

sylvania - NetCam SC IR - Mon Apr 24 2017 13:30:06 CST - UTC-6

Camera Temperature: 40.5

Exposure: 99

Will we ever be able to accurately predict the future  
land carbon sink?



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**NO**

# NO

But we can probably figure out what observational **constraints** are needed to better **project** its impact on future anthropogenic climate change





# Carbon Dioxide Exchange Between Atmosphere and Ocean and the Question of an Increase of Atmospheric $\text{CO}_2$ during the Past Decades

By ROGER REVELLE and HANS E. SUESS, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, La Jolla, California

(Manuscript received September 4, 1956)

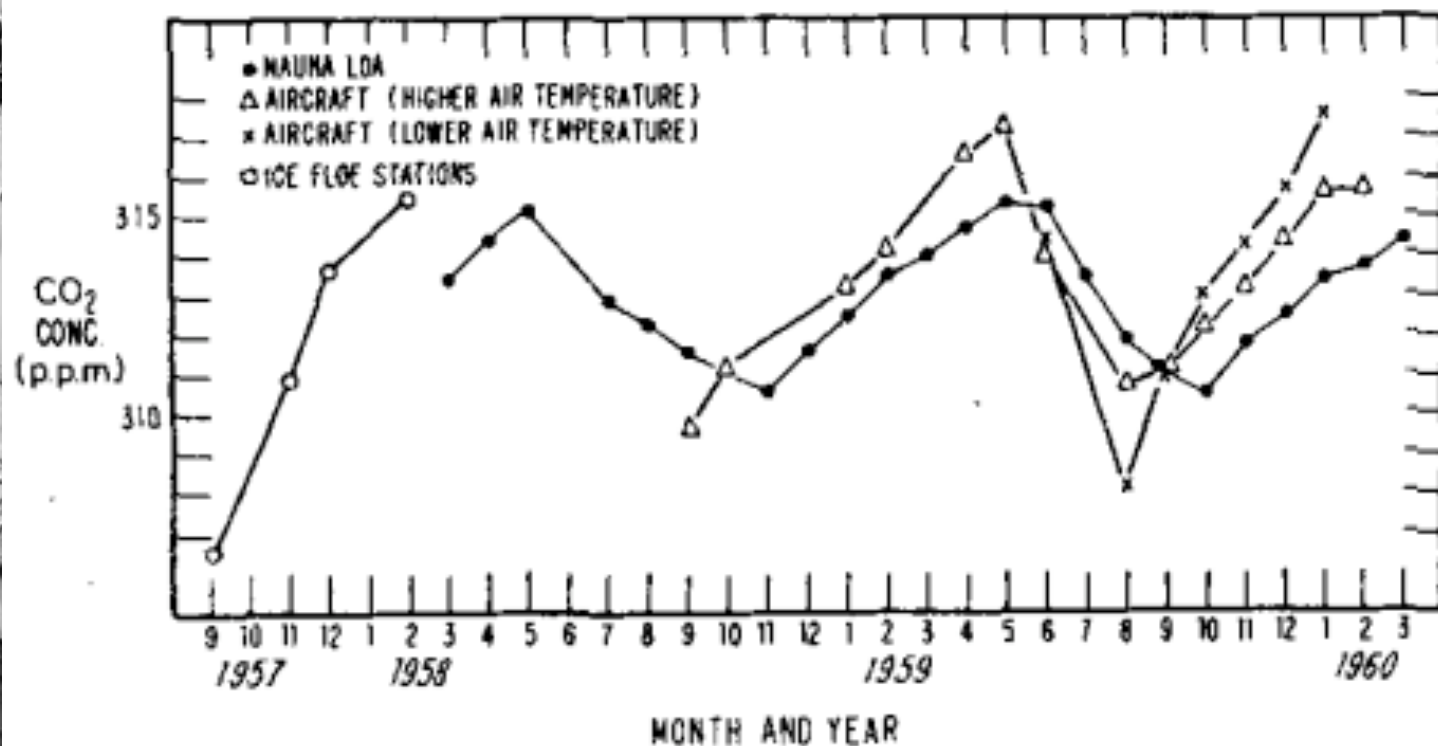


Because of the peculiar buffer mechanism of sea water, however, the increase in the partial  $\text{CO}_2$  pressure is about 10 times higher than the increase in the total  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration of sea water when  $\text{CO}_2$  is added and the alkalinity remains constant (BUCH, 1933, see

# The Concentration and Isotopic Abundances of Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere

By CHARLES D. KEELING, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California,  
La Jolla, California

(Manuscript received March 25, 1960)

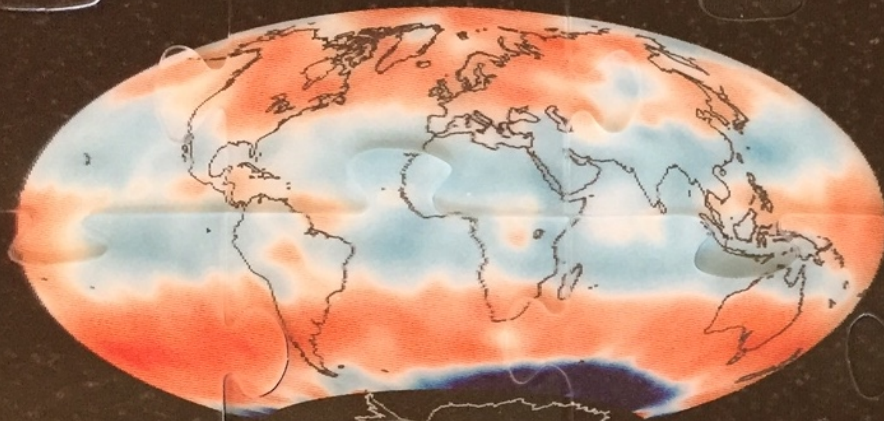




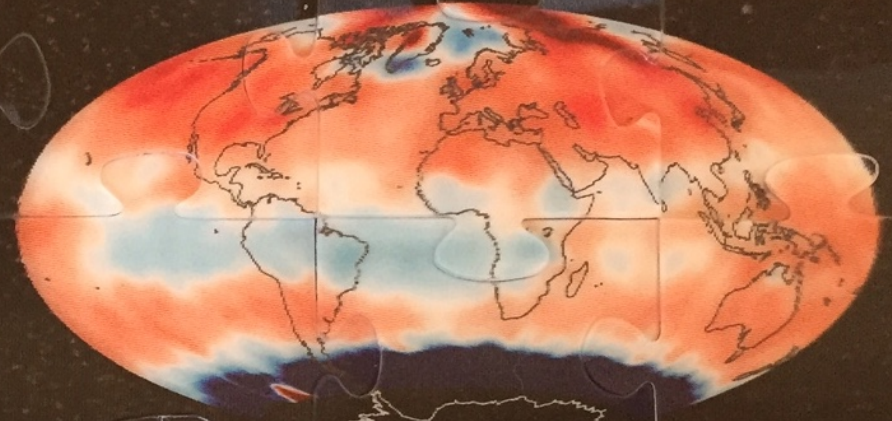
# SEASONAL CARBON DIOXIDE

## 2014 - 2015

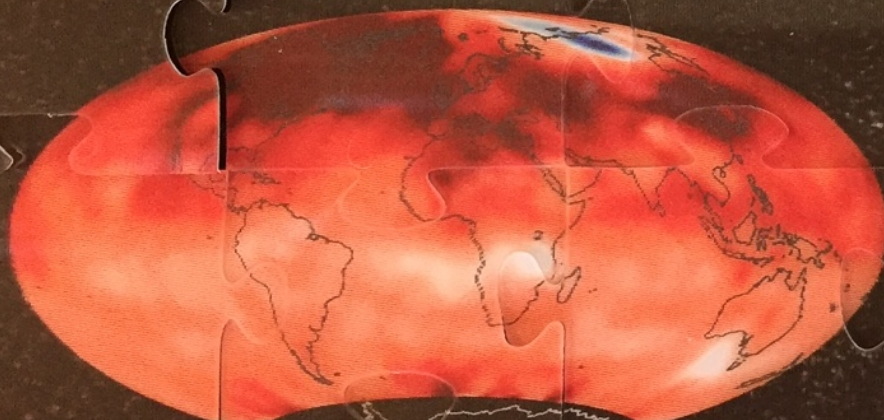
National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration



