

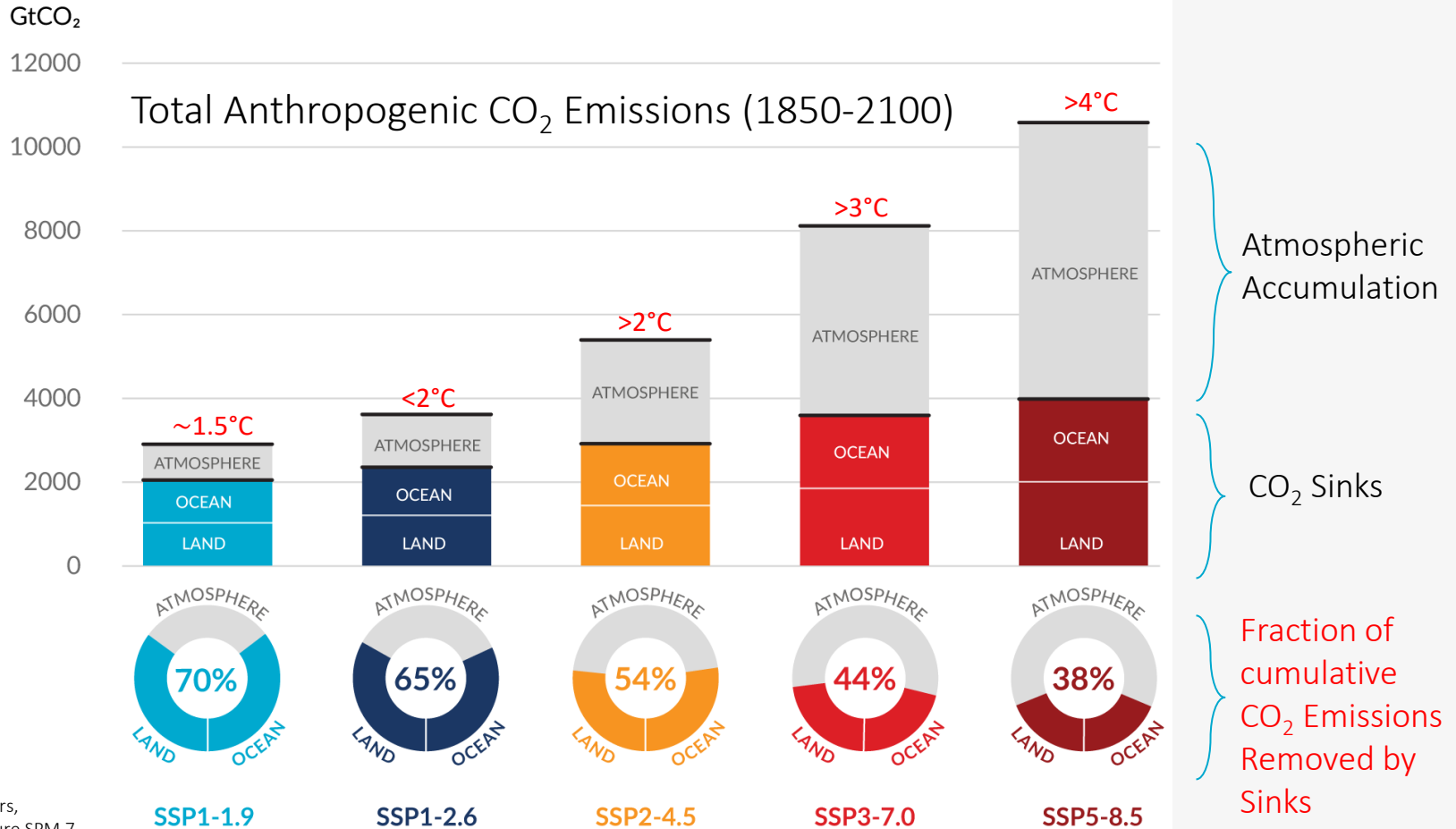


Terrestrial Carbon Cycle Priorities from the Global Carbon Project

Pep Canadell & GCP SSC/Activity Leaders
CSIRO Climate Science Centre
Canberra, Australia

4th Carbon from Space Workshop
25th October 2022

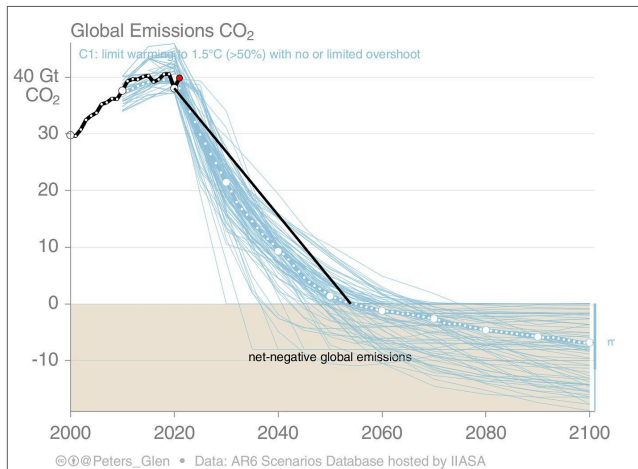
Efficacy of the Natural CO₂ Sinks



Appropriation of the Land Sinks

- Use of biomass for:
 - Bioenergy to replace fossil fuels
 - Food production and meat alternatives
 - Wood products and steel replacement
 - Other plant-based materials for the green economy (e.g., plastics)
 - Biomass use versus forest conservation
- What is the net C balance of different or combination of uses?
- What are the climate change impacts on different uses?
- What are the implications for reaching net-zero emissions?

