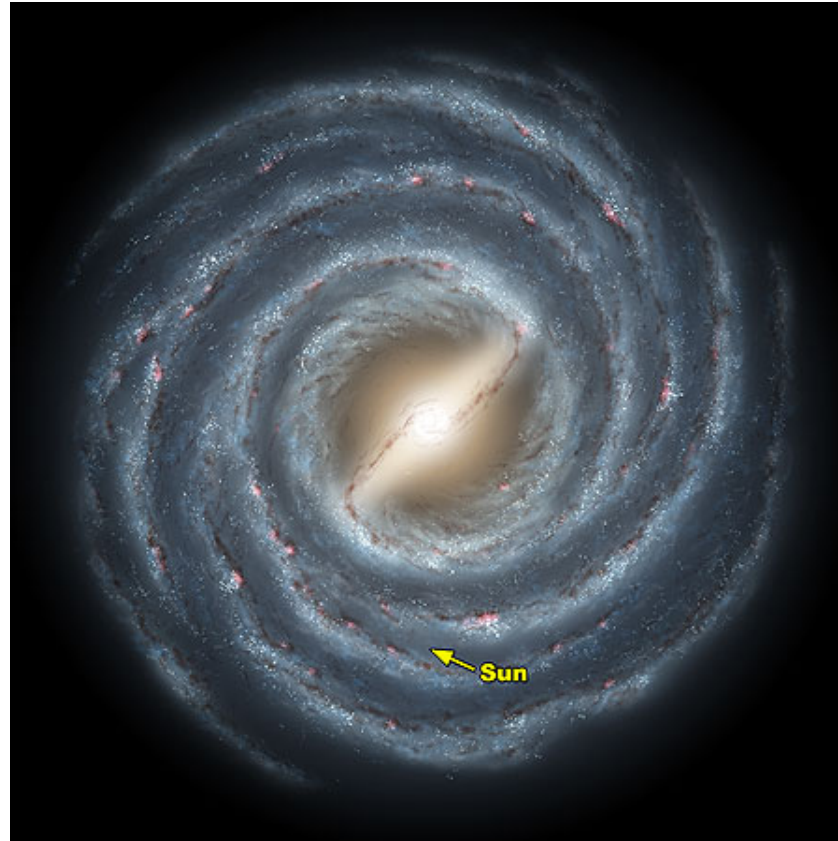


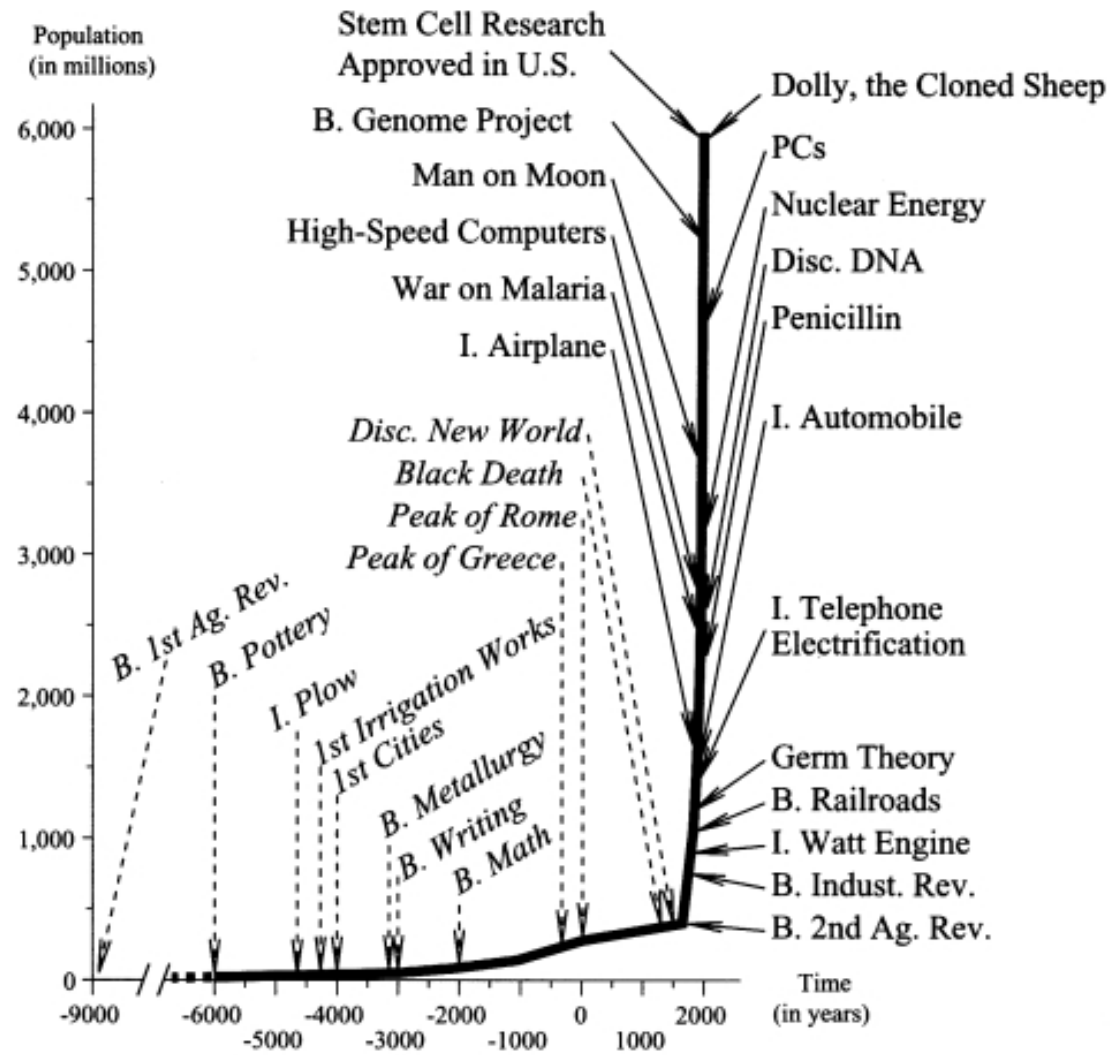
# ZOOMING OUT IN TIME



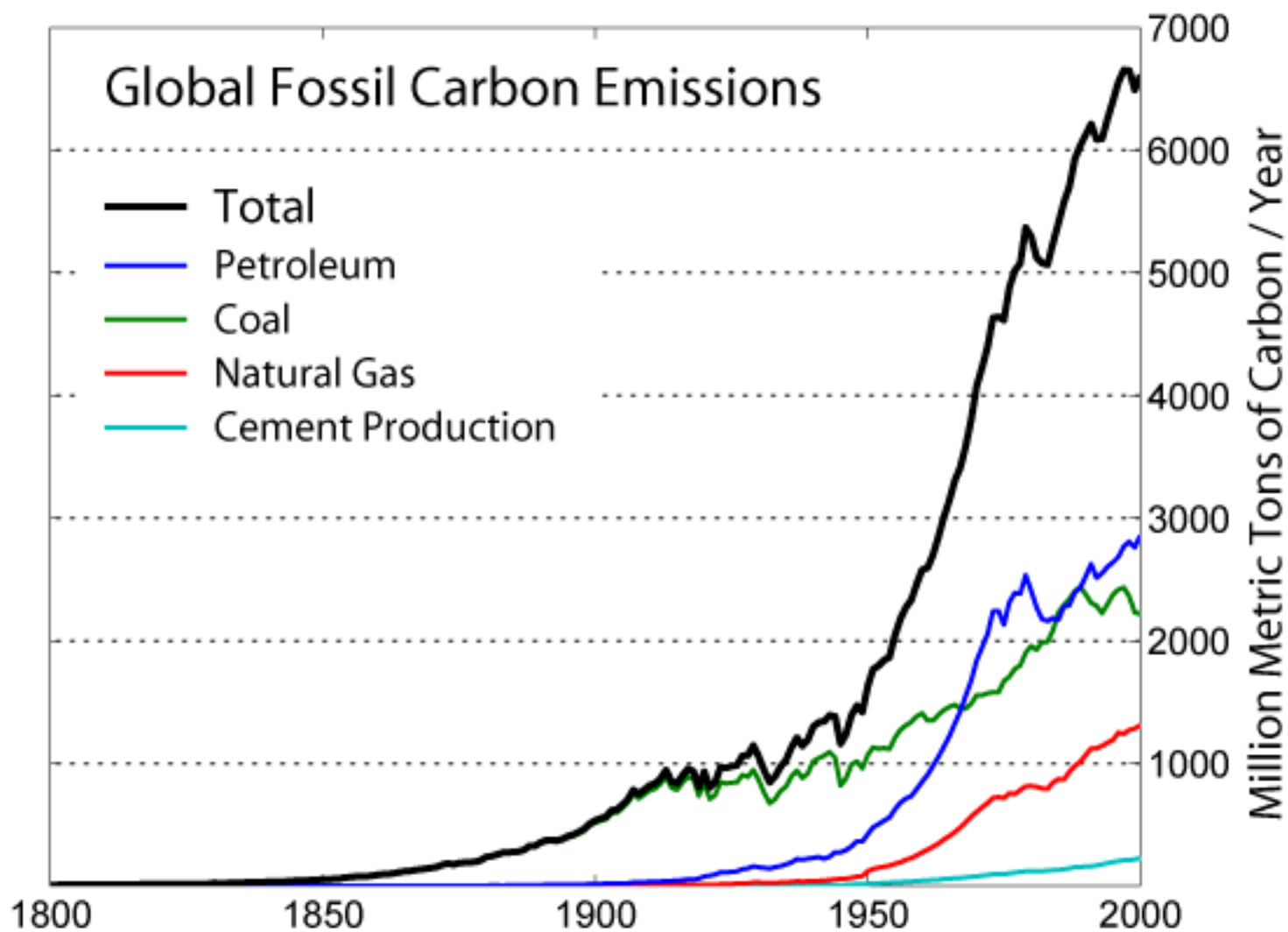
NASA

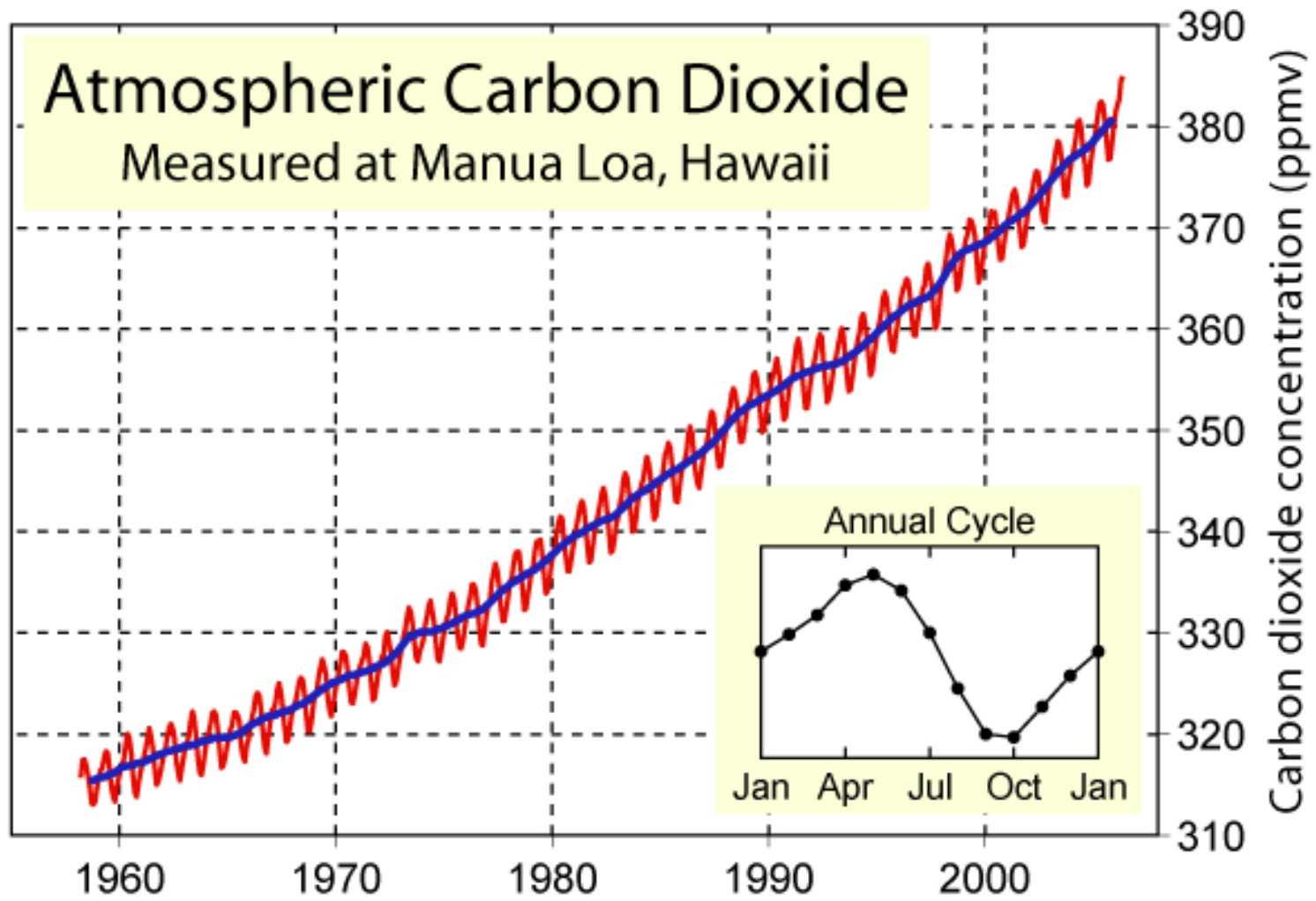
John Baez  
TCU  
September 8, 2009

# All around we see hastening change:



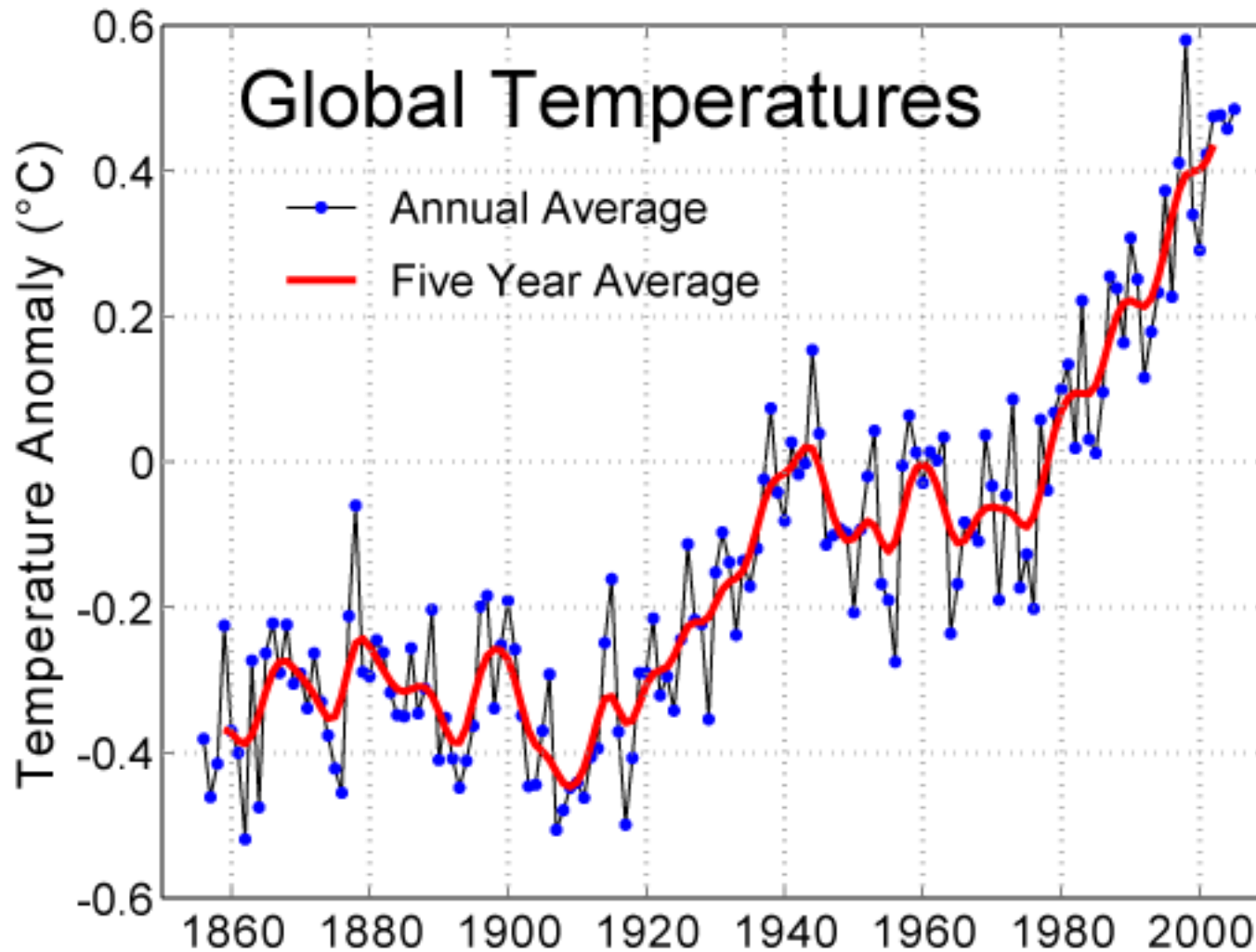
So far it relies on *burning carbon*:



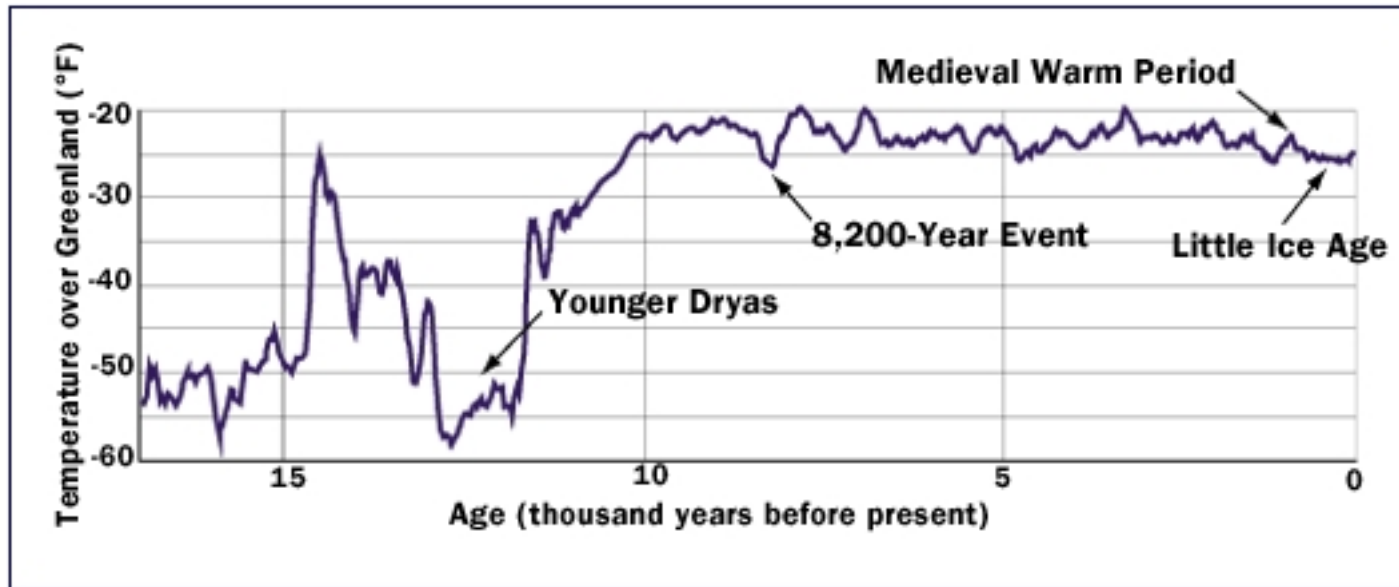


Global Warming Art

So, the greenhouse effect is kicking in:



To understand what's happening, we must *zoom out*:



Richard Alley - *The Two-Mile Time Machine*

Let's look at two incidents:

- the 'Little Ice Age'
- the 'Younger Dryas'

During the 'Little Ice Age', roughly 1550–1850 AD, the temperature in Europe dropped about 1°C:



*A Scene on the Ice*, Hendryk Averkamp, Netherlands, 1608.

