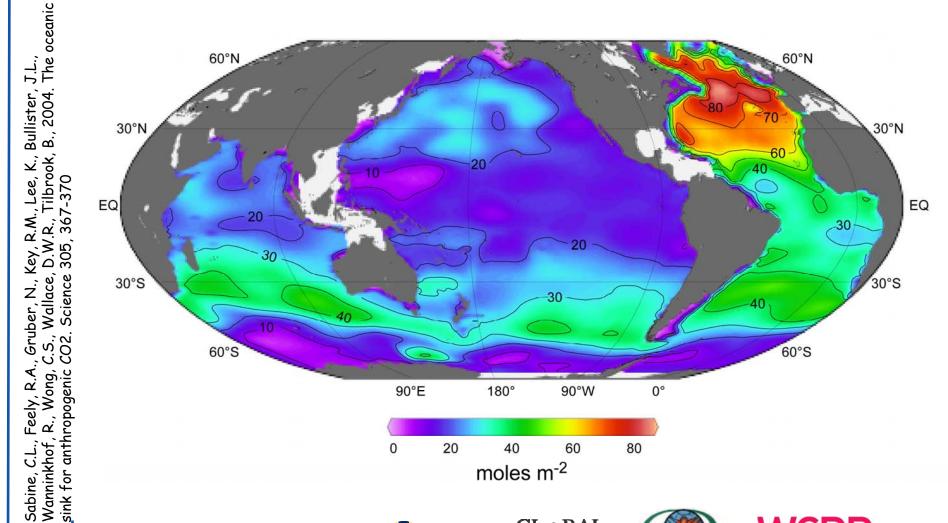


Anthropogenic CO2 in the oceans





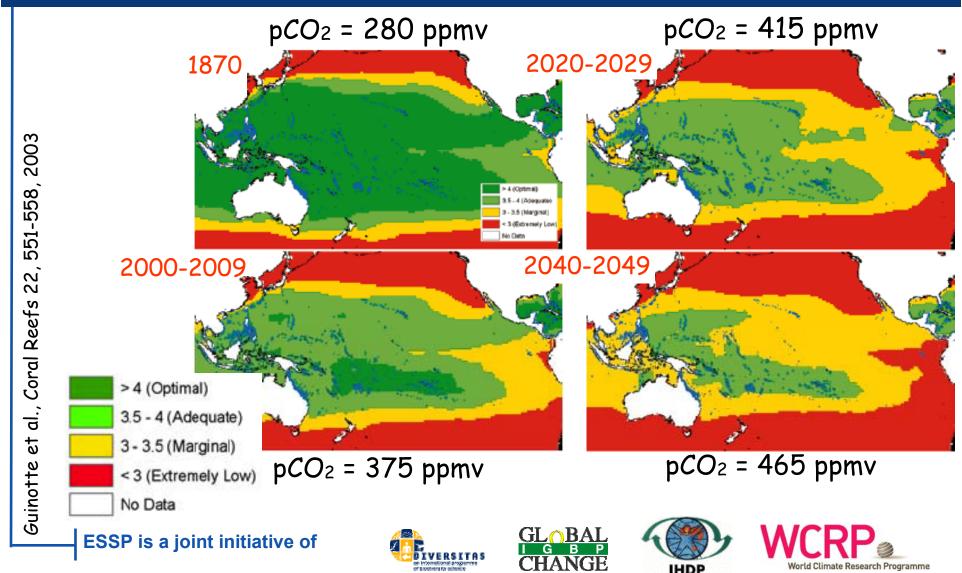








Changing ocean pH



IHDP



Geo-engineering: can we undo ocean acidification by adding limestone (CaCO3)?

$$CO_{2(gas)} + H_2O_{(liquid)}$$

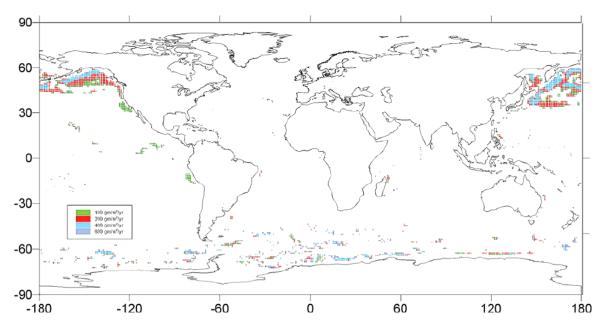
 $\rightarrow H_2CO_{3(aq)}$

$$H_2CO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow H^+ + HCO_3^-$$

$$HCO_3^- \rightarrow H^+ + CO_3^{2-}$$

$$CaCO_3 + CO_2 + H_2O$$

$$\rightarrow Ca^{2+} + 2HCO_3^{-1}$$



Distribution of limestone that maximizes the total CO_2 absorption, subject to a total application rate of 4 Gt a^{-1} .

