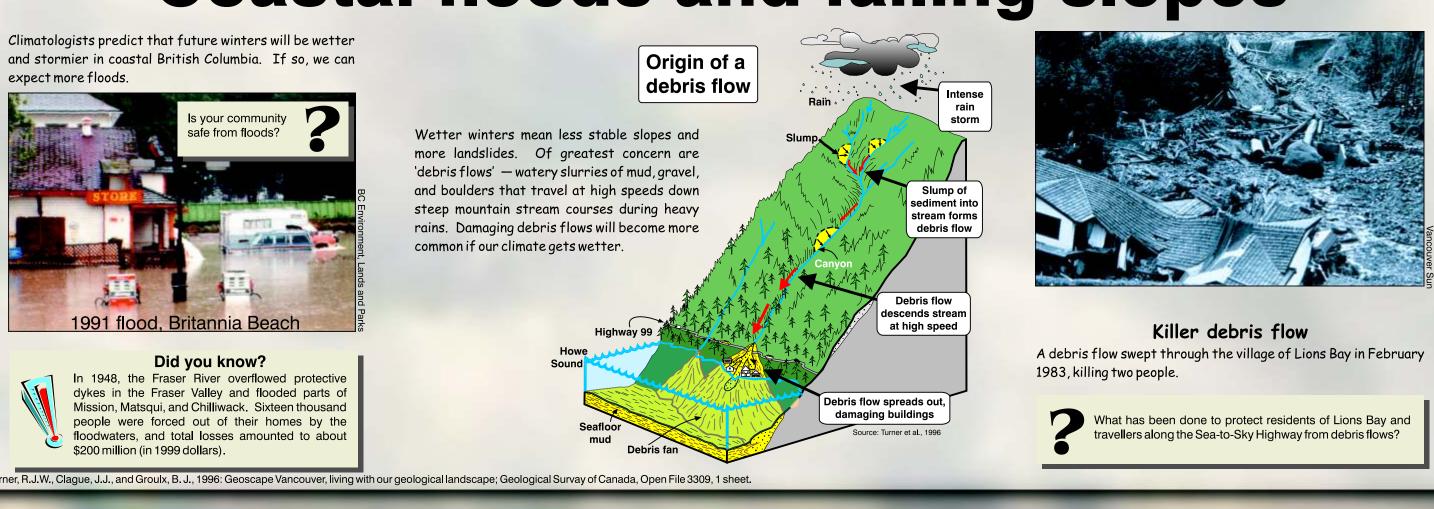
