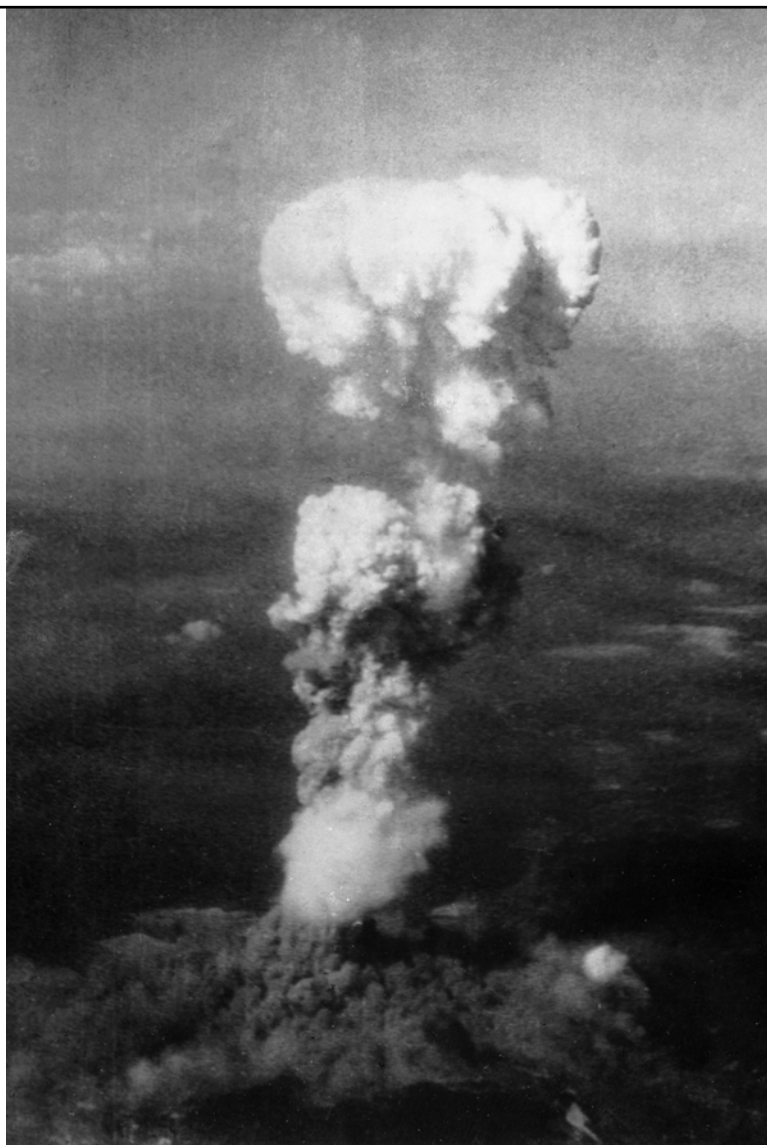




4x



/s

II. Globální změna klimatu

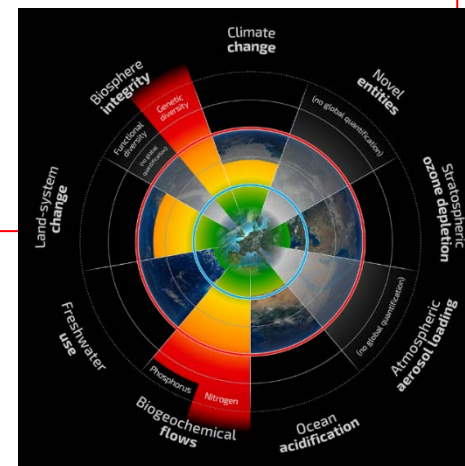
Earth System process	Control variable	Threshold avoided or influenced by slow variable	Planetary Boundary (zone of uncertainty)	State of knowledge*
Climate change	Atmospheric CO ₂ concentration, ppm; Energy imbalance at Earth's surface, W m ⁻²	Loss of polar ice sheets. Regional climate disruptions. Loss of glacial freshwater supplies. Weakening of carbon sinks.	Atmospheric CO ₂ concentration: 350 ppm (350–550 ppm) Energy imbalance: +1 W m ⁻² (+1.0–+1.5 W m ⁻²)	1. Ample scientific evidence. 2. Multiple sub-system thresholds. 3. Debate on position of boundary.

Boundary: Atmospheric CO₂ concentration no higher than 350 ppm

Pre-industrial level: 280 ppm

Current level: 387 ppm

Diagnosis: Boundary exceeded



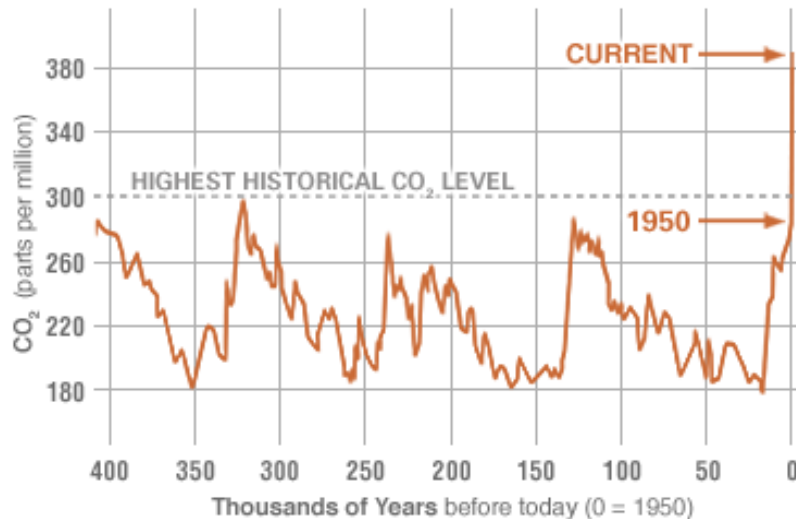
Růst koncentrace CO₂

- Koncentrace CO₂ – 387 ppm = ? %
- koncentrace CO₂ **vzrostla o >25 % od roku 1950**
- spalování fosilních paliv zodpovídá za asi 80 % tohoto vzrůstu

PROXY (INDIRECT) MEASUREMENTS

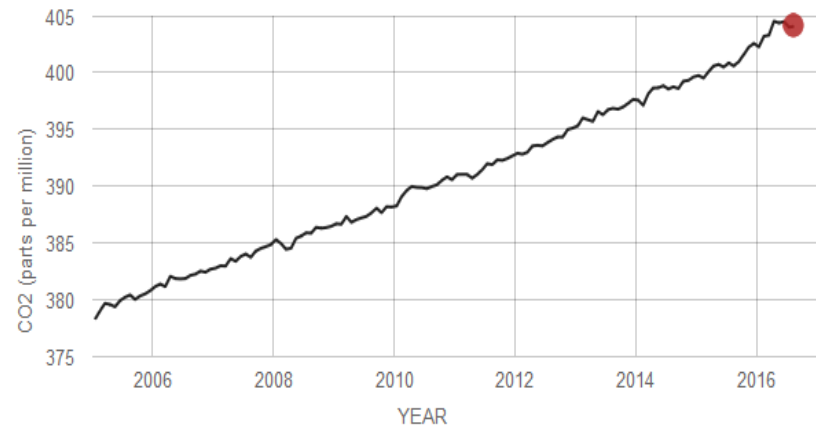
Data source: Reconstruction from ice cores.

Credit: [NOAA](#)



DIRECT MEASUREMENTS: 2005-PRESENT

Data source: Monthly measurements (average seasonal cycle removed). Credit: [NOAA](#)



Skleníkový jev - historie

Tyndall[®] Centre[®]
for Climate Change Research





Tipněte rok, kdy byl popsán skleníkový jev v atmosféře?

Skleníkový jev - historie

1824 – Joseph Fourier popsal **skleníkový jev** v atmosféře

1861 – John Tyndall určil **vodní páru**
a další plyny za skleníkové

Tyndall°Centre[®]
for Climate Change Research

1896 – **Svante Arhenius** řekl hypotézu o zvýšení intenzity skleníkového jevu vlivem produkce CO₂ spalováním fos. paliv

- prognóza o vzrůstu o několik stuňů °C při zdvojnásobení konc. GHG stále platí



Skleníkový jev - historie

1824 – Joseph Fourier popsal **skleníkový jev** v atmosféře

1861 – John Tyndall určil **vodní páru**
a další plyny za skleníkové



1896 – **Svante Arhenius** řekl hypotézu o zvýšení intenzity skleníkového jevu vlivem produkce CO₂ spalováním fos. paliv

- prgonóza o vzrůstu o několik stuňů °C při zdvojnásobení konc. GHG stále platí



1957 – **oceánograf** Roger Revelle a chemik Hans Suess ukázali, že oceány **nedokáží absorbovat veškerý CO₂** produkováný lidmi

"Human beings are now carrying out a large scale geophysical experiment.,,"

Skleníkový jev a... politika

1972 – *UNCHE*, Stockholm. Změna klimatu se stává prioritní mezinárodní agendou

1990 – 1st report IPCC – „vzrůst teploty o **0,3-0,6 °C** je i díky vlivu člověka“

1992 – *Earth summit* – **Rámcová úmluva o CC**

2005 – Kyótský protokol

2013 - 5th – report IPCC - „vědci jsou si z **95% jisti**, že jsou lidé dominantní příčinou vzrůstu teploty od roku 1950“

2016, 4.11. – **Pařížská dohoda** vstoupila v platnost



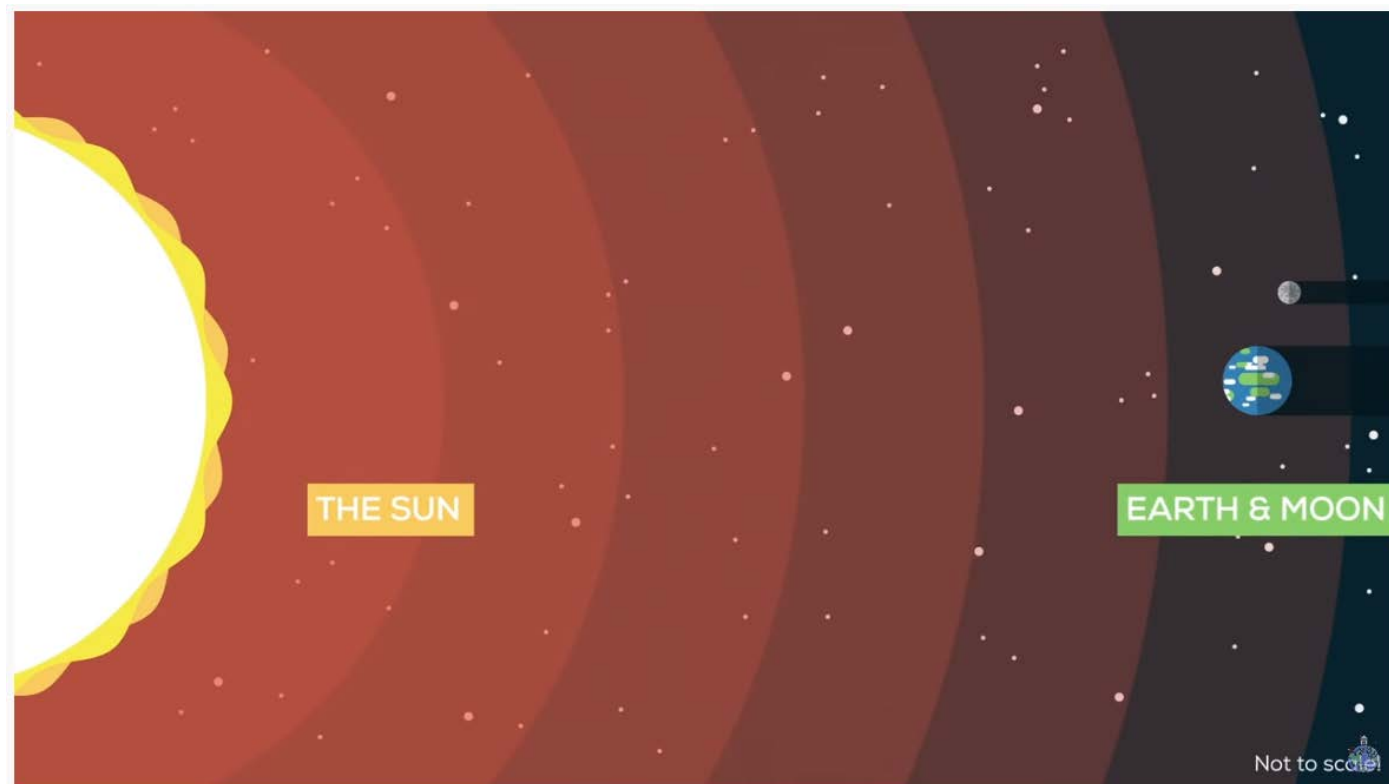


Skleníkový jev a globální změna klimatu

Skleníkový jev a globální změna klimatu

- skleníkový jev - **přírozený atmosférický jev** nutný pro život
- skl. jev tlumí vysoké výkyvy teplot mezi nocí a dnem a zajišťuje příznivé klima pro **život**

-117 °C x 100 °C





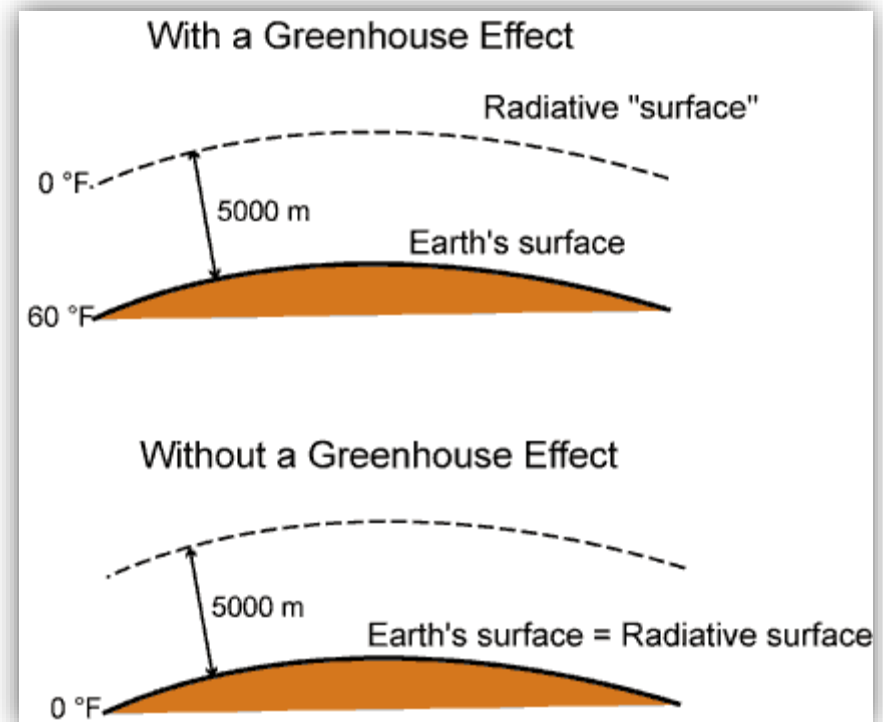
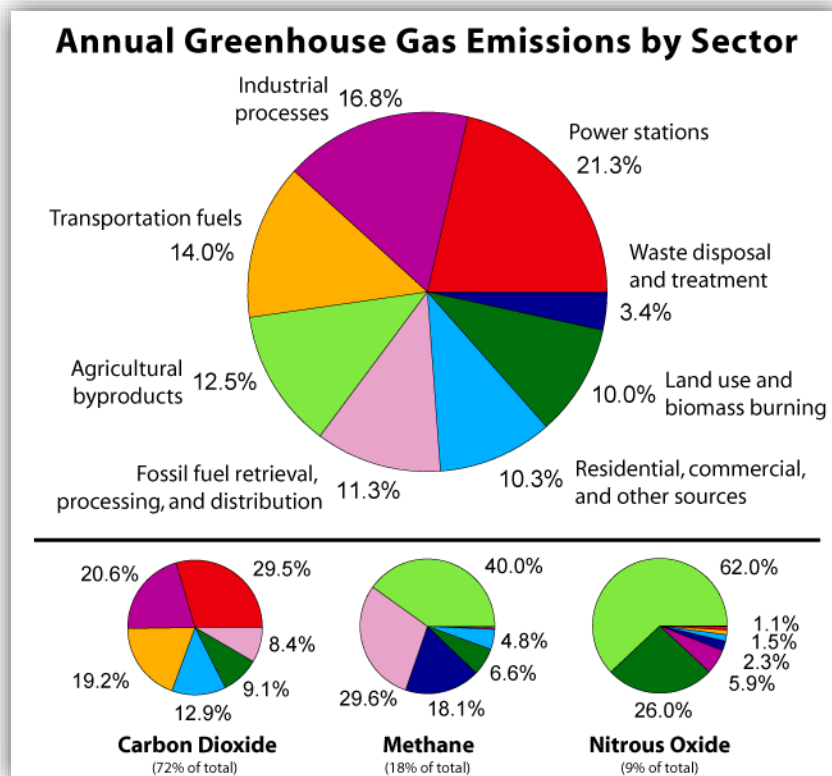
Skleníkové plyny (*greenhouse gases*)



Jaké znáte skleníkové plyny?

