

**G-100
Lecture**

**The Climate
System &
Global
Warming**

Chapter 15 opener
Understanding Earth, Fifth Edition
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Main Topics

- Components of the climate system
- The greenhouse effect
- Climate variability & proxy records
- The carbon cycle
 - *The inconvenient truth*

Components of the climate system

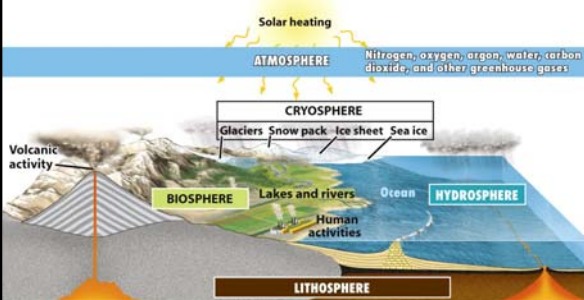


Figure 15-1
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Cryosphere

- Ice Component
 - ice sheets
 - glaciers
 - sea ice
 - frozen lakes and rivers

- Controls

albedo (fraction of energy reflected)

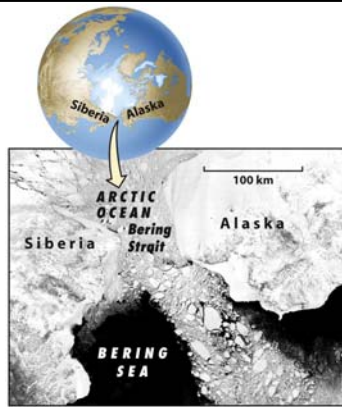
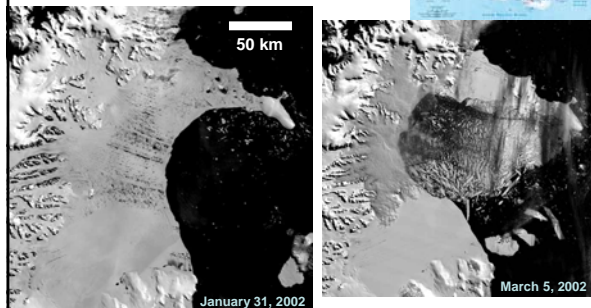


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- Antarctica
 - Larsen B ice shelf
 - 220 m thick ice floating on water

National Snow and Ice Data Center <http://nsidc.org/iceshelves/larsenb2002/>



Biosphere

- All organisms living near Earth's surface
- Plants & animals
- Microbes: marine & terrestrial

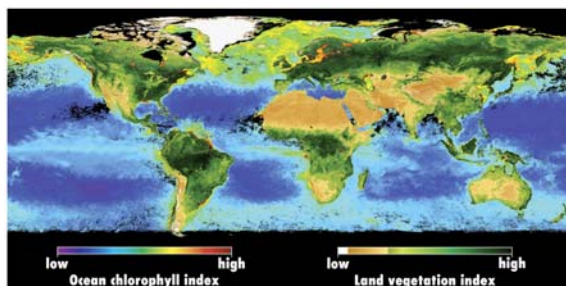
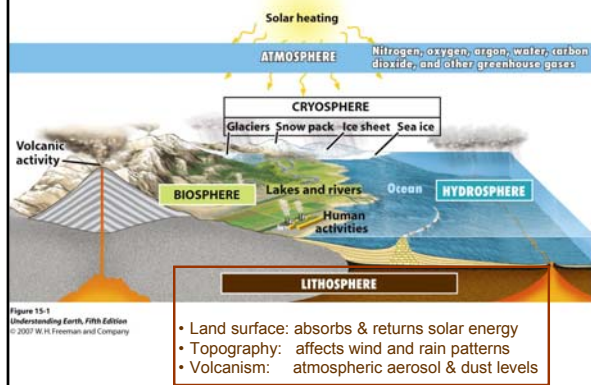
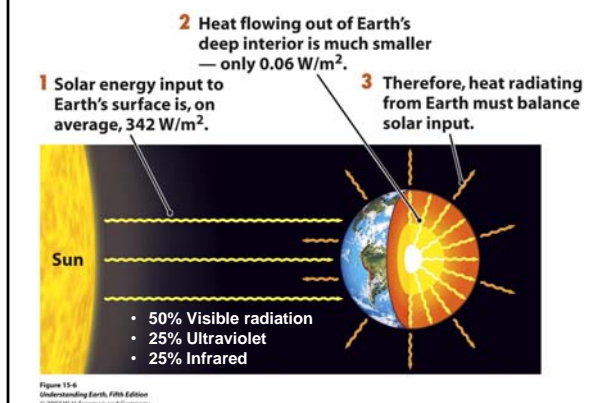


