

A Glimpse into
Earth Systems and Climate Change

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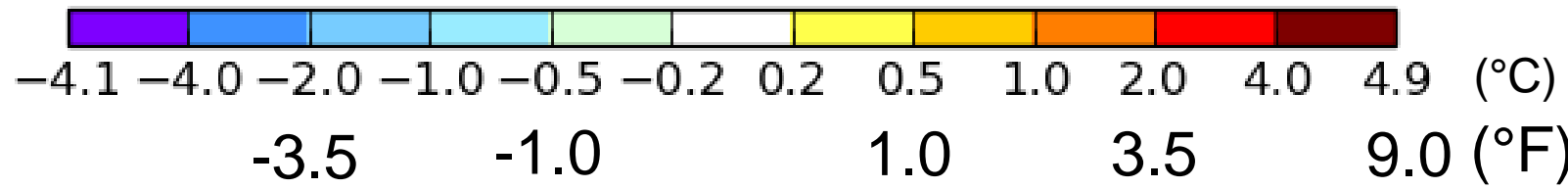
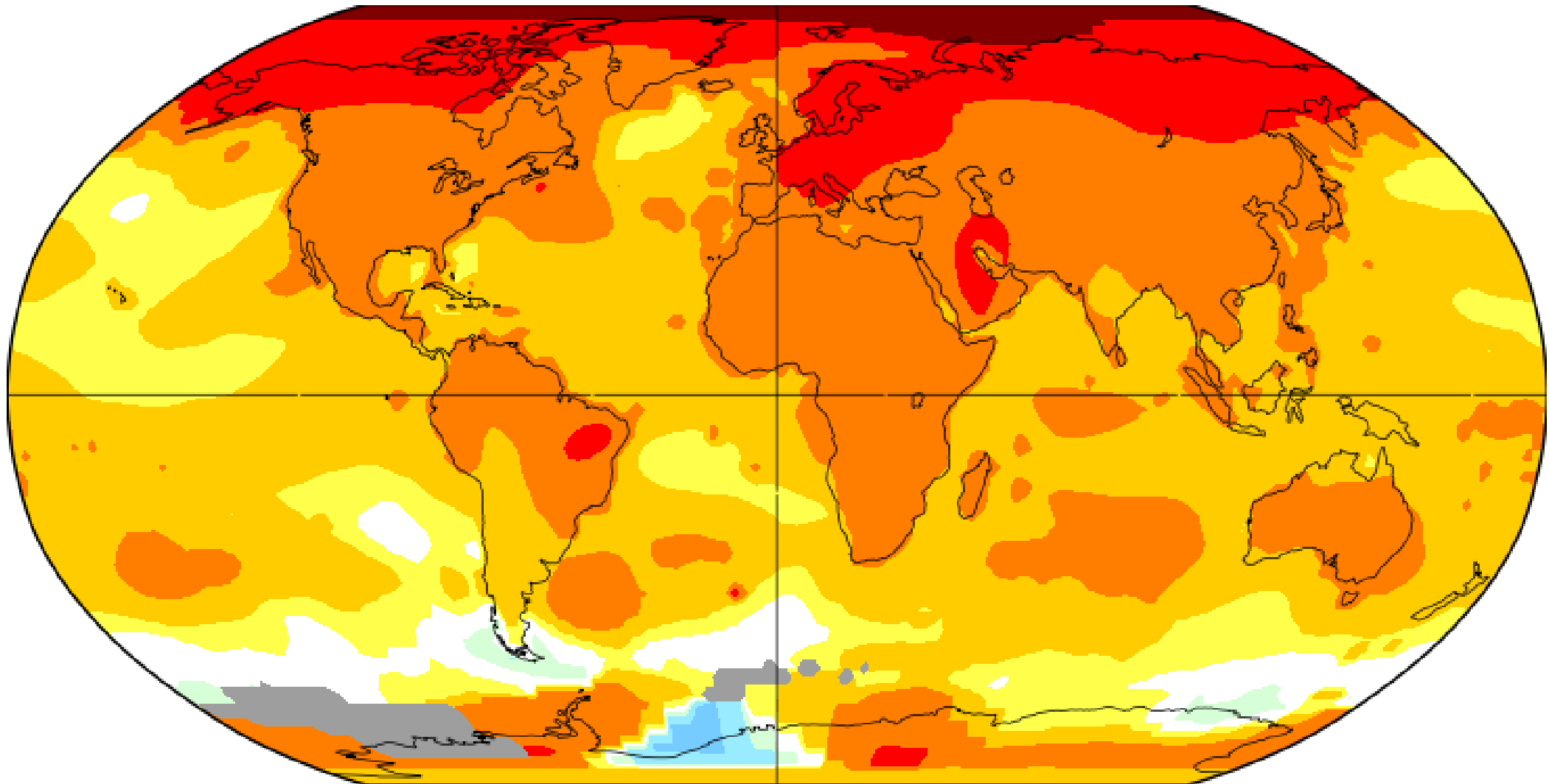
Objectives

1. How do we know climate is changing?
2. Are we humans to blame?
3. How did Covid lockdowns affect emissions?
4. What can we do about this?

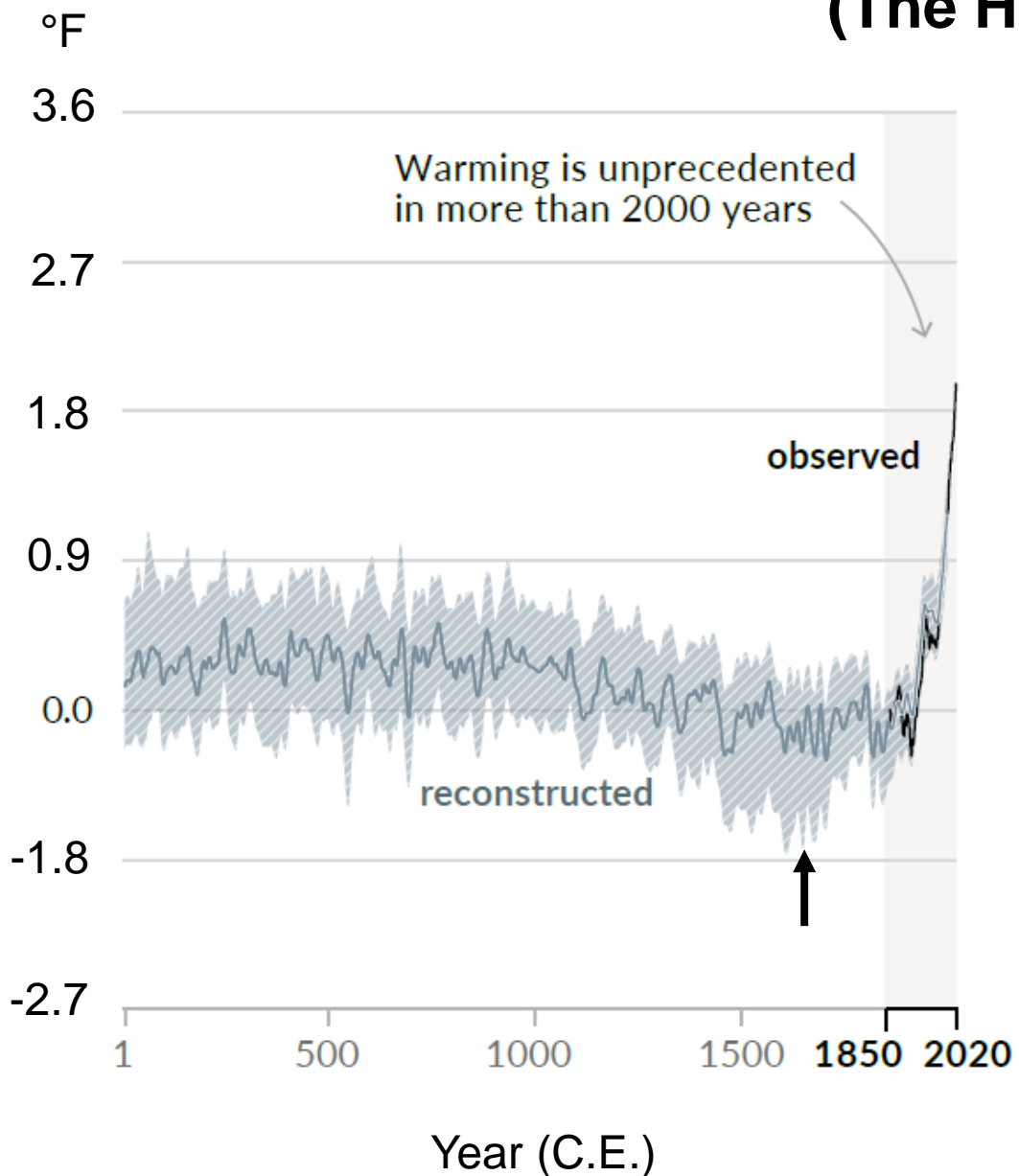
Question 1: How do we know climate is changing?

