

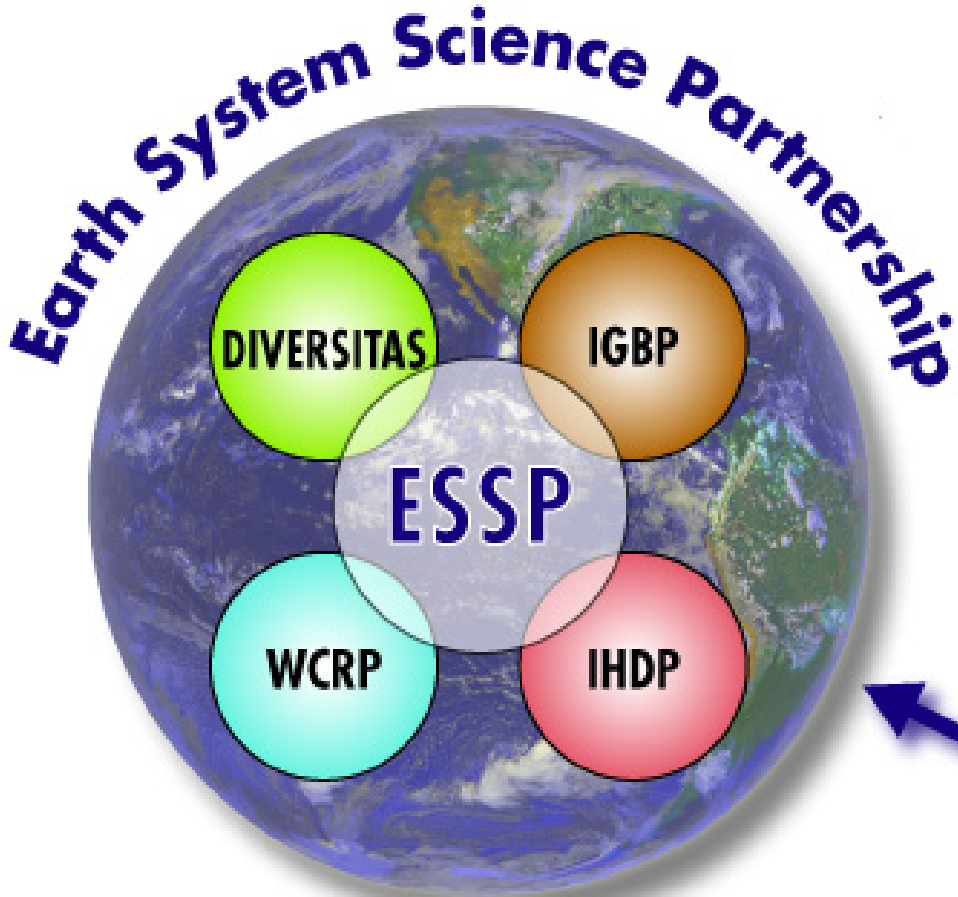
The Global Carbon Project:

Integrating Humans, Climate, and the Natural World

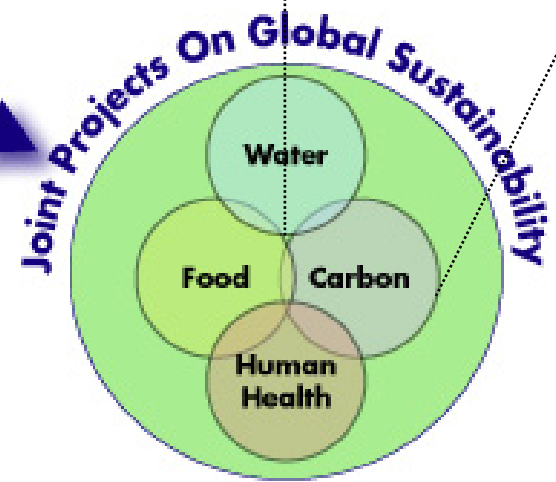
Pep Canadell
International Project Office
CSIRO, Canberra, Australia



The Programmatic Partnership



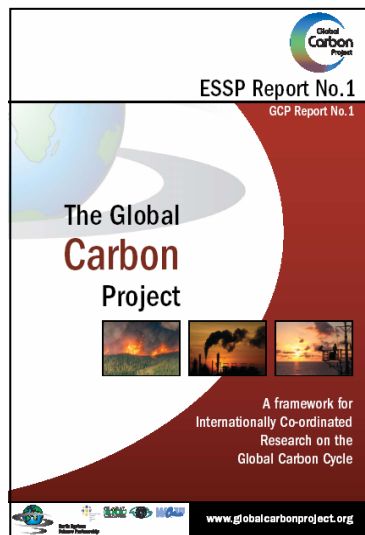
Carbon-Climate-Human system



GCP Goal and the Science Framework

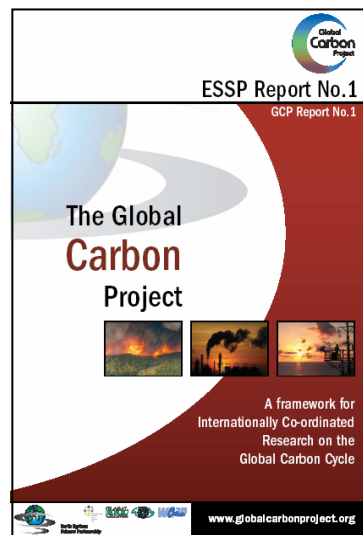
To develop comprehensive, policy-relevant understanding of the global carbon cycle, encompassing its natural and human dimensions and their interactions.

