



CLIMAFACTS

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The news article Will climate change mean more mosquitoes in Atlantic Canada? N.S. researchers want to know dives into the topic of insect migration toward Atlantic Canada. Biology researchers in Nova Scotia have been looking specifically at the Asian tiger mosquito, a species not commonly found in Nova Scotia. Their studies look at the likelihood that this species of mosquito will expand their migration pattern to include Atlantic Canada. Although this species of mosquito prefers warmer climates, the question is raised about whether or not climate change and global warming will cause a shift in the migration pattern of the Asian tiger mosquito to Atlantic Canada.

In order to study the presence and likelihood of new species of mosquito in Atlantic Canada, researchers must first identify which mosquitoes are currently flying around. In summary, 38 different species of mosquito have been identified in Nova Scotia, with more than 40 being identified throughout Atlantic Canada. The researchers are currently looking at ways to study how Asian tiger mosquitoes would fare in Atlantic

Canadian climatic conditions, and how they would interact. The researchers are currently looking at ways to study how Asian tiger mosquitoes would fare in Atlantic Canadian climatic conditions, and how they would interact with these other species. As the Asian tiger mosquitoes are an invasive species, researchers are considering experimental methods that do not require bringing these mosquitoes to labs in Atlantic Canada. Instead, they plan to conduct their research using labs in areas where this species has previously been identified.

In summary, mosquito populations in Atlantic Canada are changing. Climate change and global warming both contribute to shifts in the migration patterns of common insect species, and this article highlights the potential introduction of Atlantic Canada in the migration pattern of one species, the Asian tiger mosquito. Atlantic Canadians should be aware of the potential migration of these species, and to consider the possible implications and safety measures that may need to be taken in the near future.

To learn more and read the full article, visit our website Blog Page.

Many Mosquitoes

Author: Jake Breen

Date: June 27th, 2024

Link to Blog Post:

<https://climafacts.ca/many-mosquitoes/>

Insect migration is the seasonal movement of insects. Insects may migrate for a variety of reasons, including migration for the purpose of breeding, feeding, or hibernating. Insect migration periods are generally initiated by seasonal climatic conditions; for example, many different species undergo migration to new breeding areas during the rainy season. Temperature is another factor that often influences migration periods; many insects require a very specific temperature range that is ideal for flying long distances. As noted in a University of Guelph article, migration patterns are directly impacted by global warming. As migration patterns shift, insects may occupy certain areas for longer or shorter periods, and they may migrate to areas of which they have not previously inhabited.



Sea Levels, Flooding, and Climate Change

Author: Jake Breen

Date: June 15th, 2024

Link to Blog Post:

<https://climafacts.ca/sea-levels-flooding-and-climate-change/>

One of the major consequences of climate change is that sea levels across the globe are rising. The increase in global temperatures through global warming contributes to thermal expansion (water expands when it is warmed) and the melting of ice, which both directly increase local sea levels. A variety of other problems arise as sea levels increase, including coastal

“Those who have the privilege to know have the duty to act.”
-Albert Einstein

flooding, which is an abrupt increase in water levels leading to erosion, loss of property, and loss of lives.

The research presented in the article Extreme sea levels, coastal flooding and climate change with a focus on Atlantic Canada looks at sea levels and coastal flooding in Atlantic Canada. The authors aim to review and develop new methods to determine the chances that flooding will occur in certain coastal areas. Although other methods exist that accomplish similar goals (ref), these classical methods are limited in their description of how climate change will impact coastal flooding. The study at hand reviews two methods that predict the probability of coastal flooding. The first method is based on computational dynamic modeling, whereas the second method is based on statistical analysis of observed sea level records.

To learn more and read the full article, visit our website Blog Page.



Climate Change Impacts on Atlantic Lobster Fisheries

Author: Abby Marsden

Date: July 14th, 2024

Link to Blog Post:

<https://climafacts.ca/climate-change-impacts-on-atlantic-lobster-fisheries/>

Climate change is likely to have a major impact on fisheries across Atlantic North America. Changing environmental conditions, including rising sea levels, increasing ocean temperatures, and noticeable shifts in zooplankton populations could have a major impact on fishery productivity and create large economic issues for coastal regions. It is clear that new frameworks and sustainable actions need to be planned in order to support vulnerable communities who are economically dependent on fish and lobster markets.



Climate Change Vulnerability of American Lobster Fishing Communities in Atlantic Canada presents research into the specific ways climate change affects lobster populations in Nova Scotia while also providing context surrounding how these issues will affect fishery-dependent economies in the province. Lobster was specifically chosen for the study considering its importance to the fishery industry in Canada as a whole, particularly in rural Atlantic Canada and Quebec.



