

TOPIC #15

**OBSERVATIONS OF
SHORT-TERM
CLIMATIC VARIABILITY**

pp 81 - 82 in Class Notes

**All things are connected.
Whatever befalls the earth,
befalls the children of the
earth.**

~ Chief Seattle

To make an incontrovertible case about the role that humans play in global warming, what do scientists need?

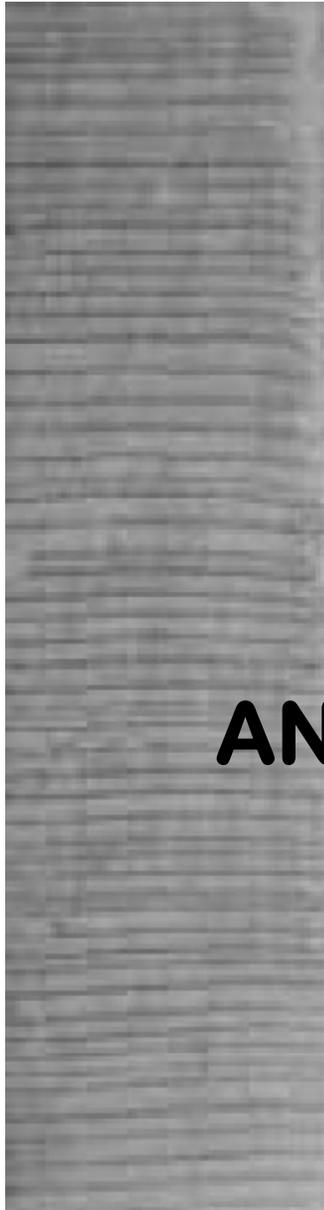
- 1) a long-term temperature record, i.e., centuries
- 2) over a large part of the globe
- 3) To be able to say

“What's the average been for several hundred years, & is this a significant departure from that?”

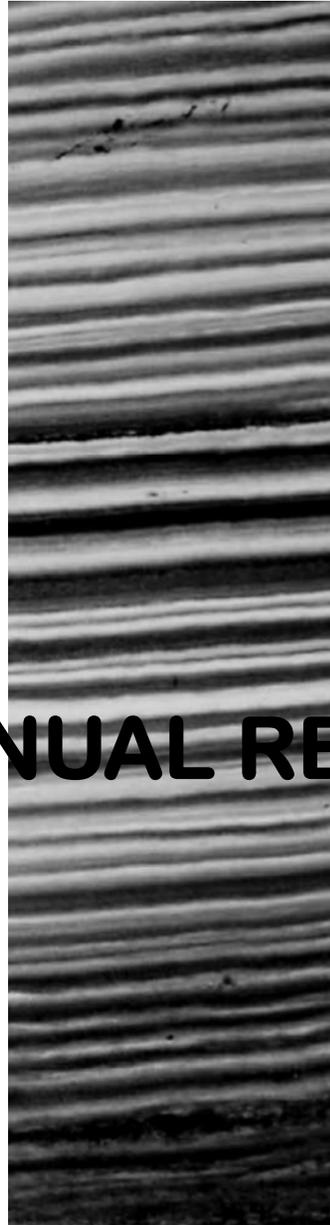
“And that's very difficult to do.”

(James Trefil, physicist)

Tree rings



**Lake varves
(sediments)**



**Speleothems
(from cave)**



**Coral
(annual growth)**

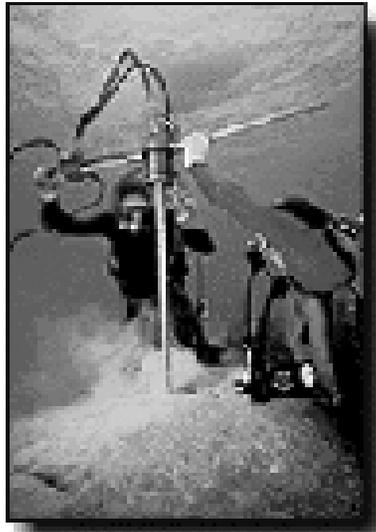


Ice Core



ANNUAL RECORDS OF THE PAST

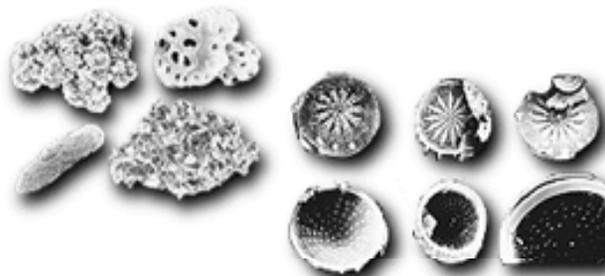
“PROXY” DATA or NATURAL ARCHIVES of CLIMATE



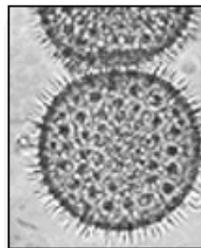
Corals



Ice cores



**Lake, bog &
ocean
sediments**



Pollen



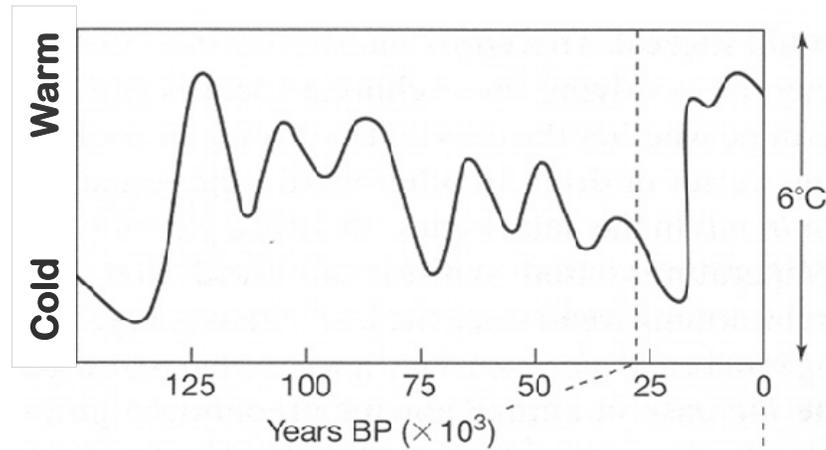
Tree rings!

WHAT NATURAL ARCHIVES REVEAL:

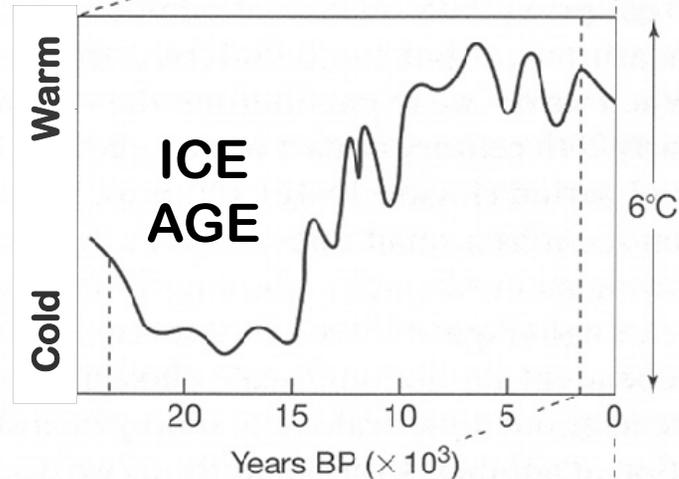
Over different
“Telescoping”
Time Scales Of
Variability about:

Mean Global Temperature Change

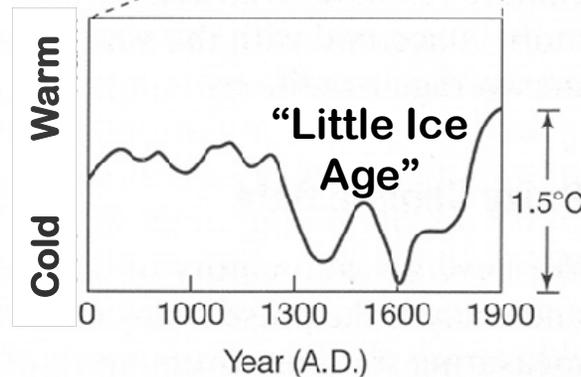
Since The Last
Glacial Maximum
(*Years BP =*
“years before present”)



