Earth System Science

How does the Earth on which we live function as a whole?

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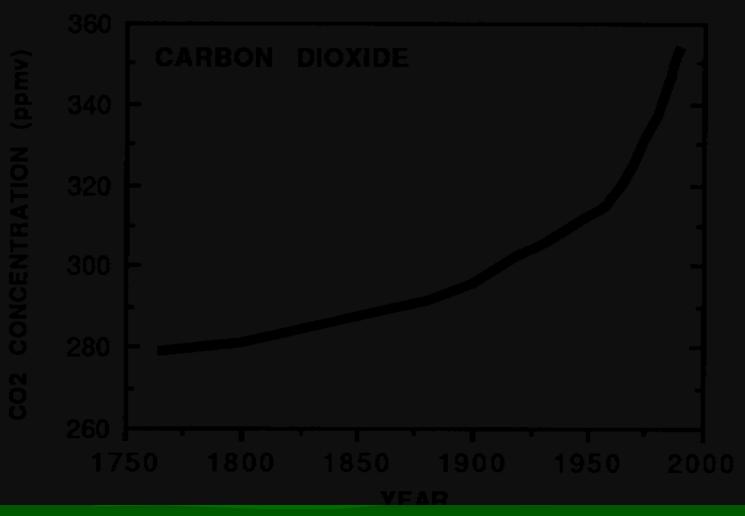
Key Points

- Human activities are affecting the environment on global scale
- The impacts on human societies are potentially substantial but largely unknown
- We need a basic scientific understanding of how the Earth functions as an interacting system

Human activities are affecting the environment on a global scale

- Burning fossil fuel is causing global warming and rising sea-level
- Emission of CFCs has caused the depletion of stratospheric ozone
- Soil erosion is reducing agricultural productivity
- Deforestation and habitat destruction threaten species diversity
- Pesticides, fertilizers are polluting water resources
- Sulfate and nitrogen oxide emissions cause acid rain

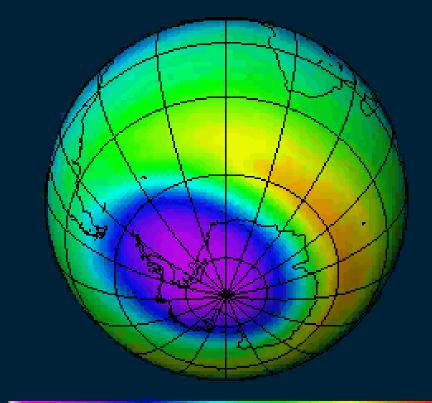
The Probable Cause of Global Warming



IPPC 1990 page xvi

The Antarctic Ozone Hole

TOMS Ozone (DU): Oct 1991



100 140 180 220 260 300 340 380 420 460 500

http://www.atm.ch.cam.ac.uk/tour/tour_images/toms1091.gif

Acid Rain



http://odin.dep.no/md/publ/acid/Erodes.html

Water Resources



http://www.oroville-city.com/lakeview.html

Soil Degradation



National Geographic Society

Habitat Destruction



http://www.panda.org/multimedia/photogallery/photogallery.htm

A Mountain Gorilla



Corel Professional Photos CD-ROM Sampler #200051

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Impacts on human societies potentially substantial but largely unknown

- Fundamental values and lifestyles may be questioned
- It may be decades before the effects become apparent
- Remedial actions have indirect consequences



Key Points

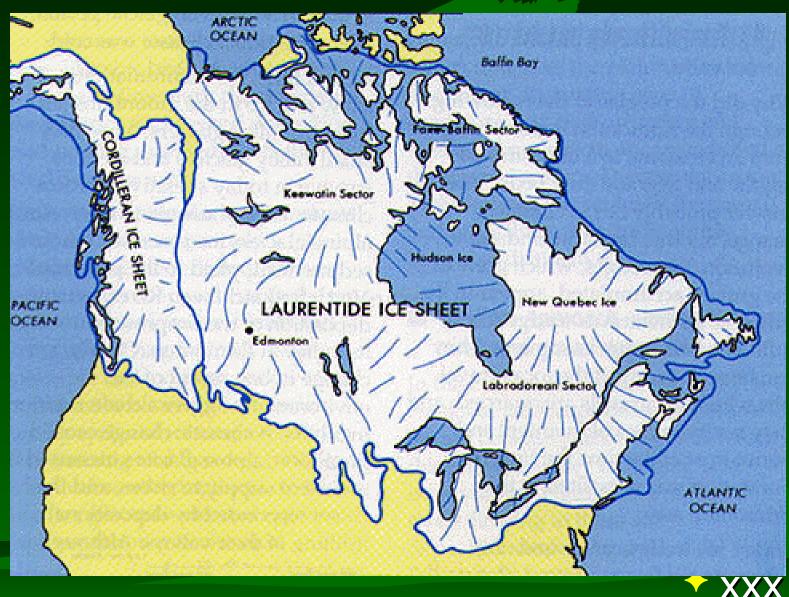
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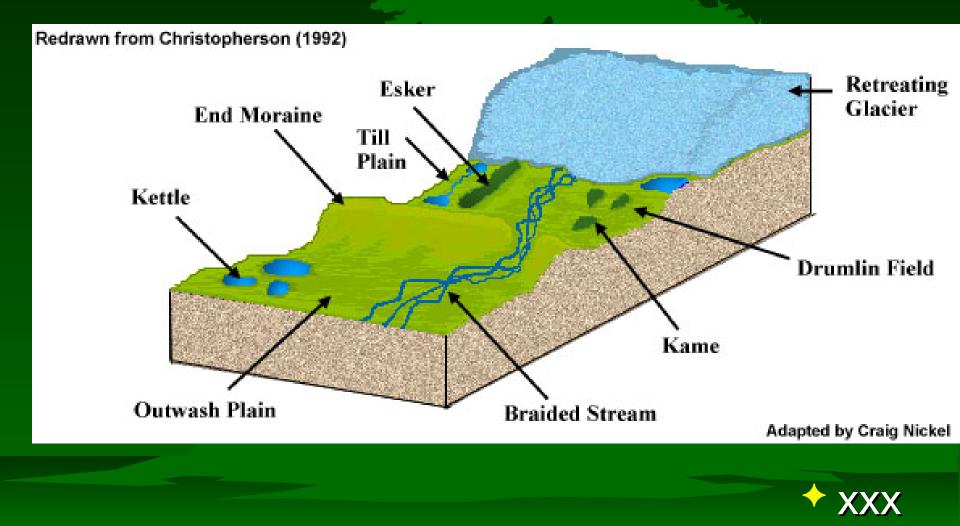
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- Understand and distinguish natural variability in climate and ecosystems
- Include the interactions between the atmosphere, oceans, land surface, ice, and biosphere
- Examine the evidence from the past
- Document the effects of human activities
- Simulate future changes and assess their probable consequences

