

The oceans and climate change

Raymond Najjar

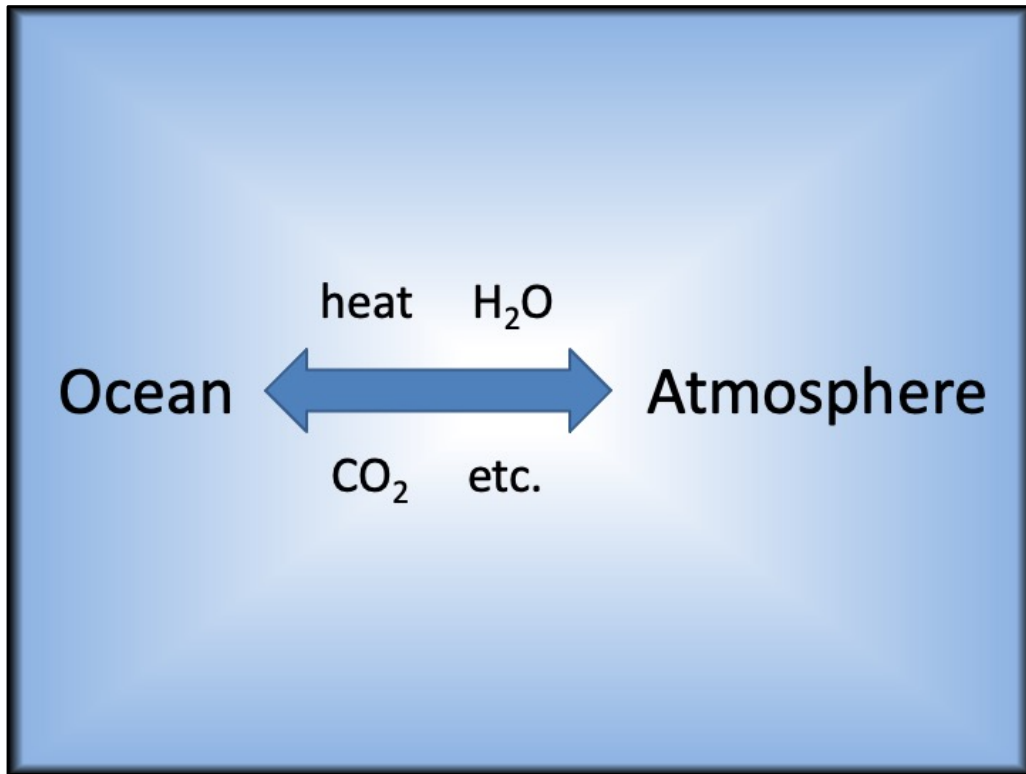
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January 13, 2021

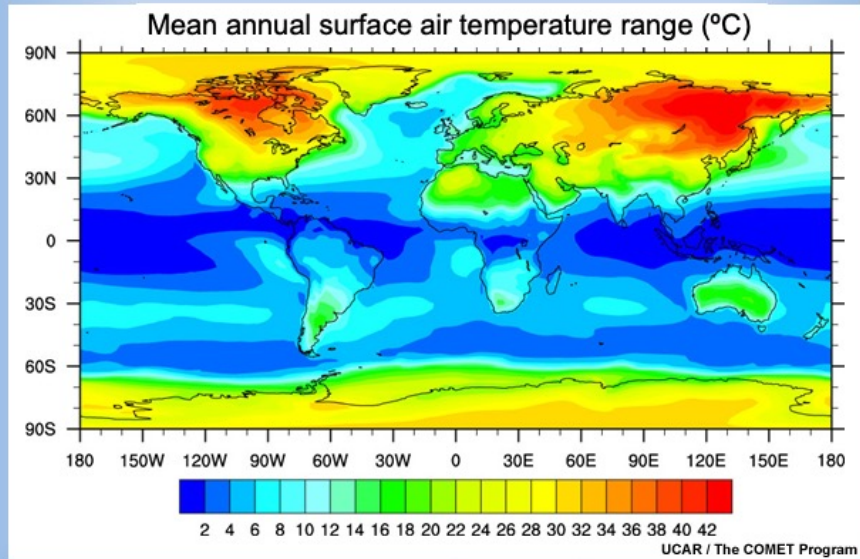
Outline

- The ocean's role in the climate system
- Impacts of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions on the ocean
- Future climate scenarios
- Solutions
- Past environmental successes
- What you can do

The ocean's role in the climate system

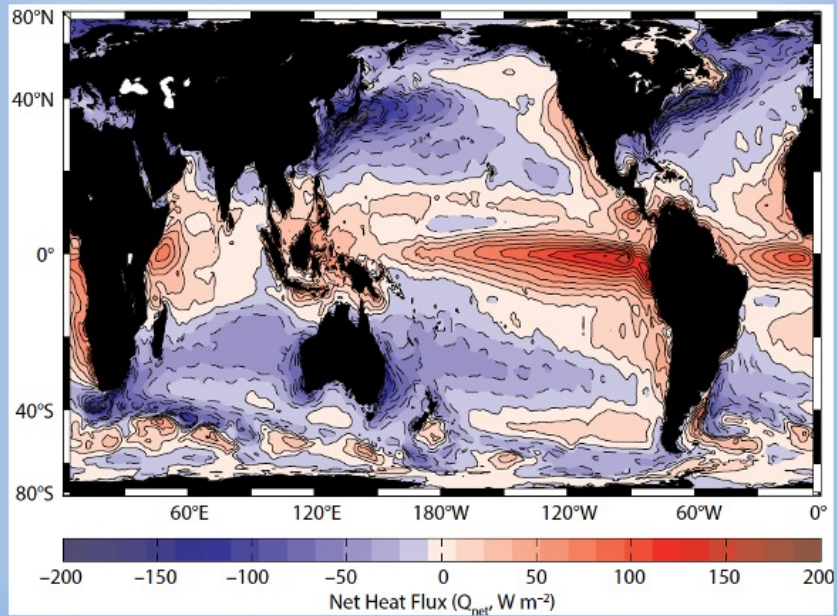


The seasonal temperature *range* (temperature of warmest month minus temperature of coldest month) is much smaller over the ocean than over land



Data from the Japanese Reanalysis Project (1979–2004)

Heat enters the ocean from the atmosphere in the tropics and leaves the ocean at higher latitudes

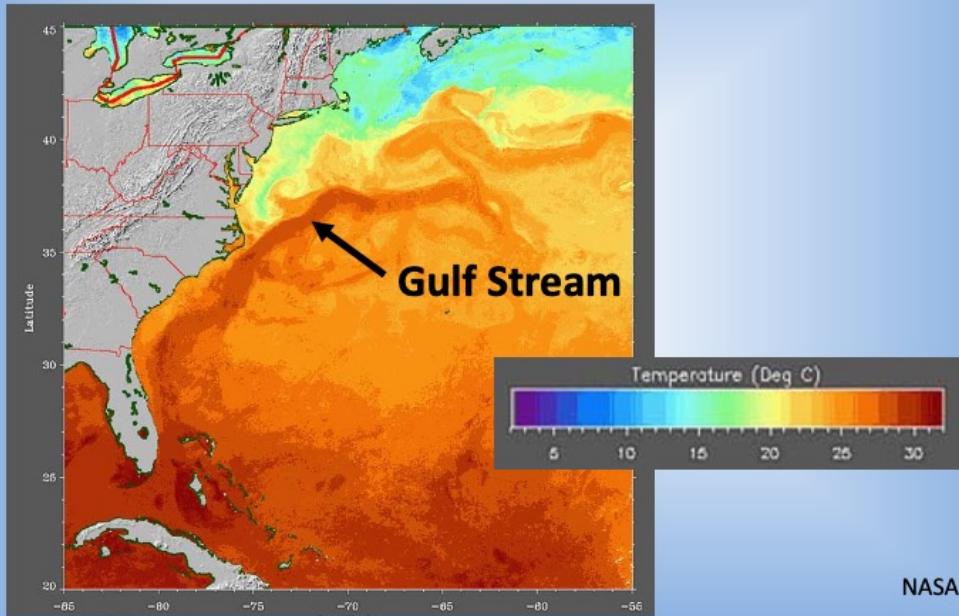


Schmitt (2018)

