


Past Climatic Change

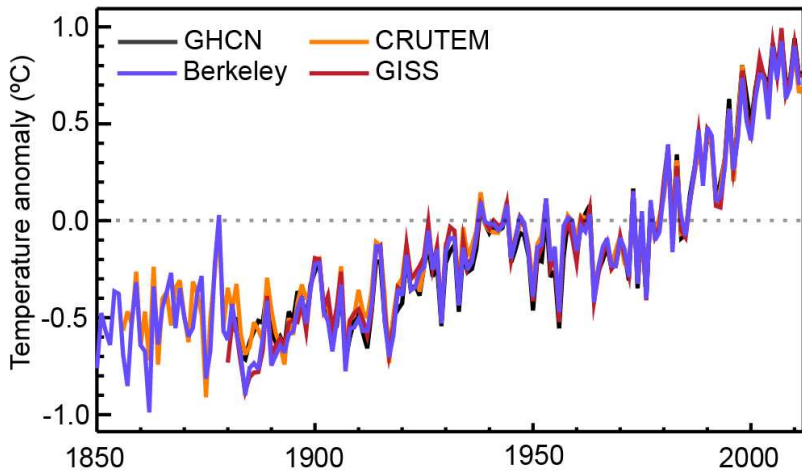
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University of Tasmania

KGA320
Our Changing Climate
7 August 2018

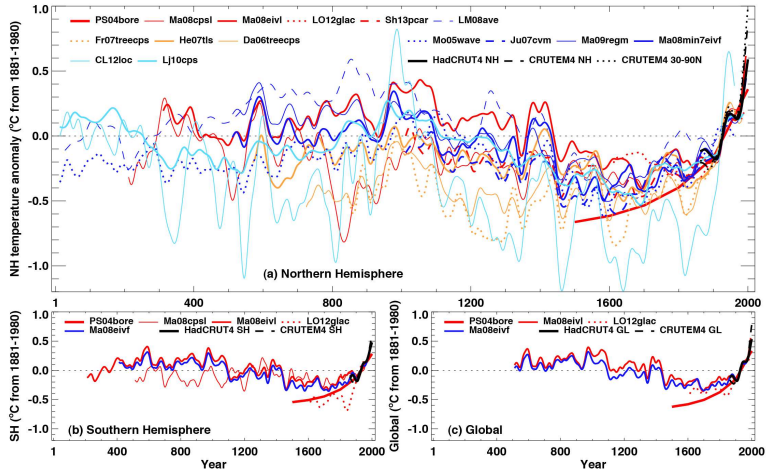
- 
- 1 Why past climates are important
 - 2 Sources of information on past climates
 - 3 The Earth's climatic history and what it tells us
 - 4 Conclusions

Why past climates are important

The past 100 years

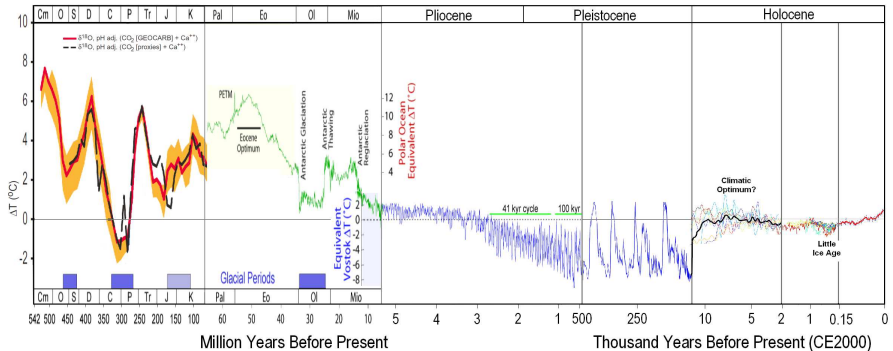


The past 2,000 years



The past 542 million years

Temperature of Planet Earth



Why past climates are important

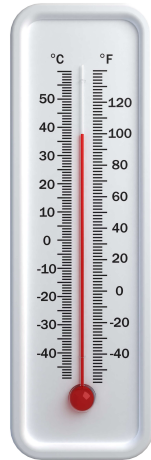
- Past climates provide a *context* which helps us to understand the world around us.
- Past climate states also provide us with possible analogues for *future* climate states.
- Past climates help us to:
 - understand the characteristics of natural climate variability and change.
 - detect and attribute human influences on the climate system.
 - explore the sensitivity of the climate system to external drivers.
 - explore the dynamics of the climate system.
 - evaluate the ability of climate models to simulate climate variability and change.

Sources of information on past climates

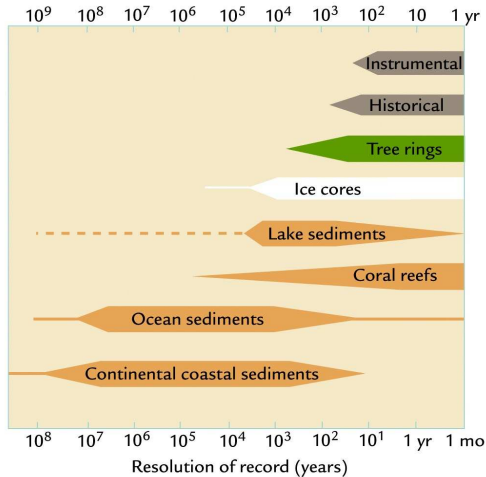
What we really want...



+



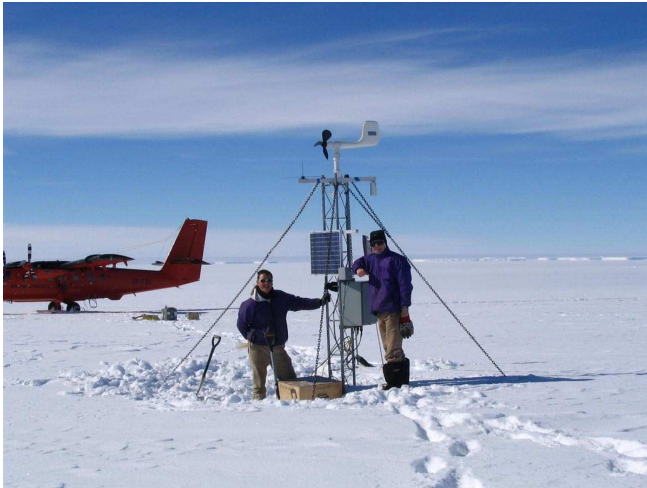
Sources of information: both direct and indirect



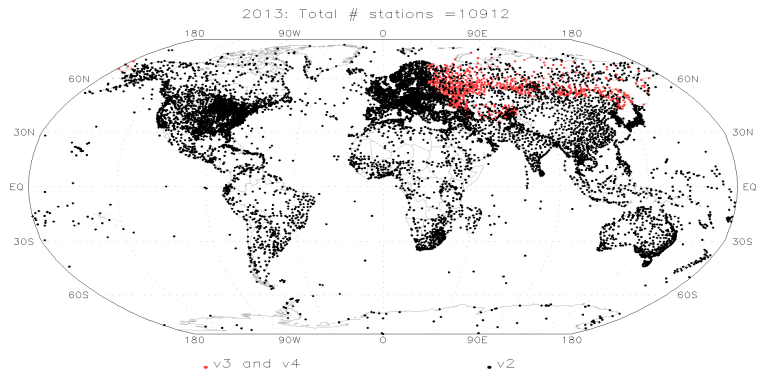
The instrumental record: manual weather stations



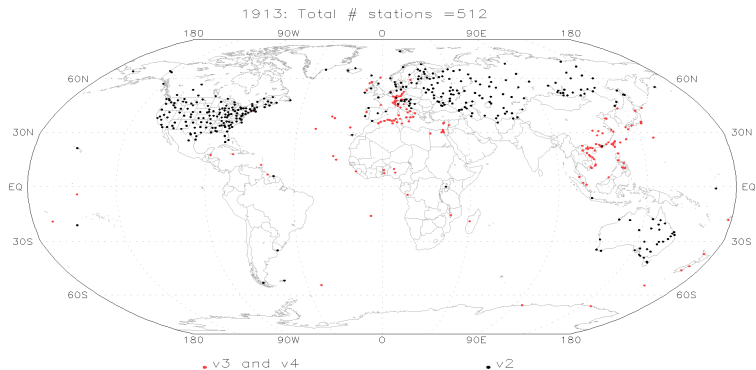
The instrumental record: automatic weather stations



