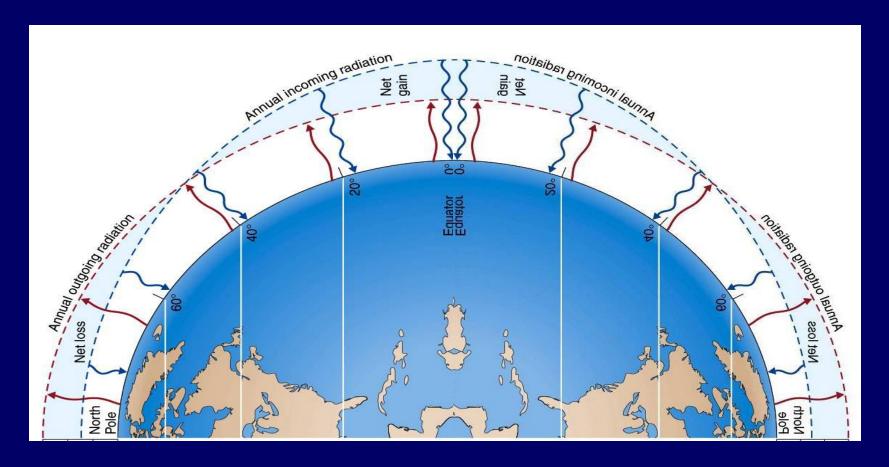
### **TOPIC #12**

# Wrap Up on GLOBAL CLIMATE PATTERNS

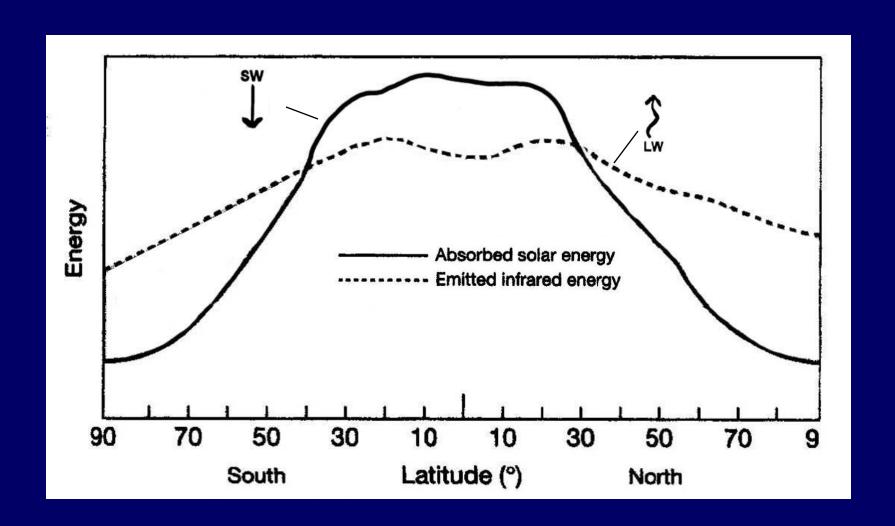


POLE

**EQUATOR** 

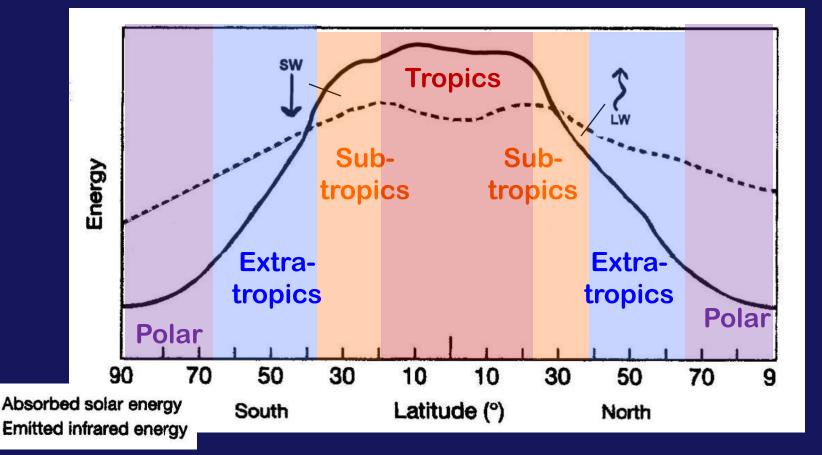
POLE

Now lets look at a Pole to Pole Transect



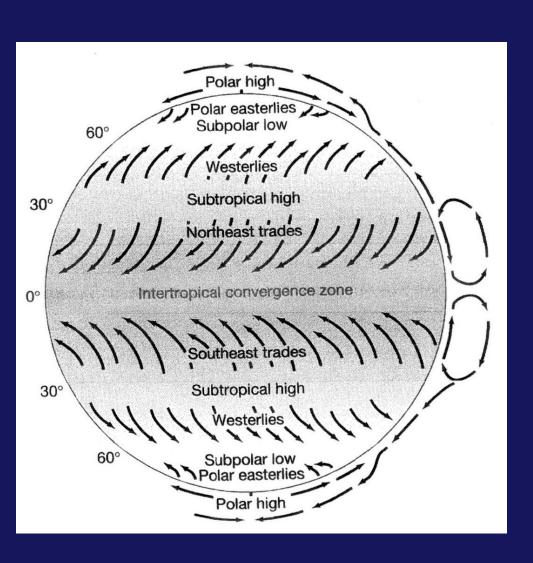
#### **ENERGY BALANCE & CLIMATE REGIONS**

(wrap up)



