

MELT: The Memory of Ice

Song I: We Called It

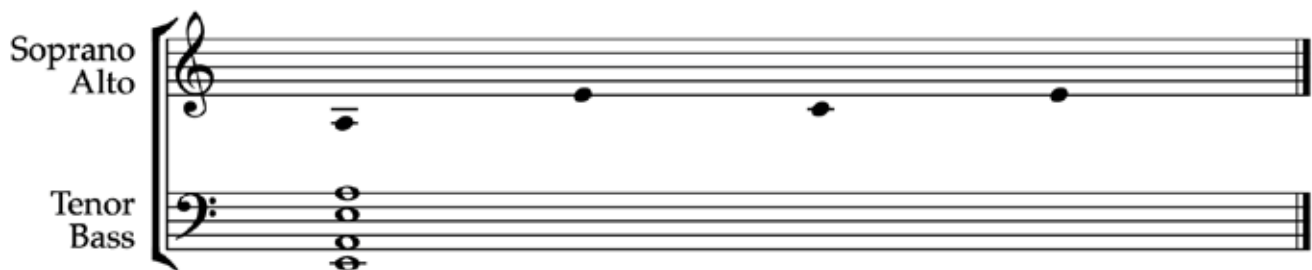
Psalm-like; n very slow time. Singing begins one minute after soundtrack starts.

Bass and tenor voices sing each line in one note chosen from the chord given.

Soprano and alto voices sing one syllable per note, beginning at the first or last pitch given. You may repeat pitches as long as you would like, but may not skip forward or behind. An exception is listening for the notes you hear other singers singing, and continue in the melodic path from where they left off.

You must sing all lines but in any order and may start a new line while others are singing, or rest for a while. When you've finished, go on to section B

Section A



We called it accumulation,
We called it antifreeze,
We called it arctic,
We called it aufeis
We called them avalanches,
We called it a balaclava,
We called it bitter cold,
We called it black ice,
We called it bleak,
We called them blizzards,

We called it brisk,
We called it calving,
We called them caribou,
We called it a cold snap,
We called them cold fronts,
We called it corn,
We called it a crevasse,
We called it crud,
We called it the cryosphere,
We called it diamond dust,

We called it drift ice,
We called it a dusting,
We called them earmuffs,
We called them flurries,
We called it a freeze,
We called it freezing,
We called it frigid,
We called it frost,
We called it frostbite,
We called it frosty,
We called it frozen,

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Song 1: We Called It

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You must sing all lines but don't need to sing them in order. When you've finished, go on to section C.

Section B



We called it glacial,
We called it a glacier,
We called it graupel,
We called it grue,
We called it ground frost,
We called it hail,
We called them hailstones,
We called it hardpack,
We called it hoarfrost,
We called it ice,

We called it the ice age,
We called it an ice ax,
We called them icebergs,
We called it ice blue,
We called them ice breakers,
We called them ice buckets,
We called it the ice cap,
We called them ice crystals,
We called it ice dancing,
We called them ice fields,

We called it ice fishing,
We called them ice floes,
We called it an ice sheet,
We called them ice scrapers,
We called them ice skates,
We called them ice spikes,
We called them icicles,
We called it icy,
We called it an igloo,

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Song 1: We Called It

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You must sing all lines but don't need to sing them in order. When you've finished, go on to section D.

Section C



We called it a kamakura,
We called it the lake effect,
We called it luge,
We called it melting,
We called it midwinter,
We called them mittens,
We called them moguls,
We called it a moraine,
We called it pack ice,
We called it permafrost,
We called it polar,
We called it powder,
We called it a quinzhee,
We called it rime,
We called it sea ice,
We called it shivering
We called them skis,
We called it a skift,
We called it sledding,
We called them sled dogs,

We called it a sledge,
We called it sleet,
We called it a sleigh,
We called them slopes,
We called it slush,
We called it snow,
We called them snow angels,
We called them snowballs,
We called it a snow bank,
We called it snow blind,
We called it snowboarding,
We called them snowbirds,
We called them snow boots,
We called it snowbound,
We called it a snow cave,
We called them snow days,
We called them snow devils,
We called it a snow drift,
We called it snowfall,
We called them snowflakes,

We called them snow forts,
We called them snow goggles,
We called it a snow lantern,
We called it snow lichen,
We called it snow light,
We called them snow leopards,
We called them snow machines,
We called them snowmen,
We called them snowmobiles,
We called it snowpack,
We called them snowpants,
We called it a snow plow,
We called her the snow queen,
We called them snowshoes,
We called it a snow shovel,
We called it them snow showers,
We called it a snowstorm,
We called them snowsuits,
We called them snow tires,
We called her Snow White,
We called them snowy owls,

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You must sing all lines but don't need to sing them in order. Continue singing "We called it" until end.

