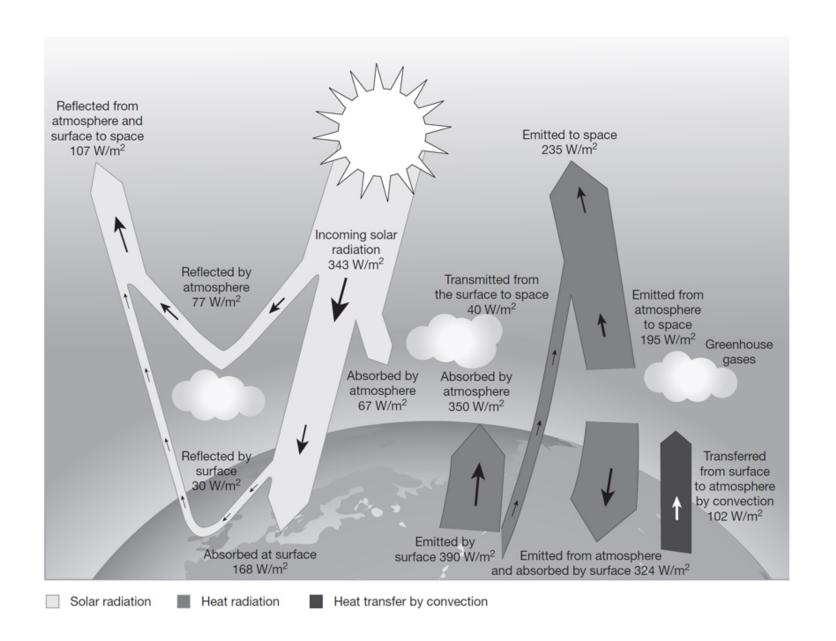
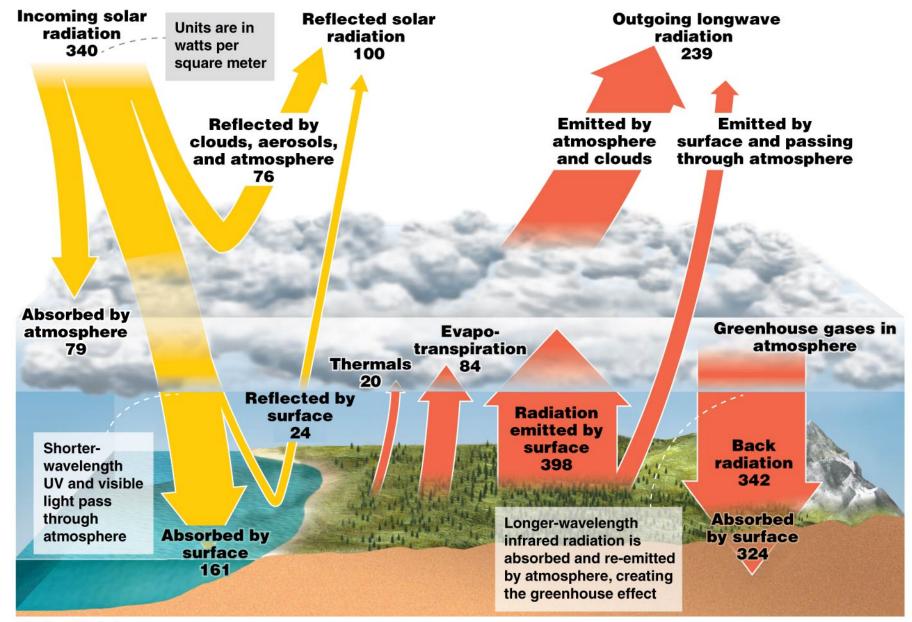
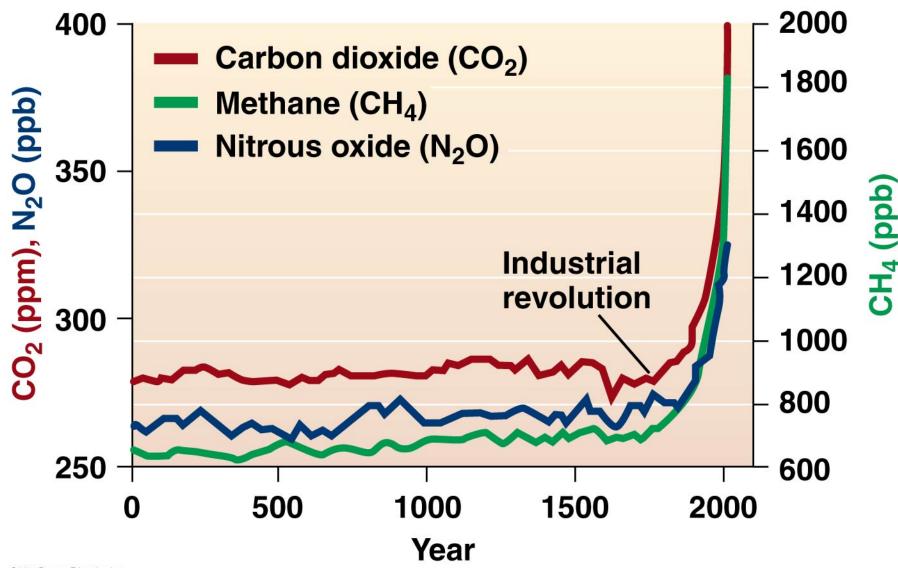
# ES7/Geog 7

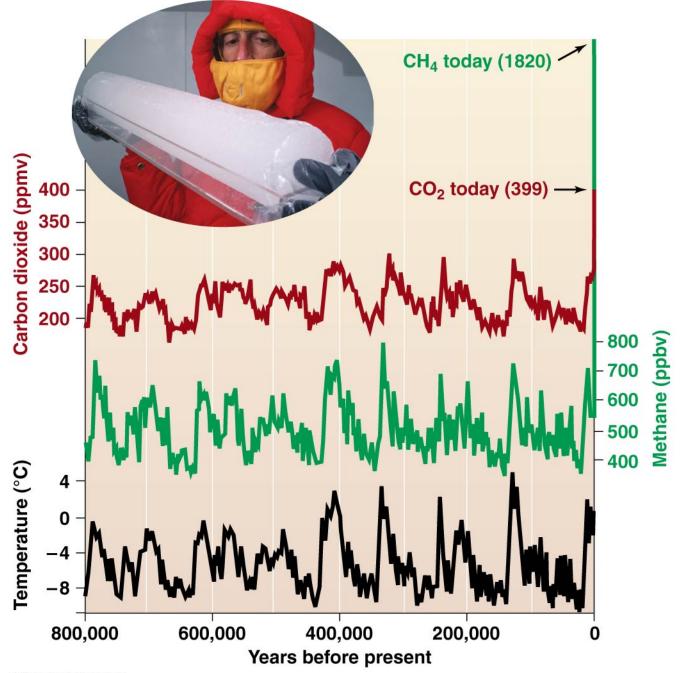
Lecture 7
Climate Change

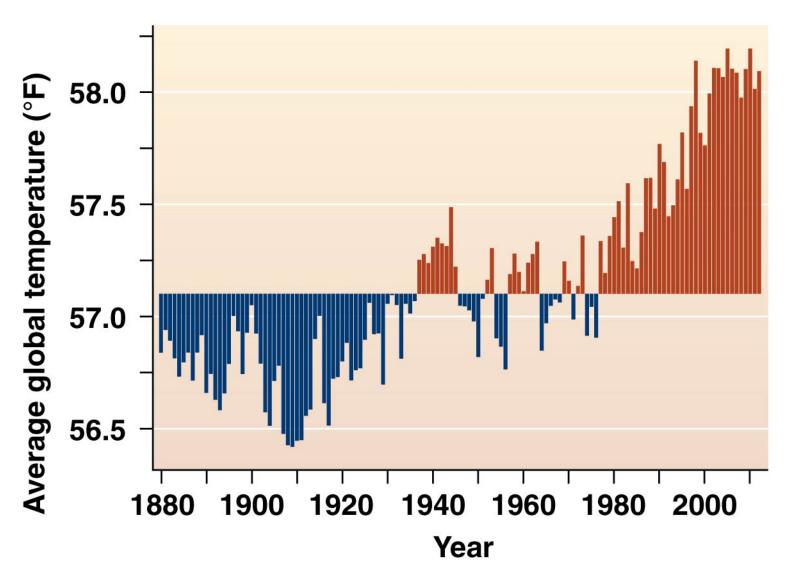
#### The "Greenhouse Effect"



