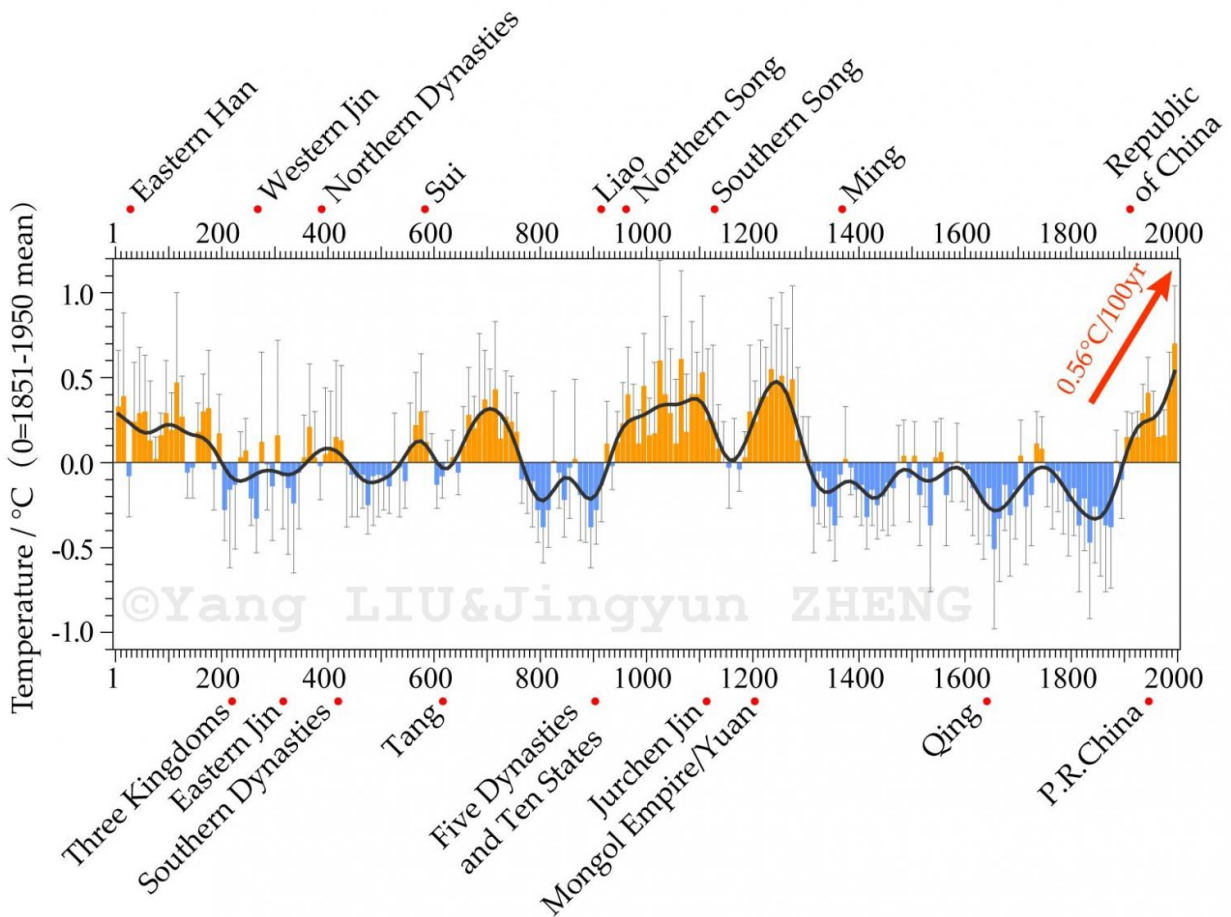


Warm periods in the 20th century are not unprecedented during the last 2,000 years

August 9 2017



2,000-year temperature reconstruction in China. Credit: Yang Liu & Jingyun Zheng

A great deal of evidence relating to ancient climate variation is preserved in proxy data such as tree rings, lake sediments, ice cores, stalagmites, corals and historical documents, and these sources have great significance in evaluating 20th century climate warming in the context of the last two millennia.

Prof. Quansheng Ge and his group from the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, collected a large number of proxies and reconstructed a 2000-year [temperature](#) series in China with a 10-year resolution, enabling them to quantitatively reveal the characteristics of temperature change in China over a common era.

"We found four warm epochs," says Prof. Ge, "which were AD 1 to AD 200, AD 550 to AD 760, AD 950 to AD 1300, and the 20th century. Cold periods occurred between AD 210 and AD 350, AD 420 and AD 530, AD 780 and AD 940, and AD 1320 and AD 1900. The temperature amplitude between the warmest and coldest decades was 1.3°C."

Prof. Ge's team found that the most rapid warming in China occurred over AD 1870-2000, at a rate of $0.56 \pm 0.42^\circ\text{C} (100 \text{ yr})^{-1}$; however, temperatures recorded in the 20th century may not be unprecedented in the last 2000 years, as reconstruction showed records for the period from 981 to 1100, and again from 1201 to 1270, were comparable to those of the present warm period, but with an uncertainty of $\pm 0.28^\circ\text{C}$ to $\pm 0.42^\circ\text{C}$ at the 95 percent confidence interval. Since 1000 CE—the period covering the Medieval Climate Anomaly, Little Ice Age, and the present warm period—temperature variations over China have typically been in phase with those of the Northern Hemisphere as a whole.

Prof. Ge's team also detected some interactions between temperature variation and precipitation change. The ensemble means of dryness/wetness spatial patterns in eastern China across all centennial

[warm periods](#) illustrate a tripole pattern: dry south of 25°N; wet from 25°-30°N; and dry to the north of 30°N. For all cold periods, the ensemble mean drought/flood spatial patterns showed an east-to-west distribution, with flooding east of 115°E and drought dominant west of 115°E, with the exception of flooding between approximately 110°E and 105°E.

The general characteristics of the impacts of climatic change historically were negative in the cold periods and positive in the warm periods. For example, 25 of the 31 most prosperous periods in imperial China during the past 2000 years occurred during periods of warmth or warming. A cooling trend at the centennial scale and social economic decline run hand-in-hand. The rapid development supported by better resources and a better environment in warm periods could lead to an increase in social vulnerability when the climate turns once more to being relatively colder.

The study is published in [Advances in Atmospheric Sciences](#).

More information: Quansheng Ge et al, Characteristics of temperature change in China over the last 2000 years and spatial patterns of dryness/wetness during cold and warm periods, *Advances in Atmospheric Sciences* (2017). [DOI: 10.1007/s00376-017-6238-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00376-017-6238-8)

Provided by Chinese Academy of Sciences

Citation: Warm periods in the 20th century are not unprecedented during the last 2,000 years (2017, August 9) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-08-periods-20th-century-unprecedented-years.html>

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