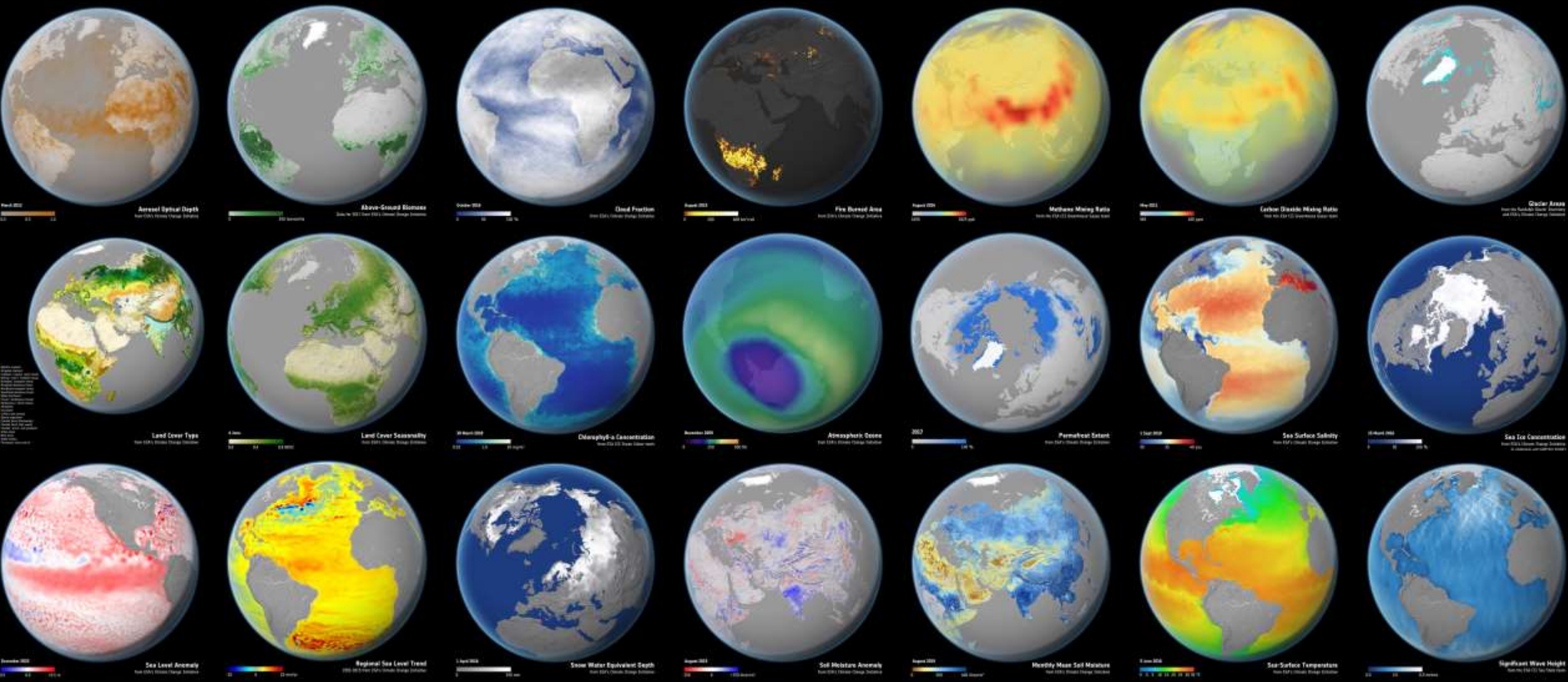


CLIMATE DATA RECORDS



SHRINKING CRYOSPHERE



Antarctic sea ice 40 Gt
Arctic sea ice 329 Gt

Ice shelves 284 Gt

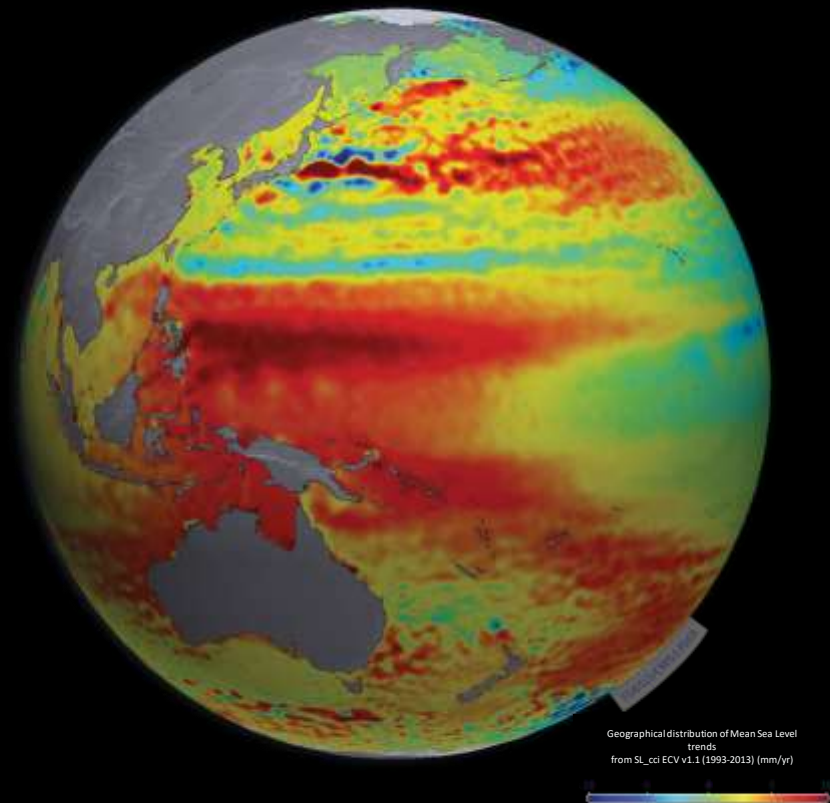
Antarctic Ice Sheet 111 Gt

Greenland Ice Sheet 166 Gt

Glaciers 266 Gigatonnes



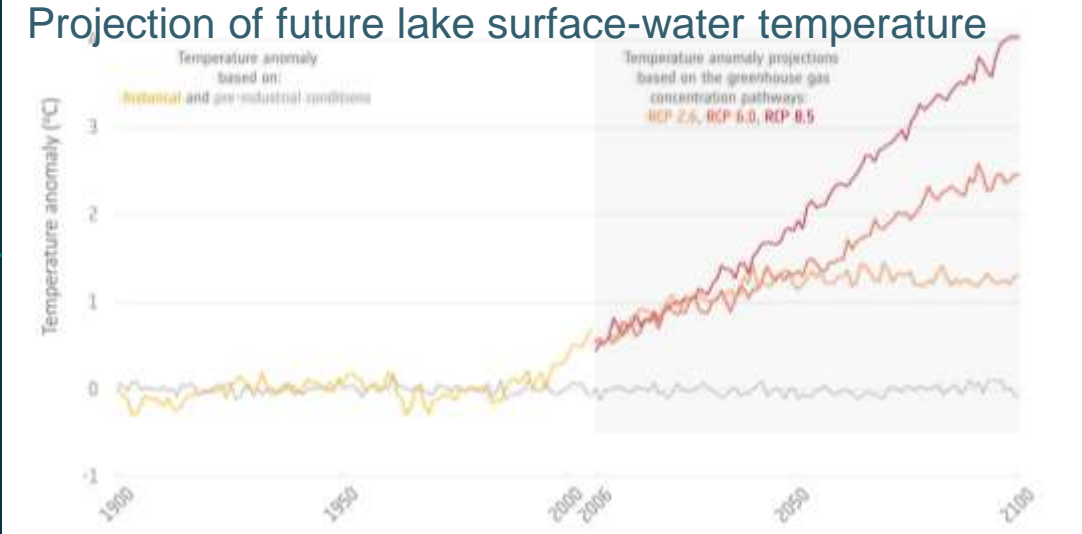
SEA LEVEL BUDGET



Horwath M et al (2022) Global sea-level budget and ocean-mass budget, with a focus on advanced data products and uncertainty characterisation . Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 14, 411–447, 2022.
<https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-14-411-2022>

