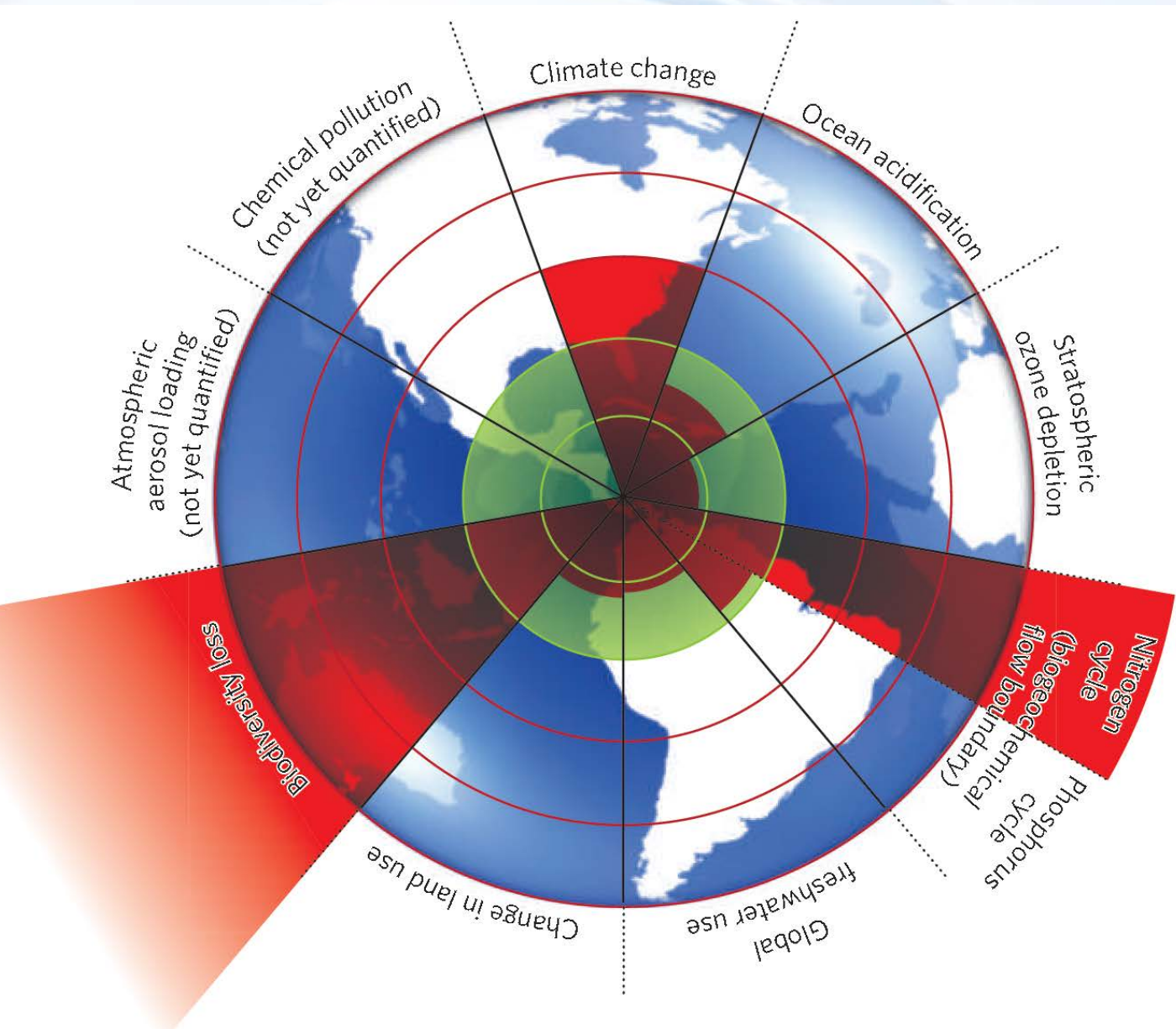


# Meze planety

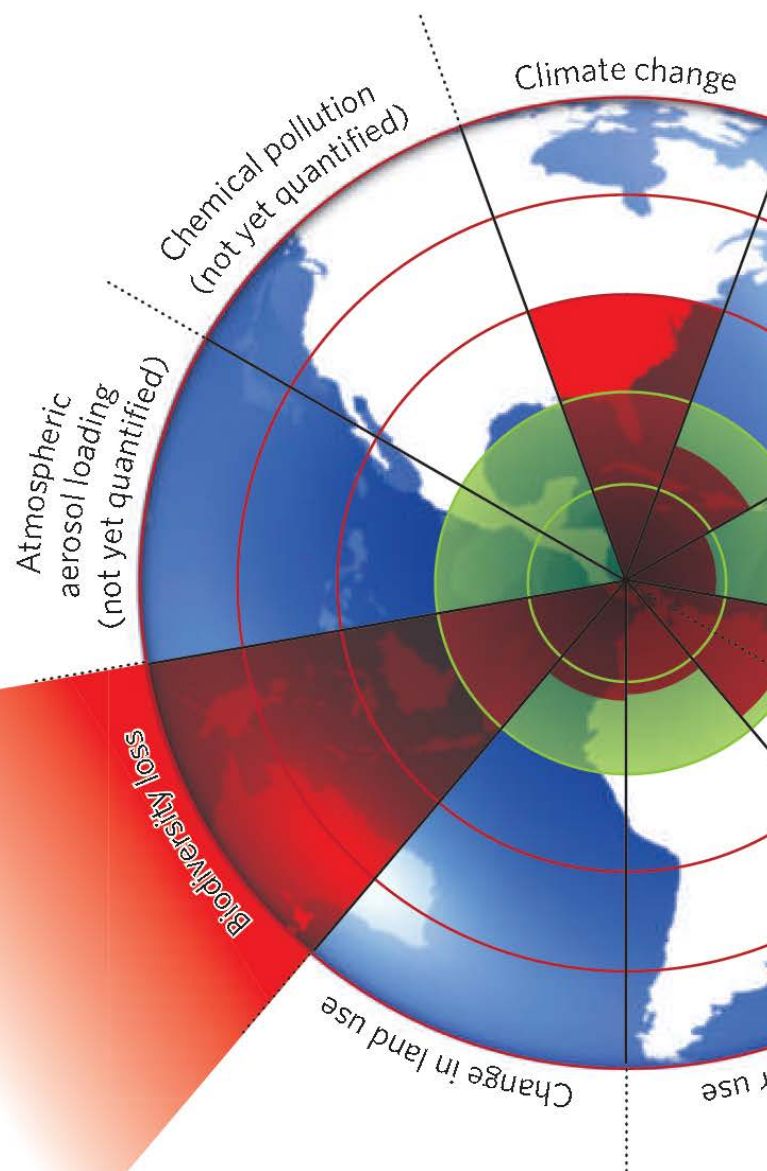
- výzvy pro lidský um, intelekt  
a svědomí



# Překročení hranic?



# Překročení hranic?



PLANETARY BOUNDARIES				
Earth-system process	Parameters	Proposed boundary	Current status	Pre-industrial value
Climate change	(i) Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration (parts per million by volume)	350	387	280
	(ii) Change in radiative forcing (watts per metre squared)	1	1.5	0
Rate of biodiversity loss	Extinction rate (number of species per million species per year)	10	>100	0.1-1
Nitrogen cycle (part of a boundary with the phosphorus cycle)	Amount of N <sub>2</sub> removed from the atmosphere for human use (millions of tonnes per year)	35	121	0
Phosphorus cycle (part of a boundary with the nitrogen cycle)	Quantity of P flowing into the oceans (millions of tonnes per year)	11	8.5-9.5	-1
Stratospheric ozone depletion	Concentration of ozone (Dobson unit)	276	283	290
Ocean acidification	Global mean saturation state of aragonite in surface sea water	2.75	2.90	3.44
Global freshwater use	Consumption of freshwater by humans (km <sup>3</sup> per year)	4,000	2,600	415
Change in land use	Percentage of global land cover converted to cropland	15	11.7	Low
Atmospheric aerosol loading	Overall particulate concentration in the atmosphere, on a regional basis		To be determined	
Chemical pollution	For example, amount emitted to, or concentration of persistent organic pollutants, plastics, endocrine disrupters, heavy metals and nuclear waste in, the global environment, or the effects on ecosystem and functioning of Earth system thereof		To be determined	

# II. Globální klimatická změna

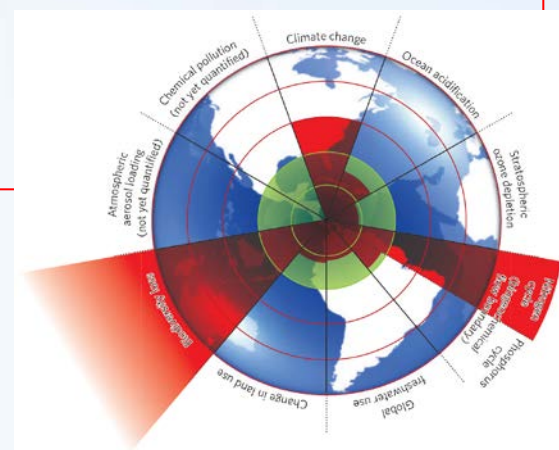
Earth System process	Control variable	Threshold avoided or influenced by slow variable	Planetary Boundary (zone of uncertainty)	State of knowledge*
Climate change	<p>Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, ppm;</p> <p>Energy imbalance at Earth's surface, W m<sup>-2</sup></p>	<p>Loss of polar ice sheets.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

**Boundary:** Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration no higher than 350 ppm

**Pre-industrial level:** 280 ppm

**Current level:** 387 ppm

**Diagnosis:** Boundary exceeded





# Skleníkový jev - historie

1712 – Thomas Newcomen vynalezl použitelný **parní stroj**

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

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



1896 – **Svante Arrhenius** řekl hypotézu o zvýšení intenzity skleníkového jevu vlivem produkce CO<sub>2</sub> spalováním fos. paliv

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

1938 – Guy Callendar zjistil spojitost mezi růstem teploty a koncentrací CO<sub>2</sub> (na základě 147 stanic). **Ale odmítnuto**



# Skleníkový jev a změna klimatu

**1957** – oceánograf Roger Revelle a chemik Hans Suess ukázali, že oceány **nedokáží absorbovat CO<sub>2</sub>** produkovaný lidmi

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

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

**1987** – **Montrealský protokol** – jeho dopad na omezení skleníkových plynů významnější, než Kjótského protokolu

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



# Skleníkový jev a změna klimatu

1992 – *Earth summit* – Rámcová úmluva o CC

2005 – **Kyótský protokol**

2009 – *Climate gate* aféra

2010 a 2011 – nařčení z *Climate gate* vyvrácena a závěry o oteplování zemského povrchu potvrzeny

2013 – překročení koncentrace 400 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>

2013 - 5<sup>th</sup> – report IPCC publikoval „ vědci jsou z **95% jisti**, že jsou lidé dominantní příčinou vzrůstu teploty od roku 1950



# 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**

-140 °C x 110 °C

## Introduction

How does Earth stay warm and comfortable in the coldness of space? Temperatures on Earth are livable because of a natural process we call the greenhouse effect.

