



Global and Local Climate and our Future



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Outline

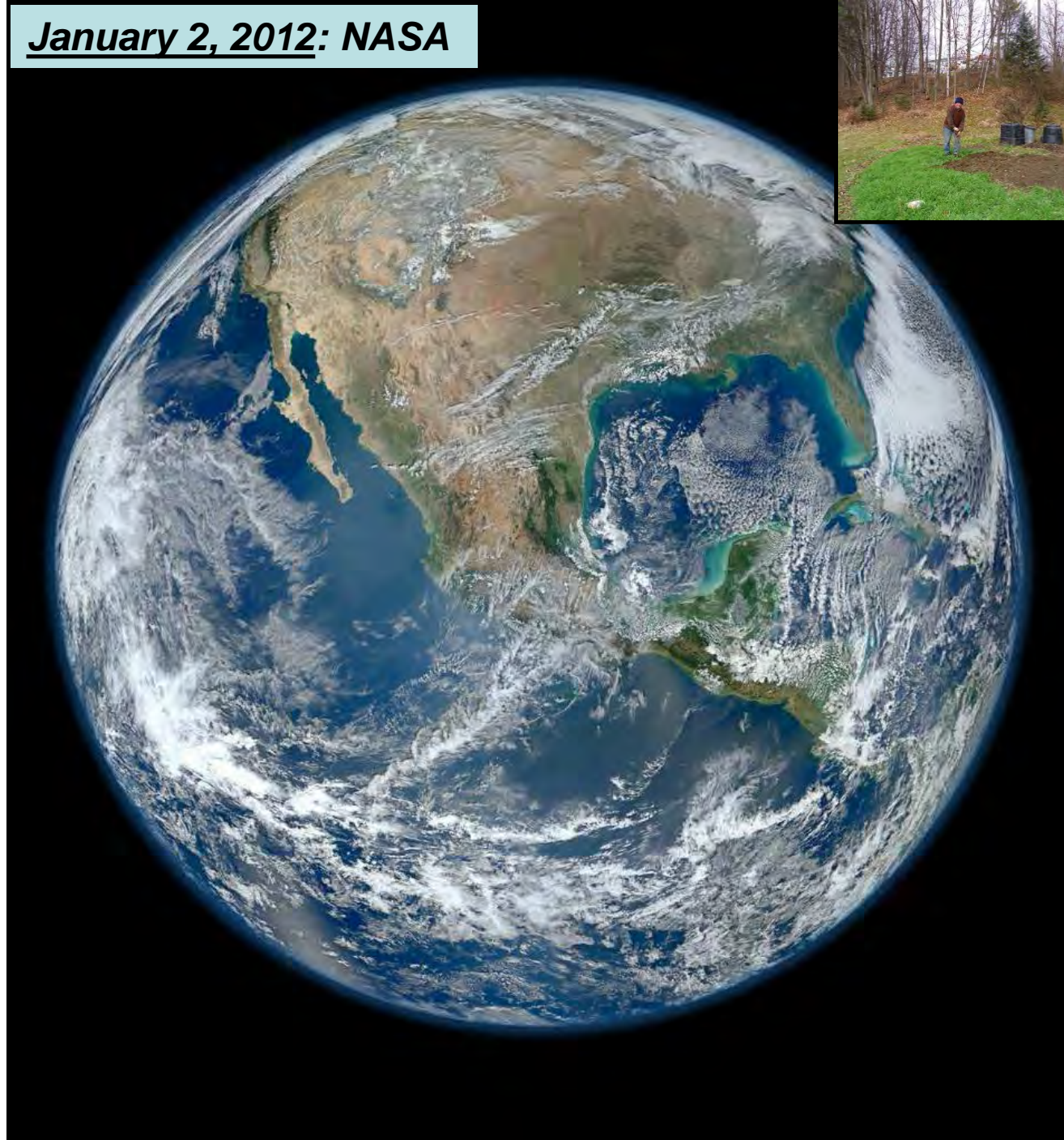
- **Science of climate change**
 - **Global and local**
 - **What is happening to Vermont?**
- **The transition we face**
 - **How can we stabilize the climate?**
 - *Given opposition to change?*

Discussion

January 2, 2012: NASA

Earth's climate sustains life

- Burning fossil fuels is increasing greenhouse gases
- **Climate is warming: ice is melting, extreme weather is increasing**
- Water plays crucial amplifying role
- Planetary modes crucial