Section D



We called it sposh,
We called it subzero,
We called it sugar snow,
We called it a thaw,
We called it,

We called it thundersnow,
We called it wet snow,
We called it a whiteout,
We called it,
We called it wind chill,
We called it winter,
We called it,

We called it wintertide,
We called it,
We called it wintry,
We called it,
We called it,
We called it,

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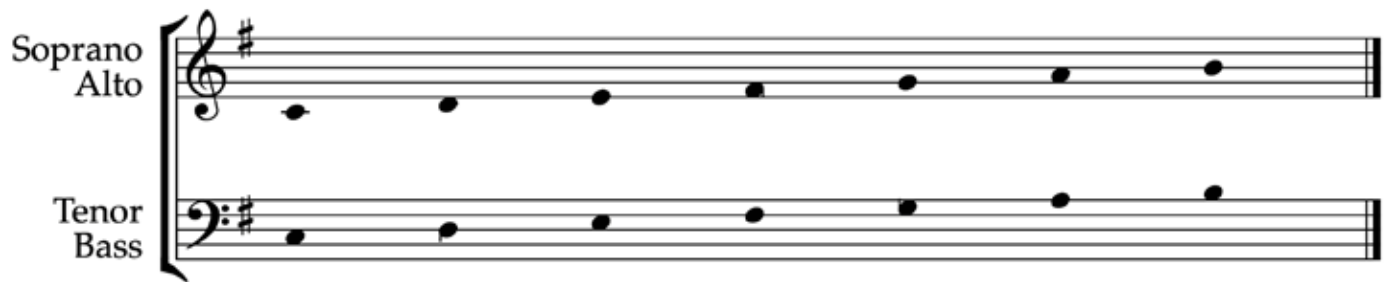
Song 2: The Icefjord (One)

In the background: Natural ice melt sounds, sparse lofi beats continue. As patches of water show up in the video, the sounds of the animals of the icefjord are heard.

Singers should similarly sing as patches of water show up and these sounds are heard.

Singers may choose from the following sounds during this section:

- (a) mimic the sounds of the ice
- (b) mimic the sounds of the animals
- (c) sing or whistle high breathy pitches using any of the following pitches (at any octave):



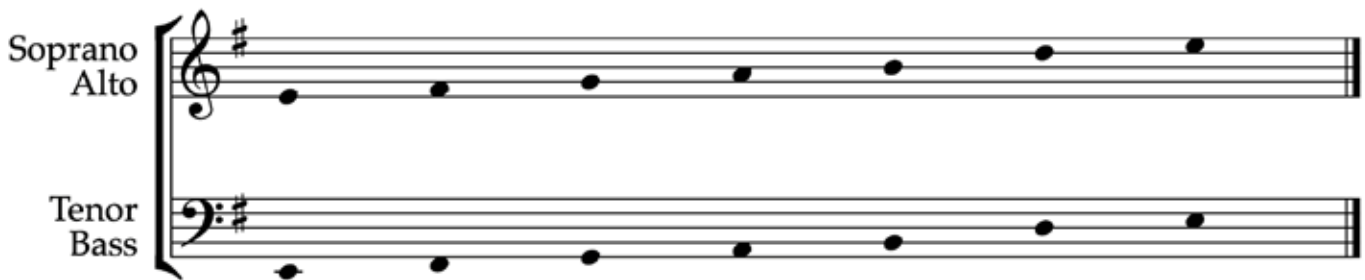
MELT: The Memory of Ice

Song 3: The Lake

In the background: Natural ice melt sounds, sparse lofi beats and low synths continue, .high synths begin. Singers speak or sing lines from the following text (Wikipedia's entry for "Climate Change" as of July 2024), sometimes mumbling, sometimes chanting alone or with others (on the following pitches), sometimes shouting as if coming out of a coma to realize the seriousness of things. Pitches may be in any register.

Throughout the duration of the piece, the feeling is becoming lost in a jumble of words, and wanting to succumb to the energy of loss instead.

Section A



In common usage, climate change describes global warming—the ongoing increase in global average temperature—and its effects on Earth's climate system. Climate change in a broader sense also includes previous long-term changes to Earth's climate. The current rise in global average temperature is primarily caused by humans burning fossil fuels since the Industrial Revolution. Fossil fuel use, deforestation, and some agricultural and industrial practices add to greenhouse gases. These gases absorb some of the heat that the Earth radiates after it warms from sunlight, warming the lower atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, the primary greenhouse gas driving global warming, has grown by about 50% and is at levels unseen for millions of years.

Climate change has an increasingly large impact on the environment. Deserts are expanding, while heat waves and wildfires are becoming more common. Amplified warming in the Arctic has contributed to thawing permafrost, retreat of glaciers and sea ice decline. Higher temperatures are also causing more intense storms, droughts, and other weather extremes. Rapid environmental change in mountains, coral reefs, and the Arctic is forcing many species to relocate or become extinct. Even if efforts to minimise future warming are successful, some effects will continue for centuries. These include ocean heating, ocean acidification and sea level rise.

