## Palaeo perspectives, and high-end scenarios

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Priestley International Centre for Climate Delivering research to underpin robust and timely climate solutions



## State-of-the-science

#### Palaeo sea level





Raymo et al. (2018)

Orange dashed line is mean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  value of last 5 kyr of the Holocene.







Temperature relative to preindustrial Sea-level trends across The Bahamas constrain peak 1°C ⁻1°C last interglacial ice melt Blake Dyer<sup>a,b,1</sup><sup>(D)</sup>, Jacqueline Austermann<sup>a</sup>, William J. D'Andrea<sup>a</sup>, Roger C. Creel<sup>a</sup>, Michael R. Sandstrom<sup>a</sup>, Miranda Cashman<sup>a</sup>, Alessio Rovere<sup>a,c</sup>, and Maureen E. Raymo<sup>a,1</sup> 400 2014 (mdd) 1.2-5.3 m 20 6-?m 6-13 m 300 CO2 6-9 m 1890 m 200 0 MIS 5e **MIS 11** Present Pliocene 125.000 400.000 3.000.000 Years before present



The Cryosphere, 15, 459–478, 2021 https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-15-459-2021 The Cryosphere © Author(s) 2021. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License. ⁻1°C Sensitivity of the Antarctic ice sheets to the warming of marine isotope substage 11c 400 Martim Mas e Braga<sup>1,2</sup>, Jorge Bernales<sup>3</sup>, Matthias Prange<sup>3</sup>, Arjen P. Stroeven<sup>1,2</sup>, and Irina Rogozhina<sup>4</sup> 2014 CO<sub>2</sub> (ppm) 6-13 m 300 6-9 m 1890 (d) 200 Present MIS 5e **MIS 11** 405 ka 125.000 400.000 Years before present









## Uncertainties

#### Uncertainties



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Edwards et al. (2019)

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-0901-4



## Revisiting Antarctic ice loss due to marine ice-cliff instability

Tamsin L. Edwards<sup>1</sup>\*, Mark A. Brandon<sup>2</sup>, Gael Durand<sup>3</sup>, Neil R. Edwards<sup>2</sup>, Nicholas R. Golledge<sup>4,5</sup>, Philip B. Holden<sup>2</sup>, Isabel J. Nias<sup>6</sup>, Antony J. Payne<sup>7</sup>, Catherine Ritz<sup>3</sup> & Andreas Wernecke<sup>2</sup>



DeConto et al. (2021)

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#### Dynamic topography





Austermann et al. (2017)

# What can palaeo tell us about future sea level?

Drew Beamer, Unsplash



"Given uncertainties in paleo-sea level ...and limited temporal resolution of paleo-sea level records, there is *low confidence* in the utility of paleo-sea level records for quantitatively informing near-term GMSL change."



#### Climate Change 2021 The Physical Science Basis





Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change





"Nonetheless the paleo record does contextualise sea level and can test projection models." INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHARGE

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#### Long-term commitment to SLR





Clark et al. (2016)

#### Preparing for High-impact, Low-probability Events Lessons from Eyjafjallajökull

A Chatham House Report Bernice Lee and Felix Preston, with Gemma Green



www.chathamhouse.org

#### High-end sea-level scenarios



- The large uncertainties in ice sheet melting processes bring in a range of unlikely – but not impossible – highend sea-level scenarios (HESs).
- HESs (in UK referred to as H++ scenarios), are typically extreme scenarios on the margins or outside of the 10th to 90th percentile range.
- H++ for sea-level rise not been formally updated since UKCP09: 1.9 m by 2100 (based on 1990 baseline)



Stammer et al. (2019)





90

70

50

30

10

-10

-30

-50

-70

-90

2200 HIGH-HESs-B

-30

0

60

30

90

120 150 180









Dayan et al. (2021)

#### High-end sea-level scenarios



#### Percentage of respondents who believe sea level could exceed given elevations (m) by 2100



Lowe et al. (in prep) 42 full respondents, summer 2019

- Palaeo provides important model calibration
- Uncertainty ranges need to be reduced
- Given past temperatures, palaeo can help contextualise high-end sea-level scenarios