



climatefutures

Endringer - Risiko - Varsling

Manuel Hempel

NORCE

Potet 2025 – 29.01.2025

Hvordan har klimaet endret seg?



“Blue marble”, Apollo 17, 1972



“Sunset over Earth”, NASA, 11/2009





1000 km



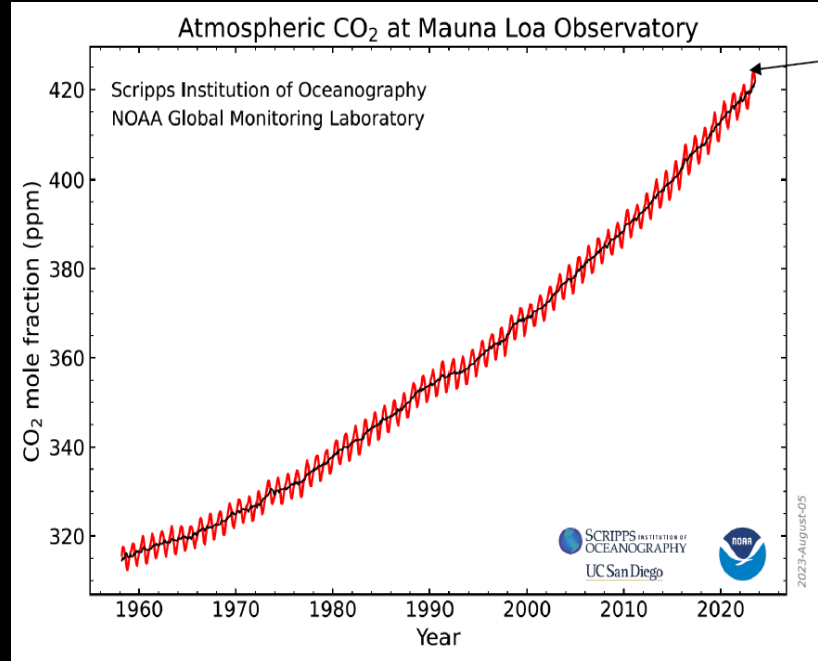
< 1 % drivhusgasser
(H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O)

**Uten drivhusgasser ville
temperaturen på jorden
være 33°C lavere: -18C**

↔
1000 km

37.000.000.000 t per år

2.000.000.000.000 t
totalt

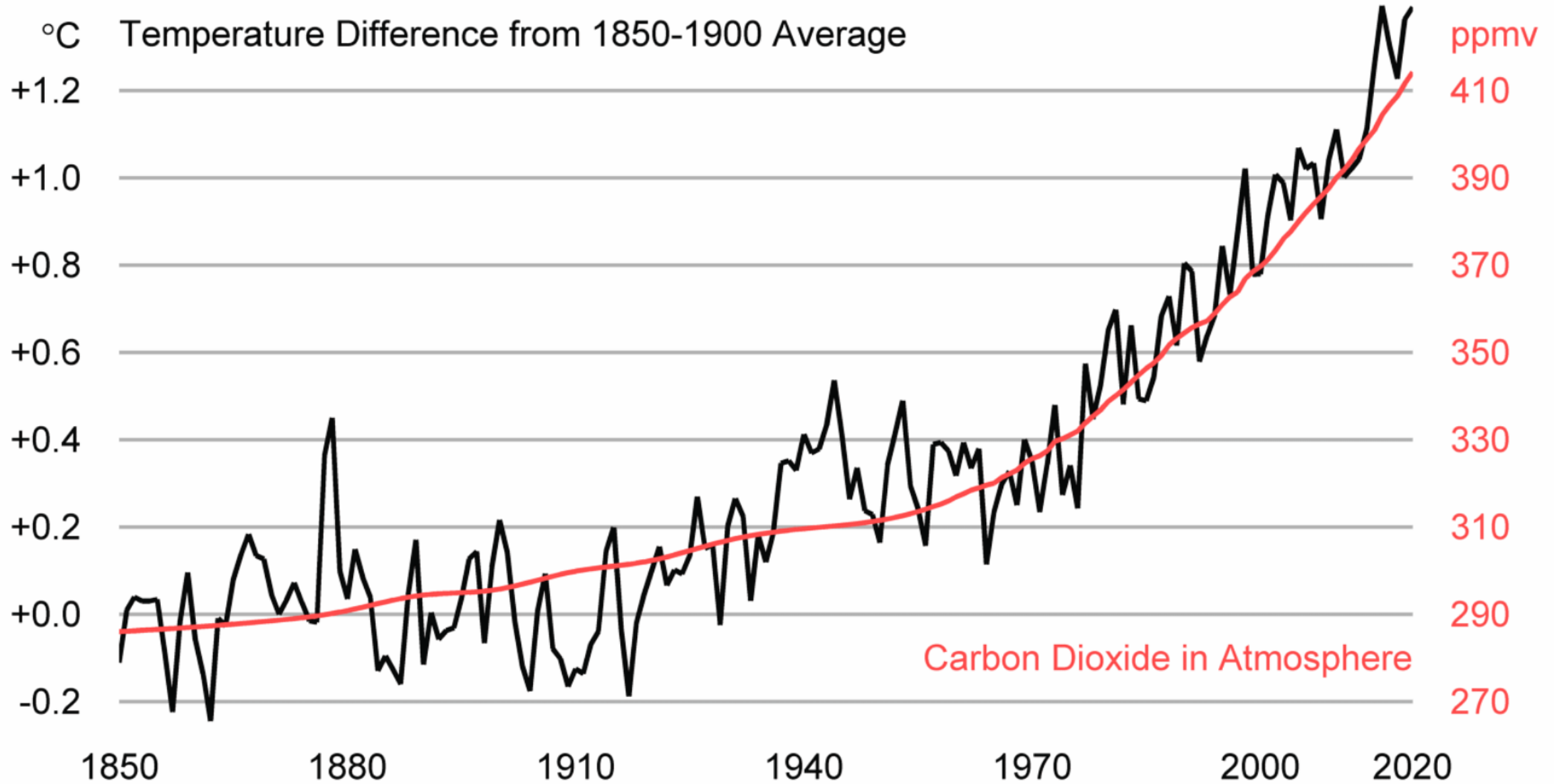


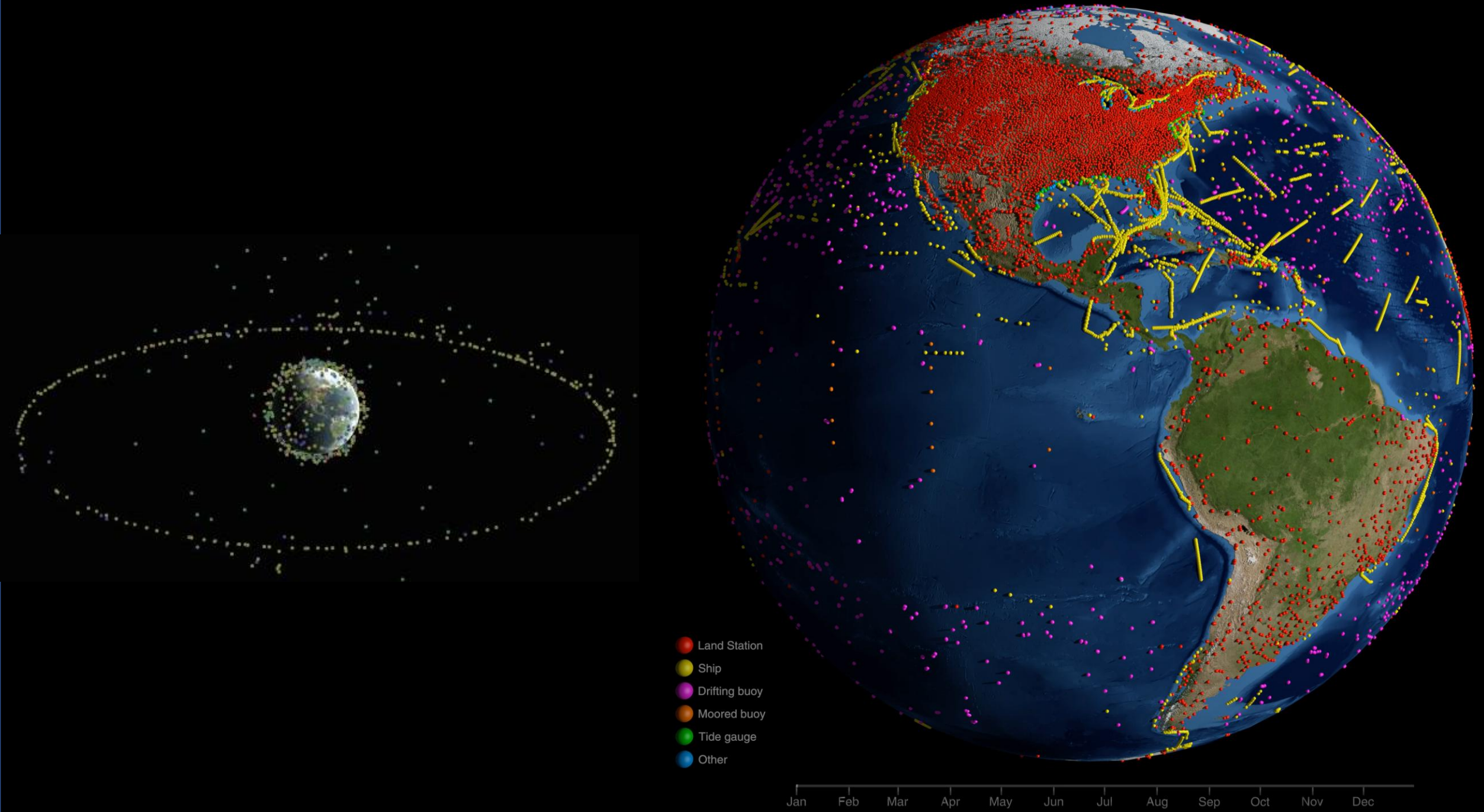
1000 km

< 1 % drivhusgasser
(H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O)

Uten drivhusgasser ville
temperaturen på jorden
være 33°C lavere: -18C

Global Mean Temperature & Carbon Dioxide



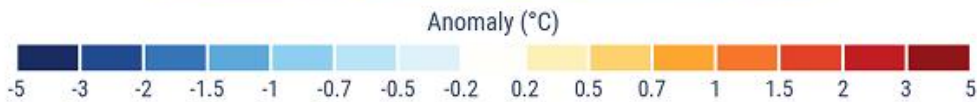
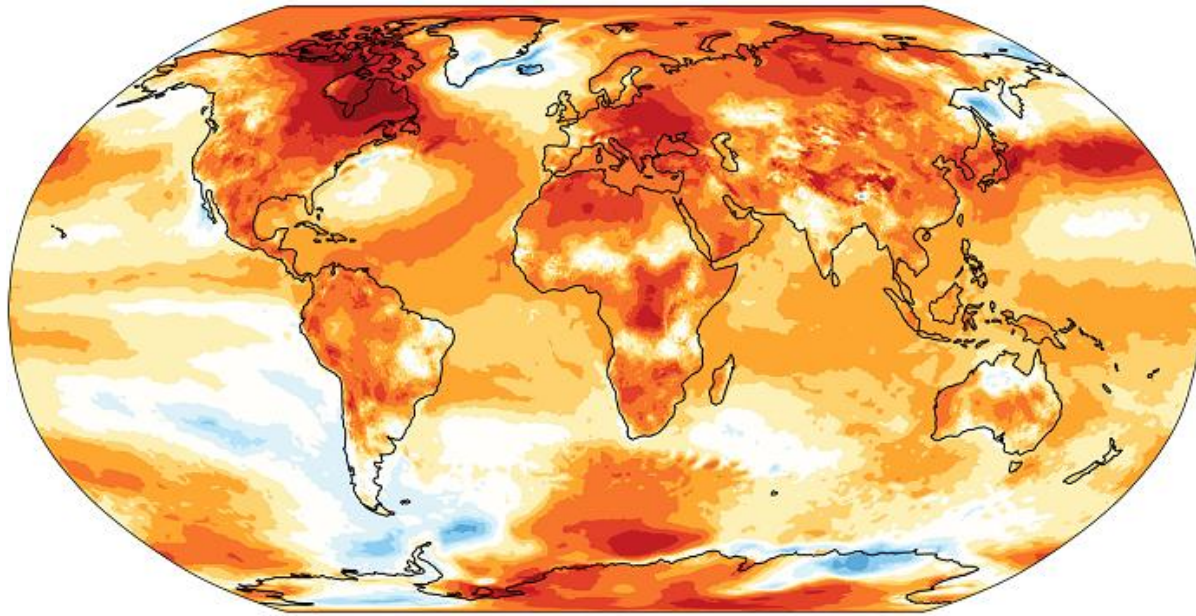


