Climate Change: Mechanisms, Evidence and Their Impact on Health



Objectives

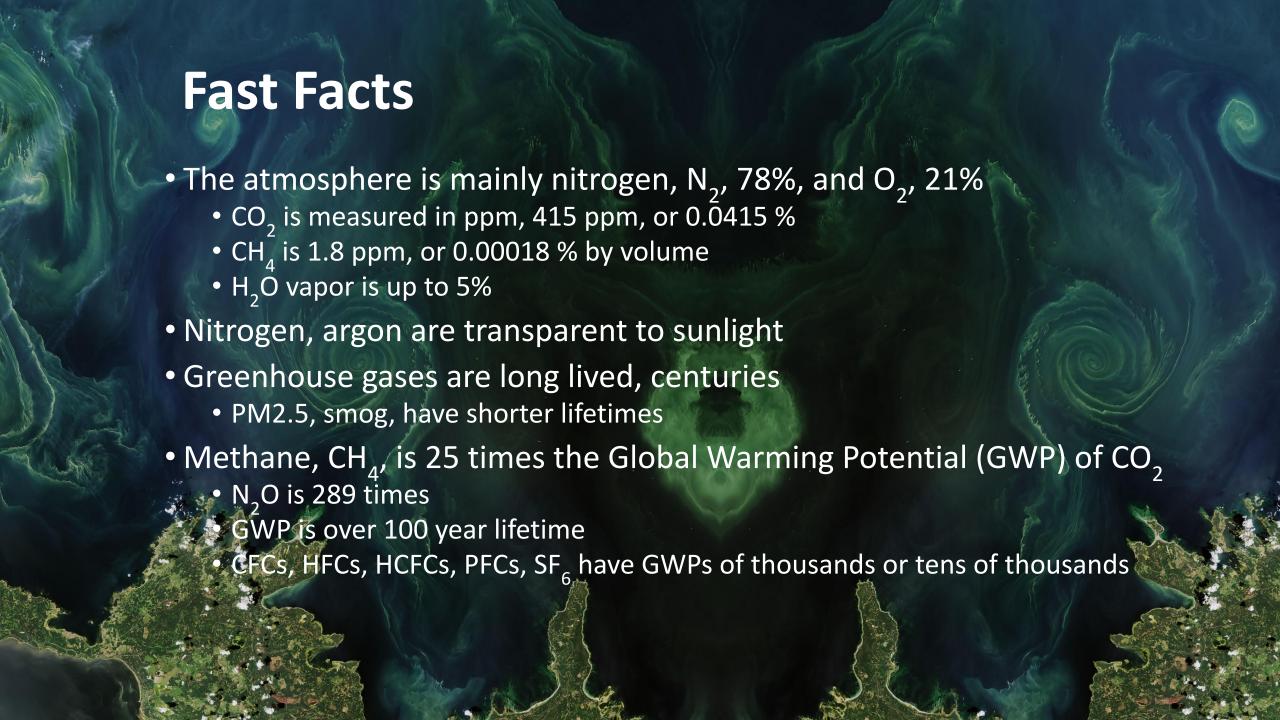
- Climate change,
 - The main ideas
 - The key mechanisms
 - The strong evidence
- Getting from climate science to health

