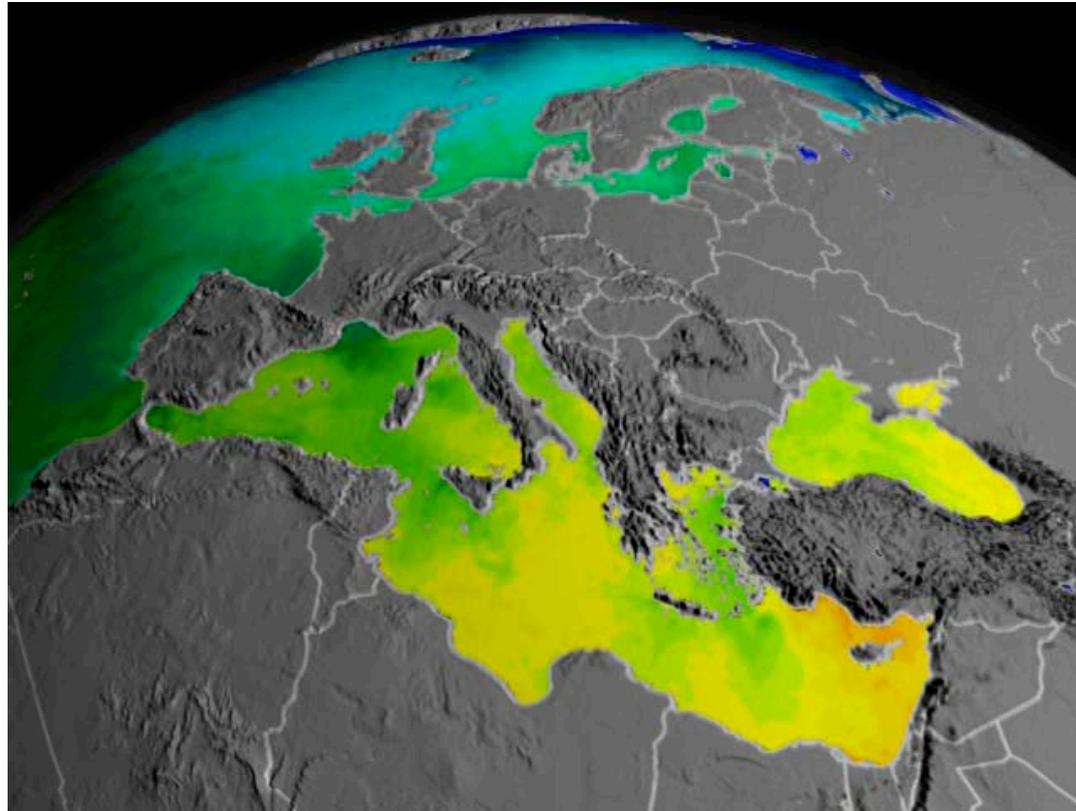


# Climate change in the ocean

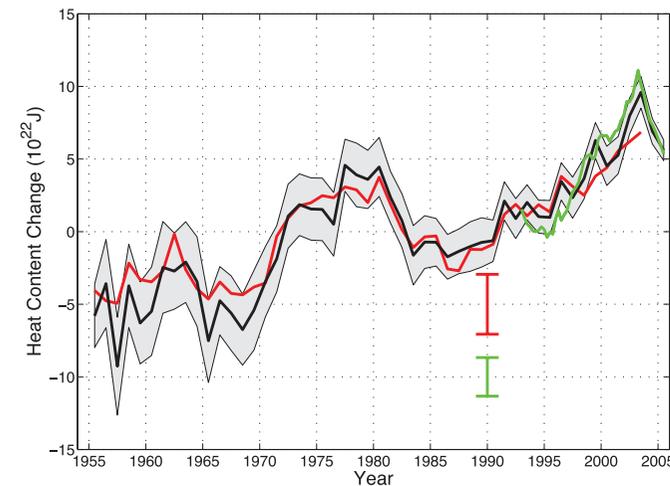
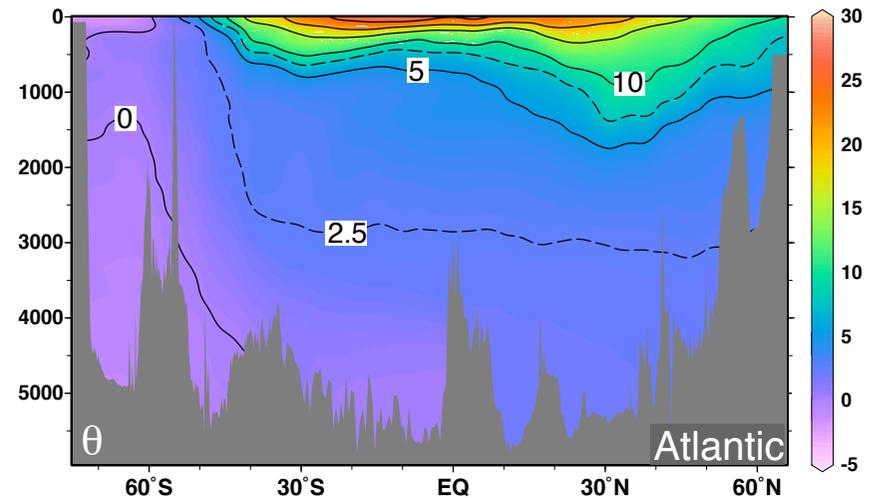
1. Exploit historical data  
heat content changes  
implied overturning changes
2. Carbon emissions  
long-term effect of ocean  
chemistry