Harvey, L. D. D. (2008), Mitigating the atmospheric CO2 increase and ocean acidification by adding limestone powder to upwelling regions, J. Geophys. Res., 113, CO4028, doi:10.1029/2007JC004373.





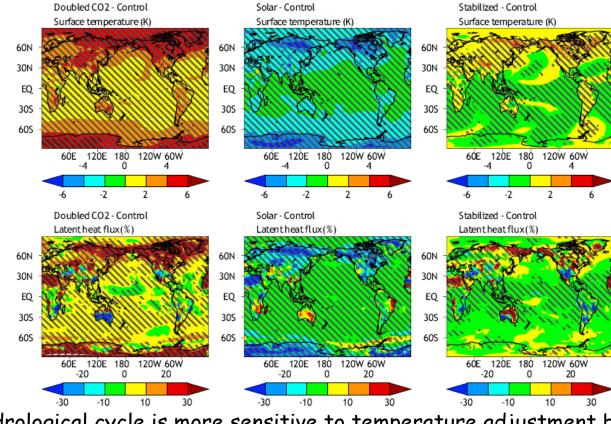






Impact of geoengineering schemes on global hydrology

schemes 7664-7669 geoengineering PNAS 105, 76 cycle. of Impact hydrological 2008. ਰ on the global G.



The hydrological cycle is more sensitive to temperature adjustment by changes in insolation than by changes in greenhouse gases. This implies that an alteration in solar forcing might offset temperature changes or hydrological changes from greenhouse warming, but could not cancel both at once.











GEC and Human Health (New ESSP Project)

Goals:

- 1. Identify and quantify health risks posed by Global Environmental Change, now and in the reasonably foreseeable future.
- 2. Describe spatial (geographic, inter-population) and temporal differences in health risks, to better understand vulnerabilities and, therefore, intervention priorities.
- 3. Develop adaptation strategies to reduce health risks, assess their cost-effectiveness and communicate results.
- 4. Foster research training, to boost networked international research capacity in Global Environmental Change and Human Health.





