How the natural environment is impacted by climate change

Examples of how climate change is impacting our landscapes:

Temperature

Extreme weather

image: 1enchik, n.d

Rising sea level

expresso.pt

image: Ocal, 2011

image: Podriae 2000

image: Rodrigo, 2009

Examples of how climate change is impacting our landscapes:

Precipitation

Water

image: owattaphotos, n.d.; Syaibatulhamdi, 2020

00000

Landscapes are reacting to the changing of the elements caused by climate change

Wildlife

image: fireflamenco, 2015

°...°

10

image: Bullet_Chained, 2016

900

Wildfires



image: Alias Ching (n.d.)

Landslides

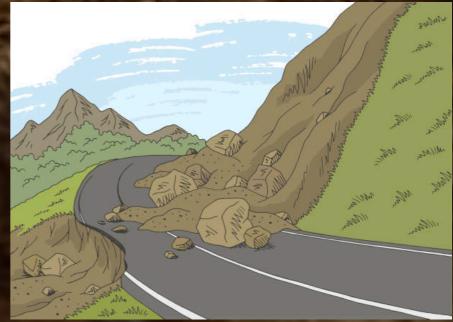
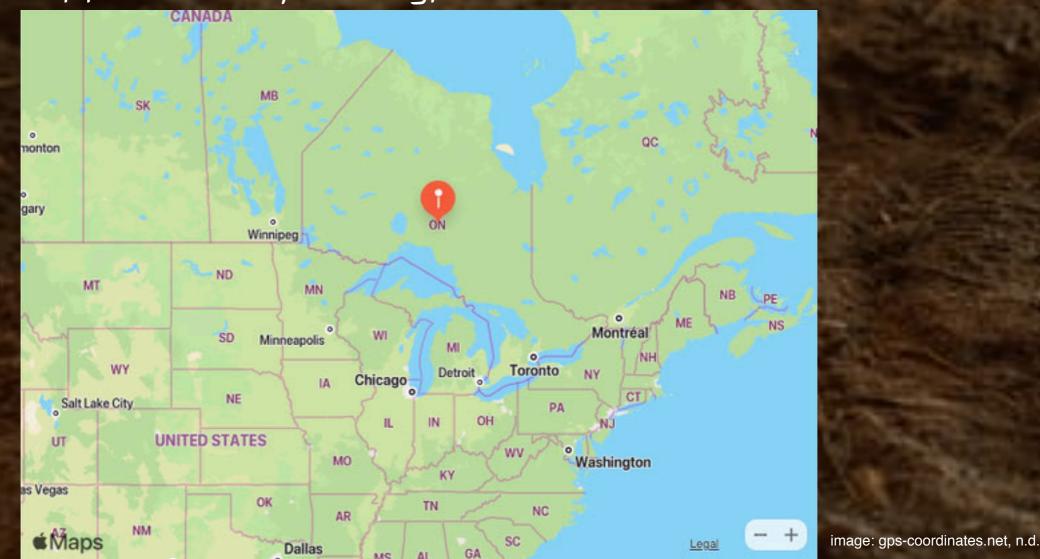


image: Aluna1 (2019)

EXAMPLE I:

North America - Ontario, Canada

Canada has a Latitude of approximately 49 and a Longitude of approximately -86 (gps-coordinates.net, n.d.)

