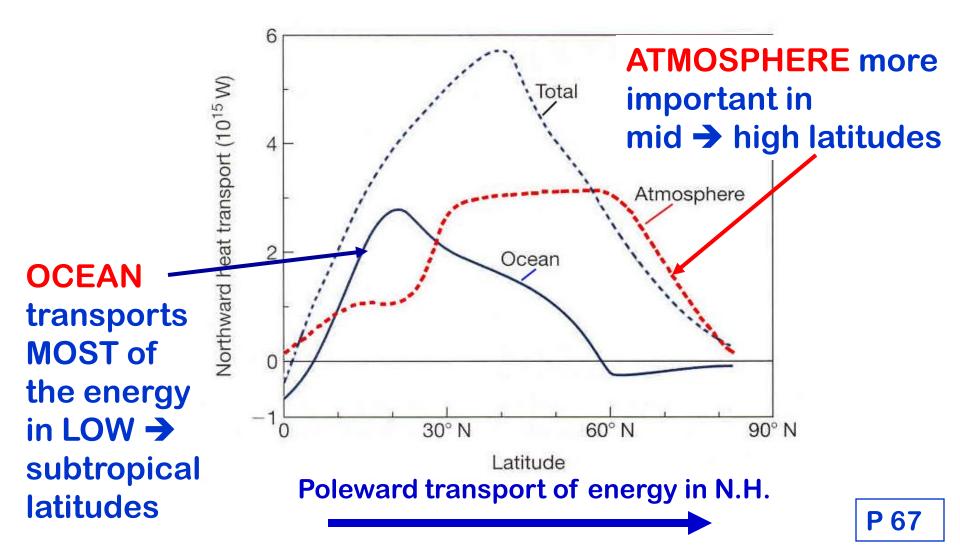
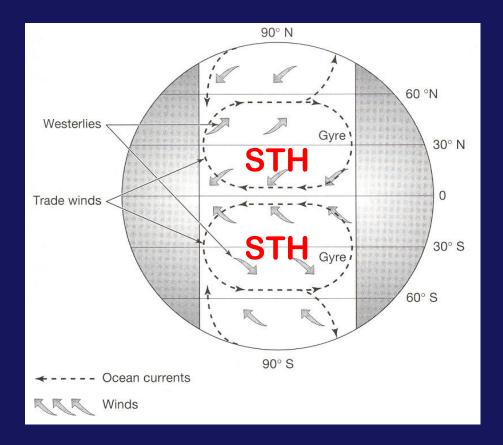
Wrap up of Topic #12 on How Climate Works: More on Ocean Circulation

pp 66-67 in Class Notes

Both ATMOSPHERE & OCEAN play important roles in BALANCING OUT ENERGY SURPLUS & DEFICIT AREAS:



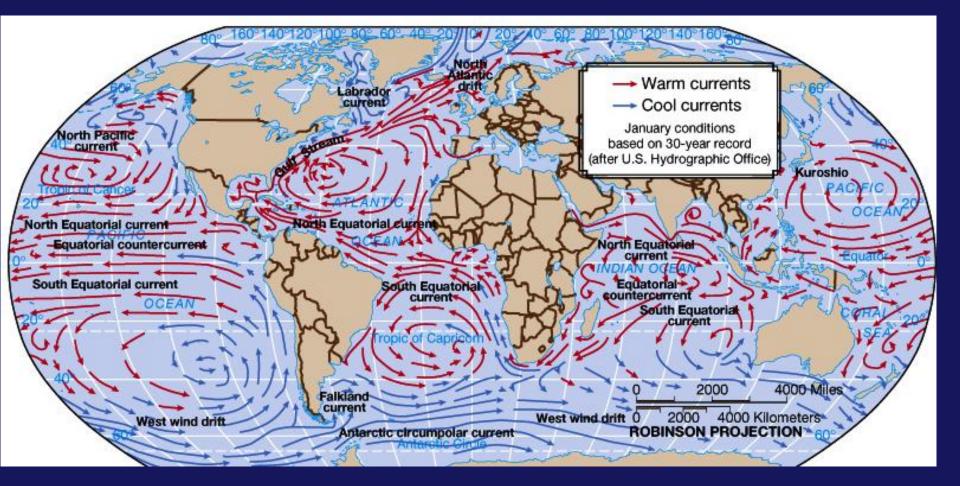
Large OCEAN GYRES = WIND DRIVEN Trade Winds & Westerlies in Oceanic Subtropical HIGH PRESSURE CELLS (STH)



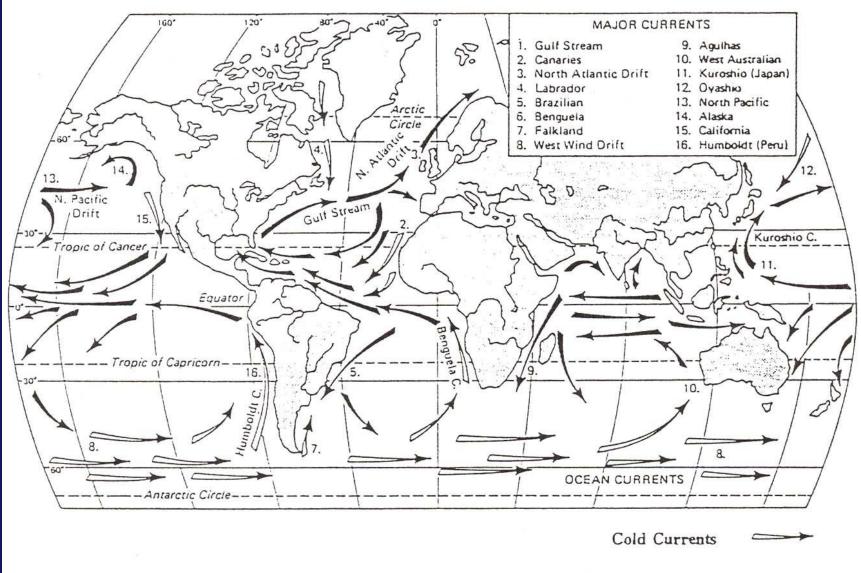
Winds drive SURFACE ocean currents

p 66

Energy stored in the ocean can be transferred via WARM OCEAN CURRENTS



WARM & COLD SURFACE OCEAN CURRENTS:



Warm Currents

p 66

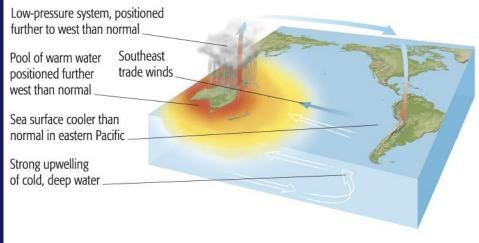
Because of its high specific heat & heat capacity, THE OCEAN HAS A MEMORY!

