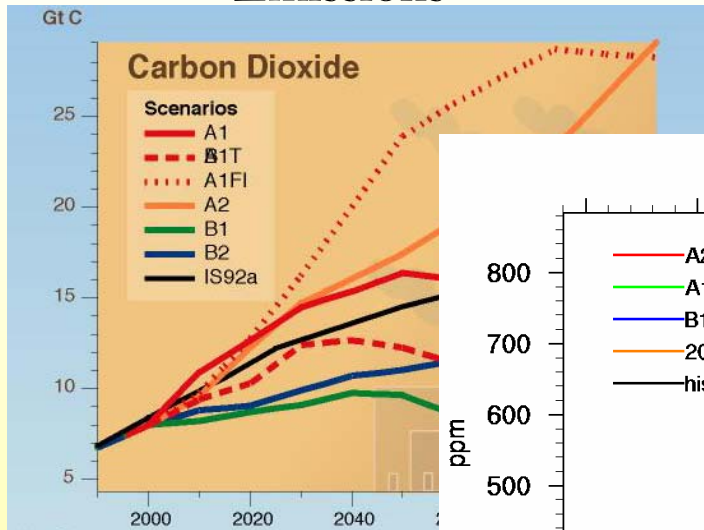


How Earth system models deals with vulnerabilities of the carbon cycle

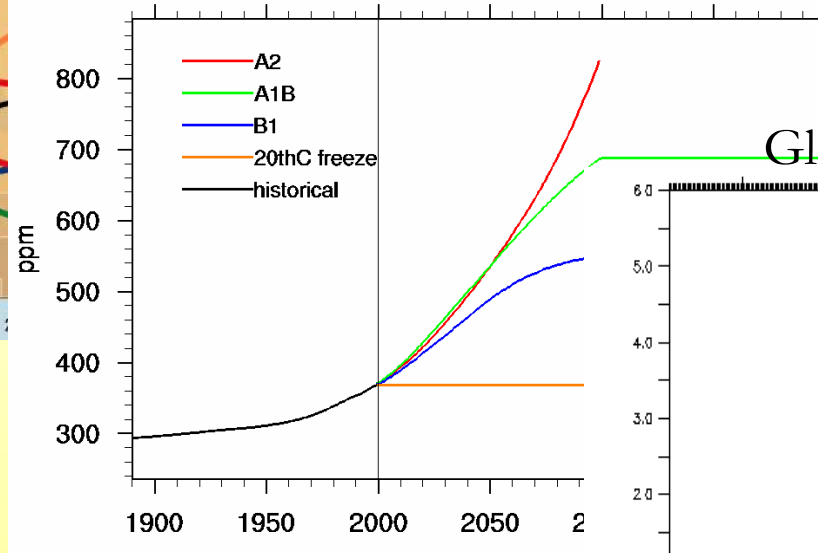
Pierre Friedlingstein
IPSL/LSCE, France

Climate change (eg. IPCC AR4 simulations)

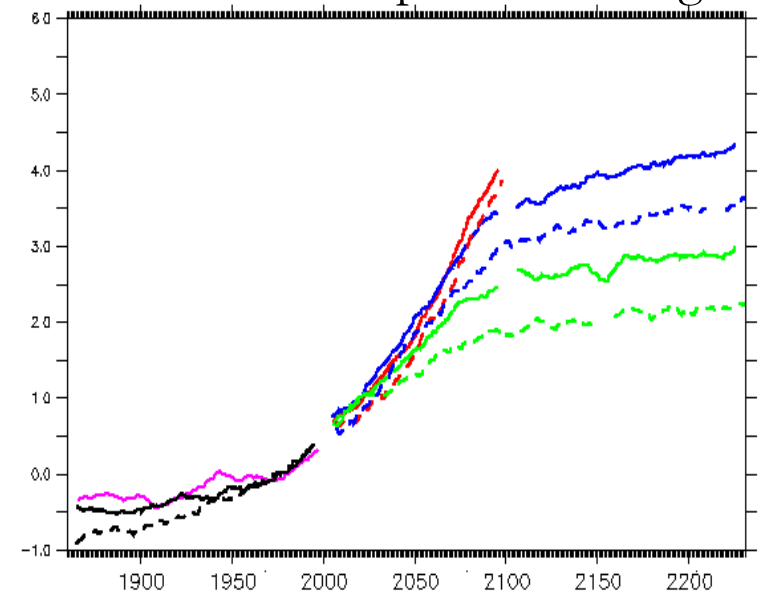
Emissions



IPCC CO₂ concentrations

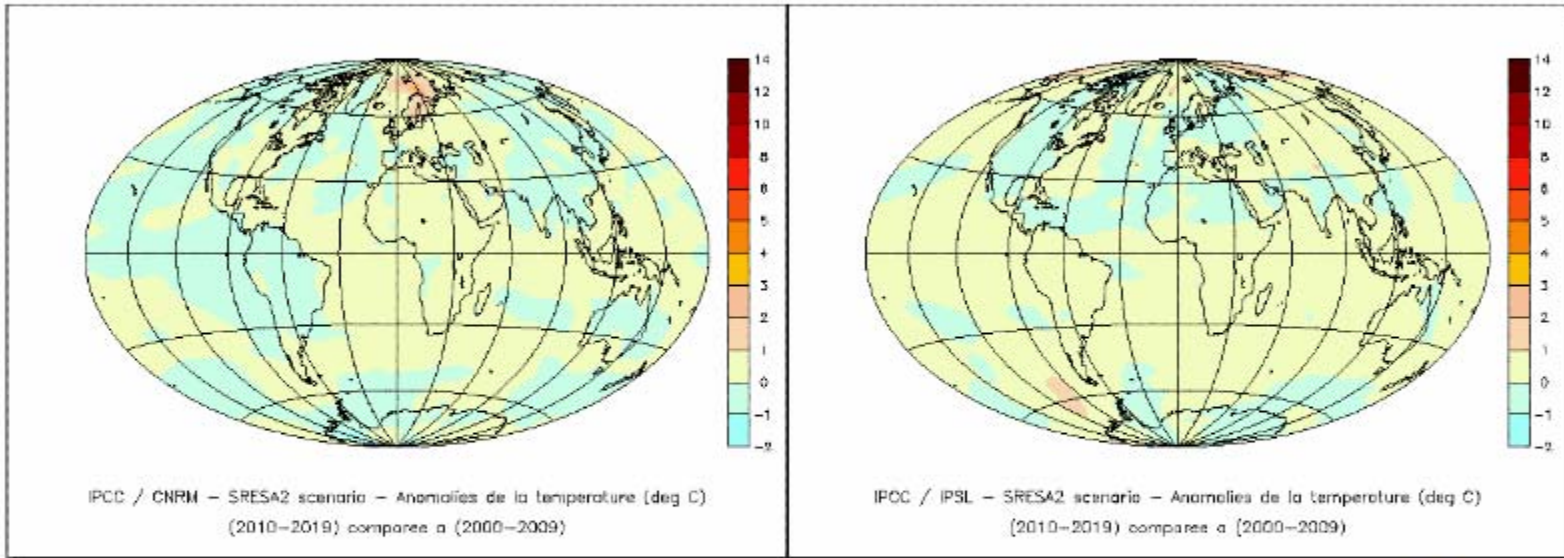


Global temperature change



— Data (20ième) — SRESA2 — IPSL
— Modele (20ième) — SRESA1B - - - CNRM
— SRESB1

**Scenario A2
CNRM vs IPSL**

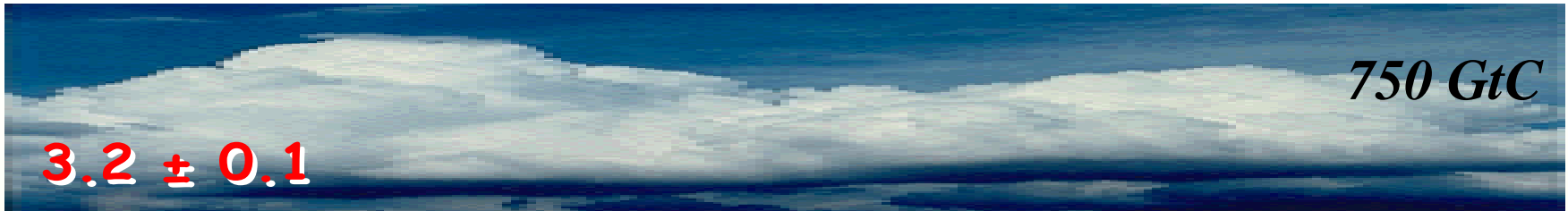


Go to	1	Prev	First	Slower
Play	Stop	Next	Last	Faster

Coauthors: P. Braconnot, P. Brasseur (CEA/LSCE)



