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GCP Global Carbon Budget

Published 17 November 2009

JUSQU'AU
31 DECEMBRE

PRIME PLUS PEUGEOT

Les émissions mondiales de CO2 devraient baisser de 2,8% en 2009

Par Reuters, publié le 17/11/2009 à 20:08

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SINGAPOUR - Les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone devraient diminuer de 2,8% cette année sous l'effet de la crise financière, selon le rapport annuel de Global Carbon Project, un document de référence en la matière.



Usine électrique de Wollongong, en Australie. Les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone devraient diminuer de 2,8% cette année sous l'effet de la crise financière, selon le rapport annuel de



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Klimaat: doemscenario wordt werkelijkheid

18/11/2009 11:00

Het worstcasescenario lijkt uit te komen. Tegen het einde van de eeuw zal de gemiddelde temperatuur met 6 graden Celsius gestegen zijn, voorspellen wetenschappers.

Uit een nieuwe studie van de [Global Carbon Project](#), waar belangrijke klimatologen uit zeven verschillende landen aan meewerkten, blijkt dat in het voorbije decennium de CO2-uitstoot met bijna een derde is gestegen en de aarde steeds minder in staat is om die schadelijke gassen te absorberen.

"Als we de huidige trend van CO2-uitstoot van fossiele brandstoffen blijven aanhouden, zijn we goed op weg naar een globale temperatuurstijging van 6 graden Celsius", zegt professor Corinne Le Quere van de Universiteit van East Anglia (UEA), die de studie leidde.

Sinds 2000 stijgt de uitstoot gemiddeld met 3,4 procent per jaar, in vergelijking met 1 procent in de jaren 90.

Grote vervuilers

De grootste vervuilers zijn ontwikkelingslanden zoals China en India die hun uitstoot verdubbelden sinds 1990 en nu zelfs grotere vervuilers zijn dan de rijke landen.

Volgens professor Le Quere zou de situatie nog erger kunnen worden aangezien de aarde steeds minder in staat is om broeikasgassen te absorberen via oceanen en bossen. "De enige manier om klimaatverandering tegen te gaan is een drastische verlaging van de wereldwijde CO2-uitstoot", waarschuwt ze.

De studie werd gepubliceerd in het magazine [Nature Geoscience](#).

Van 7 tot 18 december vindt in de Deense hoofdstad Kopenhagen de belangrijke VN-klimaattop plaats. Wereldleiders zullen er hoe dan ook welke maatregelen te zullen nemen tegen de



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AMBIENTE
19/11/2009 - STUDIO

Le temperature saliranno di sei gradi centigradi a fine secolo



"Copenhagen ultima chance per fermare questo trend"

ROMA

Le temperature globali saliranno in media di sei gradi centigradi a fine secolo a causa dell'aumento delle emissioni di CO₂ e del calo della capacità naturale della Terra di assorbire i gas serra, secondo uno studio appena pubblicato, che sottolinea come le emissioni siano aumentate del 29% solo nell'ultimo decennio e richiede un intervento urgente e drastico dei governi per ridurre la CO₂ e fermare il riscaldamento globale.

«Si tratta di un trend molto diverso rispetto a quello che sarebbe necessario per limitare il riscaldamento a due gradi centigradi ed evitare pericolosi cambiamenti climatici» si legge nello studio. Le emissioni globali pro capite da tutte le fonti dovrebbero raggiungere il massimo tra il 2015 e il 2020 e ridursi a una tonnellata di CO₂ entro il 2050. Attualmente il cittadino statunitense medio emette 19,9 tonnellate di anidride carbonica l'anno, un britannico 9,3 tonnellate.

Studiando 50 anni di emissioni, le stime dell'inquinamento da fonte umana e quello da altre fonti, come i vulcani, il gruppo di scienziati autori dello studio è riuscito a calcolare quanta CO₂ viene assorbita dalle foreste, dagli oceani e dal terreno.

Le conclusioni dello studio, pubblicate su Nature Geoscience, sono che i sistemi naturali di assorbimento della CO₂, i cosiddetti pozzi di carbonio, sono sempre meno efficienti: oggi assorbono il 55% della CO₂ contro il 60% mezzo secolo fa, in pratica 405 milioni di tonnellate in meno l'anno, 60 volte le emissioni di una grossa centrale a carbone.

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Utslipp av fossile brensljer opp to prosent i 2008



CO₂-utslipp fra fossile brensljer er høyere enn noensinne, og Kinas kullkraft står for en stor del av de totale utslippene.

Scanpix/Reuters

Utslippene har dermed nådd nye høyder. – Jord er på vei mot et verst tenkelig scenario, mener forskere.

KRISTIN GRANBO
kristin.granbo@nrk.no

Publisert 17.11.2009 18:05.

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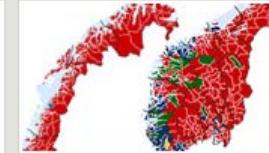
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CO₂-utslipp fra fossile brensljer økte med to prosent i fjor. De totale utslippene endte dermed på tidenes høyeste.

Det viser en ny rapport fra Nature Geoscience.

De globale utslippene fra fossile brensljer (kull, olje og gass) i 2008 ble målt til 8,7 milliarder tonn CO₂, en økning på to prosent fra 2007, viser rapporten utarbeidet av Global Carbon Project.



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Emisiile de CO₂ au crescut cu 29% din anul 2000

Miercuri, 18 Noiembrie 2009 - 12:09



Emisiile de gaze cu efect de sera din atmosfera au ajuns in 2009 la un nivel cu 29% mai mare decat in anul 2000, informeaza cop15.dk.

Procentul este si mai mare fata de anul de referinta 1990, stabilit prin protocolul de la Kyoto: 41%. Informatiile vin de la oamenii de stiinta de la Global Carbon Project si au fost publicate partial in revista Nature Geoscience.

Datele confirmă faptul că planeta se îndreapta către scenariile sumbre descrise de Grupul Interguvernamental pentru

Schimbari Climatice al Națiunilor Unite (IPCC). Expertii IPCC avertizează că temperatura globală va crește cu aproximativ patru grade Celsius până în 2100, fără de temperatura medie din anul 2000.

Un astfel de fenomen ar provoca dispariția multor specii, inundații și secete. În plus, un număr gros de estimat de oameni ar ramane fără locuințe.

Foto: Green Report

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CO2-Emissionen durch Öl und Kohle stark gestiegen



Foto © APA

Trotz aller Klimaschutzbemühungen sind die weltweiten Kohlendioxid-Emissionen durch Öl, Kohle und andere fossile Brennstoffe seit dem Jahr 2000 um 29 Prozent gestiegen. Selbst im Krisenjahr 2008 nahmen die globalen Emissionen um zwei Prozent zu, berichtet ein internationales Forscherteam im Fachjournal "Nature Geoscience".



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Woensdag 18 november 2009

DOSSIER: KLIMAATTOP KOPENHAGEN

18-11-09

'Top Copenhagen is laatste kans'

De temperatuur kan wereldwijd met zes graden stijgen als de klimaattop in Copenhagen mislukt. Dat zegt het [Global Carbon Project](#) (GCP), een groep wetenschappers en universiteiten die zoveel mogelijk gegevens over de uitstoot van CO₂ hebben verzameld en geanalyseerd.

Volgens het GCP is de uitstoot van CO₂ tussen 2000 en 2008 met 29 procent gestegen. Vooral in ontwikkelingslanden en China wordt veel uitgestoten. Volgens de wetenschappers kan de temperatuur in die landen snel oplopen als er volgende maand geen maatregelen worden genomen.

Zij noemen de klimaattop in Copenhagen de 'laatste kans' om de uitstoot van broeikasgassen te beperken.

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Bond de 29% des émissions de CO2 en huit ans



Les émissions mondiales de CO2 liées à l'utilisation d'énergies fossiles ont bondi de 29% entre 2000 et 2008, en dépit d'un léger ralentissement l'an dernier en raison de la crise, indique une étude publiée mardi dans *Nature Geoscience*.

Depuis 1990, date de référence du protocole de Kyoto, les émissions ont progressé de 41%, selon cette étude publiée à trois semaines de la réunion de Copenhague qui vise à trouver un accord mondial pour la période post-2012 afin d'enrayer le réchauffement climatique en cours.

Scénario le plus sombre

Ces chiffres se situent sur une trajectoire proche du scénario le plus sombre dressé par le Groupe intergouvernemental d'experts sur le climat



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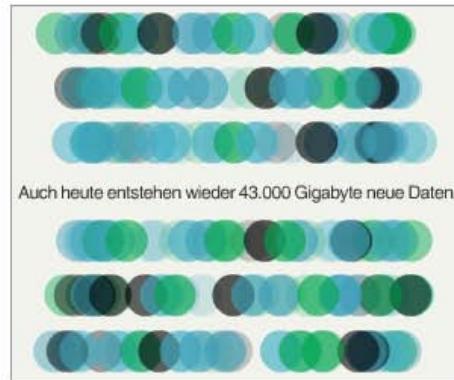
KLIMAWAHNDEL

18.11.2009

Globaler CO₂-Ausstoß steigt rapide

Kurz vor dem Klimagipfel in Kopenhagen haben Wissenschaftler alarmierende Zahlen veröffentlicht: Der globale Kohlendioxid-Ausstoß durch fossile Brennstoffe ist seit 2000 um fast ein Drittel angewachsen. Und die Aufnahmefähigkeit der Natur scheint an ihre Grenzen zu geraten.

Anzeige



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MULTIMEDIA



Kohlekraftwerk in China: Das Land hat seine Emissionen seit 1990 mehr als verdoppelt.
Quelle: dpa

HB LONDON. Trotz aller Klimaschutzbemühungen sind die weltweiten Kohlendioxid-Emissionen durch Öl, Kohle und andere fossile Brennstoffe in diesem Jahrzehnt bereits um 29 Prozent gestiegen. Selbst im Krisenjahr 2008 nahmen die Emissionen um zwei Prozent zu, berichtet ein internationales Forscherteam im Fachjournal „Nature Geoscience“. Zugleich scheine die Aufnahmefähigkeit der Natur für das Treibhausgas zu sinken.

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KLIMAWANDEL

CO2-Ausstoß wächst trotz Klimaschutz drastisch

18. November 2009, 13:12 Uhr

CO2-Emissionen durch Öl und Kohle sind weiter stark gestiegen – trotz weltweiter Klimaschutzbemühungen. Bisher konnte die Natur durch Kohlestoffszenken die meisten vom Menschen verursachten Ausstöße einlagern. Experten sehen die Aufnahmekapazitäten jedoch künftig schwinden.



Foto: dpa

Trotz internationaler Bemühungen steigen die CO2-Emissionen immer weiter

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Die weltweiten Kohlendioxid-Emissionen sind trotz aller Klimaschutzbemühungen durch Öl, Kohle und andere fossile Brennstoffe in diesem Jahrzehnt bereits um 29 Prozent gestiegen. Selbst im Krisenjahr 2008 nahmen die Emissionen um 2 Prozent zu, berichtet ein internationales Forscherteam im Fachjournal „Nature Geoscience“.

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Page last updated at 20:20 GMT, Tuesday, 17 November 2009

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Earth 'heading for 6C' of warming

By Richard Black

Environment correspondent, BBC News website



Fossil fuel emissions are rising with GDP, particularly in developing countries

Average global temperatures are on course to rise by up to 6C without urgent action to curb CO₂ emissions, the lead author of a new analysis says.

Emissions rose by 29% between 2000 and 2008, says the Global Carbon Project.

All of that growth came in developing countries, but a quarter of it came through production of goods for consumption in industrialised nations.

The study comes against a backdrop of mixed messages on the chances of a new deal at next month's UN climate summit.

According to lead scientist Corinne Le Quere, the new findings should add urgency to the political discussions.

"Based on our knowledge of recent trends and the time it takes to change energy infrastructure, I think that the Copenhagen conference next month is our last chance to stabilise at 2C in a smooth and organised way," she told BBC

“ If we want to be staying below 2C then it’s true to say we’ve only got a few years to curb emissions ”

Richard Betts, UK Met Office

[Earth Watch: What's binding?](#)

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'Aarde zes graden warmer'



Door: Bram de Vrind

Gepubliceerd: gisteren 23:04

Update: gisteren 23:13

De gemiddelde temperatuur op aarde zal tot maar liefst zes graden stijgen, als er geen drastische maatregelen worden genomen. De CO2-emissies stegen op onze planeet in de periode 2000 - 2008 met 29 procent. Dat blijkt volgens de BBC uit nieuw onderzoek van gerenommeerde wetenschappers van het Global Carbon Project.