Temperature change 1960-2019

(The Instrument Record)



Little Ice Age During the 15th-18th Centuries (The Historical Record)



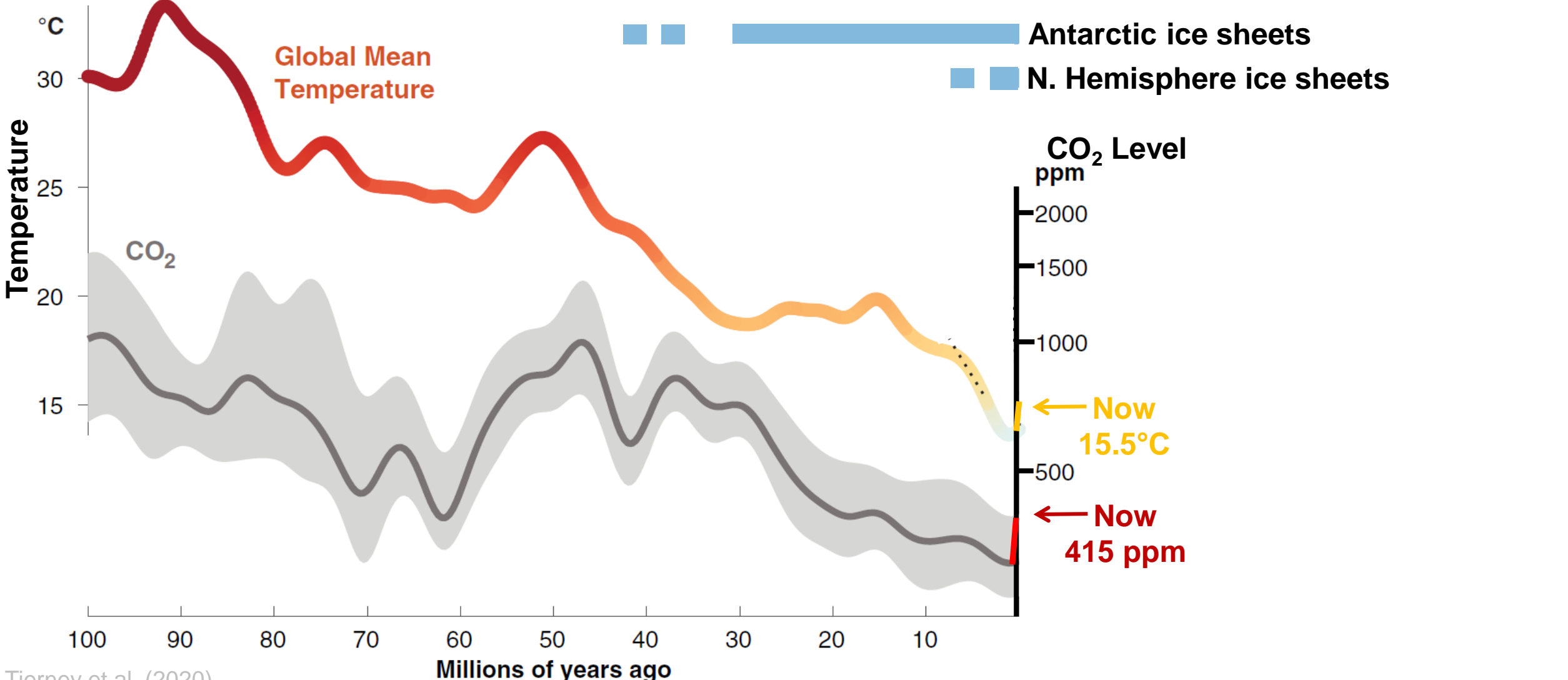
Washington Crossing the Delaware (E. Leutze, 1851)

Paleoclimate Perspectives from Earth's History

(The Geologic Record)

Over the last 100 million years:

- CO₂ levels are typically higher than today
- Temperatures were much higher than today



Tierney et al. (2020)

Paleoclimate Perspectives from Earth's History

(The Geologic Record)

What did ancient landscapes look like?

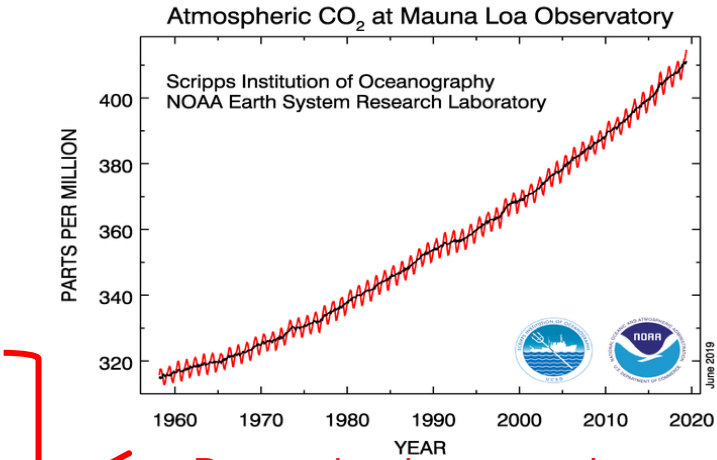
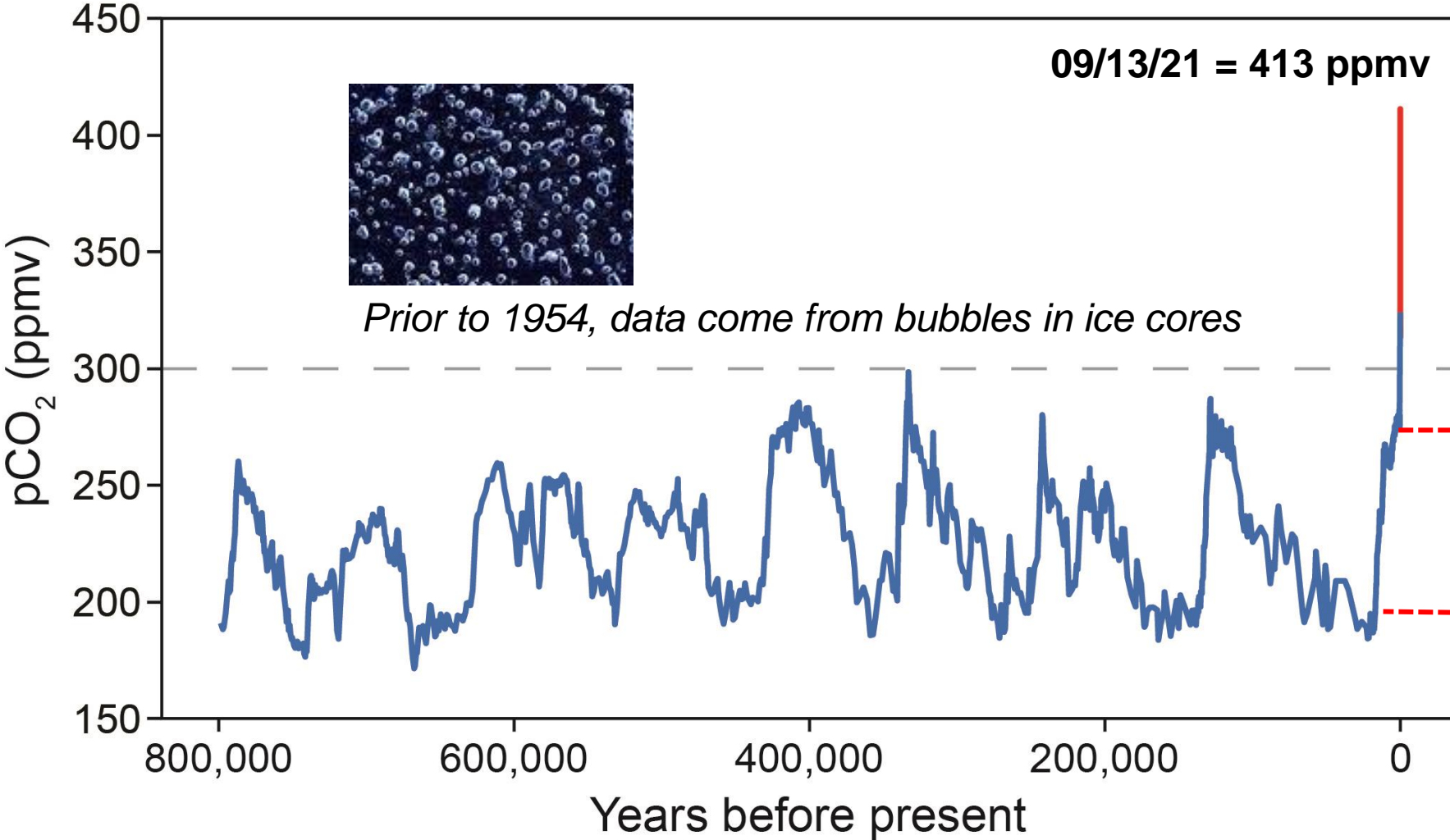
- *An analog is a representative example from a different time or place*
- *55 Million years ago, the Arctic Circle looked like South Carolina*
- *Thus, South Carolina is a modern analog for the Eocene Arctic*



