

So, yes, CDRs could help, but they are not a silver bullet, and they are definitely not a substitute for reducing emissions.



In a nutshell, drastically reducing CO₂ emissions must be our top priority to avoid drifting further and further from the 1.5°C target.



Exactly.

I guess you really do learn something new everyday! I just wasn't expecting a climate lesson during my day off at the beach!






A comic by:



RESCUE

Additional resources:

- [State of the Global Climate 2024, WMO](#)
- [Overshoot: what does it mean to exceed and return to 1.5 °C?, CMCC](#)
- [Why Climate Goals Aren't a Lost Cause—Even If We Overshoot Them, Scientific American](#)
- [Climate Classroom: Carbon Dioxide Removal, RESCUE](#)
- [Science summary: Climate change mitigation scenarios with a broad CDR portfolio, RESCUE](#)

 RESCUE climate
 rescueclimate.bsky.social
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Barcelona Supercomputing Center, 2025



Comic designed by Inés Martín del Real.

A FORESEEN OVERSHOOT



This is great ! What a pleasant spring we are having!

Yes... I'm not looking forward to summer, though. Last year it was terribly hot!



Did you hear that in 2024, for the first time, the world's average temperature was 1.5°C warmer than in the pre-industrial era?



Yes... But I don't really understand what it means...



Why do they always compare current temperatures to the pre-industrial levels?



"Pre-industrial" refers to the years between 1850-1900, the time when we started burning fossil fuels to power factories. Back then, the average global temperature was 13.7°C. Since then, CO₂ emissions have skyrocketed and global temperatures have been rising.

Ok, and why is the 1.5°C so important?

Because if the global warming is more than 1.5°C, the impacts of climate change will be much more severe.



And the higher the temperature rises beyond 1.5°C, the greater the risks.

Some of the impacts may take a long time to recover or may be completely irreversible when we cross so-called **tipping points**.

Irreversible changes? For example?

Think of a popcorn.



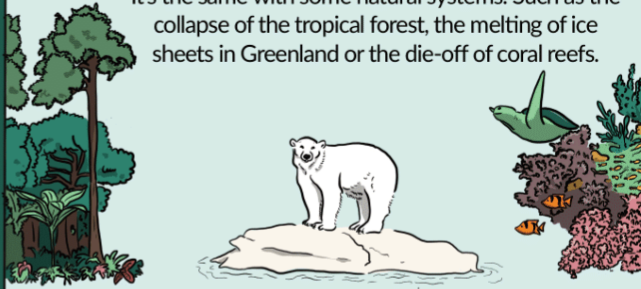
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A corn kernel gets bigger as it heats up, but once it pops, you can't turn it back into a kernel.

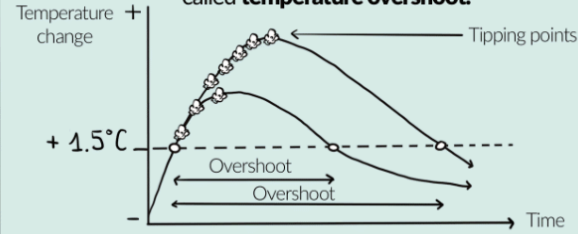


It's the same with some natural systems. Such as the collapse of the tropical forest, the melting of ice sheets in Greenland or the die-off of coral reefs.



These changes can speed-up climate change even more, and drastically threaten our communities and entire ecosystems.

The time between going over 1.5°C and bringing it back down is called **temperature overshoot**.



And of course... The higher the temperatures rise and the longer the overshoot lasts, the more irreversible tipping points we risk crossing.

And how do we bring temperatures back down after the overshoot?

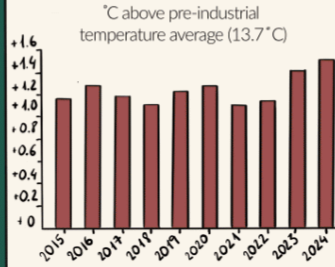


So, if we don't do anything, does it mean that it's going to get hotter every year?

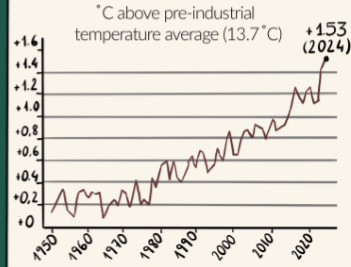
The climate is very variable.



Some years might be colder than others.



But the trend is clear. The planet is getting warmer.



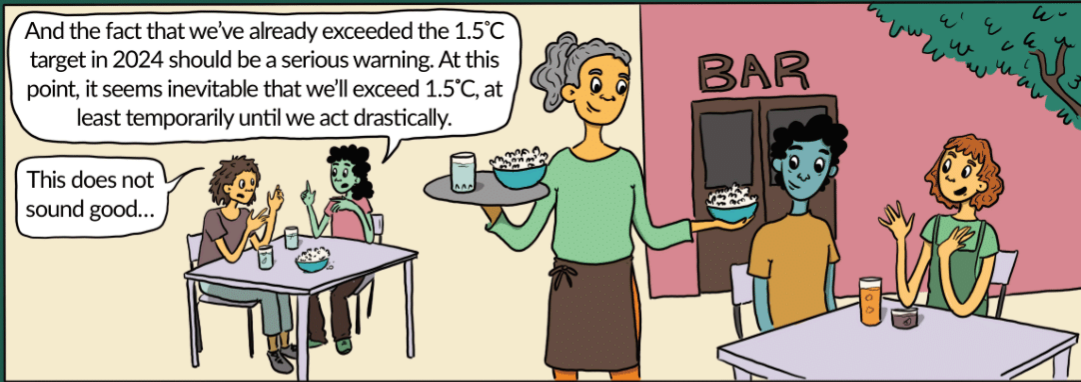
The more CO_2 there is in the atmosphere, the higher the global temperature. And the other way around, lower CO_2 levels mean lower global temperature.