Generalized oxygen
isotope curve from
deep-sea
sediments

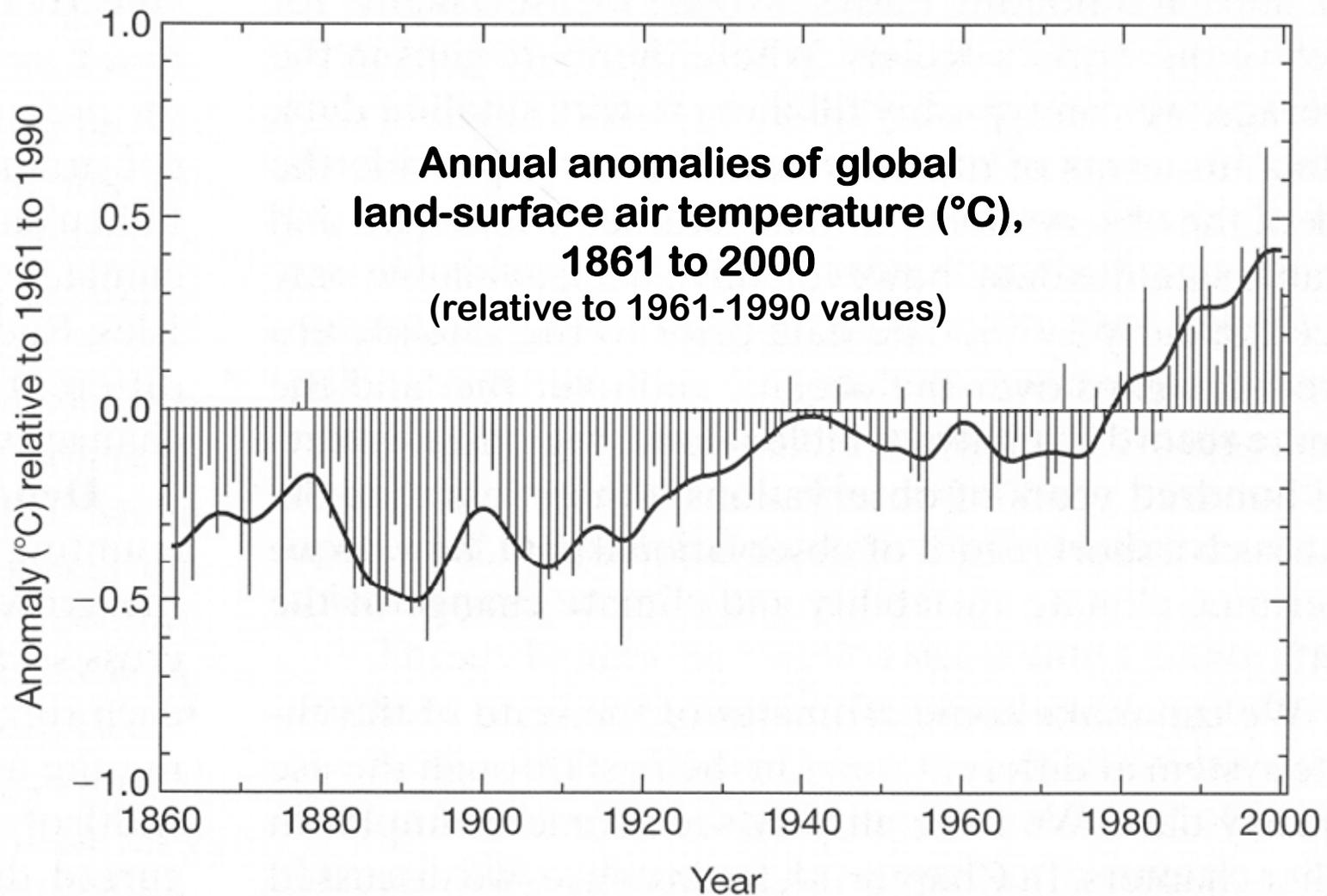


Generalized
estimates from
pollen data &
alpine glaciers
(mid-latitudes of
eastern N. America &
Europe)



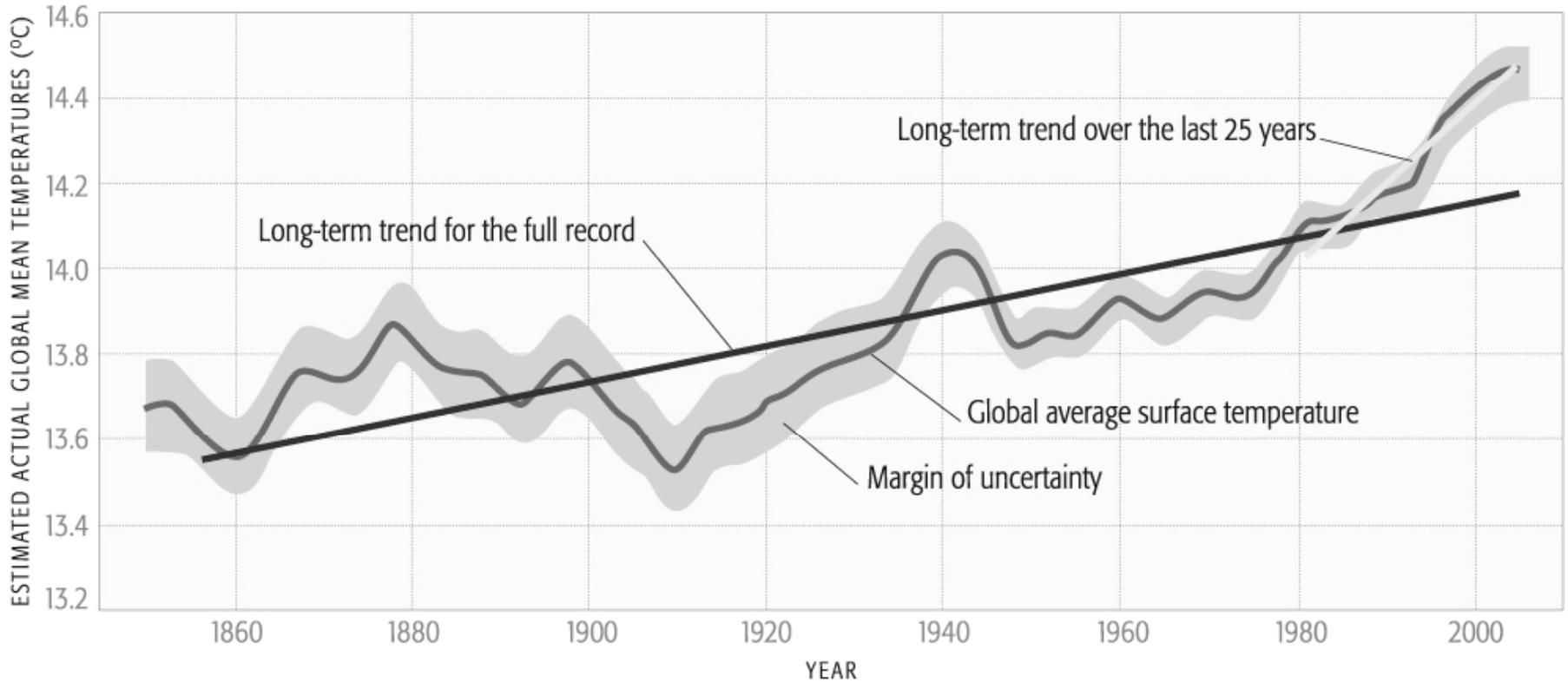
General estimates
from historical
documents
(emphasis on the
North Atlantic
region)

The most recent 150 years:



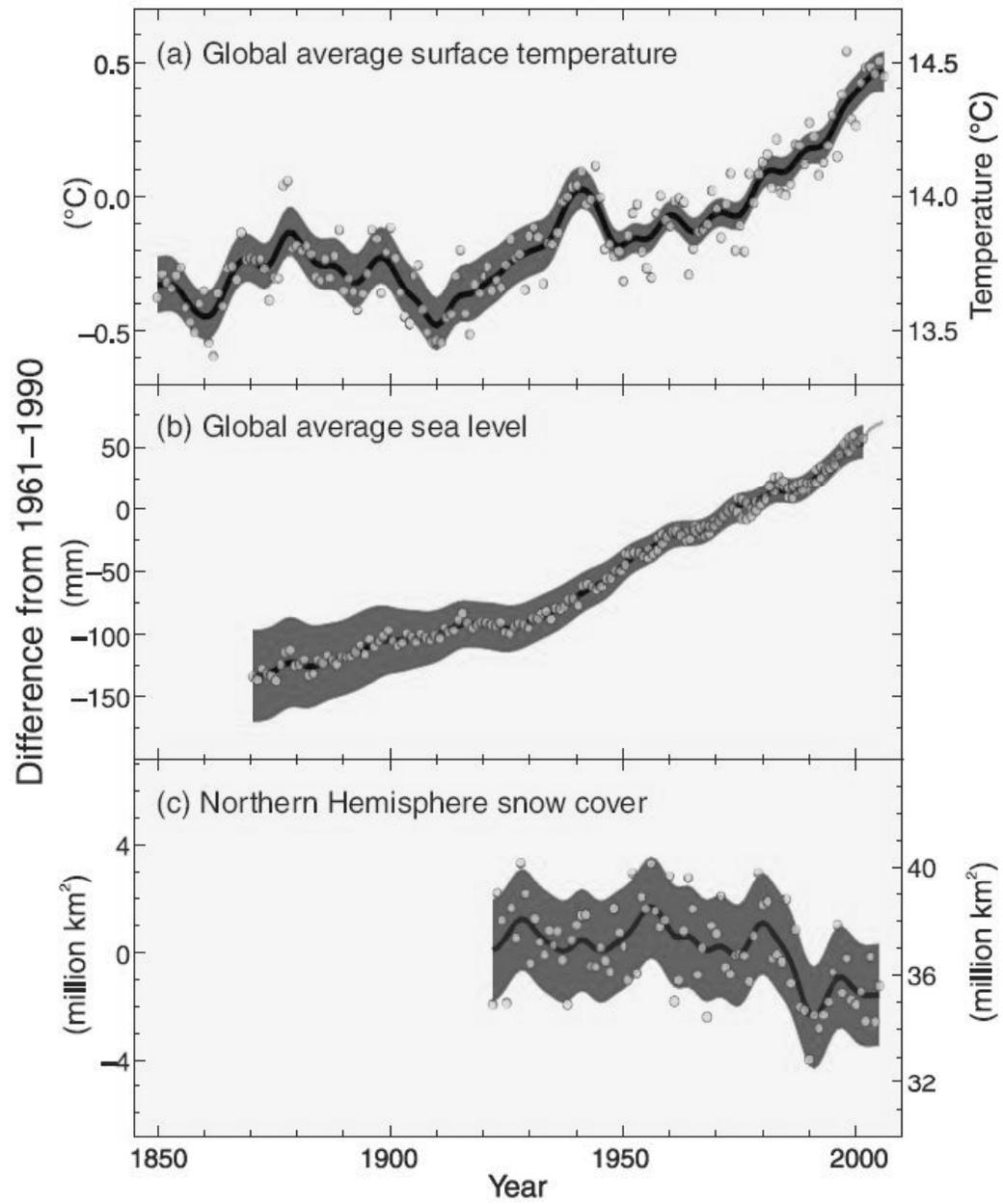
How is the Earth's GLOBAL Mean Temperature Changing?

