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Barry Cull

What is right is not always popular,
and what is popular is not always right.

- Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

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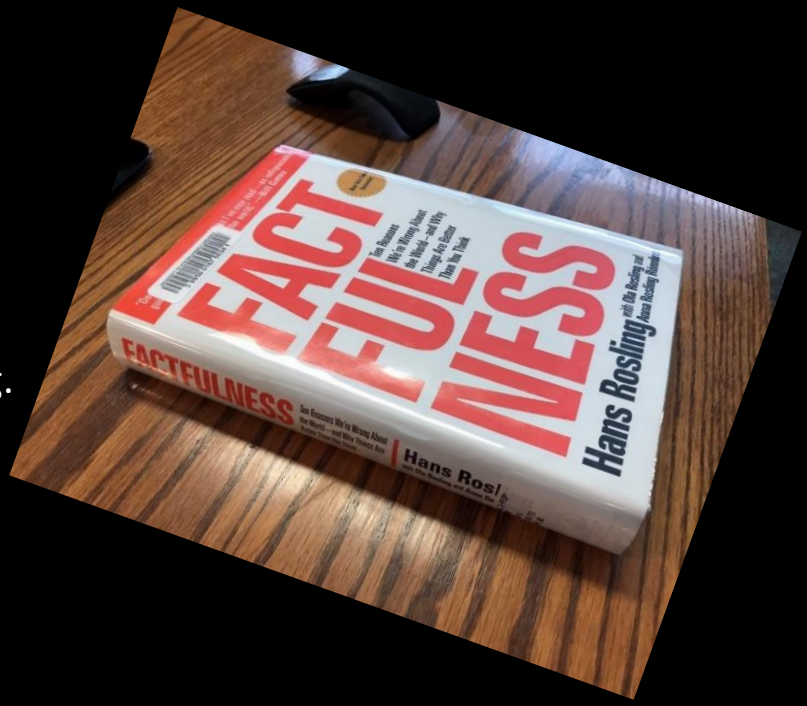

Answer this question, from this book.

Rosling, H., Rosling, O., & Rönnlund Anna Rosling. (2018). *Factfulness.* Flatiron Books.

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HWK-STACKS: Main Collection
BF441 .R673 2018

Discuss it with your partner!

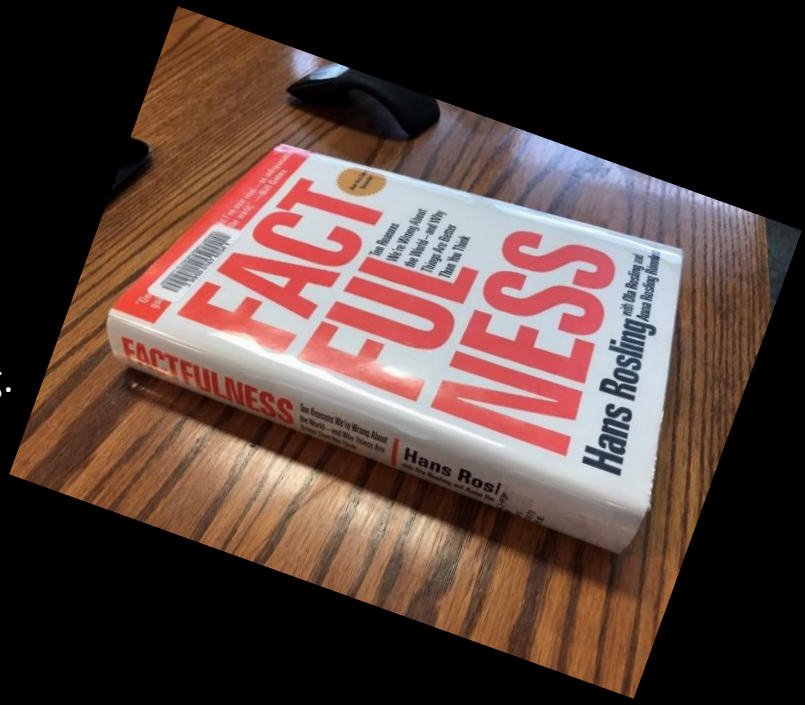
1. In the past 20 years, the proportion of the world population living in extreme poverty has…

A. almost doubled.

B. remained more or less the same.

C. almost halved.

Facts?



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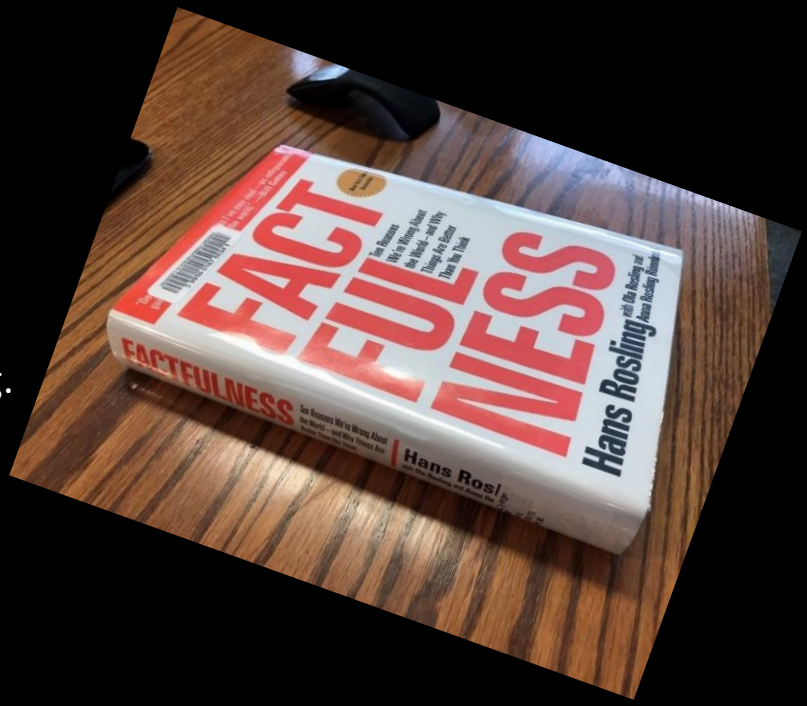

