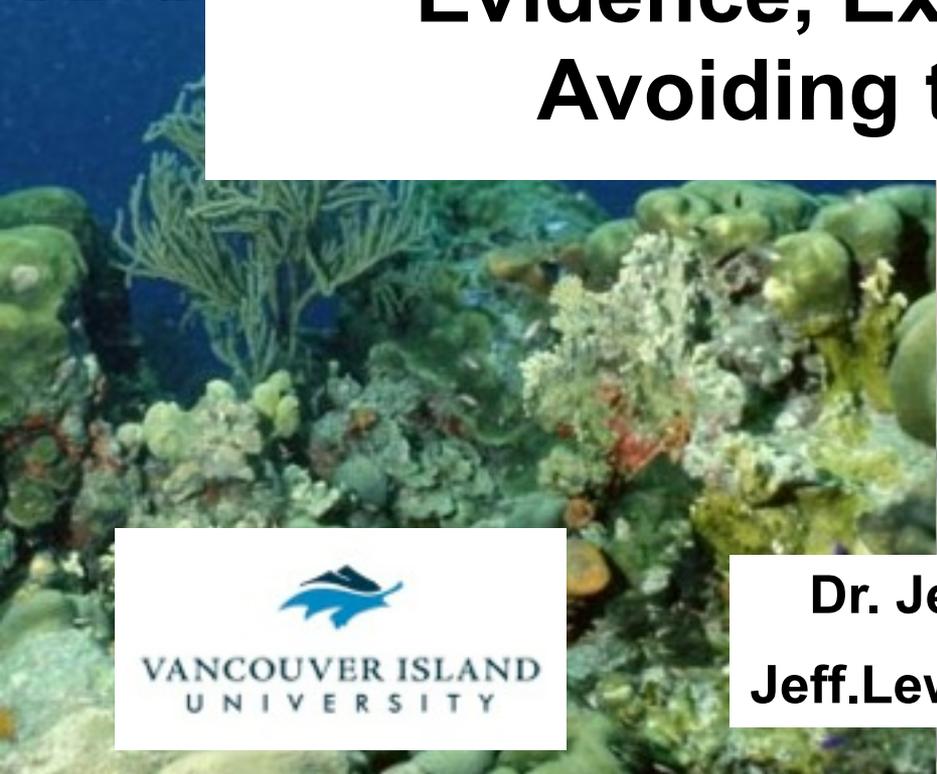


The Science of Climate Change: Evidence, Examples, and Avoiding the Worst

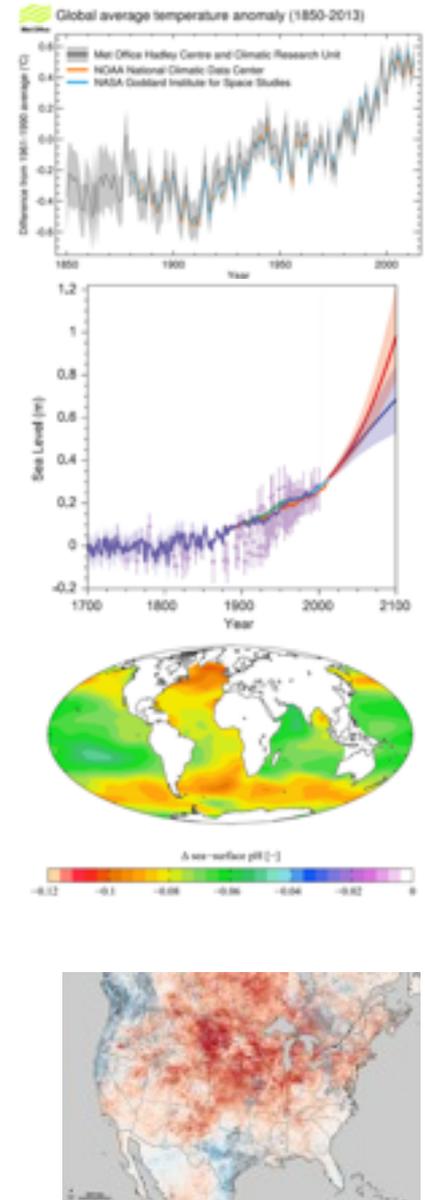


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Outline

- Overwhelming burden of evidence
- Main driving forces of climate change
- Examples of present day climate change
 - Global temperature increase
 - Sea level rise
 - Increasing ocean acidification
 - Increasing extreme events
- Avoiding more extreme climate change
- Summary



Overwhelming Burden of Evidence

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) www.ipcc.ch

2007: “Most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely [**>90%**] due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations”

2014: “It is extremely likely [**>95%**] that human influence has been the dominant cause of observed warming since the mid-20th century”

•National science academies explicitly endorse the IPCC consensus and stress that the scientific understanding of climate change is sufficiently clear to justify nations taking prompt action.

Canada, US, UK, China, India, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Brazil...

2014 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ROADMAP



- The U.S. military refers to climate change as a **“threat multiplier”**
- “Among the future trends that will impact our national security is climate change.”
- “Rising global temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, climbing sea levels, and more extreme weather events will intensify the challenges of global instability, hunger, poverty, and conflict.”



Overwhelming Burden of Evidence

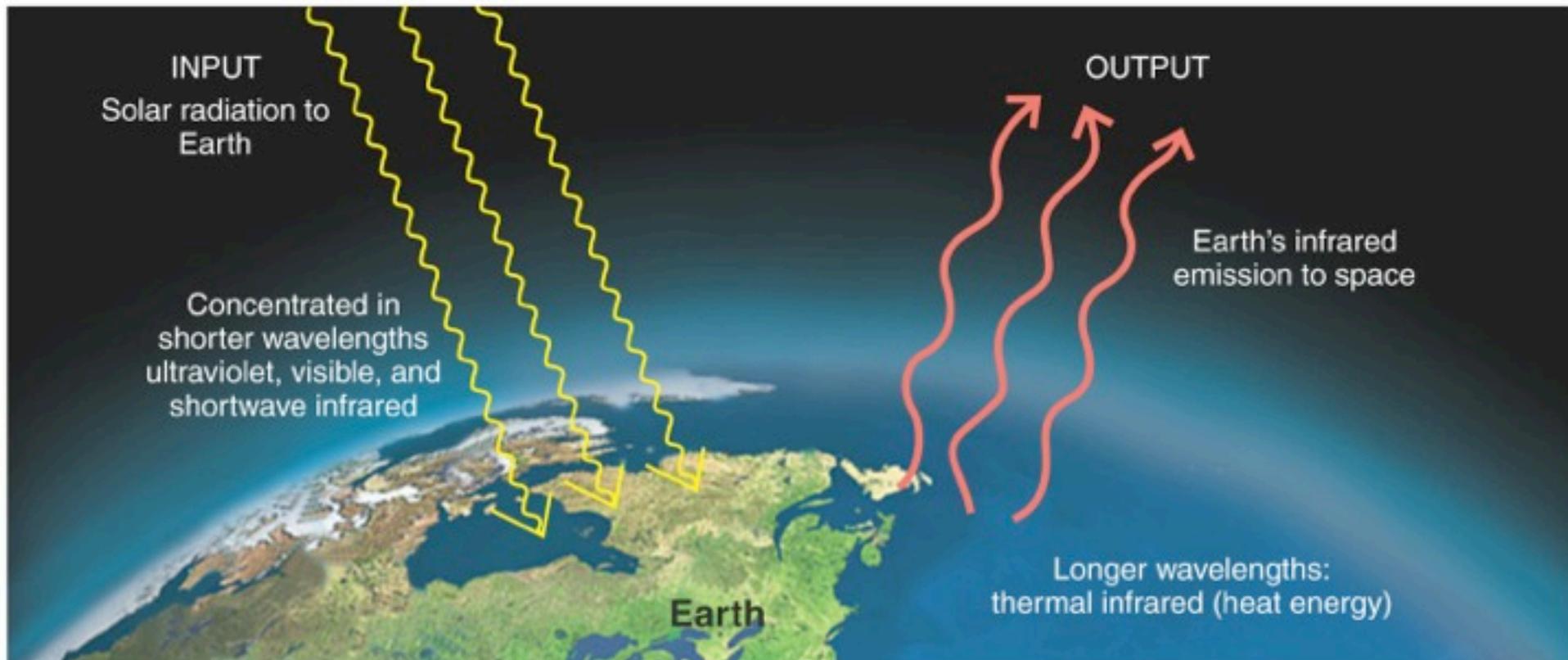
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) www.ipcc.ch

2014: 5th Assessment Report (AR5) Summary

- Humans have caused the majority of present day climate change
- The warming is largely irreversible
- Most of the heat is going into the oceans
- Current rates of ocean acidification are unprecedented
- To stay below 2°C of warming, most fossil fuels must stay buried in the ground

Main driving forces of climate change

When the net outgoing thermal energy is equal to the net incoming solar radiation the Earth is in **radiative equilibrium**



Main driving forces of climate change

When the net outgoing thermal energy is equal to the net incoming solar radiation the Earth is in **radiative equilibrium**

Deviations from equilibrium imply a **radiative forcing**

Forcings may be external:

