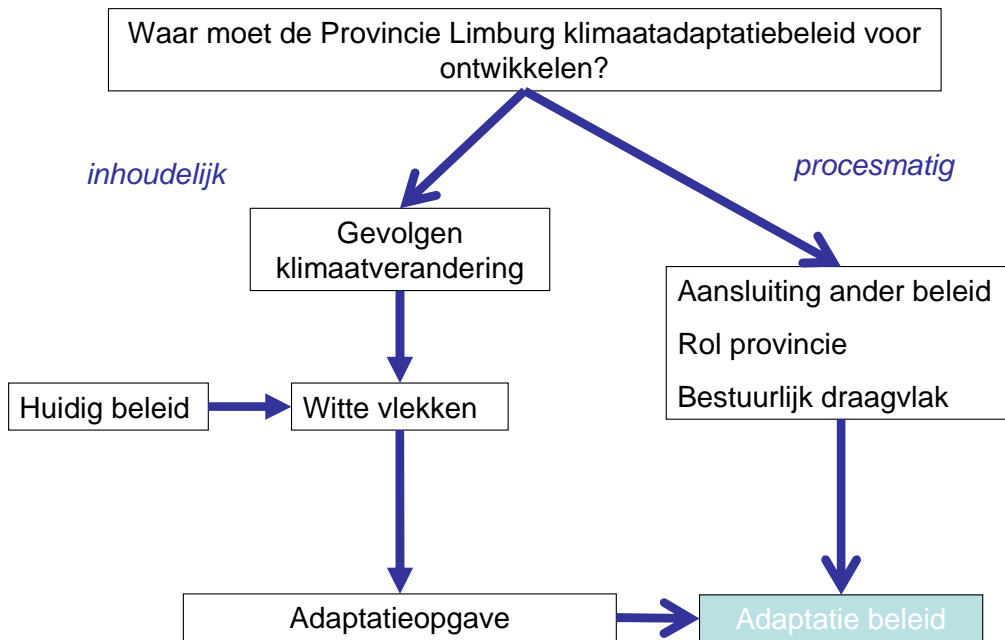


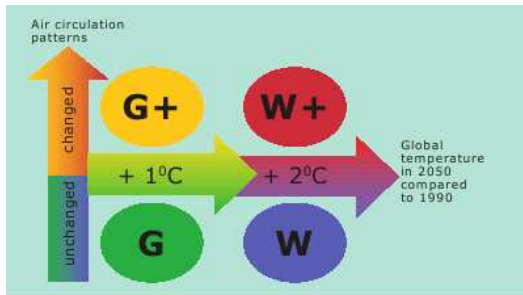
Figuur 1.1:



What issues should the Province of Limburg address when developing its climate-proof policy?"

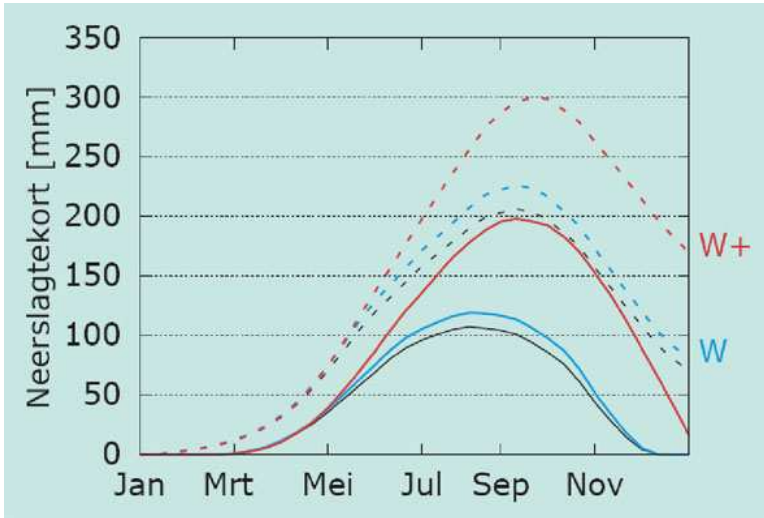
issues		processes
	Consequences of climate change	Alignment with other policy
Current policy	Blank spots	Role of Province
		Administrative support
	Adaptation challenge	Adaptation policy

Figuur 2.1:



