

Dünyamız, yuvamız 'hasta'...



Hastalık Belirtileri Neler?



Yeryüzü ısınıyor. Buzullar eriyor.



**Agassiz Glacier,
Montana, in
1913...**

...and in 2005



**Pasterze Glacier,
Austria, in
1875...**

...and in 2004



Pasterze Glacier (site), Austria © 2004 Gary Ebersch

Benzeri görülmedik ölçüde şiddetli kasırgalar



Çölleşme ve Kuralık



Mısır'da kar fırtınası Hindistan'da susuzluk



Bundan sonra ne olabilir? Sırada ne var?

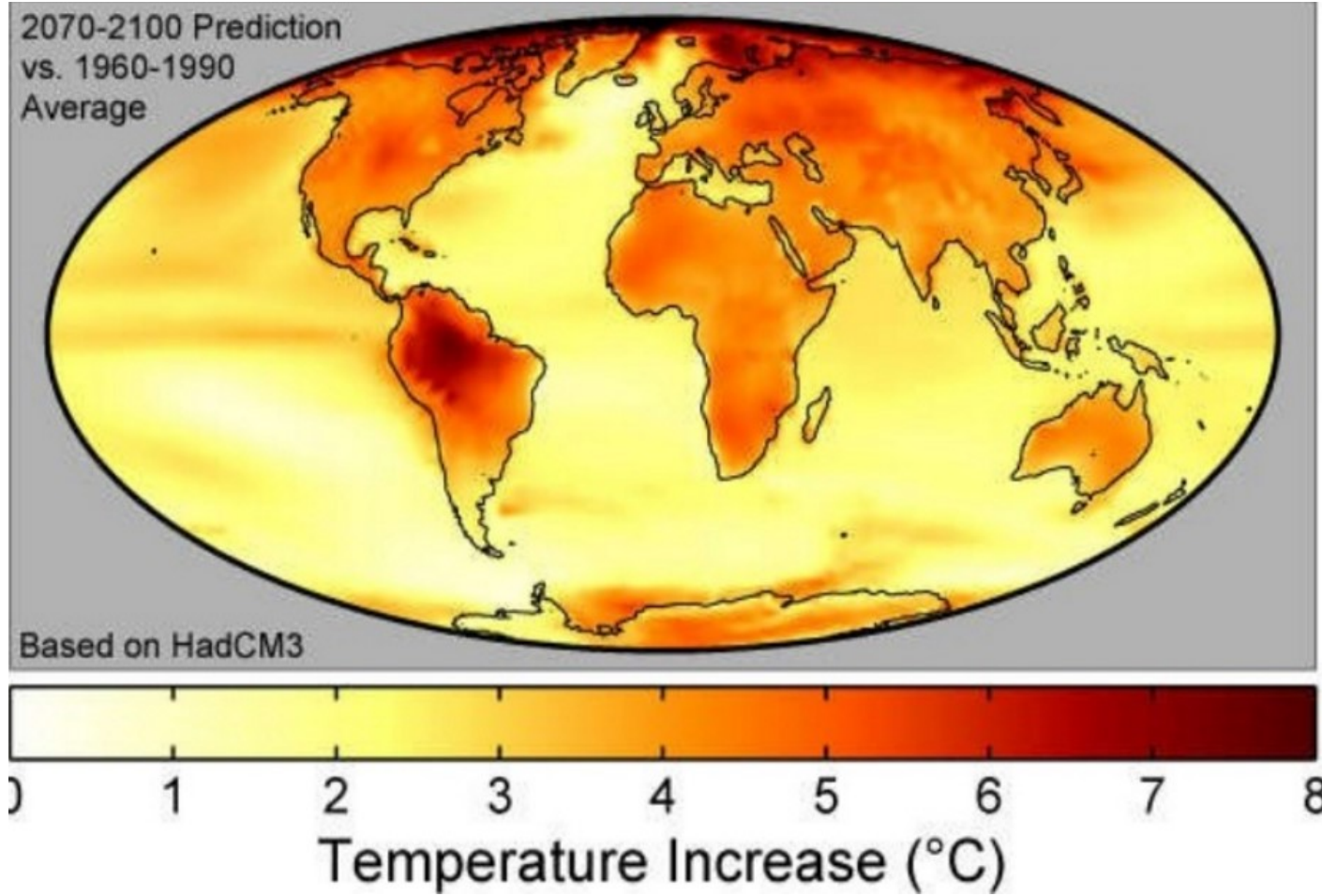


Deniz seviyesi biteviye yükseliyor



The future of our coastal cities?

Dünyamız ısıyor!



KÜRESEL ISINMA VE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ
DÜNYADAKİ YAŞAM TEHDİT ALTINDA MI?

KÜRESEL ISINMA VE BUNA BAĞLI İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ OLGUSUNUN NEDENLERİ:

- SON BUZ DEVRİNDEN BU YANA DOĞAL SÜREÇLER SONUCUNDA ATMOSFERDEKİ METAN MİKTARININ ARTIŞI
- ORMAN ALANLARININ KONTROLSÜZ KESİM NEDENİYLE HER GEÇEN GÜN AZALMASI
- KÖMÜR, PETROL VE DOĞALGAZ GİBİ GELENEKSEL FOSİL YAKITLARININ GİDEREK DAHA FAZLA TÜKETİLMESİ... ARTAN TÜKETİMİN BAŞLICA ETKENLERİ İSE:
 1. HIZLI NÜFUS ARTIŞI VE KENTLEŞME
 2. HER GEÇEN GÜN ARTAN YENİ ENERJİ (ISI – SOĞUTMA – ELEKTRİK) İHTİYACI
 3. YENİ TARIM ALANLARI AÇMAK VE ARTAN KERESTE/ENDÜSTRİYEL ODUN İHTİYACINI KARŞILAMAK ÜZERE ORMAN ALANLARININ TAHRİBATI



