



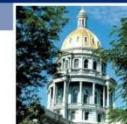
**Alliance**  
for Sustainable Colorado



# Climate Change

**Jeff Hohensee**  
Director of Strategic Partnerships

Advancing Sustainability Through Collaboration Among Nonprofits, Business, Government and Education



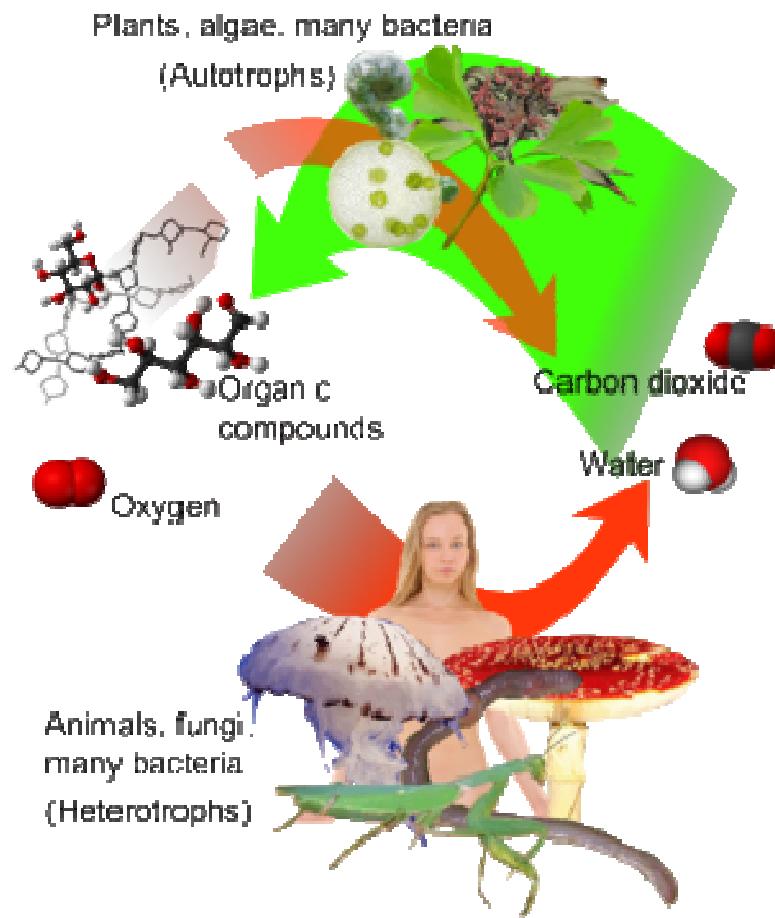
# Carbon

5mm  
1/4"



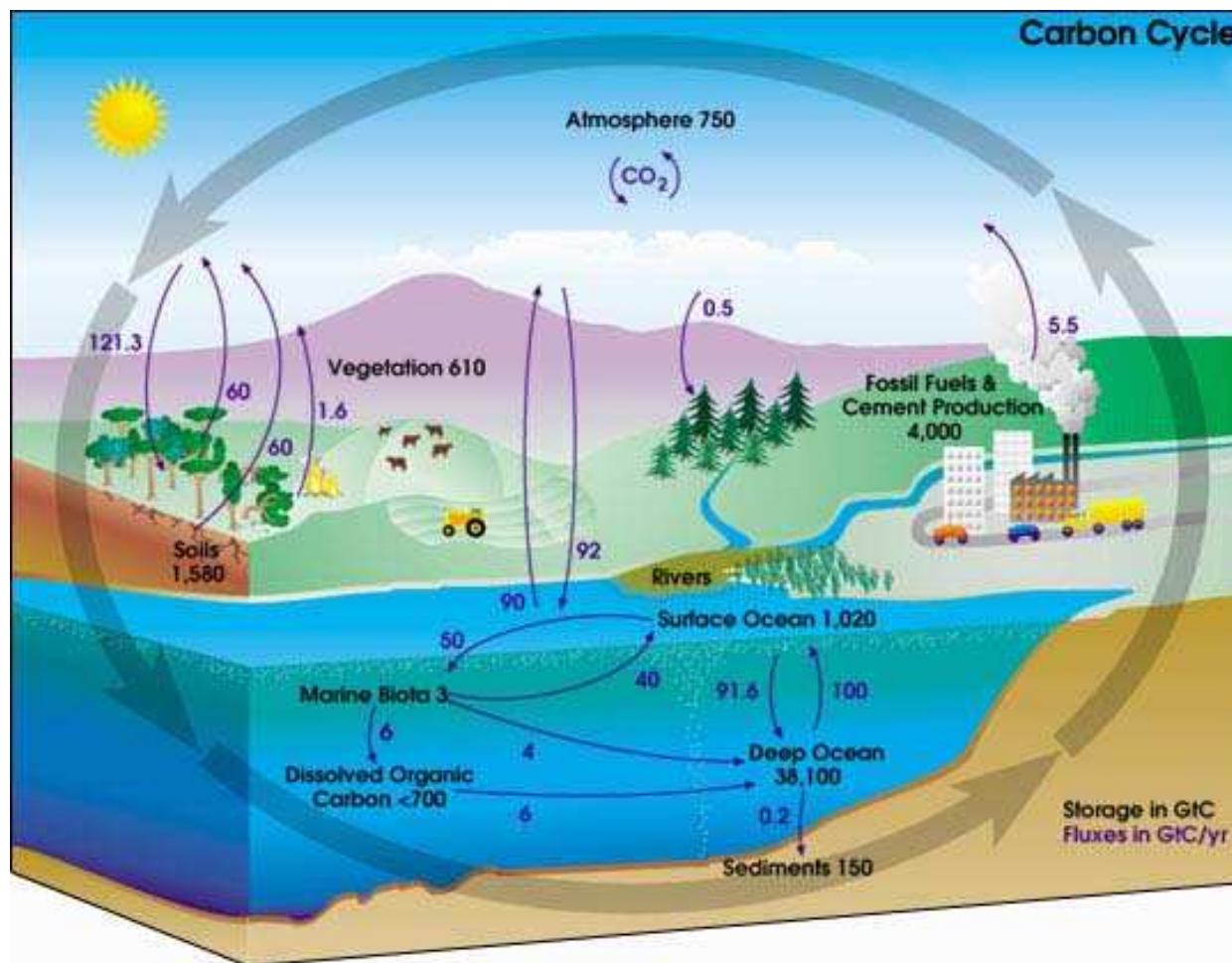


# Carbon is Common





# Long & Short Term Carbon Cycle





# Carbon “Green House Gases”

	Heat Trapping Ability
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	1
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	23
Nitrous Oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	296
Refrigerants (HCFC, etc.)	>2000

