# FLORIDA CLIMATE CHANGE

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## CLIMATE CHANGE NOT GLOBAL WARMING!!!!!

USE OF PROPER TERMS
WILL DEFUSE POLITICAL
ARGUMENTS

# GAUGING PUBLIC OPINION

#### Gainesville Sun 12 Oct. 2005

#### YESTERDAY'S RESPONSE

How concerned are you with global warming?

It is not a real problem: 195 It is an inconvenience: 9 Eventually it will be a big problem: 125 It is a factor in hurricanes and other problems now:

#### **YESTERDAY'S RESPONSE**

What are your thoughts on global warming?

- 1. It's a serious threat: 352
- I'm skeptical of its existence:
   205
- 3. It exists, but its out of our control: 141
- 4. It exists, but we're taking care of it: 13
- 5. It's a myth; 92

Results are strictly surveys of those who choose to participate and are not valid statistical samples.

#### YESTERDAY'S RESPONSE

What's providence on global warning?

It's a bunch of hype: 80 It could be a real thing, but it's too early to tell: 36 Yeah, there's global warming but it's part of a natural process: 228 Global warming is happening and it's time to act: 337 What's global warming?: 12

Results are strictly surveys of those who choose to participate and are not valid statistical samples.

#### 21 January 2007

#### YESTERDAY'S RESPONSE

Which of the following best describes your view on global warming?

A serious problem that needs to be addressed: 242 A serious problem finally being addressed: 56 Possibly a problem, but we've got some time: 24 Maybe a little problem: 9 There is inconclusive evidence that it's even happening: 173

Results are strictly surveys of those who choose to participate and are not valid statistical samples.

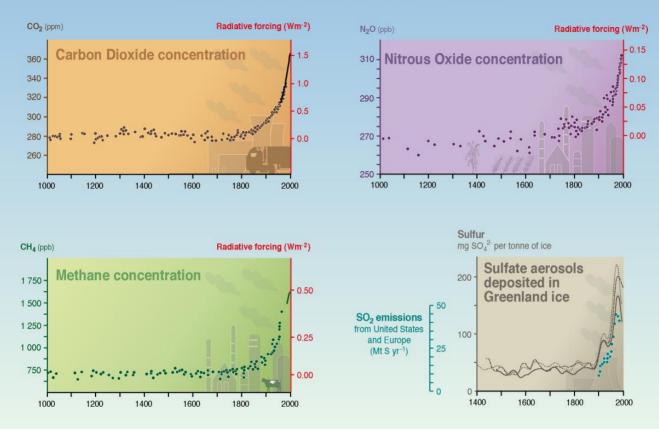
### SCALES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- Annual
- Decadal
- ◆ Long Term Cycles
- Human Induced

# GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

#### WHO'S WARMING **有 持 臣** GLOBE? **EASILY** hose opposed to the Kyoto Agreement on Global Warming ask why the United States and other industrialized countries should face more restrictions on producing greenhouse gases than the Third World. Here's why. This graph shows annual 6 per capita emissions of rerbon dioxide by country. The top fifth of the world's 145. largest countries account for 63 percent of global EO2 emissions; the lowest fifth for 2 percent. Sweden's standard of living is as high as ours, but the average Swede's CO2 production is 1.5 tons per year and dropping, while the average American's is more than 5 tons per year—and rising. For more, see Profiles In Carbon: An Update on Population, Consumption, and Carbon Dioxide Emissions by Population Action International, (202) 659-1238; www.populationaction.org. Contraction of the Contraction o 25.00 3

