

Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis

Working Group I contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report

Highlights of IPCC WG1 Report

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IPCC WG1 Vice-Chair

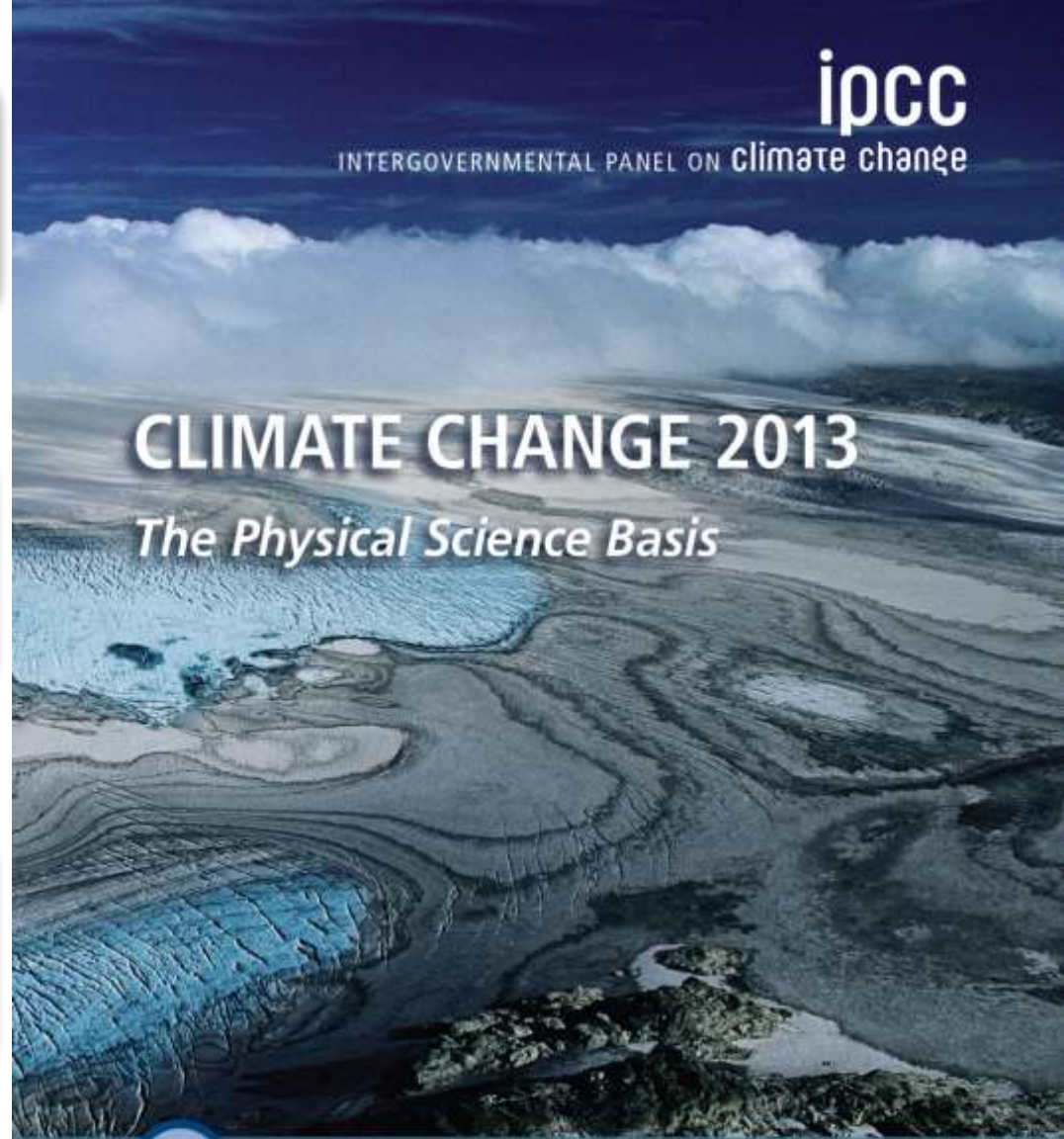
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Observations

