

**Climate Change**

(GARP 0206-001, CRN 31454, 3 credits, WF 13:40 – 14:55, Wilson 130)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, signed and ratified by the U.S.) defined ‘Climate Change’ in 1992 as:

*“...a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.”*

Article 2 of the UNFCCC then calls for the:

*“stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.”*

- ➔ What is a ‘dangerous anthropogenic interference’ with the climate system?
- ➔ What is a ‘safe’ anthropogenic interference’ with the climate system?

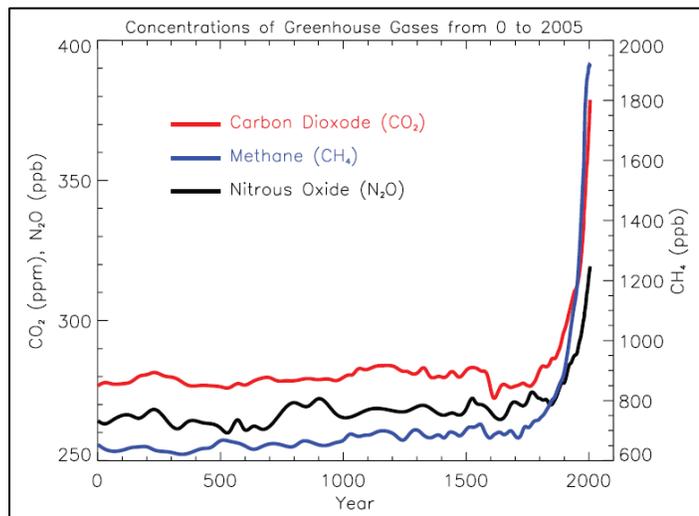
In this course, we will explore climate change from a variety of angles. We begin by investigating the basics of our climate system, including the physics of the greenhouse effect and mechanisms (= forcings), both natural and human, of climate change.

The second part of the course focuses on climate change observed in the past, today, and in the future, including methods of (past) climate reconstruction and (future) climate prediction.

In the third part of the course we will extend our discussions beyond the scientific basis and into questions of impacts, vulnerabilities, and suitable adaptation and mitigation strategies. Each of the three parts includes a relevant ‘focus theme’ designed to emphasize a certain theme or question:

- Focus Theme 1: An Inconvenient Truth
- Focus Theme 2: What caused the Ice Ages?
- Focus Theme 3: Sustainable Energy

➔ This course requires continuous active participation through reading, writing, in-class discussions, and presentations.





## Assessment

1. Six to eight homework assignments and/or data analysis exercises (30 percent of grade). These assignments/exercises are designed to formalize the readings and to lay the foundation for in-class discussions. Assignments typically involve writing in connection with the assigned weekly reading, but will also include quantitative problem solving.
2. Two take-home tests (20 percent of grade). The tests will cover a selection of several pre-defined topics. You will have about one week to complete each test.
3. Review Paper (20 percent of grade). This review paper is essentially a summary of the Spencer Weart textbook *The Discovery of Global Warming: Revised and Expanded Edition*. Detailed instructions will be provided; for due dates and deadlines see the course schedule.
4. Research Project (30 percent). Here you get choose your own topic (see below), conduct the research, and formalize your research as a professional scientific paper.
  - About 15 pages text (figures, tables, and bibliography extra).
  - The proposal and draft are mandatory and part of the overall project evaluation.
  - Topics: Anything related to climate change (with prior approval).
  - Detailed instruction and support will be provided.