(red = into ocean, blue = out of ocean)

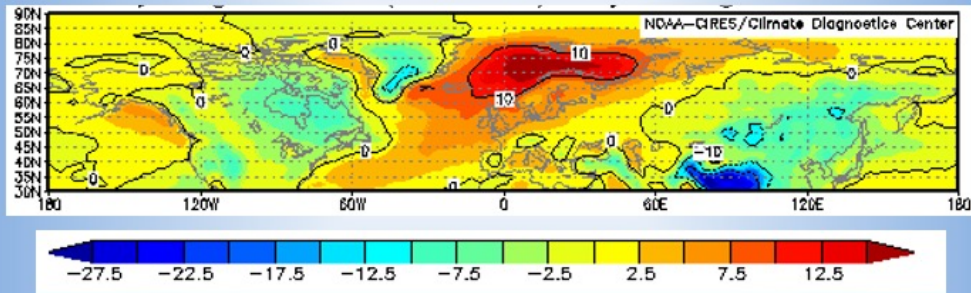
Schmitt, R.W. 2018. The ocean's role in climate. *Oceanography* 31(2):32–40, <https://doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2018.225> .

The Gulf Stream has a large impact on surface temperature



The Gulf Stream keeps Northern Europe relatively warm

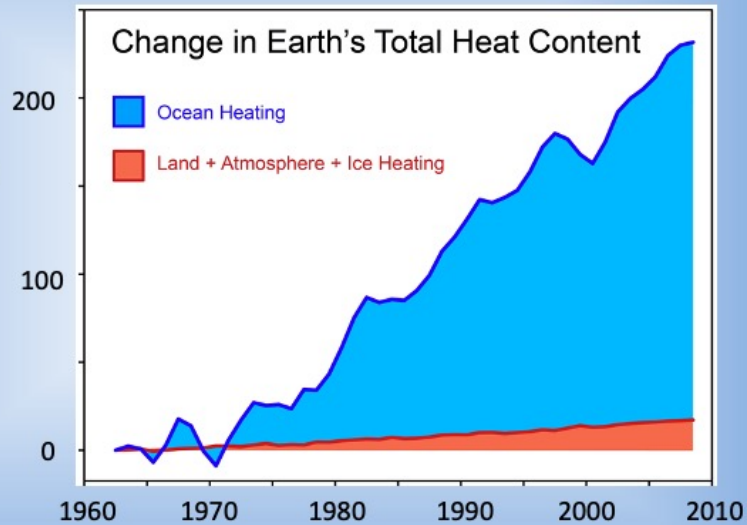
Departure of air temperature from its longitudinal (east–west) average (°C)



1968–1996 average. From the NCEP reanalysis atlas.

Most of the heat from global warming is going into the ocean

Change in total heat content since 1961 (10^{21} Joules)



skepticalscience.com after Church et al. (2011)

Church, J.A., White, N.J., Konikow, L.F., Domingues, C.M., Cogley, J.G., Rignot, E., Gregory, J.M., van den Broeke, M.R., Monaghan, A.J., Velicogna, I., 2011. Revisiting the Earth's sea-level and energy budgets from 1961 to 2008. *Geophysical Research Letters* 38, L18601.

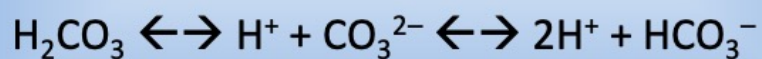
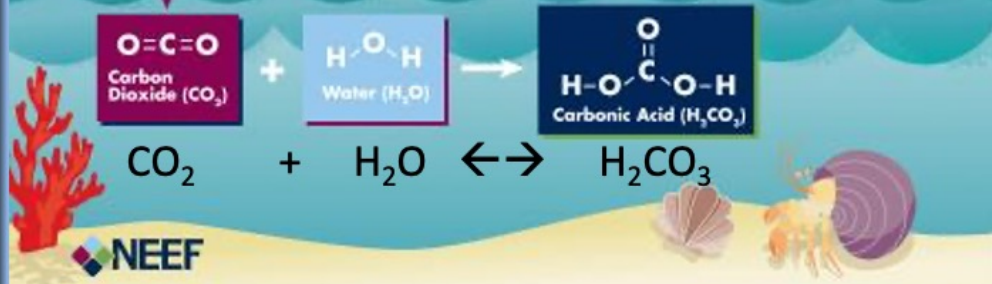
The ocean is the largest reservoir of carbon on Earth that readily exchanges with the atmosphere

Reservoir	Size, Gigatons Carbon (IPCC)
Ocean	38,100 GtC
Soils and Vegetation	2,410 GtC
Atmosphere	760 GtC
Ocean Sediments	1,750 GtC
Permafrost	1,700 GtC
Fossil Fuel Reserves	1,940 GtC (max. est.)

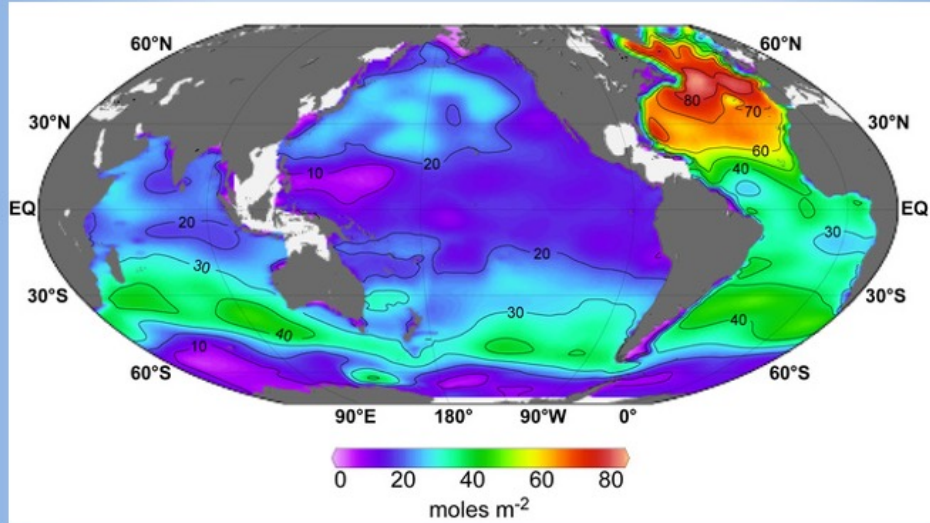
Schmitt (2018)

Schmitt, R.W. 2018. The ocean's role in climate. *Oceanography* 31(2):32–40, <https://doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2018.225> .

Oceans absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, creating carbonic acid in the waters.



