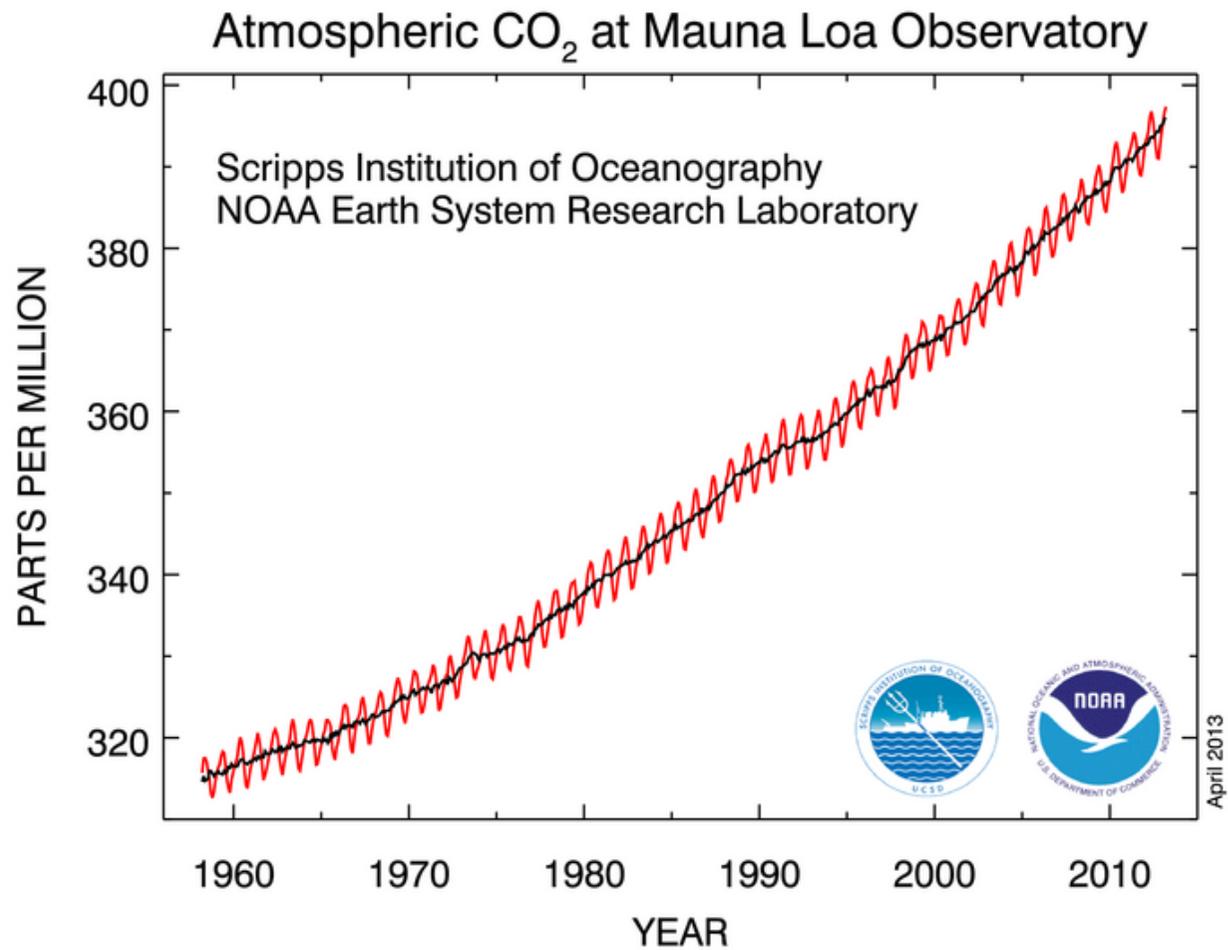


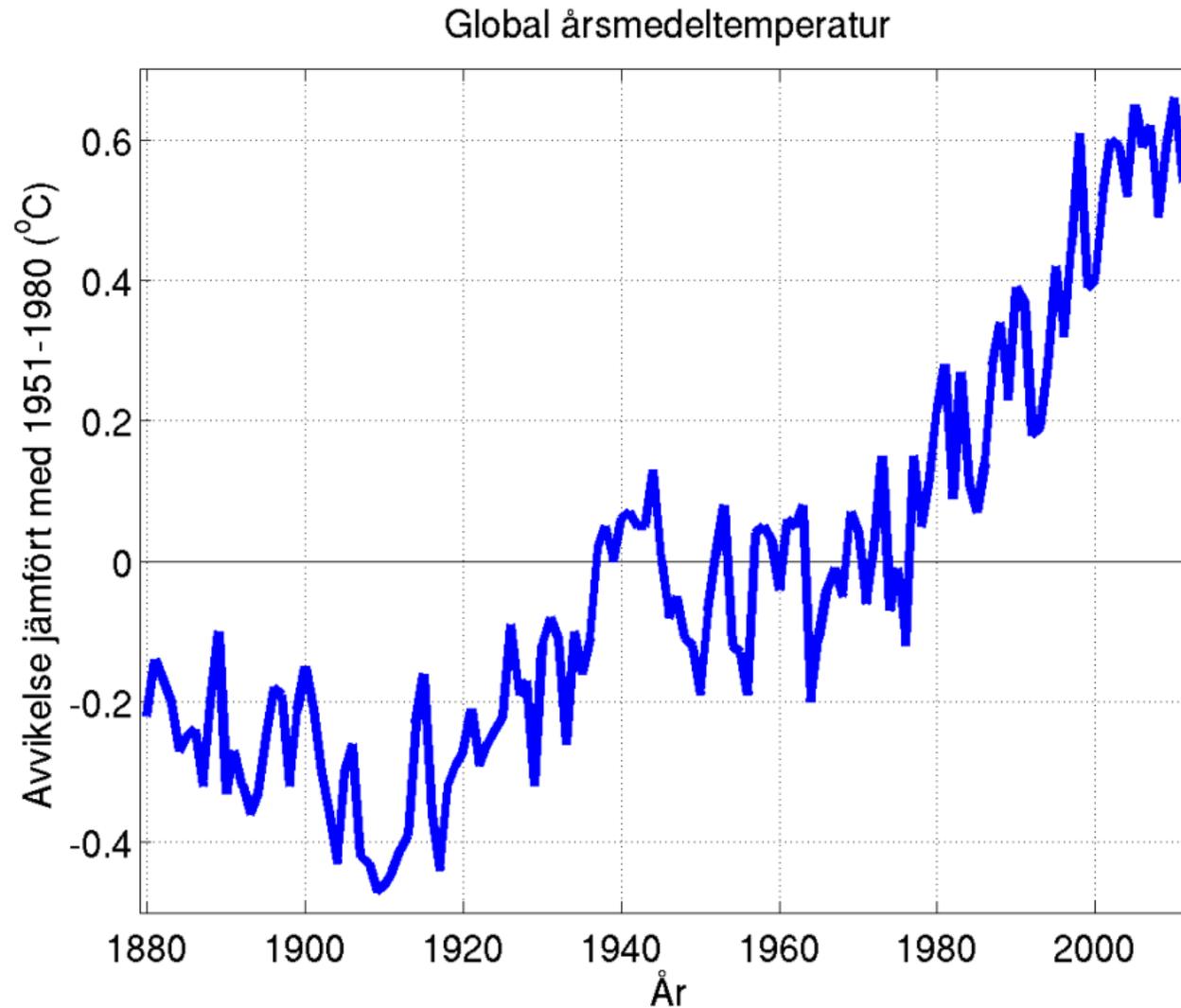
Climate change effects in the Baltic Sea Region – what do we know?