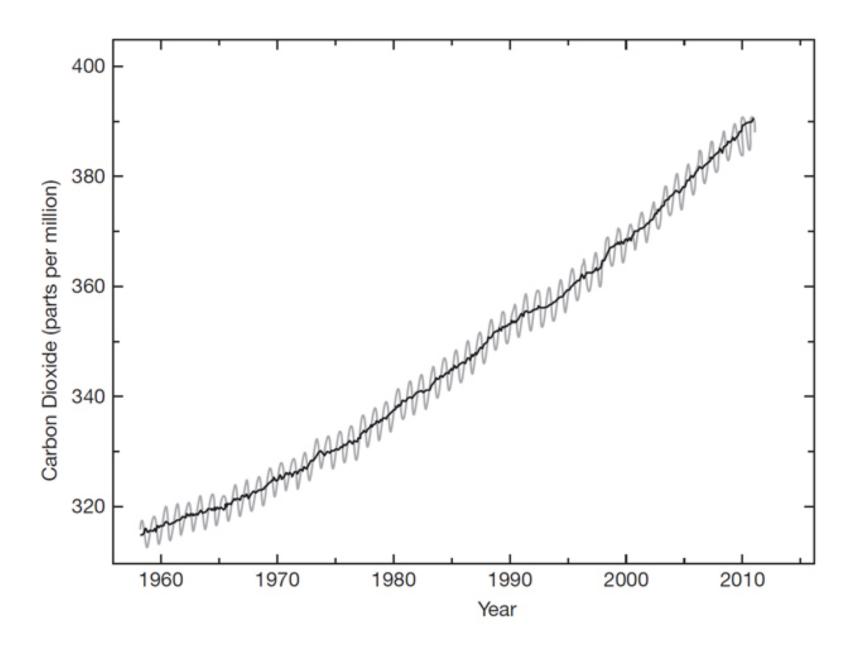


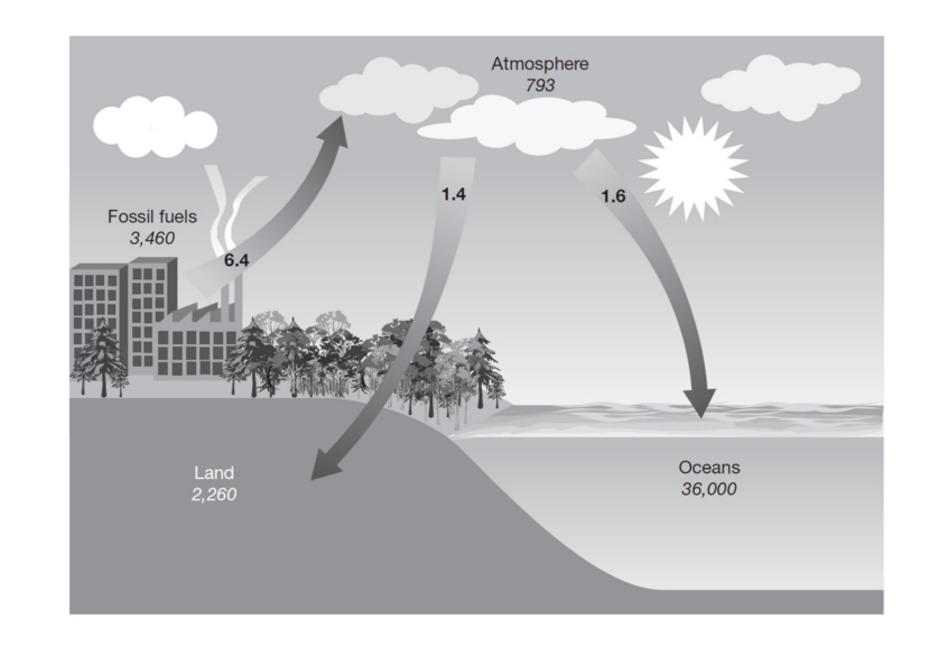


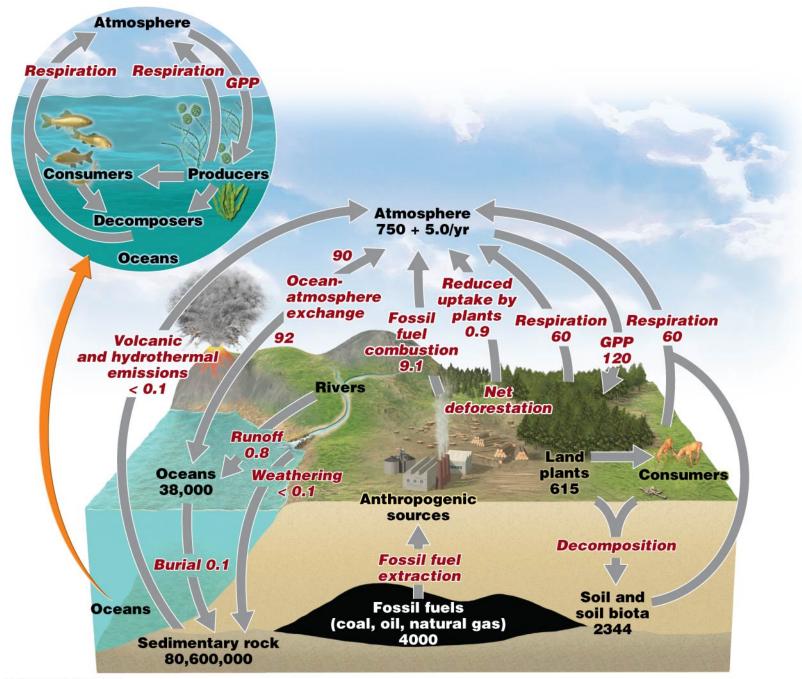




(a) Global temperature measured since 1880



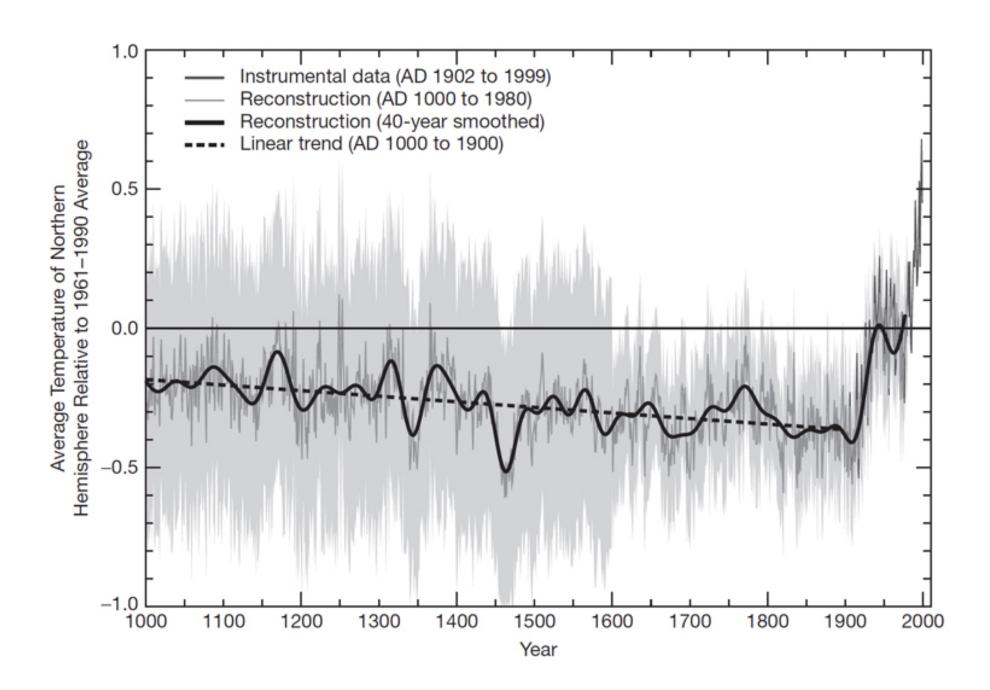


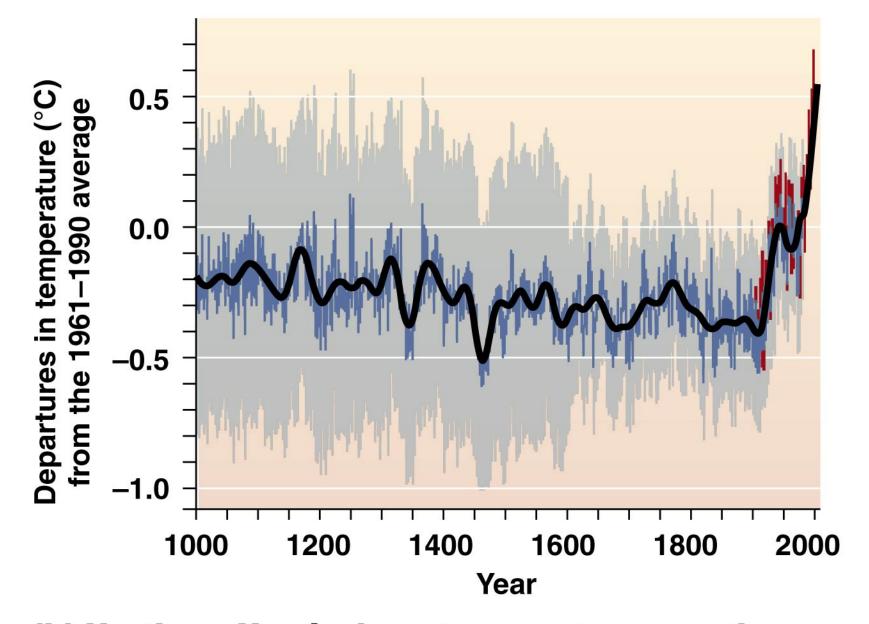


## **TABLE 14.1** Global Warming Potentials of Four Greenhouse Gases

| GREENHOUSE GAS                    | RELATIVE HEAT-TRAPPING<br>ABILITY (IN CO <sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENTS) |                |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|
|                                   | Over 20 years  | Over 100 years |
| Carbon dioxide                    | 1  | 1              |
| Methane                           | 84   | 28             |
| Nitrous oxide                     | 264  | 265            |
| Hydrochlorofluorocarbon<br>HFC-23 | 10,800   | 12,400         |

Data are for 20-year and 100-year time horizons, from IPCC, 2013. Climate change 2013: The physical science basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth assessment report.





