

Biodiversity & Climate Adaptation



Welcome & introductions

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HOUSE RULES



- Use the chatbox for questions



- Share your feedback at the end



- Slides will be shared

Session 2 - Agenda

- ✓ Section 1: The principles of climate adaptation
- ✓ Section 2: Data and projections
- ✓ Section 3: Climate adaptation in Scotland

SECTION 1: The Principles of Climate Adaptation

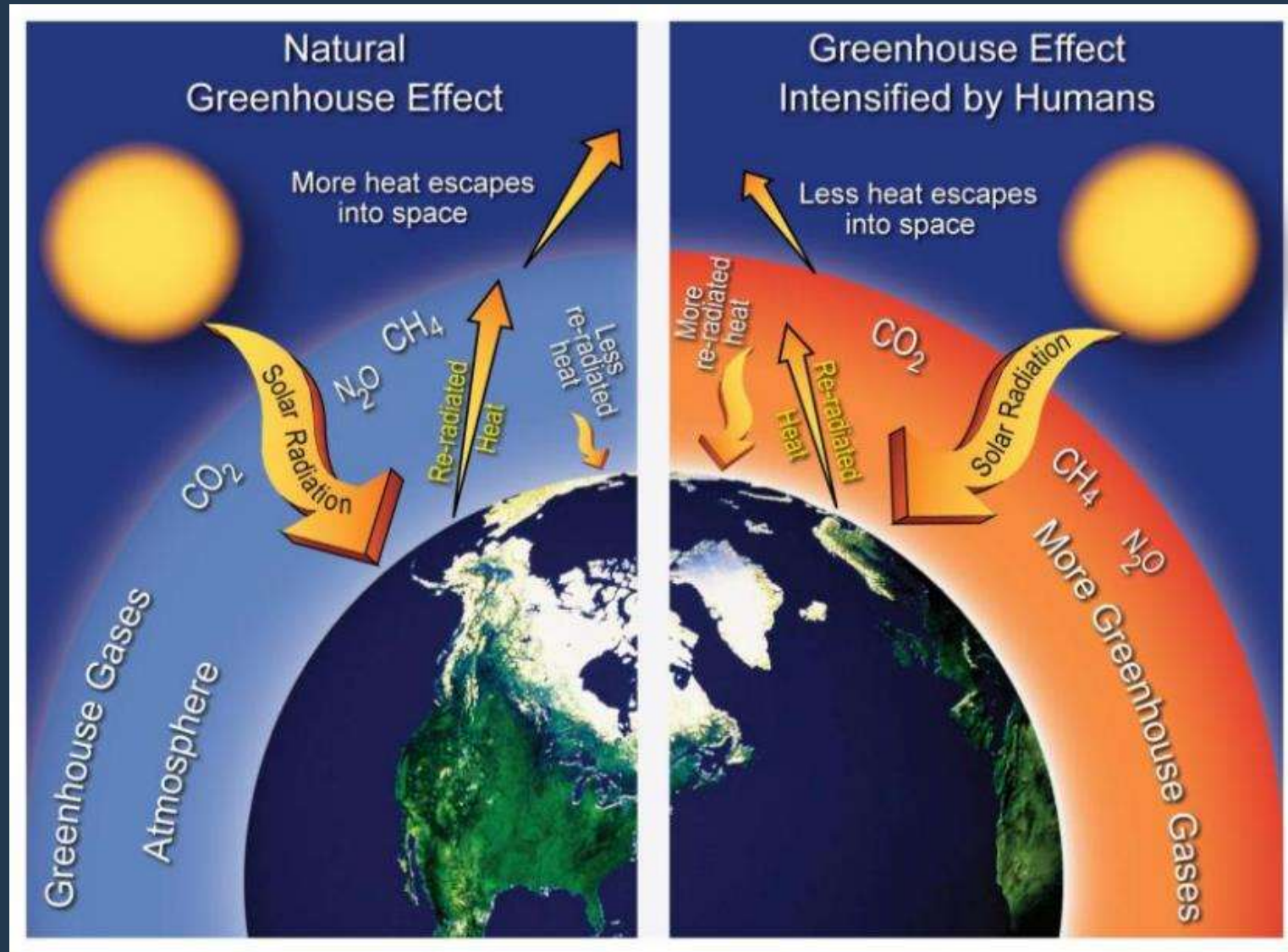