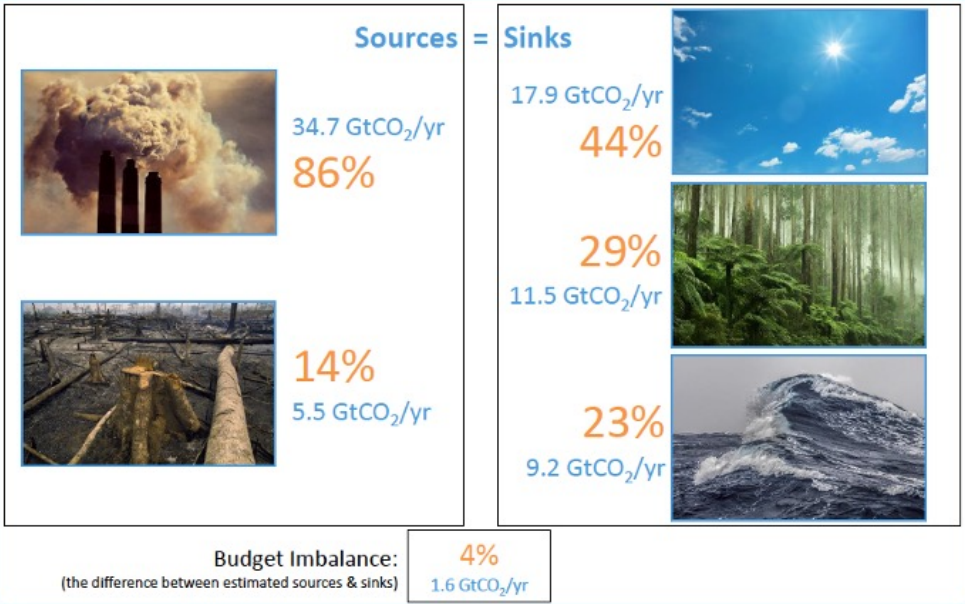
Storage of anthropogenic CO₂ in the ocean



Sabine et al. (2004)

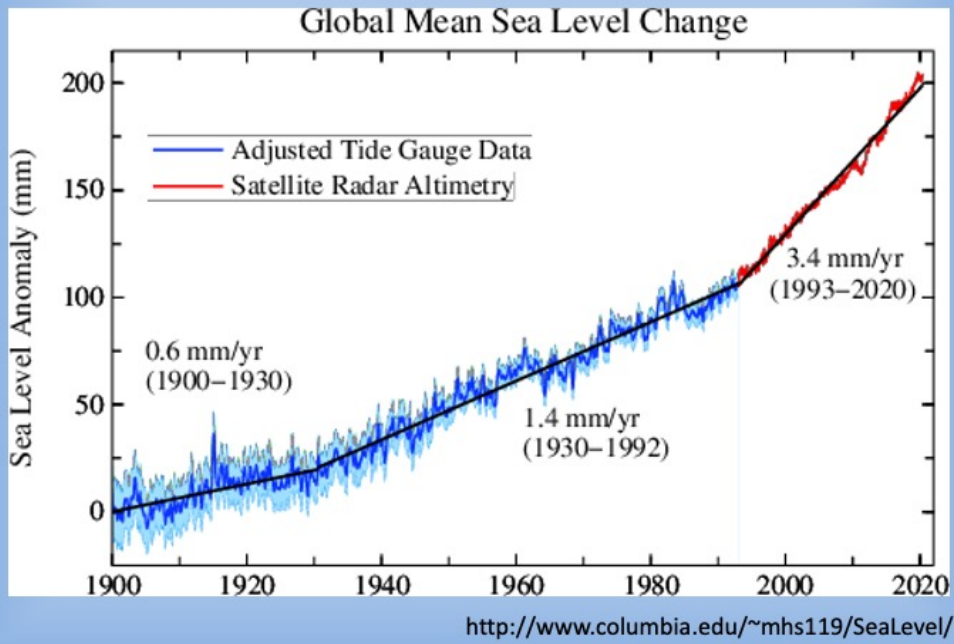
Sabine, C.L., Feely, R.A., Gruber, N., Key, R.M., Lee, K., Bullister, J.L., Wanninkhof, R., Wong, C., Wallace, D.W., Tilbrook, B., 2004. The oceanic sink for anthropogenic CO₂. *Science* 305, 367-371.

Global carbon budget (2009–2018)



Impacts of anthropogenic CO₂
emissions on the ocean

Sea level is accelerating



“Sunny day” flooding in Miami



Photo source: Grist

United States
COASTAL FLOOD DAYS



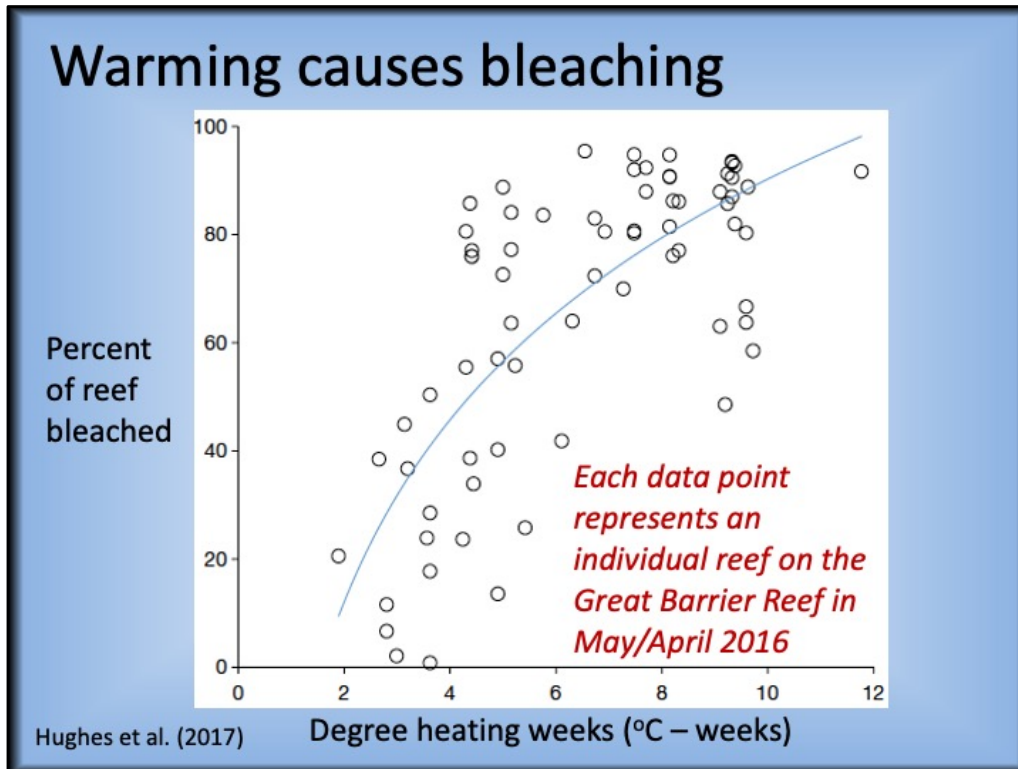
Orange shows human-caused global sea level rise effects
Floods totaled across 27 sites; must top NWS 'nuisance' thresholds
Source: Kopp et al. 2016 (PNAS), NOAA, & Climate Central

