The Climate-Energy Challenge to Our Heritage Buildings

Heritage Canada Foundation

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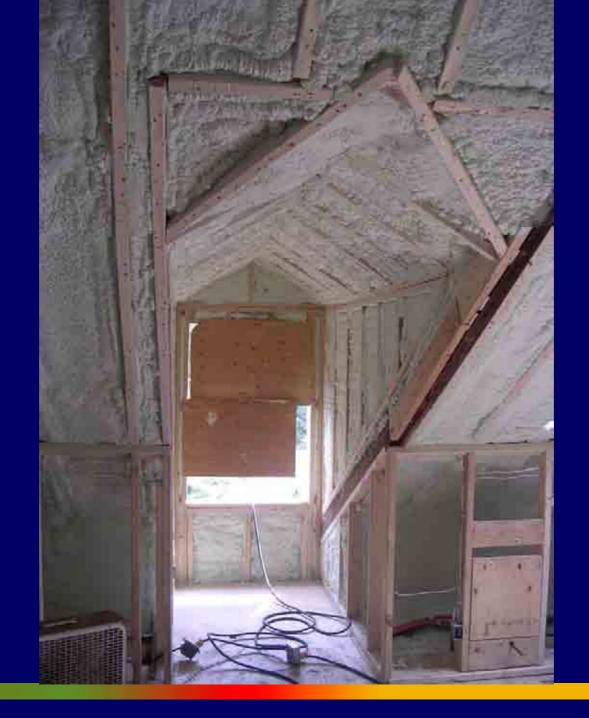




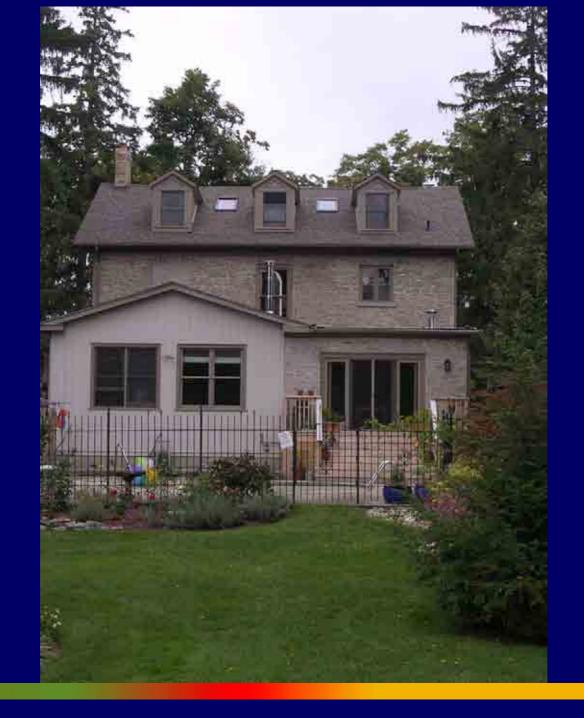












CLIMATE

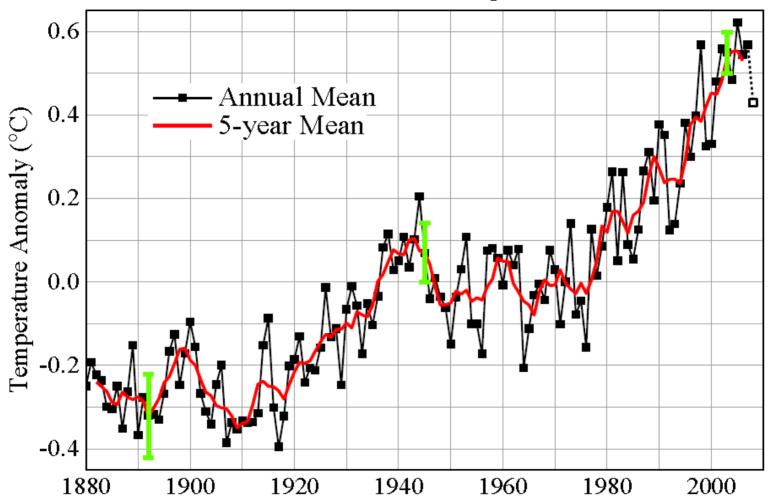
Positive feedbacks appear to be developing enormous force

Changes in the Arctic appear to be occurring far faster than expected

"Palaeoclimate data show that the Earth's climate is remarkably sensitive to global forcings. Positive feedbacks predominate. This allows the entire planet to be whipsawed between climate states. . . . Recent greenhouse gas emissions place the Earth perilously close to dramatic climate change that could run out of our control, with great dangers for humans and other creatures."