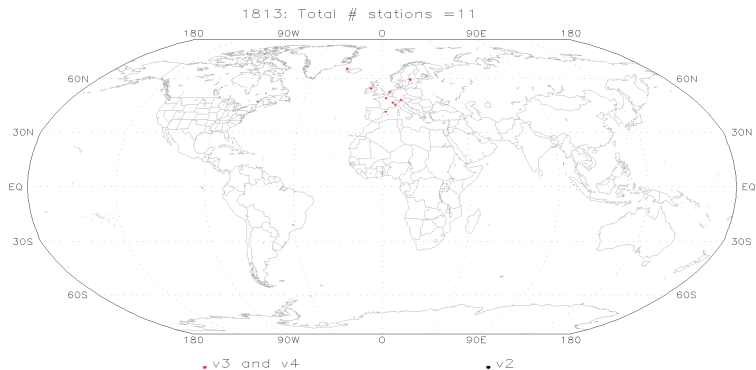
The instrumental record: surface weather stations (2013)



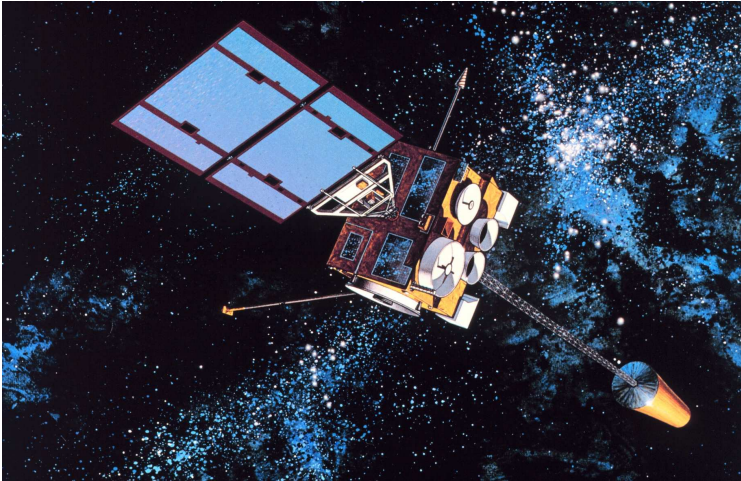
The instrumental record: surface weather stations (1913)



The instrumental record: surface weather stations (1813)



The instrumental record: satellites



The historical record: the Little Ice Age



The historical record: the Mediaeval Warm Period



The historical record: even wine can tell us a story!

brief communications

Grape ripening as a past climate indicator

Summer temperature variations are reconstructed from harvest dates since 1370.

French records of grape-harvest dates in Burgundy were used to reconstruct spring–summer temperatures from 1370 to 2003 using a process-based phenology model developed for the Pinot Noir grape. Our results reveal that temperatures as high as those reached in the 1990s have occurred several times in Burgundy since 1370. However, the summer of 2003 appears to have been extraordinary, with temperatures that were probably higher than in any other year since 1370.

Biological and documentary proxy records have been widely used to reconstruct temperature variations to assess the exceptional character of recent climate fluctuations^{1–3}. Grape-harvest dates, which are tightly related to temperature, have been recorded locally for centuries in many European countries. These dates may therefore provide one of the longest uninterrupted

series of regional temperature anomalies (highs and lows) without chronological uncertainties¹.

In Burgundy, these officially decreed dates have been carefully registered in parish and municipal archives since at least the early thirteenth century. We used a corrected and updated harvest-dates series⁴ from Burgundy, covering the years from 1370 to 2003, to reconstruct spring–summer temperature anomalies that had occurred in eastern France. To convert historical observations into temperature anomalies, we used a process-based phenology model for Pinot Noir, the main variety of grape that has been continuously grown in Burgundy since at least the fourteenth century⁵ (for details, see supplementary information).

Our yearly reconstruction is significantly correlated (Table 1) with summer temperatures deduced from tree rings in central



A fifteenth-century depiction of the grape harvest from *Les Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry*, a medieval book of hours.

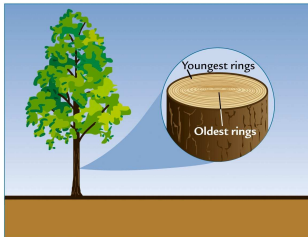
France⁶ (correlation coefficient, $r=0.53$), the Burgundy part of a spatial multi-proxy recon-

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Tree rings

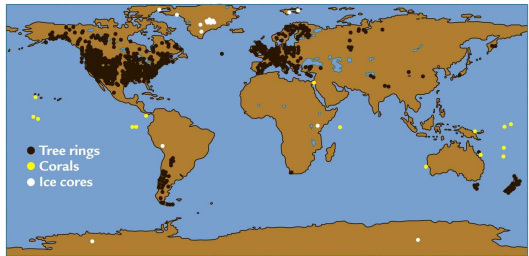


- Tree rings can provide information about changes in temperature and precipitation over the past tens to thousands of years.
- The annual layers of outer soft wood turn into harder wood.



C

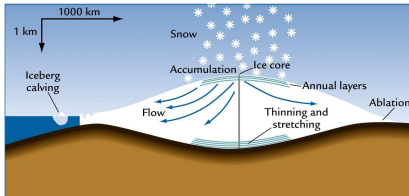
Annual tree rings



Ice cores

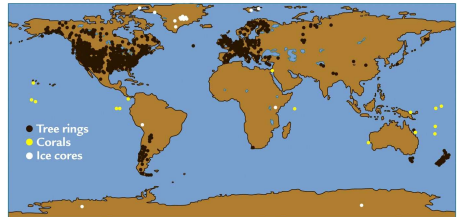


- Annual deposition of snow can pile up continuous sequences of ice.
- Ice core records date back at least 800,000 years in Antarctica, and at least 100,000 years in Greenland.



B

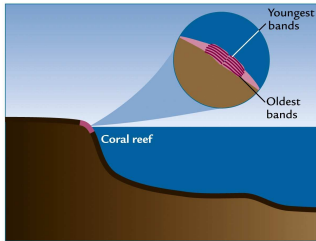
Continental ice sheets



Coral reefs

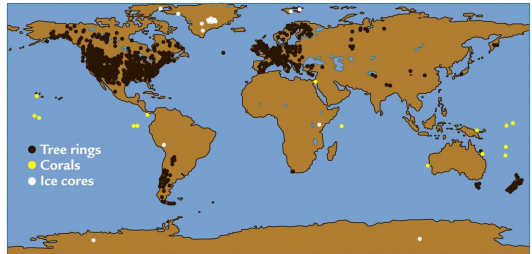


- Corals in clear sunlit waters at tropical and subtropical latitudes form annual bands of calcite (CaCO_3) that record information about the climate.
- Individual corals can live for hundreds of years.



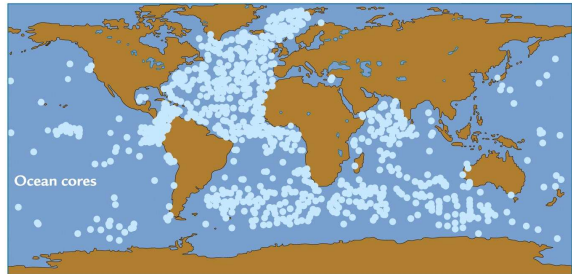
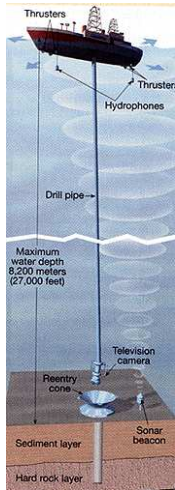
D

Annual coral bands



Ocean sediments

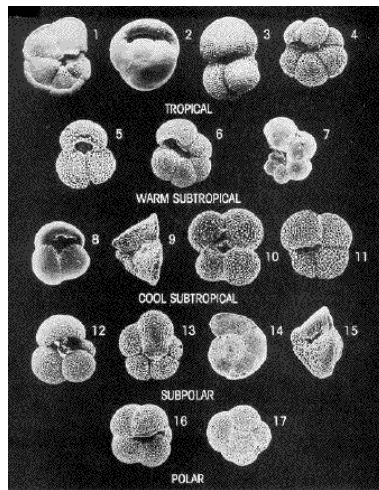
- The deep ocean is generally a quiet place with relatively slow and continuous deposition.
- It can yield climate records of higher quality than most records from land, where water, ice and wind are active agents of erosion.



A

Ocean sediments: plankton

- Plankton are very useful as natural archives because they are widely distributed: plankton live in all the world's oceans.
- Populations of plankton in different areas tend to be dominated by a small number of species with well-defined climatic preferences.

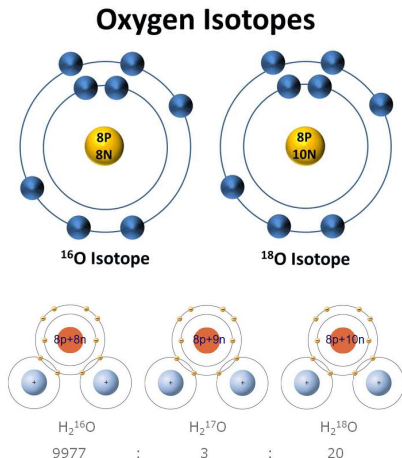


Archives versus proxies

- A *proxy* is a substitute for an actual climate measurement.
- A *proxy* measures a property of an *archive*.
- Archives can be physical or biological e.g.
 - Ice cores, lake sediments, ocean sediments (physical)
 - Tree rings, corals, plankton (biological)
- Examples of proxies are:
 - Thickness (tree rings)
 - Density (tree rings)
 - Isotopic ratios (tree rings, ice cores, sediments, corals)
- We need to understand how each proxy can be related to a climate variable.
- N.B. The word *proxy* is starting to be replaced by the word *sensor*.