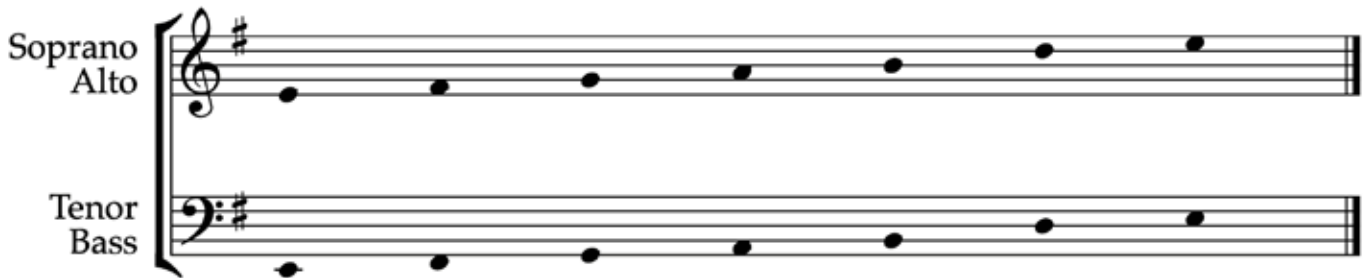
Climate change threatens people with increased flooding, extreme heat, increased food and water scarcity, more disease, and economic loss. Human migration and conflict can also be a result. The World Health Organization (WHO) calls climate change the greatest threat to global health in the 21st century. Societies and ecosystems will experience more severe risks without action to limit warming. Adapting to climate change through efforts like flood control measures or drought-resistant crops partially reduces climate change risks, although some limits to adaptation have already been reached. Poorer communities are responsible for a small share of global emissions, yet have the least ability to adapt and are most vulnerable to climate change.

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Song 3: The Lake

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Section B



Many climate change impacts have been felt in recent years, with 2023 the warmest on record at $+1.48^{\circ}\text{C}$ (2.66°F) since regular tracking began in 1850. Additional warming will increase these impacts and can trigger tipping points, such as melting all of the Greenland ice sheet. Under the 2015 Paris Agreement, nations collectively agreed to keep warming "well under 2°C ". However, with pledges made under the Agreement, global warming would still reach about 2.7°C (4.9°F) by the end of the century. Limiting warming to 1.5°C would require halving emissions by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

Fossil fuel use can be phased out by conserving energy and switching to energy sources that do not produce significant carbon pollution. These energy sources include wind, solar, hydro, and nuclear power. Cleanly generated electricity can replace fossil fuels for powering transportation, heating buildings, and running industrial processes. Carbon can also be removed from the atmosphere, for instance by increasing forest cover and farming with methods that capture carbon in soil.

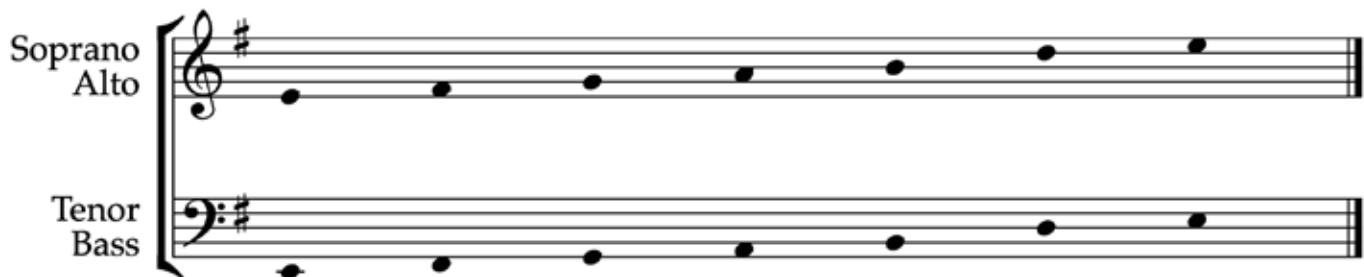
Different regions of the world warm at different rates. The pattern is independent of where greenhouse gases are emitted, because the gases persist long enough to diffuse across the planet. Since the pre-industrial period, the average surface temperature over land regions has increased almost twice as fast as the global average surface temperature. This is because oceans lose more heat by evaporation and oceans can store a lot of heat. The thermal energy in the global climate system has grown with only brief pauses since at least 1970, and over 90% of this extra energy has been stored in the ocean. The rest has heated the atmosphere, melted ice, and warmed the continents.

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Song 3: The Lake

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Section C



The Northern Hemisphere and the North Pole have warmed much faster than the South Pole and Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere not only has much more land, but also more seasonal snow cover and sea ice. As these surfaces flip from reflecting a lot of light to being dark after the ice has melted, they start absorbing more heat. Local black carbon deposits on snow and ice also contribute to Arctic warming. Arctic surface temperatures are increasing between three and four times faster than in the rest of the world. Melting of ice sheets near the poles weakens both the Atlantic and the Antarctic limb of thermohaline circulation, which further changes the distribution of heat and precipitation around the globe. The World Meteorological Organization estimates a 66% chance of global temperatures exceeding 1.5 °C warming from the preindustrial baseline for at least one year between 2023 and 2027. Because the IPCC uses a 20-year average to define global temperature changes, a single year exceeding 1.5 °C does not break the limit.