The 'Younger Dryas' began 12,900 years ago. In 20 years, the temperature in Europe dropped 7°C:

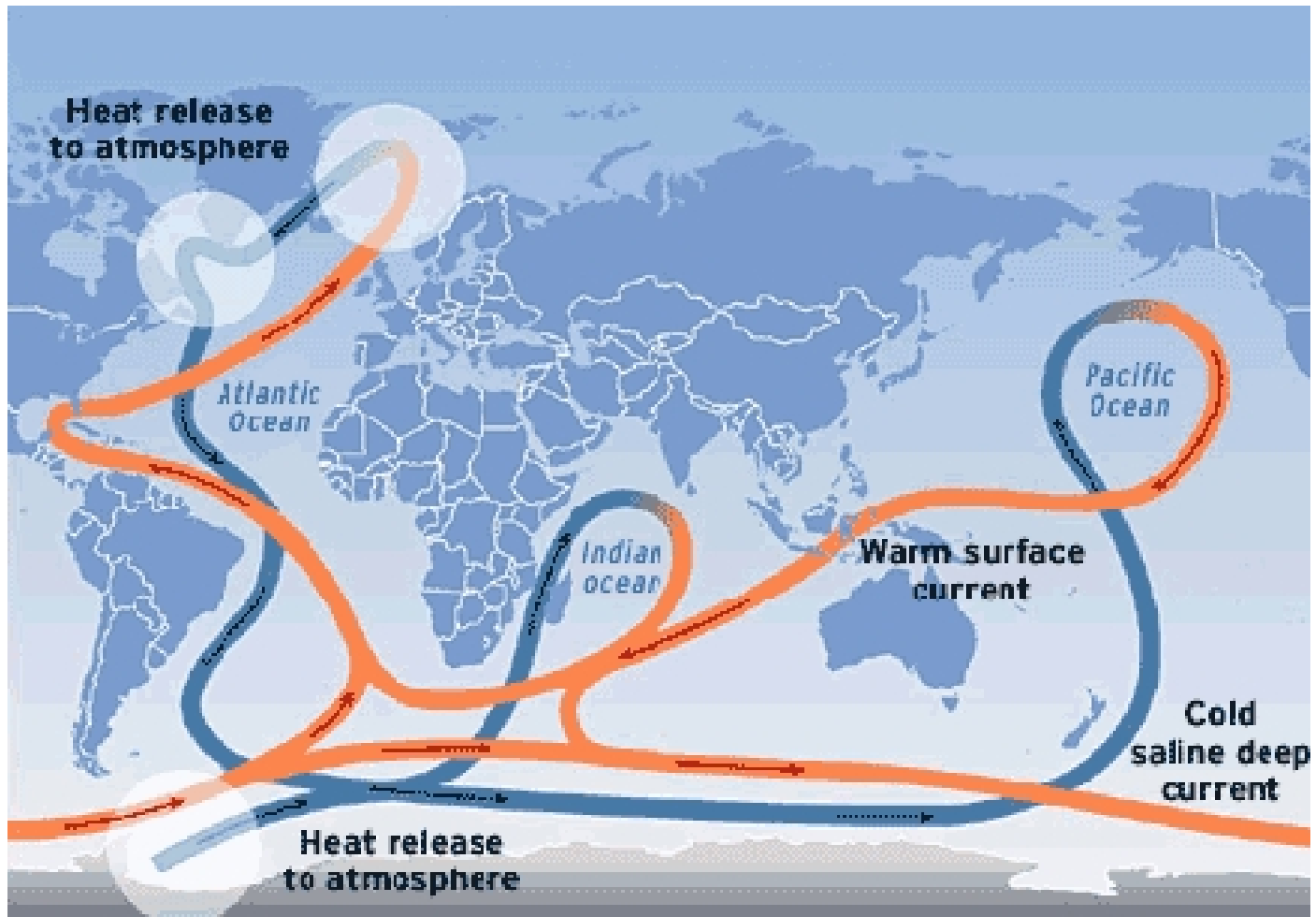


Jonathan Adams

It lasted for about 1000 years, then suddenly ended!



Why? Some say the Gulf Stream warms Europe:

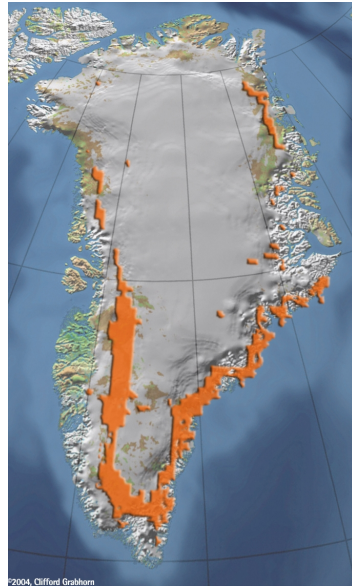




Dwight Brown

When the Ice Age ended, runoff from Lake Agassiz may have blocked the Gulf Stream and plunged Europe into a deep freeze.

Now Greenland and the Arctic are melting:



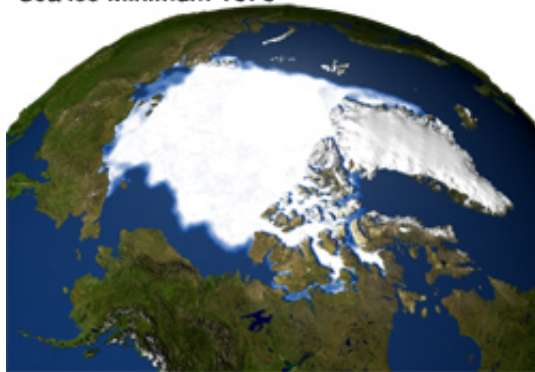
1992



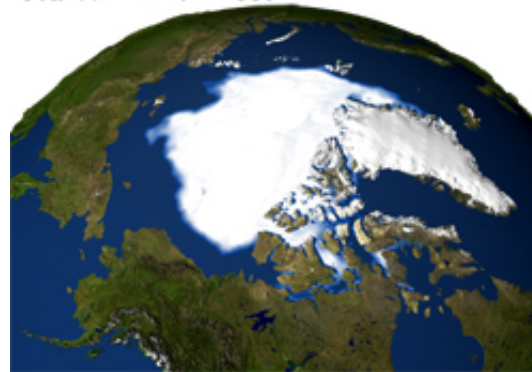
2002

ACIA

Sea Ice Minimum 1979



Sea Ice Minimum 2005



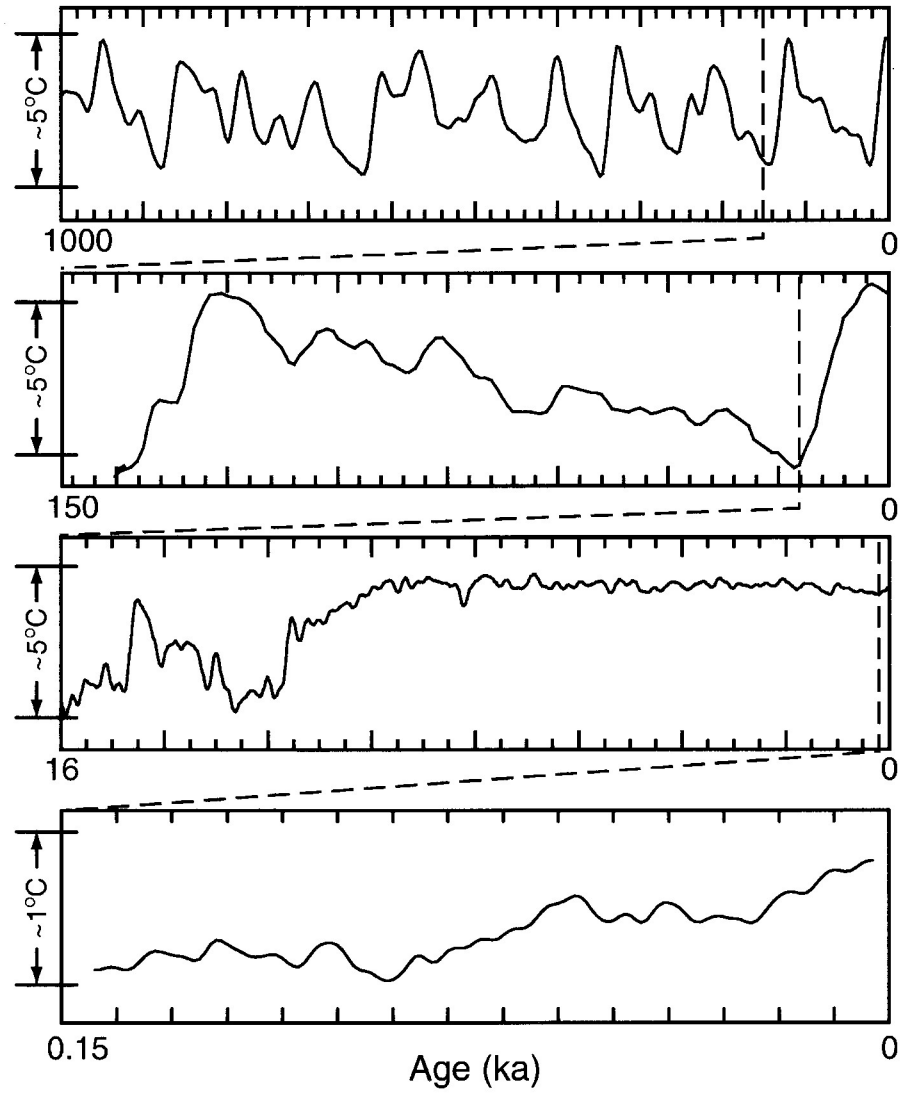
NASA

Could this trigger another 'Younger Dryas' event?