English



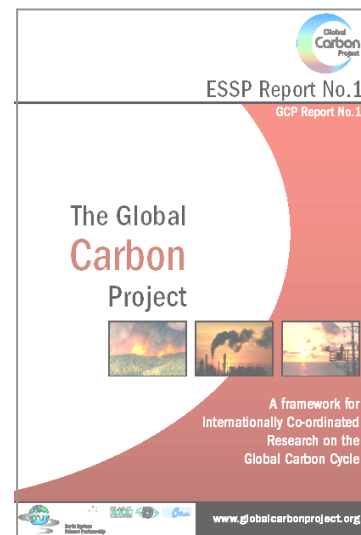
Oct. 2003

Chinese



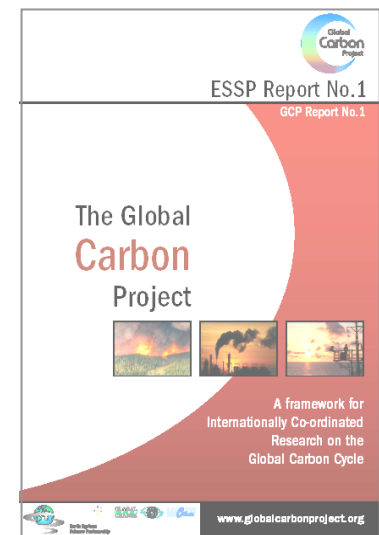
Nov. 2004

Russian



June 2005

Spanish



June 2005

The GCP Mandate

- 1.** To develop a research framework for integration of the biogeochemical, biophysical and human components of the carbon cycle.
- 2.** To facilitate coordination among regional and national carbon programs to improve observation and experimental design, comparability, and exchange of information and tools.
- 3.** To synthesize and integrate components and processes of the global carbon cycle in a multiple constraint model-data assimilation framework.
- 4.** To foster research on the carbon cycle in regions that are poorly understood but have the potential to play an important role in the global CC.

GCP Implementation Plan

1. Patterns and Variability

1.1. Enhancing Observations

- Coordination & Standardization

1.2. Model-Data Fusion

- Model-data fusion techniques

1.3 Carbon Budgets

- Methodologies, Sector Analyses

2. Mechanisms & Feedbacks

2.1. Integrated C Sink Mechanisms

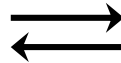
- Multiple mechanisms and interactions

2.2. Emergent Properties C-Climate

- Paleo and Forward

2.3. Emergent Properties C-C-Hum.

- New modeling approaches



3. Future & C Management

3.1. Mitigation Options

- Control points land, ocean, FF

3.2. C Management & Sustainabil.

- Portfolios and sustainable develop.

