

Climate Change Issues and Overview

Mary M. Matthews







"In the past, everyone talked about the weather...

Now everyone talks about how the weather was, in the past..."







Climate

CHANGE

- more SEVERE weather events
- more FREQUENT severe weather events
- And CHANGING CLIMATES

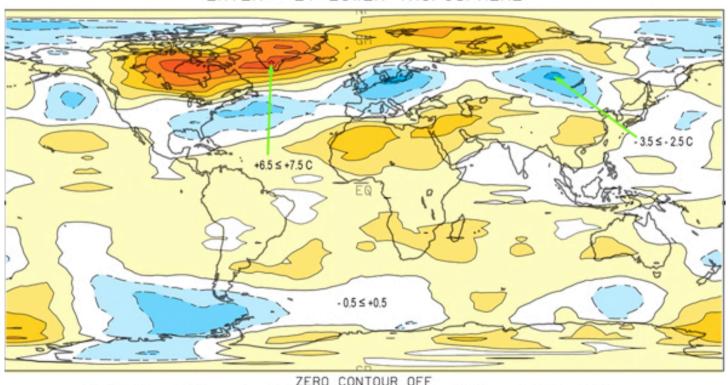






1) It is a change in basic weather patterns and ambient weather conditions, globally and locally.







Broken lines outlines areas that were cooler than seasonal norms; solid lines outline areas that were warmer than seasonal norms. Each contour represents one degree Celsius, starting at -0.5 and +0.5 degrees C.

CONTOUR INTERVAL OF

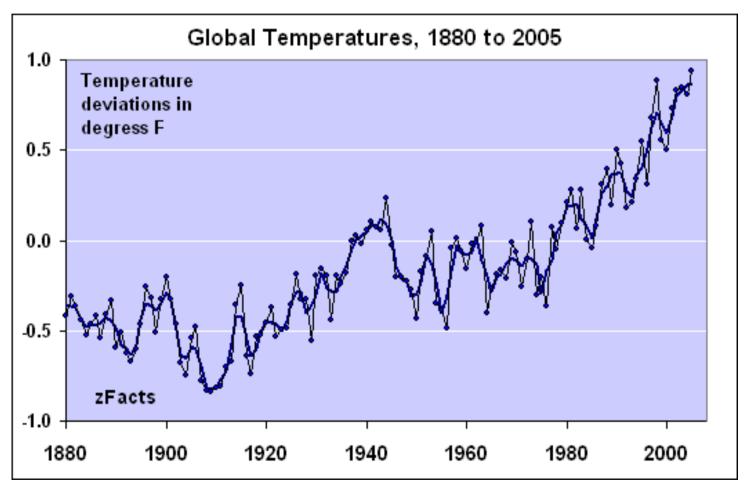
18.588



PT(3,3)= 0.49000



2) It is driven by a rise in global temperature.

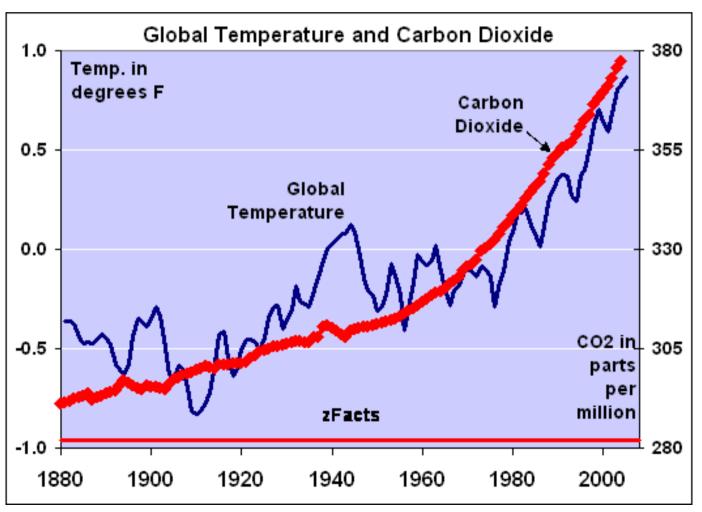








3) Global temperature is rising because the natural concentration of GHGs (mainly CO₂) in the atmosphere is out of balance.