We don't know. To get a better perspective we must zoom out more:

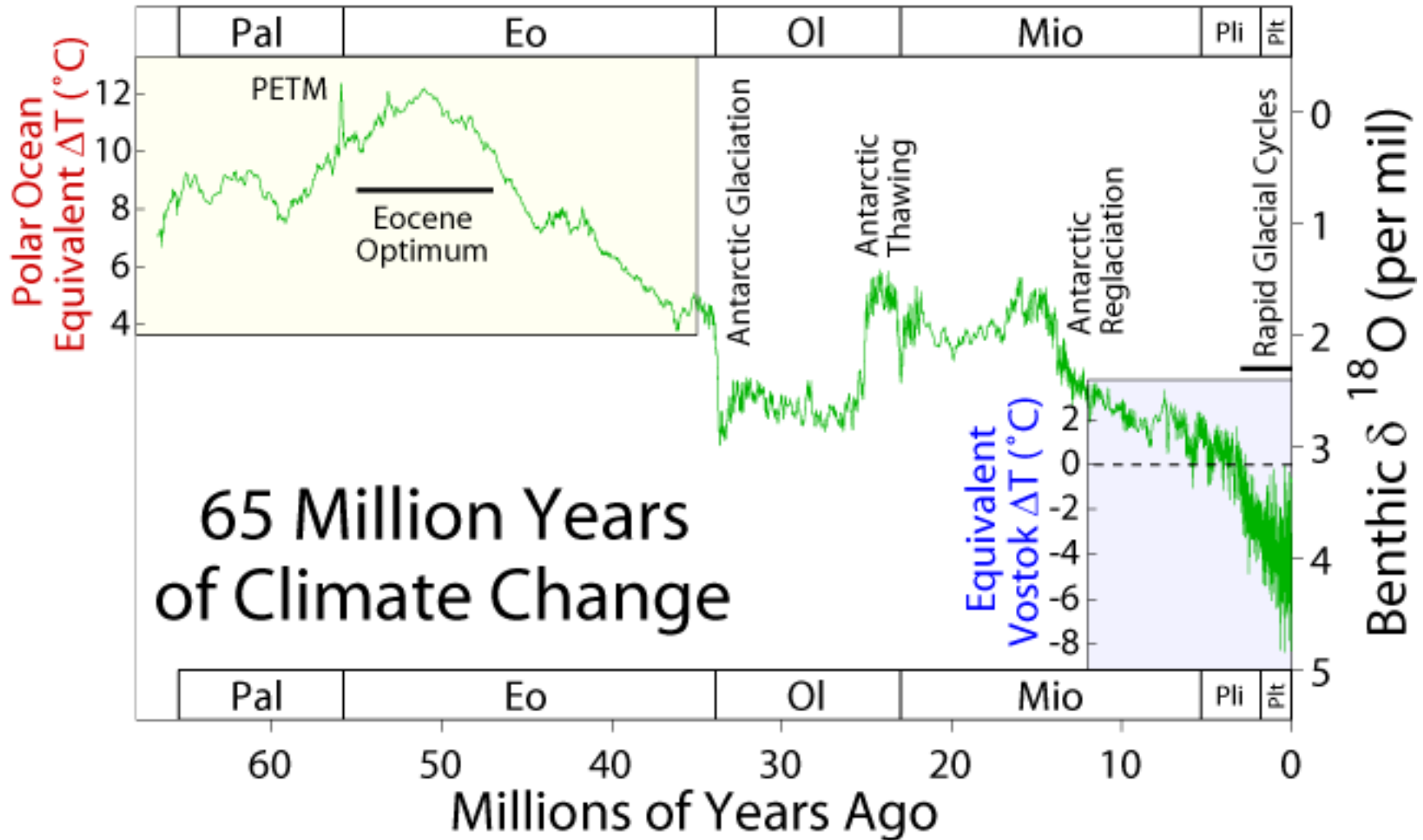
- 150 years ago: Industrial Revolution, human-caused warming.
- 1,500 years ago: widespread empires.
- 15,000 years ago: tail end of the last Ice Age, first agriculture.
- 150,000 years ago: tail end of the *previous* Ice Age.
- 1,500,000 years ago: beginning of serious Ice Ages, first firemaking by humans.
- 15,000,000 years ago: cooling of climate well underway; apes have split off from other monkeys.

... and look at climate change!



Barry Saltzman - *Dynamical Paleoclimatology*

Only by zooming out further do we see the full story:



65 million years ago, an asteroid 10 km (6 miles) across slammed into the Yucatan:

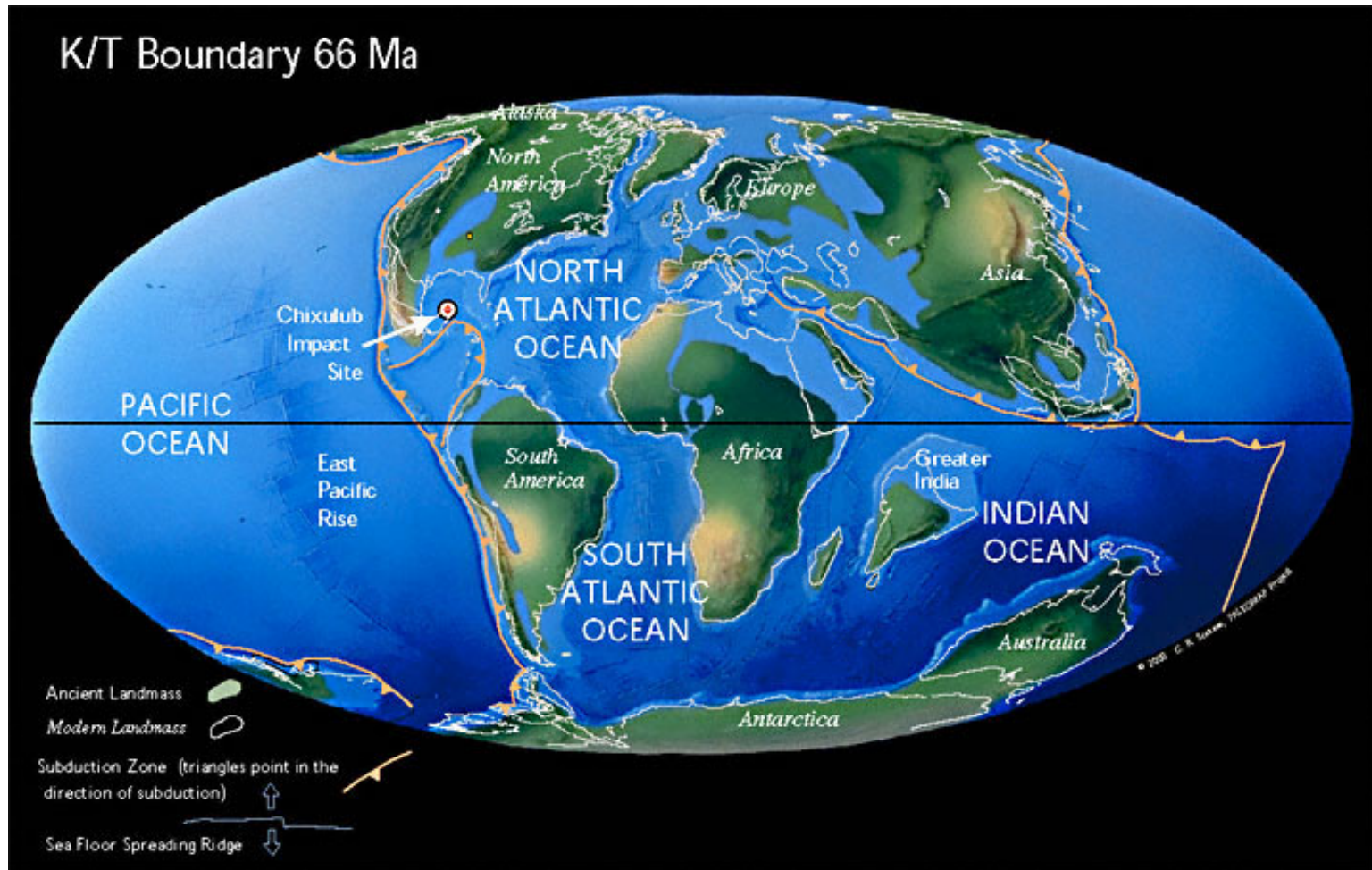


Plate tectonic maps by C. R. Scotese, PALEOMAP Project, [www.scotese.com](http://www.scotese.com)