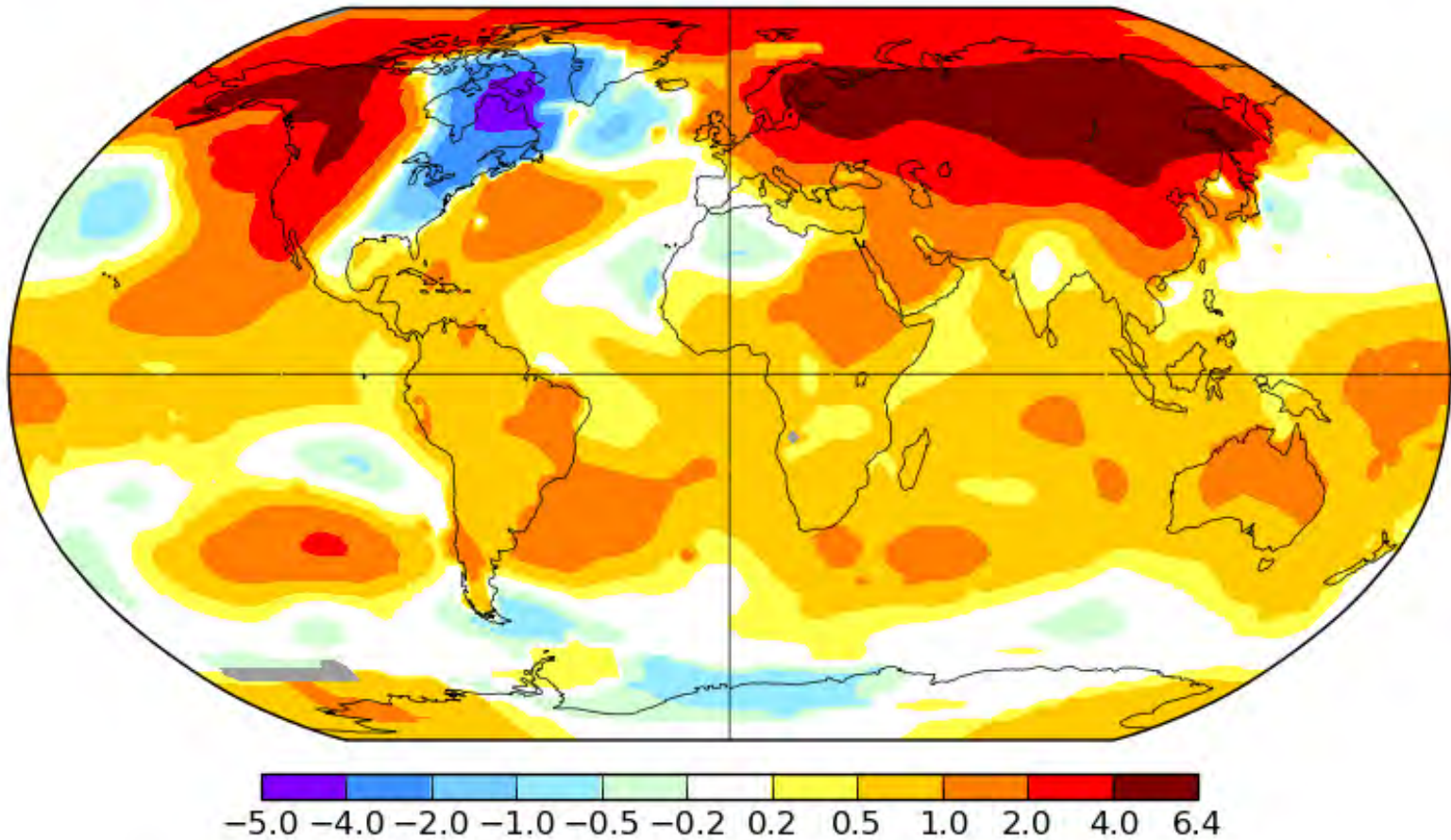


Jan-Feb-Mar 2015

Jan-Mar 2015

L-OTI(°C) Anomaly vs 1951-1980

0.86

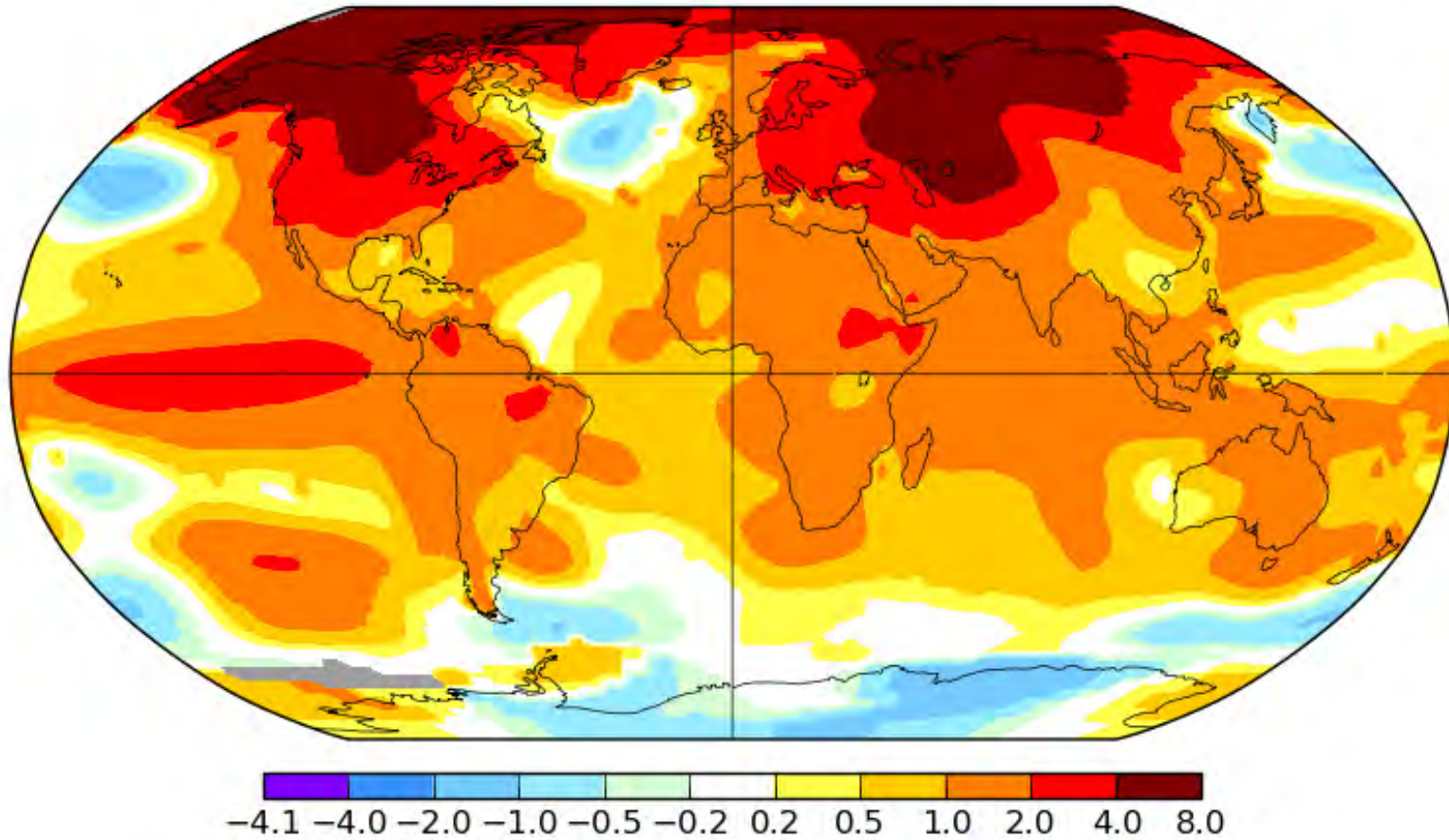


