

Climate Change & Increasing Severe Weather



Dr. Alan K. Betts Atmospheric Research, Pittsford, VT 05763

akbetts@aol.com http://alanbetts.com

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Outline

- Climate change and severe weather
 - Global and local aspects
 - Oceans storing Earth's heat imbalance
 - Hurricanes
 - Quasi-stationary mid-latitude wave patterns increasing local floods/heat waves, droughts and fires
 - Warming & melting Arctic
 - Tight coupling of processes
 - Snow, temperature, cloud, cloud water, precip

Discussion

Fundamentals

- Burning fossil fuels: transforming climate
 - Many water cycle amplifying feedbacks
 - Water vapor greenhouse 3x CO₂; loss of reflective ice
 - Evaporation, precip and instability increase rapidly with Temp
 - 93% Earth's energy imbalance stored in oceans
 - Decadal to centennial long timescales
 - Heading for high CO₂ "hot-house climate"
 - Climate extremes increasing; circulation changing
 - <u>Severe weather costs increasing</u>
- Global impact of technology/consumer society
 - Waste streams on climate/Earth's ecosystems
 - Fixable by changing system guidelines
 - Create efficient society, based on renewable energy

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 <u>amplifies warming</u> in Arctic in summer and mid-latitudes in winter
- Doubling CO₂ will warm globe about 5°F (3°C)
 - <u>Much more in the cold regions and over land</u>, which responds faster than oceans
 - Change the global circulation

Earth's climate sustains life

 Increasing greenhouse gases reduces cooling to space

• Climate is warming: ice is melting, extreme weather is increasing

 Water plays crucial amplifying role

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



Hurricane seasons

- 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, Maria
- 2018: Florence, Michael
- 2019: Barry, Dorian



Major Hurricane Harvey - August 25-29, 2017

Corpus Christi, TX Weether Forecast Office

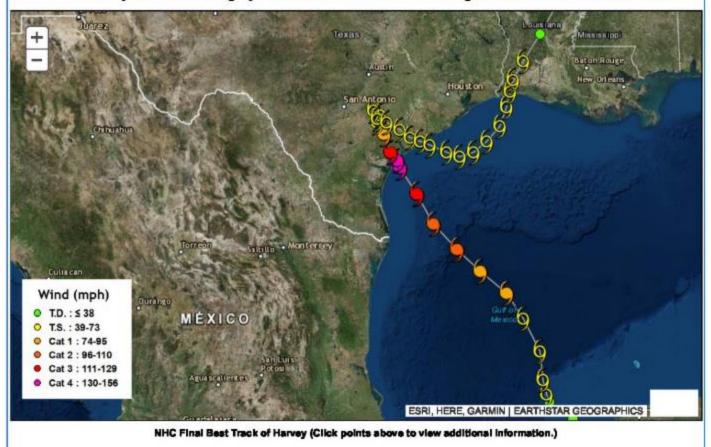
Current Hazards Current Conditions Radar Forecasts Rivers and Lakes Climate and Past Weather Local Programs

Category 4 Hurricane Harvey: South Texas Landfall & Impacts from August 25th to 29th, 2017

Overview State Radar Satellite Winds Storm Surge Rainfall Rivers Seadrift Tornado Storm Reports Photos One Year Later

Hurricane Harvey Summary PDF

...Hurricane Harvey is the first major hurricane to make landfall along the Middle TX Coast since Cella in 1970... ...Hurricane Harvey is the first Category 4 hurricane to make landfall along the TX Coast since Carla in 1961...



Why was Harvey so Damaging?

