



### Climate Catastrophe Ahead Can we still stop it?

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### Mount Holly Conservation Trust August 14, 2019



# Outline

- Science of climate change
  - Global and local
  - What is happening to Vermont?
- The catastrophe we face
  - How can we stabilize the climate?
  - What are our responsibilities?
    - To our children
    - To the Earth
  - Will we sacrifice them to preserve "Business as Usual"

# **Strategies for Resilience**

- Understand technical/ecological issues
  - And place great value on future
- Engineer for efficiency and resilience
  - <u>Reject:</u> "cost effective for today's bottom line"
- Spend \$1 trillion on climate resilience – saves \$60 trillion later this century
- If we ignore climate change
  - costs to human civilization and Earth's ecosystem catastrophic
- Community resilience & resistance!

# **Fundamentals**

- Burning fossil fuels: transforming climate
  - Many water cycle amplifying feedbacks
  - Heading for high CO<sub>2</sub> "Carboniferous era climate"
  - Climate extremes increasing.
  - Severe weather costs: \$300B in US last year
  - Decadal to centennial long timescales
- Avoidance of responsibility for decades
  - Politicians, professionals, public
  - <u>Climate change</u>: <u>Incompatible with business-as-usual</u>
- Linked to unmanaged technology
  - Soluble by changing system guidelines
  - Create efficient society, based on renewable energy
- <u>Choices are value based: moral issue</u>
  - Beyond science and economics
  - <u>Must value the future of life on Earth</u>

#### Earth's climate sustains life

#### Greenhouse gases keep Earth warm

- **Increase of CO**<sub>2</sub> warms further
- **Evaporation of** more water vapor triples warming

#### Ice & snow melt; less reflection of sun

- **Arctic warms**
- Winters warm
- Oceans store heat & warm

• Extreme weather is increasing as Arctic warms; westerlies slow down

#### <u>January 4, 2012</u>: NASA

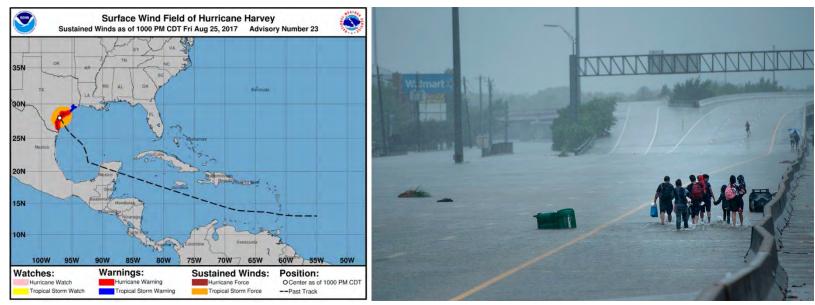


# Hurricane season: 2017

- Earth is warming as greenhouse gases increase and reflective ice cover falls
- Oceans are storing 93% of heat
  - Warmer Atlantic, Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico and Gulf Stream means <u>stronger</u> <u>hurricanes</u>; when <u>vertical shear is low</u>
- 2017: Harvey, Irma, (Jose), Maria

### Why was Harvey so Damaging?

- Huge evaporation off warm ocean
- Category 4 hurricane developed
- Very heavy rain-rate: 10-12 inches per day
- Two <u>stationary</u> high pressure systems to the north <u>trapped</u> Harvey for 4 days over Houston
- Result 40+ inches of rain & massive flooding



### Challenged Forecast & Emergency Services

#### 8/27/17: 36 hrs after landfall Forecast >15 ins more



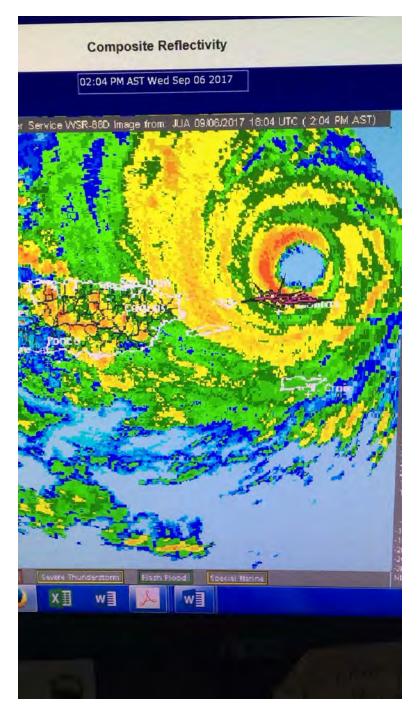
National Weather Service @NWS

This event is unprecedented & all impacts are unknown & beyond anything experienced. Follow orders from officials to ensure safety. #Harvey



