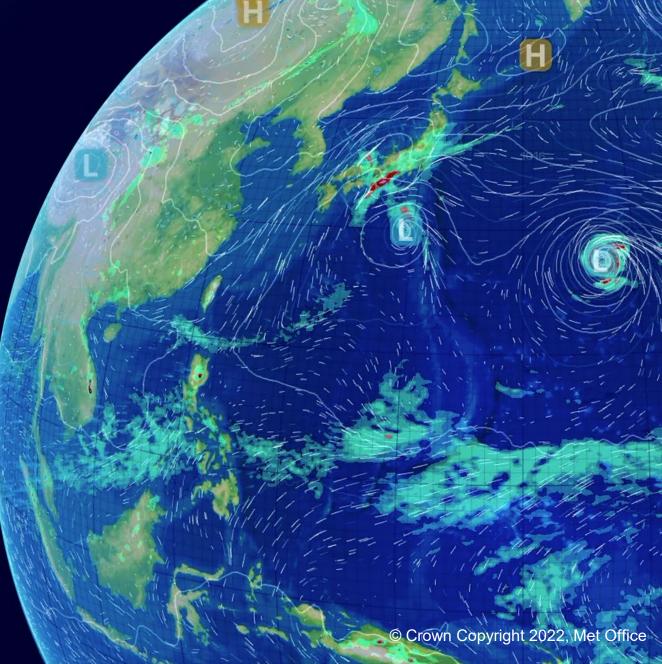


Climate Science: An Introduction

Professor Stephen Belcher Chief of Science and Technology, Met Office 11th July 2022



Met Office

Met Office

1850-2020

Data source - HadCRUT5

1860

* Compared to 1850 – 1900 'pre-industrial' levels

1900

1880

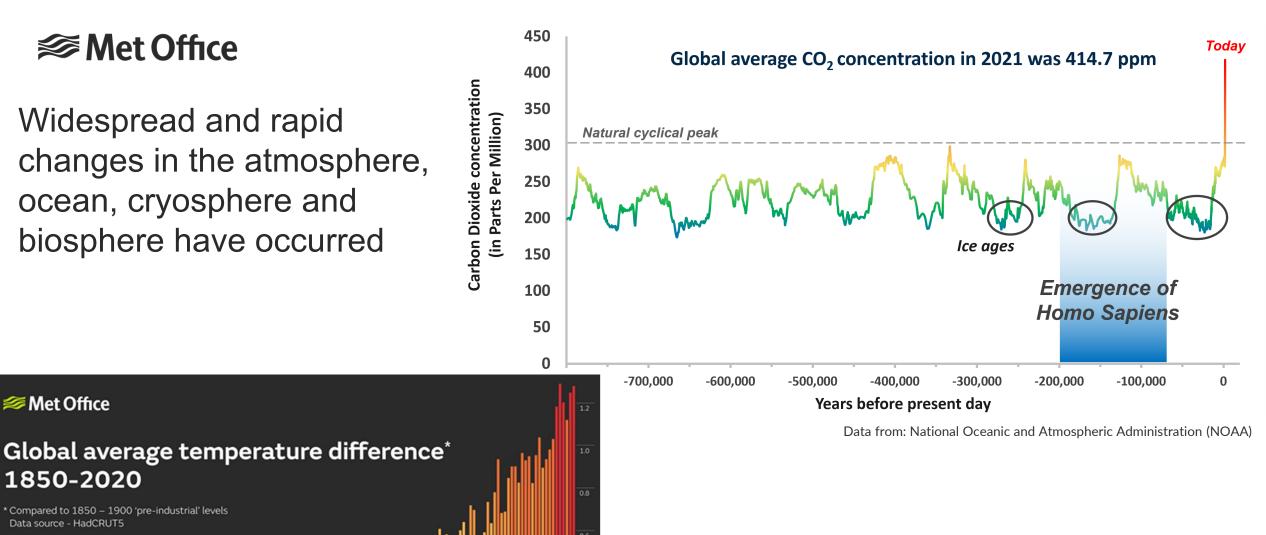
Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred

1920

1940

1960

1980



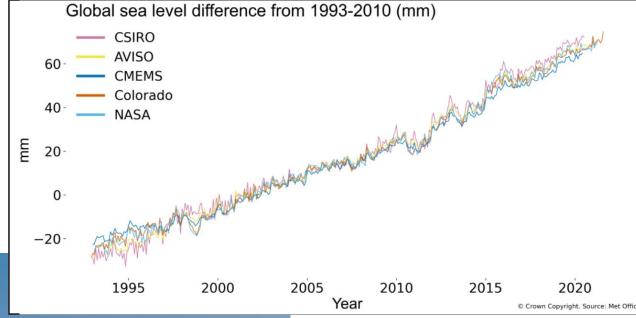
2020

2000

Met Office

Ę

If we can limit warming, we can also limit the risk of rapid ice loss from Antarctica which would otherwise lead to several meters of sea level rise over the coming centuries.



Arctic Sea Ice Loss

The September minimum Arctic sea ice extent in 2019 was the 2nd lowest on record.

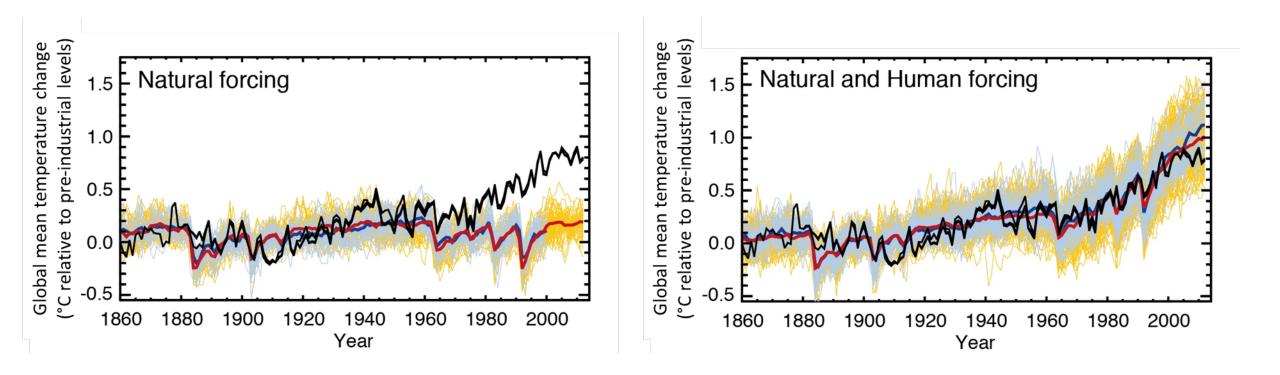
Over the last four decades, September Arctic sea ice extent has declined by over 87,000 km² per year equating to an average of 12% per decade.*



*Source: HadiSST.2.2.0.0 dataset. Produced by the Met Office. Met Office and the Met Office logo are registered trademarks. © Crown Copyright 2019, Met Office 0110

Met Office

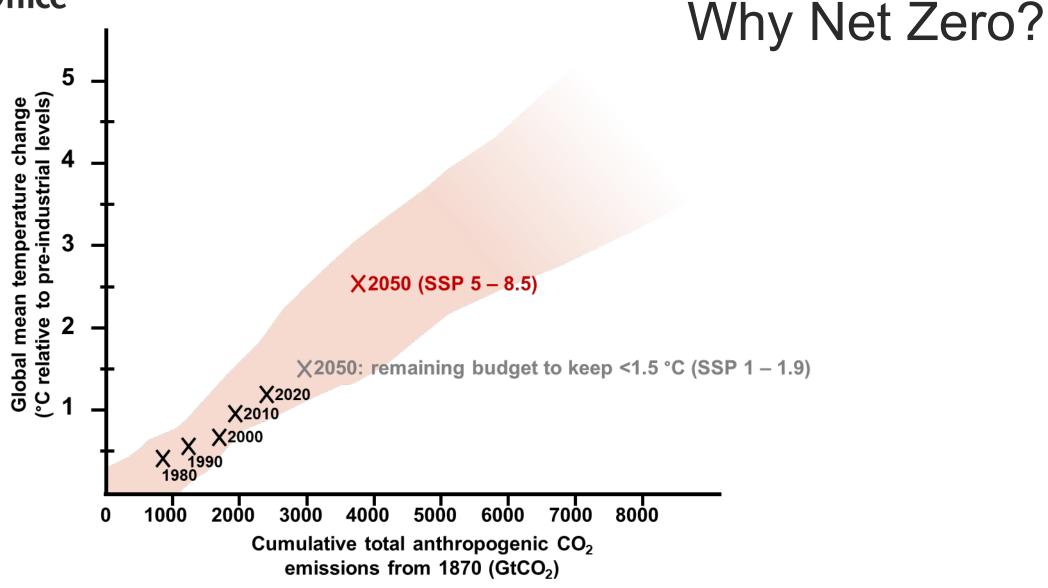
It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land



