Climate Change Misconceptions

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What is a misconception?

A view or opinion (conclusion) that is incorrect because it is based on incorrect facts, faulty thinking or understanding

Why should we talk about misconceptions?

- Awareness of what your audience may or may not know and opportunity to provide correct information in a variety of ways
- In the classroom to be able to address them early and correct them

Have you encountered misconceptions about climate and climate change?

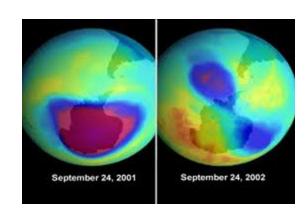
- Examples from both children and adults
 - The moon makes it own light (the same way the sun does)
 - ●The Earth is closest to the Sun in the summertime or it is warmer in the summer because Earth is closer to the Sun
 - The sun goes around the Earth

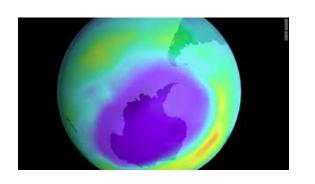
Misconception 1:

Depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer ("ozone hole") is a direct cause of global warming. or

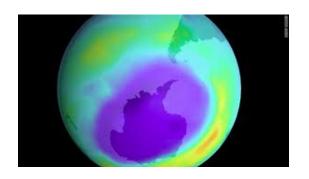
Global warming is caused by the ozone hole because the hole lets in more radiation.

Confusion between "ozone hole" and global warming has been widely reported in age groups ranging from fifth-graders to university students and among the general public.





- Ozone hole is the thinning of the ozone layer 20 miles above the Earth. Depletion occurs seasonally and is caused by CFCs
- Global warming is a worldwide temperature increase due to increasing concentrations of GHGs and includes CFCs.



Ozone Hole

- Occurs 20 mi above earth
- Occurs at the poles
- Seasonal
- CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons)

Global Warming

- Occurs in the lower 8 mi of the atmosphere
- Occurs worldwide
- All seasons
- GHGs (greenhouse gases)

The ozone hole and global warming are a result of two different processes.

Misconception 2:

All types of pollution cause global warming. (aerosols, acid rain).

• Confusion about the difference between air pollution, litter and global warming.

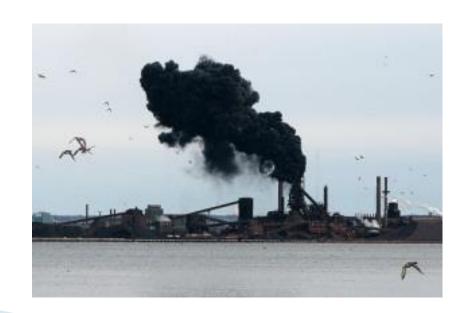






- All types of pollution do not affect temperature in the atmosphere causing global warming (aerosols, acid rain).
- Most pollutants (visible, soot carbon monoxide, organic carbons, sulfate, nitrogen oxides) are from industrial processes are not GHGs.
- Carbon dioxide and other GHGs contribute to warming by trapping heat.

Many students believe that what they generally understand to be pollution and toxic chemicals are major contributors to climate change.



Misconception 3:

Weather and climate are the same.

Confusion between weather and climate exists because all of our direct experience is with the weather. It is difficult to accept that small changes can have a big influence.



- The difference between *weather* and *climate* is a measure of **time**.
- Weather is the day to day variation in atmospheric conditions.
- Climate is the average atmospheric condition over a long period of time (30+ years).



- Climate helps you to decide what clothes to buy.
- Weather helps you decide what clothes to wear.
- Climate is what you expect.
- Weather is what you get.



Misconception 4:

The atmosphere is so vast that humans cannot affect it.

Human activities are rapidly increasing the atmospheric concentration of GHGs as well as adding new heat-trapping gases that are not found in nature.

Humans do affect the atmosphere and the ocean!



Misconception 5:

The temperature changes are so small and so gradual that plants and animals can adapt.