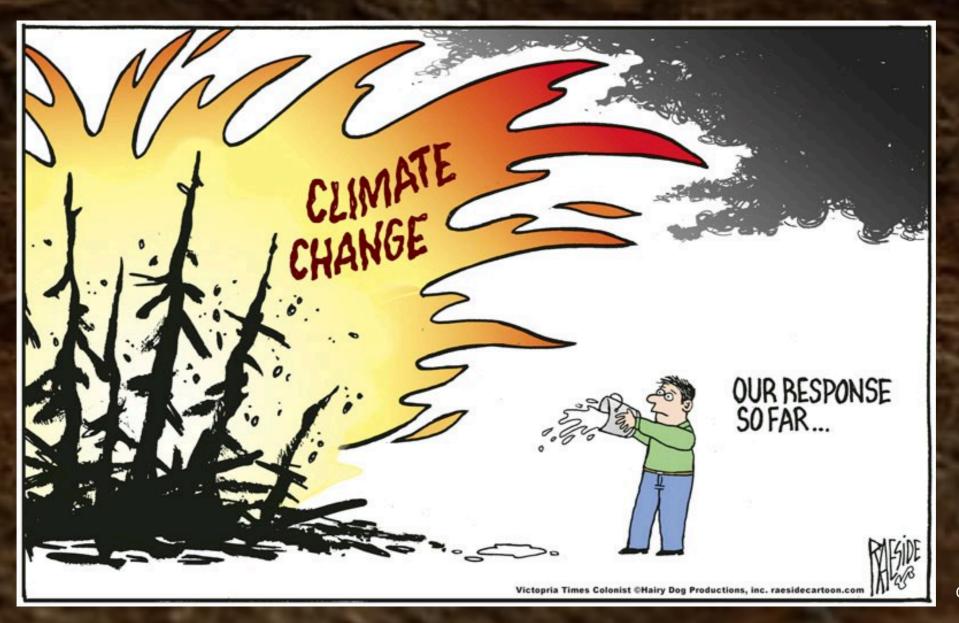


Because warming of the climate is more intense in locations being at a higher latitude, forest landscapes in this part of the Northern Hemisphere are significantly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (NRC, 2013).

EXAMPLE 1:

North America - Ontario, Canada

Particularly, the forests. Ultimately, the structure of our landscapes and ecosystem depends on and is determined, by climate (Thompson et al., 1996).



Credit: Adrian Raeside, 2021



EXAMPLE I:

Two of the three major forest types in Canada are: • Boreal



EXAMPLE I:

• Great Lakes-St. Lawrence



EXAMPLE I:

North America - Ontario, Canada



image: The-Forest-Time, 2018

EXAMPLE I:

North America - Ontario, Canada

Wildfires are the primary disturbance to both of these forests (Thompson et al., 1996).



image: BNP Design Studio, n.d.

Researchers anticipate both forests will suffer shrinkage. It is predicted there will be very little 'old growth' forest that remains, and a general imbalance to the forest will occur as a result of climate change (Thompson et al., 1996).

EXAMPLE 1:

North America - Ontario, Canada

Wildfires are the primary disturbance to both of these forests (Thompson et al., 1996).



image: PegasuStudio, n.d.

Wildlife species within these forests such as populations of moose and caribou are expected to significantly decline, thereby affecting species distribution, as warming also affects plant/food availability (Thompson et al., 1996; USGRCP, 2016).

EXAMPLE I:

North America - Ontario, Canada

Wildfires are the primary disturbance to both of these forests (Thompson et al., 1996).



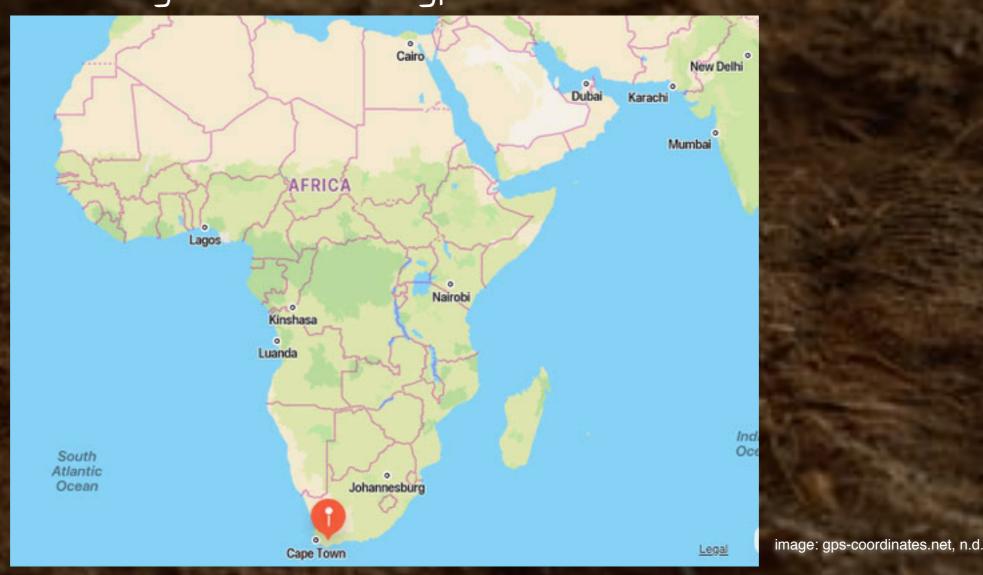
image: Vertyr, n.d.