1. Changes in solar output
2. Changes in orbital parameters



or internal:

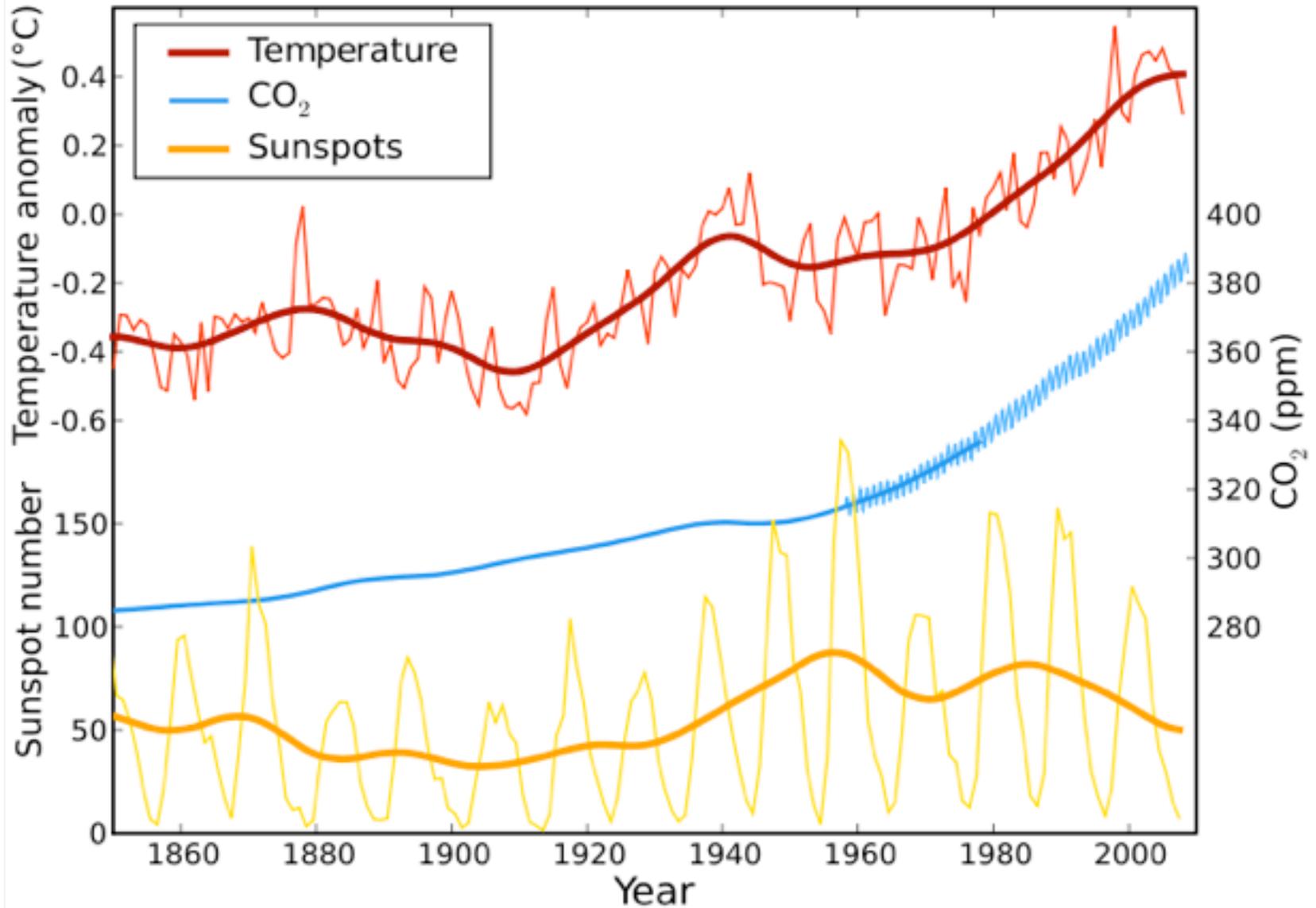
3. Changes in surface energy balance
4. Changes in circulation
5. Changes in atmospheric composition