*Observed Surface Temperature Highlighting  
the Gulf Stream (2002 to 2006)*

# Why care about the ocean?

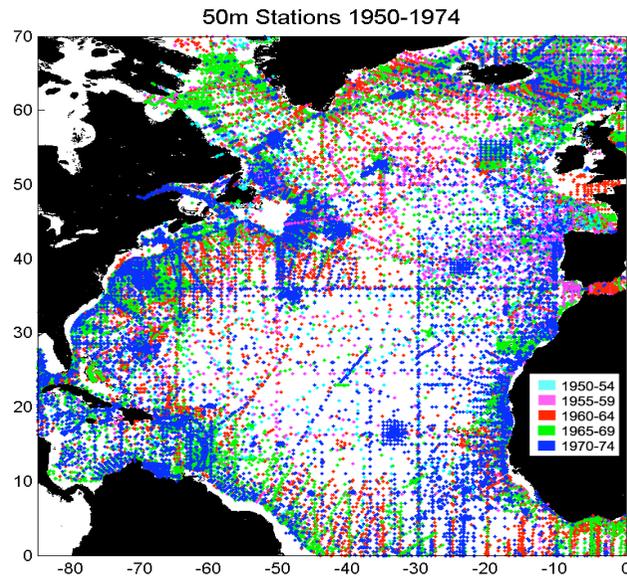
- upper 2.5 m of ocean holds as much heat as overlying atmosphere
- oceans have absorbed more than 80% of the heat added to the climate system (IPCC, 2007)



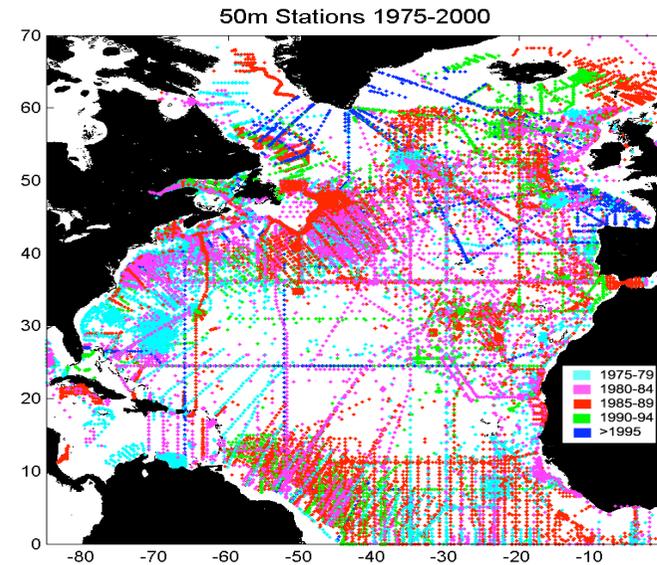
Time series of upper ocean heat content ( $10^{22}$ J) for the upper 700m. IPCC (2007)