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De afslanksensatie uit

De groei in CO2-uitstoot kwam geheel voor rekening van de ontwikkelingslanden, hoewel een kwart ervan werd veroorzaakt door de productie van goederen voor geïndustrialiseerde landen.

Volgens wetenschapper Corinne Le Quere onderstrepen de bevindingen nog maar eens hoe urgent de situatie is.

"Ik denk dat de conferentie in Kopenhagen volgende maand onze laatste kans is om de klimaatverandering op een geleidelijke en georganiseerde manier tot twee graden te beperken", zei zij tegen de BBC.

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17 de noviembre de 2009 - 18:45



Las emisiones mundiales de CO2 caerán un 2,8% este año



SINGAPUR (Reuters) - Las emisiones mundiales de dióxido de carbono caerán alrededor de un 2,8 por ciento este año debido a la crisis financiera, después de haber subido un dos por ciento en 2008, según un importante informe publicado el martes.



El informe del Proyecto Global del Carbono, que se da a conocer a solo dos semanas de la importante cumbre sobre el clima que tendrá lugar en Copenhague, muestra que las emisiones en las naciones desarrolladas siguen creciendo, impulsadas en gran parte por la demanda de los consumidores en los países ricos.

Los países en vías de desarrollo ya son responsables del 55 por ciento de las emisiones totales de CO2, dijo Pep Canadell, director ejecutivo del Proyecto, siendo China el impulsor clave de las emisiones en alza, según el informe en el que participan 31 autores y que se publica en *Nature Geoscience*.

El informe dice que las emisiones de CO2 de combustibles fósiles subieron un dos por ciento en 2008, un nivel más lento que entre 2000-2007, cuando aumentaron un 3,5 por ciento anual. Pero en total, entre 2000 y 2008, las emisiones mundiales de combustibles fósiles crecieron un 29 por ciento.

El Proyecto Global del Carbono saca su información de los datos de agencias gubernamentales y organismos de investigación de todo el mundo. Calcula las emisiones de CO2 de las actividades humanas, como la quema de carbón y petróleo o

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LOUIS-GILLES FRANCOEUR 20 novembre 2009 Science et technologie



Photo : Agence France-Presse

L'espèce humaine apparaît fort démunie pour gérer les scénarios «catastrophes» liés aux changements climatiques, et ce, au moment où des chercheurs affirment que la probabilité de leur occurrence augmente puisqu'on semble se diriger non pas vers une hausse de la température moyenne de la planète de 2 °C, mais plutôt vers une hausse de 6 °C.

Deux études sur ces questions, malgré leur caractère hypothétique, sont tombées coup sur coup au cours des derniers jours. La gravité des

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Emissions de CO₂ : une hausse de 29 % en huit ans

Dans quelques jours, le monde va devoir décider dans quelle mesure il compte s'engager pour réduire ses émissions de CO₂. Une question qu'il est urgent de résoudre sachant qu'elles ont progressé de 29 % en moins de 10 ans.



« En 2009, il est probable que la crise financière provoque une chute des émissions mondiales de deux ou trois pour cent » (Michael Raupach, co-auteur du rapport.)

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D'après l'étude annuelle du consortium scientifique Global Carbon Project, publiée dans la revue *Nature Geoscience* cette semaine, les émissions mondiales de CO₂ liées à l'utilisation d'énergies fossiles ont augmenté de 29 % entre 2000 et 2008. La légère baisse enregistrée l'année dernière pour cause de crise économique n'aura pas suffi pour renverser la tendance. Les émissions ont progressé de 41% par rapport à 1990, l'année de référence du protocole de Kyoto.

D'après les auteurs de l'étude, pour éviter les effets catastrophiques du réchauffement climatique, il est nécessaire de réduire les émissions de CO₂ de 1,1 tonne par an par habitant de la planète d'ici 2050. Actuellement la population mondiale émet en moyenne 5 tonnes de CO₂ tous les ans.

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Troppe emissioni Co2, rotto equilibrio

Studio: le riserve naturali perdono efficienza

20 novembre, 07:48

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ROMA - Le riserve naturali di anidride carbonica presenti nel terreno e negli oceani non riescono più a compensare le emissioni del principale gas serra prodotte dalle attività umane. Se in tanti lo prevedevano, adesso per la prima volta una ricerca internazionale lo dimostra e pubblica i dati che testimoniano la rottura dell'equilibrio.

La ricerca, condotta da 31 ricercatori di 7 Paesi (Gran Bretagna, Australia, Stati Uniti, Francia, Brasile, Norvegia e Olanda), è nell'edizione online della rivista Nature Geoscience. E' stata condotta nell'ambito del Global Carbon Project, l'organizzazione fondata nel 2001 per quantificare le emissioni globali di CO2 e individuarne le cause. I dati escono a meno di un mese dalla conferenza internazionale sul clima e contengono la risposta ad una delle domande più urgenti sul tavolo delle trattative: poter misurare se e quanto i serbatoi naturali sono ancora in grado di catturare e compensare le emissioni di CO2.

- RESPIRO PIU' 'CORTO': lo studio dimostra che negli ultimi 50 anni la media delle emissioni di CO2 rimasta nell'atmosfera ogni anno è stata pari all'43%, mentre il resto è stato assorbito dalle riserve naturali di CO2 nel terreno e negli oceani. In particolare, dal 1959 al 2008 la frazione rimasta nell'atmosfera è aumentata dal 40% al 45%: segno, rilevano gli autori dello studio, di una perdita di efficienza delle riserve naturali. "E' la prima evidenza - osservano - di come le riserve naturali stiano rispondendo ai cambiamenti climatici. Secondo i ricercatori, coordinati da Corinne Le Quere, dell'università britannica dell'East Anglia, la capacità della biosfera di catturare la CO2 rilasciata nell'atmosfera potrebbe essere cruciale per stabilizzare la situazione.

- PIU' EMISSIONI, NONOSTANTE LA CRISI: le emissioni di combustibili fossili sono aumentate del 41% fra il 1990 e il 2008. Fra il 2000 e il 2008 l'aumento è stato del 29%. e non ha fatto eccezione il 2008, quando nonostante la crisi economica globale le emissioni sono complessivamente aumentate del 2%. Per il 2009 si prevede un ritorno ai livelli del 2007 e poi una nuova crescita nel 2010.

- SEMPRE PIU' CARBONE: l'uso del carbone ha superato quello del petrolio e attualmente i Paesi in via di sviluppo emettono più gas serra rispetto ai Paesi industrializzati. In particolare le emissioni da parte di Cina e India si sono più che raddoppiate dal 1959. Complessivamente le emissioni di CO2 da combustibili fossili sono aumentate in media del 3,4% l'anno fra il 2000 e il 2008, contro l'1% annuale degli anni '90. La coordinatrice dello studio, Corinne Le Quere, dell'università britannica dell'East



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Emissioni CO2, rotto l'equilibrio naturale



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Fossil-fuel emissions up 2 percent in 2008, tracking worst trends

Relax News

Saturday, 21 November 2009

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LAURIN RINDER

Carbon emissions from fossil fuels rose two percent last year to an all-time high, leaving Earth on a worst-scenario track for global warming, scientists reported on Tuesday.

They also voiced concern for the world's oceans and forests, saying the capacity of these fabled "sinks" to soak up dangerous greenhouse gases was fading.

And they placed the spotlight on surging emissions by China and developing countries, explaining that a huge chunk of this carbon comes from exporting goods that are consumed in rich nations.

The paper, published by the peer-reviewed journal *Nature Geoscience*, comes in the runup to December 7-18 UN talks in Copenhagen aimed at crafting a pact to combat climate change from 2013.

Global emissions from fossil fuels in 2008 amounted to 8.7 billion tonnes of carbon, an increase of two percent over 2007, the Global Carbon Project (GCP), gathering more than 30 climate specialists, reported.

The 2008 tally amounts to a decline over the average annual increase of 3.6 percent since the start of the decade, and can be pinned to the start of the world financial crisis, which triggered a fall in economic activity, it said.

Emissions last year were 29 percent higher than in 2000, reflecting a sprint in economic growth this decade, and a massive 41 percent greater than in 1990, the reference year for the UN's Kyoto Protocol.

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The Fraction of CO₂ Emissions that is Absorbed by Terrestrial and Marine Carbon Sinks Probably Decreased Between 1959 and 2008

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2009 Nov 17: "On average only 45% of each year's [carbon] emissions remain in the atmosphere. The remaining 55% is absorbed by land and ocean sinks. However, CO₂ sinks have not kept pace with rapidly increasing emissions, as the fraction of emissions remaining in the atmosphere has increased over the past 50 years. This is of concern as it indicates the vulnerability of the sinks to increasing emissions and climate change, making natural sinks less efficient 'cleaners' of human carbon pollution," said Global Carbon Project Executive Director and CSIRO's Dr. Pep Canadell, who is co-author of "Permanent storage of carbon dioxide in geological reservoirs by mineral carbonation", a paper that appears in *Nature Geoscience*.

Reference: CSIRO media release. 2009 Nov 17. Available online at Global Carbon Project <http://www.globalcarbonproject.org/carbonbudget/08/press-releases.htm>

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Temperatures on Earth 'to rise 6C'

Wednesday, 18 Nov 2009 10:34

Average temperatures around the world could rise by up to 6C if CO₂ emissions are not urgently curbed, researchers said today.

Scientists say the results of climate change could be irreversible, noting emissions rose by 29 per cent between 2000 and 2008.

The Global Carbon Project has said the UN's climate summit in Copenhagen in December could be the world's "last chance" to do something about climate change.

The scientists say the climate rises would be higher nearer the poles, and the temperature rises were a direct result of carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation, transport and industry.

The 6C rise has been speculated upon before, however this is the first time scientists have said society is now on a path to meet it.

Professor Corinne Le Quere, from the University of East Anglia and the British Antarctic Survey, said the temperature rises would be expected to occur around the end of this century or the middle of next century.



Temperatures could rise 6C if CO₂ emissions are not dealt with, researchers say



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Countdown to Copenhagen



Global temperatures could rise 6C by end of century, say scientists

Most comprehensive CO₂ study to date is expected to give greater urgency to diplomatic manoeuvring before Copenhagen



By studying data on carbon emissions the team was able to estimate how much CO₂ is being absorbed naturally by forests, oceans and soil. Photograph: Evan Hurd/Getty Images

Global temperatures are on a path to rise by an average of 6C by the end of the century as CO₂ emissions increase and the Earth's natural ability to absorb the gas declines, according to a major new study.

Scientists said that CO₂ emissions have risen by 29% in the past decade alone and called for urgent action by leaders at the UN climate talks in

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World on course for catastrophic 6° rise, reveal scientists

Fast-rising carbon emissions mean that worst-case predictions for climate change are coming true

By Steve Connor and Michael McCarthy

Wednesday, 18 November 2009

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The world is now firmly on course for the worst-case scenario in terms of climate change, with average global temperatures rising by up





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Carbon rises 29% in 10yrs

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CLIMATE

Global CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels have increased by 29% since 2000, scientists claimed yesterday.

And developing countries such as China now emit more gases than developed countries, with a quarter due to increased trade with the West.

The report in Nature Geoscience also said the rise in CO₂ continues to outstrip the ability of Earth to absorb it.

Prof Corinne Le Quere, of the University of East Anglia, said: "The

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Leading article: A climate change warning we ignore at our peril

Alarming new temperature forecasts show the need for urgent action

Wednesday, 18 November 2009 Two years ago, the United Nations's International Panel on

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Climate Change forecast an increase in global temperatures by the end of the century of between 1.8C and 4C, depending on the success of nations in reducing their carbon emissions. But now an international team of scientists, led by Professor Corinne Le Quéré of the University of East Anglia, argues that the world is in fact on course for a 6C rise in temperature by 2100. These might sound like small numbers. But their implications could not be bigger – or more dangerous.

We have long known that, unchecked, climate change is likely to result in a serious reduction in global agriculture, chronic drought, rising sea levels and the mass displacement of populations. But the implications of a 6C rise are more disastrous still. They include the acidification of the oceans, the loss of all polar ice and the combustion of the rainforests. It is doubtful that mankind could survive such a catastrophe.

