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### Effects of climate change

In Arctic regions human communities may benefit from the increased temperatures making sea routes more navigable and reducing heating costs	In mountainous regions of Europe it is expected that up to 60% of the current native species of birds, mammals and plants will be lost	The depth of seasonal permafrost thawing and coastal erosion will increase in the Arctic as sea levels and global temperatures rise
Traditional ways of life and indigenous species will be lost as sea ice melts and temperatures increase in the Arctic regions	Many European areas will be affected by loss of tourism due to lack of winter snow	Crop yields could increase by up to 20% in east and south-east Asia, but in central and south Asia the yields may reduce by over 30%
Moderate climate change, including increased rain and warmer temperatures, are likely to see crop yields rise by 20% in North America	In southern Europe there will be increasing pressure on water resources for drinking and agriculture	Illness and death from diarrhoea are likely to rise in south and east Asia due to increases in flooding and droughts
Warming in the mountainous regions of North America is forecast to cause more winter flooding and reduced summer river flows, so increasing competition for water resources	In south and central Europe health risks such as heat stroke and dehydration will be experienced as temperatures rise	Rising coastal waters and temperatures could see more cases of cholera in south-east Asia
Coastal communities in North America are likely to be at greater risk of coastal flooding and severe storm events	In many African regions crop production is likely to fall as increases in the temperature and decreases in water availability spread. In some areas crop yields may drop by over 50%	Over the next 20-30 years glacial melt in the Himalayas will increase flooding and affect water supplies to Asia
The populations of the Caribbean islands will suffer from greater freshwater shortages and experience more drought	Low-lying African coastal regions could see their fishing industry reduced by 10% as sea level and temperatures rise	Freshwater supplies in many Asian regions are expected to decrease and affect more than 1 billion people by 2050
By the middle of the century it is predicted that savannah will replace rainforest ecosystems in Latin America	Coral reefs and Mangrove swamps are set to be destroyed in much of coastal west Africa	By 2020 it is predicted that biodiversity in ecosystems in Australia and New Zealand (such as the Great Barrier Reef and tropical rainforests) will be significantly reduced
There is likely to be a huge loss of biodiversity in South America as temperature increases see ecosystems change and adapt	As the climate changes the range and rate of transmittable disease such as malaria will put over 60% of Africa's population at severe risk	Due to increases in droughts and fires it is estimated that agriculture will decline in southern and eastern Australia
Glacial melt and changes in precipitation will significantly affect water availability for people and agriculture in South America	By 2020 some estimates show between 75 and 200 million people in Africa will be affected by water shortages	Areas of western and southern New Zealand may experience longer growing seasons, less frost and increased rainfall
Erosion of beaches and the bleaching of coral reefs in the Pacific islands as a result of sea levels and temperatures rising will affect the lives of the island communities	A reduction in the thickness of sea ice in the polar regions will result in a loss of organisms, migratory birds and mammals	

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