Hence Sea Surface Temperatures (SST's) play a key role in air-sea / seaair interactions

Descending air and high pressure brings warm, dry weather Southeast trade winds reverse or weaken Warm water flows eastward, accumulating off South America Cold upwelling reduced or absent due to weakened trade winds

El Niño event

La Niña event

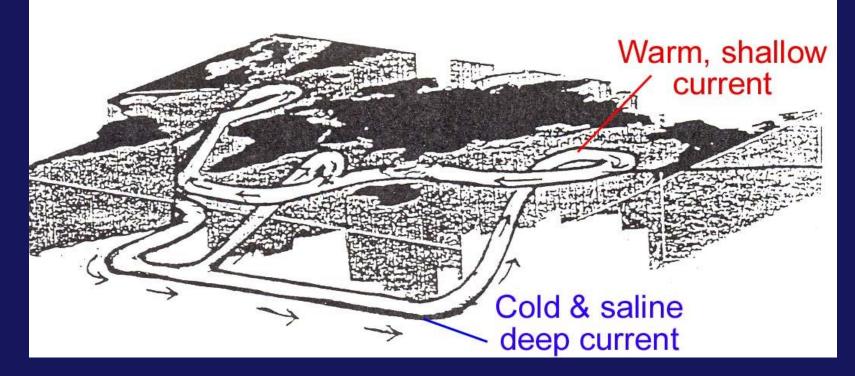


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El Niño & La Niña ANIMATION

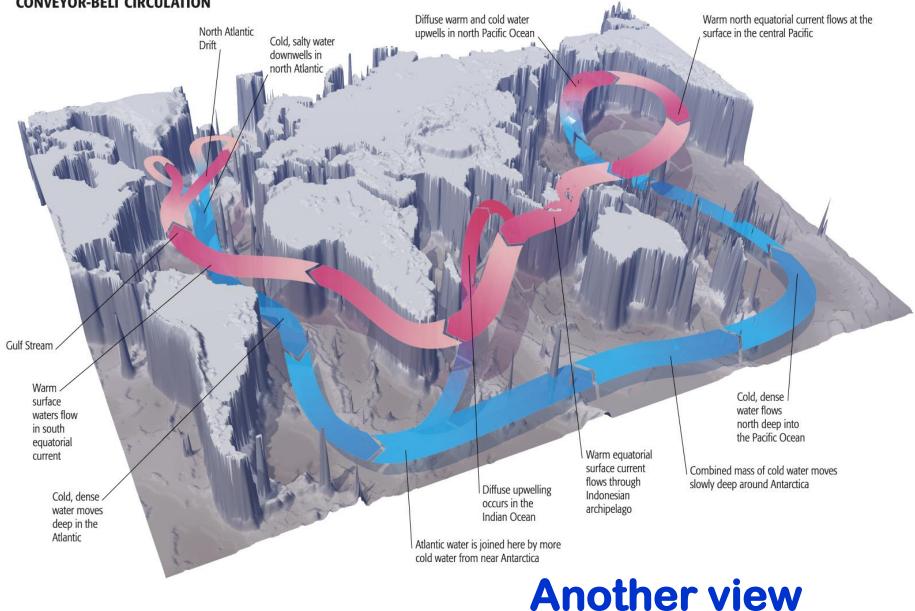
http://esminfo.prenhall.com/science/geoanimations/animations/26_NinoNina.html

There is also a DEEP OCEAN CIRCULATION – driven by thermal differences AND salinity differences: THERMOHALINE CIRCULATION - "Conveyor Belt"



- Density driven <u>vertical circulation</u> of the ocean
- Cold & salty waters are <u>denser</u> than warm & fresh waters

CONVEYOR-BELT CIRCULATION



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Why the Thermohaline Circulation is important . . .

At the end of the PLEISTOCENE ICE AGE, gradual warming took place between 15,000 – 10, 000 years ago (due to astronomical climate forcing) . . .

 \ldots until an ABRUPT END of the warming occurred \rightarrow



 (\mathbf{C})

→ a 'sudden' COLD climate period occurred!

The "Younger Dryas"

 -- interrupted a warm interval
 -- was followed by the subsequent warming of the Holocene ("our" period)



Arctic dryas flower is indicator of cold conditions

An unusual "abrupt" cooling?



What "forced" this cooling?

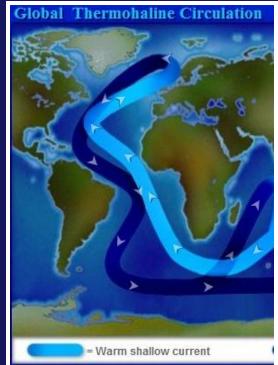
Why this "ABRUPT" shift? & HOW?

Prevailing theory = the Younger Dryas cooling was caused by . . . Global Thermohaline Circulation

shutdown of the Gulf Stream
 & North Atlantic Current

In response to a sudden influx of fresh water

 from deglaciation (rapid melting) in North America





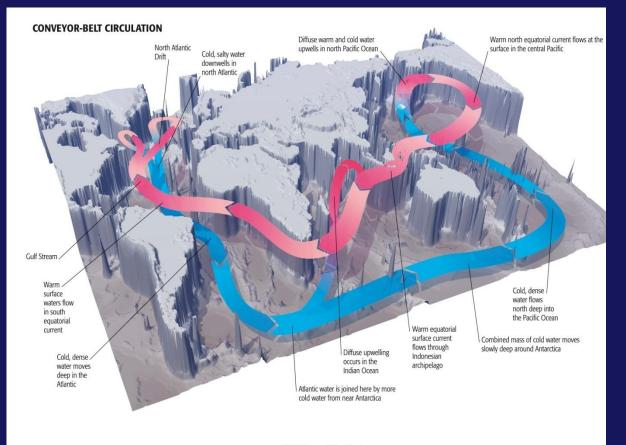
SURFACE OCEAN CURRENTS -- driven by winds

abrado uatorial

WARM & COLD sea surface temperatures (SST's)



The theory says... the Thermohaline Circulation could have been SHUT **DOWN if:**



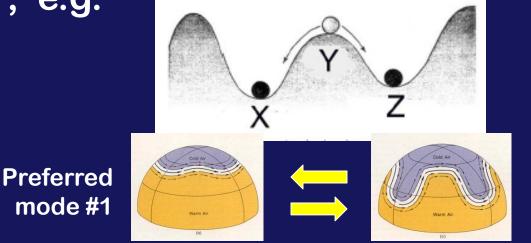
© 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Cold & salty waters of N. Atlantic Current stopped sinking b/c the salinity was diluted by a sudden influx of <u>FRESH</u> water (from melting glaciers)

"ABRUPT" CLIMATE SURPRISES can happen!

These rapid changes appear to reflect a type of "flickering" or "switching" between preferred states of the Atmosphere - Ocean System which provides a different view of how the climate

changes, e.g.

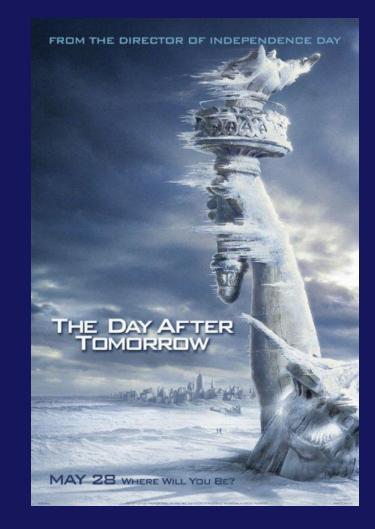


Preferred mode #2

<u>Thus far our Holocene climates have been</u> relatively stable and warm by comparison!