3.3. Regional/Urban Development

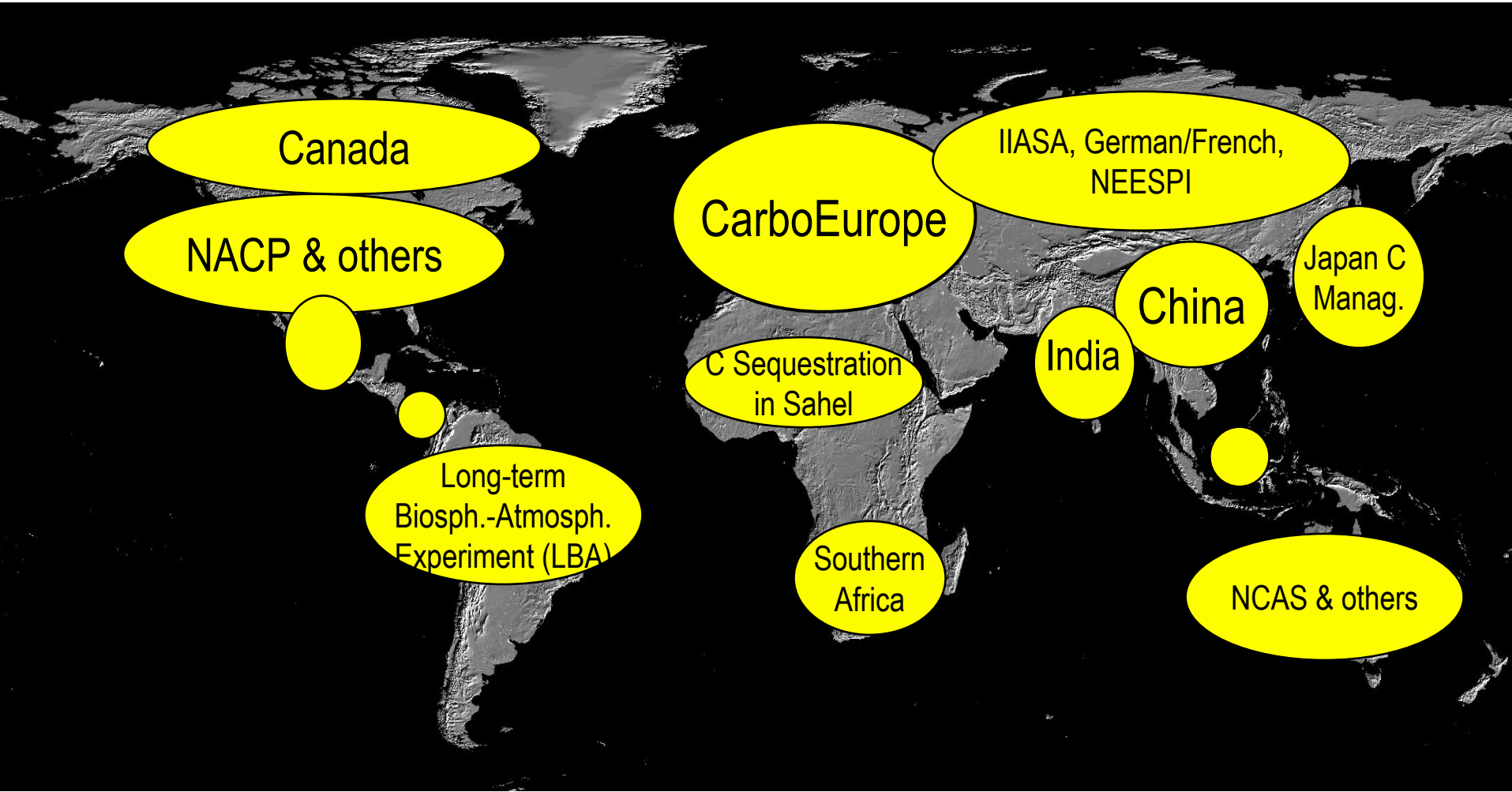
- C consequences and Management



Activities most Relevant to NEESPI

1. Dynamic Full Carbon Budgets
2. Vulnerabilities of the Carbon-Climate System
3. Terrestrial Carbon Cycle Management

Dynamic Regional Carbon Budgets



1. Terrestrial Dynamic Regional Carbon Budgets

1. To foster the development of dynamic regional carbon budgets:

- Scientifically robust
- Comprehensive (full carbon accounting: all sectors)
- Dynamic (in space and time)
 - processes for prognosis
 - scales consistent with policy requirements and the use of top-down constraints

2. To foster harmonization among approaches and estimates of carbon stocks and fluxes to enable consistency across regions and nations.

3. To foster the development of dynamic carbon budgets in regions where do not exist, by promoting:

- harmonization of new methodologies
- transfer of existing methodologies and knowledge

C Cycle Multiple Constraint Model-Data Assimilation

LOCAL
CONSTRAINTS

Fluxes of CO₂
and H₂O,
Inventory data

HISTORICAL
CONSTRAINTS

Weather data,
Land management,
N deposition

SPATIAL
CONSTRAINTS

Atmospheric CO₂,
Satellite data

Original
TEM

Optimised
TEM for key
Sites

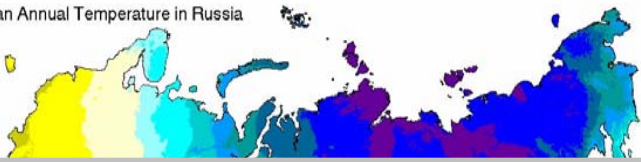
20th Century
Simulation of
C sinks

Carbon Cycle
Data Assimilation
Systems

Adapted from CAMEL, Cox, 2003

Carbon Fluxes in Russia - 1990

Mean Annual Temperature in Russia



3D Elevation Model



Soil Divisions (National Soil Classification)



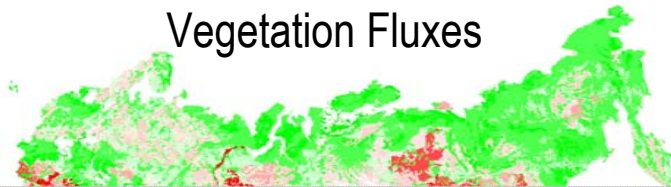
Vegetation Zones



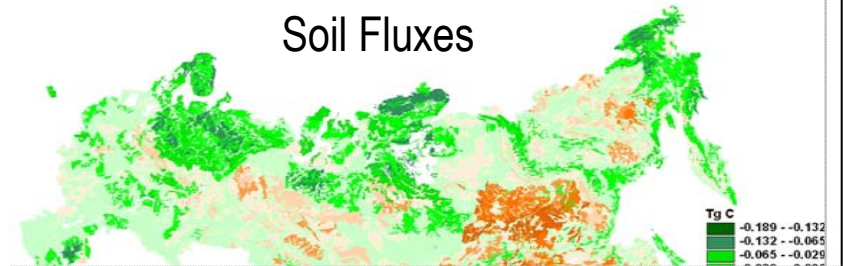
Total Phytomass Density (dry matter)