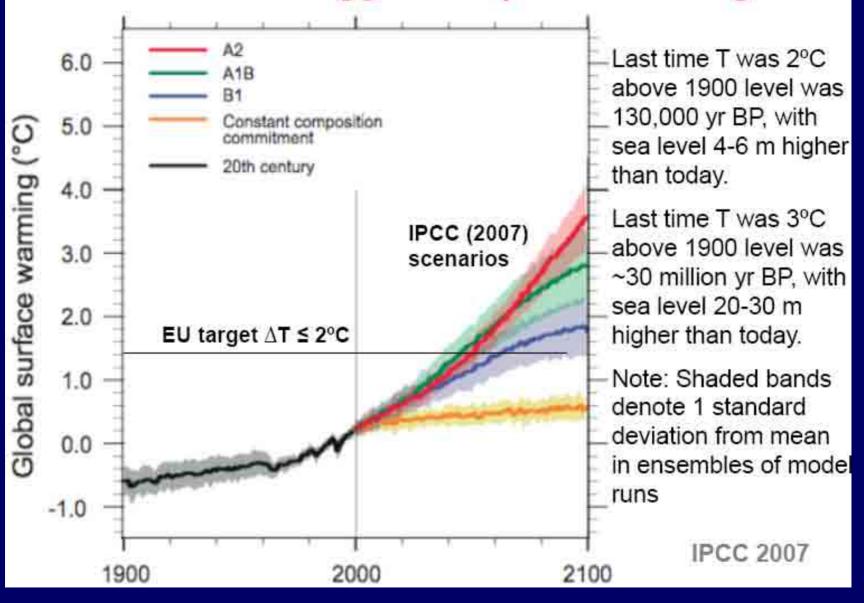
Hansen et al, Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A (2007).

