

A.. Extreme weather- beast from the east

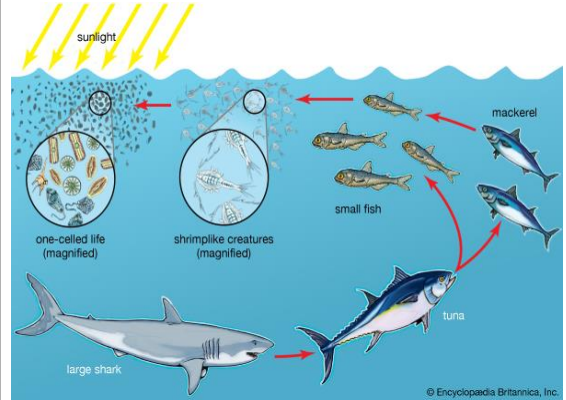
1	Extreme weather	Extreme weather includes unexpected, unusual, unpredictable, severe or unseasonal weather.
2	Beast from the east UK- 2018	10 people died Up to 50cms of snow fell on high ground Rural (countryside) areas experienced temperature lows of up to -12°C schools were forced to close. Rail services were cancelled. and hundreds of flights were cancelled. There was a shortage of food in some supermarkets, Drifting snow led to the isolation of a number of villages



B. Causes of climate change

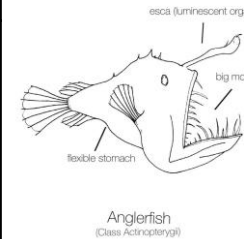
1	Natural causes	Volcanic eruptions; volcanoes release gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. Orbital changes; the earth moves closer and further away from the sun. solar flares; flares from the sun increase temperature to the earth
2	Human causes	Deforestation, burning fossil fuels- increases the greenhouse effect.
3	Consequences of climate change	Sea level rise, loss of species, melting of ice caps, extreme weather.

C. Ocean ecosystems

1	ecosystem	An Ecosystem is a natural system made up of plants, animals and the natural environment in which they live. They rely on interaction between the living (Biotic) and non living (abiotic) environment.
2	Ocean food chain	

D. Ocean adaptations

1	Angler fish	Some examples of angler fish adaptations would be its colour, its ability to release mate attracting pheromones, and its glowing bulb used for catching food. The deep sea anglerfish has adapted in the way of skin colour to protect itself from predators as well as to disguise itself while trying to catch prey.
---	--------------------	--



PLASTIC OCEAN

192 COUNTRIES BORDERING THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, INDIAN OCEANS AND MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS PRODUCED 2.5 BILLION METRIC TONS OF SOLID WASTE IN 2010. AN ESTIMATED 8 MILLION METRIC TONS OF PLASTIC ENTERED THE OCEAN THAT SAME YEAR.



E. Threats to the ocean

1	Over fishing	Overfishing is simply a situation where humans catch too much fish from the oceans (and also water bodies) in such massive quantities and fast pace than nature can naturally replenish. In other words, it is when we take out more fish than the fish can naturally replace. This leads to a degradation of our oceans, making it a non-sustainable use of the world's oceans
2	Oil spills	Oil spills are extremely damaging to the environment. The shiny substance that forms on the sea when oil is spilled causes many marine animals, like seabirds, sea otters, and killer whales, to get sick and die. Many marine plants are affected, as well
3	Plastic in the ocean	Plastic rubbish can be incredibly harmful to fish and other sea life. And, as they take a long time to degrade.

1) weather	The daily state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place e.g. rain, snow
2) Climate	the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years.
3) Climate change	a change in the average conditions in a region e.g. an average increase in rainfall across a year
4) Solar flare	areas where a large amount of energy is released to the surface of the Sun, this in turn increases temperature reaching the earth.
5) Orbit	The way a planet moves around the sun.
6) Mitigation	To prevent something from happening or to reduce the impacts.
7) Adaptation	To change in order to have a higher rate of survival.
8) ecosystem	The environment made up of the living (biotic) and non living (abiotic) parts.
9) Food chain	A series of organisms that are dependent on each other for a source of food

10) Food web	How food chains are connected together
11) pollution	The introduction of a harmful substance in an environment
12) Ocean acidification	Change in PH of the ocean over a period of time, this is harmful to the species living in the oceans
13) Coral bleaching	Due to warmer ocean temperature coral expels the algae and turns white. This causes the coral to eventually die.