

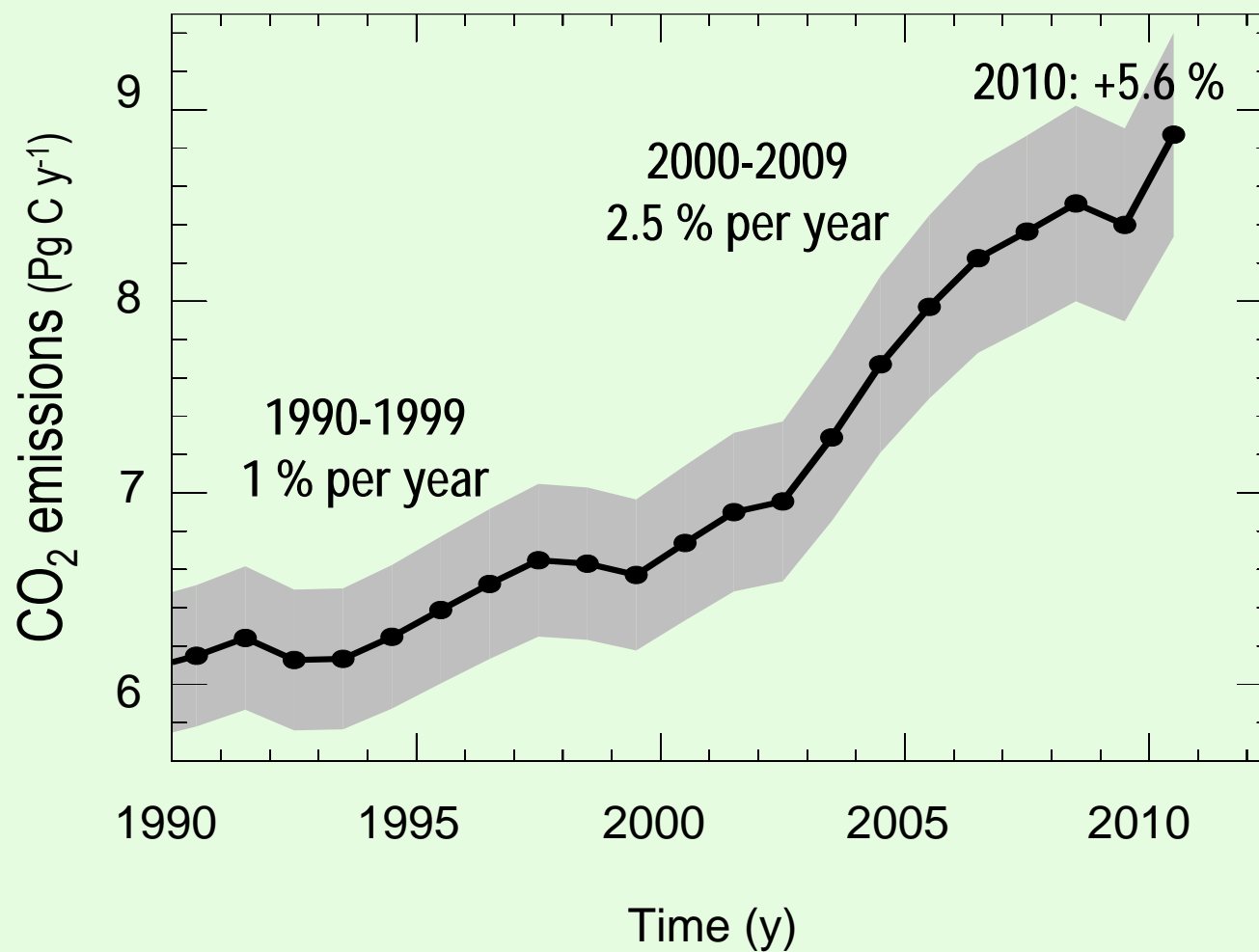
The response of the carbon sinks to recent climate change, and current and expected emissions in the short term from fossil fuel burning and land use

Corinne Le Quéré

Director, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research
co-Chair, Global Carbon Project