Sten Bergström

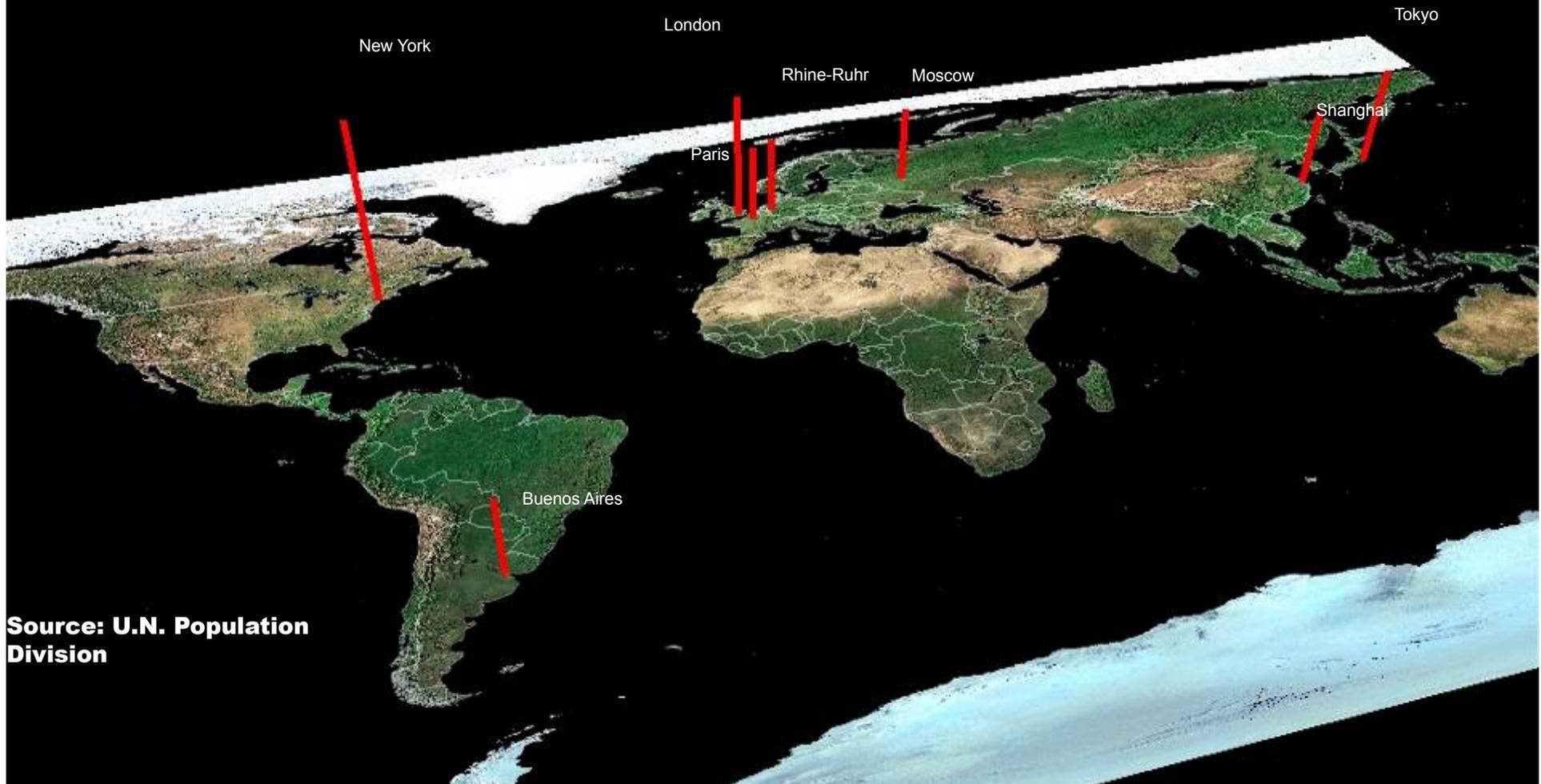


<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/>

Global surface mean annual air temperature 1880-2012 (data from NASA)