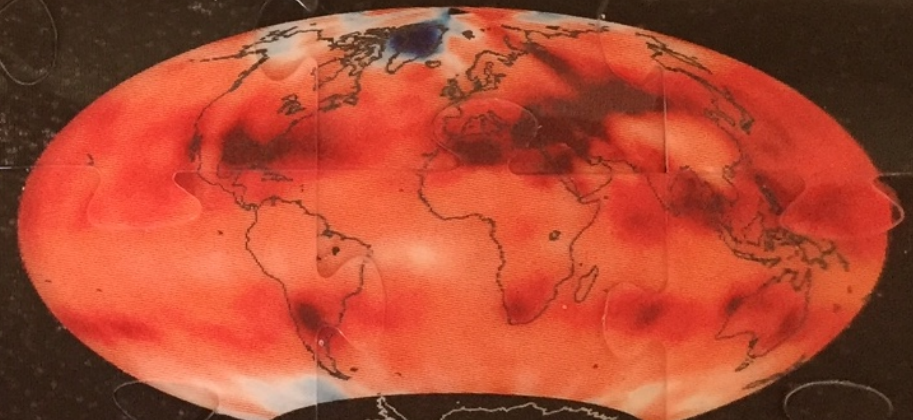
October



January



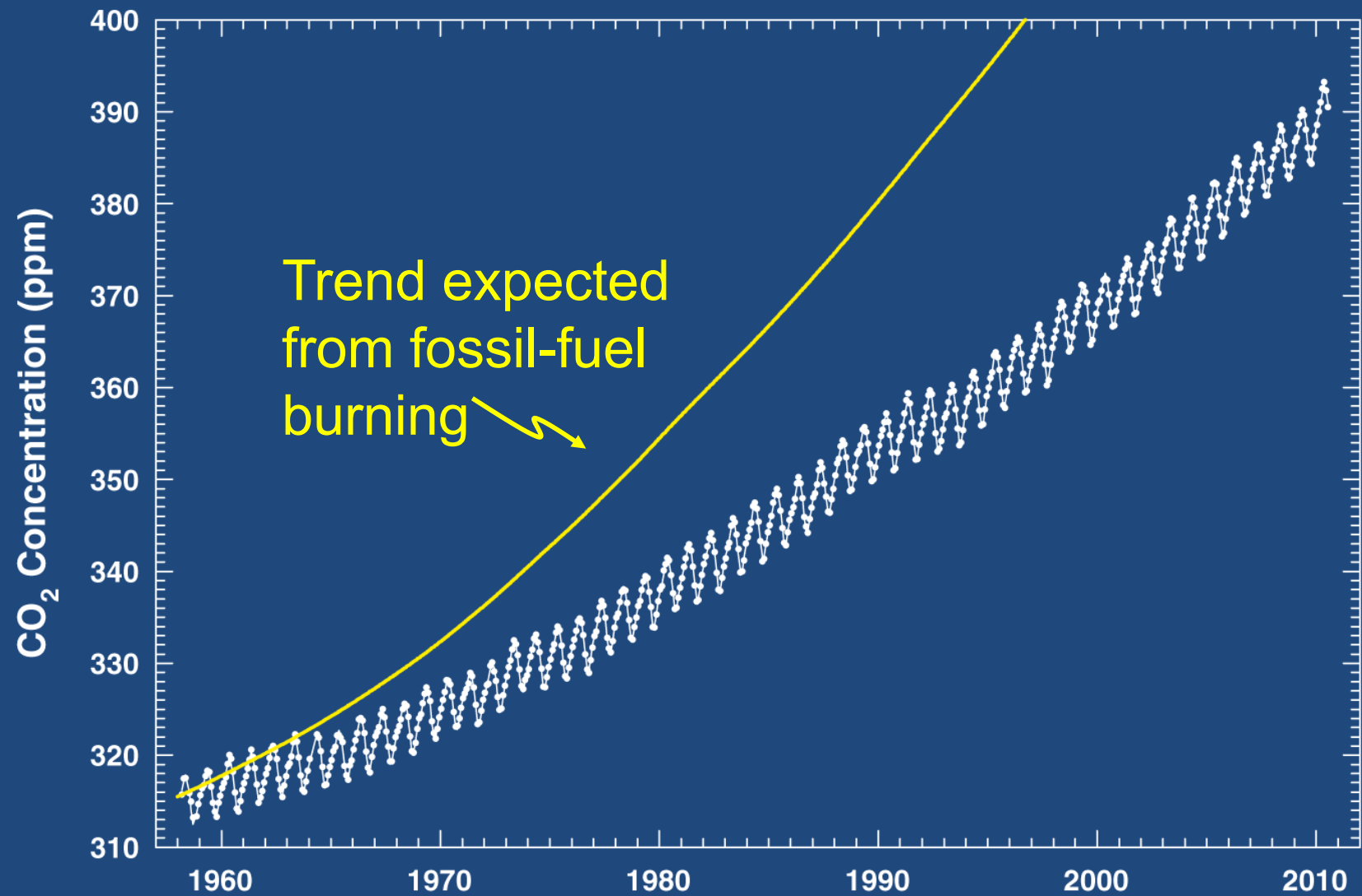
April



July

Carbon Dioxide (ppm)

390 395 400 405





# Global carbon budget

The cumulative contributions to the global carbon budget from 1870

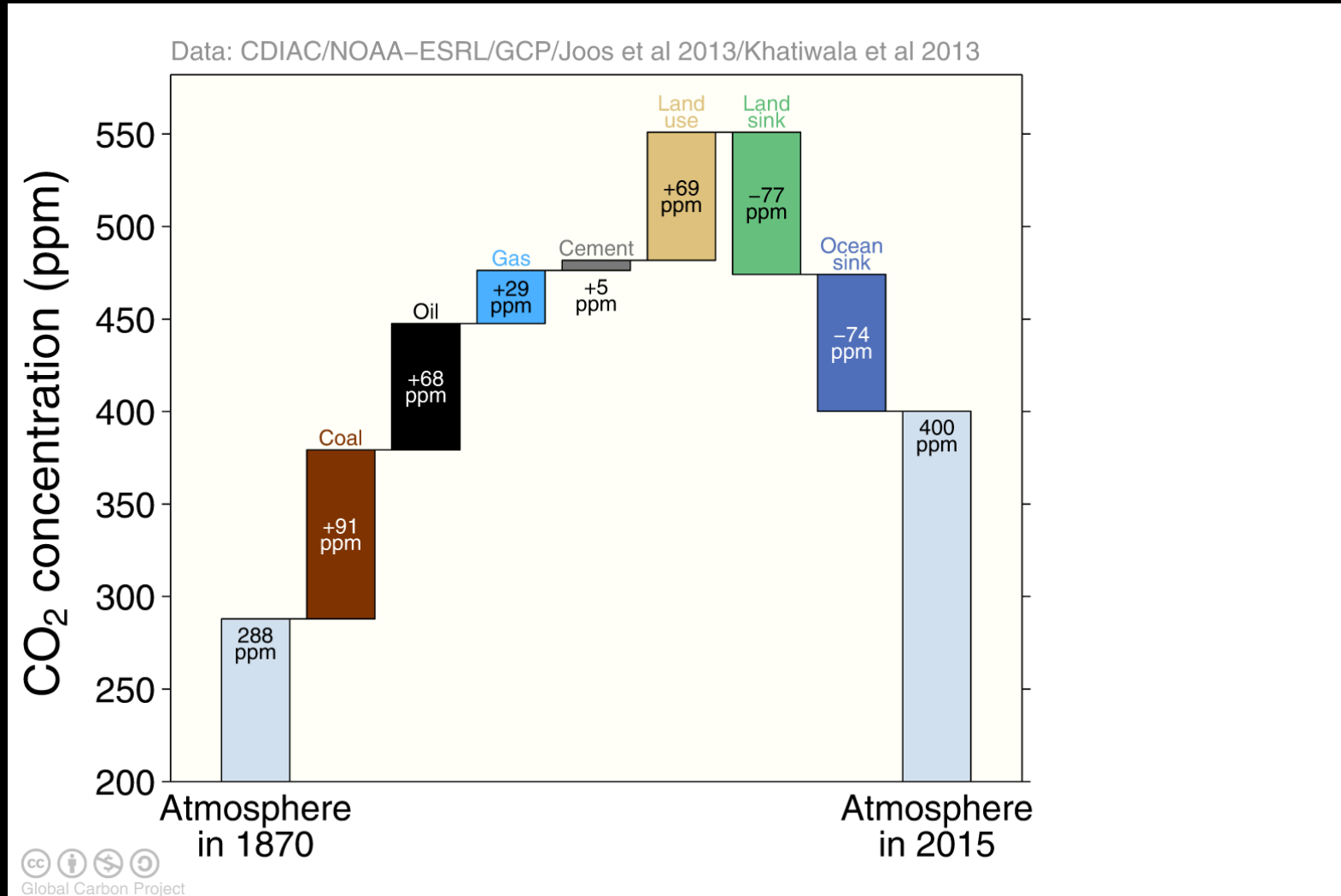


Figure concept from [Shrink That Footprint](#)

Source: [CDIAC](#); [NOAA-ESRL](#); [Houghton et al 2012](#); [Giglio et al 2013](#); [Joos et al 2013](#); [Khatiwala et al 2013](#); [Le Quéré et al 2016](#); [Global Carbon Budget 2016](#)

