

fondation

UVED



SORBONNE  
UNIVERSITÉ

# Les interactions Climat / Biodiversité

cnrs

IPSL

avec Luc ABBADIE (Sorbonne Université)  
et Laurent BOPP (CNRS, IPSL)

Mercredi 4 décembre 2024 à 17h

cycle de  
**DIRECTS**

Formation des enseignants aux enjeux de la transition écologique

## Crise climatique

→ Réchauffement global (1970-2020)

Global warming and biodiversity loss 1970 – 2020

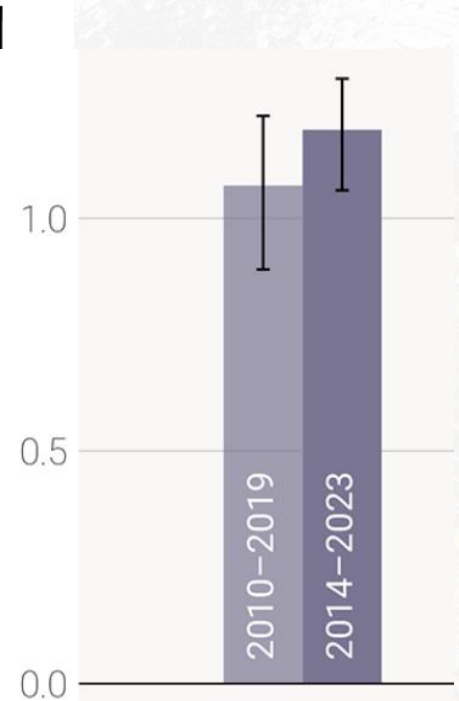
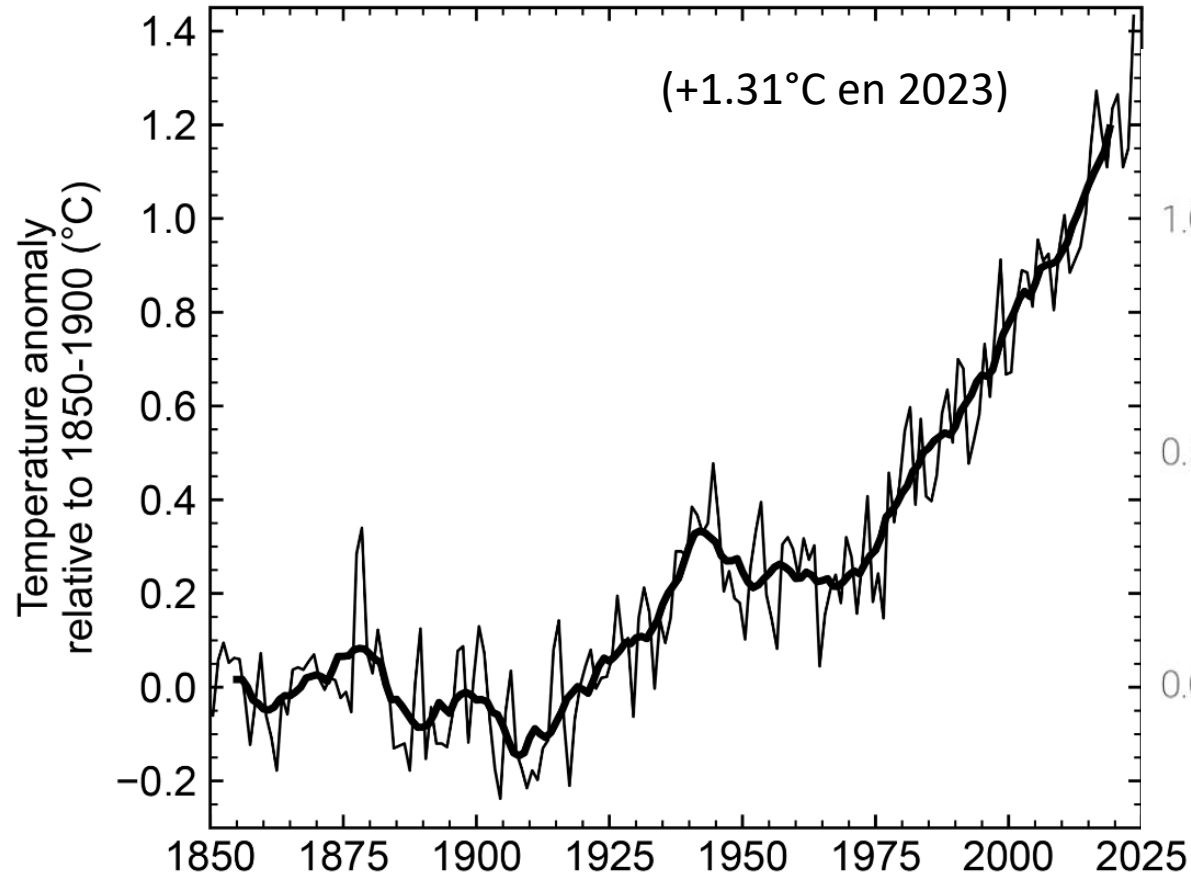
Global Warming Stripes. #showyourstripes. Data Source UK Met Office  
biodiversitystripes.info Data: LPI 2024. Living Planet Index <http://stats.livingplanetindex.org/> CC BY 4.0  
CC BY-SA 4.0

## Crise de la biodiversité

→ Perte de biodiversité (Living Planet Index, 1970-2020)

## Réchauffement Global

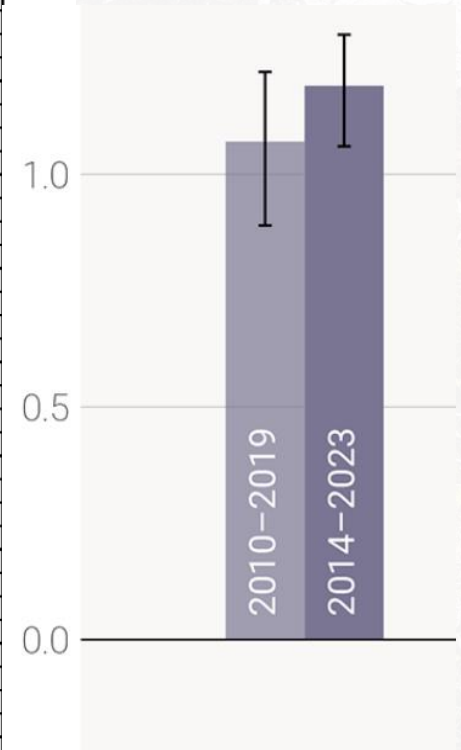
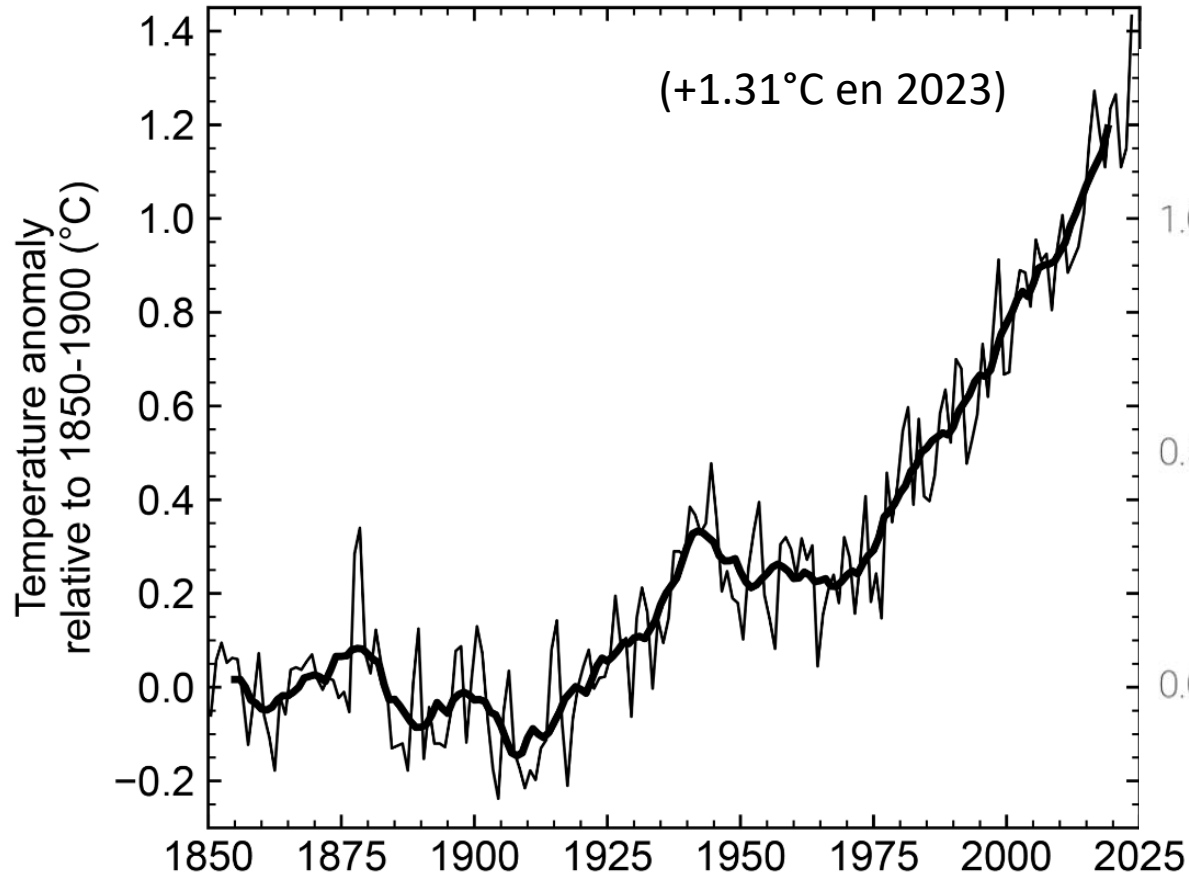
+1.19°C en 2014-2023