Skleníkové plyny (greenhouse gases)

- nejdůležitější skleníkový plyn (po $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ ~ 2/3 skleníkového jevu) je oxid uhličitý - CO_2 (~ 20 % skleníkového efektu)
- zbylých 13 % skleníkového jevu – CH_4 , O_3 , N_2O , CFC a další látky

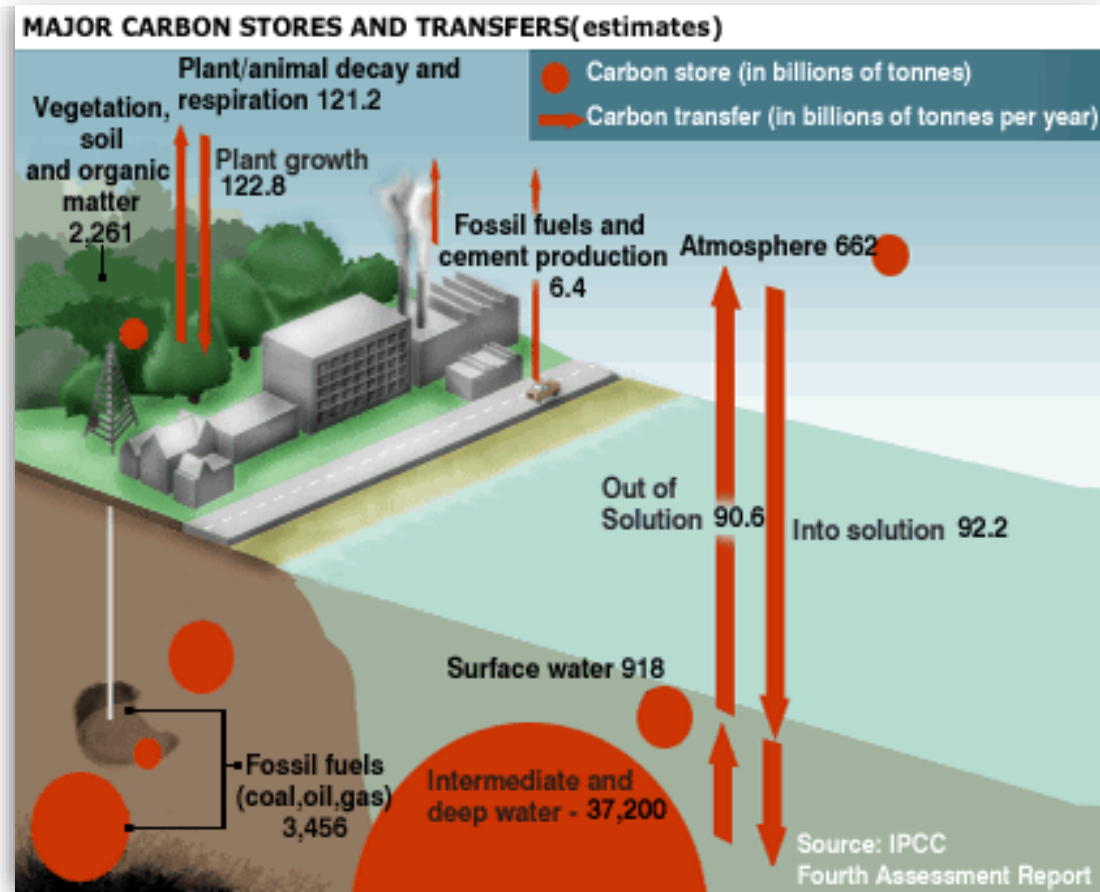


Skleníkové plyny (greenhouse gases)

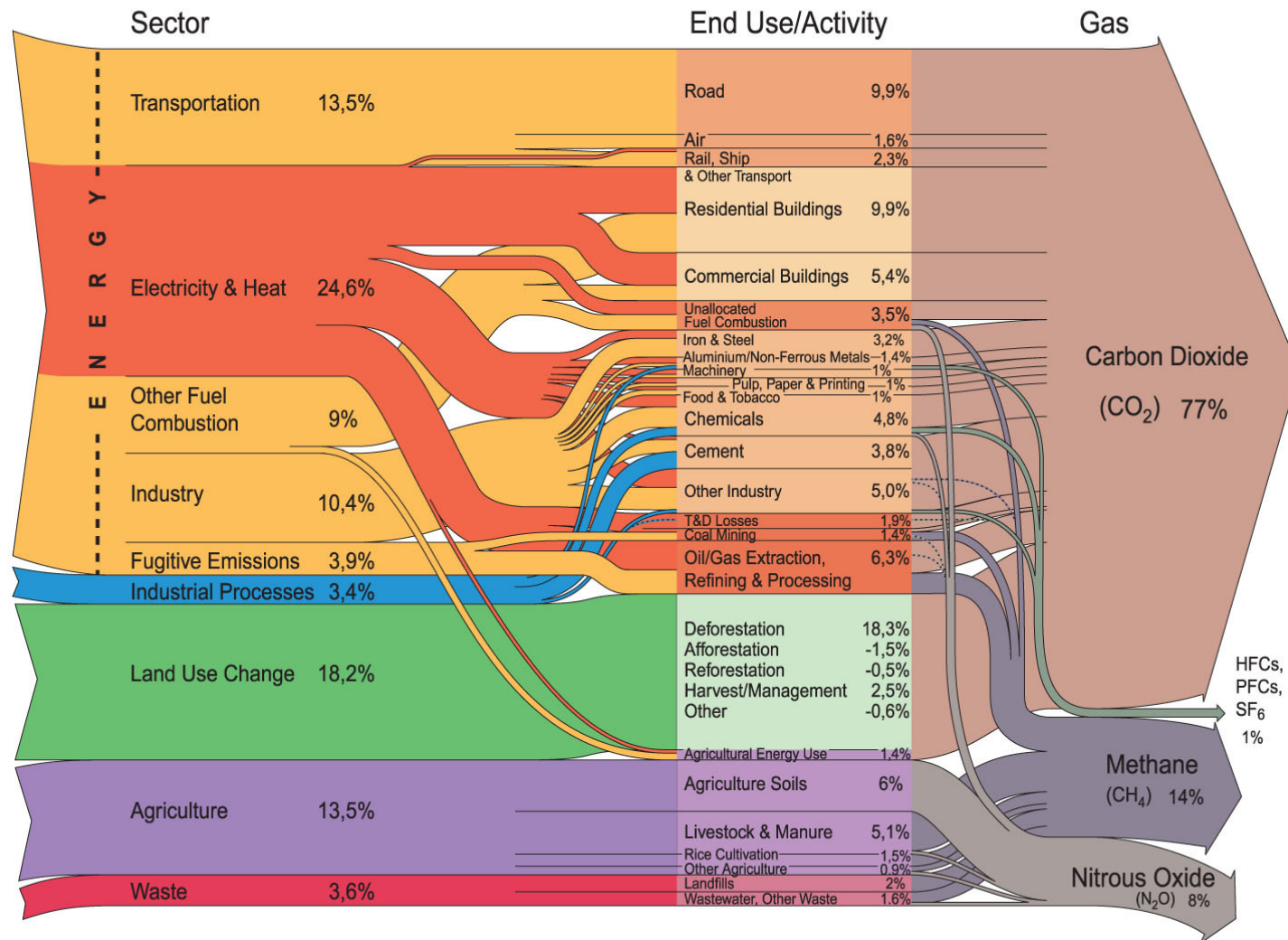
- nejdůležitější skleníkový plyn (po $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ ~ 2/3 skleníkového jevu) je oxid uhličitý - CO_2 (~ 20 % skleníkového efektu)
- zbylých 13 % skleníkového jevu – CH_4 , O_3 , N_2O , CFC a další látky

Problém

- růst koncentrace CO_2 v atmosféře **narušením rovnováhy** uvolňování a pohlcování CO_2 v geochemickém cyklu uhlíku



World Greenhouse gas emissions by sector



All data is for 2000. All calculations are based on CO₂ equivalents, using 100-year global warming potentials from the IPCC (1996), based on a total global estimate of 41 755 MtCO₂ equivalent. Land use change includes both emissions and absorptions. Dotted lines represent flows of less than 0.1% percent of total GHG emissions.

Source: World Resources Institute, Climate Analysis Indicator Tool (CAIT), Navigating the Numbers: Greenhouse Gas Data and International Climate Policy, December 2005; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 1996 (data for 2000).

Indikátory globálního oteplování a změny klimatu

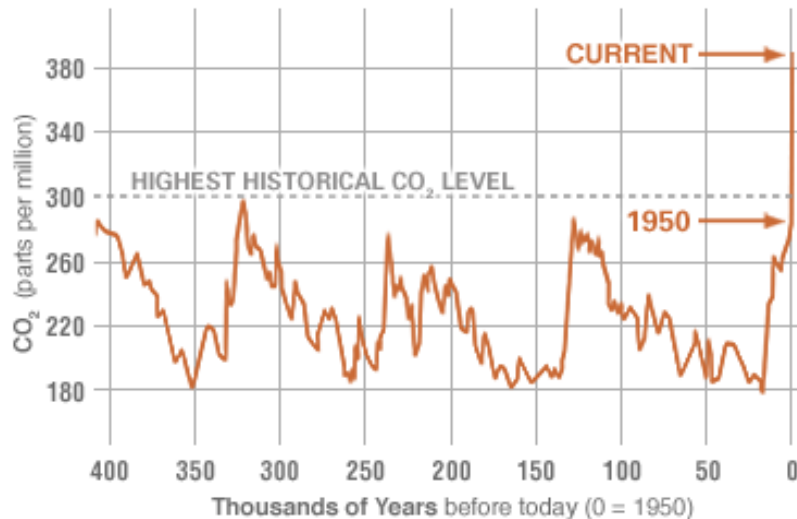
Růst koncentrace CO₂

- Koncentrace CO₂ – 406 ppm = ? %
- koncentrace CO₂ **vzrostla o 25 % od roku 1950**
- spalování fosilních paliv zodpovídá za asi 80 % tohoto vzrůstu

PROXY (INDIRECT) MEASUREMENTS

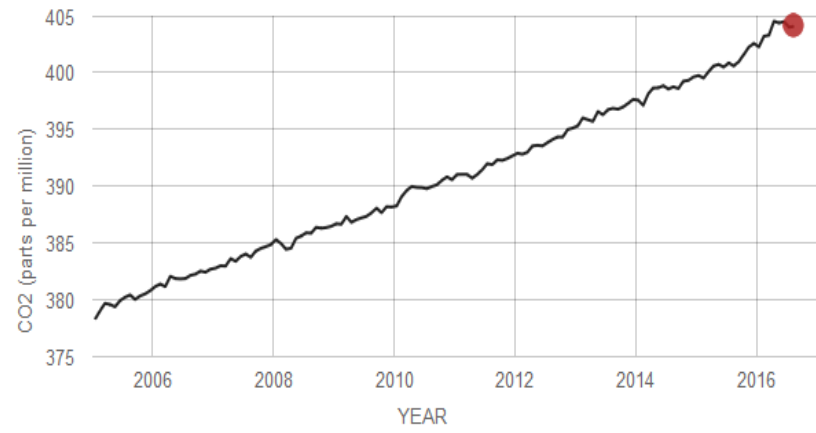
Data source: Reconstruction from ice cores.

