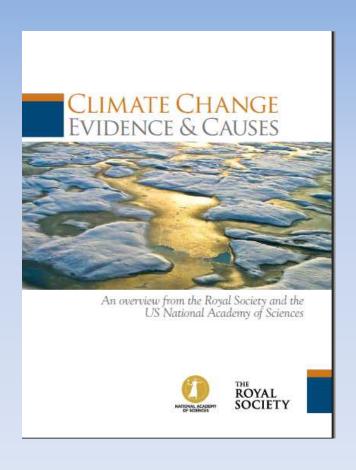
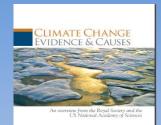
## Joint U.S. National Academy of Science and Royal Society 20-point summary:



Detailed answers along with disinformation campaign



1	Is the climate warming?
2	How do scientists know that recent climate change is largely caused by human activities?
3	CO <sub>2</sub> is already in the atmosphere naturally, so why are emissions from human activity significant?
4	What role has the Sun played in climate change in recent decades?
5	What do changes in the vertical structure of atmospheric temperature—from the surface up to the stratosphere—tell us about the causes of recent climate change?
6	Climate is always changing. Why is climate change of concern now?
7	Is the current level of atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> concentration unprecedented in Earth's history?
8	Is there a point at which adding more CO <sub>2</sub> will not cause further warming?
9	Does the rate of warming vary from one decade to another?
10	Does the recent slowdown of warming mean that climate change is no longer happening?



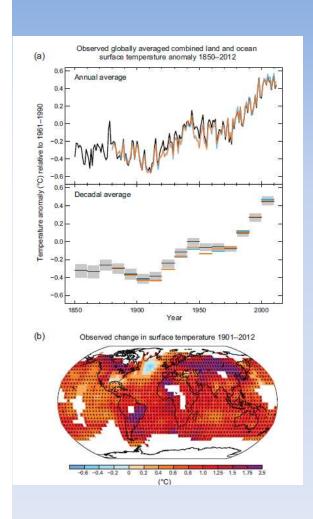
An overview from the Royal Society and th

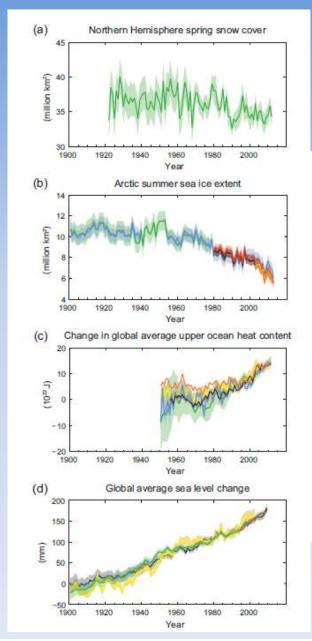
11	If the world is warming, why are some winters and summers still very cold?
12	Why is Arctic sea ice decreasing while Antarctic sea ice is not?
13	How does climate change affect the strength and frequency of floods, droughts, hurricanes, and tornadoes?
14	How fast is sea level rising?
15	What is ocean acidification and why does it matter?
16	How confident are scientists that Earth will warm further over the coming century?
17	Are climate changes of a few degrees a cause for concern?
18	What are scientists doing to address key uncertainties in our understanding of the climate system?
19	Are disaster scenarios about tipping points like 'turning off the Gulf Stream' and release of methane from the Arctic a cause for concern?
20	If emissions of greenhouse gases were stopped, would the climate return to the conditions of 200 years ago?

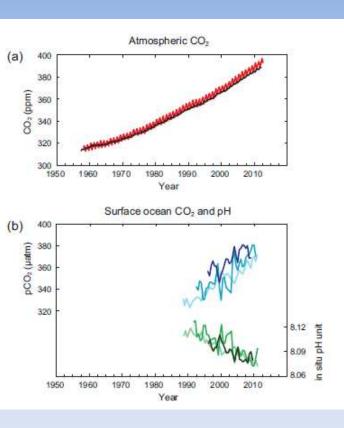
#### 1: THE CLIMATE IS WARMING

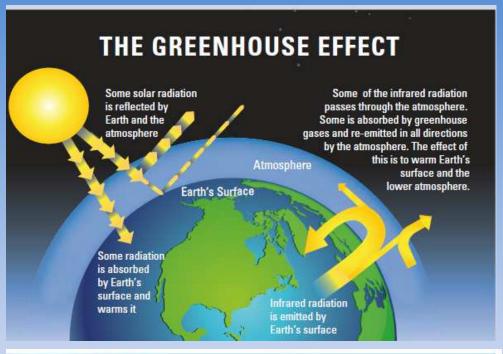
- The evidence:
  - Atmosphere
  - Oceans
  - Cryosphere
  - Sea Level
  - Carbon and Other Biogeochemical Cycles

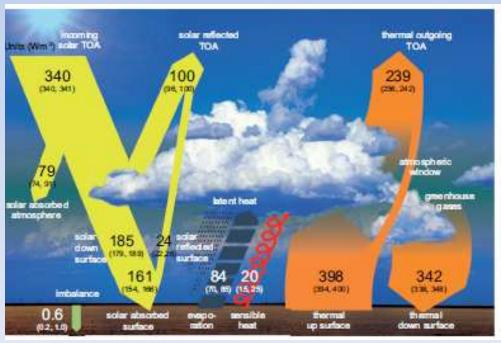
### 1 – Resulting in:



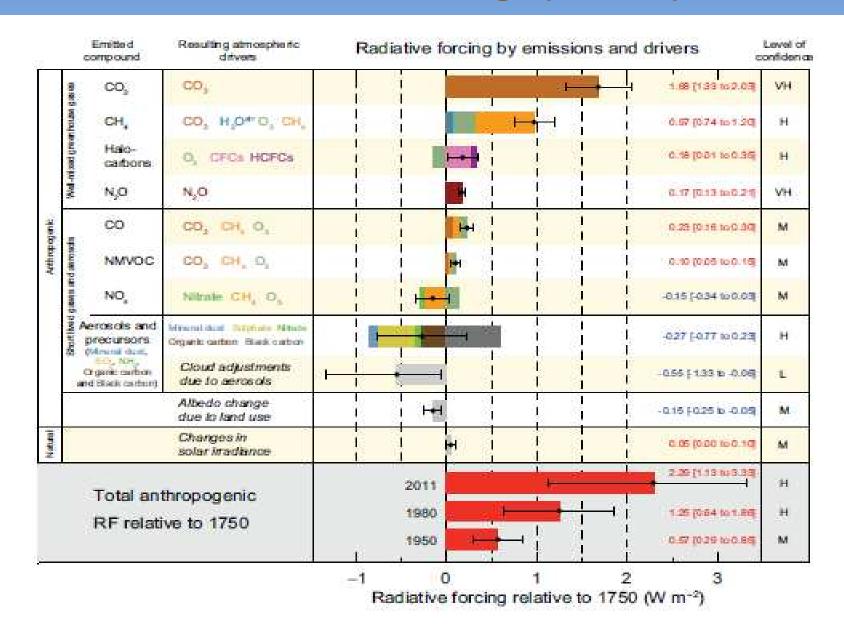






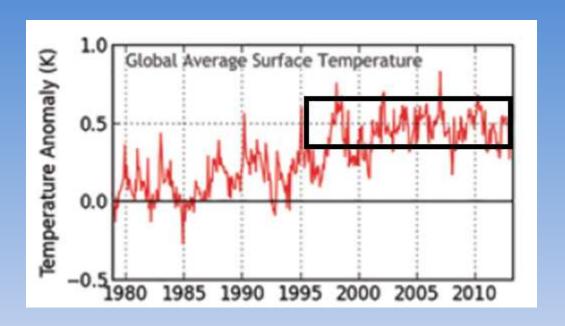


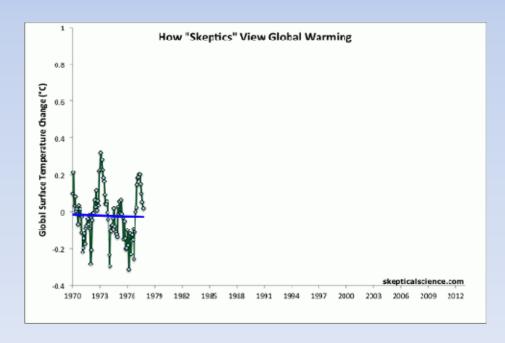
## 1: THE CLIMATE IS WARMING Drivers, aka forcings (causes)

