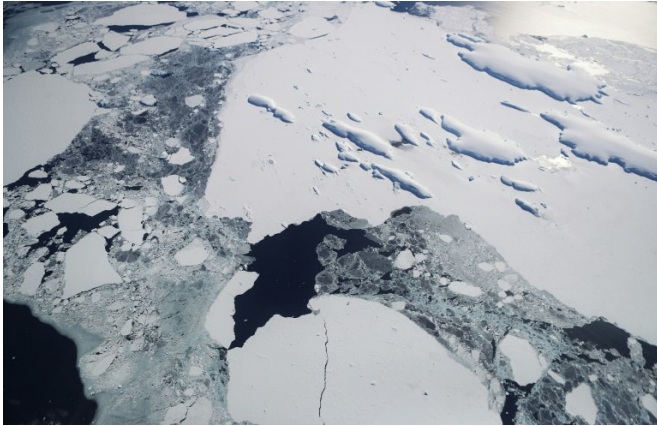


Modest warming risks 'irreversible' ice sheet loss, study warns

12 November 2018, by Patrick Galey



The ice contained in Greenland and Antarctica contain enough frozen water to lift global sea levels several metres

Even modest temperature rises agreed under an international plan to limit climate disaster could see the ice caps melt enough this century for their loss to be "irreversible", experts warned Monday.

The 2015 Paris Agreement limits nations to temperature rises "well below" two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial levels and to less than 1.5C if at all possible.

That ballpark of getting 1.5-2C hotter by 2100 is scientists' best-case-scenario based on our consumption of natural resources and burning of fossil fuels, and will require radical, global lifestyle changes to achieve.

For comparison, humans' business-as-usual approach—if we continue to emit greenhouse gases at the current rate—will see Earth heat by as much as 4C.

Scientists have known for decades that the ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica are shrinking,

but it had been assumed that they would survive a 1.5-2C temperature rise relatively intact.

However, according to a new analysis published in the journal *Nature Climate Change*, even modest global warming could cause irreversible damage to the polar ice, contributing to catastrophic sea level rises.

"We say that 1.5-2C is close to the limit for which more dramatic effects may be expected from the ice sheets," Frank Pattyn, head of the department of geosciences, Free University of Brussels and lead study author, told AFP.

His team crunched data on annual temperature rises, [ice sheet](#) coverage and known melt levels and found that both Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets would reach a "tipping point" at around 2C.

"The existence of a tipping point implies that ice-sheet changes are potentially irreversible — returning to a pre-industrial climate may not stabilise the ice sheet once the tipping point has been crossed," said Pattyn.

'Tipping point this century'

The ice contained in Greenland and Antarctica contain enough frozen water to lift global sea levels several metres.

The Greenland ice sheet alone has contributed 0.7 millimetres to global sea level rises every year since the mid-1990s.

And the poles are warming faster than anywhere else on Earth, with Greenland alone 5C warmer in winter and 2C in summer since then.

Although scientists predict it would take hundreds of years for them to melt even with huge global [temperature](#) increases, Monday's study provides further cause for concern with mankind's only

realistic plan to avert runaway warming.

Many models of the 1.5-2C scenario allow for the threshold to be breached in the short term, potentially heating the planet several degrees higher, before using carbon capture and other technologies to bring temperatures back into line by 2100.

The study warned against this approach, however, saying that a feedback loop set off by higher temperatures would "lead to self-sustained melting of the entire ice sheet" even if those rises were later offset.

For Greenland, the team said with 95 percent certainty that major ice [sheet](#) decline would occur at 1.8C worth of warming.

"For both Greenland and Antarctica, tipping points are known to exist for warming levels that could be reached before the end of this century," said Pattyn.

More information: The Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets under 1.5 °C global warming, *Nature Climate Change* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41558-018-0305-8](#) , www.nature.com/articles/s41558-018-0305-8

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