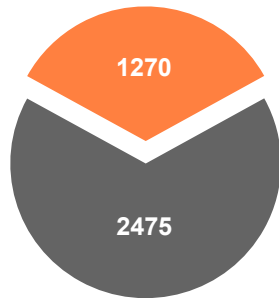
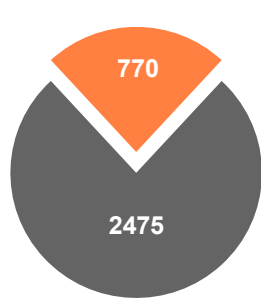
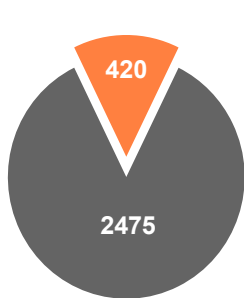
Implications for Reaching Net-Zero CO₂ emissions



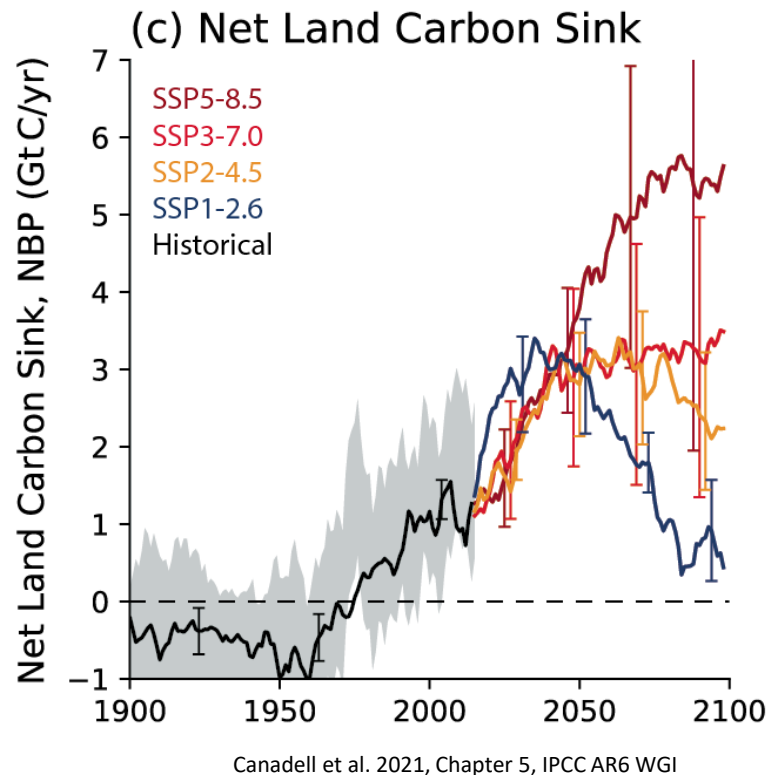
1.5°C
(50% likelihood)

1.7°C
(50% likelihood)

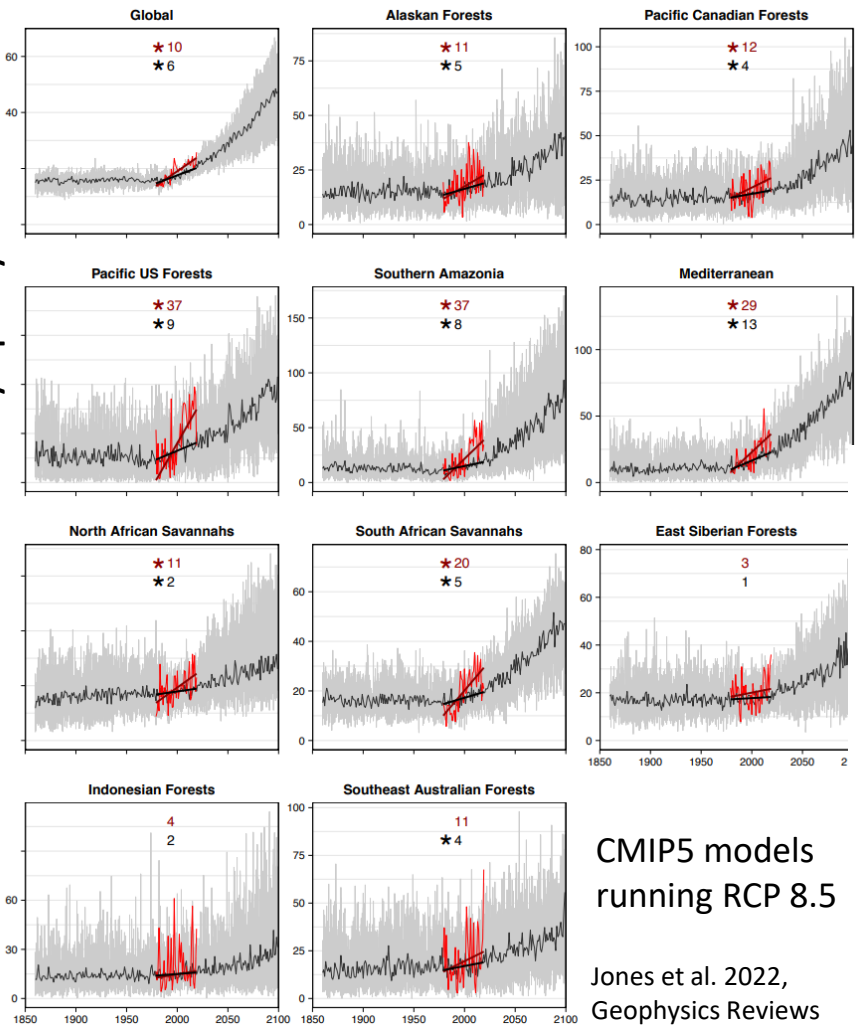
2°C
(50% likelihood)