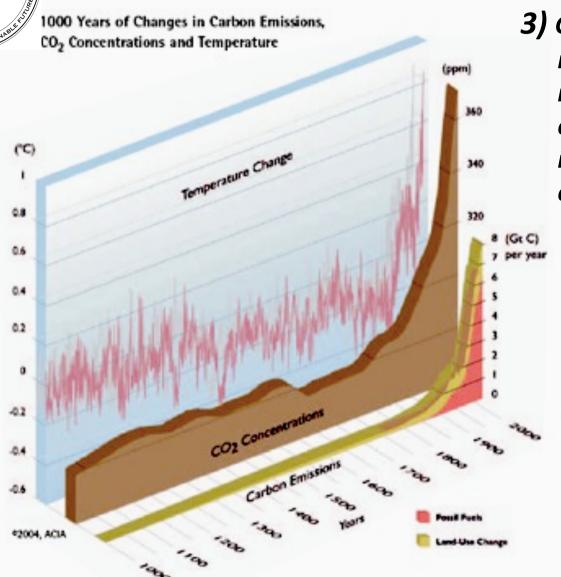






ORDER RESOURCES AND RESOURCES

What is Climate Change?



3) Global temperature is rising because the natural concentration of GHGs (mainly CO₂) in the atmosphere is out of balance.

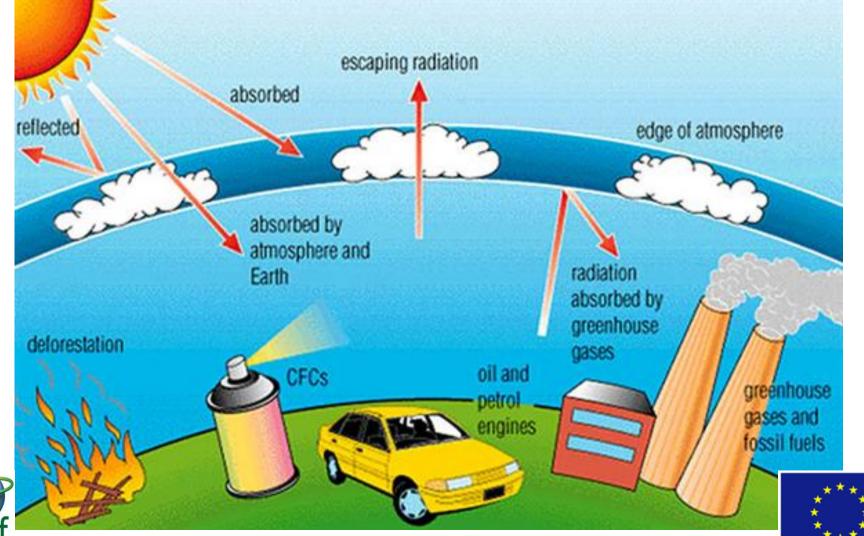
This 1000-year record tracks the rise in carbon emissions due to human activities (fossil fuel burning and land clearing) and the subsequent increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations, and air temperatures. The earlier parts of this Northern Hemisphere temperature reconstruction are derived from historical data, tree rings, and corals, while the later parts were directly measured. Measurements of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in air bubbles trapped in ice cores form the earlier part of the CO₂ record; direct atmospheric measurements of CO₂ concentration began in 1957.







4) Concentration of GHGs is out of balance because we put too many GHGs into our air.

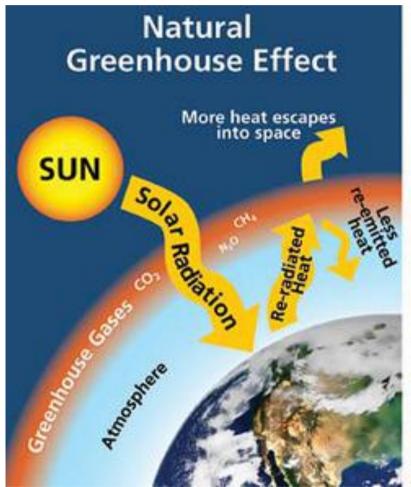


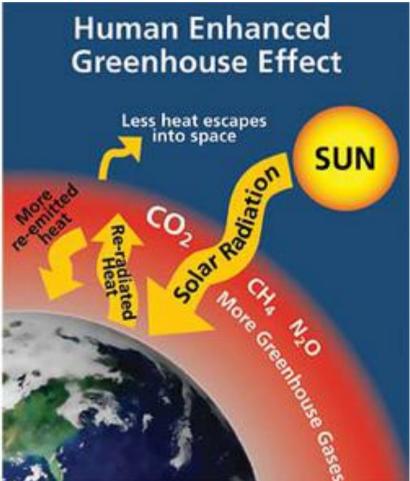






4) Concentration of GHGs is out of balance because we put too many GHGs into our air.











