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Missing the (tipping) point: the effect of information about climate tipping points on public risk perceptions in Norway

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Survey-Embedded Experimental Treatment (Intervention)

Treatment Condition 1: Text about climate change and climate tipping points (translated from Norwegian)

Climate scientists warn: If global warming exceeds 1.5 °C, it could trigger more climate tipping points and climate disasters that cannot be undone.

The global average temperature has already increased by 1.1°C due to man-made emissions of greenhouse gases. As a result, extreme weather phenomena have become more frequent and more intense.

The Earth's climate has been relatively stable since the last ice age (the last 10,000 years), which has made it possible for the entire human civilization to develop under predictable conditions. Without a relatively stable climate, both the natural basis we depend on and our own civilization will change.

Many are already experiencing extreme weather; drought, heat waves and floods. Some of the changes we can expect in Norway are more rain, shorter winters/less snow, more frequent landslides and avalanches, problems with importing food and reduced energy security. As the temperature increases, so does the risk of triggering sudden and dramatic "tipping points" in the climate.

A "tipping point" refers to critical thresholds in a system where the system quickly moves into a new state where the development cannot be reversed. Scientists warn that the Earth's climate is now moving towards an unstable state where the risk of such tipping points increases. Since different parts of the climate system are interconnected, triggering one tipping point will increase the likelihood that other tipping points will also be triggered.

Researchers have identified several such tipping points. Some examples of such tipping points are an irreversible meltdown (i.e. a meltdown that cannot be reversed) of the Greenland ice sheet and the Antarctic ice sheet, which will cause the sea level to rise, and the Amazon to "tip over" from rainforest to savannah with large emissions of CO2 and loss of irreplaceable biodiversity. In our immediate areas, a weakening and possible collapse of the Gulf Stream can suddenly produce a much colder climate. If we do not act now and limit the global average temperature, scientists warn that many of these tipping points could be reached. Our choices in the next 5-10 years will have a major impact on whether we and future generations avoid the consequences of the most threatening tipping points.

As of today, a temperature rise of 1.5 °C is expected during the 2030s, but further into the future is uncertain.

Treatment Condition 2: Text about climate change (translated from Norwegian)

Climate scientists warn: If global warming exceeds 1.5 °C, it will have dramatic consequences.

The global average temperature has already increased by 1.1°C due to man-made emissions of greenhouse gasses. As a result, extreme weather phenomena have become more frequent and more intense.

The Earth's climate has been relatively stable since the last ice age (the last 10,000 years), which has made it possible for the entire human civilization to develop under predictable conditions. Without a relatively stable climate, both the natural basis we depend on, and our own civilization will change.

Some are already experiencing droughts, heat waves and floods. Some of the changes we can expect in Norway are more rain, shorter winters/less snow, more frequent landslides and avalanches, problems with importing food and reduced energy security.

Scientists warn that rising global average temperatures are putting the Earth under increasing pressure. Further temperature increases make it more likely that ecosystems and living conditions will change in the most vulnerable areas, and as climate change accelerates, such changes will affect the entire planet.

Scientists have identified several places that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Examples of this are the melting of the Greenland ice sheet and the ice sheet in Antarctica, which will cause the sea level to rise. Loss of rainforests such as the Amazon, loss of coral reefs and weakening of ocean currents such as the Gulf Stream are also examples of such "risk areas". If we don't act now and limit the global average temperature, scientists warn that many of these changes will become likely. As of today, a temperature rise of 1.5 °C is expected during the 2030s. So the choices over the next 5-10 years will have great significance both for our own future and for future generations.

Table S1: Survey questions and results for online survey participants per group.

Are you a man or a woman?

