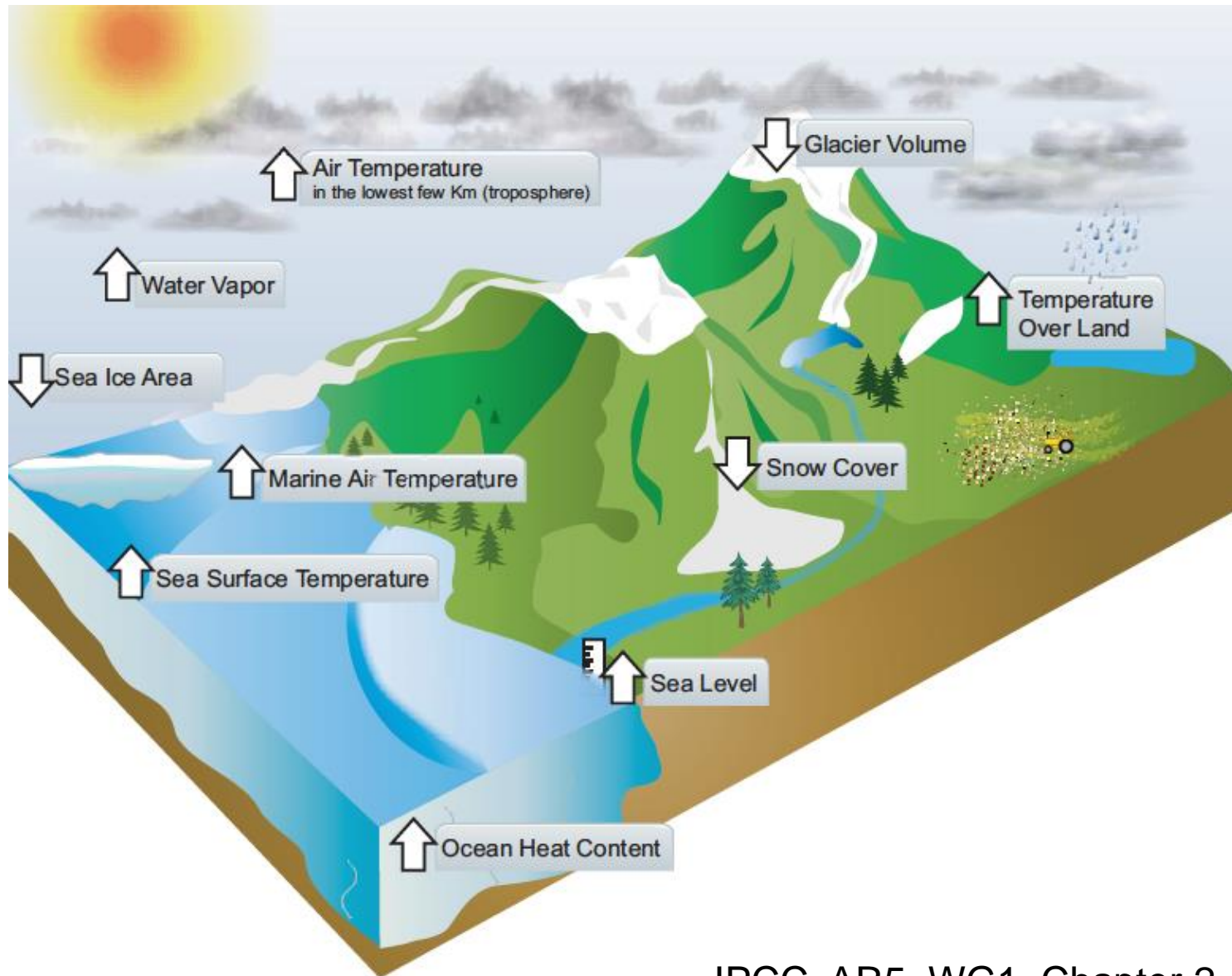


Record Warmest

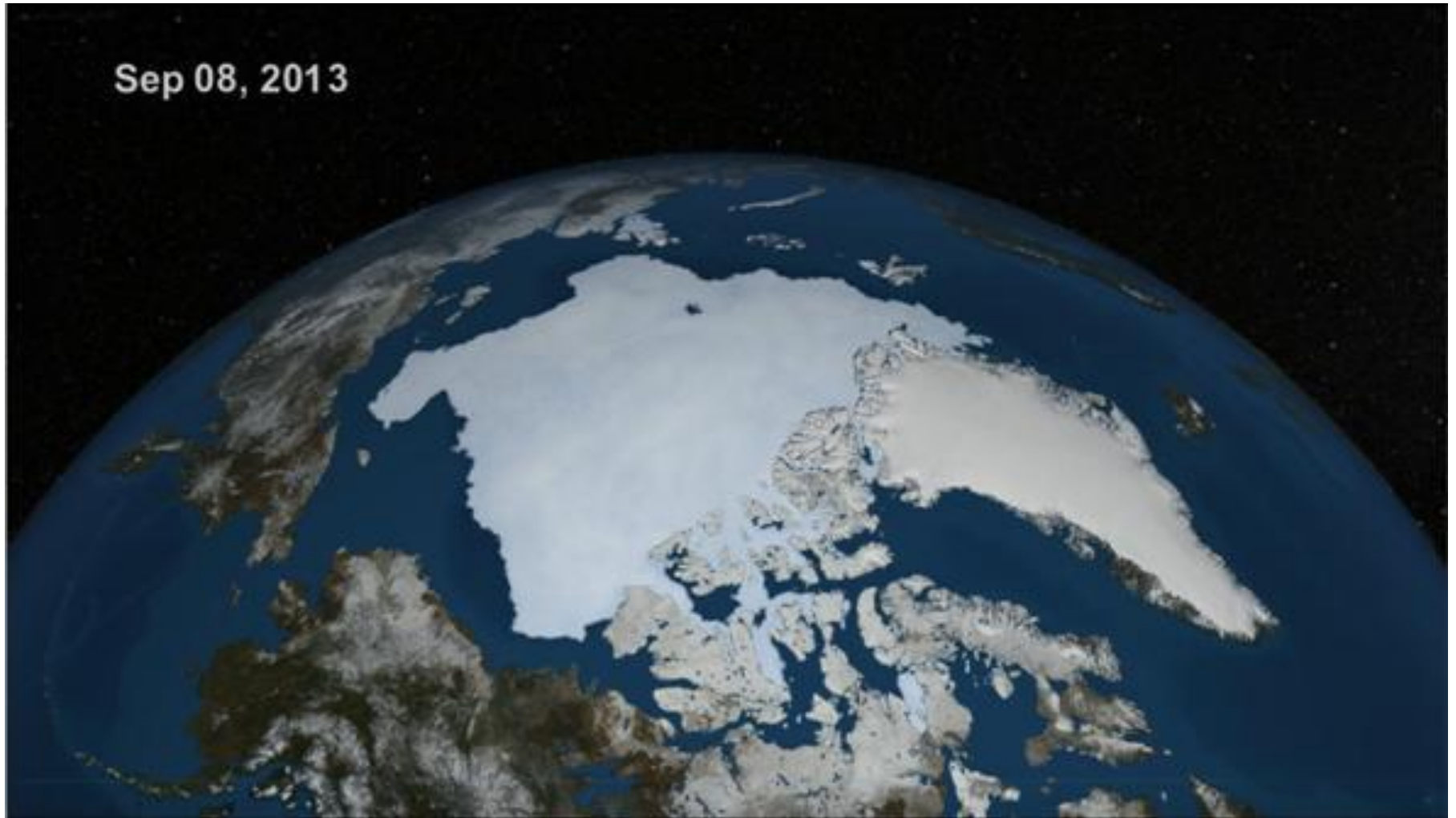


**Are there serious
impacts associated
with global warming?**

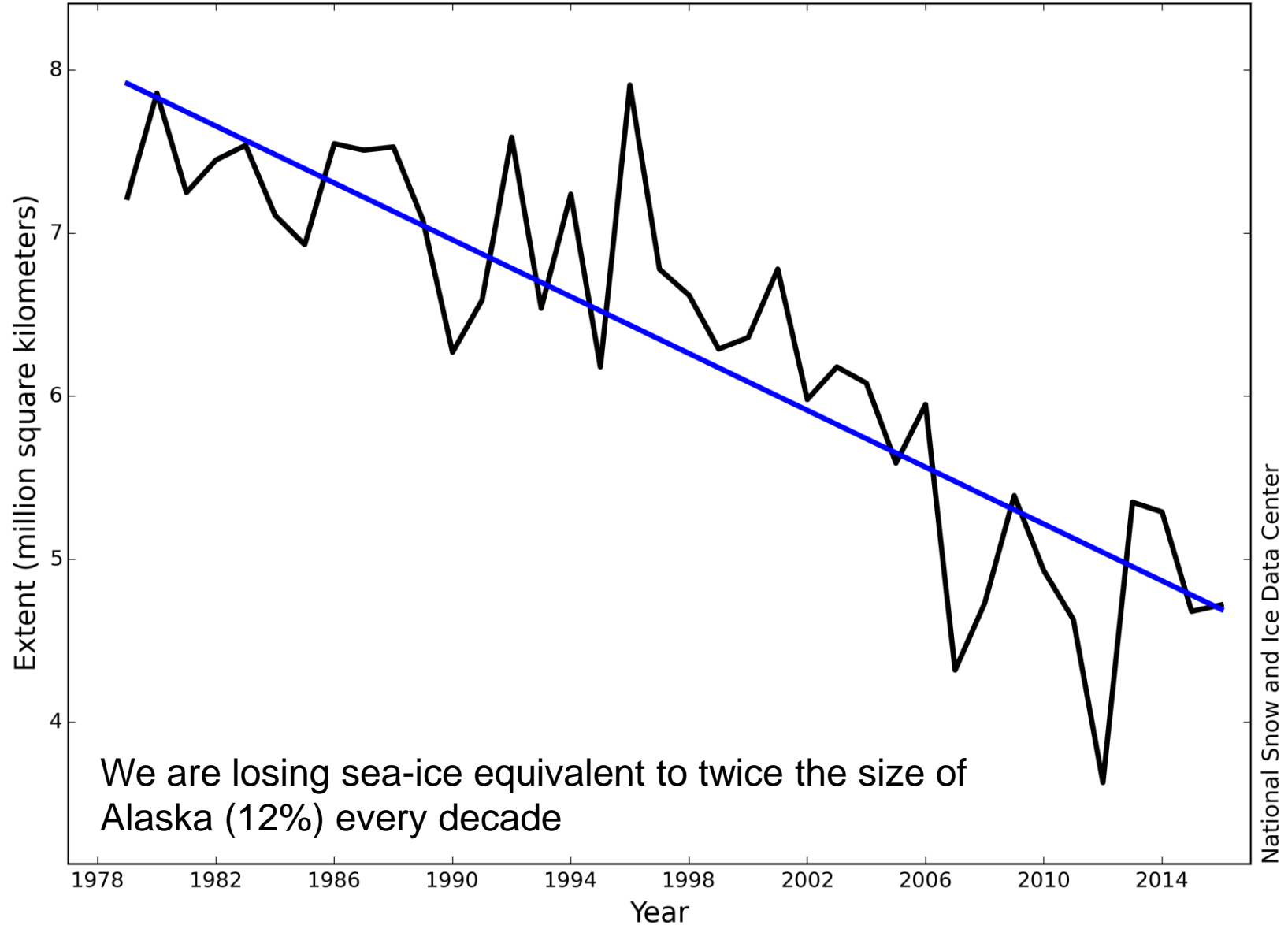
Many components of the climate system that would be expected to change in a warming world exhibit trends consistent with warming



Arctic sea-ice is declining rapidly



Average Monthly Arctic Sea Ice Extent September 1979 - 2016



<http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/>