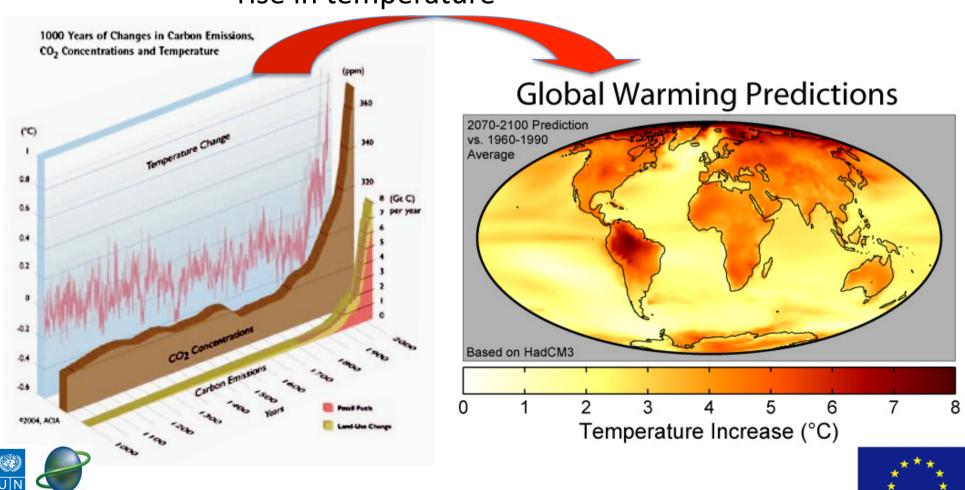
http://transitionbarrie.org/climate-change/

What is Climate Change?

Driven by a rise in global temperatures, causing:

global changes in weather <u>causing</u>: regional and local rise in temperature

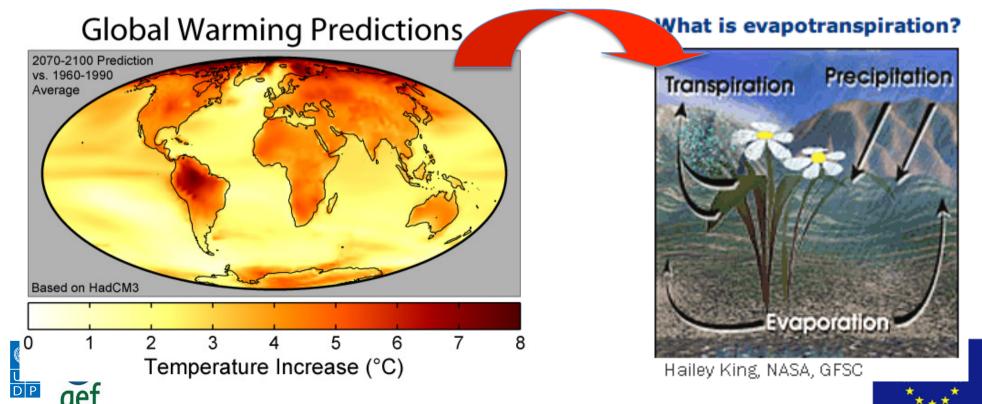
http://www.bluemarble4us.com/Global Warming Predictions Map.jpg





Driven by a rise in global temperatures, causing:

- global changes in weather <u>causing</u>:
- regional and local rise in temperature <u>causing</u>:
- ✓ higher evapotranspiration rates





Driven by a rise in global temperatures, causing:

Precipitation

higher evapotranspiration rates causing:

Transpiration

What is evapotranspiration?



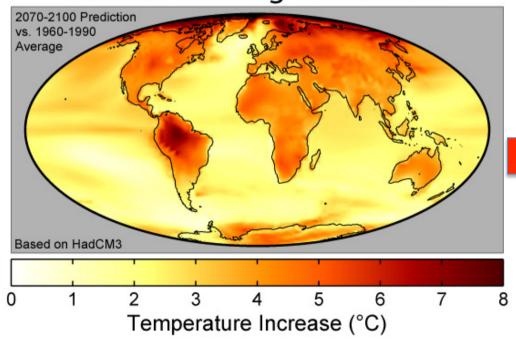


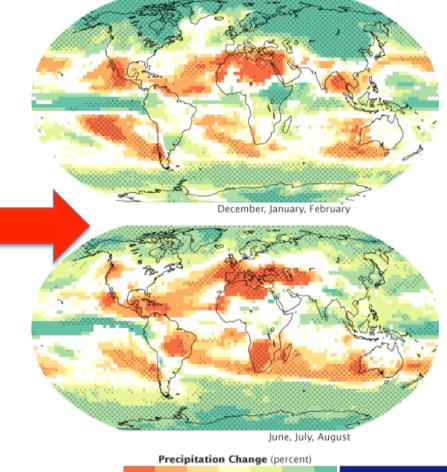


Driven by a rise in global temperatures, causing:

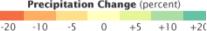
regional and local change in rainfall patterns

Global Warming Predictions







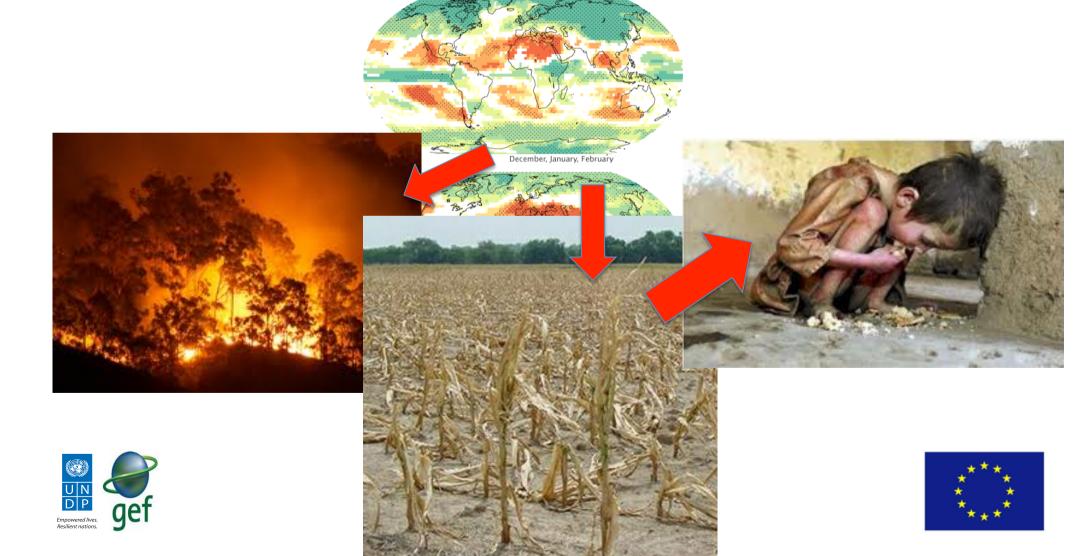






Driven by a rise in global temperatures, causing:

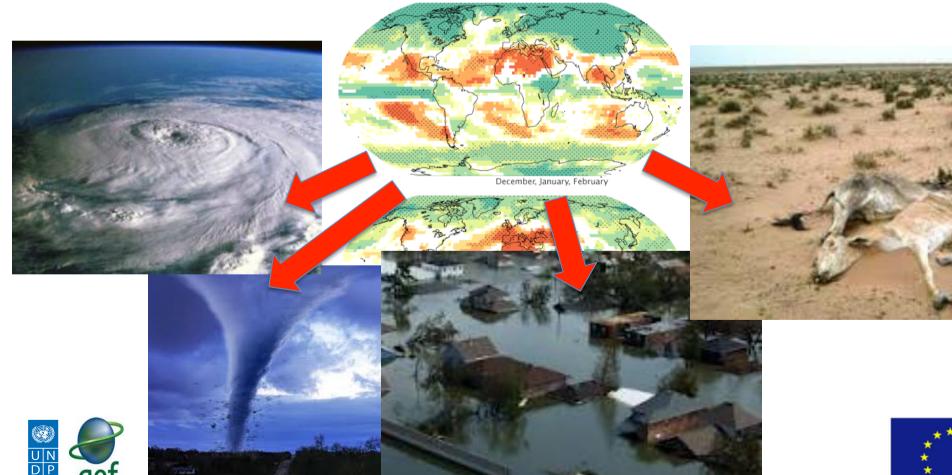
regional and local change in rainfall patterns





Driven by a rise in global temperatures, causing:

regional and local change in rainfall patterns causing frequency and intensity of extreme weather <u>causing</u>:





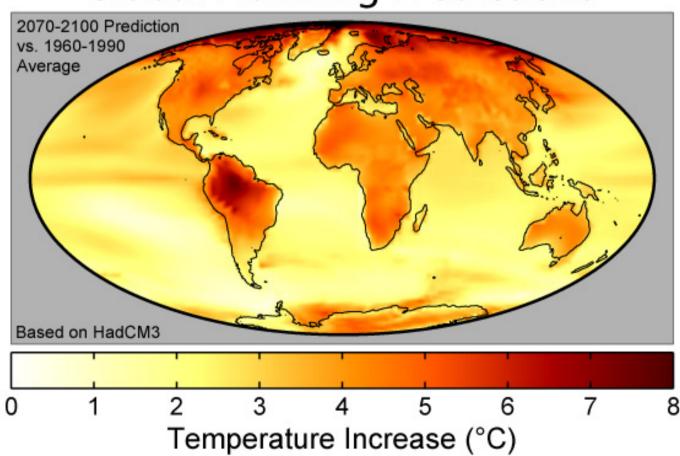




Change in temperature

most areas show a marked increase

Global Warming Predictions



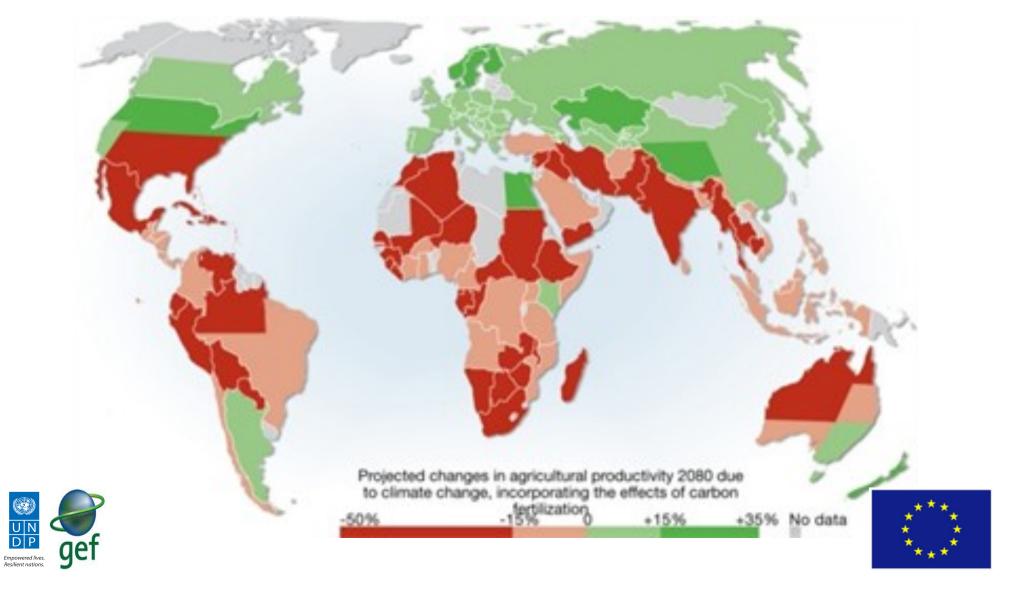






Change in temperature

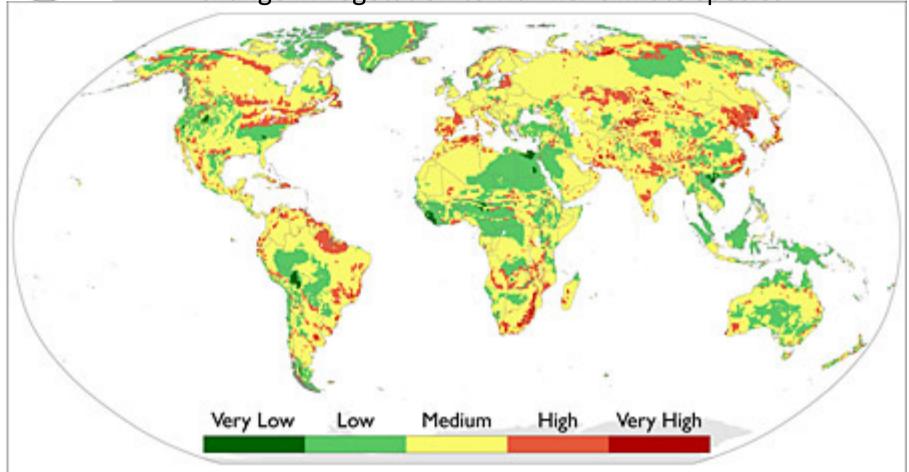
most crop types stressed – lower yield





Change in temperature

change in vegetation to warmer climate species





Ecosystem Vulnerability to Climate Change

