

過去百年氣候變遷

柳中明

- 氣候暖化的現象
- 氣候暖化的原因

討論題綱：

- (a)過去百年除了氣溫與海水位上升外，還有那些可能可以觀察到的變化現象？
(b)臺灣最擔心的氣候暖化影響是那些？

全變通識-5 (liucm)

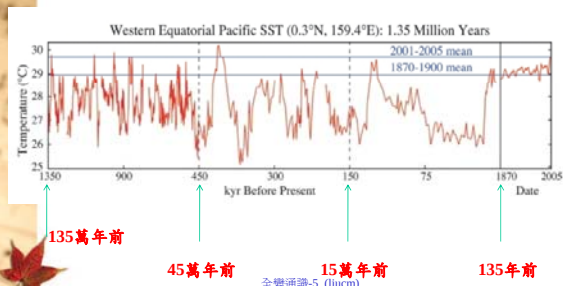
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一、氣候暖化的現象

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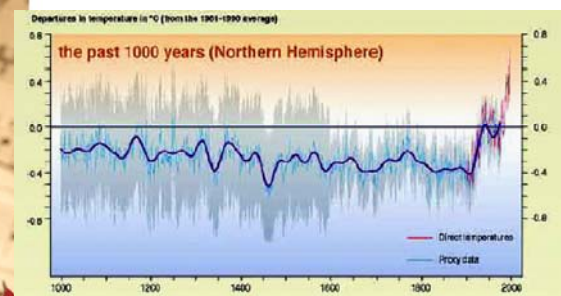
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現在是1萬2千年來氣溫最高時期；
但非15萬年來或百萬年內氣溫最高時期。



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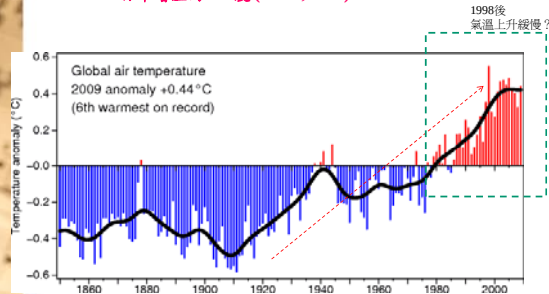
現在是千年來氣溫最高時期。



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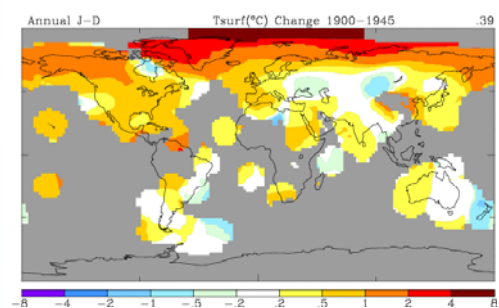
過去百年，全球氣溫持續上升。

百年增溫約0.74度 (IPCC, 2007)

