How warm will it get? A closer look into the future



CO₂ emissons and future climate

Maria Sand

maria.sand@cicero.oslo.no



During the last glacial cycles CO₂ levels varied between 180 ppm and 280 ppm





http://www.globalcarbonatlas.org/?q=en/outreach

CARBON STORY

The Global Carbon Project is a scientific program that aims to draw a complete picture of the carbon cycle on planet Earth. Take a short tour of our carbon story.



ENTER THE PAST

ate human progress through and the human impact on the rbon in the atmosphere





ENTER THE PRESENT

Discover when, where and by whom carbon dioxide is emitted

ENTER THE FUTURE

Think about the climate that you would choose for your future



Land-use change was the dominant source of annual CO₂ emissions until around 1950



Others: Emissions from cement production and gas flaring

Source: CDIAC; Houghton et al 2012; Giglio et al 2013; Le Quéré et al 2018 Close Robon Blager 2019 Climate and Environmental Research - Osl

Anthropogenic perturbation of the global carbon cycle

GLOBAL

CARBON





The top four emitters in 2014 covered 59% of global emissions China (27%), United States (15%), EU28 (10%), India (7%)



Top fossil fuel emitters (per capita)

Countries have a broad range of per capita emissions reflecting their national circumstances China's per capita emissions have passed the EU28 and are 43% above the global average



Source: CDIAC; Le Quéré et al 2015; Global Carbon Budget 2015

GLOBAL

Historical cumulative emissions by country

Cumulative emissions from fossil-fuel and cement were distributed (1870–2014): USA (26%), EU28 (23%), China (12%), and India (3%) covering 64% of the total share



Cumulative emissions (1990–2014) were distributed : USA (20%), China (19%), EU28 (15%), India (5%)

GLOBAL

Flows from location of generation of emissions to location of consumption of goods and services



Values for 2011. EU is treated as one region. Units: MtCO₂ Source: Peters et al 2012

Allocating emissions to the consumption of goods and services provides an alternative perspective on emission drivers



Source: Le Quère et al 2015; Peters et al 2011; Global Carbon Project 2015

Emissions from the countries participating in this course



GLOBAL

CARBON PROJECT

Center for International Climate and Environmental Research - Oslo

What will the future climate look like?

MY HOBBY: EXTRAPOLATING



Observed emissions and future emissions scenarios



Over 1000 scenarios from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report are shown

GLOBAL

CARBON PROJECT

Projections of global mean sea level rise over the 21th century show that sea levels will continue to increase



The models predicts that the Arctic can become ice free in 2050



CICERO Senter for klimaforskning www.cicero.uio.no Center for International Climate and Environmental Research - Oslo



Ocean Acidification: The Other Carbon Dioxide Problem

The pH of surface ocean waters has fallen by 0.1 pH units; a 30 % increase in acidity



Source: NOAA PMEL Carbon Program

CICERO
Senter for klimaforskning
www.cicero.uio.no
Center for International Climate and Environmental Research - Oslo

By the end of this century the surface waters of the ocean could be nearly 150 % more acidic (business as usual)



There is a large difference between the 'two worlds'



Global emissions must quickly drop to zero to hold to 2°C



...though emissions are beginning to decline in many countries



CICERO
Senter for klimaforskning
www.cicero.uio.no
Center for International Climate and Environmental Research - Oslo

Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same

Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same

Climate and weather are not the same

Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same Climate and weather are not the same

The winter of 2014



Norge kommer til å få uslåelige værrekorder: Ikke en dråpe nedbør i januar flere steder i landet.

– Det er kjempesjeldent at vi opplever en så stabil værsituasjon over så lang tid, sier statsmeteorolog Justyna Wodziczko om det tørre været som så langt har bidratt til tre alvorlige branner i Lærdal, på Flatanger og Frøya.

- Stor brannfare langs kysten
- Les mer om <u>det brannfarlige været</u>.



Astrid Rommetveit astrid.rommetveit@nrk.no





NГК





The winter of 2014