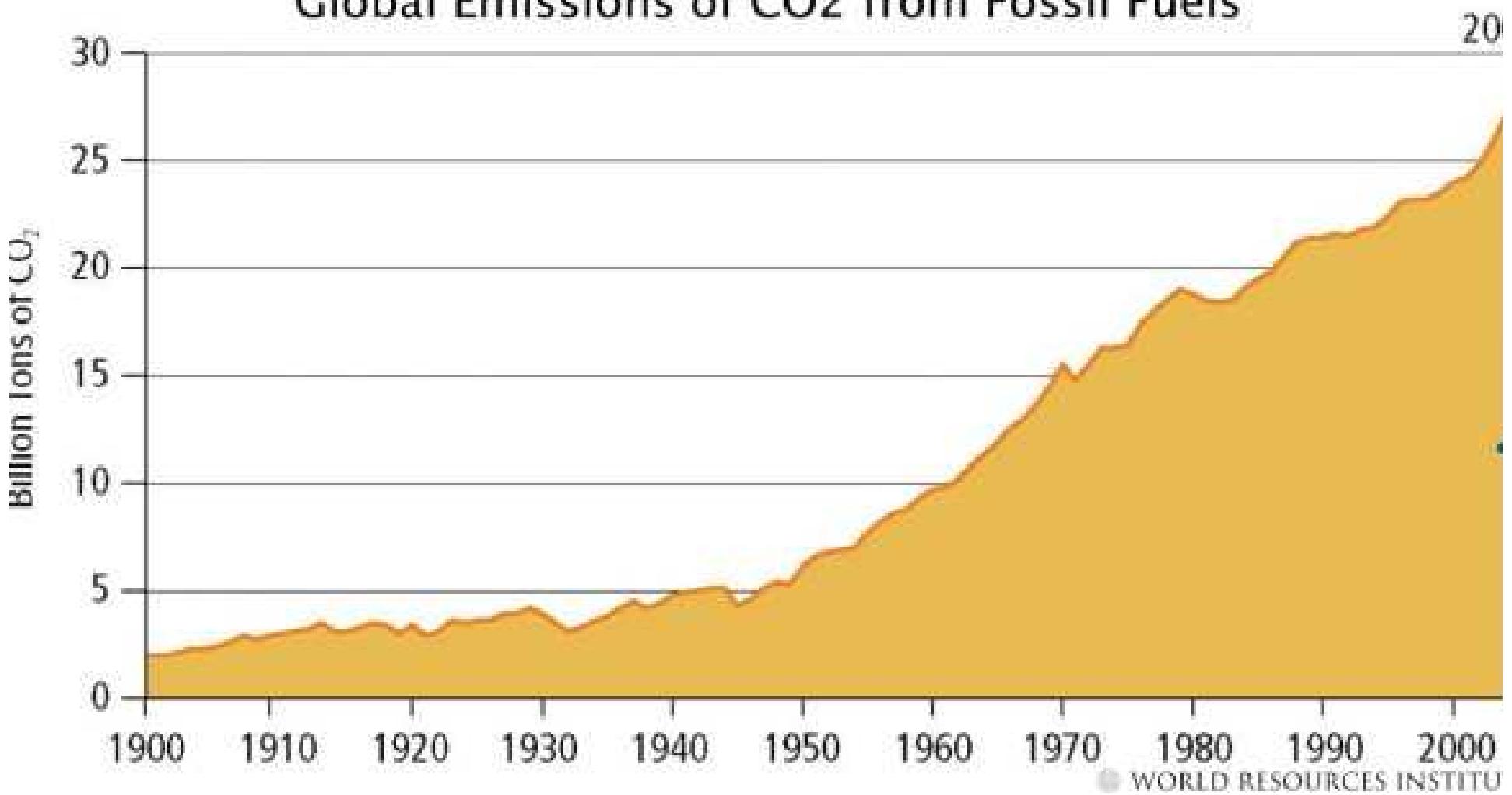


# Green House Effect



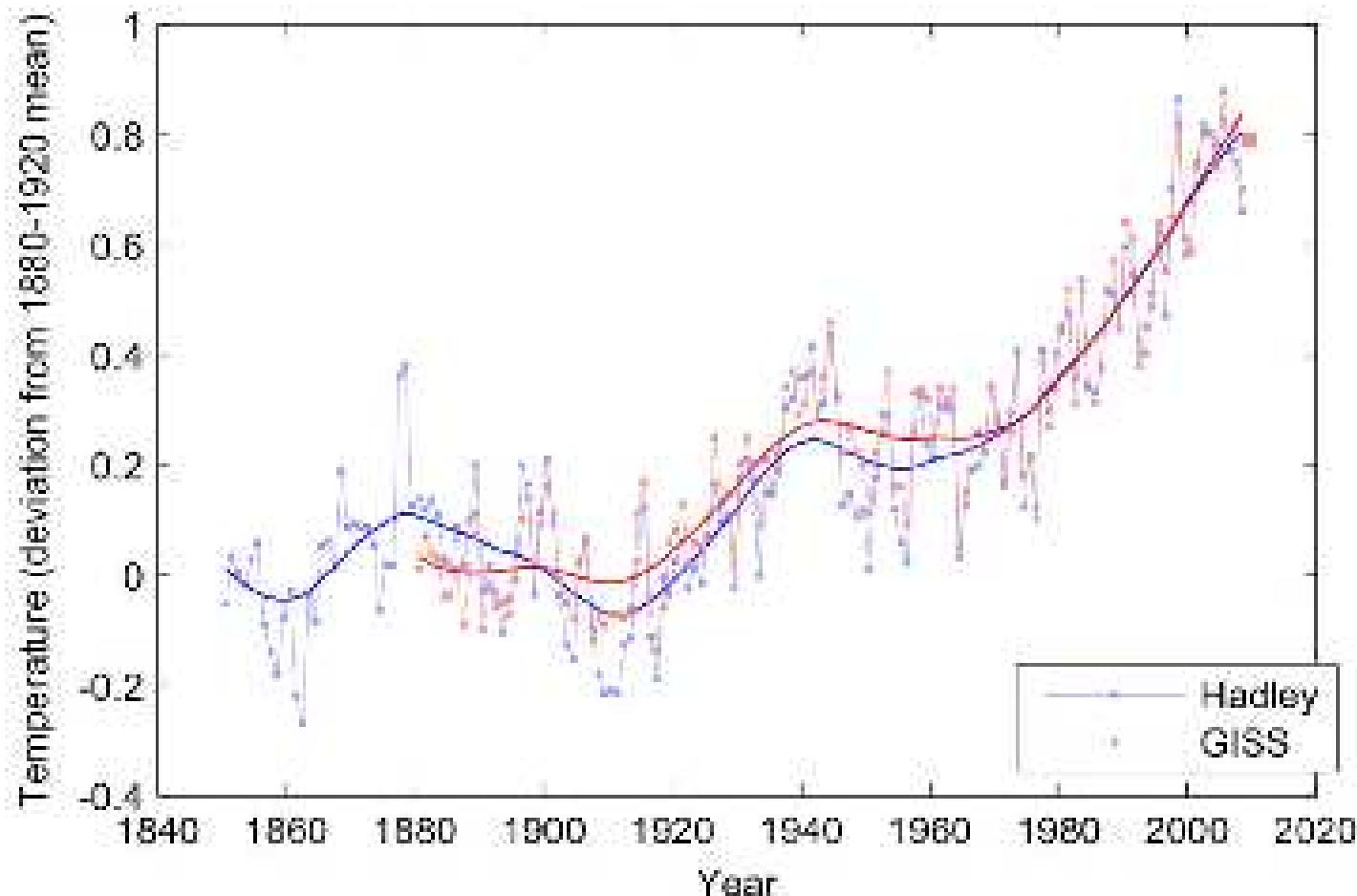


## Global Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from Fossil Fuels





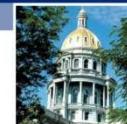
# Variation in Average Global Temperature



