Canada in a Climate-Disrupted World

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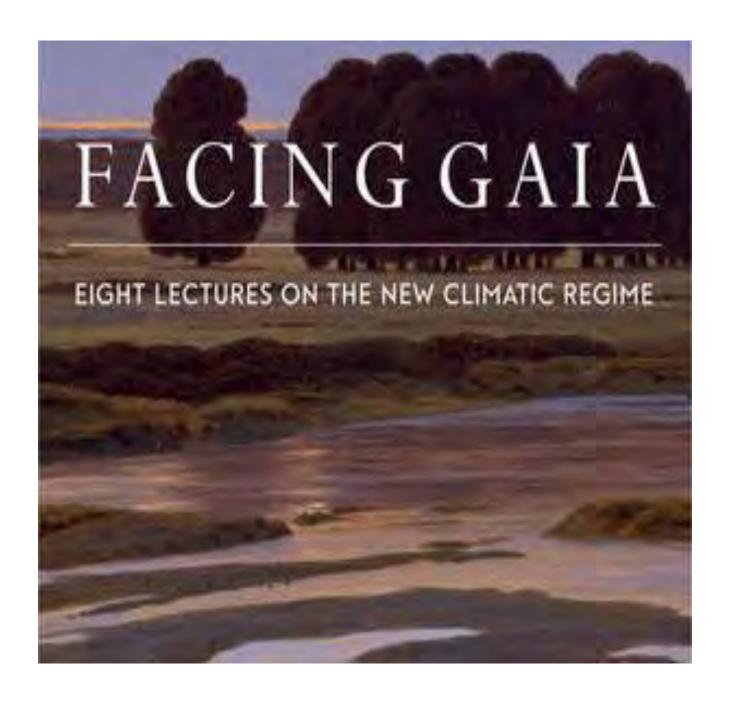
Wilfrid Laurier University

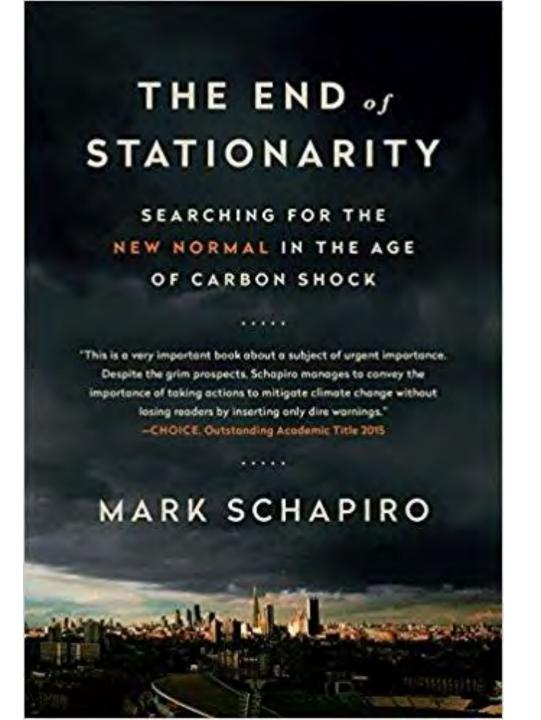
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Bruno Latour

"To put it baldly: in the face of what is to come, we cannot continue to believe in the old future if we want to have a future at all."







http://scholars.wlu.ca/geog faculty/27/

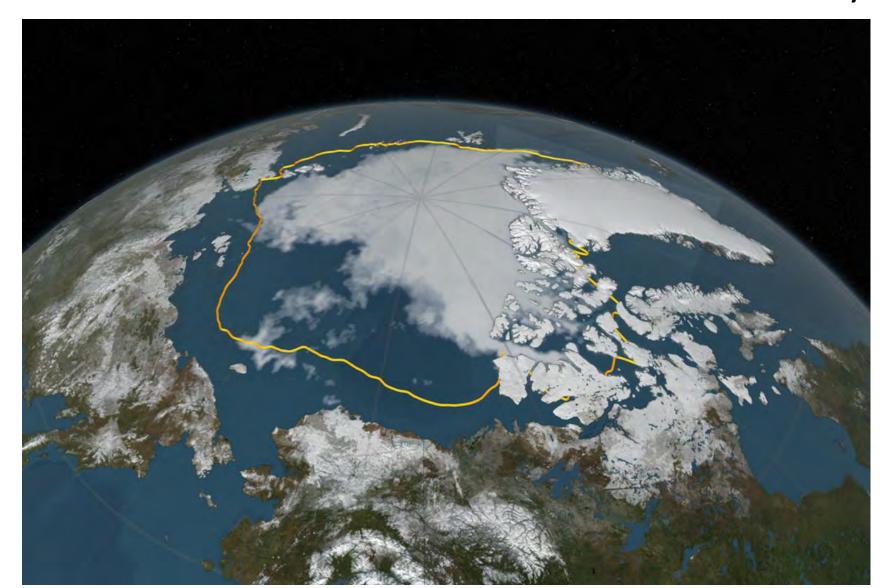
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SSHRC Knowledge Synthesis Grant | Imagining Canada's Future Initiative

