



c) Contributions to 2010-2019 warming relative to 1850-1900, assessed from radiative forcing studies

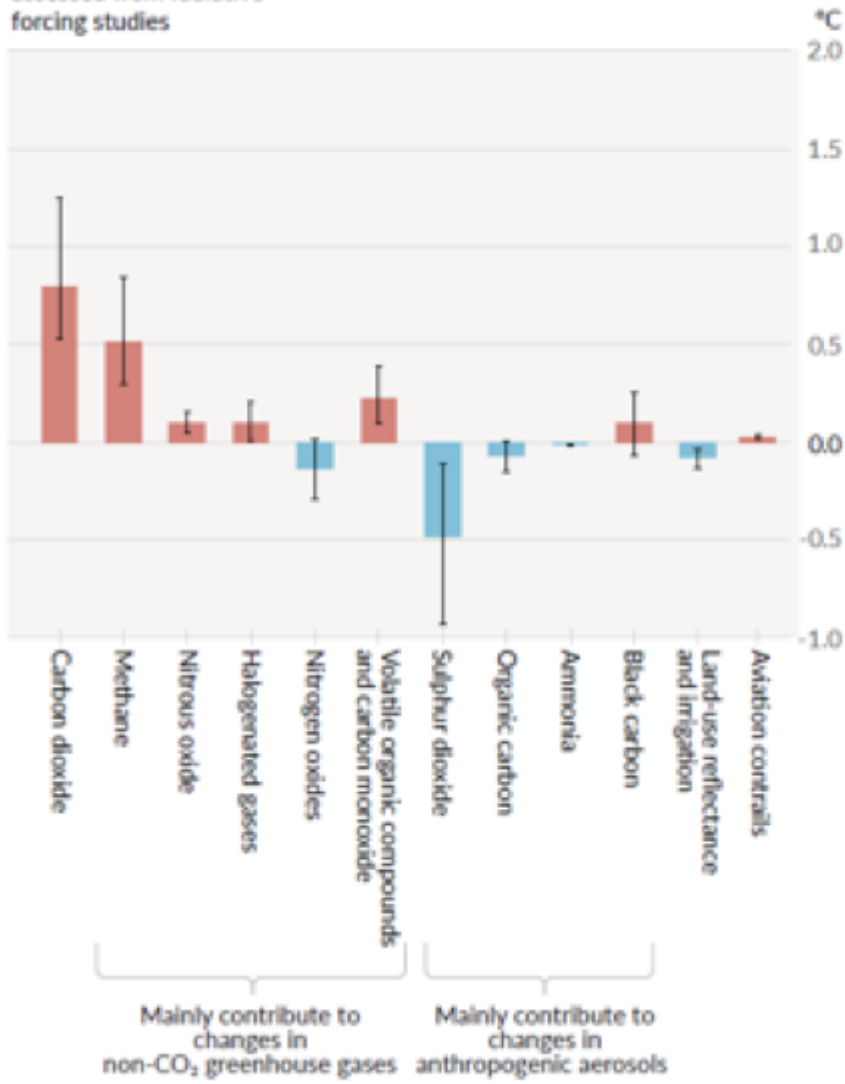


Figure SPM.2

??????????600ppb????2000????????????1850????????????????????????3??1866ppb??????????

(b) Information from multiple ice cores depict a strong increase of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O since the 19th century.

