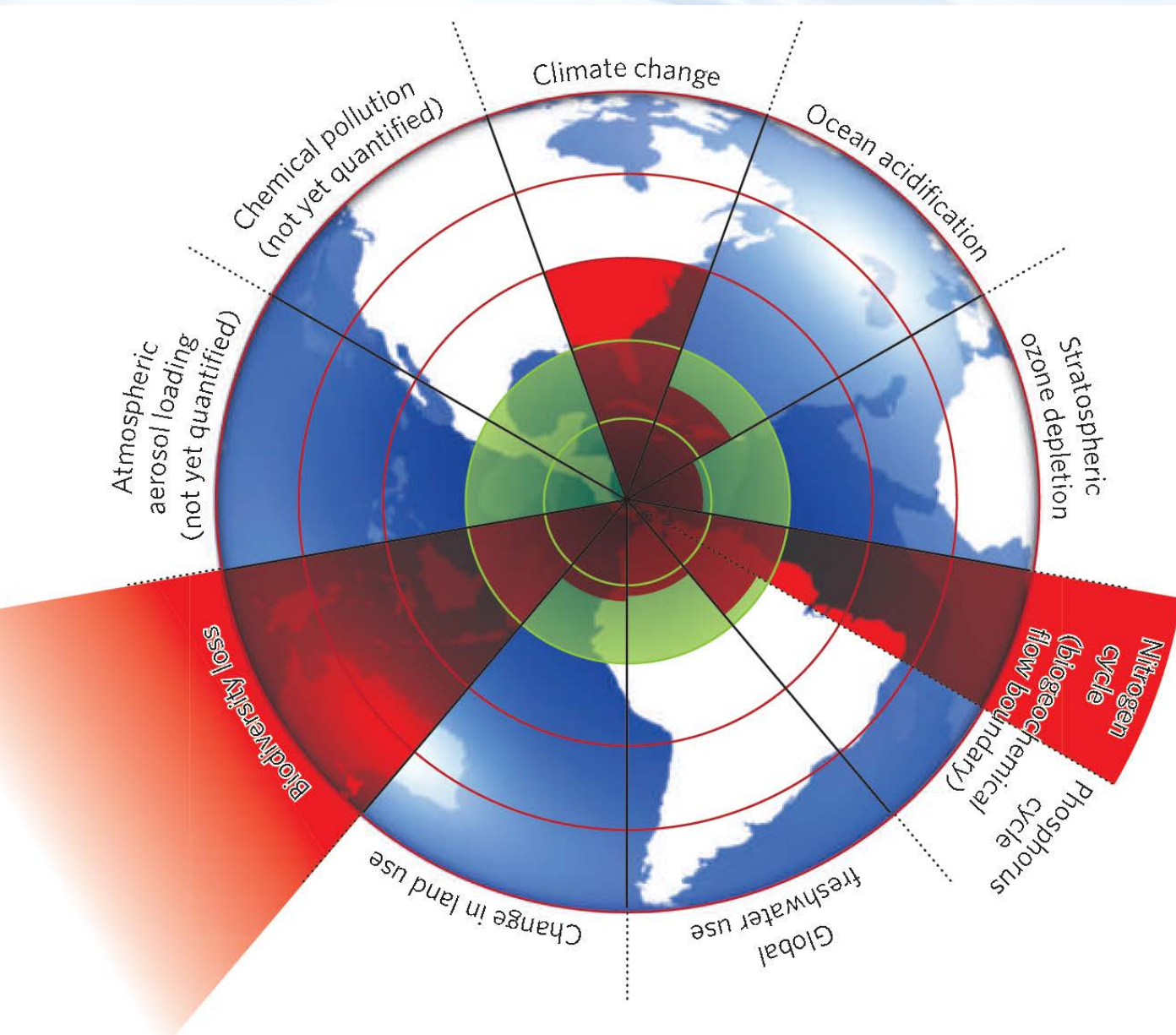


Meze planety

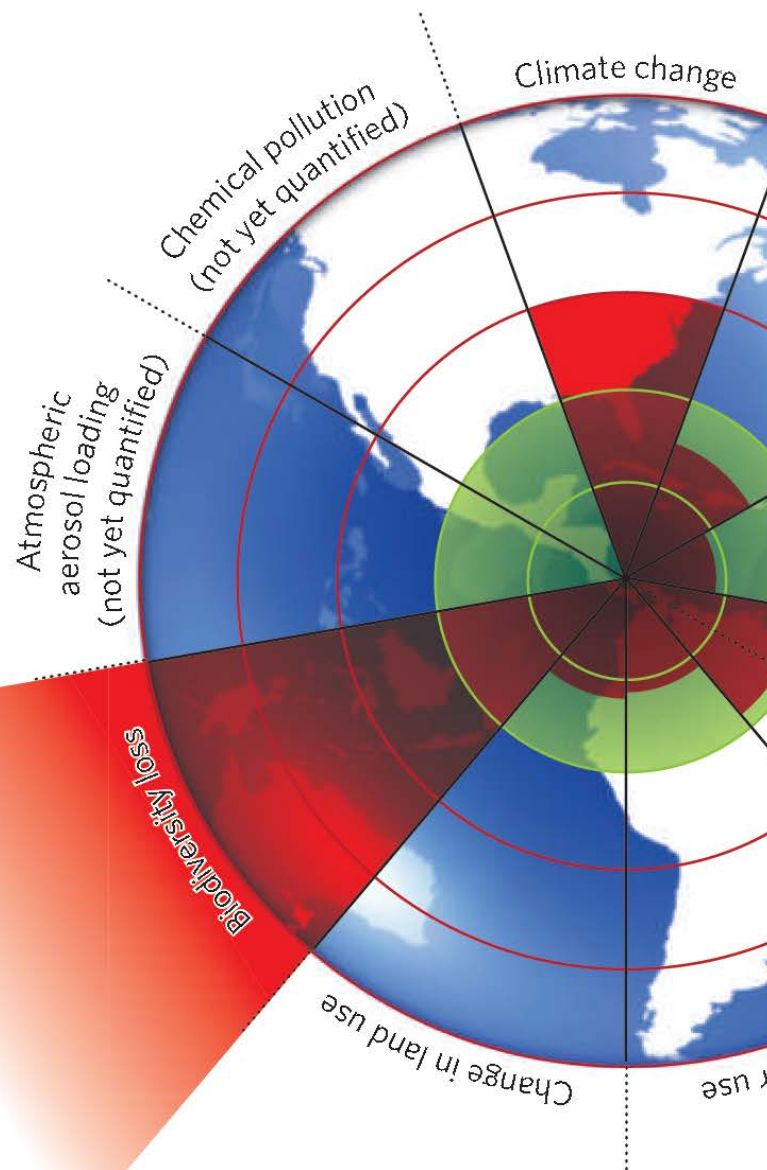
- výzvy pro lidský um, intelekt
a svědomí



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 ₂ 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 ³ 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

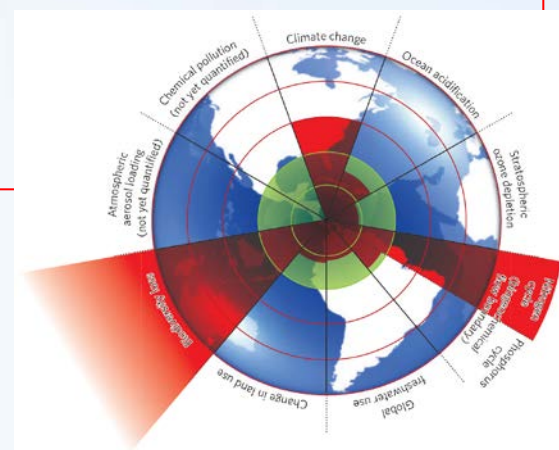
| Earth System process | Control variable | Threshold avoided or influenced by slow variable | Planetary Boundary (zone of uncertainty) | State of knowledge* |
|----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Climate change | <p>Atmospheric CO₂ concentration, ppm;</p> <p>Energy imbalance at Earth's surface, W m⁻²</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 CO₂ concentration: 350 ppm (350–550 ppm)</p> <p>Energy imbalance: +1 W m⁻² (+1.0–+1.5 W m⁻²)</p> | <p>1. Ample scientific evidence.</p> <p>2. Multiple sub-system thresholds.</p> <p>3. Debate on position of boundary.</p> |

Boundary: Atmospheric CO₂ concentration no higher than 350 ppm

Pre-industrial level: 280 ppm

Current level: 387 ppm

Diagnosis: Boundary exceeded



II. Globální klimatická změna

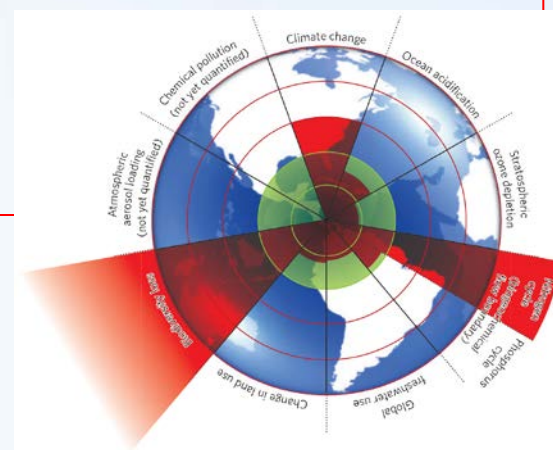
| Earth System process | Control variable | Threshold avoided or influenced by slow variable | Planetary Boundary (zone of uncertainty) | State of knowledge* |
|----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Climate change | <p>Atmospheric CO₂ concentration, ppm;</p> <p>Energy imbalance at Earth's surface, W m⁻²</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 CO₂ concentration: 350 ppm (350–550 ppm)</p> <p>Energy imbalance: +1 W m⁻² (+1.0–+1.5 W m⁻²)</p> | <p>1. Ample scientific evidence.</p> <p>2. Multiple sub-system thresholds.</p> <p>3. Debate on position of boundary.</p> |

Boundary: Atmospheric CO₂ concentration no higher than 350 ppm

Pre-industrial level: 280 ppm

Current level: 400 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ (na základě 147 stanic). **Ale odmítnuto**



Skleníkový jev a změna klimatu

1957 – oceánograf Roger Revelle a chemik Hans Suess ukázali, že oceány **nedokáží absorbovat CO₂** 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 – 1st 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 CO₂

