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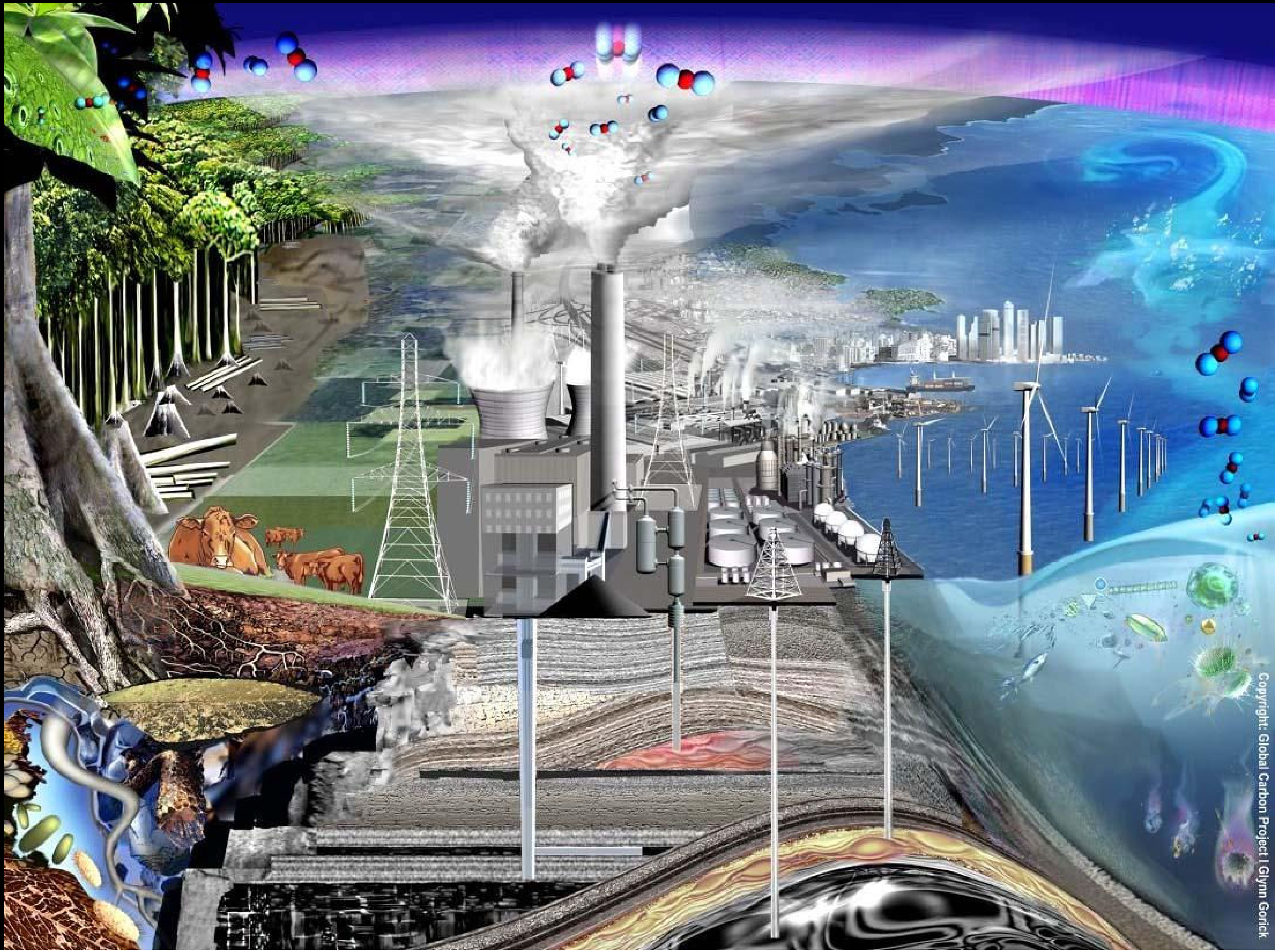
Carbon Budget 2008

GCP-Global Carbon Budget Consortium

Artist Impression of the Human Perturbation of the Carbon Cycle



GCP-Carbon Budget2008 Consortium

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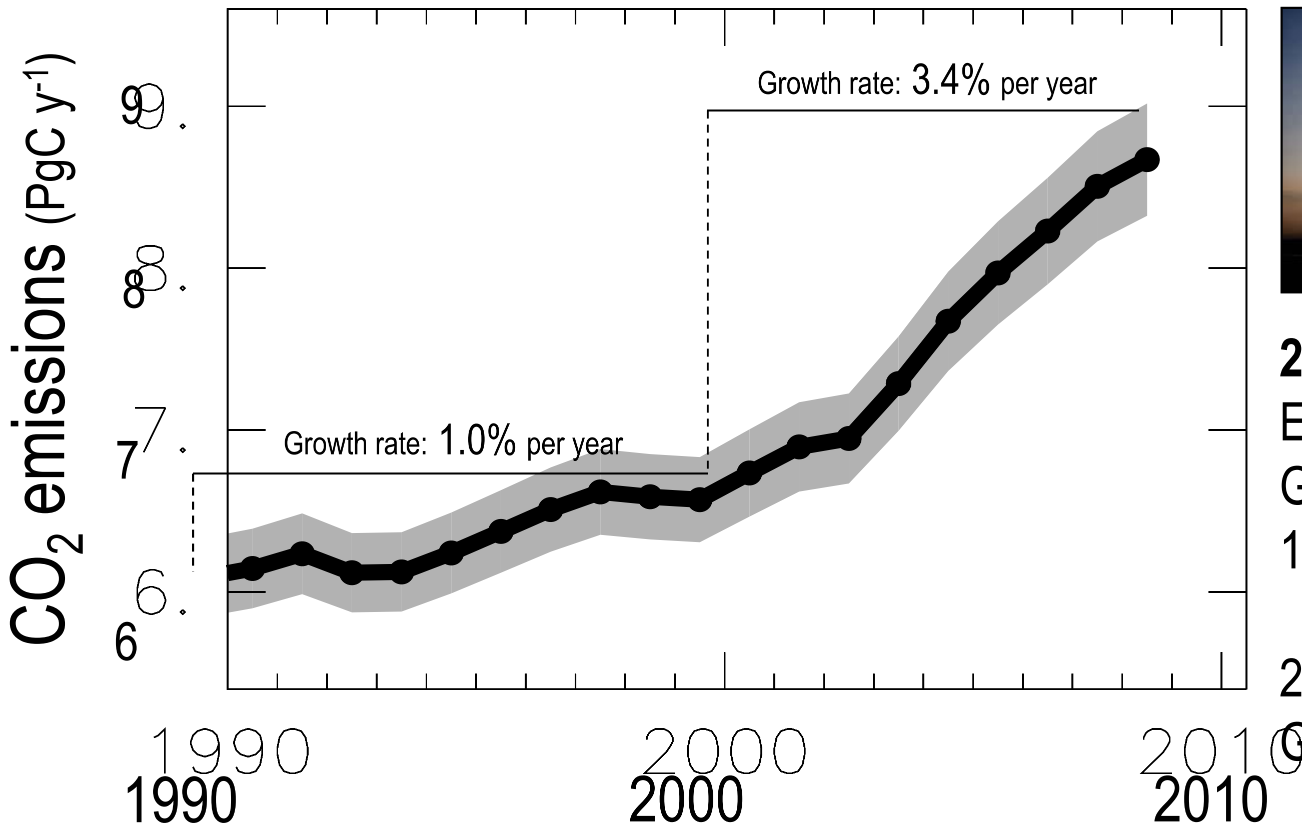
Fossil Fuel Emissions and Cement Production

[1 Pg = 1 Petagram = 1 Billion metric tonnes = 1 Gigatonne = $1x10^{15}$g]



2008:

Emissions: 8.7 PgC

Growth rate: 2.0%

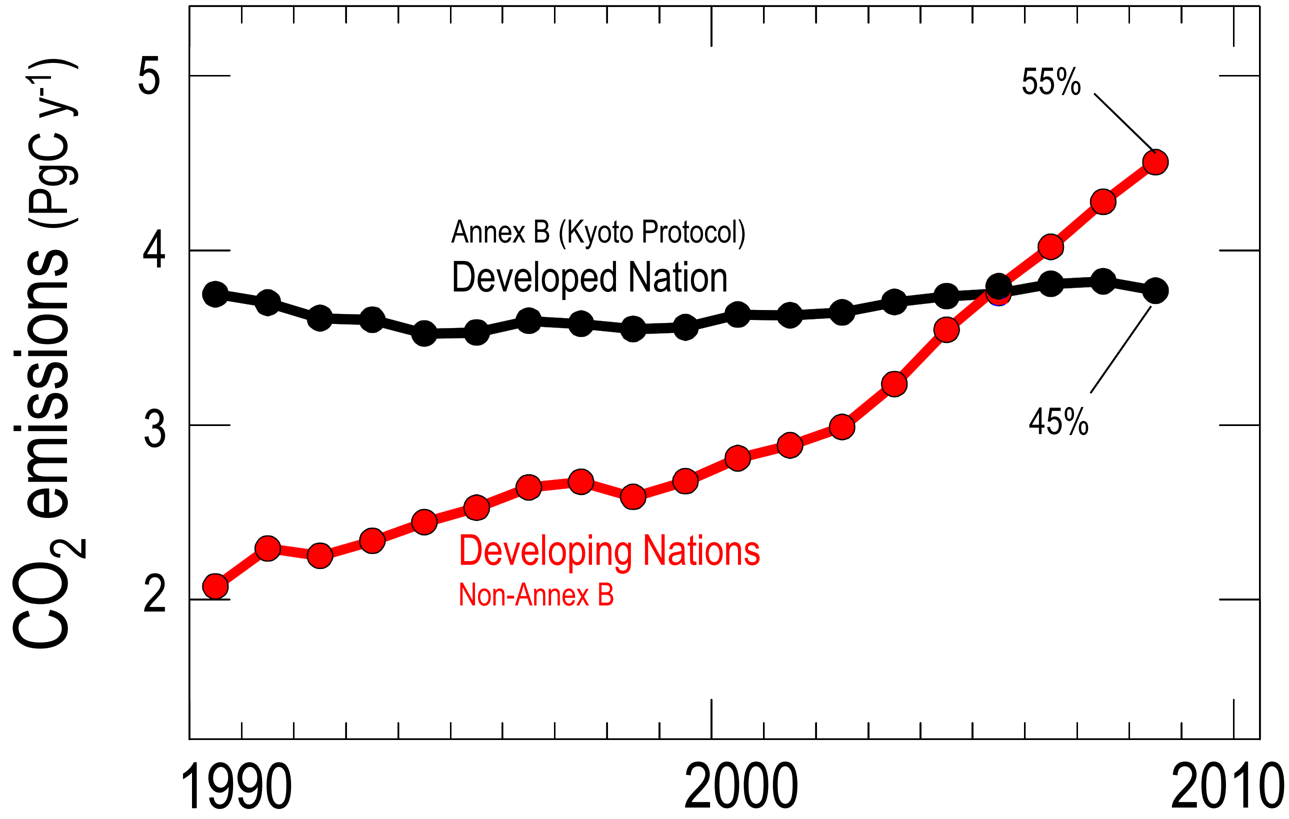
1990 levels: +41%

2000-2008

Growth rate: 3.4%

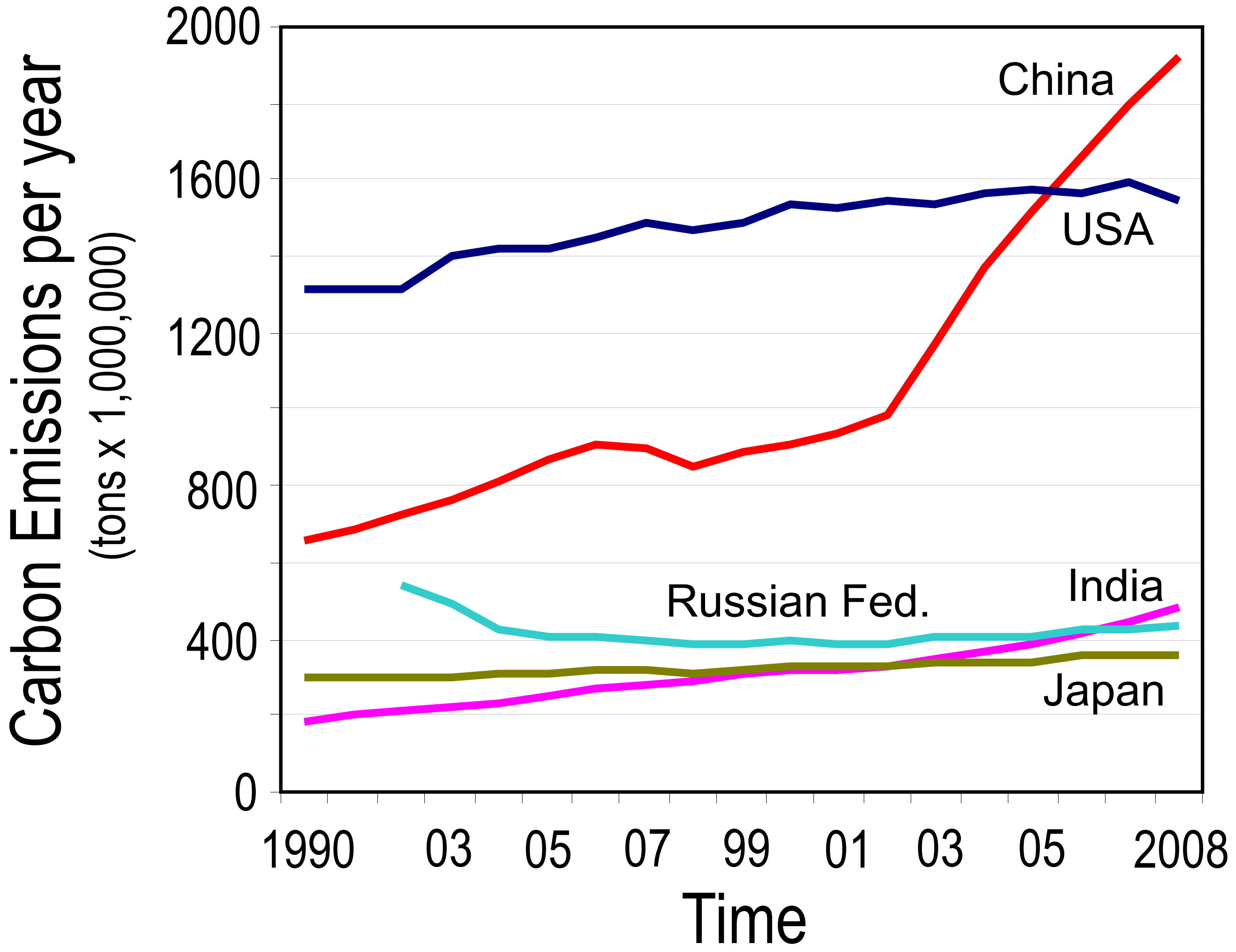
Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience; CDIAC 2009

CO_2 Fossil Fuel Emissions



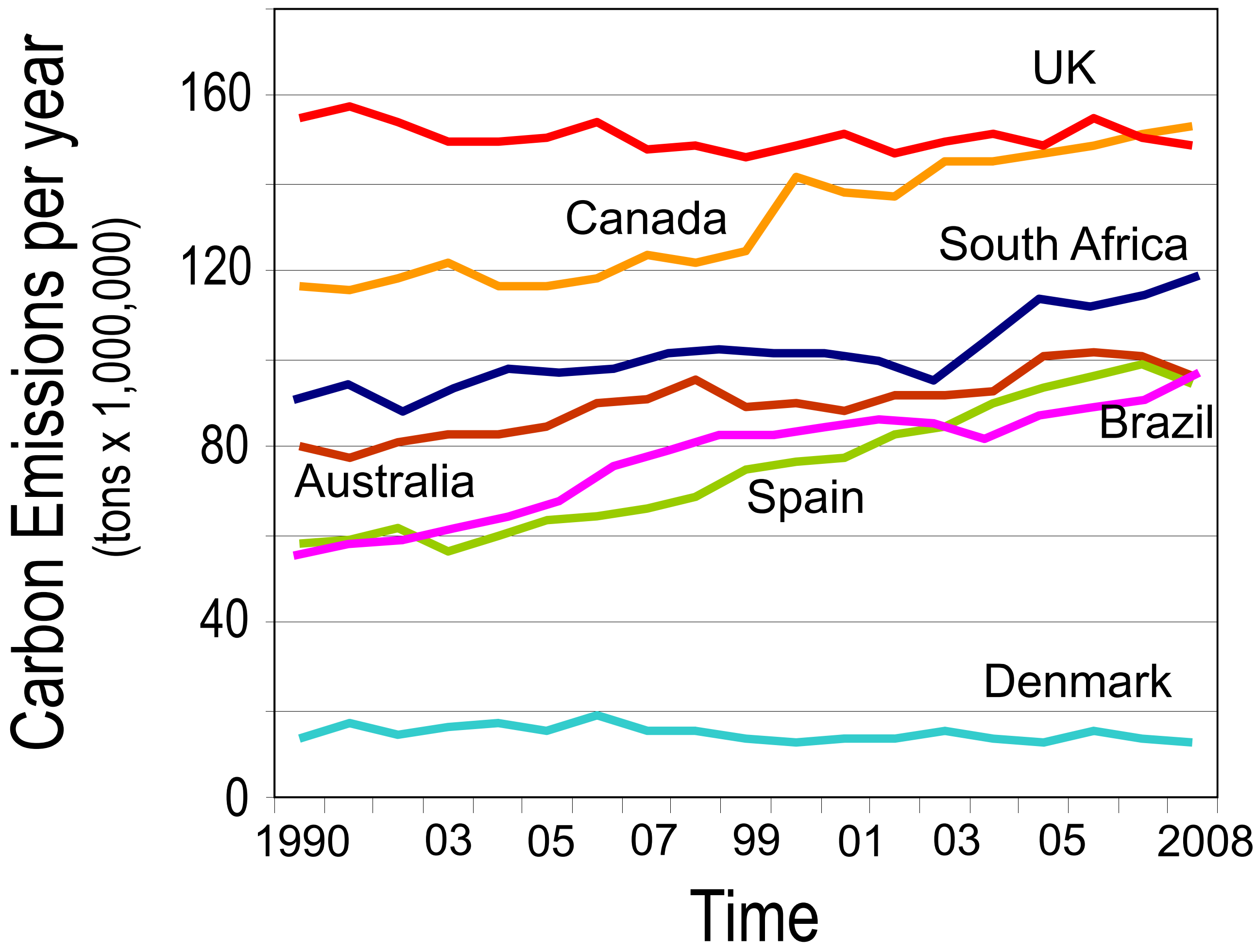
Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience; CDIAC 2009

Fossil Fuel Emissions: Top Emitters (>4% of Total)