It Starts With the Sun ▶

INTRO

IT STARTS WITH THE SUN

GREENHOUSE EFFECT

GREENHOUSE GASES

EXPLORE MORE







# An animated journey through the Earth's climate history

[Main story](#) | [Key findings](#) | [Impacts](#) | [Viewpoints](#) | [Food security](#) | [Flood risks](#) | [UK view](#) | [Acid oceans](#) | [Q&A](#)

## 1850 to the present day



Severe weather, sea level rises, droughts and habitat loss are made more likely by climate change

1. 800,000 years of change

2. The last 1,500 years

3. 1850 to the present day



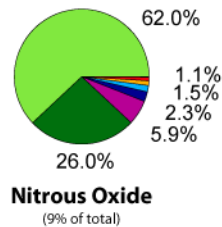
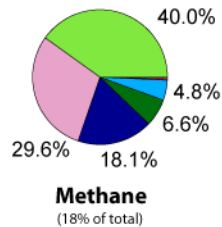
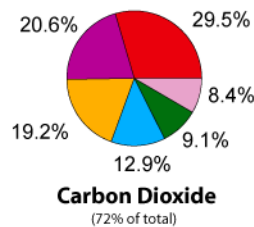
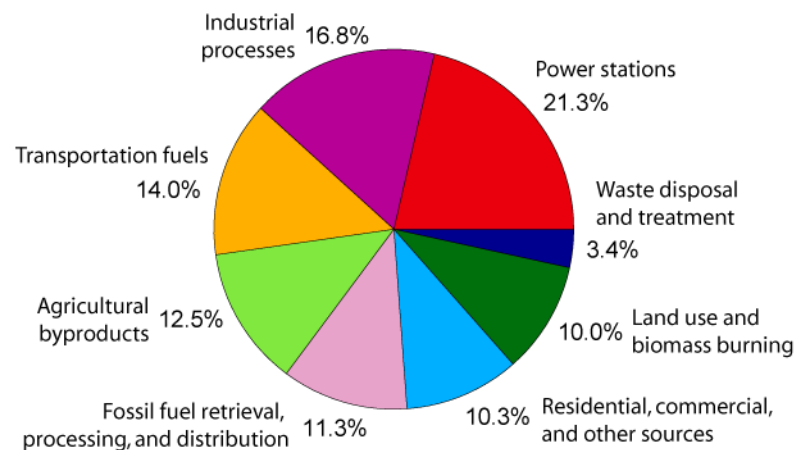
02:27 / 02:27



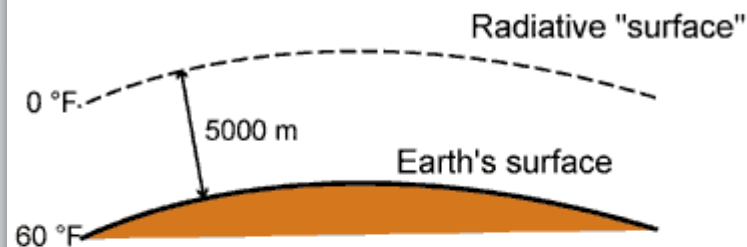
# Skleníkové plyny (greenhouse gases)

- nejdůležitější skleníkový plyn (po  $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$  ~ 2/3 skleníkového jevu) je oxid uhličitý -  $\text{CO}_2$  (~ 20 % skleníkového efektu)
- zbylých 13 % skleníkového jevu –  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , CFC a další látky

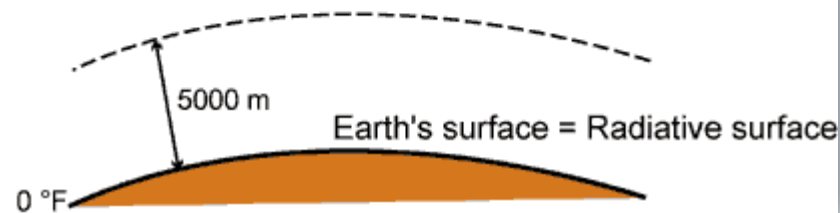
## Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



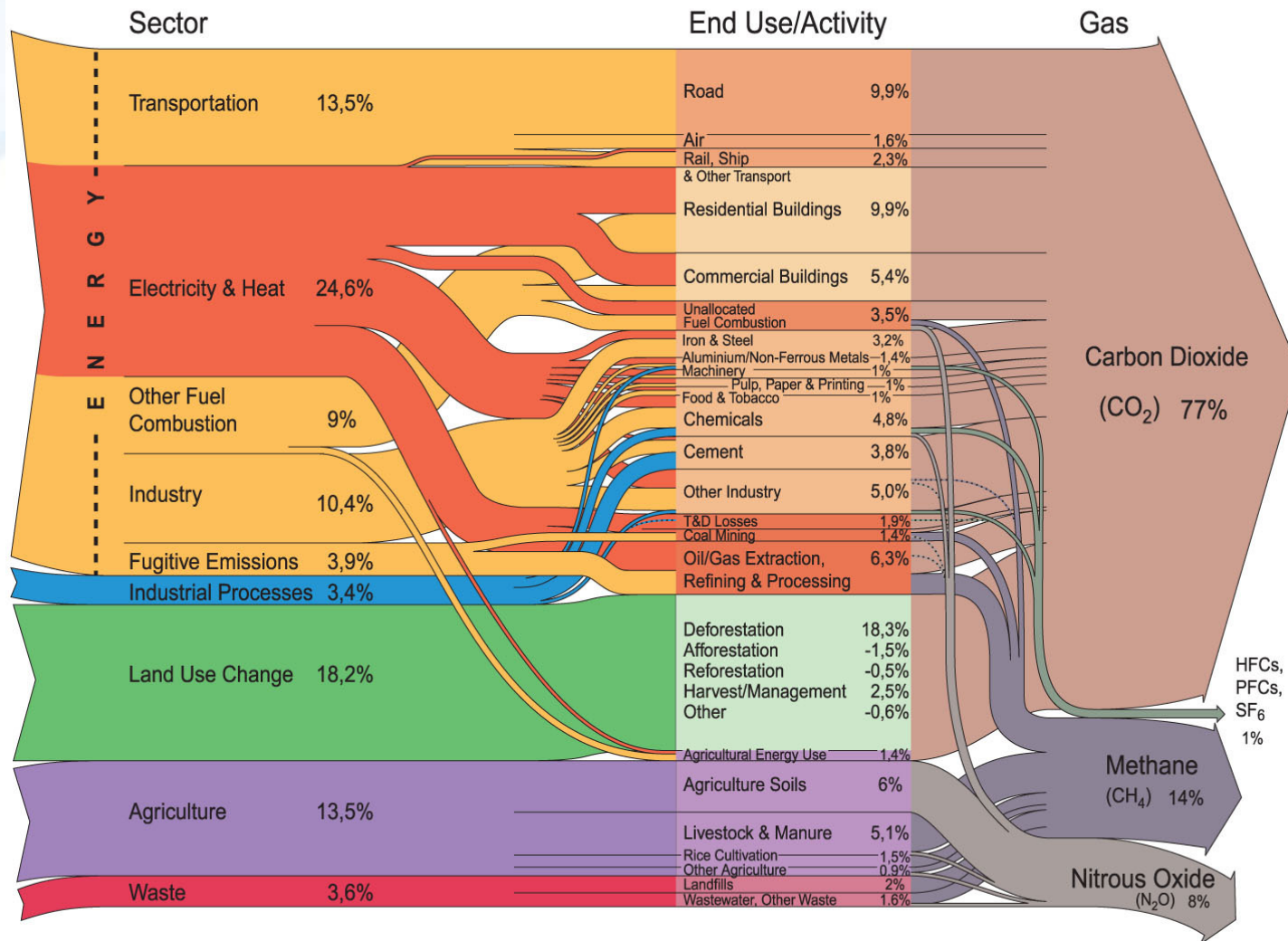
## With a Greenhouse Effect



## Without a Greenhouse Effect



# World Greenhouse gas emissions by sector



All data is for 2000. All calculations are based on CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, using 100-year global warming potentials from the IPCC (1996), based on a total global estimate of 41 755 MtCO<sub>2</sub> 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).



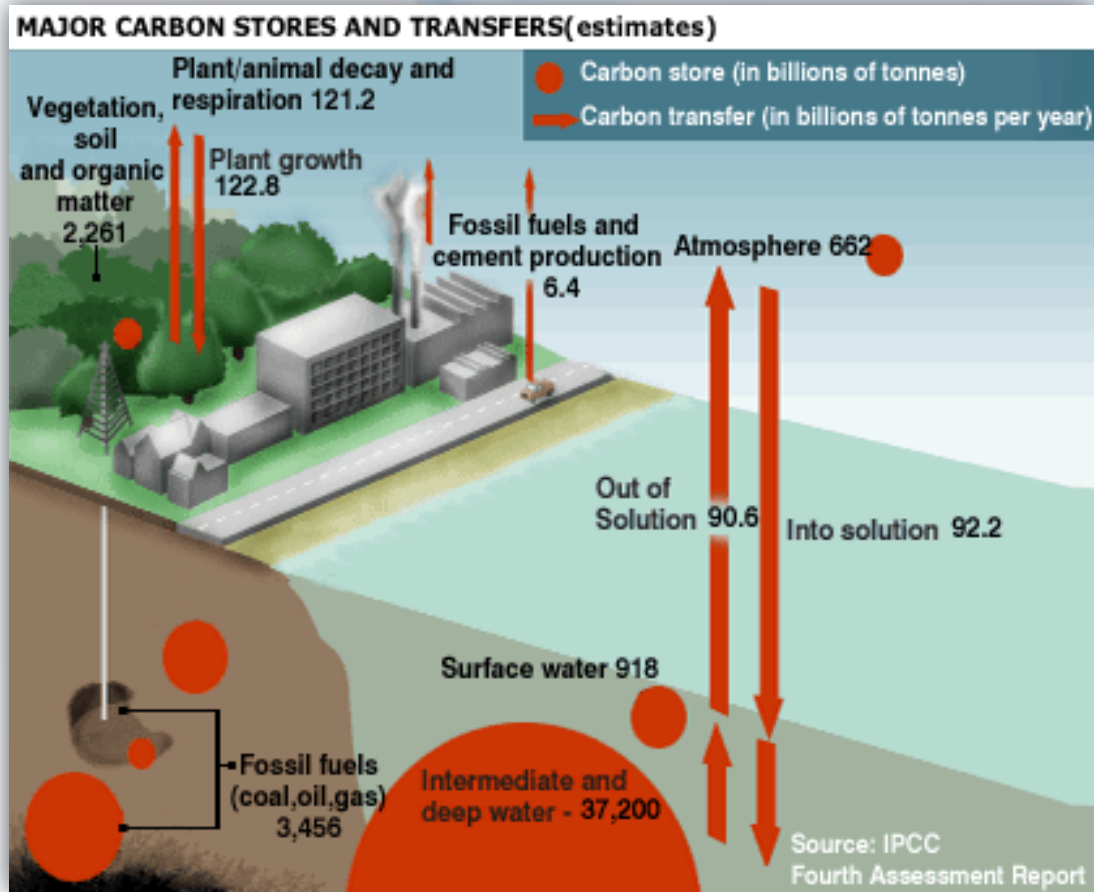


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- zbylých  $13\%$  skleníkového jevu –  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , CFC a další látky

