

THE ANTHROPOCENE by the numbers

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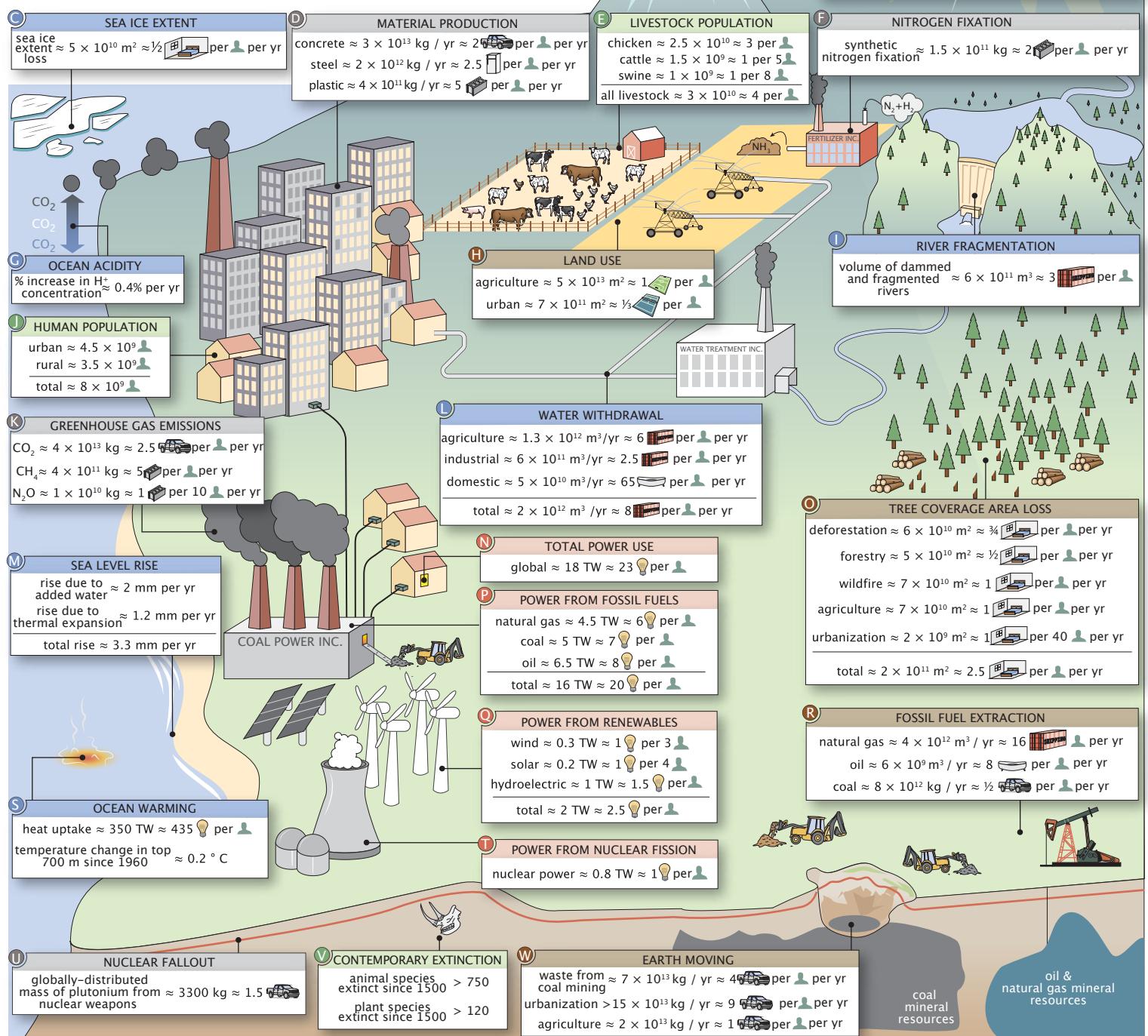
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ABSTRACT

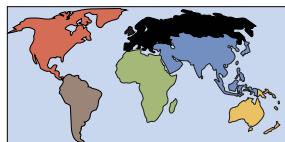
A candidate for the greatest experiment of the last 10,000 years is the presence and action of modern human beings on planet Earth, the often complex results of which are now being felt on various fronts. While there has been a deluge of careful studies exploring each facet of these “human impacts” on Earth, they are often highly focused and necessarily technical, rarely displaying their integration with other human impacts as a whole. In this snapshot, we present a diverse (yet necessarily incomplete) array of quantities that summarize the broad reach of human action across the planet.



The Anthropocene by the Numbers — Impacts By Region

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HUMAN IMPACTS

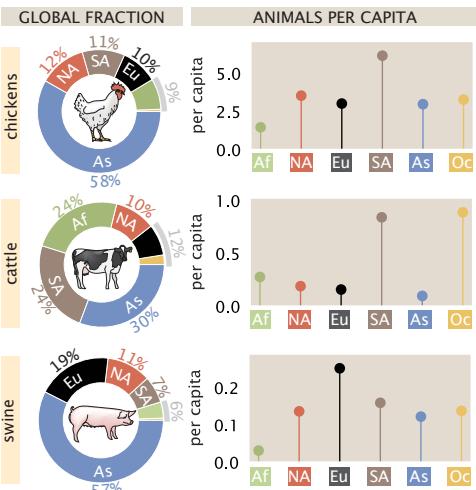
Page 1 represents the impact humans have on the Earth at a global scale. While these numbers are handy, it is important to acknowledge that they vary from country-to-country and continent-to-continent. Furthermore, the consequences of these anthropogenic impacts are also unequally distributed, meaning some regions experience effects disproportionately to their contribution. Here, we give a sense of the geographic distribution of several values presented on page 1, broken down by continental region as shown below.



Asia — (As)
North America — (NA)
South America — (SA)
Europe — (Eu)
Oceania — (Oc)
Africa — (Af)

THE LIVESTOCK POPULATION

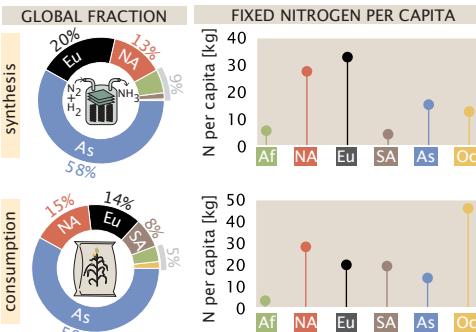
The global population of terrestrial livestock is around 30 billion individuals, most of which are chickens. Asia houses most of the global livestock population, though South America and Europe harbor more animals on a per-capita basis.



