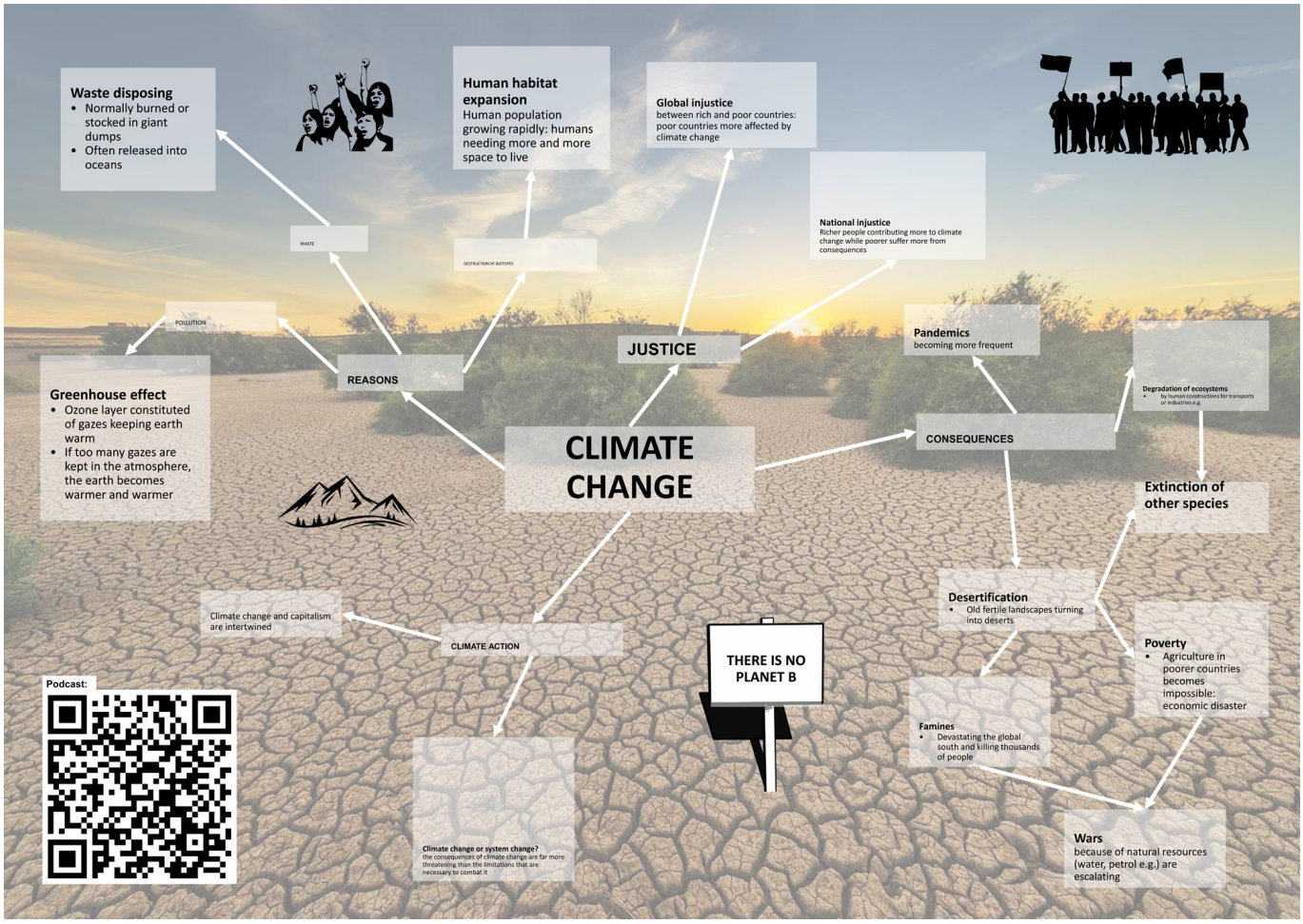
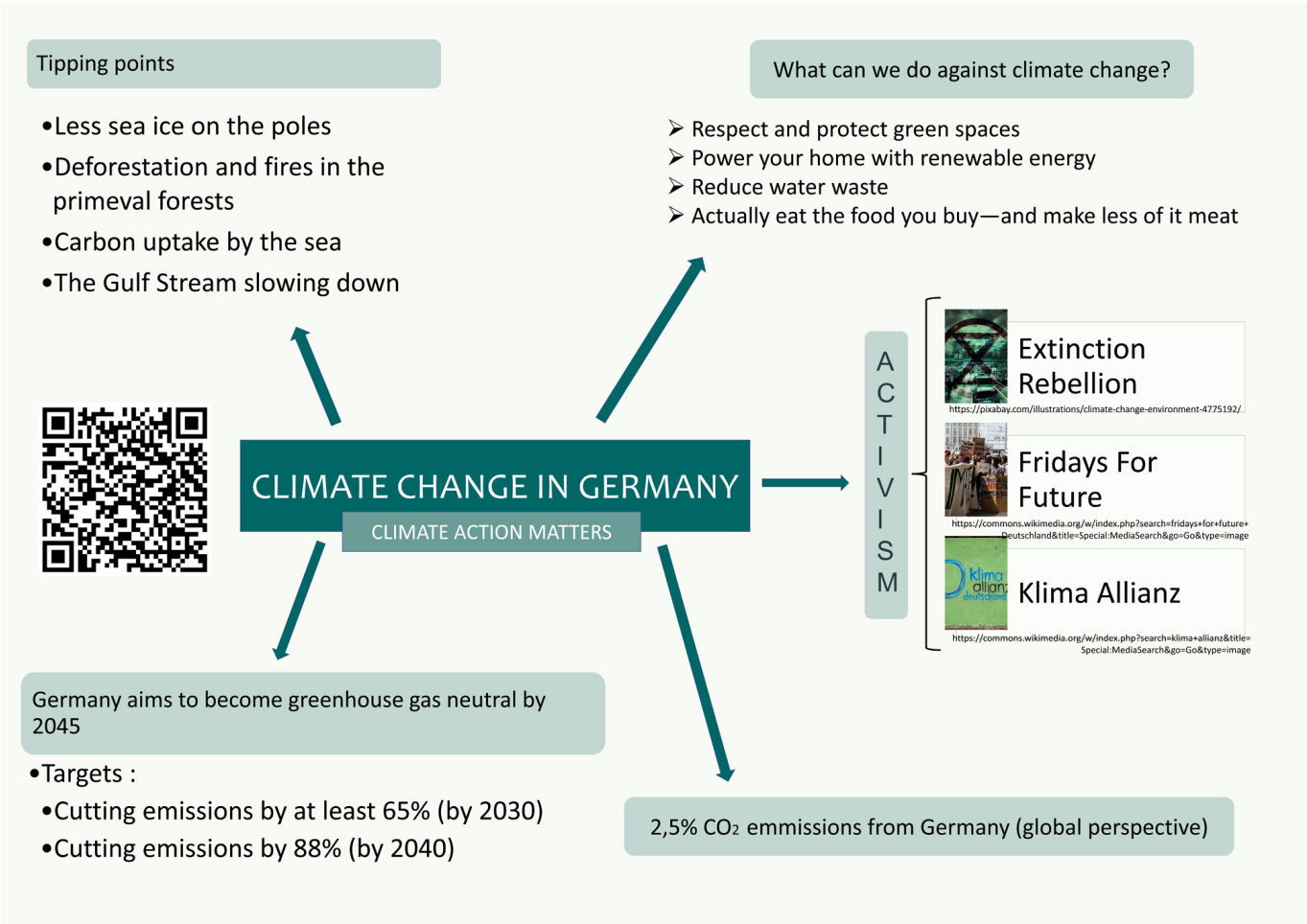
Infographics and podcasts on climate change by 2L1 students