Global climate patterns are determined (in part) by regions of surplus and deficit in the ENERGY BALANCE

## WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT THE GENERAL CIRCULATION: View 1

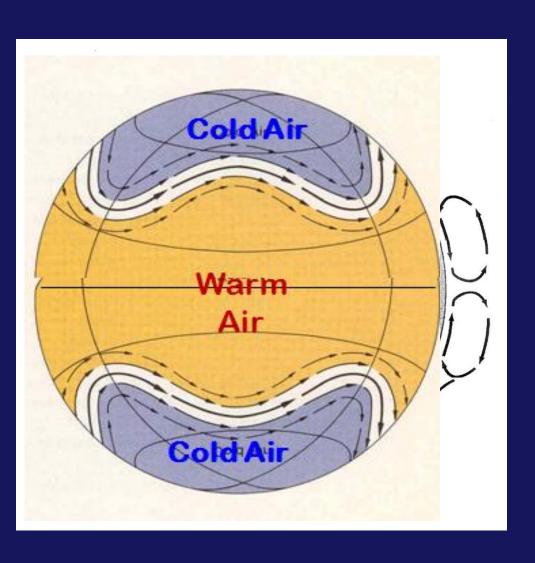


ROSSBY WAVES & JET
STREAM = Key transport of
Sensible Heat and exchange of
cold air in the mid and high
latitudes

HADLEY CELLS = key transport of Sensible Heat surplus in low latitudes!

ROSSBY WAVES & JET
STREAM = Key transport of
Sensible Heat and exchange of
cold air in the mid and high
latitudes

## WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT THE GENERAL CIRCULATION: View 2

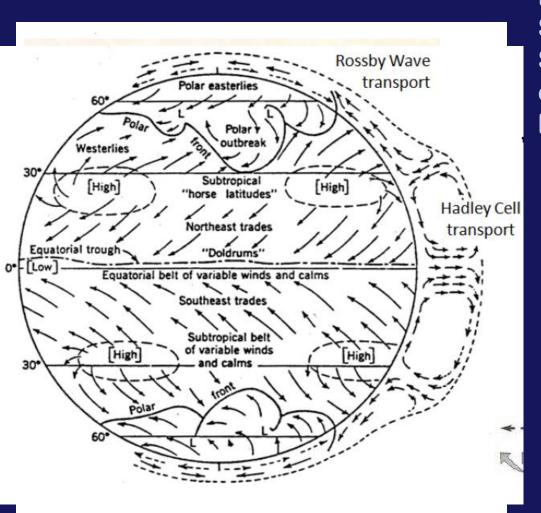


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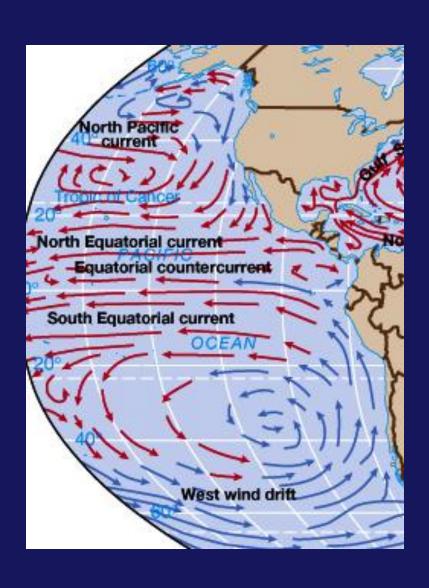
## WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT THE GENERAL CIRCULATION: View 3



ROSSBY WAVES & JET
STREAM = Key transport of
Sensible Heat and exchange of
cold air in the mid and high
latitudes

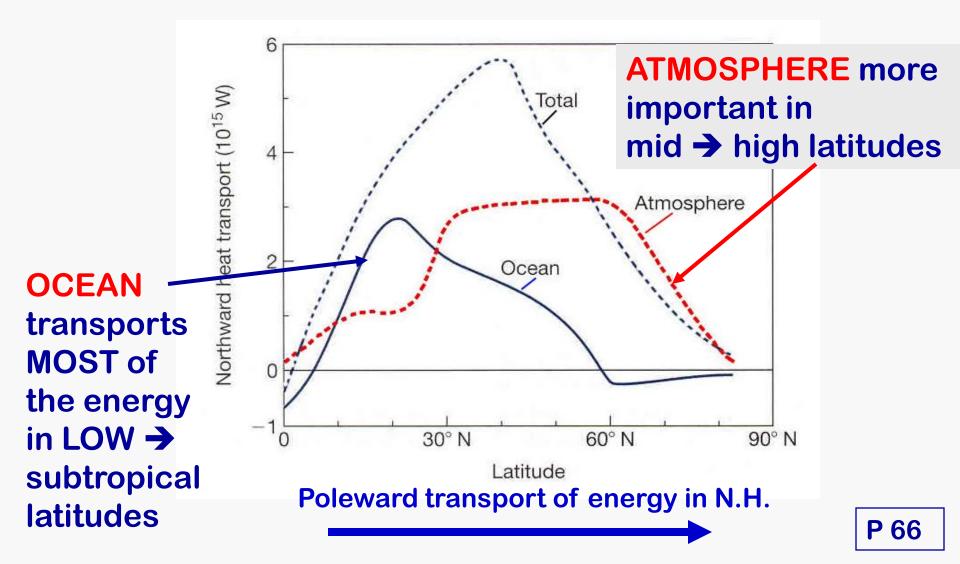
HADLEY CELLS = key transport of Sensible Heat surplus in low latitudes!

