













LEARNING OUTCOMES

After this lesson you will:

- Be able to explain the basics of the causes for climate change: greenhouse effect, gases, emissions
- Know the major consequences of the climate change
- Be aware of drivers and risks for hazards connected with the climate change in the Baltic Sea Region







Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid









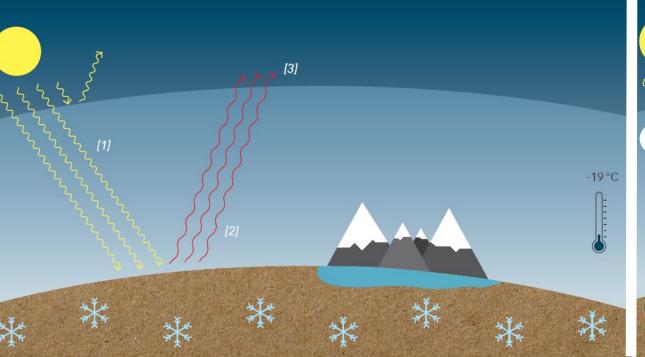


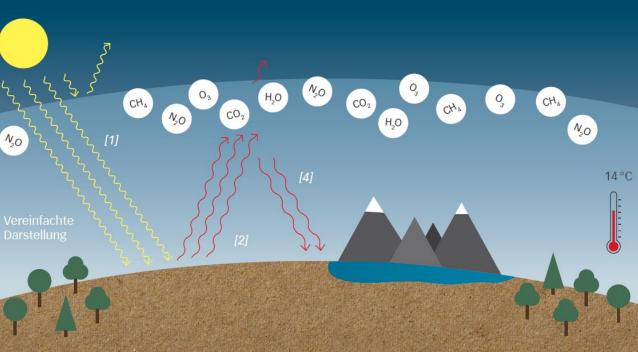
NATURAL GREENHOUSE EFFECT

average global temperature +14°C

without greenhouse gases: -19°C

with greenhouse gases: +14°C







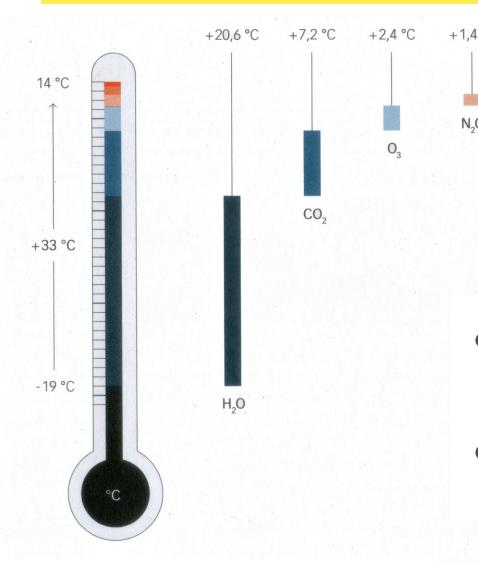




+0,8°C

+0,6°C

other



NATURAL GREENHOUSE EFFECT

- Contribution of the greenhouse gases to the natural greenhouse effect
- Before the industrial revolution: global temperature in average +14°C