an inconvenient truth
A GLOBAL WARNING

An Inconvenient Truth on DVD
November 21

WARNER BROS. PICTURES
HOME ENTERTAINMENT

Kömür – Petrol – Doğal Gaz Uygarlığı



YEK – Hayat tarzımızı deęiřtirmek zorundayız



② CO₂ concentrations 8947 BC to 1975 AD

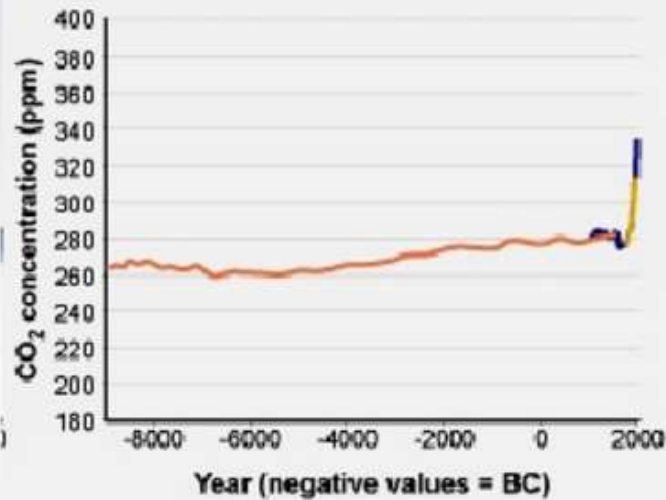
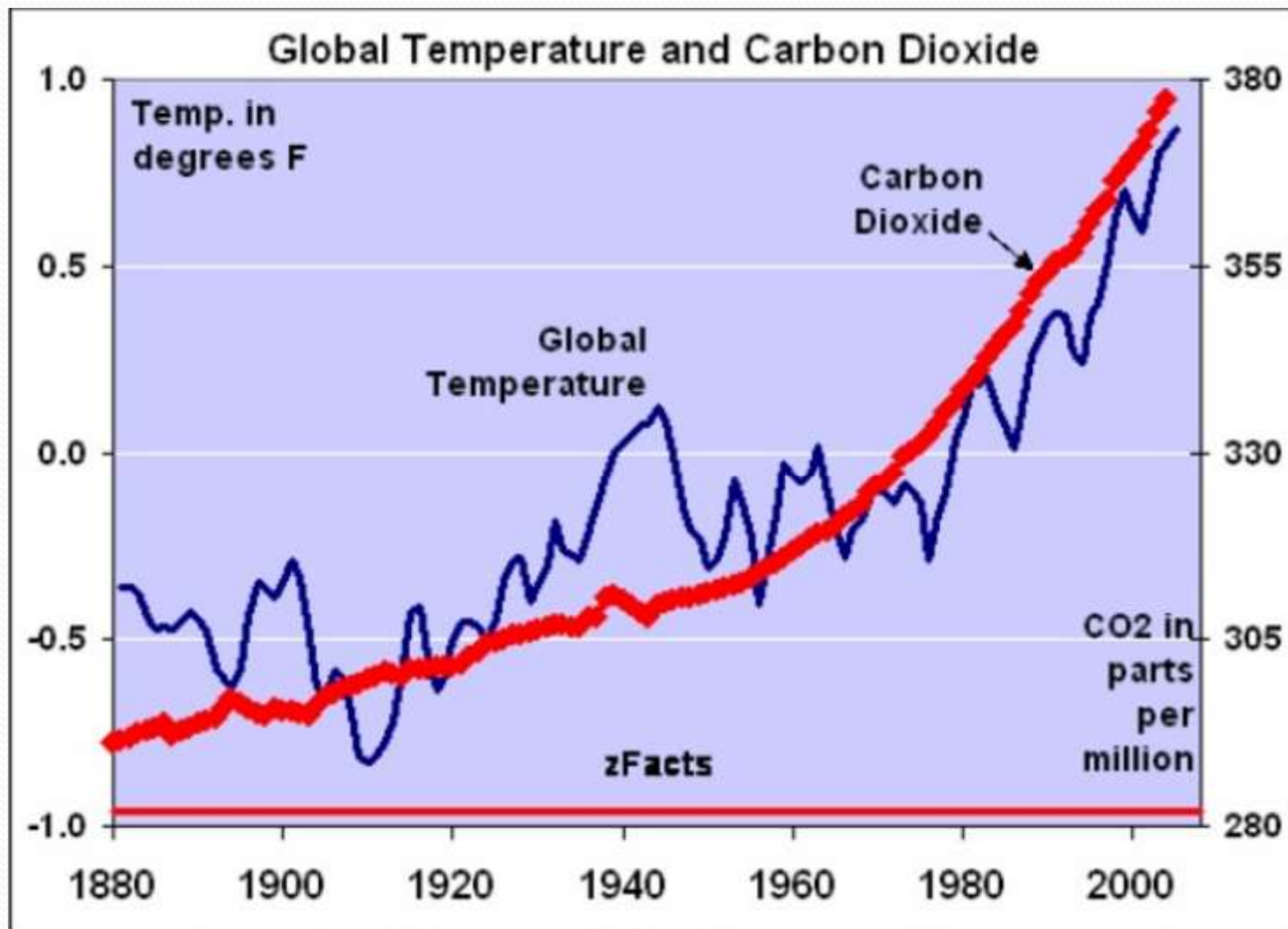