	TOTAL	Audience	
		Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Man	50%	51%	49%
Woman	50%	49%	51%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Age groups

	TOTAL	Audience	
		Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Under 30 years	19%	19%	19%
30–39 years	17%	16%	19%
40–49 years	17%	17%	16%
50–59 years	17%	18%	16%
60 years +	30%	30%	31%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Participant National Locations

	TOTAL	Audience	
		Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Northern Norway	9%	8%	10%
Central Norway	14%	15%	13%
Westland	20%	21%	19%
Eastern Norway	30%	28%	32%
Southern Norway	14%	14%	13%
Oslo	13%	13%	13%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

q1r1

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - The climate crisis is a serious problem

	TOTAL	Audience	
		Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Completely agree	47%	48%	46%
Quite agree	31%	29%	33%
Neither	12%	14%	11%
Quite disagree	4%	3%	5%
Completely disagree	5%	6%	5%
Do not know	1%	0%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

q1r2
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - I am personally concerned about the climate crisis

	TOTAL	Audience	
		Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Completely agree	21%	23%	19%
Quite agree	37%	36%	37%
Neither	23%	22%	24%
Quite disagree	8%	8%	9%
Completely disagree	10%	11%	9%
Do not know	1%	1%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

q1r3
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - We must act quickly to prevent the most serious consequences of the climate crisis

	TOTAL	Audience	
		Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Completely agree	39%	39%	39%
Quite agree	32%	33%	31%
Neither	15%	15%	14%
Quite disagree	4%	3%	6%
Completely disagree	8%	8%	8%
Do not know	2%	2%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Q3a
To what extent do you know the term "tipping points in the climate system"?

		Audience	
	TOTAL	Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Know it well	7%	8%	6%
Know a little about it	21%	21%	22%
Neutral	16%	17%	15%
Don't know much about it	23%	22%	23%
Never heard of it	28%	27%	28%
Not sure/don't know	6%	5%	7%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Q3b
Can you give an example of a tipping point in the climate system?

		Audience	
	TOTAL	Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	372	192	180
Yes	44%	41%	46%
No	56%	59%	54%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Assigned Participants to Intervention Text

		Audience	
	TOTAL	Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Text tipping points	50%	100%	
Text climate	50%		100%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Q4r1
After reading the information, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - This information is new to me

	TOTAL	Audience	
		Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Completely agree	5%	7%	3%
Quite agree	17%	20%	14%
Neither	21%	24%	18%
Quite disagree	27%	28%	26%
Completely disagree	29%	21%	36%
Do not know	1%	0%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Q5r1
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - The climate crisis is a serious problem

	TOTAL	Audience	
		Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Completely agree	49%	51%	47%
Quite agree	30%	29%	31%
Neither	10%	10%	11%
Quite disagree	3%	2%	3%
Completely disagree	6%	6%	5%
Do not know	2%	2%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Q5r2
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - I am personally concerned about the climate crisis

	TOTAL	Audience	
		Text tipping points	Text climate
BASE	851	424	427
Completely agree	28%	32%	25%
Quite agree	30%	29%	30%
Neither	22%	21%	22%
Quite disagree	9%	7%	10%
Completely disagree	10%	11%	10%

Do not know	1%	1%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Q5r3
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - We must act quickly to avoid the most serious consequences of the climate crisis

		Audience	
	TOTAL	**Text tipping points**	**Text climate**
BASE	851	424	427
Completely agree	44%	44%	44%
Quite agree	31%	30%	31%
Neither	13%	13%	12%
Quite disagree	4%	4%	5%
Completely disagree	6%	6%	5%
Do not know	3%	2%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Table S2. Level of Knowledge on CTPs Amongst Participants

Category #	**Category**	**Description**	**Count**
1	No knowledge	Self-reported lack or limitation of familiarity with climate tipping points.	440
2a	Some knowledge	Self-reported familiarity with climate tipping points, but answered NO to the question about ability to provide an example OR answered YES to question about ability to provide an example, but did not respond to the prompt to provide an example.	209
2b	Some knowledge, but incorrect	self-reported familiarity and ability to provide an example, but inability to provide a correct example of a tipping point or any description (feature) that could be associated with climate tipping points.	44
4	Good knowledge	Identified one or more correct examples or at least one correct feature of climate tipping processes.	109

Table S3. Characteristics of Climate Tipping Points

Theme	**Code**	**Example (from Dataset)**	**Count**
Abruptness/non-linearity	CTP_Abrupt		8
Critical Threshold	CTH		13
Irreversibility ; Point of no return	CTP_Irrevers		46
Feedbacks ; System	CTP_Feedbk		18
Uncertainty	CTP_Uncerty		1
Severe Impacts ; Collapse	CTP_Severe		3
Multiple stable states	CTP_Multistbl		4