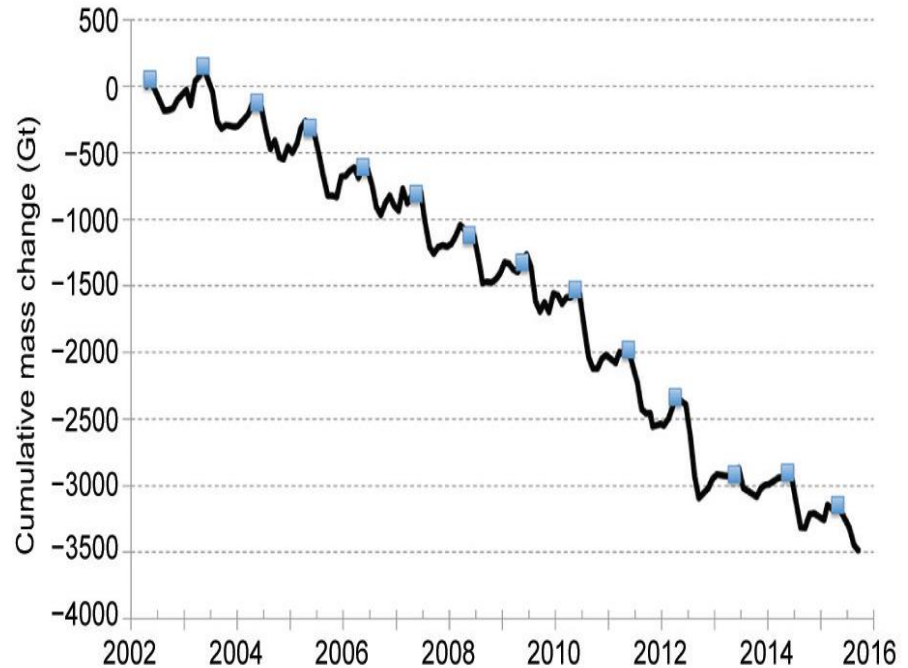
Greenland mass balance from GRACE

Mean mass loss in Greenland
2003-2014: 265 Gt / yr

Loss is accelerating:

Record mass loss in
summer (JJA) of
2012: 627 Gt

Blue symbols
denote April values
for reference



Observations of glacier retreat

Glacier Espejo, Pico Bolivar (5002 m)
Venezuela

< 2 km² of ice
left in Venezuela

1910



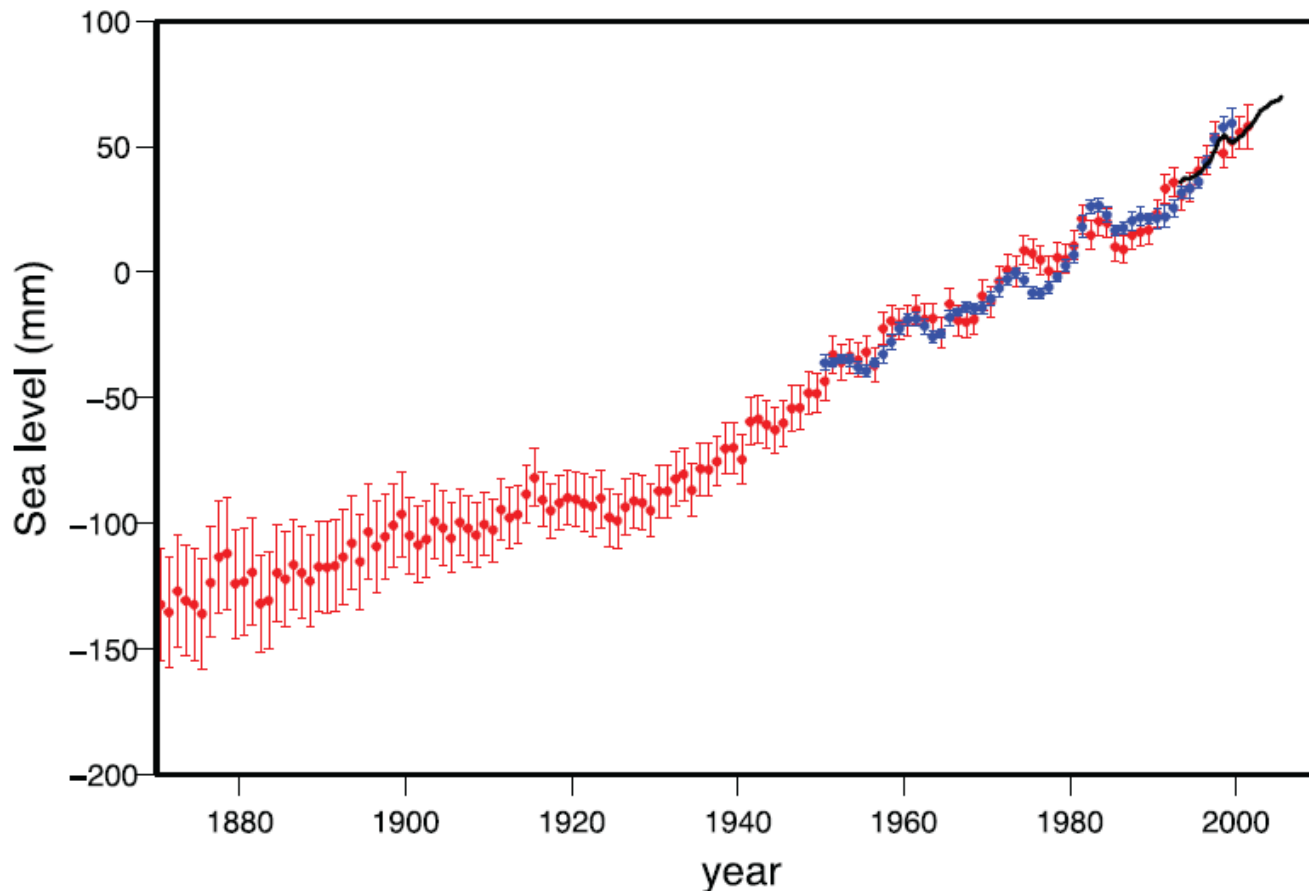
1988



2008



How much has sea level gone up in the 20th century?



Red: reconstructed
(+ 90% confidence
intervals)