(b) Northern Hemisphere temperature over the past 1000 years





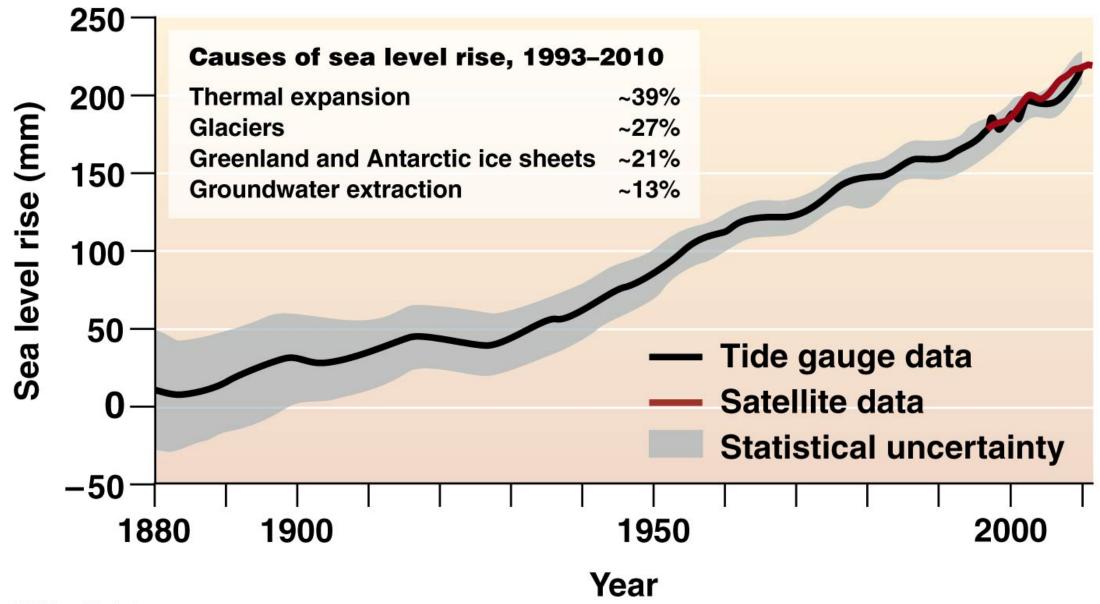


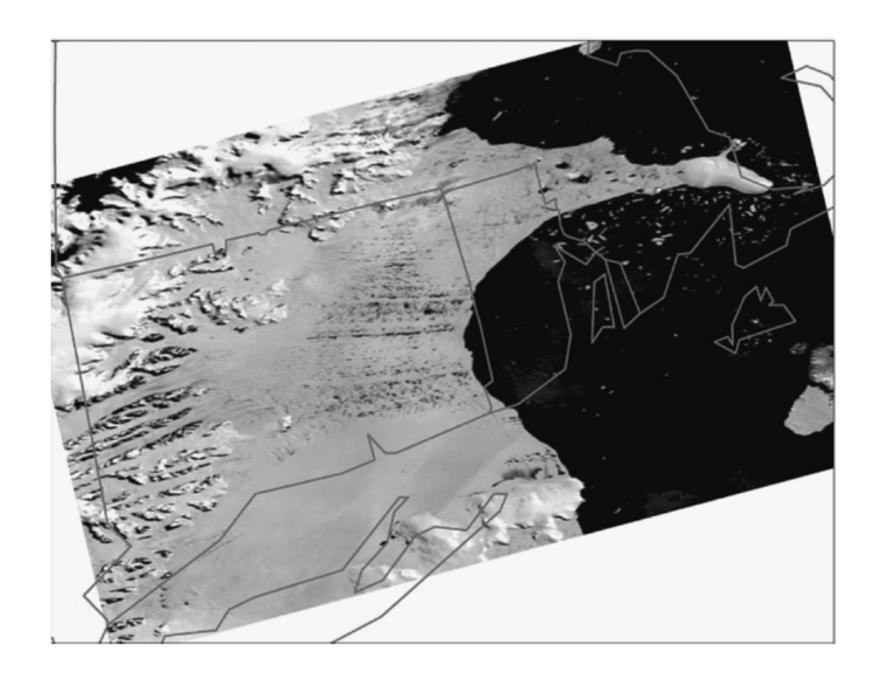


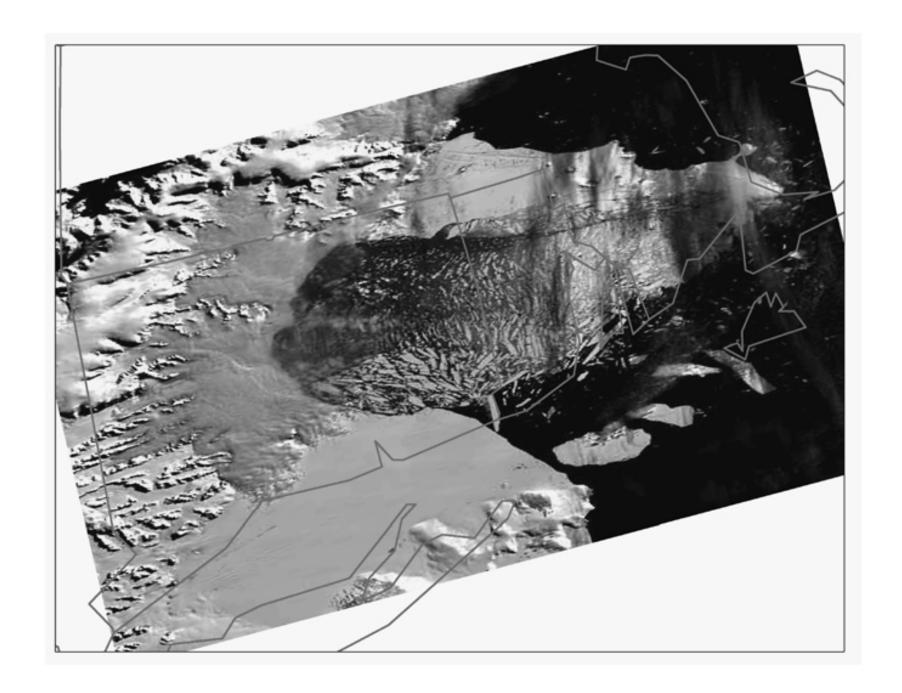
(a) Malé, capital of the Maldives

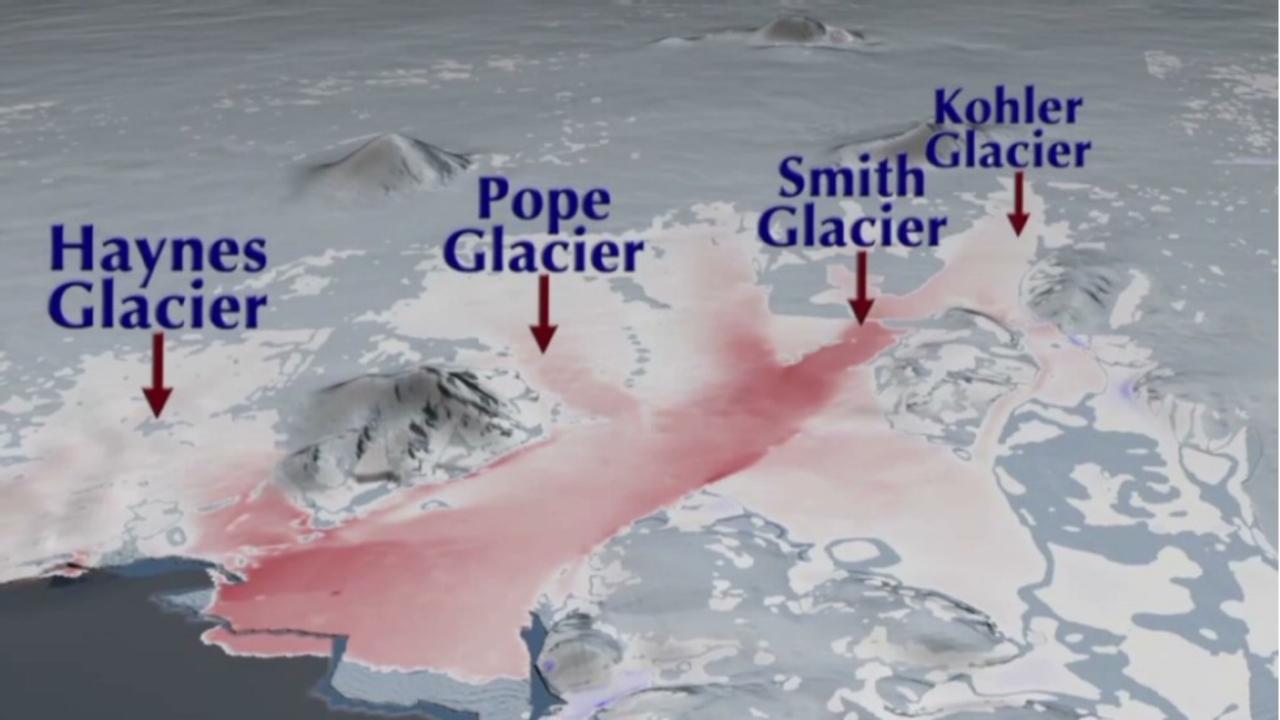


