



This is the print version of the [Skeptical Science](http://sks.to/co2increase) article '[CO2 increase is natural, not human-caused](http://sks.to/co2increase)', which can be found at <http://sks.to/co2increase>.

# What is causing the increase in atmospheric CO2?

## What The Science Says:

There are many lines of evidence that clearly show that atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> has increased to the highest levels seen in 800,000 years due to human behavior. Observational evidence indicates that this increase is caused by humans because the rise in CO<sub>2</sub> levels is consistent with recent industrial trends and emissions are largely linked to the burning fossil fuels.

## Climate Myth: CO<sub>2</sub> increase is natural, not human-caused

"Salby is arguing that atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> increase that we observe is a product of temperature increase, and not the other way around, meaning it is a product of natural variation..." ([Anthony Watts](#))

## CO<sub>2</sub> Levels are Higher Than They've Been in 800,000 Years

Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> has increased by more than 100 parts per million since the Industrial Revolution in the mid-1700s, when humans began burning fossil fuels like coal and oil. Human activity has increased CO<sub>2</sub> to levels not seen in the past 800,000 years.

## CARBON DIOXIDE OVER 800,000 YEARS

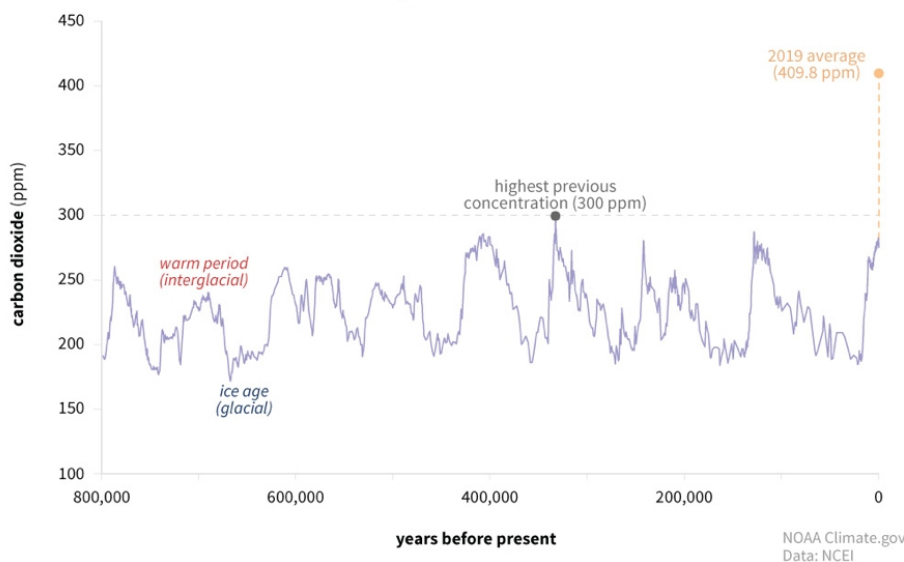


Figure 1: Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in parts per million (PPM). Levels have peaked throughout time but we've seen a steep increase of 100 PPM since the industrial revolution, [Climate.Gov](#)

To understand atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels, we must look to the carbon cycle. The carbon cycle allows us to track the CO<sub>2</sub> being emitted into the atmosphere and absorbed by the planet.

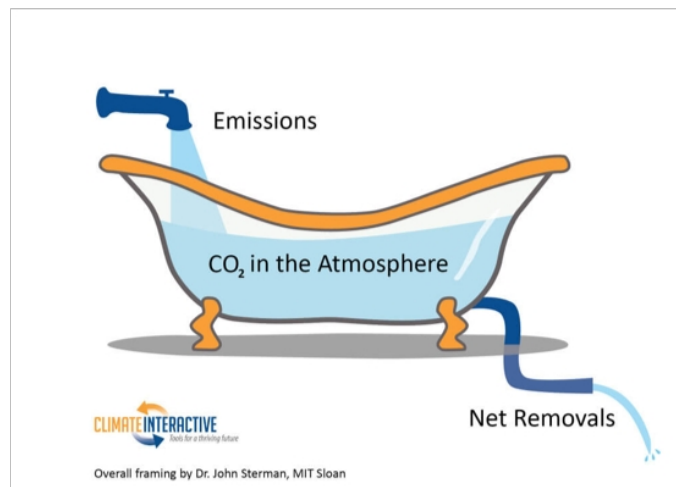


Figure 2: Bathtub Simulation, [Climate Interactive](#)

A common analogy for this is a sink or bathtub. When you turn on a faucet, water flows into the basin and out through a drain. As the amount of water in the basin increases, more pressure is put on the drain, and therefore more water releases from the drain. The carbon cycle works in a similar way. As more CO<sub>2</sub> (water from a faucet) is released into the atmosphere (the basin), more CO<sub>2</sub> is naturally absorbed by the planet (the drain). In addition to the atmosphere, the planet has three main carbon reservoirs which include the solid earth, the land surface, and the ocean. Natural glacial and interglacial cycles over the last 800,000 years have worked to move CO<sub>2</sub> between the atmosphere and these reservoirs, specifically the ocean reservoir.

