

### Climate change: causes and consequences

Dr. Ronald Hutjes Alterra, WUR

And many others

















### Climate change: causes and consequences

- The greenhouse effect: a good thing!
- The way we change atmospheric composition
- Climate change is already there!
- What to expect in the future?
- How will it affect us?
- What to do and when?

















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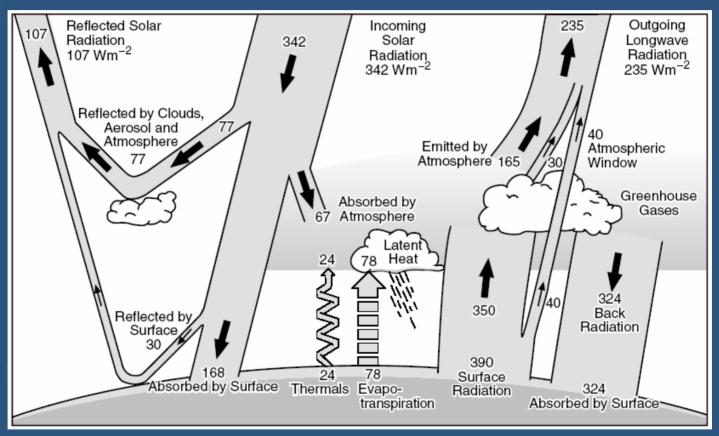






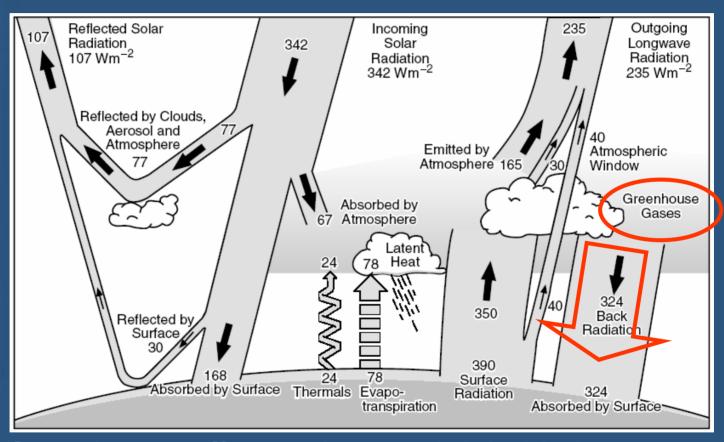






- Solar radiation warms the earth
- Earth cools by emission of (thermal) infrared radiation
- Greenhouse gases 'retain' infrared radiation





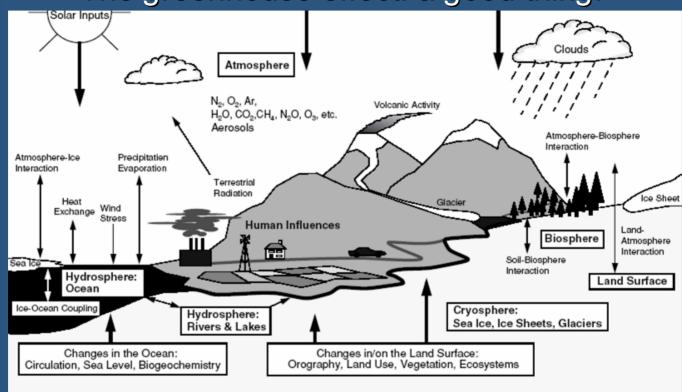
#### Greenhouse effect makes earth inhabitable:

- Global temperature +15°C instead of -18°C
- CO<sub>2</sub> alone responsible for ~12°C rise



Climate change: causes and consequences

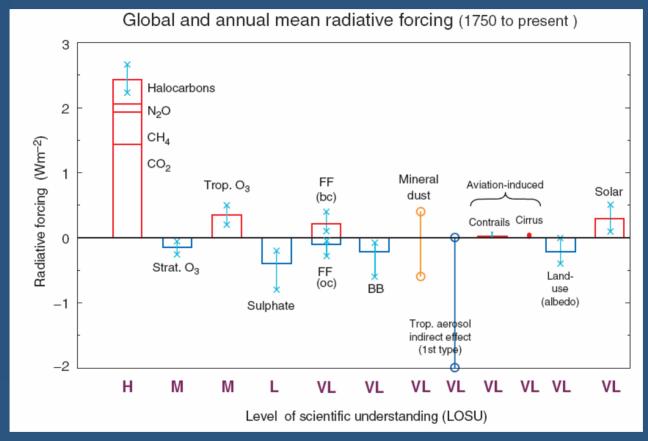
The greenhouse effect: a good thing!



### Other radiatively important constituents:

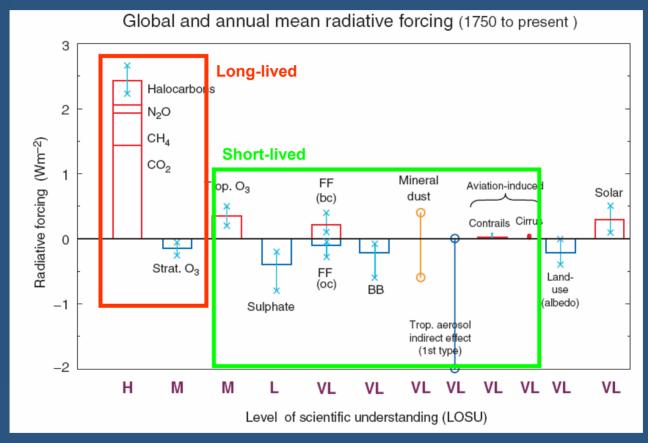
- Water vapor and clouds
- Aerosols (dust), anthropogenic and natural
- Ozone
- (Reactive trave gases) (land use change)





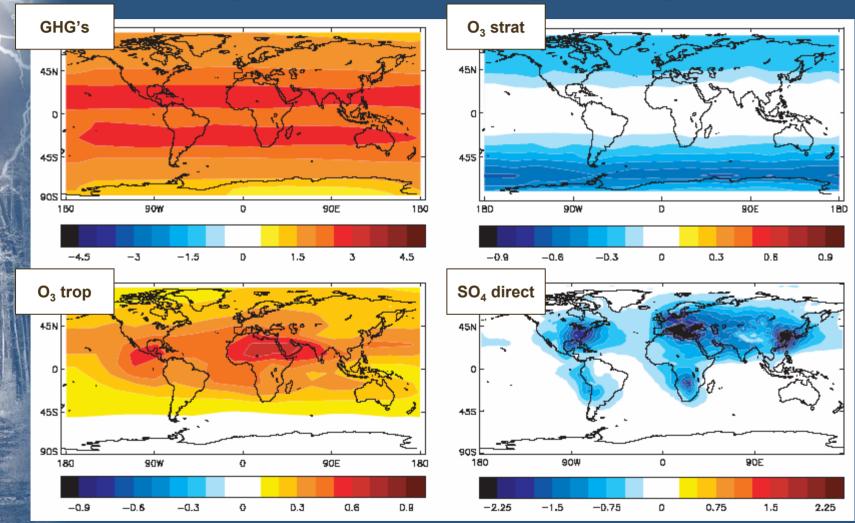
- Radiative forcing
- Global Warming Potential  $(CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 23, N_2O = 296)$





