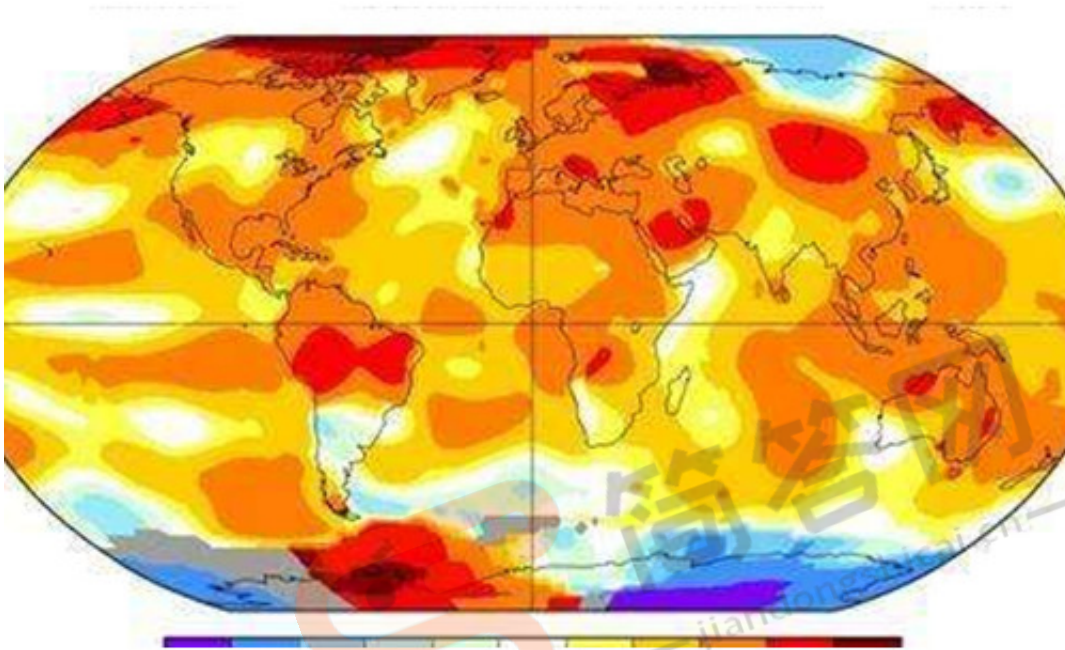


《英国气象局：2018年全球平均气温仍将上升，但不会刷新记录》

进入21世纪以来，全球气温持续升高。2018年的气温又会怎样呢？英国气象局办公室给出了预测。



LONDON (Reuters) - The global average temperature will rise again next year but is unlikely to set a new record due to the cooling effect from the La Nina weather phenomenon in the Pacific, Britain's Met Office said on Thursday.

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The global average temperature rise for 2018 is forecast to be between 0.88 and 1.12 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial average period 1850–1900.

??2018????????????????????1850?-1900??????????0.88?1.12????

This corresponds to an increase of between 0.28 and 0.52 degrees C above a 1981–2010 long-term average of 14.3 degrees C.

????1981??2010??????14.3??????0.28?0.52????

"2018 will be very warm globally but is unlikely to exceed the recent record, set in 2016," Adam Scaife, head of long-

range prediction at Britain's Met Office, said in a statement.

“2018年将是全球最热的年份之一，但2016年可能更热。”

Last month, the U.N.'s World Meteorological Office (WMO) said this year will be among the three hottest on record, slightly less warm than a record 2016 and roughly on a level with 2015.

“(WMO)说，2016年可能是有记录以来最热的年份之一，而2015年则略逊一筹。”

"For 2018, the global temperature will remain high, but the current La Niña conditions suggest that average temperatures will be around 0.1 degree lower than we would otherwise expect in 2018," Met Office research fellow Doug Smith said.

“2018年将是全球最热的年份之一，但2018年可能比2016年略低0.1度。”

La Nina is a weather phenomenon characterised by unusually cold ocean temperatures in the equatorial Pacific Ocean, linked to floods and droughts.

“La Nina是一种天气现象，其特征是赤道太平洋海洋温度异常寒冷，与洪水和干旱有关。”

Last week, a U.S. government weather forecaster said La Nina conditions were likely to continue through the Northern Hemisphere during the winter of 2017-18.

“2017-18年冬季，La Nina条件可能会继续。”

The Met Office said 16 of the 17 warmest years on record have occurred since the year 2000.

“2017年16个最热的年份中有17个发生在2000年以来的年份中。”

Its forecast for next year is based on global climate drivers but does not include unpredictable incidents such as a large volcanic eruption which would cause a temporary cooling, the Met Office said.

“其明年度的预测是基于全球气候驱动因素，但不包括可能导致暂时降温的不可预测事件，如大规模火山爆发。”