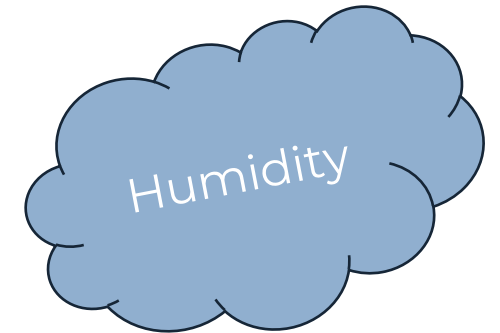
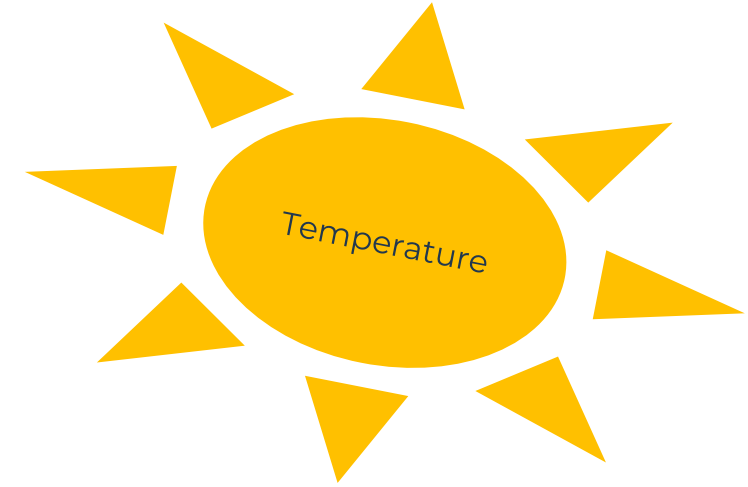
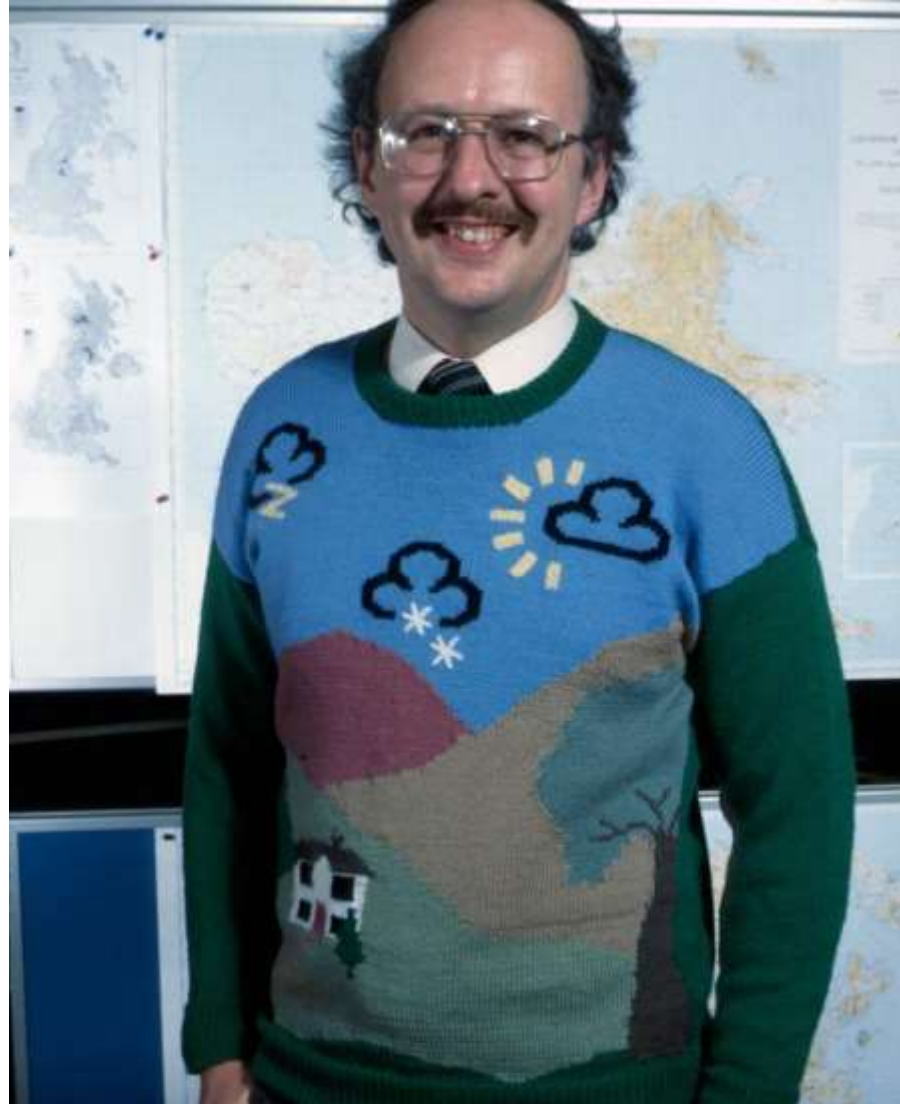
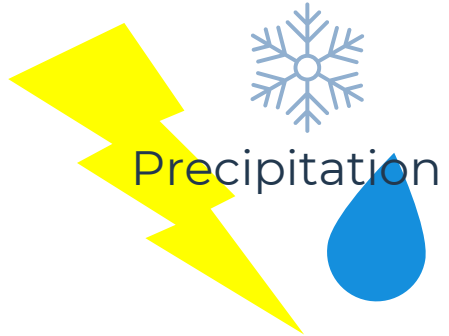
Menti Word Cloud – What does climate
change adaptation mean to you?

www.menti.com
4968 1726

The Greenhouse Effect



What is Weather & Climate?



Weather and Climate - Introduction

- **Weather you experience on a daily basis**
- **Climate is the average weather experienced over time**



Snow in Saudi Arabia, unusual weather!