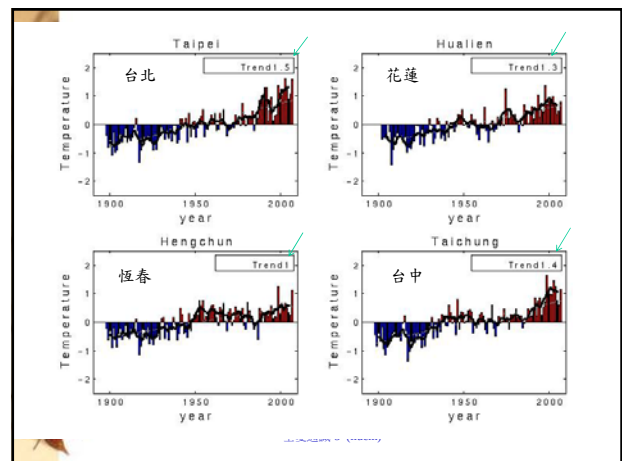
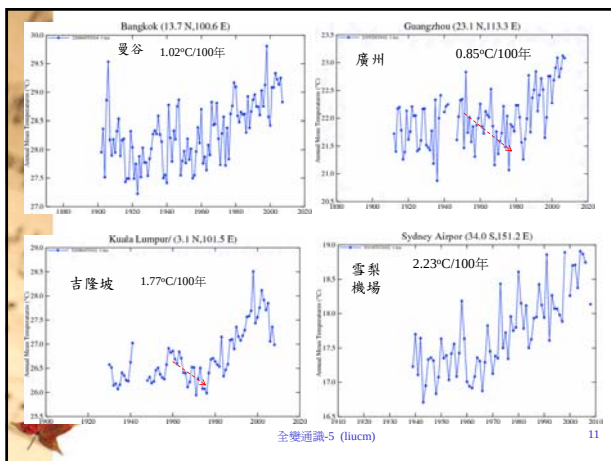
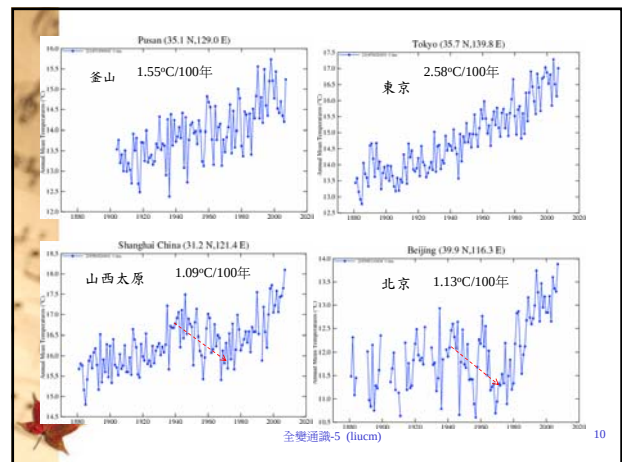
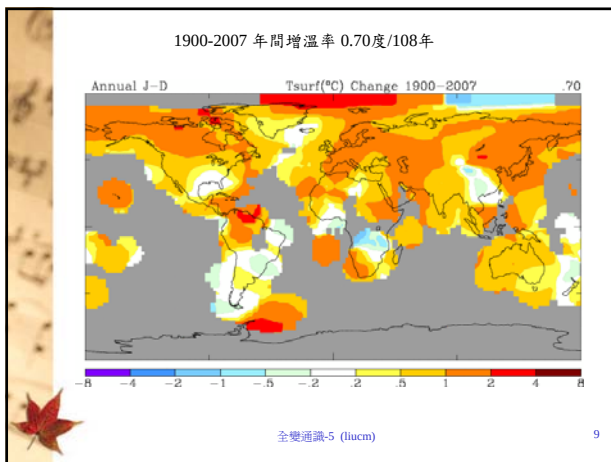
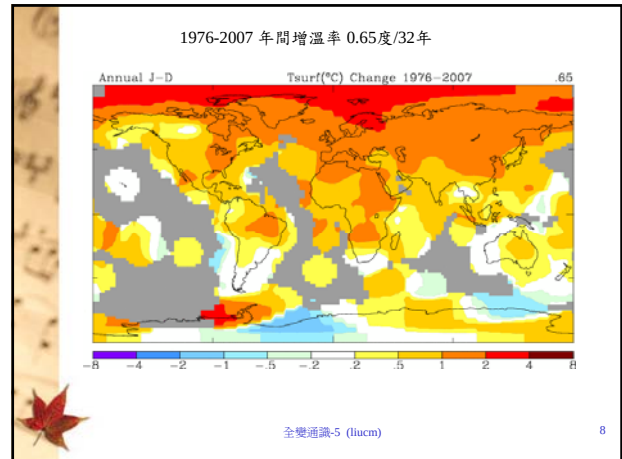
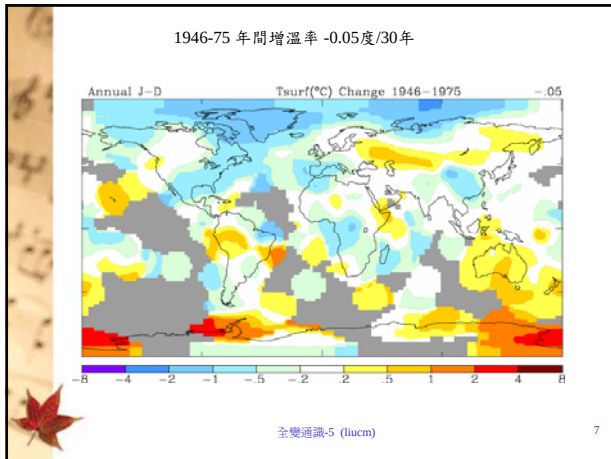


