



## Bibliography for Climate Change PowerPoint

### Slide 1

Introduction

### Slide 2

1. Image 1: Namib Desert, Namibia  
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Sunset#mediaviewer/File:Anagoria\\_Sonnenuntergang\\_Namib.JPG](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Sunset#mediaviewer/File:Anagoria_Sonnenuntergang_Namib.JPG)

### Slide 3

2. NOAA: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/faqs/climfaq03.html>  
NASA: <http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp>  
University of East Anglia: <http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/cru/data/temperature/>
3. NASA Release January 21, 2014 #14-024. "NASA Finds 2013 Sustained Long-Term Climate Warming Trend" <http://www.nasa.gov/press/2014/january/nasa-finds-2013-sustained-long-term-climate-warming-trend/#.U7xPvPldWSo>
4. <http://phys.org/news/2012-01-decline-solar-output-offset-global.html>  
What influence will future solar activity changes over the 21st century have on projected global near surface temperature changes? (G. S. Jones, M. Lockwood, and P. A. Stott (2012)), is published online in the *Journal of Geophysical Research* and can be seen here: [www.agu.org/pubs/crossref/pip/2011JD017013.shtml](http://www.agu.org/pubs/crossref/pip/2011JD017013.shtml)
5. Graph: [http://climate.nasa.gov/key\\_indicators/#globalTemp](http://climate.nasa.gov/key_indicators/#globalTemp) (as of July 2014, can be updated from this website as needed)

### Slide 4

6. Dau, Aiguo. "Increasing drought under global warming in observations and models" *Nature Climate Change* 3, 52–58 (2013).  
[http://storm.colorado.edu/~whan/ATOC4800\\_5000/Materials/Dai\\_2012.pdf](http://storm.colorado.edu/~whan/ATOC4800_5000/Materials/Dai_2012.pdf)  
<http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v3/n1/full/nclimate1633.html>
7. "Explaining Extreme Events from 2012 from a Climate Perspective." *Special Supplement to the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*. Vol. 94, No. 9, September 2013  
<http://www.ametsoc.org/2012extremeeventsclimate.pdf>  
<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/news/explaining-extreme-events-2012-climate-perspective>
8. IPCC, 2013: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis*. Contribution of Working Group I to the *Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S. K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom, and New York, NY, U.S.A.  
[http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/docs/WGIAR5\\_SPM\\_brochure\\_en.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/docs/WGIAR5_SPM_brochure_en.pdf)
9. Image 2: Dry ground in the Sonoran Desert, Sonora, Mexico  
<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Drought.jpg>
10. Image 3: Brownsville, Texas, July 24, 2008  
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FEMA\\_-\\_37220\\_-\\_Flooded\\_intersection\\_of\\_roads\\_in\\_Texas.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FEMA_-_37220_-_Flooded_intersection_of_roads_in_Texas.jpg)



### Slide 5

11. Image 4: [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ice\\_Melting\\_in\\_Greenland.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ice_Melting_in_Greenland.jpg)  
Water flows through a moulin on the Greenland Ice Sheet, 6 December 2013  
From NASA [http://nsidc.org/news/images/expeditions\\_moulin.jpg](http://nsidc.org/news/images/expeditions_moulin.jpg)

### Slide 6

12. Visualization: Arctic Sea Ice Age <http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/2012/10/>
13. Annually updated information can be found here: <http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/>
14. Visualization: Arctic Sea Ice Coverage 1984–2012  
<http://www.iicat.org/about-iicat/nasa-arctic-sea-ice-184-2012/>
15. Polar Science Center Sea Ice Volume Reanalysis  
[http://psc.apl.washington.edu/wordpress/research/projects/arctic-sea-ice-volume-anomaly/World\\_Glacier\\_Monitoring\\_Service](http://psc.apl.washington.edu/wordpress/research/projects/arctic-sea-ice-volume-anomaly/World_Glacier_Monitoring_Service)