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BF441 .R673 2018

Discuss it with your partner!

2. Worldwide, 30-year-old men have spent 10 years in school, on average.

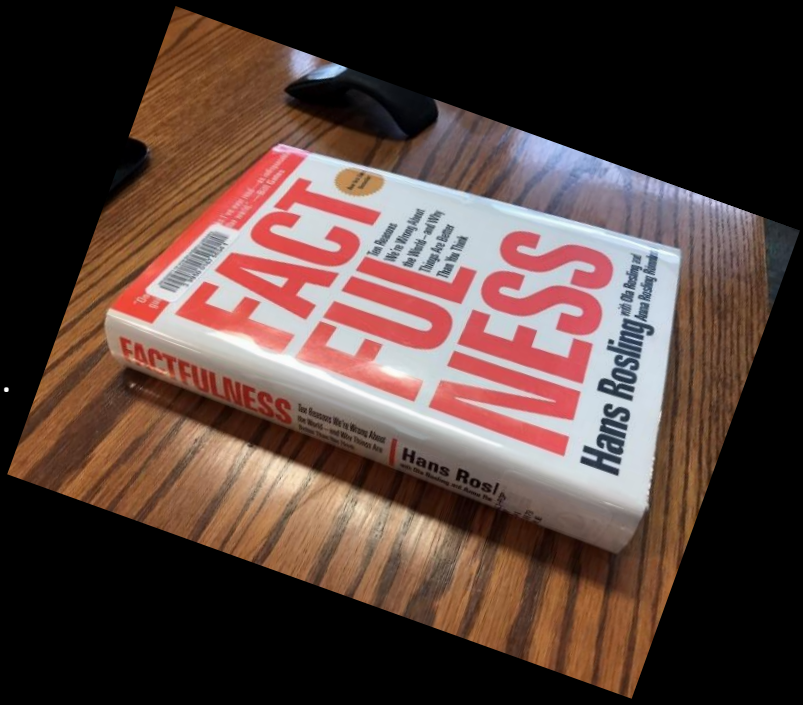
How many years have women of the same age spent in school?

A. 9 years

B. 6 years

C. 3 years

Facts?



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Knowledge *does not jump down people's throats.*

You have to seek it.

- Dallas Willard, Philosopher

Seek *and you will find.*

- Jesus Christ

4 Types of Published Research Documents

nature geoscience
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 8 JUNE 2014 | DOI: 10.1038/NGEO2180

Contribution of light-absorbing impurities in snow to Greenland's darkening since 2009

M. Dumont[1]*†, E. Brun[2†], G. Picard[3,4], M. Michou[2], Q. Libois[3,4], J-R. Petit[3,4], M. Geyer[2], S. Morin[1] and B. Josse[2]

The surface energy balance and mass balance of the Greenland ice sheet depends on the albedo of snow, which governs the amount of solar energy that is absorbed. The observed decline of Greenland's albedo over the past decade[1–3] has been attributed to an enhanced growth of snow grains as a result of atmospheric warming[1,2]. Satellite observations show that, since 2009, albedo values even in springtime at high elevations have been lower than the 2003–2008 average. Here we show, using a numerical snow model, that the decrease in albedo cannot be attributed solely to grain growth enhancement. Instead, our analysis of remote sensing data indicates that the springtime darkening since 2009 stems from a widespread increase in the amount of light-absorbing impurities in snow, as well as in the atmosphere. We suggest that the transport of dust from snow-free areas in the Arctic that are experiencing earlier melting of seasonal snow cover[4] as the climate warms may be a contributing source of impurities. In our snow model simulations, a decrease in the albedo of fresh snow by 0.01 leads to a surface mass loss of 27 Gt yr^{-1}, which could induce an acceleration of Greenland's mass loss twice as large as over the past two decades[5]. Future trends in light-absorbing impurities should therefore be considered in projections of Greenland mass loss.

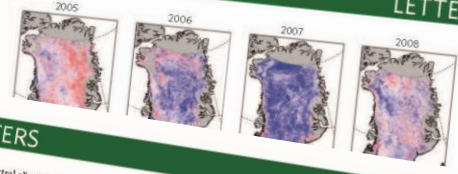
The mass loss of the Greenland ice sheet (GrIS) has accelerated markedly over the past decade in response to both ice dynamics and surface melt increase[6]. GrIS mass loss is expected to raise global sea level by more than 20 cm by 2100 (ref. 5) and is consequently of tremendous importance for the entire population of the Earth. Over the period 1992–2010, a mean annual GrIS surface mass balance decrease of 12.9 Gt yr^{-1} was observed[5]. The recent GrIS surface mass balance decrease has been linked not only to changes in the Arctic atmospheric circulation but also to local feedbacks involving snow albedo[1,7].

