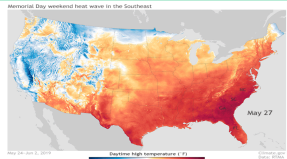


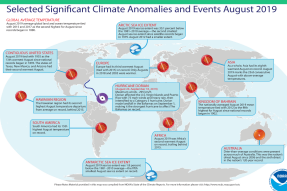
HEAT WAVE : VIGILANTE CUDIE

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Where and when? The 2019 Memorial Day Weekend was invaded with an early heat wave in the United States. It was recorded as the highest temperatures the Northern Hemisphere has experienced. Including record temperatures in Southeast parts of the nation. The heat also impacted Arctic Sea ice coverage, shrinking to the second smallest size ever.



- Sea ice retreats:** The August Arctic sea ice coverage was 93.3 percent below average, right behind August 2017, a record lowest extent. Arctic sea ice extent was the fifth smallest August extent on record.
- Regional record:** Europe, Africa and the Hawaiian region had August temperatures that broke among their three hottest Augusts on record.
- Scorching season for some:** Africa had its hottest June-August three consecutive years. South America and Europe had a scorching August among the three warmest such periods on record.



Effects on . . .

Humans
The most severe heat-related illness, heat stroke, occurs when a person's temperature increases above 102°F.

Animals
Different species have different heat tolerance. But even species accustomed to warm climates have their limits. But wild life animals have to cope on levels even if they become threaten to warm temperatures.

The Ecosystem
Oceans get marine heat waves making it toxic for sea creatures to survive. Humans have to deal with wildfires, air contamination and drought that leads to cracks on earth's surface.

Heat and humidity already kill an average of 1,300 people in the U.S. each year.

Australia's Extreme Heatwaves Have Killed a Million Fish, Dozens of Horses.

Drought leads to extremely poor conditions for wildlife.

Humans
Infants and young children, the elderly and anyone who are already sick, have an increased risk of heat-related illness and death. Heat stroke and heat rash, heat exhaustion, and heat-related illness are common.

Animals and plants
Animals in the shade of an awning or under a tree are not safe from heat. Heat-related illness and death can occur if the Earth keeps getting hotter. Animals and plants will die if the heat is too hot for them to survive.

Ecosystem
Animals provide homes for many kinds of plants and animals. They provide shelter, food, and water. If animals die, the ecosystem is disrupted. This can lead to a loss of biodiversity and a collapse of the ecosystem.

The "Red power" the main threat to people is not the heat itself, but the power outage. Power outages can be caused by high temperatures, which can cause power lines to sag and break. This can lead to a loss of power, which is a major problem for people who rely on power for their daily lives.

Climate change could make some of the most vulnerable people in the world even more vulnerable. People who live in hot, dry areas and who are already sick or elderly are at the highest risk of heat-related illness and death.

Higher sea level will mean less water in the ocean. This could lead to a loss of biodiversity and a collapse of the ecosystem. This could also lead to a loss of food security for people who rely on the ocean for their food.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT TO HELP ?

People should take precautions on hot days to keep cool. Cities can also set up heat warning systems and air-conditioned shelters where people can cool off.

Many types of birds in North America are already migrating further north as the temperatures warm. People can help these birds adapt by providing shade and protecting their habitats.

To help give cool earth a better chance of surviving the effects of climate change, we should use these simple suggestions to help.

Air quality alerts can also be heard in some areas. When these alerts are high, people should be careful about exercising or working outdoors.

Farmers may be able to create change by planting crops that are more resistant to heat and drought. This can help farmers to be more resilient to the effects of climate change.

People already add sand to certain beaches to replace sand that has washed away. In the future, people might have to replenish beach sand more often, but this will cost more money.

People should take steps to avoid ticks and mosquito bites, and communities can take actions to control mosquitoes, such as removing sources of standing water.

People can plant trees near offices and homes to provide shade and keep them cool naturally.

People will have to prepare for the risk of wildfires and the increasing number of fires. People should be prepared to evacuate if they are in an area, and being ready to evacuate is the best way to stay safe.

SUMMARY

The truth is that Global Warming is inevitable, unless the government was to pass laws that protect our planet by reducing air pollution and harmful chemical waste. But that isn't the case due to how fast our nation runs and spends on oil and energy. Therefore we should be ready for drastic changes in our climate. Now how can we look out for ourselves in Heat Wave climates? We make sure to stay hydrated and not be vulnerable to open sun and rather stay indoors with air conditioners such as in malls or libraries.

Additionally we should also think of our surroundings such as animals who we must protect, forest that can be at risk to fires. And understand if your house is at risk if a fire is heat.

The easiest and best way to help and contribute to keeping your planet a safe place to inhabit would be by keeping it clean. Including keeping forest, beaches, parks, lakes clean. Adequately decomposing of waste. And not over using or wasting gas/electricity or water.

This might not seem like much but the truth is that leaving trash lying all around our surface prevent ecosystems from developing or continuing their reproduction chain because of the bacteria found in our waste.

Therefore it's important to use and keep our land wisely because our cousins, siblings, grandson/daughter will soon inhabit this land.

Citations

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