The policy discussion of whether we can limit global warming to not more than +2°C will be of central importance at the COP21 negotiations in Paris in December, 2015.

In this context, the following scientific questions are of major importance:

- what might be the potential impacts of a +2°C global warming compared to the preindustrial period for various regions of the globe, and economic sectors?
- what are the differences between a +2°C and a +3°C global warming?
- what might be prevented if global warming is limited to +2°C rather than +3°C?

Parts of these questions have been answered in the IMPACT2C project. Raising policymakers’ and society's awareness of potential climate change impacts under a +2°C global warming compared to the preindustrial period has been one of the major aims of the IMPACT2C project. For this purpose, the IMPACT2C web-atlas was developed in order to present the findings of the project easily accessible for a wide range of users.

The IMPACT2C web-atlas depicts the climate change impacts of a +2°C global warming for the key sectors – energy, water, tourism, health, agriculture, ecosystems and forestry, as well as coastal and low-lying areas, – at both the pan-European level, and for some of the most vulnerable regions of the world. By using a multi-model ensemble of both climate and impact projections it is possible to define ranges of impacts and therefore quantify some of the uncertainty around future climate and climate impact projections.

For each of the sectors and regions, the IMPACT2C web-atlas tells visual stories of potential impacts for different topics related to a specific sector or region. The web version of the atlas allows the reader to explore the various interlinkages within a specific sector and regions as well as between sectors. By presenting a wide variety of potential climate change impacts, the IMPACT2C web-atlas aims to serve various audiences in gathering information for the development of recommendations on possible adaptation strategies on national and international levels.

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