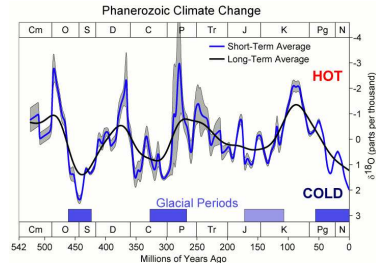
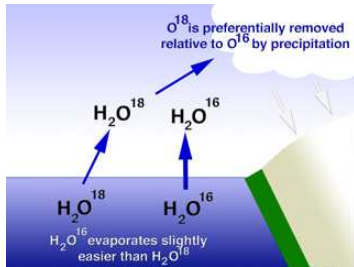
Isotopes: a quick introduction

- Isotopes are variants of a particular chemical element.
- Isotopes of a given element share the same number of protons in each atom, but have different numbers of neutrons.
- Different isotopes therefore have different masses, giving them subtly different properties.
- Oxygen has three stable isotopes: ^{16}O , ^{17}O and ^{18}O .
- Most oxygen atoms are ^{16}O , but around one in 500 are ^{18}O .

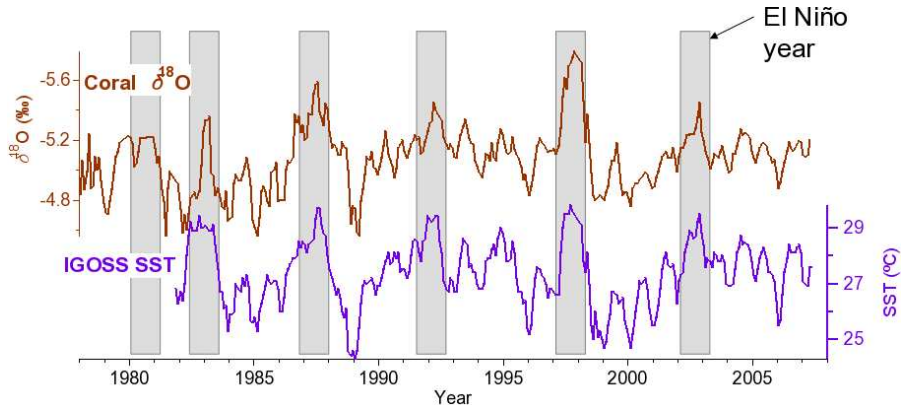


Water isotopes and temperature

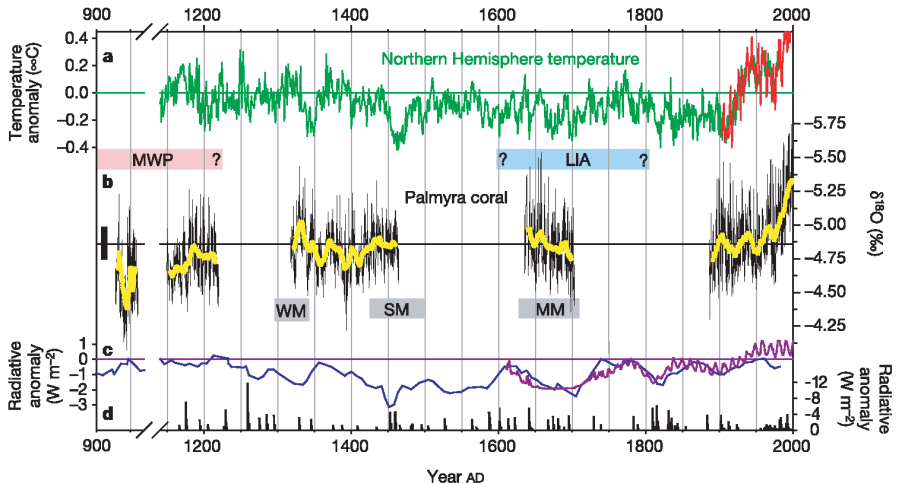
- Water molecules containing ^{18}O are heavier than those that contain ^{16}O . They therefore evaporate less easily.
- During warm periods, the relative amount of ^{18}O in the ocean increases as more of the ^{16}O evaporates.
- Conversely, ^{18}O condenses more easily and is preferentially removed by precipitation.



Coral $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ versus local sea surface temperature



Changes in the Pacific climate over the past 1000 years

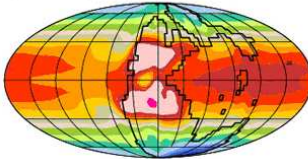


Climate modelling

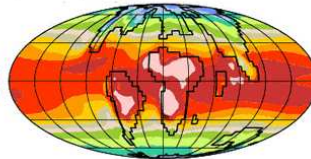


Climate modelling

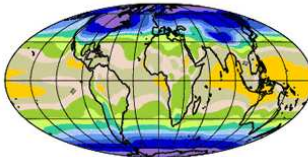
Permian-Triassic
(250 million years ago)



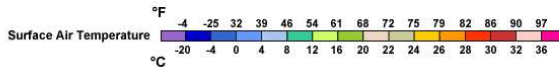
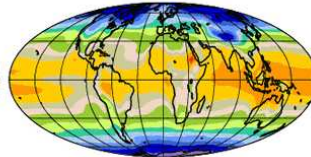
Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum
(55 million years ago)



Last Glacial Maximum
(21 thousand years ago)



Little Ice Age
(500 years ago)

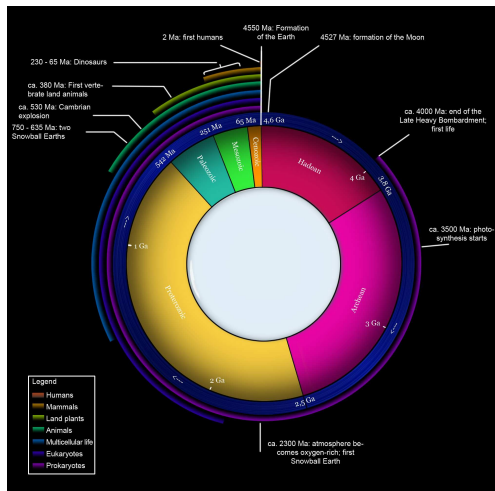


NCAR

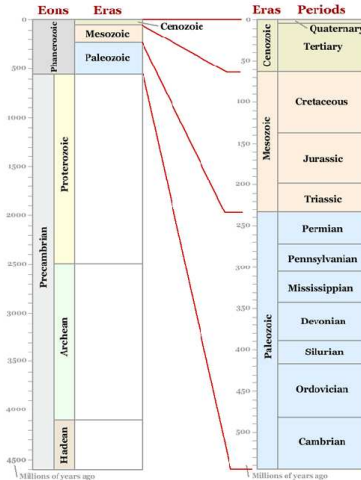


The Earth's climatic history and what it tells us

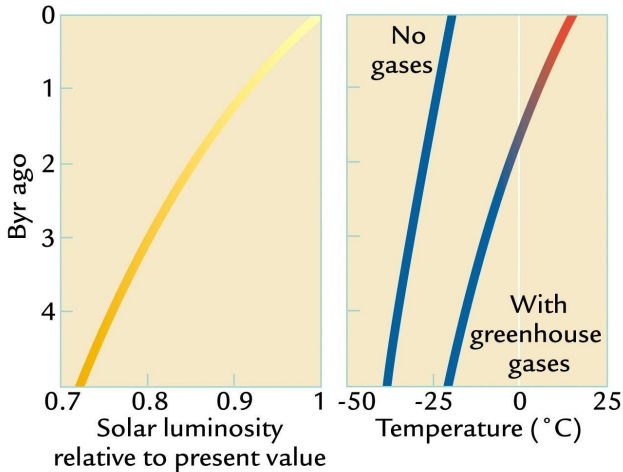
The geologic clock ...