# Fate of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (2006-2015)



34.1 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr  
**91%**

Sources = Sinks



**9%**  
3.5 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr

16.4 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr

**44%**



**31%**

11.6 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr



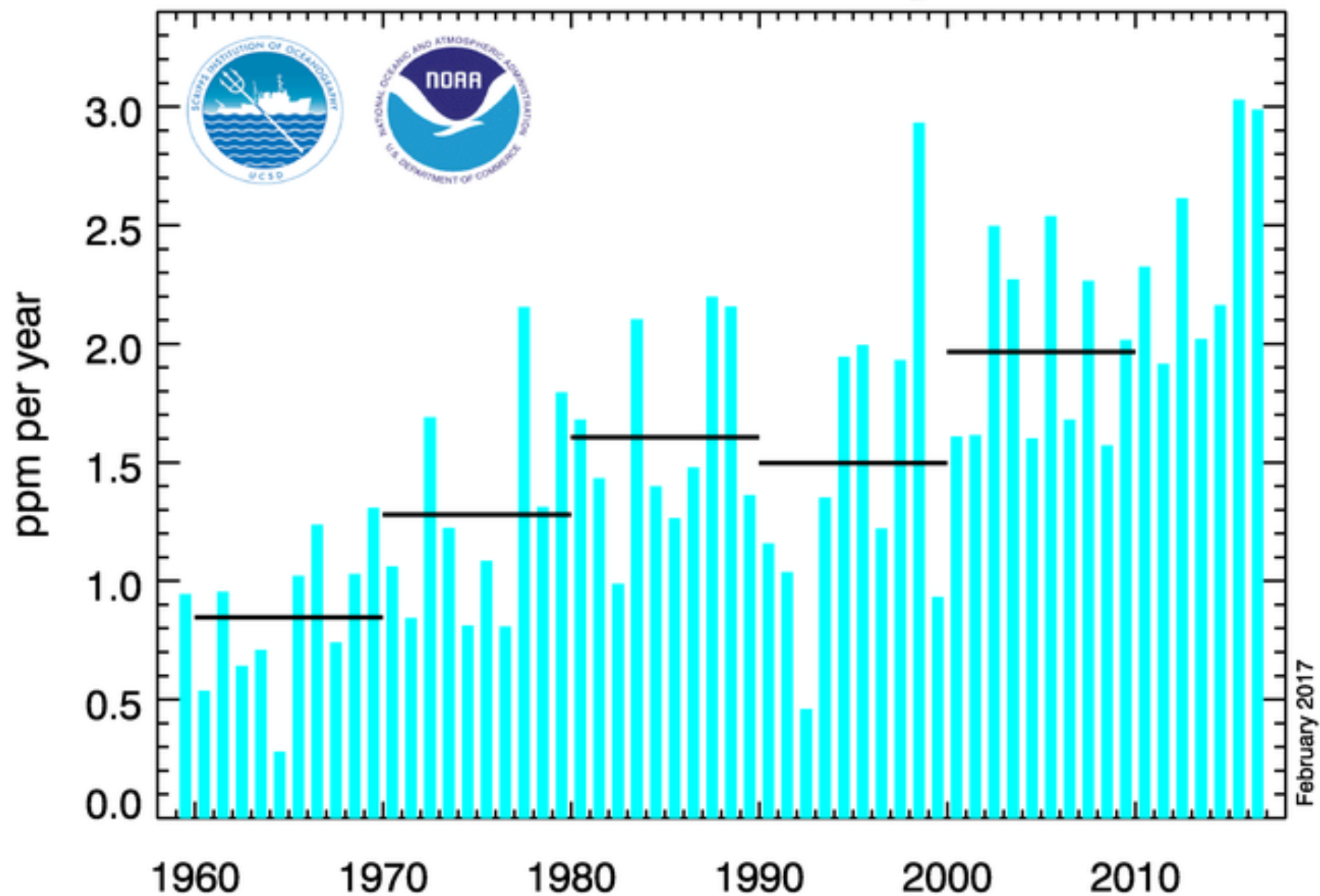
**26%**

9.7 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr



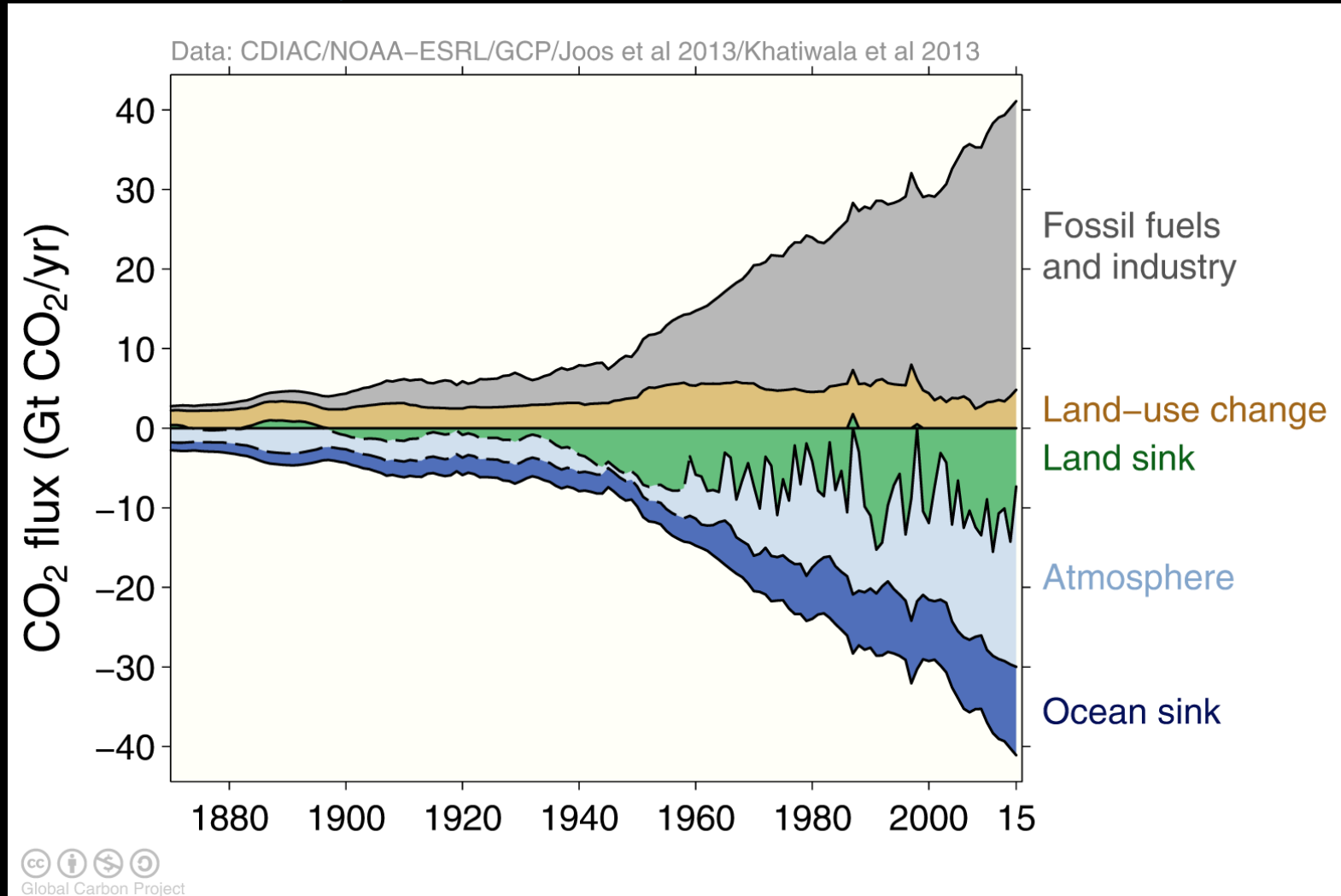


# annual mean growth rate of CO<sub>2</sub> at Mauna Loa



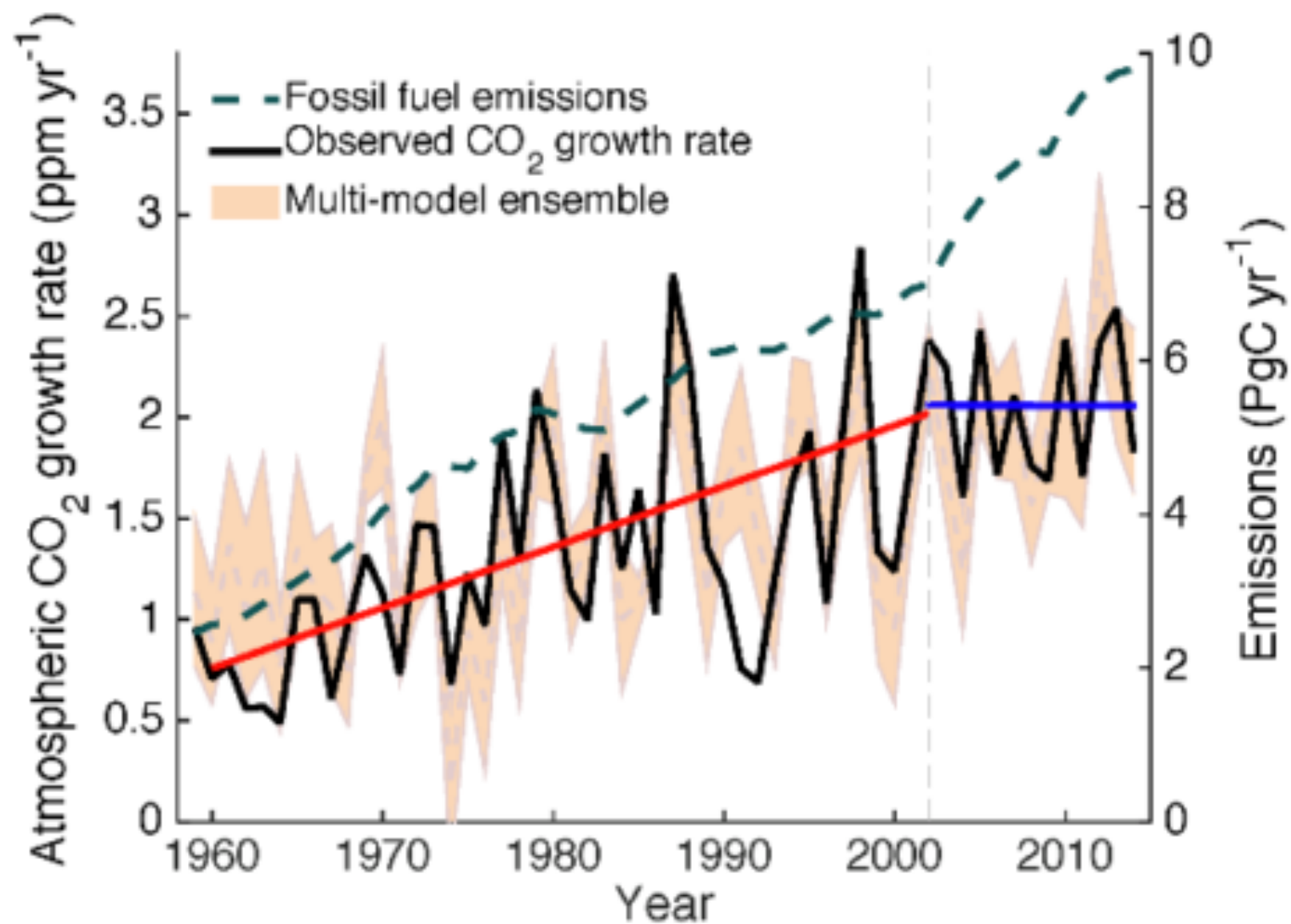
# Global carbon budget

The carbon sources from fossil fuels, industry, and land use change emissions are balanced by the atmosphere and carbon sinks on land and in the ocean



