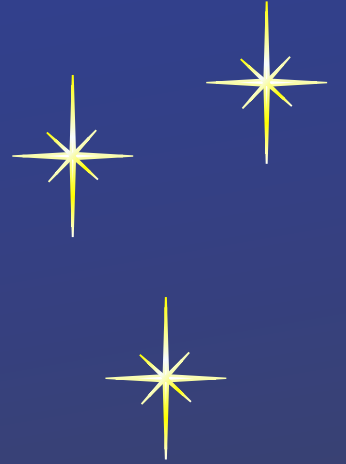


The Mysterious Art of Taking Your Direction in the Dark



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The Guardian 8.8.2018

We have 12 years to limit climate change catastrophe, warns UN

Urgent changes needed to cut risk of extreme heat, drought, floods and poverty, says IPCC

● Overwhelmed by climate change? Here's what you can do



▲ A firefighter battles a fire in California. The world is currently 1°C warmer than preindustrial levels. Ringo HW Chiu/AP

The New York Times 19.7.2019

Heat Waves in the Age of Climate Change: Longer, More Frequent and More Dangerous

The average number of heat waves in 50 major American cities has tripled since the 1960s.

July 19, 2019 · By KENDRA PIERRE-LOUIS



National Geographic 3.4.2019

The Great Barrier Reef's corals are struggling to recover fast enough

Climate change is making ocean heat waves worse—a reality that increases the chances for mass bleaching and puts young coral in jeopardy.

WHO 1.2.2018

Climate change and health

1 February 2018

Key facts

- Climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health – clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter.
- Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress.
- The direct damage costs to health (i.e. excluding costs in health-determining sectors such as agriculture and water and sanitation), is estimated to be between USD 2-4 billion/year by 2030.
- Areas with weak health infrastructure – mostly in developing countries – will be the least able to cope without assistance to prepare and respond.
- Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases through better transport, food and energy-use choices can result in improved health, particularly through reduced air pollution.

Scientific American 22.7.2019

The Risk of Conflict Rises as the World Heats Up

Science Alert
5.6.2019

Climate Change Could End Human Civilisation as We Know It by 2050, Analysis Finds

CARLY CASSELLA 5 JUN 2019

A doomsday ending to climate change is not inevitable, but the situation is becoming ever more desperate. Without immediate and drastic action, [reminiscent of efforts during World War II](#), a new analysis predicts that by 2050, climate change could become an "existential threat to human civilisation" that can never be undone.

The New York Times 13.4.2019

Central American Farmers Head to the U.S., Fleeing Climate Change



Drying coffee at a cooperative in the Copán area of western Honduras. César Rodríguez for The New York Times

Reuters 20.2.2019

Climate change an 'imminent' security threat, risk experts say

Reuters 15.5.2019

Stop soil erosion now or face starvation soon, scientists warn

FAO also said the equivalent of a soccer pitch of soil is eroded every five seconds, and the planet is on a path that could lead to the degradation of more than 90% of all the Earth's soils by 2050.

The Independent 30.6.2015

Soil erosion a major threat to Britain's food supply, says Government advisory group

The Committee on Climate Change (CCC) report says the UK will be in danger of producing less food in the coming decades

The Guardian 14.12.2010

Soil erosion threatens to leave Earth hungry

Arable land is turning to desert or to salt at an ever-faster rate, lessening the hope that we can feed our booming population



▲ Borderline ... farmers in northern China struggle to eke out a living on the fringes of the Gobi desert. Photograph: Frederic J Brown/AFP/Getty Images

Erosion

image © Fabian Schmidt (flickr, CC BY-SA 2.0)

The New York Times 26.2.2016

Decline of Pollinators Poses Threat to World Food Supply, Report Says

Many pollinator species are facing extinction, including some 16 percent of vertebrates like birds and bats, according to the document.



Science Daily 19.6.2019

U.S. beekeepers lost over 40 percent of colonies last year, highest winter losses ever recorded

Results point to a need for increased research, extension, and best management practices

Date: June 19, 2019

Source: University of Maryland

Summary: Beekeepers across the United States lost 40.7 percent of their honey bee colonies from April 2018 to April 2019, according to preliminary results of the latest annual nationwide survey conducted by the University of Maryland-led nonprofit Bee Informed Partnership. The survey results indicate winter losses of 37.7 percent, which is the highest winter loss reported since the survey began 13 years ago and 8.9 percentage points higher than the survey average.

The Guardian 10.7.2017

Earth's sixth mass extinction event under way, scientists warn

Researchers talk of 'biological annihilation' as study reveals billions of populations of animals have been lost in recent decades

● **Opinion: You don't need a scientist to know what's causing the sixth mass extinction**

The Wired 19.6.2019 *listing facts that prove we're in a climate emergency*

3. Average wildlife populations have dropped by 60 per cent in just over 40 years

The average size of vertebrate (mammals, fish, birds and reptiles) populations declined by 60 per cent between 1970 and 2014, according to the biennial [Living Planet Report](#) published by the Zoological Society of London and the WWF. That doesn't mean that *total* animal populations have declined by 60 per cent, however, as the report compares the relative decline of different animal populations. Imagine a population of ten rhinos where nine of them died; a 90 per cent population drop. Add that to a population of 1,000 sparrows where 100 of them died – a ten per cent per cent decrease. The average population decrease across these two groups would be 50 per cent even though the loss of individuals would be just 10.08 per cent.

The Guardian 12.3.2018

What is biodiversity and why does it matter to us?

The air you breathe, the water you drink and the food you eat all rely on biodiversity, but right now it is in crisis – because of us. What does this mean for our future and can we stop it?

Extinction

image © Famartin (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

Spiegel Online 8.8.2008

Globalization Is Destroying the World's Oceans

The oceans are a primary source of food for mankind, and fishing provides 200 million people with income, as meager as it may be. But growing demand and the industrial-scale exploitation of the seas are destroying global fish populations. The European Union's quota system is partly to blame.

The Guardian 22.2.2009

Trawlers are 'destroying history on the seabed'

The Guardian 5.6.2019

People eat at least 50,000 plastic particles a year, study finds

Health effects of ingestion of microplastics via food, water and breathing still unknown



▲ Tiny fragments and filaments of plastic in table salt crystals. Photograph: Paulo Oliveira/Alamy

The average person eats at least 50,000 particles of microplastic a year and breathes in a similar quantity, according to the first study to estimate human ingestion of plastic pollution.

The Guardian 9.5.2009

Opinion Fishing

Stop eating fish. It's the only way to save the life in our seas

The Guardian 15.2.2016

Overfishing is as big a threat to humanity as it is to our oceans

National Geographic .6.2018

For Animals, Plastic Is Turning the Ocean Into a Minefield

From getting stuck in nets to eating plastic that they think is food, creatures worldwide are dying from material we made.