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Kohlendioxid-Emissionen steigen weiter



Mittwoch, 18. November 2009 11:13

Kohlendioxidemissionen aus der Verbrennung fossiler Brennstoffe sind seit 1990 um mehr als 40 Prozent gestiegen. Wie ein internationales Forscherteam um das **Global Carbon Project** im Wissenschaftsmagazin *Nature Geoscience* berichtet, sinkt gleichzeitig offenbar die Aufnahmefähigkeit natürlicher Kohlendioxid-Senken.



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LA RICERCA CONDOTTA DA 31 RICERCATORI DI SETTE NAZIONI

CO₂, l'equilibrio si è rotto. Senza azioni concrete la temperatura salirà di 6 gradi

Tra il 2000 e il 2008 l'aumento delle emissioni di anidride carbonica è stato del 29% nonostante la crisi



La centrale elettrica cinese a carbone di Kaifeng (Ap)

online della rivista *Nature Geoscience* ed è stata condotta nell'ambito del Global Carbon Project,

MILANO - L'equilibrio fin qui esistente tra le emissioni di anidride carbonica (CO₂) e la capacità di assorbimento da parte degli ambienti naturali, soprattutto gli oceani, si è rotto e, se la rotta non sarà cambiata rapidamente con azioni concrete, la temperatura globale è destinata a crescere fino di 6 gradi, con conseguenze catastrofiche per tutti. Se molti scienziati avevano previsto la rottura del ciclo della CO₂, per la prima volta una ricerca internazionale lo dimostra. Lo studio è stato realizzato da 31 ricercatori di sette nazioni (Gran Bretagna, Australia, Stati Uniti, Francia, Brasile, Norvegia e Olanda) ed è stato [pubblicato](#)

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Studio: le riserve naturali perdono efficienza

17 novembre, 22:06

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ROMA - Le riserve naturali di anidride carbonica presenti nel terreno e negli oceani non riescono più a compensare le emissioni del principale gas serra prodotte dalle attività umane. Se in tanti lo prevedevano, adesso per la prima volta una ricerca internazionale lo dimostra e pubblica i dati che testimoniano la rottura dell'equilibrio.

La ricerca, condotta da 31 ricercatori di 7 Paesi (Gran Bretagna, Australia, Stati Uniti, Francia, Brasile, Norvegia e Olanda), è nell'edizione online della rivista Nature Geoscience. E' stata condotta nell'ambito del Global Carbon Project, l'organizzazione fondata nel 2001 per quantificare le emissioni globali di CO2 e individuarne le cause. I dati escono a meno di un mese dalla conferenza internazionale sul clima e contengono la risposta ad una delle domande più urgenti sul tavolo delle trattative: poter misurare se e quanto i serbatoi naturali sono ancora in grado di catturare e compensare le emissioni di CO2.

- RESPIRO PIU' 'CORTO': lo studio dimostra che negli ultimi 50 anni la media delle emissioni di CO2 rimasta nell'atmosfera ogni anno è stata pari all'43%, mentre il resto è stato assorbito dalle riserve

Emissioni CO2, rotto l'equilibrio naturale

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Emissioni CO2, rotto l'equilibrio naturale



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Uno-Klimakonferenz in Kopenhagen

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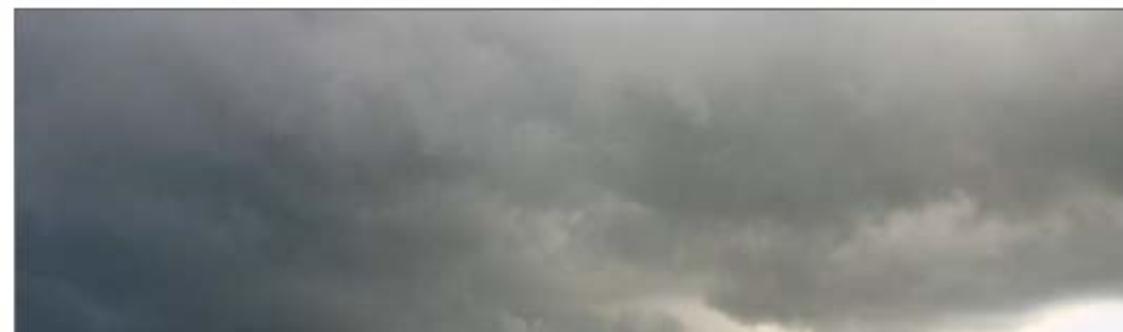
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Globale Bilanz

Forscher streiten über Kraft natürlicher CO2-Speicher

Von *Christoph Seidler*



Pollution increases as world loses its ability to absorb carbon dioxide

The Earth is losing its ability to absorb dangerous levels of carbon dioxide as mankind pumps more pollution than ever into the atmosphere, a new study has found.

By [Louise Gray](#), Environment Correspondent

Published: 7:00AM GMT 18 Nov 2009

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The latest research found carbon dioxide emissions from cars and factories increased by almost a third between 2000 and 2008, the fastest increase in man-made emissions ever recorded.

Scientists fear the rapid increase in greenhouse gases could be made worse as the world no longer has the ability to absorb as much carbon dioxide.

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However previous studies questioned whether the world is losing its ability to absorb pollutants in "carbon sinks" like oceans and rainforests.

Scientists at the British Antarctic Survey and University of East Anglia measured levels of pollution

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Выбросы вредных веществ в атмосферу планеты достигли рекордно высокого уровня, считают эксперты

22 Ноября 2009 г., 19:02

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(Казань, 22 ноября, «Татар-информ»). Несмотря на экономические последствия глобального финансового кризиса, выбросы диоксида углерода (CO2) в результате человеческой деятельности выросли на 2 процента в 2008 году до рекордно высокого уровня в 1,3 тонны углерода на душу населения в год, согласно анализу международной исследовательской группы «Global Carbon Project».

Рост выбросов при сжигании ископаемых видов топлива в прошлом году был обусловлен в основном широким использованием угля, хотя зафиксированы незначительные сокращения загрязняющих воздух выбросов от вырубки лесов и нефти, сообщают эксперты. По их мнению, нынешний рост показателей выбросов диоксида углерода тесно связан с ростом валового внутреннего продукта.

По оценкам, с 1990 года выбросы от сжигания ископаемого топлива возросли на 41 процент. Замеченная негативная тенденция продолжает следовать наихудшему сценарию Межправительственной группы экспертов по изменению климата. Когда экономика многих стран восстановится, антропогенные выбросы еще больше повысятся, пока не будут предприняты эффективные глобальные меры по защите экологии планеты, полагают специалисты. Исследователи добавляют, что рост выбросов вредных веществ в развивающихся странах повысился отчасти из-за производства промышленных товаров для экспорта в развитые западные страны. Только в Китае товарный экспорт ответственен за 50 процентов роста выбросов в период за 2002-2005 годы. В прошлом году концентрации диоксида углерода в атмосфере Земли составили около 4 млрд. тонн или 385 частей на миллион, что на 38 процентов выше доиндустриальных показателей. Также ожидается, что естественные поглотители вредного углерода, играющие важную роль в смягчении экологических последствий человеческой деятельности, не смогут идти в ногу с ростом уровней CO2. В среднем только 45 процентов выбросов CO2 ежегодно остаются в атмосфере, а остальные 55 процентов поглощаются морскими и наземными раковинами. Кроме того, доля выбросов, остающихся в атмосфере, увеличилась за последние 50 лет, сообщает АМИ-ТАСС.

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Global CO₂ emissions to drop 2.8% in 2009

Published on Wed, Nov 18, 2009 at 08:54 | Updated at Wed, Nov 18, 2009 at 09:12 | Source : Reuters

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Global carbon dioxide emissions are set to fall an estimated 2.8% this year because of the financial crisis, after having risen 2% in 2008, a leading annual report on the globe's "carbon budget" says.

The Global Carbon Project report, released just weeks before a major UN climate conference in Copenhagen, shows emissions from developing nations continuing to soar, driven in large part by consumer demand in rich countries.

Developing nations are now responsible for 55% of mankind's total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, said Pep Canadell, Executive Director of the Global Carbon Project.

And China is a key driver of rising emissions, says the report involving 31 authors and published in Nature Geoscience.

In 2005, nearly a third of China's emissions came from the production of exports, up from 16% in 1990, it says, with big-spending rich nations effectively exporting emissions to poorer nations to meet demand for TVs, cars and other goods.

The Global Carbon Project draws on the work and data from government agencies and research bodies around the world. It assesses CO₂ emissions from human activities, such as burning coal and oil, and deforestation as well as how much planet-warming CO₂ is taken up by nature.

The report says fossil fuel CO₂ emissions rose 2% in 2008, more slowly than 2000-2007, when they increased 3.5% per year. Between 2000 and 2008, global fossil fuel emissions increased by 29%.

The findings closely match estimates by the International Energy Agency, which said in September global CO₂ emissions would drop about 2.6% this year.

"In 2009, it is likely that the global financial crisis will cause global emissions to actually fall by a couple of percent," said Michael Raupach, co-author of the report and co-chair of the Global Carbon Project.

But the dip could be very short-lived, he said, given the strong link between CO₂ emissions and economic activity.

"If the recovery follows current predictions, the effect of the crisis will be as if all burning of fossil fuels had been stopped for a period of just 6 weeks," he told reporters.

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Fossil fuel CO₂ emissions up by 29 per cent since 2000, new testing confirms

Source: British Antarctic Survey (BAS)

Nov. 18, 2009

The strongest evidence yet that the rise in atmospheric CO₂ emissions continues to outstrip the ability of the world's natural 'sinks' to absorb carbon is published this week in the journal Nature Geoscience.

An international team of researchers under the umbrella of the Global Carbon Project reports that over the last 50 years the average fraction of global CO₂ emissions that remained in the atmosphere each year was around 43 per cent – the rest was absorbed by the Earth's carbon sinks on land and in the oceans. During this time this fraction has likely increased from 40 per cent to 45 per cent, suggesting a decrease in the efficiency of the natural sinks. The team brings evidence that the sinks are responding to climate change and variability.

The scientists report a 29 per cent increase in global CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel between 2000 and 2008 (the latest year for which figures are available), and that in spite of the global economic downturn emissions increased by 2 per cent during 2008. The use of coal as a fuel has now surpassed oil and developing countries now emit more greenhouse gases than developed countries – with a quarter of their growth in emissions accounted for by increased trade with the West.

Lead author Prof Corinne Le Quéré of the University of East Anglia (UEA) and the British Antarctic Survey said: "The only way to control climate change is through a drastic reduction in global CO₂ emissions. The Earth's carbon sinks are complex and there are some gaps in our understanding, particularly in our ability to link human-induced CO₂ emissions to atmospheric CO₂ concentrations on a year-to-year basis. But, if we can reduce the uncertainty about the carbon sinks, our data could be used to verify the effectiveness of climate mitigation policies."

The main findings of the study include:

CO₂ emissions from the burning of fossil fuels increased by two per cent from 2007 to 2008, by 29 per cent between 2008 and 2000, and by 41 per cent between 2008 and 1990 – the reference year of the Kyoto Protocol.

CO₂ emissions from the burning of fossil fuels have increased at an average annual rate of 3.4 per cent between 2000 and 2008, compared with one per cent per year in the 1990s.

Emissions from land use change have remained almost constant since 2000, but now account for a significantly smaller proportion of total anthropogenic CO₂ emissions (20 per cent in

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CO2-Poker in Kopenhagen

Text: Simon Thönen

Bild: Jupiterimages

Ausgabe: 23/09

Die Weltklimakonferenz vom 7. bis 18. Dezember in Kopenhagen gilt als letzte Chance, die Klimaerwärmung in Grenzen zu halten. Lassen sich die Differenzen zwischen reichem Norden und armem Süden überbrücken? Welche Rolle spielt die Schweiz? Antworten auf die wichtigsten Fragen.



Schmelzendes Eis: Die Arktis erwärmt sich doppelt so schnell wie der Rest der Erde.

Es hat schon viele Weltklimakonferenzen gegeben, warum gilt die von Kopenhagen als entscheidend?

In Kopenhagen wird die 15. Weltklimakonferenz stattfinden, seit 1992 die Uno-Klimakonvention verabschiedet wurde. Entscheidend ist Kopenhagen, weil die Zeit knapp wird, um einen Nachfolgevertrag für das Kyoto-Protokoll zu finden, das 2012 ausläuft.