# 1. Historical data

1950-1974



1975-2000

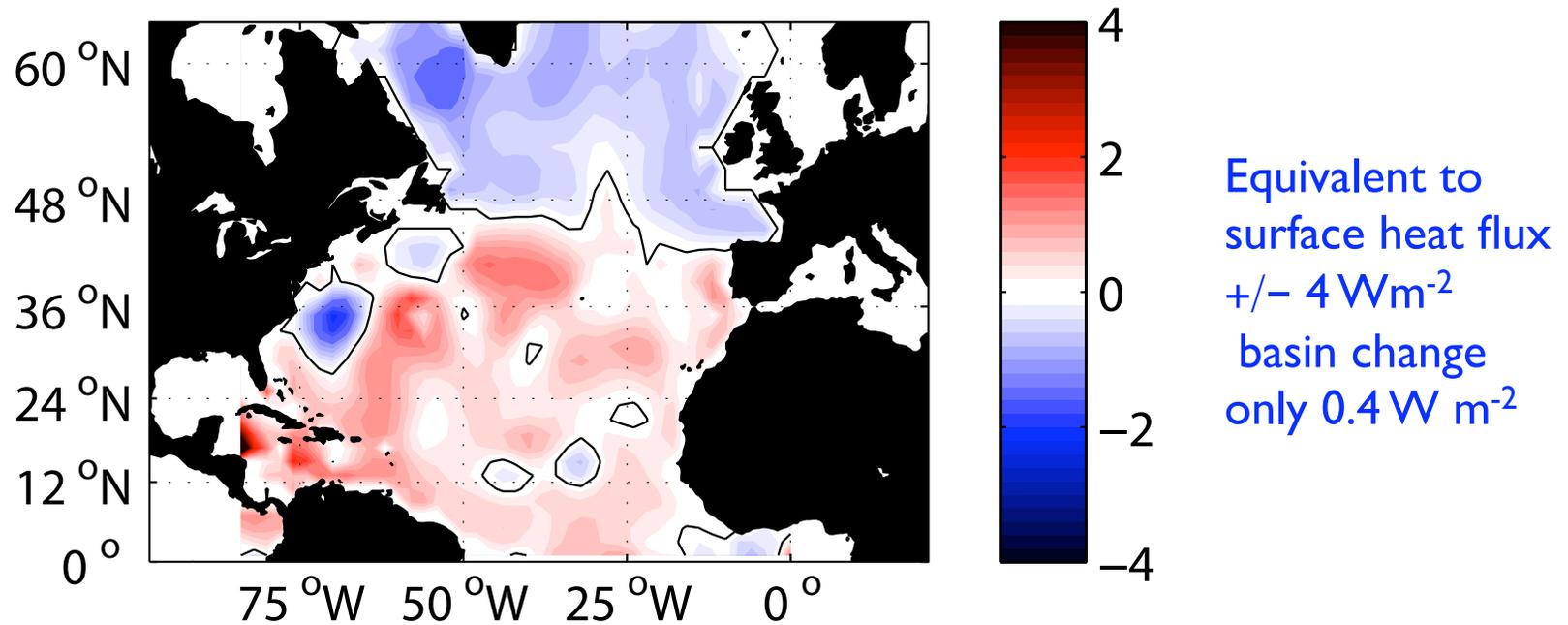


data from NODC World Ocean Atlas (2001)  
and WOCE programme

analysed by Susan Lozier, Duke University

data

# How has ocean warmed over last 50 years?

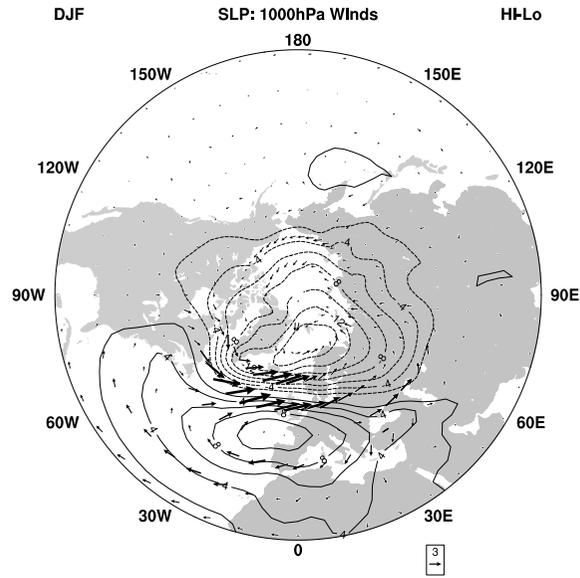


Change in ocean heat content ( $10^{20}$ J)  
between 1980-2000 and 1950-1970

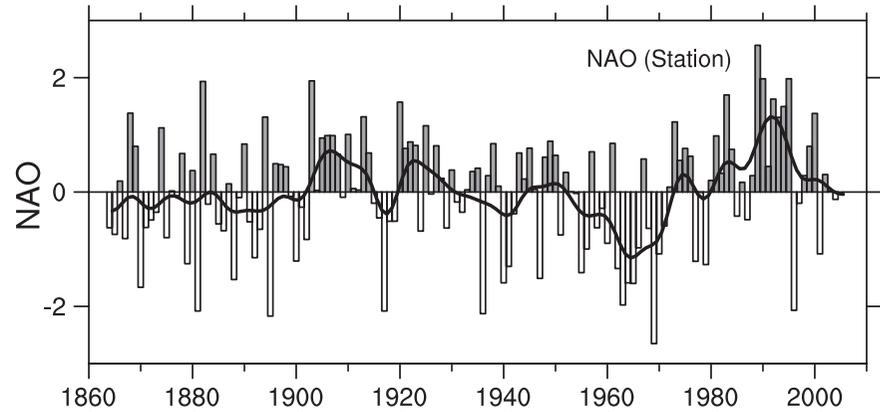
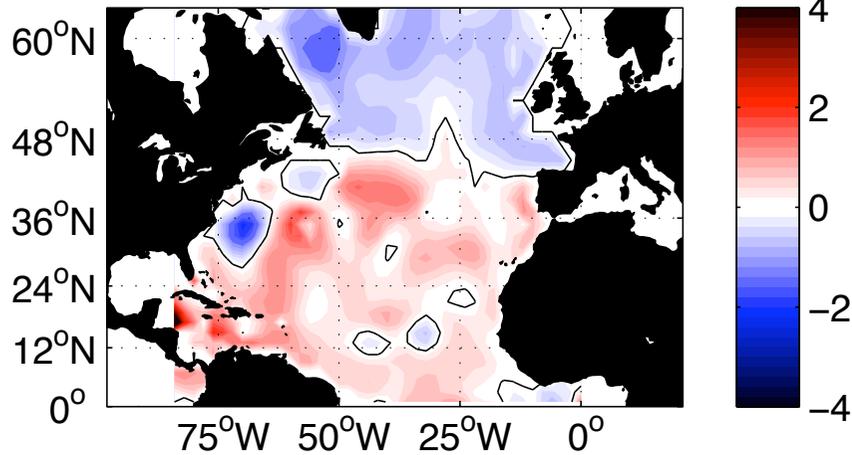
# North Atlantic Oscillation