2013 - 5th – 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



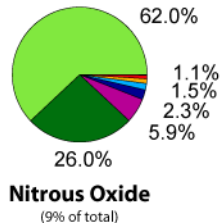
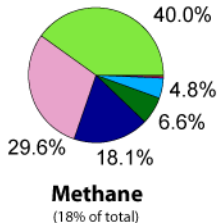
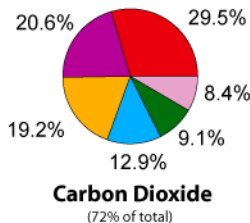
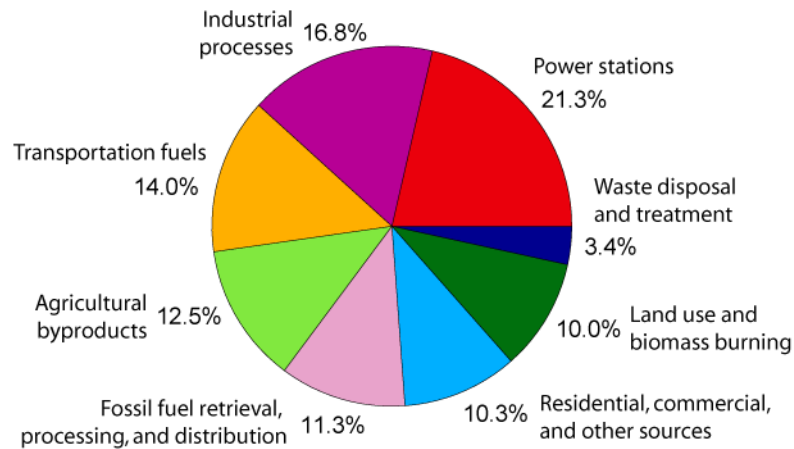
02:27 / 02:27



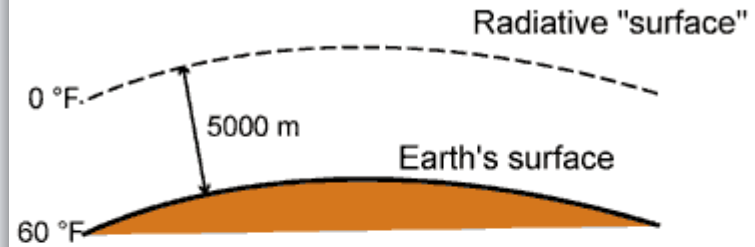
Skleníkové plyny (greenhouse gases)

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

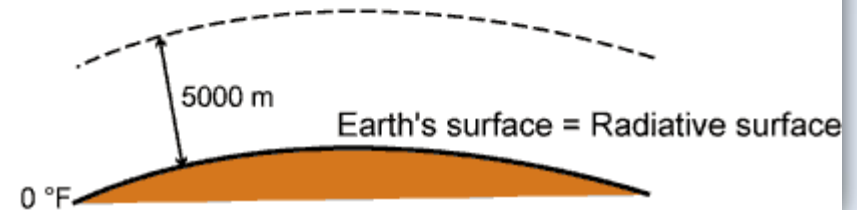
Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



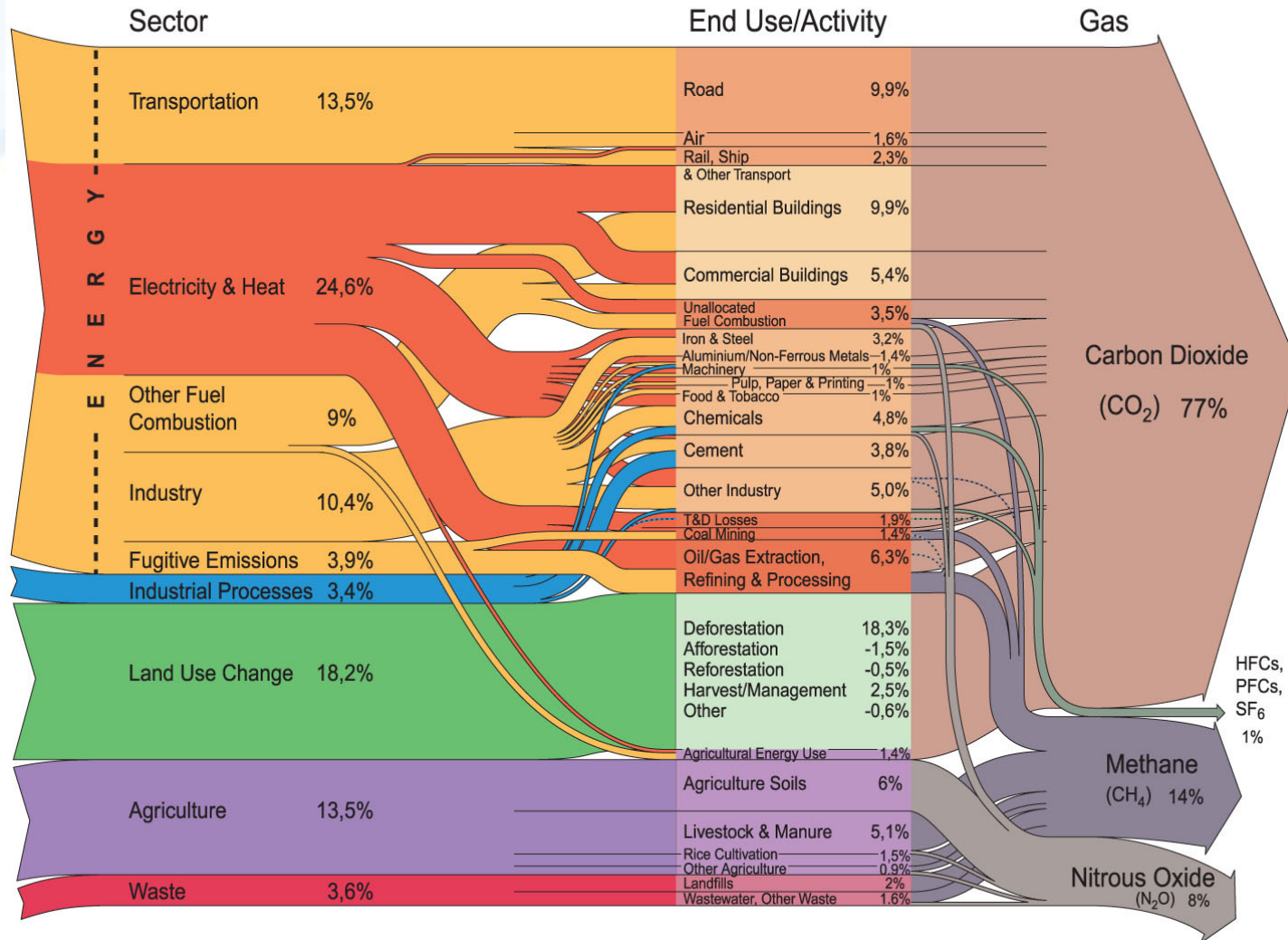
With a Greenhouse Effect



Without a Greenhouse Effect



World Greenhouse gas emissions by sector



All data is for 2000. All calculations are based on 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).

radiační účinnost (W/m²)

- množství E absorbovaného IR vztažené / plochu země / sek.
- bilance mezi dopadem zář. na zem a vyzář. zpět do vesm.
- radiační účinnost je popisována **potenc. glob. otepl. GWP**

| Plyn | GWP_{20} kg CO ₂ -eq/kg | GWP_{100} kg CO ₂ -eq/kg | GWP_{500} kg CO ₂ -eq/kg |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| CO ₂ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| CH ₄ | 62 | 23 | 7 |
| N ₂ O | 275 | 296 | 156 |
| CHF ₃ (HFC-23) | 9400 | 12000 | 10000 |
| SF ₆ | 15100 | 22200 | 32400 |

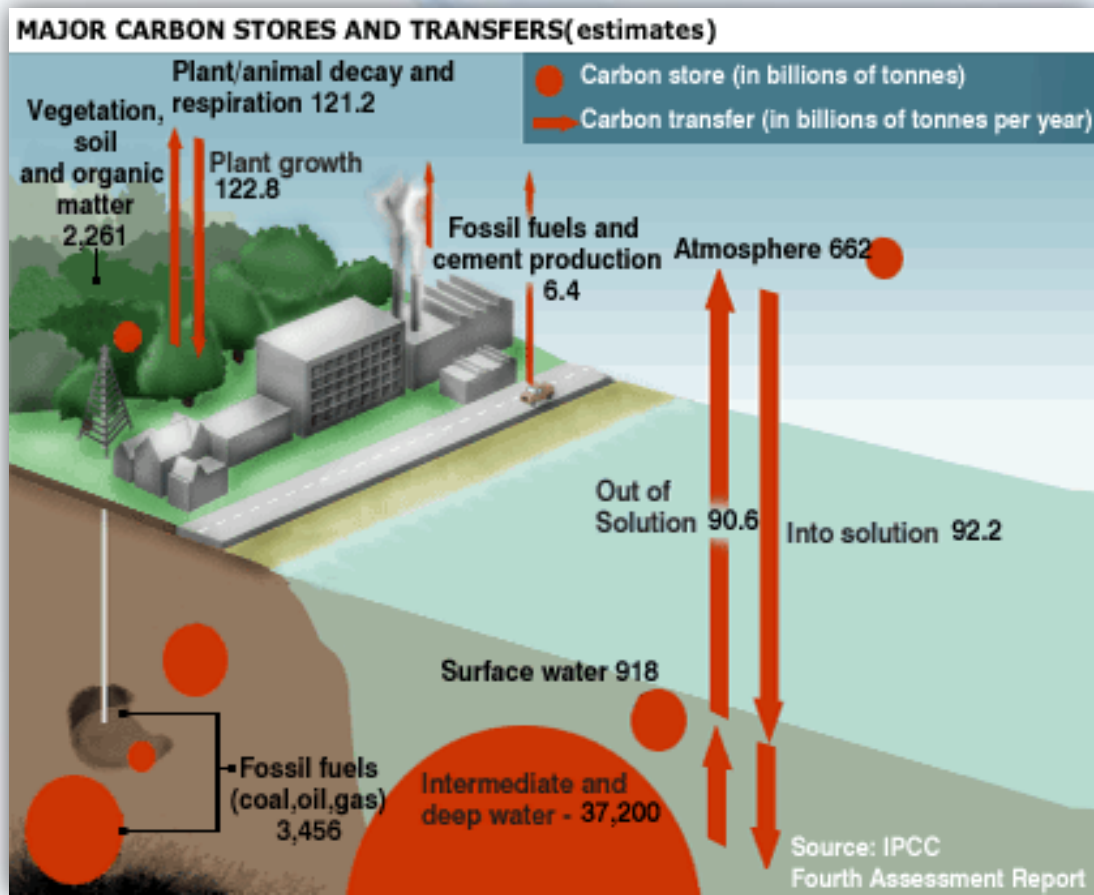


Skleníkové plyny (greenhouse gases)

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- 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