Sources: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER USE & PRODUCTION

Modern agriculture requires nitrogen in amounts beyond what is produced naturally. Asia synthesizes and consumes a large majority of fixed nitrogen. However, Europe and North America dominate per capita synthesis whereas Oceania consumes more fertilizer per capita than any other region.



Sources: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

Notes: Values account for reactive nitrogen production/consumption in context of fertilizer only and does not account for plastics, explosives, or other uses.

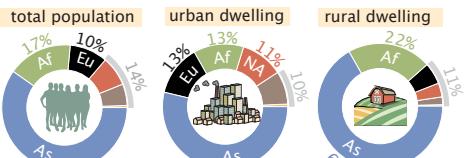
From heating water, to powering lights, to moving our vehicles, nearly every facet of modern human life requires the consumption of power, culminating in nearly 20 TW of power use in recent years. Asia consumes over half of the power derived from combustion of fossil fuels, with Europe and North America each consuming around 20% of the global total. Asia also produces the plurality of power from renewable technologies, such as hydroelectric, wind, and solar, however, North America, South America, and Europe each produce more on a per capita basis. Nuclear energy, however, is primarily produced in Europe, with North America and Asia coming in second and third place, respectively. On a per-capita basis, North America consumes or produces more energy than all other regions considered here, yielding a total power consumption of nearly 10,000 W per person.

Sources: Energy Information Administration of the United States (2017)

Notes: "Renewables" includes hydroelectric, biofuels, biomass (wood), geothermal, wind, and solar. "Fossil fuels" includes coal, oil, and natural gas.

THE HUMAN POPULATION

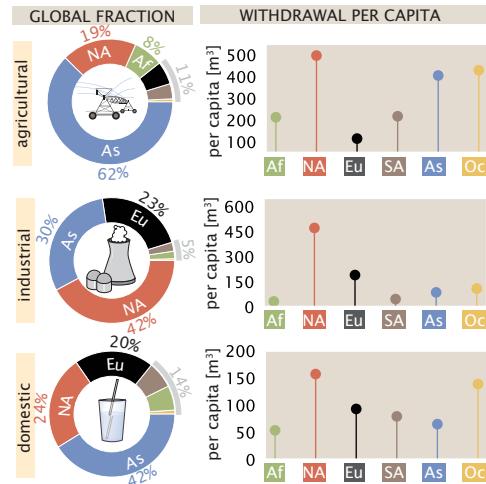
There are ≈ 8 billion humans on the planet, with approximately 50% living in 'urban' environments. The majority of the world's population (as well as the majority of both urban and rural dwellers) live in Asia.



Sources: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations — World Population Notes: Urban/rural designation has no set definition and follows the conventions set by each reporting country.

WATER WITHDRAWAL

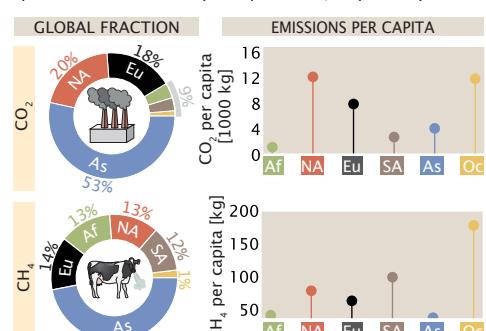
While Asia withdraws the most water for agricultural and municipal needs, North America withdraws the plurality of water for industrial purposes. North America also withdraws more water per capita than any other region.



Sources: AQUASTAT Main Database, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Notes: Values are reported directly from member countries and represent average of 2013–2017 period. Per capita values are computed given population of reporting countries.

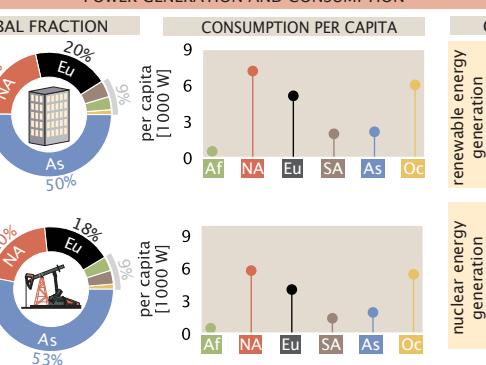
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

CO₂ and CH₄ are two potent greenhouse gases which are routinely emitted by anthropogenic processes such as burning fuel and rearing livestock. While Asia emits roughly half of all CO₂ and CH₄, North America and Oceania produce the most on a per capita basis, respectively.



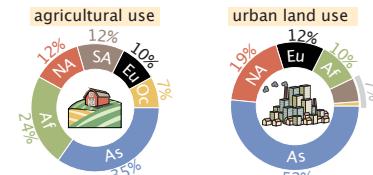
Sources: CO₂ data collated by Friedlingstein, P. et al. (2019). doi: 10.5194/esd-11-1783-2019. See Panel J on Pg. 4 for complete list of sources. CH₄ data from Saunois et al. 2020 doi: 10.5194/esd-12-1561-2020 Notes: Values report decadal averages in kg CO₂ or CH₄ per year over time period 2008–2017.

POWER GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION



LAND USE

Though humans are nearly evenly split between urban and rural environments, agricultural land is far more common use of land area. Together, Asia and Africa contain more than half of global agricultural land. Asia alone accommodates more than half of the global urban land area.



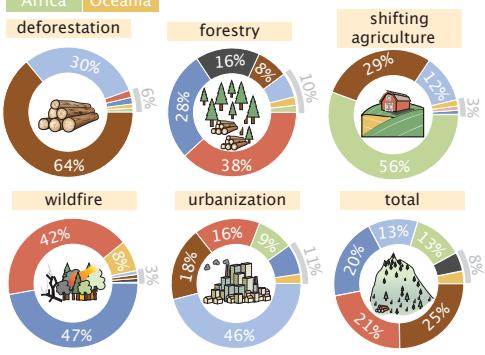
Sources: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations — Land Use [agricultural area]; Florczyk et al. 2019 — GHS Urban Centre Database 2015 [urban land area]. Notes: Urban is defined as any inhabited area with ≥ 2500 residents, as defined by the USDA.