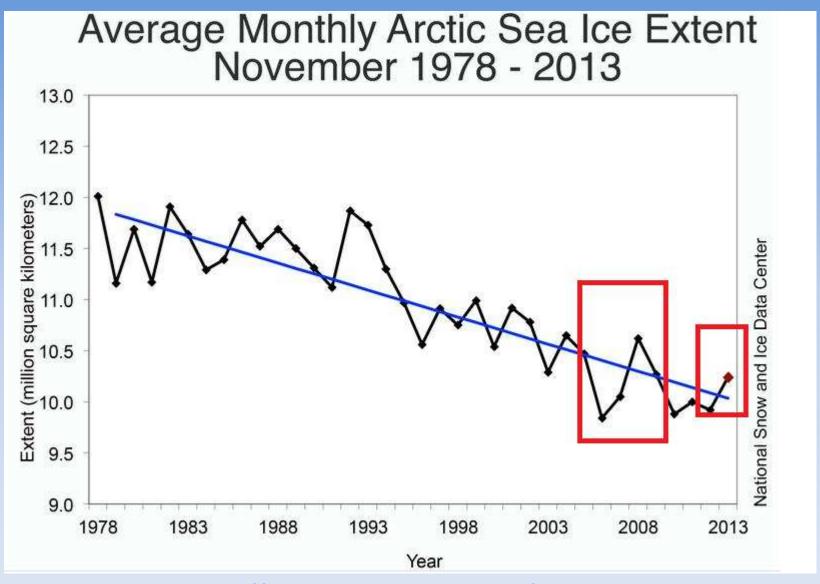


# Disinformation campaign (see next 5 slides)

- Will focus on last 15-17 years and claim global warming isn't happening – all part of natural variability
- Or, Arctic Sea Ice recovering
- Or focus on select glaciers growing
- Or Antarctic sea ice growing
- Mostly ignore ocean acidification

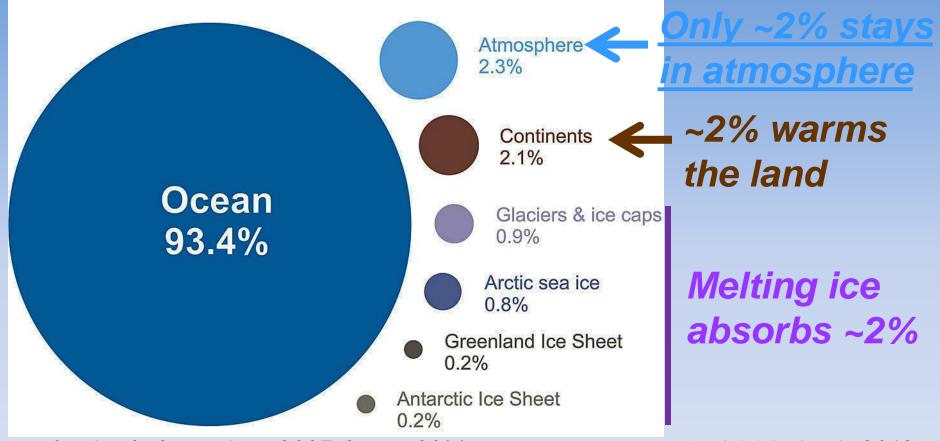






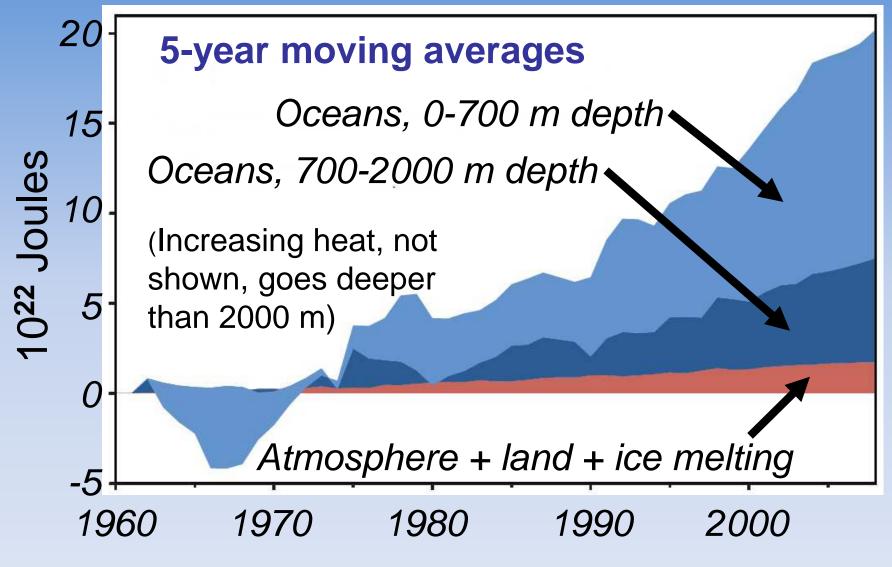
For more see: <a href="http://www.skepticalscience.com/melting-ice-global-warming.htm">http://www.skepticalscience.com/melting-ice-global-warming.htm</a>

### Where is global warming going?



John Cook, from IGPP 2007 data; ~93% to oceans continues (NOAA/NODC, 2012)

#### Change in heat content, 1958-2011



(NOAA 2012 data, Nuccitelli et al. 2012 plot)

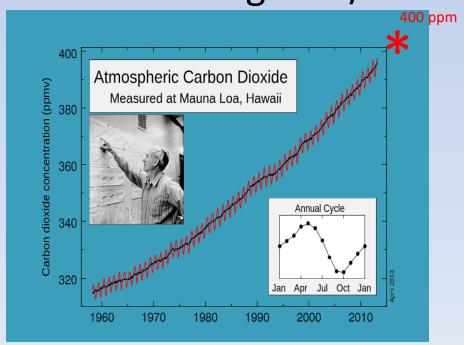
## 2: LARGELY CAUSED BY HUMAN ACTIVITIES



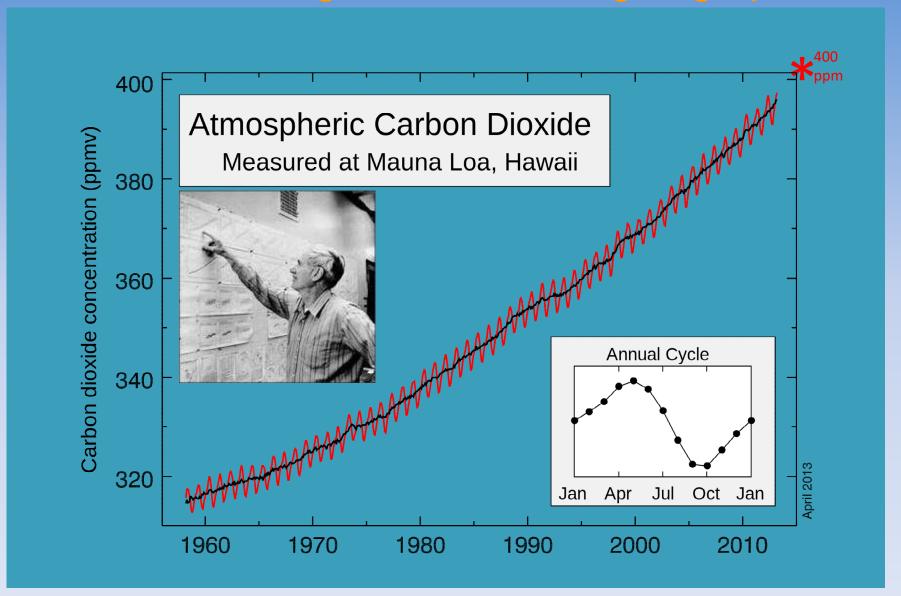
- Might argue the economics of change and pollution of generating metals for batteries
- ....not that there aren't environmental concerns for new technology
- For more, see:
   http://www.skepticalscience.com/its-not-us.htm

## 3: EMISSIONS FROM HUMAN ACTIVITIES LARGELY TO BLAME

- 43% increase in CO<sub>2</sub>
- Dead carbon altering atmospheric C<sup>14</sup>
- That Carbon is more negative/enriched in C<sup>12</sup>



#### Lest we forget: CO2 is still going up



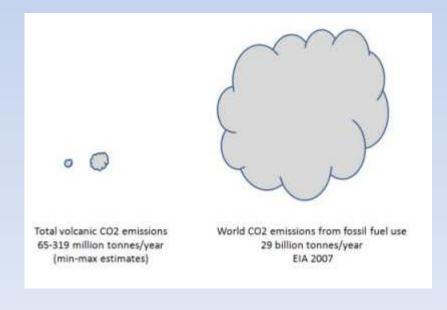
- Plimer (and others):
- http://www.skepticalscience.com/volcanoes-and-global-warming.htm

Volcanoes emit more CO2 than humans

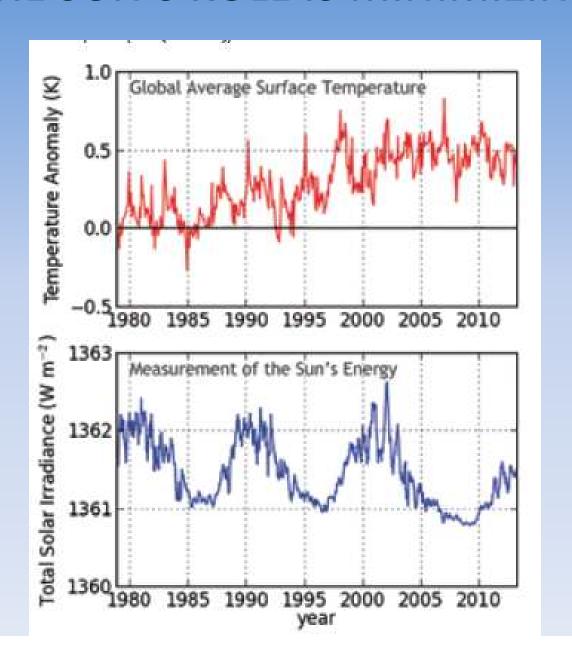
"Human additions of CO2 to the atmosphere must be taken into perspective.

