



## THE NEXT TIPPING POINT IN THE ACCELERATION OF GLOBAL WARMING BEGINS BETWEEN JULY 2023 AND JANUARY 2024

Today everyone thinks that the problem of global warming will intensify in the coming decades. **They are in error.** [The WMO predicts that in the next 5 years we will break the threshold of 1.5° to 1.8° C.](#) From then on, positive feedbacks can be activated in a domino effect, hyperaccelerating the climate anomaly. The data is simply insufficient. That is why [the scientific report of the Gaia Team is urgent](#) and necessary to [predict the probabilities of the next climatic inflection point.](#)

\* This is a compilation and pre-report about the next tipping point in global warming

**WMO predicts:** <https://acortar.link/PW422k>

**Gaia Team:** <https://acortar.link/WQzBKV>

**Inflection Point:** <https://acortar.link/TTJAQp>

**Professor Johan Rockström:** <https://acortar.link/YXWzA6>

**William J. Ripple (PhD) Inform:** <https://acortar.link/kXsDpl>

**MasterEarth:** <https://acortar.link/xzbbmn>

### BEGINNING OF THE FINAL SEQUENCE OF CATASTROPHIC CLIMATE HYPERACELARATION

1.- The Global El Niño, also known as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, which occurs from time to time in the Tropical Pacific, is forecast to begin to be felt between march 2023 and January 2024. The El Niño phenomenon is a weather event global warming of sea waters and causes severe flooding as well as drought in different countries around the world.

**El Niño in march:** <https://acortar.link/V88RTE>

**The Earth could reach 1.5°C warming this year due to the arrival of El Niño** <https://acortar.link/wQCPv8>

**Oceans has reached 21°C:** <https://acortar.link/BjSHgW>

2.- According to the WMO prediction, we will break the threshold of 1.5° to 1.8° C in the next 5 years, with a probability margin of 40%.

**WMO predicts:** <https://acortar.link/PW422k>

3.- Scientists estimate that the next solar maximum will occur around 2025, a period in which the activity of the Sun intensifies within the framework of solar cycles.

**Solar máximo 2025:** <https://acortar.link/m1ps3e>

4.- Ocean acidification is a consequence of increasing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions, a greenhouse gas driving climate change. The ocean absorbs around one third of all human induced CO<sub>2</sub>, causing a change in seawater chemistry called ocean acidification.

**Can the oceans become carbon emitters?:** <https://acortar.link/osukT1>

5.- The oceans are losing the capacity to absorb 31% of the CO<sub>2</sub> generated by man. Between 1994 and 2007 they caught 34 gigatons (billion metric tons). Surfactants, an oily film that spreads on the surface of the water, reduces the exchange of carbon dioxide by up to 50%. As surface temperatures increase, this organic layer increases and causes a further decrease in the exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the oceans. As the effect increases, there will be an inertial increase in CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.

**Surfactants:** <https://acortar.link/VkVLwE>

6.- Permafrost thaw is one of the gravest yet lesser discussed impacts of climate change. Permafrost covers 24 percent of the surface of land masses in the northern hemisphere and accounts for nearly half of all organic carbon stored within the planet's soil.

**Permafrost Thaw in a Warming World:** <https://acortar.link/WutlcA>

7.- Arctic methane release is the release of methane from seas and soils in permafrost regions of the Arctic. While it is a long-term natural process, methane release is exacerbated by global warming. This results in a positive feedback cycle, as methane is itself a powerful greenhouse gas.

Arctic methane deposits 'starting to release', scientists say: <https://acortar.link/GMpqVm>

8.- The 'Last Ice Area' is already disappearing. Scientists race to study Arctic lakes before they are lost forever.

**North Pole:** <https://acortar.link/aNIBts>

9.- What is The Albedo Effect And How Does it Impact Global Warming?

**Albedo Effect:** <https://acortar.link/7aMCU4>

10.- Due to the break in the thermoequilibrium of the Earth's surface, would the lower earth's crust be overheating? One symptom would be liquids from fossil oceans rising to the surface. If this phenomenon of magmatic "liquefaction" occurs, the earthquakes will increase. This can especially impact the San Andreas Fault, increase

the intensity of the expected "Big One" and even activate the Yellowstone Park supervolcano.

**[Possible warming of the Earth's lower crust](#)**

<https://acortar.link/XQNNWq>

**Liquids from fossil oceans rising to the surface:** <https://acortar.link/71JuiF>

11.- A study by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) predicts that at least one year of the five-year period 2022-27, with a 50% probability, will be the warmest of the century with temperatures between 1.5 and 1.8 degrees Celsius. In other words, it will reach the floor of 1.5 degrees and even exceed it... We have run out of time, the situation requires the application of immediate corrective measures on pain of facing the worst consequences of accelerating climate change.

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... This is not being anticipated.