Blue: coastal tide
gauge
measurements

Black: satellite
altimetry

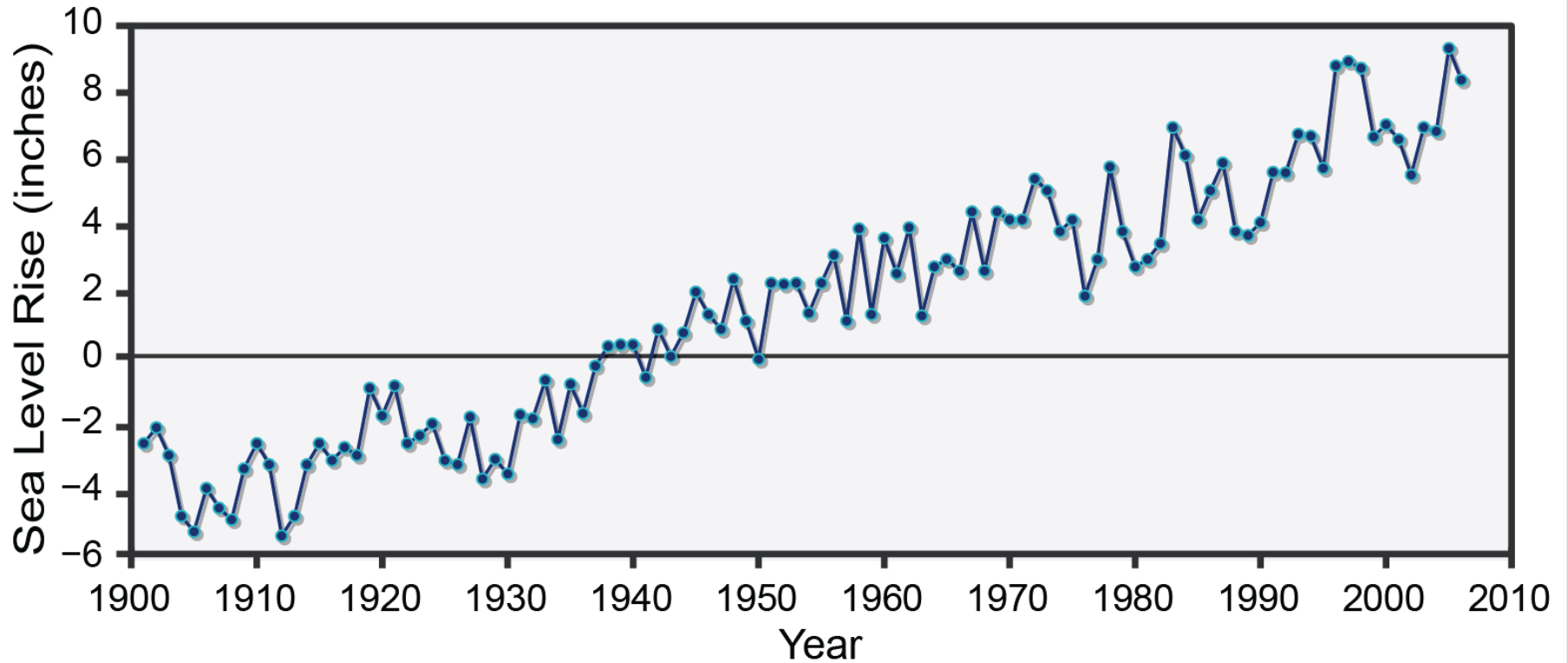
Current global sea level rise: 3.5 mm/yr

Total change over this period: ~7.9inches

IPCC, AR4, WG1, 2007;
BAMS, Aug. 2009

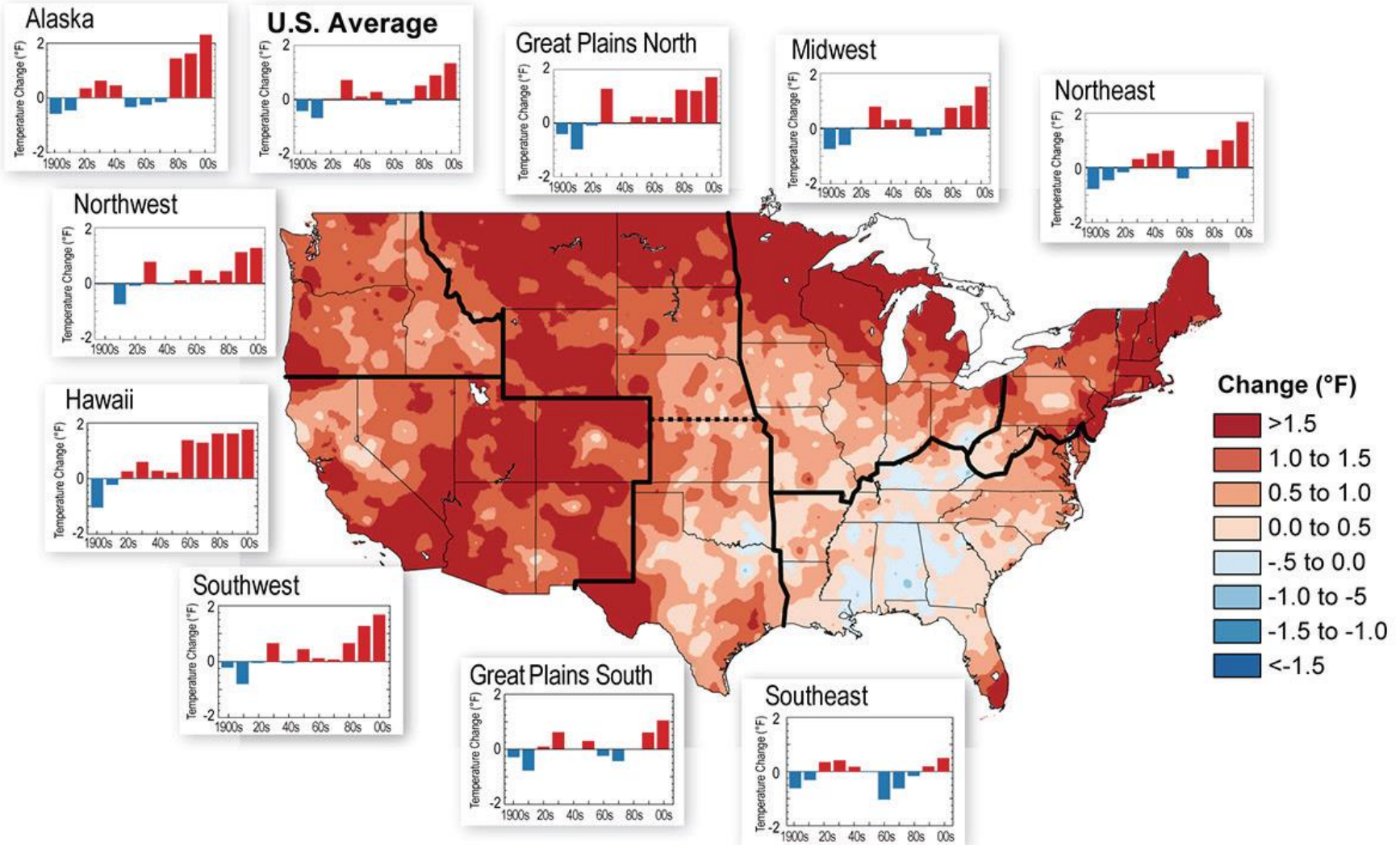
Observed Changes in the US and North East

Observed Sea Level Rise in New York City



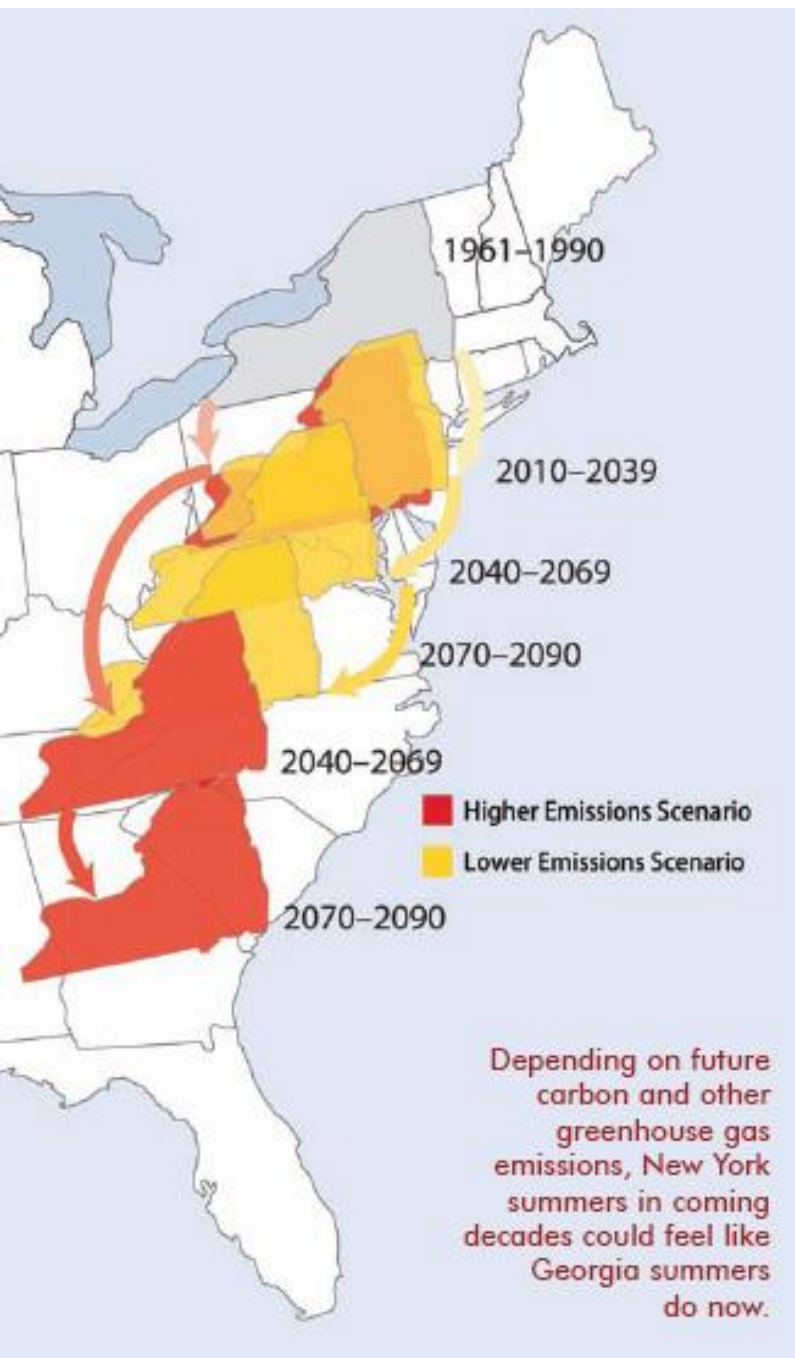
US Global Change Research
Program, 2013 Draft

Observed U.S. Temperature Change



1991-2011 minus 1901-1960

US National Climate Change Assessment (2013)



