

Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis

Working Group I contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report

The 5th IPCC Assessment Report

New evidences of climate warming and future projections

Sandro Fuzzi

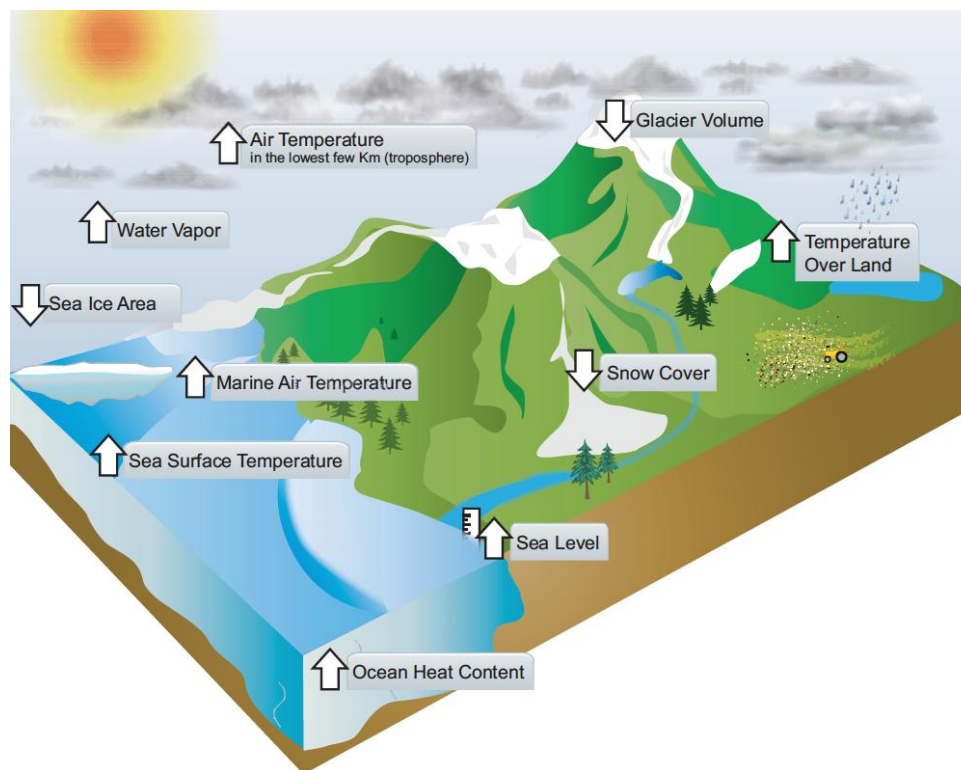
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Review Editor – Chapter 7: Clouds and Aerosols

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Observations of the climate system

Since 1950 substantial changes have occurred within all compartments of the Earth's climate system and many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia

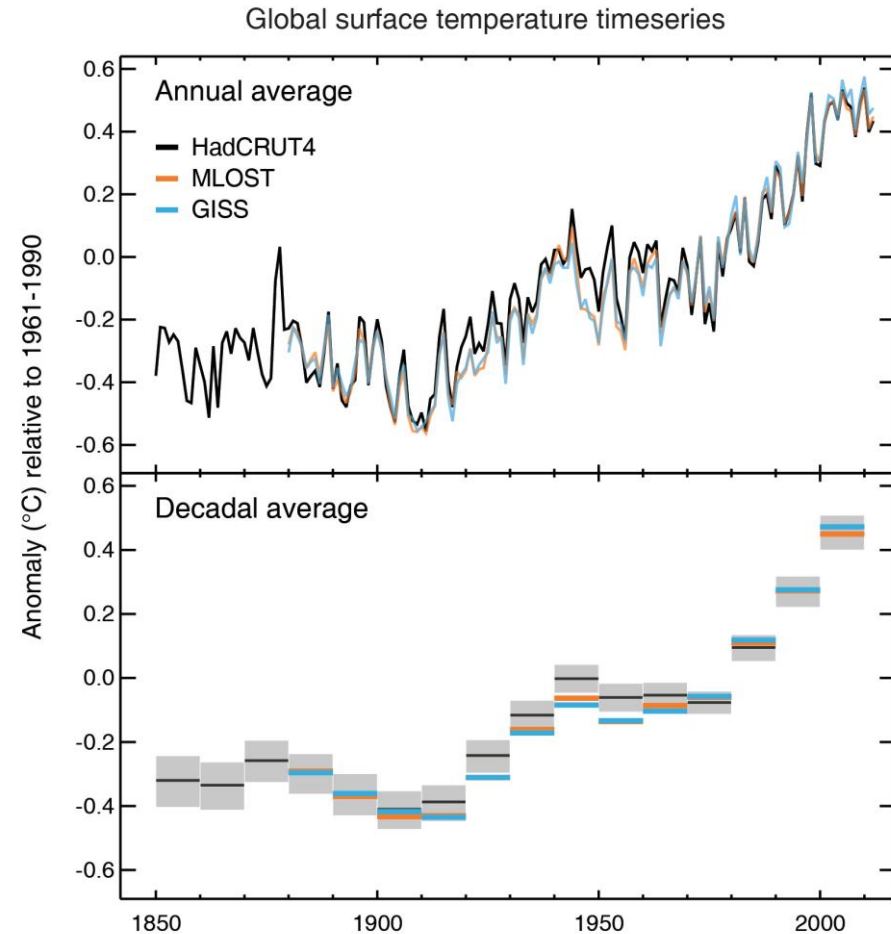
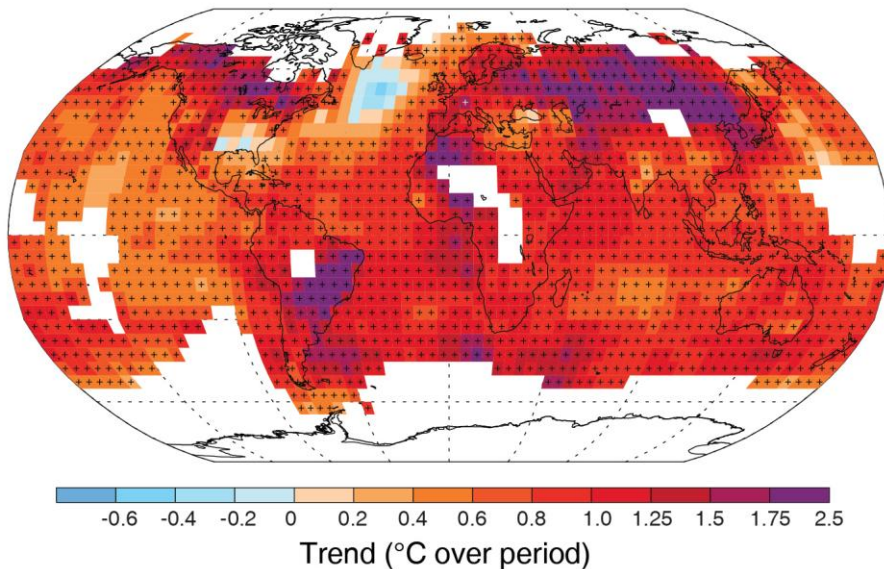


