

2023 hottest recorded year as Earth nears key limit

January 9 2024, by Rochelle GLUZMAN



Earth saw its hottest recorded year in 2023.

The year of 2023 was the hottest on record, with the increase in Earth's surface temperature nearly crossing the critical threshold of 1.5 degrees Celsius, EU climate monitors said Tuesday.

Climate change intensified [heat waves](#), droughts and wildfires across the planet, and pushed the global thermometer 1.48 C above the preindustrial benchmark, the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) reported.

"It is also the first year with all days over one degree warmer than the pre-industrial period," said Samantha Burgess, deputy head of the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S).

"Temperatures during 2023 likely exceed those of any period in at least the last 100,000 years."

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said the year was a mere preview of the "catastrophic future that awaits us if we don't act now", according to his spokesman.

Nearly half the year exceeded the 1.5C limit, beyond which [climate](#) impacts are more likely to become self-reinforcing and catastrophic, according to scientists.

But even if Earth's average surface [temperature](#) breaches 1.5C in 2024, as some scientists predict, it does not mean the world has failed to meet the Paris Agreement target of capping [global warming](#) under that threshold.

That would occur only after several successive years above the 1.5C benchmark, and even then the 2015 treaty allows for the possibility of reducing Earth's temperature after a period of "overshoot".

2023 saw massive fires in Canada, [extreme droughts](#) in the Horn of Africa or the Middle East, unprecedented summer heat waves in Europe, the United States and China, along with record winter warmth in Australia and South America.

"Such events will continue to get worse until we transition away from fossil fuels and reach net-zero emissions," said University of Reading [climate change](#) professor Ed Hawkins, who did not contribute to the report.

"We will continue to suffer the consequences of our inactions today for generations."

The Copernicus findings come one month after a climate agreement was reached at COP28 in Dubai calling for the gradual transition away from [fossil fuels](#), the main cause of climate warming.

"We desperately need to rapidly cut fossil fuel use and reach net-zero to preserve the liveable climate that we all depend on," said John Marsham, atmospheric science professor at the University of Leeds.

The year saw another ominous record: two days in November 2023 exceeded the preindustrial benchmark by more than two degrees Celsius.

Copernicus predicted that the 12-month period ending in January or February 2024 would "exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial level".

Oceans in overdrive

Reliable weather records date back to 1850, but older proxy data for climate change—from [tree rings](#), ice cores and sediment—show that 2023 temperatures "exceed those of any period in at least the last 100,000 years", Burgess said.

Records were broken on every continent. In Europe, 2023 was the second-warmest year on record, at 0.17C cooler than in 2020.

2023 saw the beginning of a naturally occurring El Niño weather phenomenon, which warms waters in the southern Pacific and stokes hotter weather beyond.

The phenomenon is expected to reach its peak in 2024, and is linked to the eight consecutive months of record heat from June to December.

Ocean temperatures globally were also "persistently and unusually high", with many seasonal records broken since April.

Soaring CO₂ and methane

These unprecedented ocean temperatures caused marine heat waves devastating to aquatic life and boosted the intensity of storms.

Oceans absorb more than 90 percent of excess heat caused by human activity, and play a major role in regulating Earth's climate.

Rising temperatures have also accelerated the melting of ice shelves -- frozen ridges that help prevent massive glaciers in Greenland and West Antarctica from slipping into the ocean and raising sea levels.

Antarctic sea ice hit record-low levels in 2023.

"The extremes we have observed over the last few months provide a dramatic testimony of how far we now are from the climate in which our civilization developed," said Carlo Buontempo, C3S director.

In 2023, [carbon dioxide](#) and methane concentrations reached [record](#) levels of 419 parts per million and 1,902 parts per billion, respectively.

Methane is the second-largest contributor to global warming after CO₂, and is responsible for around 30 percent of the rise in global

temperatures since the industrial revolution, according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

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Citation: 2023 hottest recorded year as Earth nears key limit (2024, January 9) retrieved 8 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2024-01-hottest-year-earth-nears-key.html>

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