TREE COVERAGE AREA LOSS

Most drivers of tree coverage area loss are comparable in their effect at a global scale. However, there are drastic regional differences in the relative magnitudes.

REGION DEFINITION

Central & South America | Russia, China, & South Asia
North America | Southeast Asia | Europe (- Russia)
Africa | Oceania

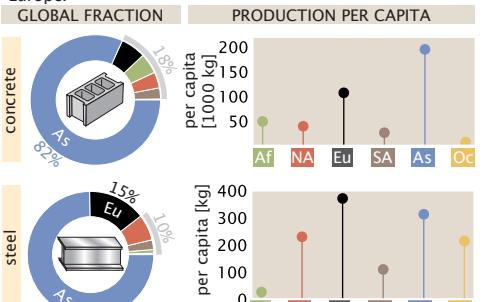


Source: Curtis et al. 2018 doi: 10.1126/science.aau3445.

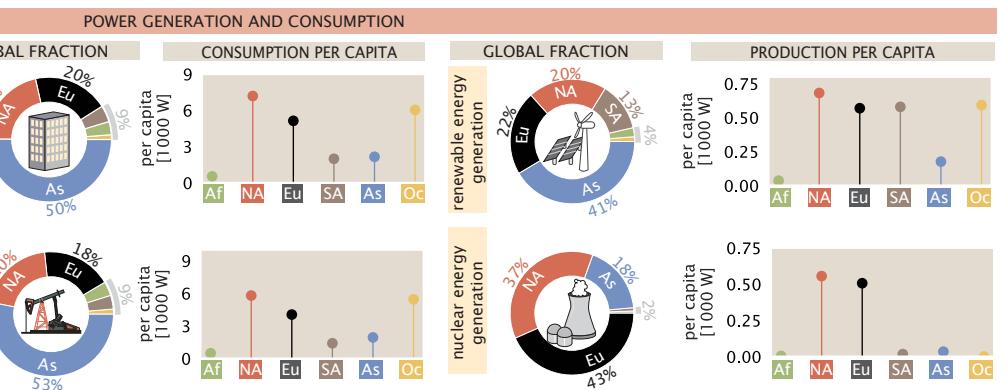
Notes: Regions are as reported in Curtis et al. 2018. "Deforestation" here denotes permanent removal of tree cover for commodity production. "Shifting agriculture" here denotes forest/shrub land converted to agriculture and later abandoned. All values correspond to breakdown of cumulative tree cover area loss from 2001 – 2015.

MATERIAL PRODUCTION

Humans excavate an enormous amount of material from the Earth's crust and transform it to build our structures. Two of these materials, concrete and steel, are produced primarily in Asia on both a global and per capita basis. Asia's per capita production of steel is only outpaced by Europe.



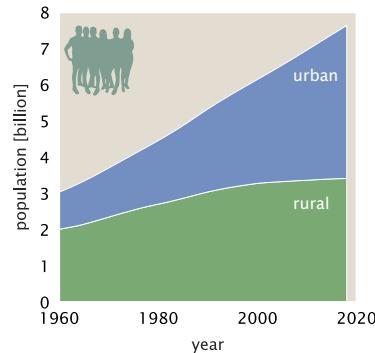
Sources: USGS Statistics and Information 2020. Steel Statistical Yearbook 2019 World Steel Association. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations — Annual Population. Notes: Reported values for cement and steel production corresponds to 2017 and 2018 values, respectively. Mass of concrete was calculated using a rule-of-thumb that 1 kg of cement yields 7 kg of concrete (Monteiro et al. 2017. doi: 0.138/nmat4930).



The Anthropocene by the Numbers — Dynamics of Global Magnitudes

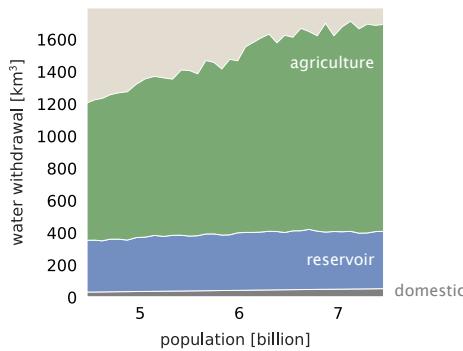
THE HUMAN POPULATION

While both urban and rural populations have been growing since 1960, the rate of urban growth has exceeded that of rural, which has seen almost no growth since 2000. In 1960, about two thirds of the human population lived in rural areas, however, in 2020, the population is about evenly split between urban and rural for the first time.



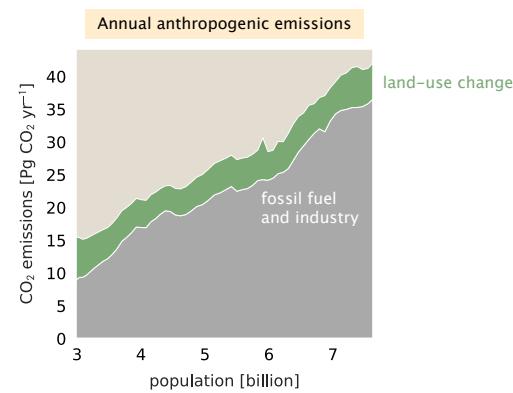
WATER WITHDRAWAL

Changes in water withdrawals have been driven by agricultural use. Domestic and reservoir withdrawals have been steady while the population has grown. However, agricultural water use has increased seemingly linearly with human population.