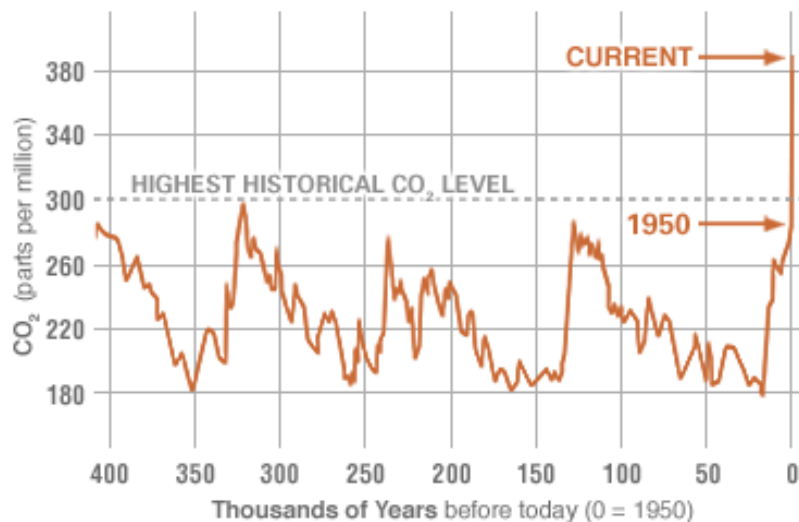
Růst koncentrace CO₂

- Koncentrace CO₂ – 400 ppm = 0,04 %
- koncentrace CO₂ **vzrostla o 25 % od roku 1950**
- spalování fosilních paliv zodpovídá za asi 80 % tohoto vzrůstu

PROXY (INDIRECT) MEASUREMENTS

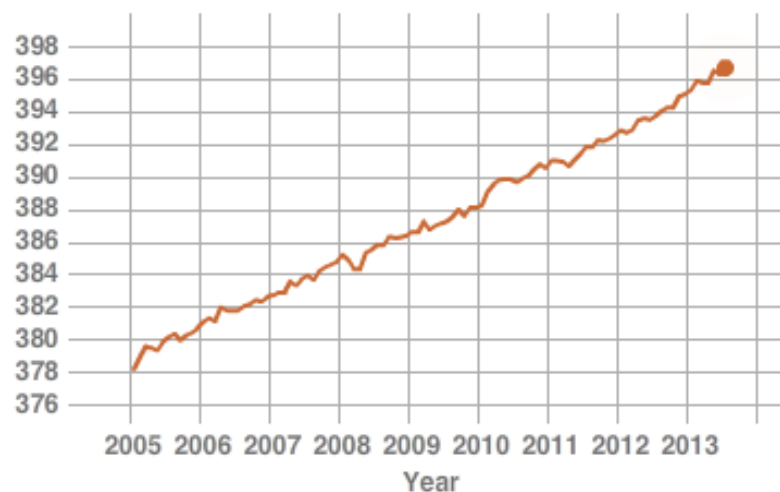
Data source: Reconstruction from ice cores.

Credit: NOAA



DIRECT MEASUREMENTS: 2005-PRESENT

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



Další indikátory GW a změn klimatu

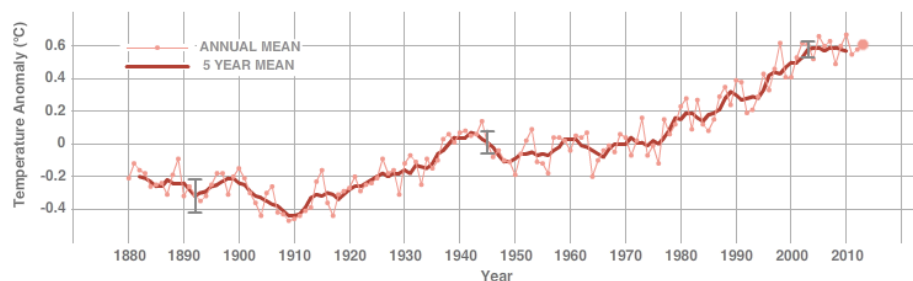
- teplota, zalednění severního ledového oceánu, zalednění severního a jižního pólu (pevnina), výška hladiny moří

Global Surface Temperature

DOWNLOAD DATA

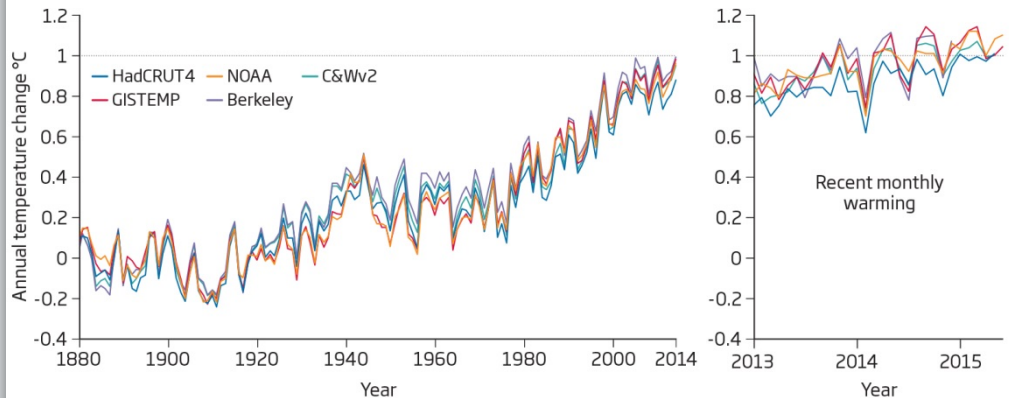
GLOBAL LAND-OCEAN TEMPERATURE INDEX

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



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



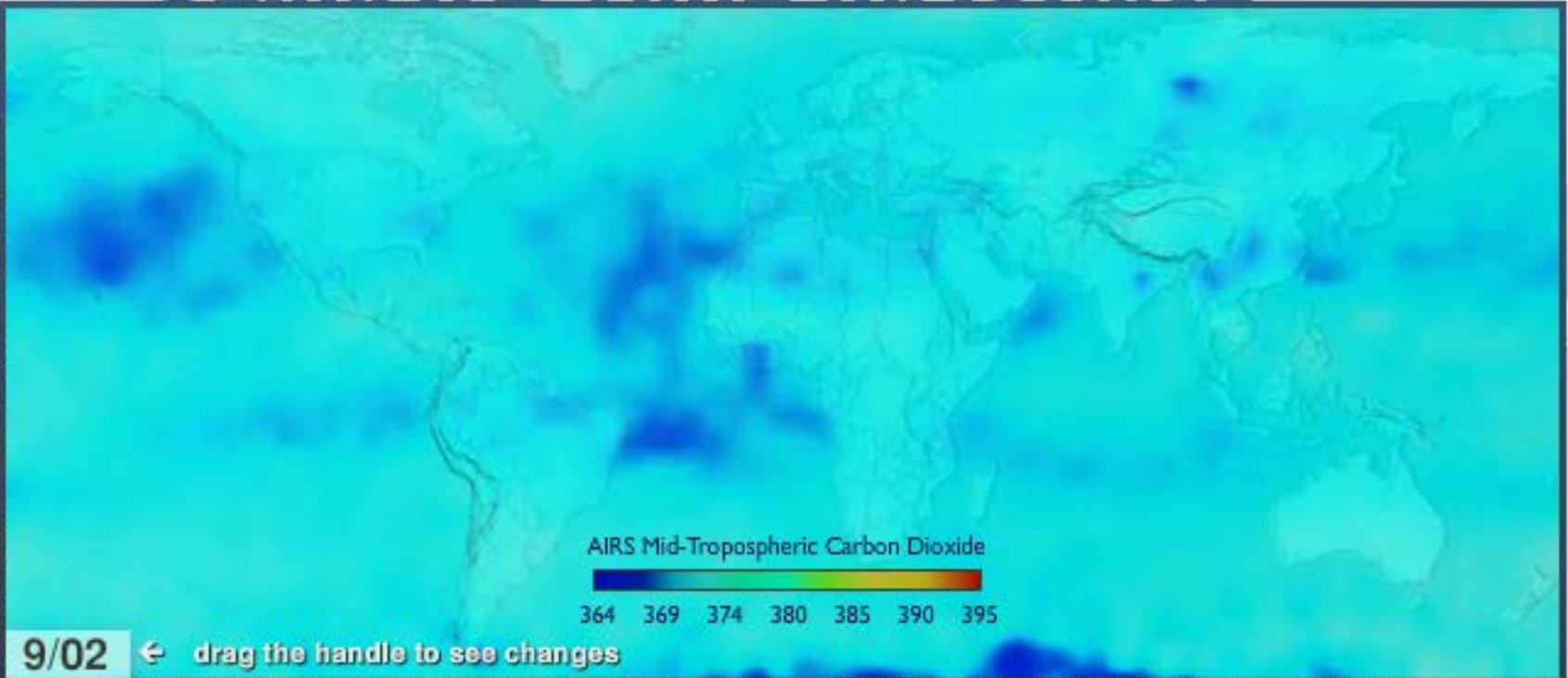
Centrum pro výzkum
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v prostředí



Jet Propulsion Laboratory | California Institute of Technology

CLIMATE TIME MACHINE

carbon dioxide emissions



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 CO₂, while blue-to-green areas indicate lower concentrations, measured in parts per million.