2024 // rekordvarmt, +1,5C



Surface air temperature anomalies in 2024

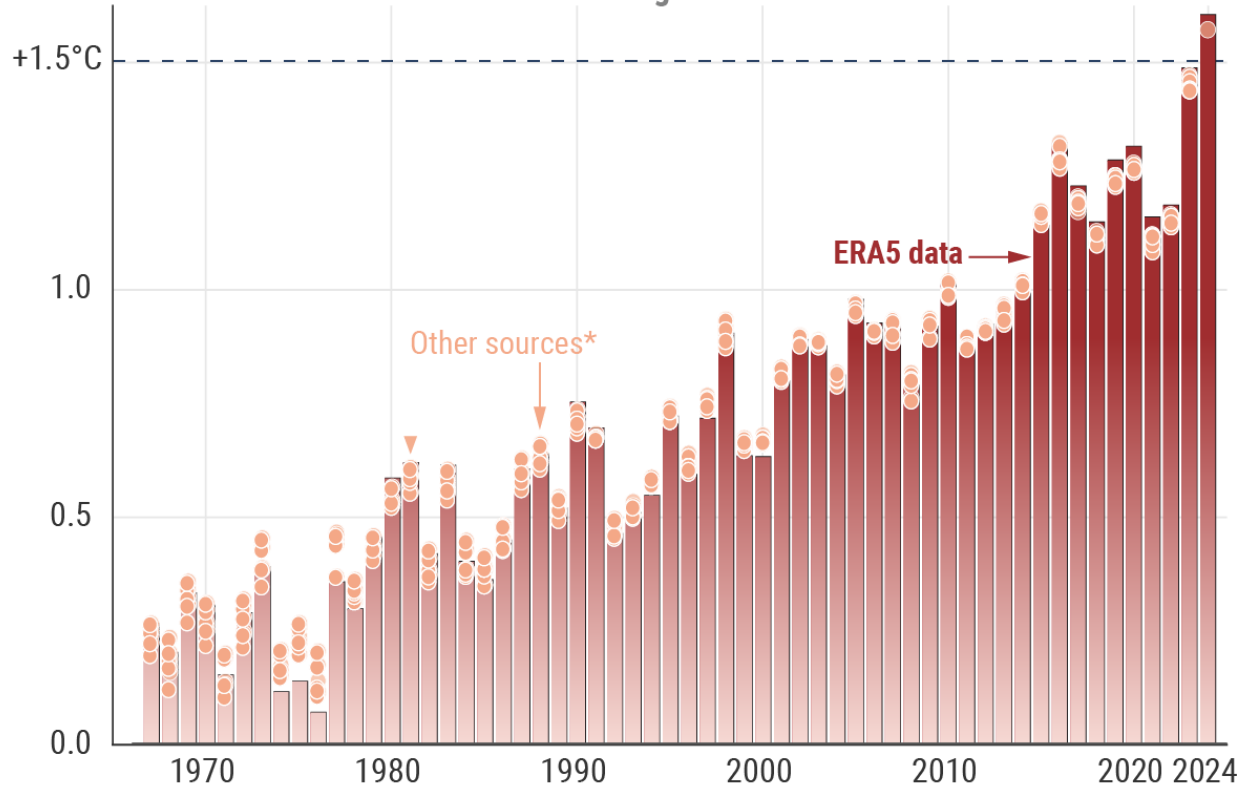
Data: ERA5 • Reference period: 1991–2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



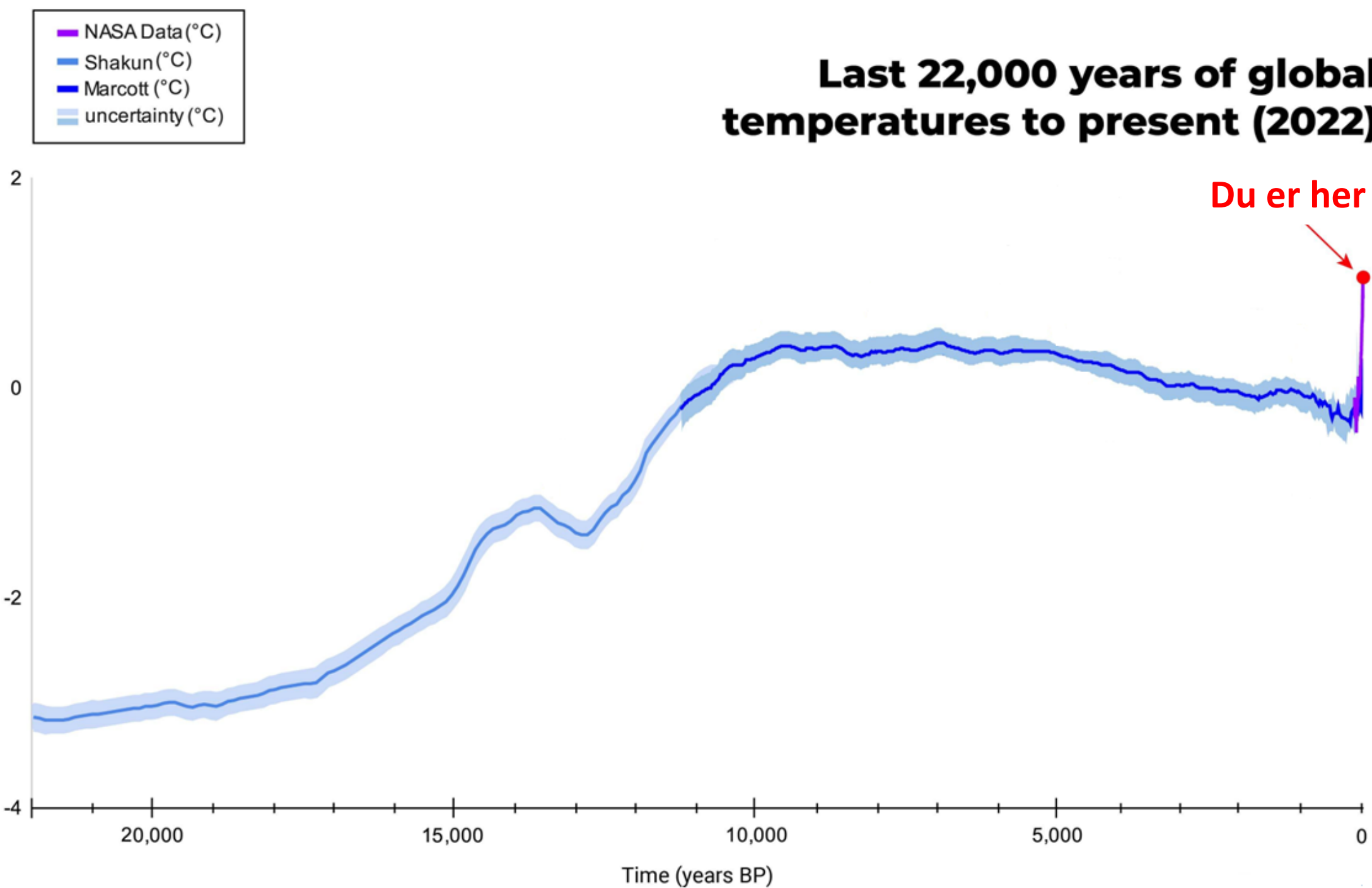
PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



Annual averages - since 1967

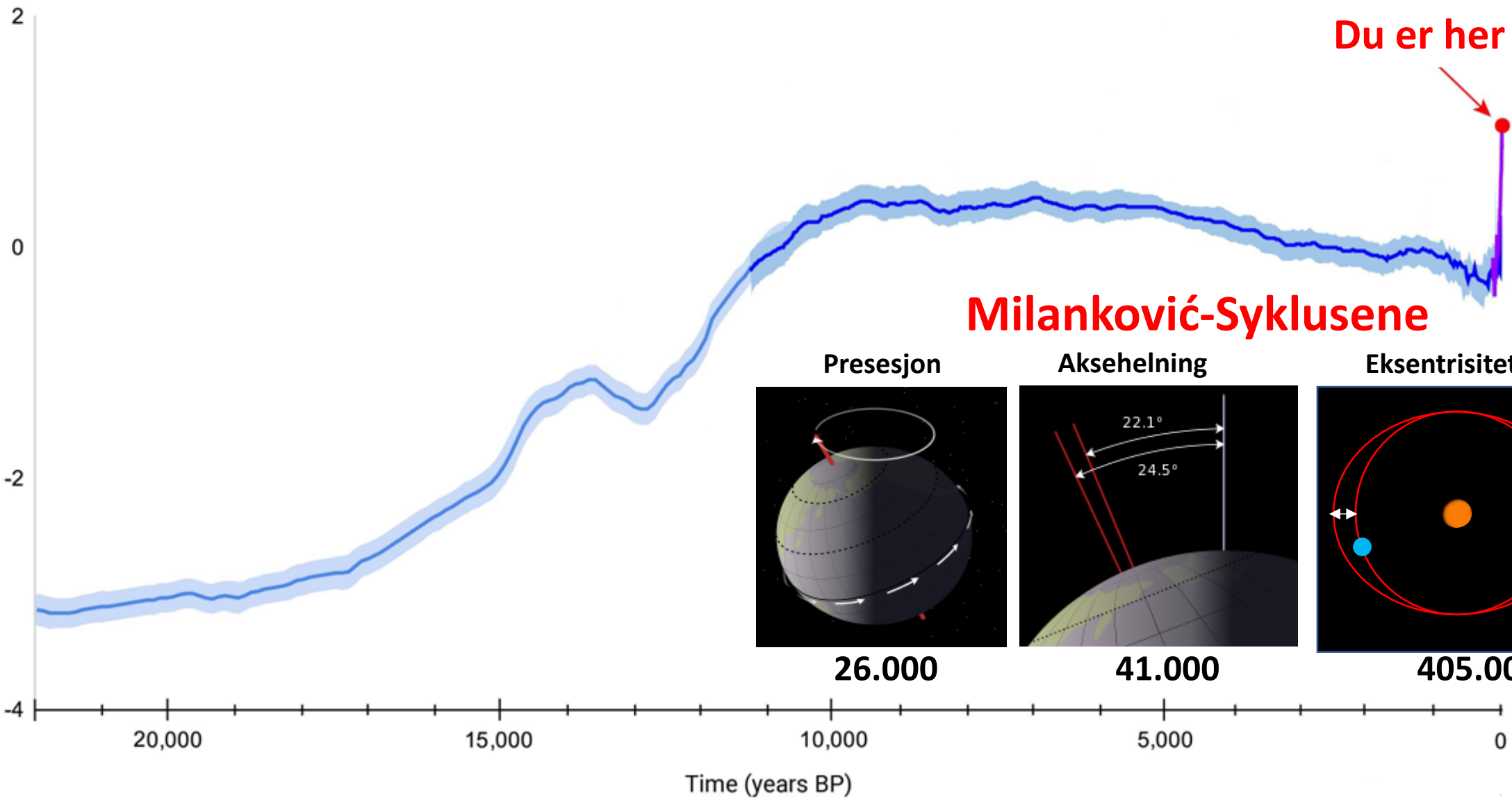


Last 22,000 years of global temperatures to present (2022)



