

Climate Change

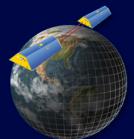
Jianli Chen

(陈剑利)

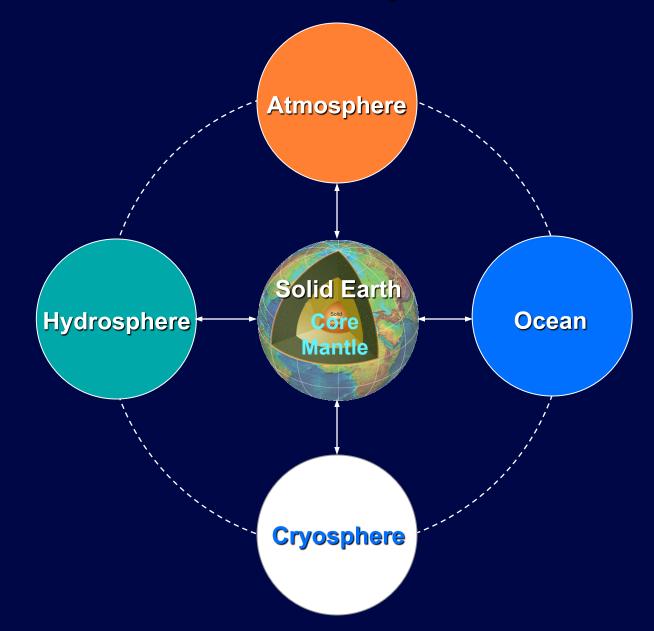
Ph.D., Senior Research Scientist

Center for Space Research, University of Texas at Austin

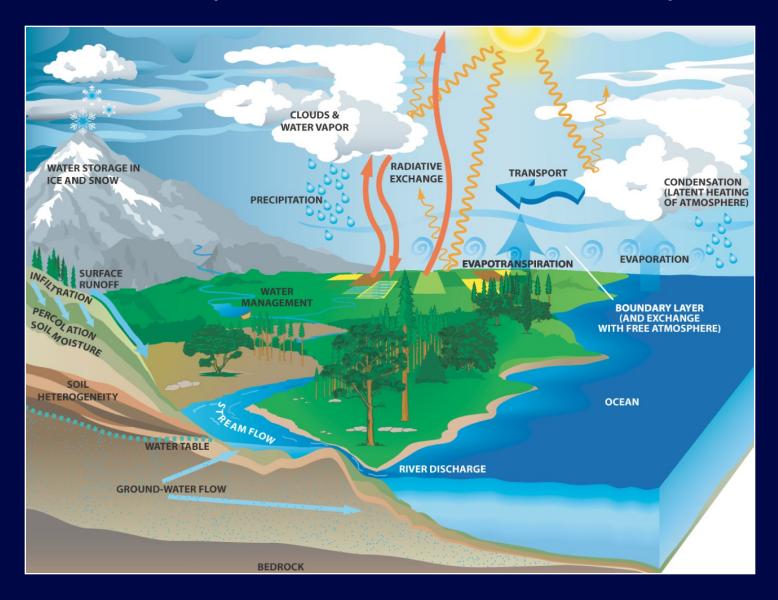
上海天文台天文空间技术应用及全球变化实验室

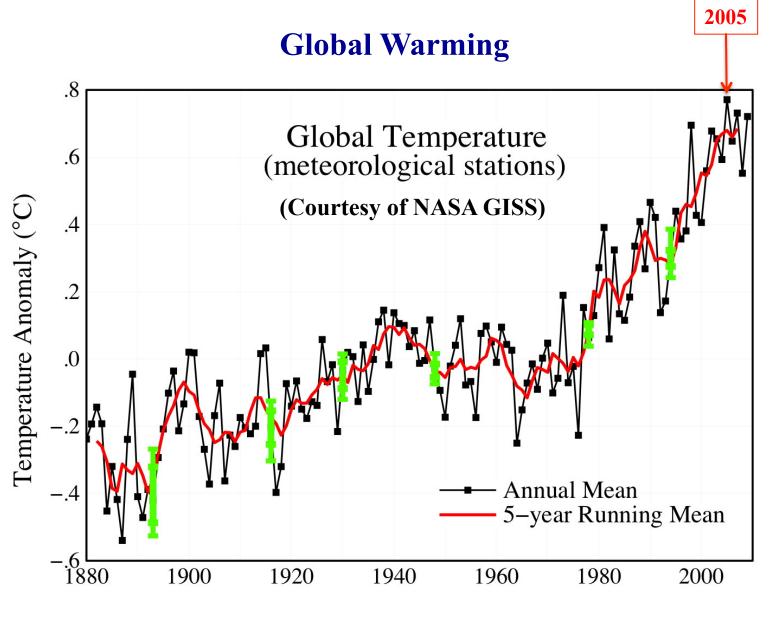


The Earth System



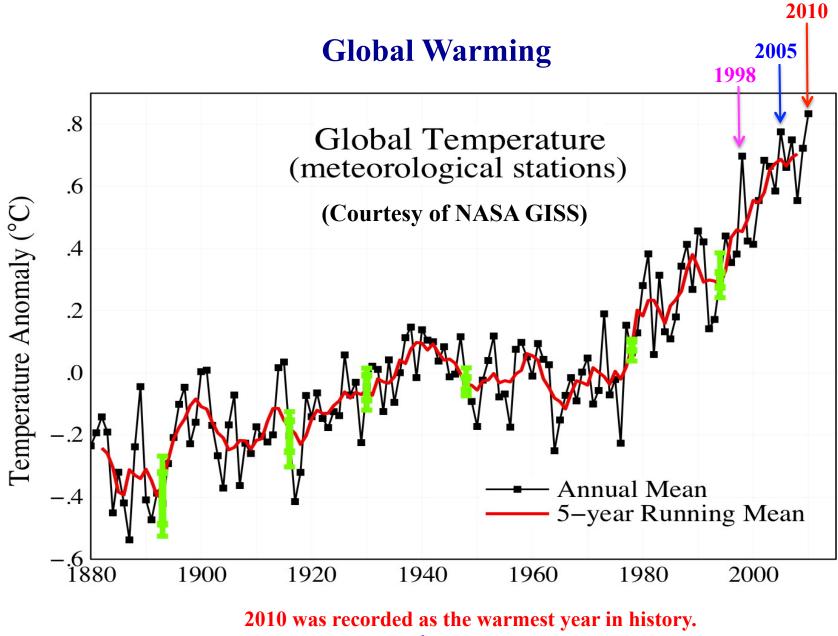
Climate System and Global Water Cycle





2005 was recorded as the warmest year in history.

(slide used in 2010)



(2005 as the 2nd warmest year in history)



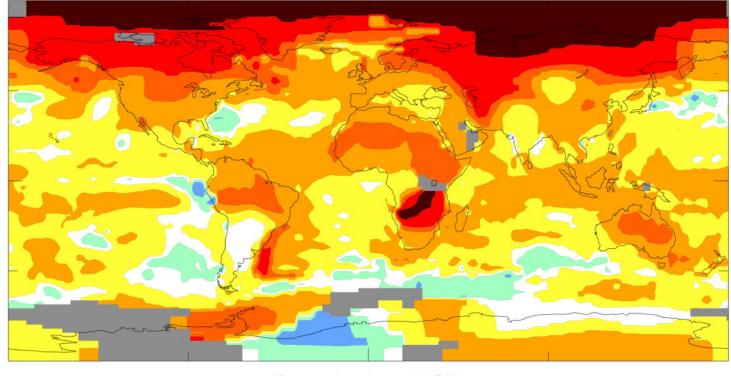
Many places in the world are on the pace to break various records again this summer.