The methodology in this study uses multiple ocean models to illustrate temperature changes, reviews of current known research involving the vulnerability of lobsters to ocean warming, as well as in-depth analysis from both fishery owners and climate change adaptation specialists. Previous research done on the topic, particularly concerning rising ocean temperatures, have had mixed implications on Atlantic lobster populations depending on the study’s area. This lack of clarity therefore requires an in-depth study that can accurately predict the potential for problems and promote adaptation strategies that protect both the environment and Atlantic economies.

To learn more and read the full article, visit our website Blog Page.





Potential Tariff on Chinese EVs

Author: Tomas Wang
Date: August 8th, 2024
Link to Blog Post:

<https://climafacts.ca/potential-tariff-on-chinese-evs/>

There are many factors that contribute to the infamous climate change. Amongst those factors, transportation is doubtless one of the most significant. As a matter of fact, transportation accounted for 20.7% of global carbon dioxide emissions as of 2022, standing as the second greatest contributor to global warming. To combat this problem, many governments around the world are working to replace traditional vehicles with electric vehicles, which are more environmentally friendly; although electric vehicles produce more carbon

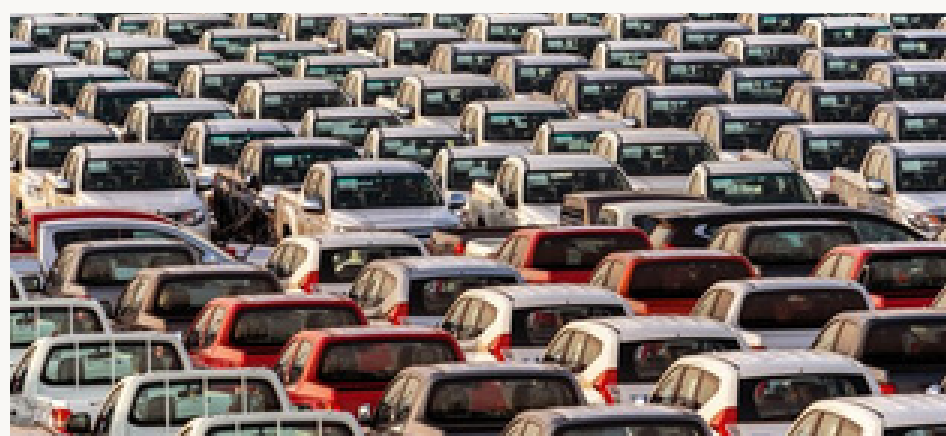
during manufacturing, it has been proven that in the long run, it is better environmentally compared to vehicles powered by a combustion engine. Canada has been actively supporting the implementation of electric vehicles. However, our progress may be obstructed as the federal government plans to place tariffs on Chinese-produced electric vehicles.

The article A trade war with China over EVs could slow Canada's low-carbon transition, groups warn outlines the current debate on a tariff that the government is looking to place on Chinese-made electric vehicles. China is the largest producer of electric vehicles in the world. Placing a tariff on Chinese-made electric vehicles may have profound impacts on the electric vehicle industry of Canada, good and bad. This possible tariff has provoked controversy amongst authorities and activists. The article explains the possible reasons behind the potential tariff, the problems that the tariff may bring, and the points of both sides of the argument.

Many reasons have been suggested as to why this tariff might be placed. Chinese-made electric vehicles are cheaper and more advanced than their Canadian counterparts. If China solidifies its dominance in the Canadian electric vehicle market, many believe that it will suppress Canadian electric vehicle companies. Finance Minister Chrystia Freeland said on June 18, 2024: "Canadian auto workers and the auto sector ... are facing unfair competition from China's intentional, state-directed policy of overcapacity that is undermining Canada's EV sector's ability

to compete in domestic and global markets." Other possible reasons include human rights violations that experts argue about Chinese electric vehicle companies and the influence of the United States of America.

However, many environmentalists argued the opposite. They claimed that the introduction of Chinese-made electric vehicles into the Canadian market would create competition, lowering the average price of the electric vehicle and making it more accessible to the general public. They explained that the Canadian electric vehicle industry is overpriced and competition would positively benefit the industry. Nate Wallace of



Environmental Defence's clean transportation program said publicly: "To meet our climate goals, we can't let automakers keep EVs to a niche luxury market so they can keep selling gas guzzlers instead." Another argument in this ongoing debate is the fact that Chinese-made electric vehicles tend to be more carbon-intensive. The argument made by the opposing side is that although this statement stands to be true, Chinese-made electric vehicles still emit less carbon dioxide than traditional vehicles.

To learn more and read the full article, visit our website Blog Page.



WORD SEARCH - National Parks of Canada

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