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



Challenge to Forecast & Emergency Services



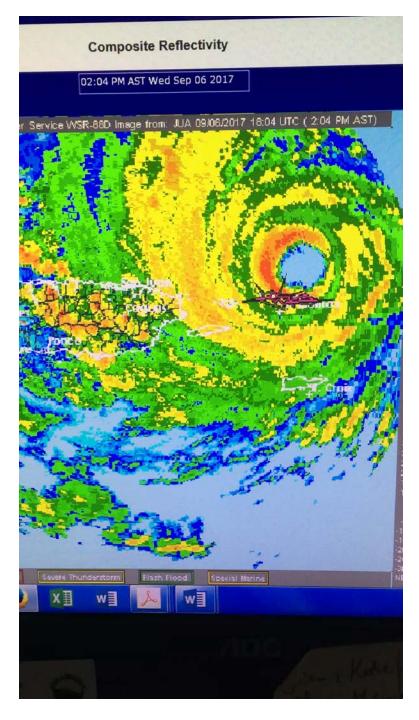
National Weather Service @NWS

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

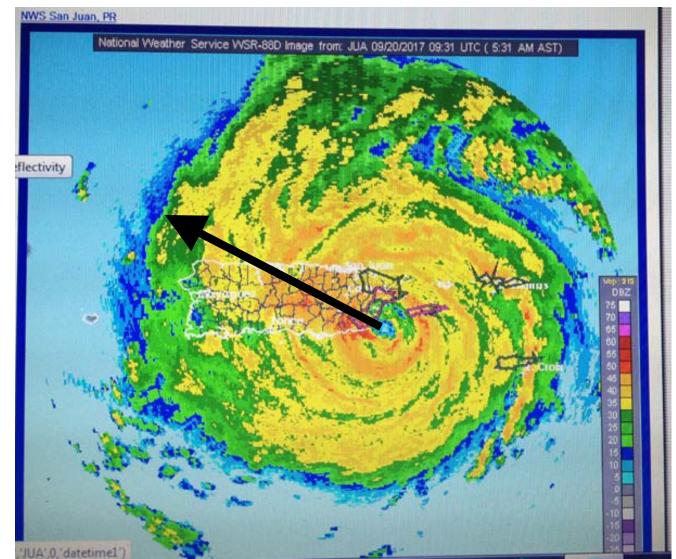


Maria: 5:30am Sept. 20 Category 4 hits Puerto Rico

Cat 4 >130mph Maria >150mph

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

Narratives: alanbetts.com



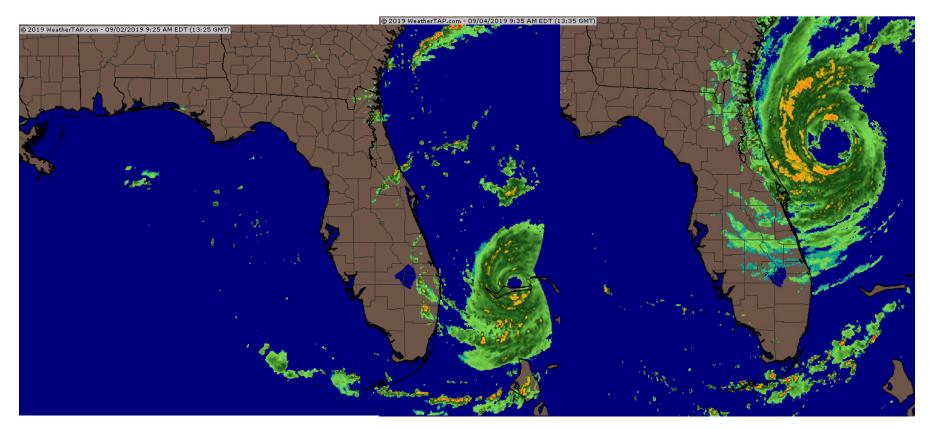
July 2019: track of Barry



Started as band of thunderstorms in Kansas, traveled in slow circle, intensified over warm water of Gulf to weak hurricane, rained on wet Louisiana [Cost: \$1 billion]







Sept 2, 2019 Stationary over Grand Bahama Sept 4, 2019 Off Florida Coast **TS Irene**