Rain in London, typical conditions for our temperate maritime climate



Different Climates



In the UK & Ireland a temperate oceanic climate predominates



The Arctic and Antarctic experience a polar climate

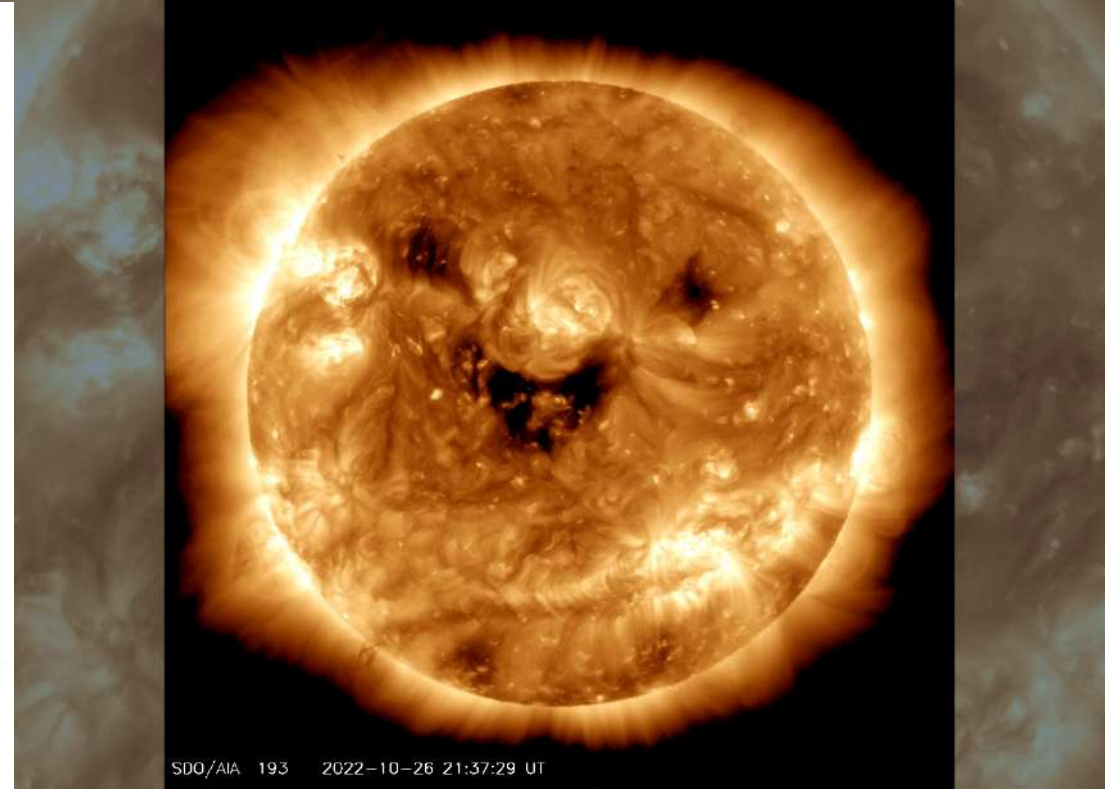
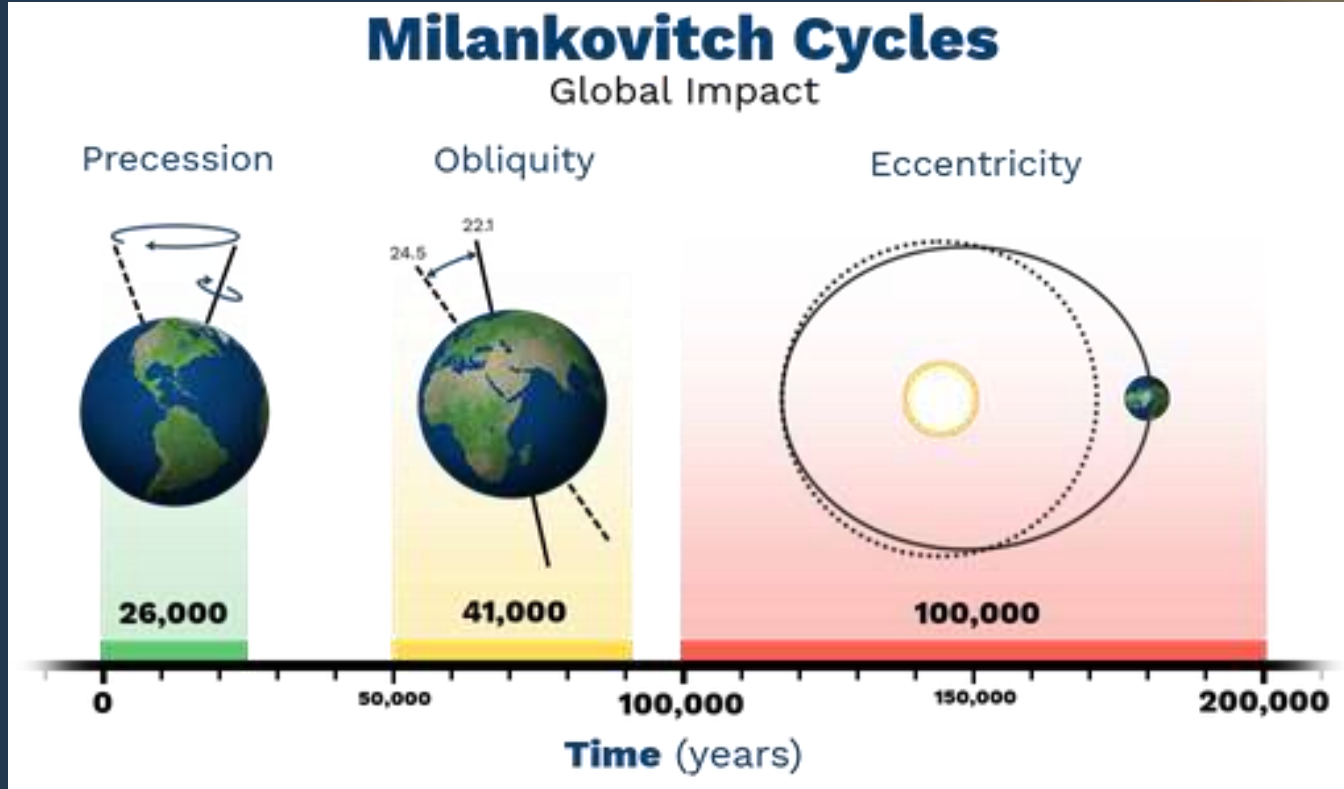


The Sahara experiences a desert climate

Climate Change adaptation isn't new!



