THE SAGA OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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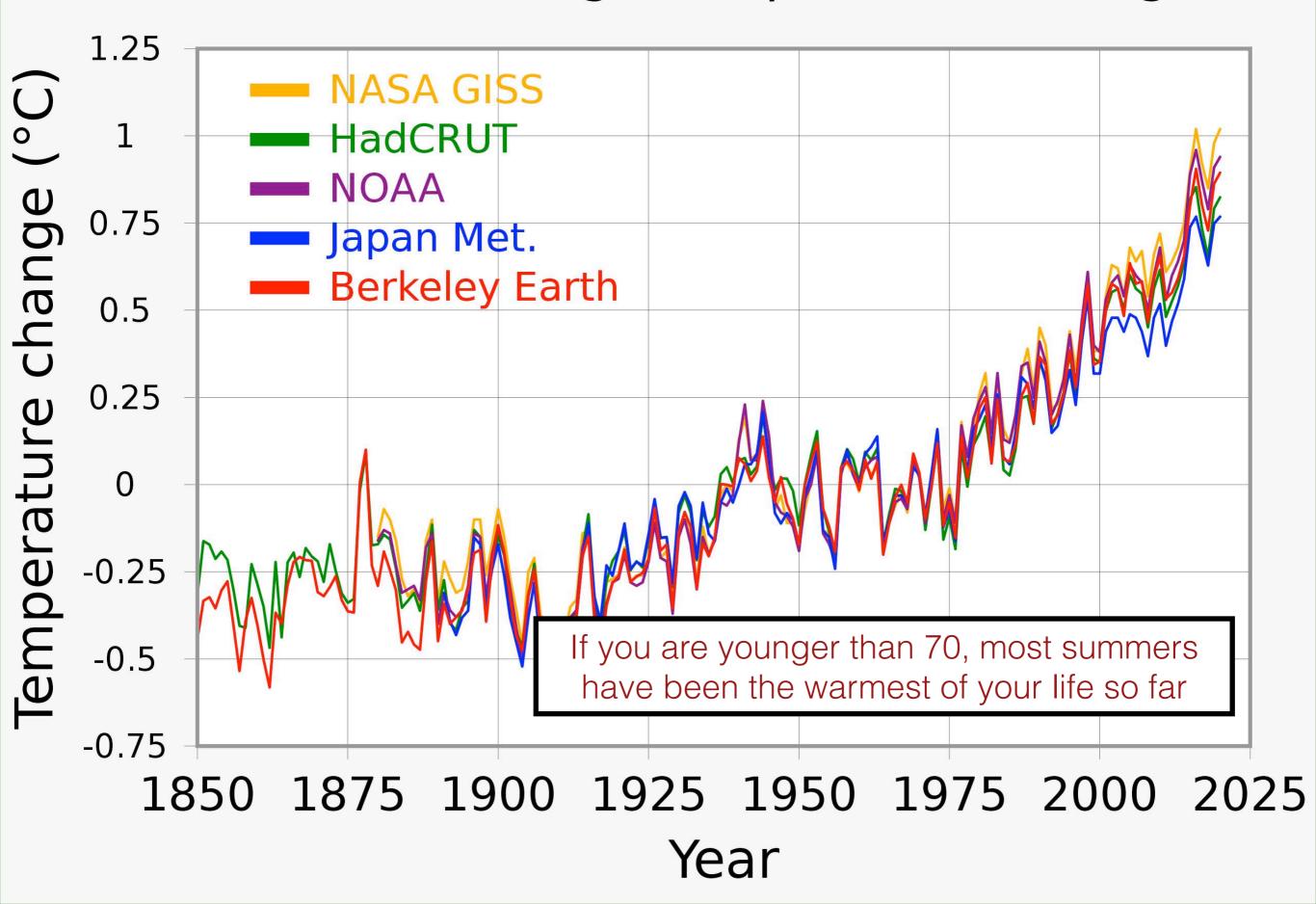
The New York Times