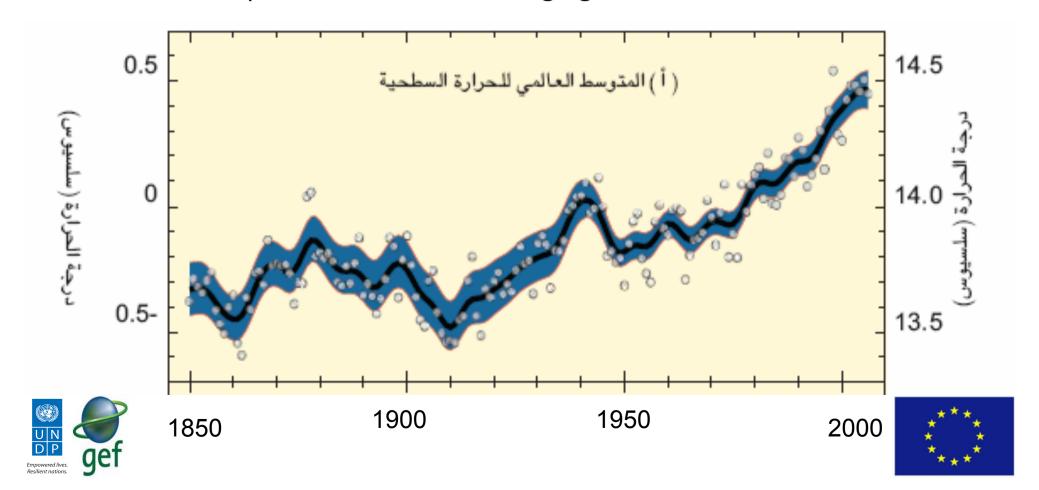
Gonzalez et al. 2010





Change in temperature

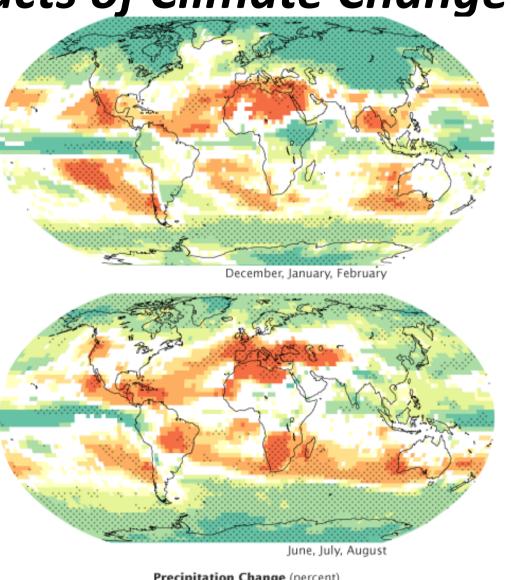
water temperatures increase changing habitat conditions





Change in rainfall patterns

- decrease in mean rainfall in dry areas
- small increase in mean rainfall in temperate / wet areas
- increase in extreme weather (storms)
- tornados and hurricanes
- intense rain / flash floods