Wer verhandelt in Kopenhagen?

Eingeladen sind alle 192 Staaten, die die Uno-Klimakonvention ratifiziert haben. Diese geht aber deutlich weniger weit als das Kyoto-Protokoll. Neben den Regierungsdelegierten werden Tausende von Experten, Wissenschaftlern und Vertretern von

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La politica e la società civile deve attingere sempre di più alle conoscenze dell'Earth system science partnership

Gianfranco Bologna

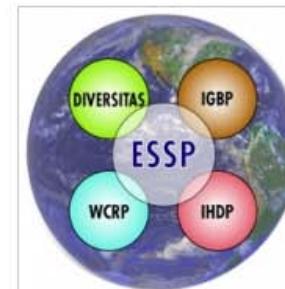
ROMA. Si stanno straordinariamente incrementando, a livello internazionale, gli strumenti conoscitivi disponibili per comprendere sempre di più il nostro ruolo e le conseguenze delle nostre azioni sui sistemi naturali. Esiste, ormai da qualche decennio, una comunità scientifica completamente dedicata alle ricerche sul Global Environmental Change (GEC, il cambiamento ambientale globale).

Il GEC include i cambiamenti che hanno luogo nell'ambiente fisico e biogeochimico causati dai fattori naturali o influenzati dall'intervento umano, attraverso attività quali la deforestazione, il consumo di combustibili fossili, l'urbanizzazione, le modificazioni dell'utilizzo del suolo, l'agricoltura intensiva, lo sfruttamento idrico, il sovrassfruttamento del pescato, la produzione dei rifiuti ecc. Le ricerche sul GEC hanno come oggetto il sistema Terra, cioè l'insieme delle componenti fisiche, chimiche, biologiche ed umane, dei processi e delle interazioni che determinano lo stato e la dinamica del nostro pianeta Terra.

L'analisi del sistema Terra ha prodotto, da tempo, la scienza del sistema Terra, cioè lo studio del sistema Terra focalizzato all'osservazione, la comprensione e le possibili previsioni relative ai cambiamenti ambientali globali che interessano le interazioni tra il suolo, l'atmosfera, l'acqua, il ghiaccio, la biosfera, le società umane con le loro tecnologie e le loro economie.

Dagli anni Ottanta in poi sono stati stabiliti, sotto l'egida dell'autorevolissimo International Council for Science (ICSU www.icsu.org), una serie di programmi internazionali che analizzano il sistema Terra.

Il primo tra questi è stato il World Climate Research Programme (WCRP <http://wcrp.wmo.int>) nato nel 1980 e voluto in risposta alla necessità di stabilire un frame work entro il quale organizzare e facilitare le ricerche internazionali sul sistema climatico e comprendere il ruolo umano in questo contesto.



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Zemi hrozí oteplení o šest stupňů Celsia

Průměrná teplota na planetě Zemi by se mohla v budoucnu zvýšit až o šest stupňů Celsia, pokud lidstvo nezačne okamžitě snižovat emise CO₂, uvádí nová analýza. Vědci ze sítě Global Carbon Project zjistili, že mezi lety 2000 až 2008 emise vzrostly o 29 procent.



středa 18. listopadu 2009, 11:42 - Londýn

Nárůst vypouštění zplodin mají na svědomí výhradně rozvojové země, ovšem čtvrtinu z tohoto růstu způsobuje výroba zboží, které se spotřebovává v rozvinutých průmyslových státech. Znamená to, že bohaté státy sice snížily svou vlastní produkci CO₂, ale zároveň ji přesunuly do rozvojových zemí.

Studie publikovaná ve vědeckém časopise *Nature Geoscience* přichází v době, kdy se politici měsíc před summitem OSN věnovaným klimatu nemohou shodnout na společném postoji. Podle profesorky Corrine Le Querové, která tým vědců vedla, by nová zjištění měla vyburcovat

▲ Aktivisté Greenpeace pověsili transparent s nápisem "Klimatický chaos" na sochu Kryštofa Kolumba v Barceloně.

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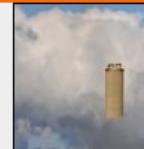
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CO2-BELASTUNG DER ATMOSPHÄRE 2008 AUF REKORDNIVEAU GESTIEGEN



Studie 17.11., 19:13 Uhr
findet
steigenden Ausstoß in
Schwellenländern

Die Belastung der Erdatmosphäre mit Kohlendioxid ist im vergangenen Jahr auf ein Rekordniveau gestiegen. Die Emissionen hätten sich um nochmals zwei Prozent auf 8,7 Milliarden Tonnen erhöht, berichteten Klimaforscher des Global Carbon Project (GCP) in der Fachzeitschrift "Nature Geoscience" am Dienstag. Grund für den Anstieg seien der steigende Ausstoß von Kohlendioxid (CO₂) durch Schwellenländer wie China. Ein großer Teil entstehe dabei jedoch durch die Herstellung und den Export von Gütern, die von den reichen Nationen gekauft würden.

Die weltweiten Emissionen hätten im vergangenen Jahr 29 Prozent höher gelegen als noch im Jahr 2000 und 41 Prozent höher als 1990, dem Referenzjahr des UN-Kyoto-Protokolls, erklärte das Global Carbon Project, dem mehr als 30 Klimaexperten angehören. Die Luftverschmutzung bewege sich damit weiter innerhalb der Szenarien mit dem höchsten CO₂-Ausstoß, die durch den Weltklimarat IPCC zur Vorhersage der Erderwärmung erstellt wurden. Nach einem Szenario des Klimarates wird die Erdtemperatur bis zum Jahr 2100 um vier Grad steigen, was die Vernichtung von Arten, Überflutungen, Trockenheiten, Hungerkatastrophen und die Vertreibung vieler Menschen aus ihren Wohngebieten zur Folge haben werde.

Schwellen- und Entwicklungsländer seien seit 2005 die größten Verursacher von Kohlenstoff-Emissionen, hieß es in dem GCP-Bericht. Ein Viertel ihres Ausstoßes von Treibhausgasen sei aber Folge ihres Handels mit den westlichen Industrienationen. So seien in China zwischen 2002 und 2005 die Hälfte der Emissionen durch die Exportwirtschaft des Landes entstanden.

Besonders stark nimmt laut den GCP-Experten die Belastung der Erdatmosphäre durch die Verbrennung

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CO2-Emissionen steigen trotz Wirtschaftskrise

Anstieg auch 2008 ungebremst, Entwicklung nahe am „Worst-Case“-Szenario der IPCC

Trotz der weltweiten wirtschaftlichen Einbrüche durch die Finanzkrise sind die Treibhausgasemissionen 2008 um weitere zwei Prozent gestiegen. Sie haben damit einen Rekordwert von 1,3 Tonnen Kohlenstoff pro Kopf und Jahr erreicht. Das ergab eine jetzt in „Nature Geoscience“ veröffentlichte Studie.



Emissionen steigen trotz Wirtschaftskrise

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veröffentlicht. Der jetzt erschienene Bericht für 2008 zeigt, dass die Finanzkrise und die damit verbundenen Wachstumsrückgänge in vielen Ländern offenbar die Emissionen nicht weiter gebremst haben.

Höchststand von 385 ppm in 2008

Der Zuwachs lag 2008 bei rund vier Milliarden metrischen Tonnen Kohlenstoff und schraubte damit die atmosphärischen CO2-Konzentrationen auf den bisherigen Höchststand von 385 parts per million (ppm). Die Werte liegen damit 38 Prozent über dem präindustriellen Niveau. Den größten Anteil am Anstieg haben Treibhausgasemissionen durch fossile Brennstoffe, sie haben sich seit 1990 sogar um 41 Prozent erhöht. Nach Aussagen der Forscher wurden die steigenden Emissionen aus fossilen Brennstoffen im letzten Jahr vor allem durch vermehrte Nutzung von Kohlen verursacht, aber es gab auch geringere Beiträge durch Öl und Entwaldung.

Nahe am „Worst-Case“-Szenario

Damit bewegen sich die Werte sehr nahe am „Worst Case“-Szenario des Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). „Der gegenwärtige Anstieg der CO2-Emissionen ist eng verbunden mit dem Wachstum des Bruttoninlandsprodukt“, erklärt Mike Raupach von der australischen Forschungsorganisation CSIRO, einer der Hauptautoren

Mehr als 30 Klimaforscher von internationalen Klimaforschungseinrichtungen weltweit stellen alljährlich den Jahresbericht des Global Carbon Projects (GCP) zusammen. In ihm werden die aktuellen Entwicklungen der Treibhausgasemissionen und des menschlichen Einflusses auf das atmosphärische CO2 erfasst und

veröffentlicht. Der jetzt erschienene Bericht für 2008 zeigt, dass die Finanzkrise und die damit verbundenen Wachstumsrückgänge in vielen Ländern offenbar die Emissionen nicht weiter gebremst haben.

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World on track to warm by 6 degrees Celsius by century end

ANI

Thursday, November 19, 2009 13:16 IST



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The study estimates that in the past 50 years, the fraction of CO₂ emissions that remains in the atmosphere each year may have increased from roughly 40 per cent to 45 per cent.

As a result, the portion of emitted CO₂ that ends up staying in the atmosphere increased on average by around 0.3 per cent per year between 1959 and 2008.

According to the study, CO₂ emissions from the burning of fossil fuels have increased at an average annual rate of 3.4 per cent between 2000 and 2008, compared with just 1 per cent per year in the 1990s, mainly as a result of the boom in China's economy.

Between 2000 and 2008, global emissions rose by 29 per cent.

"If steps are not taken at the climate change discussions in Copenhagen this December to rein in runaway emissions, the world is heading for a 6C rise," said Le Quere.

"If the agreement is too weak, or the commitments not respected, it is not 2.5 degrees C or 3 degrees C we will get: it's 5 C or 6 C - that is the path we're on," Le Quere said.

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That (carbon) sinking feeling - November 18, 2009

The world's carbon dioxide 'sinks' are not able to keep up with the amount of the greenhouse gas being produced, according to a paper published in [Nature Geoscience](#).

Reviewing the recent literature Corinne Le Quéré, of the University of East Anglia, and colleagues report that between 1959 and 2008 43% of each year's carbon dioxide emissions have remained in the atmosphere with the rest being absorbed by land and ocean sinks. However in the last 50 years they suggest that the fraction remaining in the atmosphere has increased from about 40% to 45%.

They also found that a 29% rise in carbon emissions between 2000 and 2008 can be attributed to a large extent to burning coal and the growth of the so-called 'emerging economies'.

"The Earth's carbon sinks are complex and there are some gaps in our understanding, particularly in our ability to link human-induced CO₂ emissions to atmospheric CO₂ concentrations on a year-to-year basis," says Le Quéré ([press release](#)). "But, if we can reduce the uncertainty about the carbon sinks, our data could be used to verify the effectiveness of climate mitigation policies."

Uncertainties in this area are huge. Another recent paper in [Geophysical Research Letters](#) suggested there has been no decline in the fraction absorbed by sinks.

The author of that paper, Wolfgang Knorr of the University of Bristol, says, "We are just at the very edge of being able to detect a trend in the airborne fraction. Our apparently conflicting results demonstrate what doing real science is like and just how difficult it is to accurately quantify such data." ([Press release](#).)

One thing the authors can apparently agree on: if global warming is going to be stopped emissions are going to have to be reduced drastically.

Posted by Daniel Cressey on November 18, 2009

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is there anyway nationally that a person could help or support? is there any future comments reffering to societys faults to this issue.

Posted by: shanodin m. | [November 19, 2009 05:33 PM](#)

The people should be given a chance to react to the things happening in the society in oder to reduce the atmosphere CO₂ concentration

Posted by: girisharma | [November 19, 2009 05:43 PM](#)

The world's deserts are the only terrestrial areas capable of taking up the melt water that would otherwise contribute to sea level rise. Irrigating the hot deserts permits photosynthesis that could sequester a net 6.2 gigatons of carbon annually.

The world landmass is 148 million km² of which 27.5 million km² is Antarctica and the Arctic where vegetation is essentially non existent. The landmass that supports vegetation is therefore 148 million km² - 27.5 million km² or 120.5 million km².

According to the carbon balance sheet compiled by the Soil Carbon Center of the Kansas State University this area removes 110 billion gigatons of carbon annually through the process of photosynthesis and returns 61-62 gigatons through organic matter oxidation/erosion for a net sequestration of about 48 gigatons.