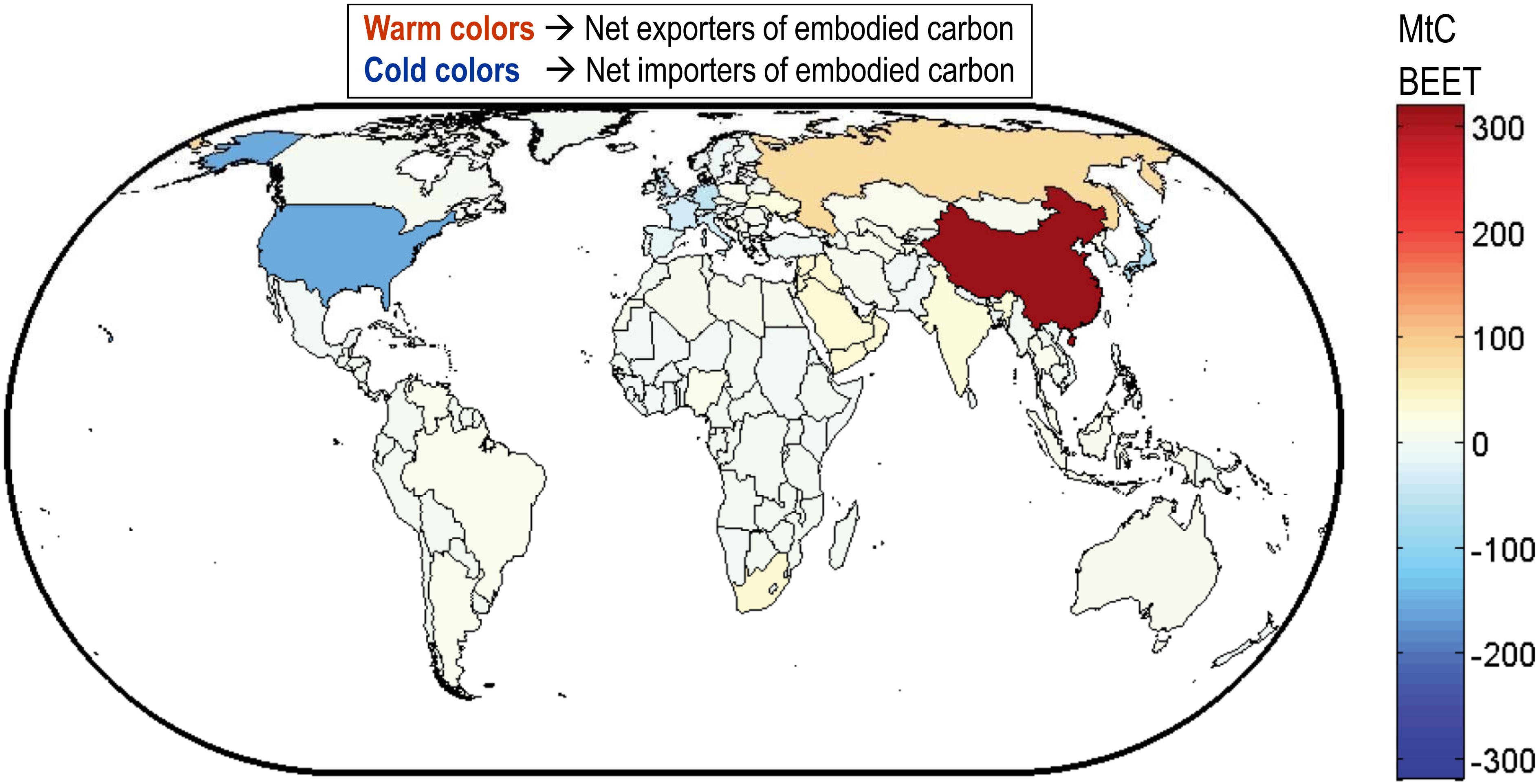
Global Carbon Project 2009; Data: Gregg Marland, CDIAC 2009

Fossil Fuel Emissions: Profile Examples (1-4% of Total)



Balance of Emissions Embodied in Trade (BEET)

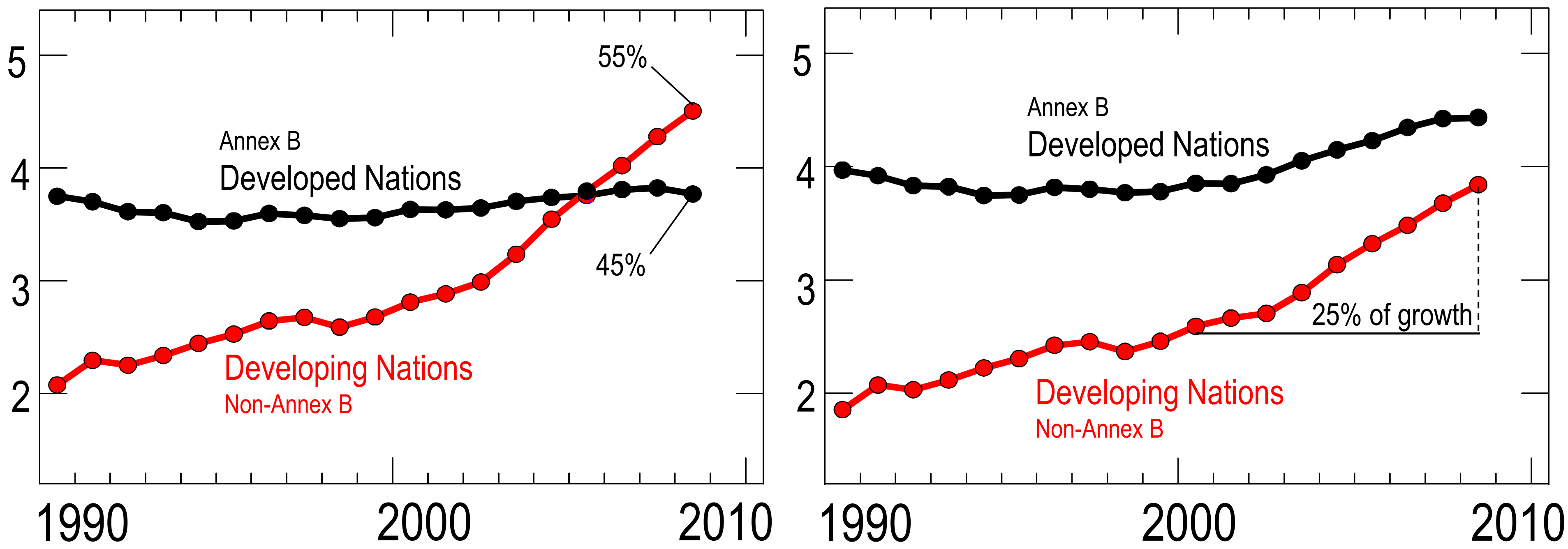
Year 2004



Peters and Hertwich 2008, Environ, Sci & Tech., updated

Transport of Embodied Emissions

CO_2 emissions (PgC y^{-1})



Global Carbon Project 2009; Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience; Data: Peters & Hetwich 2009; Peters et al. 2008; Weber et al 2008; Guan et al. 2008; CDIAC 2009

Cumulative Fraction of Total FF Emissions 2008

Number of Countries	Country	Cumulative Fraction
1	China	.232
2	USA	.419
3	India	.477
4	Russia	.530
5	Japan	.573
6	Germany	.599
7	Canada	.617
8	UK	.633
9	South Korea	.652
10	Iran	.668
20	Poland	.800
50 (2005)	Belarus	.941
100 (2005)	Moldova	.992
210		1.00