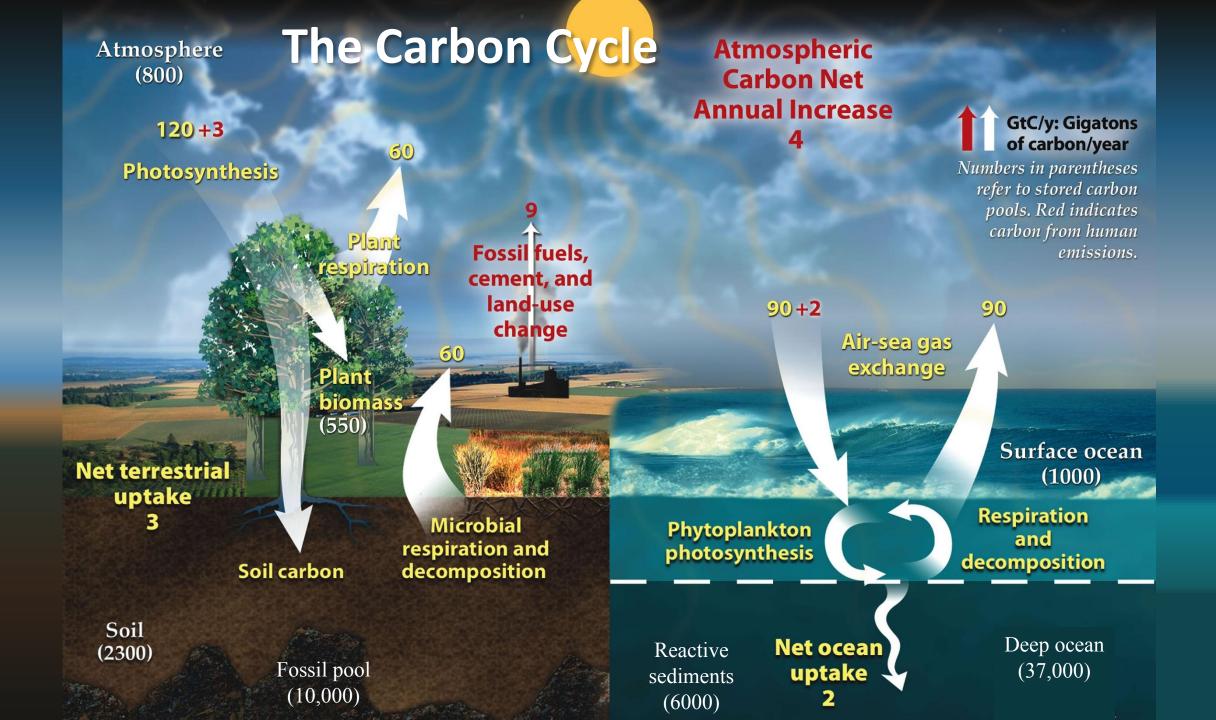


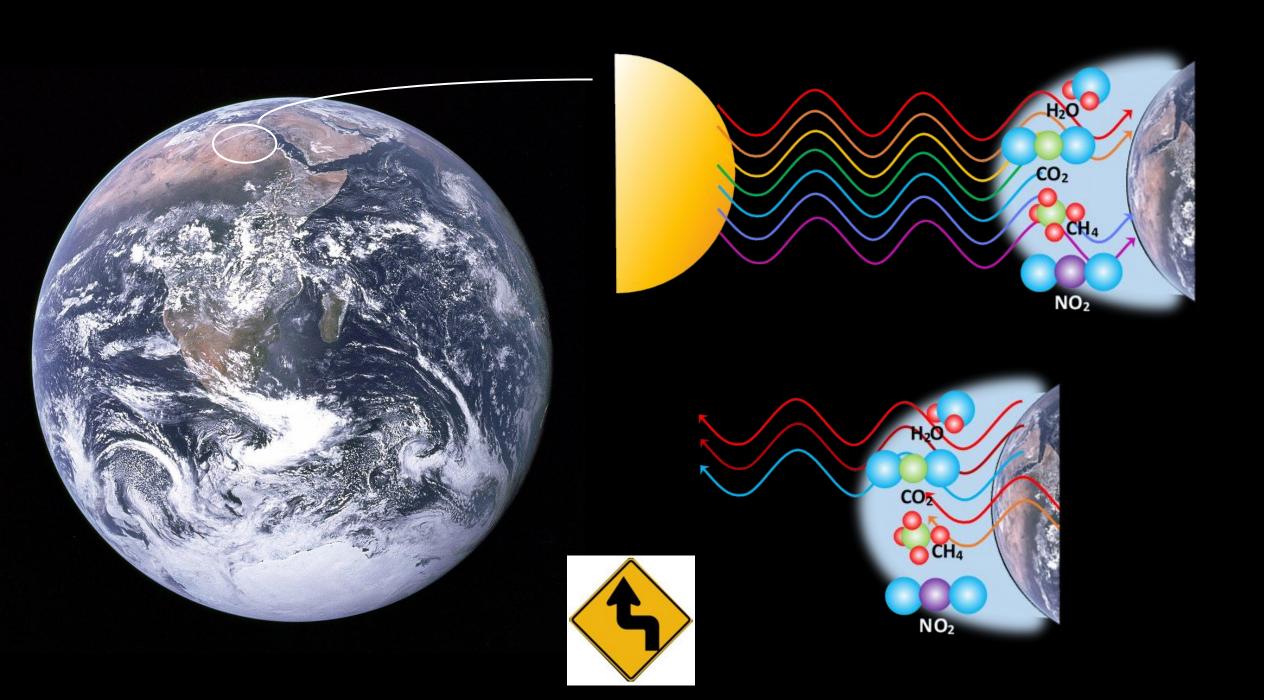
Outline

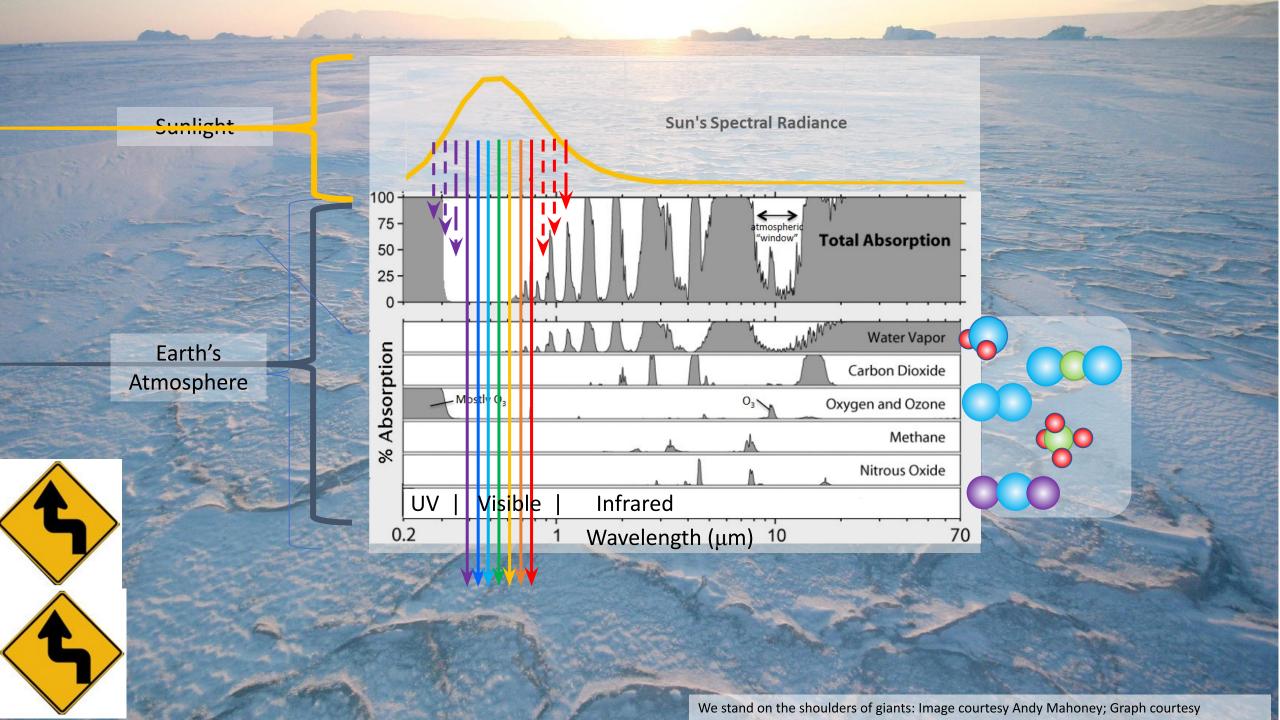
- Climate change, the main ideas
 - Yet, there are more details
- History
- Evidence, and weighing it
 - CO₂ measurements & ice cores
 - Changes in the average temperatures
 - Sensitive measures: glacier & sea ice extent
 - Extreme weather
 - Computer simulations
- Impact on health
 - Increased temperature
 - Water & food supply, migration & refugees
 - Air pollution
 - Extreme weather
- IPCC
- Social cost of carbon