Remotely sensed observations from the spaceborne MODerate resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) have shown that the GrIS broadband albedo has decreased significantly over the past decade in both ablation and accumulation areas[1,2]. This decrease has been attributed mainly to warmer conditions caused by anomalous atmospheric circulation patterns, and has been amplified by the intrinsic snow albedo feedback[1,2]. Snow is indeed involved in several feedbacks in the climate system[8]. The primary one is linked to the presence or absence of highly reflective snow overlying dark surfaces such as ground or debris. Further, snow has an intrinsic albedo feedback. Indeed, a decrease in snow albedo can enhance snow grain growth, which decreases the albedo even more and leading to increased energy absorption and further snow grain growth. This feedback is particularly efficient when surface melt occurs[9].

The amplification of the albedo decrease by the intrinsic snow albedo feedback largely explains extreme melt records in summer 2010 and 2012 (refs 1,2). However, a drastic snow albedo anomaly at elevations higher than 2,000 m is persistent over the whole period 2009–2013 in spring[1] (Fig. 1), even during periods with normal air temperatures. Winter and spring 2009 were among the coldest since 2000 (ref. 11) and exhibited snow accumulation exceeding normals[5]. Hence another factor must be considered to explain the springtime anomaly. Year-to-year memory can be ruled out, as a few centimetres of fresh snow in winter are sufficient to cover the old snow that evolved during the previous summer and to reset the albedo to the high values characteristic of fresh snow (Supplementary Fig. 1c). To determine this factor, we ran the snow model Crocus[12] which predicts the evolution of grain size, albedo and other snow properties and is driven by near-surface meteorological data extracted from surface fields of a meteorological reanalysis (Methods). Crocus explicitly takes into account the processes involved in the intrinsic snow albedo feedback. Figure 2 shows May–June broadband albedo averaged over the ice sheet above 2,000 m a.s.l. — that is, leaving out areas prone to regular surface melt—using MODIS observations and results from Crocus assuming negligible impurity content in snow. The difference between Crocus and MODIS broadband albedo over the 2003–2012 period (Supplementary Fig. 7) is also shown. Although [illegible] in general show similar year-to-year variations, [illegible] between the two exhibits a statistically significant [illegible] that, from 2009 onwards, the intrinsic snow albedo feedback [illegible] (p value $<10^{-5}$) in 2009, when it decreased markedly [illegible] by meteorological conditions alone is not sufficient to explain the observed decrease in the GrIS albedo in spring.

Light-absorbing impurities, hereafter referred to simply as impurities, such as soot, mineral dust or micro-organisms (cyanobacteria and algae[13]) present in snow are known to decrease the albedo in the visible part of the solar spectrum. This usually results in a strong increase in the energy absorbed by snow even for a low impurity content[2,14]. We hypothesize that the behaviour depicted in Figs 1 and 2 was caused by a widespread increase in impurity content in snow. Among impurities, soot is by far the most efficient absorber: 1 ng g^{-1} of soot has approximately the same effect on albedo as 100 ng g^{-1} of dust at 500 nm (ref. 9), with variations depending on snow properties and dust particle size and refractive index. Recent measurements in Greenland have shown that the soot content is low, [illegible] (ref. 15). Dust is a less efficient absorber [illegible] Greenland have shown [illegible]

[1]Météo-France–CNRS, CNRM-GAME UMR 3589, CEN, Grenoble F-38000, France, [2]Météo-France–CNRS, CNRM-GAME UMR 3589, CNRS, Grenoble F-38000, France, [3]Univ. Grenoble Alpes, LGGE UMR 5183, Grenoble F-38000, France, [4]CNRS, LGGE UMR 5183, Grenoble F-38000, France †These authors contributed equally to this work. *e-mail: marie.dumont@meteo.fr



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Acknowledgements

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Author contributions

M.D. processed satellite data and ran the radiative transfer code. E.B. and M.G. ran the mass balance simulations. G.P. and Q.L. contributed to the interpretation of satellite measurements. J-R.P. collected measurements at NEEM. M.M. and B.J. analysed the atmospheric chemical reanalysis. M.D., E.B., G.P. and S.M. wrote the manuscript.

Additional information

Supplementary information is available in the online version of the paper. Reprints and permissions information is available online at www.nature.com/reprints. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to M.D.

Competing financial interests

The authors declare no [illegible] financial interests.

1

Journal Articles


REVIEW

doi:10.1038/nature09678

Has the Earth's sixth mass extinction already arrived?