Remaining
Consumed



Extreme fire weather days per year



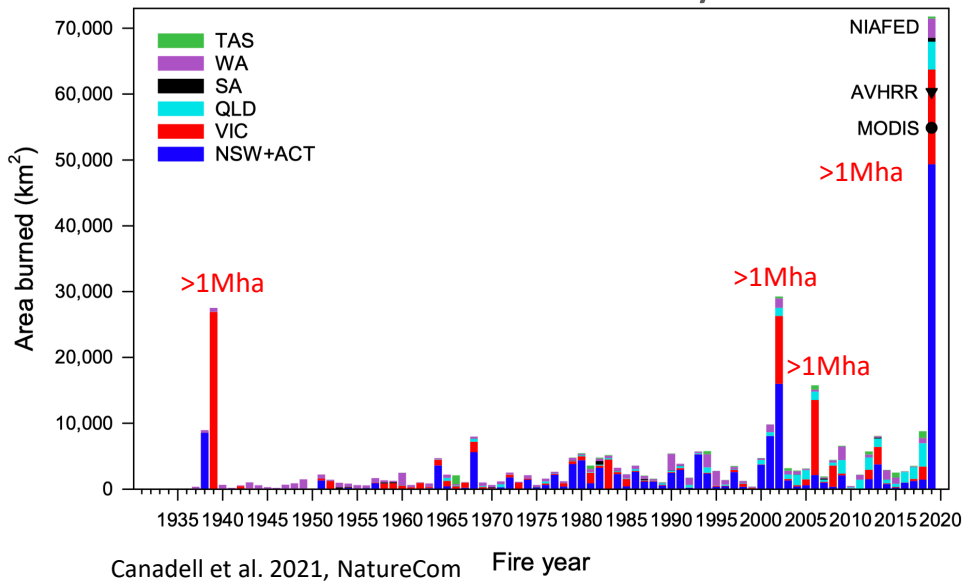
CMIP5 models running RCP 8.5

Jones et al. 2022, Geophysics Reviews

Extreme Fire Weather Trends Growing Faster than ESMs Output



Wildfire Regime Shift in Australian Forests after yr 2000

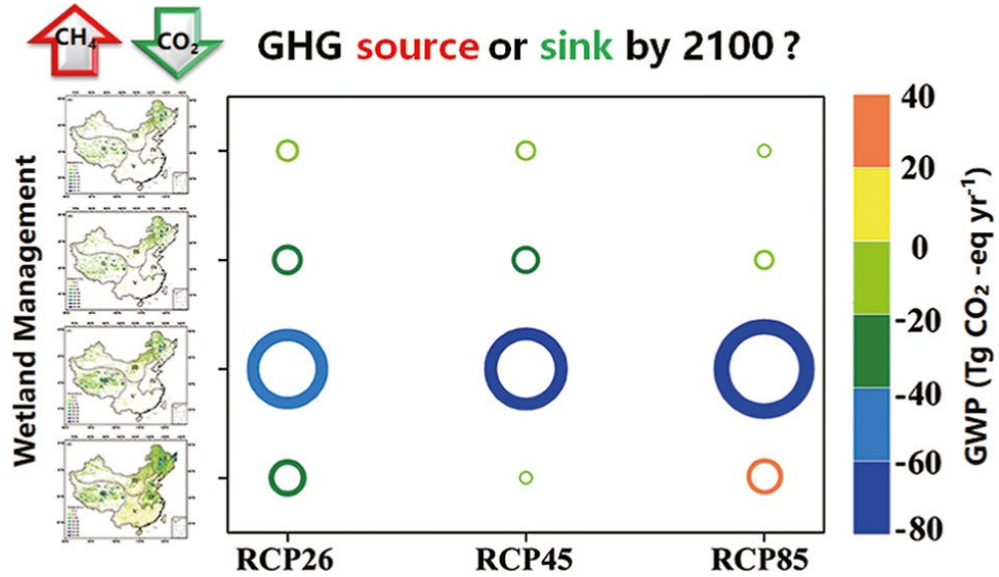


Canadell et al. 2021, NatureCom Fire year

Beyond Afforestation and Reforestation

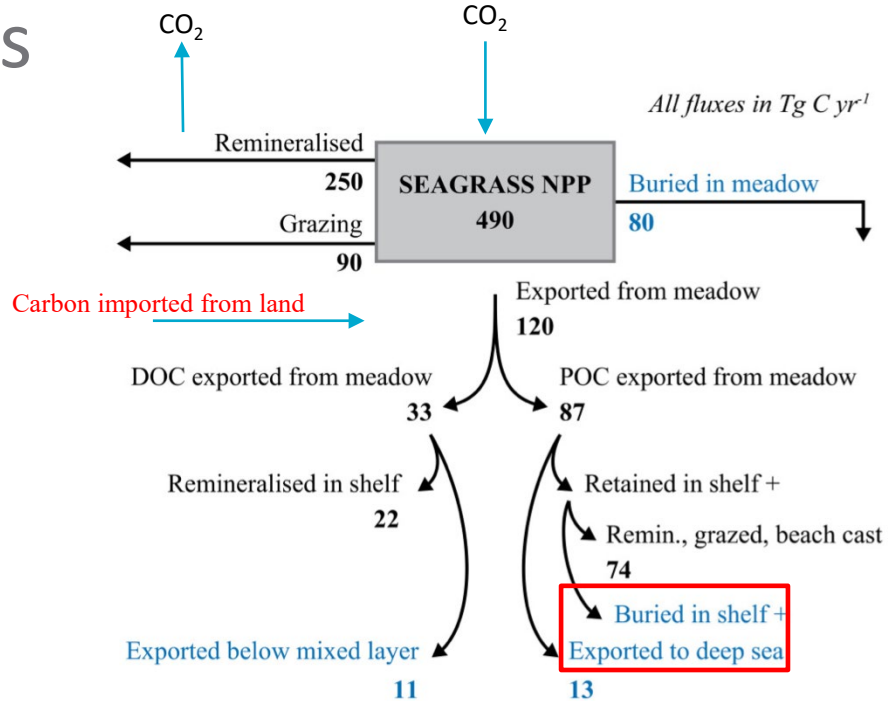
- The role of nature-based solutions and integration of GHGS w/ co-benefits, trade-offs, barriers:
- Peatland and wetland conservation/restoration
- Soil carbon in managed lands
- Urban NBS
- Blue Carbon

Wetland Restoration in China
(largest program in the world: 1.4 Mha by 2030)



