**List of Figures**

Figure 3.1 Factors affecting weather and climate.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/TAR-01.pdf>

Figure 4.1 Sun’s radiant energy that reaches Earth’s atmosphere and surface.

Figure 4.2 Wavelength description of radiant energy.

Figure 4.3 Absorption of Sun’s radiant energy that reaches Earth’s atmosphere and surface.

Figure 4.4 Absorption of solar radiation by Earth’s atmosphere.

Figure 4.5 Global Energy Budget taken from <http://climateknowledge.org/figures/Rood_Climate_Change_AOSS480_Documents/Kiehl_Trenberth_Radiative_Balance_BAMS_1997.pdf>**.**

Figure 4.6 Energy budget of atmosphere.

Figure 4.7 The greenhouse effect.

Figure 4.8. Components of energy budget affected by human activities.

Figure 5.1 Carbon Cycle. (Office of Biological and Environmental Research of the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science)

Figure 5.2 Photosynthesis and respiration in plants.

Figure 5.3 Vegetative biomass capable of converting CO2 to plant tissue.

Figure 5.4 Depth zones in the ocean where photosynthesis can and cannot occur.

Figure 5.5 Occurrence of methyl hydrate beneath the sea floor, in permafrost areas and beneath some ice sheets and the processes that destroy methane sinks in the sediments, ocean and atmosphere. (<https://www.usgs.gov/news/gas-hydrate-breakdown-unlikely-cause-massive-greenhouse-gas-release>)

Figure 5.6 The geologic carbonate-silicate cycle taken from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enhanced_weathering#:~:text=When%20silicate%20or%20carbonate%20minerals,2%20%E2%86%92%20H2CO>

Figure 6.1 Hydrological cycle.

Figure 6.2 Graph showing surface runoff from melting snow from plains and mountainous regions.

Figure 6.3 Distribution of water on Earth.

Figure 6.4 Columbia icefield and the Athabasca Glacier flowing from it.

Figure 6.5 Greenland ice sheet.

Figure 6.6 Antarctica ice sheet, sea ice and shelf.

Figure 6.7 Floating Sea ice in the Arctic.

Figure 7.1 Schematic showing different layers of the atmosphere (not to scale).

Figure 7.2 Early perception of global circulation of the atmosphere**.**

Figure 7.3 Actual global circulation of the atmosphere.

Figure 7.4 (a) and (b) Cross section of the subtropical and polar jet streams by latitude**.**

Figure 7.5 General configuration of the subtropical and polar jet streams by latitude.

Figure 7.6 Mean total precipitable water from satellite microwave scans showing bands of significant precipitable water from <https://www.remss.com/measurements/atmospheric-water-vapor/> and <https://images.remss.com/cdr/climate_data_record_browse.html>.

Figure 7.7 Atmospheric River flowing across Western United States <https://www.noaa.gov/stories/what-are-atmospheric-rivers>.

Figure 7.8 Atmospheric River flowing across Western United States <https://www.climatecentral.org/news/global-warming-atmospheric-rivers-18645>.

Figure 7.9 Atmospheric River flow across the Western United States October 25, 2021 as reported by the Washington Post <https://www.washingtonpost.com/weather/2021/10/25/atmospheric-river-record-rain-california/?utm_campaign=Carbon%20Brief%20Daily%20Briefing&utm_content=20211026&utm_medium=email&utm_source=Revue%20Daily>

Figure 7.10 Ozone hole over Antarctica shown in blue.

Figure 8.1 Two views of the thermohaline circulation or ‘global ocean conveyor belt’.

Figure 8.2 Atlantic portion of the global conveyor belt.

Figure 8.3 Ocean currents in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Islands.

Figure 8.4 Global surface water ocean currents during northern hemisphere winter.

Figure 9.1 Climate zones. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subtropics>

Figure 9.2 Monsoonal regions worldwide.