CLIMATE  CENTRAL

Corals bleach—lose their symbiotic algae—when they are stressed



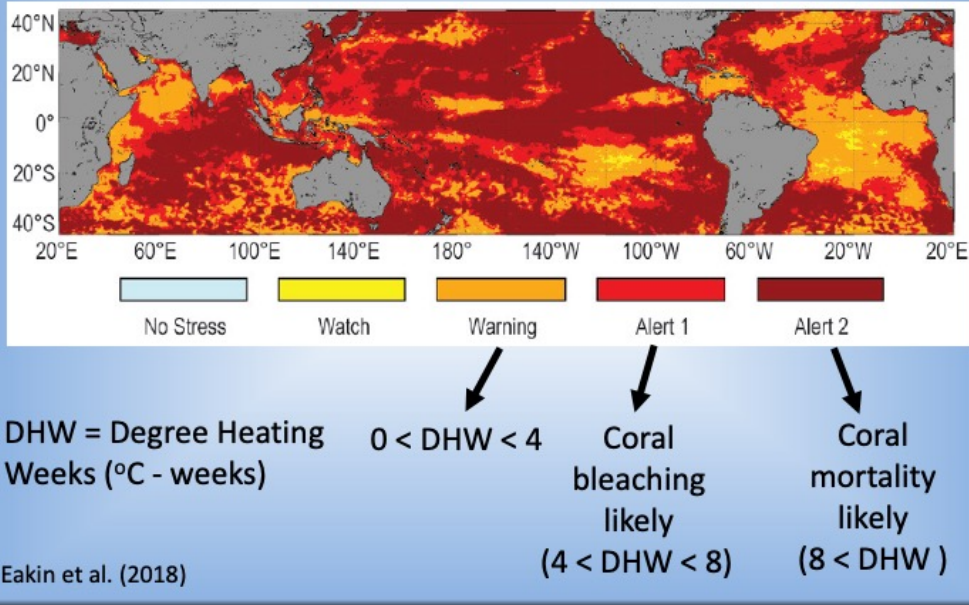
Photo of a fire coral that experienced severe bleaching in the 2016 mass bleaching event. The Ocean Agency / XL Catlin Seaview Survey / Richard Vevers.
<https://www.vox.com/science-and-health/2017/4/18/15272634/catastrophic-coral-bleaching-great-barrier-reef-map>



Hughes, T.P., Kerry, J.T., Álvarez-Noriega, M., Álvarez-Romero, J.G., Anderson, K.D., Baird, A.H., Babcock, R.C., Beger, M., Bellwood, D.R., Berkelmans, R., Bridge, T.C., Butler, I.R., Byrne, M., Cantin, N.E., Comeau, S., Connolly, S.R., Cumming, G.S., Dalton, S.J., Diaz-Pulido, G., Eakin, C.M., Figueira, W.F., Gilmour, J.P., Harrison, H.B., Heron, S.F., Hoey, A.S., Hobbs, J.-P.A., Hoogenboom, M.O., Kennedy, E.V., Kuo, C.-y., Lough, J.M., Lowe, R.J., Liu, G., McCulloch, M.T., Malcolm, H.A., McWilliam, M.J., Pandolfi, J.M., Pears, R.J., Pratchett, M.S., Schoepf, V., Simpson, T., Skirving, W.J., Sommer, B., Torda, G., Wachenfeld, D.R., Willis, B.L., Wilson, S.K., 2017. Global warming and recurrent mass bleaching of corals. *Nature* 543, 373–377.

Degree heating weeks are a bit complicated. First you compute the mean annual cycle in SST at monthly resolution. Second, of these 12 months, you find the month with the highest mean SST and you call it the maximum monthly mean (MMM) SST. The bleaching threshold is 1 deg C above the MMM. Third, you look at the past 12 weeks and find all of the half-week periods in which the 50-km SST is above the threshold. Call the exceedance DT. For each half week period, you multiply DT by 0.5 weeks. Then you add up all of these products to get DHW. Source: https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/satellite/education/tutorial/crw24_dhw_product.php

Massive coral bleaching occurred during 2014–2017

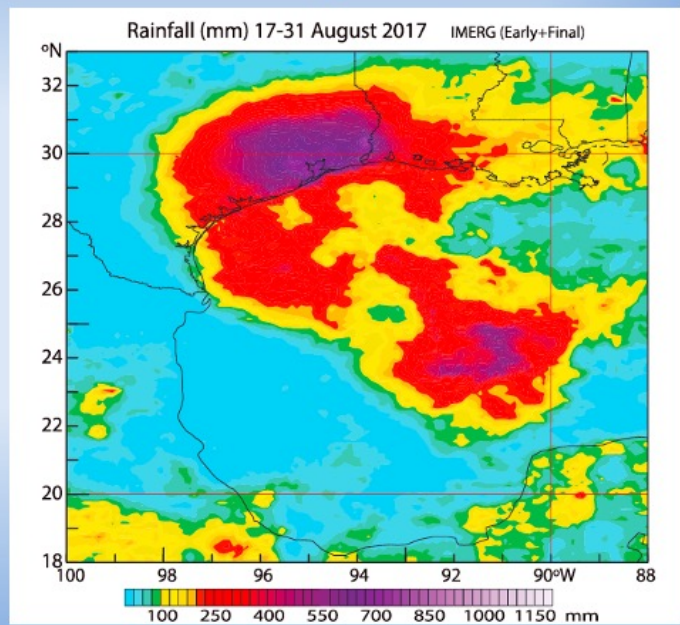


Eakin, C.M., Liu, G., Gomez, A.M., De La Cour, J.L., Heron, S.F., Skirving, W.J., Geiger, E.F., Marsh, B.L., Tirak, K.V., Strong, A.E., 2018. Sidebar 3.1: Unprecedented Three Years of Global Coral Bleaching 2014–17. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* 9, S74–75.

Record high ocean temperatures intensified Harvey and increased its flooding rains on land

“Harvey could not have produced so much rain without human-induced climate change”

Trenberth et al. (2018)



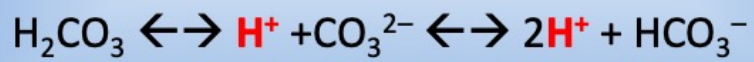
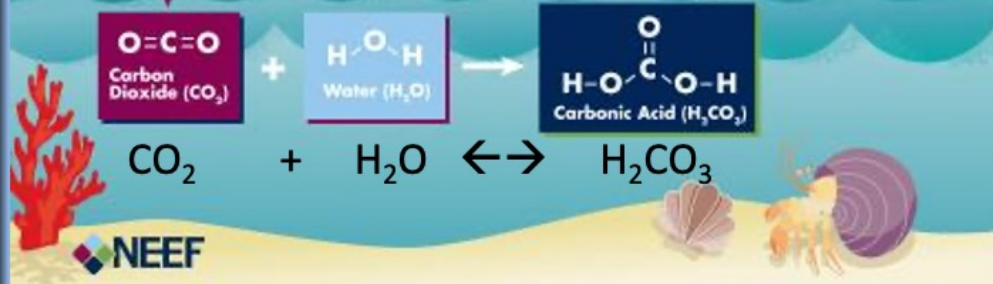
Trenberth, K.E., Cheng, L., Jacobs, P., Zhang, Y., Fasullo, J., 2018. Hurricane Harvey Links to Ocean Heat Content and Climate Change Adaptation. *Earth's Future* 6, 730-744.



Image: <https://abcnews.go.com/International/hurricane-maria-strengthens-category-ravaging-puerto-rico/story?id=49997188>

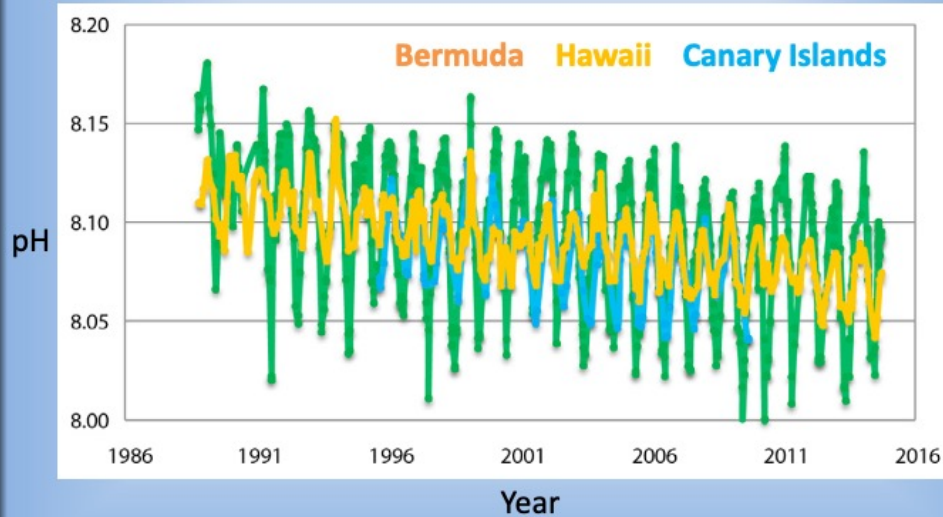
Keellings, D., & Hernández Ayala, J. J. (2019). Extreme rainfall associated with Hurricane Maria over Puerto Rico and its connections to climate variability and change. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 2964–2973. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL082077>

Oceans absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, creating carbonic acid in the waters.