These forests have survived climate changes in the past. However, the rate at which prior changes occurred were slow moving over multiple centuries (Thompson et al., 1996). The rate at which we are experiencing climate change right now, will likely take its toll on the forests much more quickly than the forests can respond (Thompson et al., 1996). Leaving us with a highly imbalanced ecosystem and "landscape patch dynamics" (Thompson et al., 1996).

Continent

EXAMPLE 2: African continent

The southern tip of the African continent has a Latitude of -33 and a Longitude of 20 (gps-coordinates.net, n.d.).



Although South Africa is at a lower Latitude, the impacts to the landscapes are not unscathed by climate change. "Africa is one of the most vulnerable regions, globally, to climate change." (Shackleton et al., 2019).

Continent

EXAMPLE 2: African continent

The national average temperature in South Africa has "increased twice as fast as global temperatures" (USAID, 2022)

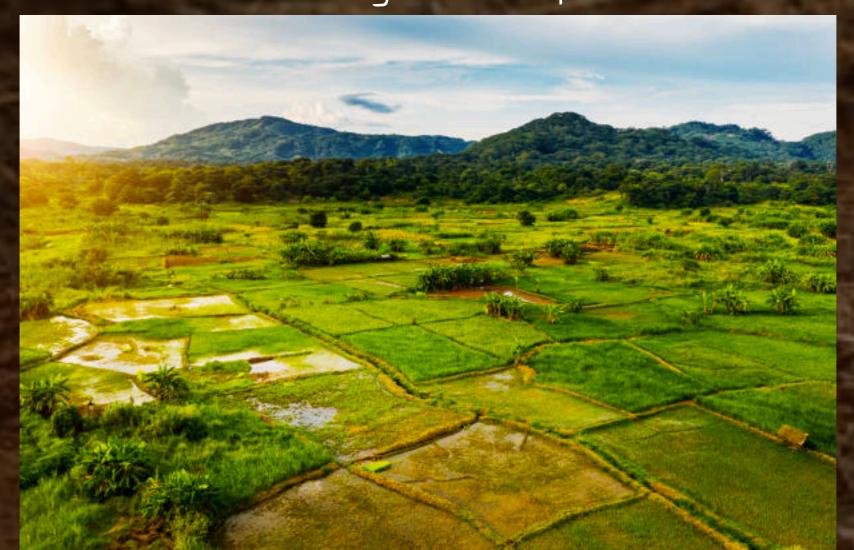


image: Nikada, n.d.

Much of Africa is covered by rural landscapes which increase risks of impacts this subtropical country is already experiencing (Shackleton et al., 2019).

Continent scale

EXAMPLE 2: African continent

Scarcity in water are threatening to Africa's agriculture and food security (shackleton et al., 2019)



image: Unknown, n.d.