Table 1 | The 'Big Five' mass extinction events

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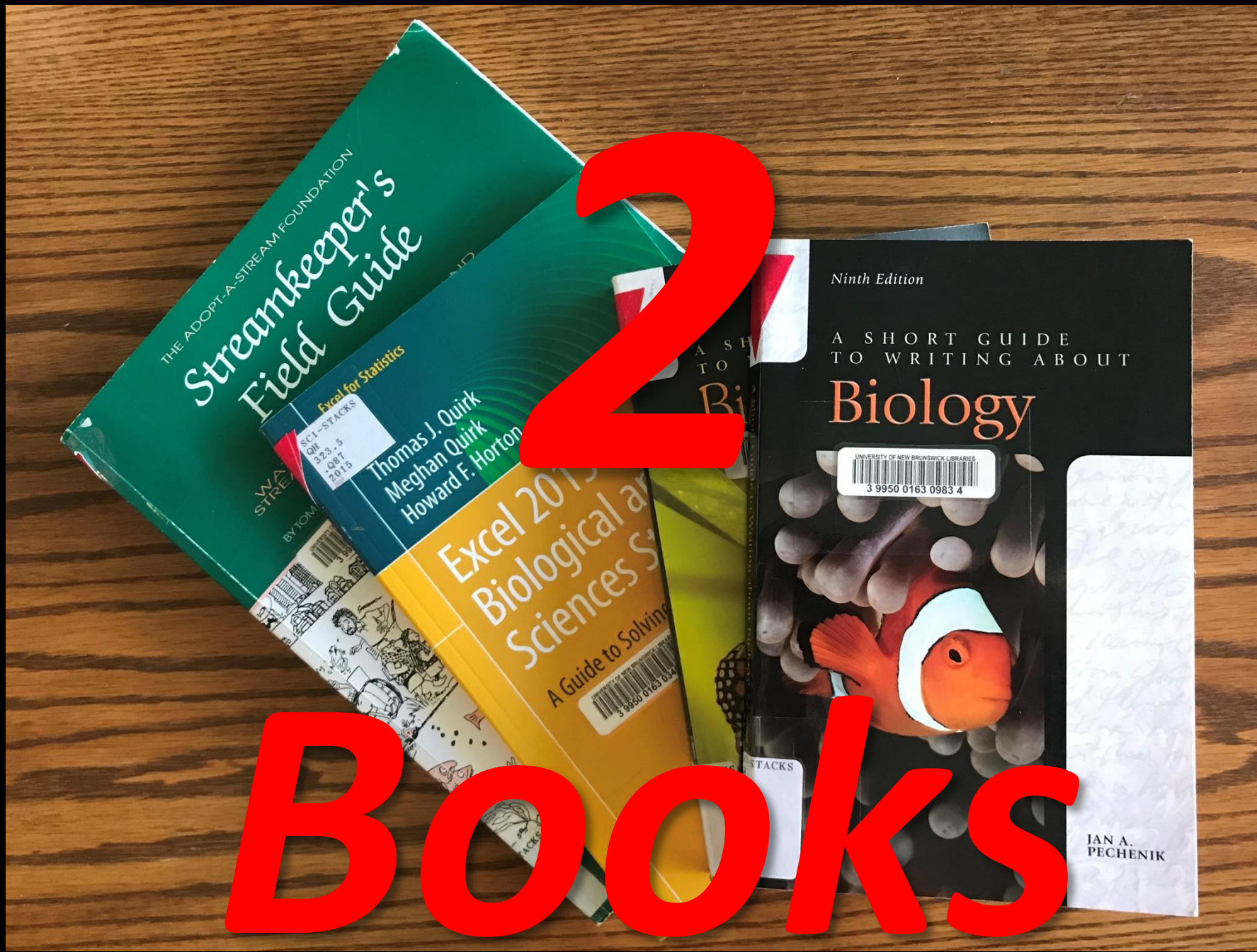
3 MARCH 2011 | VOL 471 | NATURE | 51