TRENDS IN GLOBAL AVERAGE SURFACE TEMPERATURE

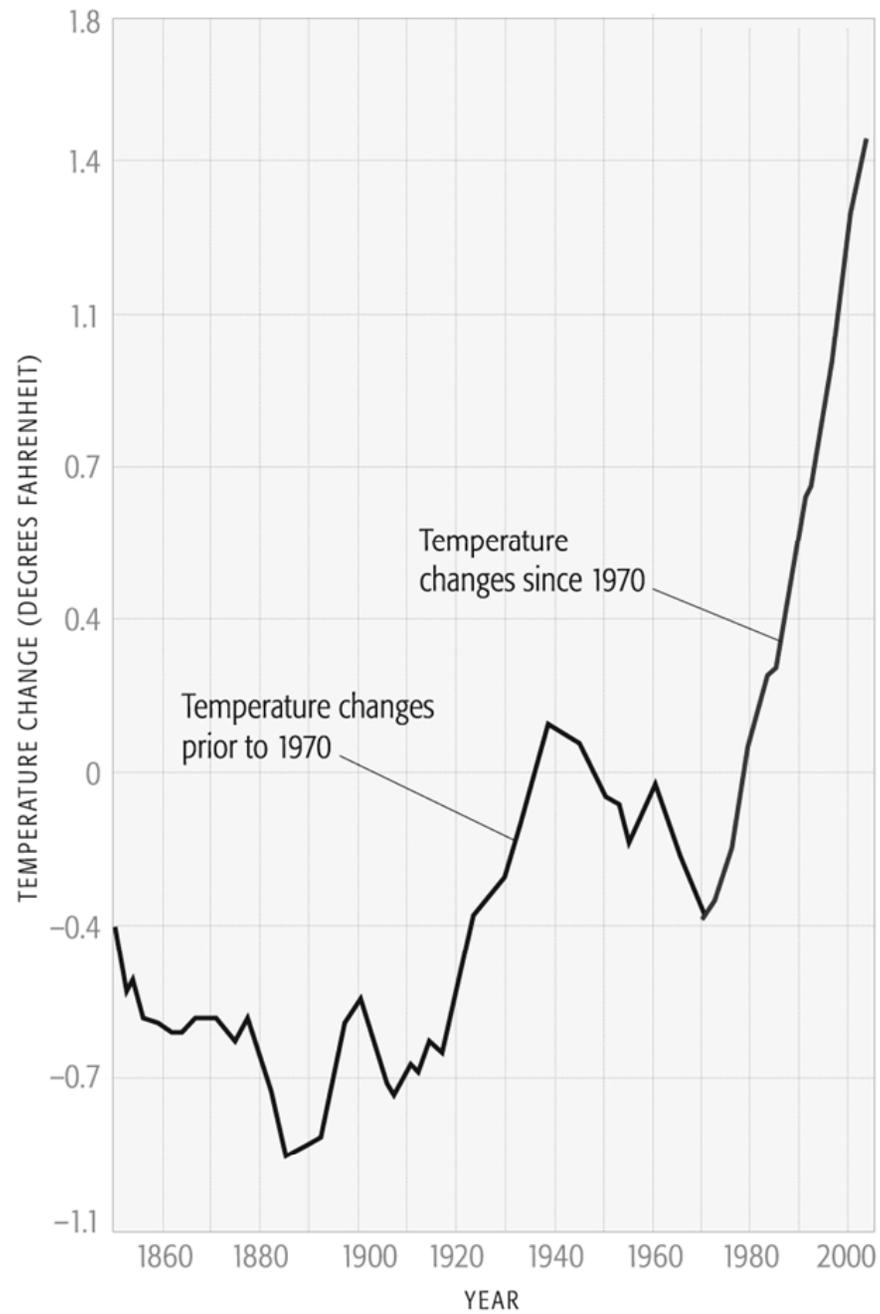


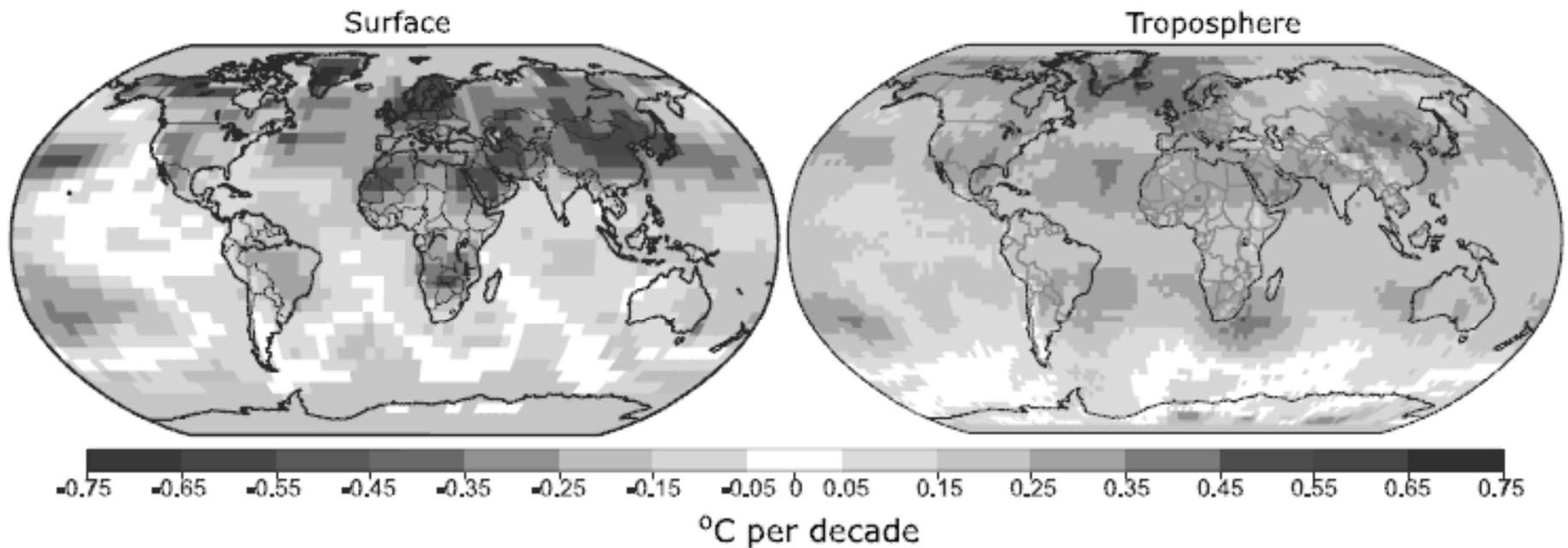
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Changes in temperature, sea level and Northern Hemisphere snow cover