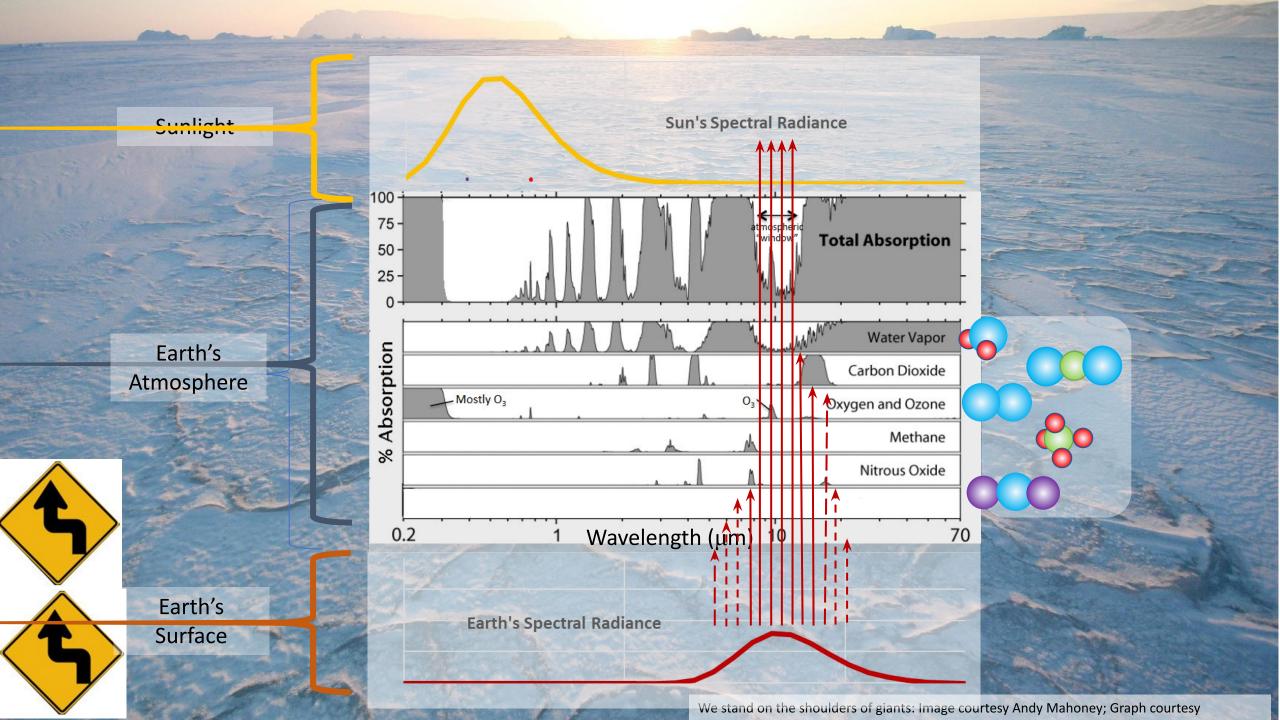












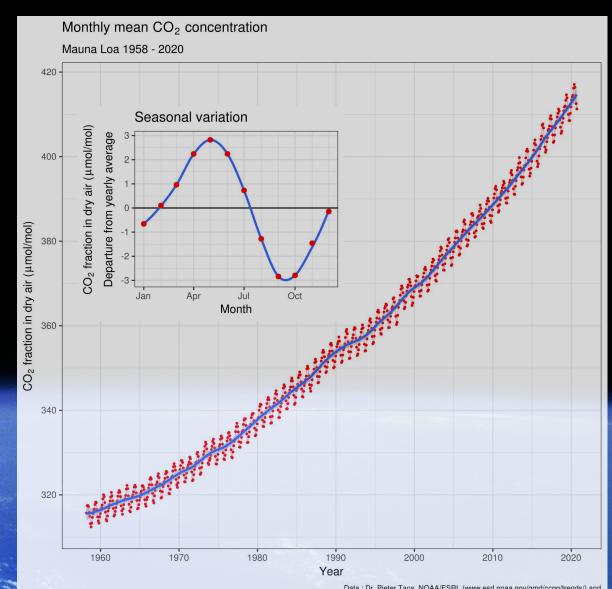
History of the Greenhouse Effect

- CO₂ is a control knob for surface temperature, ice ages, climate change
- In the 1800's, scientists asked 'What caused multiple ice ages?'
 - Fossils indicate mass extinctions,
 - Geology indicates glaciation,
 - What determines the temperature of the Earth?
 - Plus, Industrial Revolution burned coal with prodigious CO₂ emissions
- Possible causes: variations in Earth's orbit? Brightness of the sun?
- In 1896, Svante Arrhenius predicted CO,'s role, plus mechanism
 - Arrhenius' predicted 11 °F to 14.5 °F warming if CO₂ doubled
 - Close to today's estimate of 5.5 °F to 9 °F (3 C to 5 C)

Atmospheric CO₂ Concentration: Keeling Curve

• In the 20th century, fossil fuel use raised concerns of CO₂ concentration