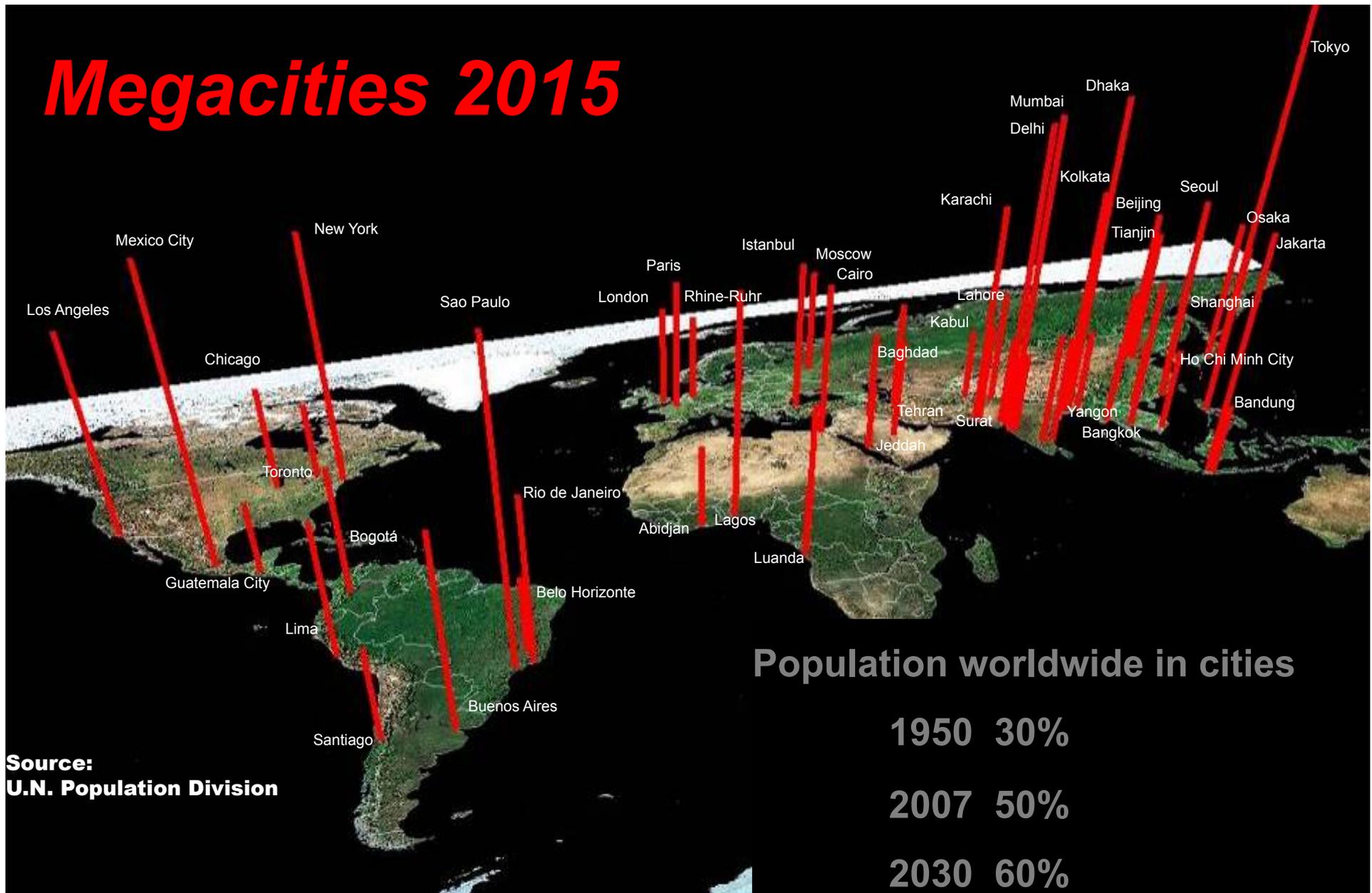


Megacities 1950



Source: U.N. Population Division

Megacities 2015



Source:
U.N. Population Division

Kalmar



Färjestaden



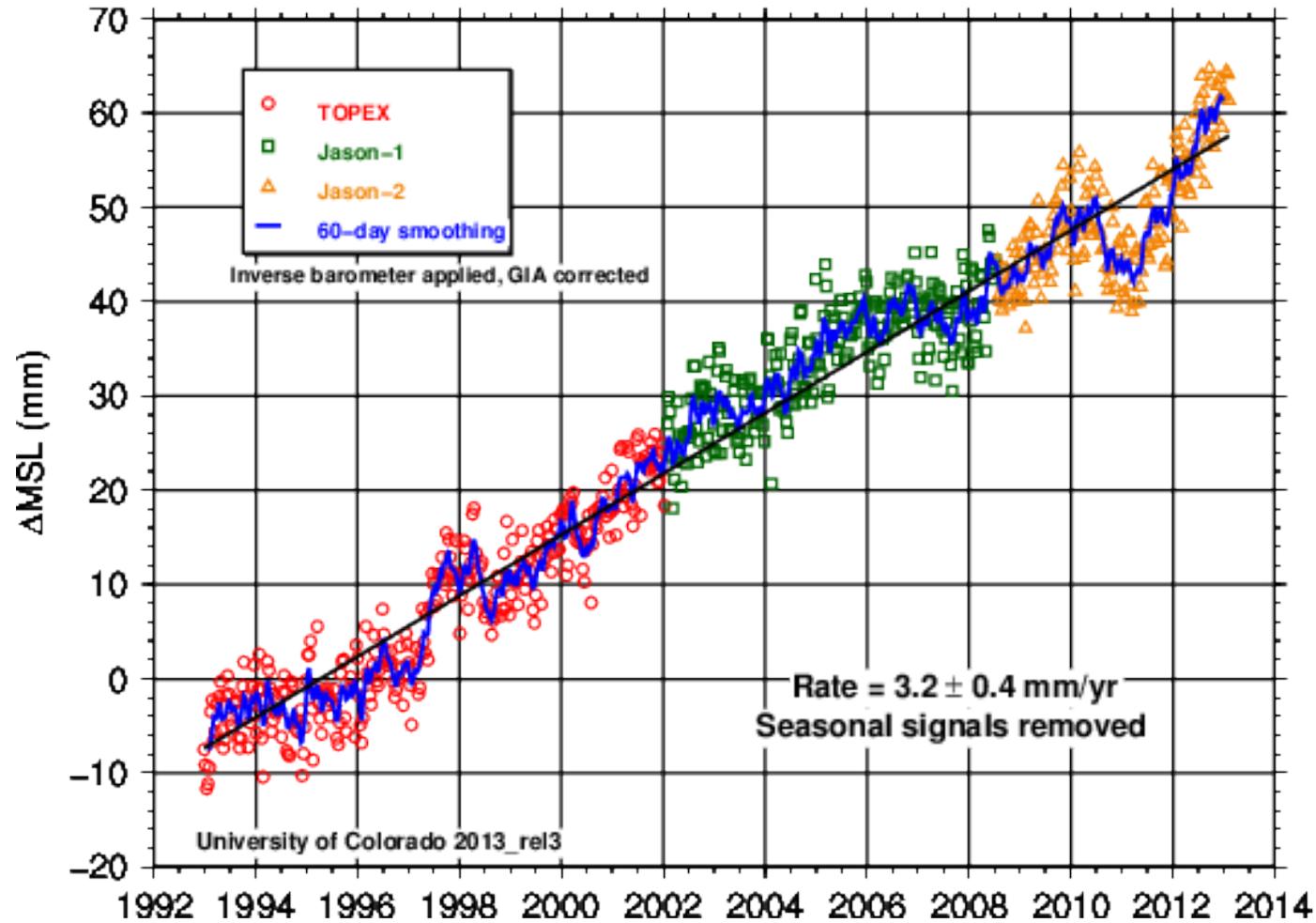
Stockholm