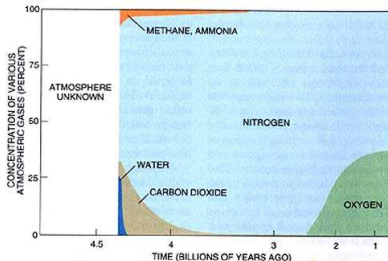
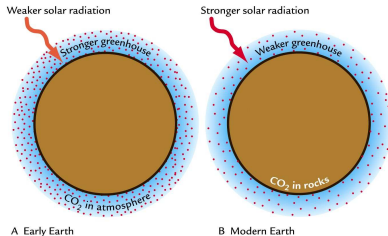
... versus the geologic timeline



The “faint young sun” paradox



The changing composition of the Earth's atmosphere



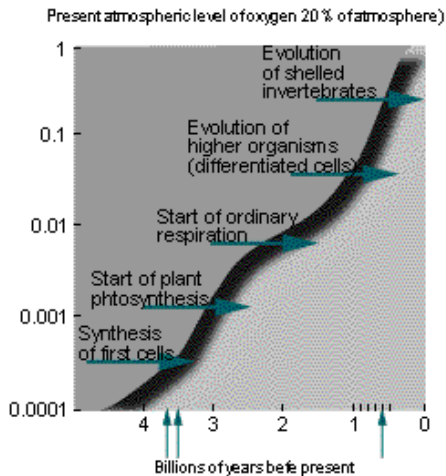
- Early Earth:
 - stronger greenhouse effect
 - weaker solar radiation
- Modern Earth:
 - weaker greenhouse effect
 - stronger solar radiation
- During the Earth's history, there have been fundamental changes in the composition of the atmosphere.

The atmosphere and life on earth

- Since life first evolved, the atmosphere and life on Earth have been influencing each other.
- Some of the earliest life forms were cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) which can still be found today.



Oxygen and the atmosphere

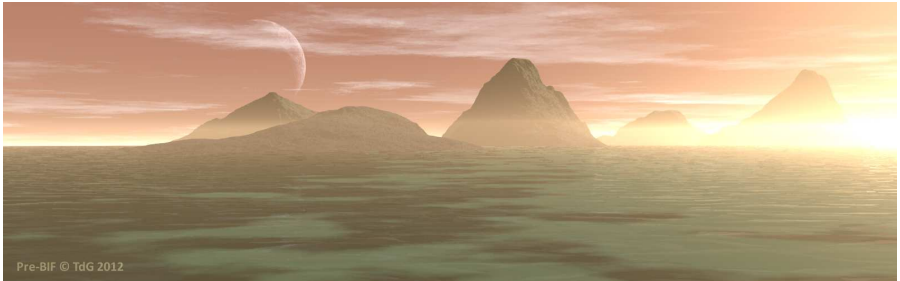


- The concentration of oxygen in the atmosphere has gradually increased over time, as more complex life forms have evolved.

Oxygen and the atmosphere



Oxygen and the atmosphere



Oxygen and the atmosphere



The evolution of the Earth's climate

- Throughout its history, the Earth's climate has alternated between two states.
- During **greenhouse eras**, no ice sheets were present and yet the oceans did not boil.
- During **icehouse eras**, ice sheets were present and yet the oceans did not freeze solid.
- The “Goldilocks planet”: never too hot nor too cold for life to survive.

2

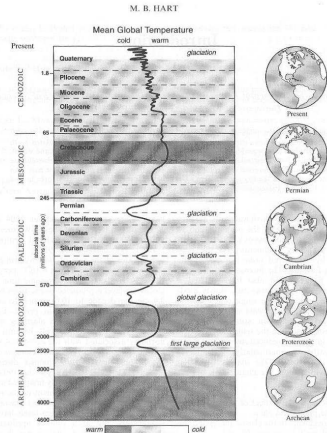


Fig. 1. Generalized temperature history of the planet (adapted from Merritts *et al.* 1998).

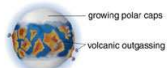
800 million years ago: Snowball Earth?

- There is some evidence that the tropics were glaciated around 800 million years ago, leading to the hypothesis that the Earth was nearly frozen over at this time.
- This is the Snowball Earth hypothesis, which remains controversial.



The dynamics of Snowball Earth?

An extended cold spell causes oceans to start freezing.



Lowered reflectivity causes further cooling, ending in "snowball Earth."



Frozen oceans stop CO₂ cycle so CO₂ outgassed by ongoing volcanism builds up in atmosphere.



Strong greenhouse effect melts "snowball Earth," results in "hothouse Earth."



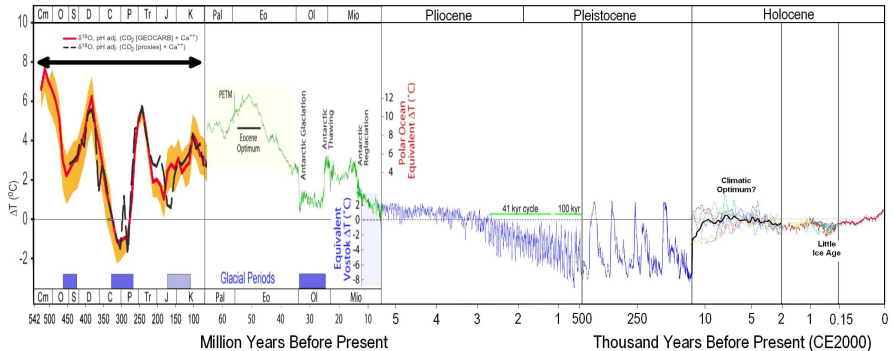
CO₂ cycle restarts, pulling CO₂ into oceans, reducing greenhouse effect to normal.



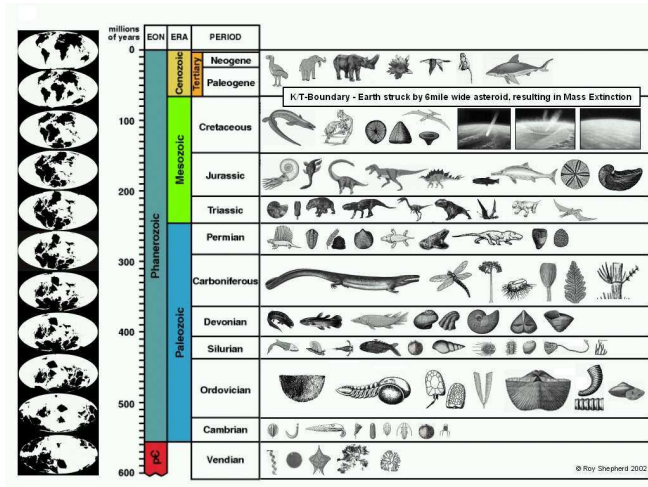
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The dinosaurs and Hothouse Earth

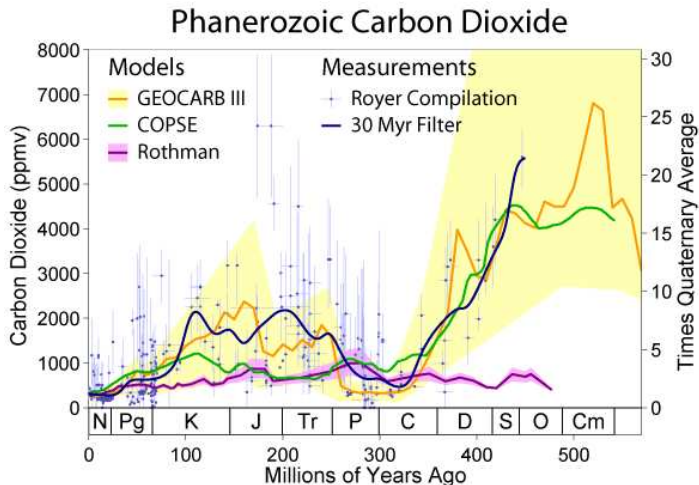
Temperature of Planet Earth



The evolution of life on Earth

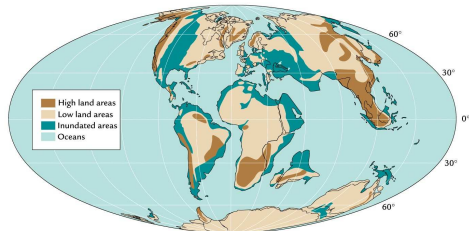


The evolution of the atmospheric CO₂ concentration



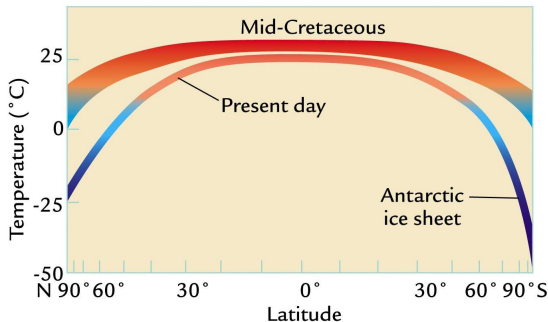
What caused the high CO₂ concentrations?

- 175 million years ago, the ancient super-continent of Pangaea begin to break apart and form six continents similar to today's.
- The extensive tectonic activity caused widespread volcanism, and hence a large amount of CO₂ was emitted.
- The total land area was smaller than today because of higher sea levels, and so CO₂ removal through weathering was dampened.



The climate of the mid-Cretaceous

- The climate of the mid-Cretaceous shows us what a high- CO_2 world can look like.
- The Earth was around 10°C warmer than today, and was completely free of ice.