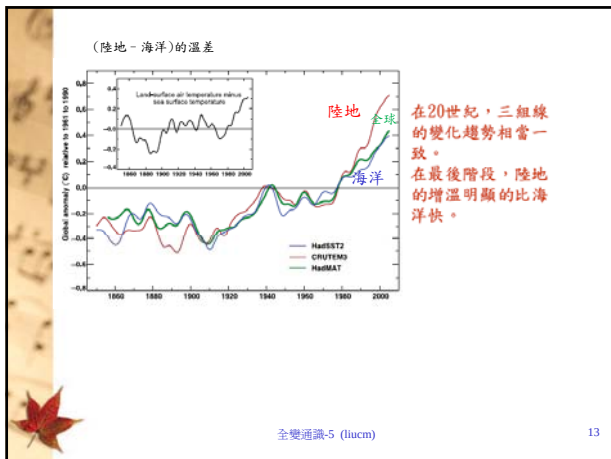
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1900-45 年間增溫率 0.39度/46年

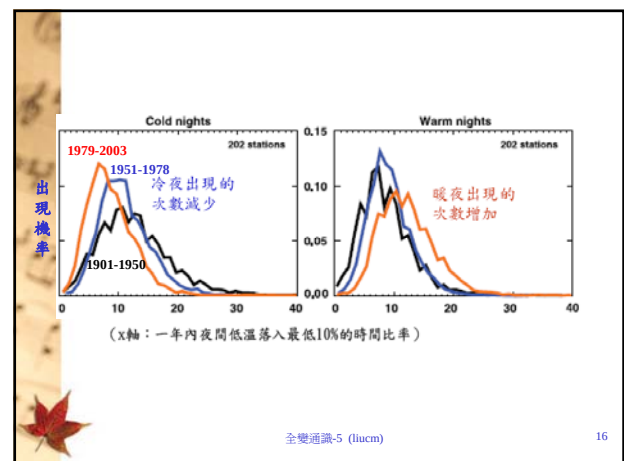
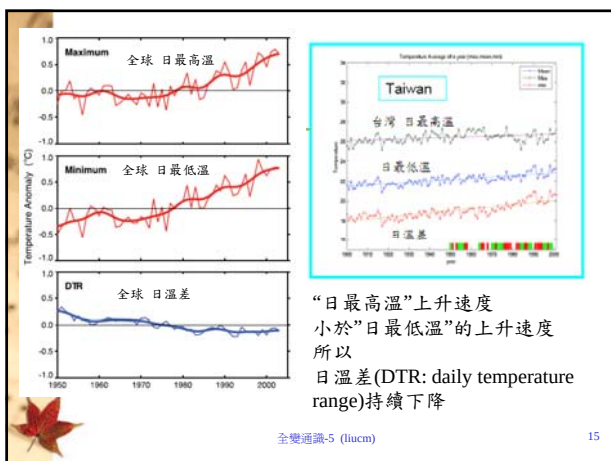


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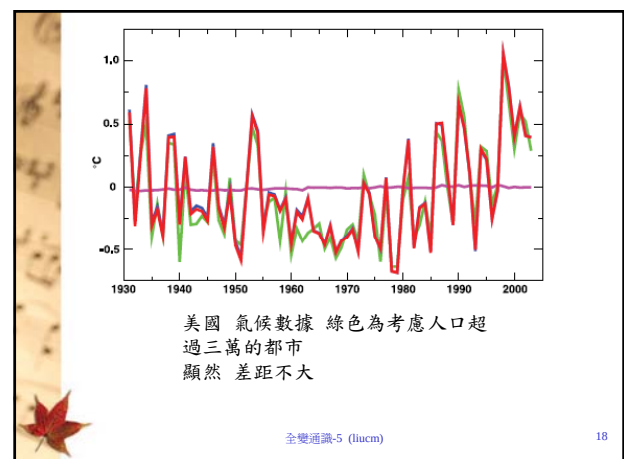