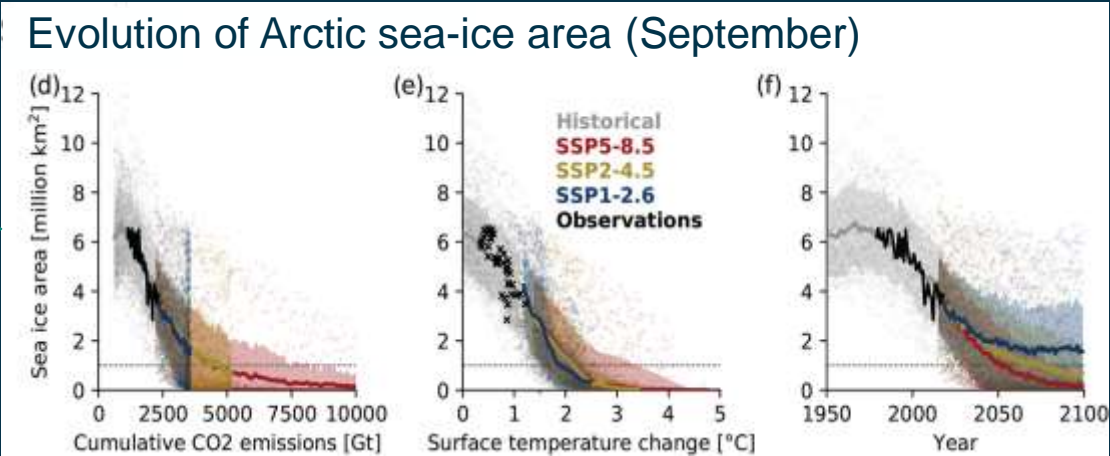
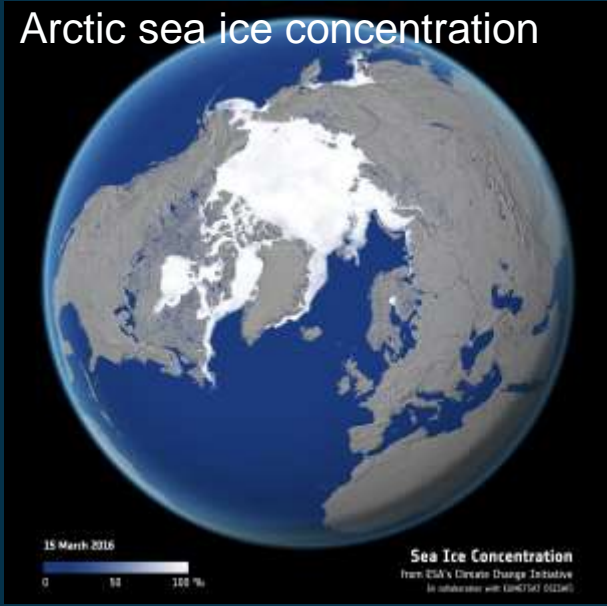
ESA UNCLASSIFIED – For Official Use





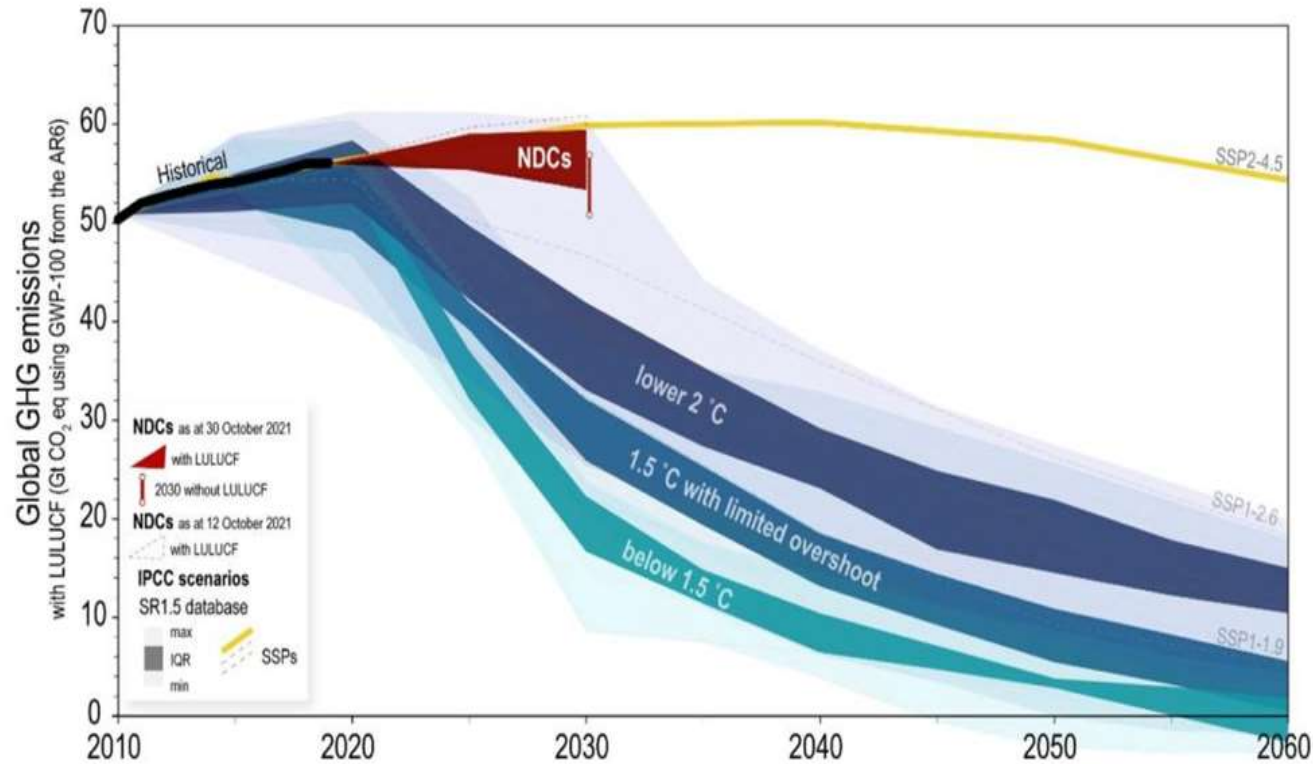
Grant, L et al (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-021-00833-x>