We are possibly on a pathway that would return us back to that climate state

Question 2: Are Humans to Blame?

Atmospheric CO₂ measurements: Long Term



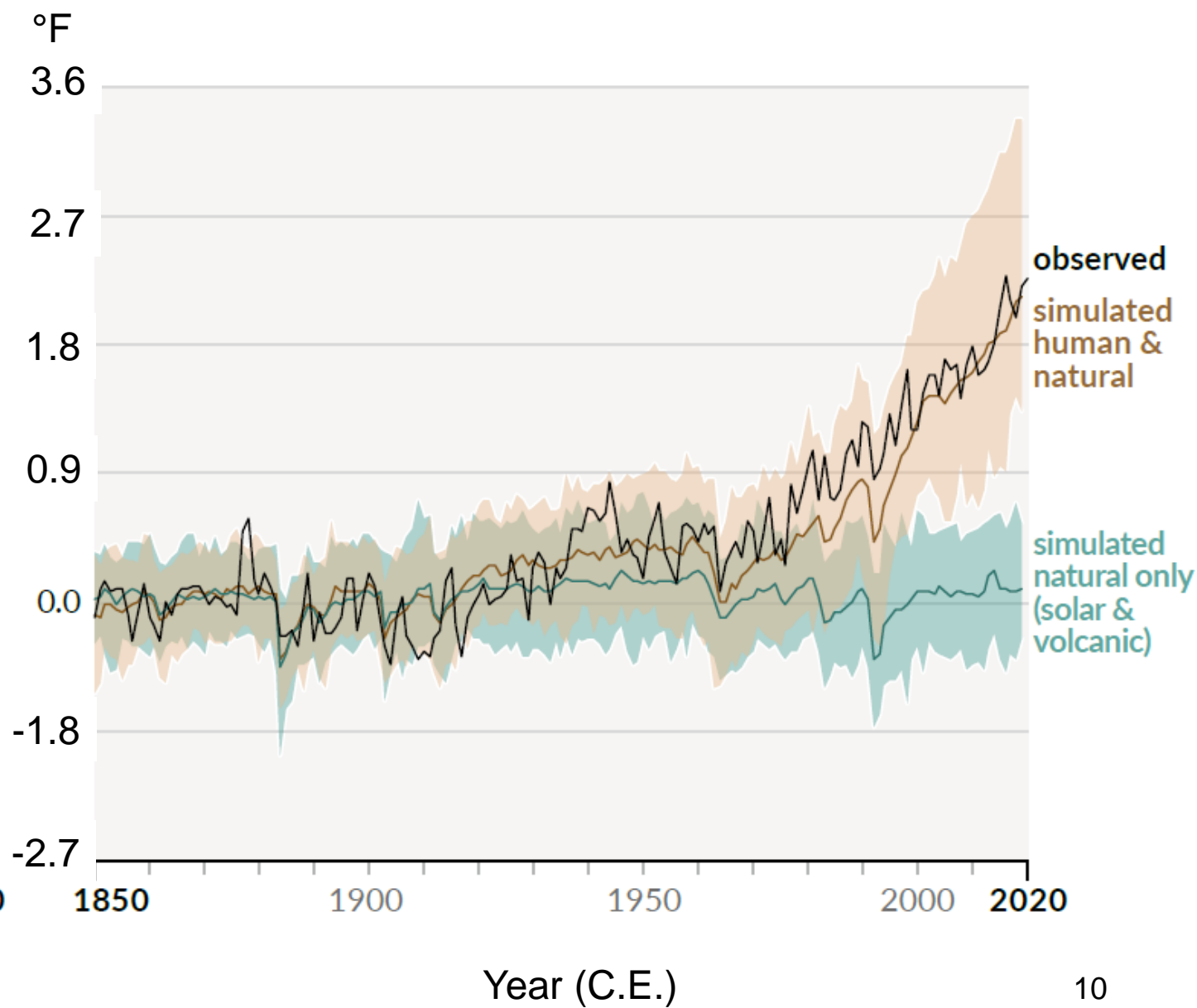
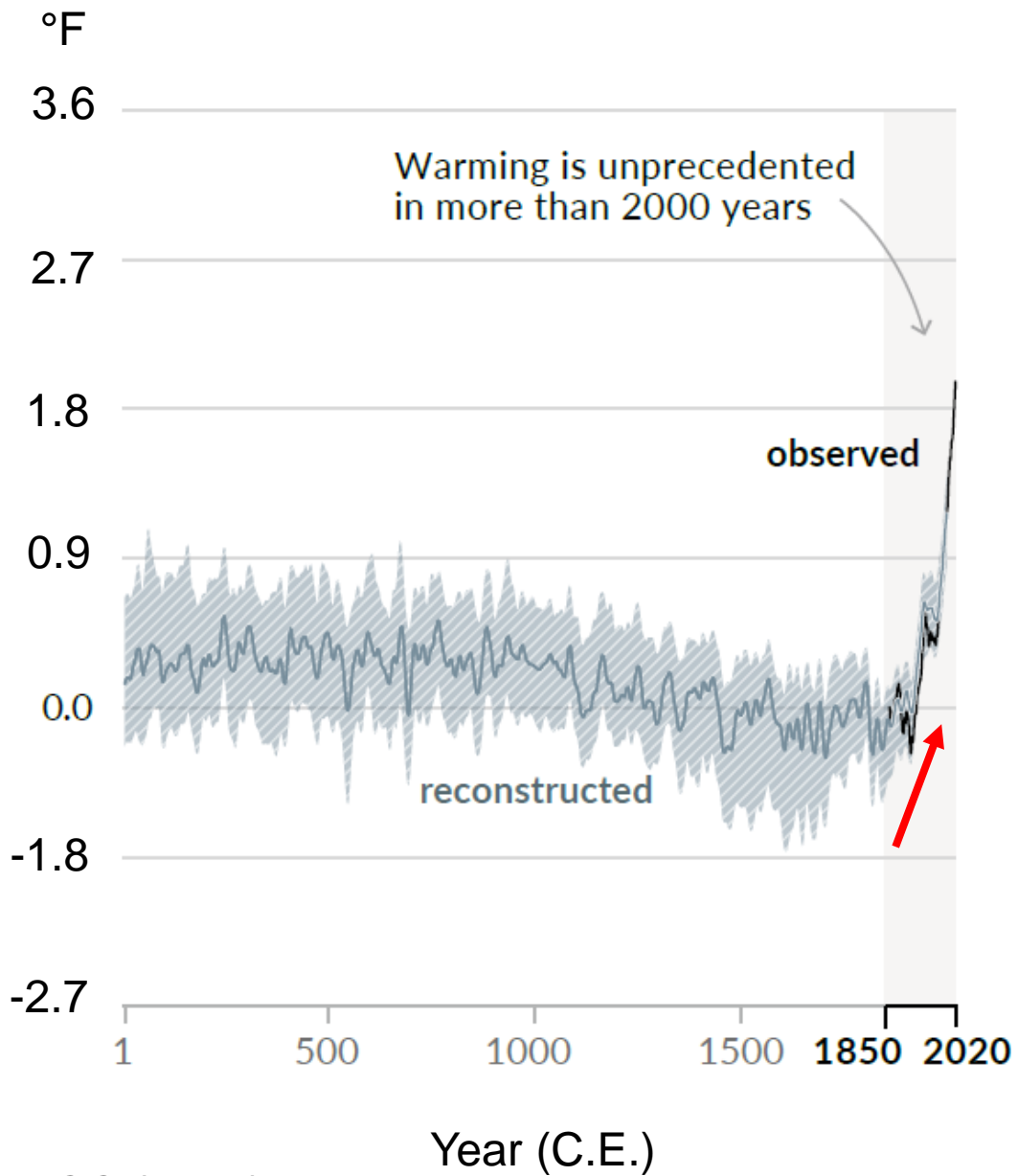
Recent rise documented at Mauna Loa

pre-industrial = 280 ppmv (~ the year 1750)