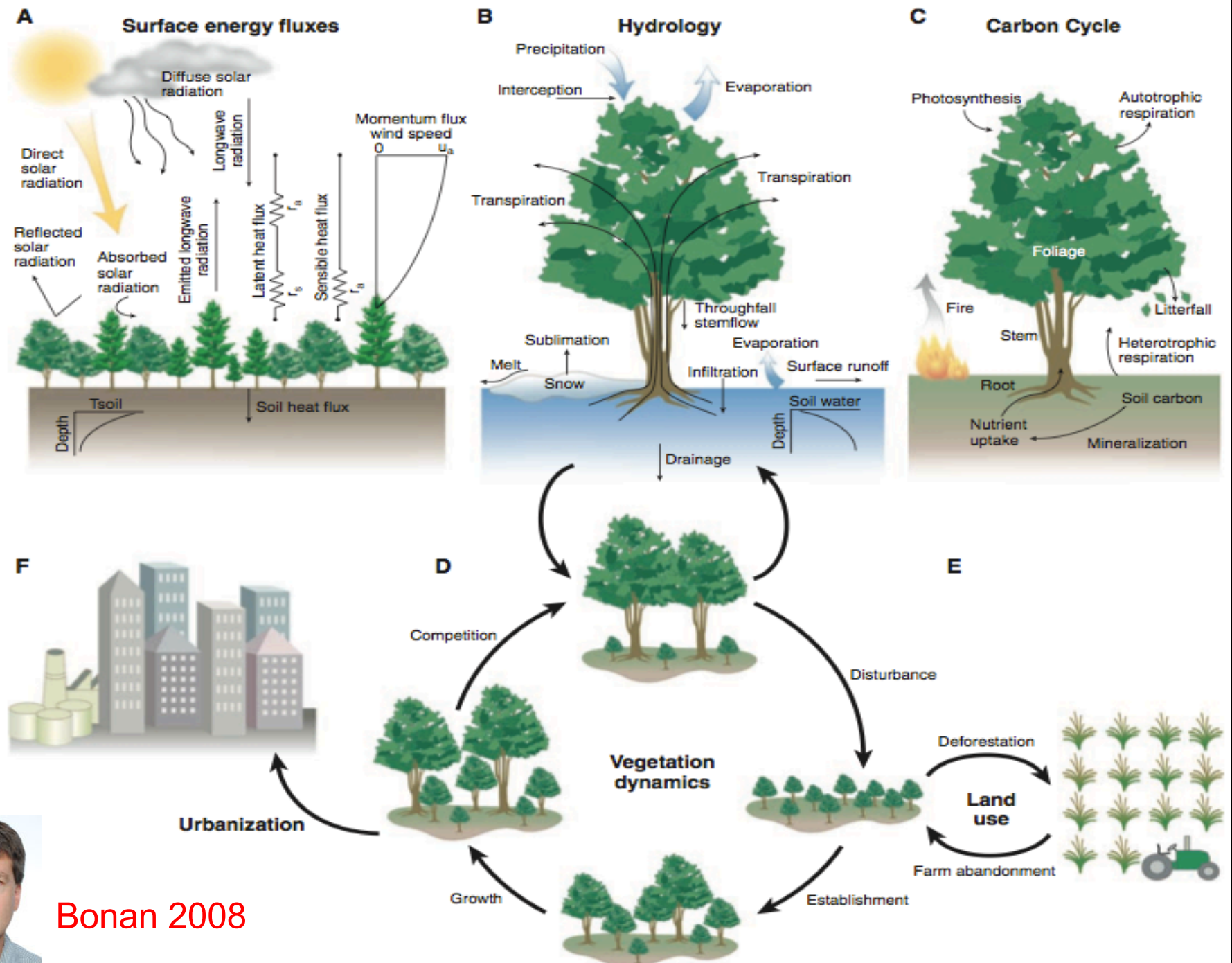
Source: [CDIAC](#); [NOAA-ESRL](#); [Houghton et al 2012](#); [Giglio et al 2013](#); [Joos et al 2013](#); [Khatiwala et al 2013](#); [Le Quéré et al 2016](#); [Global Carbon Budget 2016](#)