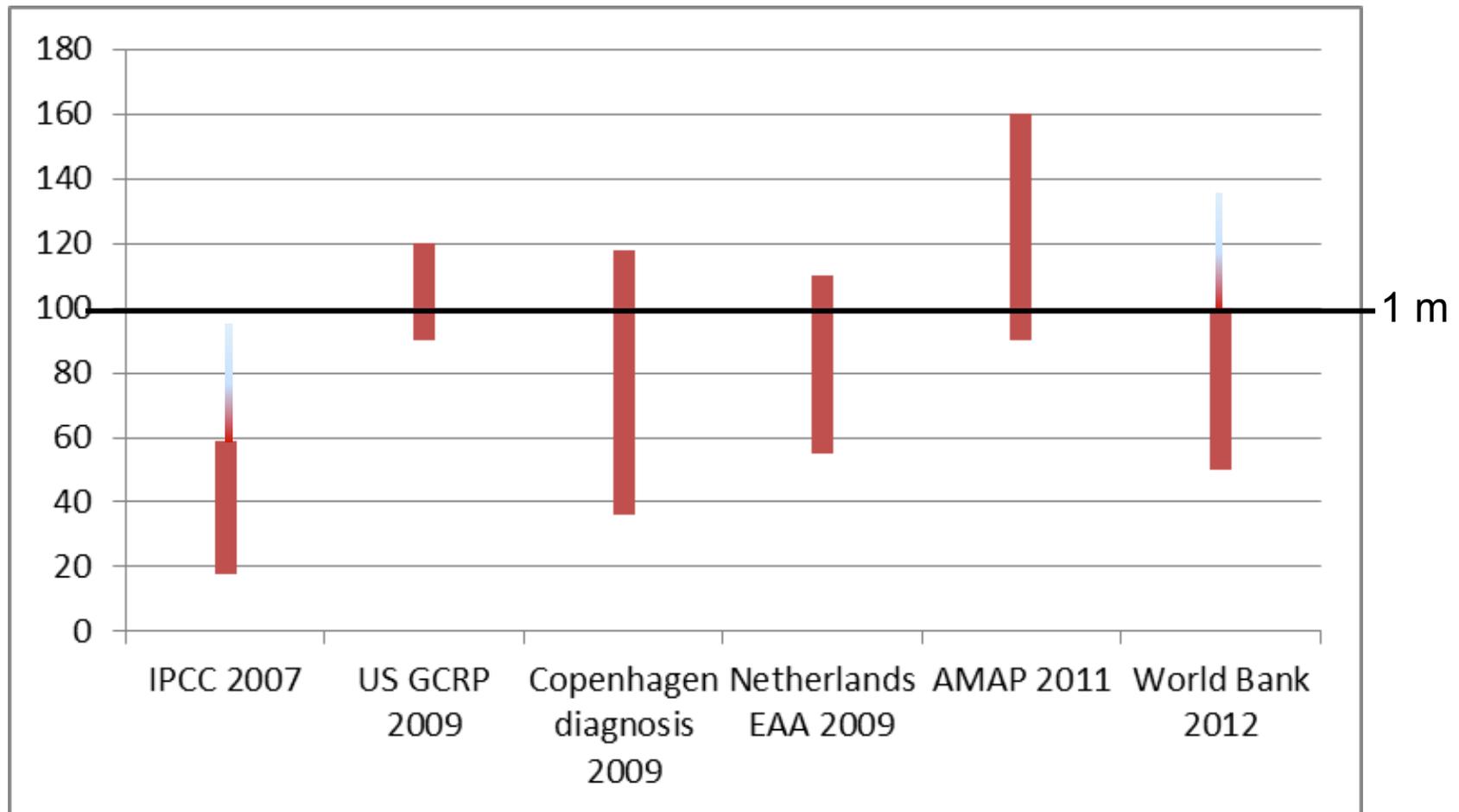
Västervik



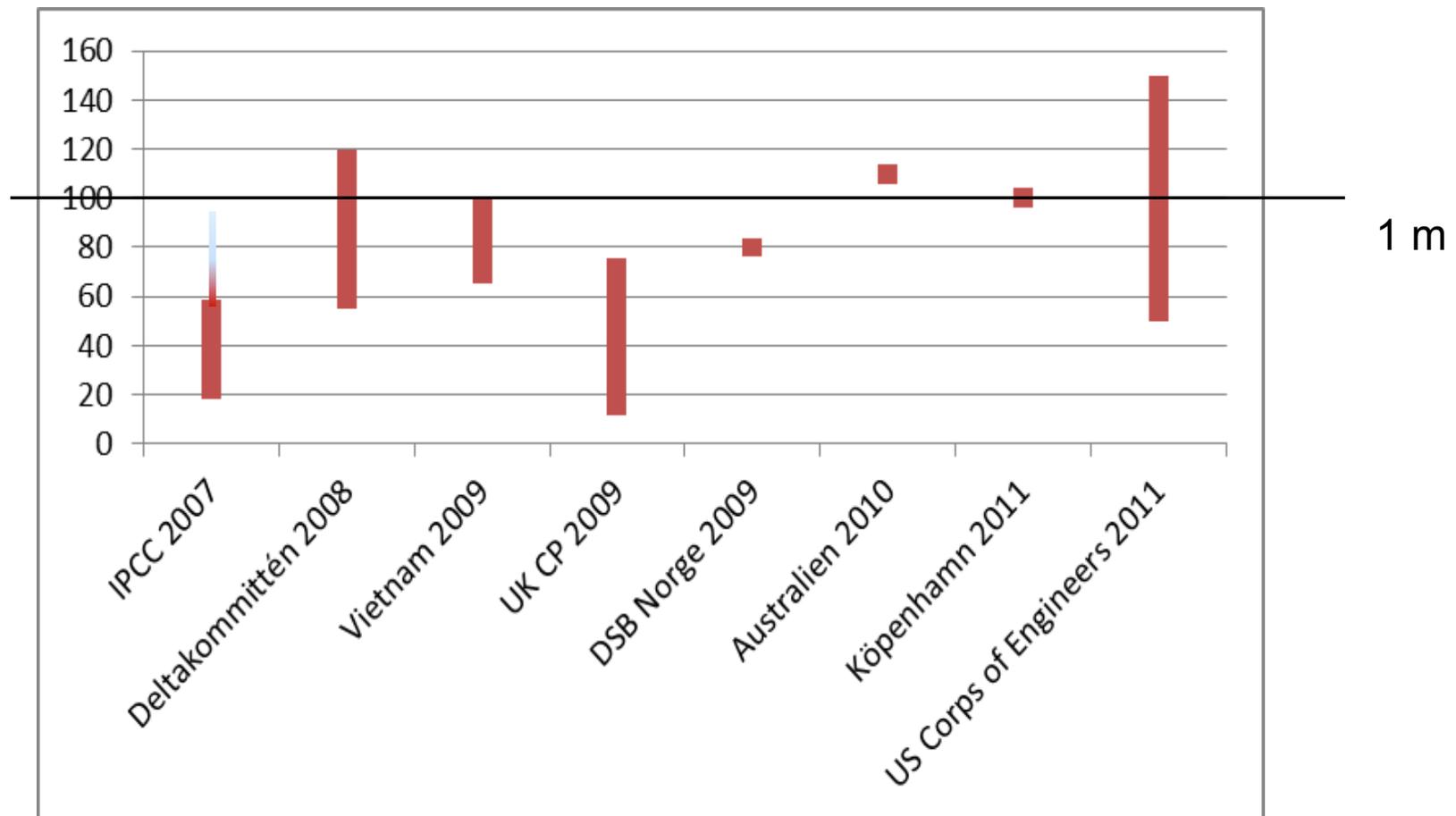
Sea levels up to 2013-04-20



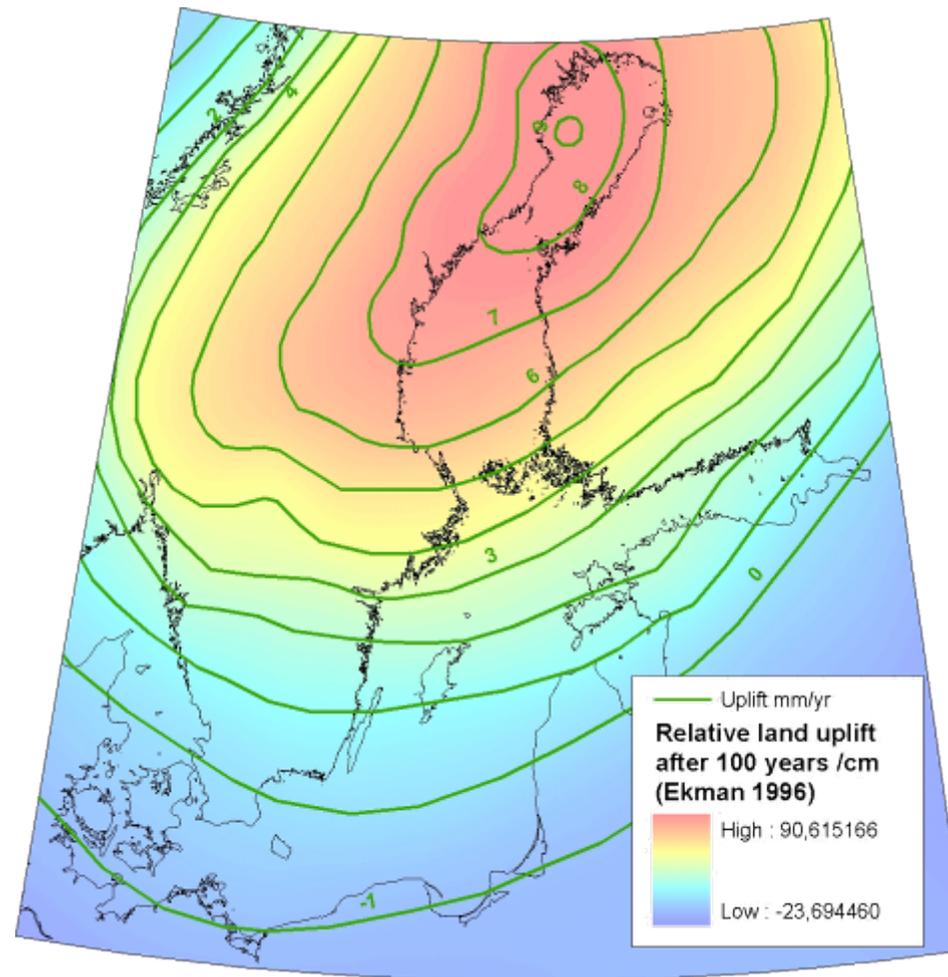
Some recent scientific assessments of Sea Level Rise until 2100

