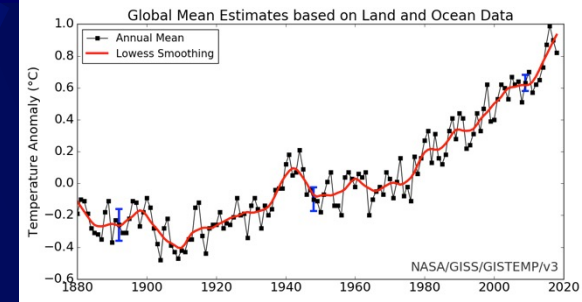
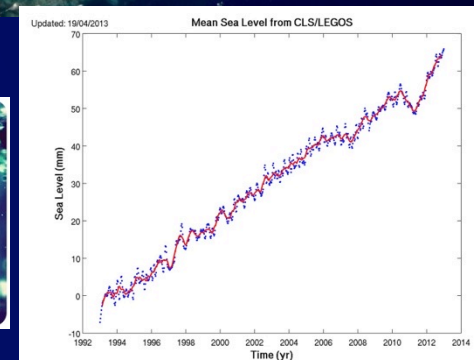
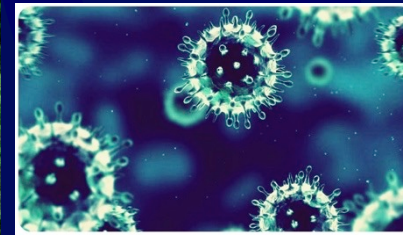
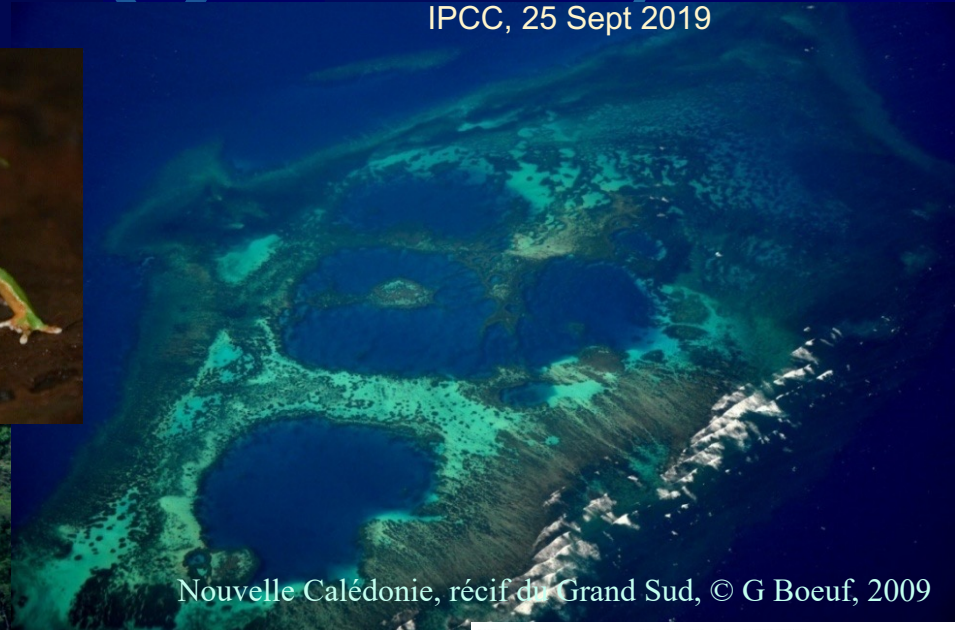
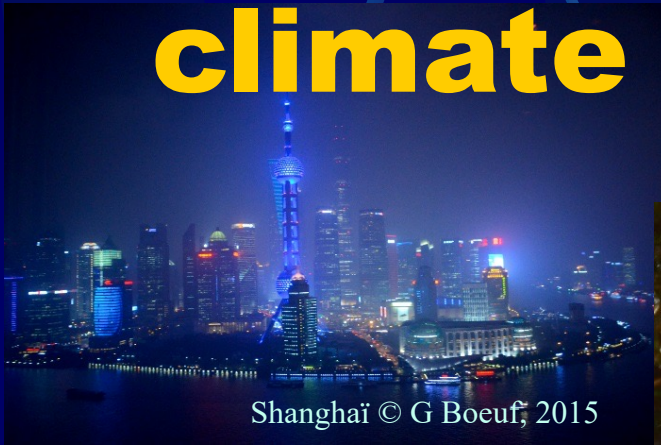


Biodiversity facing climate change



IPCC, 25 Sept 2019



Fondée sur les travaux des climatologues, la crainte d'un effondrement planétaire hante les citoyens des pays occidentaux. Engendrant chez certains des théories catastrophistes, voire des modes de vie alternatifs, elle peut néanmoins devenir le fondement d'une nouvelle éthique

Un déshérite plus tard, le sens du mot surréalisme a changé: il désigne aujourd'hui les hommes qui se préparent activement à l'"effondrement" en stockant de la nourriture, en fabriquant des armes à laser et en perfectionnant des techniques artistiques de pêche, de chasse ou de bricolage. «Là où l'exception du terme "surréaliste", incarnée notamment par le rapport Méleuz, renvoie au sens de la parole collective, en usage dans les milieux de la culture, nous nous souvenons et plus propice aux fantasmies et à la disqualification, ne renvoie qu'au sens de la parole individuelle», poursuit Luc Semal. Selon le sociologue Sébastien Rocco, qui a étudié depuis une dizaine d'années les nouvelles pratiques de consommation, les consommateurs de produits de luxe ont acquis, depuis un million

l'écologie, la mouvance écologiste. L'affection pour le coussin de pensée est centrée sur la notion d'écoféminisme (« *Ecofem* ») — une référence explicite au flux (« *Flow* ») du géographe américain Irène Diamond sur la répartition de certaines civilisations comme les Mayas ou les Vikings. Le livre glisse « *colloquialité* » et *est inventé* en 2005 par les chercheurs indépendants Pablo Servigne et Raphaël Stevens, perche d'écriture issue des Champs, l'écopéa à partir de « *l'écopéa* », ce terme dérivé selon eux, « *l'écopéa transdisciplinaire étendu de l'effondrement de notre civilisation issue de la science* ».

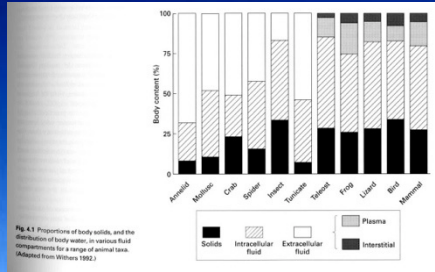
Les discours apocalyptiques des climatologues, qui irriguent aujourd'hui nombre de mouvements écologistes, affirment que nous sommes à l'heure d'un tournant vital, que par conséquent il est urgent d'agir. Mais ce tournant qu'il plane sur l'avenir de l'humanité

[illegible]

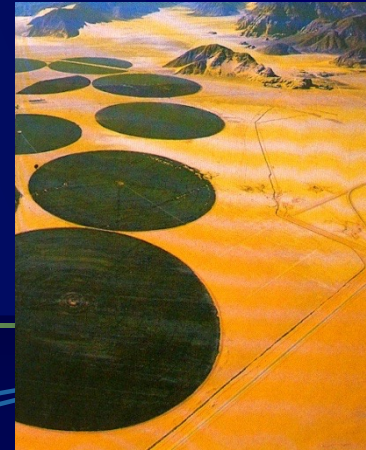
« L'analyse de la perception de l'impact de l'agriculture s'est, à un titre du XX^e siècle dans la plupart des pays développés, considérablement améliorée et industrialisée. L'impact environnemental, les risques agricoles et sanitaires de l'usage de produits phytosanitaires, l'un des secteurs prioritaires de l'industrie agro-alimentaire, le usage massif, le recours à la loi pour la sécurité alimentaire, ont été scientifiquement étudiés au XX^e siècle ? »

GRASSET

Water, essential for the living



98 %





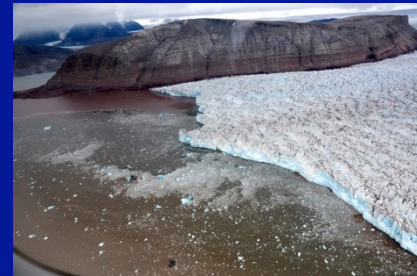
**WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA SPEND
40 BILLION HOURS / YEAR
COLLECTING WATER**

Dec 12th, 2015, 19 h 32

- Paris Agreement; less than 2 ° C! Or 1.5?
- 1983-2018, the hottest period since 1400 years, CO₂, the highest since 800000 years, 2020 highest level of storms, gigantic fires in Amazonia, California, Australia... very strong floods...
- 2020 the warmest year (and however without el nino), really linked to the human activities, climate change, third reason of biodiversity loss,
- Countries policy insufficient: to divide by two our emission of GEG and maintain the capacity to reach 1.5 ° C, China, C neutrality in 2050?

Effects of climate change

- Temperature (air, ocean) which increases...
- Melt of glaciers,
- Tropical typhoons, heavy rains, floods,
- Drought, lack of water,
- Drop of the oxygen in water,
- Sea level rise,
- Undirectly, ocean acidification.



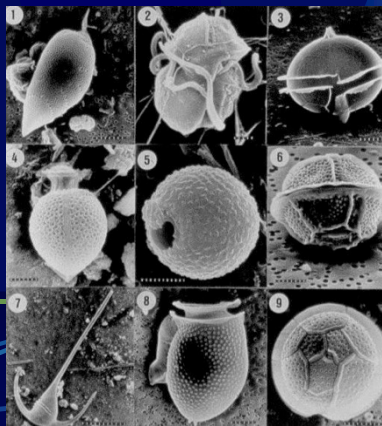
Inside the global change, great environmental questions

- Energy,
- Water,
- Biodiversity,
- Climate,
- Pollution,
- Interactions between human and nature.



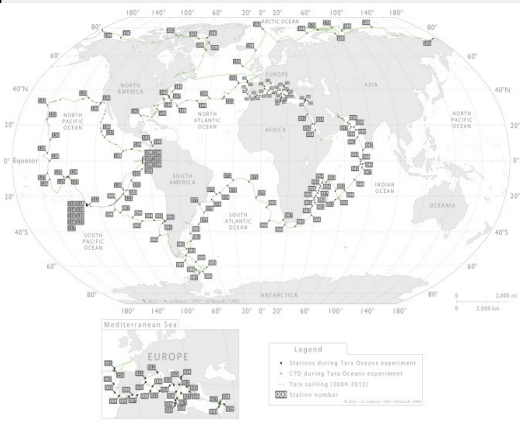
Can a collapse of global civilization be avoided?
Paul R. Ehrlich and Anne H. Ehrlich