Credit: [NOAA](#)



DIRECT MEASUREMENTS: 2005-PRESENT

Data source: Monthly measurements (average seasonal cycle removed). Credit: [NOAA](#)

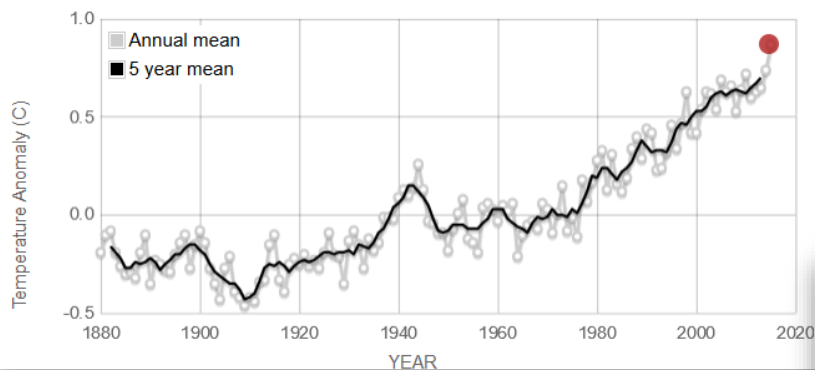


Další indikátory GW a změn klimatu

- teplota, zalednění severního ledového oceánu, zalednění severního a jižního pólu (pevnina), výška hladiny moří

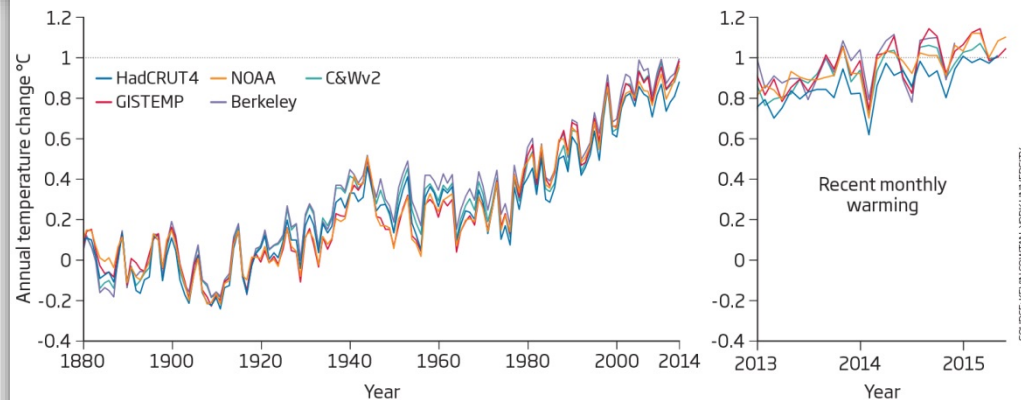
GLOBAL LAND-OCEAN TEMPERATURE INDEX

Data source: NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS).
Credit: NASA/GISS

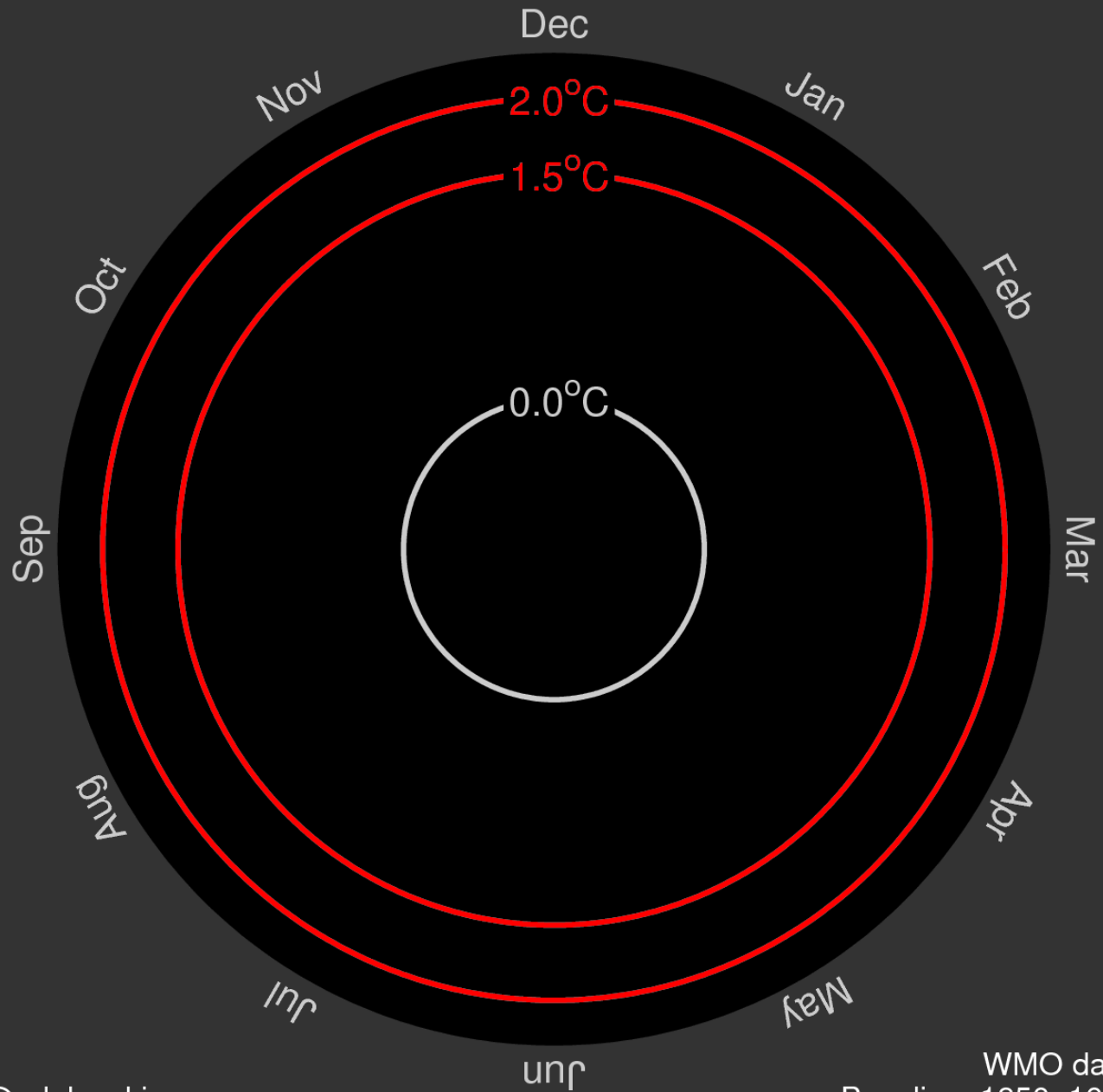


Halfway to hell

This year, all except one of the main indicators of global average surface temperature looks set to show a 1°C rise over the pre-industrial baseline

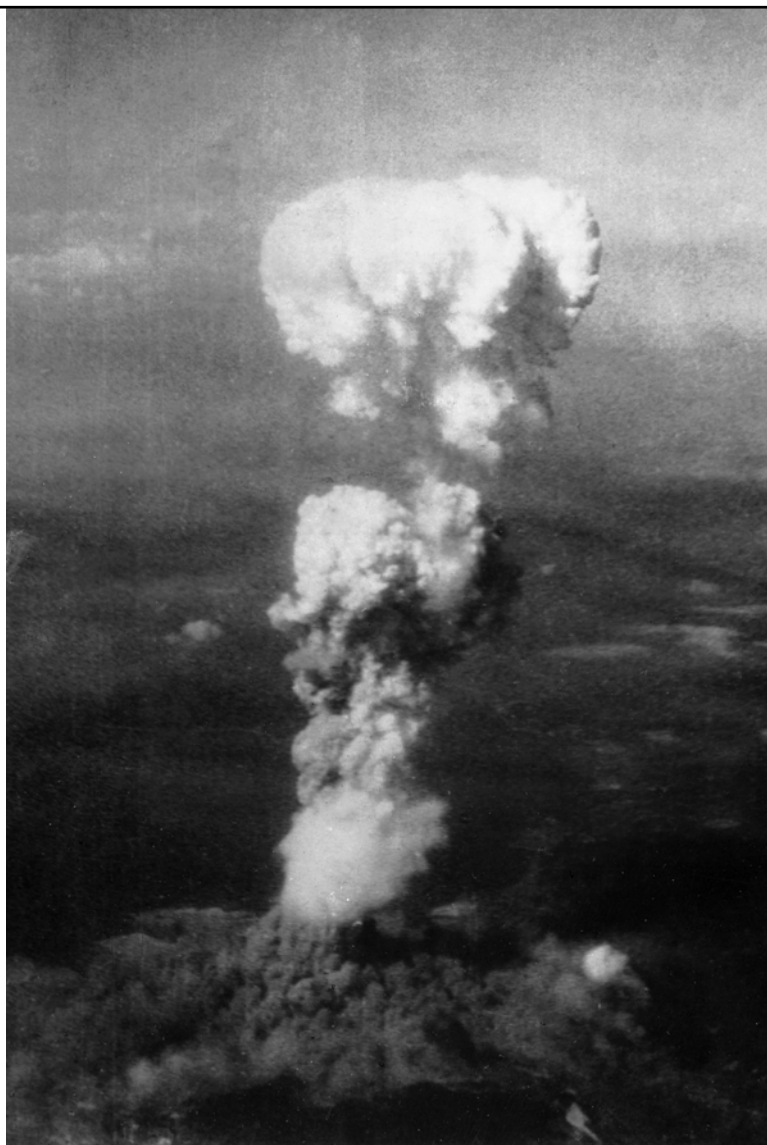


Global temperature change (1850–2018)





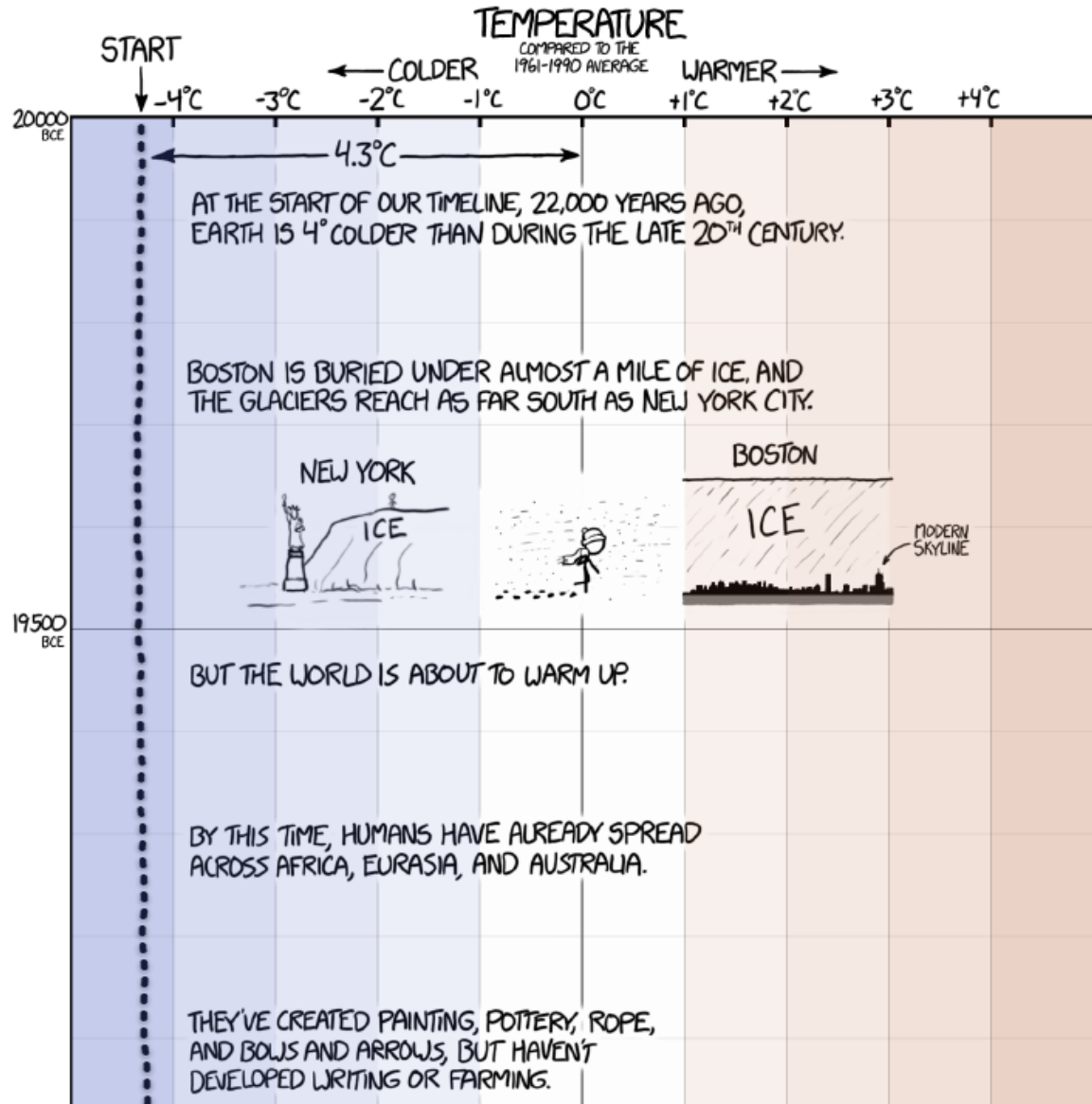
4x



/s

A TIMELINE OF EARTH'S AVERAGE TEMPERATURE SINCE THE LAST ICE AGE GLACIATION

WHEN PEOPLE SAY "THE CLIMATE HAS CHANGED BEFORE,"
THESE ARE THE KINDS OF CHANGES THEY'RE TALKING ABOUT.



SOURCES: SHAKUN ET AL. (2012), HIRSCOTT ET AL. (2013), ANNEN AND HAREGEWES (2015), HADKURT4, IPCC.

Úbytek ledu v Arktidě



Glacier Watching Day 17

"CHASING ICE" captures largest glacier calving ever filmed - OFFICIAL VIDEO

Úbytek ledu v Arktidě - umožnění severní cesty

iDNES.cz / Zprávy Pondělí 29. září 2014. Michal | Přihlásit

iDNES.cz > Zprávy | Kraje | Sport | Kultura | Ekonomika | Bydlení | Technet | Ona | Revue | Auto | Další

Domácí | **Zahraníční** | Černá kronika | Očima čtenářů | Počasí | MF DNES | Komerční články

Ledy tají, lodě testují severní cestu z Asie do Evropy

10. září 2009 10:05

Projekt s nákladem euroasijský kontinent přes Severní ledový oceán se zdá být dobrý nápad. Ušetříte peníze i dny cesty, které by spolkla cesta přes Suezský průplav. Nyní se o to pokouší první západní rejdářství. Proč až nyní, když jsou výhody tak zřejmé? Ona totiž dosud příroda nechtěla příliš spolupracovat.



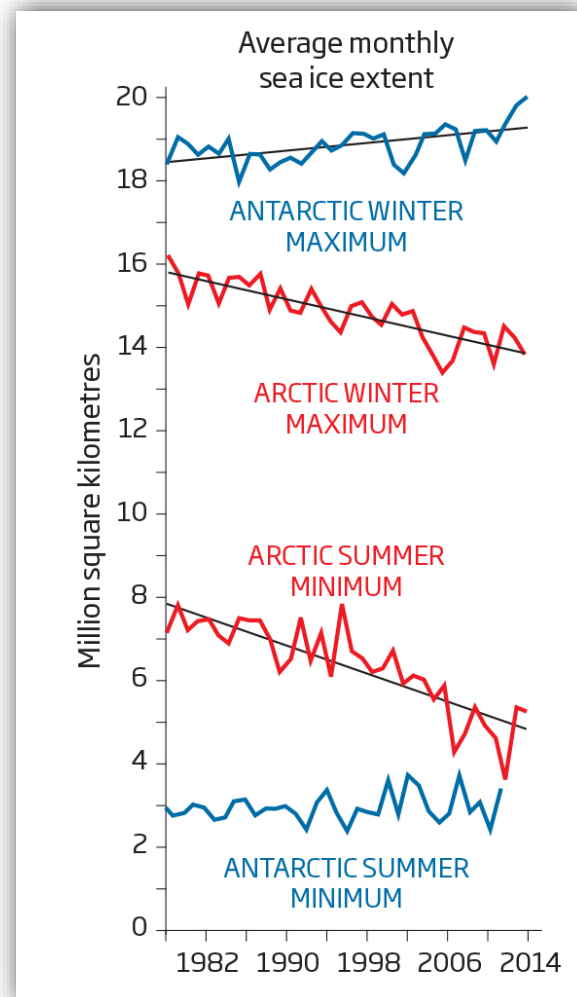
Dvě nákladní lodě hamburského rejdářství v Barentsově moři. | foto: Beluga Shipping

Cestu uvolnilo až globální oteplování, kvůli němuž již severní vody nezůstávají v jedné neproniknutelné krustě ledu, ale roztávají a rozpadají se tak, že jimi propluje nejen ledoborec, ale i nákladní loď. Alespoň v určitém období roku a na většině cesty.