Review Articles & Primary Articles (studies, essays)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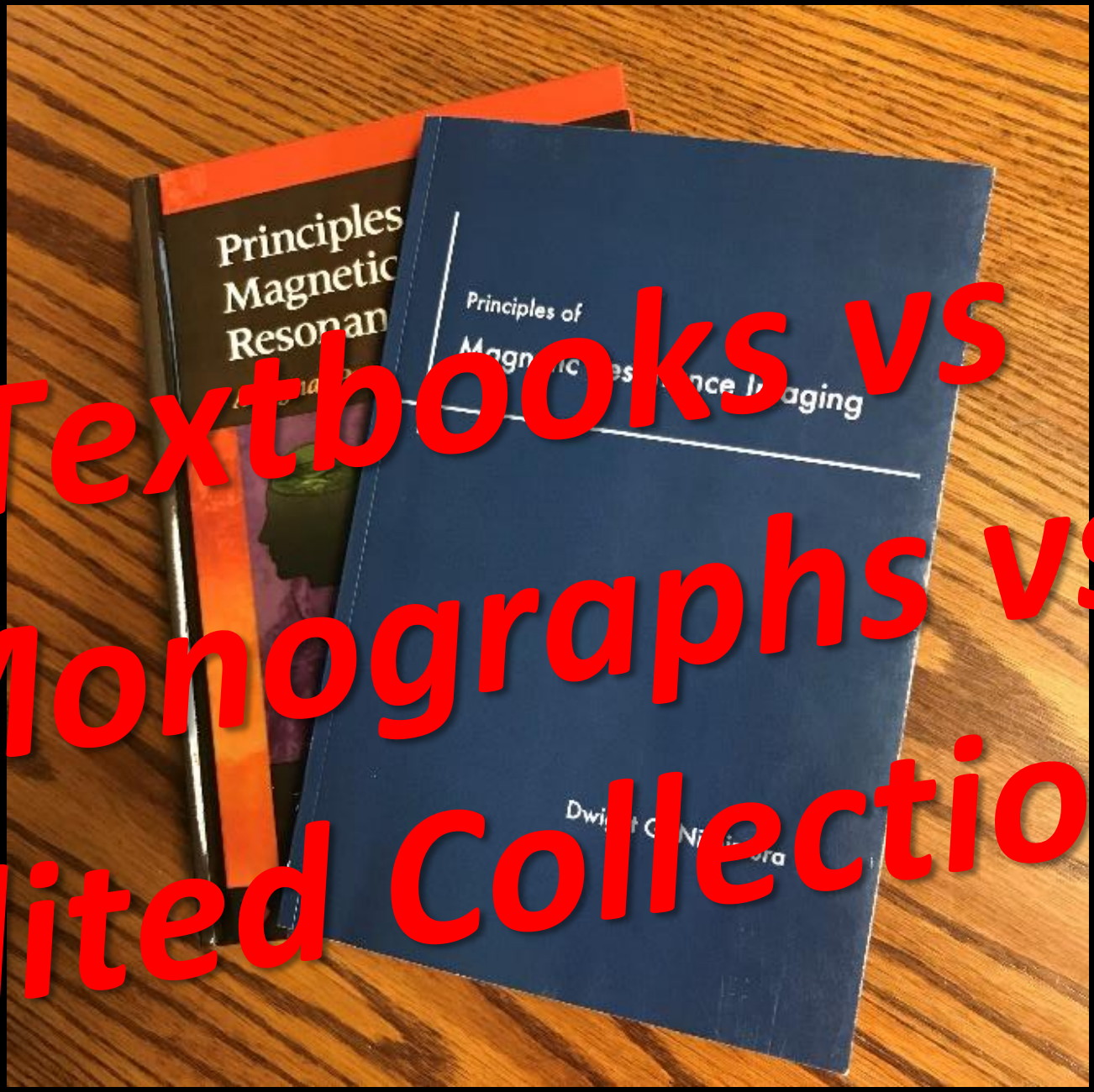
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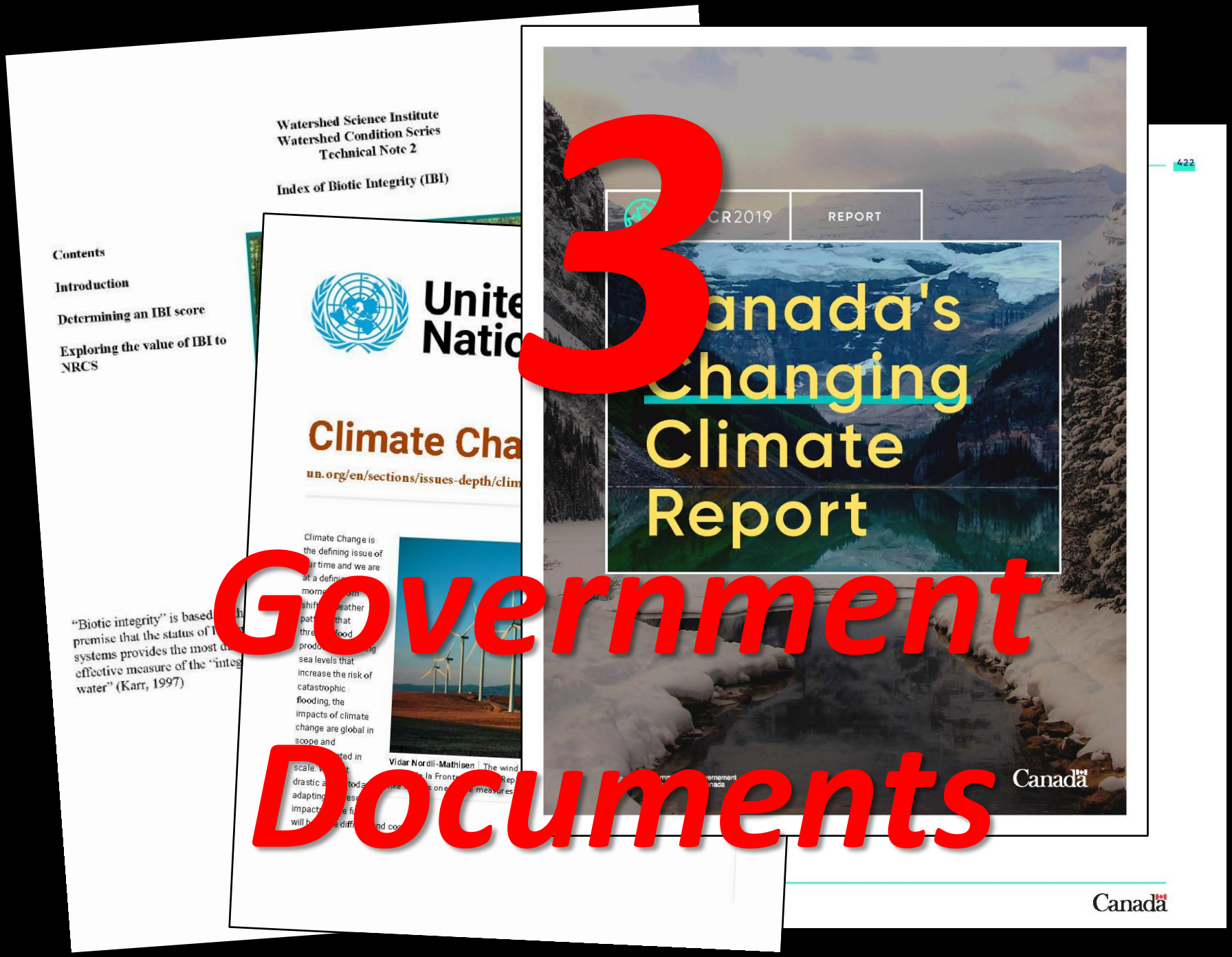
Watershed Science Institute
Watershed Condition Series
Technical Note 2
Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI)
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Exploring the value of IBI to NRCS
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Grey Literature