2pm Sept. 6 *Category 5\* IRMA* grazing St Thomas

\*Cat 5 >155mph IRMA >180mph



# Irma(Cat.5) Sept. 6 St Thomas





## Irma and Jose: Sept 7



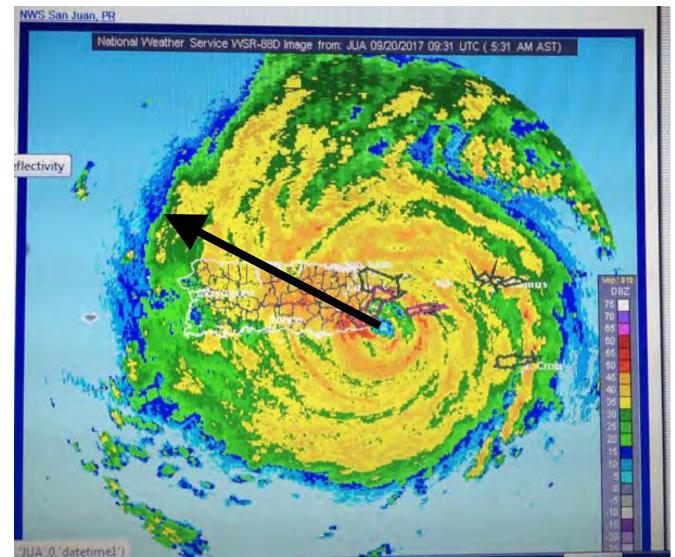
#### After Jose passed; Catamaran to Puerto Rico on Sept 11

# Maria: 5:30am Sept. 20 Category 4 hits Puerto Rico

Cat 4 >130mph Maria >150mph

Wiped cell towers and power grid (90% back after 6 mos!)

Narratives: alanbetts.com



# Two Severe Tropical Cyclones hit Mozambique: 2019

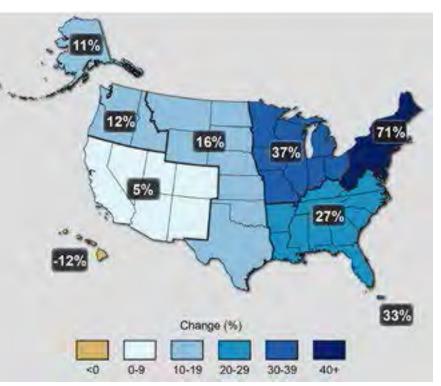
- Southeast Africa cyclones were very rare
- Idai in March left 1000 dead from flooding
- Cat 4 Kenneth in April, 2019

– 60 in of rain



### **Very Heavy Precipitation Is Increasing**

- Precipitation Extremes
- Most of the observed precipitation increase during the <u>last 50 years</u> has come from the increasing frequency & intensity of heavy downpours.



<sup>(</sup>Walsh et al., 2014)

• 71% increase in Northeast

**TS Irene** 

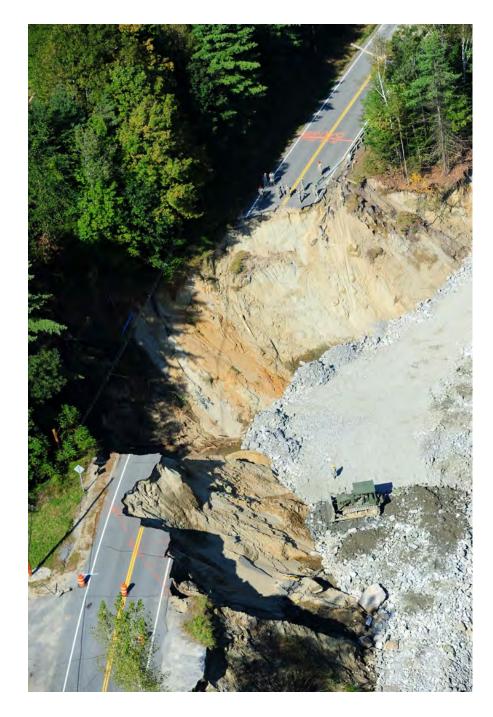
Rte 131, Cavendish Sept, 2011

**Roads in valleys** 

**Massive damage** 

Some roads took months to repair

Wake-up call









#### Mouth of Connecticut River from Irene 2011

Lake Champlain, Spring 2011, Courtesy LCBP

# **2011 Classic Flood Situations**

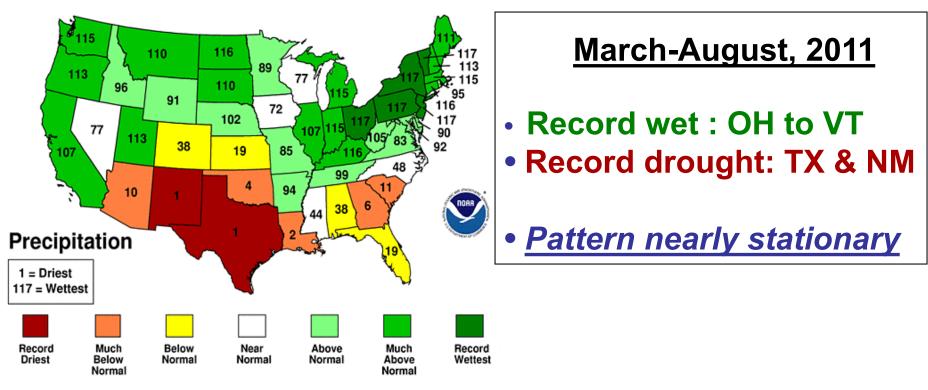
- Spring flood: heavy rain and warm weather, melting large snowpack from 2010-11 winter
  - 70F (April 11) and 80F(May 27) + heavy rain
  - record April, May rainfall: 3X at BTV
  - Severe floods on Winooski and Adirondack rivers
  - Lake Champlain record flood stage of 103ft
- Irene flood: tropical storm moved up east of Green Mountains and Catskills
  - dumped 6-10 ins rain
  - Extreme flooding