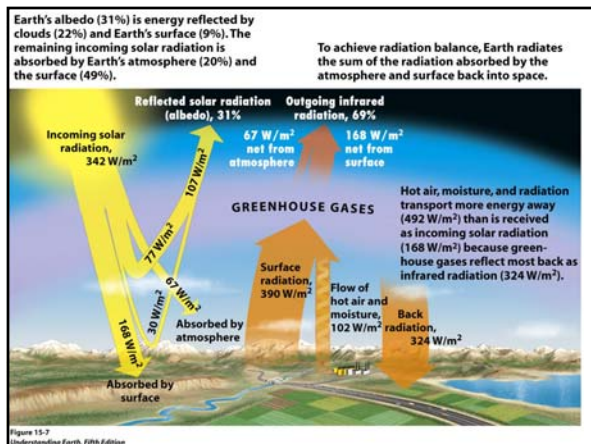
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Components of the climate system



Earth's energy balance





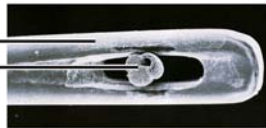
Positive & Negative Feedbacks

- Water vapor
 - As T rises, water vapor rises
 - *Greenhouse effect enhanced*
- Albedo
 - As T rises, ice in cryosphere reduced, albedo reduced, more energy absorbed by surface
 - Surface T must rise, *greenhouse effect enhanced*
- Radiation
 - T rises, amount of infrared energy radiated back to space increases, surface T lowers, *greenhouse effect stabilized*
- Plant Growth
 - More CO₂ in atmosphere → more plants
 - But plants convert CO₂ to organic C
 - Overall, *greenhouse effect reduced*
- *Interplay is complex, poorly understood*

Climate Variability: Proxy Records

- *Knowing how climate has changed in past is key to predicting future climate change*
- Pleistocene Ice Ages
 - Wisconsin glaciation peak ice volume 18,000 years ago
 - Latest in series of ice ages
 - Best proxy records of past ice ages:
 - Ocean sediment cores
 - Polar ice cores
 - Antarctica

Needle
Foraminiferan



Ice extent: peak of Wisconsin glaciation

- Larger ice sheets; less extensive oceans

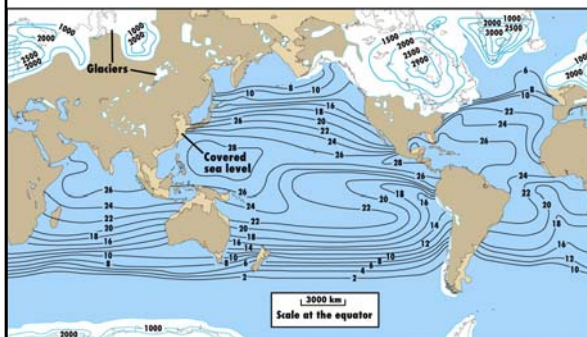


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Climate Variability: Proxy Records

- **Ocean sediment cores—Oxygen isotope records**
 - ^{16}O lighter, evaporates preferentially relative to ^{18}O
 - Thus, when Earth is cool and ice sheets large, seawater and sediment precipitated from it have a high $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ratio
 - Changes in the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ratio record changes in global temperature
- **Polar ice cores—Oxygen isotope & gas records**
 - Stratigraphic records are of annual climate changes
 - When ice sheets grow large, taking more ^{16}O than ^{18}O from the oceans, ice has a low $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ratio
 - Bubbles of air trapped in ice give concentration of CO_2 , CH_4

Vostok ice core

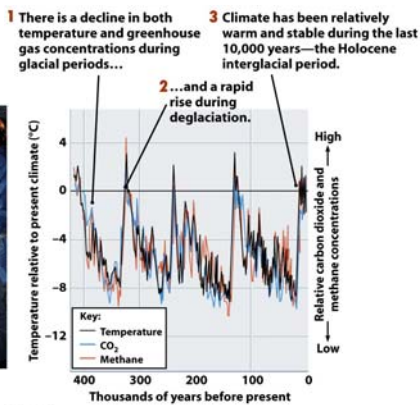
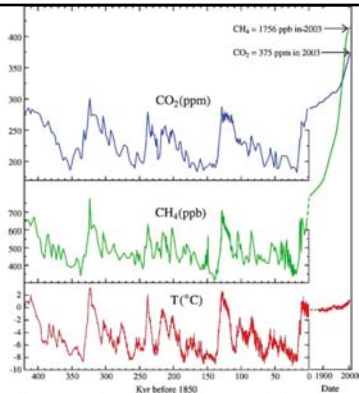