BUT could such an "ABRUPT" shift happen today? THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW

(pure fiction based on a tiny bit of real science!)







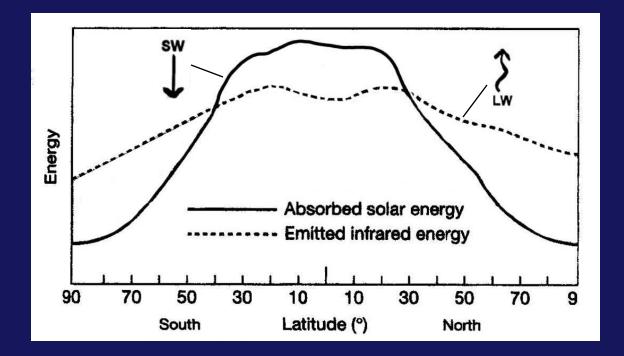
What natural forcings have been going on:
(1) in the more recent "Holocene" &
(2) over shorter time scales ?

pp 69-74 in Class Notes

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

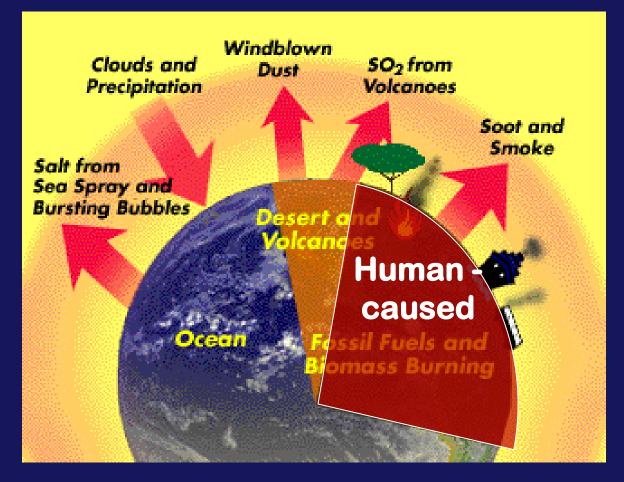
~ Chief Seattle

ENERGY BALANCE (review)



Global climate change / climate variability are due to changes in this balance that are "FORCED"

FORCING = a persistent disturbance of a system



(a longer term disturbance than a perturbation)



NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING

Earth-Sun orbital relationships, internal atmosphere-ocean variability, solar variability, volcanic eruptions, etc.

> vs. ANTHROPOGENIC FORCING

Human-Enhanced GH Effect, due to fossil fuel burning, land use change, soot & aerosols from industry

Ø

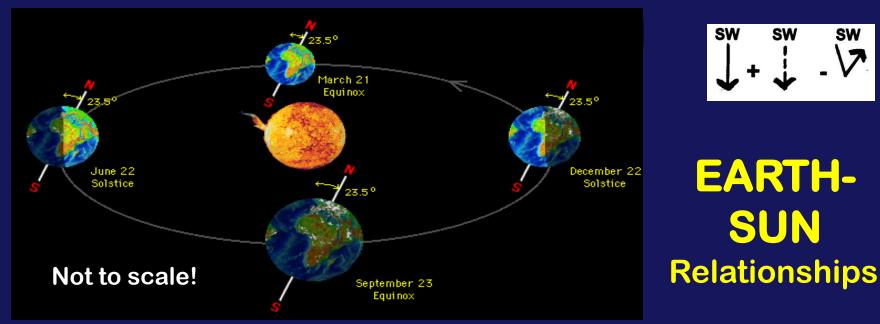
Today we will focus on 3 main drivers of NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING:

ASTRONOMICAL FORCING SOLAR FORCING VOLCANIC FORCING

Today we will focus on 3 main drivers of NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING:

ASTRONOMICAL FORCING SOLAR FORCING VOLCANIC FORCING

REVIEW: To drive the circulation, the initial source of energy is from the Sun:



4 Things to Know about Earth-Sun Relationships:

- 1) Earth orbits Sun in one year
- 2) Orbit is not a perfect circle (= an ellipse)
- 3) Earth's orbit around Sun can be "traced" on a plane ("Plane of the Ecliptic" – plane passes thru the center of Sun & Earth)
- 4) Earth's axis tilts 23.5 ° from $a \perp$ to the "Plane of The Ecliptic"

http://mesoscale.agron.iastate.edu/agron206/animations/01 EarthSun.html

More on Seasonal & latitudinal variations of solar insolation:

<u>3 Principles</u> of EARTH-SUN RELATIONSHIPS

(They define the SEASONS in different latitudes!)

#1 OBLIQUITY OF EARTH'S AXIS

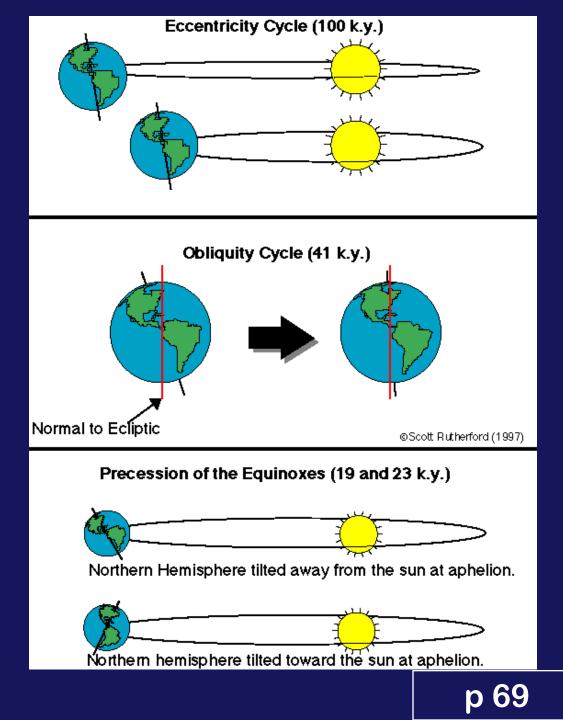
#2 ECCENTRICITY OF EARTH'S ORBIT

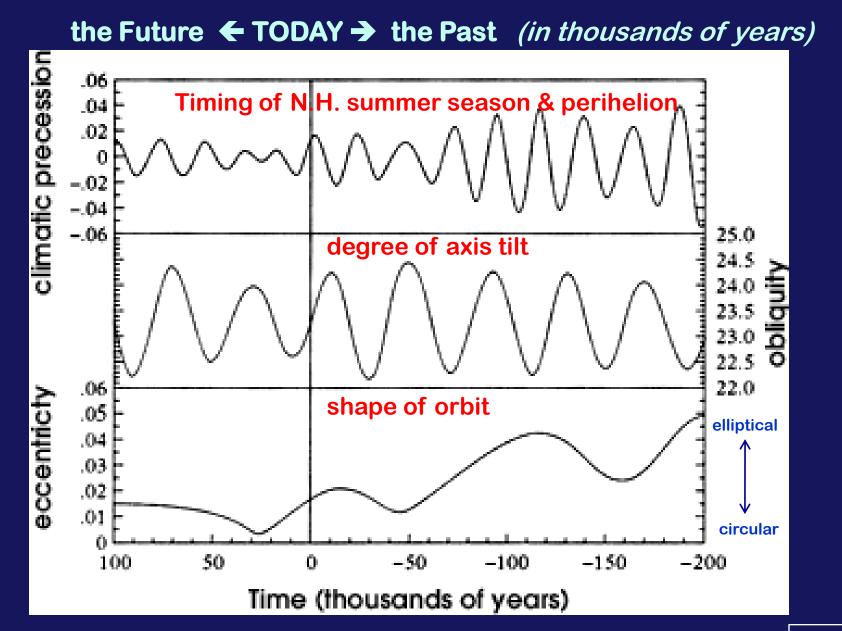
3 Timing of Seasons in Relation to Orbit:

Earth-Sun Orbital Relationships

"astronomical climate forcing"

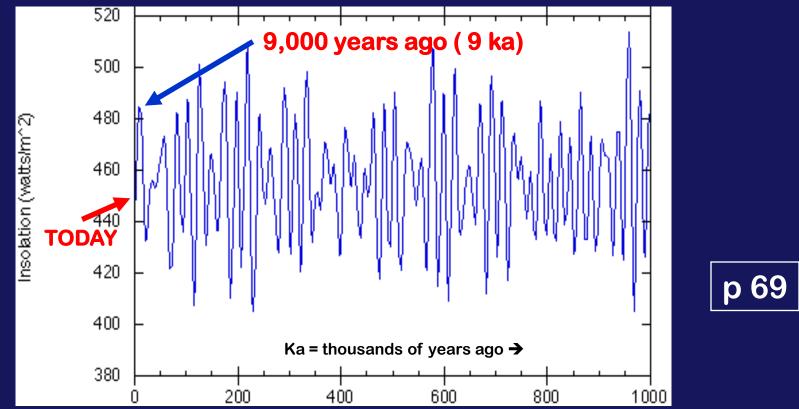
Drives natural climate variability (ice ages, etc.) on LONG time scales (geologic time, past 10,000 to 100,000 years, etc., etc.)





p 69

SOLAR INSOLATION calculated for 65 ° N latitude from the present to 1 million years ago based on "ASTRONOMICAL CLIMATE FORCING"

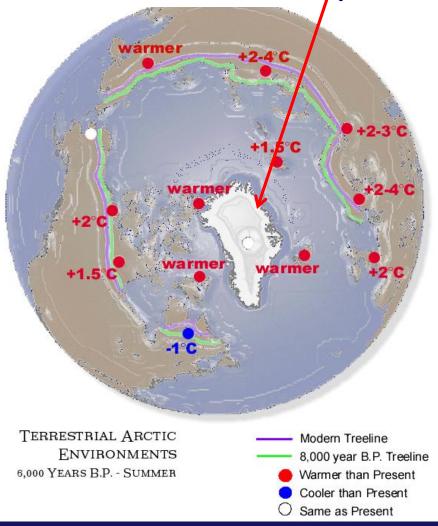


In the Northern Hemisphere, peak summer insolation occurred about 9,000 years ago when the last of the large ice sheets melted. Since then N. H. summers have seen LESS solar radiation. Mid-Holocene warm period (~ 6,000 years ago)

Generally warmer than today, but only in summer and only in the northern hemisphere.

Cause =

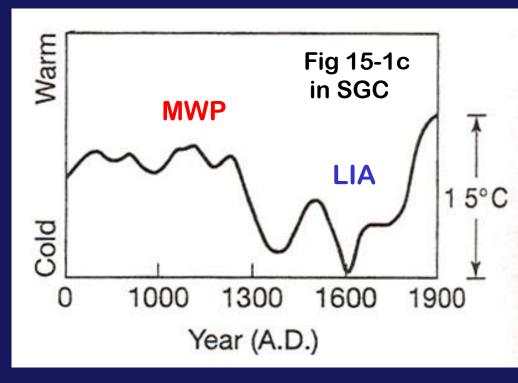
"astronomical climate forcing" Global warming "deniers" often point out how warm Greenland was in the past :



p 70

Other notable climate changes of the past: **"Short Term Climatic Variability"** (century, decade, inter-annual time scales during the last 10,000 years)

Medieval Warm Period (MWP) 9th-14th centuries (800 - 1300)Little Ice Age (LIA) 15th – 19th centuries (1400 - 1800)esp. 1600 - 1800

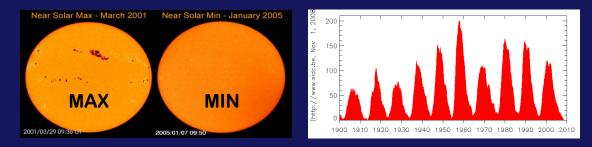


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Today we will focus on 3 main drivers of NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING:

ASTRONOMICAL FORCING SOLAR FORCING VOLCANIC FORCING

ANOTHER POSSIBLE NATURAL FORCING: SOLAR VARIABILITY



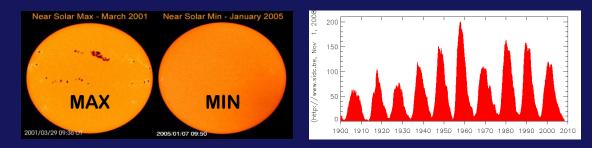
Q1 – During SUNSPOT Maximum periods:

1. The sun is darker so it gives off less energy and global cooling is likely.

2. The sun sunspots indicate active solar flares and the sun gives off more energy leading to warmer periods.

3. There is no link between solar activity and global warming.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE NATURAL FORCING: SOLAR VARIABILITY



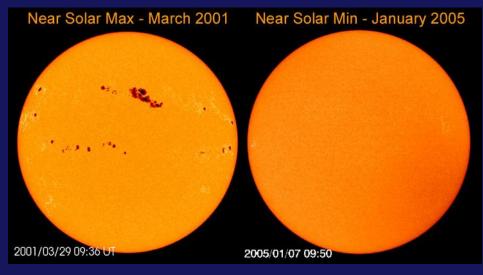
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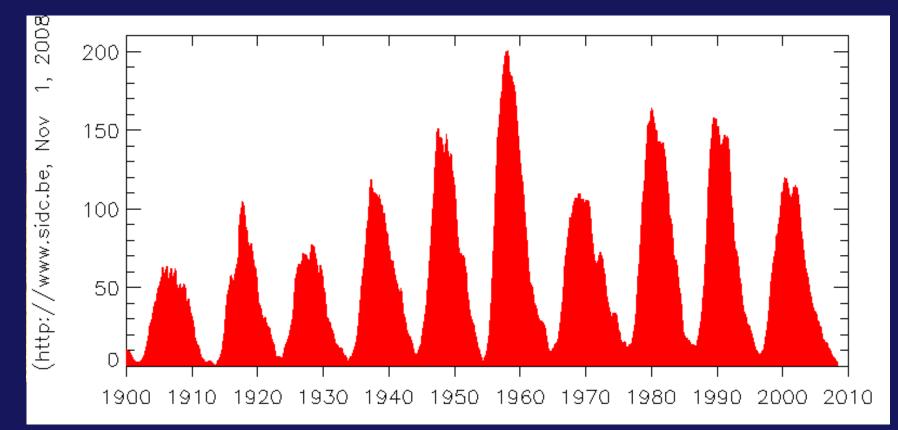
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ANOTHER POSSIBLE NATURAL FORCING: SOLAR VARIABILITY