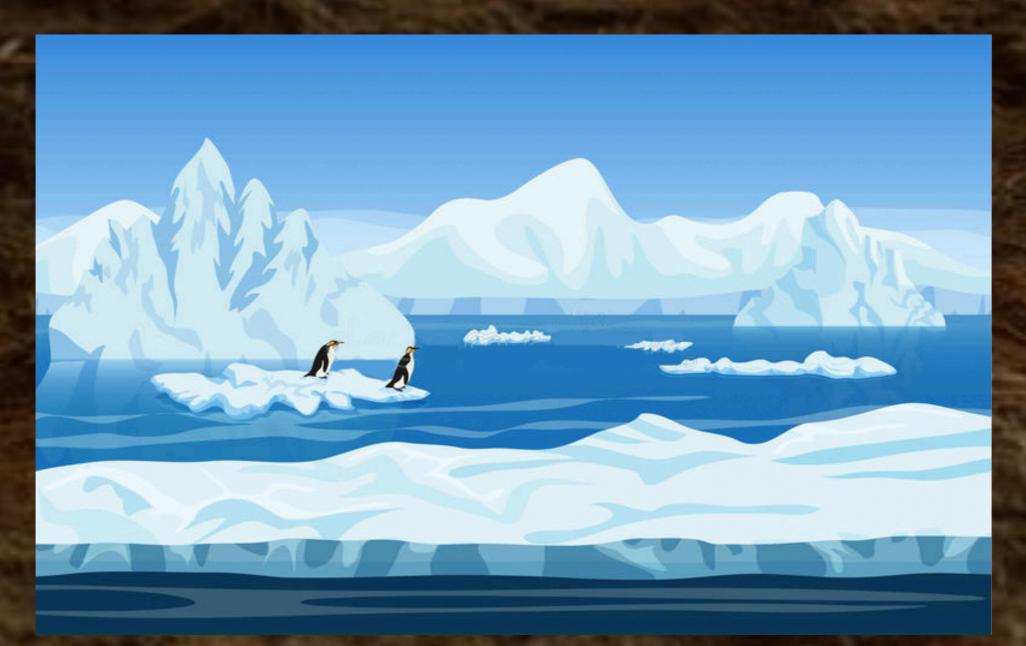
Farmers are heavily impacted by the reduction in water which effects crops, livelihood and food supply (Shackleton et al., 2019).



Credit: NRDC, 2021

EXAMPLE I: SEA ICE:

In a span of 35 years, warming has caused more than 2 million square kilometers of sea ice to melt - globally (Schmittner, 2021).



EXAMPLE I: SEA ICE:

equivalent to 772,204.32 square miles

Alaska is 665,384 square miles (census.gov, 2010)