1. 全球各地氣溫多在上升，且以最近30年最顯著。
 2. 北半球增溫顯著，台灣應不是增溫最速的地區。
 3. 近30年氣溫為近百年、近千年與近萬年的高溫期。
 4. 海洋表面溫度(SST: sea surface temperature)也是同步上升
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- 都市熱島效應(UHI)使得全球增溫加強嗎？
- Does the UHI-effect affect global temperature trend?
- UHI effect : the microclimate within cities is on average warmer, with a smaller DTR. However, the key issue from a climate change standpoint is whether urban-affected temperature records have significantly biased large-scale temporal trends
- Many studies shown that :
1. any urban-related trend is an order of magnitude smaller than decadal and longer time-scale trends evident in the series.
 2. warming trends in night minimum temperatures over the period 1950 to 2000 were not enhanced on calm nights, which would be the time most likely to be affected by urban warming.
 3. The locations of greatest socioeconomic development are also those that have been most warmed by atmospheric circulation changes, which exhibit large-scale coherence.
 4. as ocean UHI is zero.
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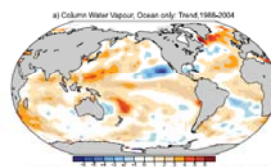


- 多數地區的年雨量沒有明顯變化趨勢
- 高緯度地區則雨量多在增加
- 西非與南亞則雨量在下降

liucm

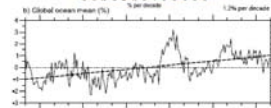
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1. 觀測資料顯示，降水的變化包括其總量、強度、頻率、及型態。
2. 因為降水伴隨在各種天氣型態上，所以天氣型態一改變，降水亦改變。如 ENSO, NAO 等。聖嬰 北大西洋振盪
3. 降水的變化有明顯長期趨勢的地區：
+ (溼) 區：南、北美洲的東部，北歐，北亞和中亞。
- (乾) 區：Sahel, 南非, 地中海, 及南亞。
4. 高緯地區的降水，越來越多是雨，而不是雪。



1988-2004 年的全球海洋上空的可降水量
的上升趨勢 (%/10年)
其與 聖嬰 時海溫變化
分布相近

空氣中水氣愈來愈多



全球海洋上空的可降水量
因為 全球氣溫
持續上升 而增加

cm)

26

氣候真在改變

以氣溫上升為主軸

以過去百年與最近三十年為
關切重心

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二、氣候暖化的原因

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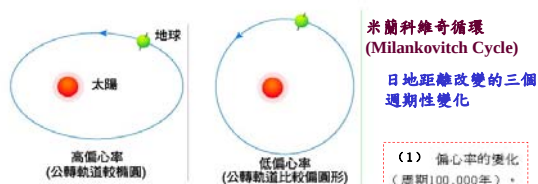
影響氣候的因素

1. 太陽輻射量的改變 (46億年來逐漸加強)
2. 板塊漂移，地形變化 (二億年前至今的變動)
3. 日-地關係 (軌道變化)
4. 溫室氣體 (大氣成份) 的改變
5. 太陽黑子 (具11年、22年與80~100年週期)(黑子多時，太陽輻射強?)
6. 慧星撞地球
7. 火山爆發 (大火山爆發會造成全球短期內降溫)
8. 人為大氣成份改變：溫室氣體增加
9. 地貌改變：伐林、焚林、綠地減少、耕地增多、都市增多等。

生物？

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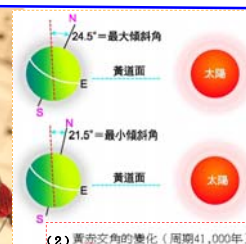
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米蘭科維奇循環 (Milankovitch Cycle)

日地距離改變的三個週期性變化

(1) 偏心率的变化 (周期100,000年)。



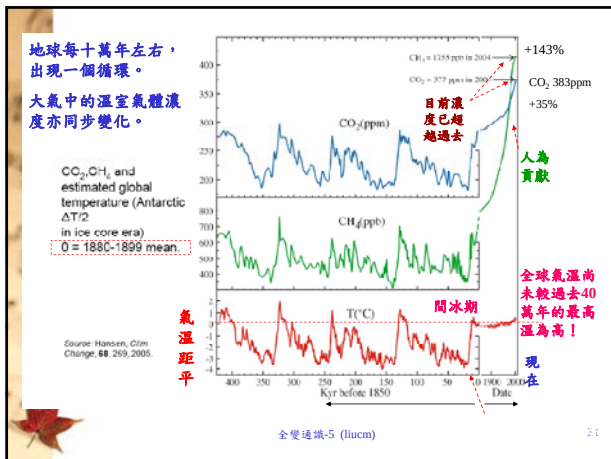
(2) 黃赤交角的变化 (周期41,000年)



