

Warming could threaten half of species in 33 key areas: report

Global warming could place 25 to 50% of species in the Amazon, Madagascar and other biodiverse areas at risk of localised extinction within decades, a report said on Wednesday.

The lower projection is based on a mercury rise of two degrees Celsius over pre-Industrial Revolution levels — the warming ceiling the world's nations agreed on in 2015. The highest is for out-of-control warming of 4.5 degrees Celsius.

"Global biodiversity will suffer terribly over the next century unless we do everything we can," said conservation group WWF, which commissioned the analysis published in science journal *Climatic Change*.

"We must keep average global temperatures down to the absolute minimum." The report focused on 33 so-called "Priority Places" which host some of the world's richest and most unusual terrestrial species, including iconic, endangered, or endemic plants and animals.

They include southern Chile, the eastern Himalayas, South Africa's unique Fynbos ecoregion, Borneo, Sumatra, the Namibian desert, West Africa, southwest Australia, coastal east Africa, and southern Africa's Miombo Woodlands, home to African wild dogs.

The team looked at the impact of climate change on nearly 80,000 terrestrial plant, mammal, bird, amphibian, and reptile species. At warming of 4.5 degrees Celsius, based on a "business-as-usual" scenario of no emissions cuts, the Amazon could risk the local extinction of 69 % of its plant species.

The Miombo Woodlands risks losing 90 % of its amphibians, 86 % of birds, and 80 % of mammals, according to the report.

Under the 2015 Paris Agreement, countries made voluntary pledges to curb planet-warming greenhouse gas emissions from burning coal, oil and natural gas.

But even if those pledges are met, scientists predict warming over 3 degrees Celsius, a recipe for disastrous climate change-triggered sea level rises, superstorms, floods, and droughts. Warming of 3.2 degrees C would place about 37 % of species in Priority Places at risk of local extinction, said a WWF statement.

"Even with the emissions cuts pledged under the Paris Agreement, temperatures that were extreme in the past are set to be the new normal in all Priority Places," it added — in some as early as 2030. Limiting warming to 2 degrees Celsius would enable many species to continue inhabiting the areas they currently occupy, according to the report. And if animals can move freely — not constrained by roads, fences, or human settlements — the proportion of species at extinction risk at warming of 2 degrees Celsius drops from 25 to 20 %.

The report comes ahead of a major meeting of the IPBES inter-governmental panel in Medellin, Colombia, where scientists and governments will release five assessments of the state of biodiversity.

Extinction is not simply about the disappearance of species, said the WWF, "but about profound changes to ecosystems that provide vital services to hundreds of millions of people." Job- and revenue-generating tourism would suffer greatly if species disappear, and as-yet-undiscovered medicines from plants forever lost.

"Put simply, we have to stop burning fossil fuels," said the WWF.

Understanding a shock's structure is key to predicting how it might disrupt near-Earth space.

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