#### Indicators of the human influence on the atmosphere during the Industrial era



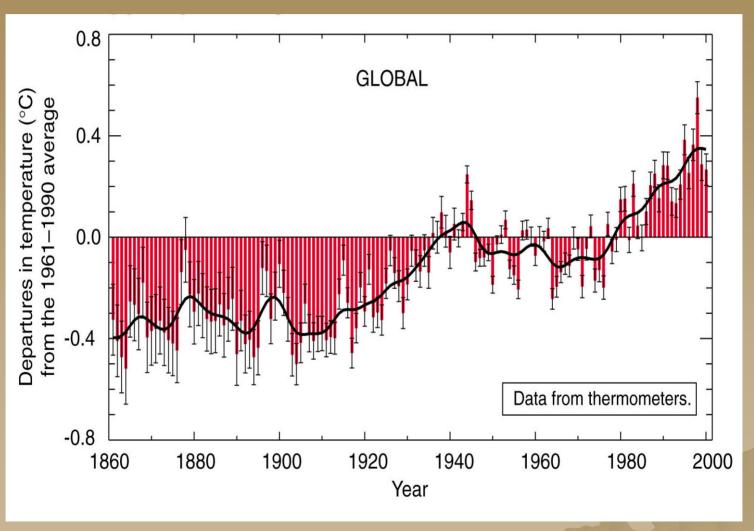
SYR - FIGURE 2-1 WG1 FIGURE SPM-2



## Climate Change Is Not Monotonic nor Unidirectional



## Climate Change Is Not Unidirectional



## 2007 forecast to be hottest year yet

■ Forecasters point to El Nino and global warming.

The Associated Press.

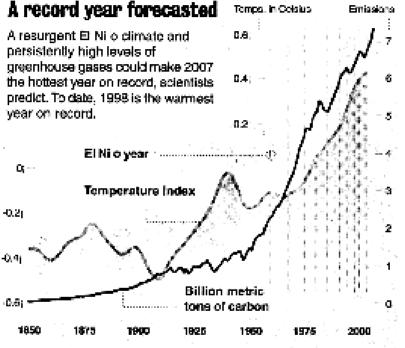
LONDON — A resurgent El Nino and persistently high levels of greenhouse gases are likely to make 2007 the world's hottest year ever recorded, British climate scientists said Thursday.

Britain's Meteorological Office said there was a 60 percent probability that 2007 would break the record set by 1998, which was 1.20 degrees over the long-term average.

"This new information represents another warning that climate change is happening amund the world," the office said.

The reason for the forecast is mostly due to El Nino, a cyclical warming trend now underway in the Pacific Ocean. The event occurs irregularly — the last one happened in 2002 — and typically leads to increased temperatures worldwide.

While this year's El Nino is not as strong as it was in 1997



SOURCES: University of East Anglia; National Meteomogical Programme (UK); Markinal Covernit and Atmospheric Administration; Oak Ridge National Laboratory

and 1998, its combination with the steady increase of temperatures due to global warming from human activity may be enough to break the Earth's temperature record, said Phil Jones, the director of the Climatic Research unit at the University of East Anglia.

"Because of the warming due to greenhouse gases, even a moderate warming event is enough to push the global temperatures over the top," he said.

"El Nino is an independent

variable," he said. "But the underlying trends in the warming of the Earth is almost certainly due to the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere."

El Nino can sometimes lead to milder weather, such as in the the northeastern United States or the Atlantic Ocean, which is likely to see fewer hurricanes this year. However, it can also increase the severity of weather-related disasters, such as typhoons in the Philippines or drought in southern Africa and Australia, a country that is already suffering through its longest dry spell on record.

Environmental groups said the report added weight to the movement to control greenhouse gases.

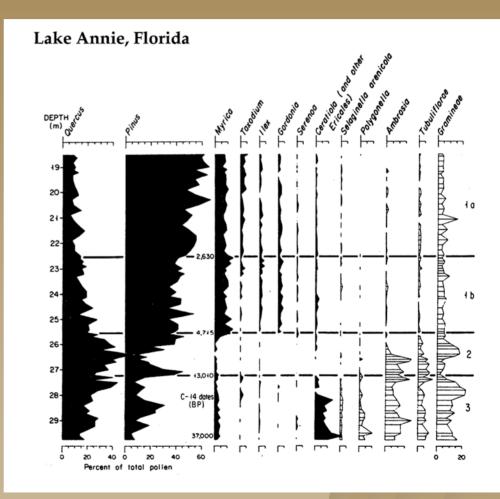
"The evidence that we're doing something very dangerous with the climate is now amassing," said Campaign against Climate Change coordinator Philip Thornhill.