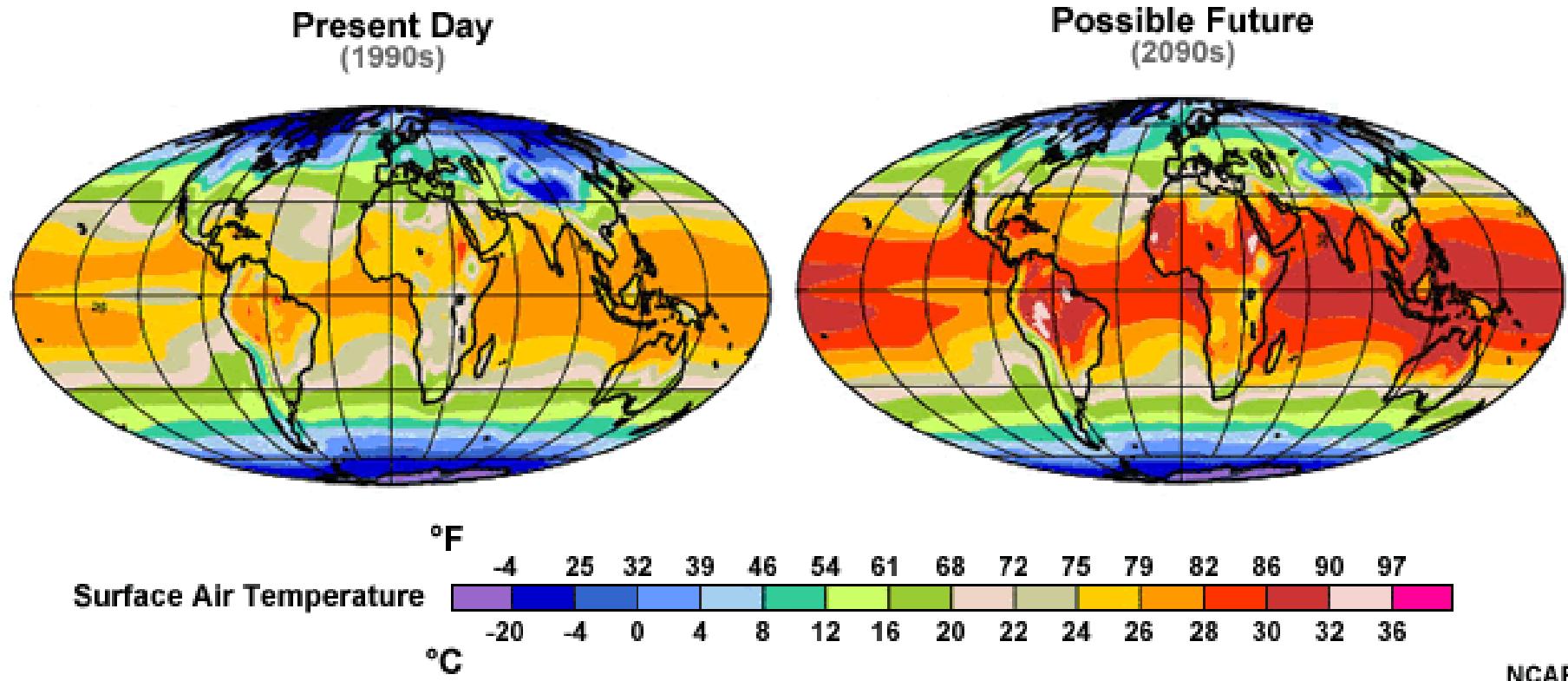


## The top ten hottest years on record have all been in the past 15 years

Year	Global	Land	Ocean
2010	0.659	1.0748	0.5027
2005	0.6523	1.0505	0.5007
1998	0.6325	0.9351	0.516
2003	0.6219	0.8859	0.5207
2002	0.613	0.9351	0.4902
2006	0.5978	0.9091	0.4792
2009	0.5957	0.8621	0.4953
2007	0.5914	1.0886	0.39
2004	0.5779	0.8132	0.4885
2012	0.5728	0.8968	0.4509



# Average temperatures are expected to rise 2-13°





## The Arctic is currently warming at twice the rate of the rest of the world

Between 1979 and 2007, the Arctic lost over 40% of its ice

1979

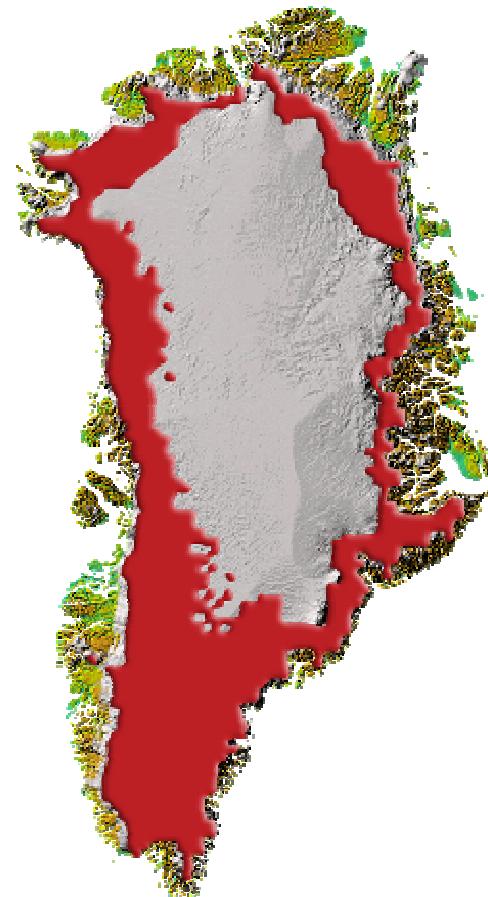
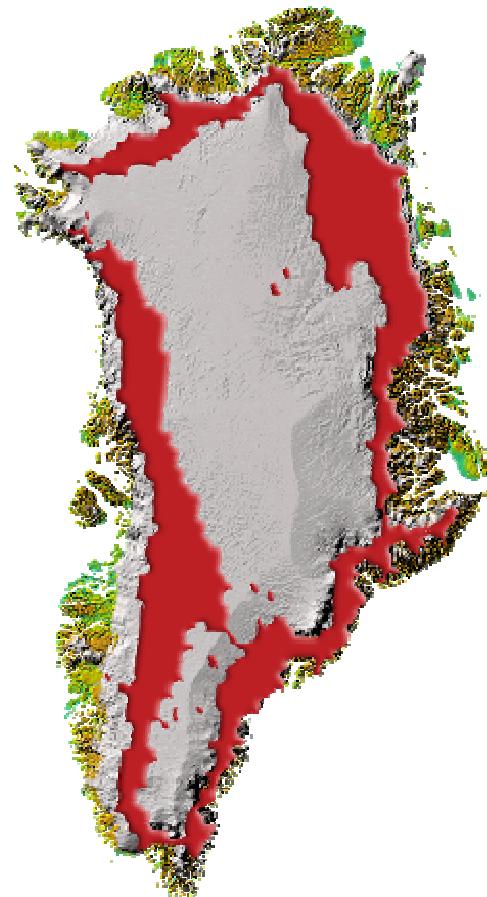
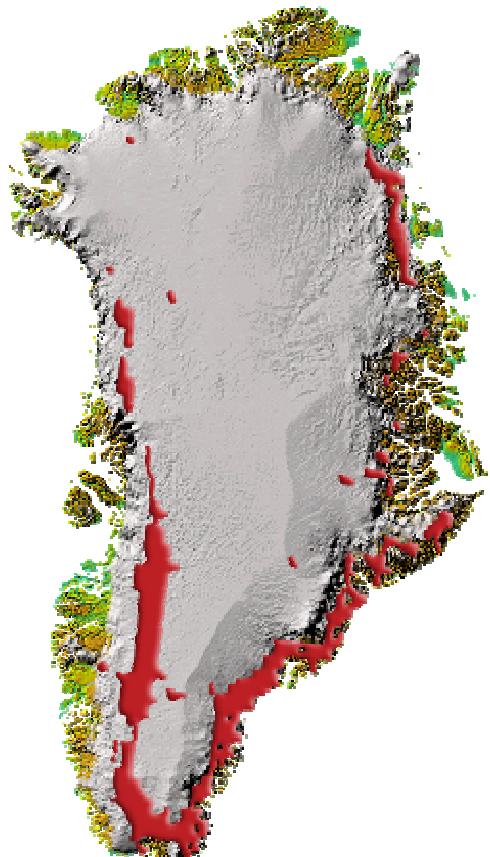