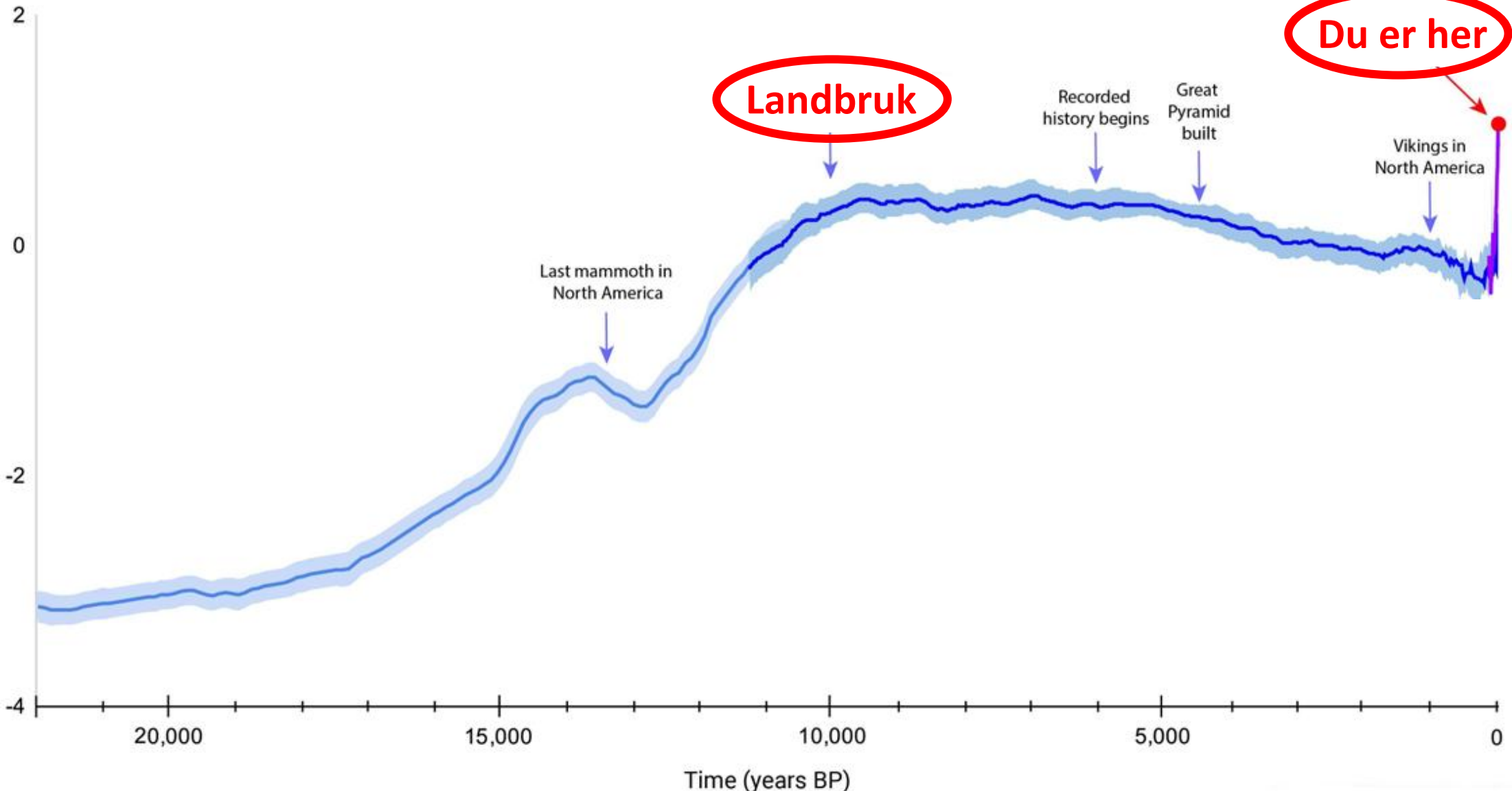
Last 22,000 years of global temperatures to present (2022)

- NASA Data (°C)
- Shakun (°C)
- Marcott (°C)
- uncertainty (°C)



Last 22,000 years of global temperatures to present (2022)

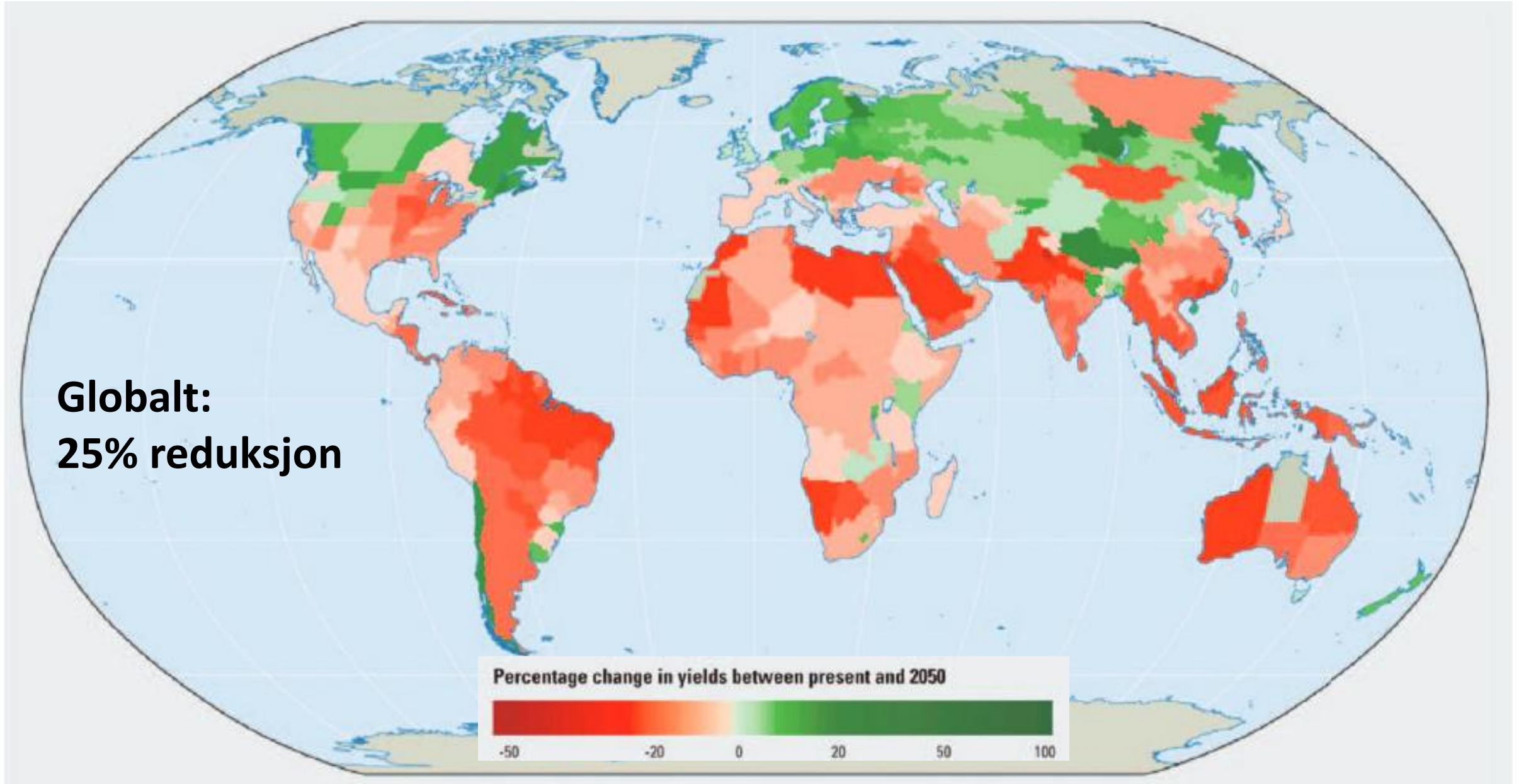
- NASA Data (°C)
- Shakun (°C)
- Marcott (°C)
- uncertainty (°C)





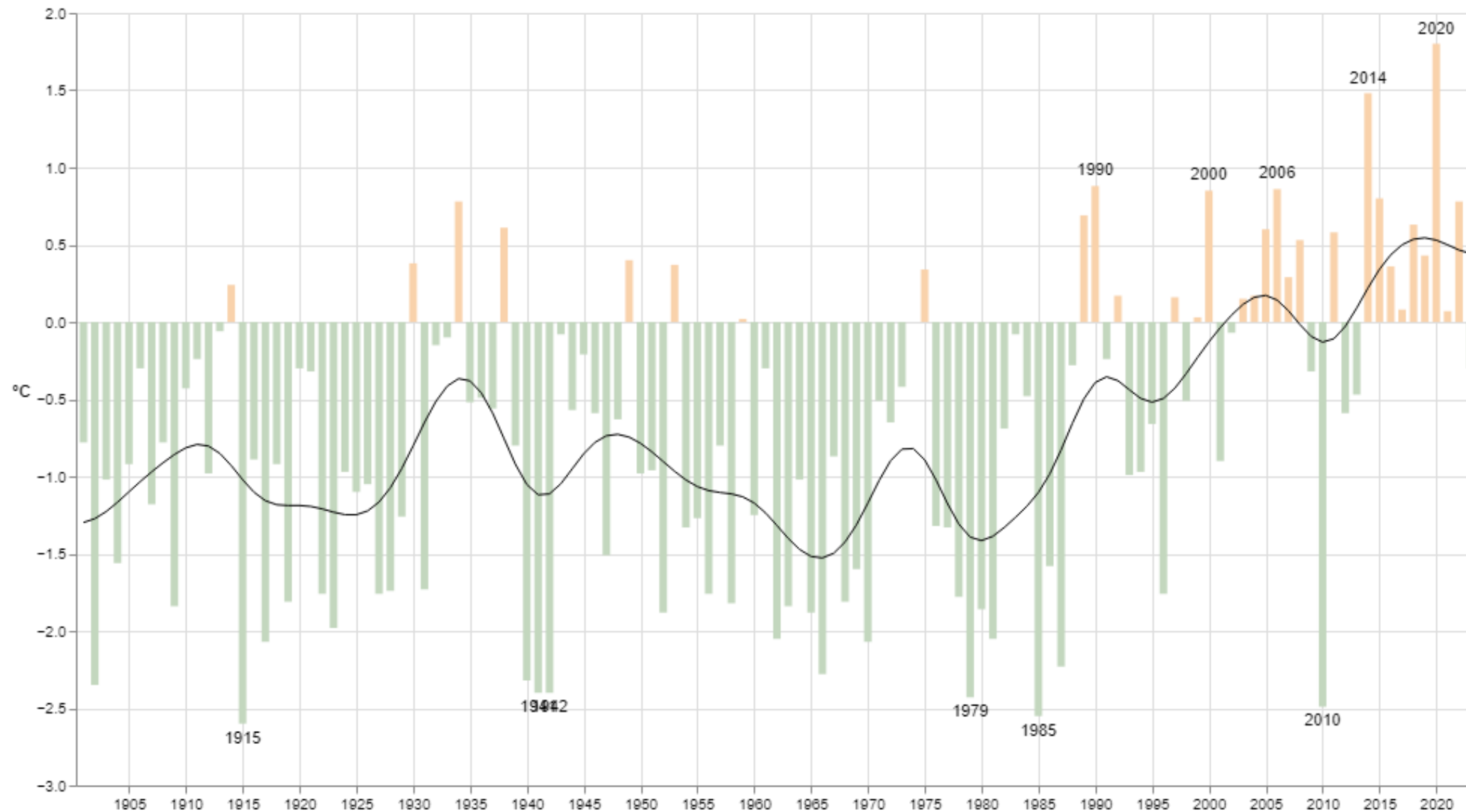
Hvordan påvirker endringene oss i Norge?