Over the past 250 years, humans have added just one part of CO2 in 10,000 to the atmosphere. One volcanic cough can do this in a day." (lan Plimer)

– Versus - <1 % (I have the references)</p>

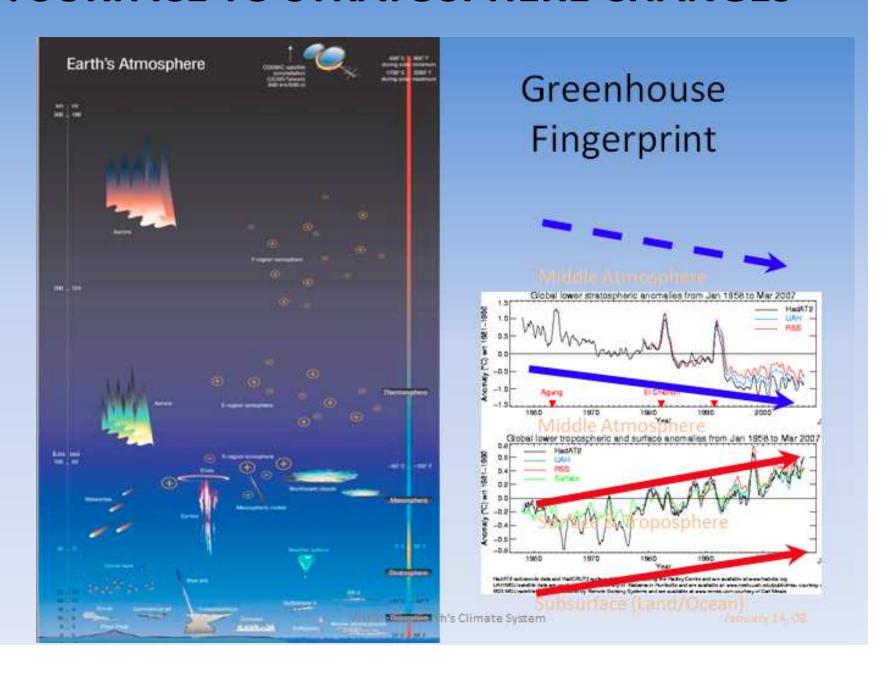


#### 4: THE SUN'S ROLE IS MINIMIZING



- Predict long cold period coming, citing Russian studies that predict entering another "Little Ice Age"
- Predicted last solar cycle wasn't going to happen – go dormant / that didn't occur!

#### **5: SURFACE TO STRATOSPHERE CHANGES**

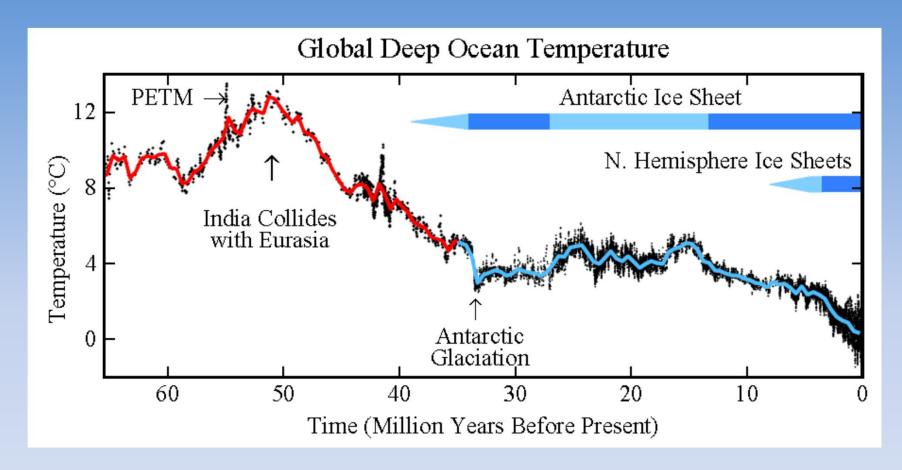


- Spencer and Christie will focus on cooling of Tropopause and mislead people
- Etc....
- For more see:

http://www.skepticalscience.com/satellitemeasurements-warming-troposphere.htm

## 6: CLIMATE IS ALWAYS CHANGING – SO WHAT?

- It's not about whether the Earth will survive –
   it will!
- It's about sustainability with expected consequences
  - Refugees
  - Economies
  - Etc., etc.



50 million years ago (50 MYA) Earth was ice-free.

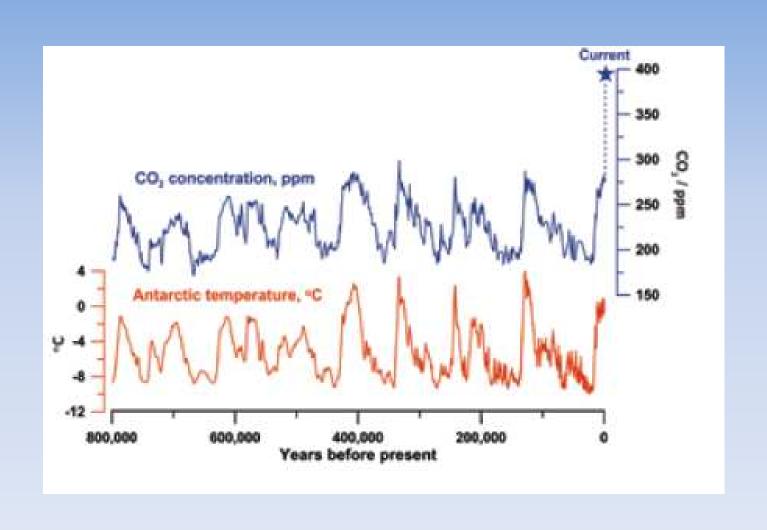
Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> amount was of the order of 1000 ppm 50 MYA.

Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> imbalance due to plate tectonics ~ 10<sup>-4</sup> ppm per year.

- Fish analogy:
  - Some meteorologists who don't buy climate change: in bottom of fish tank looking at the sand grains.
  - Some geologists who don't buy climate change: in outer space looking at the fish tank.
  - BOTH not seeing the pyranahs swirling in the fish tank
    It's about sustainability!
- For more see:

http://www.skepticalscience.com/climatechange-little-ice-age-medieval-warm-period.htm

## 7: HISTORICALLY UNPRECEDENTED CO<sub>2</sub> CONCENTRATIONS



## 8: WILL ADDING MORE CO2 EVENTUALLY STOP CAUSING WARMING?

NO

- Say CO<sub>2</sub> saturated
- Water vapor as more abundant and more important green house gas (GHG) – ignoring feedback increase cause by warming caused by increases in CO<sub>2</sub>
- PETM shows that CO<sub>2</sub> spikes do continue to influence climate

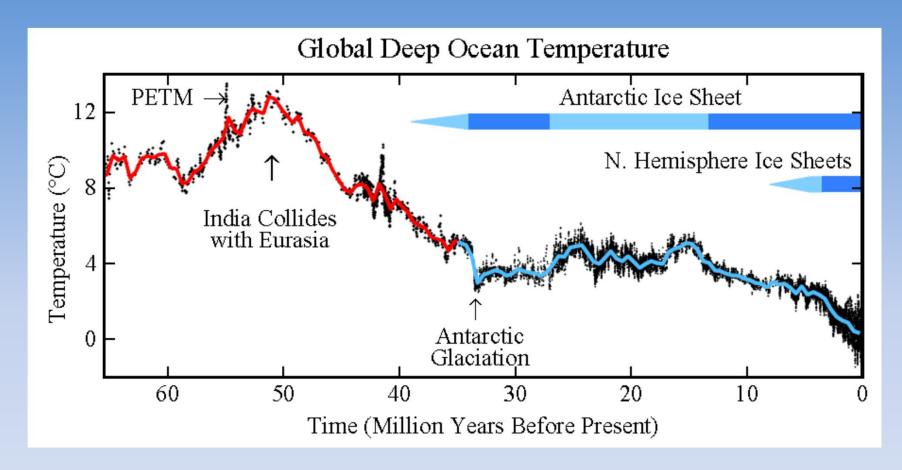
See next 3 slides

## The CO, greenhouse gas effect is concentrated The Imes Epoten augusts hause space et el 20 - vapor in the polar regions!!!