“New York is on the move”

Yellow: path under low emission scenario

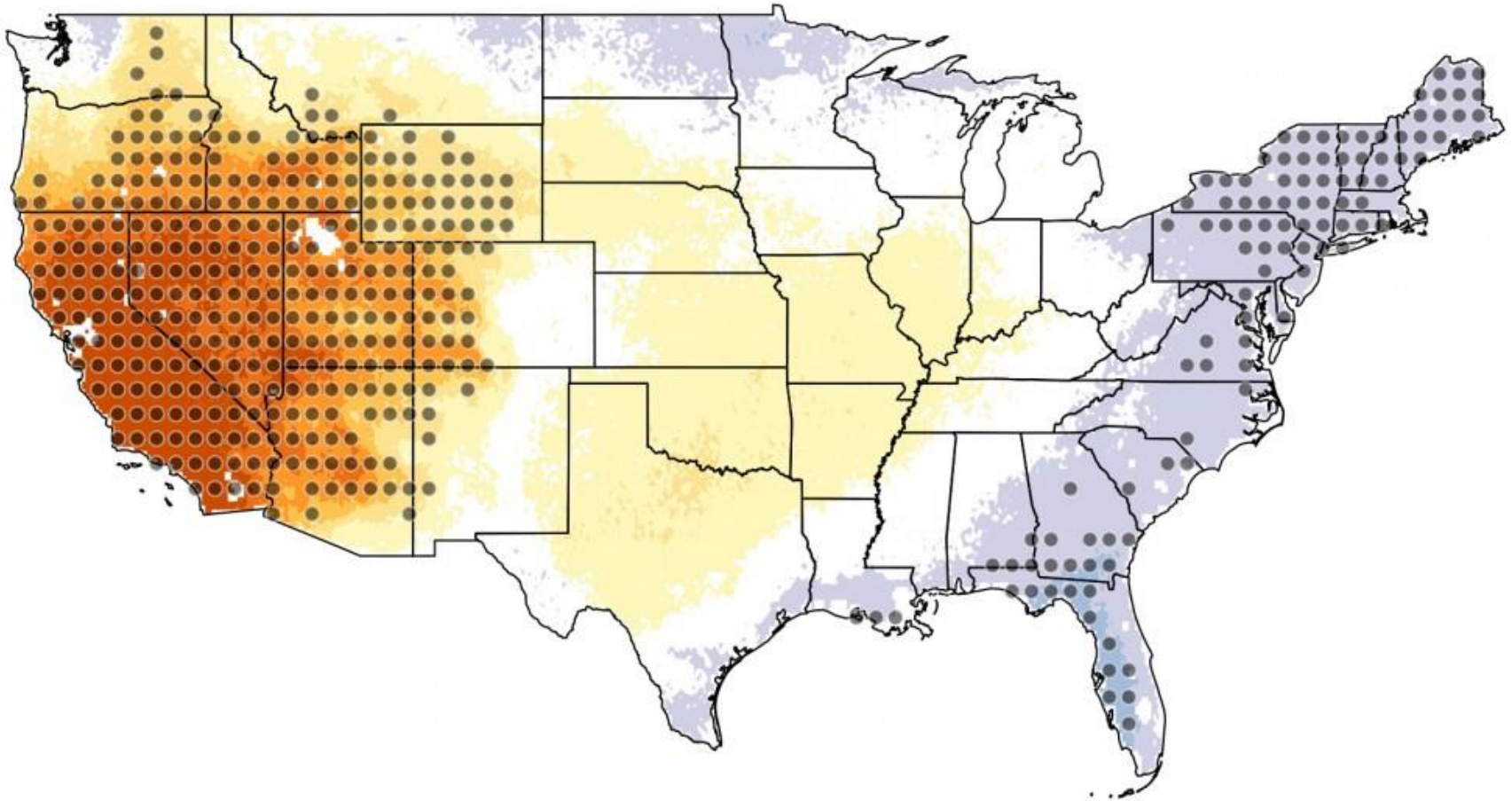
Red: path under high emission scenario

→ late this century residents in New York might experience a summer climate similar to today's summer climate in Georgia

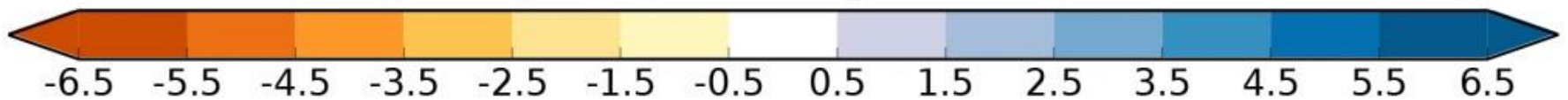
US Global
Change Research
Program, 2009

Drying the Southwest

Weather systems that bring rain are becoming more rare



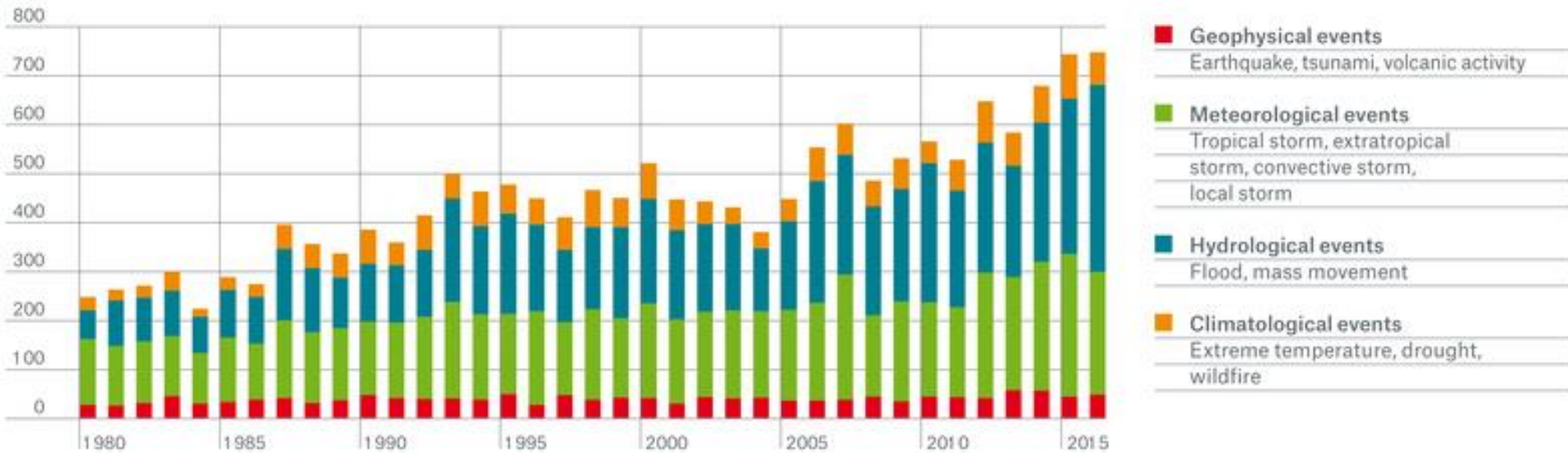
Percent change in precipitation per decade (1980-2010)



Prein et al., Geophys. Res. Lett. (2016)

Losses due to Extreme Weather

- ▶ Global losses due to increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events have been increasing with time.
 - ▶ Part of this increase likely due to climate change, but how much is uncertain.
 - ▶ Part of this increase is due to increasing population (i.e., more people in harms way).

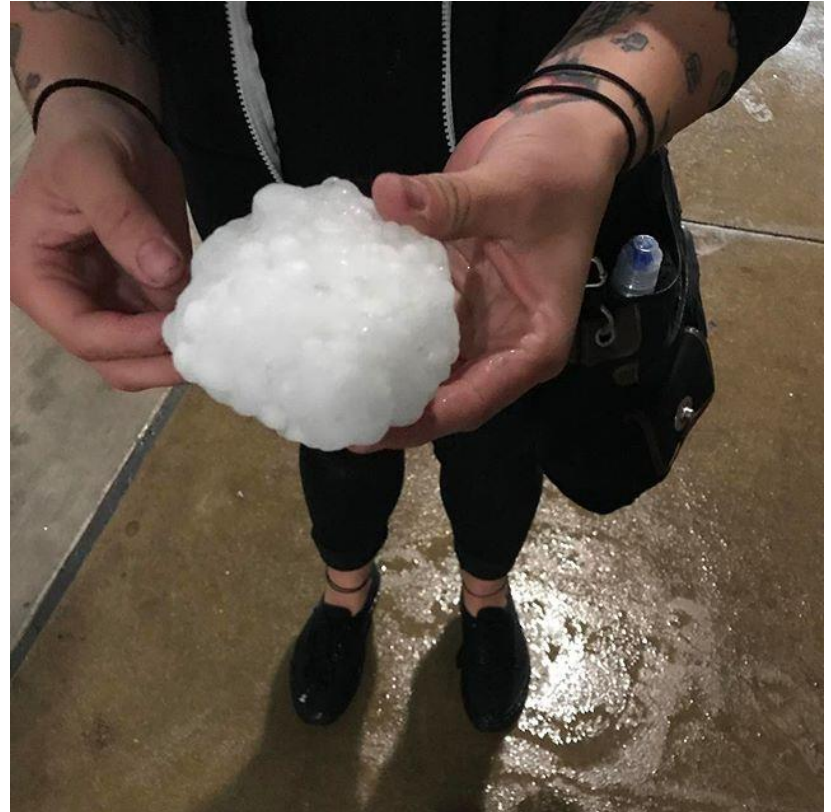


Insured losses (billions of \$) due to extreme weather events (green, blue, and orange bars). Source: Munich RE. Slide Courtesy Brian Tang

And then this happened in 2017...