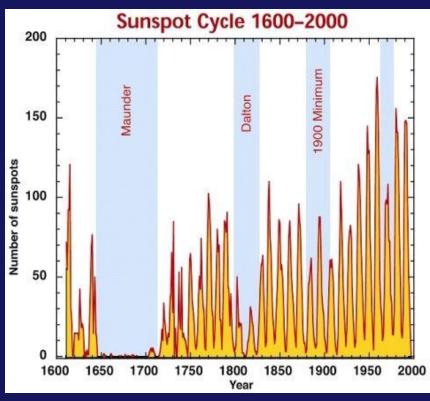
Sunspot maxima = MORE solar brightness (warmer temps) Sunspot minima = LESS solar brightness (cooler temps)



Sunspot maxima = MORE solar brightness (warmer temps) Sunspot minima = LESS solar brightness (cooler temps)

Maunder Minimum (cooler) (1645 - 1715) linked to "Little Ice Age" (1600-1800)

But uncertainties remain! What MECHANISM transfers brightness drop to lower temperatures?



Dalton Minimum (1795 – 1825) -- also cooler -- lots of large volcanic eruptions then too

Since the Dalton Minimum, the Sun has gradually brightened – we just came out of a "Modern Maximum" (max in 2001) p 7

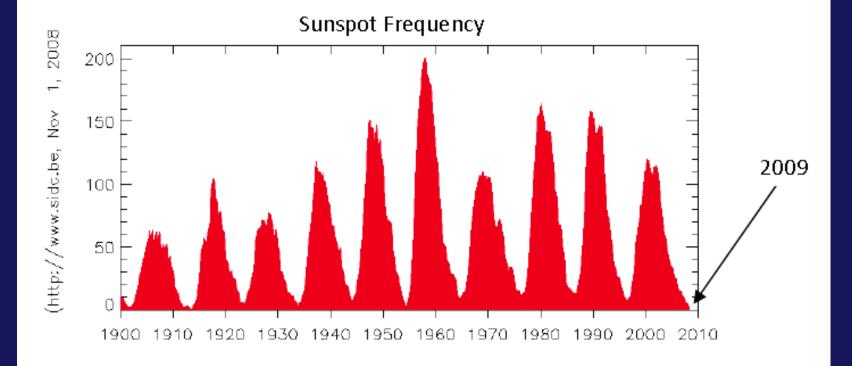
BUT... The increase in solar brightness during the recent "Modern Maximum" accounted for only:

 about ½ of the temperature increase since 1860, and



• less than 1/3 since 1970

The rest is attributed to <u>greenhouse-</u> <u>effect warming</u> by most experts in solar forcing.

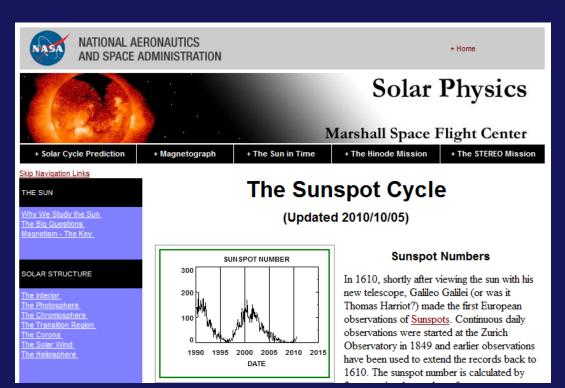


We are now (2010) in a SOLAR MINIMUM – but this caused recent (controversial) interest because:

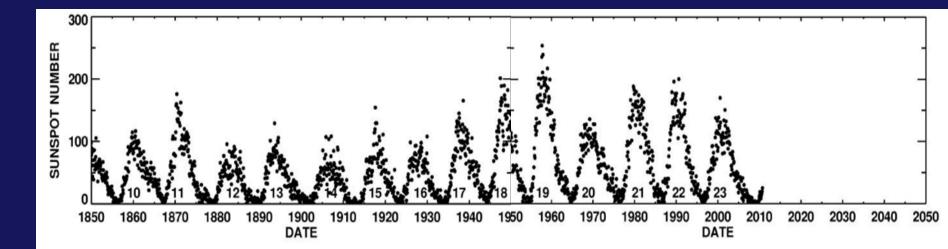
- minimum seemed unusually long
- number of "spotless" days has not been equaled since 1933
- the vigor of sunspots (in terms of magnetic strength and area) has greatly diminished
- Q: Are we going into another Maunder-like period? or
- Q: Will normal activity return within the year?



So what <u>IS</u> happening now?



http://solarscience.msfc.nasa.gov/SunspotCycle.shtml



Today we will focus on 3 main drivers of NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING:

ATRONOMICAL FORCING SOLAR FORCING

3) VOLCANIC FORCING <

Volcanoes

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS!





p 71



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LVitigd74IM

Volcanoes are one way the Earth gives birth to itself.

~Robert Gross

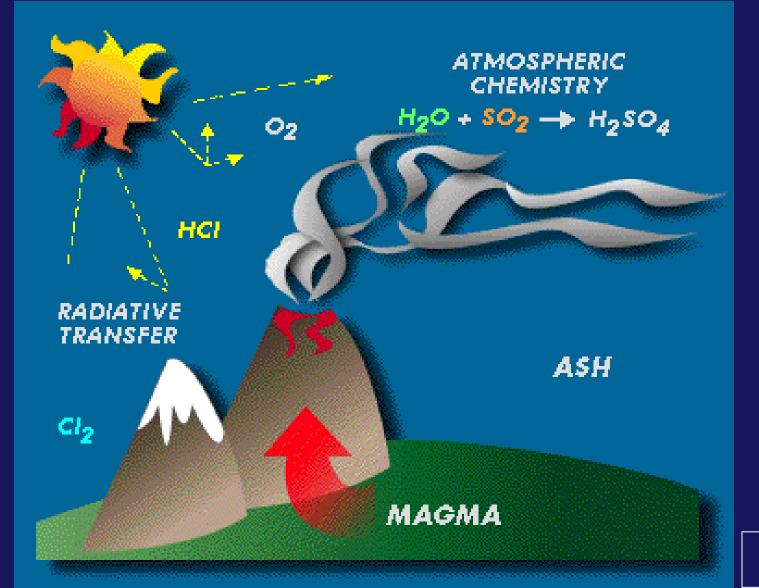
Volcanic eruptions contribute to the natural Greenhouse Effect by adding CO₂ into the atmosphere: Volcanic outgassing of CO₂ into atmosphere