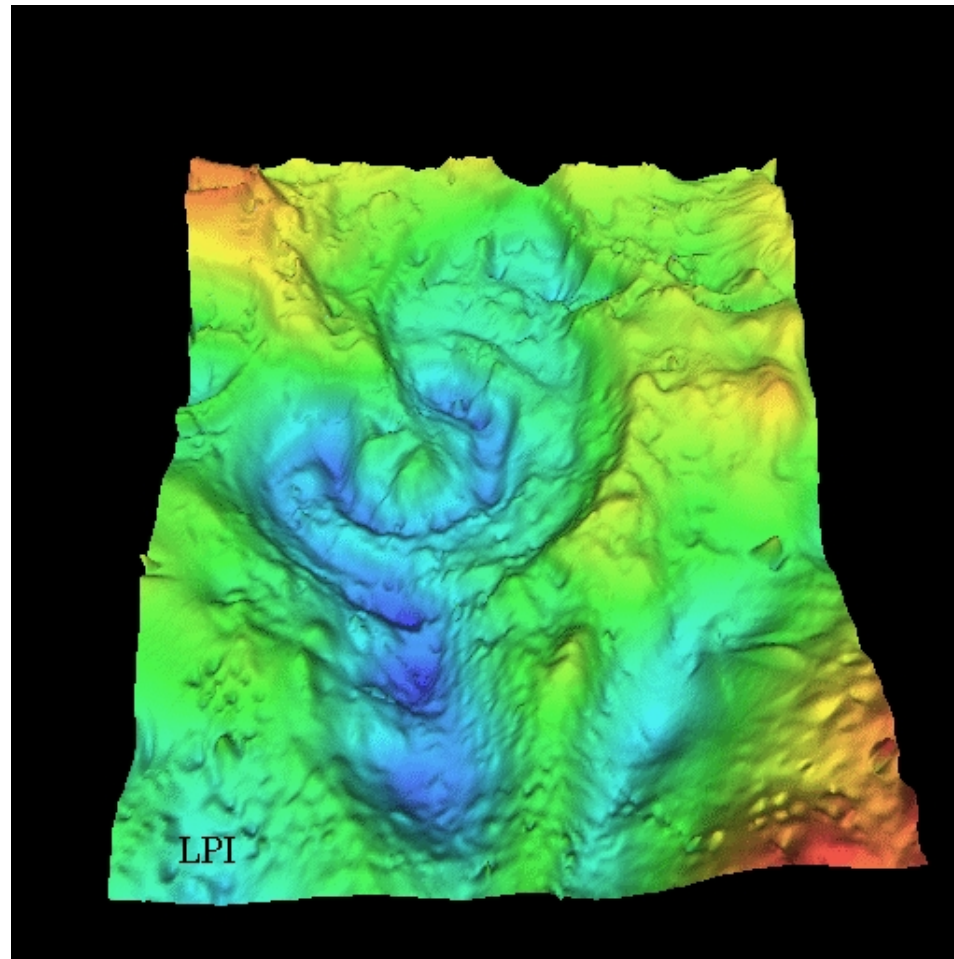
Millions of tons of rock were thrown into the atmosphere,  
with molten quartz setting wildfires around the globe:



NASA



It became too dark for plants to grow, and  
the dinosaurs died.



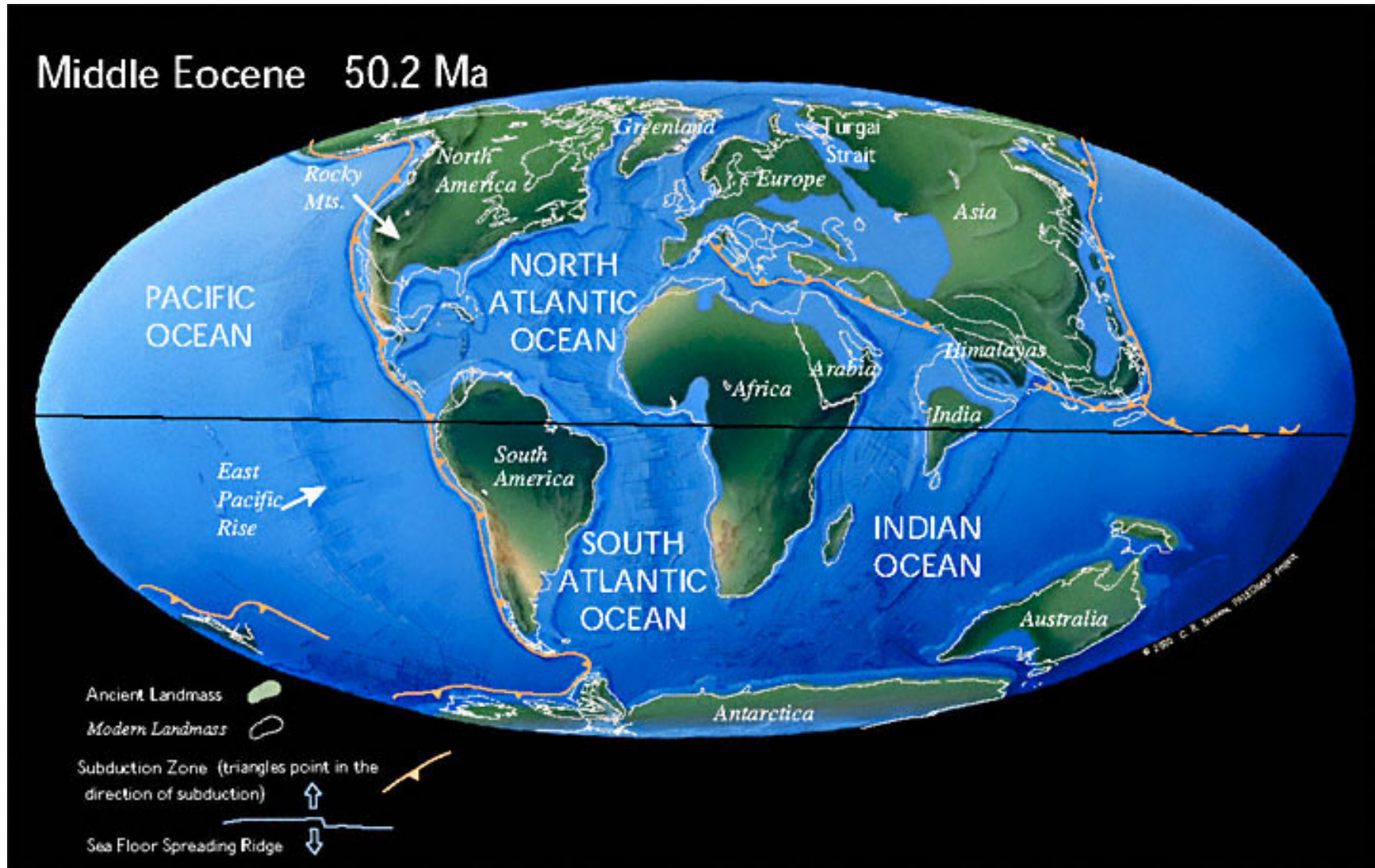
Chicxulub crater - V. L. Sharpton, LPI

Afterwards, the biggest predators were 8-foot-tall  
'terror cranes':