Warming of the climate system is **“unequivocal”**

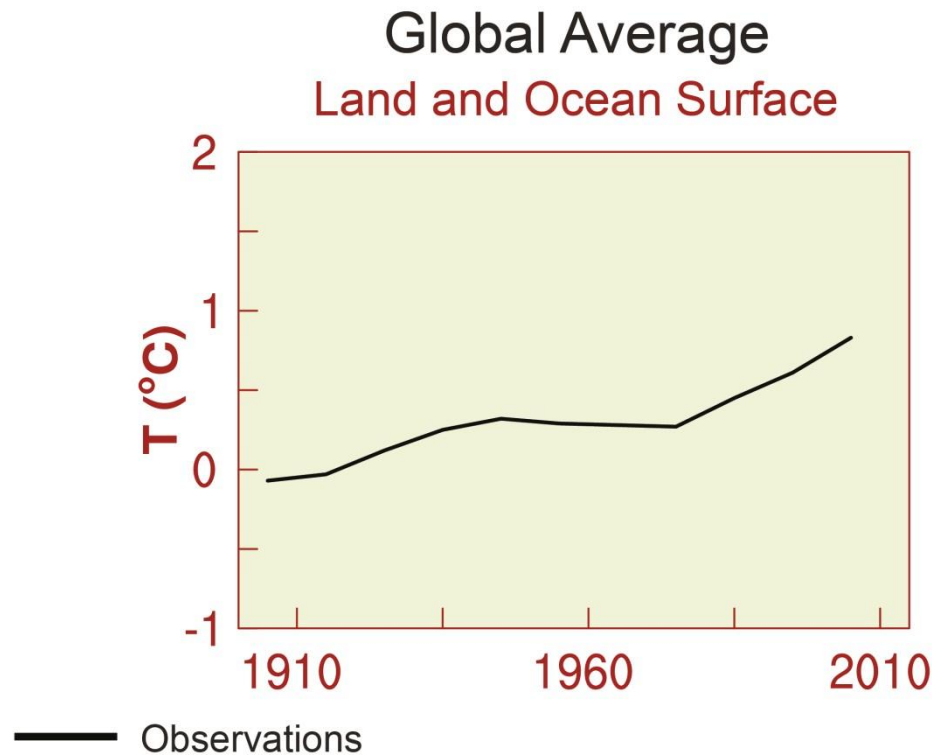
The Earth's temperature

- Each of the last 3 decades has been successively warmer than any preceding decade since 1850
- In the NH, the last thirty years was likely the warmest period of the last 1400 years
- The global average temperature over the period 1880-2012 show a warming of **0.85 ° C**

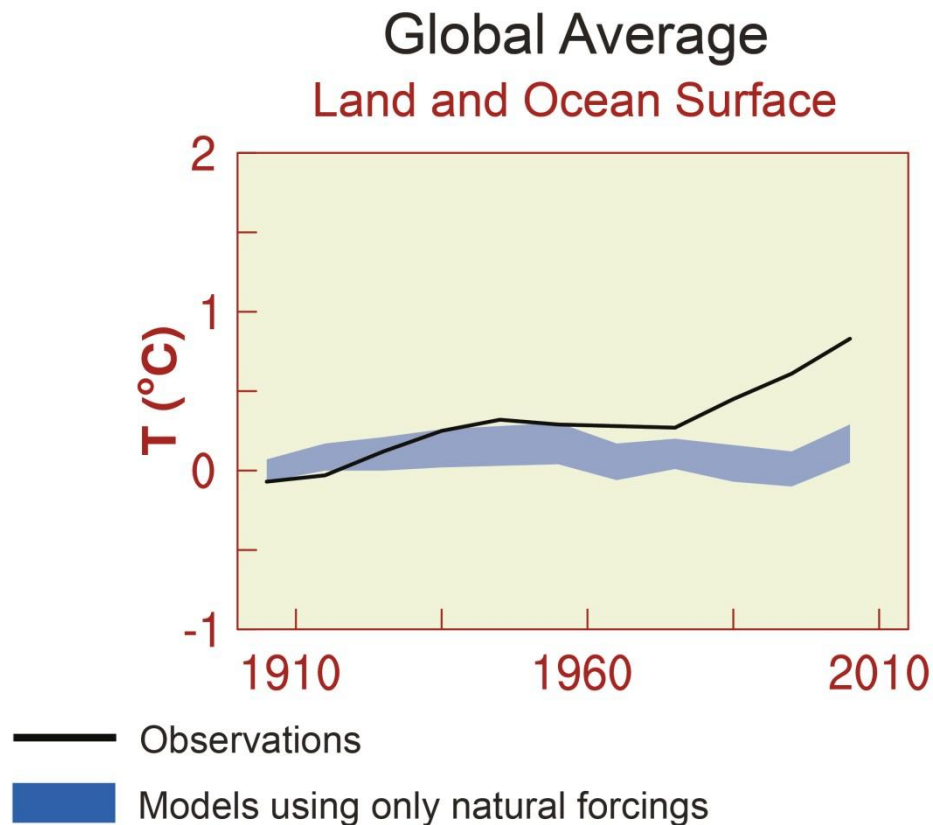
Change in global surface temperature 1901–2012