"We need to put the energy and priority (into climate change) that is being put into a war effort." Thornhill said.

# LONG TERM CLIMATE CYCLES

## LONG TERM CLIMATE CYCLES

- OSCILLATES WET/DRY
- ◆ LAKE FILLING 5,000 YEARS AGO (NEWNANS LAKE)
- SEA LEVEL AFFECTS GROUNDWATER
- ◆ FLORIDA ECOSYSTEMS YOUNG



## Florida Has Rapid Climate Zone Transitions (<300 km)

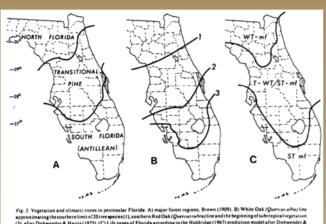


Fig. 3. Vegetation and climatic zones in peninsular Florida: A) major forest regions. Brown (1909). B) White Oak (Quervus offue) image approximating the southern Red Oak (Quervus rubse) line and the beginning obsterherical vegetation (D), after Dolvender & Harris (1975). (C) Life zones of Florida according to the Holdridge (1967) prediction model after Dolvender & Harris (1975). Zones include warm temperate most forest (WT-mf), the transition zone between warm temperate and subtropical moist forest (T-WT-3T-mf), and subtropical moist forest (ST-mf).



Geographic analogues are few

Southern Brazil

Uruguay

## Lake Thermal Regimes 1980

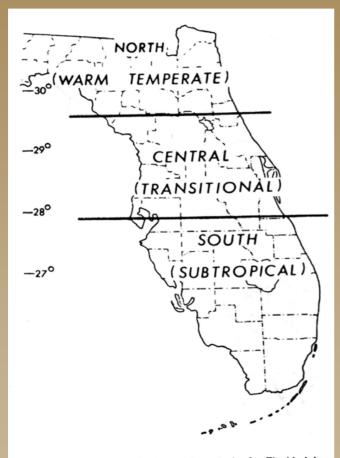


Fig. 4. Statistically defined zonal boundaries for Florida lakes based on monthly mean water column temperatures.

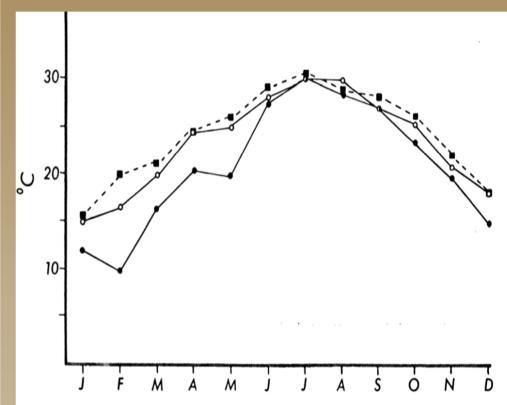
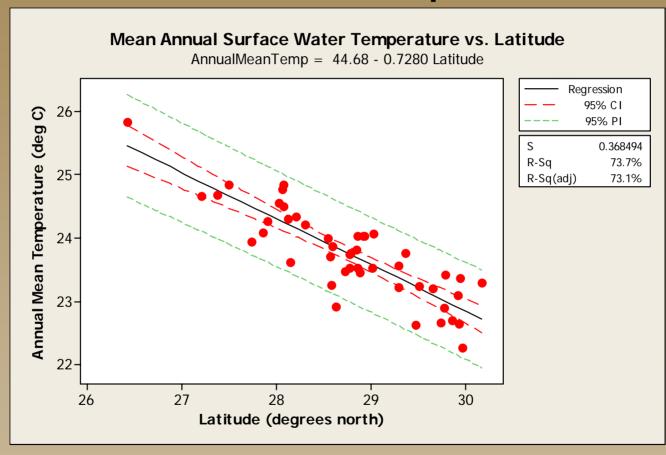