Last Glacial Maximum



Signs of Past Glaciation



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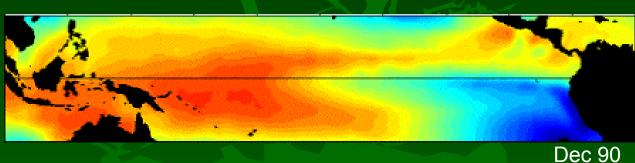
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Equatorial Pacific Sea SurfaceTemperature

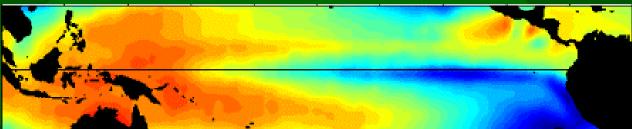












NOAA/PMEL
 Dec 88

Measuring Ocean Winds and Temperature

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

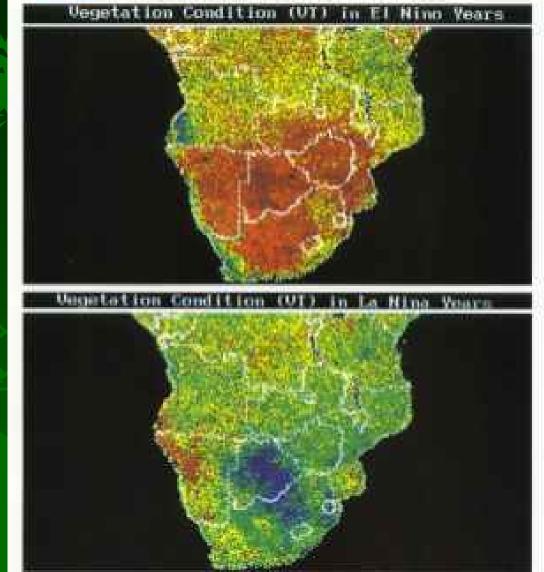


National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Environmental Satellite, thits, and Information Service

LAST WEEK OF FEBRUARY

Vegetation Stress

El Nino (top) La Nina (bottom)



9 50 100 100

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Drilling Ice Cores in Peru

Annual layers in the Quelccaya Ice Cap



Distant view of ice cap



Lonnie Thompson

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Pipeline in British Columbia



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The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

CLIMATE CHANGE 1995 The Science of Climate Change

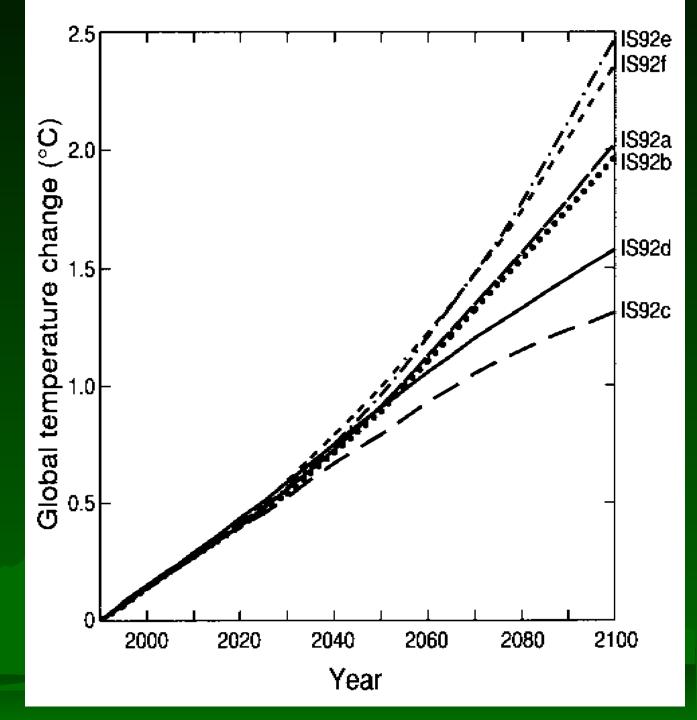
Contribution of Working Group I to the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



Projected

Future Warming

- For various emission scenarios
- For high or low climate feedback multiply by 1.8 or 0.6
- IPPC 1995



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Earth System Science Sources of Information

- Earth System Science Overview, NASA, 1986 (ESS)
- Climate Change 1995, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC)
- Referenced web sites