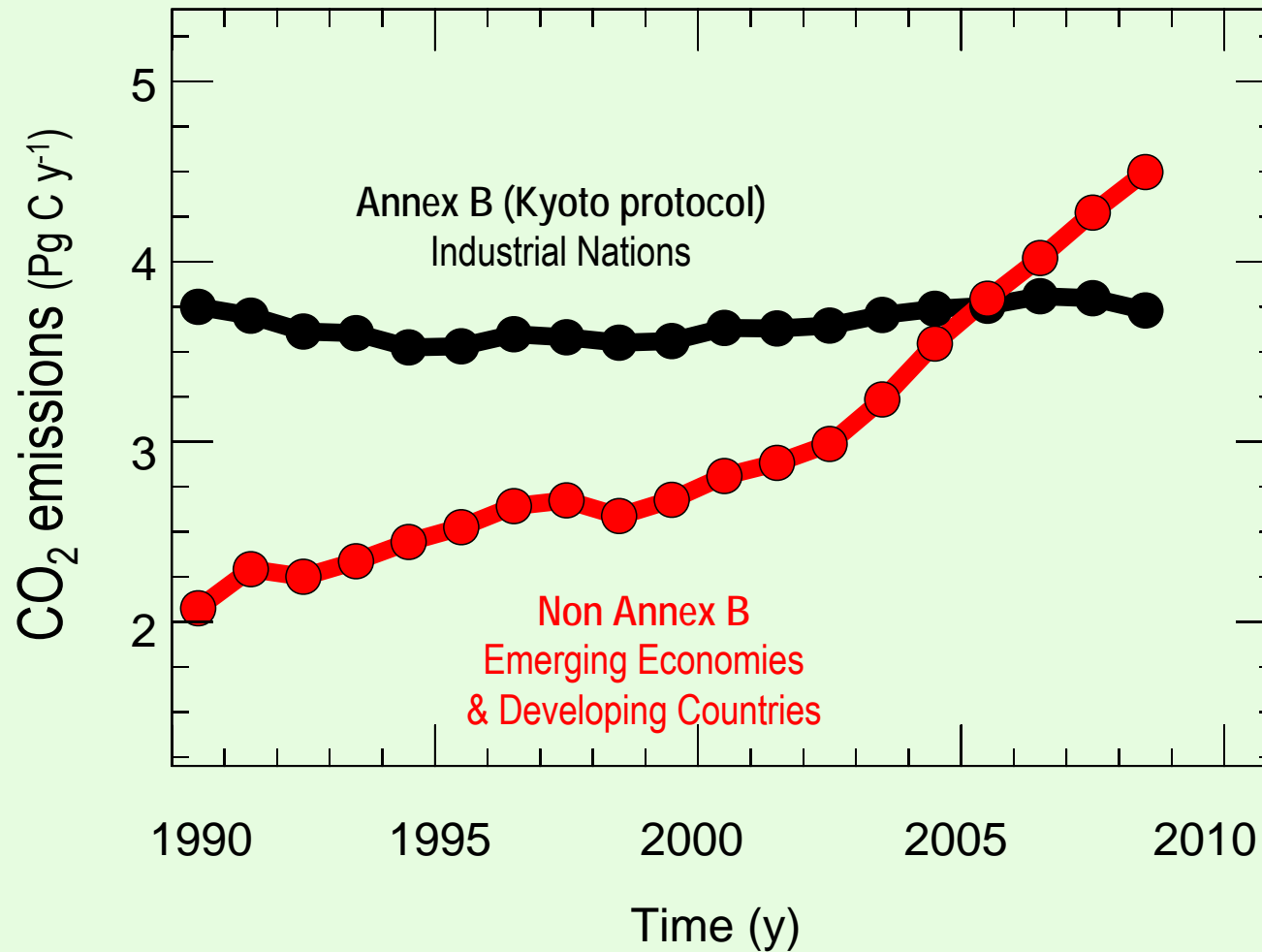


Fossil Fuel CO₂ Emissions



2010:
Emissions: 8.9 PgC
(32.5 Gt CO₂)
includes cement emissions

Fossil Fuel CO₂ Emissions

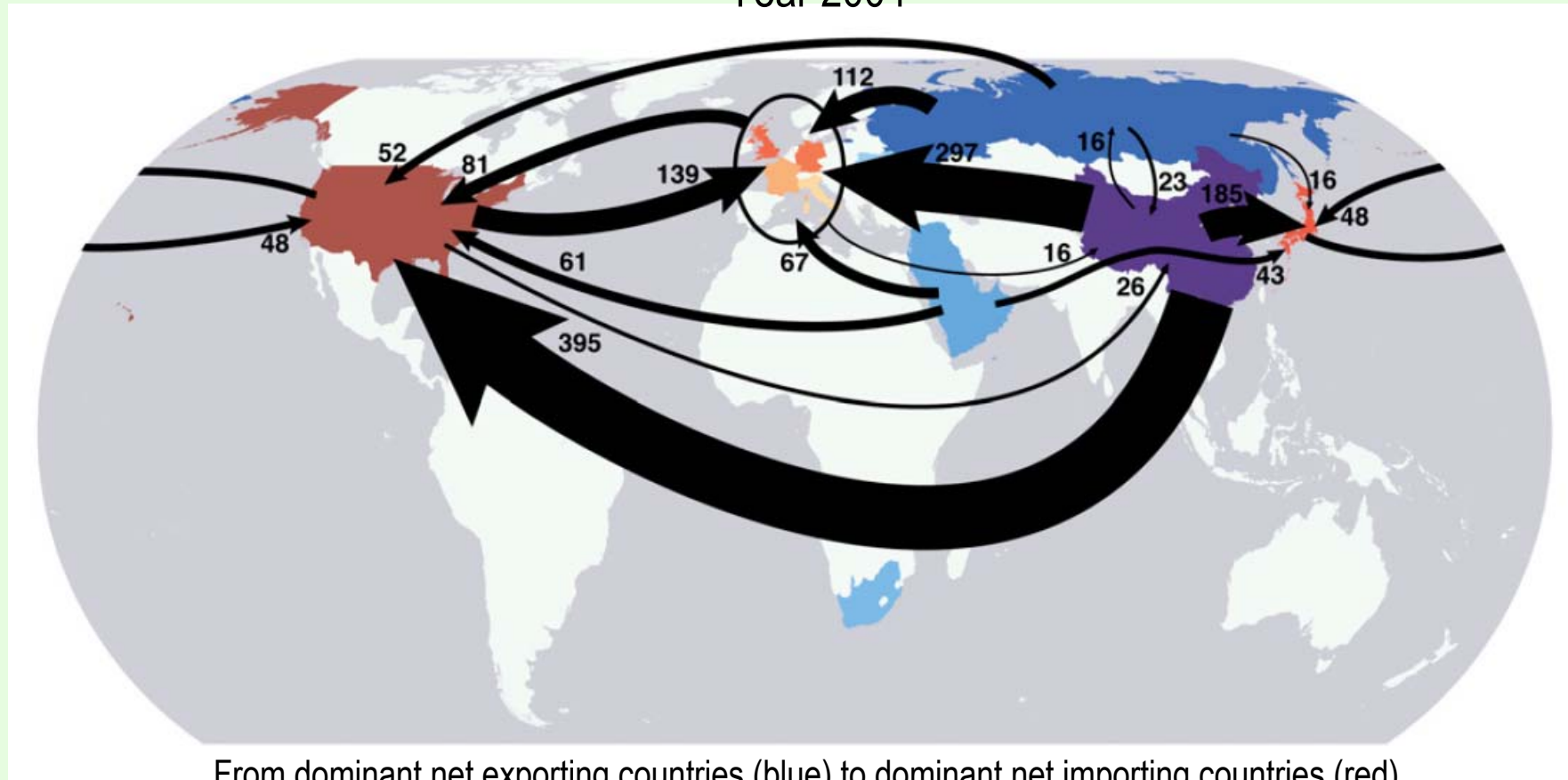


most of the growth
in global emissions
originates from
emerging economies

CDIAC data; updated from Le Quéré et al. Nature Geoscience 2009

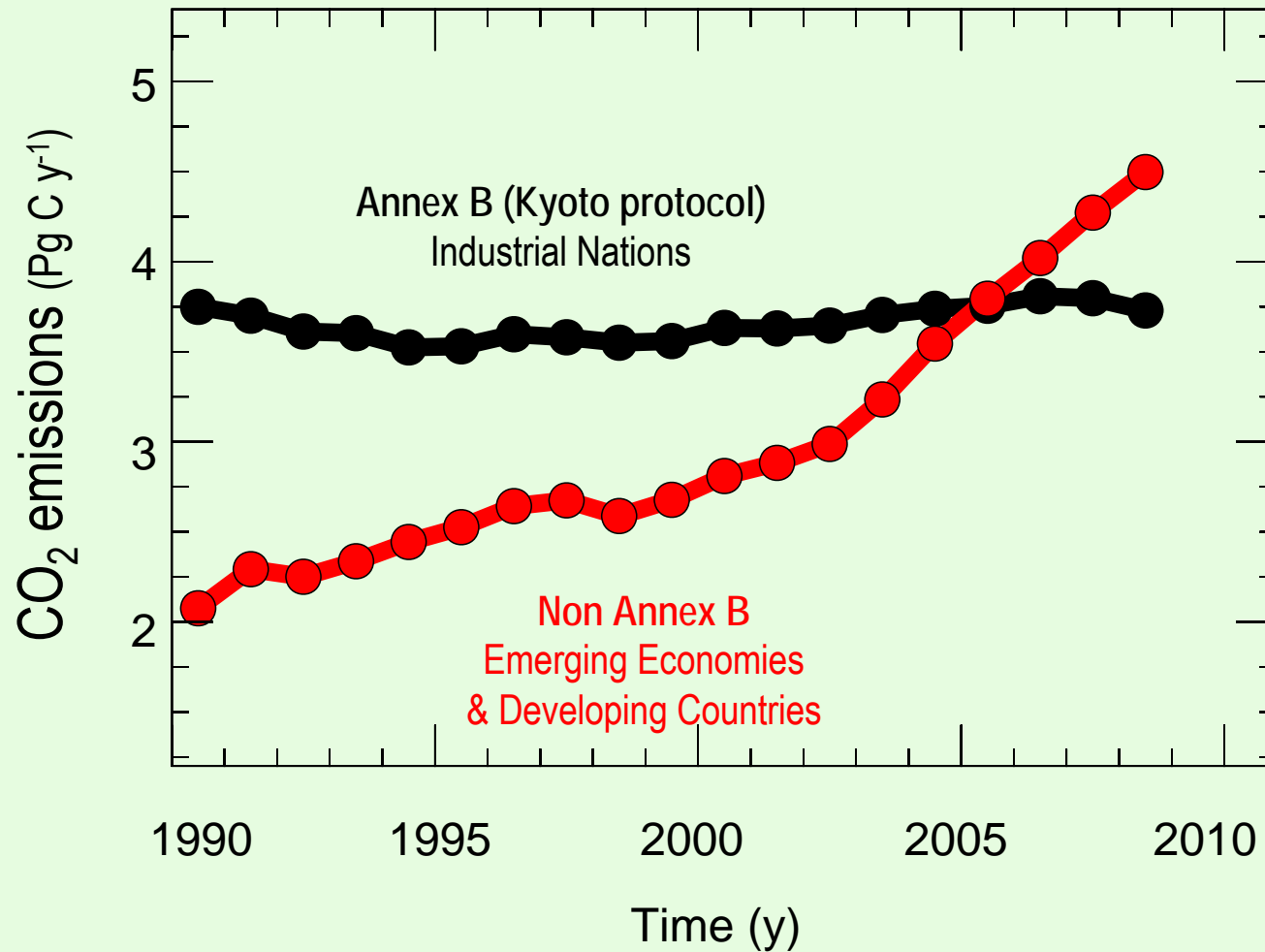
Fluxed of Emissions Embodied in Trade (Mt CO₂/y)

