TEACH YOUR PARENTS!

2018

On october 8, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) presented it's special report on the impacts of glomal warming of 1.5 °C.

THE PAST

Over the past 50 years, we have experienced a 0.5 °C rise in global temperatures. The rising temperatures have contributed to shifts in the distribution of plant and animal species, decreases in crop yields and more frequent wildfires.

FUTURE

If the average world temperature increases by two degrees we are facing risks/implications to human health, livelihoods, assets and ecosystems from an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heat waves, heavy rain, drought and associated wildfires, and coastal flooding.

WHAT COULD HAPPEN?

The frequency of heat waves have increased in large parts of Europe, Asia and Australia. Impacts associated with other biodiversity-related risks such as forest fires and the spread of invasive species are lower at 1.5°C compared to 2°C of global warming.

DROUGHT

Based on this evidence, enhanced greenhouse gases have contributed to increased drying in the Mediterranean region and there is a this tendency that this will continue to increase under higher levels of global warming. At global warming of less than 1°C, drought increases in the Mediterranean and West Africa while drought decreases in central North America and northwest Australia.

Sources:

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