

Quantifying the relative importance of natural and anthropogenic land cover changes in the Representative Concentration Pathways

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NERC SCIENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT



Vegetation dynamics

- JULES in the coupled model, HadGEM2-ES
- RCP (representative concentration pathways) used in IPCC AR5.



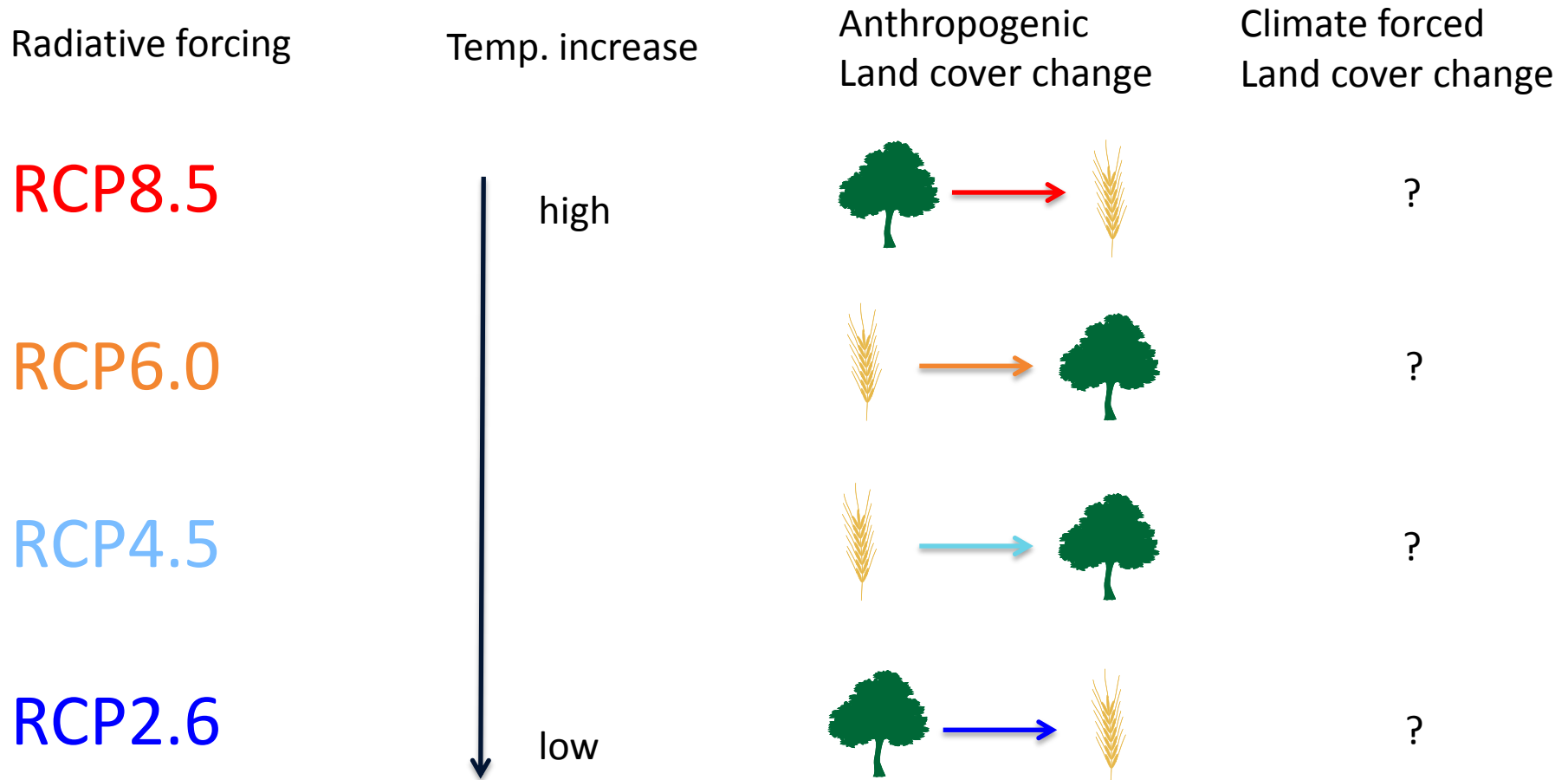
Anthropogenic
Land Cover
Change (land use
change forced)

vs.