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STREAM = Key transport of
Sensible Heat and exchange of
cold air in the mid and high
latitudes



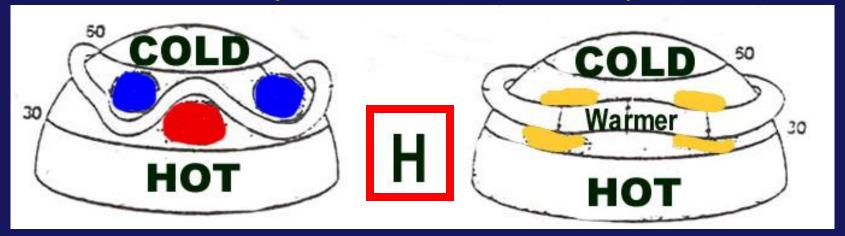
OCEAN
CURRENTS
are also important
transporters of
H (Sensible Heat)

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

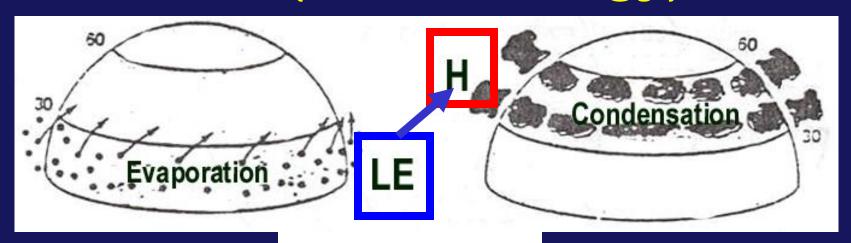


#### Energy is transported from areas of surplus to deficit via:

### H (sensible heat)



### & LE (Latent Energy)



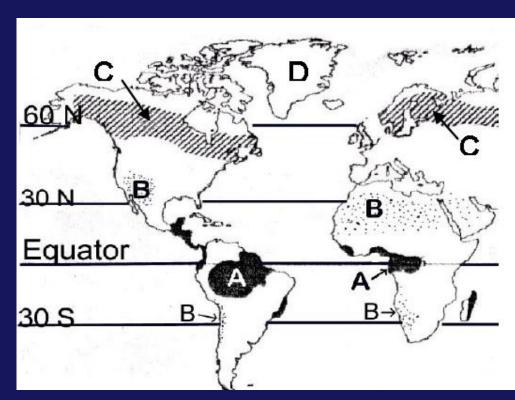
H + LE

#### **TROPICAL**

A-Tropical Forest
WHY? ITCZ, convergence +
rising of warm, moist air)

#### **SUBTROPICAL**

B-Warm Desert WHY? sinking air in STH (subtropical high) areas at 30° N + S)



#### **EXTRATROPICAL / HIGH LATITUDE**

C – Evergreen Conifers / Boreal Forest (only in NH)

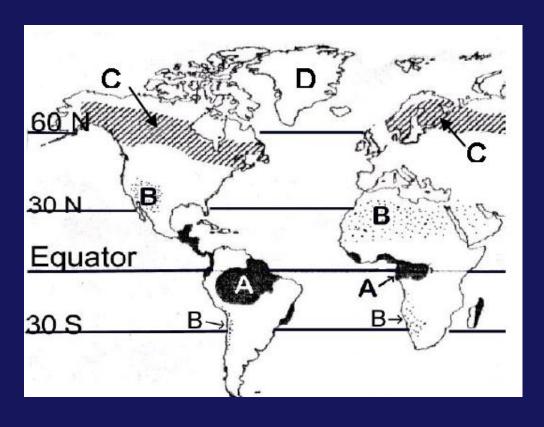
WHY? Low sun angle → less insolation, Rossby Wave region → cold polar air in winter + only a short growing season when warm air shifts poleward in summer; most successful species are "evergreen" and therefore always ready to photosynthesize when growing season begins

p 67

#### Between B + C =

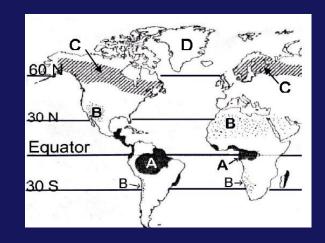
Mid-latitude deciduous forests and other types of vegetation WHY? Long, warm growing season, but cold winter (so trees drop their leaves)

Between C + D =
Tundra
WHY? too cold and too
short a growing season
for trees



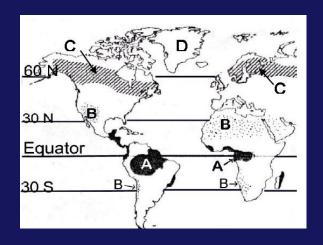
D -No vegetation: snow and ice!

Q. Most of the world's largest deserts (e.g., Sahara, Arabian, -- and even Arizona's Sonoran Desert) coincide with:



- a) the polar front and Rossby wave zone
- b) convergence of air in the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)
- c) sinking air at about 30° N and 30° S in the Hadley cell circulation that warms as it sinks
- d) rising air at about 30° N and 30° S in the Hadley cell circulation that warms as it rises