0.06 Gtons

This carbon flux is more or less <u>in balance</u> over time



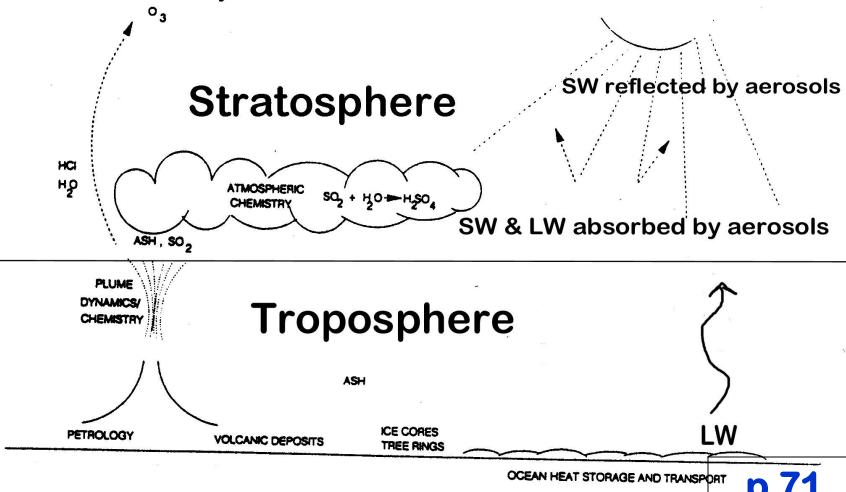
Eruptions can also have a more direct climatic effect under certain conditions:



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How the Climatic Effect Occurs through the ENERGY BALANCE of course!





Large volcanic eruptions inject sulfur gases, water vapor, HCL into the stratosphere:

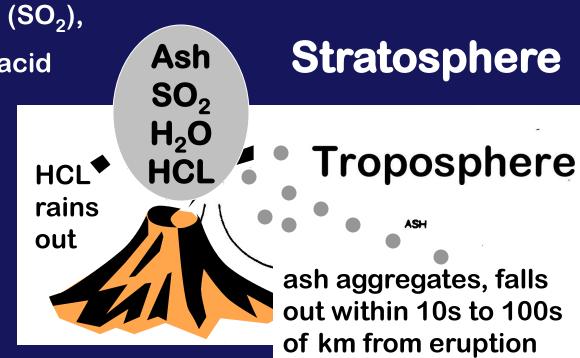
water vapor (H_2O)

sulfur dioxide (SO_2) ,

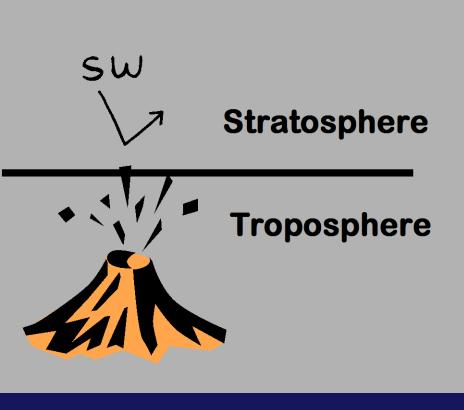
hydrochloric acid (HCI)

mineral ash

into the stratosphere

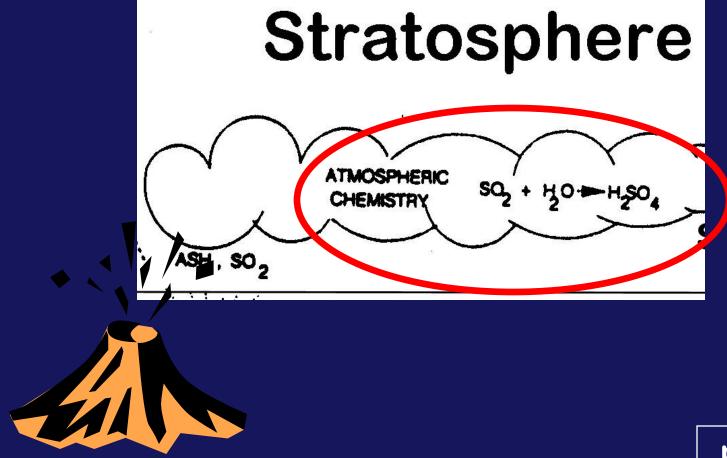


Albedo of ejected ASH in the **STRATOSPHERE** is not the reason for cooling after an eruption! (most ash falls out early)



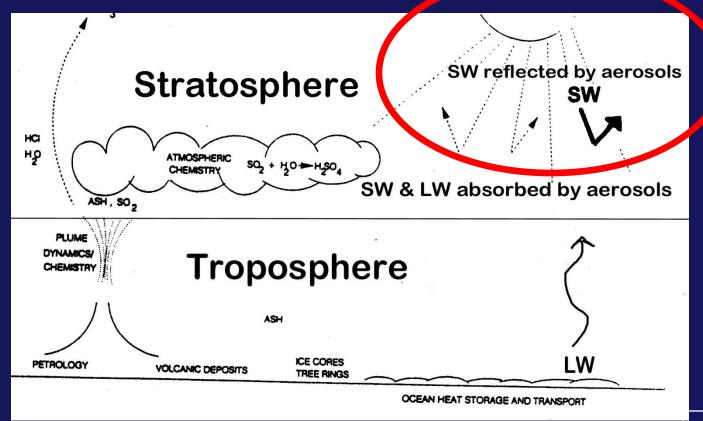
What *DOES* reflect the incoming shortwave radiation after an eruption?

 SO_2 remains gaseous and is eventually converted to sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) which condenses in a mist of fine particles called sulfate aerosols.

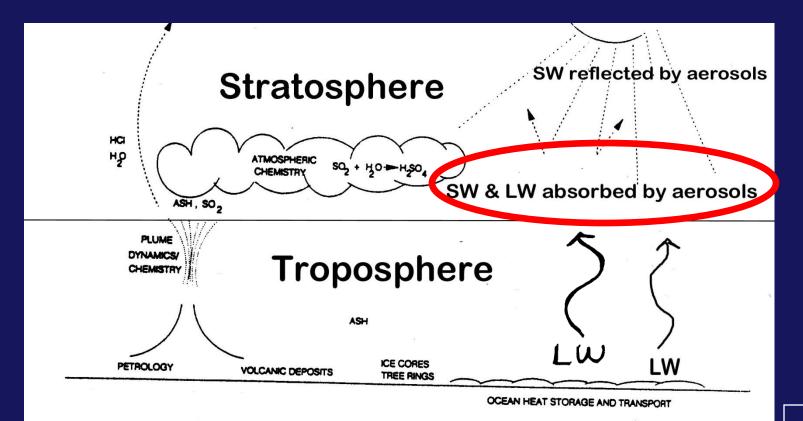


p 71

the sulfate <u>aerosols</u> *reflect* some of the incoming solar SW radiation back to space, cooling the troposphere below