Forster et al. 2024

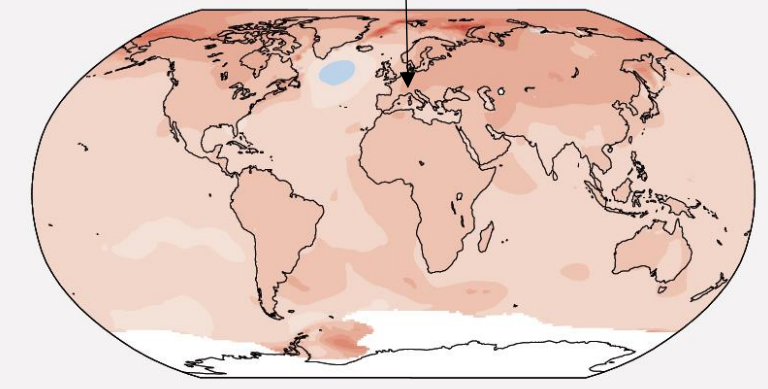
## Réchauffement Global

+1.19°C en 2014-2023



Forster et al. 2024

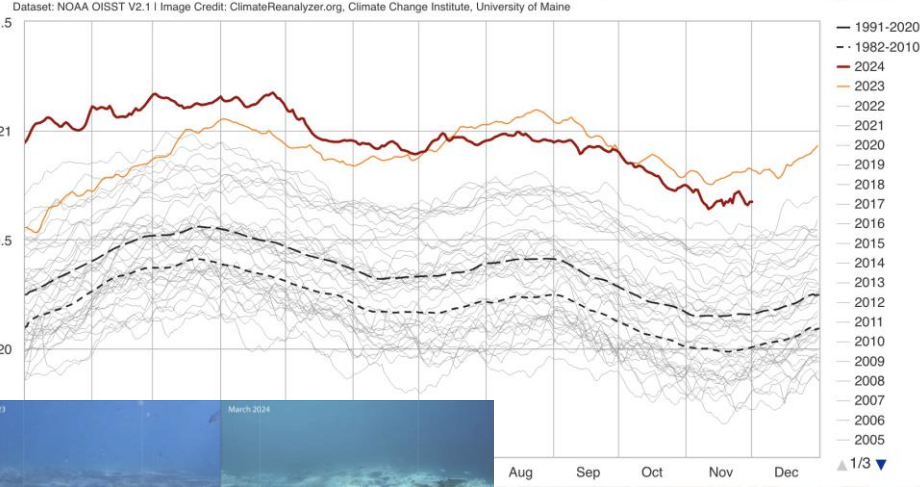
+1.7-1.8°C en France



GIEC, AR6, WGI, 2021

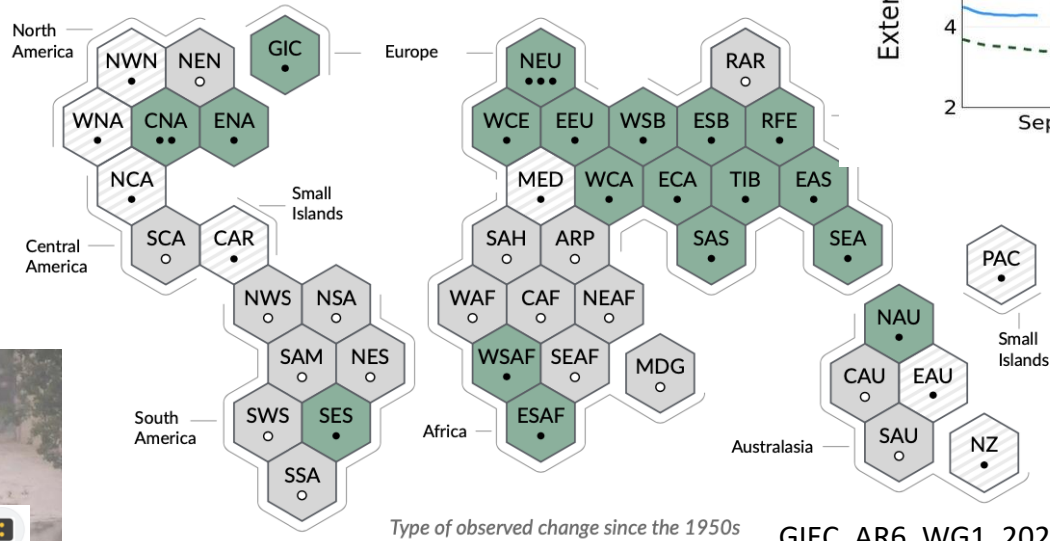
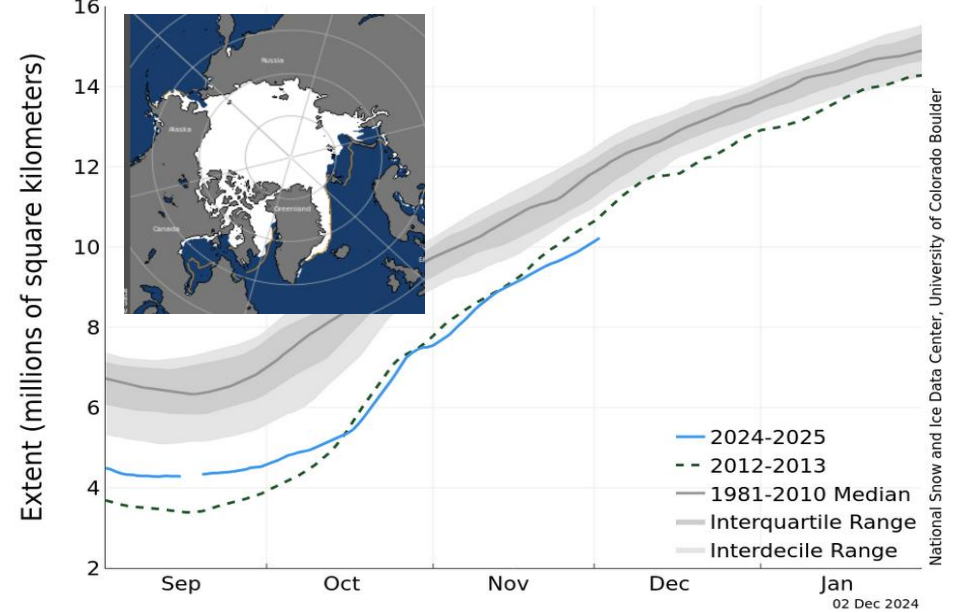
## Réchauffement Global / Changement climatique

Daily Sea Surface Temperature, World (60°S–60°N, 0–360°E)



Canicules marines,  
Fonte de la banquise  
Précipitations Extrêmes,  
....

Arctic Sea Ice Extent  
(Area of ocean with at least 15% sea ice)



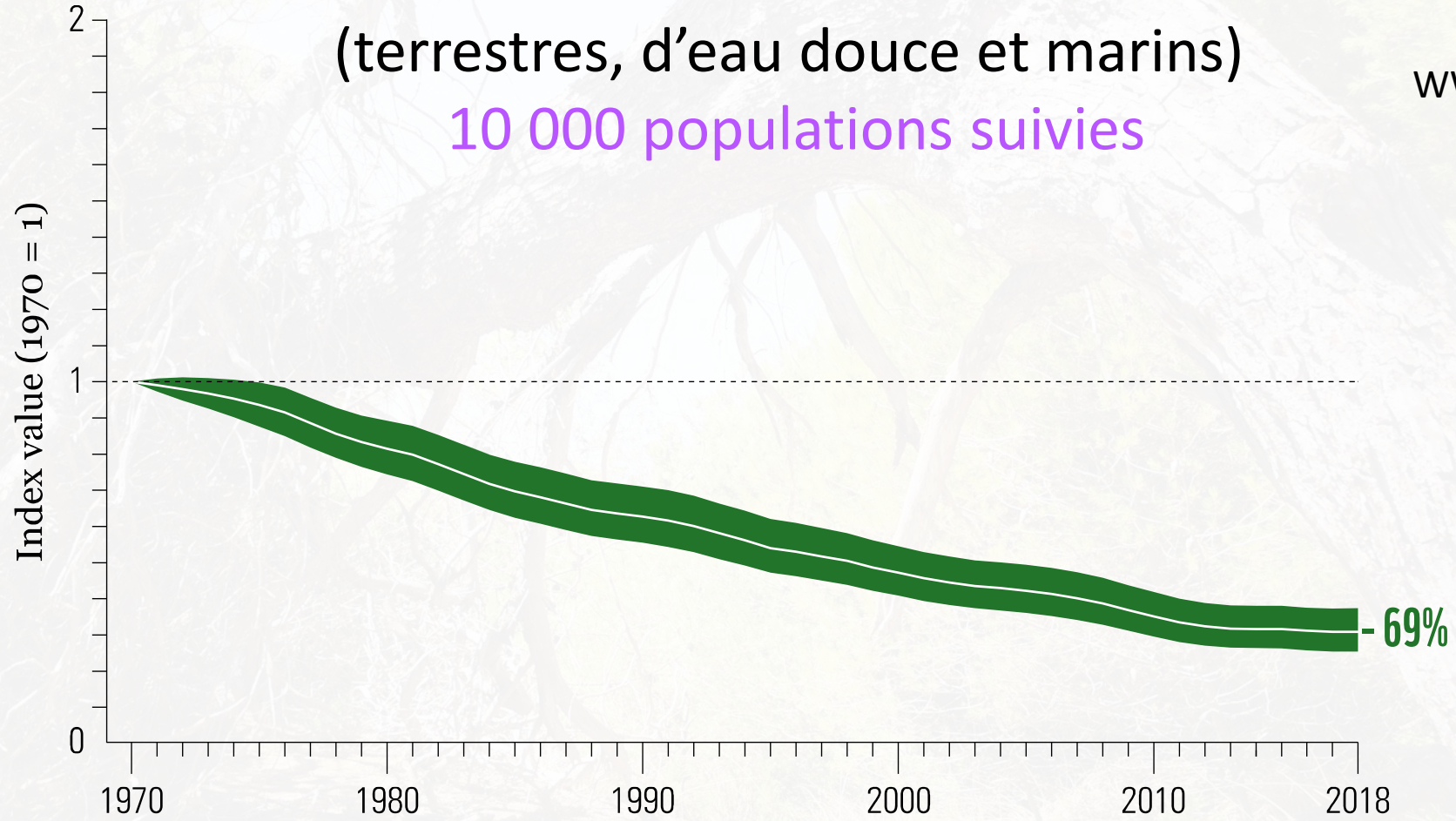
Type of observed change in heavy precipitation

- Increase (19)
- Decrease (0)
- Low agreement in the type of change (8)
- Limited data and/or literature (18)



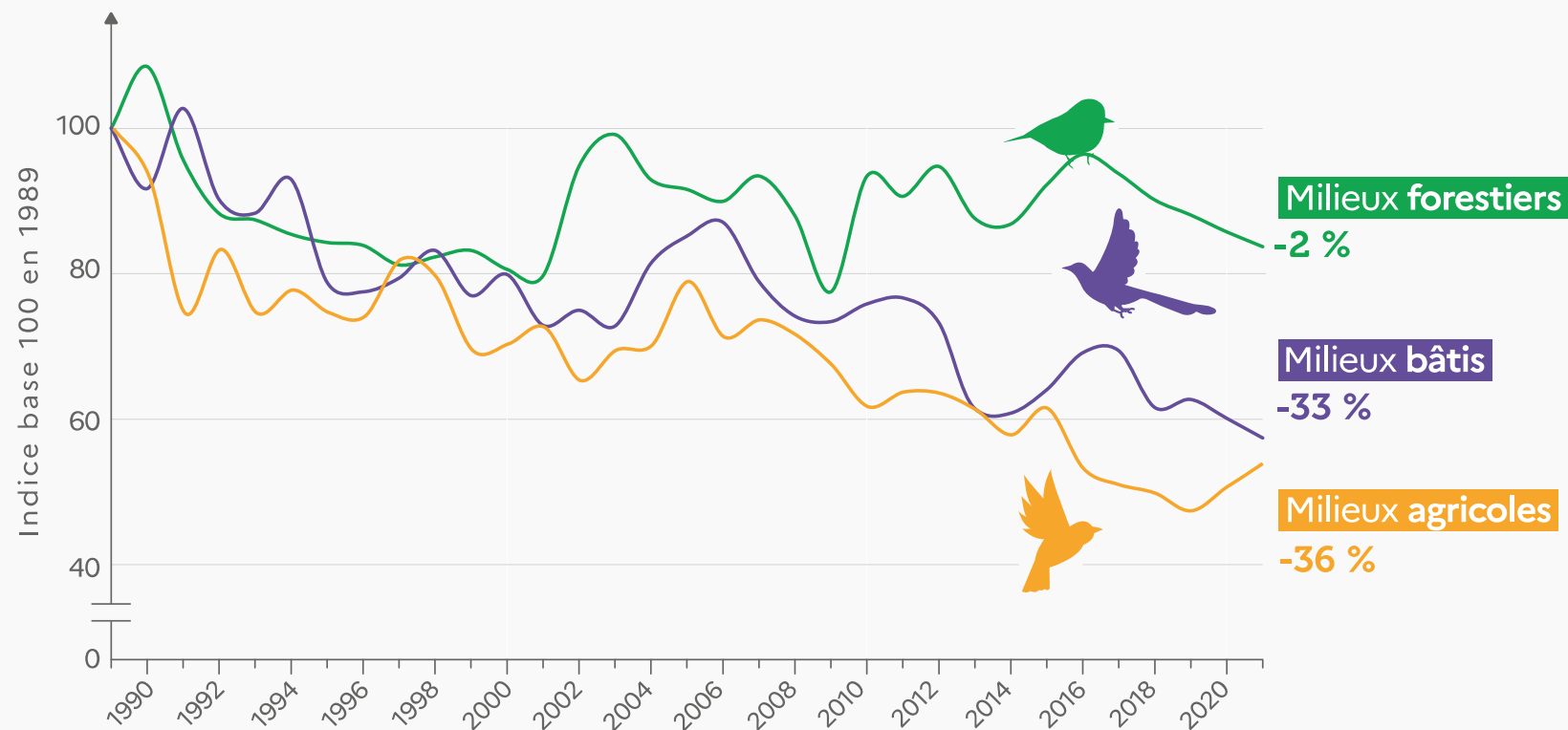
## Indice d'abondance des vertébrés (terrestres, d'eau douce et marins) 10 000 populations suivies

WWF. Living Planet  
Report 2022



## Abondance des oiseaux communs spécialistes en France

Évolution de l'abondance des populations d'oiseaux communs spécialistes en métropole entre 1989 et 2021



Source : Programme STOC de Vigie Nature  
Traitement : CESCO - PatriNat, janv. 2023

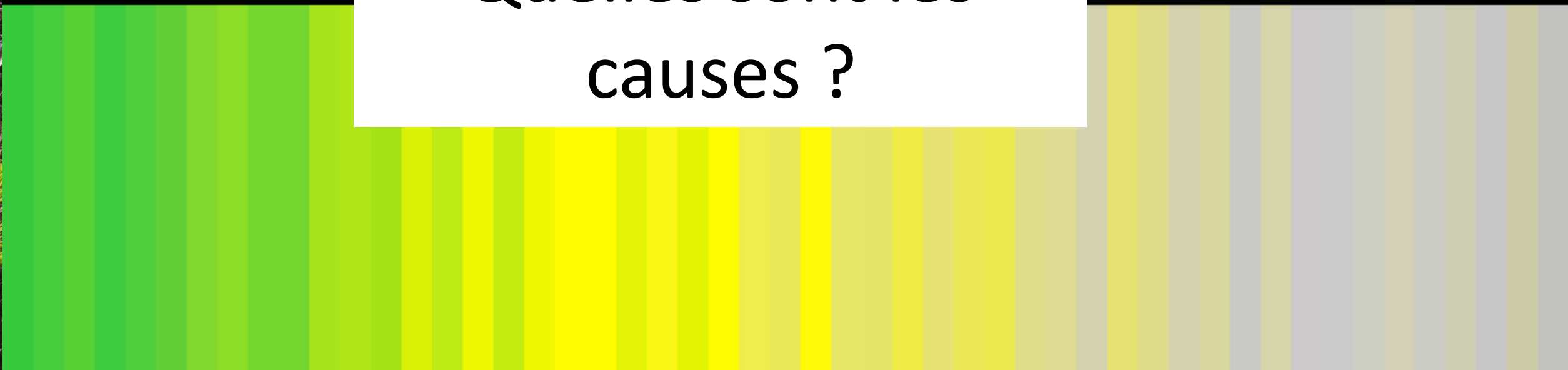
La biodiversité française en déclin. 10 ans de chiffres clés par l'Observatoire National de la Biodiversité.  
Office Français de la Biodiversité, 2023.