Table S4. Climate Tipping Element Examples Identified

CTP Theme	Code	Example	Count
Cryosphere components (general)	Cryos		34
Pole Ice	P_Cryos		9
Greenland Ice Sheet	Greenland		8
Arctic Sea Ice	Arcticice		7
Antarctica	Antarctic		0
Permafrost	Permfrost		13
Mountain Glaciers	Mountglac		0
Circulation Patters (general)	Circ_gen		0
Ocean Circulation	Ocean_circ		6
Atmosphere Circulation	Atmos_circ		1
Biosphere Components (General)	Bios_com		0
Amazon Rainforest Dieback	Amazon		3
Coral Reefs	Coralr		1
Boreal Forests	Boreal		0
West African Monsoon	WAM		0
Indian Summer Monsoon	ISM		0

Table S5. Other Impacts Identified in Open Ended Responses

Impacts	Code	Example	Count
Sea Level Rise	SLR		7
Deforestation	DF		1
Extreme Weather	XW		3
Ocean Acidification	OH		2
Species Extinction	SE		9

Table S6. Open Ended Answer Data

c	q4boe	Codes	Category
1.	Too late, too late to reduce CO2	CTP_Irrevers ; TL	3
2.	The changes have gone so far that it cannot be healed	CTP_Irrevers	3
3.	Where it has been good so far that there is no going back.	CTP_Irrevers	3
4.	Melting of glaciers and polar regions.	Cryos ; P_Cryos	3
5.	Climate changes from stable to unstable (difficult to predict, more climate stress such as rain, wind, etc.)	CTP_Multistbl ; CTP_Uncerty ; CTP_Severe ; XW	3
6.	When global deforestation reaches a level where green plants have too little capacity to absorb the necessary CO2.	CTP_Feedbk ; HDF	3
7.	Global warming		2b
8.	The Greenland ice sheet is melting	Greenland	3
9.	When it is too late to do something that can stop the climate crisis	CTP_Irrevers ; TL	3
10.	The co2 level has become so high that we cannot reduce it	CTP Irrevers ; COC	3
11.	Melting of tundra resulting in large emissions of stored co2	CTP_Feedbk ; Permfrost	3
12.	Expected upcoming temperature rise beyond what the experts have set as a goal so that it will not be possible to reverse further temperature rise later	CTP_Irrevers ; Temp	3
13.	That the atmosphere has become so polluted that the natural purification processes are unable to correct it.	CTP Irrevers ; Pollut	3
14.	As it is too late to turn around. If the Gulf Stream slows down, we will not be able to prevent it.	CTP_Irrevers ; Ocean_circ ; TL	3
15.	When the permafrost thaws	Permfrost	3
16.	Floods, drought etc	XW	2b
17.	Temperature rise. Increase in the oceans climate destroys crops	SLR	2b
18.	The ice disappears, seas and land absorb more sunlight	Cryos ; CTP_Feedbk	3

19.	Melting of the permafrost. Melting of ice.	Cryos ; Permfrost	3
20.	If the polis in the north melts, the Black Sea will absorb more radiation from the sun and prevent the formation of new polis	CTP_Feedbk ; P_Cryos	3
21.	Temperature rise		2b
22.	When it is too late, e.g. that the glaciers in the Arctic have melted	CTP_Irrevers ; Arcticice	3
23.	Ice is melting at sea and on land	Cryos	3
24.	When almost all the ice in the northern regions has melted.	Cryos	3
25.	Arctic and Antarctic, the temperature rise in air and water melts the ice caps, eventually causing accelerating effects in global climate. At the tipping point, the process can become irreversible.	Cryos ; P_Cryos ; CTP_Abrupt ; CTP_Irrevers	3
26.	When it is too late to reverse a process	CTP_Irrevers ; TL	3
27.	Npr the development has reached an "irreversible point"	CTP_Irrevers	3
28.	The ice sheet in Greenland	Greenland	3
29.	Methane from thawed permafrost.	Permfrost ; CTP_Feedbk	3
30.	Temperature		2b
31.	When it is too late to do something about a certain thing	CTP_Irrevers ; TL	3
32.	Melting of glaciers/polar ice	Cryos ; P_Cryos	3
33.	When the Gulf Stream turns	Ocean_circ	3
34.	Ice melting that cannot be reversed	Cryos ; CTP_Irrevers	3
35.	rise in temperature on average per year		2b
36.	Extinction of animal species	SE	2b
37.	Temperature rise over 2 degrees Sea level rise over 1 m due to ice melting	Temp ; Cryos ; SL	3
38.	When the temperature increases by more than 1.5 degrees globally, dramatic changes will occur	Temp ; CTP_Severe	3
39.	2 degree warming within a certain time	Temp ; Time	2b
40.	The permafrost melts and releases more methane, which causes the temperature to rise and more permafrost to melt, etc. (Occurs at a temp. threshold)	Permfrost ; CTP_Feedbk ; Temp ; CTH	3
41.	Temperature rise above a point.	Temp	2b