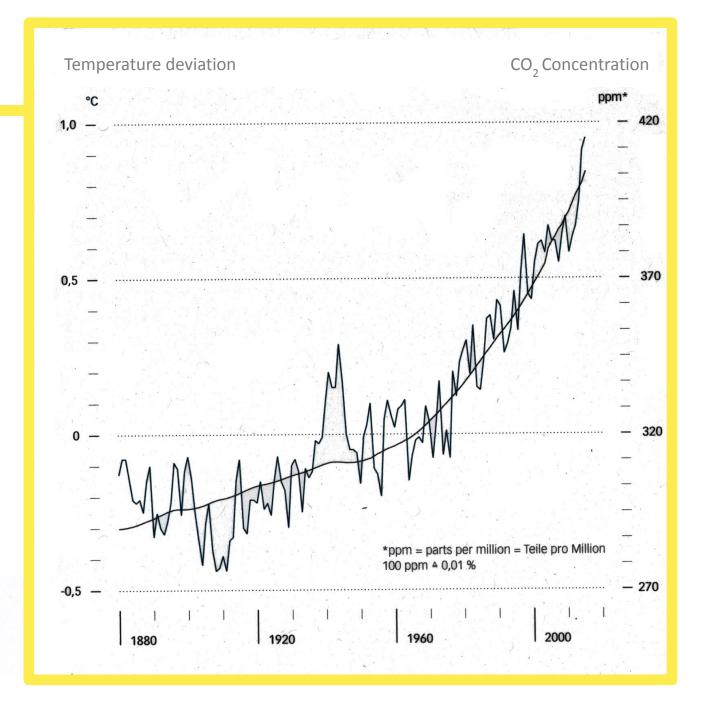






TEMPERATURE CHANGES

Temperature levels compared to CO₂-concentrations since the beginning of the industrial era 1880–



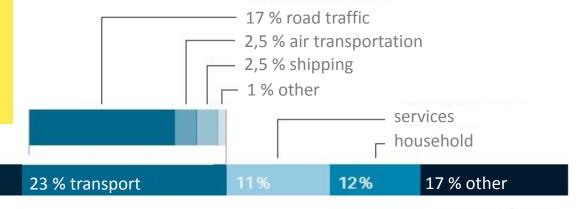


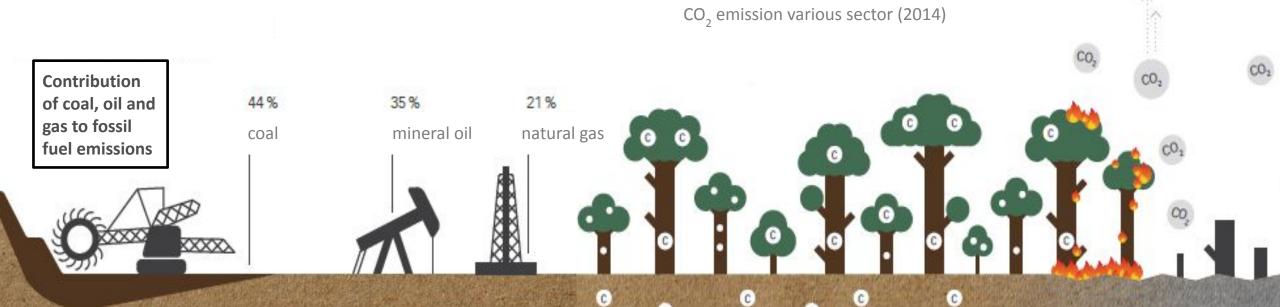




GLOBAL CO₂ EMISSIONS by sector

37 % industry







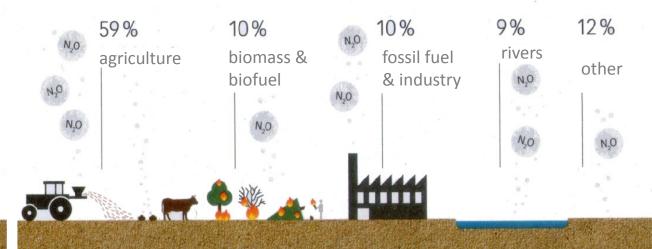




GLOBAL CH₄ & N₂O EMISSIONS by sector (2000-2009)