Letter	Points	Letter	Points	Letter	Points
A	93 to 100	B–	80 to 82	D+	67 to 69
A–	90 to 92	C+	77 to 79	D	60 to 66
B+	87 to 89	C	73 to 76	F	< 59
B	83 to 86	C–	70 to 72		

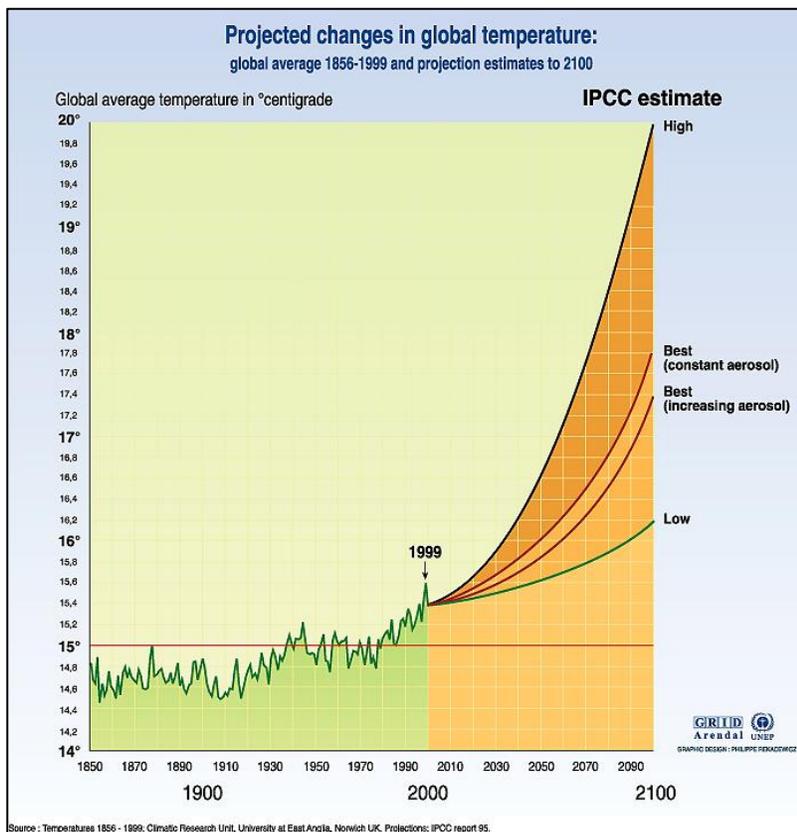
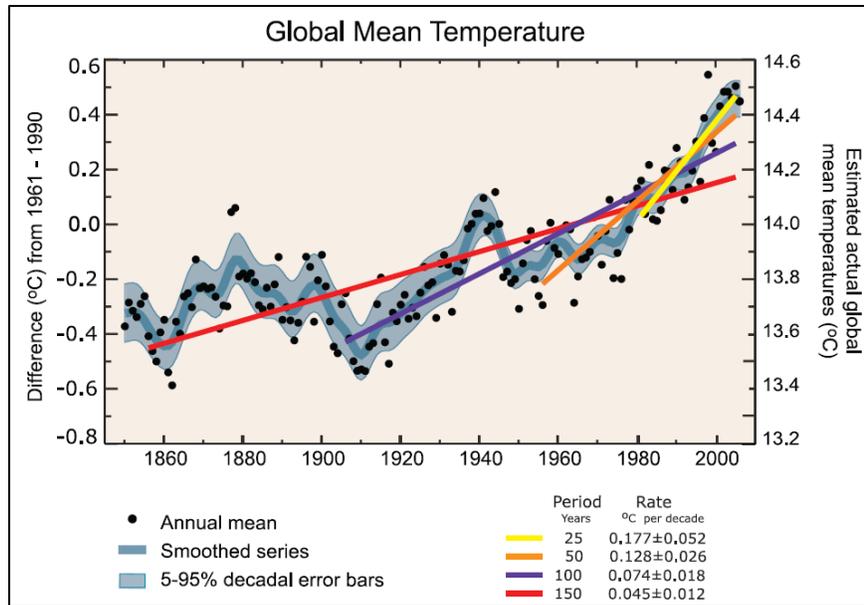
Course Schedule GARP 0206 (Spring 2010)			
	Theme/Topic	Reading	Comments
Week 1 (01/20, 01/22)	Course Overview Climate Change vs. Global Warming	Houghton: Preface and Ch. 1	
Week 2 (01/27, 01/29)	<b>Focus Theme 1</b> An Inconvenient Truth	Hand-outs	
Week 3 (02/03, 02/05)	The Basics of the Climate System: Atmosphere, Temperature, Wind, etc.	Houghton: Ch. 2	
Week 4 (02/10, 02/12)	The Physics of the Greenhouse Effect: Radiation and Greenhouse Gases	Houghton: Ch. 3	
Week 5 (02/17, 02/19)	Mechanisms of Climate Change: Forcings, Feedbacks, and Tipping Points		<i>Review paper draft is due</i>
Week 6 (02/24, 02/26)	<b>Focus Theme 2</b> What caused the Ice Ages?	Hand-outs	
Week 7 (03/03, 03/05)	Studying Past Climates: Methods of Paleoclimatology	Houghton: Ch. 4	<i>Test #1</i>
Week 8 (03/10, 03/12)	Climates Change in the Past: The last 1,000,000 years	Houghton: Ch. 4	<i>Review paper is due</i>
Week 9 (03/17, 03/19)	<i>No Classes!</i> <i>Spring Break!</i>		
Week 10 (03/24, 03/26)	Climates Change Today: The last 1,000 years	Houghton: Ch. 5	<i>Research paper proposal is due</i>
Week 11 (03/31, 04/02)	Climates Change in the Future: The future according to models	Houghton: Ch. 6	
Week 12 (04/07, 04/09)	Climate Change Today: Impacts, Vulnerability, Adaptation, Mitigation	Houghton: Ch. 7	<i>Work on your research paper</i>
Week 13 (04/14, 04/16)	<i>No classes!</i> <i>CB at conference</i>		<i>Work on your research paper</i>
Week 14 (04/21, 04/23)	Climate Change Today: Climate Neutrality and Sustainability	Houghton: Ch. 9, Ch. 10	<i>Research paper draft is due</i>
Week 15 (04/28, 04/30)	<b>Focus Theme 3</b> Sustainable Energy	Houghton: Ch. 11	
Week 16 (05/07)	Semester Wrap-up	Houghton: Ch. 12	<i>Test #2</i>