The hot deserts cover 15.6 million km² of the Earth's surface and have the potential to sequester (15.6/120.5)*48 gigatons or 6.2 gigatons of carbon annually.

The missing ingredient for desert photosynthesis is water, which is also the threat to inundate coastal regions as a consequence of sea level rise.

The driver for sea level rise is first thermal expansion due to warming oceans and second melt water from depleting icecaps.

One way to irrigate deserts is to capture and transport melt water and river runoff before it mixes with seawater

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Carbon market clouded by uncertainty

By Damian Kahya

BBC News

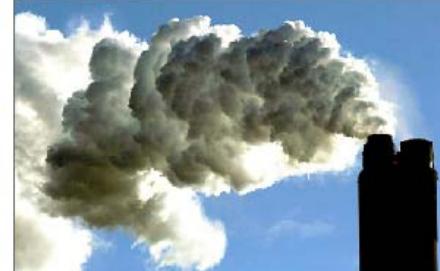
The offices of London's carbon trading companies are a little quieter than usual.

The firms - many based in the City - buy and sell one of the world's newest commodities: carbon dioxide.

The trade in such permits allows polluters to pay for emissions reductions made elsewhere.

The market could be huge, but its future is now uncertain. It depends on how governments decide to tackle climate change beyond 2012.

How a cap and trade system works



Follow this guide to see how a cap and trade system can help curb greenhouse gas emissions

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The trade was first created by the Kyoto protocol in 1997.

Abyd Karmali was then an energy and climate change officer with the United Nations Environment Programme.

He now heads up the Carbon Markets & Investors Association and is

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Carbon sinks less efficient: 'They are responding to climate change'

Corinne Le Quéré on how carbon sinks in oceans and forests are becoming less effective

Jon Dennis

guardian.co.uk, Wednesday 18 November 2009 09.43 GMT



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Global temperatures will rise 6C by end of century, say scientists

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ALOK JHA - Nov 20 2009 06:00

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Scientists urge the world's leaders to get serious about cutting carbon dioxide emissions during the upcoming climate summit, reports Alok Jha

The Earth's natural ability to absorb carbon dioxide is declining and global temperatures are on course to rise by 6°C by the end of the century, according to a study.

Scientists said that carbon dioxide emissions have risen by 29% in the past decade alone and called for urgent action by leaders at the United Nations climate talks in Copenhagen to agree on drastic emissions cuts in order to mitigate dangerous climate change.

By studying 50 years of data on carbon emissions from human and natural sources, such as volcanoes, a team of international researchers was able to estimate how much carbon dioxide is being absorbed naturally by forests, oceans and soil.

They concluded, in the journal *Nature Geoscience*, that those natural sinks are becoming less efficient, absorbing 55% of the carbon now, compared with 60% half a century ago.

The drop in the amount absorbed is equivalent to 405-million tonnes of carbon, or 60 times the annual output of a large coal-fired power station.

The carbon dioxide absorbed by a natural carbon sink can be adversely affected by annual variations in weather and rising concentrations of the gas in the atmosphere.

Professor Corinne Le Quéré of the University of East Anglia, who led the study at the British Antarctic Survey, suggested that rapidly rising human emissions of carbon dioxide might have initiated a feedback mechanism in the climate system, whereby natural sinks become even

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Fossil-fuel emissions up 2 percent in 2008, tracking worst trends

Relax News

Saturday, 21 November 2009

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Carbon emissions from fossil fuels rose two percent last year to an all-time high, leaving Earth on a worst-scenario track for global warming, scientists reported on Tuesday.

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LAURIN RINDER

They also voiced concern for the world's oceans and forests, saying the capacity of these fabled "sinks" to soak up dangerous greenhouse gases was fading.

And they placed the spotlight on surging emissions by China and developing countries, explaining that a huge chunk of this carbon comes from exporting goods that are consumed in rich nations.

The paper, published by the peer-reviewed journal Nature Geoscience, comes in the runup to December 7-18 UN talks in Copenhagen aimed at crafting a pact to combat climate change from 2013.

Global emissions from fossil fuels in 2008 amounted to 8.7 billion tonnes of carbon, an increase of two percent over 2007, the Global Carbon Project (GCP), gathering more than 30 climate specialists, reported.

The 2008 tally amounts to a decline over the average annual increase of 3.6 percent since the start of the decade, and can be pinned to the start of the world financial crisis, which

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Date: 20/11/09

Scientific Alliance newsletter 20th November 2009

Some thoughts on the likely outcome of the Copenhagen climate change conference and public opinion on the issue.



Climate change, Copenhagen and public opinion

With the Copenhagen climate change conference just over two weeks away, President Obama and other heads of government have now publicly accepted what has been clear for some time: COP15 will not result in a new post-Kyoto treaty, binding signatories to agreed emissions reduction targets. Whatever political statement is agreed to by the 12,000 plus delegates from 192 countries (plus numerous NGOs) expected to be in the Danish capital for the conference from December 7 to 18, it is impossible for this to have any meaningful effect on global emissions for several years.

First, a binding treaty has to be agreed, working from the draft 181 page document and debating detailed alternative wording line by line. Next, it has to be signed by as many countries as possible. Then it must be ratified by a certain number before it can come into force (it was several years before Russia's ratification finally activated the Kyoto protocol).

It is unthinkable that the treaty has any chance of having the intended effect if any of the major players – the USA and China in particular – fail to ratify, and getting to this stage could be a long haul. Then, and only then, would the agreement be implemented. At this final stage, if Kyoto is anything to go by, it will in any case be unsuccessful. The signatories will simply fail to deliver on what they have signed up to.

World leaders have segued from claiming that agreement of a new treaty at Copenhagen was essential (Gordon Brown was not the only one to make apocalyptic remarks about having X days to save the world) to a more realistic lowering of expectations. This is normal before summits: people are led to expect that little will be decided, so that any positive outcome can be hailed as a triumph. In reality, the fine words will mean nothing unless they are acted upon.

In the meantime, a carefully orchestrated run-up to Copenhagen is subjecting policymakers and the public to a constant stream of analysis, projection and new studies to hammer the message home that we could be heading for a catastrophe and that urgent action must be taken. This week, for example, saw the publication of a paper in *Nature Geoscience* by Professor Corinne Le Quere (of the University of East Anglia and the British Antarctic Survey) and a number of co-workers from the Global Carbon Project (GCP) network.

Entitled 'Trends in the sources and sinks of carbon dioxide', it generated headlines about the possibility of a 6° average temperature rise. A rise of greater than 2° has been considered to be the threshold of 'dangerous' warming, and a recent conference highlighted the dire effects of a 4° rise; anything greater than that could become very nasty indeed.

This conclusion is based primarily on the pattern of rising global emissions: up by 29% between 2000 and 2008, largely due to accelerated growth in China and other rapidly developing countries. Of course, it is not the emissions per se but the amount of carbon dioxide which stays in the atmosphere which is important if the enhanced greenhouse effect is indeed the main driver of current climate change.

The GCP team believes that the oceans and plants are losing some of their capacity to act as carbon sinks. However, they admit a high degree of uncertainty – it is a fiendishly difficult problem to estimate the components of the carbon cycle with any accuracy – and other scientists take a different view. There is, not unexpectedly, a reliance on computer models, themselves based on hypothetical positive feedback mechanisms.

Another key issue highlighted in the study is the extent to which growth in the Chinese economy is fuelled by their exports of goods to the EU and USA. This is said to

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**Globale Bilanz**

Forscher streiten über Kraft natürlicher CO2-Speicher

Von Christoph Seidler

REUTERS

Kohlekraftwerk (bei Frankfurt, 2007): Fossile Brennstoffe sorgen für Emissionswachstum

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WIE FUNKTIONIEREN NATÜRLICHE KOHLENSTOFFSENKEN?

Wälder

Wenn Bäume wachsen, dann nehmen sie über die Photosynthese Kohlendioxid auf. Je natürlicher die Wälder dabei sprießen, desto mehr CO2 kann gebunden werden. Den Kohlenstoff speichern die Pflanzen zum Beispiel in ihrem Holz oder in den Wurzeln. Wenn die Bäume absterben und verrotten - oder wenn sie verbrennen -, dann wird das CO2 wieder frei. Die Wälder sind also nur ein CO2-Zwischenlager. Wenn sich aber die Waldfläche auf

Rund die Hälfte des vom Menschen produzierten Kohlendioxids lässt die Natur mit überraschend effizienten Mechanismen verschwinden. Doch wie lange geht diese Rechnung auf? Neue Daten lassen Forscher darüber debattieren.

Wie gut ist die Natur darin, die Klimasünden der Menschheit auszugleichen? Über diese Frage diskutieren Klimawissenschaftler derzeit. Grund sind zwei Fachveröffentlichungen, die in schneller Folge erschienen sind. Eine dritte steht bald ins Haus.

[Der aus Deutschland stammende Wissenschaftler Wolfgang Knorr von der University of Bristol hatte in der vergangenen Woche eine vergleichsweise](#)



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Kohlendioxid-Emissionen steigen weiter



Mittwoch, 18. November 2009 11:13

Kohlendioxidemissionen aus der Verbrennung fossiler Brennstoffe sind seit 1990 um mehr als 40 Prozent gestiegen. Wie ein internationales Forscherteam um das **Global Carbon Project** im Wissenschaftsmagazin *Nature Geoscience* berichtet, sinkt gleichzeitig offenbar die Aufnahmefähigkeit natürlicher Kohlendioxid-Senken.



Steigende Emissionen: Kohle überholt Öl, Entwicklungsländer überholen Industrieländer und natürliche Kohlenstoffsenken nehmen immer weniger CO₂ auf. (Foto: Reimer)

Seit dem Basis-Jahr des Kyoto-Protokolls 1990 sind die **weltweiten Emissionen demnach um 41 Prozent** gestiegen, davon fallen allein 29 Prozent auf die Jahre 2000 bis 2008. Sogar im Krisenjahr 2008 ist der Kohlendioxid-Ausstoß noch einmal um zwei Prozent hoch gegangen. Die Studie erwartet zwar aufgrund der Rezession im Jahr 2009 einen Rückgang der Emissionen um zwei Prozent, sieht den Kohlendioxid-Ausstoß bereits 2010 jedoch weiter ansteigen.

40 Jahre lang waren laut Studie die Emissionen aus der Ölverbrennung der größte Faktor für den Kohlendioxid-Ausstoß; Mittlerweile wurde das Öl jedoch von der Kohle überholt. Überholt in Sachen Kohlendioxid-Ausstoß wurden auch die Industrieländer von den Entwicklungsländern: In China oder Indien hat sich der Kohlendioxid-Ausstoß seit 1990 verdoppelt. Insgesamt stoßen die Entwicklungsländer heute mehr

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INFO

Kohlendioxid auf neuem Hoch

Donnerstag, 19. November 2009 07:01

Rekord Das für den aktuellen Klimawandel wichtigste Treibhausgas Kohlendioxid ist auf einem neuen Rekordhoch, meldet das Forscherteam des "Global Carbon Project": Weltweit würden davon jetzt 8,7 Milliarden Tonnen pro Jahr produziert.

Boom Die Mengen seien gegenüber dem Jahr 2000 um 29 Prozent gestiegen, gegenüber 1990, dem Bezugsjahr des aktuellen Klimaschutzabkommens, sogar um 41 Prozent. Grund für den Anstieg sei der Wirtschaftsboom in Schwellen- und Entwicklungsländern.

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Ligatus

Carbon dioxide emissions from human activities rose 2 per cent in 2008

Despite the economic effects of the global financial crisis (GFC), carbon dioxide emissions from human activities rose 2 per cent in 2008 to an all-time high of 1.3 tonnes of carbon per capita per year, according to a paper published today in *Nature Geoscience*.

The paper – by scientists from the internationally respected climate research group, the Global Carbon Project (GCP) – says rising emissions from fossil fuels last year were caused mainly by increased use of coal but there were minor decreases in emissions from oil and deforestation.

"The current growth in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions is closely linked to growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)," said one of the paper's lead authors, CSIRO's Dr Mike Raupach.

"CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion are estimated to have increased 41 per cent above 1990 levels with emissions continuing to track close to the worst-case scenario of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

"There will be a small downturn in emissions because of the GFC, but anthropogenic emissions growth will resume when the economy recovers unless the global effort to reduce emissions from human activity is accelerated."

