



The Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Feedbacks Programme

Developing the capability to measure and predict sources and sinks
of the major anthropogenic greenhouse gases.

Paul Palmer

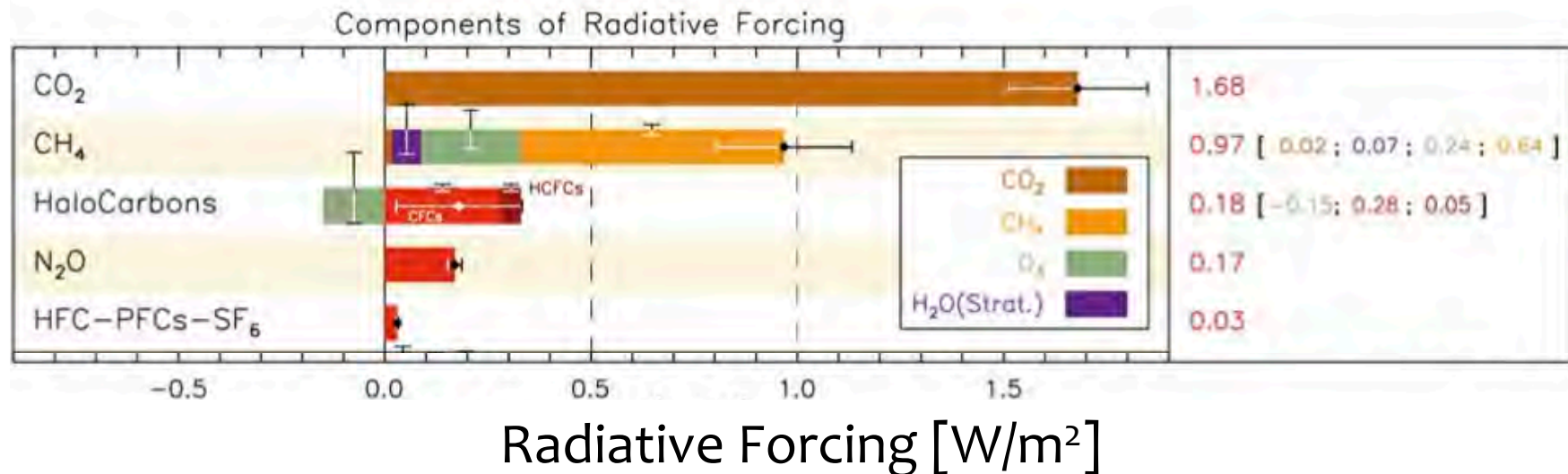
University of Edinburgh



<http://www.greenhouse-gases.org.uk/>

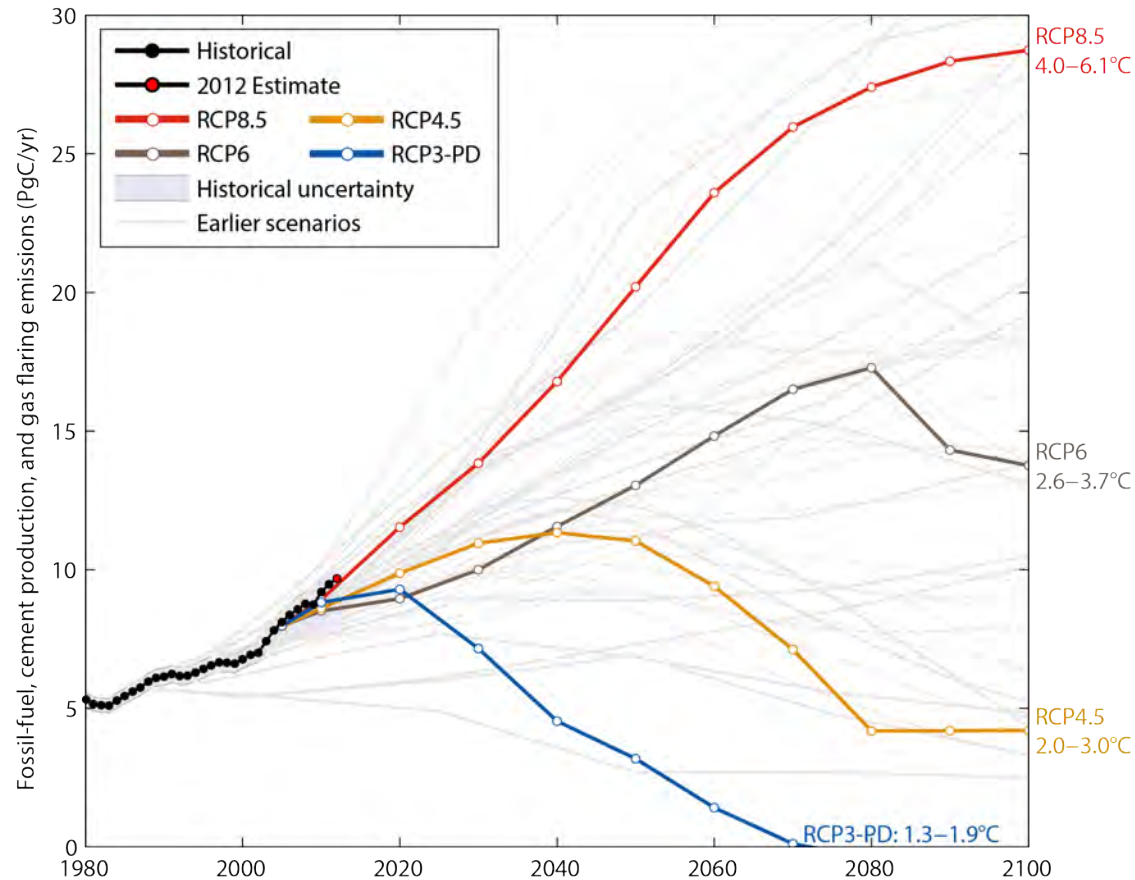
Programme is focused on CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O

Well-mixed GHGs



Radiative forcing is a measure of the potency to increase surface temperature

Future surface warming depends on GHGs emissions



RCP = Representative concentration pathways
Basically describes trajectory of emissions

- © Emissions are heading to a 4.0-6.1°C “likely” increase in temperature
- © Large and sustained mitigation is required to keep below 2°C
- © Humanitarian and economic implications are largely unknown

UK GHG targets*

UK TARGETS			
