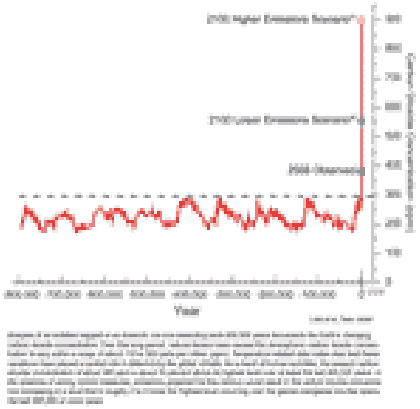
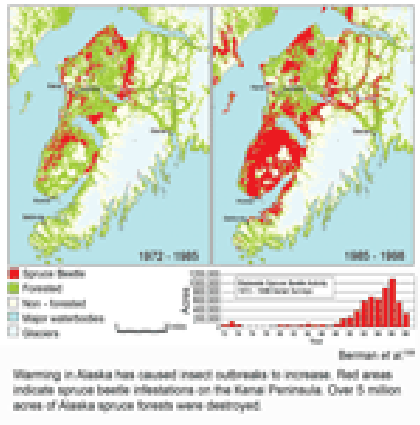
Download Zip File of High-Resolution Figures

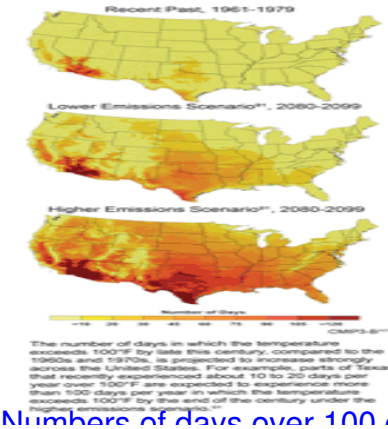


Carbon Dioxide record [Download Hi-resolution version]



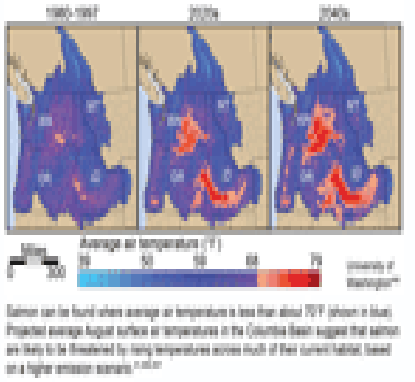
Warming in Alaska has caused insect outbreaks to increase. Red areas indicate spruce beetle infestations on the Kenai Peninsula. Over 5 million acres of Alaska spruce forests were destroyed.

Alaska spruce forest infested by pine-bark beetle [Download Hi-resolution version]

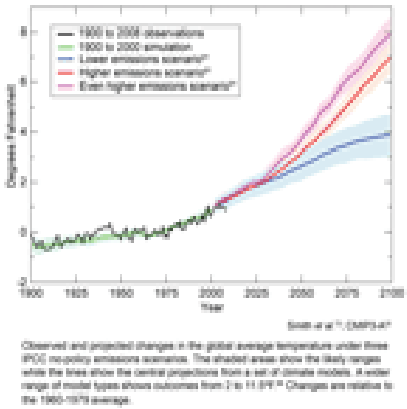


The number of days in which the temperature exceeds 100°F by late this century, compared to the 1960s and 1970s, is projected to increase strongly across the United States. For example, parts of Texas that recently experienced about 10 to 20 days per year over 100°F are expected to experience more than 100 days per year in which the temperature exceeds 100°F by the end of the century under the higher emissions scenario.**

Numbers of days over 100 degrees F [Download Hi-resolution version]

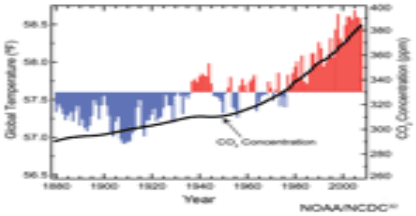


Decrease in cold-water fish habitats [Download Hi-resolution version]



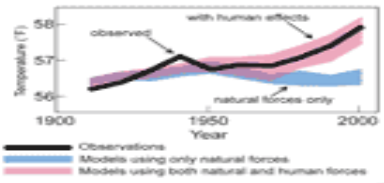
Observed and projected changes in the global average temperature under three IPCC no-policy emissions scenarios. The shaded areas show the likely ranges while the lines show the central projections from a set of climate models. A wider range of model types shows outcomes from 2 to 11.9°F.** Changes are relative to the 1960-1979 average.

Emission Scenarios [Download Hi-resolution version]



Global annual average temperature (as measured over both land and oceans). Red bars indicate temperatures above and blue bars indicate temperatures below the average temperature for the period 1901-2000. The black line shows atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentration in parts per million (ppm). While there is a clear long-term global warming trend, each individual year does not show a temperature increase relative to the previous year, and some years show greater changes than others.** These year-to-year fluctuations in temperature are due to natural processes, such as the effects of El Niños, La Niñas, and the eruption of large volcanoes.