- In 1953-58, Keeling began atmospheric CO₂ measurements at Mauna Loa,
- A strong diurnal behavior—more CO₂ at night
- A strong annual behavior—maximum in May, minimum in October
- Shows a 30% increase over 60 years of continuous measurements



Ice Cores: a Historical Record of CO₂

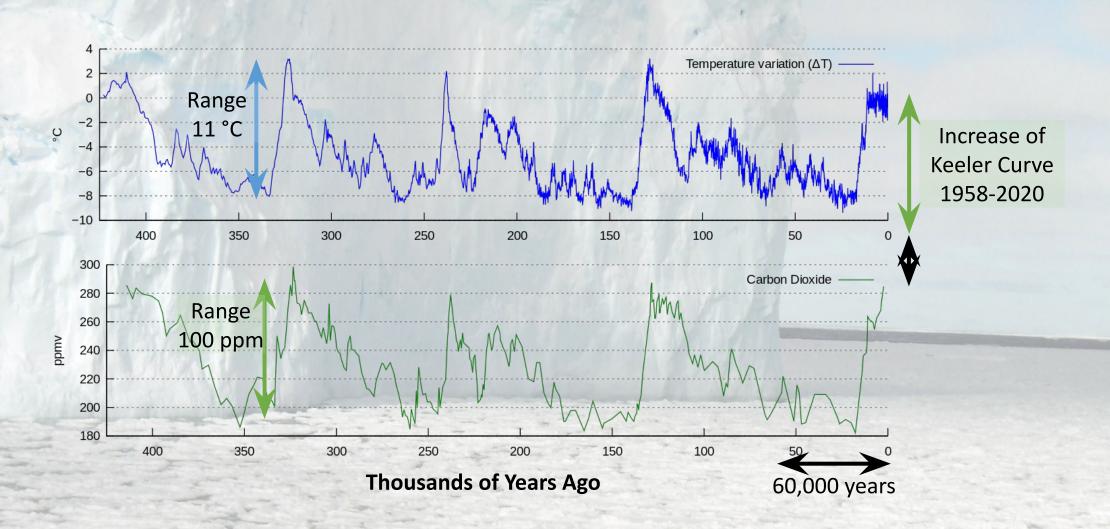
Concentration

 In polar regions, snow can accumulate from year to year, for millennia,

- Air mixes with the snow and compacts under the weight of overlying snow,
- A historical record of atmospheric CO₂
 concentration is contained in annual layers,
- Paleothermometers estimate temperatures
- Ice cores from Antarctica and Greenland have been drilled and analyzed
- Historical record up to 800,000 years; depths up to 3.2 km



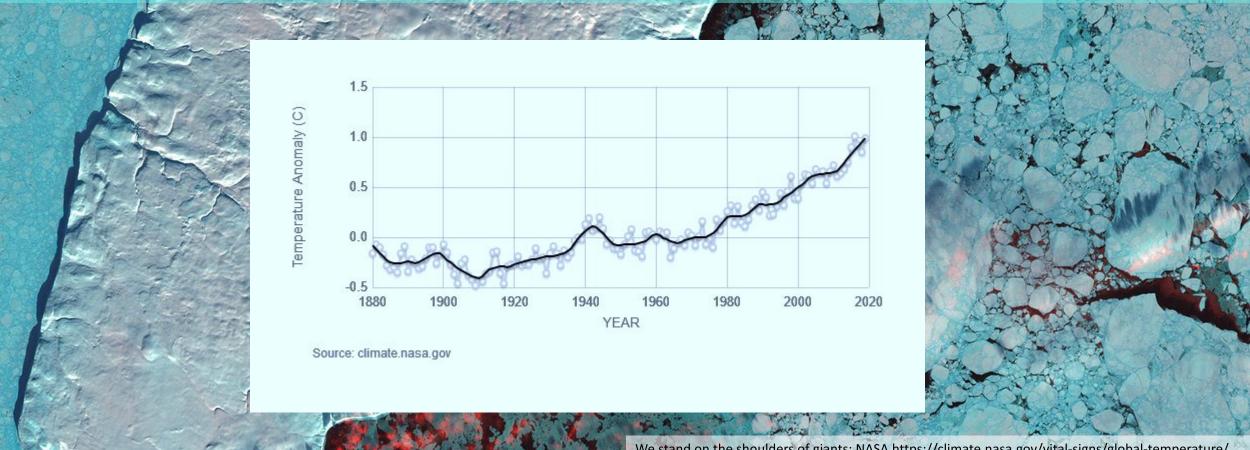
Vostok ice core measurements, 400,000 year record