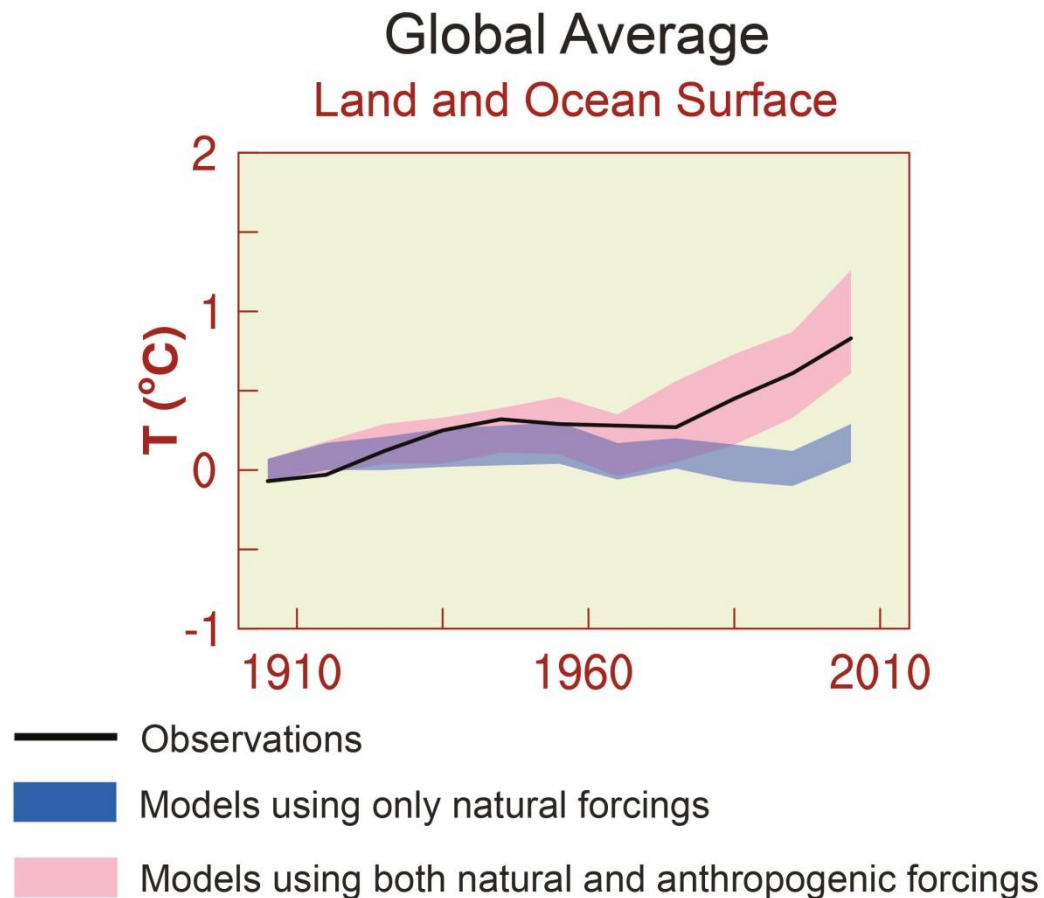
It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century



