

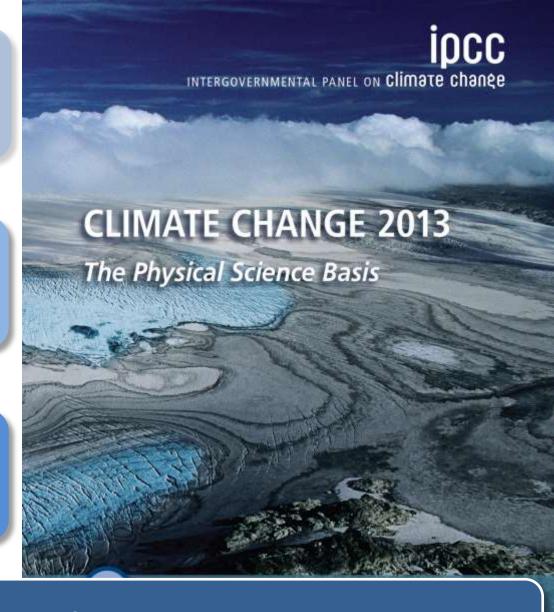




## Observations

Understanding

**Future** 



www.climatechange2013.org

# Warming in the climate system is unequivocal, [...]

Human influence on the climate system is clear.

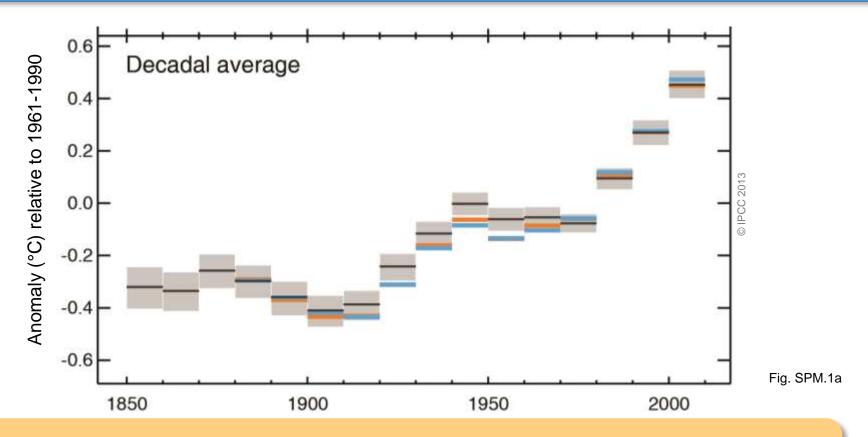
Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

## Observations

What has changed?





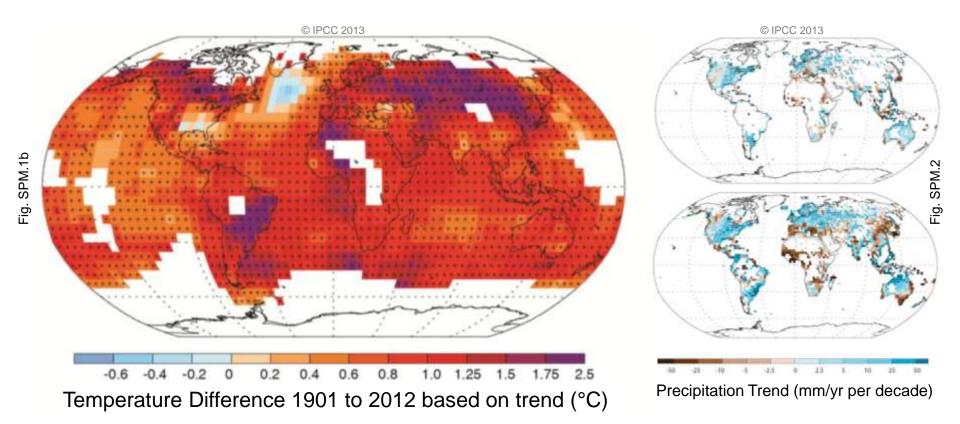


Each of the last three decades has been successively warmer at the Earth's surface than any preceding decade since 1850.