‘Natural’ Land
Cover Change
(climate forced)



About the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)



Land cover change (as % of total land surface area)

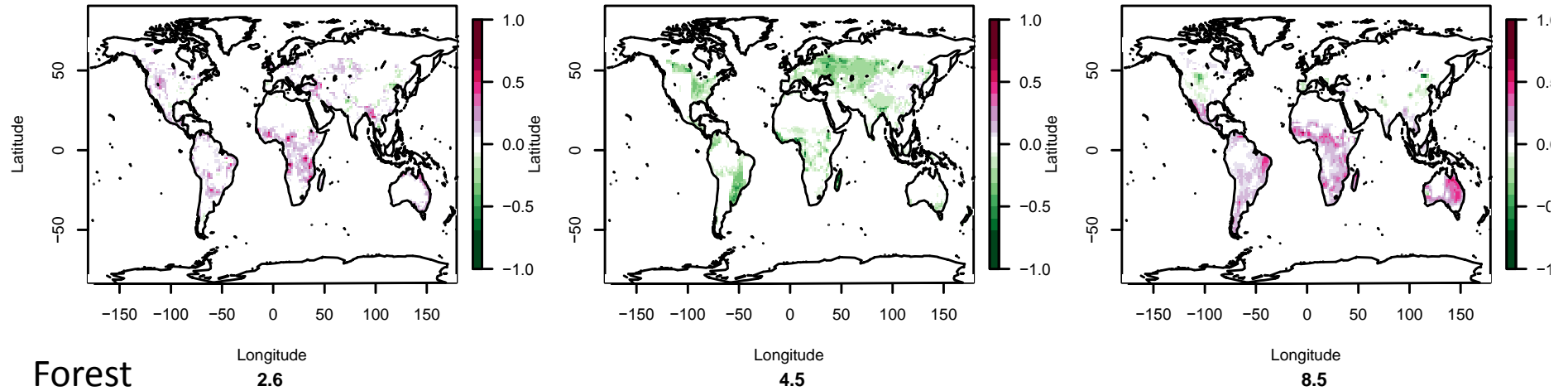
	RCP2.6	RCP4.5	RCP8.5
Anthropogenic LCC (in model)	2.2%	4.7%	2.3%
Agricultural LCC change (imposed)	2.9%	5.1%	3.9%
Natural LCC	3.2%	5.6%	8.6%

Anthropogenic Land Cover Change (land use change forced)