## (b) Miami, on the Florida coast

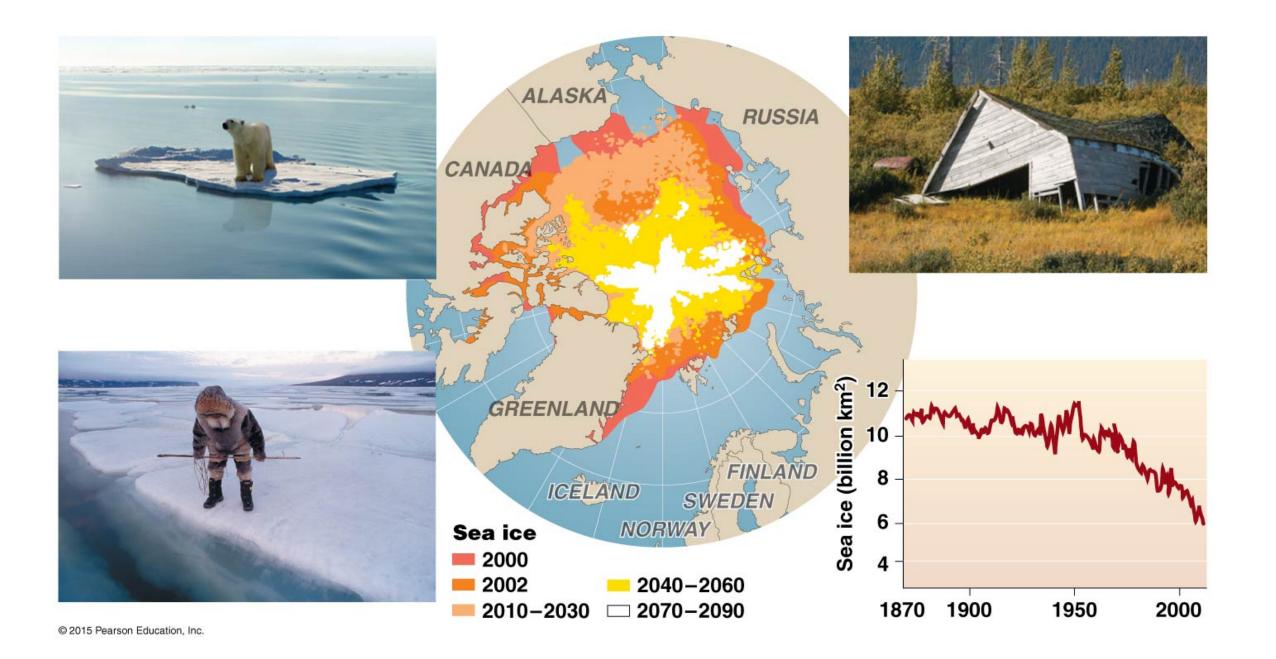




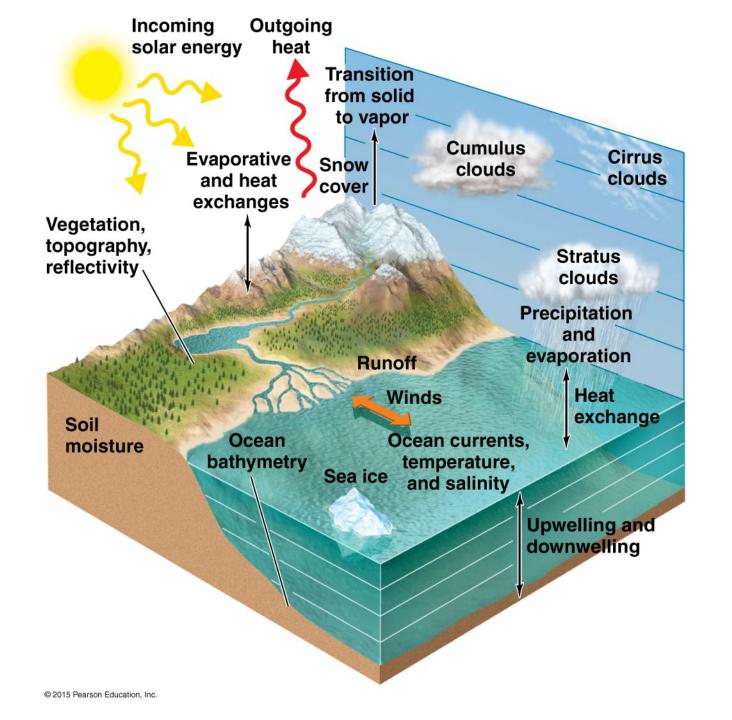


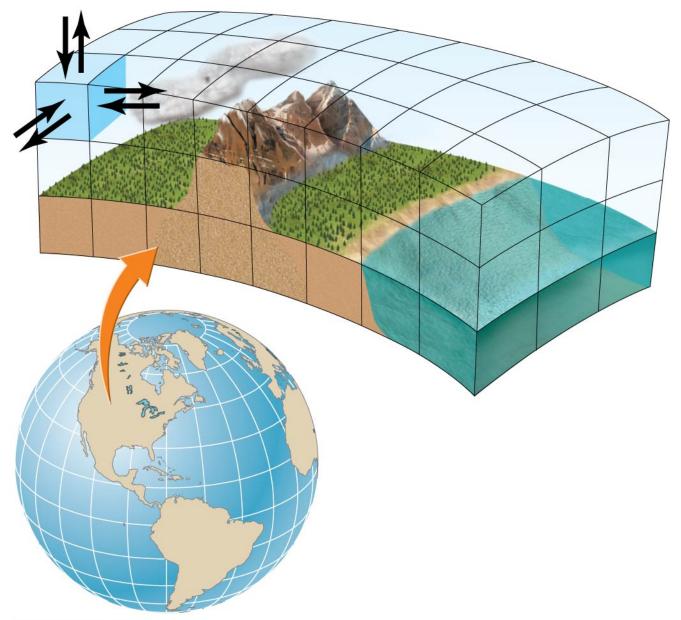




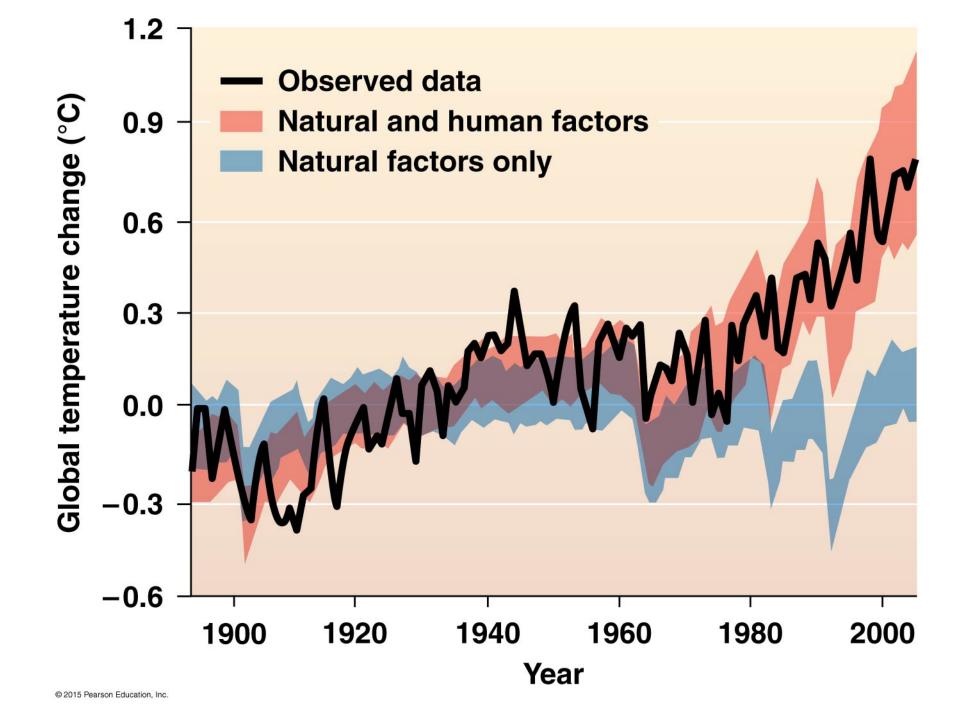


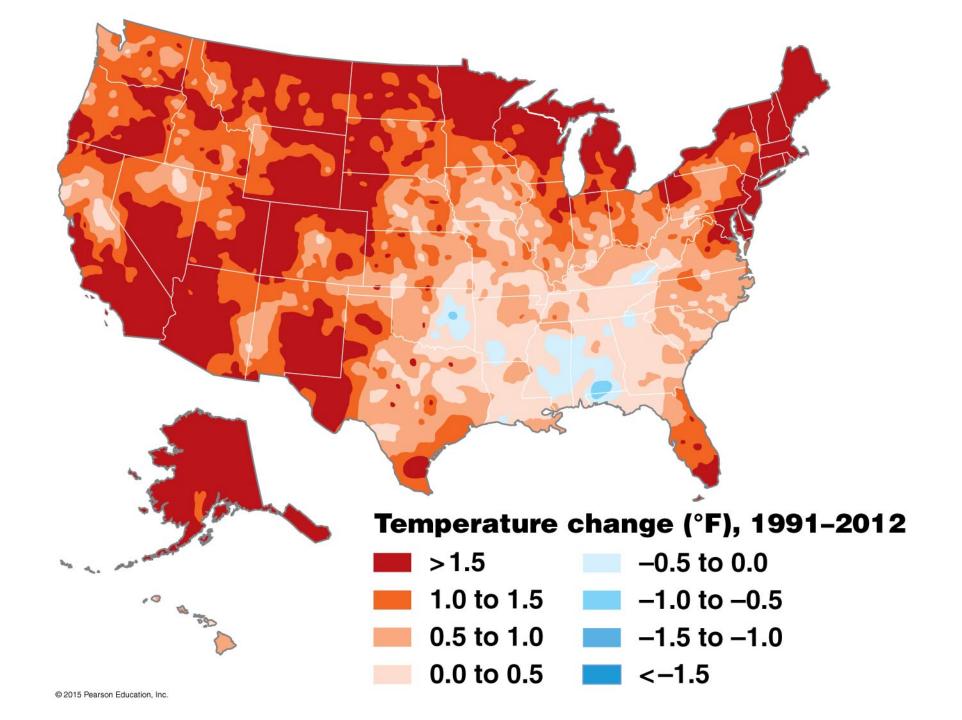


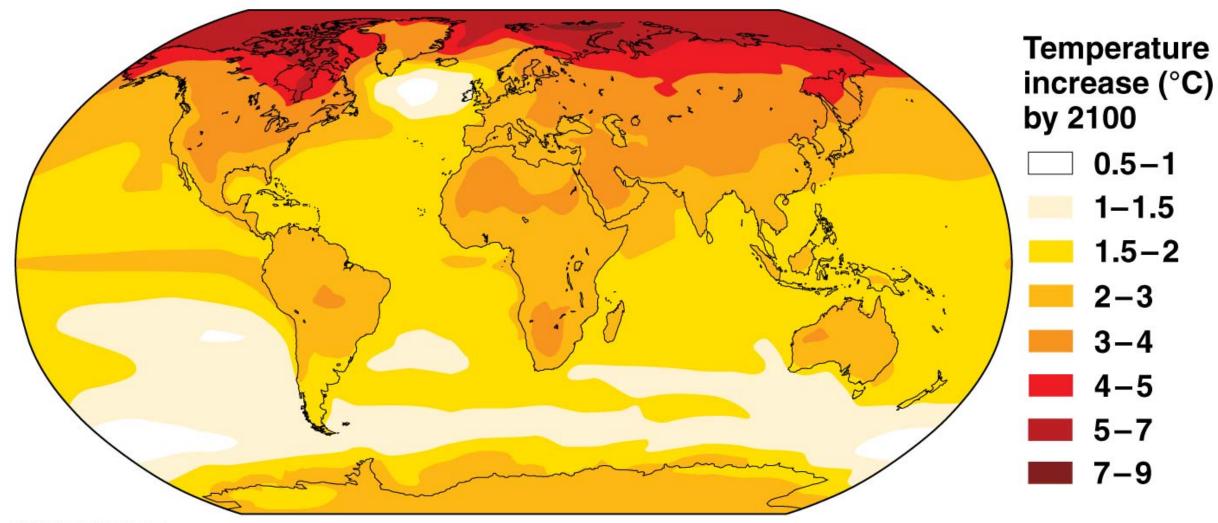


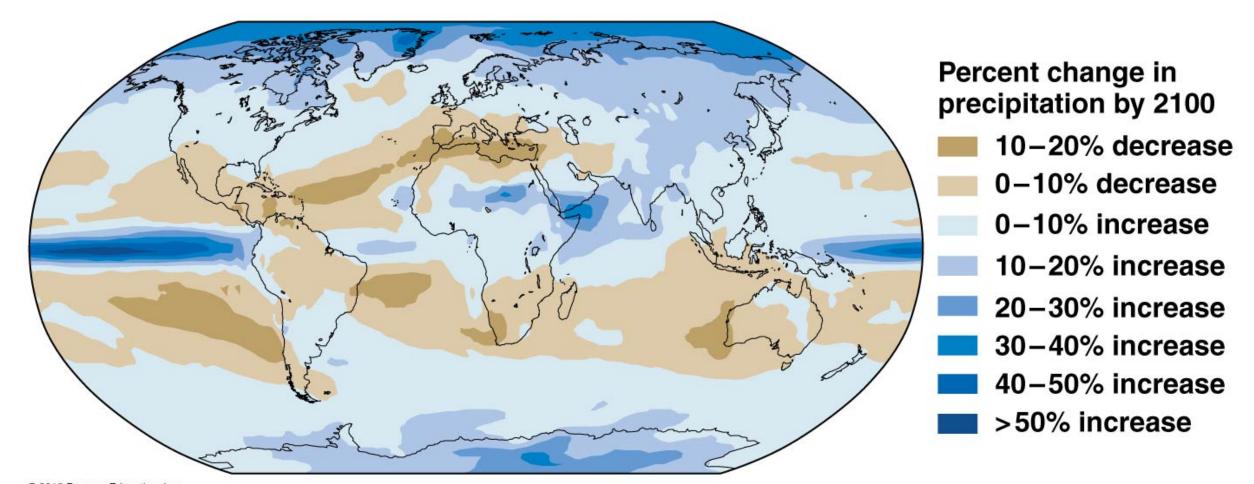