The extinction of the dinosaurs

- A 10km asteroid hit the Earth 65 million years ago.
- The resulting explosion was equivalent to four times the energy of all currently-existing nuclear weapons.
- Dust and soot blocked up to 90% of incoming solar radiation.
- Temperatures dropped 3–5°C and took 1000 years to recover.
- Up to 70% of all species were wiped out.

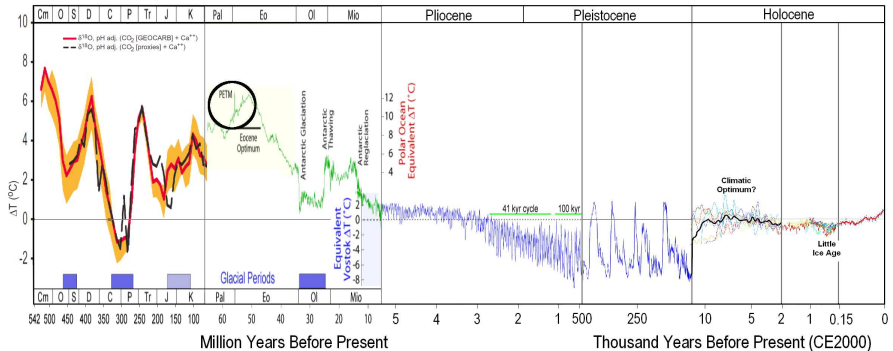




BREAK

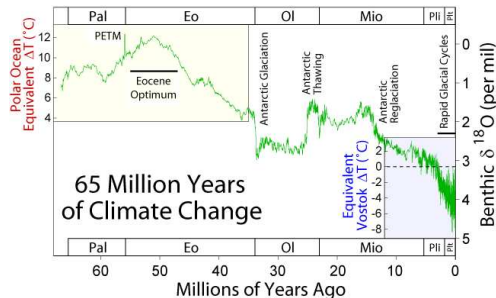
The Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM)

Temperature of Planet Earth



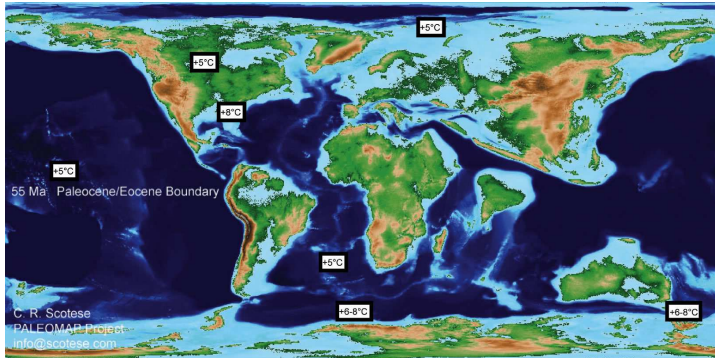
The Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM)

- The most extreme change in the Earth's climate during the past 65 million years. Global temperatures rose around 6°C within approximately 20,000 years (very fast by geological standards!).
- Provides a past example of rapid climate change, which helps us to understand how the Earth might respond in future.



The PETM: the setting

- The configuration of the continents and oceans was somewhat different to today.
- Sea levels were higher and there were no significant ice sheets.



The PETM: what happened

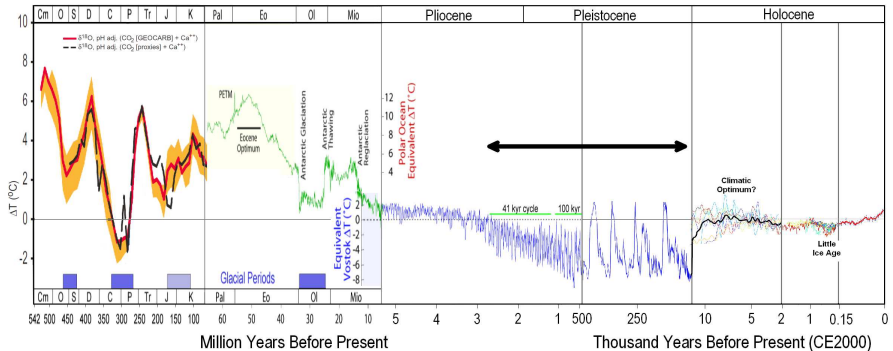
- At least 1500 gigatons of carbon was added to the atmosphere.
- The climate became much warmer and wetter.
- Sea levels rose through thermal expansion.
- Ocean circulation patterns changed radically within less than 5,000 years, with a change in the direction of the global overturning circulation.
- This change transported warm water to the deep oceans.
- There was a mass extinction of 35–50% of benthic foraminifera (bottom-dwelling organisms); this was more severe than the mass extinction 10 million years earlier when the dinosaurs became extinct.
- The climate system took around 120,000 to 170,000 years to recover.

The PETM: possible causes

- Volcanic activity
- Comet impact
- Burning of peat
- Changes in the Earth's orbit
- Methane release from clathrates (“methane ice”)
- Changes in the ocean circulation
- None of these mechanisms is sufficient to explain all of the reconstructed changes in the Earth's climate
- Climate feedbacks must have played a strong role, both during the initial warming and during the subsequent recovery

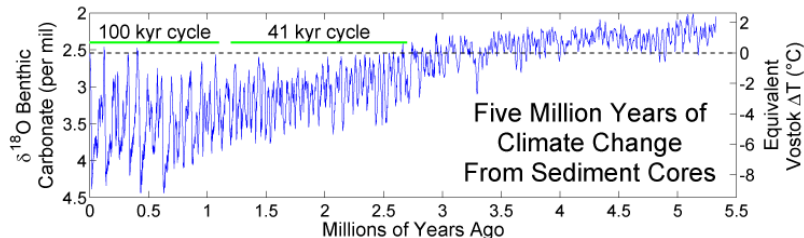
Glacial cycles

Temperature of Planet Earth

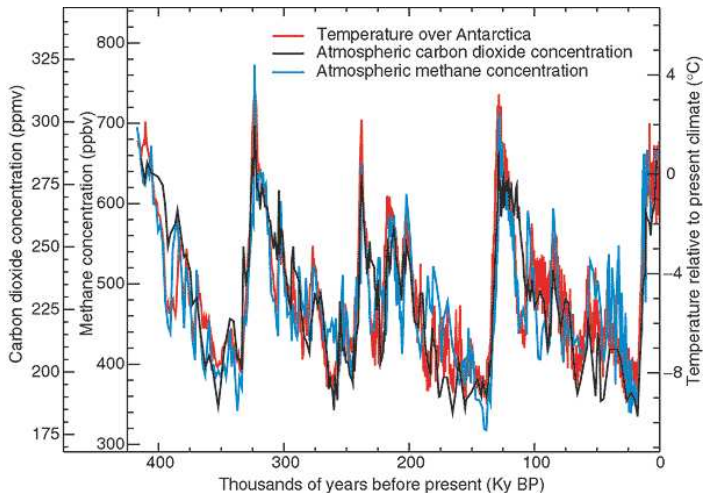


Glacial cycles

- The current ice age began around 2.5 million years ago.
- Since then, the Earth has seen regular cycles of glaciation. Ice sheets have advanced and retreated, first on a 41,000-year cycle and then on a 100,000-year cycle.
- *Glacials* are when ice sheets advance; *interglacials* are when ice sheets retreat. The Earth is currently in an interglacial.



Why is there a distinct 100,000-year cycle?



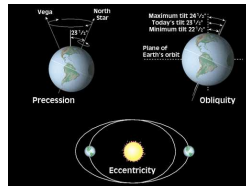
Milanković cycles

- Milutin Milanković (1879–1958).
- Serbian mathematician, astronomer, geophysicist, climatologist, civil engineer, doctor of technology, university professor and writer.
- Hypothesised that long-term changes in the Earth's climate are driven by natural variations in the Earth's orbit.
- These variations are now known as **Milanković cycles**.



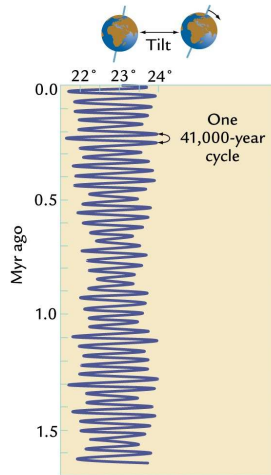
Milanković cycles

- The Earth's orbit is not perfectly circular, but rather is elliptical.
- The Earth's orbital parameters vary over time because of gravitational interactions between the Sun, the Earth, the Moon and the other planets.
- These interactions cause variations in three parameters:
 - the tilt of the Earth's axis (obliquity)
 - the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit
 - the position of the solstices and equinoxes (precession)



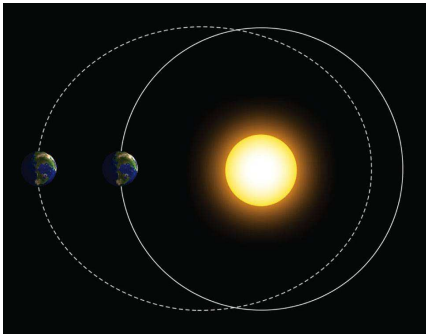
Obliquity

- The tilt of the Earth's axis varies between 22.2° and 24.5° , with a period of 41,000 years.
- The angle of tilt affects the amount of solar radiation received at each latitude.
- Increased tilt amplifies seasonal differences in the climate; decreased tilt reduces seasonal differences in the climate.