model

surface wind anomaly for NAO+ minus NAO-

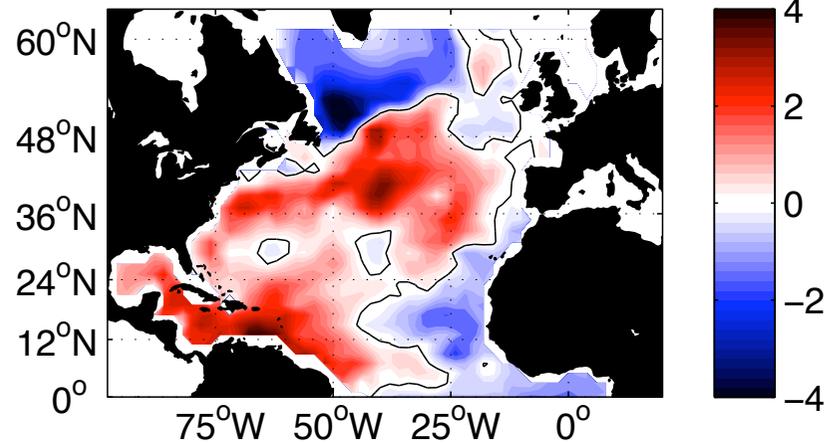


Observations



Winter indices of the NAO for sea level pressure from Portugal-Iceland

Model – NAO+ minus NAO-