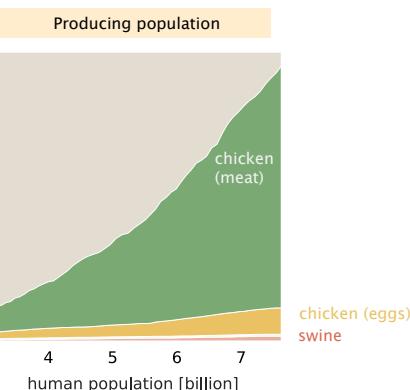
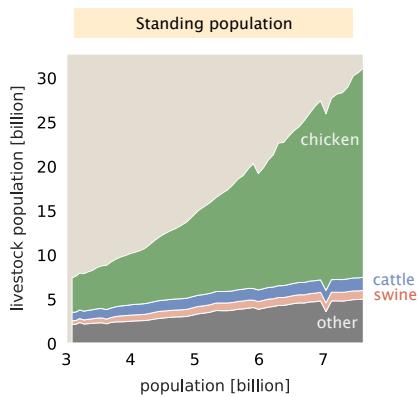
CO₂ EMISSIONS

Annual anthropogenic CO₂ emissions have been increasing with the population. While land-use change emissions have been somewhat constant, emissions from fossil fuels and industry have increased with the population.



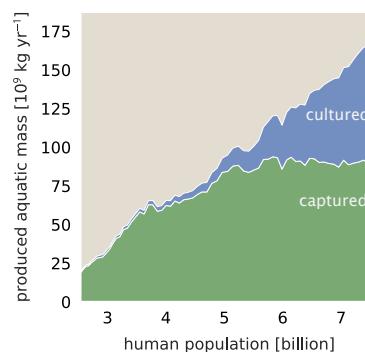
THE LIVESTOCK POPULATION

The populations of cattle and swine have remained relatively constant with the human population, indicating that per capita consumption of these is decreasing (left). In contrast, the population of chicken raised as livestock has increased rapidly. This is even more evident when considering the number of animals produced each year (right), in which chickens vastly outnumber the number of swine and cattle produced per year (cattle are not even a visible fraction on this plot). The number of chickens produced per year is an order of magnitude larger than the human population currently.



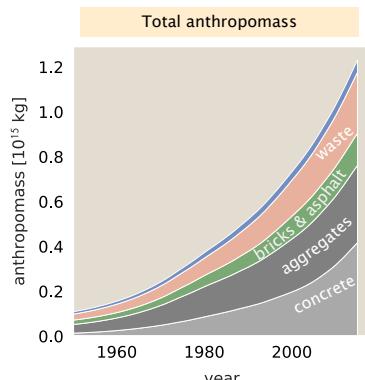
AQUATIC FOODS PRODUCTION

Aquatic (blue) foods production has been increasing apparently linearly with the human population. Interestingly, the mass produced from wild capture has stagnated while the mass produced by aquaculture has driven the increase in overall production of aquatic foods.

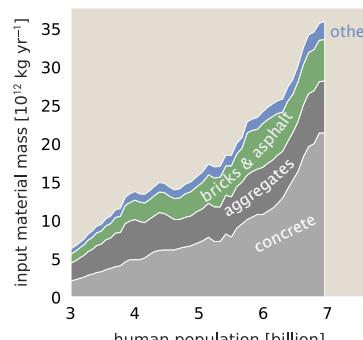


MATERIAL PRODUCTION

The total mass of human made materials (anthropomass), dominated by concrete and aggregates such as asphalt, has grown rapidly with the human population. While some of these materials go to waste or are recycled each year, the stocks of materials have been growing. Over the time that the human population tripled (about 2.5 to 7.5 billion), anthropomass increased by about 10 fold. On the right is the annual increase in stocks, which has also been growing rapidly with the population, with an increase in rate around a population of 6 million people.

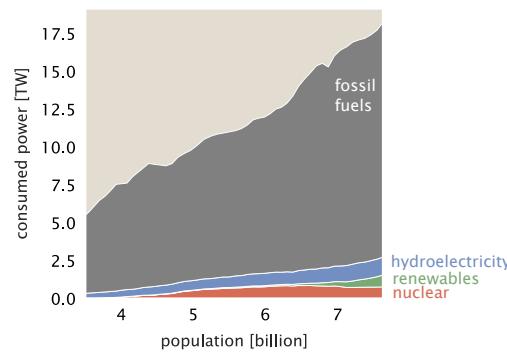


Annual input materials



POWER CONSUMPTION

Power consumed by humans has been increasing over time, with a vast majority derived from fossil fuels. Hydroelectric power has been growing steadily, and renewable power has grown to an appreciable share after the population reached about six billion people. Nuclear power, however, has stagnated and even decreased while the population grew from about six to over seven billion people.



The Anthropocene by the Numbers — Supporting Information

About: Here, we present citations and notes corresponding to each quantity assessed here. Each value presented on page 1 is assigned a Human Impacts Database identifier (HuID), accessible via anthroponumbers.org. When possible, primary data sources have been collated and stored as files in comma-separated-value (csv) format on the GitHub repository associated with this snapshot, accessible via DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4453277 and https://github.com/rpgroup-pboc/human_im-pacts

A

SURFACE TEMPERATURE

Surface temperature change relative to 1850–1900 average $\approx 1 - 1.4^\circ \text{C}$ [HuID: 79598](#)
[76539, 12147](#)

Data Source(s): HadCRUT.4.6 (Morice et al., 2012, DOI: 10.1029/2011JD017187), GISTEMP v4 (GISTEMP Team, 2020; GISS Surface Temperature Analysis (GISTEMP), version 4. NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies. Dataset accessed 2020-12-17 at <https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/> & Lenssen et al., 2019, DOI: 10.1029/2018JD029522) and NOAA GlobalTemp v5 (Zhang et al., 2019, DOI: 10.1029/2019EO128229) datasets. **Notes:** The global mean surface temperature captures near-surface air temperature over the planet's land and ocean surface. The value reported represents the spread of the three estimates and their 95% confidence intervals. Temperature changes from all three datasets are expressed relative to the 1850–1900 average temperature from the HadCRUT.4.6 dataset. Since data for the period 1850–1880 are missing in GISTEMP v4 and NOAA GlobalTemp v5, data are centered by setting the 1880–1900 mean of all datasets to the HadCRUT.4.6 mean over the same period.