Last ice age = 180 ppmv (~ 18-24 thousand years ago)

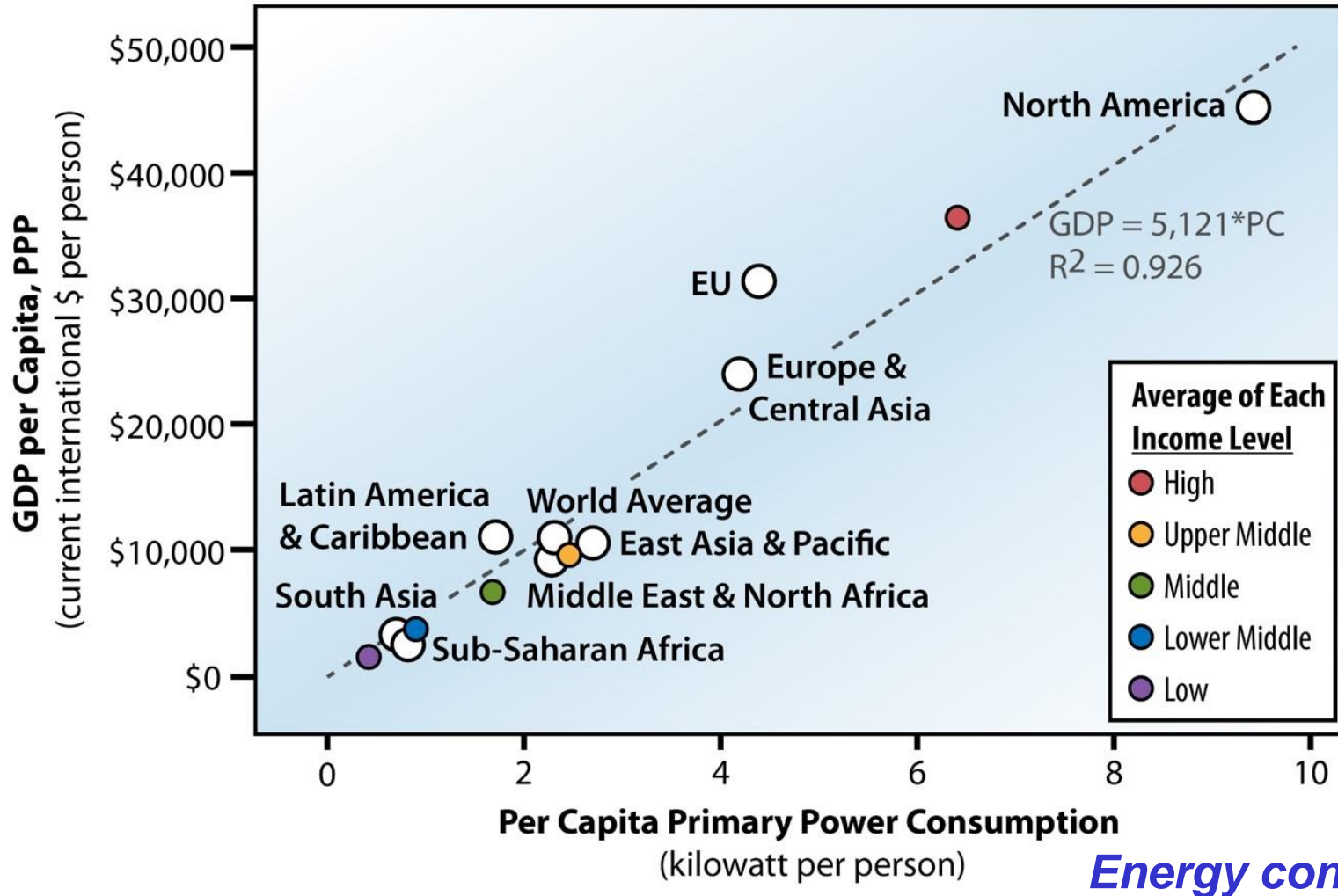
Mauna Loa data: Keeling and Keeling, 2018
Ice core data sources: Petit et al., 1999; Monnin et al., 2001; Pepin et al., 2001; Raynaud et al., 2005; Seigenthaler et al., 2005; Lüthi et al., 2008

Question 2: Are Humans to Blame?



Richer countries use more energy per person

Standard of living (income)

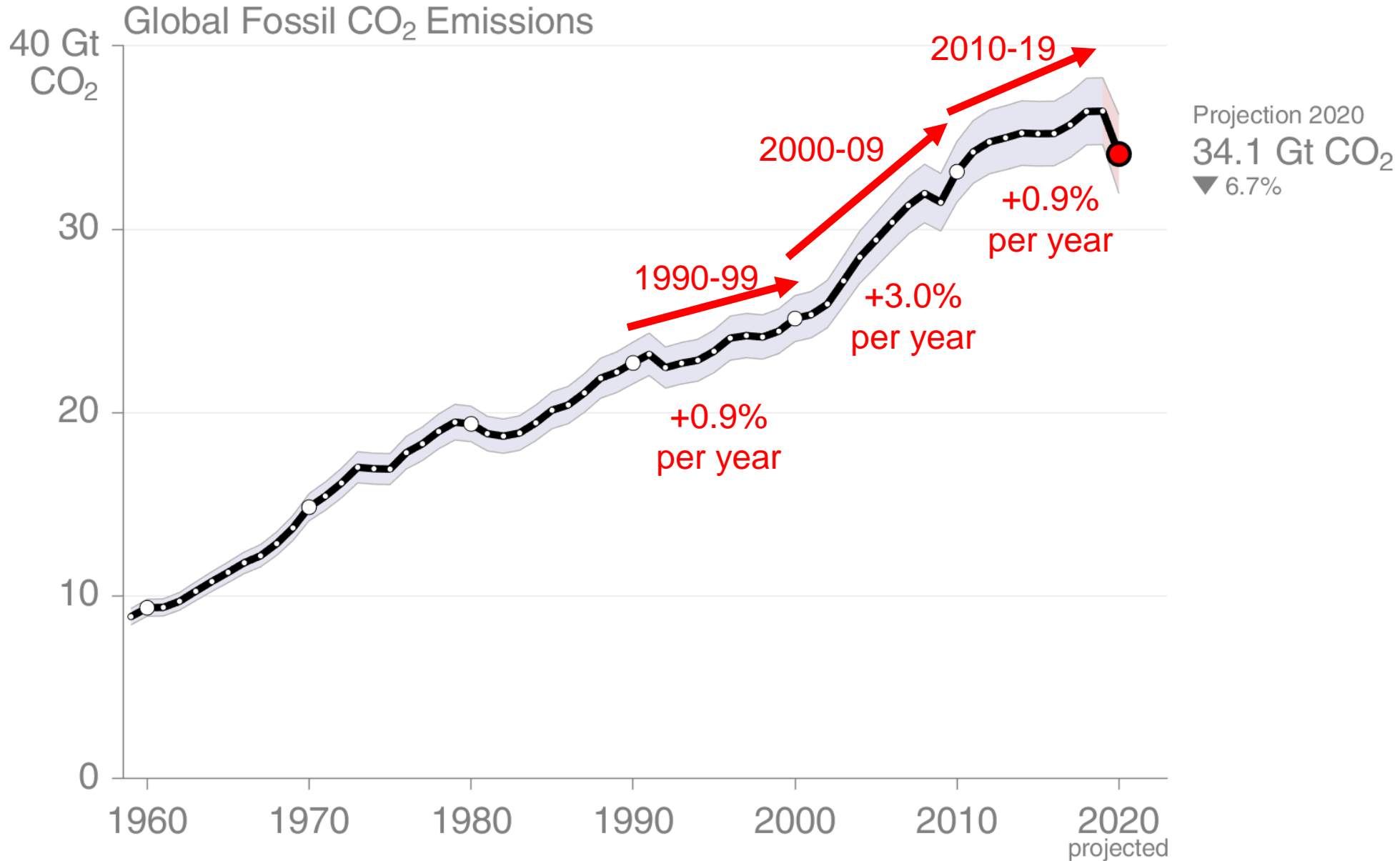


As less developed countries become more developed, with a higher standard of living, their energy consumption will increase

