.ĊHigher temperatures are likely to mean more rain and snow in the Baltic region, from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg and where 85 million people live. That might make the sea ever less salty and add to a polluting runoff of fertilisers from farmland.ĊâĢľA tendency toward lower salinity could be expected, which is thought to have a major influence on the Baltic Sea fauna,âĢL scientists in the Baltex Assessment of Climate Change of the Baltic Sea Region said.ĊMany stocks of fish are already living on the edge of their ranges in the brackish Baltic Sea and lower salinity would further cut survival rates of fish larvae. Cod, sprat and herring are among Baltic Sea fish.ĊThe Baltex study reflects a recent trend of trying to pinpoint risks of global warming for regions, rather than the entire planet. Most scientists say a build-up of heat-trapping gases in the air from burning fossil fuels is warming the world.ĊDecades of pollution, largely from the former Soviet Union, mean that concentrations of poisons ranging from dioxins to cadmium are far higher in the almost enclosed Baltic Sea than in more open seas or in the oceans.ĊThe Baltic Sea is open to the North Sea only by straits between Denmark and Sweden, and it takes decades to renew its