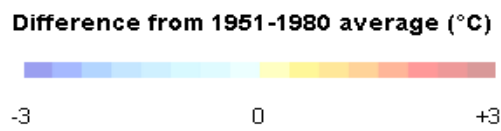
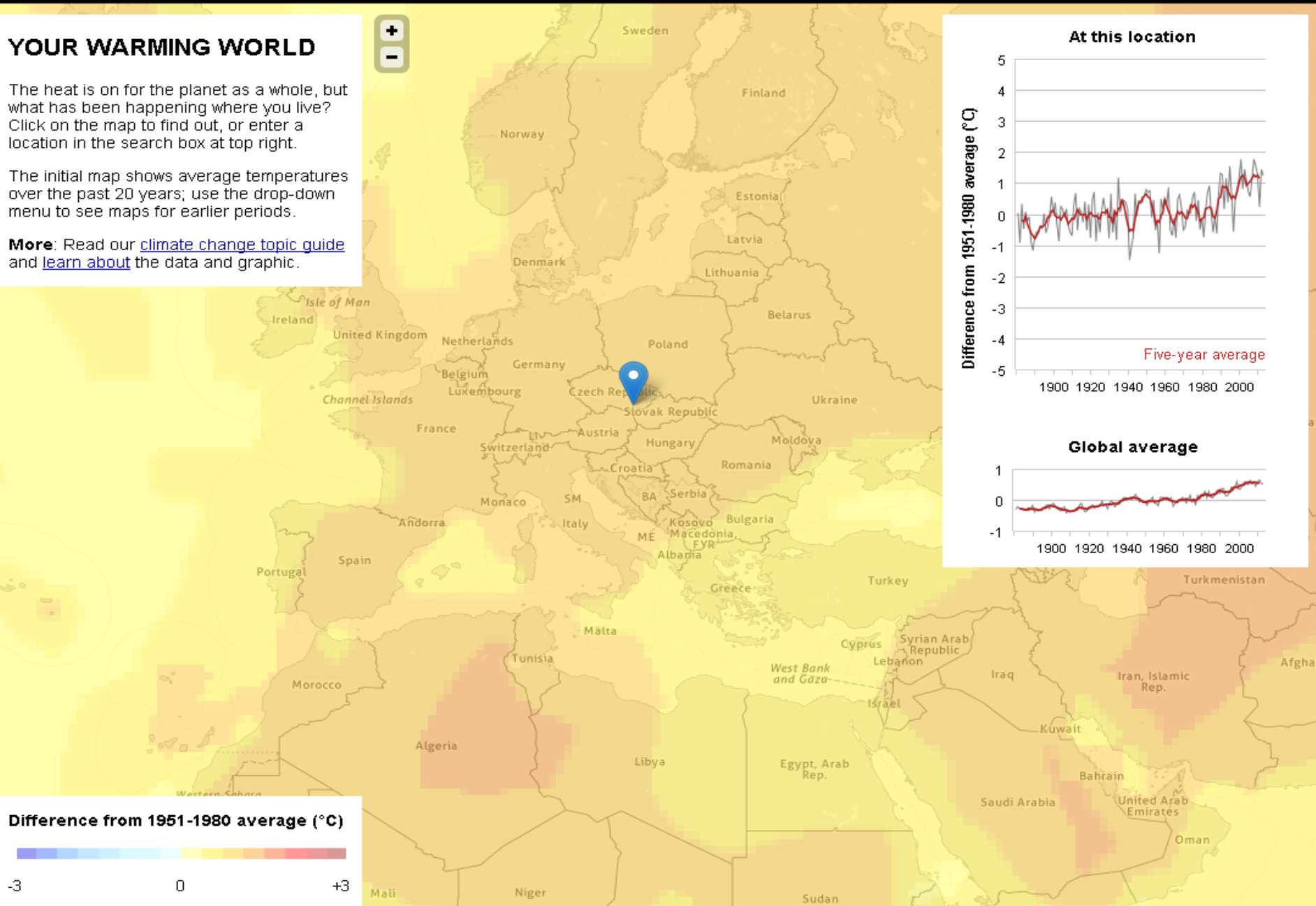


YOUR WARMING WORLD

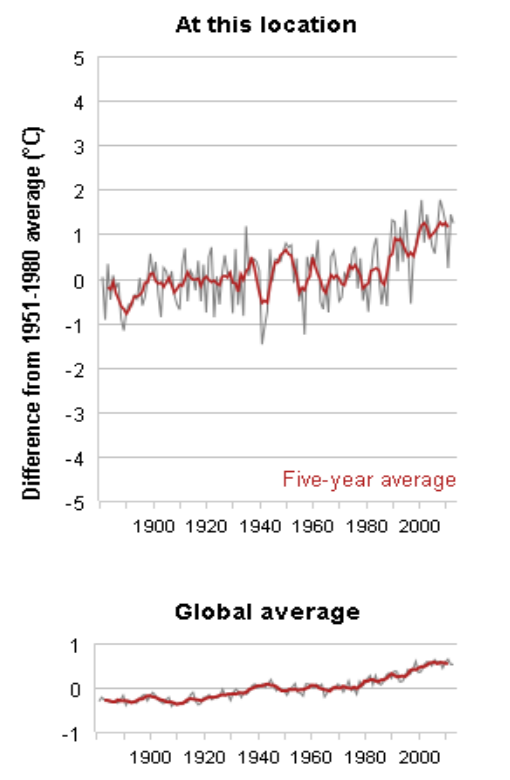
The heat is on for the planet as a whole, but what has been happening where you live? Click on the map to find out, or enter a location in the search box at top right.

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

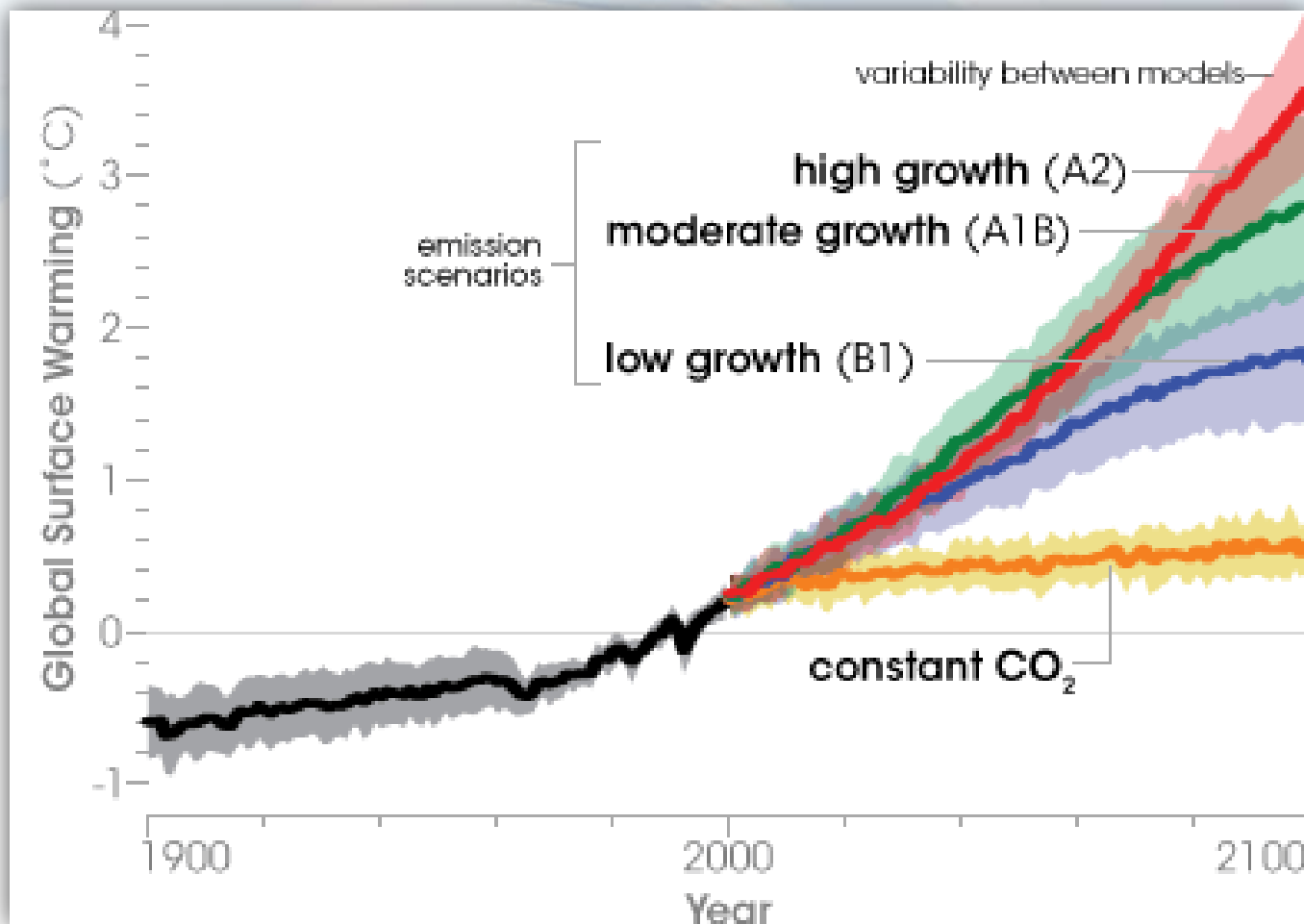
More: Read our [climate change topic guide](#) and [learn about](#) the data and graphic.



Source: NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies Surface Temperature Analysis



Výhled růstu globální teploty do 2100



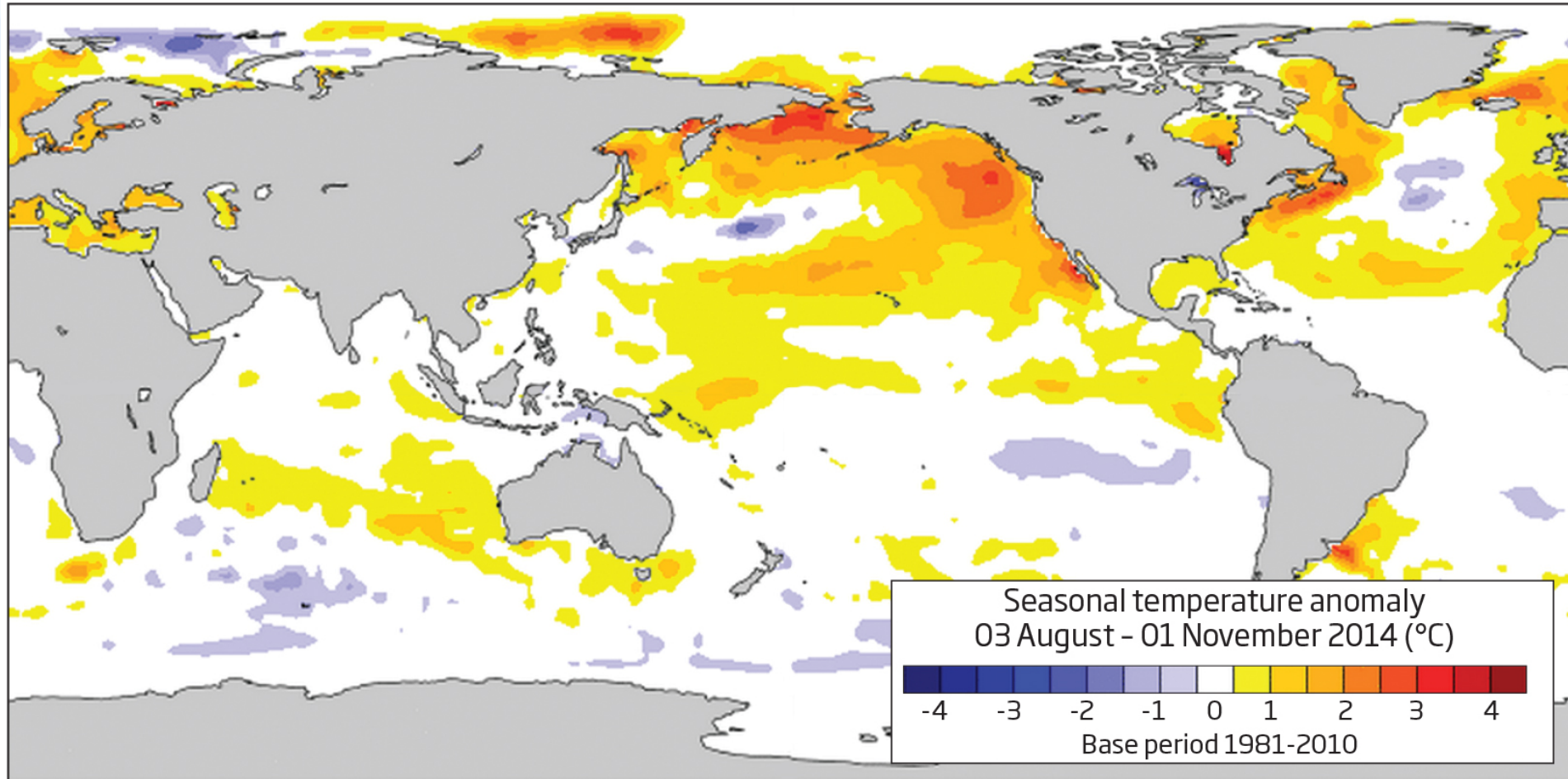
- vědecká vs. politická nejistota



Oteplování oceánů

The North Pacific is heating up

Data since August shows sea surface temperatures in many areas are well above the average of the past three decades