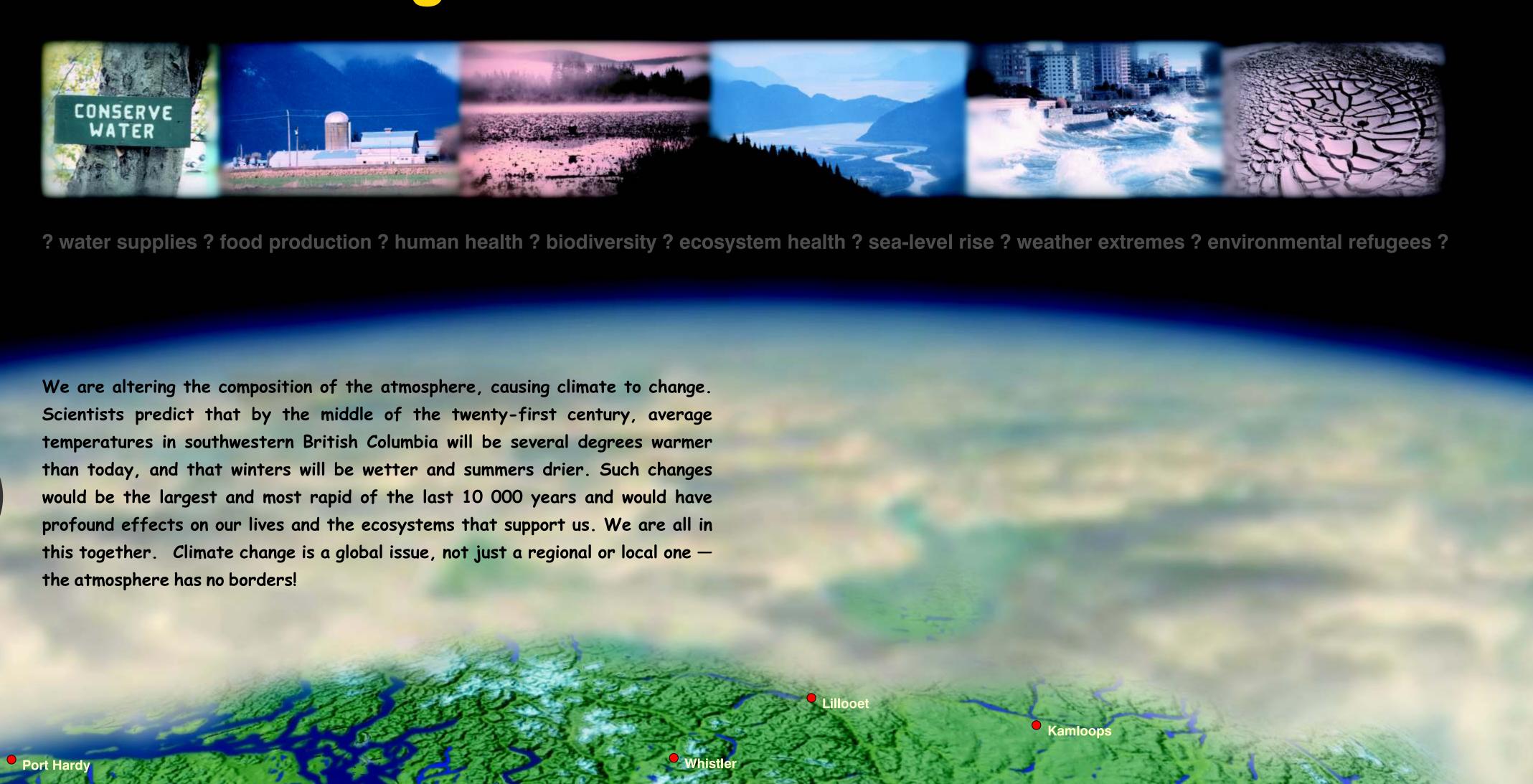