Arcticularly in the
is controlled by
temperature –
H.O. saturation doubles
Co. is evenly
with every
distributed throughout
the atmosphere

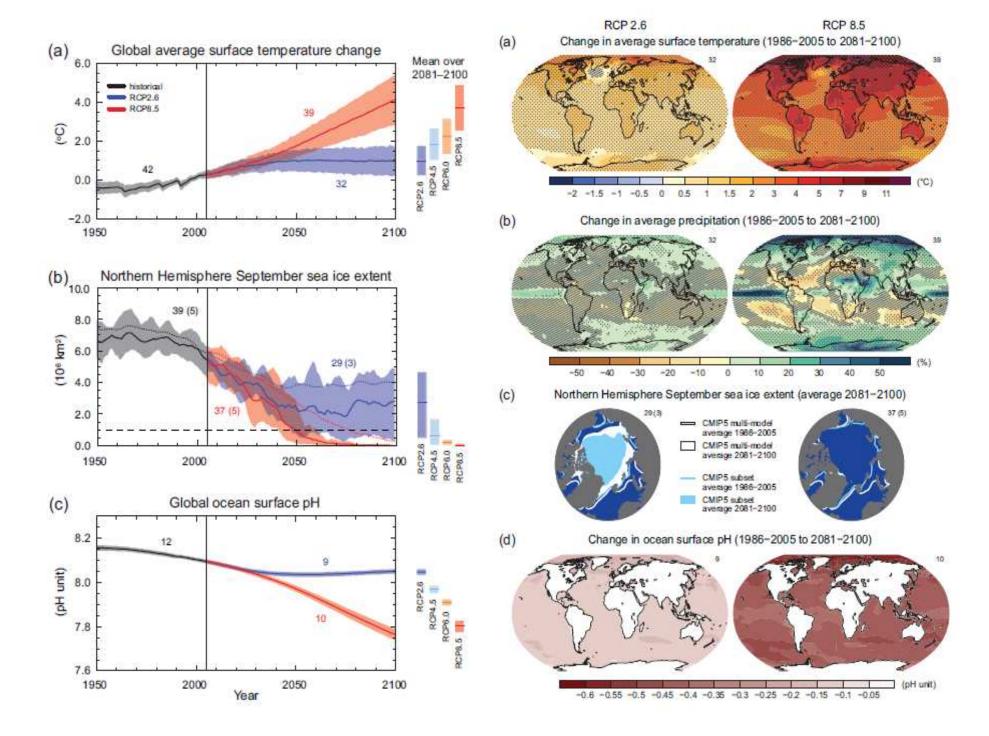
As a result It is concentrated in the lower atmosphere of the tropics



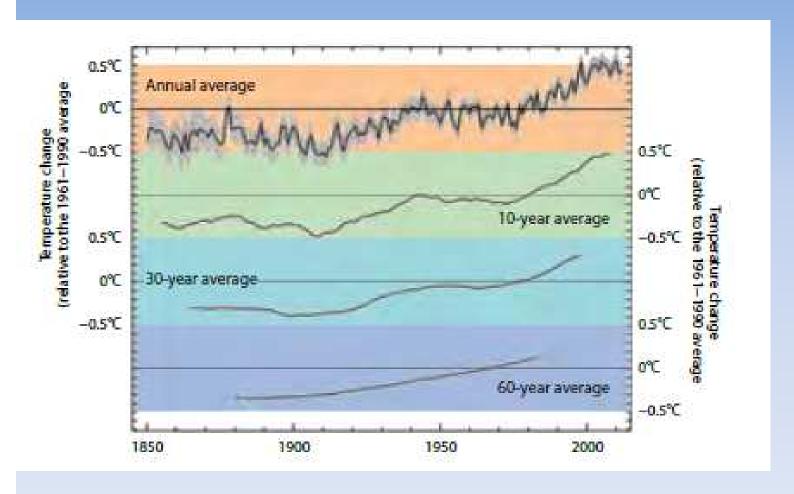
50 million years ago (50 MYA) Earth was ice-free.

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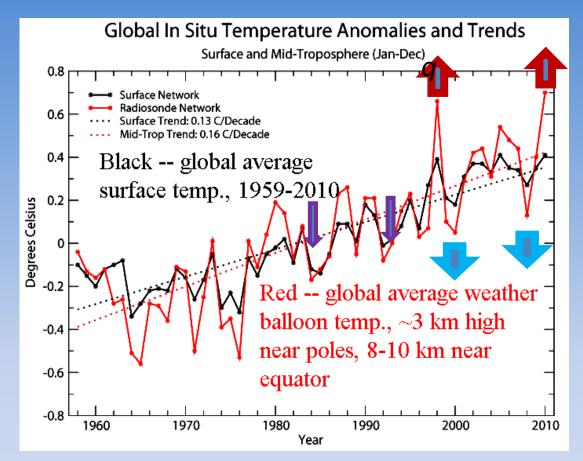
Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> imbalance due to plate tectonics ~ 10<sup>-4</sup> ppm per year.



## 9: DOES RATE OF WARMING CHANGE BY DECADE TO DECADE?



YES



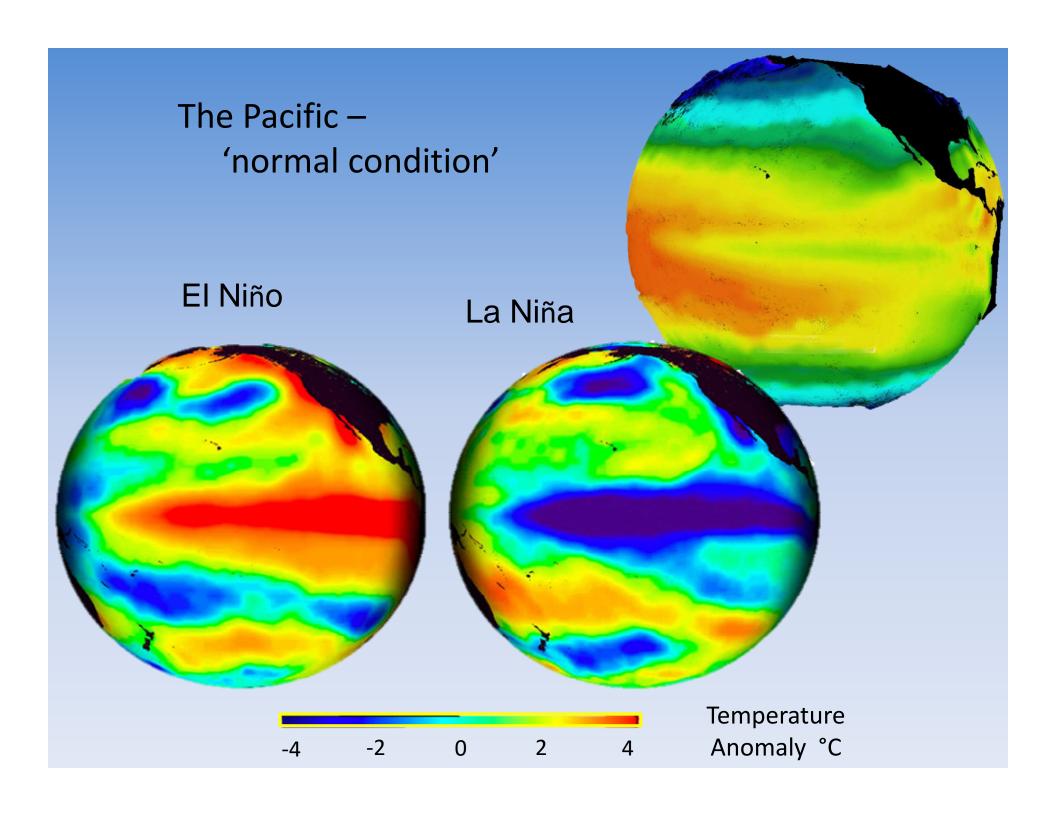


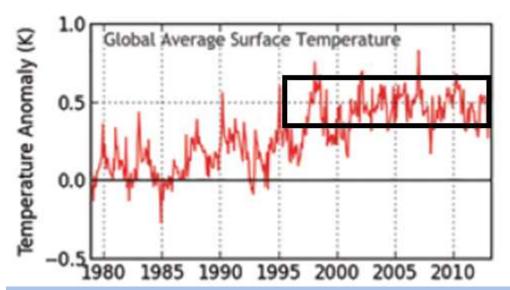
Major volcanic eruption

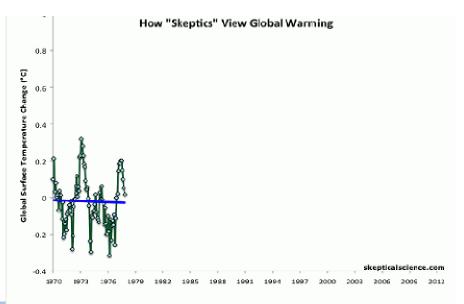


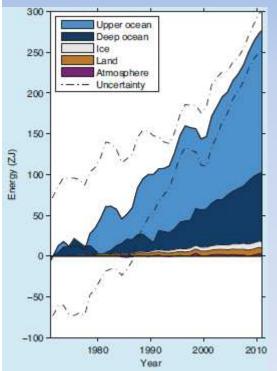
Warm El Niño tropical Pacific releases ocean heat to air

Cool La Niña is less cloudy, so water absorbs more solar heat and atmosphere gets less