However, blaming a region like Sub-Saharan Africa ignores our current and historical role in changing Earth's atmosphere

Question 3:
**How did Covid lockdowns impact
greenhouse gas emissions?**

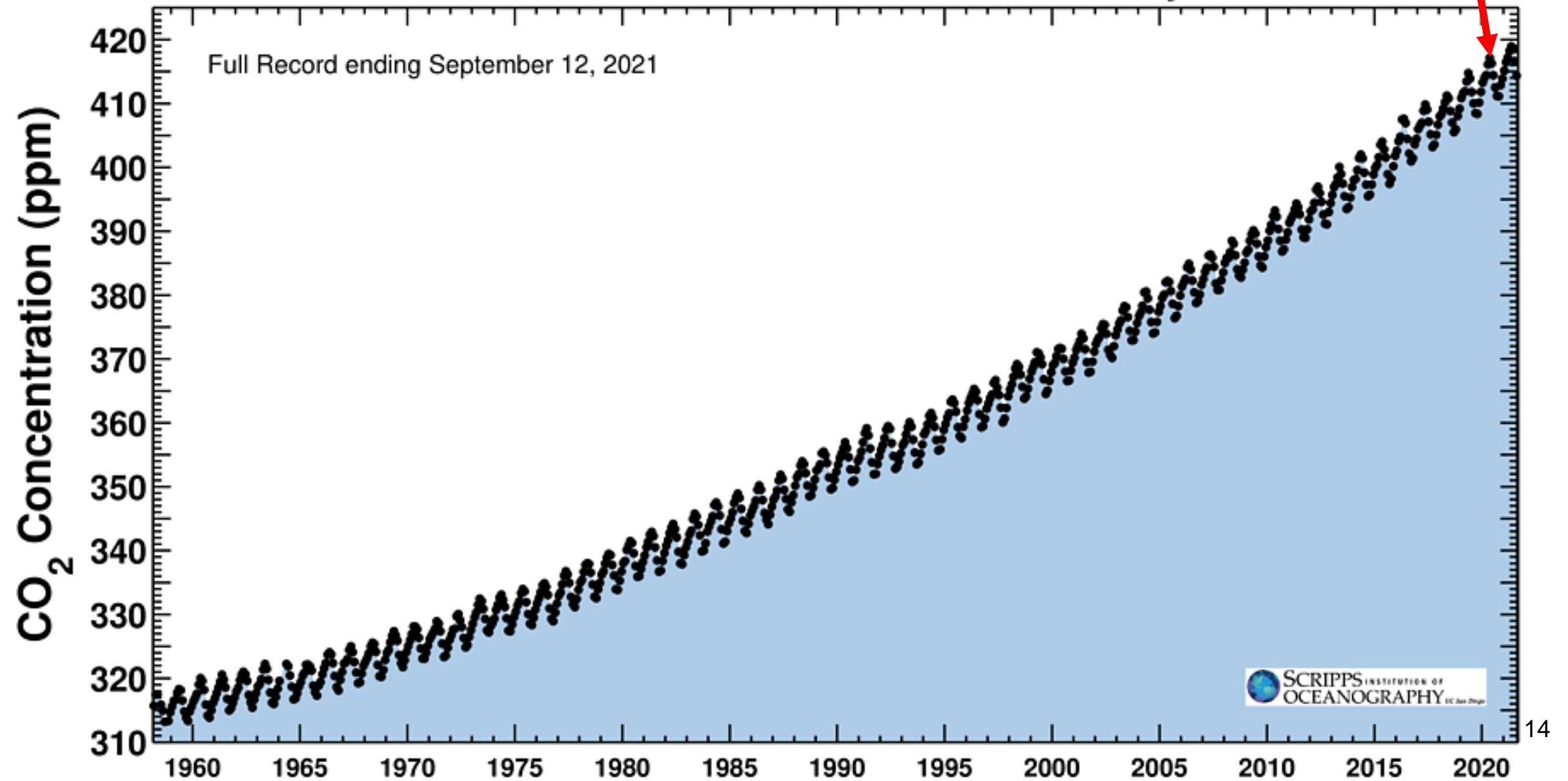
Effect of Covid lockdowns on Annual Emissions



September 12, 2021

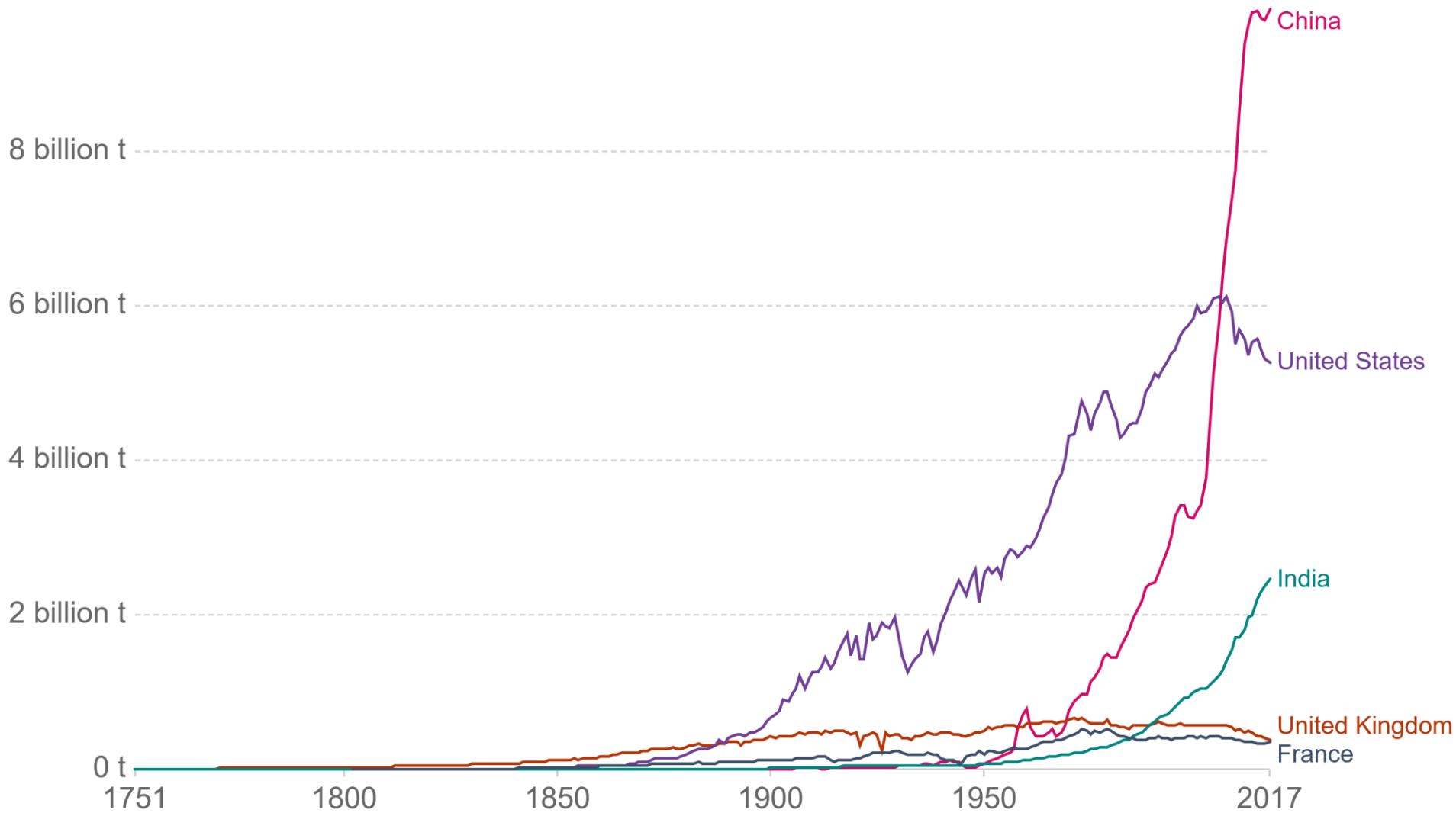
Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory

Covid recovery =
CO₂ trend recovery



Annual CO₂ emissions (2018)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cement production. Land use change is not included.