Global warming and biodiversity

Quelles sont les causes ?

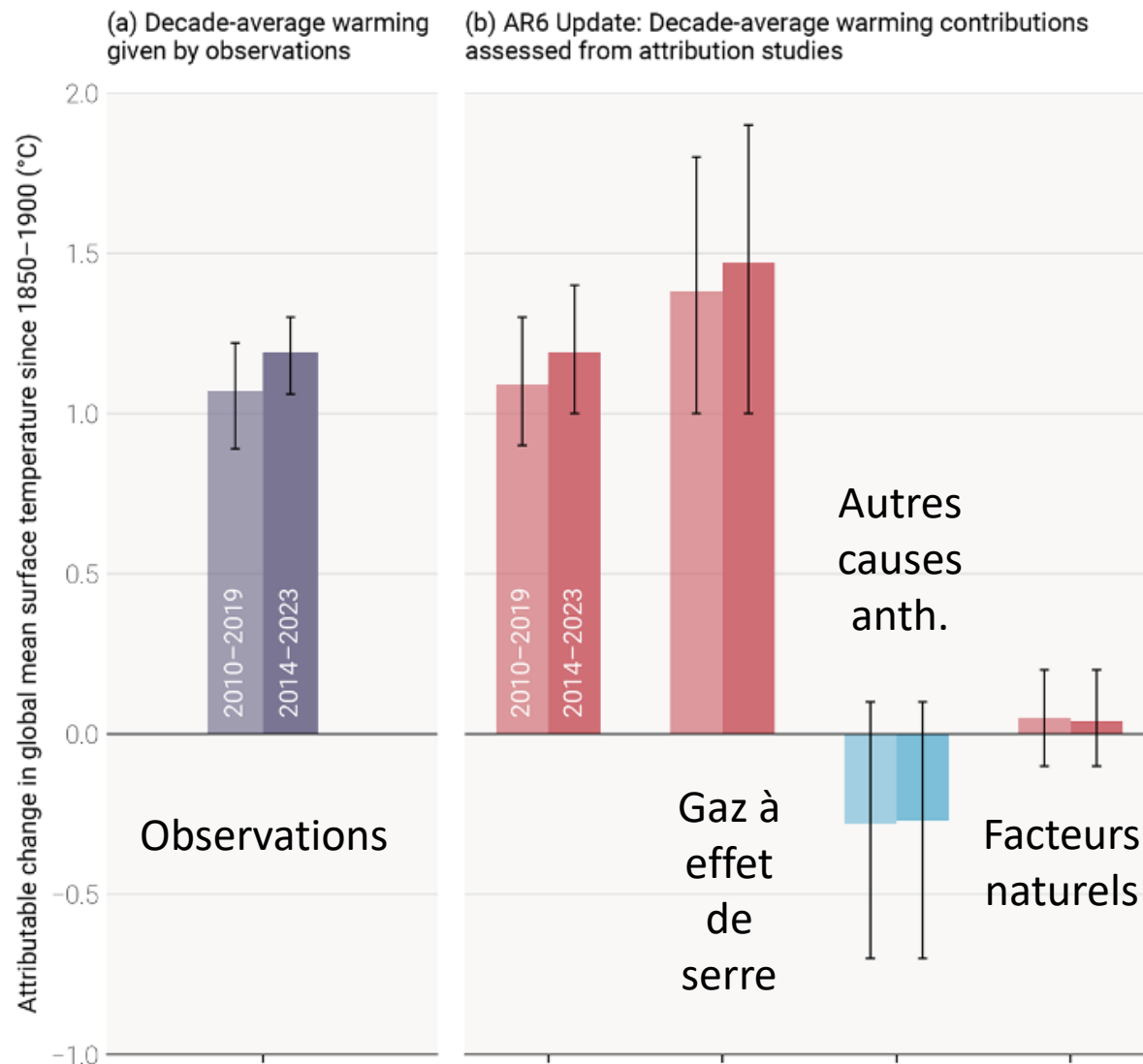
Warming Stripes. #showyourstripes. Data Source UK Met Office  
LPI 2024. Living Planet Index <http://stats.livingplanetindex.org/> CC BY 4.0  
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## 100% du réchauffement observé est attribué aux activités humaines (GIEC, 2021)

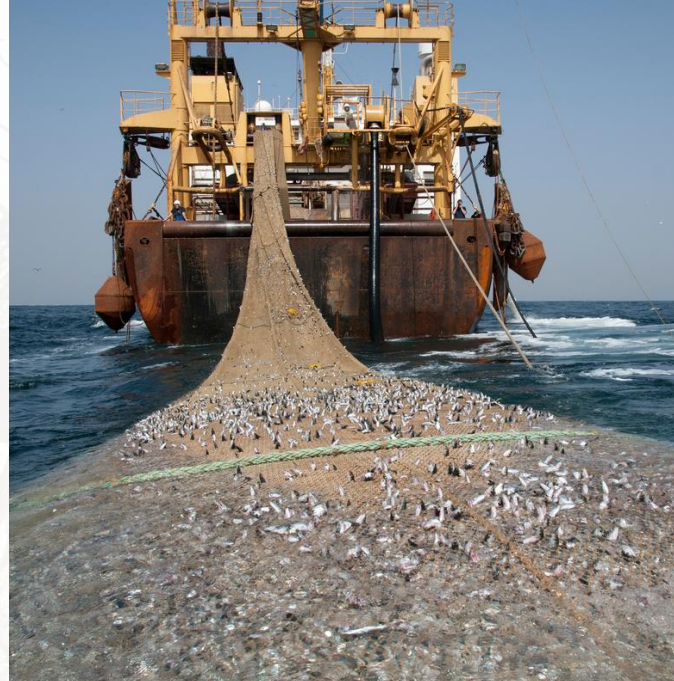
La plupart des autres modifications du climat (extrêmes, niveau des mers, fonte des glaces, ...) sont aussi attribuées aux activités humaines



## Les trois premières causes de la crise de la biodiversité



<https://www.greenpeace.org/africa/fr/les-blogs/13337/senegal-peche-industrielle-et-peche-artisanale-est-possible-cohabitation/>



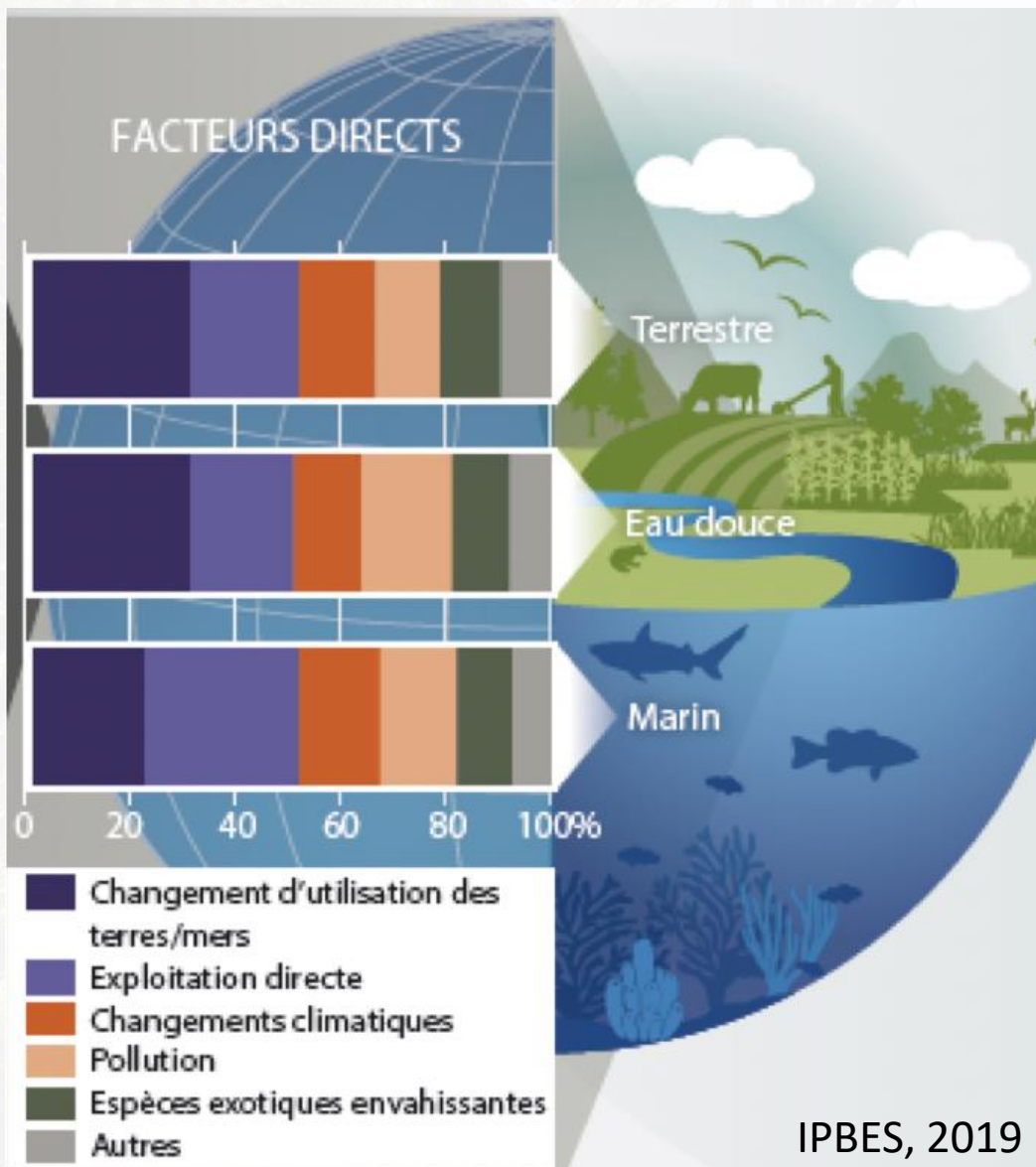
<https://pixnio.com/fr/nature-paysages/ciel-fr/ciel-nuage-temps-nuage-atmosphere-ciel-soleil-stratosphere-lumiere-du-soleil>



Perte d'habitats,  
fragmentation des  
habitats, pesticides

Surexploitation,  
modification des  
milieux

Saisonnalité  
perturbée, migration  
vers le nord, extrêmes



L'importance des différents facteurs varient en fonction des milieux

## Réponses évolutives du vivant au changement climatique

# ECOLOGY LETTERS

Ecology Letters, (2013) 16: 1095–1103

doi: 10.1111/ele.12144

### LETTER

Rates of projected climate change dramatically exceed past rates of climatic niche evolution among vertebrate species

#### Abstract

A key question in predicting responses to anthropogenic climate change is: how quickly can species adapt to different climatic conditions? Here, we take a phylogenetic approach to this question. We use 17 time-calibrated phylogenies representing the major tetrapod clades (amphibians, birds, crocodylians, mammals, squamates, turtles) and climatic data from distributions of > 500 extant species. We estimate rates of change based on differences in climatic variables between sister species and estimated times of their splitting. We compare these rates to predicted rates of climate change from 2000 to 2100. Our results are striking: matching projected changes for 2100 would require rates of niche evolution that are > 10 000 times faster than rates typically observed among species, for most variables and clades. Despite many caveats, our results suggest that adaptation to projected changes in the next 100 years would require rates that are largely unprecedented based on observed rates among vertebrate species.

#### Keywords

Adaptation, climate change, extinction, niche evolution, vertebrates.

Ecology Letters (2013) 16: 1095–1103

Ignacio Quintero<sup>1</sup> and John J. Wiens<sup>2\*</sup>

La réponse  
évolutive des  
vertébrés aux  
changement  
climatique est  
10 000 fois trop  
lente !

## Réponses évolutives du vivant au changement climatique

Dans le canton de Vaud, en Suisse, la fréquence des chouettes hulotte (*Strix aluco*) au plumage clair régresse au profit de celle des chouettes à plumage foncé (selection naturelle) en raison de la diminution du nombre de jours de paysage enneigé.