Figure 9.3 Onset dates for the southwest summer monsoon in India taken from:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon#Process](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon)

Figure 9.4 West African monsoon

<https://www.britannica.com/science/West-African-monsoon>

Figure 9.5 Extent of the North American monsoon. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_American_monsoon>

Figure 9.6 Location of the Intertropical Convergence Zone and Horse Latitudes.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horse_latitudes>

Figure 10.1 Regions of the world where tropical cyclones occur.

Figure 10.2 Formation of a thunderstorm over the ocean.

Figure 10.3 Formation of a tropical cyclone.

Figure 10.4 Anatomy of a tropical cyclone (northern hemisphere).

Figure 10.5 Satellite images of tropical depressions forming in the Atlantic off the coast of Africa and moving West.

Figure 10.6 Satellite images of a tropical hurricane in the Atlantic, northern hemisphere.

Figure 10.7 Forecast tracks for a tropical storm which becomes a hurricane.

Figure 10.8 Spaghetti models on which the forecast tracks are based.

Figure 10.9 Satellite image of hurricane being tracked in Figures 10.7 and 10.8.

Figure 11.1 The Walker circulation.

Figure 11.2 Normal or neutral equatorial atmospheric and ocean water circulation. <https://www.weather.gov/jetstream/enso_patterns>

Figure 11.3 Equatorial atmospheric and ocean water circulation during El Niño.

Figure 11.5 Summary of conditions associated with normal, El Niño and La Niña events.

Figure 11.4 Equatorial atmospheric and ocean water circulation during La Niña.

Figure 11.6 ENSO conditions and their east-west impact on global climate. Source: NOAA Climate.gov drawing by Fiona Martin.

Figure 11.7 Typical average position of the jet stream during normal, El Niño and La Niña. <https://www.weather.gov/jetstream/enso_impacts>

Figure 11.8 (a) El Niño effects during December through February.

<https://www.weather.gov/jetstream/enso_impacts>

Figure 11.8 (b) El Niño effects during June through August.

Figure 11.8 (c) La Niña effects during December through February.

Figure 11.8 (d) La Niña effects during June through August.

Figure 11.9 The impacts of ENSO on the hurricane season in the Atlantic and eastern Pacific from <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/blogs/enso/impacts-el-ni%C3%B1o-and-la-ni%C3%B1a-hurricane-season>

Figure 11.10 Niño regions and locations where atmospheric pressure is monitored to calculate the SOI.

Figure 11.11 Prediction and confirmation of El Niño and La Niña events based on SST in Niño 3.4 and the SOI.

Figure 11.12 The use of the Oceanic Nino Index for predicting El Niño and La Niña events from <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/lanina/enso_evolution-status-fcsts-web.pdf>.

Figure 12.1 Earth climate system.

Figure 12.2 A segment of Earth from its center, the core, to its outer surface consisting of the lithosphere and the crust.

Figure 12.3 Note the Earth’s crust consists of the ocean crust and the much thicker continental crust.

Figure 12.4 Plates as they exist today.

Figure 12.5 Earth supercontinent, Pangaea, 240 million years or more.

Figure 12.6 Continental drift.

Figure 12.6 Thrust and reverse fault movement resulting in mountain formation.

Figure 12.7 Subduction.

Figure 12.8 Movement of magma within the Earth’s crust.

Figure 12.9 Ring of fire. Volcanic activity on the Pacific Rim.

Figure 12.10 Solar cycle variations – daily and annual.

Figure 12.11 Sunspots on surface of the sun.

Figure 12.12 Difference between a solar maximum and a solar minimum.

Figure 12.13 Variation of Earth’s orbit around the Sun – eccentricity.

Figure 12.14 Variation of the tilt of the Earth’s axis of rotation – axial tilt or obliquity.

Figure 12.15 Variation of Earth’s rotational axis – precession.

Figure 12.16 Rotation of Earth’s orbit around the sun – apsidal precession.