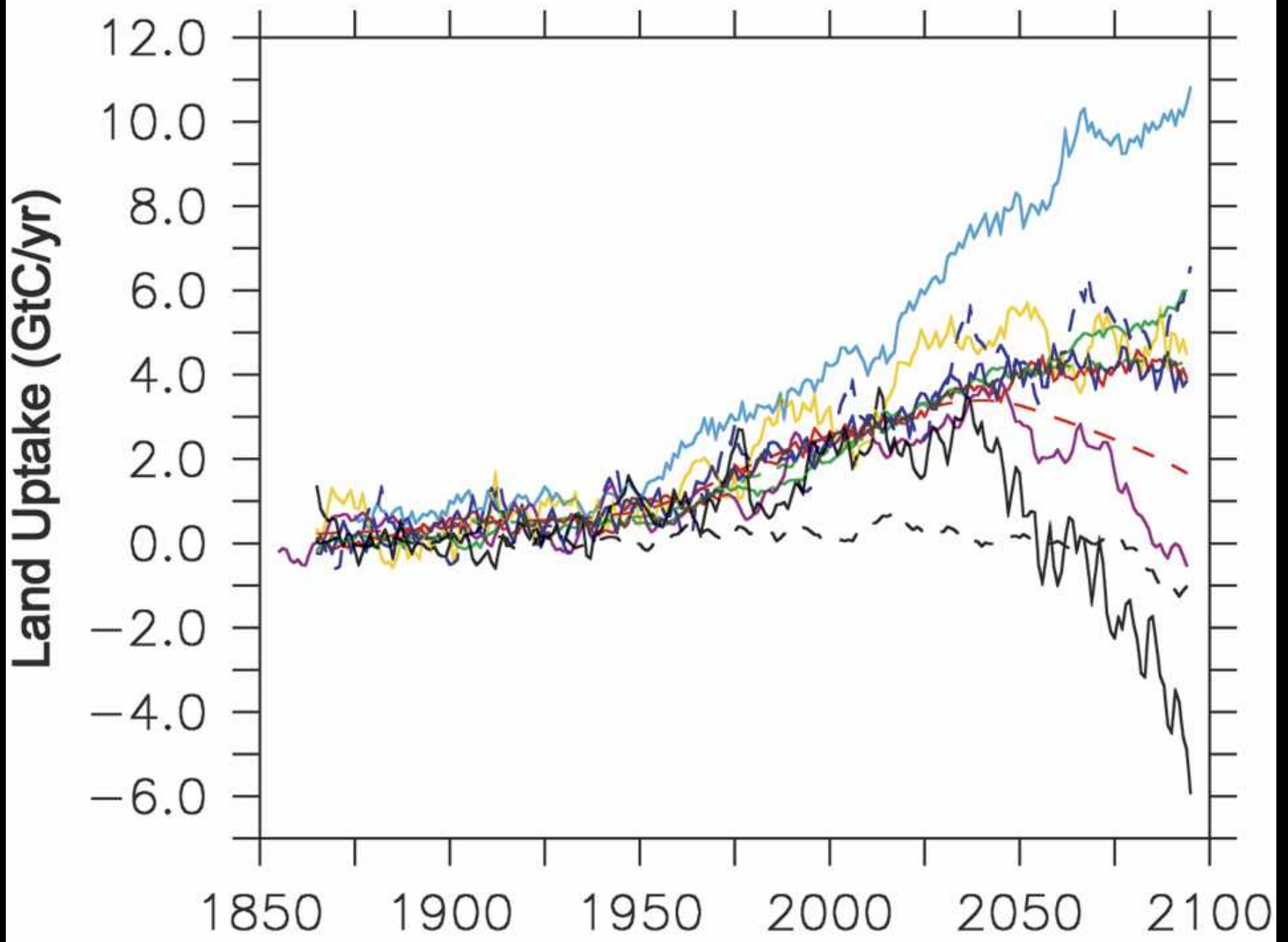
Keenan et al 2016

# Forests in Flux

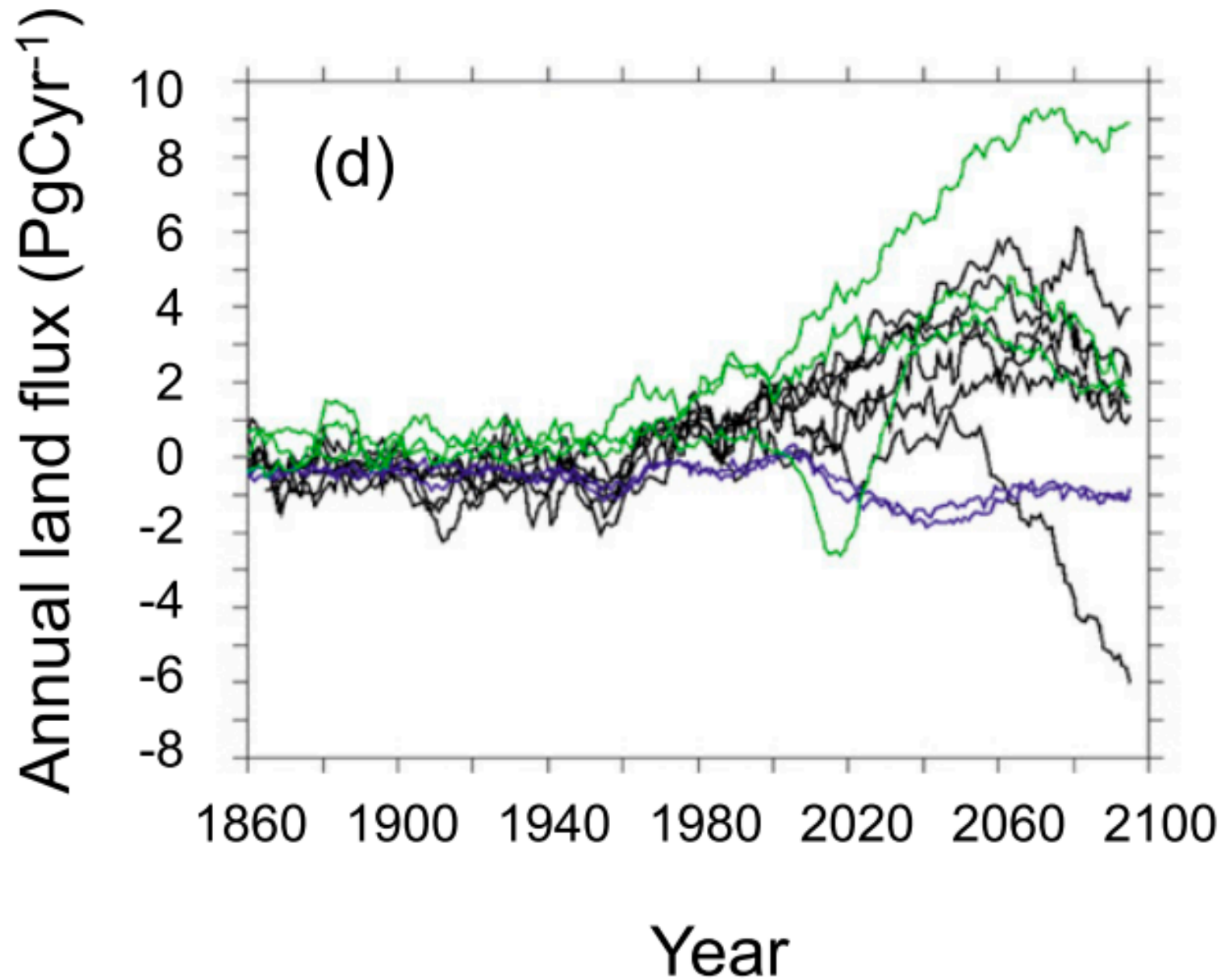


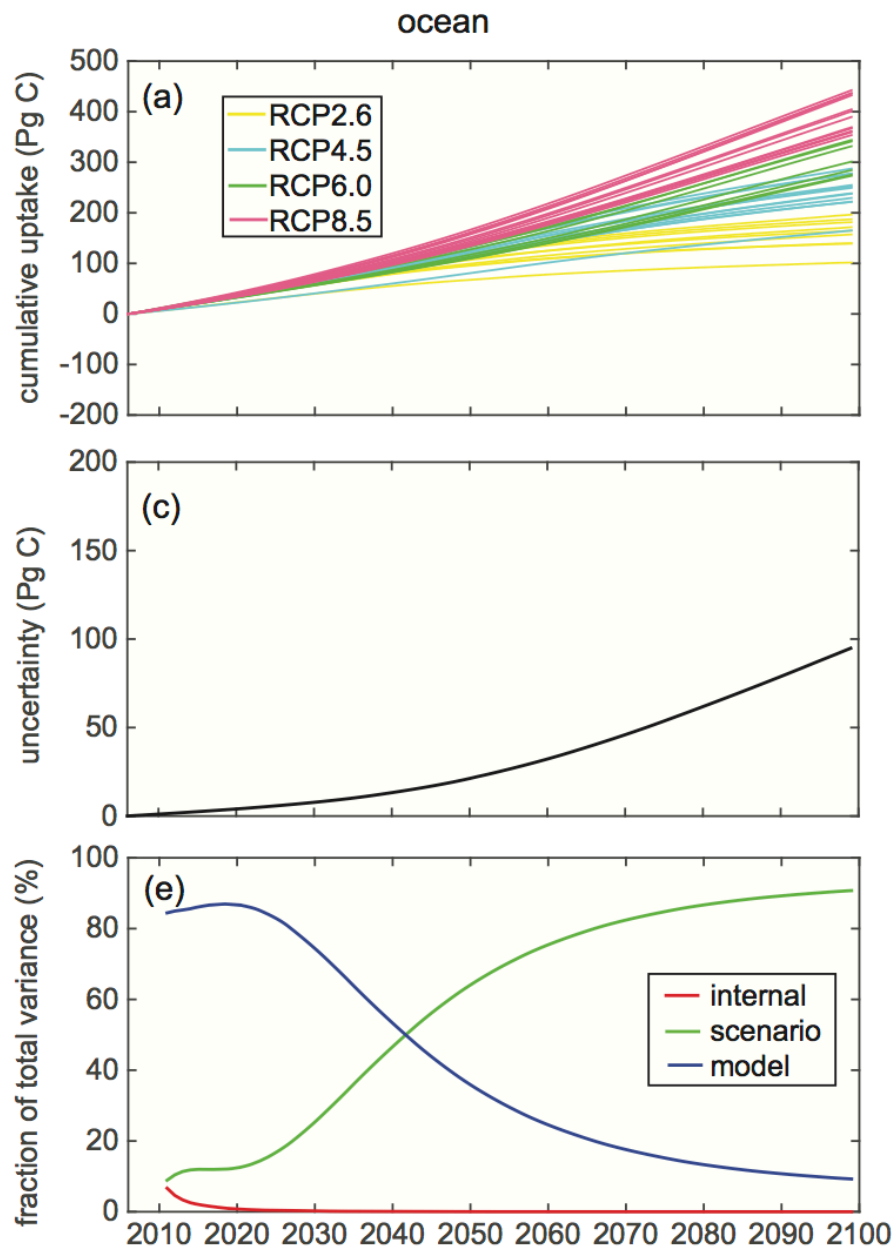
Bonan 2008