Year 2004



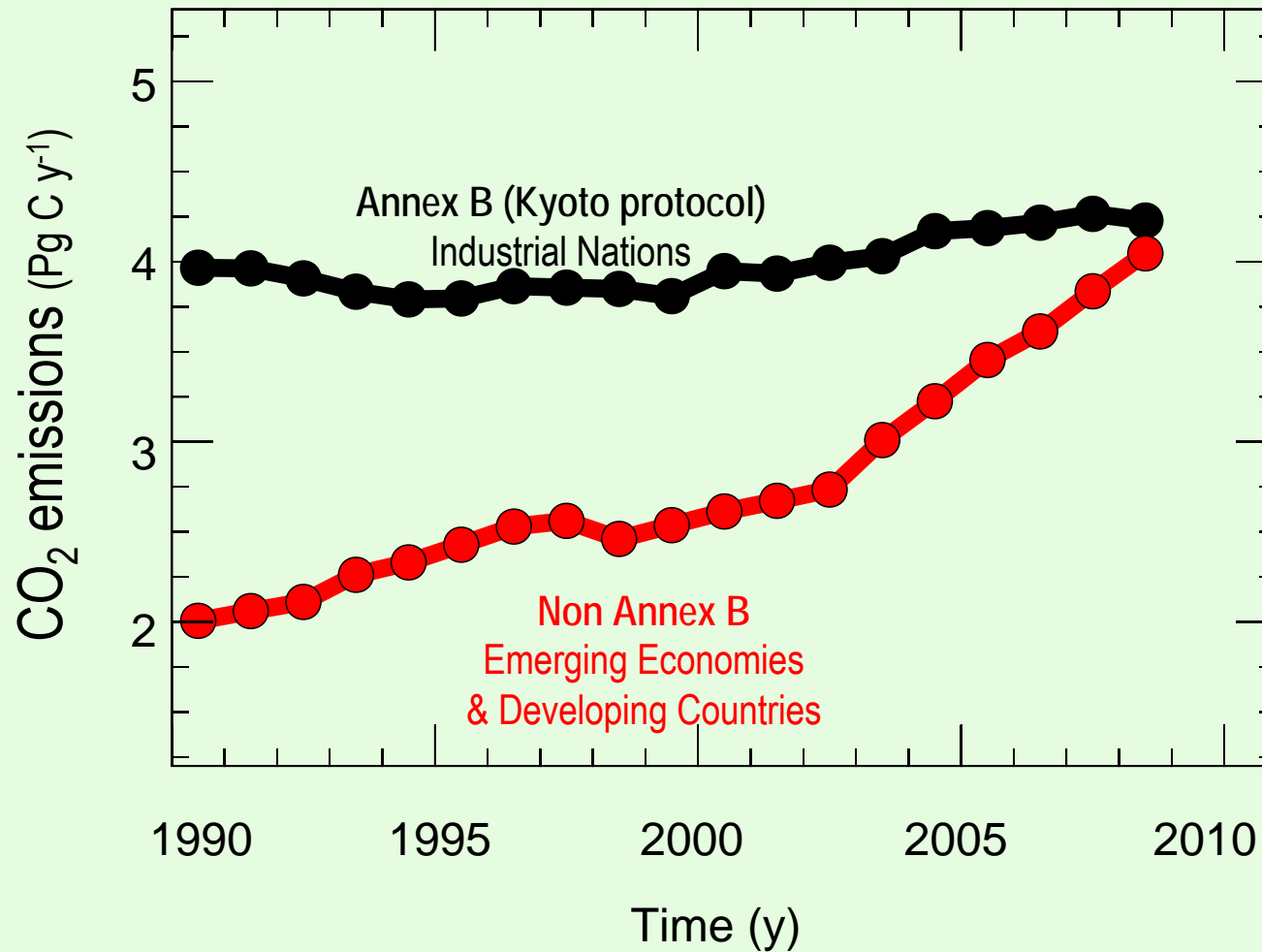
Davis & Caldeira PNAS 2010

Fossil Fuel CO₂ Emissions



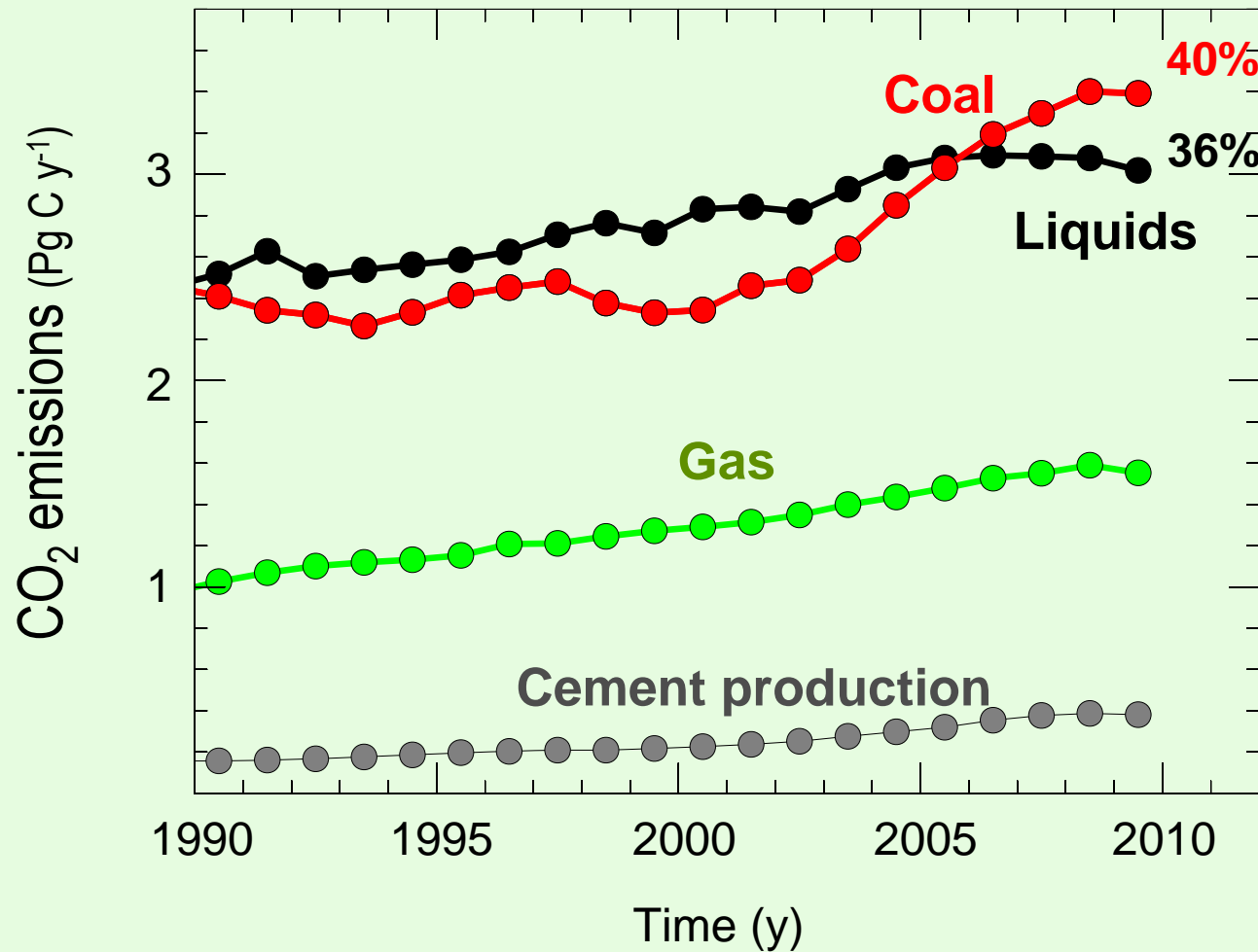
most of the growth
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Fossil Fuel CO₂ Emissions