### Slide 7

16. Image 5: Male, Maldives  
([http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b1/Male%2C\\_the\\_capital\\_of\\_Maldives.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b1/Male%2C_the_capital_of_Maldives.jpg))
17. The island of Male, capital of the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean, is at ground zero in Earth's sea level rise dilemma. With a maximum elevation of only 8 feet (2.4 meters), even a modest increase in ocean heights would submerge a majority of its territory. To combat the threat, the government erected a seawall around the entire island.  
[http://ocean.nationalgeographic.com/ocean/photos/sea-level-rise/#/sea-level04-maldives-island\\_16595\\_600x450.jpg](http://ocean.nationalgeographic.com/ocean/photos/sea-level-rise/#/sea-level04-maldives-island_16595_600x450.jpg)

### Slide 8

18. NASA Sea Level Rise Graphs: Sea level rise is caused by two factors related to global warming: the added water coming from the melting of land ice, and the expansion of sea water as it warms up. The graphs show how much sea level has changed since 1993 (right, satellite data record) and about 1880 (left, coastal tide gauge data). Updated graphs can be found on NASA's website: [http://climate.nasa.gov/key\\_indicators/#seaLevel](http://climate.nasa.gov/key_indicators/#seaLevel)
19. 2013 State of the Climate: Sea level, Saturday, July 12, 2014  
M. A. Merrifield, P. Thompson, E. Leuliette, R. S. Nerem, B. Hamlington, D. P. Chambers, G. T. Mitchum, K. McInnes, J. J. Marra, M. Menéndez, and W. Sweet . 2014: [Global oceans] Sea level variability and change [in "State of the Climate in 2013"]. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 95 (7), S71-S73.  
<http://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/2013-state-climate-sea-level>
20. Environmental Protection Agency, climate change indicators in the United States, sea surface temperature 1880–2013.as  
<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/indicators/oceans/sea-surface-temp.html>

### Slide 9

21. Image 6: <http://mrg.bz/on3wCX> Car in a snowstorm
22. Image 7: <http://mrg.bz/lCoOZd> Flooded house
23. Graph: Billion dollar weather events, <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/>



Scientific Paper: Smith, Adam B. and Katz, Richard W. “U.S. billion-dollar weather and climate disasters: data sources, trends, accuracy and biases” in *Natural Hazards*. Vol. 67, No.2 P 387-410 <http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/papers/smith-and-katz-2013.pdf>

24. <http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2013/20130905-extremeweatherandclimateevents.html>
25. “Explaining Extreme events of 2012 from a Climate Perspective.” Special Supplement to the *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, Vol. 94, No. 9, September 2014. <http://www.ametsoc.org/2012extremeeventsclimate.pdf>

#### Slide 10

26. Image 8: <http://mrg.bz/puzlik> Hot, dry landscape
27. Graph of extreme temperature records broken annually from The Global Climate 2001–10, a decade of climate extremes summary report. World Meteorological Organization, 2013. WMO-No. 1119. (ISBN# 978-92-63-11119-7) p. 7. [http://library.wmo.int/pmb\\_ged/wmo\\_1119\\_en.pdf](http://library.wmo.int/pmb_ged/wmo_1119_en.pdf)
28. *Ibid*

#### Slide 11

29. Keeling Curve: [http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/#mlo\\_full](http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/#mlo_full)

#### Slide 12

30. Graph of 650,000 years of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> data reconstructed from ice core samples, NASA and NOAA data. <http://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>

#### Slide 13

N/A

#### Slide 14

31. Graph comparing atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> with temperature reconstructions: Petit, J.R., J. Jouzel, D. Raynaud, N.I. Barkov, J.-M. Barnola, I. Basile, M. Benders, J. Chappellaz, M. Davis, G. Delayque, M. Delmotte, V.M. Kotlyakov, M. Legrand, V.Y. Lipenkov, C. Lorius, L. Pépin, C. Ritz, E. Saltzman, and M. Stievenard. 1999. “Climate and atmospheric history of the past 420,000 years from the Vostok ice core, Antarctica.” *Nature* 399: 429-436.

Download the data:

[http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/icecore/antarctica/vostok/vostok\\_data.html](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/icecore/antarctica/vostok/vostok_data.html)

Current CO<sub>2</sub> information can be found at:

[http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/#mlo\\_full](http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/#mlo_full)

#### Slide 15

32. Graph: Temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> comparison using annual atmospheric carbon dioxide (*NOAA*) and annual global temperature anomaly (*GISS*) from 2002 to 2008. <http://www.skepticalscience.com/co2-temperature-correlation-intermediate.htm>