December 1, 2017

Authors: Simon Dalby, Daniel Scott, Clay Dasilva, Alexander Suen

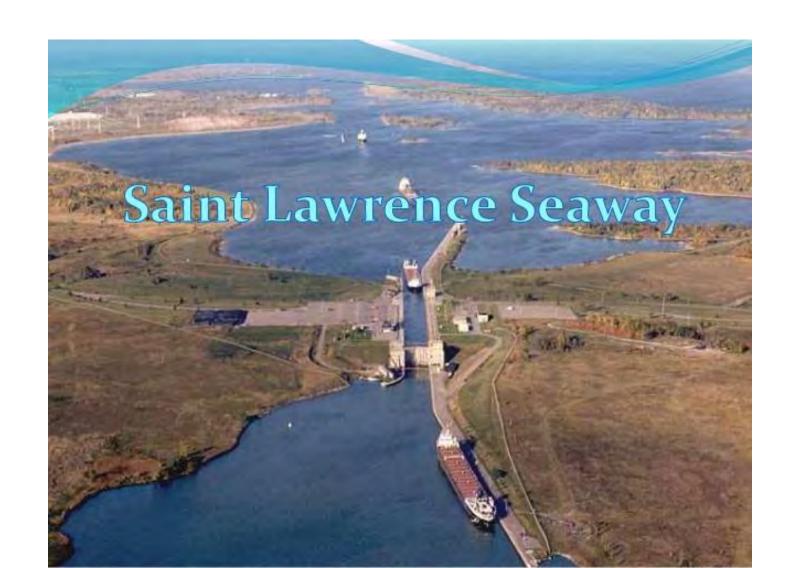
The Arctic ... Ice cover in 2016 vs history