Důsledky globální změny klimatu

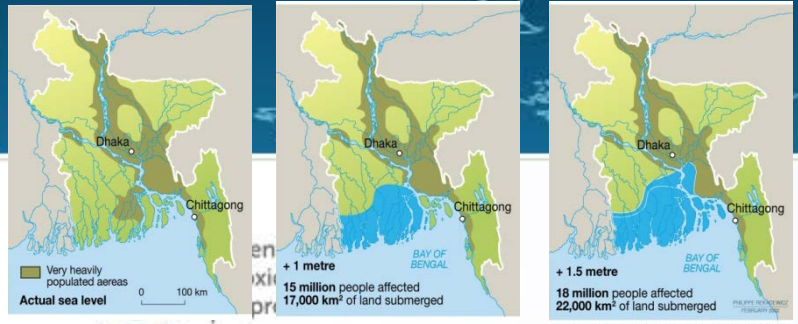
- regionálně specifické

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 % .

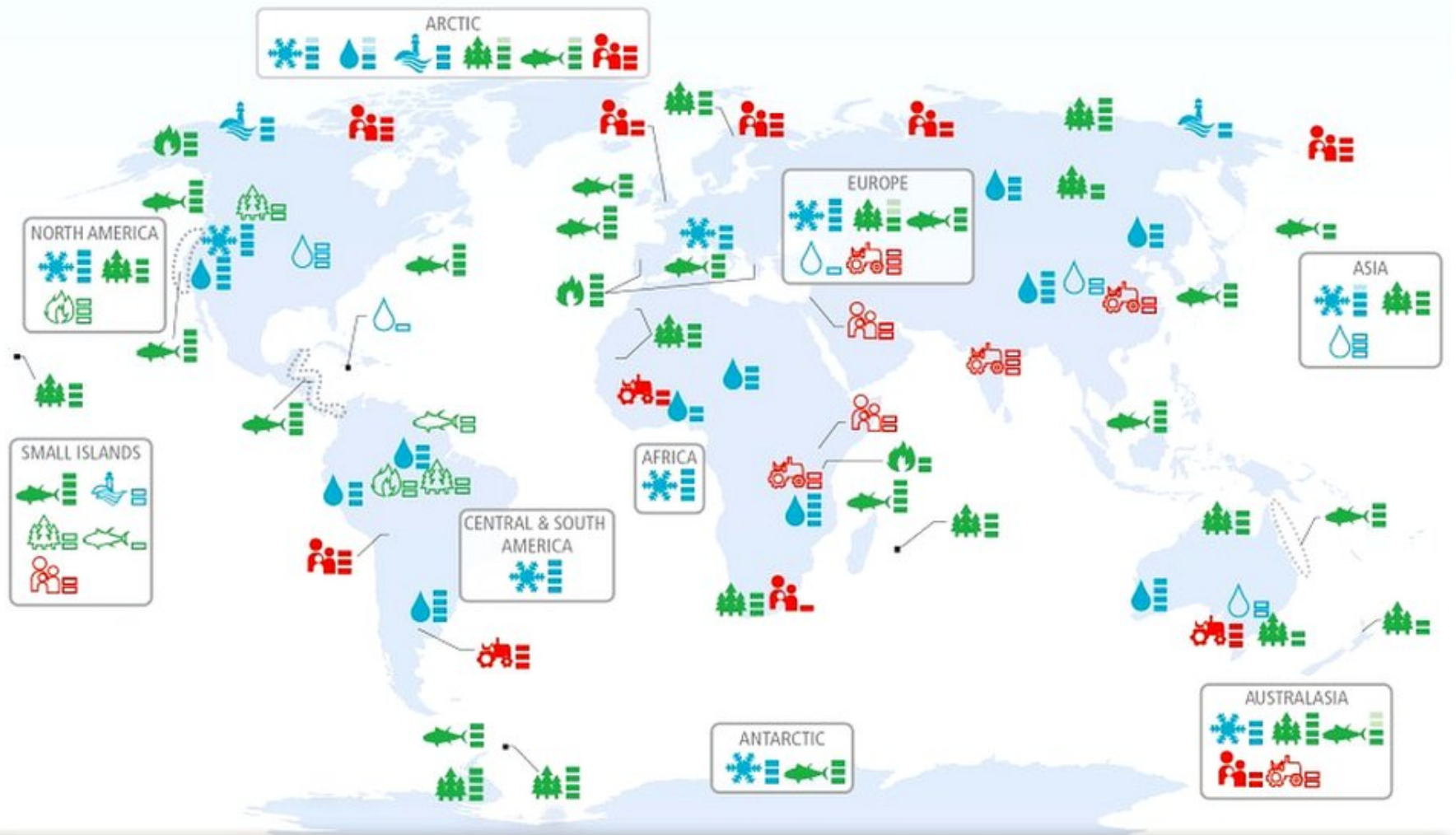
| Phenomena | Likelihood that trend occurred in late 20th century |
|--|---|
| Cold days, cold nights and frost less frequent over land areas | Very likely |
| More frequent hot days and nights | Very likely |
| Heat waves more frequent over most land areas | Likely |
| Increased incidence of extreme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

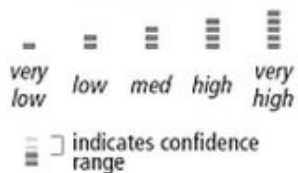
Tab. Budoucí trendy vyvolané klimatickou změnou.
Pravděpodobnost výskytu:
Virtually certain >99 %, Very likely >90 %, Likely >60 % .

| 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

Physical systems



Biological systems



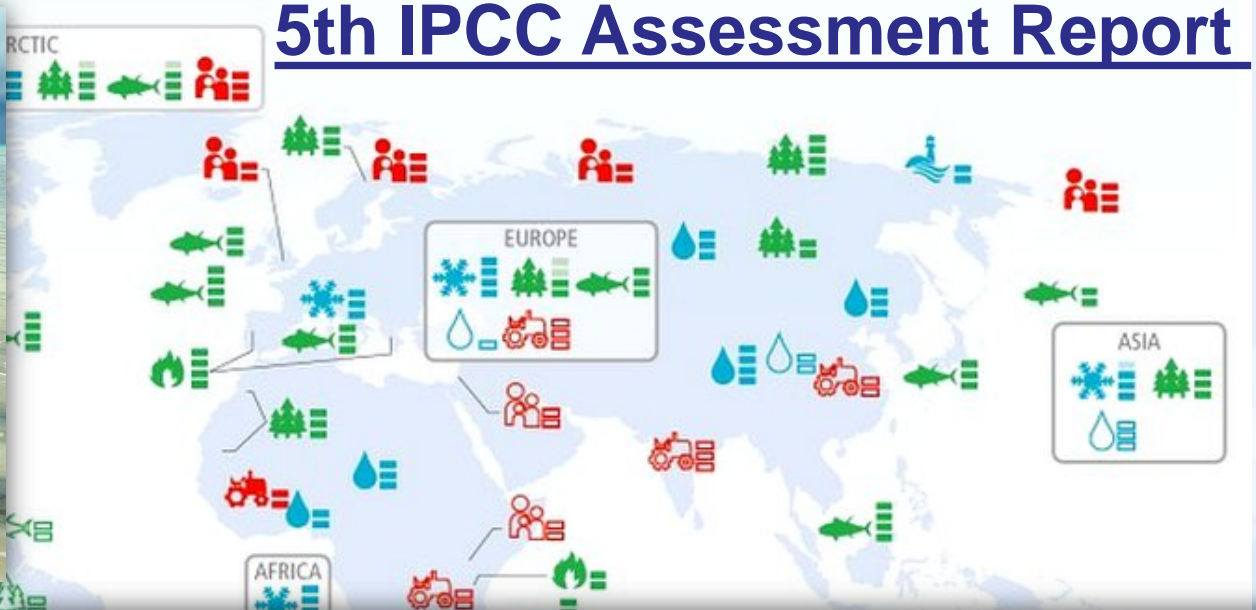
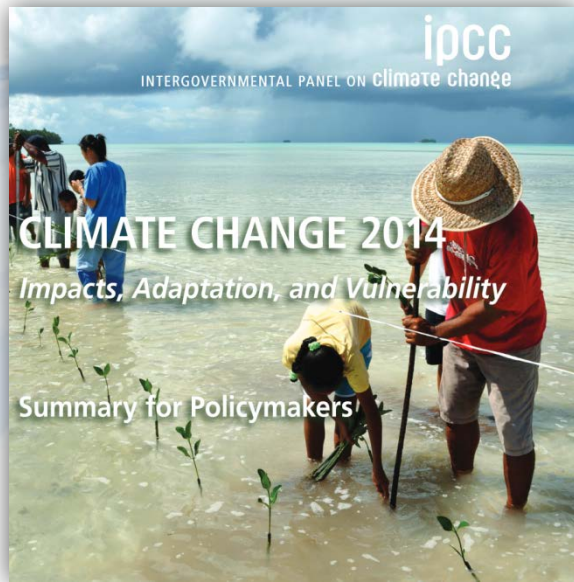
Human and managed systems



Regional-scale impacts

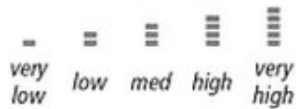
Outlined symbols = Minor contribution of climate change
 Filled symbols = Major contribution of climate change