(3) 歲差 (週期=26,000年)。

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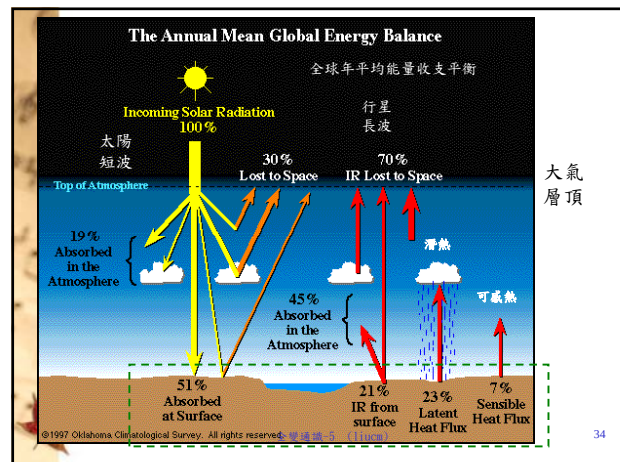
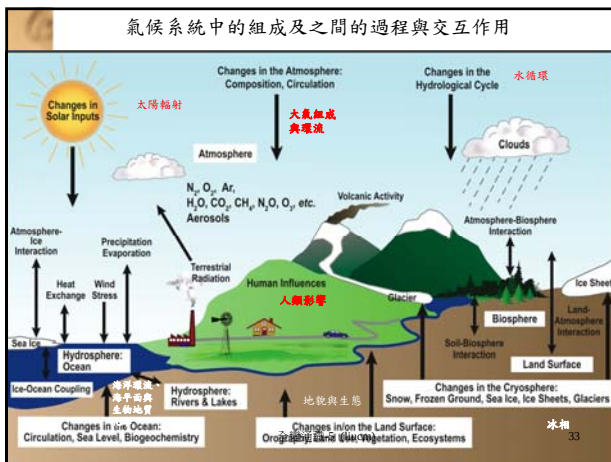
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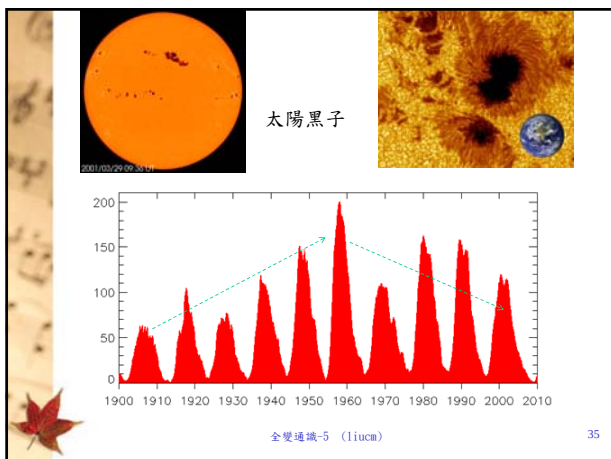
1. 以千年為尺度，氣溫的上下變動，主要受日地距離改變所致。(呈現十萬年週期)
2. 溫室氣體二氧化碳與甲烷的濃度與氣溫同步變化。因為：凍土、森林與海洋所儲存的溫室氣體在暖期會釋放出來，而加強溫室效應；反之，於冷期則溫室氣體快速儲存，減弱溫室效應。
3. 目前正處於溫暖的間冰期。
4. 目前大氣中溫室氣體濃度較十多萬年前的間冰期為高，但是氣溫尚未達當時的強度！

全雙通識-5 (liucm)