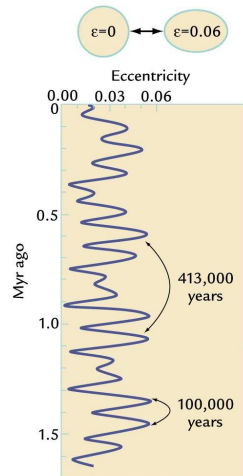


Eccentricity

- The eccentricity of the Earth's orbit varies between 0.005 and 0.061, with periods of 100,000 and 413,000 years.

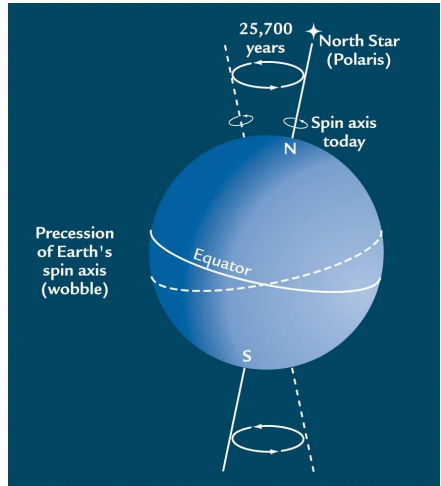
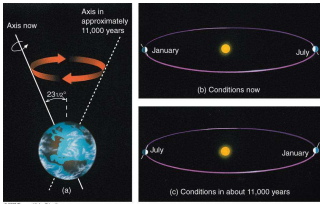


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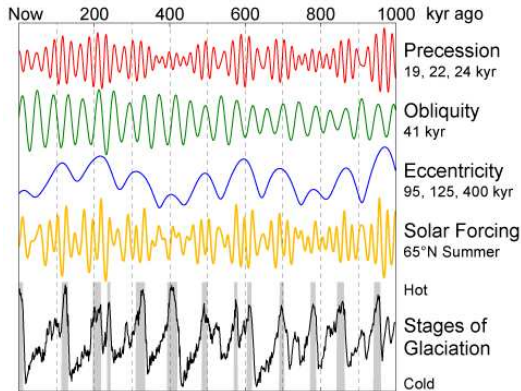
Precession

- The “wobbling” motion of the Earth’s axis is called precession.
- One cycle takes 25,700 years.



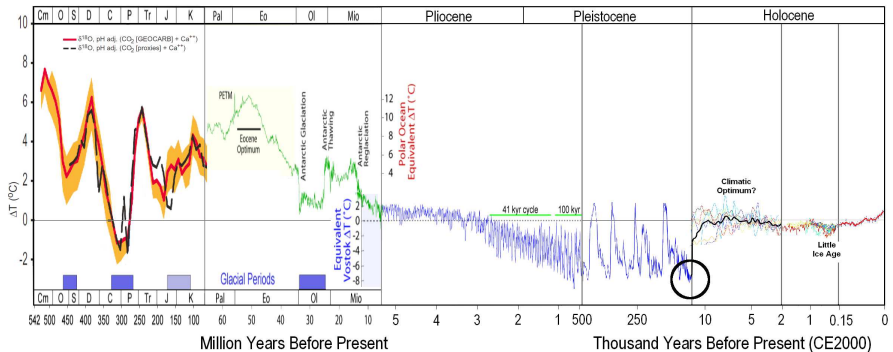
Milanković cycles and solar radiation

- Milanković cycles affect the amount of solar radiation received during summer at 65°N.



The Last Glacial Maximum (LGM)

Temperature of Planet Earth

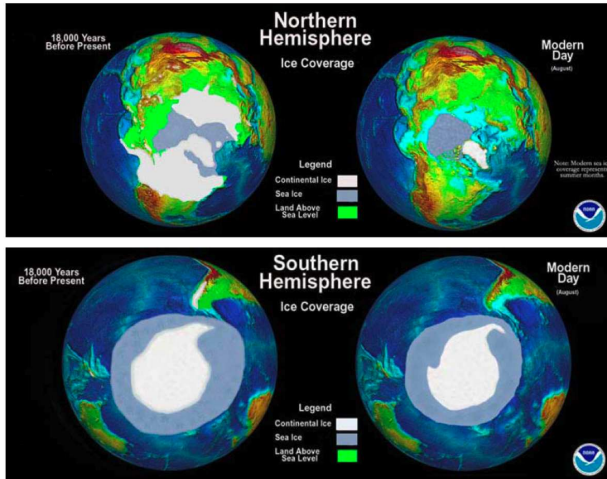


The LGM: what happened

- The peak of the last ice age, known as the Last Glacial Maximum, occurred between 18,000 and 21,000 years ago.
- The global-mean temperature was around 5°C lower than today.
- Sea levels were around 120m lower than today, because of all the additional water locked up in the ice sheets.

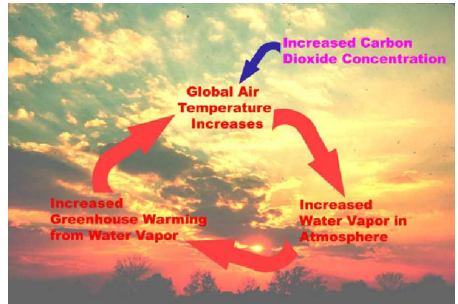


The LGM: changes in ice cover

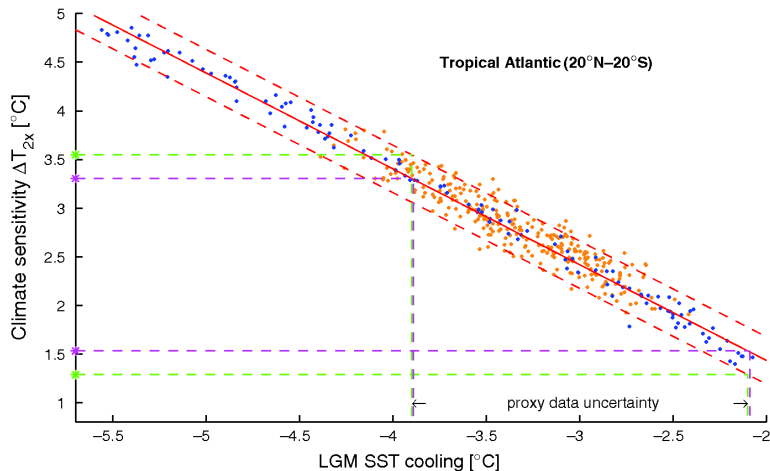


The LGM: the role of climate feedbacks

- Feedbacks involving ice albedo, water vapour and greenhouse gases amplified the original cooling due to decreased solar radiation during summer at 65°N.
- The same feedbacks also led to the subsequent deglaciation.

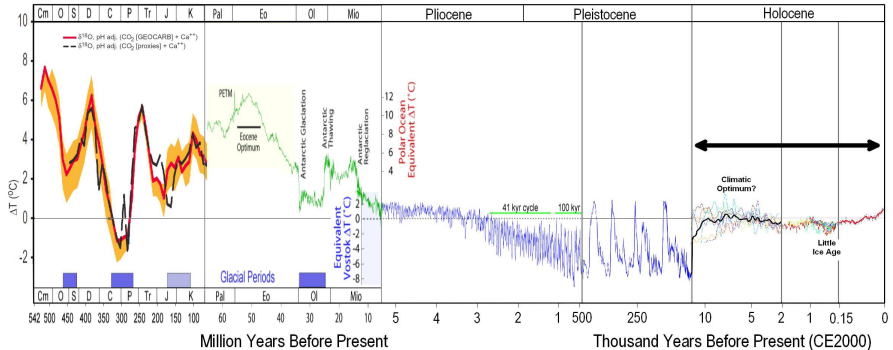


Using the LGM to constrain the climate sensitivity



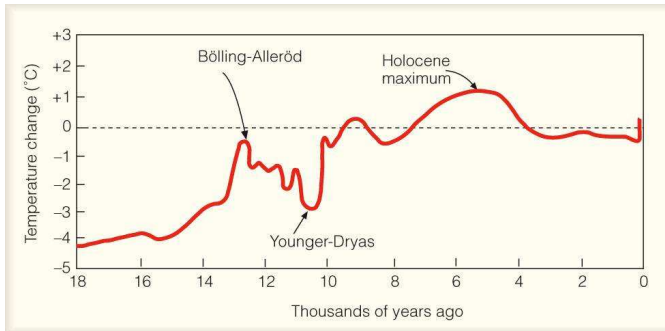
The current interglacial

Temperature of Planet Earth



The past 18,000 years

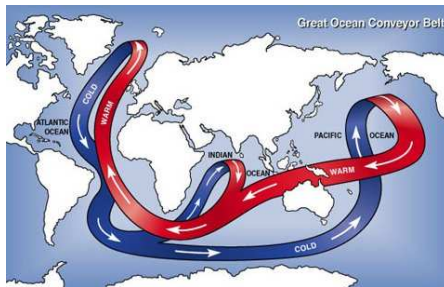
- Warming began about 15,000 years ago.
- This was interrupted by the Younger Dryas, a time when glacial conditions returned for about 1,000 years. The subsequent abrupt warming brought the Earth into the current interglacial.