- The month of June was the hottest recorded for Texas since 1895, according to the US National Weather Service. (CNN)
- ***** Heatwave brings warmest UK April for more than 100 years. (BBC)
- UK Set for Record Breaking Summer we had the hottest May in 350 years, so it looks like there is more of this hot weather to come. (wordpress.com)
- Spring drought brings Yangtze driest season since 1961. (CCTV)
- Florida experiencing the driest season ever on record. (WPTV)



Global Temperature Anomalies in 2005

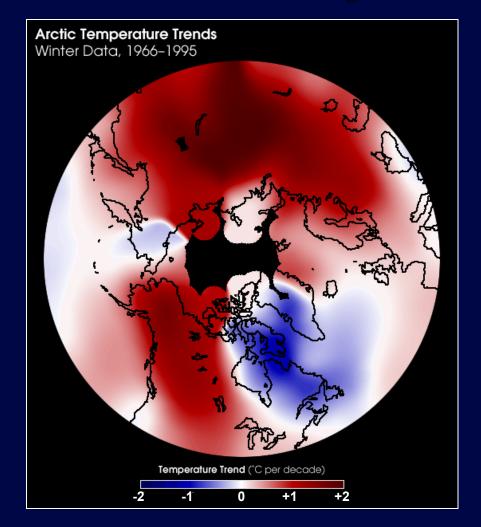
(Featured by the Arctic Warming)



		Tem	pera	ture	Anor	naly	(°C)			
-3 -25	5 -1 5	-1	- 5	- 1	1	5	1	1.5	25	34

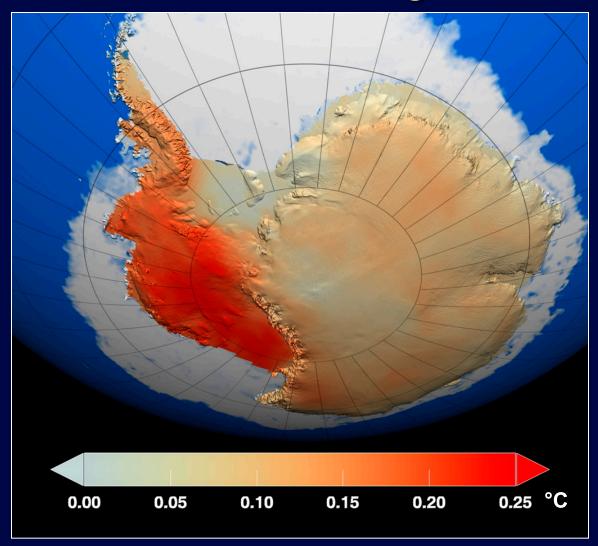
Year 2005 was 2nd warmest on record.