In the run-up to the project day on climate change at DFG, the students of 2L1 dealt with the topic in their English class with Mr Pfefferle, focusing on English-speaking countries. On the one hand, the students investigated the extent to which certain countries contribute to climate change and, on the other hand, what concrete effects climate change has on these countries. The students also did research on the measures against climate change in these countries and even contacted climate activists in anglophone countries. The information gathered in class was turned into infographics containing QR codes linking to more in-depth podcasts.



1. Climate change - a global threat

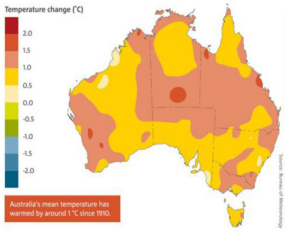


1. Climate change in Germany

CLIMATE CHANGE IN AUSTRALIA

Impact of climate change on Australia

-longer + more extreme droughts
-fire season
-floods
-more extreme weather
-deadly heat waves
-marine heat waves devastate all living beings
-acidification of the oceans
-Australia's average temperature has risen 1.4 degrees celcius



https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/c59bda19b07441248 5ca184b41293156

Australia's action against climate change

-highly insufficient

-doesn't plan of not using fossil fuels and coal as energy deliverer

-ranks last for climate action amongst UN member countries



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Swifts_creek_14-12-2006_1600_-2.jpg
Fir0002/Flagstaffotos
Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported (CC BY-NC 3.0)

Impacts of Australia on climate change

-Produced 535,7 million tonnes of CO_2 emissions

-70% were produced by fuel combustion to make electricity, to use in mining etc. and to use for road rails etc.