### Notes on the schedule

- Test 2 and the research paper are due on 14 May 2009 at 12:00 noon.
- No classes on 04/14, 04/16, and 05/05 – use the time to work on your research project.
- Adjustments to the course schedule may be necessary to account for unforeseeable or unavoidable situations during the semester.
- Attendance is mandatory. If you have to miss a class, please inform me in advance.
- It is your responsibility to keep up with the course material, hand-outs, assignments, due dates, projects, etc. over the course of the semester.
- It is your responsibility to seek additional help and support as needed.
- Late tests/assignments/papers: minus 10 points for each day late; ‘skipped’ = zero.

Annual global mean observed temperatures (black dots) along with simple fits to the data. Linear trend fits to the last 25 (yellow), 50 (orange), 100 (purple) and 150 years (red) are shown. Note that for shorter recent periods, the slope is greater, indicating accelerated warming.

(Source: IPCC 2007 WG I FAQ)



Projected global mean temperature changes relative to 1990 calculated up to 2100. The topmost curve is for IS92e, assuming constant aerosol concentrations beyond 1990 and high climate sensitivity of 4.5°C. The lowest curve is for IS92c and assumes constant aerosol concentrations beyond 1990 and a low climate sensitivity of 1.5°C.

The two middle curves show the results for IS92a with 'best estimate' of climate sensitivity of 2.5°C: the upper curve assumes a constant aerosol concentration beyond 1990, and the lower one includes changes in aerosol concentration beyond 1990. (It is assumed that the Greenhouse effect is reduced with increased aerosols.)

(Source:

<http://www.grida.no/publications/vg/climate/page/3076.aspx>)

Figure on Page 1: Atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases over the last 2,000 years. Increases since ~1750 are attributed to human activities (IPCC 2007 WG I FAQ).