1/3 of growth in
emerging economies
for products consumed
in the west

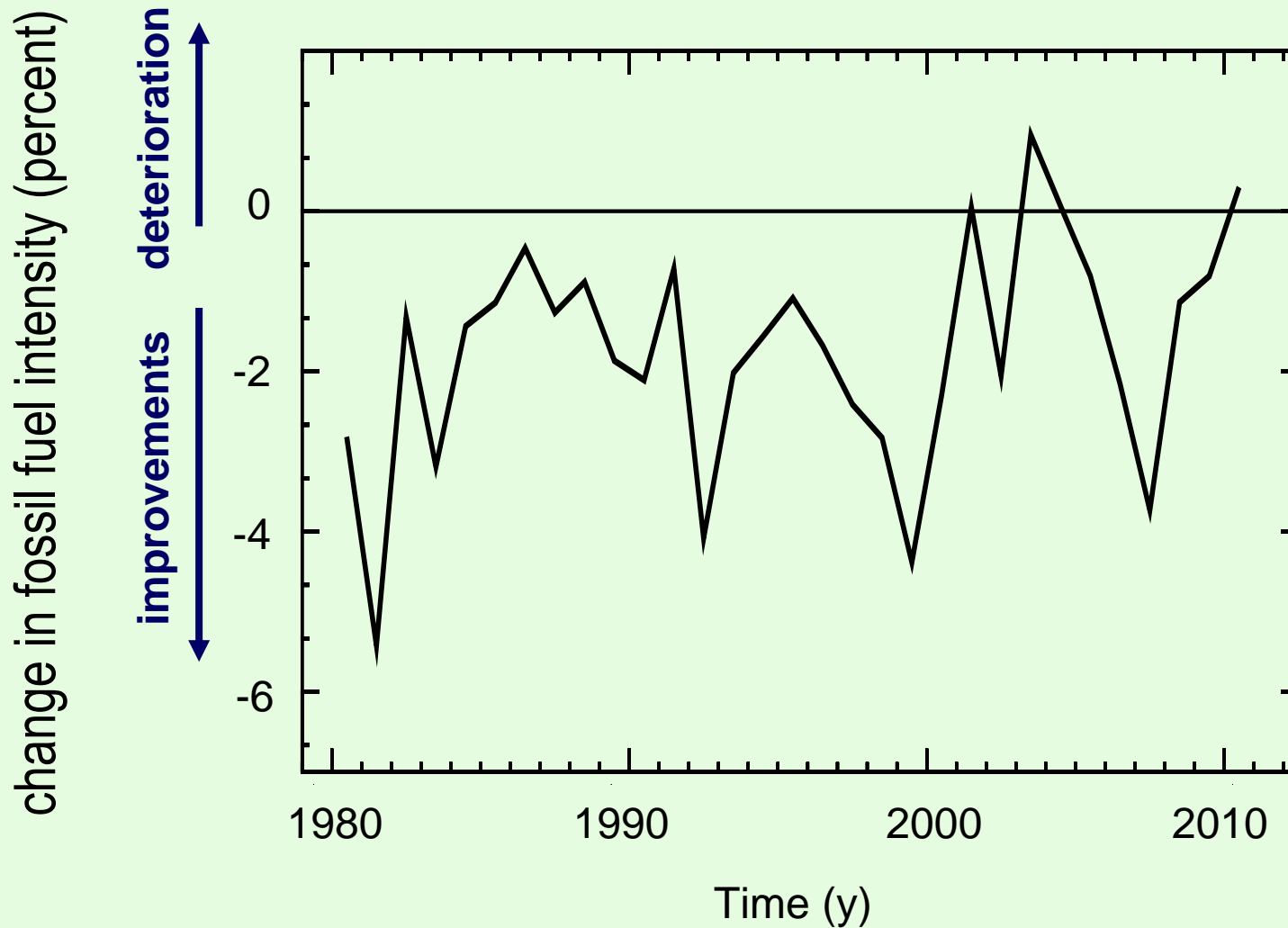
CO₂ Emissions by Fossil Fuel Type



Global CO₂ emissions
now dominated by coal

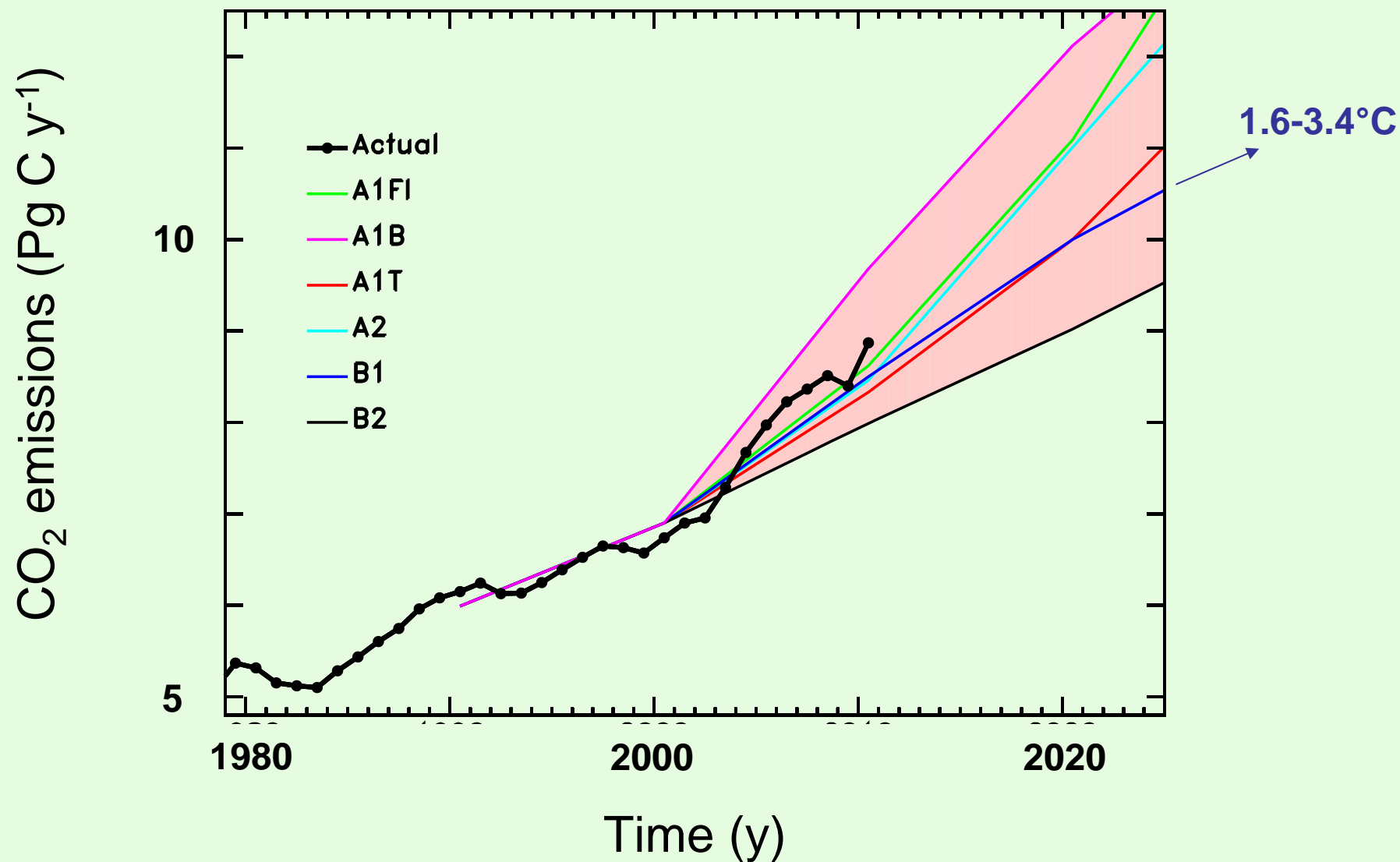
Coal emits more CO₂
than liquids or gas

Change in Fossil Fuel intensity of the economy



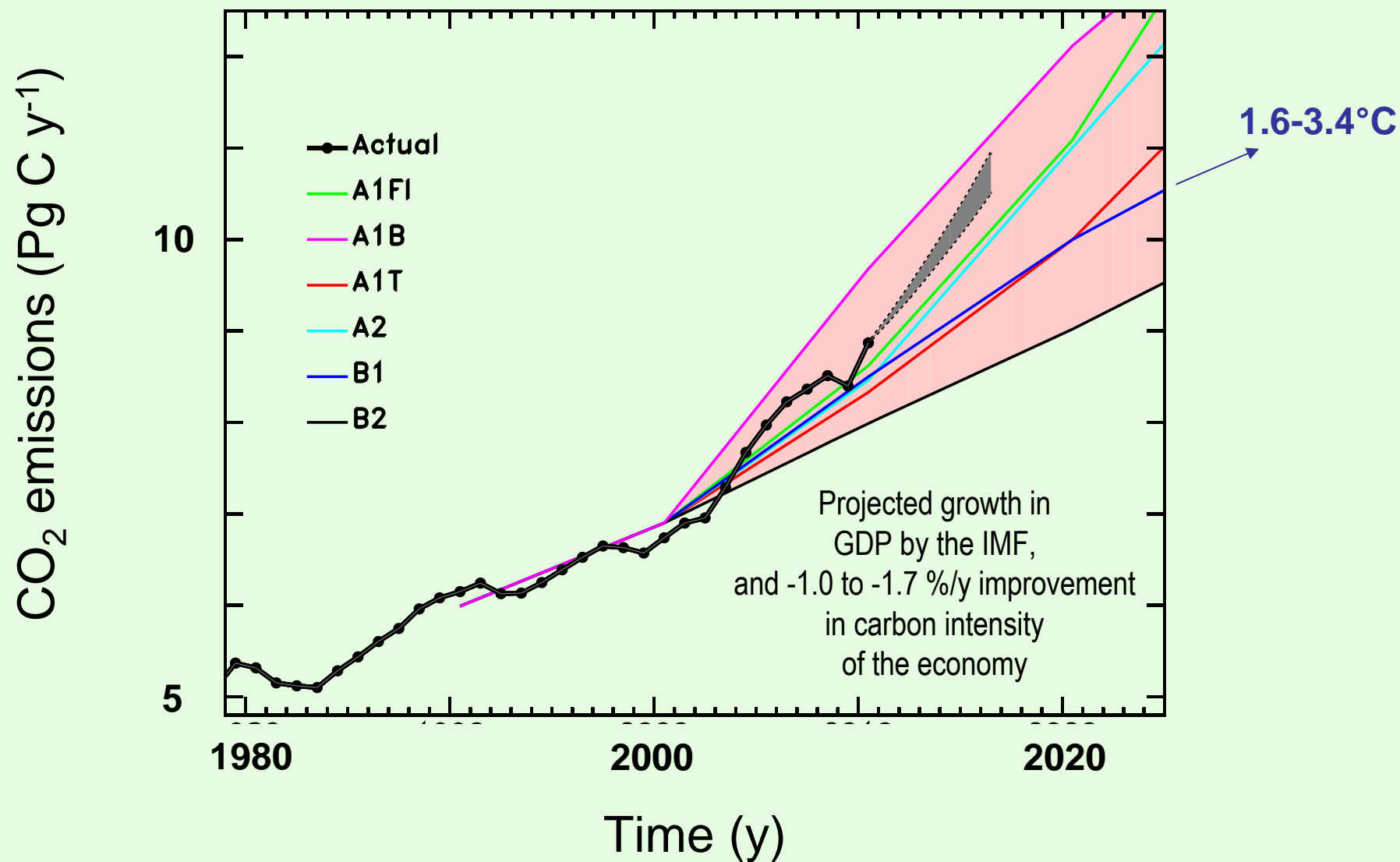
Improvements in the fossil fuel intensity of the economy are slowing down because of coal use