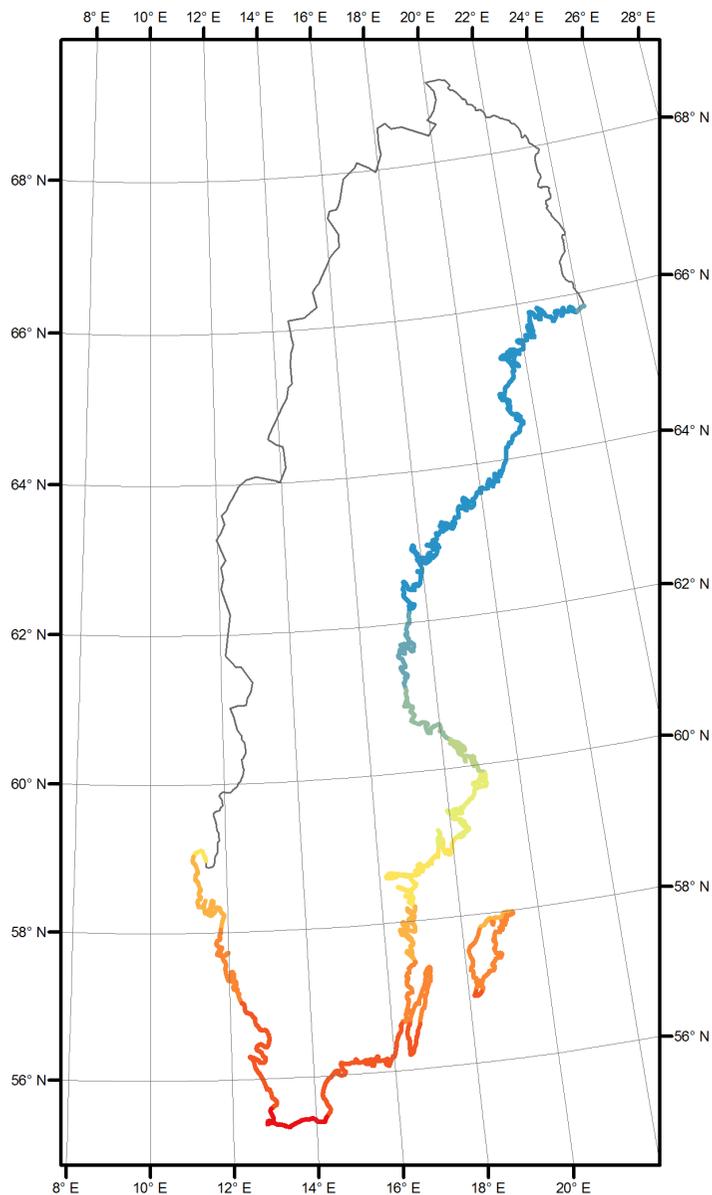


Some recent national interpretations for adaptation to Sea Level Rise until 2100



Uplift of land in Sweden relative to sea levels





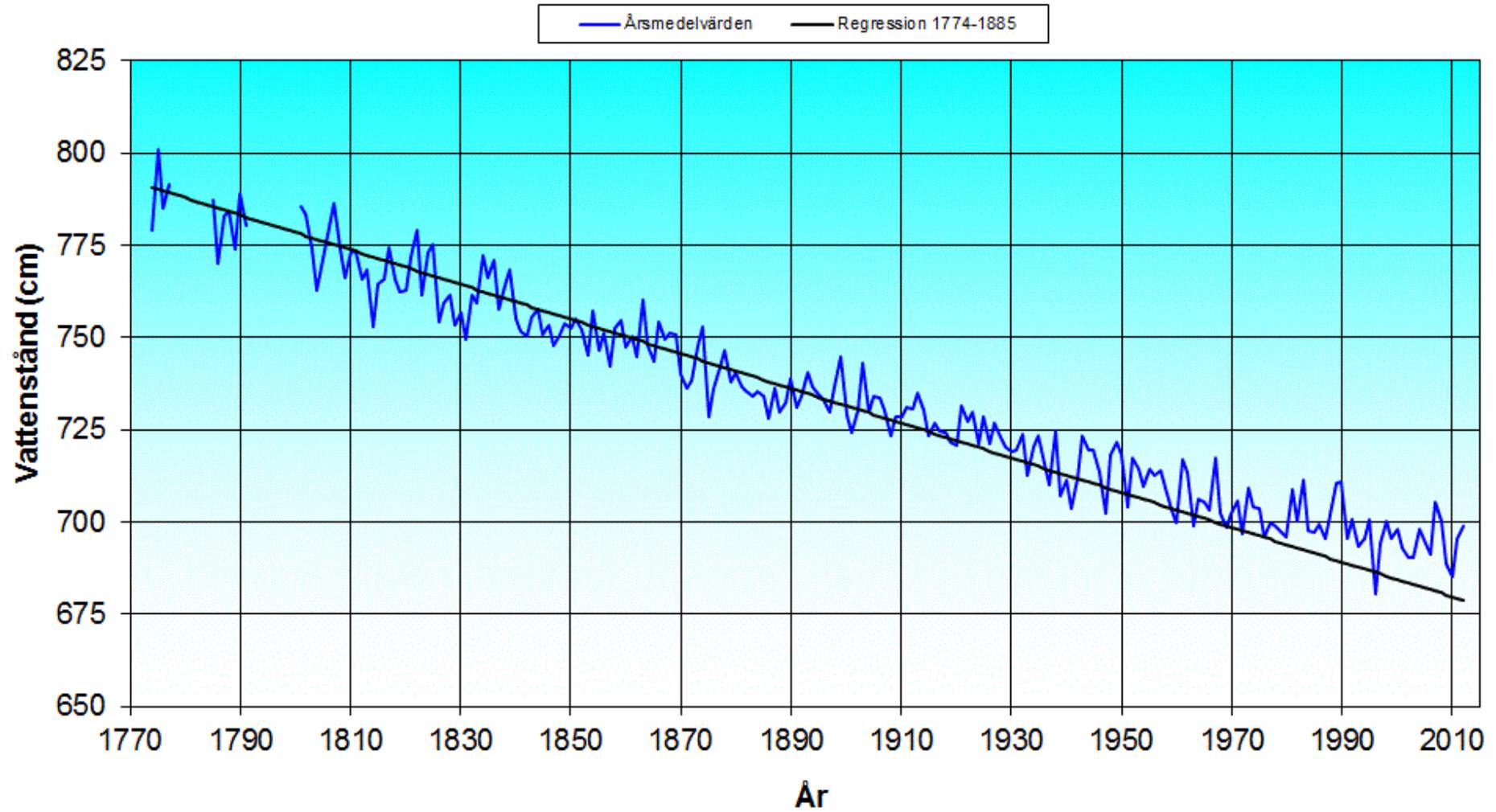
Nettoeffekten av havsnivåhöjning minus landhöjning i Sverige under förutsättning av en global havsnivåhöjning på 1 meter under 100 år. Beräkningen av landhöjningen är baserad på Lantmäteriets landhöjningsmodell NKG2005LU (Ågren och Svensson, 2007).

Förändrad havsnivå år 2100 (m)

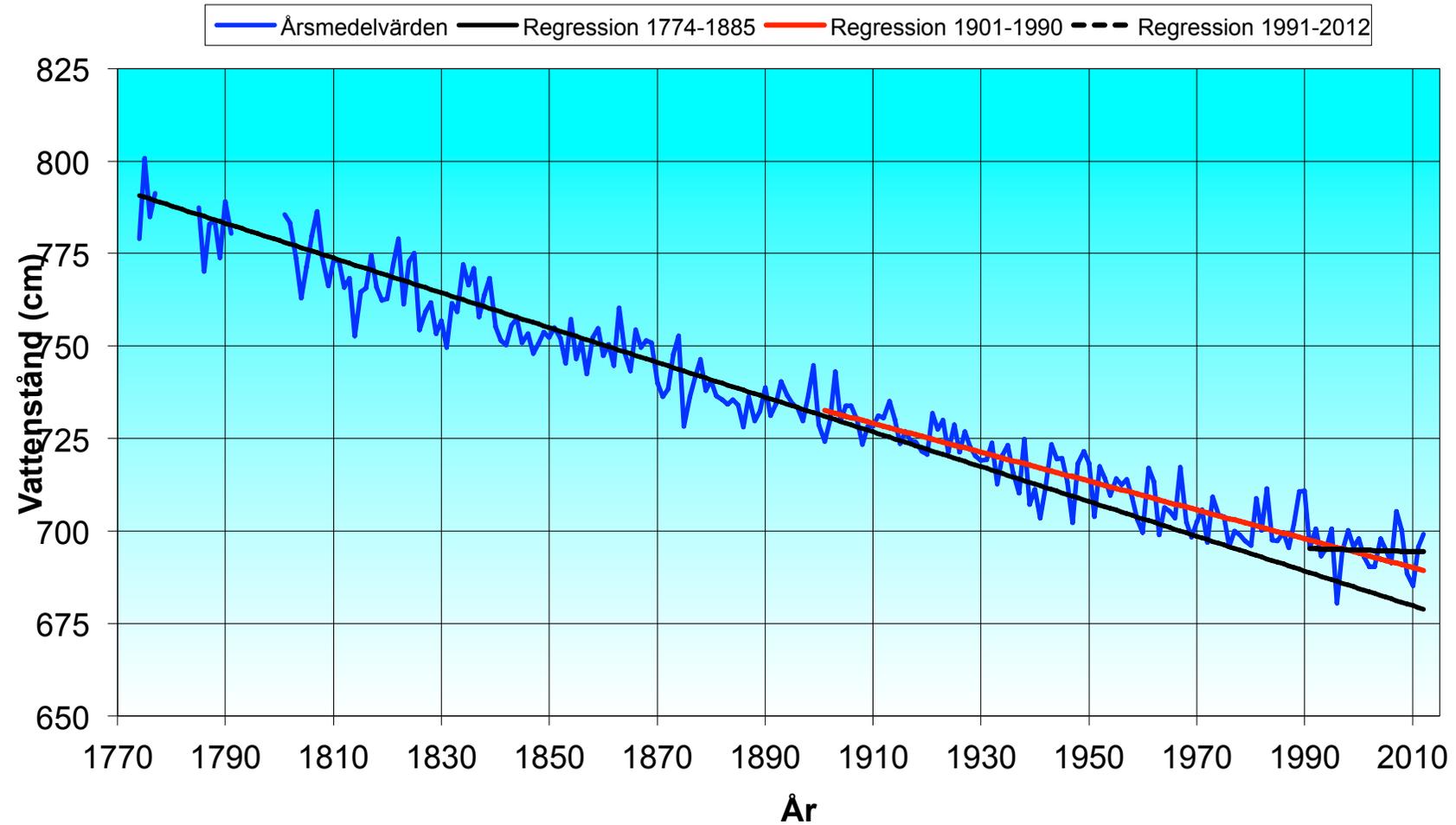
- 0,9 - 1,0
- 0,8 - 0,9
- 0,7 - 0,8
- 0,6 - 0,7
- 0,5 - 0,6
- 0,4 - 0,5
- 0,3 - 0,4
- 0,2 - 0,3
- 0,1 - 0,2
- < 0,1