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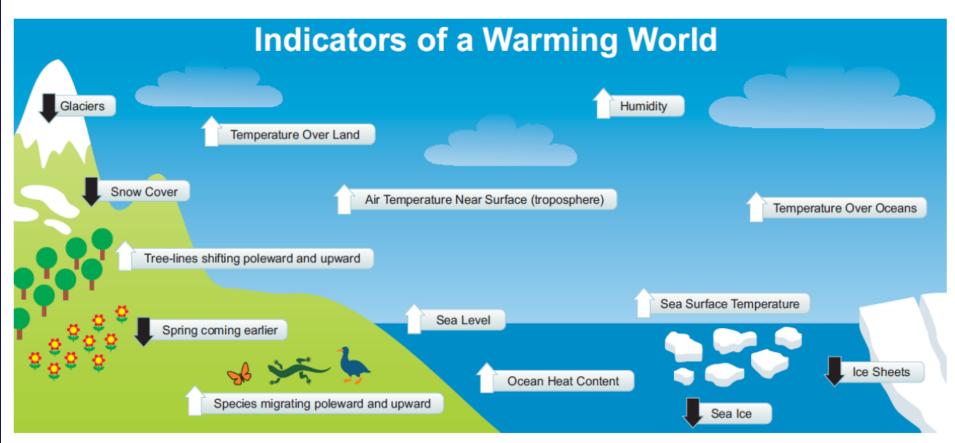
### **TOPIC #13**

# NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING

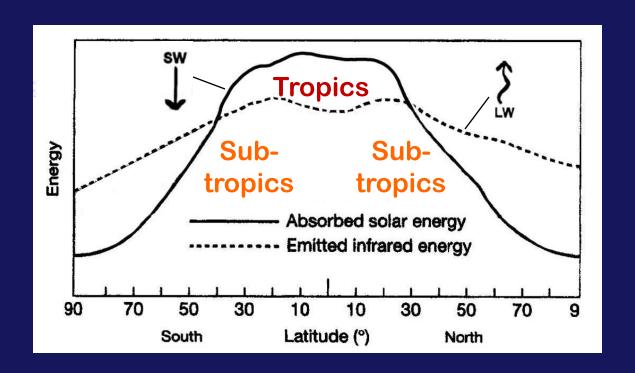
(Start on bottom of p 68 in Class Notes)

## We will go over these in a future review lecture . . .

RECAP: Can you explain how each of the processes involved in these climate change indicators would occur with a warming world?



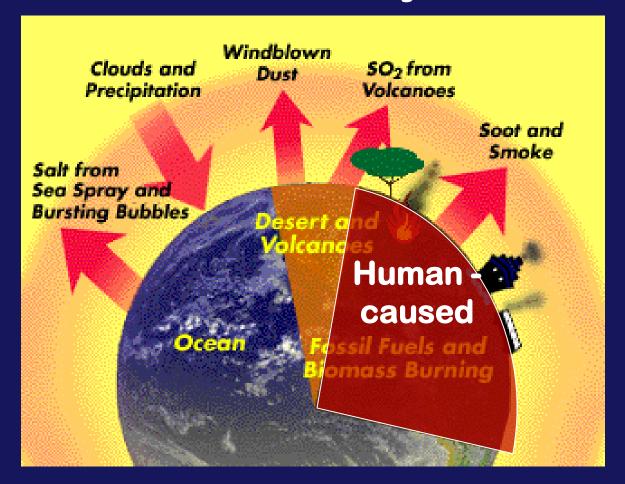
#### **ENERGY BALANCE** (review)



Global climate variability and change are caused by changes in the ENERGY BALANCE that are "FORCED"

review

## FORCING = a <u>persistent</u> disturbance of a system



(a longer term disturbance than a perturbation)



### NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING

VS.

# ANTHROPOGENIC FORCING



## Natural Climatic Forcing = changes due to <u>natural</u> earthatmosphere-sun processes

- Earth-Sun orbital relationships
- Solar variability
- Changing land-sea distribution (over long time scales: due to plate tectonics)
- Volcanic eruptions

also: internal atmosphere-ocean variability (i.e., ENSO) clouds, dust, etc

# Anthropogenic Climatic Forcing = changes due to <u>human</u> causes or enhancement of the processes involved

- Enhanced Greenhouse Effect due to fossil fuel burning
- Land use changes due to human activity (deforestation, urbanization, etc.)
- Soot and aerosols from industry
- Chemical reactions in stratosphere involving human-made compounds (ozone depletion)

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

~ Chief Seattle

## The 3 main drivers of NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING:

- 1) ASTRONOMICAL FORCING
- 2) SOLAR FORCING
- 3) VOLCANIC FORCING

## The 3 main drivers of NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING:

- 1) ASTRONOMICAL FORCING
- 2) SOLAR FORCING
- 3) VOLCANIC FORCING

#### Remember 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 the "Plane of the Ecliptic")
- 4) Earth's axis tilts 23.5° ← at this point in time! from a ⊥ to the "Plane of The Ecliptic"

Changes in Solar "Astronomical" Forcing have driven natural climate variability (ice ages, etc.) on LONG time scales (5,000 to 1 million years)

What has varied over time?

- #1 OBLIQUITY OF EARTH'S AXIS
  #2 ECCENTRICITY OF EARTH'S ORBIT
- # 3 Timing of Seasons in Relation to Orbit: "PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES"

# Q. What is being represented by this diagram?



1 - One of the Equinoxes, where every latitude on Earth experiences 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness.

2 - Northern Hemisphere winter.

3 -Northern Hemisphere summer.

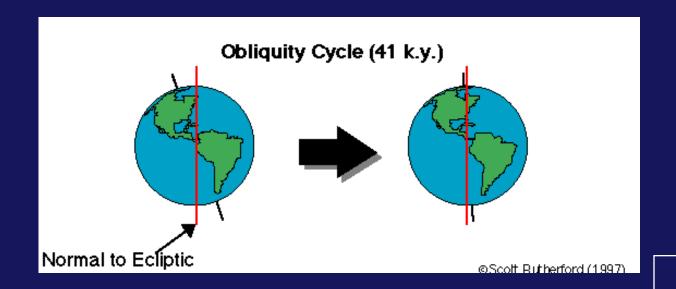
# Q. What is being represented by this diagram?