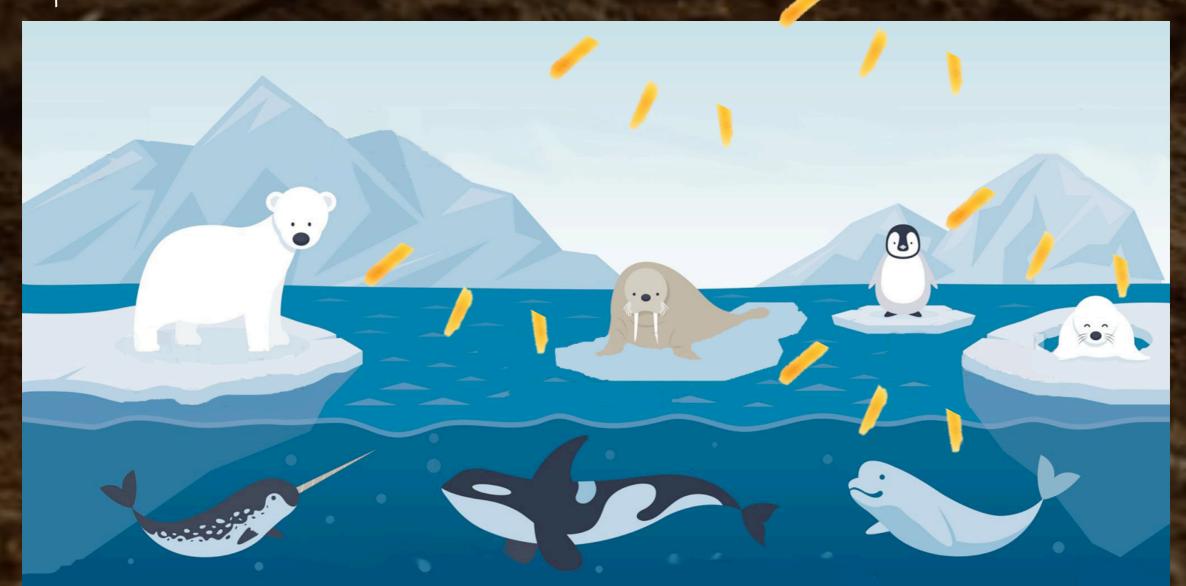


The amount of sea ice we have lost due to warming is greater than the size of Alaska

EXAMPLE I:

SEA ICE:

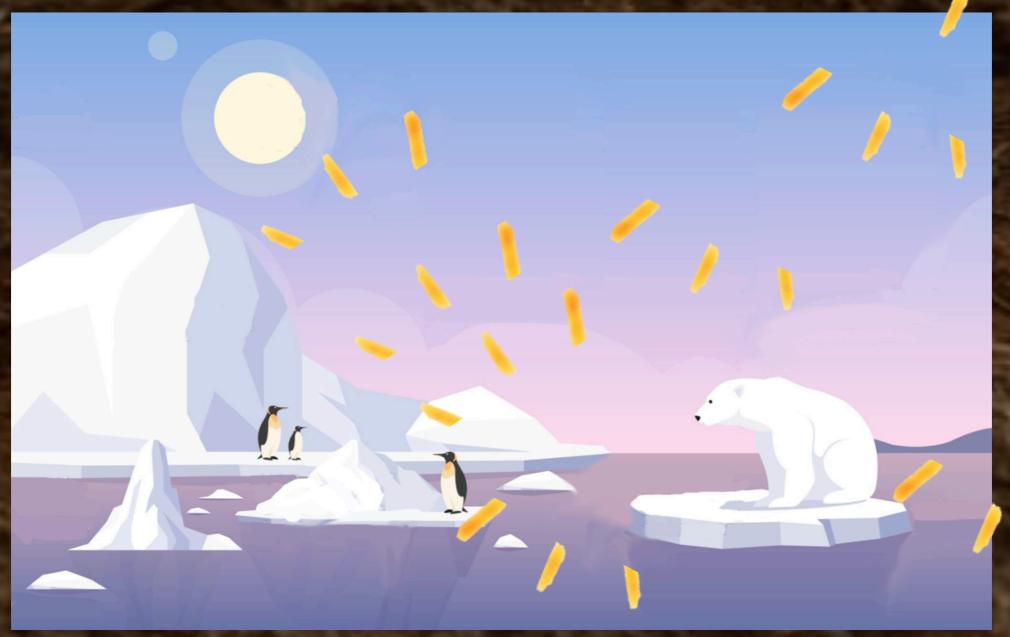
The melting of sea ice in the arctic regions trigger a rippling effect throughout the rest of the world. When ocean circulation is disrupted by the melting of sea ice caused by warming, it changes the way the ocean naturally moves (NOAA, 2023). The bright reflection of sea ice generally causes the sunlight to reflect back into the atmosphere....



EXAMPLE I:

SEA ICE:

...As we lose more and more sea ice, we are losing the surfaces we rely on to reflect the sunlight back. This is what is causing our earth to absorb radiation like a sponge, leading to the increase ocean temperatures causing an imbalance and ripple effect throughout our ocean waters (NOAA, 2023)