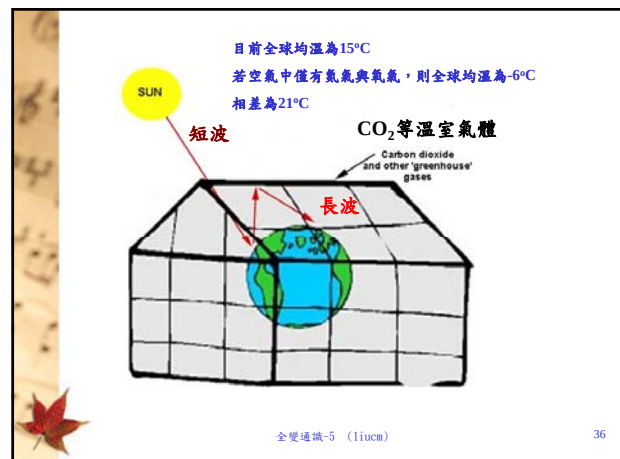
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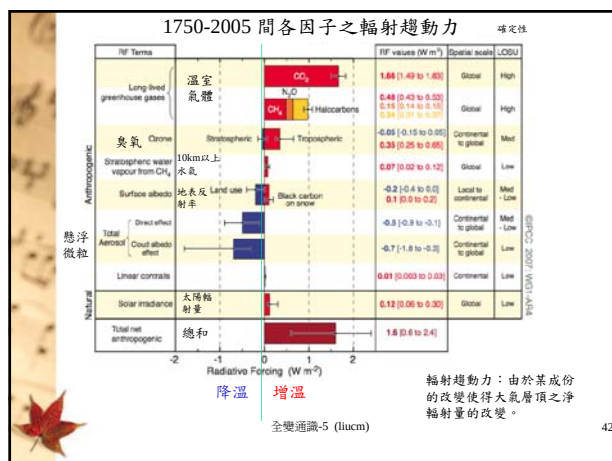
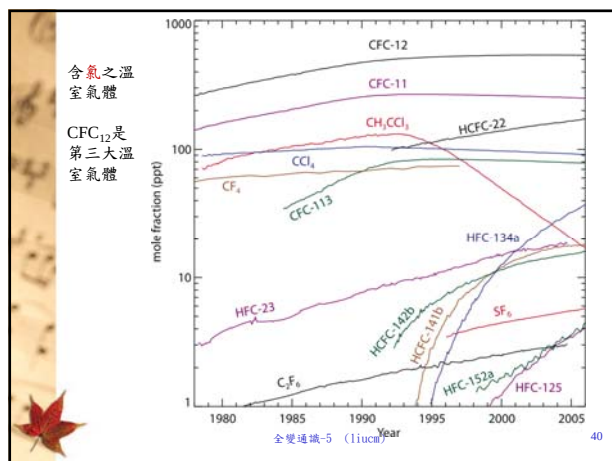
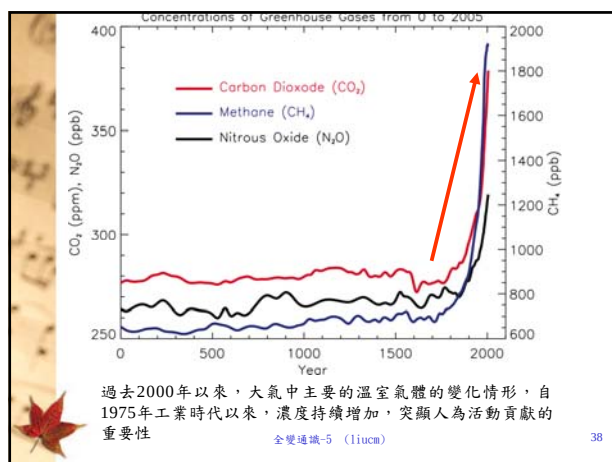
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