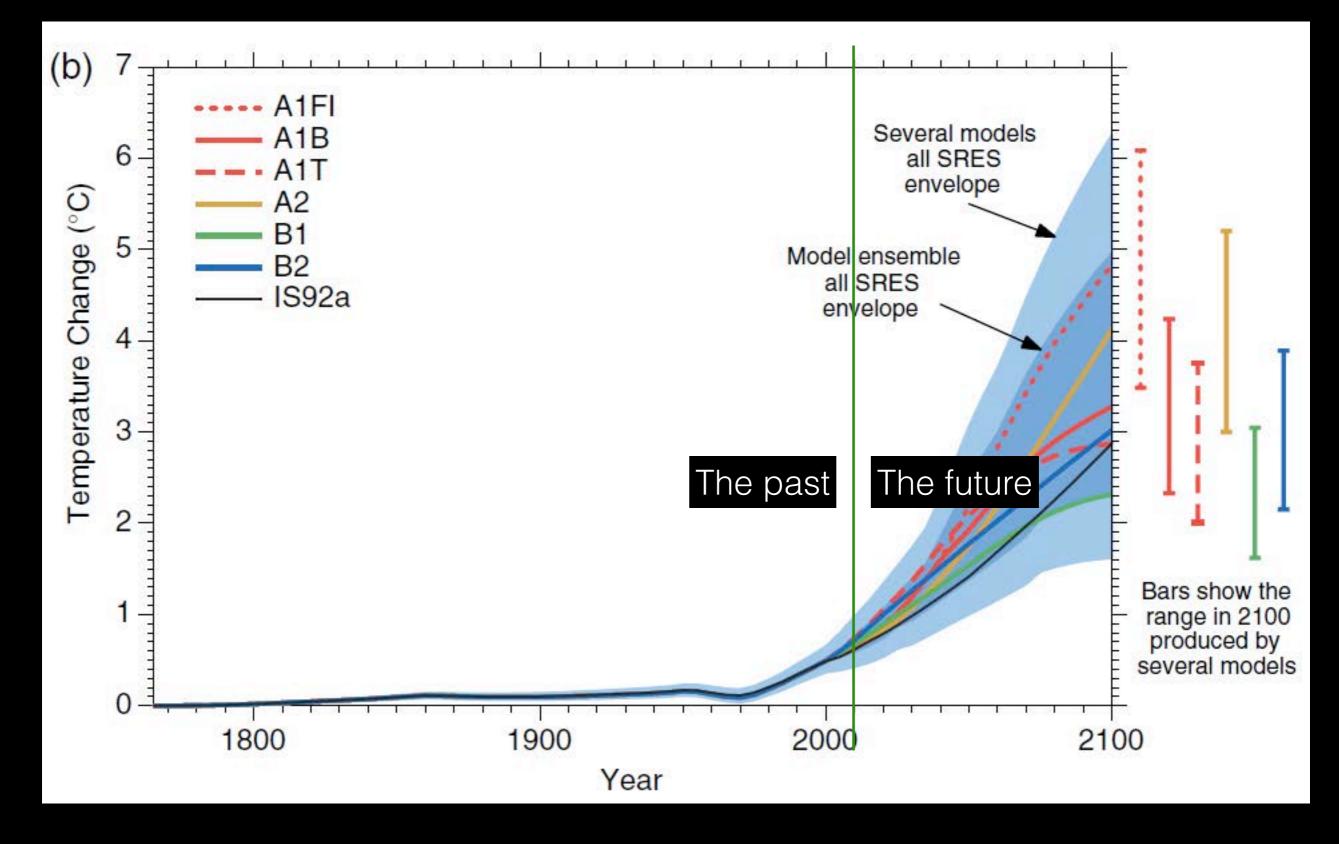
Aug. 30, 2021

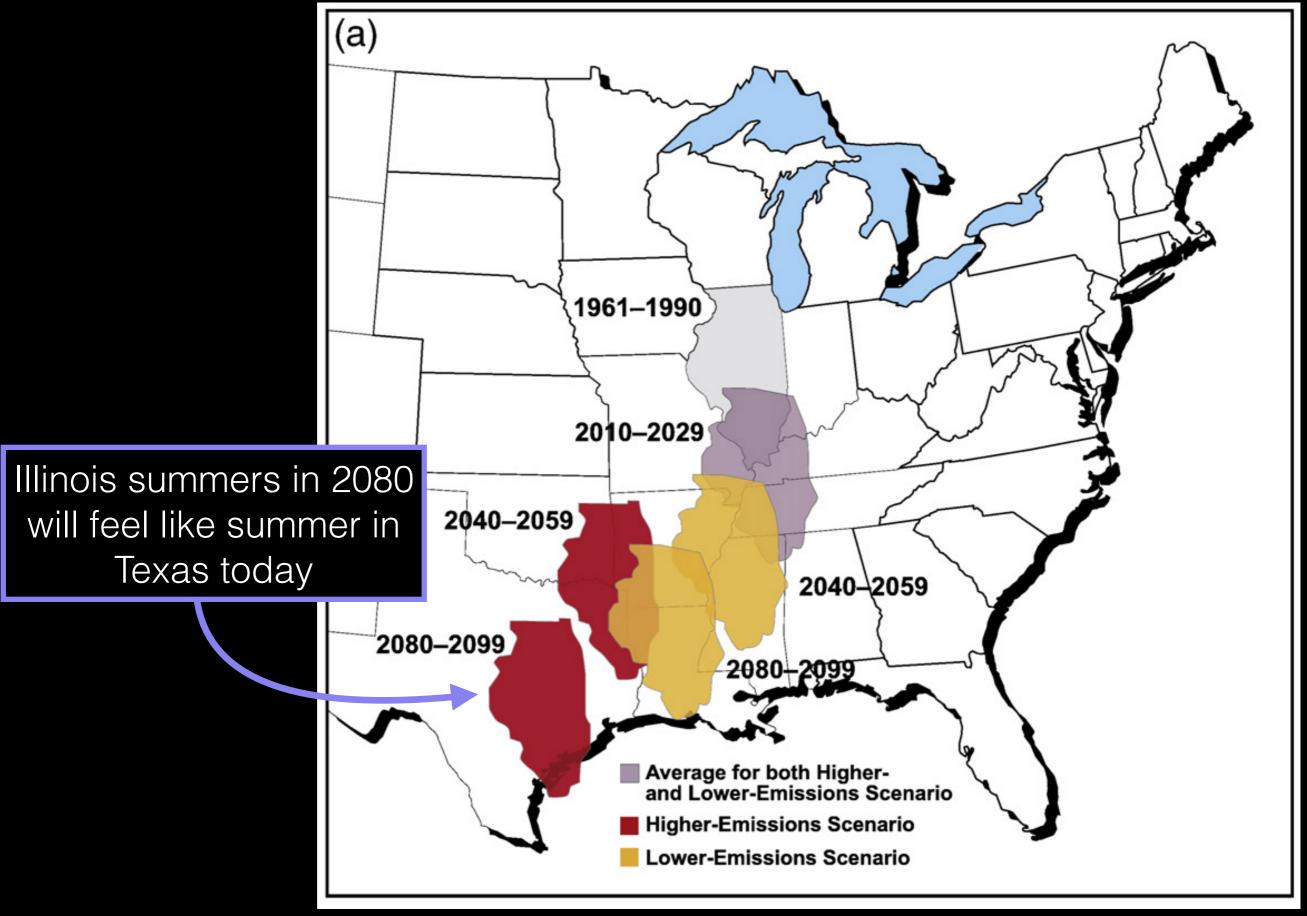
Is This the Coldest Summer of the Rest of Our Lives?

Global average temperature change



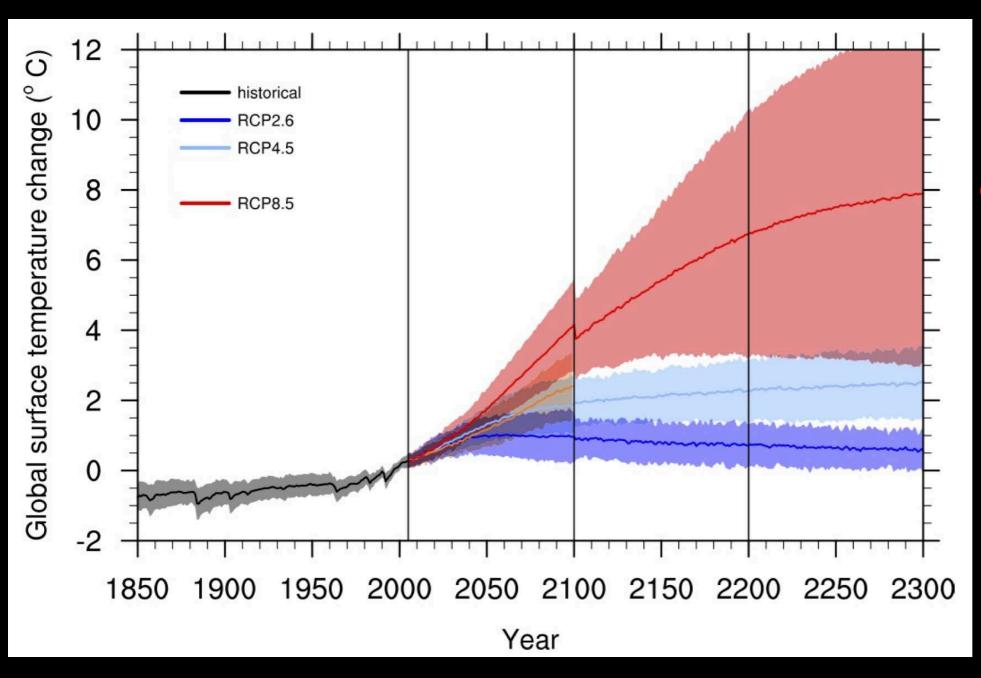
This pattern is not likely to change...





From Hayhoe et al., 2010

However, the future is uncertain

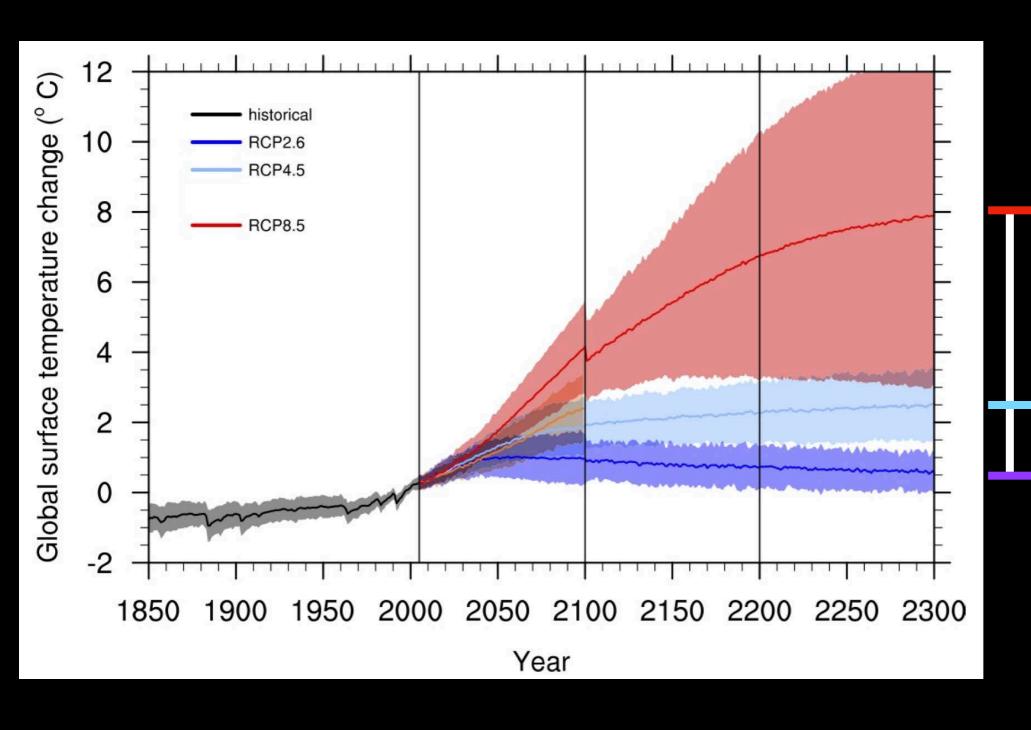


"Business as usual"