GCP
UNESCO, June 15th 2005

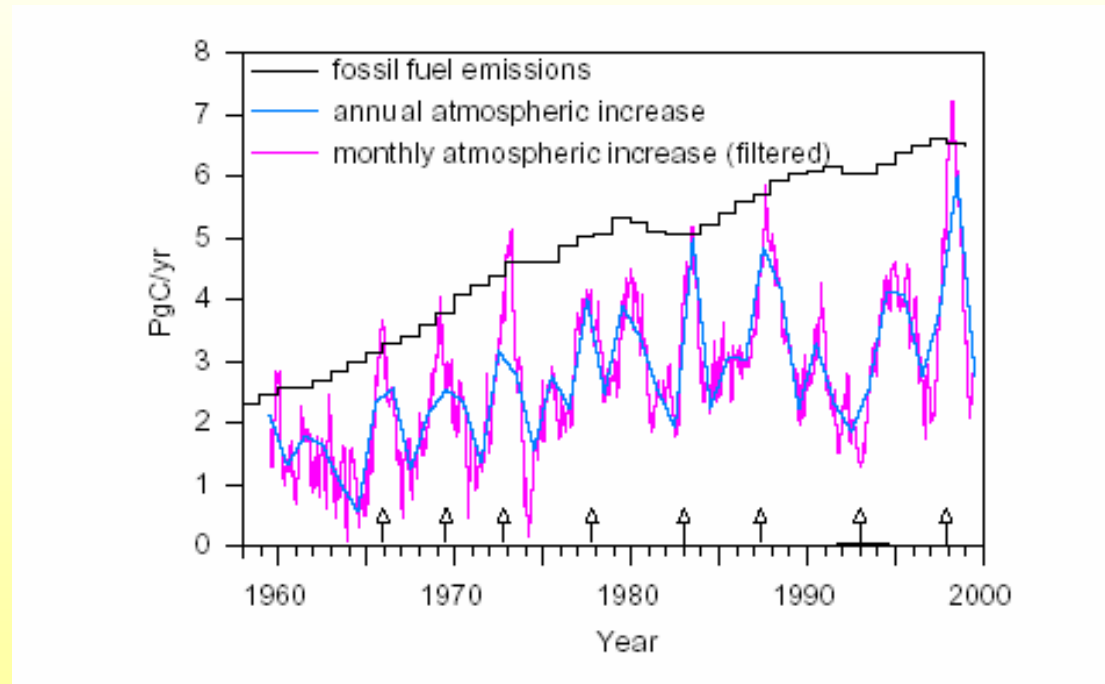


Fossil Emissions



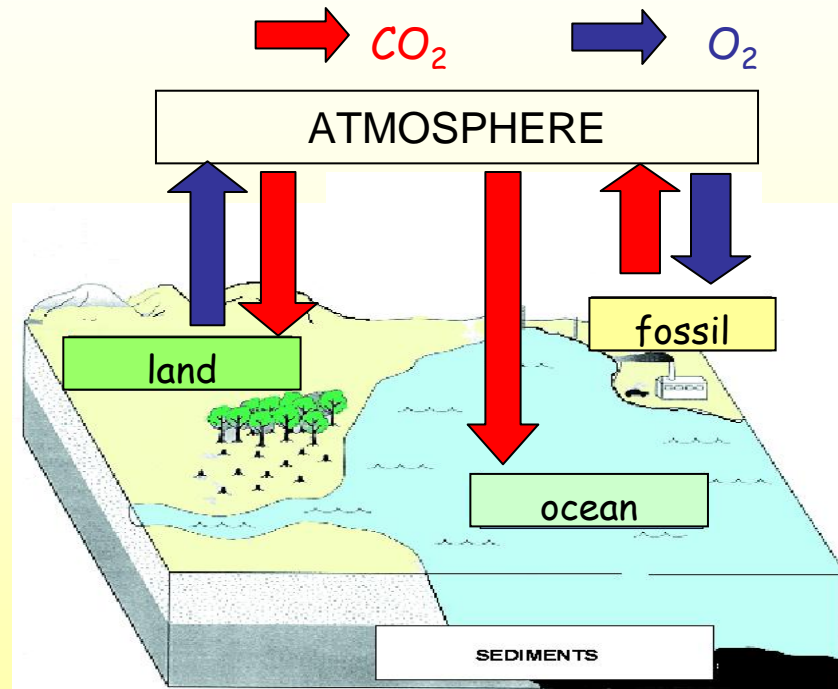
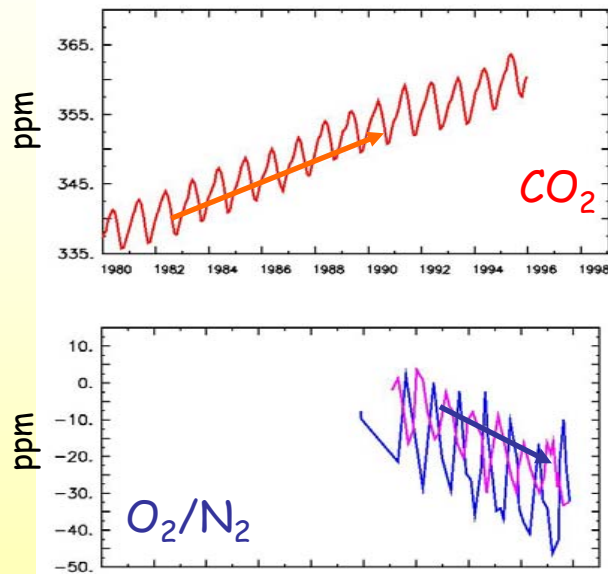
1990's annual mean fluxes

IPCC-TAR, 2001



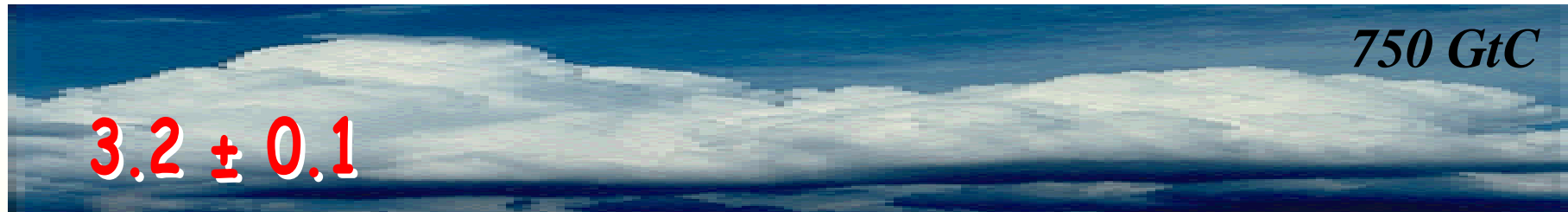
Airborne fraction ~ 0.5

Global carbon budget



$$CO_2 = FF - \text{Land} - \text{Ocean}$$

$$O_2 = \alpha FF - \beta \text{Land}$$



↑
Fossil Emissions
↓



↓
Oceanic Uptake
↓

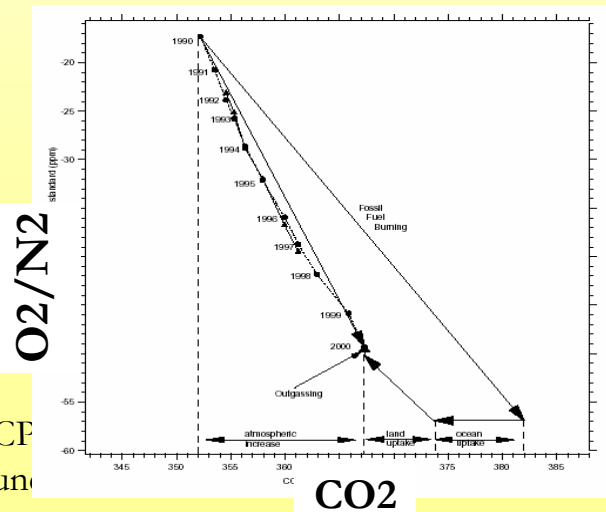


↓
Land Uptake
↓



1990's annual mean fluxes

IPCC-TAR, 2001

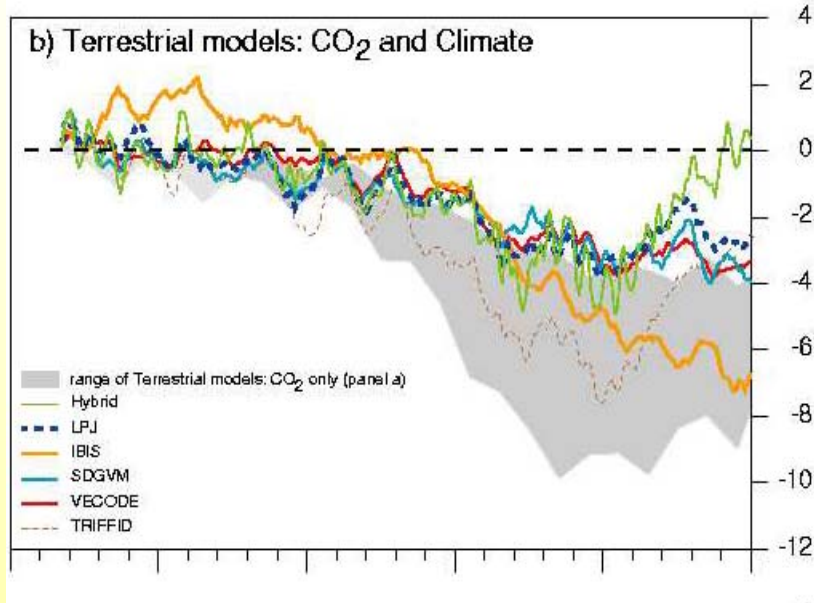


GCF
UNESCO, Jun

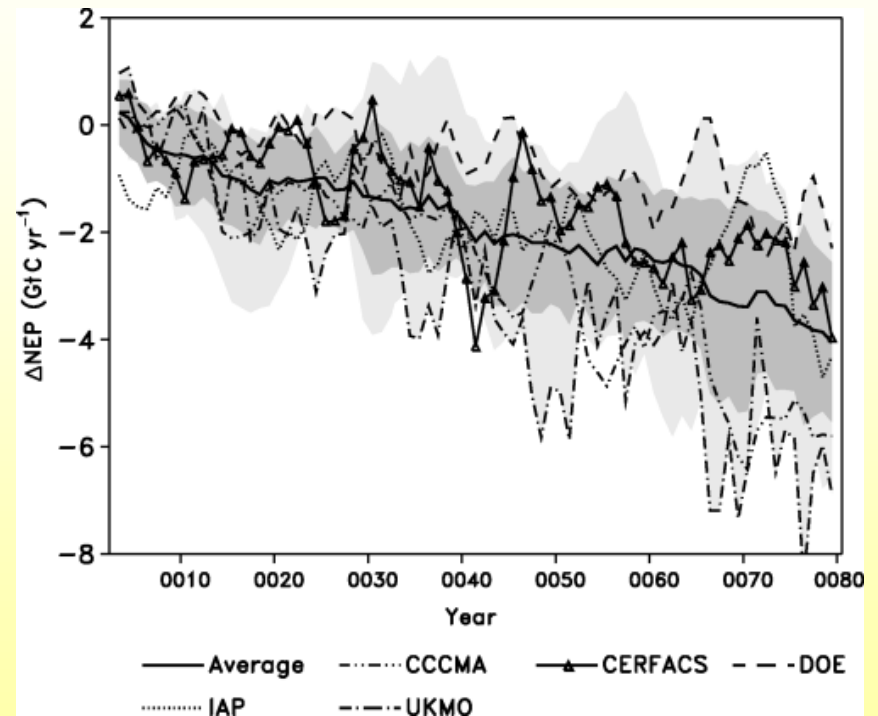
Will this last forever ?

