

Note

The tool is not meant to be a model to perform simulation; the aim is simply to provide a structured catalog of:

- key phenomena involved represented in form of boxes in a flow diagram
- interconnections among the different phenomena and
- interconnections among these phenomena and the anticipated outcomes.

orange color indicates that the box depicts a source of energy

For each phenomenon basic information is collected about data and about evaluations including discussion of controversial issues Information can be accessed clicking (hypertext) on the label identifying each box.

Even if the presence of many feedbacks jeopardizes a distinction between causes and effects a lay-out is adopted which presents

on the left side phenomena usually considered as "cause type boxes" (rectangles);
a small red triangle in the upper left corner of a cause type box indicates that human activities are significantly affecting this phenomenon

CO₂ from combustion of coal & hydrocarbons

Solar radiation

Variations in food production and forest extension

Particulate content in atmosphere

• on the right side phenomena usually considered as "consequence type" boxes (light red ellipses)

• in the central part "content type" boxes; the writings indicate what is the content (CO₂, particulate, ...) the color indicates what type of container matrix is involved (light blue for atmosphere, dark blue for oceans, green for plants and brown for soil)

The arrows interconnecting the boxes correspond to the following conventions:

• arrows entering a box indicate an action on the box, arrows leaving a box indicate an effect from the box

•	color has a meaning	
	red arrows indicate energy	\rightarrow
	brown arrows indicate CO2	\rightarrow
	green arrows indicate CH4 and other GHGs different from CO2	\rightarrow
	blue arrows indicate water	\rightarrow
	black arrows indicate an interaction without transfer of energy or specific matter	 \rightarrow