# 2011 Floods: VT and NY

- Record spring flood: Lake Champlain
- Record flood with Tropical Storm Irene

#### March-August 2011 Statewide Ranks

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



### **Value of Flood Plains**



• Otter Creek after Irene on August 30, 2011

River rose ten feet: flood plain <u>saved Middlebury</u>

# Irene: Resilience

- 13 towns cut off overnight
- State emergency systems flooded
- FEMA: no road access
- Communities reorganized overnight
- Those with equipment stepped in
  - "Can fix this in 72 hrs": will need engineer to check bridge (Brandon)
  - "We worked 120hrs last week…" (Wardsboro)
  - Social networks collected supplies; and rescue services across mountains
  - Communication networks critical

# **Flooding Issues**

- Maintain mountain forest cover
  - Devastating floods in 1920's, 30's with reduced forest cover
- Manage water/pollutants on landscape
  - Maximize infiltration: urban and on farms
  - Don't wall-in rivers
- Preserve flood plains
  - Saves downstream towns (Middlebury)
  - Stop building houses and trailer parks in flood plains

# **Flooding increasing**

- Warmer temps = higher rain-rate (4%/°F)
- As Arctic warms faster than equator
  - N-S temperature gradient decreasing
  - Westerly jet-stream slowing & meandering more
  - Patterns stationary for longer
- Slower moving storms mean more rain over one place and more flooding
- Harvey stayed 4 days over Houston, raining 10 in/day [Florence 3 days; NC]

# Last month: track of Barry

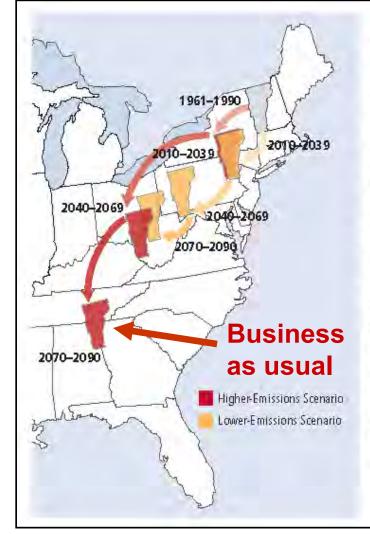


Started as band of thunderstorms in Kansas, traveled in slow circle, intensified over warm water of Gulf, rained on wet Louisiana [Cost: \$10 billion]

# Vermont's Future with High and Low GHG Emissions

#### What about VT forests?

Sub-tropical drought areas moving into southern US

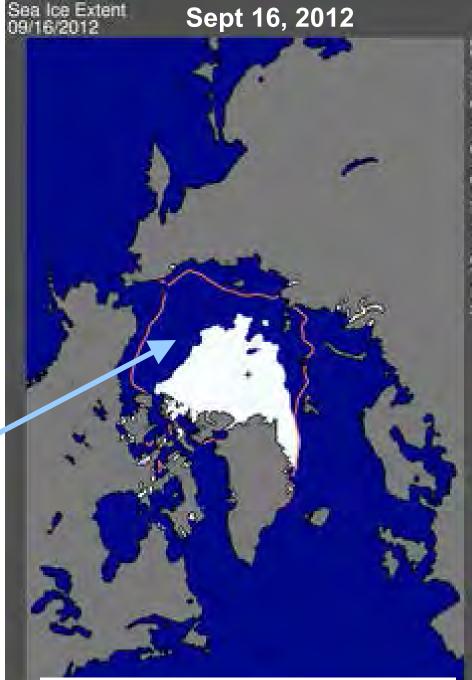


#### Migrating State Climate

Changes in average summer heat index—a measure of how hot it actually feels, given temperature and humidity-could strongly affect quality of life in the future for residents of Vermont, Red arrows track what summers in Vermont could feel like over the course of the century under the higher-emissions scenario, Yellow arrows track what summers in the state could feel like under the lower-emissions scenario.