The GCP estimates that the growth in emissions from developing countries increased in part due to the production of manufactured goods consumed in developed countries. In China alone, 50 per cent of the growth in emissions from 2002 to 2005 was attributed to the country's export industries.

According to the GCP's findings, atmospheric CO₂ growth was about four billion metric tonnes of carbon in 2008 and global atmospheric CO₂ concentrations reached 385 parts per million – 38 per cent above pre-industrial levels.

According to co-author and GCP Executive Director, CSIRO's Dr Pep Canadell, the findings also indicate that natural carbon sinks, which play an important role in buffering the impact of rising emissions from human activity, have not been able to keep pace with rising CO₂ levels.

"On average only 45 per cent of each year's emissions remain in the atmosphere," Dr Canadell said.

"The remaining 55 per cent is absorbed by land and ocean sinks.

"However, CO₂ sinks have not kept pace with rapidly increasing emissions, as the fraction of emissions remaining in the atmosphere has increased over the past 50 years. This is of concern as it indicates the vulnerability of the sinks to increasing emissions and climate change, making natural sinks less efficient 'cleaners' of human carbon pollution."

More than 30 experts from major international climate research institutions contributed to the GCP's annual Global Carbon Budget report – now considered a primary reference on the human effects on atmospheric CO₂ for governments and policy-makers around the world.

###

Media Note:

Dr Raupach will be available to speak to the media at a briefing at the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney at 10.30am today.

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Fossil Fuel CO₂ Emissions Trends – 1990, 2000, 2008



Written by Zachary Shahan

Published on November 22nd, 2009 in About Climate, About Science, In Global



Overall, global CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels increased 29% between 2000 and 2008 and 41% from 1990-2008, and the current concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere is now at its highest in at least 2 million years, according to a new study in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

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The new report published this week by an international team of researchers who are part of the "Global Carbon Project" shows emissions trends through 2008 (including changes in emissions causes and in the amount of emissions remaining in the atmosphere) and brings up some major questions for the future as well.

◀ Accueil > Développement durable > Rapport 2009 du Global Carbon Project: un bilan alarmant avant Copenhague

Rapport 2009 du Global Carbon Project : un bilan alarmant avant Copenhague

19/1/2009

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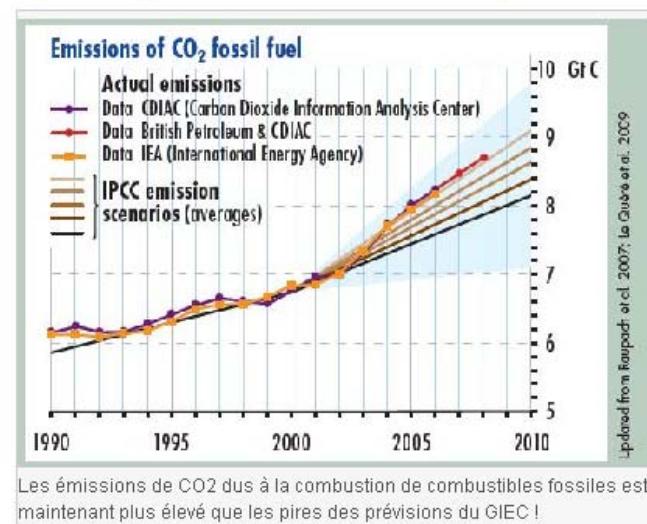


Dans le dernier numéro de Nature Geoscience, la revue présente comme chaque année un panorama d'un consortium scientifique sur nos rejets de gaz à effet de serre et leur conséquence. En voici donc un petit résumé. N'y perdez pas le moral !...

Un point sur les émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES)

Pour la première fois, les émissions globales de GES des pays du Sud sont devenues plus importantes que celles du Nord. Il est donc plus que nécessaire d'incorporer activement les pays en voie de développement dans le processus de Copenhague, par l'intermédiaire d'objectifs chiffrés et d'aide pour lutter contre les effets du changement climatique.

En 2009, nous devrions connaître une baisse historique de 2,8% des émissions de GES de serre. Doit-on nous réjouir pour autant ? Non, car premièrement c'est une baisse historique, qui n'a eu lieu que « grâce » à un ralentissement fort de l'économie, et de conséquences tragiques pour les plus démunis. Et deuxièmement, cette baisse n'est pas significative pour être tendancielle car on peut observer une augmentation globale des émissions de GES de 41% depuis 1990 !



Pourquoi considérer préférentiellement le CO₂, me direz-vous ? Le CO₂ est en fait celui qui a la plus grande



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23-11-2009 09:17

19-11-2009 15:07

Le CO₂ en hausse de 2% en 2008

Le Global Carbon Project publie une étude inquiétante

Encore de mauvais chiffres pour le climat, à trois semaines du sommet de Copenhague. Une étude du groupe d'experts internationaux du Global Carbon Project, publiée dans la revue *Nature Geoscience*, conclut que les émissions de CO₂ liées à l'activité humaine ont augmenté de 2% au niveau mondial en 2008, et que l'océan et la biosphère ne parviennent plus à absorber le carbone à un tel rythme.

La hausse des émissions de carbone observée est principalement due à un accroissement de l'usage du charbon. En revanche, on note un léger repli des émissions liée au pétrole et à la déforestation. L'étude souligne que la hausse du CO₂ est liée à la croissance économique, et plus particulièrement à la production pour l'exportation dans les pays en voie de développement. La crise économique s'est traduite par un léger infléchissement des émissions (la hausse annuelle est plutôt de 3,4% dans les années 2000), mais celles-ci devraient repartir à la hausse.

La concentration du CO₂ dans l'atmosphère a atteint 385 parties par million (ppm), soit 38 % de plus que le niveau de l'ère pré-industrielle. Les scientifiques estiment le niveau acceptable à 350 ppm. L'étude du Global Carbon Project corrobore pour l'instant le scénario le plus sombre du groupe intergouvernemental d'experts sur le climat (Giec).

Autre sujet d'inquiétude : l'affaiblissement des puits de carbone naturels. La végétation, les sols et les océans captent la majorité des émissions de CO₂ liés à l'homme, mais cette part tend à diminuer. Durant les cinquante dernières années, la proportion du CO₂ restant dans l'atmosphère est passée de 40 à 45%. Les mécanismes naturels ne parviennent pas à s'adapter à la hausse des émissions liées à l'homme.



La combustion de charbon est l'un des principaux responsables de l'augmentation des gaz à effet de serre.

Photo : Rennett Stowe/flickr.com

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Ecologie | 17/11/2009 - 21:36

Thématiques

Baisse de 2,8% des émissions en CO2

Selon le très officiel rapport du Global Carbon Project, publié mardi dans la revue *Nature Geoscience*, les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone (CO2) devraient diminuer de 2,8% en 2009 sous l'effet de la crise financière. Après huit ans de hausse moyenne de 3,5% par an, de 2000 à 2007, les émissions de CO2 dues à la consommation d'énergies fossiles ont augmenté de façon moindre en 2008 (2%) et devraient baisser de 2,8% cette année. L'enquête montre que les émissions n'ont pas chuté dans les pays en développement, soumis à la demande en produits industriels des pays riches. Ainsi, en 2005, près d'un tiers des émissions chinoises de gaz à effet de serre étaient directement liées à la production de biens destinés à l'exportation.



« Royal-Peillon: Aubry n'a "rien..."

Lundi 23 Novembre 2009

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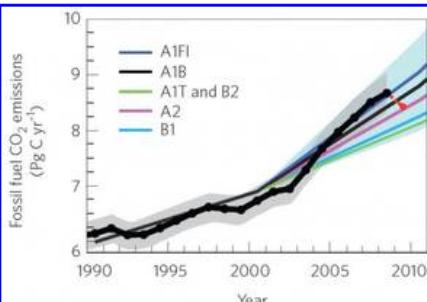
En bref : encore plus de CO₂ dans l'atmosphère en 2008

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Par Grégoire Macqueron, *Futura-Sciences* PARTAGER

2% de dioxyde de carbone en plus dans l'atmosphère en 2008. Les causes ? Le charbon et la croissance économique, toujours corrélée aux émissions de CO₂, d'une part, et ralentissement des puits de carbone d'autre part.

Une étude internationale du *Global Carbon Project* (GCP) à laquelle ont participé des chercheurs du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), du Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (CEA) et de l'Université Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (UVSQ) met en lumière l'accélération des émissions de CO₂ qui augmentent de 2% en 2008, autrement dit de 1,3 tonne de carbone par habitant et par an.



Cliquer pour agrandir. Emissions de carbone liées à la combustion des énergies

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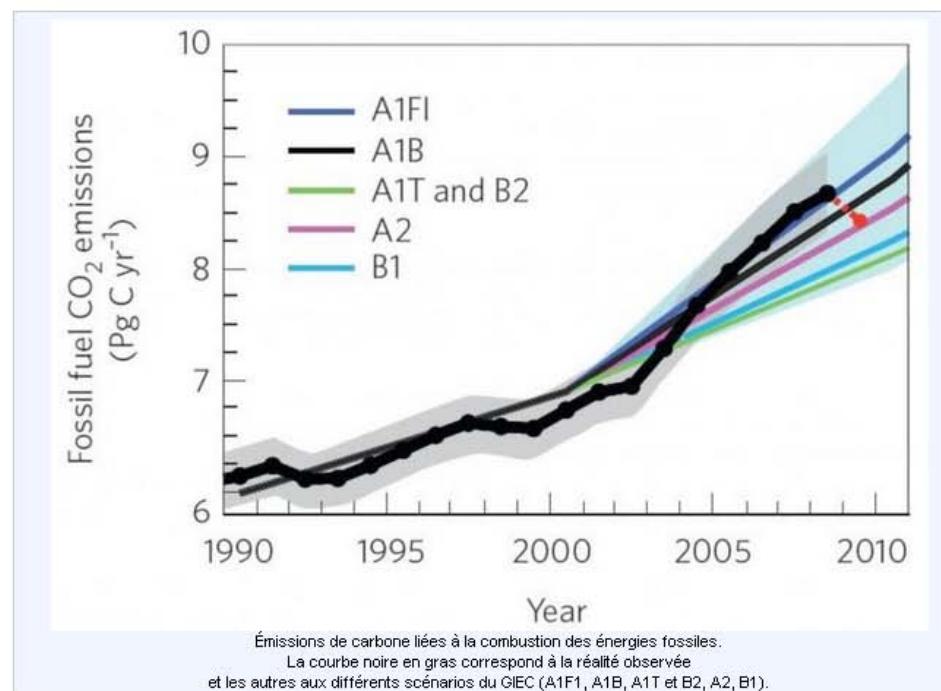
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● Vie et Terre

Posté par Michel le Samedi 21 Novembre 2009 à 00:00:19

Toujours plus de CO₂ dans l'atmosphère en 2008

Une étude internationale associant des chercheurs du CEA, du CNRS et de l'Université Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (UVSQ) conclut à l'accélération des émissions de CO₂ et à la diminution des puits de carbone au niveau mondial en 2008. En augmentation de 2%, les émissions de carbone liées à l'action de l'homme correspondent à 1,3 tonne de carbone par habitant et par an, soit 30 % de plus que dans les années 1990-2000. Ces résultats sont publiés dans la revue Nature Geoscience du 17 novembre 2009.

**Augmentation de la consommation de charbon et croissance du PIB**

Émissions de carbone liées à la combustion des énergies fossiles. La courbe noire en gras correspond à la réalité

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a présidence suédoise de l'UE a le plus grand mal à dégager un consensus sur les postes de président stable du Conseil et de haut représentant pour les affaires étrangères. Les nominations doivent être décidées jeudi 19 novembre, lors d'un dîner des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement des Vingt-Sept à Bruxelles. Le premier ministre belge, Herman Van Rompuy, est toujours favori pour devenir le premier président du Conseil européen, face, entre autres, au Luxembourgeois Jean-Claude Juncker et au Britannique Tony Blair. La confusion demeure au sujet du haut représentant. Le chef de la diplomatie britannique, David Miliband, a affirmé qu'il n'était pas intéressé, alors que Londres soutient Tony Blair pour l'autre poste. L'Italien Massimo D'Alema est soutenu par les socialistes du Parlement européen, qui revendentiquent le poste, mais la candidature de cet ancien communiste est contestée par les pays d'Europe centrale, le Royaume-Uni, et ne plaît pas à José Manuel Barroso, dont il sera le vice-président au sein de la Commission. Certains évoquent le nom de Giuliano Amato, l'ancien président du conseil italien, ou celui de Catherine Ashton, l'actuelle commissaire au commerce. "S'il n'y a pas de décision jeudi, il reviendra à la présidence de voir si on continue. Il y a vendredi, samedi et dimanche. Ou alors on fait une pause et on reconvoque un sommet", a prévenu lundi Cecilia Malmström, la ministre suédoise des affaires européennes.