- The projected rate of climate change is more rapid than any that has occurred in the last 10,000 years and may overwhelm the ability of plants and animals to adapt.
- We are seeing changes in temperature, sea ice extent, sea level rise, migration patterns in marine mammals and fisheries, rate of glacial retreat and bloom dates for key plants that provide food for hatching insects, birds and reptiles.

Misconception 6:

The atmosphere is large and small amounts of carbon dioxide or a few degrees of temperature change can't make much difference.



- Small changes in the atmosphere's composition or temperature can have a large effect, especially on the marine environment.
- A 6-degree-Celsius rise in water temperature caused global biomass to decrease by 50% (O'Connor 2009)
 - Krill reproduce in smaller numbers in warmer water
 - Global warming can cause stronger storm systems and disrupt the ocean's current system
- Warming reduces the solubility of CO2 and therefore reduces uptake of CO2 by the ocean.
- Increasing atmospheric CO2 decreases pH. Research shows that CaCO2 forming animals have higher mortality rates among spat and poor shell development with an increase in pH.

Misconception 7:

The climate is changing due to natural variability rather than human activity.

or

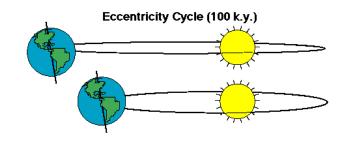
The climate is always changing or it has changed many times in the past before humans began burning coal and oil. So there is no reason to believe humans are causing global warming today.

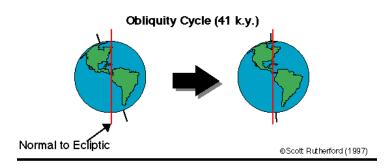
Confusion about the anthropogenic contributions to atmospheric warming due to a general misunderstanding of the time frame over which natural variations occur.

Naturally occurring variations in the planet's climate can be explained through Milankovich cycles.

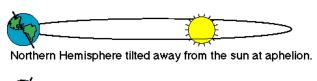
- Shape of earth's orbit (eccentricity, 100,000 yrs.)
- Earth's tilt of the axis (obliquity, 40,000 yrs.)
- Earth's wobble (precession, 26,000 yrs.)

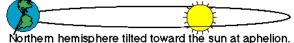
These cycles 1) affect the amount of solar radiation reaching the earth and 2) result in long term fluctuations in the energy that reaches the earth.





Precession of the Equinoxes (19 and 23 k.y.)

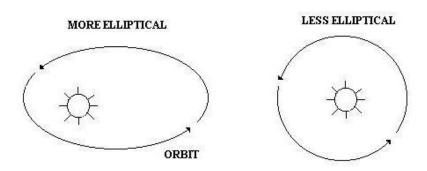




Orbital Cycles: Shape of the orbit

- Eccentricity/shape of orbit: Orbit changes from more elliptical to less elliptical (exaggerated here)
- ▶ 100,000 year cycles
- 0−5% difference in distance from the sun
- Changes amount of radiation

ECCENTRICITY

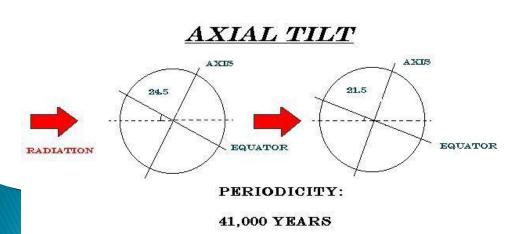


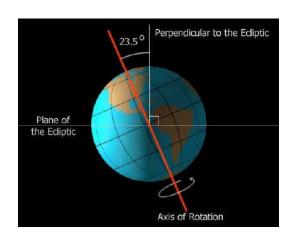
PERIODICITY:

100,000 YEARS

Orbital Cycles: Axial tilt

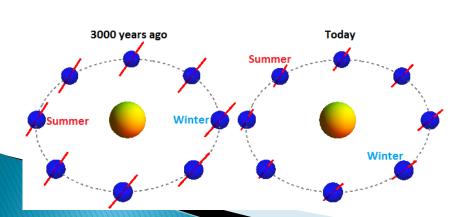
- Obliquity/Axial tilt: change in Earth's tilt from 21.5-24.5°
- ▶ 41,000 year cycles
- Affects amount of radiation

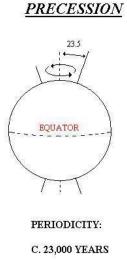




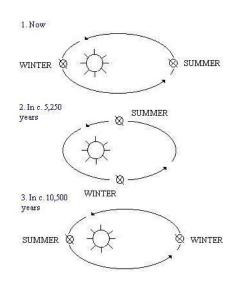
Orbital Cycles: Earth's wobble

- Precession/wobble: Earth's slow wobble as it spins on its axis
- 23,000 year cycles
- Affects solar radiation

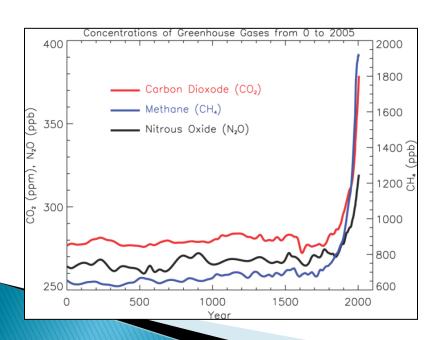


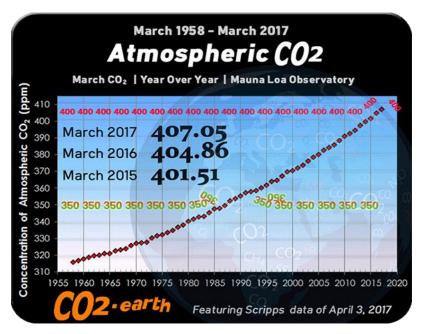






- Human industry produces four main byproducts that contribute to the greenhouse effect – carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and halocarbons.
- ▶ The human industrial revolution began in 1750.
- Carbon dioxide has increased from 280 ppm in 1750 to 407.05 ppm in March 2017.





- Several of the factors driving current warming are human-made, not natural.
- Satellite measurements have shown that the sun has not become more active recently.
- Human-made CO2 can be distinguished from natural CO2 in the atmosphere.
- Natural factors have changed very little in the past 30 years, but the rate of global temperature change has gone up drastically.

GLOBAL LAND-OCEAN TEMPERATURE INDEX

Data source: NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) This trend agrees with other global temperature records provided by the U.S. National Climatic Data Center, the Japanese Meteorological Agency and the Met Office Hadley Centre / Climatic Research Unit in the U.K. Credit: NASA/GISS



Misconception 8:

The only greenhouse gas emitted by human activities is carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels.

Confusion about the role of other GHGs due to the media focuses on carbon dioxide and the rarely mentions other GHGs.

Greenhouse Gases Producing Greenhouse Effect

Carbon dioxide 50%		30-95 years
Methane	20%	8.4 years
Nitrous oxide	15%	114 years
▶ CFCs	15%	55 years
Ozone	<1%	36-130 years
Water vapor	up to 3%	9 days

GHS= 0.04% of gases in atmosphere. Water vapor ~ 2%

- Carbon dioxide from deforestation, fossil fuel use for transportation, industry, heating and cooling.
- Methane from agriculture, natural gas distribution, landfills. Growth rates of methane in the atmosphere have slowed.
- Nitrous oxide from fertilizer use, fossil fuel burning.
- Halocarbons from refrigeration agents and other industrial processes (chlorofluorocarbons, CFCs). Abundance is decreasing due to international regulations.

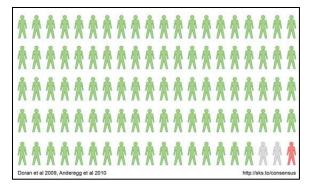
Misconception 9:

Climate change is a deeply contested issue among scientists.