The IPCC expects the 20-year average global temperature to exceed +1.5 °C in the early 2030s. The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (2023) included projections that by 2100 global warming is very likely to reach 1.0-1.8 °C under a scenario with very low emissions of greenhouse gases, 2.1-3.5 °C under an intermediate emissions scenario, or 3.3-5.7 °C under a very high emissions scenario. The warming will continue past 2100 in the intermediate and high emission scenarios, with future projections of global surface temperatures by year 2300 being similar to millions of years ago.

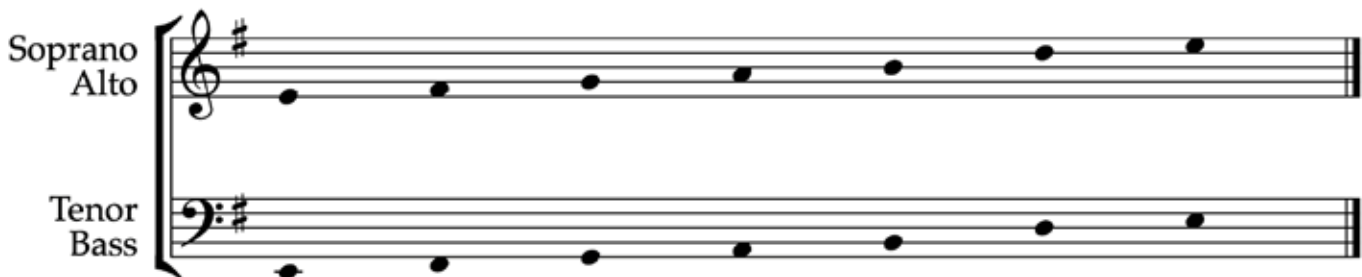
The remaining carbon budget for staying beneath certain temperature increases is determined by modelling the carbon cycle and climate sensitivity to greenhouse gases. According to the IPCC, global warming can be kept below 1.5 °C with a two-thirds chance if emissions after 2018 do not exceed 420 or 570 gigatonnes of CO₂. This corresponds to 10 to 13 years of current emissions. There are high uncertainties about the budget. For instance, it may be 100 gigatonnes of CO₂ equivalent smaller due to CO₂ and methane release from permafrost and wetlands. However, it is clear that fossil fuel resources need to be proactively kept in the ground to prevent substantial warming. Otherwise, their shortages would not occur until the emissions have already locked in significant long-term impacts.

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Song 3: The Lake

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Section D



The environmental effects of climate change are broad and far-reaching, affecting oceans, ice, and weather. Changes may occur gradually or rapidly. Evidence for these effects comes from studying climate change in the past, from modelling, and from modern observations. Since the 1950s, droughts and heat waves have appeared simultaneously with increasing frequency. Extremely wet or dry events within the monsoon period have increased in India and East Asia. Monsoonal precipitation over the Northern Hemisphere has increased since 1980. The rainfall rate and intensity of hurricanes and typhoons is likely increasing, and the geographic range likely expanding poleward in response to climate warming. Frequency of tropical cyclones has not increased as a result of climate change.

Global sea level is rising as a consequence of thermal expansion and the melting of glaciers and ice sheets. Between 1993 and 2020, the rise increased over time, averaging 3.3 ± 0.3 mm per year. Over the 21st century, the IPCC projects 32–62 cm of sea level rise under a low emission scenario, 44–76 cm under an intermediate one and 65–101 cm under a very high emission scenario. Marine ice sheet instability processes in Antarctica may add substantially to these values, including the possibility of a 2-meter sea level rise by 2100 under high emissions.

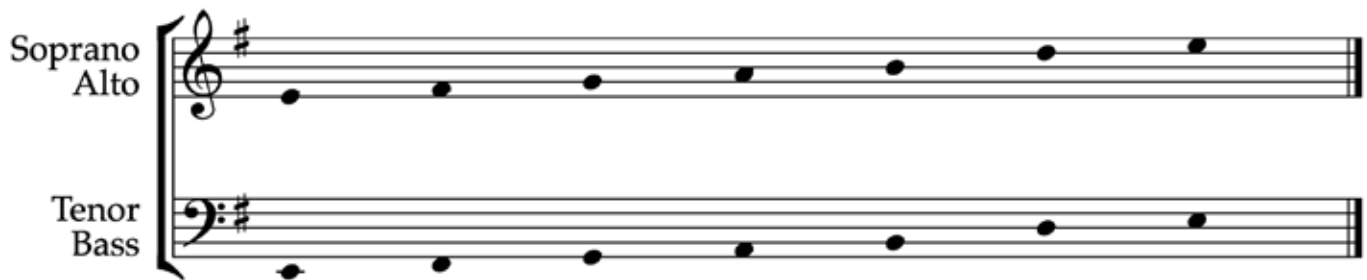
Climate change has led to decades of shrinking and thinning of the Arctic sea ice. While ice-free summers are expected to be rare at 1.5 °C degrees of warming, they are set to occur once every three to ten years at a warming level of 2 °C. Higher atmospheric CO₂ concentrations cause more CO₂ to dissolve in the oceans, which is making them more acidic. Because oxygen is less soluble in warmer water, its concentrations in the ocean are decreasing, and dead zones are expanding.