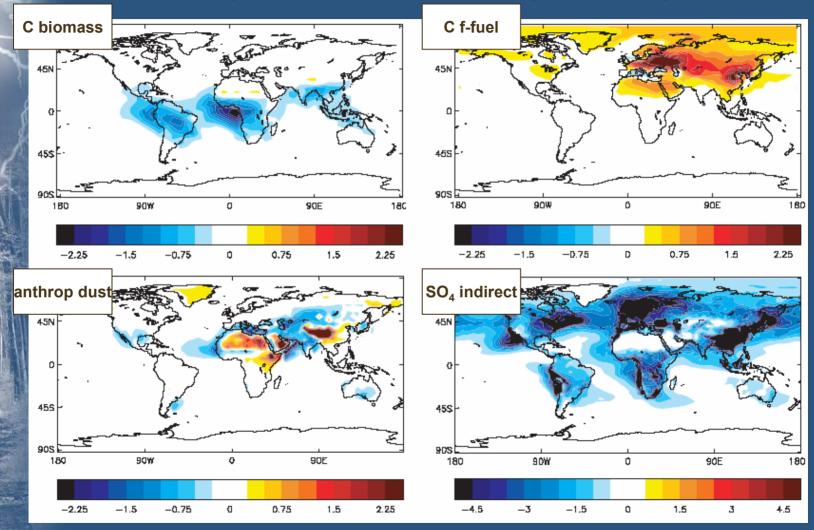
- Radiative forcing
- Global Warming Potential
   (CO<sub>2</sub> = 1, CH<sub>4</sub>=23, N<sub>2</sub>O=296)



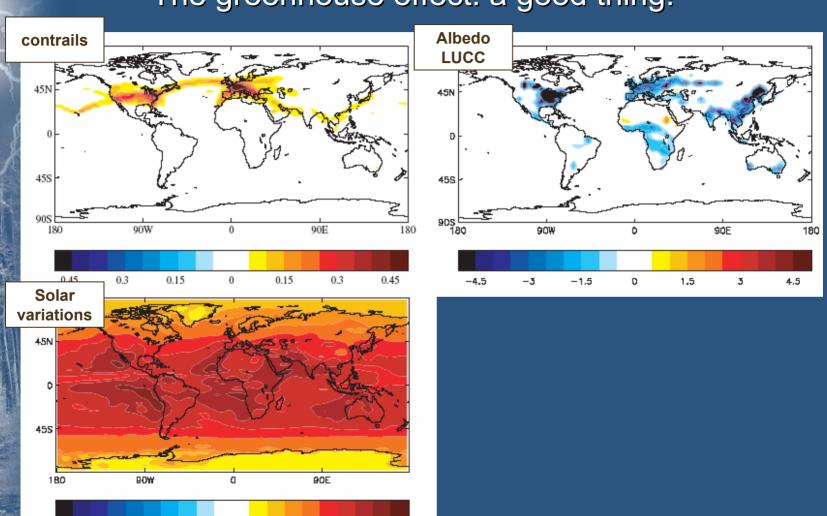




Radiative forcing









-D.15

0.15

0.3

D.45

-0.3



Atmospheric composition affects radiation balance

- Greenhouse gases: warming, long lived
- Aerosols: cooling, short lived
- Water vapor and clouds: complex

Greenhouse effect is a natural thing and a good thing!

**BUT.....** 



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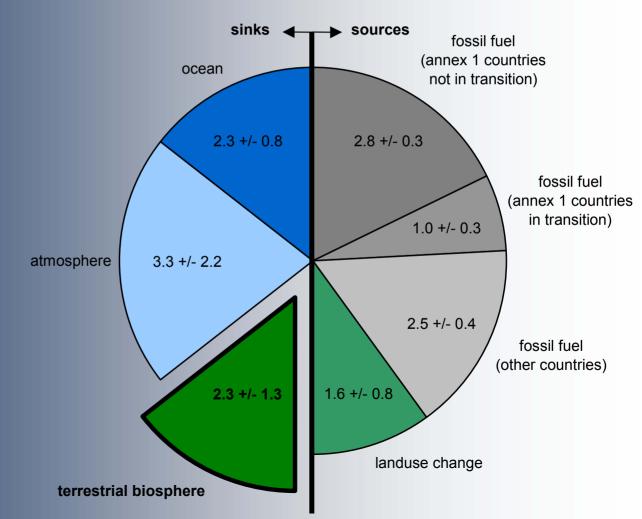








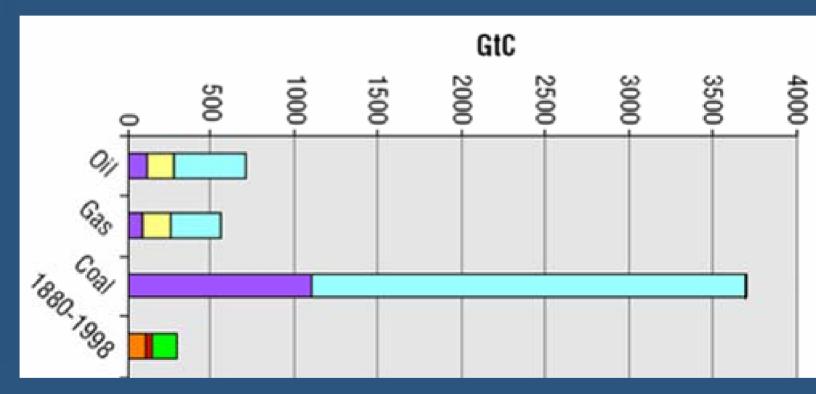
Global Carbon balance 1989-1998 (Gton Carbon per year)





### Climate change: causes and consequences

The way we change atmospheric composition



### **Emissions**

Industry, energy, transport

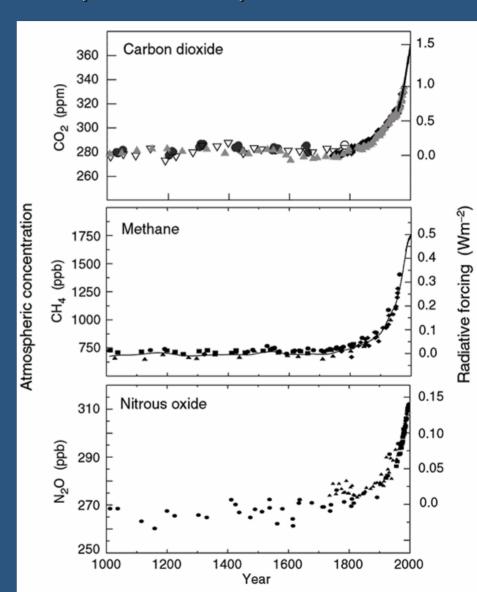


### Climate change: causes and consequences

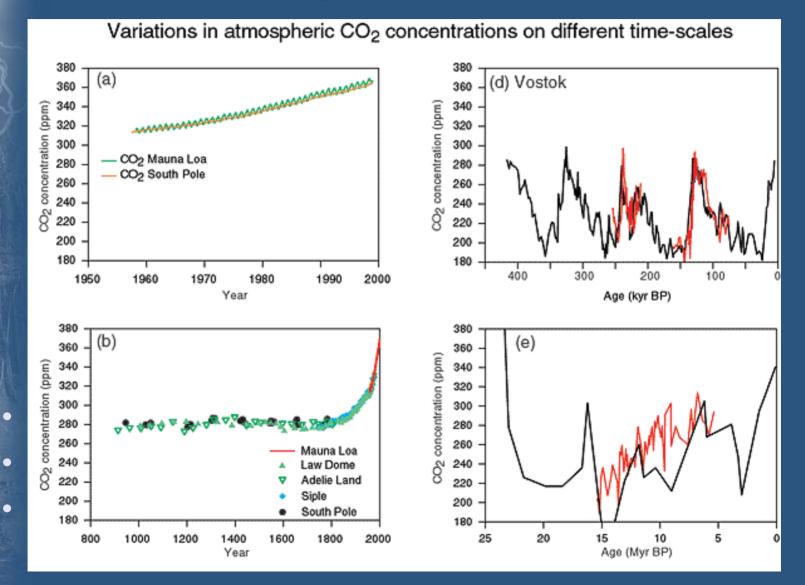
The way we change atmospheric composition

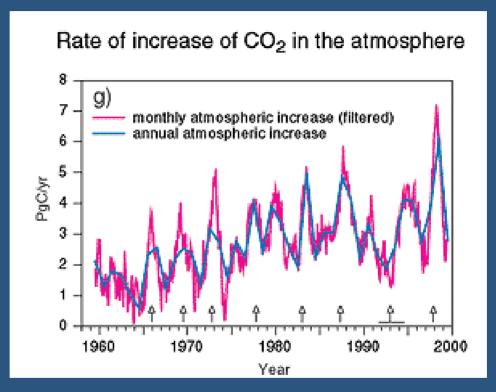
#### **Emissions**

- Industry, energy, transport
- Intensive farming
- Land use change









- A lot of interannual variation
- Natural variation (e.g. El Nino)
- Anthropogenic drivers (e.g. forest fires)



Greenhouse gases emissions

- from previously locked-away sources
- big reserves!

