

The Telegraph

laugh

What the Telegraph said:

Global warming might not happen quite as fast as we thought – here's why

*Telegraph 18 Nov 2023

Plants thwart perils of climate change better than expected

Problem? What problem?

These headlines will doubtless make Telegraph readers confident that all this fuss about climate change is the product of a few jobless 'eco zealots' - but they are dangerously **MISLEADING**.

What the Telegraph did not say:



It failed to mention that climate change will also lead to increased wildfires that are predicted to decimate woodland, forest and plants.



It failed to mention that climate change is increasing pathogens and droughts that kill native species.

PTO to see the other side...

The Telegraph article DOES quote Prof Mark Maslin, professor of climatology at UCL (right at the end), saying that the results **did not change the need to get to net zero emissions as fast as possible**. But it does not mention the wealth of evidence that climate change endangers the very existence of trees, forests and plants.

Area of Amazon affected by wild-fires predicted to grow by 2050



Amazon wildfires are predicted to worsen, doubling the affected area of this important forest region. The result could be to convert the Amazon from a carbon sink into a net source of carbon dioxide emissions.

Paulo Brando at the University of California

Climate change is threat to Pacific Northwest forests



Red cedar's many uses have earned the species endearing names, including the "Tree of Life." More recently, scientists have started calling this water-loving relative of redwoods by a less flattering name: the climate canary.

Last year, Buhl and colleagues reported that red cedars were dying throughout the tree's growing range not because of a fungus or insect attack but due to the region's "climate change-induced drought."

Christine Buhl, forest health specialist

Global warming could kill many of the tree species that cool cities



Around three-quarters of the tree and shrub species currently grown in cities worldwide are predicted to be at risk from hotter and drier conditions by 2050.

New Scientist/Nature Climate Change

