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◎孫宇青

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在2070年，數十億人料將活在幾乎不宜居住的高溫環境

50年內，有20億至35億人將活在難以忍受的歷史性高溫氣候中。《美國國家科學院院刊》一項研究推測，在最糟糕的情況下，約35億人將活在極端高溫地區，相當於2070年預估人口的3分之1。一個從特殊方式看待氣候變遷的國際科學家團隊，像研究熊、鳥、蜜蜂一樣研究人類，找出人類及其文明繁盛的「氣候利基」。他們回溯過去6000年，發現人類的「溫度舒適帶」為年均溫攝氏11度至15度之間。

在2070年，数十亿人料将活在几乎不宜居住的高温环境

50年内，有20亿至35亿人将活在难以忍受的历史性高温气候中。《美国国家科学院院刊》一项研究推测，在最糟糕的情况下，约35亿人将活在极端高温地区，相当于2070年预估人口的3分之1。一个从特殊方式看待气候变迁的国际科学家团队，像研究熊、鸟、蜜蜂一样研究人类，找出人类及其文明繁盛的「气候利基」。他们回溯过去6000年，发现人类的「温度舒适带」为年均温摄氏11度至15度之间。

Billions projected to suffer nearly unlivable heat in 2070

In just 50 years, 2 billion to 3.5 billion people will be living in a climate that historically has been too hot to handle. Under the worst-case scenarios, the study in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences predicts about 3.5 billion people will live in extremely hot areas. That’s a third of the projected 2070 population. In an unusual way to look at climate change, a team of international scientists studied humans like they do bears, birds and bees to find the "climate niche" where people and civilizations flourish. They looked back 6,000 years to come up with a sweet spot of temperatures for humanity：Average annual temperatures between 11 to 15 degrees Celsius.

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| 數十億 | shùshíyì | several billion |
| 不宜 | bùyí | not suitable / inadvisable / inappropriate |
| 高溫 | gāowēn | high temperature |
| 難以忍受 | nányǐrěnshòu | hard to endure / unbearable |
| 歷史性 | lìshǐxìng | historic |
| 刊 | kān | to print / to publish / publication / periodical / to peel with a knife / to carve  |
| 推測 | tuīcè | speculation / to conjecture / to surmise / to speculate |
| 相當於 | xiāngdāngyú | equivalent to |
| 預估 | yùgū | to estimate / to forecast / prediction / projection |
| 看待 | kàndài | to look upon / to regard |
| 變遷 | biànqiān | changes / vicissitudes |
| 團隊 | tuánduì | team |
| 及其 | jíqí | and / as well as |
| 繁盛 | fánshèng | prosperous |
| 利基 | lìjī | niche |
| 回溯 | huísù | to recall / to look back upon |
| 年均 | niánjūn | annual average (rate) |