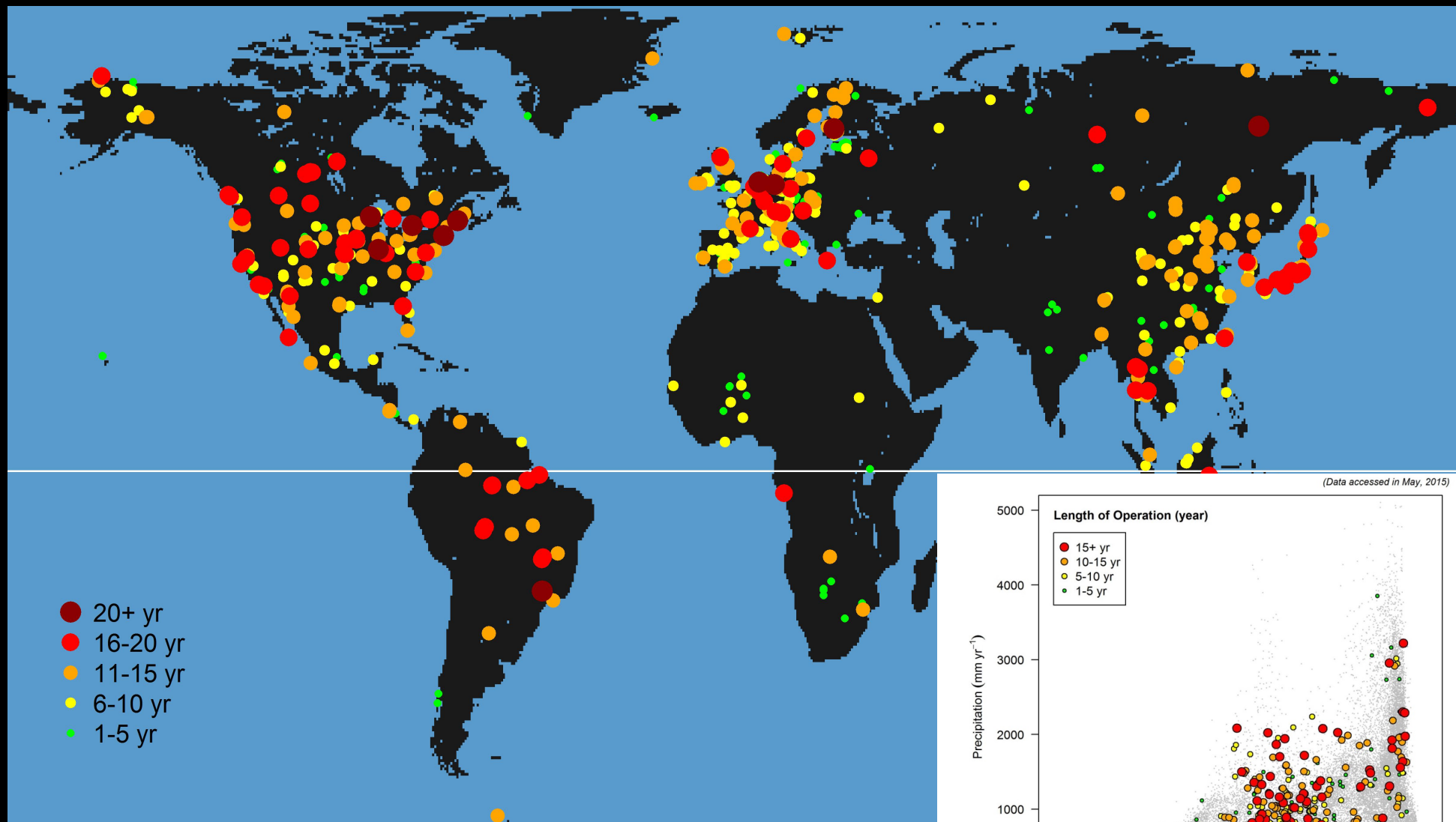




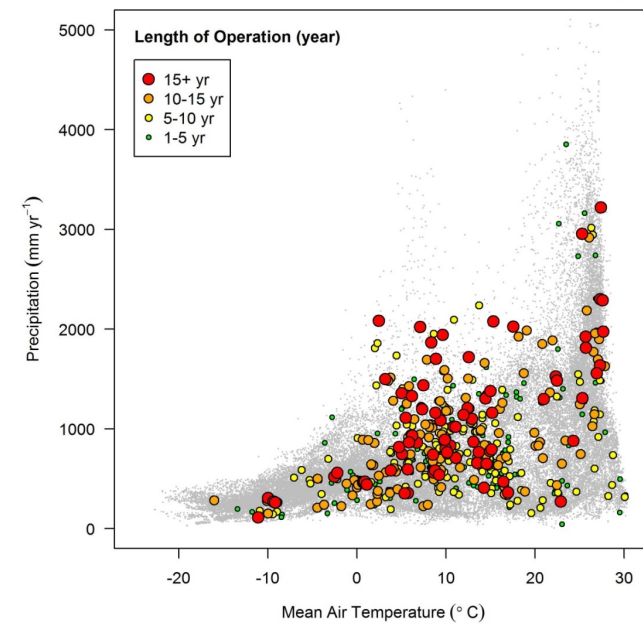




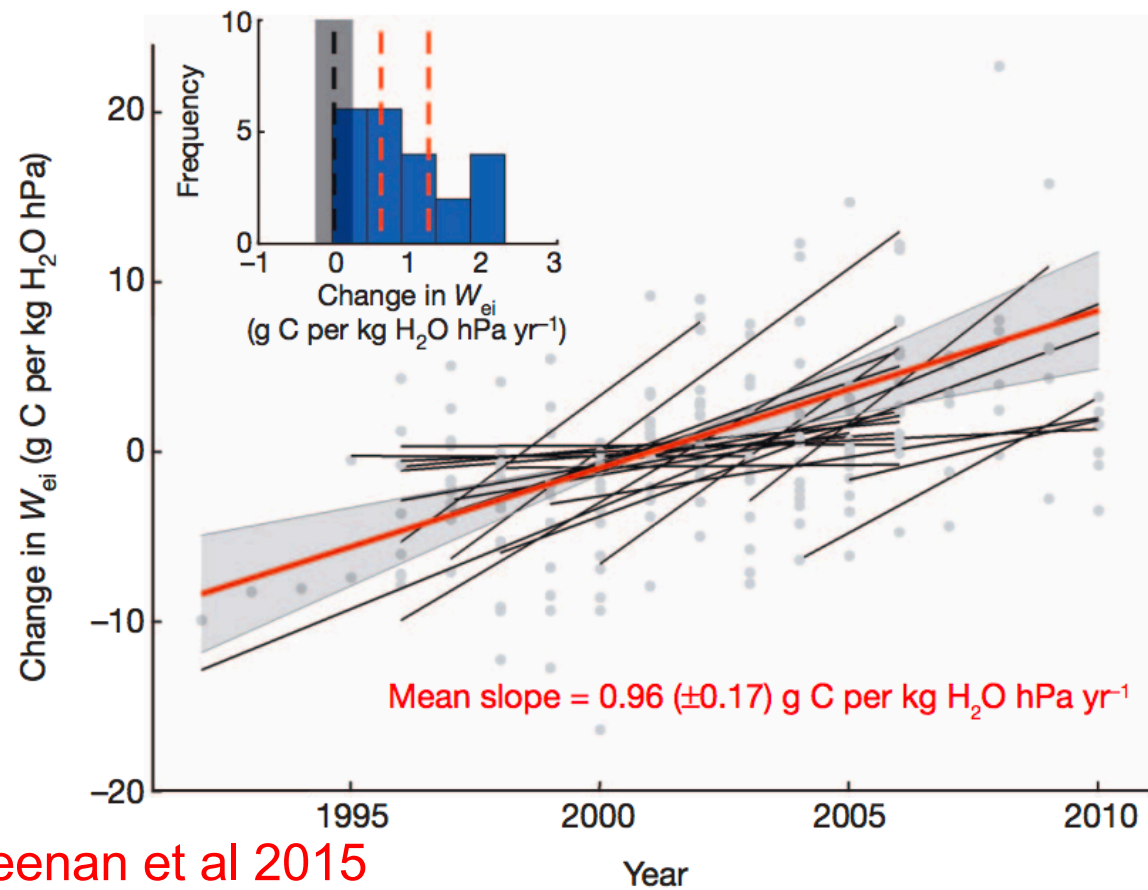




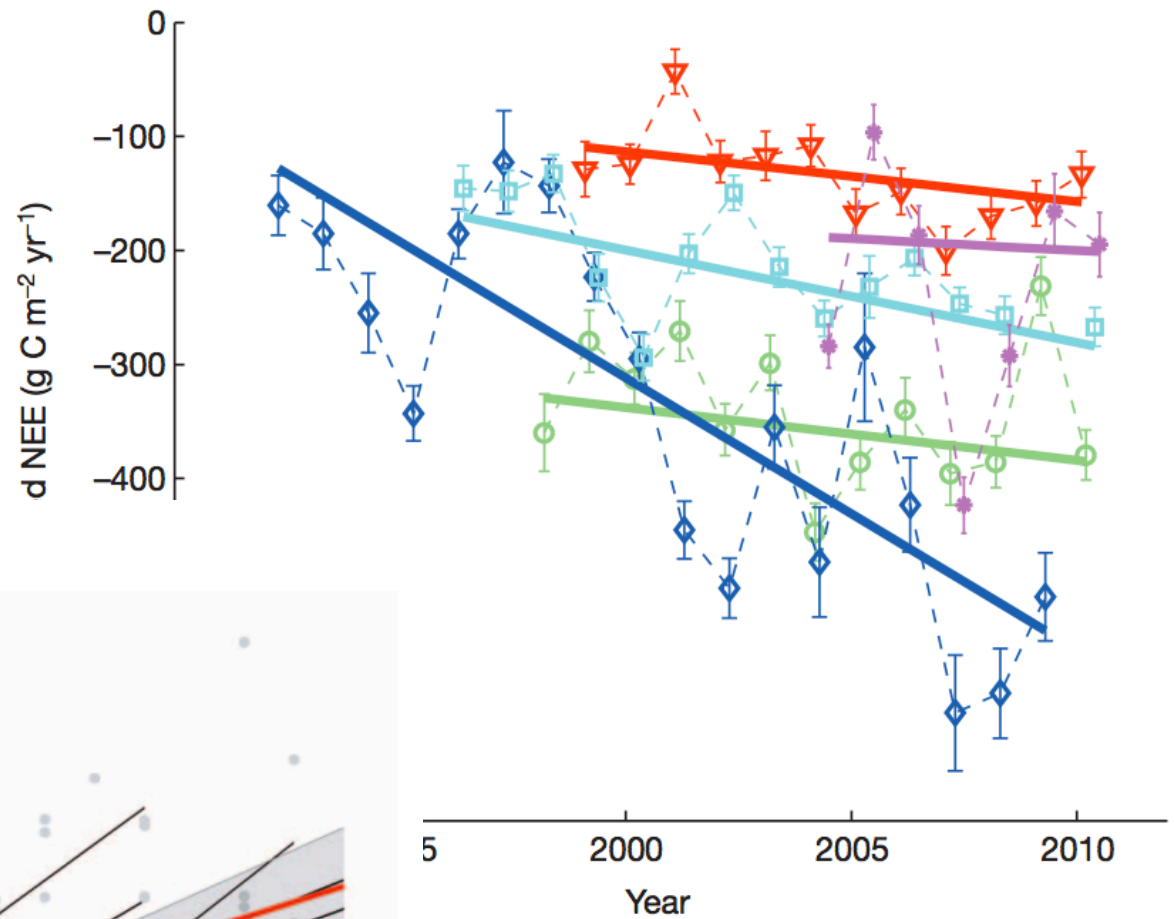
(Data accessed in May, 2015)