Roulin et al. 2003. *Journal of Avian Biology* 34: 393-401

# Quelles rétroactions entre climat et biodiversité ?

Global warming and biodiversity

Warming Stripes. #showyourstripes. Data Source UK Met Office  
LPI 2024. Living Planet Index <http://stats.livingplanetindex.org/> CC BY 4.0  
CC BY-SA 4.0

## De l'importance des puits de carbone pour l'évolution du CO<sub>2</sub>

### Sources



35.6 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr  
**90%**

Combustion des réserves fossiles  
(charbon pétrole, gaz)



**10%**  
4.1 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr

Changement d'utilisation des sols (déforestation)

(Bilan du carbone pour 2014-2023, GCB – 2024)

## De l'importance des puits de carbone pour l'évolution du CO<sub>2</sub>

Sources = Sinks



35.6 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr  
**90%**



**10%**  
4.1 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr

19.2 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr  
**48%**



**29%**  
11.7 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr



**26%**  
10.5 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr





## De l'importance des puits de carbone pour l'évolution du CO<sub>2</sub>

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**26%**  
10.5 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr



**Processus biologiques**

*Photosynthèse > Respiration*

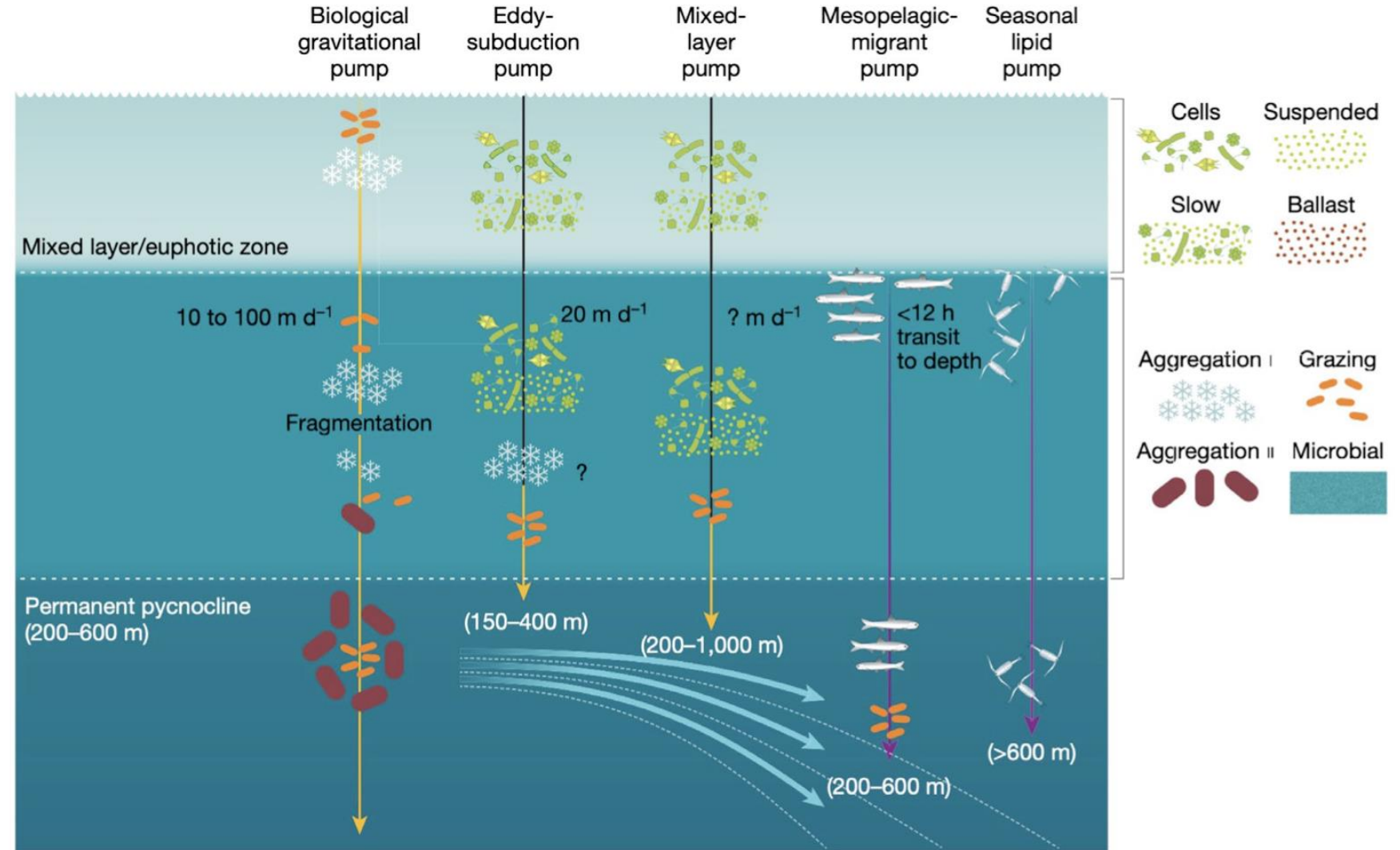
**Processus physico-chimiques**

*Dissolution du CO<sub>2</sub> en excès,  
transport en profondeur*

## Rôle des écosystèmes marins dans la pompe biologique de carbone

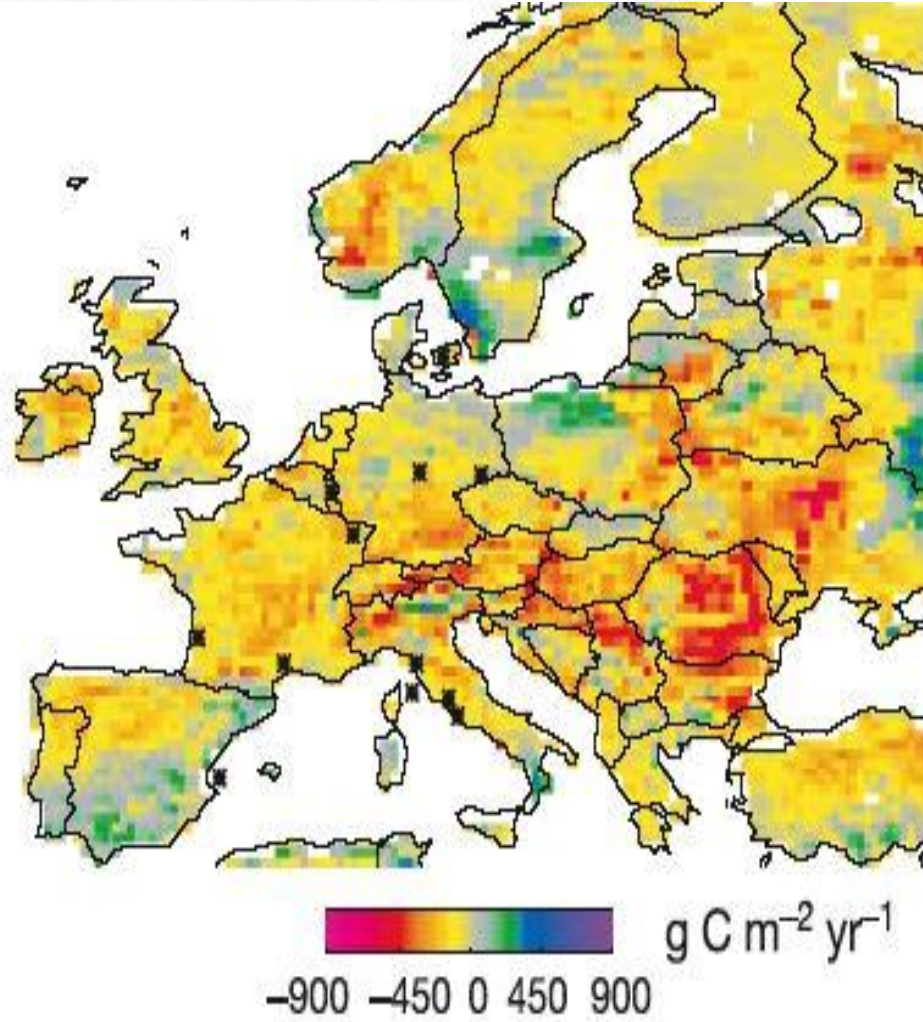
- *Plancton et neige marine*
- *Migration verticales des organismes*

→ Une rétroaction potentielle sur le CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphérique



## Effet des extrêmes climatiques sur la production

Ciais P. et al. 2005. Nature 437: 529-523

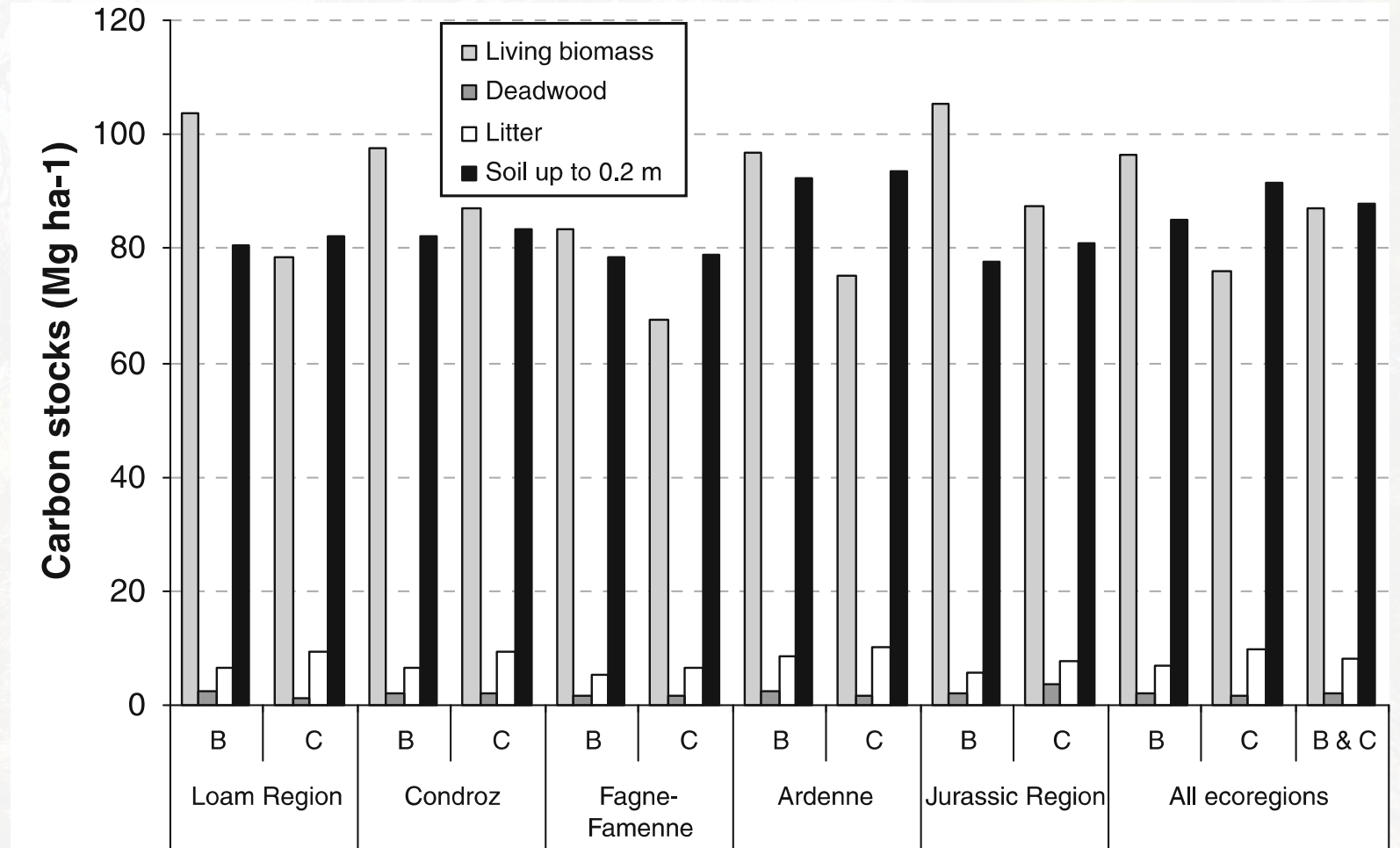


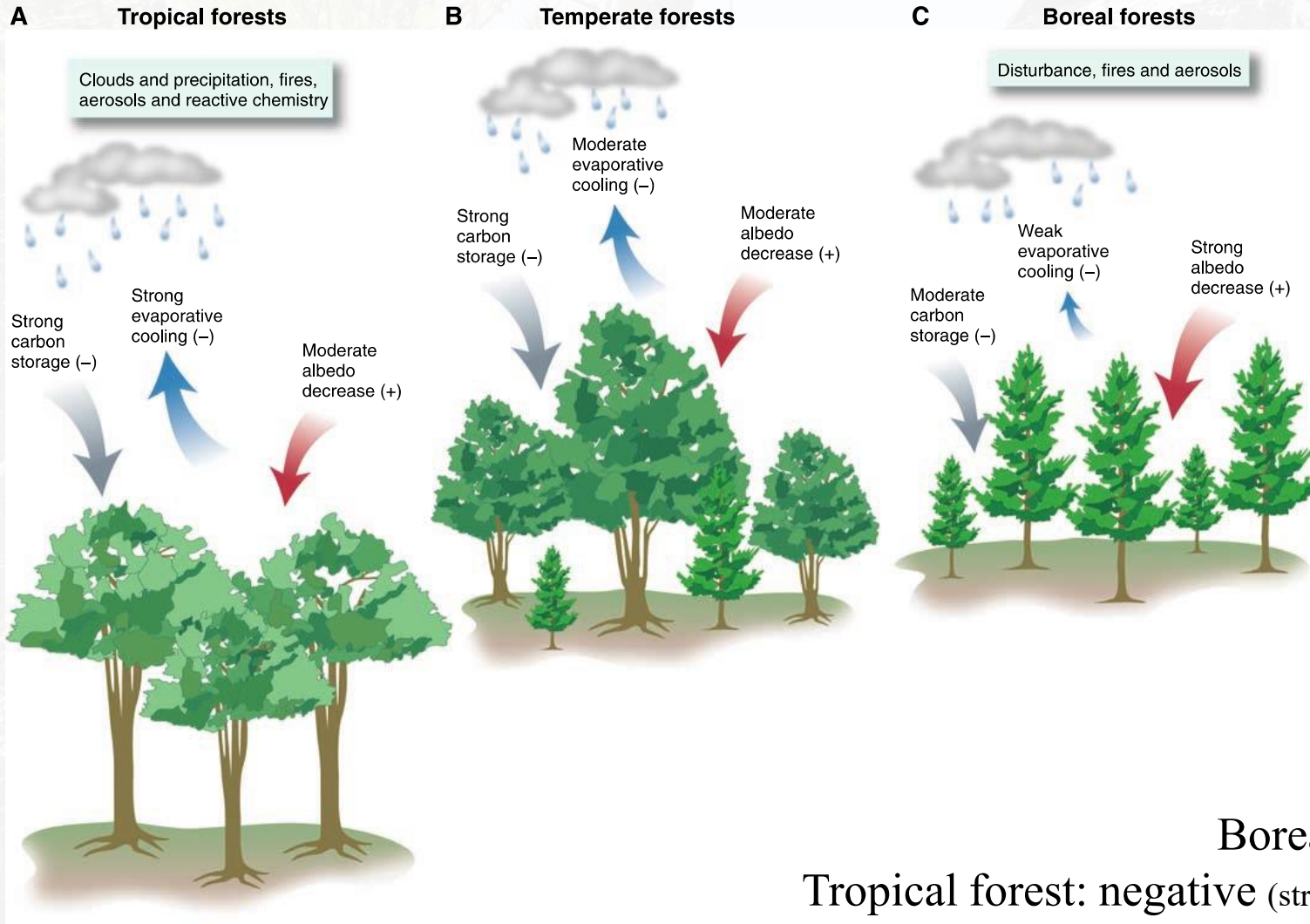
2003: la température moyenne de juillet est de 6°C plus élevée que la normale et le déficit annuel de précipitation de 300 mm environ

La production primaire brute (forestière) en Europe a diminué de 30 %, ce qui correspond à une réduction de séquestration du carbone de 0.5 Pg C, soit l'annulation de quatre années fonction puits de carbone des écosystèmes européens.

## La forêt, stock de carbone

Stocks de carbone  
(tonnes de C par ha)  
dans des forêts de  
feuillus (B) et de  
conifères (C) en  
Wallonie, Belgique



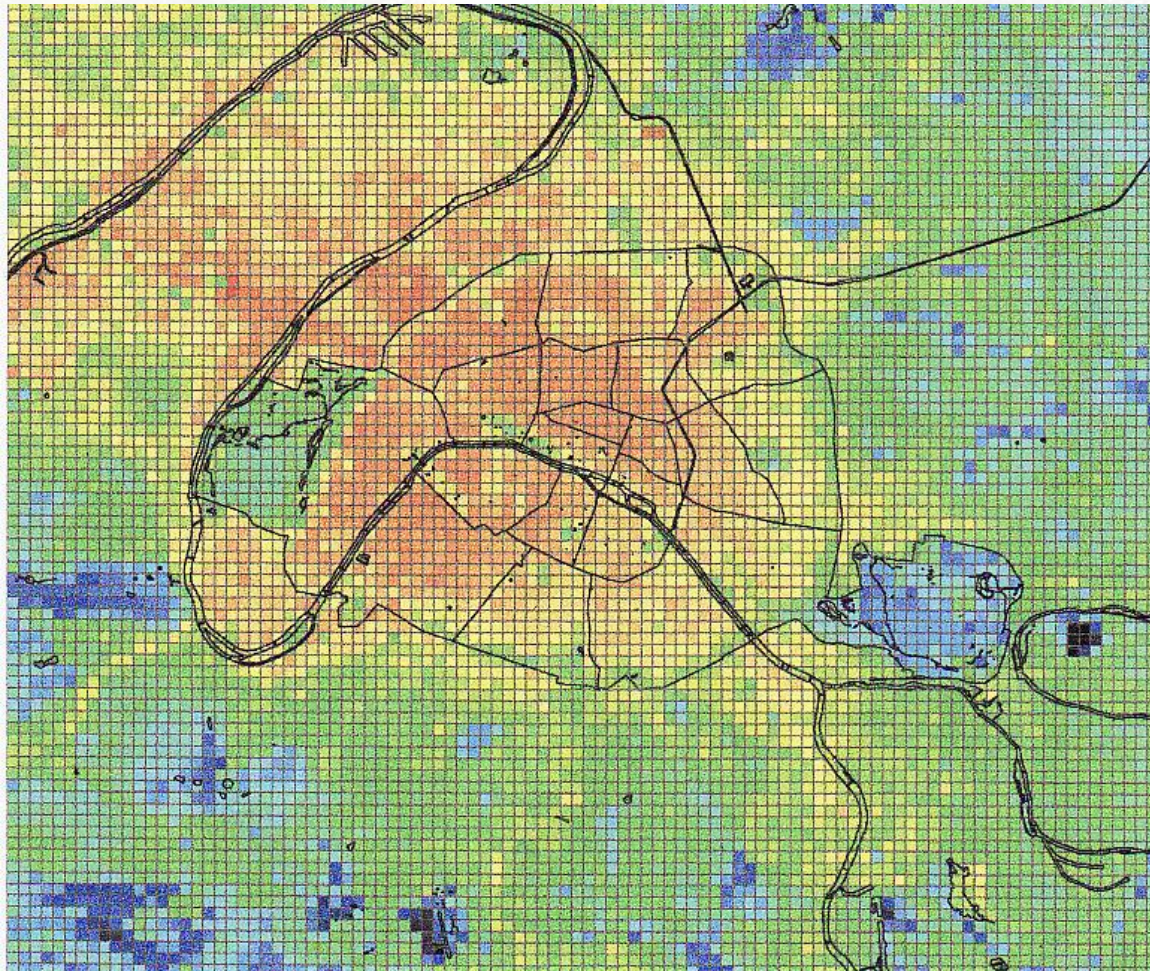


## Effets multiples de la végétation sur le climat

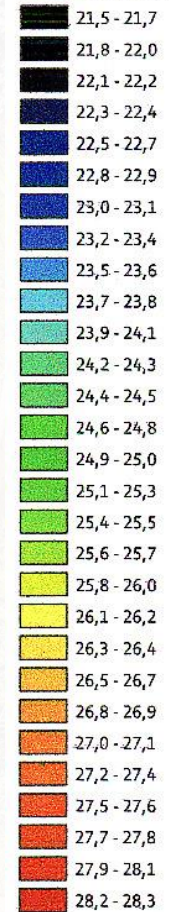
Bonan G.B. 2008. Science  
320: 1444-1449

**Sign of radiative forcing:**  
 Temperate forest: uncertain.  
 Boreal forest: positive (albedo > C sequestration).  
 Tropical forest: negative (strong C sequestration, cooling by evapotranspiration).

## Effet de la végétation sur le climat local urbain



Température en °C



Température de l'air à  
2 m au dessus du sol,  
10 août 2003, 6  
heures du matin

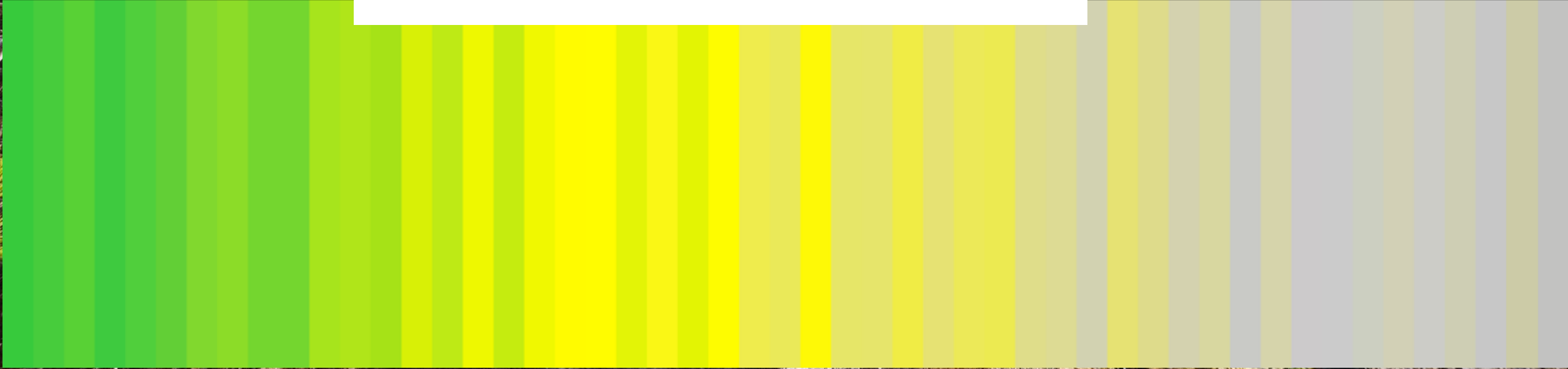
APUR 2012. Les îlots de  
chaleur urbains à Paris



Global warming and biodiversity

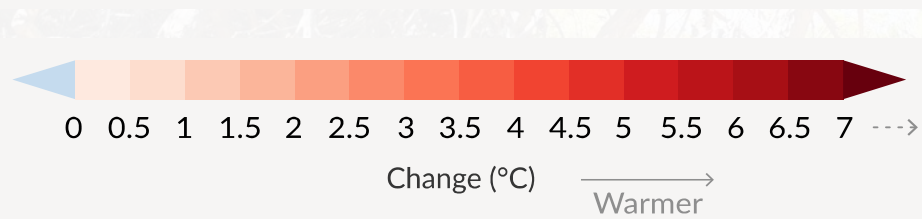
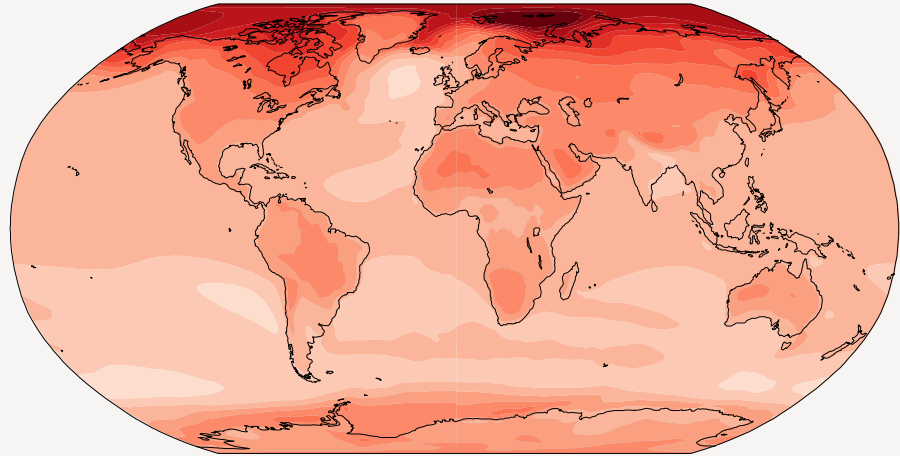
## Et demain ?

Warming Stripes. #showyourstripes. Data Source UK Met Office  
LPI 2024. Living Planet Index <http://stats.livingplanetindex.org/> CC BY 4.0  
CC BY-SA 4.0

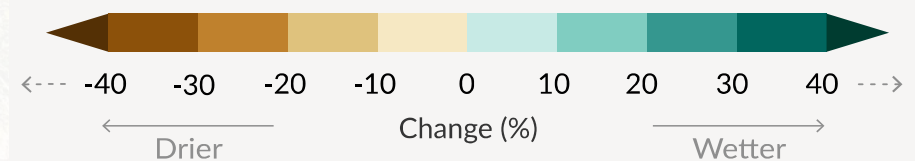
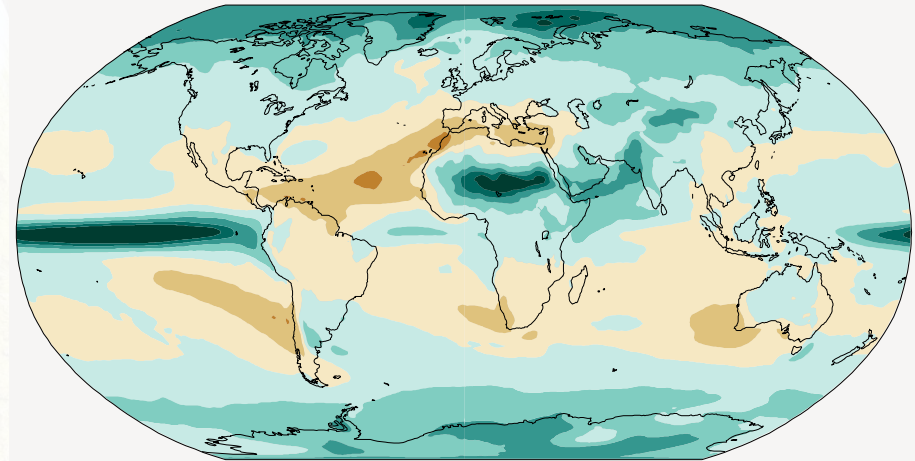


