



This is the print version of the [Skeptical Science](http://sks.to/species) article '[Animals and plants can adapt](http://sks.to/species)', which can be found at <http://sks.to/species>.

Can animals and plants adapt to global warming?

What The Science Says:

Human-caused climate change is occurring too rapidly for species to be able to adapt. Plants and animals are currently dying off at a rate that is 100 to 1000 times faster than the average rate of extinction over geological timescales. Because of this, there is mounting evidence that we are heading towards a mass extinction event.

Climate Myth: Animals and plants can adapt

[C]orals, trees, birds, mammals, and butterflies are adapting well to the routine reality of changing climate." (source: [Hudson Institute](http://www.hudsoninstitute.org))

The five biggest [mass extinction events](#) in Earth's history, and most of the smaller extinction events, were driven by rapid climatic change. When climate changes too fast for species to be able to adapt, extinctions are bound to occur. [Figure 1](#) shows prior extinction events and atmospheric CO₂ concentration over the last 420 million years. Each colored circle denotes an extinction event, with the "Big Five" mass extinctions in red (end-Ordovician, which occurred 444 million years ago, is not shown) and lesser extinction events in pink.

Most extinctions have been [linked to immense volcanic events](#), called Large Igneous Province (LIP) eruptions. These events spew billions of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) into the atmosphere, in many cases triggering marine anoxia (oxygen loss) and ocean acidification due to rapid greenhouse warming. Of the Big Five mass extinctions, the one exception is the end-Cretaceous event. The current scientific consensus is that the end-Cretaceous mass extinction (that wiped out the dinosaurs 66 million years ago) was primarily caused by a large meteor strike (and a resulting, jarring change in climate). In [Figure 1](#), the past three events (end-Permian, end-Triassic, and end-Cretaceous) are positioned at their respective, estimated short-term CO₂ spike levels. These CO₂ spikes which triggered their respective mass extinctions are not captured in the grey CO₂ concentration curve due to its coarser temporal resolution.

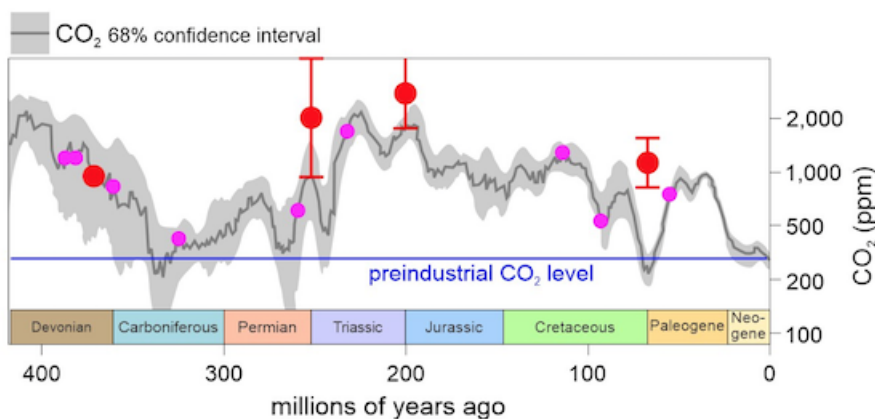


Figure 1. Extinction events and background CO₂ level for the last 420 millions years. "Big Five" mass extinctions in larger red dots (end-Ordovician not shown), with estimated rapid spike in CO₂ for the 3 most recent events. Other notable, smaller extinction events in smaller magenta dots. Sources: CO₂ curve from Foster et al. (2017), extinctions from Bond & Grasby (2016) and Lowery et al. (2020). CO₂ spikes: end-Permian – Jurikova et al. (2020), end-Triassic – Heimdal et al. (2020), end-Cretaceous – Henehan et al. (2019). Figure formatted and simplified by Howard Lee (Skeptical Science).

The largest of the mass extinctions, the Permian Mass Extinction (also known as [the "Great Dying"](#)), resulted in the loss of nearly 80% of all species at the end of the Permian Era 252 million years ago. During this event, which was triggered by an LIP eruption in modern-day Siberia, [global temperatures warmed by nearly](#)

[10 °C and the world's oceans lost up to 80% of their oxygen content](#) This eruption, which waxed and waned over about [2 million years](#), is estimated to have released as much as [106,000 gigatonnes](#) (Gt) of carbon into the atmosphere. Even at the peak of carbon emissions from the Siberian eruptions (about 0.7 GtC per year), the LIP was emitting 14 times less than our current rate of emissions (9.9 GtC per year). This current trend is not expected to change. Worryingly, [current projections](#) show that global emissions are only [going to increase](#) in the near future.