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Temperature and CO_2 in polar ice

- last 400,000 years
- last century



from: Hansen (2005)
Climate Change

Figure 1. Record of atmospheric CO_2 , CH_4 , and temperature extracted from Antarctic ice core by Petit et al. (1999) and from *in situ* and other data for the past century. The temperature change to the past century, for comparability to the ice core record for earlier times, is twice the global mean temperature change of Hansen et al. (2001). The temperature zero point is the mean for 1850–1950.

Climate Variability: Processes



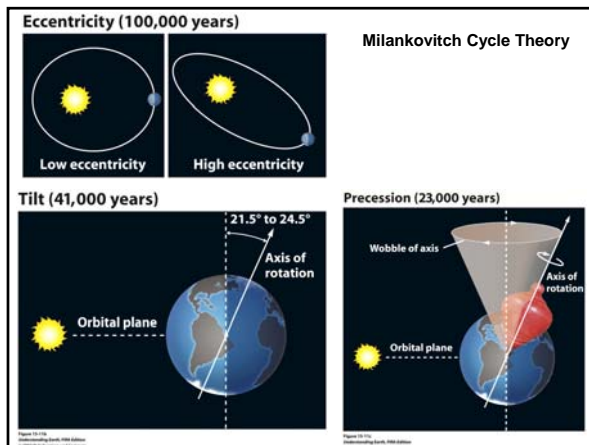
Milutin Milanković b. 1879 / d. 1958 (Serbian Mathematician)

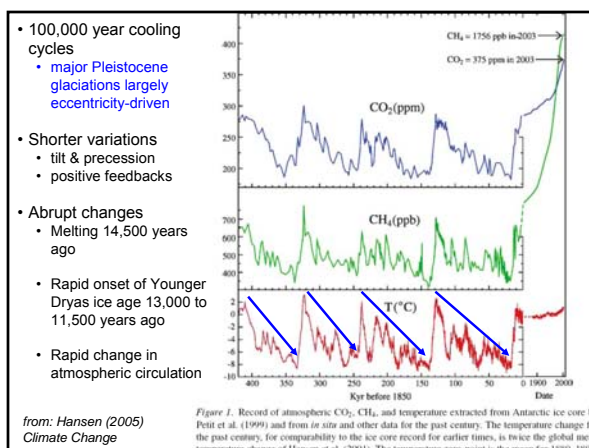
(1930) *Mathematische Klimalehre und astronomische Theorie der Klimaschwankungen*

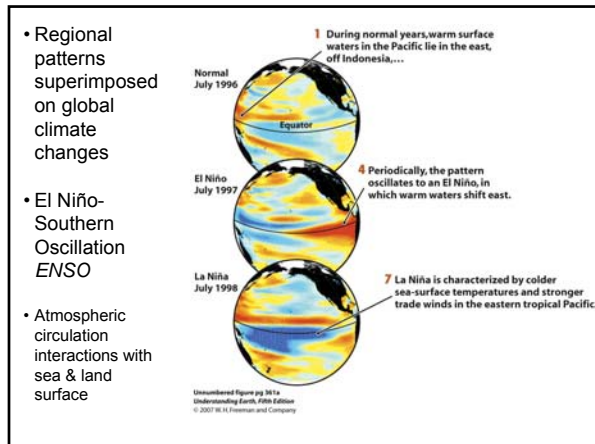
(Mathematical science of climate and astronomical theory of the variations of the climate)