Fossil fuel use peaks in 2040

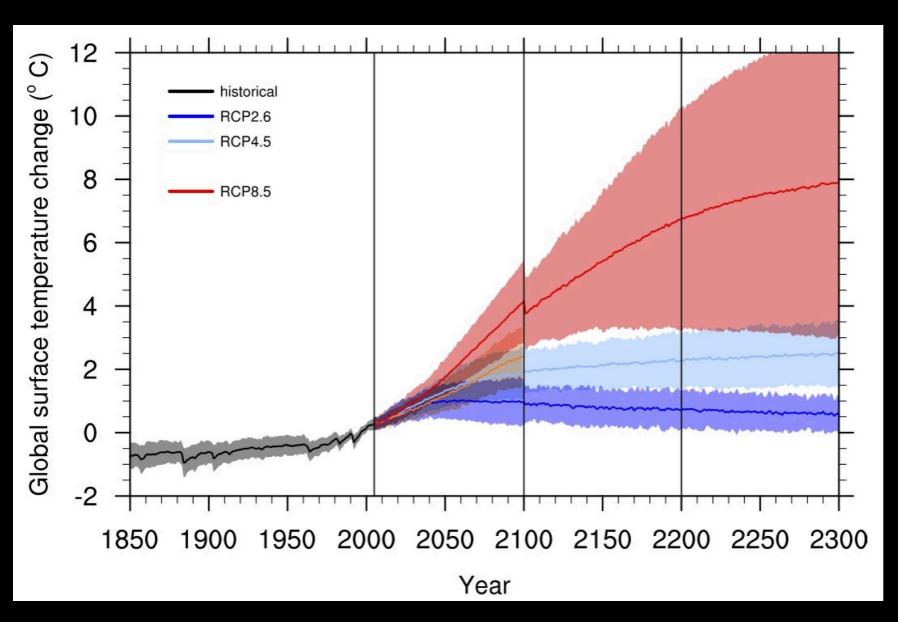
Fossil fuel use has already peaked

However, the future is uncertain



The different lines capture the *uncertainty* of human behavior

Why is it so uncertain?

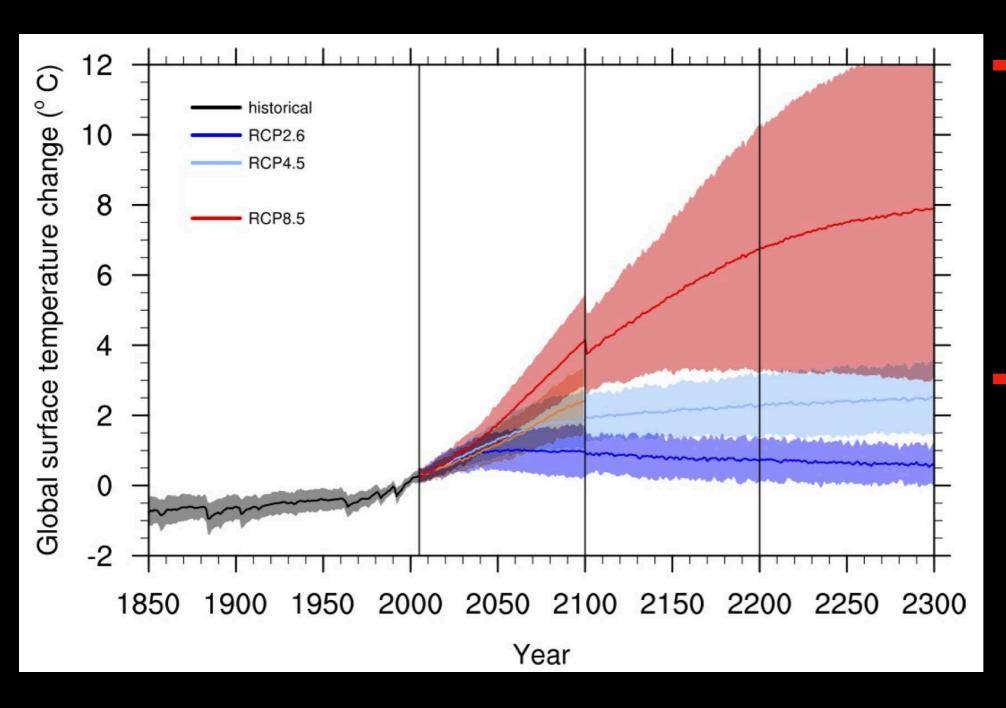


Will new energy technologies make greenhouse gases obsolete?

Will new oil discoveries make fossil fuels cheaper?

Will governments subsidize or tax certain types of energy use?

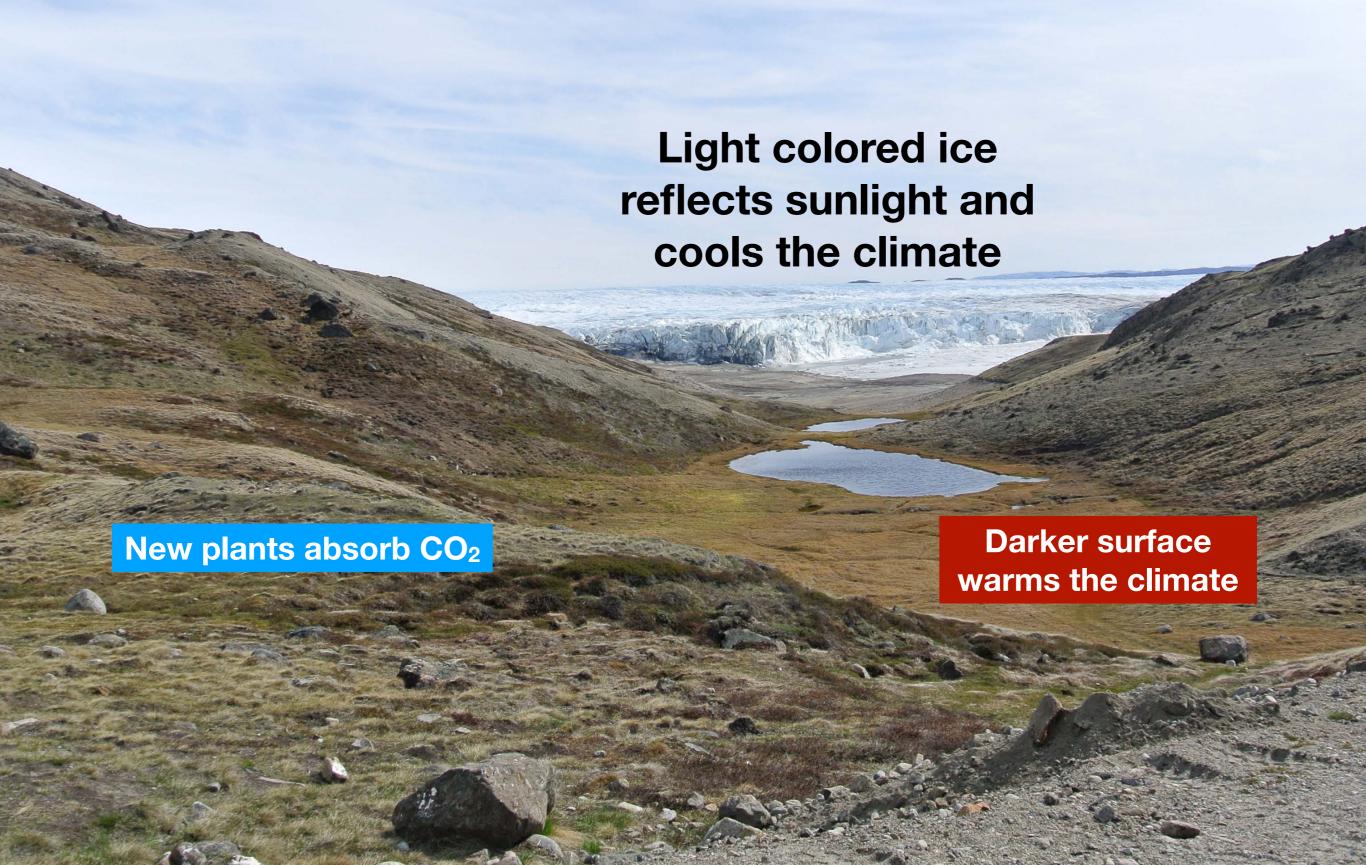
But there is another source of uncertainty