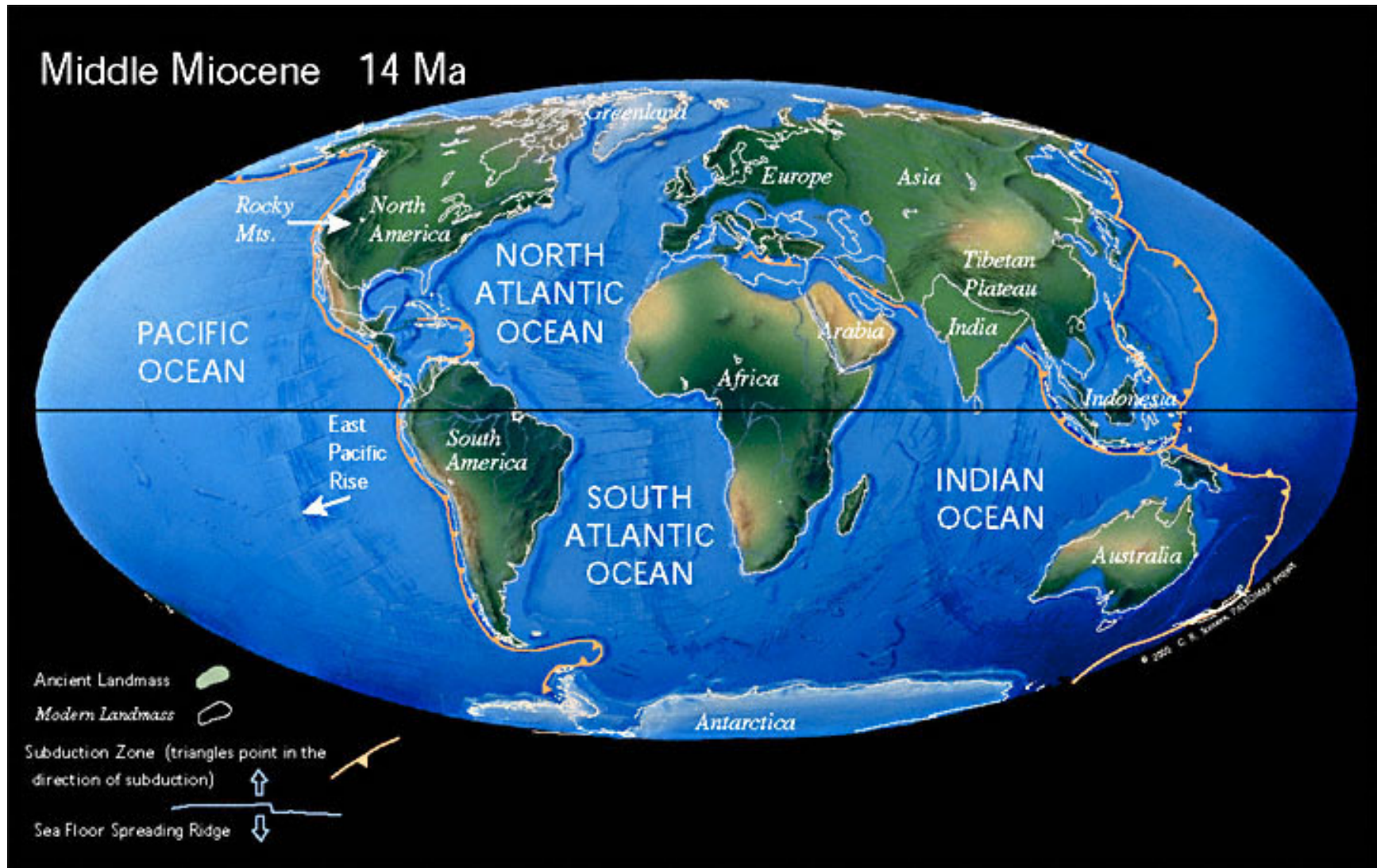


John Sibbick

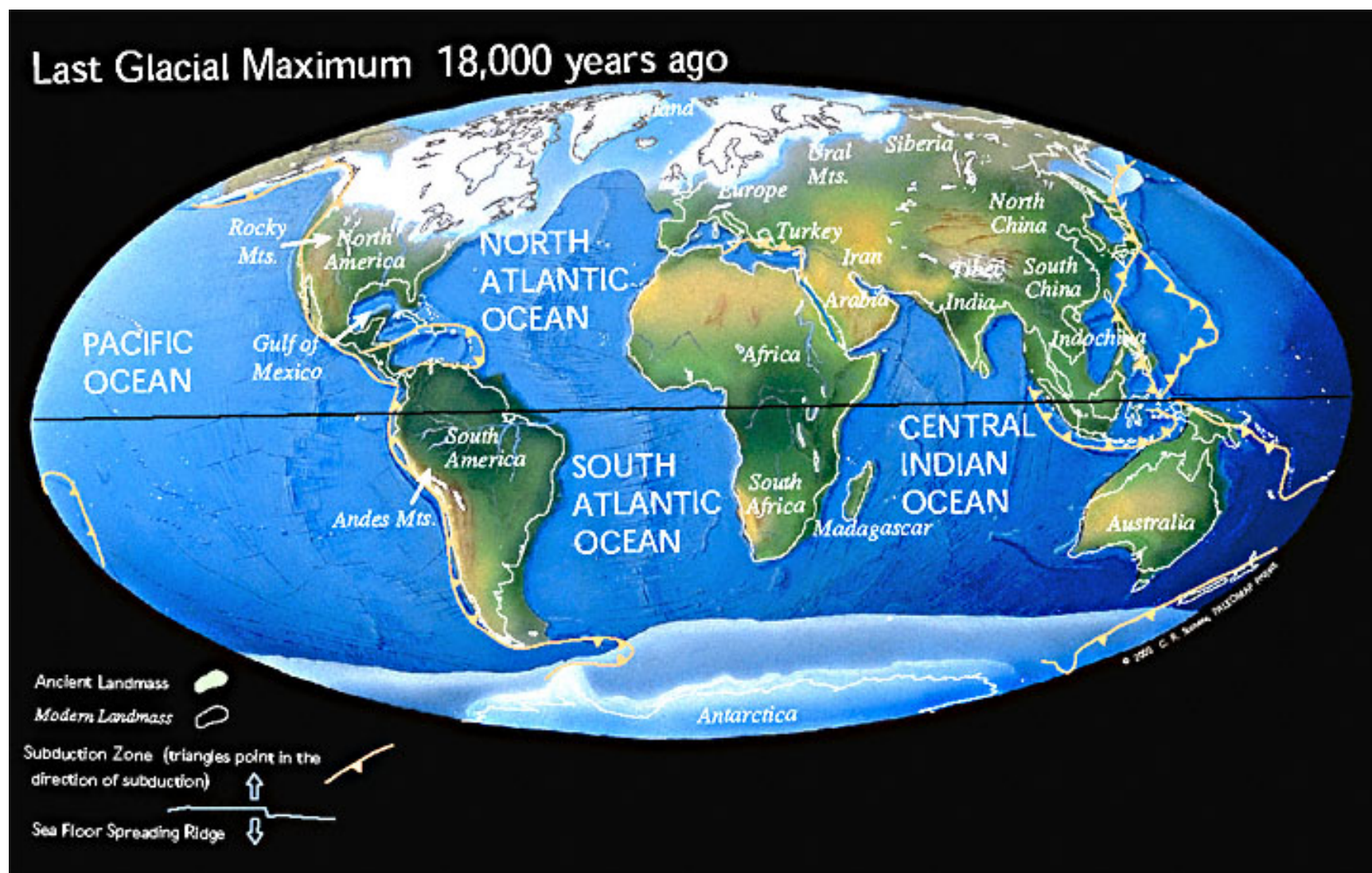
After 15 million years of warming, Antarctica separated from other land, and the Earth cooled:



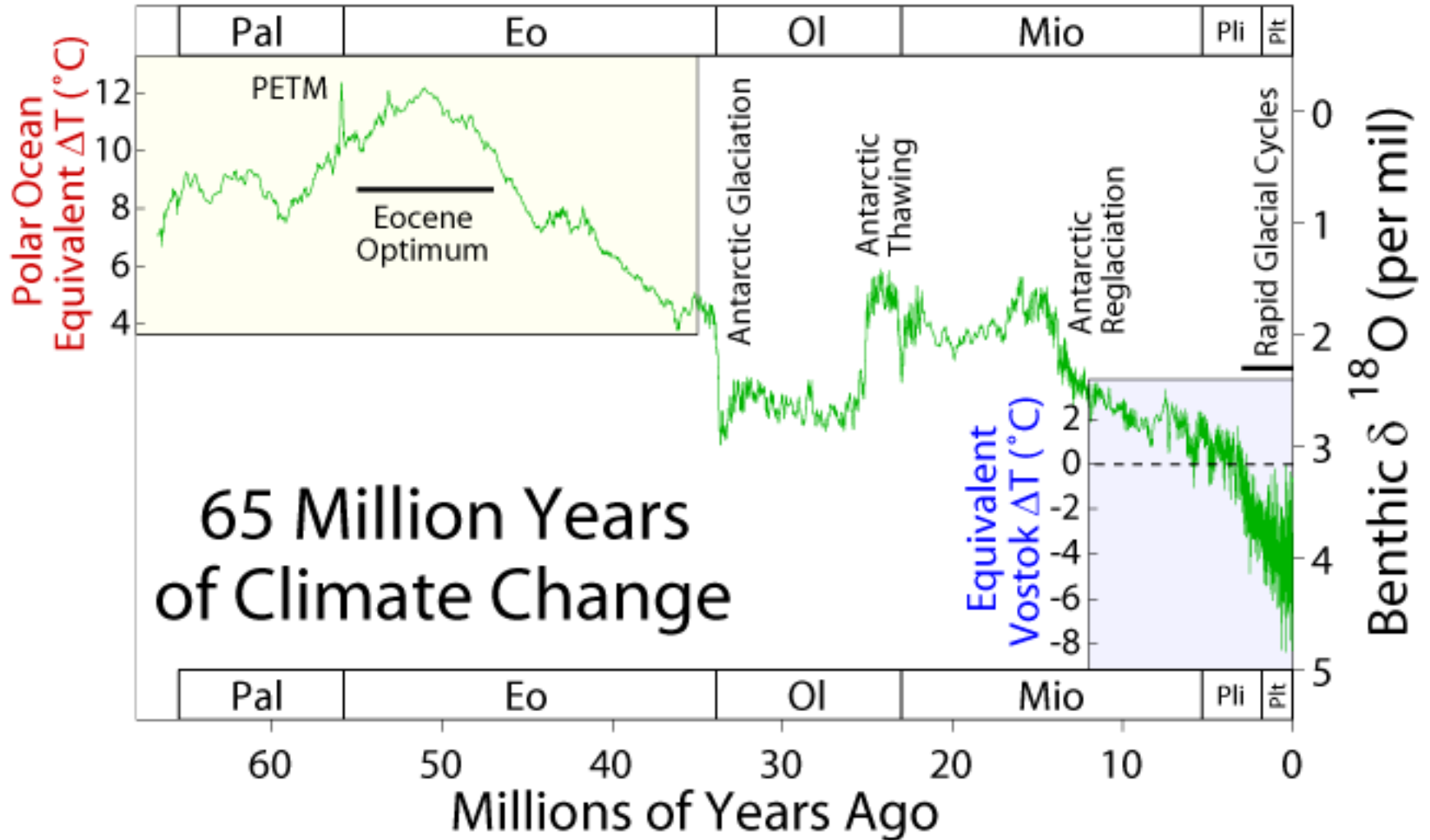
# Eventually Antarctica froze over:



and serious Ice Ages began:

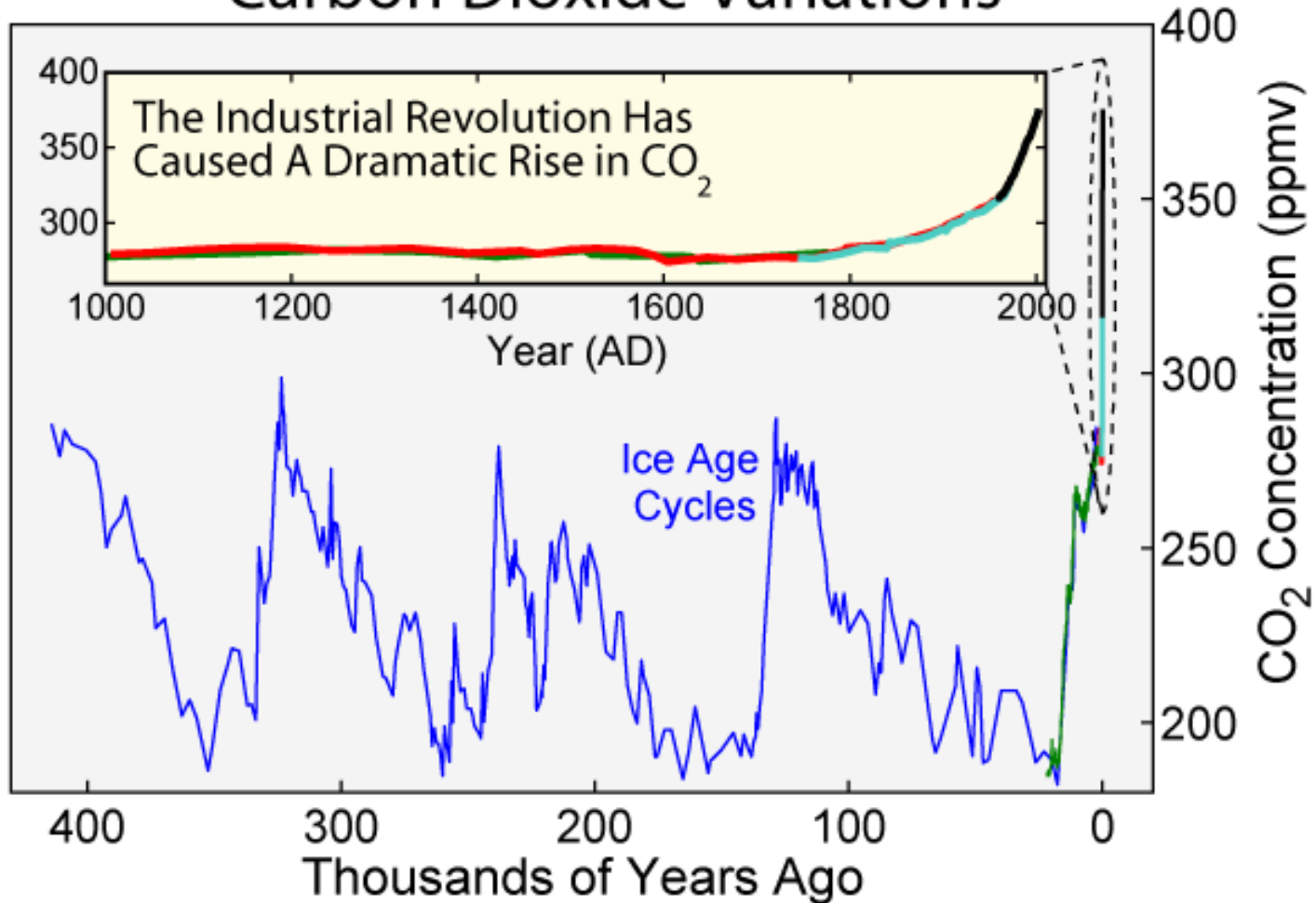


Now it's cold. What's wrong with a little warming?

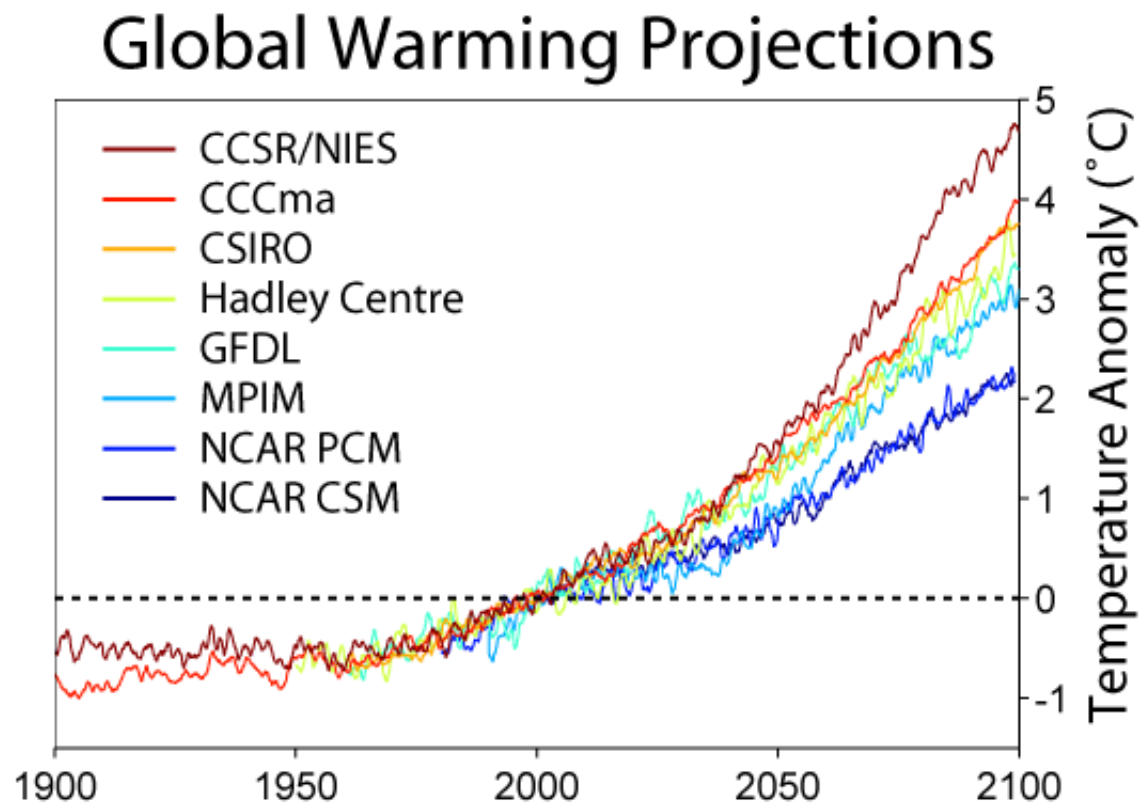


The problem is: *it's happening too fast!*

## Carbon Dioxide Variations



Species have been migrating north at 6 kilometers per decade since 1950. *They can't keep up:* since 1975, climate zones have been moving north at 4 kilometers per *year!*



Global Warming Art



We may be entering a new geological era: the *Anthropocene*.

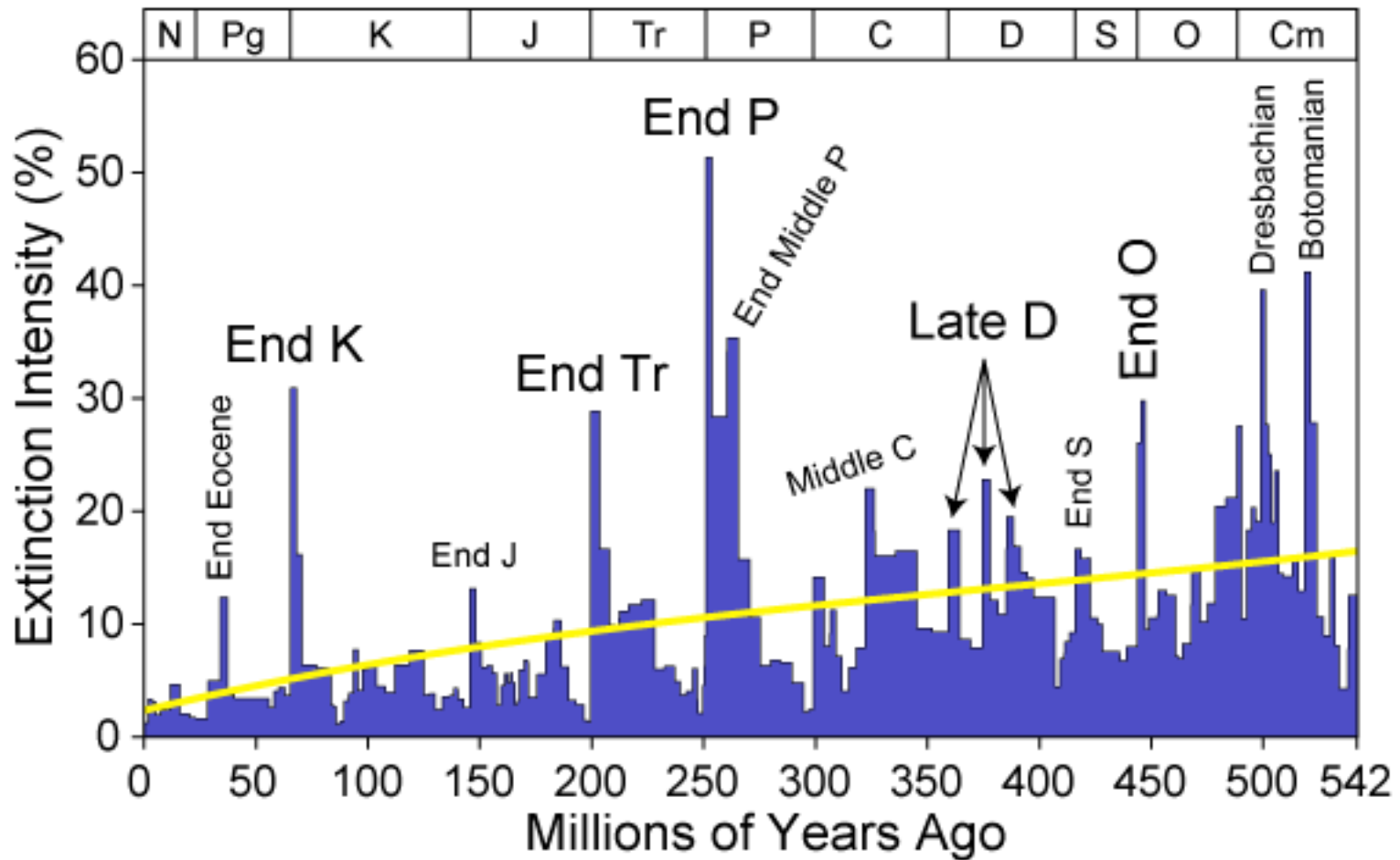
We just passed the temperature record set 120,000 years ago, before the last Ice Age.

Just 1°C more, and the Earth will be hottest it's been in 1.35 million years – when the Ice Ages began. We can expect this by 2050. By then, we may see the death of 15-37% of all species.

For comparable situations, we must zoom out more...