Rising lake surface temperatures across C 21st



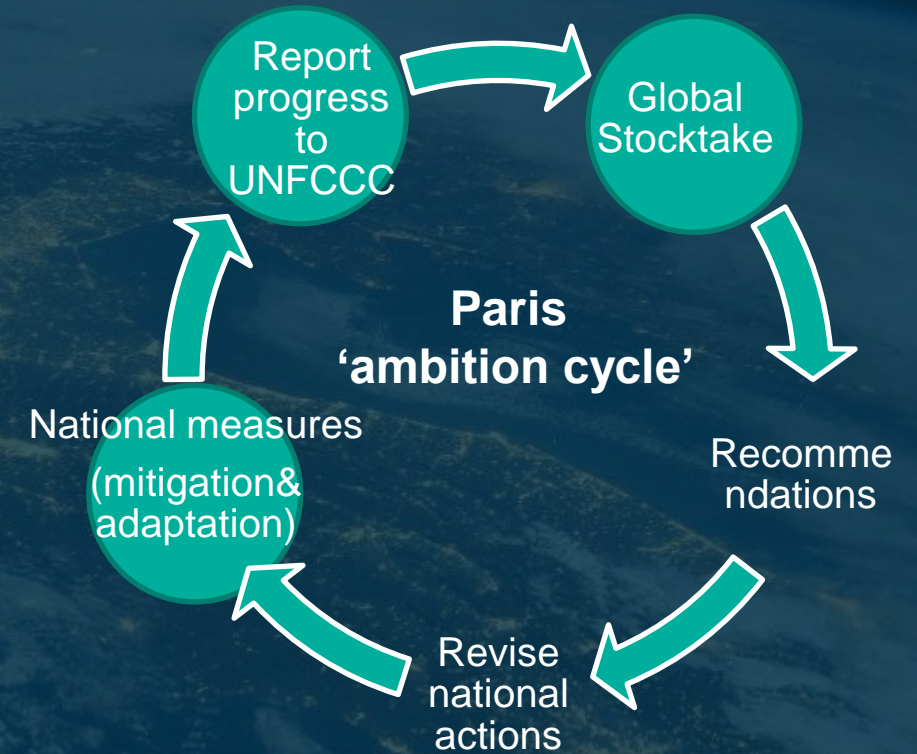
Notz (2020) Arctic Sea Ice in CMIP6 <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL086749>

2050
The first
Ice-free
Arctic summer



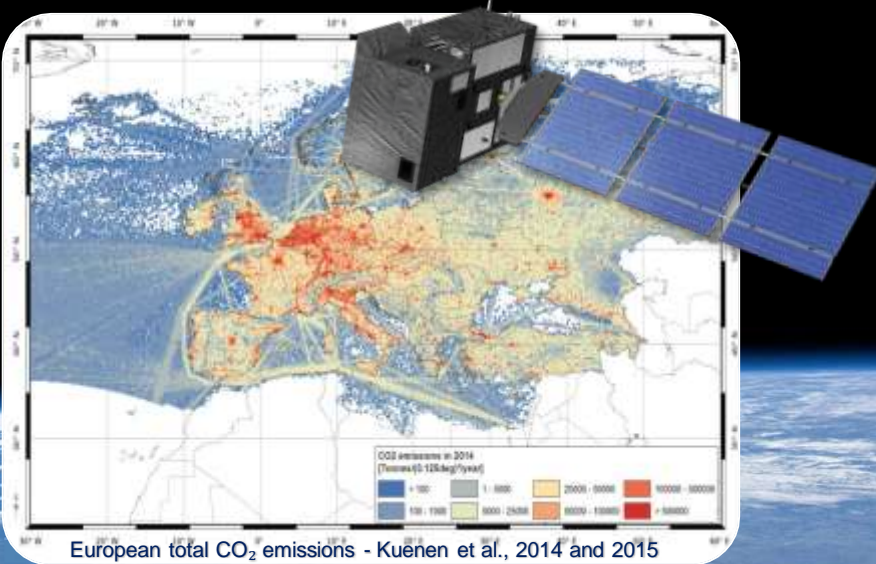
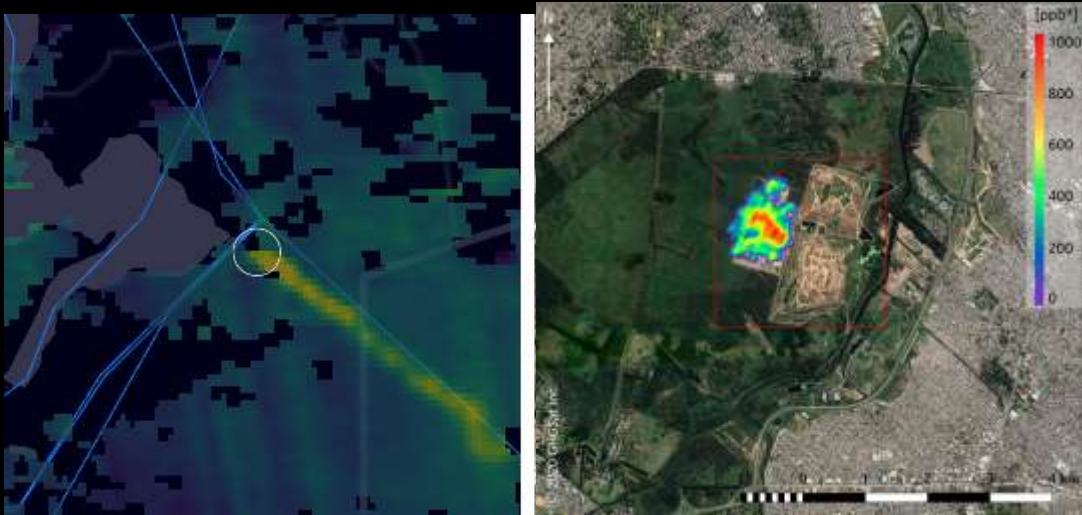
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/message_to_parties_and_observers_on_ndc_numbers.pdf