- Will the land and the ocean keep vacuum cleaning half of our CO₂ emissions
 - what are the processes behind
 - What is there sensitivity to climate

Climate impact on land carbon

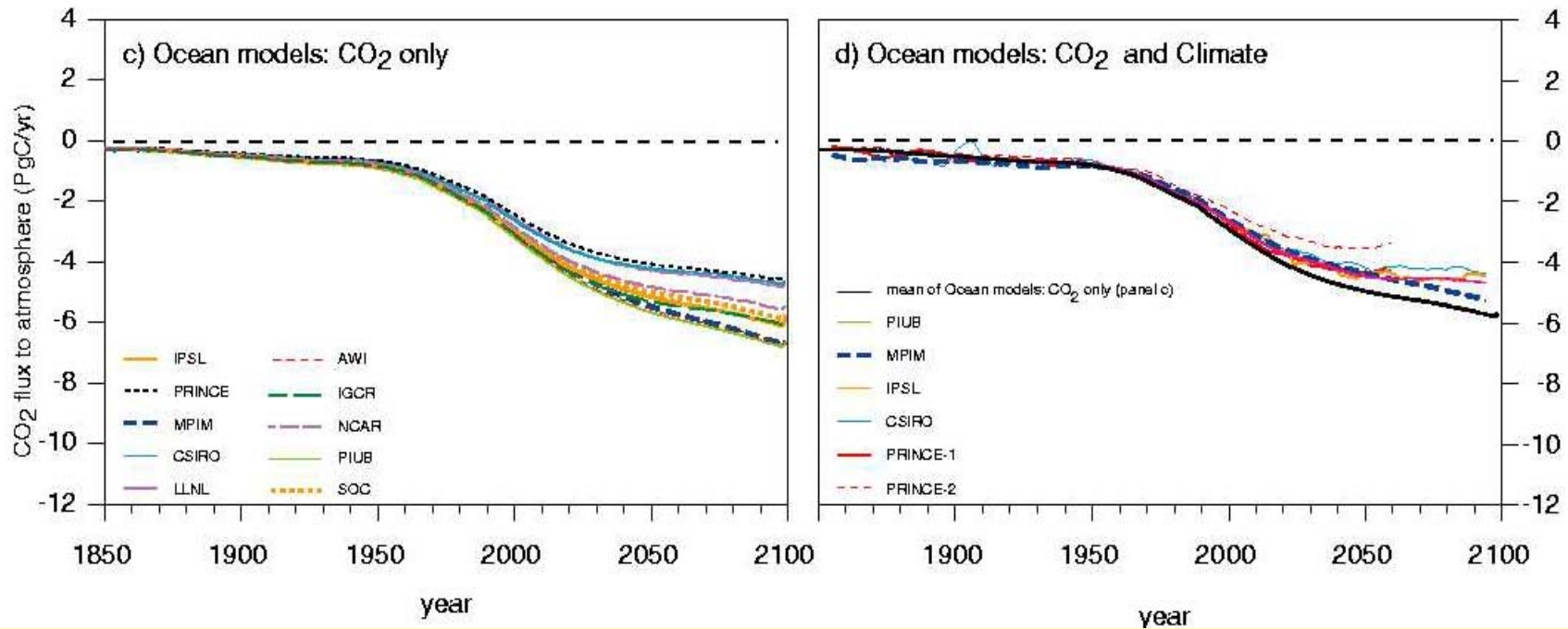


IPCC, TAR, 2001



Berthelot et al., 2005

Climate impact on ocean carbon



IPCC, TAR, 2001

More on this after lunch from C., C. and C.

Climate and carbon cycle are coupled

- Atm. CO₂ affects climate
- Climate affects carbon fluxes
- Atm. CO₂ depends on carbon fluxes

Climate-carbon cycle coupled models (C⁴MIP)

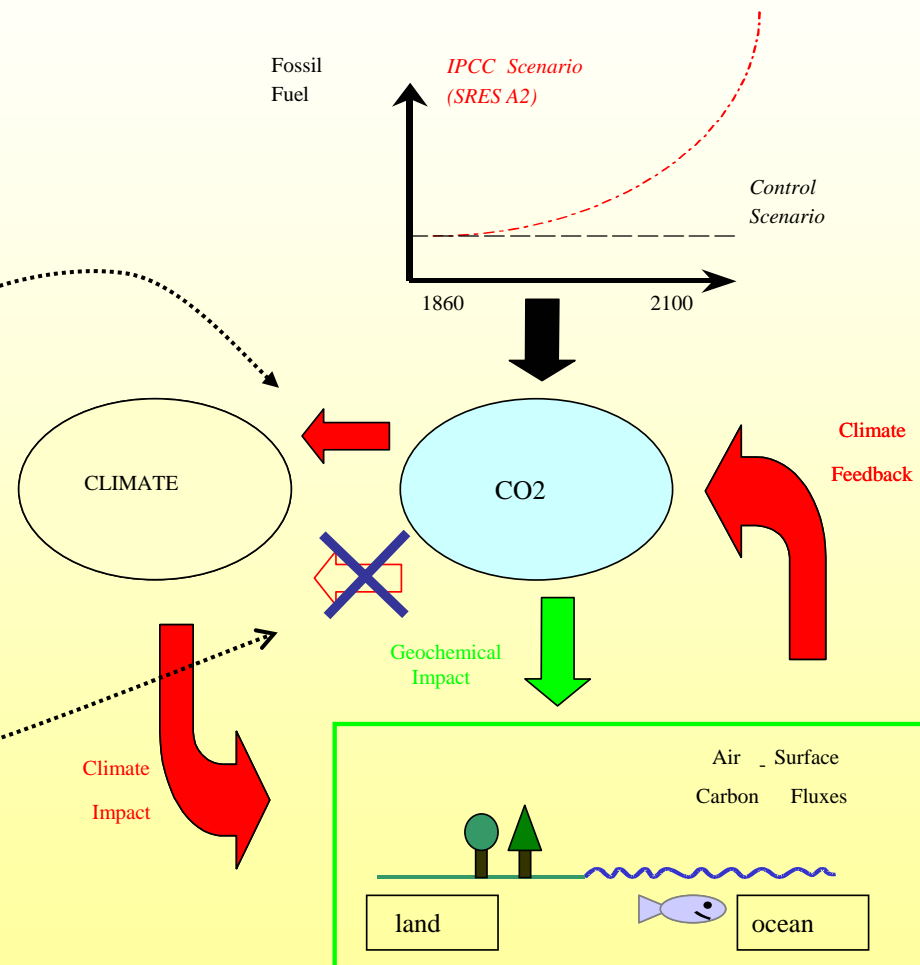
10 models:

6 GCMs, 4 EMICS

Common forcing: SRESA2

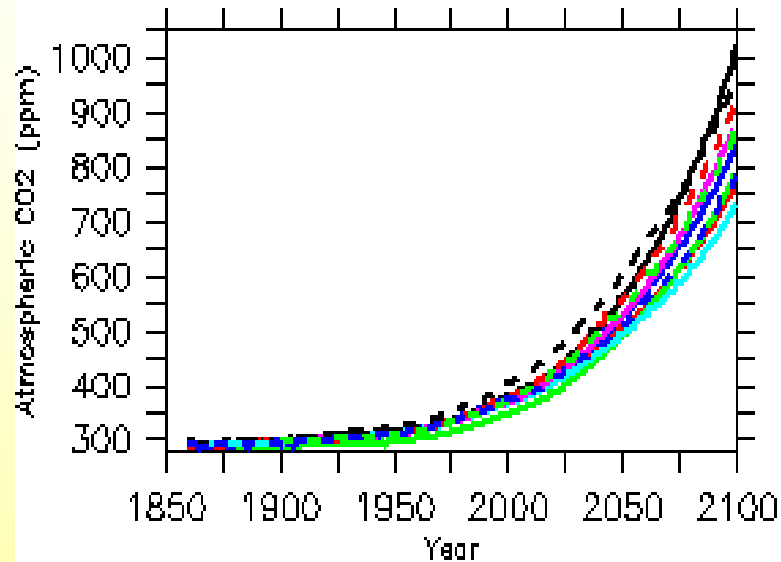
2 simulations :

- Coupled (radiative CO₂)
- Uncoupled run (non-radiative CO₂)