NORTHERN HEMISPHERE CONTINENTAL TEMPERATURE TRENDS



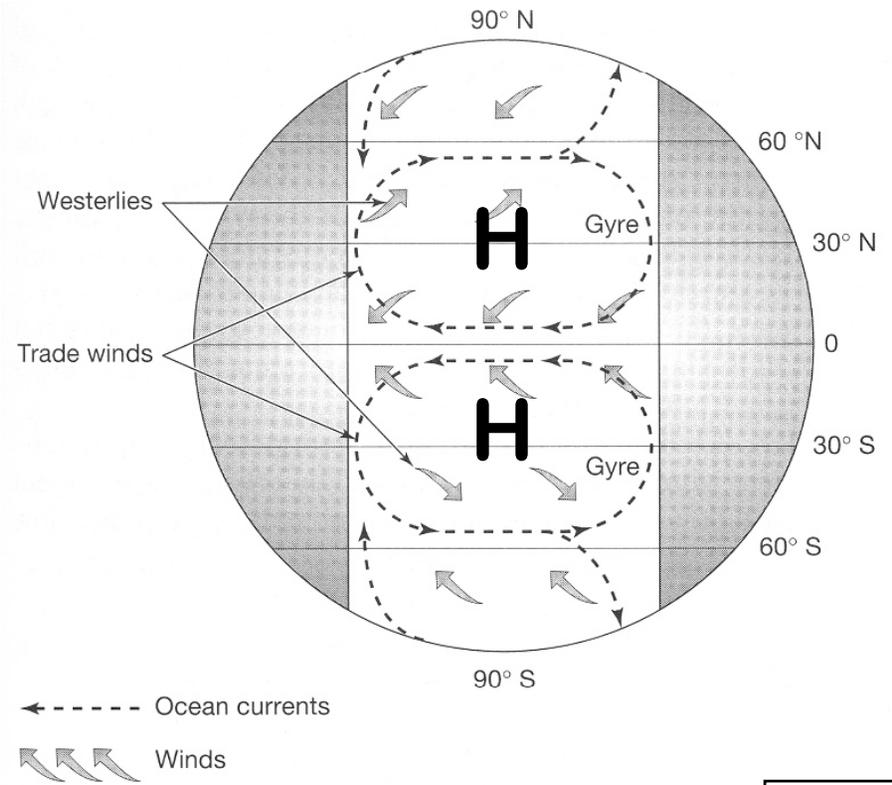
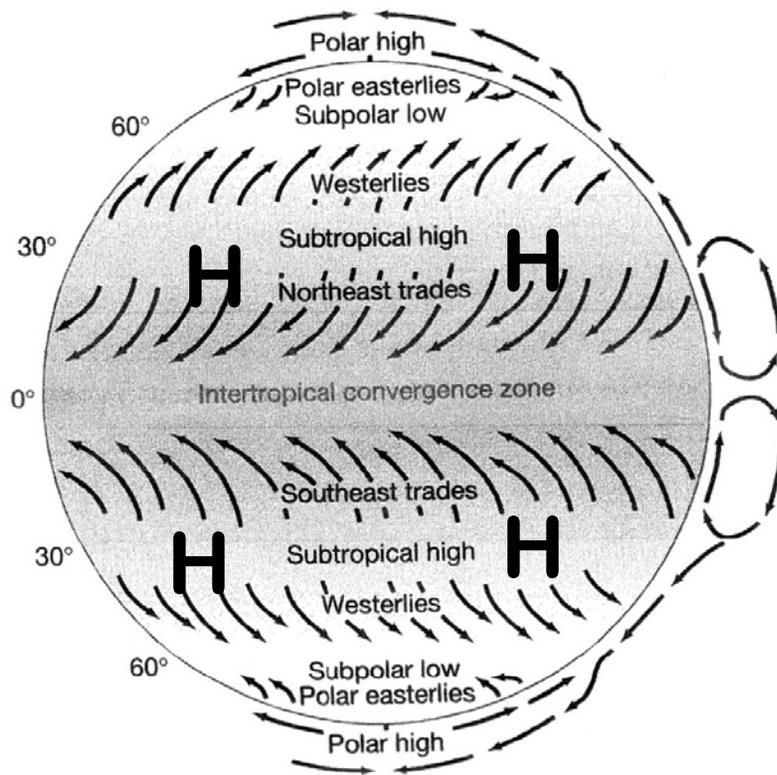


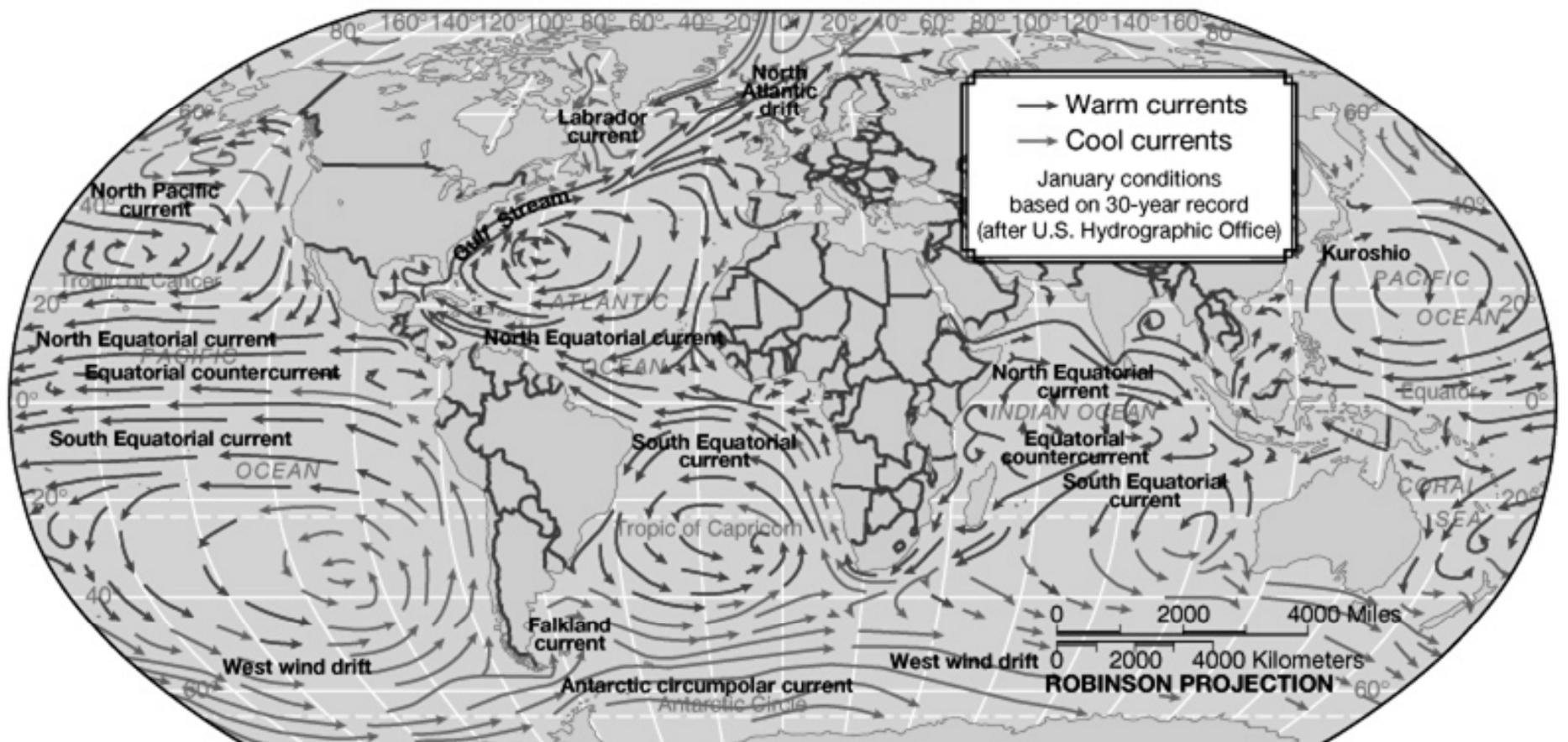
Patterns of linear global temperature trends from 1979 to 2005 estimated at the surface (left), and for the troposphere (right) from the surface to about 10 km altitude, from satellite records. Grey areas indicate incomplete data.

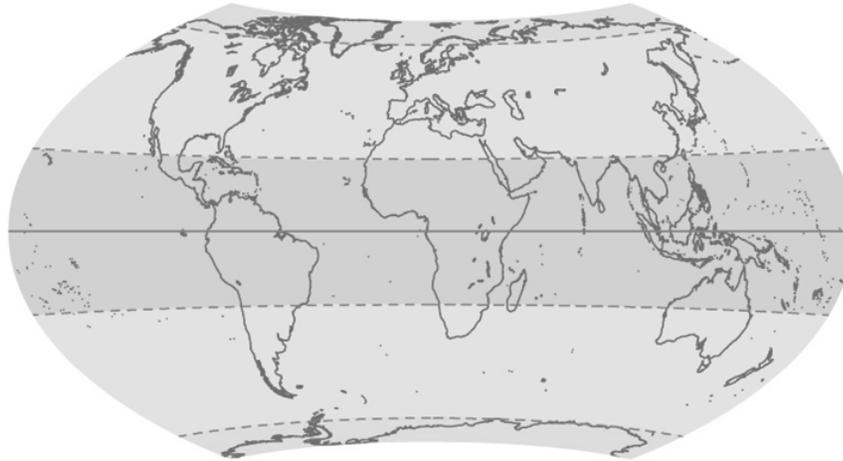
Note the more spatially uniform warming in the satellite tropospheric record while the surface temperature changes more clearly relate to land and ocean.