Natural Cycles

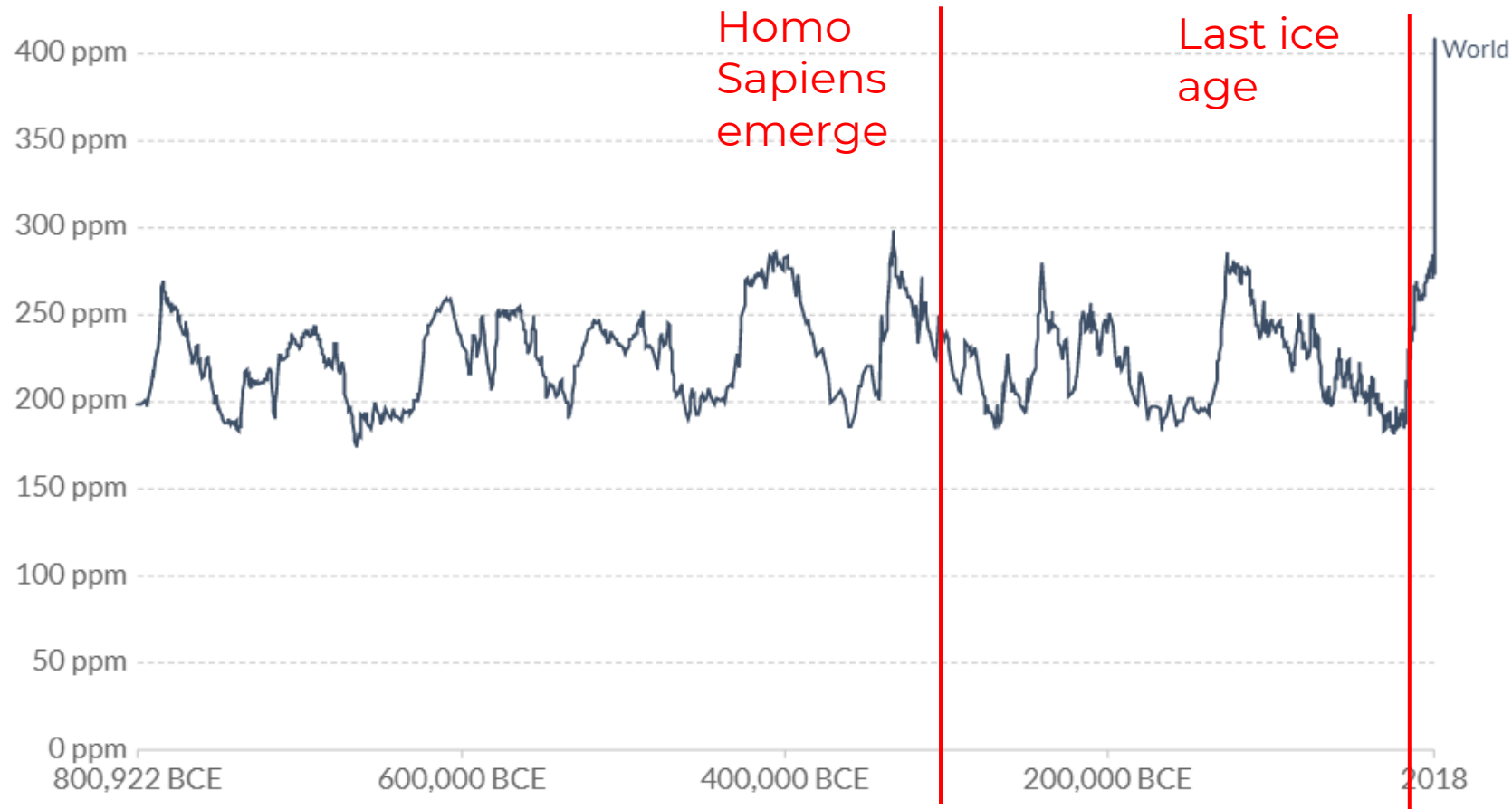


Scene Setting: Going back in time

Atmospheric CO₂ concentration

Our World
in Data

Global average long-term atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂), measured in parts per million (ppm). Long-term trends in CO₂ concentrations can be measured at high-resolution using preserved air samples from ice cores.