Greenhouse gas concentrations

- higher than last 400000 years
- Increase faster than at least last 20000 years

Natural carbon balance highly variable



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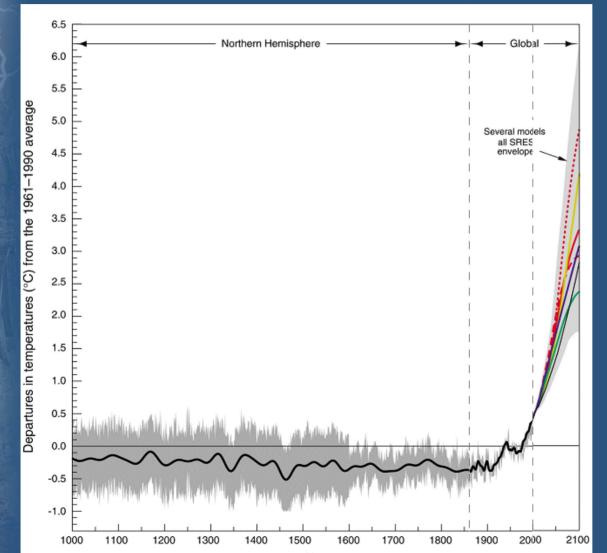




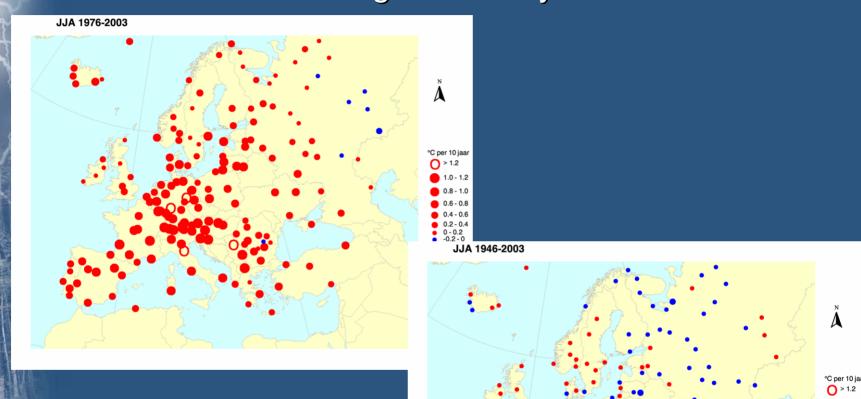








- 0.6 °C +/- 0.2
- '90 warmest decade
- $\Delta T_{\text{night}}$ ~2  $\Delta T_{\text{day}}$
- Surface 0.15°/10yrs
- Atmosphere<8km</li>0.05°/10yrs

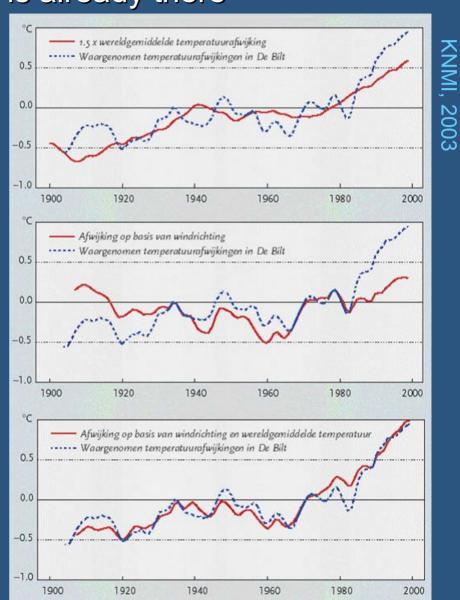


<-1.2



### Netherlands

- Partly due to changed wind patterns
- Causes?



	Temperatuur (°C)	
2000,1999,1990	10,9	
2002	10,8	
1989	10,7	
1994	10,6	
1992	10,5	
2001, 1998, 1995	10,4	

Tabel 1.1. Tien hoogste jaartemperaturen vanaf 1901 in De Bilt. De jaartemperatuur in De Bilt is representatief voor Nederland.

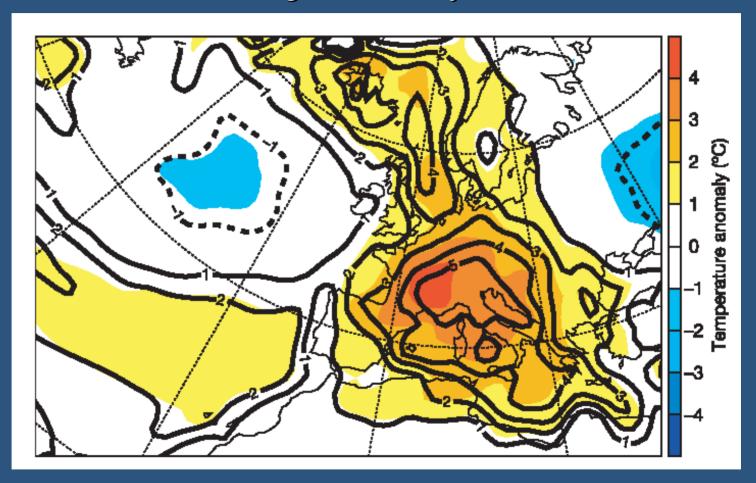
Temperatuurafwijking (°C) t.o.v. gemiddelde 1961–1990		
1998	0,6	
2002	0,5	
2001, 1997, 1995	0,4	
2000, 1999, 1994, 1991, 1990	0,3	

Tabel 1.2. Tien hoogste wereldgemiddelde jaartemperaturen vanaf 1901. Bron: Climatic Research Unit, Universiteit van East Anglia

#### Netherlands

- Situation in line with global trend (not trivial!)
- Warming stronger than global average