Global Warming



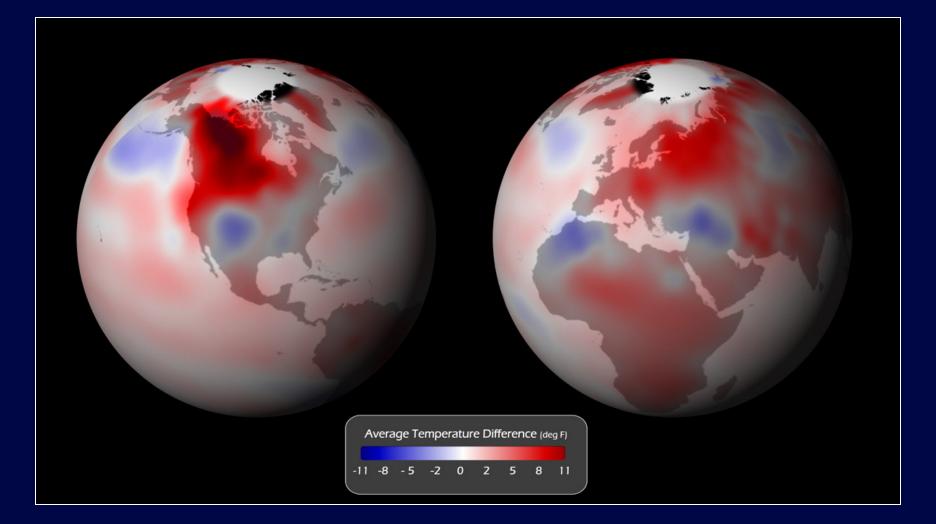
Arctic Winter Temperature Trends (1966-1995, °C per decade)

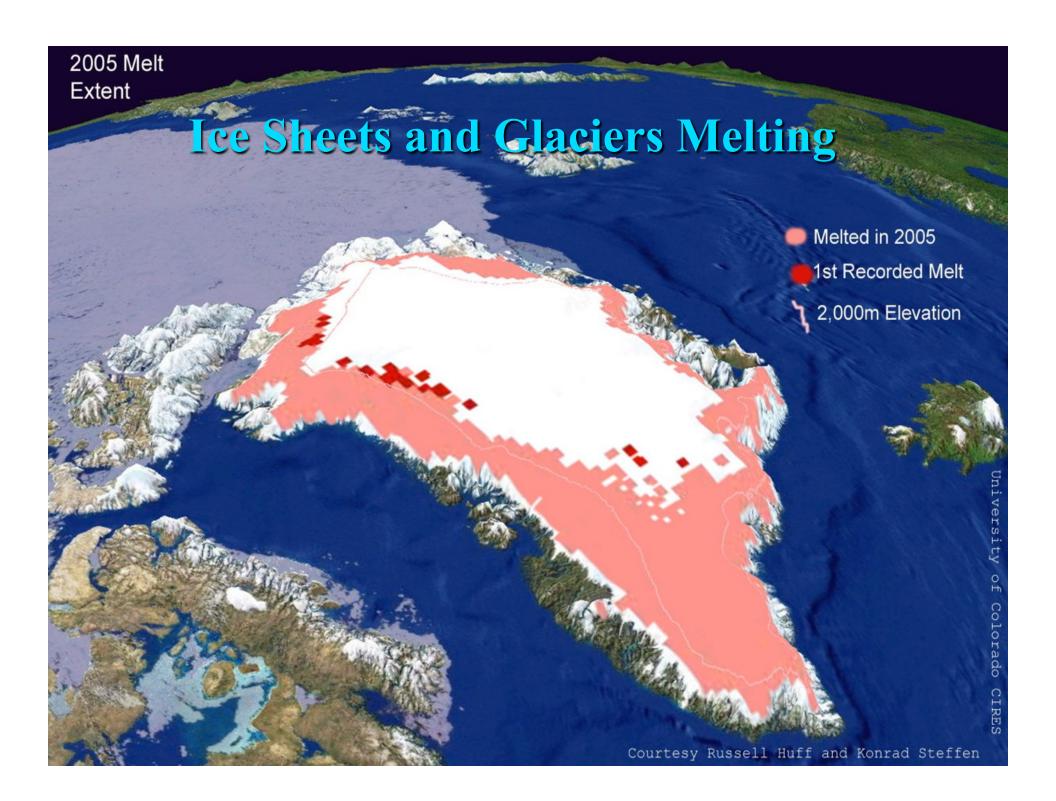
Global Warming



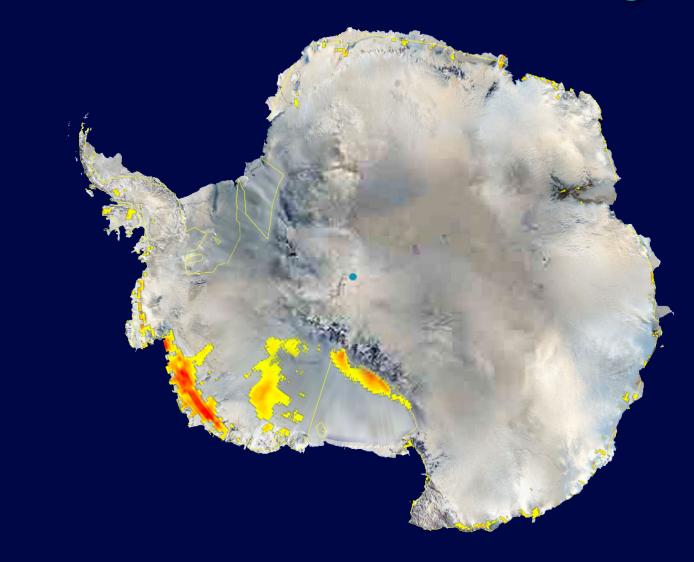
Antarctic temperature change per decade over the past 50 years.

