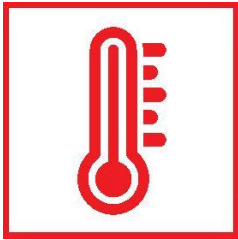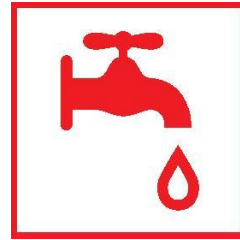## Stagnation on the pitch

Extreme weather events such as severe storms and heavy rainfall that leads to flooding
are already becoming more frequent. More and more people
will be affected by serious damage caused by extreme weather in the future.
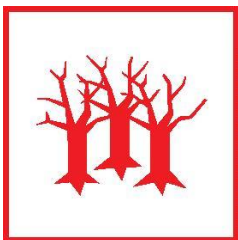Global warming is already having an impact on us today:

Heatwaves and health
The number of days over 30 °C has more than doubled for Mainz since the 1950s. Older people and the chronically ill in particular suffer as a result.
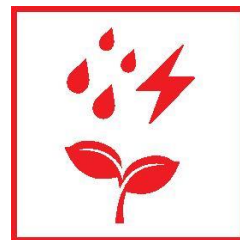
Water shortage and drought
The Rhine is experiencing increasingly frequent low water levels in summer. This causes problems for shipping and water supply in the region.
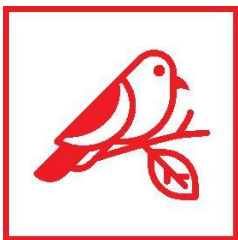
Forest damage
Pines and spruces in particular suffer from heat and drought. Millions of trees have died in Rhineland-Palatinate since 2018 due to heatwaves, droughts, storms and heavy rainfall.

Crop failures
Problems in agriculture are caused by irregular rainfall and pests, which are favoured by milder winters. Harvests are poorer and food becomes scarcer and more expensive.
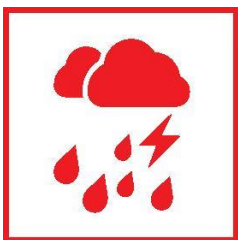
Endangered species
Some animal and plant species are unable to adapt to the rapid changes in living conditions and are threatened with extinction. For example, the cuckoo. Instead, new species are spreading and displacing the native ones.

Endangered citiese
The risks for residents, infrastructure, buildings, transport and urban greenery are increasing. Extreme temperatures in summer, heavy rainfall, periods of drought and storms make adaptation measures necessary.
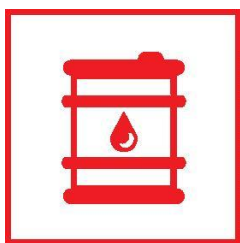
Extreme weather
Heavy rainfall events can also cause major damage locally in Rhineland-Palatinate. The severe flooding in the Ahr Valley in 2021 is an example of this.

Full offensive for the climate

What human activities are causing too many harmful gases, especially CO2 and methane, to be released into the atmosphere? And how can we make a difference?
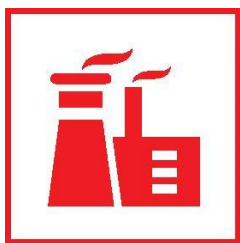
Burning fossil fuels

We buy coal, oil and natural gas and use them in power stations, for heating or driving. This produces a lot of greenhouse gases. But fossil fuels can almost always be replaced. Electricity from the sun and wind is a favorable and climate-friendly alternative.

Deforestation

The forest is an important CO2 reservoir. In Rhineland-Palatinate alone, it offsets around a quarter of CO2 emissions. Conscious consumption, sustainable timber management and reforestation with resistant varieties help to preserve our forests.
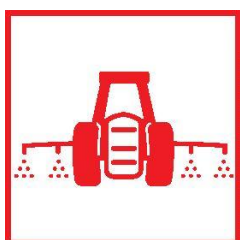
Industrial production

Many processes require large amounts of energy, for example in cement or steel production. We can make processes more economical, use renewable electricity instead of fossil fuels and try to reduce consumption.

Excessive consumption and waste

More and more is far too much for the planet and the climate. After all, the production, transport, storage and disposal of goods generates CO2. Throwing away is wasteful, the circular economy can be a solution. Until then, we should choose products consciously and use them for as long as possible.

Intensive agriculture and animal husbandry

Factory farming and the use of artificial fertilisers release climate-damaging gases such as methane and nitrous oxide. We can counteract this by improving farming methods and eating less animal products.