All act all the time but at varying strengths and time scales

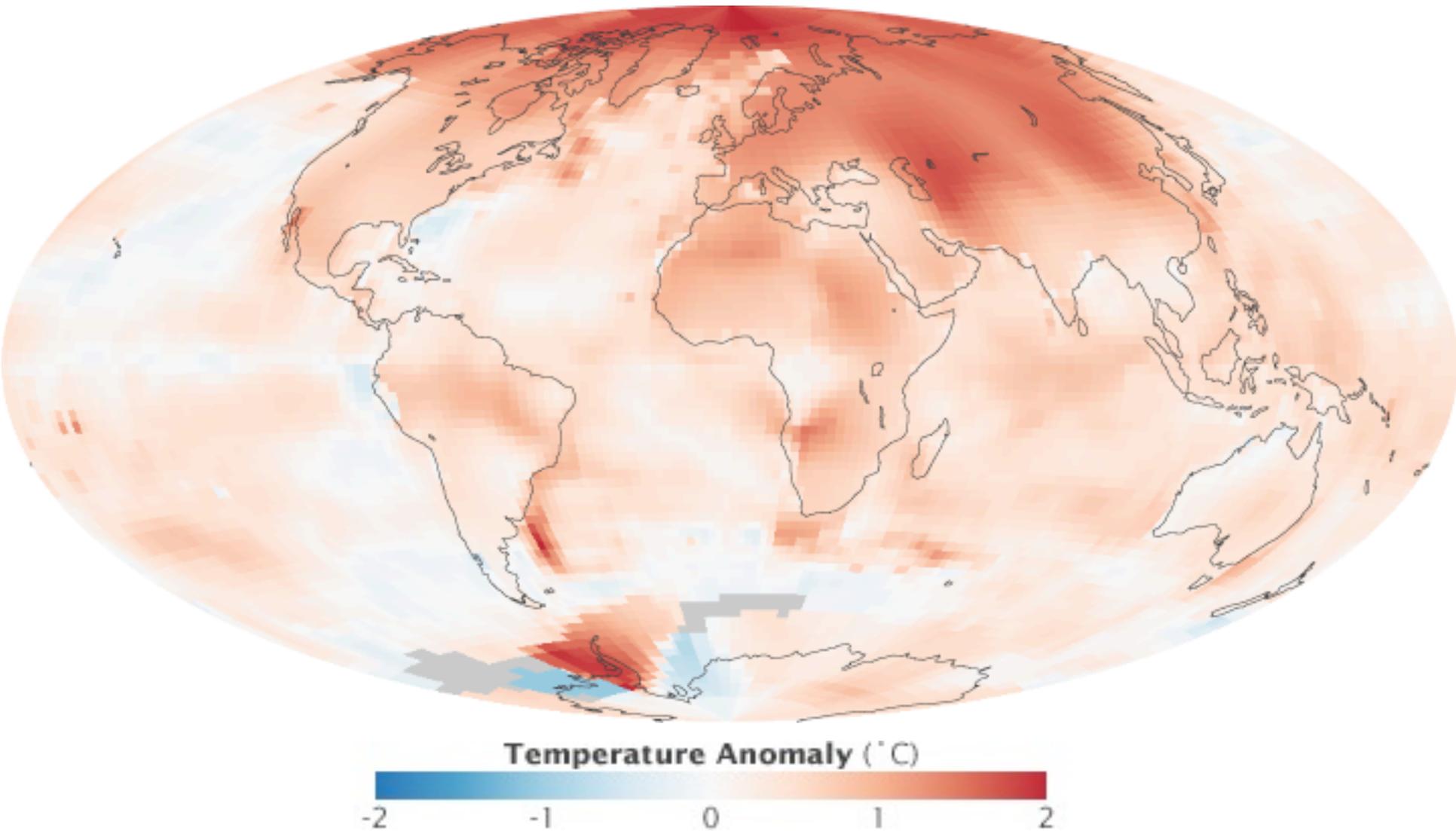
Main driving forces of climate change

Temperature, CO₂, and Sunspots



Global Temperature Increase

2000-2009 compared to the average of 1951-1980

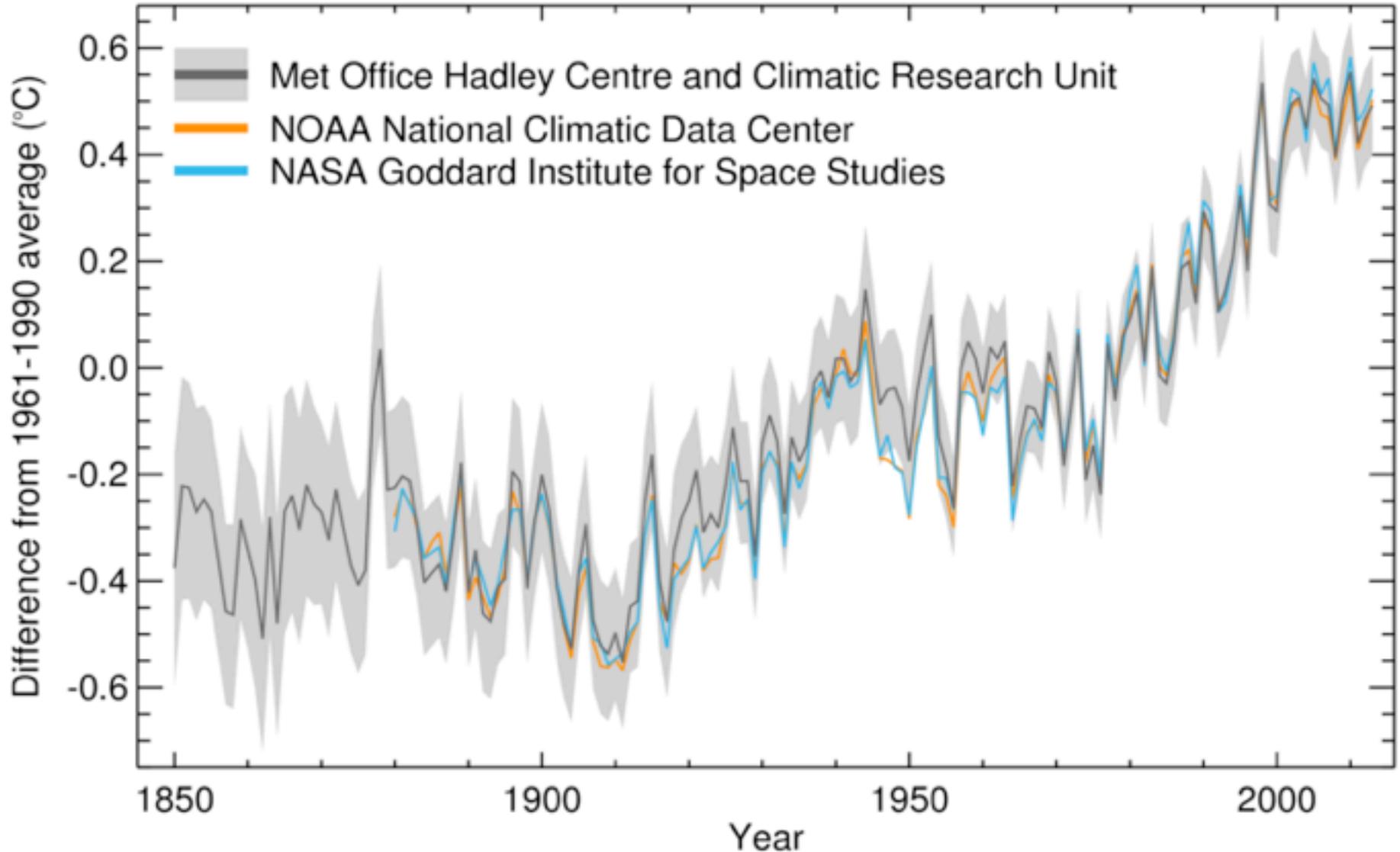


Global Temperature Increase



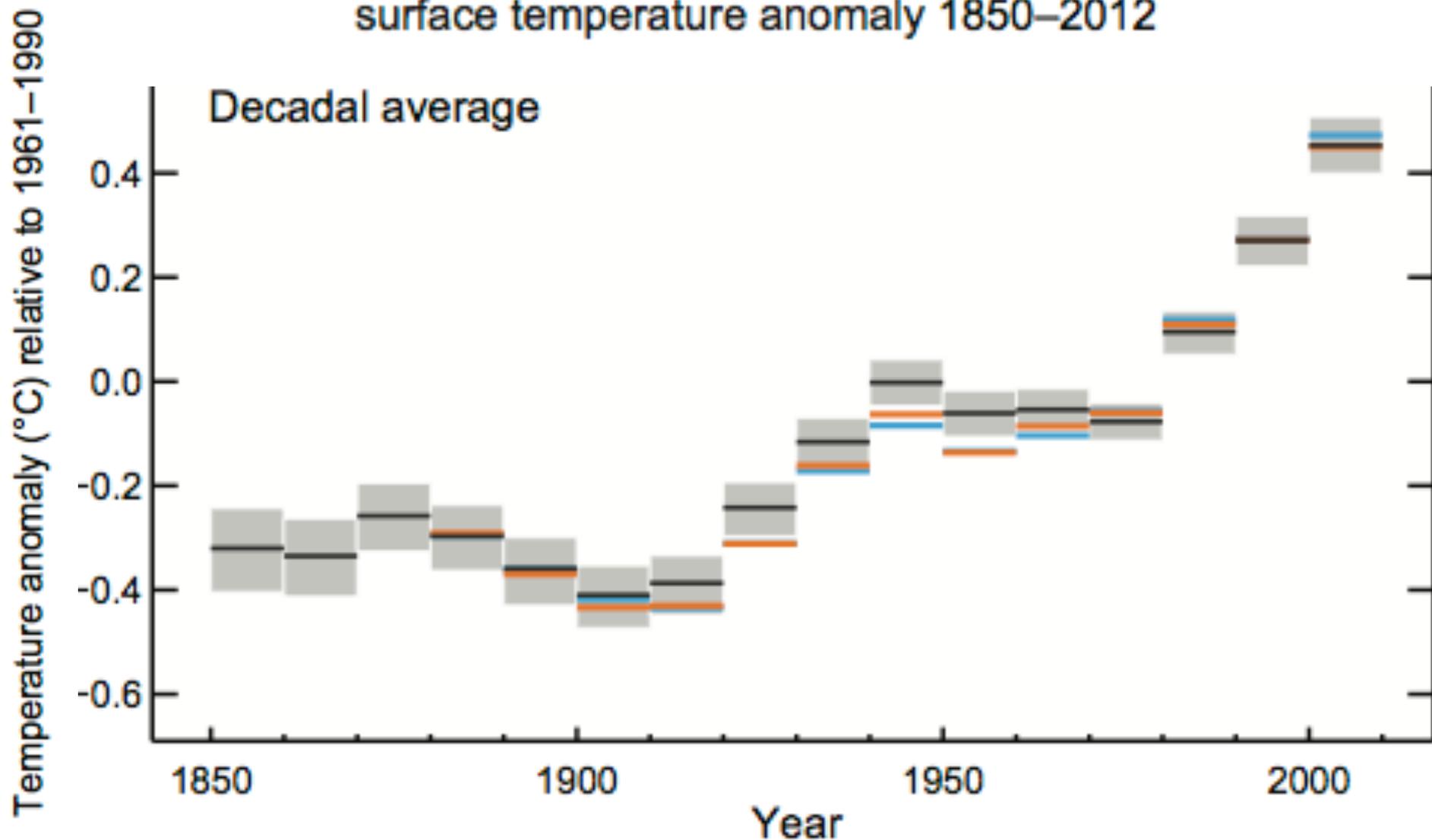
Met Office

Global average temperature anomaly (1850-2013)



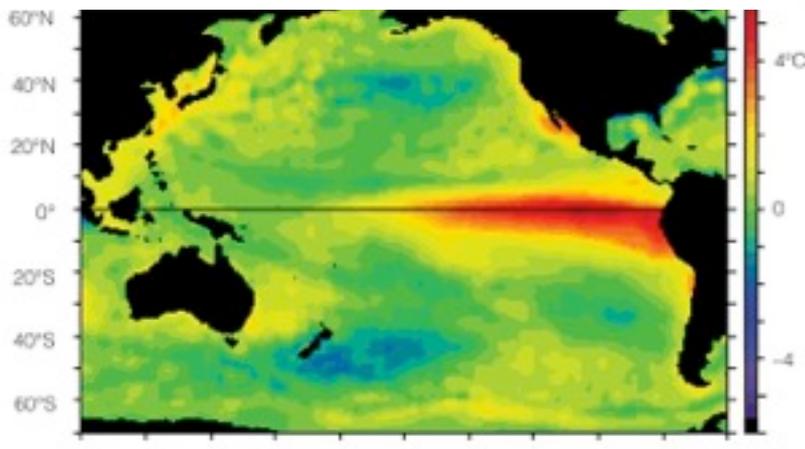
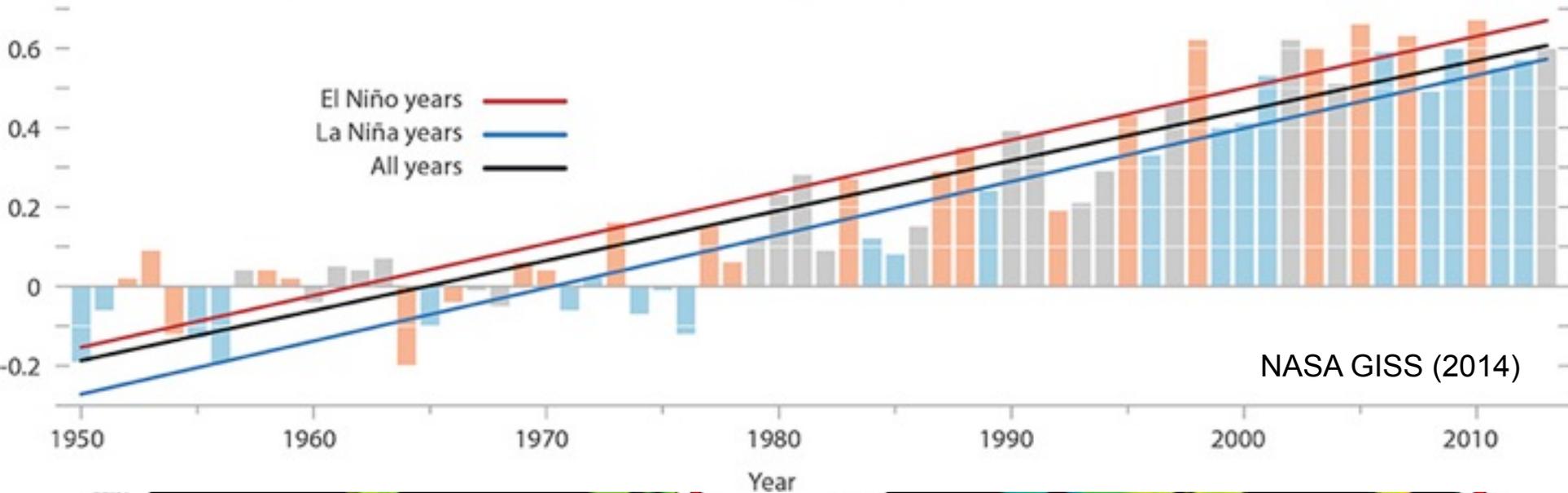
Global Temperature Increase