Understanding

Future

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Key SPM Messages

19 Headlines

on less than 2 Pages

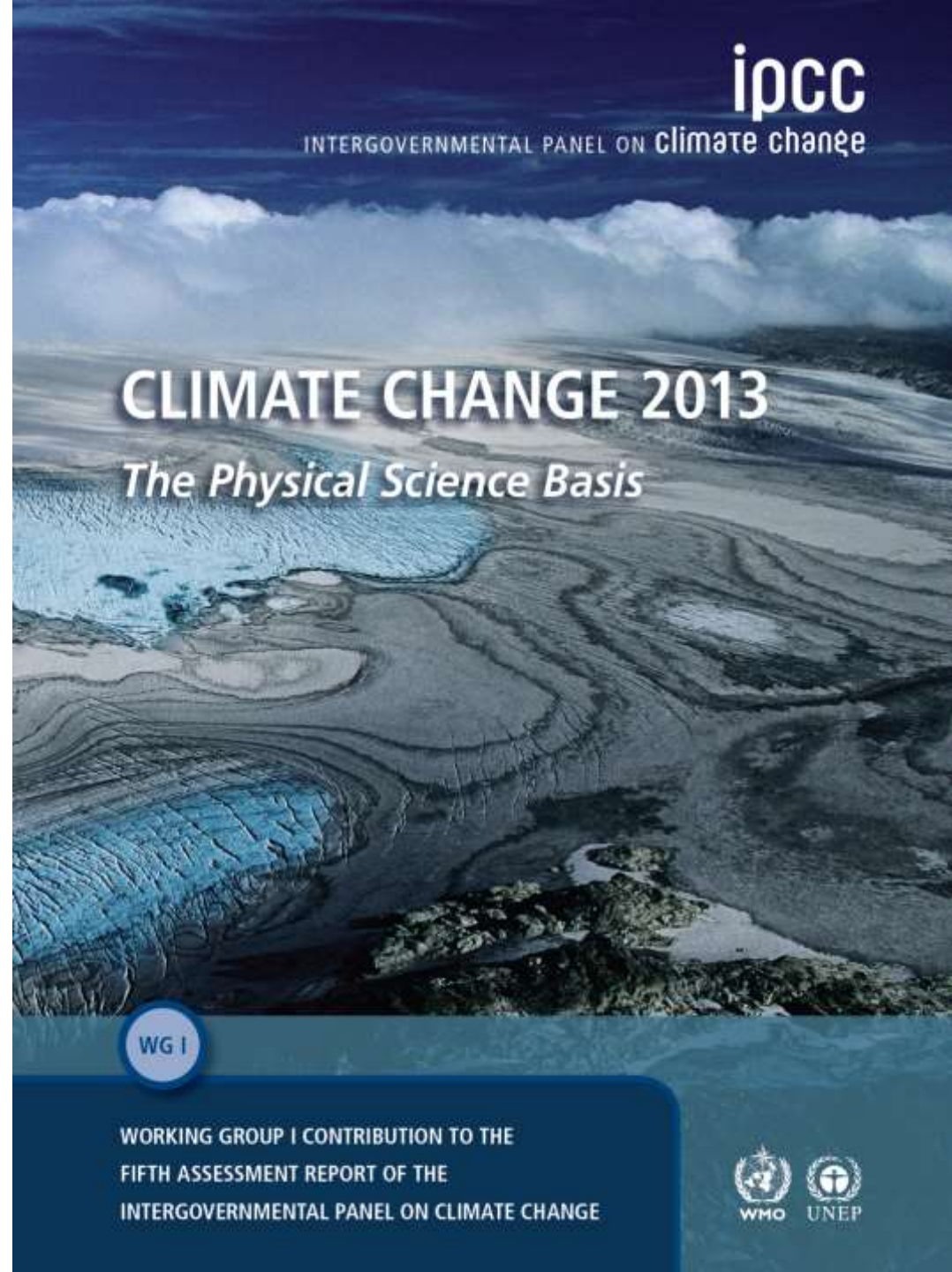
Summary for Policymakers
~14,000 Words

14 Chapters
Atlas of Regional Projections

54,677 Review Comments
by 1089 Experts

2010: 259 Authors Selected

2009: WGI Outline Approved



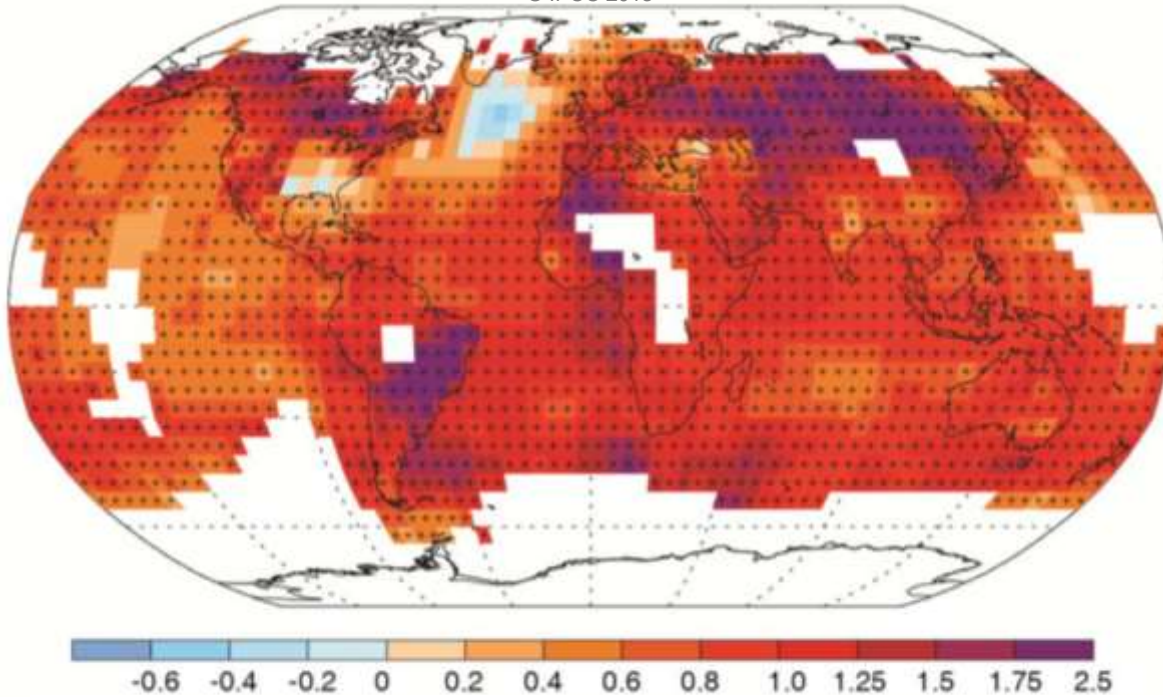
Warming in the climate system
is unequivocal

Human influence on the
climate system is clear

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

Fig. SPM.1b

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Temperature Difference 1901 to 2012 based on trend (°C)

© IPCC 2013

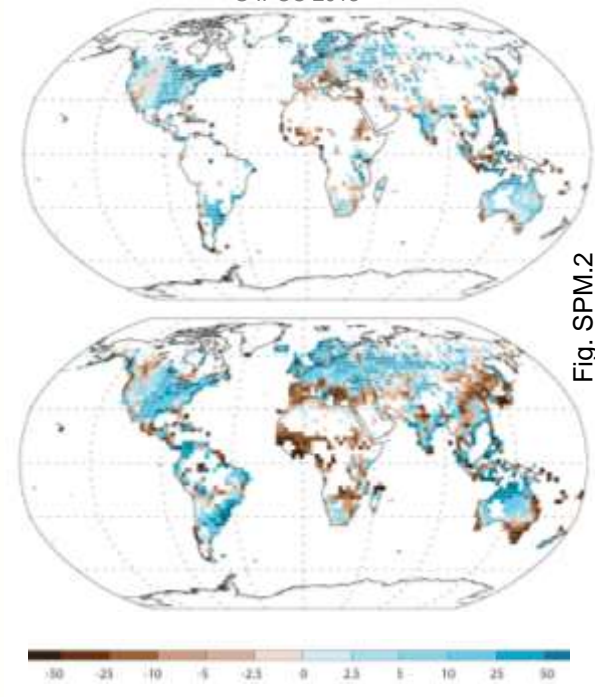
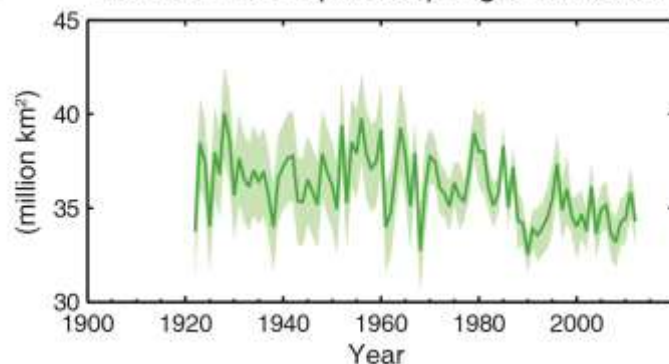


Fig. SPM.2

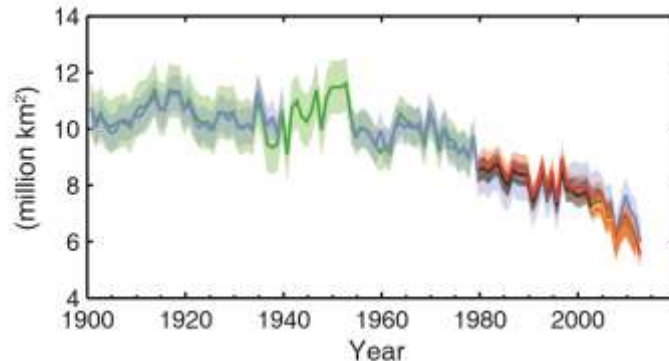
Precipitation Trend (mm/yr per decade)

Warming of the climate system
is unequivocal

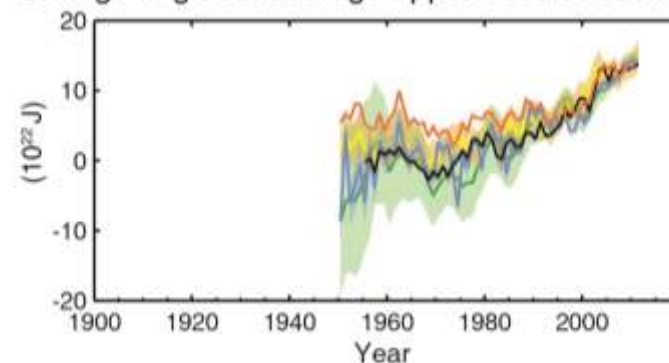
(a) Northern Hemisphere spring snow cover



