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CCIA

CLIMATE  
CHANGE  
IN  
ACTION



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# T.O.C

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## INTRODUCTION

1

Climate change.

Why should we care? Why should we learn about it? Why should we take time out of our lives to read and write about it? Why? How about asking what is climate change, and how it can and will affect us if we don't take action? Maybe then some interest will spark up.

If you search up "world issues today", just like that, climate change will show up under the header of "Top 10 Current Global Issues". That's the top 1 global issue according to the internet. Climate change is defined as "long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns". Whether these are natural shifts, such as volcanic eruptions or ocean currents, or the effects of human activities, such as burning of fossil fuels, which is the 'biggest human activity contributor'.

It's because of us, humans, that climate change is placed at the top 1 ranking of global issues today.

So to our point: What will happen if we don't stop? What will happen if we don't contribute to changes?

People will have to *leave their homes*.

Their *health will* continue, or begin, to *decline*, whether that is their mental, emotional, physical, etc.

*Sea levels* will continue to *rise uncontrollably*.

There will be *higher rates/reports of respiratory disease*, due to *greenhouse gasses effect*.

*"It could be a catastrophe or, managed well, it could be our salvation."*

- Vince, Gaia

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# CLIMATE CHANGE

VS.

# MIGRATION



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## CLIMATE CHANGE VS. MIGRATION

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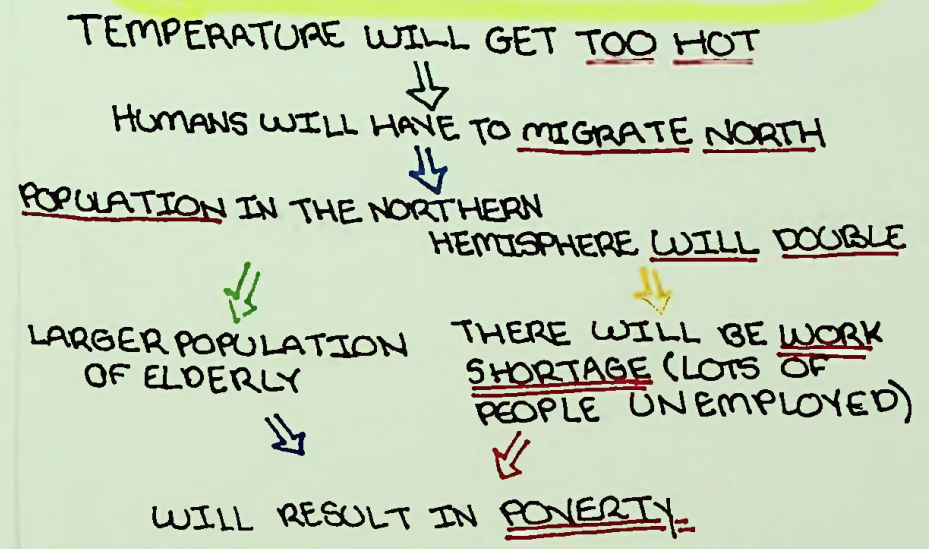
What does migration have to do with climate change?

Here's a simple breakdown:

People **WILL NOT SURVIVE**,  
countries will become **OVERPOPULATED**,  
which will lead to **POVERTY** and **WORK SHORTAGE**.

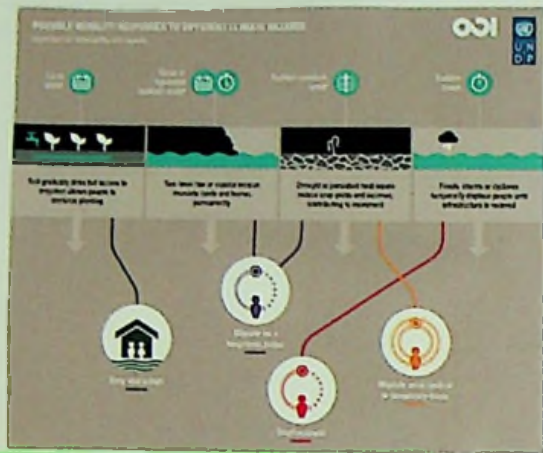
(That is, of course, the worse outcome if little to no change is made.)