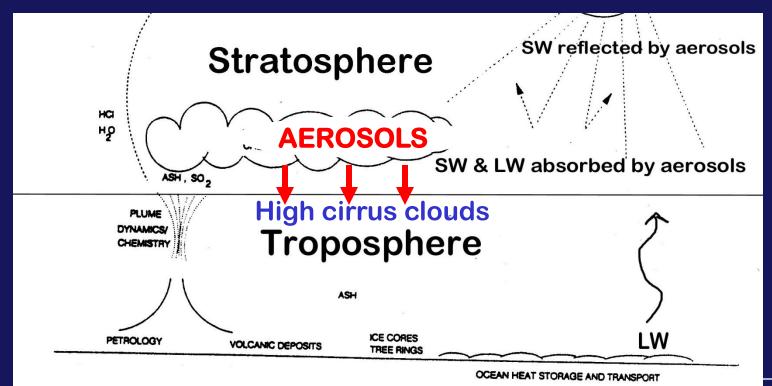
BUT - the aerosols also ABSORB certain wavelengths of the incoming SW radiation and some of the Earth's outgoing LW radiation, this warms the <u>stratosphere</u> (not the troposphere)



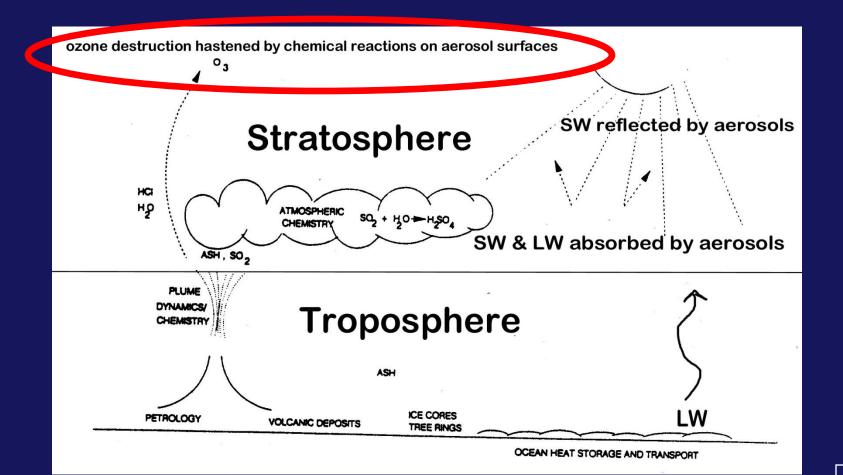
p 71

Then, as the aerosols settle into the upper troposphere, they may serve as nuclei for cirrus (high) clouds, further affecting the Earth's radiation balance *

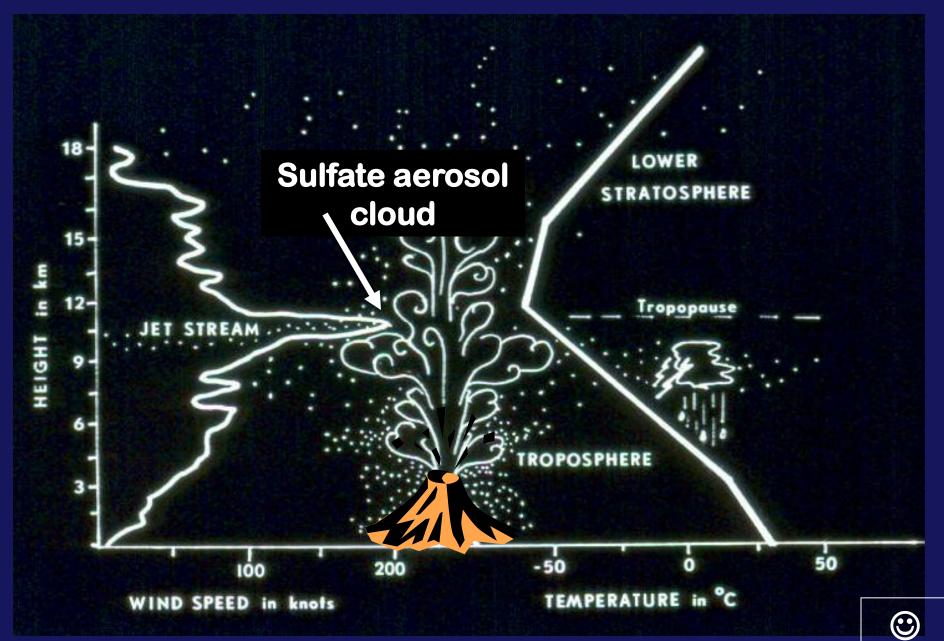
* either absorbing or reflecting, depending on the cloud's albedo and other factors

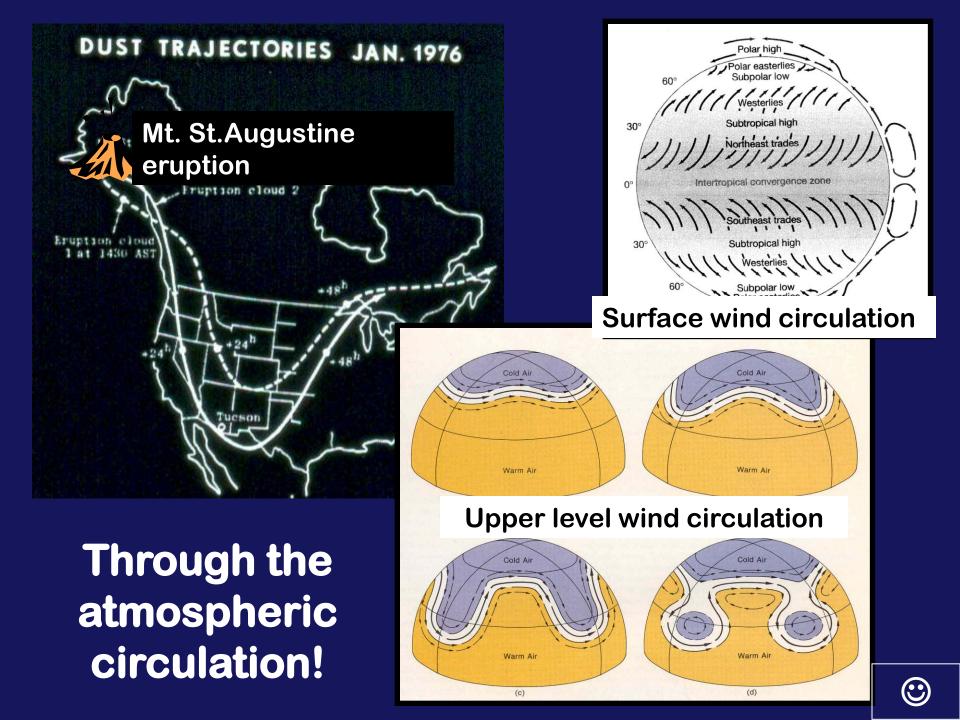


Chemical effects of the sulfate aerosol cloud can also produce responses in the climate system through OZONE destruction (Topic #15)

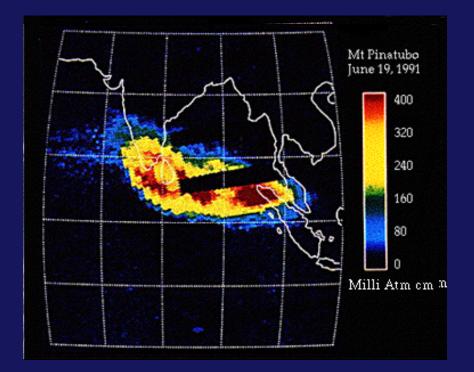


How do eruption effects become GLOBAL??