Formation of H^+ is ocean acidification

pH in the Northern Hemisphere subtropical ocean (note: $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+]$)

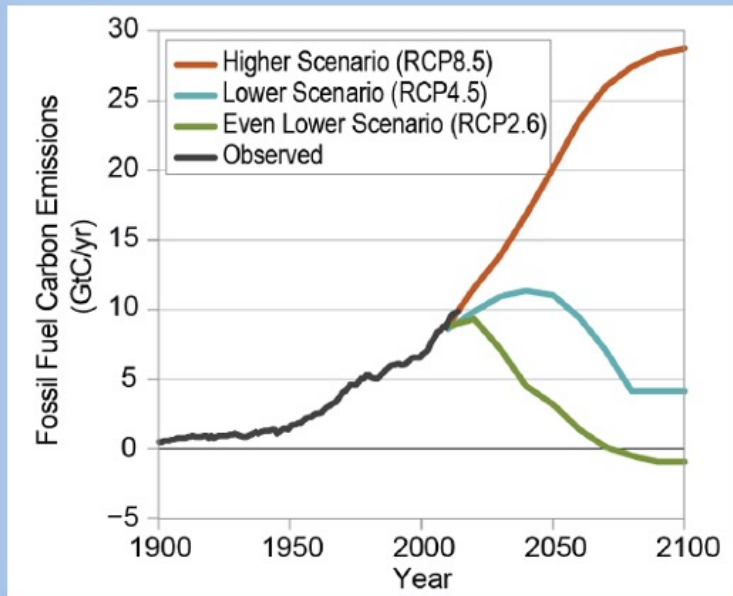


Cooley et al. (2018)

Cooley, S.R., Moore, D.J.P., Alin, S.R., Butman, D., Clow, D.W., French, N.H.F., Feely, R.A., Johnson, Z.I., Keppel-Aleks, G., Lohrenz, S.E., Ocko, I.B., Shadwick, E.H., Sutton, A.J., Potter, C.S., Takatsuka, Y., Walker, A.P., Yu, R.M.S., 2018. Chapter 17: Biogeochemical effects of rising atmospheric carbon dioxide. In: N. Cavallaro, G. Shrestha, R. Birdsey, M. A. Mayes, R. G. Najjar, S. C. Reed, P. Romero-Lankao, and Z. Zhu (Editor), Second State of the Carbon Cycle Report (SOCCR2): A Sustained Assessment Report. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, pp. 690–727.

Future climate scenarios

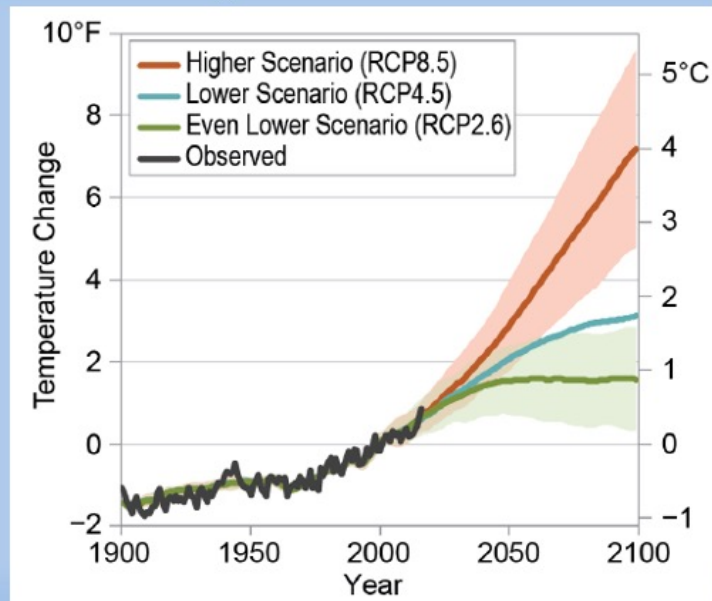
Three possible emissions futures ...



Fourth National Climate Assessment, Wuebbles et al. (2017)

Wuebbles, D.J., Easterling, D.R., Hayhoe, K., Knutson, T., Kopp, R.E., Kossin, J.P., Kunkel, K.E., LeGrande, A.N., Mears, C., Sweet, W.V., Taylor, P.C., Vose, R.S., Wehner, M.F., 2017. Our globally changing climate. In: D.J. Wuebbles, D.W. Fahey, K.A. Hibbard, D.J. Dokken, B.C. Stewart, T.K. Maycock (Editors), Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume I. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, pp. 35–72.

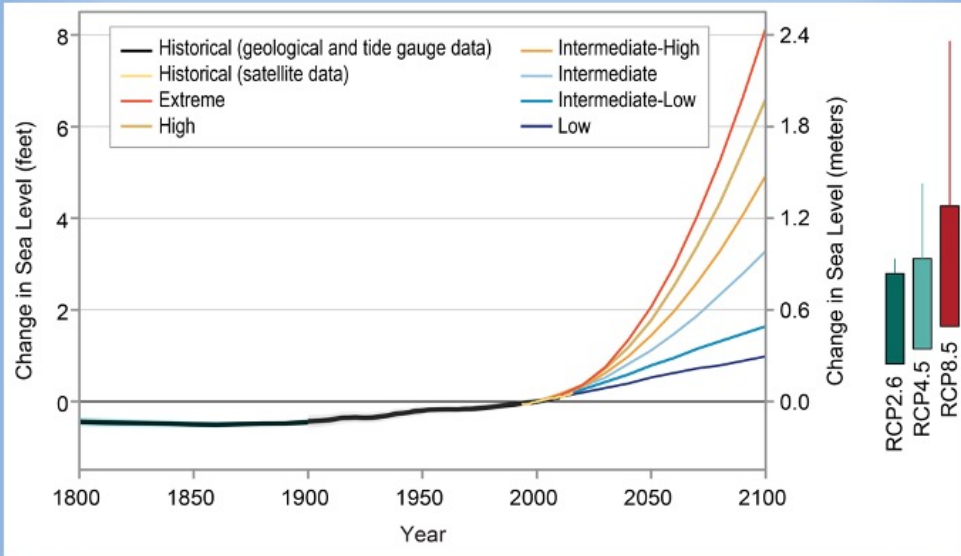
... lead to very different climate futures



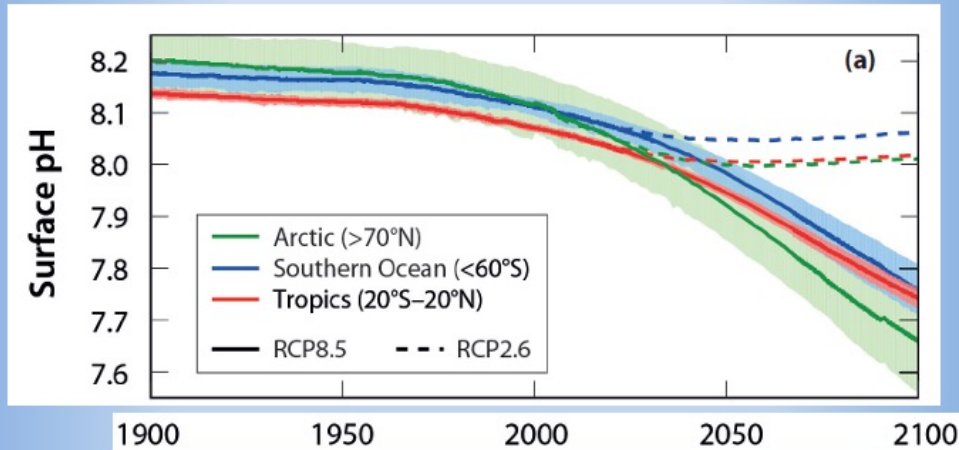
Fourth National Climate Assessment, Wuebbles et al. (2017)

Wuebbles, D.J., Easterling, D.R., Hayhoe, K., Knutson, T., Kopp, R.E., Kossin, J.P., Kunkel, K.E., LeGrande, A.N., Mears, C., Sweet, W.V., Taylor, P.C., Vose, R.S., Wehner, M.F., 2017. Our globally changing climate. In: D.J. Wuebbles, D.W. Fahey, K.A. Hibbard, D.J. Dokken, B.C. Stewart, T.K. Maycock (Editors), Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume I. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, pp. 35–72.