*NECIA,* 2007

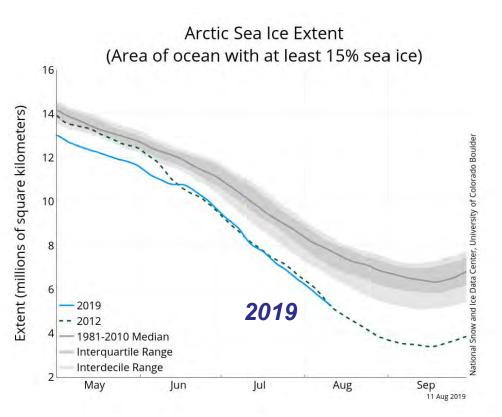
- Half the Arctic Sea Ice Melted in 2012
- Open water in Oct. Nov. gives warmer Fall in Northeast
  - Positive feedbacks:
  - Less ice, less reflection of sunlight
  - More evaporation, larger vapor greenhouse effect
  - <u>Same feedbacks as in</u> <u>our winters</u>



http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/

### Winters are changing - as Arctic warms and melts

- Sea-ice minimum mid-September
- Winter sea-ice coverage falling
- Sea-ice thinning
- Polar vortex weakening
- Winter extremes





#### January 2, <u>2012</u>

### March 11, <u>2012</u>



#### October 2011– March 2012

Warmest 6 months on record
My garden frozen only 67 days

### •January 15, <u>2013</u>·



### **February 5, 2016** (Digging in Feb. first time ever)



### March 3, 2017

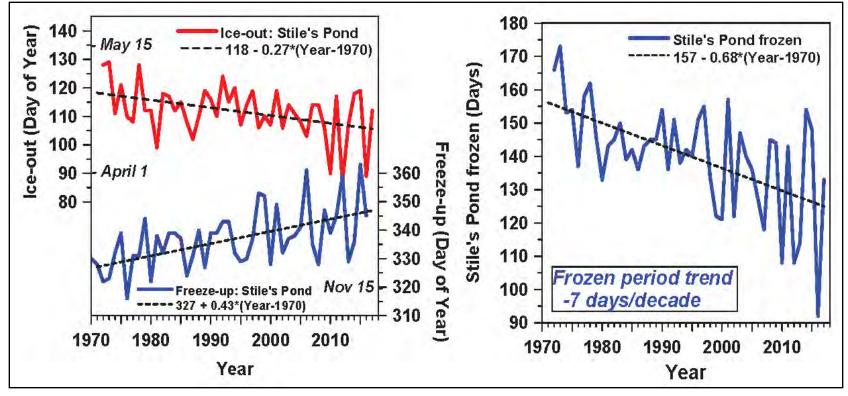


### January 10 and 12, 2018



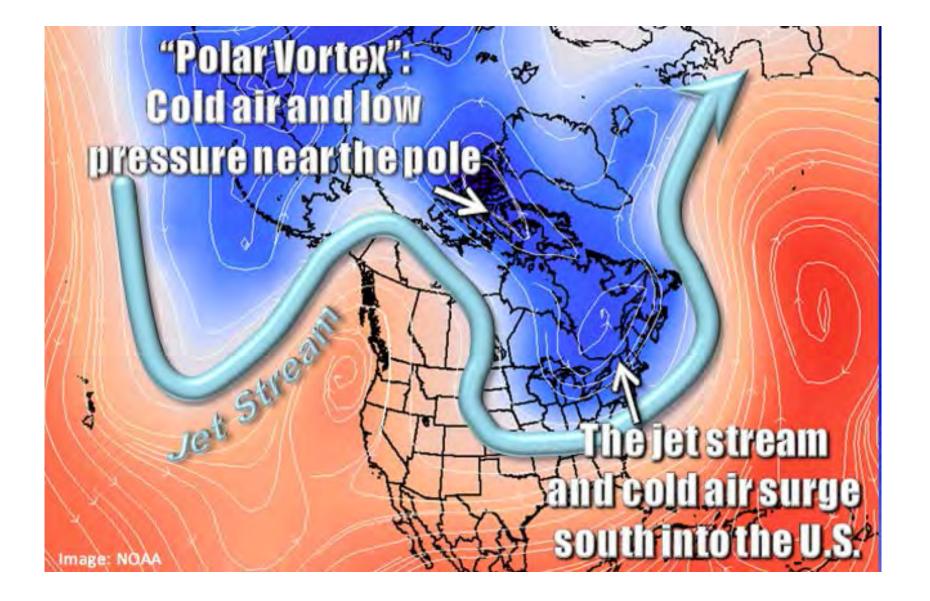
January 10, 2018 After cold snowy period  $T_{min}$  down to -10 to -20F January 12, 2018 After  $T_{max}$  up to 50F

### Marker: Lake Freeze-up & Ice-out Frozen Period Shrinking: variability huge



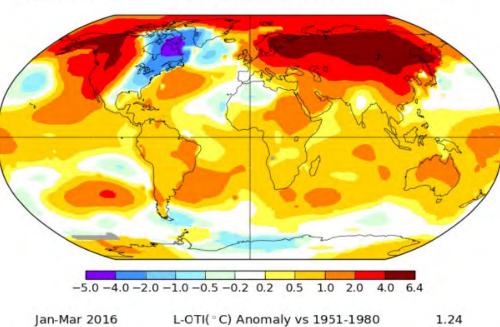
- Freeze-up later by +4 days / decade
- Ice-out earlier by -3 days / decade
- Lake frozen period trend <u>- 7 days/decade</u>
- Interannual variability ≈ 40 yr trend