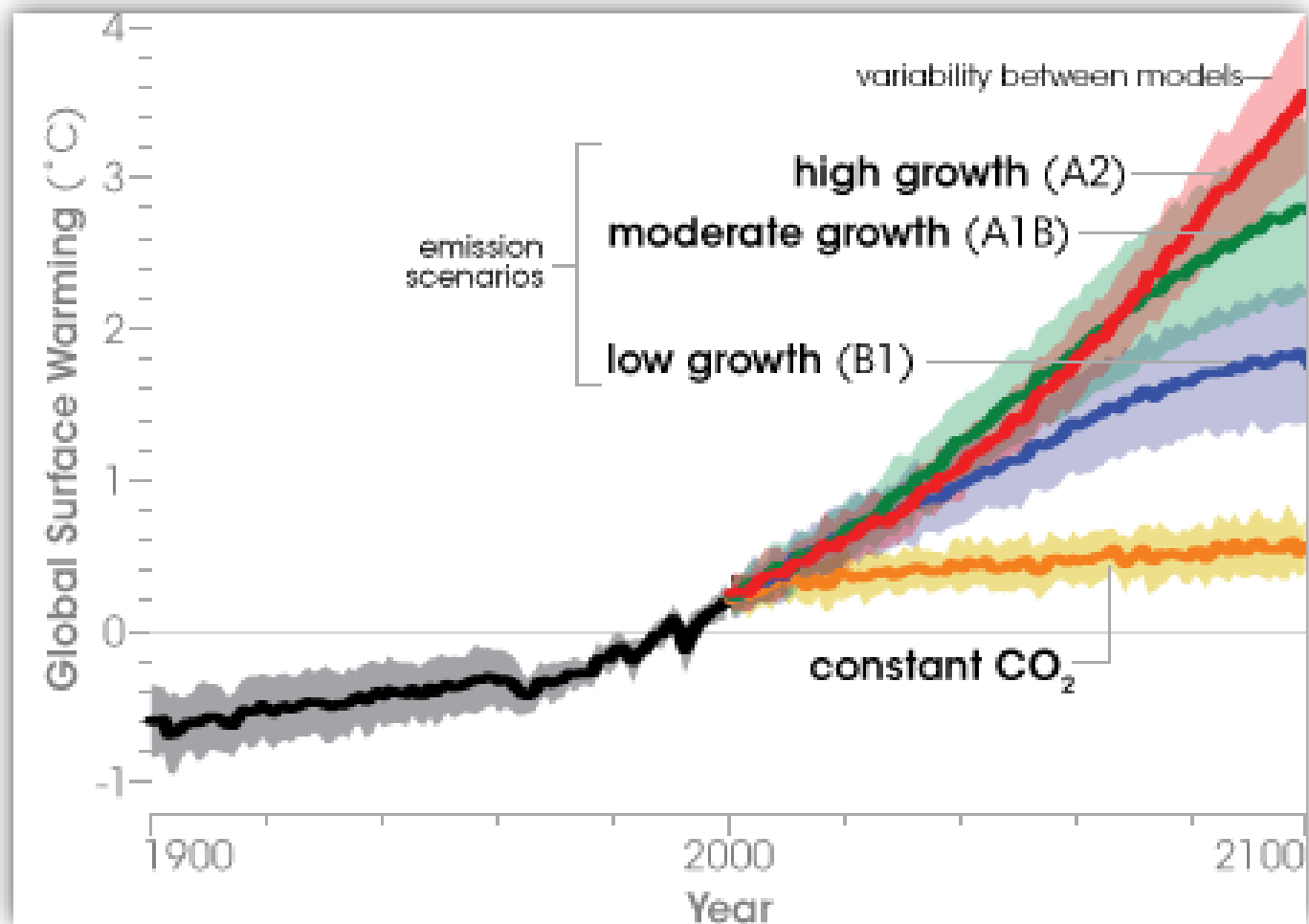


Nárůst zamrzání antarktického moře

- důsledek změny klimatu
- zintenzivnění chladných větrů z pevniny – ochlazení oceánu



Výhled růstu globální teploty do 2100



- vědecká vs. politická nejistota

Modelace x skutečné projevy

Climate change: It's even worse than we thought



(Image: Saul Loeb/AFP/Getty)

Five years ago, the last report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change painted a gloomy picture of our planet's future. As climate scientists gather evidence for the next report, due in 2014, **Michael Le Page** gives seven reasons why things are looking even grimmer

ARCTIC WARMING

The thick sea ice in the

EDITORIAL

› Obama should fulfil his 2008 climate promises

Extreme events caused by warming are happening much sooner than we thought they would. It's time for Obama to act

[Read more](#)

ADVERTISEMENT

FIND
WHO YOU'RE
LOOKING FOR
ON
NEW SCIENTIST
CONNECT

JOIN NOW
for
FREE

NewScientist Connect

CLIMATE CHANGE

› Wiping out top predators messes up the climate

This week's issue

Subscribe



ADVERTISEMENT

NewScientist Connect

FIND
THE ONE
FOR YOU
ON
NEW SCIENTIST
CONNECT

Důsledky změny klimatu

Důsledky globální změny klimatu

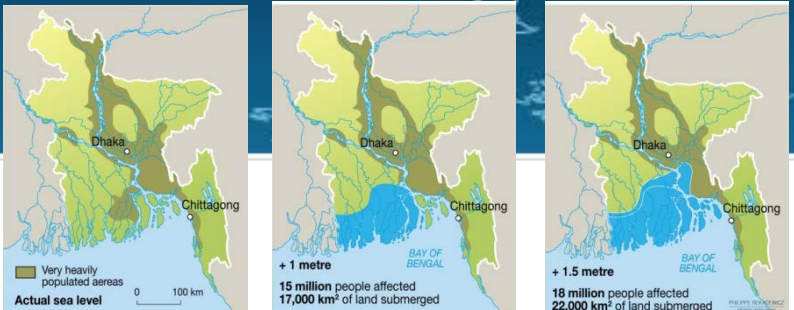
- regionálně specifické

Likely Scenarios if Climate Change Continues

SELECT CLIMATE IMPACTS

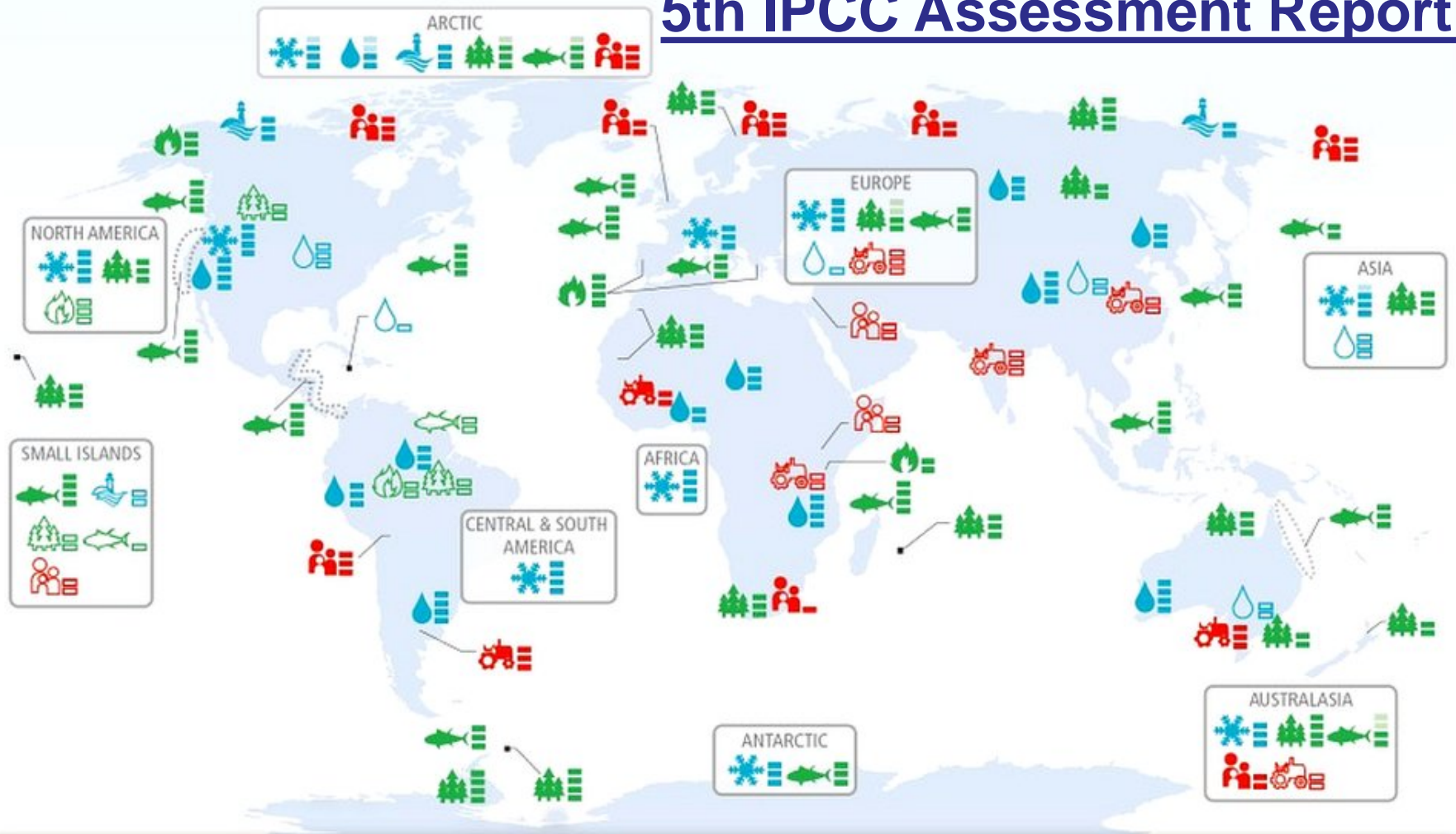


WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

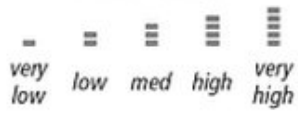


Sources: Dacca University; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

5th IPCC Assessment Report



Confidence in attribution to climate change



Observed impacts attributed to climate change for

Physical systems



Biological systems



Human and managed systems



Regional-scale impacts

Outlined symbols = Minor contribution of climate change
 Filled symbols = Major contribution of climate change

2014

ipcc

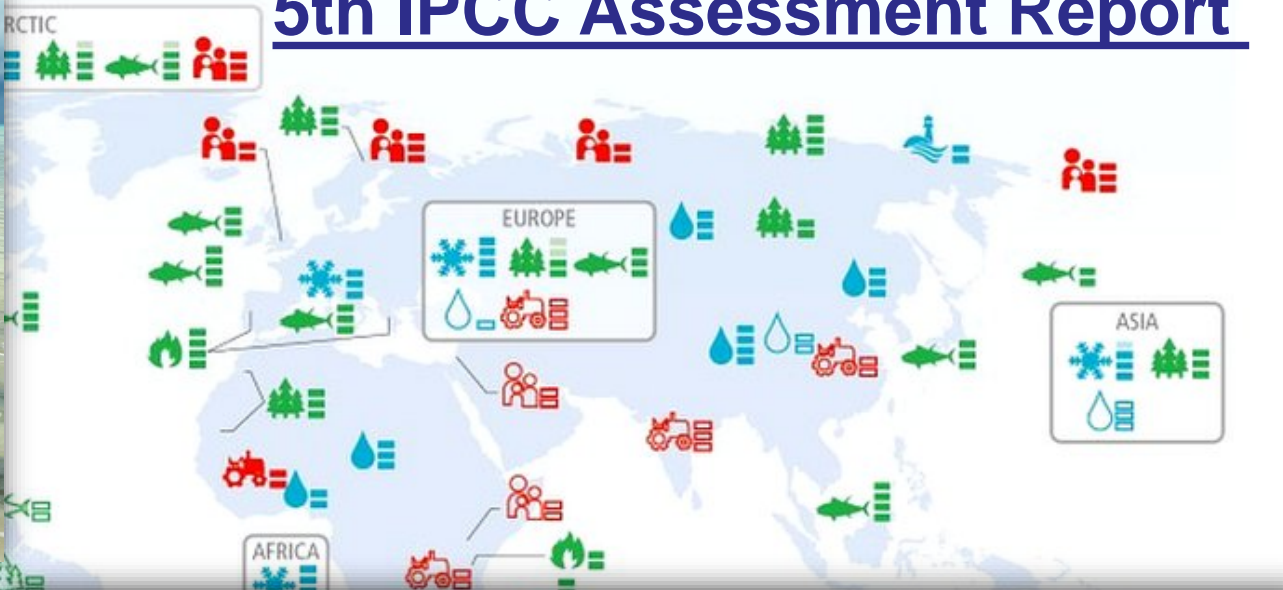
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

CLIMATE CHANGE 2014
Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability

Summary for Policymakers



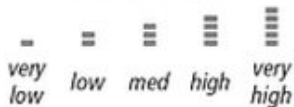
5th IPCC Assessment Report



Europe

Snow & Ice, Rivers & Lakes, Floods & Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retreat of Alpine, Scandinavian, and Icelandic glaciers (<i>high confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Increase in rock slope failures in western Alps (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Changed occurrence of extreme river discharges and floods (<i>very low confidence</i>, minor contribution from climate change) <p>[18.3, 23.2-3, Tables 18-5 and 18-6; WGI AR5 4.3]</p>
Terrestrial Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earlier greening, leaf emergence, and fruiting in temperate and boreal trees (<i>high confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Increased colonization of alien plant species in Europe, beyond a baseline of some invasion (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Earlier arrival of migratory birds in Europe since 1970 (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Upward shift in tree-line in Europe, beyond changes due to land use (<i>low confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Increasing burnt forest areas during recent decades in Portugal and Greece, beyond some increase due to land use (<i>high confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) <p>[4.3, 18.3, Tables 18-7 and 23-6]</p>
Coastal Erosion & Marine Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northward distributional shifts of zooplankton, fishes, seabirds, and benthic invertebrates in northeast Atlantic (<i>high confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Northward and depth shift in distribution of many fish species across European seas (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Plankton phenology changes in northeast Atlantic (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Spread of warm water species into the Mediterranean, beyond changes due to invasive species and human impacts (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) <p>[6.3, 23.6, 30.5, Tables 6-2 and 18-8, Boxes 6-1 and CC-MB]</p>
Food Production & Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift from cold-related mortality to heat-related mortality in England and Wales, beyond changes due to exposure and health care (<i>low confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Impacts on livelihoods of Sámi people in northern Europe, beyond effects of economic and sociopolitical changes (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Stagnation of wheat yields in some countries in recent decades, despite improved technology (<i>medium confidence</i>, minor contribution from climate change) Positive yield impacts for some crops mainly in northern Europe, beyond increase due to improved technology (<i>medium confidence</i>, minor contribution from climate change) Spread of bluetongue virus in sheep and of ticks across parts of Europe (<i>medium confidence</i>, minor contribution from climate change) <p>[18.4, 23.4-5, Table 18-9, Figure 7-2]</p>

Confidence in attribution to climate change



indicates confidence range

Physical systems



Marine ecosystems



Outlined symbols = Minor contribution of climate change
Filled symbols = Major contribution of climate change

Projevy klimatické změny - shrnutí

Současné trendy vyvolané klimatickou změnou. Pravděpodobnost výskytu: Very likely >90 %, Likely >60 % .

Phenomena	Likelihood that trend occurred in late 20th century
Cold days, cold nights and frost less frequent over land areas	Very likely
More frequent hot days and nights	Very likely
Heat waves more frequent over most land areas	Likely
Increased incidence of extreme high sea level *	Likely
Global area affected by drought has increased (since 1970s)	Likely in some regions
Increase in intense tropical cyclone activity in North Atlantic (since 1970)	Likely in some regions

* Excluding tsunamis, which are not due to climate change.