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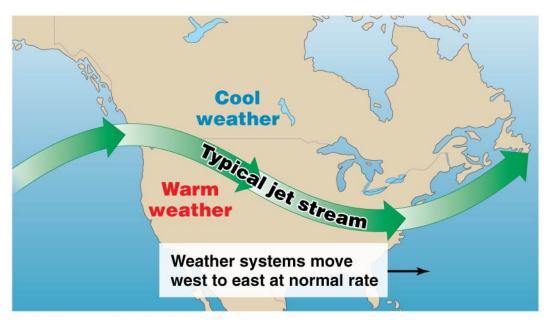




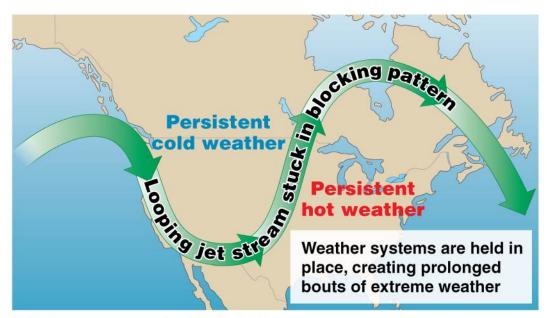




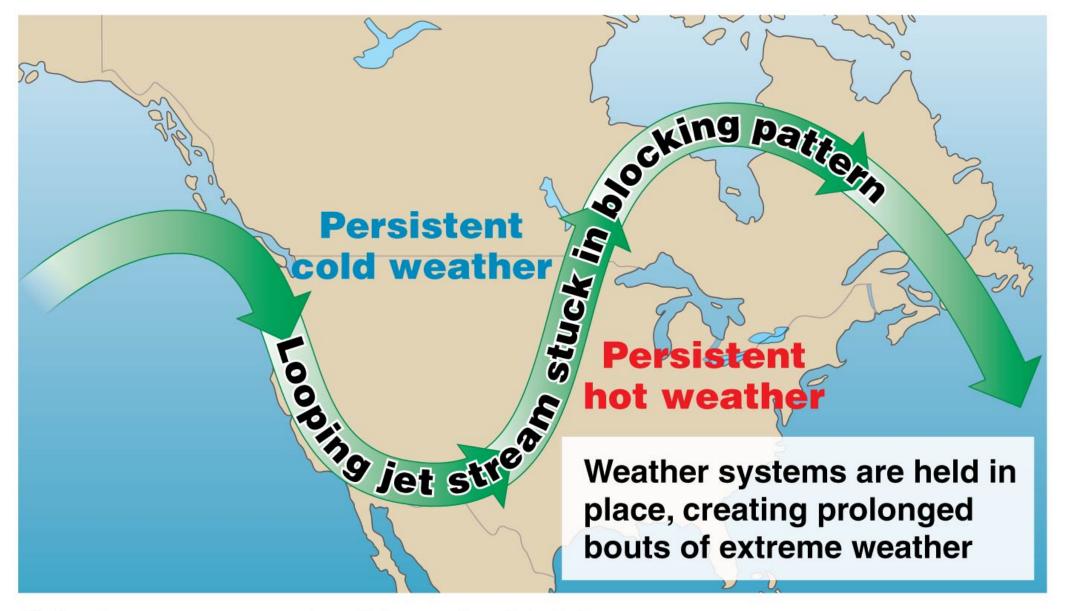
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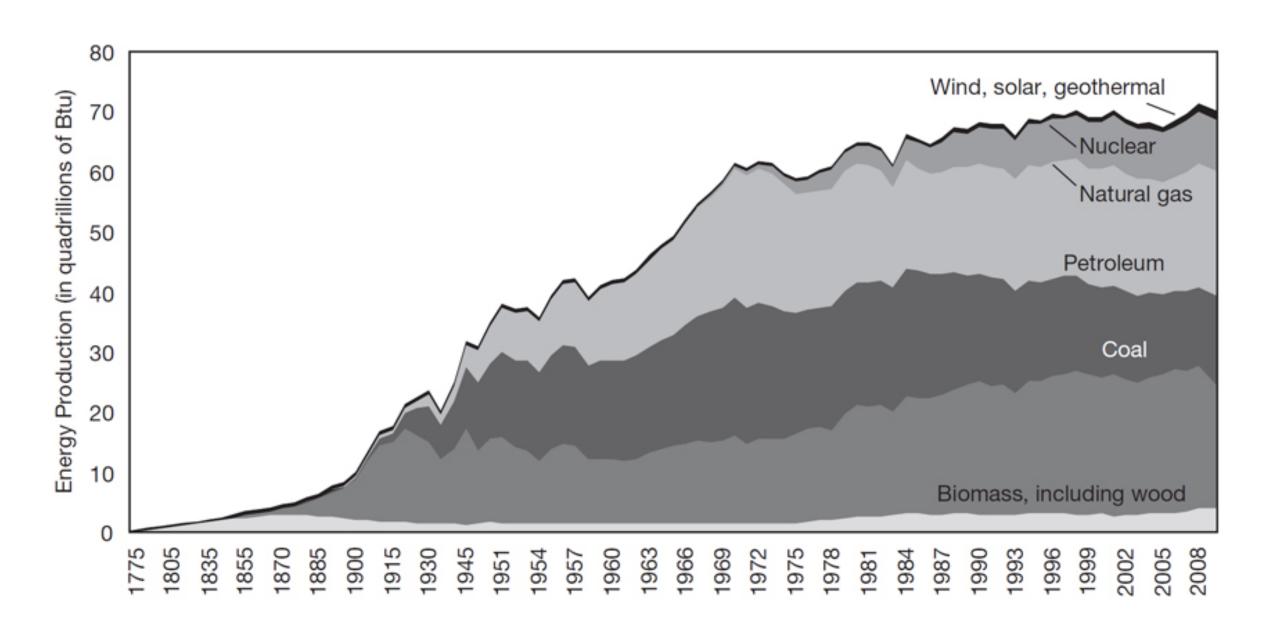
#### (a) Normal jet stream