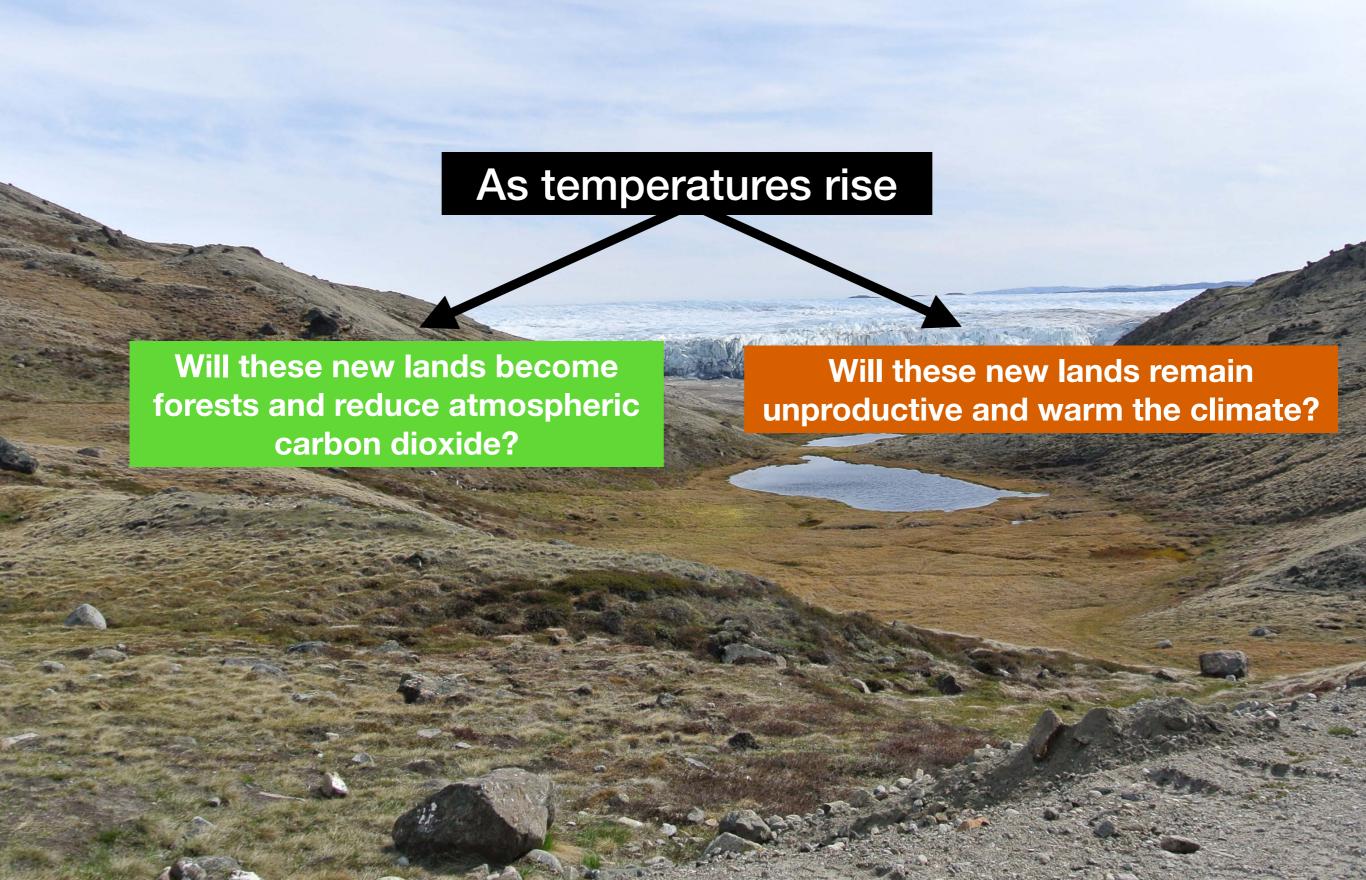


This cloud is our uncertainty in the climate system







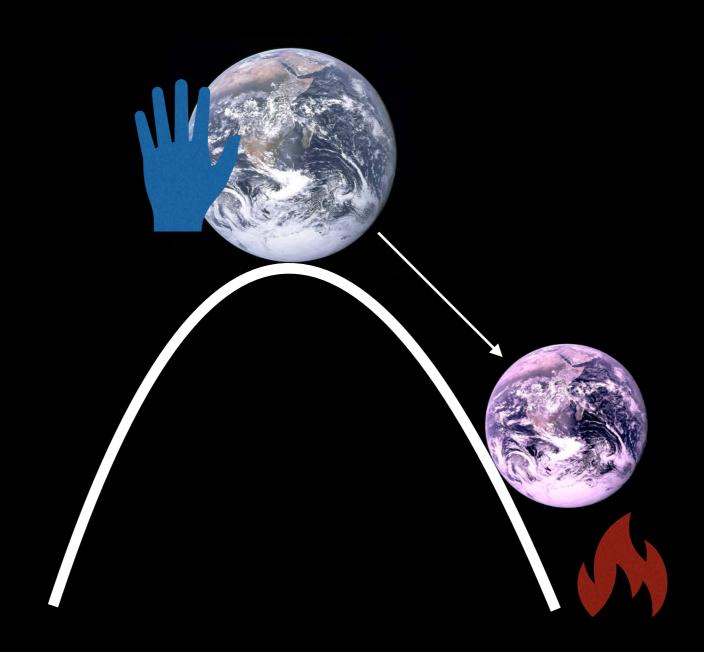


Complex systems like Earth's climate can be **resilient** to change



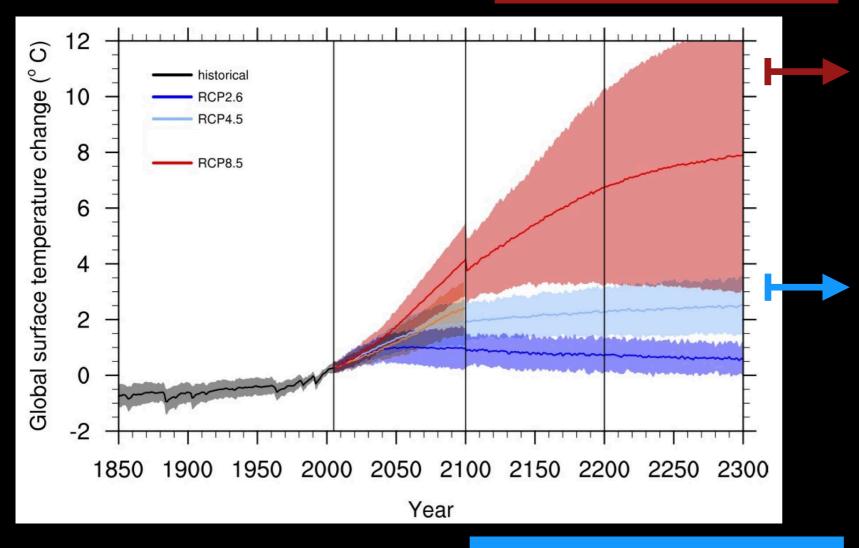
Meaning: The system can be poked and prodded but stays more or less the same

Complex systems like Earth's climate can be very sensitive

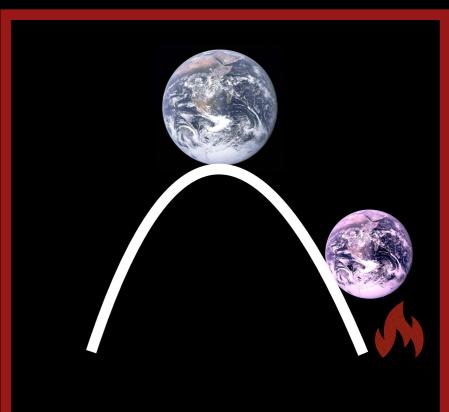


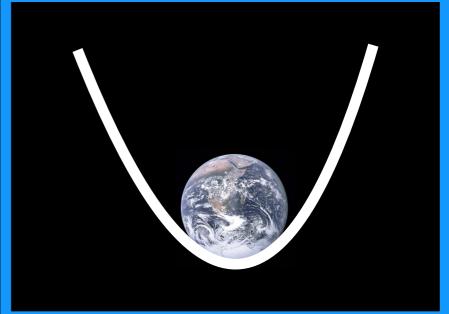
Meaning: The system can be nudged a little and change a lot!

