

Climate Change Fact Sheet

Compiled by Prof. Stefan Rahmstorf
Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (www.pik-potsdam.de/~stefan)

Some basic facts about global warming

Important core findings of climate research have been so well confirmed in recent decades that they are now generally accepted as fact by climate researchers. These core findings include the following:

1. The atmospheric CO₂ concentration has risen strongly since about 1850, from 280 ppm (a value typical for warm periods during at least the past 700,000 years) to 380 ppm.
2. This rise is entirely caused by humans and is primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels, with a smaller contribution due to deforestation.
3. CO₂ is a gas that affects climate by changing the earth's radiation budget: an increase in its concentration leads to a rise in near-surface temperature. If the concentration doubles, the resulting global mean warming will likely be between 2 and 4°C (the most probable value is ~3°C).
4. Since 1900, global climate warmed by ~0.8°C. Temperatures in the past ten years have been the highest since measured records started in the 19th century and for many centuries before that (Fig. 1).
5. Most of this warming is due to the rising concentration of CO₂ and other anthropogenic gases.

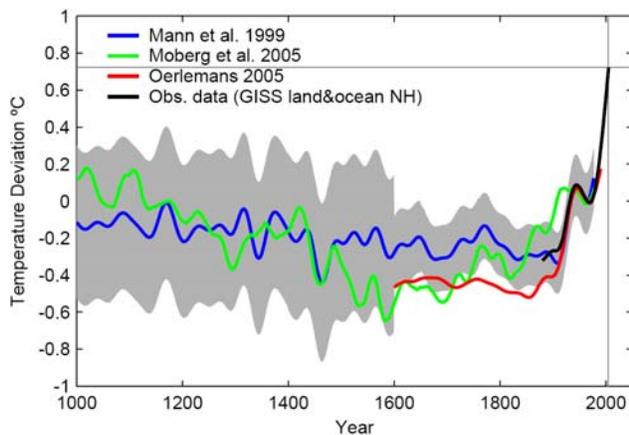


Fig. 1. Temperature in the Northern Hemisphere during the past millennium. Shown is the classic reconstruction of Mann et al. 99 (with its uncertainty band in grey) as well as two new reconstructions including sediment data (green) and using glacier extensions (red). Black is the land and ocean observations up to 2005 (NASA GISS). Curves are smoothed over two decades and show deviations relative to 1951-1980.

These findings are based on decades of research and thousands of studies. The extraordinary consensus reached is seen in the statements of many international and national professional bodies which have extensively and critically assessed the scientific evidence. In addition to the well-known reports of the IPCC, there are public statements of the National Scientific Academies of all G8 countries, the American Geophysical Union (AGU), the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the scientific Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU) of the German government, and many others. These organisations have again and again come to the same key conclusions.

From points 1. – 3. follows that a further increase in CO₂ concentration must lead to a further rise in global mean temperature (Fig. 2). For a range of plausible assumptions about future emissions, this rise will be in the range of 1.4-5.8 °C (from 1990 to 2100).

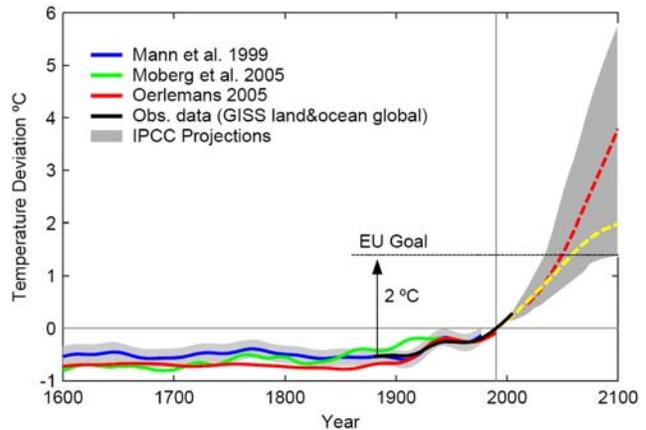


Fig. 2. IPCC projections for global mean temperature in the 21st Century. The grey band shows the full range of scenarios; red and yellow are two examples (B1 and A2). For comparison, temperatures for the past centuries are shown as in Fig. 1. The EU 2°-target is also shown.

For comparison: the last major global warming was the end of the last great Ice Age (about 15,000 years ago); it involved a global warming of ~5°C over a time span of 5,000 years. Unchecked anthropogenic warming could reach a similar magnitude over a fraction of this time – and, of course, starting from an already warm climate.