Contents

Introduction

Determining an IBI score

Exploring the value of IBI to NRCS

"Biotic integrity" is based on the premise that the status of living systems provides the most direct and effective measure of the "integrity of water" (Karr, 1997).

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effectiveness of conservation

News

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CLINICAL RESEARCH STUDY

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL of MEDICINE®

COVID Vaccine Hesitancy and Risk of a Traffic Crash

Donald A. Redelmeier, MD, FRCPC, MSHSR, FACP,[a,b,c,d,e] **Jonathan Wang, MMASc,**[b,c] **Deva Thiruchelvam, MSc**[a,c]

[a]*Evaluative Clinical Sciences, Sunnybrook Research Institute, Toronto, Ont, Canada;* [b]*Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Ont, Canada;* [c]*Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES), Toronto, Ont, Canada;* [d]*Division of General Internal Medicine;* [e]*Center for Leading Injury Prevention Practice Education and Research, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, Ont, Canada.*

Evaluation exercise #1

BACKGROUND: Coronavirus disease (COVID) vaccine hesitancy is a reflection of psychology that might also contribute to traffic safety. We tested whether COVID vaccination was associated with the risks of a traffic crash.

METHODS: We conducted a population-based longitudinal cohort analysis of adults and determined COVID vaccination status through linkages to individual electronic medical records. Traffic crashes requiring emergency medical care were subsequently identified by multicenter outcome ascertainment of all hospitals in the region over a 1-month follow-up interval (178 separate centers).

RESULTS: A total of 11,270,763 individuals were included, of whom 16% had not received a COVID vaccine and 84% had received a COVID vaccine. The cohort accounted for 6682 traffic crashes during follow-up. Unvaccinated individuals accounted for 1682 traffic crashes (25%), equal to a 72% increased relative risk compared with vaccinated individuals (95% confidence interval, 60% to 85%; $P < 0.001$). The increased traffic risks among unvaccinated individuals extended to diverse groups and was similar to the relative risk associated with sleep deficit, and was equal to a 4% increase after adjusting for age, gender, home location, socioeconomic status, and medical diagnoses (95% confidence interval, 40% to 104%; $P < 0.001$). The increased risks extended across the spectrum of crash severity, appeared similar for Pfizer, Moderna, other vaccines, and were validated in supplementary analyses of crossover cases, propensity scores, and additional controls.

CONCLUSIONS: These data suggest that COVID vaccine hesitancy is associated with significant increased risks of a traffic crash. An awareness of these risks might help to encourage more COVID vaccination.

 • *The American Journal of Medicine (2022) 000:1–10*

KEYWORDS: COVID-19; Human factors; Judgment and reasoning; Motor vehicle accident; Traffic crash; Vaccine hesitancy

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CLINICAL RESEARCH STUDY

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL of MEDICINE®

COVID Vaccine H d Risl fic Crash

Donald A. Redelmeier, MD, FRCPC, M athan eva Thiruchelvam, MSc[a,c]

[a]Evaluative Clinical Sciences, Sunnybrook Re ent of Medicine, University of Toronto, Ont, Canada; [c]Institute for Clinical Evaluative Scien f General Internal Medicine; [e]Center for Leading Injury Prevention Practice Education & K re, Toronto, Ont, Canada.