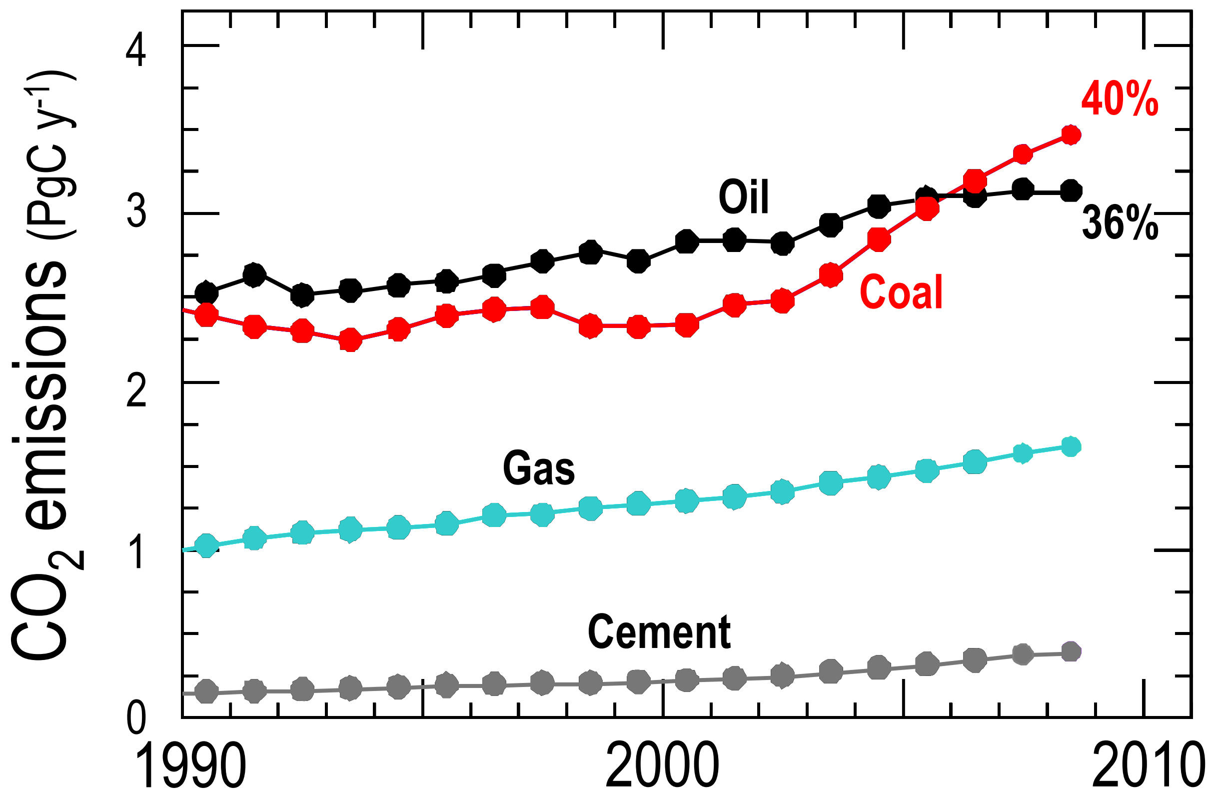
3 countries
50% Global Emissions

10 countries
2/3 Global Emissions

Top 5 + EU
80% Global Emissions

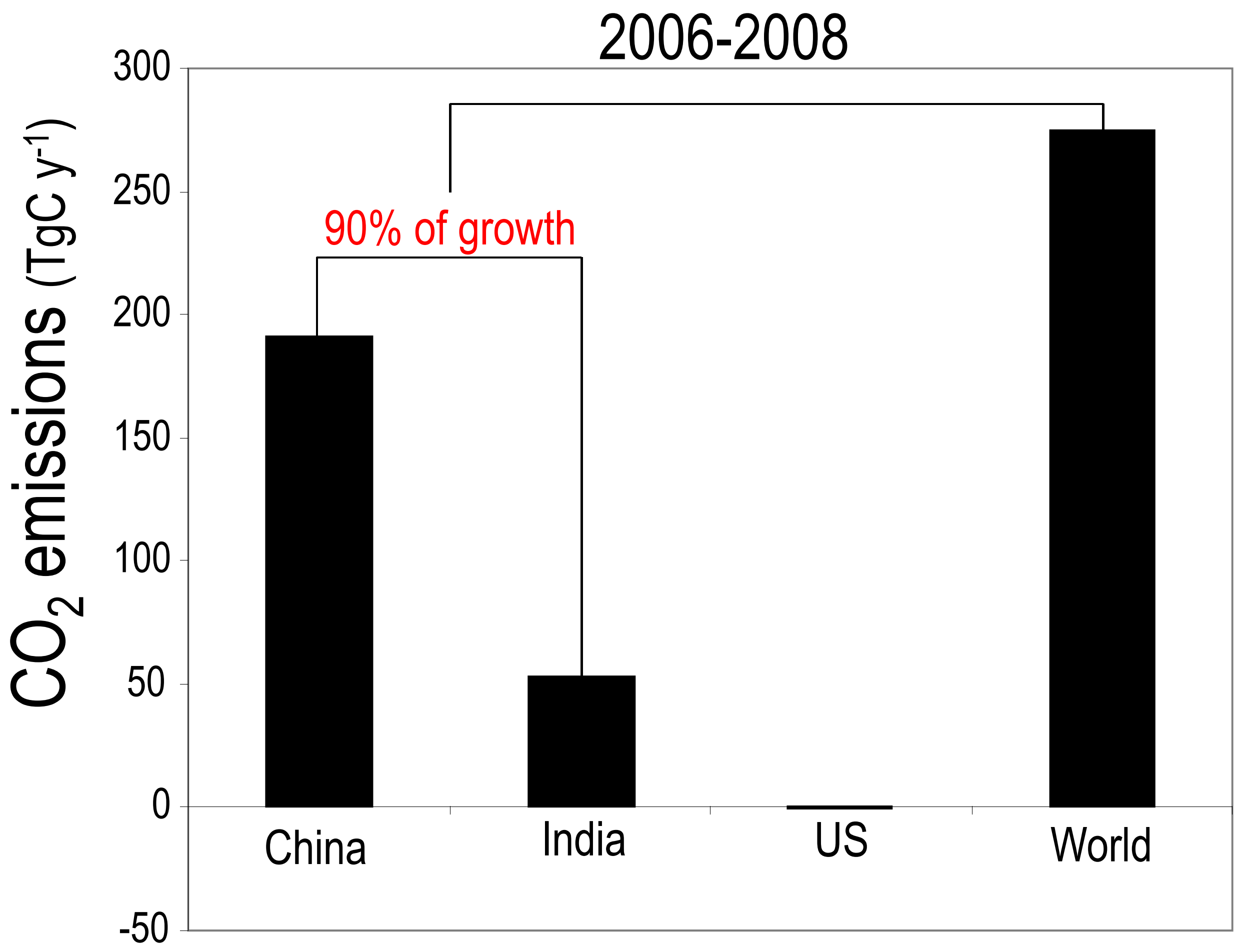
Gregg Marland, CDIAC 2009

Components of FF Emissions



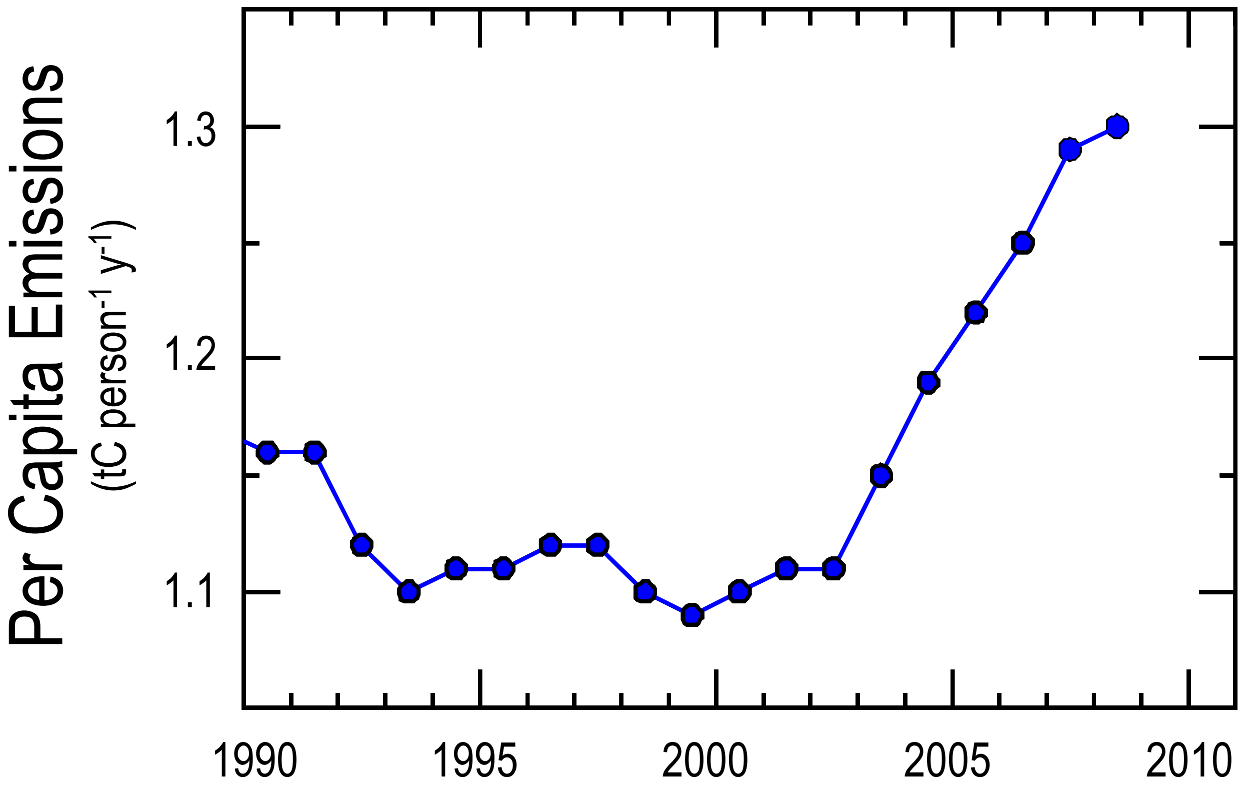
Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience

Change in CO_2 Emissions from Coal Emissions



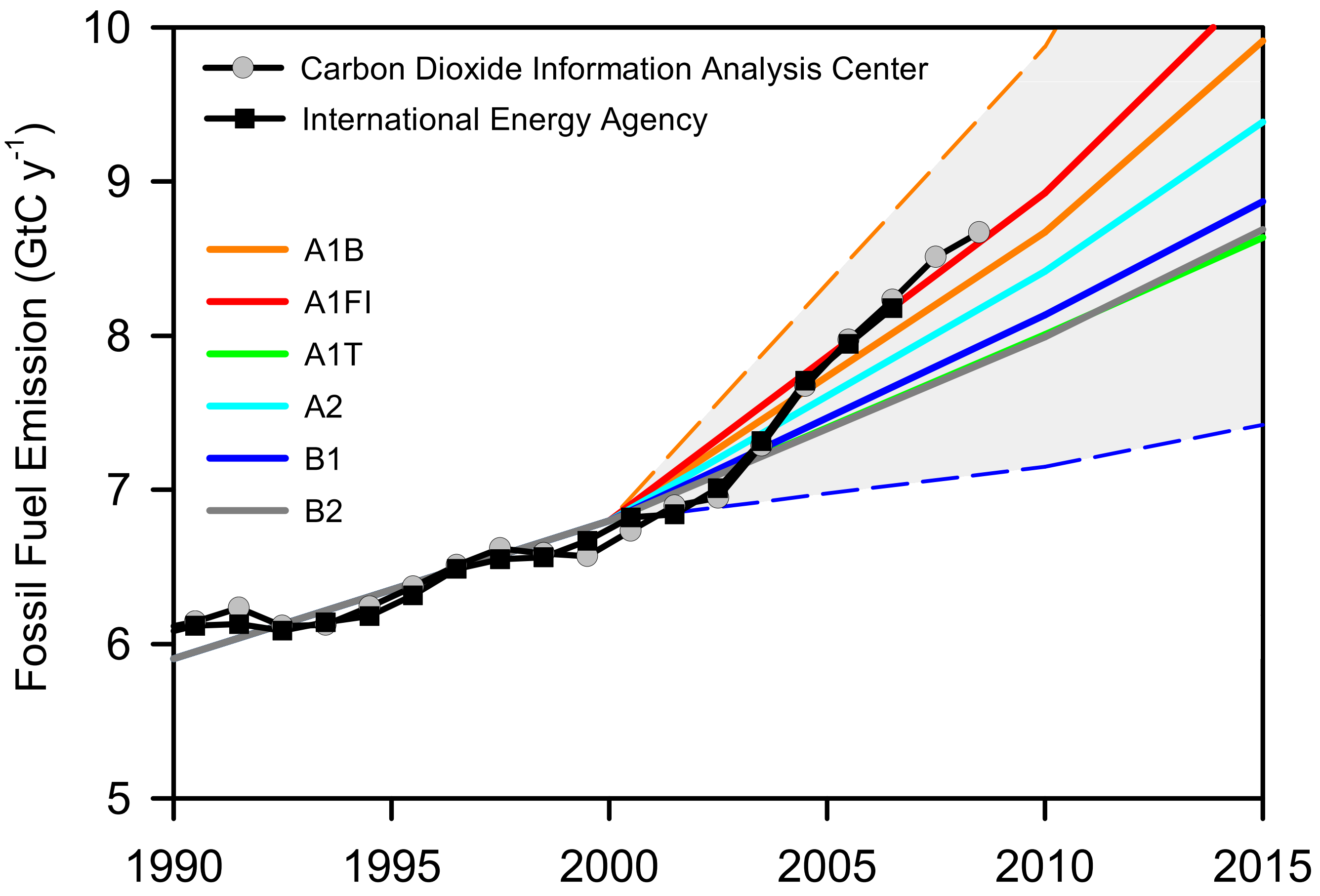
CDIAC 2009; Global Carbon Project 2009

Per Capita CO_2 Emissions



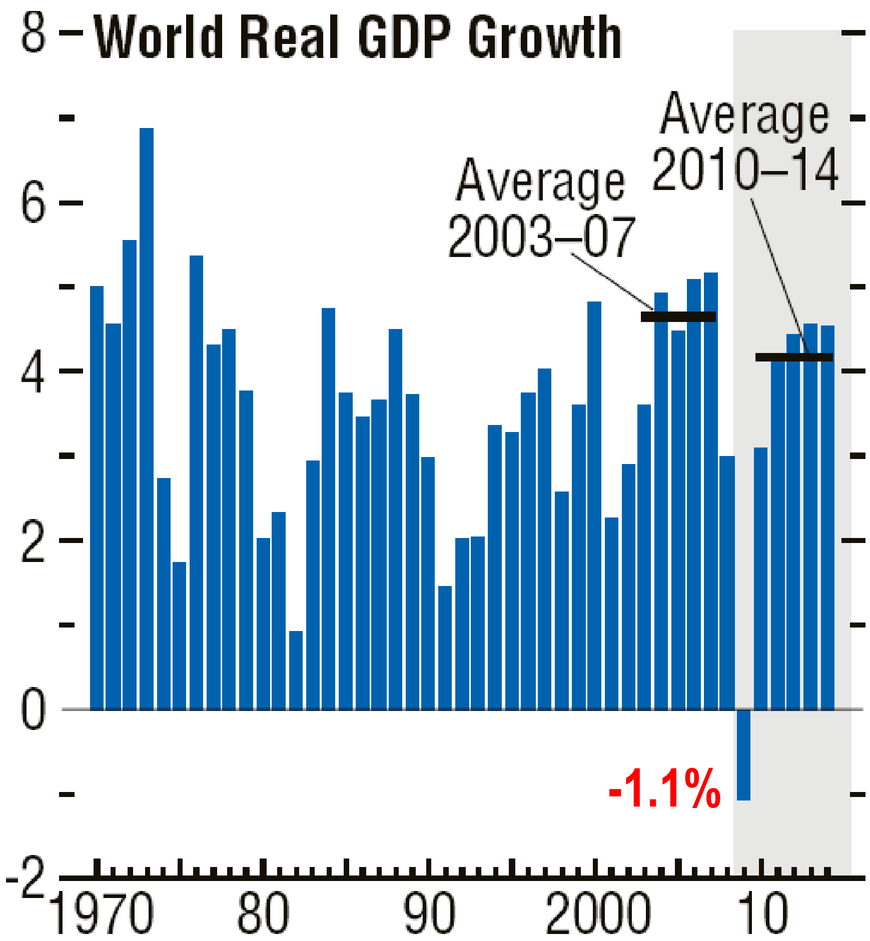
Developed countries continue to lead with the highest emission per capita

Fossil Fuel Emissions: Actual vs. IPCC Scenarios

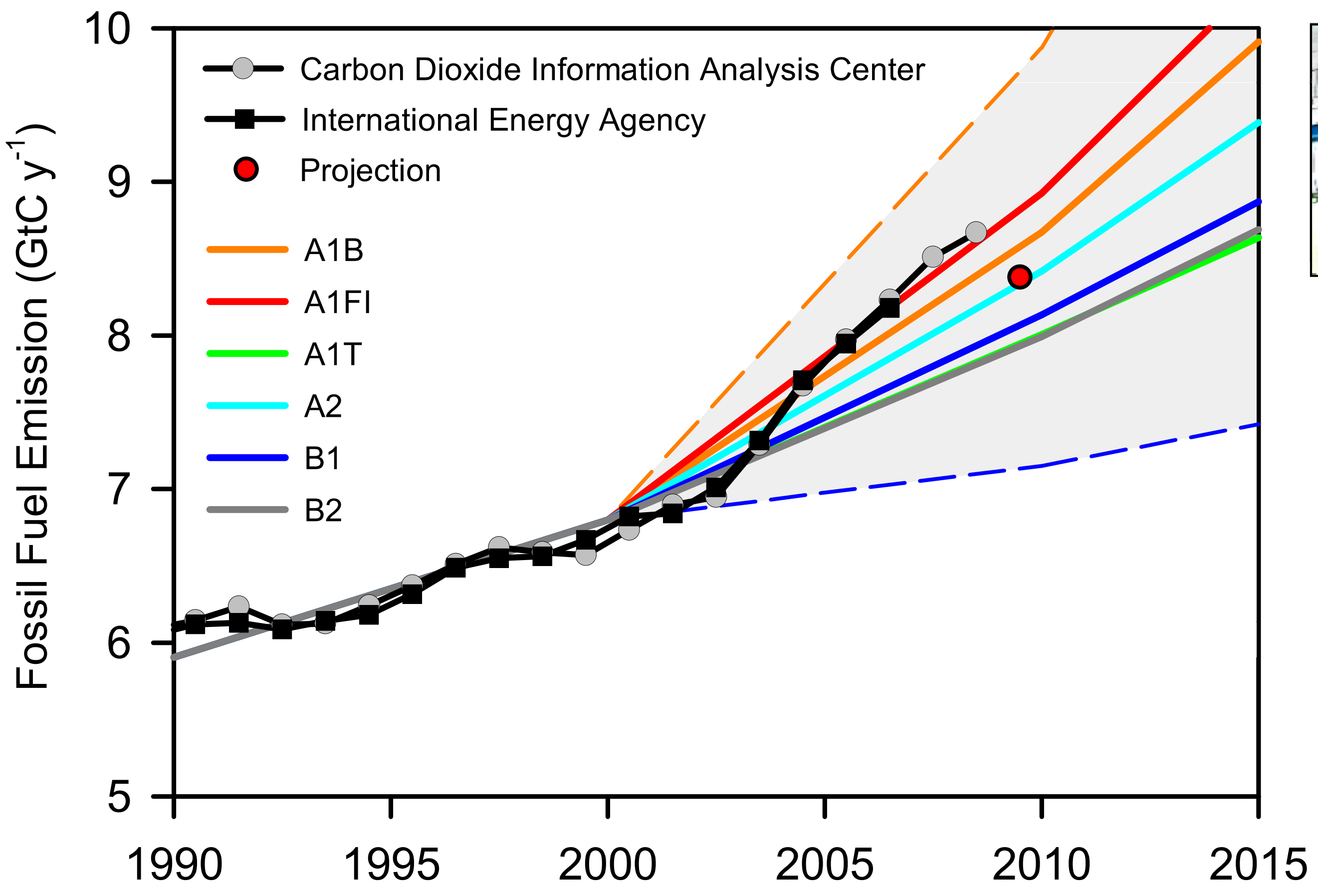


Raupach et al. 2007, PNAS, updated; Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience; International Monetary Fund 2009

Economic Crisis Impact on World GDP Growth



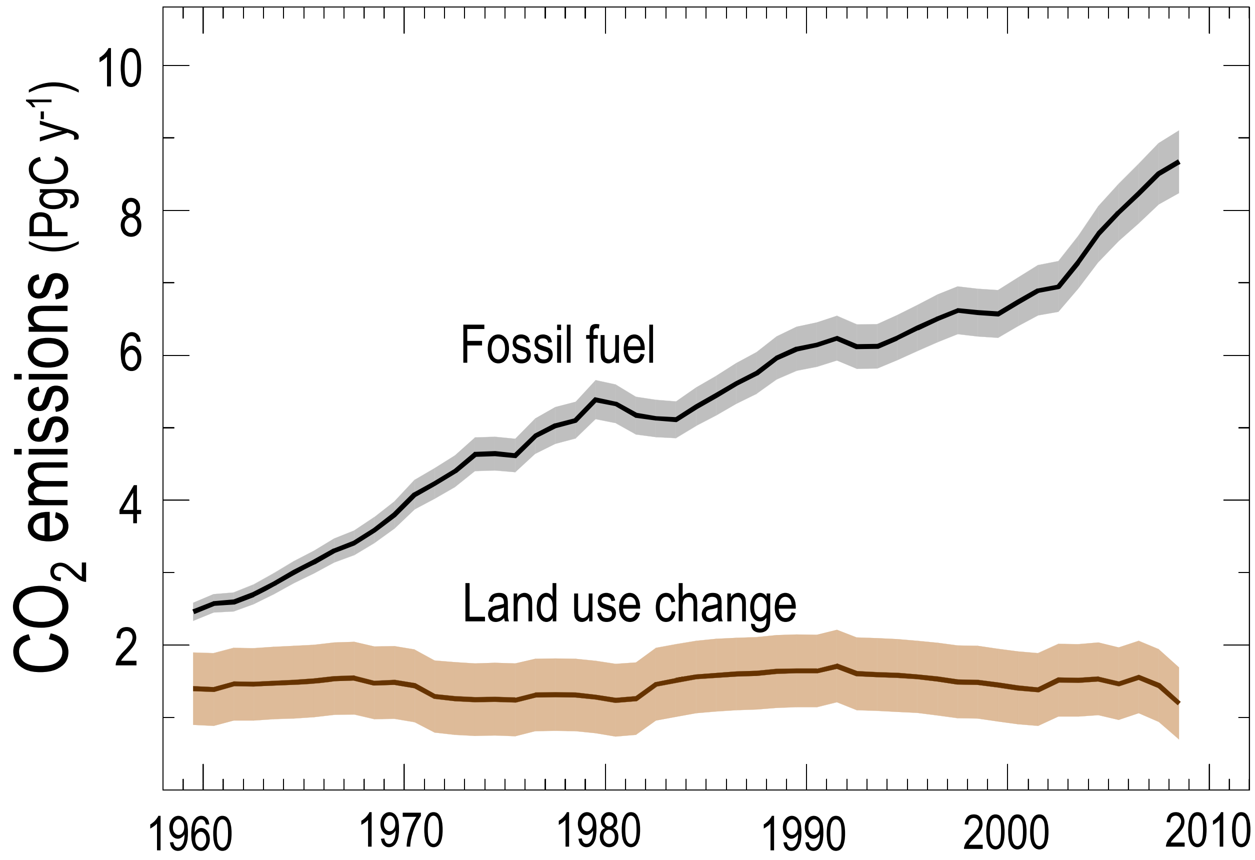
Fossil Fuel Emissions: Actual vs. IPCC Scenarios