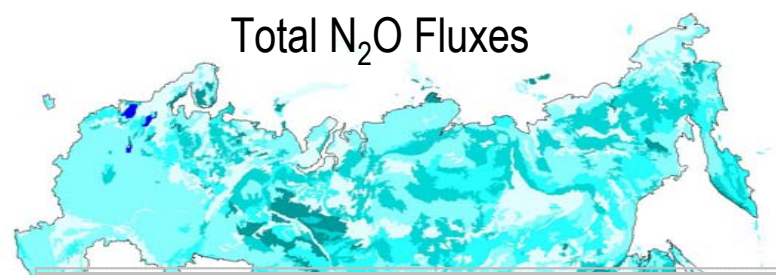
Vegetation Fluxes



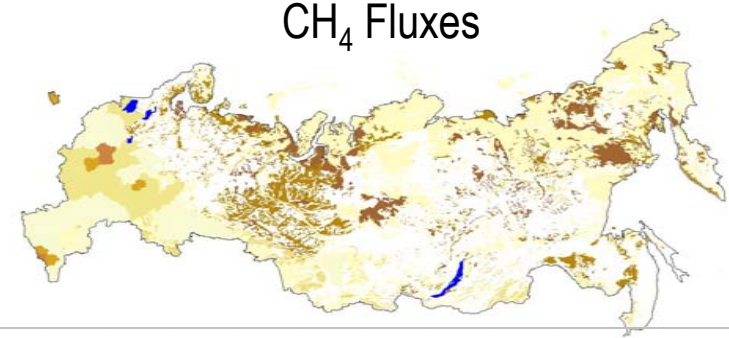
Soil Fluxes