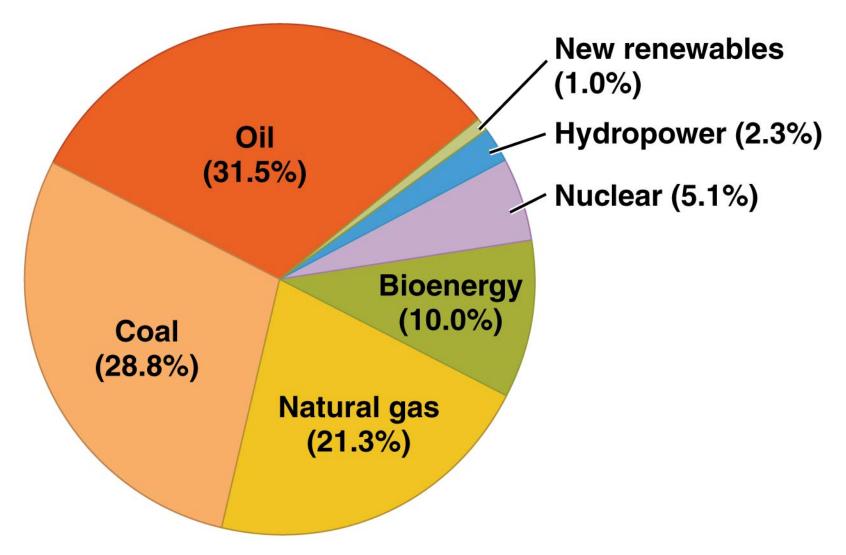


(b) Jet stream in March 2012

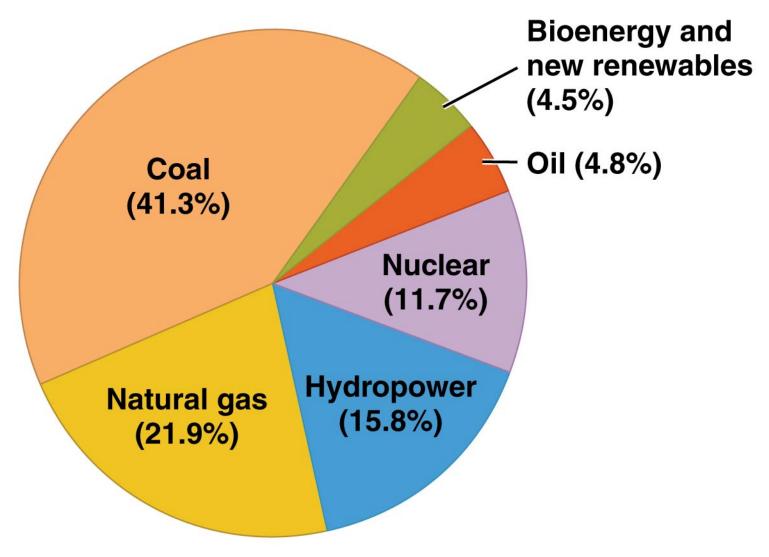


### (b) Jet stream in March 2012

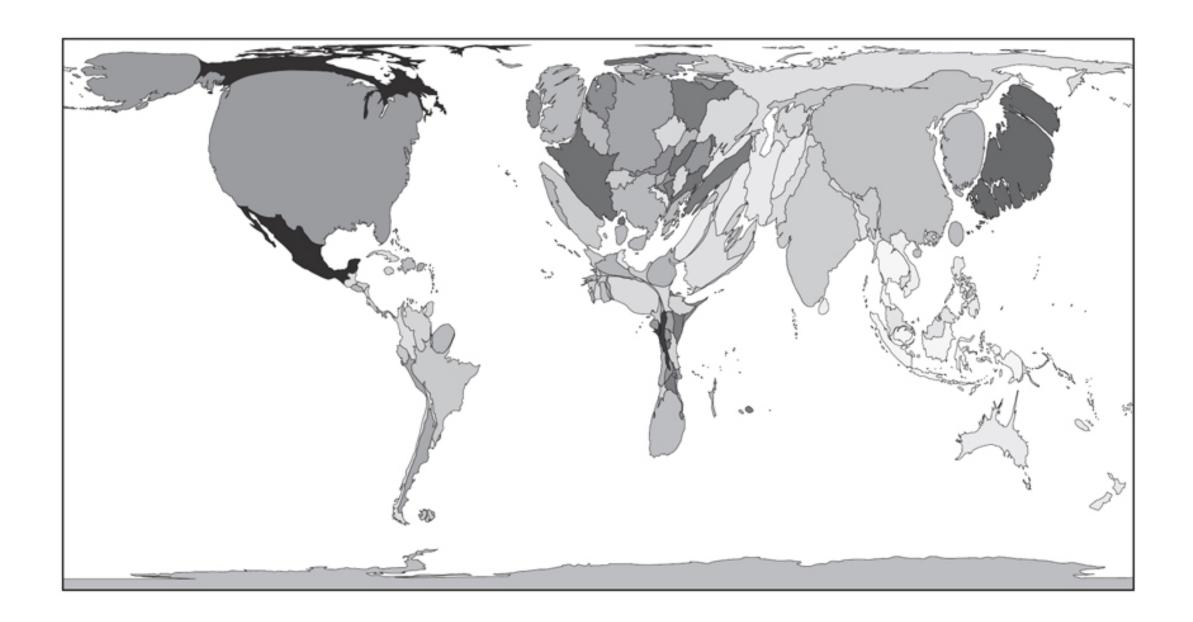


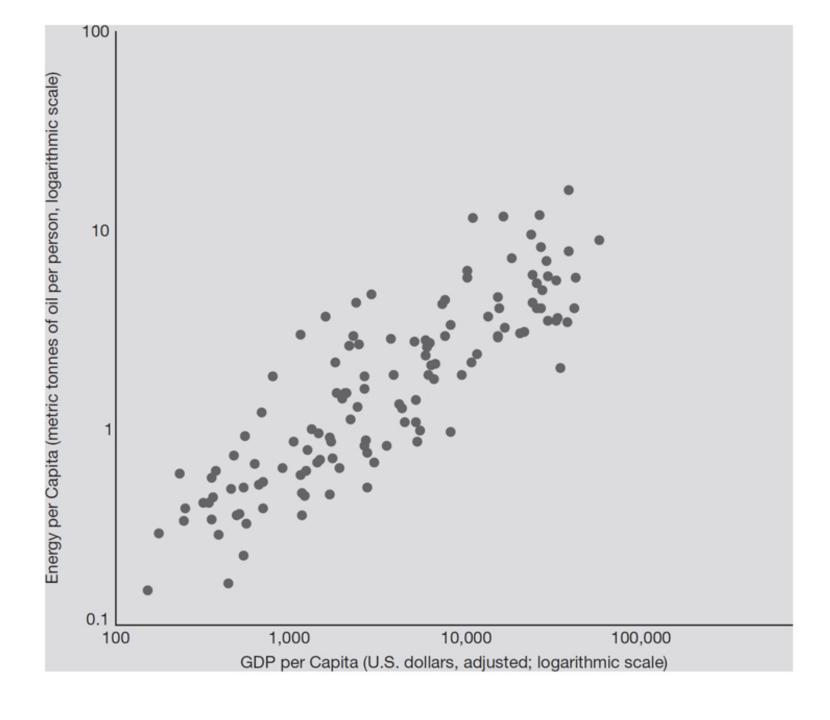


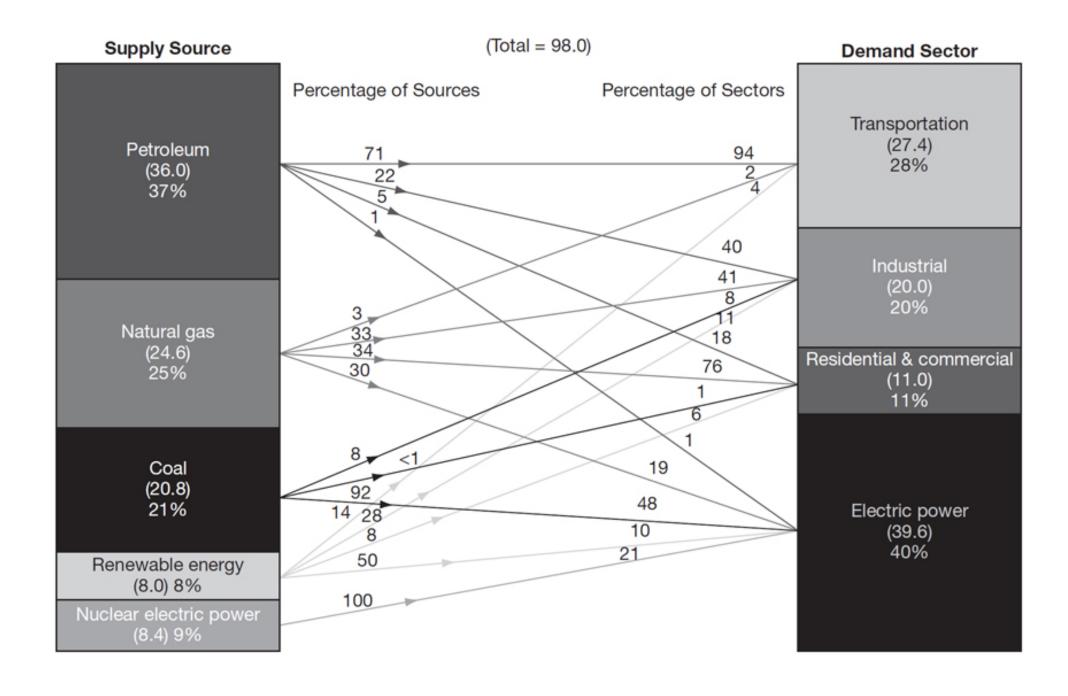
(a) World energy production, by source

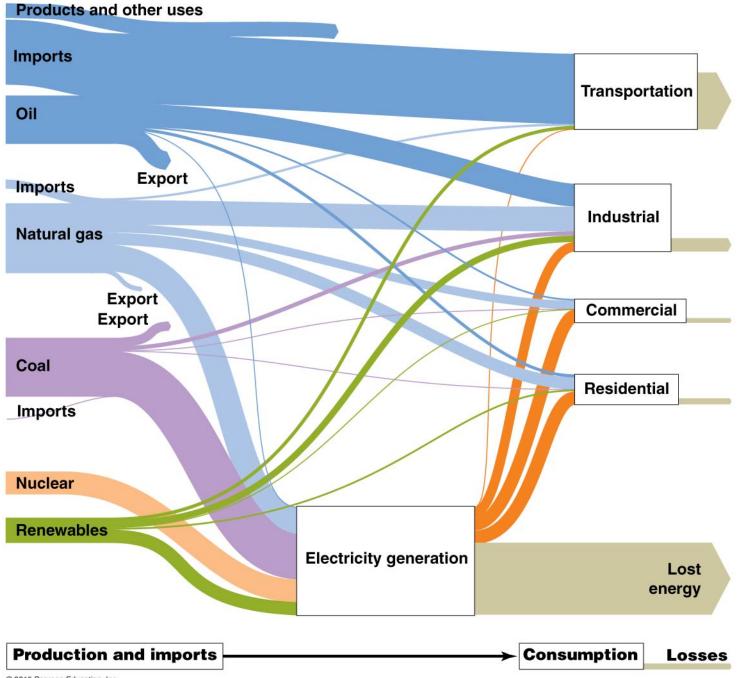


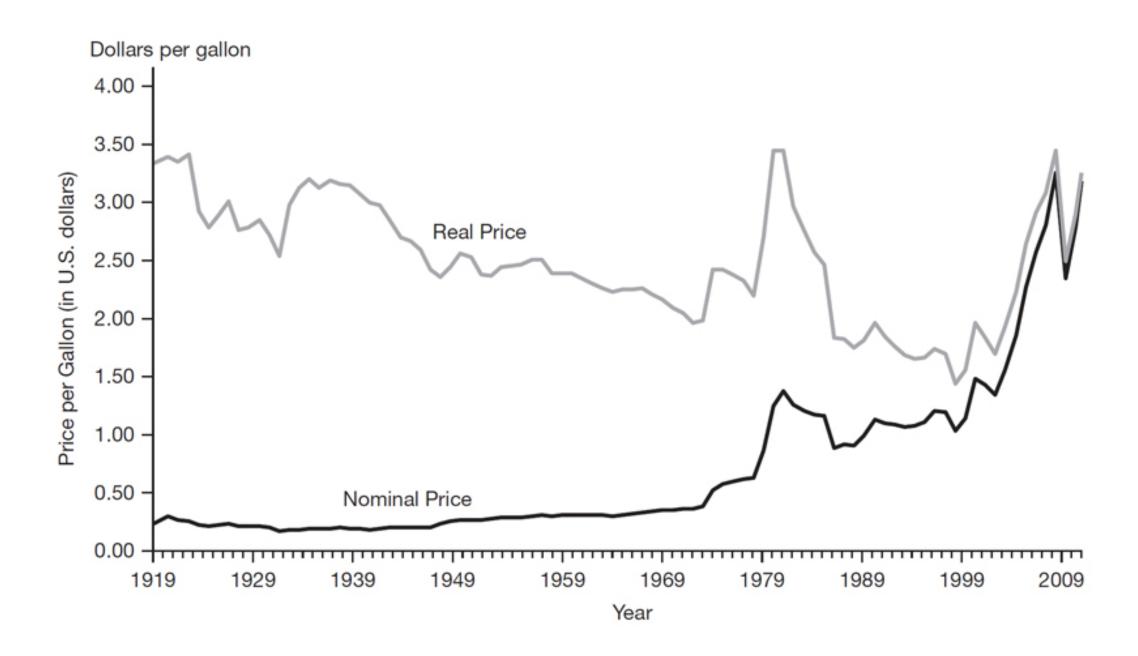
(b) World electricity generation, by source









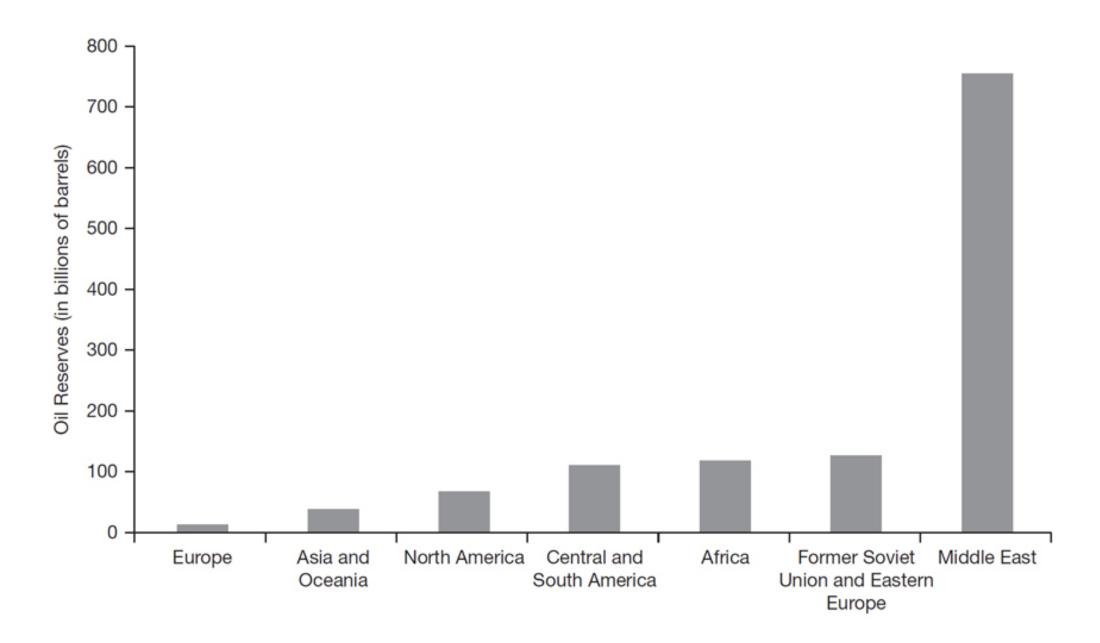


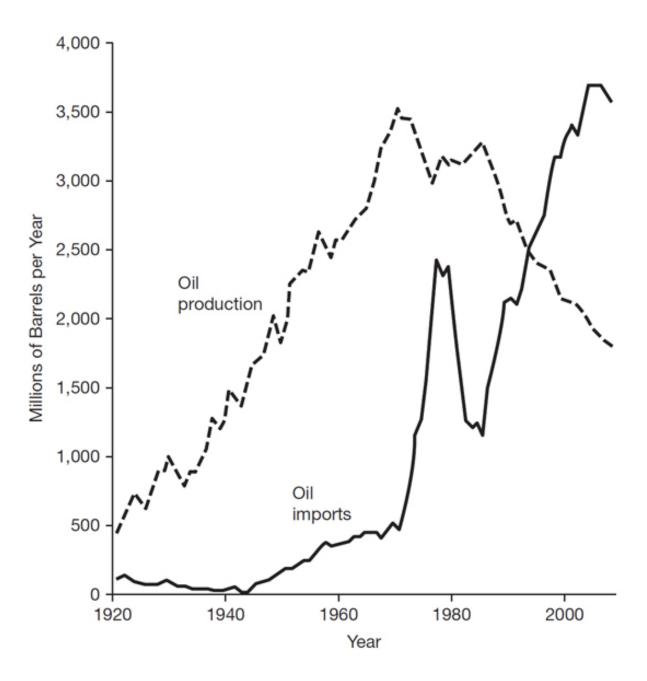


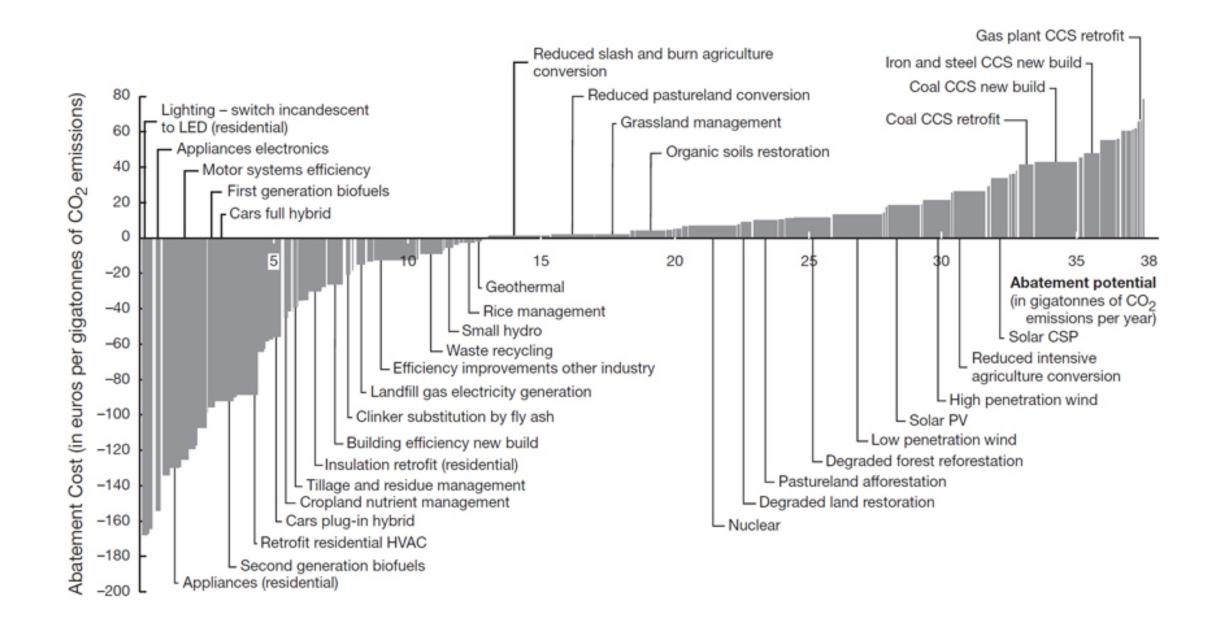
| TABLE 15.3 Top Producers and Consumers of Fossil Fuels |      |                                   |      |
|--|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| PRODUCTION (% world production)                        |      | CONSUMPTION (% world consumption) |      |
| COAL   |      |                                   |      |
| China  | 47.4 | China                             | 50.3 |
| United States  | 12.9 | United States                     | 11.9 |
| Australia  | 6.9  | India                             | 8.5  |
| Indonesia  | 6.7  | Japan                             | 3.4  |
| India  | 5.9  | Russia                            | 2.4  |
| OIL  |      |                                   |      |
| Saudi Arabia   | 13.1 | United States                     | 19.9 |
| Russia   | 12.9 | China                             | 12.1 |
| United States  | 10.8 | Japan                             | 5.0  |
| China  | 5.0  | India                             | 4.2  |
| Canada   | 4.7  | Russia                            | 3.7  |
| NATURAL GAS  |      |                                   |      |
| United States  | 20.6 | United States                     | 22.2 |
| Russia   | 17.9 | Russia                            | 12.3 |
| Iran   | 4.9  | Iran                              | 4.8  |
| Qatar  | 4.7  | China                             | 4.8  |
| Canada   | 4.6  | Japan                             | 3.5  |

Data from BP p.l.c., 2014. Statistical review of world energy 2014.