Stiles Pond: "Eye on the Sky"



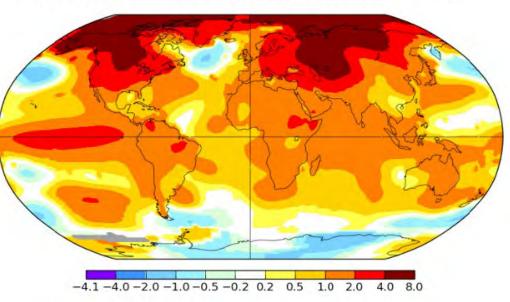


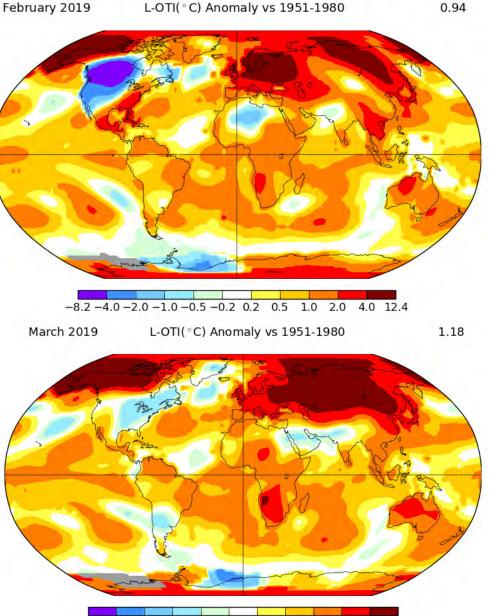
Warm Atlantic, record temp in west; cold NE, strong coastal storms - <u>Boston record snow</u>



Jan-Feb-Mar 2016

Warm Atlantic, warm NE, little snow, warm Arctic





-4.1 -4.0 -2.0 -1.0 -0.5 -0.2 0.2 0.5

1.0 2.0

4.0 13.0

### Feb-2019

Extreme cold, central US, Canada Extreme warmth UK, Europe, Asia, NW Alaska

March-2019

Cold eastern US, Canada Extreme warmth UK, Europe, Asia Alaska Jul-2018 to Jun-2019

Warm in South-east

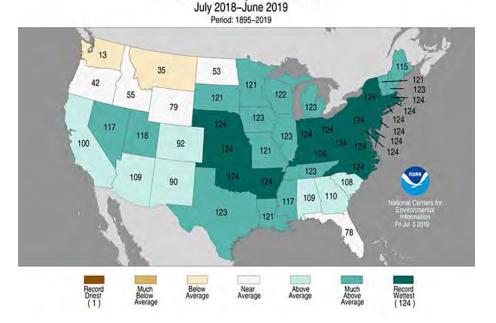
Cold in north-central

Statewide Average Temperature Ranks July 2018-June 2019 Period: 1895-2019 96 38 27 102 35 91 20 52 25 19 95 85 72 107 26 67 118 87 41 92 79 122 117 107 81 102 Record Coldest Much Below Average Below Near Above Average Much Above Average Record Warmest (124) Average