Let's illustrate a potential scenario, for people living in the Southern Hemisphere:



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That's what it has to do with climate change. Climate change will lead, as it already and always has, to migration, because we can't all live in one place forever. Already today, there are humans who get exhausted about the weather in their country. They get to a point where they can't handle it anymore, whether that is the snow and negative temperatures in the North, or the hot, dry weather in the South, which makes them take a decision in moving either back to where they came from, or a new country. So just imagine when these temperatures double, so will the migration rate.

Current "Hot Zones" Considered Too Hot for People to Live (2020)



Projected "Hot Zones" in 2070



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People have adapted in the past to weather changes, what's the big deal now?

The big deal is that it's becoming too hot, that it's killing people. The human body is built to promptly respond and react to environmental changes, but only to a certain point. Climate change, and rise in temperature is getting too out of control for our bodies to adapt to such heat. It's becoming lethal.

It is one thing when people **choose** to move, and adapt to a new place. But when people are **forced** to leave their homes, and put in a position of making such a hard decision, these two circumstances are not equal.

The most impacted areas, according to the "Nomad Century" excerpt, of climate change are Southern-Hemisphere, Latin America, Africa and Asia, which year around are usually hot. These continents/countries are also some known and some of the biggest in farming in rural areas. With the temperatures rising, it is creating droughts which is leading to farming becoming more difficult due to the changes in soil, crops becoming unable to grow, and animals not being able to handle the heat.

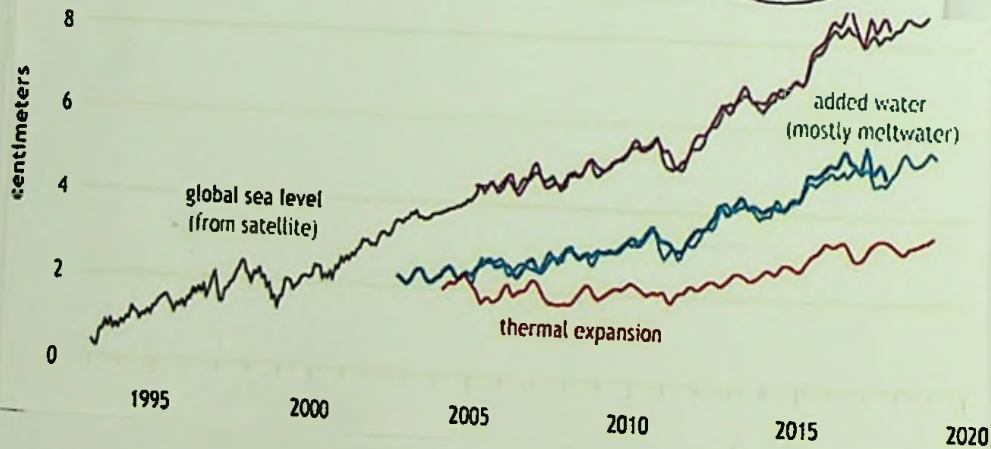
It is unheard of for temperatures ever rising above 50°C (122°F), meaning that if the temperature ever rises this high, humans, animals, etc would not survive it. This could result in the death of about 3.5 billion people who live in these areas which are usually hot during the year.

# WC Sea Levels 6

Sea levels affect us more than we think... Sea levels rise because of glaciers melting, volume expansion of warm waters, and the loss of water on land (aquifers).