[One myth](#) argues that this change is fine, because animals and plants have adapted to shifts in CO₂ concentration or temperature of similar magnitude. For example, dinosaurs thrived when CO₂ levels were much [higher than today](#) in an ice-free world with high sea levels. It's not the level of CO₂ levels that's harmful, or even slow shifts in climate that unfold gradually over millions of years. It's when CO₂, and consequently climate, shift so abruptly that life is unable to adapt fast enough. In the end-Permian Mass Extinction CO₂ levels jumped from around 500-800 ppm before the extinction, [rising to around 4,400 ppm](#) over 40,000 years or so.

When contrarians argue that species will be able to adapt to current climate change because they have adapted to "routine" climate changes in the past, they are committing the fallacy of false equivalence. We cannot compare how species adapted to gradual climate shifts (like ice age cycles) to how they will adapt to future, human-caused change because they take place over different timescales. Comparing rapid, human-caused climate change to the slow, natural climate change of the past is like comparing apples to oranges.

Most large, natural shifts in CO₂ concentration have occurred over tens to hundreds of thousands of years or longer. For example, the periods between ice ages and warm periods occur [over about 10,000 years](#) ([Figure 2](#)), with a [total warming of up to 6°C](#) in each cycle. Comparatively, state-of-the-art climate models predict that global mean temperatures will warm by [2-6 °C in the next 100 years](#) due to anthropogenic climate change. This current rate of warming would be 20-60 times faster than the natural warming rate after ice ages. Today's shifts in CO₂ concentration and global mean temperature due to human emissions are occurring too fast for plants and animals to be able to adapt. To use an analogy: most species may have been able to float through the shallow waves of natural climate variation, but they are not ready for the tsunami of rapid climate change to come.

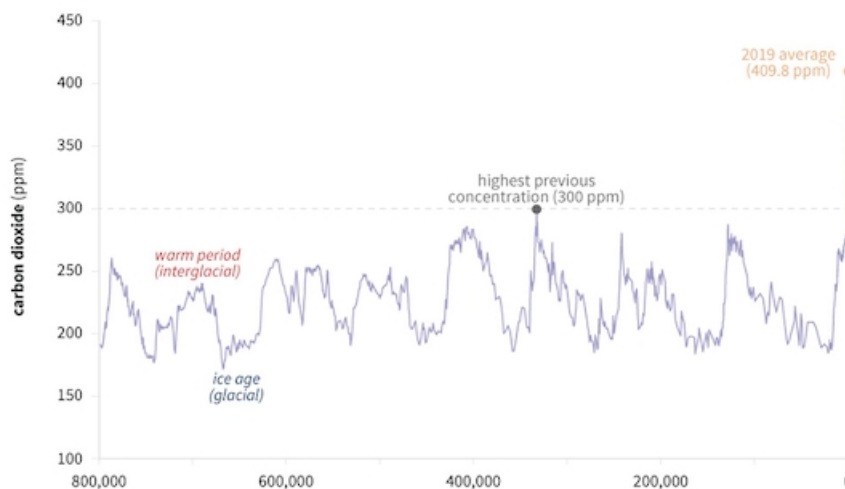


Figure 2. Carbon dioxide concentration over the past 800,000 years

Future climate change aside, the natural world has already been under attack for centuries. Since the discovery of agriculture, humans have massively transformed the globe through the expansion of modern civilization, to the detriment of Earth's biodiversity. More recently, [this transformation was kicked into high gear](#) with the Industrial Revolution of the late 1800s. Great swathes of temperate forest in Europe, Asia and North America [have been cleared](#) over the past few centuries for agriculture, timber, and urban development. [Tropical forests](#) in South America and Africa are now on the front line. Human-assisted [species invasions](#) of pests, competitors, and predators are rising exponentially, and overexploitation of [fisheries](#) and [forest animals](#) for meat have already driven many species to the point of collapse.

The ways plants and animals adapt to changes in their environment have also been severely hampered. In order for many species to migrate large distances – one of the main ways animals adapt to climatic shifts –

they would have to cross large areas of human influence. [Mass migration](#) in areas of large human population – entwined with crisscrossing, high-speed highways and polluted, dammed-up rivers – is a challenging task. Along with this, it has been shown that climate change has already had an [impact on the environmental cues](#) that animals use to determine the timing and navigation of their migratory patterns. Subsequently, these changes in animal migratory behavior have also been shown to have a detrimental effect on the animal's average [lifespan](#) and [overall health](#).