Simulated changes in global-mean sea level



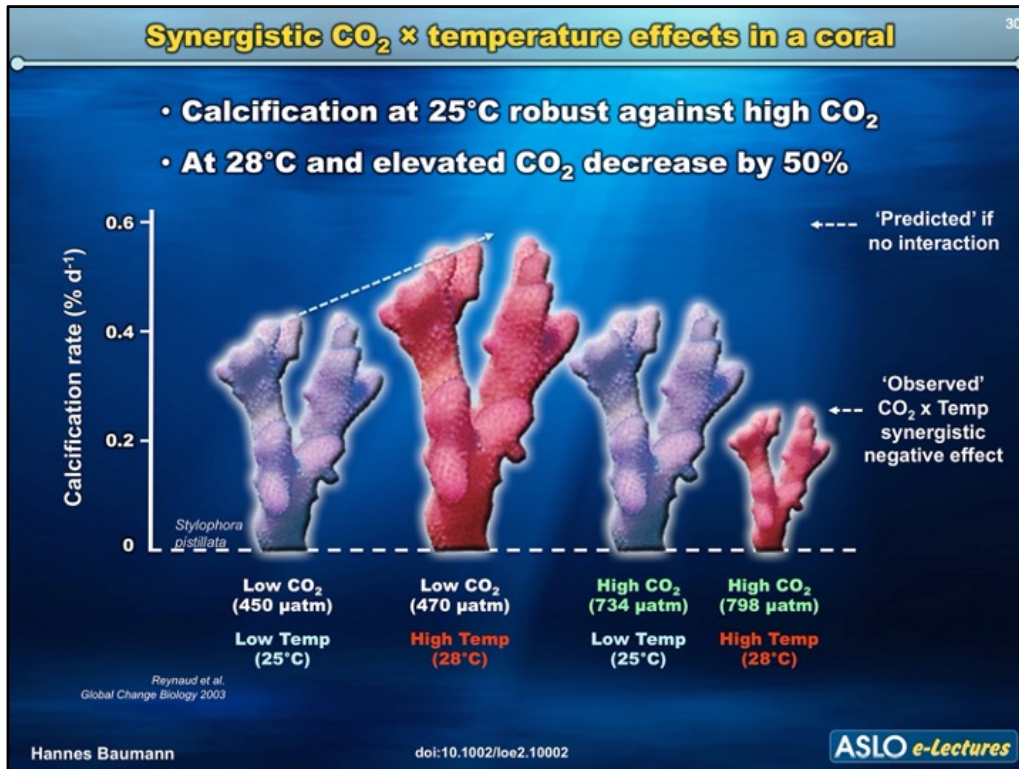
Simulated changes in surface ocean pH



Averages and ranges from 11 Earth system models

Cooley et al. (2018)

Cooley, S.R., Moore, D.J.P., Alin, S.R., Butman, D., Clow, D.W., French, N.H.F., Feely, R.A., Johnson, Z.I., Keppel-Aleks, G., Lohrenz, S.E., Ocko, I.B., Shadwick, E.H., Sutton, A.J., Potter, C.S., Takatsuka, Y., Walker, A.P., Yu, R.M.S., 2018. Chapter 17: Biogeochemical effects of rising atmospheric carbon dioxide. In: N. Cavallaro, G. Shrestha, R. Birdsey, M. A. Mayes, R. G. Najjar, S. C. Reed, P. Romero-Lankao, and Z. Zhu (Editor), Second State of the Carbon Cycle Report (SOCCR2): A Sustained Assessment Report. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, pp. 690–727.



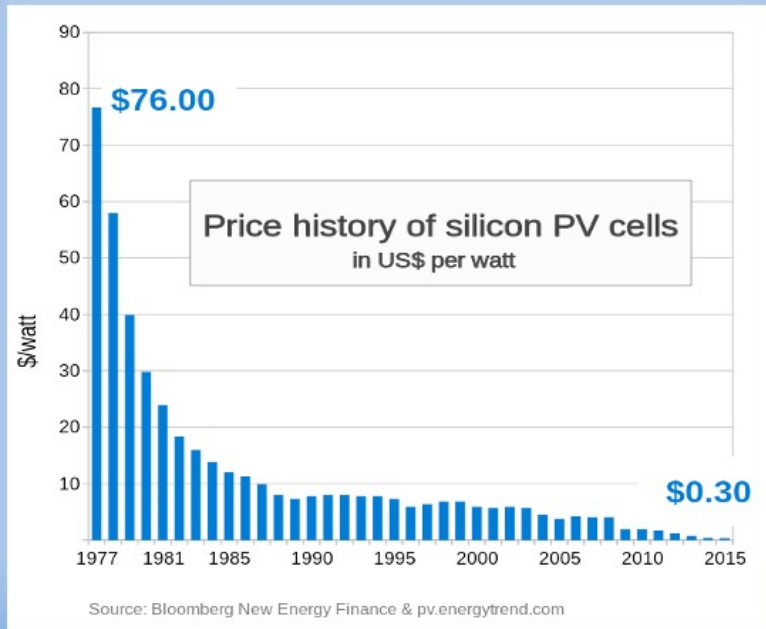
Reynaud S, Leclercq N, Romaine-Lioud S, Ferrier-Pagés C, Jaubert J, Gattuso J-P (2003). *Interacting effects of CO₂ partial pressure and temperature on photosynthesis and calcification in a scleractinian coral*. *Glob Change Biol* 9:1660-1668

Baumann, H., 2016. Combined Effects of Ocean Acidification, Warming, and Hypoxia on Marine Organisms. *Limnology and Oceanography e-Lectures* 6, 1-43.