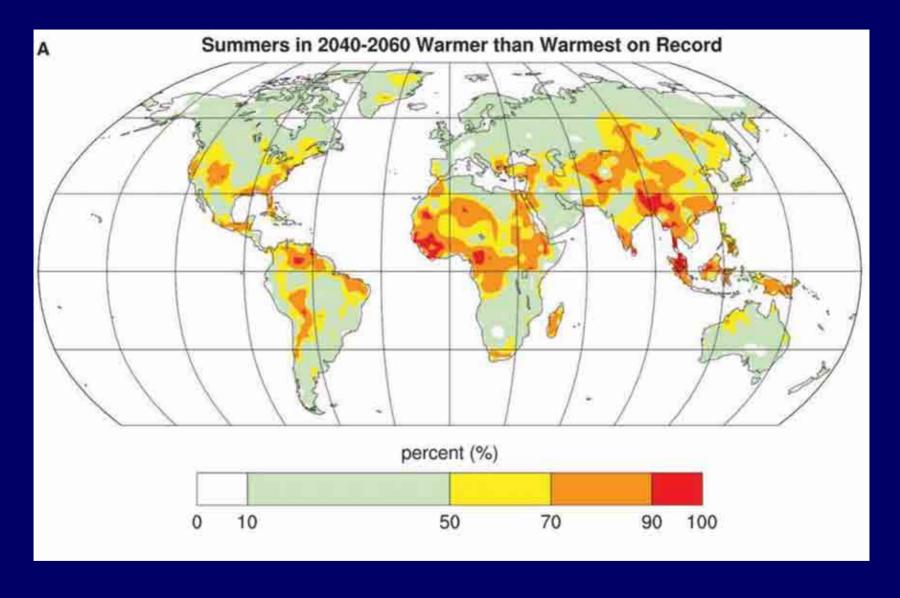
Global Land-Ocean Temperature Index



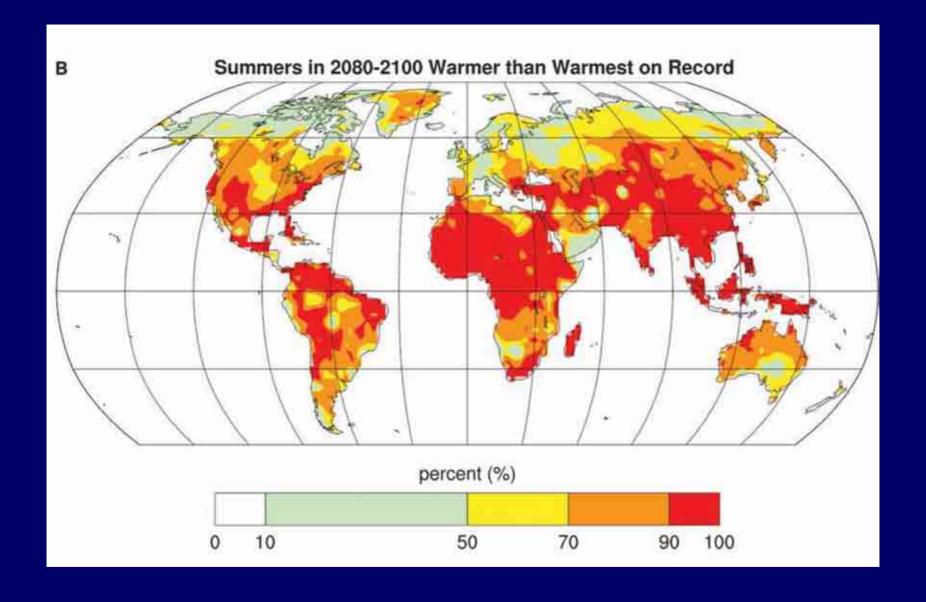
GISS analysis of global surface temperature; 2008 point is 11-month mean.