2007





# The Ice on Iceland is Melting



Source: © 2005 ACIA



Muir & Riggs Glacier 1941



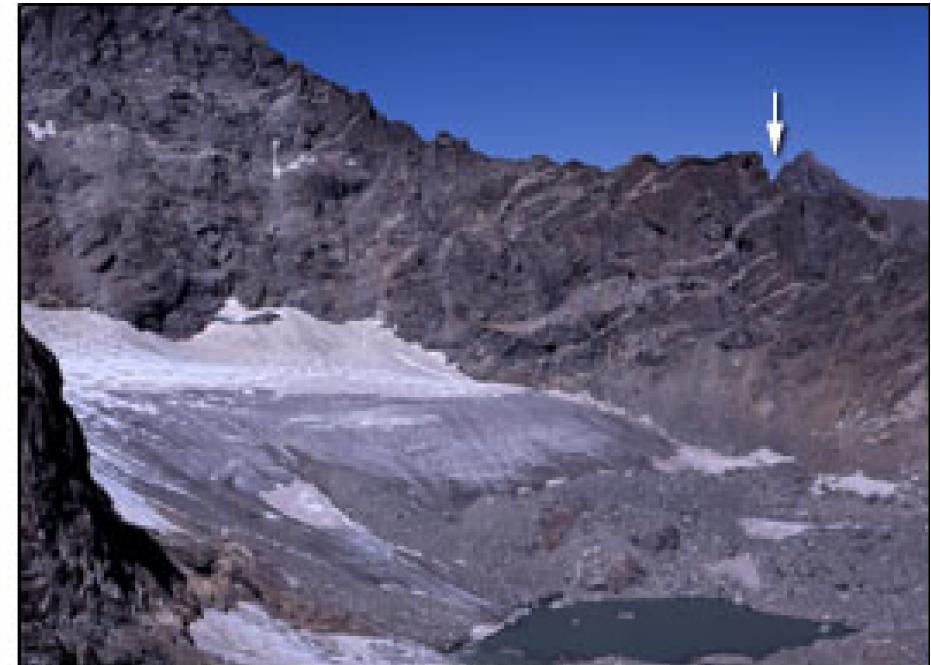
Muir & Riggs Glacier 2004



# Arapaho Glacier: 40% of Boulder's Water



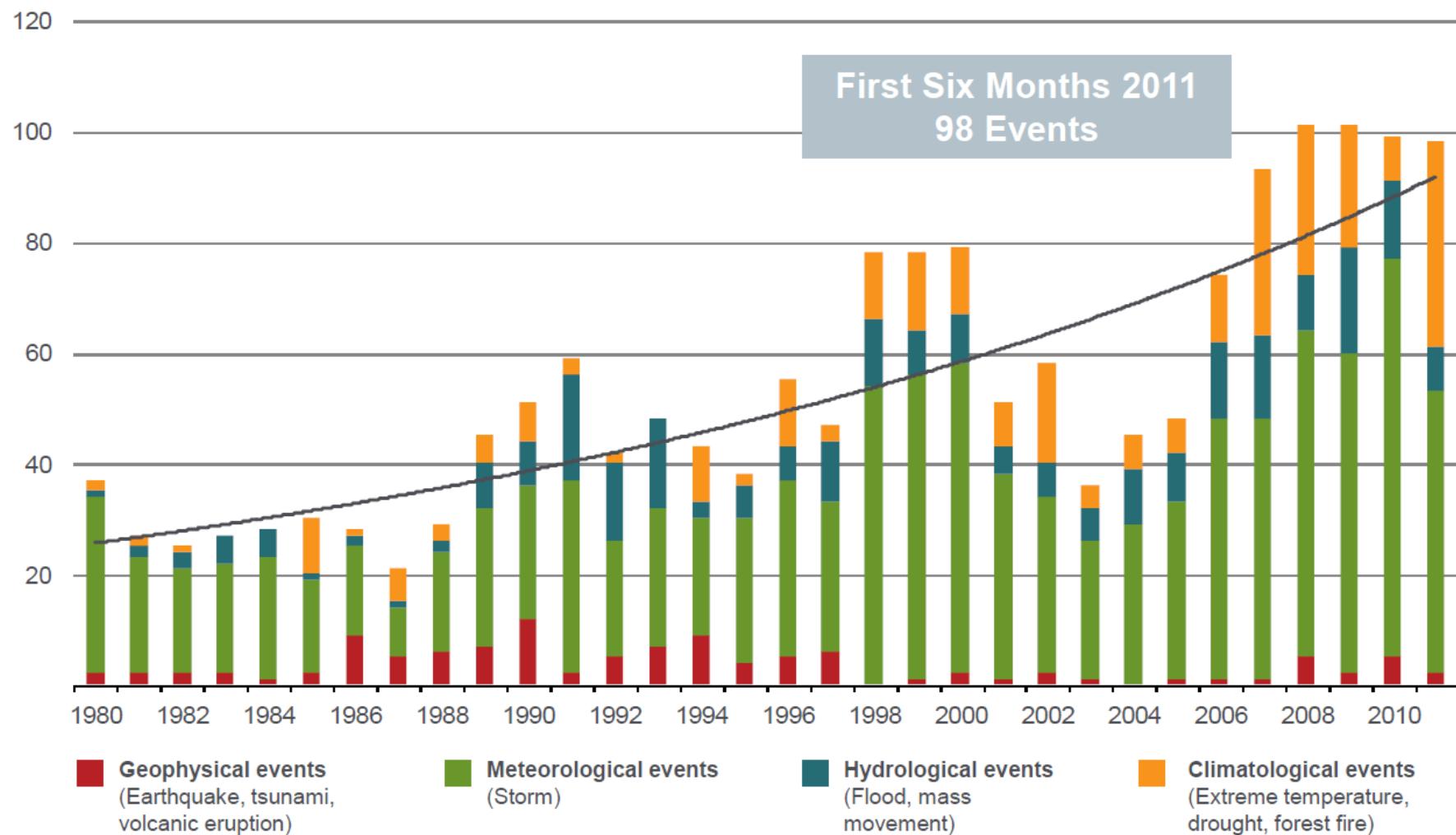
Arapaho Glacier 1898



Arapaho Glacier 2003