Change in global surface temperature

(Annual Average Anomaly relative to 1951-1980)

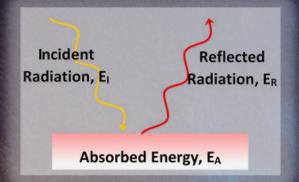
• 10 of the 20 warmest years all have occurred since 2001—excepting 1998





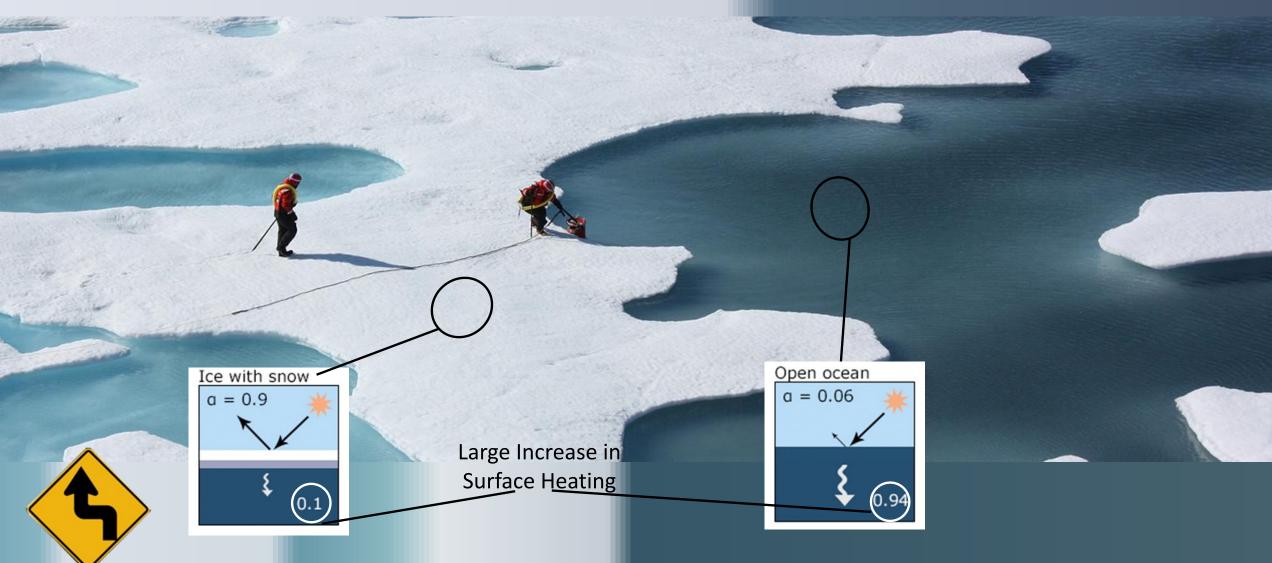
- Fifty years to wait for a 1 C temperature rise is a slow test
- Loss of snow and ice cover can give a clearer indicator
- Albedo, α, ratio of reflected radiant energy, E_R, to incident radiant energy, E_I, on a body,