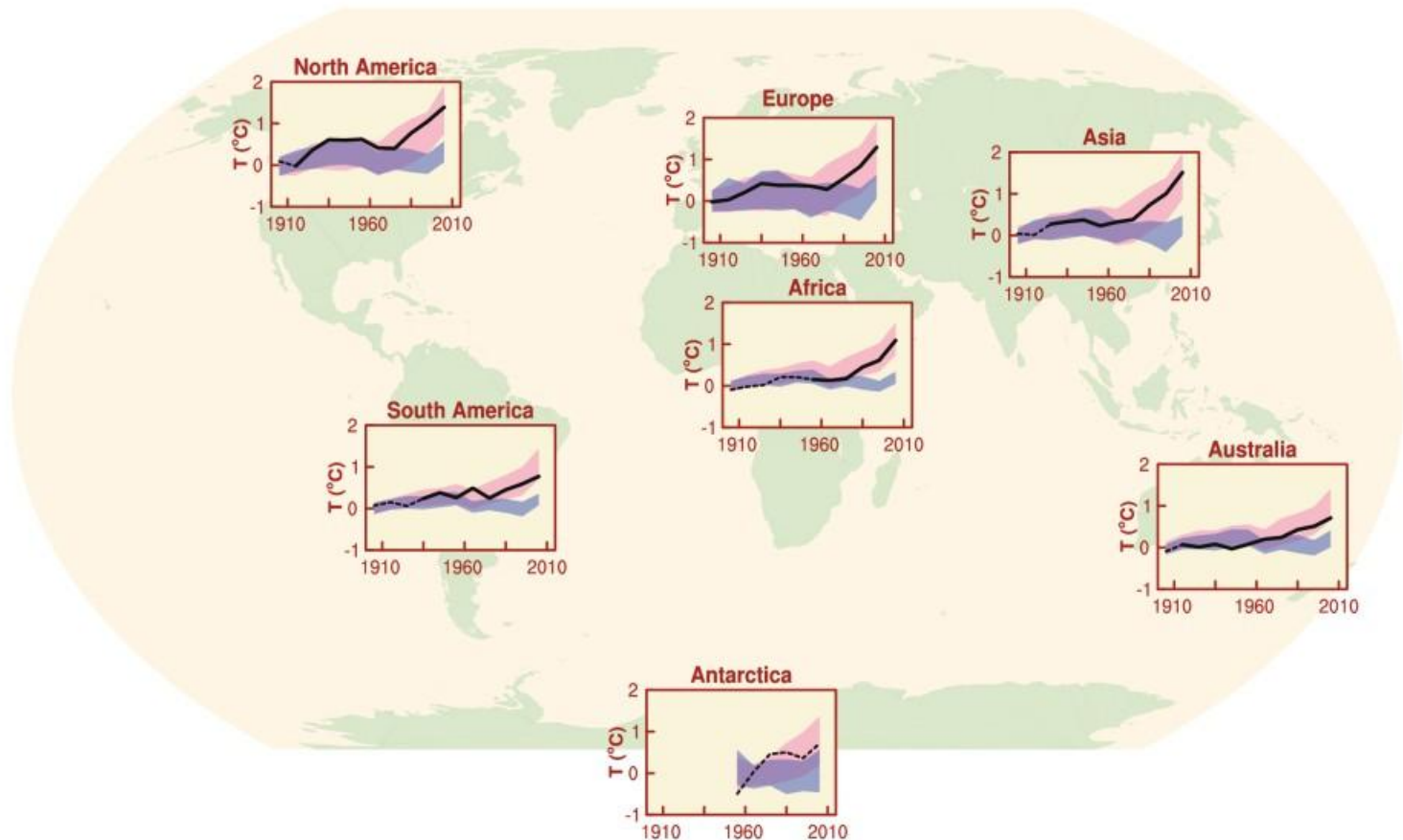
Climate warming is inconsistent with that expected from natural factors