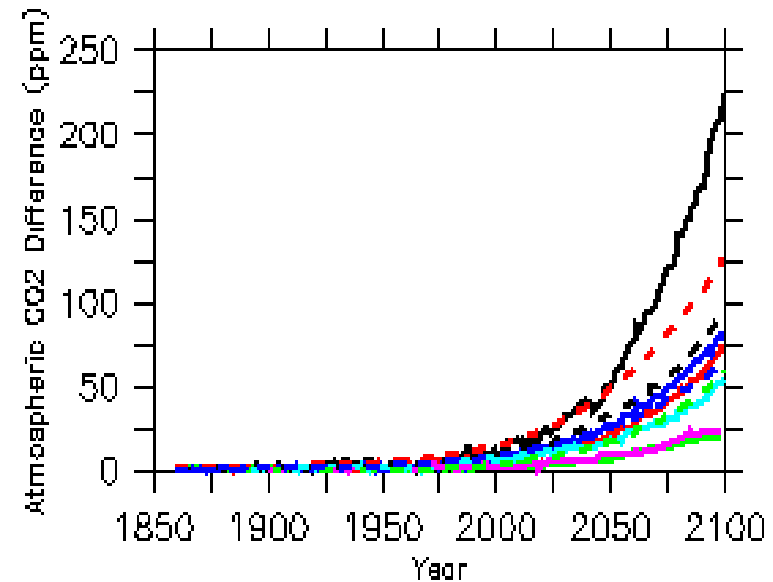


Simulated atmospheric CO2

coupled runs

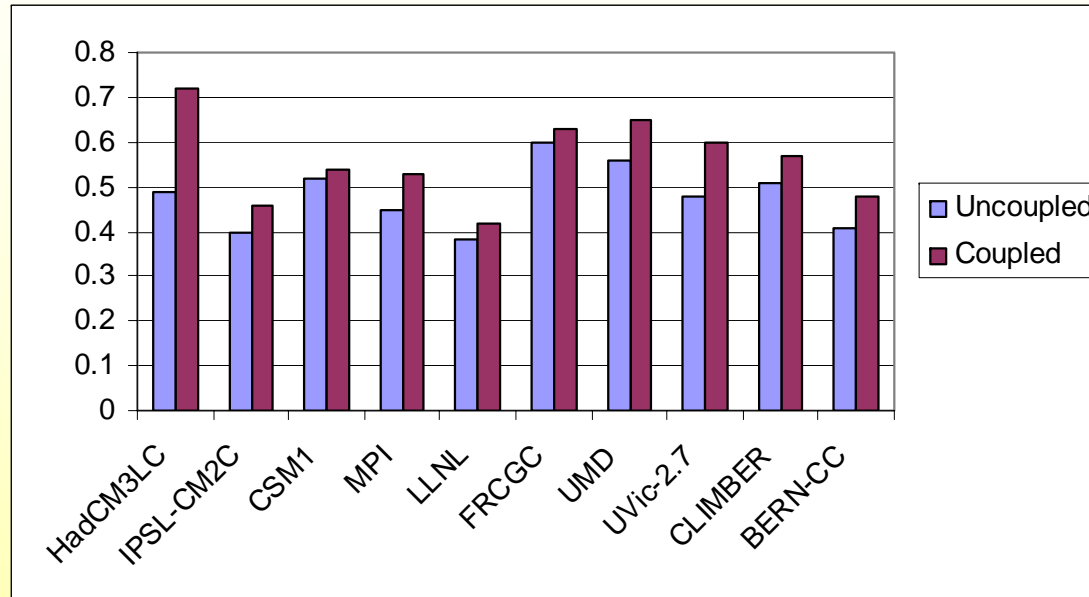


coupled - uncoupled



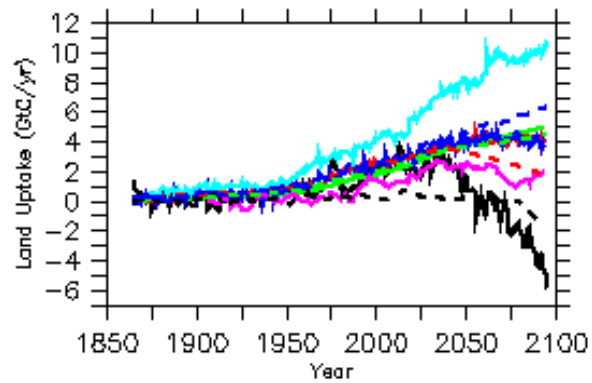
All models simulate a positive feedback

Change in airborne fraction

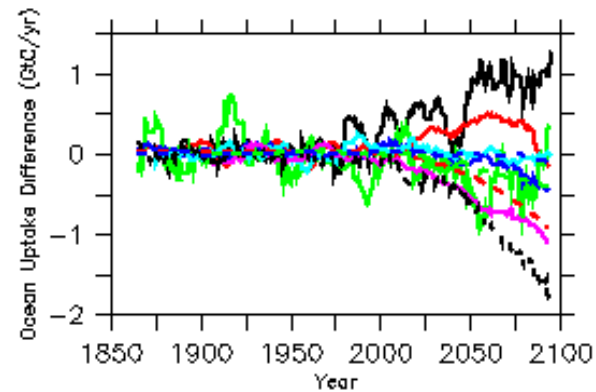
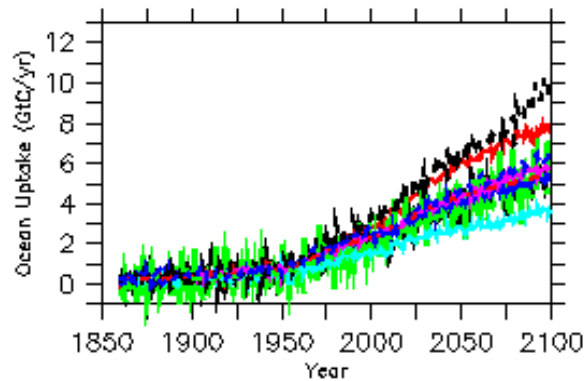
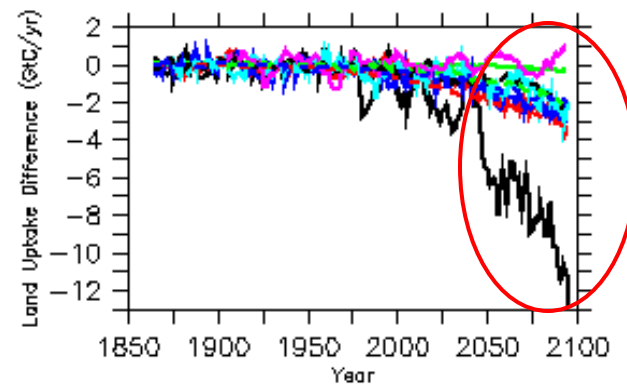


Change in carbon fluxes

coupled runs

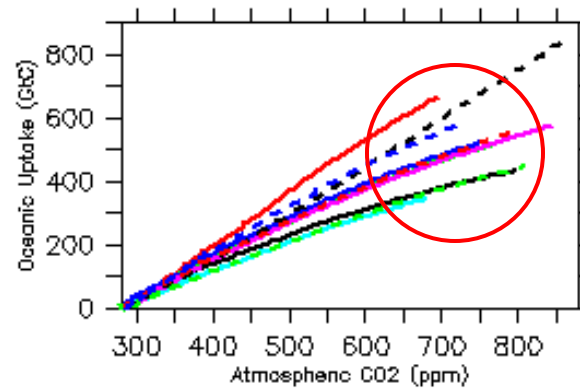
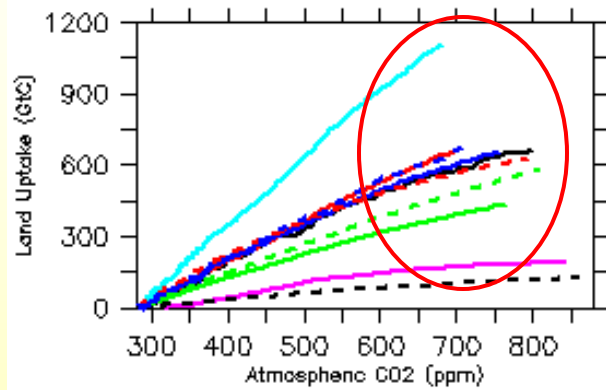


coupled - uncoupled



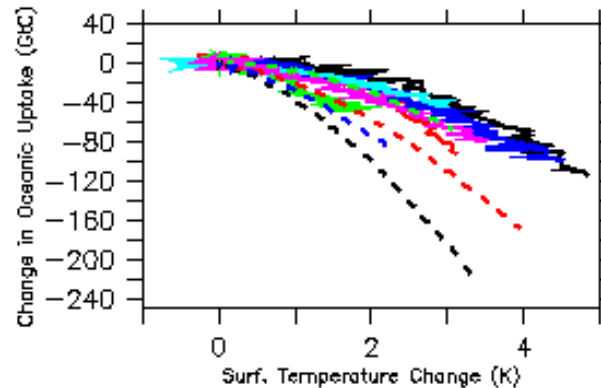
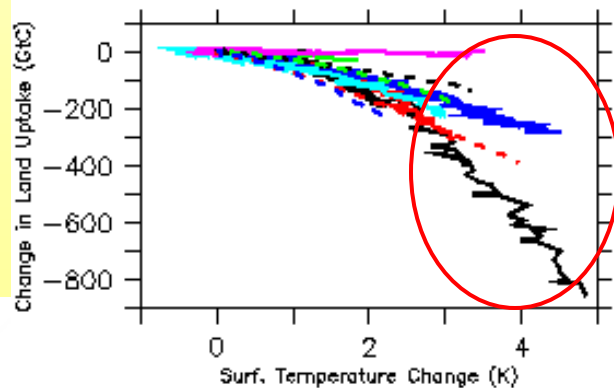
Sensitivity analysis