Hot futures come from models that assume a sensitive climate system



Colder futures come from models that assume a stable climate system

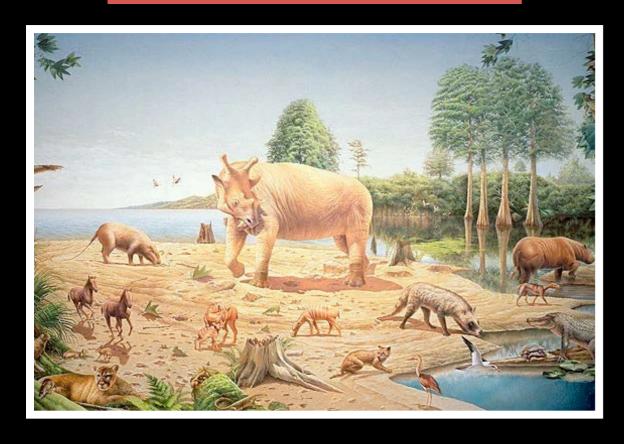




Earth scientists use history to understand the *sensitivity* of the Earth's climate

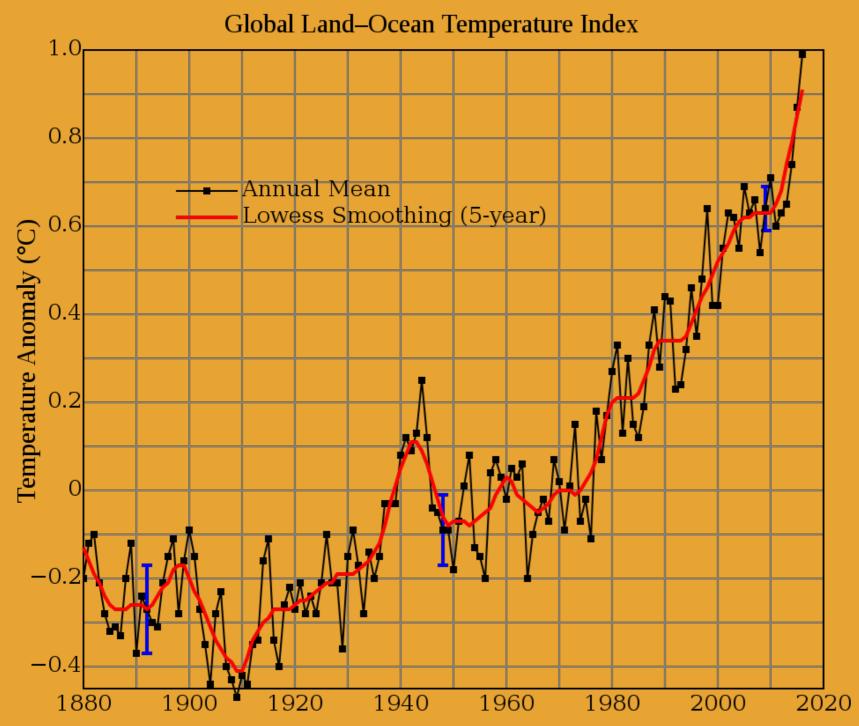
50 million years ago, the arctic was a thriving forest

500 million years ago the Earth was covered pole to pole with glaciers





Humans have been quantitatively tracking climate for only ~100 years, which is not enough time to understand the behavior of the climate







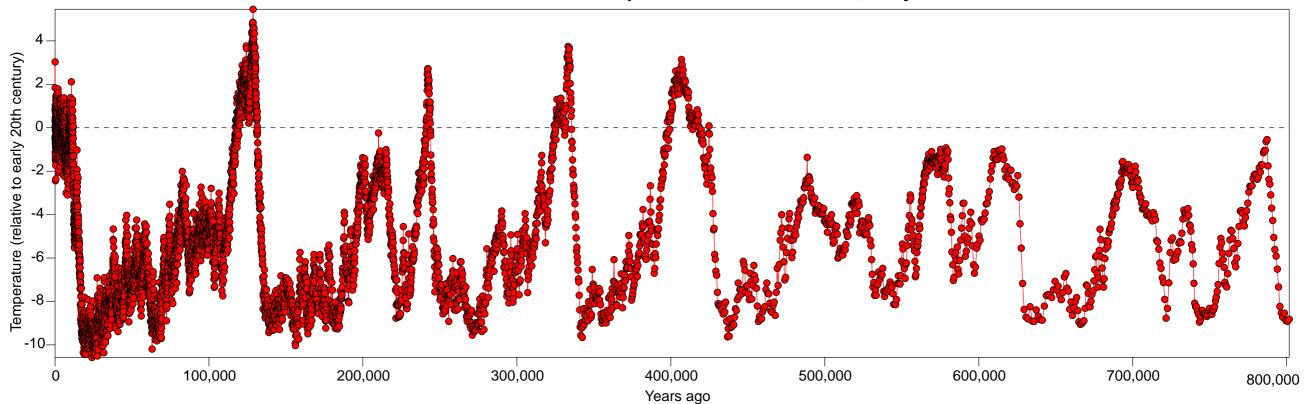


Earth Scientists rely on "proxies" to understand the full range of behavior of the climate.



The Saga of Climate Change





When you step back, and look at climate through a historical lens, you see that it has undergone massive reorganizations - often abruptly.

- Civilizations have been forced to migrate or collapse
- Animals have gone extinct
- Landscapes become unrecognizable (buried under ice or flooded by rising seas).