Observed globally averaged combined land and ocean surface temperature anomaly 1850–2012

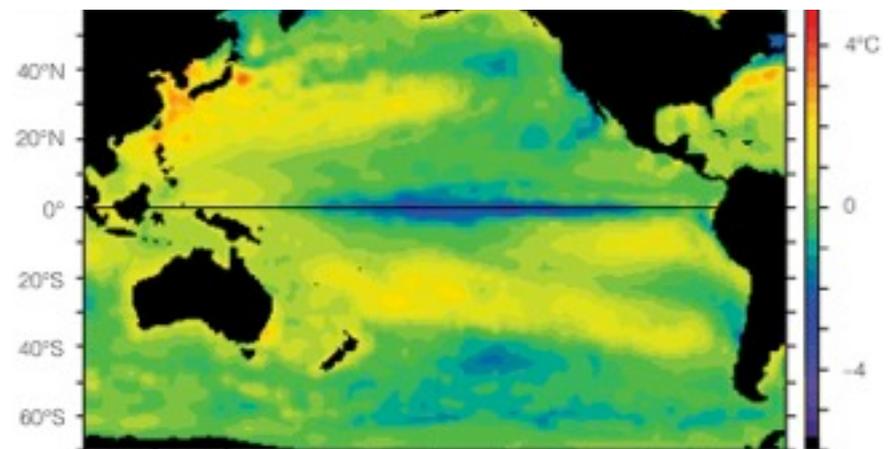


Global Temperature Increase

Annual Temperature vs 1951-1980 average (°C)