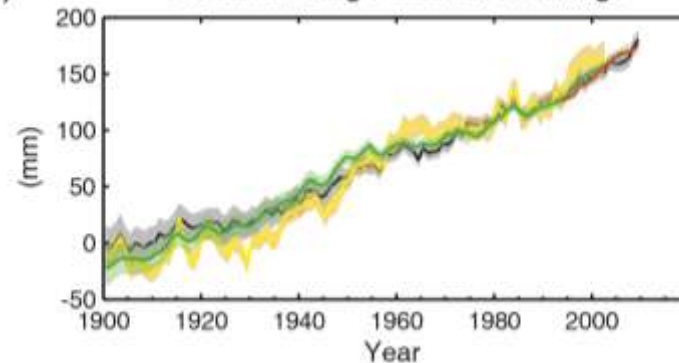
(b) Arctic summer sea ice extent



(c) Change in global average upper ocean heat content

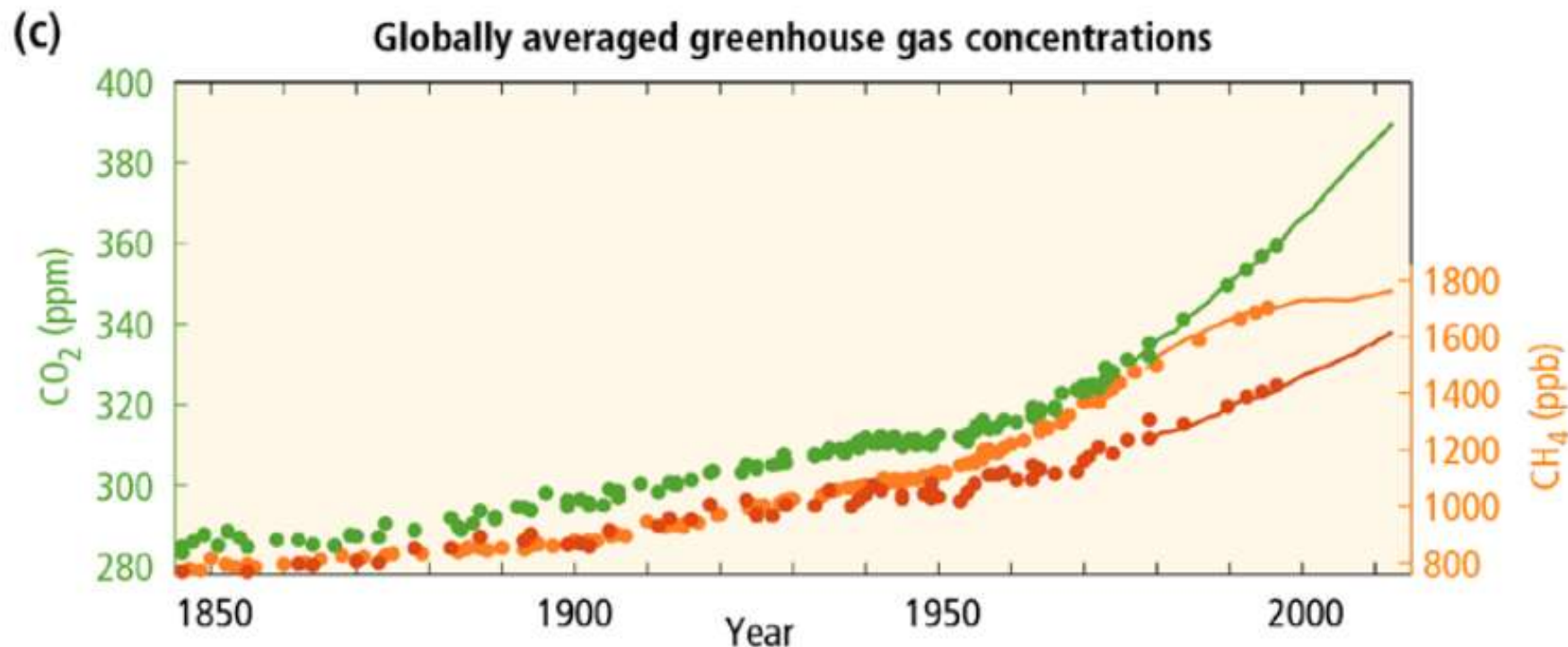


(d) Global average sea level change



Warming of the climate system
is unequivocal

Historical GHG Emission

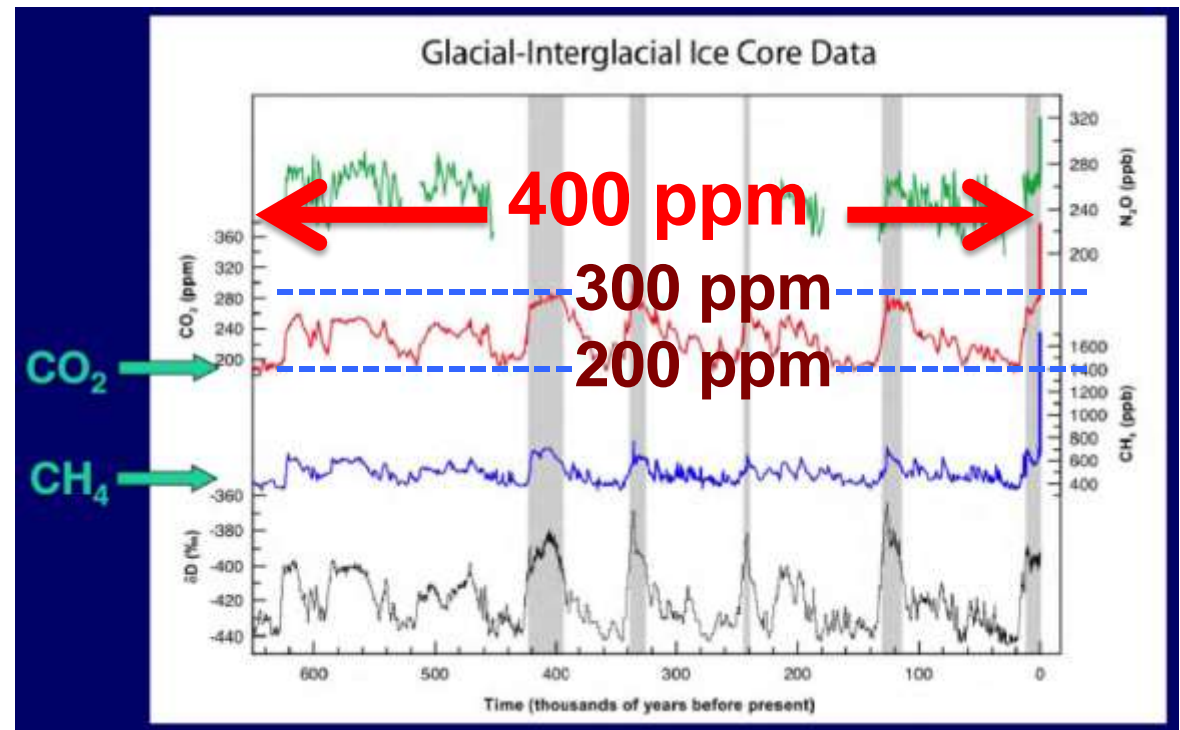


The atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) have increased to levels unprecedented in at least the last 800,000 years.