Sea levels i Stockholm

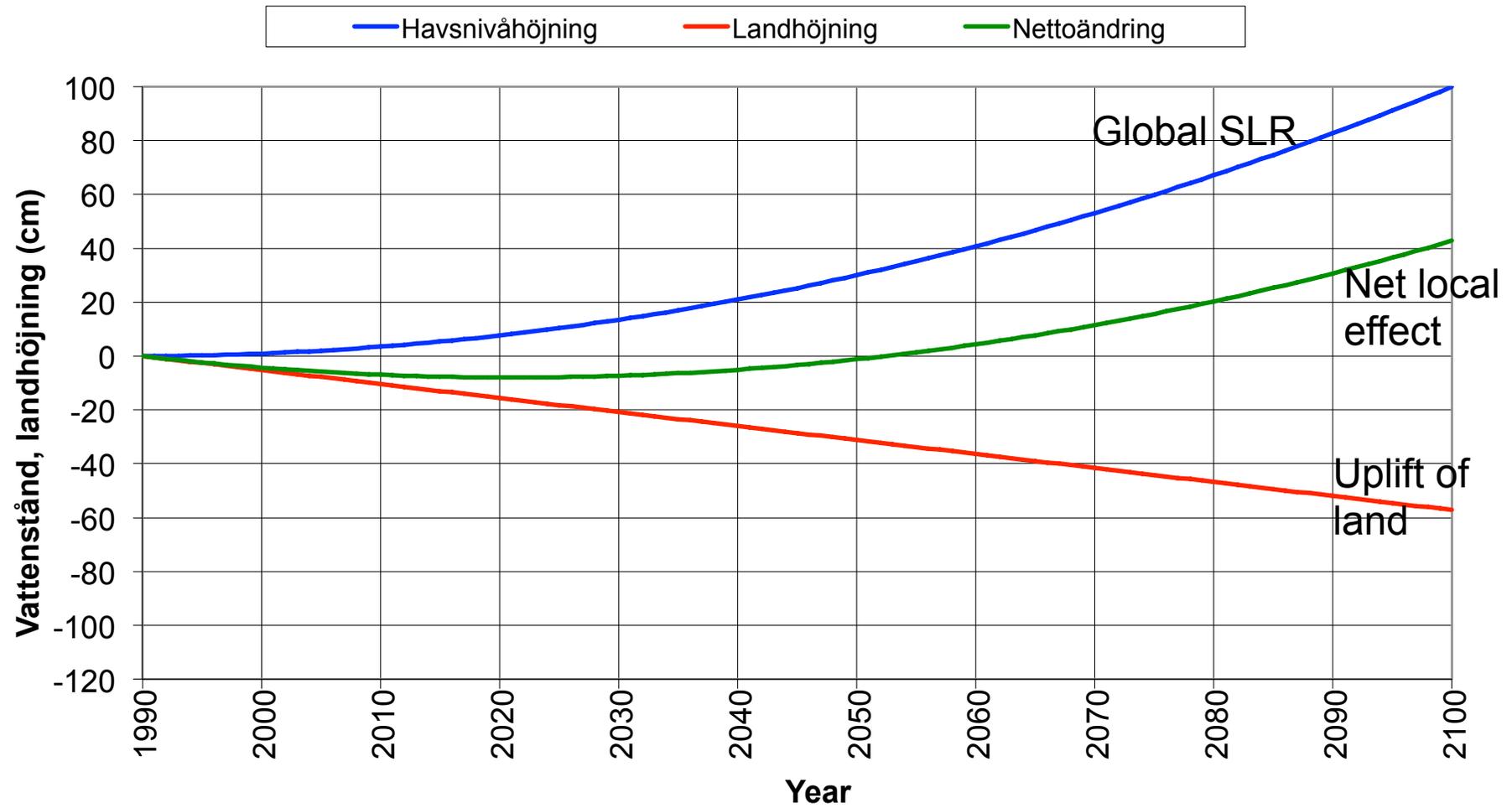
Havsvattenstånd Stockholm 1774 - 2012



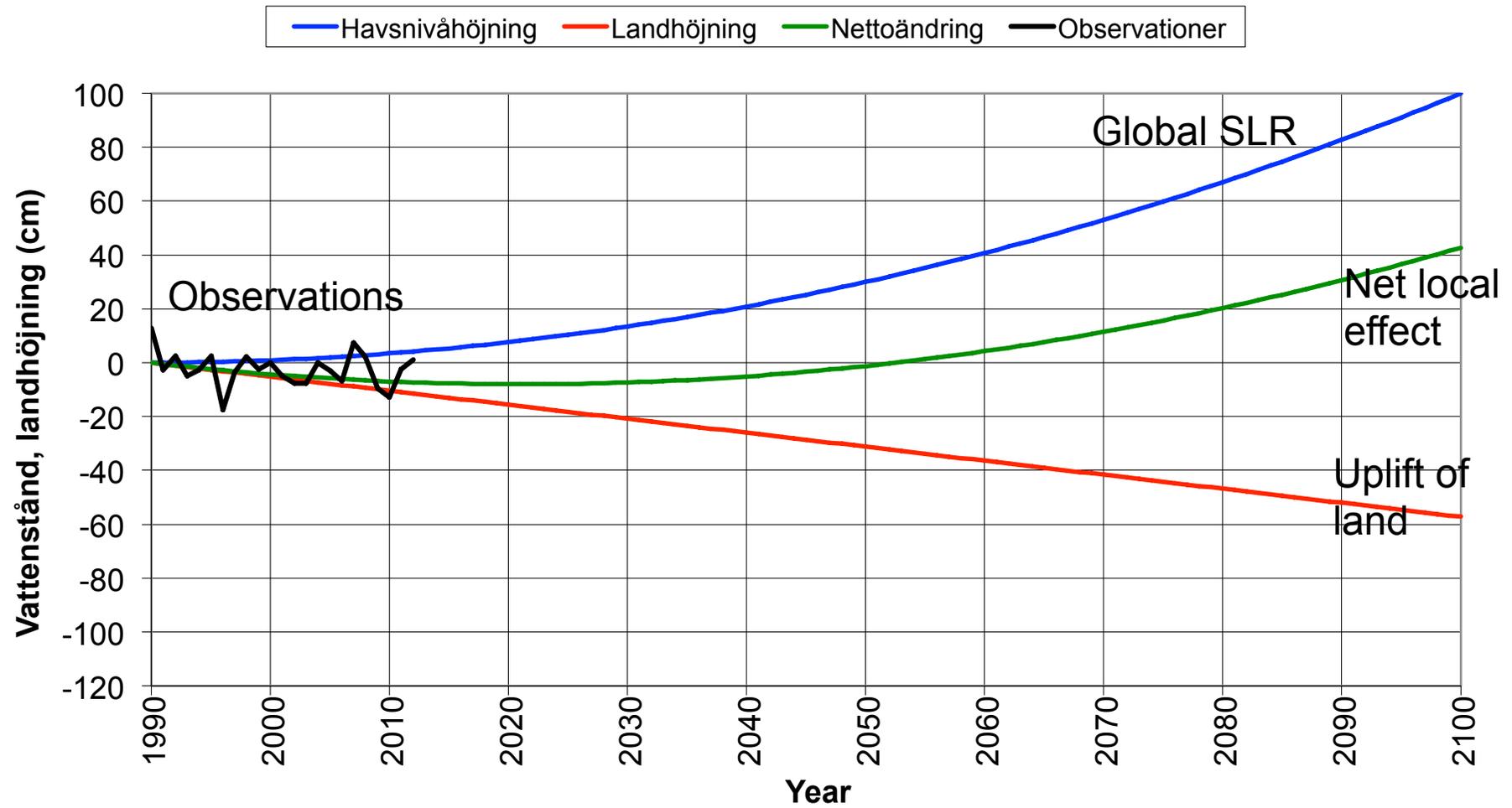
Havsvattenstånd Stockholm 1774 - 2012



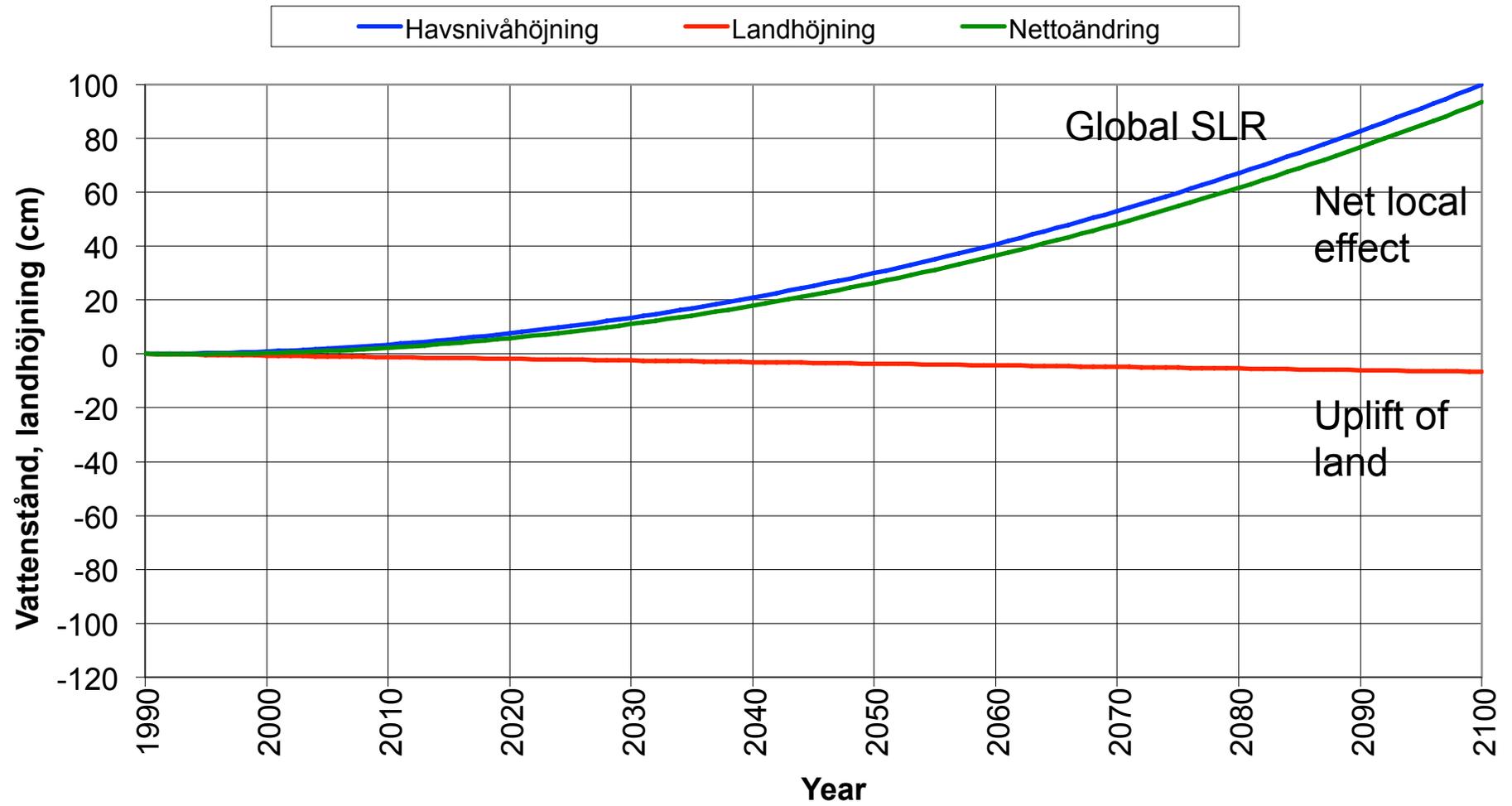
Stockholm 1990 - 2100



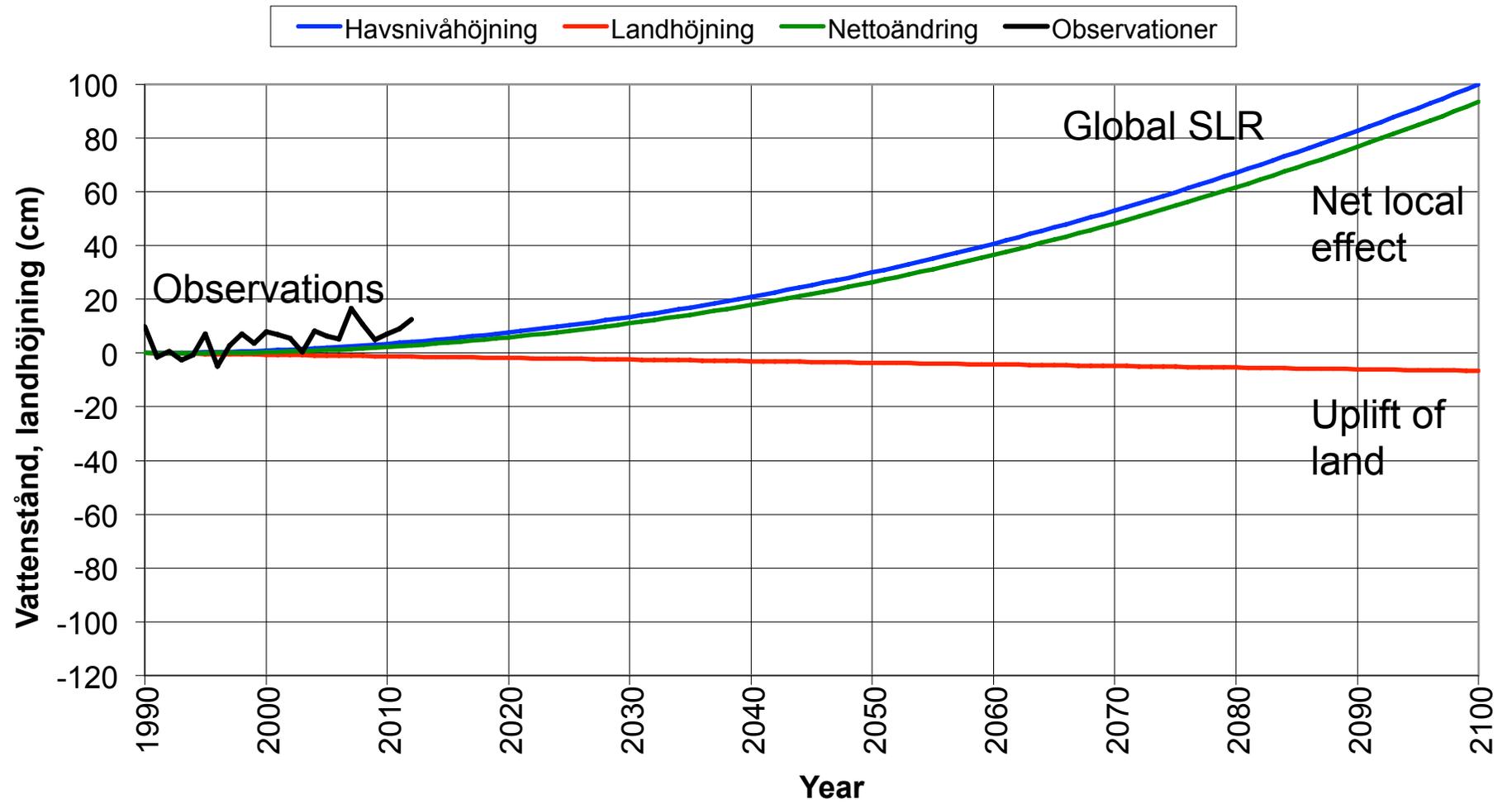
Stockholm 1990 - 2100