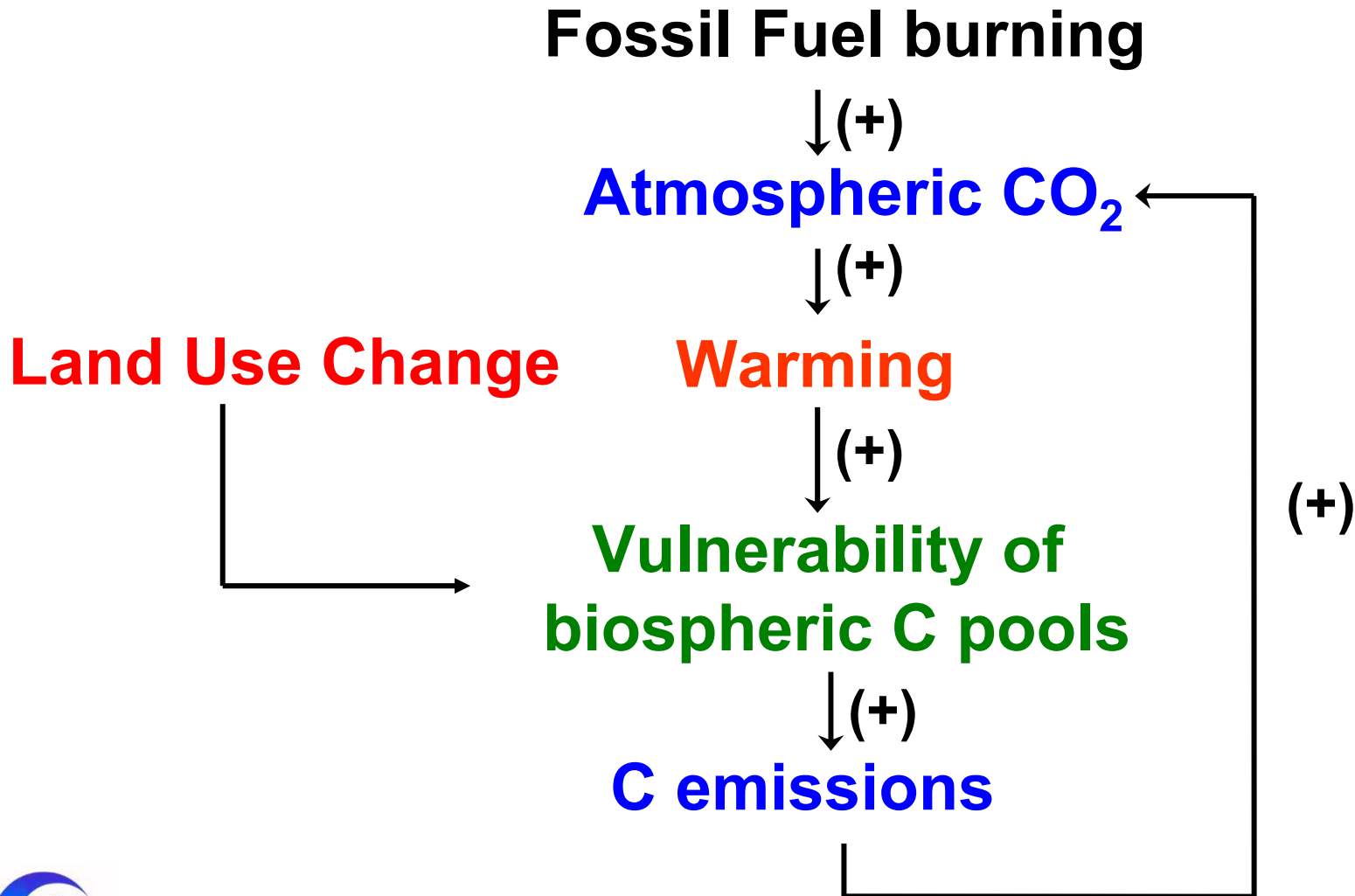
Total N₂O Fluxes



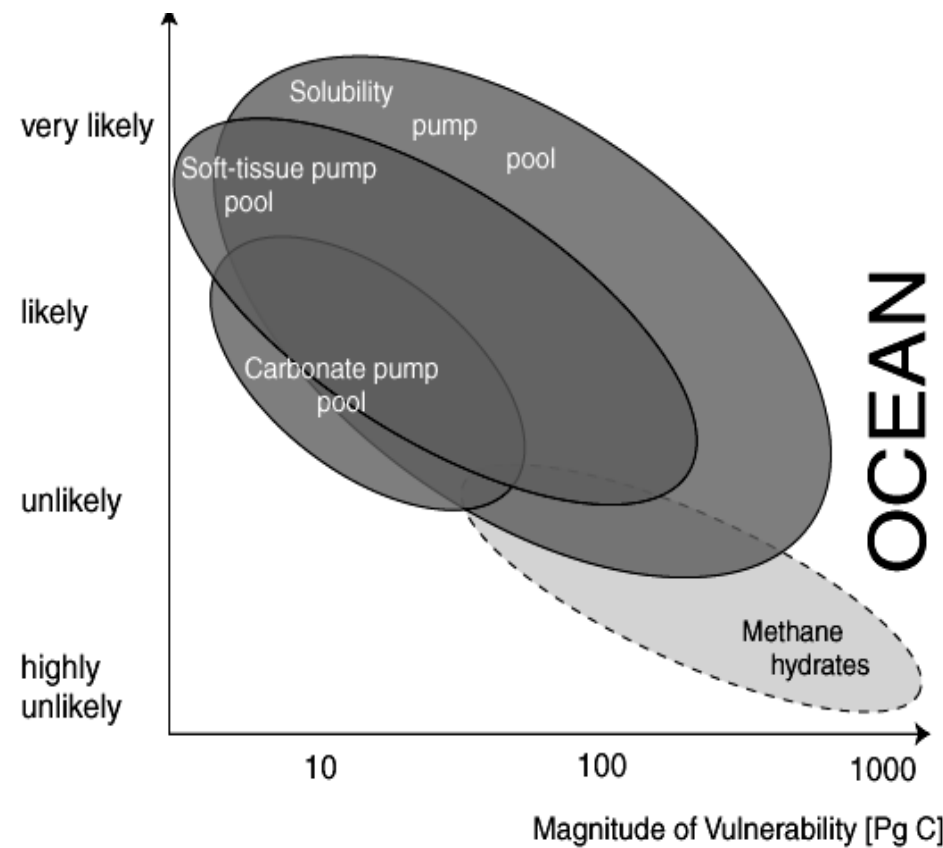
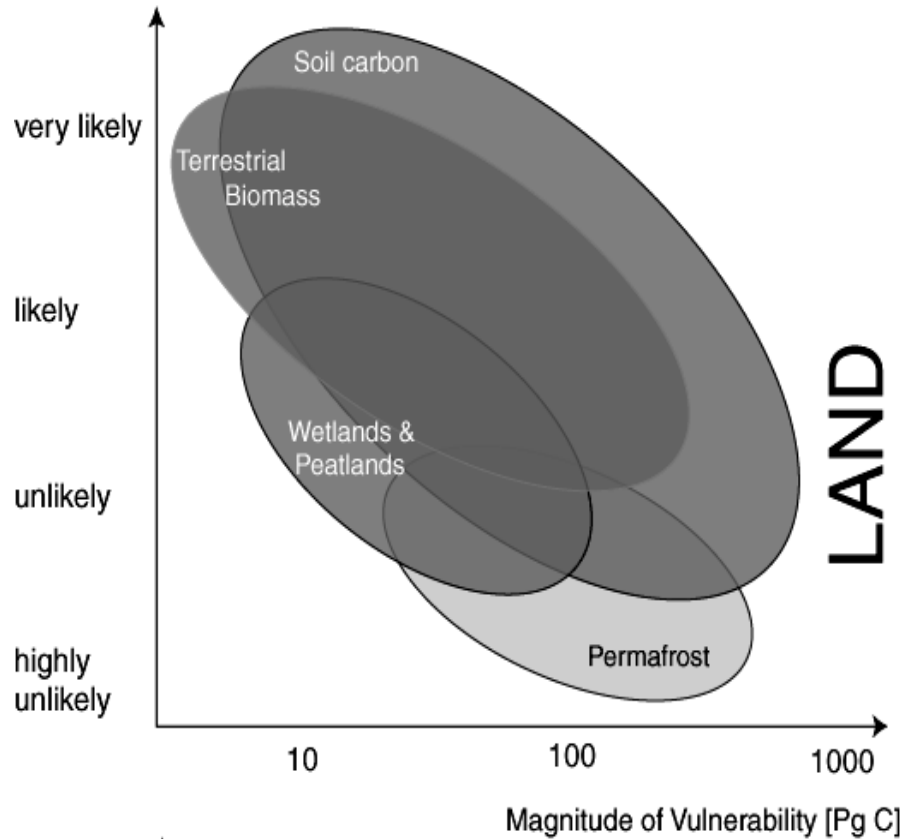
CH₄ Fluxes