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Les puits naturels de carbone de moins en moins efficaces

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Océans et forêts, puits de carbone naturels de la planète, sont de moins en moins capables de compenser la hausse des émissions de CO₂, selon deux nouvelles études.

Au moins de trois semaines de l'ouverture du sommet mondial sur le climat de Copenhague, où doit se négocier un nouvel accord pour lutter contre les changements climatiques, deux études confirment que la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre doit rester au cœur de ces discussions. Il semblerait en effet que l'action des puits de carbone naturels, qui absorbent une grande partie des émissions de CO₂, soit de moins en moins efficace.



(Nasa/JPL)

Moins de la moitié des émissions humaines de CO₂ demeurent dans l'atmosphère, le reste étant absorbé par les océans et la biosphère continentale (notamment les forêts). Cependant, au cours des 50 dernières années, la proportion de CO₂ anthropique restant dans l'atmosphère a augmenté, passant de 40 à 45%, d'après les conclusions d'une équipe internationale (1) dirigée par Corinne Le Quéré (University of East Anglia, GB), publiées dans *Nature Geoscience* (17 novembre, en ligne).

Ces résultats suggèrent que les puits naturels absorbent moins de CO₂ qu'auparavant. Une autre étude publiée aujourd'hui dans la revue *Nature* indique que les océans ont considérablement augmenté leur absorption de CO₂ depuis les années 50, parallèlement à la hausse des émissions anthropiques. Cependant depuis quelques décennies l'augmentation se tasse, explique Samar

Enquête Sciences et Avenir sur le réchauffement climatique

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Pollution increases as world loses its ability to absorb carbon dioxide

The Earth is losing its ability to absorb dangerous levels of carbon dioxide as mankind pumps more pollution than ever into the atmosphere, a new study has found.

By Louise Gray, Environment Correspondent

Published: 7:00AM GMT 18 Nov 2009

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The latest research found carbon dioxide emissions from cars and factories increased by almost a third between 2000 and 2008, the fastest increase in man-made emissions ever recorded.

Scientists fear the rapid increase in greenhouse gases could be made worse as the world no longer has the ability to absorb as much carbon dioxide.

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However previous studies questioned whether the world is losing its ability to absorb pollutants in "carbon sinks" like oceans and rainforests.

Scientists at the British Antarctic Survey and University of East Anglia measured levels of pollution from a global network of monitoring stations.

Since 2000 emissions have been rising by an average 3.4 per cent every year, compared to one per cent in the 1990s.

Much of the increase is from developing countries like China and India that have seen a doubling in emissions since 1990 and now pollute more than the rich nations. Cheap coal, that overtook oil as the most polluting fossil fuel for the first time in 40 years, is also a problem.

The pollution equates to 1.3 tons of carbon per head for each person on the planet and increases atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide to 385 parts per million, up 38 per cent from pre-industrial levels.

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Bond de 29% des émissions de CO2 liées aux énergies fossiles depuis 2000

(AFP) — Il y a 5 jours

PARIS — Les émissions mondiales de CO2 liées à l'utilisation d'énergies fossiles ont bondi de 29% entre 2000 et 2008, en dépit d'un léger ralentissement l'an dernier en raison de la crise, indique une étude publiée mardi dans *Nature Geoscience*.

Depuis 1990, date de référence du protocole de Kyoto, les émissions ont progressé de 41%, selon cette étude publiée à trois semaines de la réunion de Copenhague qui vise à trouver un accord mondial pour la période post-2012 afin d'enrayer le réchauffement climatique en cours.

Ces chiffres se situent sur une trajectoire proche du scénario le plus sombre dressé par le Groupe intergouvernemental d'experts sur le climat (Giec), qui estime que la température moyenne de la planète pourrait grimper de +1,8 et +4°C d'ici à la fin du siècle.

En 2008, la crise économique a eu un impact "limité mais discernable" sur les émissions mondiales de CO2 liées à l'utilisation des énergies fossiles (pétrole, gaz, charbon), précise l'étude menée par le Global Carbon Project (GCP), qui rassemble plus de 30 spécialistes du climat.

Entre 2007 et 2008, la hausse des émissions s'est élevée à 2%, en léger retrait par rapport une hausse annuelle moyenne de 3,6% depuis le début de la décennie.

Cet impact de la crise économique devrait se faire sentir de manière plus nette sur l'année 2009 durant laquelle les émissions devraient baisser pour retrouver leurs niveaux de 2007, avant de reprendre leur progression en 2010.

Autre enseignement central de cette étude: la modification du rôle de "puits de carbone" joué par les océans et les forêts, moins efficaces pour stocker le CO2.

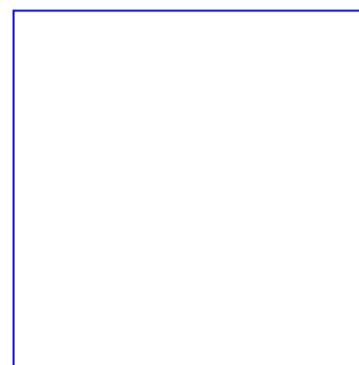
Au cours des 50 dernières années, la proportion des émissions de CO2 qui demeurent dans l'atmosphère, et renforcent donc l'effet de serre à l'origine du réchauffement climatique, est probablement passée de 40 à 45%, selon l'étude.

"C'est inquiétant", a souligné Pep Canadell, directeur exécutif du GCP. "Cela montre la vulnérabilité au changement climatique de ces puits naturels qui sont moins efficaces dans leur rôle de "nettoyeur" de la pollution carbone d'origine humaine", a-t-il expliqué.



La centrale électrique Bowen, fonctionnant au charbon, le 12 septembre 2009 à Eurharlee, en Géorgie

Carte





Kohlendioxid-Emissionen

Die Menschheit heizt weiter

18.11.2009, 13:43

Weder die Finanzkrise noch politische Forderungen konnten den Ausstoß von Kohlendioxid stoppen. 2008 sind die Emissionen erneut gestiegen.

Das Problem, das die Nationen der Erde eigentlich im Dezember in Kopenhagen lösen sollten, wird immer größer. Im Jahr 2008 hat die Menschheit - trotz der Finanzkrise - zwei Prozent mehr Kohlendioxid beim Verbrennen von Öl, Gas und Kohle freigesetzt als im Vorjahr. Seit dem Jahr 2000 ist der jährliche Kohlendioxid-Ausstoß um 29 Prozent gestiegen. Diese Werte hat eine internationale Gruppe von Forschern ermittelt, die sich als Buchhalter des Kohlenstoffs verstehen.

Die absolute Menge CO₂ aus fossilen Brennstoffen betrug demnach im vergangenen Jahr 31,9 Milliarden Tonnen. Man merke dennoch die Finanzkrise, sagt der Leiter der Gruppe, Josep Canadell von der australischen Forschungsorganisation Csiro. Im Durchschnitt dieses Jahrzehnts sei der Ausstoß jährlich um 3,4 Prozent gestiegen. "2009 könnten wir sogar auf die Werte von 2007 zurückfallen", schätzt Canadell. Er bestätigt damit Annahmen der internationalen Energieagentur in Paris.

In den Zahlen, die Forscher an diesem Mittwoch in *Nature Geoscience* veröffentlichen (online), steckt auch eine positive Nachricht: Die Menge von CO₂, das aus dem Abbrennen von Regenwald stammt, hat sich 2008 fast halbiert. Vor allem deshalb war der Gesamtausstoß von CO₂ im vergangenen Jahr mit 36,3 Milliarden Tonnen etwas niedriger als 2007. Ansonsten sind die Zahlen alarmierend: Offenbar bleibt ein wachsender Anteil des Kohlendioxids in der Atmosphäre, so die Forscher, weil Ozeane und Pflanzen an Land weniger aufnehmen.

Mehr zum Thema



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Gefährdeter Lebensraum
Die Verwandlung der Ozeane

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17 de noviembre de 2009 - 18:45



Las emisiones mundiales de CO2 caerán un 2,8% este año



SINGAPUR (Reuters) - Las emisiones mundiales de dióxido de carbono caerán alrededor de un 2,8 por ciento este año debido a la crisis financiera, después de haber subido un dos por ciento en 2008, según un importante informe publicado el martes.

 El informe del Proyecto Global del Carbono, que se da a conocer a solo dos semanas de la importante cumbre sobre el clima que tendrá lugar en Copenhague, muestra que las emisiones en las naciones desarrolladas siguen creciendo, impulsadas en gran parte por la demanda de los consumidores en los países ricos.

Los países en vías de desarrollo ya son responsables del 55 por ciento de las emisiones totales de CO2, dijo Pep Canadell, director ejecutivo del Proyecto, siendo China el impulsor clave de las emisiones en alza, según el informe en el que participan 31 autores y que se publica en Nature Geoscience.

El informe dice que las emisiones de CO2 de combustibles fósiles subieron un dos por ciento en 2008, un nivel más lento que entre 2000-2007, cuando aumentaron un 3,5 por ciento anual. Pero en total, entre 2000 y 2008, las emisiones mundiales de combustibles fósiles crecieron un 29 por ciento.

El Proyecto Global del Carbono saca su información de los datos de agencias gubernamentales y organismos de investigación de todo el mundo. Calcula las emisiones de CO2 de las actividades humanas, como la quema de carbón y petróleo o la deforestación, así como cuánto dióxido de carbono, importante factor de calentamiento del planeta, es absorbido por la naturaleza.

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'Human' CO₂ emissions continue to rise

Friday 20 Nov 09 9:00am

Carbon dioxide emissions from human activities rose 2 per cent in 2008 to an all-time high of 1.3 tonnes of carbon per capita per year, according to a paper published yesterday.



The paper published in *Nature Geoscience* – by scientists from climate research group the Global Carbon Project – says rising emissions from fossil fuels last year were caused mainly by increased use of coal but there were minor decreases in emissions from oil and deforestation.

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**TELETEKST**

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18 november 2009

08:24

"Top Kopenhagen is laatste kans"

■ De temperatuur kan wereldwijd met 6 graden stijgen als de klimaattop in Kopenhagen mislukt. Dat zegt het Global Carbon Project, een groep wetenschappers en universiteiten die zoveel mogelijk gegevens over de uitstoot van CO₂ hebben verzameld en geanalyseerd.

Volgens het GCP is de uitstoot van CO₂ tussen 2000 en 2008 met 29% gestegen. Vooral in ontwikkelingslanden en China wordt veel uitgestoten. Volgens GCP kan de temperatuur oplopen als er op de top geen maatregelen worden genomen.

GCP noemt de klimaattop van volgende maand de 'laatste kans' om de schade te beperken tot een stijging van 2 graden.

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- > Zeker 65 leiders naar klimaattop 23:25
- > Zakje hasj vol met herfstbladeren 19:04
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vroege taxi 22:44 Incident rond
sloopwoning 22:22 Kinderen
trouwen in Almere22:16 Huurconflict
loopt uit de hand22:08 Hijkenker
zwaargewond in huis 21:55 Extremisten IJ-
erland roeren zich21:45 Schat nieuwe
dieren in diepzee 21:12 Meisje van
'kankeractie' overleden 21:06 Arrestant schoot
in 'voorraumte' 20:45 Tweede ronde
Roemenië nodig 20:36 Stille tocht Dirk
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**Wetenschappers herhalen CO2-
waarschuwing**

LONDEN - Een groot aantal wetenschappers heeft opnieuw gewaarschuwd voor het mislukken van de klimaattop volgende maand in Kopenhagen. Als dat gebeurt, en maatregelen om de uitstoot van broeikasgassen op de lange baan worden geschoven, dan gaat de gemiddelde temperatuur op aarde met maximaal 6 graden Celsius stijgen.

Dat meldde de BBC dinsdag.