Not Yet Able to Close the Carbon Budget of Coastal Ecosystems

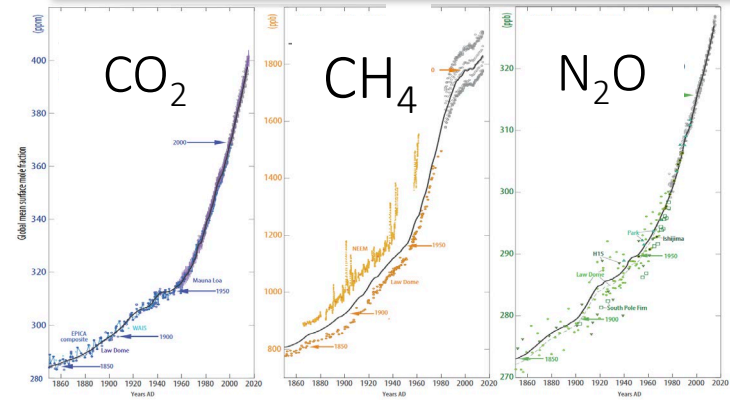
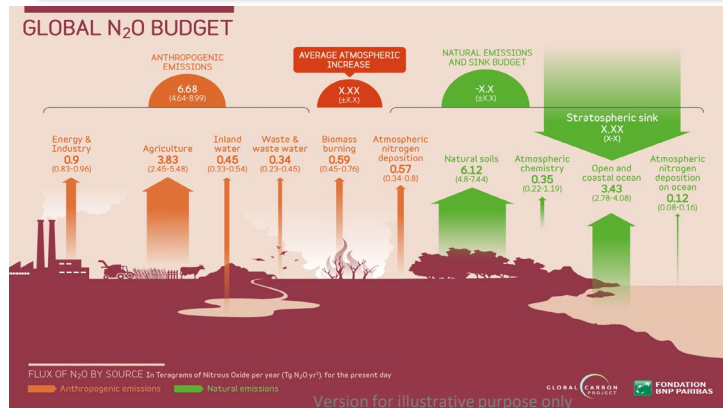
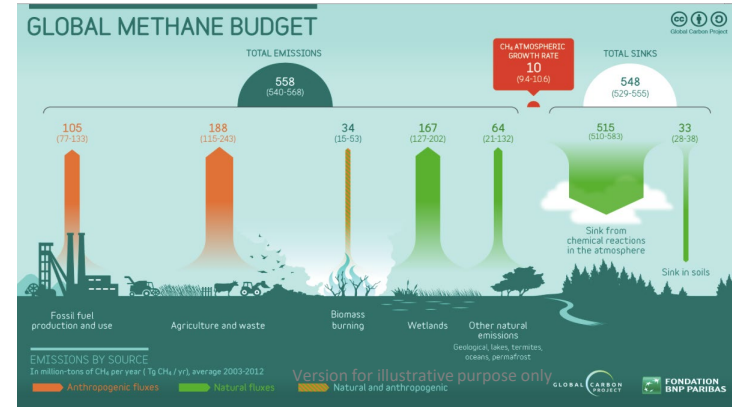
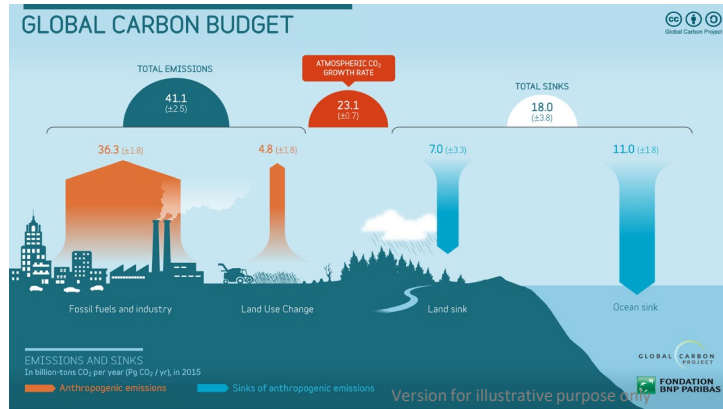
- Seaweed meadows
- Mangrove forests
- Kelp forests
- Coastal wetlands
- ...



TOTAL SEAGRASS BLUE CARBON
80 IN MEADOW + 24 (30%) OUTSIDE MEADOW

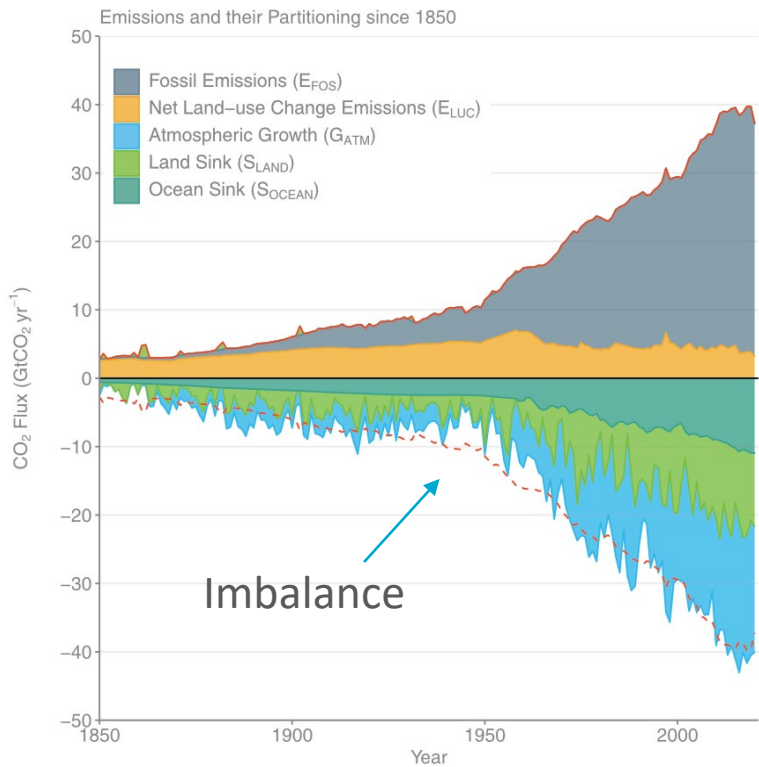
modified from Duarte & Krause-Jensen 2017, FMS