Agricultural 2.6

4.5

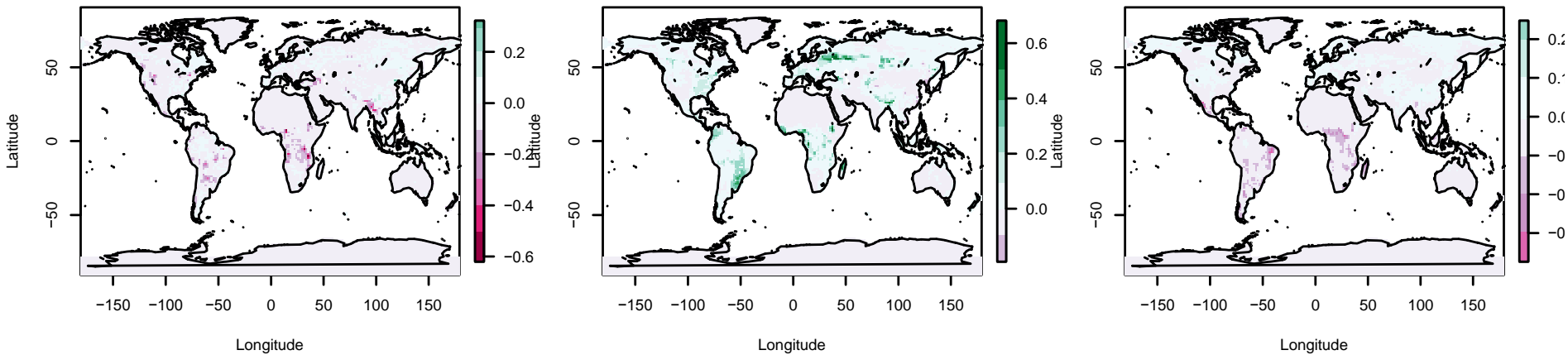
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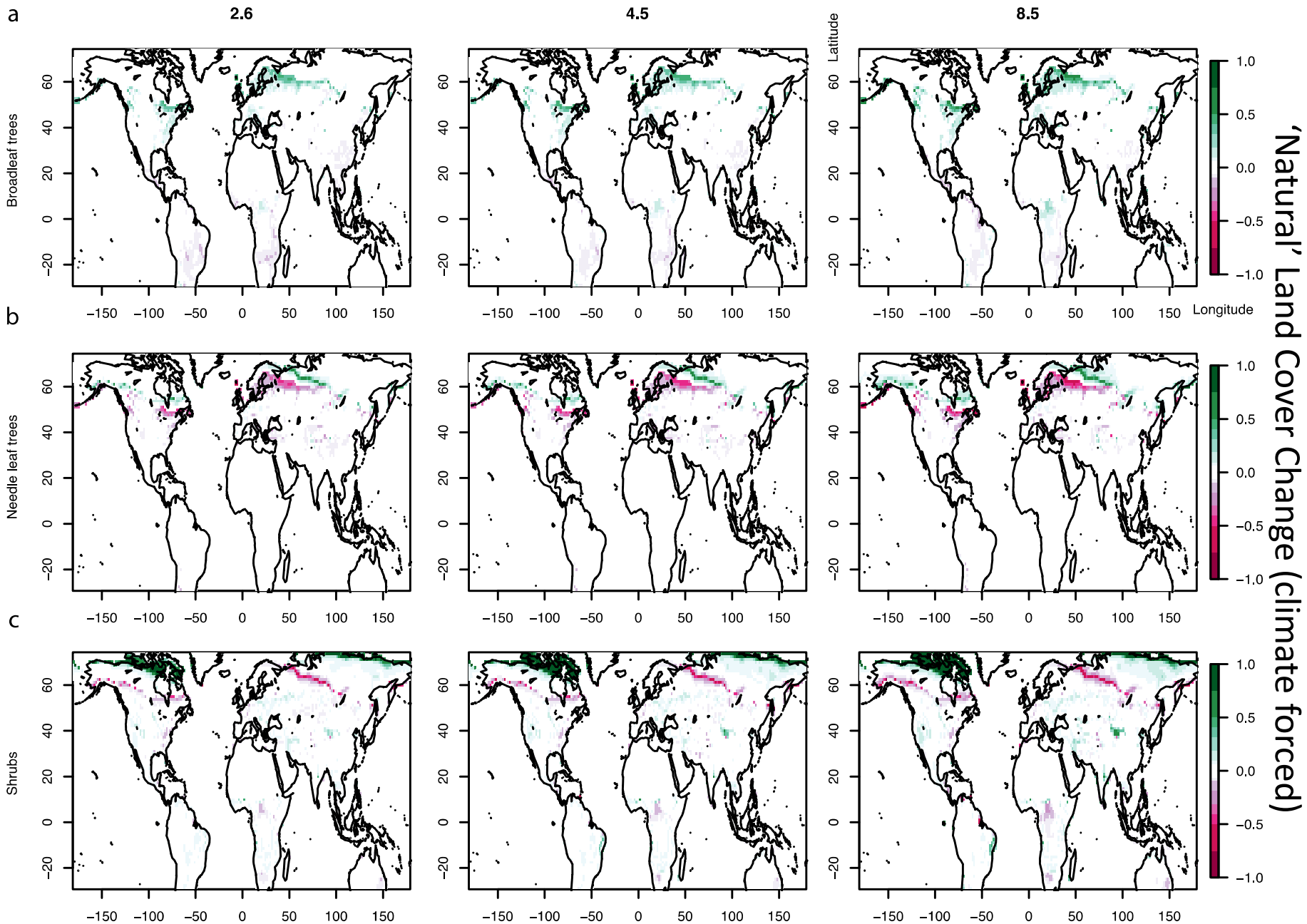


