

Svet Geoinženiringa: skupina ETC¹ je narisala zemljevid sistemskega eksperimentiranja

Vir: www.etcgroup.org

1. maja 2012, je skupina ETC objavila svetovni zemljevid geoinženiringa – manipulacije z Zemljo in podnebnim sistemom v najširšem možnem merilu.

Trenutno še ne obstaja popoln zapis vseh virov projektov v zvezi z manipulacijo z vremenom in podnebjem za vse države, vendar je ta zemljevid prvi poskus dokumentiranja tega področja. Skoraj 300 projektov geoinženiringa/eksperimentov, ki pripadajo 10-tim različnim tipom tehnologij za spreminjanje podnebja, je predstavljenih na tem zemljevidu.

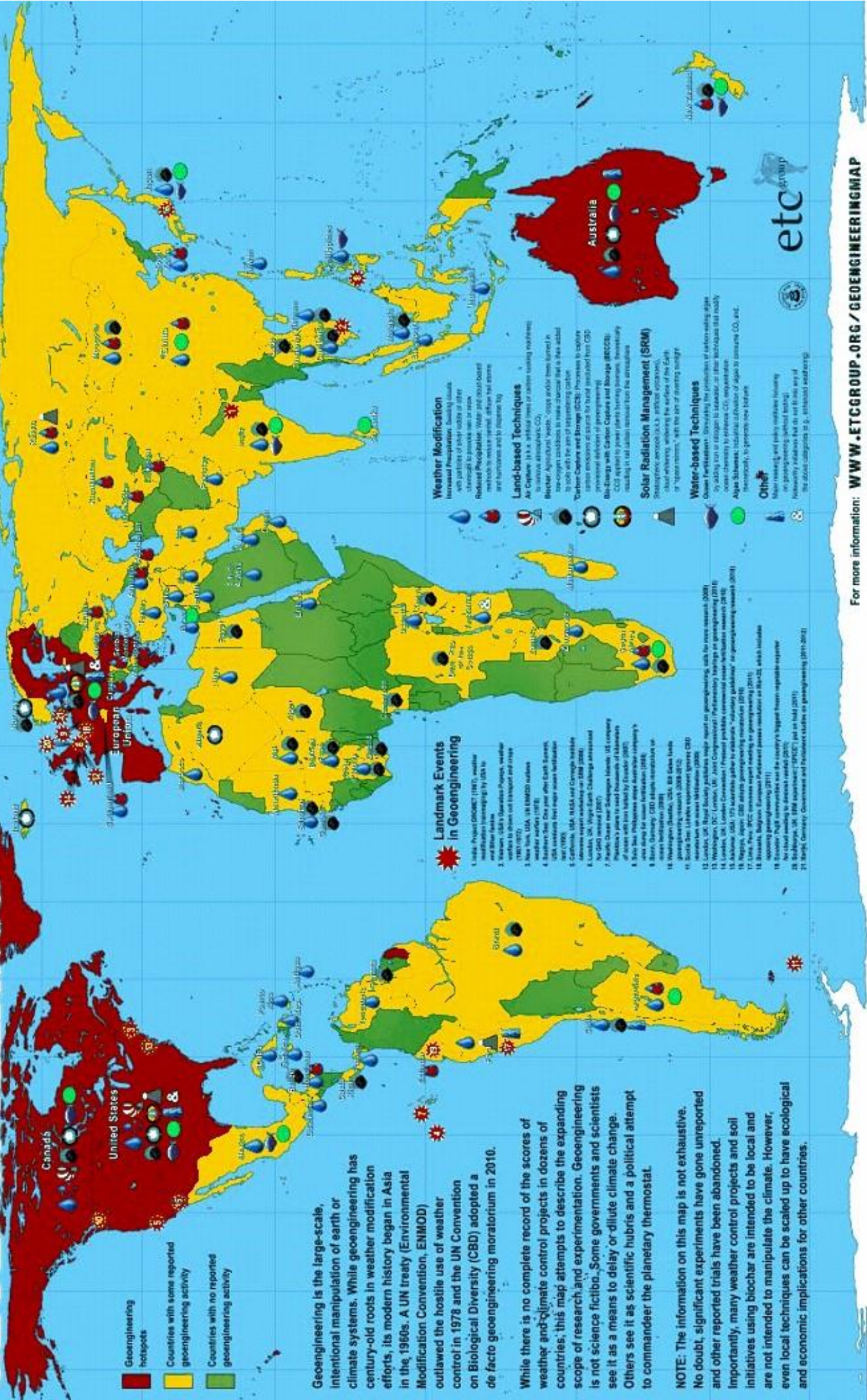
Dodatno k zemljevidu so v dveh tabelah navedeni tudi viri, ki dajejo informacijo o projektih/raziskavah/poskusih, ki so predstavljeni na zemljevidu.