Coastal floods and failing slopes

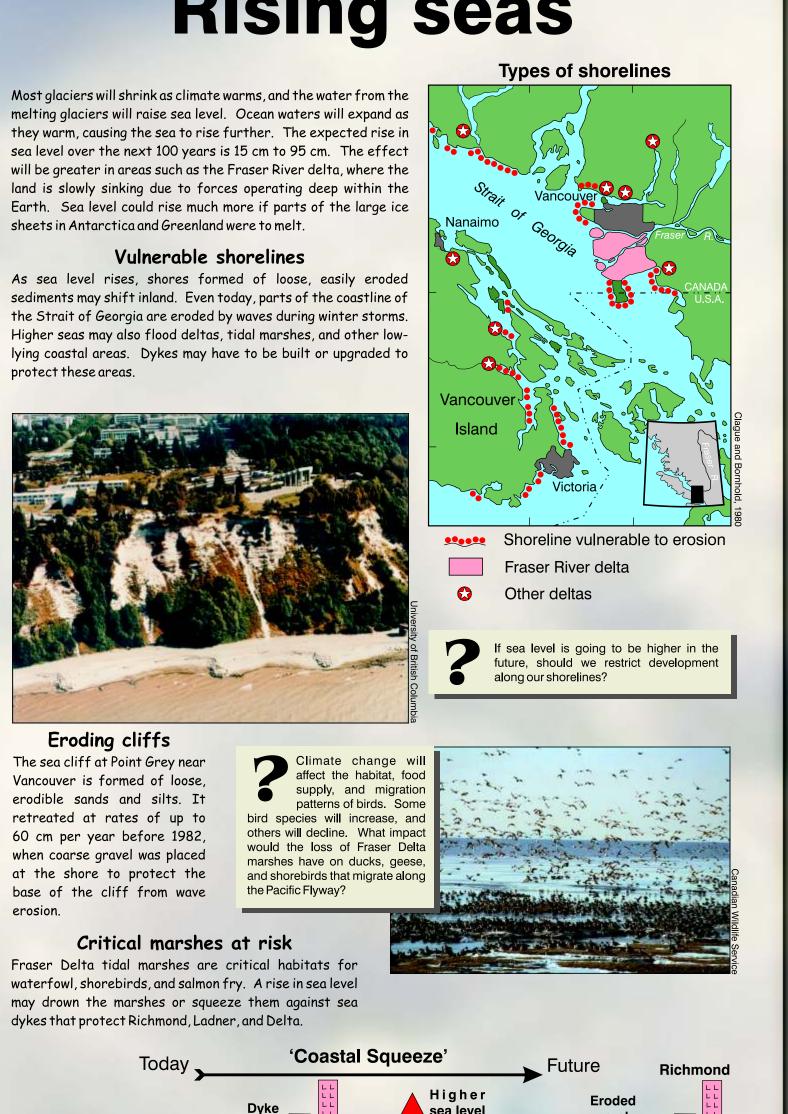


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Rising seas

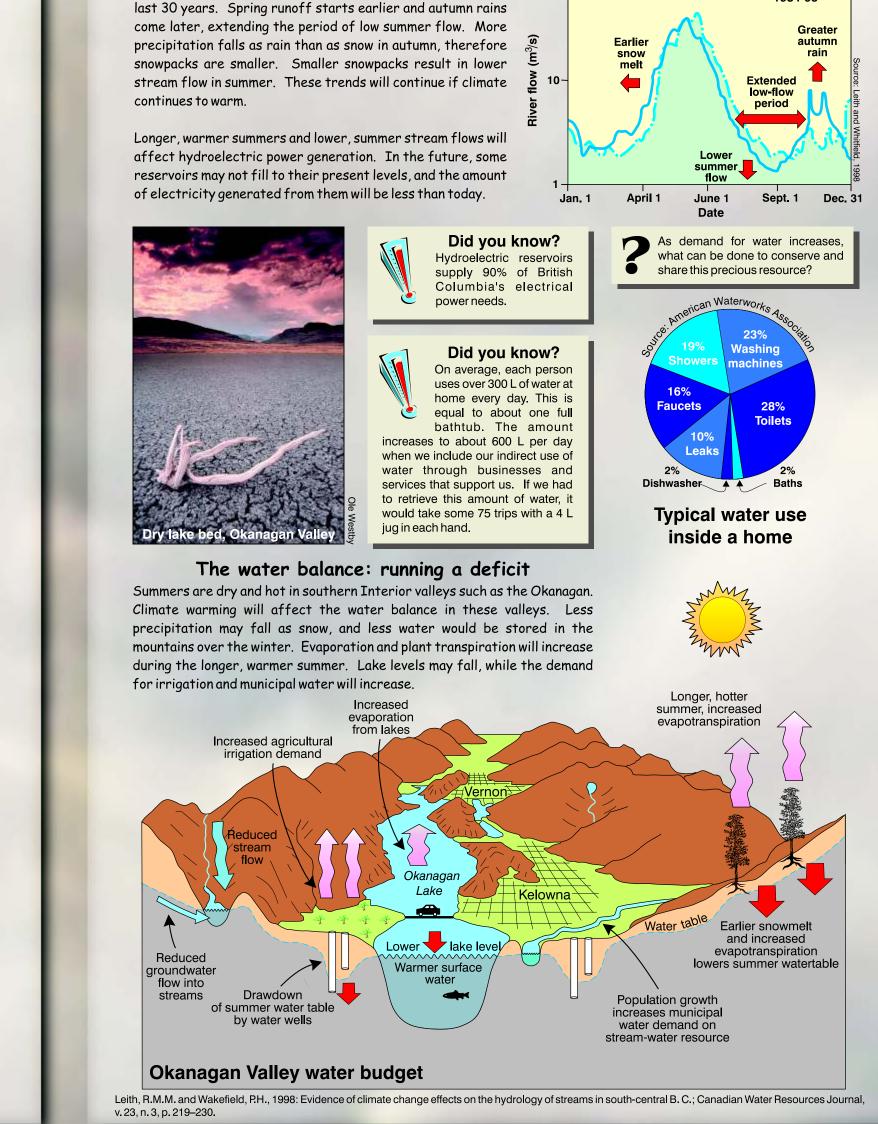


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Morphology; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 80-10, p. 339-380.

