

# Climate Change - Pros and Cons

## Outline (Phrase)

### I. Pros of Climate Change

#### 1. Opening new sea routes:

- a). As ice coverage shrinks back, ships are now able to sail through these waters for longer period each year.
- b). Climate change is melting away Arctic sea ice at an accelerating rate, which is gradually opening up previously inaccessible maritime path ways.

#### 2. Preventing ice age:

- a). Climate change is likely holding off the natural cycle of ice ages by pushing up global temperatures through the continue



burning of fossil fuels.  
b). By putting out large amounts of carbon dioxide and methane, industrial activity has warmed up the atmosphere to levels that may fend off the return of glacial conditions.

### 3. Longer growing seasons:

- a). This extends the growing seasons in many regions, especially in temperate and northern latitude.
- b). Due to climate change average temperatures are rising, which often results in an earlier start and a later arrival of fall.

### 4. Less injuries due to cold:

- a). This warming trend is cutting down



down on cold-related injuries such as frostbite, hypothermia, and falls on icy surfaces.

b). In mild winters, people are less likely to slip on ice or suffer from severe exposure to freezing temperatures.

## 5. Better agricultural production

a). As the frost-free period stretches out, farmers are able to plant earlier, harvest later, and try out new crops that previously couldn't survive in those climate.

b). Climate change is bringing about longer growing seasons and warmer temperatures, which can open up new opportunities for agriculture.



## II. Cons of Climate Change:

### 1. Extreme water events:

- a). Climate change is stepping up the intensity and frequency of extreme water events, such as floods, droughts and storms.
- b). As global temperatures go up, the atmosphere holds on to more moisture, which can set off heavier rainfall and flash flooding.

### 2. Ecosystem and habitual disruption:

- a). Climate change is breaking down natural ecosystem by changing up temperature patterns, rainfall, and seasonal cycles, that plants and animals depend on.
- b). Warming oceans are killing off

coral reefs, which serve as crucial breeding grounds and shelter for marine life.

### 3. Health Impacts:

- a). Rising temperature leading to heat strokes dehydration and heat exhaustion.
- b). Expansion of vector-borne disease (e.g., malaria, dengue, Zika).

### 4. Food and water security:

- a). Unpredictable rainfall patterns affecting crop yields.
- b). Loss of nutrients and reduced soil fertility.

### 5. Economic damage:

- a). Higher costs for disaster relief



and recovery efforts.

b. Strain on government budgets and social safety nets.