A 2012 Yale study found that 41% of Americans "believe there is a lot of disagreement among scientists" about climate change and global warming.

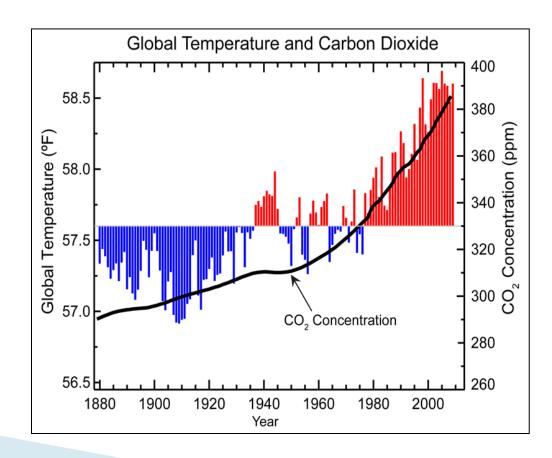


- However, 97% of climate scientists agree that humans have had an effect on the climate.
- Many scientific organizations from around the world have issued statements in support of the idea that humans can affect the climate.
- Media focus on dissent among scientists can lead public to believe there is less consensus than actually exists



Misconception 10:

We should wait and see who is right before we act.



- Greenhouse gases stay in the atmosphere between 50 and 200 years.
- A 2-degree increase is the maximum increase scientists believe to be safe.
- The International Energy Agency warned in 2009 that we have less than 5 years to cut emissions to stay within a 2-degree increase.
- Since 1990, U.S. greenhouse gas emissions have increased by about 8%.
- We don't have time to wait.

Misconception 11:

There is little an ordinary citizen can do to prevent or affect climate change.



Individuals and households can make significant contributions to the climate change issue. Some examples are:

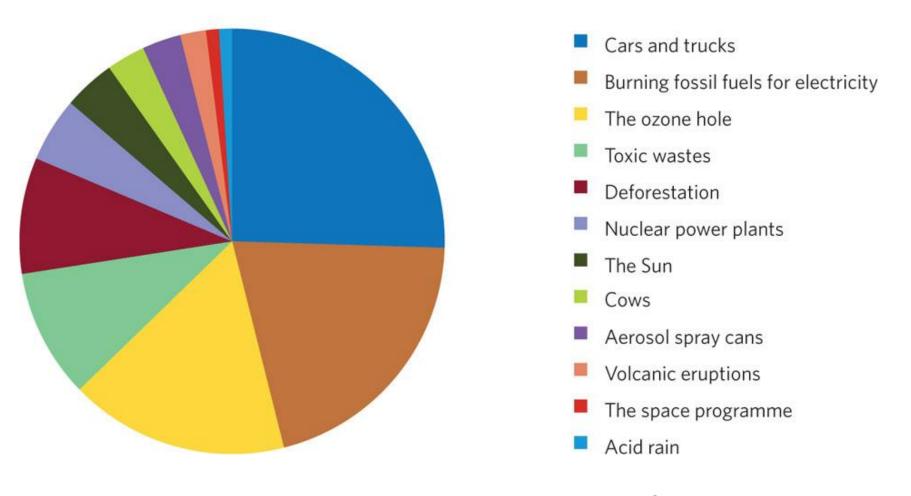
- Using electric and hybrid cars
- Energy efficient appliances
- Turning off lights
- Conserving water
- Efficient insulation

- Lobbying governments
- Voting for progressive candidates who support alternative energy plans
- Contributing to public debates

Industry can make significant changes

- Industries can reduce emissions of heat trapping gases
- Industries can reduce fossil fuel dependence with new technologies i.e. fuel cells.
- Government can increase efficiency standards

US teens' answers on the main cause of global warming



Only 5 of these are causes From *Nature*

http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v2/n5/images/nclimate1494-f2.jpg

THE END