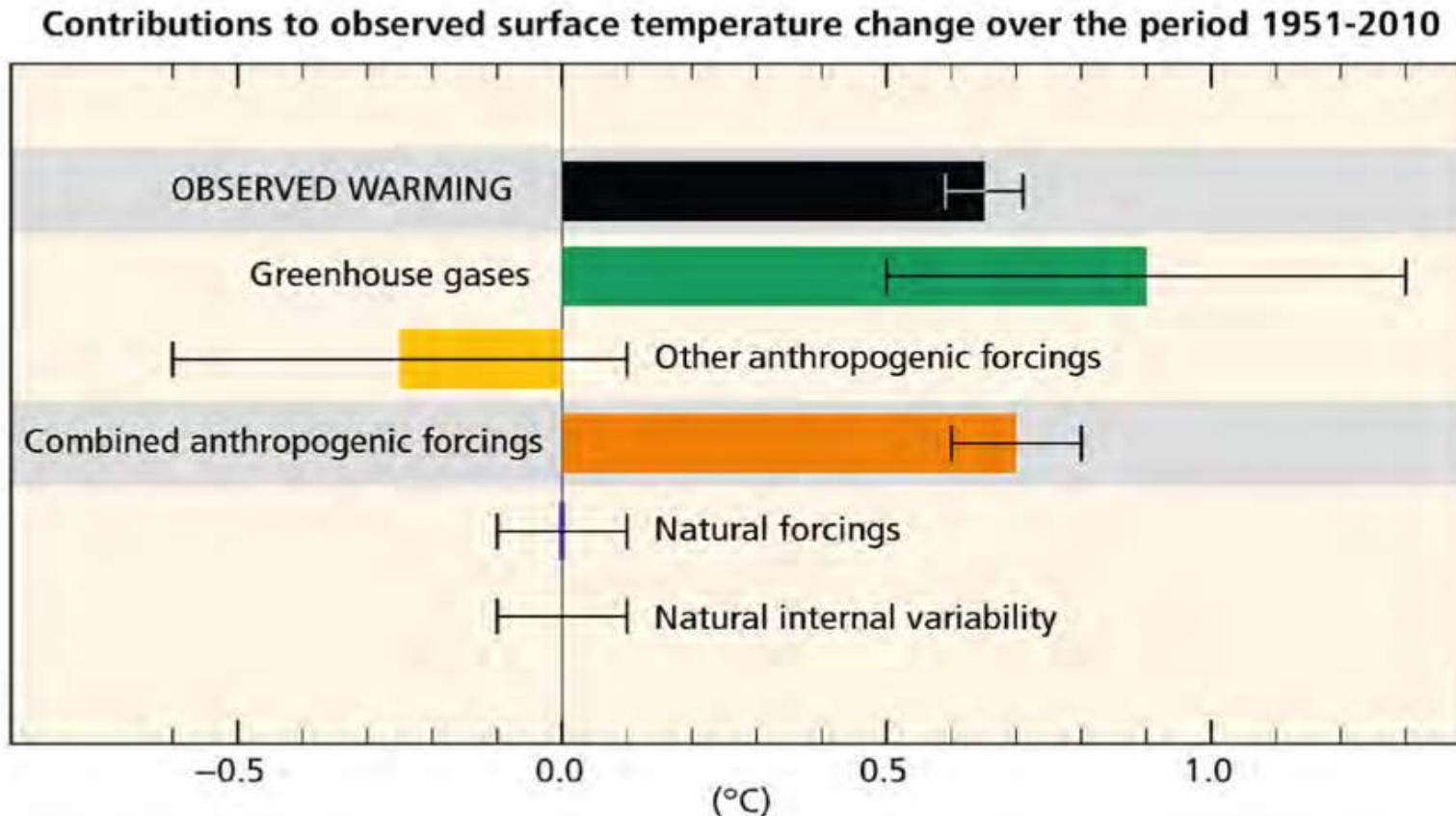
GHG Historical Record in Ice Cores



Ice Cores



Humans are changing the climate



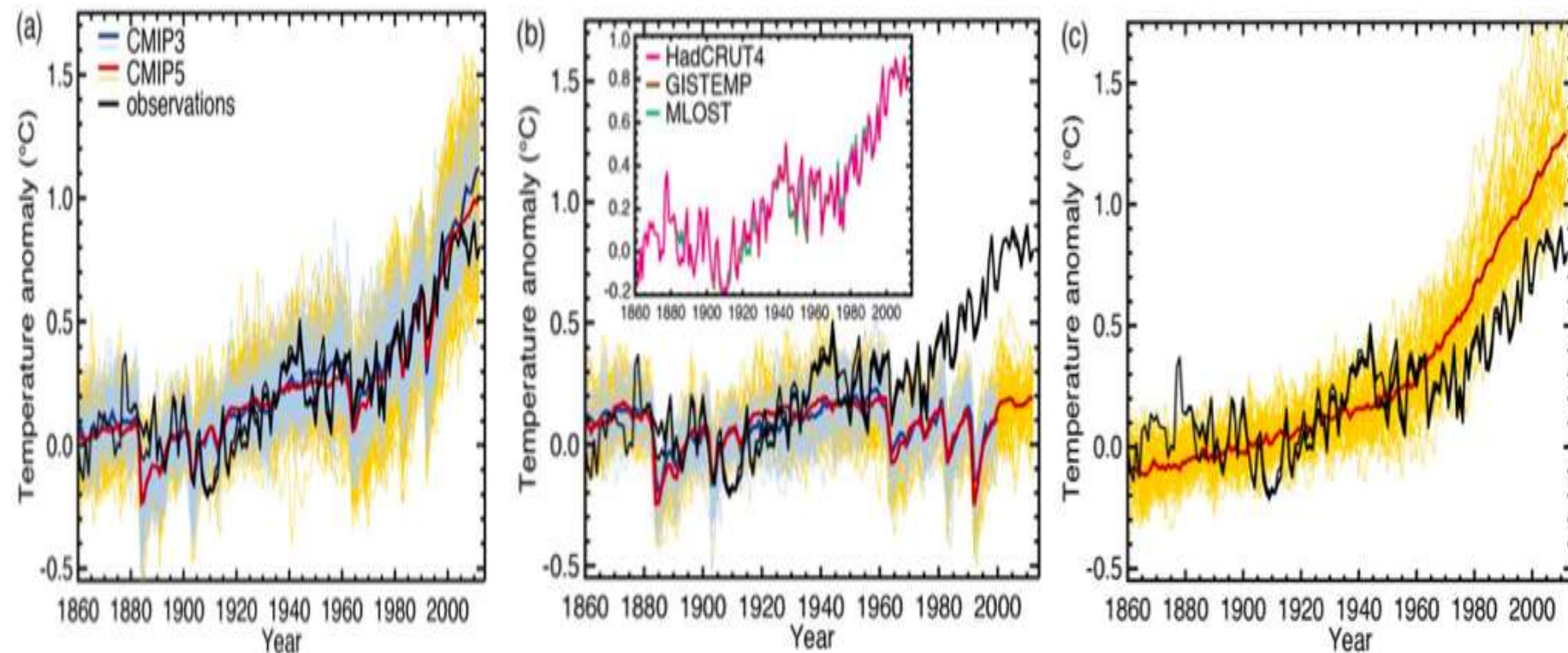
Human Influence is Clear

Climate Models Responses to Various Forcings

Natural + Anthropogenic

Natural

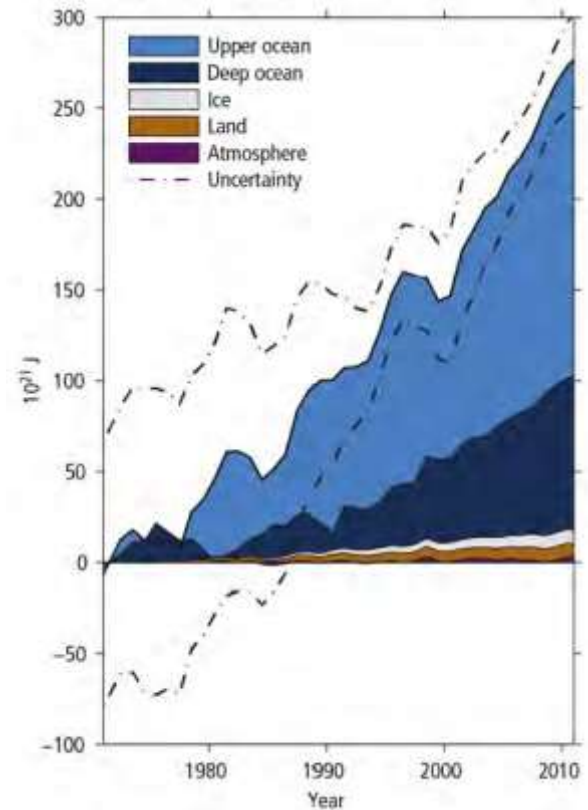
CO₂ forcing only

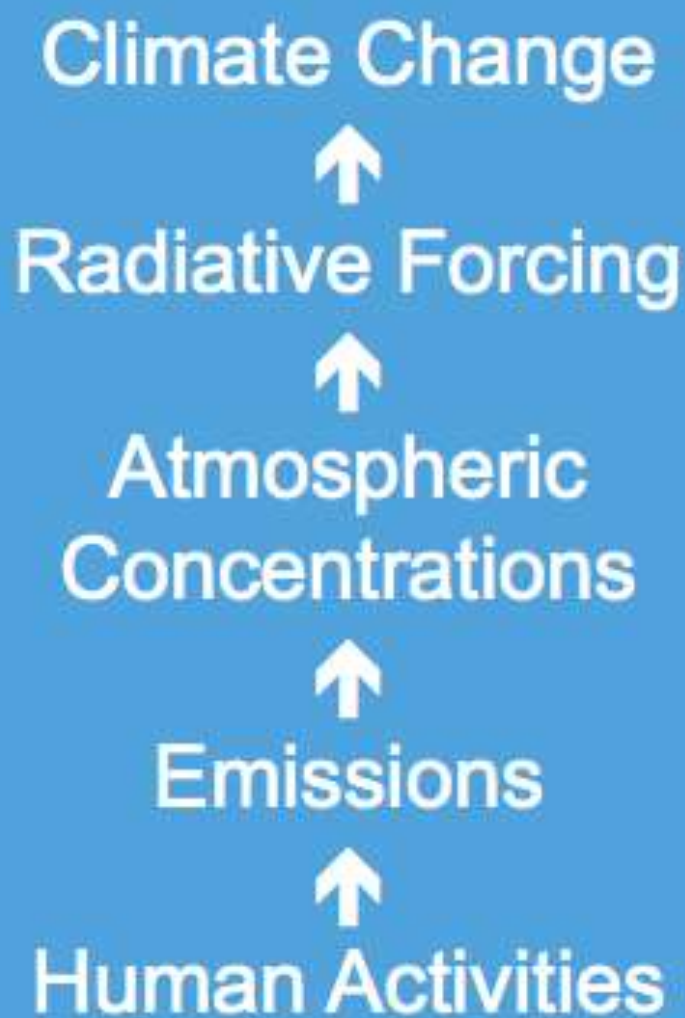


Human Influence is Clear

Earth is in Radiative Imbalance

Earth has been in radiative imbalance, with more energy from the sun entering than exiting the top of the atmosphere, since at least circa 1970. **It is virtually certain that Earth has gained substantial energy from 1971–2010. More than 90% of this extra heat is absorbed by the ocean (high confidence)**