5th IPCC Assessment Report



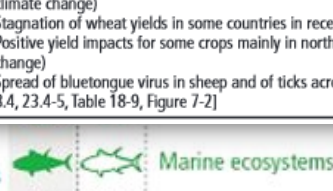
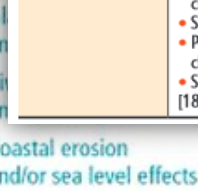
| Europe | |
|--|--|
| Snow & Ice, Rivers & Lakes, Floods & Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retreat of Alpine, Scandinavian, and Icelandic glaciers (<i>high confidence</i>, major contribution from climate change) Increase in rock slope failures in western Alps (<i>medium confidence</i>, 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



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

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

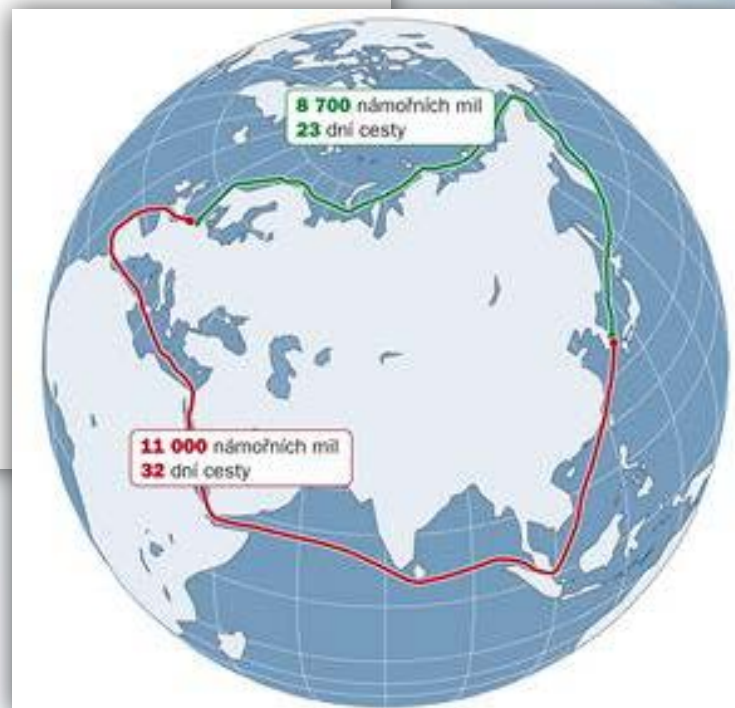
10. září 2009 10:05    

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

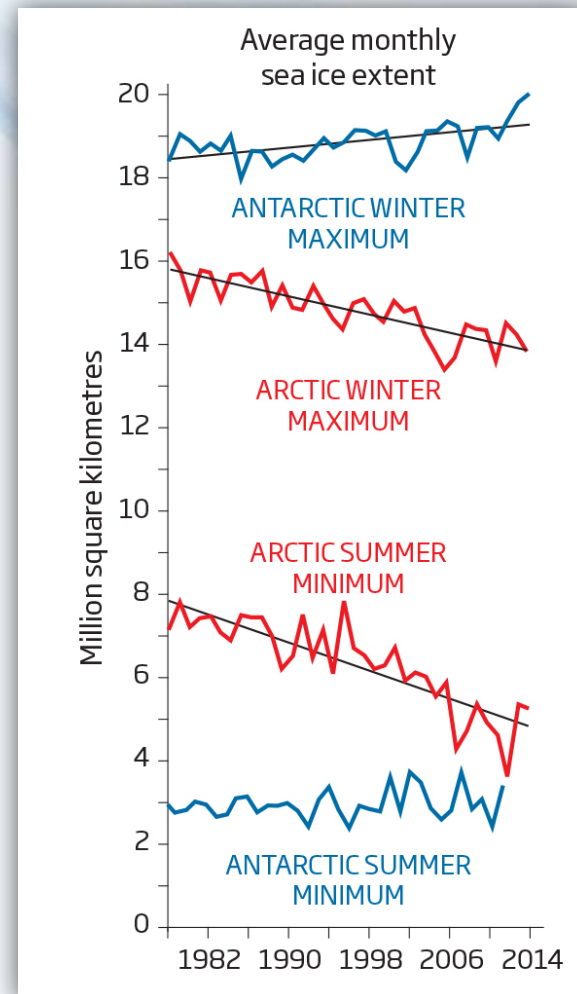
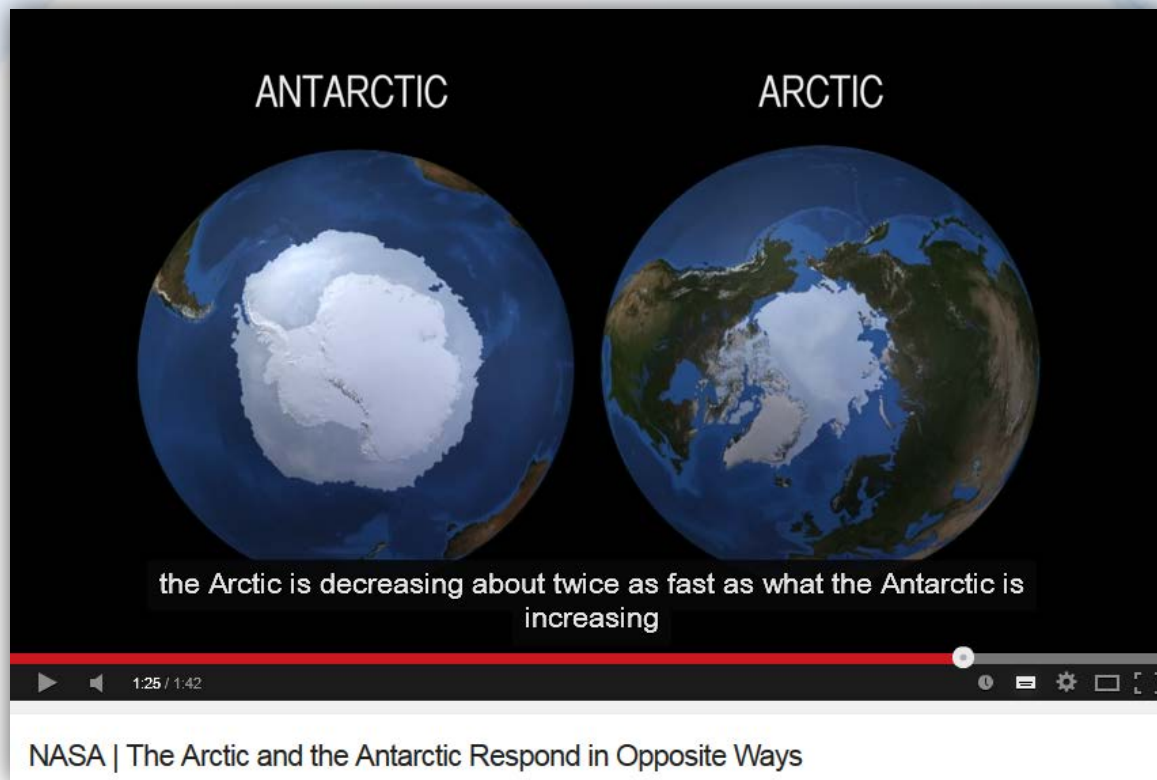
Cestu uvolnilo až globální oteplování, kvůli němuž již severní vody nezůstávají v jedné neproniknutelné krustě ledu, ale roztávají a rozpadají se tak, že jimi propluje nejen ledoborec, ale i nákladní loď. Alespoň v určitém období roku a na většině cesty.



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Nárůst zamrzání antarktického moře

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





People must hear both sides of the climate story

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

17



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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

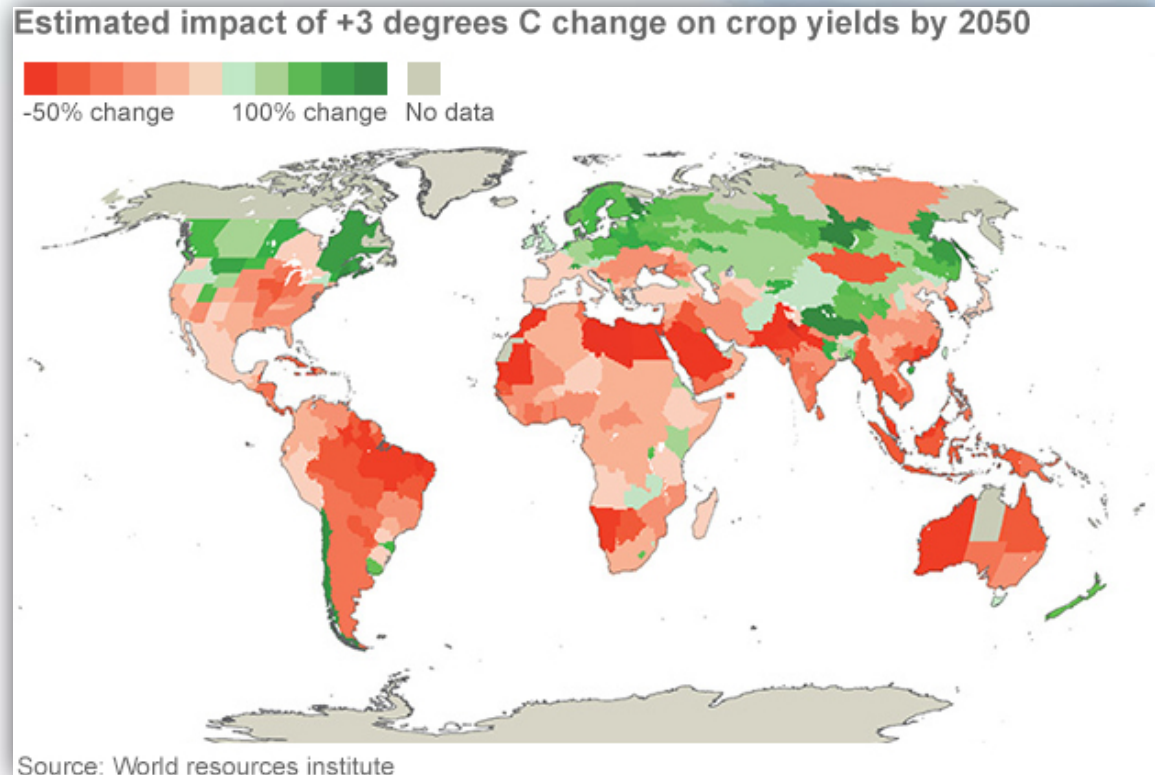


THE media's response to the latest instalment of the UN Climate Panel report will inevitably dwell on the negative effects of global warming — how it will reduce agricultural yields, increase heatwaves and drown communities.