w/trade-offs and synergies of climate impacts and/or management



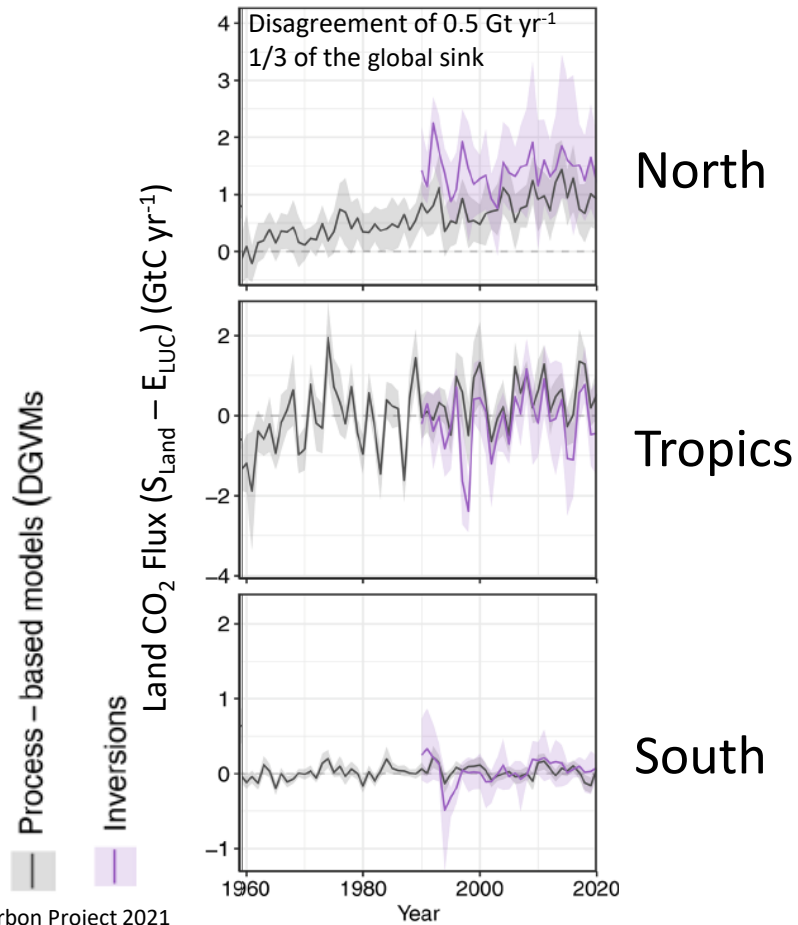
Some Priorities Global Carbon Budget

Close the Budget Imbalance



Friedlingstein et al 2022; Global Carbon Project 2021

Resolve Latitudinal Discrepancy



From Global GHG Budgets to National GHG Budgets and Inventories

- GCP Global Budgets and GCP-RECCAP1&2 Regional Carbon Budgets (RECCAP2 providing some of the first comprehensive national GHG budgets).
- NASA OCO2-MIP some national carbon budgets (annual).
- Several research groups soon to provide some budgets at sub-annual scales.
- CO2Mission - Copernicus – global data assimilation (near real time) to assess national emissions and carbon balance/budget.
- JAXA/NIES Japan – GHG global data assimilation (near real time) based on GOSAT-GW
- WMO: Coordinated Global Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Infrastructure (RS and in situ) to provide near-real-time.

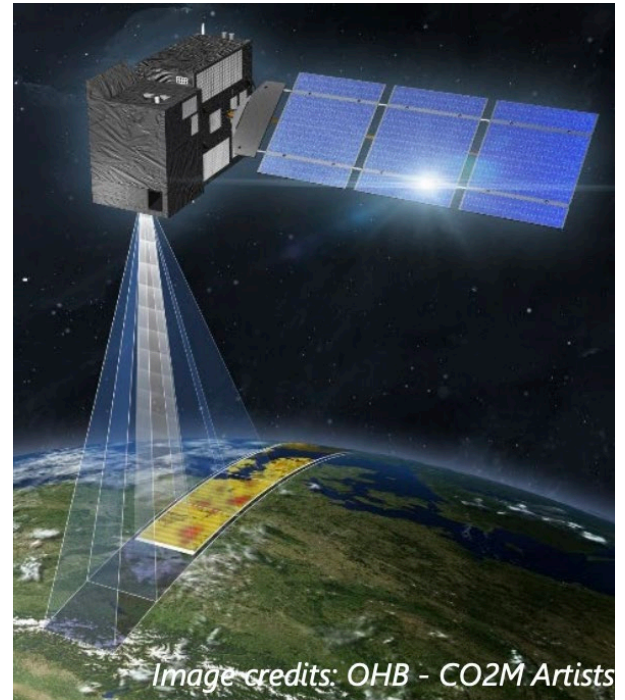
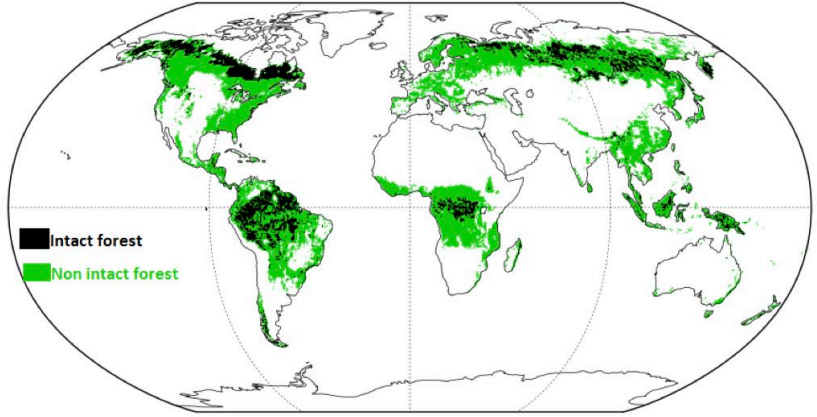


Image credits: OHB - CO2M Artists

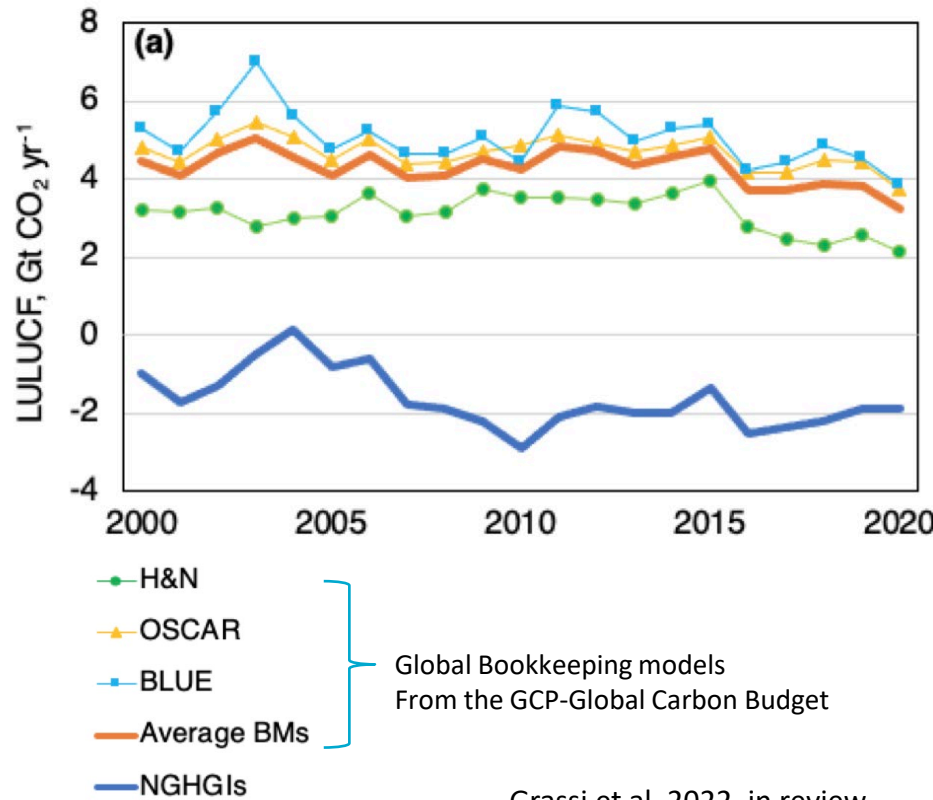
Challenges and Opportunities of new GHG Systems