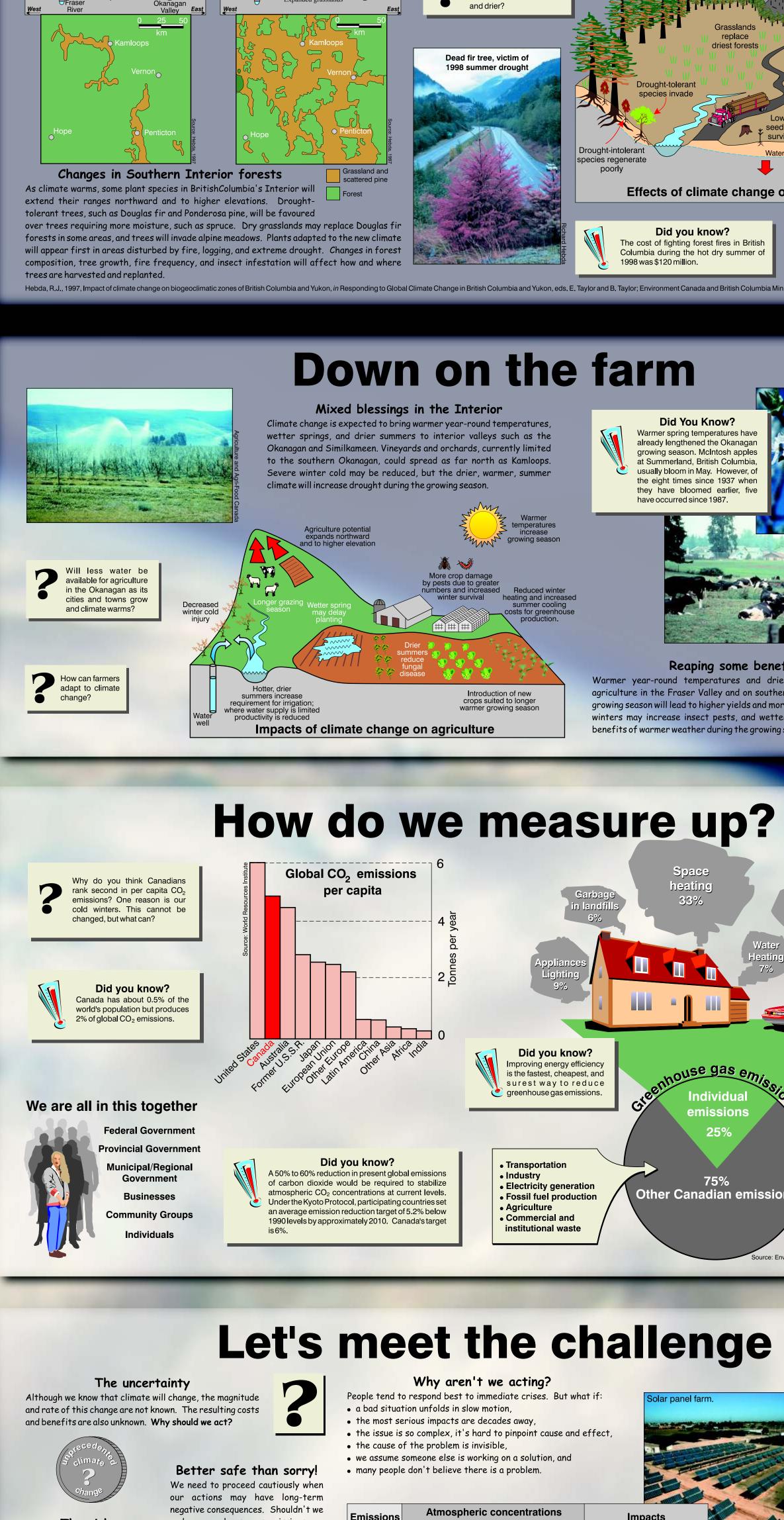
Salmon in hot water Soodbye salmon, hello tuna? Pacific salmon live in cool ocean waters. Southern for salmon British Columbia is near the southern limit of their range. Warming of the North Pacific could force salmon northward, reducing their numbers in rivers range of sockeye salmon in southern British Columbia. Warm-water fish, such as tuna and mackerel, may take their place. What can be done to ensure that salmon continue to survive in our rivers? Mackerel, a warm-water fish species, has been found in recenyears in the waters off Vancouver Island. There is concern that mackerel may eat young salmon, further depleting stocks. What impact would fewer salmon returning to spawn in the Fraser River and its Warmer rivers stress salmor tributaries have on the economy of British A warmer climate also poses problems for salmon as they move upriver to spawn. Salmon stop eating and rely on stored fat when they enter fresh water for the swim upstream. Salmon are cold-blooded — their metabolism is tied to the temperature of the surrounding water. If the water is too warm, salmon use up their energy stores and are unable to reduced snowpack, reach their spawning grounds. Warmer waters also increase the risk of bacterial and fungal infections in salmon. grounds, but Salmon die fail to spawn en route due Warmer waters to exhaustion increase bacterial/ and infection fungal infections Warmer waters of salmon cause salmon to burn energy faster