Proc. R. Soc. B 2013 **280**, 20122845, published 9 January 2013

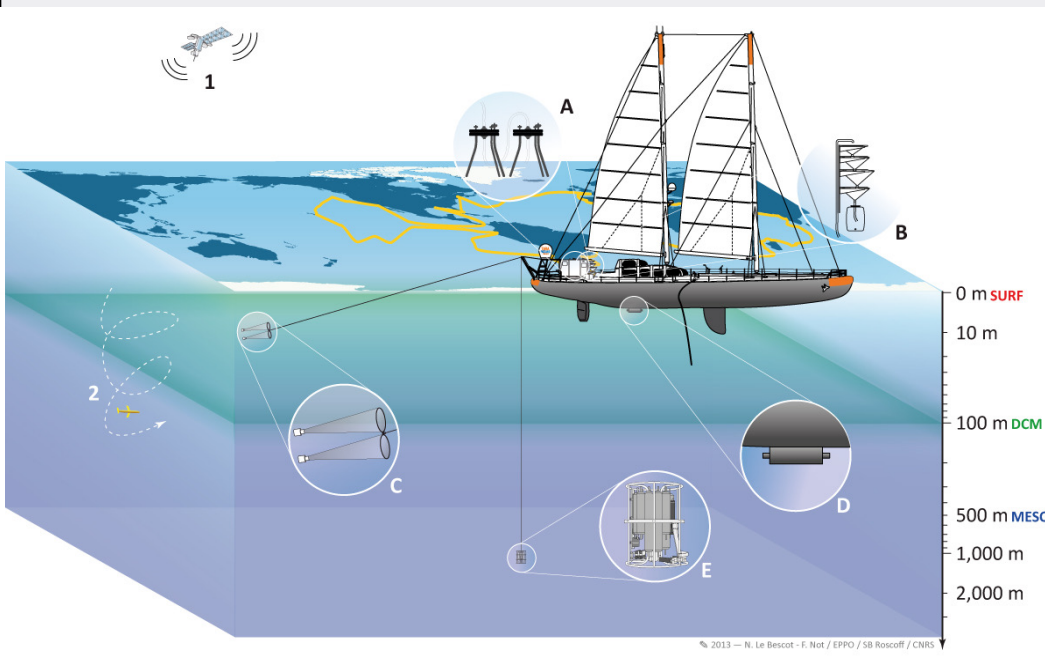


Tara-Oceans Global Sampling

September 2009 – October 2013

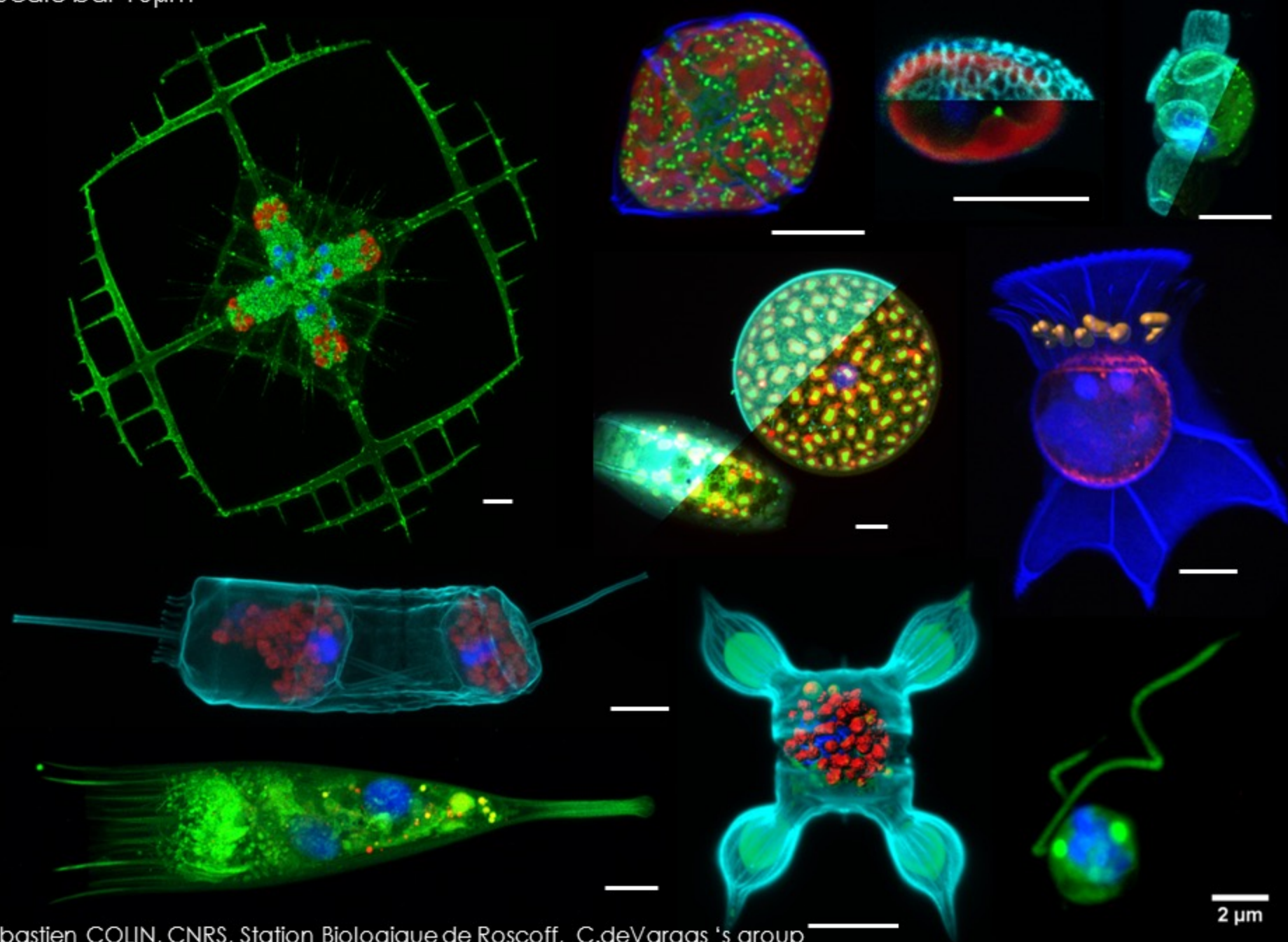


- ✓ 210 stations
- ✓ 35,000 samples for biology
 - Surface, DCM, meso
 - DNA, RNA sequencing
 - Microscopy
 - Flow cytometry



- ✓ > 1,200 CTD profiles
- ✓ Underway measurements
 - TSG, Ac-S, FRRF, Alfa
- ✓ > 1,800 nutrient samples
- ✓ > 1,500 HPLC samples
- ✓ > 850 carbonate samples

Scale bar 10 μ m





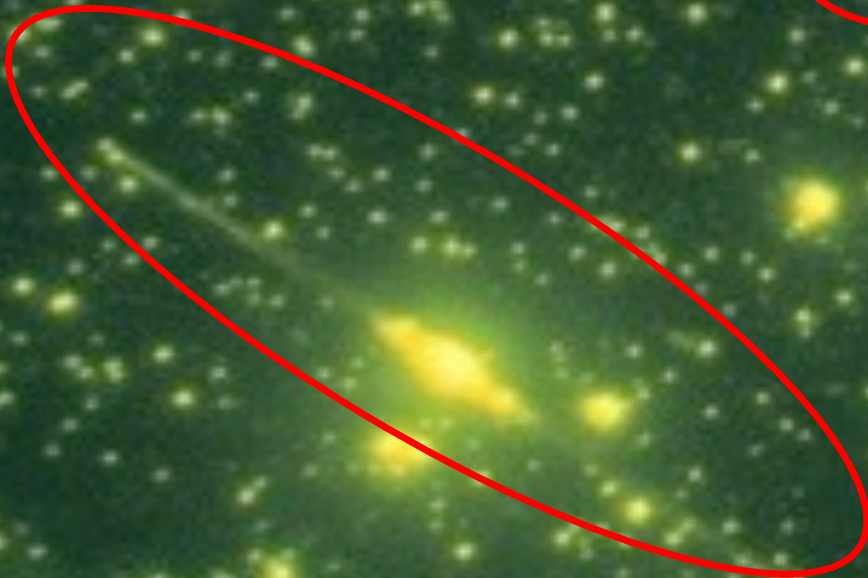
Bacteria



Virus

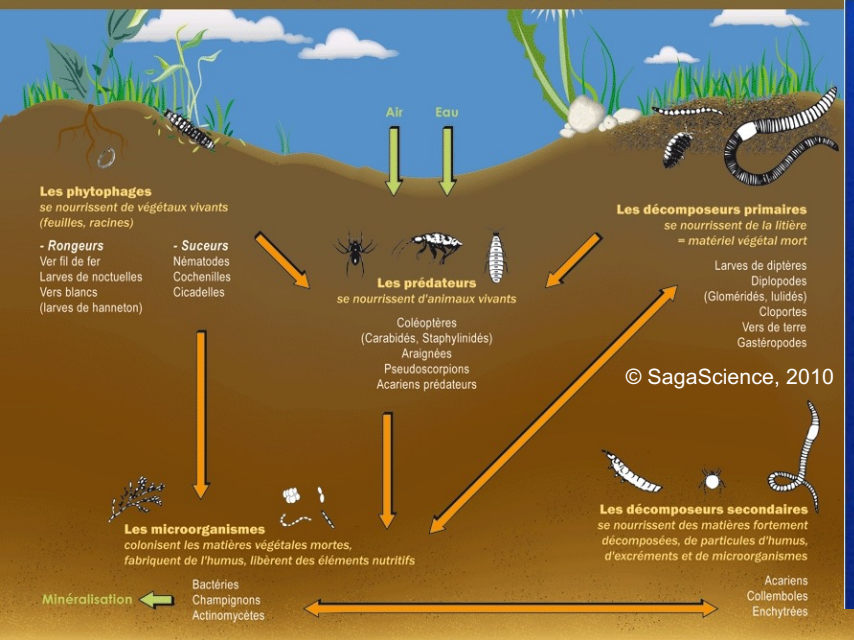


PROTIST

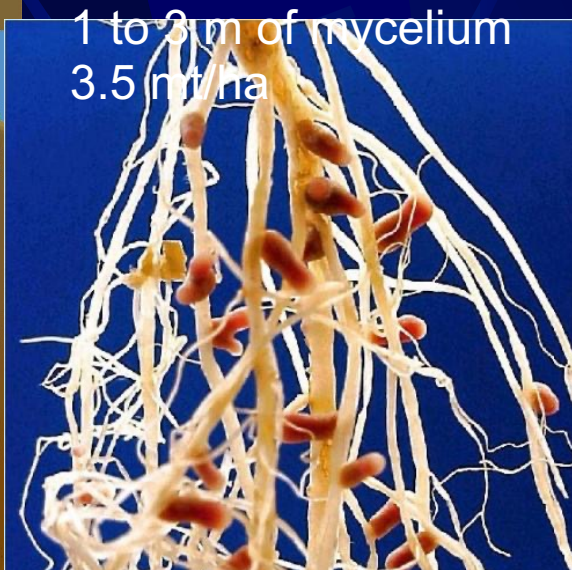


98% of the oceanic biomass is unicellular!

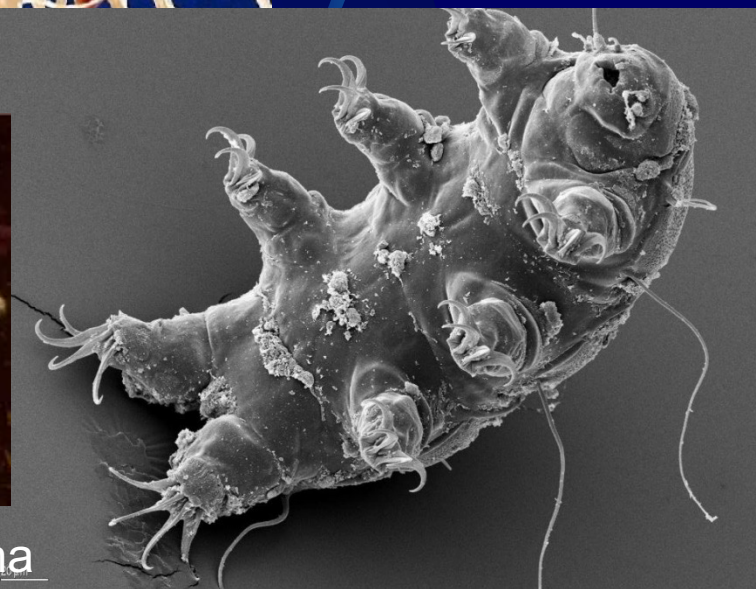
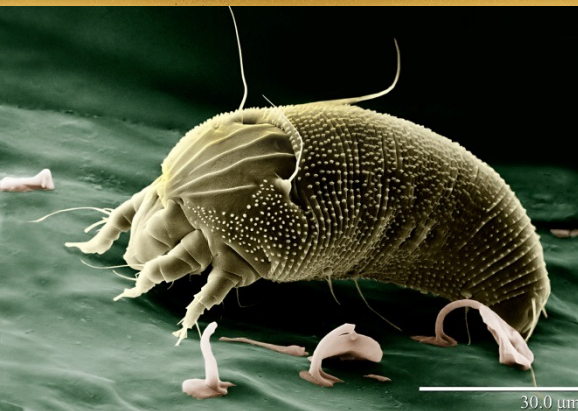
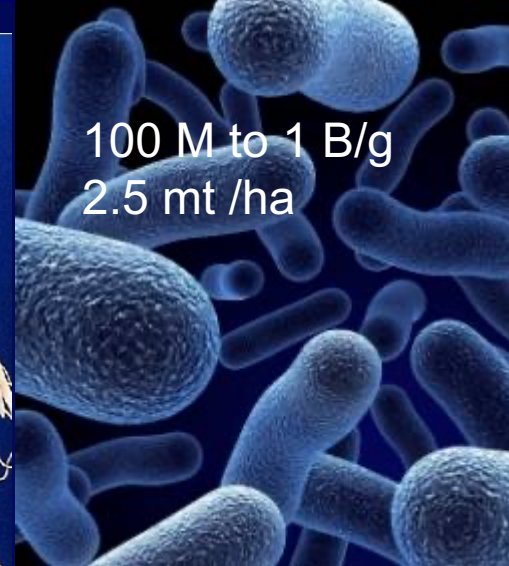
Les fonctions de la faune du sol



