Overview of Climate Change and Impacts

December 11, 2008

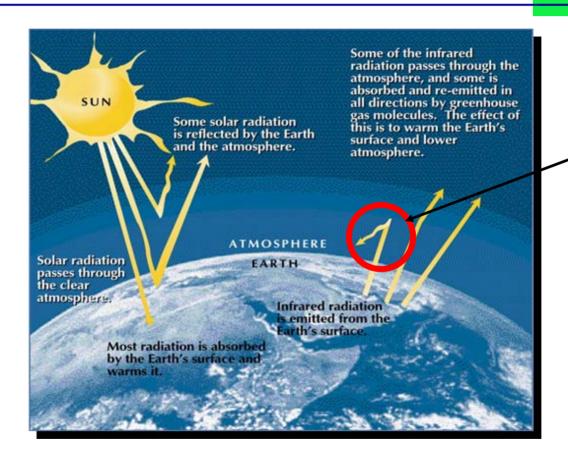
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The Greenhouse Effect



Greenhouse
Gases (GHGs)
cause a
blanket effect,
keeping heat
in the earth's
atmosphere.



Source: U.S. EPA State and Local Climate Change Outreach Kit, March 2000

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

Natural and Anthropogenic*:

- CarbonDioxide(CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous Oxide (N2O),
- Ozone (O3), and
- Water Vapor (H2O)

Anthropogenic:

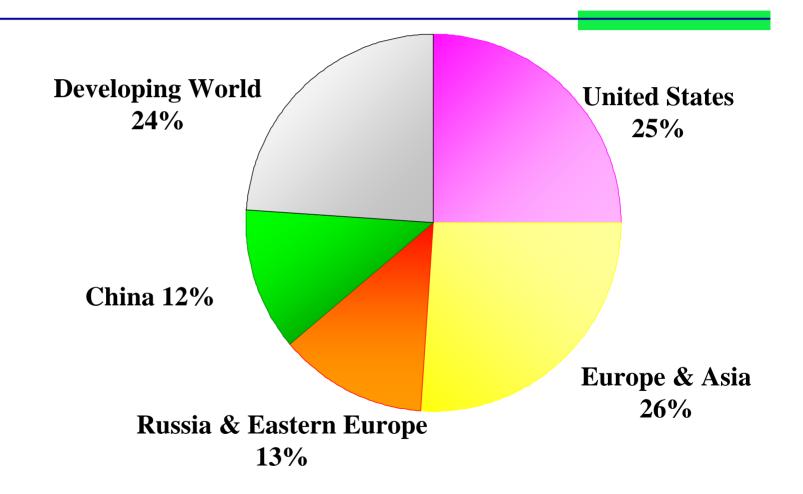
- HFCs
- PFCs
- Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6)
- HCFCs