Figure 12.17 Back and forth tilt of the plane of Earth’s orbit around the Sun relative to a reference plane – orbital oscillation.

Figure 12.18 Berger astronomical model of orbital variability, past, present and future.

Figure 12.19 Volcanic eruption releasing ash and a variety of aerosols and gases.

Figure 12.20 Mt. Pinatubo and global circulation of ash.

Figure 12.21 Volcanic eruptions since 1870.

Figure 12.22 Sun-blocking aerosols around the world since the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo according to satellite estimates. NASA

Figure 12.23 Contrails 2001.

Figure 12.24 Forest fires – eastern China.

Figure12.25 Forest fires 2020 – western United States, NASA.

Figure 12.26 Pollution - Golden Gate Bridge – San Francisco.

Figure 12.27 Dust storm sweeping across the Middle East – NASA.

Figure 13.1 Geologic time scale V. 5.0 as prepared by the Geologic Society of America.

Figure 13.2 Variation of Earth’s temperature over last 500 million years

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleoclimatology> .

Figure 13.3 Variation of Earth’s temperature over last 65 million years.

Figure 13.4 Variation of Earth’s temperature over last 12,000 years

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleoclimatology>

Figure 13.5 Variation of Earth’s temperature over last two thousand years.

Figure 13.6 Global average temperature change – 1850 to present.

Figure 13.7 Tree ring dating.

Figure 13.8 Extending tree ring dating using multiple sources of wood from same region.

Figure 13.9 Sampling a coral.

Figure 13.10 Annular rings on a coral.

Figure 13.11 (a), (b) and (c) Deep ice core drilling, coring equipment and core storage.

Figure 13.12 Examples of ice core from different depths.

Figure 13.13 (a) and (b) Shallow ice core drilling.

Figures 13.14 (a), (b) and (c) Stalactites, stalagmite and cross-section.

Figure 13.15 Loess deposit.

Figure 13.16 Wind blowing dust that will eventually form a loess deposit.

Figure 13.17 Typical borehole drilling equipment.

Figure 13.18 Boreholes where temperature measurement has been taken worldwide.

Figure 13.19 Marine sediment sampling ship, drilling equipment and sediment cores being extracted and examined.

Figure 13.20 Bar graph illustrating relationship between pollen types and corresponding age illustrating beginning of the Holocene period.

Figure 13.21 Oxygen and hydrogen isotopes in water.

Figure 13.22 Photograph of stomata.

Figure 13.23 (a) and (b) 420,000 years of ice core data from Vostok Antarctica research station and stages of glaciation over the past 1,000,000 years predicted by Milankovitch Cycles.

Figure 13.24 Areas of land and sea ice for most recent ice age. (Satellite imagemap, ETOPO2, <http://www.planetaryvisions.com/Earth_texture_map.php?pid=4101>)

Figure 13.25 Comparison of 800,000 years of ice core data from the European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica (EPICA) and 420,000 years of ice core data from Vostok Antarctica research station.

Figure 13.26 Temperature, carbon dioxide and oxygen isotope variation over the past three million years. <http://www.realclimate.org/index.php/archives/2019/04/first-successful-model-simulation-of-the-past-3-million-years-of-climate-change/>

Figure 13.27 Global average temperature 0 – present highlighting the ‘medieval warm period’ and the ‘little ice age’.

Figure 14.1 Global average temperature change – 1850 to present.

Figure 14.2 Global Observing System – WMO <https://public.wmo.int/en/programmes/global-observing-system>

Figure 14.3 Modern surface weather station, U.S. Climate Reference Network Station, Ithaca, New York.

Figure 14.4 Weather ship MS Polarfront at sea – decommissioned in 2009. Note that weatherships are no longer used.

Figure 14.5 Weather buoy operated by the NOAA National Buoy Center.

Figure 14.6 Weather Station – remote land based.

Figure 14.7 Antarctic automatic weather station – part of the automatic weather stations project AWS in Antarctica.