## Problém

- růst koncentrace  $\text{CO}_2$  v atmosféře **narušením rovnováhy** uvolňování a pohlcování  $\text{CO}_2$  v geochemickém cyklu uhlíku





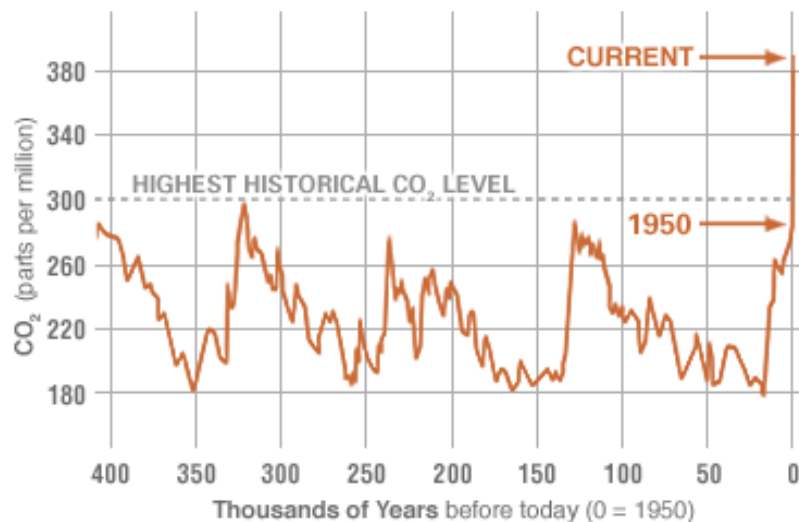
# Růst koncentrace CO<sub>2</sub>

- Koncentrace CO<sub>2</sub> – 398 ppm = 0,0397 %
- koncentrace CO<sub>2</sub> **vzrostla o 25 % od roku 1950**
- spalování fosilních paliv zodpovídá za asi 80 % tohoto vzrůstu

## PROXY (INDIRECT) MEASUREMENTS

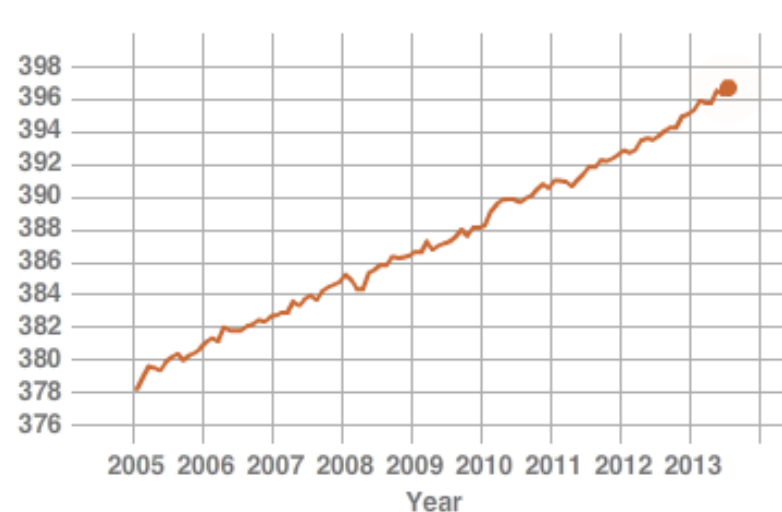
Data source: Reconstruction from ice cores.

Credit: NOAA



## DIRECT MEASUREMENTS: 2005-PRESENT

Data source: Monthly measurements (corrected for average seasonal cycle). Credit: NOAA



# Další indikátory GW a změn klimatu

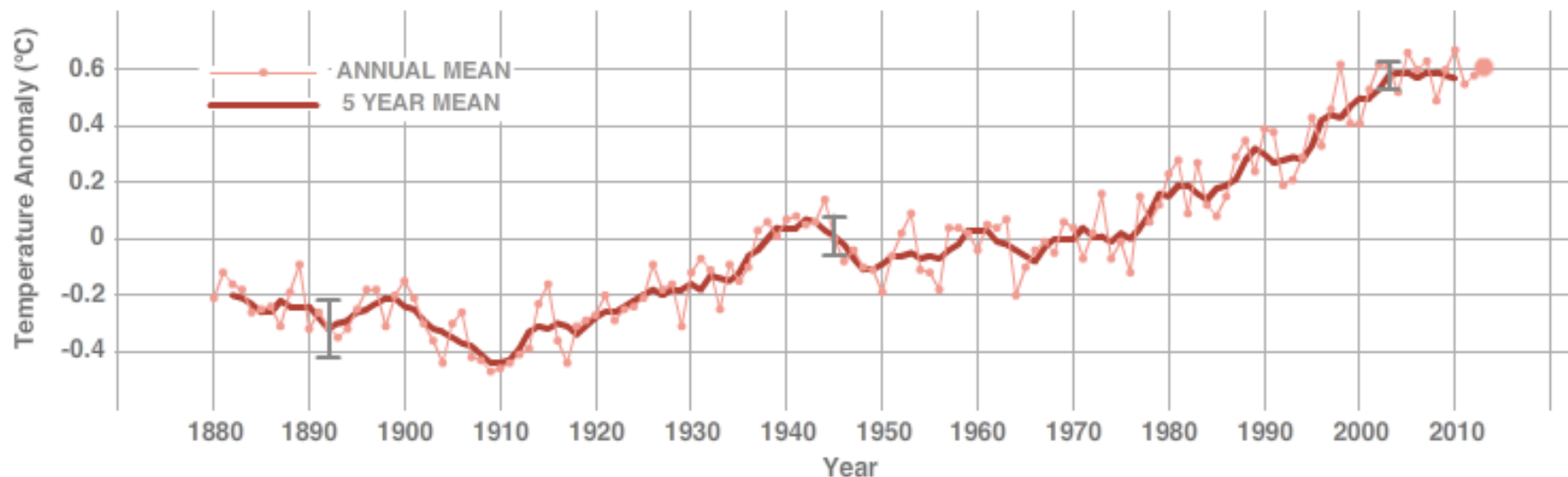
- teplota, zalednění severního ledového oceánu, zalednění severního a jižního pólu (pevnina), výška hladiny moří

## Global Surface Temperature

↓ DOWNLOAD DATA

### GLOBAL LAND-OCEAN TEMPERATURE INDEX

Data source: [NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies \(GISS\)](#) This trend agrees with other global temperature records provided by the U.S. [National Climatic Data Center](#), the Japanese Meteorological Agency and the Met Office Hadley Centre / [Climatic Research Unit](#) in the U.K. Credit: [NASA/GISS](#)

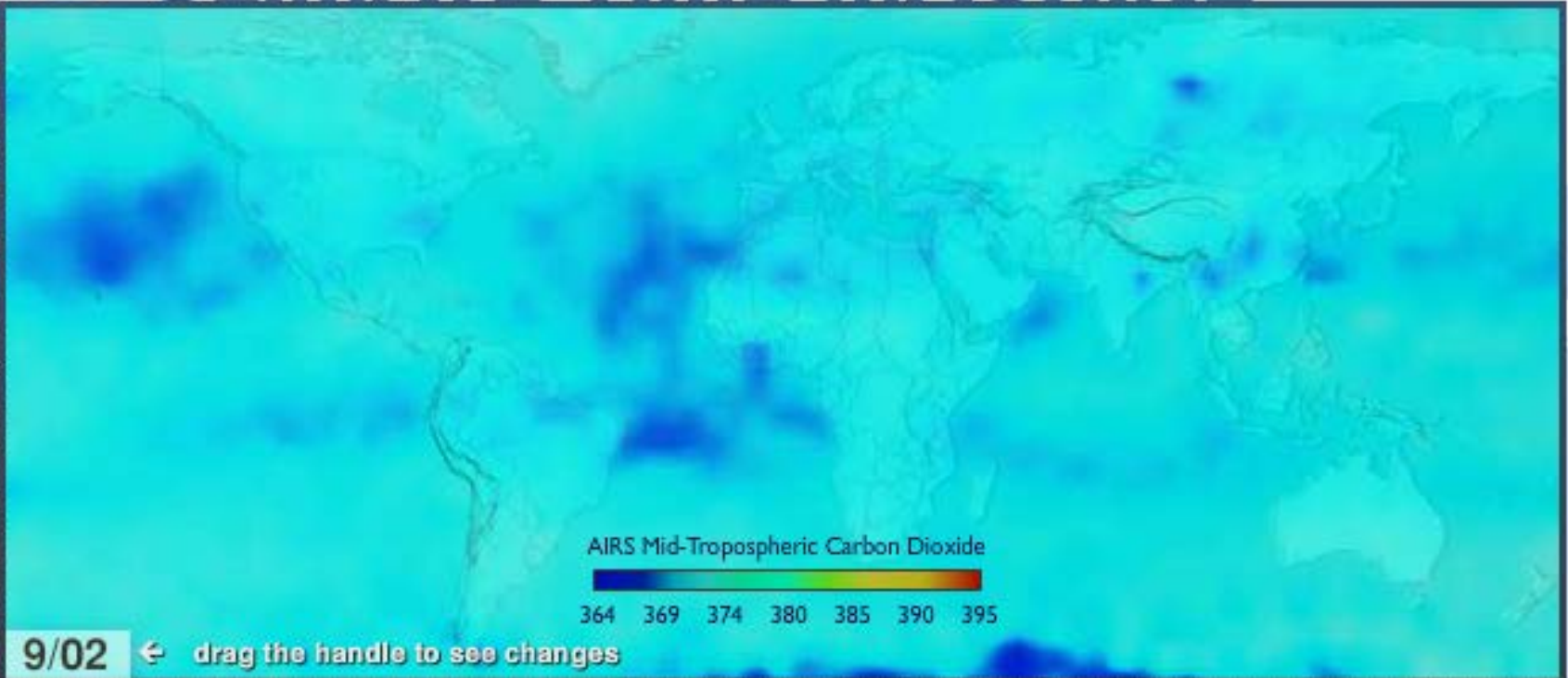




Jet Propulsion Laboratory | California Institute of Technology

# CLIMATE TIME MACHINE

carbon dioxide emissions



9/02 ← drag the handle to see changes

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

This time series shows global changes in the concentration and distribution of carbon dioxide from 2002-2009 at an altitude range of 1.9 to 8 miles. The yellow-to-red regions indicate higher concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>, while blue-to-green areas indicate lower concentrations, measured in parts per million.