Fossil Fuel CO₂ Emissions compared to IPCC Marker scenarios used for climate projections



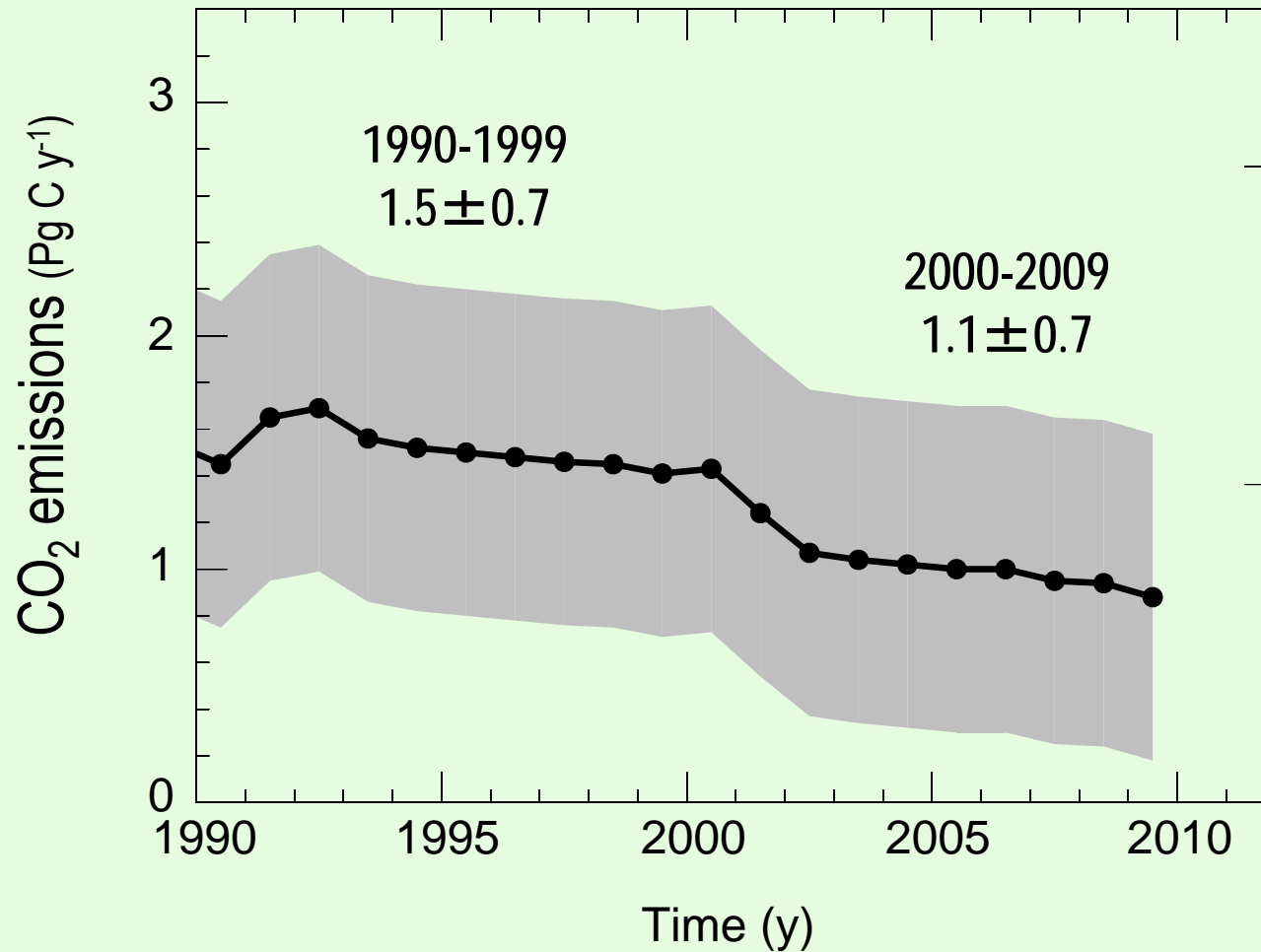
Updated from Le Quéré et al (2009) Nature Geoscience, using Marker scenarios
modified from Raupach et al. PNAS (2007)

Fossil Fuel CO₂ Emissions compared to IPCC Marker scenarios used for climate projections



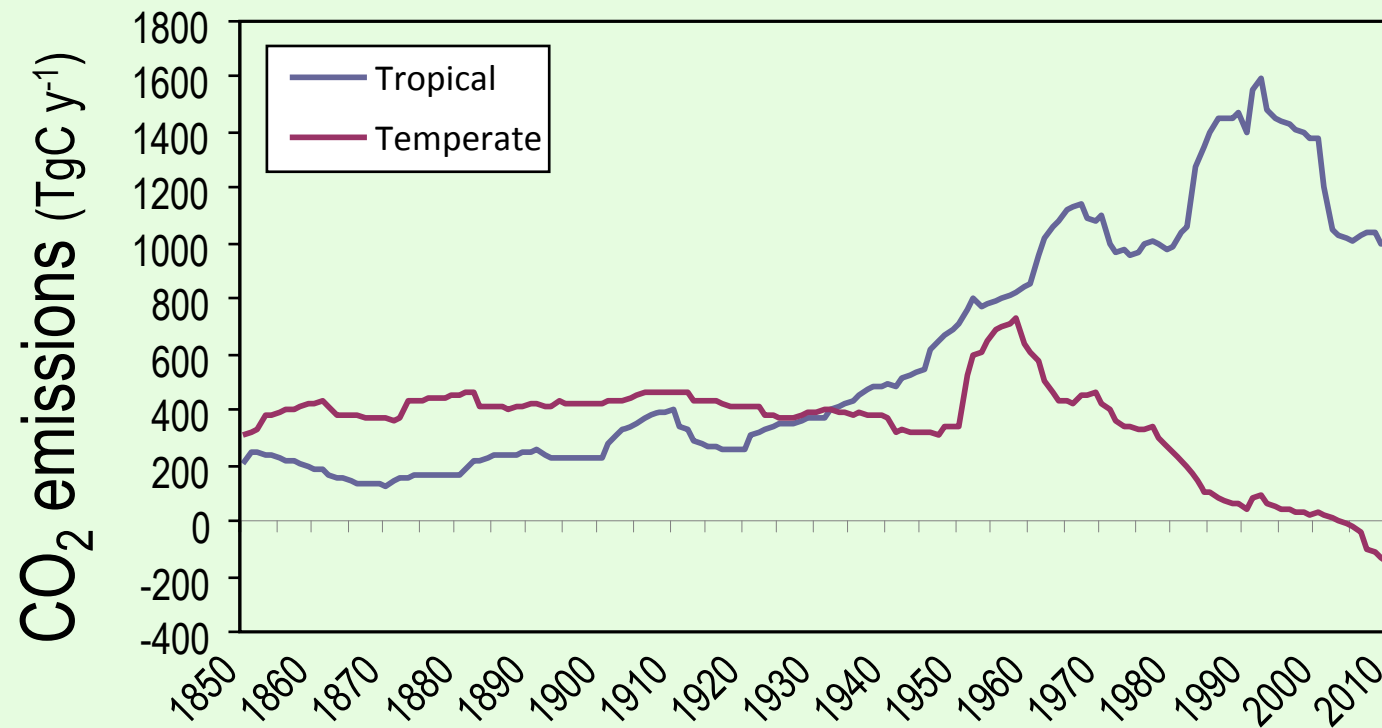
Updated from Le Quéré et al (2009) Nature Geoscience, using Marker scenarios modified from Raupach et al. PNAS (2007)