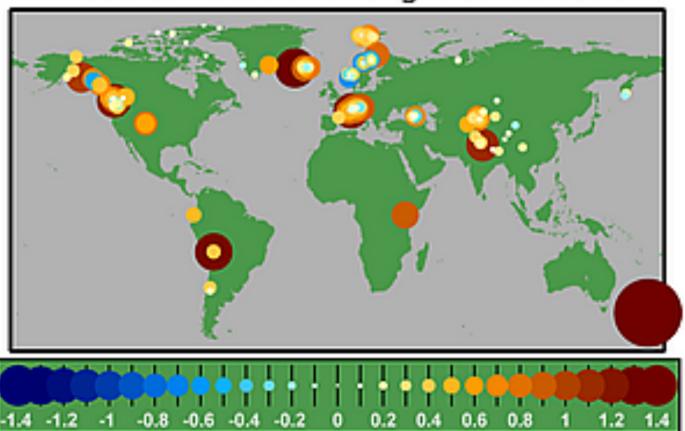






Melting glaciers

Mountain Glacier Changes Since 1970



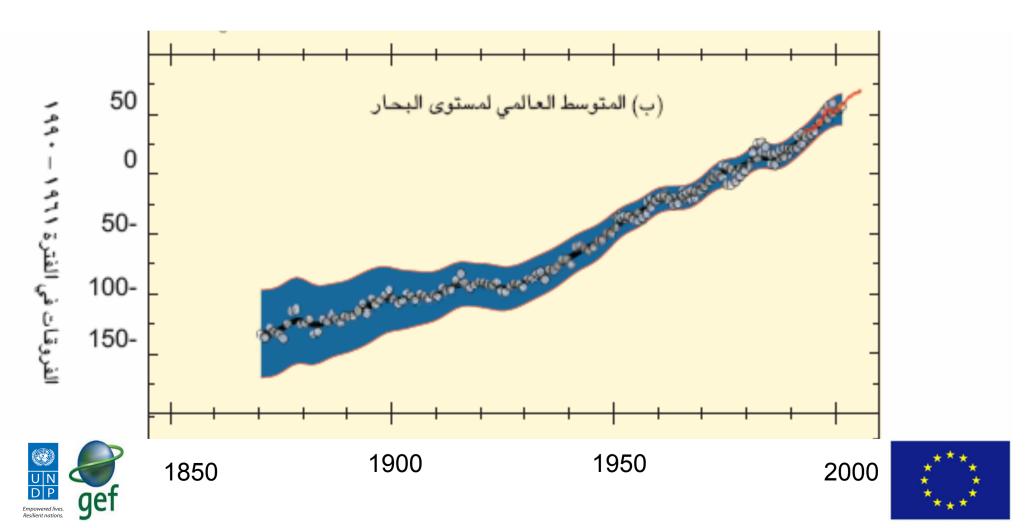








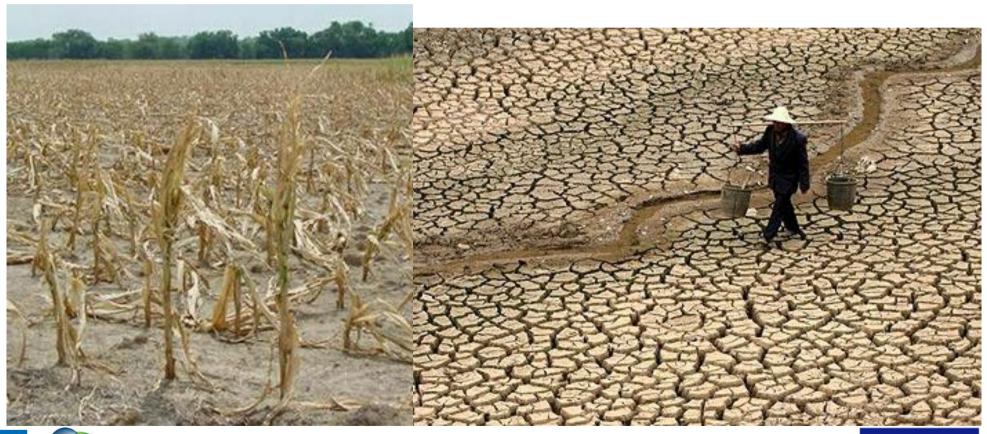
Sea level rise





Why does Climate Change Matter?

Reduced food security









Why does Climate Change Matter?

