

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the change in surface solar radiation ($W m^{-2}$) from 1850 to 2010 for various regions and the global mean. The y-axis represents the change in $W m^{-2}$, ranging from -6 to 2. The x-axis represents the year, ranging from 1850 to 2010. The legend identifies the following regions and the global mean:

- Global mean (thick black line)
- ARCTIC (magenta line)
- NORTH-AMERICA (purple line)
- CENTRAL-AMERICA (blue line)
- SOUTH-AMERICA (light blue line)
- EUROPE (cyan line)
- EUROPE-AFRICA (green line)
- AFRICA (light green line)
- ASIA (olive line)
- OCEANIA (yellow line)
- ANTARCTICA (orange line)
- PACIFIC (pink line)
- ATLANTIC (red line)
- INDIAN (dark red line)
- SOUTHERN-OCEANS (brown line)

The graph shows a general trend of decreasing surface solar radiation over the period, with the most significant decreases occurring in the mid-20th century. The global mean decrease is approximately $-0.5 W m^{-2}$. The largest regional decreases are seen in Europe-Africa (green line) and Europe (cyan line), both reaching values below $-4 W m^{-2}$ around 1975. Other regions like Arctic (magenta) and Antarctic (orange) show smaller decreases or slight increases.