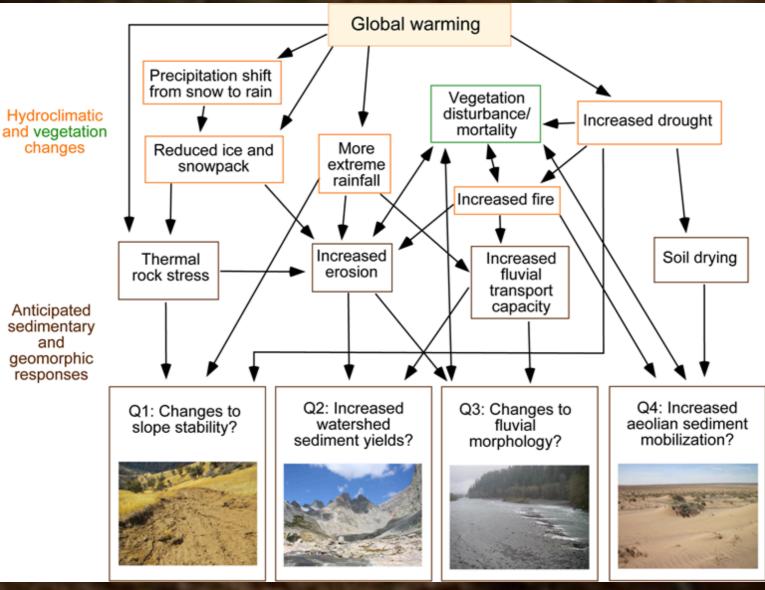


Global

EXAMPLE 2:

MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPES:

"Landscape response to climatic change lasts thousands to millions of years" (East & Sankey, 2020).



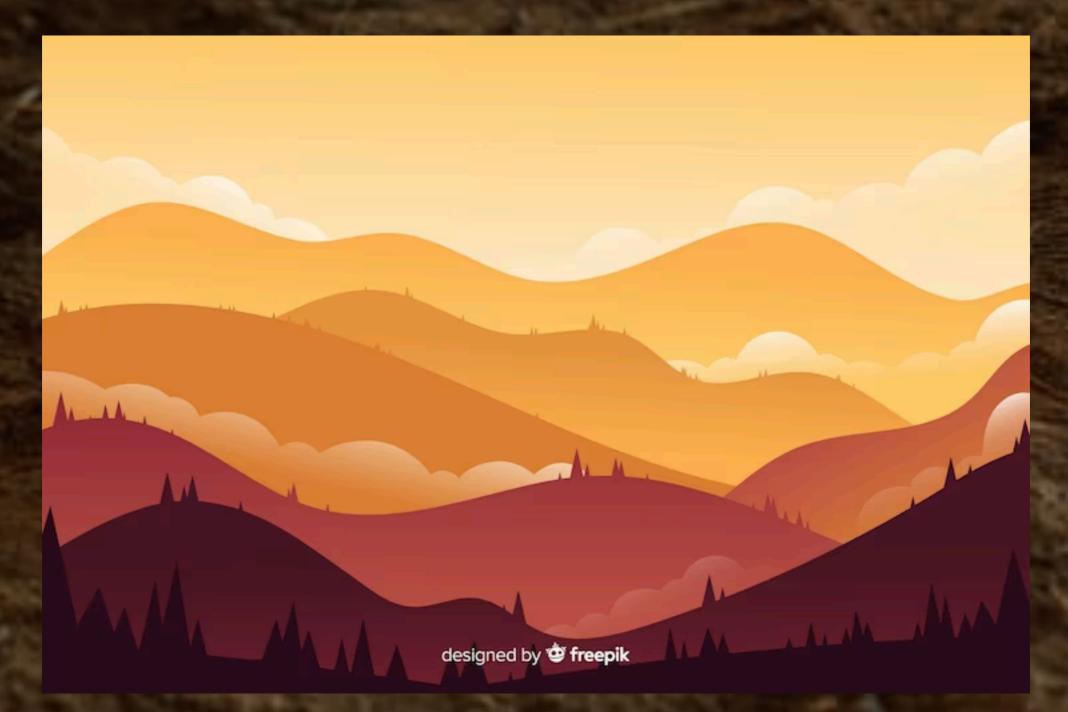
Credit: East & Sankey [2020]

The above diagram shows "four process domains" that impact the landscape; all rooted from climate change (East & Sankey, 2020).