Jan-Feb-Mar 2016

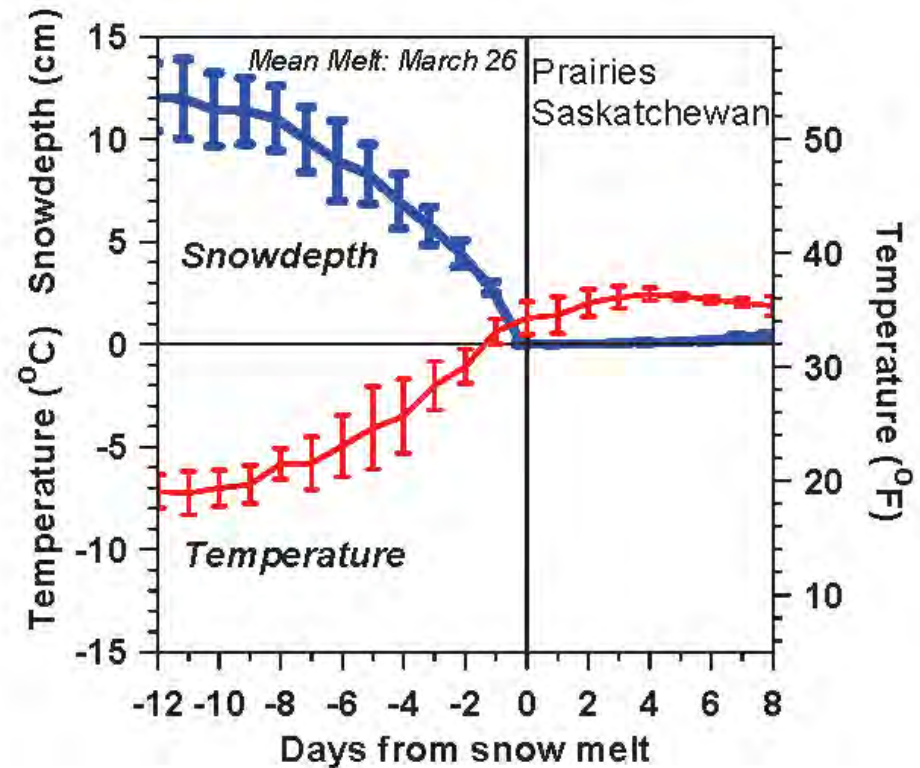
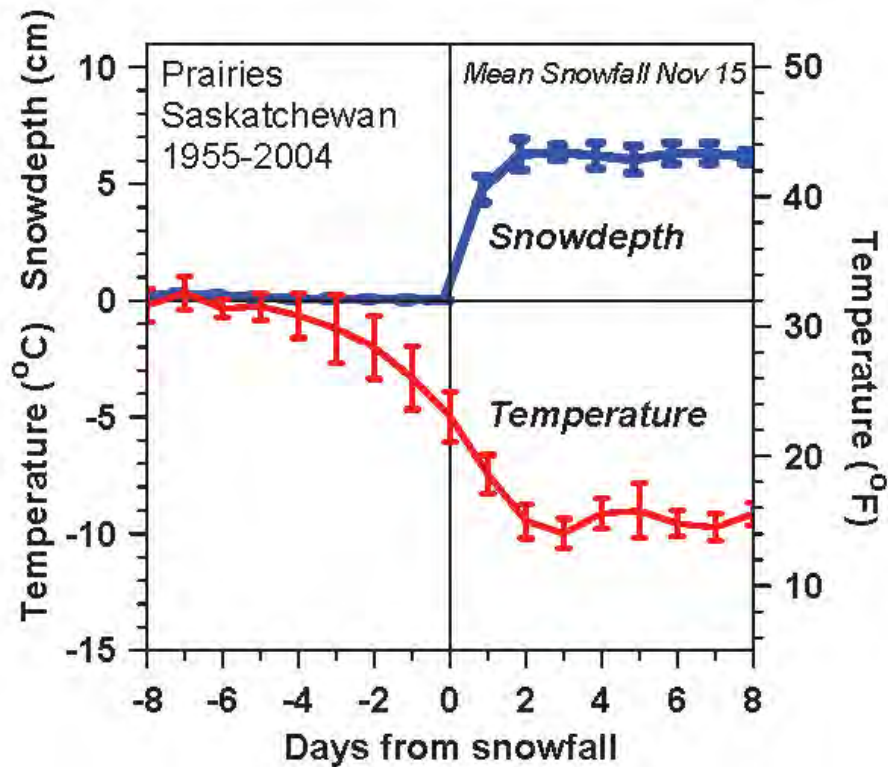
Jan-Mar 2016