Projection **2009**
Emissions: -2.8%
GDP: -1.1%
C intensity: -1.7%

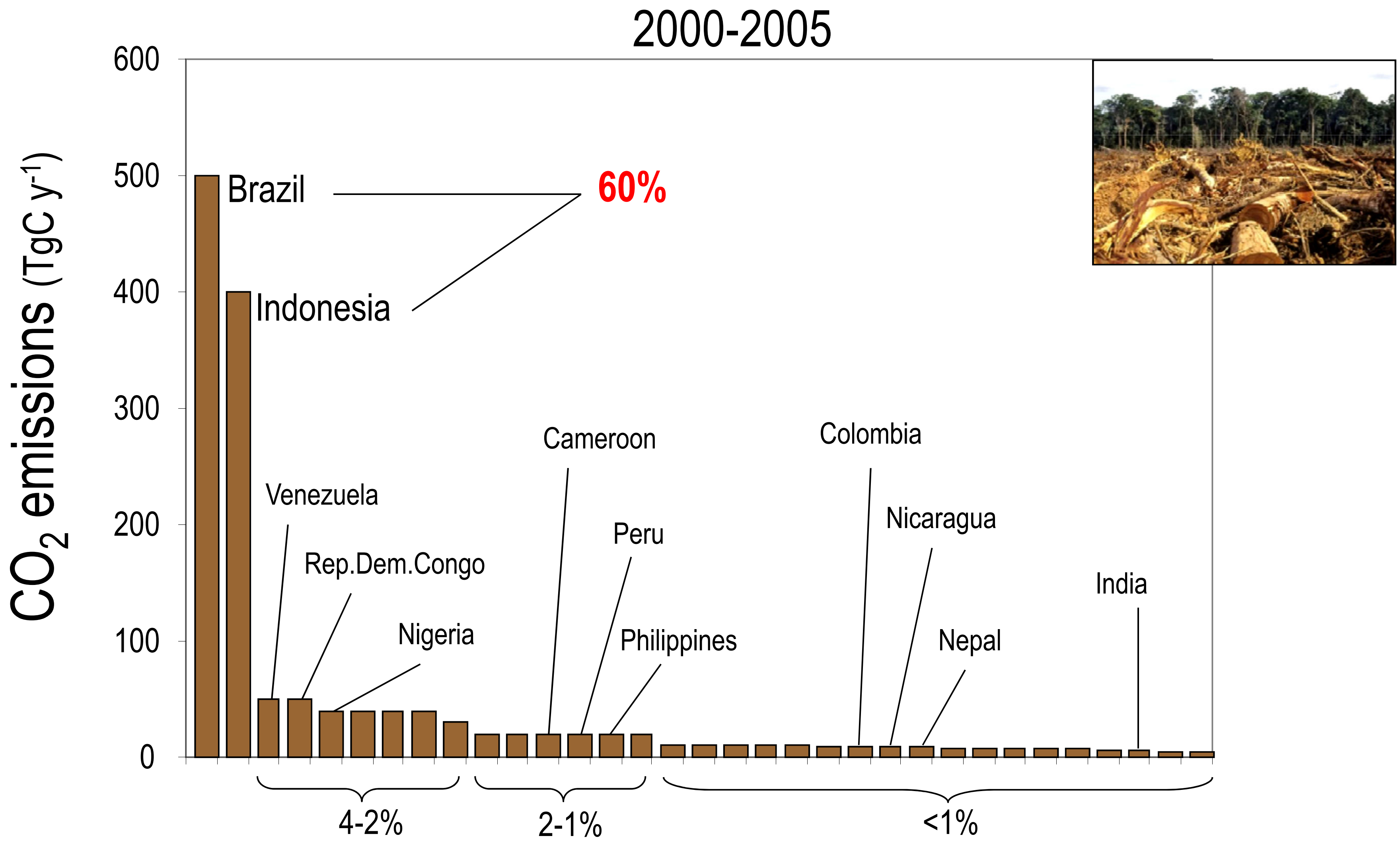
Raupach et al. 2007, PNAS, updated; Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience; International Monetary Fund 2009

CO_2 Emissions from Land Use Change



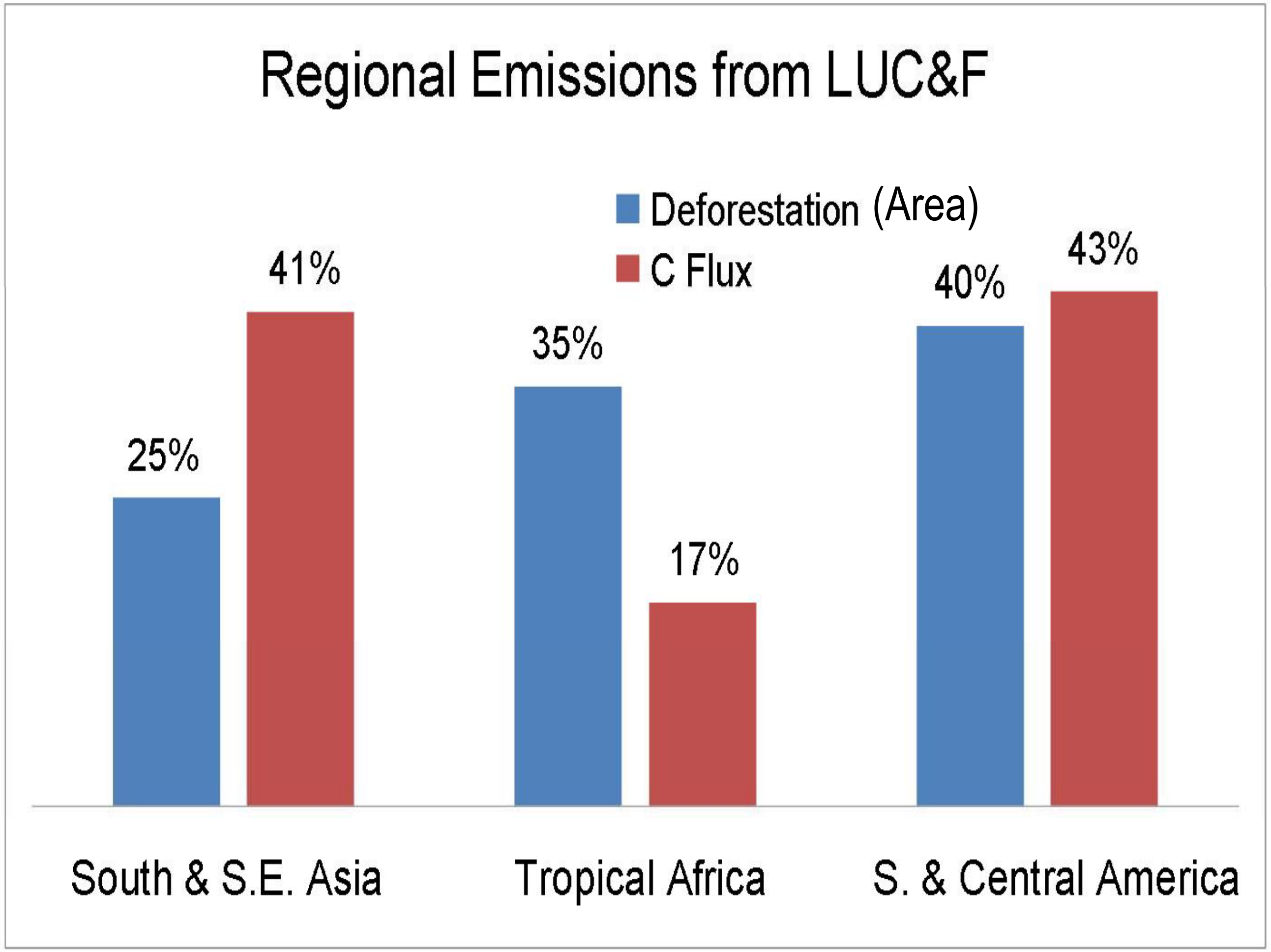
Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience; Data: CDIAC, FAO, Woods Hole Research Center 2009

Net CO_2 Emissions from LUC in Tropical Countries



RA Houghton 2009, unpublished; Based on FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment

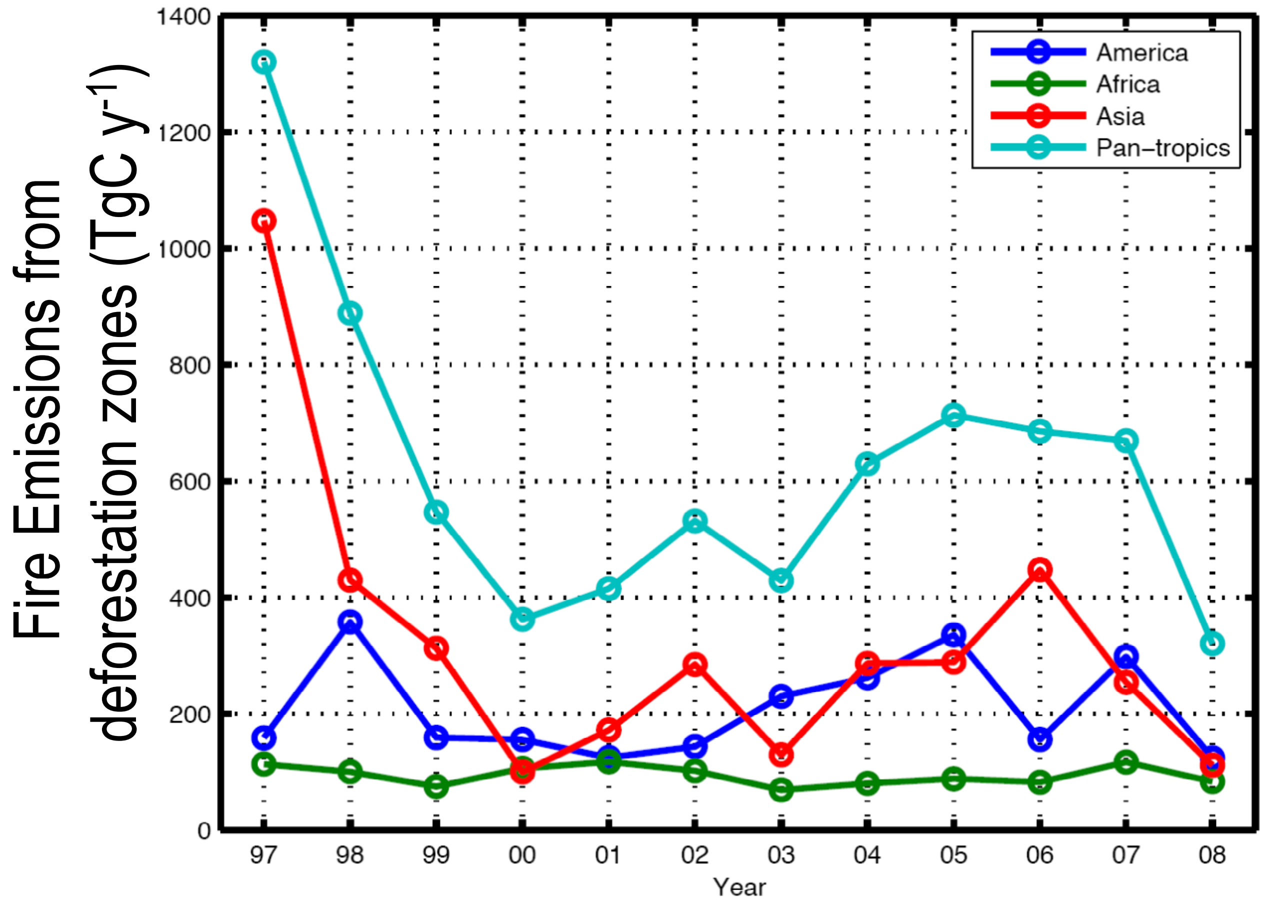
Emissions from Land Use Change (2000-2005)