Glasgow Climate Pact recognises need for ‘rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, based on the best available science’



Earth observation has existing or near-term plans to support the ‘ambition cycle’

MITIGATION COPERNICIUS SENTINEL 5P

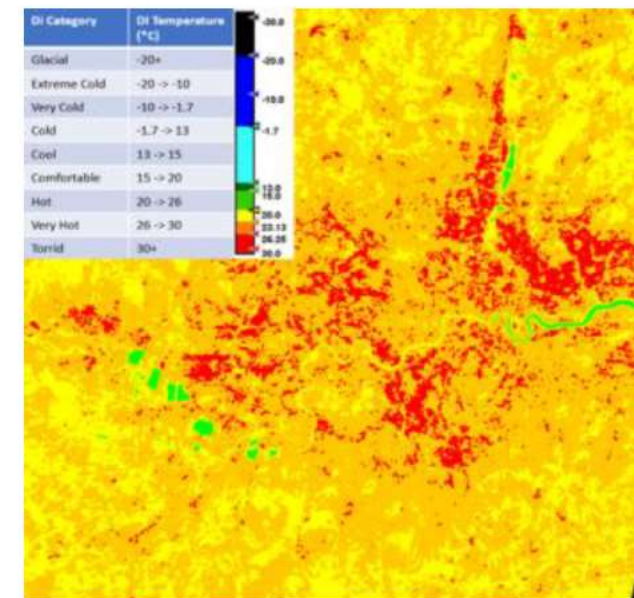
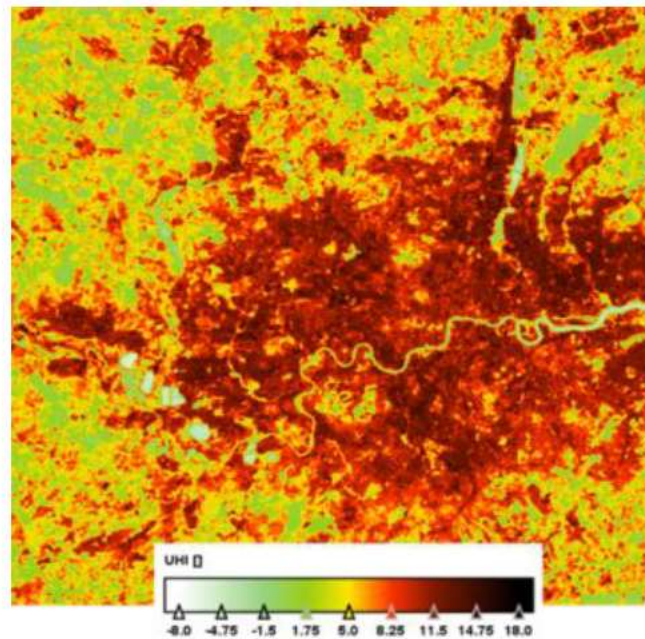
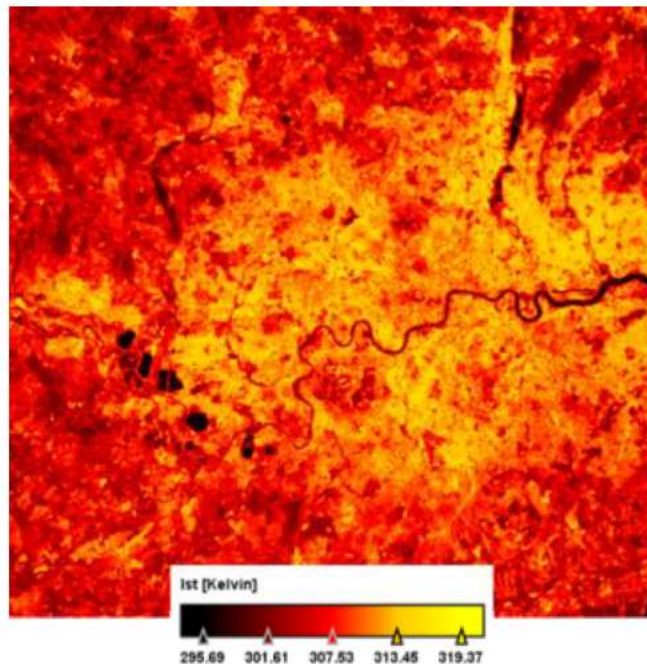


