Accepted Manuscript

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Yu Li, Yuan Liu, Wangting Ye, Lingmei Xu, Gengrui Zhu, Xinzhong Zhang, Chengqi Zhang

PII: DOI: Reference:	S0012-8252(17)30039-9 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2017.12.017 EARTH 2558
To appear in:	Earth-Science Reviews
Received date: Revised date: Accepted date:	23 January 20175 December 201719 December 2017

Please cite this article as: Yu Li, Yuan Liu, Wangting Ye, Lingmei Xu, Gengrui Zhu, Xinzhong Zhang, Chengqi Zhang, A new assessment of modern climate change, China—An approach based on paleo-climate. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Earth(2017), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2017.12.017

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

A new assessment of modern climate change, China—an approach based on paleo-climate

Yu Li^{*}, Yuan Liu, Wangting Ye, Lingmei Xu, Gengrui Zhu, Xinzhong Zhang, Chengqi Zhang

Key Laboratory of Western China's Environmental Systems (Ministry of Education), College of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Center for Hydrologic Cycle and Water Resources in Arid Region, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, 730000, China

ABSTRACT

China is the country with the most population in the world, and its climate is extremely diverse due to tremendous differences in latitude, longitude, and altitude, ranging from tropical in the far south to subarctic in the far north and alpine in the higher elevations of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. Accurate assessment of its modern climate change is conductive to addressing global warming threat. Along with the development of Past Global Changes (PAGES) research, the focus has changed from paleo-climate reconstructions to using paleo-data for assessing the present and predicting the future. Previous studies have been devoted to climate change assessment using modern climate observations and simulations. This paper presents a new assessment approach based on the mid-Holocene, which provides a naturally oriented warming that can be compared to modern human-made global warming. A variety of climatic data, including modern observations, paleo-climate records, CMIP5 (Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5) and PMIP3 (Paleoclimate Modelling Intercomparison Project 3) simulations, as

^{*} Corresponding author: liyu@lzu.edu.cn (Li, Y.), phone: +86-931-8911873, tax: +86-931-8912712

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