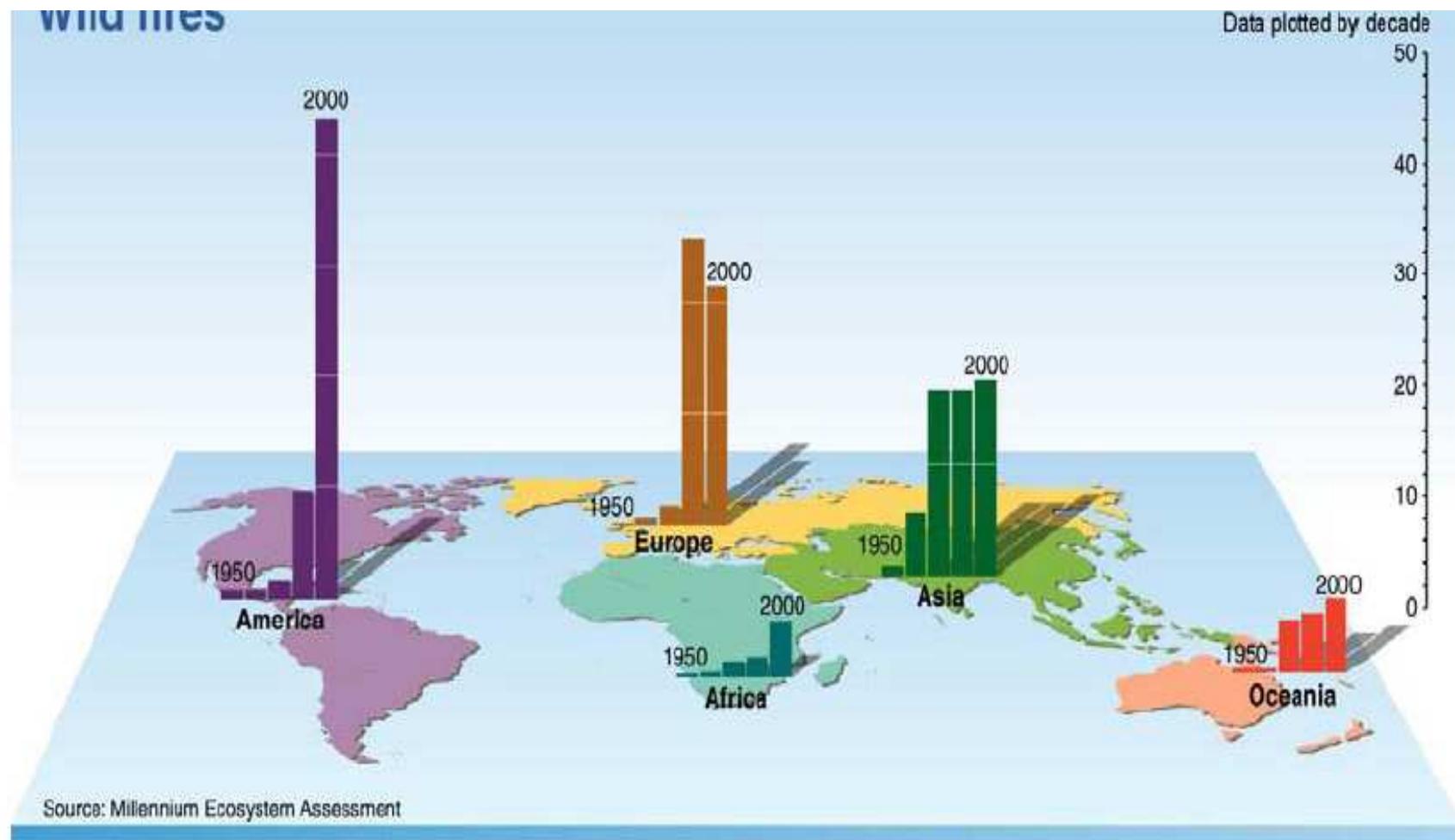


# Natural Disasters by Year





# Wildfires by Decade



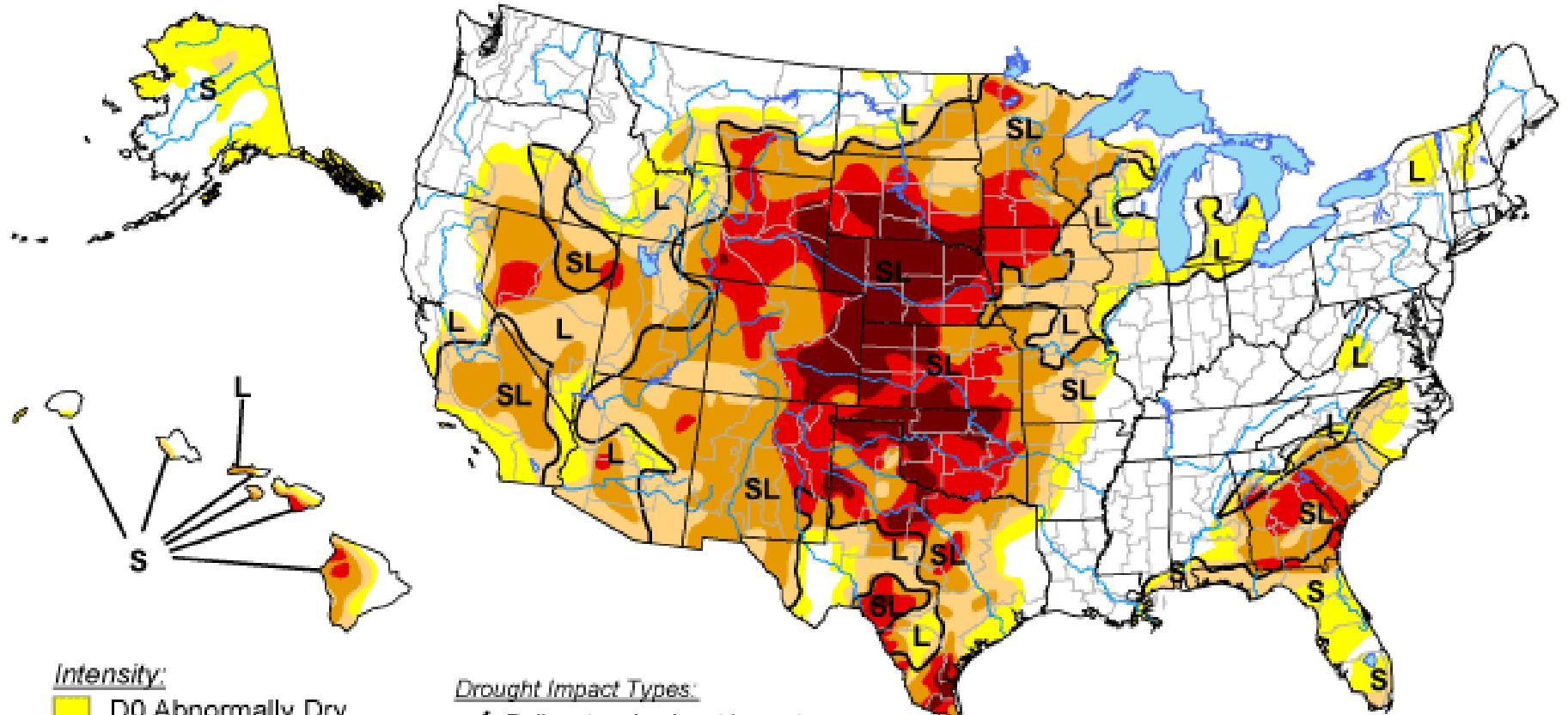


**“Rapid Warming’ Spreads  
Havoc in Rocky Mtn Forests.”**

**- Washington Post, March 1, 2006**

# U.S. Drought Monitor

February 12, 2013  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:

- Yellow: D0 Abnormally Dry
- Light Orange: D1 Drought - Moderate
- Orange: D2 Drought - Severe
- Red: D3 Drought - Extreme
- Dark Red: D4 Drought - Exceptional

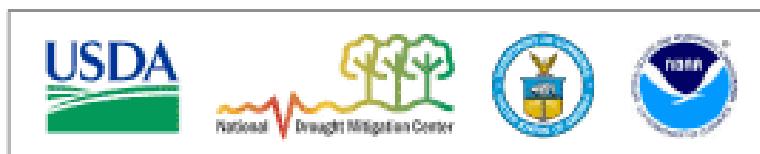
Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

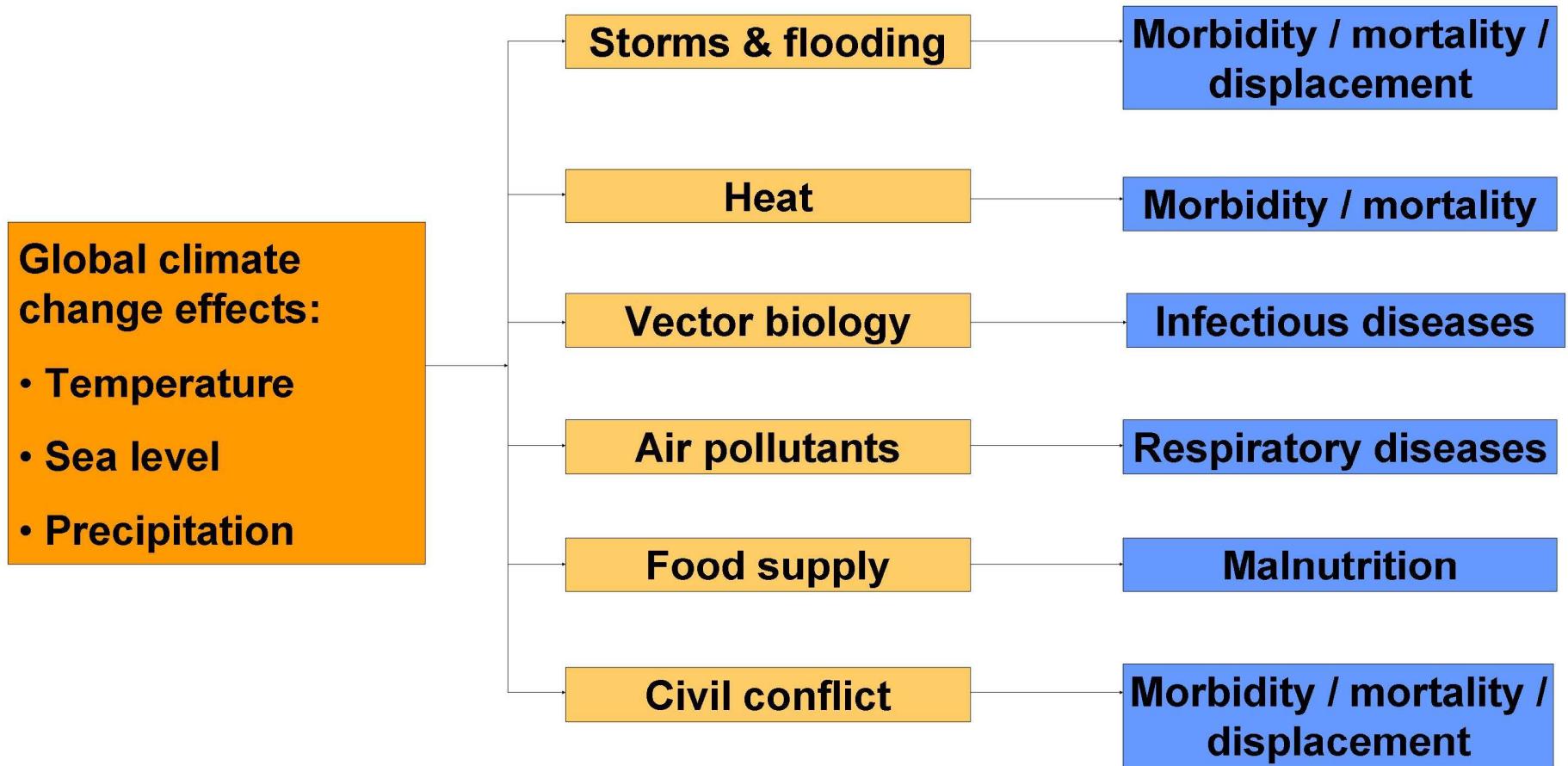
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Author: Michael Brewer/L. Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC



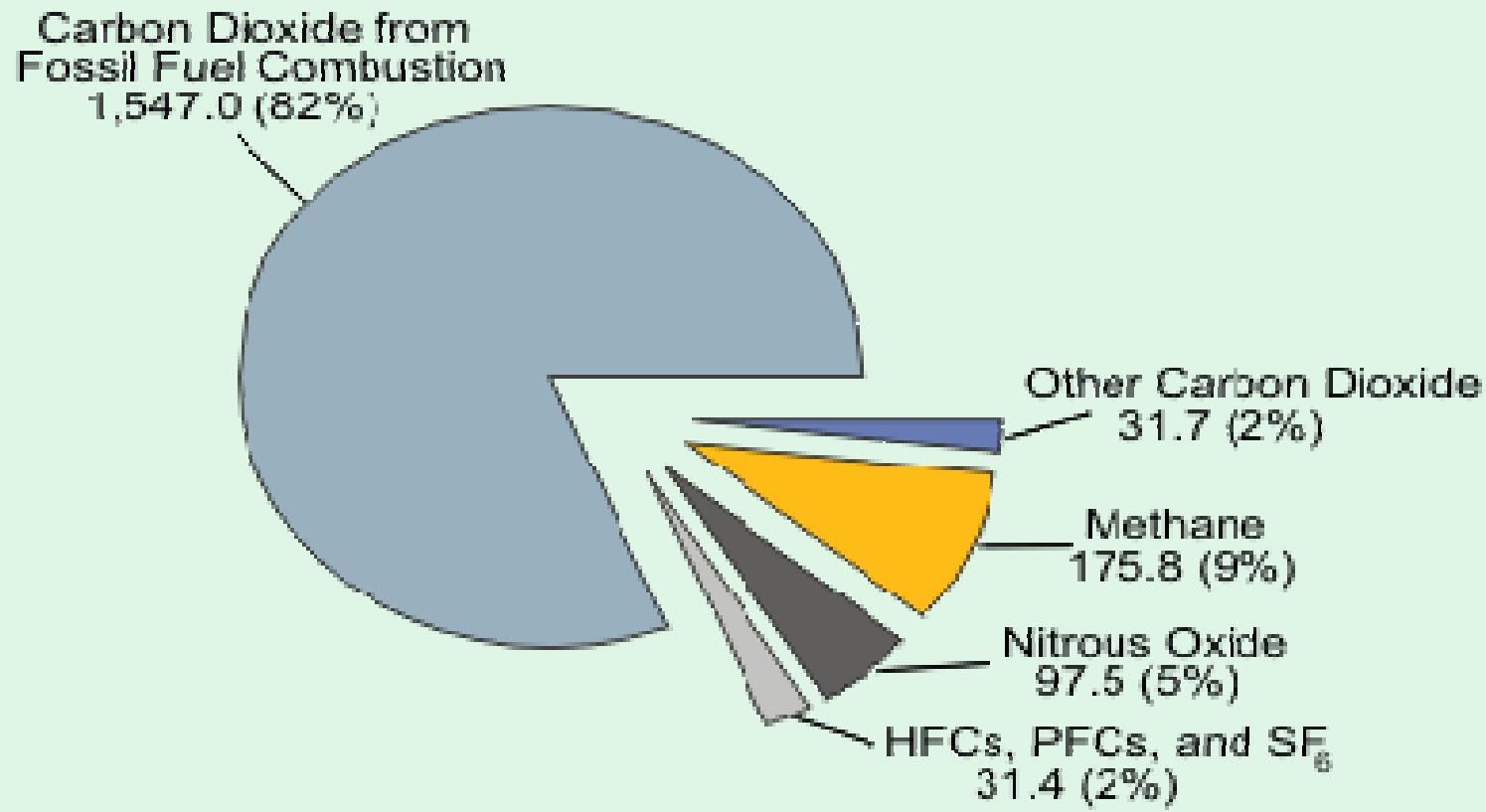
Released Thursday, February 14, 2013

# Potential Impacts of Global Climate Change on Human Health





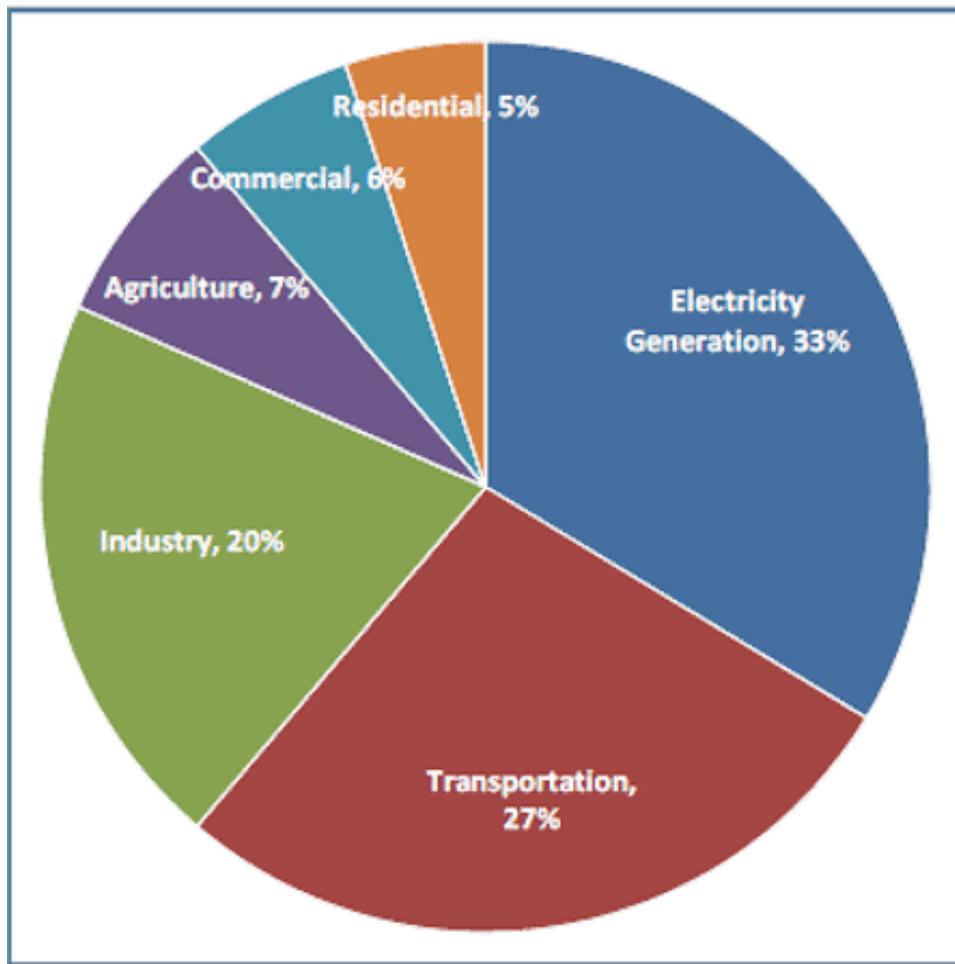
# GHG Emissions



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2001* (Washington, DC, 2002)