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The Younger Dryas

- The leading hypothesis is that large volumes of meltwater were deposited into the North Atlantic by thawing glacial ice in North America.
- This pulse of freshwater caused the thermohaline circulation to shut down, resulting in local cooling and a return to glacial conditions.

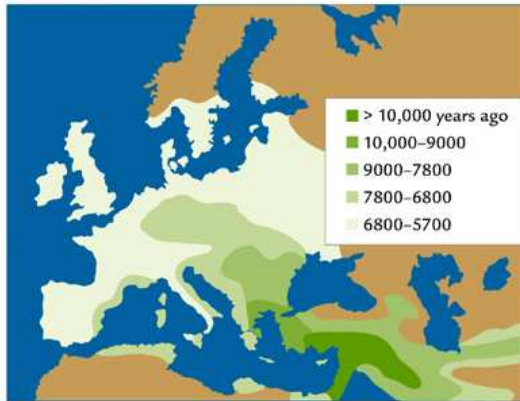


Rapid climate change?



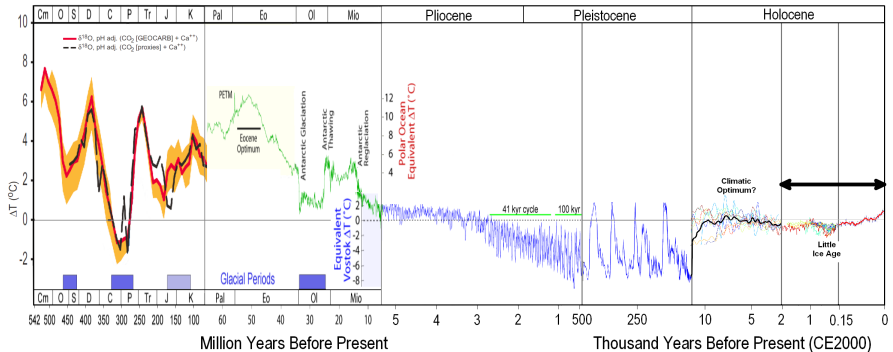
Climate and human migration

- Human civilisation migrated northwards as the ice sheets retreated.
- What does the future hold?



The past 2,000 years

Temperature of Planet Earth



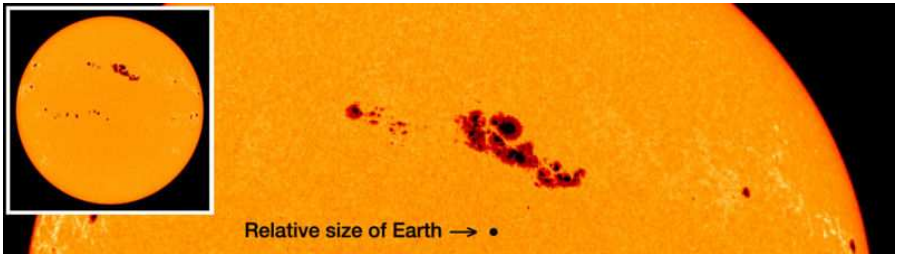
The past 2,000 years

- The past 2,000 years provides critical baseline information for understanding recent anthropogenic forcing of the climate.
- Proxy data that records changes over this period covers a wide geographical area and has high temporal resolution.
- A key period for evaluating and refining global climate models.
- The PAGES 2k Network is a long-running community initiative that has been studying the climate of the past 2,000 years.



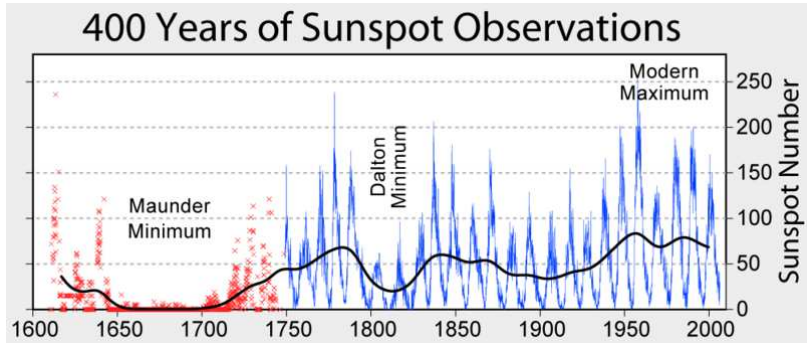
Sunspots and climate change

- A sunspot is a region on the Sun's surface marked by intense magnetic activity. This inhibits convection, forming an area of relatively low temperature.
- Sunspots occur when the sun is more active. Despite the sunspots themselves being cooler, the sun as a whole is brighter.



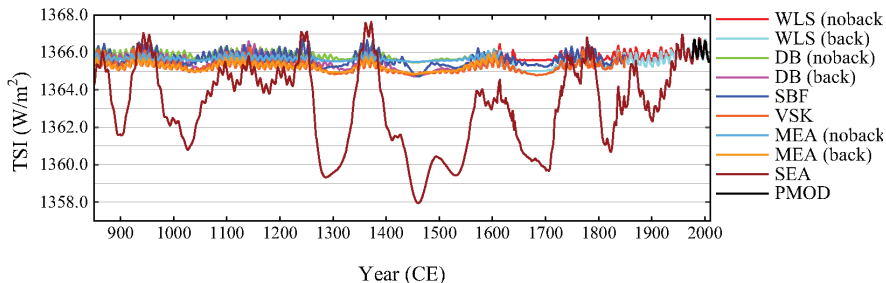
Sunspots and the Little Ice Age

- Solar luminosity is lower during periods of low sunspot activity.
- Low solar output is likely to have been one of the drivers of the Little Ice Age.

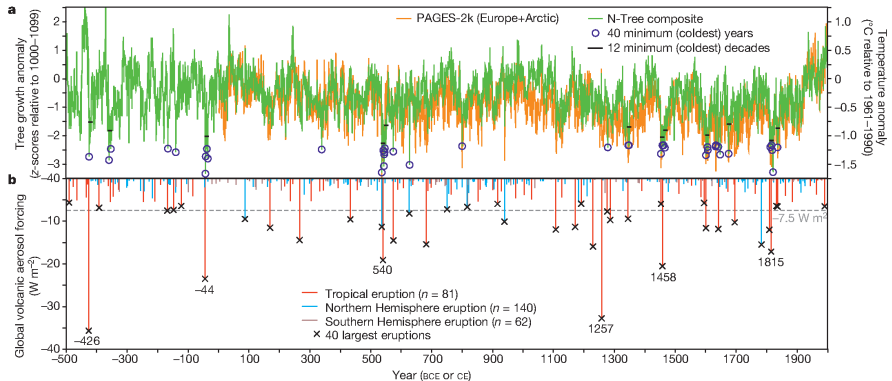


Changes in solar output over the past 2,000 years

Total Solar Irradiance Reconstructions



Volcanic eruptions over the past 2,000 years



Continental-scale temperature variability

nature
geoscience

PROGRESS ARTICLE

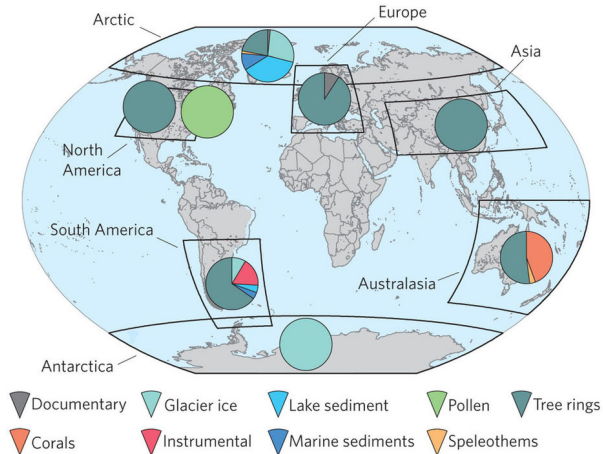
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 21 APRIL 2013 | DOI: 10.1038/NNGEO1797