Under BAU much bigger disruption is coming

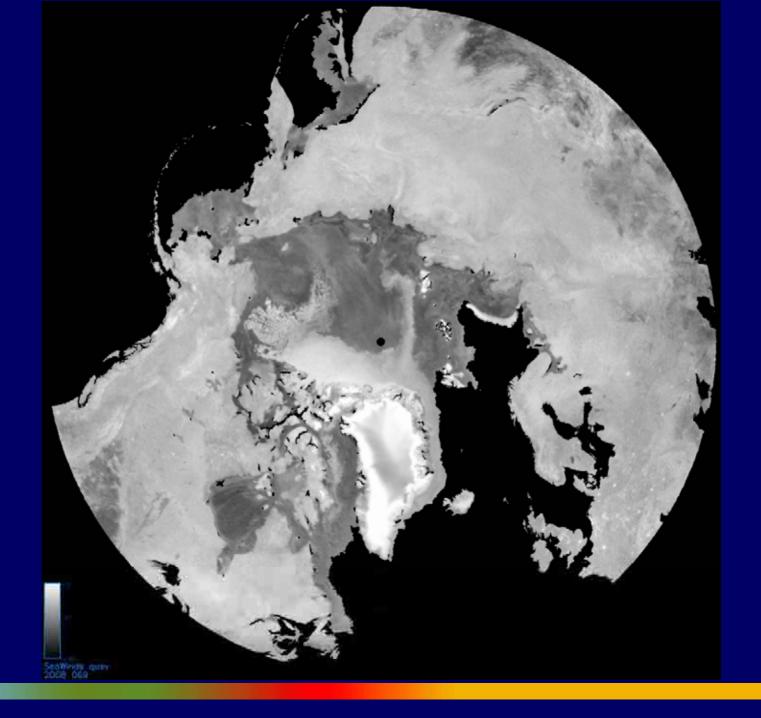


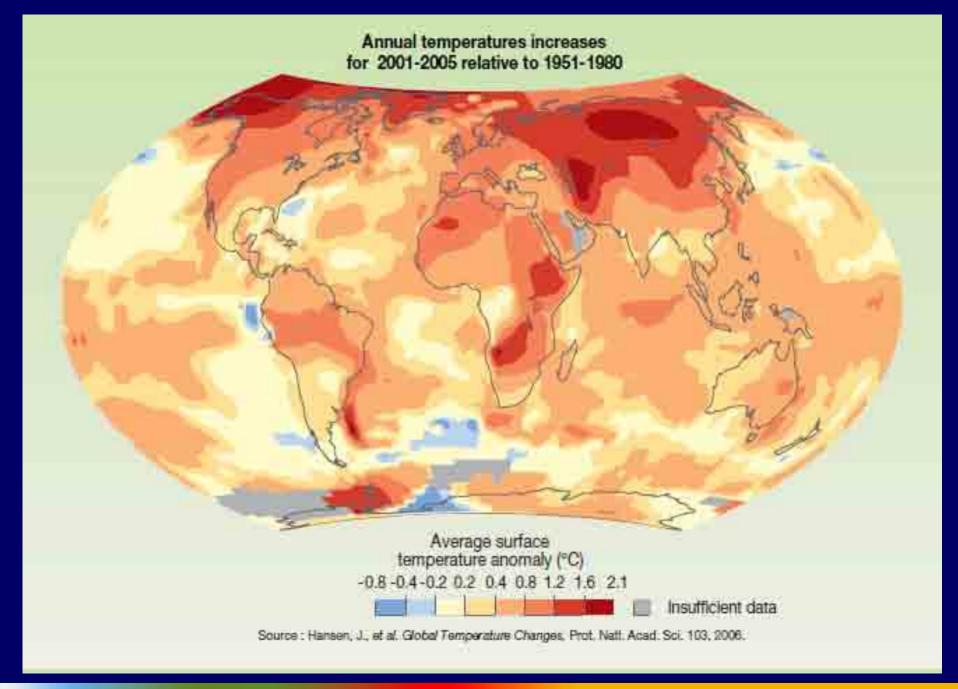


Battisti and Naylor, "Historical warnings of future food insecurity with unprecedented seasonal heat." *Science* (9 January 2009): 240-44