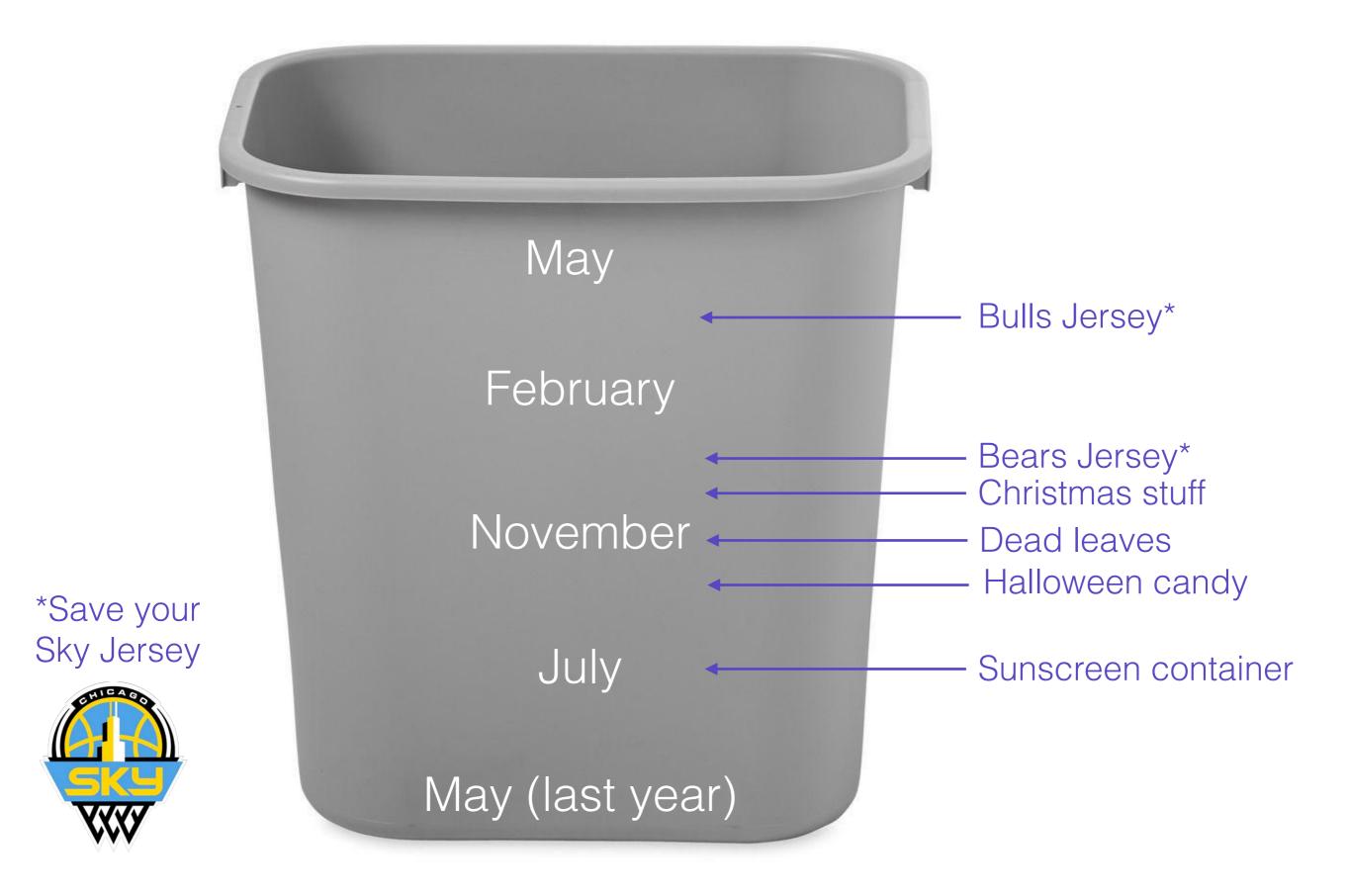




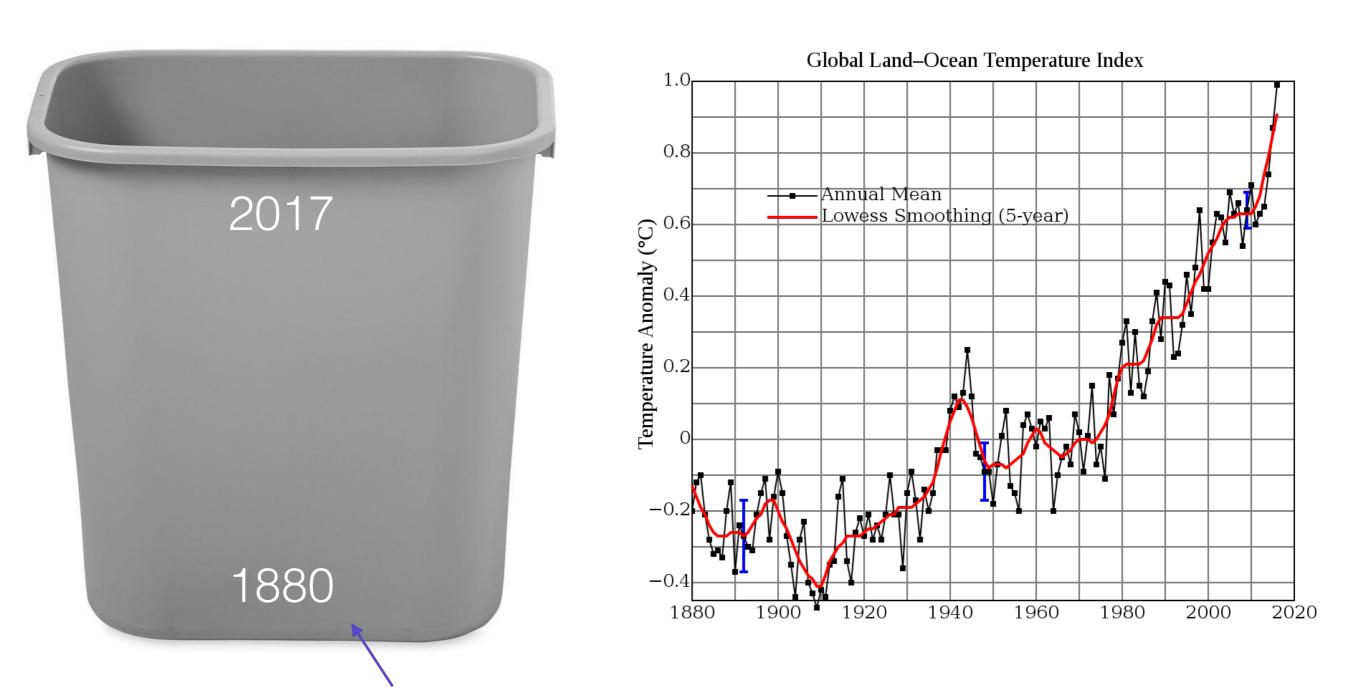
Let's say you didn't take the trash out for a whole year



Let's say you didn't take the trash out for a whole year



Let's say you didn't take the trash out for 140 years



What clues might you look for to see if the temperatures used to be colder?