G	Moderate*	1°C temperature rise on earth in 2050 compared to 1990 no change in air circulation patterns in Western Europe
G+	Moderate +	1°C temperature rise on earth in 2050 compared to 1990 + milder and wetter winters due to more westerly winds + warmer and drier summers due to more easterly winds
W	Warm	2°C temperature rise on earth in 2050 compared to 1990 no change in air circulation patterns in Western Europe
W+	Warm +	2°C temperature rise on earth in 2050 compared to 1990 + milder and wetter winters due to more westerly winds + warmer and drier summers due to more easterly winds

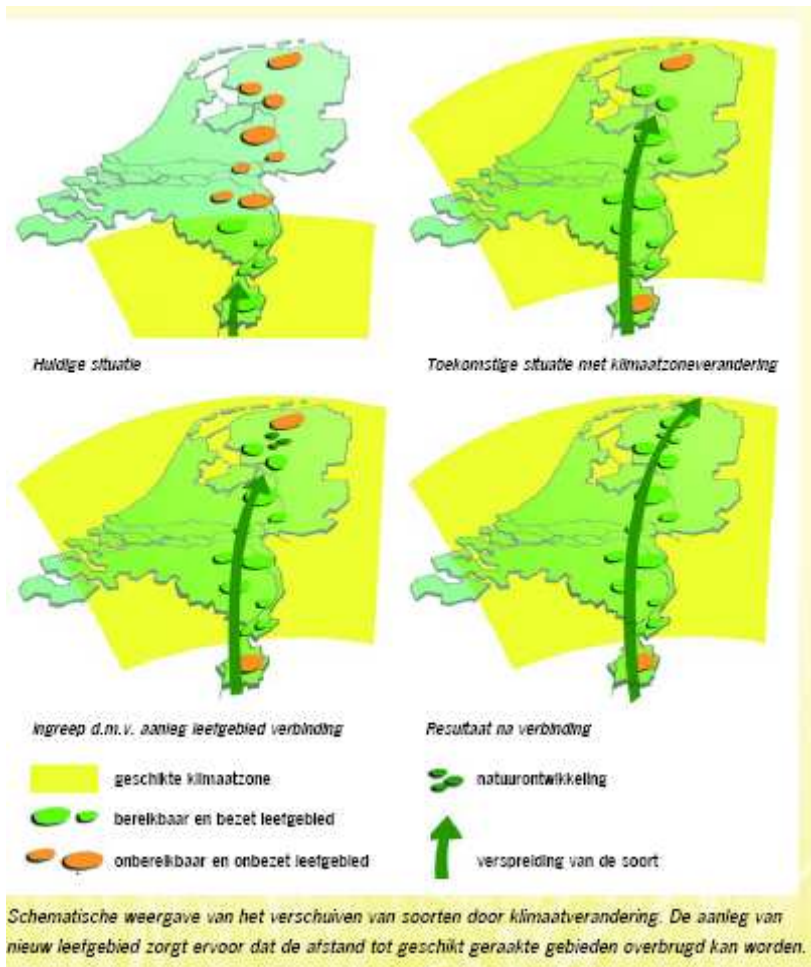
Figuur 2.3:



Precipitation deficit [mm]

Jan Mar May Jul Sep Nov

Figuur 2.5



Present situation

Future situation with climate zone change

Intervention by constructing corridors between habitats

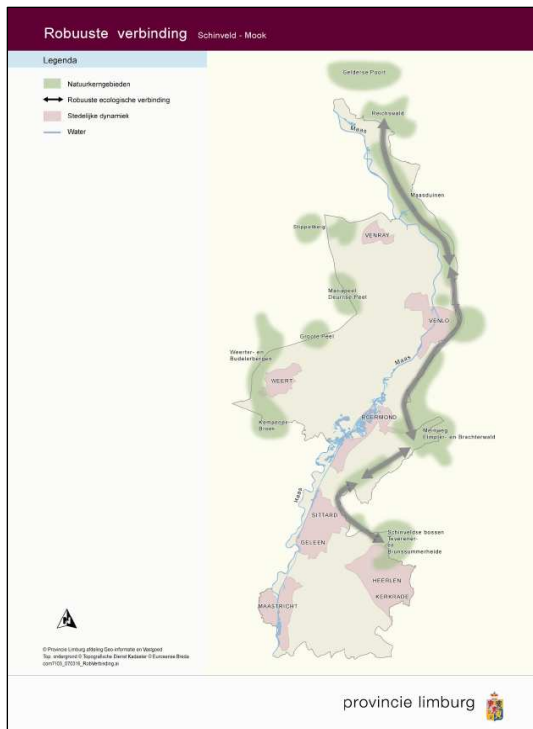
Result after construction of corridor

Suitable climate zone
Wildlife can reach and occupy habitat
Wildlife cannot reach and occupy habitat

New nature conservation areas
Species distribution

Diagram showing how climate change causes shifts in species distribution. Constructing new habitats allows species to bridge the distance to suitable areas.

