



FIGURE 28.19. (A) Land surface temperatures for summer 2003, relative to summers 2000–2004. (B) Daily mortality rate in the German state of Baden-Württemberg; the red line shows the seasonal cycle, with higher mortality in winter. The graph shows the extra mortality due to an influenza outbreak in February–March 2003 and the sharp peak due to the heat wave of August 2003. That heat wave caused an additional 900–1300 deaths, out of 10.7 million people. (C) Distribution of summer temperatures in northern Switzerland, under a climate model representing conditions in 1961–1990. The exceptionally hot summer of 2003 is shown by a red bar. (D) The same, but for predicted conditions in 2071–2100, assuming current rates of increase in greenhouse gases. (A, Redrawn from Allen M.R. and Lord R. 2004. The blame game. *Nature* **432**: 551–552. B, Redrawn from Box 1 figure in Schar C. and Jendritsky G. 2004. Hot news from summer 2003. *Nature* **432**: 559–560. C, Modified from Fig. 3a,b in Schar C. et al. 2004. The role of increasing temperature variability in European summer heatwaves. *Nature* **427**: 332–336.)