Economic Issues and International Trade



Transportation and Infrastructure



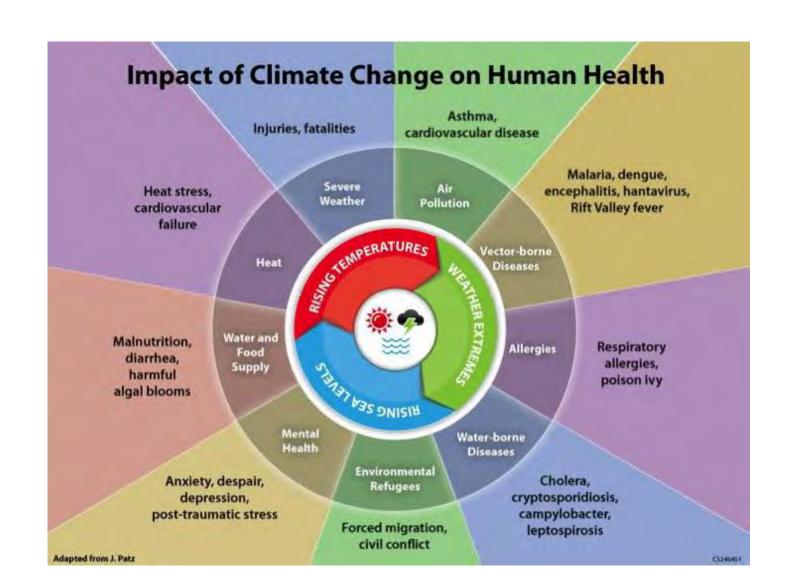
Security and Migration



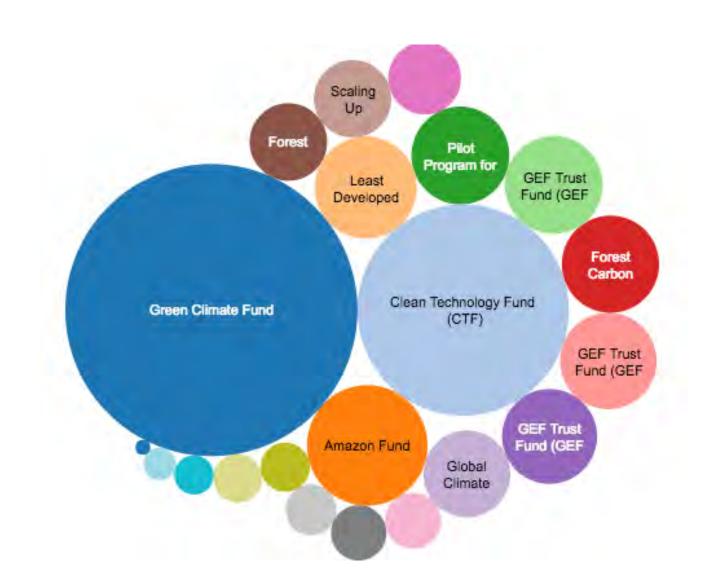
Agriculture, Food and Marine Ecosystems



Health and Wellbeing



Foreign Aid and Development



Biodiversity



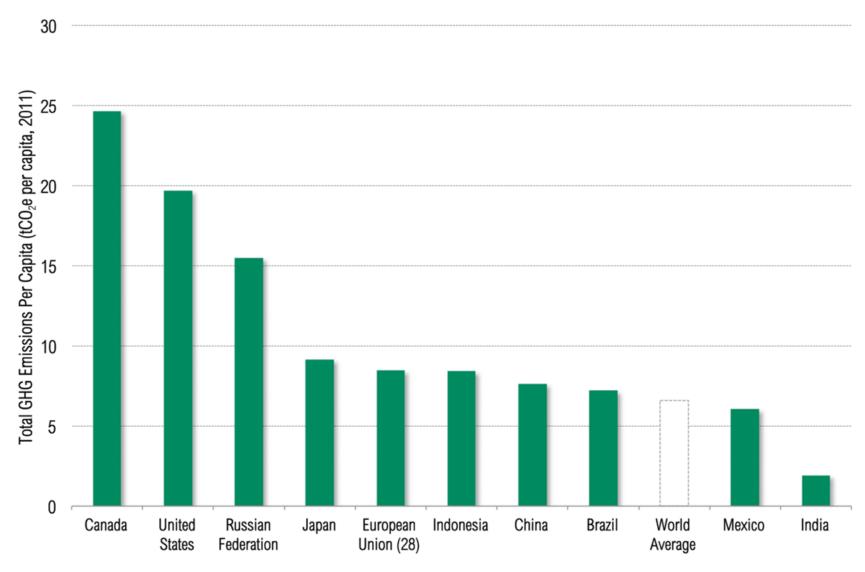
International Law

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THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF CLIMATE DAMAGES LITIGATION

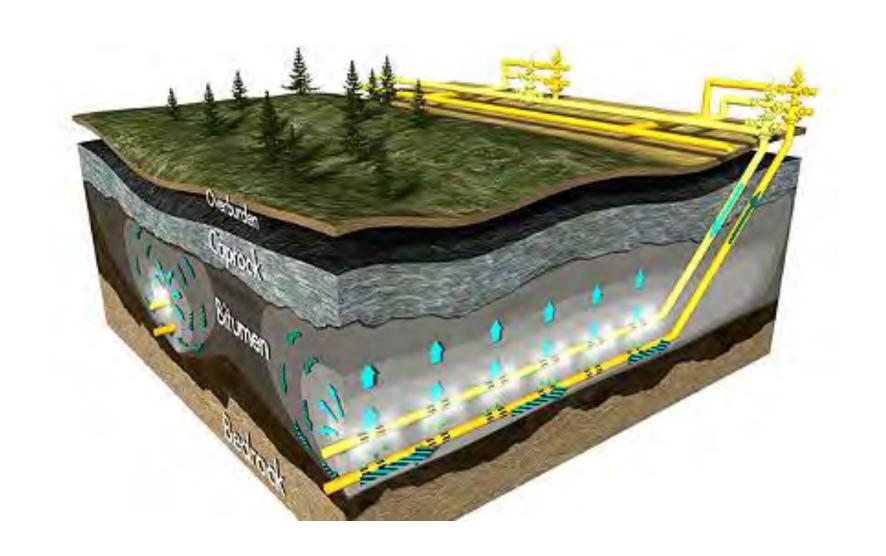
Michael Byers*, Kelsey Franks^{\daggerangle} & Andrew Gage

Per Capita Emissions for Top 10 Emitters



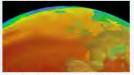
■ Total GHG Emissions Including LUCF per Capita

Tar Sands ...



Rapid warming ... 1.5 degrees

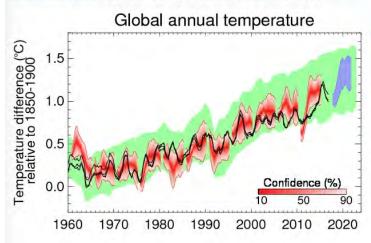
Five-year forecast indicates further warming



A new forecast published by scientists at the Met Office indicates the annual global average temperature is likely to exceed 1 °C and could reach 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels during the next five years (2018-2022).

There is also a small (around 10%) chance that at least one year in the period could exceed 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels (1850–1900), although it is not anticipated that it will happen this year. It is the first time that such high values have been highlighted within these forecasts.

Prof Stephen Belcher, Chief Scientist at the Met Office, said: "Given we've seen global average temperatures around 1 °C above pre-industrial levels over the last three years, it is now possible that continued warming from greenhouse gases along with natural variability could combine so we temporarily exceed 1.5 °C in the next five years."



Legend: Black, observed temperatures; blue, probable range from decadal forecasts; red, retrospective forecasts; green, climate simulations of the 20th Century.

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