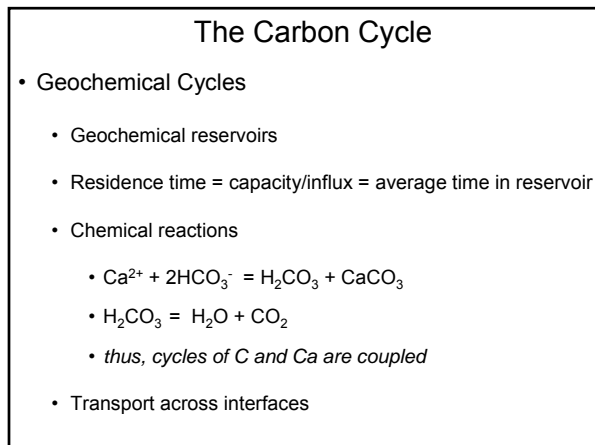
• Milankovitch Cycle Theory

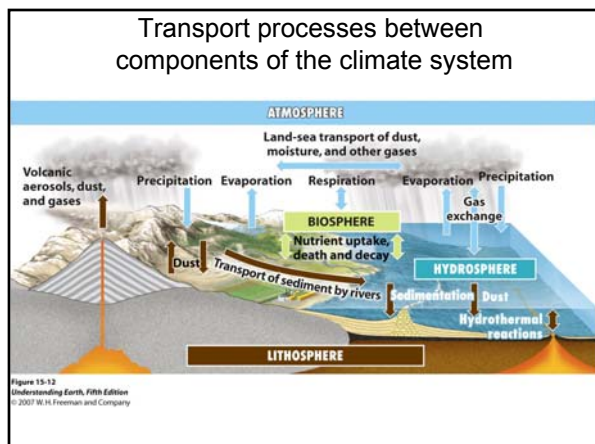
- Earth's climate determined by its position and orientation relative to the sun
 - Eccentricity of Earth's orbit (100,000 year cycles)
 - Tilt of rotation axis (41,000 year cycles)
 - Precession of rotation axis (23,000 year cycles)





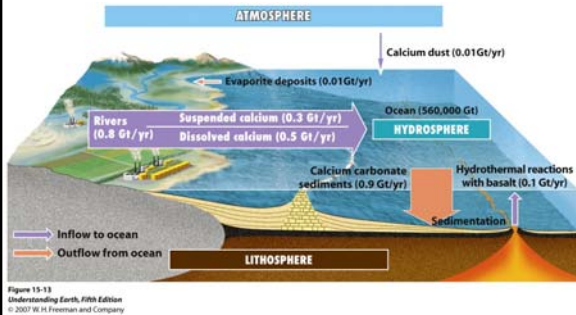






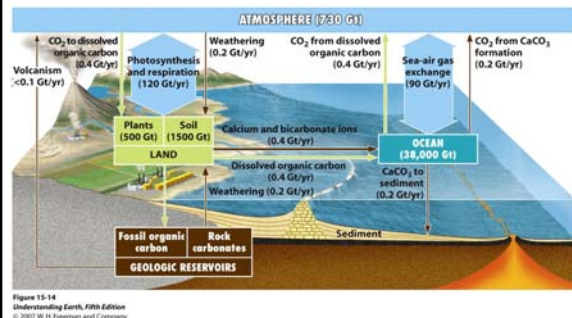
The Calcium Cycle

- River inputs to ocean balanced by sedimentation
 - residence time = reservoir size/flux in = 600,000 years

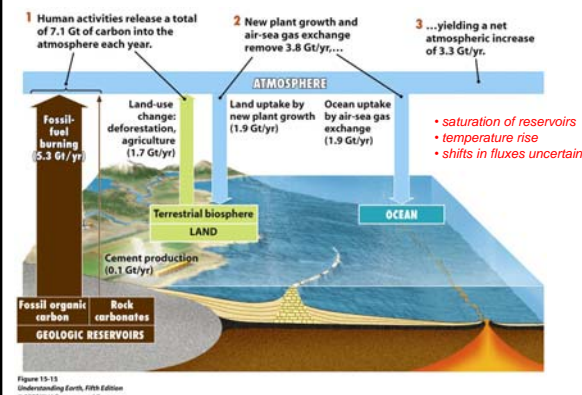


The Carbon Cycle

- Four reservoirs
- Four subcycles
 - air-sea gas exchange; photosynthesis; dissolved organic carbon; carbonate weathering
 - T, wind ; respiration/decay; to oceans-to air ; bicarbonate->ppt shells

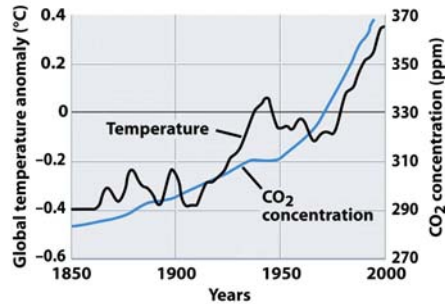


Anthropogenic perturbations of carbon cycle



Anthropogenic perturbations of carbon cycle

- Industrial revolution: fossil fuel burning
- deforestation
- enhanced greenhouse effect



Anthropogenic perturbations of carbon cycle

from: Hansen (2005)
Climate Change

- 20th century rise in CO₂ & T is anomalous compared to last millenium
- CO₂ is higher than it has ever been in last 20 million years