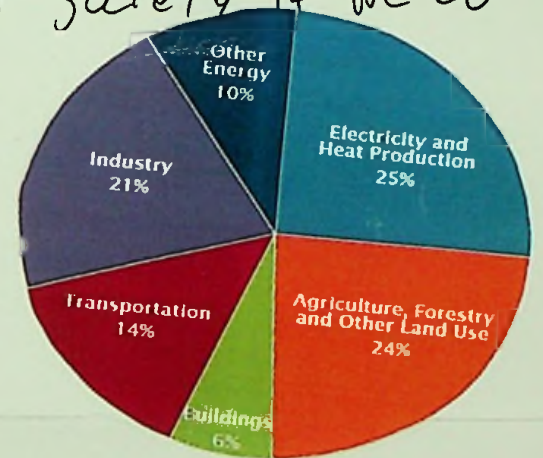
"Loss in glacier caps has quintupled over the past few decades, from the equivalent of 6.7 in in 1980 → 18 in in 1990 → 20 in in 2000 → 33 in in 2010-2018" (Lindsey)

I think sea levels rising is very dangerous... eventually coastal cities will flood & we will become a real life Atlantis.



# WC Green House Gases 7

They can develop respiratory complications, and lung cancer will become more common. They are released by burning fossil fuels. G.H.G are made up of carbon, methane, and nitrous. The gases build up which makes the earth's temperature rise over many years. Says NASA. We can solve this issue by reverting to renewable energy to save our planet. I believe greenhouse gases will cause irreversible damage to our society if we do not act soon.



JW

## Health effects of climate change

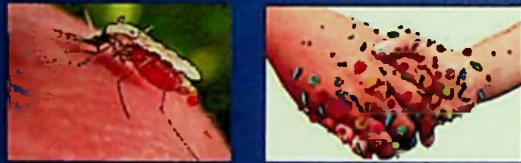
Climate change can influence people's life and health in different ways. Some of these you might be aware of like a change in temperature or rainfall which can influence the spread of disease. However, there is also indirect influences like the change in flora and fauna which is influencing our food choices and quality of life.

→ Unhealthy climate affects the function of human organisms while healthy climate provides better quality of life and has a positive effect on health.



### The spread of disease:

Mosquitos, ticks, and sandflies who transmit certain diseases use thermostatic mechanisms and their reproduction and survival is dependent on temperature.



The distribution of vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue has been projected to increase due to climate change and rising temperatures. A global temperature increase of just 3 degrees Celsius will expose hundreds of people to malaria each year. Moreover, diarrheal diseases will increase with rising temperatures.

JW

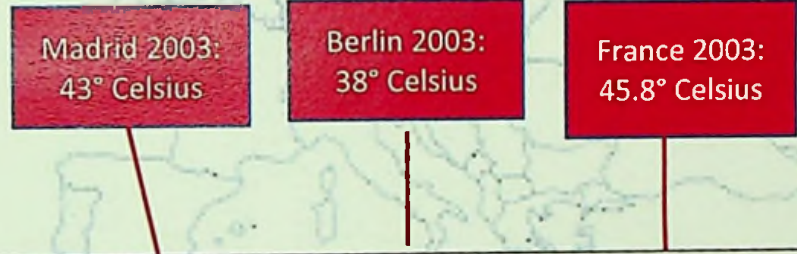
## Europe Heatwave 2003

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In summer of 2003 the temperature was 3.5 degrees Celsius above normal in Europe. This caused between 22,000 and 45,000 heat related deaths in just over two weeks

- The risk of a heatwave that strong had more than doubled as a result of human. Induced climate change
- Most cities are usually 5-11 degrees warmer than the surrounding areas because of industry and gas induced warming

Exposure to both extreme hot and cold weather is associated with **MORBIDITY** and **MORTALITY**