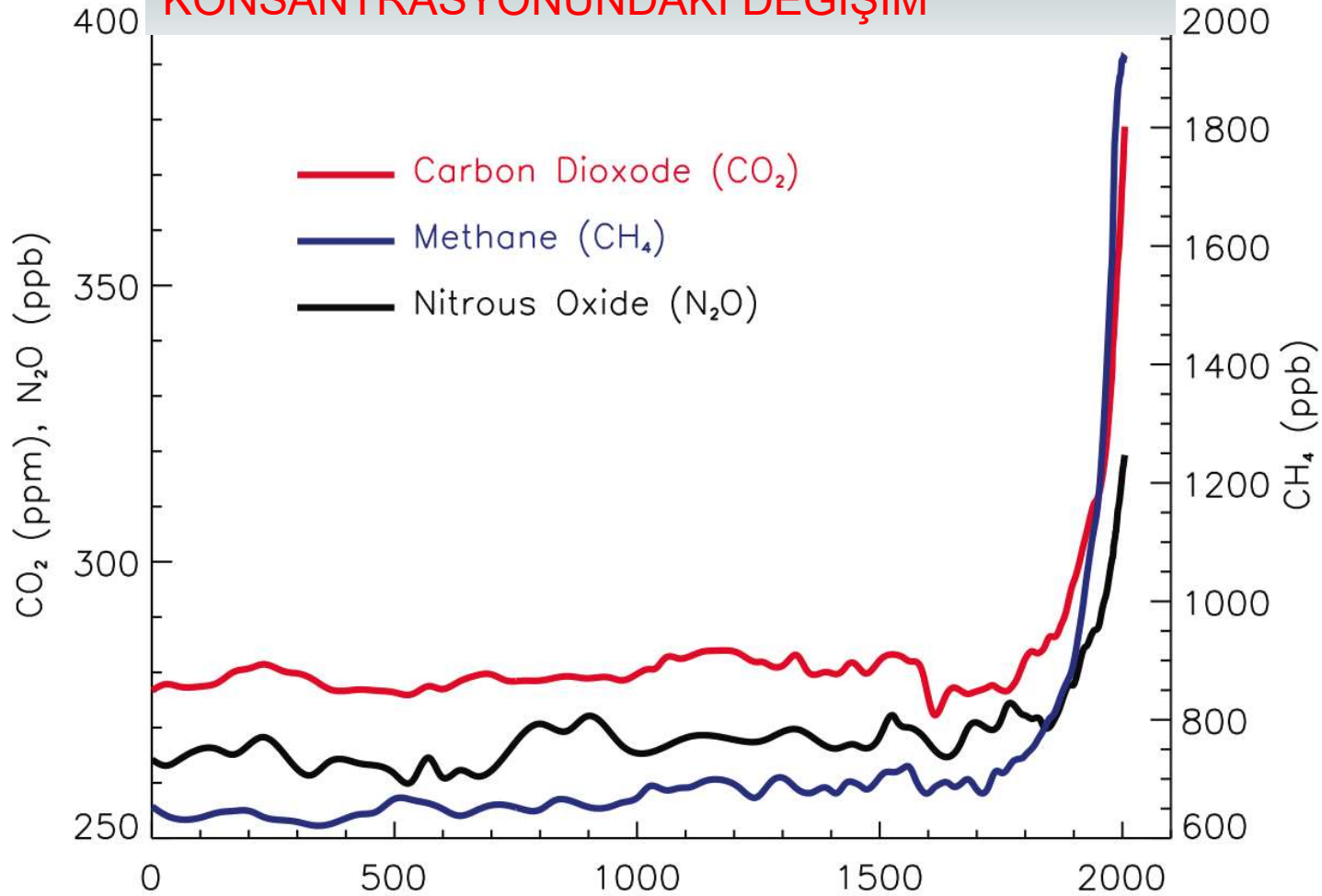
Chart 2

- Law Dome, East Antarctica 75-year smoothed (*Etheridge et al., 1998*)
- Siple Station, West Antarctica (*Neftel et al., 1994*)
- Antarctica EPICA Dome C (*Fluckiger et al., 2002*)

Carbon Dioxide in Earth's atmosphere has risen by about 30% since the beginning of the industrial revolution. Most of the increase is due to the combustion of fossil fuels, which releases the long-stored CO₂ back into the atmosphere.



2000 YIL BOYUNCA SERA GAZI KONSANTRASYONUNDAKİ DEĞİŞİM

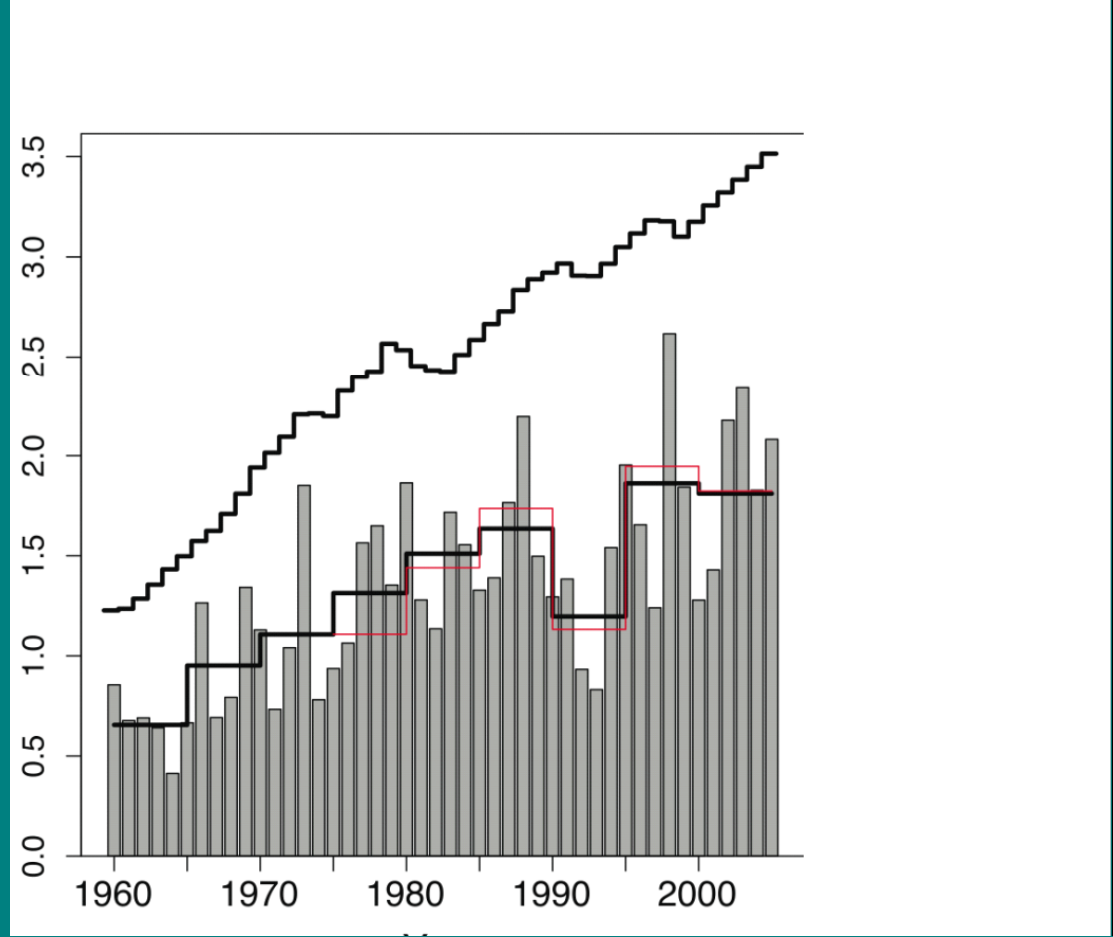


SANAYİ DEVRİMİ İLE BİRLİKTE SERA GAZI
KONSANTRASYONUNDA BELİRGİN BİR ARTIŞ GÖZLENİYOR

İNSAN ELİYLE MEYDANA GELEN KÜRESEL ISINMANIN BAŞLICA ETKENİ FOSİL YAKITLARININ YAKILMASIYLA ATMOSFERE SALINAN KARBON DİOKSİTDİR

Yandaki grafikte 60'lı yıllardan günümüze kadarki süreçte atmosferdeki karbondioksit konsantrasyonunda ölçülen **yıllık artış** miktarı (ppm) gösterilmektedir.

