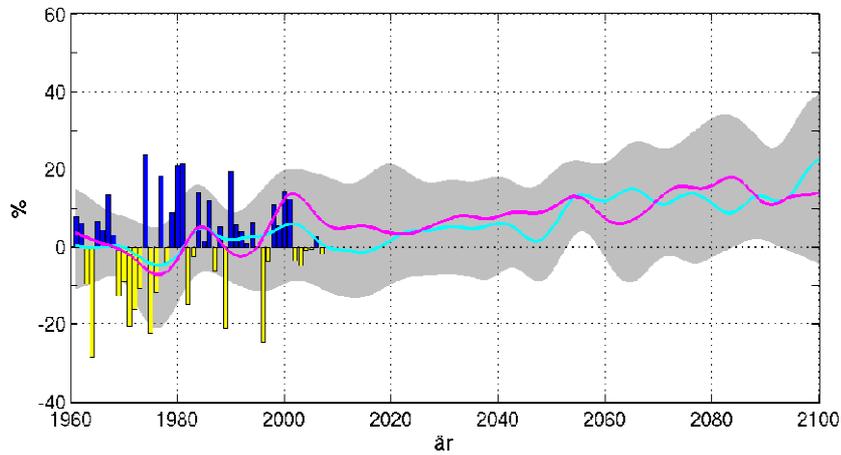


Calculated and observed annual precipitation levels in Stockholm



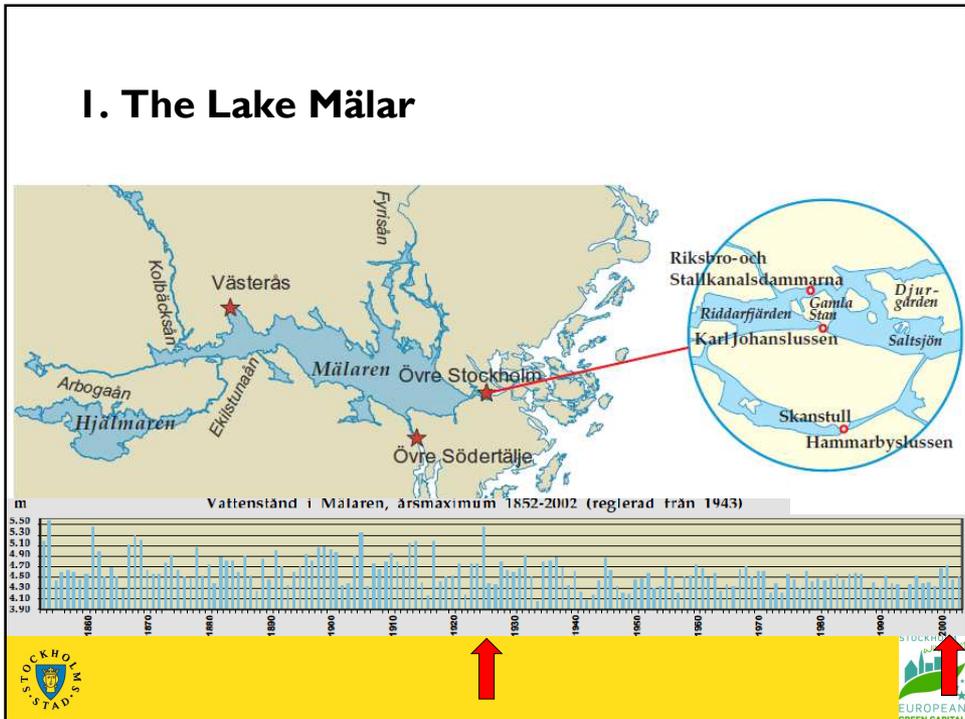
Source: SMHI



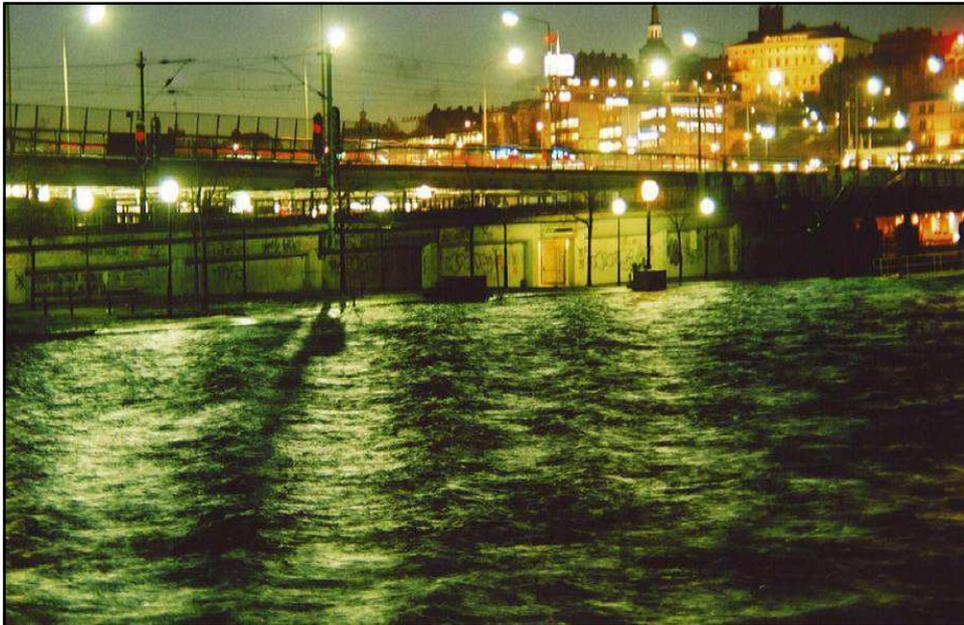
How does the climate change effect us 2100?

- Warmer mean temperature, 3-4°C
 - Longer growing season (1-2 months)
 - Less snow and shorter winter season