Canadell et al. 2009, Biogeosciences

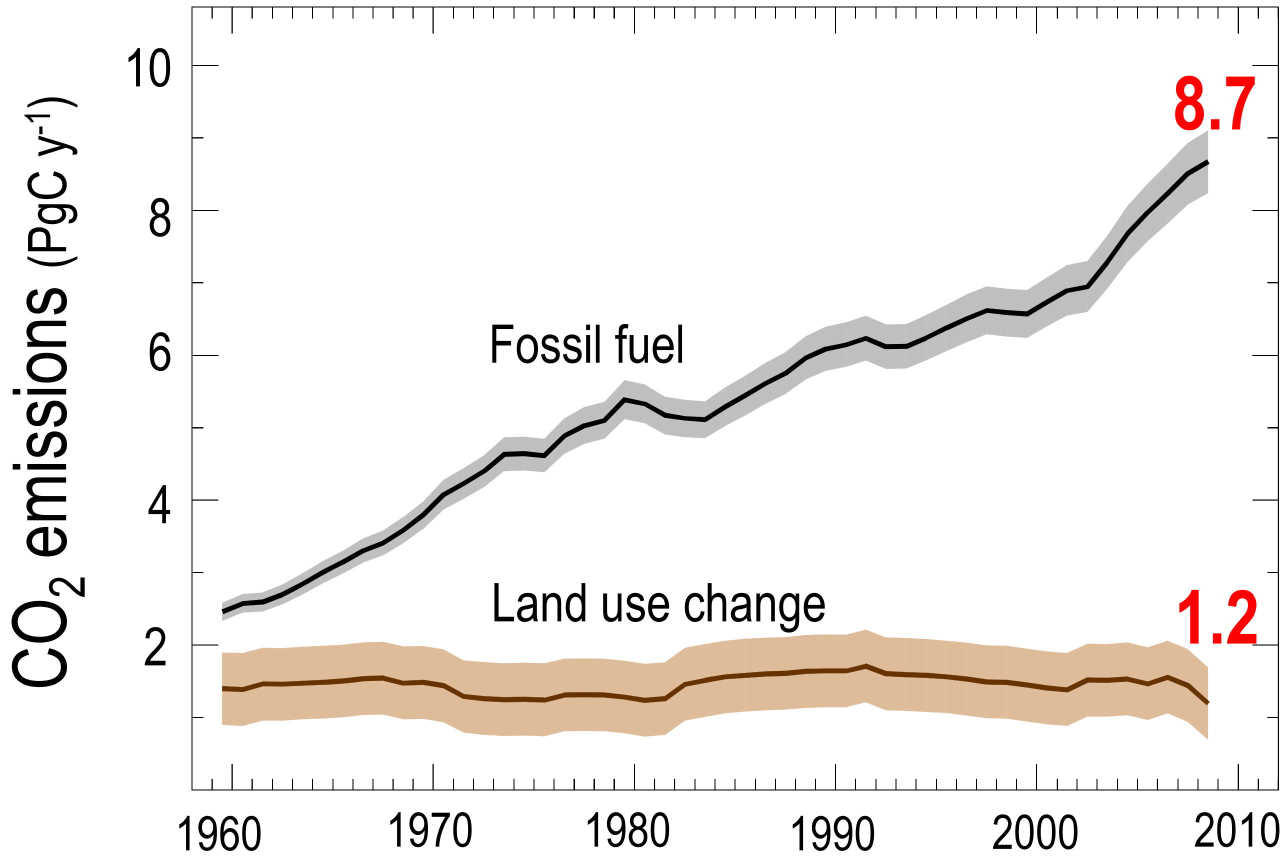
Fire Emissions from Deforestation Zones

Global Fire Emissions Dataset (vs2)



van der Werf et al. 2006, Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, updated

Total Anthropogenic Emissions 2008

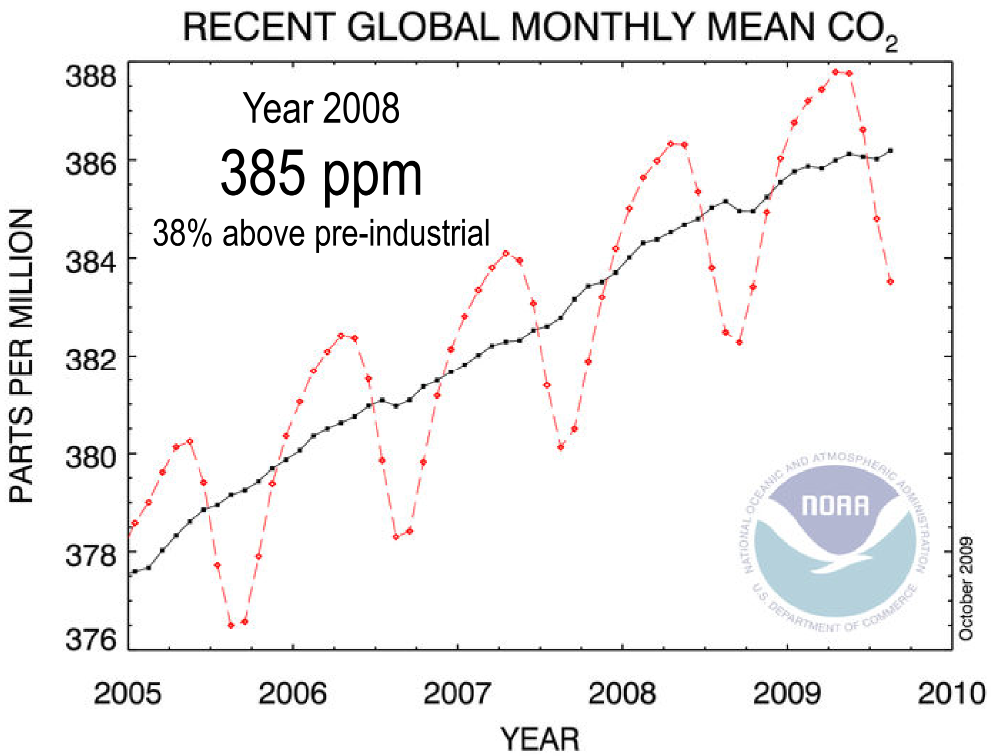


9.9 PgC

12% of total anthropogenic emissions

Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience; Data: CDIAC, FAO, Woods Hole Research Center 2009

Atmospheric CO_2 Concentration



1970 – 1979: 1.3 ppm y^{-1}

1980 – 1989: 1.6 ppm y^{1}

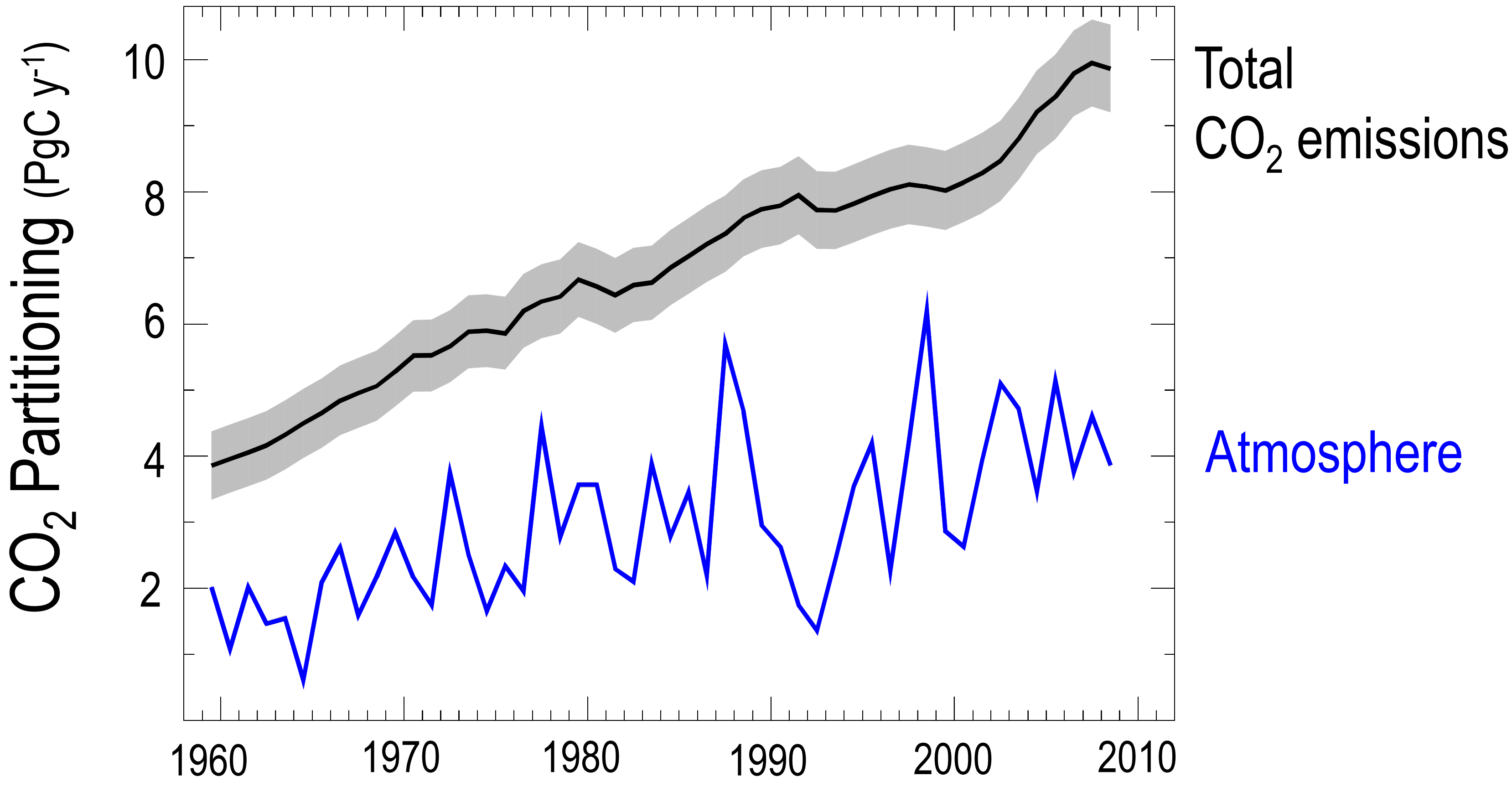
1990 – 1999: 1.5 ppm y^{-1}

2000 - 2008: 1.9 ppm y^{-1}

Annual Mean Growth Rate	
2008	1.79
2007	2.12
2006	1.77
2005	2.41
2004	1.62
2003	2.22
2002	2.40
2001	1.85
2000	1.24

