Why is global warming dangerous?

Global climate change, by definition, will have a wide variety of global consequences, from rising sea levels to the spread of agricultural pests (there will be more, and there will be more). In order to somehow limit the answer to this question, we take some consequences that are relevant for Russia - there are enough of them. So, due to climate change:

 1) Dangerous weather events - extreme heat, droughts, showers, hail, tornadoes and so on - will become larger and more frequent. Roshydromet has already recorded an increase in their number over the past 20 years (on average there are 343 each year — that is, almost every day somewhere in Russia the weather is dangerously bad). This is fraught with additional damage and destruction, for example, from floods, 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 move to the north: where the permafrost is now intermittent, everything will melt completely. In the north, permafrost degradation is particularly evident in what is called linear infrastructure — roads, pipelines, and railways. Here and there in the permafrost there are, for example, cattle burial grounds, which can begin to collapse along with their dangerous contents (for example, anthrax). Finally, the Arctic is now “turning green” and will continue to do so: more atypical vegetation appears on the site of the Arctic deserts and tundra;

 3) The fire hazard season in Russian forests will become 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 unpaired silkworms, ticks will feel better: there will be more, their range will expand, and, as a result, the risk of getting encephalitis or Lyme disease will also increase;

 5) It seems that the rising level of the oceans is a matter of distant island states, but Russia also has regions for which this problem will be relevant, for example, St. Petersburg and Kaliningrad. Coastline erosion - literally loss of territory - is already affecting the Russian Arctic and the Far East.

 In general, the “price tag” of climate change for Russia, according to experts, is 1-2% of GDP per year. More information on the manifestations of climate change and projected problems can be found in the special assessment report of Roshydromet, prepared in 2014.

Summary

The text under consideration is entitled “Under the Sea No More? Marine Wildlife Sinks to Nearly Half in Decades”. The text is devoted to the problems of marine wildlife extinction.The text is divided into three parts. the first part describes the results of research on marine wildlife; in the second part the author explains the reasons for the extinction of marine nature and the role of human activity in this; in the last part, the author makes predictions of what may happen if the environmental situation in the world does not improve.The author introduces the notion of wildlife and defines it’s how wild nature. The text is concluded by the notice Lambertini what overfishing, destruction of marine habitats and climate change have dire consequences for the entire human population.