> Red denotes: AB32 GHGs



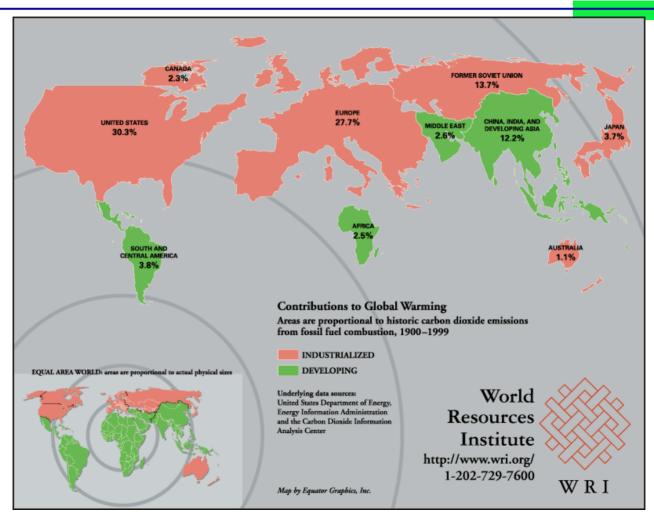
*Caused by humans

World Contributions in 1998



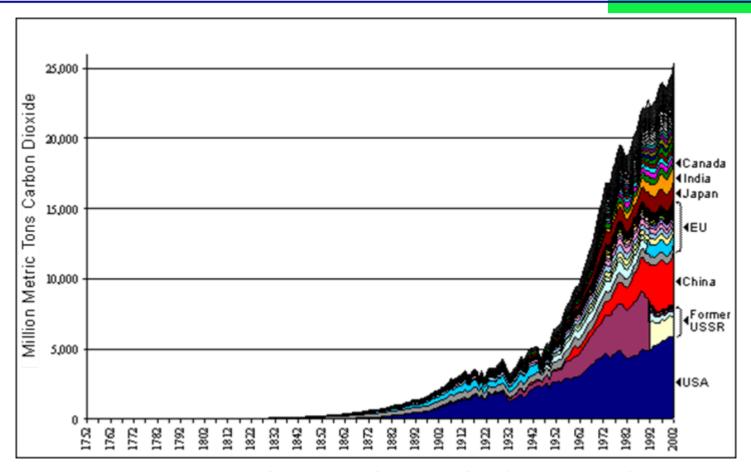


World Contributions





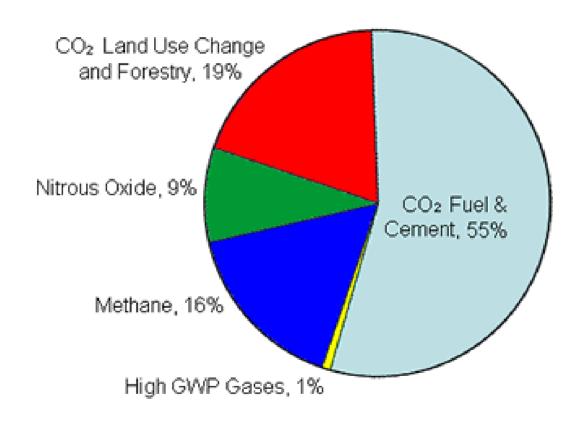
U.S. EPA – Global CO2 Emissions from Fossil Fuel, Cement, and Flaring





Reference: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center

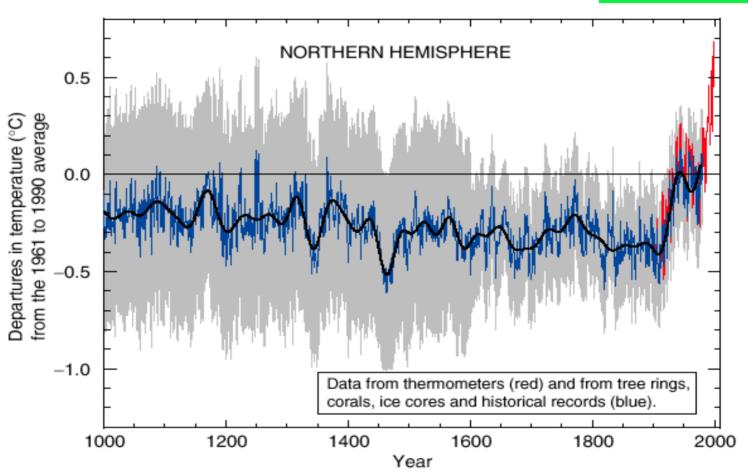
Global GHG Emissions - 2000





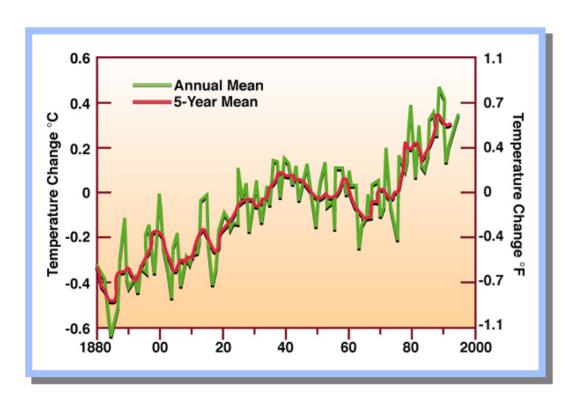
Reference: EPA, Methane to Markets Partnership Fact Sheet Brochure

Measured Temperatures are Rising





Observed Global Surface Air Temperatures



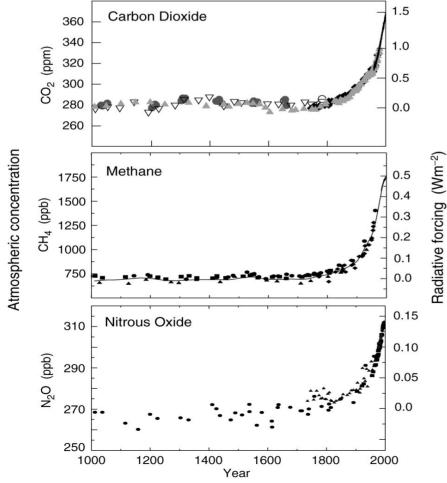
- +1 °C (almost 2 °F) since 1880
- Melting of glaciers
- Sea level rose 4-8"
- +2 to 6 °F predicted by 2100