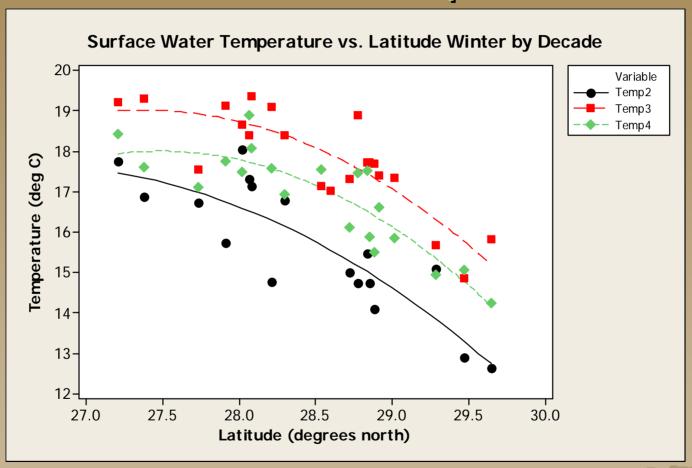
Fig. 3. Mean monthly water column temperatures for northern (closed circles), central (open circles), and southern (squares) Floridalake groups that were defined from hierarchical fusion of temperature data from 24 lakes (Figure 2).

# FLORIDA CLIMATE CHANGE DEDUCED FROM LAKE TEMPERATURES

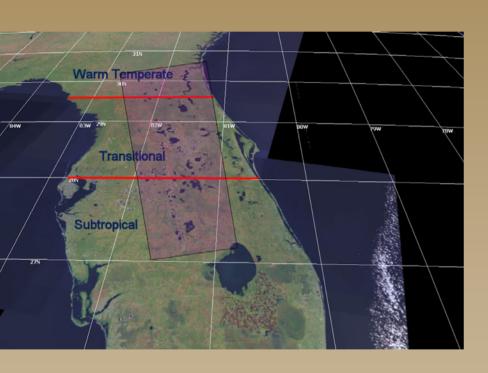
## Latitude-Temperature Relationships

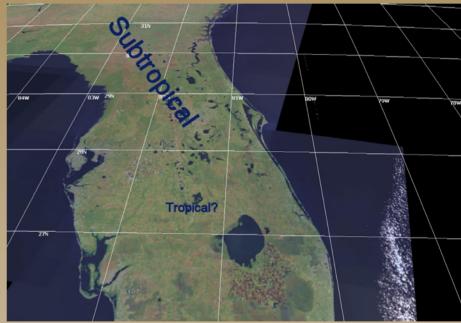


## Latitude-Temperature Relationships



## What If Climate Zones Shift North in Florida?????





#### PROBLEMS WITH MODELS

DIFFICULTY WITH FLORIDA
 BECAUSE OF DOMINANCE BY COAST

◆ TOO LARGE A SCALE TO PICK UP THE FINE ZONAL SHIFTS OF FLORIDA

## IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN FLORIDA

- Ecosystem Structure and Function
- Sea Level Rise
- Hurricane Frequency/Strength
- Hydrology
- Economic and Social

## IMPACTS TO ECOSYSTEM STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

- Exotic Species
  - 925 plants
  - 22 reptiles
  - -19(37) fish
  - 17 mammals
- Lake, Wetland, River, Estuary Management
  - Hydrilla, Water Hyacinth
  - Melaleuca, Brazilian Pepper
  - Lake Mixing Patterns
- Fire Frequency

## Fire Frequency



## PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS

- Sea Level
- Temperature Change
- Alteration of lake mixing patterns
- Hydrology
  - Minimum water levels
  - Floods
  - Domestic, Agricultural Water Supply
  - Navigation
  - Ground Water Recharge
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Sink Holes (LAKE FORMATION)

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

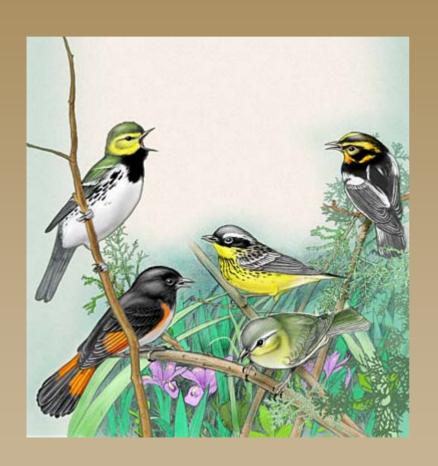
- Agriculture (Citrus, Vegetables)
- ◆ Tourism
- Insurance Rates