REVIEW: Atmosphere & Ocean Circulation



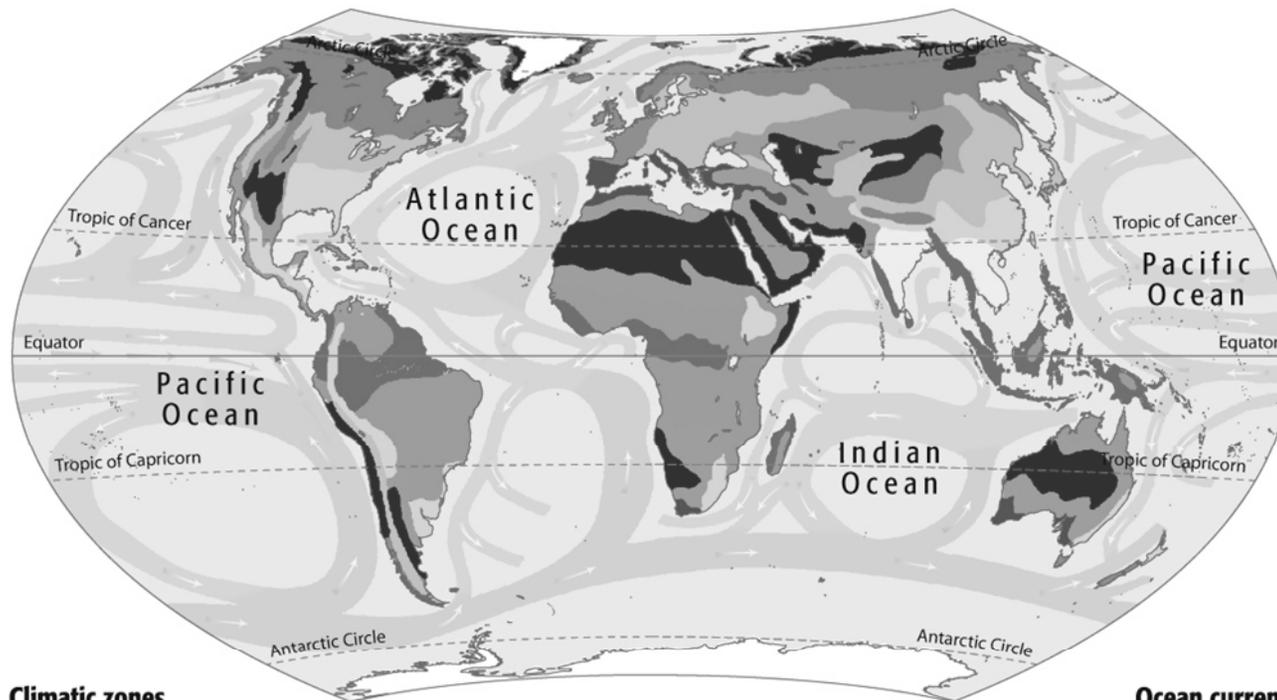




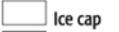
Climatic bands

-  Polar regions
-  Temperate zones
-  The tropics

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Climatic zones

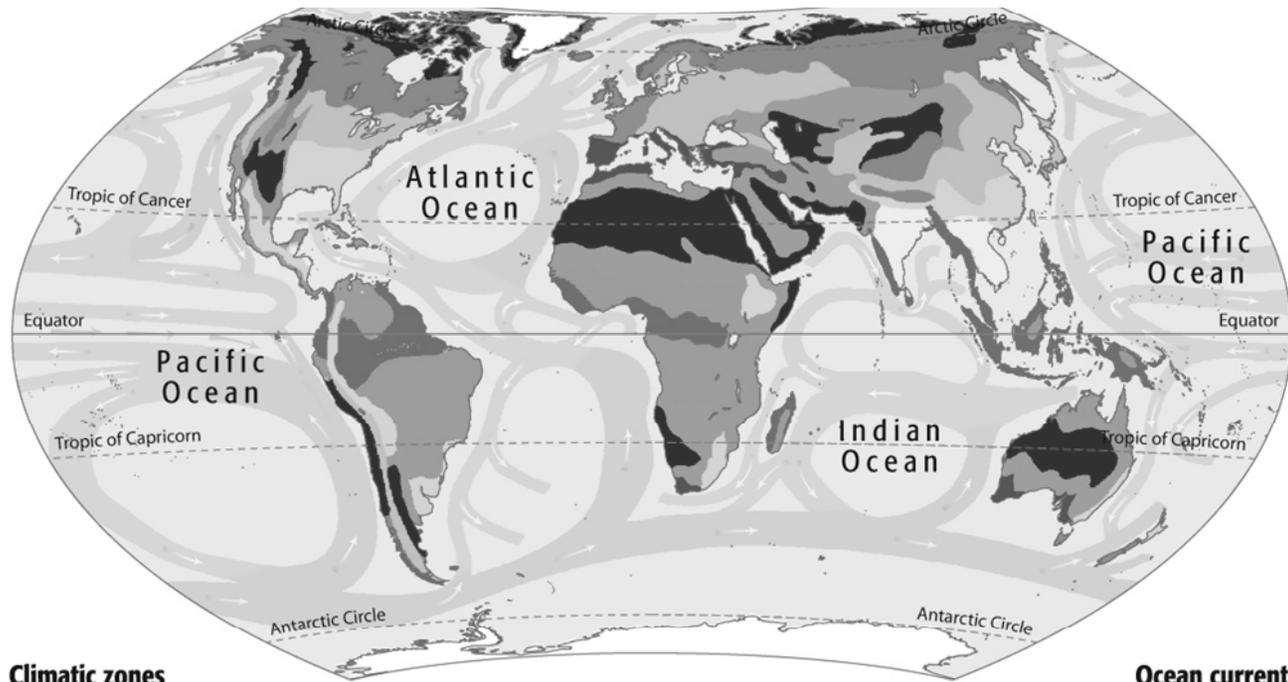
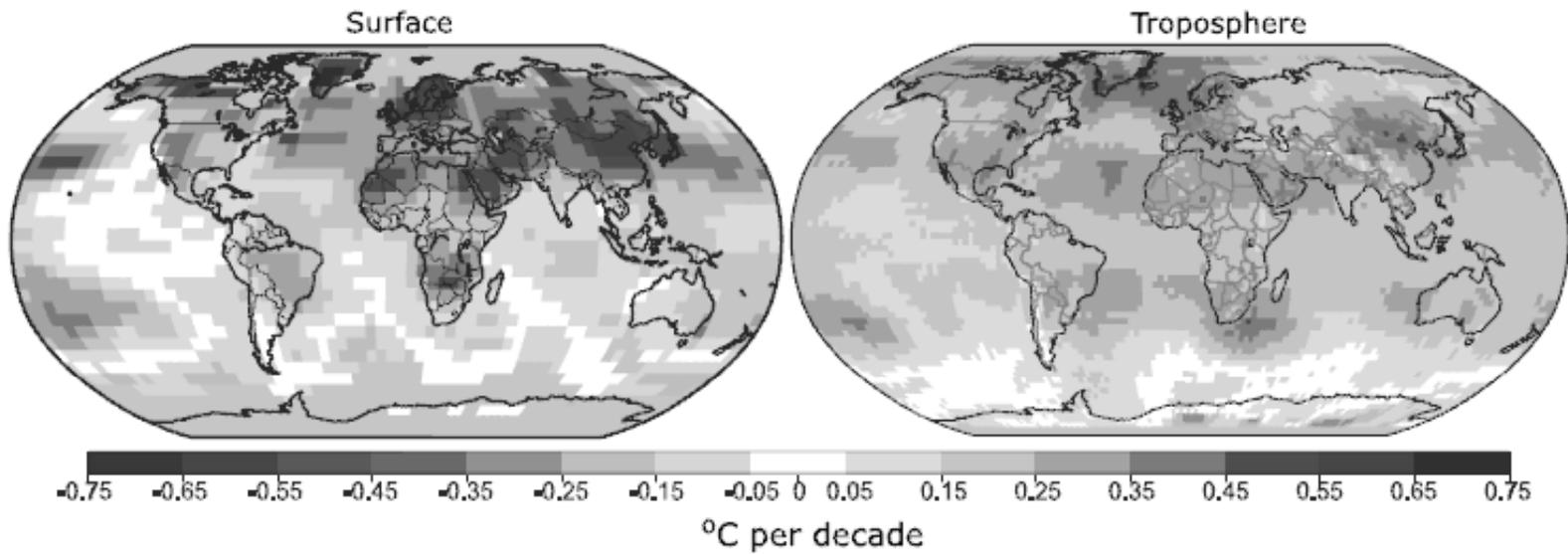
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Ice cap |  Tundra |  Temperate |  Mediterranean |  Arid |  Humid equatorial |
|  Subarctic |  Continental |  Warm temperate |  Semi-arid |  Hot humid |  Tropical |

Ocean currents

-  Warm
-  Cold

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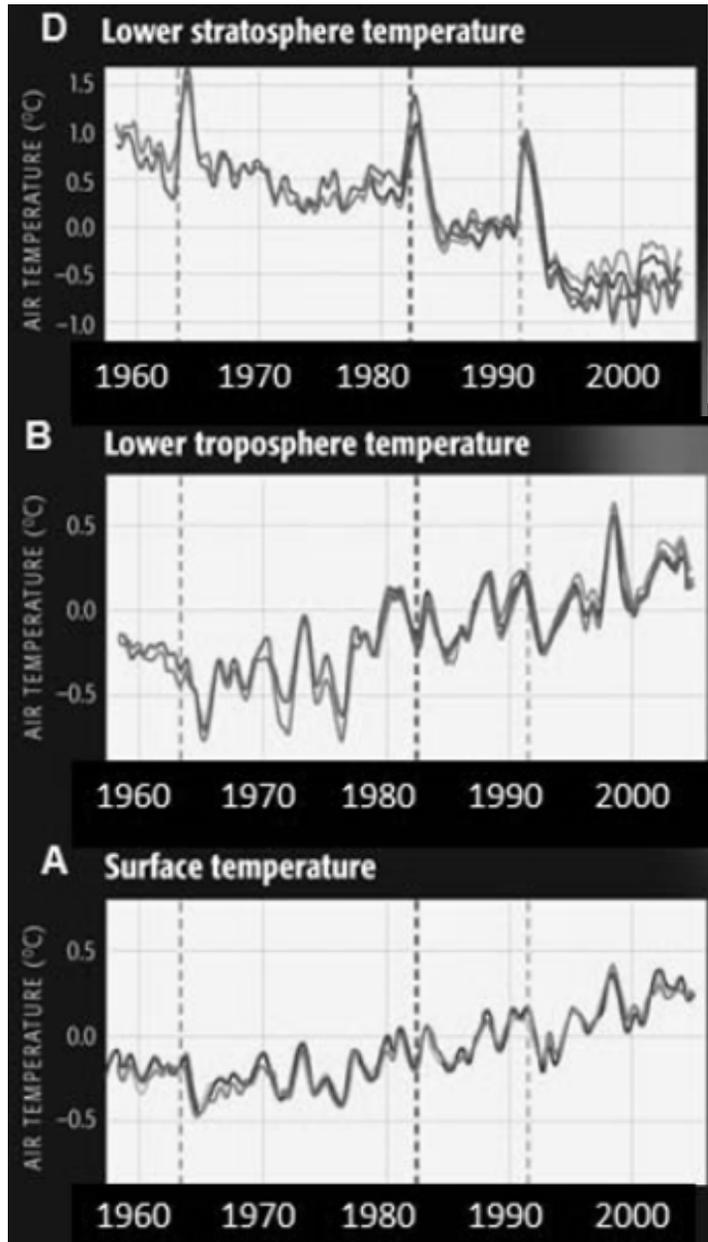
Climatic zones