Figure 1 shows that CO<sub>2</sub> levels were lower during the glacial periods (180 PPM) and higher during warmer interglacial periods (280 PPM). Since the Industrial Revolution, there is a visible difference in CO<sub>2</sub> level measurements in the “basin” (aka the atmosphere). This could be caused by either an increase in emissions from the “faucet” or decreased net removals in the “drain.” Below we will take an in-depth look at the scientific evidence that net removals are actually increasing, and therefore the recent atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> increase must be due to an increase in emissions.

## The Climate Myth Ignores Evidence of Human’s Role in Increasing CO<sub>2</sub>

Take a close look at the myth and you’ll see that the argument being made implies that *humans* aren’t the cause of recent CO<sub>2</sub> increases because the increase is natural. Instead, the myth suggests that global warming is the cause of the CO<sub>2</sub> increase and further, that global warming is occurring naturally. This commits the fallacy of “slothful induction” or ignoring relevant information to come to a conclusion. In this case, the myth ignores [multiple sources of observational evidence](#) that burning fossil fuels has caused increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels.

## Oceans are Becoming More Acidic

We know nature is not the source of growing CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the atmosphere because land and ocean CO<sub>2</sub> storage has increased. One way that we know the planet’s “drain” is absorbing increased levels of CO<sub>2</sub>, is by looking at our oceans.

The oceans store the largest amount of the Earth’s carbon, so if the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> increase were “natural”, it would likely be coming from the oceans. But we know the [CO<sub>2</sub> increase is not coming from the oceans](#) because the pH of the oceans is dropping (a.k.a. [ocean acidification](#)).

When CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed into a solution, it binds with a water molecule to form a molecule of [carbonic acid](#) (H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)

Carbonic acid [H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>] has a rather strong acidifying effect in that 95% of it turns into bicarbonate [HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>]. This loss of an H<sup>+</sup> ion [causes the ocean pH to decrease](#).

In short, CO<sub>2</sub> could be coming from the ocean, but falling pH shows that it’s not. Instead, our oceans are absorbing more carbon than they are releasing.

## Isotopic Signature Shows Increased Fossil Fuels Emissions in Atmosphere

Isotopic evidence points to fossil fuels as the source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. [Carbon is composed of three different isotopes](#): carbon-12, 13, and 14. Carbon-12 is by far the most common, while carbon-13 is about 1% of the total, and carbon-14 accounts for only about 1 in 1 trillion carbon atoms in the atmosphere.

CO<sub>2</sub> produced from burning fossil fuels or burning forests has a different isotopic composition than CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. This is because plants have a preference for the lighter isotope (carbon-12); thus they have lower carbon-13 to 12 ratios. Since fossil fuels are ultimately derived from ancient plants, plants and fossil fuels all have roughly the same carbon-13 to 12 ratio – about 2% lower than that of the atmosphere. As CO<sub>2</sub> from these materials is released into, and mixes with, the atmosphere, the average carbon-13 to 12 ratio of the atmosphere decreases.

Reconstructions of atmospheric carbon isotope ratios from various proxies, such as tree rings and ice cores, have determined that the carbon-13 to 12 ratios in the atmosphere are the lowest today than they've been in the last 10,000 years. Furthermore, the carbon-13 to 12 ratios begin to decline dramatically just as the CO<sub>2</sub> starts to increase — around 1850 AD. This is exactly what we expect if the increased CO<sub>2</sub> is in fact due to fossil fuel burning beginning in the Industrial Revolution. These isotopic observations [confirm](#) that the [increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> comes from plant-based carbon](#), not from the oceans or volcanoes.

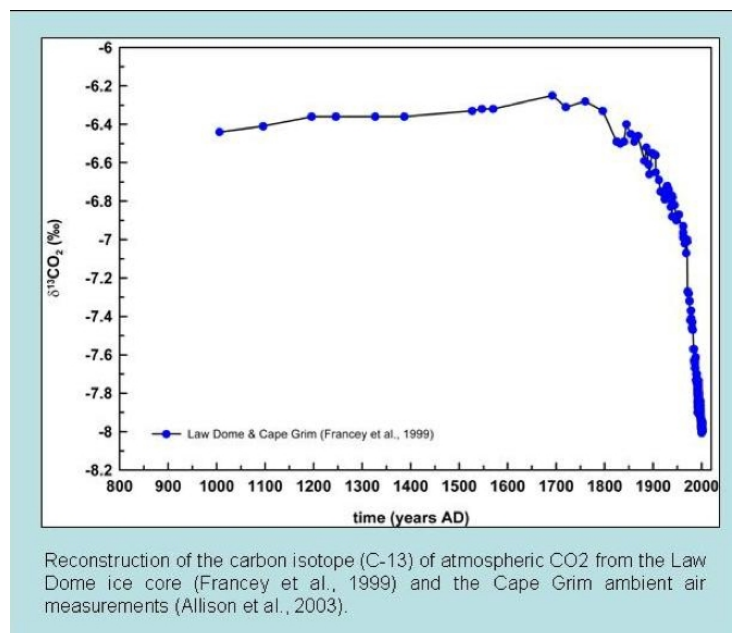


Figure 3: Ice core carbon isotope measurements of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>