These are layers of ice







To the top of the ice sheet





View of Summit Camp from above





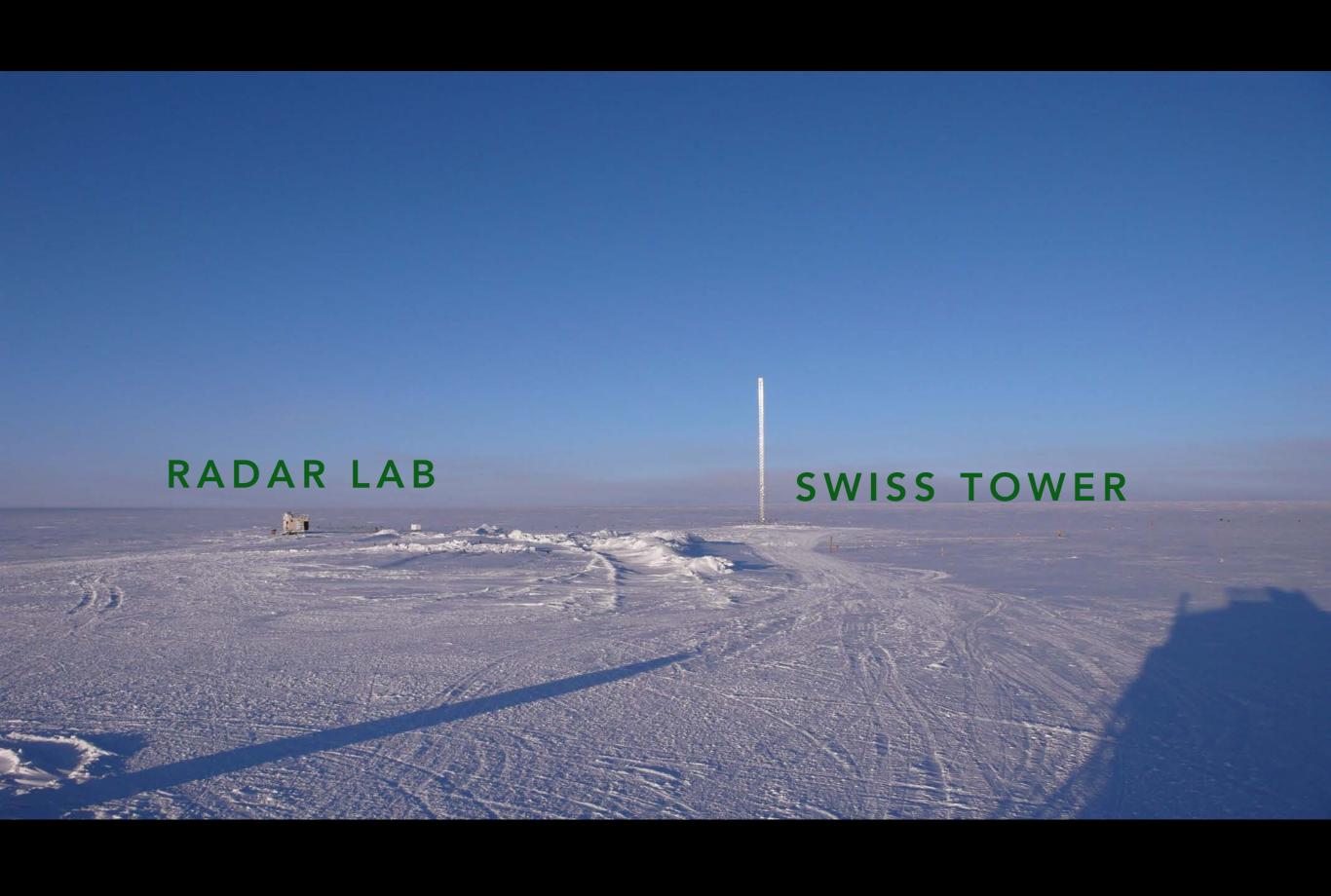
TENT CITY





GARAGE





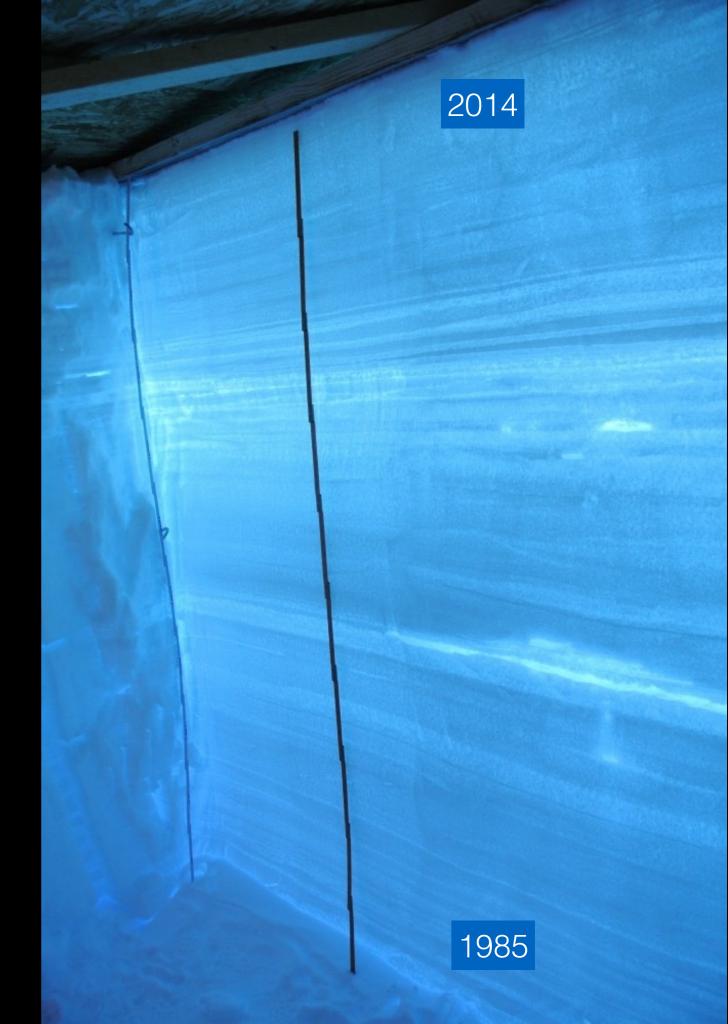




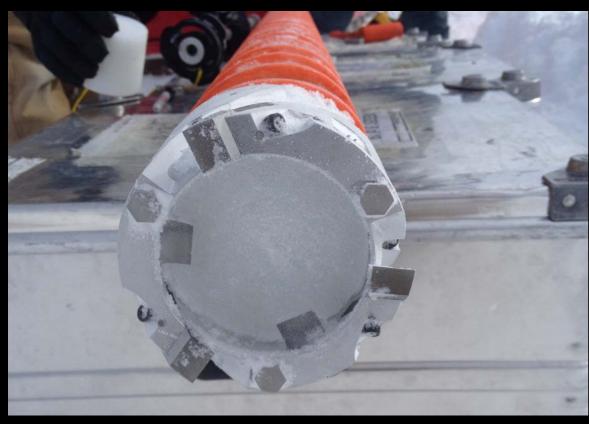


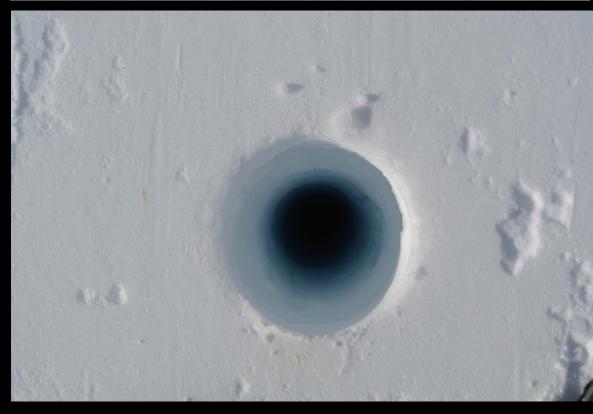


Recent history in the ice



ICE CORES = TIME MACHINE







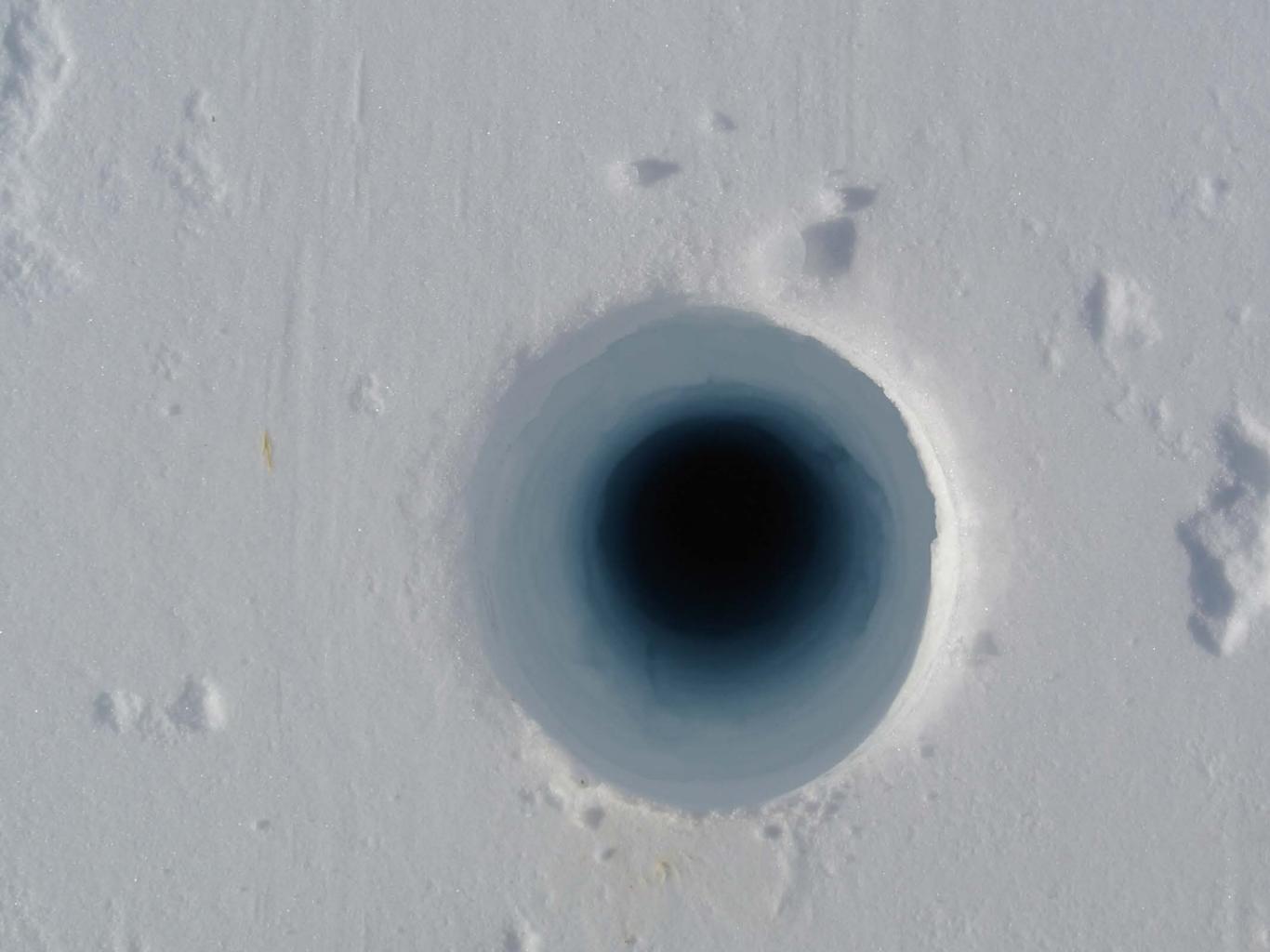


PICKING A SITE

ESTABLISHING DRILL CAMP









GRENLANDIC HIGH SCHOOLER





HOW DEEP IS 125,000 YEAR OLD ICE?