B ANNUAL ICE MELT
 $\text{glaciers} = (3.0 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^3 / \text{yr}$ [HuID: 32459](#)

Data Source(s): Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2019 Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate. Table 2.A.1 on pp. 199–202. **Notes:** Value corresponds to the trend of annual glacial ice volume loss (reported as ice mass loss) from major glacierized regions (2006–2015) based on aggregation of observation methods (original data source: Zemp et al. 2019, DOI: 10.1038/s41586-019-1071-0) with satellite gravimetric observations (original data source: Wouters et al. 2019, DOI: 10.3389/feart.2019.00096). Ice volume loss was calculated from ice mass loss assuming a standard pure ice density of 920 kg / m³. Uncertainty represents a 95% confidence interval calculated from standard error propagation of the 95% confidence intervals reported in the original sources assuming them to be independent.

ice sheets = $(4.7 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^3 / \text{yr}$ [HuID: 95798, 93137](#)

Data Source(s): D. N. Wiese et al. 2019 JPL GRACE and GRACE-FO Mascon Ocean, Ice, and Hydrology Equivalent Water Height RL06M CRI Filtered Version 2.0, Ver. 2.0, PO.DAAC, CA, USA. Dataset accessed [2020–Aug–10]. DOI: 10.5067/TEM–SC-3MJ62

Notes: Value corresponds to the trends of combined annual ice volume loss (reported as ice mass loss) from the Greenland and Antarctic Ice Sheets (2002–2020) measured by satellite gravimetry. Ice volume loss was calculated from ice mass loss assuming a standard pure ice density of 920 kg / m³. Uncertainty represents one standard deviation and considers only propagation of monthly uncertainties in measurement.

Arctic sea ice = $(3.0 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^3 / \text{yr}$ [HuID: 89520](#)

Data Source(s): PIOMAS Arctic Sea Ice Volume Reanalysis, Figure 1 of webpage as of October 31, 2020. Original method source: Schweiger et al. 2011, DOI: 10.1029/2011JC007084

Notes: Value reported corresponds to the trend of annual volume loss from Arctic sea ice (1979–2020). The uncertainty in the trend represents the range in trends calculated from three ice volume determination methods.

C SEA ICE EXTENT
 extent loss at yearly maximum cover (September) $\approx 8.4 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuID: 33993](#)
 extent loss at yearly minimum cover (March) $\approx 4.0 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuID: 87741](#)
 average annual extent loss = $5.5 \pm 0.2 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuID: 70818](#)

Data Source(s): Comiso et al. 2017, DOI: 10.1002/2017JC012768. Fetterer et al. 2017, updated daily. Sea Ice Index, Version 3, Boulder, Colorado USA. NSIDC: National Snow and Ice Data Center, DOI: 10.7265/NSK072F8, [Accessed 2020–Oct–19]. **Notes:** Sea ice extent refers to the area of the sea with > 15% ice coverage. Annual value corresponds to the linear trend of annually averaged Arctic sea ice extent from 1979–2015 (Comiso et al. 2017) calculated from four different methods. This is in good agreement with the linear trend of annual extent loss calculated by averaging over every month in a given year ($5.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuID: 66277](#)). The minimum cover extent loss corresponds to the linear trend of Arctic sea ice extent in September from 1979–2020 and the maximum cover extent loss corresponds to the linear trend of sea ice extent in March from 1979–2020. The Antarctic sea ice extent trend is not shown because a significant long-term trend over the satellite observation period is not observed and short-term trends are not yet identifiable.

D MATERIAL PRODUCTION
 concrete production $\approx (2 - 3) \times 10^{13} \text{ kg / yr}$ [HuID: 25488, 81346, 16995](#)

Data Source(s): United States Geological Survey (USGS), Mineral Commodity Summaries 2020, pp. 42–43, DOI: 10.3133/mcs2020. Miller et al. 2016, Table 1, DOI: 10.1088/1748-9326/11/7/074029. Monteiro et al. 2017, DOI: 10.1038/nmat4930. Krausmann et al. 2017, DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1613773114. **Notes:** Concrete is formed when aggregate material is bonded together by hydrated cement. The USGS reports the mass of cement produced in 2019 as $4.1 \times 10^{12} \text{ kg}$ in 2019. As most cement is used to form concrete, cement production can be used to estimate concrete mass using a multiplicative conversion factor of 7 (Monteiro et al.). Miller et al. report that the cement, aggregate and water used in concrete in 2012 sum to $2.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ kg}$. Krausmann et al. report an estimated value from 2010 based on a material input, stocks, and outputs model. The value is net annual addition to concrete stocks plus annual waste and recycling to estimate gross production of concrete.

steel production = $(1.4 - 1.9) \times 10^{12} \text{ kg / yr}$ [HuID: 51453, 44894, 85981](#)

Data Source(s): United States Geological Survey (USGS), Mineral Commodity Summaries 2020, pp. 82–83, DOI: 10.3133/mcs2020. World Steel Association, World Steel in Figures 2020, p. 6. Krausmann et al. 2017, DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1613773114. **Notes:** Crude steel includes stainless steels, carbon steels, and other alloys. The USGS reports the mass of crude steel produced in 2019 as 1900 megatonnes (Mt). The World Steel Association reports a production value of 1869 Mt in 2019. Krausmann et al. report an estimated value from 2010 based on a material input, stocks, and outputs model. The value is net annual addition to steel stocks plus annual waste and recycling to estimate gross production of steel.

plastic production $\approx 4 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg / yr}$ [HuID: 97241, 25437](#)

Data Source(s): Geyer et al. 2017, Table S1, DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.1700782.; Krausmann et al. 2017, DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1613773114. **Notes:** Value represents the approximate sum total global production of plastic fibers and plastic resin during the calendar year of 2015. Comprehensive data about global plastic production is sorely lacking. Geyer et al. draw data from various industry groups to estimate total production of different polymers and additives. Some of the underlying data is not publicly available, and data from financially-interested parties is inherently suspect. Krausmann et al. report an estimated value from 2010 based on a material input, stocks, and outputs model. The value is net annual addition to stocks plus annual waste and end-of-life recycling to estimate gross production of plastics.

E

LIVESTOCK POPULATION

chicken standing population $\approx 2.5 \times 10^{10}$ [HuID: 94934](#)
 cattle standing population $\approx 1.5 \times 10^9$ [HuID: 92006](#)
 swine standing population $\approx 1 \times 10^9$ [HuID: 21368](#)
 all livestock standing population $\approx 3 \times 10^{10}$ [HuID: 43599](#)

Data Source(s): Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations Statistical Database (2020) — Live Animals. **Notes:** Counts correspond to the estimated standing populations in 2018. Values are reported directly by countries. The FAO uses non-governmental statistical sources to address uncertainty and missing (non-reported) data. Reported values are therefore approximations.

