Box 9



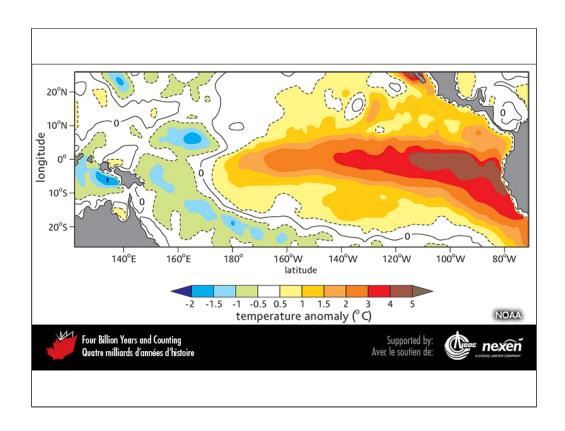
Storm over the Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. ROB FENSOME.



L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, which was settled by Vikings during the Medieval Warm Period. LYNDA DREDGE.



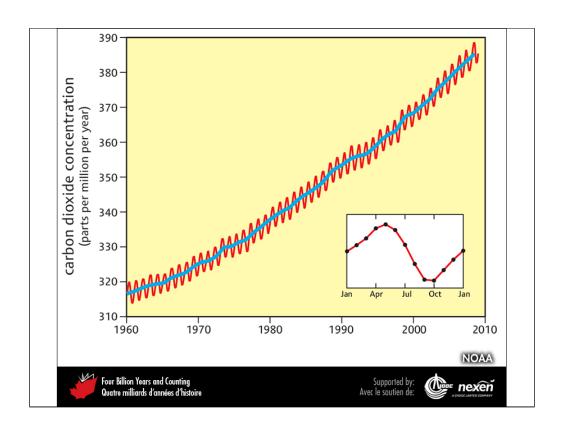
In this aerial view of the southern Coast Mountains of British Columbia, the linear break in vegetation (trimline) delineates the margin of the Icemaker Glacier at the end of the nineteenth century. The glacier has thinned and retreated considerably since then. JOHN CLAGUE.



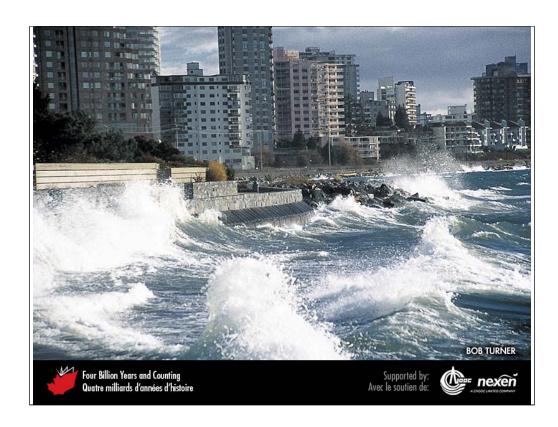
Sea-surface temperature anomalies (in degrees Celsius) in the equatorial Pacific during a strong El Nino event (1997–1998) show how temperatures vary from the long-term average temperature. The anomalies are based on a 7-day average around September 17, 1997. The bar beneath the map shows the temperature differences for the 7-day interval compared to long-term averages. Green and blues represent colder water temperatures than average and yellows through reds to browns represent warmer water temperatures than average. COURTESY OF THE US NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA), CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NECP/NWS.

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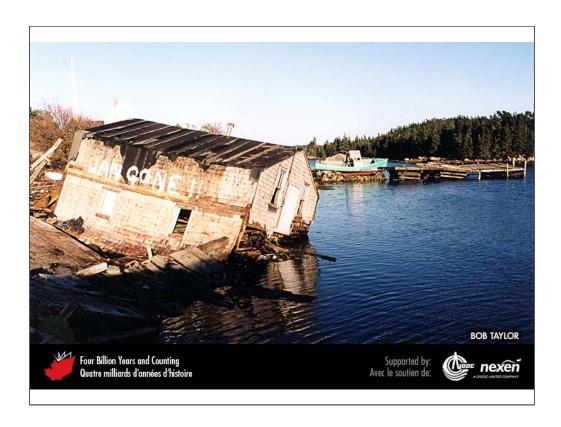
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Concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide for the years 1960 to 2010 at Mauna Loa in Hawaii. The blue line shows the long-term trend; the red line reflects this trend also, but in addition shows shorter-term annual variations. The insert shows the variability in concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide during a single year. IMAGE CREATED BY ROBERT ROHDE FROM DATA PUBLISHED BY THE US NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA).



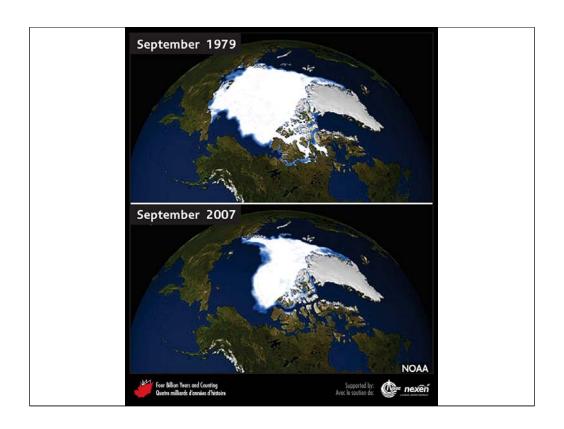
Storm waves pounding the shore of West Vancouver, British Columbia. BOB TURNER.



Damage at Sambro, Nova Scotia, caused by Hurricane Juan in September 2003. BOB TAYLOR.



Tornadoes are rapidly rotating columns of air that can leave a path of destruction on the ground. This photo shows a category F5 tornado that struck Elie, Manitoba, in June 2007. JUSTIN HOBSON.



Change in Arctic sea ice cover between 1979 and 2007. Perennial sea ice decreased at a rate of 9 percent over this period. COURTESY OF THE US NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA).

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