42.	Electric cars JOKE	ST	2b
43.	Thawing permafrost.	Permfrost	3
44.	sea ice e.g. in Artis is disappearing. Permafrost is thawing. The rainy season changes around Equat5. Drought in, for example, Europe this year, etc.	Arcticice ; Permfrost ; XW	3
45.	The ice sheet in Greenland	Greenland	3
46.	There will soon be more plastic than fish in the ocean	Pollut	2b
47.	The ice sheet near Greenland	Greenland	3
48.	When climate change reaches the point where it is irreversible..	CTP Irrevers ; CTH	3
49.	We are approaching a point where so much of the ice at the poles and glaciers has melted that it will affect the process to go even faster (bare soil and water increase the temperature so the ice melts even faster).	Cryos ; P_Cryos ; CTP_Abrupt ; CTP_Feedbk	3
50.	I think. When a glacier disappears. Or am I Completely in the wrong place?	Cryos	3
51.	When so much of the rainforest has been cut down that it will not be able to rebuild itself.	HDF	2b
52.	An event that happens and cannot be undone.	CTP Irrevers	3
53.	It is too late to do anything. It leads, among other things, to faster extinction of species, which are already suffering due to the nature crisis.	CTP Irrevers ; TL ; CTP_Abrupt ; SE	3
54.	For example when the permafrost in Siberia disappears, large amounts of CO2 are released.	Permfrost ; CTP_Feedbk	3
55.	Like when Al Gore said in 2007 that the North Pole could melt in 7 years. And we were already too late to change the climate (as if humans have ever had an impact on the climate...). As far as I know there is still ice there…	Cryos ; Time ; TL; CTP_Irrevers	3
56.	If we go over 1.5 or 2 degrees warming	Temp	2b
57.	Number of degrees in the sea	Temp	2b
58.	Ice melting continues even if the temperature drops	CTP Irrevers ; Cryos	3
59.	Increase in temperature in the sea a dying Oslo-fjord	Temp	2b

60.	The amount of CO2 in the atmosphere rises more than the amount that is reduced by nature	CTP_Feedbk ; COC	3
61.	Ice melting	Cryos	3
62.	Desertification in Spain	XW	2b
63.	Melted tundra releases greenhouse gases	Permfrost ; CTP_Feedbk	3
64.	1,5 degrees	Temp	2b
65.	Melting of ice in the Arctic and Grønland. Deforestation of rainforest	Arcticice ; Grnland ; Amzon	3
66.	The time when the environment is not reversible	CTP_Irrevers ; Time	3
67.	Point of no return	CTP_Irrevers ;	3
68.	One tipping point is where climate bluffers, so-called scientists, predict that it is too late to turn around. This point moves in step with all the predictions that fail.	CTP_Irrevers ; TL	3
69.	Since there is no going back..	CTP_Irrevers	3
70.	The sea ice and glaciers are disappearing	Cryos ; Arcticice	3
71.	global temperature		2b
72.	The 1.5 degree target	Temp	2b
73.	When the average degree is above a certain point	Temp	2b
74.	When the melting of the Poles makes us lose the reflection of radiation and rather the warming of the sea with increased evaporation and increased warming of the atmosphere.....	P_Cryos ; CTP_Feedbk	3
75.	Extinct species. Glacier melting. Sea level rise.	SE ; Cryos; SLR	3
76.	A tipping point in the Earth's climate system is a mechanism that causes the climate to change from one stable state to another, if certain threshold values are exceeded during climate change.	CTP_Multistbl ; CTH ; CTP_Irrevers ; CTP_Feedbk	3
77.	When the Earth's climate systems change. Which in turn affects sea animals, plants and people.	CTP_Multistbl ; CTP_Feedbk	3
78.	That if the average temperature exceeds 2% from today's level, it will be almost impossible to return	CT_Irrevers : Temp	3
79.	2 degree heating	Temp	2b