L-OTI(°C) Anomaly vs 1951-1980

1.24

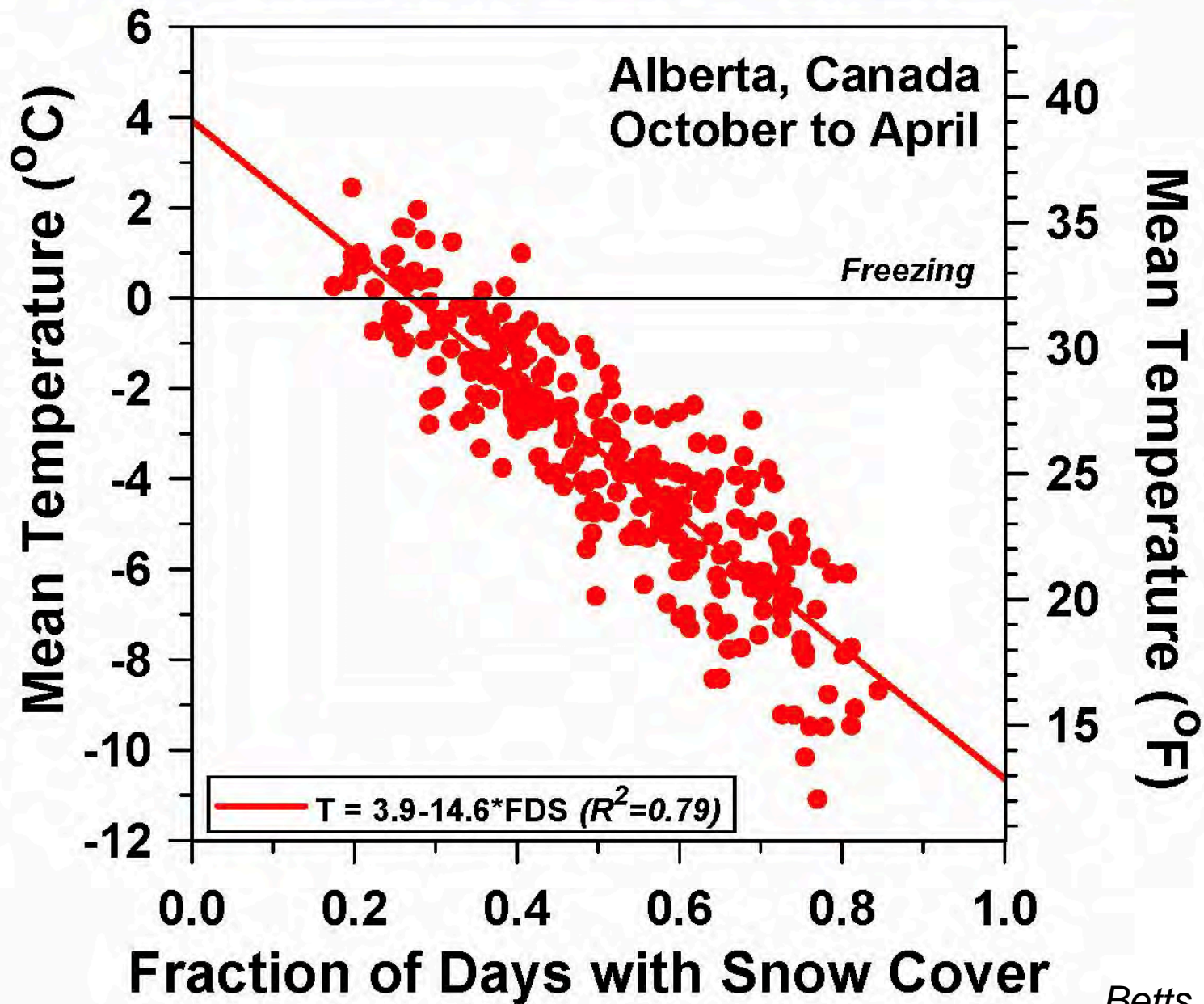


Snowfall and Snowmelt



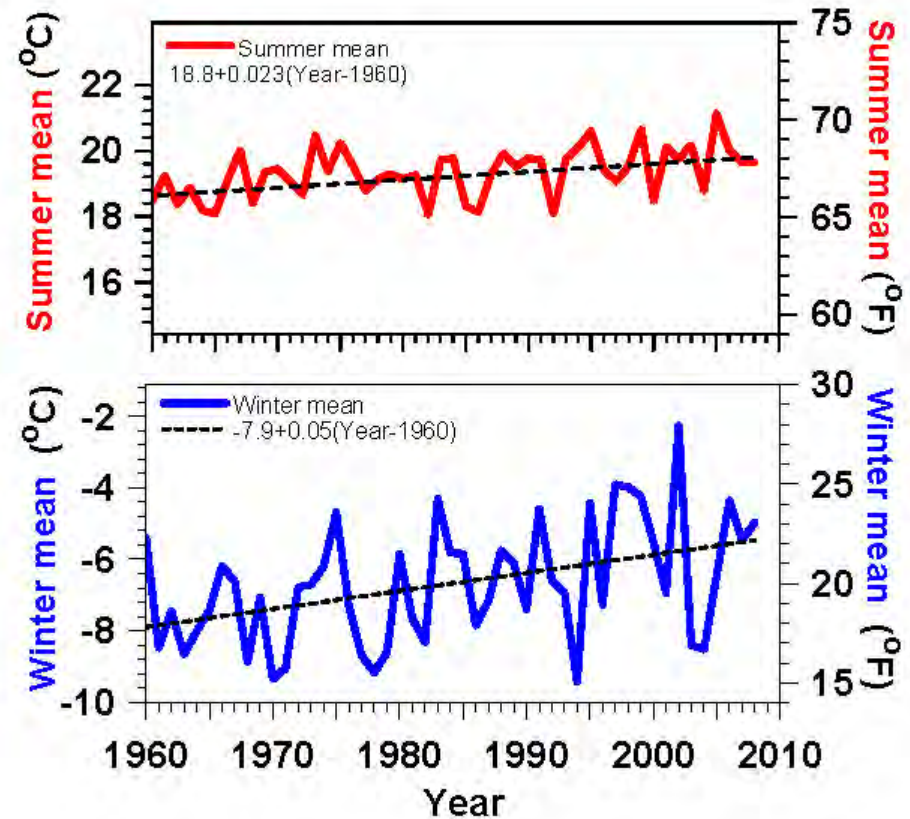
- Temperature changes 10°C with snow cover
- Snow cover is a 'climate switch'
- *Fast transitions in 'local climate'*
 - *Snow reflects sunlight*
 - *Reduces evaporation and water vapor greenhouse*

More snow cover - Colder temperatures



Vermont Temperature Trends 1961-2008

- **Summer $+0.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ / decade**
- **Winter $+0.9^{\circ}\text{F}$ / decade**
- **Larger variability, larger trend**
- ***Less snow (and increased water vapor) drive larger winter warming***