Figure 14.8 Commercial automatic weather observation station AWOS.

Figure 14.9 Remote manned weather stations.

Figure 14.10 Weather balloons with radiosonde.

Figure 14.11 NASA Earth science spacecraft and instruments in orbit.

Figure 14.12 GOES-8, a United States weather satellite of the meteorological-satellite service. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weather_satellite>

Figure 14.13 Global precipitation measurement from NASA GES DISC satellite <https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/GPM/overview/index.html>

Figure 14.14 Infrared Sounder on NASA’s Aqua Satellite. [https://airs.jpl.nasa.gov/#:~:text=AIRS%2C%20the%20Atmospheric%20Infrared%20Sounder,gases%2C%20surface%20and%20cloud%20properties](https://airs.jpl.nasa.gov/).

Figure 14.15 Ice thickness. <https://icesat-2.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

Figure 14.16 Landsat 9 taken from <https://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/landsat-9/landsat-9-overview>

Figure 15.1 The Keeling Curve, monthly mean carbon dioxide measured at Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii. <https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/>

Figure 15.2 Daily averaged carbon dioxide concentration measured at Barrow, Alaska, Mauna Loa, Hawaii, American Samoa and South Pole, Antarctica. https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/gl\_trend.html

Figure 15.3 Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration in ice cores taken from the Antarctic ice sheet. <https://ourworldindata.org/atmospheric-concentrations>

Figure 15.4 Global carbon dioxide emissions, 1850 to 2040.

[https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/#:~:text=Globally%2C%20the%20primary%20sources%20of,72%20percent%20of%20all%20emissions](https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/)

Figure 15.5 Snapshot of direct measurements of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere 2005 to 2021, <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/carbon-dioxide/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=monthly+newsletter>

Figure 15.6 Proxy determinations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere 800 AD to present, <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/carbon-dioxide/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=monthly+newsletter>

Figure 15.7 Emissions of GHG’s in 2018 in the U. S. by gas.

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases>

Figure 15.8 Global manmade greenhouse gas emissions by gas, 2015.

 [https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/#:~:text=Globally%2C%20the%20primary%20sources%20of,72%20percent%20of%20all%20emissions](https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/)

Figure 15.9 Concentration of GHG’s from 0 to 2005.

<https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/greenhouse_gas_basics_e3148>

Figure 15.10 World greenhouse gas emissions in 2018 <https://www.wri.org/insights/4-charts-explain-greenhouse-gas-emissions-countries-and-sectors>.

Figure 15.11 Global historical emissions, <https://www.wri.org/insights/4-charts-explain-greenhouse-gas-emissions-countries-and-sectors> .

Figure 15.12 Comparison of global greenhouse gas emission by country <https://www.wri.org/insights/4-charts-explain-greenhouse-gas-emissions-countries-and-sectors>

Figure 15.13 Historical emissions by the top ten greenhouse gas emitting countries for the period 1990 to 2018 <https://www.wri.org/insights/4-charts-explain-greenhouse-gas-emissions-countries-and-sectors>.

Figure 15.14 Greenhouse gas emissions for major economies, 1990-2030.

[https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/#:~:text=Globally%2C%20the%20primary%20sources%20of,72%20percent%20of%20all%20emissions](https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/)

Figure 15.15 Greenhouse gas emissions for top emitters, 2017.

[https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/#:~:text=Globally%2C%20the%20primary%20sources%20of,72%20percent%20of%20all%20emissions](https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/)

Figure 15.16 Cumulative greenhouse gas emissions for major economies, 1751-2017.

[https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/#:~:text=Globally%2C%20the%20primary%20sources%20of,72%20percent%20of%20all%20emissions](https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/).

Figure 15.17 Per Capita greenhouse gas emissions for major economies, and the world, 2017.

[https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/#:~:text=Globally%2C%20the%20primary%20sources%20of,72%20percent%20of%20all%20emissions](https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/).