Source: EPICA Dome C CO₂ record (2015) & NOAA (2018)

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY

Our climate
has been in a
natural rhythm
for at least the
last 800,000
years

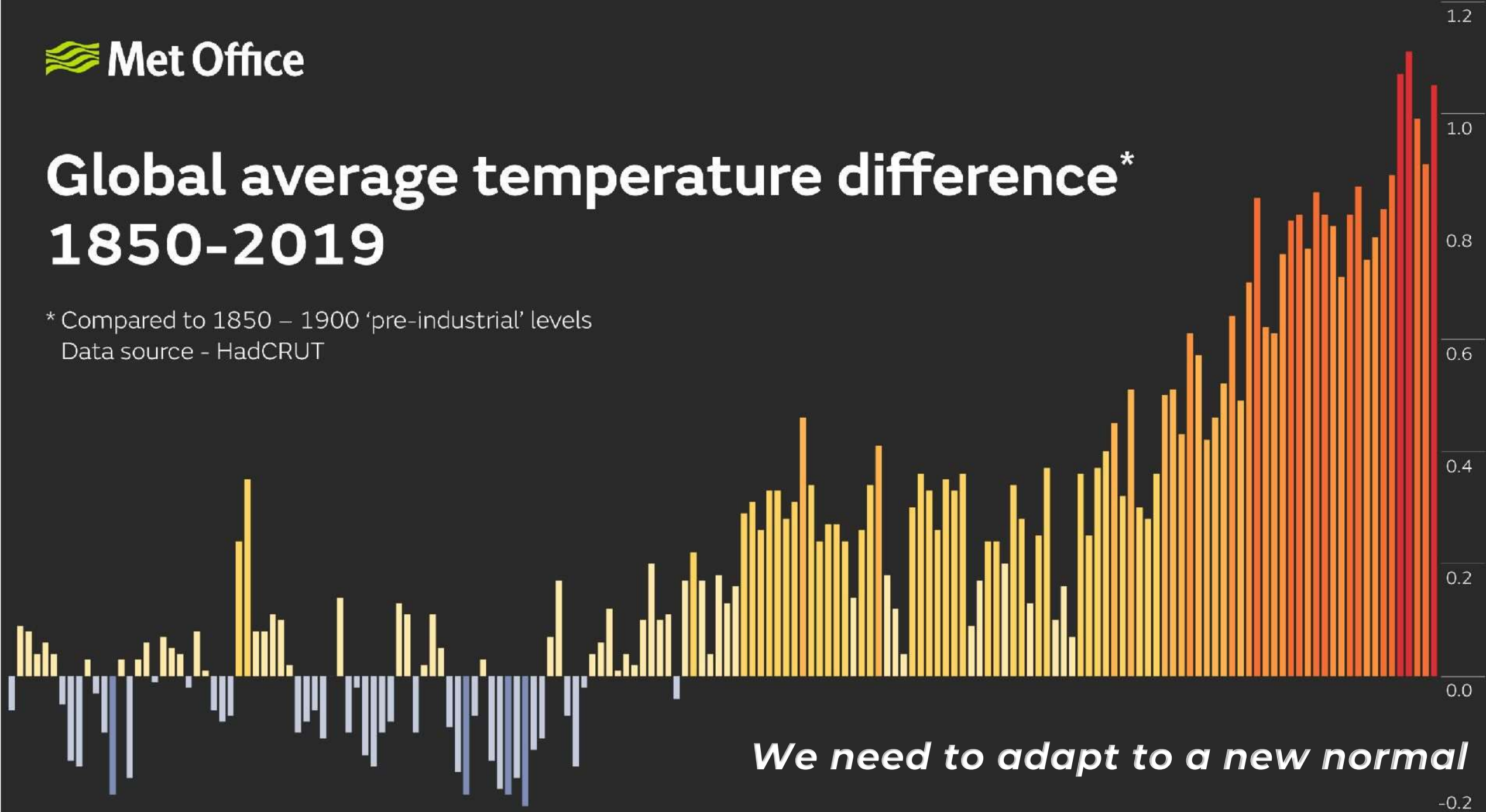


SECTION 2: Climate Change, data and projections



Global average temperature difference* 1850-2019

* Compared to 1850 – 1900 'pre-industrial' levels
Data source - HadCRUT



We need to adapt to a new normal

Climate Change Projections

By 2070 Met office predictions estimate the following

Temperature

- 0.9°C to 5.4°C warmer in summer
- 0.7°C to 4.2°C warmer in winter
- Hot summers expected to become more common
- More “hot spells” – 2 or more days over 30C. Rising from 0.2 occurrences per year to 4.1 by 2070

Precipitation

- -47% to +2% in summer
- -1% to +35% in winter
- Future increases in the intensity of summer rainfall events

Our climate is likely to become warmer and wetter, with more extreme rainfall events in summer



Scientists estimate that average global temperatures were 6-8 °C cooler during the last ice age