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| Ice cap | Tundra | Temperate | Mediterranean | Arid | Humid equatorial |
| Subarctic | Continental | Warm temperate | Semi-arid | Hot humid | Tropical |

Ocean currents

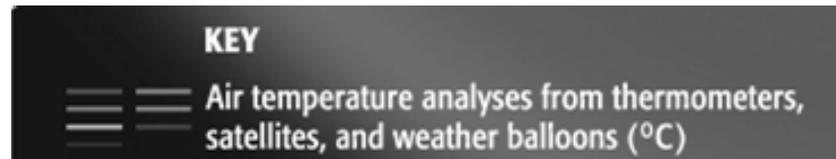
- | |
|------|
| Warm |
| Cold |



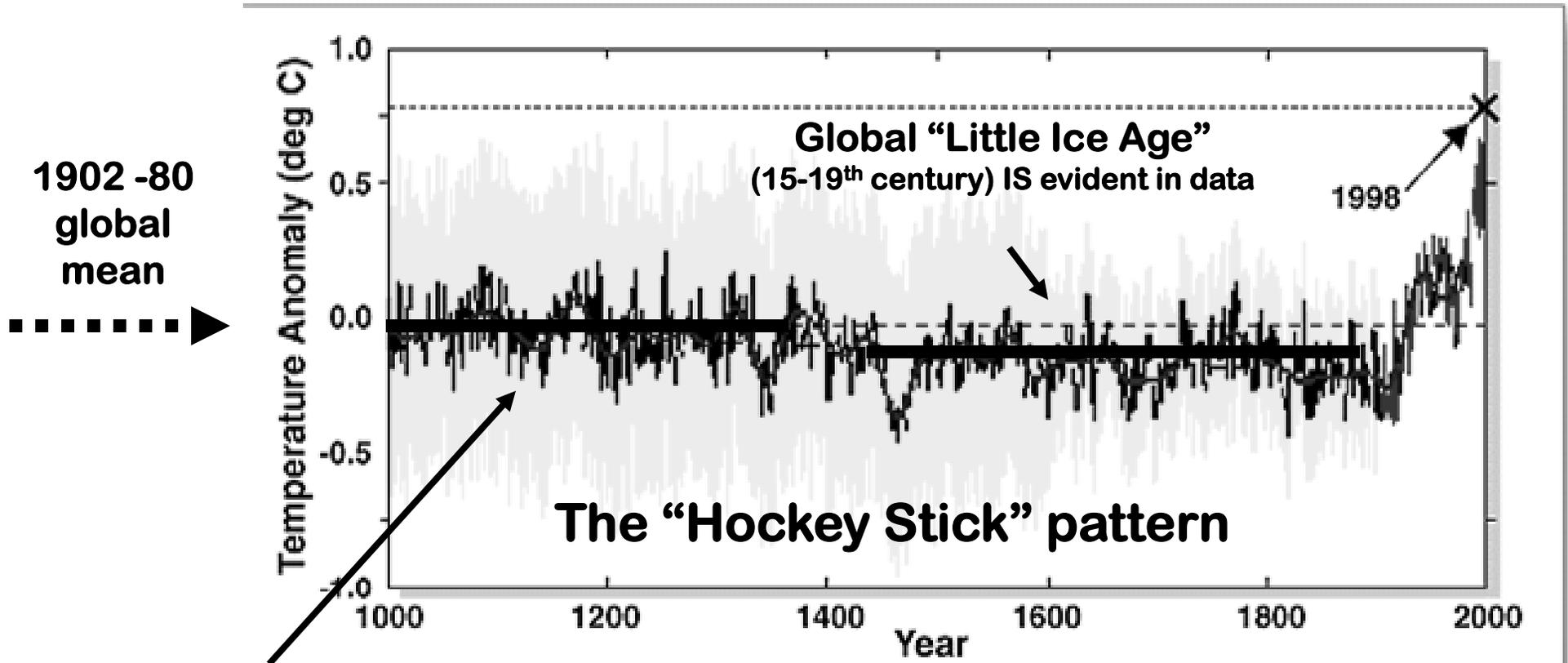


BUT! As the surface & the TROPOSPHERE warm . . . The STRATOSPHERE is COOLING!

Why?



KEY GRAPH! Temperature change over the last 1000 years from multi-proxy records: shows there is **NO** period of global or hemispheric temperatures warmer than the 20th century

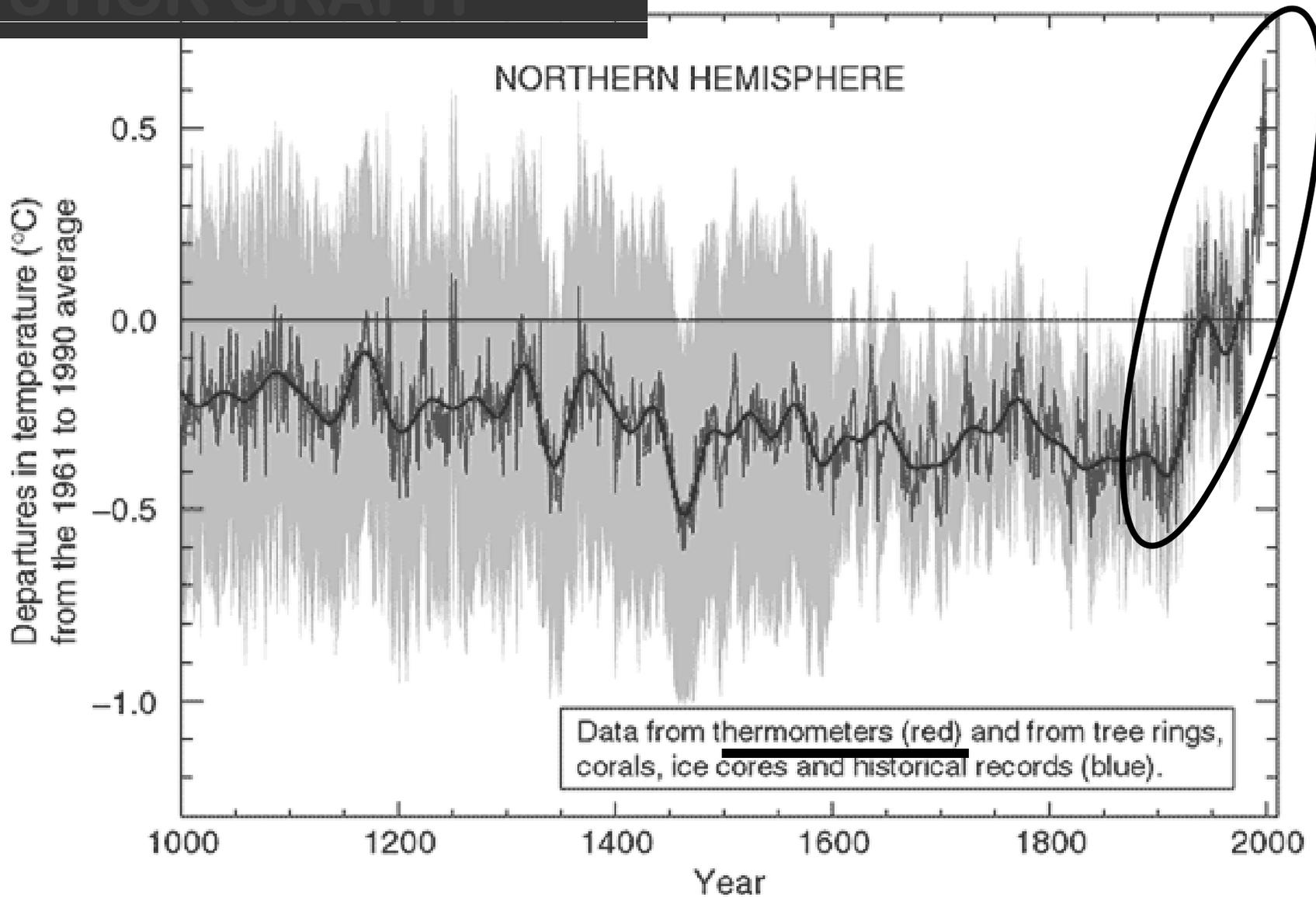


“Medieval Warm Period” (9-14th century) is a regional phenomenon only -- not globally warmer than 20th century!