- To bring state of the art of carbon and other biogeochemical cycles science to support the development of new platforms, choices of input data, processes to include,...
- The different platforms need to be cross-operational to some degree (we want more than one system, but we don't want as many answers as systems there are).
- Reconcile and be cross-operational between scales (global budgets, to regional to national budgets, to National GHG inventories, and even to cross-national boundary corporations).

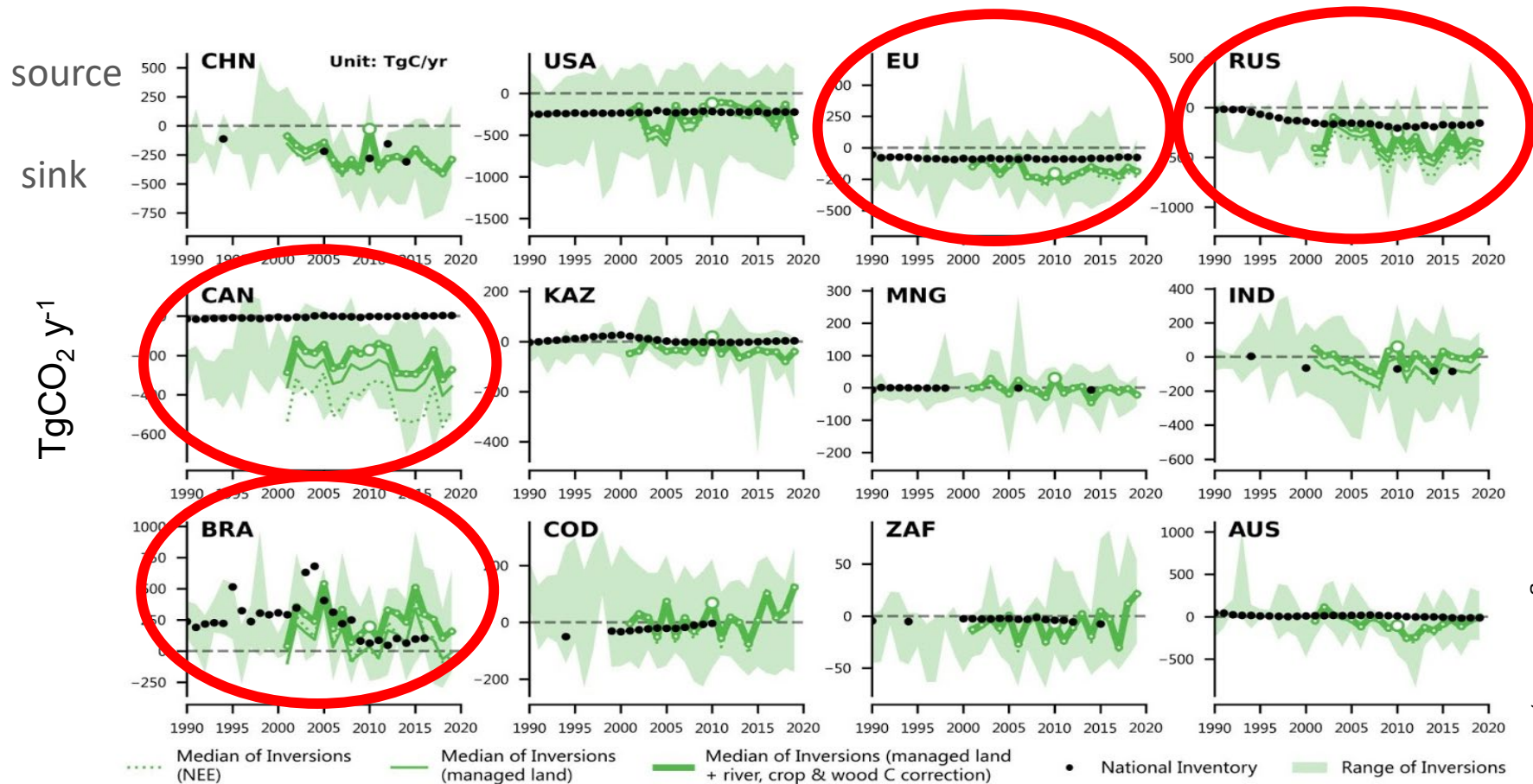
Reconciling Global LUC Bookkeeping Models with UNFCCC National GHG Inventories