1 to 3 m of mycelium
3.5 mt/ha



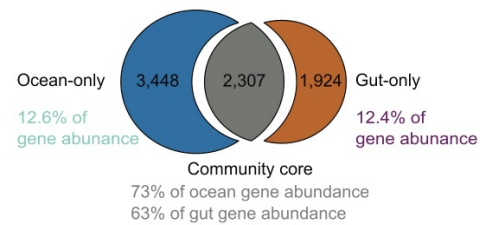
100 M to 1 B/g
2.5 mt /ha



All animals: 1 to 5 mt t/ha



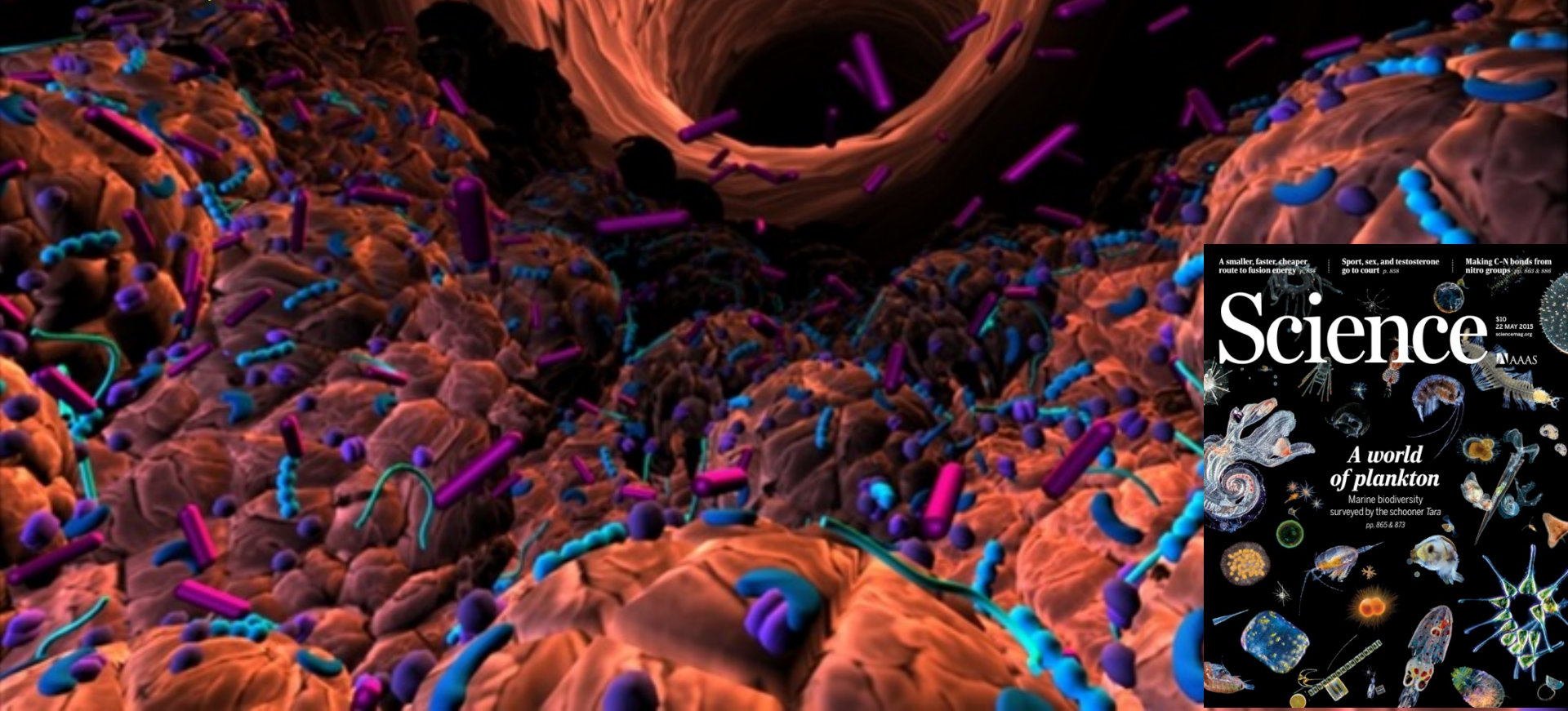
C Ocean core vs gut core orthologous groups



© Tara Ocean, May 2015



© Biocodex, 2008



16 April 2012
14 March 2014

Biodiversity: when?

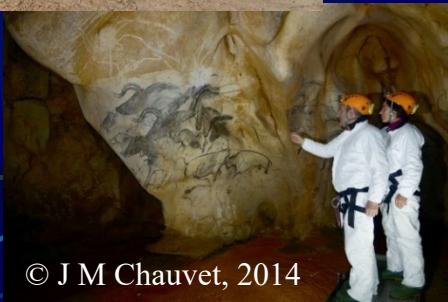


© Chauvet/Brunel/Hillaire

Cave Chauvet, 37 000 years



© G Boeuf, 2014



© J M Chauvet, 2014



© Chauvet/Brunel/Hillaire

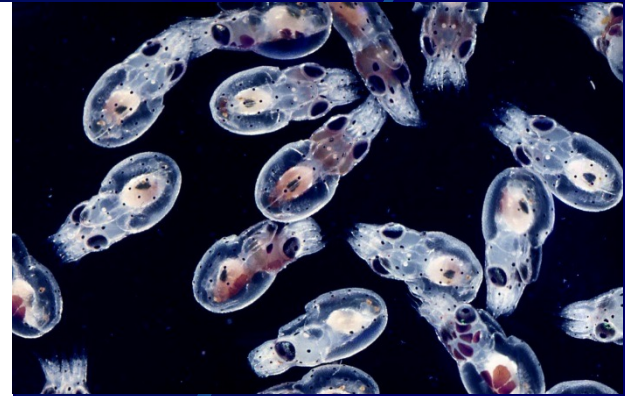
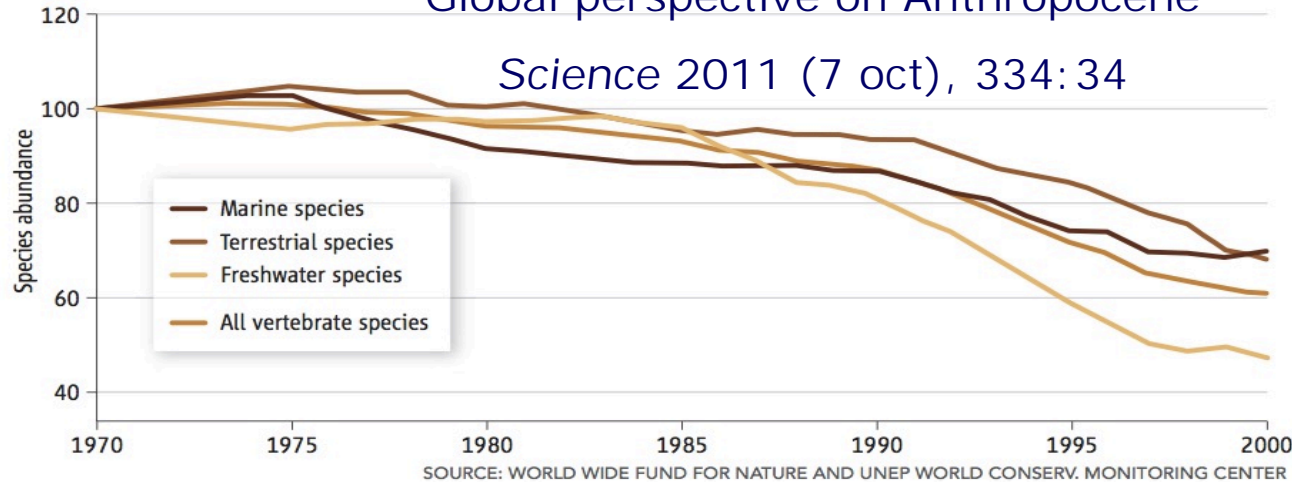


Fall of the Wild ...

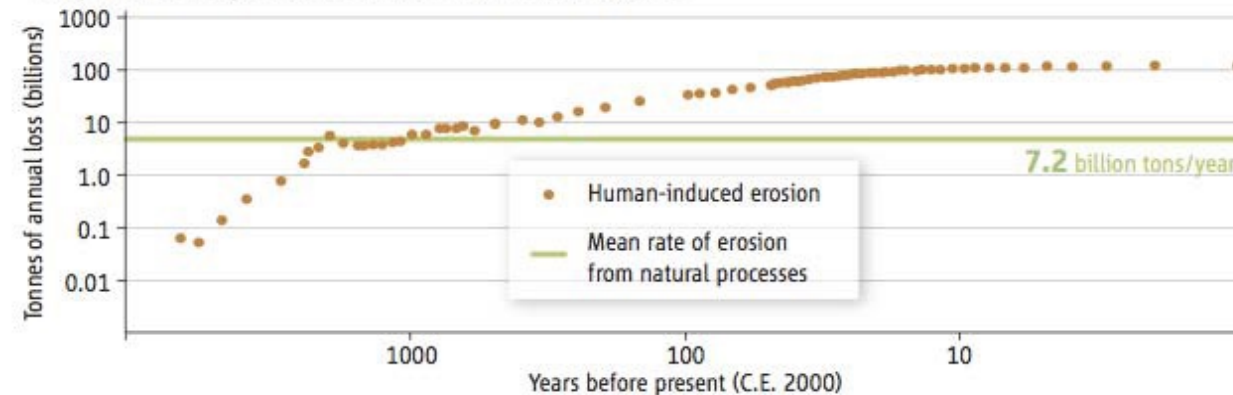
The Fall of the Wild

Global perspective on Anthropocene

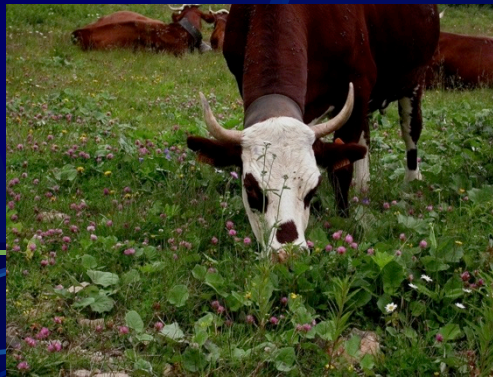
Science 2011 (7 oct), 334:34



Deep Time, Deep Erosion: Who Erodes Land Faster?



Mammal mass: 90 % humans and domestic animals, 0,1 % there are 10 000 years!
 2 millions species known, maybe 20? And the human and a few dozens of domesticated species, (one B cows!). To continue to treat and operate « wild species »?



ÉRIC BAPTESTE

Tous entrelacés !

Des gènes
aux super-organismes :
les réseaux de l'évolution

« Une véritable
révolution intellectuelle »

HERVÉ LE GUYADER

Belin



Seven questions in ecological crisis

- Crisis of the agricultural productivism,
- Lack of drinkable water,
- Fisheries endangered ,
- Deforestation in progress,
- Fall of biodiversity,
- Toxic products largely disseminated,
- Climate change in acceleration.

Ceballos, G, P A Ehrlich and R Dirzo, 2017. Biological annihilation via the ongoing sixth mass extinction signaled by vertebrate population losses and declines.