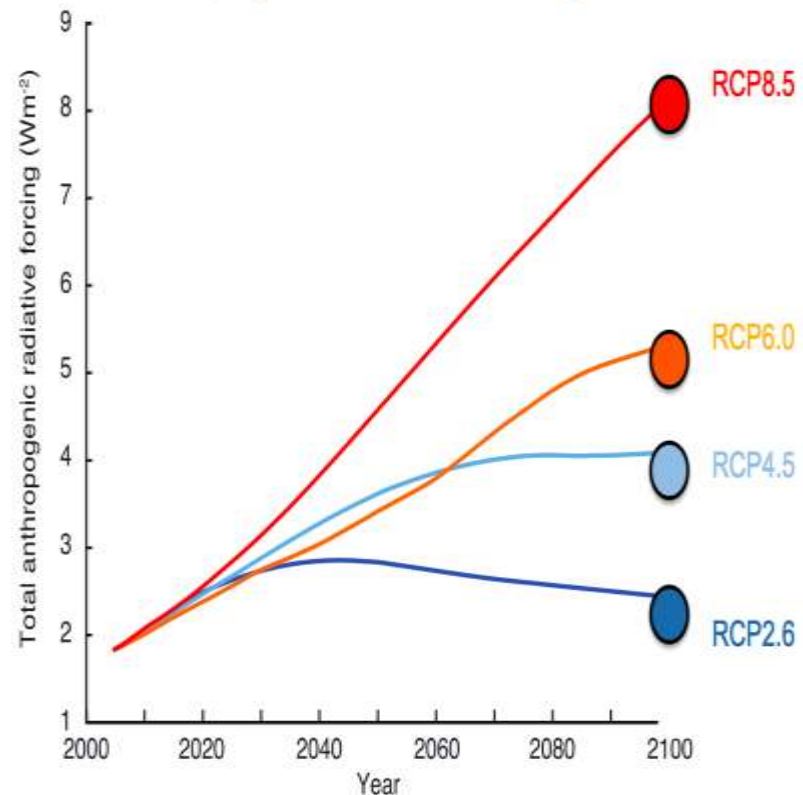




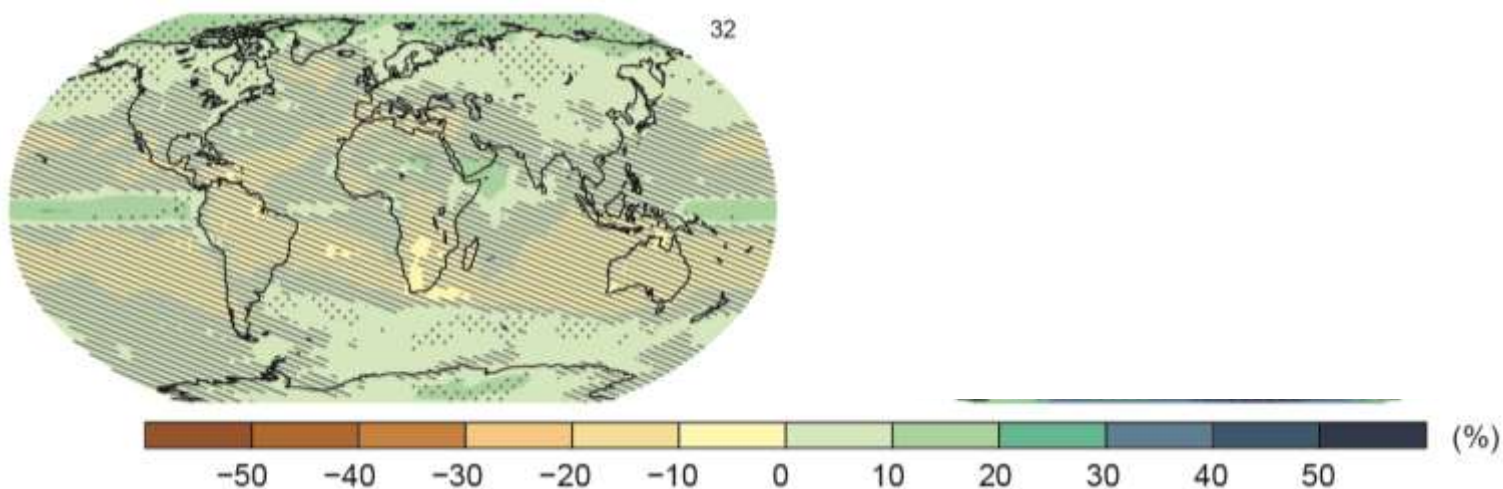
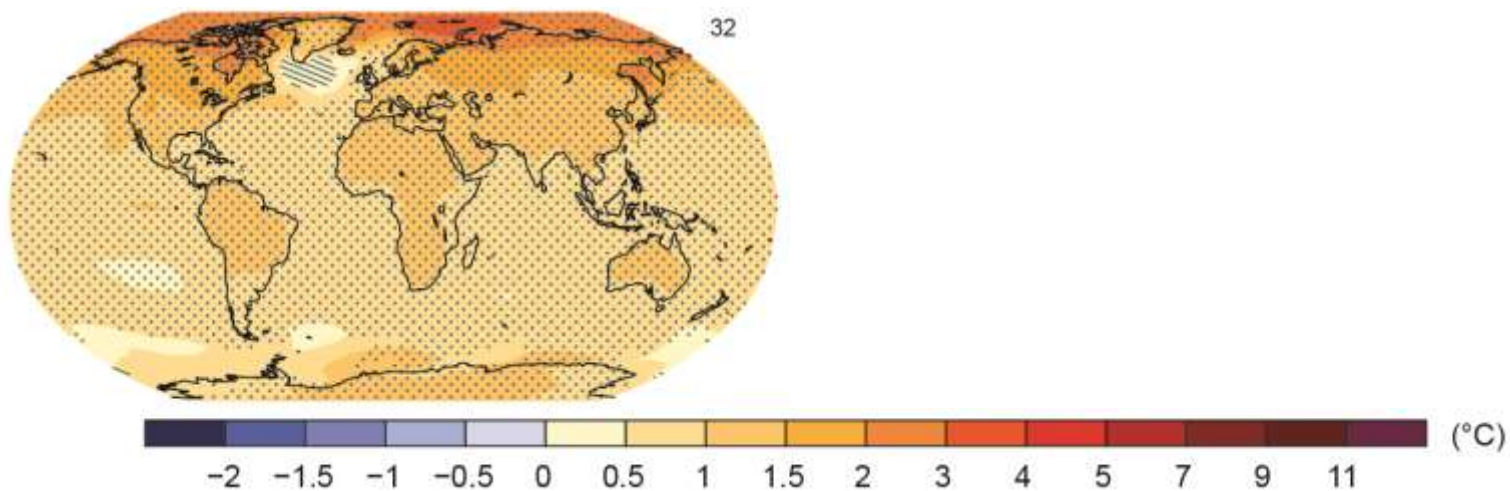
Projecting Future Climate Requires GHG Concentration Pathway

For future climate projections, climate models require Emission Scenarios. Models in AR5 use Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP)

Indicative anthropogenic radiative forcing for the RCPs

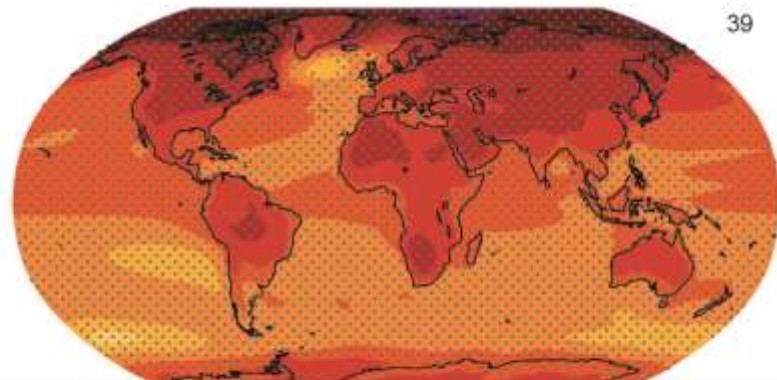


2°C world

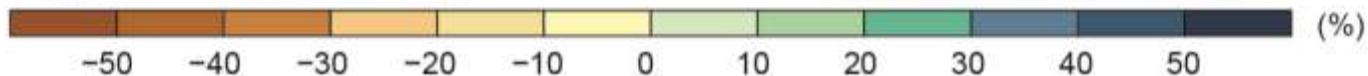
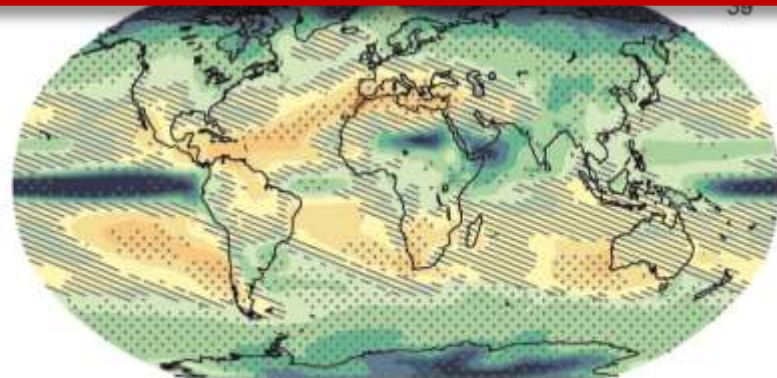


2°C world

4.5°C world



Today we have a choice.