Land and ocean sensitivity to CO₂



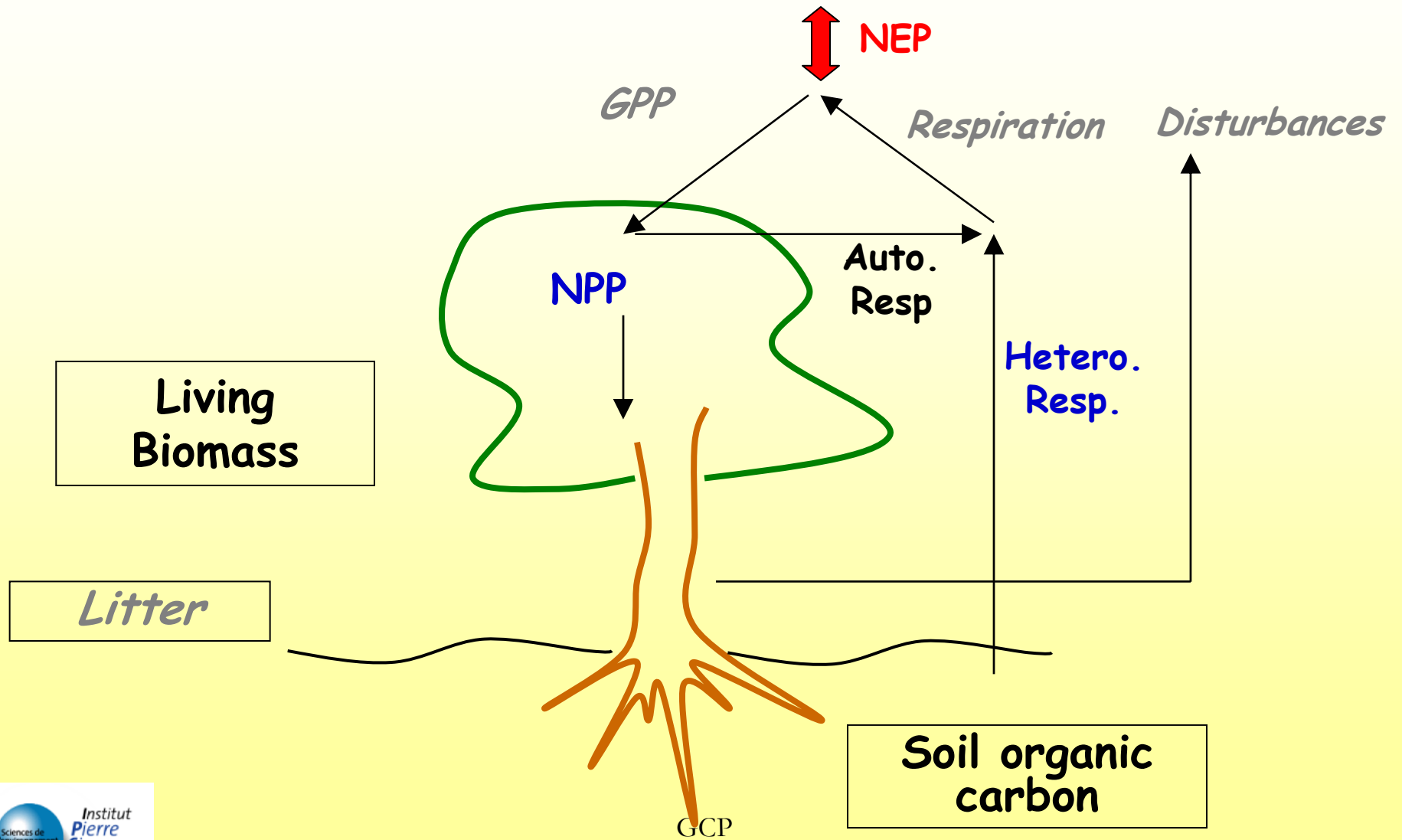
negative feedback

Land and ocean sensitivity to climate



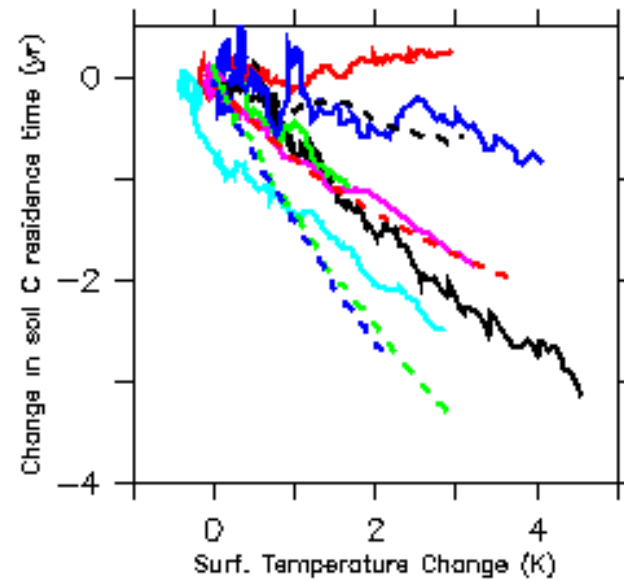
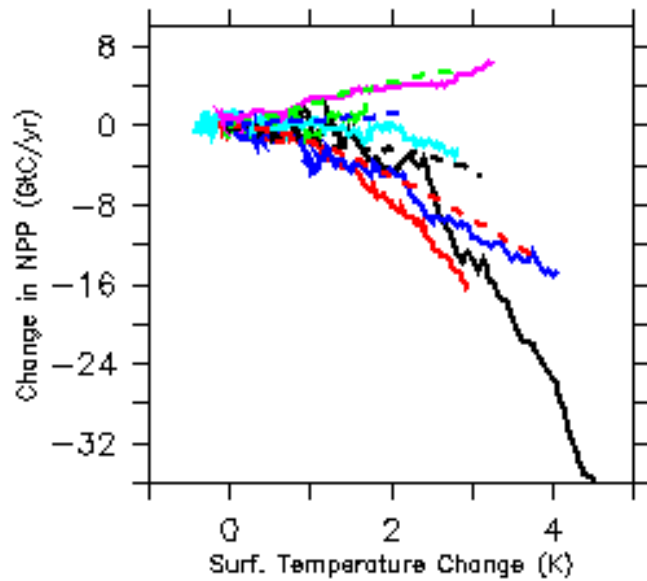
positive feedback

Land C cycle



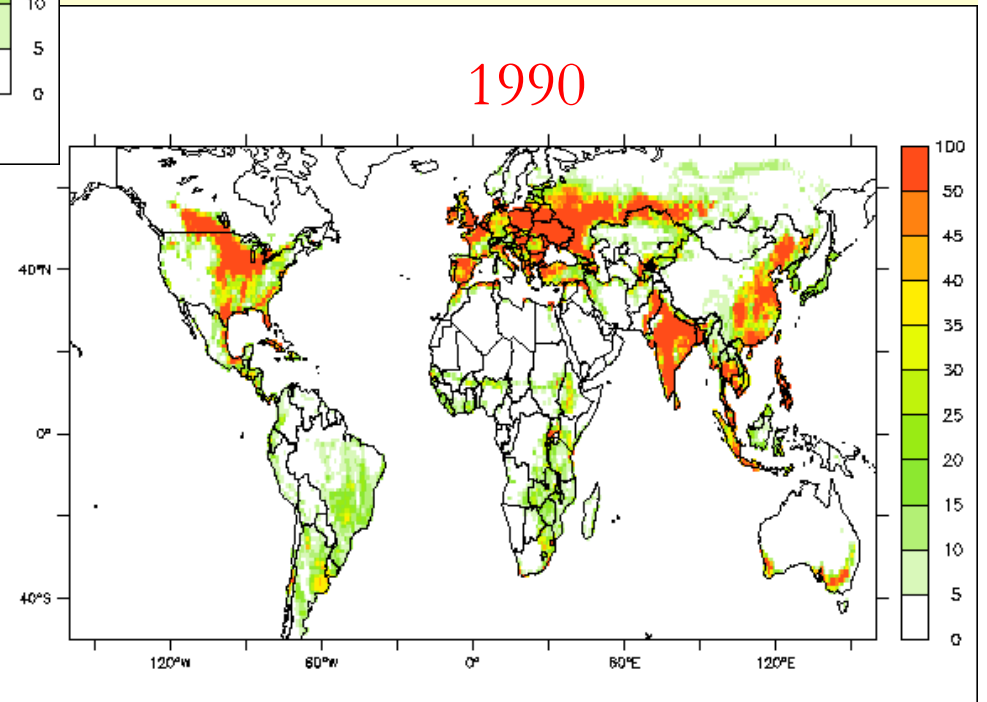
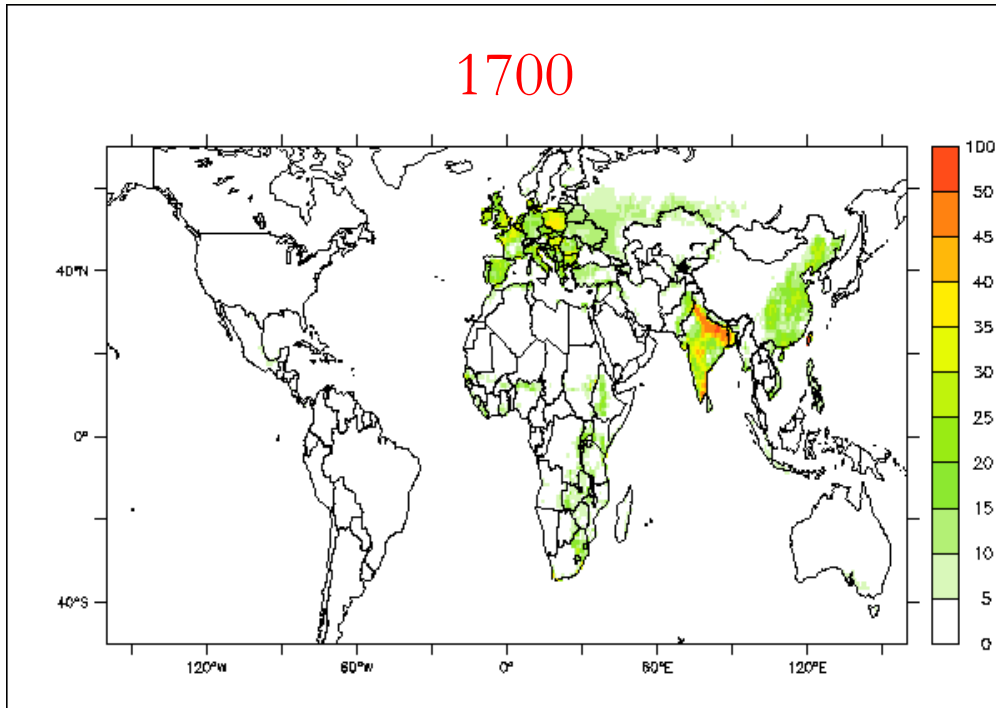
UNESCO, June 15th 2005

Productivity or Respiration ?



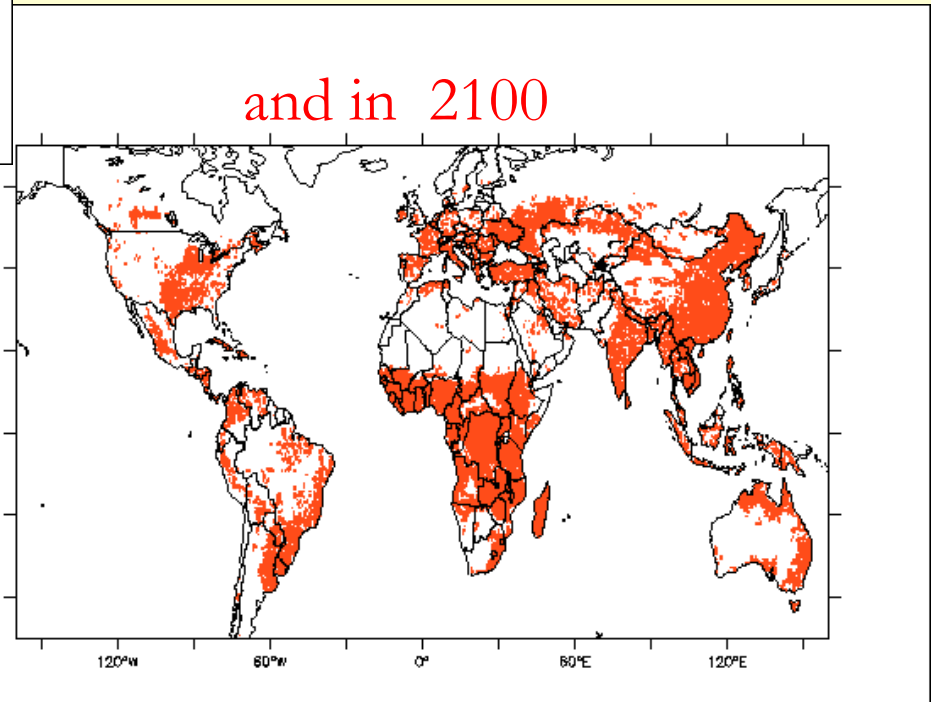
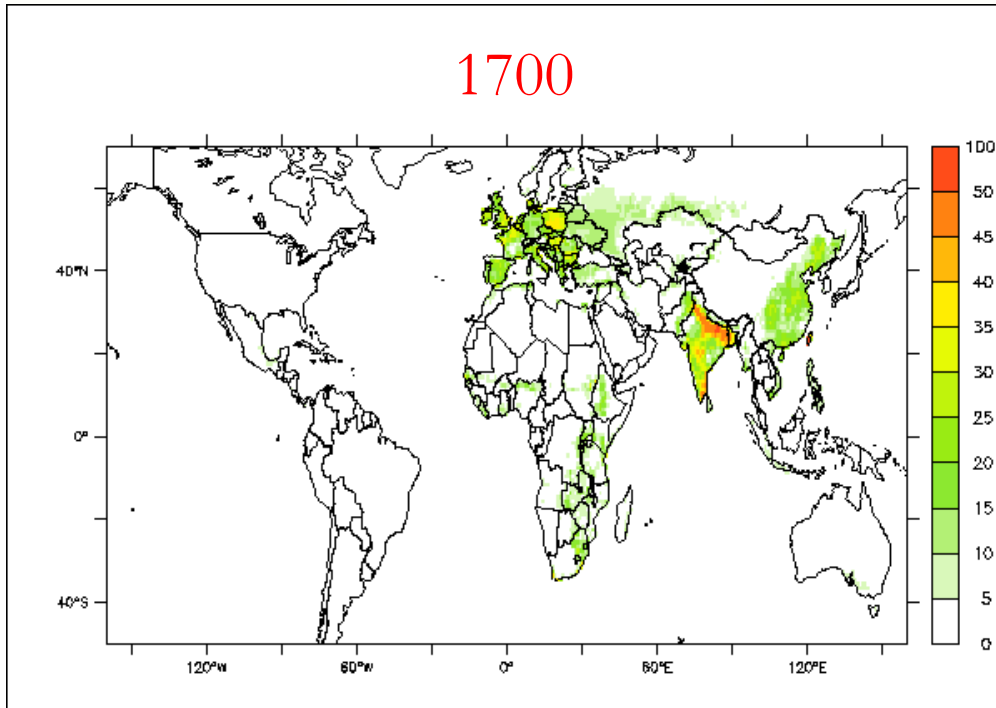
We don't know yet !

