

GAIA TEAM TO SET A THRESHOLD OF 1.5° C, BEYOND WHICH GLOBAL WARMING ACCELERATES AND WORSENS

A forthcoming prolonged drought may cause the loss of continental crops, the death of livestock and the starvation of half of the world's population.

EMAIL TO THE WORLD BANK:

Dear directors of the World Bank: I request your cooperation to make possible the activation of the Gaia Team and to be able to scientifically determine the threshold of time that we have left before breaking the threshold of 1.5° C and worsening the extreme climatic situation throughout the world.

We are negotiating donations with environmental companies to be able to finance the Gaia Team, as far as possible we want the World Bank to manage these funds. We would be grateful if you could give us an answer about your participation.

The recent La Niña phenomenon hit the entire planet with unusual force, causing strong and prolonged droughts, ruining crops and drying up mighty rivers in the United States, Europe and China, with unusual heat waves, along with forest fires and other phenomena of magnitude.

If within five years or less, according to the prediction of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the threshold of a warming of 1.5° C is breached, the climatic anomaly will intensify.

It must be taken into account that if an intercontinental drought occurs for a year, all the great harvests will be lost and, as a result, between 2 and 4 billion human beings will die of hunger, within 3 months of this terminal crisis.

There will be a lack of drinking water, food, the cities that depend on mountain rivers, glaciers and snow, will no longer have water to drink. We are not prepared at a global level to face such a crisis... And this is only the beginning, even worse scourges await us, if we do not immediately stop global warming.

WHAT IS URGENT AND PRIORITY?

Establish the actual timeline of events. We now know that warming is accelerating. Serious scientific studies are needed to determine statistically and probabilistically how this acceleration translates into years.

Expecting 1.5° C in 30 or 50 years is not the same as it is in 5 years. Furthermore, if the acceleration time is much shorter, the effects and changes in weather phenomena will be much more intense and severe.

FIRST STEP

The Gaia Team project begins with a body of 30 world-renowned scientists, with extensive curricula in environmental issues, led by Drs. James Hansen, famed American physicist, climatologist, adjunct professor in the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences at Columbia University. Until early 2013 he headed NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York, which is part of the Goddard Space Flight Center and Professor Lowell Stott, Department of Geology at the University of Southern California. Who are invited to collaborate in the rented team task.

- The investigation will have a maximum duration of 3 months.

- Participating scientists, depending on their qualifications, will receive remuneration of up to US\$9,000 per month.
- Team leaders will receive US\$30,000 per month.
- TOTAL: US\$1,000,000

WHERE WILL THE FUNDS COME FROM?

1. In the first instance, donations will be requested from billionaires. Any of them being able to channel and manage Team Gaia through their respective foundations.

2. Credit lines will be requested from the banks, backed by the environmental multinationals that adhere to the project.

3. An internet page will be set up to raise funds.

Banks as well as insurance companies are directly impacted by global warming. The former grant credits to build tower buildings facing the sea, when the ocean waters will soon rise and make these facilities uninhabitable.

Floods, droughts, hail and other phenomena affect crops and insurance companies must pay the costs. For both cases, accurate information about how much time remains for the situation to worsen, with what intensity and what other phenomena may occur, is really valuable and vital.

SECOND STEP

Once the Gaia Team completes its report, at 90 days, the UN should be asked to cooperate and ask the IPCC working under its jurisdiction to confirm or refute this report within 90 days.

The brevity of the deadlines is because we have run out of time to apply countermeasures against the climatic anomaly. We must react quickly.

Once the scientific community is issued and its opinion, the UN will be able to count on a truthful element about the budding threat to alert all the governments of the planet. From there to declare a Planetary Emergency and apply global measures without anesthesia to stop the catastrophe in process.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

According to the study, published in the journal Environmental Research Letters, 17,000 years ago, at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, naturally occurring carbon gases escaped from the seafloor and altered both Earth's atmosphere that melted the ice age.

“Currently, underwater carbon reservoirs release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere as the oceans warm due to human activity. If underwater carbon stores are disturbed again, they will emit a huge new source of greenhouse gases, exacerbating climate change,” said Lowell Stott, a professor of Earth sciences at the University of Southern California. and lead author of the study, cited by the portal phys.org.