Global Temperature Anomalies in September, 2009 (second warmest on record, behind 2005)

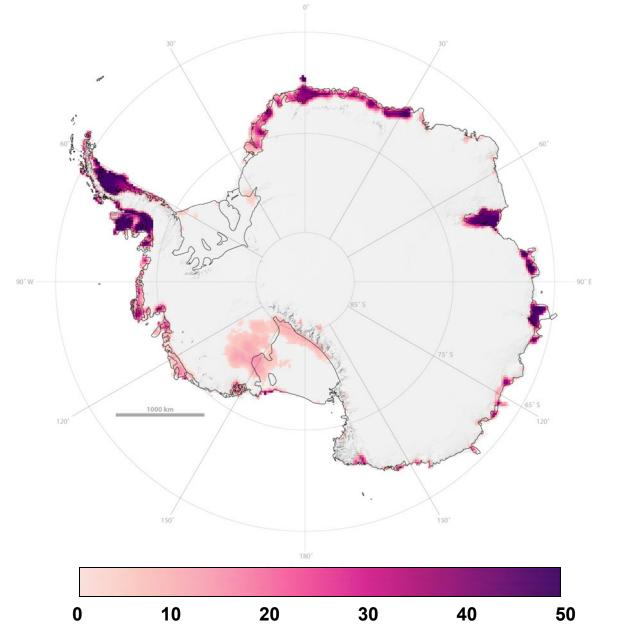




Antarctic Ice Sheet Melting



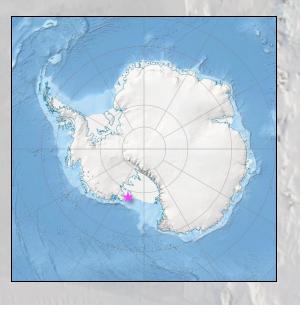
Antarctic Melting Days in 2005



Ice Sheets and Glaciers Melting

ce Calving (Breaking Up)

Originally calved from the Ross Ice Shelf near Roosevelt Island in March 2000, Iceberg B-15A was the world's largest free-floating object at 27 x 122 km (17 x 76 mi) with an area of 3,100 km².

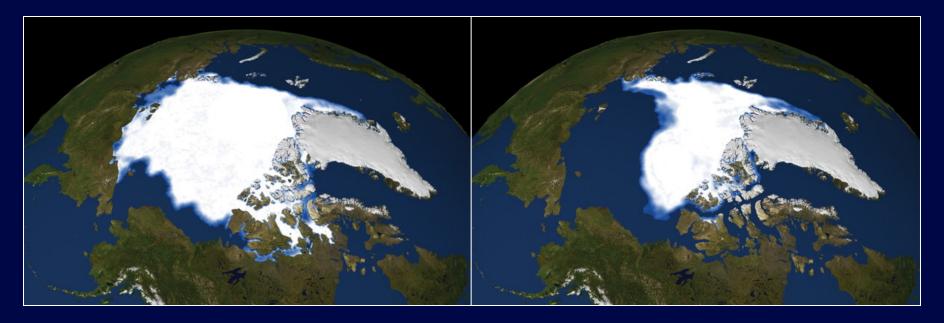




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Iceberg B-15A was the world's largest freefloating object at 27 x 122 km (17 x 76 mi) with an area of 3,100 km², about 4 times of the area of New York City (800 km²).