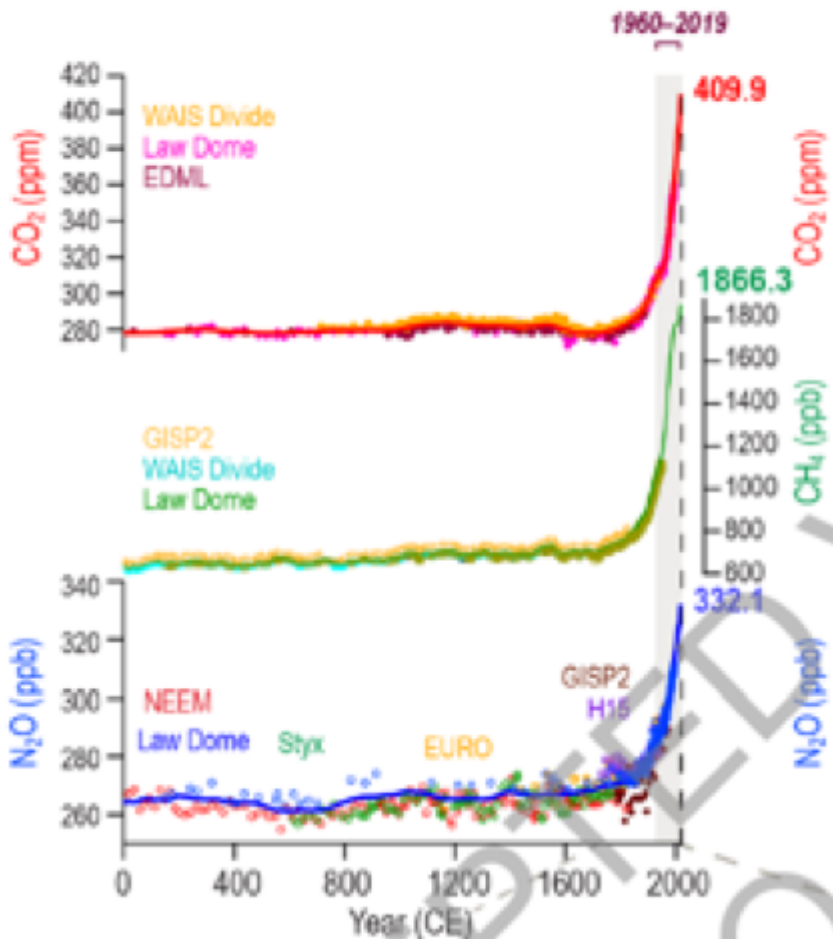


Figure TS.9

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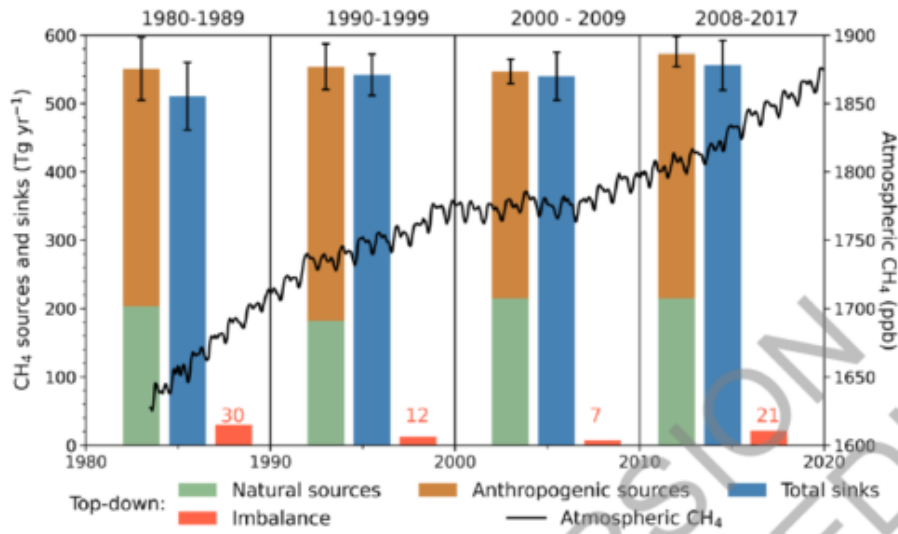
- ??????Anthropogenic??
- ??????????Natural sources??????

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- ?????OH??Total Sinks?

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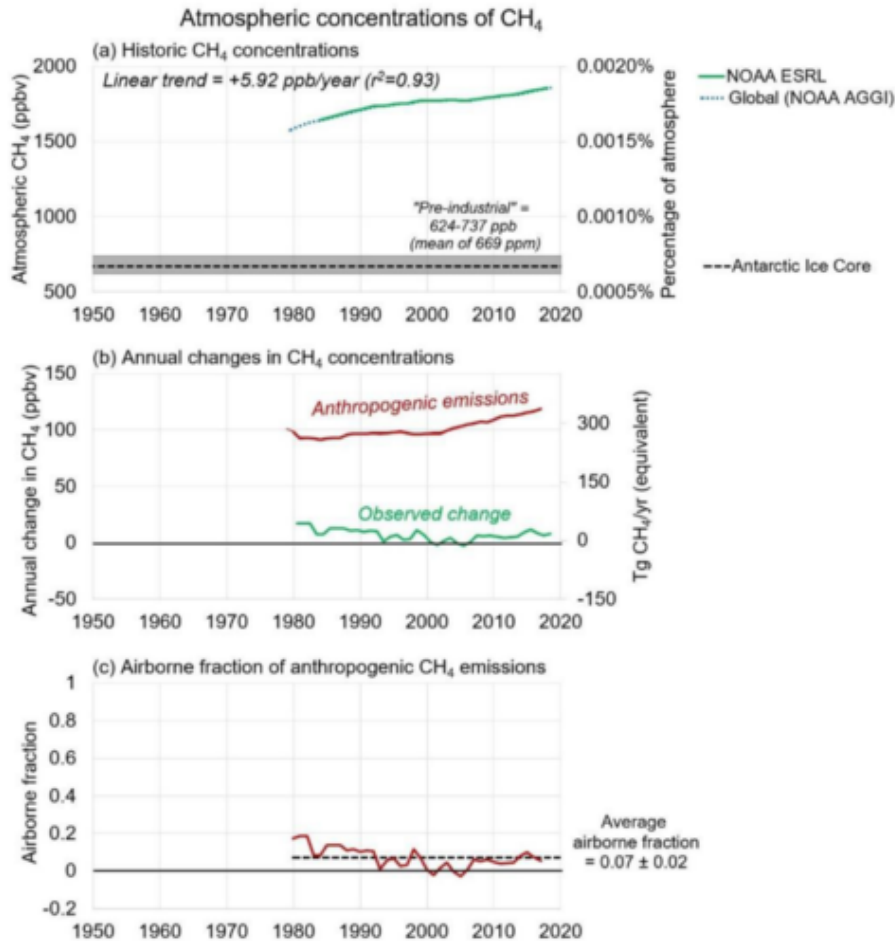


