

Table 1 Palaeoclimate analogs used by Soviet scientists

Period	Analogue (year)	Temperature (difference from present)	Past CO ₂ concn. (ppm)	Assumed CO ₂ concn. (ppm)
Holocene Optimum	2000	+1	280	380
Eemian Interglacial	2025	+2	280	420
Pliocene	2050	+4	500-600	560

Table 2 Estimates for regional changes by Working Group I
(IPCC Business-as-Usual scenario; changes from pre-industrial)

The estimates are based on high resolution models, scaled to give a global mean warming of 1.8°C consistent with the best estimate (2.5°C) of climate response to greenhouse gases. With the low estimate value of 1.5°C, these values should be reduced by 30%; with a high estimate of 4.5°C, they should be increased by 50%. Confidence on these estimates is low.

Central North America (35°-50°N 85°-105°W)

The warming varies from 2° to 4°C in winter and 2° to 3°C in summer. Precipitation increase range from 0% to 15% in winter, whereas there are decreases of 5% to 10% in summer. Soil moisture decreases in summer by 15% to 20%.

Southern Asia (5°-30°N 70°-105°E)

The warming varies from 1° to 2°C throughout the year. Precipitation changes little in winter and generally increases throughout the region by 5% to 15% in summer. Summer soil moisture increases by 5% to 10%.

Sahel (10°-20°N 20°W-40°E)

The warming ranges from 1° to 3°C. Area mean precipitation increases and area mean soil moisture decreases marginally in summer. However, there are areas of both increase and decrease in both parameters throughout the region, which differ from model to model.

Southern Europe (30°-50°N 10°W-45°E)

The warming is about 2°C in winter and varies from 2° to 3°C in summer. There is some indication of increased precipitation in winter, but summer precipitation decreases by 5% to 15%, and summer soil moisture by 15% to 25%.

Australia (12°-45°S 110°-155°E)

The warming ranges from 1° to 2° in summer and is about 2°C in winter. Summer precipitation increases by around 10%, but the models do not produce consistent estimates of the changes in soil moisture. The area averages hide large variations at the subcontinental level.