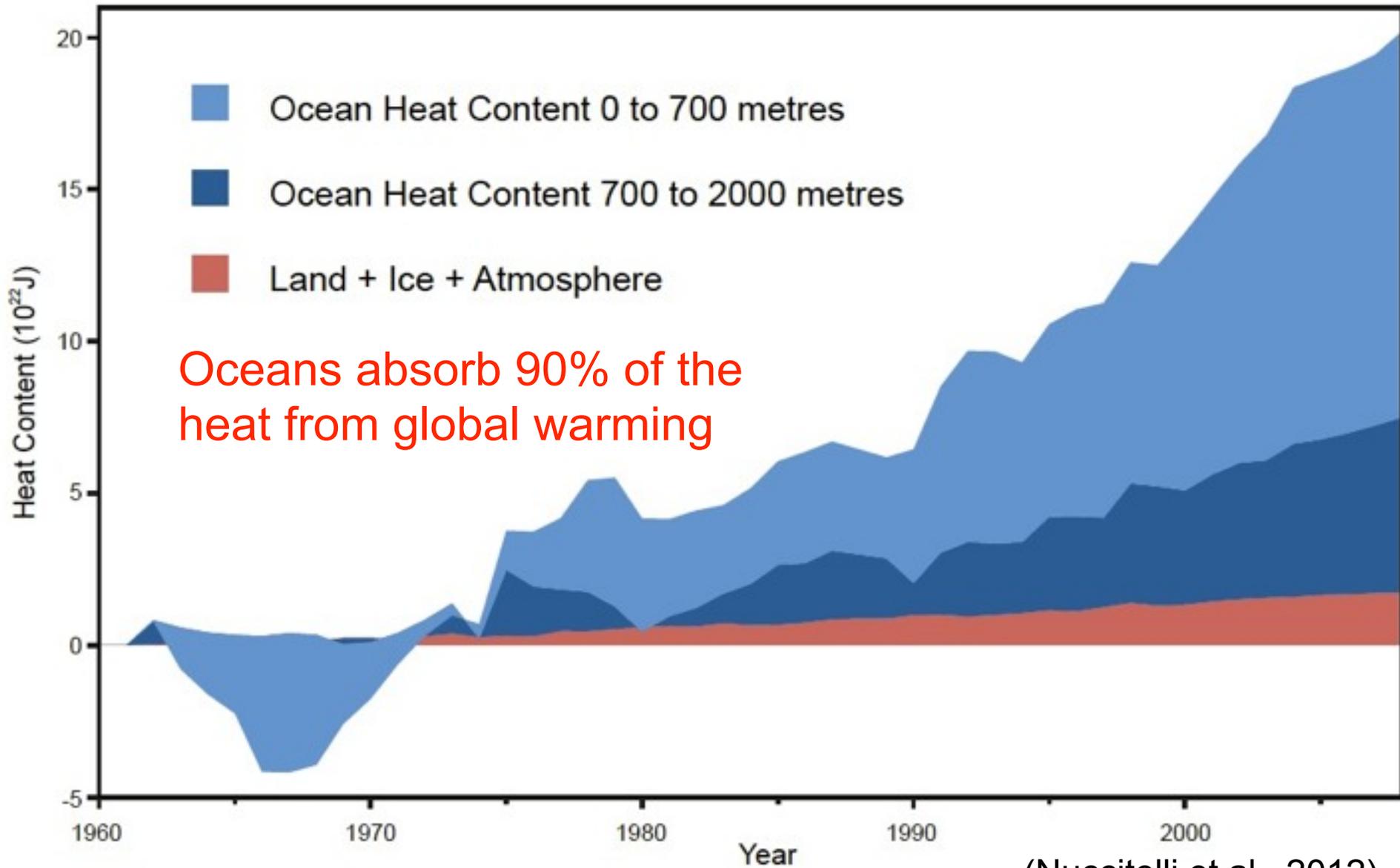


El Niño



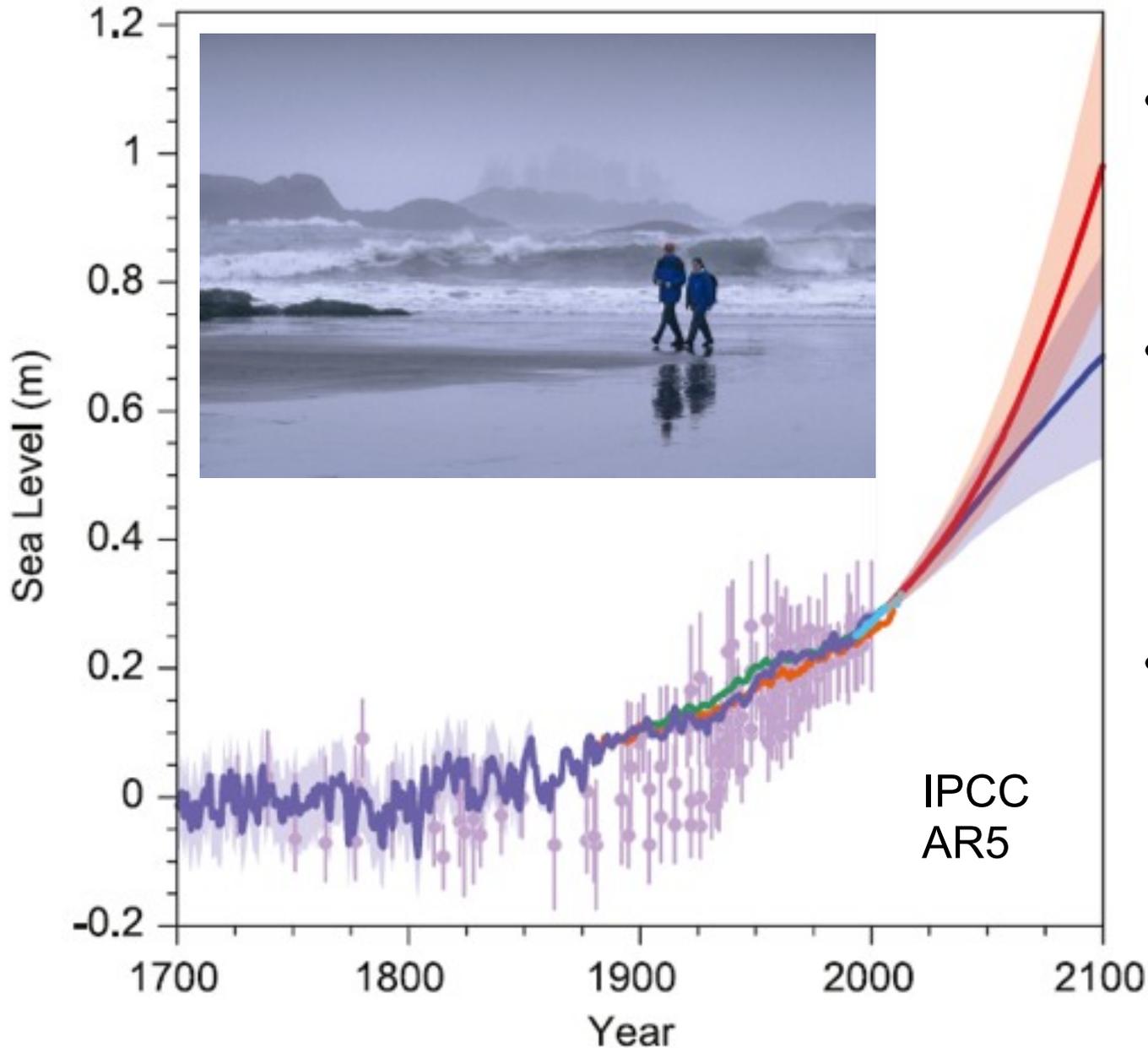
La Niña

Global Temperature Increase



(Nuccitelli et al., 2012)

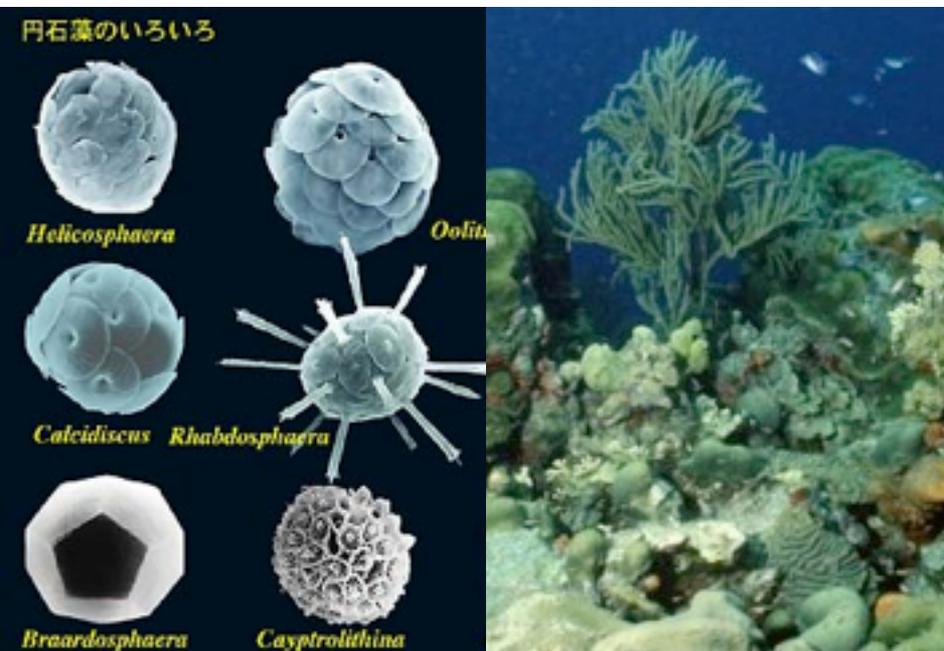
Sea Level Rise



- 20 cm of sea level rise in the last century
- Sea level rise is currently rising at 3.4 cm per decade
- Average rate from 1950 – 2009 was 1.7 cm per decade

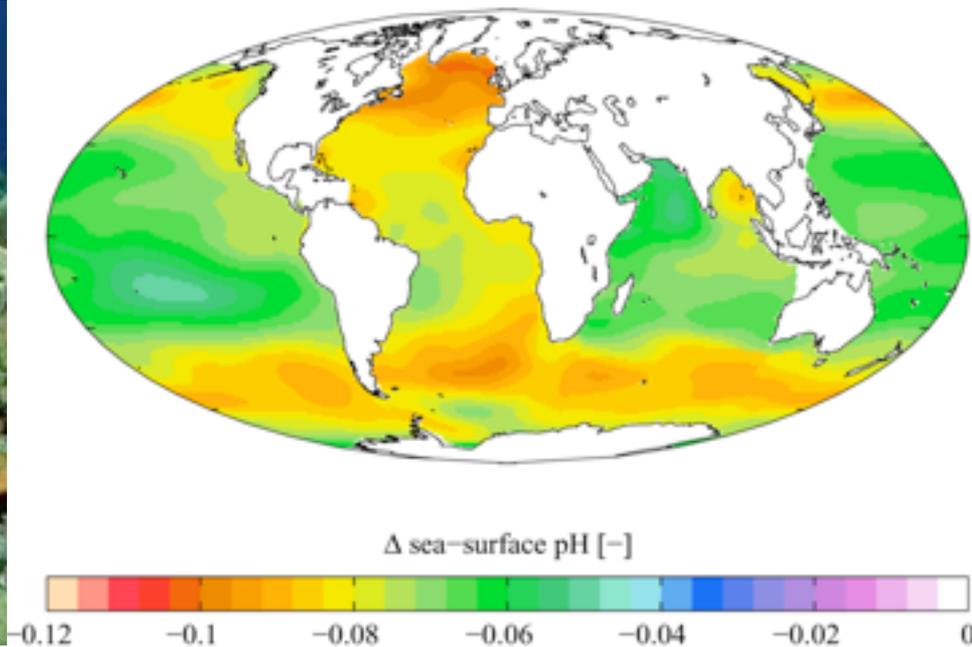
Increasing Ocean Acidification

- Carbon dioxide dissolves in water to make carbonic acid
- Dissolves the shells of many marine organisms



Plankton
(Calcite)

Corals
(Aragonite)



← Increasing Acidity

Increasing Ocean Acidification

Ocean acidification

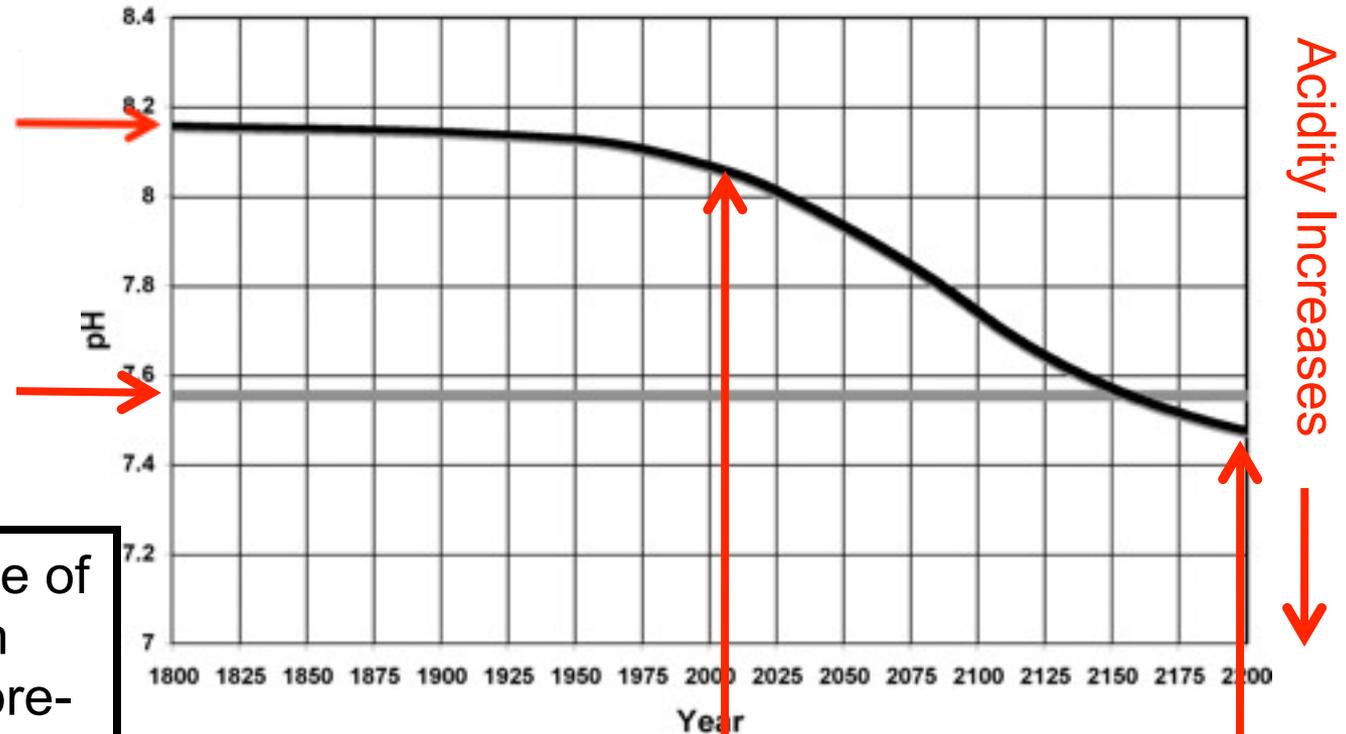
pH of preindustrial surface ocean

pH 0.6 below preindustrial value

“There is no evidence of pH values more than 0.6 units below the pre-industrial pH during the past 300 million years”

