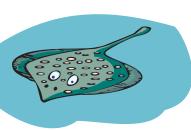
JAN. 1: CITY ELECTRIC LEAF **BLOWER ORDINANCE**

Did you know one hour of leaf blowing with a gas blower is equivalent to driving 1,100 miles? A new city ordinance, which became law at the beginning of 2021, bans the use of all gas-powered leaf blowers. This carbon emissions reducing ordinance is a step closer to an Emerald Green, Ocean Blue Coronado.





JAN. 26: NATIONAL STINGRAY DAY CARTOON CONTEST

Learn about stingrays. Submit your cartoon about the importance of doing the Stingray Shuffle to EmeraldKeepers@gmail.com. The best cartoons will be posted on Emerald Keepers' website. Prizes for the top five! No age limit. Entries due by Feb. 1



ORGANIC WASTE RECYCLING COMING IN MARCH

The Anaerobic Digester will turn your food and landscape waste collected in your green bin into compost while capturing methane to fuel the EDCO trucks. A win-win!







OUR BANNERS ON ORANGE **AVENUE** Make a resolution to be **Emerald** Green, Ocean

Blue by signing Emerald Keepers pledge and thereby becoming a member at EmeraldKeepers.org and making sustainable choices.

CLIMATE CHANGE

A Three-Part Series

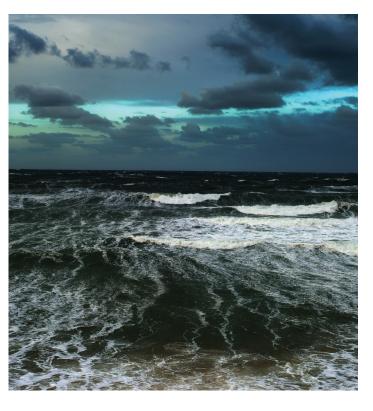




Photo by Patrick Hendry

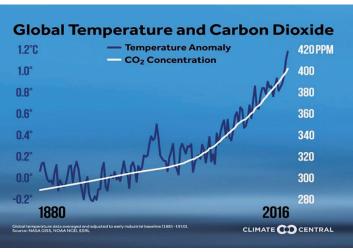
he science of climate change has developed greatly over the past several decades. As COVID-19 has demonstrated, the evolution of scientific knowledge is a challenging process of experimentation, trial and error, and expert scrutiny. Overwhelmingly, however, scientists now agree that climate change presents a serious danger

to the planet. In our shared desire to preserve beautiful Coronado for future generations, Emerald Keepers offers this three-part series on climate change to foster community awareness and to suggest ways we can locally mitigate the human activities driving this phenomenon. This first-in-series feature looks at anthropogenic (human induced) climate change and its evidence: increased carbon in the atmosphere and record-breaking global temperatures.

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

Climate change is defined as a significant and long-term shift in the average weather patterns of Earth's local, regional, and global climates. While the changes we see and feel locally from day to day including precipitation, wind, and temperature constitute weather, climate refers to long-term global average temperatures, and humidity and rainfall patterns across the planet over decades.

Since the early 20th century, climate effects reveal an undeniable and direct link to human impact. The burning



of fossil fuel, deforestation, industrialization, and urbanization have led to unprecedented increases in greenhouse gas levels in our atmosphere. The consequences of such greenhouse gas increases include a persistent rise in the Earth's average surface temperature. The result of global temperature rise is a long-lasting, harmful alteration to the environment, which if not mitigated, can have dire consequences for

our children and grandchildren.

HOW DO WE KNOW CLIMATE CHANGE IS REAL?

The following realities verified through scientific research can be attributed to climate change:

- Nine of the 10 warmest years on record have occurred since 2005. From 1900 to 1980 a new record high was set on average every 13.5 years. Since 1981, that span of time has been shortened to every 3 years.
- Today's global fire seasons are, on average, 78 days longer than in the 1970s, and are projected to become more unpredictable and hotter, therefore more expensive and deadly.
- In the last decade, 13% of the polar ice cap has melted, an unprecedented melting rate that has created a true Northwest Passage.
- Within the next 50 years, 3 billion people 38% of the world's population — will be directly, negatively affected by climate change.

The information presented here was sourced from NASA, NOAA, U.S. Forest Service, Center for Climate and Security. Emerald Keepers is committed to relying on trustworthy, U.S. government and peer-reviewed scientific resources to develop this series. Stay tuned as we continue discussion in this series, addressing the impacts of climate change and efforts to adapt and/or mitigate these effects.