ABSTRACT

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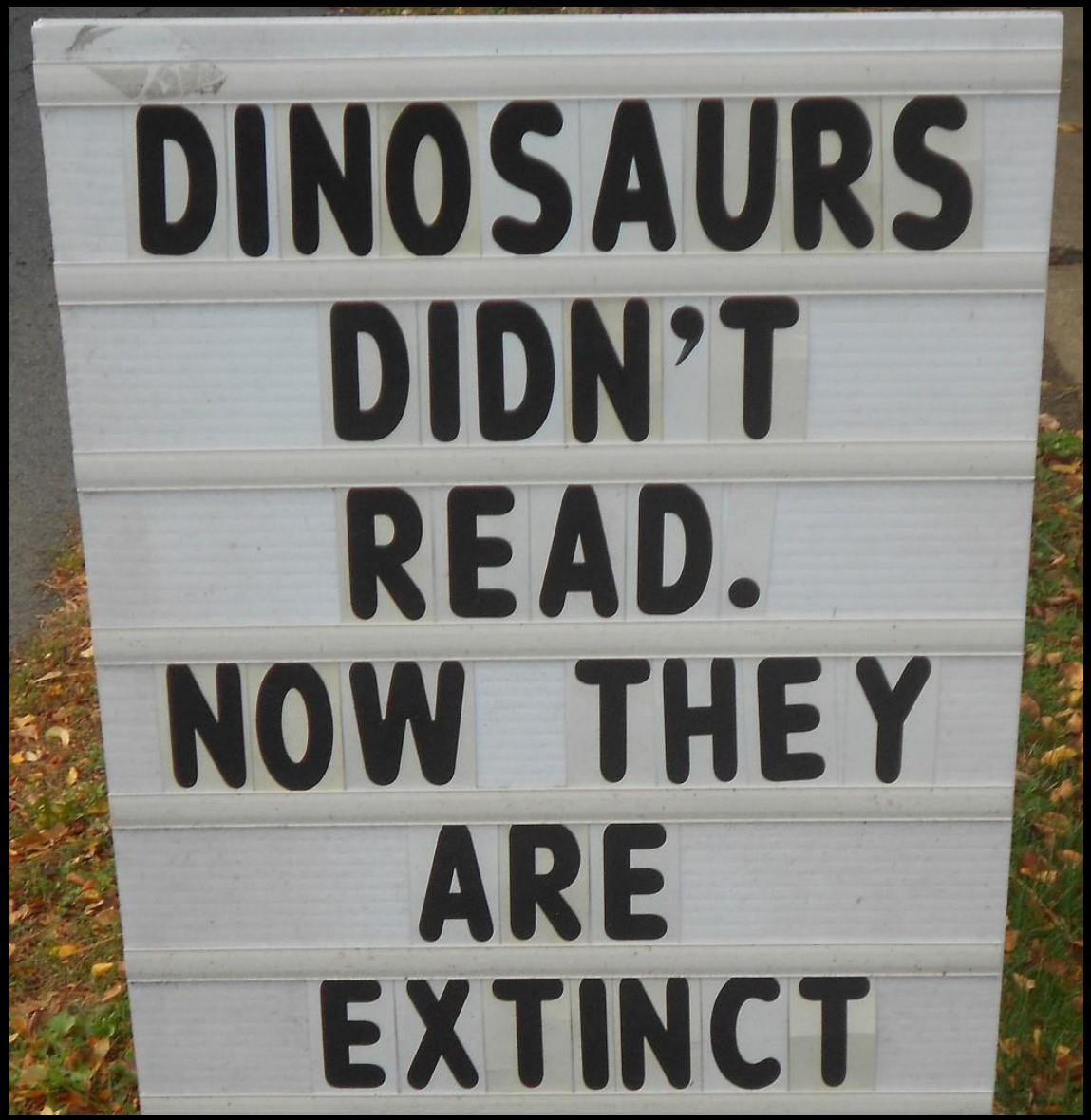

DINOSAURS
DIDN'T
READ.
NOW THEY
ARE
EXTINCT

Evaluation exercise #2

The Unwisest Idea on Campus: Commentary on Lilienfeld (2017)

Jonathan Haidt
New York University Stern School of Business

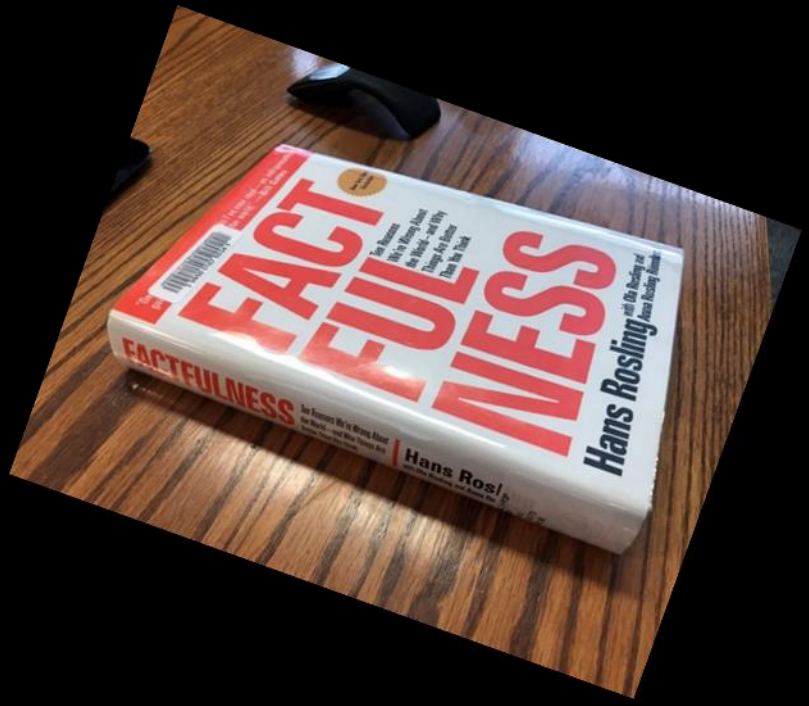
The term microaggression has swept through the academy in English speaking countries in the last two or three years. Lilienfeld (2017, this issue) has done the academy a great service in analyzing the concept and showing why it is not ready to serve as the scientific basis for new policies and programs being rolled out at many universities. In this commentary, I will extend Lilienfeld's analysis and show why the "microaggression program" (as I'll call the combination of theory and on-campus applications) is more damaging and less salvageable than Lilienfeld suggests. In fact, it may be the least wise idea one can find on a college campus today….

