Year of significant emergence of changes in temperature over land regions (S/N>2)

Observational Uncertainty Delays the Detection of Regional Surface Warming Trends

Jonah Shaw¹ and Nathan Lenssen²

Climate Variability & Change Working Group Meeting

03.06.2024

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Before 1981

981–1988

989–1996

997–2004

2005–2012



IPCC AR6 (2021)

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Dataset: Berkeley Earth. Temperature changes relative to 1850–1900.

Before 1981	1981–1988	1989–1996	1997–2004	2005–2012	2013–2020

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Tibetan-Plateau. Mean ToE: 1999, Strict ToE: 2003

Where does observational uncertainty delay climate change detection?



How does spatial averaging influence climate change detection?















TAKEAWAY: Delays are significant, but warming is still widely detected



- Global warming is widely detectable over the earth's surface even when observational uncertainty is accounted for.
- Observational uncertainty delays detection by 5+ years over 38% of the earth's surface and by 15+ years over 12% of the earth's surface.
 - Observational uncertainty ensembles make it possible to estimate the uncertainty of observed trends.

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Where do models contribute uncertainty? Where do observational products contribute uncertainty?

Method Spread



δδ_{el})













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Misleading?

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Observations detect regional surface warming trends, even when accounting for observational uncertainty.

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