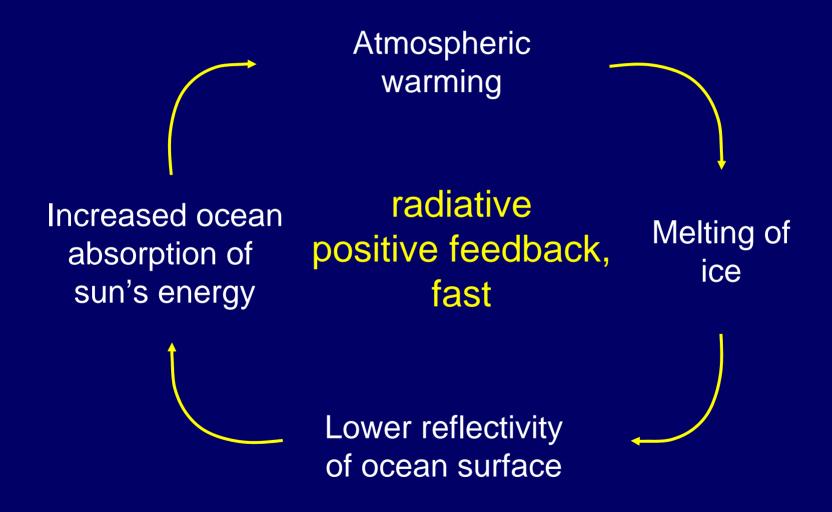


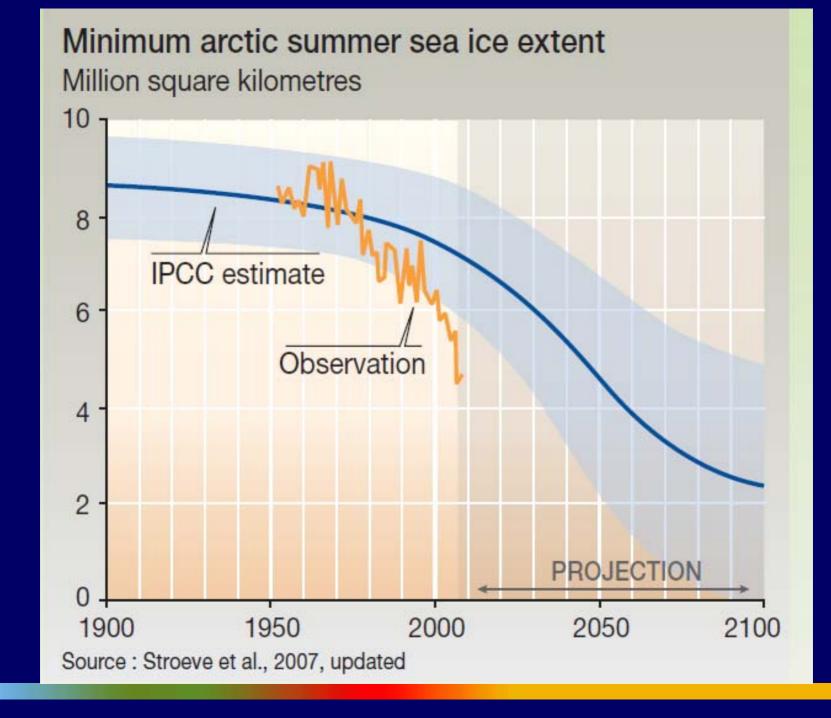
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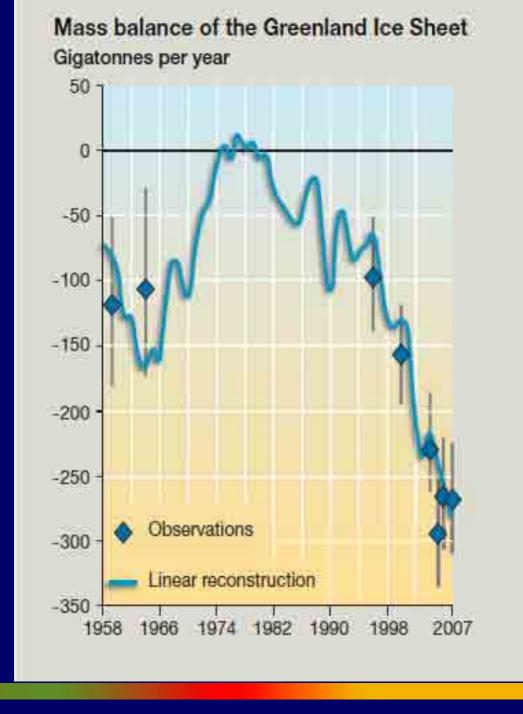