Figure 15.18 Per capita emissions for different income brackets.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_chapter1.pdf>

Figure 15.19 Per capita GHG emissions by country from IPCC.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_chapter1.pdf>

Figure 15.20 Greenhouse gas intensity for major economies and the World, 2017.

[https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/#:~:text=Globally%2C%20the%20primary%20sources%20of,72%20percent%20of%20all%20emissions](https://www.c2es.org/content/international-emissions/)

Figure 15.21Greenhouse gas intensity for cross-section of countries. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_chapter1.pdf>

Figure 15.22 Land and ocean-based sampling of GHG’s, ozone, and aerosols.

<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/dv/iadv/index.php?code=mlo>

Figure 15.23 Aircraft GHG sampling program operated by NOAA.

<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/aircraft/>

Figure 15.24 Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite, GOSAT or Ibuki (Japanese) is the first satellite dedicated to GHG monitoring. It measures carbon dioxide and methane. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse_Gases_Observing_Satellite>

Figure 15.25 NASA Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2. <https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/oco2/index.html>

Figure 15.26 Averaged carbon dioxide concentration Oct 1 – Nov 11, 2014 from OCO-2. <https://www.nasa.gov/jpl/oco2/pia18934>

Figure 15.27 Carbon monoxide measurements from NASA’s Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS).

 <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3019/nasa-monitors-carbon-monoxide-from-california-wildfires/>

Figure 15.28 Geostationary carbon cycle observatory, EVM-2, GeoCarb. <https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/geostationary-carbon-cycle-observatory-evm-2>

Figure 15.29 Methane leak from space as detected by Earth Observing-1 (EO-1) satellite. <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/88245/imaging-a-methane-leak-from-space>

Figure 15.30 NASA Methane source model. <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/2961/new-3d-view-of-methane-tracks-sources-and-movement-around-the-globe/>

Figure 15.31 Global methane emissions monitoring.

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

Figure 15.32 Global-average radiative forcing estimates and ranges – AR5. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter08_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 15.33 Collection of carbon tax and distribution of dividend to population. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_fee_and_dividend>

Figure 16.1 Atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide over the past 2000 years. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/greenhouse_gas_basics_e3148>

Figure 16.2 Variation of Earth’s temperature over the last two thousand years.

Figure 16.3 Global average temperature change since the beginning of the industrial period.

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/world-of-change/global-temperatures>

Figure 16.4 Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as reconstructed (1-2000) and observed (1850-2020), taken from

<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>

Figure 16.5 Snapshot of global surface temperatures in 1884 and 2020 taken from the NASA ‘Climate Time Machine’, interactive graphic of the map of the world showing how global temperature has varied from 1884 to 2020 <https://climate.nasa.gov/interactives/climate-time-machine> .

Figure 16.6 Ocean acidification.

<https://www.oceanacidification.org.uk/>

Figure 16.7 Buoys providing real-time data on ocean pH in north Pacific Ocean.

<https://www.pacioos.hawaii.edu/projects/acid/>

Figure 16.8 Changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide, Mauna Loa, Hawaii and pH of seawater of adjacent Station Aloha. <https://en.unesco.org/ocean-acidification>

Figure 16.9 Arctic region location maps.

<https://www.arcticcentre.org/EN/arcticregion/Maps/Sea-Ice>

Figure 16.10 Arctic air temperature October 31, 2020. Yellows and reds indicate higher than average temperatures and blues and purples indicate lower than average temperatures. http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/

Figure 16.11 Satellite images of Arctic illustrating how sea cover changes from March to September. <https://nsidc.org/cryosphere/sotc/sea_ice.html>

Figure 16.12 Arctic Sea ice extent by month to 2020. http://polarportal.dk/en/sea-ice-and-icebergs/sea-ice-extent0/

Figure 16.13 Average monthly Arctic Sea ice extent for month of October, 1979 to 2020. <http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/>