KYOTO Reduce the basket of six greenhouse gases by 12.5% compared to 1990 levels by 2008 – 2012	2020 CO₂ TARGET Reduce CO ₂ emissions by 34% compared to 1990 levels by 2020	2050 CO₂ TARGET Reduce CO ₂ emissions by 80% compared to 1990 levels by 2050	UK CARBON BUDGETS 2008-2012, 2013-2017, 2018-2022, 2023-2027

(*Devolved administrations have similar targets.)

Numbers expressed as MtCO₂ equivalent

	1990	2012
Energy Supply	272.4	202.0
Transport	121.6	118.0
Business	116.0	86.7
Residential	80.8	77.5
Agriculture	71.1	56.6
Waste Management	47.3	21.6
Industrial Process	54.8	9.8
Public	13.1	10.1
LULUCF	1.9	-7.0
Total	778.9	575.4

A robust emission reduction strategy will have to address a wide range of sources

All figures are for the UK and Crown Dependencies only, and exclude Overseas Territories.

Combining UK expertise to characterize UK GHG emissions

GAUGE



From the air

Inferring robust regional estimates from atmospheric measurements

Prof Paul Palmer

GREENHOUSE



From the land

Measuring and simulating emissions from the UK landscape

Prof Mat Williams

RAGNARoCC



From the ocean

Measuring air-sea fluxes in the North Atlantic region

Dr Richard Sanders