www.metoffice.gov.uk



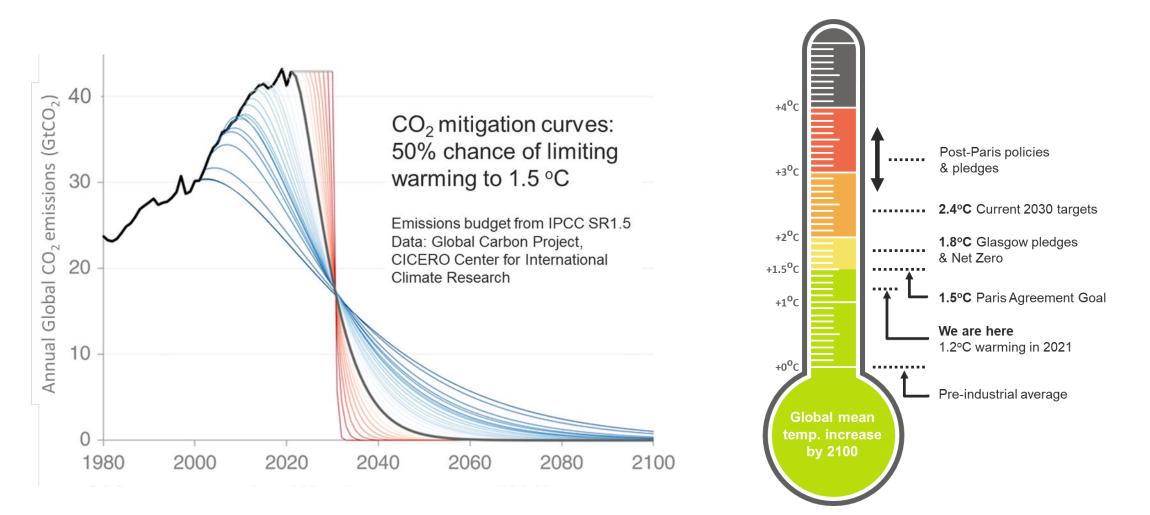
Ę





Ę

While challenging, limiting global warming to 1.5°C remains possible



www.metoffice.gov.uk

Human-induced climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe



European flooding

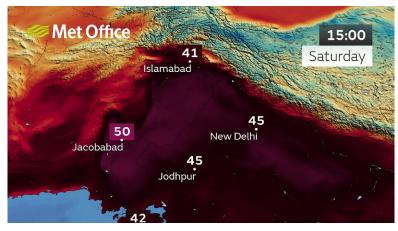
Met Office

- July 2021 resulting in extreme impacts and over 200 deaths
- Event was 1.2 to 9 times more likely and rainfall intensity 3-19% higher due to climate change



North America Heatwave

- June 2021: record-breaking temperatures, 49.6C in Lytton, Canada
- Almost impossible to hit such record-breaking temperatures in the Western United States



India & Pakistan heatwave

- In May 2022, temperatures exceeded 50C, resulting in 90 deaths across India and Pakistan
- Event was 100 times more likely due to climate change