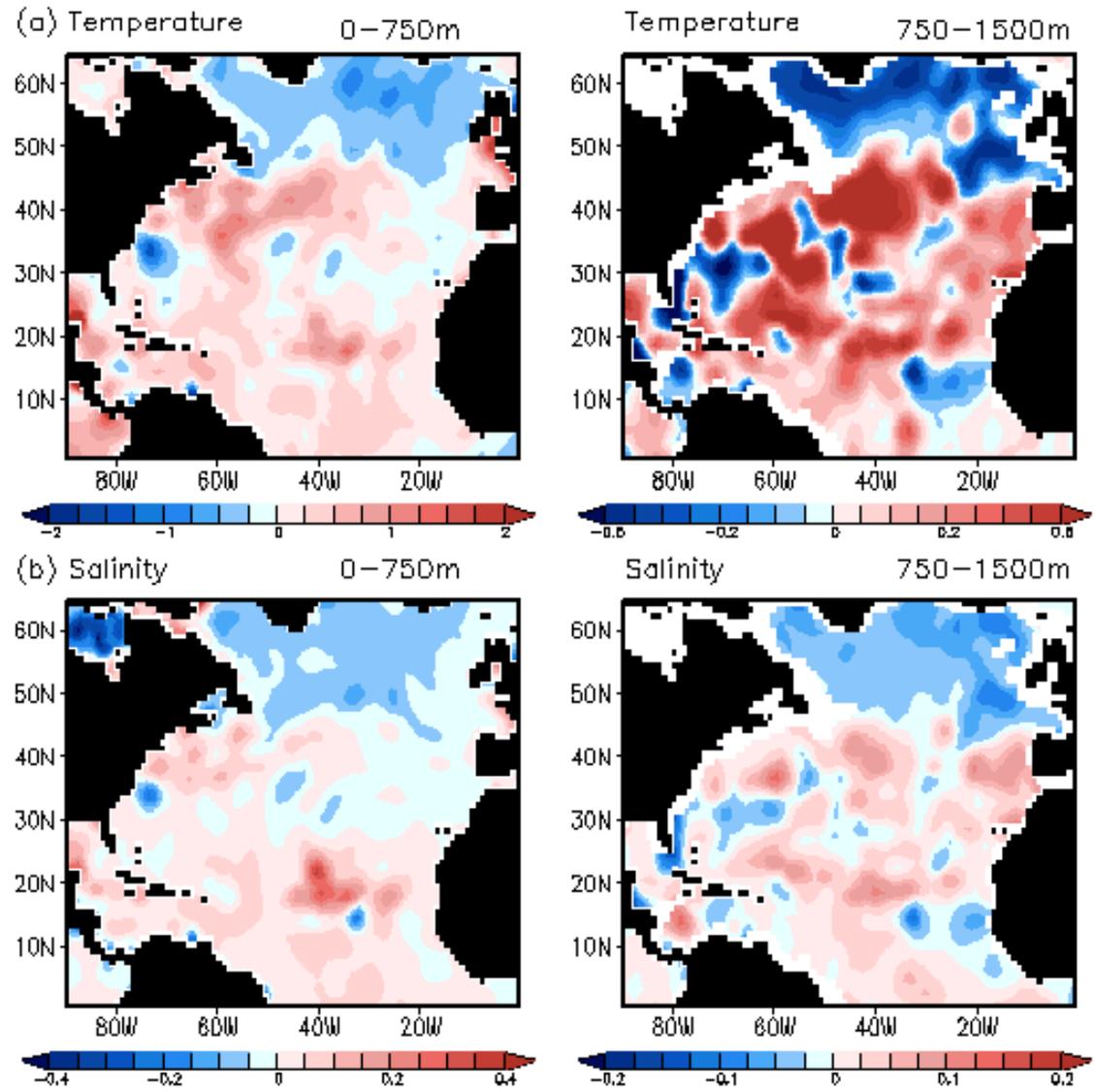


# Property changes

data

1980 to 2000  
minus  
1950 to 1970

clear gyre contrast in T/S

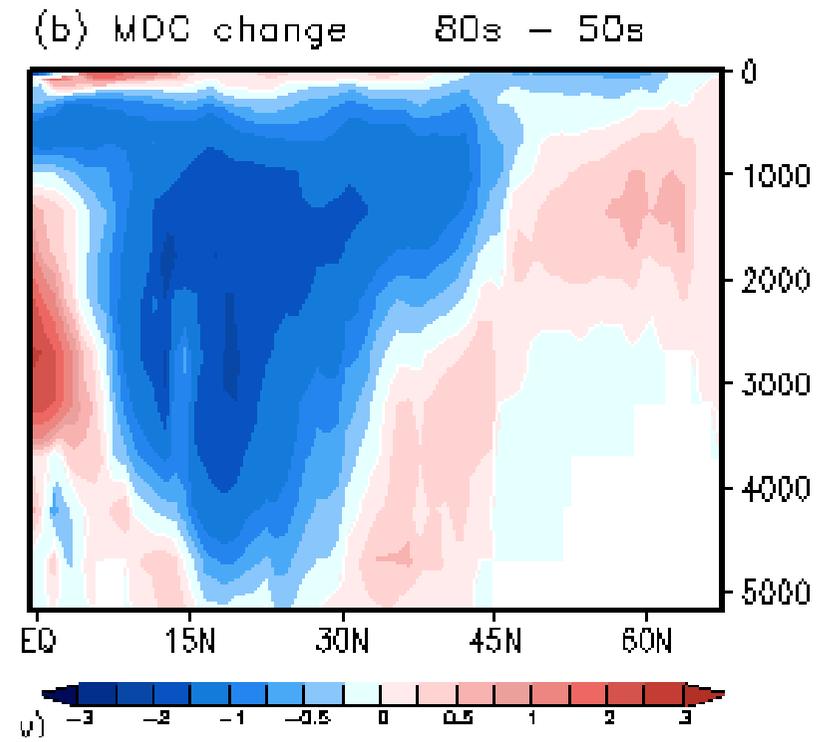
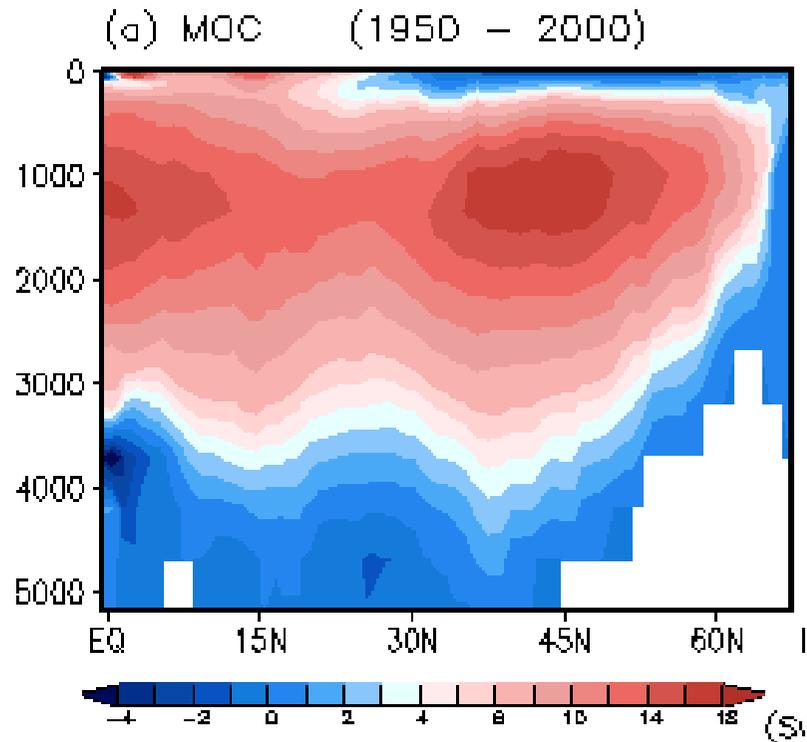