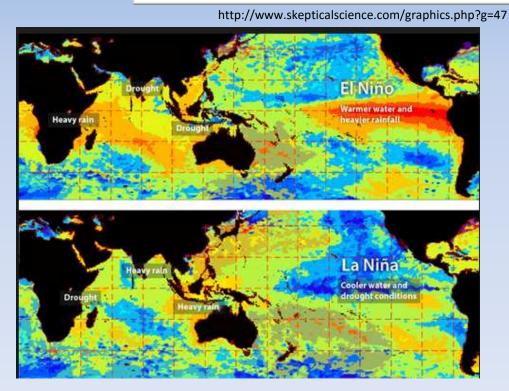








Box 3.1, Figure 1 | Piot of energy accumulation in ZJ (1 ZJ = 10<sup>th</sup> J) withi



## 10: DOES CURRENT WARMING SLOWDOWN MEAN WARMING IS NO LONGER HAPPENING?

### NO

- Ignores most warming taken up by the ocean
- Ignores prolonged La Ninas giving pause to vast areas of Pacific Ocean upwelling cooler waters
- Ignores global dimming by pollutants
- Ignores the fact that one of the data sets does not include Arctic temperatures due to lack of stations

- Harp on climate-gate
- Harp on hockey stick curve by Mann, subsequently addressed by NAS – i.e. in support of the curve, albeit proxy data has large error bars

## 11: WHY ARE SOME WINTERS STILL VERY COLD?

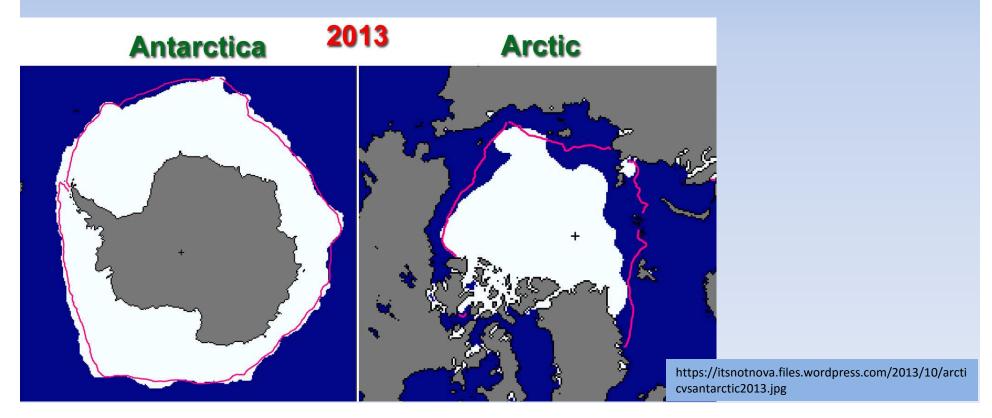
## Disinformation campaign

 A favorite one whereby they point out the anomalies of winter weather to deny global warming – ignoring the GLOBAL PICTURE

 Do you know that the entire U.S. area, including Alaska (and lets not forget Hawaii) = 2% of Earth surface?

### 12. ARCTIC ICE vs. ANTARCTIC SEA ICE

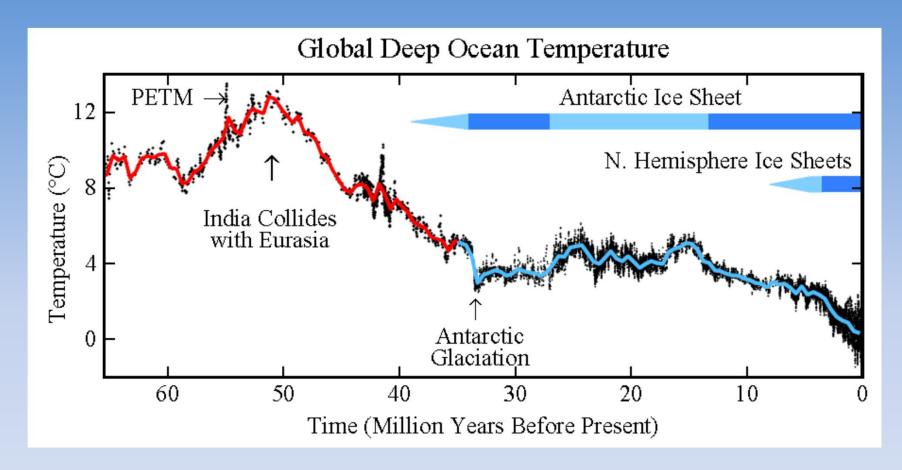
- Ans. More moisture in air around Antarctica (AA) to nucleate sea ice
- Despite > AA is does not compensate for Arctic loss



# 13: HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECT THE STRENGTH AND FREQUENCY OF FLOODS, DROUGHTS, HURRICANES AND TORNADOES?

## First: the Disinformation campaign

- Another favorite one with some validity IN THAT NOT YET STATISTICALLY RELEVANT: Judith Curry, Roger Pielke, Jr.
- So my answer: they do not have the geologic perspective (see next 3 slides) and thus I ask: should we wait until it is statistically relevant?

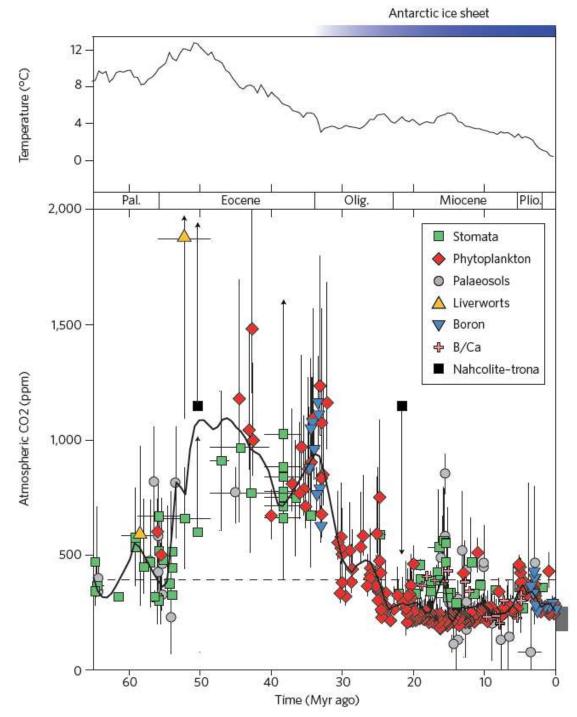


50 million years ago (50 MYA) Earth was ice-free.

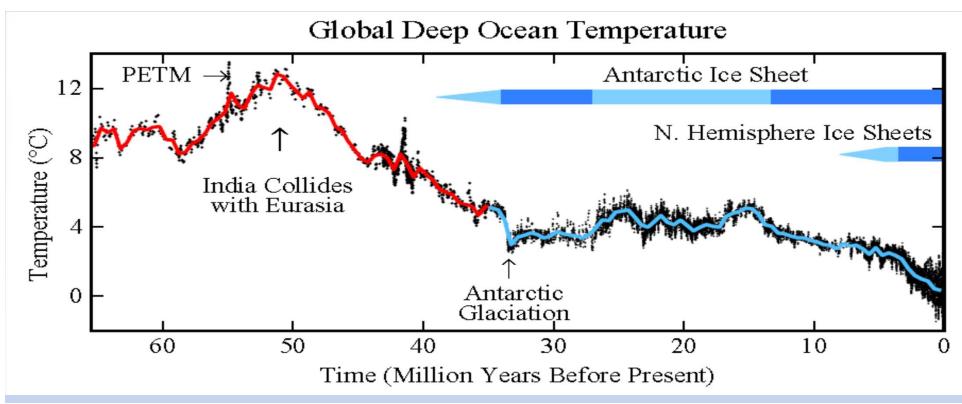
Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> amount was of the order of 1000 ppm 50 MYA.

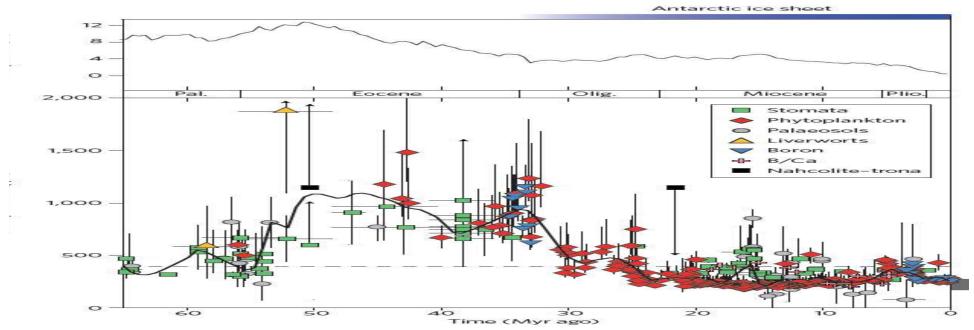
Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> imbalance due to plate tectonics ~ 10<sup>-4</sup> ppm per year.