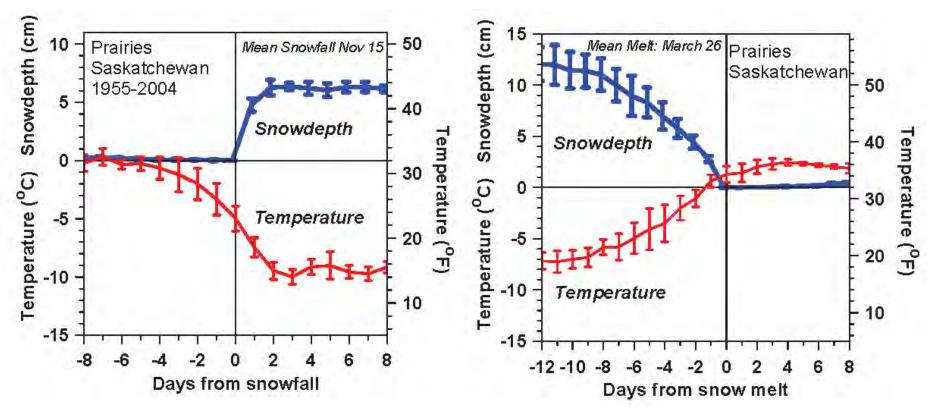
Statewide Precipitation Ranks

Very wet across eastern & central US

2019 Mississippi flooding longest on record

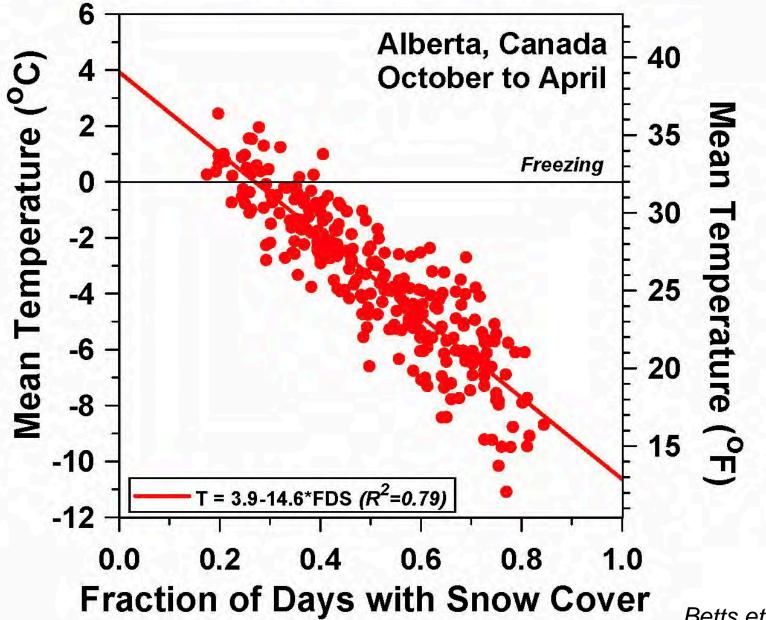


#### **Snowfall and Snowmelt**



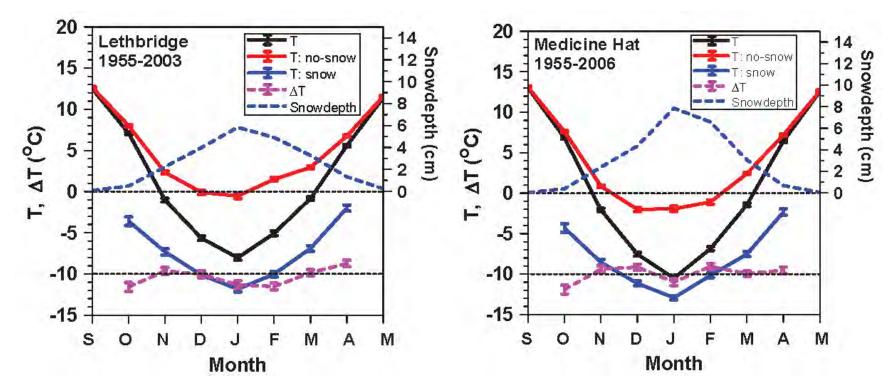
- Temperature changes 10°C with snow cover
- Snow cover is a <u>'climate switch'</u>
- Fast transitions in 'local climate'
  - Snow reflects sunlight
  - Reduces evaporation and water vapor greenhouse

#### More snow cover - Colder temperatures



Betts et al. 2014

## Impact of Snow on Climate



Separate mean climatology into days with no-snow and snowdepth >0

 $\Delta T = T:no-snow -T:snow = -10.2(\pm 1.1)^{\circ}C$ 

Betts et al. (2016)

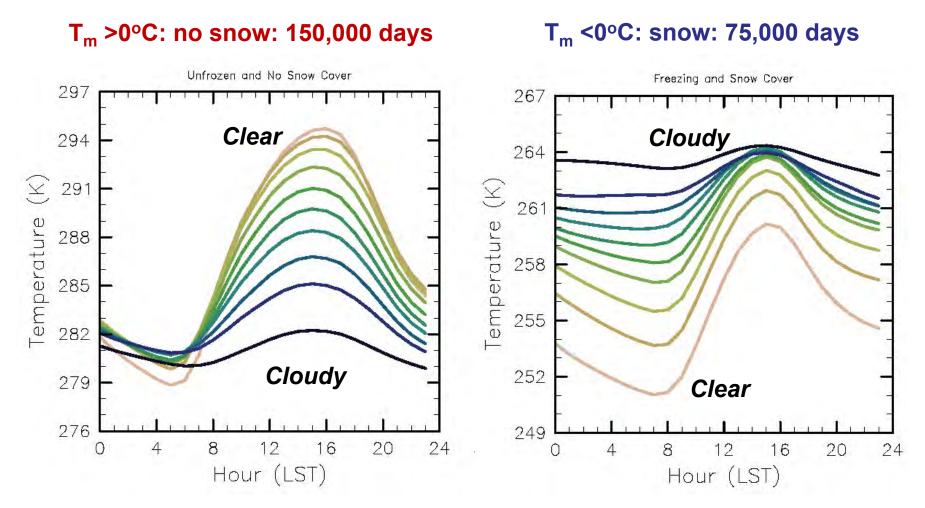
## **Impact of Snow**

- Distinct warm and cold season states
- Snow cover is the <u>"climate switch"</u>