PNAS, nline at [www.pnas.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1073/pnas.1704949114/-](http://www.pnas.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1073/pnas.1704949114/-/DCSupplemental)
/DCSupplemental, June 2017.



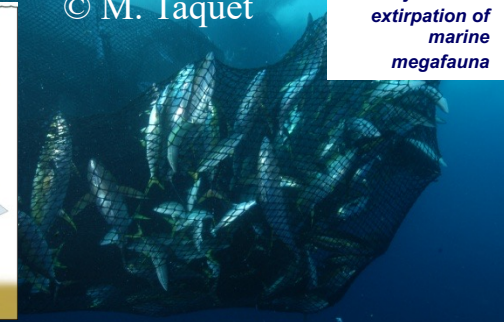
Biodiversity endangered?

The 'fishing down' effect is ubiquitous. It describes the systematic extirpation of marine megafauna

© M. Taquet



Jackson *et al.*, 2001



2 Overexploitation

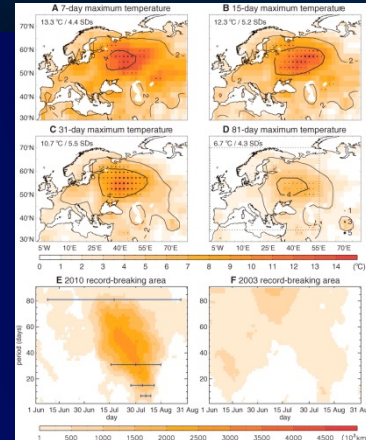


Figure 15
Distribution géographique de la vitesse d'évolution du niveau de l'océan, moyennée entre janvier 1993 et octobre 2005, issue du satellite TOPEX-POSEIDON, © CNRS, LEGOS

Figure 16
Coupe hydrographique obtenue dans le secteur Atlantique Nord entre le Groenland et le Portugal pendant la campagne OVIDE en 2002 et représentant la salinité, marquant des différents masses d'eau; sont aussi indiquées les valeurs des flux de masses d'eau significativement différentes entre 1997 (en noir) et 2002 (en blanc), © IFREMER, INSU, LPO

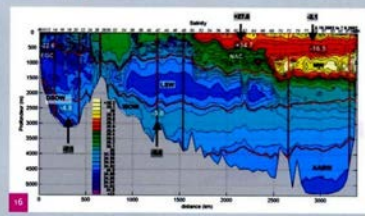
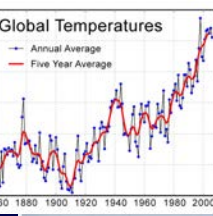
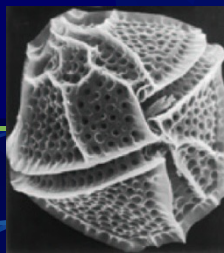
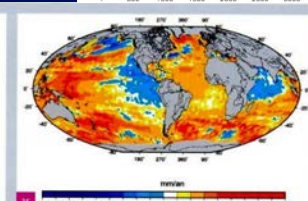
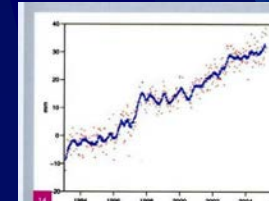
1 Destruction and pollution



Has the Earth's sixth mass extinction already arrived?



Barnosky *et al.*, Nature, 2011



3 Alien invasive species

4 Climate change

Climate / human migrations at the origin: out of Africa

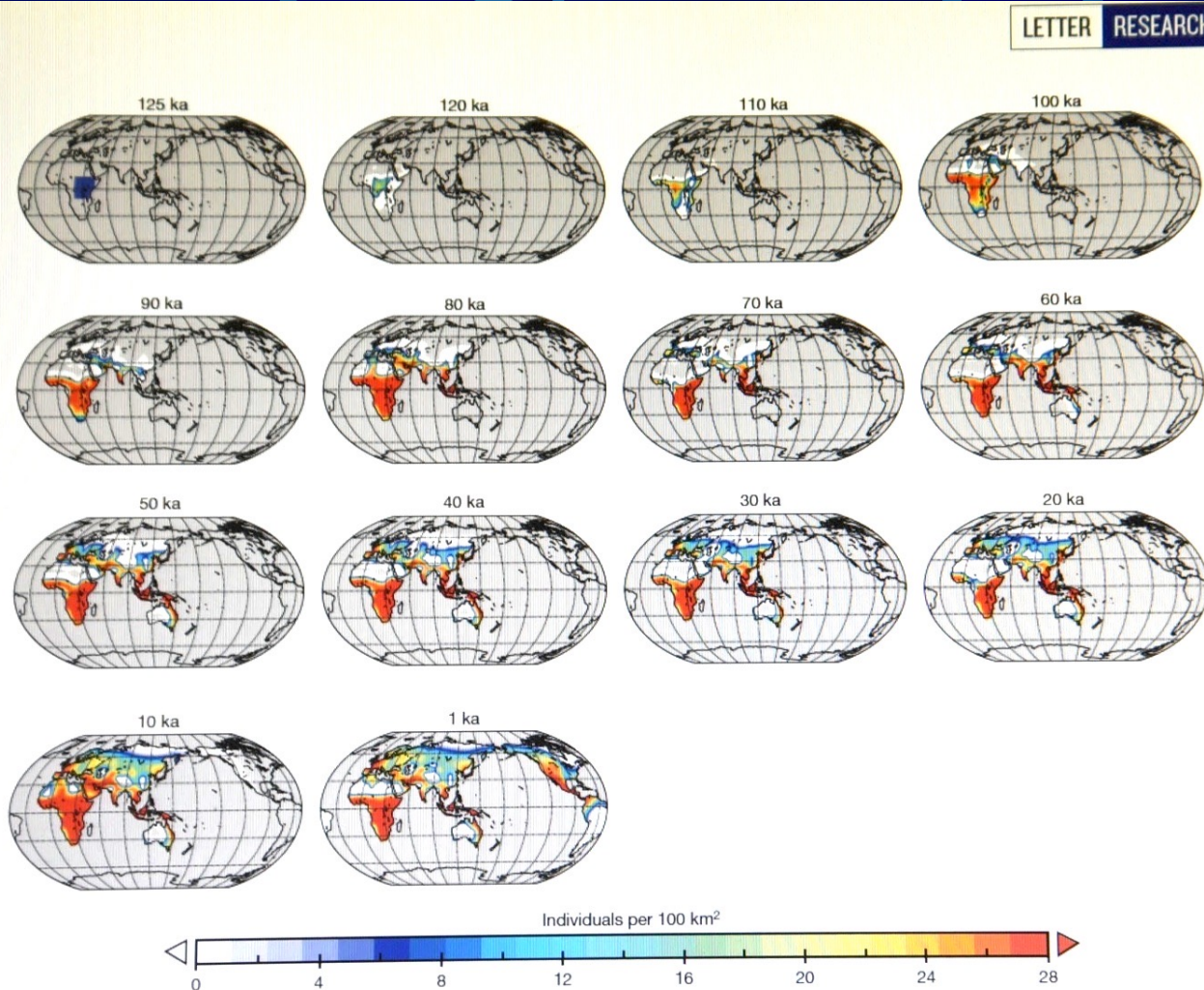


Figure 2 | Late Pleistocene human dispersal. Snapshots of the simulated evolution of human density (individuals per 100 km²) over the past 125 thousand years using the parameters of scenario A (early exit) experiment (see Methods) with full climate (orbital- and millennial-scale) and sea level forcing and with human adaptation (see Methods).

Timmerman *et al.*,
Oct 2016,
Nature, 538, 92-102;
*Late pleistocene
Climate drivers of early
human migration*
106-94,
89-73,
59-47,
45-29 000 years.

Demenocal & Stringer,
2016, Nature, Oct

RESEARCH NEWS & VIEWS

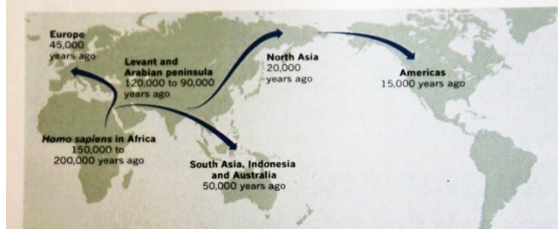


Figure 1 | Human migration out of Africa. Previous studies^{1,2} of human migration out of Africa, using fossil, archaeological and genetic evidence, have provided a timeline of the human global dispersals shown. Timmermann and Friedrich³ used linked climate, vegetation and human-dispersal models to understand how climate change may have paced the tempo of human migrations out of Africa. Their results support the view that climate may have been a key factor, but show both similarities and differences when compared with the results of previous studies. One notable difference is that Timmermann and Friedrich suggest a much earlier arrival of modern humans in Europe.

Topex/Poseidon (1992)

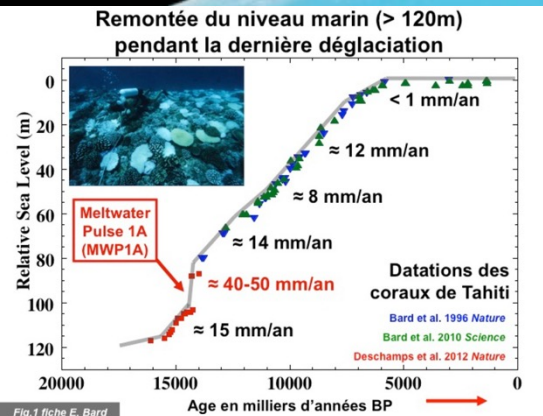
Jason-1 (2001)

Jason-2 (2008)

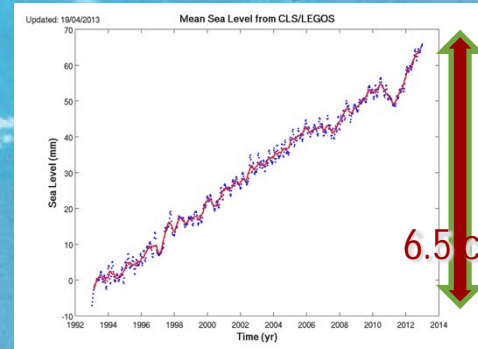
ERS-1/2 (1991/1995)

Envisat (2002)

Saral/AltiKa (2013)