Küresel Isınmanın başlıca nedeni olan sera gazları, metan, azot monoksit, azot dioksit ve karbon dioksit olarak sıralanabilir.



Global Temperature Time Series

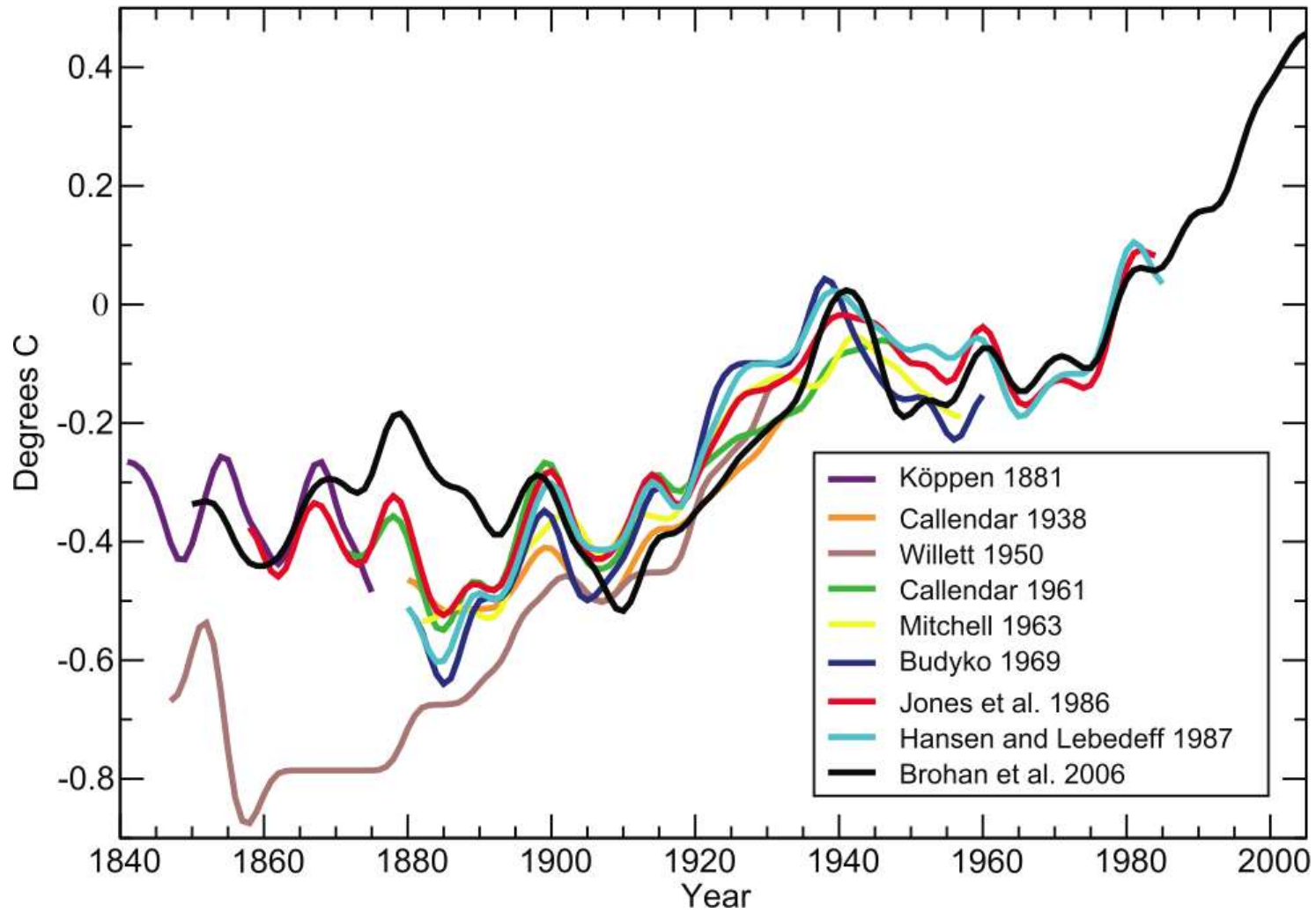
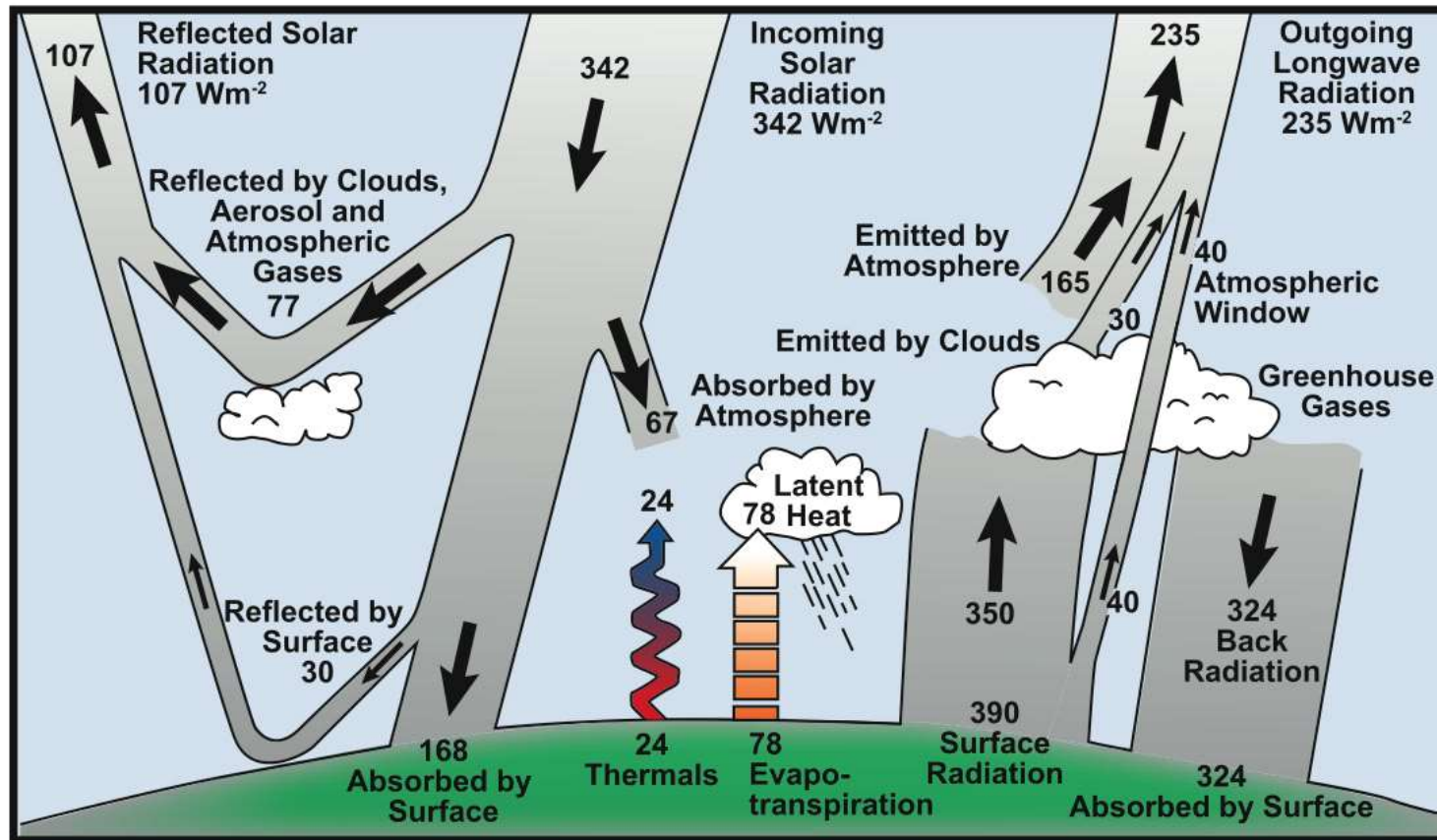
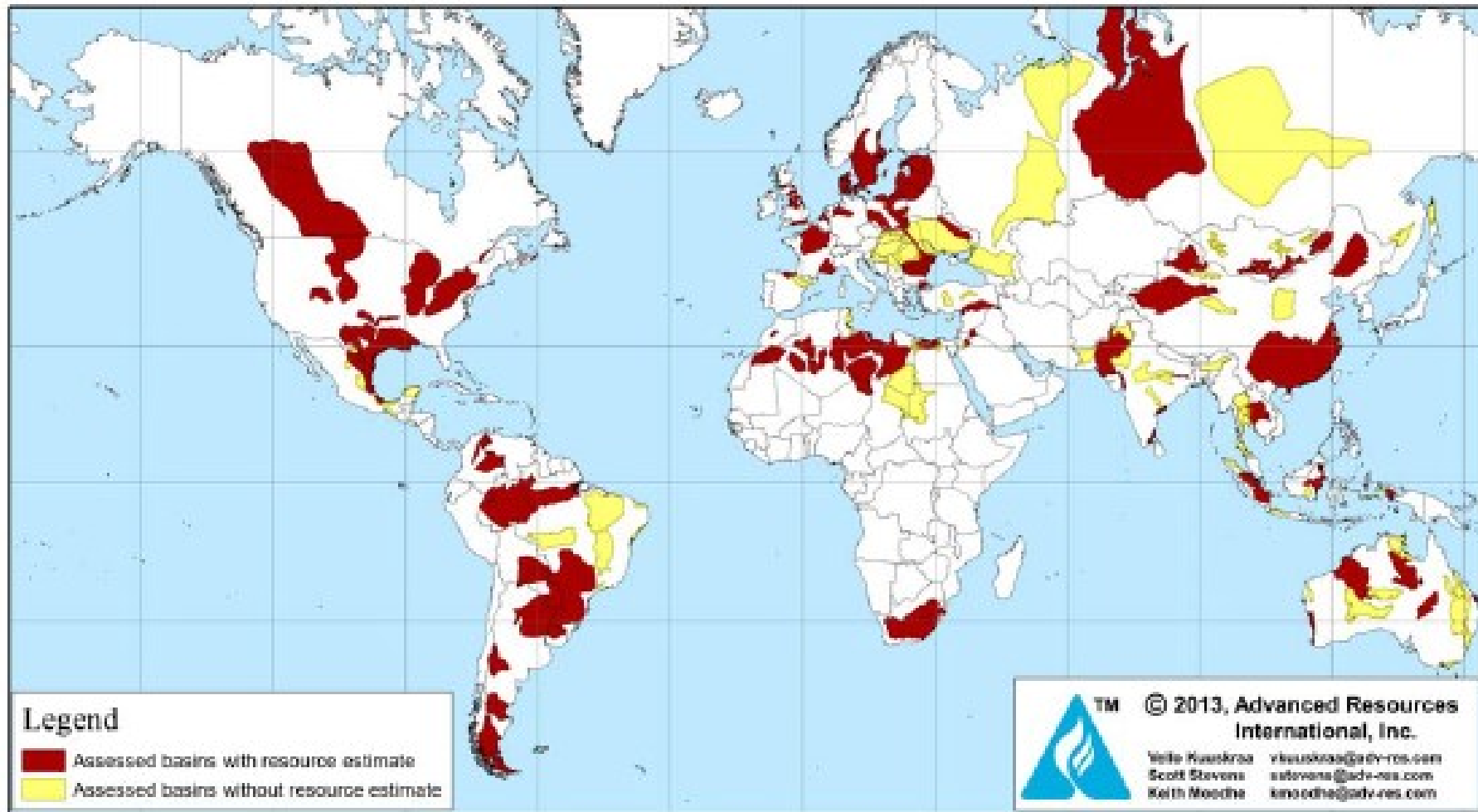