Source: Adapted from NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York



Industrial Era Impacts on GHGs

(a) Global atmospheric concentrations of three well mixed greenhouse gases



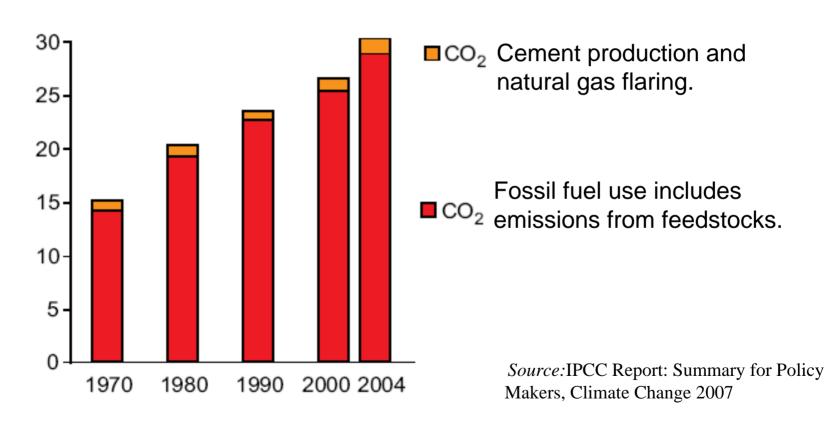
- Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and other pollutants cause global warming
- UN's IPCC* concludes increase in these gases is a result of human activities
- * Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Source: IPCC Report: Summary for Policy Makers, Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis

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The Recent Rise in CO₂ Output





Lyell Glacier, Yosemite Natl. Park



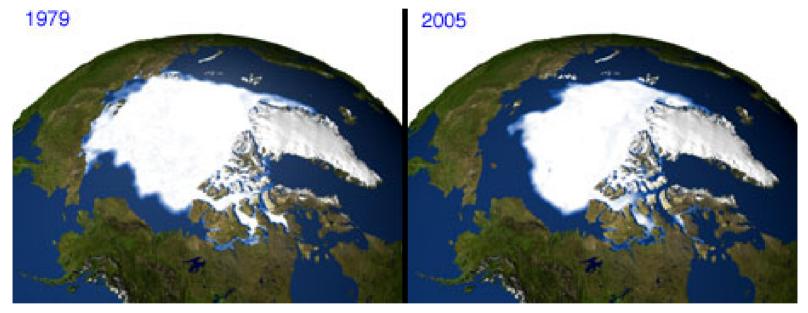
1903

2003





Arctic Minimum Sea Ice, End of Summer, 1979 and 2005

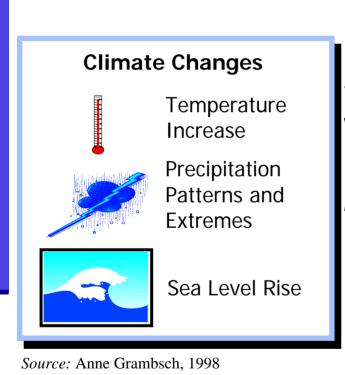


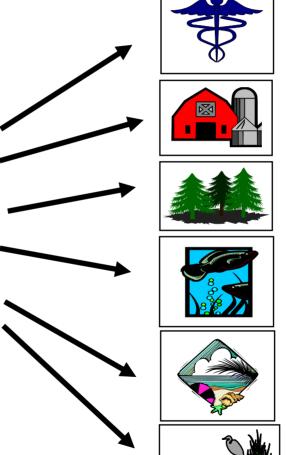
Images courtesy NASA

If global warming continues unabated, computer models predict that the Arctic will have no more sea ice in the summer by 2040.



Potential Climate Change Impacts





Health

Air Quality - Respiratory Illness Weather-related Mortality

Infectious and Tropical Diseases

Agriculture

Crop Yields Irrigation Demands

Forests

Forest Composition Geographic Range of Forests Forest Health and Productivity

Water Resources

Water Supply Water Quality Competition for Water

Coastal Areas

Erosion of Beaches Inundation of Coastal Wetlands Additional Costs to Protect Coastal Communities