Budoucí trendy vyvolané klimatickou změnou.

Pravděpodobnost výskytu:

Virtually certain >99 %, Very likely >90 %, Likely >60 % .

Phenomena	Likelihood of trend
Contraction of snow cover areas, increased thaw in permafrost regions, decrease in sea ice extent	Virtually certain
Increased frequency of hot extremes, heat waves and heavy precipitation	Very likely to occur
Increase in tropical cyclone intensity	Likely to occur
Precipitation increases in high latitudes	Very likely to occur
Precipitation decreases in subtropical land regions	Very likely to occur
Decreased water resources in many semi-arid areas, including western U.S. and Mediterranean basin	High confidence

- Vědecký jazyk - strohý + pravděpodobnost ;-(

Globální oteplování - kontroverze

People must hear both sides of the climate story

BJORN LOMBORG • HERALD SUN • APRIL 01, 2014 12:00AM

17

SHARE



YOUR FRIENDS' ACTIVITY



NEW! Discover news with your friends. Give it a try.
To get going, simply connect with your favourite social network:



LOGIN



Ads By Google

[Cukrovka?](#) www.clinlife.cz/Cukrovka

Klinické hodnocení hledá dobrovolníky. Další informace zde.

1:15



GLOBAL WARMING THREAT HEIGHTENED: UN ...

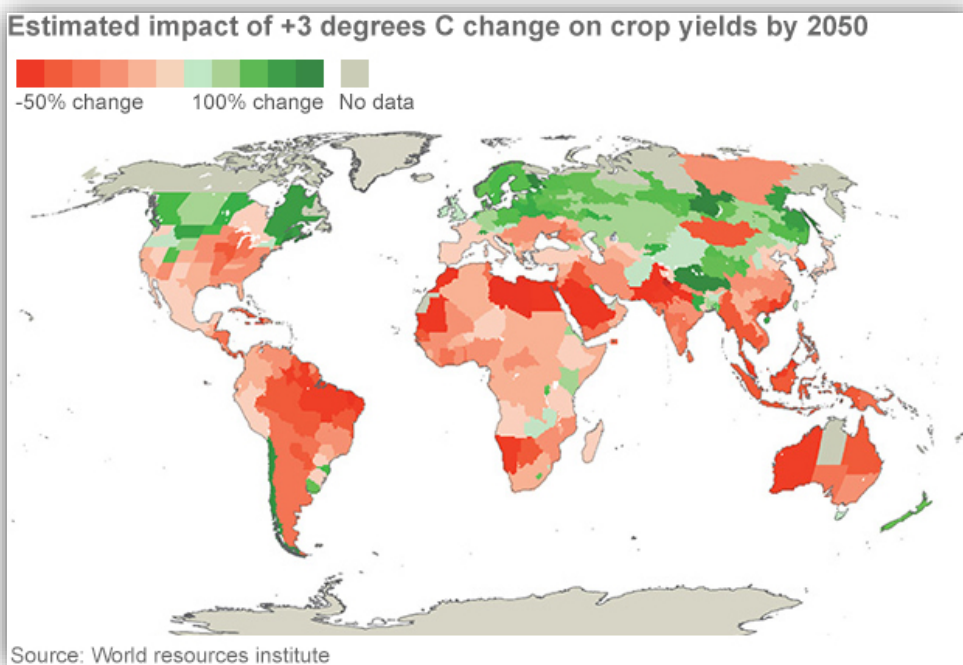
Global warming poses a growing threat to billions of people, top scientists say in a U.N. report that urges swift action to counter the effects of carbon

Autoplay ON OFF

THE media's response to the latest instalment of the UN Climate Panel report will inevitably dwell on the negative effects of global warming — how it will reduce agricultural yields, increase heatwaves and drown communities.

Morální rozměr CC

„...more heat will damage crop growth in many warmer climates, but it means better agricultural production in cold countries. And, CO₂ is a fertiliser — commercial greenhouses pump in extra CO₂ to grow bigger tomatoes. So overall, we can expect agriculture to gain from global warming in the short and medium term...” B. Lomborg



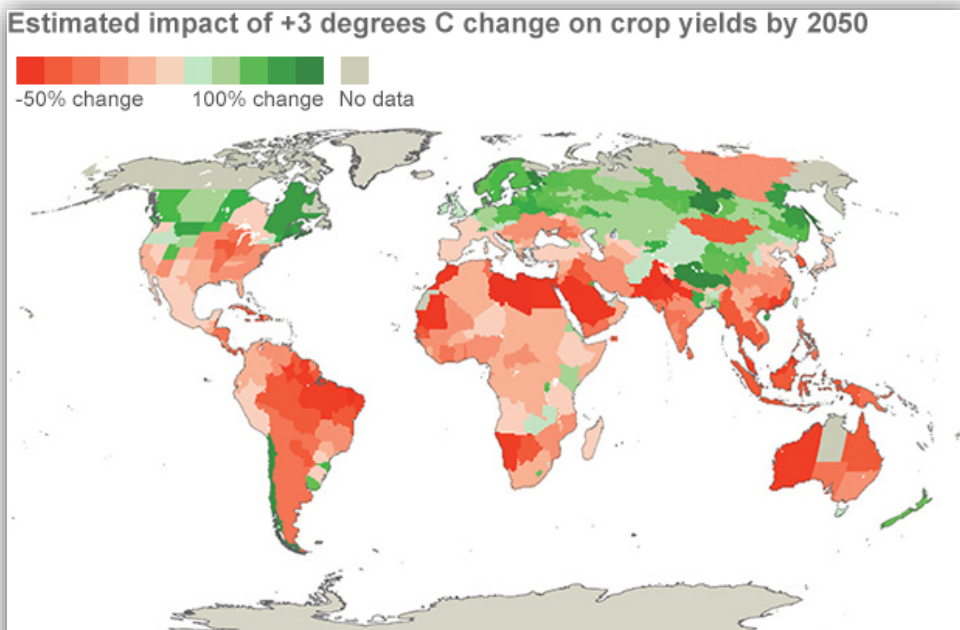


Námitka?

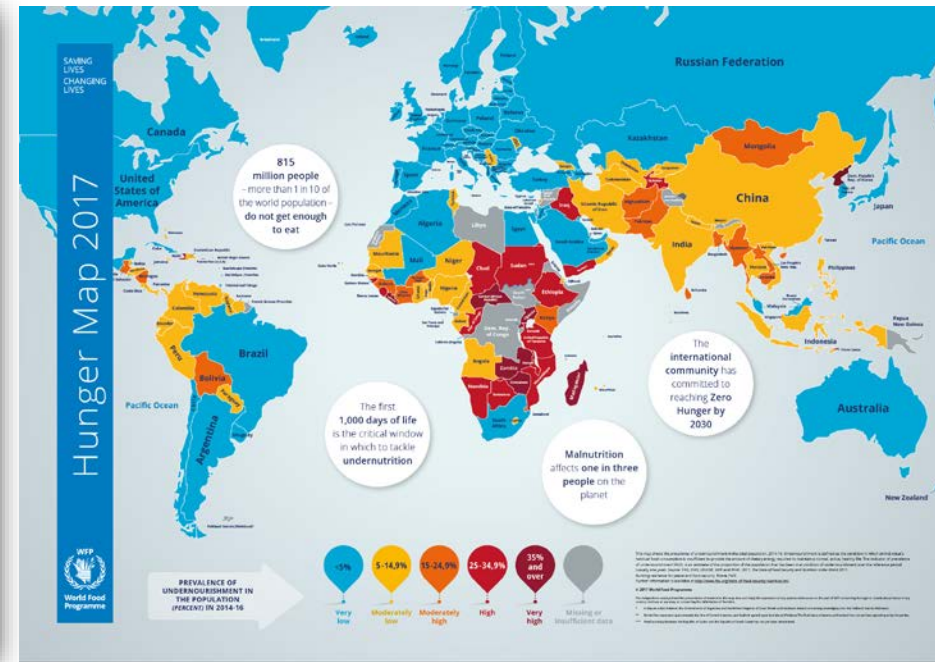


Morální rozměr CC

„...more heat will damage crop growth in many warmer climates, but it means better agricultural production in cold countries. And, CO₂ is a fertiliser — commercial greenhouses pump in extra CO₂ to grow bigger tomatoes. So overall, we can expect agriculture to gain from global warming in the short and medium term...“ B. Lomborg



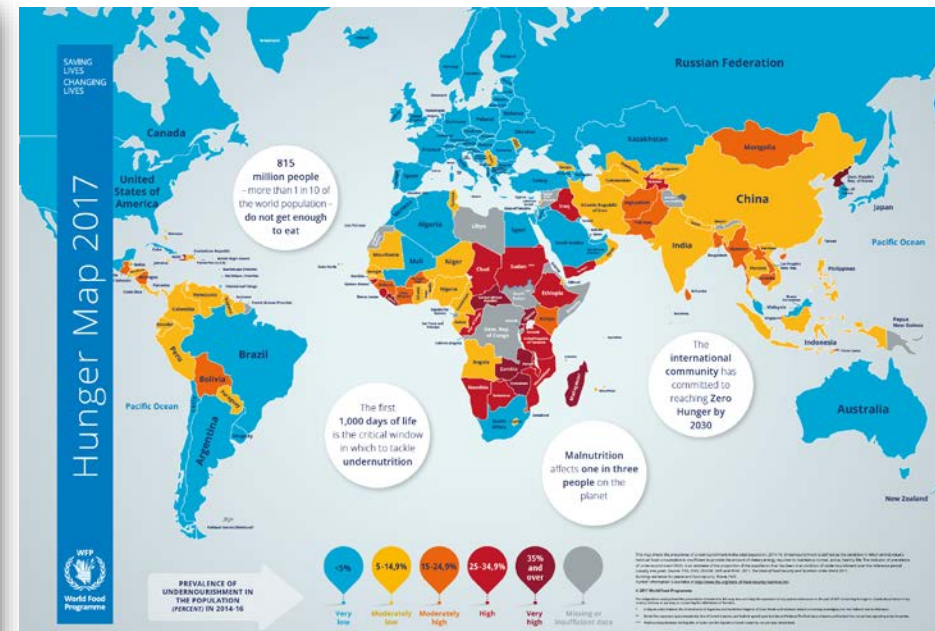
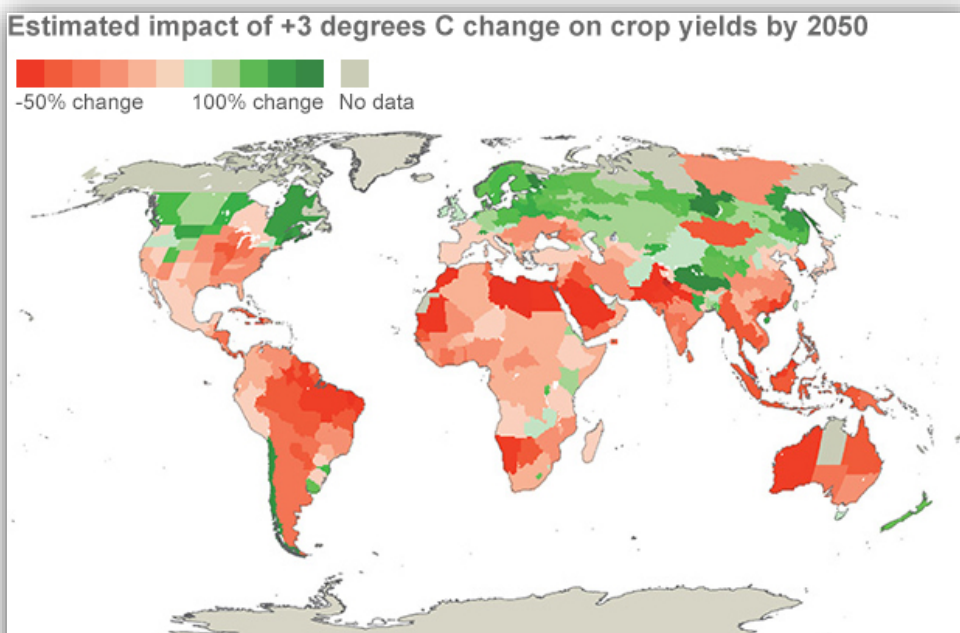
Source: World resources institute



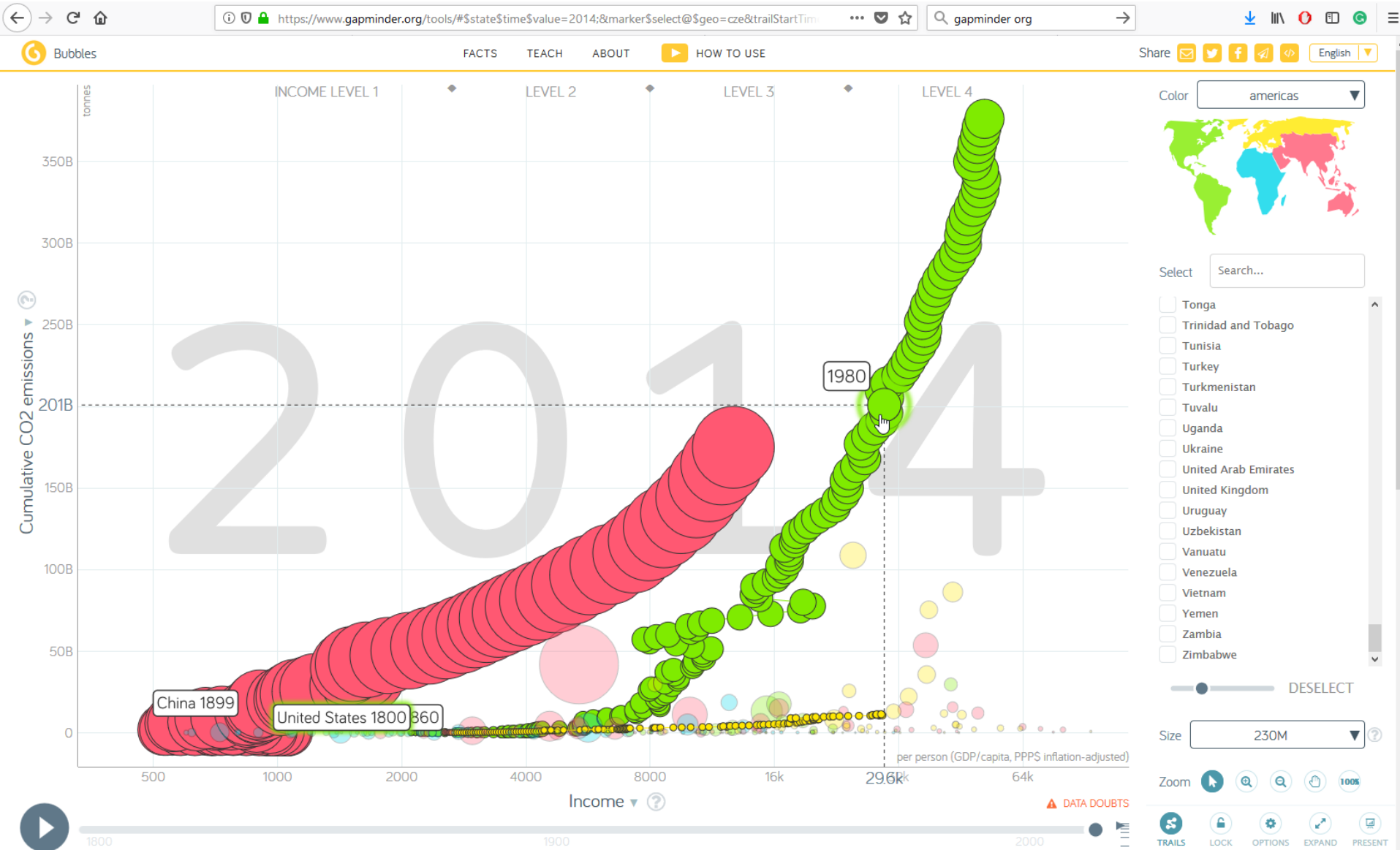
Morální rozměr CC

„...more heat will damage crop growth in many warmer climates, but it means better agricultural production in cold countries. And, CO₂ is a fertiliser — commercial greenhouses pump in extra CO₂ to grow bigger tomatoes. So overall, we can expect agriculture to gain from global warming in the short and medium term...“ B. Lomborg

- nárůst produkce v zemích kde je již dnes nadprodukce, pokles produkce v rozvojových zemích s nedostatkem potravin



Zodpovědnost řešení x historie emisí



Climate change: The great civilisation destroyer?