© G Boeuf, 2017

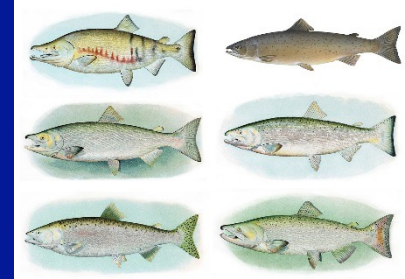


Since the beginning of the 90's
→ Spatial altimetry of high precision

© A Cazenave, 2013

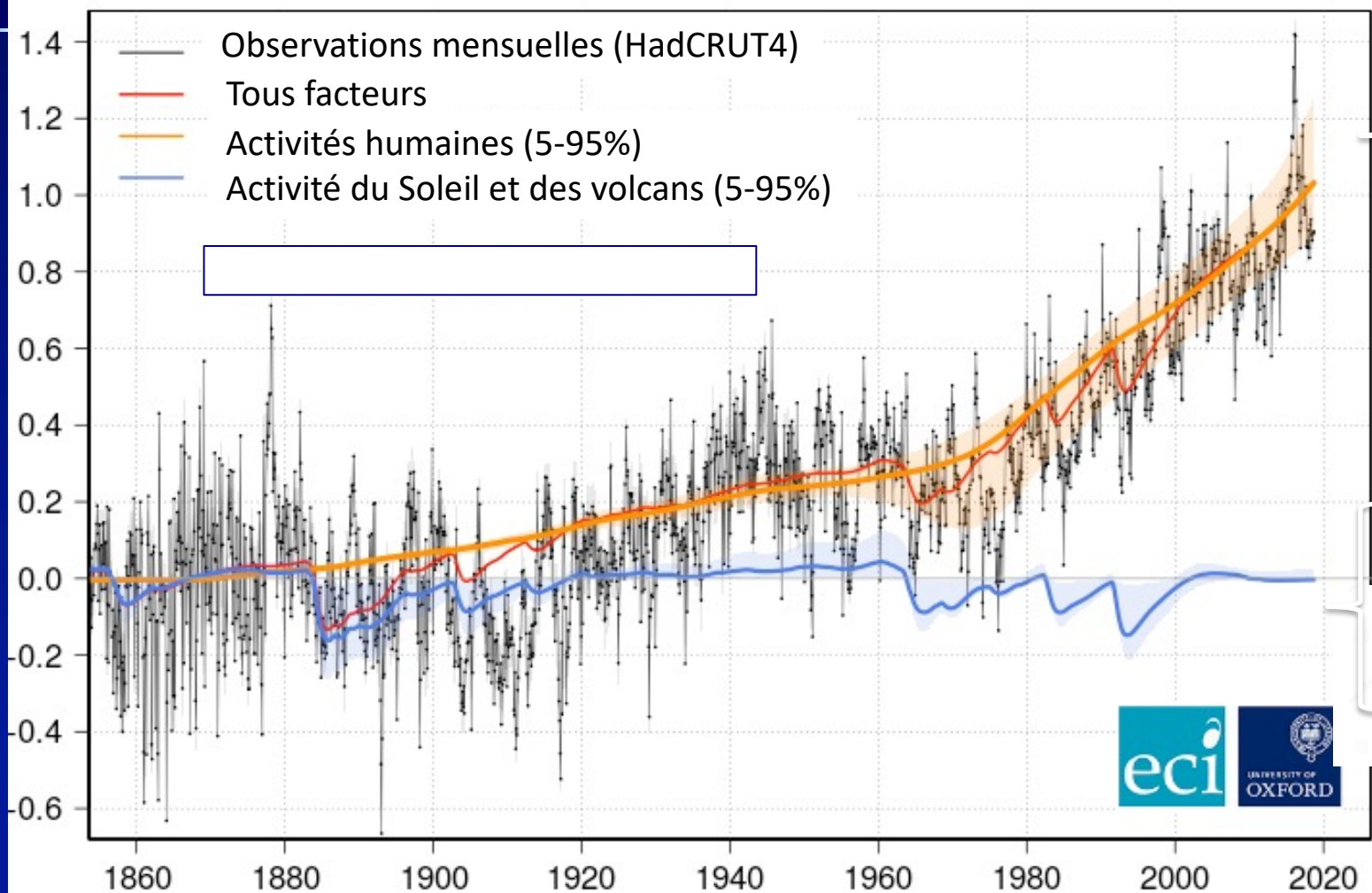
Temperature effects

- Metabolic reaction,
- Migration,
- To find new areas more favourable, feeding, development, growth and reproduction...
- To avoid « bad-being », active and passive,
- Research of new territories,
- Adaptation to climate, to avoid « bad season », when food is scarce, go back to poles in summer, when light is constant...



Anthropocene generation

Réchauffement global par rapport à 1850-1879 (°C)

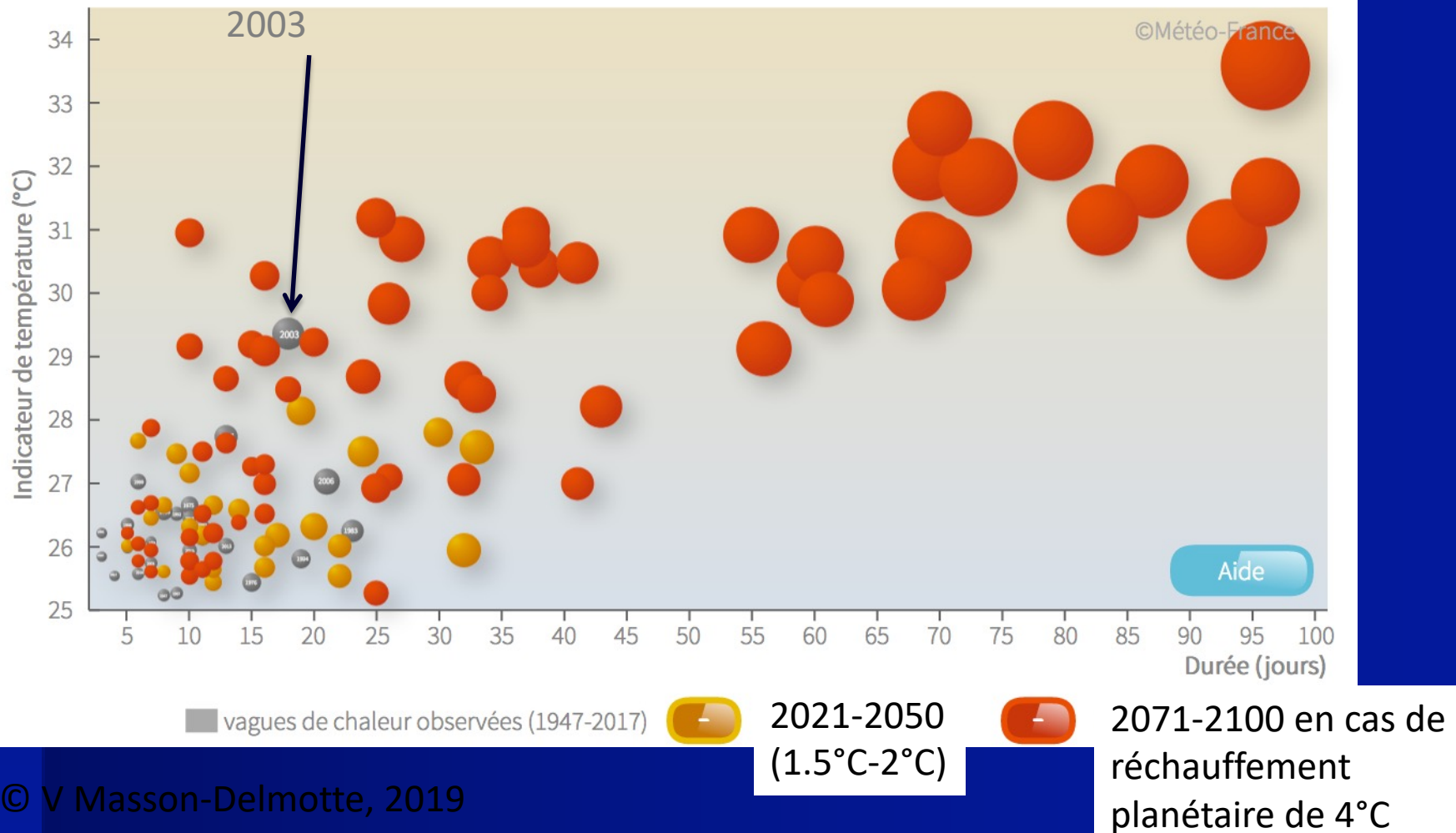


© V Masson-Delmotte, 2019

globalwarmingindex.org



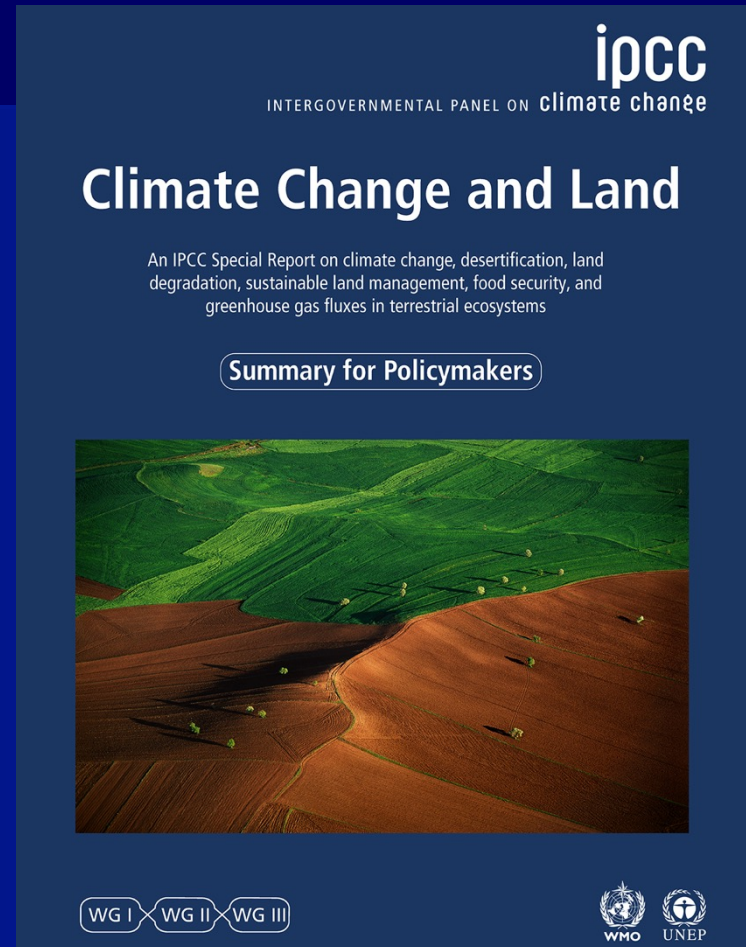
Durée et intensité des vagues de chaleur



Rapport spécial du GIEC sur le
changement climatique, la désertification,
la dégradation des terres, la gestion
durable des terres, la sécurité alimentaire
et les flux de gaz à effet de serre dans les
écosystèmes terrestres

https://fr.wikisource.org/wiki/Rapport_spécial_du_GIEC_sur_le_changement_climatique_et_les_terres_émergées

www.ipcc.ch/report/SRCCL





104 authors

IPCC, 25 September 2019



36 countries



6981 Studies



31,176
Comments

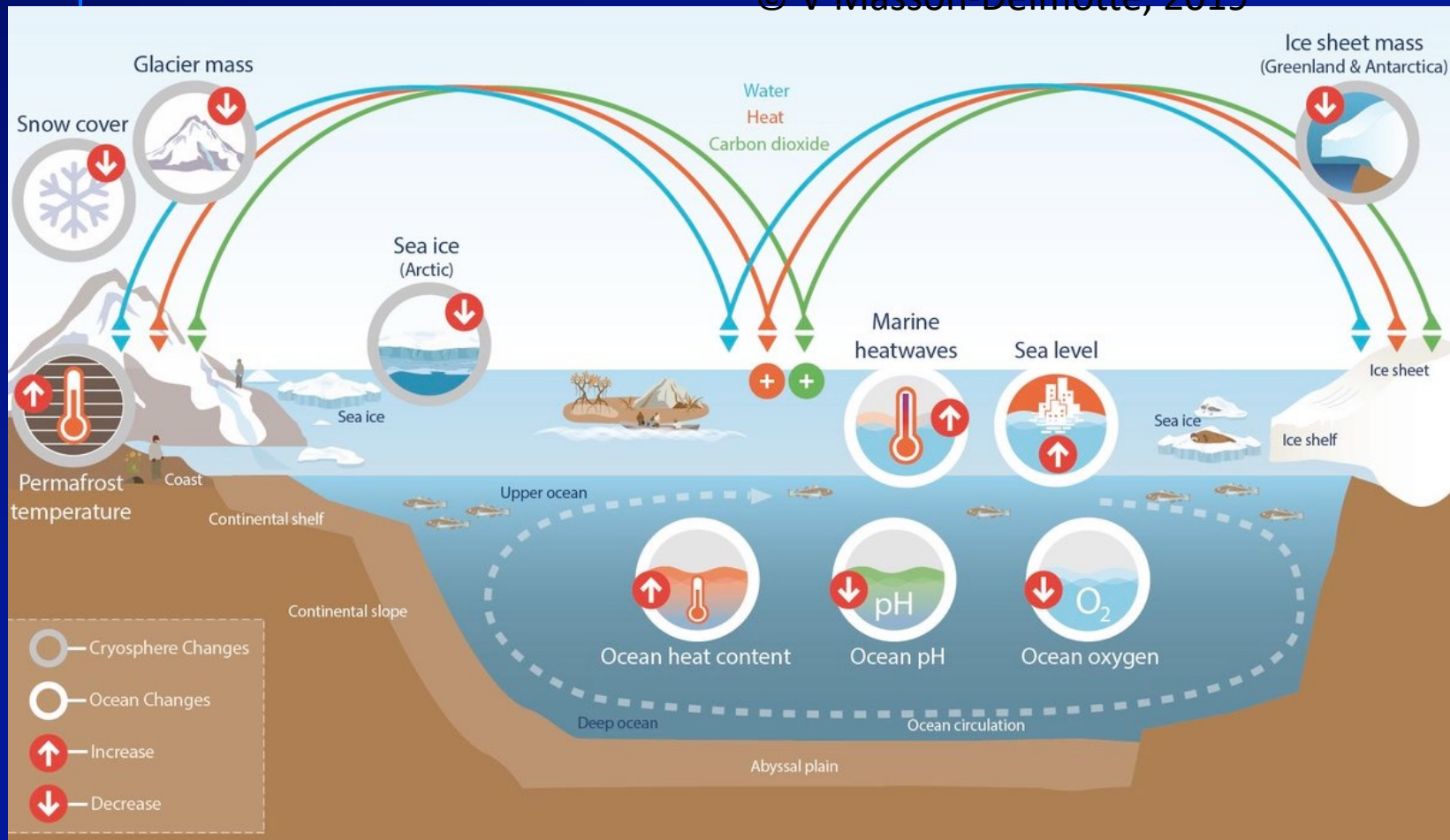
Ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate

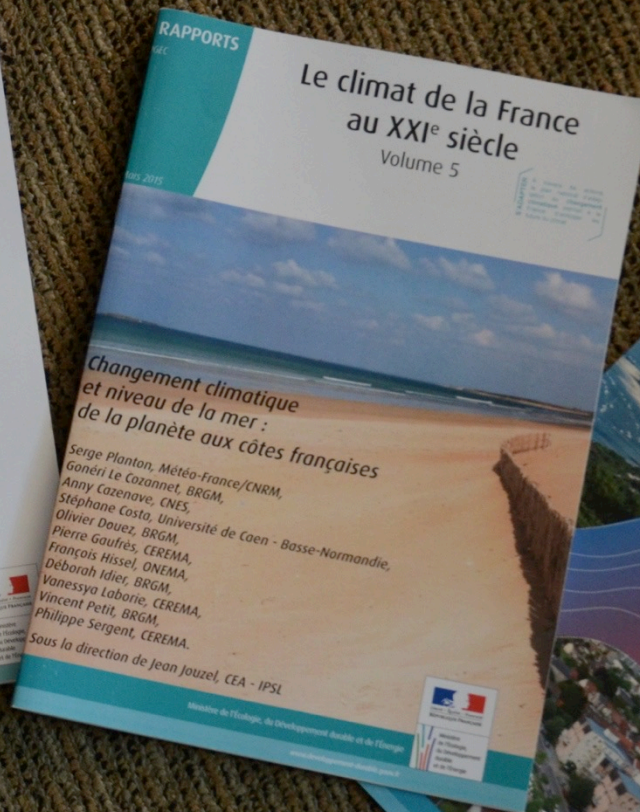
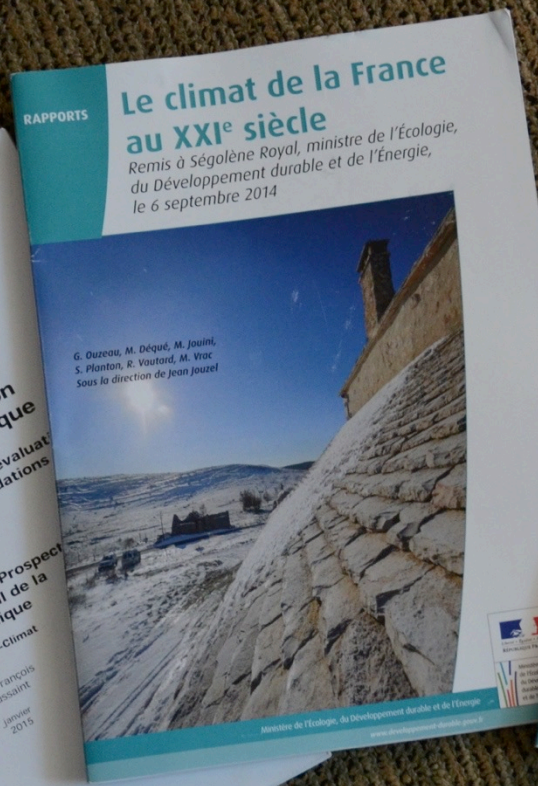
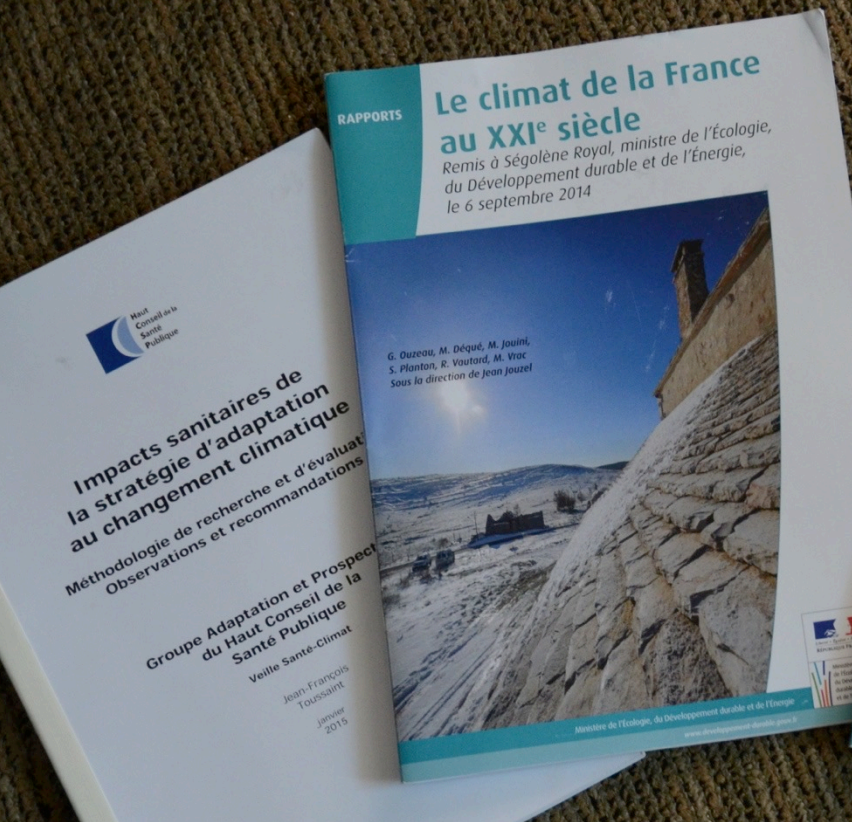


www.ipcc.ch/report/SROCC

- Ce que nous constatons, c'est que le changement climatique induit par l'homme a une empreinte majeure sur les systèmes dont nous dépendons - du sommet des montagnes au fond de l'océan. Ces changements se poursuivront pour les générations à venir.

© V Masson-Delmotte, 2019

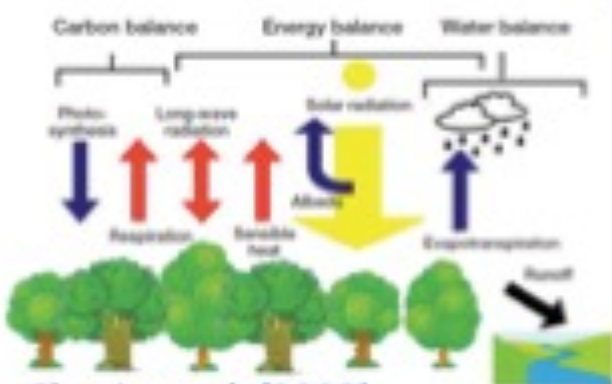




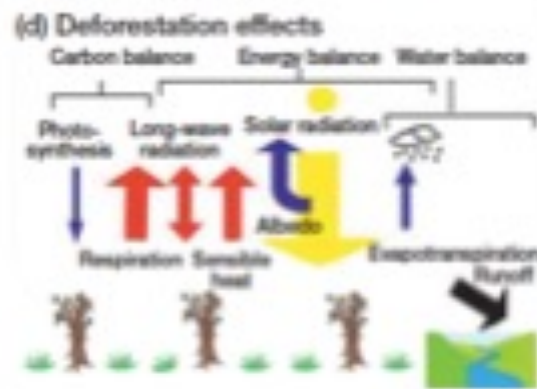
Last documents in France...

Si composition végétale modifiée naturellement (e.g. impact du changement climatique) ou par action/s de l'Homme

N de Noblet, 2014

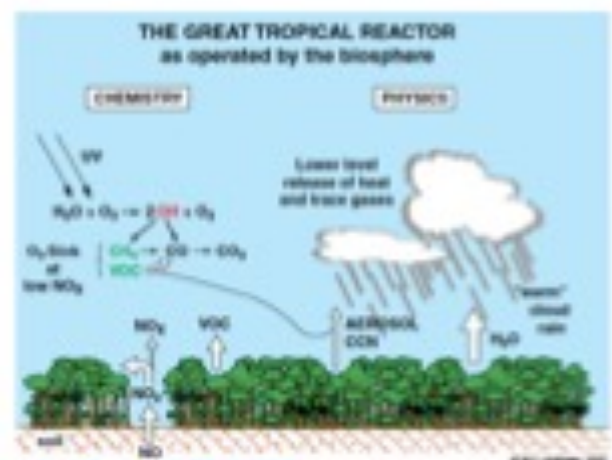


Chapin et al. (2008)

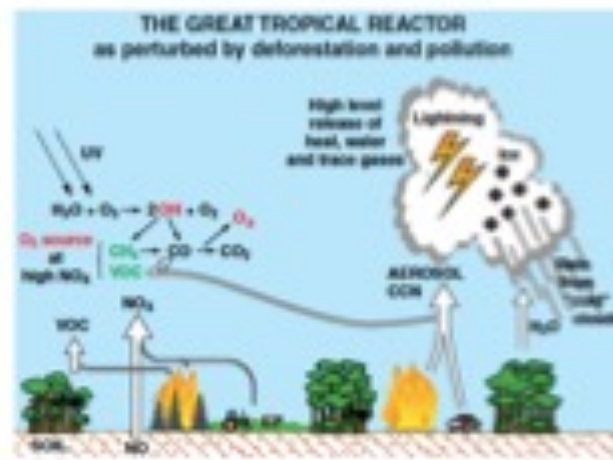


Tous les flux
sont modifiés

± intensément



Andreae (2002)



La magnitude du changement de chaque flux
dépend du lieu (climat, qualité des sols, ...)

➔ La résultante de ces changements peut être ≠ d'un lieu à un autre

Ex.: déf. tropicale ➔ réchauffement, MAIS déf. boréale = refroidissement

Une planète, deux scénarios

WE
ARE
HERE

Nous laissons faire: +4°C

L'avenir est
entre nos
mains

Nous agissons résolument: +2

2020

2100



1850

Species' traits influenced their response to recent climate change

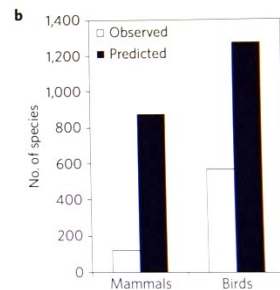
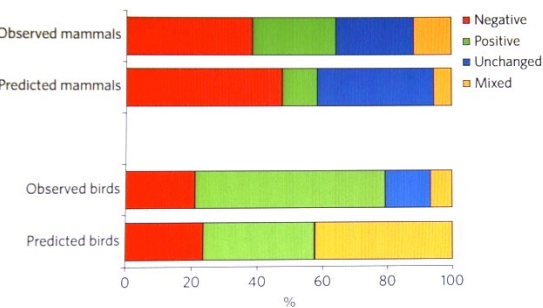
Michela Pacifici^{1*}, Piero Visconti^{2,3}, Stuart H. M. Butchart^{4,5}, James E. M. Watson^{6,7},
Francesca M. Cassola¹ and Carlo Rondinini¹

Although it is widely accepted that future climatic change—if unabated—is likely to have major impacts on biodiversity^{1,2}, few studies have attempted to quantify the number of species whose populations have already been impacted by climate change^{3,4}. Using a systematic review of published literature, we identified mammals and birds for which there is evidence that they have already been impacted by climate change. We modelled the relationships between observed responses

change in birds and mammals (Supplementary Table 1). From a literature search, we identified 70 studies covering 120 mammal species and 66 studies relating to 569 bird species whose populations had (or sought evidence for) a response to climate change in recent decades. We divided this response into four categories: negative, positive, unchanged or mixed. We found that 17.6% of the populations experienced reductions in one or more of the following parameters: population size, geographic range size, reproductive rate, survival rate, body mass; positive, if the species

RS

NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE3223



Observed and predicted response of mammals and birds to climate change. a. Red bars show the percentage of species whose populations were documented to have had, or are predicted to have had, a negative response to climate change in the study period (studies spanned from 1858 to 2010); green bars represent the percentage of species with a positive response; blue bars indicate the percentage of species with no response; yellow bars show the percentage of species with mixed responses. **b.** Bars with the number of species whose populations had an observed response to climate change are coloured in white, whereas those used for predictions are shown in black.