Climate warming is consistent with simulations that include anthropogenic factors

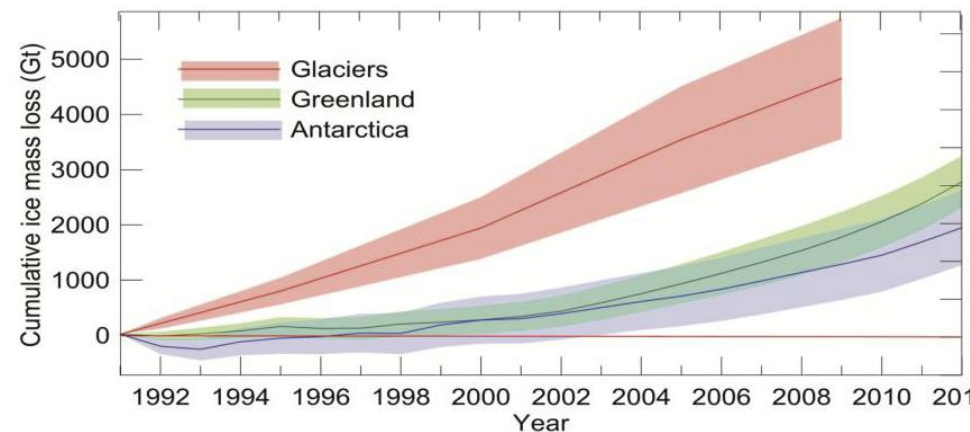


Regional differences



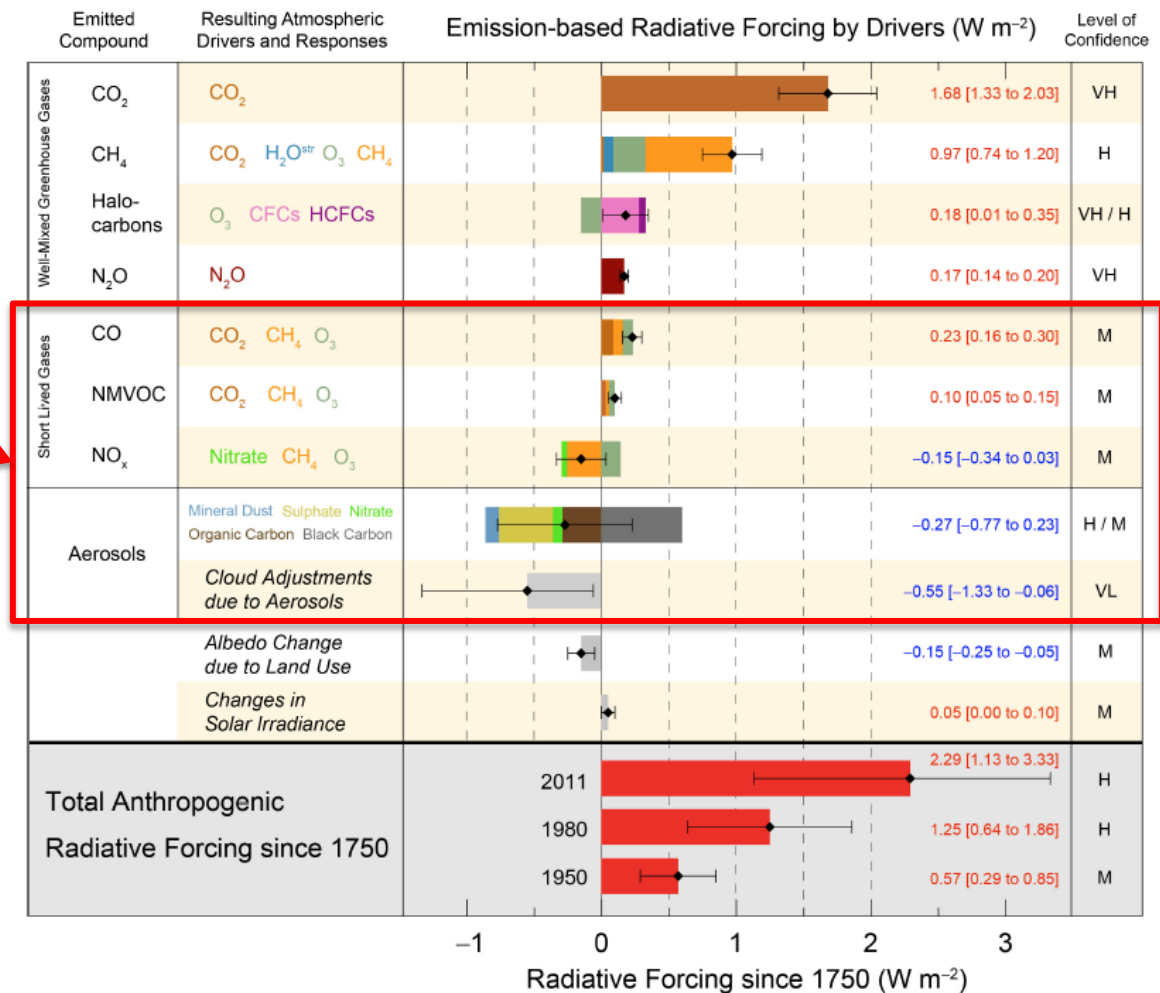
Fate of glaciers (IPCC Chpt. 4 – Cryosphere)

- In many mountain ranges around the world glaciers are disappearing (Canadian Arctic and Rocky Mountains, the Andes, Patagonia, the European Alps, the Tien Shan, Altai and Terskey Alatau, tropical mountains in South America, Africa and Asia)
- Even if there is no further warming, many more glaciers will disappear
- It is also likely that some mountain ranges will lose most, if not all, of their glaciers
- In these regions, more than 600 glaciers have disappeared over the past decades



Anthropogenic emissions and their radiative forcing

atmospheric pollutants



Air quality and climate change are two sides of the same coin



Anthropogenic sources of GHG (energy production, transportation, agriculture, industry, ...) also emit pollutants that affect air quality