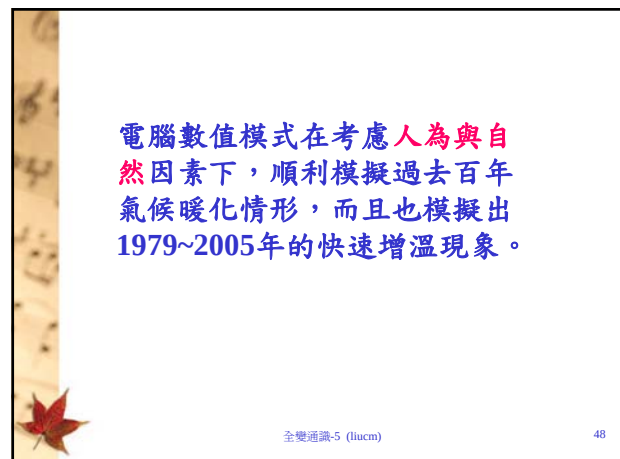
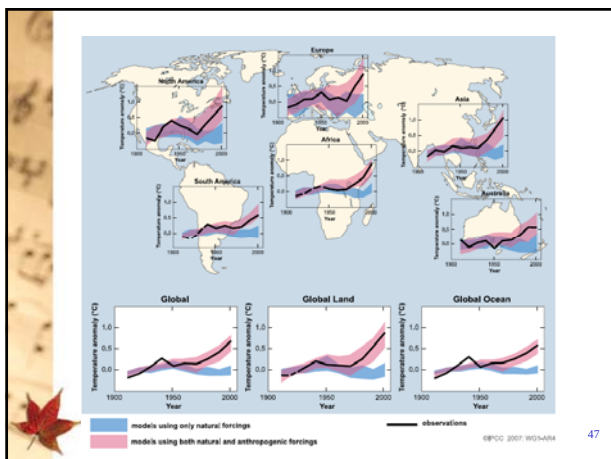
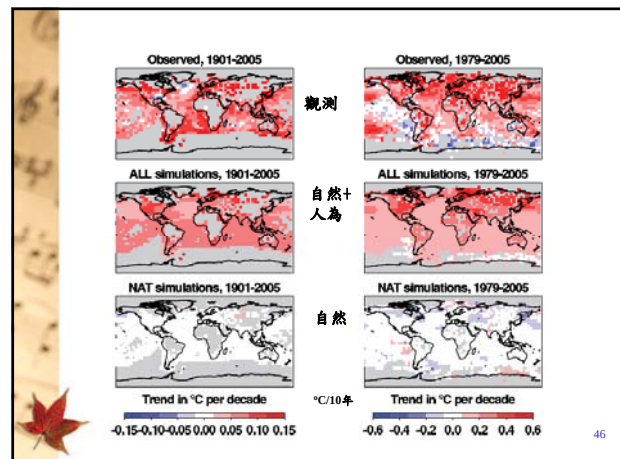
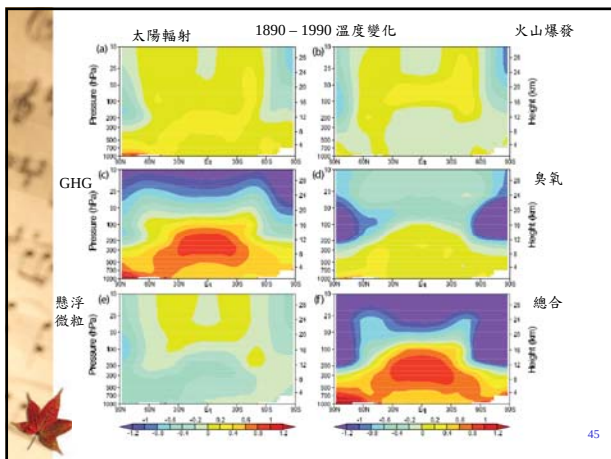
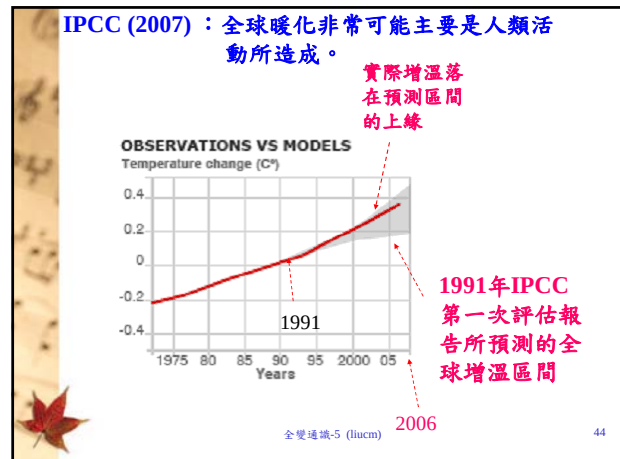
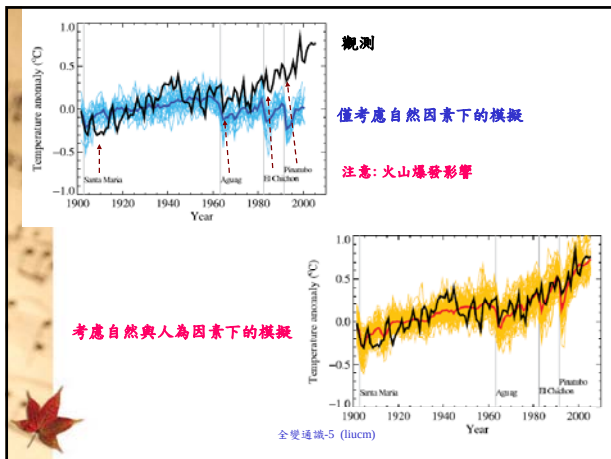