2. Vulnerabilities of the Carbon-Climate System

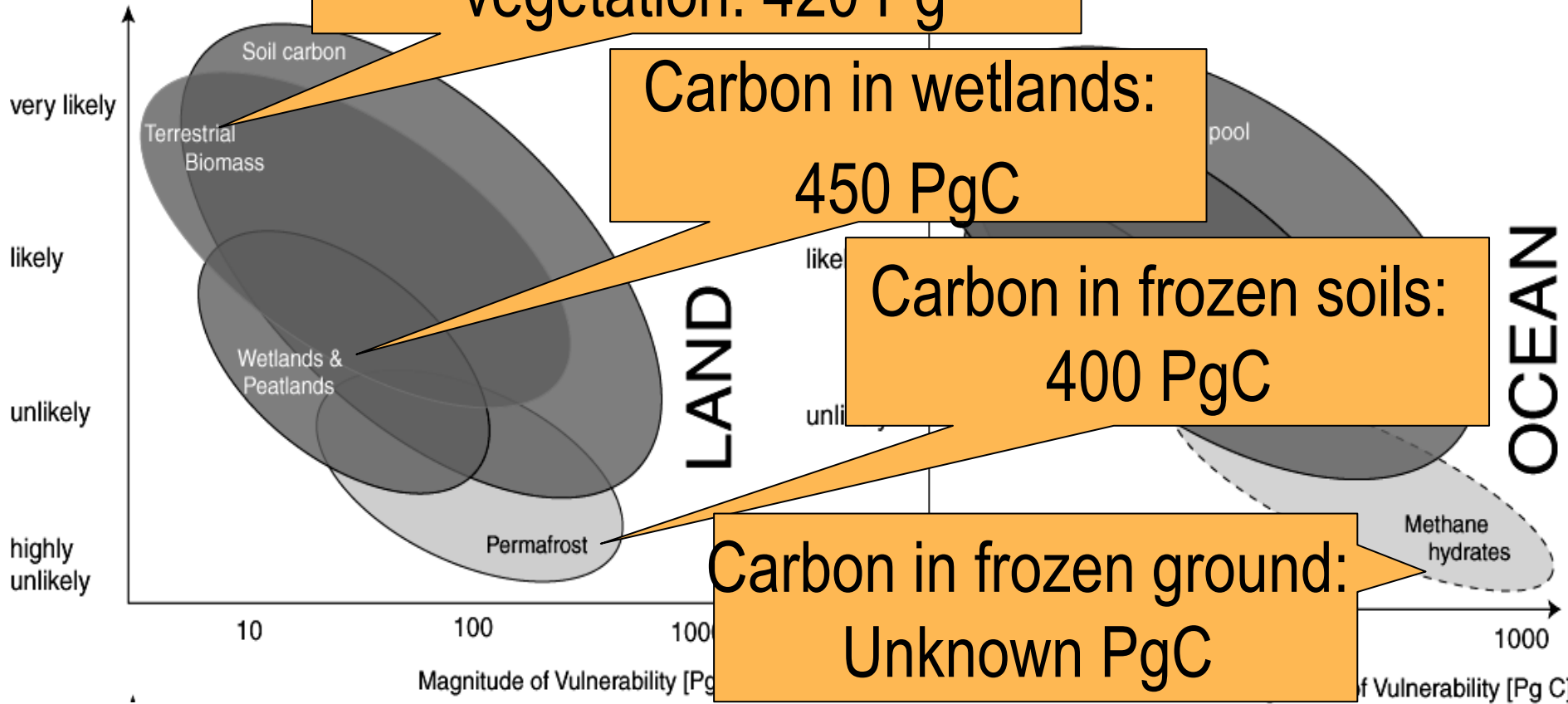


C-Pools at risk in the 21st Century



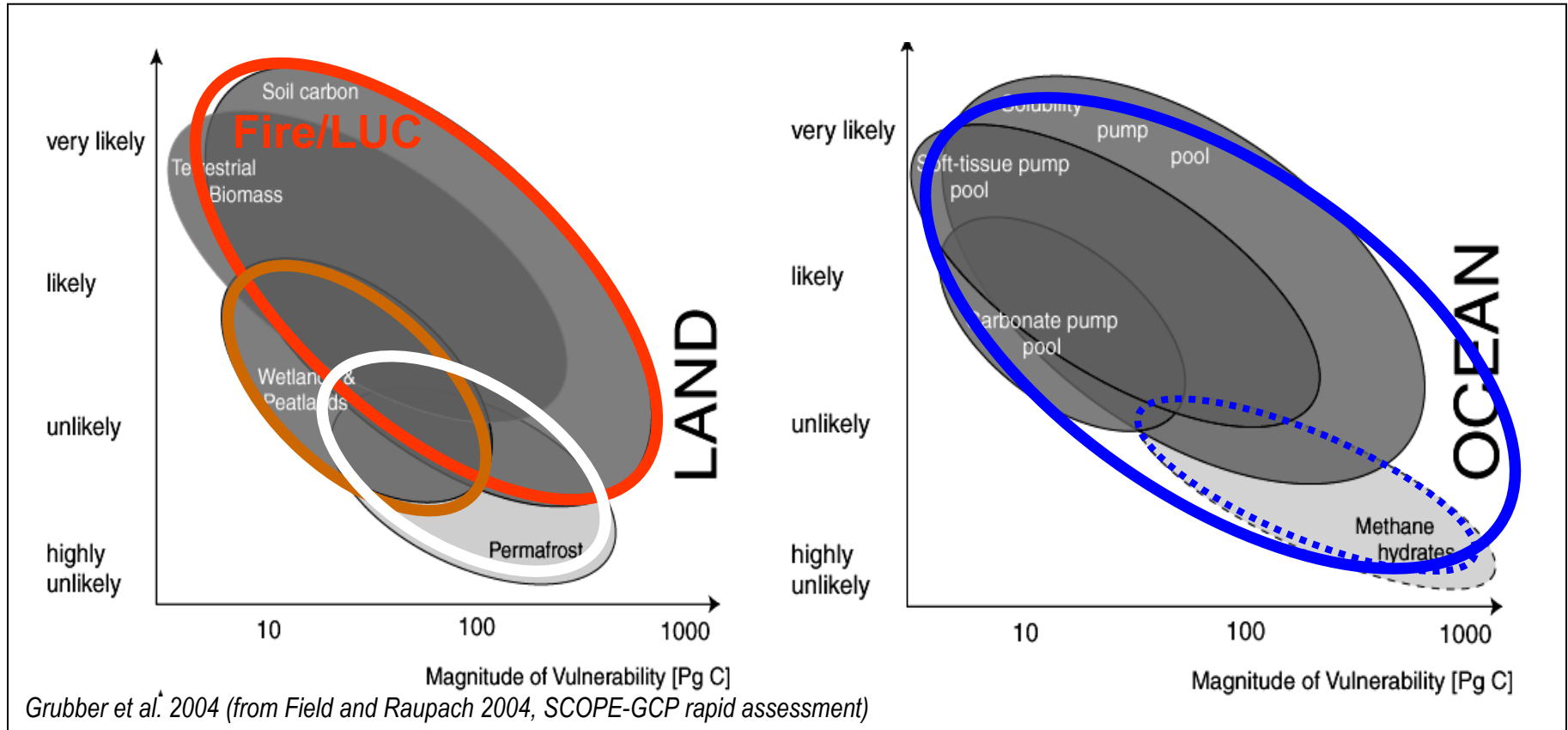
- Risk over the coming century of up to 200 ppm of atmospheric CO₂ (rivaling the FF).