80.	increase in greenhouse gas emissions		2b
81.	Temperatures fluctuate frequently and with greater and greater variations	CTP_Abrupt ; CTP_Multistbl	3
82.	The point at which it is not possible to reverse or stop global warming above a given limit.	CTH ; CTP_Irrevers	3
83.	When the temperature of the globe reaches a certain level, we are at the point of no return	Temp; CTH	3
84.	Ice melting in the arctic	Arcticice	3
85.	Melting of the Permafrost	Permfrost	3
86.	Issmelting	Cryos	3
87.	Melting in the Arctic Ocean	P_Cryos	3
88.	Increasing CO2 and methane concentration in the atmosphere has an accelerating and irreversible effect that leads to temperature rise and more extreme weather, extinction of species etc.	CTP_Abrupt ; CTP Irrevers ; XW ; SE	3
89.	that it gets warm enough to permafrost tentin	Permfrost	3
90.	The tipping point is when you can no longer stop something, but rather it escalates.	CTP_Abrupt ; CTH	3
91.	When the average temperature is increased by 2 degrees Celsius	Temp	2b
92.	When the sea ice disappears	Arcticice	3
93.	When one passes a certain increase in temperature	Temp	2b
94.	Destruction of rainforests	Amazon	2b
95.	Species are dying out at a rapid rate which can lead to the collapse of the ecosystem	SE ;	2b
96.	Temperature rise, causes the ice to melt down which leads to changes in ocean currents etc	Cryos ; Ocean_circ	3
97.	When the polar ice melts beyond a certain extent, this development cannot be reversed	P_Cryos : CTP_Irrevers	3
98.	Melting of glaciers	Cryos	3
99.	No		2a
100.	Global warming rises more than what is the maximum for what nature can withstand	CTH	3
101.	Ocean temperature		2b
102.	Once certain things have been exceeded there is no turning back	CTP_Irrevers ; CTH	3

103.	F		2a
104.	Melting of the ice	Cryos	3
105.	When the temperature has increased so much that the melting of the ice cannot be stopped and the sea is affected, certain species become extinct and land areas are put under water.	Cryos ; CTP_Irrevers ; SE ; SLR	3
106.	Isbresmelting	Cryos	3
107.	The ice sheet in Greenland, e.g	Greenland	3
108.	Average temperature increase of certain degrees	Temp	2b
109.	I'll tell you when it's me, and it's when the MAGNETIC NORTH POLE has moved over to Siberia - that's where the strongest geomagnetic field is. Early in 2023 we will see if changes happen quickly or slowly, it depends on whether the magnetic pole accelerates or continues at the same speed.		2b
110.	When the ocean has buffered so much CO2 that it is too acidic and cannot absorb any more	OH	2b
111.	Gets over a threshold value that cannot be reversed.	CTP_Irrevers ; CTH	3
112.	If a glacier is melting and continues to melt/disappear even as it gets colder, it has passed a tipping point.	Cryos ; CTP_Irrevers	3
113.	Smeltibg	Cryos	3
114.	When the sea ice level becomes so low that warming accelerates.	Cryos ; CTP_Abrupt	3
115.	That if you fail to limit emissions to a given level within a given time, there is no going back.	CTP_Irrevers ; Temp ; Time	3
116.	The ocean is saturated with CO2, which causes more to remain in the atmosphere	OH	2b
117.	When big/abrupt changes happen immediately, if only that the changes happen in such a way that there is nothing to do with the changes and that it is irreversible.	CTP_Abrupt ; CTP_Irrevers; CTP_Severe	3