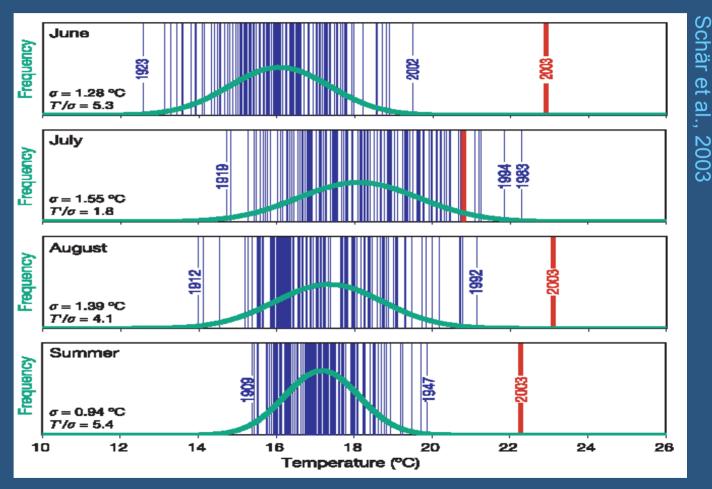




Schär et al., 2003





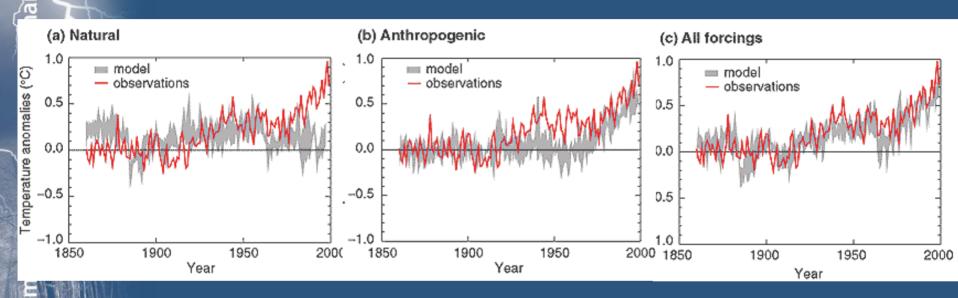


Schär

et et





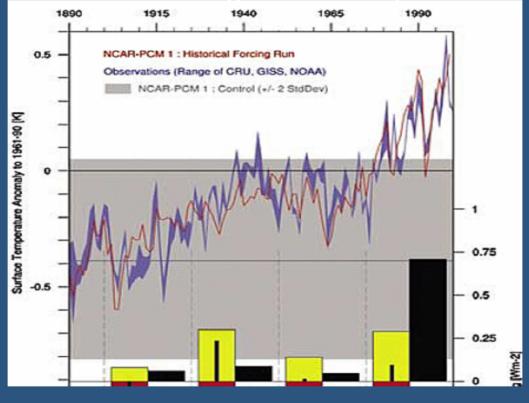


- We can model climate change
- Natural drivers alone can not explain observed changes



### Climate change: causes and consequences

Climate change is already there



- We can model climate change
- Natural drivers alone can not explain observed changes



- Human influence on climate discernable
- Since 1950 human influence dominates over natural variations (sun, vulcanism, El Nino, chaos)
- Observed temperature increases, but also
  - sea level rise
  - increased precipitation and extremes
  - glacier retreat, thawing of permaforst
  - lengthening of growing season



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Future climate change

- Future economic development scenarios
- Future emission scenarios
- Future climate scenarios
  - Global mean trends and variability
  - Regional mean trends and variability



Future climate change

SRES scenarios – story lines

depend on societal choices

B1, B2, A1, A2

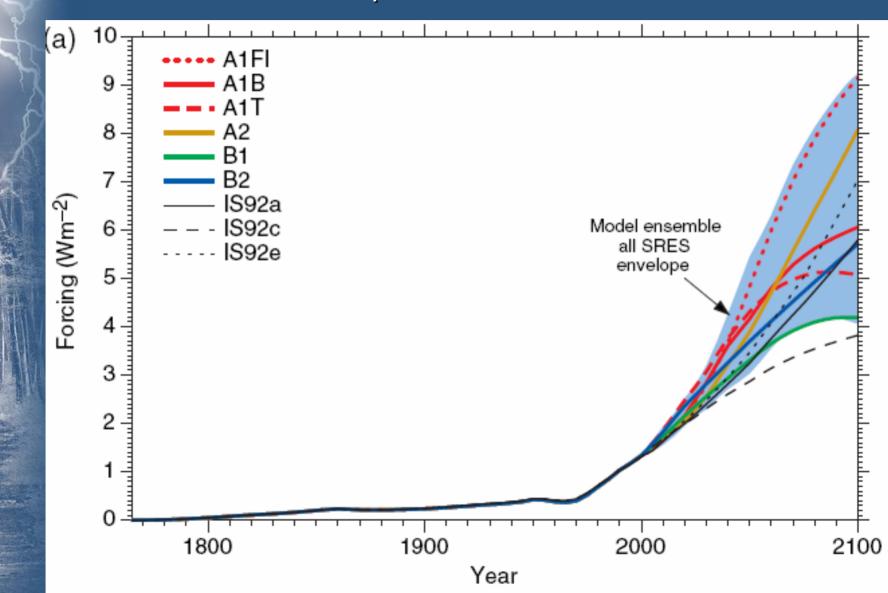
More extreme emissions

	<ul><li>Globalisation</li><li>Population peaks mid century</li></ul>	<ul><li>Self reliance</li><li>Population continues to grow</li></ul>
Rapid and material/energy - intensive growth	<b>A1</b>	<b>A2</b>
•Towards economic, social and environmental sustainability	B1	B2

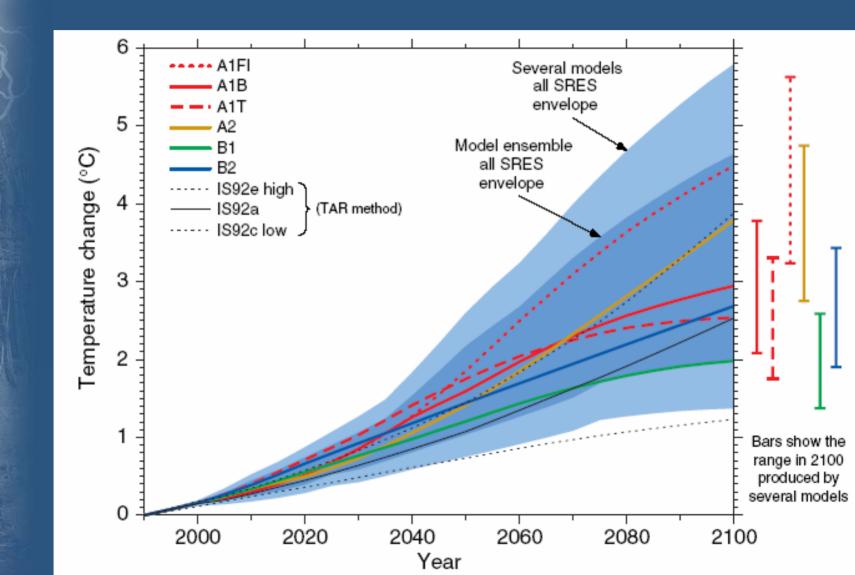


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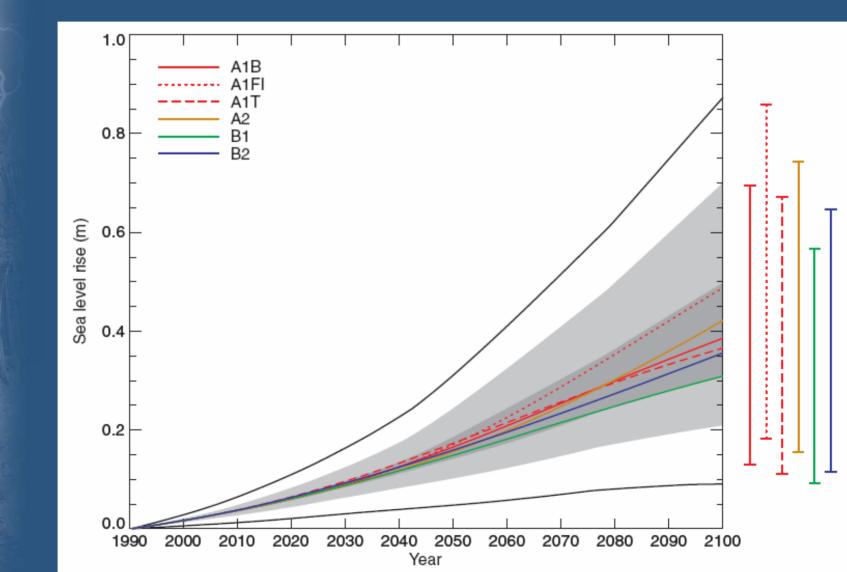