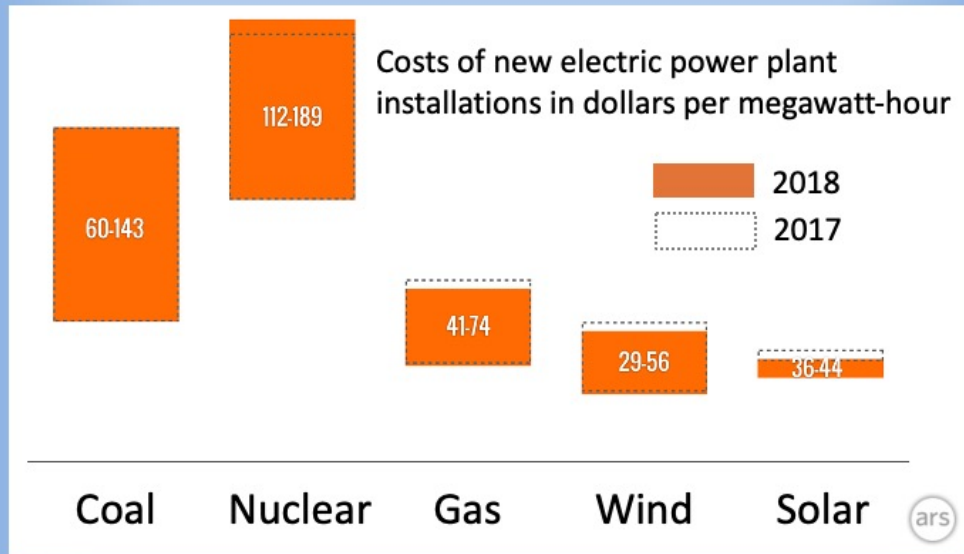


Solutions

The cost to install solar has plummeted

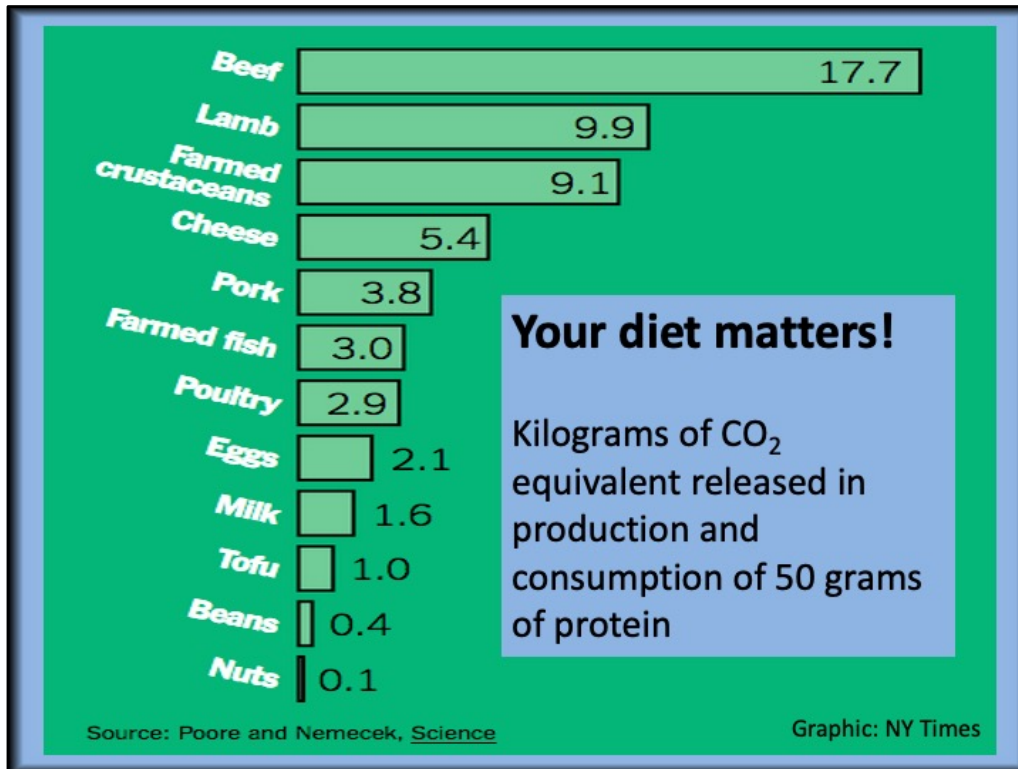


Renewables are cheap!



<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2018/11/new-year-same-story-cost-of-wind-and-solar-fall-below-cost-of-coal-and-gas/>

<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2018/11/new-year-same-story-cost-of-wind-and-solar-fall-below-cost-of-coal-and-gas/>



Poore, J., Nemecek, T., 2018. Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. *Science* 360, 987-992.

Graphic: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/04/30/dining/climate-change-food-eating-habits.html>

What if we kept our cars parked for trips less than one mile? In the US, each year we would save

- \$900 million in fuel and maintenance costs
- 2 million metric tons of CO₂ emissions



**Walkable &
bikable
communities
are healthier
and cleaner**

<https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/what-if-we-kept-our-cars-parked-trips-less-one-mile>

<https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/what-if-we-kept-our-cars-parked-trips-less-one-mile>

What you can do

Energy Innovation AND Carbon Dividend Act

THE BIPARTISAN CLIMATE SOLUTION

H.R. 763

This bill will drive down America's carbon pollution and bring climate change under control. It is:

EFFECTIVE



GOOD FOR PEOPLE



GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY



REVENUE NEUTRAL



Citizens' Climate Lobby

<https://citizensclimatelobby.org/energy-innovation-and-carbon-dividend-act/>

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A graphic for the Paris Climate Conference 2015. The top half features a photograph of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, surrounded by green trees and a clear blue sky. The bottom half is a white rectangular area with a blue sky background at the bottom. The text is centered in black. At the bottom left is the UCAR logo, and at the bottom right is the source information.

Paris Climate Conference 2015

**Agreement to keep global warming
well below 2.0 °C (3.6 °F)**

 UCAR
UNIVERSITY CORNELL ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

Source: COP21 Paris

Image source: www.cop21paris.org/

Image source: www.cop21paris.org/

PA PowerSwitch

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

Shop.



Switch.



Save.



<https://www.papowerswitch.com/>



<https://www.wesa.fm/post/pa-youth-join-global-student-strike-demand-action-climate-change>

**Past environmental
successes**

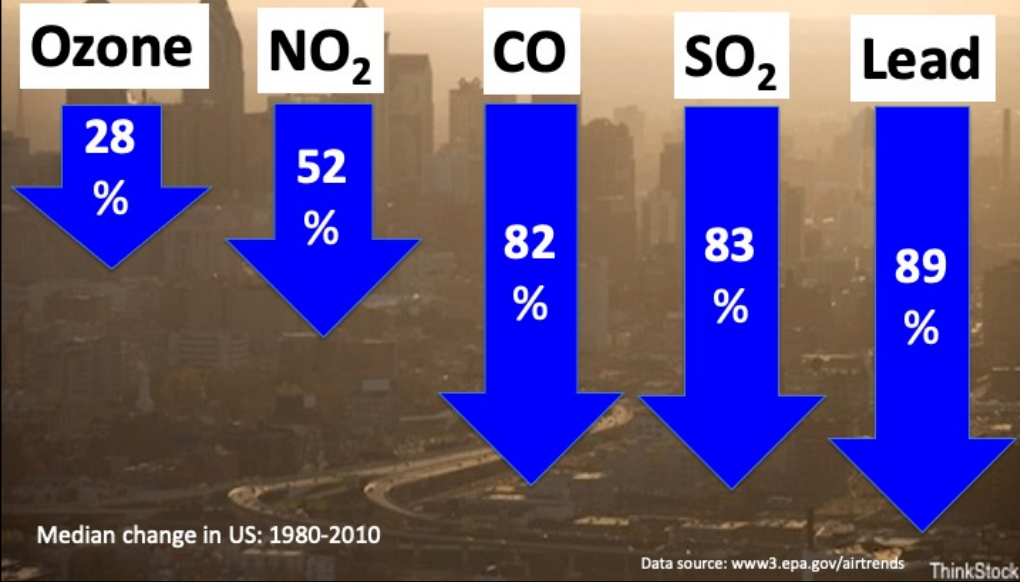
“Smog episodes”

October 1948: Pollution from zinc mills in Donora, PA combined with a temperature inversion, leads to 20 deaths