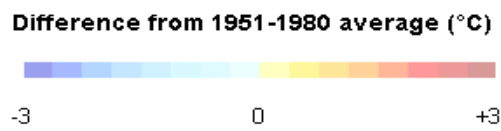
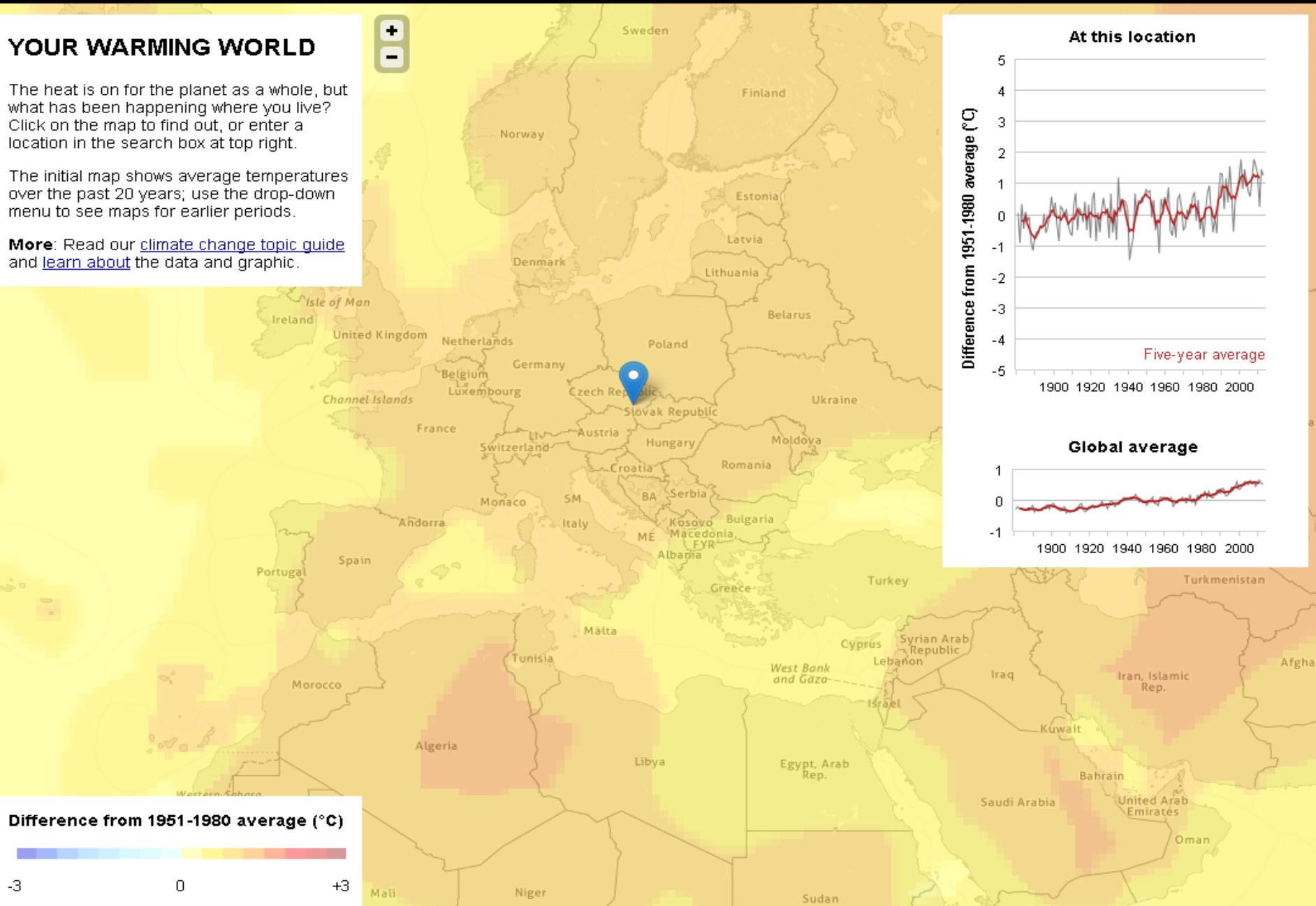


## YOUR WARMING WORLD

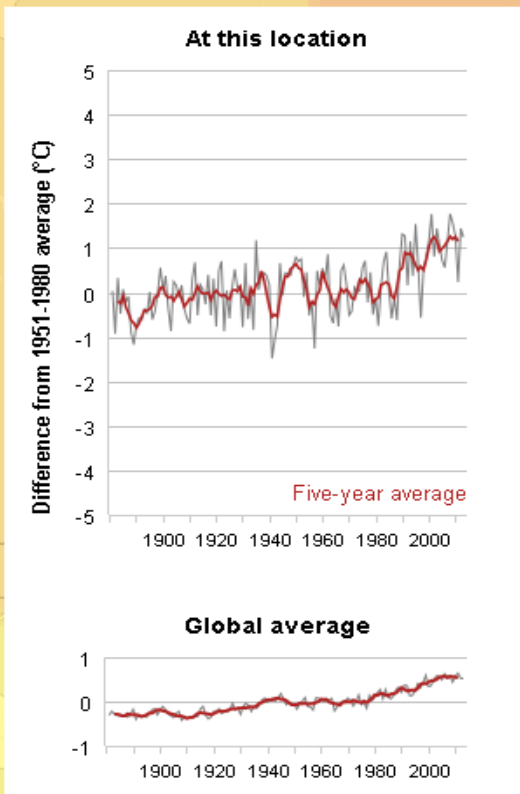
The heat is on for the planet as a whole, but what has been happening where you live? Click on the map to find out, or enter a location in the search box at top right.

The initial map shows average temperatures over the past 20 years; use the drop-down menu to see maps for earlier periods.

**More:** Read our [climate change topic guide](#) and [learn about](#) the data and graphic.

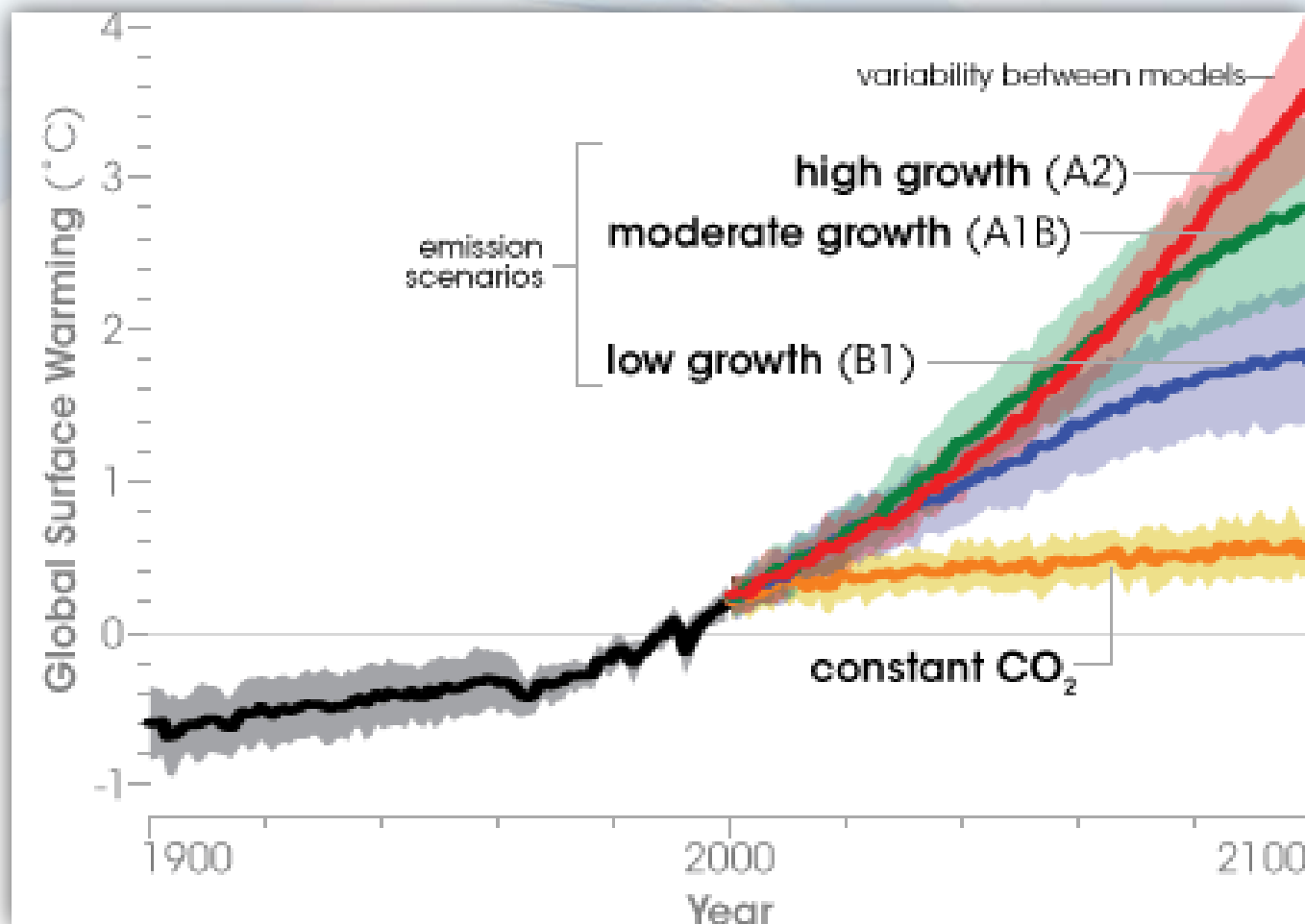


Source: NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies Surface Temperature Analysis