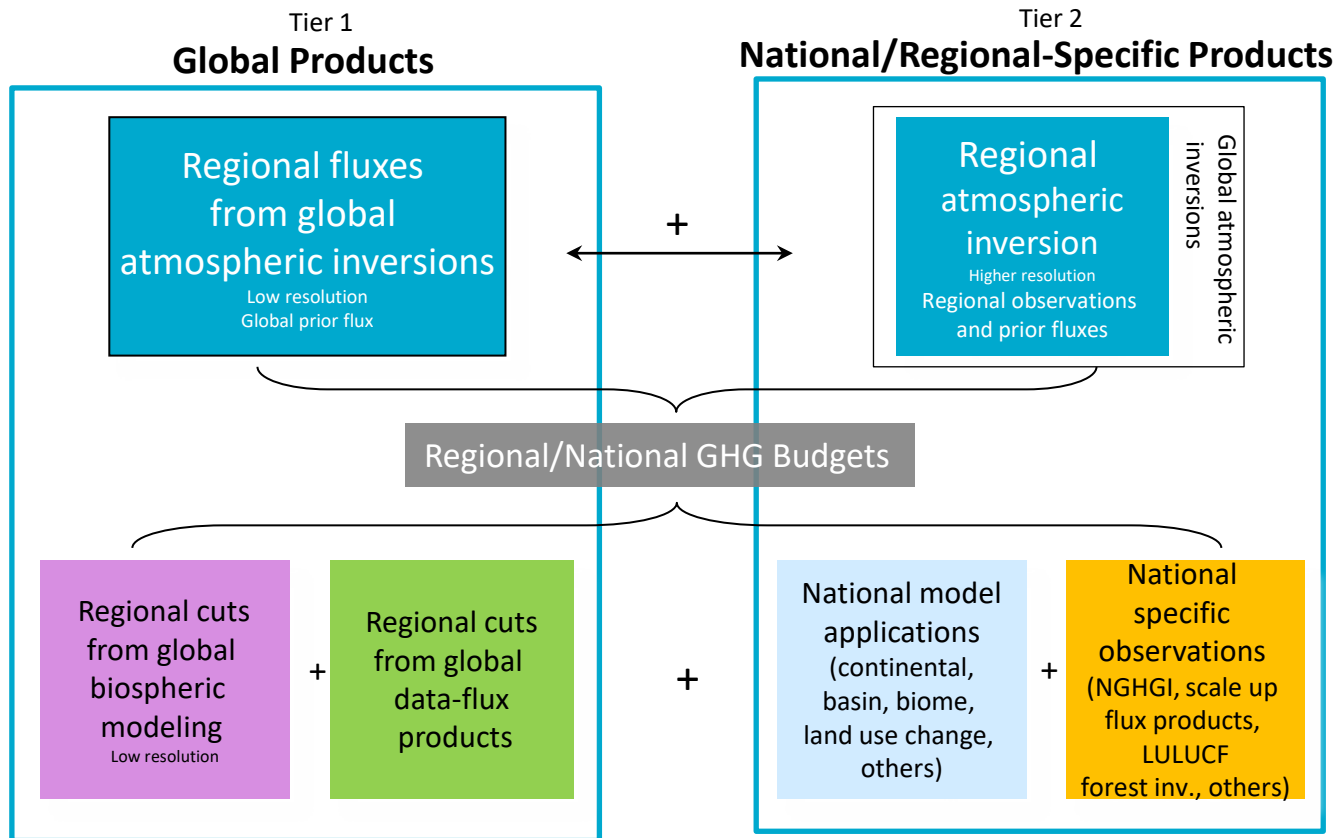
- Managed lands (NGHGIs) versus non-managed lands. Solving - priority
- Direct effects of LULUCF (eg, reforestation) vs. indirect (eg, elevated CO₂ effects)