Record rains and flooding in N. California damaged the Oroville Dam.

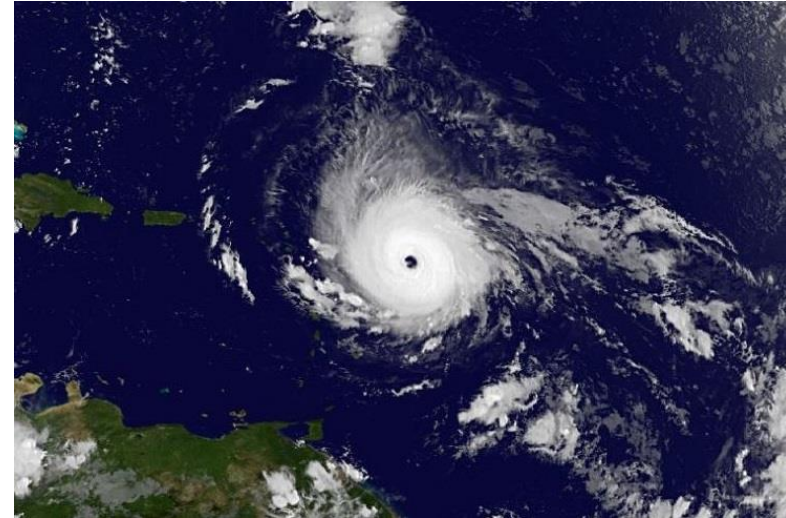


A massive hailstorm struck the Denver metro area and was the costliest hailstorm ever to hit Colorado.

And then this happened in 2017...



Hurricane Harvey produced record amounts of rainfall and inundated SW Texas.



Hurricane Irma was the second most intense hurricane ever observed in the N Atlantic Ocean.



Hurricane Maria devastated all of Puerto Rico.

And then this happened in 2017...



Severe drought affected Montana, N Dakota, and S Dakota.

The Tubbs Fire, driven by high winds and dry conditions, burnt down many houses in Santa Rosa, CA.



And then this happened in 2017...



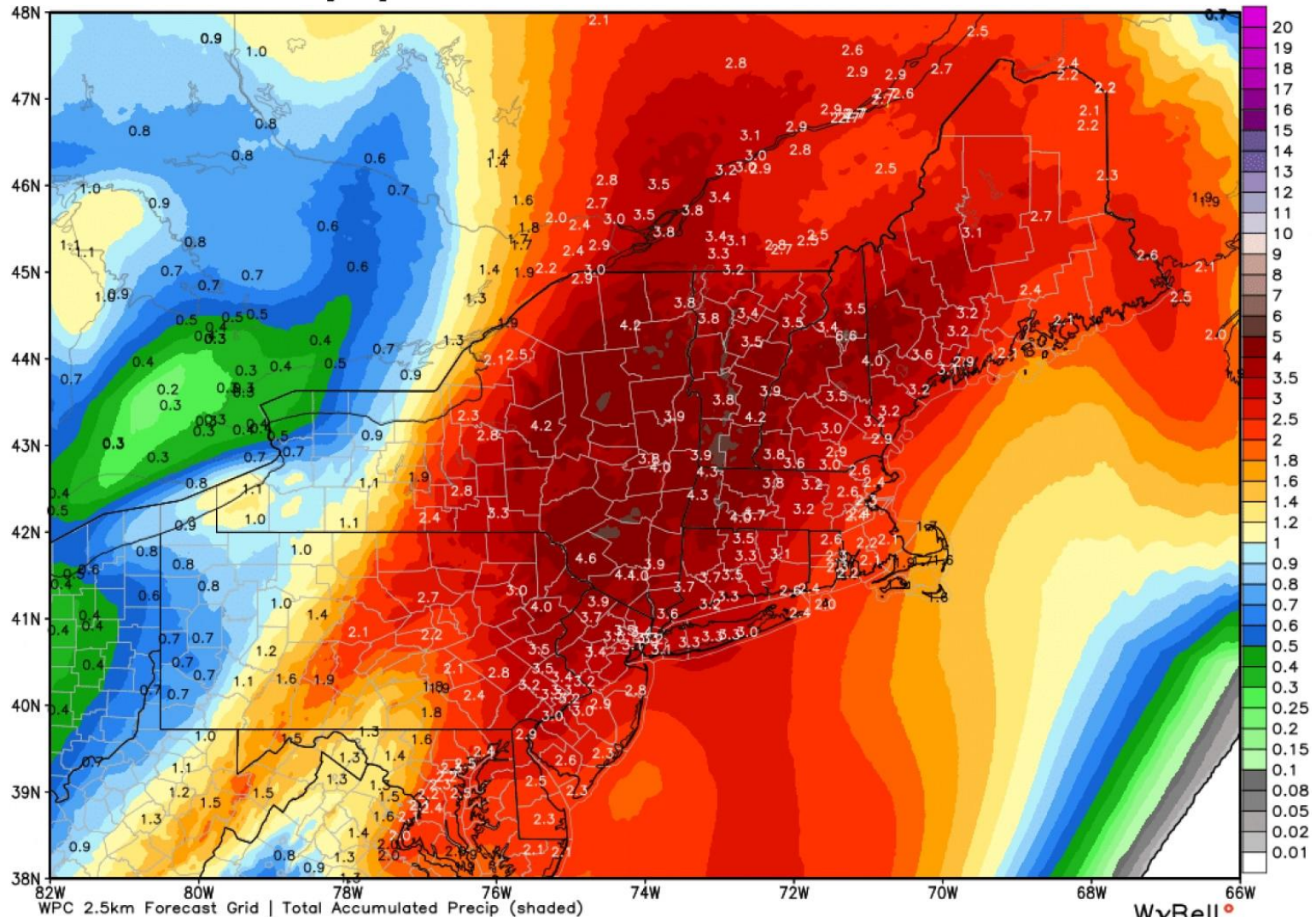
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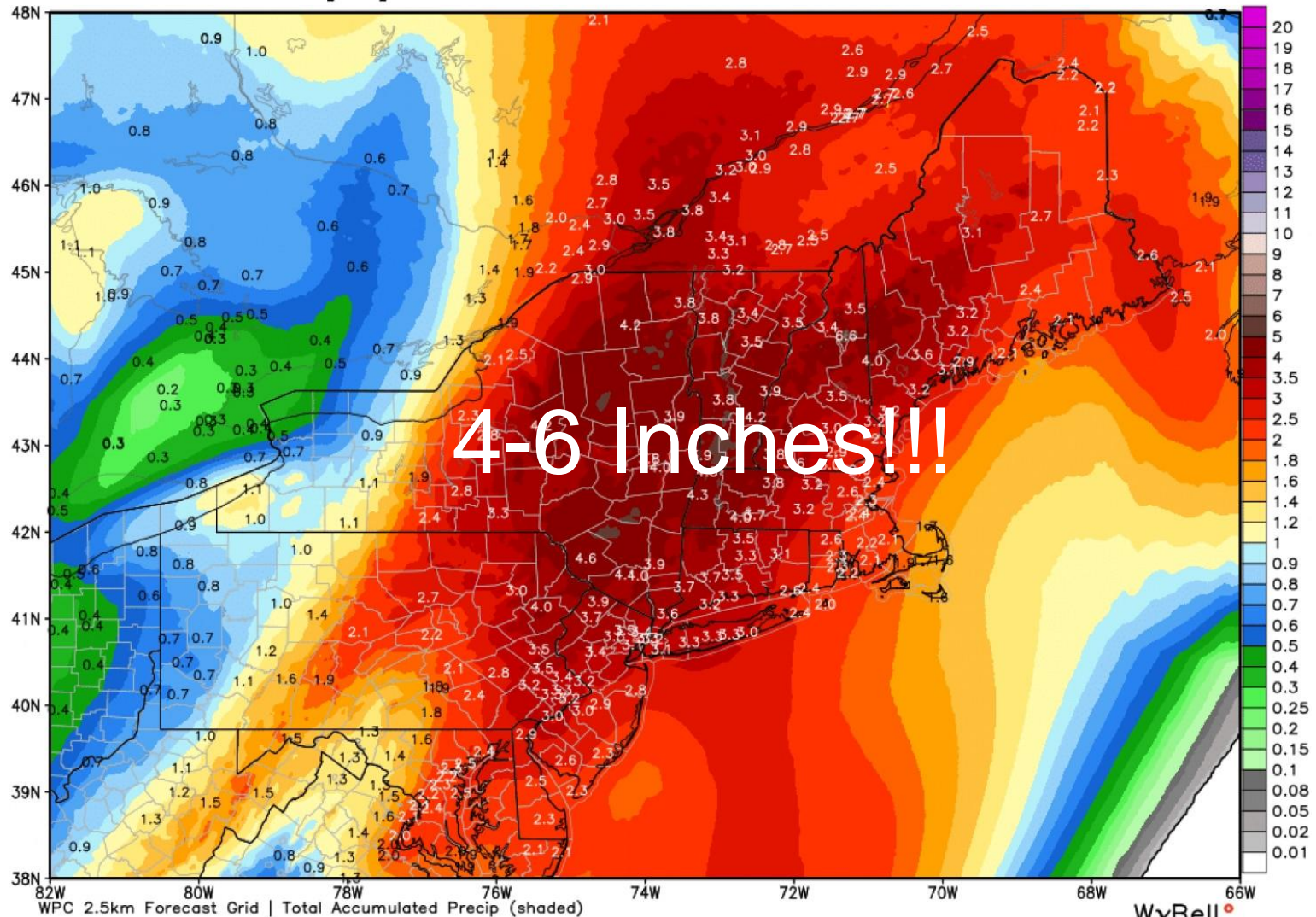
Rainfall Forecast for Sunday in the North East!