With snow

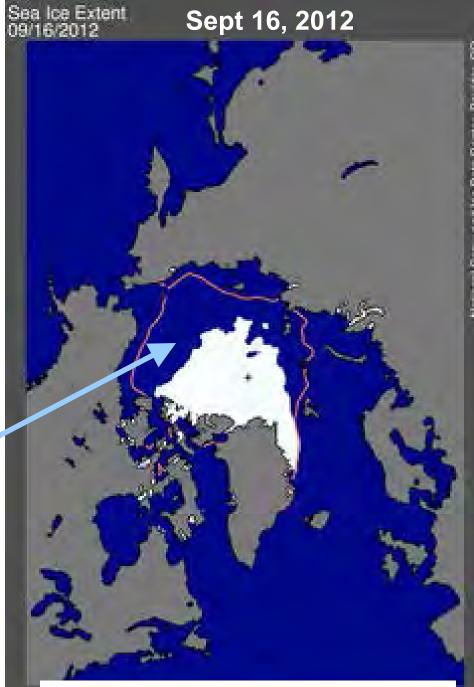
- **<u>Prairies:</u>** Temperature falls 10°C (18°F)
  - snow reflects 70%
- Vermont: Temperature falls 6°C (10°F)
  - snow reflects 35% (because more forest)

#### Warm & Cold Climates: T><0°C Effect of Clouds 'Reversed'



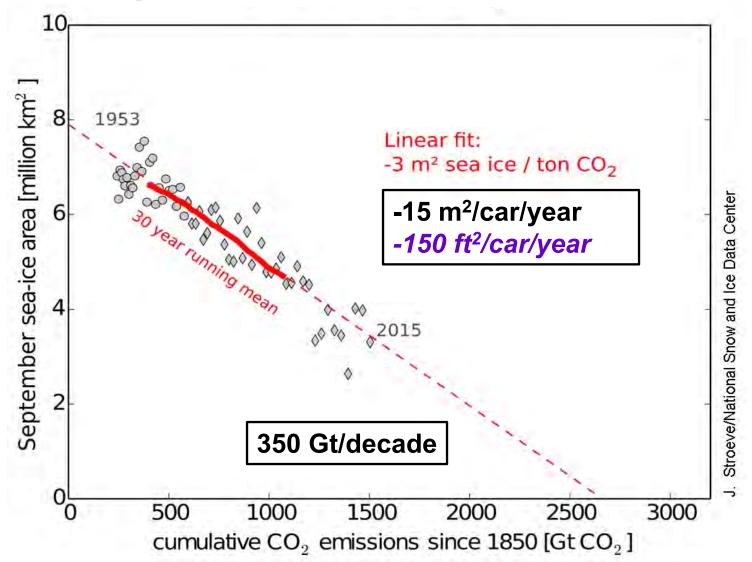
- Warm >0°C: Clouds reflect sunlight
- Cold <0°C: Clouds are greenhouse & snow reflects sun</li>

- Half the Arctic Sea Ice Melted in 2012
- Open water in Oct.
   Nov. gives warmer
   Fall in Northeast
  - **Positive feedbacks**:
  - Less ice, less reflection of sunlight
  - More evaporation, larger vapor greenhouse effect
  - <u>Same feedbacks as in</u> <u>our winters</u>



http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/

#### **September Arctic Sea Ice Loss**



## **Efficient transport**

- Gasoline to hybrid: 50% gain to 50mpg
- Hybrid to plug-in hybrid: now 130mpg
- Electricity from community solar array



>3000lbs and 130 mpg Payload: 750 lbs at 60 mph

180lbs gets > "1800 mpg" Payload: 350lbs at 25mph

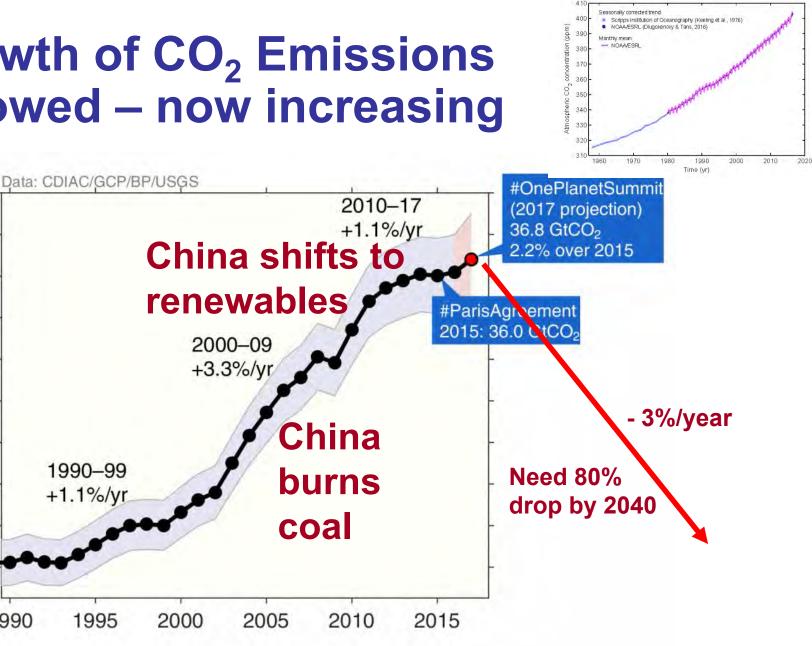
#### Can We Stop "Dangerous Climate Change"? (UNFCCC 1992)