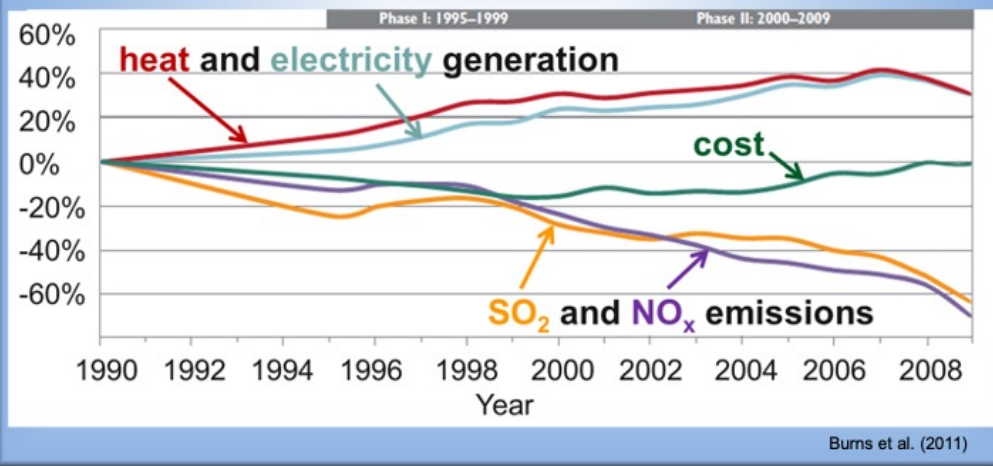
Source: Donora Smog Museum



This is happening much less often than it used to because ...

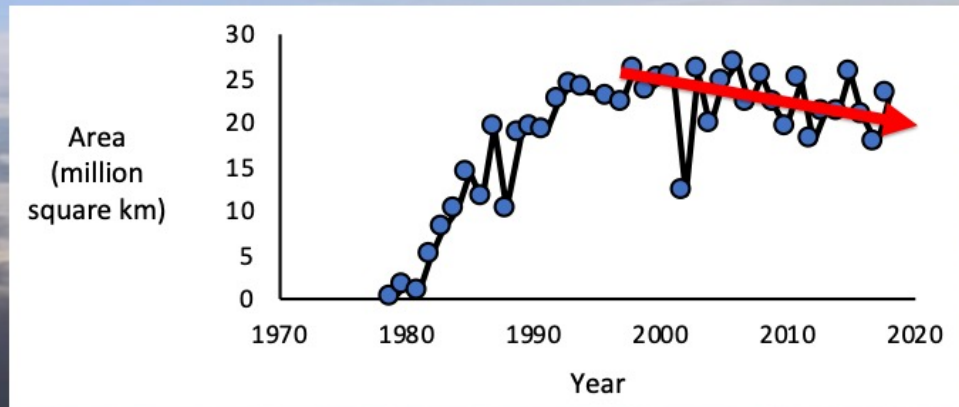
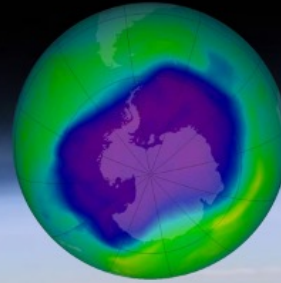


The Clean Air act reduced emissions and created \$170 - \$430 billion per year in health benefits—all while energy use went up and costs went down!



Burns, D.A., Baron, J.S., Cosby, B.J., Fenn, M.E., Lynch, J.A., 2011. National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program Report to Congress 2011: An Integrated Assessment. National Science and Technology Council, United States Government, Washington, D.C., 114 pp.

Good news: the ozone hole is shrinking!

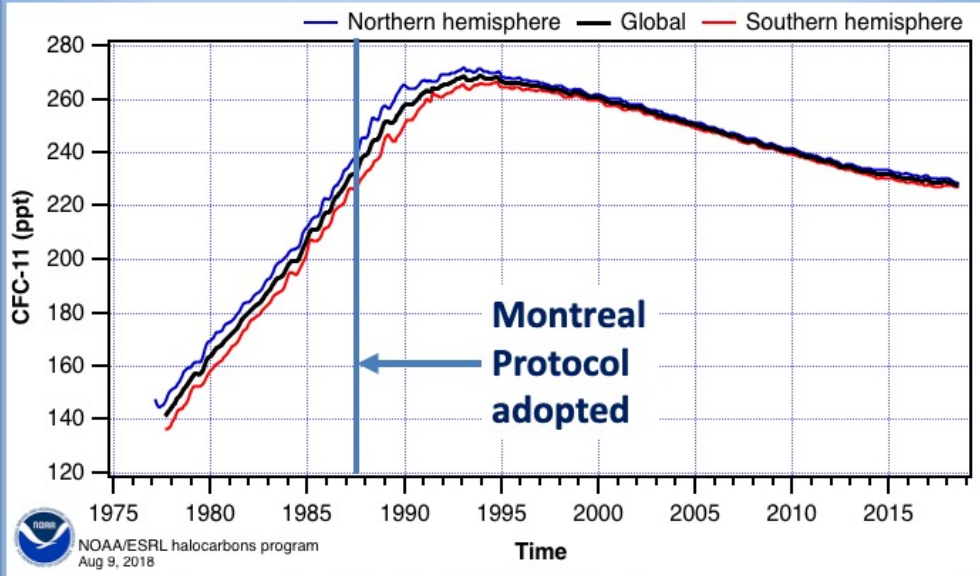


https://ozonewatch.gsfc.nasa.gov/statistics/annual_data.html

NASA image

https://ozonewatch.gsfc.nasa.gov/statistics/annual_data.html

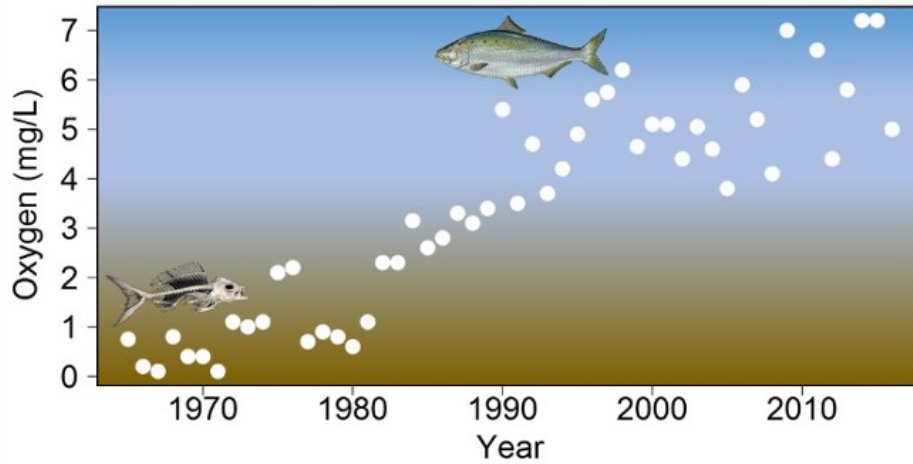
Why? Because levels of (human-produced) chlorofluorocarbons are dropping.



<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/hats/combined/CFC11.html>

Cleanup of the Delaware River allowed the return of the American Shad

July Oxygen at Ben Franklin Bridge



<https://www.nj.gov/drbc/edweb/shad-return.html>

<https://www.nj.gov/drbc/edweb/shad-return.html>

Take-home messages

1. The ocean is a moderator of the climate
2. Anthropogenic CO₂ emissions have negative impacts of the ocean: warming, sea-level rise, and acidification
3. Human-induced climate change will continue to occur regardless of emissions scenario; further adaptation is necessary
4. The climate of the mid century and beyond is very sensitive to the emissions scenario
5. Solutions are at hand
6. Good science, policy, and business practices have gotten us out of environmental messes before

References

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- Burns, D.A., Baron, J.S., Cosby, B.J., Fenn, M.E., Lynch, J.A., 2011. National Acid Precitation Assessment Program Report to Congress 2011: An Integrated Assessment. National Science and Technology Council, United States Government, Washington, D.C., 114 pp.
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