 - Less ice on the lakes
- Precipitation changes
 - Winter up to + 40%
 - Summer up to -20%
 - Increased risk for flooding of lake Mälaren during winter
 - Lower levels on lake Mälaren during summer
- Higher sea level ~40-80 cm





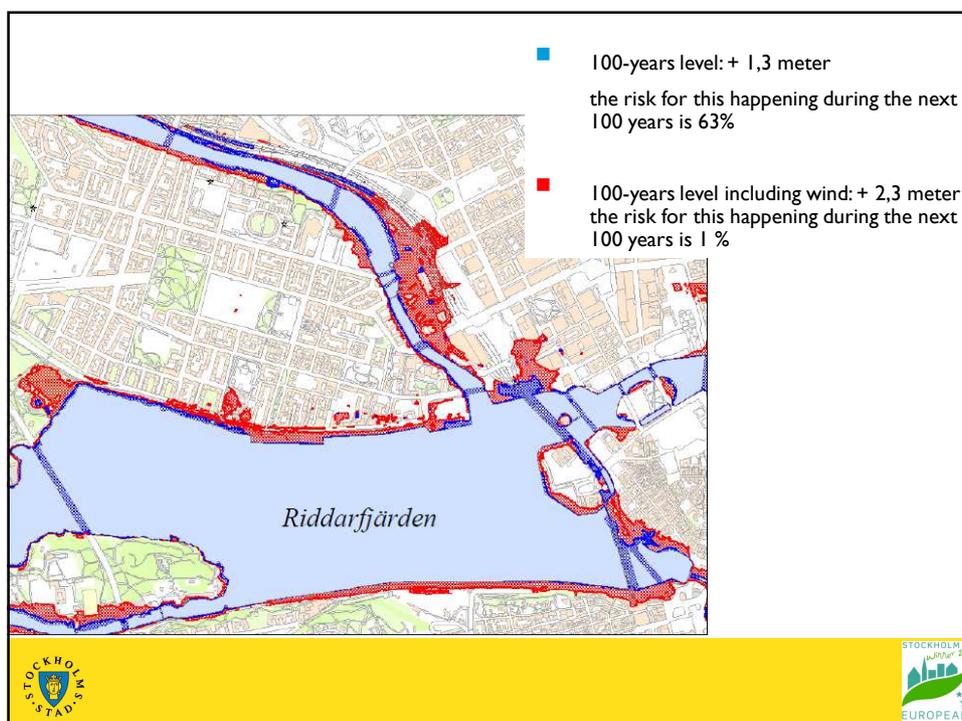
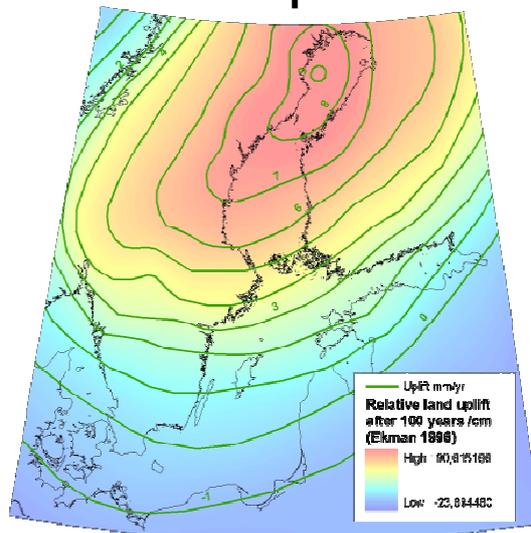
Stockholm 1924