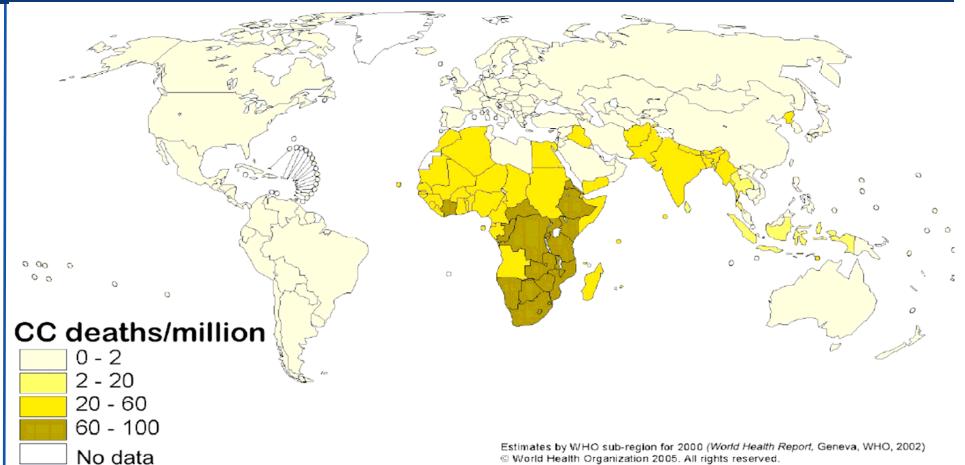








Current Health Burden (deaths) due to Climate Change







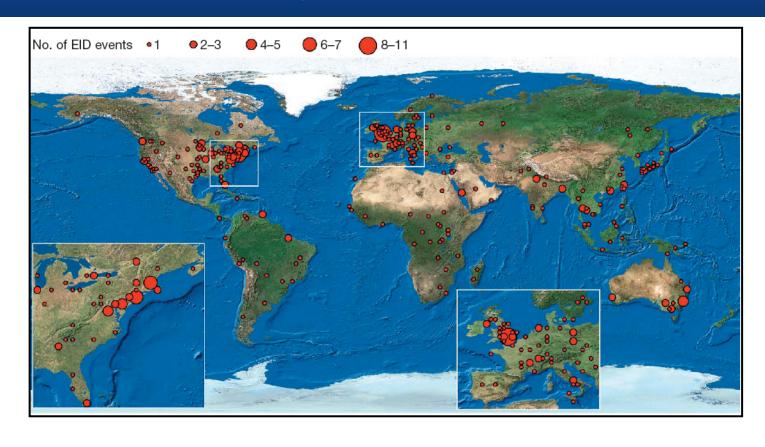






Emerging infectious diseases 1940-2004

Jones, K.Eet al. 2008. Global trends in emerging infectious diseases. Nature 451, 990-993.





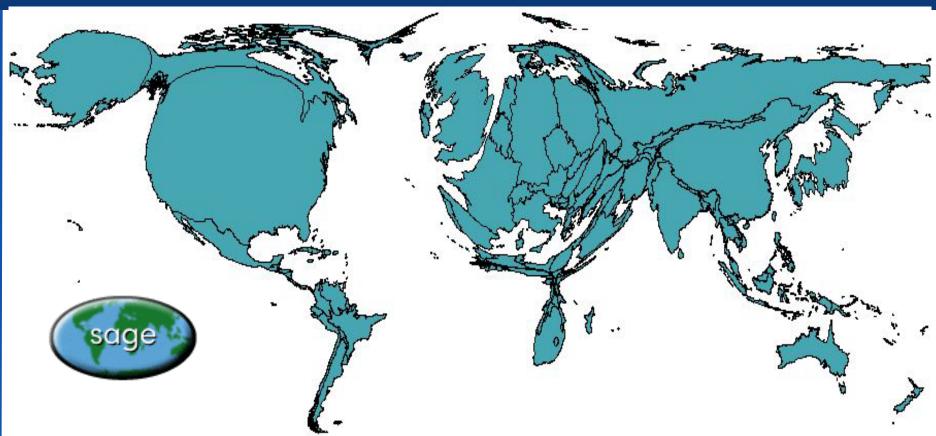








Cartogram: Greenhouse gases Emissions



Countries scaled according to cumulative emissions in billion tonnes carbon equivalent in 2002. (Patz, Gibbs, et al, 2007)



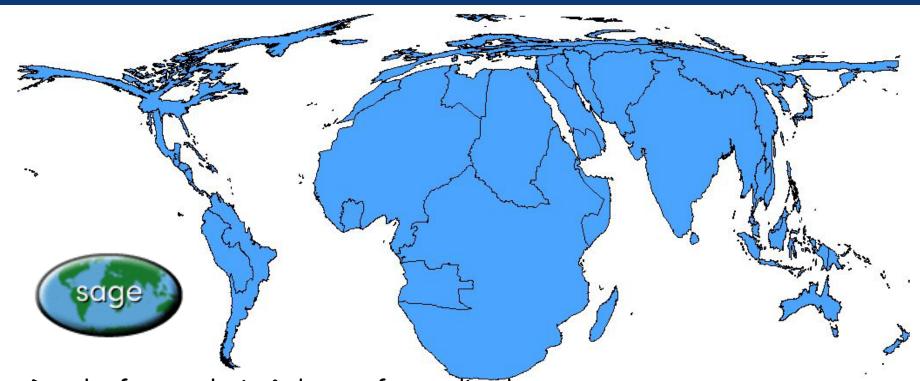








Cartogram: Health impacts of climate change



Deaths from malaria & dengue fever, diarrhoea, malnutrition, flooding and (OECD countries) heatwaves

WHO regions scaled according to estimated mortality (per million people) in the year 2000, attributable to the climate change that occurred from 1970s to 2000 (Patz, Gibbs, et al, 2007)











2008 PNAS in press

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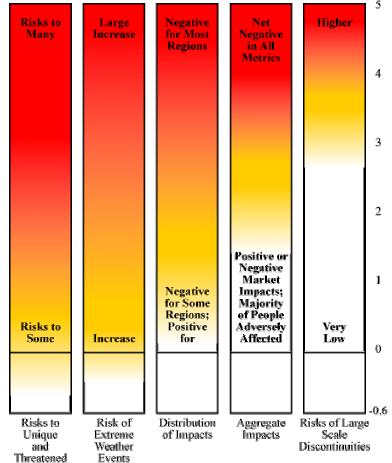
Schneider,

