1) Dangerous weather events - extreme heat, droughts, downpours, hail, tornados, etc. - will become more frequent and widespread. Roshydromet has already recorded an increase in their number over the past 20 years (on average every year there are 343 of them - that is, almost every day somewhere in Russia the weather is dangerously bad). This is fraught with additional damage and destruction, for example, from flooding, as in Krymsk, or increased mortality, as in 2010 in the European part of Russia (still remember that heat?);

2) The southern border of permafrost will shift to the north: where the permafrost is intermittent now, everything melts completely. In the north, permafrost degradation will particularly damage what is called linear infrastructure - roads, pipelines and railways. Somewhere in the permafrost there are, for example, cattle bins, which can begin to degrade along with their dangerous contents (for example, anthrax). Finally, the Arctic is already "green" and will continue to do so: more atypical vegetation appears in place of Arctic deserts and tundra;

3) The fire season in Russian forests will be longer, in the most extreme cases by a month and a half. Forests will burn longer and more actively;

4) In addition to agricultural pests and forest pests such as the occasional silkworm, ticks will feel better: there will be more ticks, their range will expand, and as a result, the risk of encephalitis or Lyme disease will also increase;

5) It appears that rising sea levels are a matter for distant island states, but there are also regions in Russia for which this problem will be relevant, such as St Petersburg and Kaliningrad. Coastline erosion - in the literal sense of loss of territory - is already affecting the Russian Arctic and Far East.