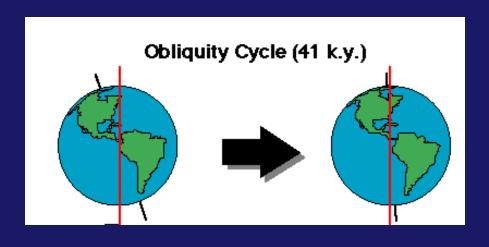
- 1 One of the Equinoxes, where every latitude on Earth experiences 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness.
- 2 Northern Hemisphere winter.
- 3 -Northern Hemisphere summer.

#### 1. OBLIQUITY OF EARTH'S AXIS

- axis "tilts" 23.5 degrees from plane of ecliptic
- causes the seasons
- has varied in the past from more "tilted" to more "vertical" (~24.5° to ~ 22.5°)

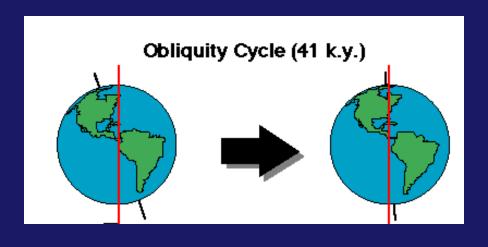


Q1 How do you think global climate would change with less of a tilt?



1 – The <u>difference</u> in annual temperature between polar and tropical latitudes would be GREATER

2 – The <u>difference</u> in annual temperature between polar and tropical latitudes would be LESS Q1 How do you think global climate would change with less of a tilt?

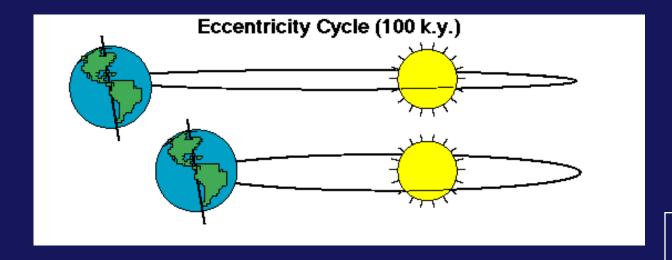


1 – The <u>difference</u> in annual temperature between polar and tropical latitudes would be GREATER

2 – The <u>difference</u> in annual temperature between polar and tropical latitudes would be LESS

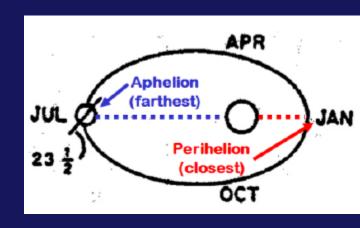
#### 2. ECCENTRICITY OF ORBIT

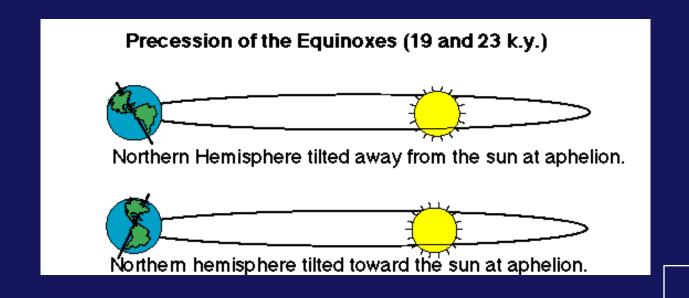
- Earth's orbit around sun is not symmetrical
- Has varied in the past from more circular => elliptical shape (more "eccentric!")



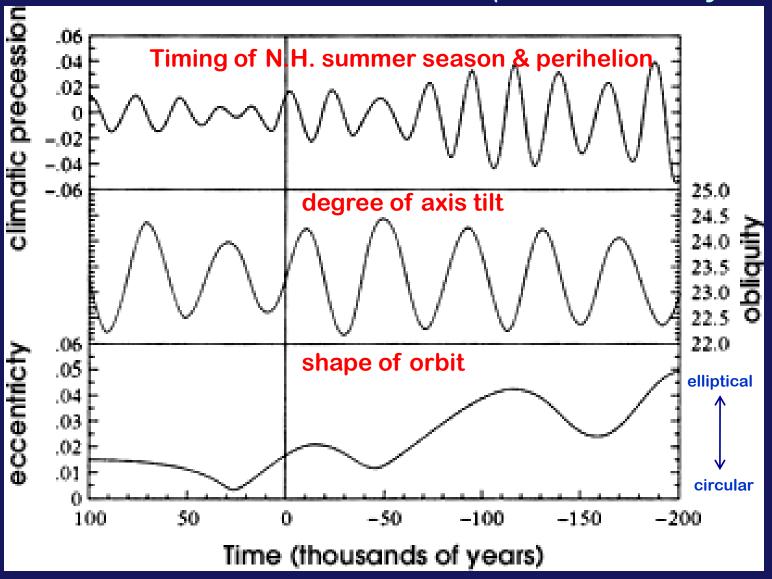
# 3. PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES (Timing of Seasons in Relation to Orbit)

Currently the Earth is <u>closest</u> to the Sun (perihelion) in Jan & <u>farthest</u> (aphelion) in July. This has varied in the past.