Prva tabela [[GeoMap-References.pdf](#)] vsebuje informacije o geoinženiringu oz. raziskavah in poskusih; druga tabela [[GeoMap-WMinfo.pdf](#)] pa podaja podrobnosti o projektih za modifikacijo vremena.

¹ = Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration

Prevod: **4Future**

GEOENGINEERING A HALF-CENTURY OF EARTH SYSTEM EXPERIMENTATION



- Geoengineering hotspots
- Countries with some reported geoengineering activity
- Countries with no reported geoengineering activity

Geoengineering is the large-scale, intentional manipulation of earth or climate systems. While geoengineering has century-old roots in weather modification efforts, its modern history began in Asia in the 1960s. A UN treaty (Environmental Modification Convention, ENMOD) outlawed the hostile use of weather control in 1978 and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted a de facto geoengineering moratorium in 2010.

While there is no complete record of the scores of weather and climate control projects in dozens of countries, this map attempts to describe the expanding scope of research and experimentation. Geoengineering is not science fiction... Some governments and scientists see it as a means to delay or dilute climate change. Others see it as scientific hubris and a political attempt to commandeer the planetary thermostat.

NOTE: The information on this map is not exhaustive. No doubt, significant experiments have gone unreported and other reported trials have been abandoned. Importantly, many weather control projects and soil initiatives using biochar are intended to be local and are not intended to manipulate the climate. However, even local techniques can be scaled up to have ecological and economic implications for other countries.

Landmark Events in Geoengineering

1. Soviet Project OZONET (1967), weather modification program by USSR to increase precipitation over the Caspian Sea (1967-1972).
2. Russian 'Cotton Givers' Project: Project weather modification program by USSR to increase cotton production on Xinjiang and Tibet (1962-1972).
3. New York, USA, USA ENMOD studies weather studies (1978).
4. Backdraft Fire: One year after Earth Summit, USA conducts first major weather modification test (1992).
5. California, USA, 1980s and 1990s weather modification studies (1980s-1990s).
6. London, UK, 1990s Earth Summit: International Geoengineering Initiative (IGI) established (2007).
7. Pacific Ocean near San Diego, USA, US company Pacifica plans to seed thousands of miles of ocean with iron sulfate by October 2007.
8. First test: Philippine seeder Australian company's first test for iron sulfate (2008).
9. First test: Iron sulfate (2008).
10. First test: Iron sulfate (2008).
11. Washington, DC, USA, 2008: Global Geoengineering Research (GGR) established (2008).
12. London, UK, Royal Society publishes major report on geoengineering, calls for more research (2009).
13. Washington, DC, USA, 2009: US Geoengineering Research Authority (USGRA) established (2009).
14. Washington, DC, USA, 2009: US Geoengineering Research Authority (USGRA) established (2009).
15. Montreal, Canada, 2009: International Panel of Experts on Climate Change (IPECC) established (2009).
16. Madrid, Spain, 2009: IPECC report on geoengineering (2009).
17. Lima, Peru, 2009: IPECC report on geoengineering (2009).
18. Brussels, Belgium, European Parliament passes resolution on Geo-EC, which includes opposing geoengineering (2011).
19. Boulder, CO, 2010: US Geoengineering Research Authority (USGRA) established (2010).
20. Bonn, Germany, 2010: IPECC report on geoengineering (2010).
21. Bonn, Germany, 2010: IPECC report on geoengineering (2010).

Weather Modification

Increase precipitation over the Caspian Sea and other regions in the USSR (1960s-1970s).
 Reduce precipitation over the Caspian Sea and other regions in the USSR (1960s-1970s).
 Reduce precipitation over the Caspian Sea and other regions in the USSR (1960s-1970s).

Land-based Techniques

Air Capture (AC) is a natural (and/or carbon sequestration) process to remove atmospheric CO₂.
 Regular Agricultural 'Soils' (soils) are being turned in to soils with the aim of sequestering carbon.
 Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS): Processes to capture carbon emissions at source for burial (sequestered from CO₂ emissions) or for use in other products.
 Bio-Energy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS): CCS applied to power plants burning biomass. Biomass is a renewable energy source and the process results in net carbon sequestration from the atmosphere.

Solar Radiation Management (SRM)

Solar Radiation Management (SRM) involves reflecting a small amount of sunlight away from the Earth's surface, with the aim of lowering average global temperatures.

Water-based Techniques

Cloud Seeding: Spraying the clouds with silver iodide to stimulate rain or snow.
 Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement (OAE): Adding alkaline substances to the ocean to increase CO₂ absorption.
 Algal Biofuels: Cultivating algae to produce CO₂ and biofuels.

Other

Other: Various other geoengineering techniques and experiments.