CH₄ Emissions

N₂O Emissions



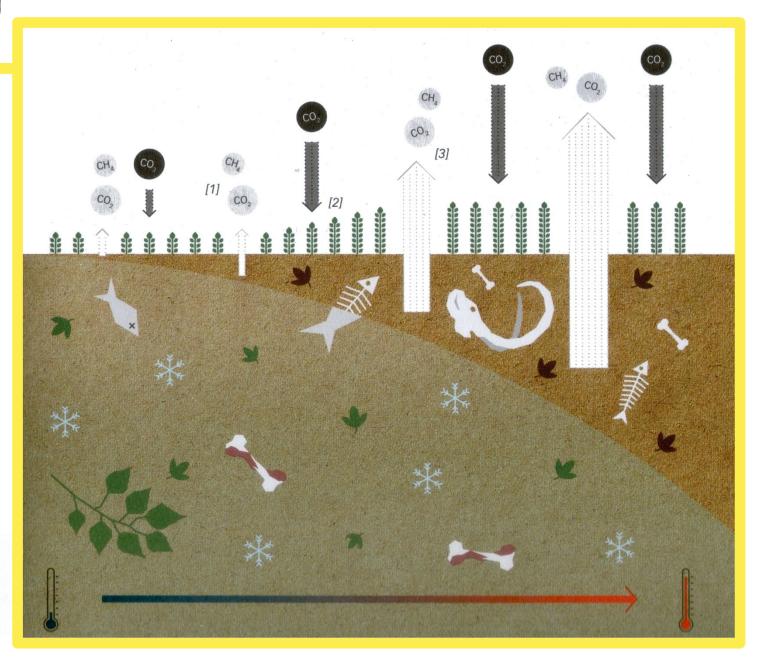






PERMAFROST THAWING

- Release of CO₂, CH₄
- Self-reinforcing process called permafrost carbon feedback (PCF)



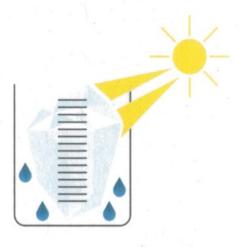


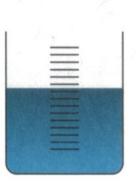




SEA ICE MELTING

If sea ice is melting the sea level is constant





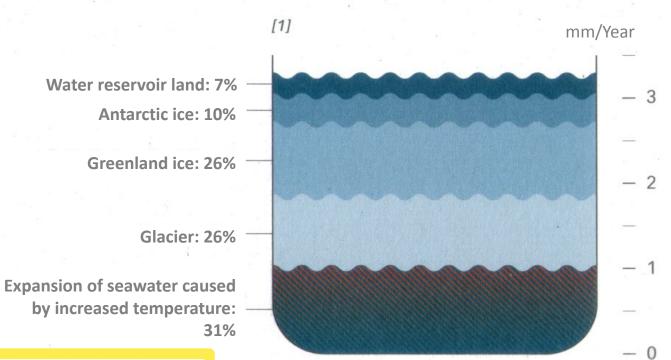


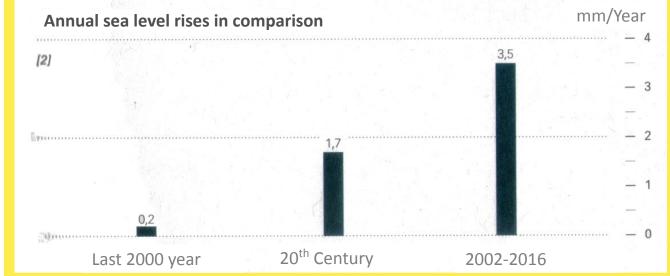






MEAN SEA LEVEL RISE





Factors contributing to sea-level rise (2014)