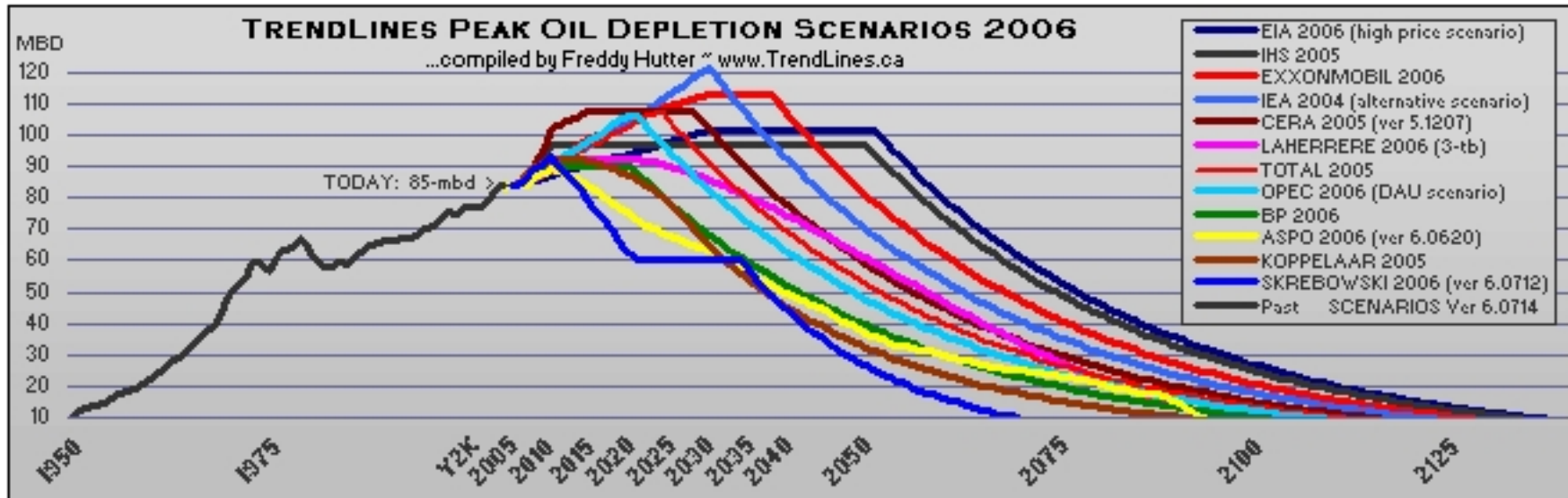
... to the Mass Extinction Events.

# Marine Genus Biodiversity: Extinction Intensity



Robert A. Rohde, available under GNU Free Documentation License

‘Luckily’, we’ll run out of oil in about a century:

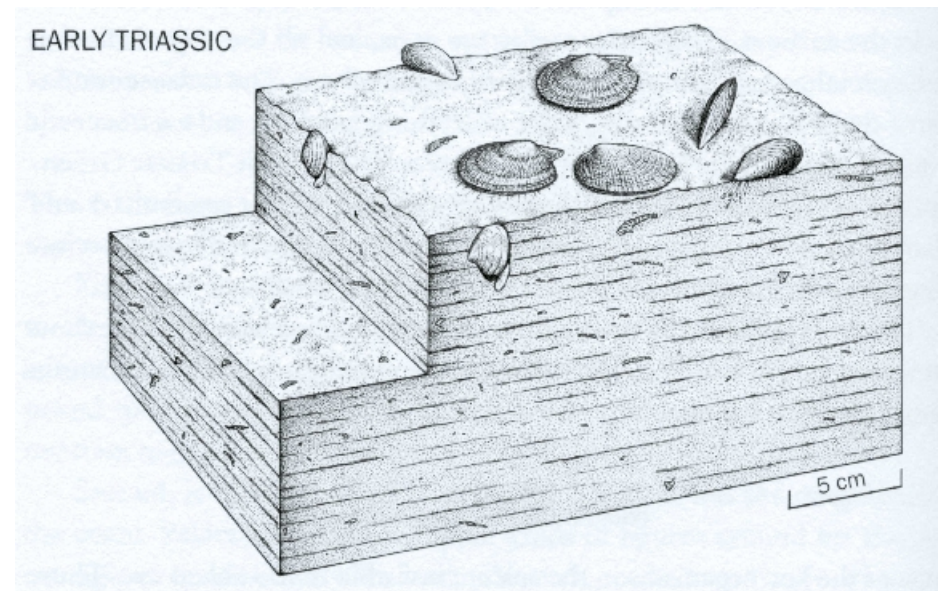
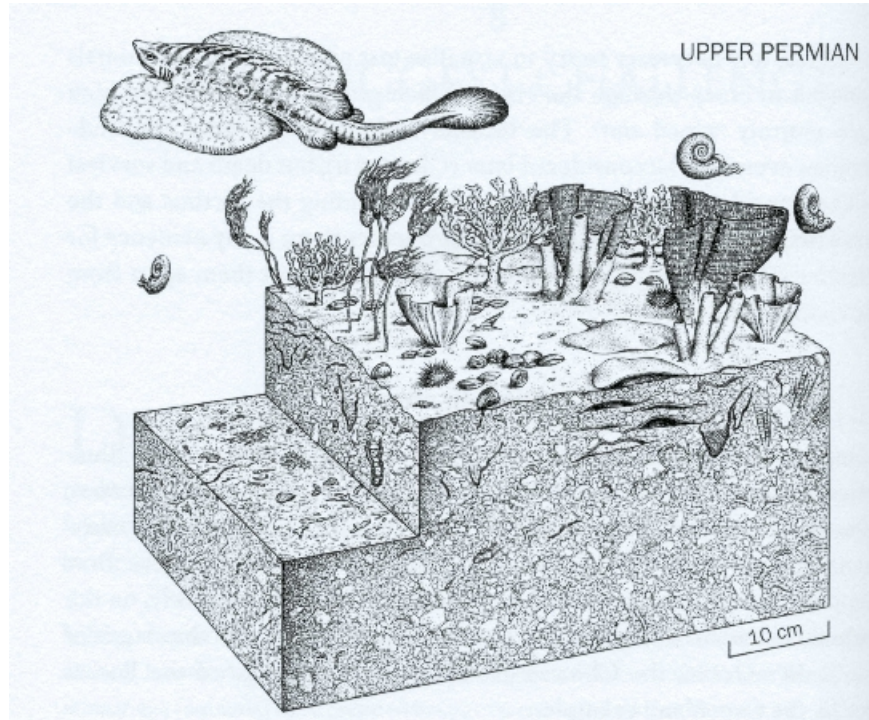


But, there's much more left to burn:

- Oil: 3 trillion barrels
- Natural gas: 1.1 trillion barrels
  - Coal: 4.5 trillion barrels
  - Tar sands: 4.3 trillion barrels
- Methane hydrates: 72,000 trillion barrels

Can we resist burning it all?

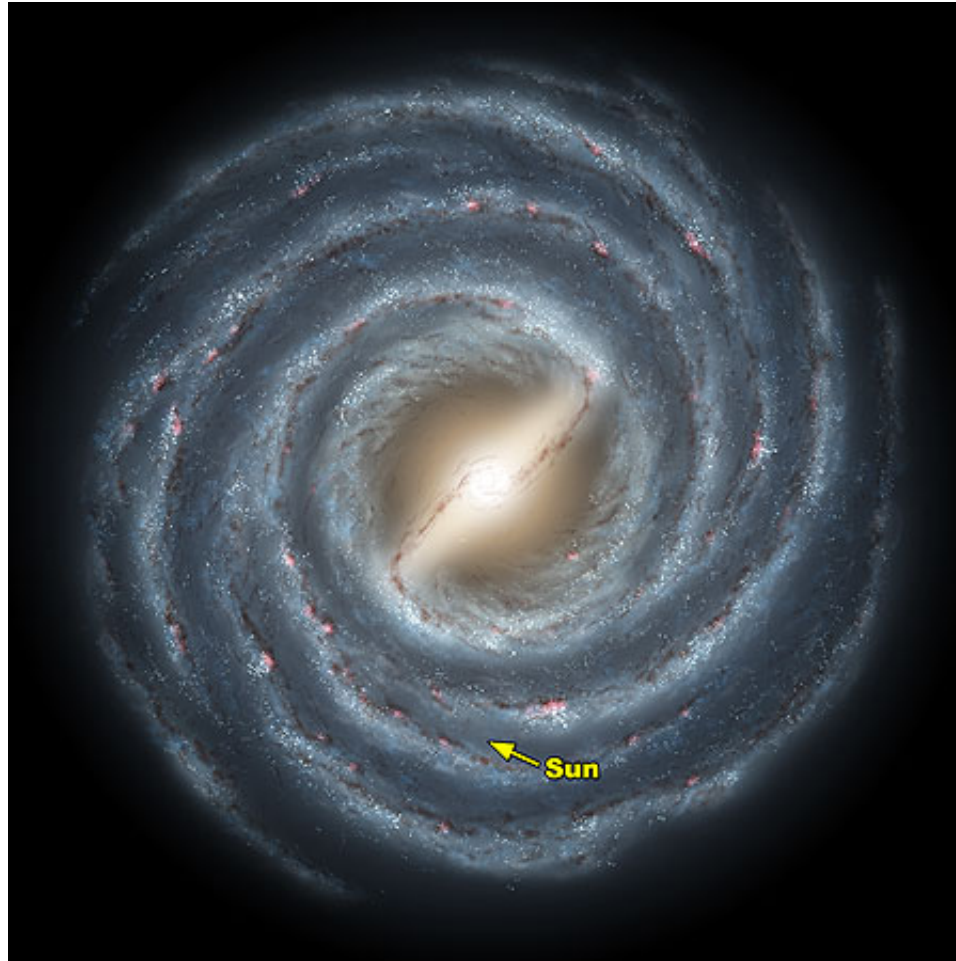
In the long run, everything is okay.  
A Mass Extinction Event is a sad thing...



Michael Benton - *When Life Nearly Died*

...but life has a way of bouncing back, new and strange.

We're unlikely to kill off life on Earth.  
Even if we do, there are 100 billion stars in our Galaxy:



NASA

and 10 billion galaxies in the observable Universe:



NASA

for a total of roughly

$10^{21} = 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000$  stars.

So, if we screw up, it's no big deal... except for us!



Christoph Hoffman

Can we 'zoom out' in time?