CO₂ Emissions from deforestation and other Land Use Change



Estimated ~25% decrease between the two decades with large uncertainty

Regional Emissions from Land Use Change



Both tropical and temperate LUC recently decreasing

Temperate LUC could now be a small CO₂ sink

Fate of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions (2000-2009)

1.1 PgC y⁻¹



7.7 PgC y⁻¹ +



4.1 PgC y⁻¹
47%



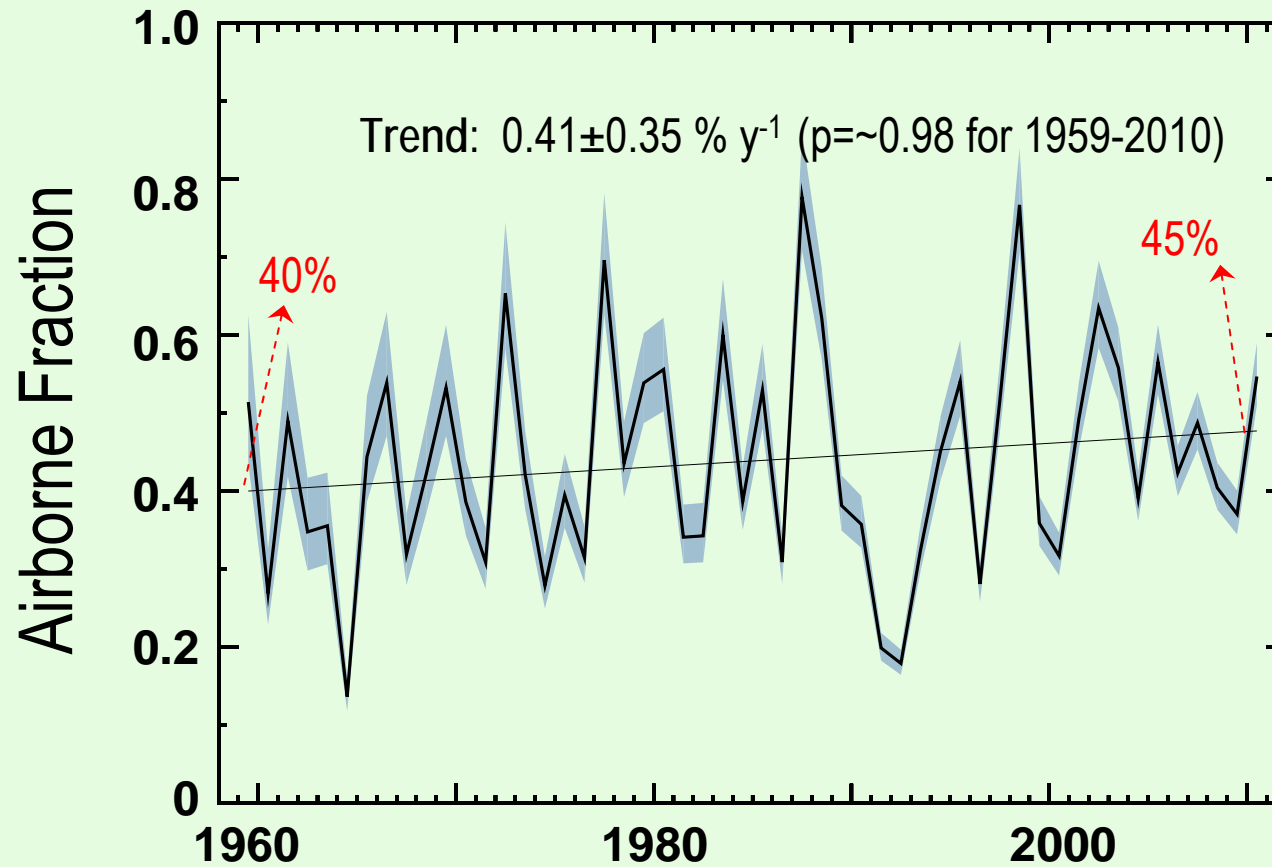
2.4 PgC y⁻¹
27%



26%
2.3 PgC y⁻¹



Evolution of the airborne fraction



Possible Reasons for a Positive Trend in Airborne Fraction:

- Accidental (p=0.98; errors in land use)
- Emissions are rising too fast
- Sinks are saturating because of high CO₂
- Sinks/reservoirs are responding to climate change and variability

Possible Reasons for a Positive Trend in Airborne Fraction:

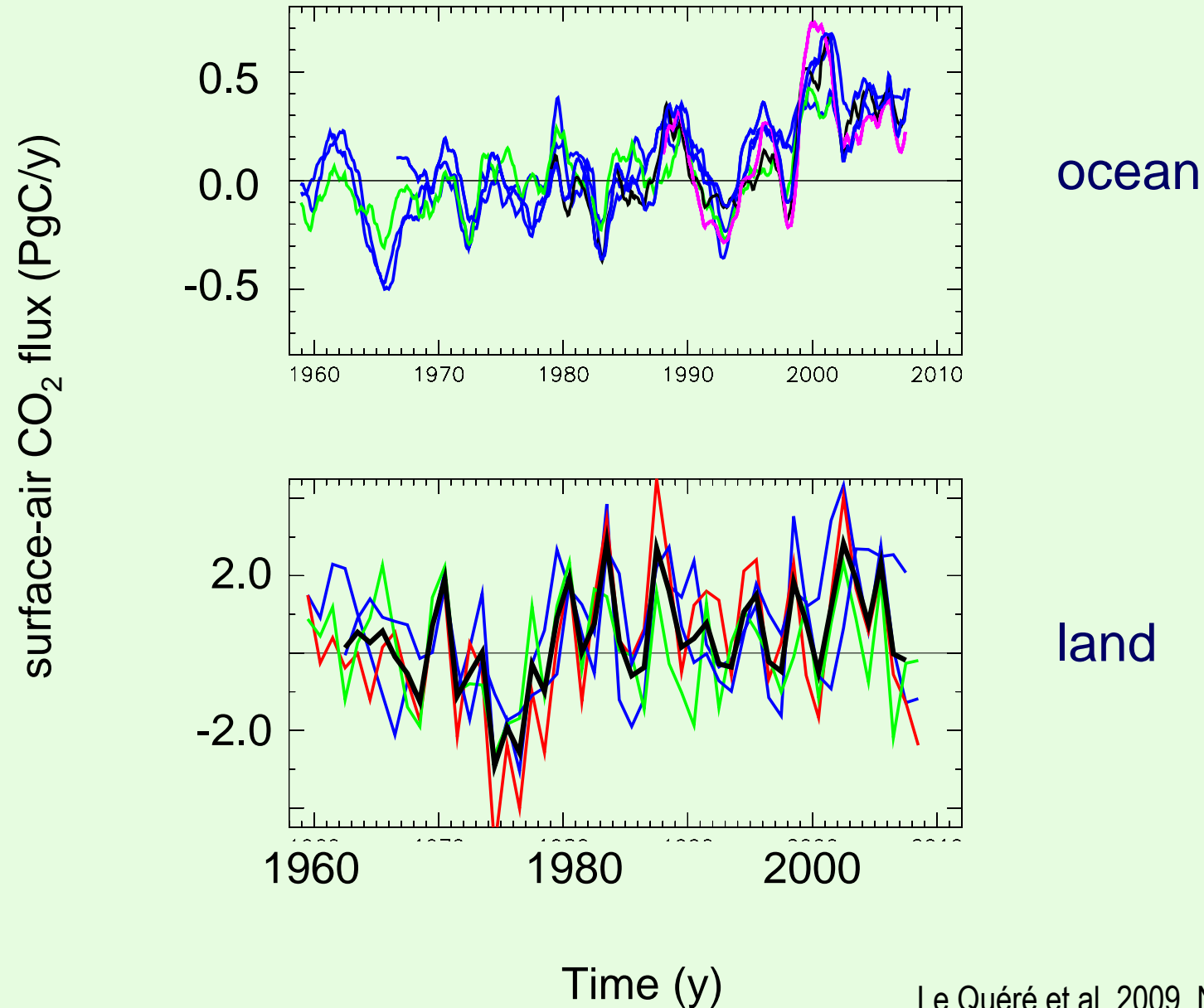
- Accidental (p=0.98; errors in land use)
- Emissions are rising too fast
- Sinks are saturating because of high CO₂
- Sinks/reservoirs are responding to climate change and variability (this conclusion is debated)

