

Emerging research findings: Ecosystems and climate

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> UNFCCC-SBSTA meeting Bonn 4 June 2013

Global forecasts: urban expansion 2030



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Seto K C *et al.* PNAS 2012;109:16083-16088



GLOBAL IGBP CHANGE



IHDP IHDP



Total biomass loss from urban expansion (2030)

- Pan-tropics
- Hi probability 1 Pg C loss America & Africa
- Additional loss soil C





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IHDP IHDP

Plant diversity in Earth system models













Database (TRY): next generation global vegetation models

2.5 million trait entries / 61,000 plant species / 52 traits relevant for Earth system modeling



GLOBA

Kattge et al. 2011

Species response to unfavorable climate

- Move depends on dispersal and establishment capacity
- Adapt can be physiological, phenological or genetic
- Extinct common locally, but rarer globally

All of these have potentially large impacts on ecosystem functioning and services, especially when ecologically or economically important species are involved





Dispersal will limit ability of mammals to track climate change

- Climate change velocity
 - temperature aver 0.42 km/y
 - precipitation aver 0.22 km/y
- Dispersal of mammals
 - distance/frequencies
 - human landscape changes
 - less than velocity climate

Large flat areas, like the Amazon basin, pose serious problems because large distances must be travelled to track climate

Fraction of mammal species that cannot track climate (by 2100)







Rapid evolution in the "wild"



IHDP

Seagrass ecosystems

- Ecosystem services
- C burial 27 Tg C/yr
- Declining globally 110 km2/yr
- Extinction assessment (IUCN)
 - 25% species Threated or Near Threatened
 - 3 species endangered

VERSITAS

Consider multiple climate targets

Target 1: Limit global warming.

Target 2: Minimize the impact of ocean acidification on corals.

The loss of surface waters with favorable conditions for coral reefs should not exceed X%

Target 3: Limit ocean acidification in the Southern Ocean

No more than X% of surface waters should become corrosive to aragonitic shells of marine organisms.

carbon from cropland soils.

Target 4: Limit the loss of

Target 5: Avoid decreases in food production.

No more than X% of the global cropland areas should suffer from a productivity loss of 10% or more.

Target 6: Limit sea level rise.

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Based on Steinacher et al. *Nature* in press

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Land-Use Change Emissions

Global land-use change emissions: 0.9 ± 0.5 PgC in 2011 The data suggests a general decrease in emissions since 1990

IHDP IHDP

DIVERSITAS

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Source: Le Quéré *et al.* 2012; Global Carbon Project 2012