SECTION 3: Climate change and biodiversity



Impacts & Relevance

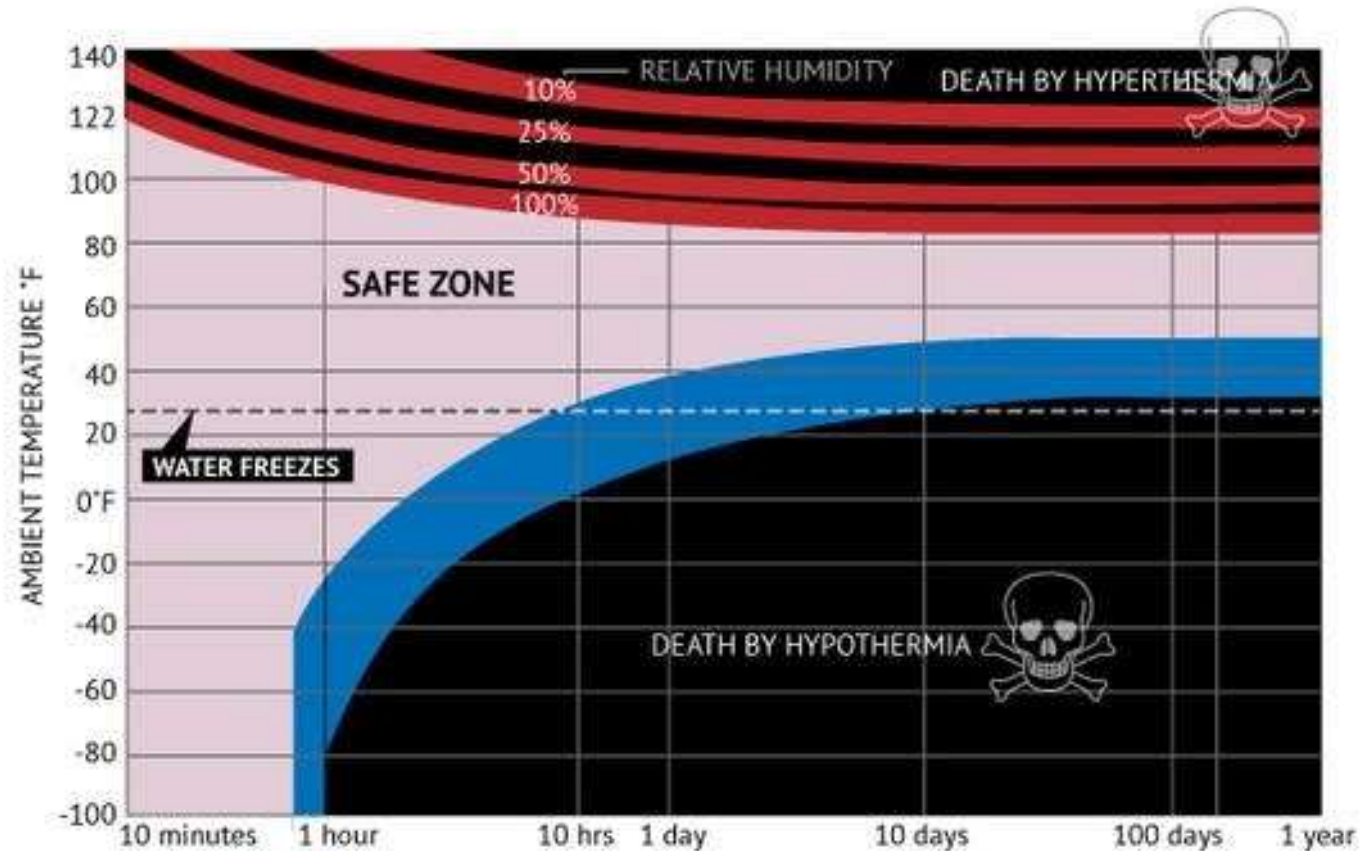
140°F = 60°C

Approx 4-30°C
“safe zone” for
humans

-100°F = -73°C

Extremes of temperature and humidity

Most people will suffer hyperthermia after 10 minutes in extreme humidity and heat – 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Celsius). The effect of cold is more variable, but death is inevitable once the body's temperature drops below 70 F (21 C) for a period of time. In the chart below, the blue and red bands represent areas of uncertainty, where the effects of temperature vary depending on differences between individuals.





Furnace Creek -
55°C Death
Valley, July 2023

Vostok Station –
Antarctica, -
89.2°C, 1983



- Changes in climate affect habitats

- Humans can further exacerbate this by degrading habitat connectivity and restricting species movement