Correlation of CO<sub>2</sub> and temperature over last 65 million years



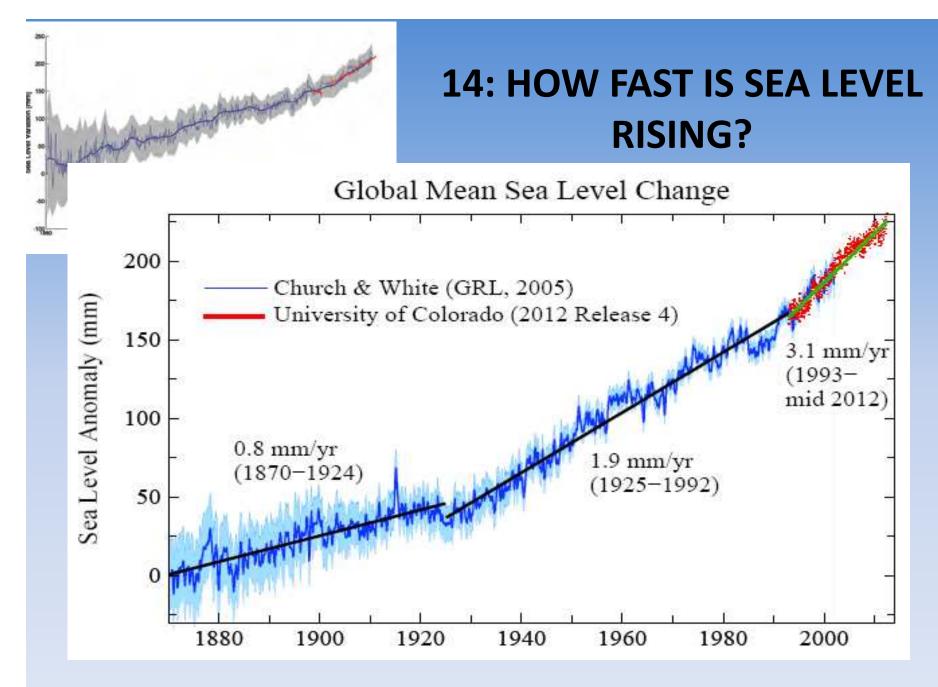
Beerling and Royer, Nature 2011





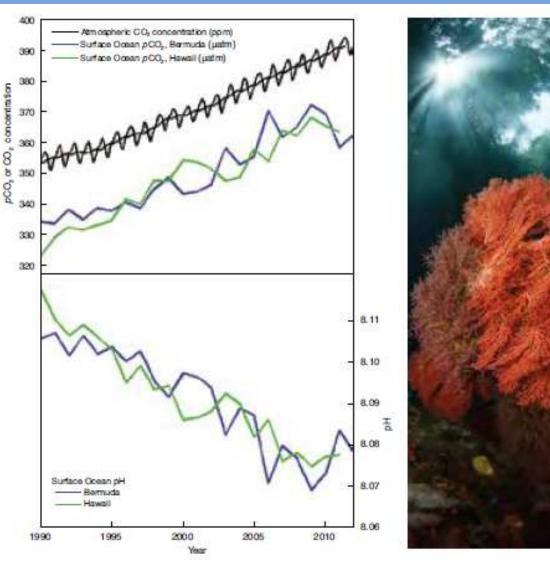
## 14: HOW FAST IS SEA LEVEL RISING?

...let the next slide answer that



Blue: Sea level change from tide-gauge data (*Church J.A. and White N.J.*, *Geophys. Res. Lett.* 2006; 33: L01602) Red: Univ. Colorado sea level analyses in satellite era (http://www.columbia.edu/~mhs119/SeaLevel/).

### 15: OCEAN ACIDIFICATION





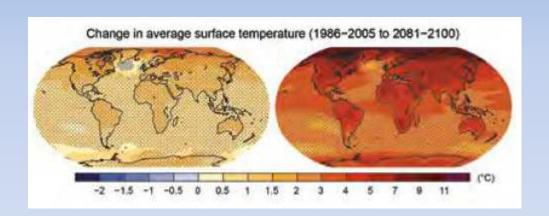
- Makes aragonite harder to be deposited
- Growth rates slow down
- Favors calcite secreting organisms
- Complex with feedbacks

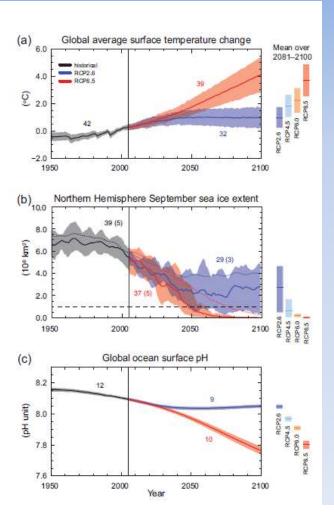
## Disinformation campaign

- Will cite coral bleaching recovery cases, the few there are – and that's true
- Natural cycles of not? Time will tell.
- Temperatures rises are also a factor in coral bleaching and subsequent temporary cooling of affected areas can result it recovery

## 16: HOW CONFIDENT ARE CLIMATE SCIENTISTS ABOUT FUTURE WARMING?

Quite confident – the basis of AR5





## Disinformation campaign

- Will cite overstated claims that didn't happen
  - e.g. Himalayas glaciers to melt by 2030, a AR4 mistake/retraction
  - Various quotes that don't happen in the time frame specified by the quote
  - Then ridicule them
  - Lesson to be learned be cautious about what you say

## Disinformation campaign

- Will cite coral bleaching recovery cases, the few there are – and that's true
- Natural cycles of not? Time will tell.
- Temperatures rises are also a factor in coral bleaching and subsequent temporary cooling of affected areas can result it recovery

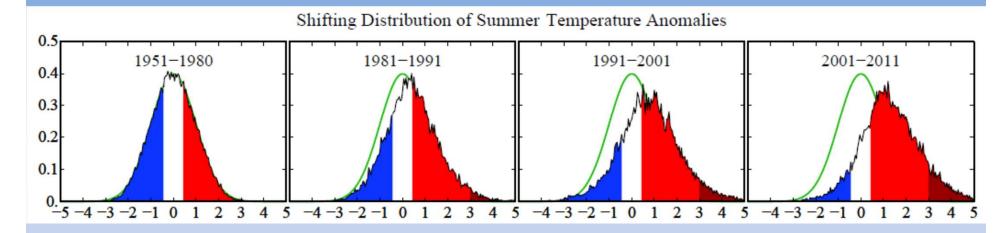
## 17: SO WHAT'S A FEW DEGREES?

Let the next slide address this

Loaded Climate Dice: global warming is increasing extreme weather events.

Extreme summer heat anomalies now cover about 10% of land area, up from 0.2%.

This is based on observations, not models.



Frequency of occurrence (vertical axis) of local June-July-August temperature anomalies (relative to 1951-1980 mean) for Northern Hemisphere land in units of local standard deviation (horizontal axis). Temperature anomalies in the period 1951-1980 match closely the normal distribution ("bell curve", shown in green), which is used to define cold (blue), typical (white) and hot (red) seasons, each with probability 33.3%. The distribution of anomalies has shifted to the right as a consequence of the global warming of the past three decades such that cool summers now cover only half of one side of a six-sided die, white covers one side, red covers four sides, and an extremely hot (red-brown) anomaly covers half of one side. *Source: Hansen, J., Sato, M., and Ruedy, R., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 2012.* 

## 18: WHAT ARE SCIENTISTS DOING TO ADDRESS KEY UNCERTAINTIES?

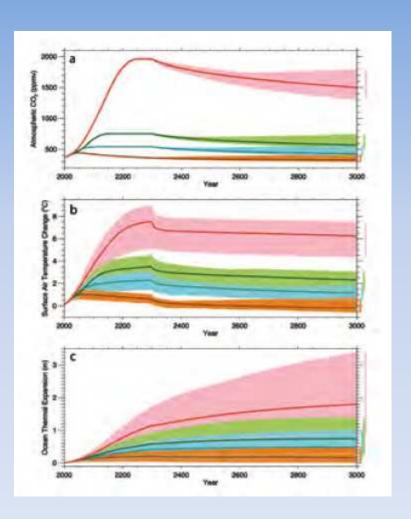
- 100s/1000s continuing to study:
  - To gather data
  - Better understand
  - Refine models
  - Etc., etc....

## 19: ARE TIPPING POINTS OF CONCERN?

- AR5 mostly dismissive of tipping points causing catastrophe as often carried out in alarmism statements
- Beware of what you say and how you say it!