EXAMPLE 2:

MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPES:

Landslides, flooding to rivers, avalanches are just some of the negative impacts the world's mountain landscapes are experiencing (University of the Witwatersrand, 2022).



EXAMPLE 2:

MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPES:

Mountain water serves hundreds of millions of people all around the world. As mountain glaciers get smaller due to the extreme changes in weather, all continents will experience the toll climate change is taking on their sectors of the world, respectively (University of the Witwatersrand, 2022).



REFERENCES

1enchik (n.d.). Cartoon style hand drawn vector tornado on white background. Image retrieved from: https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-cartoon-style-hand-drawn-vector-tornado-white-background-image73725675

Aluna1 (2019). Landslide graphic color mountains landscape sketch illustration vector. Image retrieved from: https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/landslide-graphic-colormountains-landscape-sketch-illustration-vector-gm1125268539-295739188?phrase=cartoon%20of%20a%20landslide

Beg, Alaina Ali (2021). Image retrieved from: https://www.theindianwire.com/environment/10-signs-one-should-look-around-to-ascertain-the-impacts-of-climate-change-310185/

BNP Design Studio (n.d.). Illustration Featuring a Long Stretch of Trees Burning from the Distance. Image retrieved from: https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/ illustration-featuring-long-stretch-trees-burning-151484378

Bullet_Chained (2016). Animal Character. Image retrieved from: https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/sloth-poses-cartoon-vector-illustration-gm513694272-87752023? phrase=sloth%20cartoon

Cellere, Riccardo (2013). what_is_the_canadian_boreal_forest. Image retrieved from: https://www.borealforestfacts.com/?p=234

Census.gov (2010). https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/2010/geo/state-area.html

Ching, Alias (n.d.). forest fire - burning forest trees in fire flames wildfire vector illustration. Image retrieved from: https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/forest-fire-burning-trees-flames-wildfire-499058497

Dessler, Andrew E. (2021). Introduction to Modern Climate Change, 3rd Edition. Cambridge University Press

East, A., E.,Sankey, J. B. (2020), How is modern climate change affecting landscape processes? Eos, 101, https://doi.org/10.1029/2020EO152788. Retrieved from: https://eos.org/editors-vox/how-is-modern-climate-change-affecting-landscape-processes

Eliflamra (2021). Concept Of Word Water Day stock illustration. Image retrieved from: https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/concept-of-word-water-day-gm1323313566-409001019? phrase=water%20conservation%20cartoon

Fireflamenco (2015). forest animals stock illustration. Image retrieved from: https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/cute-forest-animals-gm473723538-64597041?phrase=cartoon %20animals

Foto, Artush (2020). African landscape with village, Namibia Africa. Image retrieved from: https://fineartamerica.com/featured/african-landscape-with-village-namibia-africa-artushfoto.html

GPS-coordinates.net (n.d.). https://www.gps-coordinates.net/map/country/CA

Jslavy (n.d.). A hot sun drying out the grass and a flower. Image retrieved from: https://www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-images-drought-image20199279

Kutskyi, Artur (n.d.). Cartoon nature winter arctic ice landscape. Image retrieved from: https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-cartoon-nature-winter-arctic-ice-landscapeiceberg-snow-mountains-hills-penguins-vector-game-style-illustration-image74825711

Muchmania (2015). Arctic Animals Character and Background stock illustration. Image retrieved from: https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/arctic-animals-character-and-background-gm498339888-79598255?phrase=arctic%20sea%20ice

REFERENCES

Natalia Darmoroz (2020). Global warming vector banner template. North Pole, melting glaciers, penguins and polar bear on ice floe flat illustration with text space. Image retrieved from: https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/global-warming-vector-banner-template-north-pole-melting-glaciers-penguins-and-gm1215017320-353741624?phrase=arctic %20sea%20ice

NRC (National Research Council) (2012). Climate Change: Evidence, Impacts, and Choices: PDF Booklet. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/ 10.17226/14673.