Burghner, R.L., 1991: Life history of sockeye salmon; in Pacific Salmon Life Histories, University of British Columbia, p. 3–117



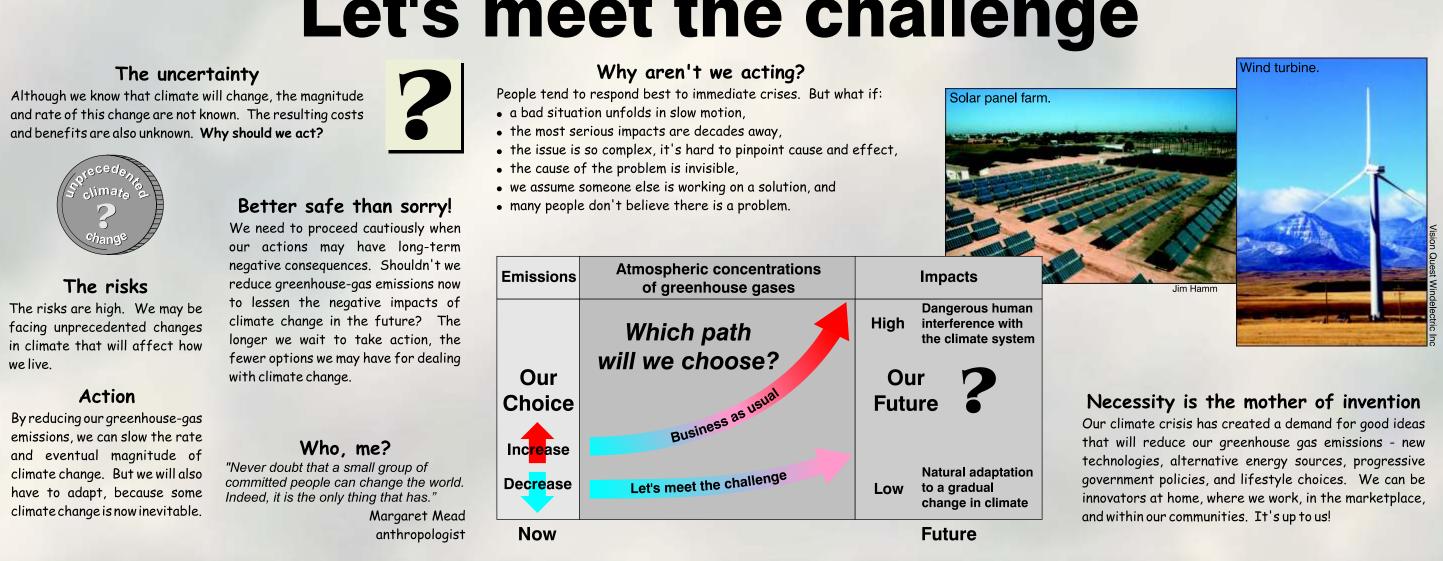
Low-water blues

Stream flow in the southern Interior has changed over the



Forests in transition







Temperature Rising - Climate Change in Southwestern British Columbia Geological Survey of Canada, Miscellaneous Report 67, 1999

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Canada BRITISI Greater Vancouver Regional District

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Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada

Environment Canada, Pacific and Yukon Region

Simon Fraser University, Earth Sciences

How will the British Columbia forest industry adapt to climate change?

The average car produces its own weight in CO;

emissions each year

How can you help reduce

these emissions—as a consumer, as a voter, through community involvement?

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