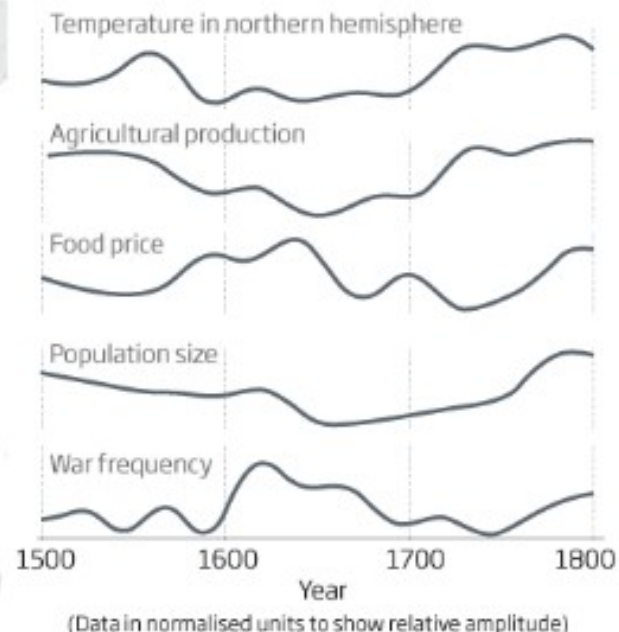
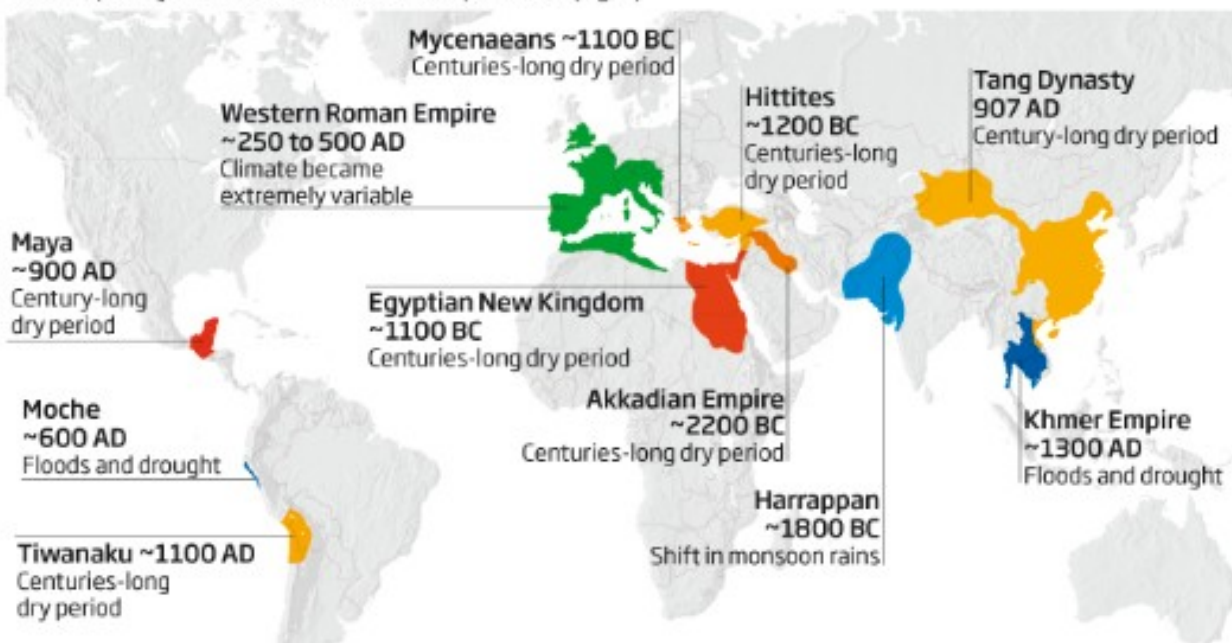
War and unrest, and the collapse of many mighty empires, often followed changes in local climates. Is this more than a coincidence?



More than coincidence?

©NewScientist

The decline and fall of many civilisations coincided with periods of climate change, and there are also correlations between climate change, population size and the frequency of wars, as data from Europe shows (right)





Zvyšování teploty atmosféry – možná řešení?



Co s tím?

Top



Zvyšování teploty atmosféry – řešení?



The Nobel Peace Prize 2007

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change , Al Gore

Share this:     67 

The Nobel Peace Prize 2007

IPCC

INTERGOVERNMENTAL
PANEL ON
CLIMATE CHANGE



Intergovernmental
Panel on Climate
Change (IPCC)

Prize share: 1/2



Photo: Ken Opprann

Albert Arnold (Al)
Gore Jr.

Prize share: 1/2

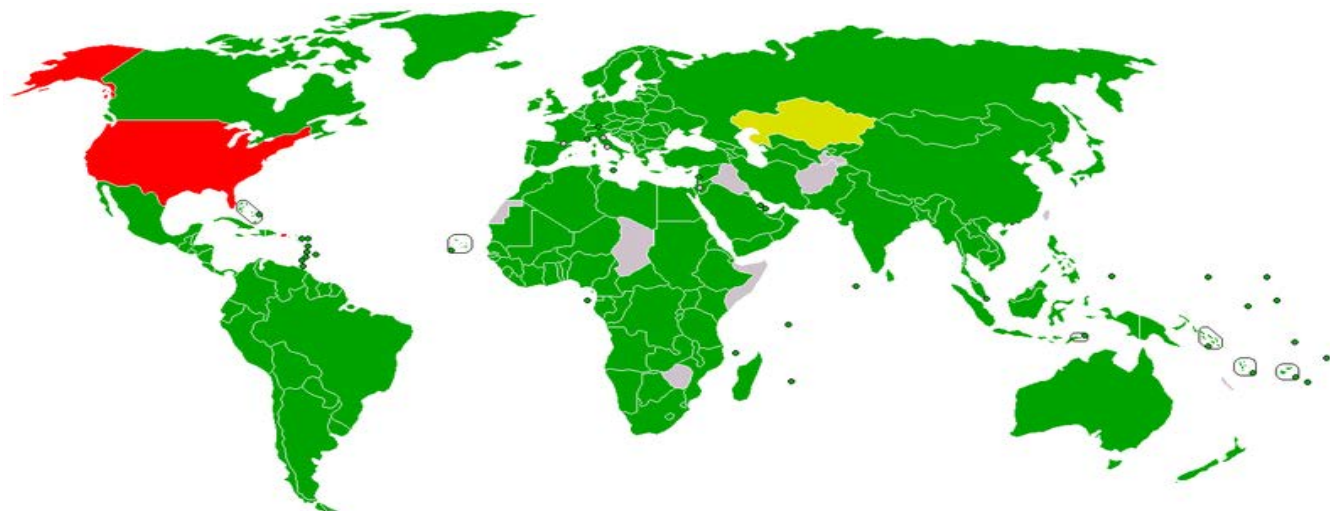
The Nobel Peace Prize 2007 was awarded jointly to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Arnold (Al) Gore Jr. *"for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change"*

Zvyšování teploty atmosféry – řešení?

- snížit emise skleníkových plynů, především CO₂
- v roce 1997 v **Kjótu** podepsán **protokol k Rámcové úmluvě OSN o klimatických změnách** z roku 1992
- úmluva vstoupila v platnost 2005
- průmyslově vyspělé státy se zavázaly **snížit emise skleníkových plynů** do roku 2012 o 5,2 % ve srovnání s rokem 1990
- procenta snížení jsou pro jednotlivé státy různá
- EU se zavázala k **8%** snížení, stejně tak i ČR – ratifikace 2002

Participation in the Kyoto Protocol

- Signed and ratified
- Signed, ratification pending
- Signed, ratification declined
- [citation needed]
- Non-signatory



Kyótský protokol – řešení?

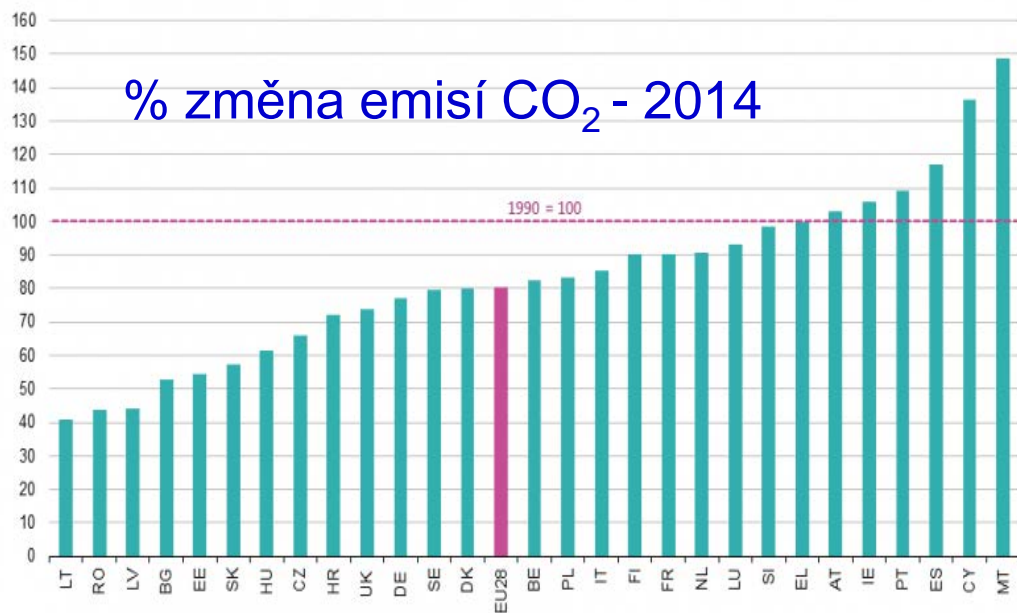
- EU se zavázala k 8% redukci

Výsledek?

Kyótský protokol – řešení?

- EU se zavázala k **8%** redukci (2012 x 1990)

Výsledek?

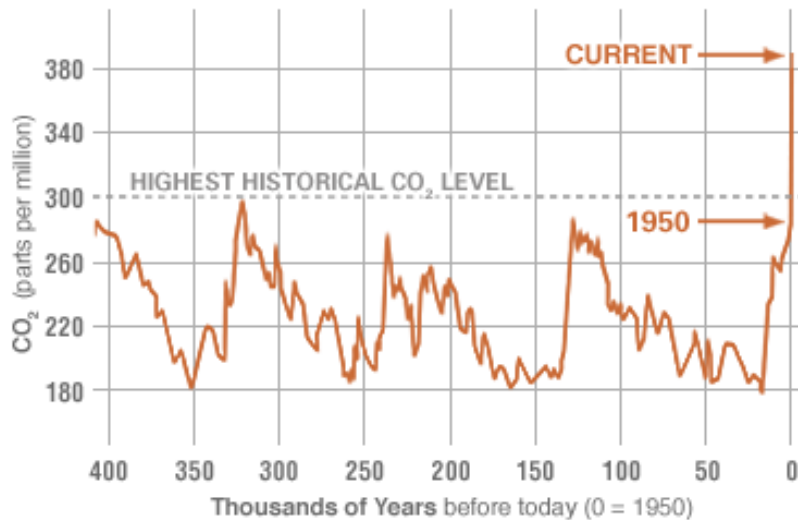


Účinek Kjótského protokolu?

PROXY (INDIRECT) MEASUREMENTS

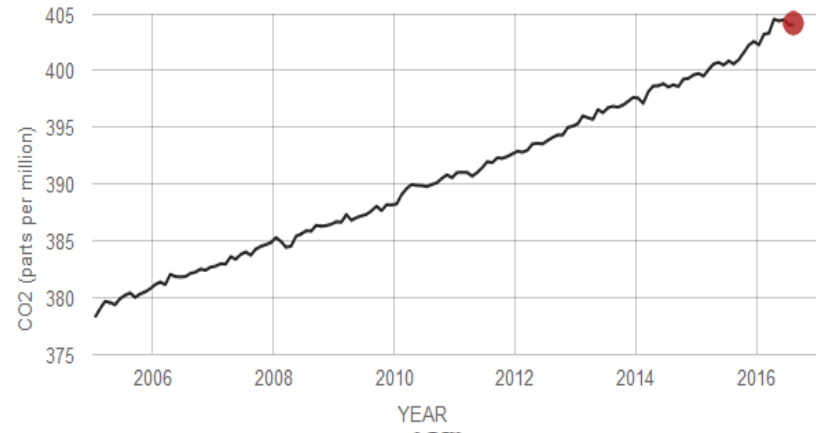
Data source: Reconstruction from ice cores.

Credit: [NOAA](#)



DIRECT MEASUREMENTS: 2005-PRESENT

Data source: Monthly measurements (average seasonal cycle removed). Credit: [NOAA](#)





Nutno přitvrdit!

% změna emisí CO₂ - 2014

- 2012 v Dauhá dojednán dodatek
- prodloužení **Kjótského protokolu do roku 2020**
- zároveň se určité země (EU a pár dalších států) zavázaly k dalšímu snižování emisí CO₂ ekv.
- EU např. o 20-30 % ve srovnání s rokem 1990

Politika ochrany klimatu v ČR (2017)

Nutno přitvrdit!

% změna emisí CO₂ - 2014

- 2012 v Dauhá dojednán dodatek
- prodloužení **Kjótského protokolu do roku 2020**
- zároveň se určité země (EU a pár dalších států) zavázaly k dalšímu snižování emisí CO₂ ekv.
- EU např. o 20-30 % ve srovnání s rokem 1990.