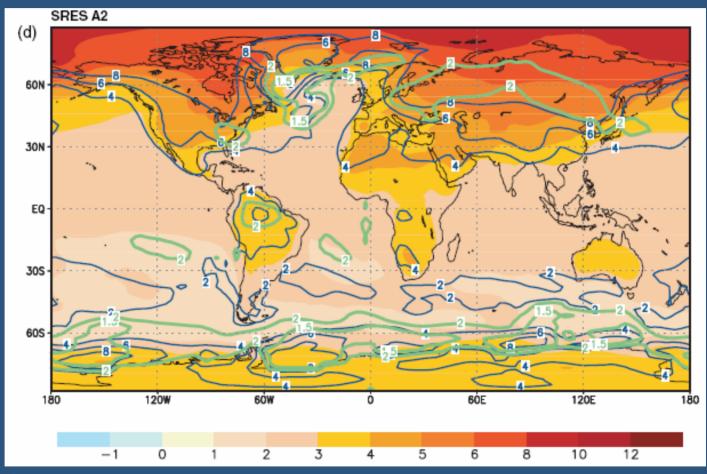






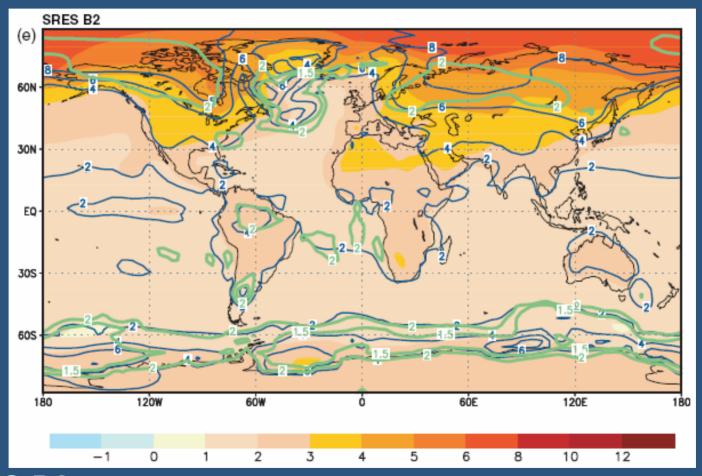






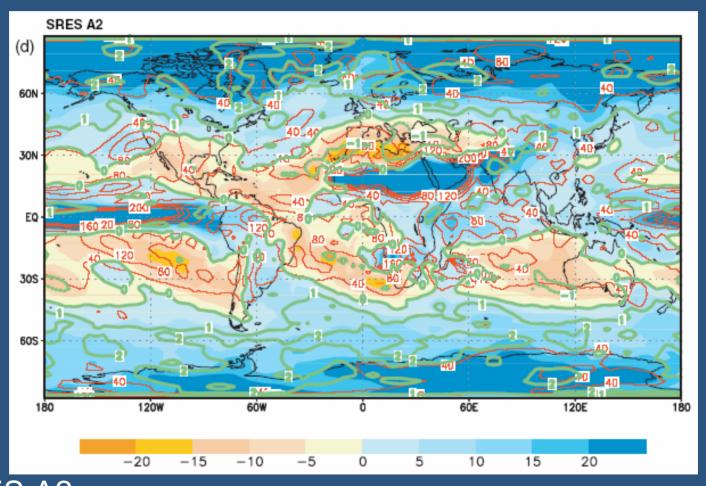


Temperature change 2071-2100 relative to 1961-1990



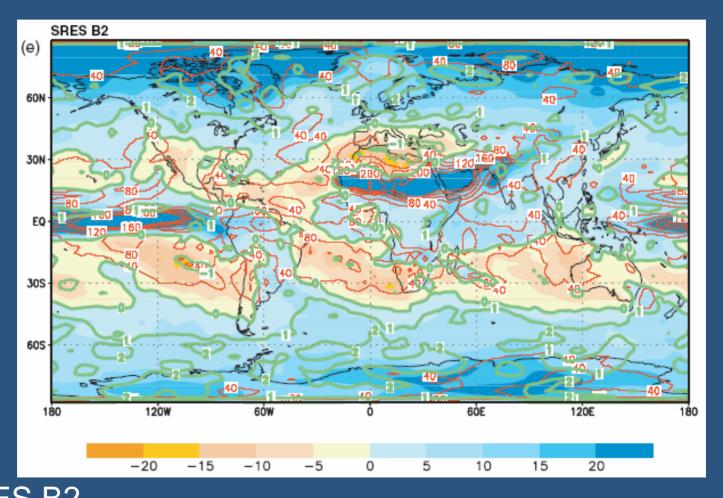


Temperature change 2071-2100 relative to 1961-1990





SRES A2
Precipitation change 2071-2100 relative to 1961-1990





SRES B2
Precipitation change 2071-2100 relative to 1961-1990

- Europe
- 8 GCMs
  - HadCM2 GGa1-4
  - CGCM1
  - ECHAM4
  - CSIRO-Mk2
  - GFDL-R15
- ACACIA
- M.L. Parry (eds) 2000

 Mean precipitation and temperature changes



A2 Precipitation



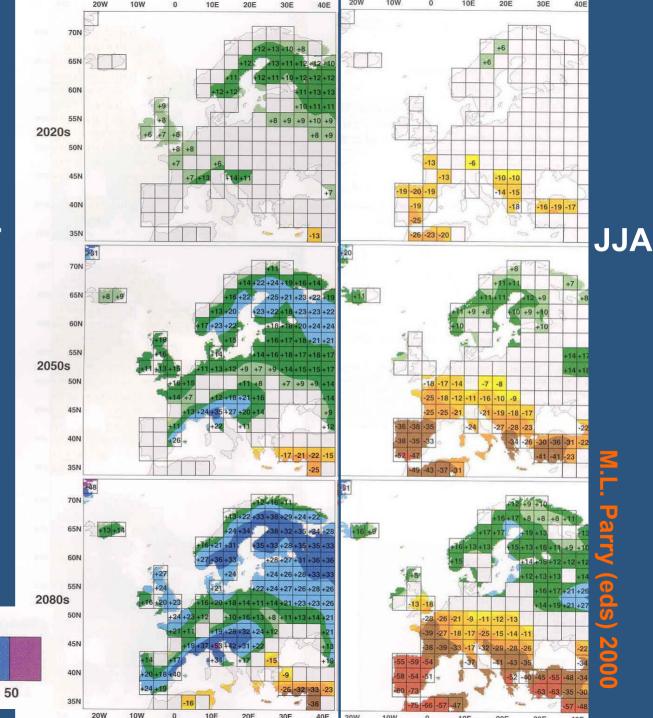
Median of % changes

10

20

30

-20





°C change

2

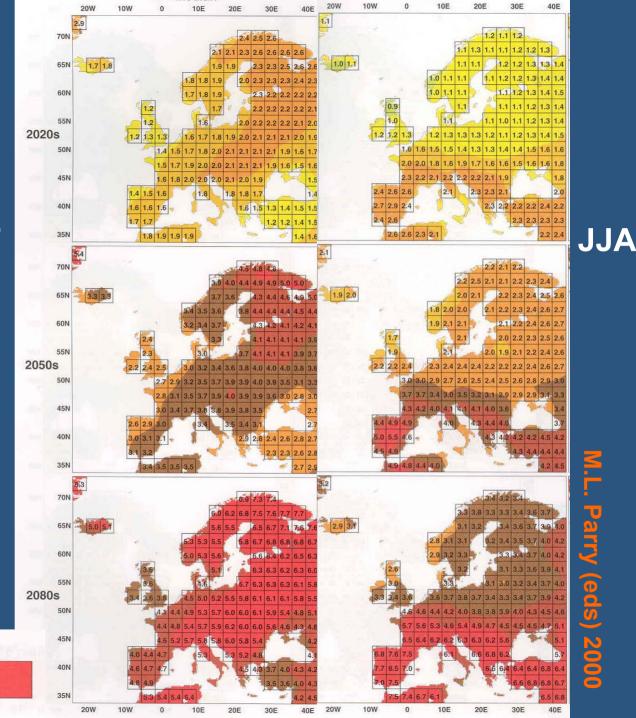
3

5

4

1.5

0.5



#### Extreme seasons

- Percentage of years with mean winter temperature below present day 1-in-10 cold winter threshold
- Percentage of years with mean summer temperature above present day 1-in-10 hot summer threshold