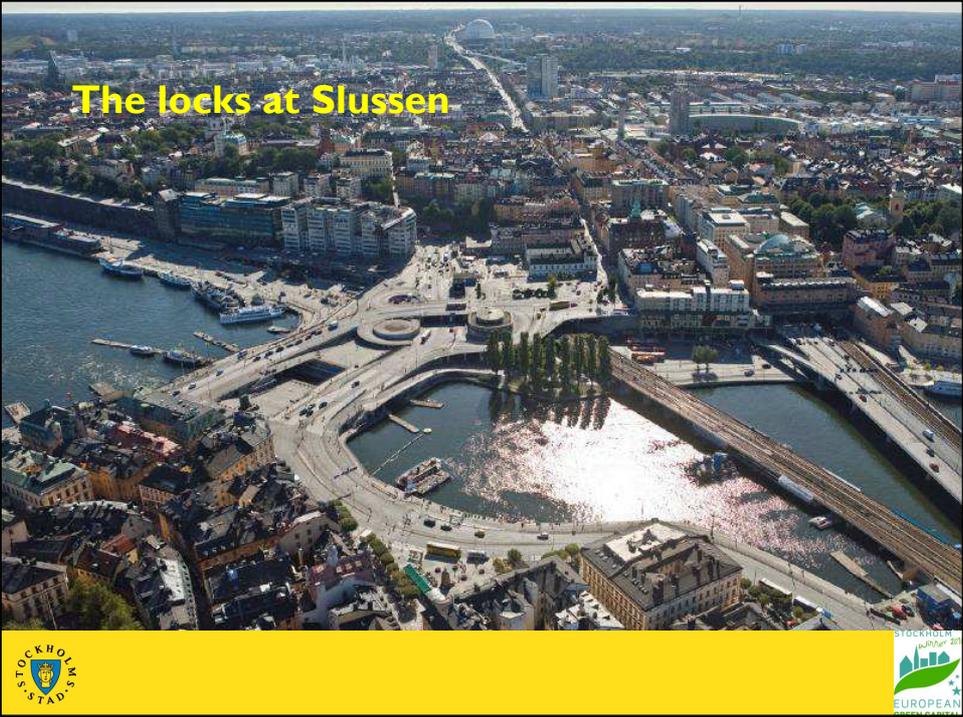


Gamla Stan Metro Station Autumn 2000



Relative land uplift in Sweden

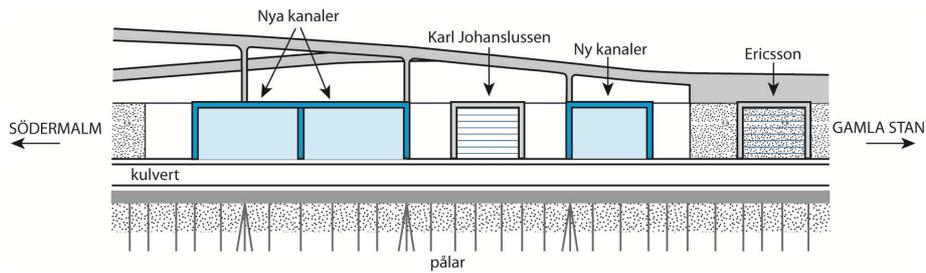






New canals for increased flow

Increased water flow from 800 m³/s to 2000 m³/s



Two legal processes



New detailed development plan

Land-use, traffic solutions etc

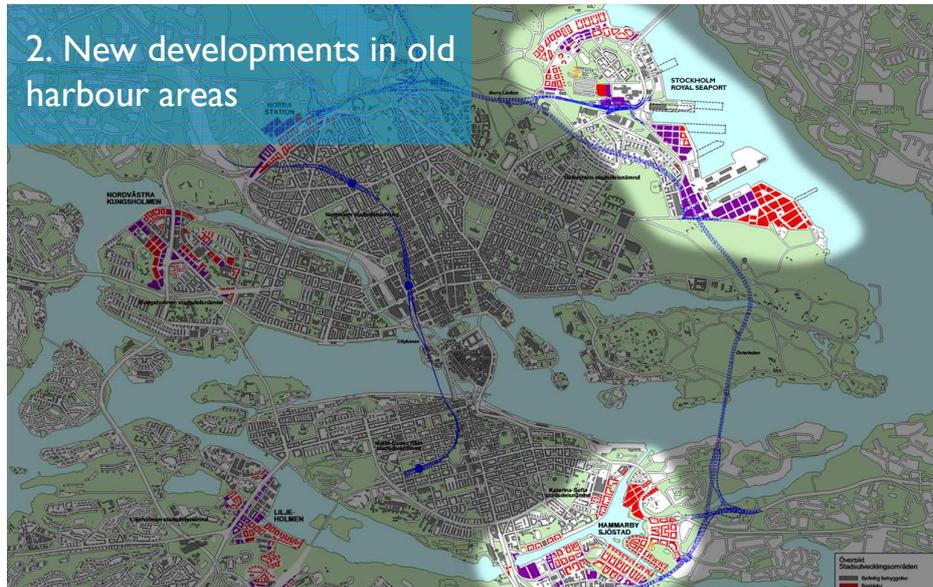


New environmental court ruling