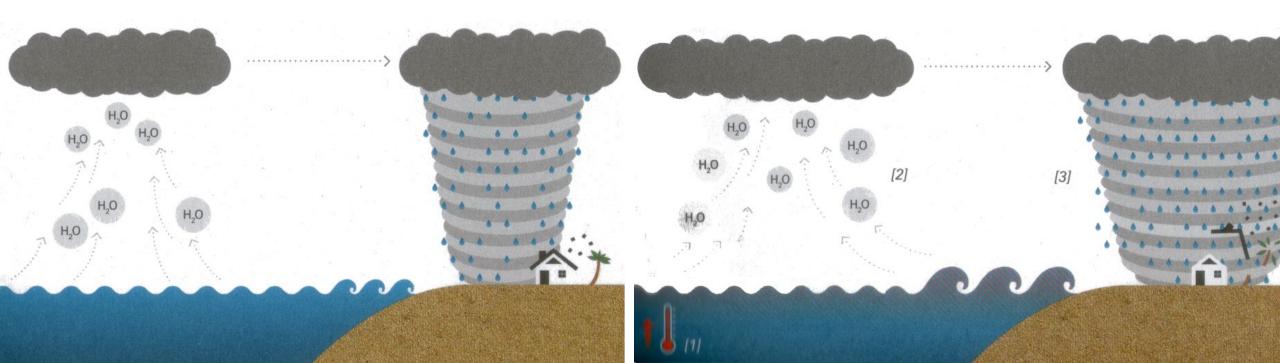




EXTREME WEATHER – more severe storms with more intensive rainfall

initial scenario

intensification through Climate Change









ADDITIONAL CLIMATE RELATED DEATHS

- estimation worldwide (2010)















225.000

85.000

35.000

30.000

20.000

2.750

2.500

malnutrition

diarrhoea

heat & cold

meningitis

vector-borne diseases

floods & landslides

storms





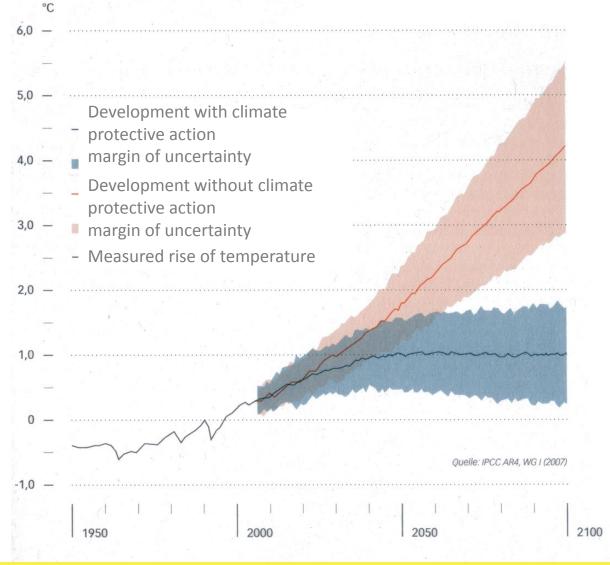


TEMPERATURE SCENARIOS

Projected global average temperature rise up to the year 2100 depending of greenhouse gas emissions.

- With protective actions kept at one degree
- Without protective actions exponential growth









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CLIMATE CHANGE WEATHER RELATED HAZARDS IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION

- Heavy precipitation events (rain, snow)
- Strong winds
- Extreme temperatures (heat, cold)
- Black ice and freezing rain









CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE RELATED HAZARDS FOR SOCIETIES

- Direct and secondary consequences
- Direct: loss of life and property, infrastructure damage, traffic blockades
- Secondary: e.g. landslides, mudslides, floods
- Cascading effects: e.g. power disruption disruptions for telecommunications, heating









FLOOD EVENTS IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION (BSR)

- Fluvial floods, flooding of rivers (heavy precipitation)
- Pluvial floods, flash floods (heavy precipitation, exceeding drainage capacity)
- Coastal flooding
- Sea level rise can create permanent flooding









FURTHER CONSEQUENCES IN THE BSR

- Drought: Increasing drought frequencies in spring and autumn
- Forest fires and wildfires
- Coastal erosion









CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE BSR

- Plant diseases
- Animal diseases (epizootic, vector-born)
- Biodiversity loss, ecosystem change









CONSEQUENCES FOR HUMAN HEALTH

- Zoonotic diseases (animal to human)
- Effects on health from heat waves
- Risks for accidents due to the slippery and icy roads









TRANSBOUNDARY IMPACTS IN THE BSR

- Decreased food security
- Climate refugees
- Supply losses and business disruptions









KEY MESSAGES

Climate Change - the basic causes and effects

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄)
- Permafrost thawing, sea ice melting
- Sea level rise, extreme weather

Climate Change hazards in the Baltic Sea Region

- Most essentials hazards and their consequences
- The effects on the ecosystem and the human health