# Výhled růstu globální teploty do 2100



- vědecká vs. politická nejistota

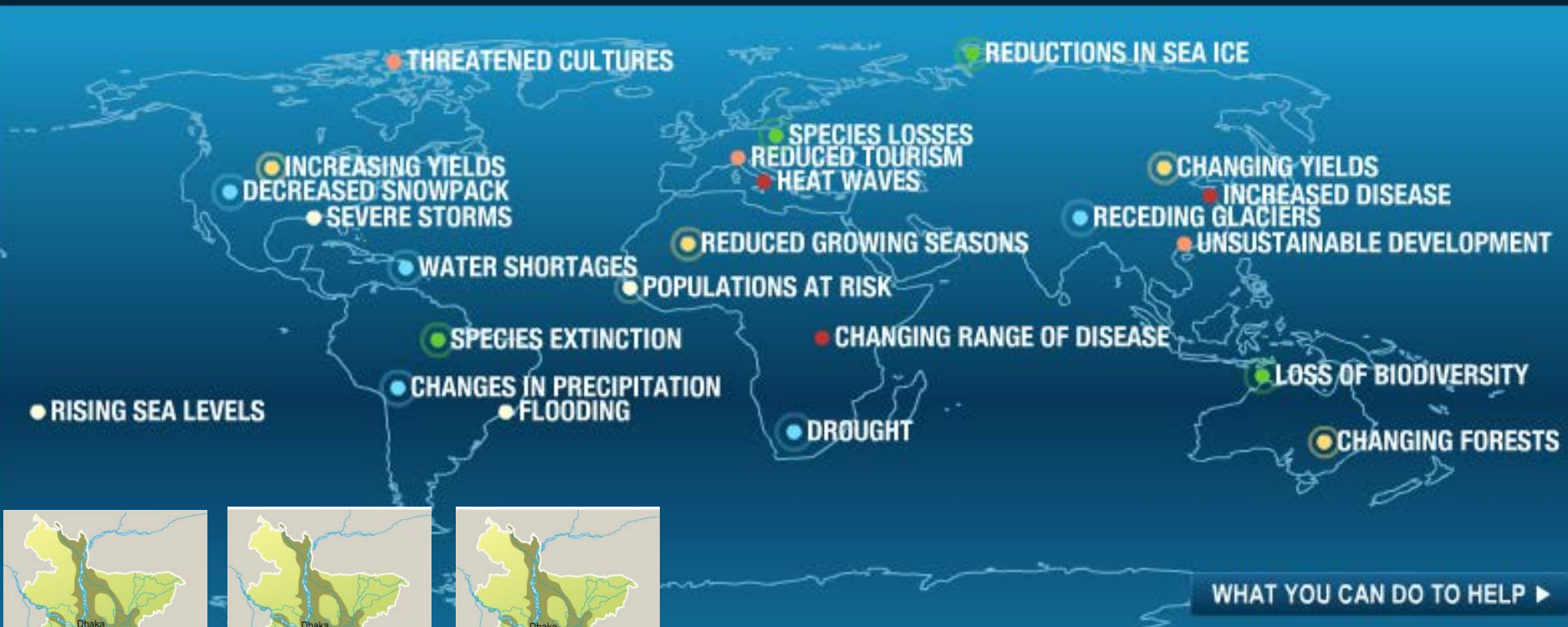


# Důsledky globální změny klimatu

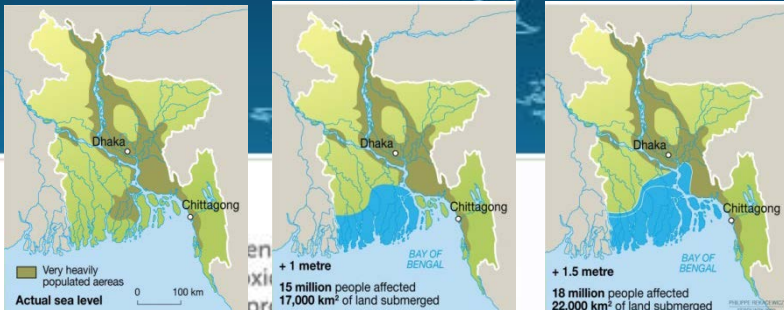
- regionálně specifické

## Likely Scenarios if Climate Change Continues

SELECT CLIMATE IMPACTS



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP



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

# Projevy klimatické změny - shrnutí

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

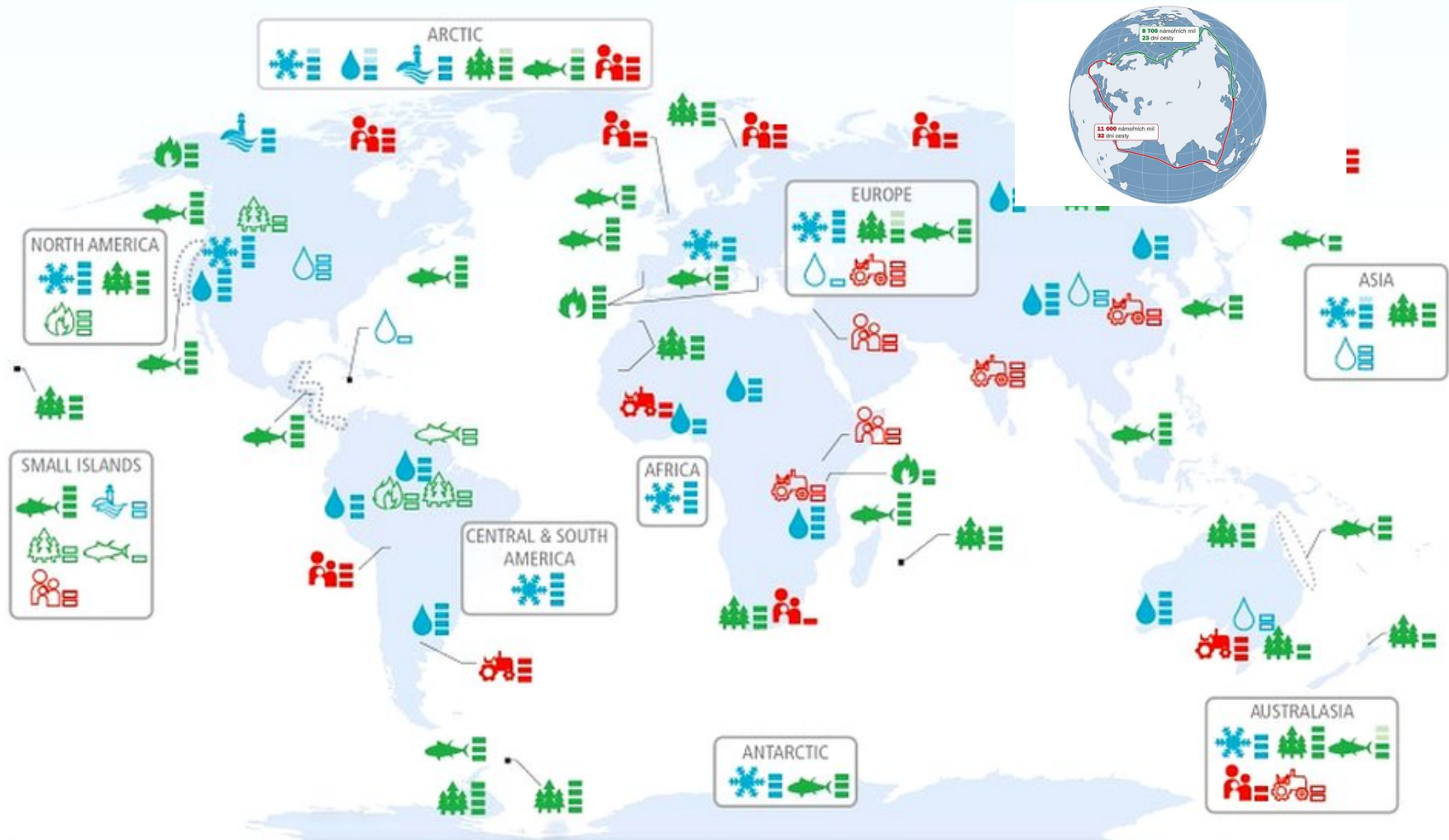
Phenomena	Likelihood that trend occurred in late 20th century
Cold days, cold nights and frost less frequent over land areas	Very likely
More frequent hot days and nights	Very likely
Heat waves more frequent over most land areas	Likely
Increased incidence of extreme high sea level *	Likely
Global area 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.

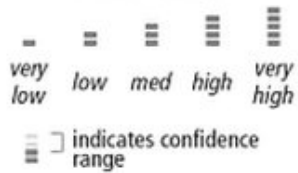
Tab. Budoucí trendy vyvolané klimatickou změnou.  
Pravděpodobnost výskytu:  
Virtually certain >99 %, Very likely >90 %, Likely >60 % .

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





**Confidence in attribution to climate change**



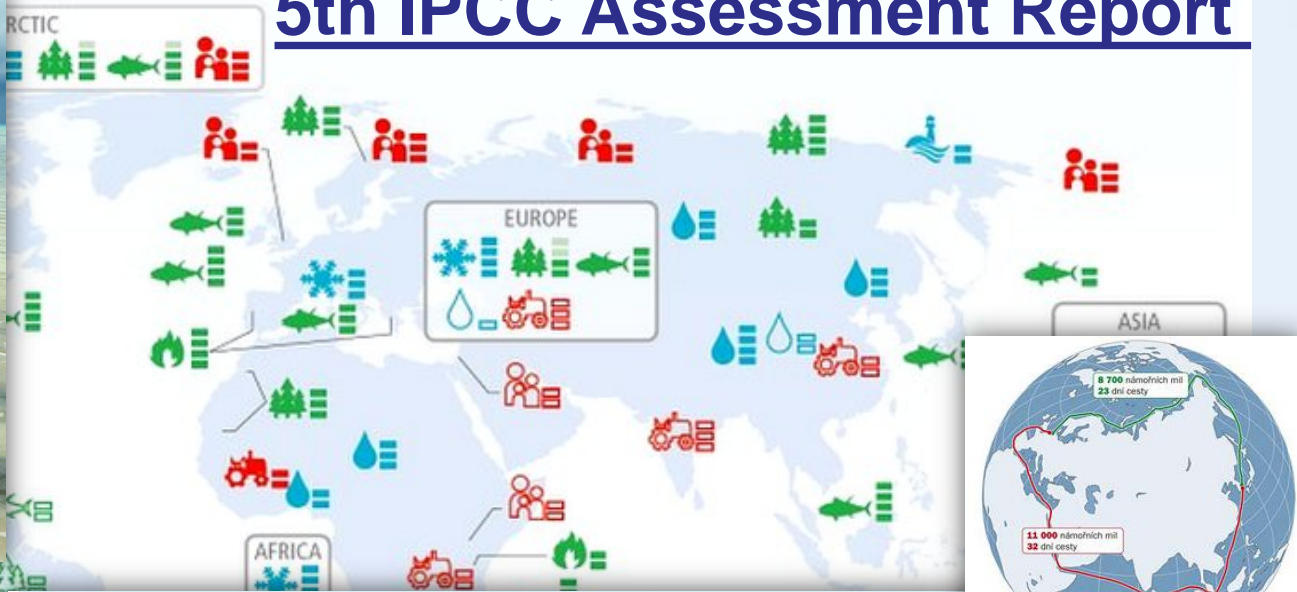
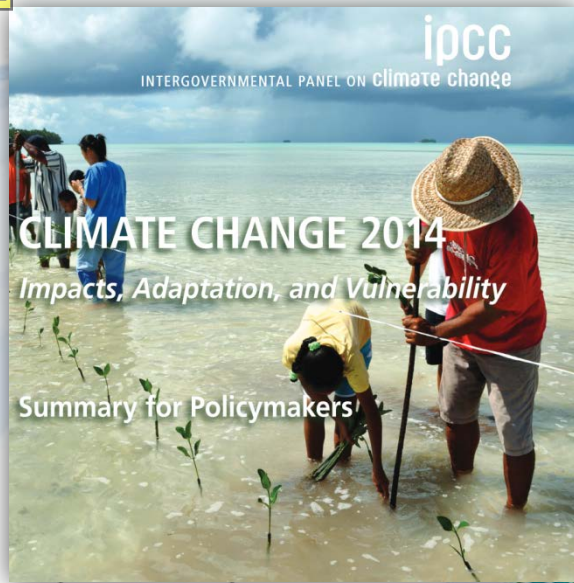
**Observed impacts attributed to climate change for**