In the Northern Hemisphere, 1983–2012 was *likely* the warmest 30-year period of the last 1400 years (*medium confidence*).







### Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, [...]







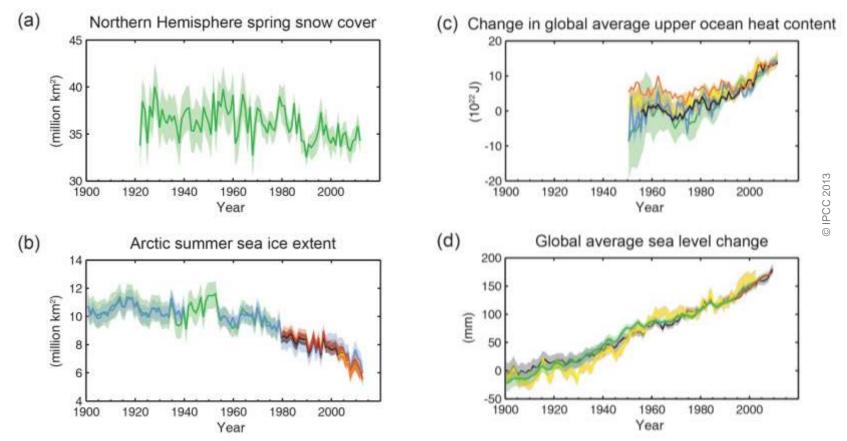


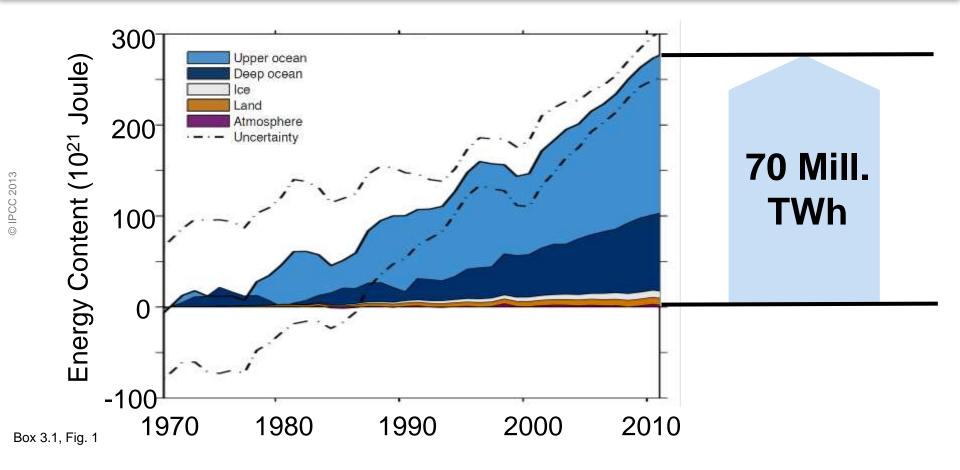
Fig. SPM.3

## Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, [...]

IPCC AR5 Working Group I

Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis





Ocean warming dominates the increase in energy stored in the climate system.