Avlingspotensial innen 2050



TEMPERATURAVVIK

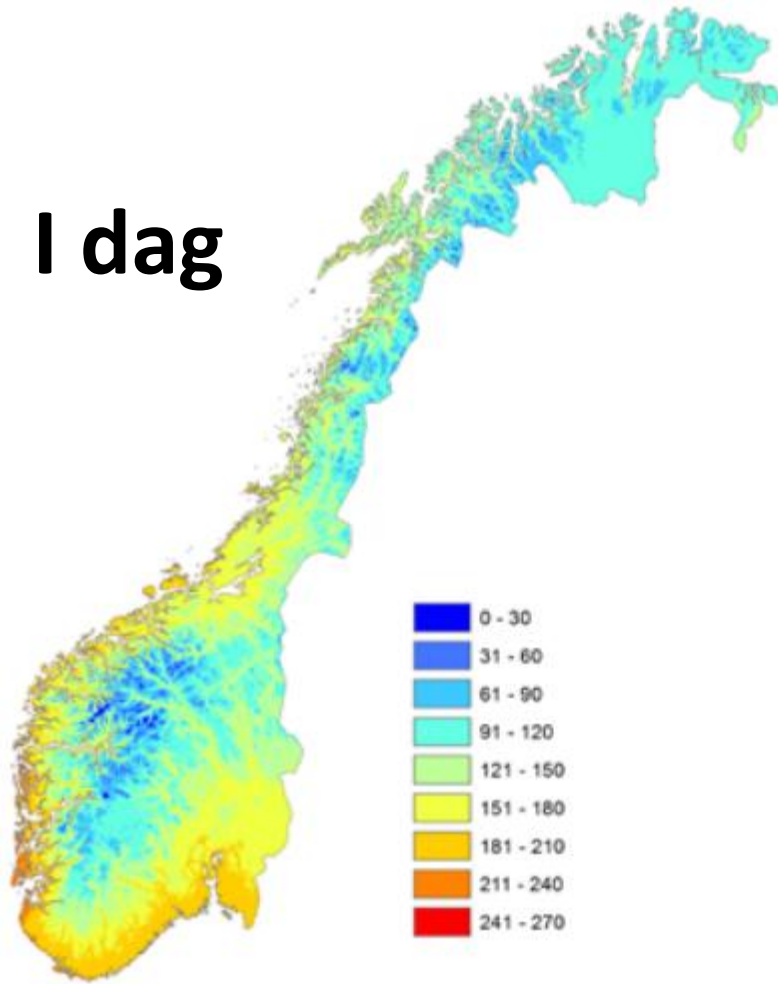
Temperaturavvik fra 1991-2020-normalen
Østlandet – År



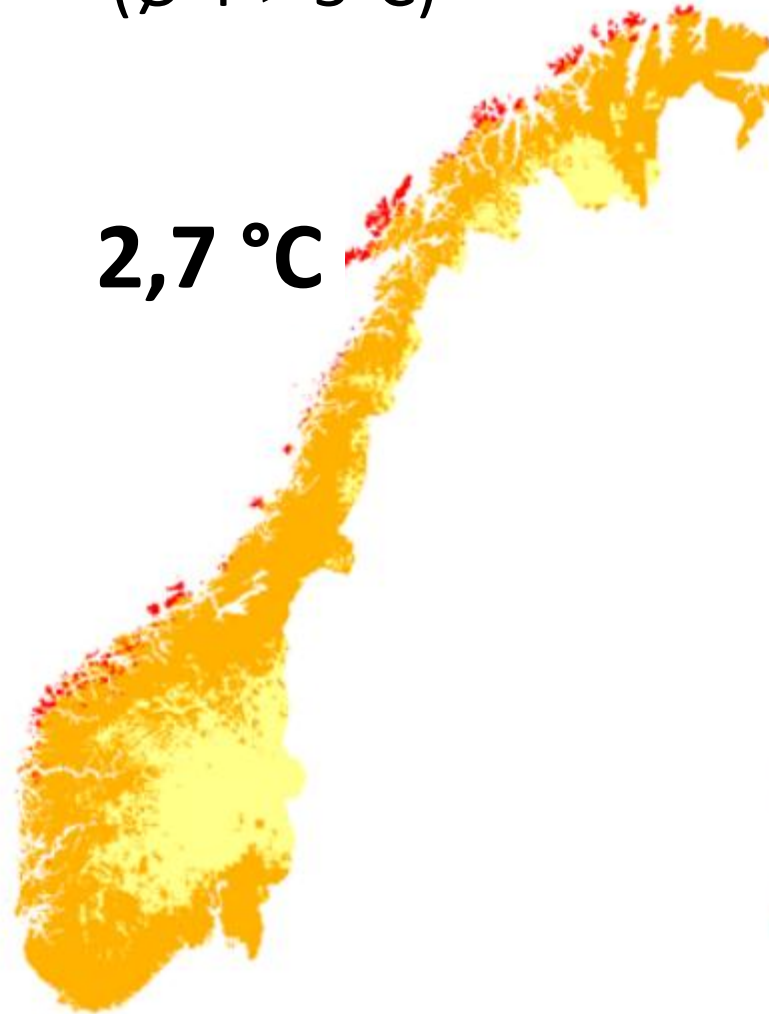
VEKSTSESONG innen 2071

($\emptyset-T > 5^{\circ}\text{C}$)

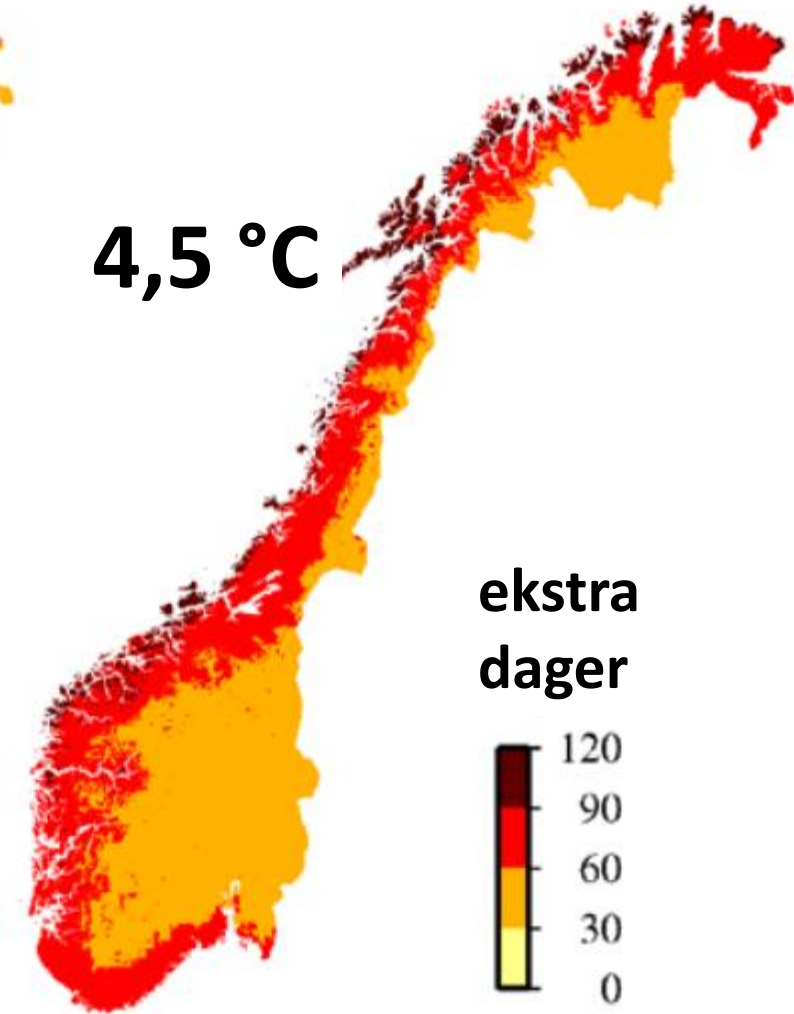
I dag



2,7 °C



4,5 °C



ekstra dager

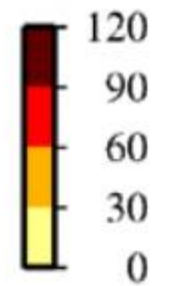
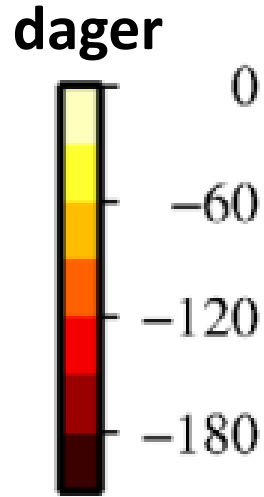
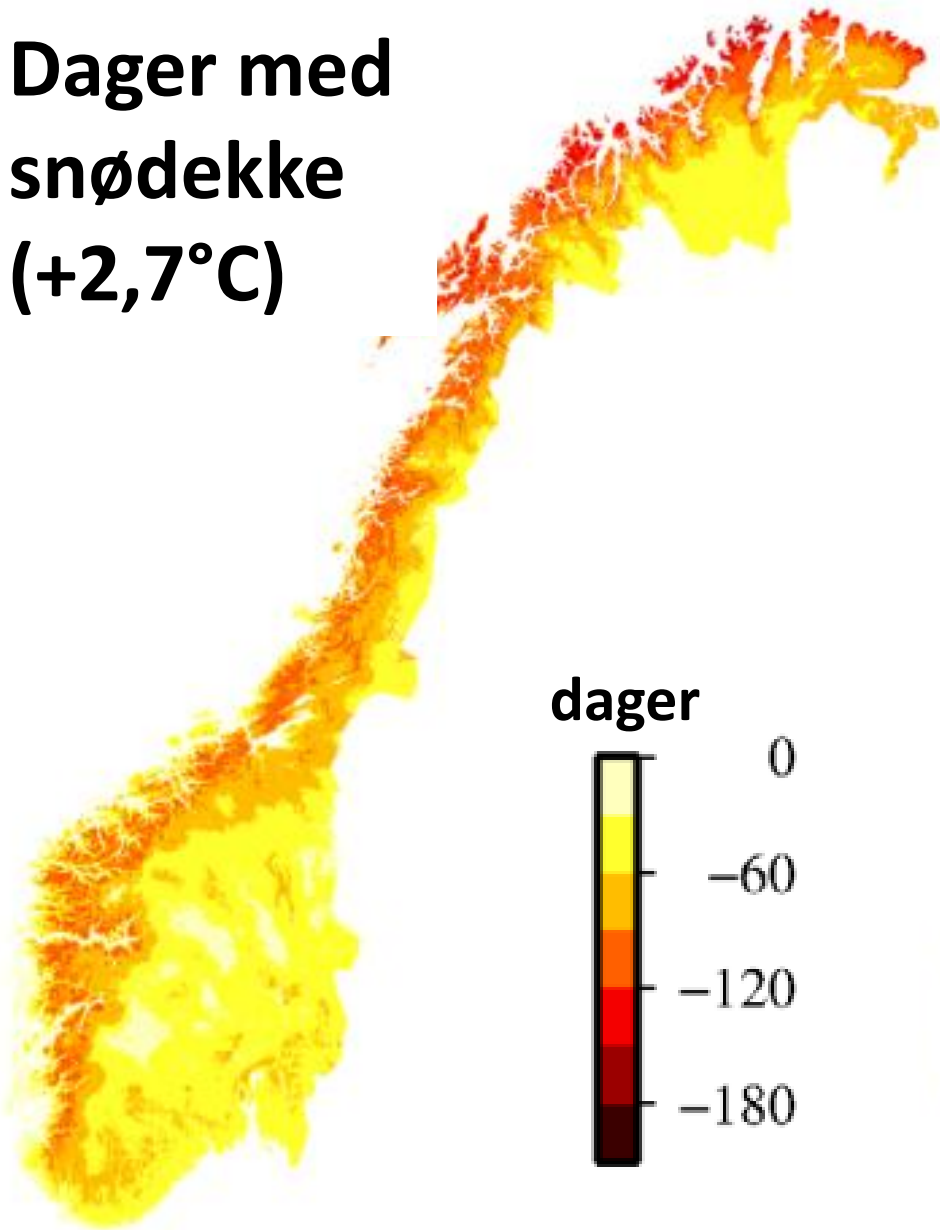


Figure 3.8 Length of growing season (days) in the reference period 1971-2000 (a), and increase (days) in length of growing season from 1971-2000 to 2071-2100 for b) RCP4.5 and c) RCP8.5.