Figure 16.14 Arctic Sea ice volume. http://polarportal.dk/en/sea-ice-and-icebergs/sea-ice-thickness-and-volume/

Figure 16.15 Arctic Sea ice volume from analysis by Polar Science Center. <http://psc.apl.uw.edu/research/projects/arctic-sea-ice-volume-anomaly/>

Figure 16.16 Albedo of open ocean, bare ice and snow cover in northern hemisphere. <http://nsidc.org/cryosphere/snow/climate.html>

<https://nsidc.org/cryosphere/seaice/processes/albedo.html>

Figure 16.17 shows a snapshot of sea ice extent in 1979 and in 2020 <https://climate.nasa.gov/interactives/climate-time-machine>

Figure 16.18 Permafrost areas in northern hemisphere.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0012825218305907>

Figure 16.19 Effect of increasing temperature on Arctic Infrastructure in Canada. <http://www.global-greenhouse-warming.com/permafrost.html> and [https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/the-north/science/permafrost-ice-snow/permafrost/10961](https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/the-north/science/permafrost-ice-snow/permafrost/10961%20)

Figure 16.20 Coastal erosion due to permafrost melt.

<https://skepticalscience.com/The-speed-of-coastal-erosion-in-Eastern-Siberia_AWI.html>

Figure 16.21 Northwest passage.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Territorial_claims_in_the_Arctic>

Figure 16.22 Canadian Territorial Claims in Arctic

<https://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/can1_84_2019/CDA_ARC_ES_EN_secured.pdf>

Figure 16.23 Thawing of permafrost and release of carbon dioxide and methane. <http://woodshole.er.usgs.gov/project-pages/hydrates/>

Figure 16.24Greenland location maps.

Figure 16.25 Melt water on the surface of Greenland ice sheet flowing into a moulin.

<https://scitechdaily.com/researchers-investigate-giant-holes-in-greenland-ice-sheet/>

Figure 16.26 Northeast Greenland Ice Stream (NEGIS) dividing into three glaciers which then flow into the ocean.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-018-04312-7>

Figure 16.27 Map showing Antarctica relative to South America, Australia and Africa.

Figure 16.28 Location of the ice shelves and stations on Antarctica.

Figure 16.29 Larson B and C ice shelves on the Antarctic Peninsula.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iceberg_A-68>

Figure 16.30 King penguin population on South Georgia Island about to be struck by iceberg A68a which had broken away from Larsen C ice shelf, Antarctica.

[https://www.ecowatch.com/south-georgia-island-iceberg-collision-2648621635.html?rebelltitem=1#rebelltitem1](https://www.ecowatch.com/south-georgia-island-iceberg-collision-2648621635.html?rebelltitem=1)

Figure 16.31 Territorial claims in Antarctic.

Figure 16.32 Global Ocean heat content. file:///C:/Users/David%20Manz/Downloads/Cheng2020\_Article\_Record-SettingOceanWarmthConti%20(2).pdf

Figure 16.33 Ocean heat budget with depth. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00376-020-9283-7>

Figure 16.34 Heat storage in the ocean 1950 to 2016.

Figure 16.35 Contribution to increases in sea level.

Figure 16.36 Impact of climate change on coral reef ecosystems.

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/coralreef-climate.html>

Figure 16.37 Droughts in California since 2000.

<https://www.drought.gov/drought/states/california>

Figure 16.38 Drought affected areas in western U.S. 2021 <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/megadrought-persists-in-western-us-as-another-extremely-dry-year-develops?loggedin=true>.

Figure 16.39 Regions of the world vulnerable to desertification. <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/use/worldsoils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054003>

Figure 16.40 Current global extinction risk in different species groups. <https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers_en.pdf>

Figure 16.41 Location of glaciers (shown in red) around the world.

<https://nsidc.org/cryosphere/glaciers/questions/located.html>

Figure 16.42 Melting glacier on Mount Kilimanjaro, Kenya.