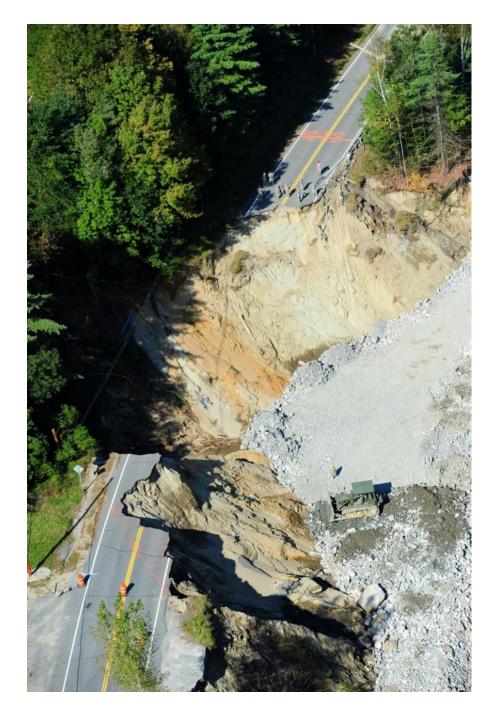
Rte 131, Cavendish Sept, 2011

Roads in valleys

Massive damage

Some roads took months to repair

Wake-up call



2011 Classic Flood Situations

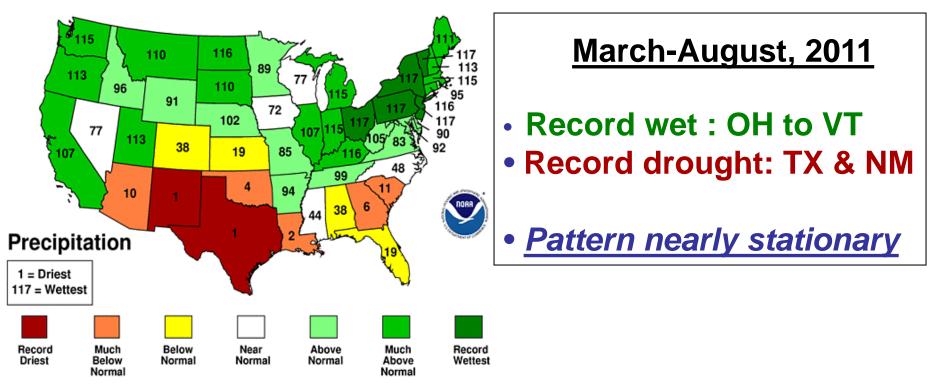
- Spring flood: heavy rain and warm weather, melting large snowpack from 2010-11 winter
 - 70F (April 11) and 80F(May 27) + heavy rain
 - record April, May rainfall: 3X at BTV
 - Severe floods on Winooski and Adirondack rivers
 - Lake Champlain record flood stage of 103ft
- Irene flood: tropical storm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

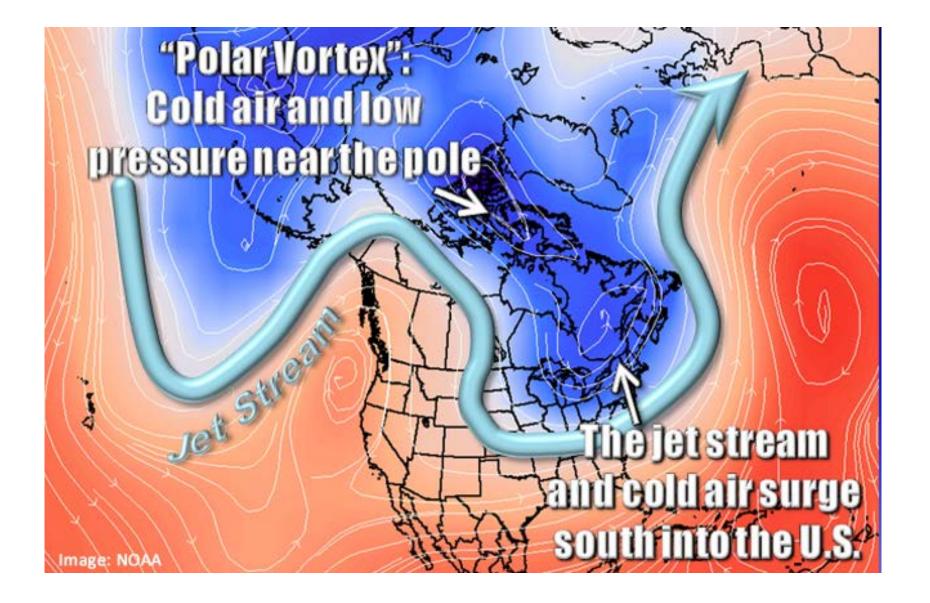


Otter Creek after Irene on August 30, 2011

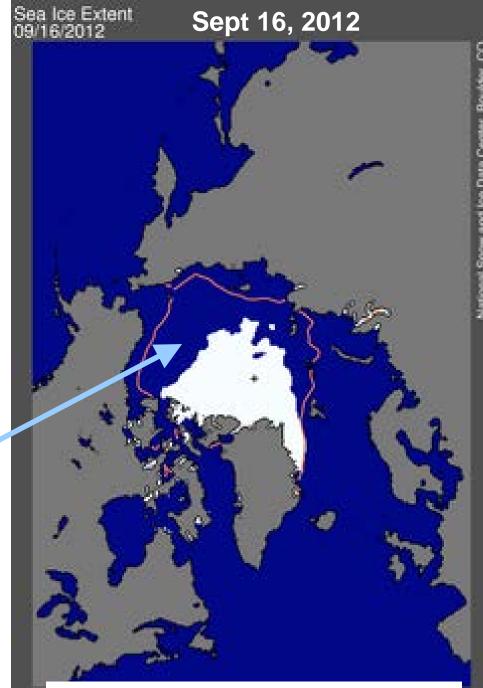
 River rose ten feet on flood plain <u>saved Middlebury</u>