Continental-scale temperature variability during the past two millennia

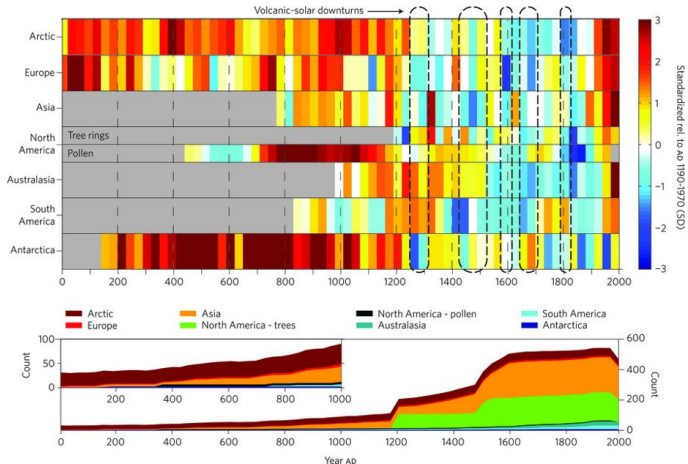
PAGES 2k Consortium*

Past global climate changes had strong regional expression. To elucidate their spatio-temporal pattern, we reconstructed past temperatures for seven continental-scale regions during the past one to two millennia. The most coherent feature in nearly all of the regional temperature reconstructions is a long-term cooling trend, which ended late in the nineteenth century. At multi-decadal to centennial scales, temperature variability shows distinctly different regional patterns, with more similarity within each hemisphere than between them. There were no globally synchronous multi-decadal warm or cold intervals that define a worldwide Medieval Warm Period or Little Ice Age, but all reconstructions show generally cold conditions between AD 1580 and 1880, punctuated in some regions by warm decades during the eighteenth century. The transition to these colder conditions occurred earlier in the Arctic, Europe and Asia than in North America or the Southern Hemisphere regions. Recent warming reversed the long-term cooling; during the period AD 1971–2000, the area-weighted average reconstructed temperature was higher than any other time in nearly 1,400 years.

Continental-scale temperature variability



Continental-scale temperature variability



The era of open data

SCIENTIFIC DATA

OPEN

Data Descriptor: A global multiproxy database for temperature reconstructions of the Common Era

PAGES2k Consortium[#]

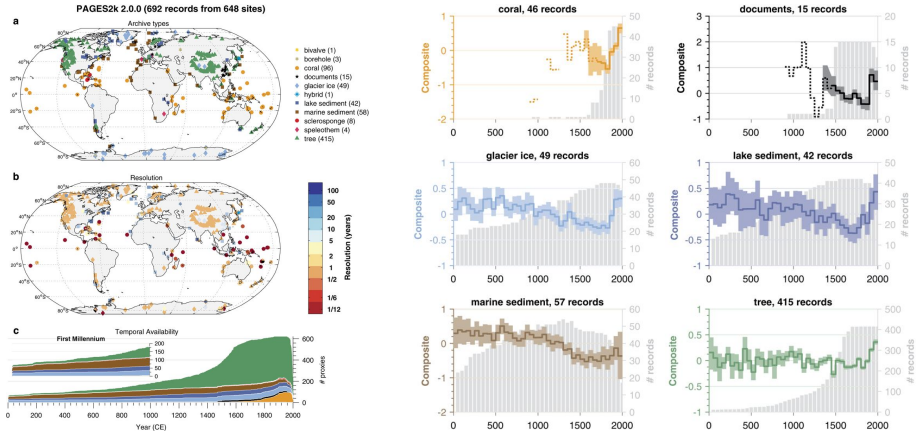
Received: 22 July 2016

Accepted: 3 May 2017

Published: 11 July 2017

Reproducible climate reconstructions of the Common Era (1 CE to present) are key to placing industrial-era warming into the context of natural climatic variability. Here we present a community-sourced database of temperature-sensitive proxy records from the PAGES2k initiative. The database gathers 692 records from 648 locations, including all continental regions and major ocean basins. The records are from trees, ice, sediment, corals, speleothems, documentary evidence, and other archives. They range in length from 50 to 2000 years, with a median of 547 years, while temporal resolution ranges from biweekly to centennial. Nearly half of the proxy time series are significantly correlated with HadCRUT4.2 surface temperature over the period 1850–2014. Global temperature composites show a remarkable degree of coherence between high- and low-resolution archives, with broadly similar patterns across archive types, terrestrial versus marine locations, and screening criteria. The database is suited to investigations of global and regional temperature variability over the Common Era, and is shared in the Linked Paleo Data (LiPD) format, including serializations in Matlab, R and Python.

The era of open data



Emergence of industrial-era warming

ARTICLE

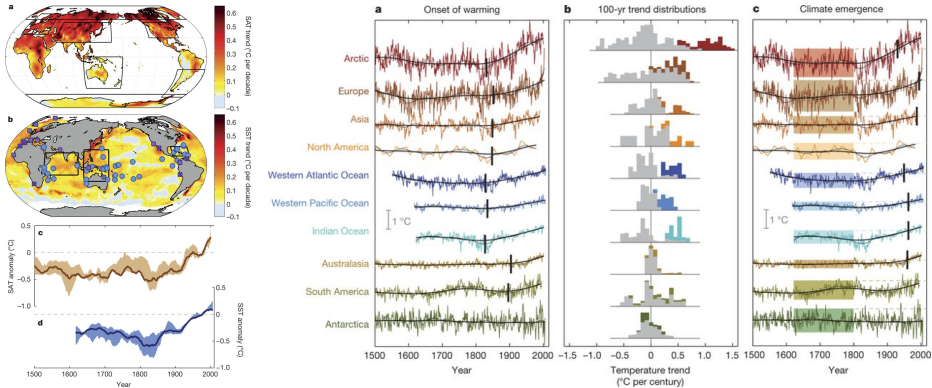
doi:10.1038/nature19082

Early onset of industrial-era warming across the oceans and continents

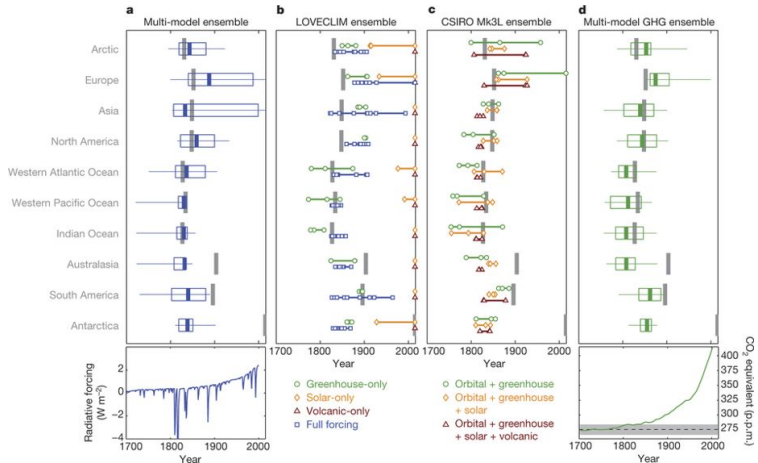
Nerilie J. Abram^{1,2}, Helen V. McGregor³, Jessica E. Tierney^{4,5}, Michael N. Evans⁶, Nicholas P. McKay⁷, Darrell S. Kaufman⁷ & the PAGES 2k Consortium*

The evolution of industrial-era warming across the continents and oceans provides a context for future climate change and is important for determining climate sensitivity and the processes that control regional warming. Here we use post-AD 1500 palaeoclimate records to show that sustained industrial-era warming of the tropical oceans first developed during the mid-nineteenth century and was nearly synchronous with Northern Hemisphere continental warming. The early onset of sustained, significant warming in palaeoclimate records and model simulations suggests that greenhouse forcing of industrial-era warming commenced as early as the mid-nineteenth century and included an enhanced equatorial ocean response mechanism. The development of Southern Hemisphere warming is delayed in reconstructions, but this apparent delay is not reproduced in climate simulations. Our findings imply that instrumental records are too short to comprehensively assess anthropogenic climate change and that, in some regions, about 180 years of industrial-era warming has already caused surface temperatures to emerge above pre-industrial values, even when taking natural variability into account.

Emergence of industrial-era warming



Emergence of industrial-era warming





Conclusions

Conclusions: drivers of Earth's climate

- Very short term (less than 10^4 years):
 - Solar cycles
 - Volcanic activity
- Short term (10^4 – 10^6 years):
 - Orbital changes (Milanković cycles)
 - Greenhouse gases
- Medium term (10^6 – 10^8 years):
 - Continental drift (plate tectonics)
 - Uplift/weathering
- Long term (10^8 – 10^9 years):
 - Galactic motions
- Very long term (more than 10^9 years):
 - Solar evolution

Conclusions: past climate change

- The Earth's climate has exhibited a very diverse range of behaviour over its 4.6 billion year history.
- There are many ways of detecting these changes.
- Past climate change allows us to learn more about the behaviour of the climate system, and about the drivers of climate change.
- Past climate change also helps us to understand how the Earth's climate might change in future.