But CO_2 stays in the atmosphere for a long time. Once it is emitted, a big part remains there for centuries.

So, to decrease the global temperature we need to reach net negative emissions, which means removing more CO_2 from the atmosphere than we release.

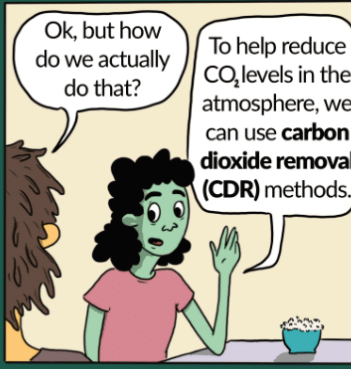
And the fact that we've already exceeded the 1.5°C target in 2024 should be a serious warning. At this point, it seems inevitable that we'll exceed 1.5°C , at least temporarily until we act drastically.

This does not sound good...



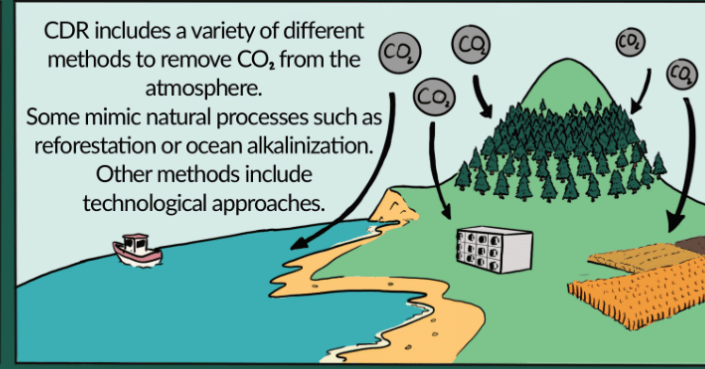
Ok, but how do we actually do that?

To help reduce CO_2 levels in the atmosphere, we can use **carbon dioxide removal (CDR)** methods.



CDR includes a variety of different methods to remove CO_2 from the atmosphere.

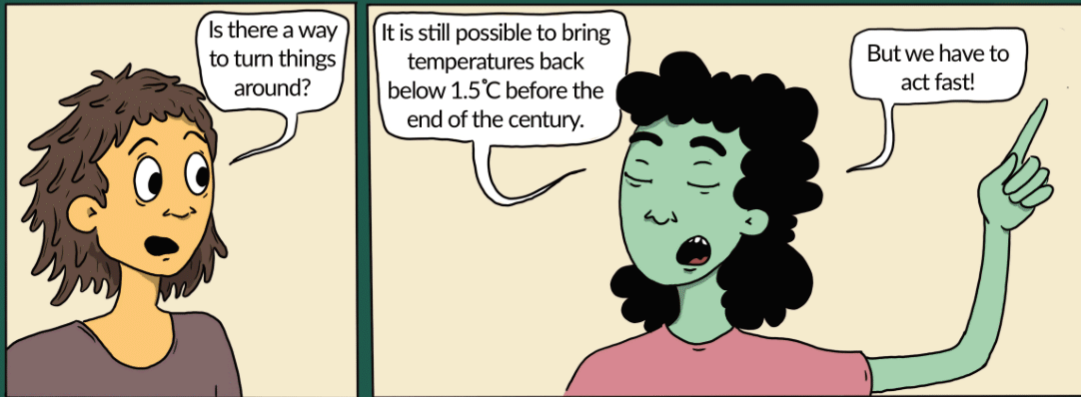
Some mimic natural processes such as reforestation or ocean alkalization. Other methods include technological approaches.



Is there a way to turn things around?

It is still possible to bring temperatures back below 1.5°C before the end of the century.

But we have to act fast!



Oh! Then problem solved!

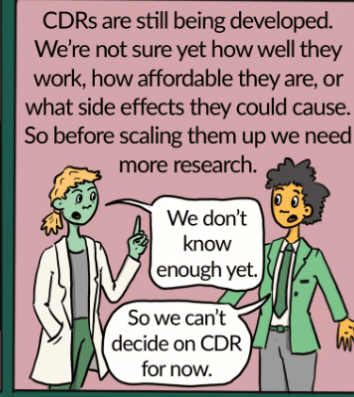
Mmmh, not exactly.



CDRs are still being developed. We're not sure yet how well they work, how affordable they are, or what side effects they could cause. So before scaling them up we need more research.

We don't know enough yet.

So we can't decide on CDR for now.



For now, CDRs are mainly being considered for compensating for emissions that are very hard to reduce, like some industrial processes.