## Le climat change en fonction de la latitude

Simulated change at 2 °C global warming

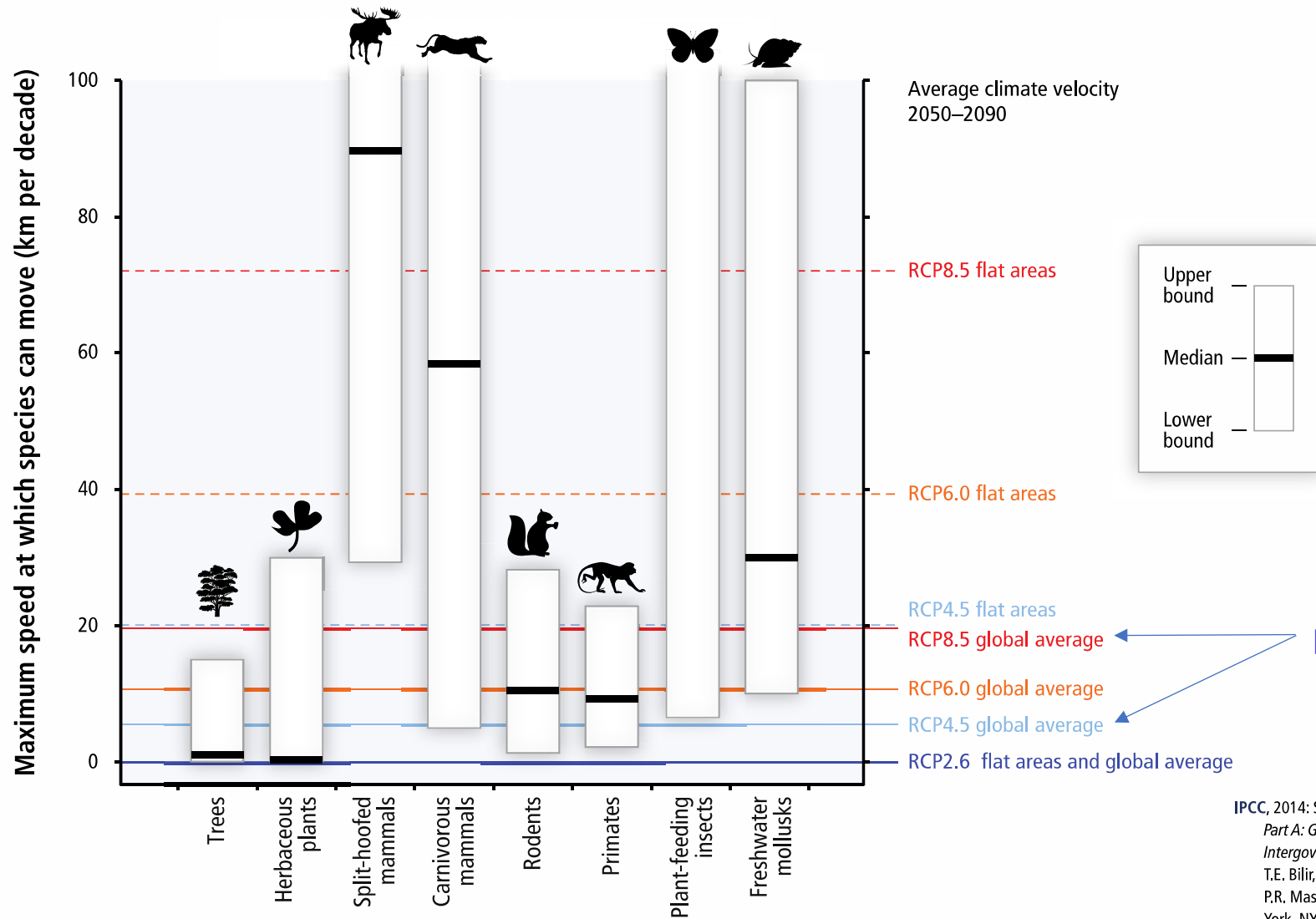


Simulated change at 2 °C global warming



IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.



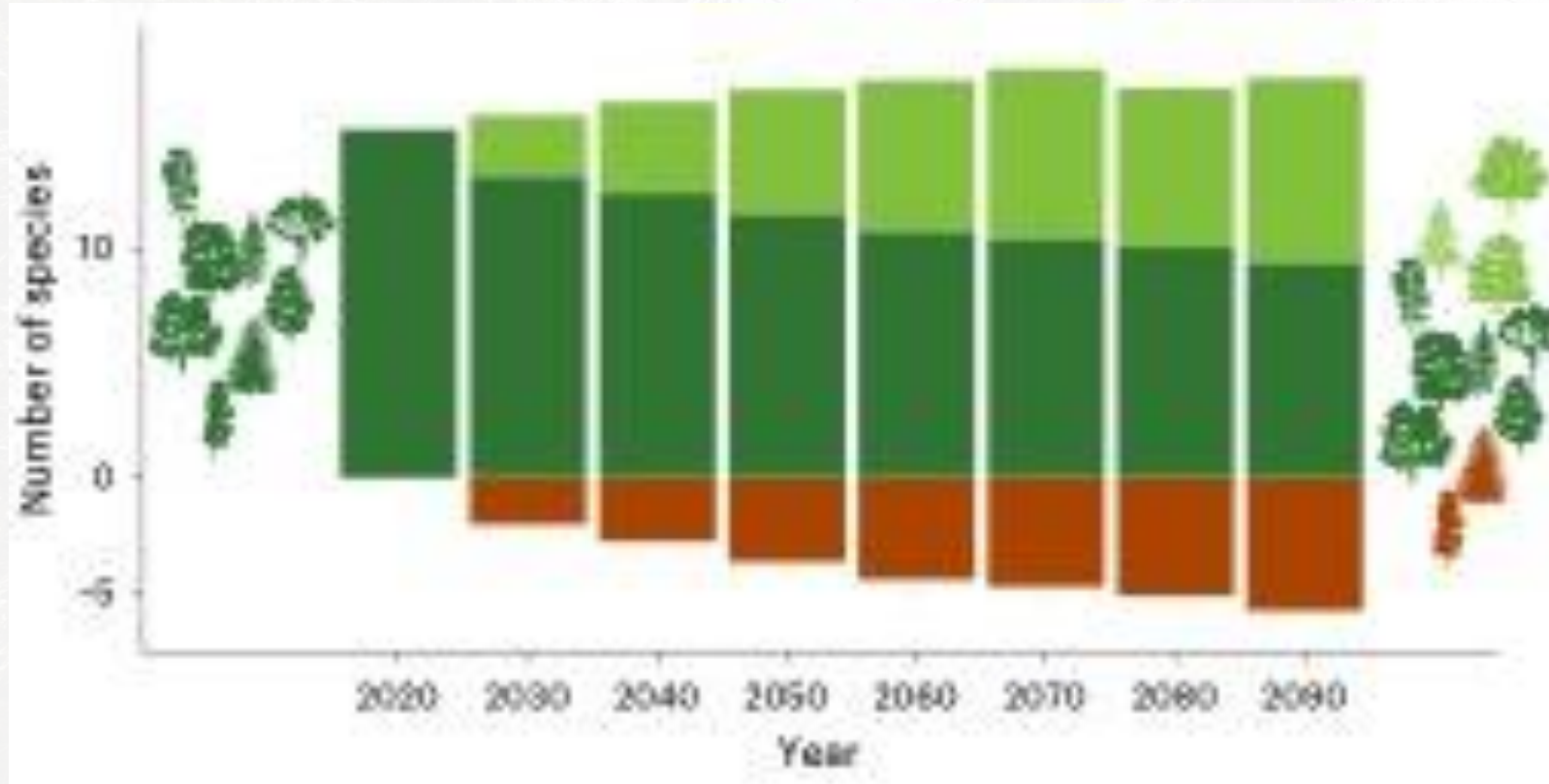


## La course entre les espèces et les zones climatiques

RCP 4.5 (= SSP2-4.5): 2,6 – 3,5 °C en 2100

IPCC, 2014: Summary for policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Field, C.B., V.R. Barros, D.J. Dokken, K.J. Mach, M.D. Mastrandrea, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, and L.L. White (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, pp. 1-32.

## La course entre les arbres et les zones climatiques

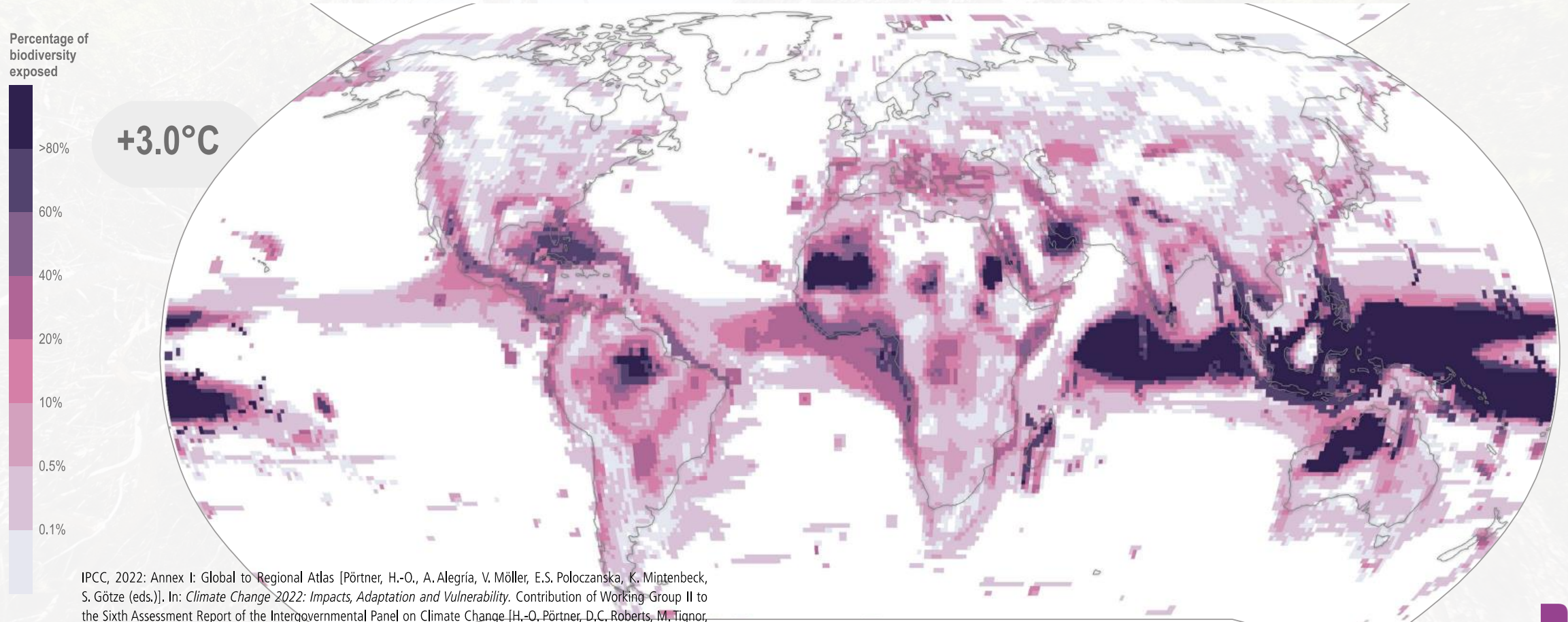


**Fig. 2 | Average number of tree species per square kilometre that are climatically suitable across Europe (6,168,545 cells) under intermediate climate change (RCP 4.5).** Bars in dark green show the number of species continuously suitable from 2020 until the respective decade. For example, tree species in dark green in the 2090s are the species that can be planted today and will be within their climatic niche throughout the entire twenty-first century. Bars in light green show the number of species that become suitable in this decade because of climate change but are not yet within their climatic niche under current conditions (and thus have a high planting risk today). Bars in brown show the number of species lost in this decade, relative to current conditions—that is, species that cannot be sustained within their climatic niche. The error bars show the coefficient of variation across Europe.