Skanör 1990 - 2100



Skanör 1990 - 2100



Copenhagen July 2, 2011



July 2011 - damages

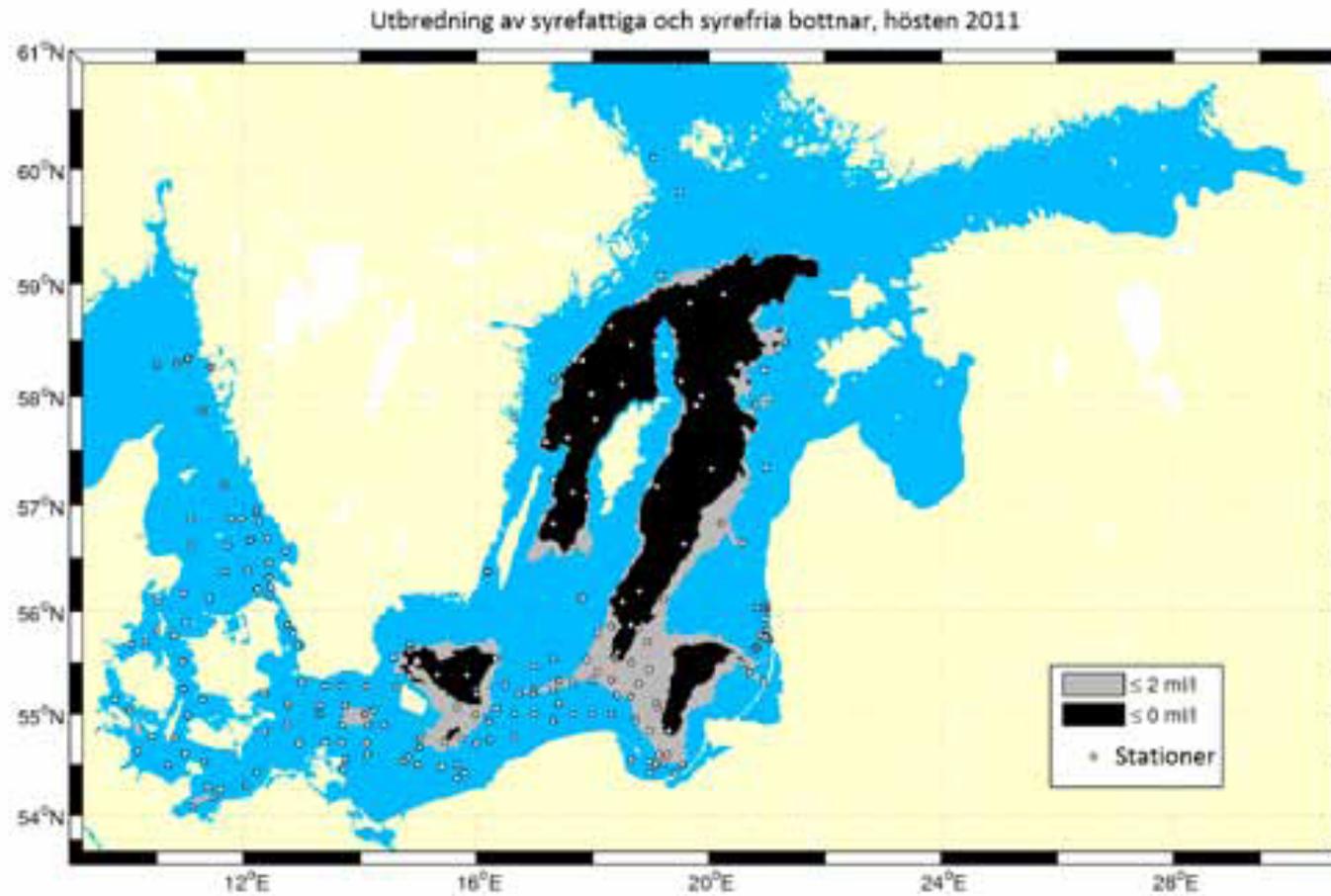
- More 150 mm rain within 2 hours
- Close to 1 billion euros in insurance claims
- Damage to critical infrastructure
- Hospitals minutes from evacuation
- Emergency services threatened