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1. 日地關係的改變是影響長期氣候變化的主因。
2. 人類在近萬年內的演進，以近百年內的人口成長、物質消耗、大氣成份改變、地形地貌改變等，最為顯著。
3. 近百年內的氣候暖化現象，若不考慮人為影響是無法解釋的。
4. 或許一萬年後，全球將緩緩邁向冰河期。但是，在人類仍然主宰地球發展的未來數百年內，人類對於氣候的影響仍是不可忽略的重要因素，而此發展將會是對人類有利還是不利？

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近百年內的氣候暖化現象，若不考慮人為影響是無法解釋的。

The debate is over – 爭論已結束!

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2010年1-6月，全球觀測記錄以來，最熱的半年。

Jan.-June warmest first half of year on record

2010 tops 1998 temps; question now is whether 12 months will break 2005 record for warmest year

msnbc.com
updated 7/15/2010 5:53:10 PM ET

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紐約
最熱的夏季

Vindication! This Was the Hottest Summer Ever in New York City After All

9/10/10 at 09:30 AM | Comments



Photo: Reuters/Photo: Getty Images

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英國
最熱的夏季

Last updated: Sunday, 10 August, 2003, 17:51 GMT 19:51 UK

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Britain's hottest summer?

The record for the hottest day in Britain has been broken, but will summer 2003 eclipse other near legendary ones.



Will 2003 outshine 1976?

According to the Met Office, it is too early to say whether this summer will beat the one of 1976.

Spokesman Andy Yeatman pointed out: "It depends on what statistics you choose. But in 1976 there were 15 consecutive days with temperatures above 32C."

Record-breaking temperatures all over the UK suggest Britain, as well as the rest of the world, is hotting up.

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日本
最熱的夏季

Japan endures hottest summer on record

Associated Press

Blitz 40° 13 votes

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AP — In this July 17, 2010 photo, children beat the summer heat in a fountain at a Tokyo park when the temperature.

— Thu Sep 2, 7:15 am ET
TOKYO — Japan is sweltering through its hottest summer on record, weather officials said Thursday.

The Asian country joins a large swath of the Northern Hemisphere that has experienced an unusually hot summer. Meteorologists say 17 nations have recorded all-time-high temperatures this year, more than in any other year, and scientists have said that July was the hottest month on record for the world's oceans.

A heat wave in Russia unprecedented in 130 years of record-keeping triggered thousands of wildfires, while a surge in temperatures across much of Europe caused crops to wither and roads to melt. In the U.S., many cities in the northeast had record summer heat, while earlier this month 18 states issued heat advisories.

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俄羅斯 最熱的夏季

Russia burns in hottest summer on record

Posted on July 28, 2010 | 0 Comments

Tags: Asia climate Europe food Russia warming weather

It's not only North America that is suffering one of the hottest summers on record (National Geographic News: 2010 to Be One of Hottest Years on Record). Russia has been enduring weeks of oppressive heat, now worsened by spontaneous peat and forest fires that are pumping smoke into the air.

While millions are gasping, hundreds of people trying to cool off have drowned—and Russia's crops are shriveling.



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1960 年以後，最高太陽黑子數持續下降，但全球氣溫持續上升，顯然是人為溫室氣體增加，造成的溫室效應加強作用。

未來又將進入另一個太陽黑子11年週期，氣溫將出現加乘作用，更創新高！

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討論題綱：

(a)過去百年除了氣溫與海水位上升外，還有那些可能可以觀察到的變化現象？

(b)臺灣最擔心的氣候暖化影響是那些？

註：平時討論成績佔總成績的 40%：依每次參加分組(約五~六人一組)討論的過程與結論評分。

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