<b>Physical systems</b> Glaciers, snow, ice, and/or permafrost Rivers, lakes, floods, and/or drought Coastal erosion and/or sea level effects		<b>Biological systems</b> Terrestrial ecosystems Wildfire Marine ecosystems		<b>Human and managed systems</b> Food production Livelihoods, health, and/or economics		Regional-scale impacts
Outlined symbols = Minor contribution of climate change Filled symbols = Major contribution of climate change						

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

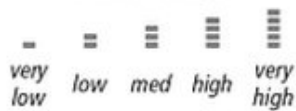


# 5th IPCC Assessment Report



Europe	
Snow & Ice, Rivers & Lakes, Floods & Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retreat of Alpine, Scandinavian, and Icelandic glaciers (<i>high confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change)</li> <li>Increase in rock slope failures in western Alps (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change)</li> <li>Changed occurrence of extreme river discharges and floods (<i>very low confidence</i>, minor contribution from climate change)</li> </ul> <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"> <li>Earlier greening, leaf emergence, and fruiting in temperate and boreal trees (<i>high confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change)</li> <li>Increased colonization of alien plant species in Europe, beyond a baseline of some invasion (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change)</li> <li>Earlier arrival of migratory birds in Europe since 1970 (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change)</li> <li>Upward shift in tree-line in Europe, beyond changes due to land use (<i>low confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change)</li> <li>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)</li> </ul> <p>[4.3, 18.3, Tables 18-7 and 23-6]</p>
Coastal Erosion & Marine Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northward distributional shifts of zooplankton, fishes, seabirds, and benthic invertebrates in northeast Atlantic (<i>high confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change)</li> <li>Northward and depth shift in distribution of many fish species across European seas (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change)</li> <li>Plankton phenology changes in northeast Atlantic (<i>medium confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change)</li> <li>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)</li> </ul> <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"> <li>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)</li> <li>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)</li> <li>Stagnation of wheat yields in some countries in recent decades, despite improved technology (<i>medium confidence</i>, minor contribution from climate change)</li> <li>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)</li> <li>Spread of bluetongue virus in sheep and of ticks across parts of Europe (<i>medium confidence</i>, minor contribution from climate change)</li> </ul> <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

# 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 | Očíma čtenářů | Počasí | MF DNES | Komerční články

## Ledy tají, lodě testují severní cestu z Asie do Evropy

10. září 2009 10:05 [f](#) [t](#) [+](#) [s](#)

Projet 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.



# People must hear both sides of the climate story

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

17

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

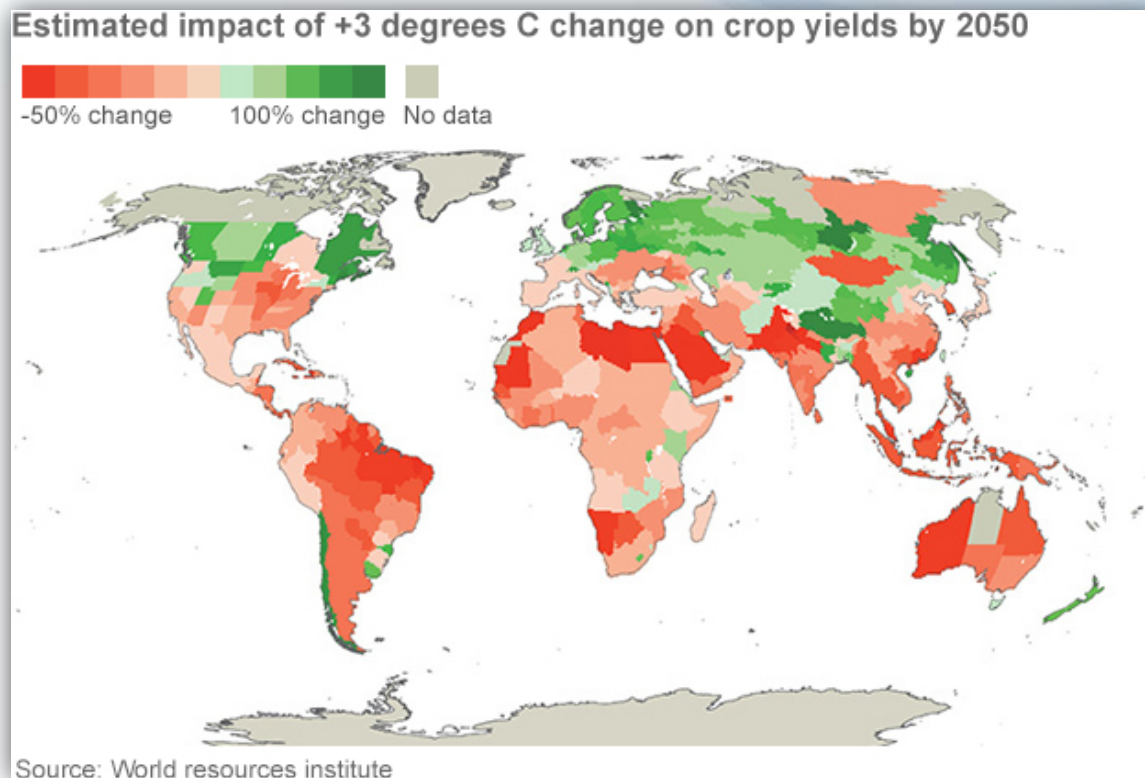




# Morální rozměr CC

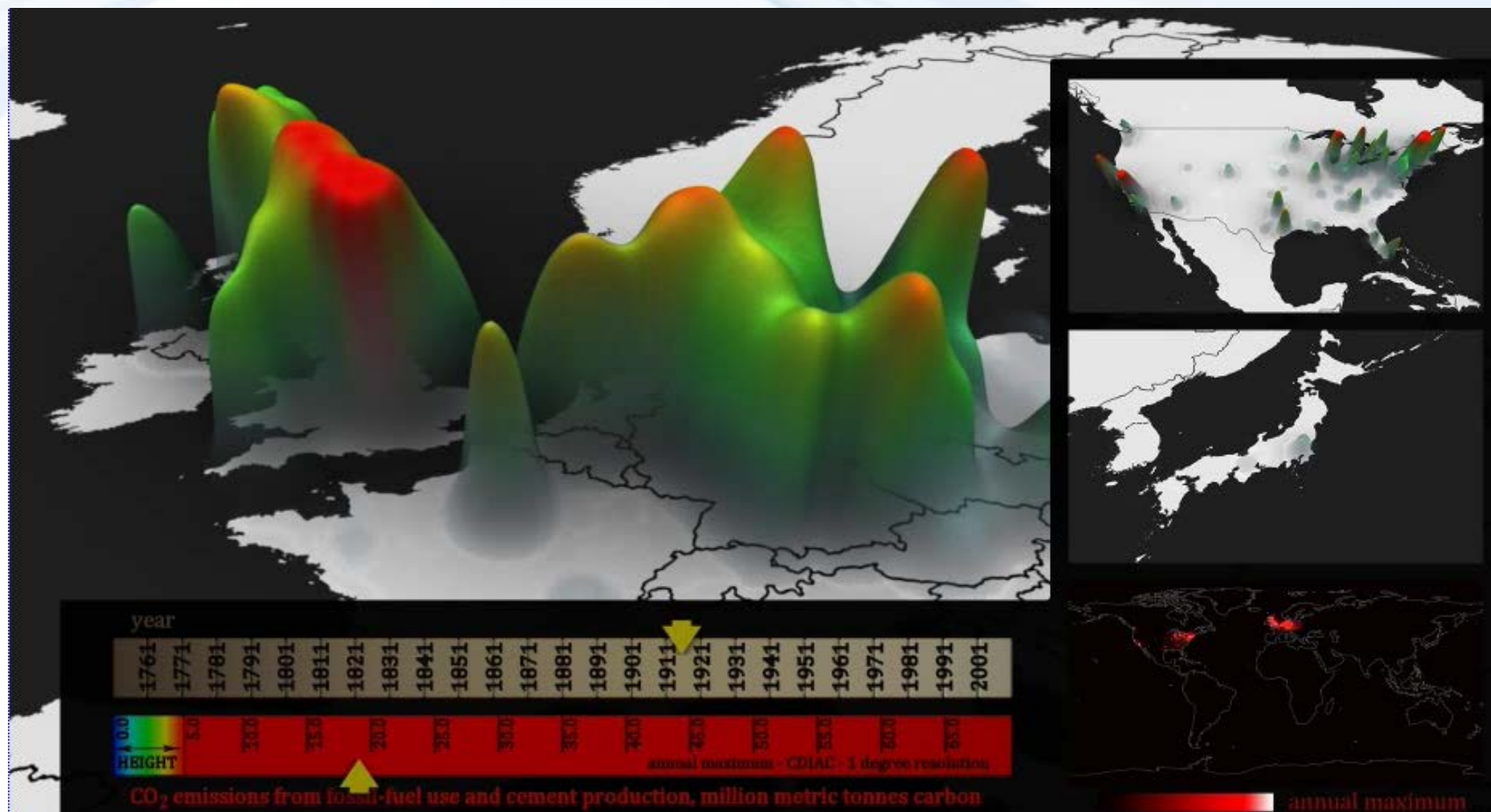
*„...more heat will damage crop growth in many warmer climates, but it means better agricultural production in cold countries. And, CO<sub>2</sub> is a fertiliser — commercial greenhouses pump in extra CO<sub>2</sub> to grow bigger tomatoes. So overall, we can expect agriculture to gain from global warming 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





# Historeie emisí CO<sub>2</sub> x zodpovědnost řešení



# CC x emoce

- Asi polovina populace USA prožívá ve spojitosti s CC emoce - bezmoc, smutek, znechucení či naději, čtvrtina pop. přiznává deprese či pocity viny.
- Ochránci klimatu („klíma-alarmisté“, 18 % populace USA) prožívají nejčastěji smutek, znechucení, naštvanost a znepokojení
- Jejich odpůrci („klíma-realisté“, 7 % populace USA) pociťují ohledně CC především znechucení a naštvanost.