- Not included in most climate simulations.

C-Pools and their Vulnerability



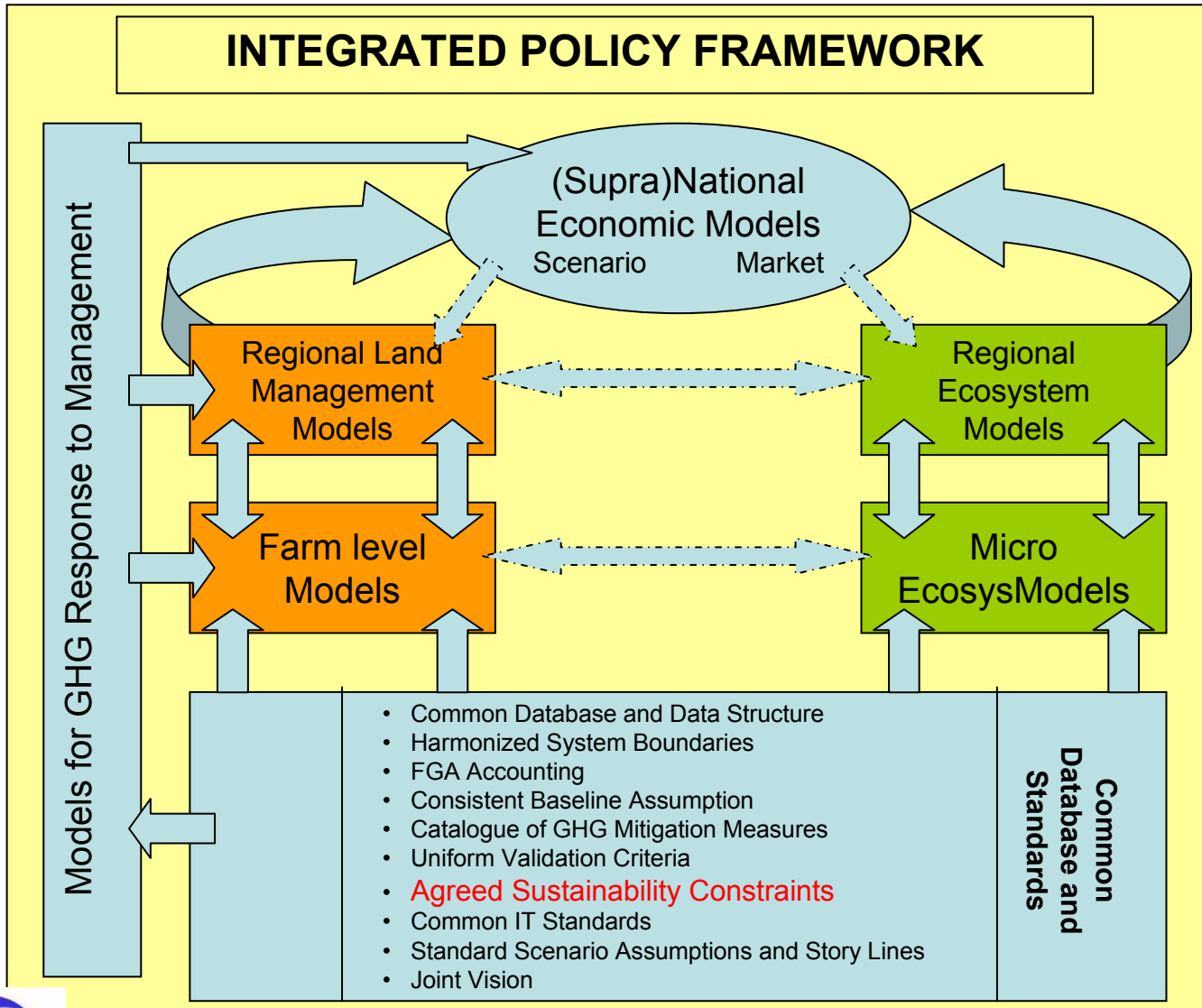
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Assessment of Vulnerabilities in the Carbon-Climate System