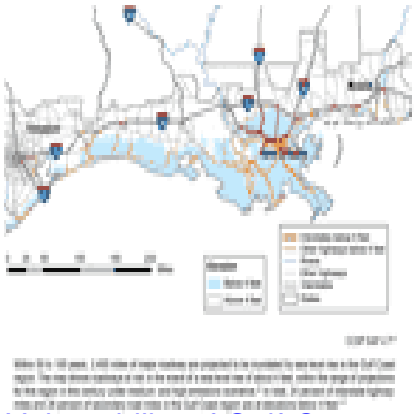
Global Annual Average Temperature [Download Hi-resolution version]



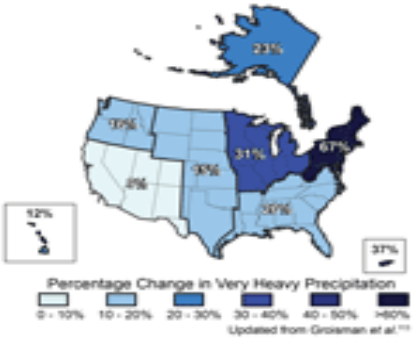
Hegerl *et al.*[45]

The blue band shows how global average temperatures would have changed due to natural forces only, as simulated by climate models. The red band shows model projections of the effects of human and natural forces combined. The black line shows actual observed global average temperatures. As the blue band indicates, without human influences, temperature over the past century would actually have first warmed and then cooled slightly over recent decades.[46]

Global Average Temperature change [Download Hi-resolution version]



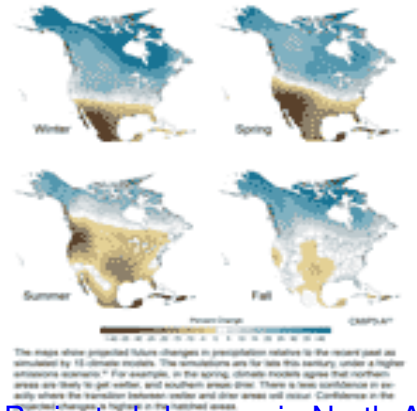
Vulnerability of Gulf-Coast roads [Download Hi-resolution version]



Updated from Groisman *et al.*[113]

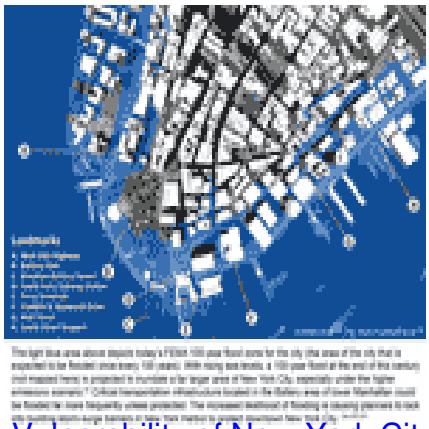
The map shows the percentage increases in very heavy precipitation (defined as the heaviest 1 percent of all events) from 1958 to 2007 for each region. There are clear trends toward more very heavy precipitation for the nation as a whole, and particularly in the Northeast and Midwest.

Increase heavy precipitations in the U.S. [Download Hi-resolution version]

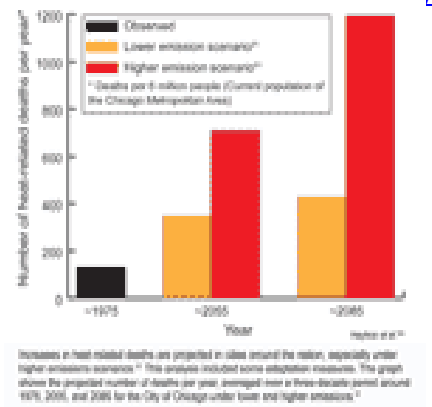


The maps show projected future changes in precipitation relative to the recent past as simulated by 15 climate models. The simulations are for late this century, under a higher emissions scenario.[114] For example, in the spring, climate models agree that northern areas are likely to get wetter, and southern areas drier. There is less confidence in exactly where the transition between wetter and drier areas will occur. Confidence in the projected changes is highest in the shaded areas.

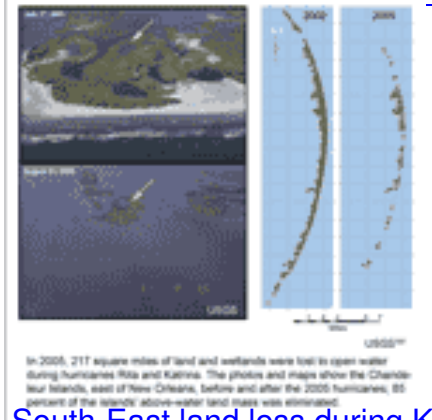
Projected changes in North-American-precipitations [Download Hi-resolution version]



Vulnerability of New York City to sea-level rise [Download Hi-resolution version]



Projected heat-related deaths in the U.S. [Download Hi-resolution version]



South-East land loss during Katherina and Rita [Download Hi-resolution version]