European total CO₂ emissions - Kuenen et al., 2014 and 2015



- No global target & common indicators are lacking since it is dependent on location specific economic, social, and environmental conditions
- EO can help answer this question by providing information on observable adaptation measures

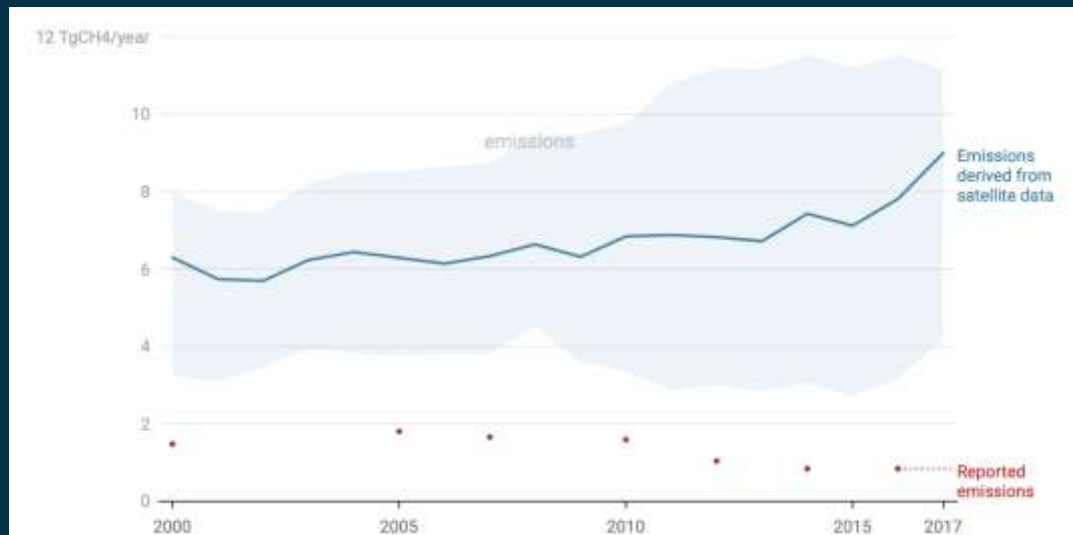
Urban heat island effect and implications for human wellbeing – tracking effectiveness of urban greening?



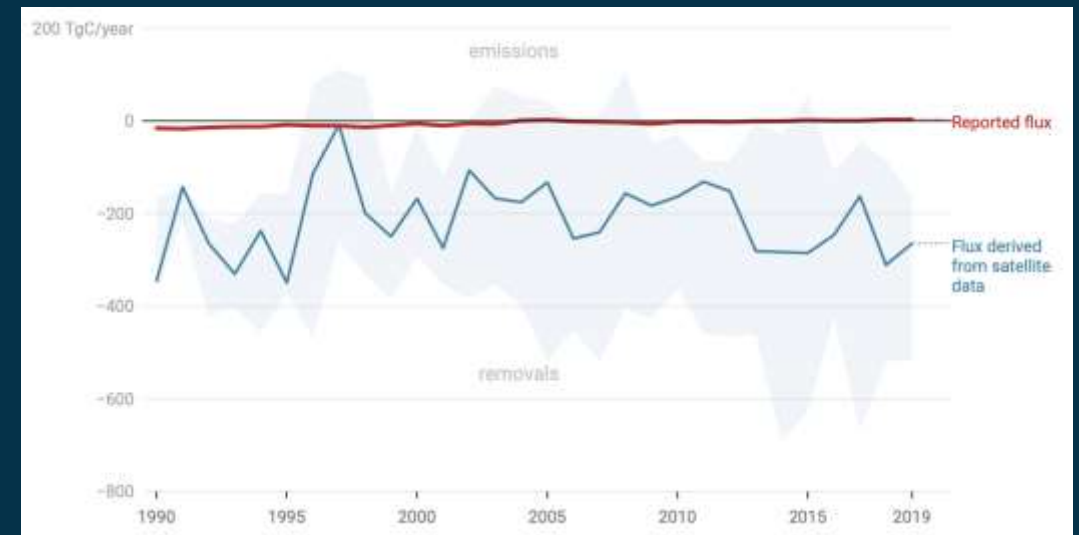
Images courtesy Darren Ghent
University of Leicester