## 20: IF WE STOPPED OR CONTINUED EMISSIONS, WHAT WOULD HAPPEN?

- It's in the bank, without Geoengineering options:
  - Solar RadiationManagement (SRM)
  - Carbon Dioxide Removal
     (CDR) for which Biochar gets lumped into this
     latter category



## So is there hope?

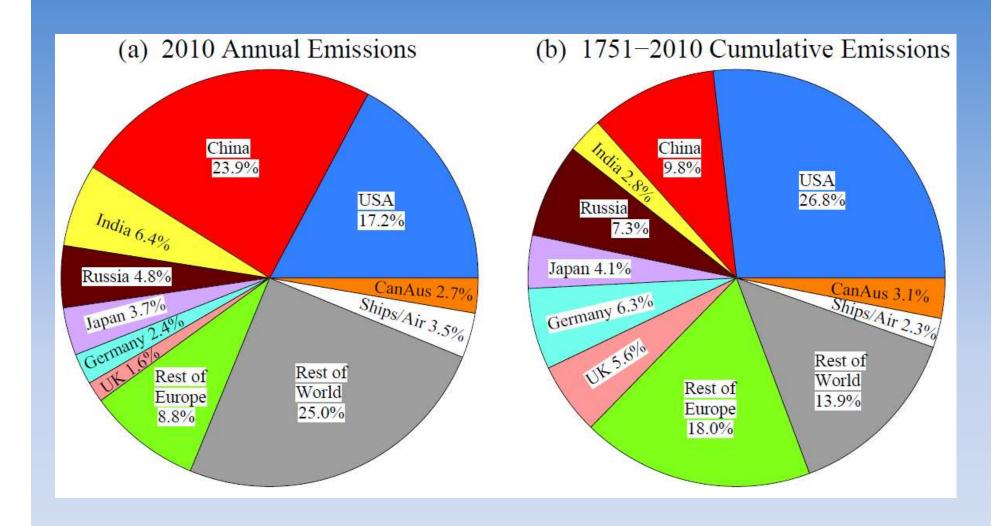
- YES
- SRM has some serious unintended consequences, and if ever stopped huge subsequent corrections
- CDR: BECCS and/or Biochar have the greatest promise – cost and effectiveness will be key!
  - My personal favorite is Biochar: for more see
     <a href="http://denverclimatestudygroup.com/?page\_id=28">http://denverclimatestudygroup.com/?page\_id=28</a>
     <a href="http://denverclimatestudygroup.com/?page\_id=28">http://denverclimatestudygroup.com/?page\_id=28</a>
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     <a href="http://denverclimatestudygroup.com/">http://denverclim
    - See Promise for the future regarding agriculture and sequestering Carbon (with a potential claim of 100 ppm in 30 years) <u>Cool Planet</u> and associated <u>YouTube</u>.

## Conclusions/Recommendations

- Don't let ideologies blind oneself to the data and science
- Be careful what and how you say, or how a person says or makes claims; it comes back to haunt one.
- Ridicule accomplishes nothing
- Study and discuss; weigh the factors of choices:
  - Do nothing
  - Mitigate
  - Save for the future
  - Or various combinations of the above based on economics and consequences

### Websites to consider:

- http://www.skepticalscience.com/
- http://www.realclimate.org/
- http://www.climatecentral.org/
- <a href="http://www.noaa.gov/">http://www.noaa.gov/</a>, particularly
   <a href="http://www.noaa.gov/climate.html">http://www.noaa.gov/climate.html</a>
- ...etc.....



China has the largest fossil fuel emissions today. However, climate change is driven by cumulative emissions, so developed nations, especially the U.S., have greatest responsibility.

## Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Headlines and answers

- The evidence:
  - Atmosphere
  - Oceans
  - Cryosphere
  - Sea Level
  - Carbon and Other Biogeochemical Cycles

#### Headline #1

Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased (see Figures SPM.1, SPM.2, SPM.3 and SPM.4), (2.2, 2.4, 3.2, 3.7, 4.2-4.7, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5-5.6, 6.2, 13.2)

- The evidence:
  - Atmosphere
  - Oceans
  - Cryosphere
  - Sea Level
  - Carbon and Other Biogeochemical Cycles

Headline #2

Each of the last three decades has been successively warmer at the Earth's surface than any preceding decade since 1850 (see Figure SPM.1). In the Northern Hemisphere, 1983–2012 was likely the warmest 30-year period of the last 1400 years (medium confidence). (2.4, 5.3)

- The evidence:
  - Atmosphere
  - Oceans

#### Headline #3

Ocean warming dominates the increase in energy stored in the climate system, accounting for more than 90% of the energy accumulated between 1971 and 2010 (high confidence). It is virtually certain that the upper ocean (0–700 m) warmed from 1971 to 2010 (see Figure SPM.3), and it likely warmed between the 1870s and 1971. (3.2, Box 3.1)

- The evidence:
  - Atmosphere
  - Oceans
  - Cryosphere

#### **Headline #4**

Over the last two decades, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have been losing mass, glaciers have continued to shrink almost worldwide, and Arctic sea ice and Northern Hemisphere spring snow cover have continued to decrease in extent (high confidence) (see Figure SPM.3). (4.2-4.7)

- The evidence:
  - Atmosphere
  - Oceans
  - Cryosphere
  - Sea Level

#### **Headline #5**

The rate of sea level rise since the mid-19th century has been larger than the mean rate during the previous two millennia (high confidence). Over the period 1901 to 2010, global mean sea level rose by 0.19 [0.17 to 0.21] m (see Figure SPM.3). (3.7, 5.6, 13.2)

- The evidence:
  - Atmosphere
  - Oceans
  - Cryosphere
  - Sea Level
  - Carbon and Other Biogeochemical Cycles

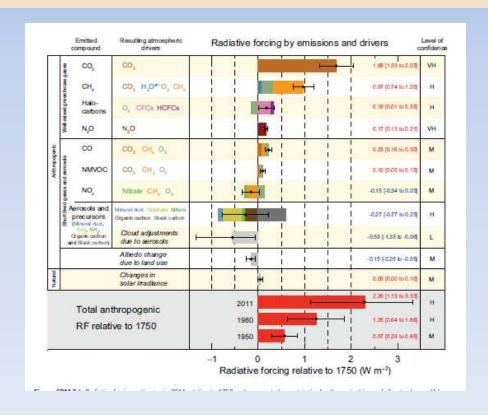
#### Headline #6

The atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have increased to levels unprecedented in at least the last 800,000 years. Carbon dioxide concentrations have increased by 40% since pre-industrial times, primarily from fossil fuel emissions and secondarily from net land use change emissions. The ocean has absorbed about 30% of the emitted anthropogenic carbon dioxide, causing ocean acidification (see Figure SPM.4). (2.2, 3.8, 5.2, 6.2, 6.3)

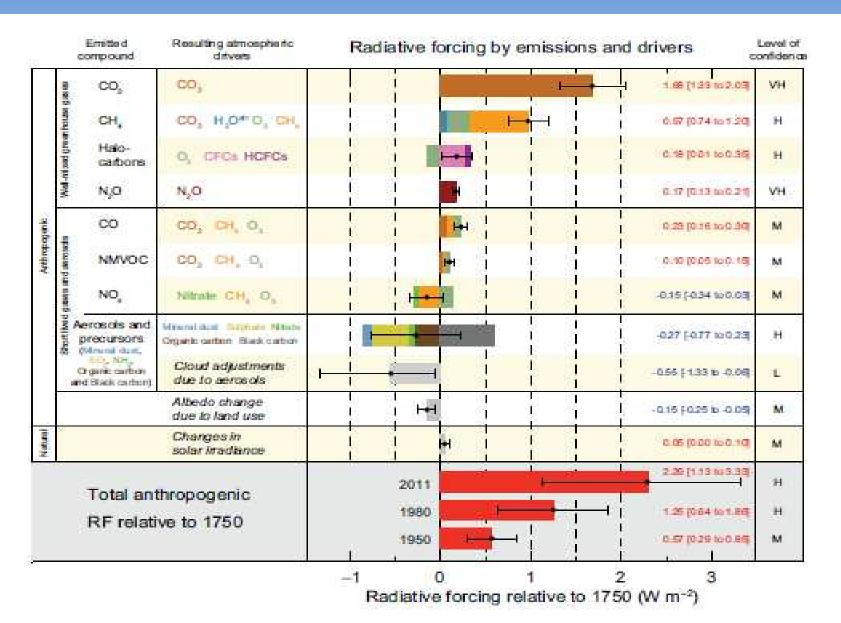
### Drivers; aka forcings, i.e. causes

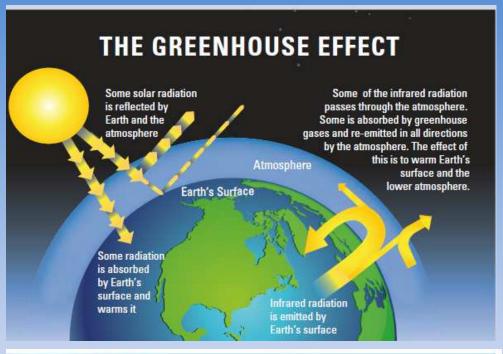
#### **Headline #7**

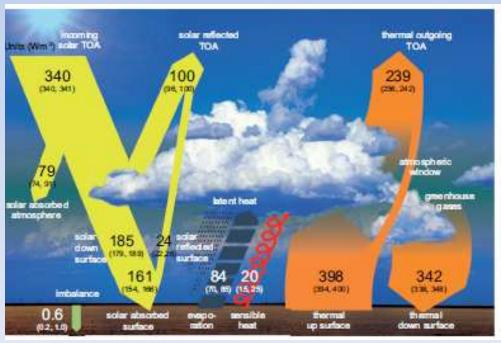
Total radiative forcing is positive, and has led to an uptake of energy by the climate system. The largest contribution to total radiative forcing is caused by the increase in the atmospheric concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> since 1750 (see Figure SPM.5). (3.2, Box 3.1, 8.3, 8.5)