F

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN FIXATION

annual mass of synthetically fixed nitrogen $\approx 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg N / yr}$ [HuID: 60580, 61614](#)

Data Source(s): United States Geological Survey (USGS), Mineral Commodity Summaries 2020, pp. 116–117, DOI: 10.3133/mcs2020. International Fertilizer Association (IFA) Statistical Database (2020) — Ammonia Production & Trade Tables by Region. Smith et al. 2020, DOI: 10.1039/c9ee02873k. **Notes:** Ammonia (NH₃) produced globally is compiled by the USGS and IFA from major factories that report output. The USGS estimates the approximate mass of nitrogen in ammonia produced in 2019 as $1.50 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg N}$ and the International Fertilizer Association reports a production value of $1.50 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg N in 2019}$. Nearly all of this mass is produced by the Haber-Bosch process (> 96%, Smith et al. 2020). In the United States most of this mass is used for fertilizer, with the remainder being used to synthesize nitrogen-containing chemicals including explosives, plastics, and pharmaceuticals (~ 88%, USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2020).

G

OCEAN ACIDITY

surface ocean [H⁺] ≈ 0.2 parts per billion [HuID: 90472](#)
 annual change in [H⁺] = $0.36 \pm 0.03\%$ [HuID: 19394](#)

Data Source(s): Figures 1–2 of European Environment Agency report CLIM 043 (2020). Original data source of the report is "Global Mean Sea Water pH" from Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service. **Notes:** Reported value is calculated from the global average annual change in pH over years 1985–2018. The average oceanic pH was ≈ 8.057 in 2018 and decreases annually by ≈ 0.002 units, giving a change in [H⁺] of roughly $10^{-8.057} - 10^{-8.057} \approx 4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mol/L}$ or about 0.4% of the global average. [H⁺] is calculated as $10^{-\text{pH}} \approx 10^{-8} \text{ mol/L}$ or 0.2 parts per billion (ppb) which is calculated by noting that [H₂O] $\approx 55 \text{ mol / L}$. Uncertainty for annual change is the standard error of the mean.

H

LAND USE

agricultural $\approx 5 \times 10^{13} \text{ m}^2$ [HuID: 29582](#)

Data Source(s): Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations Statistical Database (2020) — Land Use. **Notes:** Agricultural land is defined as all land that is under agricultural management including pastures, meadows, permanent crops, temporary crops, land under fallow, and land under agricultural structures (such as barns). Reported value corresponds to 2017 estimates by the FAO.

urban $\approx (6 - 8) \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^2$ [HuID: 41339, 39341](#)

Data Source(s): Florczyk et al. 2019 (<https://tinyurl.com/yvxxgltl>) and Table 3 of Liu et al. 2018 DOI: 10.1016/j.rse.2018.02.055. **Notes:** Urban land area is determined from satellite imagery. An area is determined to be "urban" if the total population is greater than 5,000, and has a minimum population density of 300 people per km². Reported value gives the range of recent measurements of $\approx 6.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^2$ (2015) and $\approx (7.5 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^2$ (2010) from Florczyk et al. 2019 and Liu et al. 2018, respectively.

I

RIVER FRAGMENTATION

global fragmented river volume $\approx 6 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^3$ [HuID: 61661](#)

Data Source(s): Grill et al. 2019 DOI: 10.1038/s41586-019-1111-9. **Notes:** Value corresponds to the water volume contained in rivers that fall below the connectivity threshold required to classify them as free-flowing. Value considers only rivers with upstream catchment areas greater than 10 km² or discharge volumes greater than 0.1 m³ per second. The ratio of global river volume in disrupted rivers to free-flowing rivers is approximately 0.9. The exact value depends on the cutoff used to define a "free-flowing" river. We direct the reader to the source for thorough detail.

J

HUMAN POPULATION

urban-dwelling fraction of population $\approx 55\%$ [HuID: 93995](#)

total population $\approx 7.6 \times 10^9$ [HuID: 85255](#)

Data Source(s): Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations Report on Annual Population, 2019. **Notes:** Value for total population in 2018 comes from a combination of direct population reports from country governments as well as inferences of underreported or missing data. The definition of "urban" differs between countries and the data does not distinguish between urban and suburban populations despite substantive differences between these land uses (Jones and Kammen 2013, doi: 10.1021/es034364). As explained by the United Nations population division, "When the definition used in the latest census was not the same as in previous censuses, the data were adjusted whenever possible so as to maintain consistency." Rural population is computed from this fraction along with the total human population, implying that the total population is composed only of "urban" and "rural" communities.

K

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

anthropogenic CO₂ = $(4.25 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{13} \text{ kg CO}_2 / \text{yr}$ [HuID: 24789, 54608, 98043, 60670](#)

Data Source(s): Table 6 of Friedlingstein et al. 2019, DOI: 10.5194/essd-11-1783-2019. Original data sources relevant to this study compiled in Friedlingstein et al.: 1) Gilfillan et al. <https://energy.appstate.edu/CDIAC> 2) Average of two bookkeeping models: Houghton and Nassikas 2017 DOI: 10.1002/2016GB005546; Hansis et al. 2015 DOI: 10.1002/2014GB004997) Slugokenky and Tans, NOAA/GML <https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/>. **Notes:** Value corresponds to total CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion, industry (predominantly cement production), and land-use change during calendar year 2018. Emissions from land-use change are due to the burning or degradation of plant biomass. In 2018, $1.88 \times 10^{13} \text{ kg CO}_2 / \text{yr}$ accumulated in the atmosphere, reflecting the balance of emissions and CO₂ uptake by plants and oceans. Uncertainty corresponds to one standard deviation.