Politika ochrany klimatu v ČR (2017)

Závazky ČR zohledňují závazky EU

Naplnění cílů snižování emisí skleníkových plynů pro roky 2020 a 2030 je implementováno prostřednictvím evropské legislativy pro emise zahrnuté do systému EU ETS a pro sektory mimo EU ETS. EU přijala následující redukční cíle:

- > snížit emise skleníkových plynů o **20 % do roku 2020** v porovnání s rokem 1990
- > snížit emise skleníkových plynů minimálně o **40 % do roku 2030** v porovnání s rokem 1990

V delším časovém horizontu EU plánuje přechod na nízkoemisní hospodářství:

- > snížení emisí skleníkových plynů o **80–95 % do roku 2050** v porovnání s rokem 1990

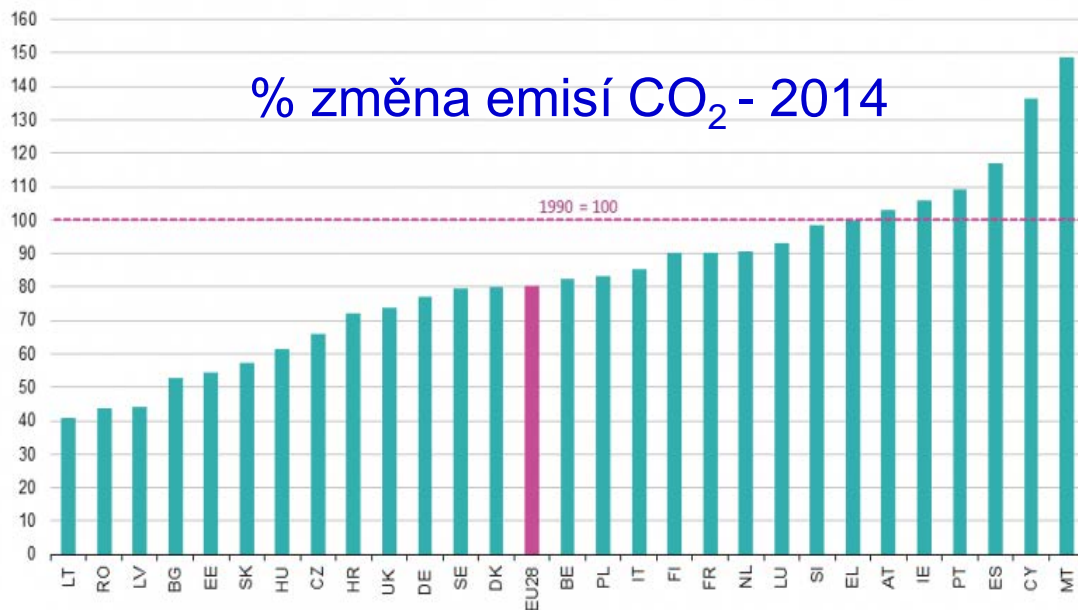
Je to reálné?

Nutno přitvrdit!

- 2012 v Dauhá dojedn
- prodloužení **Kjótského**
- zároveň se určité zern
- zavázaly k dalšímu s
- EU např. o 20-30 % v

Politika ochrany klimatu

% změna emisí CO₂ - 2014



Závazky ČR zohledňují závazky EU

Naplnování cílů snižování emisí skleníkových plynů pro roky 2020 a 2030 je implementováno prostřednictvím evropské legislativy pro emise zahrnuté do systému EU ETS a pro sektory mimo EU ETS. EU přijala následující redukční cíle:

- > snížit emise skleníkových plynů o **20 % do roku 2020** v porovnání s rokem 1990
- > snížit emise skleníkových plynů minimálně o **40 % do roku 2030** v porovnání s rokem 1990

V delším časovém horizontu EU plánuje přechod na nízkoemisní hospodářství:

- > snížení emisí skleníkových plynů o **80–95 % do roku 2050** v porovnání s rokem 1990

Je to reálné?

Pařížská dohoda (2015)

- naváže na Kjótský protokol od roku 2020
- cíl: Zamezit růstu teploty o 2 °C oproti předindustr. období
- platnost - 55/55, podepsaly již USA, Čína, Indie...
- **vstoupila v platnost 4.11.2016**



Metody snižování emisí CO₂

- stěžejní je **snížení spotřeby fosilních paliv**
 - zefektivnění průmyslových výroby
 - ukončení neefektivních výroby
 - úspora energií a surovin jako taková
- ekonomickým nástrojem snižování emisí CO₂ jsou **Obchodovatelná emisní povolení**



Metody snižování emisí CO₂

- stěžejní je **snížení spotřeby fosilních paliv**
 - zefektivnění průmyslových výrob
 - ukončení neefektivních výrob
 - úspora energií a surovin jako taková
- ekonomickým nástrojem snižování emisí CO₂ jsou **Obchodovatelná emisní povolení**
- fixace vzdušného CO₂ do biomasy (např. podpora výsadby lesních porostů, atd.) x zemědělská plocha
- biopaliva ?
- **geoinženýring?**



Transforming Earth

It is now possible to identify the methods and locations where planetary geoengineering will have to take place

T PLANT TREES
Plant forests and regularly harvest them. Trees are a carbon sink as long as they are growing, and not allowed to rot.

Location: unused farmland

BE BECCS (Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage)
Suck out atmospheric CO2 by growing biofuel crops like sugar cane, burn them for energy, capture the resulting CO2, and bury it.

Location: the tropics, where growth is fastest

B BIOCHAR
Burn plant material without oxygen to make charcoal-like "biochar". This carbon store can then be buried in soil, where it acts as a fertiliser.

Location: anywhere with rich plant growth

DA DAC (Direct air capture)
Build shipping-container-sized boxes full of a chemical "sponge" that sucks CO2 out of the air, ready for burial. You may need 100 million of them.

Location: windy and dry areas. More wind means more air is driven through the boxes, increasing uptake

IF IRON FERTILISATION
Trigger photosynthetic plankton blooms in the ocean by dumping iron into areas that don't have much. If the plankton sinks, carbon is stored.

Location: iron-depleted regions of the ocean

OL OCEAN LIMING
Throw lime into the ocean. It reacts with dissolved CO2 to form carbonates. This may also help corals by reducing ocean acidification.

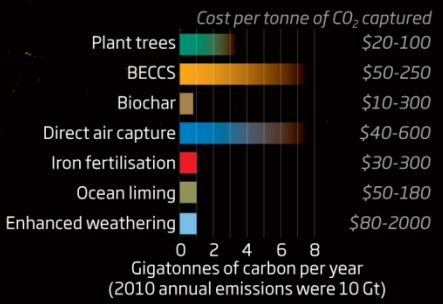
Location: coral habitats

EW ENHANCED WEATHERING
Crush common minerals like olivine to powder to increase surface area for reacting with CO2 and water.

Location: proceeds fastest in warm, wet conditions, so areas such as humid coasts and rivers are best

Annual carbon savings by 2100

Bars show maximum possible for each technology



T PLANT TREES

Plant forests and regularly harvest them. Trees are a carbon sink as long as they are growing, and not allowed to rot.

Location: unused farmland

BE BECCS (Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage)

Suck out atmospheric CO2 by growing biofuel crops like sugar cane, burn them for energy, capture the resulting CO2, and bury it.

Location: the tropics, where growth is fastest

B BIOCHAR

Burn plant material without oxygen to make charcoal-like "biochar". This carbon store can then be buried in soil, where it acts as a fertiliser.

Location: anywhere with rich plant growth

DA DAC (Direct air capture)

Build shipping-container-sized boxes full of a chemical "sponge" that sucks CO2 out of the air, ready for burial. You may need 100 million of them.

Location: windy and dry areas. More wind means more air is driven through the boxes, increasing uptake

IF IRON FERTILISATION

Trigger photosynthetic plankton blooms in the ocean by dumping iron into areas that don't have much. If the plankton sinks, carbon is stored.

Location: iron-depleted regions of the ocean

OL OCEAN LIMING

Throw lime into the ocean. It reacts with dissolved CO2 to form carbonates. This may also help corals by reducing ocean acidification.

Location: coral habitats

EW ENHANCED WEATHERING

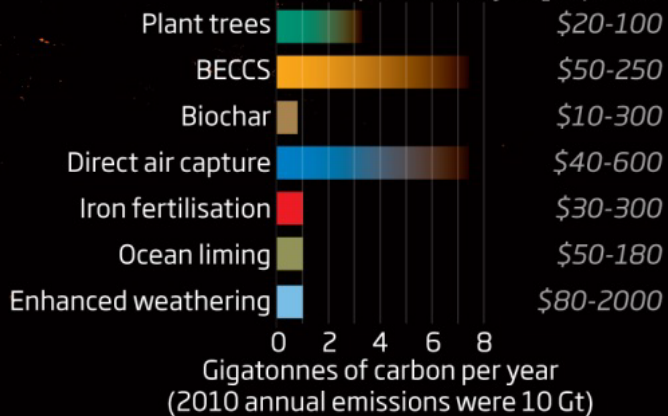
Crush common minerals like olivine to powder to increase surface area for reacting with CO2 and water.

Location: proceeds fastest in warm, wet conditions, so areas such as humid coasts and rivers are best

Annual carbon savings by 2100

Bars show maximum possible for each technology

Cost per tonne of CO₂ captured



T PLANT TREES

Plant forests and regularly harvest them. Trees are a carbon sink as long as they are growing, and not allowed to rot.

Location: temperate farmland

BE BECCS

Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage

Location: fastest

B BIOCHAR

Burn plant material without oxygen to make charcoal-like "biochar". This carbon store can then be buried in soil, where it acts as a fertiliser.

Location: anywhere with rich plant growth

DA DAC (Direct air capture)

Build shipping-container-sized boxes full of a chemical "sponge" that sucks CO2 out of the air, ready for burial. You may need 100 million of them.

Location: dry areas. More wind through the

IF IRON FERTILISATION

Trigger photosynthetic plankton blooms in the ocean by dumping iron into areas that don't have much. If the plankton sinks, carbon is stored.

Location: iron-depleted regions of the ocean

OL OCEAN LIMING

Throw lime into the ocean. It reacts with dissolved CO2 to form carbonates. This may also help corals by reducing ocean acidification.

Location: coral habitats

EW ENHANCED WEATHERING

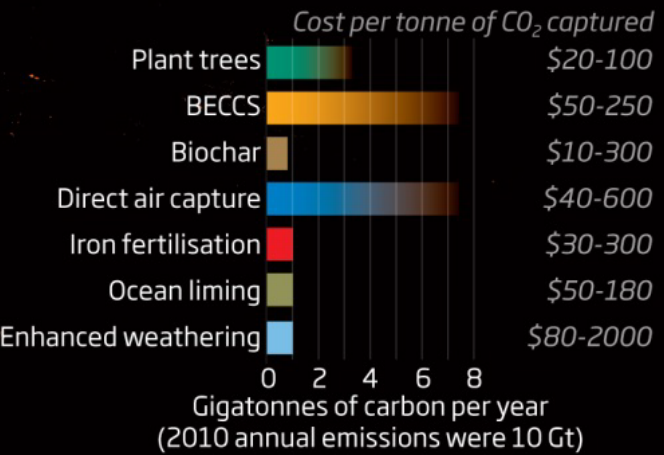
Crush common minerals like olivine to powder to increase surface area for reacting with CO2 and water.

Location: proceeds fastest in warm, wet conditions, so areas such as humid coasts and rivers are best

Dle Úmluvy o biodiverzitě jsou geoinženýrské experimenty zakázány...

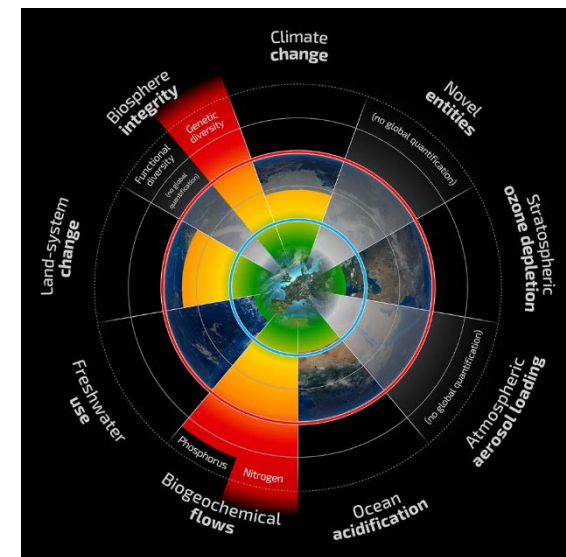
Annual carbon savings by 2100

Bars show maximum possible for each technology



IV. Okyselování oceánů

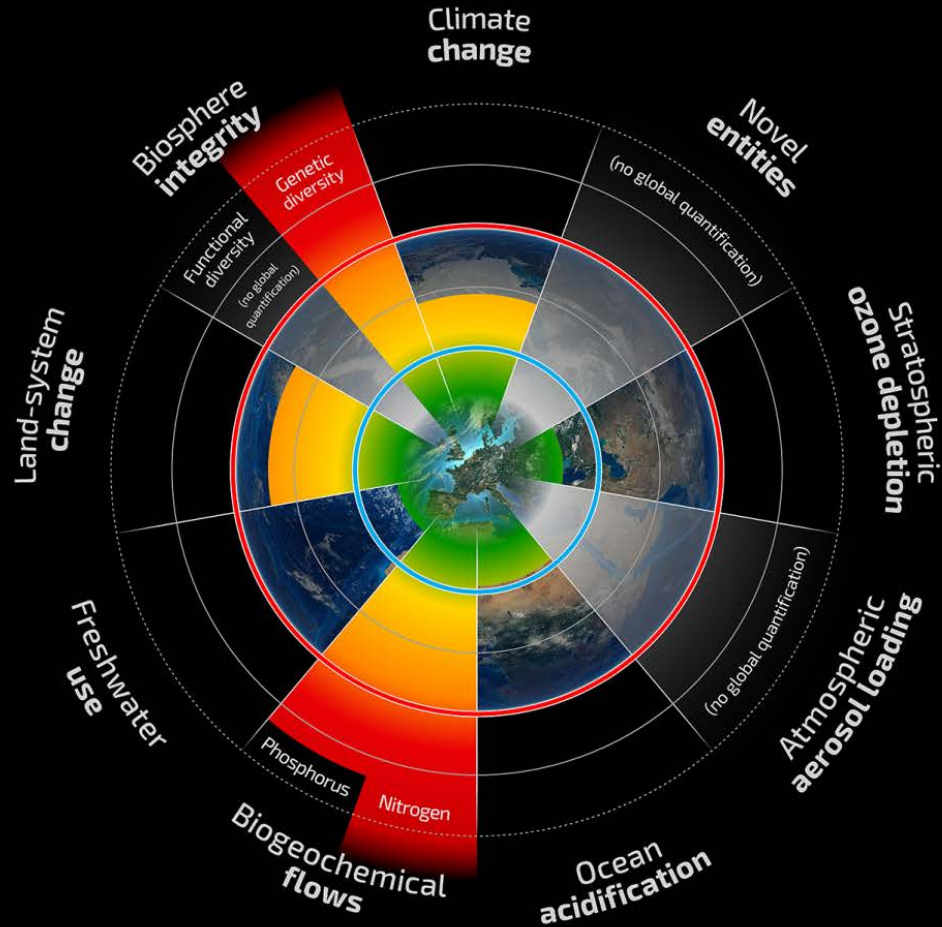
Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Ocean acidification (R2009: same)	Carbonate ion concentration, average global surface ocean saturation state with respect to aragonite (Ω_{arag})	$\geq 80\%$ of the pre-industrial aragonite saturation state of mean surface ocean, including natural diel and seasonal variability ($\geq 80\%$ – $\geq 70\%$)	$\sim 64\%$ of the pre-industrial aragonite saturation state



Překročení hranic?