United Nations
Climate Change

4%

of mammals
losing half their
habitat

+1.5°C

8%

of mammals
losing half their
habitat

+2°C

41%

of mammals
losing half their
habitat

+3°C



+ 1.5°C

70 to 90% of coral reefs will vanish

SOURCE | IPCC



+ 2°C

99% of coral reefs will vanish

SOURCE | IPCC

Impacts & Relevance

Direct Impacts of Climate Change

- **Flooding**
- **Drought**
- **Storms**
- **Heatwaves**

Other (Human) Factors

- **Habitat fragmentation**
- **Habitat degradation**
- **Habitat Loss**

SECTION 4: Climate Change Adaptation in Scotland



Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009

Climate Change Adaptation Programmes

- Statutory
- Outcomes based
 - From UN SDGs
 - National Performance Framework



UK Risk Assessment

Risk Summary for Scotland



Flooding: river, surface water, coastal

Water scarcity

Heat waves

Extreme weather

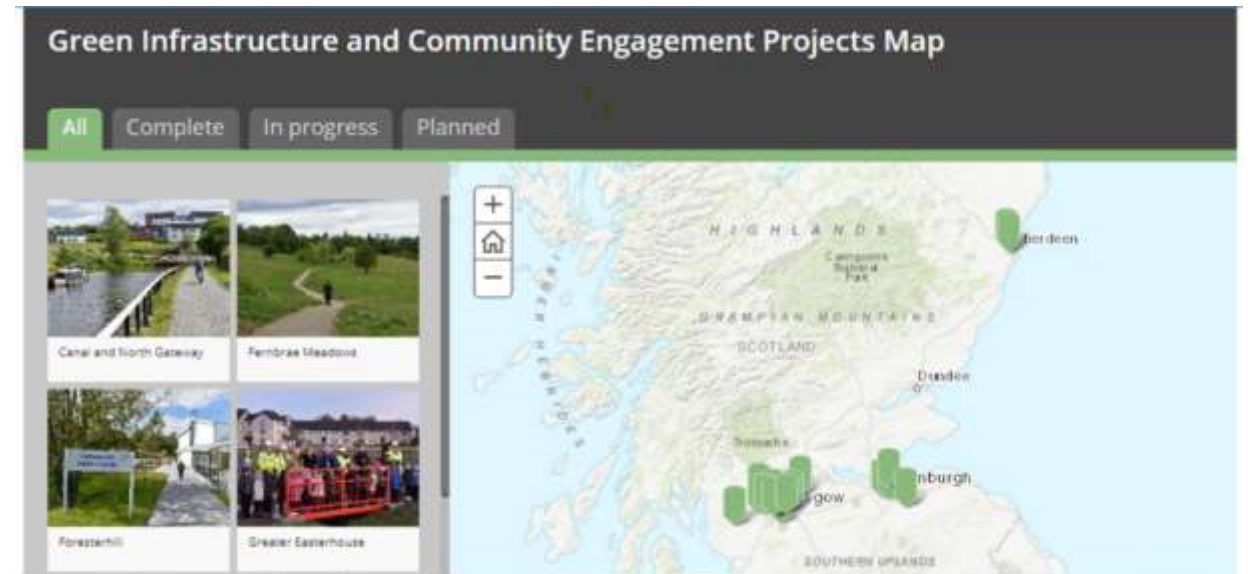
<https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/CCRA-Evidence-Report-Scotland-Summary-Final-1.pdf>



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European Regional Development Fund
Investing in a Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Future

The Green Infrastructure Fund

- ERDF 2014-2020 programme
- £15m ERDF (originally)
- >£40m total investment
- Phase1 – 7 GIF and 11 GICEF projects (all LUPS)
- Phase 2 – 6 GIF (LUPS) & 1 GIF (H&I)



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Outcomes

- Nature, biodiversity and ecosystems
- Environmental quality, flooding and climate change
- Involving communities and increasing participation
- Increasing place attractiveness and competitiveness
- Improving health and wellbeing

ERDF Horizontal Themes

- Sustainable development
- Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination
- Equality between Men and Women



European Union



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Before:

August 2009

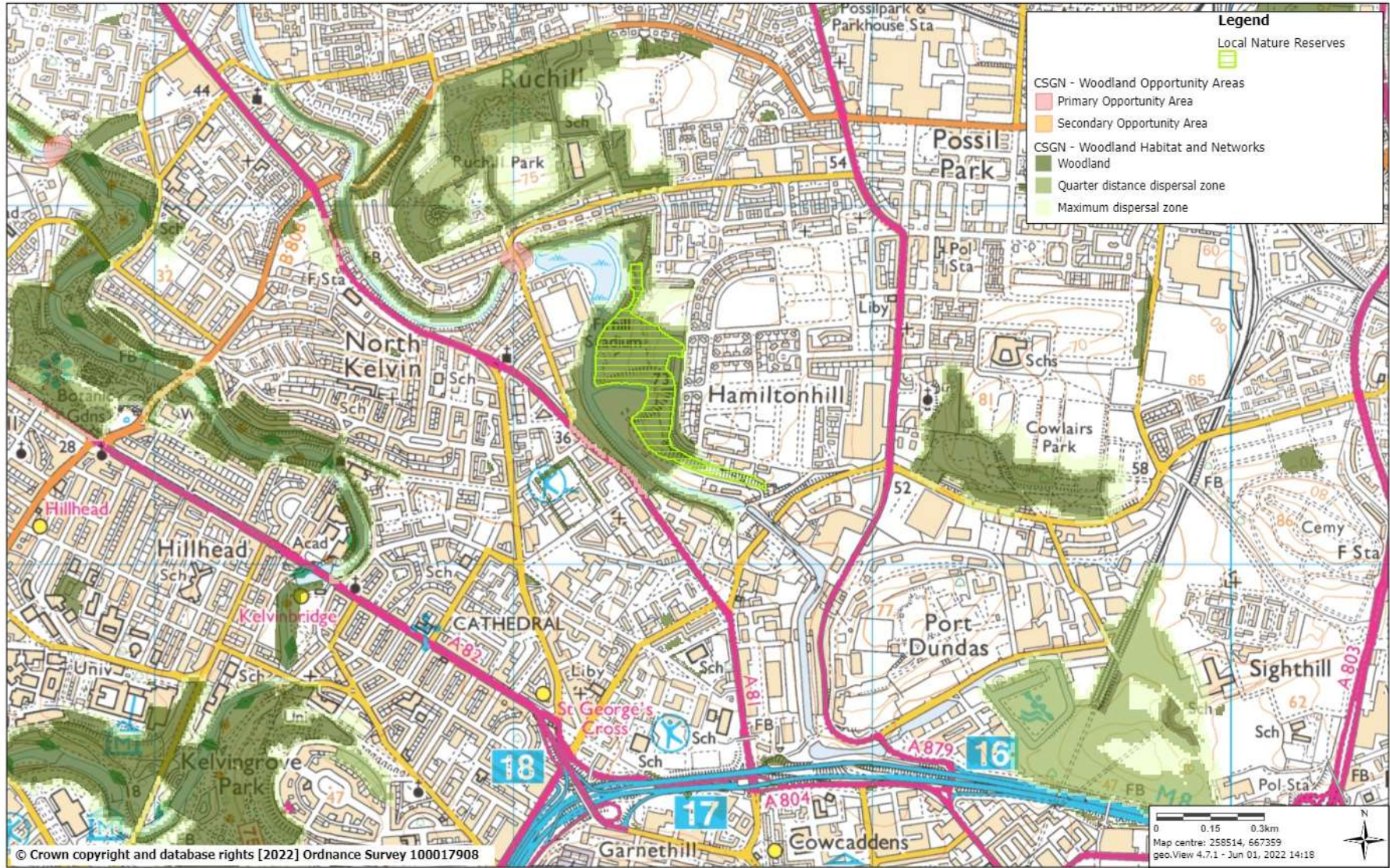


After:
July 2018



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i5l2chUBMPY>

Woodland network

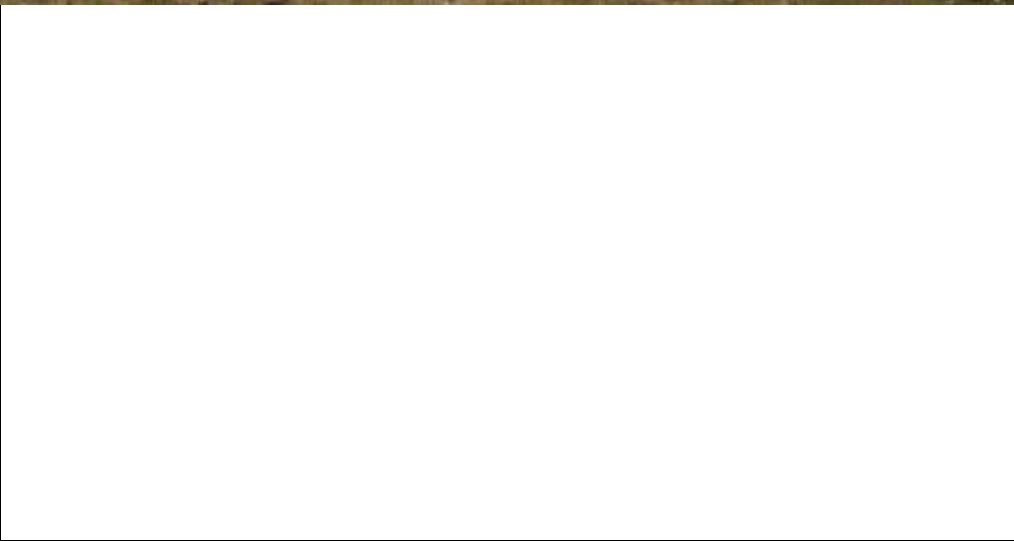
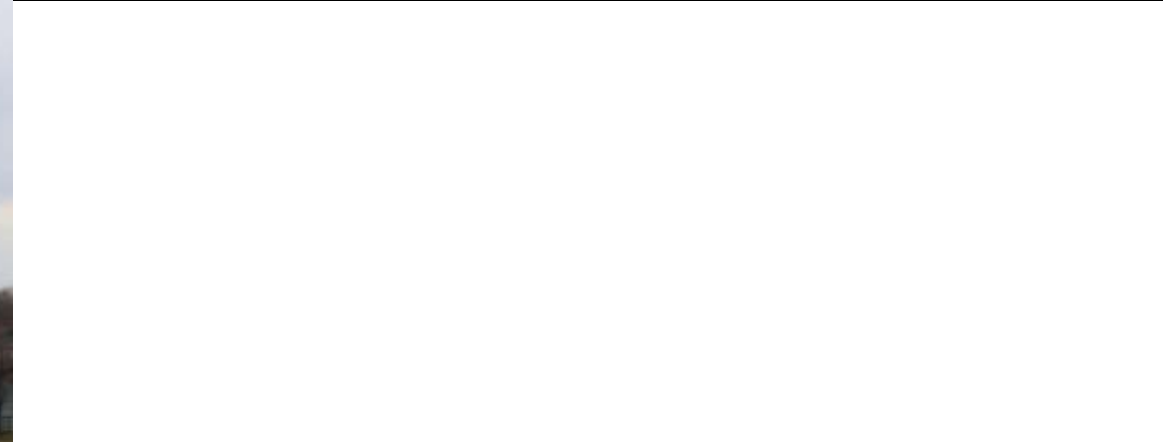


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Adaptation Vs Mitigation

Mitigation

- Sustainable transportation
- Energy conservation
- Thermal mass / sinks for temperature regulation
- Insulation and heat recovery systems
- Renewable energy
- Energy & carbon efficient materials and products
- Improve vehicle fuel efficiency
- Capture and use landfill & digester gas

Adaptation

- Geothermal
- Green roofs
- Solar thermal
- District heating
- Building design for natural light & ventilation
- Tree planting & care
- Local food production
- Water harvesting & conservation
- Infrastructure upgrades: SUDS, sewers & culverts
- Residential programs: sewer backflow & downspout disconnection
- Health programs and help for vulnerable people
- Emergency & business continuity planning
- Coastal and river bank protection and flood plain maintenance

Mitigation: the globally responsible thing to do

Actions that reduce the emissions that contribute to climate change.

Adaptation: the locally responsible thing to do

Actions that minimize or prevent the negative impacts of climate change.



THANK YOU

ANY QUESTIONS?



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