

How do CO₂ emissions link to global temperatures? Activity sheet 3

This resource links to B.4.1, FAQ5.4 on page 1274 and to Figure SPM.10 on page 38 in the [IPCC report](#) of 2021. The aim of this resource is to answer the question *how do CO₂ emissions link to global temperatures?*



The carbon budget

... A carbon budget is the cumulative amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions permitted over a period of time to keep within a certain temperature threshold i.e., the 1.5°C target limit for global temperature rise.

It is tricky to estimate because a budget is influenced by core assumptions, chosen characteristics, and different variables (for example the amount of other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere). Read about the difficulties in estimating a budget on the Carbon Tracker webpage [Carbon Budgets Explained](#). Carbon budgets are particularly tricky, because there is so little left in the budget if we are to stay under a 1.5°C level of warming – there is very little room for error in calculating the budget.



Figure 1 the carbon budget for the planet is rapidly depleting © Chris LeBoutillier Unsplash

Mark Maslin neatly represents the pressing need to reduce CO₂ emissions in this interactive temporal pie chart [Using up the carbon budget](#).



3. Describe the relationship between cumulative CO₂ emissions and global warming. Be careful: emissions don't necessarily determine the temperature of the Earth, read [Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere – Balancing the Flow](#) to learn more.
4. Do cumulative CO₂ emissions cause annual mean global land-ocean temperatures to rise? Use data in your answer.

Within your answer for question 2 there is variation in emissions by country. Some countries have historically contributed more than others to global warming. Table 2 in Appendix B gives data on CO₂ emissions in 1750 and 2019 for 6 countries.

5. Create a line graph for cumulative CO₂ emissions for Canada, China, India, Kenya, the US, and the UK.
6. Which country emitted the most CO₂ in 2019?
7. Which country has had the greatest relative change between 1750 and 2019?

Further work

- For more reading on the 1.5°C carbon budget go to the guest post by Dr Tokarska and Dr Matthews: [Refining the remaining 1.5C 'carbon budget'](#)
- The world has 8% of carbon budget left Forbes article [World Is Set To Exhaust Carbon Budget In 10 Years](#)
- Go to the [Global Carbon Atlas](#) to visualise carbon emissions in a map or chart view
- [Climate Action Tracker](#) has an interactive world map assessment of aviation and shipping
- Skeptical Science. [CO₂ lags temperature - what does it mean?](#) (about 90% of global warming has *followed* CO₂ increase)

Exam-style question

Open the [Global Carbon Atlas](#).

Using all the work you have completed answer the final question below. The instruction *describe* means you must give an account of the pattern you see in the world map, and how it changes.

8. Press the play button at the bottom of the screen. Describe how the pattern of CO₂ emissions changes from 1960 to 2020.

Appendix B

Every tonne of CO₂ emissions adds to global warming

Global surface temperature increase since 1850-1900 (°C) as a function of cumulative CO₂ emissions (GtCO₂)