New canals, other structures in water and decision on controlling levels of the Lake Mälär

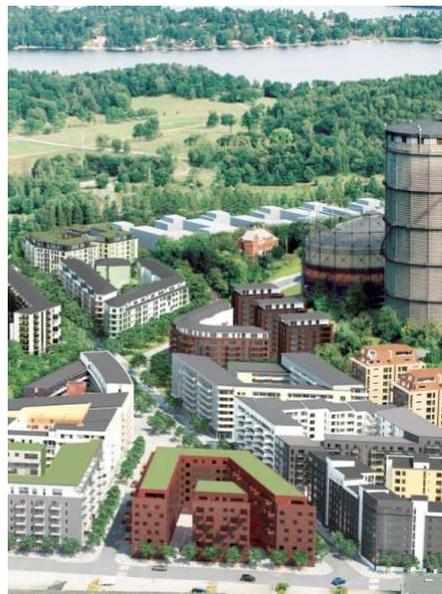


2. New developments in old harbour areas



Adaptation measures

- Houses are placed 2,5 meter above the average sea level
- Vegetation on roofs, walls, in yards and parks give shade, lower temperatures, absorb rain and CO₂
- Measures to stabilize the ecosystem
- 1,5 tonnes Co₂/per person 2020
- Fossil fuel free by 2030