(%)

Tropical phenomena: Convergence Zones

Rainfall Change (medium confidence)

“wet-get-wetter” over CZ regions

“warmer-get-wetter” over oceans

Figure 14.9: Seasonal cycle of zonal-mean tropical precipitation change (2081–2100 in RCP8.5 minus 1986–2005) in CMIP5 multimodel ensemble mean. Eighteen CMIP5 models were used. Stippling indicates that more than 90% models agree on the sign of MME change. The red curve represents the meridional maximum of the climatological rainfall. Adapted from Huang et al. (2013).

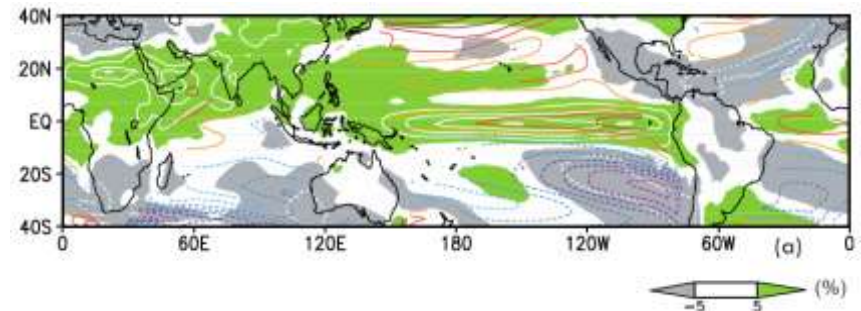
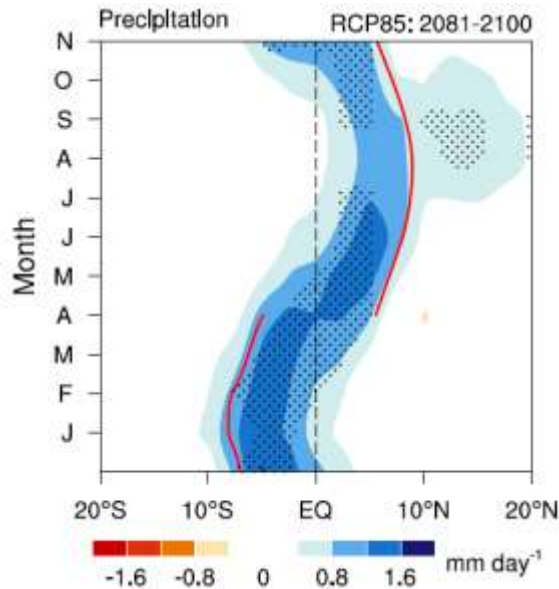


Figure 14.8: Upper panel: Annual-mean precipitation percentage change ($\Delta P/P$ in green/gray shade and white contours at 20% intervals), and relative SST change (colour contours at intervals of 0.2°C; negative shaded) to the tropical (20S–20N) mean warming in RCP8.5 projections, shown as 23 CMIP5 model ensemble mean.

The seasonal-mean rainfall is projected to increase on the ITCZ equatorward flank

More warming and rainfall at north of the equator. Less zonal SST gradient across the equatorial Pacific that contribute to the weakened Walker cells.

The window for action is rapidly closing

65% of our carbon budget compatible with a 2°C goal already used

Amount
Remaining:

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

CO₂ emissions in 2013:

9.9 GtC

Annex I: Atlas of Global and Regional Climate Projections

- ❖ **35 regions**
- ❖ **42 global climate models**
- ❖ **2 variables**
Temperature, Precipitation
- ❖ **4 scenarios**
RCPs 2.6, 4.5, 6.0, 8.5
- ❖ **2 seasons**
temp: DJF, JJA (for temp)
precip: AMJJAS, ONDJFM
- ❖ **Maps for 3 time horizons**
2016-35, 2046-65, 2081-2100
reference period 1986-2005