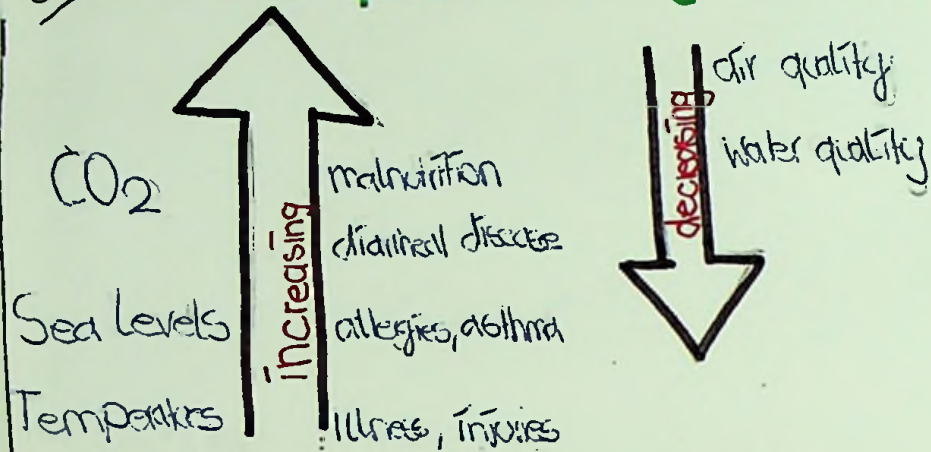


### Malnutrition:

- Especially poor countries experience the effects of climate change. One example is malnutrition because droughts and other climate extremes impact the food crops and food supply in countries like Africa. Climate change is altering the ecology of the plants and will cause regional food supply inequalities.

**"Approximately 800 million people are undernourished, most of them live in Africa"**

# J.W. The impact is everywhere 10



Be the change!

WHO report in 2002 attributed 160 000 deaths annually to climate change

Severe weather is taking the greatest toll on the health of nations

Take action now!

MR

## How climate change affects us mentally.

Climate change and related disasters cause anxiety-related responses as well as chronic and severe mental health disorders. Flooding and prolonged droughts have been associated with elevated levels of anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorders.

Extreme weather events have also been associated with increases in aggressive behavior and domestic violence.<sup>3</sup> Exposure to extreme heat may lead to increased use of alcohol to cope with stress, increases in hospital and emergency room admissions for people with mental health or psychiatric conditions, and an increase in suicide.

### Tips for Talking With Your Health Care Provider About Your Mental Health



Talk to your primary care provider



Prepare ahead of your visit



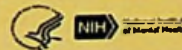
Bring a friend or relative



Be honest



Ask questions



[www.nlmh.nih.gov/health](http://www.nlmh.nih.gov/health)

# MR Effects On Animals 12

The Earth is now about 1.1°C (2°F) warmer than it was in the 1800s. Based on current projections, global temperatures will rise by 2.7°C (4.8°F) by the end of the century. It's impossible to predict exactly how long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns will affect our planet's fragile, deeply entwined ecosystems. Changes in one area influence changes in other areas and animals will feel the impact.

Climate change has produced a number of threats to wildlife throughout our parks. Rising temperatures lower many species survival rates due to changes that lead to less food, less successful reproduction, and interfering with the environment for native wildlife

Now, climate change is exposing sea life like turtles to even greater existential threats. Sea level rise and stronger storms will erode and destroy their beach habitats. Warming oceans will change ocean currents, potentially introducing sea turtles to new predators and harming the coral reefs some of them need to survive.



# ALL WHY WE CARE 13

The health effects of climate change are something really important to me because I have seen how family members suffered from more allergies and asthma in recent years. Moreover growing up in Europe we talked about the heatwave in 2002 and how likely it is that something even worse will happen again. I think result to something that we all care about and for that reason we should care about climate change.

JOSIE

The effects of migration due to climate change are important to think about, especially if you have family who lives or if you are from another country. With that being said, I have family members, who are and still live in South America. If temperatures were to rise uncontrollably, that would force my family and others to leave their home country. They wouldn't be able to make a living there anymore, and would have to leave everything behind. I believe it is important to contribute in making a change in climate change, because it may not affect you, but people we know and love.

SOPHIA

Sea levels and Greenhouse gases are a massive factor in how climate change affects our day-to-day lives. We are seeing some of the consequences now, but it doesn't compare to what will occur in the future if we don't work to stop it soon.

MALIK

Rising temperatures is really detrimental to the lives of animals. Habitats are being destroyed leaving animals to fend for themselves.

MADI

"The climate is changing why aren't we?"

"If you breath air you should care" "There is no Planet B"



Sources:

All

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MIGRATION RESOURCES

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