Wessely et al. 2024. Nature Ecology and Evolution

RCP 4.5 (= SSP2-4.5): 2,6 – 3,5 °C en 2100

## Effet des extrêmes climatiques sur les espèces



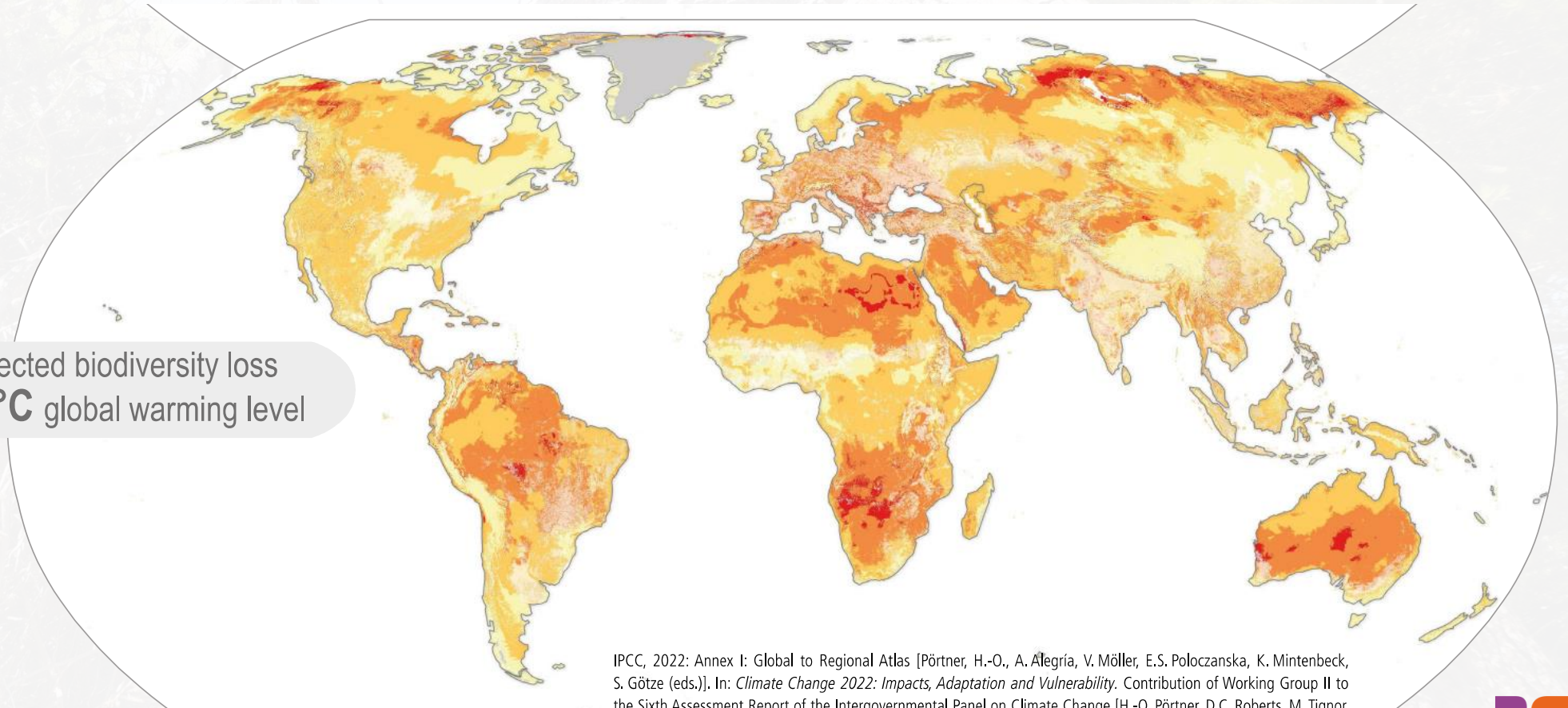
IPCC, 2022: Annex I: Global to Regional Atlas [Pörtner, H.-O., A. Alegria, V. Möller, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, S. Götzke (eds.)]. In: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegria, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 2811–2896, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.028.

## Changement climatique et perte de biodiversité

Percentage of  
biodiversity loss



Projected biodiversity loss  
at **+3°C** global warming level



IPCC, 2022: Annex I: Global to Regional Atlas [Pörtner, H.-O., A. Alegria, V. Möller, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, S. Götze (eds.)]. In: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegria, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 2811–2896, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.028.



Quelles solutions ?

Global warming and biodiversity

Warming Stripes. #showyourstripes. Data Source UK Met Office  
LPI 2024. Living Planet Index <http://stats.livingplanetindex.org/> CC BY 4.0  
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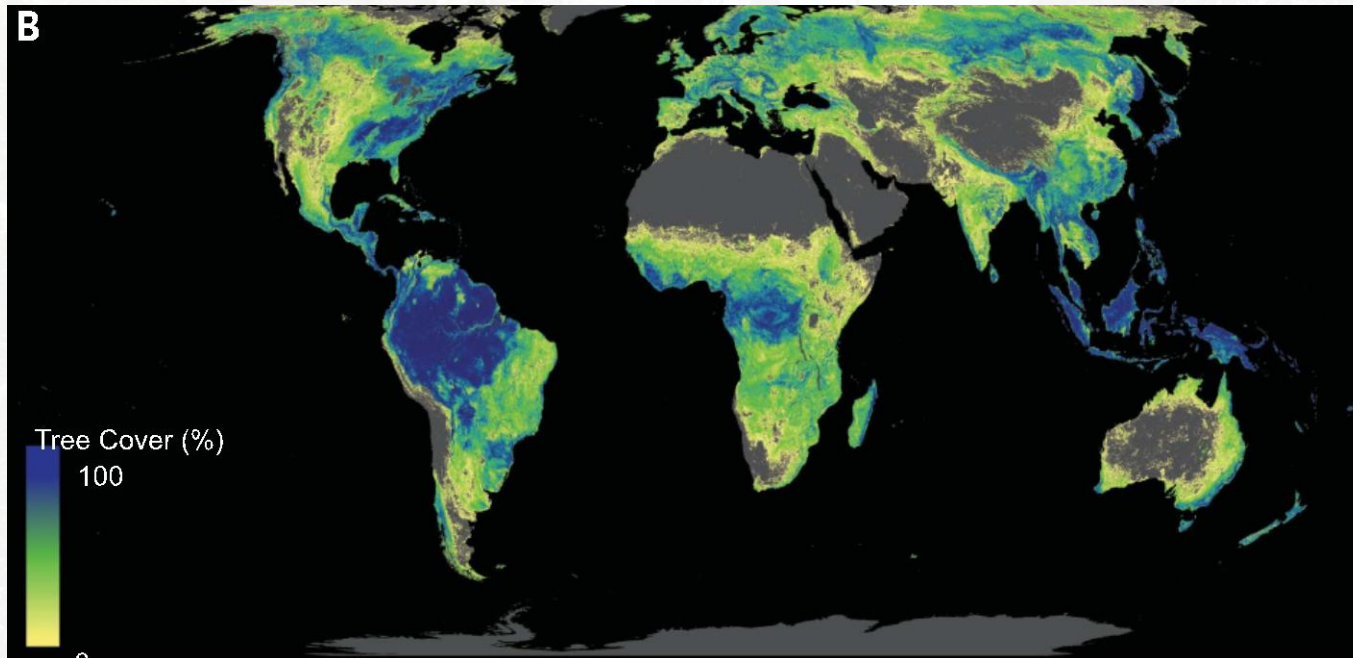
## Quelles solutions ?

Les solutions basées sur la nature pour (1) l'atténuation et pour (2) l'adaptation au changement climatique

Global warming and biodiversity

Warming Stripes. #showyourstripes. Data Source UK Met Office  
LPI 2024. Living Planet Index <http://stats.livingplanetindex.org/> CC BY 4.0  
CC BY-SA 4.0

## Potentiel forestier de stockage de carbone



RESEARCH

RESTORATION ECOLOGY

### The global tree restoration potential

Jean-Francois Bastin<sup>1\*</sup>, Yelena Finegold<sup>2</sup>, Claude Garcia<sup>3,4</sup>, Danilo Mollicone<sup>2</sup>, Marcelo Rezende<sup>2</sup>, Devin Routh<sup>1</sup>, Constantin M. Zohner<sup>1</sup>, Thomas W. Crowther<sup>1</sup>

Bastin et al. 2019. Science 76-79

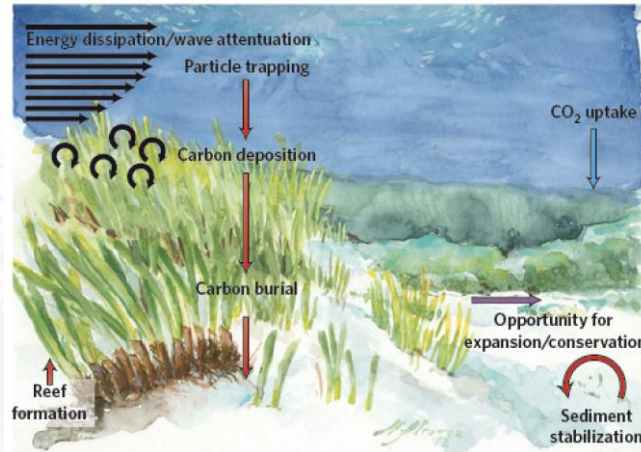
**Végétation + sol; émission  
annuelle de C: 7,8 gigatonnes**

Excluding existing trees and agricultural and urban areas, we found that there is room for an extra 0.9 billion hectares of canopy cover, which could store 205 gigatonnes of carbon in areas that would naturally support woodlands and forests. This highlights global tree restoration as one of the most effective carbon drawdown solutions to date. However, climate change will alter this potential

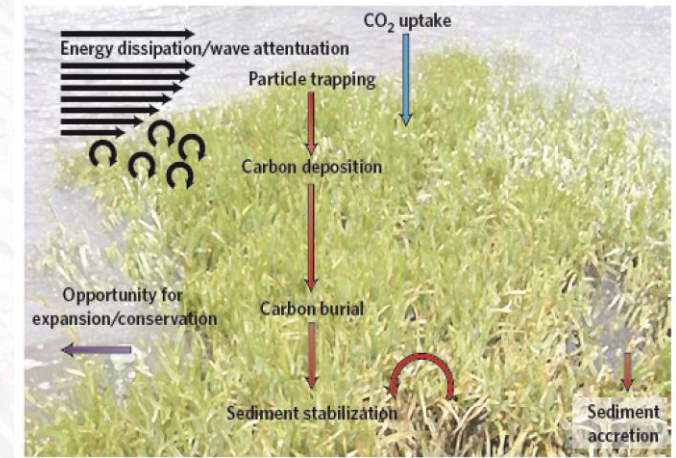
## Stockage de carbone dans les écosystèmes du Carbone Bleu