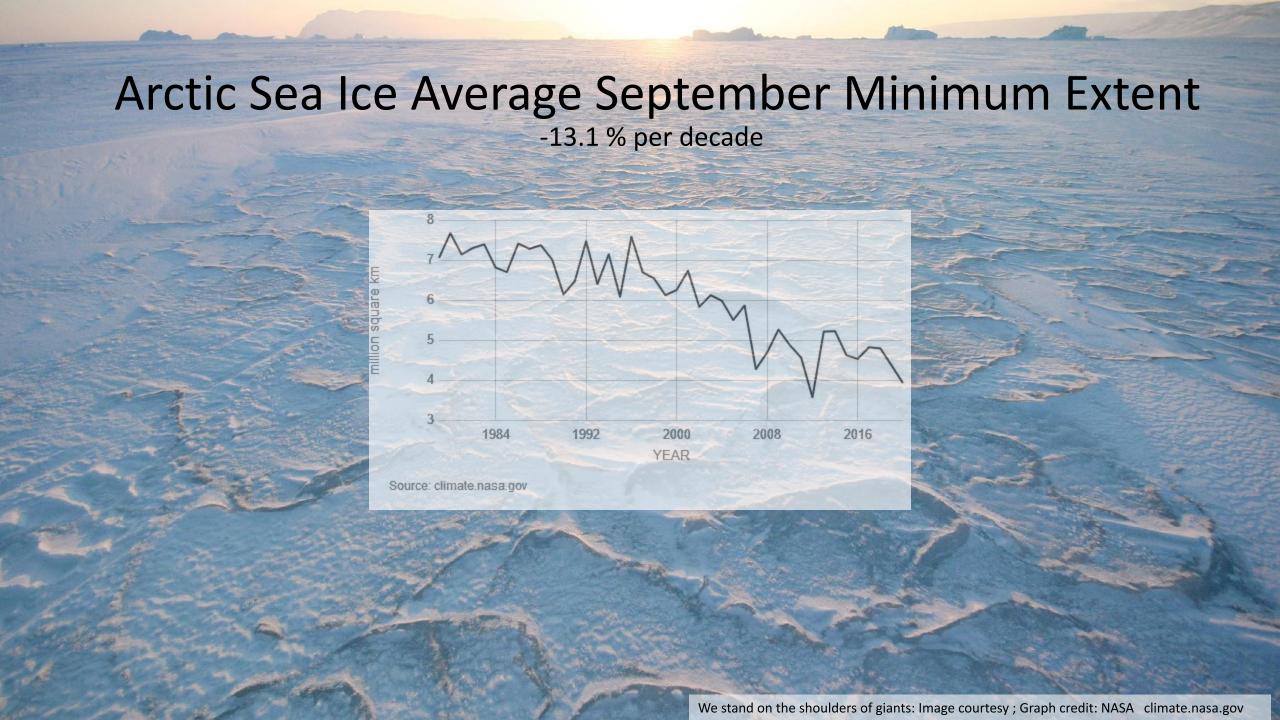
$$a = E_R/E_I$$

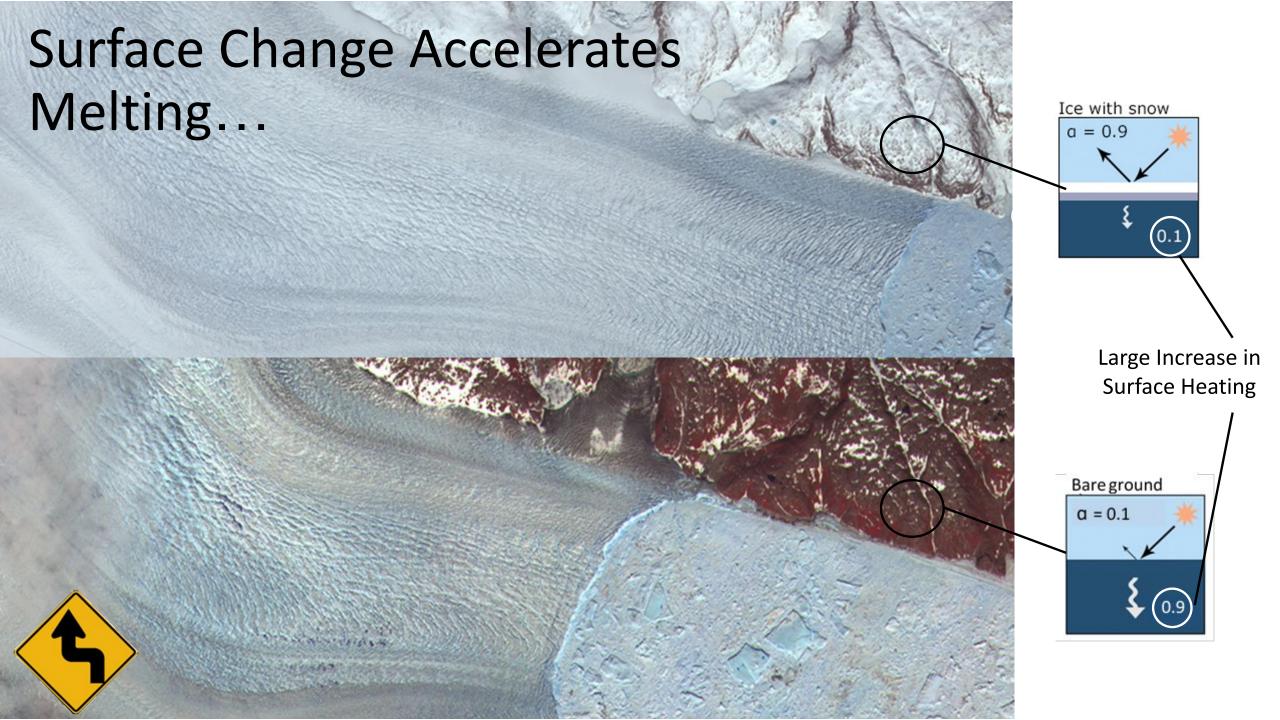


• Absorbed energy is the difference, $E_A = E_I - E_R$, and is large for open ocean or bare ground, but small for snow or ice

Surface Change Accelerates Melting...