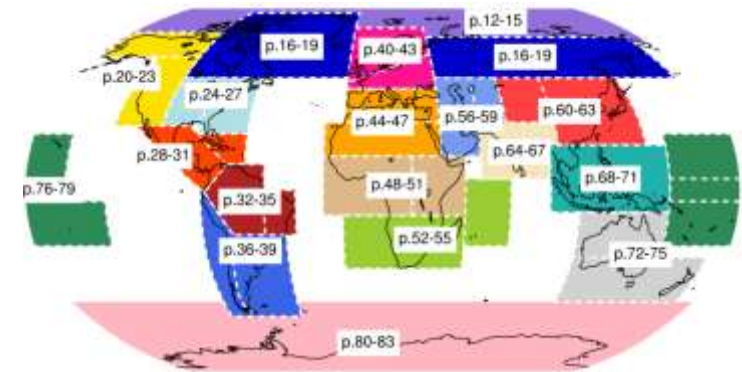


Fig. AI.3

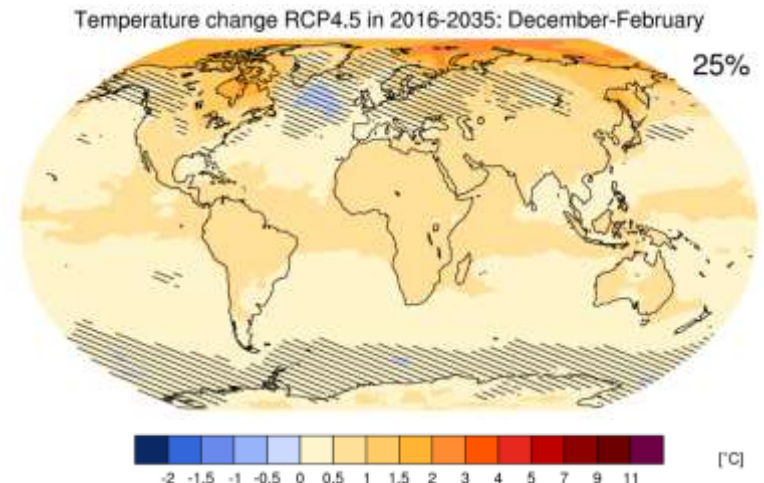
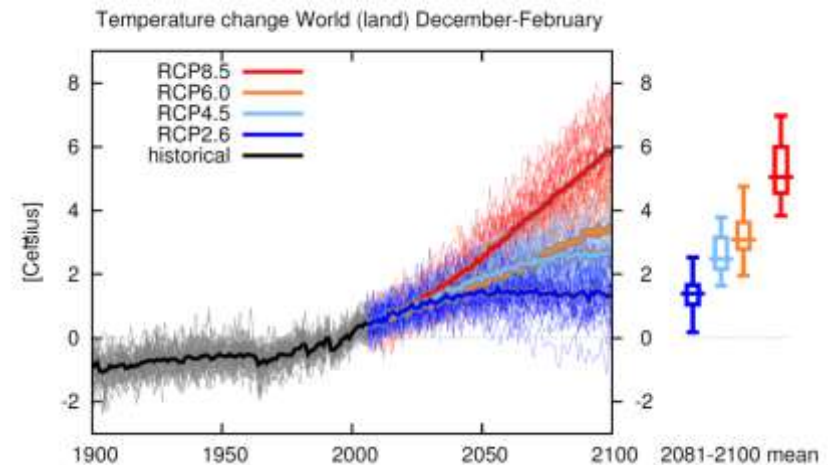
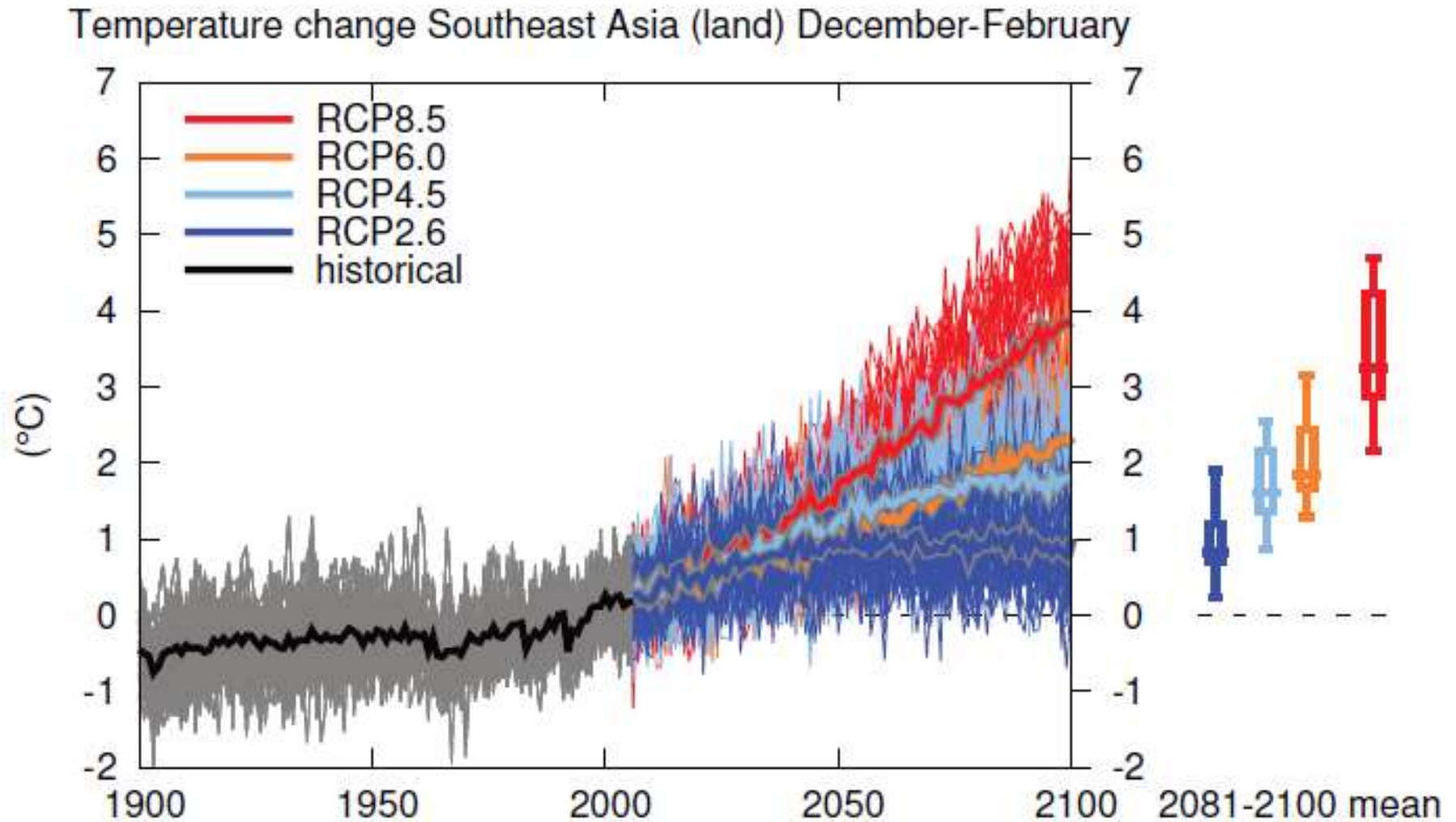