Figure 16.43 Widespread impacts attributed to climate change based on the available scientific literature since the AR4. [https://ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/topic\_observedchanges.php and https://ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/index.php](https://ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/topic_observedchanges.php%20and%20https%3A/ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/index.php)

Figure 17.1 Subsystems included in climate models.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>

Figure 17.2 Modelling concept used in atmosphere-ocean general circulation climate models, AOGCMs.

<https://www.climate.gov/maps-data/primer/climate-models>

<https://soccom.princeton.edu/content/what-earth-system-model-esm>

Figure 17.3 Concept used in climate models showing vertical column extending into the oceans.

Figure 17.4 Comparison of grids used in climate models since they were first being developed for use in IPCC Assessment Report 1 to Assessment Report 5.

<https://scied.ucar.edu/longcontent/climate-modeling>

<https://eo.ucar.edu/staff/rrussell/climate/modeling/climate_model_resolution.html>

Figure 17.5 Computational elements used in climate models.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>

Figure 17.6 Increase in climate model complexity since the 1970’s.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>

Figure 17.7 NASA Earth Observatory global maps. <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/global-maps?utm_campaign=nav20&utm_source=topnav&utm_medium=globalmaps>

Figure 17.8 Assessment of global vegetative biomass capable of converting CO2 to plant tissue using satellite carbon dioxide data. <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/2436/co2-is-making-earth-greenerfor-now/>

Figure 17.9 Ocean chlorophyl concentrations. <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/global-maps/MY1DMM_CHLORA>

Figure 17.10 Land use including vegetation and type of vegetative cover.

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/LandCover/land_cover_3.php>

Figure 17.11 Ice thickness. <https://icesat-2.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

Figure 17.12 Space weather satellite.

<https://www.spaceweatherlive.com/en/news/view/399/20191209-welcome-goes-16.html>

Figure 17.13 GEDI instrument showing lasers, optical paths, detectors and digitizers. <https://gedi.umd.edu/instrument/instrument-overview/>

Figure 17.14 GEDI, shown in gold, as mounted on the International Space Station.

Figure 17.15 Comparison between a climate model and an earth system model

<https://soccom.princeton.edu/content/what-earth-system-model-esm>

Figure 17.16 Estimates of global mean surface temperature (GMST) using averages of CMIP3(blue) and CMIP5(yellow) models using (a) both anthropogenic and natural forcings; (b) only natural forcings; and (c) only anthropogenic forcings compared to observed temperatures from 1850 to present. The red line is an average of CMIP5 predictions. CMIP3 models were not available for (c). <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter10_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 17.17 Comparison of model predictions to observed temperature on each of the continents.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter10_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 17.18 Comparison of CMIP5 model results when performed with only natural forcings and using both natural and anthropogenic forcings to observed global temperature of the ocean, land, ocean and land and ocean heat content.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter10_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 17.19 Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as observed and simulated using human and natural and only natural factors (both 1850-2020) °C <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>.

Figure 18.1 Representative concentration pathways or RPC’s. Note that the name of the RPC; for example, RPC 8.5 refers to the radiative forcing in the year 2100.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-011-0148-z>

Figure 18.2 Climate change scenarios to be used in AR6.

<https://climatescenarios.org/primer/mitigation/>

Figure 18.3 Observed and projected global surface temperature change 1850 – 2300. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.4 Observed and projected global surface and sea temperature change 1850 – 2100. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.5 Projected annual mean surface air temperature change from 1986-2005 average. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.6 Historical and projected annual minimum of daily minimum, annual warmest daily of daily warmest, days of frost (below 0°C) and days of tropical nights (above 20°C). <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.7 Projected annual mean near-surface soil moisture change (2018-2100) <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.8 Projected annual mean runoff change (2018-2100). <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.9 Observed and projected world surface and sea precipitation change 1850 – 2100. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.10 Observed and projected global surface and sea evaporation change 2081-2100. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