Land cover change



*Taken from
Ramankutty & Foley (1999),
Goldewijk (2001)*

Land cover change



*Taken from
Ramankutty & Foley (1999),
Goldewijk (2001)*

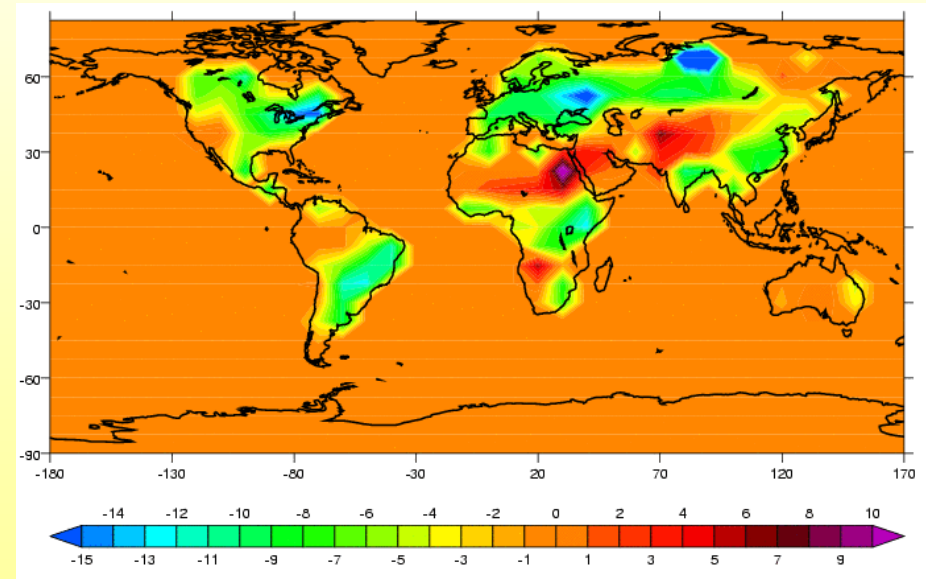
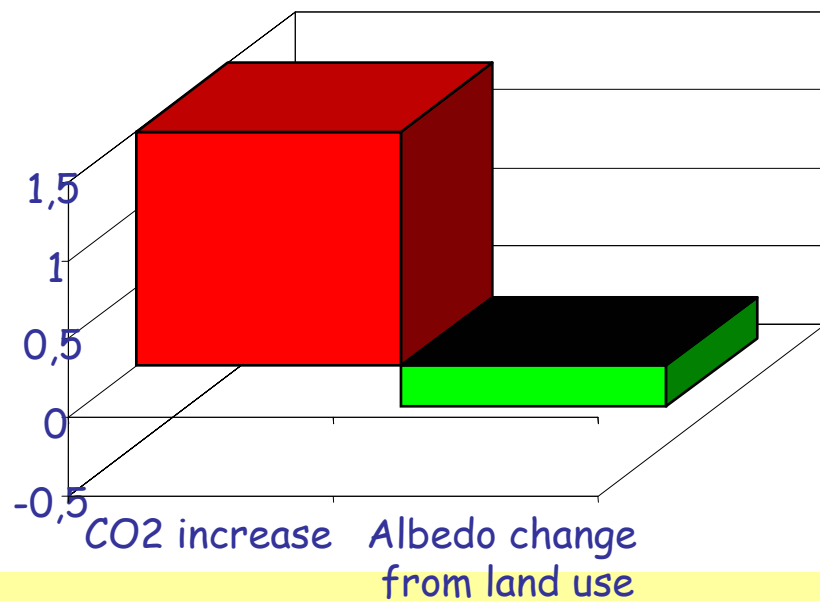
Land cover change and climate (albedo)

Present-day – Pre Industrial

+ 1,5 W/m²

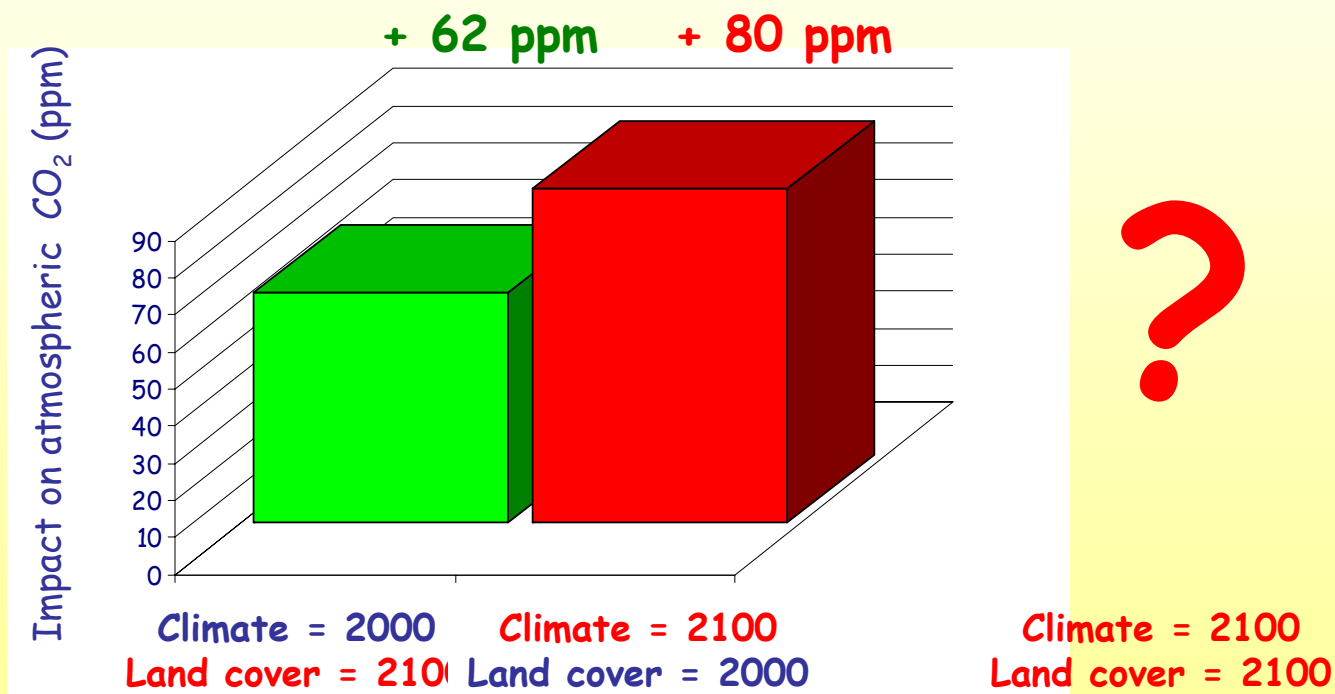
- 0,26 W/m²

RF at tropopause (W/m²)



Land cover change and carbon cycle

- deforestation releases carbon to the atmosphere
- deforestation reduces land efficiency to take up carbon



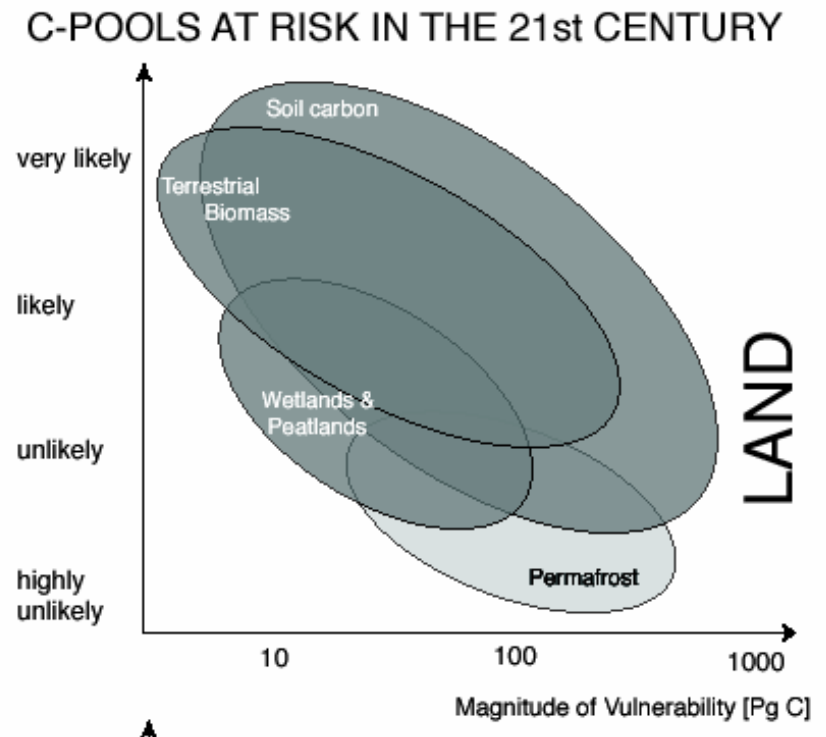
Gitz et Ciais, GBC (2003) Friedlingstein et al. (2003)