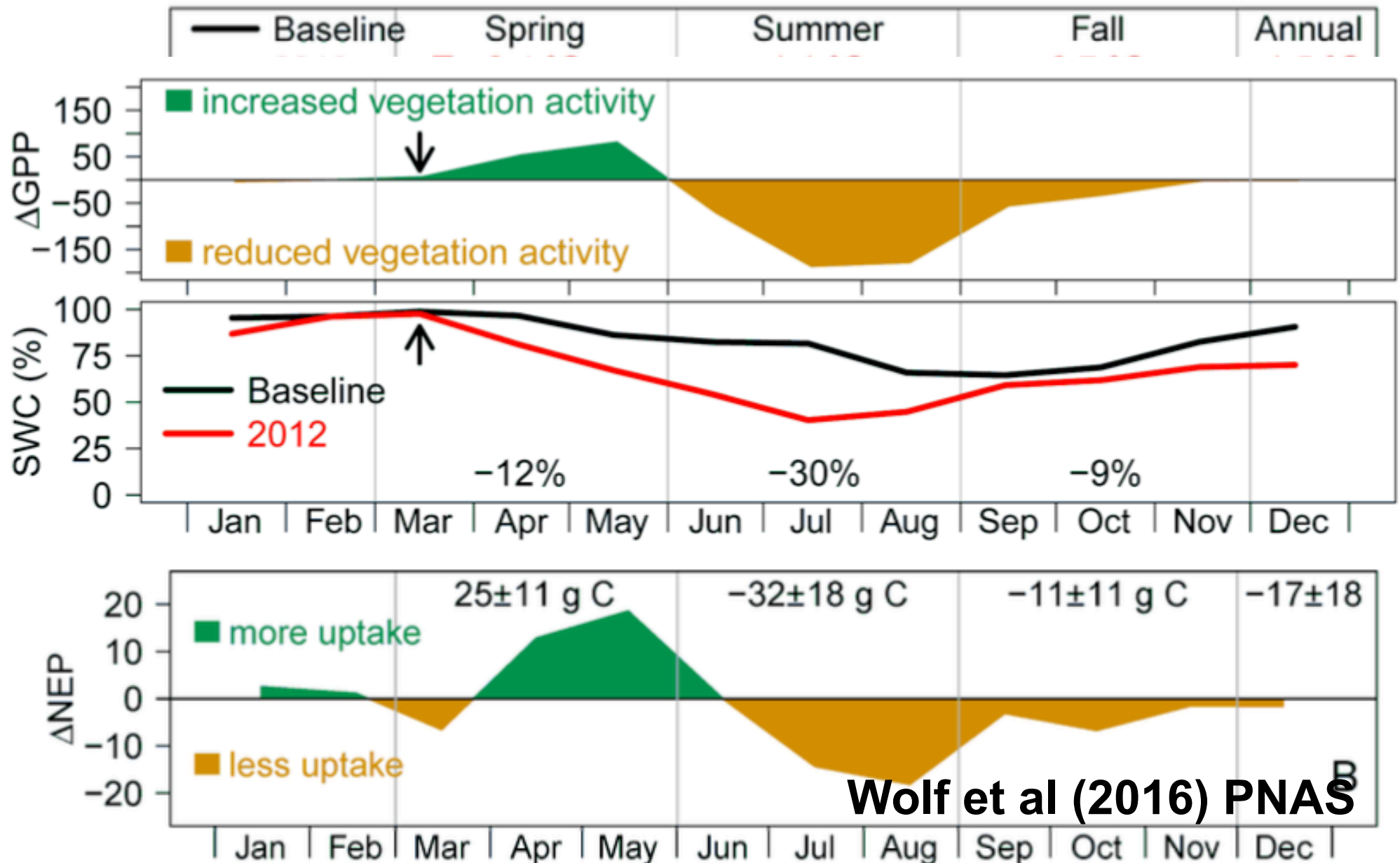




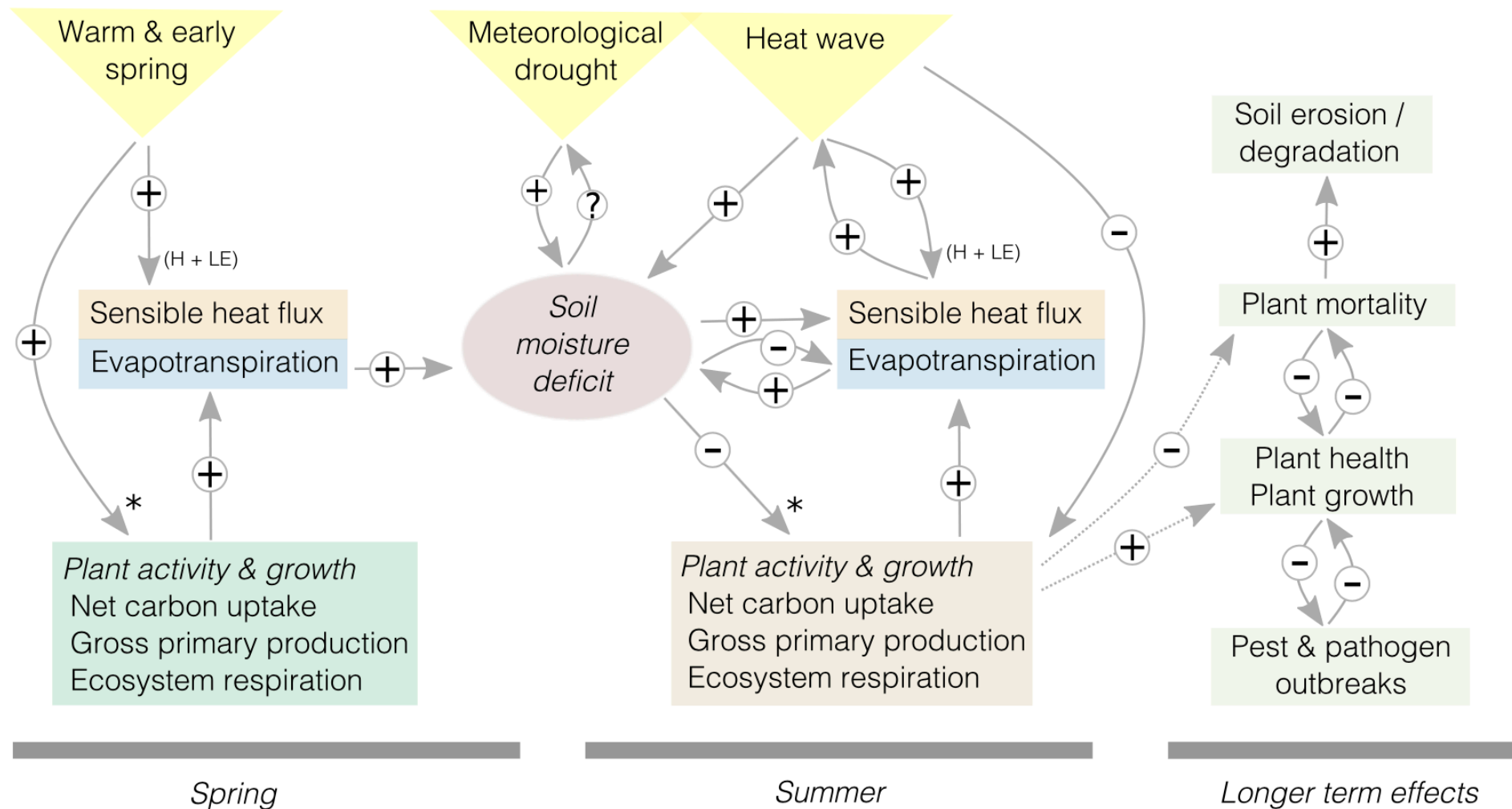
Keenan et al 2015



# Net Carbon Uptake Anomaly @ sites (EC)



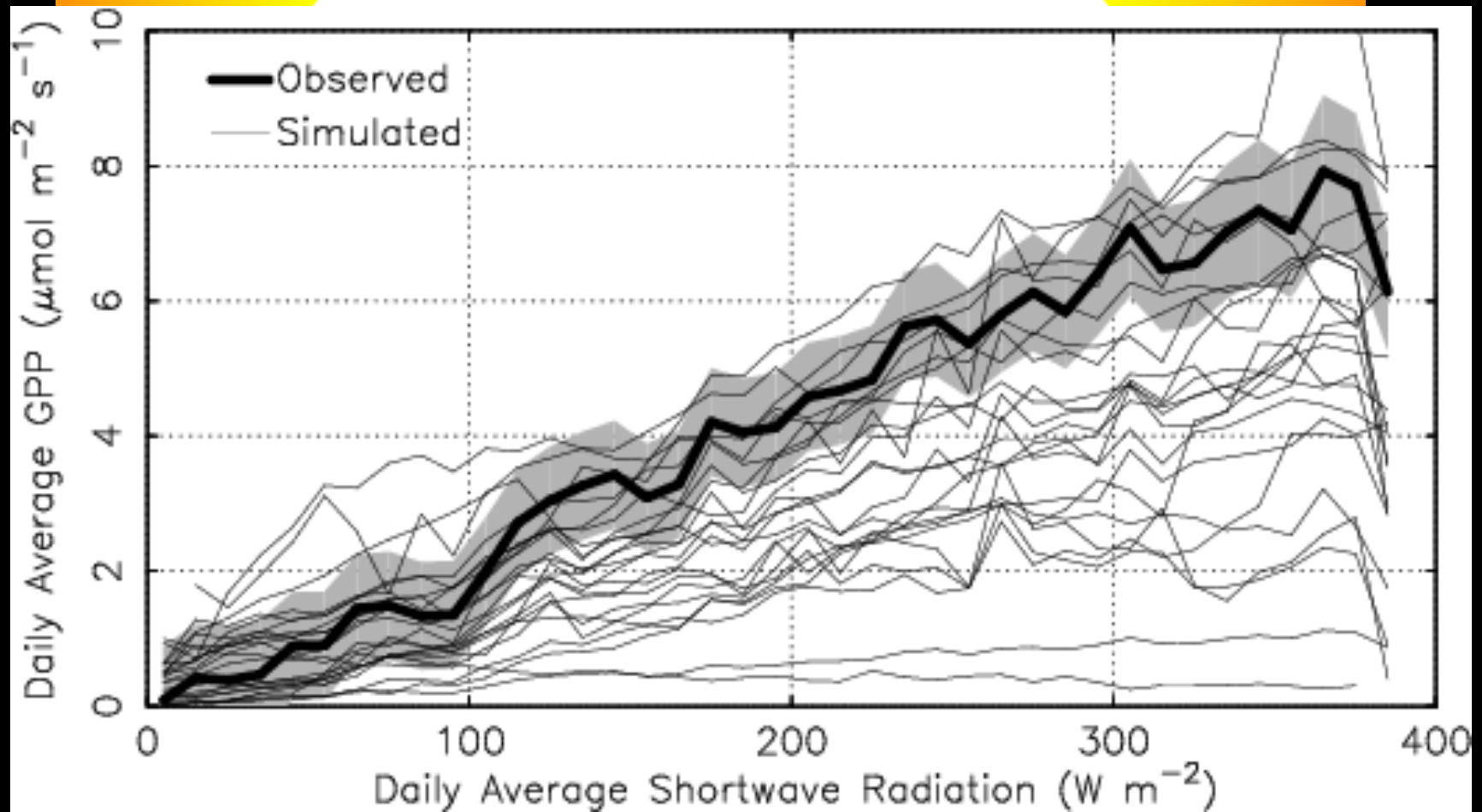
Wolf et al (2016) PNAS



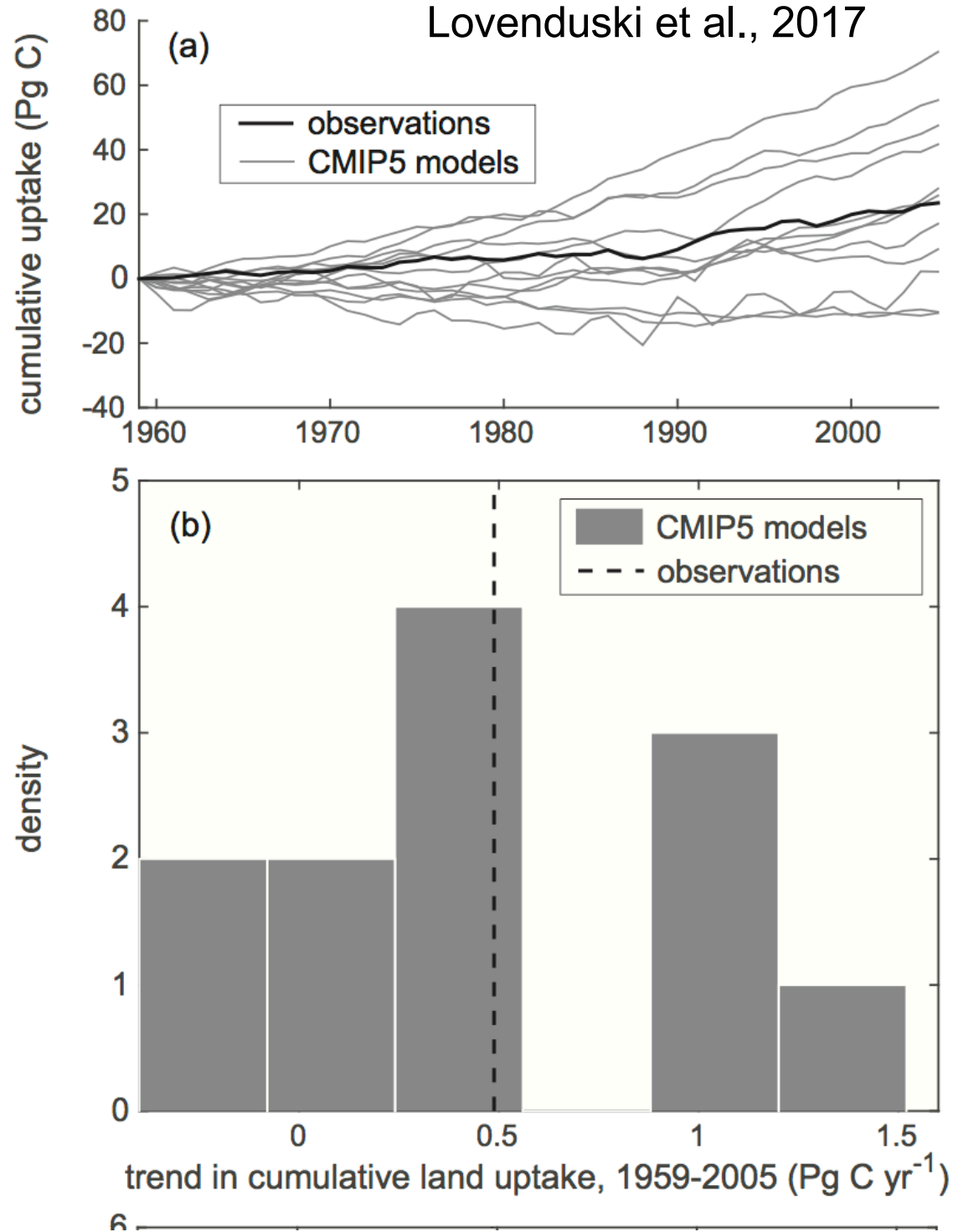
\* Climate effects on ecosystem carbon fluxes are shown only in qualitative terms. Individual fluxes might be affected differently by climate extremes (see text).

