

MORE WILD WEATHER IN A WARMING WORLD

A new report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change shows that climate change will lead to **higher temperatures, heavier precipitation, intensified drought and stronger storms**. And the more we continue to pollute, the worse things will get.

HEAVY PRECIPITATION

We'll likely see a **GREATER NUMBER** of storms that dump even more precipitation – whether rain or snow – at a time. This is one factor that increases the risk of flooding.

DROUGHT

Experts believe droughts could **INTENSIFY** in particular seasons and areas, like central North America. In addition to posing humanitarian risks and damaging economies, drought is a significant contributor to wildfires.

SEA LEVEL RISE

It's **VERY LIKELY** we'll see sea levels continue to rise, which will increase the damage from coastal storms.

HURRICANES

It's **LIKELY** that the intensity of hurricanes will increase. That means we'll continue to see strong storms the likes of Katrina and Irene here in the U.S.

MUDSLIDES

INCREASED PRECIPITATION means more catastrophic mudslides. Also, experts say that as temperature increases, glaciers retreat and permafrost thaws, we'll see more instability in mountains. In other words, some regions will see more landslides and glacial lake outburst flooding.

HEAT

It is **VIRTUALLY CERTAIN** we'll see a substantial warming in temperature extremes by the end of the century. That means the hottest days will be even hotter and we'll see records broken more often. It's **VERY LIKELY** we'll see longer, more frequent and hotter heat waves, too.



The Climate
Reality Project

www.climateRealityProject.org

Managing the Risk of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SRECC) Summary for Policymakers
<http://sreccwg2-pm.org/SRECC/>

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DATA GRAPHIC INTERPRETATION



1) What ideas or pieces of information does the author present? List as many as you can

2) Identify main conclusions told in the graphics. This should not just be a title, but what conclusion you can make from the information provided.

3) Describe how the author represents data. (Ex. Using colours to differentiate two things)