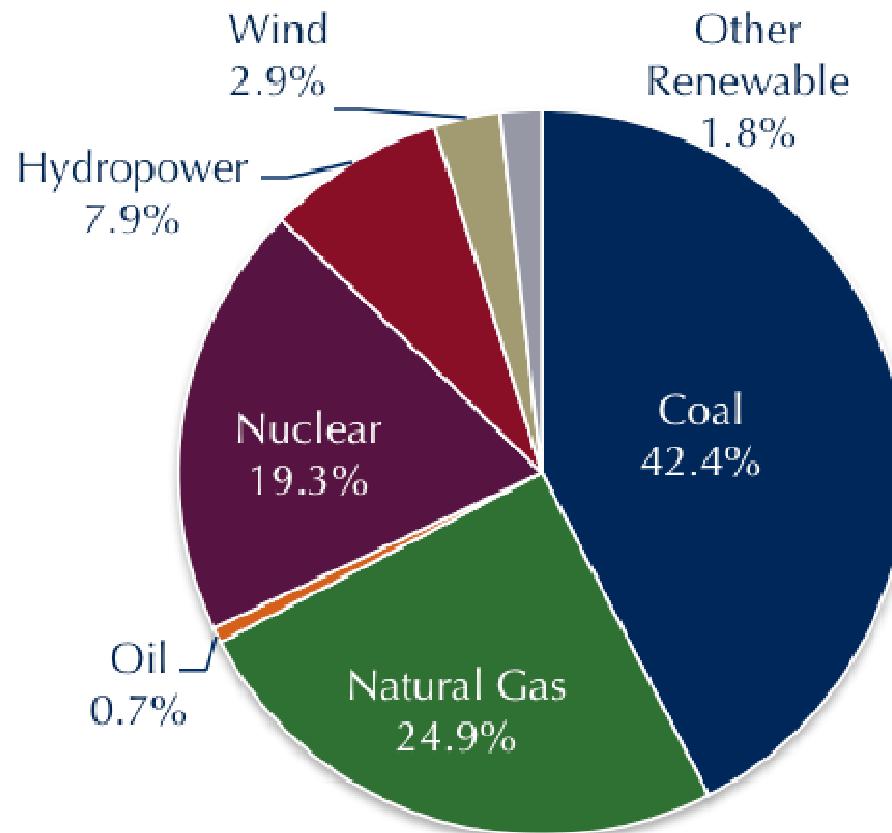


# Sources of GHG Emissions



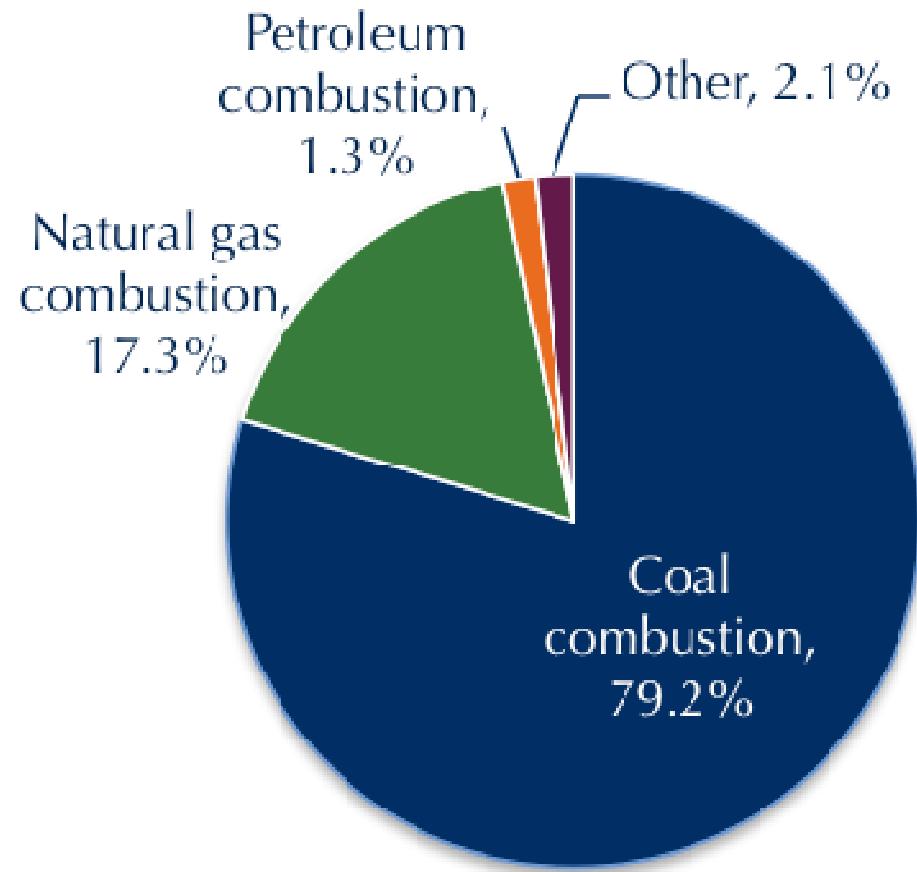


# Sources of Electricity

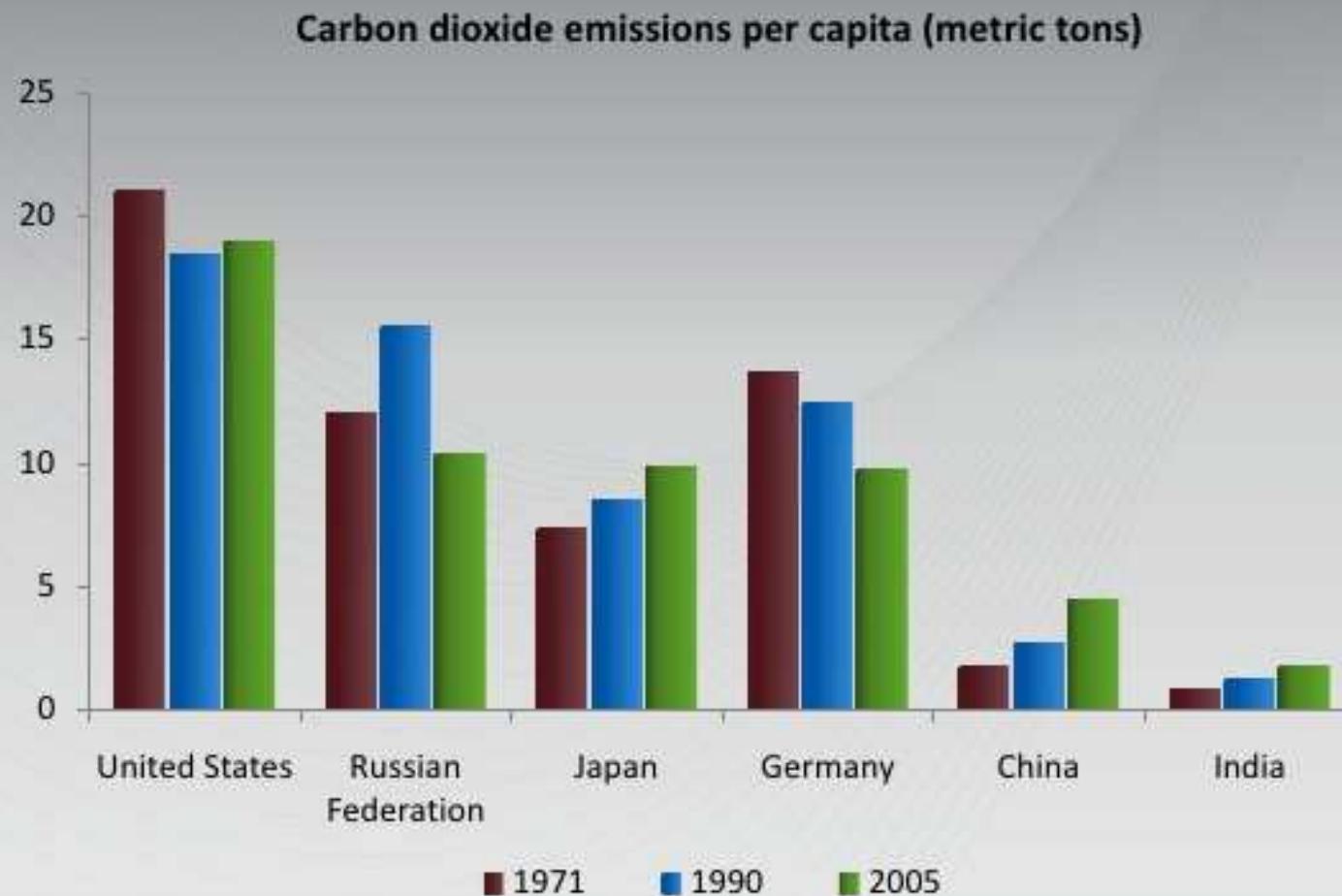




# Sources of Electricity GHG Emissions



# The top six carbon dioxide emitters in 2005



# High-income economies are by far the greatest emitters of carbon dioxide