17,6 km et 12,2 m en altitude/10 ans,
54 études, 2 000 sp, Science, Aug 2011,
C Thomas *et al.*,
Papillons en Europe, 200 km en 20 ans, 67
m en altitude, 50 à 60 km et 100 m en
altitude

Figure 1 | Observed and predicted response of mammals and birds to climate change. a. Red bars show the percentage of species whose populations were documented to have had, or are predicted to have had, a negative response to climate change in the study period (studies spanned from 1858 to 2010); green bars represent the percentage of species with a positive response; blue bars indicate the percentage of species with no response; yellow bars show the percentage of species with mixed responses. **b.** Bars with the number of species whose populations had an observed response to climate change are coloured in white, whereas those used for predictions are shown in black.

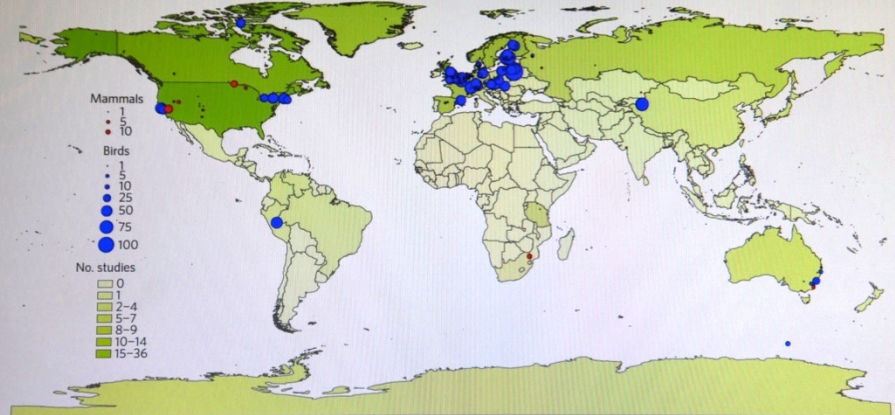


Figure 2 | Map of the study sites. Circle size represents the number of bird (blue) and mammal (red) species studied in each site. Colour of countries represents the number of studies conducted in each country.

LETTER

Evidence for declining forest resilience to wildfires under climate change

Abstract

Forest resilience to climate change is a global concern given the potential effects of increased disturbance activity, warming temperatures and increased moisture stress on plants. We used a ti-regional dataset of 1485 sites across 52 wildfires from the US Rocky Mountains to ask if how changing climate over the last several decades impacted post-fire tree regeneration, a indicator of forest resilience. Results highlight significant decreases in tree regeneration in the century. Annual moisture deficits were significantly greater from 2000 to 2015 as compared to 1985–1999, suggesting increasingly unfavourable post-fire growing conditions, corresponding significantly lower seedling densities and increased regeneration failure. Dry forests that already occur at the edge of their climatic tolerance are most prone to conversion to non-forests by wildfires. Major climate-induced reduction in forest density and extent has important consequences for a myriad of ecosystem services now and in the future.

Keywords

Climate change, forest recovery, forest resilience, tree regeneration, wildfire.

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Camille S. Stevens-Rumann,^{1,2*}
Kerry B. Kemp,³ Philip E. Higuera,⁴
Brian J. Harvey,⁵
Monica T. Rother,^{6,7}
Daniel C. Donato,^{5,8}
Penelope Morgan¹ and
Thomas T. Veblen⁶

REVIEW AND SYNTHESIS

Impacts of climate change on the future of biodiversity

Abstract

Many studies in recent years have investigated the effects of climate change on the future of biodiversity. In this review, we first examine the different possible effects of climate change that can operate at individual, population, species, community, ecosystem and biome scales, notably showing that species can respond to climate change challenges by shifting their climatic niche along three non-exclusive axes: time (e.g. phenology), space (e.g. range) and self (e.g. physiology). Then, we present the principal specificities and caveats of the most common approaches used to estimate future biodiversity at global and sub-continental scales and we synthesise their results. Finally, we highlight several challenges for future research both in theoretical and applied realms. Overall, our review shows that current estimates are very variable, depending on the method, taxonomic group, biodiversity loss metrics, spatial scales and time periods considered. Yet, the majority of models indicate alarming consequences for biodiversity, with the worst-case scenarios leading to extinction rates that would qualify as the sixth mass extinction in the history of the earth.

Keywords

Biodiversity, climate change, species extinctions.

Céline Bellard,¹¹ Cleo Bertelsmeier,¹¹ Paul Leadley,¹ Wilfried Thuiller² and Franck Courchamp^{1*}
¹Ecologie, Systématique & Evolution, UMR-CNRS 8079, Univ. Paris Sud, Orsay Cedex 91405, France
²Laboratoire d'Ecologie Alpine (LECA), UMR-CNRS 5553, Université Joseph Fourier, Grenoble 1, 38041 Grenoble Cedex 9, France
^{*}Correspondence: E-mail: franck.courchamp@u-psud.fr
[†]Equal contribution

REVIEW AND SYNTHESIS

Bioerosion in a changing world: a conceptual framework

Abstract

Bioerosion, the breakdown of hard substrata by organisms, is a fundamental and widespread ecological process that can alter habitat structure, biodiversity and biogeochemical cycling. Bioerosion occurs in all biomes of the world from the ocean floor to arid deserts, and involves a wide diversity of taxa and mechanisms with varying ecological effects. Many abiotic and biotic factors affect bioerosion by acting on the bioeroder, substratum, or both. Bioerosion also has socio-economic impacts when objects of economic or cultural value such as coastal defences or monuments are damaged. We present a unifying definition and advance a conceptual framework for (a) examining the effects of bioerosion on natural systems and human infrastructure and (b) identifying and predicting the impacts of anthropogenic factors (e.g. climate change, eutrophication) on bioerosion. Bioerosion is responding to anthropogenic changes in multiple, complex ways with significant and wide-ranging effects across systems. Emerging data further underscore the importance of bioerosion, and need for mitigating its impacts, especially at the dynamic land–sea boundary. Generalised predictions remain challenging, due to context-dependent effects and non-linear relationships that are poorly resolved. An integrative and interdisciplinary approach is needed to understand how future changes will alter bioerosion dynamics across biomes and taxa.

Keywords

anthropogenic impacts, bioerosion, biogeomorphology, biotic interactions, climate change, ecosystem engineering, habitat complexity, habitat structure, ocean acidification.

Timothy M. Davidson,^{1,2,3*}
Andrew H. Altieri,^{2,5}
Gregory M. Ruiz⁴ and
Mark E. Torchin²

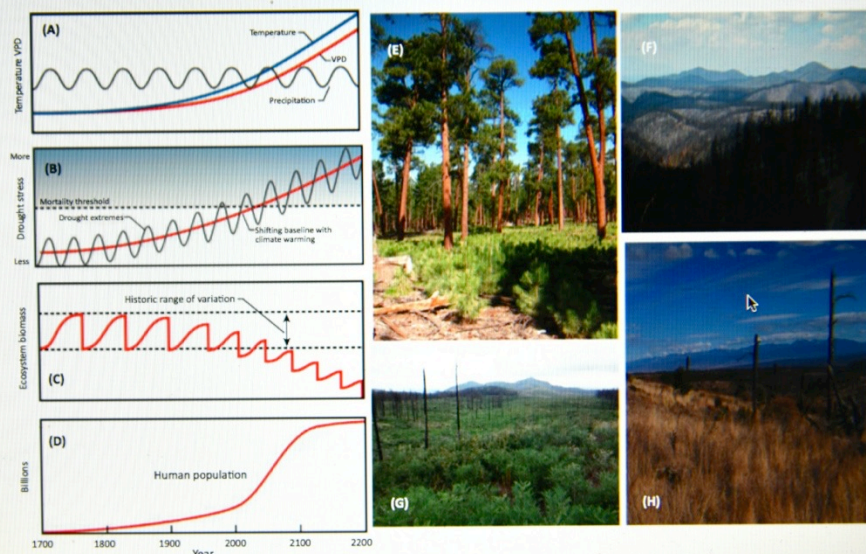


Figure 1. Figurative Representations of the Convergence of Increasing Temperature, Ecosystem Stress, Ecosystem Disequilibrium, and Human Population. (A) Increasing temperature results in an increasing vapor pressure deficit (VPD), which is overlain by the natural variation in precipitation over time. (B) The increasing VPD and variation in precipitation from (A) translate into an increasing drought stress baseline and more frequent and longer periods of drought stress that surpass the threshold for disturbance-induced mortality (gray line). (C) As more frequent and more severe disturbance events occur, the ecosystem biomass declines

Inside the ocean...

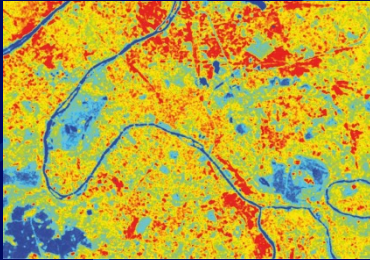
- Nature Climate Change, E Poloczanska *et al.*, Aug 2013,
- *Here, we synthesized all available studies of the consistency of marine ecological observations with expectations under climate change. This yielded a metadata database of 1,735 marine biological responses for which either regional or global climate change was considered as a driver. Of the species responding to climate change, rates of distribution shifts were, on average, consistent with those required to track ocean surface temperature changes. Rates of observed shifts in species distributions and phenology are comparable to, or greater, than those for terrestrial systems.*
- 208 studies, 857 marine sp, 42 years of watching, 72 km per 10 years (6 for land sp), phytoplankton, 470 km per 10 years, 272 for fishes,
- Biological cycles largely advanced, size and structure of populations...



Emerging risks, emerging diseases

All are anthropogenic!

Without forgetting the major one, poverty!