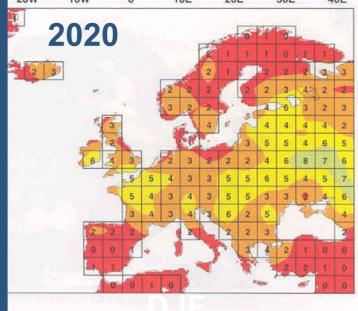


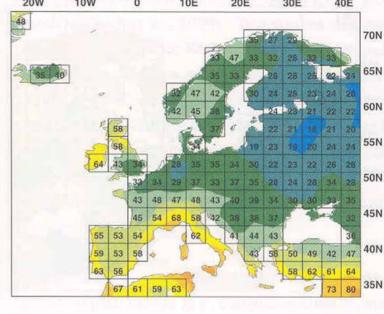
### Temperature Extremes

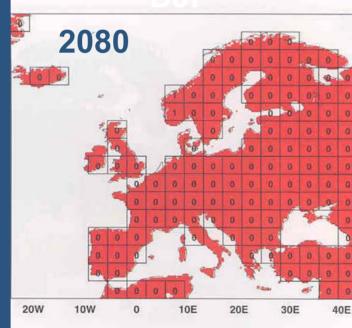
NL winter: 10 - 2 - 0%

## NL summer: 10 - 28 - 78% '60- 2020 2080 '90

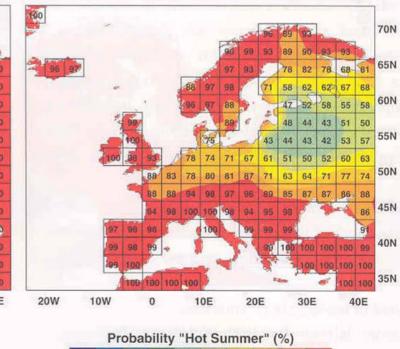
M.L. Parry (eds) 2000







Probability "Cold Winter" (%)

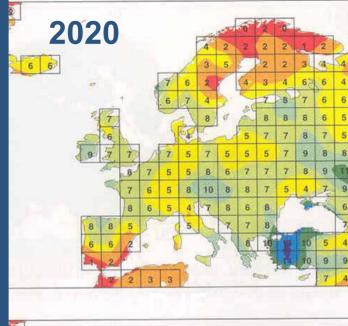


# Temperature Extremes NL winter

### 10 - 7 - 2%

#### NL summer 10 - 19 - 18% '60- 2020 2080 '90

M.L. Parry (eds) 2000



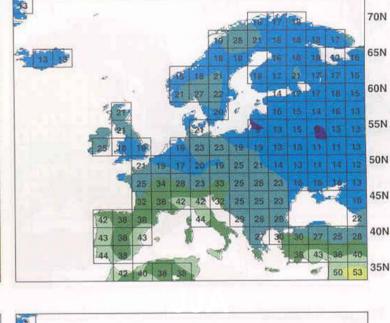
10E

20E

30E

40E

10W



10E

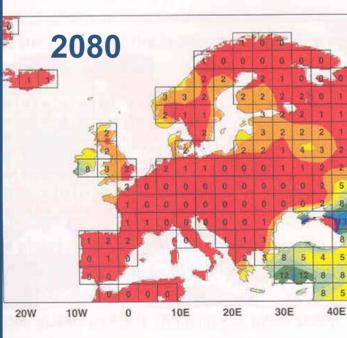
20W

10W

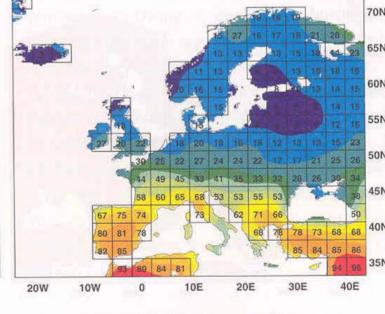
20E

30E

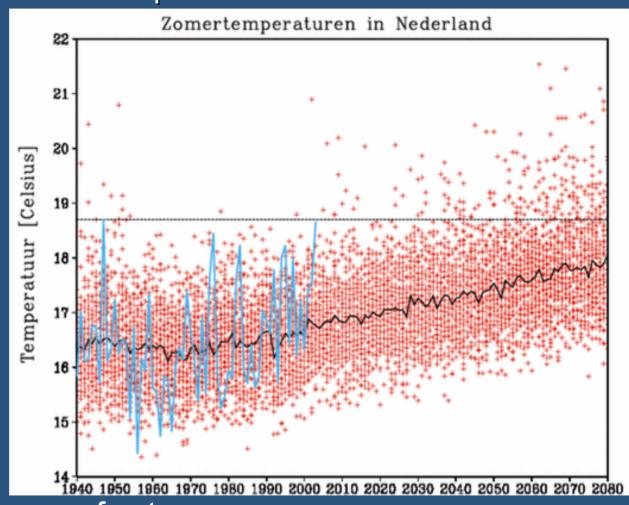
40E



Probability "Cold Winter" (%)



Probability "Hot Summer" (%)

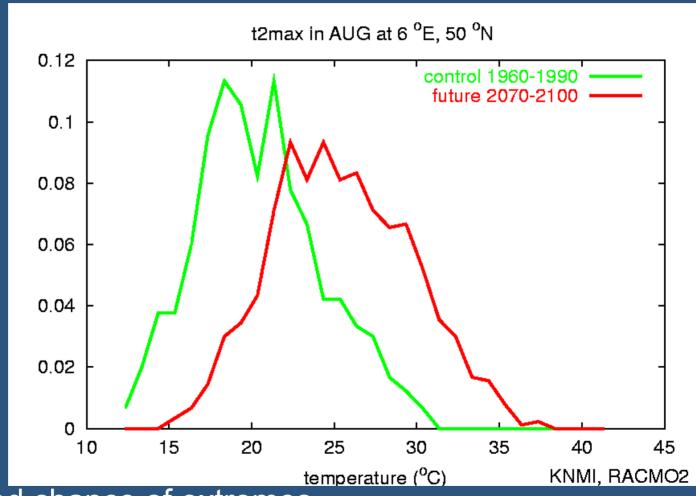


KNMI, 2004

Increased chance of extremes

**Summer Netherlands** 





Increased chance of extremes

PDF shifts and broadens



Projected climate change this century

- Average temperature increase 1.4 5.8 °C
  - especially land, especially high latitudes
- Precipitation increases
  - especially N high latitudes + antarctica, tropics variable
- Average sea level rise 0.09 0.8 m
- More extremes
- Persistent for (many) centuries