Dager med
snødekke
(+2,7°C)



Dager med
snødekke
(+4,5°C)

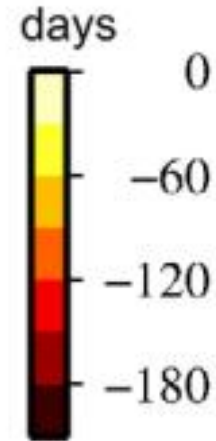
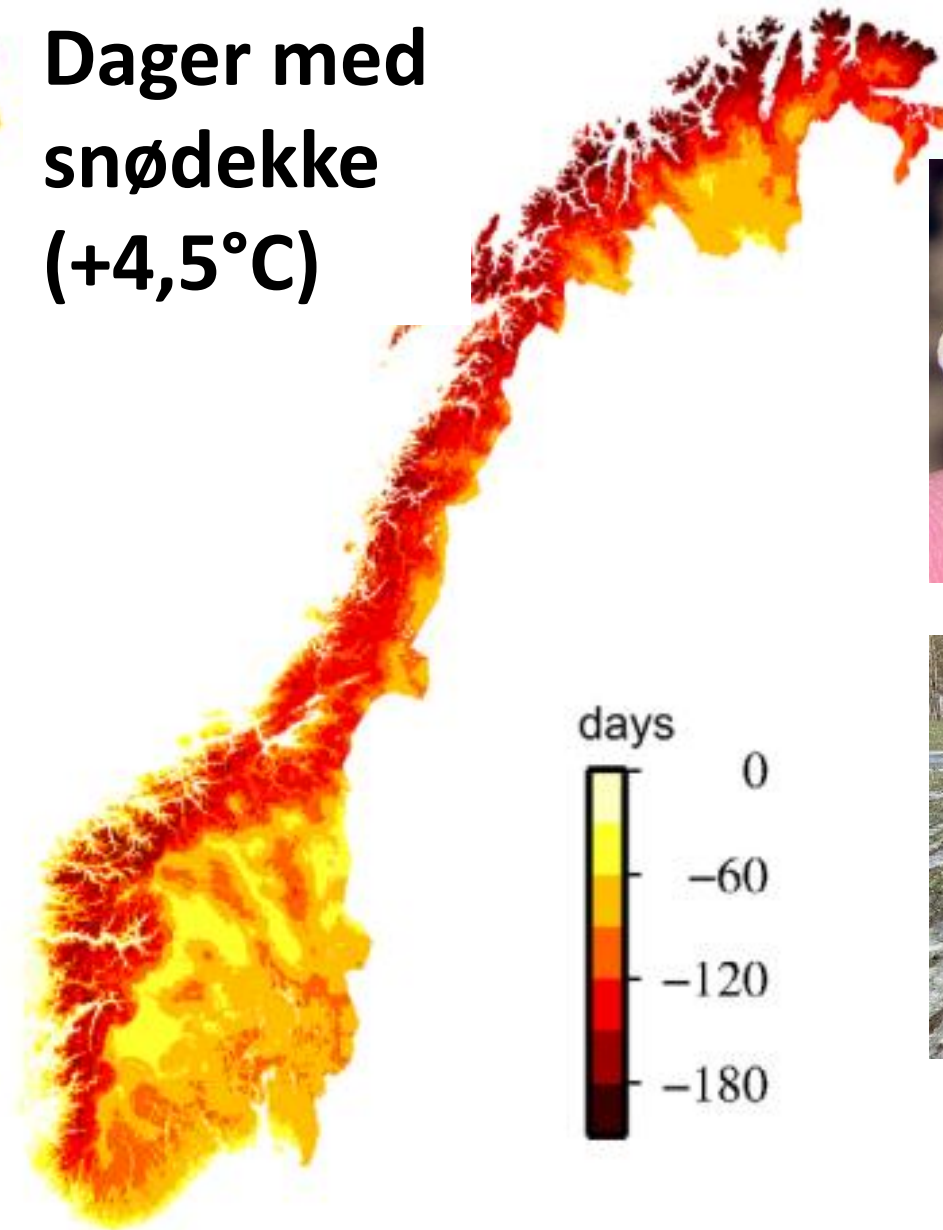
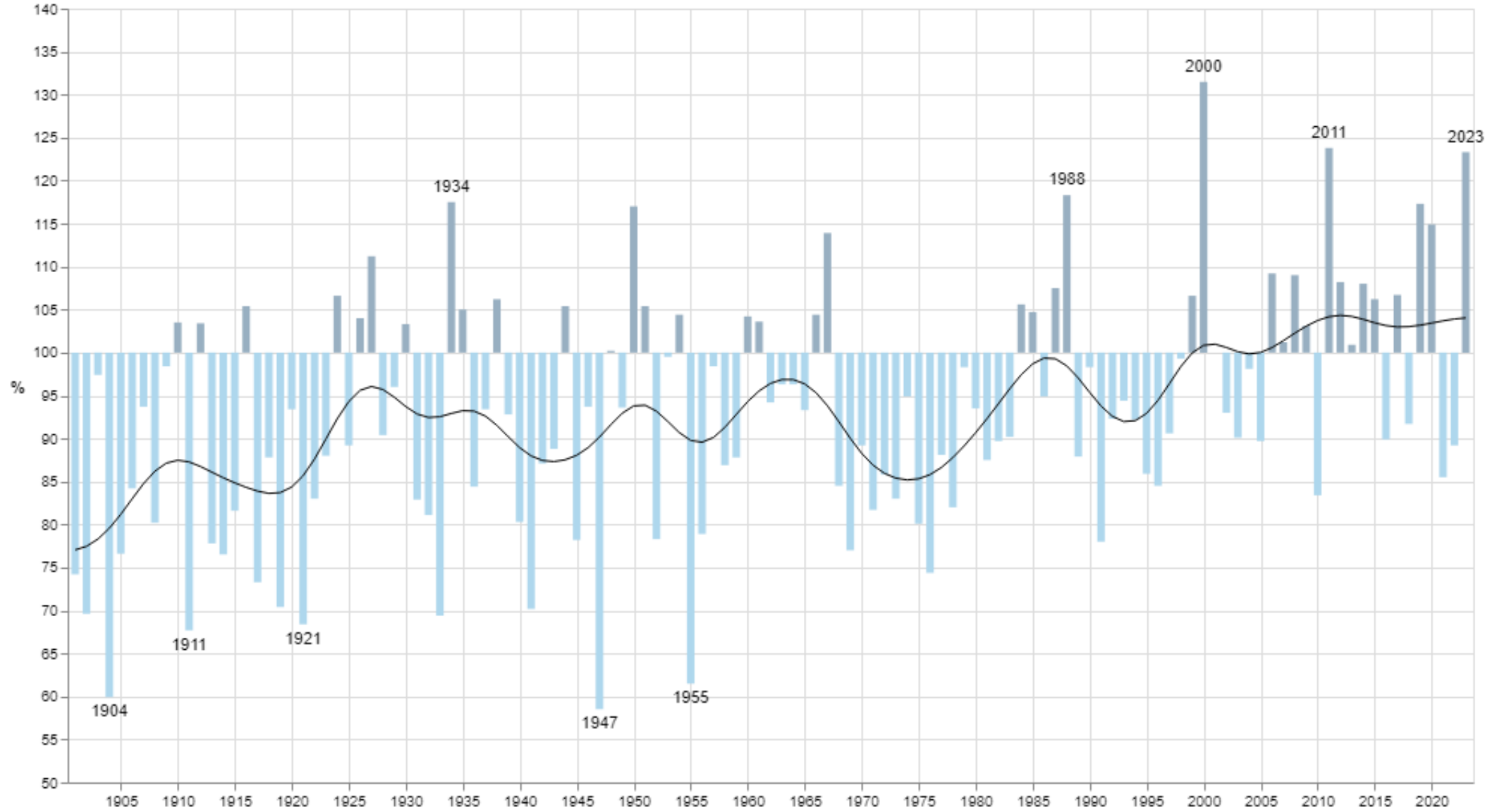


Figure 4.6 Changes in the annual number of days with snow cover from 1971-2000 to 2071-2100 for a) RCP4.5, median projection and b) RCP8.5, median projection.