Lower water availability

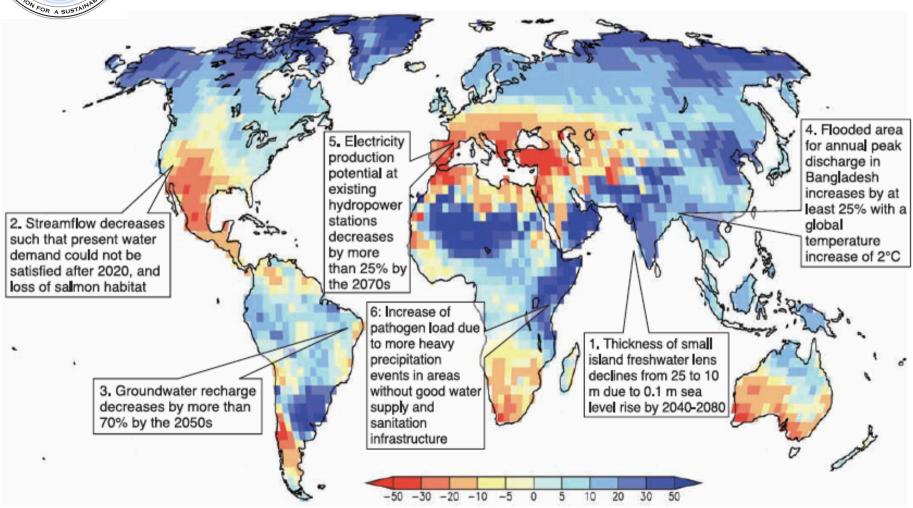
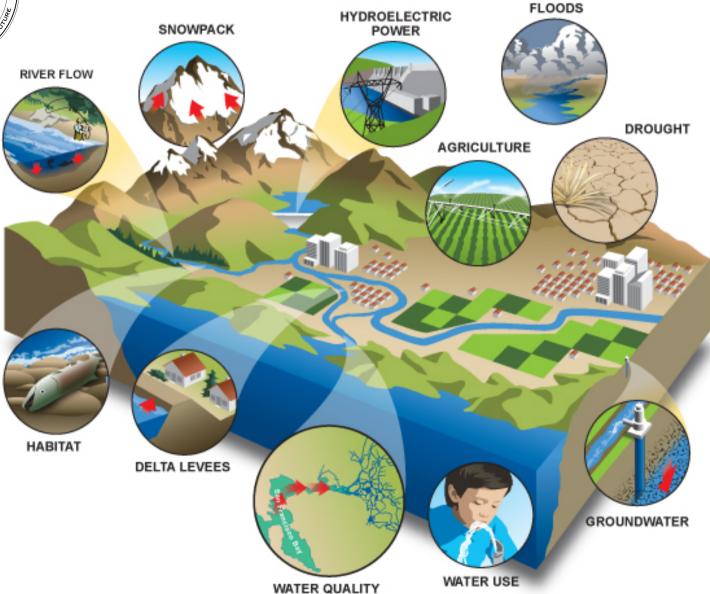


Figure TS.5. Illustrative map of future climate change impacts on freshwater which are a threat to the sustainable development of the affected Background shows ensemble mean change of annual runoff, in percent, between the present (1981-2000) and 2081-2100 for the Spissions scenario; blue denotes increased runoff, red denotes decreased runoff. Underlying map from Nohara et al. (2006) [F3.8].









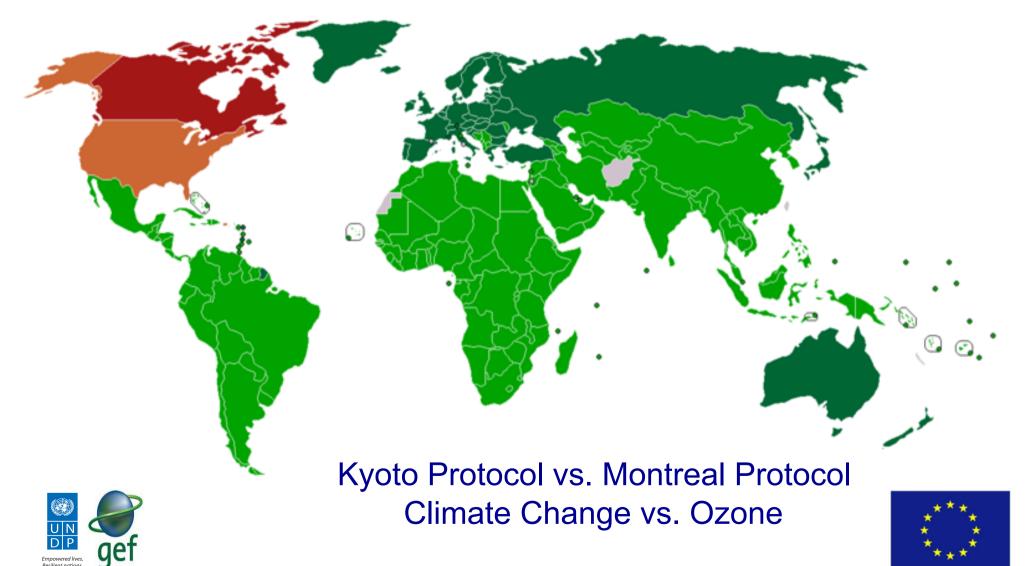


Progress from Kyoto

Dark Green: Annex I & II Ratified

Light Green: Ratified Brown: Not ratified

Dark Brown: Withdrawn





Climate Change Adaptation

Policy of "No Regrets"

"Adaptation actions should prioritize those interventions which are beneficial even without climate change."







Climate Change Issues and Overview

THANK YOU!



