

Global Warming's Impact on Biodiversity

Ronnie Congor*

Editorial Office, Journal of Climatology and Weather Forecasting, London, United Kingdom

EDITORIAL

The scientific data is clear: a diverse environment is beneficial to human health and the prevention of allergy illnesses. Nonetheless, population pressures and global warming are destroying biodiversity in the ecosystem and human living environment. In Europe, for example, the start of the plant growing season has advanced by an average of 10 days during the last few decades. These alterations have shifted food chains and created mismatches in ecosystems where diverse species have evolved synchronised dependencies on things like nesting and food availability, pollinators, and fertilisation. Climate change is also causing disease-carrying organisms' habitat ranges to shift, putting them in contact with prospective hosts who haven't evolved immunity. Climate change is particularly harmful to freshwater habitats and wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs, Arctic and alpine ecosystems, dry and subhumid areas, and cloud forests. Many species are ill-equipped to cope with the speed and scale of climate change, leading to extinction on a local and global scale. Furthermore, excessive carbon dioxide causes saltwater heat and acidification, which results in a progressive loss in phytoplankton and fish development, as well as an invasion of bacteria that depletes the oxygen content of water. These local alterations increase the size and scope of maritime dead zones and have far-reaching implications for the food chain and biodiversity far beyond the Arctic.

Asthma, rhinitis, eczema, and elevated exhaled nitric oxide levels have all been found to be much greater in city people than in rural dwellers. People who are exposed to the vast microbiological diversity and variety of animals seen in rural areas are less likely to develop asthma and allergies. Reduced family size and sibling numbers, frequent use of antibiotics, especially during the infantile period,

increases in environmental pollutants and household exposure to indoor allergens, decreased raw and fresh food consumption, sedentary lifestyle, higher socio-economic status, and reduction in environmental exposure to microbial endotoxins are all risk factors for atopic asthma linked to urbanisation. Global warming may have an impact on insect migration. In a retrospective review of three different patient databases in Alaska, statistically significant increases in the prevalence of insect sting reactions were found to be associated with rising annual temperatures, implying that insect habitats are expanding and redistribution is occurring as a result of global warming. Due to the increase in the quantity and quality of suitable habitats for invasive insect species such as destroyer ants and European fire ants as a result of global warming, invasive insect species such as destroyer ants and European fire ants are expanding their influence on humans. Extreme weather conditions, such as severe rains, drought, frequent storms, floods, and heat waves, are becoming more common as a result of global warming. As previously stated, all of these variables, in addition to the sea warming effect, which also harms the food chain and biodiversity, have a negative impact on crop harvest and food production. It has been demonstrated that a rise in outdoor temperature is linked to a decrease in nutrient content and total crop production per year. The decrease in food production raises the cost of fresh and raw foods, while also encouraging the consumption of less expensive and unhealthy food substitutes that contain more artificial colours, chemicals, and preservatives. Fresh foods made with natural components have a greater diversity of microbiome, which is now understood to be critical for gut immunological health. Long-term intake of preserved or refined foods with a low microbiome variety is linked to the development of allergy, inflammatory, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal illnesses.

Correspondence to: Ronnie Congor, Editorial Office, Journal of Climatology & Weather Forecasting, London, United Kingdom, E-mail: climatology@epubjournals.com.

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