De bevindingen staan in een nieuwe analyse van de Global Carbon Project, waarin klimaatdeskundigen van universiteiten over de hele wereld hun kennis hebben gebundeld.

Tussen 2000 en 2008 steeg de CO2-uitstoot in de wereld met 29 procent. De toename deed zich met name voor in ontwikkelingslanden. Vooral de economische groei in China veroorzaakte extra uitstoot van broeikasgassen. De economische crisis leidde tot een tijdelijke dip, maar de deskundigen verwachten dat de uitstoot weer zal stijgen zodra het economisch herstel doorzet.

De temperatuur op aarde gaat sowieso met 2 graden Celsius stijgen. Een nog forsere stijging kan worden voorkomen als er in Kopenhagen bindende afspraken worden gemaakt over noodzakelijke klimaatmaatregelen.

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Wetenschappers herhalen CO2-waarschuwing

Uitgegeven: 18 november 2009 00:08

Laatst gewijzigd: 18 november 2009 00:08

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Forsere stijging

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Stampa Invia

La CO₂ non aspetta Copenaghen, +29% rispetto al 2000 , 12:24

Mentre i politici di tutto il mondo continuano a discutere sui tagli di emissioni nocive, sulle prese di posizione a Copenaghen e su chi debba aiutare i paesi in via di sviluppo per contrastare l'incedere degli effetti del clima, le emissioni aumentano e la temperatura sale.

(Rinnovabili.it) – Uno scenario poco rassicurante per le sorti del Pianeta è emerso dalle ultime stime presentate dagli scienziati del programma 'The Global Carbon Project' nell'ultimo numero della rivista Nature Geoscience. L'indagine effettuata, che ricalca appieno le stime presentate dal Pannello Intergovernativo delle Nazioni Unite sui cambiamenti climatici (IPCC), quantifica un aumento delle emissioni di carbonio conseguentemente all'utilizzo dei combustibili fossili. I dati si riferiscono al 2008 e calcolano una crescita pari al 2% di emissioni che raggiungono quota 29% rispetto ai livelli storici del 2000. Se invece si prende in considerazione come punto di riferimento il Protocollo di Kyoto, lo studio afferma una crescita nella produzione dei gas serra che si avvicina addirittura al 41%, valutato nel periodo che oscilla tra 1990 ed il 2008.

Il panorama così definito dall'IPCC non lascia presagire a questo punto un miglioramento nelle condizioni del 'clima malato' che con il trascorrere degli anni sembra peggiorare, mentre i politici ritardano nel mettere in campo soluzioni possibili al problema. L'IPCC descrive un Pianeta molto più caldo nei prossimi anni, circa 4 gradi in più entro il 2100 e rispetto al 2000, che darà luogo a più disastrosi fenomeni come inondazioni violente, siccità diffusa, mancanza di cibo e un numero sempre maggiore di persone senza casa. Il pronostico per le emissioni relative al 2009 da per certo un ridimensionamento dell'ascesa dell'anidride carbonica che dovrebbe a quanto pare rientrare entro i livelli del 2007, per poi purtroppo risalire nuovamente per il 2010.

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LA RICERCA CONDOTTA DA 31 RICERCATORI DI SETTE NAZIONI

CO₂, l'equilibrio si è rotto. Senza azioni concrete la temperatura salirà di 6 gradi

Tra il 2000 e il 2008 l'aumento delle emissioni di anidride carbonica è stato del 29% nonostante la crisi

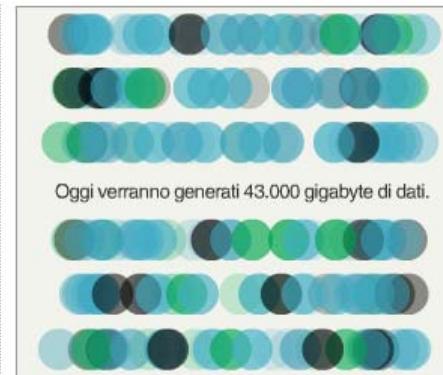


La centrale elettrica cinese a carbone di Kaifeng (Ap)

MILANO - L'equilibrio fin qui esistente tra le emissioni di anidride carbonica (CO₂) e la capacità di assorbimento da parte degli ambienti naturali, soprattutto gli oceani, si è rotto e, se la rotta non sarà cambiata rapidamente con azioni concrete, la temperatura globale è destinata a crescere fino di 6 gradi, con conseguenze catastrofiche per tutti. Se molti scienziati avevano previsto la rottura del ciclo della CO₂, per la prima volta una ricerca internazionale lo dimostra. Lo studio è stato realizzato da 31 ricercatori di sette nazioni (Gran Bretagna, Australia, Stati Uniti, Francia, Brasile, Norvegia e Olanda) ed è stato pubblicato online della rivista *Nature Geoscience* ed è stata condotto nell'ambito del Global Carbon Project, fondato nel 2001 per quantificare le emissioni globali di anidride carbonica e individuarne le cause.

AUMENTO - Lo studio dimostra che negli ultimi 50 anni la media delle emissioni di CO₂ rimasta nell'atmosfera ogni anno è stata pari al 43%, mentre il resto è stato assorbito dal terreno e dagli oceani. In particolare, dal 1959 al 2008 la frazione rimasta nell'atmosfera è aumentata dal 40% al 45%: segno, rilevano gli autori dello studio, di una perdita di efficienza delle riserve naturali. «È la prima evidenza di come le riserve naturali stiano rispondendo ai cambiamenti climatici», dice la coordinatrice della ricerca Corinne Le Quere, dell'università britannica di East Anglia e del British Antarctic Survey.

LA CRISI NON FERMA LE EMISSIONI - Le emissioni di combustibili fossili sono aumentate



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Clima, stop al carbone o sarà aumento di 5 gradi

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RAPPORTO. Un team internazionale di ricercatori lancia l'allarme: l'ecosistema rischia il collasso. «La Conferenza di Copenaghen è l'ultima chance».

Le temperature globali potrebbero aumentare di ben 6 gradi centigradi per la fine di questo secolo, è l'allarme lanciato da un team internazionale di ricercatori, capeggiato dall'università della East Anglia e dal British Antarctic survey, parte del "Global carbon project", un panel di studiosi che, dal 2001, si occupa del ciclo del carbonio con l'obiettivo di mappare l'interazione tra il gradiente umano e fisico nell'ambiente. Le conclusioni della ricerca sono state appena pubblicate sulla rivista scientifica Natural Geoscience e si candidano a rappresentare uno degli standard più affidabili per i prossimi studi, raccogliendo dati degli ultimi cinquant'anni.



Uno degli aspetti più interessanti sottolineati dagli studiosi è che, nell'analizzare le proiezioni delle emissioni, bisogna tener conto della capacità naturale dell'ecosistema di assorbire; ed è proprio questa facoltà che sta venendo meno, rappresentando così un effetto moltiplicatore per l'inquinamento. Negli ultimi cinquant'anni la percentuale di emissioni di CO2 rimasta nell'atmosfera al netto di tale assorbimento naturale è aumentata del 5%; si è passati da una traccia di gas serra del 40% a una del 45%. La performance declinante dei filtri naturali, presenti sulla terra e sul mare è, secondo i ricercatori, da imputarsi al cambiamento climatico prodotto dall'aumento di emissioni registrate negli ultimi anni.

Un vero circolo vizioso da cui potrebbe essere impossibile uscire, a meno che i decisi globali non imbocchino convintamente la strada della riduzione delle emissioni inquinanti. Gli studiosi, in particolare, si concentrano sul carbone il cui uso ha ormai superato il petrolio. Le emissioni di gas serra legate a questo combustibile prodotte dai Paesi in via di sviluppo sono, infatti, maggiori di quelle dei Paesi più ricchi. Secondo lo studio, dal 2000 al 2008 si è registrato un aumento delle emissioni da carburante fossile del 29%. Corinne Le Quéré, responsabile del progetto, però, non vuole sembrare catastrofista. Gli studiosi hanno solo descritto uno scenario probabile. L'esperta ha spiegato come solo attraverso l'adozione di un principio di precauzione che

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Il buon esempio

Nº: 269

On line il: 22
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Nel Belpaese si moltiplicano le pratiche virtuose che tutelano il territorio e fanno risparmiare le famiglie. Ma, nell'indifferenza del governo, il merito è solo di cittadini e amministratori locali illuminati. Bonelli: «Berlusconi porta l'Italia allo sfascio ambientale»

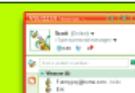


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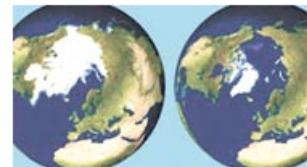
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Sonraki Haber»

Kıyamet senaryosuna doğru!

Dünya bu yüzyıl sonuna kadar 6 derece ısınacak, Amazon kuruyacak..

VATAN DIŞ HABERLER



Çöller genişleyecek, afetler artacak

Dünyanın önde gelen bilim adamlarına göre, dünya iklim değişikliği konusundaki en kötü senaryoya doğru hızla ilerliyor. Buna göre dünyada ortalama sıcaklığın bu yüzyıl sonuna kadar 6 derece artmış olacağı tahmin ediliyor. İngiliz gazetesi Independent tarafından manşetten verilen habere göre, kutuplarda çok daha yüksek olacak böyle bir artışın, dünya açısından felaket ve geri dönülmeye sonuçları olacak. Gezegenin çok geniş alanları yerlesime uygun olmaktan çıkacak ve medeniyetin temelleri tehdit altına girecek. Küresel Karbon Projesi'ni (Global Carbon Project) oluşturan yedi ülkeden bilim adamlarına göre gelinen nokta, en kötü senaryoya doğru gidildiğini gösteriyor.

Neler yaşayacağız?

Six Degrees (Altı derece) kitabı'nın yazarı iklim uzmanı Mark Lynas'a göre değişiklikler kademeli bir şekilde yaşanmayacak. Grönland'da bulunan buzullar ve alçakta bulunan bazı adalar kaybolmaya başlayacak.

* Ortalama sıcaklıklar 30°C daha artarsa, Kutuplarda bütün bir yaz hiç buz olmayacağı, Amazon yağmur ormanları kurumaya başlayacak ve ekstrem hava koşulları artık normal kabul edilmeye başlanacak.

* 40°C'lik bir artış olması durumunda okyanusların su seviyesinde yükselmeler yaşanacak.

* Küresel sıcaklıkların 5 derece artması halinde ise iklim değişikliklerinin alacakaranlık kuşaği başlayacak. Bir zamanlar ılıman bir iklimle sahip olanlarda yaşamak artık mümkün olmayacak ve insanlar geride kalan kaynaklar için mücadele edecek.

* 6 derecelik artış ise kıyamet günü olarak ifade ediliyor ki bu durumda okyanuslar atık alanları haline gelecek, çöller genişleyecek ve afetler artacak.

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Mer CO₂ i atmosfæren



En ny studie konkluderer med at andelen CO₂ i atmosfæren har økt de siste 50 årene. Ifølge modeller skyldes dette at jordas evne til å ta opp CO₂ har blitt svekket av klimaendringer.



Bjørnar Kjensli
journalist

Onsdag 18. november 2009
kl. 05:00



Forskerne mener vi må gjøre kraftige utslippskutt, men sier også at det er fryktelig vanskelig å måle utslipp knyttet til hogging av skog. (Foto: iStockphoto)

Forskere tilknyttet Global Carbon Project har funnet ut at den gjennomsnittlige andelen av CO₂ som blir værende igjen i atmosfæren etter menneskelige utslipp har økt fra 40 prosent til 45 prosent de siste femti årene.

De konkluderer med at vi fortsetter å slippe ut for mye karbondioksid, og at det ser ut som om jordas evne til å ta til seg klimagassen blir dårligere.

Studien er publisert i det siste nummeret av tidsskriftet *Nature Geosciences*.

På tvers av tidligere studie

Dette går på tvers av Wolfgana Knorrs studie, som vi skrev om i

Tema

» Klima

Bakgrunnsstoff

Multimedia om drivhuseffekten



Denne forenklede klimamodellen forklarer deg hvordan drivhuseffekten virker og lar deg påvirke klimaet på jorda.

Se også

Konflikt om karbonets kretsløp



Jorda kan absorbere mye mer karbondioksid enn man har trodd til nå, ifølge ny studie. Norske eksperter er uenige om hvor mye vi egentlig vet om

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