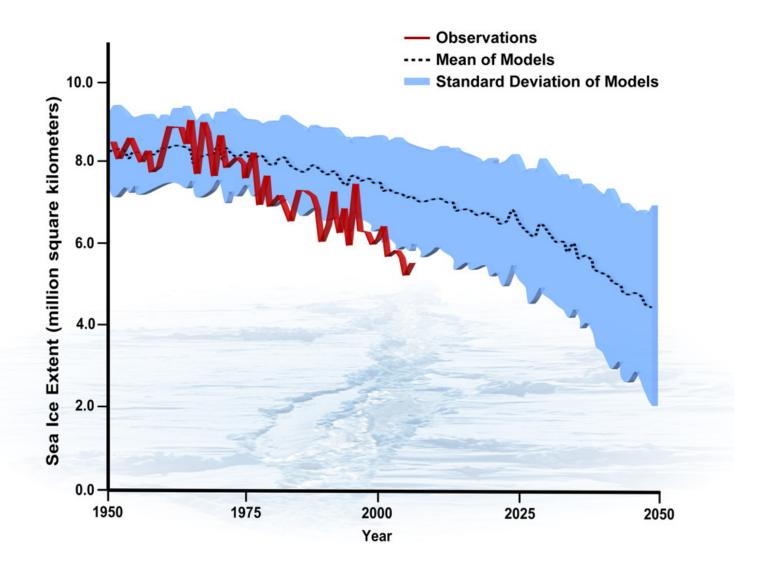
Decreased Arctic Sea Ice Coverage



September 1979

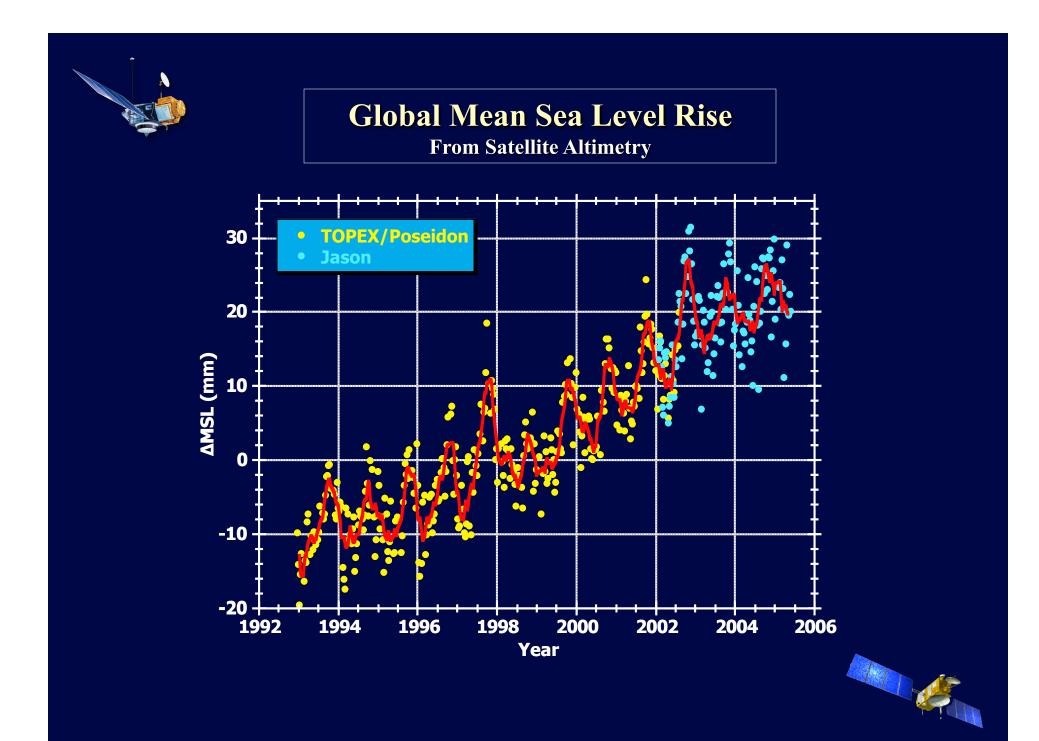
September 2007

Arctic September Sea Ice Extent: Observations and Model Runs



Sea Level Rise

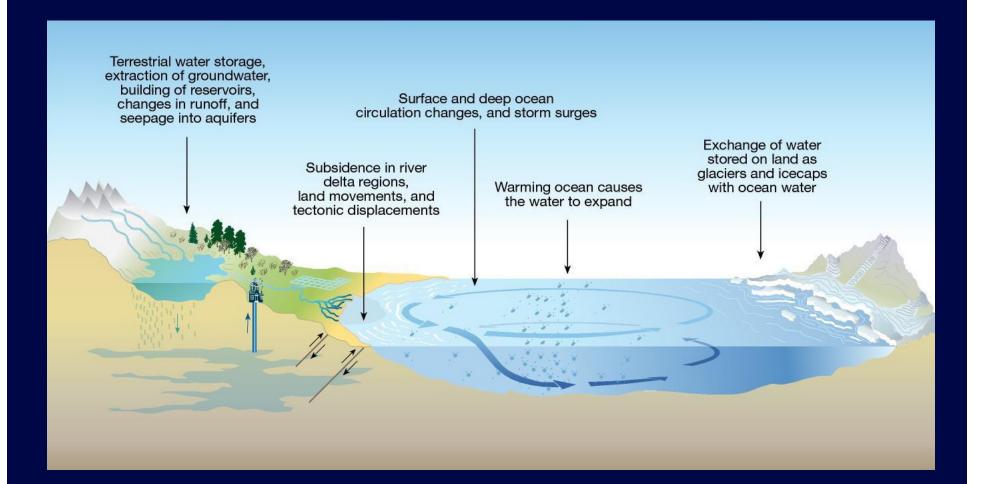




Why Does Sea Level Rise?

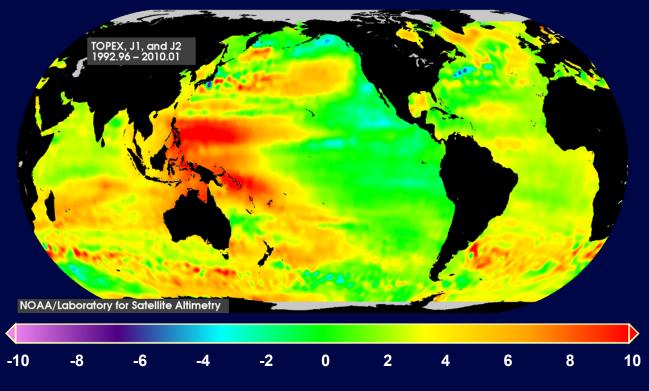


Why Does Sea Level Rise?



Global Mean Sea Level Rise

From Satellite Altimetry

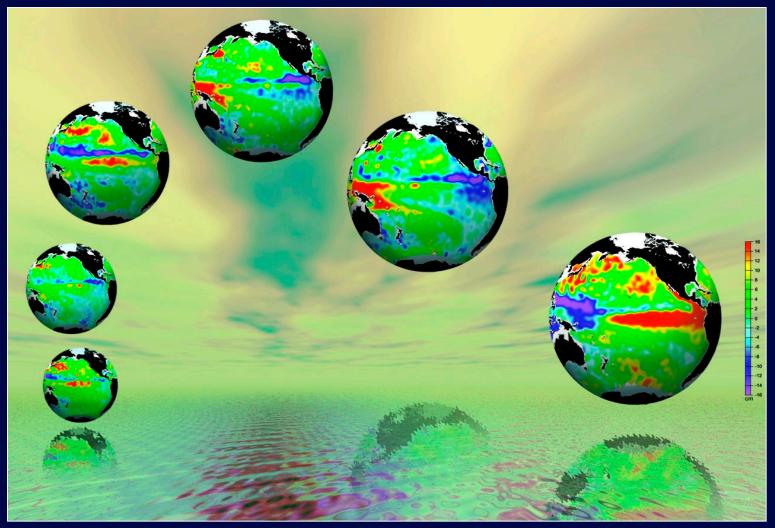


Sea Level Trends (mm/yr)