# Overtuning estimates using MIT model relaxed to historical data

model  
/data

average overturning from model+data

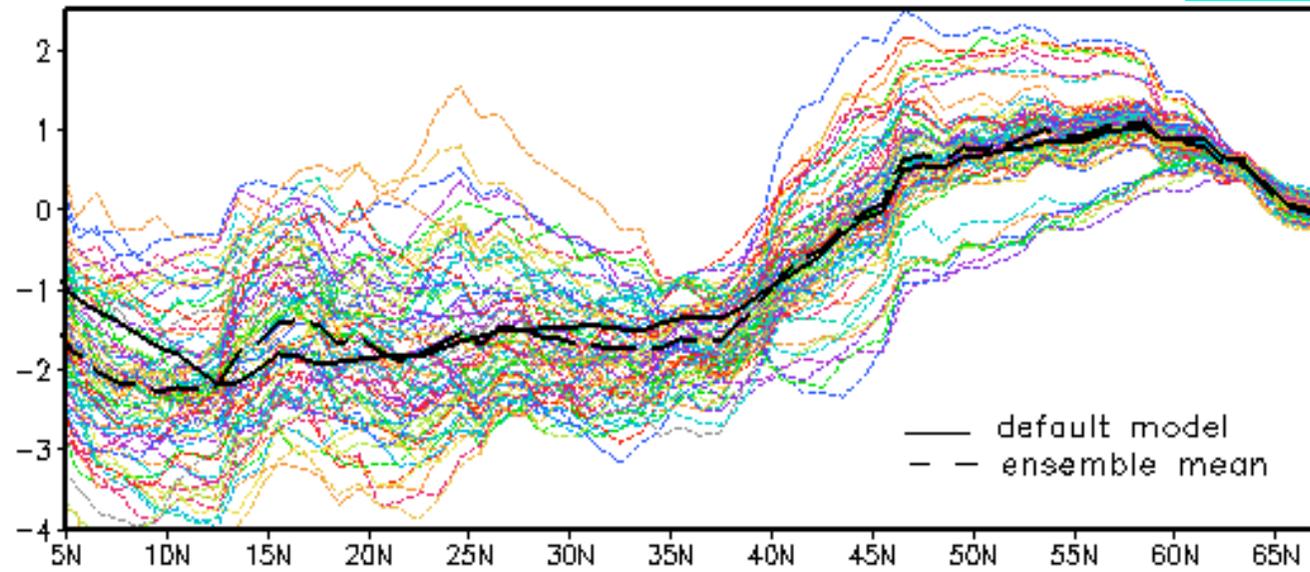
overtuning **change** from model+data



80 ensemble  
integrations  
using  
Bayesian  
approach

(b) Randomly initialized experiments

model

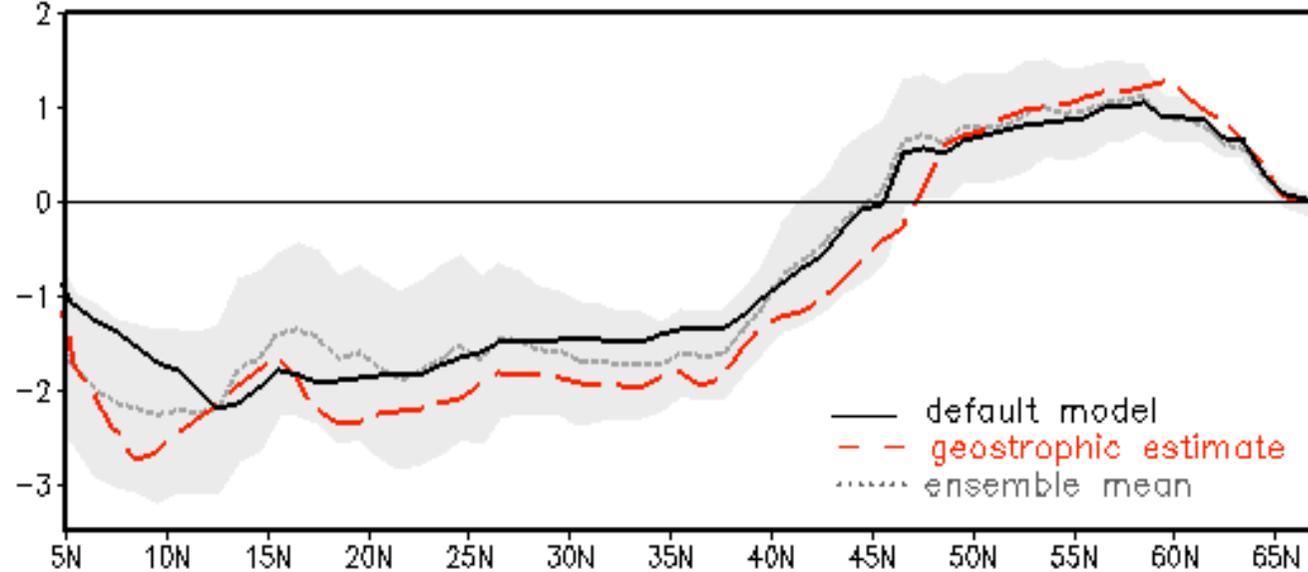


Over last 50  
years, overturning  
changes:

subtropical  
weakening  
 $-1.6 \pm 0.9$  Sv

subpolar  
strengthening  
 $1 \pm 0.5$  Sv

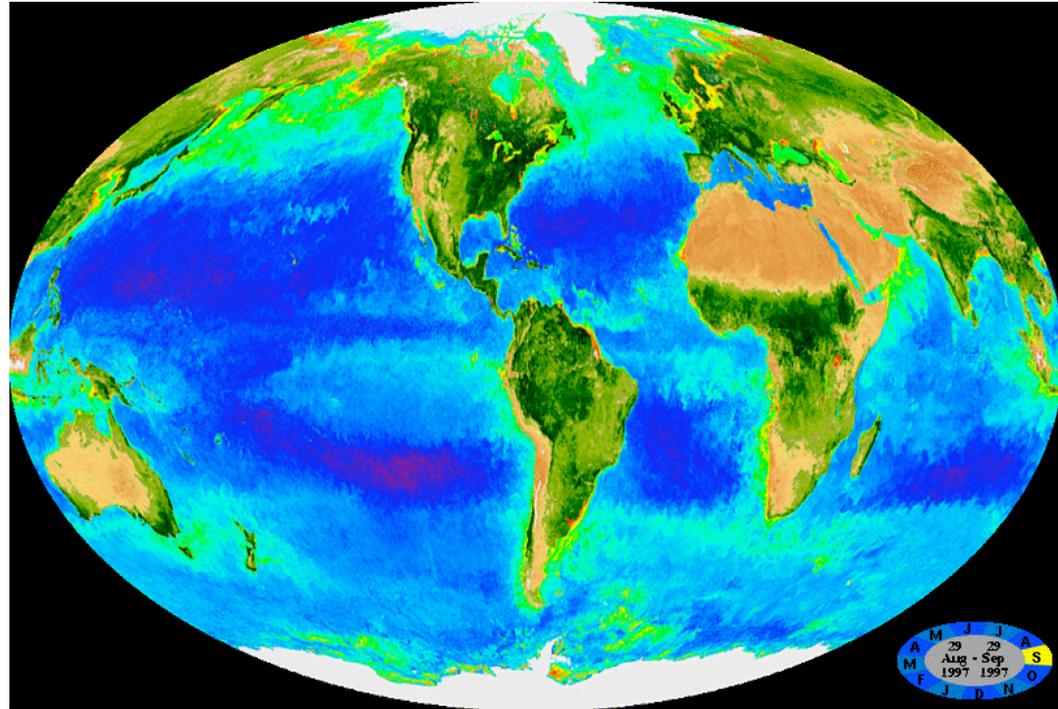
(a) Upper transport difference (Sv) 80s - 50s (100-1300 m)