Planetary Boundaries

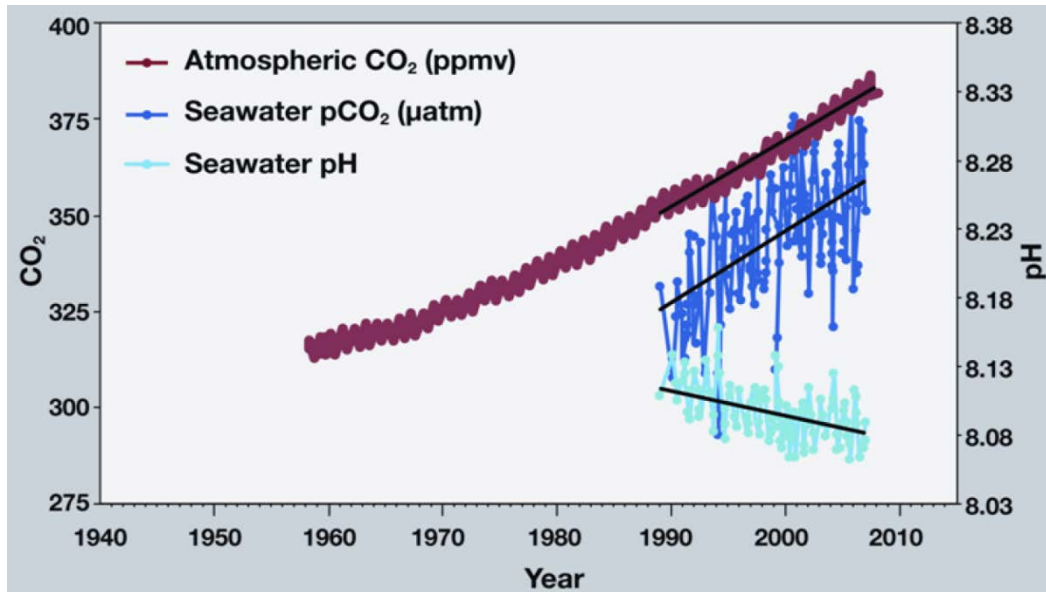
A safe operating space for humanity



- Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)
- In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)
- Below boundary (safe)
- Boundary not yet quantified

Okyselování oceánů

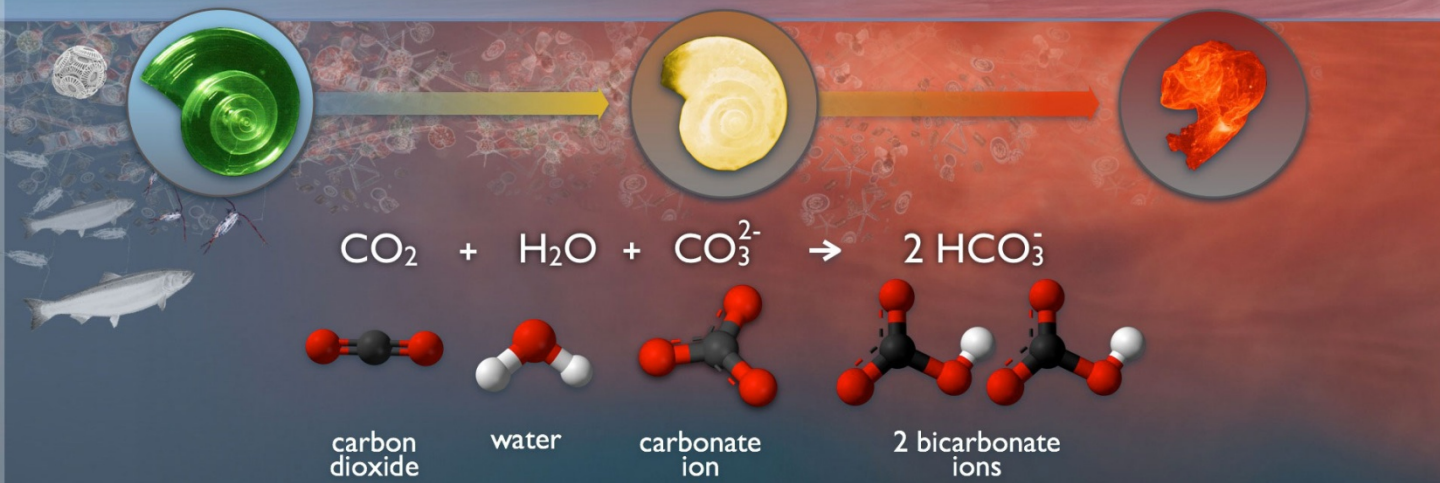
- čím je způsobené?



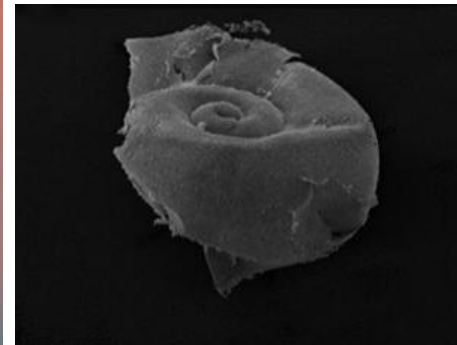
OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

HOW WILL CHANGES IN OCEAN CHEMISTRY AFFECT MARINE LIFE?

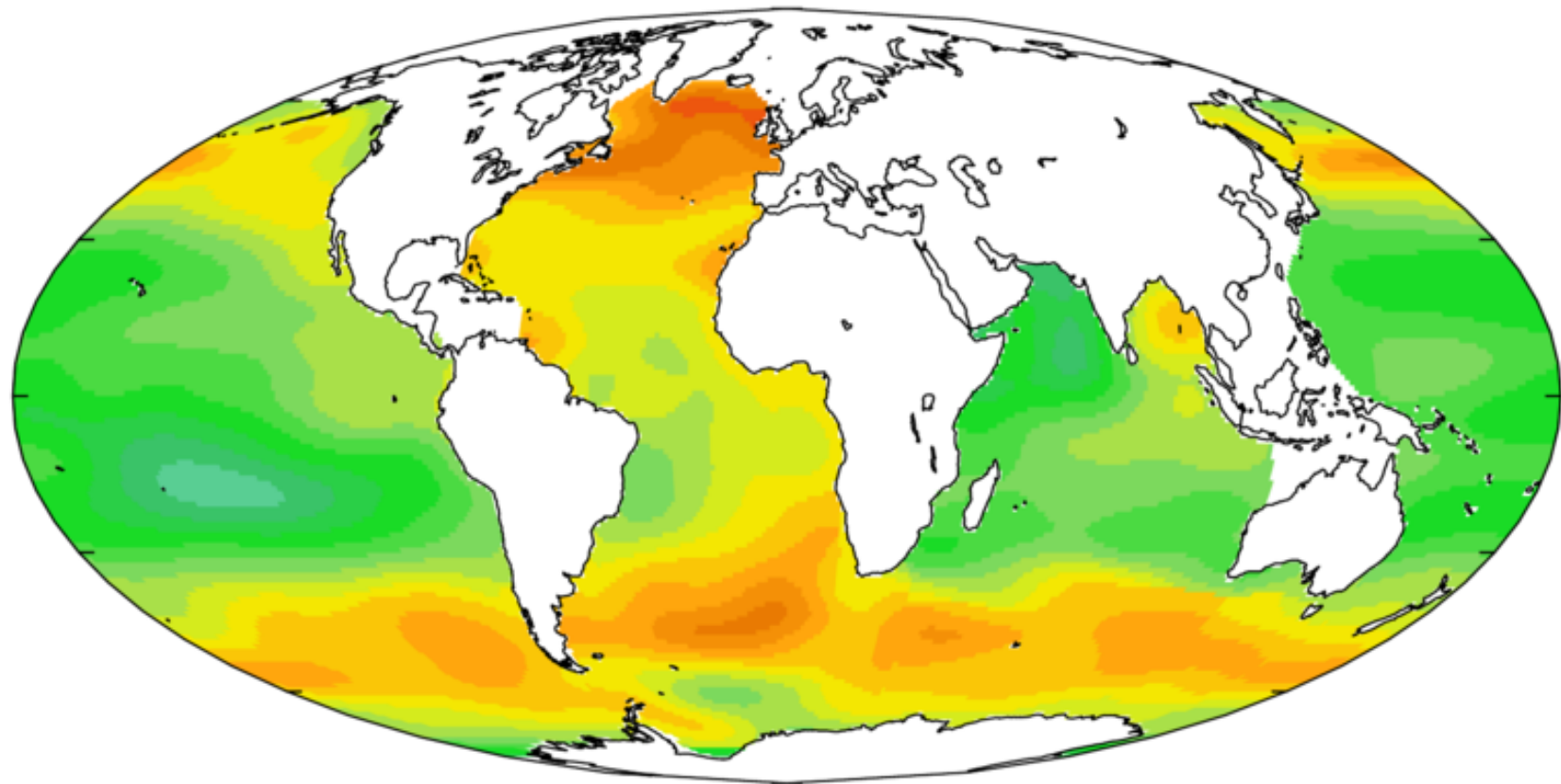
CO₂ absorbed from the atmosphere



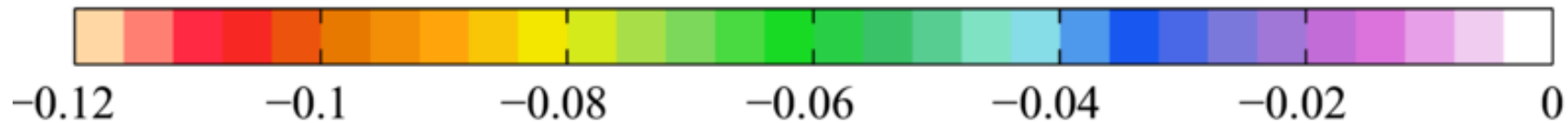
consumption of carbonate ions impedes calcification



Změna pH oceánů 1700-2000



Δ sea-surface pH [-]

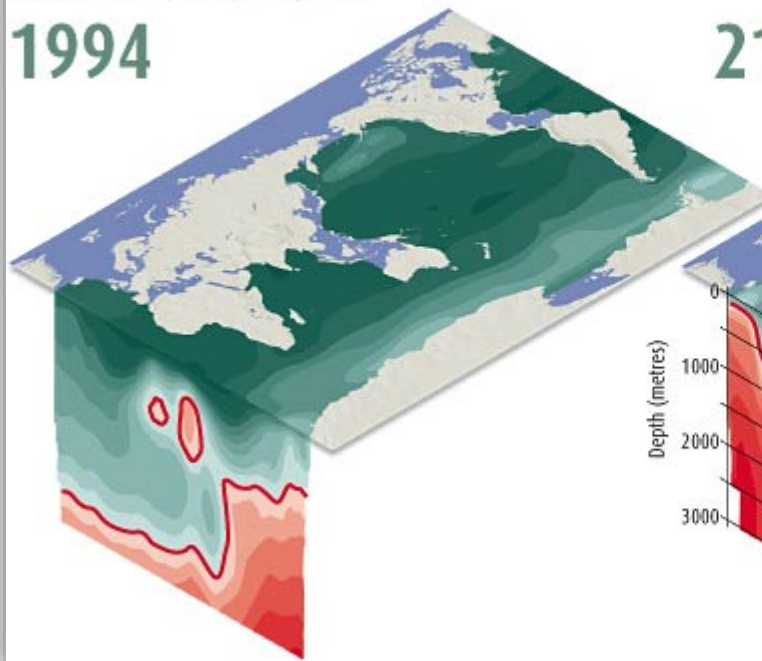


Změna pH oceánů - 3D rozvrstvení

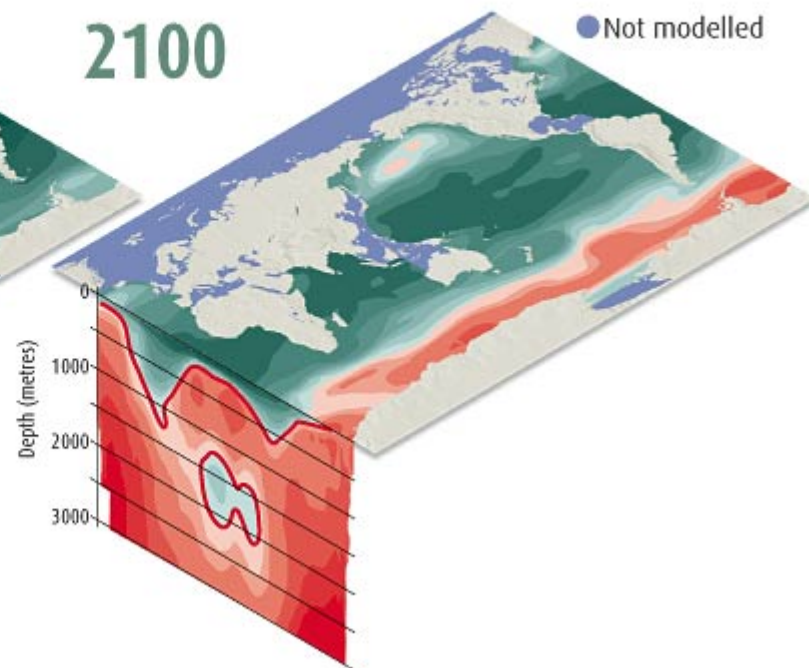
SHELL HELL

Many creatures make their shells or skeletons from a form of calcium carbonate called aragonite. This is possible because, apart from the deepest waters, most seawater is supersaturated with carbonate ions (green areas). As CO₂ levels rise, the saturation horizon will move upwards and even some surface water will become undersaturated (red). Tropical corals thrive in water three or four times past the saturation point (dark green)

1994



2100



„Přírodní laboratoř“

BBC

News Sport Weather Travel TV

NEWS

▶ Watch ONE-MINUTE WORLD NEWS

News Front Page



Africa

Americas

Asia-Pacific

Europe

Middle East

South Asia

UK

Business

Health

Science & Environment

Technology

Entertainment

Also in the news

Video and Audio

Programmes

Have Your Say

In Pictures

Country Profiles

Special Reports

Related BBC sites

Sport

Page last updated at 17:08 GMT, Sunday, 8 June 2008 18:08 UK

✉ E-mail this to a friend

🖨️ Printable version

Natural lab shows sea's acid path

By Richard Black

Environment correspondent, BBC News website



Scientists study conditions at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea

Natural carbon dioxide vents on the sea floor are showing scientists how carbon emissions will affect marine life.

Dissolved CO₂ makes water more acidic, and around the vents, researchers saw a fall in species numbers, and snails with their

BBC

News

Sport

Weather

Capital

Future

Shop

NEWS MAGAZINE

Home UK Africa Asia Europe Latin America Mid-East US & Canada Business Health Sci/Environn

Magazine In Pictures Also in the News Editors' Blog Have Your Say World News TV World Service F

26 March 2014 Last updated at 23:03 GMT

↻ Share

How climate change will acidify the oceans

By Roger Harrabin

BBC environment analyst, Normanby Island



Off the remote eastern tip of Papua New Guinea a natural phenomenon offers an alarming glimpse into the future of the oceans, as increasing concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere make sea water more acidic.

Streams of volcanic CO₂ bubbles emerge from deep under the seabed here, like a giant jacuzzi.

As the bubbles of carbon dioxide dissolve into the water, carbonic acid is

In today's Magazine

One lonely man and his hoard of Nazi art

Malaysia plane: 10 questions that are still unresolved