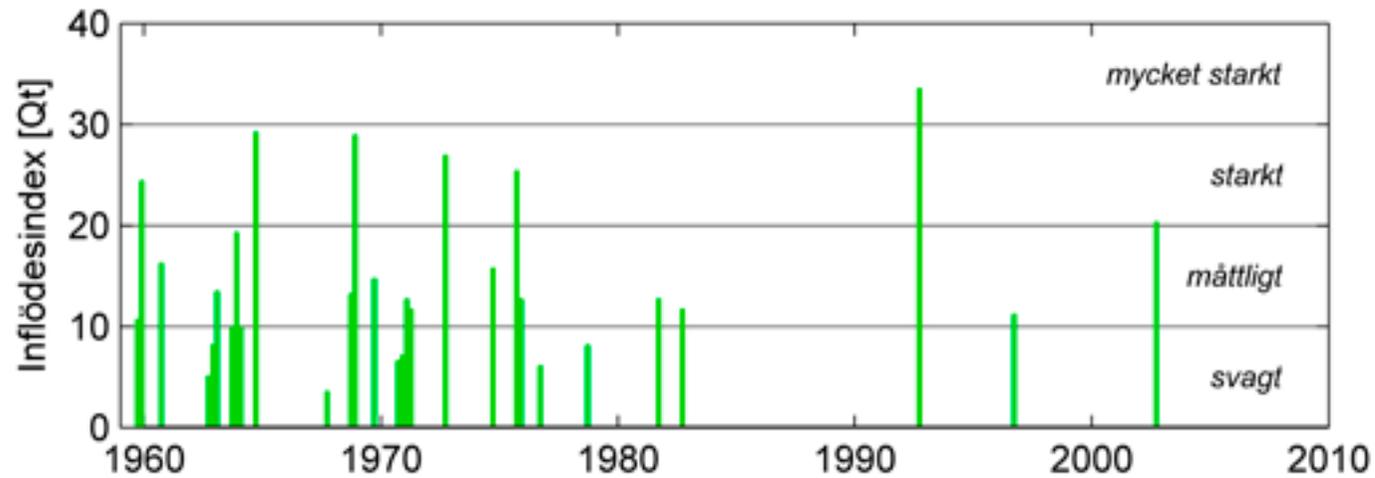
Global Challenges
**COPENHAGEN
SOLUTIONS**



Oxygen free bottoms in the Baltic Sea (autumn 2011)

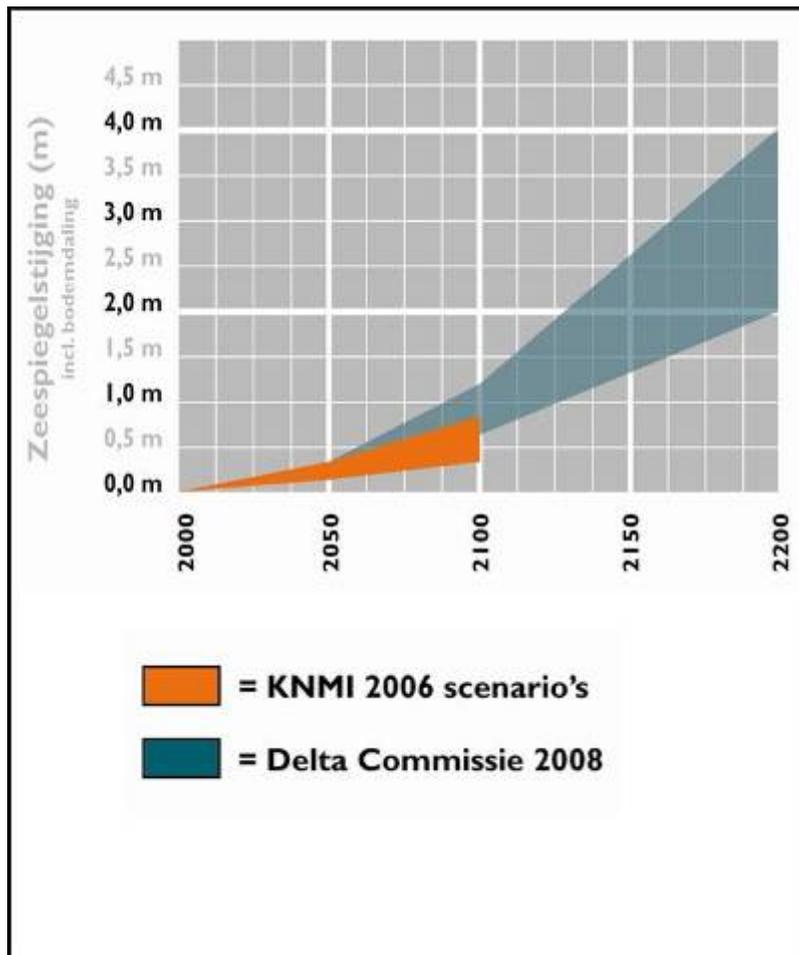


Why are there so few massive inflows these days?



What about the next 200 years?

Sea level rise by the Dutch Deltacommittee



2100: + 0.55 - 1.20 m

2200: + 2 - 4 m