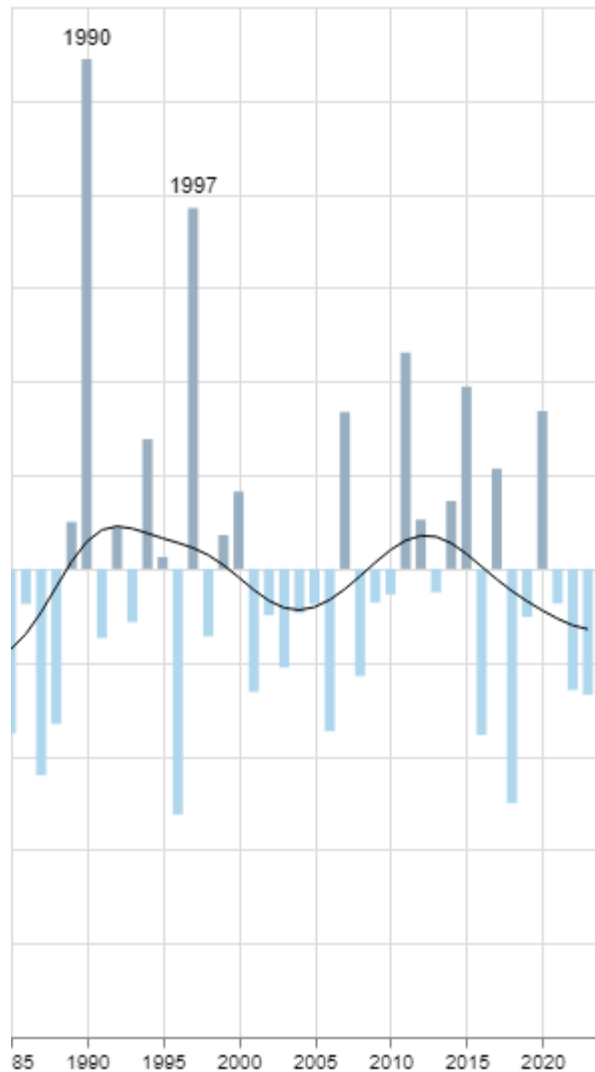
NEDBØRSAVVIK

Nedbør i % av 1991-2020-normalen
Østlandet – År

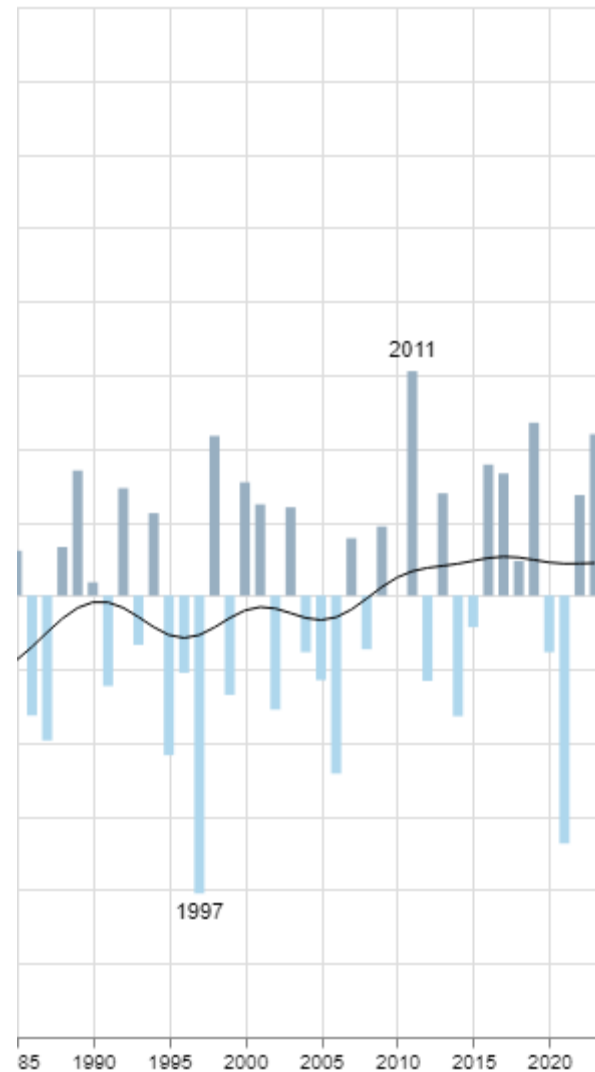


Nedbørsavvik i % av 1991-2020 normalen

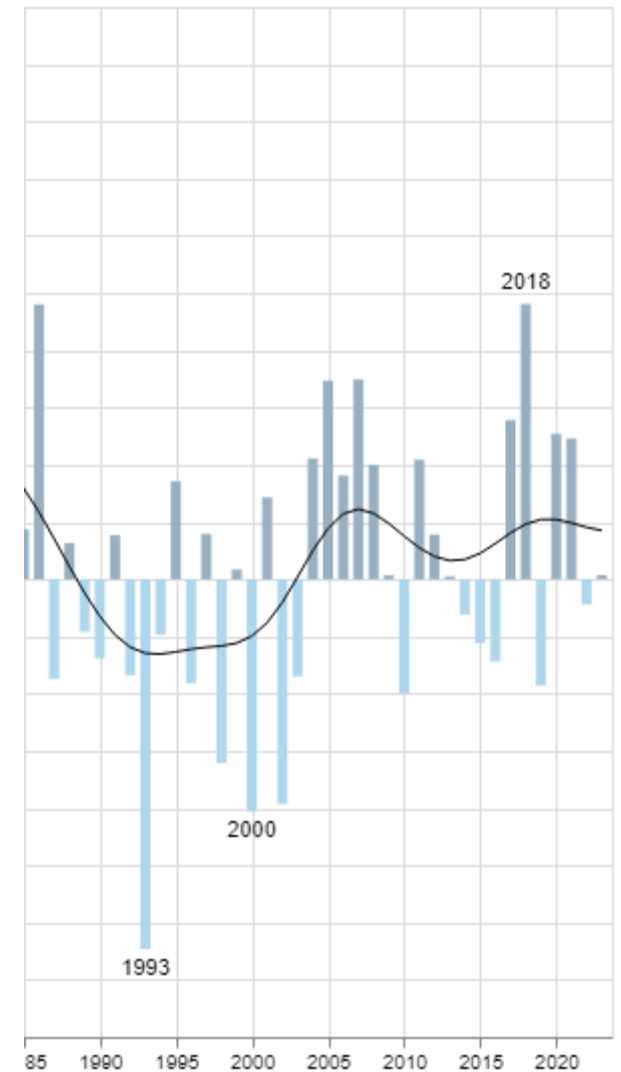
Vår



Sommer



Høst



Hvordan påvirker klimaendringene landbruket i Europa?

Coastal zones
Sea level rise
Intrusion of saltwater

Mediterranean region
Large increase in heat extremes
Decrease in precipitation
Increasing risk of droughts
Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
Increasing water demand for agriculture
Decrease in crop yields
Increasing risks for livestock production
Agriculture negatively affected by spillover effects of climate change from outside Europe

Boreal region
Increase in heavy precipitation events
Increase in precipitation
Increasing damage risk from winter storms
Increase in crop yields

Atlantic region
Increase in heavy precipitation events
Increasing risk of river and coastal flooding
Increasing damage risk from winter storms

Continental region
Increase in heat extremes
Decrease in summer precipitation
Increasing risk of river floods

Mountain regions
Temperature rise larger than European average
Upward shift of plant and animal species
Risk of hail
Risk of frost
Increasing risk from rock falls and landslides



NORGE

- Økt avlingspotensial ($T > 5C$)
- Høyere gjennomsnittstemperaturer
- Høyere nedbørsmengder
- Flere ekstremnedbørshendelser
- Flere langvarige regnperioder
- Flere langvarige varme perioder
- Kortere vinter
- Stor grad av variabilitet

Landbruket var ikke forberedt på tørkesommeren 2018

Som forskere som følger næringa har vi problemer med å se tydelige tegn på at en har trukket lærdom og utarbeidet planer og tiltak som settes i verk ved en ny tørke.



Arne (36) blir klimaflyktning – sel slektsgarden og rømmer Vestlandet

RADØY (NRK): Våtare og villare klima har ført til så store problem for vestlandsbonden at fleire kommunar set i verk krisetiltak.



For Arne Manger på Radøy har tilværet som bonde blitt så tøft at han sel slektsgarden.
FOTO: SIRI LØKEN / NRK



Siri Løken
Journalist



Tale Hauso
Journalist

Publisert 19. apr. 2018 kl. 21:27
Oppdatert 20. apr. 2018 kl. 08:11



Artikkelen er flere år gammel.