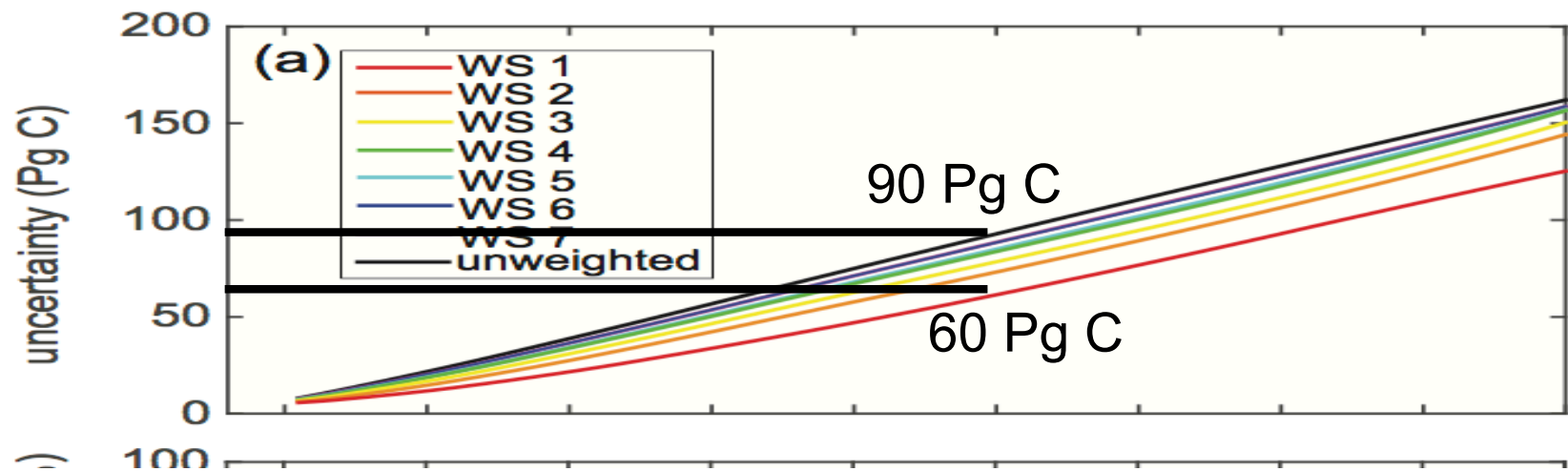


# Light

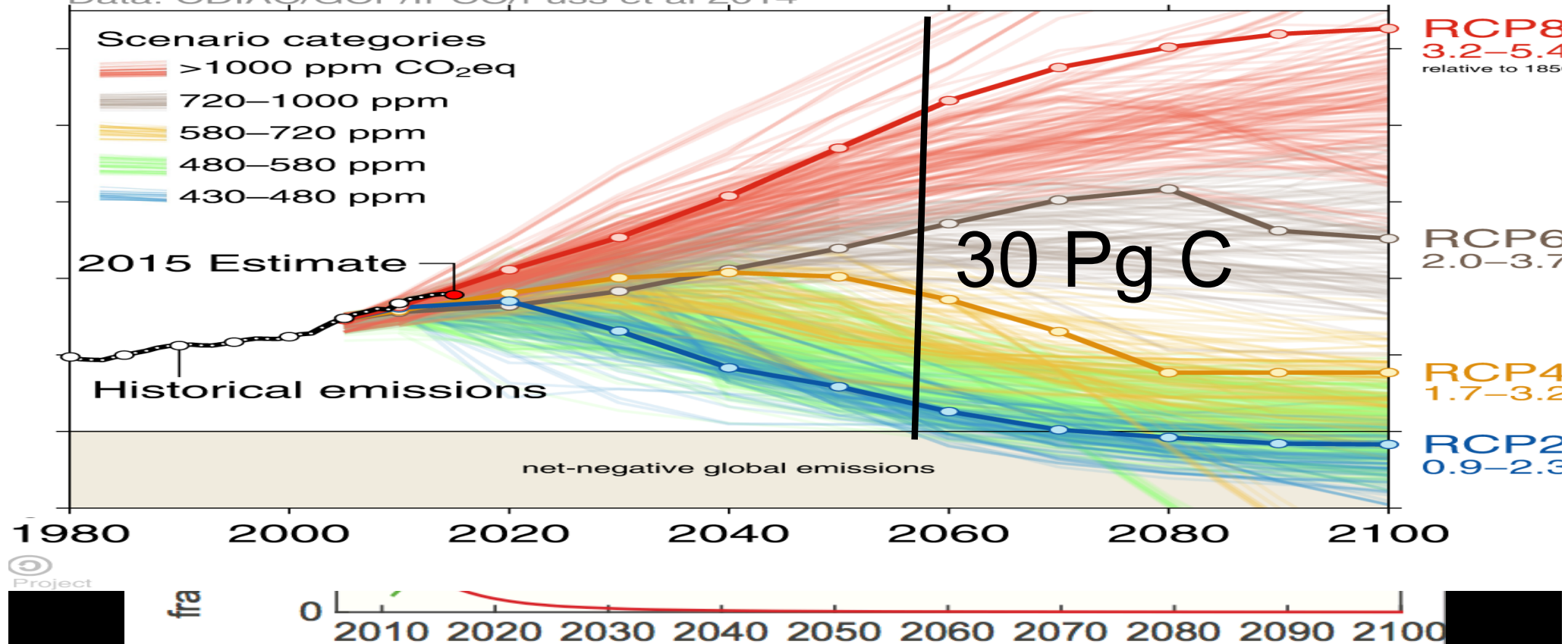


Lovenduski et al., 2017

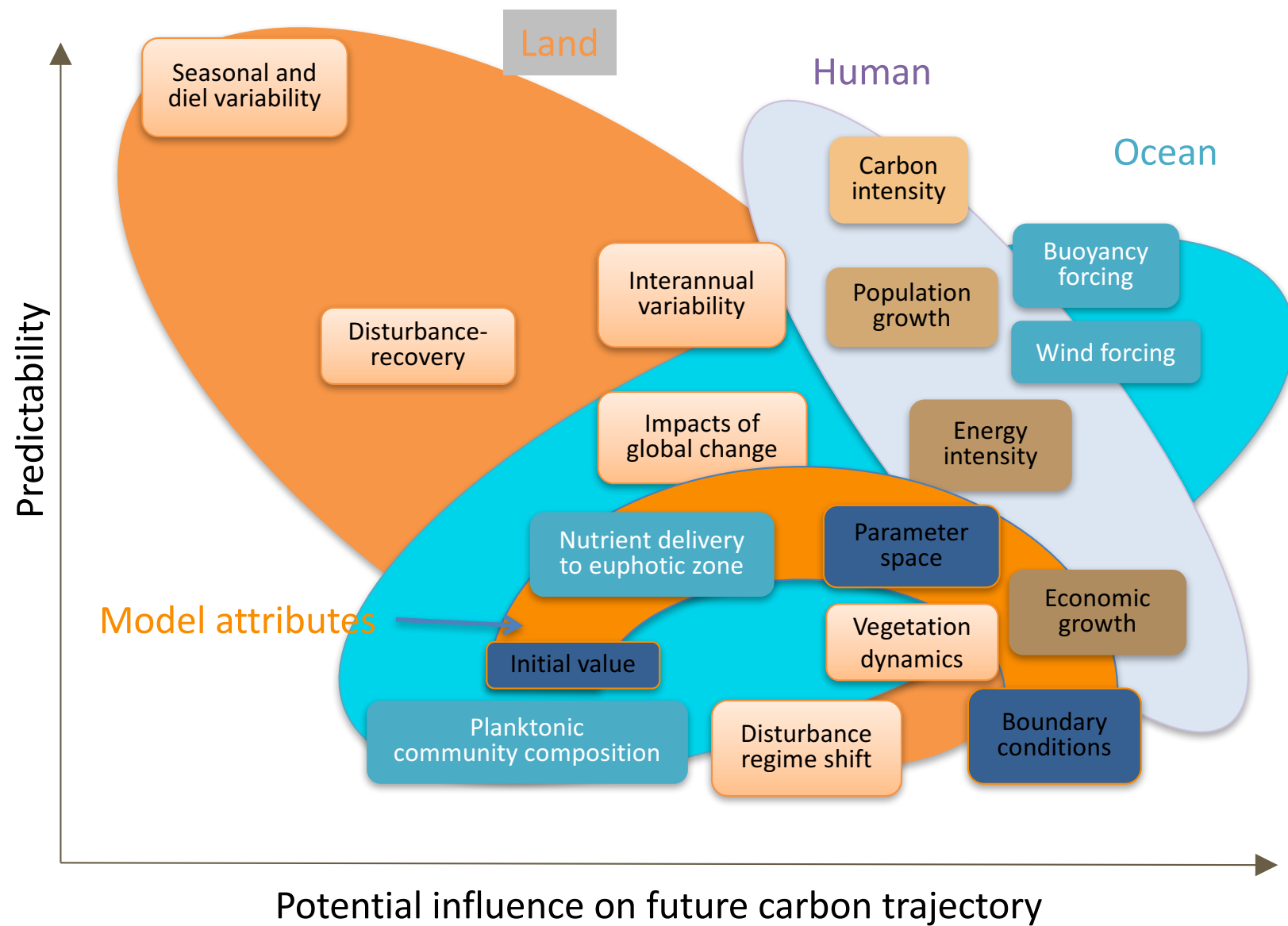




Data: CDIAC/GCP/IPCC/Fuss et al 2014









## boots on the ground: flux tower sites

D18: Barrow Environmental Observatory - BARR





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