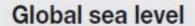


More rapid warming at poles One reason: Ice-albedo feedback

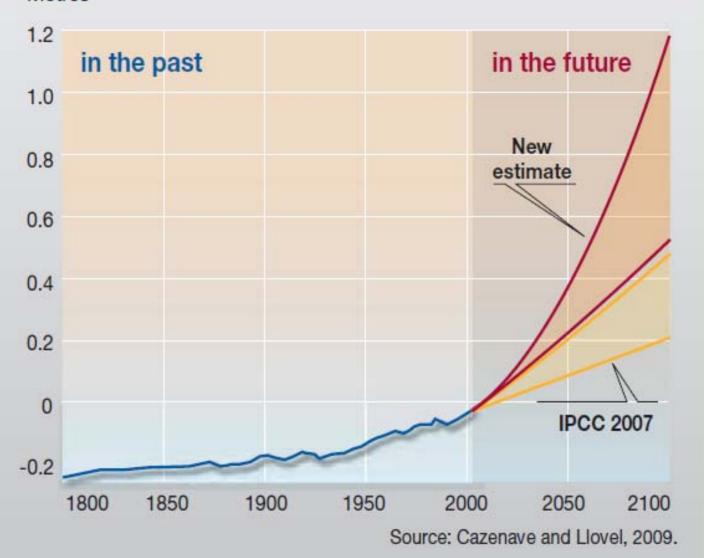


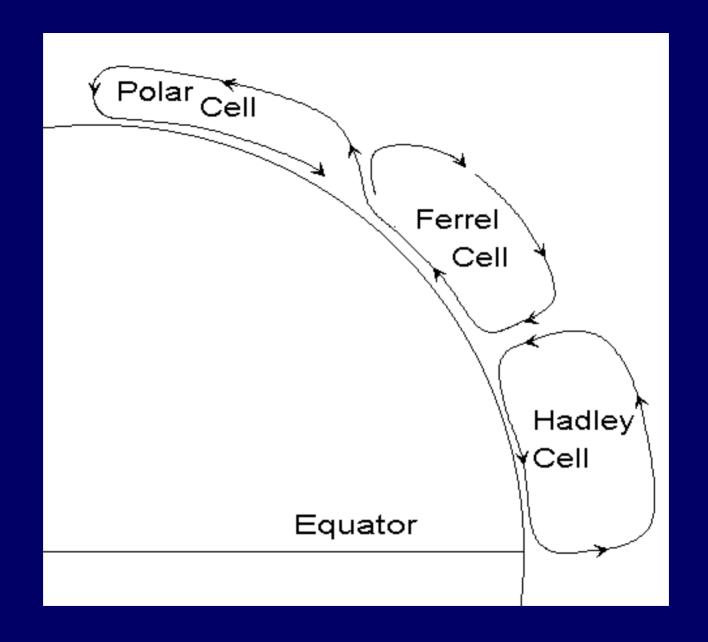






Metres





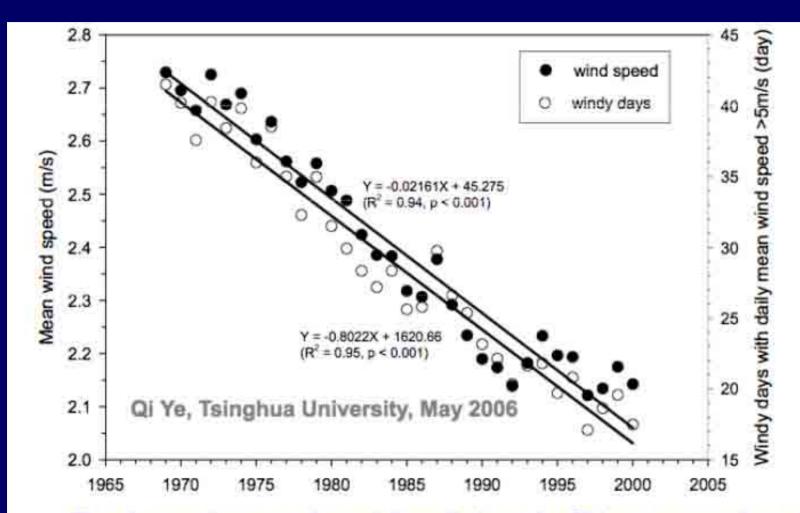
VULNERABILITY OF THE GLOBAL FOOD SYSTEM

China requires about 450 million tons of grain each year

World grain trade is about 200 million tons

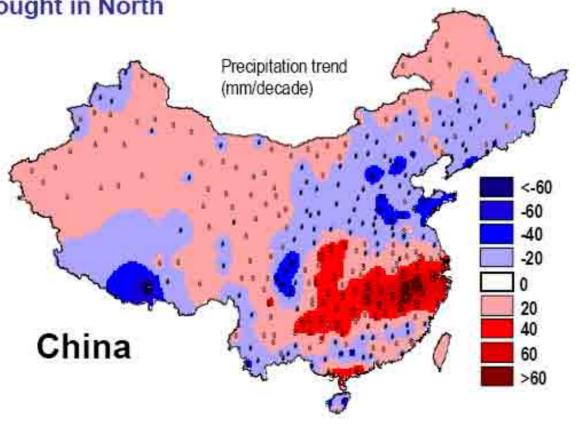
An intervention by China on world grain markets for only 20 percent of its needs would absorb 50 percent of grain on world markets

WEAKENING OF EAST ASIAN MONSOON



The observations match model predictions, by Chinese researchers, for greenhouse-gas-driven disruption.