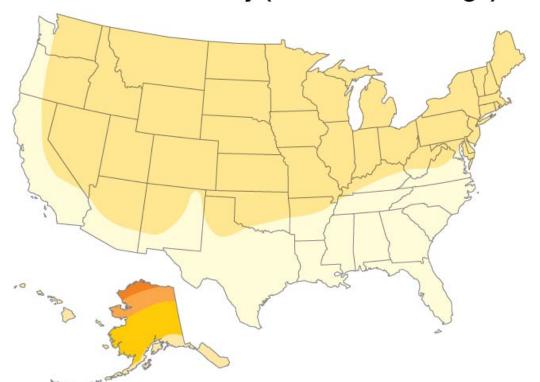






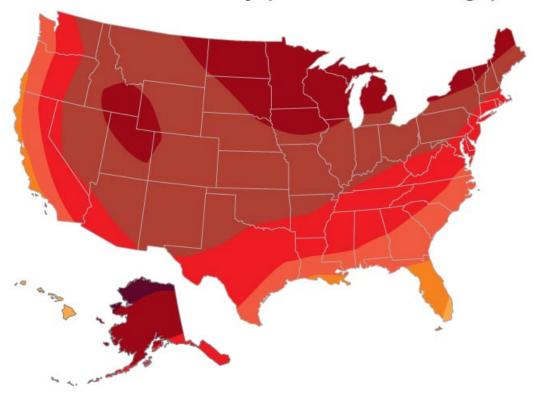
## Reduced Emissions Scenario Projected Temperature Change (°F)

End-of-Century (2071–2099 average)



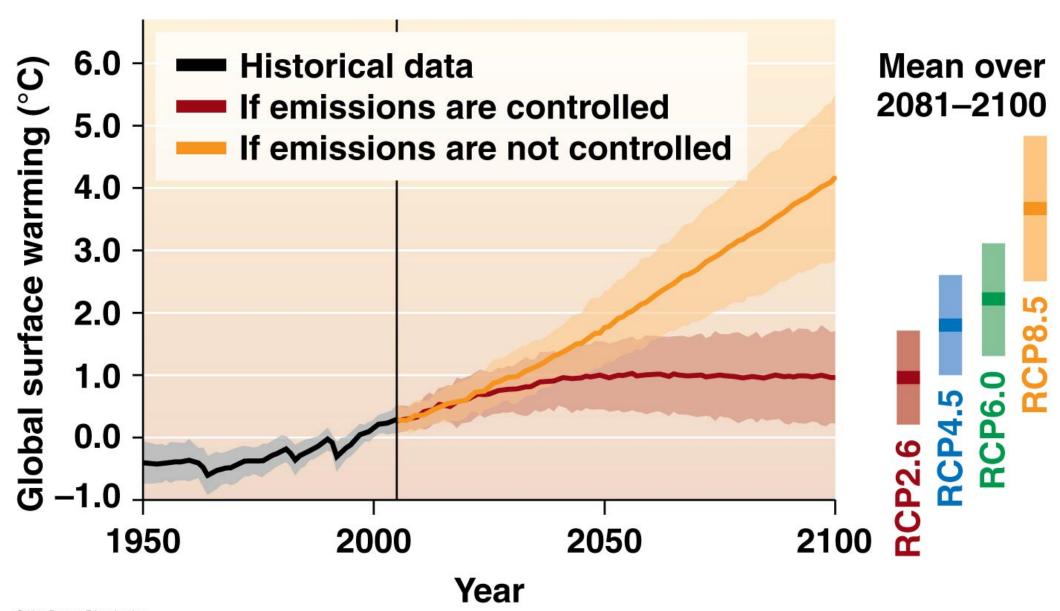
## Continued Emissions Scenario Projected Temperature Change (°F)

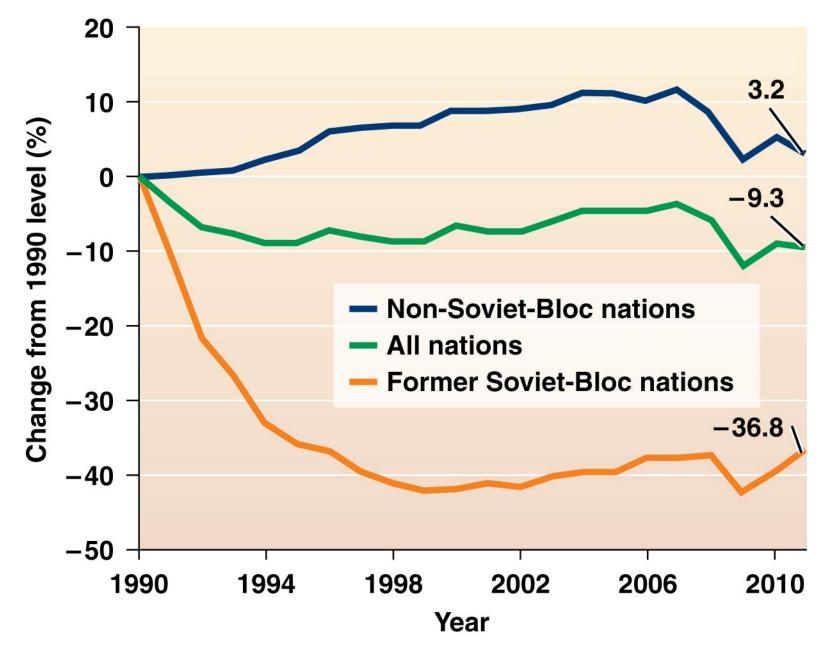
End-of-Century (2071–2099 average)



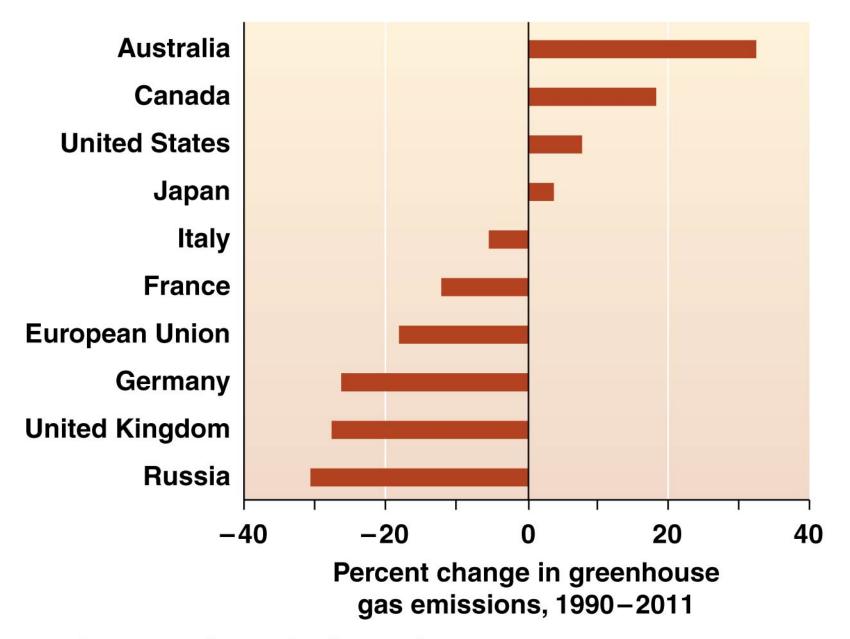








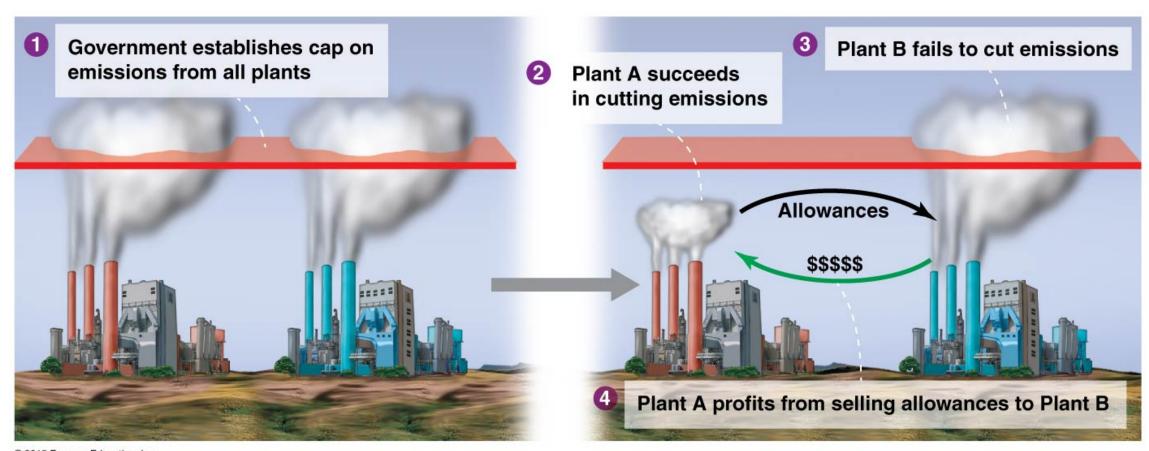
(a) Emissions through time since the Kyoto Protocol



(b) Changes in emissions since the Kyoto Protocol

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