CO₂
NO_x
CO
aerosols

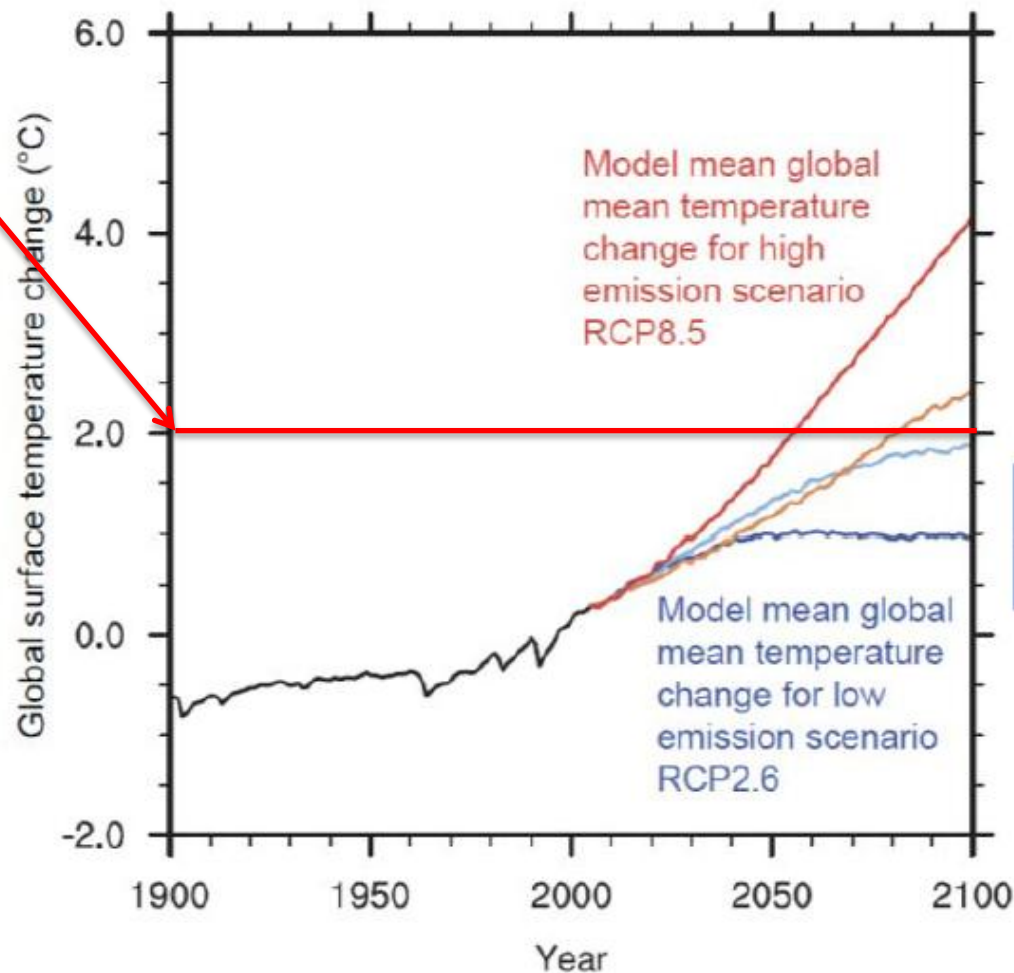
For the first time, the connection air quality-climate is taken into account in an IPCC Report