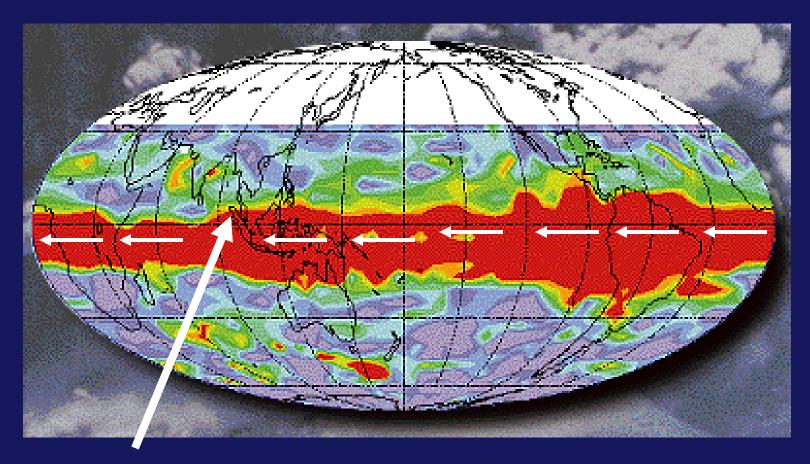
Mt Pinatubo Eruption in the Philippines, June, 1991



Satellite-derived image of sulfur dioxide thickness in the atmosphere red = higher thickness



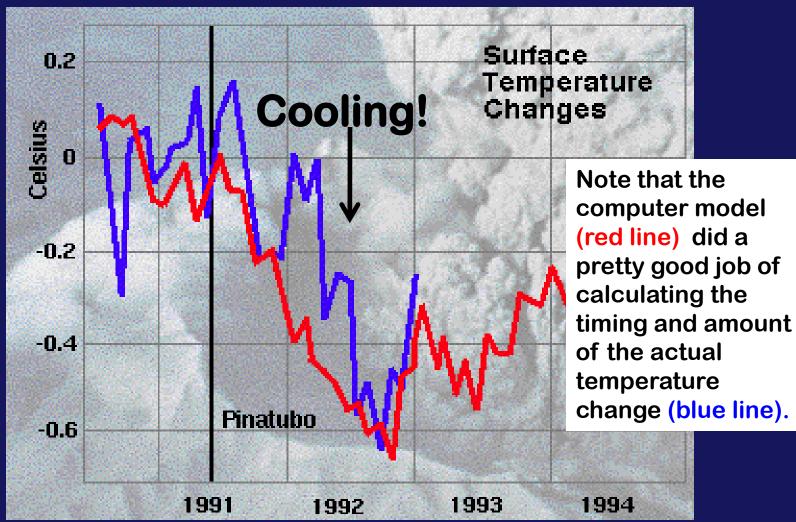
By Sept 21, 1991 increased levels of sulfur dioxide had dispersed worldwide







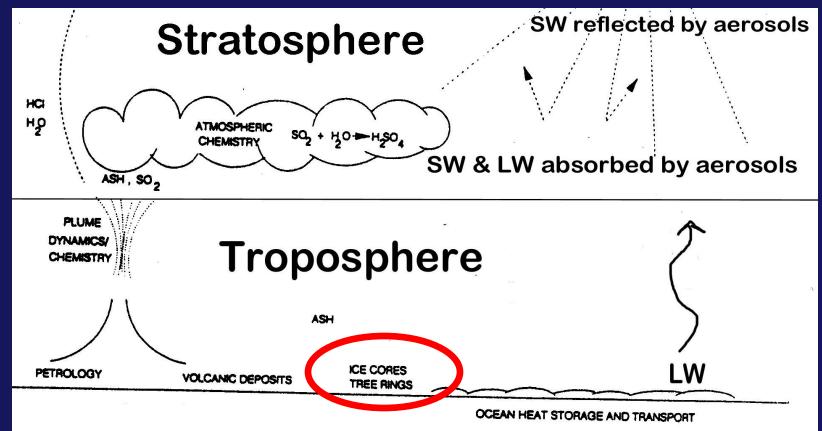
Mt Pinatubo eruption June 1991



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Blue line = observed temperature change after eruption Red line = modeled temperature change after eruption

Major volcanic eruptions are infrequent events, but their climatic effects can be recorded over long time periods in ICE CORES & TREE RINGS!





Ice core drill dome

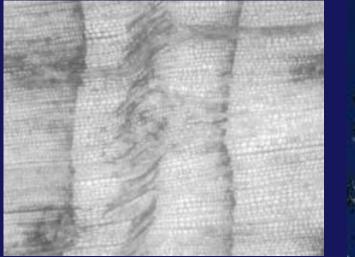
Examining core

Core with dust layers



TREE RINGS



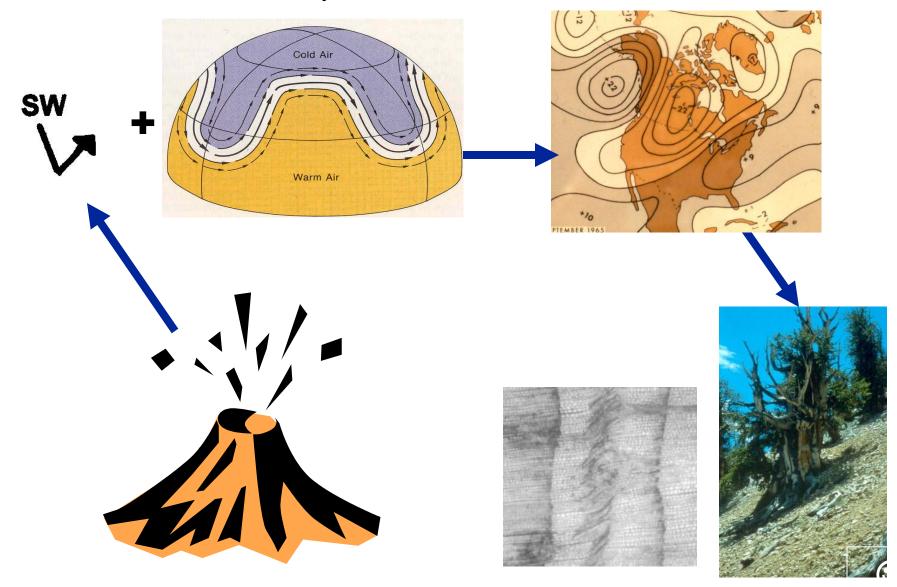


Eruption – Tree Ring Connection via FROST RINGS





Energy Balance Effects & Global Atmospheric Circulation



BE SURE TO REVIEW THE CLASS FOLLOW-UP IF YOU WANT TO GO OVER THESE ANSWERS AGAIN



HAPPY PUMPKIN DAY!