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Section E



Greater degrees of global warming increase the risk of passing through 'tipping points'—thresholds beyond which certain major impacts can no longer be avoided even if temperatures return to their previous state. For instance, the Greenland ice sheet is already melting, but if global warming reaches levels between 1.7 °C and 2.3 °C, its melting will continue until it fully disappears. If the warming is later reduced to 1.5 °C or less, it will still lose a lot more ice than if the warming was never allowed to reach the threshold in the first place. While the ice sheets would melt over millennia, other tipping points would occur faster and give societies less time to respond. The collapse of major ocean currents like the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC), and irreversible damage to key ecosystems like the Amazon rainforest and coral reefs can unfold in a matter of decades.

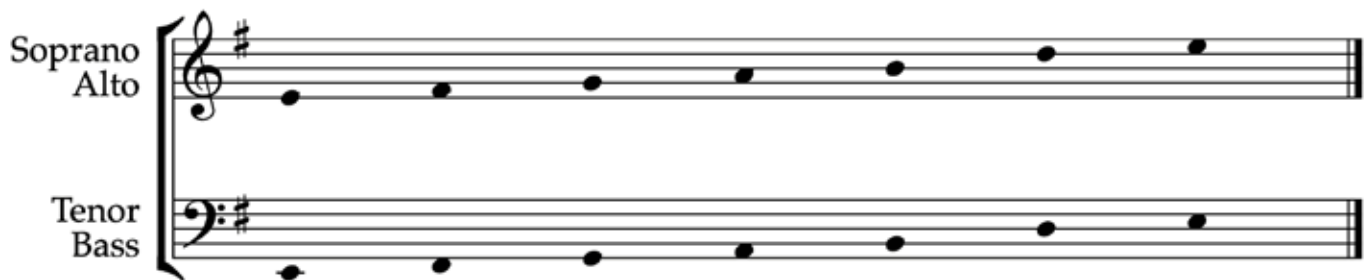
The long-term effects of climate change on oceans include further ice melt, ocean warming, sea level rise, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation. The timescale of long-term impacts are centuries to millennia due to CO₂'s long atmospheric lifetime. When net emissions stabilise surface air temperatures will also stabilise, but oceans and ice caps will continue to absorb excess heat from the atmosphere. The result is an estimated total sea level rise of 2.3 metres per degree Celsius (4.2 ft/°F) after 2000 years. Oceanic CO₂ uptake is slow enough that ocean acidification will also continue for hundreds to thousands of years. Deep oceans (below 2,000 metres (6,600 ft)) are also already committed to losing over 10% of their dissolved oxygen by the warming which occurred to date. Further, the West Antarctic ice sheet appears committed to practically irreversible melting, which would increase the sea levels by at least 3.3 m (10 ft 10 in) over approximately 2000 years.

MELT: The Memory of Ice

Song 3: The Lake

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Section F



Recent warming has driven many terrestrial and freshwater species poleward and towards higher altitudes. For instance, the range of hundreds of North American birds has shifted northward at an average rate of 1.5 km/year over the past 55 years. Higher atmospheric CO₂ levels and an extended growing season have resulted in global greening. However, heatwaves and drought have reduced ecosystem productivity in some regions. The future balance of these opposing effects is unclear. A related phenomenon driven by climate change is woody plant encroachment, affecting up to 500 million hectares globally. Climate change has contributed to the expansion of drier climate zones, such as the expansion of deserts in the subtropics. The size and speed of global warming is making abrupt changes in ecosystems more likely. Overall, it is expected that climate change will result in the extinction of many species.

The oceans have heated more slowly than the land, but plants and animals in the ocean have migrated towards the colder poles faster than species on land. Just as on land, heat waves in the ocean occur more frequently due to climate change, harming a wide range of organisms such as corals, kelp, and seabirds. Ocean acidification makes it harder for marine calcifying organisms such as mussels, barnacles and corals to produce shells and skeletons; and heatwaves have bleached coral reefs. Harmful algal blooms enhanced by climate change and eutrophication lower oxygen levels, disrupt food webs and cause great loss of marine life. Coastal ecosystems are under particular stress. Almost half of global wetlands have disappeared due to climate change and other human impacts. Plants have come under increased stress from damage by insects.