KLIMARISKO

=

Fare



X

Eksposering



X

Sårbarhet



KLIMARISKO

=

Fare

Eksposering

Sårbarhet



Utslippsreduksjon

Klimatilpasning

Værvarsling



0 dager

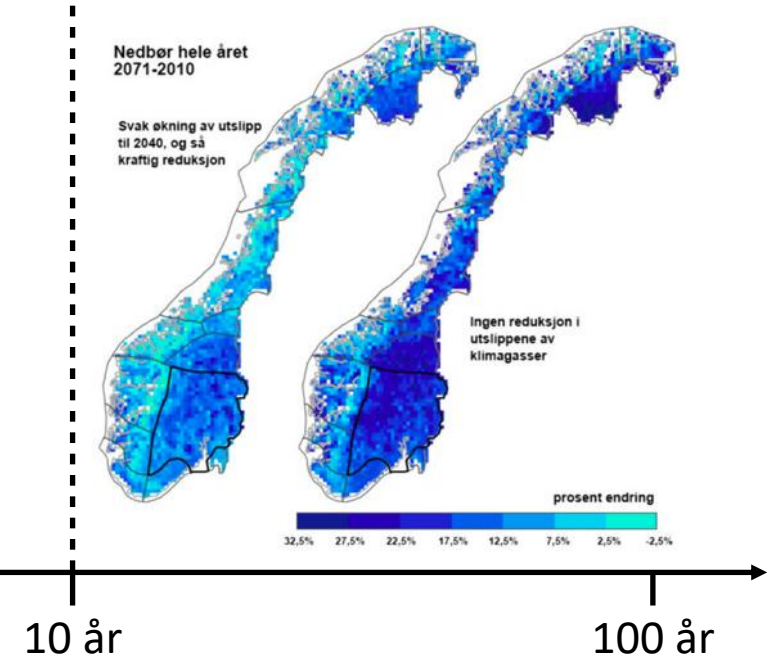
10 dager

Langtidsvarsling

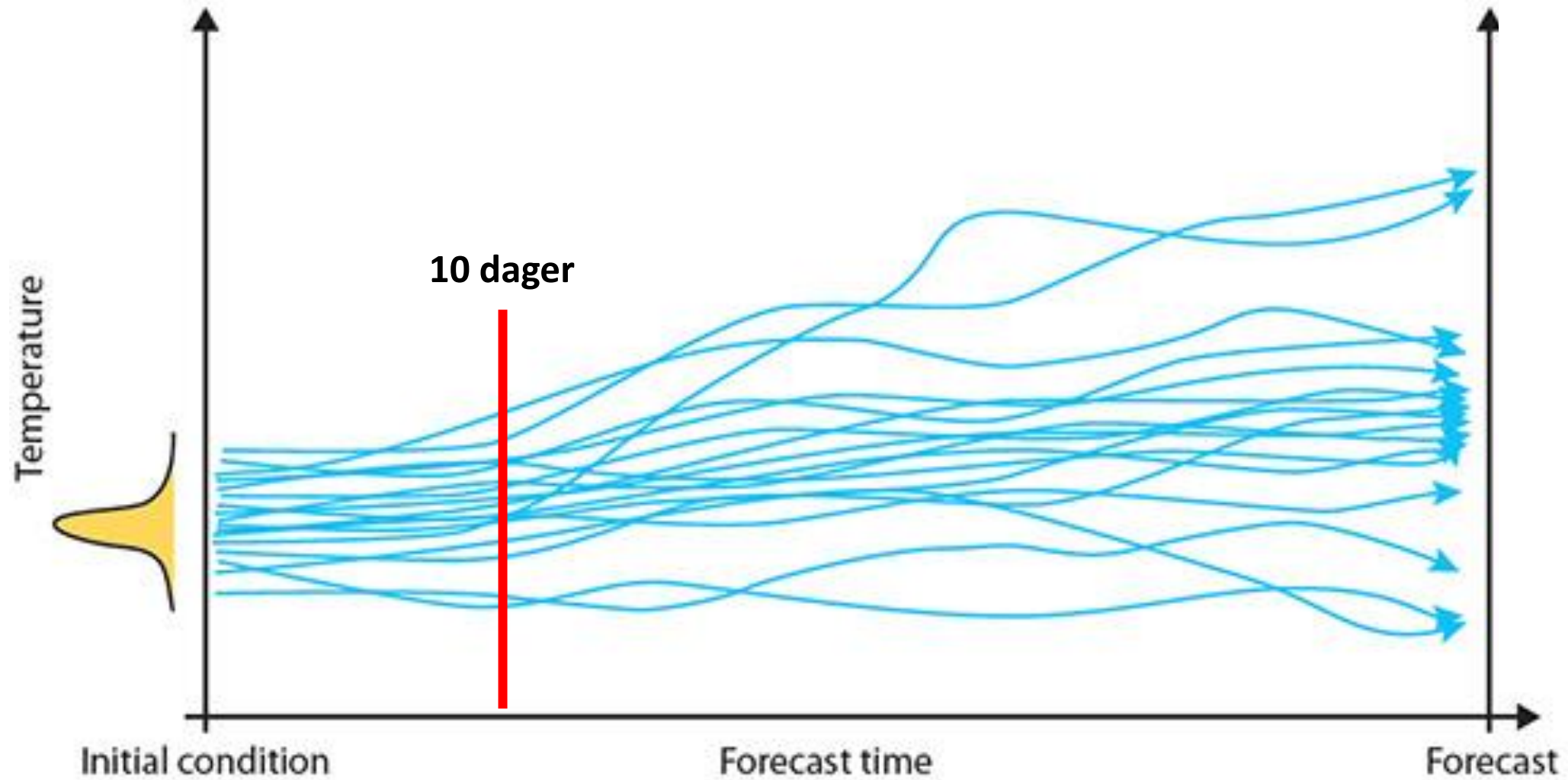
10 dager - 10 år

Tidshorisont

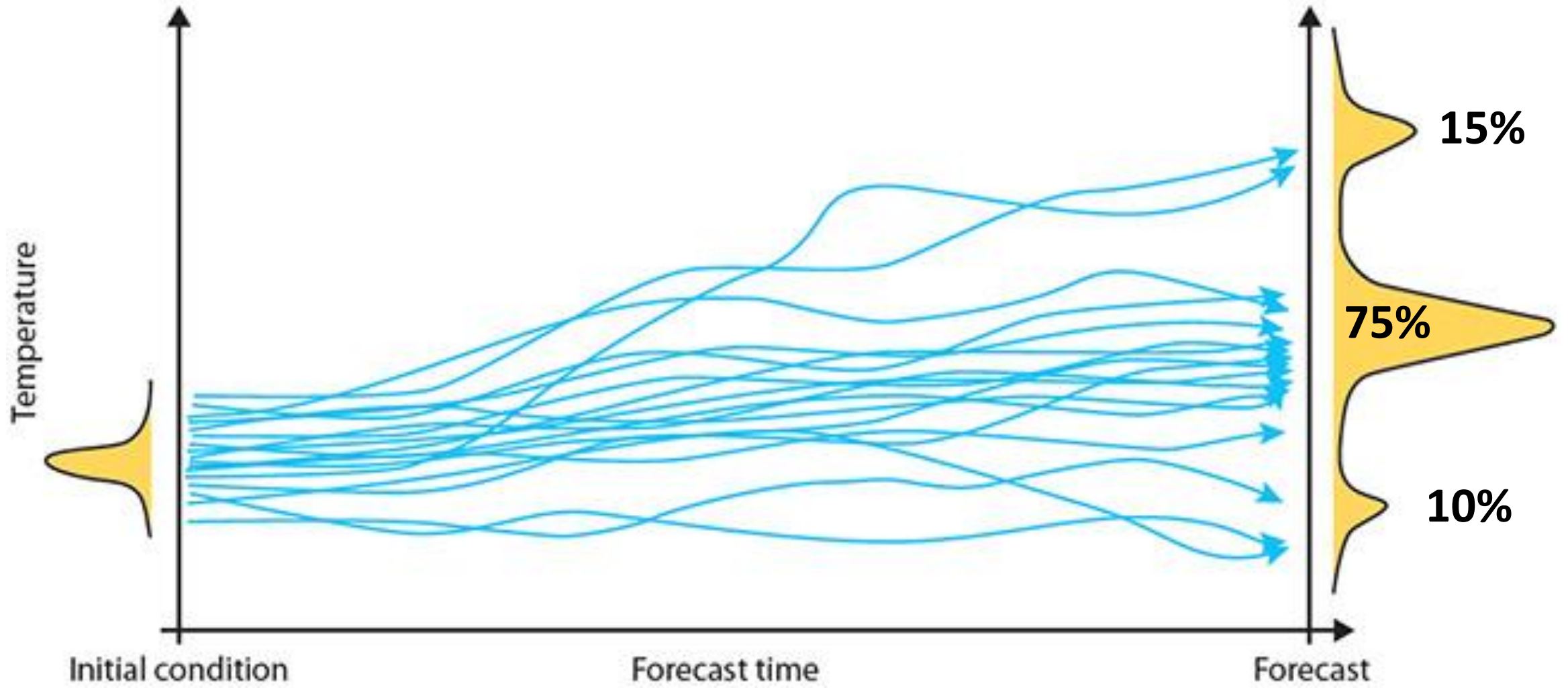
Klimaframskrivninger



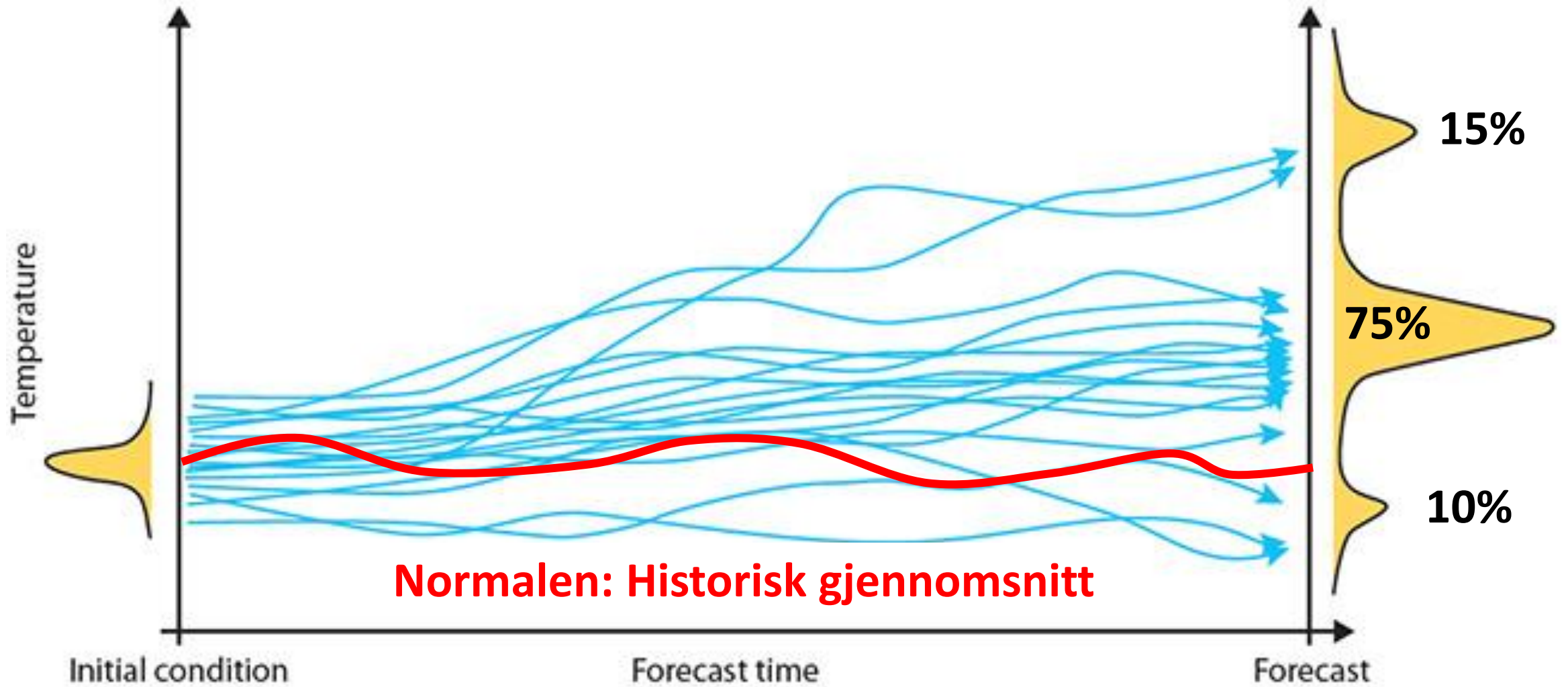
Langtidsvarsling



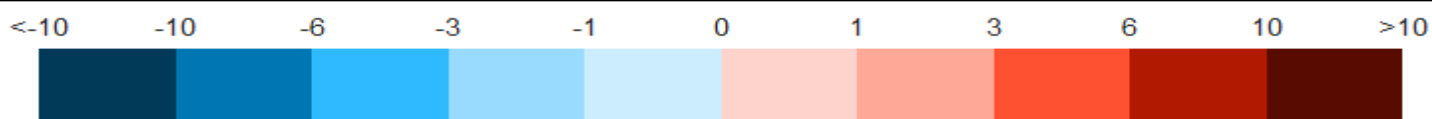
Langtidsvarsling



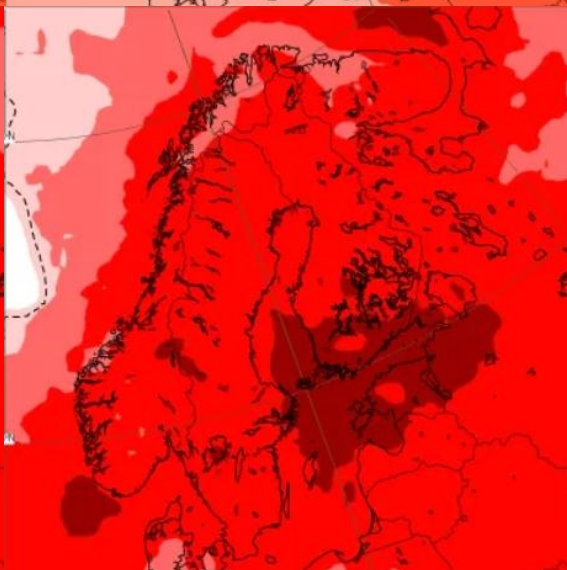
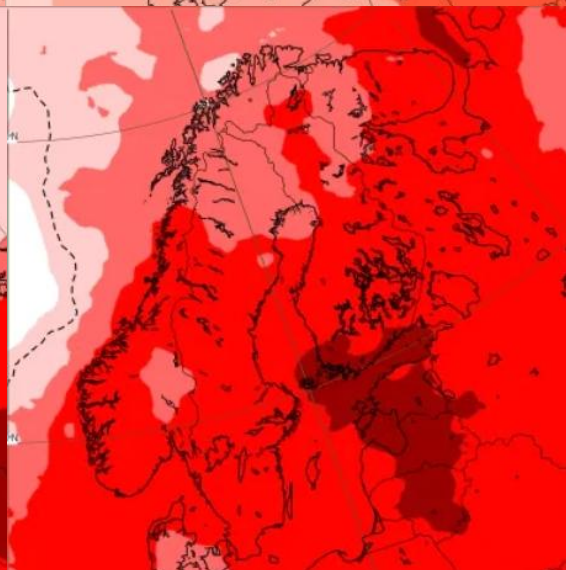
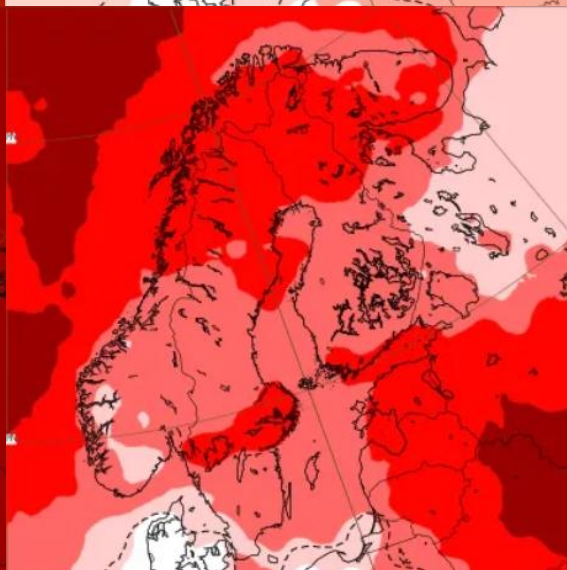
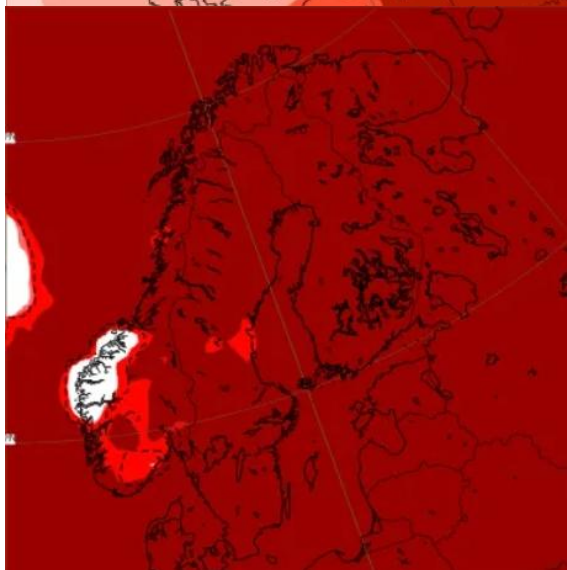
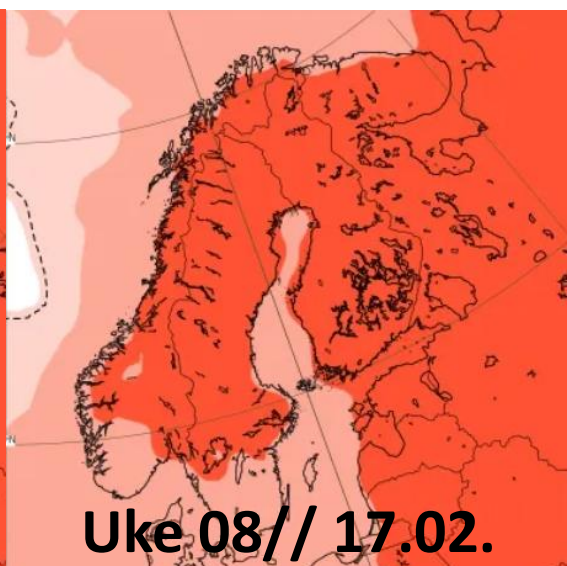
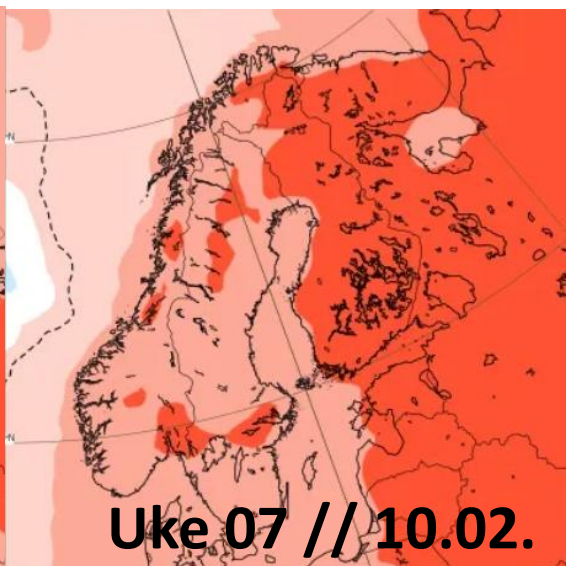
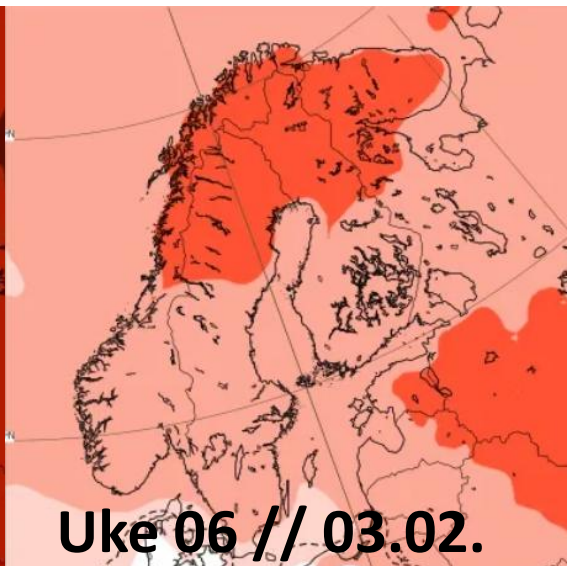
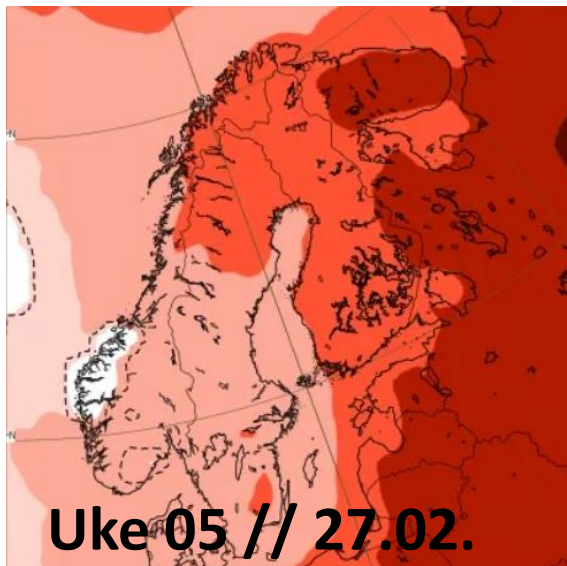
Long term forecasting



