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Climate changes in Arctic

Climate change has become one of the most global concerns of the 21st century, with profound impacts on ecosystems, communities, and economies worldwide. One of the most vulnerable regions is the Arctic, where the average temperature has increased at nearly four times the global average, warming faster than any other region on Earth. The rapid rise in temperatures, melting ice, and rising sea levels are not only disrupting the unique ecosystems in the Arctic but also threatening the livelihoods and cultures of local communities. In addition, economies that depend on natural resources like oil and gas, shipping, and tourism are facing new and complicated challenges. This essay will analyze the impacts of climate change on the ecosystems, communities, and economies of the Arctic, as well as explore the adaptation strategies being employed.

The Arctic region is experiencing significant environmental shifts due to climate change. One of the most noticeable changes is the rapid melting of sea ice, which is shrinking significantly per decade because of rising temperatures. According to Lindsey, “The Arctic is warming more quickly than the rest of the planet, a phenomenon known as ‘Arctic amplification’ of climate change”. This rapid warming is primarily driven by the loss of sea ice, which normally reflects sunlight and helps maintain cooler temperatures in the region. Due to ice melting, it is replaced by darker ocean water that absorbs more heat from the sun, which intensifies the warming process. Therefore, the temperatures in the Arctic rise faster, which are four times higher than the global average. Additionally, climate change is also leading to

several problems, such as thawing permafrost, longer ice-free seasons, and ocean acidification. These changes are having a significant impact on the region's ecosystems.

The environmental changes are dramatically altering the Arctic's ecosystems, disrupting the balance of species and habitats in this extreme environment. As temperatures rise and sea ice disappears, many species which depend on ice for survival, such as polar bears, seals, and walruses, are losing their habitats, making it harder for them to find food and breed. In "Arctic Darkening and Pack-Ice Melting", Lerner writes, "In 2007, scientists of the U.S. Geological Survey forecasted that the world polar-bear population might decline by two-thirds by about 2050 as a result of climate warming." This emphasizes how the disruption of Arctic ecosystems, caused by climate changes, threatens the survival of these species in the regions. The environmental instability is also altering the region's food web. For example, ice algae, which grow on the underside of the sea ice, are key primary producers in the Arctic marine food chain, but they are decreasing as a result of melting ice. Consequently, the availability of food for the entire marine ecosystem is declining, which has a serious effect on the entire food chain. The environmental changes are also affecting the people living in the Arctic.

As the region warms, the local communities are facing a range of interconnected environmental, food security, health, and infrastructure challenges. Rising temperatures are causing the thawing of permafrost and the melting of ice, which leads to both immediate and long-term impacts. In "Thawing Permafrost Releases Industrial Contaminants into Arctic Communities," Christensen highlights that "permafrost thawing is having a profound effect, not only causing subsidence and erosion of homes and infrastructure but also affecting and limiting access to traditional food and water sources and travel for hunting and fishing." This is because the melting of ice disrupts the natural habitats of marine species, which are a primary food source for local populations. The thawing also makes it more difficult for people to hunt

and fish, as traditional travel routes become unsafe due to the destabilization of the land and ice. Additionally, the thawing process leads to the release of industrial contaminants previously trapped in the permafrost, further polluting water sources. Because homes and infrastructure are eroded by the melting ice, communities are left vulnerable to increased storm activity and flooding. These combined effects are severely undermining the resilience of these Arctic communities. In addition to people, the economy of the region is also adversely affected.

The Arctic economy is facing both risks and opportunities due to environmental shifts, caused by climate change. The melting of sea ice opens up areas for resource extraction, such as oil and gas, which presents economic opportunities but also raises concerns about environmental damage and sustainability. Warmer temperatures and changing landscapes are attracting more tourists, which could boost the tourism sector. However, these changes also bring challenges, such as the need for new infrastructure and the disruption of traditional livelihoods like fishing and hunting. According to Crépin, “More extreme weather conditions like stronger winds also hinder food production activities such as fisheries. Ecosystem changes resulting from ocean acidification may also affect harvest and cultural practices.” This means that increasingly extreme weather, such as stronger winds and storms, makes fishing more difficult, while acidification of the oceans threatens fish populations and disrupts traditional food sources. In addition, melting ice reduces the navigability of sea routes. The limitation could disrupt trade and the economies of countries bordering the Arctic, which rely on sea routes to transport goods. As climate change continues, these risks and opportunities create a complex situation for the future economic development of the Arctic, requiring a careful balance between growth and environmental protection.

Many strategies are being implemented to adapt to the shifts brought by climate change with the collaboration of both local communities and global organizations. This is because indigenous people, who have lived in the Arctic for generations, have a deep understanding of

the region and its ecosystems, while global organizations provide essential resources, technology, and expertise. As Zhain explains, “realizing resilience in the Arctic will depend on empowering the people of the North to self-organize, define challenges in their own terms, and find their own solutions, knowing that they have the flexibility and external support to implement their plans.” This underscores the importance of combining local knowledge with international support to address the challenges of the Arctic. For instance, strategies like establishing protected areas are being used to limit harmful activities such as overfishing and oil drilling, helping to preserve Arctic wildlife and ecosystems. These areas provide safe habitats for species at risk and allow for ecological recovery. Another important strategy is shifting local livelihoods from traditional hunting to eco-tourism, which offers sustainable alternatives for income generation. Eco-tourism allows indigenous communities to benefit from visitors while educating them about Arctic conservation and the local culture. Additionally, creating climate warning systems is vital in helping Arctic communities prepare for extreme weather events, such as storms and flooding, which are becoming more frequent due to climate change. These systems provide early alerts, allowing people to take precautions and protect their lives and property. These efforts not only protect the environment but also provide sustainable alternatives for the people living in the region. It is clear that continued cooperation between local populations and global organizations will be essential for ensuring long-term resilience in the Arctic.

In conclusion, while climate change is having a dramatic impact on the ecosystems, communities, and economies of the Arctic, various adaptation strategies are being implemented to help local populations cope with these environmental shifts. The rapid warming of the region is disrupting ecosystems, threatening biodiversity, and altering the balance of life. Indigenous communities and the economies are facing profound challenges and new opportunities. In response, strategies such as creating protected areas, developing climate warning systems, and

modifying local economies are being employed. However, the success of these strategies relies on the cooperation between local communities, who possess invaluable traditional knowledge, and global organizations offering resources and expertise. Although these strategies offer valuable lessons, they must be tailored to the specific circumstances of each region to be truly effective.

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