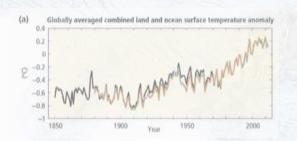


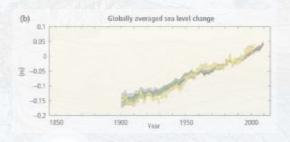
# Understanding

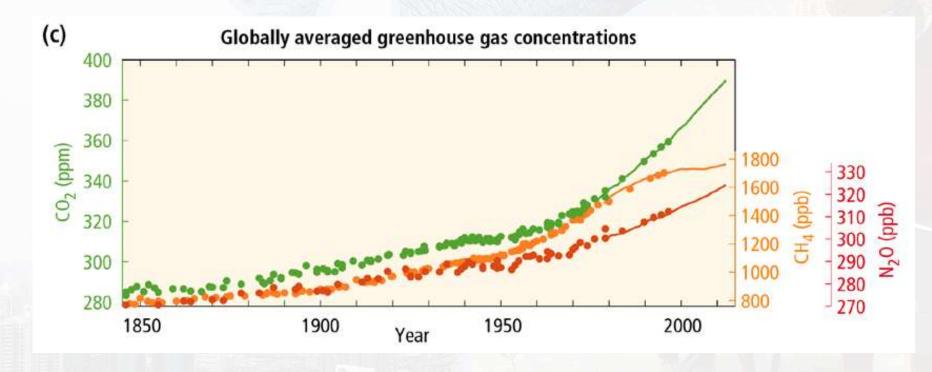
Why has it changed?