Figure 1.3



FAQ 1.1, Figure 1

Figure 1. Assessed Shale Gas and Shale Oil Basins of the World

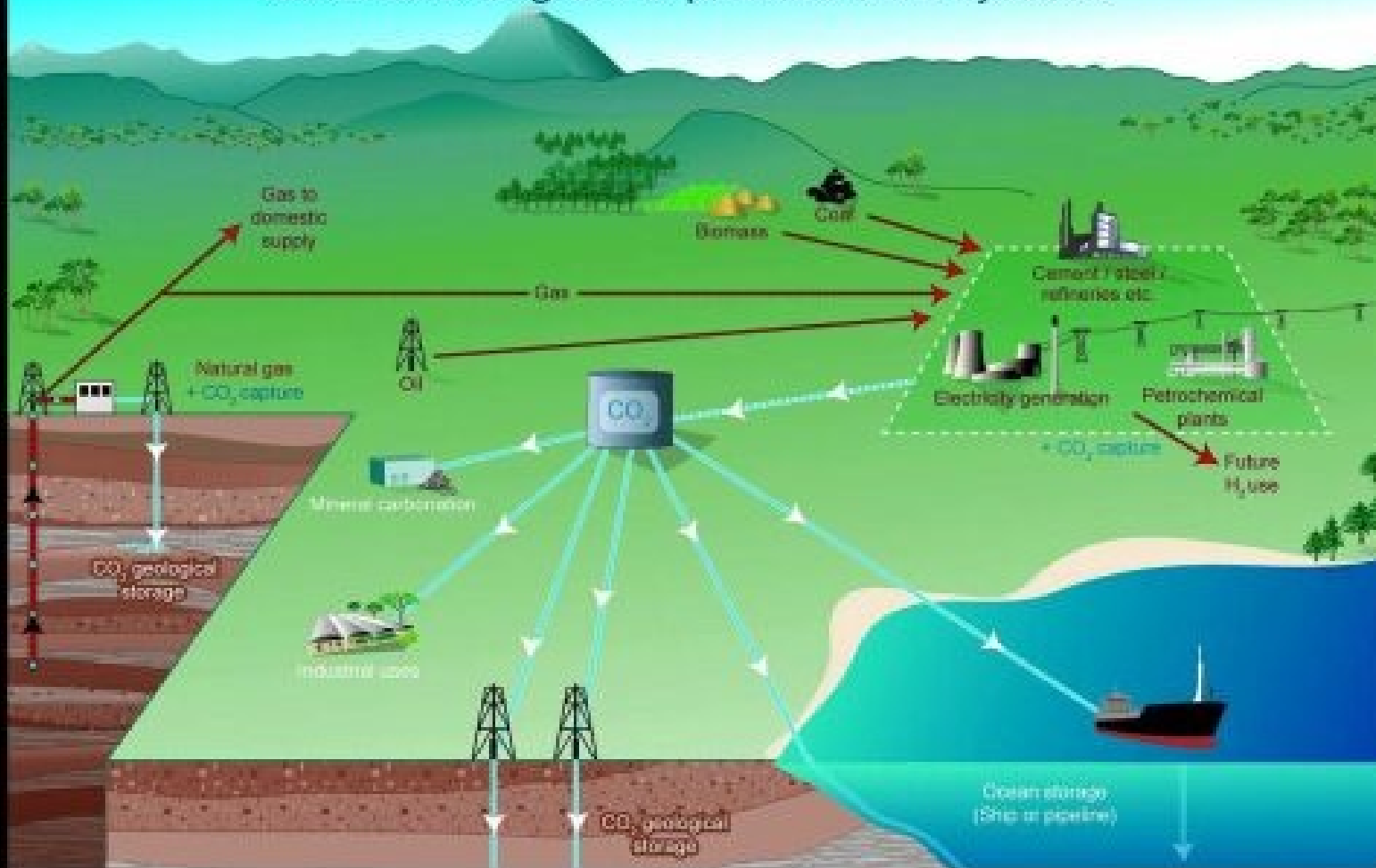


Prospective areas in sedimentary basins where suitable saline formations, oil or gas fields, or coal beds may be found.



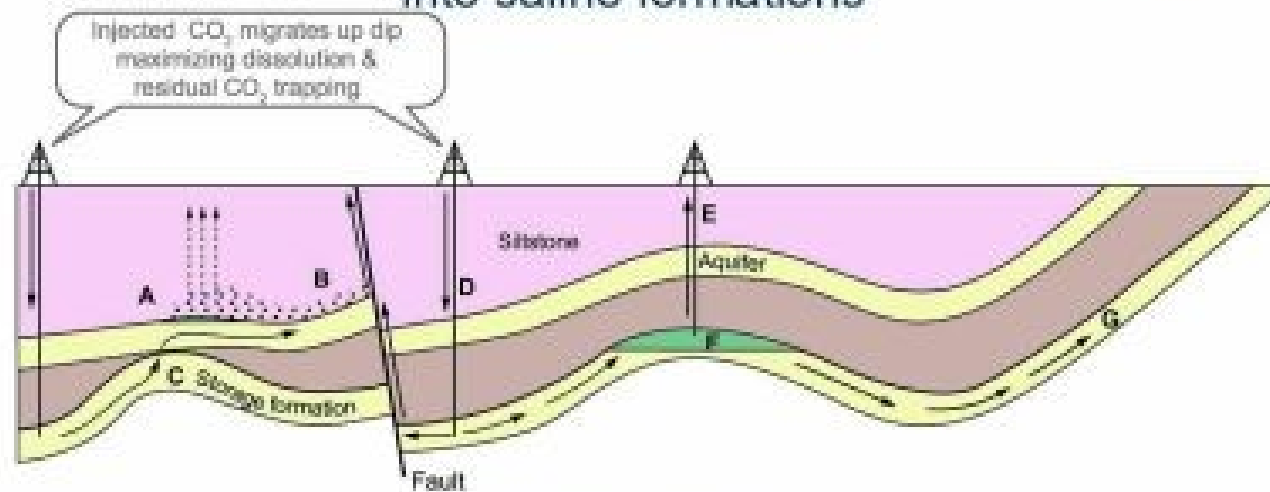
BRCCS Figure T5-2b

Schematic diagram of possible CCS systems



SRCCS Figure TS-1

Potential leakage routes and remediation techniques for CO₂ injected into saline formations



Potential Escape Mechanisms

A. CO ₂ gas pressure exceeds capillary pressure & passes through siltstone	B. Free CO ₂ leaks from A into upper aquifer up fault	C. CO ₂ escapes through 'gap' in cap rock into higher aquifer	D. Injected CO ₂ migrates up dip, increases reservoir pressure & permeability of fault	E. CO ₂ escapes via poorly plugged old abandoned well	F. Natural flow dissolves CO ₂ at CO ₂ / water interface & transports it out of closure	G. Dissolved CO ₂ escapes to atmosphere or ocean
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Remedial Measures