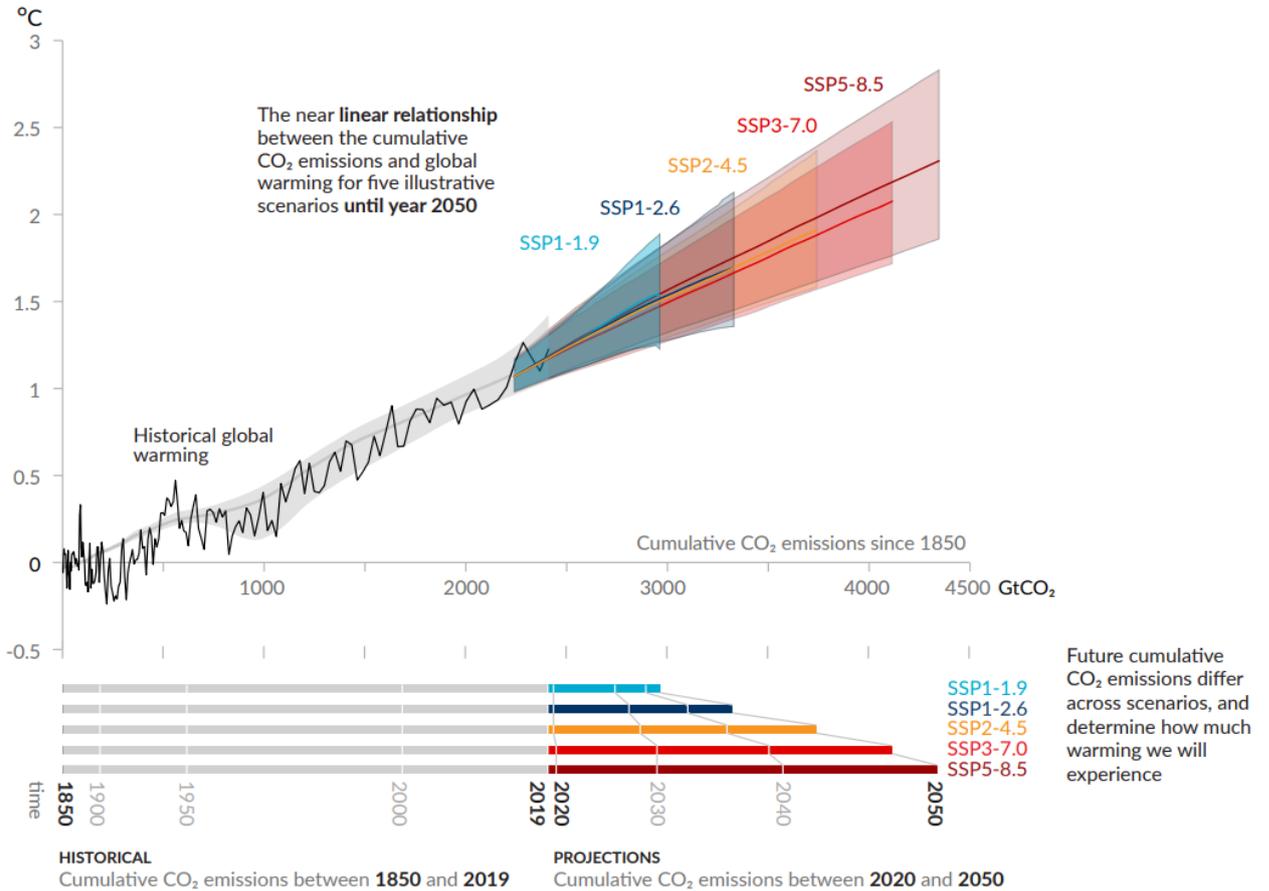


Figure 2 is there a relationship between cumulative CO₂ emissions and the increase in global surface temperature? © The 2021 IPCC Working Group I report

| Country | 1750 | 2019 | Absolute change | Relative change |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Canada | 1785 3,664.00 t | 33.11 billion t | +33.11 billion t | |
| China | 1899 95,264.00 t | 219.99 billion t | +219.99 billion t | |
| India | 1858 395,232.00 t | 51.94 billion t | +51.94 billion t | |
| Kenya | 1950 908,672.00 t | 449.09 million t | +448.18 million t | |
| UK | 9.35 million t | 77.84 billion t | +77.83 billion t | |
| US | 252,816.00 t | 410.24 billion t | +410.24 billion t | |

Table 2 have some countries emitted more CO₂ over time than others? Source: [Cumulative CO₂ emissions](#)

Answers

1. The [Washington Post](#) explains that a gigaton is equivalent to a billion metric tonnes.
 - a. Standardise the total amount of CO₂ in the carbon budget into GtCO₂. 440bn tonnes and 1.5 trillion tonnes of CO₂ = 440 GtCO₂ and 1500 GtCO₂ respectively.
 - b. 440 GtCO₂ and 1500 GtCO₂ = 1940 GtCO₂.
 - c. $360 \div 1940 = 0.18556701$. Each GtCO₂ will be worth 0.18556701°.
2. As instructed.
3. There is a strong relationship between CO₂ emissions and global warming. Both historical and future emission pathways show that as CO₂ increases as a gas in the atmosphere, global temperatures rise. When analysing the paleoclimate record this strong correspondence between temperature and the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is equally evident over the past the past several hundred thousand years.
4. Yes, cumulative CO₂ emissions cause annual mean global land-ocean temperature change. Figure 2 clearly shows the near linear relationship. If SSP1-1.9 (with a temperature increase under 2°C) is to be achieved, then world population will have to be held at 8.24 billion with CO₂ emissions being cut to net zero by 2050.
5. As instructed.
6. Kenya emitted 449.09 million t in 2019.
7. Column 5 from Table 2 is complete below.

| Country | 1750 | 2019 | Absolute change | Relative change |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Canada | 1785 3,664.00 t | 33.11 billion t | +33.11 billion t | +903,753,672% |
| China | 1899 95,264.00 t | 219.99 billion t | +219.99 billion t | +230,922,244% |
| India | 1858 395,232.00 t | 51.94 billion t | +51.94 billion t | +13,140,793% |
| Kenya | 1950 908,672.00 t | 449.09 million t | +448.18 million t | +49,322% |
| UK | 9.35 million t | 77.84 billion t | +77.83 billion t | +832,320% |
| US | 252,816.00 t | 410.24 billion t | +410.24 billion t | +162,267,424% |

8. As instructed.