- reconstruction (AD 1000-1980)
- instrumental data (AD 1902-1998)
- - - calibration period (AD 1902-1980) mean
- reconstruction (40 year smoothed)
- - - linear trend (AD 1000-1850)

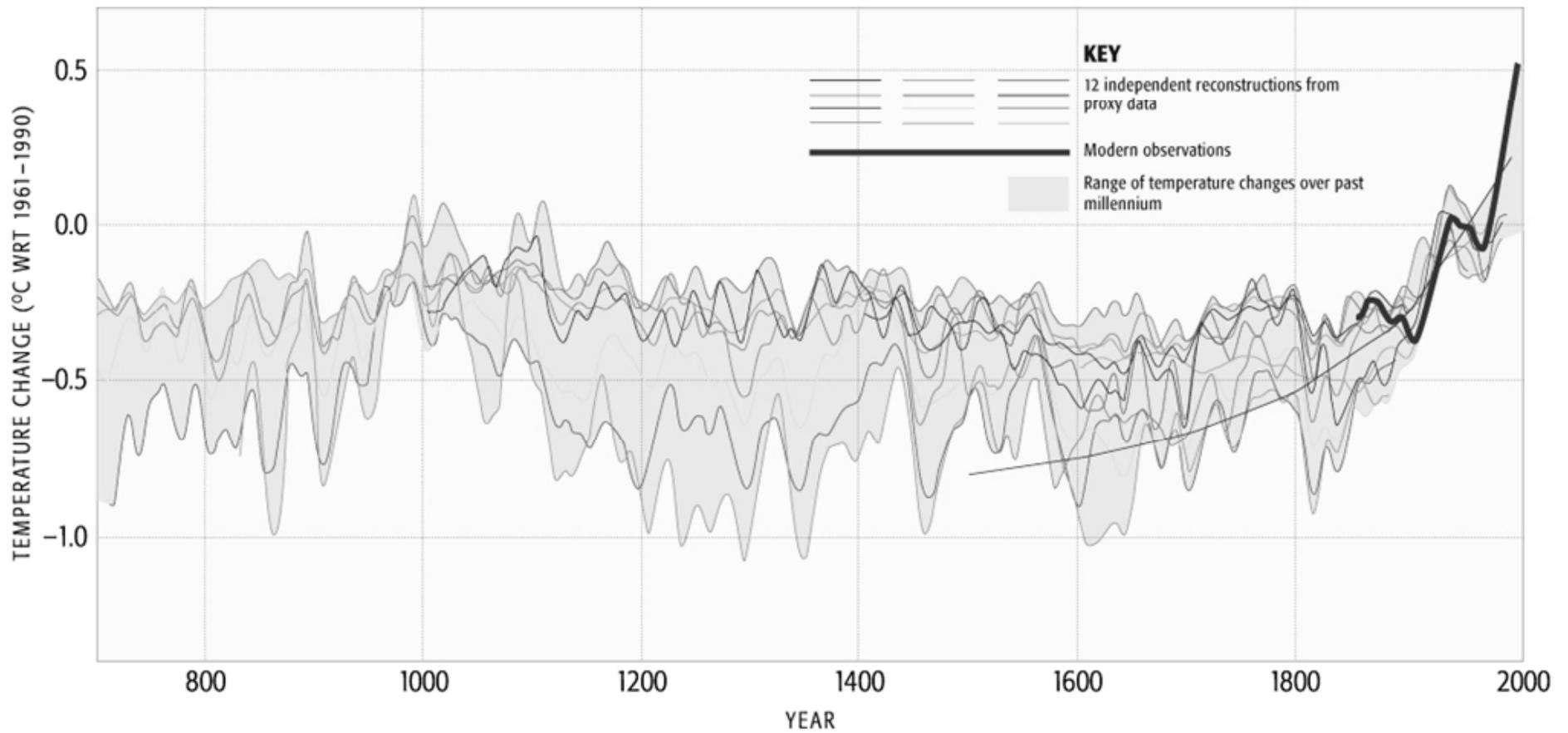
THE "HOCKEY STICK GRAPH"

"proxy" data added to thermometer records



Like p 86

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE TEMPERATURE CHANGES OVER THE PAST MILLENNIUM



16 Intro to GLOBAL WARMING

PART D: Global Warming Early Warning Signs

**Flip to p 88 in Class Notes
& take additional notes**

GLOBAL WARMING: Early Warning Signs

NEW POINTS!

PHOTOS!

Home

About the map

Regions

Africa

Antarctica

Asia

Central America

Europe and Russia

North America

Oceania

South America

Fingerprints

Harbingers

Selection Criteria

References

Organizations

Get a copy of the map

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Solutions

For Educators

US Climate Impacts

"An increasing body of observations gives a collective picture of a warming world and other changes in the climate system."

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2001



This map illustrates the local consequences of global warming.

FINGERPRINTS: Direct manifestations of a widespread and long-term trend toward warmer global temperatures



Heat waves and periods of unusually warm weather

Ocean warming, sea-level rise and coastal flooding

Glaciers melting

<http://www.climatehotmap.org/>

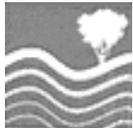
“Global Warming Fingerprints”

Events that are direct manifestations of a widespread and long-term trend toward warmer global temperatures as projected by models of a changing climate.

The following events are identified as global warming fingerprints:



Heat waves and periods of unusually warm weather



Ocean warming, sea-level rise and coastal flooding



Glaciers melting



Arctic and Antarctic warming



“Harbingers” of climate change

Events that foreshadow the types of impacts likely to become more frequent and widespread with continued warming.



Spreading disease



Earlier spring arrival



Plant & animal range shifts & population changes



Coral reef bleaching



Downpours, heavy snowfalls, and flooding



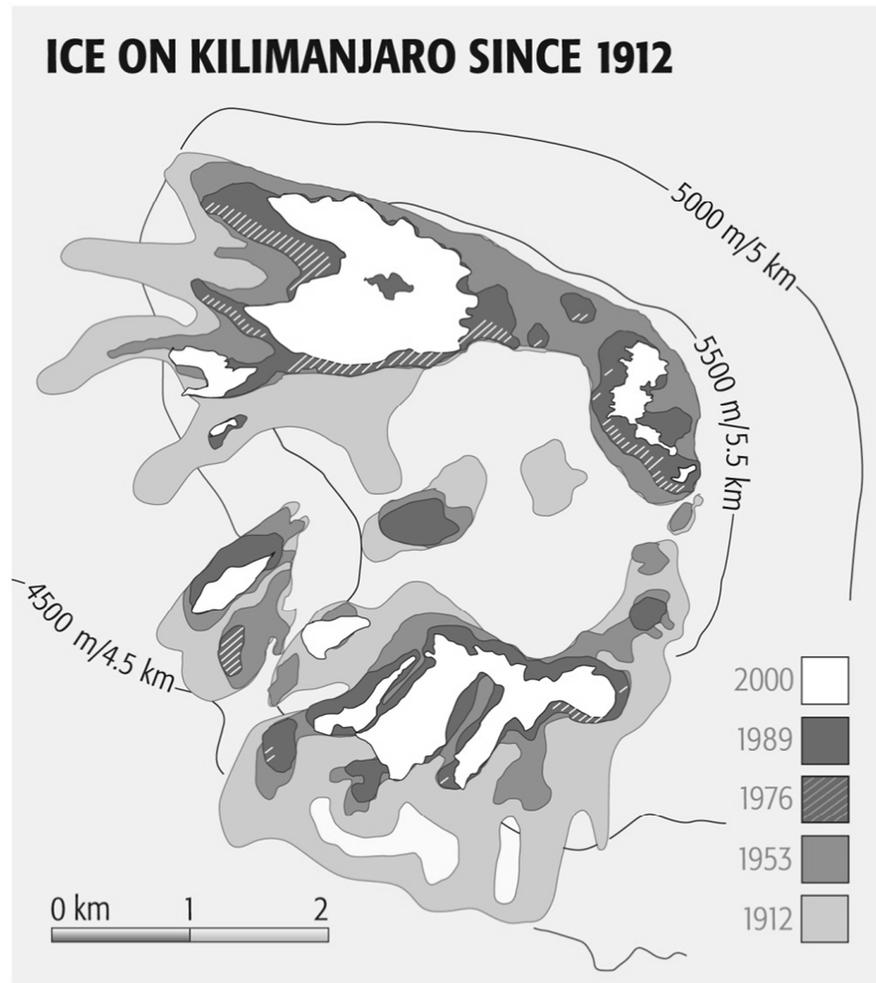
Droughts and fires

NORTH AMERICA: Early Warming Signs





From Dire Predictions:

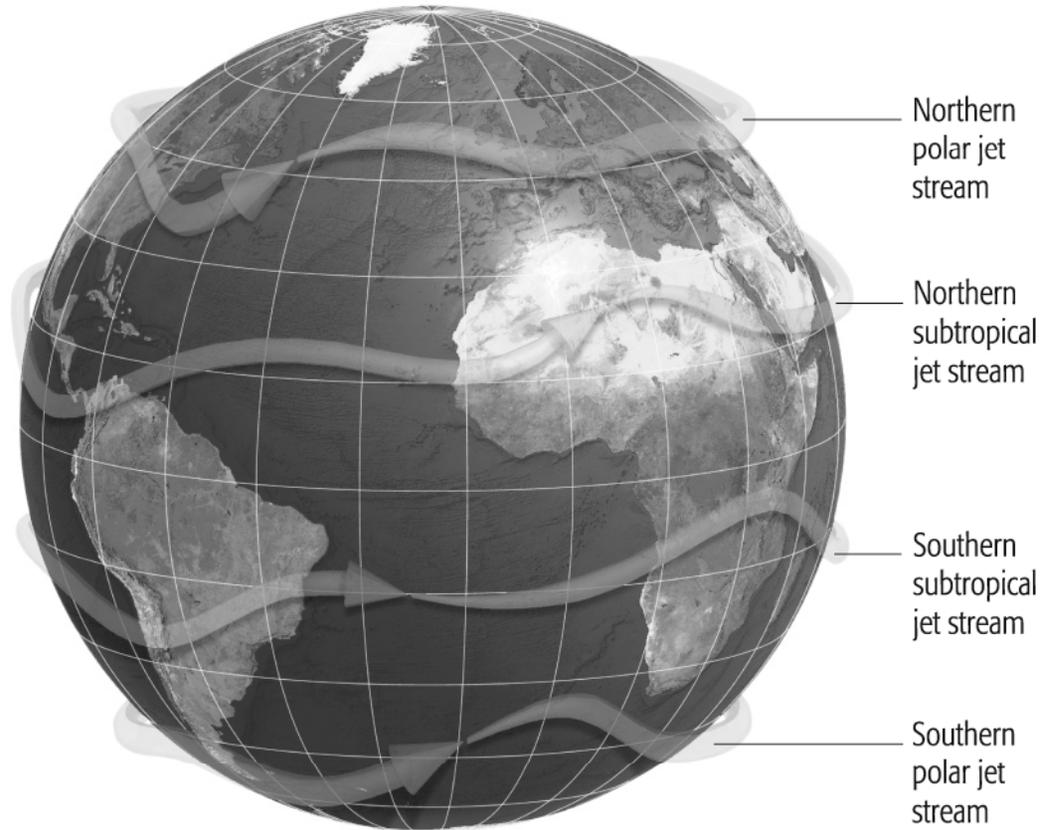


ICE & SNOW COVER LOSS!



From *Dire Predictions:*

SUBTROPICAL ZONE EXPANSION

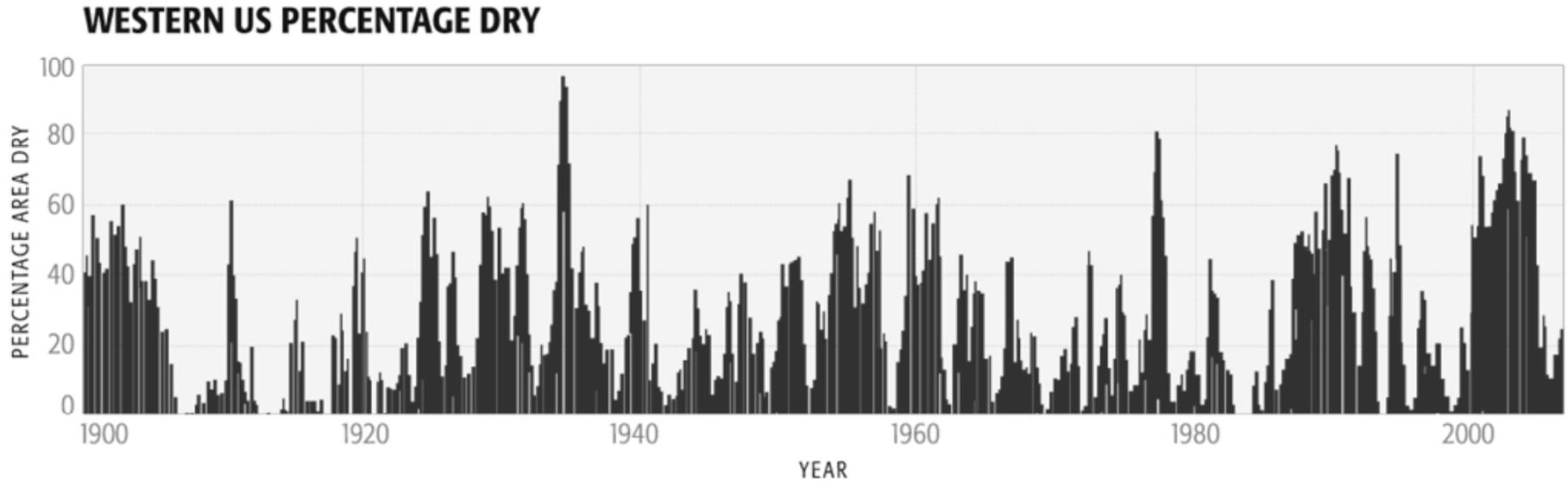


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SUBTROPICAL DRY-AREA EXPANSION!



From *Dire Predictions:*



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DROUGHT!



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Thursday
November 12, 2009

THIS WEEK'S EARTH EVENTS

WARM OCTOBER WINDS
SIBERIA

Arctic Freeze Delayed

Warm southerly winds during October warmed the Arctic so much that they prevented sea ice from reforming at a rate typical of the past 30 years.

FREE WIDGET FOR YOUR BLOG

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Volcanic Activity
Tropical Cyclones
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Solar-Ozone Layer
Nature and Wildlife
Emerging Diseases
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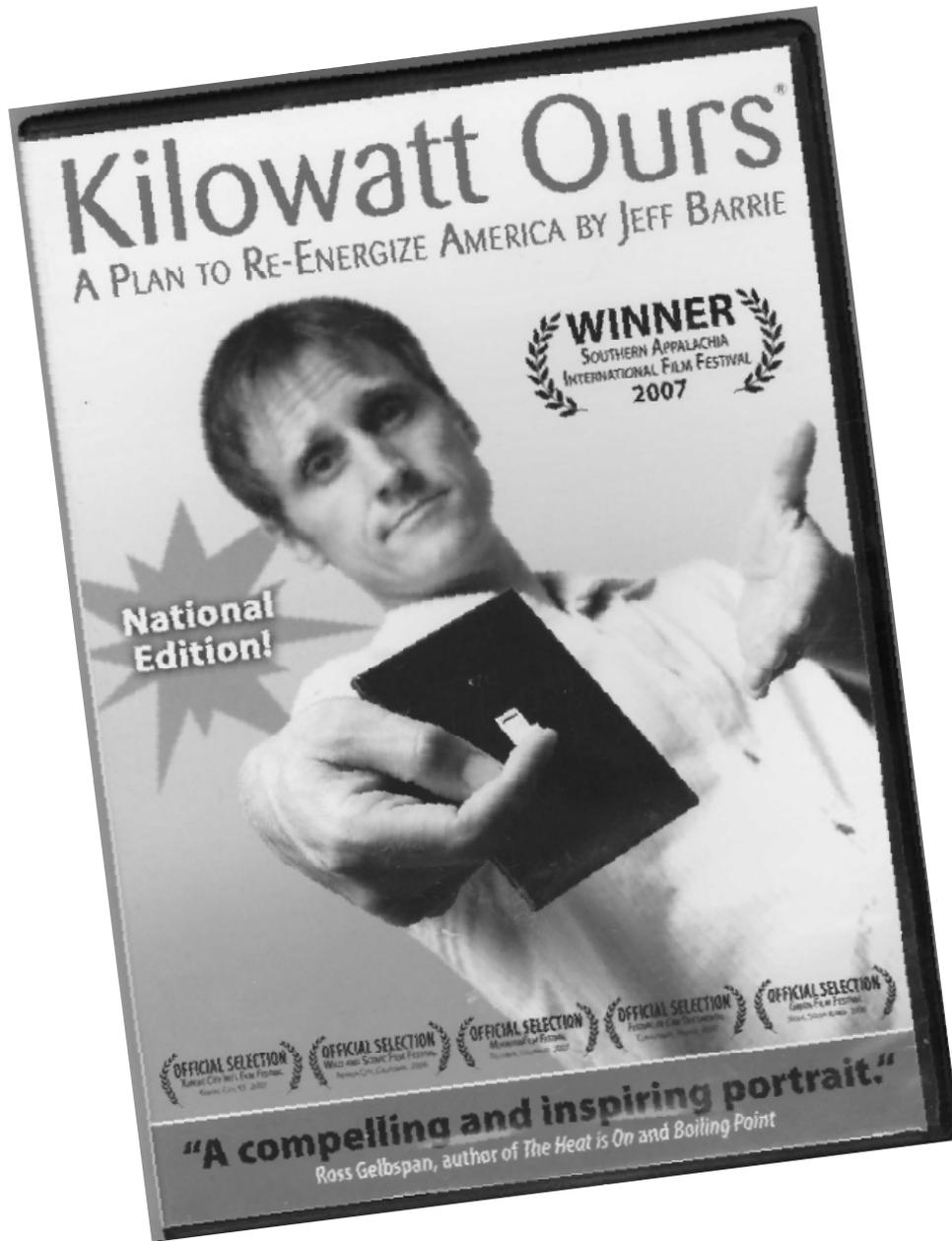
WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 2009

LAST WEEK NEXT WEEK

<http://www.earthweek.com/>

G-6 DIRE PREDICTIONS PLANNING

- **Double check your assignment**
- **Select a date**
- **Your group has 5 minutes to present the topic in an interesting way to your classmates!**



**MOVIE
TIME!!**

<http://www.kilowattours.org/>