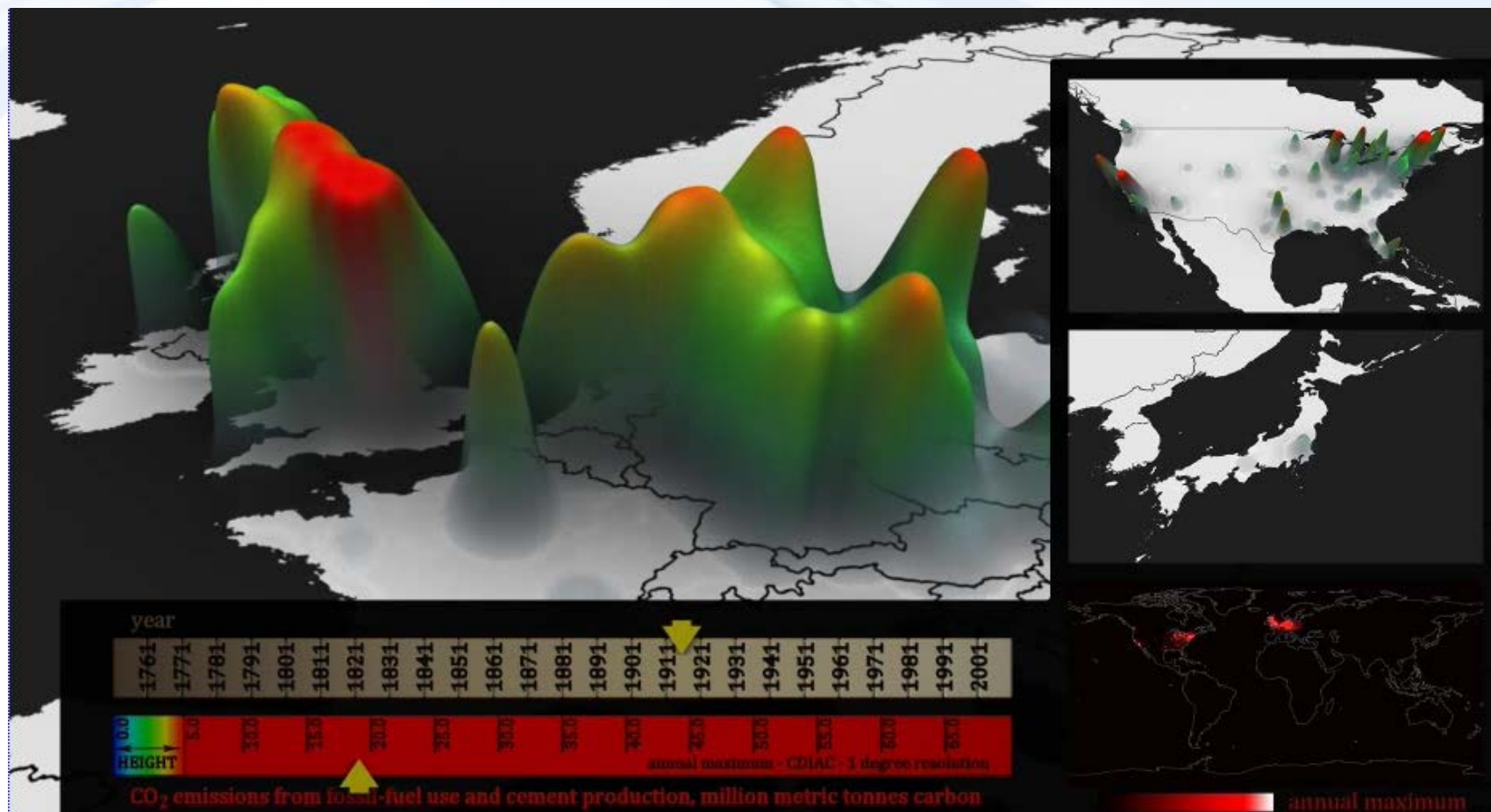
Morální rozměr CC

„...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

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



Historeie emisí CO₂ x zodpovědnost řešení



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



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

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

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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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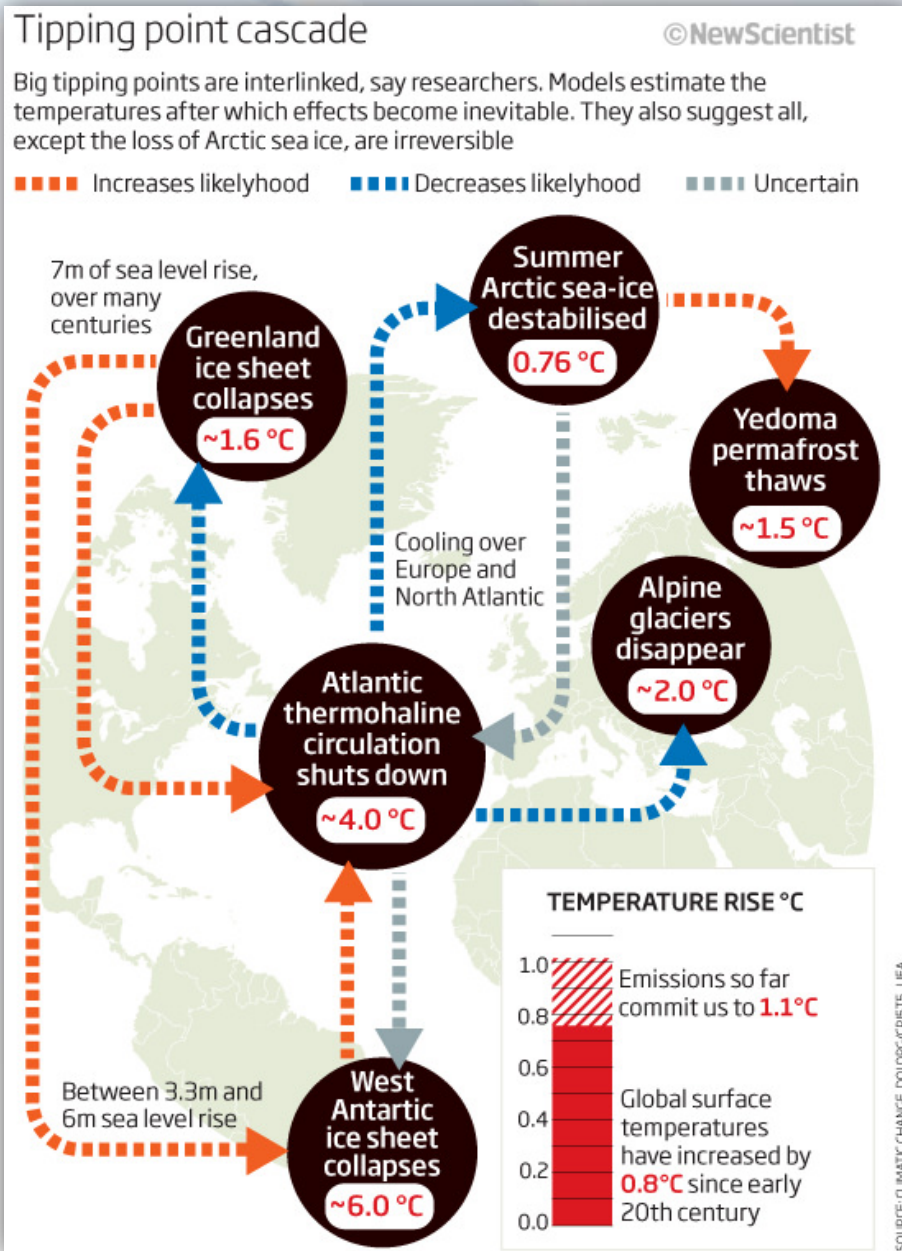


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Zpětné vazby v klimatickém systému

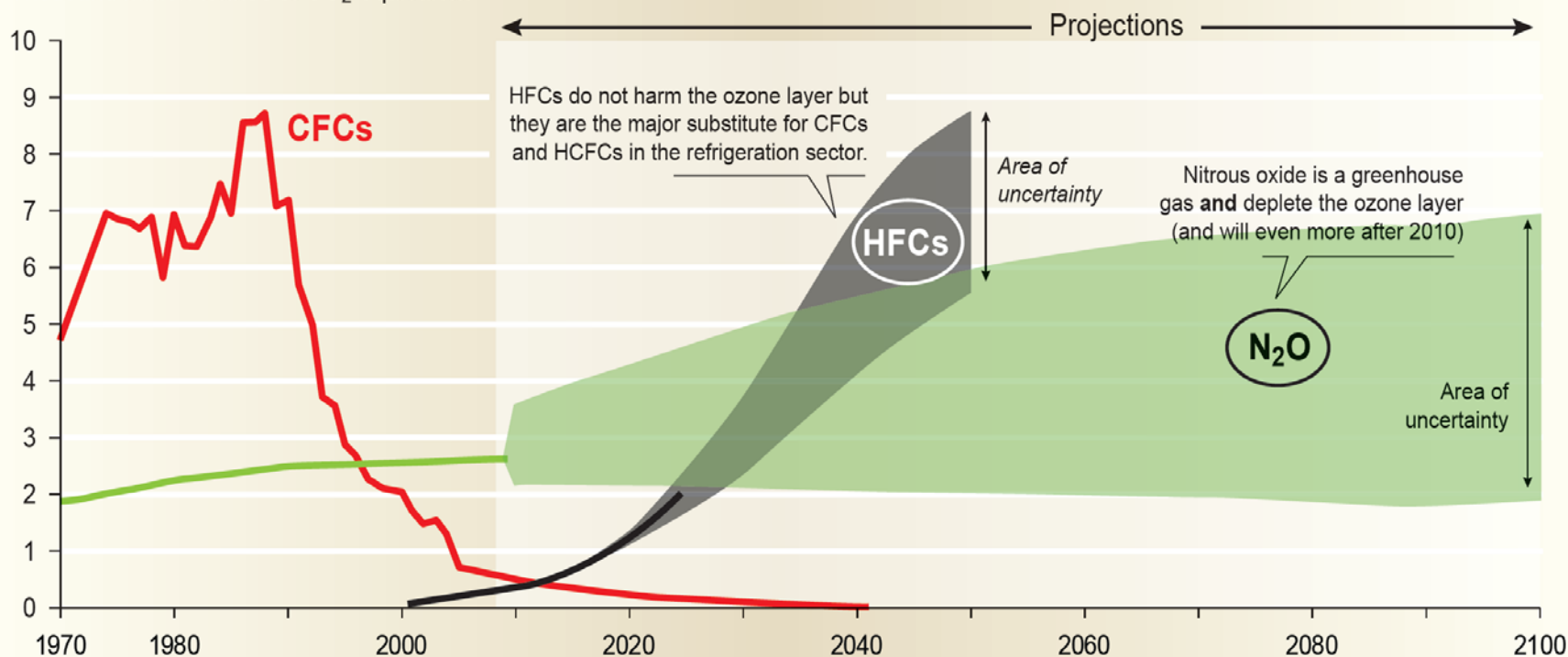


Globální oteplování x úbytek stratosférického ozónu

HFC AND N₂O: TWO CLIMATE ENEMIES RELATED TO THE OZONE LAYER

Selected greenhouse gases emissions

Thousand million tonnes of CO₂-equivalent



Source: A. R. Ravishankara, John S. Daniel, Robert W. Portmann, *Nitrous oxide (N₂O): The Dominant Ozone-Depleting Substance Emitted in the 21st Century*, Science, August 2009.