**Food Security:** <https://acortar.link/xZDmfw>

12.- If the oceans were to rise 30 centimeters more at an accelerated rate, this would have catastrophic effects at the global economic level:

a. All coastal properties would be worth zero, no one would be able to sell them anymore, because it would become evident that the waters will continue to increase by meters as a result of global melting.

b. The stock markets around the world would explode, at an economic level everything is interconnected, values are based on real estate and international trade. If coastal properties suddenly go to zero, this equates to trillions of dollars in losses simultaneously.

c. Currencies will break out for the same reason as b.

d. The treasury will no longer be able to collect in coastal cities, nobody will want to pay when they have lost all value in their properties and their inhabitants have been reduced to environmental hostages, who without being able to sell, go on to observe how the waters continue to rise until they become completely their cities uninhabitable.

**Devastating economic impact:** <https://acortar.link/gVZ3xA>

**BASICS:**

**What is happening to the ice in Antarctica?**

The complete melting of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet would cause a 3.3m rise in global sea level. The world is currently headed for 2.8°C warming by the end of the century.

**What is happening in Antarctica 2023?**

Increase of "El Niño" will cause irreversible melting in Antarctica. The panorama was revealed in an investigation by the scientific agency of the Australian Government (CSIRO), which ensures that "El Niño" would cause an increase in the temperatures of underwater waters.

Scientists from the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) have released (03.13.2023) the first visual record of iceberg A-81, a huge mass of ice that is the size of London and that broke off from Antarctica on January 22 .

Currently, the A-81 iceberg is heading south due to the strong sea current, rotating on itself, while floating about 150 kilometers from its origin, the Brunt ice shelf, an area that is affected by climate change .

But A-81 is only the second most important iceberg in the region in recent years. A massive 3,200 square kilometer mass that broke off the Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf in May 2021, A-76 is the largest floating iceberg on the planet, although it is currently divided into three pieces.

For example, another iceberg called A-68A released 152,000 million tons of fresh water into the ocean, which surely affected the salinity of the water and the reproduction of phytoplankton or zooplankton, vital for many species.

Antarctic sea ice shrank last week to its smallest extent in 45 years of satellite record, US researchers said on Monday (02.27.2023).

The National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) at the University of Colorado at Boulder noted that Antarctic sea ice shrank to 1.79 million square kilometers on February 21.

This figure exceeded the previous record low in 2022 by 136,000 square kilometers.

If the temperature increase is only 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, the most ambitious goal of the Paris agreement, 49% of the world's glaciers will disappear.

A loss like that will represent about 26% of the total mass of ice, since the first to melt will be the smallest.

In this scenario, the researchers estimate that the sea level will rise by about three inches, an increase to which the melting of the polar ice caps will add even more inches of oceanic rise.

The Thwaites Glacier is one of the largest in Antarctica. Its total area is 192,000 square kilometers, similar to that of Great Britain. One third is the ice shelf, floating layers of frozen water. The Thwaites is one of the main barriers against sea level rise worldwide. The problem is that the ice shelf is cracking more and more.

The researchers warn of a "dramatic change" in the glacier. In the next three to five years, a 45km-long section of the Thwaites floating in the sea could break off "like a car windscreen", glaciologist Ted Scambos told the BBC.

A breach in the ice shelf would have far-reaching consequences: Until now, that section has acted as a retaining wall against the advancing glacier from the mainland. If the ice shelf disappears, the ice from the glacier will flow unchecked into the sea. Much of the glacier could collapse into free-floating icebergs, researchers fear.

None of this is new. In 2017, the gigantic iceberg A68 broke off the Larsen C ice shelf in West Antarctica. The breaking of large icebergs is a normal process, but the fact that the A68 broke off in July, in the middle of the coldest Antarctic winter, puzzled specialists. Scientists suspect a relationship to climate change.

The massive A68 iceberg isn't the only one that has broken off its ice cap. In the last 20 years, seven ice shelves on the Antarctic Peninsula have disintegrated or drastically shrunk. The ice that flows from the glaciers now reaches the sea directly, and contributes to the increase in its level.

The reason why the Thwaites Glacier is melting is climate change and rising sea temperatures. That further undermines the massive glacier, at the bottom of which are huge melted hollows that have spawned ice caves. The outflow of water from the glacier, which is under the meticulous scrutiny of science, has doubled in the last 30 years.

The Thwaites and Pine Island glaciers are already responsible for ten percent of global sea level rise. The imminent collapse of the Thwaites would, however, have much more catastrophic consequences. If that happened, **the rise in sea level would be 65 centimeters globally, on average.**

But that would be just the beginning. Because Thwaites acts as a plug and slows down the flow of neighboring glaciers (such as Pine Island), it is also known as **Doomsday Glacier. Its collapse could give way to much of the Antarctic ice, whose arrival at sea would raise its level by up to 3.30 meters.**

**For all these reasons, humanity by all means at its disposal must avoid breaking the threshold of 1.5° C.**



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