Lurg paart jeh ny sterrymyn smesey ayns cooinaghtyn, ta ymmodee credjal dy vel yn drogh earish ny eiyrtys er caghlaa climate ta taghyrt ny s’bieau as ny s’bieau as sheelnaue foast lostey foddey smoo dy chonney fossil na lhisagh shin. Cha nyyrys eisht da’n World Meteorological Organization fockley magh er y gherriet shoh dy ren mooadys yn charbon daa-ocseed ’syn aer girree dy smoo ayns 2016 na ayns blein erbee roish shen. Va’n irree nurrée 50% smoo na’n towse meanagh harrish ny jeih bleeaney shoh chaie. Dooyrt ad dy vel mestey jeh jantys deiney as yn El Niño er phuttey level yn CO₂ ny syrjey na t’eh er ve ayns hoght cheead thousane blein.

Kyndagh rish shoh ta gaue ayn nagh beemayd abyl roshtyn targadyn čiass ny cruinney myr t’ad soit magh ayns Cordailys Pharis, ta shen, freayll irree čiass ny cruinney fo 2 keim Celsius erskyn yn level v’ayn roish toshiagh yn vooar-yeidjys, as jannoo nyn gooid share dy reayll eh fo 1.5 keim. Ny smesey foast, ta levelyn methane—ta lesh eiyrtys čhiow feed keayrt s’troshey na carbon daa-ocseed—girree ny s’tappee na va sheaneyyn jerkal, as cha vel ad braew shickyre cre’n fa. T’eh possibyl dy vel aa-veaghey (feedback) er n’ghoaill toshiagh raad ta mooadaghey yn čiass cur er ny smoo dy ghassyn ve feayshlit, myr sampleyr, foddee lheie rio ’syn Arctic as yn Antarctic feaysley methane va fest fo’n rio.

Yn traa s’jerree va wheesh shoh y ghassyn thie-gless ’syn aer va čiass ny cruinney ghaa ny three dy cheimyn syrjey as eaghtyr ny marrey jeih gys feed metre syrjey. Dy jinnagh shoh taghyrt reesht veagh čheeraghyn slane fo ushtey chammah as ymmodee jeh ny baljyn smoo ’sy theihl. Ta cowraghyn ayn dy vel yn mooadys dy charbon ta goll er chur magh ’syn aer goaill toshiagh dy leodaghey, agh oddagh shoh ve ro veg, ro anmagh, er-lheh fakin dy vod ny gassyn ta currit magh hannah tannaghtyn ’syn aer rish ny keedyn dy vleeantyn. Red elley—ren caghaaghyn dooghysagh jeh’n sorčh shoh taghyrt harrish ny jeihyn dy housaneyn dy vleeantyn, agh ta’n caghlaa ec y traa t’ayn taghyrt harrish kuse dy heelogheyn deiney. Quoi ec ta fys cre ny heiyrtyssyn vees er caghlaa cha tappee?
After some of the worst storms in memory, many believe that this bad weather is a result of rapidly accelerating man-made climate change, as we continue to burn far more fossil fuels than we should. It is no wonder then that the World Meteorological Organization announced recently that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere rose faster in 2016 than in any previous year. The increase last year was 50% greater than the average over the last decade. They said that that a mixture of human action and the El Niño phenomenon have pushed levels of CO₂ higher than at any time in the last 800,000 years.

Consequently there is a danger that we have no hope of reaching global temperature targets as set out in the Paris Agreement, that is, keeping the rise in global temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and making efforts to keep them below 1.5 degrees. Worse still, levels of methane—which has a warming effect twenty times stronger than carbon dioxide—are rising faster than expected, and scientists are not sure why. It is possible that a feedback effect has started whereby increases in temperature cause more gasses to be released: for example, the melting of ice in the Arctic and Antarctic can release methane which was locked under the ice.

The last time there were comparable levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere global temperatures were two or three degrees higher and sea levels were ten to twenty metres higher. If this were repeated whole countries would be submerged as well as some of world’s biggest cities. There are signs that the amount of carbon being released is beginning to fall, but this could be too little, too late, especially since the gases already emitted can remain in the atmosphere for centuries. Another thing—natural changes of this kind happened over tens of thousands of years, but the present change is occurring over a few human generations. Who knows what the effects of such rapid warming could be?