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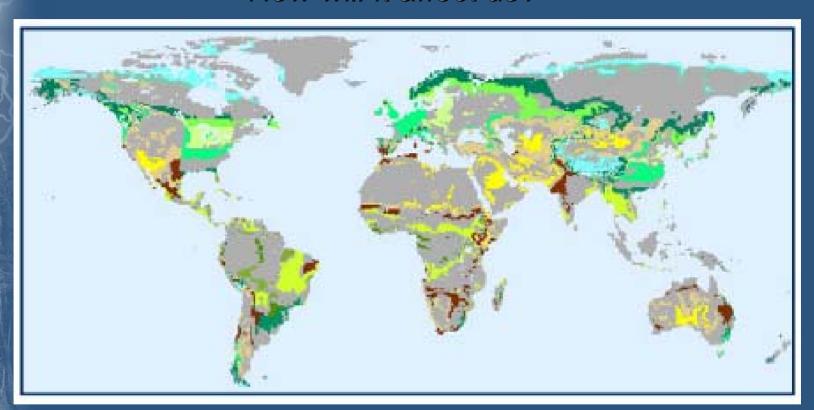




#### **Nature**

- Shifts in primary biome types
- Shifts in species distribution
- Changes in growing season length
- Changes in phenology, timing of breeding/hatching
- Effects on species interactions
- Shifts in biogeochemical cycles





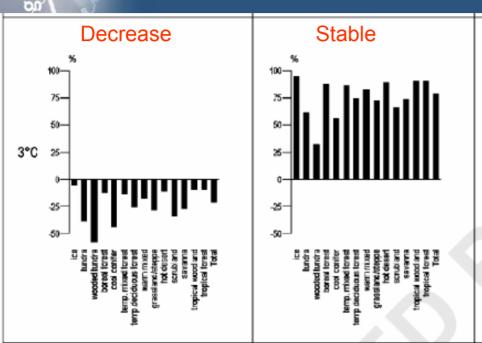
#### Nature

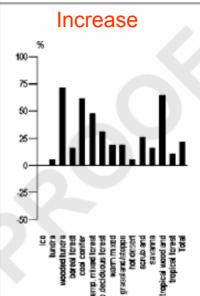
shifts in primary biome types

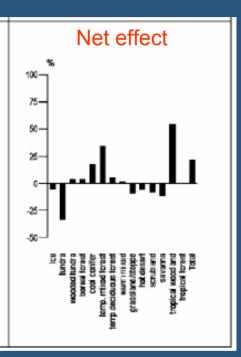


### Climate change: causes and consequences

How will it affect us?







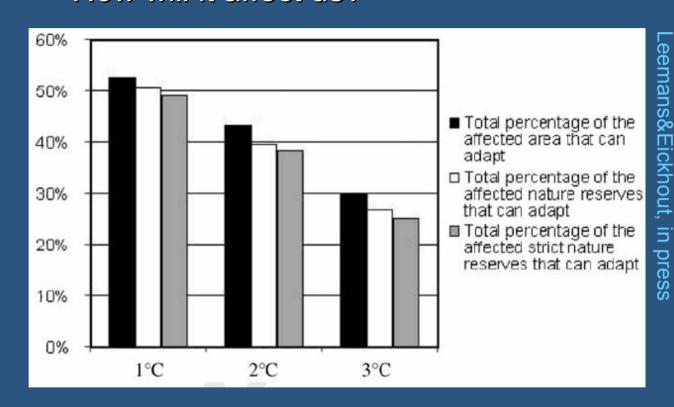
#### Nature

shifts in primary biome types



### Climate change: causes and consequences

How will it affect us?



#### **Nature**

- shifts in primary biome types
- Adaptation possibility depends on rate of climate change and biome type

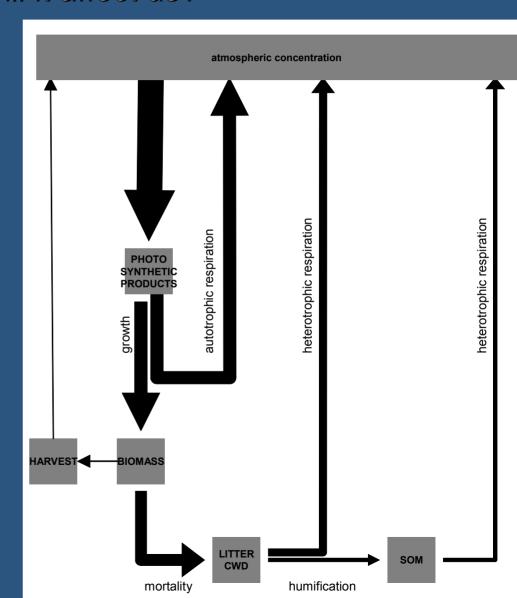


Nature
Shifts in biogeochemical cycles: Carbon cycle

- Photosynthesis optimum temperature
- Respiration increases with temperature

More than 2-3oC warming:

- Terrestrial sinks becomes source
- Feedback !

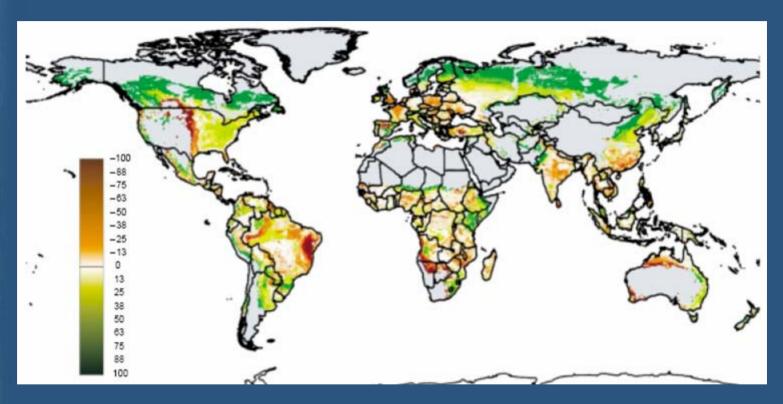




#### Agriculture

- Changes in growing season length (yield increase)
- Changes in phenology (yield decrease)
- Effects on species interactions (pests!)
- Shifts in optimal crops
- Net globally increased production
  - If and when nutrients and water available
  - Major shifts in grain belts
  - Subsistence agriculture vulnerable
- Increased risks of weather extremes and thus crop failures





Fischer

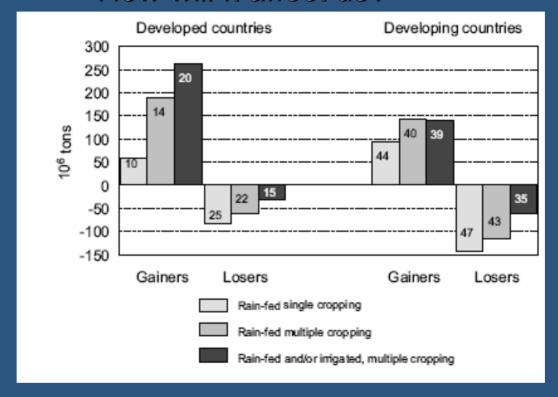
#### Agriculture

- Changes in production potential of cereals
  - (ECHAM4, 2080)



### Climate change: causes and consequences

How will it affect us?