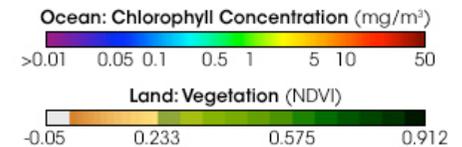
Not a weakening over the entire basin

## 2. Carbon emissions and ocean chemistry

- Ocean holds ~ 50 as much carbon as in the atmosphere
- 1/3 of the recent industrial emissions of carbon has gone into ocean



Remotely-sensed picture of surface chlorophyll (NASA)



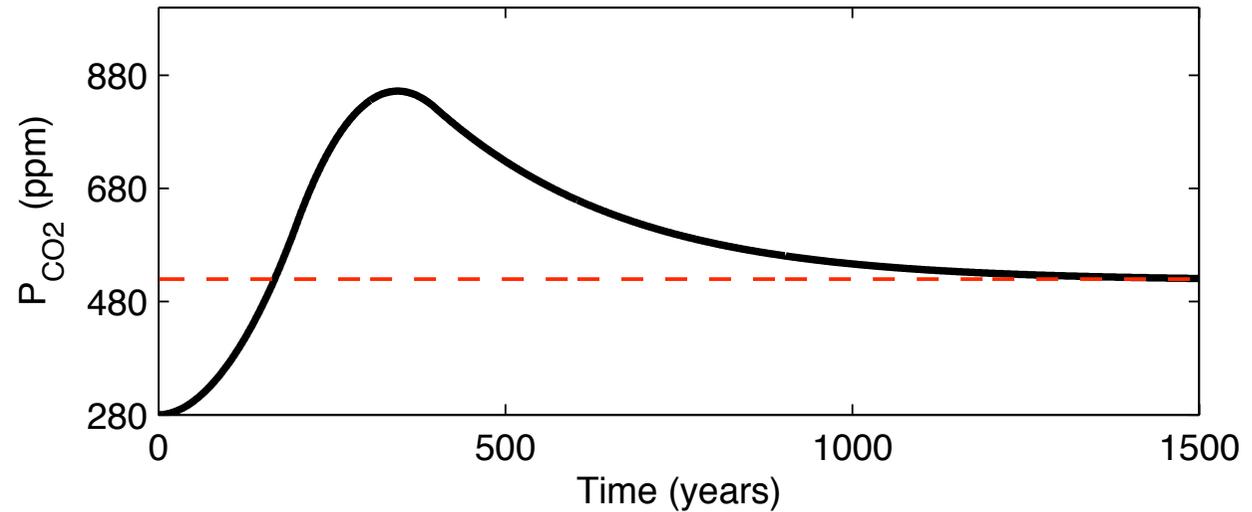
*What is the problem?*

- Ocean takes up less carbon dioxide as it becomes more acidic

# What happens if we burn all our fossil fuels?

model

atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>



- Initial fast rise in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>
- Eventually approach a steady state

As add CO<sub>2</sub> into atmosphere & ocean, larger fraction goes into CO<sub>2</sub> dissolved pool (& less into carbonate)

*For a long term steady state:*

partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> varies exponentially with C emissions

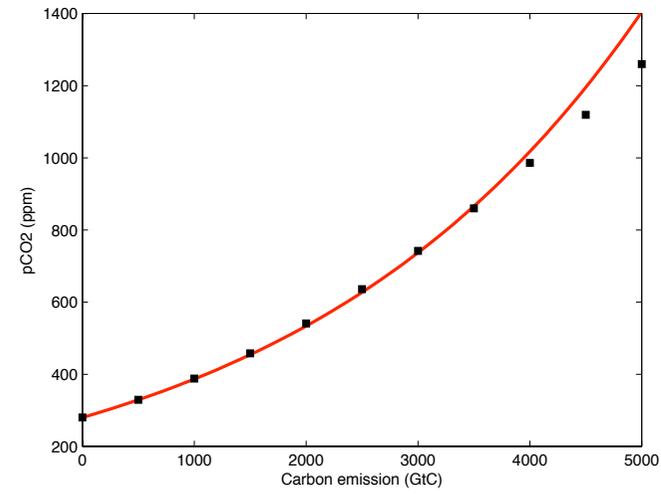
$$P_{CO_2} = 280 \exp\left(\frac{\Delta C}{I_B}\right)$$

$$I_B = I_A + I_o / B$$

buffered carbon inventory	atmos inventory	ocean inventory / buffer factor
3500 PgC	600 PgC	2900 PgC