“The big challenge is that we don't have estimates of the size of these or which ones are particularly vulnerable to destabilization. This is something that has yet to be determined. The last time it happened, climate change was so great that it caused the end of the ice age. Once that geological process starts, we won't be able to stop it,” Stott warned.

“At the current rate of increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the planet is likely to experience several degrees of

increase in global temperature and large-scale changes such as loss of ice sheets that could lead to a rise in the level of the sea of several meters in this century”, according to Dr. James Hansen.

"Two degrees Celsius of warming would make planet Earth much warmer than during the Eemian, and bring it closer to Pliocene conditions, when sea levels were about 25 meters higher than today," Hansen said.

The Secretary General of the United Nations, António Guterres, is summoning all the governments of the planet to urgent Climate Action. In this sense, the support of a core scientific report on the Arctic permafrost cycle, carbohydrates in the Arctic and carbon reservoirs in the oceans is required.

In order for the world to mobilize, science must answer the following questions:

1- How much carbon and methane is stored in the seabed and in the Arctic Circle?

2- If all this methane and carbon is released into the atmosphere, how many degrees will the global average temperature rise, especially over the poles?

3- With this higher temperature, what will be the rate of thawing of the massive glaciers in Greenland and Antarctica?

4- Is there already a process for the release of gases from permafrost and methane gas hydrates in the Arctic?

5- How much more should the temperature rise and the albedo effect decrease in order for the chain reaction to release arctic submarine methane gas hydrates to start?

6- How many years are left for this chain reaction to begin?

7- Can you guarantee that it will not happen?

8- Do you have empirical, statistical, probabilistic, comparative data to be able to evaluate the phenomenon?

9- What do you recommend doing if the data is insufficient?

10- If the WMO is right and in the next 5 years the threshold of 1.5° C is reached, what extreme phenomena will occur on the planet?

11- Due to the constant increase in pollution, 450 ppm of CO₂ will be reached in 2030, then we can reach 2° C, what extreme phenomena will occur on the planet?

12- If it reaches 2° C, the floating ice of the North Pole will melt in the summers, the Arctic Ocean will overheat and the immense deposits of methane gas hydrates will be released, the average temperature can jump to 6° C and up to 12° C in both poles, what extreme phenomena will occur on the planet?

13- Is there a causal relationship between the greater current retention of energy by the planet and seismic and volcanic activity?

10- Do you support the initiative of 3% of annual global GDP for the Planet?

The United Nations is currently talking about organizing the efforts of all countries to reduce carbon emissions by 45% before 2030 and reach zero emissions by 2050. This objective may be insufficient, if we are only a short time away from critical threshold for the abrupt chain reaction of methane gas release in the Arctic Circle and carbon in the other world oceans. If this is the case, it will be necessary to reach zero emissions immediately.

IRREVERSIBLE TURNING POINTS

Professor Johan Rockström, Director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, and Dr David Armstrong McKay of the University of Exeter warn that giant ice sheets, ocean currents and permafrost regions may already be past the point. irreversible inflection.

The collapse of the Greenland glaciers is in an active phase and accelerating with the current 1.1° C increase in global temperature. Ocean levels can rise rapidly. The North Atlantic haline current may collapse, disrupting the rainfall cycles that billions of people depend on for food. Permafrost rich in carbon and methane gas can thaw abruptly.

When the threshold of 1.5° C is reached, there will be changes in the vast northern forests and losses in almost all mountain glaciers. The researchers indicate that the world is heading towards a warming of 2/3° C, which will activate 16

tipping points and others in cascade. With possible destabilization of the Amazon rainforest and its irreversible loss, affecting the climate of the entire planet. The extinction of tropical coral reefs will also take place along with changes in the West African monsoon and the Indian summer monsoon, with likely loss of oxygen from the ocean. In addition, the melting of the Antarctic glaciers will be accelerated.

THE FIRST 6 CLIMATE POINTS OF "NO RETURN"

- The collapse of the Greenland ice sheet.
- The collapse of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet.
- The collapse of the oceanic circulation in the polar region of the North Atlantic.
- Extinction of coral reefs in low latitudes.
- Sudden melting of permafrost (permanently frozen ground layer) in northern regions.
- Abrupt loss of sea ice in the Barents Sea.

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