## A history of OCD

People have been plagued by unwanted thoughts through the ages

**AD 700 (approx)**

The monk John Climacus writes of “unclean and unspeakable thoughts that come at us”

**1600**

Compulsive washing treated with astrology

**1666**

John Bunyan, author of *Pilgrim's Progress*, describes his “confusion and astonishment” at unwanted blasphemous thoughts

**1724**

Irrational fear of syphilis reported in “crazy-headed” man with no physical symptoms, by a physician called Daniel Turner

**1834**

French psychiatrist Jean Esquirol sees medicine's first obsessive-compulsive patient

### OBSESSIONS OF THE ERA

**1920s: Syphilis**

**1909**

Sigmund Freud describes his treatment of a man who had obsessive thoughts about rats and launches psychoanalysis

**1952**

First *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* lists obsessive compulsive reaction

**1970s: Asbestos**

**1977**

Psychologists discover that most normal people, as well as those with OCD, experience intrusive thoughts

**1980s-90s: HIV and AIDS**

**1984**

US surveys suggest that OCD affects many more people than previously thought

**Now: Climate change**

**2013**

*DSM-5* moves OCD from anxiety disorders to create a new diagnostic category of Obsessive Compulsive and Related Disorders



# Co o klimatické změně ne-víme

Climate change: What we do – and don't – know



*(Image: Maria Stenzel)*

There is much we do not understand about Earth's climate. That is hardly surprising, given the complex interplay of physical, chemical and biological processes that determines what happens on our planet's surface and in its atmosphere.

VIDEO



00:00

01:33



email



get link



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› **Time-lapse shows biggest Greenland glacier breaking up**

The Petermann glacier between 2009 and 2011, showing a massive ice calving

[Read more](#)



# 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

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## CLIMATE CHANGE

### › Wiping out top predators messes up the climate

## This week's issue

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# Souvislosti snah řešení otázky CC

- **popsání** problému samo o sobě **k řešení** problému **nepovede!**
- zveličování, katastrofické scénáře vedou k pocitu bezmoci
- bezmocní a vystrašení nedokáží čelit výzvám
- v případě již nastalé a nevyhnutelné katastrofické situaci se lidé chovají **iracionálně**



- jaké pocity film vyvolává?



# Souvislosti snah řešení otázky CC

- obecný problém env. otázek:  
„**ted' a tady přijímat nákladná opatření**, abychom zamezili **problému v budoucnosti**, který se navíc stane jen s určitou **pravděpodobností**“
- skvělý výchozí bod pro **paralýzu**

## Umocněno **amorfností** otázky CC:

- žádné termíny
- žádná geografická lokace
- žádná jednotlivá příčina
- žádné jednotlivé řešení
- žádný nepřítel



# Jak vyvolat žádoucí změny k lepšímu?

- nabídnout **vizi** lepší budoucnosti, nikoliv strašit pohromou



- stanovit **dostupná a realistická řešení**
  - na úrovni **jednotlivců** (viz předn. o udržitelné spotřebě) až **vlád**



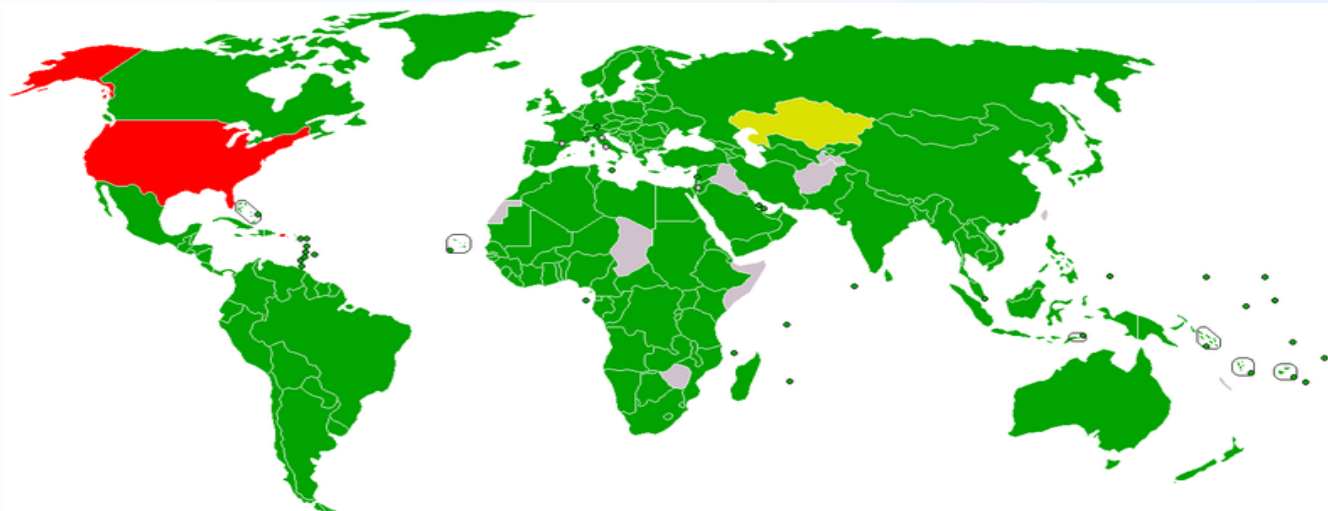






# Zvyšování teploty atmosféry – řešení?

- snížit emise skleníkových plynů, především CO<sub>2</sub>
- 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 2008–2012 (průměr z tohoto pětiletého období) o 5,2 % ve srovnání s rokem 1990
- procenta snížení jsou pro jednotlivé státy různá. EU se zavázala k **8%** redukci, stejně tak i ČR – ratifikace 2002



Participation in the Kyoto Protocol

■ Signed and ratified

■ Signed, ratification pending

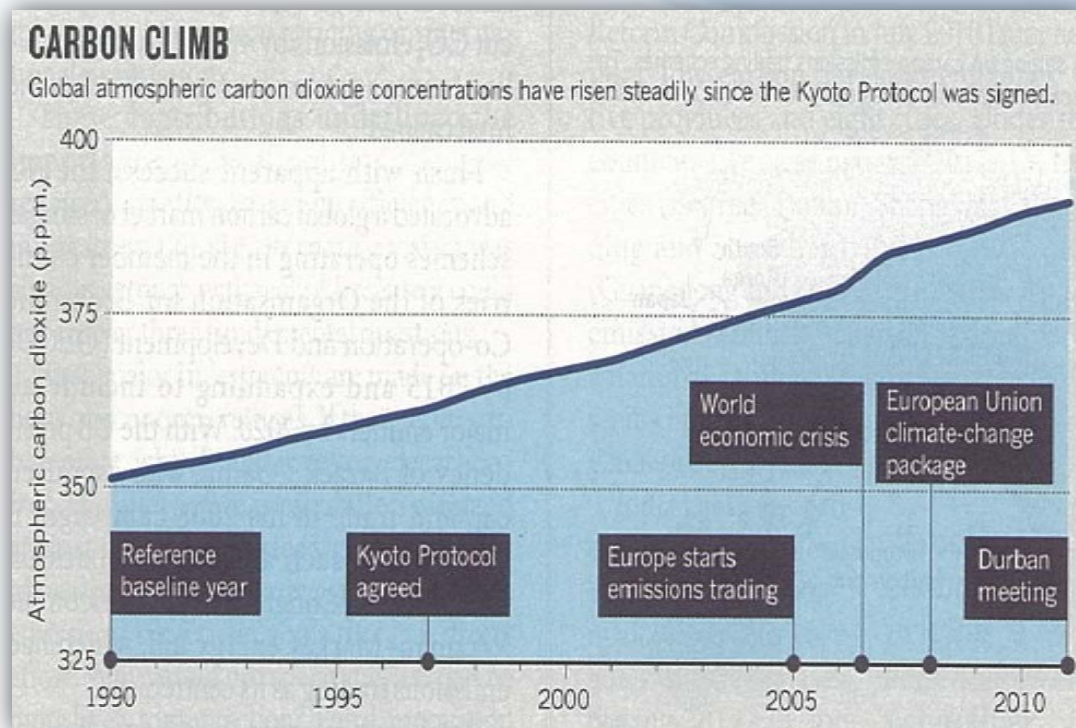
■ Signed, ratification declined

[citation needed]

■ Non-signatory

# Zvyšování teploty atmosféry – řešení?

- 2012 v Dauhá dojednán dodatek, kterým se **Kjótský protokol prodloužil do roku 2020**, a zároveň se určité země (především EU a pár dalších států) zavázaly k dalšímu snižování emisí CO<sub>2</sub> ekv. (EU např. o 20-30 % ve srovnání s rokem 1990).
- Národní program na zmírnění dopadů změny klimatu (2004)



# Metody snižování emisí CO<sub>2</sub>

- stěžejní je **snížení spotřeby fosilních paliv**
  - zefektivnění průmyslových výrob
  - ukončení neefektivních výrob
  - úspora energií a surovin jako taková (viz dále)
- ekonomickým nástrojem snižování emisí CO<sub>2</sub> jsou **Obchodovatelná emisní povolení**
- fixace vzdušného CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

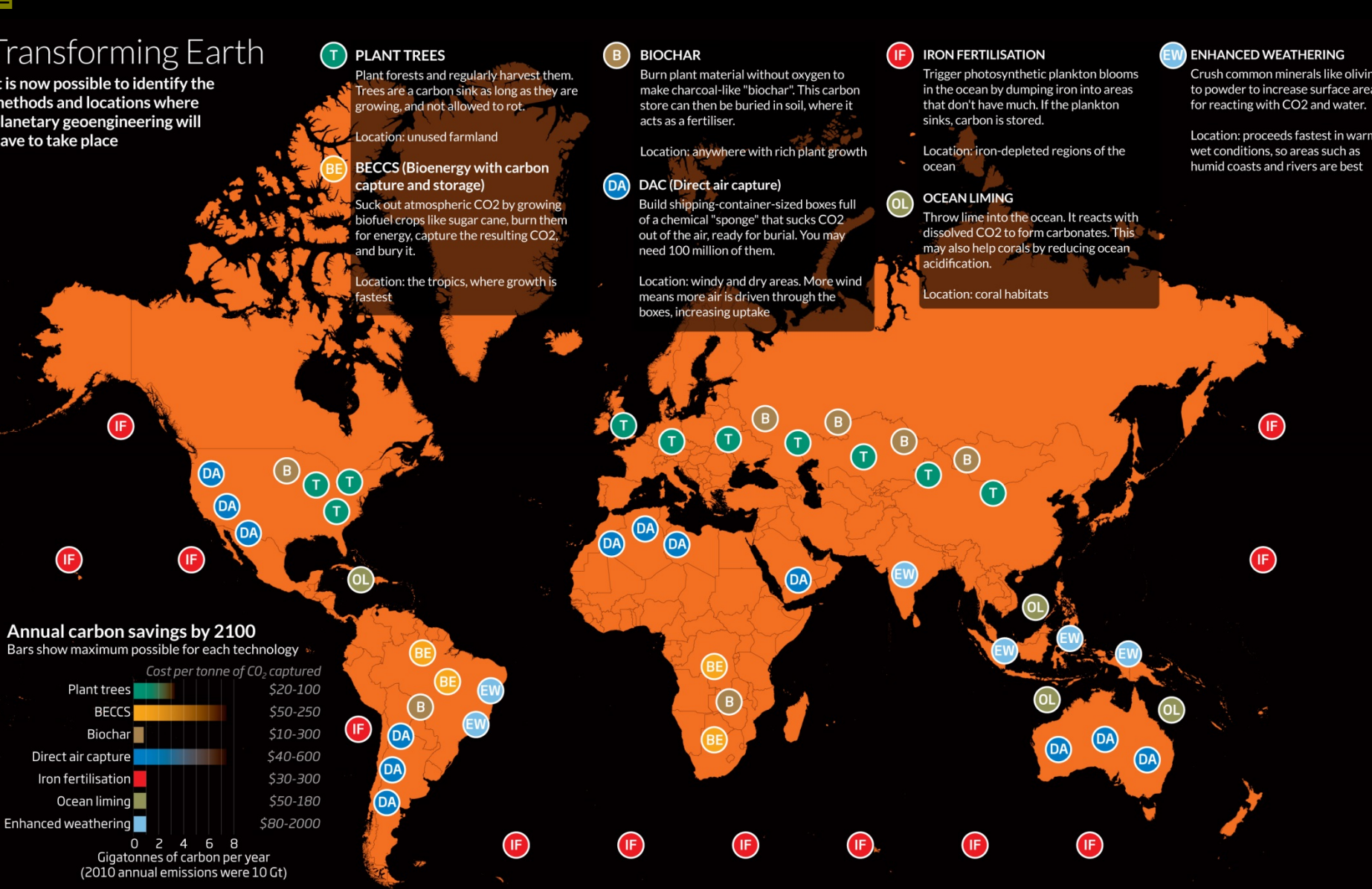
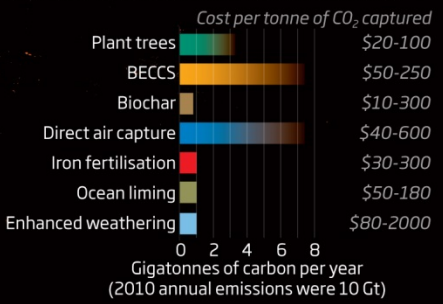
Location: coral habitats