## Citrus Zone

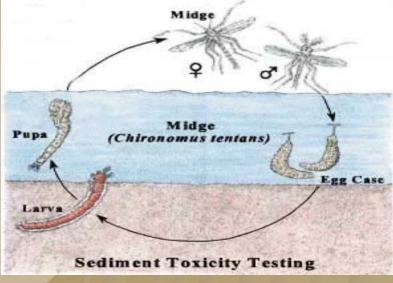


# Impacts on Ecosystem Structure and Function

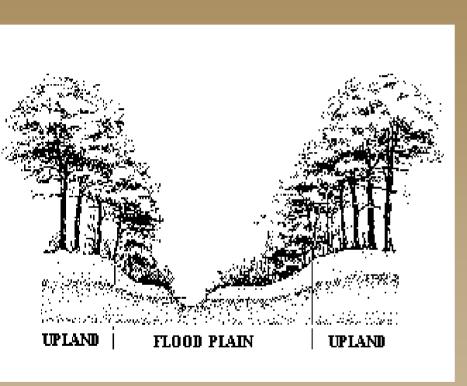
## Wetlands and Migratory Birds

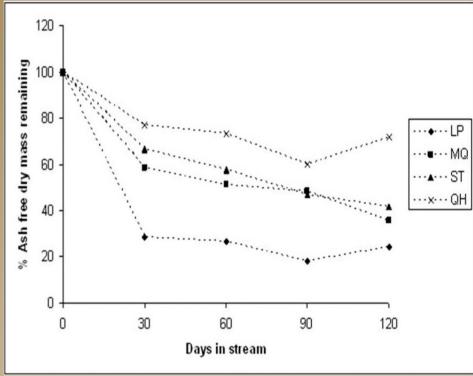






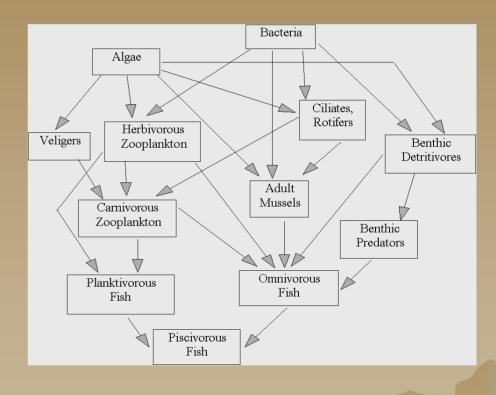
## Exotic Plants in Stream Riparian Zones