Impacts of Global Warming & Climate Change

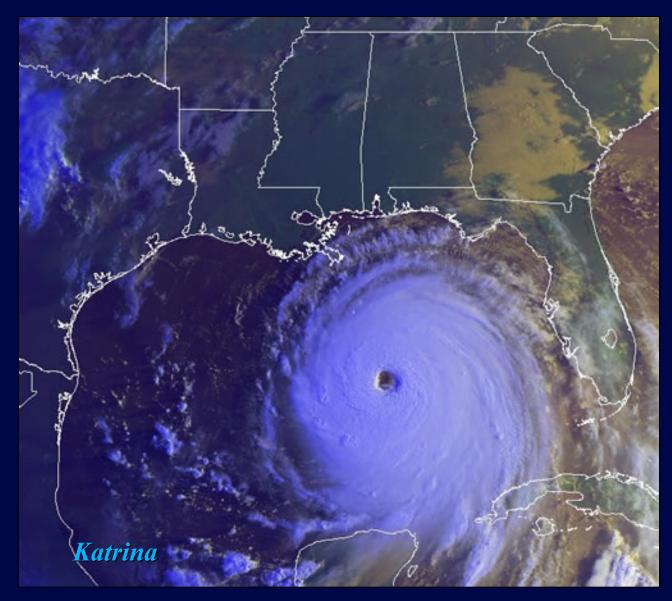


<u>El Niño/La Niña</u>



By courtesy of NASA

Increasing Number and Strength of Hurricanes



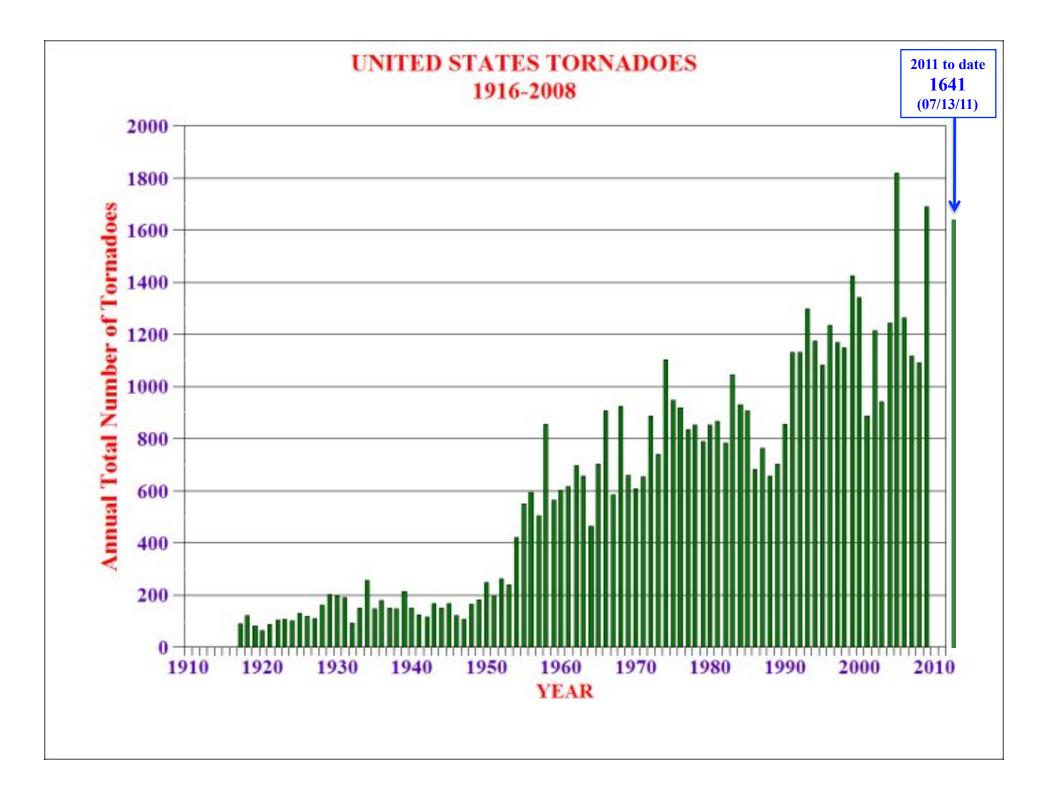
By courtesy of NOAA

Table 1. Change in the number and percentage of hurricanes in categories 4 and 5 for the two 15-year periods 1975–1989 and 1990–2004 for the different ocean basins.

	Period							
Basin	197	75-1989	1990-2004					
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage				
East Pacific Ocean	36	25	49	35				
West Pacific Ocean	85	25	116	41				
North Atlantic	16	20	25	25				
Southwestern Pacific	10	12	22	28				
North Indian	1	8	7	25				
South Indian	23	18	50	34				