Figuur 4.2



Robust corridor Schinveld-Mook

Legend:

Nature conservation areas
Urban expansion areas
Water

Figuur 4.3:



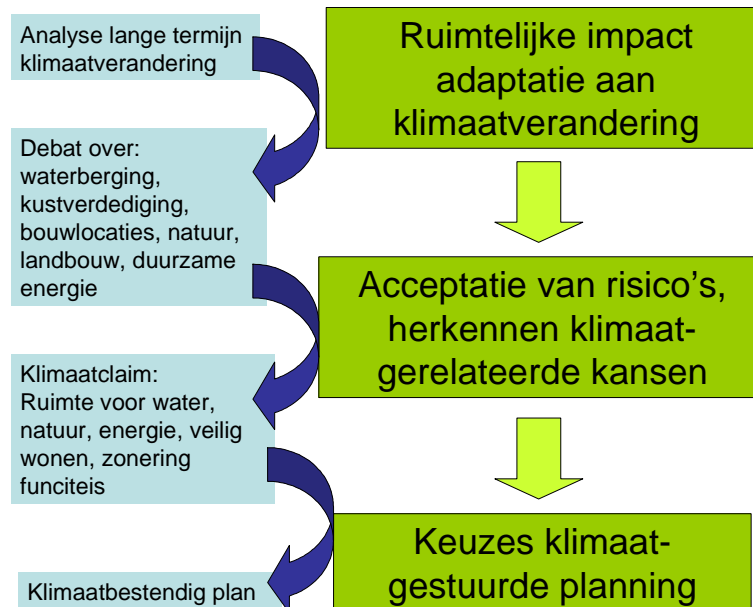
Nature conservation area

Climate buffer zone

Nature conservation area

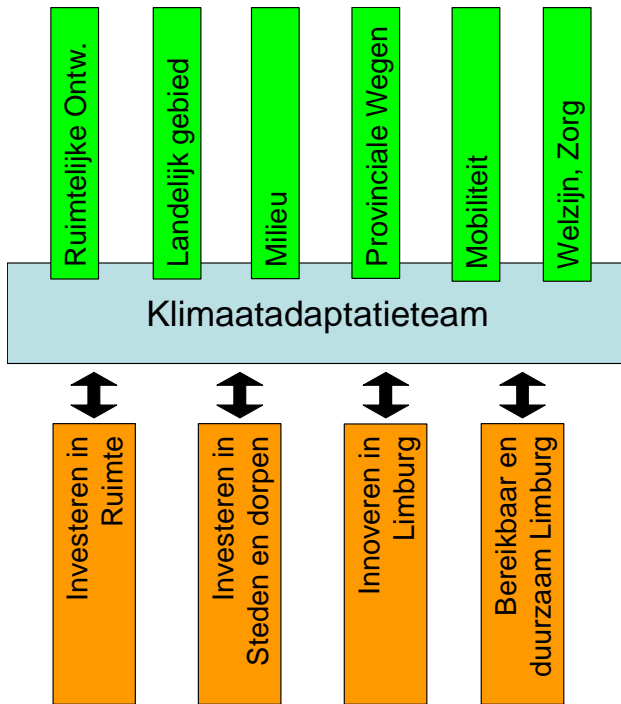
In the example, the stream has been restored, creating nature conservation areas that are flooded on a regular basis. The excess water is stored and used to prevent desiccation in the summer. Creating new conservation areas improves the spatial integrity of the NEN and helps alleviate desiccation both for the natural world and for farmers. The example also involves a network of blue (water) and green (land) corridors that link the various NEN nature conservation areas. The blue-green network also helps to repress pests and to improve the recreational and cultural-historical value of the landscape.

Figuur 5.1



Analysis of long-term climate change	Spatial impact of adaptation to climate change
Debate on water storage, coastal defences, building sites, nature conservation, agriculture, sustainable energy	
	Acceptance of risks, recognition of climate-related opportunities
Climate claim: room for water, nature, energy, flood-proof housing, function-related zoning	
Climate-proof plan	Choices in climate-driven planning

Figuur 5.2:



Spatial planning	Rural area	Environment	Provincial roads	Mobility	Welfare, Care
Climate adaptation team					
Investing in space	Investing in towns and villages	Innovation in Limburg	Accessible and sustainable Limburg		