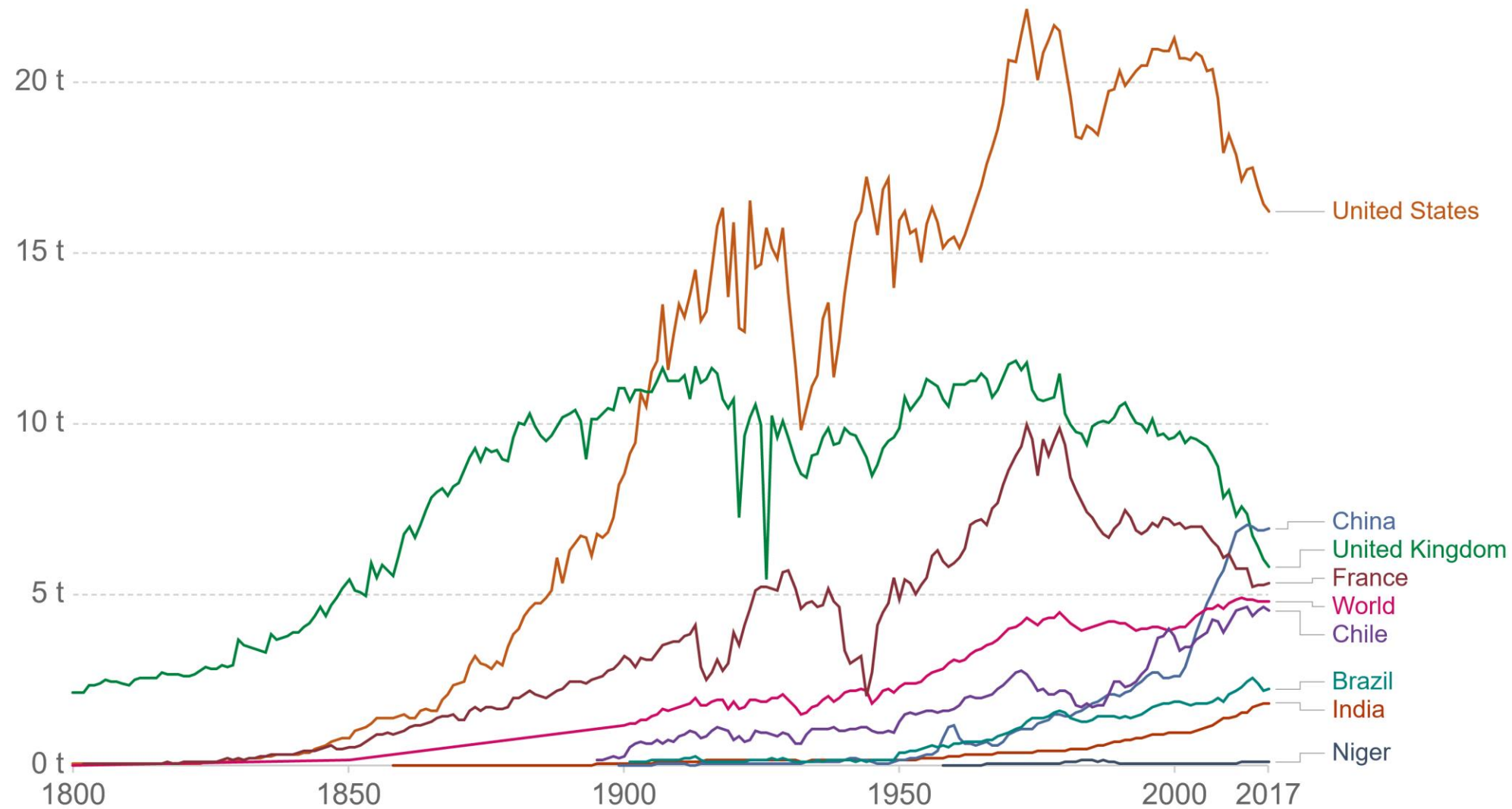
Source: Global Carbon Project; Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre (CDIAC)

Note: CO₂ emissions are measured on a production basis, meaning they do not correct for emissions embedded in traded goods.

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions/ • CC BY

Per capita CO₂ emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cement production. Land use change is not included.



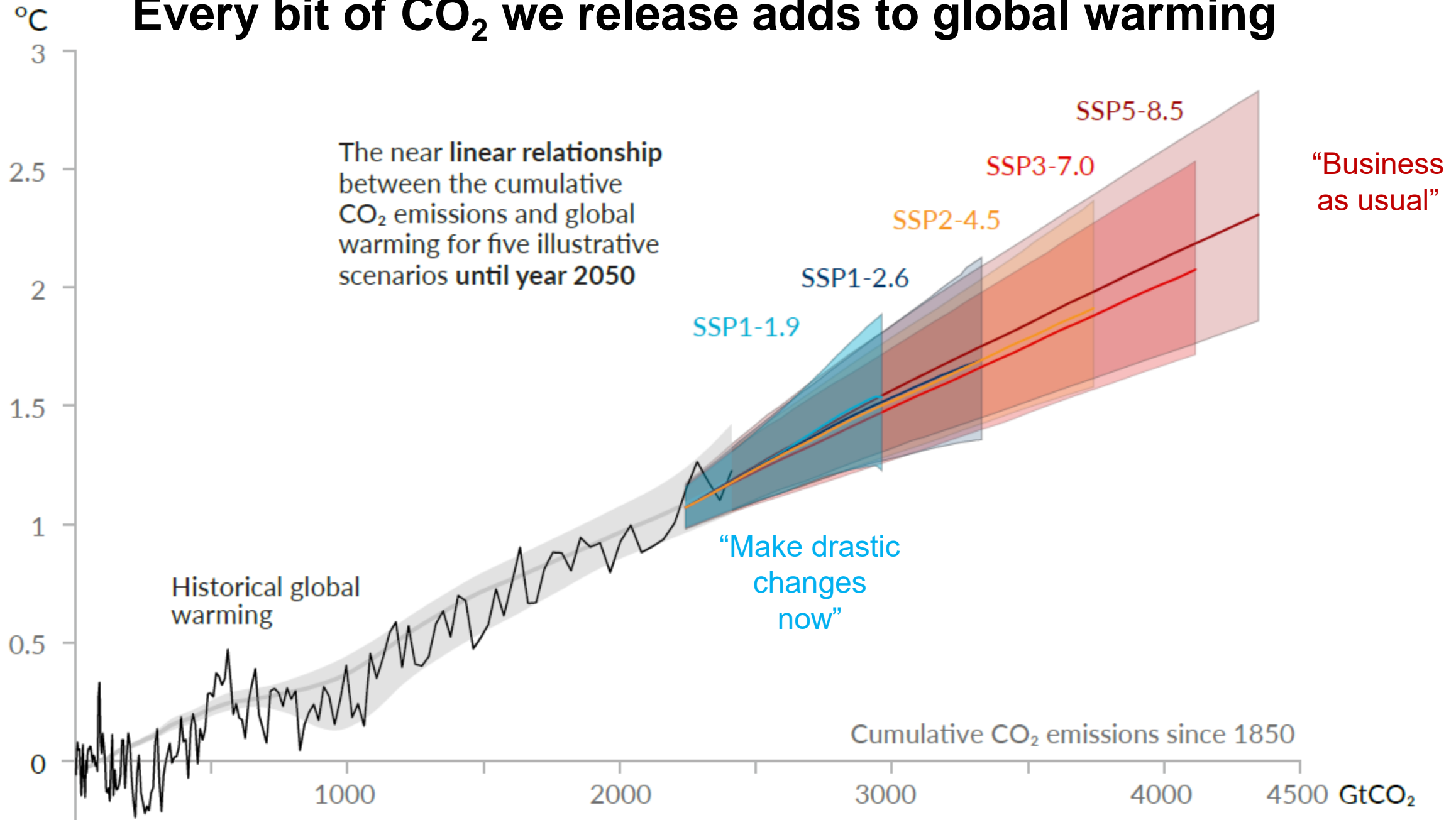
Source: OWID based on CDIAC; Global Carbon Project; Gapminder & UN

Note: CO₂ emissions are measured on a production basis, meaning they do not correct for emissions embedded in traded goods.