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



- 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/



January 2, <u>2012</u>

March 11, <u>2012</u>



October 2011– March 2012

Warmest 6 months on recordMy 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

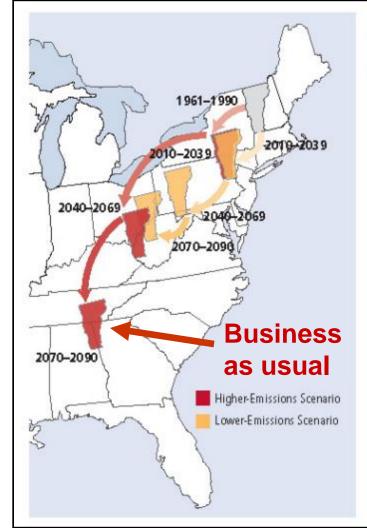


January 10, 2018 After cold snowy period T_{min} down to -10 to -20F January 12, 2018 After T_{max} up to 50F

Vermont's Future with High and Low GHG Emissions

What about VT forests?

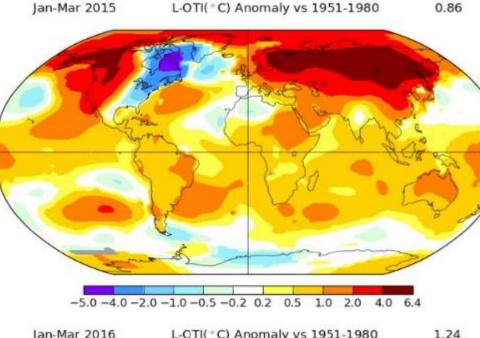
Sub-tropical drought areas moving into southern US



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



Jan-Mar 2016 L-OTI(° C) Anomaly vs 1951-1980

Jan-Feb-Mar 2016

3-month mean

Jan-Feb-Mar

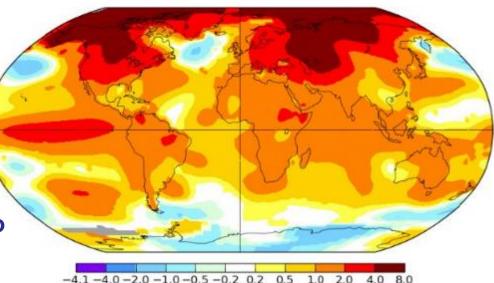
2015

Warm Atlantic, record temp in

west; cold NE, strong coastal

storms - Boston record snow

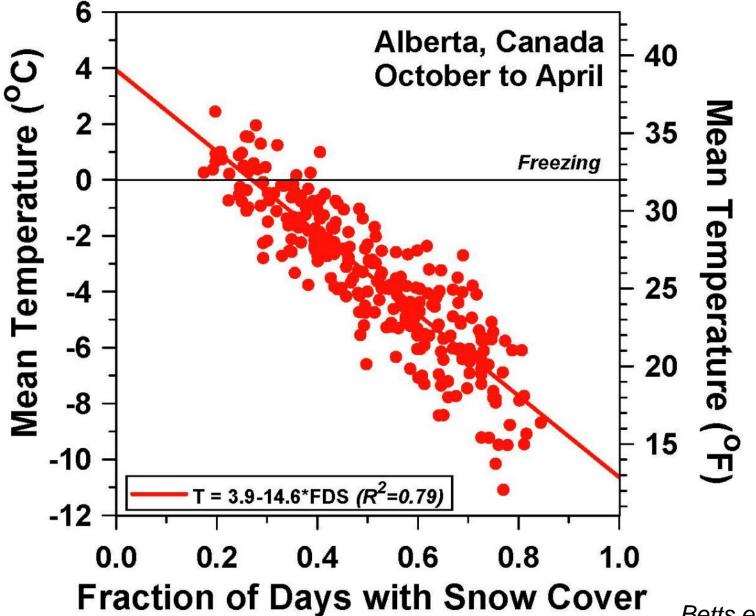
Warm Atlantic, warm NE, little snow, warm Arctic; Pacific El Nino



