

Half of the wild animals of large forests may disappear as the planet heats up

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According to a new report on the impact of global warming on biodiversity hotspots, the world's largest forests could lose more than half of their plant species by the end of the century, unless countries make greater efforts to address climate change.



Mammals, amphibians, reptiles and birds are also capable of disappearing on a large and fast scale in the Amazon and other rich natural ecosystems in Africa, Asia, North America and Australia, if heat The increase of more than 1.5 degrees Celsius, concludes from WWF's research in collaboration with East Anglia and James Cook University.

The study in Climate Change investigated the impact of three different levels of warming - 2 degrees C (targeted by the 2015 Paris commitment agreement), 3.2 degrees Celsius (increasing with current national commitments).) and 4.5 degrees C (predicted results if emissions trends remain unchanged) on nearly 80,000 species of plants and animals in the 35 most biodiversity areas in the world.

If governments do not offer many strategies, the optimal solution for what they have committed is the heavy losses of more than 60% of plants and nearly 50% of the Amazon animals at 3.2 degree temperatures. C is very likely to happen.

If countries make every effort to reach a temperature increase of only 2 degrees Celsius, this outlook is improved - but still worse with more than 35% of endangered species in some areas. If no action is taken, the Earth is capable of losing more than 70% of plants and reptiles and reducing more than 60% of mammals, reptiles and birds in the Amazon.

The authors reviewed and found that warm weather and more rain (even more droughts and storms) could negatively affect mangrove forests in Africa, forests in Bangladesh, Cerrado-Pantanal. in Brazil, the Yangtze River Delta and the coasts in Europe, Madagascar and the Caribbean.

This will create a pressure on the water used between humans and animals. For example, African elephants, drink up to 250 liters (50 gallons) a day. The rise in sea level will also cause many disasters for many species such as tigers in the Sundarbans.

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