Evaluation exercise #2

The Unwisest Idea on Campus: Commentary on Lilienfeld (2017)

Jonathan Haidt
New York University Stern School of Busin

The term microaggression has swept th academy in English speak tries in the la ree years. Lilienf issue) ha academy a great servic the co howing why it is not re th basis for new policies and pr many universities. In this comment ield's analysis and show why th rogram" (as I'll call the combination o mpus applications) is more damaging a able than Lilienfeld suggests. In fact, it m least wise idea one can find on a college campus today….



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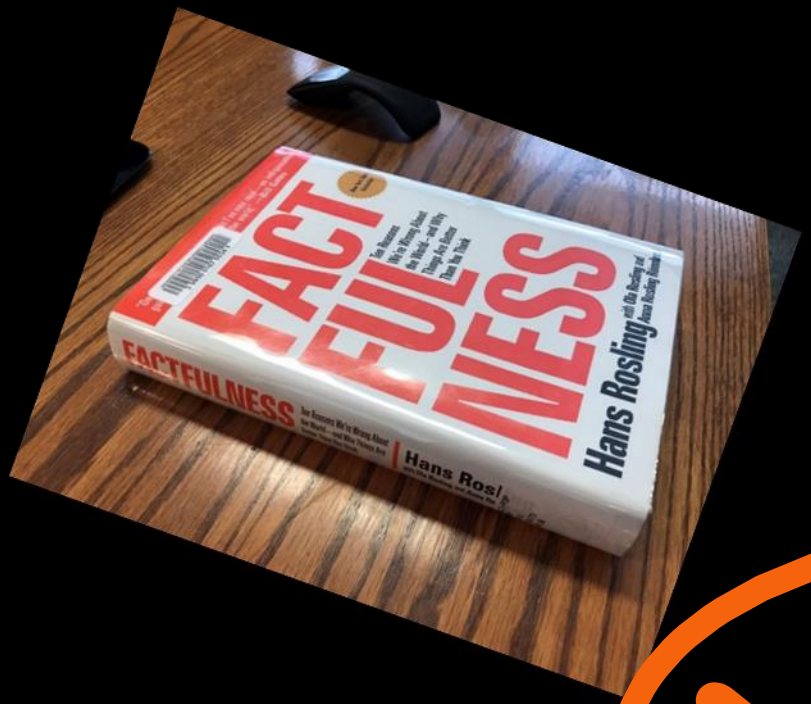

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Knowledge *does not jump down people's throats.*

You have to seek it.

- Dallas Willard, Philosopher

Where do you think best?

4 places to find published research…

1. Google……for finding…everything! (good & BAD)
2. Google Scholar...known items (but there's a lot of BAD)

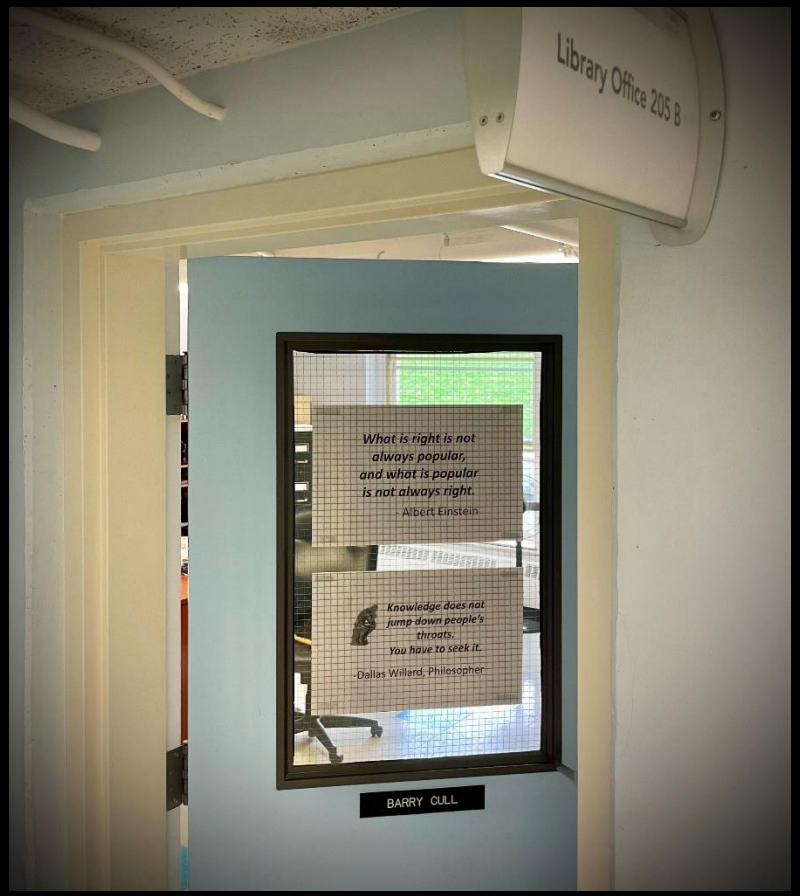
3. UNB WorldCat…books, articles+

4. Scopus, SocINDEX, etc…..MANY MORE articles+ (comprehensive)

Need help?
Ask Barry!

HIL 2nd Floor

by chance, or by appointment via bcull@unb.ca



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