1959-2008 Trend in Airborne Fraction (% per year):

Observations: $+ 0.41 \pm 0.35$

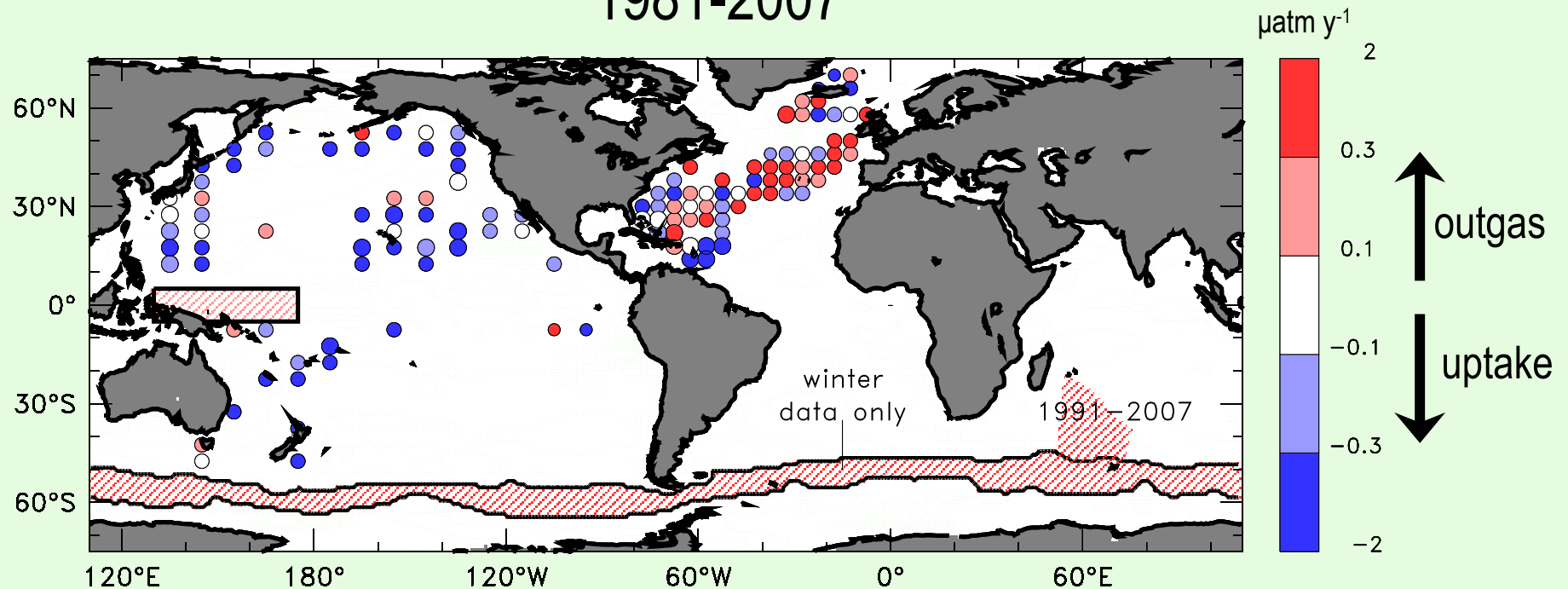
Models (without changes in climate) - 0.8

Impact of climate change and variability on the CO₂ sinks (from models)



Estimated Trends in Sea-Air pCO₂

1981-2007



Le Quéré et al. Nature Geoscience 2009 based on data from Takahashi et al DSR 2009

Trend in Airborne Fraction (% per year):

Observations: $+ 0.41 \pm 0.35$

Models (without changes in climate) $- 0.8$

Models (with changes in climate) $+ 0.1$

Conclusions:

- persistent growth in fossil fuel emissions of $\sim 3\% \text{ y}^{-1}$ since 2000
- embodied emissions affect Annex B share
- CO_2 intensity of the economy improving more slowly
- recent decrease in land use emissions
- CO_2 sinks could be responding to climate change and variability



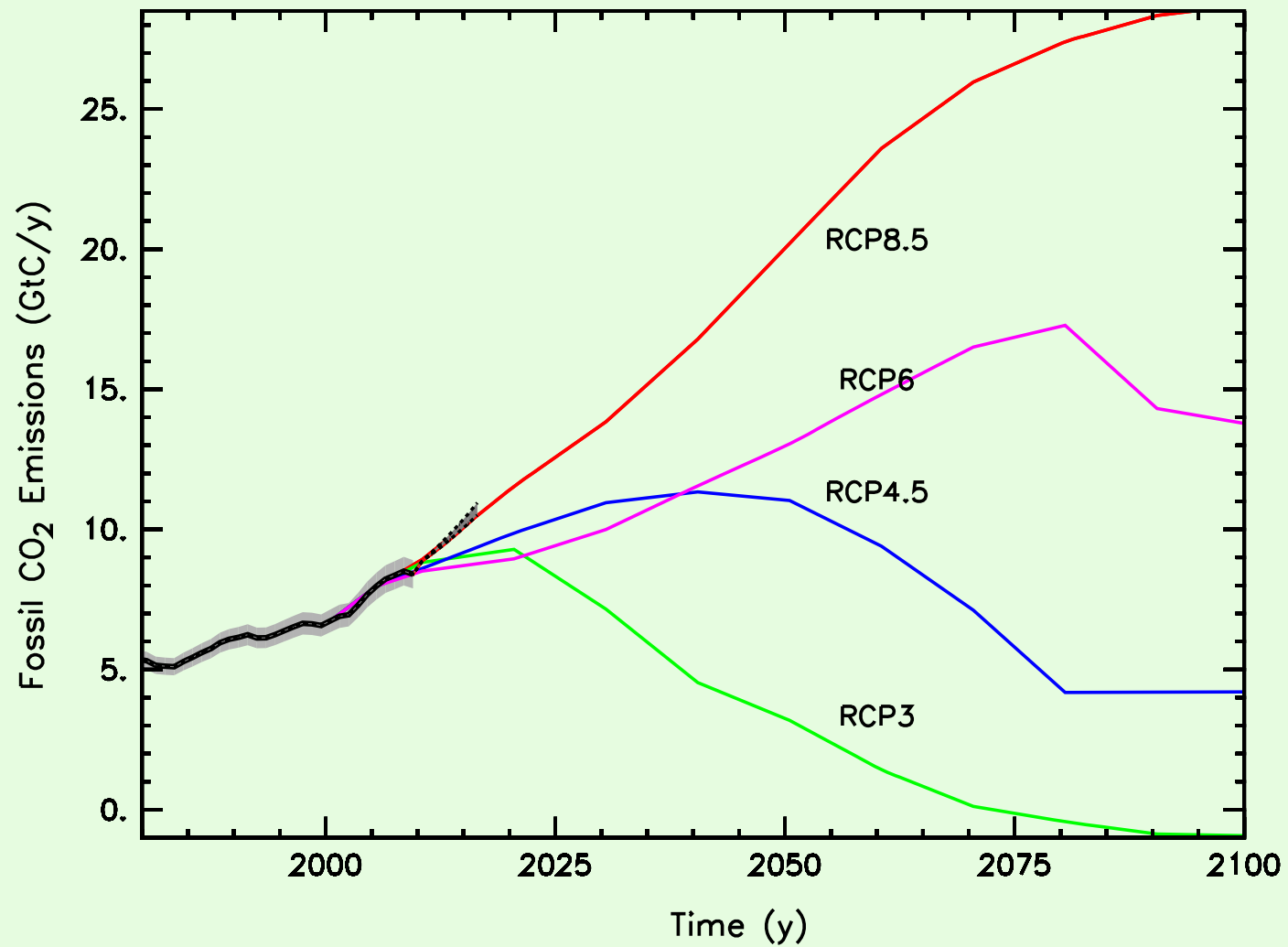
Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