Emerging risks

- ❑ Age
- ❑ Sun
- ❑ Air pollution
- ❑ Pollutants
- ❑ Viral and bacterial diseases
- ❑ Immune risk
- ❑ Metabolic risk



One Health



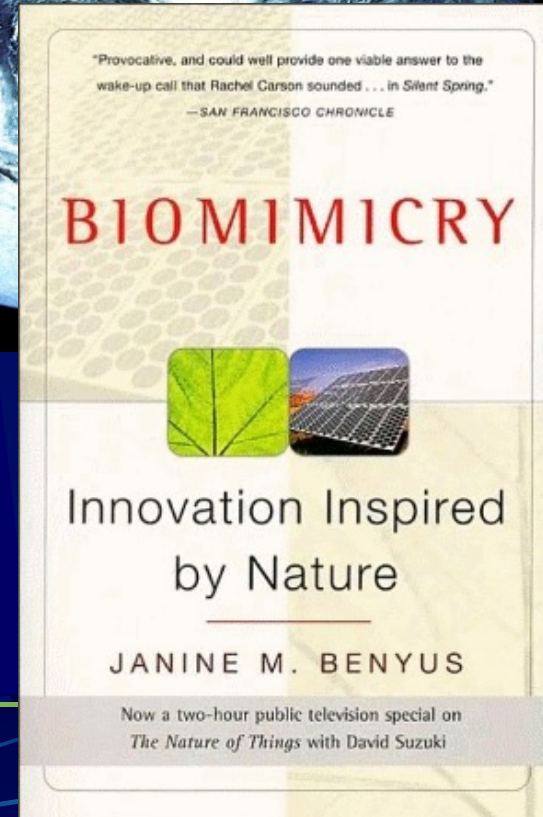
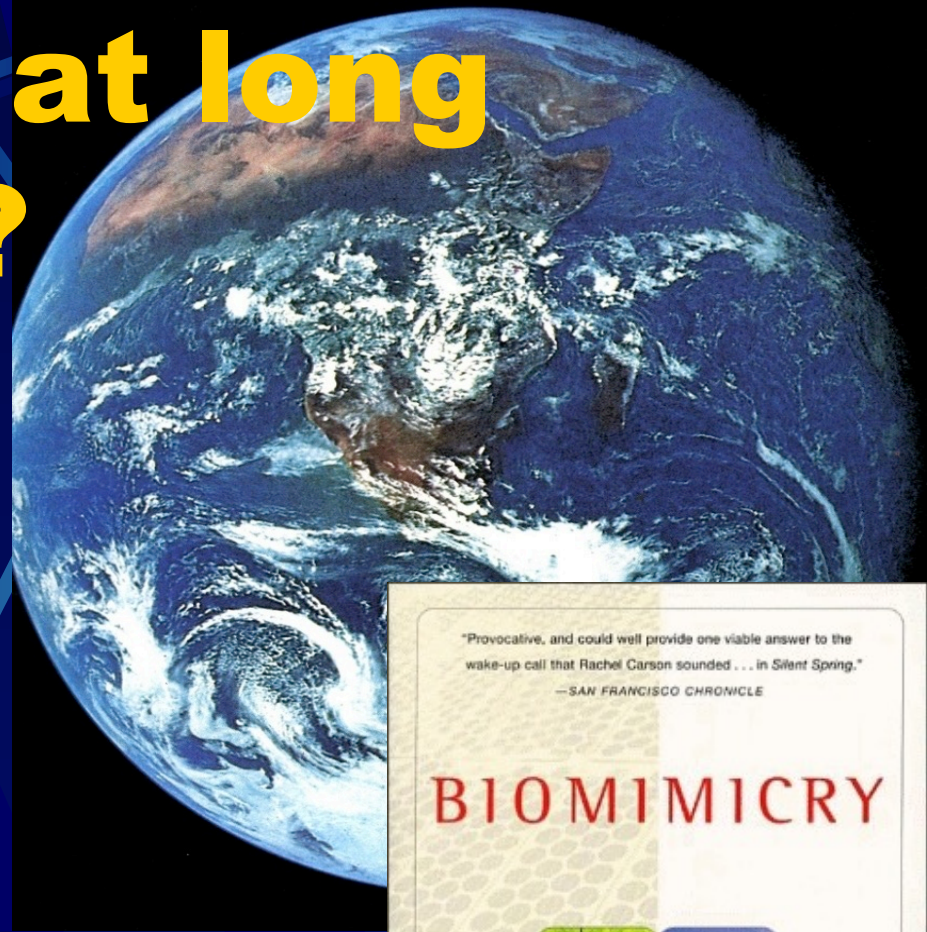
Emerging diseases

- ❑ Diseases linked to age
- ❑ Skin cancers
- ❑ Diseases caused by « new » pollutants
- ❑ Some infectious diseases
- ❑ Auto immune diseases
- ❑ Metabolic diseases

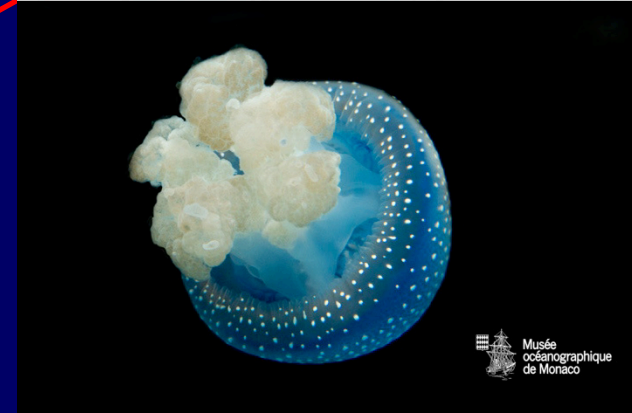
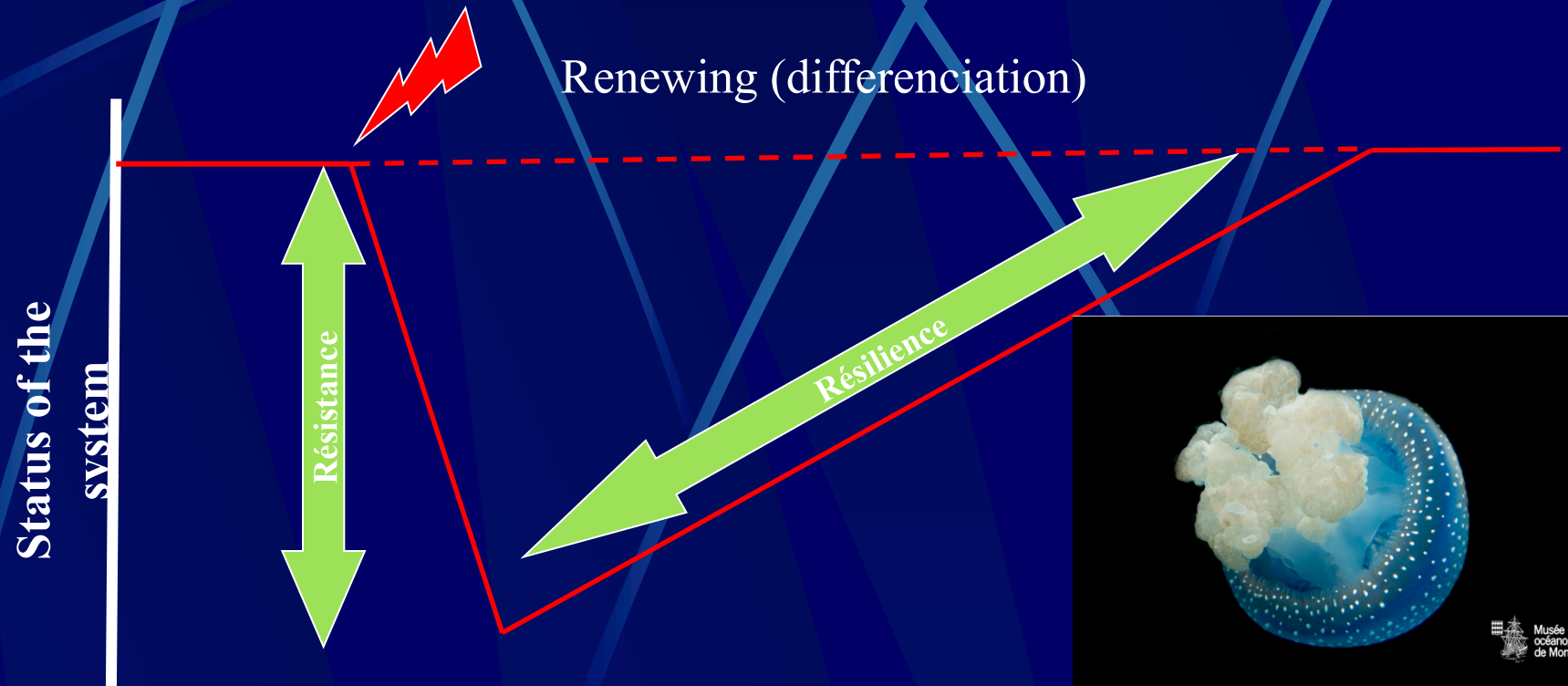
To forecast at long term?

- Climate,
- Access to water,
- Spacial waste,
- Nuclear waste,
- Stockage of CO₂,
- Evolution of biodiversity,
- What modes for governance?

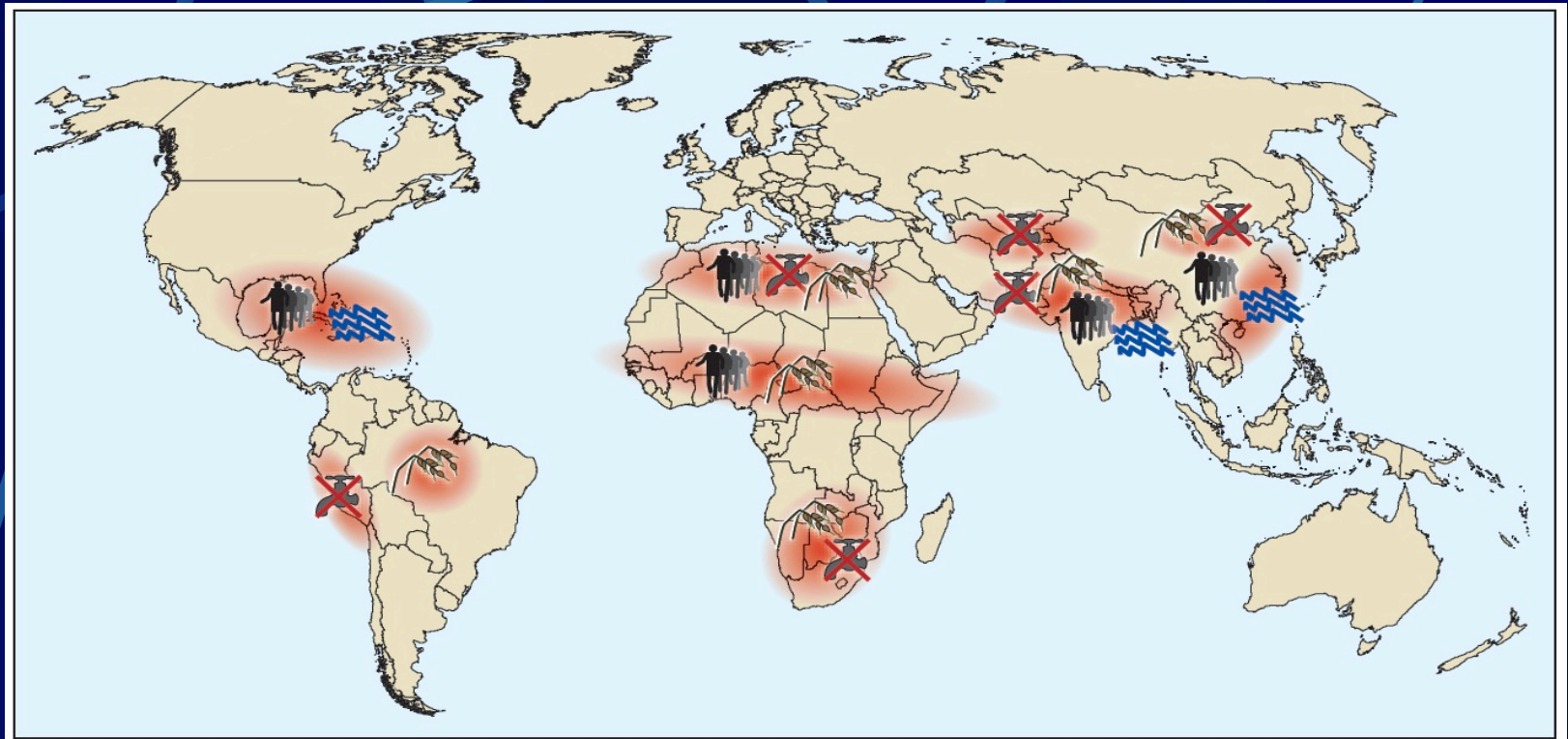
Population extinctions today are orders of magnitude more frequent than species extinctions. Population extinctions, however, are a prelude to species extinctions, so Earth's sixth mass extinction episode has proceeded further than most assume. The massive loss of populations is already damaging the services ecosystems provide to civilization Ceballos *et al*, PNAS, 2017.



Response of ecosystems to disturbances



Security risks & hot spots caused by climate change



Degradation of
Freshwater Resources



Decrease of
Food Production



Hot Spot



Increase of Storm and
Flood Catastrophes



Migration

WBGU 2007