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions/ • CC BY

Question 4:
What can we do about it?

Every bit of CO₂ we release adds to global warming



Temperature

Mid-21st Century

Reduced emissions

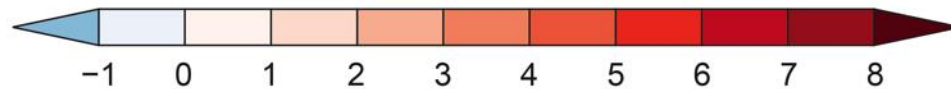
Increased emissions

Late 21st Century

Reduced emissions

Increased emissions

Change in Temperature (°F)

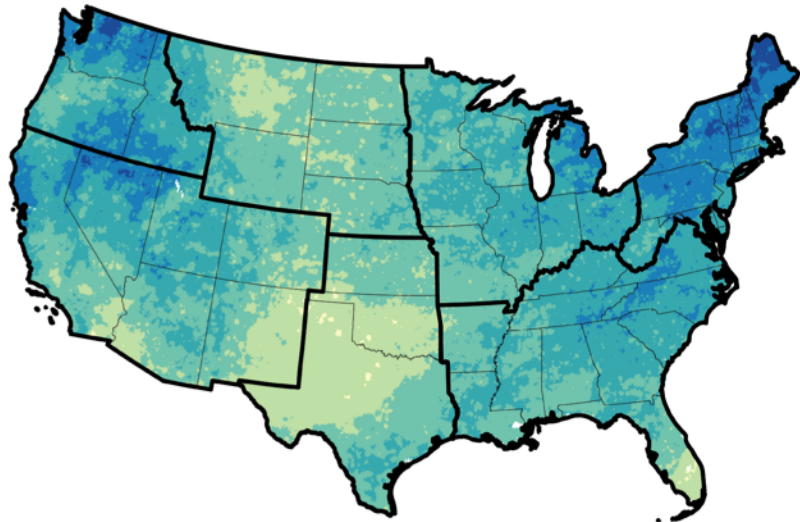


Rainfall

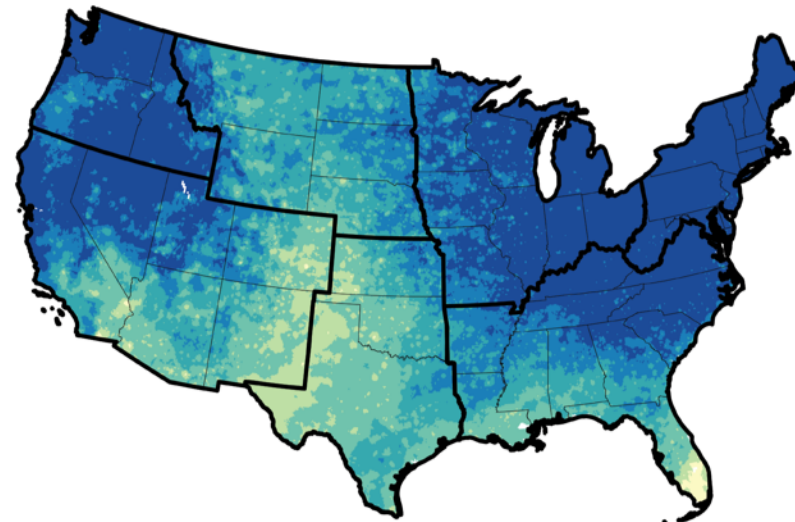
More of our rainfall budget will occur in extreme downpours

Projected Change in Total Annual Precipitation
Falling in the Heaviest 1% of Events by Late 21st Century

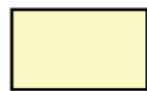
Reduced emissions



Increased emissions



Change (%)