-13% were produced by lifestock, application of fertalisers, soil emissions and burning of agricultural residue

-16% were produced from fugitive gas emissions from coal etc., from industrial and production processes that don't create energy, from waste decomposition etc. and from land use like deforestation

Activism

1. Climate activism in Australia

The United Kingdom’s commitment against climate change

Emmissions in millions of tons per year

1950	519
1960	627
1970	716
1980	614
1990	613
2000	576
2010	520
2019	430

“And when Kermit the Frog sang ‘It’s not easy being green.
I want you to know he was wrong, It is easy to be green.”
Boris Johnson Prime Minister of UK

Goals of the UK

-Reduce harmful greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68% by 2030 environment
-Only electric heating until 2030
-140 univrseties signet an agreement to reduce emmisions
-Only electric cars until 2030
-Coal exit until 2030



Temperature

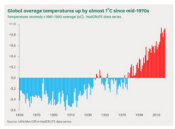
The Gulf Stream has a warming effect on the UK, especially bringing mild winters for it latitude. The combination of southerly latitude and the urban heat island effect means that London is the warmest place in the UK, with an annual mean temperature of 11°C, ranging from 5°C in January to 18°C in July. In the winter, coastal areas are milder as their temperatures are moderated by the relatively warm sea, so coastal areas of south-west England are the mildest in winter. Further north, Manchester has an annual mean temperature of 9.5°C, Edinburgh 8.5°C, and Stornoway in the far north-west 8°C. Frost can occur anywhere in the UK, but is most common away from the coast (18).

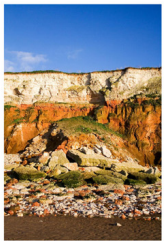
Nine British climate activists were arrested

Nine British activists were arrested because they glued to themselves on a highway eight activists were sentenced for four
Months and one for six months

Consequences of climate change

-More floods
-Warming oceans
-Melting polar ice and glaciers
-Rising sea levels
-More extreme weather events
-estimated $660 billion of economic damage -54% higher than in the previous decade
-4°C potential warming would make the situation extremely critical for everyone
-more frequent heat waves
-Coastal erosion



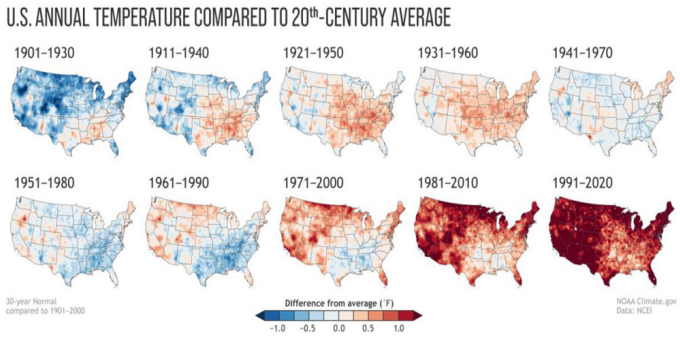


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coastal_erosion#/media/File:Coastal_Erosion_Hunstanton_Cliffs.jpg

1. Climate change in the UK

Climate change in the USA

- Temperature increases
- Extreme weather : heat waves more frequent, cold waves less frequent
- Hurricanes: instance and frequent hurricanes
- Severe storms : more damaging storms , including thunderstorms winds and tornadoes
- Ice melt : by cause of rising temperatures ice volume is reducing
- Ocean acidification: the oceans absorb about a carter of the carbon dioxide emitted and lead on negative impacts on the marine world
- Source : noaa.gov , globalchanche.gov



1. Climate change in the USA

Climate change in the Philippines

- Impact of the country on the climate change:

.
- Philippines suffer from air pollution because of industrial waste & cars, this affects 98 % of the population
- Ermita (district of the Philippines) most affected because of industrial waste & open garbage of Manila
- Their main energy sources are fossil fuels, hydros and other renewable sources
- Want to reduce CO_2 emissions about 75% by the Year of 2030

- Impact of the climate change on the country:

- The climate Change increases frequency and severity of disasters on the Island state, the sea level rises, extreme rainfalls, resource scarcity & environmental destruction
- The World Risk Report said in 2017 that the Philippines is one of the most vulnerable country to climate change
- Led to increases in quantity and intensity of precipitation and because of that, more rainy days were observed in the past Years
- The sea level rises faster than before which is a higher risk of storm surges and permanent immersion of low-lying areas is threatened
- Coastal floods are a big menace to urban poor

> if the water warms up it damages the coral reefs, which leads to decline in fishes and that is a danger for food security