Need for an integrated assessment for emission abatement strategies

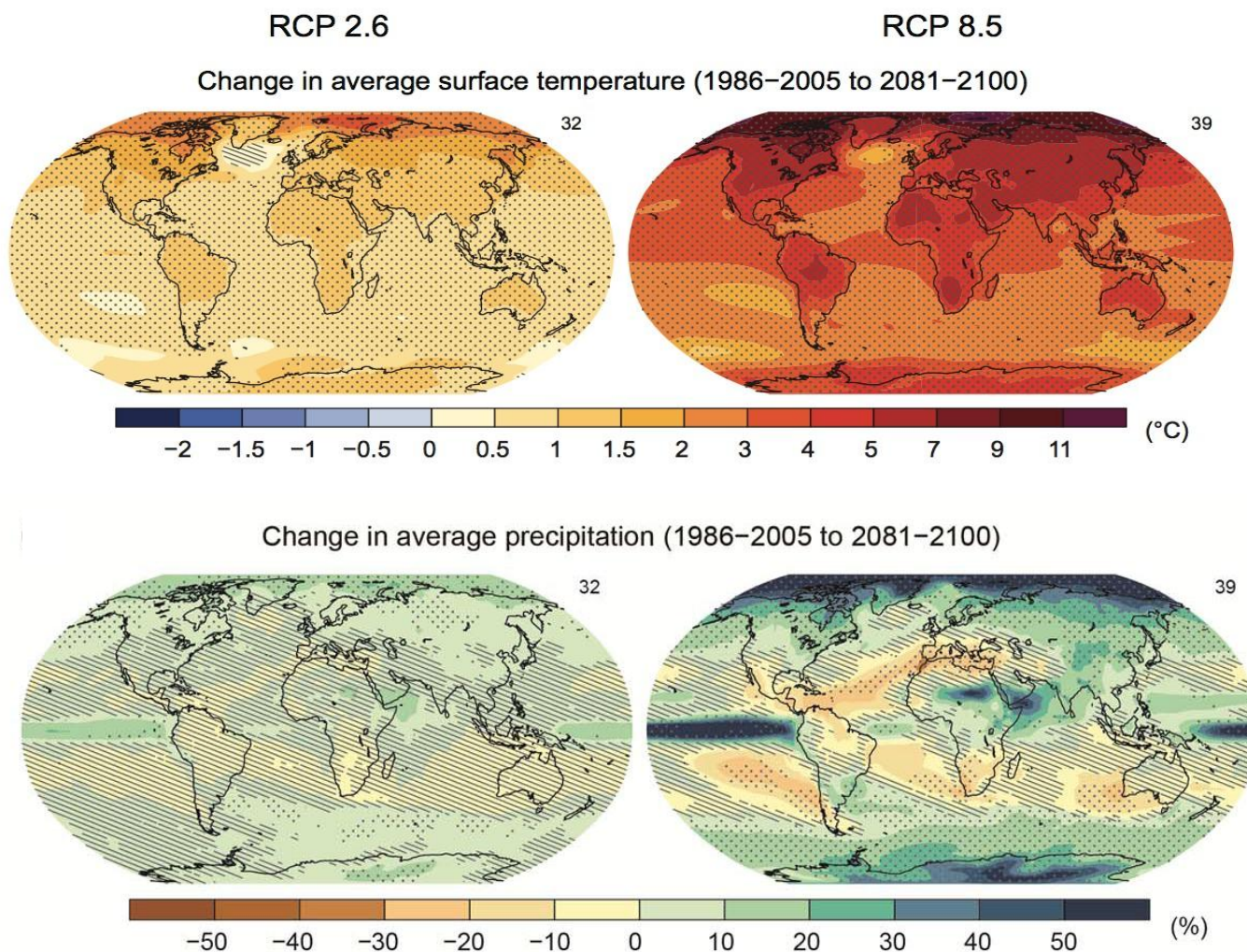
A hot future

A temperature increase that would possibly prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system

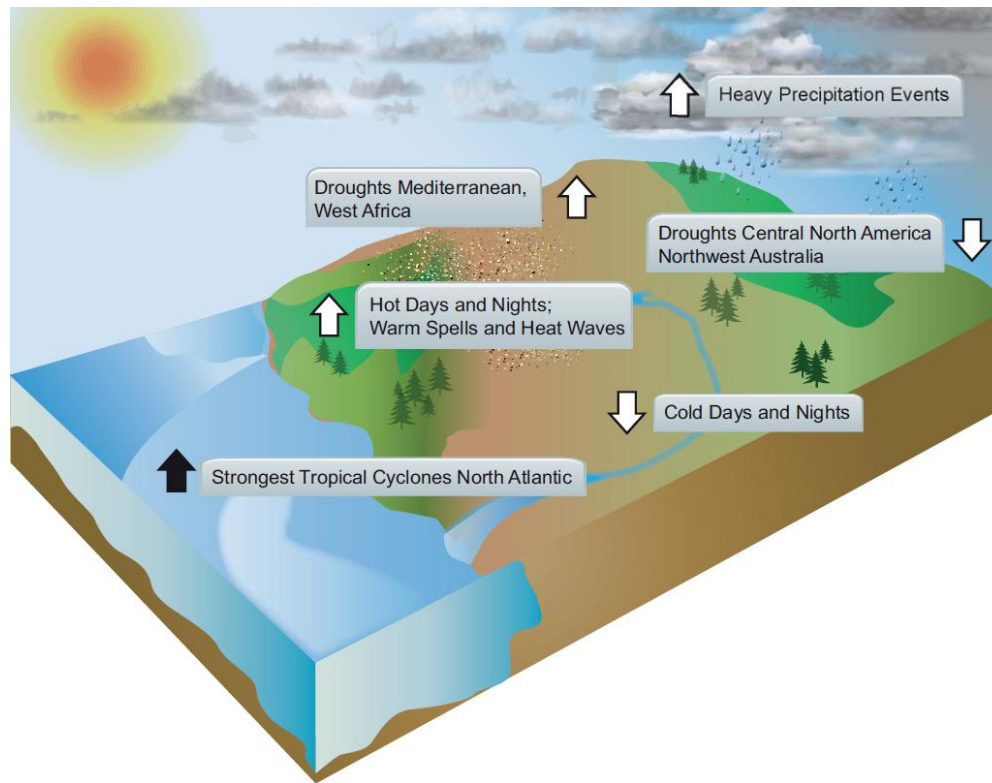
Most aspect of climate change will persist for centuries even if emissions of GHG are stopped
Climate mitigation represents a multi-century commitment



Regional variability of the projected changes



Observed changes in climate extremes



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Further Information
www.climatechange2013.org

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