<0



0-9



10-19



20-29



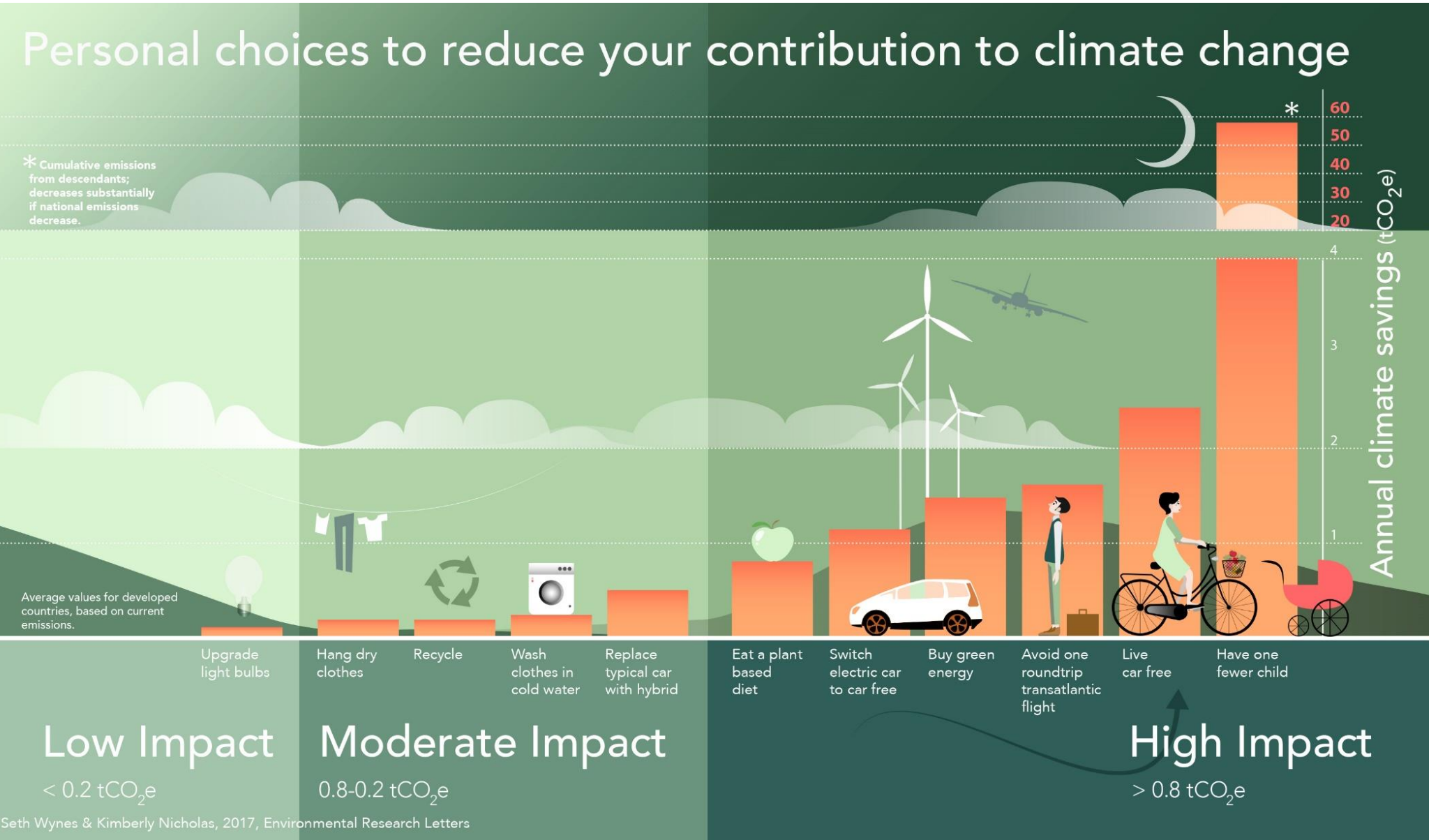
30-39



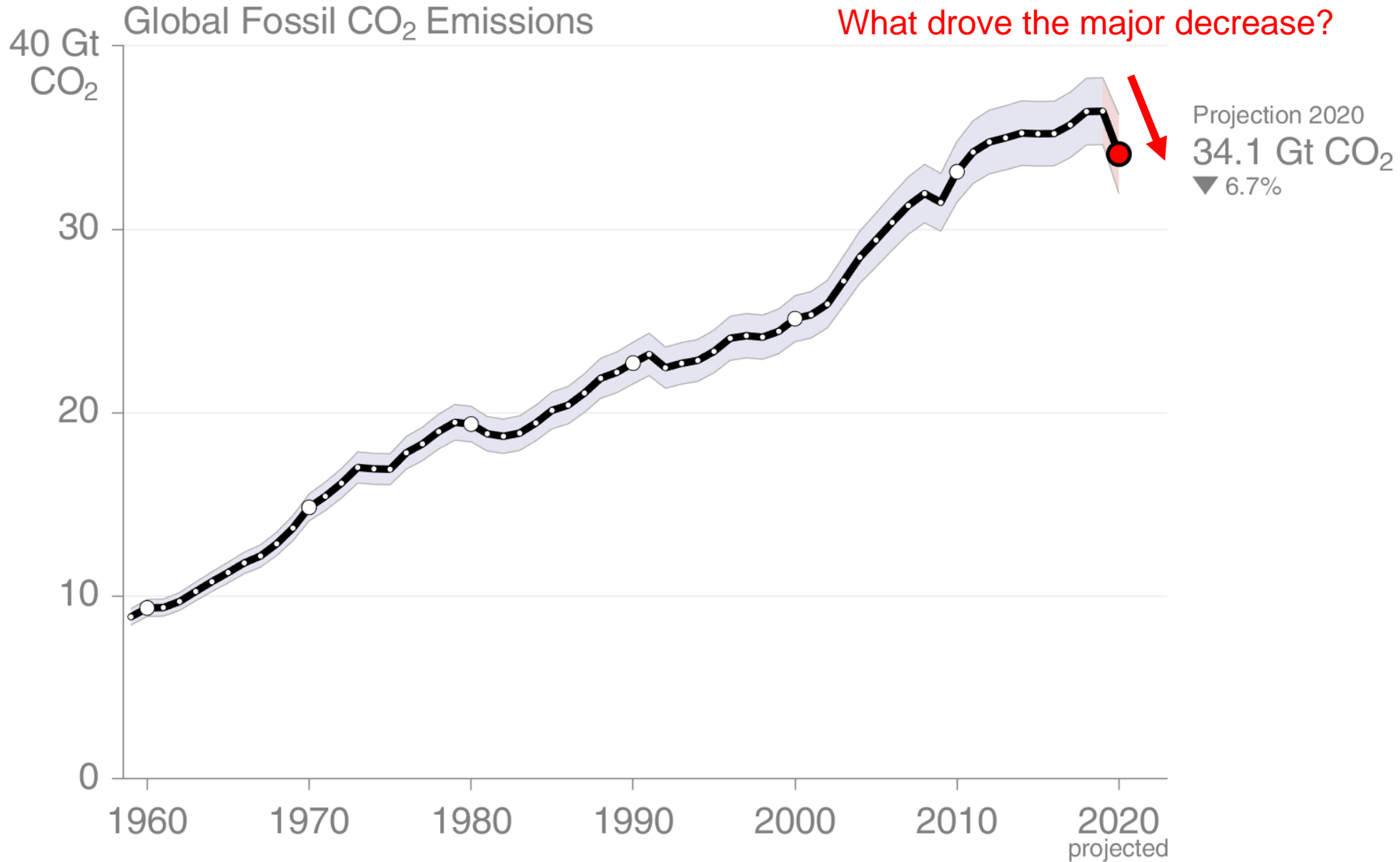
40+

What can you do? *Mitigate and Adapt.*

Personal decisions matter....but policy changes by government and industry leaders are essential.

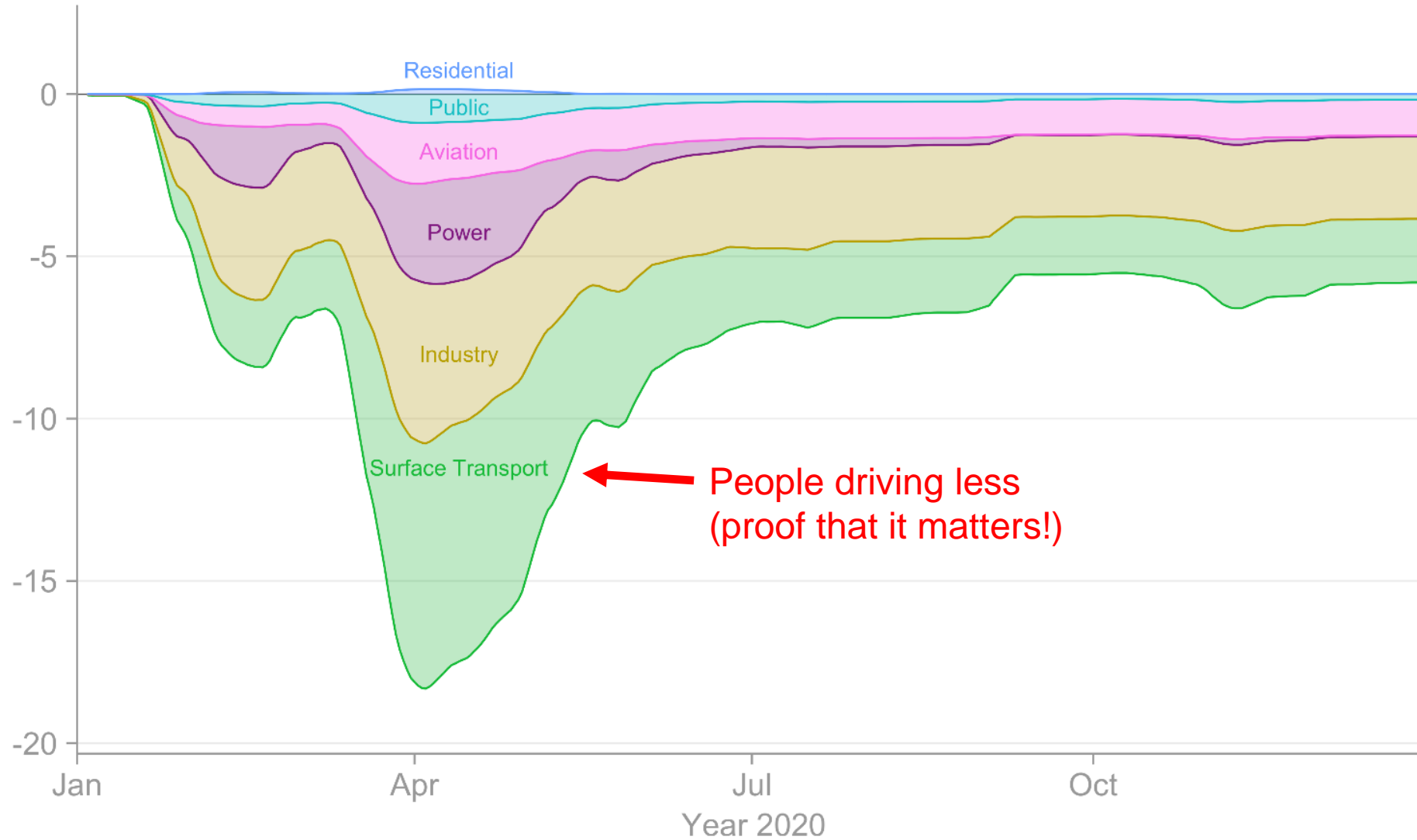


Effect of Covid lockdowns on Annual Emissions



Effect of Covid lockdowns on Annual Emissions

Global daily fossil CO₂ emissions
MtCO₂ day⁻¹



Thank you!

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<https://sites.google.com/view/lukenslabjmu>

References for content in the talk:

IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

Tierney, J. E., Poulsen, C. J., Montañez, I. P., Bhattacharya, T., Feng, R., Ford, H. L., ... & Zhang, Y. G. (2020). Past climates inform our future. *Science*, 370(6517).

Here are some useful links that folks may be interested to explore:

Our World in Data (<https://ourworldindata.org/>),

Global Carbon Project (<https://www.globalcarbonproject.org/>),

Global CO2 Monitoring (<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends/>),

Daily CO2 data (<https://www.co2.earth/>),

What Will Climate Feel Like in 60 Years App (<https://fitzlab.shinyapps.io/cityapp/>),

How Much Hotter is Your Hometown Than When You Were Born - NY Times

(<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2018/08/30/climate/how-much-hotter-is-your-hometown.html>),

Realtime weather data - the Earth model (<https://earth.nullschool.net/>),

Climate Reanalyzer - puts today's weather conditions in perspective, every day

(<https://climatereanalyzer.org/>)