IPCC AR4, 2007

Acidity of Surface Waters



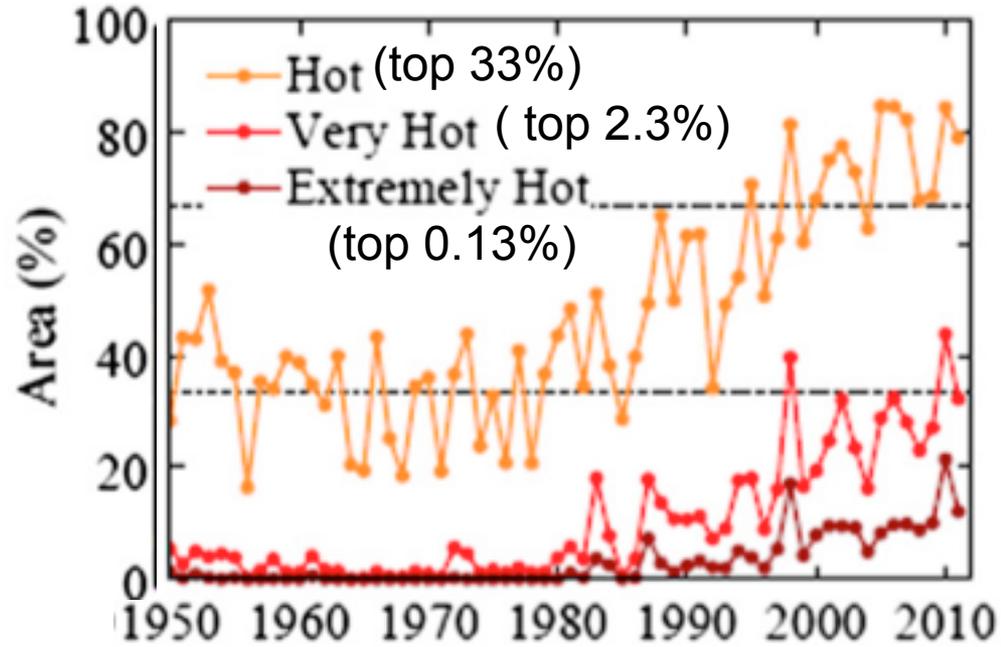
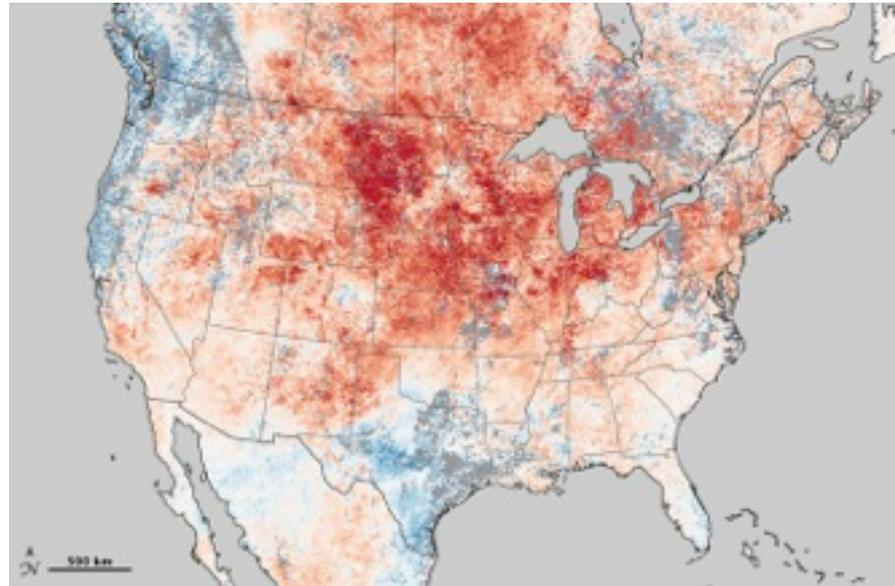
pH drop of 0.1 since preindustrial times
(30% increase in ocean surface acidity)

pH drop of 0.7 by year 2200

Increasing Extreme Events

Summer temperature anomalies

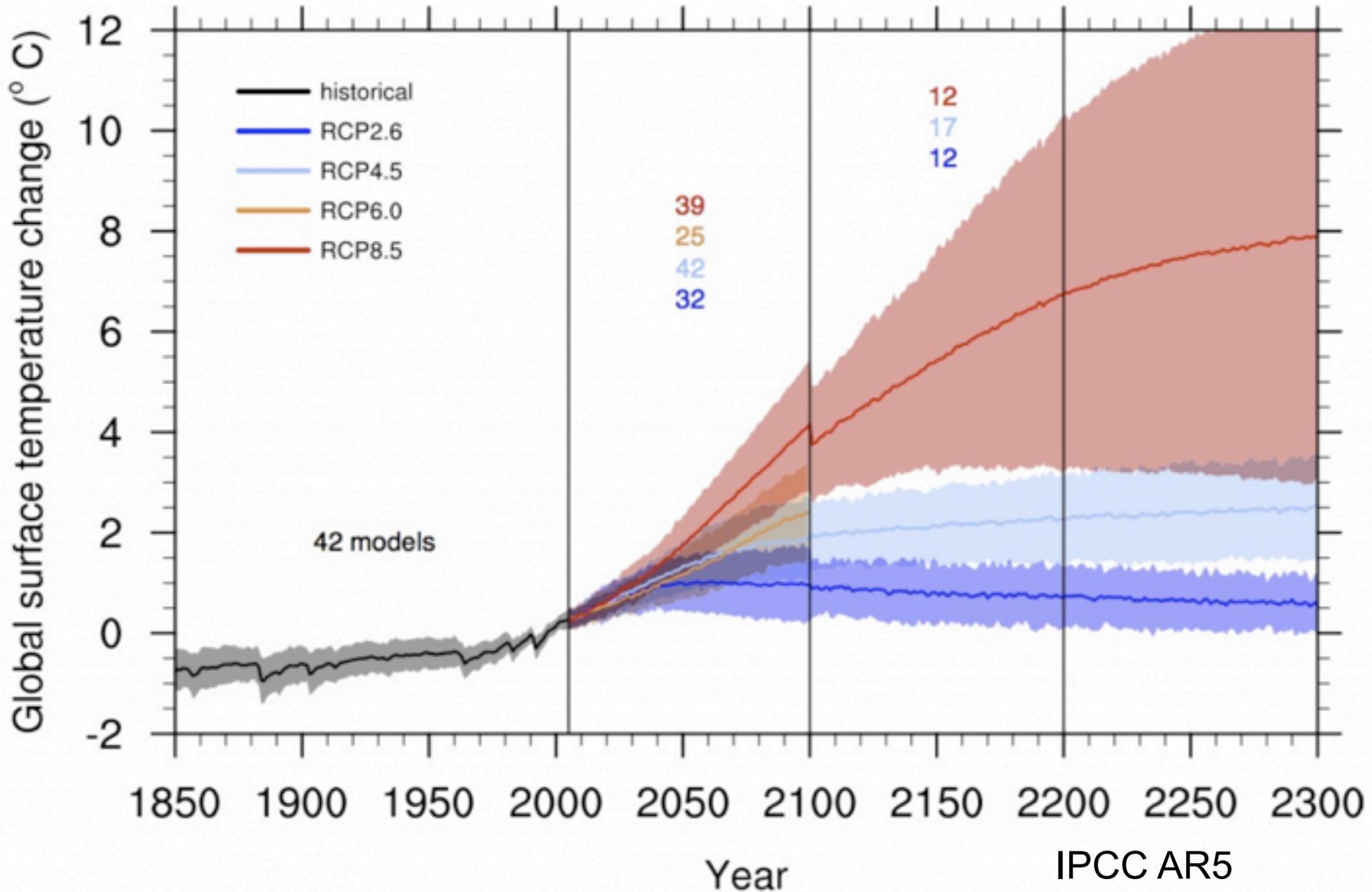
Hot Areas



(Hansen et al., 2012)