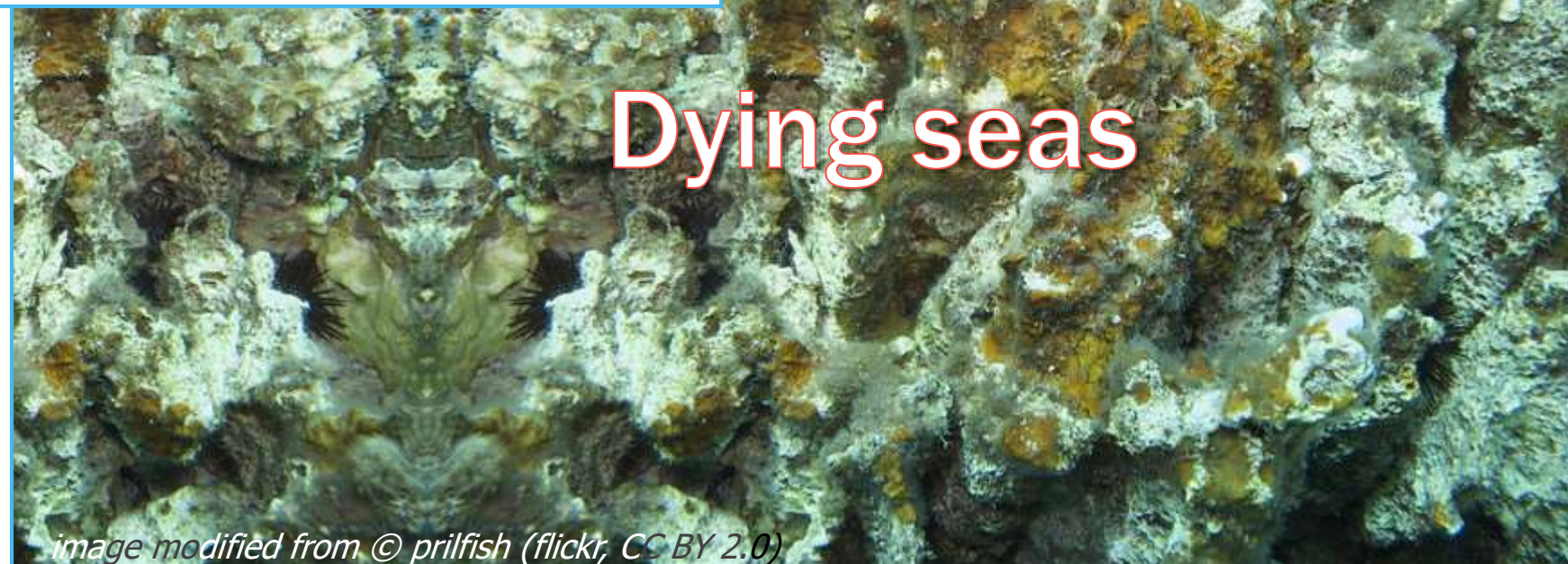


image modified from © prilfish (flickr, CC BY 2.0)

Pew Research Center
9.7.2015

How Americans compare with the global middle class

BY RAKESH KOCHHAR



By some key measures, the typical American household has slipped behind economically since the beginning of the 21st century.

National Geographic 17.7.2019

How to feed the world without destroying the planet

The world's population will hit 10 billion in 2050. A new report offers solutions more food can be grown sustainably.



Wired 19.6.2019 *listing facts that prove we're in a climate emergency*

9. 120,000 square kilometres of tropical forest were lost in 2018

The world's tropical forests are shrinking at a staggering rate, the equivalent of [30 football pitches](#) per minute. Whilst some of this loss may be attributed to natural causes such as wildfires, forest areas are primarily cleared to make way for cattle or agricultural production such as palm oil and soybeans. Deforestation contributes to global carbon emissions because trees naturally capture and lock away carbon as they grow.

When forest areas are burnt, carbon that took decades to store is immediately released back into the atmosphere. Tropical deforestation is now responsible for 11 per cent of the world's CO2 emissions – if it were considered a country, tropical deforestation would be the third-largest emitter after China and the US.

The Guardian 19.7.2018

Rising global meat consumption 'will devastate environment'

Analysis suggests eating of meat will climb steeply and play significant role in increasing carbon emissions and reducing biodiversity

The Guardian 23.6.2019

The five: ways that fashion threatens the planet

A growing body of research exposes the environmental hazards posed by the clothing industry

Earth Overshoot Day – i X + -

https://www.overshootday.org/

EARTH OVERSHOOT DAY

ABOUT BLOG SOLUTIONS STEPS TO #MOVETHEDATE NEWSROOM FOR KIDS & TEACHERS SUBSCRIBE

EARTH OVERSHOOT DAY IS JULY 29

By Earth Overshoot Day, We Will Have Used More From Nature Than Our Planet Can Renew In The Whole Year

The Guardian 2.7.2019

Revealed: rampant deforestation of Amazon driven by global greed for meat

Investigation exposes how Brazil's huge beef sector continues to threaten health of world's largest rainforest



This
all



vs.

immortality
?