NCEP WPC Accumulated Precip [inches] Forecast between 12Z26OCT2017 -- 00Z31OCT2017
Init: 12Z26OCT2017 -- [108] hr --> Valid Tue 00Z31OCT2017 Max: 6.7 inch



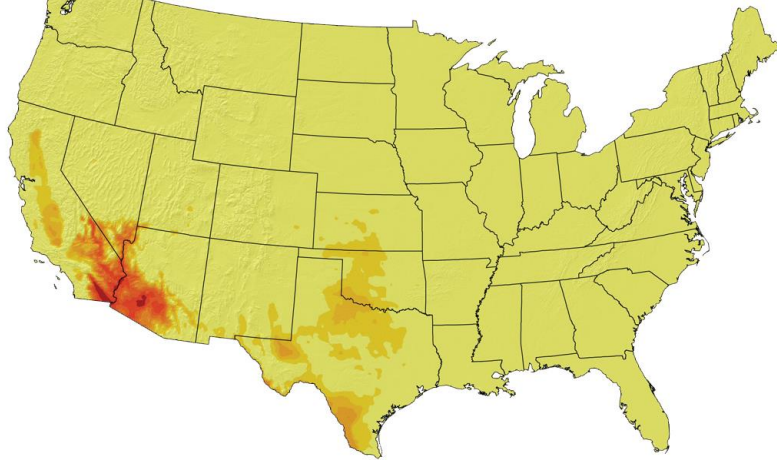
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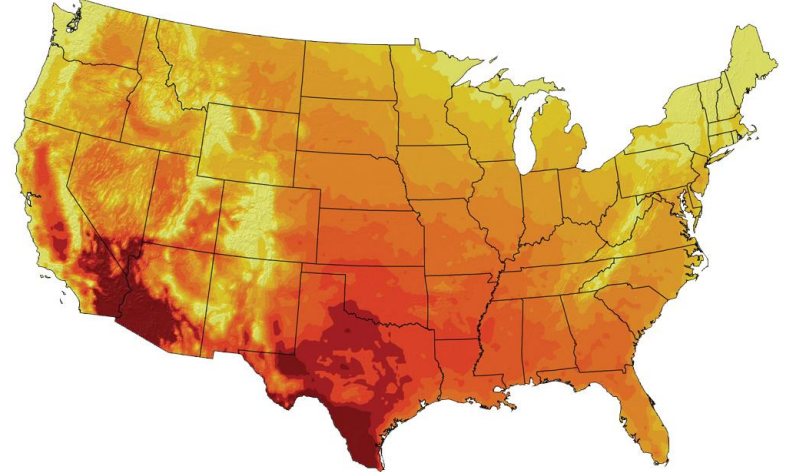


Number of days when $T_{\max} > 100^{\circ} \text{ F}$

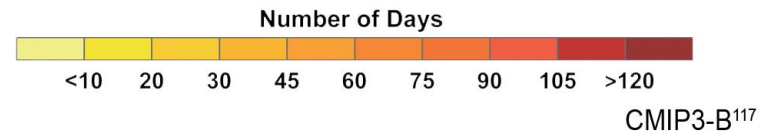
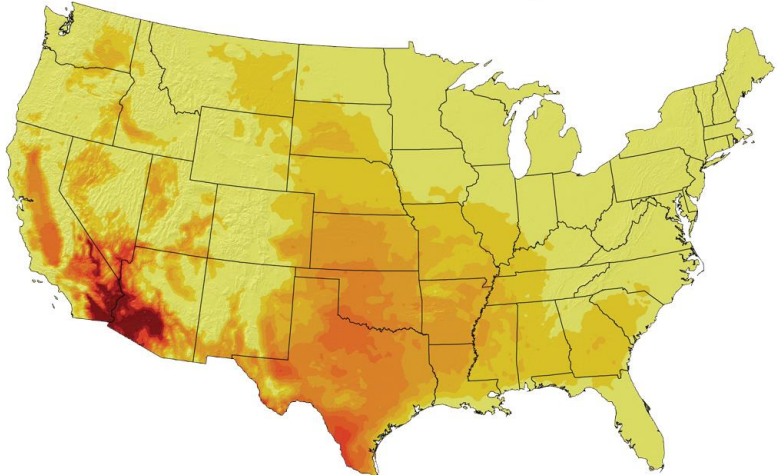
Recent Past, 1961-1979



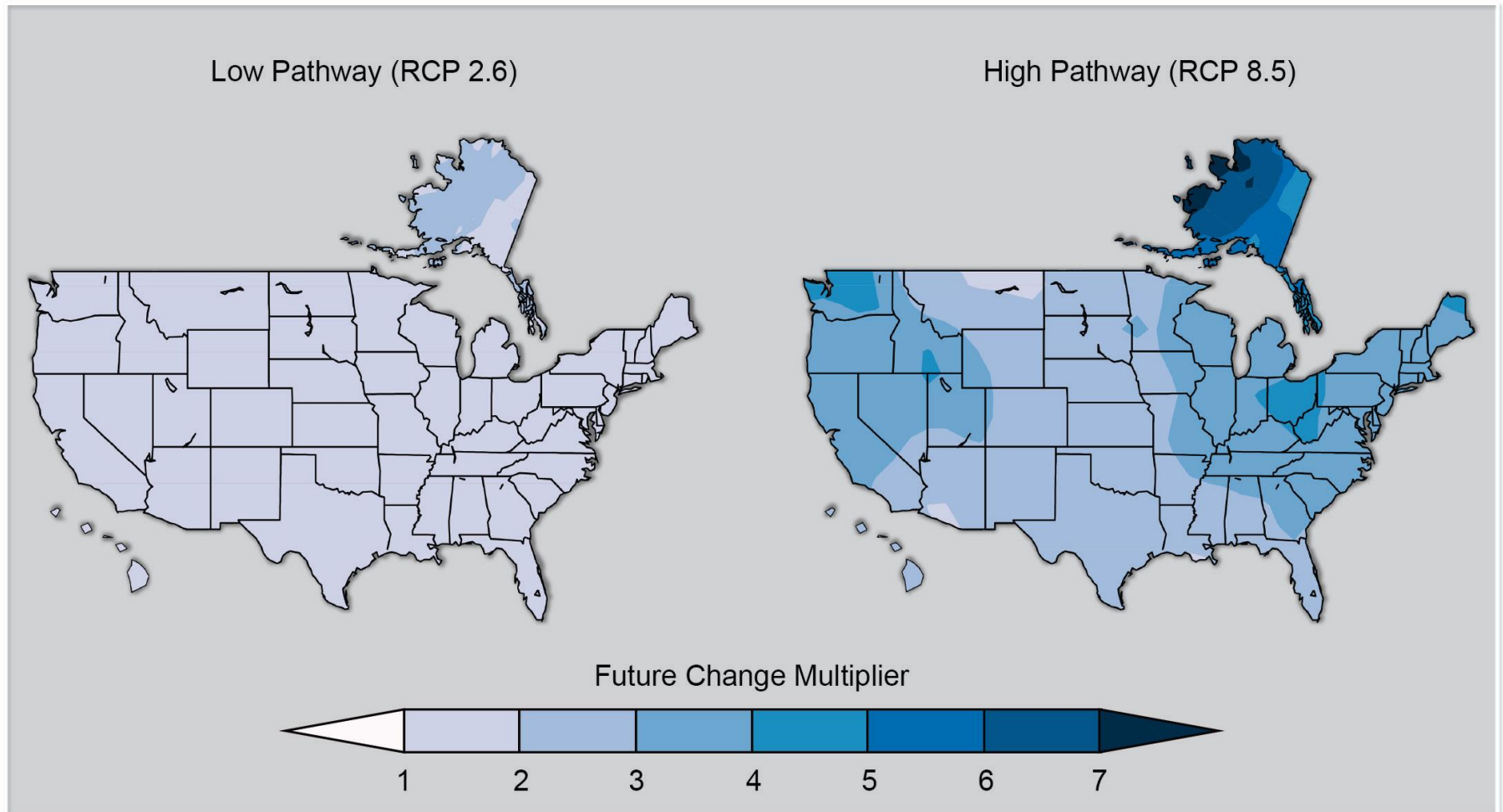
Higher Emissions Scenario⁹¹, 2080-2099



Lower Emissions Scenario⁹¹, 2080-2099



Rare Heavy Precipitation Events Become More Common



1-20yr events now are projected to become more likely by the end of the 21st Century.
In NE: Low-emissions: ~2 x more likely, High-emissions: ~4 x more likely

The Climate Change Challenge

'We basically have three choices: mitigation, adaptation and suffering.

We' re going to do some of each.

The question is what the mix is going to be.

The more mitigation we do, the less adaptation will be required and the less suffering there will be.'