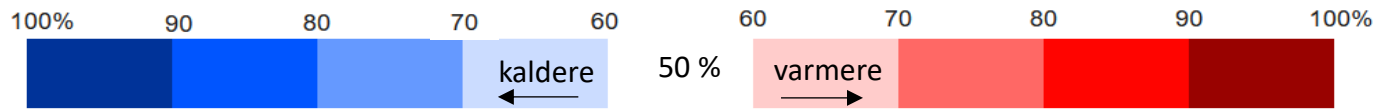
Temperaturavvik fra normalen (°C)



TEMPERATUR



Sannsynlighet for
for varmere enn normalt (%)



Brukerpanel



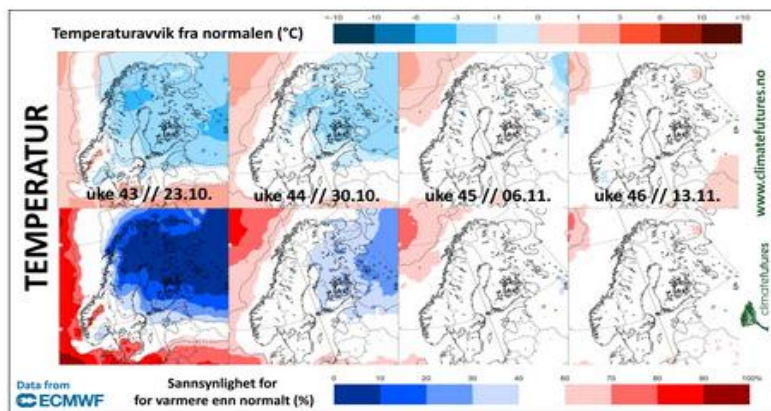
Langtidsvarsel: Uke 43-46

Tørt vær i nesten hele landet

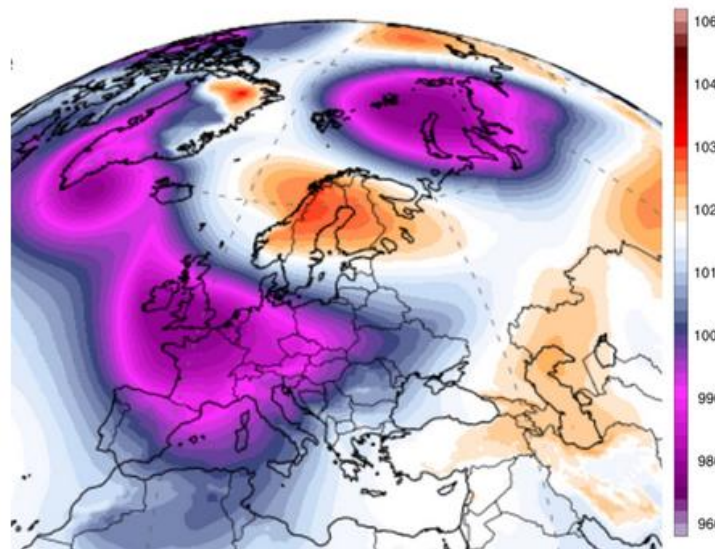
Hei,

Nå er det full fart på overgangen fra sommer- til høstvær med typiske lavtrykkssystemer på vei mot Norge fra vest. Men et høytrykksområde over Norge som ligger mellom to store lavtrykkssystemer sender det milde og fuktige været fra Atlanterhavet mot sør og det blir derfor ganske tørr ilt av neste uken. Awik fra normalen er størst langs hele kysten og vi ser en god sjanse for at dette tørre været holder seg til begynnelsen av November. Når vi ser nå temperaturen så tilsvare været som forventes i Sør det som er

Temperatur i Norge

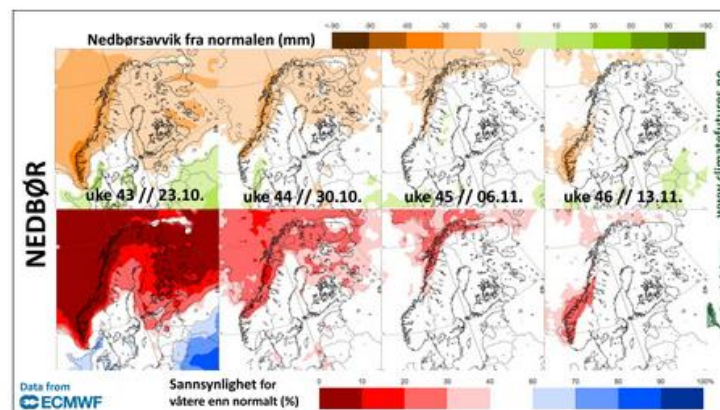


Lufttrykk Europa



Et høytrykksområde rett over Norge mellom to lavtrykkssystemer i Nord og Sør.

Nedbør i Norge



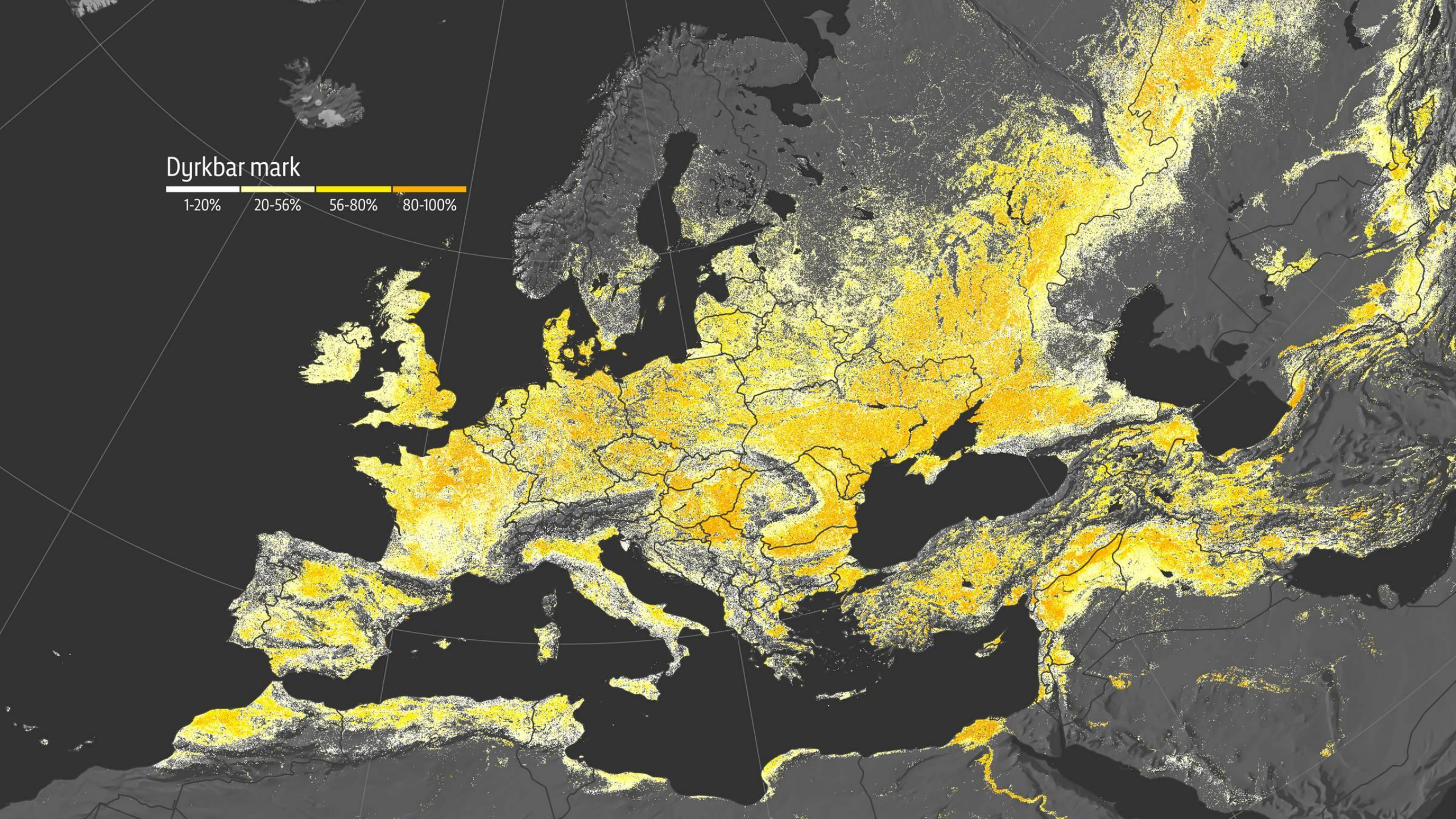
500 deltaker

- Forvaltning
- Rådgiver
- Bønder

2025

Tilgjengelig til alle brukerpartnere

Dyrkbar mark





<https://mailchi.mp/7b69acda5b9b/2ocu3z4d92>

Manuel Hempel: mahe@norceresearch.no