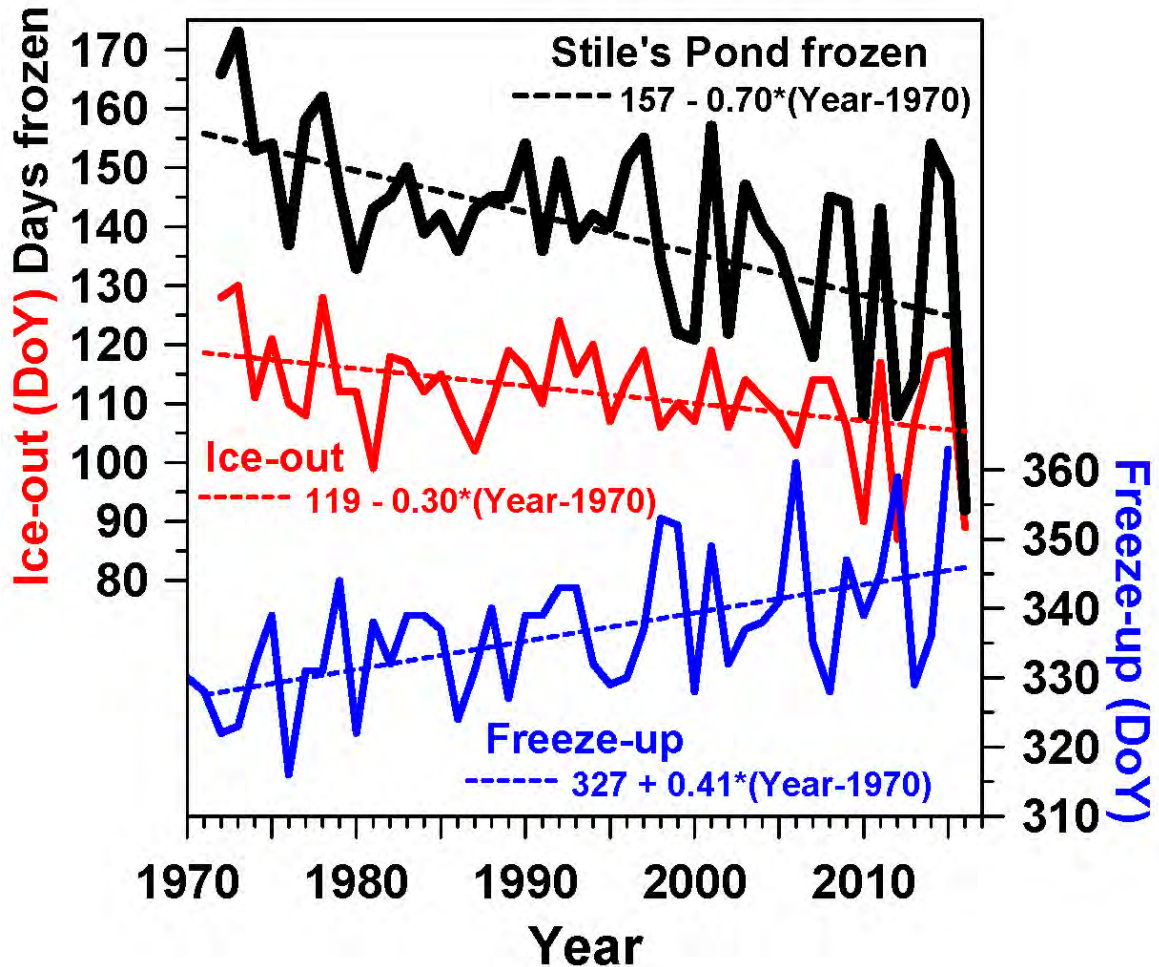


Lake Freeze-up & Ice-out Changing

Frozen Period Shrinking: variability huge

STILES POND

- Ice-out earlier
 - by -3 days / decade
- Freeze-up later
 - by +4 days / decade
- Lake frozen trend
 - - 7 days/decade





January 2, 2012



March 11, 2012



October 2011– March 2012

- **Warmest 6 months on record**
- **My garden frozen only 67 days**
- **January 15, 2013**



February 5, 2016

(Digging in Feb. first time ever)



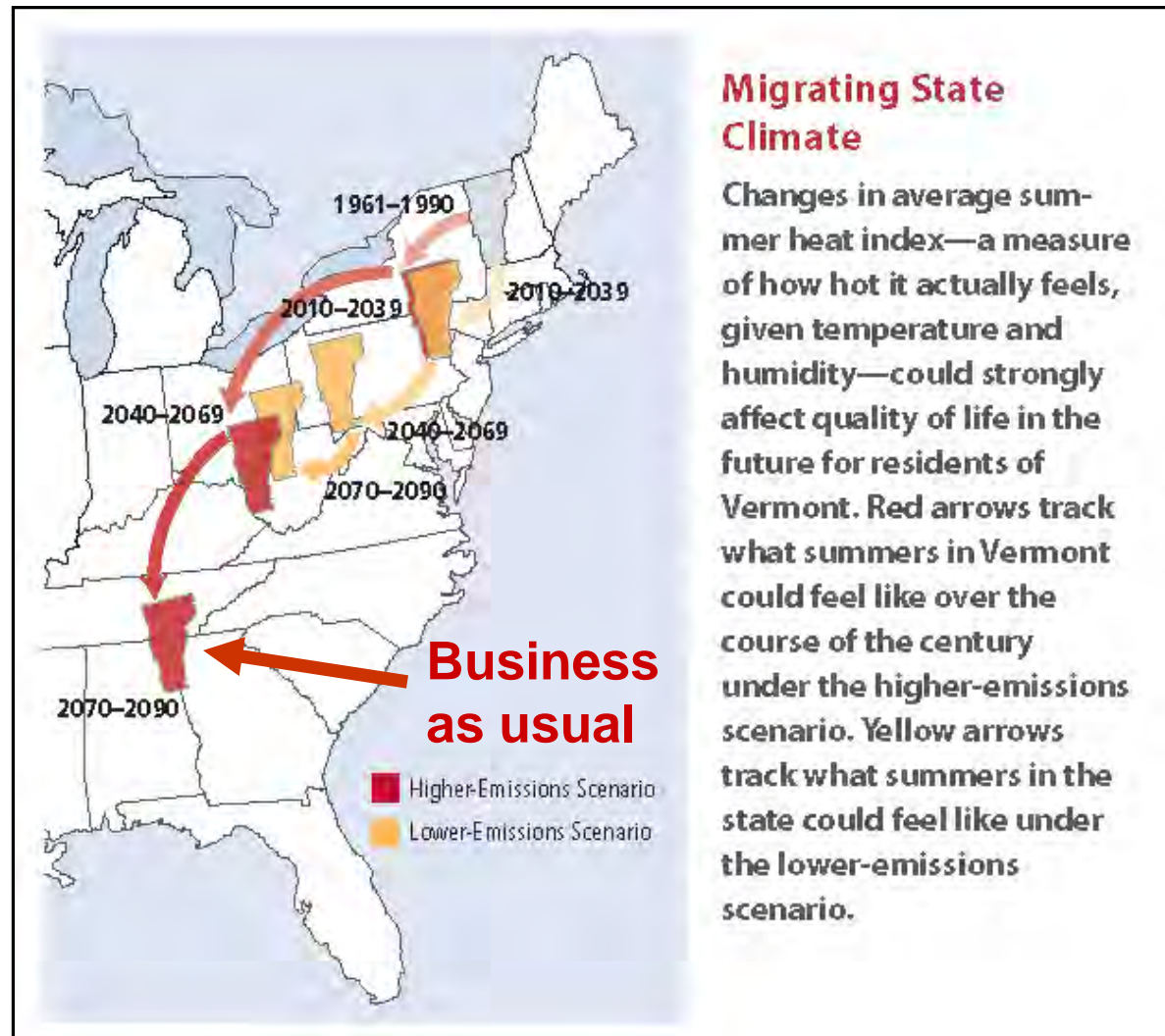
March 3, 2017



Vermont's Future with High and Low GHG Emissions

What
about VT
forests?

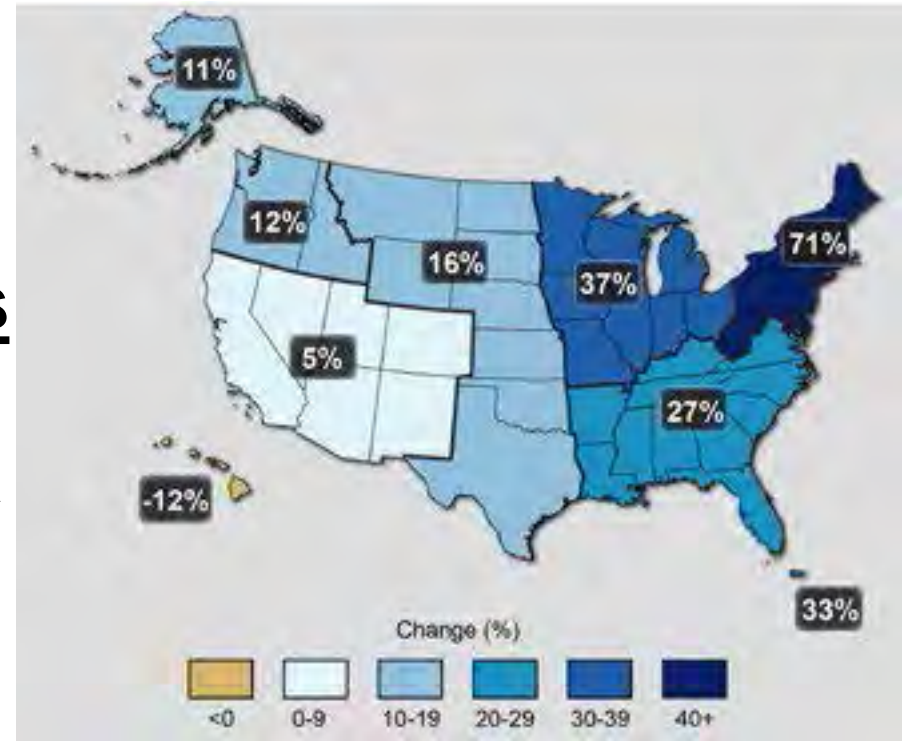
Sub-tropical
drought areas
moving into
southern US