The Anthropocene by the Numbers — Supporting Information

K

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (CONTINUED)

anthropogenic $\text{CH}_4 = (3.4 - 3.9) \times 10^{11} \text{ kg CH}_4 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 96837, 30725](#)
Data Source(s): Table 3 of Saunois, et al. 2020. DOI: 10.5194/essd-12-1561-2020. **Notes:** Value corresponds to 2008–2017 decadal average mass of CH_4 emissions from anthropogenic sources. Includes emissions from agriculture and landfill, fossil fuels, and burning of biomass and biofuels, but other inventories of anthropogenic methane emissions are also considered. Reported range represents the minimum and maximum estimated emissions from a combination of “bottom-up” and “top-down” models.

anthropogenic $\text{N}_2\text{O} = 1.1 (+0.6, -0.5) \times 10^{10} \text{ kg N}_2\text{O} / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 44575](#)

Data Source(s): Table 1 of Tian, H., et al. 2020. DOI: 10.1038/s41586-020-2780-0. **Notes:** Value corresponds to annualized N_2O emissions from anthropogenic sources in the years 2007–2016. The value reported in the source is $7.3 (4.2, 11.4) \text{ Tg N} / \text{year}$. This is converted to a mass of N_2O using the fact that $\text{N} \approx 14/22$ of the mass of N_2O . Reported value is mean with the uncertainty bounds (+,−) representing the maximum and minimum values observed in the 2007–2016 time period.

L

WATER WITHDRAWAL

agricultural withdrawal = $1.3 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^3 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 84545, 43593, 95345](#)
 industrial withdrawal = $5.9 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^3 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 27142](#)
 domestic withdrawal = $5.4 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^3 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 69424](#)
 total withdrawal = $(1.7 - 2.2) \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^3 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 27342, 68004](#)

Data Source(s): Figure 1 of Qin et al. 2019. DOI: 10.1038/s41893-019-0294-2. AQUASTAT Main Database, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. **Notes:** “Agricultural” and “total” withdrawal include one value from Qin et al. (who reports “consumption”) and one value from the AQUASTAT database. Industrial water withdrawal is from AQUASTAT and domestic withdrawal value is from Qin et al. Values in AQUASTAT are self-reported by countries and have missing values from some countries, probably accounting for a few percent underreporting. All values represent withdrawals. For agricultural and domestic, water withdrawal is assumed to be the same as water consumption as reported in Qin et al.

M

SEA LEVEL RISE

added water = $1.97 (+0.36, -0.34) \text{ mm} / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 97108](#)
 thermal expansion = $1.19 (+0.25, -0.24) \text{ mm} / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 97688](#)
 total observed sea-level rise = $3.35 (+0.47, -0.44) \text{ mm} / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 81373](#)

Data Source(s): Table 1 of Frederikse et al. 2020. DOI: 10.1038/s41586-020-2591-3. **Notes:** Values correspond to the average global sea level rise for the years 1993 – 2018. “Added water” (barystatic) change includes effects from meltwater from glaciers and ice sheets, added mass from sea-ice discharge, and changes in the amount of terrestrial water storage. Thermal expansion accounts for the volume change of water with increasing temperature. Values for “thermal expansion” and “added water” come from direct observations of ocean temperature and gravimetry/altimetry, respectively. Total sea level rise is the observed value using a combination of measurement methods. “Other sources” reported on page 1 accounts for observed residual sea level rise not attributed to a source in the model. Values in brackets correspond to the upper and lower bounds of the 90% confidence interval.

N

TOTAL POWER USE

global power use ≈ 19 – 20 TW [HuD: 31373, 85317](#)
Data Source(s): bp Statistical Review of World Energy, 2020; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2020. **Notes:** Value represents the sum of total primary energy consumed from oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy and electricity generated by hydroelectric and other renewables. Value is calculated using annual primary energy consumption as reported in data sources assuming uniform use throughout a year, yielding ≈ 19 – 20 TW.

O

TREE COVERAGE AREA LOSS

commodity-driven deforestation = $(5.7 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 96098](#)
 forestry = $(5.4 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 38352](#)
 urbanization = $(2 \pm 1) \times 10^9 \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 19429](#)
 shifting agriculture = $(7.5 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 24388](#)
 wildfire = $(7.2 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 92221](#)
 total loss ≈ $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^2 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 78576](#)

Data Source(s): Table 1 of Curtis et al. 2018 DOI: 10.1126/science.aau3445. Hansen et al. 2013 DOI: 10.1126/science.1244693. Global Forest Watch, 2020. Reported values in source correspond to total loss from 2001 – 2015. Values given are averages over this 15 year window. **Notes:** Commodity-driven deforestation is “long-term, permanent, conversion of forest and shrubland to a non-forest land use such as agriculture, mining, or energy infrastructure.” Forestry is defined as large-scale operations occurring within managed forests and tree plantations with evidence of forest regrowth in subsequent years. Urbanization converts forest and shrubland for the expansion and intensification of existing urban centers. Disruption due to “shifting agriculture” is defined as “small- to medium-scale forest and shrubland conversion for agriculture that is later abandoned and followed by subsequent forest regrowth”. Disruption due to wildfire is “large-scale forest loss resulting from the burning of forest vegetation with no visible human conversion or agricultural activity afterward”. Uncertainty corresponds to the 95% confidence interval. Uncertainty is approximate for “urbanization” as the source reports an ambiguous error of “ $\pm < 1\%$ ”.

P

POWER FROM FOSSIL FUELS

natural gas = $4.5 - 4.8 \text{ TW}$ [HuD: 49947, 86175](#)
 oil = $6.1 - 6.6 \text{ TW}$ [HuD: 4121, 39756](#)
 coal = $5.0 - 5.5 \text{ TW}$ [HuD: 10400, 60490](#)
 total = $16 - 17 \text{ TW}$ [HuD: 29470, 29109](#)

Data Source(s): bp Statistical Review of World Energy, 2020. U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2020. **Notes:** Values are self-reported by countries. values from bp Statistical Review correspond to 2019 whereas values from the EIA correspond to 2018 estimates. Reported TW are computed from primary energy (e.g. kg coal) units assuming uniform use throughout the year. Oil volume includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, condensates, and natural gas liquids separate from specific natural gas mining. Natural gas value excludes gas flared or recycled and includes natural gas produced for gas-to-liquids transformation. Coal value includes 2019 value exclusively for solid commercial fuels such as bituminous coal and anthracite, lignite and subbituminous coal, and other solid fuels. This includes coal used directly in power production as well as coal used in coal-to-liquids and coal-to-gas transformations.