The effects of climate change are impacting humans everywhere in the world. Impacts can be observed on all continents and ocean regions, with low-latitude, less developed areas facing the greatest risk. Continued warming has potentially "severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts" for people and ecosystems. The risks are unevenly distributed, but are generally greater for disadvantaged people in developing and developed countries.

MELT: The Memory of Ice

Song 3: The Lake

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Section G



The World Health Organization (WHO) calls climate change the greatest threat to global health in the 21st century. Extreme weather leads to injury and loss of life. Various infectious diseases are more easily transmitted in a warmer climate, such as dengue fever and malaria. Crop failures can lead to food shortages and malnutrition, particularly affecting children. Both children and older people are vulnerable to extreme heat. The WHO has estimated that between 2030 and 2050, climate change would cause around 250,000 additional deaths per year. They assessed deaths from heat exposure in elderly people, increases in diarrhea, malaria, dengue, coastal flooding, and childhood malnutrition. By 2100, 50% to 75% of the global population may face climate conditions that are life-threatening due to combined effects of extreme heat and humidity.

Climate change is affecting food security. It has caused reduction in global yields of maize, wheat, and soybeans between 1981 and 2010. Future warming could further reduce global yields of major crops. Crop production will probably be negatively affected in low-latitude countries, while effects at northern latitudes may be positive or negative. Up to an additional 183 million people worldwide, particularly those with lower incomes, are at risk of hunger as a consequence of these impacts. Climate change also impacts fish populations. Globally, less will be available to be fished. Regions dependent on glacier water, regions that are already dry, and small islands have a higher risk of water stress due to climate change.

MELT: The Memory of Ice

Song 5: Dog Island

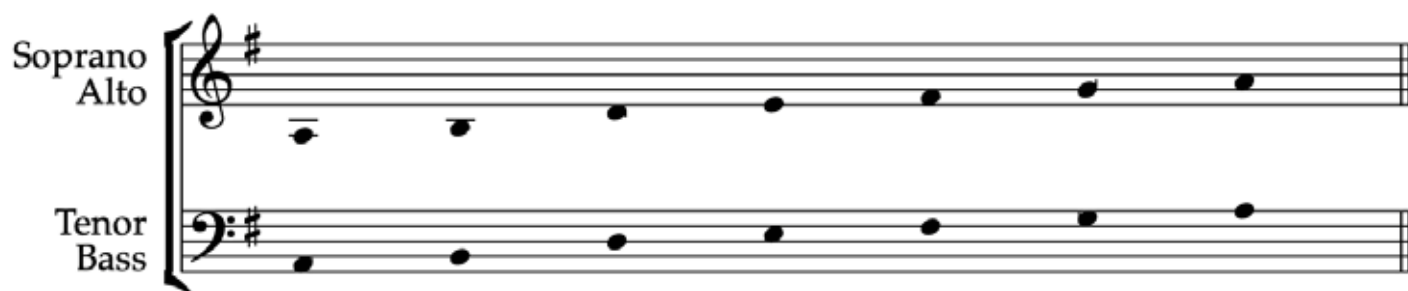
In the background: Cracking and calving ice, low dynamic synths, high buzz glitches and interruptions. Sled dogs are heard; shortly afterward, an insistent drumset riff begins. After this, vocals begin.

Singers choose to either be 'shouters' (standing to the left or right) or 'singers' in the center.

Shouters are the first to be heard. One person loudly shouts the date; another the associated headline.

About three minutes into the piece, singers will begin irregularly, softly, beautifully harmonizing the names of land animals threatened by climate change in the Ilulissat Icefjord, using the pitches given below (in any register).

Singers



Snow Bunting // Lapland Bunting // Redpoll // Wheatear // Raven // Greenland White-Fronted Goose //
Peregrine Falcon // Gyr Falcon // Ptarmigan // Red-throated Diver // Great Northern Diver //
Canada Goose // Mallard // Long-Tailed Duck // Red-Breasted Merganser // Red-necked Phalarope //
Purple Sandpiper // Brent Goose // Harlequin Duck // Eider // Pomarine Skua // Arctic Skua //
Arctic Tern // Brünnich's Guillemot // Greenland Dog // Arctic Fox // Reindeer // Arctic Hare

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Song 5: Dog Island

In the background: Cracking and calving ice, low dynamic synths, high buzz glitches and interruptions. Sled dogs are heard; shortly afterward, an insistent drumset riff begins. After this, vocals begin.

Singers choose to either be 'shouters' or 'singers'.

Shouters are the first to be heard. One person loudly shouts the date; another the associated headline.

About three minutes into the piece, singers will begin irregularly, softly, beautifully chanting the names of land animals threatened by climate change in the Ilulissat Icefjord, using the pitches given below (in any register).

Shouters A

1712: Thomas Newcomen invents the steam engine!

1760: The first industrial revolution!

COAL! COAL! COAL!

1804: World population reaches one billion!

1824: Joseph Fourier describes the greenhouse effect!

1850: 1.4 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions

1856: Eunice Foote finds that carbonic acid gas warms the earth!