**Cross-Chapter Box 5.2, Figure 1: Methane sources and sinks for four decades from atmospheric inversions with the budget imbalance** (source-sink, red bars) (plotted on the left y-axis). Top-down analysis from (Kirschke et al., 2013; Saunois et al., 2020). The global CH<sub>4</sub> concentration seen in the black line (plotted on the right y-axis), representing NOAA observed global monthly mean atmospheric CH<sub>4</sub> in dry-air mole fractions for 1983–2019 (Chapter 2, Annex V). Natural sources include emissions from natural wetlands, lakes and rivers, geological sources, wild animals, termites, wildfires, permafrost soils, and oceans. Anthropogenic sources include emissions from enteric fermentation and manure, landfills, waste and wastewater, rice cultivation, coal mining, oil and gas industry, biomass and biofuel burning. The top-down total sink is determined from global mass balance includes chemical losses due to reactions with hydroxyl (OH), atomic chlorine (Cl), and excited atomic oxygen (O<sup>1</sup>D), and oxidation by bacteria in aerobic soils (Table 5.2). Further details on data sources and processing are available in the chapter data table (Table 5.SM.6).

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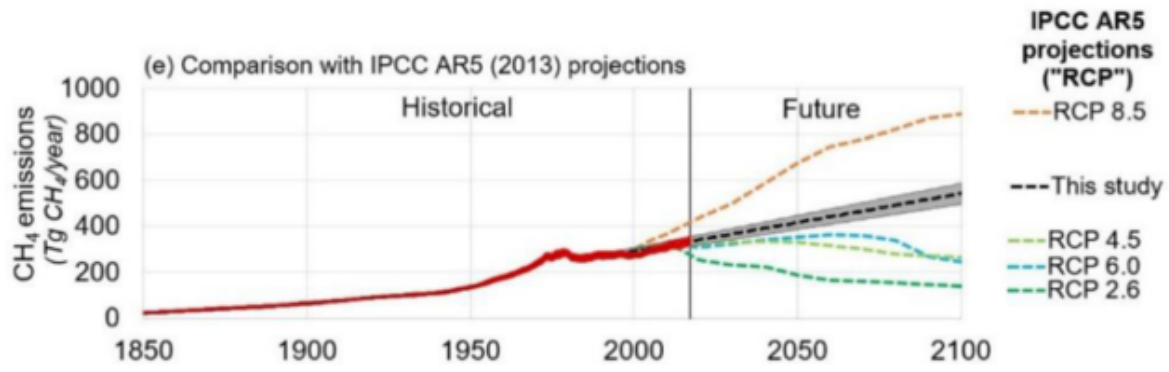
Connolly(2020)????????????????



**Figure 7.** (a) Changes in annually averaged atmospheric CH<sub>4</sub> concentrations since direct and (almost) continuous measurements began in 1979. The estimates of pre-industrial concentrations derived from the Antarctic Law Dome ice core are shown with a grey band for comparison. (b) A comparison of the annual anthropogenic CH<sub>4</sub> emissions (red line) with the observed annual changes in atmospheric CH<sub>4</sub> (green line). (c) The “airborne fraction” for CH<sub>4</sub>, i.e., the fraction of anthropogenic CH<sub>4</sub> emissions that remained in the atmosphere for each year since 1980. Note that the airborne fraction was below 0 on three years (2001, 2004 and 2005). The horizontal axes correspond to years.

????(a)????????????????(b)????????????????????(c)?airborne fraction????????????????????

????????????????IPCC????????????Connolly????????????RCP8.5????????????RCP4.5RCP6.0????????????Airborne fraction????????????0.7????????????This study????????????





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