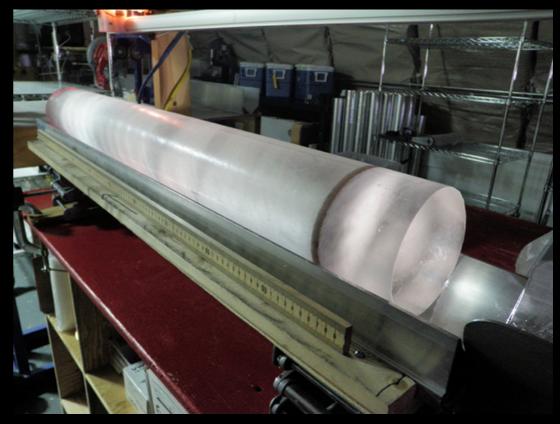
HOW DEEP IS 125,000 YEAR OLD ICE?

6 SEARS TOWERS!





ICE CORE LIBRARY









SENDING THE ICE HOME TO CHICAGO

Back to the lab:







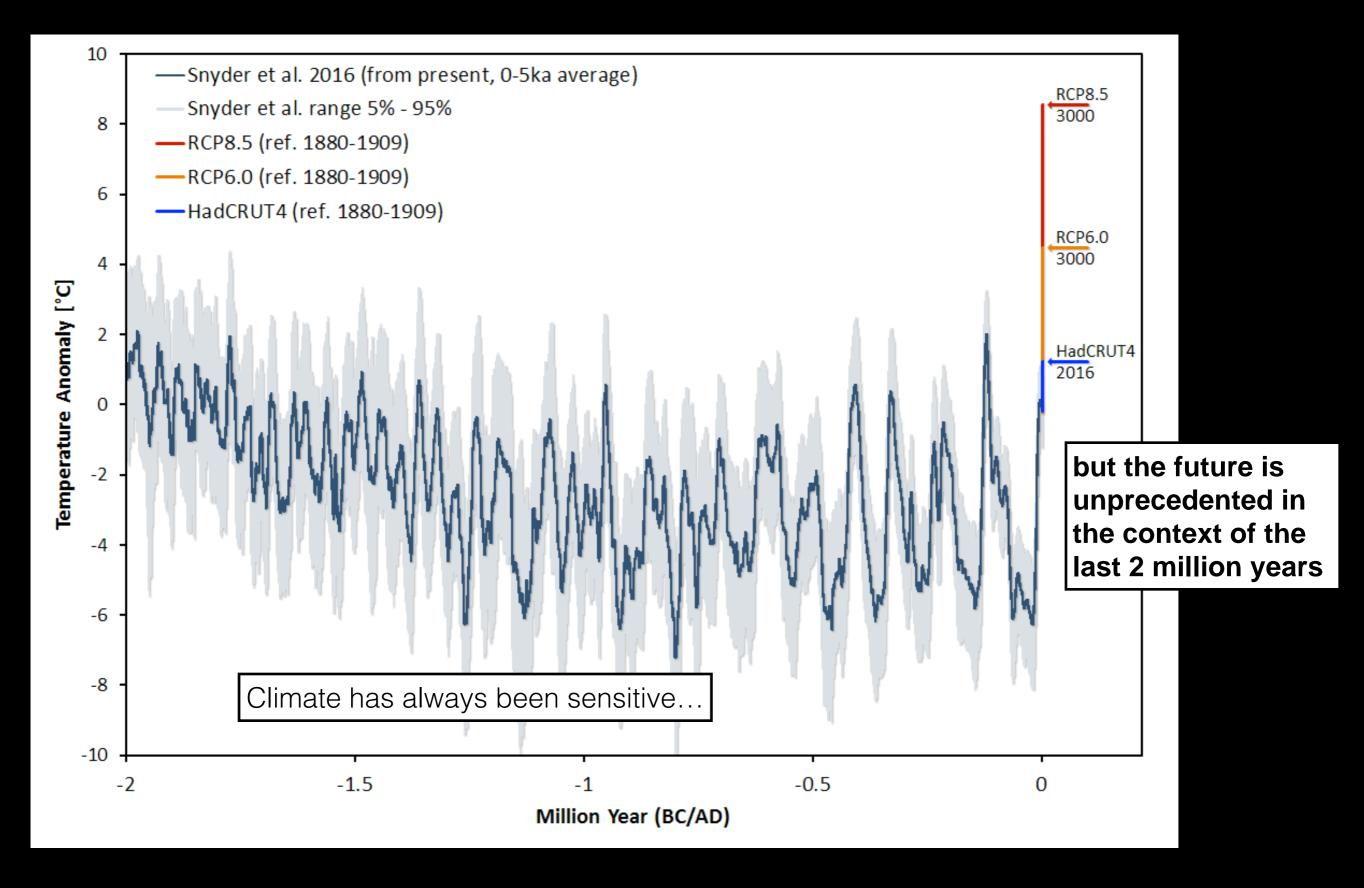
loana: undergraduate researcher

Dariusz: undergraduate researcher

Laser Absorption Spectrometer

Individual ice samples

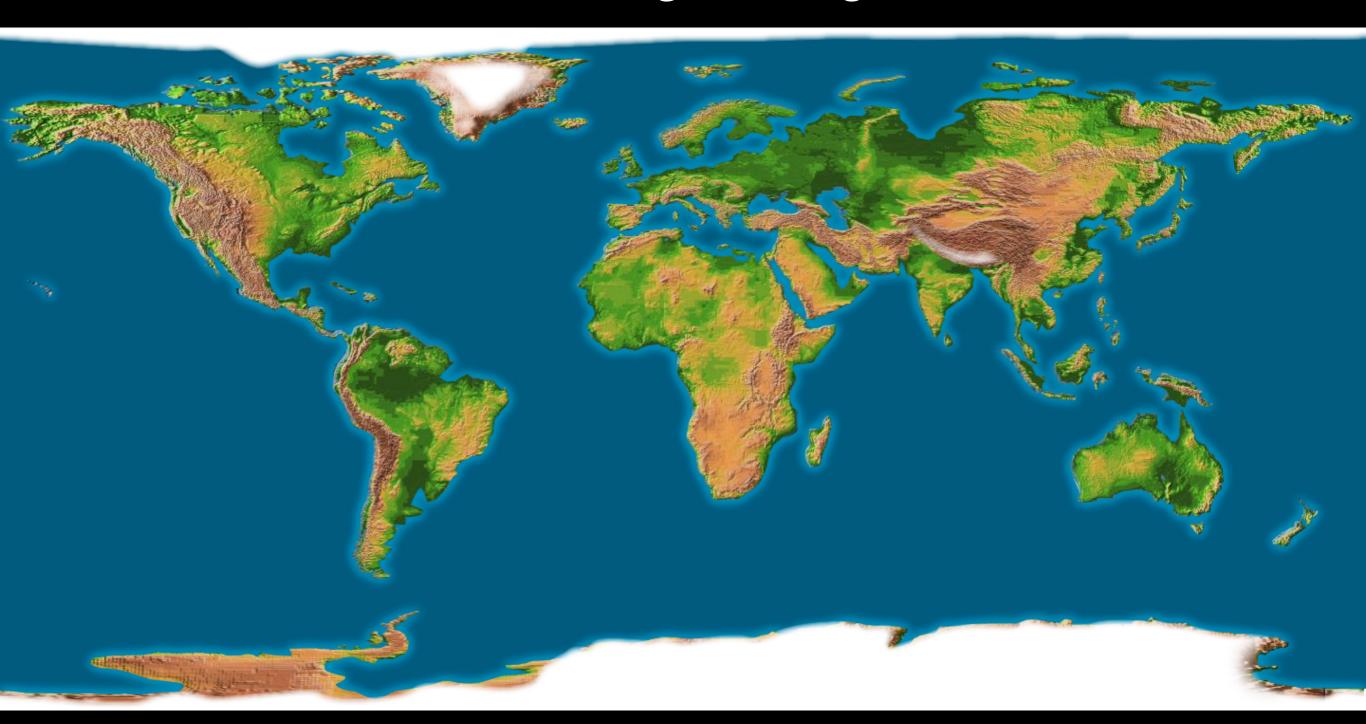
2 million year history of Earth's climate



Not that long ago Chicago was under a mile of ice



You don't have to go that far back in time to when sea levels would have been high enough to erase Florida.



Climate projections can seem abstract until they are viewed through the lens of history.