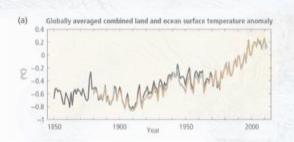


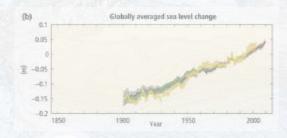


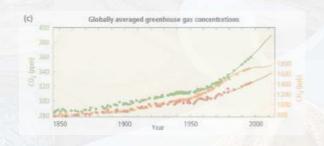
AR5 SYR SPM

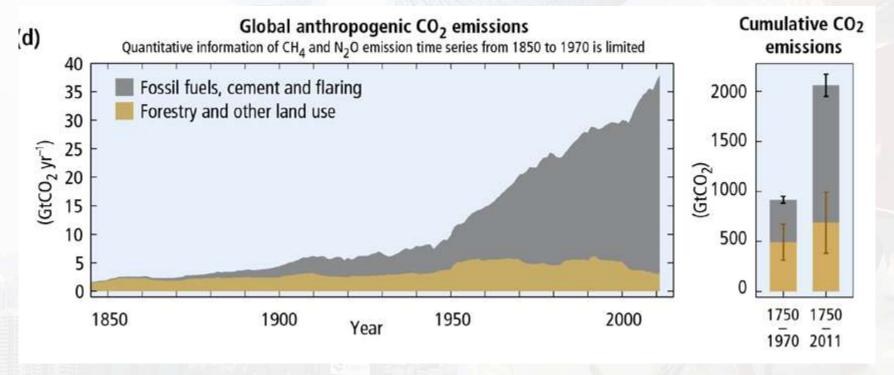










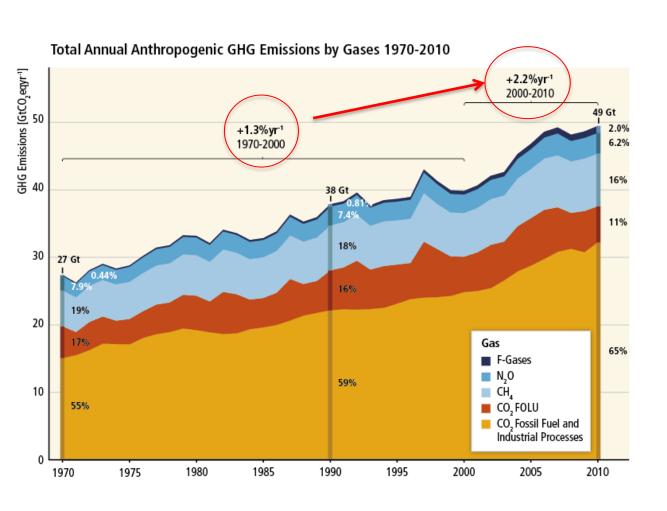


**AR5 SYR SPM** 



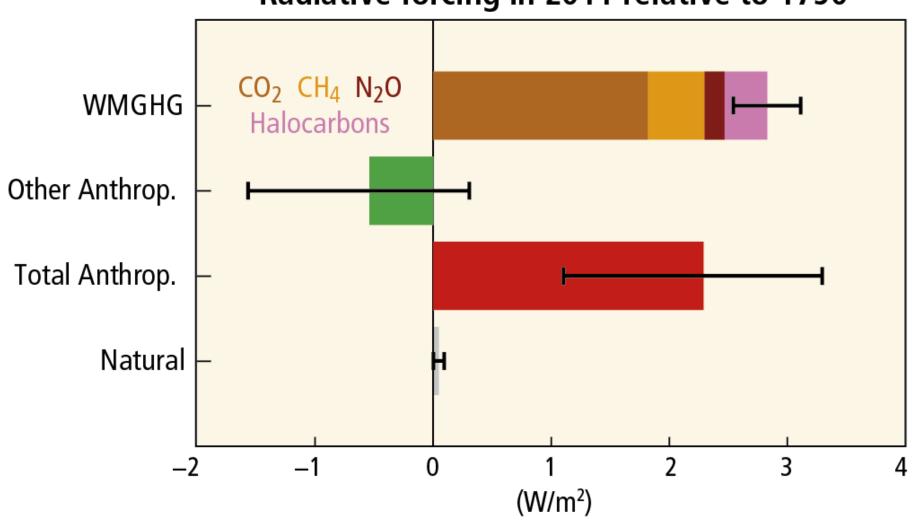


#### More recent data (1970-2010) and other gases than CO2



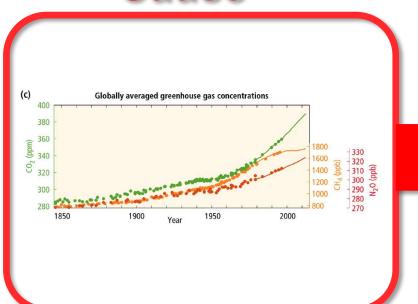
## Climate impact of various components





### **Worldwide Effects**

#### Cause



atmosphere, land, ocean

extreme events

water cycle

sea ice, glaciers, ice sheets

global mean sea level

Human influence on the climate system is clear.



