



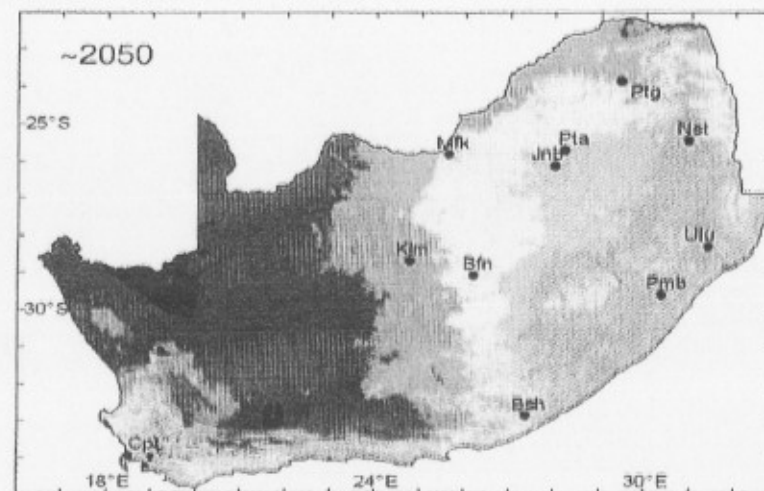
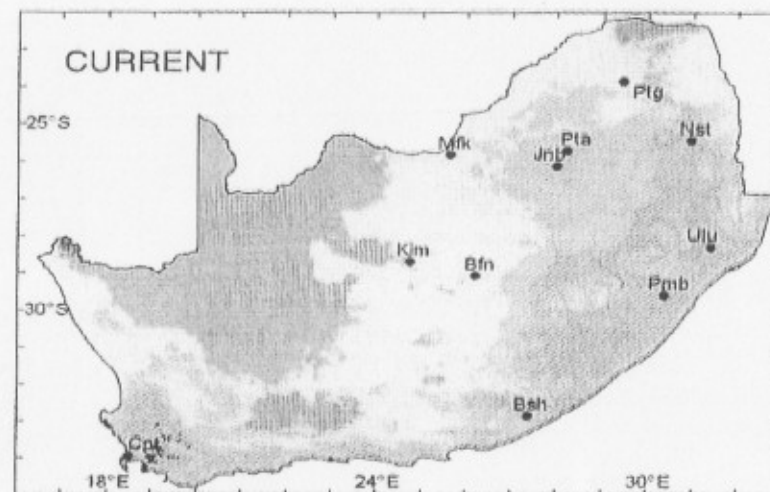
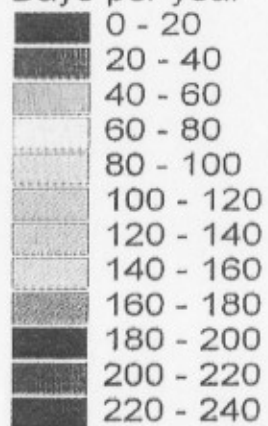
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Rainfall and temperature change interact

*The effect of global climate change on 'soil moisture days' in South Africa
(number of days when both soil moisture and temperature are suitable
for plant growth)*

Favourable
soil moisture
Days per year





Agri-businesses at highest risk

- Those that are already stressed economically and / or biophysically
- Those at the threshold (or close to) of their climate tolerance e.g. high-chill apples
- Emerging (and other) farmers who may have limited capacity, resources and skills to adapt and withstand economic pressures
- Rural livelihoods who depend on agri-business based economic activity for jobs
- Commercial farmers with significant long-term investments (perennial crops, processing facilities)
- Agri-business that is dependent on the export market which is adapting to CC in itself (carbon neutrality)