There is much evidence that we are already on the brink of a sixth mass extinction event. Because of human activity, the number of species on the planet is already decreasing. According to the [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#) (an international environmental report with the goal of assessing the impact of ecosystem change on human well-being), 60% of the world's ecosystems are now degraded and the global rate of extinction is already at 100 to 1000 times that of the “normal” background rate on geological timescales. Because mass extinction events take place over a long time period compared to human life spans, this evidence alone is not enough to definitely conclude the occurrence of such an event. However, we can say with certainty that rapid, anthropogenic climate change will only make things worse for Earth's biodiversity.

If we fail to prevent catastrophic climate change, there will be many regions of the world (some of which are highly populated) which will become uninhabitable to even us humans. This is based on [human physiology](#) and future temperature and humidity predictions under climate change. When temperature and humidity levels are too high – indicated by something scientists call a high “[wet bulb temperature](#)” – the human body is not able to cool itself by sweating. Extended periods of these high wet bulb temperatures increase the rate of heat stroke and death in humans. Here in the U.S., large areas of the Mississippi Valley, the South, and Arizona could have almost a month's worth or more of these dangerously hot and humid days by the year 2050 ([Figure 3](#)). When we zoom out to the entire globe, it gets worse, specifically in tropical regions. Right now, only 1% of the Earth's land is considered a “barely livable” hot zone, mainly within the Sahara and other deserted regions. If emissions continue unregulated and climate change continues unmitigated, this fraction [could increase to 19% by 2070](#). Billions of people live in these potential, future hot zones. Due to the current state of the global economy, many disadvantaged people residing in these potentially deadly places may not be able to move away or adapt.

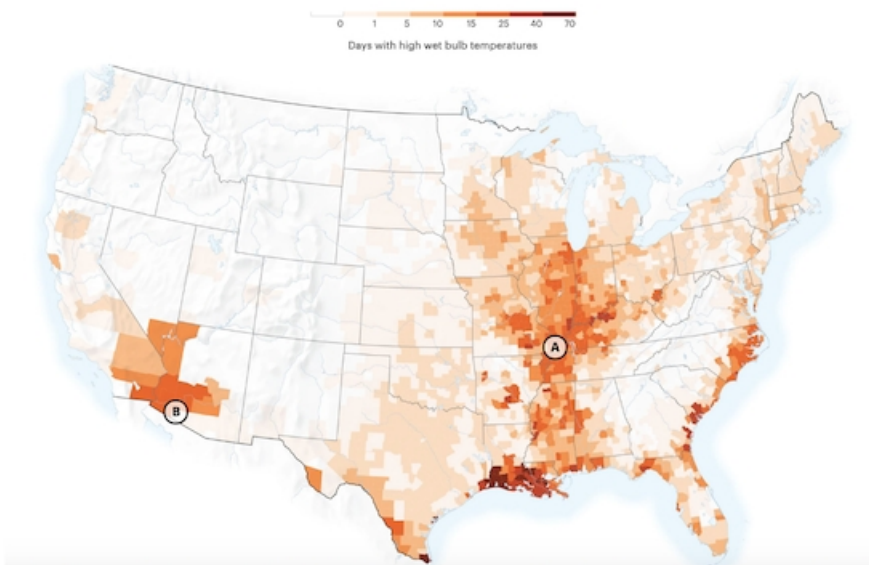


Figure 3. Forecasted days per year (2040-2060) with wet bulb temperature that can be harmful/deadly to humans for a high future emissions scenario.

In summary, the current outlook on Earth's biodiversity is gloomy. We know that most mass extinctions in the fossil record have been triggered by the rapid onset of global warming due to an increase in carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere. In the past, these emissions were usually due to large, volcanic episodes which occurred over tens to hundreds of thousands of years. On a geological timescale, these changes occurred in the blink of an eye, and this is why they were so costly. The human-caused climate change that is occurring today is similar; since 1850, we have increased atmospheric CO₂ levels to the [highest they have been in the last 3 to 5 million years](#). Humans are changing the Earth's climate faster than animals and plants are able to adapt, and a multitude of evidence points to the occurrence of a sixth mass extinction. Even though this may be depressing, [there is still hope](#). There is still time to reverse the worst effects of man-made climate change, and to do so we must support conservationist efforts and transition to renewable

energy. For all of human history we have [depended on Earth's biodiversity](#), and it now depends on us to save it.

Update: In the course of our [Rebuttal Updates Project](#) the previous intermediate version published by Finlay Hay-Chapman (fhaychap) on 13 November 2020 became this advanced version in May 2023.



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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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