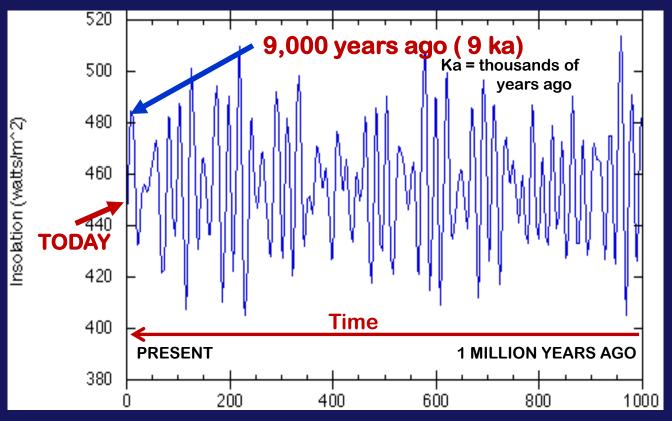




#### the Future ← TODAY → the Past (in thousands of years)



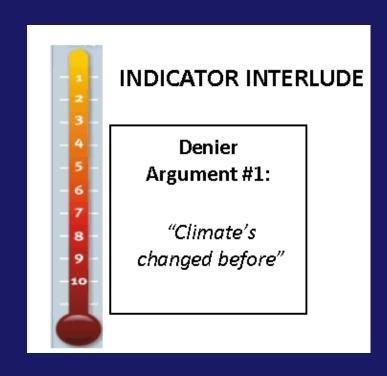
Summarizing graph of SOLAR INSOLATION calculated for 65 °N latitude from the present to 1 million years ago based on "ASTRONOMICAL CLIMATE FORCING"



p 70

In the Northern Hemisphere, <u>peak summer insolation</u> 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.



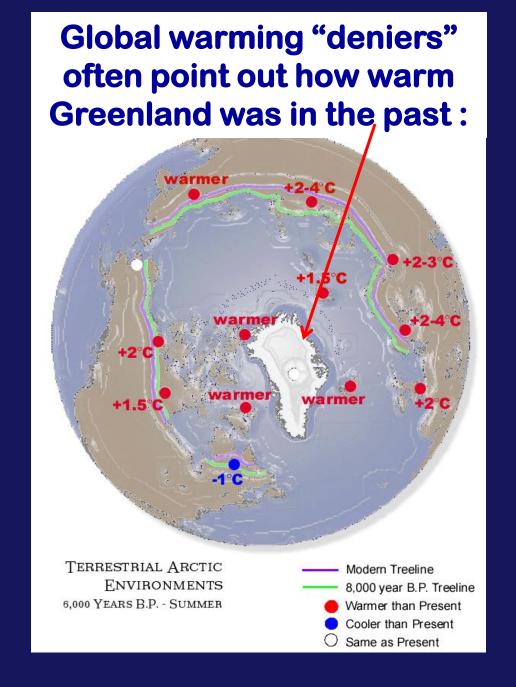
First discussed on p 17

# 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"



Other notable "naturally forced" climate changes of the more recent past:

# Medieval Warm Period (MWP)

"Medieval Climatic Optimum"

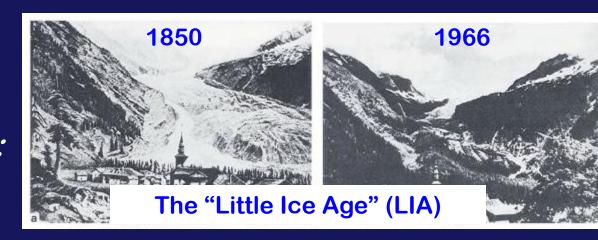
9<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries (800-1300)

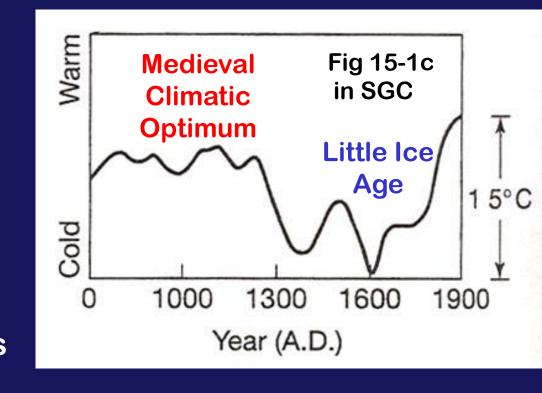
(regionally most evident in Europe)

# Little Ice Age (LIA)

15<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (1400-1800)

esp. 1600 -1800 (evidence found globally)



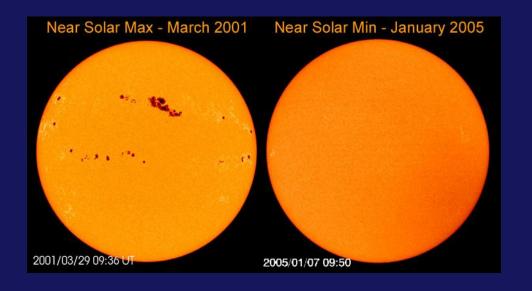




# The 3 main drivers of NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING:

- 1) ASTRONOMICAL FORCING
- 2) SOLAR FORCING  $\leftarrow$
- 3) VOLCANIC FORCING

# ANOTHER POSSIBLE NATURAL FORCING: SOLAR VARIABILITY



Sunspot maxima

= MORE solar

brightness

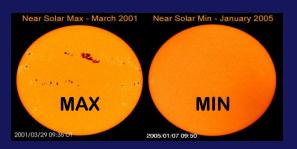
(warmer temps)

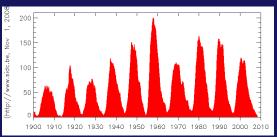
Sunspot minima

= LESS solar

brightness
(cooler temps)

# ANOTHER POSSIBLE NATURAL FORCING: SOLAR VARIABILITY

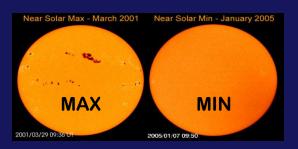


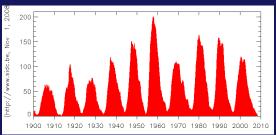


## Q1 – During SUNSPOT Maximum periods:

- 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.