Webster et al., 2005

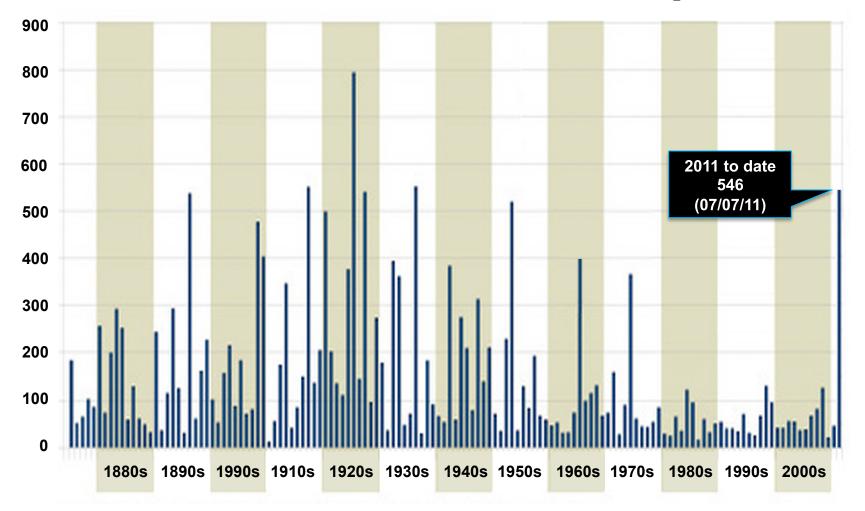
Increasing Number of Tornadoes



2011 Tornadoes Outbreaks in the US

As of July 7, there have been 1,621 tornadoes reported in the US in 2011 (of which at least 1,149 were **confirmed**). 2011 has been an exceptionally destructive and deadly year for tornadoes; worldwide, at least 559 people perished due to tornadoes: 12 in Bangladesh, one in New Zealand, one in the Philippines and an estimated 546 in the United States (compared to 564 US deaths in the 10 years prior).

Due in large part to several extremely large tornado outbreaks in the middle and end of April and in late May, the year is currently on near-record to record pace, with six EF5 tornadoes as of July 6. It is also the deadliest year for tornadoes in the United States since 1936, due mostly to the 324 tornadic deaths that occurred during the April 27 outbreak across the Southeastern United States and the 158 tornadic deaths in the 2011 Joplin Tornado.



Tornado Deaths in the United States, 1875 to present

Desert & Desertization



Desert can be beautiful.

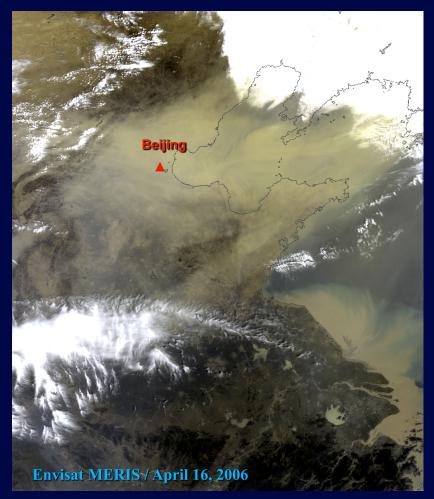


Desert can be ugly as well.



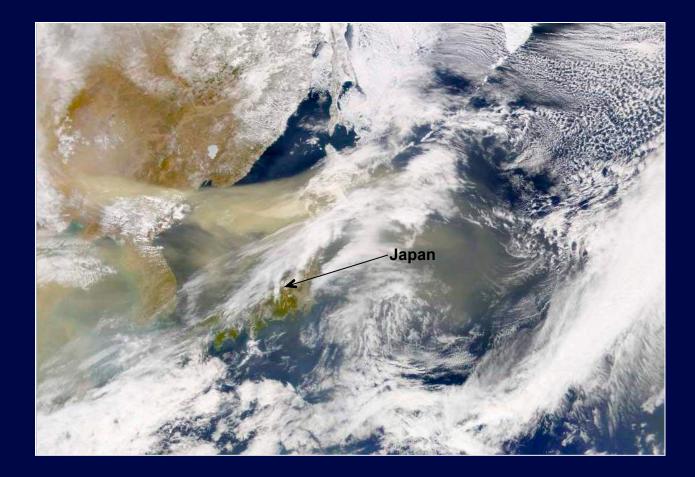
The Infamous Sand Storm

Desert & Sand Storm



By courtesy of ESA

Sand Storm into the Ocean



Who is to Blame for Global Warming and Climate Change ?

The Greenhouse Effect

S

A T M O S P H E R E

Solar radiation passes through the clear atmosphere. Incoming solar radiation: 343 Watt per m²

N

3 Some solar radiation is reflected by the atmosphere and earth's surface Outgoing solar radiation:
103 Watt per m²

F

6 Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere and is lost in space

Net outgoing infrared radiation: 240 Watt per m²

S

2 Net incoming solar radiation: 240 Watt per m²

GREE

UN

1

5 Some of the infrared radiation is absorbed and re-emitted by the greenhouse gas molecules. The direct effect is the warming of the earth's surface and the troposphere.

