

Report to Base – Climate ABC

Group number:	Group members:	Date:
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17 control points are distributed near-by. The group goes to look for the words. The group will find one control-point at a time, with one word at each of these. They then return to the base and write the missing word next to the matching description on the table provided. (The game master can choose to only only distribute one description at a time)

		X is...	The letter of the control point
1	X is the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems. X forms the foundation of the vast array of ecosystem services that critically contribute to human well-being.		
2	X have the ability to catch and emit (some of) the infrared (long-waved) radiation while they allow most of the ultraviolet (short-waved) radiation to pass through. X therefore allows the light from the sun to pass through the atmosphere but catches the heat from the sun and returns some of it back to Earth. Thereby, the amount of X in the atmosphere is crucial to the average temperature on Earth.		
3	X comes from the burning of materials that contain carbon, like fossil fuels and other organic materials, when there is enough oxygen present. X is also produced by fermentation caused by microorganisms, and furthermore is exhaled by animals and humans as an oxidation product. Plants absorb X during photosynthesis, and plants use both X and water to produce carbs. The concentration of X is increasing, and has increased by 40% since the beginning of industrialization.		
4	X stands for Conference of Parties and is the supreme decision-making body of the UN's Convention on Climate Change.		
5	X is a natural climate phenomenon that affects the weather in most of the world. X describes a period with uncommon heating of the water along the western coast of South America. This influences ocean streams in and atmospheric streams over the Pacific Ocean. X often hits poor countries and threatens their food security.		
6	X describes the state of being without reliable resources to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food. There are many causes for X, but some can be droughts and floods – of which we see an increase due to climate changes.		
7			

	During the course of the last 100 years, 22% of the X in Bhutan have melted. When the X are gone, the Bhutanese population will lose their water reserve for outside the rain-season.		
8	X is a panel of climate experts who advise the UN.		
9	Corporations that have to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gasses can purchase X.		
10	X is an international agreement to reduce the emission of greenhouse gasses – this agreement was reached in 1997.		
11	X is the second-largest villain when it comes to greenhouse gasses. X is mainly emitted from agriculture, and is responsible for 15-17% of global warming.		
12	X is a fossil fuel that produces CO ₂ .		
13	X once covered 14% of the Earth's surface – today that number is 6%. X are sometimes referred to as the lungs of the Earth, which is why it has terrible consequences for the world when X are threatened, and biodiversity is knocked out of balance.		
14	X is the UN's goal concerning the climate, and urges all the countries of the world to collaborate in order to decrease CO ₂ emissions.		
15	X is a term often mentioned in the climate debate. It describes the point where the climate changes caused by human activities can no longer be reversed.		
16	X is found in relatively small quantities in the atmosphere but plays an important role. It is considered pollution when X is found at ground-level, and high concentrations of X are harmful for humans. In the upper atmosphere, X functions as a filter that protects living things on Earth against the Sun's high-frequency ultraviolet radiation.		
17	"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." - World Commission on Environment and Development Report, 1987 (Brundtland Rapporten).		

Kilder:

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- <http://klimaleksikon.dk/taxonomy/term/7>
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