

Kingfisher News

In April, the temperature began to rise rapidly. Summer days are now being observed all over the country, and midsummer days are also being observed. Climate instability is becoming more pronounced.

Continuing from last time, we would like to introduce a panel on the theme of "phenomena thought to be caused by temperature rise" that was produced with the help of a grant from Hiroshima Prefecture to promote global warming countermeasure activities.

Topic

Phenomena thought to be caused by temperature rise (3)

This time, we will talk about the effects of sea level rise.

Global impacts include "impact on low-lying island countries," "creation of climate refugees," and "impact on marine ecosystems."

Most of Tuvalu's islands in the South Pacific Ocean are less than 1 meter above sea level, and 10,000 people currently live there. If sea levels continue to rise, the land will be completely submerged and the country itself will disappear.

Climate refugees are a concern not only in island countries but also in coastal cities. The sea level near the floating city of Venice, Italy, is already 28 cm higher than it was in the 19th century, and in 2019, the water level reached 187 cm, and 85% of the town was submerged. Coral reefs are the most concerning marine ecosystem, as they are at risk of dying due to changes in ocean temperature and rising sea levels.

Possible impacts on Japan include "flooding of metropolitan areas," "disappearance of sandy beaches," and "impact on water resources." In urban areas that are below sea level (particularly Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka), flooding and flooding are a concern. It is predicted that if the sea level rises by 1 meter in Japan, more than 90% of the sandy beaches will be lost. The loss of sandy beaches will not only result in the loss of scenic spots but will also increase the risk of flooding on land due to the digging of the foundations of the embankments.

Additionally, in coastal areas, rising sea levels and periods of low precipitation are causing seawater to flow back into rivers and irrigation water, increasing the salinity of the water.

気温上昇が原因と考えられる現象 (3)

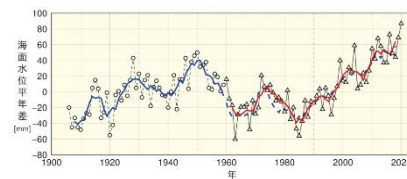
海面上昇の影響

1. 世界的影響



「海抜の低い島国への影響」: 海抜の低い島国にとっては、わずかな海面上昇でも深刻な被害を受けます。南太平洋に浮かぶツバルは島のほとんどが海抜1m未満、このまま海面上昇が続いた場合、完全に陸地が水没し、国自体がなくなってしまいます。
 「気候難民の発生」: 気候難民となる可能性が高い国は、ツバルをはじめ、海抜の低いモルディブ、マーシャル諸島、キリバスなどの島国が挙げられます。
 「海の生態系への影響」: もっとも懸念されているのがサンゴの消滅です。海水温の変化や海面上昇の影響によりストレスを受けたサンゴはどんどん白くなり、回復できない場合は死んでしまいます。

2. 日本への影響



日本沿岸の海面水位の変化 (引用画像: 気象庁)

「大都市圏の浸水」: 海抜0mの都市部で浸水や冠水が懸念されています。特に東京、名古屋、大阪
 「90%の砂浜が失われる」: 海面が1m上昇すると、90%以上の砂浜が失われると言われています。
 「水資源への影響」: 沿岸部では、海面上昇に加え、降水量が少ない時期が重なることで、河川や用水に海水が逆流し、用水の塩分濃度が高くなります。近くの農地で作物が育たなくなります。



Activity schedule

The 23rd Panel Exhibition: April 20-May15, 2024 Fuji Grand Hiroshima 2nd Floor Wood Court

Activity report

The 22nd Panel Exhibition: April 5-18, 2024 Fuji Grand Midorii 4th Floor Gallery "Passage"



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