**NECIA,
2007**

Very Heavy Precipitation Is Increasing

- **Precipitation Extremes**
- Most of the observed precipitation increase during the last 50 years has come from the increasing frequency & intensity of heavy downpours.
- 71% increase in Northeast
- *Recent study: abrupt shift in 1996*



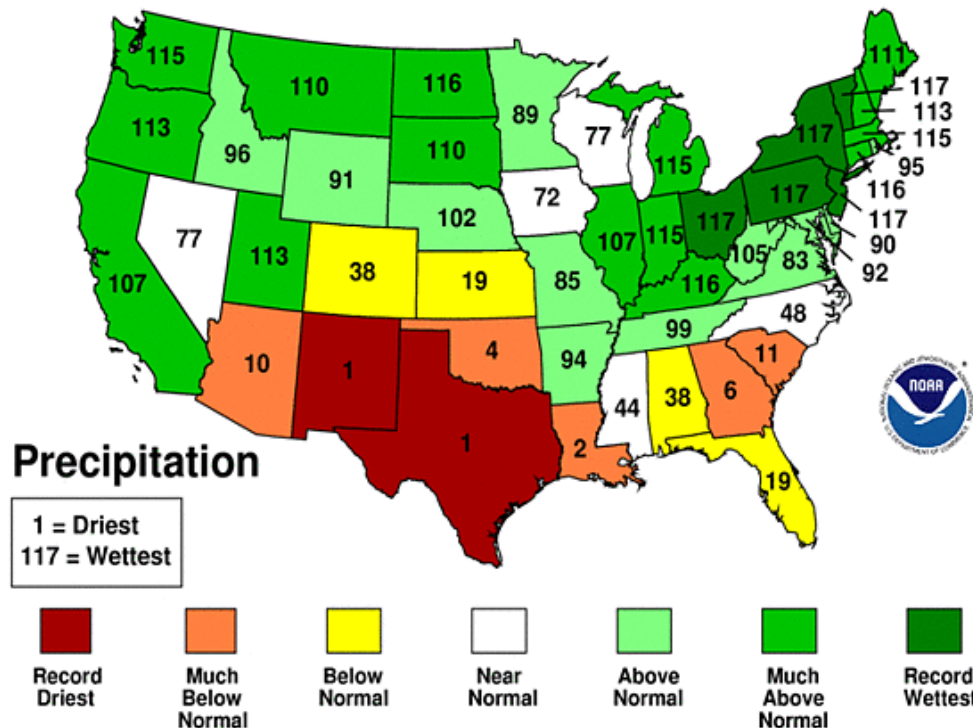
(Walsh et al., 2014)

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



March-August, 2011

- Record wet : OH to VT
- Record drought: TX & NM
- ‘Quasi-stationary’ pattern

TS Irene

Roads in valleys

Massive damage

**Some roads took
months to repair**

***Rte 131,
Cavendish
Sept, 2011***





**Mouth of Connecticut River from Irene
2011**

Lake Champlain, Spring 2011, Courtesy LCBP

Value of Flood Plains



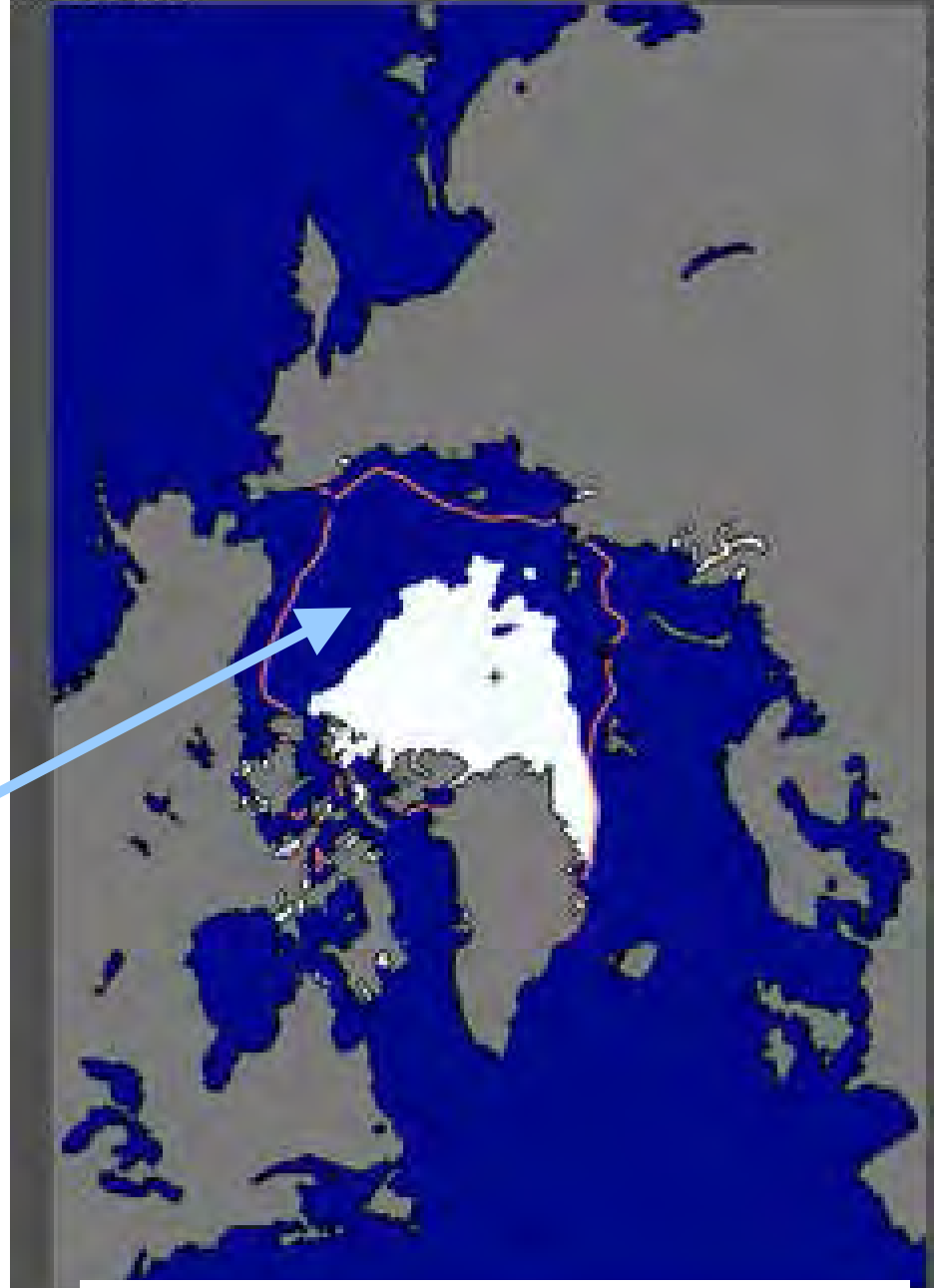
- **Otter Creek after Irene on August 30, 2011**
 - **River rose ten feet: flood plain saved Middlebury**