A. Extract & purify ground-water	B. Extract & purify ground-water	C. Remove CO ₂ & reinject elsewhere	D. Lower injection rates or pressures	E. Re-plug well with cement	F. Intercept & reinject CO ₂	G. Intercept & reinject CO ₂
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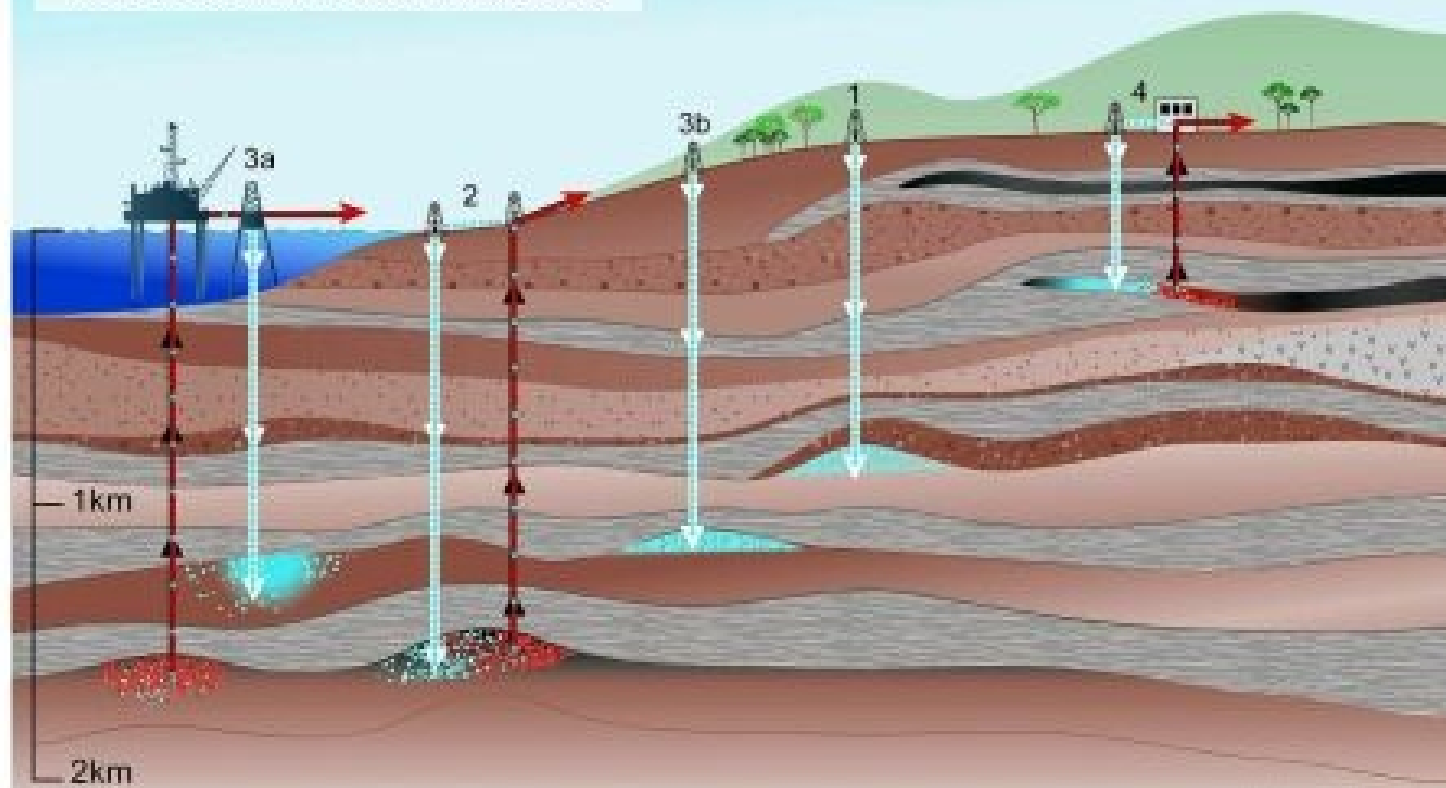
SRCCS Figure TS-8

Methods for storing CO₂ in deep underground geological formations

Overview of Geological Storage Options

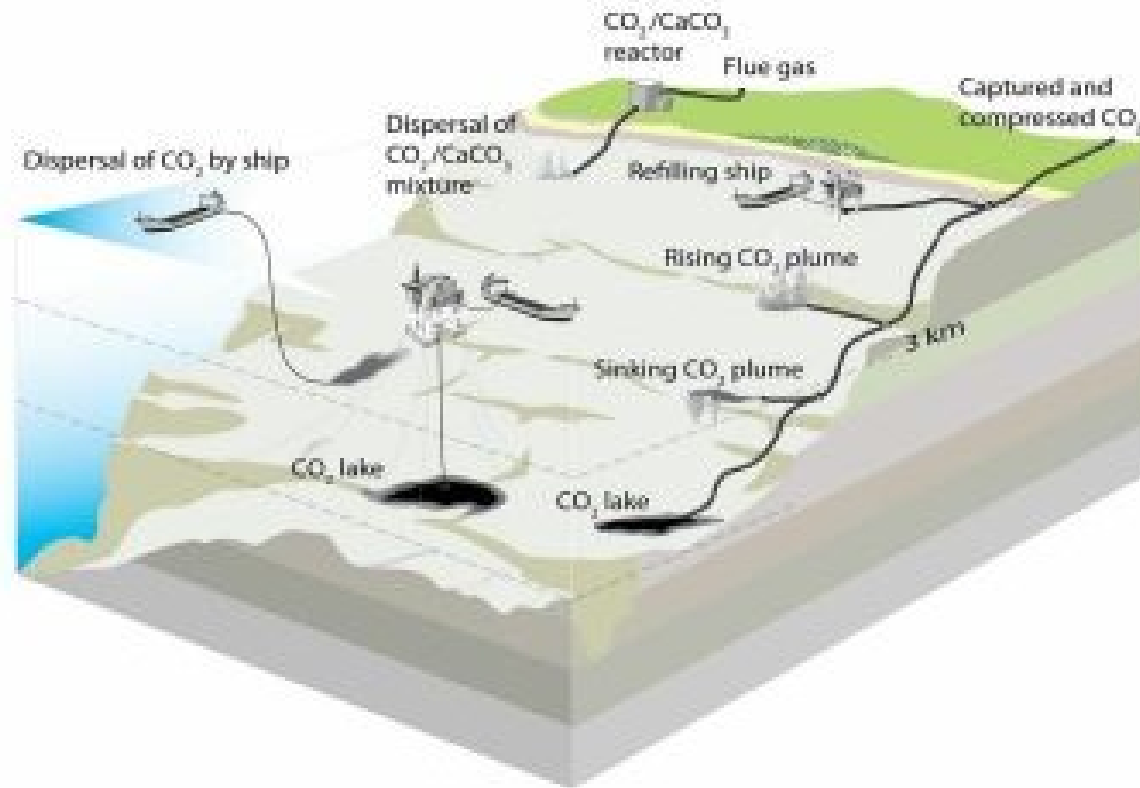
- 1 Depleted oil and gas reservoirs
- 2 Use of CO₂ in enhanced oil and gas recovery
- 3 Deep saline formations — (a) offshore (b) onshore
- 4 Use of CO₂ in enhanced coal bed methane recovery