- Quantify the extent of these pools and their carbon content.
- Assess the processes affecting the balance.
- Assess the potential net C emissions.
- Analyze the impacts of these C releases on atmospheric [CO₂] and climate change.

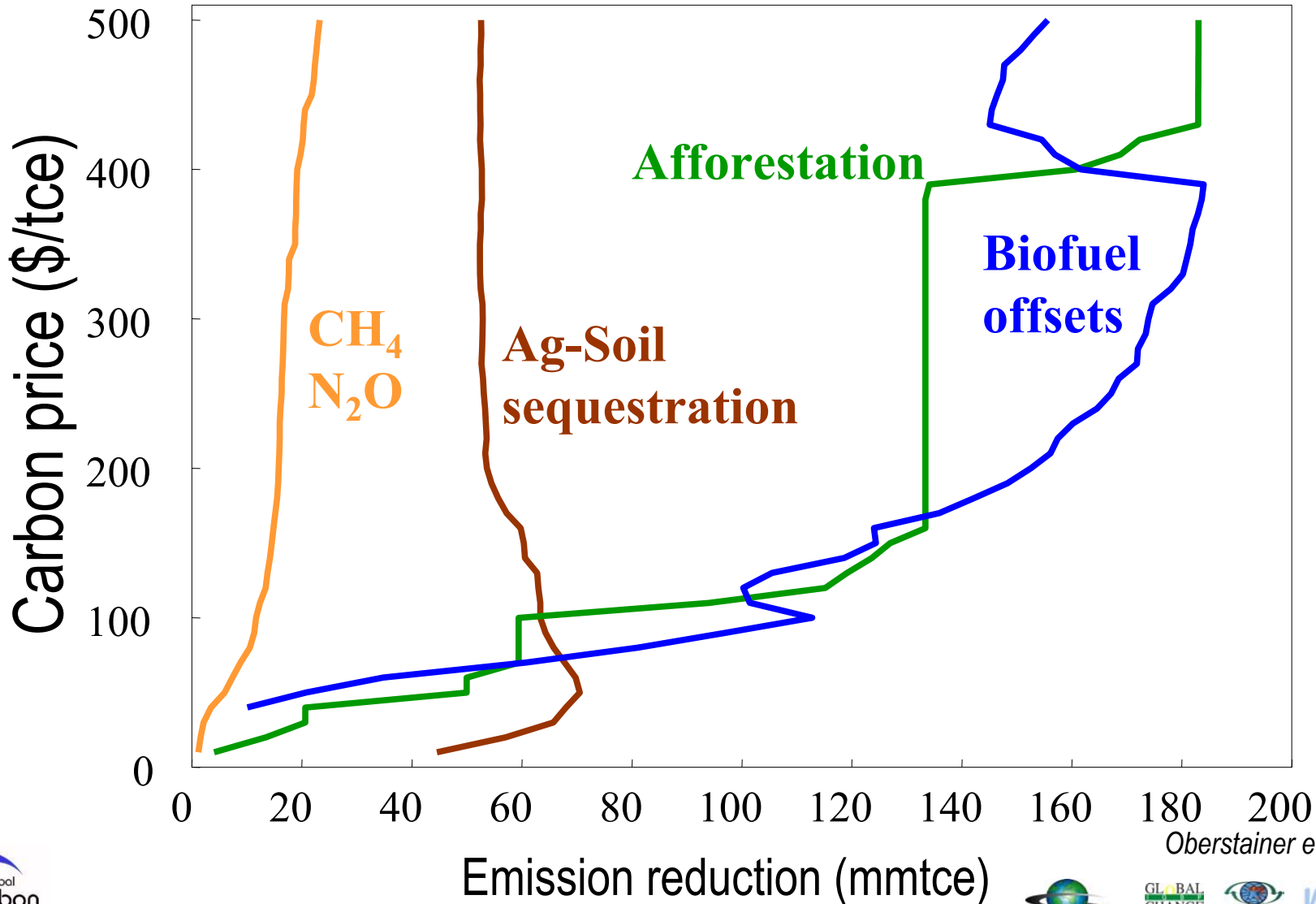
3. Terrestrial Carbon Cycle Management



Goal:

To identify and quantify points of intervention in the terrestrial carbon cycle in a consistent manner with the energy and industrial sectors in order to safeguard sustainable development of the coupled carbon-climate-human system.

Mitigation Strategy Equilibrium



Oberstainer et al. 2004



www.GlobalCarbonProject.org