1870: The second industrial revolution!

COAL! COAL! FACTORIES! COAL!

1886: Karl Benz invents the automobile!

1879: International compilation of global weather data!

1896: Svante Arrhenius publishes first calculation of global warming from human emissions of CO₂.

1900: 4 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions

1901: Lucas oil gusher discovered in Beaumont, Texas.

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Shouters B

1913: Ford Model T popularizes the automobile!

1914: First World War!

1920: Large-scale oil fields in Texas and the Persian Gulf!

ALL: CHEAP OIL! CHEAP GAS!

1927: World population reaches two billion.

1934: US Weather Bureau finds average temperatures have risen in most regions.

1939: Second World War!

1950: 10.5 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions

1957: Roger Revelle and Hans Suess: seawater will not absorb all the additional CO₂ entering the atmosphere.

1958: Dave Keeling measures atmospheric CO₂ and proves that CO₂ concentrations are rising.

1960: World population reaches three billion.

1960: 15.6 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions

1965: US President's Advisory Committee panel: The Greenhouse Effect is a matter of "real concern".

1968: Studies suggest a possibility of collapse of Antarctic ice sheets, which would raise sea levels catastrophically!

1969: First men on the moon! Broadcast of beautiful blue marble!

1970: First Earth Day!

1970: 23 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions!

1972: Worldwide droughts ignite fears about climate change!

1973: Oil embargo and price rise cause first "energy crisis"!

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Shouters C

1974: World population reaches four billion!

1976: 28-year-old Al Gore holds the first congressional hearings on climate change!

1977: Hottest year on record!

1978: Revolution in Iran causes second energy crisis!

1981: Election of US President Ronald Reagan! Backlash against environmental initiatives!

1980: Hottest year on record!

1980: 28.4 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions!

1981: Hottest year on record!

1986: Meltdown of Chernobyl nuclear reactor dims interest in nuclear power!

1987: World population reaches five billion!

1987: Montreal Protocol restricts chemicals that damage the ozone layer!

1988: Hottest year on record!

1988: James Hansen testifies to congress that long-term global warming is underway, likely caused by greenhouse gases!

1988: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) formed!

1989: Margaret Thatcher warns the UN about climate change!

1989: Oil and other corporations form Global Climate Coalition to disparage climate change claims!

1990: Hottest year on record!

1990: 31.3 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions!

1990: IPCC: Temperatures have risen, CO₂ emissions are up, and we should expect further warming!

1992: Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit: UN nations agree to work together to prevent dangerous global warming!

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Shouters D

1993: Greenland ice cores show major climate change can occur in the space of a decade!

1995: IPCC: "A discernible human influence" on the Earth's climate!

1997: Hottest year on record!

1997: Kyoto Protocol: Developed nations pledge to reduce emissions by 2012. The US Senate does not ratify the treaty!

1997: The Toyota Prius: first mass-market electric hybrid automobile!

1997: Renewable energy in the form of wind turbines and solar panels becomes popular!

1998: Hottest year on record!

1998: Mann's "hockey stick" graph shows unusual rise in northern hemisphere temperatures compared to the last 1000 years!

1999: World population reaches six billion!

2000: 34.4 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions!

2001: US President George W Bush removes the US from the Kyoto accord.

2001: IPCC: "New and stronger evidence" that human emissions of greenhouse gases are the main cause of global warming in the 20th century.

2002: Hottest year on record

2003: Concern that collapse of ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica can raise sea level faster than thought!

2003: Deadly summer heat wave in Europe!

2004: The Day After Tomorrow is first climate change Hollywood blockbuster!

2005: Hottest year on record!

2005: The Kyoto Treaty becomes international law for all developed countries other than the United States!

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Shouters E

2005: European Union initiates "cap and trade" market to reduce emissions!

2005: Hurricane Katrina renews debate over impact of climate change on storms!

2006: Al Gore creates "An Inconvenient Truth" documentary! Country divided!

2007: IPCC: It's more than 90% likely that humanity's emissions of greenhouse gases are responsible for climate change!

2007: IPCC and Al Gore receive the Nobel Peace Prize for their work on climate change!

2007: Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets and Arctic Ocean sea-ice cover found to be shrinking faster than expected!

2008: Climate scientists: if all greenhouse gas emissions could be halted immediately, global temperatures will be elevated for millennia!

2008: The Keeling project shows CO₂ concentrations have risen from 315 parts per million in 1958 to 380 parts per million in 2008.

2009: Studies find total carbon emitted determines global temperature; the budget for avoiding dangerous heating is mostly used up!

2010: Hottest year on record!

2010: 43.5 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions!

2011: Fukushima nuclear reactor disaster dims interest in nuclear power!

2011: World population reaches seven billion!

2013: The daily mean concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere has surpassed 400 parts per million!

2013: IPCC: Scientists are 95% certain that humans are the "dominant cause" of global warming!