G

A

S

F

Surface gains more heat and infrared radiation is emitted again

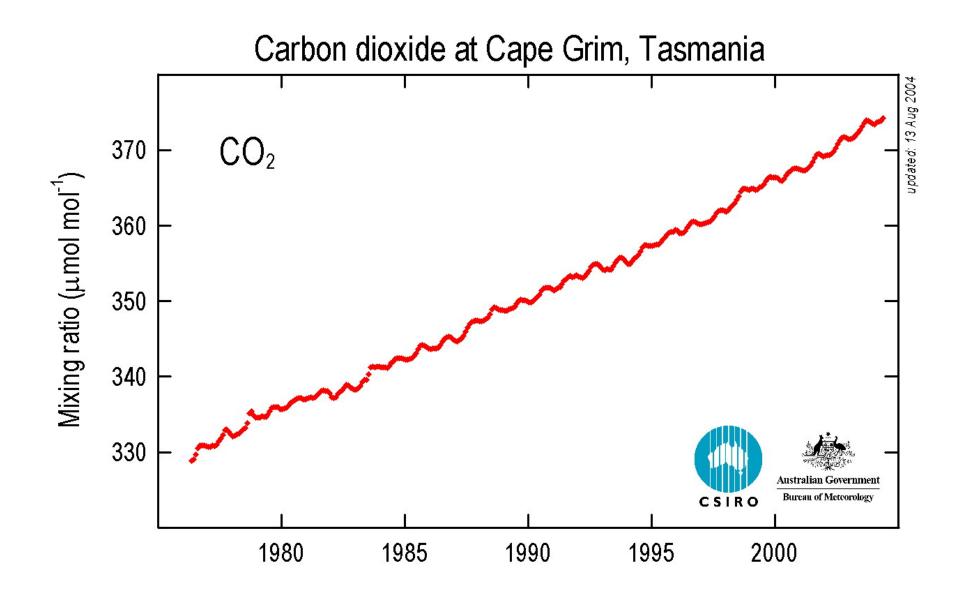
4 Solar energy is absorbed by the earth's surface and warms it... 168 Watt per m²

... and is converted into heat causing the emission of longwave (infrared) radiation back to the atmosphere

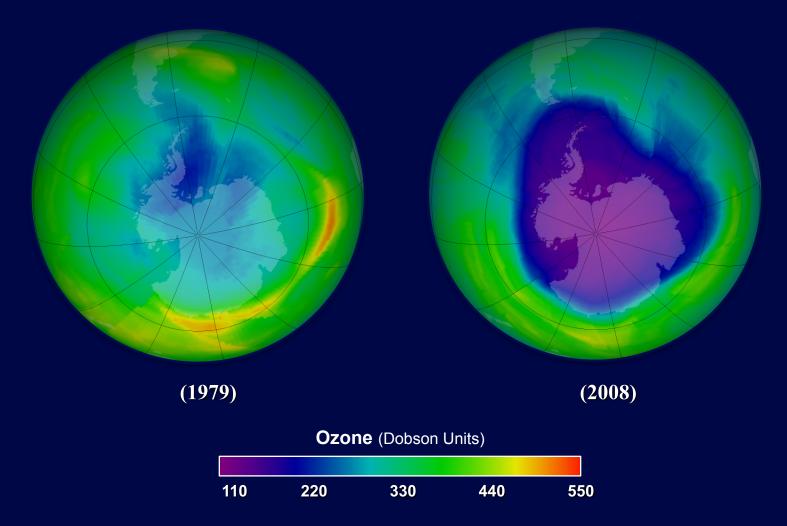
GRID (



Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

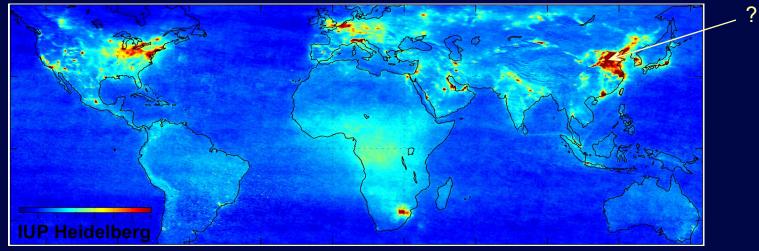


Ozone Hole Over the Antarctic Continent



The ozone (O_3) layer, 15 - 50 km above the Earth, protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays.

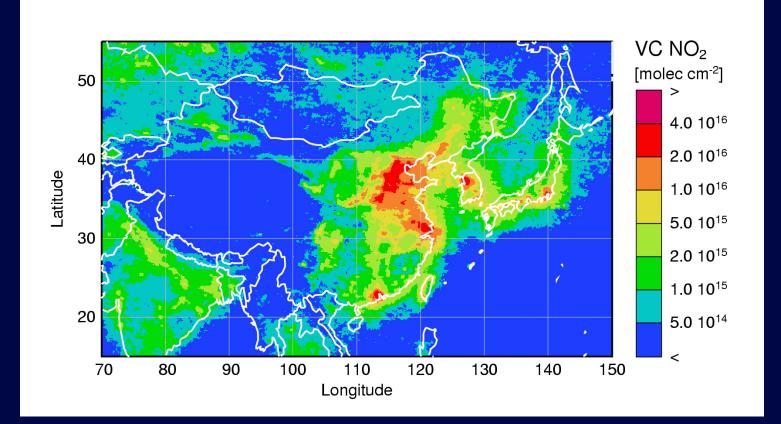
Global Air Pollution Map Produced by Envisat's SCIAMACHY



By courtesy of ESA

Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) is a mainly man-made gas, excess exposure to which causes lung damage and respiratory problems. It also plays an important role in atmospheric chemistry, because it leads to the production of ozone in the troposphere – which is the lowest part of the atmosphere, extending up to between 8 and 16 kilometers high.

Air Pollution Map Over China & East Asia



Natural challenges:

- **Global warming**
- Polar ice sheet and glacial melting
- Global sea level rise
- 🗹 El Niño/La Niña
- ☑ Hurricane/tornado/flooding
- 🗹 Earthquake & tsunami
- Desert/desertization/sand storm
- ✓ & many others ...

Enough or not?!

Man-made Environmental Hazards:

- □ Green house effect & global warming
- □ Water pollution
- □ Air pollution
- □ Soil pollution
- Marine pollution
- **Groundwater Scarcity**
- **Desertization**
- **Deforest**
- **Ozone hole**
- □ Many others

We are feeling about them everyday.

Save Our Home

The Magic Blue Marble

<u>o</u>_____