Flooding Issues

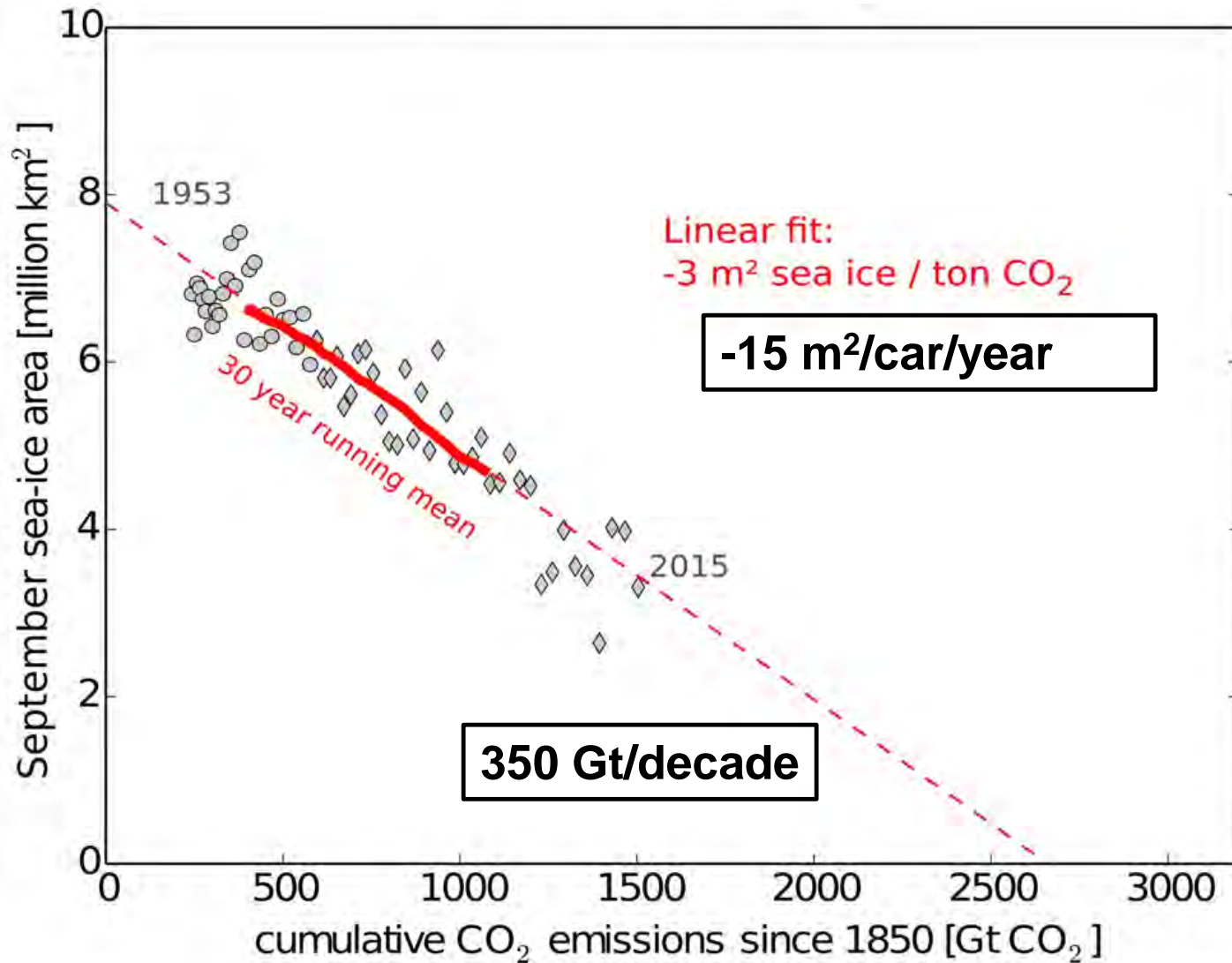
- **Maintain mountain forest cover**
 - Devastating floods in 1920's, 30's with reduced forest cover
- **Manage water/pollutants on landscape**
 - Maximize infiltration: urban and on farms
 - Don't wall-in rivers
- **Preserve flood plains**
 - Saves downstream towns (Middlebury)
 - Stop building houses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

- 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*
- Same feedbacks as in our winters



September Arctic Sea Ice Loss



Water, Snow & Ice Give Positive Radiative Feedbacks

- As Earth warms, evaporation and water vapor increase and this is 3X amplifier on CO₂ rise
- As Earth warms, snow & ice decrease and reduced SW reflection amplifies warming in Arctic in summer and mid-latitudes in winter
- Doubling CO₂ will warm globe about 5°F (3°C)
 - Much more in the cold regions and over land, which responds faster than oceans
 - Change the global circulation

Can We Stop “Dangerous Climate Change”?

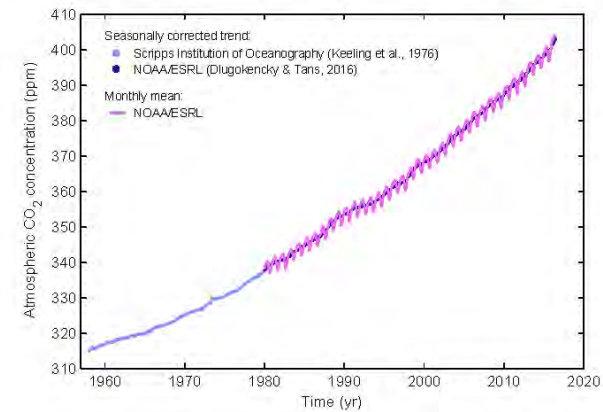
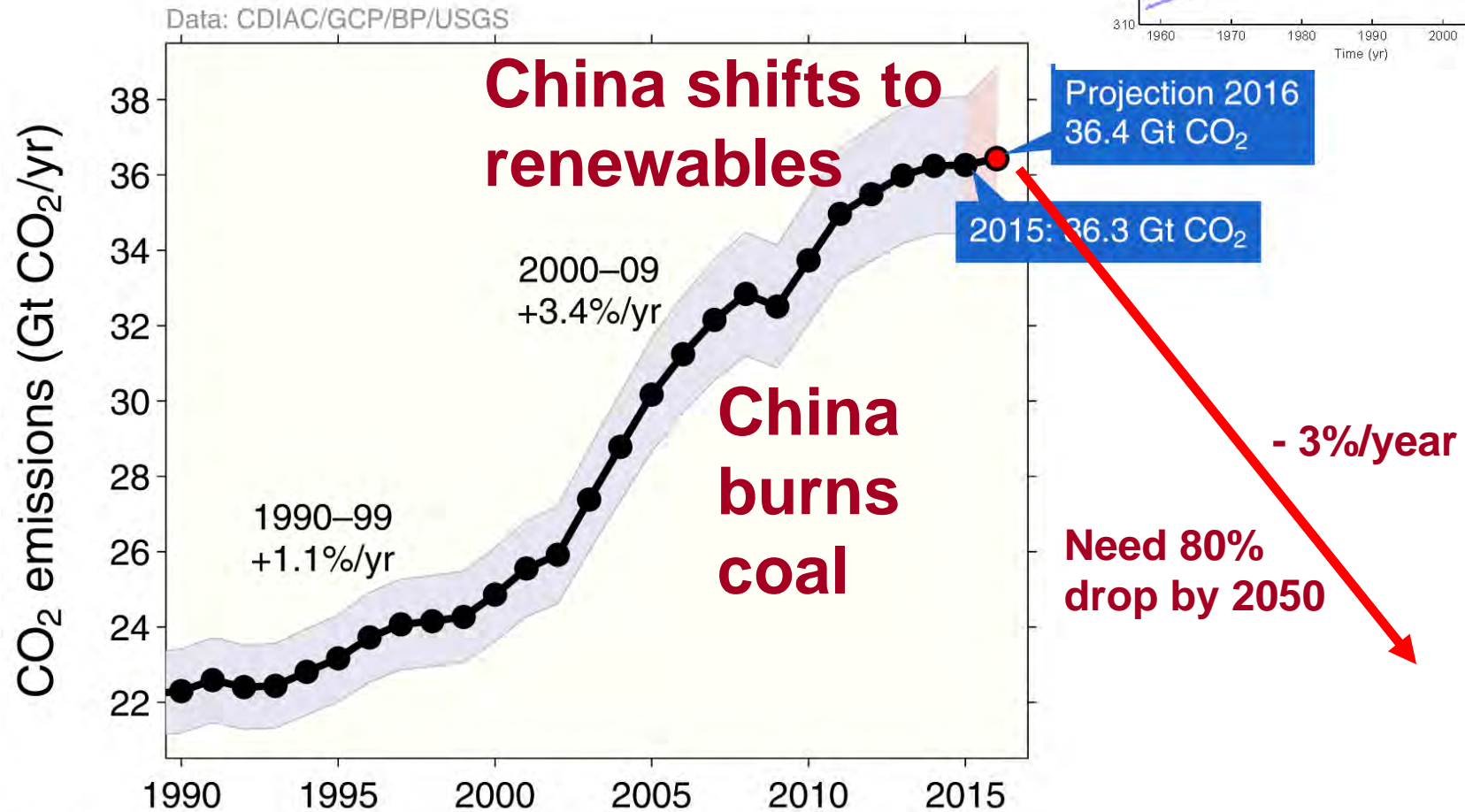
(UNFCCC 1992)

- **Yes:** Quickly stabilize atmospheric CO₂
- This means an 80% drop in CO₂ 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
 - Powerful vested interests: 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**
- *2017: US wants to avoid the commitments it made; China and Europe are taking lead*

Growth of CO₂ Emissions Flat for 3 years



What can we “safely” burn?

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

System Issues

- Human waste streams are transforming the Earth's climate, and human and natural ecosystems
- How will this affect landscape, water supplies, food system and human health?
- What strategies and mindset are needed to mitigate, adapt and build resilience
 - Can we better manage our relation to the Earth?
 - Is this an efficient way of doing this?
 - Can we manage our waste streams better?
 - How can we adapt?

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 CO₂ to 1,000 ppm**
 - *Radically change climate/wipe out many species*
 - *In time melt icecaps, raise sea-level >100ft*

Why Is It Difficult for Us?

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

Powerful interests are threatened

- **Fossil fuels reserves are worth \$20-30T**
 - Big money: ‘of course we will burn them’
 - Regulating or taxing emissions of CO₂ is an ‘unfair cost to the free market’
 - (Too bad if the Earth’s ecosystems are destroyed: ‘others’ can pay the price)
- ***Our politics are facing collapse:
fantasy disconnected from real world***
 - *We are all deeply embedded in system!*

Step back from dark side

- **Cannot be solved with mindset that created it**
 - **Oppose new fossil fuel ‘solutions’**
 - ***But stand for the Earth and ‘reality’***
- **Push practical solutions**
 - **Efficiency and renewables**
 - **And a fossil-carbon tax**
- **Social, moral, spiritual shift needed**
 - **Your personal role**
 - **Role of community**

Discussion

(<http://alanbetts.com>)

Technical solutions

- **Electrical power**
 - Renewable: solar, wind, hydro
 - Storage: lithium batteries down to \$150/kWh
 - Electric car industry generating massive storage
- **New technologies: electricity to liquid fuels**
- **Net-zero housing**
- **Rethink transport**

Efficient transport

- Gasoline to hybrid: 50% gain to 50mpg
- Hybrid to plug-in hybrid: now 120mpg
- Electricity from community solar array



>3000lbs and 120 mpg
Payload: 750 lbs at 60 mph



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

What is a pollutant?

- **First it was the obvious hazards to health**
 - Smoke/smog from burning coal and exhausts
 - Toxic contaminants dumped in drinking water
 - These were regulated by the Clean Air and Clean Water legislation in 1980's & 1990's
- **But many of our waste products that look harmless to humans are hazards to life on Earth!**
 - CFCs that destroy the ozone layer that protects life
 - CO₂ from burning fossil fuels, driving climate change
 - Plastics dumped into the oceans
- *In our disconnected human world, these are harder for us to deal with*