- Yes: Quickly stabilize atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>
- This means an 80% drop in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions!
- This is possible but very difficult
  - Fossil fuels have driven our industrial growth and population growth for 200 years
  - "Lifestyle" has become dependent on fossil fuels
  - <u>Powerful vested interests</u>: trillions \$ at stake

# **2015 was Transition Year (?)**

- Climate meeting in Paris in December
  - 188 Nations made 'national commitments'
- Pope Francis encyclical on the environment, climate change and our responsibilities to the Earth
  - Exploitation of the Earth and the poor are inseparable
  - Short-term profit as primary motive is immoral
  - Ordered Catholic Church to act: institutional resistance
- 2017: US cancels the commitments it made
  - 2019 UN report says one million species will be gone in the next decade or two from habitat loss and climate change

#### **Growth of CO**<sub>2</sub> Emissions slowed – now increasing



(c)(i)

emissions (Gt CO /yr)

# What can we "safely" burn?

- Only 750 Gt more for an even chance of keeping warming below 2°C <u>Requires leaving 2/3 of remaining</u> <u>fossil fuels in ground</u>
- Only 21 years left at 36 Gt/year
- Rapid phase-down extends period

#### How do we do it? Systems Engineering

- Change the rule-book from maximizing profit
- <u>Minimize the lifetime of human waste products</u> in the Earth system: remove dangerous wastes
- Maximize the efficiency with which our society uses energy and fresh water, and
- Maximize the use of renewable energy
- Minimize the use of non-renewable raw materials, and
- Maximize recycling and re-manufacturing

# **Efficiency Comes First**

- We need to double or triple our energy efficiency because...
  - We cannot replace current fossil fuel use with biofuels & renewable energy
  - Fossil fuel reserves are enough to push CO<sub>2</sub> to 1,000 ppm
    - Radically change climate/wipe out many species
    - In time melt icecaps, raise sea-level >100ft

# How do we plan/adapt?

- Future needs creative approaches
  - Efficient society run on renewable energy…
  - But it needs vision and deep change
- We need to work with the Earth's biosphere
  - People reconnected to landscape; to Earth
  - Manage water on landscape
  - Manage forest diversity for a warmer climate
  - Manage diversified year-round agriculture
  - Manage energy crops and solar farms

## Why Is It Difficult for Us?

- The "American dream" is crumbling
  - "Economic growth" based on fossil fuels, debt, consumerism and dumping waste streams is unsustainable — and a disaster for the planet!
- We don't know how to guide and manage technology — so the result is tremendous successes and catastrophic failures
- Individual & corporate "rights" and the needs of humanity must be balanced against the needs of the earth's ecosystem

#### **Powerful interests threatened**

- Fossil fuels reserves are worth \$20-30T
  - Big money: "of course we will burn them"
  - Regulating or taxing emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> is an 'unfair cost to the free market'
  - Too bad if the Earth's ecosystems are destroyed: '<u>others</u>' can pay the price
- US controlled global oil supply and price for a century
  - Fueled <u>fossil capitalism</u> and exploitation of the Earth and the poor
  - Hidden by a web of lies: now driving ecocide

Oil, Power and War: Matthieu Auzanneau

# **The Coming Catastrophe**

- What are the challenges ahead?
  - Complex living systems: nearing collapse
  - Fossil capitalism incompatible with livable Earth
  - Social and political resistance to change
  - Corruption in the system at many levels
- Moral issues surfacing at last
  - Sacrificing our Children
  - Extinction of species & stable biosphere
- Global Rebellion has started

# March 15, 2019 School strikes, 123 countries, 1.6 million students, demanding climate action



#### Next is Sept 20-27, 2019

Capetown

#### Greta Thunberg (born Jan 2, 2003)



#### On 20 August 2018, Greta Thunberg

decided to not attend school until the 2018 Sweden general election on 9 September, after heat waves and wildfires in Sweden. Her demands were that the Swedish government reduce carbon emissions in accordance with the Paris agreement. She sat outside the Swedish parliament every day during school hours with the sign *Skolstrejk för klimatet* (*school strike for the climate*).

After the general elections, she continued to strike only on Fridays, gaining worldwide attention – prompting global 'Friday' protests by students who realized they and their children were to be sacrificed







*"we can't change the world by playing by the rules, because the rules have to be changed."* 

# **Extinction Rebellion**

- Destruction of Earth now a <u>Civil Rights issue</u>
  - Can only be checked by civil disobedience
  - To defend the rights of our children
  - To defend the rights of the Earth
- Shut down London 4/15 to 4/17 till UK and Scottish governments declared "Climate Emergency"
- Other countries following

https://rebellion.earth

- Large reductions this decade
- By 2050, illegal to burn fossil carbon
- "Carbon abolition" movement

#### Many groups

350.org CastletonIndivisible.org Rights and Democracy: RadVT.org SunriseMovement.org Fridaysforfuture.org Rebellion.earth

*Time to get real!* (http://alanbetts.com)