2014: Hottest year on record!

2015: Hottest year on record!

MELT: The Memory of Ice

Song 5: Dog Island

Shouters F

2015: Collapse of West Antarctic ice sheet may be irreversible, bringing several meters of sea-level rise over future centuries!

2015: Rise of methane in atmosphere accelerates, possibly causing threatening feedback!

2015: Paris Agreement replaces Kyoto Accord and is adopted by 195 countries including the United States!

2016: Hottest year on record!

2016: Solar and wind power start to become economically competitive with fossil fuels!

2018: IPCC: To avoid dangerous climate change, greenhouse gas emissions must be in sharp decline by 2030!

2019: Increasing disasters and scientific warnings spur climate change activism!

2020: 47.1 billion tons of human-caused greenhouse emissions

2021: IPCC: human behavior has unequivocally caused global warming; catastrophic outcomes cannot be ruled out!

2022: U.S. Congress passes legislation providing subsidies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions!

2023: Hottest year on record! The temperature has risen more than 1 degree Celsius above preindustrial levels! The past ten years are the warmest in tens of thousands of years!

2023: Level of CO₂ in the atmosphere reaches 425 ppm, the highest in millions of years

2023: World population reaches eight billion!

MELT: The Memory of Ice

Song 6: They Called It

Visuals are a slow-motion water-level shot of the melting icefjord. A high synth motif repeats over and over.

A child walks onstage. There are recordings of them singing that slowly swirl around the sound stage.

They sing the following texts slowly, hesitantly, with vulnerability, using the pitches given (in any register). Texts may be sung in any order, and there should be pauses between them. Not all texts will be sung.



They called it accumulation,
They called it antifreeze,
They called it arctic,
They called it aufeis
They called them avalanches,
They called it a balaclava,
They called it bitter cold,
They called it black ice,
They called it bleak,
They called them blizzards,
They called it brisk,
They called it calving,
They called them caribou,
They called it a cold snap,
They called them cold fronts,
They called it corn,
They called it a crevasse,
They called it crud,
They called it the cryosphere,
They called it diamond dust,
They called it drift ice,
They called it a dusting,
They called them earmuffs,
They called them flurries,
They called it a freeze,
They called it freezing,
They called it frigid,
They called it frost,
They called it frostbite,
They called it frosty,
They called it frozen,

They called it glacial,
They called it a glacier,
They called it graupel,
They called it grue,
They called it ground frost,
They called it hail,
They called them hailstones,
They called it hardpack,
They called it hoarfrost,
They called it ice,
They called it the ice age,
They called it an ice ax,
They called them icebergs,
They called it ice blue,
They called them ice breakers,
They called them ice buckets,
They called it the ice cap,
They called them ice crystals,
They called it ice dancing,
They called them ice fields,
They called it ice fishing,
They called them ice floes,
They called it an ice sheet,
They called them ice scrapers,
They called them ice skates,
They called them ice spikes,
They called them icicles,
They called it icy,
They called it an igloo,
They called it a kamakura,
They called it the lake effect,

They called it luge,
They called it melting,
They called it midwinter,
They called them mittens,
They called them moguls,
They called it a moraine,
They called it pack ice,
They called it permafrost,
They called it polar,
They called it powder,
They called it a quinzee,
They called it rime,
They called it sea ice,
They called it shivering
They called them skis,
They called it a skift,
They called it sledding,
They called them sled dogs,
They called it a sledge,
They called it sleet,
They called it a sleigh,
They called them slopes,
They called it slush,
They called it snow,
They called them snow angels,
They called them snowballs,
They called it a snow bank,
They called it snow blind,
They called it snowboarding,
They called them snowbirds,
They called them snow boots,

MELT: The Memory of Ice

Song 6: They Called It

Child continues to sing the following texts slowly, hesitantly, with vulnerability, using the pitches given (in any register). Texts may be sung in any order, and there should be pauses between them. Not all texts will be sung.



They called it snowbound,
They called it a snow cave,
They called them snow days,
They called them snow devils,
They called it a snow drift,
They called it snowfall,
They called them snowflakes,
They called them snow forts,
They called them snow goggles,
They called it a snow lantern,
They called it snow lichen,
They called it snow light,
They called them snow leopards,
They called them snow machines,
They called them snowmen,
They called them snowmobiles,

They called it snowpack,
They called them snowpants,
They called it a snow plow,
They called her the snow queen,
They called them snowshoes,
They called it a snow shovel,
They called it them snow showers,
They called it a snowstorm,
They called them snowsuits,
They called them snow tires,
They called her Snow White,
They called them snowy owls,
They called it sposh,
They called it subzero,
They called it sugar snow,
They called it a thaw,

They called it,
They called it thundersnow,
They called it wet snow,
They called it a whiteout,
They called it,
They called it wind chill,
They called it winter,
They called it,
They called it wintertide,
They called it,
They called it wintry,
They called it,
They called it,
They called it,
They called it,
They called it,