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Q

POWER FROM RENEWABLE RESOURCES

wind ≈ $0.36 - 0.39 \text{ TW}$ [HuD: 30581, 85919](#)
 solar ≈ $0.18 - 0.20 \text{ TW}$ [HuD: 99885, 58303](#)
 hydroelectric = 1.2 TW [HuD: 15765, 50558](#)
 total renewable power ≈ $1.9 - 2.1 \text{ TW}$ [HuD: 75741, 20246](#)

Data Source(s): bp Statistical Review of World Energy, 2020. U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2020. **Notes:** Reported values correspond to estimates for the 2019 and 2018 calendar years for bp and EIA sources, respectively. Renewable resources are defined as wind, geothermal, solar, biomass and waste. Hydroelectric, while presented here, is not defined as a renewable in the bp dataset. All values are reported as input-equivalent energy, meaning the input energy that would have been required if the power was produced by fossil fuels. BP reports that fossil fuel efficiency used to make this conversion was ≈ 40% in 2017.

R

FOSSIL FUEL EXTRACTION

volume of natural gas = $(3.9 - 4.0) \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^3 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 11468, 20532](#)
 volume of oil = $(5.5 \pm 5.8) \times 10^9 \text{ m}^3 / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 66789, 97719](#)
 mass of coal = $(7.8 - 8.1) \times 10^{12} \text{ kg} / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 78435, 48928](#)

Data Source(s): bp Statistical Review of World Energy, 2020. U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2020. **Notes:** Oil volume includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, condensates, and natural gas liquids separate from specific natural gas mining. Natural gas value excludes gas flared or recycled and includes natural gas produced for gas-to-liquids transformation. Coal value includes solid commercial fuels such as bituminous coal, anthracite, lignite, subbituminous coal, and other solid fuels. All values from bp Statistical Review correspond to 2019 whereas values from the EIA correspond to 2018 estimates.

S

OCEAN WARMING

heat uptake by ocean ≈ $346 \pm 51 \text{ TW}$ [HuD: 94108](#)
 upper ocean (0 – 700 m) temperature increase since 1960 = $0.18 - 0.2^\circ \text{C}$ [HuD: 69674](#) [72086](#)

Data Source(s): Table S1 of Cheng et al. 2017. doi: 10.1126/sciadv.1601545. NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, 2020. doi:10.1029/2012GL051106. **Notes:** Heat uptake reported is the average over time period 1992–2015 with 95% confidence intervals. Range of temperatures reported captures the 95% confidence interval of temperature increase for the period 2015–2019 with respect to the 1958–1962 mean. Temperature change is considered in the upper 700 m because sea surface temperatures have high decadal variability and are a poor indicator of ocean warming; see Roemmich et al. 2015, doi: 10.1038/NCLIMATE2513.

T

POWER FROM NUCLEAR FISSION

nuclear power ≈ $0.79 - 0.89 \text{ TW}$ [HuD: 48387](#)
Data Source(s): bp Statistical Review of World Energy, 2020. U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2020. **Notes:** Values are self-reported by countries and correspond to estimates for 2019 and 2018 calendar year for bp and EIA data, respectively. Values are reported as ‘input-equivalent’ energy, meaning the energy needed to produce a given amount of power if the input were a fossil fuel, which is converted to TW here. This is calculated by multiplying the given power by a conversion factor representing the efficiency of power production by fossil fuels. In 2017, this factor was about 40%.

U

NUCLEAR FALLOUT

anthropogenic ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu from weapons testing ≈ $1.4 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg} / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 42526](#)

Data Source(s): Table 1 in Hancock et al. 2014 doi: 10.1144/SP395.15. Fallout in activity from UNSCEAR 2000 Report on Sources and Effects of Ionizing Radiation Report to the UN General Assembly -- Volume 1. **Notes:** The approximate mass of Plutonium isotopes ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu released into the atmosphere from the ≈ 500 above-ground nuclear weapons tests conducted between 1945 and 1980. Naturally occurring ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu are rare, meaning that nearly all contemporary labile plutonium comes from human production. (Taylor 2001,doi: 10.1016/S1569-4860(01)80003-6) The total mass of radionuclides released is ≈ 3300 kg with a combined radioactive fallout of ≈ 11 PBq. These values do not represent the entire $^{239+240}\text{Pu}$ globally distributed mass as it excludes non-weapons sources.

V

CONTEMPORARY EXTINCTION

animal species extinct since 1500 > 750 [HuD: 44641](#)
 plant species extinct since 1500 > 120 [HuD: 86866](#)

Data Source(s): The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2020-2. **Notes:** Values correspond to absolute lower-bound count of animal extinctions caused over the past ≈ 520 years. Of the predicted ≈ 8 million animal species, the IUCN databases catalogues only ≈ 900,000 with only ≈ 75,000 being assigned a conservation status. Representation of plants and fungi is even more sparse with only ≈ 40,000 and ≈ 285 being assigned a conservation status, respectively. The number of extinct animal species is undoubtedly higher than these reported values, as signified by an inequality symbol (>).

W

EARTH MOVING

waste and overburden from coal mining ≈ $6.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ kg} / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 72899](#)
 earth moved from urbanization > $1.4 \times 10^{14} \text{ kg} / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 59640](#)

Data Source(s): Supplementary table 1 of Cooper et al. 2018. DOI: doi.org/gfwfhd. Coal mining waste and overburden mass is calculated given commodity-level stripping ratios (mass of overburden/waste per mass of coal resource mined) and reported values of global coal production by type. Urbanization mass is presented as a lower bound estimate of the mass of earth moved from global construction projects. This comes from a conservative estimate that the ratio of the mass of earth moved per mass of cement/concrete used in construction is 2:1. This value is highly context dependent and we encourage the reader to read the source material for a more thorough description of this estimation. erosion from agricultural land > $1.2 - 2.4 \times 10^{13} \text{ kg} / \text{yr}$ [HuD: 19415, 41496](#)

Data Source(s): Pg. 377 of Wang and Van Oost 2019. DOI: 10.1177/095963816816499. Pg. 21996 of Borrelli et al. 2020 DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2001403117. **Notes:** Cumulative sediment mass loss over history of human agriculture due to accelerated erosion is estimated to be ≈ 30,000 Gt. Recent years have an estimated erosion rate ranging from 12 Pg / yr (Wang and Van Oost) to ≈ 24 Pg / yr (Borrelli et al.). Values come from computational models conditioned on time-resolved measurements of sediment deposition in catchment basins.