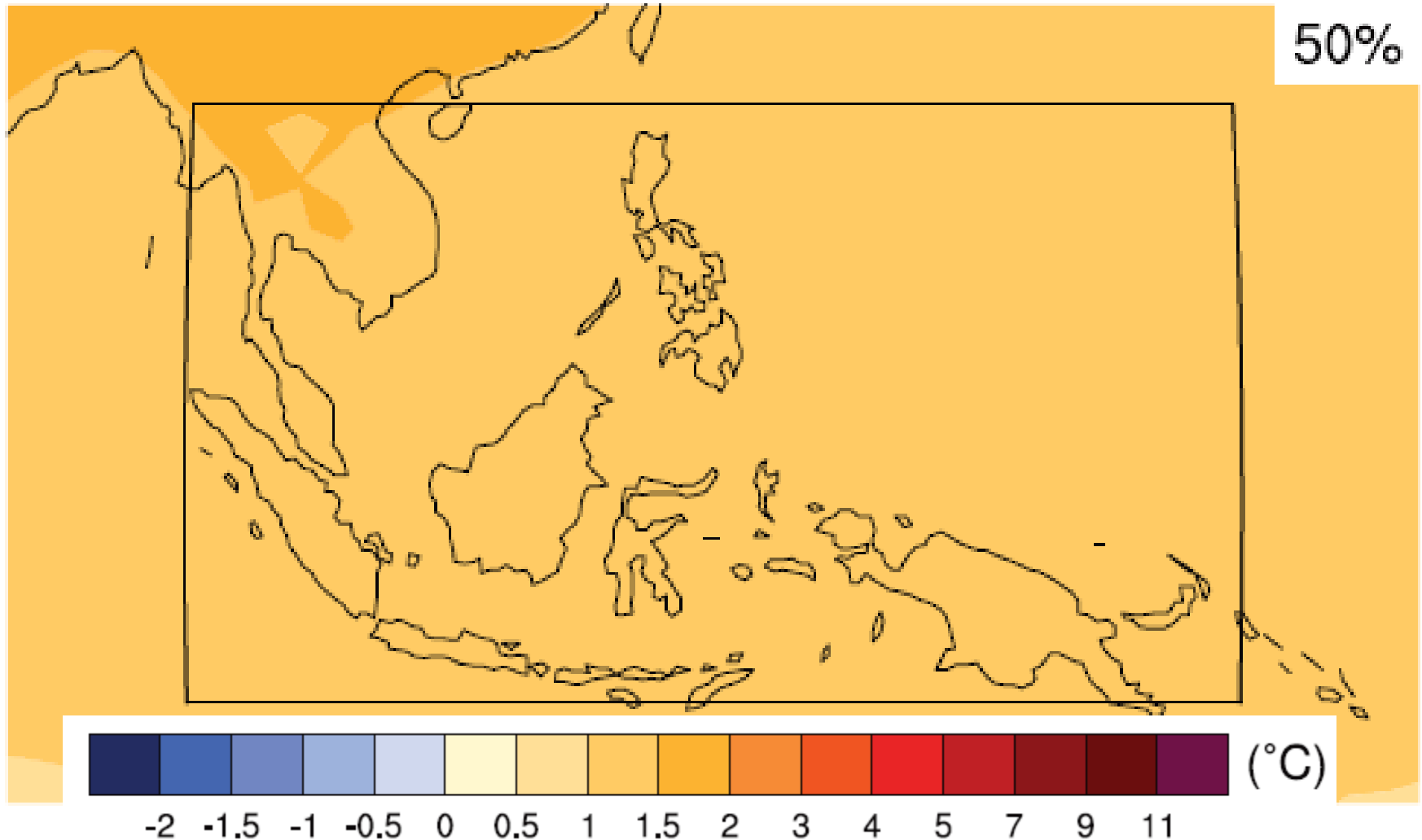
Fig. AI.4

Temperature Change Graph – Southeast Asia



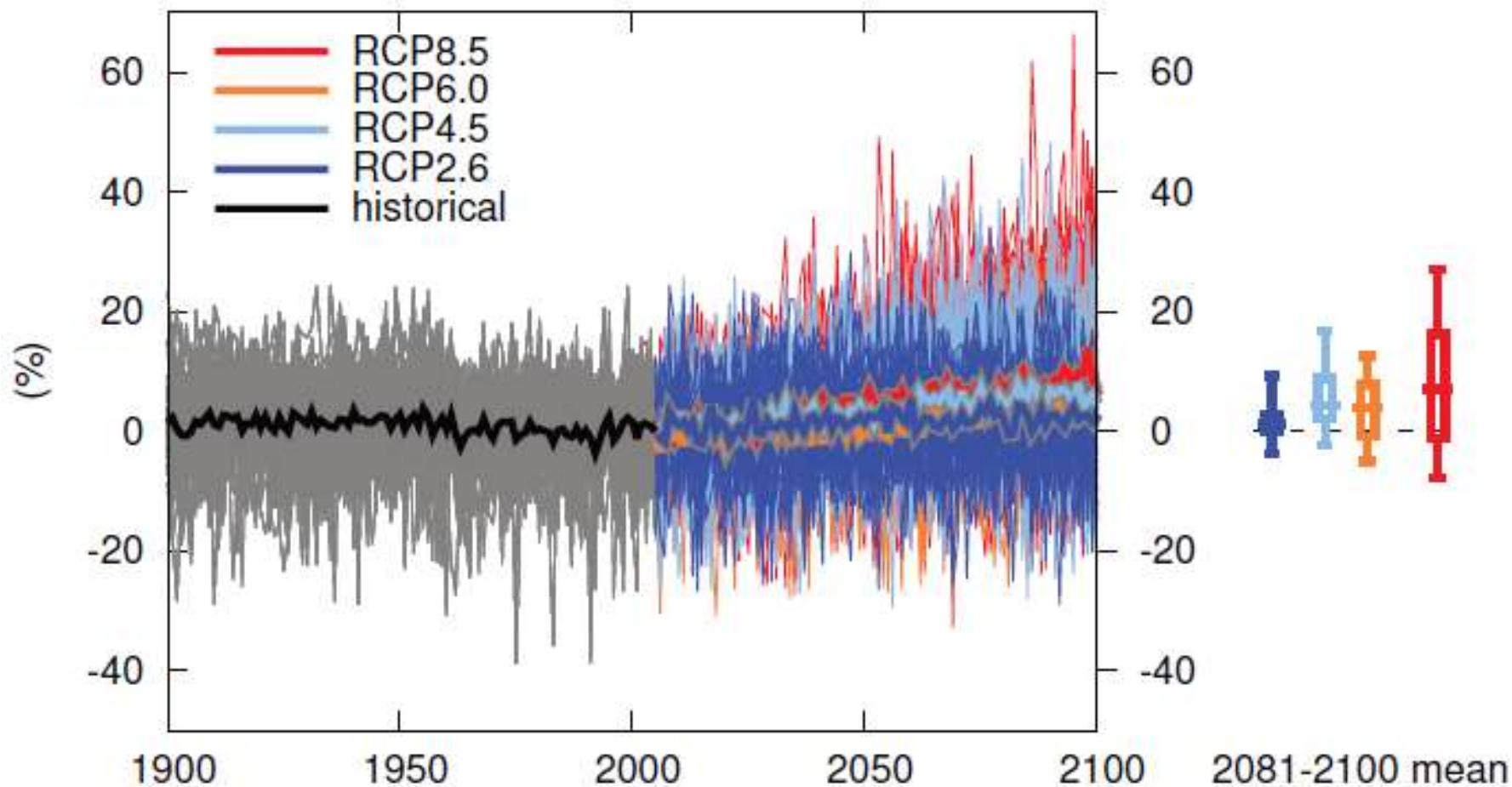
Temperature Change Map Southeast Asia – RCP4.5

Temperature change RCP4.5 In 2046-2065: December-February



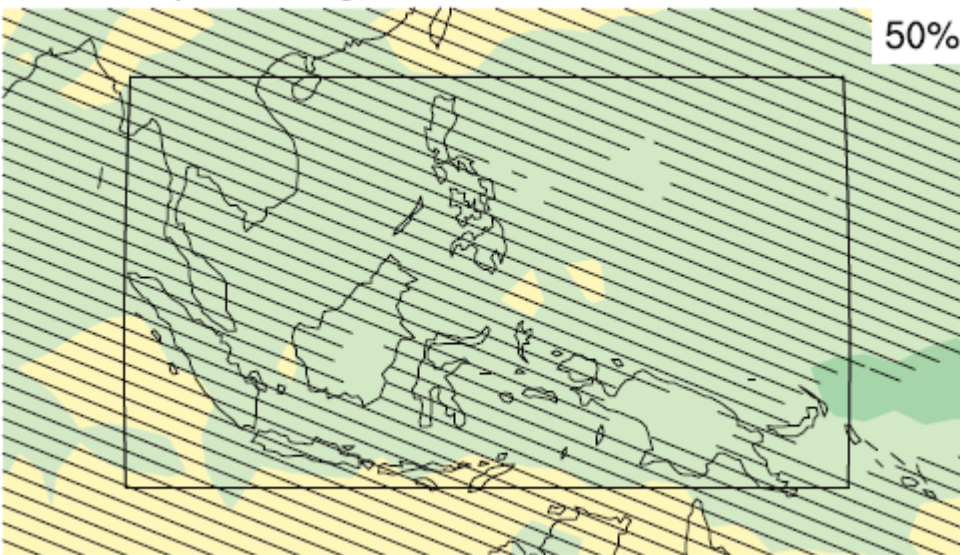
Rainfall Change Graph – Southeast Asia

Precipitation change Southeast Asia (land) April-September

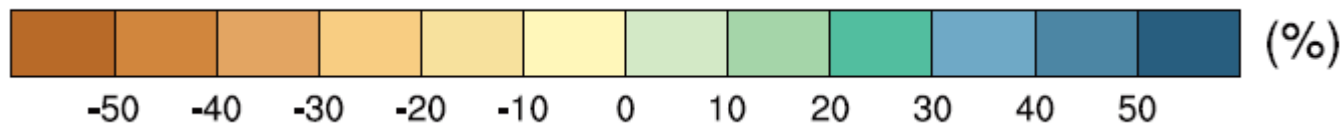
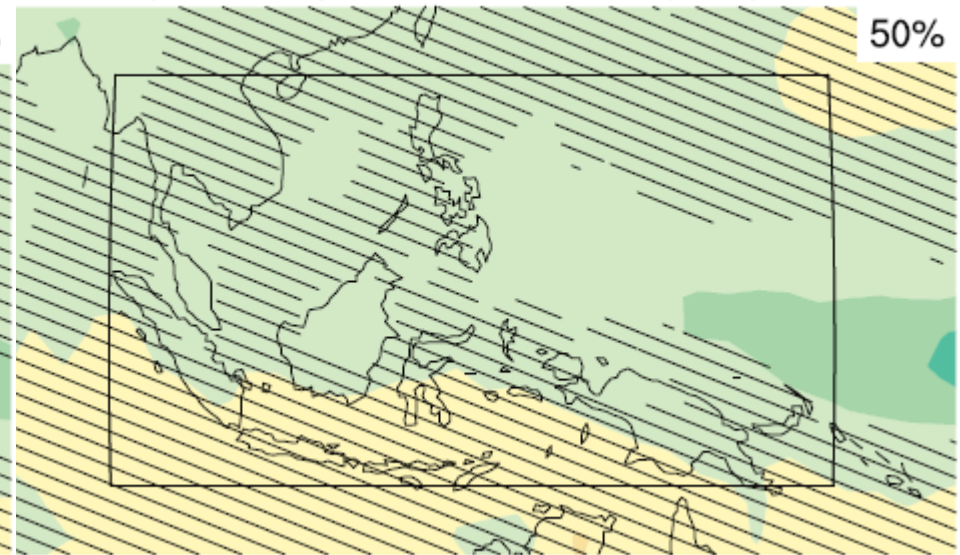


Rainfall Change Maps Southeast Asia - RCP4.5

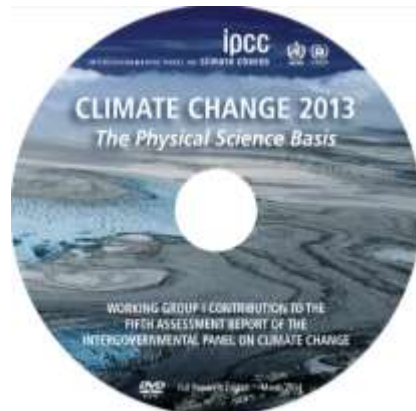
Precipitation change RCP4.5 in 2046-2065: October-March



Precipitation change RCP4.5 in 2046-2065: April-September



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