



UNICARIBE ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY

CLIMATE: These are the average meteorological conditions that characterize a given place.

IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

EFFECT ON AGRICULTURE: Agricultural activity contributes to climate change due to deforestation on arable land.

DAMAGE TO INFRASTRUCTURE: Hurricanes have increased significantly in the Caribbean in the last 30 years, this translates into deterioration of homes and other buildings, crops and animals.

THREATENS TOURISM: This activity has become the basis of the economy in the Caribbean, this socioeconomic activity is threatened by the effects of climate change.

HEALTH PROBLEM: Human health is threatened by climate change and climate alterations. The main causes of illness and death: heat wave, floods and droughts.

SOME DISEASES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE

Among the diseases sensitive to changes in temperature and precipitation are:

Malaria and dengue among others. A reference is that, in 2003, 70,000 people died in Europe due to the heat wave.

REPERCUSSIONS ON FISHERIES: According to the UN, climate change contributes to the reduction in the circulation of water in the oceans, causing a decline in the fish population.

CULTURE AND TRADITIONS: Climate change causes changes in the lifestyles of many societies in daily activities such as subsistence agriculture and fishing. Climate Change and Biodiversity in the Overseas Territories of the European Union, Jerome Petit (2010).

ACTIONS THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE: Save energy at home. Getting around on foot, by bicycle or by public transport. Recycle solid waste (plastics, glass,

bags, metals, iron, aluminum, others). Keep the environment clean. Turn off lights you're not using. Educate all family members on the subject. Reuse water. Save water (turn off the tap while brushing or soaping you, never leave a stream of water or dripping, others).

ENVIRONMENT: It is the environment that affects living beings and that conditions their vital circumstances, the physical, economic and cultural conditions of a place, a group or a time. Physical, human, social, cultural conditions or circumstances surrounding people, animals, and things.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: It is the action that people take when elements or substances that are not supposed to be in it are thrown or exposed in an environment and that affects the ecosystem.

ACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT:

Keep the environment clean (streets, playgrounds, sports centers, educational centers, parks, take care of vegetation or trees, among others).

ACTIONS THAT SHOULD NOT BE DONE BECAUSE IT POLLUTES THE ENVIRONMENT:

Throwing

waste or garbage in physical spaces (streets, paths, patios, parks, beach, homes, others).



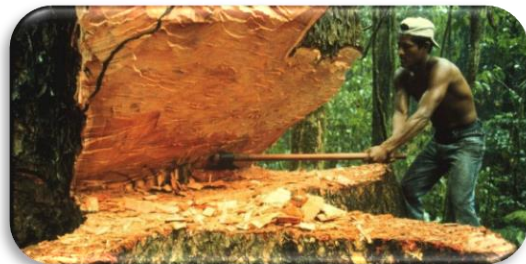
EDUCACIÓN Y MEDIO AMBIENTE.

La tala de árboles es una de las actividades que dañan el medio ambiente, siempre que se haga de manera irresponsable, sin tomar en cuenta los criterios de aprovechamiento de los árboles. Y otros recursos naturales.



Contaminate the sources of aquifer spaces (rivers, ravines, sea, lakes by releasing chemical substances, such as insecticide, oils, garbage, others, ink, others. These actions, in addition to contaminating the waters consumed by humans, animals and vegetation, produce diseases triggered by bad odors, breeding sites for insects and rodents that affect human health. Burning garbage, this action pollutes the air and produces diseases.

Las actividades que desarrollamos los seres humanos son las principales causas de la deforestación, ya que se talan o se queman los bosques para extraer madera o convertir los terrenos en áreas para cultivos. Los humanos hemos provocado que núcleos urbanos se expandan, por tal razón más gente vive en las ciudades, mientras que las zonas rurales cada vez están más despobladas



Deforestación: actividad que debemos evitar haciendo uso de los recursos de manera responsable, los recursos que existen en el planeta tierra, son para usuario mas no para abusar de ellos.

CUIDADO DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE