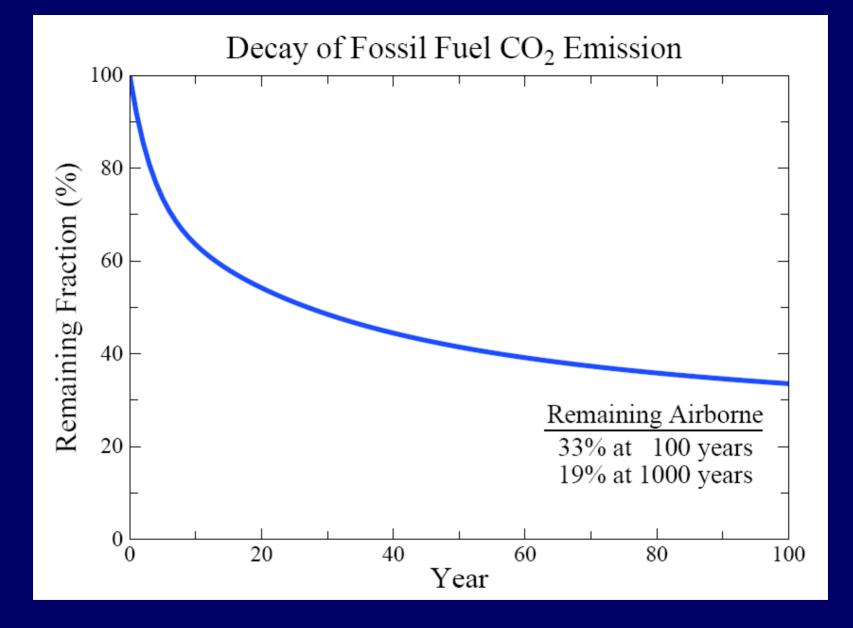
Weakening monsoon means less moisture flow South to North, producing increased flooding in South, drought in North