- National GHG inventories reported to UNFCCC yearly to track collective progress
- Bottom-up approach used: sector-based activities and estimates of emissions (energy, farming, waste etc)
- True picture of net emissions? Transparency? Consistency?
- New methodology (atmospheric inversion constrained with EO data) can evaluate GHG balance at country level
- Improves consistency, identifies sources of uncertainty

Methane emissions from the fossil fuel sector in Gulf states

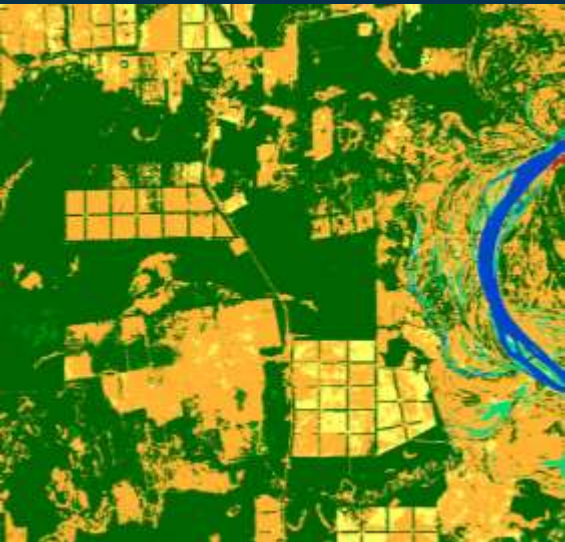
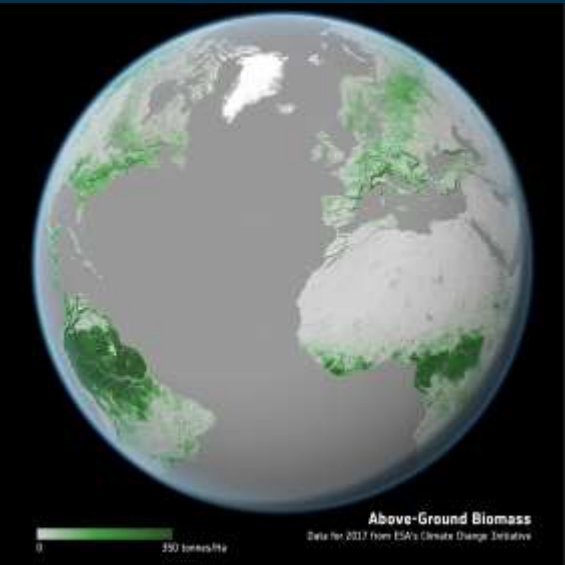