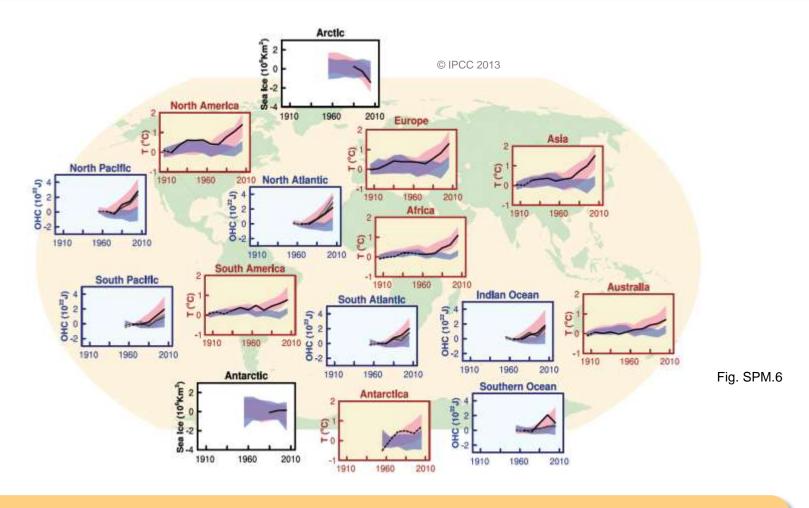
## Land surface (°C) 2010 1910 1960

### Human influence on the climate system is clear.









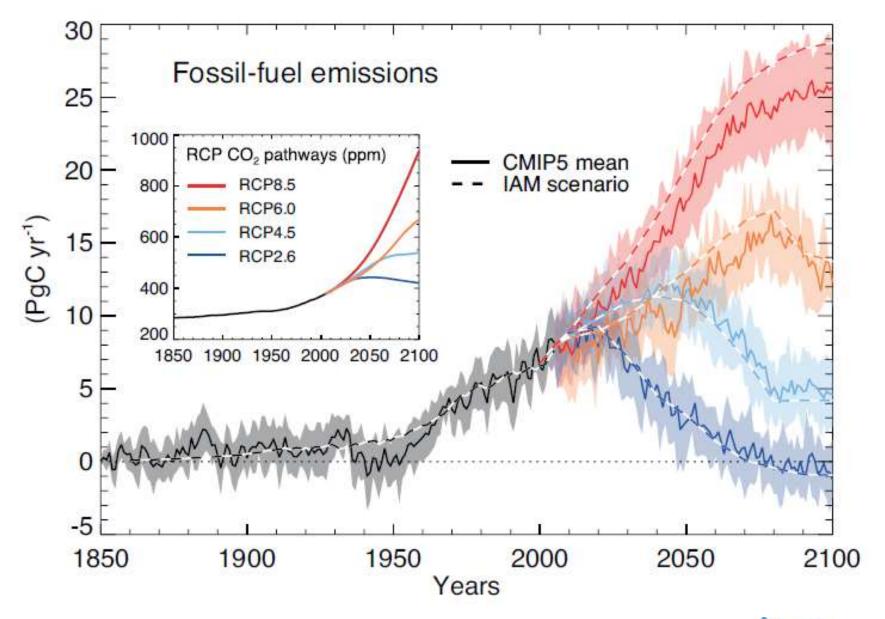
## Human influence on the climate system is clear.



## Future

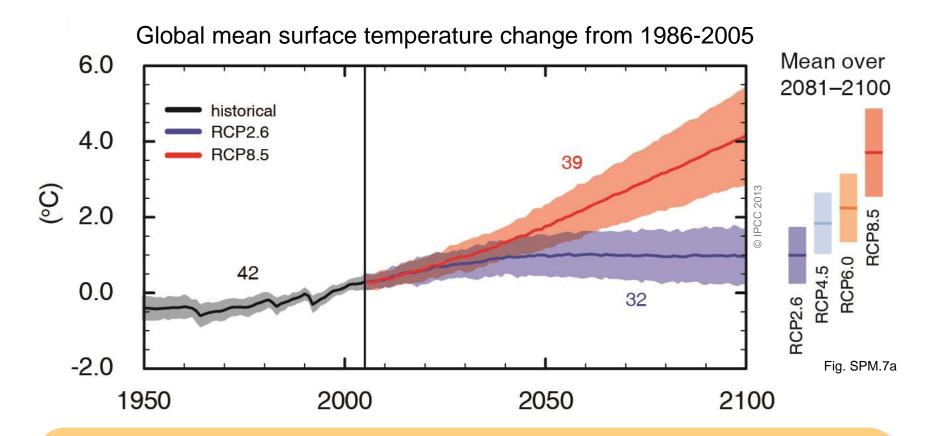
How will it change?