- Rainfall in Tacloban City raised up to 257% which leads to more flooding
- -Between 2006 and 2013 the Philippines 75 disasters where recognized : typhoons, tropical storms & floods

- Our podcast:

Listen to our podcast:

- Links to the pictures:

Picture 1:
https://www.flickr.com/photos/agustinrafaelreyes/5397006953, Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0)

Picture 2:
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/ca/8622Effects_%28floods%29_of_Typhoon_Goni_%282020%29_in_Santa_Rafael%2C_Macabebe_18.jpg/1280px-8622Effects_%28floods%29_of_Typhoon_Goni_%282020%29_in_Santa_Rafael%2C_Macabebe_18.jpg

Picture 3:
https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2014/04/11/13/49/philippines-321674_1280.jpg







1. Climate change in the Philippines



https://www.flickr.com/photos/takver/45316200915

Facts about the climate emergency

Why does climate action matter?



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a3/Klimaatparade_Amsterdam_%2823286870982%29.jpg/640px-Klimaatparade_Amsterdam_%2823286870982%29.jpg

Impact of the country on climate change



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/05/Halls_Safe_Factory.jpg/640px-Halls_Safe_Factory.jpg

SOUTH AFRICA





https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e1/Drought.jpg/640px-Drought.jpg

Impact of climate change on the country

Activism/actions against climate change

https://africanclimatealliance.org

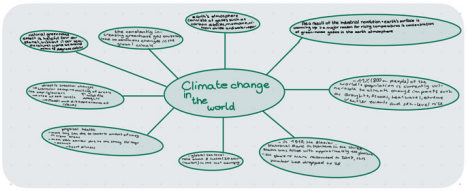


https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayakha_Melithafa#/media/Datei:Ayakha_melithafa_davos_2020_4.jpg

1. The impact of South Africa on climate change
2. What does South Africa do against climate change?

Climate change in India

by LC



India

India is situated between China and Pakistan in the south of Asia.

General information

India is a democratic Federal Republic consisting of 28 states. The state borders the Himalaya in the north and is surrounded by the Indian Ocean in the south. India also borders Pakistan, Tibet, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal and Bangladesh. India is very densely populated, but not the same in all areas. The Indian state is home to a variety of ethnic groups. Religious diversity is equally great in India. The country is currently undergoing rapid economic and technological development and is striving for strong economy and trying to combat poverty. At the same time, India is one of the countries that is most affected the climate change.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drought_in_India#/media/File:Drought_affected_area_in_Karnataka_India_2012.jpg

The majority of India's labour face engaged in agriculture. Fluctuations in monsoon rainfall also lead to widesspread droughts and floods. Changes in monsoon circulation due to climate change are therefore of utmost importance for Indian agriculture. As India expants, it's CO_2 emissions are rising rapidly. India is thus becoming a major contributor to climate change. In 2018, India ranked third among the word's largest emitters of CO_2. Three quaters of Indian households do not have clean drinking water in their homes. In some regions, frequent floodings cause additional problems.

This is why the Indian government wants to shut down all coal-fired power plants by 2026.
Climate change and bad policies have pushed India into a recurring cycle of floods and droughts with is threatening the country's economic stability and environmental well being. The current floods have so far killed around 280 people and displaced at least a million across four states in southern and western India.

The Indian government has long stressed that fight against extreme poverty in the country is a top priority. Meanwhile, many institutions in India have been working on climate change and the country is massively expanding green electricity production. India, like China, wants to become a leader in green energy and quadruple the share of renewable energy by 2022. Solar power is already the cheapest source of electricity in India.

The floods have arrived right after drought wreaked havoc on the country's economy – particularly it's agriculture, on wich half of India's population is dependent. The four worst-affected states are Kevala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Gujarat. This cycle of extremes has a long-term effect on the environment. The sudden bursts of rain causing floods are less effective in replenishing water supplies, especially groundwater, and may again be followed by drought conditions.

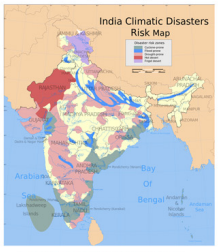


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_of_India#/media/File:Indian_Navy_relief_efforts_during_the_2015_floods_in_Chennai_(04).jpg

"The effects of natural disasters are getting aggravated due to human interference", said Raj Bhagat Palanichamy, an earth observation expert with World Resources Institute. "For a better protection against to identify, demarcate, and protect flood plains. Ecologically sitive areas need to be protected and the natural infrastructure would act as buffers to hold and reduce floods effects", he said.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_of_India#/media/File:Niranjana_dry_river_bed_bihar_india.jpg



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_of_India#/media/File:India_climatic_disaster_risk_map_en.svg

1. Interview with an Indian climate activist