Impacts and risks

Whether this warming is considered a "dangerous" climate change can, of course, not be determined by scientists alone, as it depends on a societal value judgment about what is dangerous. However, science can help to clarify what are the risks that arise from such unprecedented warming. Amongst the most important risks are the following:

- **Sea level rise and loss of ice sheets.** In the 20th Century global sea level increased by 15 - 20 cm. Currently sea level is rising at 3 cm/decade, faster than projected in the scenarios of the IPCC Third Assessment Report. Future rise by 2100 will likely be less than one meter, but even if warming is stopped at 3 °C, sea level will probably keep rising by several meters in subsequent centuries in a delayed response (Fig. 3). Coastal cities and low-lying islands are at risk. What is now a once-in-a-century extreme flood in New York City (with major damage, including flooded subway stations) would statistically occur about every 3 years if sea level were just 1 meter higher.
- **Loss of ecosystems and species.** Global temperatures would reach a high never seen for millions of years, and the rise would be much too fast for many species to adapt. A large fraction of species - some studies suggest up to one third of species - could be doomed for extinction already by the year 2050. Life in the oceans is not only threatened by climate change but by the equally serious problem of the ongoing global ocean acidification, which is a direct chemical result of our CO₂ emissions.

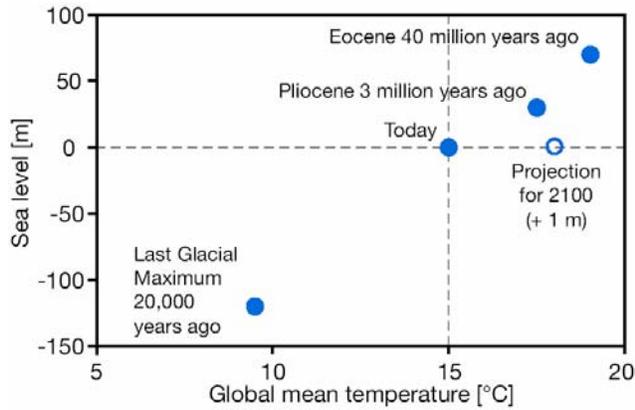


Fig. 3 Mean global temperature and sea level (relative to today's) at different times in Earth's history, with the projection for the year 2100 (1m above today's sea level). For the long term a much higher sea-level rise probably must be expected than that predicted for 2100. Source: after Archer, 2006.

- Risk of extreme events.** In a warmer climate, the risk of extreme flooding events will increase as warmer air can hold more water (7% more for each °C of warming). Droughts and forest fires are likely to increase in some regions, as is currently occurring in the Mediterranean region or in southern Africa. Hurricanes are expected to become more destructive. An increase in energy, not frequency, of hurricanes is suggested in response to rising sea surface temperatures by both models and data (Fig. 4). A number of recent studies has shown that the observed rise of sea surface temperatures in the relevant areas of the tropics is primarily due to global warming, not to a natural cycle.

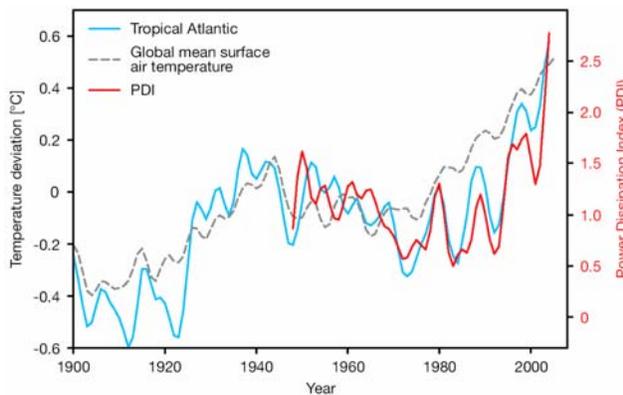


Fig. 4. Temporal development of the energy of tropical storms (Power Dissipation Index – PDI, red) and the average sea-surface temperature in the tropical Atlantic from August to October (blue). For comparison the evolution of the globally averaged near-surface air temperature is shown (dashed grey line). Source: after Emanuel, 2005

- Risk to water and food supplies.** While the total global agricultural production may not decline in a warmer climate, many poorer and warmer countries can expect reductions in yields due to water shortages and weather extremes. The water supply of major cities like Lima is threatened when mountain glaciers disappear.

These are only examples – the exact consequences of such a major change in climate are difficult to predict, and surprises are likely.

How to avoid dangerous climate change

In the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of 1992, almost all nations of the world have committed themselves to preventing a "dangerous interference" with the climate system. To avoid the most dangerous consequences of climate change, the European Union has decided to halt global warming below 2°C above pre-industrial temperatures (EU limit, see Fig. 2). To reach this goal, the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere needs to be stabilised below 450 ppm (possibly after some limited temporary overshooting of this value).

To achieve this, the global CO₂ emissions need to be roughly halved by 2050, compared to the level of 1990. Carbon cycle feedbacks make this number uncertain, and the real value is likely between 40% and 70%.

According to latest economic modeling results (see special issue of the *Energy Journal*, 2006, edited by O. Edenhofer et al., as well as the *Stern Review* published in November 2006), this can be achieved with minimal costs (less than 1% lower GDP by 2100) by induced technological innovation, including increased energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies (wind, biomass, solar). Detailed scenarios for the required energy transition have been worked out e.g. by the Advisory Council on Global Change of the German government (www.wbgu.de).

Figs. 3 and 4 are reproduced from the 2006 report *The Future Oceans - Warming Up, Rising High, Turning Sour* of the WBGU.

For more information, see the author's web page at www.ozean-klima.de and the climate change weblog www.realclimate.org/

(Last update: November 2006)