- Productivité / stockage importants
- Mais surfaces limitées

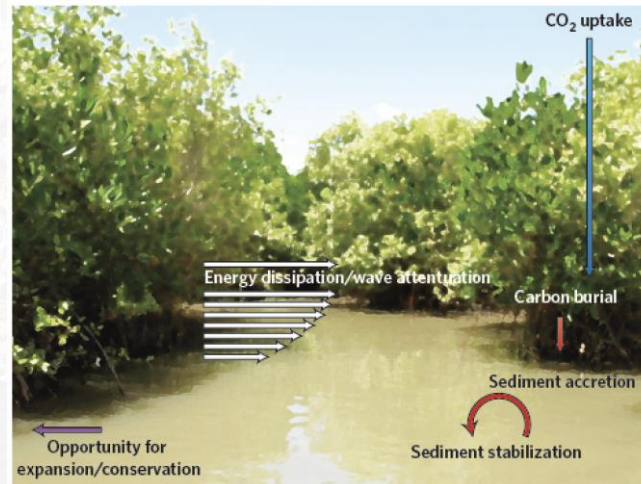
### Herbiers



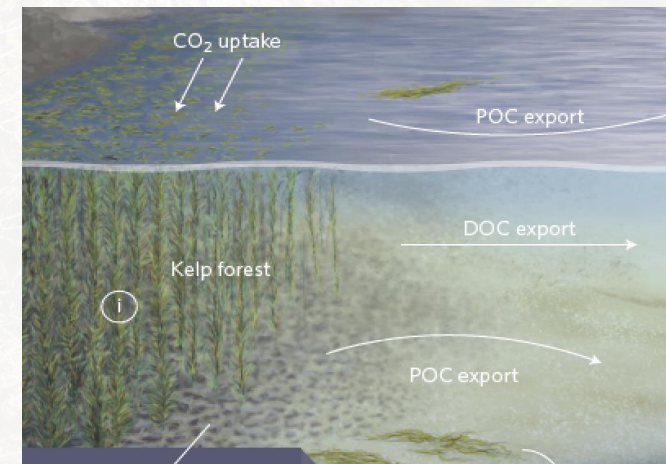
### Marais salés



### Forêts de mangroves



### Macro-Algues

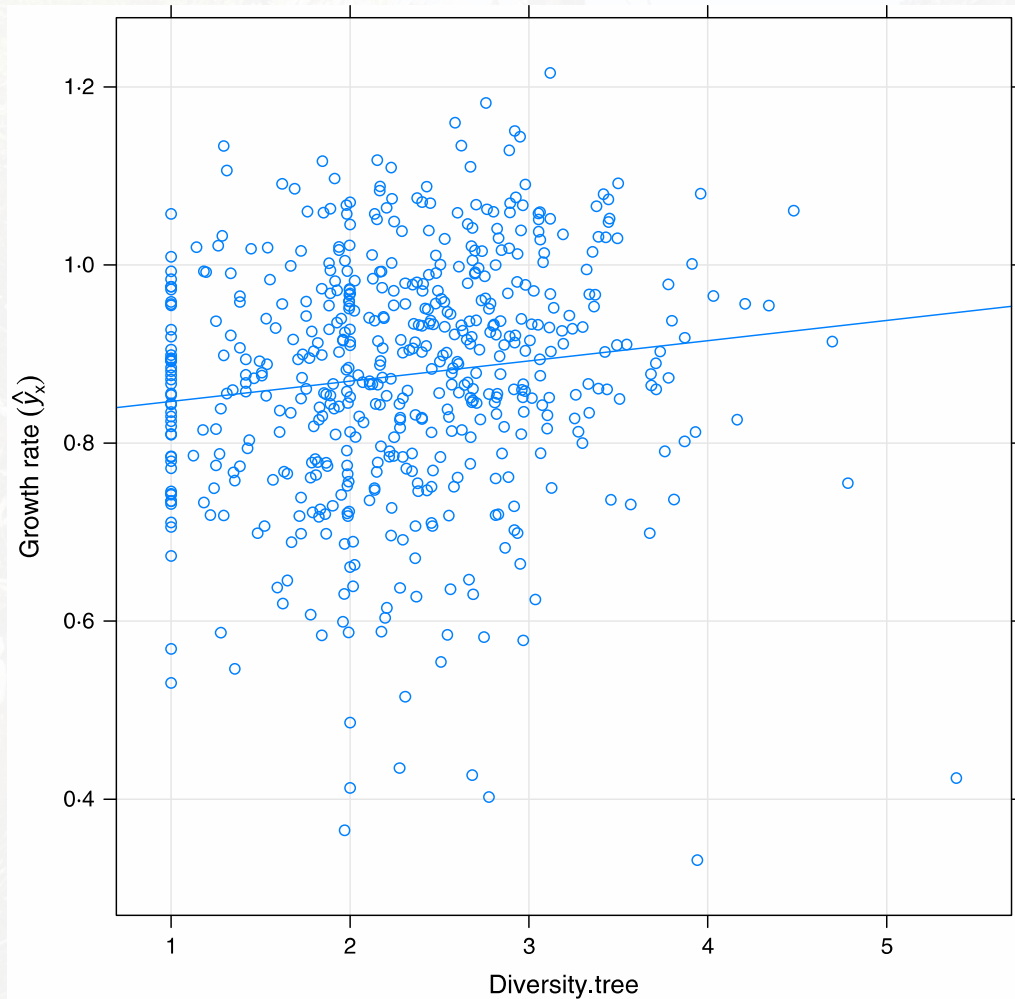


Habitat	NPP	
	g C m <sup>-2</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup>	Range (Pg C yr <sup>-1</sup> )
Seagrass	394-449	0.06-1.94
Macroalgae	91-522	0.127-2.9
Salt marsh	438-1100	0.17-0.42
Mangroves	394-1000	0.05-0.15
Total		0.407-5.41



## Diversité des arbres et productivité

Chamagne et al. 2017. Journal of Applied Ecology 54: 71-79

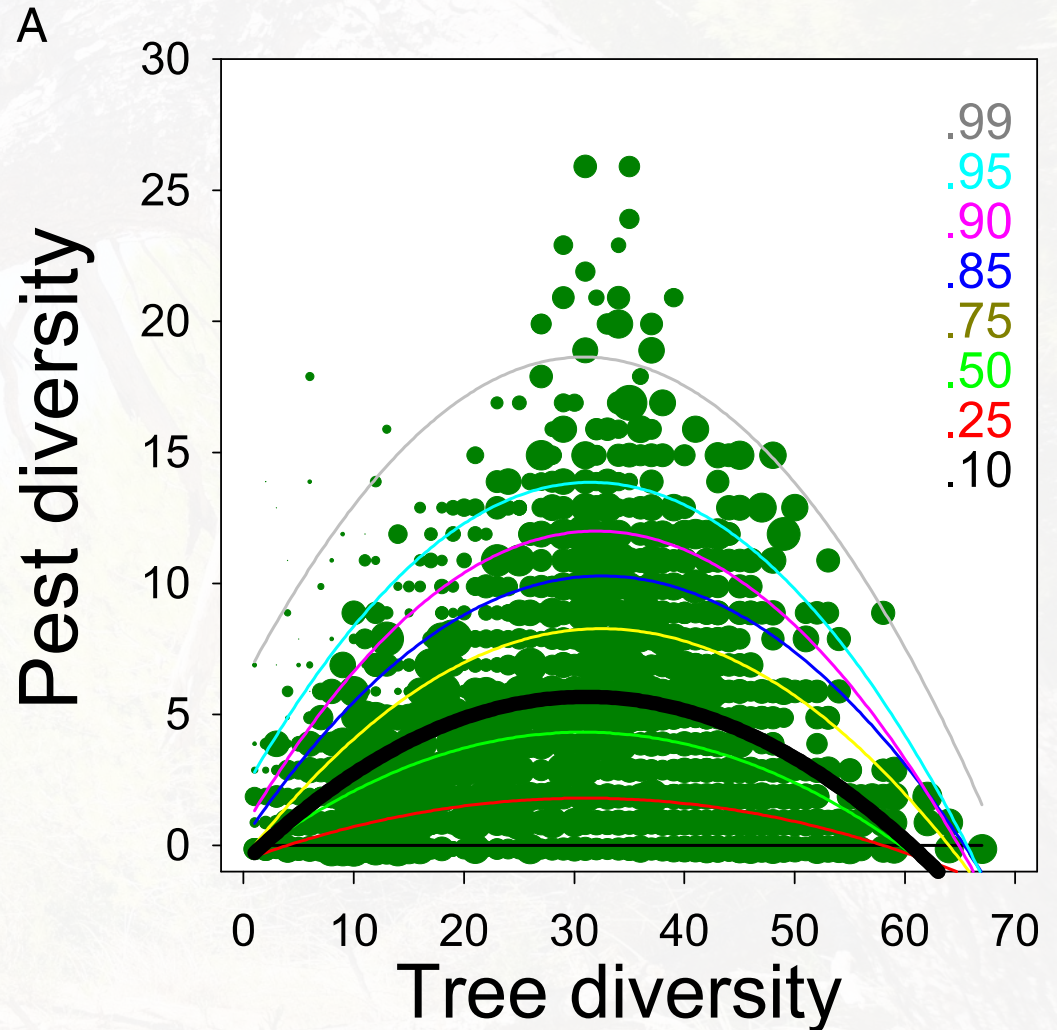


Dans des forêts d'Europe centrale, plus le nombre d'espèces (hêtre, chêne rouvre, épicéa commun) présentes à proximité d'un mélèze, plus la productivité du mélèze est élevé

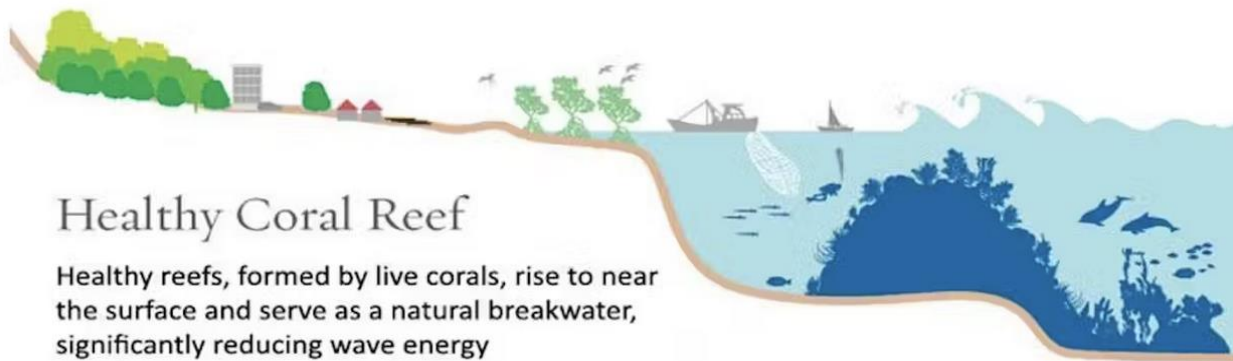
## Diversité des arbres et résistance aux maladies

130 210 sites d'observation aux USA: au delà de 35 espèces, plus les espèces d'arbres sont nombreuses, plus les pathogènes (insectes, champignons) ont du mal à se disperser.

**Un nombre élevé d'espèces d'arbres peut freiner la dispersion des pathogènes alors qu'une diversité faible peut la favoriser.**

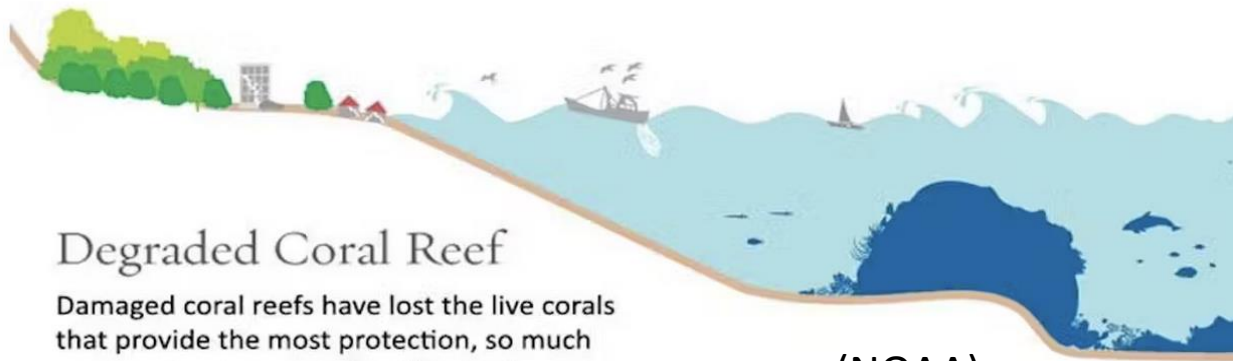


## Récifs coralliens et protection contre les submersions côtières



### Healthy Coral Reef

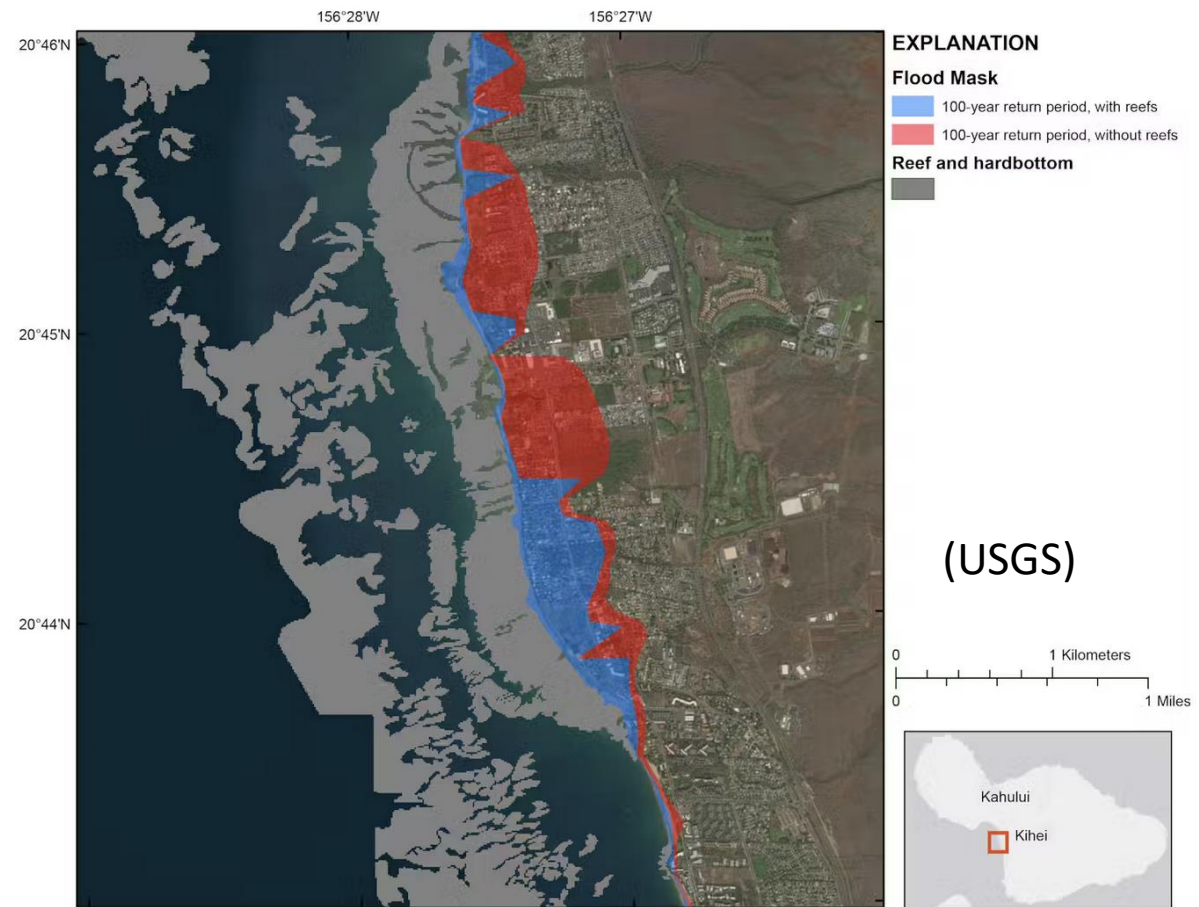
Healthy reefs, formed by live corals, rise to near the surface and serve as a natural breakwater, significantly reducing wave energy



### Degraded Coral Reef

Damaged coral reefs have lost the live corals that provide the most protection, so much more wave energy reaches the coast

(NOAA)



## Solutions climat fondées sur la nature (IUCN)

### Examples of NbS application:

