A Perfect Planet: Humans

Life flourishes on planet Earth thanks to powerful natural forces. However, it is a fragile system.

There is one force so powerful it threatens the future of life on Earth.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/p08xc32c/a-perfect-planet-series-1-5-humans

We will lose the species of animals on Earth over the next eight decades. The last time we had an extinction event of this magnitude was million years ago.		
Global Warming		
	Through burning fossil fuels , we now release times more CO ² into the atmosphere than all Earths volcanoes combined.	
١	Warming our planet by just degrees means that the atmosphere is sucking up 7% more water and causing more extreme weather events, making it increasingly difficult for animals to survive.	
•]	It is not just affecting wildlife though. For every 1 degree rise in global temperatures a people with be pushed into extreme unlivable conditions and this will trigger one	
-	of the greatest human migrations in history. Climate refugees will move north into	
Ó	There is hope. The Sahara Desert is advancing southwards so 1 billion drought resistant trees are being planted to stop top soil from blowing away. It will stretch 5,000 miles across Africa and is called	
<u>Tropical Rainforests</u>		
•	The Amazon stores as much as years' worth of emissions as all of the cars in the world	
	Urban expansion, cattle ranching and mining means that forest is being lost at a frightening rate. Every minute an area the size of football pitches is destroyed by humans.	
 	There is hope. A new jungle of million trees is being planted in the Amazon. Using the knowledge of indigenous people, this seed network scatters tonnes of seeds over degraded and and after 6 years, restores an area the size of football fields. It is the largest tropical forest restoration project in the world.	
Oceans		
<u> </u>	<u>euns</u>	
•	The oceans produce up to% of the oxygen we breathe and feed over billion people.	

•	Since the start of the Industrial Revolution the oceans have absorbed almost our CO ² emissions. Warm, acidic waters are destroying coral reefs and decimating	
	, the basis of survival for everything else in the oceans.	
•	Oceans are being damaged in another way. Overfishing has removed as much as% of all large predatory fish. Fewer fish means a marine system that stores less carbon.	
•	There is hope. Around 5% of the oceans are currently protected . A global campaign to increase this to $__$ % will help many of the planets most vulnerable species to recover and a healthier ocean can absorb more CO^2 .	
Renewable Energy		
•	We can reduce CO^2 emission by consuming less or reusing some of our resources. But, the biggest saving we could make would be to	
•	We can power the whole world with just a fraction of the solar and wind energy that we get every year. Volcanic heat : so far we've only tapped% of its global potential. The wind in our skies could provide% of our energy by 2050.	
•	Is this transition to a low carbon society happening fast enough? In 2015, 195 of the world's nations pledged to reduce their CO^2 emissions. To avoid planetary disaster, the goal was to limit the warming of the Earth to well below degrees.	
•	The news is This year, CO ² levels in the atmosphere went up again. Hitting another world record high. We are in a crisis right now.	
Frozen Zoos		
•	Species are becoming extinct at around times faster than the normal rate.	
•	There is hope. Zoos around the world are taking drastic action, collecting from endangered species to build a genetic store of life before they become extinct.	