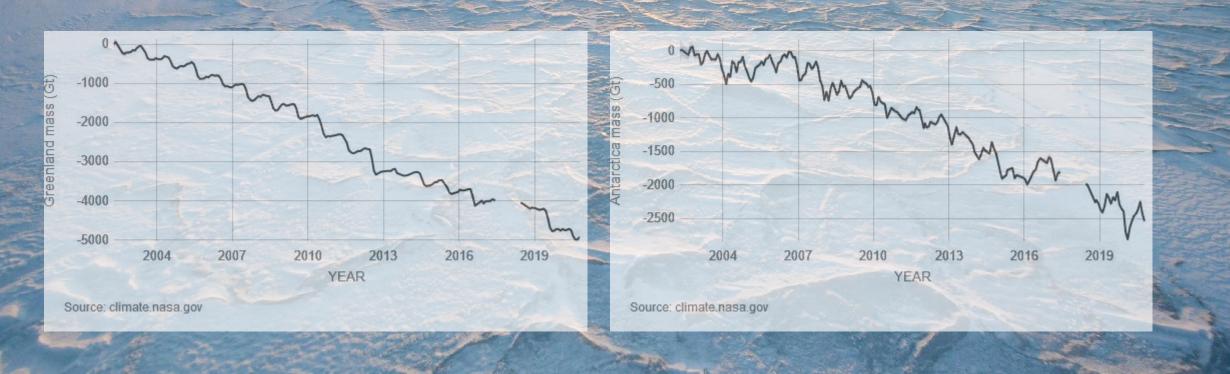






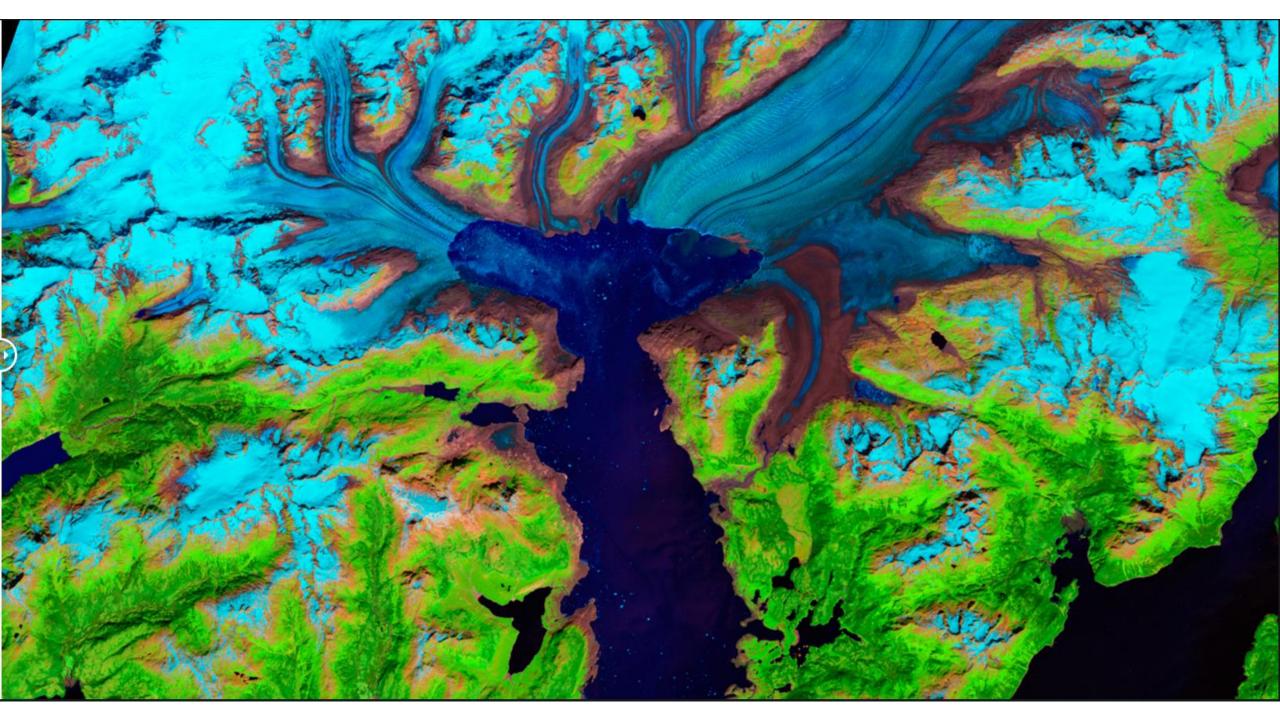
Ice Sheets: Greenland and Antarctica Mass Variation

Greenland 279.0 billion metric tons per year; Antarctica 149.0;









Northwestern Glacier, Alaska 1920s-1940s to August



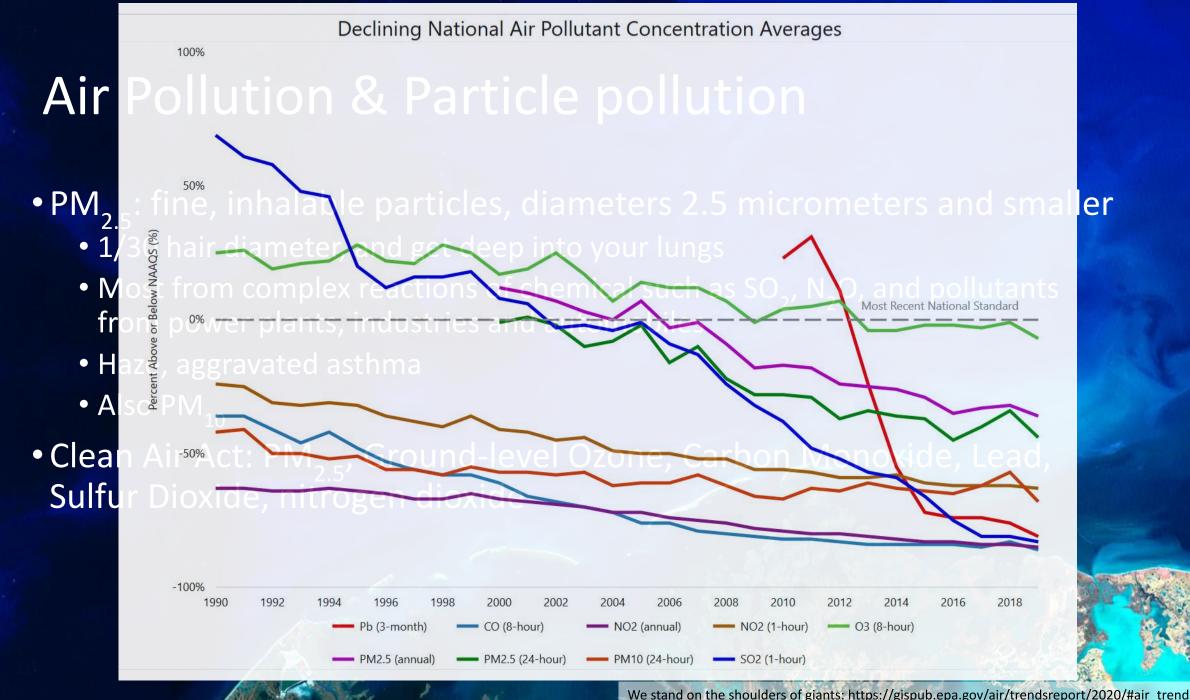
Muir Glacier, Alaska Aug 12, 1941 to August 31, 2004