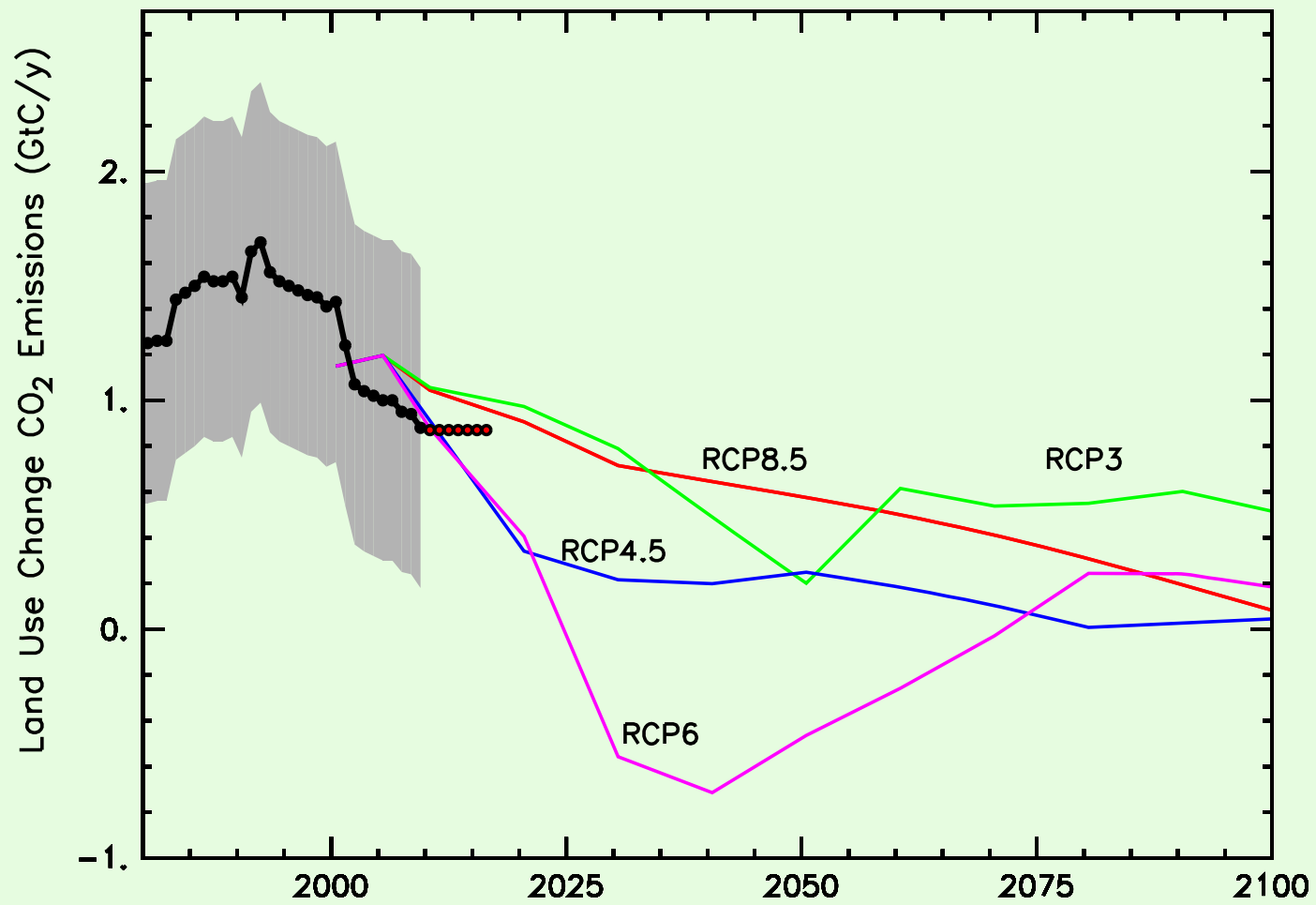
An International Carbon Office to assist policy-based science

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Shobhakar Dhakal⁵, Anand Patwardhan⁶, Michael R Raupach³ and
Oran R Young⁷

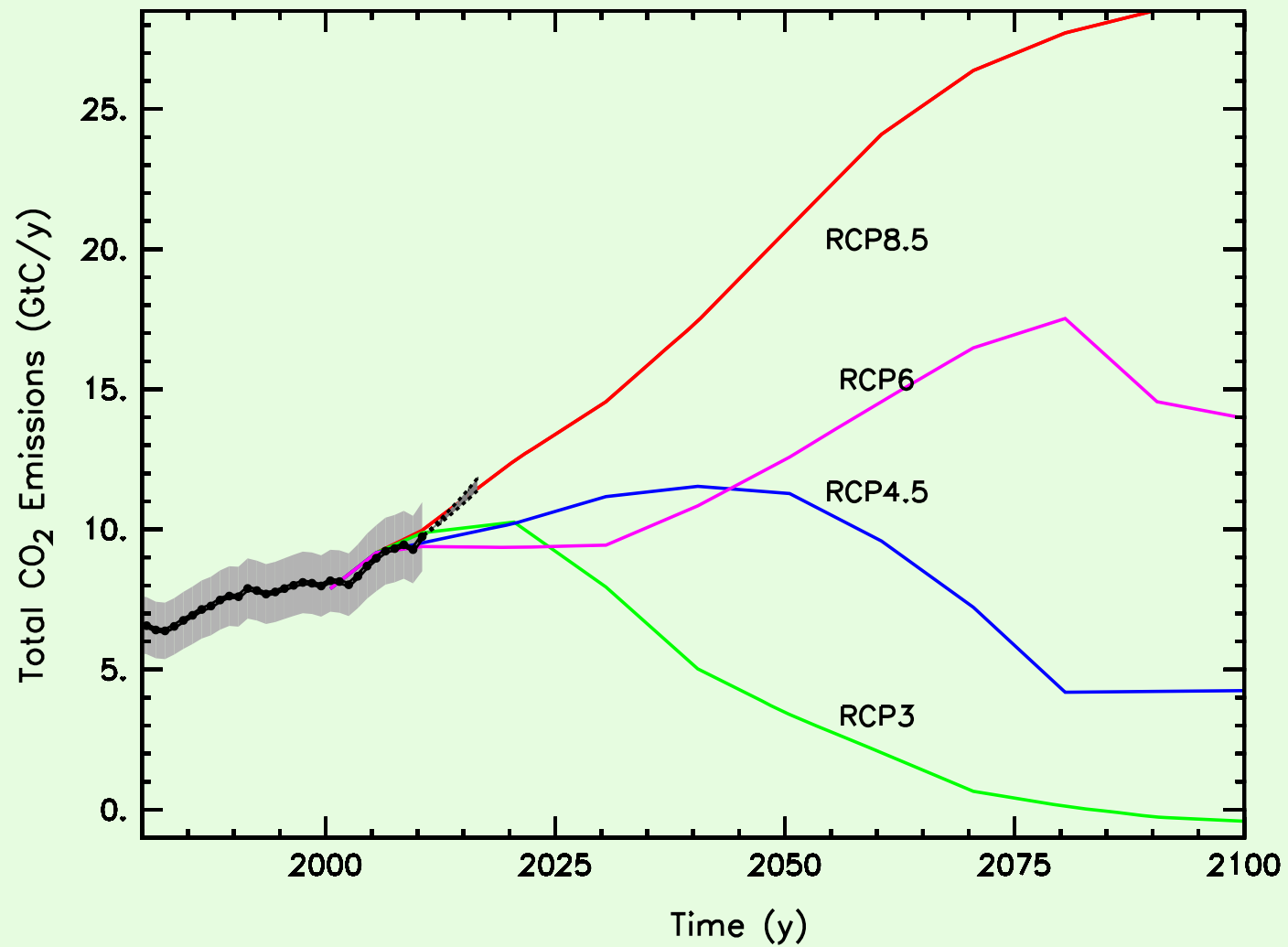
RCP scenarios



RCP scenarios



RCP scenarios





*Guy Mingley and Barney Kgope (SANBI),
William Bond (UCT)*

open savanna South Africa



1955



1998

Guy Mingley (SANBI)
Photo: Timm Hoffmann , IPC, UCT