Reconciling UNFCCC NGHGs with Atmospheric Inversions

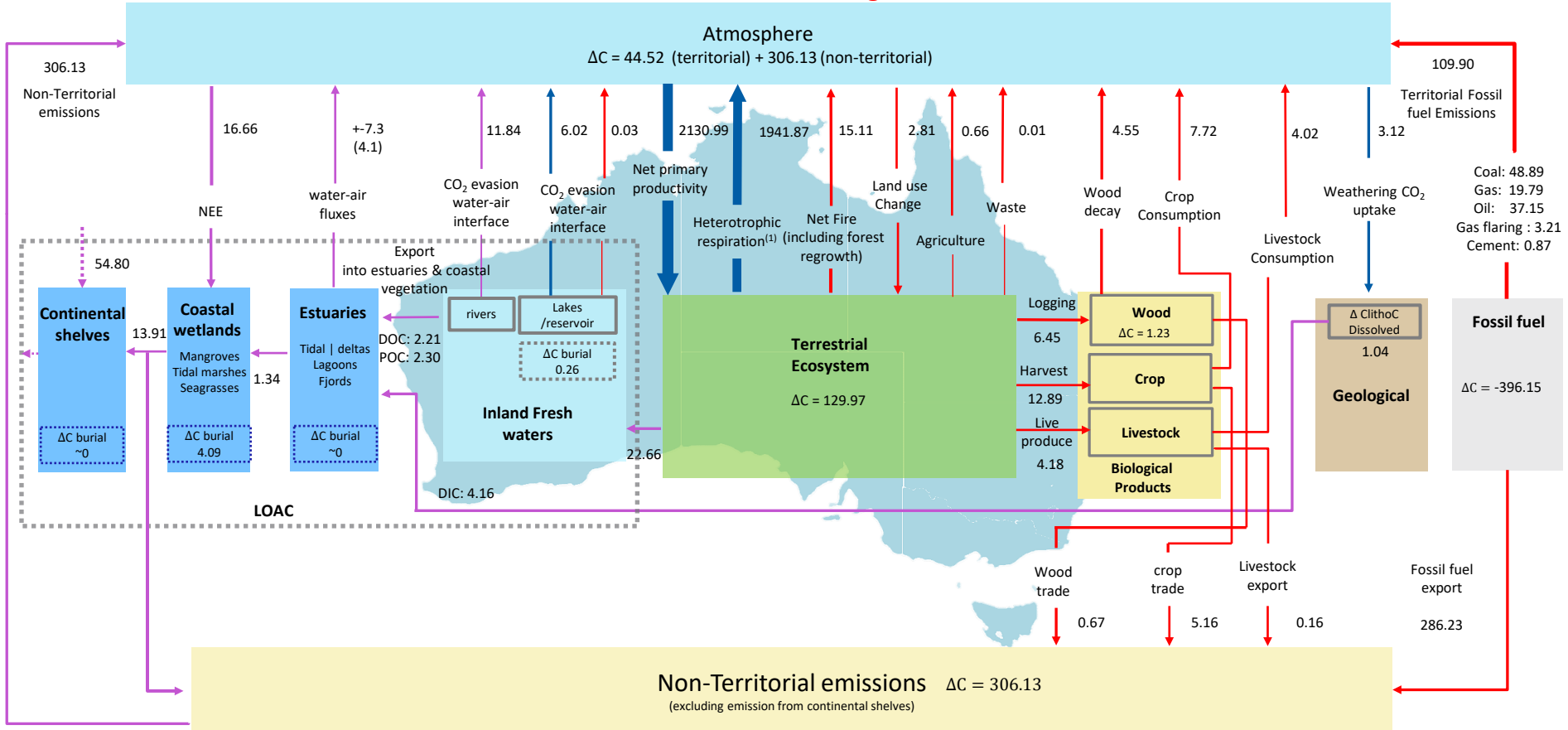


Two-tier approach for national/regional GHG budgets

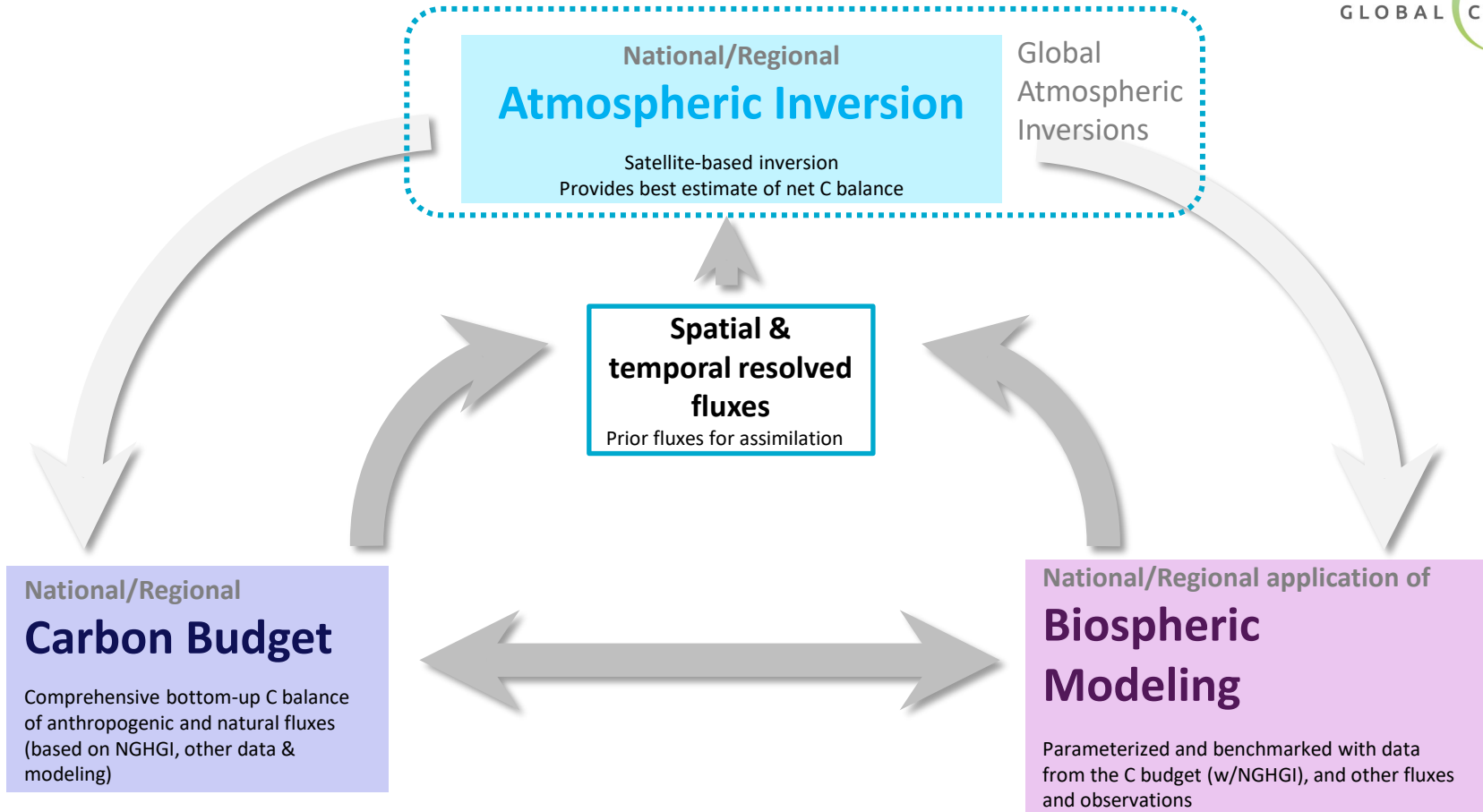


Regional Australia carbon Budget (2010-2019) (Units Tg C yr⁻¹)

- RECCAP2 Work in Progress -



(1) Heterotrophic respiration flux corrected by fires disturbances . Fires were taken from GFED dataset.



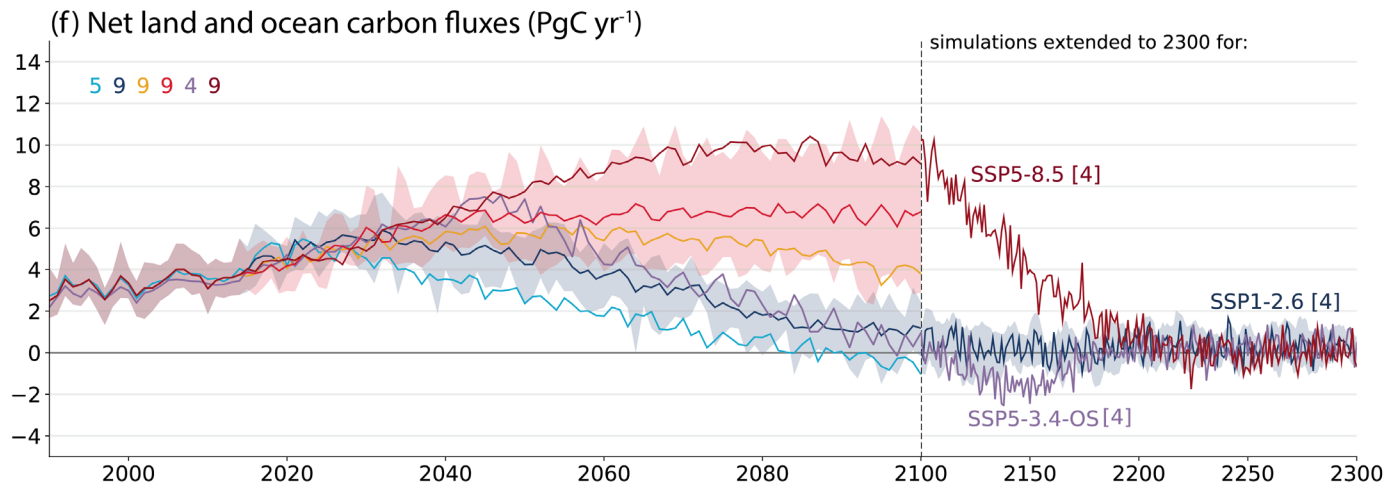
National Carbon Integrated System

Where Does the Carbon Go After Peaking Emissions?

Does the carbon cycle behave perfectly symmetric as emissions go up, go down, and under (net-negative emissions) ?

IPCC AR6 said “NO”

both in response to management and carbon-climate feedbacks



End