# ZOOMING OUT IN TIME



NASA

John Baez Seminars About Long-Term Thinking October 13, 02006

#### All around we see hastening change:



Robert Fogel - The Escape from Hunger and Premature Death, 1700-2100

So far it relies on *burning carbon:* 



Global Warming Art



Global Warming Art

So, the greenhouse effect is kicking in:



Global Warming Art

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:



Union of Concerned Scientists





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:



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:



Global Warming Art

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

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



Donald E. Davis, 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?



Global Warming Art

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



Global Warming Art

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 Projections**

**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.



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?

Many scientific observations point to the conclusion that the Earth is undergoing a period of relatively rapid change on timescales of decades to centuries, when compared to historical rates of tikely a complex interplay of several natural and human-related forces.

Notes by Philip Cooney, then chief of staff of the White House Council on Environmental Quality – now working for Exxon

# 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:



# and 10 billion galaxies in the observable Universe:



## 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?