



This is the print version of the [Skeptical Science](http://sks.to/driver) article '[CO2 is not the only driver of climate](http://sks.to/driver)', which can be found at <http://sks.to/driver>.

What The Science Says:

While there are many drivers of climate, CO₂ is the most dominant radiative forcing and is increasing faster than any other forcing.

Climate Myth: CO₂ is not the only driver of climate

CO₂ is not the only driver of climate. There are a myriad of other radiative forcings that affect the planet's energy imbalance. Volcanoes, solar variations, clouds, methane, aerosols - these all change the way energy enters and/or leaves our climate.

Understanding what drives climate does not occur by a process of elimination. It happens by a process of integration. There are many influences of climate that all need to be considered together to gain the full picture. The following lists the radiative forcing, loosely defined as the change in net energy flow at the top of the atmosphere, from the various factors that affect climate ([IPCC AR4 Section 2.1](#)). Positive radiative forcing has a warming effect (so obviously, negative radiative forcing has a cooling effect).

- **Surface Albedo** has changed due to activity such as deforestation. This increases the Earth's albedo - the planet's surface is more reflective. Consequently, more sunlight is reflected directly back into space, giving a cooling effect of -0.2 Wm^{-2} .
- **Ozone** affects the climate in two ways. The depletion of stratospheric ozone is estimated to have had a cooling effect of -0.05 Wm^{-2} . Increasing tropospheric ozone has had a warming effect of $+0.35 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$.
- **Solar variations** affect climate in various ways. The change in incoming Total Solar Irradiance (TSI) has a direct radiative forcing. There is an indirect effect from UV light which modifies the stratosphere. The radiative forcing from solar variations since pre-industrial times is estimated at $+0.12 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$. Note that the radiative forcing from solar variations may be amplified by a possible link between [galactic cosmic rays and clouds](#). However, considering the [sun has shown a slight cooling trend](#) over the last 30 years, an amplified forcing from solar variations would mean a greater cooling effect on global temperatures during the modern warming trend over the last 35 years.
- **Volcanoes** send sulfate aerosols into the stratosphere. These reflect sunlight, cooling the earth. A strong volcanic eruption can have a radiative forcing effect of up to -3 Wm^{-2} . However, the effect of volcanic activity is transitory - over several years, the aerosols wash out of the atmosphere and any long term forcing is removed.
- **Aerosols** have two effects on climate. They have a direct cooling effect by reflecting sunlight - this is calculated from observations to be -0.5 Wm^{-2} . They also have an indirect effect by affecting the formation of clouds which in turn affect the Earth's albedo. The trend in cloud cover is one of increasing albedo which means a cooling effect of -0.7 Wm^{-2} .
- **Stratospheric Water Vapour** has increased due to oxidation of methane and had a slight warming effect of $+0.07 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$.
- **Linear Contrails** from aviation have a slight warming effect of $+0.01 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$.
- **Nitrous Oxide** reached a concentration of 319ppb in 2005. As a greenhouse gas, this contributes warming of $+0.16 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$.
- **Halocarbons** (eg - CFC's) were used extensively in refrigeration and other industrial processes before they were found to cause stratospheric ozone depletion. As a greenhouse gas, they cause warming of $+0.337 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$.
- **Methane** is actually a more potent greenhouse gas than CO₂. Pre-industrial methane levels, determined from ice core measurements, were around 715 parts per billion (ppb). Currently methane rates are at 1774 ppb (eg - 1.774 parts per million). The radiative forcing from methane is $+0.48 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$.
- **CO₂** levels have increased from around 280 parts per million (ppm) in pre-industrial

times to 384 ppm in 2009. The radiative forcing from CO₂ is +1.66 Wm⁻². CO₂ forcing is also increasing at a rate greater than any decade since 1750.

Here's a visual summary of the various radiative forcings:

