



IPCC 6th Assessment Cycle:

Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC)

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Ocean products in TS and SPM, CC-Boxes, SYR, SED





OCEAN & CRYOSPHERE IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

The Ocean

- covers >70% of earth's surface
- plays a key role in climate regulation, weather systems and global carbon cycle
- carries ~50% of global primary and oxygen production
- supports immense biodiversity
- provides important social and economic goods and services (tourism, fisheries, transport (90%), etc)





OCEAN & CRYOSPHERE IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

- The Cryosphere ("Frozen World")
 - is ~2% of the world's water storage, with ~11%
 of the world's land surface and 7% of ocean
 surface covered with multiyear snow and ice
 - includes mountain glaciers and ground ice,
 snow covers, as well as Antarctic and Greenland
 ice sheets, and polar and subpolar sea ice,
 - plays a key role in river runoff, sea level rise,
 ocean-atmosphere exchange, permafrost
 methane storage, etc.
 - holds water equivalent to 66 m of sea level rise



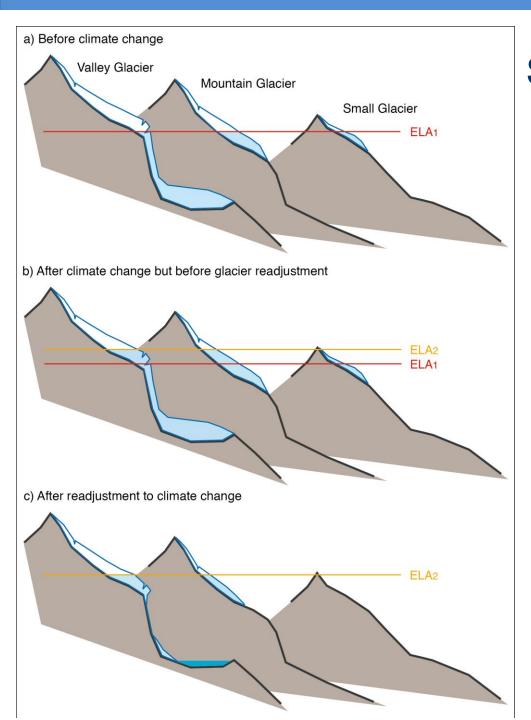


SROCC OUTLINE

- 1. Framing and Context of the Report
- 2. High Mountain Areas
- 3. Polar Regions
- 4. Sea level rise and implications for low lying islands, coasts and communities
- 5. Changing ocean, marine ecosystems, and dependent communities
- 6. Extremes, abrupt changes and managing risks
 - + Cross-chapter box: Low lying islands and coasts







Schematic of three types of glacier and their response to climate change (IPCC AR5)

Most glaciers are currently larger than they would be if they were in balance with current climate.



ELA: Equilibrium line altitude, shifting up from ELA1 to ELA2

WGI FAQ 4.2, Figure 1







Vulnerable ecosystems identified in AR5 and SR1.5:

_____ Arctic summer sea ice systems_____

1.5°C

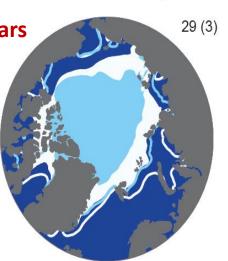
RCP 2.6 ambitious mitigation

≥2°C

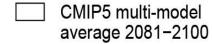
RCP 8.5 business as usual

Northern Hemisphere September sea ice extent (average 2081–2100)

1 in 100 years ice-free at 1.5°C

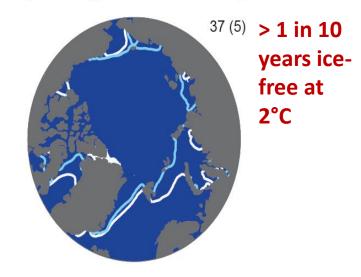


CMIP5 multi-model average 1986-2005



CMIP5 subset average 1986–2005

CMIP5 subset average 2081–2100













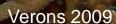


Warm water coral reefs under various pressures



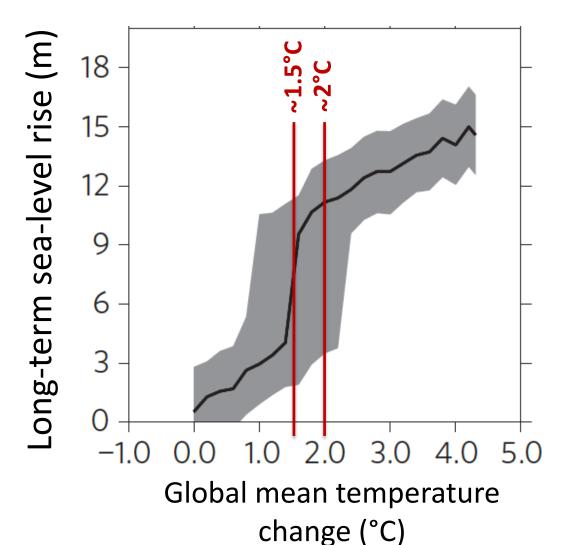






Sea level rise beyond 2100 may challenge biological and human systems:

High ambition mitigation needed



....affecting habitat, freshwater resources, human society through flood events

Coming close to Paleo-findings....

5-9 m: ...during the last interglacial (Eemian, 125.000 ya, at 0.7-2°C above pre-industrial)

>7m: ...last time when the atmosphere had 400 ppm CO₂ (in Pliocene, 3-5 Mya)

Knutti et al., Ngeo 2015

TO BE ASSESSED IN AR6





PURPOSE OF SROCC: SPECIAL REPORT ON OCEANS AND CRYOSPHERE IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

- Provide a focussed cross-cutting assessment of:
 - The role of oceans and cryosphere in the climate system
 observed and projected changes in oceans and
 cryosphere, ocean cryosphere interactions
 - Risks, vulnerability, impacts and implications of climaterelated ocean and cryosphere change for biological and human systems, e.g. sea level rise
 - Resilience pathways and adaptation options
- Present new and updated information for decisionmakers to inform the design and implementation of appropriate policies and actions.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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