Background and In Development





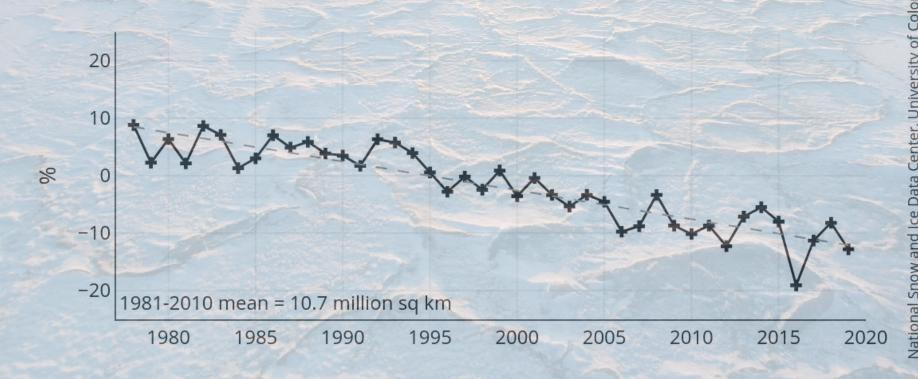
Extreme Weather Change

- Changes to Earth's climate results in "extreme weather" events
 - Heat Waves (Cold Waves)
 - Droughts & Floods
 - Tornadoes & Hurricanes
- https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/11/climate/hurricanes-climate-change-patterns.html?referringSource=articleShare
- https://nca2014.globalchange.gov/highlights/report-findings/extreme-weather



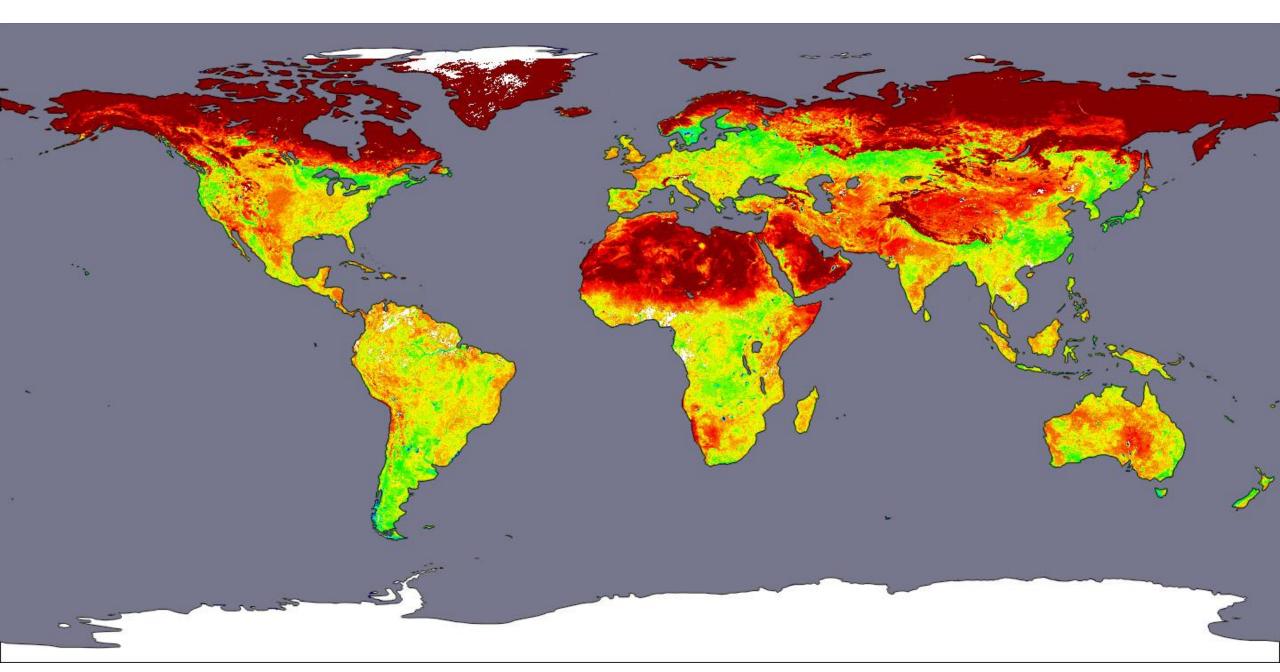
https://nsidc.org/cryosphere/seaice/environ

ment/trends.html
Northern Hemisphere Extent Anomalies Nov 1978 - 2019



slope = -5.0 ± 0.8 % per decade





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