radiative forcing varies linearly with C emissions

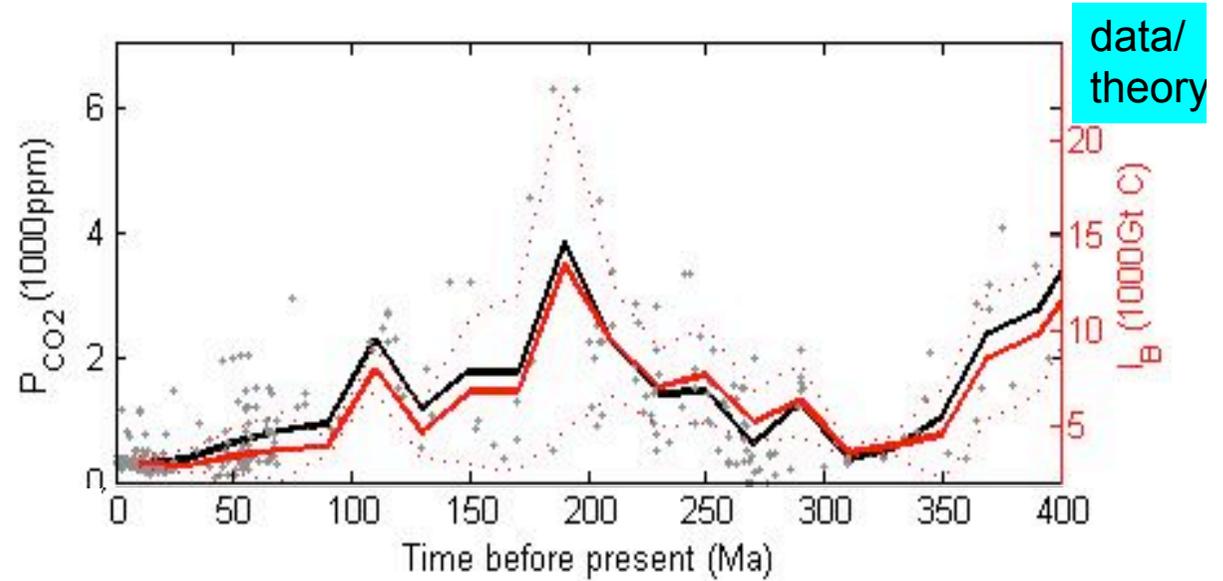
$$\Delta F_{CO_2} \approx \frac{\alpha}{I_B} \Delta C$$



Carbon emissions  
analytical relationship - red line  
general circulation model - dots

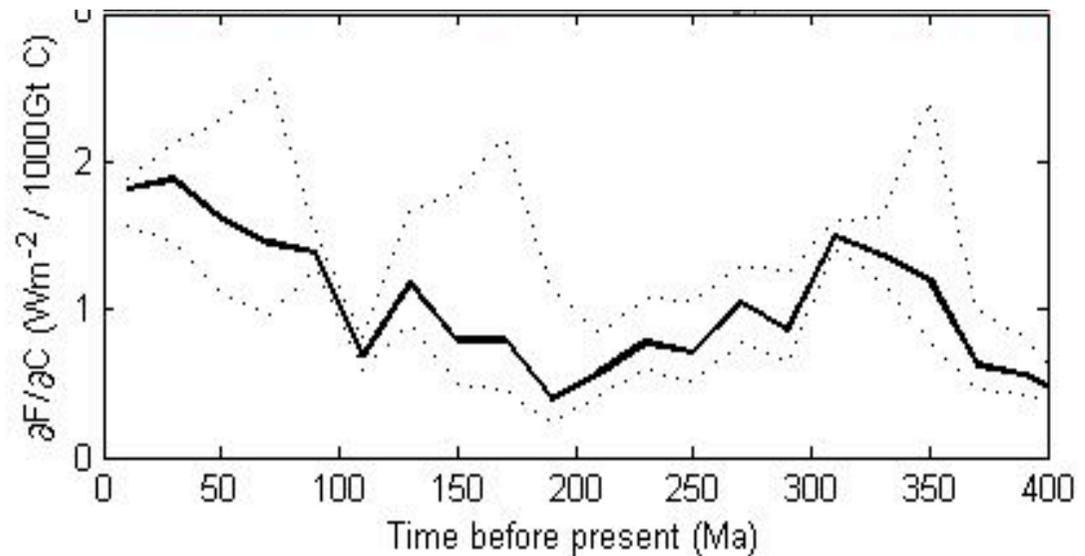
# Climate sensitivity

$P_{CO_2}$  from paleo data (grey dots, mean black line)



Sensitivity of radiative forcing to carbon emissions

$$\frac{\Delta F_{CO_2}}{\Delta C} = \frac{\alpha}{I_B}$$



The present day has a high climate sensitivity

## Legacy for future generations

if release all the carbon in conventional fossil fuels,  
~ 5 x present anthropogenic heating lasting for millennia



This joint research centre is engaged in providing climate briefings to local civic leaders (Bishop James, Archbishop Kelly, local politicians)

*Our institutional response, Liverpool is setting up an Energy Institute*

# Conclusions

## 1. Science

North Atlantic Ocean is taking up heat, but much larger decadal variability

N. Atlantic overturning is not collapsing.

Carbon emissions exacerbated by ocean acidification.

## 2. Implications

Need to take long term and ethical perspective

Personal : Institutional : National : International