**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





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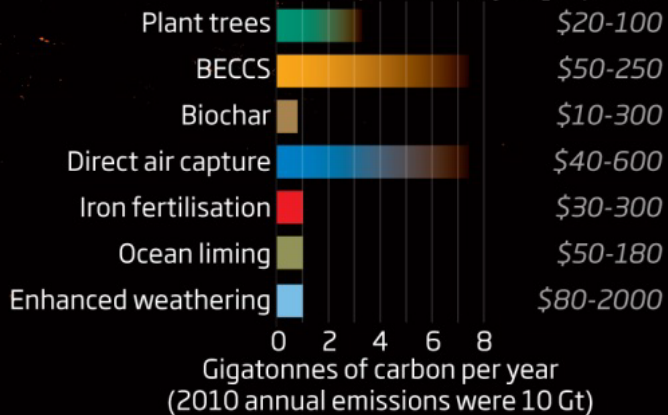
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## Annual carbon savings by 2100

Bars show maximum possible for each technology

Cost per tonne of CO2 captured



# Fertilizace oceánů (nezáměrná)

*„Soot from oil-burning ships is dumping about 1000 tonnes of soluble iron per year across 6 million square kilometres of ocean, new research has revealed.“*







# Rašeliniště



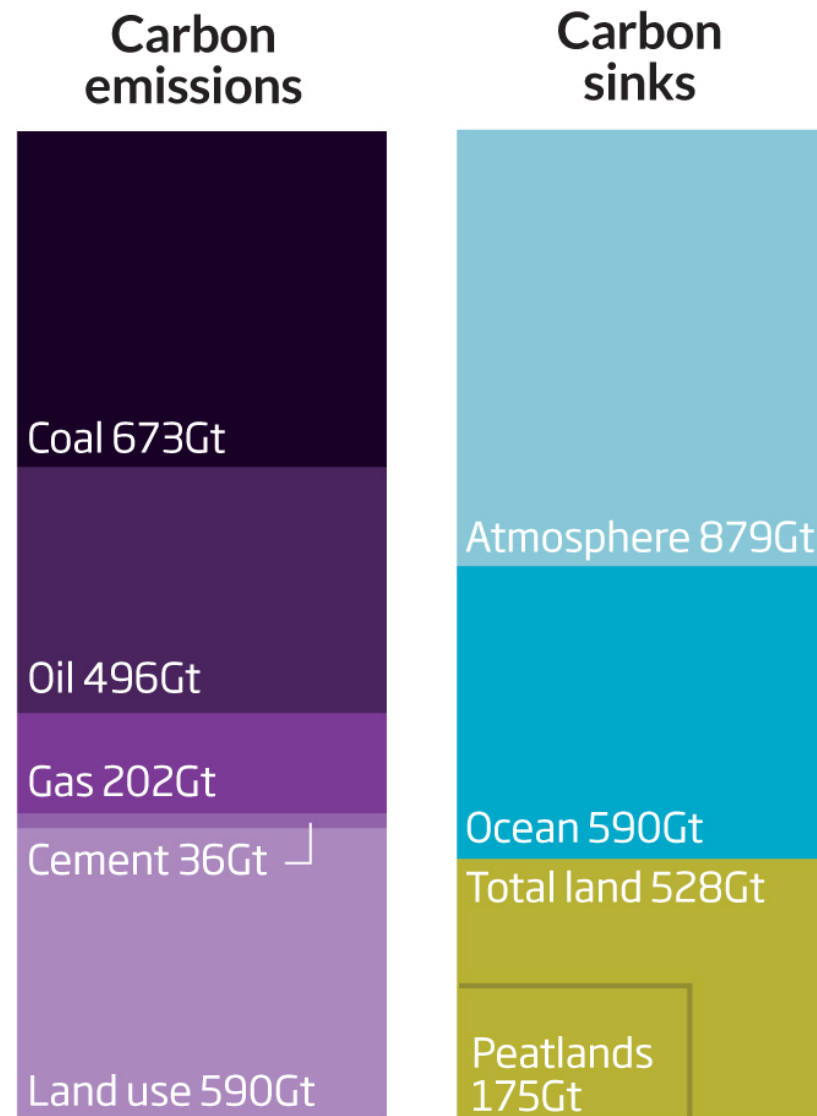


# Rašeliniště

- pokrývají 3 % zemské souše
- vážou **1/3 uhlíku** vázaného suchozemským systémem
- změna klimatu způsobuje i změny v těchto ekosystémech

## Saved by the sinks

Of all the carbon produced by human activity since 1750 – nearly 2000 gigatonnes – about a quarter has been absorbed by the land





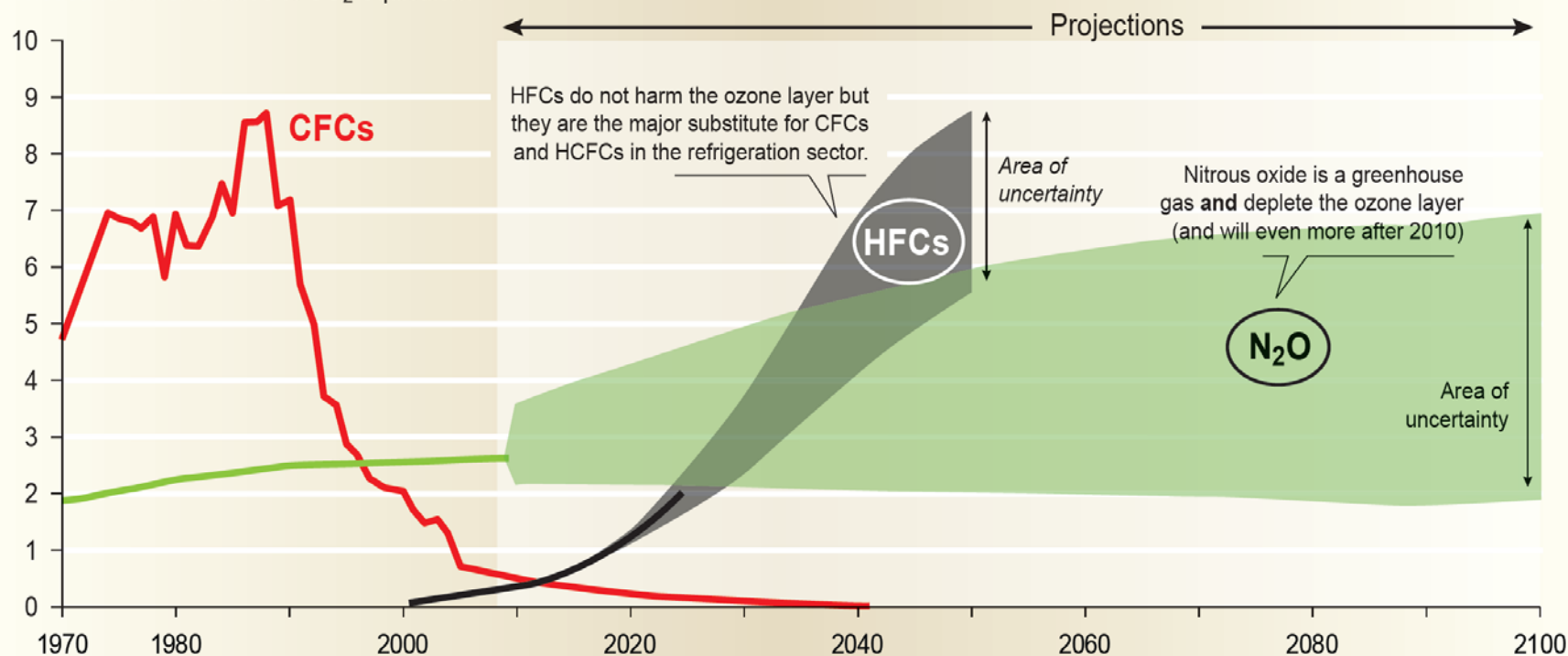


# Globální oteplování x úbytek stratosférického ozónu

## HFC AND N<sub>2</sub>O: TWO CLIMATE ENEMIES RELATED TO THE OZONE LAYER

### Selected greenhouse gases emissions

Thousand million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent



Source: A. R. Ravishankara, John S. Daniel, Robert W. Portmann, *Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O): The Dominant Ozone-Depleting Substance Emitted in the 21st Century*, Science, August 2009.





# Faktické námitky proti teorii GW

- řada námitek již byla vědecky vyvrácena, přesto se stále objevují

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### Climate change: A guide for the perplexed

› 17:00 16 May 2007 by **Michael Le Page**

› For similar stories, visit the [Climate Change](#) Topic Guide

Our planet's climate is anything but simple. All kinds of factors influence it, from massive events on the Sun to the growth of microscopic creatures in the oceans, and there are subtle interactions between many of these factors.

Yet despite all the complexities, a firm and ever-growing body of evidence points to a clear picture: the world is warming, this warming is due to human activity increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and if emissions continue unabated the warming will too, with increasingly serious consequences.

Yes, there are still big uncertainties in some predictions, but these swing both ways. For example, the response of clouds could slow the warming or speed it up.

With so much at stake, it is right that climate science is subjected to the most intense scrutiny. What does not help is for the real issues to be muddled by discredited arguments or wild theories.

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There's a lot at stake with global warming



Centrum pro výzkum  
toxických látek  
v prostředí