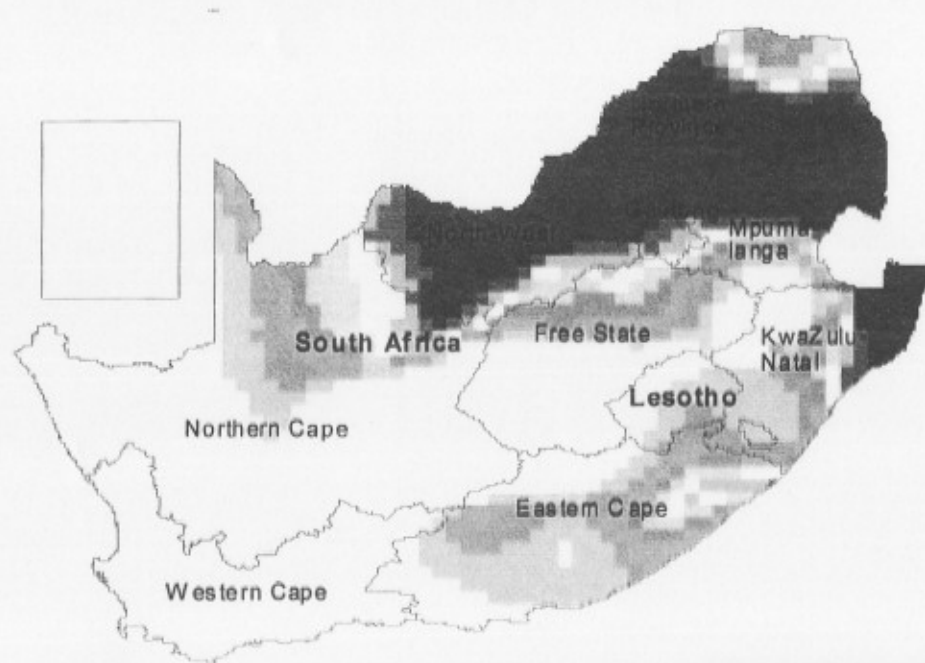
2000

Theoretical Malaria distribution
based on climate only (assuming
no management control)

Population at high risk
projected to quadruple by
2020 to 36 m - including
many parts of Gauteng

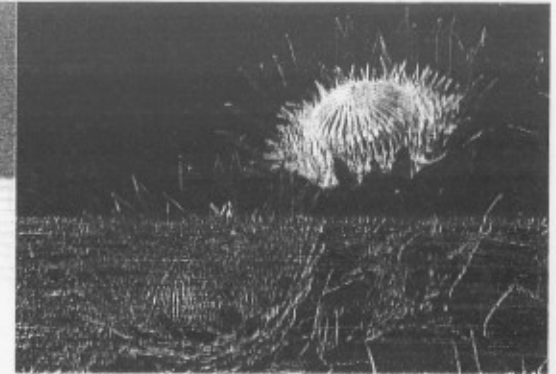
*Total costs of increased malaria
are significant
0.1 - 0.2% of GDP
by ~2020*