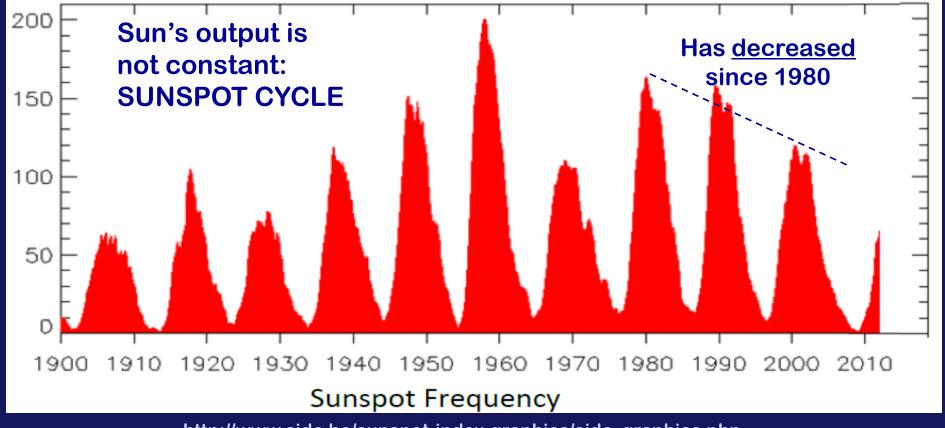
# ANOTHER POSSIBLE NATURAL FORCING: SOLAR VARIABILITY





## Q2 – 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.



http://www.sidc.be/sunspot-index-graphics/sidc\_graphics.php

Sunspot maxima

= MORE solar

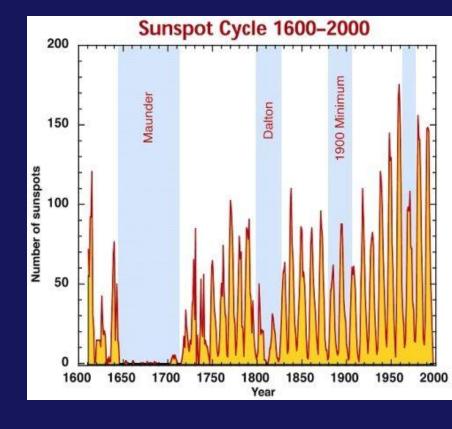
brightness
(warmer temps)

Sunspot minima

= LESS solar
brightness
(cooler temps)

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

But uncertainties remain!
What's the MECHANISM that links the Sun's drop in brightness to the lower temperatures on the Earth?



# **Dalton Minimum (1795 – 1825)**

- -- was also cooler
- -- BUT, lots of large volcanic eruptions then too

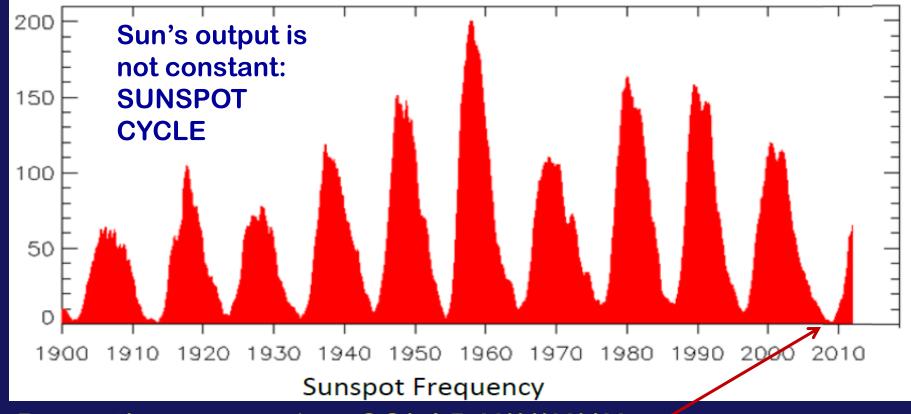
Since the Dalton Minimum, the Sun has gradually brightened, e.g., "Modern Maximum" (in 2001)

### **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 greenhouseeffect warming by most experts in solar forcing.



### Recently we were in a SOLAR MINIMUM

- this caused some (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
  - Speculation: are we going into another Maunder-like period?

    Or Will normal activity return within the year?



