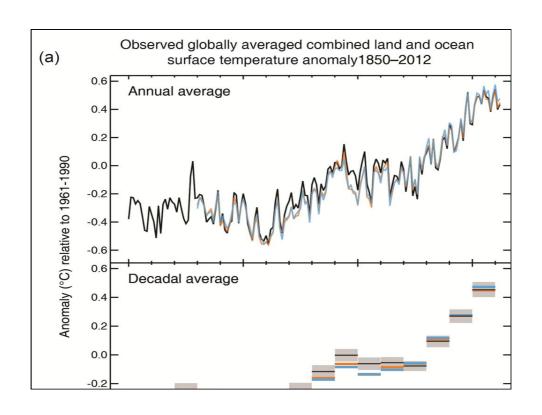
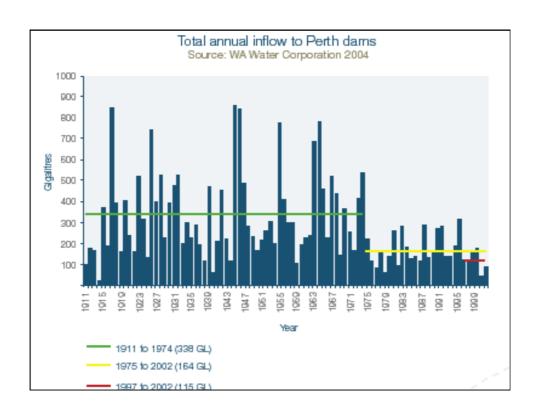
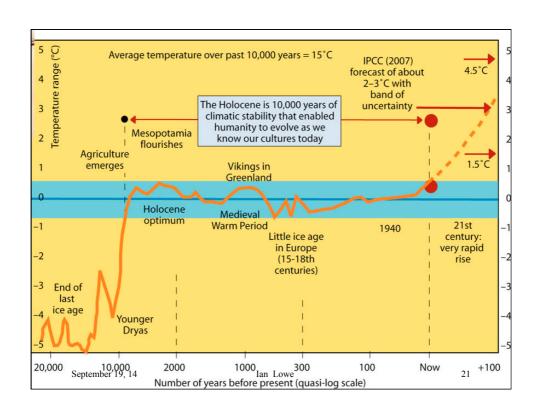
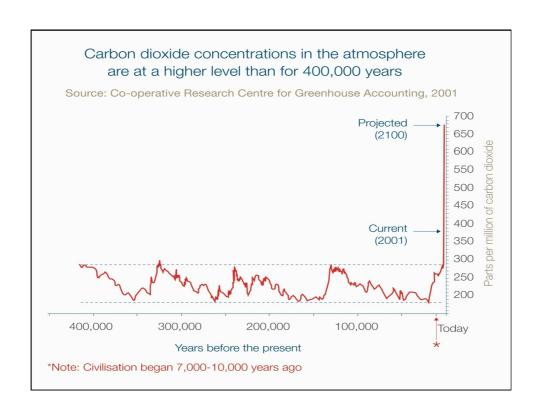


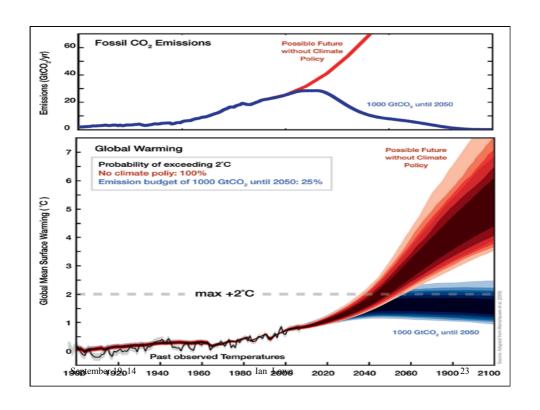
"global average surface temperature is now about 0.8° above its level in 1750... significant increases in the incidence of floods, droughts, heat waves and wildfires... it appears the intensity of tropical storms has been increasing as well"











To have a better than even chance of keeping global average temperature rise below 2°C, the world would need to be emitting less than half the 2000 amount of CO₂ by 2050.

So global emissions need to peak within the next 10 years and then decline rapidly.

Possible non-linear changes

- Methane from Arctic tundra
- Melting of polar ice
- Drying of rainforests
- Clearing, burning peatlands
- North Atlantic circulation

September 19, 14 Ian Lowe 2

IEA World Energy Outlook 2008

"nothing short of an energy revolution"

Sustainable energy future

- Improve efficiency of turning energy into services [transport, cooling, lighting, motive power etc]
- Phase out supply technologies based on problematic resources
- Eliminate technologies imposing unacceptable environmental costs



Global growth rates, 1993-2003

Wind 29.7
Solar 21.6
Natural gas 2.2
Oil 1.3
Coal 1.0
Nuclear 0.6





Renewables can't supply our needs?

- NZ gets most of electricity from hydro and geothermal
- Wind power supplied over 50 % of total power consumption of South Australia for August 2014
- At its peak met 100 % demand
 [& exported surplus to Victoria]