CA Tornadic Supercell, 2" hail: 24 May 2019



More snow cover - Colder temperatures



Betts et al. 2014

Impact of Snow

- Distinct warm and cold season states
- Snow cover is the "climate switch"

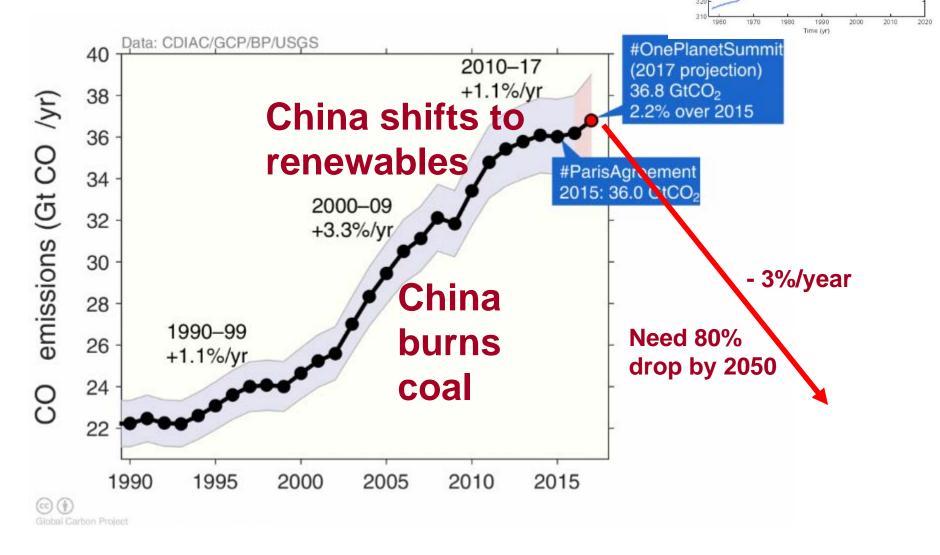
With snow

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

Promised to Stop "Dangerous Climate Change"? - signed by 197 countries (UNFCCC 1992)

- Can we? 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

Growth of CO₂ Emissions slowed – now increasing



Seasonally corrected trend

Monthly mean

370

350 340 330 - NDAAESRL

Scripps institution of Oceanography (Keeling et al., 1976)
 NOAA/ESRL (Diugokencky & Tans, 2016)

 CO_2

IPCC Reports Map Disasters Ahead

- Oct 8, 2018: Limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require drop of carbon emissions of 45% by 2030
- Aug 7, 2019: Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security
- Sep 25, 2019: Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in changing climate
- Nov. 6: World Scientists' Warning of Climate Emergency: 11250 scientists from 153 countries
- Climate and extinction disasters coming

Review: Challenges

- Capitalism based on fossil fuel & exploiting planet is incompatible with a stable climate
 - Trillions at stake; enough to bribe politicians & people
 - A trillion in mitigation saves \$50 trillion this century
 - Yet resistance to escalating carbon tax
 - Suppression of climate change science
- Long-term costs now off-scale (\$100's trillions)
 - No budget to pay them
 - Insufficient funds to rebuild from weather disasters
 - Massive ecosystem losses threaten life on Earth
- Global Rebellion has started

Greta Thunberg (born Jan 2, 2003)



Swedish parliament last year

Crossing Atlantic in August



September 20-27, 2019 7.6 million,185 countries: School strikes demanding climate action



Extinction Rebellion

- Destruction of Earth now a **Civil Rights issue**
 - 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"
- October 7-14: in 60 cities around the world
 - Motto: Compassion; awareness; courage
 - Visionary and creative

https://rebellion.earth

- Force large reductions in C-emissions this decade

Discussion

Talk available at http://alanbetts.com

Efficient transport

- Gasoline to hybrid: 50% gain to 50mpg
- Hybrid to plug-in hybrid: now 135mpg
- Electricity from community solar array



>3000lbs and 135 mpg Payload: 750 lbs at 60 mph



180lbs: solar panel on roof Payload: 350lbs at 20 mph

73lb Cargo bike; 300 lbs at 20 mph



Historic Floods on the Otter Creek



Flood height relative to Irene (2011) on rock; Estimate flood plain depth in Pittsford

Year	Height relative to Irene	Flood plain depth
1811	+0'1"	10'1" ± 6"
1913	-3'1"	6'11" ± 6"
1927	+2'4"	12'4" ± 6"
1938	-1'4"	8'8" ± 6"
2011 (Irene)	0	10'0" ± 6"

W. Creek Rd

Recommend we collect height of other floods around VT