

Keywords: Climate change; Wildlife

Introduction

Climate change is causing changes in temperature, rainfall, and weather patterns that are impacting wildlife in various ways. These effects can be direct or indirect, and they can affect different species in different ways. Some of the ways climate change is impacting wildlife.

Methodology

Habitat Loss: Climate change is causing changes in temperature and precipitation that are leading to the loss and degradation of habitats.

This loss of habitat is particularly devastating for species that depend on specific habitats, such as polar bears and coral reefs. As temperatures change, many species are shifting their ranges to find more suitable habitats. This can lead to new interactions between species, competition for resources, and changes in ecosystem dynamics [1, 2].

Climate change is causing changes in the timing of seasonal events, such as migration, breeding, and hibernation. These changes can lead to mismatches between species, where one species is ready for a specific event before the other, leading to imbalances in the ecosystem. Climate change is also contributing to the spread of diseases among wildlife. As temperatures rise, the range of disease vectors such as mosquitoes and ticks expands, and this can lead to the spread of diseases to new areas and new hosts [3].

Climate change is causing the ocean's pH levels to drop, leading to acidification. This can have severe impacts on marine life, such as reducing the ability of shell-forming species to build their shells and altering the chemical composition of the ocean.

Examples of wildlife impacts

Climate change is also causing more extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, and wildfires. These events can have a devastating impact on wildlife, destroying habitats and food sources. For example,