Dearth Of Sunspot Activity To Herald New Ice Age Conti



Services

Scientist Predicts Ice Age Within 10 Years





# Not by Fire but by Ice THE NEXT ICE AGE - NOW!

ncts two degree drop in temperatures over next two decades



cooling that will last over half a century

Paul Joseph Watson

#### Prison Planet

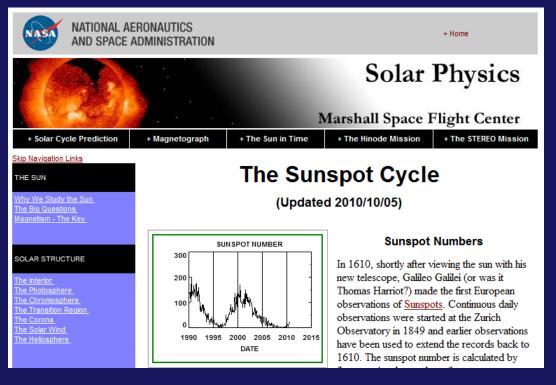
As evidence builds of the earth entering a dramatic cooling trend, another scientist has gone public with his conviction that we are about to enter a new ice age, rendering warnings about Tuesday, August 19, 2008 global warming fraudulent and irrelevant.

en measuring sun cycles for over 200 years predicts that global legrees over the next two decades as solar activity grinds to a halt down, potentially heralding the onset of a new ice age.

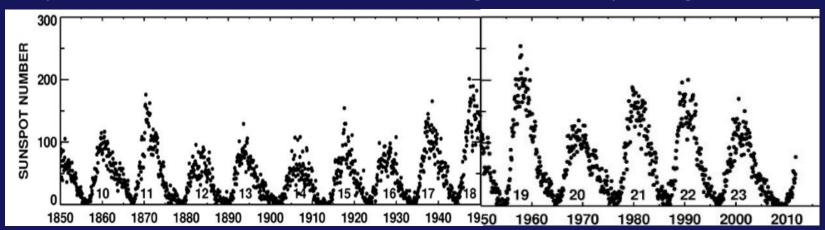
d politicized bodies like the IPCC scaremonger about the the poor and middle class pay CO2 taxes, both hard

- active period in over 11,000 years, the last 10 years have s trend as temperatures post-1998 leveled out and are now

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

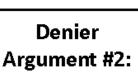


### http://solarscience.msfc.nasa.gov/SunspotCycle.shtml

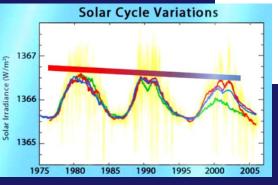


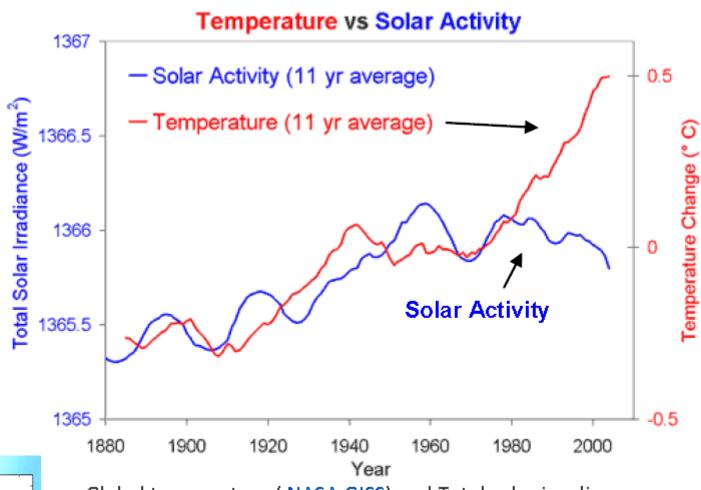
SEE ALSO: http://www.sidc.be/sunspot-index-graphics/sidc\_graphics.php

#### Indicator Interlude . . .



"It's the Sun"





Global temperature (NASA GISS) and Total solar irradiance (1880 to 1978 from Solanki, 1979 to 2009 from PMOD).

← "Clearing the Air" in Lesson 2

#### 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

#### The Greenhouse Signature

Cooling in the Stratosphere

Warming in the Troposphere

What would a <u>SOLAR</u> Warming Signature look like?

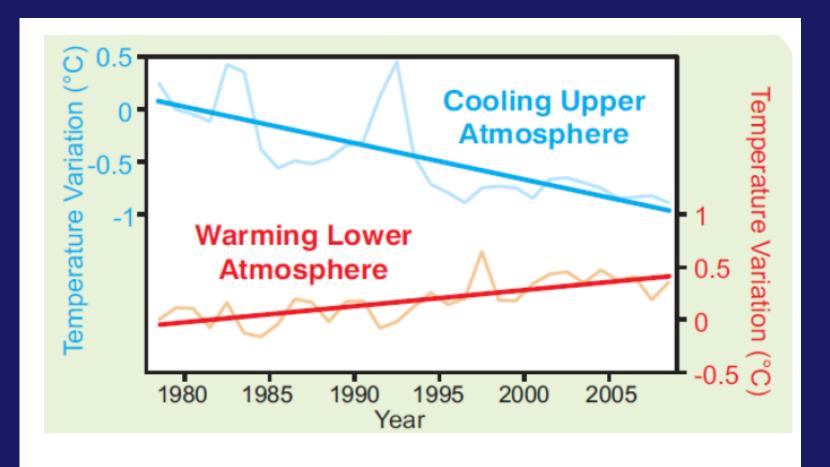
# INDICATOR INTERLUDE . . .

The Greenhouse
Warming Signature:
"Increasing CO2 warms
the Troposphere and
cools the Stratosphere"

## Solar Signature:

= Warming in the upper atmosphere & cooling in the Troposphere . . .

# What has been observed since 1980?



Temperature variations (degrees C) in the upper (stratosphere) and lower (troposphere) atmosphere (measured by satellites)

# **SEE YOU ON WEDNESDAY!**