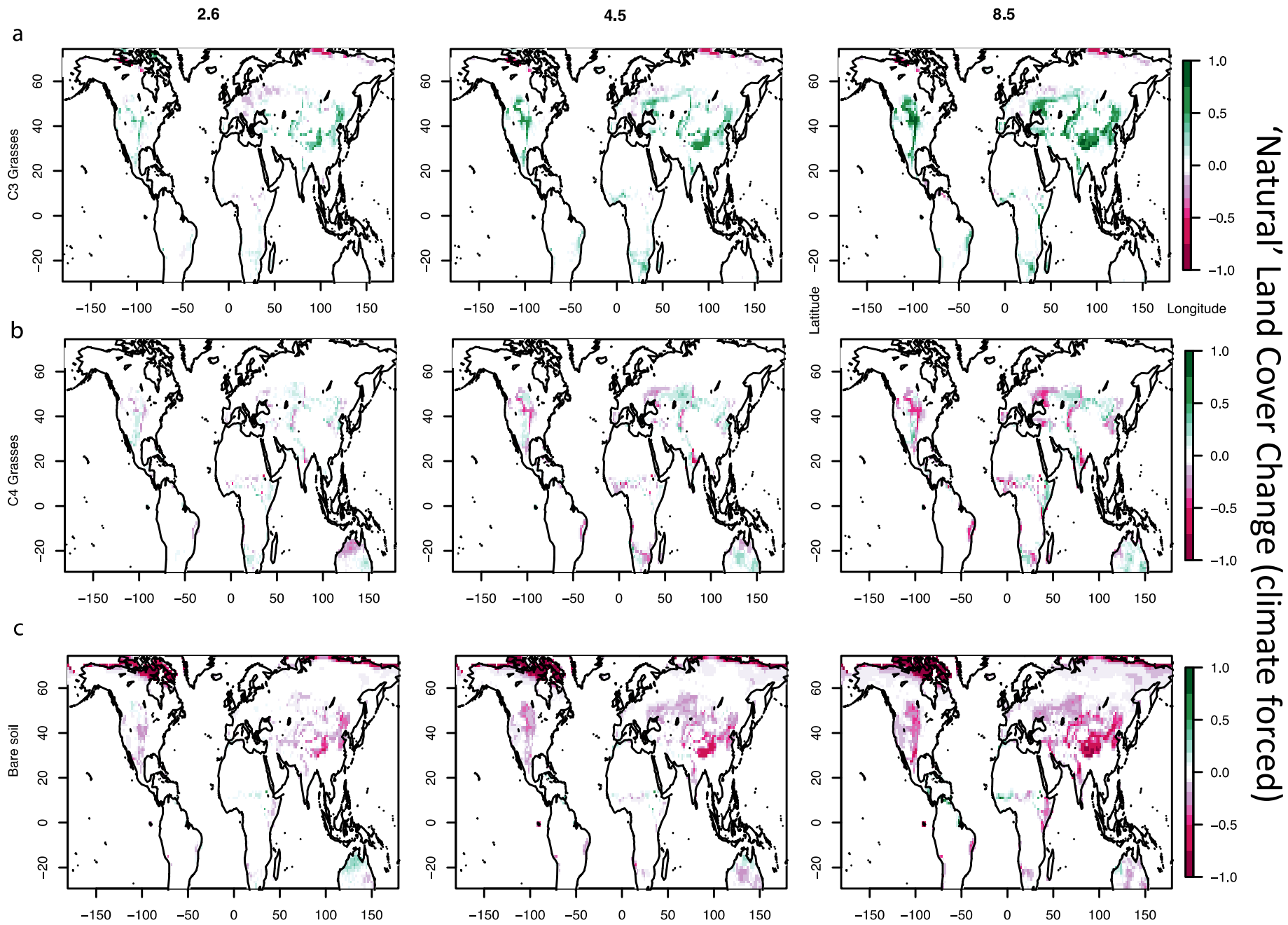
Forest 2.6

4.5

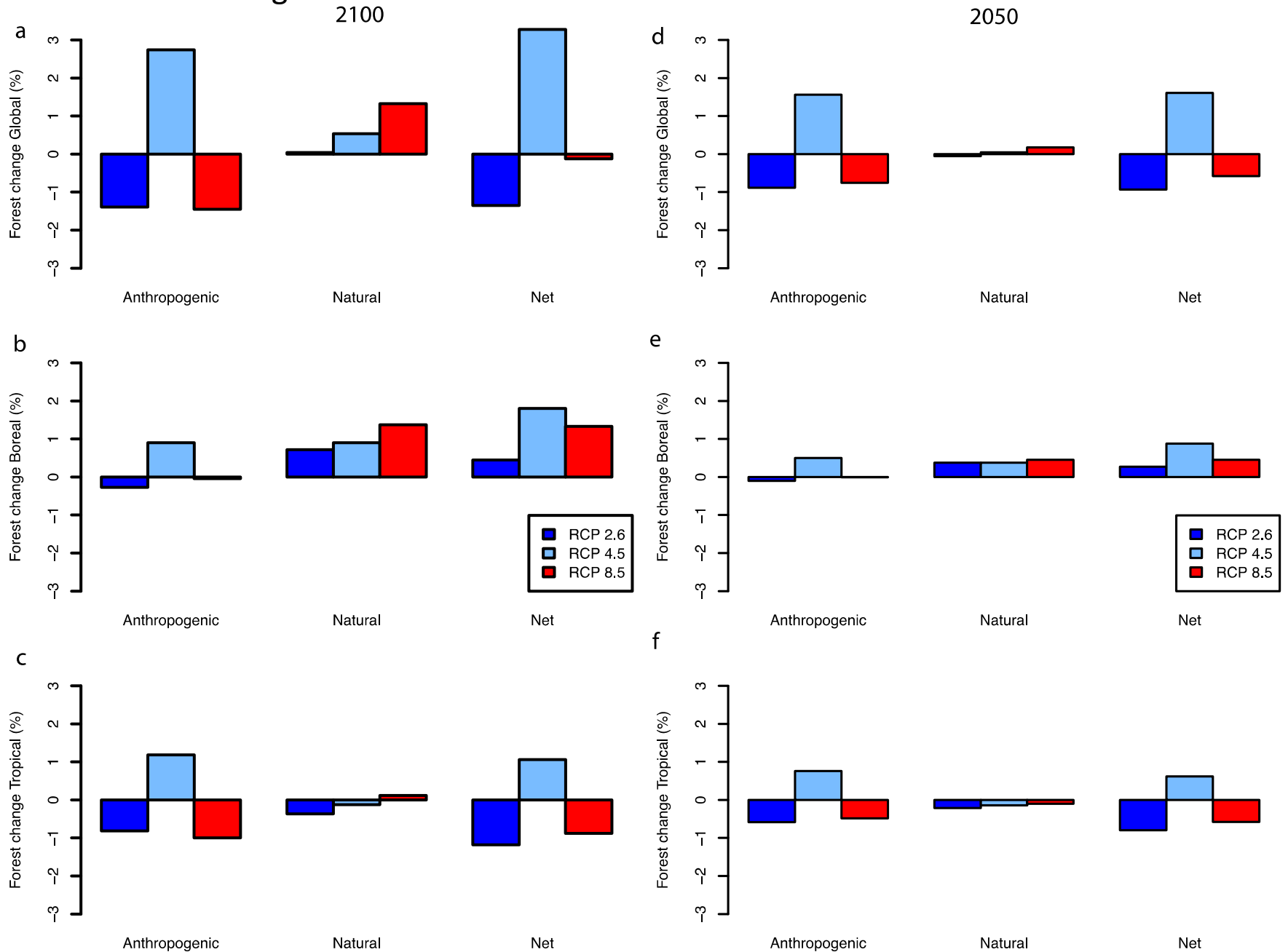
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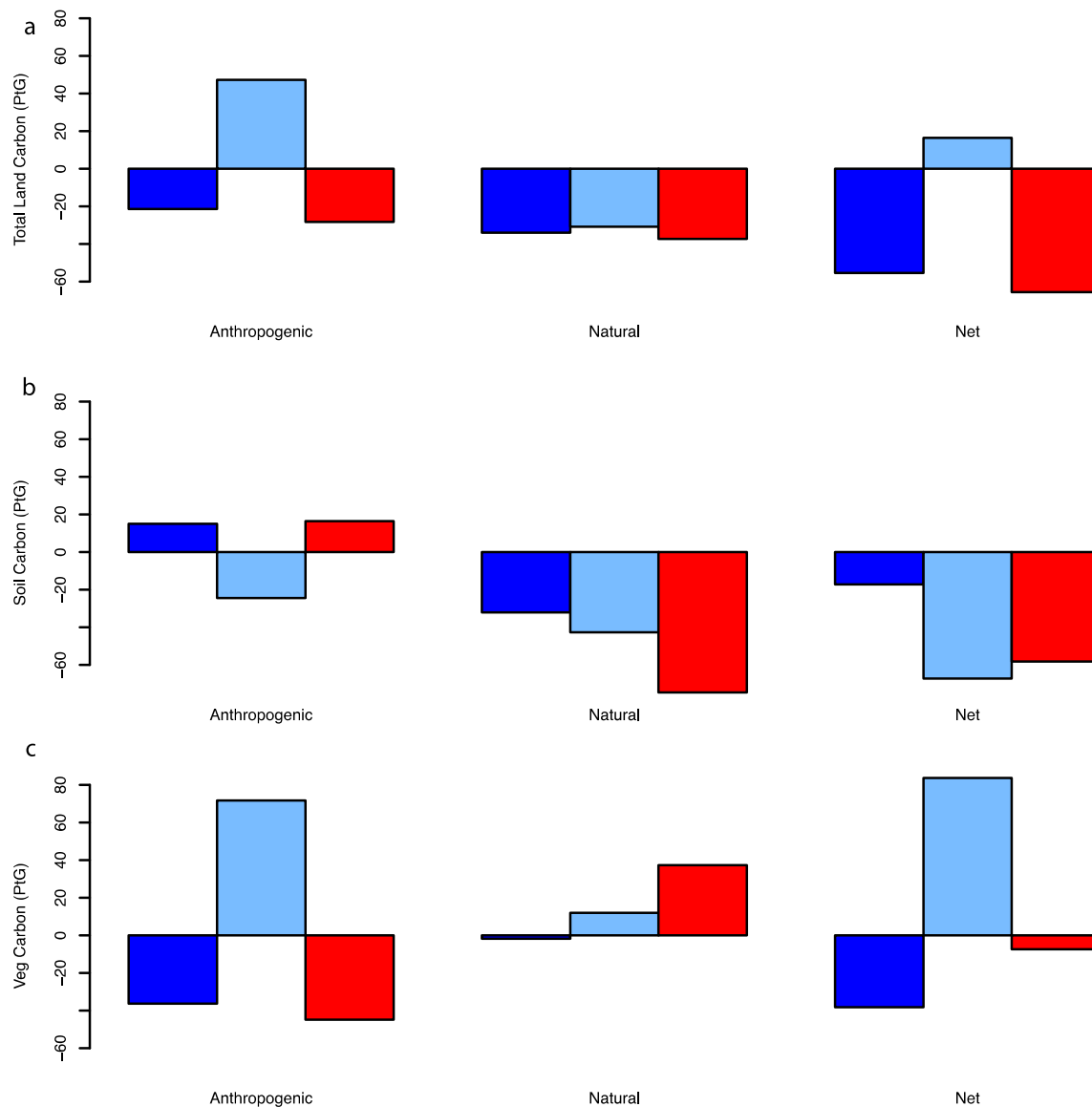




Forest Change



Land carbon changes



Conclusions

- Total land area changed is **larger** from climate change than from anthropogenic land use change
- Climate forced changes in trees **offsets 90% of anthropogenic deforestation in RCP8.5**, but only 3% in RCP2.6.
- The carbon emissions from natural land cover change are bigger than those from anthropogenic land cover change in the deforestation scenarios
- Bigger land cover change contributions tend to originate from **anthropogenic land cover change in the shorter term or lower radiative forcing scenarios**, and from **climate changes in the longer term and higher radiative forcing scenarios**.
- To what extent natural land cover change can mitigate anthropogenic land cover change raises difficult questions regarding **global forest and biodiversity offsetting**, especially at different timescales.

