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Climate Change and Wetlands: Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation

Figures

Note. This Annex contains Figure 1 to 6 of the Information Paper COP8 DOC 11.



Figure 1 – Global wetland distribution using wetland groups as defined by Matthews & Fung (1987). Note that this representation does not include marine/coastal wetlands or some inland wetland types covered by the Ramsar Convention (see text).

Figure 2 - Projected changes in surface temperatures (page 3)

The background shows the annual mean change of temperature (color shading) and its range (isolines) for (a) the SRES scenario A2 and (b) the SRES scenario B2. Both SRES scenarios show the period 2071 to 2100 relative to the period 1961 to 1990, and were performed using nine Atmospheric Ocean Global Circulation Models (AOGCMs). Scenarios A2 and B2 are shown as no AOGCM runs were available for the other SRES scenarios. The boxes show an analysis of inter-model consistency in regional relative warming (i.e., warming relative to each model's global average warming) for (a) the A2 and (b) the B2 scenario. Regions are classified as showing either agreement on warming in excess of 40% above the global mean annual average (much greater than average warming), agreement on warming greater than the global mean annual average (greater than average warming), agreement on warming less than the global mean annual average (less than average warming), or disagreement amongst models on the magnitude of regional relative warming (inconsistent magnitude of warming). Cooling never occurs. A consistent result from at least seven of the nine models is defined as being necessary for agreement. The global mean annual average warming of the models used span 1.2 to 4.5°C for A2 and 0.9 to 3.4°C for B2, and therefore a regional 40% amplification represents warming ranges of 1.7 to 6.3°C for A2 and 1.3 to 4.7°C for B2. Reproduced, with permission, from IPCC (2001a).

Figure 3 Projected changes in precipitation (page 4)

The background shows the annual mean change of rainfall (colour shading) for (a) the SRES scenario A2 and (b) the SRES scenario B2. Both SRES scenarios show the period 2071 to 2100 relative to the period 1961 to 1990, and were performed using nine AOGCMs. Scenarios A2 and B2 are shown as no AOGCM runs were available for the other SRES scenarios. The boxes show an analysis of inter-model consistency in regional precipitation change. Regions are classified as showing either agreement on increase with an average change of greater than 20% (*large increase*), agreement on increase with an average change between 5 and 20% (*small increase*), agreement on a change between -5 and +5% or agreement with an average change between -5 and +5% (*no change*), agreement on decrease with an average change between -5 and -20% (*small decrease*), agreement (*inconsistent sign*). A consistent result from at least seven of the nine models is defined as being necessary for agreement. Reproduced, with permission, from IPCC (2001a).







Figure 4 – Maps showing the generalised boundaries of the global regions used by: **A**) the IPCC in the Third Assessment Report; and **B**) the Ramsar Convention. The maps are indicative only and do represent an accurate analysis of the many countries/territories considered by the IPCC or the Convention.



Figure 5 – Climate change in the context of global change and the interaction between these changes, their drivers (socio-economic pathways), and the ecosystem functions and the goods and services that ecosystems provide (modified from IPCC 2001c, Gitay et al 2001)



Figure 6 – The wetland risk assessment procedure adopted by the Ramsar Convention in Resolution VII.10 (from van Dam et al 1999).