John Holdren,

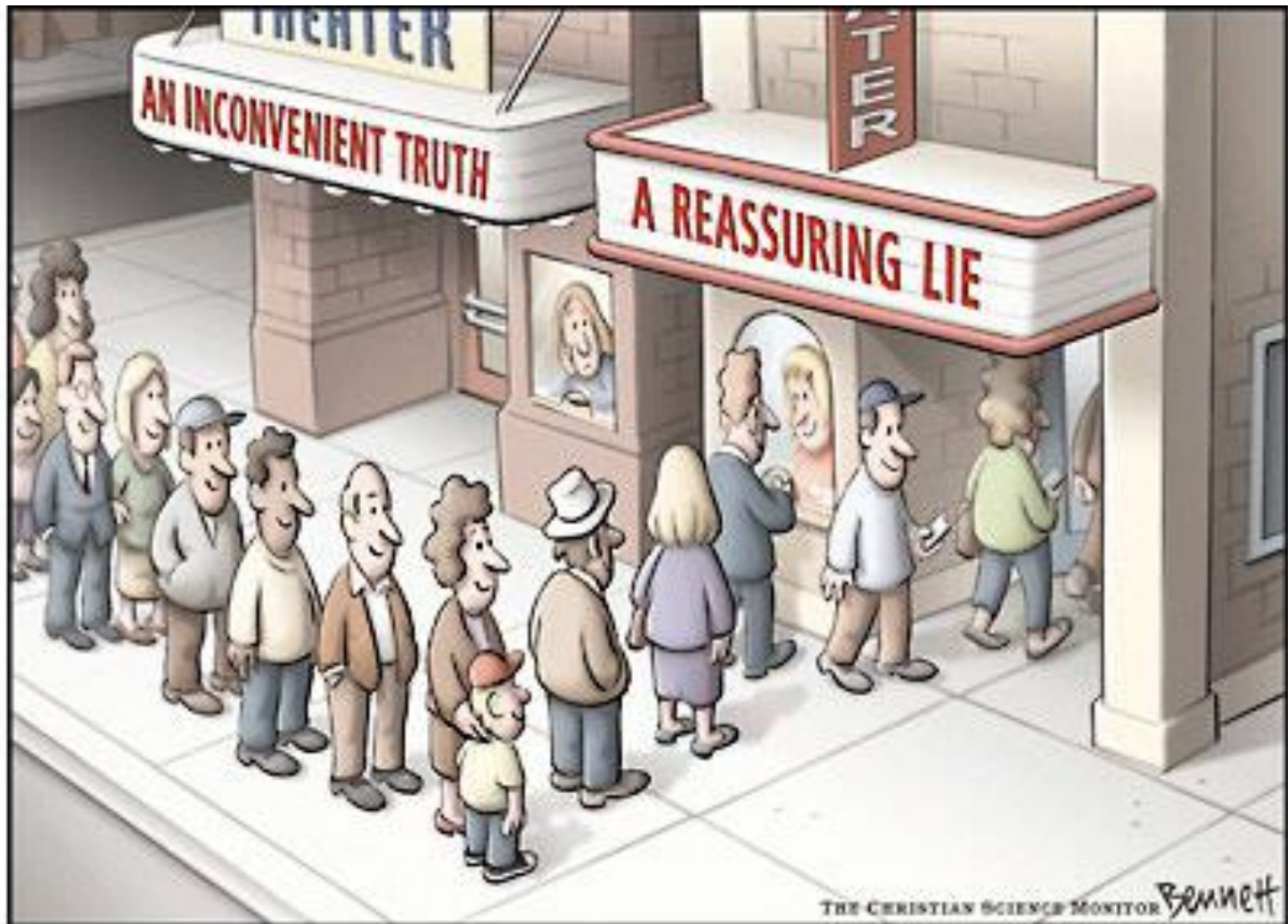
*Former President, American Association for the Advancement of Science
now Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy
(OSTP)*

The US commitment to reduce greenhouse gases (COP 21 in Paris)

All major economies were asked to submit post-2020 emission reduction targets to UN by April 2015:

- USA:** cut emissions by 26-28% below 2005 levels by 2025 (~4% below 1990 levels)
- Canada:** cut emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030
- EU:** cut emissions by 40% below 1990 levels by 2030
- Switzerland:** cut emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2020
- Australia:** cut emissions by 5% below 2000 levels by 2020
- China:** peak emissions by 2030
- India:** reduce GDP-based emission intensity by 33-35% below 2005 levels

THANK YOU

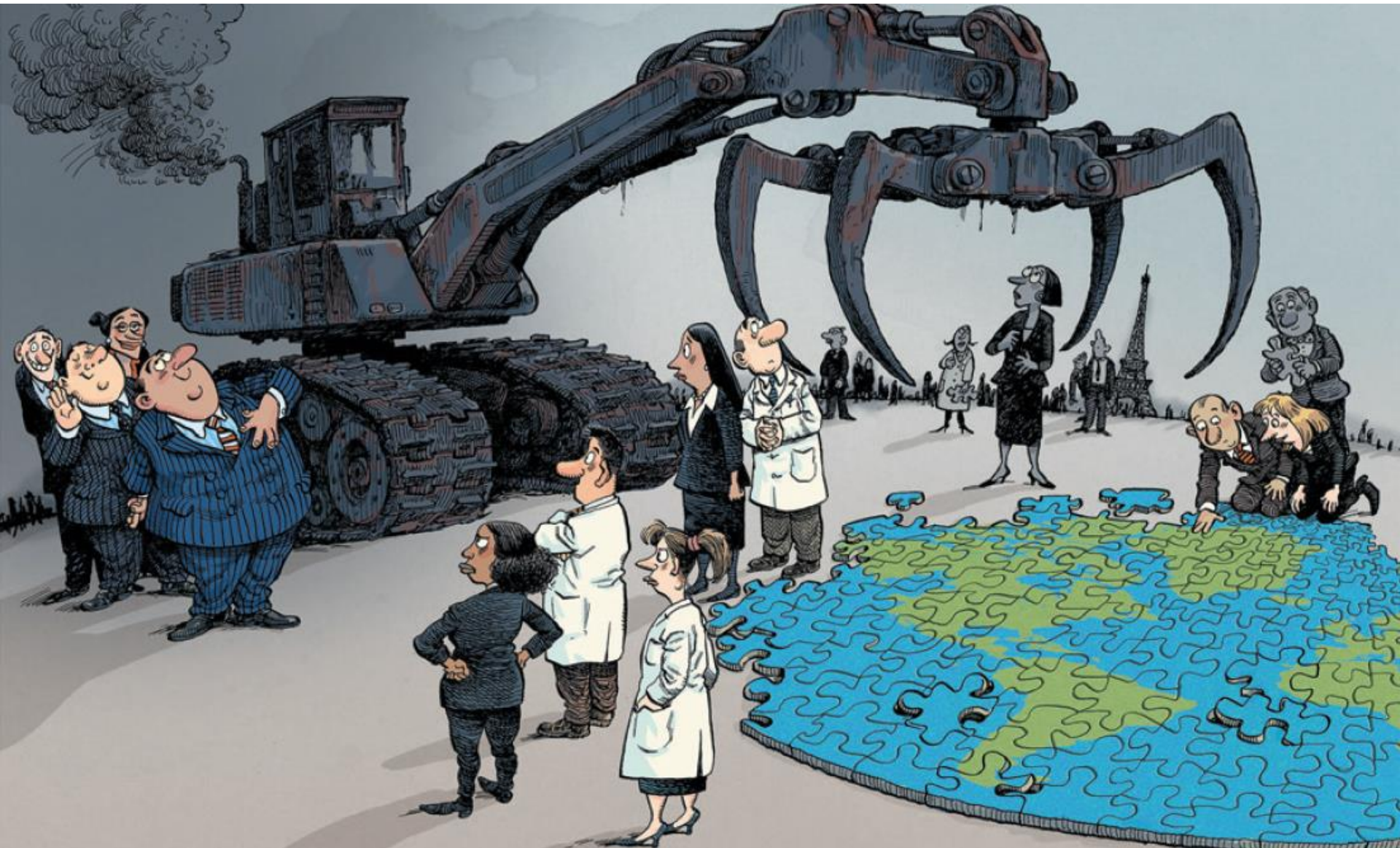


EXTRA SLIDES

Climate Change policies (from Rio to Kyoto and Paris)

