Anonymous: Water vapor is the most important GHG. How does its contribution to global warming compare to those of CO2, HFCs, and HCFCs?

Charles Jia: Why does the Southern Hemisphere have more clouds?

Anonymous: Does stopping emitting anthropogenic aerosol particles all together adversely affect the climate? Or is it sensible to reduce it gradually?

Xiaobing Liu: Can we increase the longwave radiation to the sky by engineering the surfaces of all buildings on the earth?

Anonymous: Is the main cause of rise in water level the ocean heat uptake or melting of ice?

Anonymous: Does multidecadal internal variability play a role in key energy balance players like ocean heat uptake?

Anonymous: The timing of aerosol concentration in a localised area must be very important as it can decide whether that area cools or stays warm (at night or during the day). Do small time scales have a reasonable impact in atmosphere temperature increase?

Anonymous: Why is aerosol concentration on the north side of the Himalayas, where the population is sparse, so much greater than the rest of India, where crop burning occurs and where the population density is much higher?

Charles Jia: Ram's optical depth data is from 2002. How have global aerosol concentrations changed since then?

Anonymous: Can you characterize aerosol contribution by soot, sulfates, chlorides, etc.?

Charles Jia: Water vapor is a greenhouse gas and a variable gas. How is water vapor considered in the energy balance calculation?

Anonymous: Why is the sea level rise localized (concentrated)? I would imagine that the levels would "even out" due to gravity and ocean flows.

Anonymous: What is the role played by bioaerosols in Earth's radiation budget? How can we incorporate bioaerosols in the global climate models?