Carbon dioxide flux from managed land in Canada

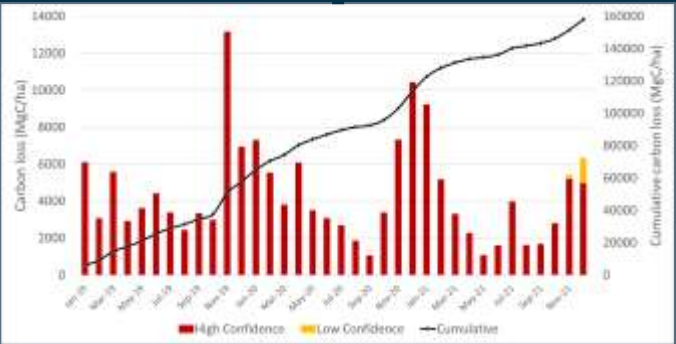
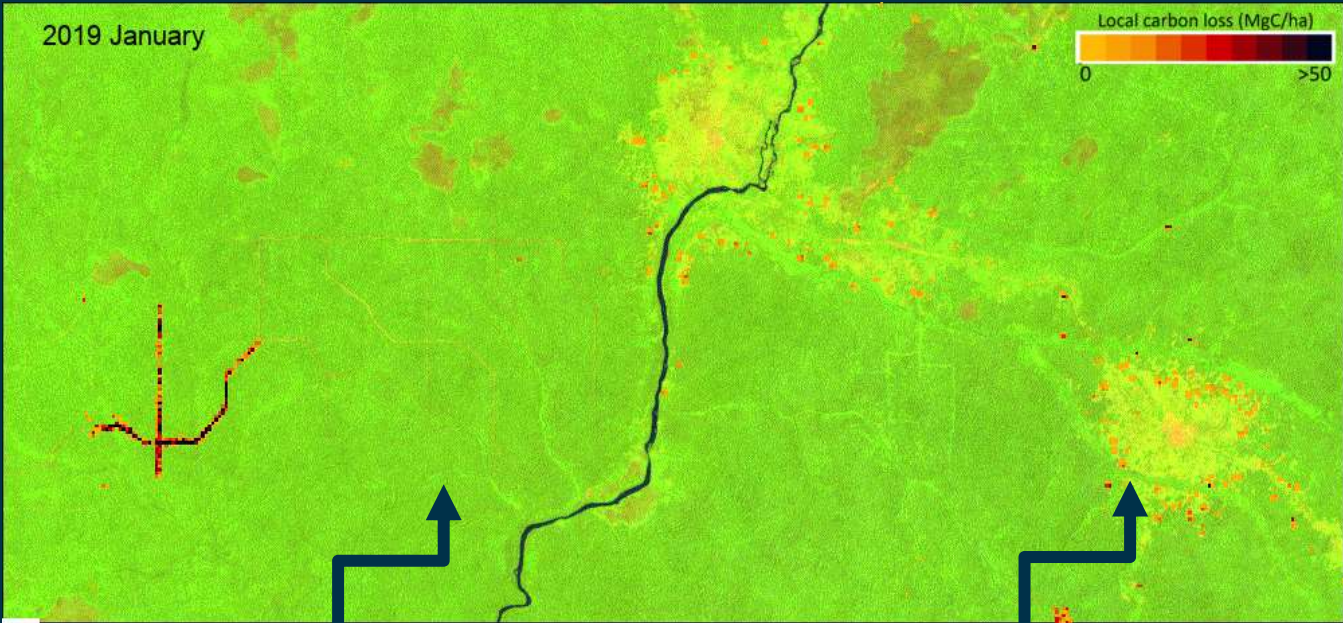


Deng et al (2022), ESSD. <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-14-1639-2022>

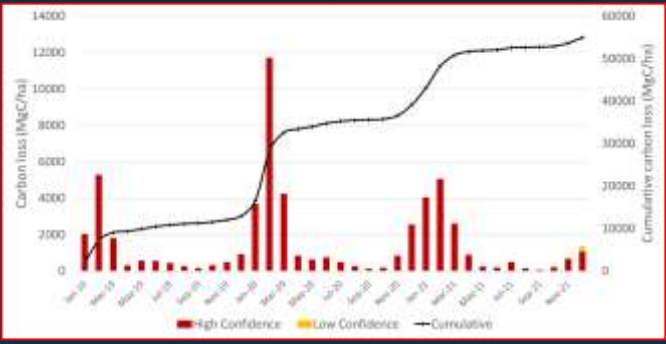
SUPPORTING AFOLU INVENTORIES



ESA CCI above ground biomass & land cover



Selective logging



Smallholder agriculture

Csillik, O et al (2022) *Commun Earth Environ* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-022-00383-z> 1111

CLIMATE FROM SPACE - WEB APP



- Explore the climate via 40 years of satellite data
- 3D Globes & maps
- Pinch, zoom, scroll
- Select specific aspects e.g. GHG, ice sheets, sea level etc
- 'Climate stories'
- PC | Mobile | Tablet
- Supporting classroom resources

→ csf.climate.esa.int



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AND MORE IF TIME ALLOWS!

Science: Impact of Clouds and Aerosols on Radiation

Addressing largest uncertainty in climate projections (for a given emission scenario)

Designed to improve atmospheric (weather and climate) models by providing the most advanced global observations of clouds, aerosols and precipitation ever seen, as well as their interactions with radiation that are crucial for climate

Observations:

- Cloud vertical profiles (ice, liquid, mixed), cloud coverage, precipitation
- Aerosol vertical profiles
- Broad-band Solar & Thermal Radiation

Satellite and Payload

- Low-earth orbit (400 km altitude)
- UV Lidar with high spectral resolution receiver
- W-band Cloud Radar with Doppler (JAXA contribution)
- Imager and Broad-Band Radiometer



**Earth Explorer Mission
implemented in
cooperation with JAXA**



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