Souvislosti snah řešení otázky CC

- **popsání** problému samo o sobě **k řešení** problému **nepovede!**



- jaké pocity film vyvolává?



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?



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



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**



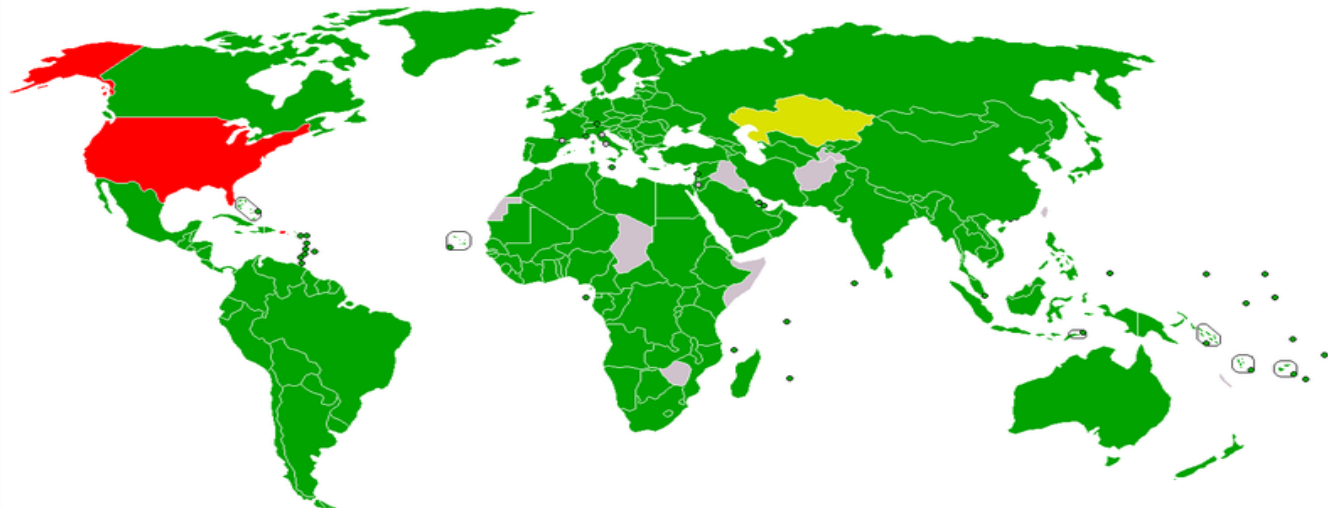


Zvyšování teploty atmosféry – řešení?

- snížit emise skleníkových plynů, především 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 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?



The Nobel Peace Prize 2007

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change , Al Gore

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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.

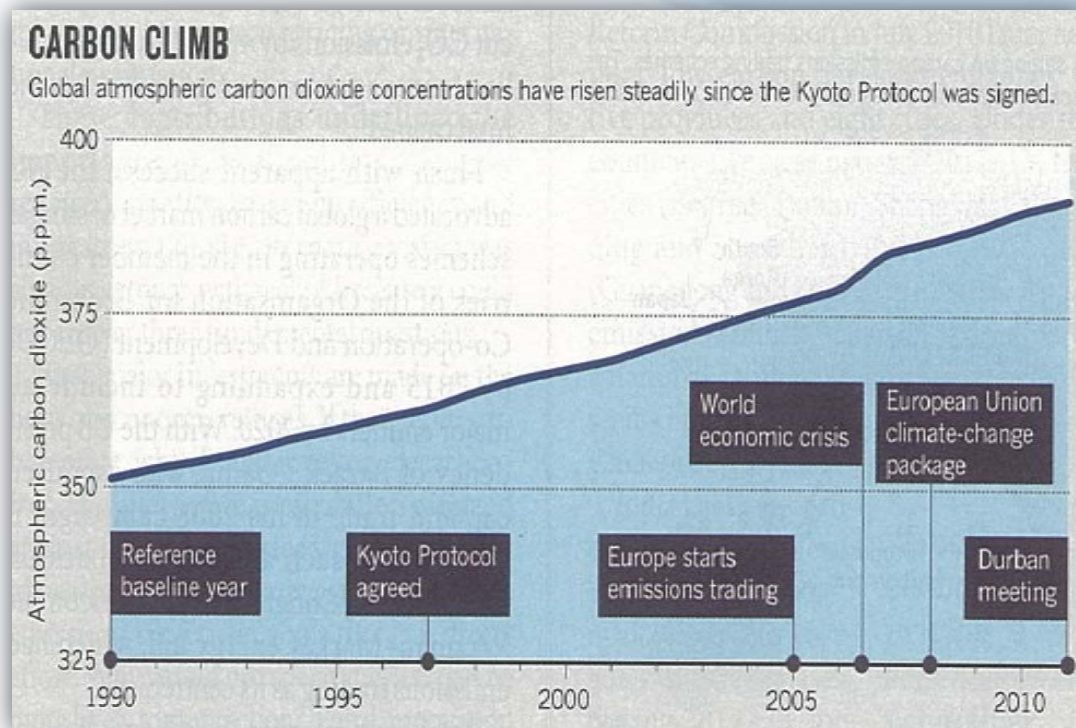
Prize share: 1/2

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?

- 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 CO₂ ekv. (EU např. o 20-30 % ve srovnání s rokem 1990).
- Národní program na zmírnění dopadů změny klimatu (2004)



Metody snižování emisí CO₂

- stěžejní je **snížení spotřeby fosilních paliv**
 - zefektivnění průmyslových výrob
 - ukončení neefektivních výrob
 - úspora energií a surovin jako taková (viz dále)
- 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.

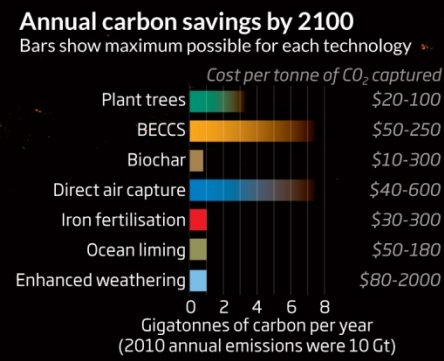
Location: iron-depleted regions of the ocean

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



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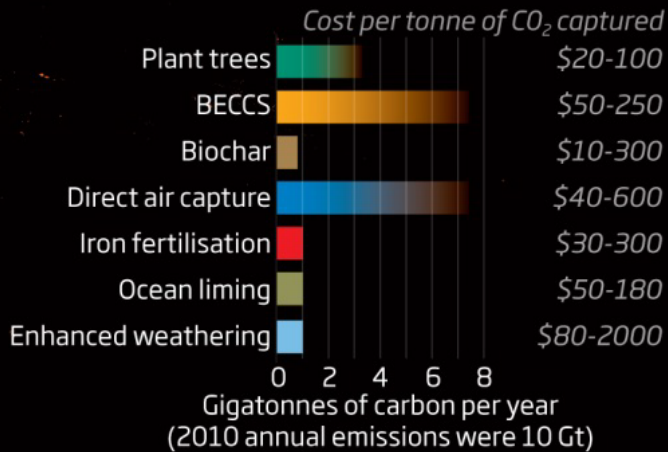
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Annual carbon savings by 2100

Bars show maximum possible for each technology



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

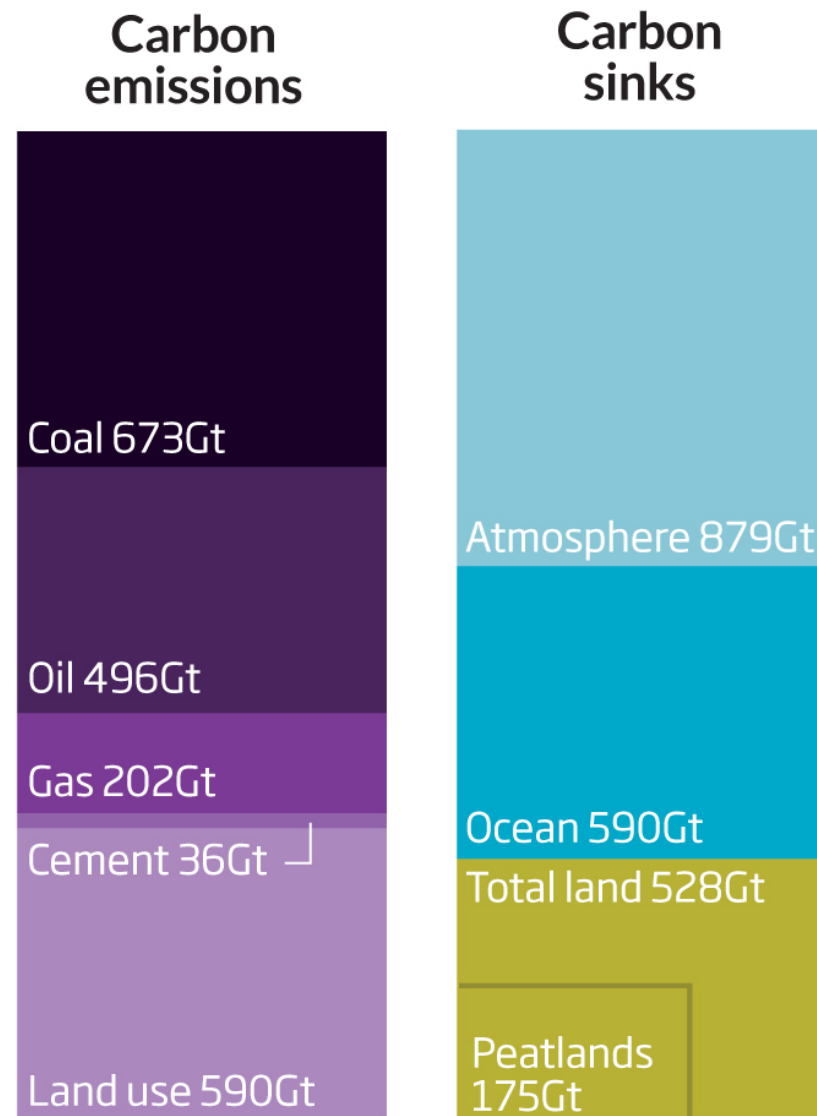


Rašeliniště

- 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**





Faktické námitky proti teorii GW

- řada námitek již byla 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



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