[Some argue](#) that the carbon-13 ratio isn't unique to fossil fuels. However, because the carbon-14 ratio has also decreased significantly (Figure 4), we know it's from old (fossil fuel) sources, not modern sources. The carbon-14 ratio decreases as more fossil fuel emissions dilute the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> signature. This is not new science either, it's something we've known for over half a century ([Revelle and Suess 1957](#)), and there have been [many studies confirming these results](#). For example, [Levin & Hesshaimer \(2000\)](#):

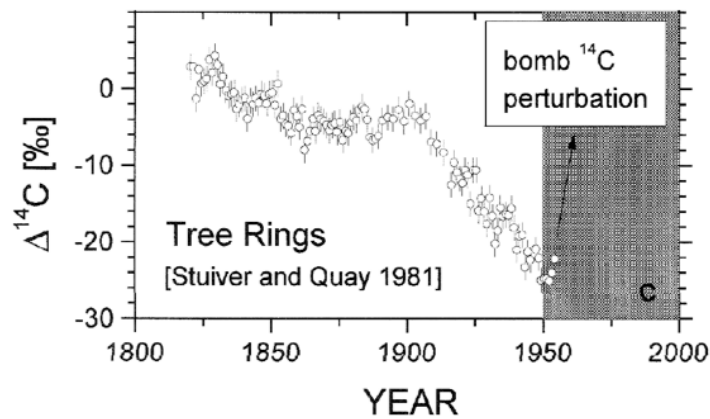


Figure 4: Temporal change of carbon-14 ratio in tree rings grown at the Pacific coast (Levin & Hesshaimer 2000)

### Atmospheric O<sub>2</sub> is Decreasing

We also know that burning fossil fuels has led to the recent increases in CO<sub>2</sub> levels because of observed decreases in atmospheric oxygen levels. Burning carbon requires oxygen, so when we burn an atom of carbon, the required oxygen becomes part of the CO<sub>2</sub> molecule. If the CO<sub>2</sub> increase is caused by burning carbon (fossil fuels), we would expect atmospheric O<sub>2</sub> levels to decrease at the same rate. And that's indeed what we observe (Figure 5). O<sub>2</sub> concentration is [changing exactly as we would expect from a fossil-fuel driven CO<sub>2</sub> increase](#).

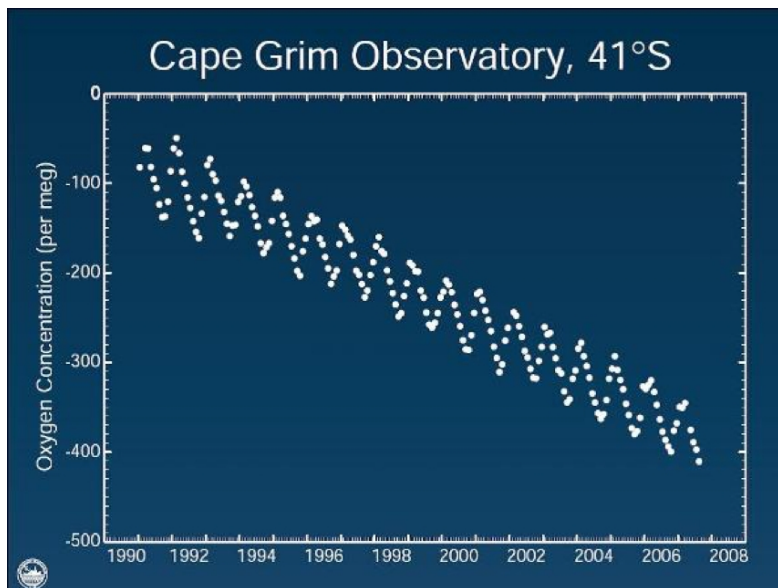


Figure 5: Atmospheric Oxygen Concentration observed from Cape Grim, Tasmania

### Correct Causation: Human Emissions Contribute to Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> Increases

So let's review. One climate myth argues that atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> increases are the result of natural global temperature changes. However, as described above, scientists have found multiple lines of evidence that show recent CO<sub>2</sub> level increases are the result of burning fossil fuels. Between ocean acidification, isotopic signatures of the atmosphere, and trends in O<sub>2</sub> levels, the evidence is abundantly clear that burning fossil fuels have resulted in an increase of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, not seen in 800,000 years. The correct causation is an important distinction to make. Rather than global warming causing the increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, our use of fossil fuels are actually the source of the increase. Moreover, we know that it is this human-caused increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> that is warming our planet.





Skeptical Science explains the science of global warming and examines climate misinformation through the lens of peer-reviewed research. The website won the Australian Museum 2011 Eureka Prize for the Advancement of Climate Change Knowledge. Members of the Skeptical Science team have authored peer-reviewed papers, a [college textbook on climate change](#) and the book [Climate Change Denial: Heads in the Sand](#). Skeptical Science content has been used in university courses, textbooks, government reports on climate change, television documentaries and numerous books.



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