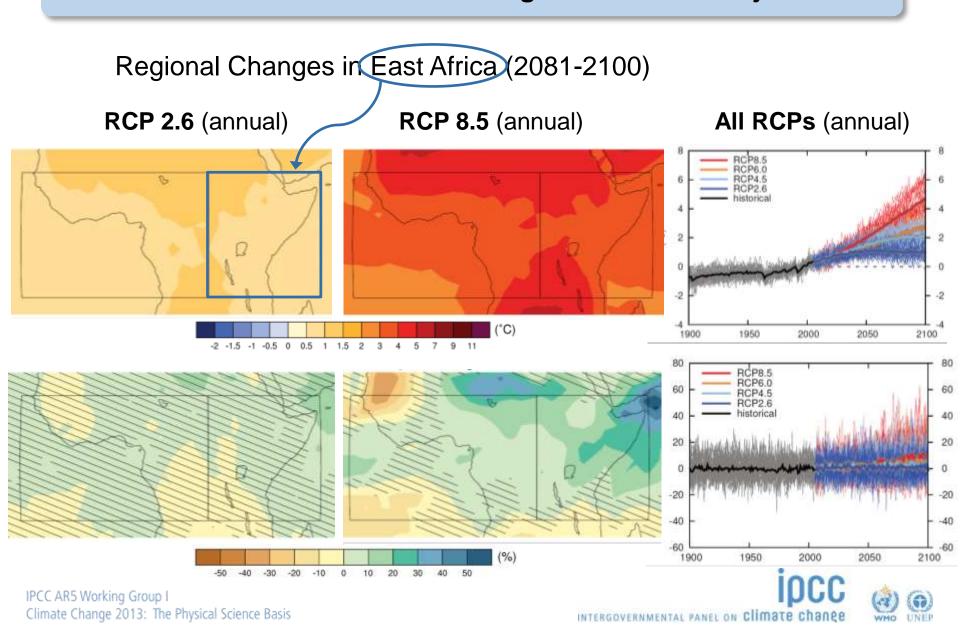




Global surface temperature change for the end of the 21st century is *likely* to exceed 1.5°C relative to 1850–1900 for all scenarios except RCP2.6.



#### IPCC 2013: Atlas of Global and Regional Climate Projections



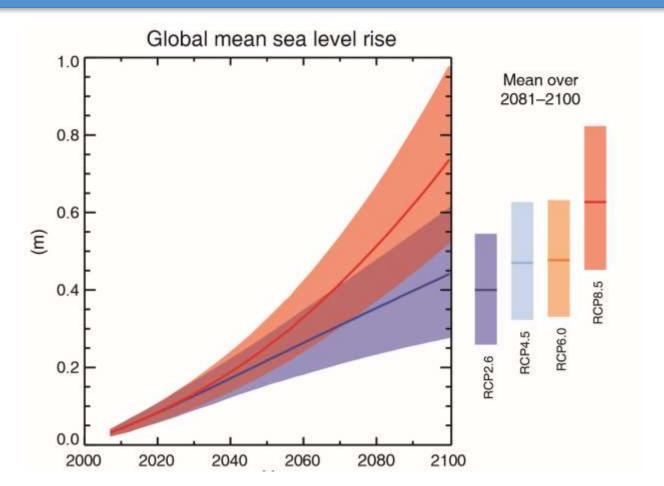


Fig. SPM.9

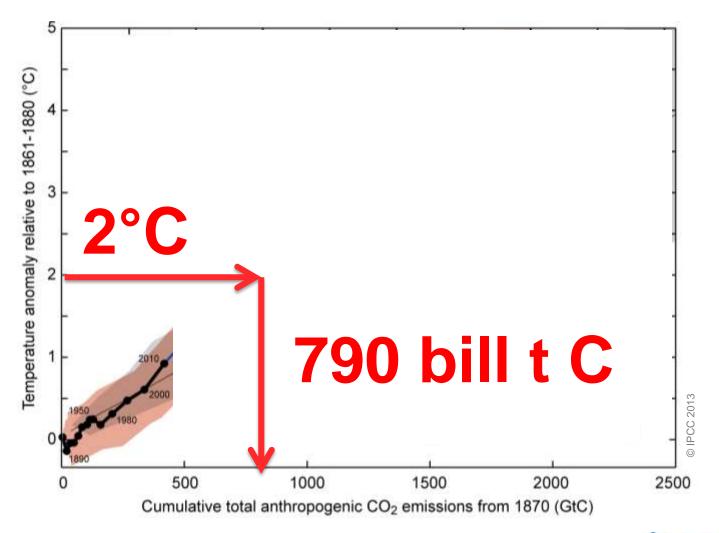
### Global mean sea level will continue to rise over the 21st century.





Cumulative emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> largely determine global mean surface warming by the late 21st century and beyond.