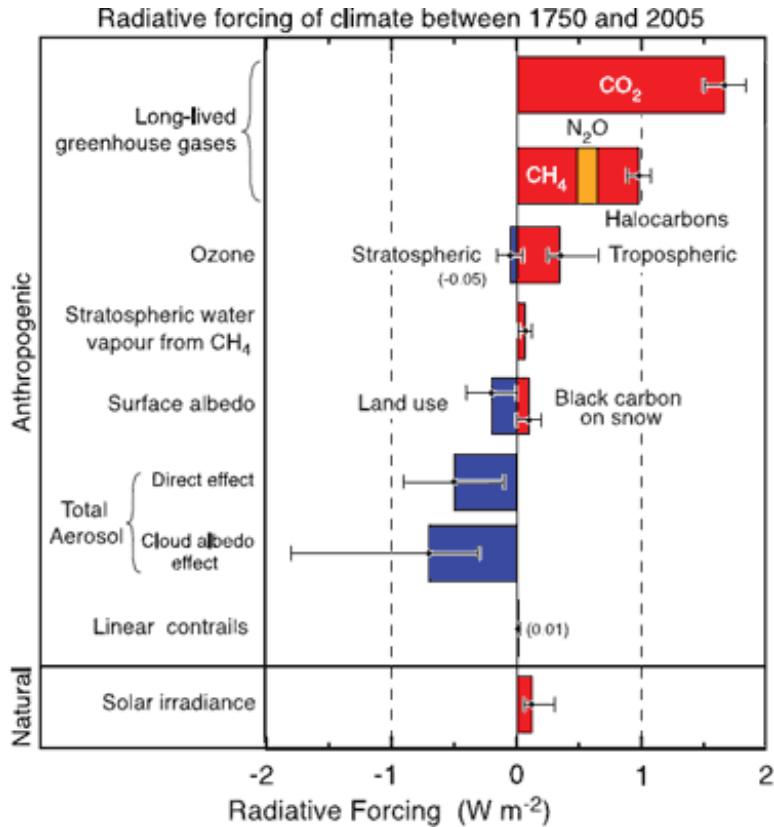


Figure 1: Global mean radiative. Anthropogenic RFs and the natural direct solar RF are shown. (IPCC AR4 Section 2.1)

Putting it all together, Figure 2 compares the warming from human caused greenhouse gases to the total radiative forcing from all human sources.

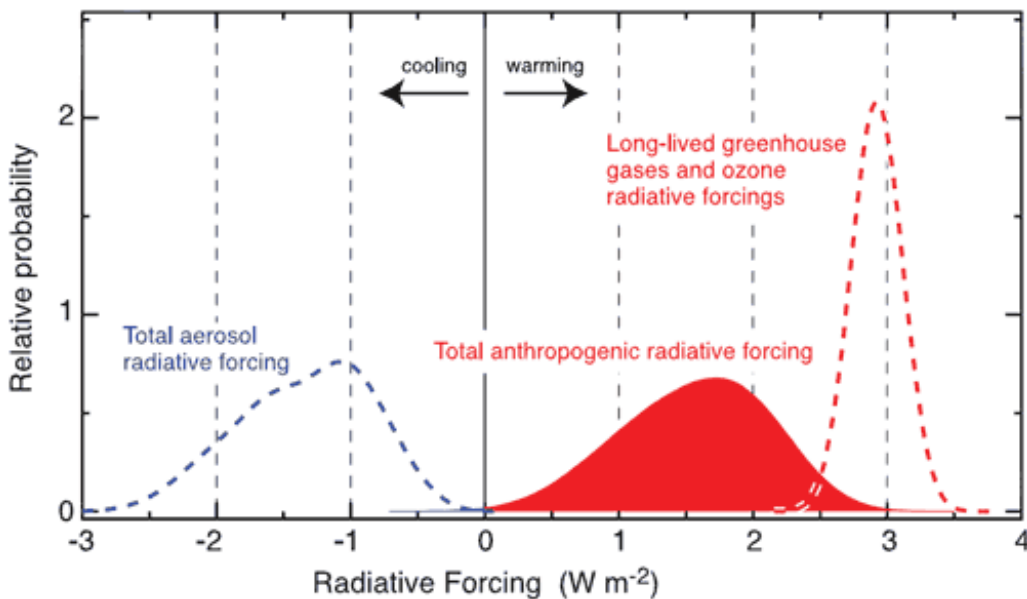


Figure 2: Probability distribution functions (PDFs) from combining anthropogenic radiative forcings. Three cases are shown: the total of all anthropogenic radiative forcings (block filled red curve); Long-lived greenhouse gases and ozone radiative forcings (dashed red curve); and aerosol direct and cloud albedo radiative forcings (dashed blue curve). Surface albedo, contrails and stratospheric water vapour RFs are included in the total curve but not in the

others. Natural radiative forcings (solar and volcanic) are not included in these three PDFs. ([IPCC AR4 Figure 2.20b](#))

Greenhouse gases and ozone contribute warming of $+2.9 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$. The majority of this is from CO₂ ($+1.66 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$). This warming is offset by anthropogenic aerosols, reducing the total human caused warming to 1.6 Wm^{-2} . So the warming from CO₂ actually exceeds the final total radiative forcing. The other important point to glean from Figure 2 is that we have a relatively high understanding of greenhouse gas radiative forcing. The probability density function (PDF) shows a much higher probability than the aerosols PDF, meaning the uncertainty associated with greenhouse gas forcing is much lower. This is also confirmed by experimental observations from both satellites and surface measurements which [confirm the enhanced greenhouse effect from rising greenhouse gases](#).

So in summary, there are two reasons for the focus on CO₂:

- CO₂ is the most dominant radiative forcing
- CO₂ radiative forcing is increasing faster than any other forcing

Intermediate rebuttal written by John Cook

Update July 2015:

Here is a related lecture-video from [Denial101x - Making Sense of Climate Science Denial](#)



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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