Risks to

Many

IPCC TAR

Redrawn with data from IPCC AR4



Negative for Some Regions; Positive Risks to for Some Increase Others Risks to Risk of Distribution Unique and of Impacts Extreme Weather

Events

Large

Increase

Negative Net for Most Negative Regions in All Metrics Positive or Negative Market Impacts; Majority of People Adversely Affected Aggregate Impacts

Increase in Global Mean Temperature after 1990-2000 3 Future 2 Low 0 Past

High

ESSP is a joint initiative of





Threatened





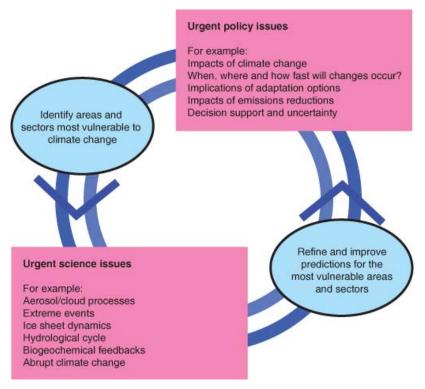
Risks of Large

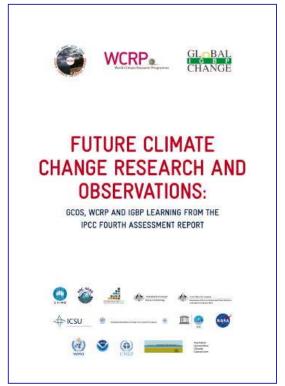
Scale

Discontinuities



Developing the research agenda Lessons learnt from IPCC AR4





Frame Science around Impacts, Adaptation, Mitigation: a Risk Management Framework

WCRP& IGBP & GCOS organized Workshop in Sydney, Australia, Oct. 2007





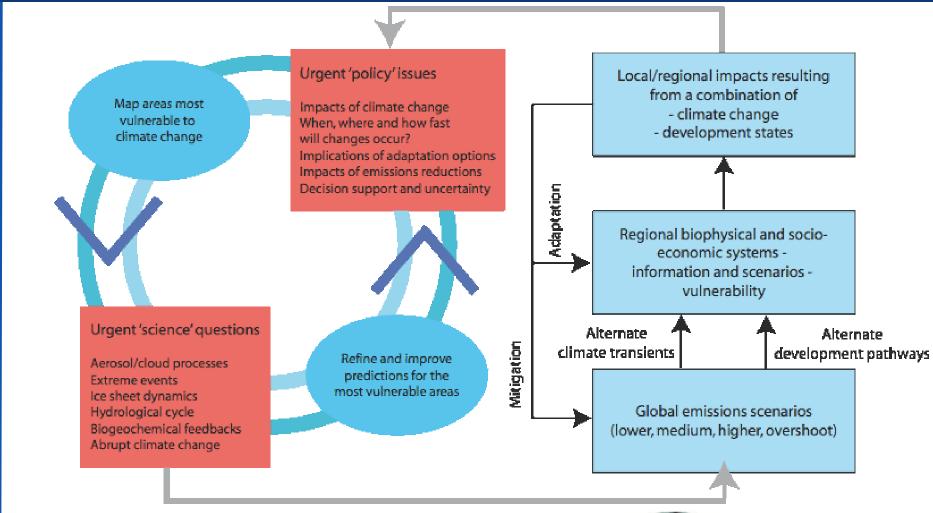






A innovative improved approach on

defining vulnerabilities













ESSP: integrative science to support decision making

• We will continue to do innovative and integrative earth system science to understand the earth's system behavior and facilitate sustainable management and create the necessary capacity to advance and apply this scientific understanding

• We will contribute to the Millennium Assessmentfollow-up and IMoSEB, the regional and global biodiversity assessments for the CBD

 We will contribute to national communications, adaptation planning and the Nairobi Action Plan

 We will contribute to the next IPCC assessments and national communications & adaptation planning

• We will get stronger involved with the urgently needed science-policy dialogue with policy makers, the private sectors and public NGOs



To achieve all this we need your support!