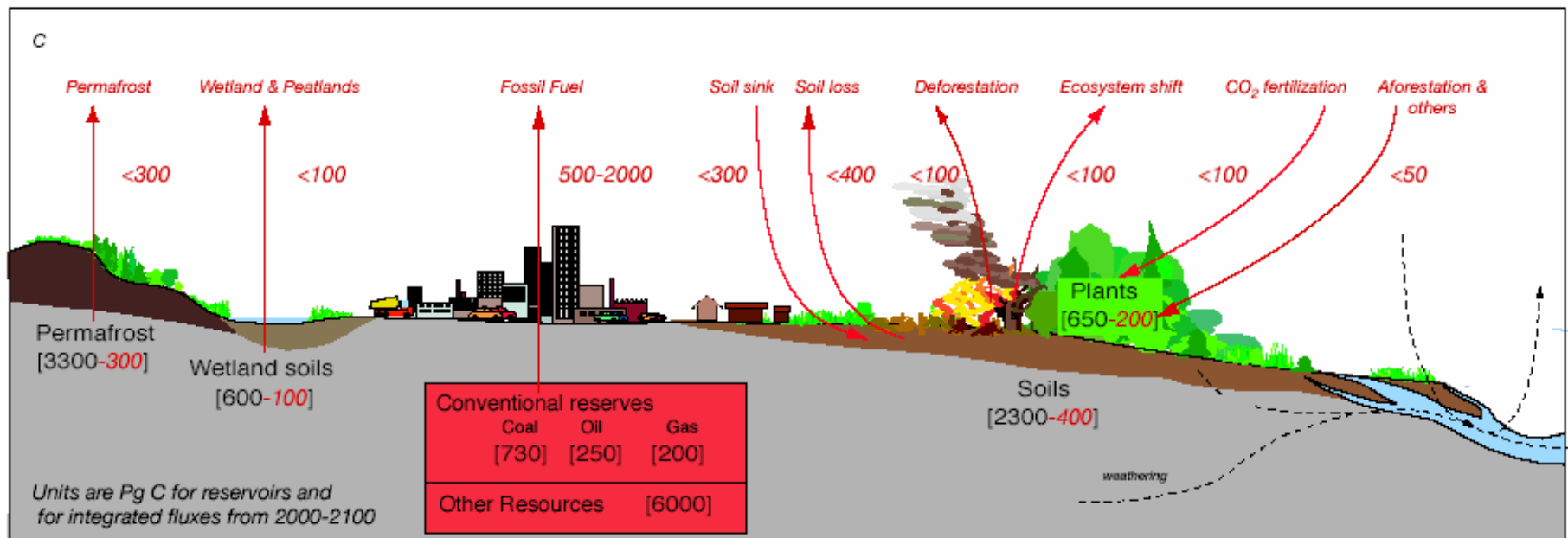
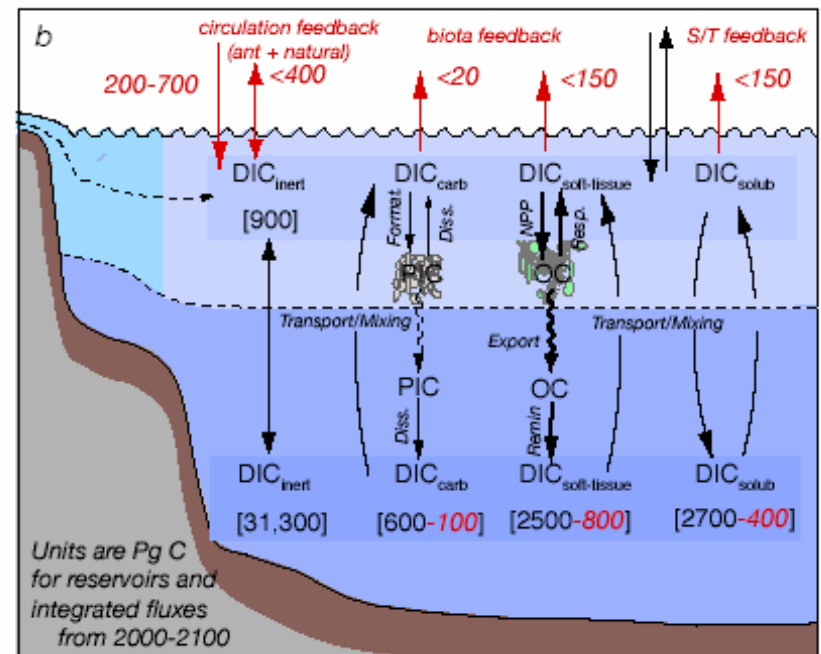
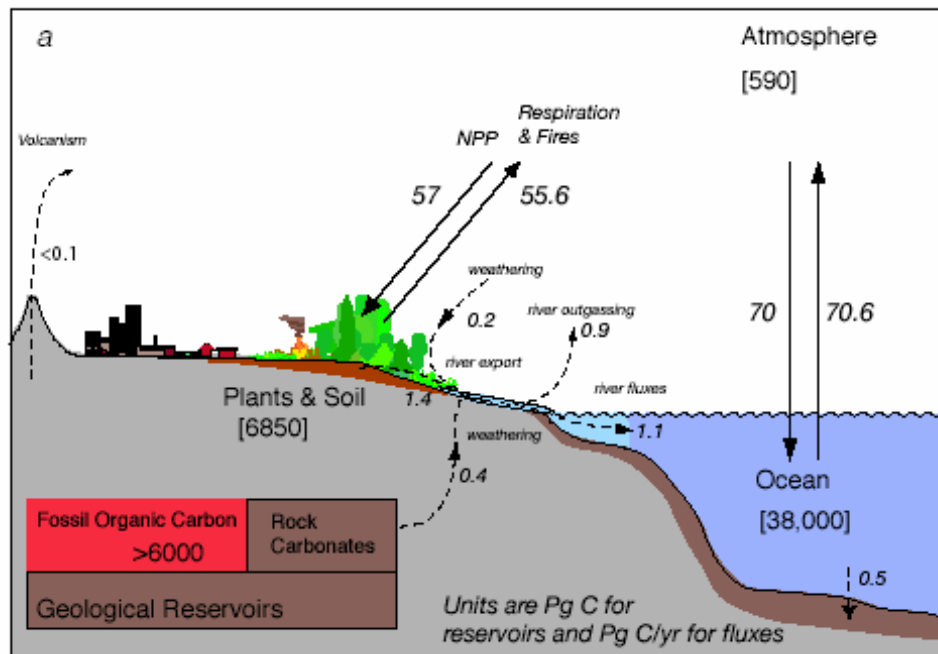
GCP

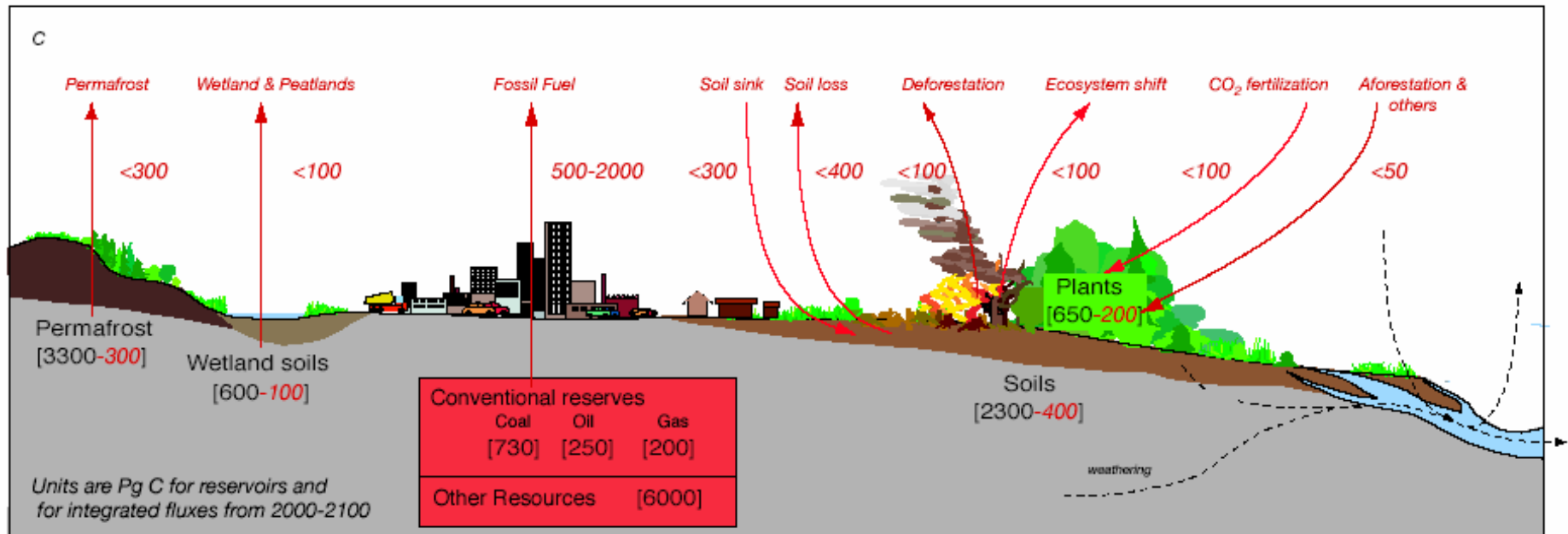
UNESCO, June 15th 2005

What else ?

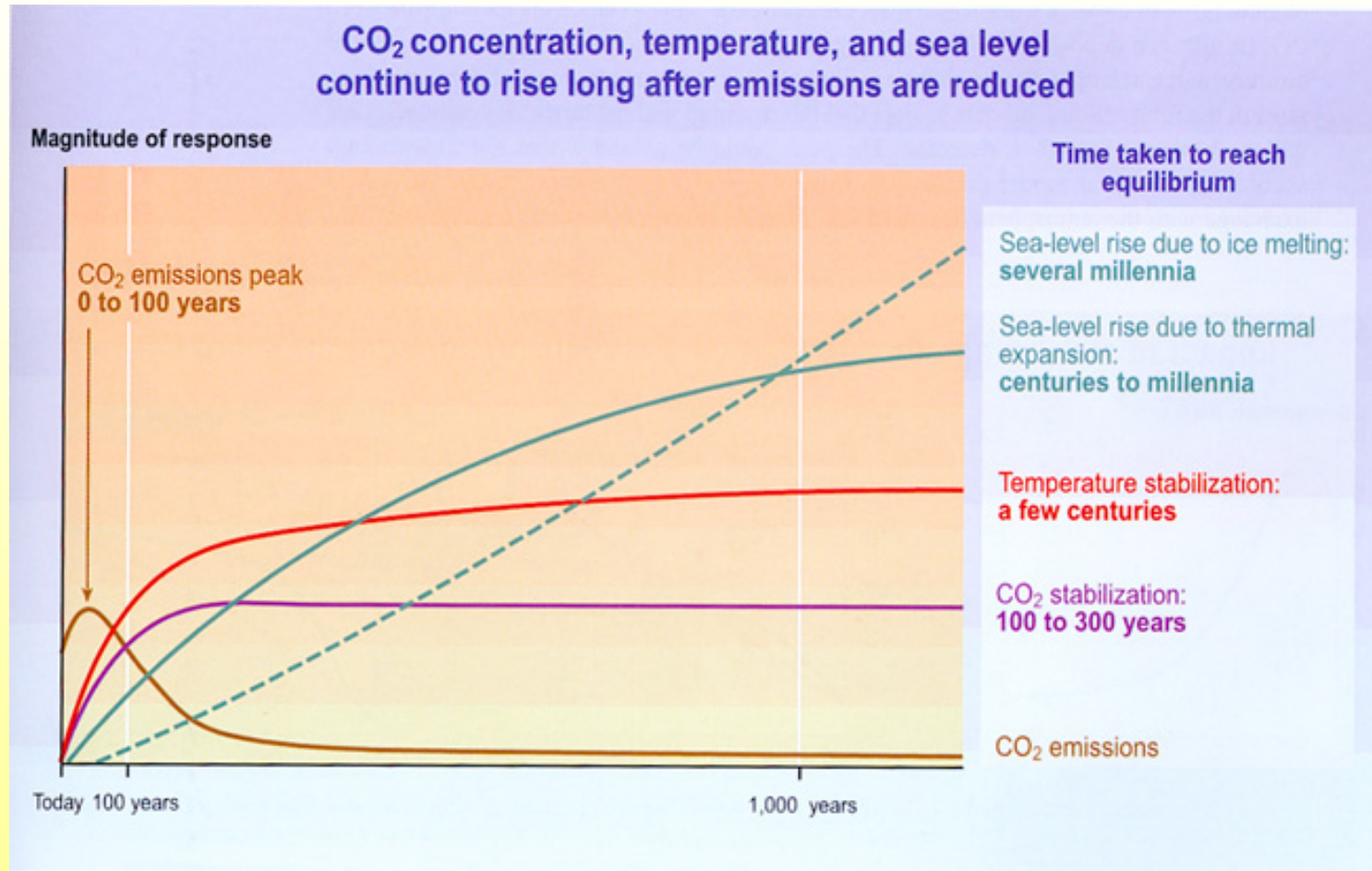
- Permafrost melting
(cf. Dimitry)
- Change in wetlands
distribution/functioning
- Ozone deposition,
impact on photosynthesis
- ...