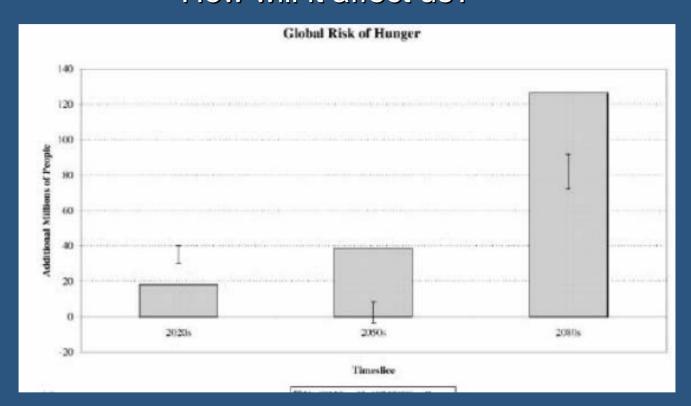


Fischer

#### Agriculture

- Changes in production potential of cereals per country
  - (ECHAM4, 2080)

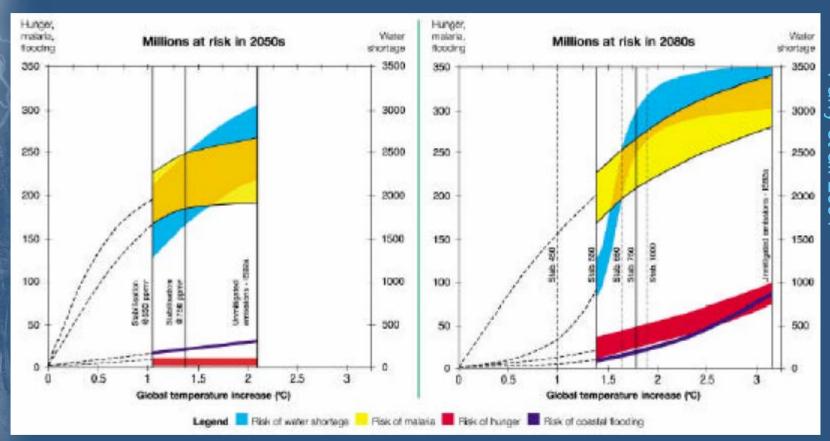




#### Agriculture

Risk of hunger





Agriculture, safety and health

 Water shortage, food shortage, malaria risk, risk of flooding



#### Health

- Increased temperature extremes
- Longer pollen season, more smog
- Changed distribution of vector diseases
- Increased occurence of spoiled food and water
- Risks of flooding etc

Effect depends strongly on welfare level

















Effects climate change on Nature, Food security, Health depend strongly on

- Magnitude and rate of change (regional variation large!)
- Adaptive potential natural systems and human society
- Developing countries more likely to be adversly affected

















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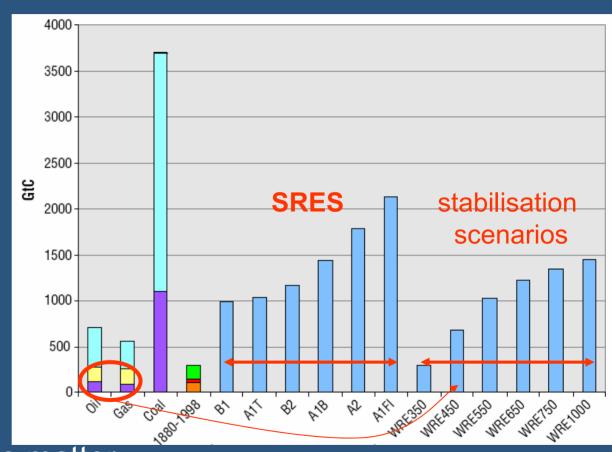












- Total emissions matter
- Not timing



Wasteb

Montreal Protocol

Energy supply and

conversion<sup>c</sup>

Total

replacement applications

Non-CO, gases

Non-CO, gases

CO2 only

CH₄ only

1,250-2,800

240

0

(1,620)

6,900-8,400d

climate change: causes and consequences					
Sector		Historic emissions Point 1990 re (MtC <sub>eq</sub> /yr)	otential emission ductions in 2010 (MtC <sub>eq</sub> /yr)	Potential emission reductions in 2020 (MtC <sub>eq</sub> /yr)	Net direct costs per tonne of carbon avoided
Buildingsa	$\mathrm{CO}_2$ only	1,650	700-750	1,000-1,100	Most reductions are available at negative net direct costs.
Transport	$\mathrm{CO}_2$ only	1,080	100-300	300-700	Most studies indicate net direct costs less than US\$25/tC but two suggest net direct costs will exceed US\$50/tC.
Industry -energy efficiency -material efficience		2,300	300-500 ~200	700-900 ~600	More than half available at net negative direct costs.  Costs are uncertain.
Industry N	on-CO <sub>2</sub> gases	170	~100	~100	$\rm N_2O$ emissions reduction costs are US\$0-US\$10/tC $_{\rm eq}$
Agriculture <sup>b</sup>	$\mathrm{CO}_2$ only	210			Most reductions will cost between US\$0-100/tC <sub>eq.</sub> with

150-300

~200

~100

50-150

1,900-2,600

350-750

~200

n.a.

350-700

3,600-5,050°

US\$20/tCea.

US\$200/tCeq.

limited opportunities for negative net direct cost options.

About 75% of the savings as methane recovery from landfills at net negative direct cost; 25% at a cost of

About half of reductions due to difference in study

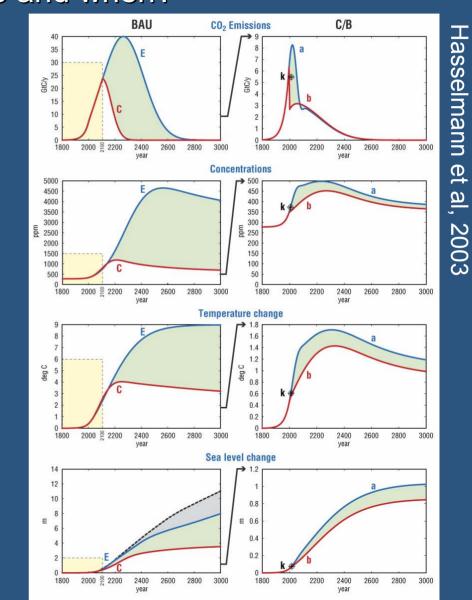
the reductions available at net direct costs below

Limited net negative direct cost options exist; many

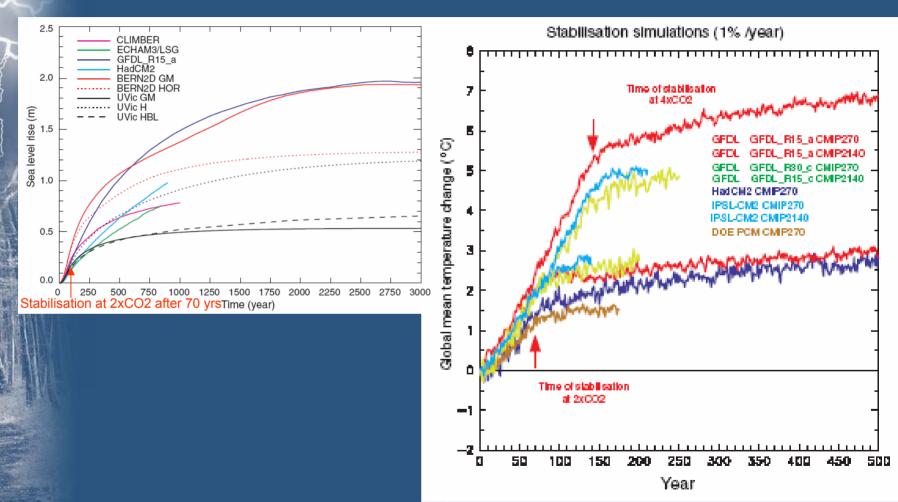
options are available for less than US\$100/tCea.

baseline and SRES baseline values. Remaining half of

Total emissions matter Not timing











- Strong reductions required (30% 2020, 80% 2050)
  - Efficiency gain not enough in long run
- Next two decades important
- Exact trajectory not important
- Climate change will continue afterwards
- Sea level rise will continue long afterwards



















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Thanks for your attention