#### Limiting human-induced warming







Budget for 2°C target:

790 bill t C

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions until 2016\*:

-565 bill t C

Remaining CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: 225 bill t C

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2016 \*:

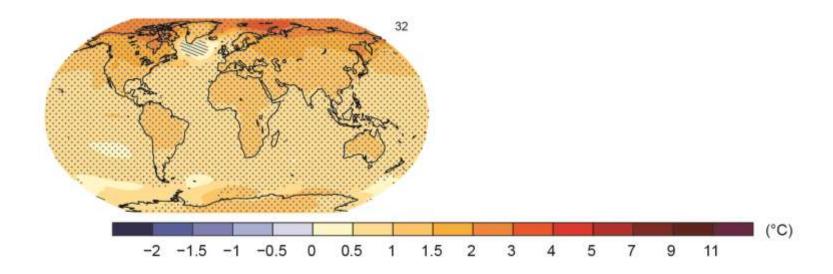
9.9 bill t C

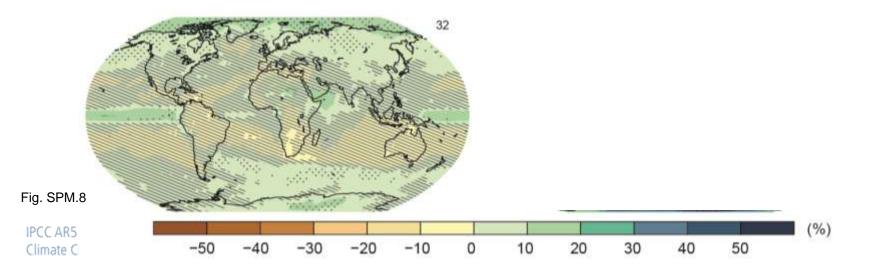
Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.





## 2°C world



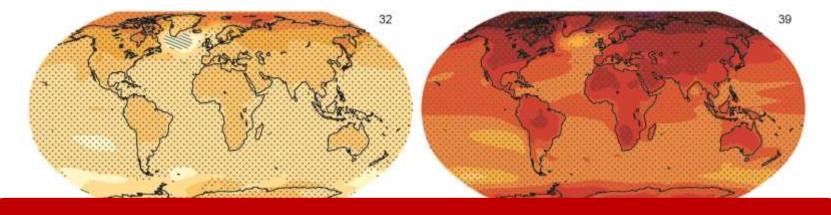




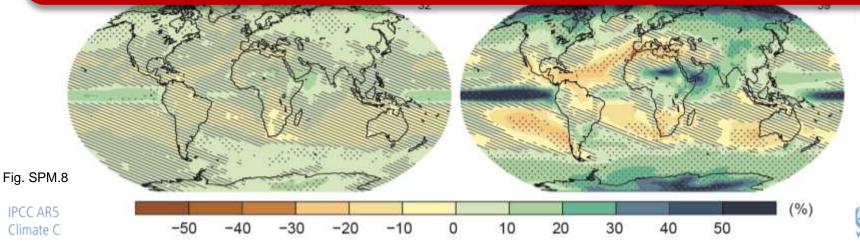


## 2°C world

## 4.5°C world



## The Choices We Make Will Create Different Outcomes

















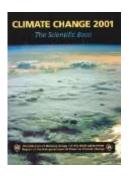
#### **1990**

Gave a broad overview of climate change science, discussion of uncertainties and evidence of warming



#### 1995

"The balance of evidence suggests a **discernible** human influence on global climate"



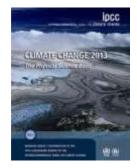
#### 2001

"There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities"



#### 2007

"Warming of the climate system is unequivocal..."



#### **2013**

"Human influence on the climate system is **clear**."



Observations

Confidence in models

Process based understanding

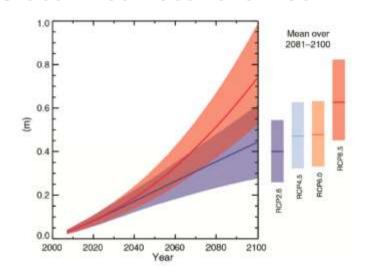
More sophisticated models

Multiple lines of evidence

## Assessing «known unknowns»

Example: Sea level and contribution from Antarctic marine ice sheet instability

Global mean sea level rise



".... only the collapse of marinebased sectors of the Antarctic ice sheet, if initiated, could cause global mean sea level to rise substantially above the likely range during the 21st century.