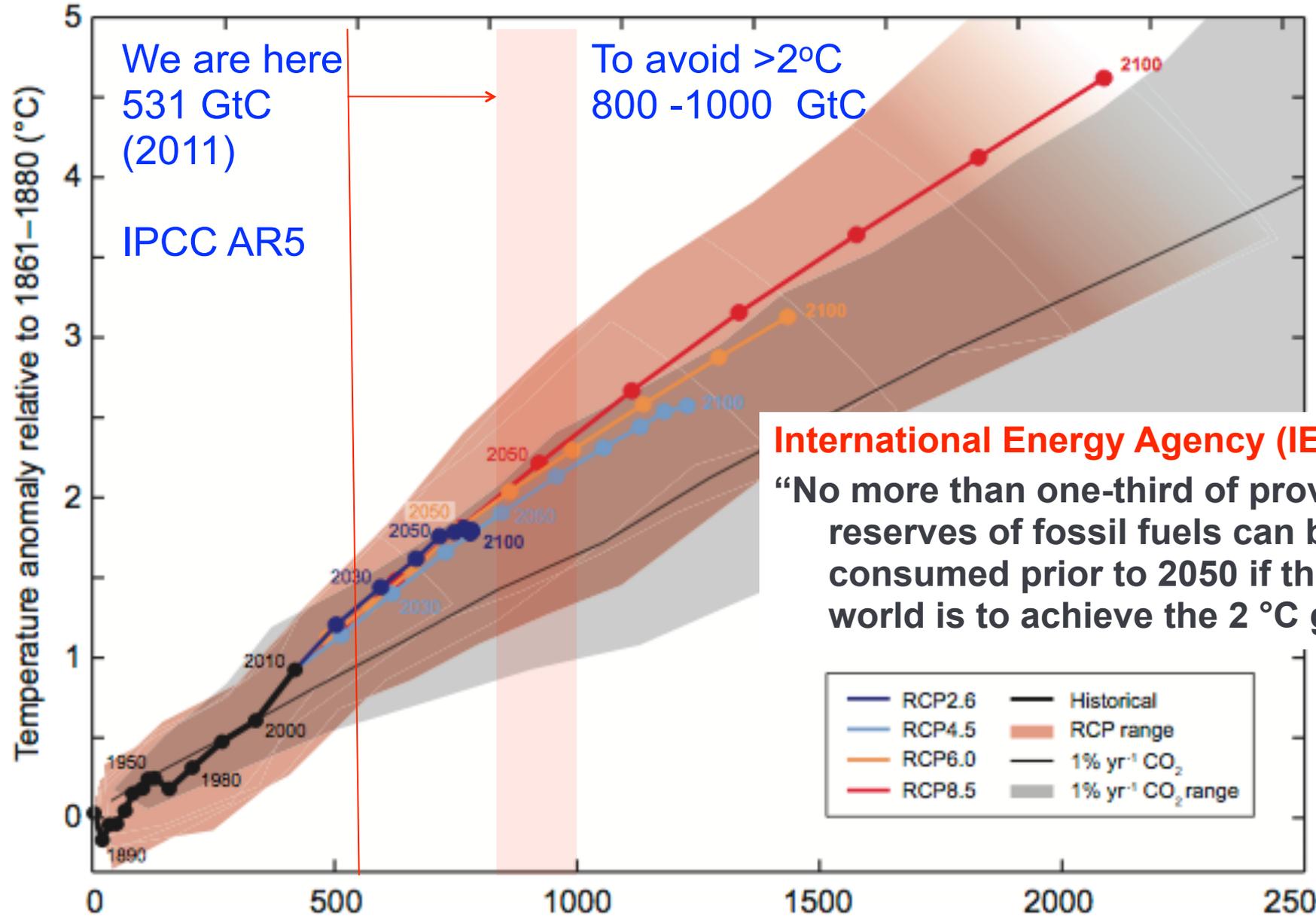
- Instead of asking “Was this event caused by climate change”
- Ask “What is the chance that this event would occur without climate change?”
- Extreme temperature events are 10 times more common

Avoiding more extreme climate change



Cumulative total anthropogenic CO₂ emissions from 1870 (GtCO₂)

1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000



We are here
531 GtC
(2011)

IPCC AR5

To avoid >2°C
800 -1000 GtC

International Energy Agency (IEA)
“No more than one-third of proven reserves of fossil fuels can be consumed prior to 2050 if the world is to achieve the 2 °C goal”

- RCP2.6
- RCP4.5
- RCP6.0
- RCP8.5
- Historical
- RCP range
- 1% yr⁻¹ CO₂
- 1% yr⁻¹ CO₂ range

Cumulative total anthropogenic CO₂ emissions from 1870 (GtC)

IPCC AR5

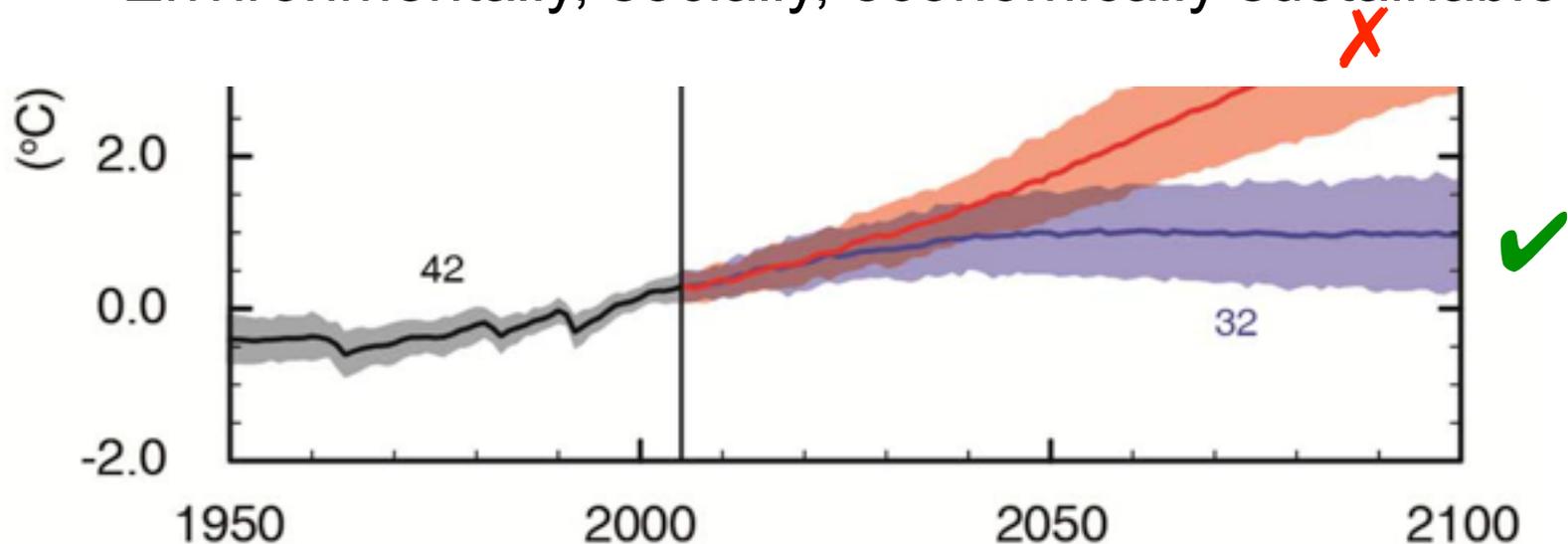
Avoiding more extreme climate change

“I have a dream...” Martin Luther King, Jr (1963)

The best strategy is a vision, not a plan

A sustainable vision for the future has to be:

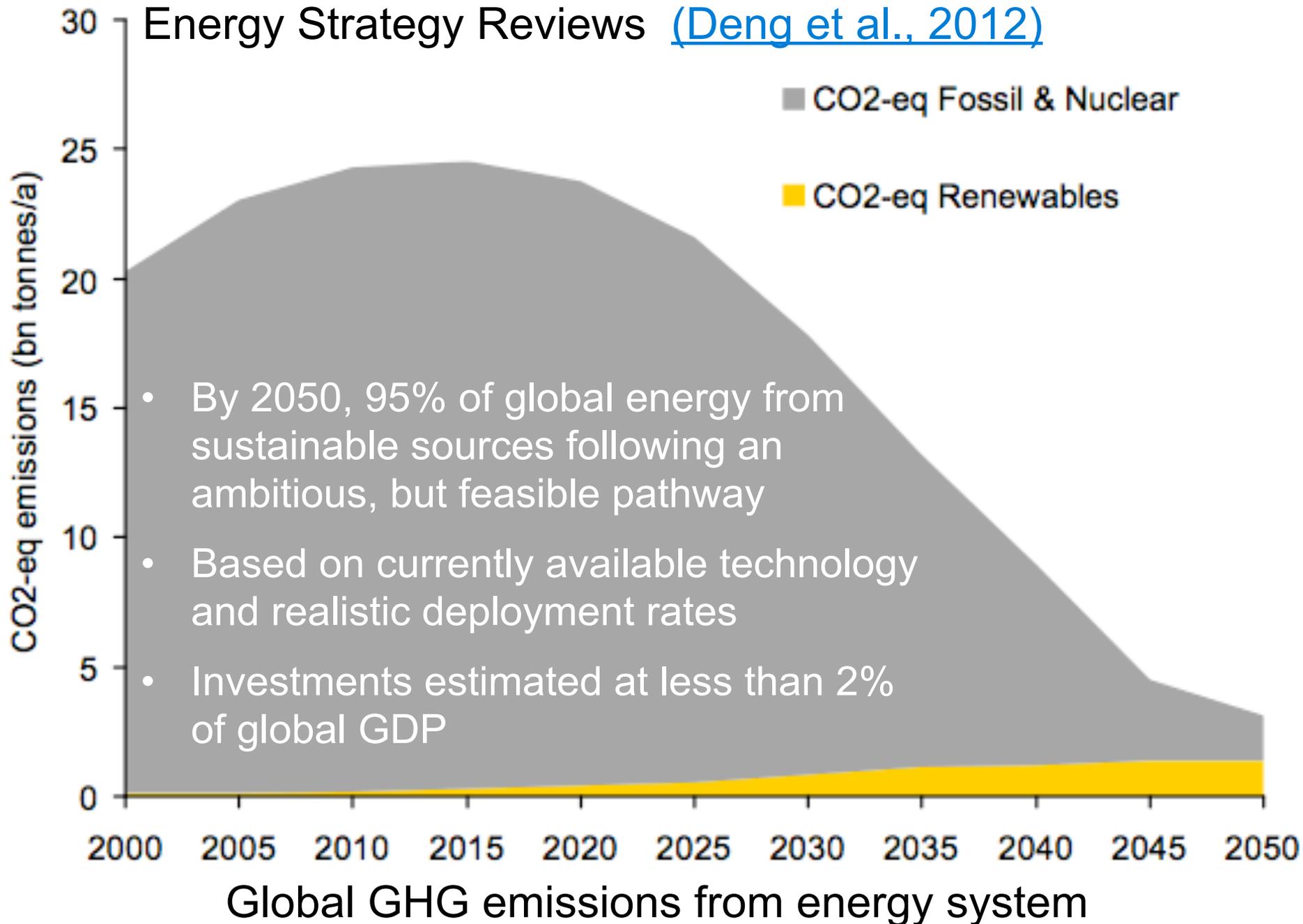
- 1) highly positive
- 2) believable
- 3) responsive (addresses multiple issues)
 - Environmentally, socially, economically sustainable