— Produced oil or gas
- - - - - Injected CO₂
Stored CO₂



SRCCS Figure TS-7

Methods of ocean storage



SRCCS Figure TS-9



ÇÖZÜM: YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARI

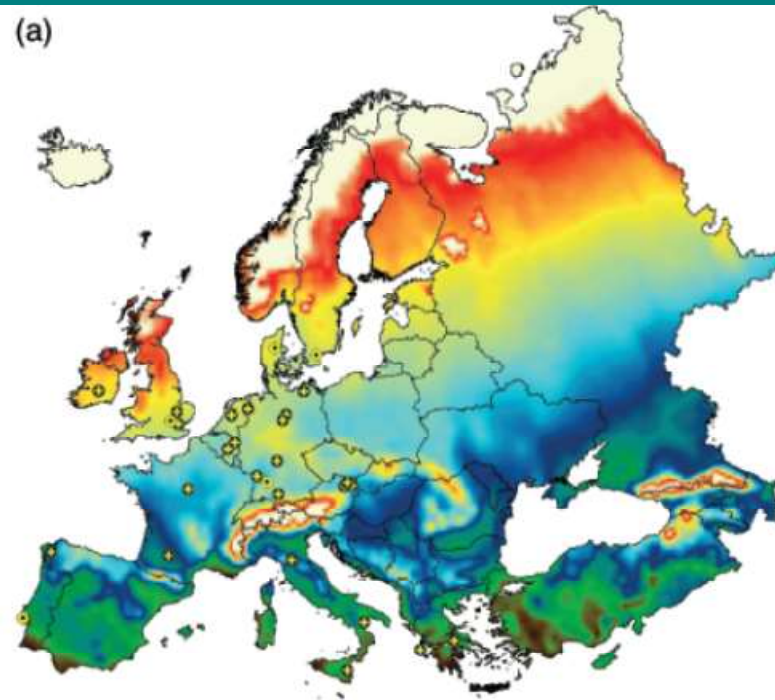
- RÜZGAR
- GÜNEŞ
- JEOTERMAL
- KÜÇÜK KAPASİTELİ HİDRO-ELEKTRİK
- HİDROJEN
- BİYOKÜTLE VE BİYOYAKITLAR



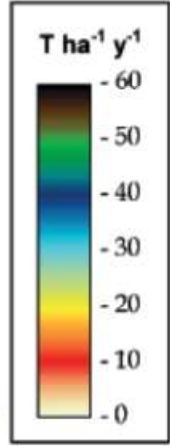
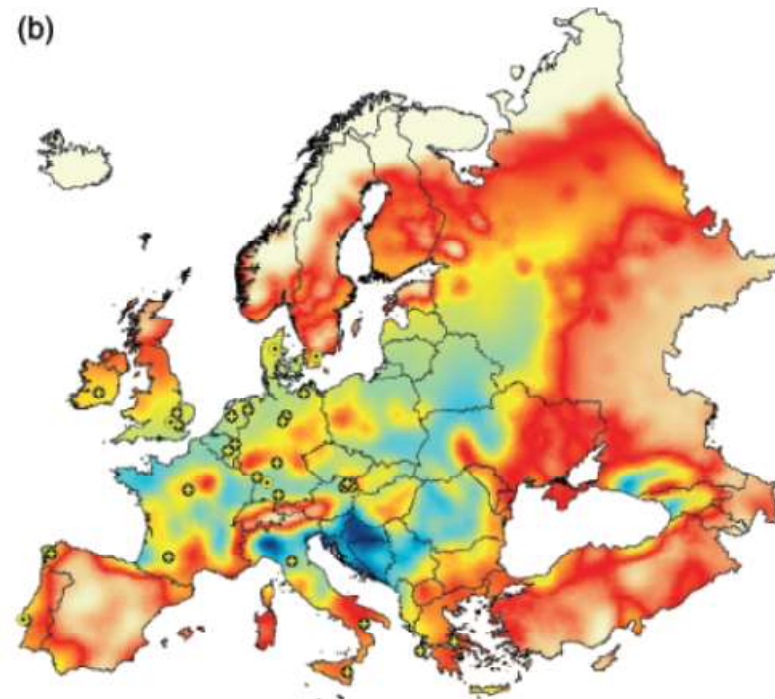
NE YAPILABİLİR? KÜRESEL ISINMANIN ETKİLERİ NASIL EN AZA İNDİRİLEBİLİR?

- YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARININ FOSİL YAKITLARININ YERİNİ ALMASI YOLUNDAKİ ÇABALAR DESTEKLENMELİDİR
- ENERJİ TASARRUFU KONUSUNA ÖNEM VERİLMELİDİR
- KENTLERDE TOPLU TAŞIM ÖZENDİRİLMELİDİR
- SU KULLANIMINDA TASARRUF AMACIYLA ÖNLEMLER ALINMALIDIR
- ORMAN ALANLARINI KORUMAK VE GELİŞTİRMEK KONUSUNDA STRATEJİLER OLUŞTURULMALIDIR

(a)



(b)



Enerji – Çevre – Su Yönetimi ve Tarım Politikalarının Bütünleştirilmesi



© Can Stock Photo - csp13464768



Tarla Ormancılığı – Karbon Yutakları



Biyolojik eşitlilik ve Gen Kaynaklarının Korunması – Tarla Ormancılığı



泡桐+小麦 Paulownia + wheat

Evimiz Dünyamız – Başka Dünya Yok

There's no place like home...



...and there may never be again. Do your part.