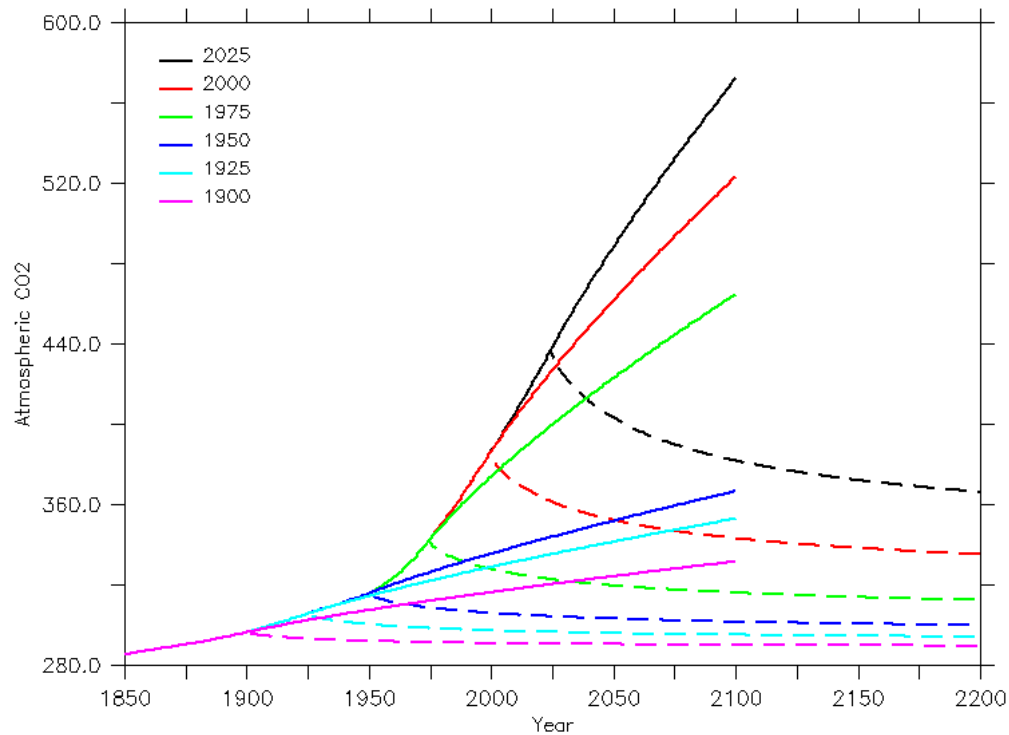




Time scale issue

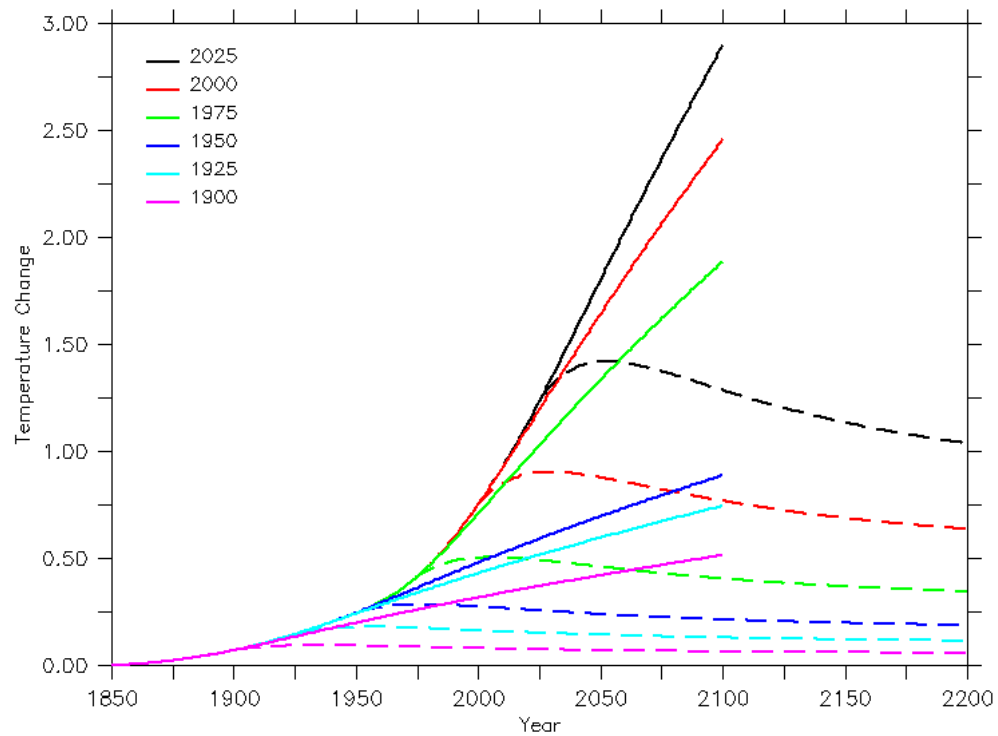


Time scale issue



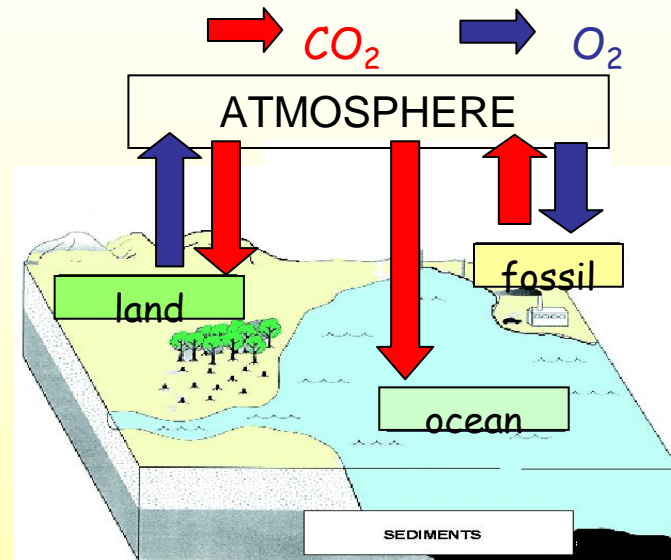
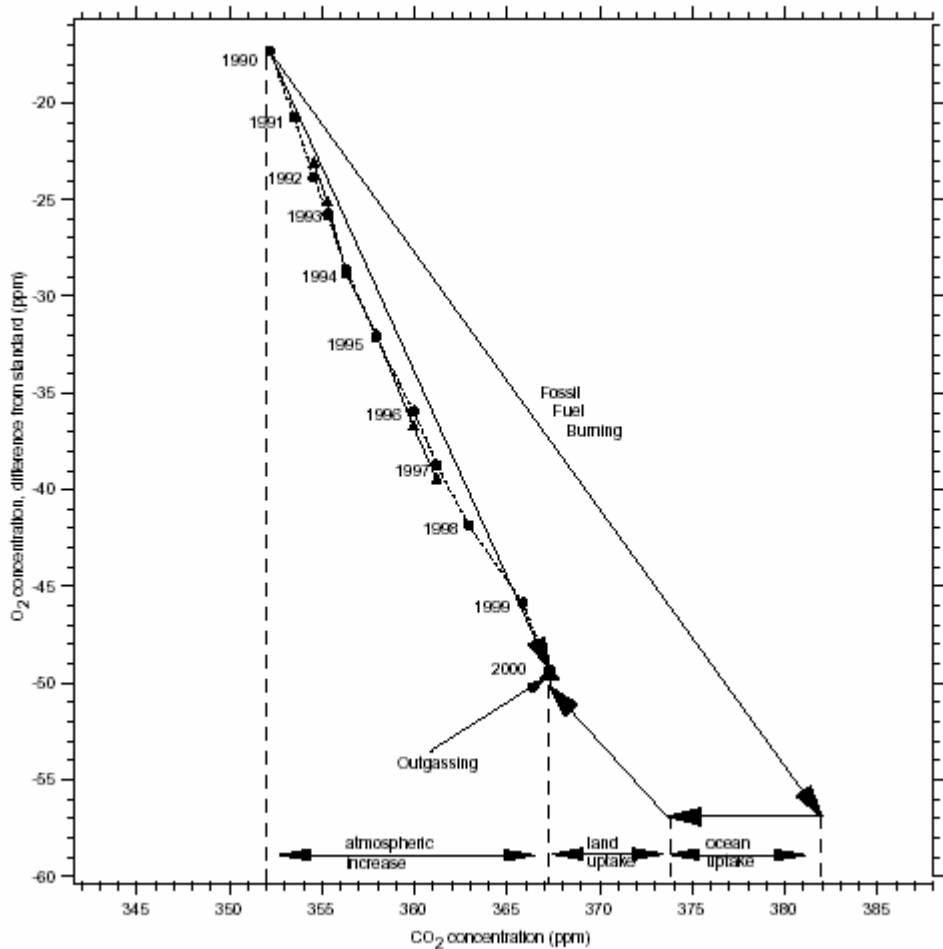
— Cst emission
- - - Zero emission

Time scale issue



— Cst emission
- - - Zero emission

Global carbon budget



$$CO_2 = FF - \text{Land} - \text{Ocean}$$

$$O_2 = \alpha FF - \beta \text{Land}$$