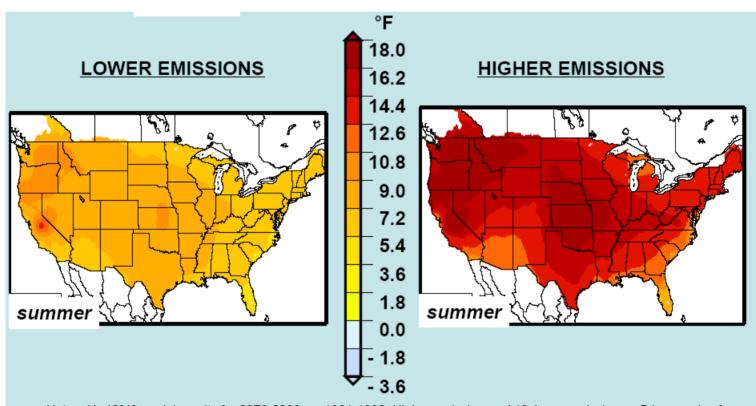
Species and Natural Areas

Loss of Habitat and Species



14

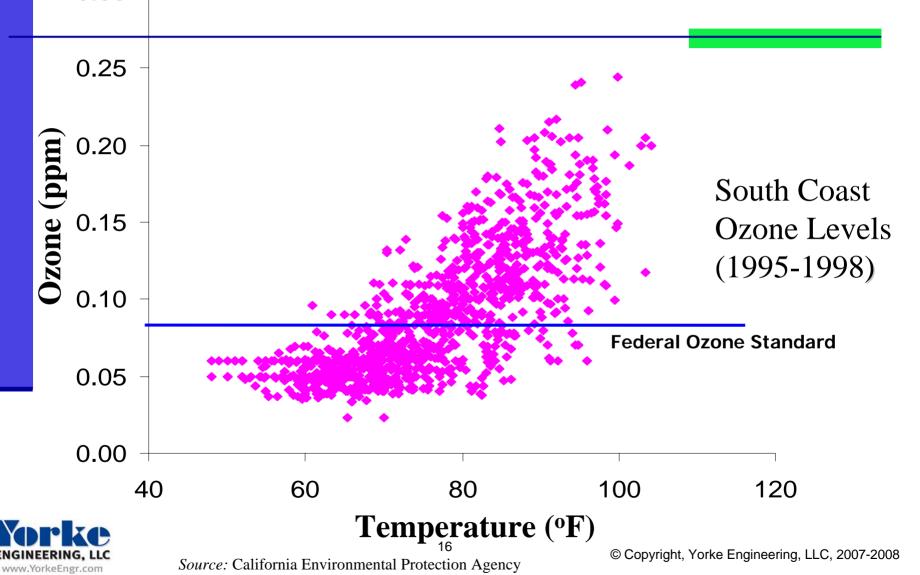
Projected End of Century Increases (Summer Average)



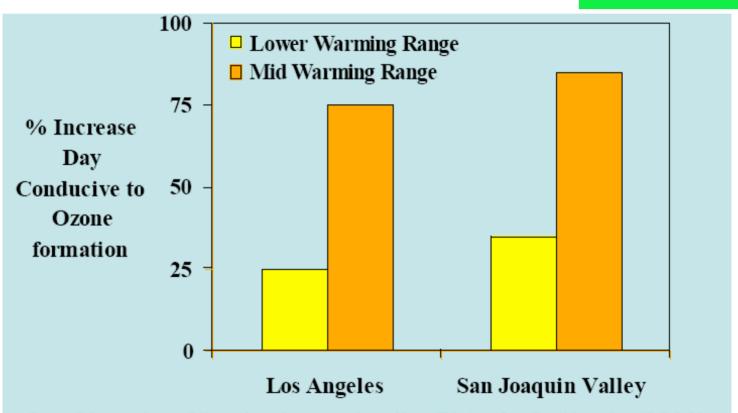
Notes: HadCM3 model results for 2070-2099 vs. 1961-1990. Higher emissions = A1fi; lower emissions = B1 scenarios from IPCC Third Assessment Report. Downscaled results from E. Maurer (http://www.engr.scu.edu/~emaurer/index.shtml).



Hotter Climate Increases Urban Smog



Ozone Increase is Dependant on Warming Range

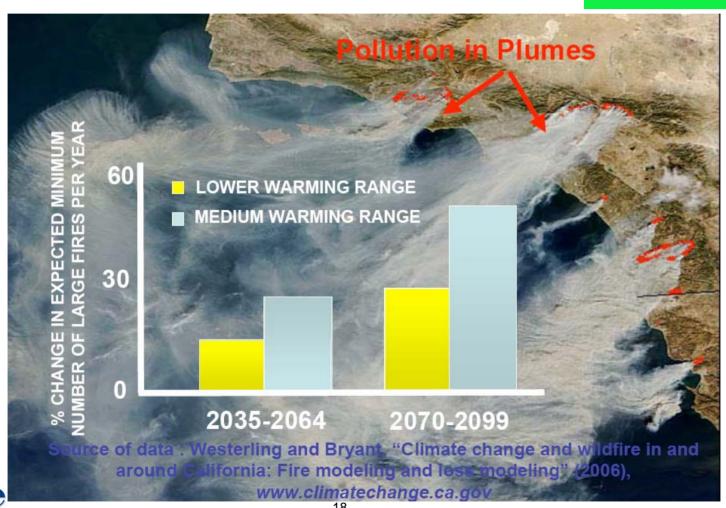




Data from GFDL B1 and A2 runs. SOURCE: Kleeman et al. 2006



Expected Increases in Wildfires



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Resources and More Information

- CARB: http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/cc.htm
- IPCC: http://www.ipcc.ch/
- U.S. EPA: http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/index.html
- PEW Center: http://www.pewclimate.org/