118.	Bleaching and acidification of coral reefs	Pollut ; Coralr	3
119.	Big change compared to the norm		2b
120.	Animal species are disappearing	SE	2b
121.	When climate change has progressed so far that it is not possible to reverse.	CTP_Irrevers	3
122.	Water rise, ice melting	Cryos ; SLR	3
123.	The point where the temperature change is so great that, according to some researchers, you cannot turn around to avoid the consequences.	CTH ; Temp; CTP_Irrevers	3
124.	A time when not enough has been done to stop the progress of global warming, and nothing can be done to reverse what is going to happen	Time ; CTP_Irrevers	3
125.	ikea		2a
126.	Ice melting in self-reinforcing loop	Cryos ; CTP_Feedbk	3
127.	Acid levels and/or temperatures in ports. Increases above x concentration or degree, then it becomes much more difficult to turn back.	Temp ; CTP_Irrevers	3
128.	When the glaciers in Greenland melt	Greenland	3
129.	That you get to a point where a consequence of the changes has an impact on other systems, and it cannot be taken in again.	CTH ; CTP_Feedbk	3
130.	The ice cap is melting	Cryos	3
131.	CO 2 concentration in the air		2b
132.	When the policy that melts no longer refreezes. When something stops behaving as it previously did.	Cryos ; CTP_Irrevers	3
133.	.		2a
134.	The deforestation	DF	2b
135.	IN		2a

136.	For example, when the temperature rises so that it destabilises water flows so that they cannot return if the temperature drops again.	CTP_Irrevers ; Ocean_circ	3
137.	Permafrost is thawing. Polis/glaciers are not coming back. The ocean does not absorb more CO2. Loss of biodiversity, which cannot be recovered	Permfrost ; Cryos; CTP_Irrevers : SE	3
138.	Temperatures		2b
139.	A tipping point will be when we reach a certain concentration of co2 in the atmosphere that affects species, potentially exterminating them.	COC; SE	2b
140.	The temperature in the sea rises so much that all the sea ice melts, e.g	Arcticice	3
141.	More extreme weather	Xtreme	2b
142.	Rise of the sea level	SLR	2b
143.	A critical point where the system or soil cannot recover or return to its original state - e.g. a lot of emissions, volcanic eruptions, massive ice melting due to hot summers	CTH ; CTP_Irrevers ; Cryos ; CTP_Feedbk	3
144.	Deforestation in the Amazon has gone so far that the forest is shrinking on its own due to dynamics in the climate system	CTP_Feedbk ; Amzon ; CTP_Irrevers	3
145.	Hey		2a
146.	When the glacier melts so that we get extra heating as a result of a lack of reflection from the sun. The fact that it is getting warmer due to greenhouse effects can get us over a threshold where it is difficult to lower the temperature even if emissions that cause the greenhouse effect are reversed	Cryos ; CTP_Feedbk ; CTH ; CTP Irrevers	3
147.	The 2-degree target	Temp	2b
148.	The Gulf Stream breaks / disappears	Ocean_circ	3
149.	war, terror		2b
150.	When we reach a certain temperature	Temp	2b

151.	Melting of permafrost	Permfrost	3
152.	The poles are melting and the water level is rising	Cryos ; SLR	3
153.	Habitat destruction	HDF	2b
154.	Oil extraction		2b
155.	If one has passed a tipping point, it is no longer possible to naturally return to the previous state. For example, excessive felling of a forest can lead to drying out so that the entire forest eventually disappears.	CTP_Irrevers ; HDF	3
156.	C		2a
157.	When the temperature rises past a certain point, it will be too late to reverse the changes that will occur because of it	Temp ; CTP Irrevers	3
158.	Changes in oceans and air currents	Ocean_circ ; Atmos_circ	3
159.	If the ice on Greenland or the South Pole melts, the sea level may rise	SLR; Greenland ; Cryos	3
160.	The ice at the poles is melting	P_Cryos	3
161.	Jojji		2a

Table S7. Coded Features of Climate Tipping Points Identified by Participants

Rank	*Characteristic*	*Count*	*Share of Participants (N = 161) (%)*
1	*Limited* Reversibility	46	28
2	Feedbacks	18	11
3	Critical Threshold	13	8
4	Abruptness/non-linearity	8	4
5	Multiple stable states	4	2