NRDC (2021). AIRS instrument on NASA's Aqua spacecraft shows high carbon dioxide concentrations in the Northern Hemisphere. NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center Scientific Visualization Studio/NASA/JPL AIRS Project. Image retrieved from: <u>https://www.nrdc.org/stories/what-climate-change</u>

Ocal (2011). THERMOMETER 8 CLIP ART. Image retrieved from: http://www.clker.com/clipart-thermometer-5.html

owattaphotos (n.d.). dark cloud and rain / cartoon vector and illustration. Image retrieved from: https://stock.adobe.com/images/dark-cloud-and-rain-cartoon-vector-andillustration-hand-drawn-style-grayscale-isolated-on-white-background/160384352

Pauliukevich, Yuliya (n.d.). Flood in town, river, water stream on city street. Image retrieved from: https://www.dreamstime.com/flood-town-river-water-stream-city-street-naturaldisaster-rainstorm-vector-cartoon-illustration-urban-landscape-image169154895

PegasuStudio (n.d.). Image retrieved from: https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/silhouettes-wild-animals-fire-forest-vector-1660415077

Pikisuperstar (n.d.). Free vector colorful mountains landscape background. Image retrieved from: https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/colorful-mountains-landscapebackground_5476956.htm#query=mountain%20cartoon&position=6&from_view=keyword

Raeside, Adrian (2021). Cartoon: Climate change. Image retrieved from: https://www.prpeak.com/opinion/cartoon-climate-change-3938920

Rodrigo (2009). Sea level rising. Image retrieved from: https://www.toonpool.com/cartoons/Sea%20level%20rising_37184

Schmittner, Andreas (2021). Introduction to Climate Science. Retrieved from: https://open.oregonstate.education/climatechange/

Shackleton, S., Masterson, V., Hebinck, P., Speranza, C. I., Spear, D., & Tengö, M. (2019). Editorial for Special Issue: "Livelihood and Landscape Change in Africa: Future Trajectories for Improved Well-Being under a Changing Climate." *Land*, 8(8), 114. https://doi.org/10.3390/land8080114. Retrieved from: https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/ 8/8/114

Syaibatulhamdi (2020). No title. Image retrieved from: https://pixabay.com/illustrations/clouds-rain-paper-raindrops-5866119/

The-Forest-Time.com (2018). The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest; highly valued woodlands. Image retrieved from: https://www.the-forest-time.com/en/guides-des-pays-et-regions/canada/the-great-lakesst-lawrence-forest-highly-valued-woodlands-5ae9c811b

Thompson, I.D., Flannigan, M.D., Wotton, B.M. et al. (1996). The effects of climate change on landscape diversity: an example in Ontario forests. *Environ Monit Assess* 49, 213–233 https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1005894525278

REFERENCES

Unknown (2018). Image retrieved from: http://www.westwindforest.ca/great-lakes-st-lawrence-silviculture-tour/#,

Unknown (n.d.). Image retrieved from: https://geography.name/agriculture/

University of the Witwatersrand (2022). Climate change to impact mountains on a global scale. ScienceDaily. Retrieved from: www.sciencedaily.com/releases/ 2022/11/221107103230.htm

USAID (2022). South Africa Climate Change Fact Sheet. Retrieved from: https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/south-africa-climate-change-fact-sheet

USGCRP (2016). Crimmins, A., J. Balbus, J.L. Gamble, C.B. Beard, J.E. Bell, D. Dodgen, R.J. Eisen, N. Fann, M.D. Hawkins, S.C. Herring, L. Jantarasami, D.M. Mills, S. Saha, M.C. Sarofim, J. Trtanj,, L. Ziska, The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment. Eds. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, 312 pp. http://dx.doi.org/10.7930/J0R49NQX

Vertyr (n.d.). Vector abstract illustration of wild deer in forest with trunks of trees. Image retrieved from: https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/vector-abstract-illustration-wild-deer-forest-155208638

Vinata (n.d.). Image retrieved from: <u>https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/sunny-valley-212569210</u>

© 2023 J.Getz

Permission granted to somethingBigger for educational purposes.