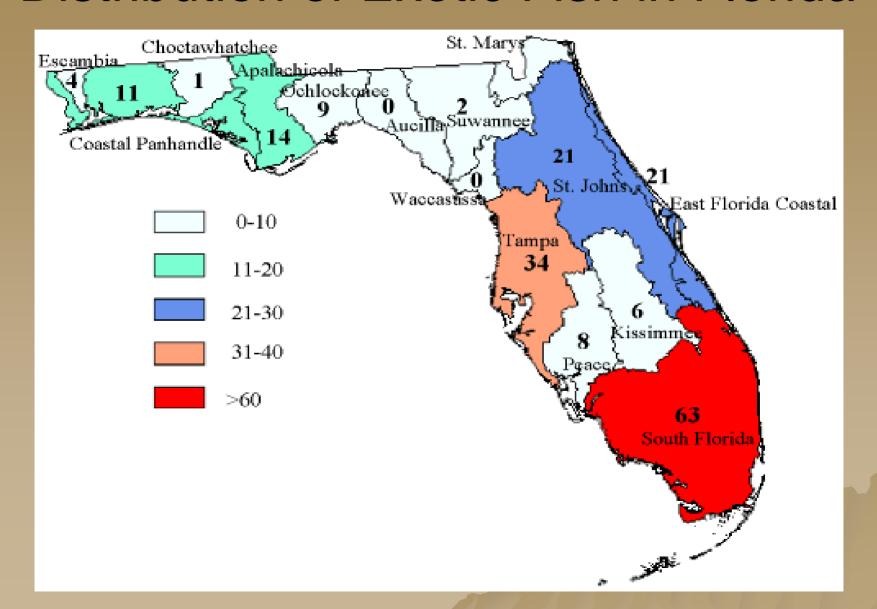


## Altered Lake Foodwebs



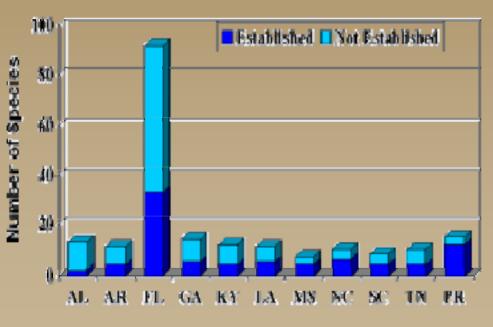


#### Distribution of Exotic Fish in Florida



### Exotic Freshwater Fish

#### **Exotic Fish Introductions**







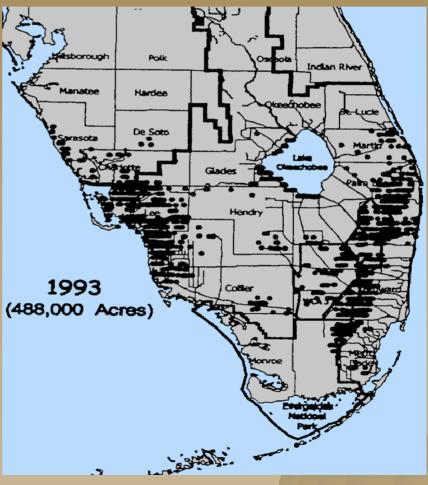
## Exotic Terrestrial Plants





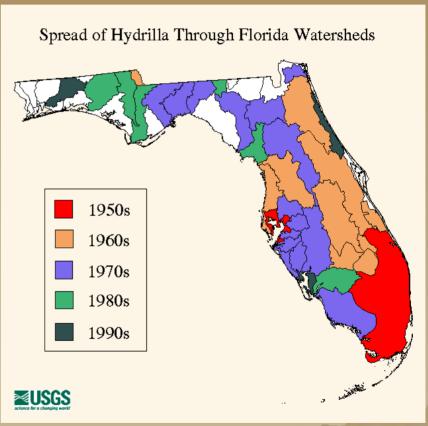
### Melaleuca



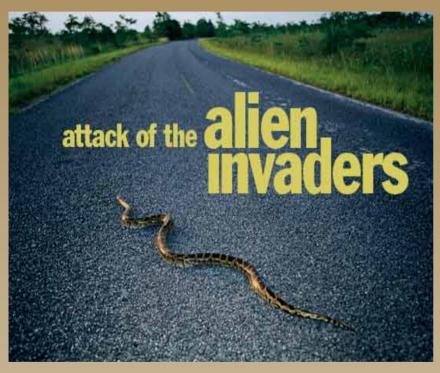


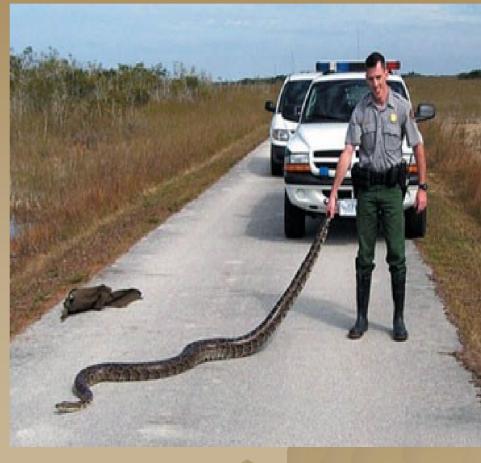
### Exotic Freshwater Macrophytes





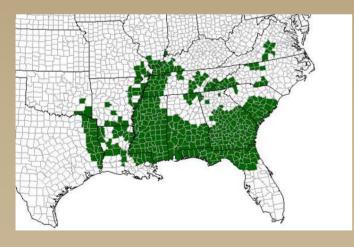
### Exotic Reptiles

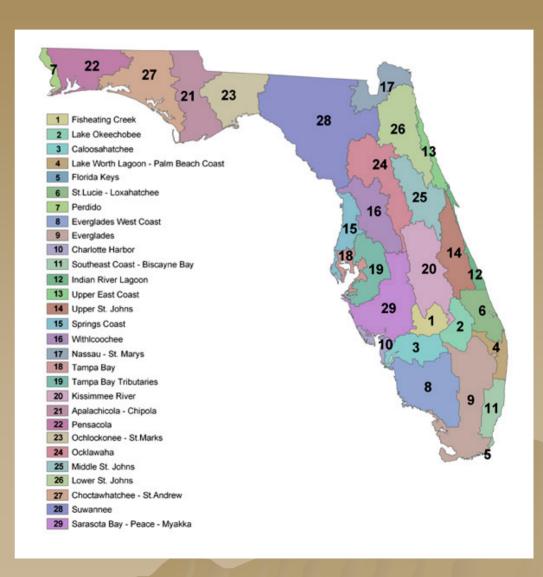




### Amphibian Loss and N-S Corridors







### Three Global Issues in Past Thirty Years

 Lake Eutrophication and Search for the Limiting Nutrient (N or P?)

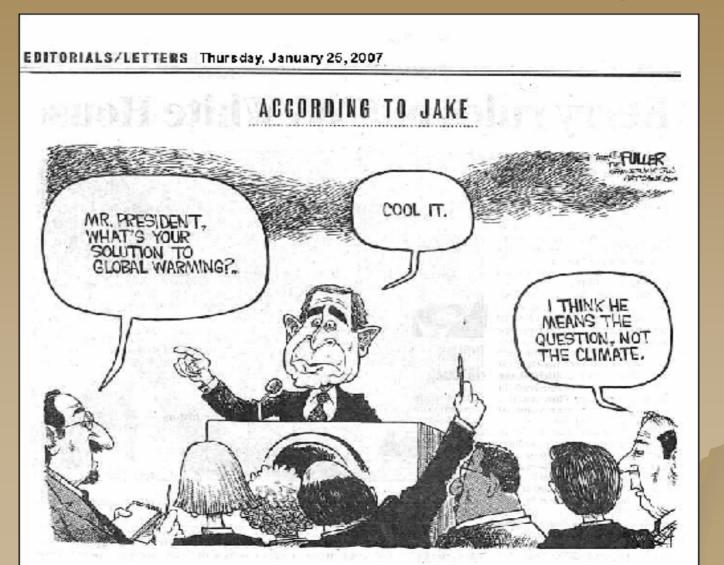
Acid Rain

Climate Change

### What Do They Have In Common?

- Battle Royale Among Scientists,
   Private Sector and Government
- Ground Swell of Grassroot Public Support Tipped the Scale to Resolution
- Time and Money Were Wasted in the Interim

## Government Responds to Environment Via Public Input



## Public Addresses An Issue When They See or Anticipate Personal Impact



## No Single Approach for Climate Change in Florida

Must Consider Responses of Each Climate Zone

# Are There Lag Times Between Action and Reaction

Do Responses to Increasing and Decreasing Human Imputs Differ?

## Analogs for Florida Climate Change Response

Southern Brazil-Uruguay

Central China

### Ecohydrology is Critical For Florida

- How Little Water Do Florida Ecosystems Require?
- When is the Water Needed?
- How Much Water is Needed?
- How Long Annually is the Water Needed?
- ◆ What Quality of Water is Needed?



#### YESTERDAY'S RESPONSE

What do you think of Flortda's warmer-there-wormal winter?

Love t: 317 Miss the chilt: 327 I like it, but I'm worried about global warning: 219

#### ACCORDING TO JAKE



