



Who has seen one of these videos?











- Some diseases will spread, such as mosquito-borne malaria (and the 2016 resurgence of the Zika virus). **Disease**
- Less freshwater will be available, since glaciers store about three-quarters of the world's freshwater. No clean drinking water
- Hurricanes and other storms are likely to become stronger. Floods and droughts will become more common. Large parts of the U.S., for example, face a higher risk of decades-long "megadroughts" by 2100. Droughts
- Rising temperatures are affecting wildlife and their habitats. Vanishing ice has challenged species such as the Adélie penguin in Antarctica, where some populations on the western peninsula have collapsed by 90 percent or more. Extinction
- Some species—including mosquitoes, ticks, jellyfish, and crop pests—are thriving. Booming populations of bark beetles that feed on spruce and pine trees, for example, have devastated millions of forested acres in the U.S. Destruction of forests