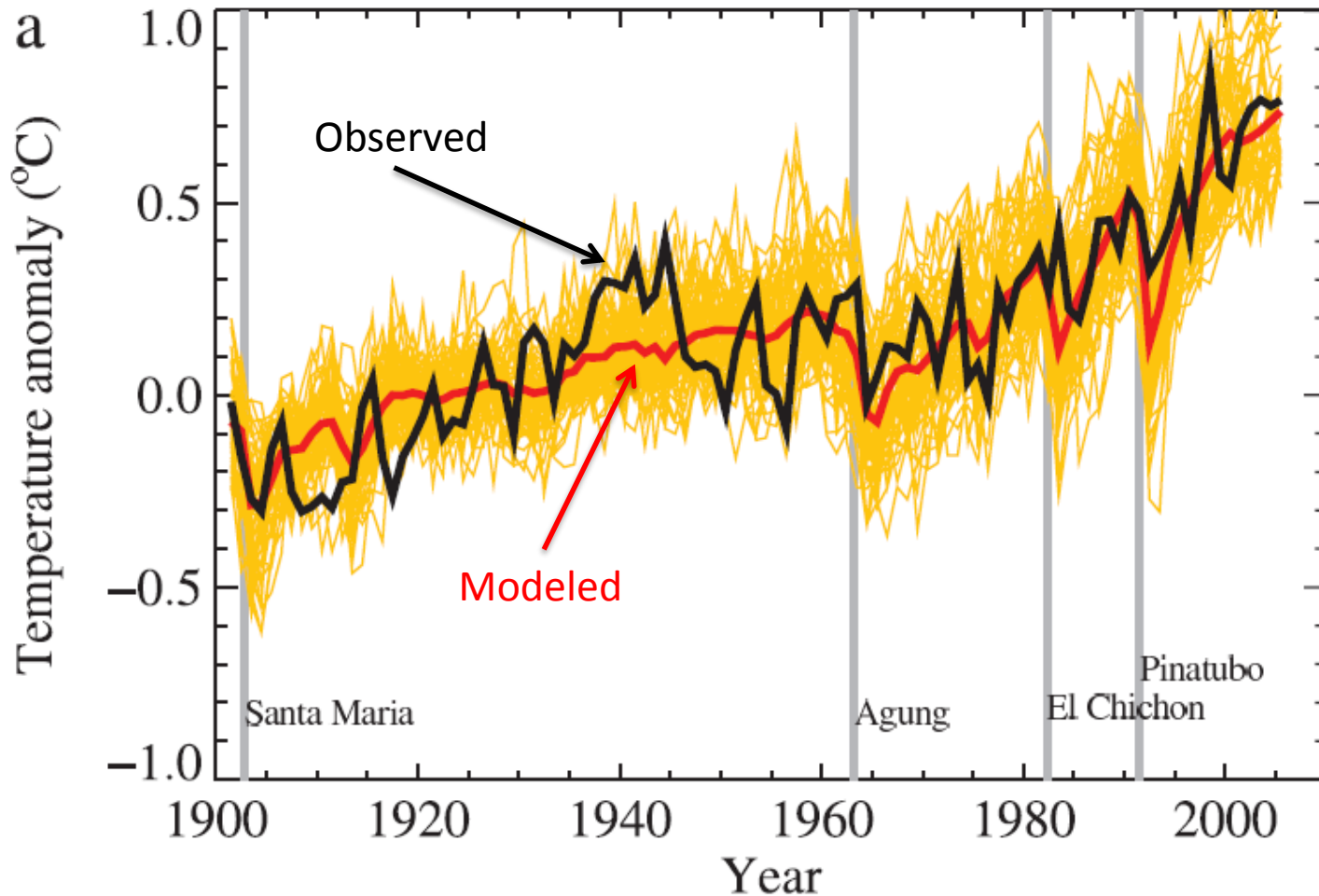


Climate Change policies (from Rio to Kyoto and Paris)

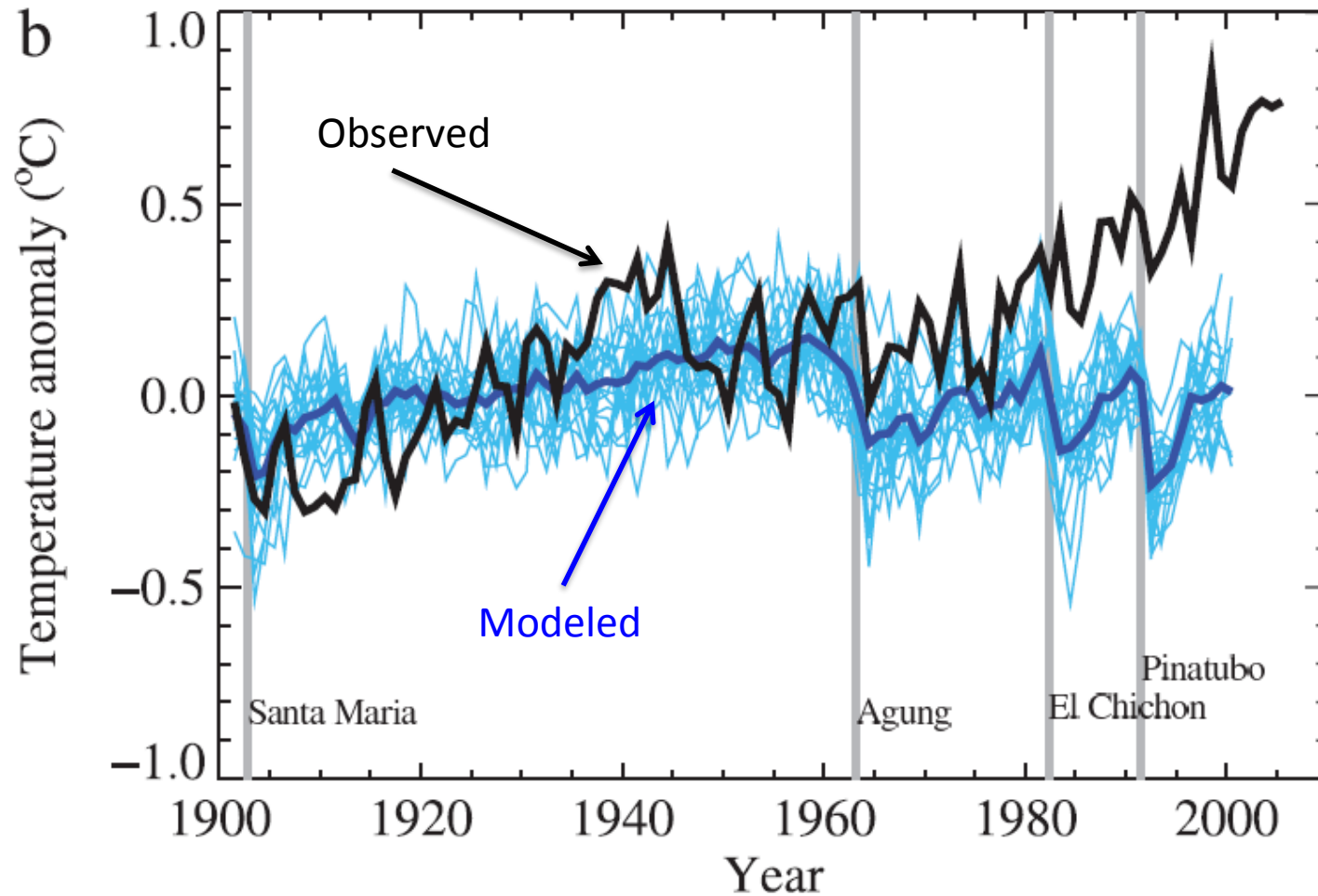


**How do we know humans
caused the observed
warming?**

Models with both natural and anthropogenic forcings can reproduce the observed global temperature changes



A climate model including only natural forcings (solar + volcanic aerosol) does not explain the temporal change in global mean temperature

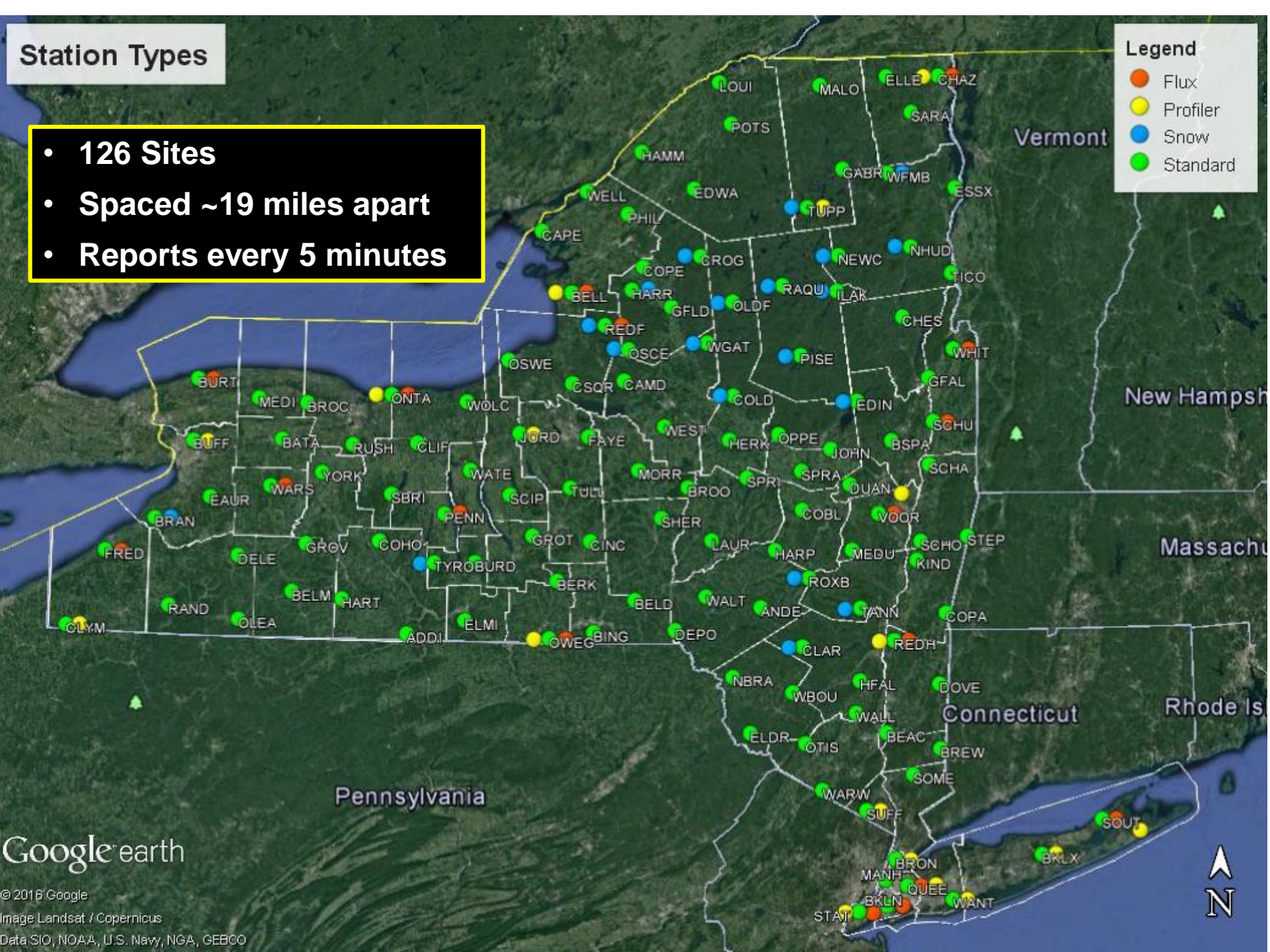


Station Types

- 126 Sites
- Spaced ~19 miles apart
- Reports every 5 minutes

Legend

- Flux
- Profiler
- Snow
- Standard



Google earth

© 2016 Google

Image Landsat / Copernicus

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