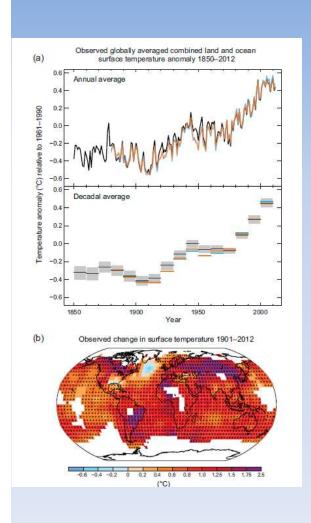
## 1: THE CLIMATE IS WARMING Drivers, aka forcings (causes)

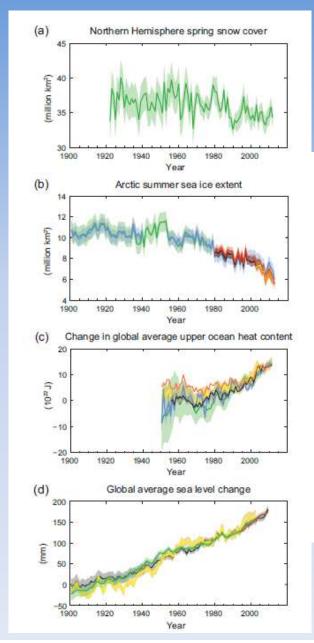


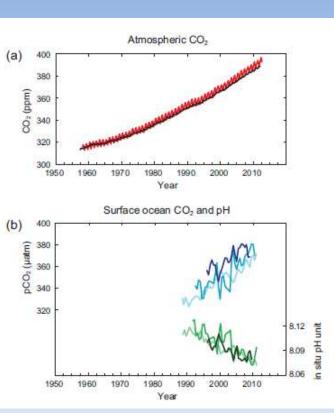


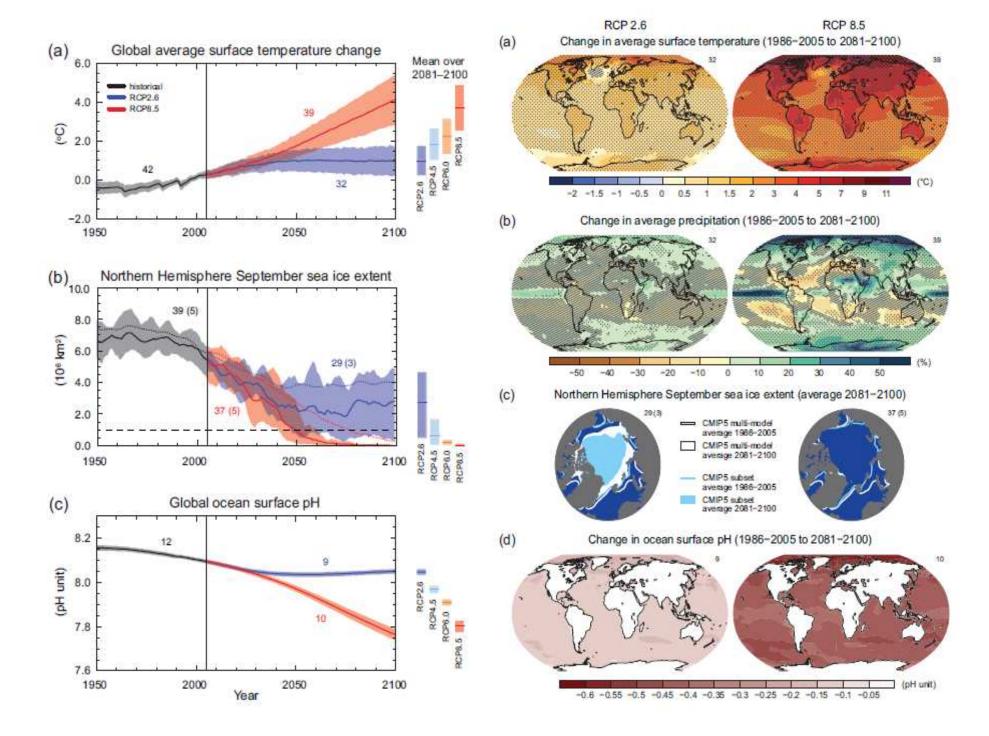


## 1 – Resulting in:









#### 2: LARGELY CAUSED BY HUMAN ACTIVITIES

#### **Headline #8**

Human influence on the climate system is clear. This is evident from the increasing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, positive radiative forcing, observed warming, and understanding of the climate system. (2-14)



## Modeling

#### Headline #9

Climate models have improved since the AR4. Models reproduce observed continentalscale surface temperature patterns and trends over many decades, including the more rapid warming since the mid-20th century and the cooling immediately following large volcanic eruptions (very high confidence). (9.4, 9.6, 9.8)

		2046-2065		2081-2100	
	Scenario	Mean	Likely range	Mean	Likely range:
Global Mean Surface Temperature Change (°C)*	RCP2.6	1.0	0.4 to 1.6	1,0	0.3 to 1.7
	RCP4.5	1.4	0.9 to 2.0	1,8	1.1 to 2.6
	RCP6.0	13	0.8 to 1.8	2.2	1.4 to 3.1
	RCP8.5	2:0	1.4 to 2.6	3.7	2.6 to 4.8
	Scenario	Mean	Likely ranges	Mean	Likely ranges
Global Mean Sea Level Rise (m) <sup>b</sup>	RCP2.6	0.24	0.17 to 0.32	0.40	0.26 to 0.55
	RCP4.5	0.26	0.19 to 0.33	0.47	0.32 to 0.63
	RCP6.0	0.25	0.18 to 0.32	0.48	0.33 to 0.63
	RCP8.5	0.30	0.22 to 0.38	0.63	0.45 to 0.82

#### Headline # 10

Notes

Observational and model studies of temperature change, climate feedbacks and changes in the Earth's energy budget together provide confidence in the magnitude of global warming in response to past and future forcing. (80x 12.2, 80x 13.1)

#### 2: Causes and Effects

#### Headline # 11

#### D.3 Detection and Attribution of Climate Change

Human influence has been detected in warming of the atmosphere and the ocean, in changes in the global water cycle, in reductions in snow and ice, in global mean sea level rise, and in changes in some climate extremes (see Figure SPM.6 and Table SPM.1). This evidence for human influence has grown since AR4. It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century. (10.3–10.6, 10.9)

#### Headline # 12

Continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes in all components of the climate system. Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. (6, 11-14)

### 2: Effects: Temperature rise

Headline # 13

E.1 Atmosphere: Temperature

Global surface temperature change for the end of the 21st century is *likely* to exceed 1.5°C relative to 1850 to 1900 for all RCP scenarios except RCP2.6. It is *likely* to exceed 2°C for RCP6.0 and RCP8.5, and *more likely than not* to exceed 2°C for RCP4.5. Warming will continue beyond 2100 under all RCP scenarios except RCP2.6. Warming will continue to exhibit interannual-to-decadal variability and will not be regionally uniform (see Figures SPM.7 and SPM.8). (11.3, 12.3, 12.4, 14.8)

### Effects: Hydrologic and Ocean responses

#### Headline # 14

#### E.2 Atmosphere: Water Cycle

Changes in the global water cycle in response to the warming over the 21st century will not be uniform. The contrast in precipitation between wet and dry regions and between wet and dry seasons will increase, although there may be regional exceptions (see Figure SPM.8). {12.4, 14.3}

#### Headline # 15

#### E.4 Ocean

The global ocean will continue to warm during the 21st century. Heat will penetrate fro the surface to the deep ocean and affect ocean circulation. (11.3, 12.4)

### Effects: Snow & Ice/Sea level responses

#### Headline # 16

#### E.5 Cryosphere

It is very likely that the Arctic sea ice cover will continue to shrink and thin and that Northern Hemisphere spring snow cover will decrease during the 21st century as global mean surface temperature rises. Global glacier volume will further decrease. (12.4, 13.4)

#### **Headline #17**

#### :.6 Sea Level

Global mean sea level will continue to rise during the 21st century (see Figure SPM.9). Under all RCP scenarios, the rate of sea level rise will very likely exceed that observed during 1971 to 2010 due to increased ocean warming and increased loss of mass from glaciers and ice sheets. (13.3-13.5)

### Effects: Ocean Acidification/other consequences

#### Headline # 18

#### Carbon and Other Biogeochemical Cycles

Climate change will affect carbon cycle processes in a way that will exacerbate the increase of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere (high confidence). Further uptake of carbon by the ocean will increase ocean acidification. (6.4)

#### Headline # 19

#### Climate Stabilization, Climate Change Commitment and Irreversibility

Cumulative emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> largely determine global mean surface warming by the late 21st century and beyond (see Figure SPM.10). Most aspects of climate change will persist for many centuries even if emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> are stopped. This represents a substantial multi-century climate change commitment created by past, present and future emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>. (12.5)