 Figure 18.11 Sea ice extent northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere for February and September observed and projected. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.12 Sea ice concentrations for Arctic and Antarctic, 1986-2005 average, projected for February and September using RCP4.5 and 8.5. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.13 Snow cover extent range, historical and projected to 2100. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.14 Near-surface permafrost area, historical and projected to 2100. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.15 projected global sea level rise. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter13_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.16 (a) Simulated changes in dissolved O2 (mean and model range as shading) relative to 1990s for RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5. (b) Multi-model means dissolved O2 (μmol m–3) in the main thermocline (200 to 600 m depth average) for the 1990s, and changes in 2090s relative to 1990s for RCP2.6 (c) and RCP8.5 (d). To indicate consistency in the sign of change, regions are stippled where at least 80% of models agree on the sign of the mean change. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter06_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 18.17 Historical and projected pH and dissolved CO2. <https://www.pmel.noaa.gov/pubs/PDF/feel2899/feel2899.pdf>

Figure 18.18 Past and future changes to the ocean and cryosphere. <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/>

Figure 18.19 Climate change and the jet stream. <http://www.climatecentral.org/gallery/graphics/climate-change-the-jet-stream>

Figure 18.20 Annex 1 AR5 WG1 Atlas of global and regional climate projections.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>

Figure 19.1 Current global extinction risk in different species groups. <https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers_en.pdf>

Figure 19.2 Maximum speed at which species can move. https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ar5\_wgII\_spm\_en.pdf

Figure 20.1 Energy budget as affected by humans.

Figure 20.2 Hydrological cycle. <http://www.physicalgeography.net/fundamentals/5c_1.html>

Figure 20.3 Carbon Cycle. (Office of Biological and Environmental Research of the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science).

Figure 20.4 Observed and projected global surface temperature change 1850 – 2300. <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter12_FINAL.pdf>

Figure 20.5 Representative concentration pathways or RPC’s. Note that the name of the RPC; for example, RPC 8.5 refers to the radiative forcing in the year 2100. (See Strategies for mitigation of climate change: a review.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-011-0148-z> )

Figure 20.6 Greenhouse gas emissions to achieve the RCP outcomes. <https://www.climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au/en/climate-campus/modelling-and-projections/projecting-future-climate/greenhouse-gas-scenarios/>

Figure 20.7 (also Figure 15.9) Detailed global emissions by sector.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_chapter1.pdf>

Figure 21.1 Climate change scenarios to be used in AR6.

<https://climatescenarios.org/primer/mitigation/>

Figure 21.2 Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as observed and simulated using human and natural and only natural factors (both 1850-2020) °C <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>.

Figure 21.3 Future and annual emissions of CO2 for five scenarios used in AR6 WG1 simulations <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>.

Figure 21.4 Emissions of other GHG contributors including methane and nitrous oxide and the aerosol, sulfur dioxide <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>.

Figure 21.5 Global surface temperature change relative to 1850-1900 also from AR6 WG1 simulations <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>.

Figure 21.6 September Arctic Sea ice area also from AR6 WG1 simulations <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>.

Figure 21.7 Global Ocean surface pH also from AR6 WG1 simulations <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>.

Figure 21.8 Global mean sea level change relative to 1900 also from AR6 WG1 simulations <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>.

Figure 21.9 Global surface temperature increase since 1850-1900 °C as a function of cumulative CO2 emissions (GtCO2) from <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf>.

Figure 21.10 Selection of model projections using CMIP6, CMIP5 or regional models, CORDEX.

Figure 21.11 Selection of variable of interest as it relates to the atmosphere, ocean or other variables.

Figure 21.12 Selection of Value and Period – specifically period, scenario and baseline.

Figure 21.13. Selection of season of interest.

Figure 21.14 Selection of WG1 reference-regions and level of uncertainty.