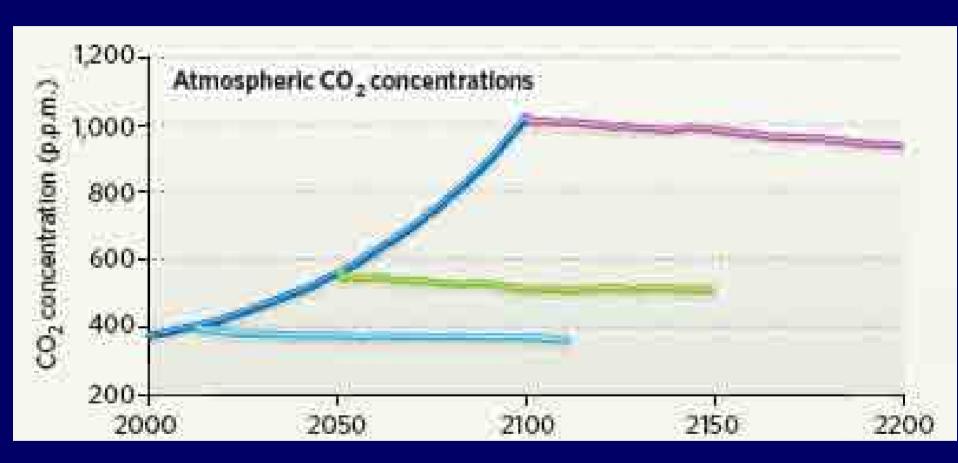
Qi Ye, Tsinghua University, May 2006

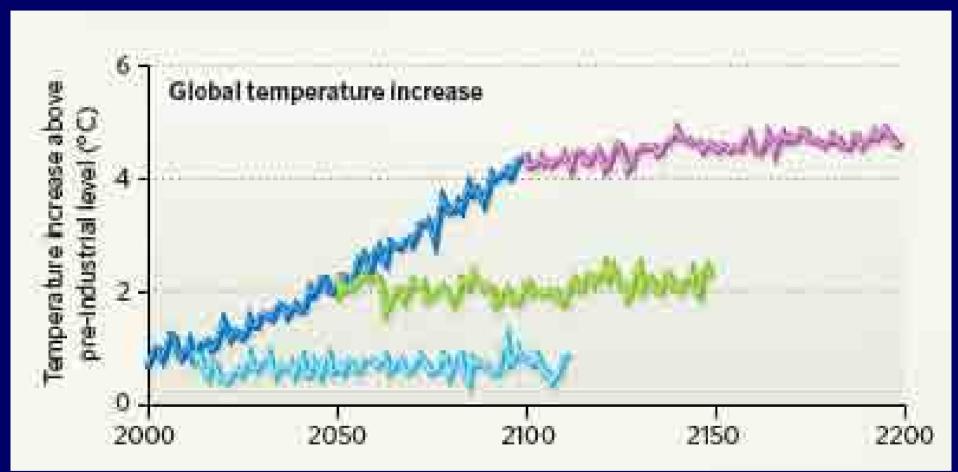
"[We show] that to hold climate constant at a given global temperature requires near zero future carbon emissions. . . . As a consequence, any future anthropogenic emissions will commit the climate system to warming that is essentially irreversible on centennial timescales."

Matthews, H. D., and K. Caldeira (2008), "Stabilizing climate requires near-zero emissions," *Geophys. Res. Lett.*



Hansen, Atmos. Chem. Phys. 7 (2007): 2287-2312.





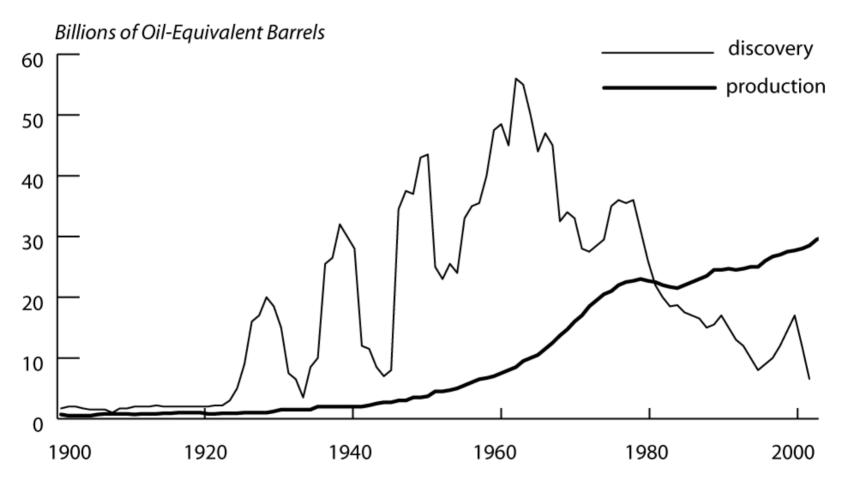
ENERGY

We are probably near peak global output of conventional oil

Energy costs will continue to rise relative to other costs in coming years



Global oil discovery peaked in the early 1960s



Source: Harry Longwell, "The Future of the Oil and Gas Industry: Past Approaches, New Challenges," World Energy 5 3 (2002): 100-4, and Colin Campbell, personal correspondence.

Producing energy costs energy

This principle is best understood through the concept of

Energy Return on Investment (EROI)

We're shifting from a world of abundant high-EROI energy to one of scarce, mixed-EROI energy Just at the time We need vast additional amounts of cheap energy to solve our increasingly difficult problems

In this new world, what should we do?

Requirement Ingenuity Gap Supply

Two types of ingenuity

Social Technical

The ingenuity supply chain

Brains Science **Markets Politics**