We need to actively advertise an attractive future!

Transition to a fully sustainable global energy system:

Energy Strategy Reviews ([Deng et al., 2012](#))

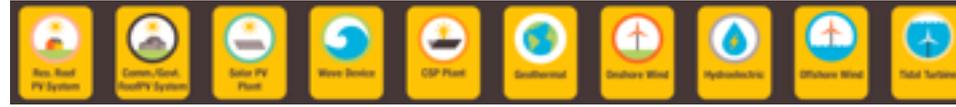


50 STATES | 50 PLANS | 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY BENEFITS



BETTER GROWTH
BETTER CLIMATE

The New Climate Economy Report



To slash or to trim

Emission reductions by policies/actions, bn tonnes CO₂ equivalent

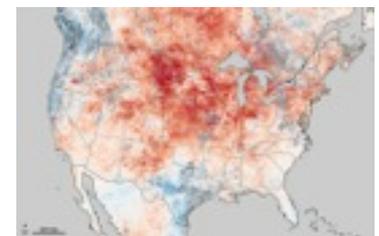
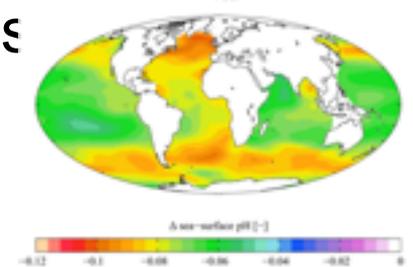
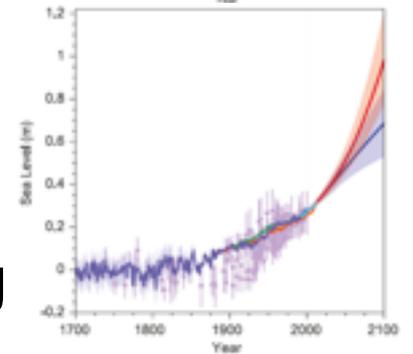
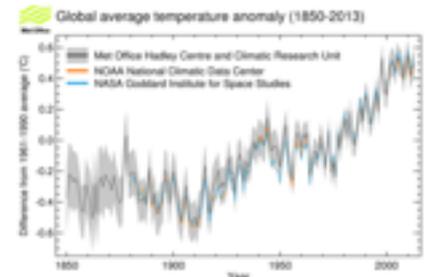


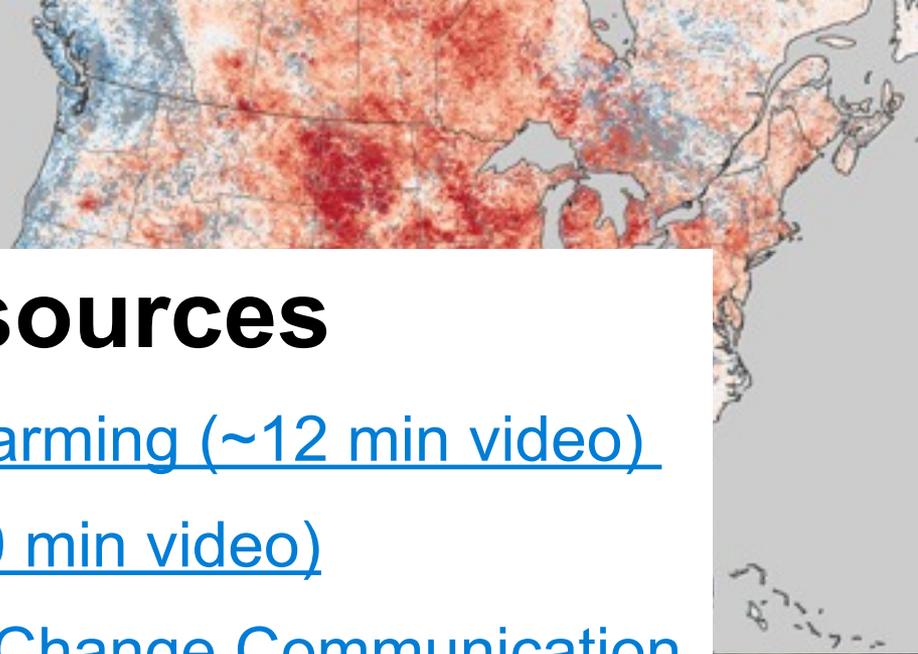
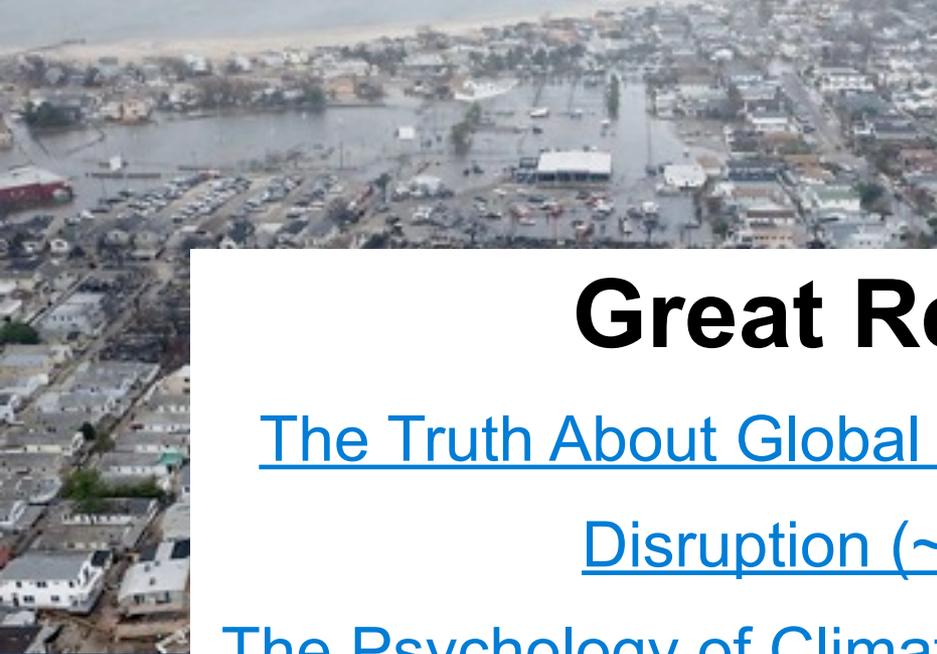
Policy/Action	Cumulative emissions	Period	Annual emissions*
Montreal protocol ¹	135.0bn	1989-2013	5.6bn
Hydropower worldwide ²	2.8bn	2010	2.8bn
Nuclear power worldwide ²	2.2bn	2010	2.2bn

Policy can make a significant difference!

Summary

- Humans have caused the majority of present day climate change
- Sea level is rising
- Oceans are becoming more acidic
- The frequency of extreme events is increasing
- To stay below 2°C of warming, most fossil fuels must stay buried in the ground
- We have a positive, sustainable vision for the future that can be implemented with existing technology





Great Resources

[The Truth About Global Warming \(~12 min video\)](#)

[Disruption \(~50 min video\)](#)

[The Psychology of Climate Change Communication](#)

[Skeptical Science](#)

[IPCC](#)