~2050



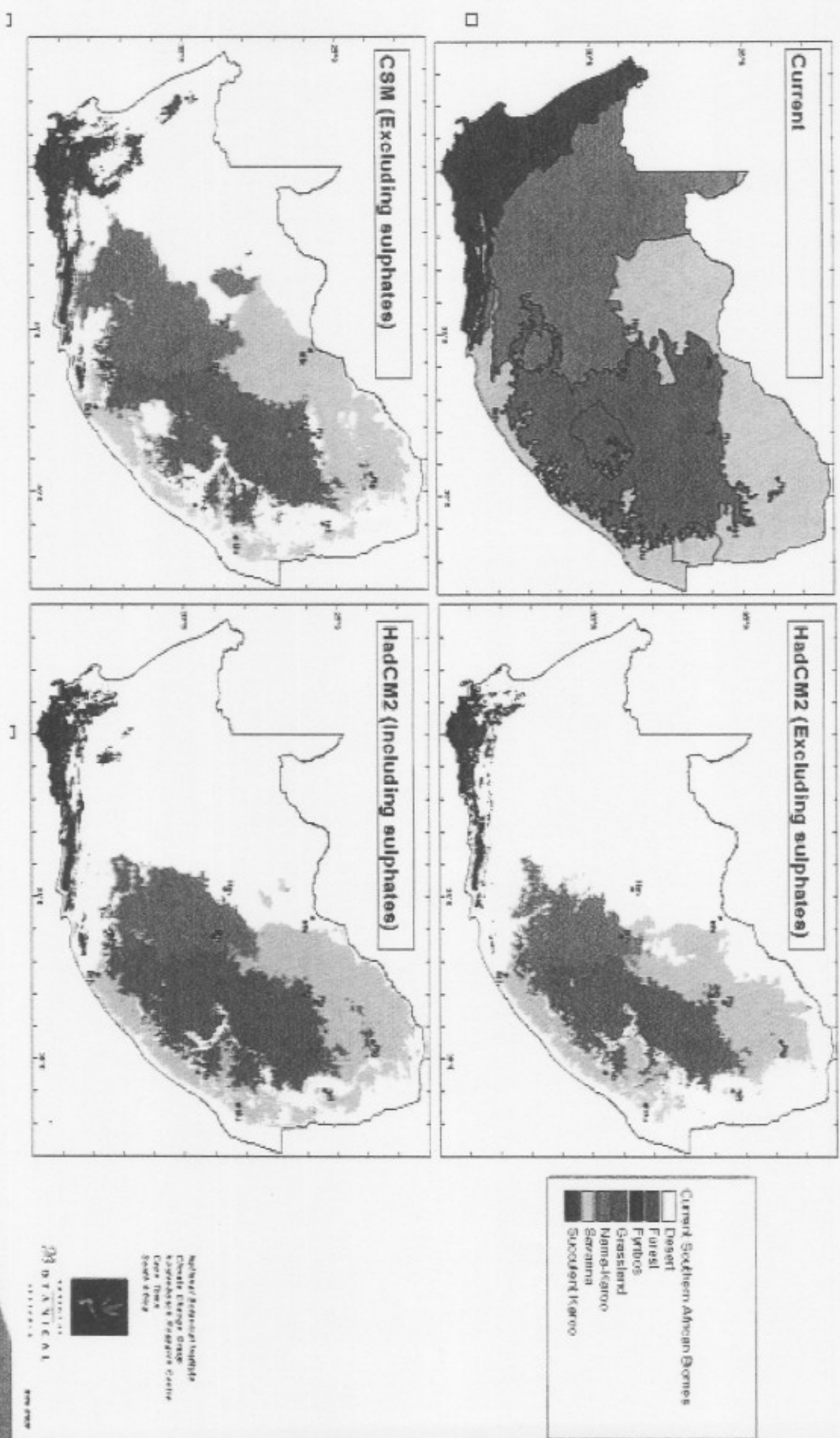


Biodiversity Results



- Significant shifts in major vegetation types (biomes)
- Significant negative effects on home range size and species richness across almost all animal and plant groups
- Current conservation areas and their capacity to support species will be challenged

Potential shifts in vegetation biomes



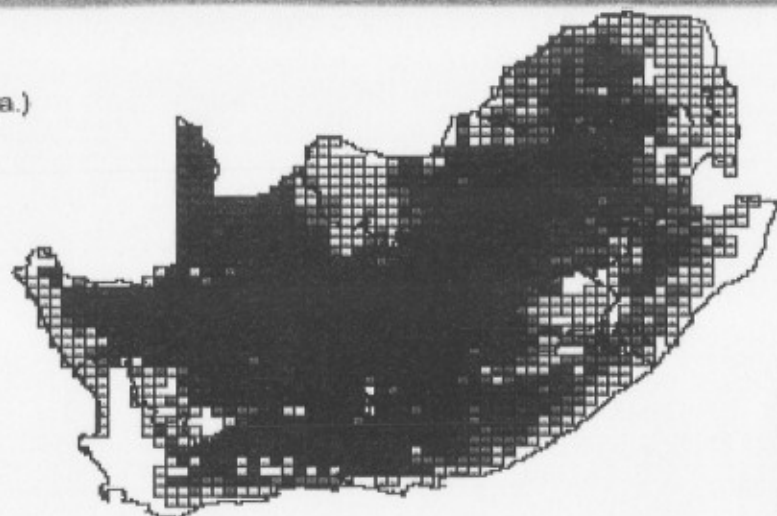


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Bird Species Richness Patterns

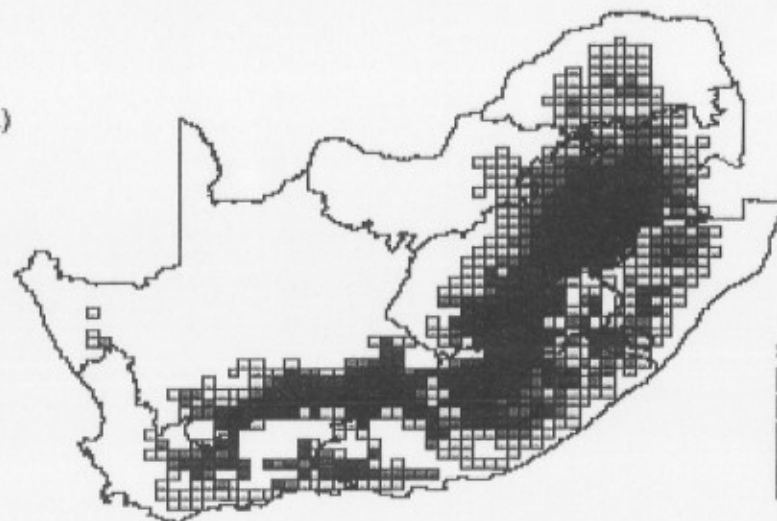
a.)



Species richness



b.)



Species richness



0 400 800 Kilometers