Key Diagnostic of the Carbon Cycle

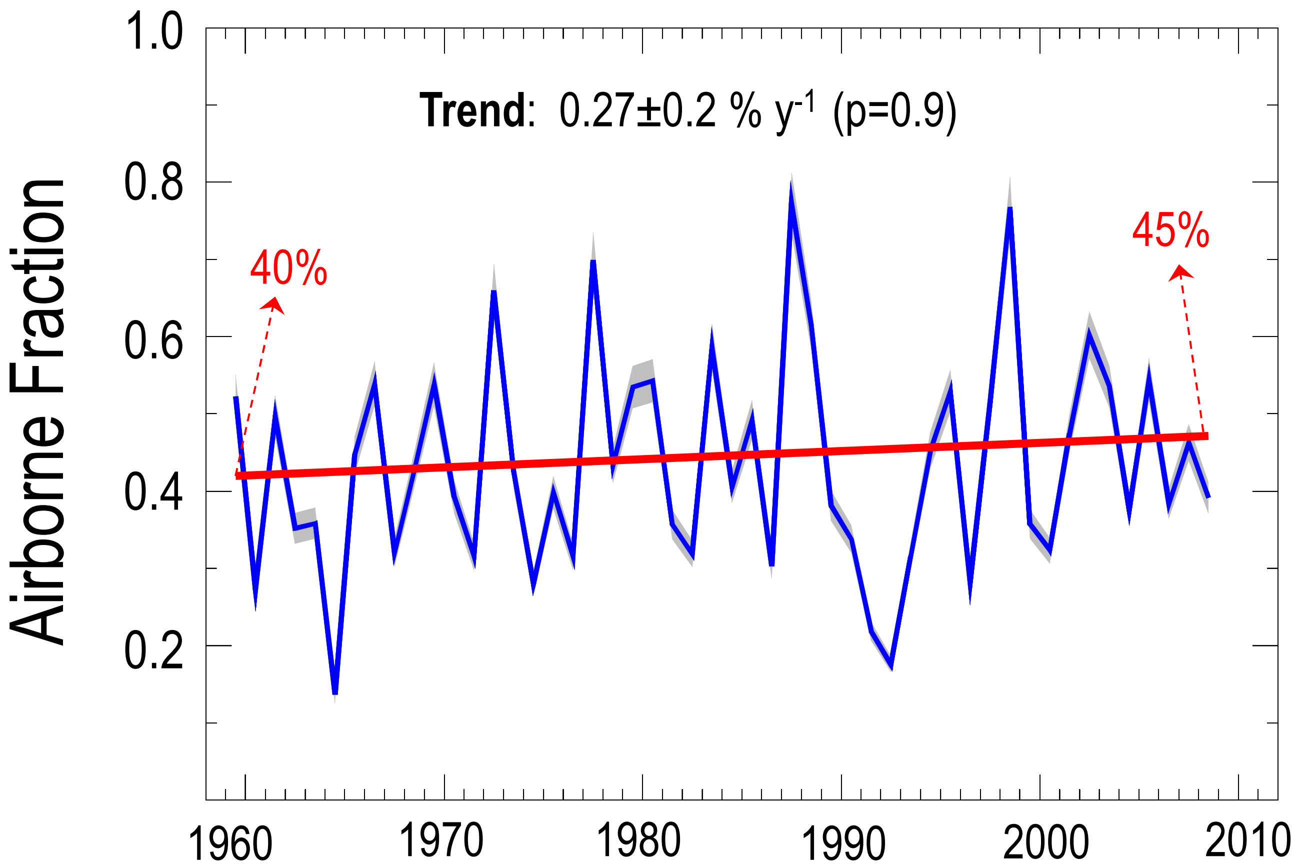
Evolution of the fraction of total emissions that remain in the atmosphere



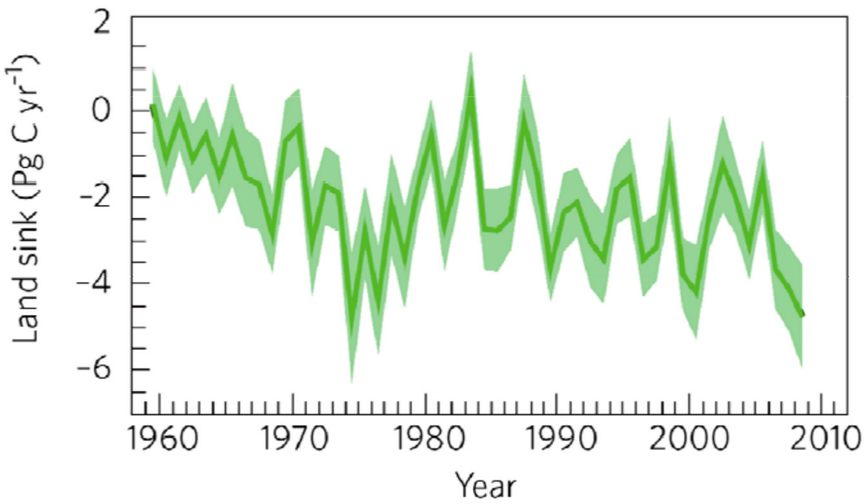
Data: NOAA, CDIAC; Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience

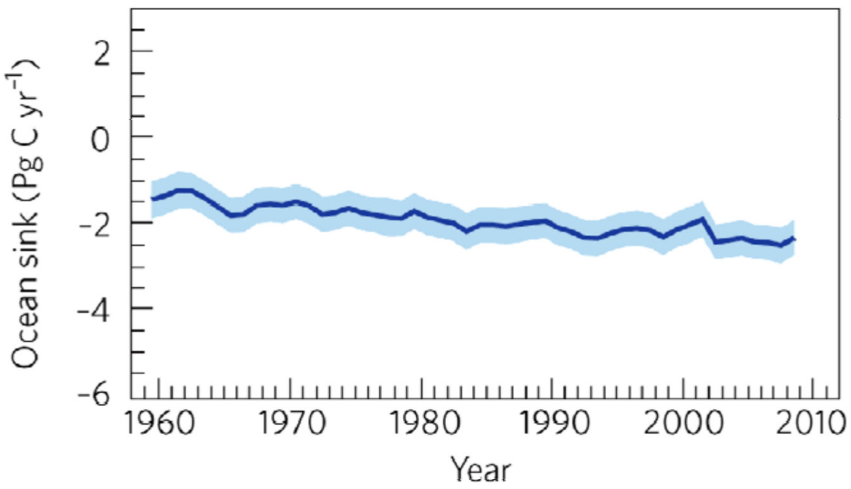
Airborne Fraction

Fraction of total CO_2 emissions that remains in the atmosphere



Modelled Natural CO_2 Sinks

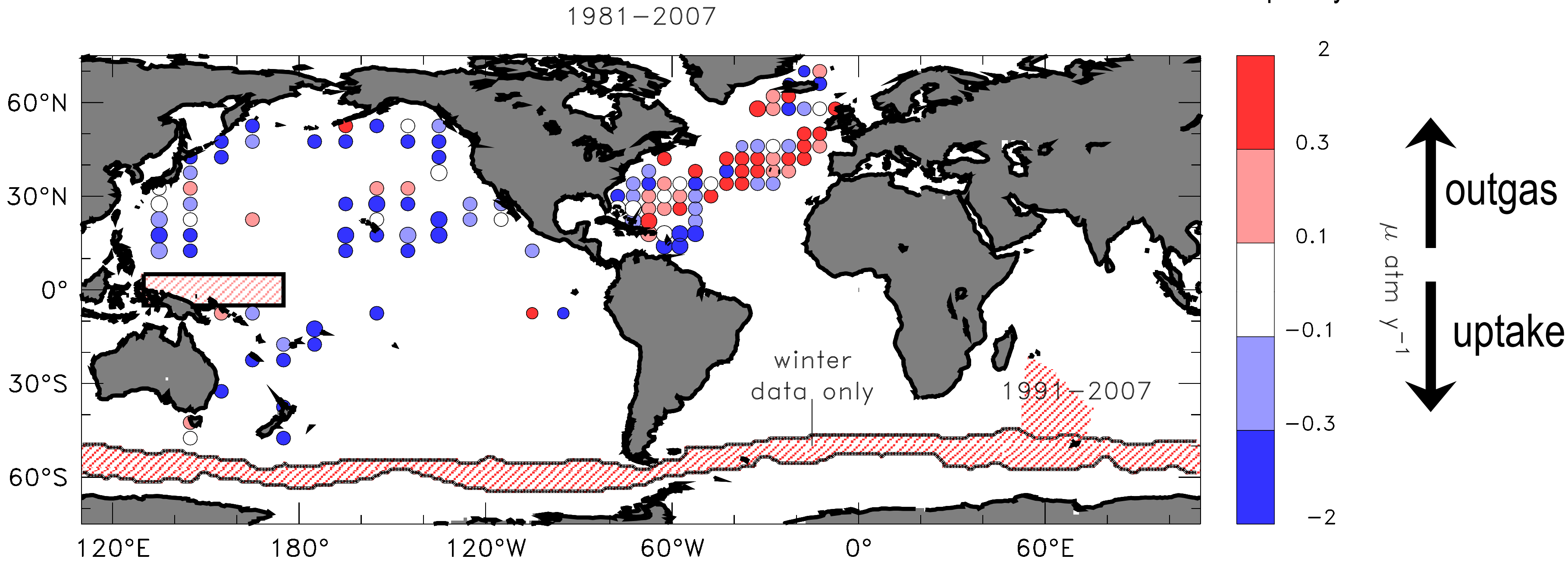




Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience

Estimated Trends in Sea-Air pCO_2

1981-2007



Possible Reasons for a Positive Trend in Airborne Fraction

- Emissions are rising faster than the time scales regulating the rate of uptake by sinks.

- Sinks are becoming less efficient at high CO_2
  - Land: saturation of the CO_2 fertilization effect
  - Ocean: decrease in [carbonate] which buffers CO_2

- Land and/or ocean sinks are responding to climate change and variability.

- We are missing sink processes in models that are contributing to the observed changes.

Human Perturbation of the Global Carbon Budget