CITY OF STOCKHOLM



YTA:	FAKTOR:	ANTAL	AREA:	SUMMA:		
Delfaktorer grönska					Total area	5.200 m2
Ej underbyggd markgrönska		2		0	Building area	3.300 m2
Växtbädd (2800 mm)	1,2		75	90	Yard	1.900 m2
Växtbädd (200-800)	0,2		675	135	Green ground	750 m2
Gröna tak (> 300 mm)	0,4		0	0	Pond /wetland	50 m2
Gröna tak (50 - 300 mm)	0,1		500	50	Green roofs	500 m2
Grönska på väggar	0,4		500	200	Green walls	500 m2
Balkongglädor	0,3		0	0	3 oaks (medium size)	
					5 trees with berries	
					6 nesting boxes (birds, bats, beetles)	
Tilläggsfaktorer grönska/biodiversitet					Deep soils	
Fjärilsrestauranger		1	100	100	grass for playing	
Naturligt arturval	0,5		50	25	Flowers, bushes	
Diversitet i fjälskiktet	0,7		0	0	
Diversitet på tunna Sedum-tak	0,1		0	0	Total = 3.120	
Integrerade balkongglädor med klättrväxter	0,3		0	0	3.120/5200=0,6	
Buskar generellt	0,2		300	60		
Bärande buskar	0,4		50	20		
Stora träd (stam >30)	2,4			0		
Mellanstora träd (stam 20-30)	1,5	3	125	188		
Små träd (stam 16-20)	1	5	125	125		
Ek	3	3	75	225		
Bärande träd	0,4	5	125	50		
Baggholkar	2	2	50	100		
Fågelholkar	2	4	100	200		
Faunadepåer	2		50	100		
Tilläggsfaktorer grönska/rekreativa & sociala värden						
Gräsyta användbar för bollspel och lek	1,2		75	100		
Odlingsytor på gården	0,5			0		
Balkonger och terrasser förberedda för odling	0,5		0	0		
Gemensamma takterasser	0,2		0	0		
Synliga gröna tak	0,1		500	50		
Blomsterprakt	0,2		200	40		
Buskar upplevelsevärde						
Bärande buskar med ättliga frukter						
Träd, upplevelsevärden						
Frukträd och blommande träd						
Pergolor, lövgångar m.m. med gr						
Fågelholkar, upplevelsevärden						
Tilläggsfaktorer grönska/klimat-heat island						
Träd m lövskugga över lekplats m.m.	0,5	2	50	25		
Pergolor, lövgångar m.m. med lövskugga m	0,5		160	80		
Gröna tak, flerskiktad markgrönska - temp.ur	0,1		500	50		
Delfaktorer vatten						

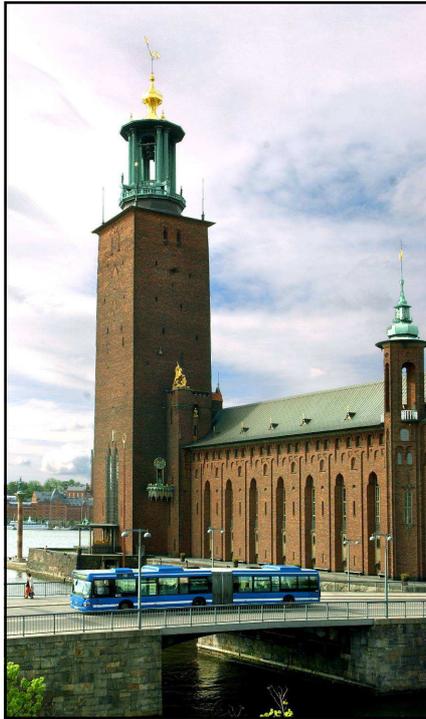
Calculating the green area factor = $\frac{\text{Ecologically effective surface area}}{\text{Total land area}} = 0,6$

09/11/2011
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3. Steering Committee for Climate Adaptation

Develop a local Climate and Vulnerability Analysis
 Include it in Stockholm's Risk and Vulnerability Analysis.
 Plan for further adaptation measures in the entire city





Conclusions

- Need for climate adaptation identified
- Some actions taken
- Need for further action and updated information



Reports

www.stockholm.se/klimat

THANK YOU !



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