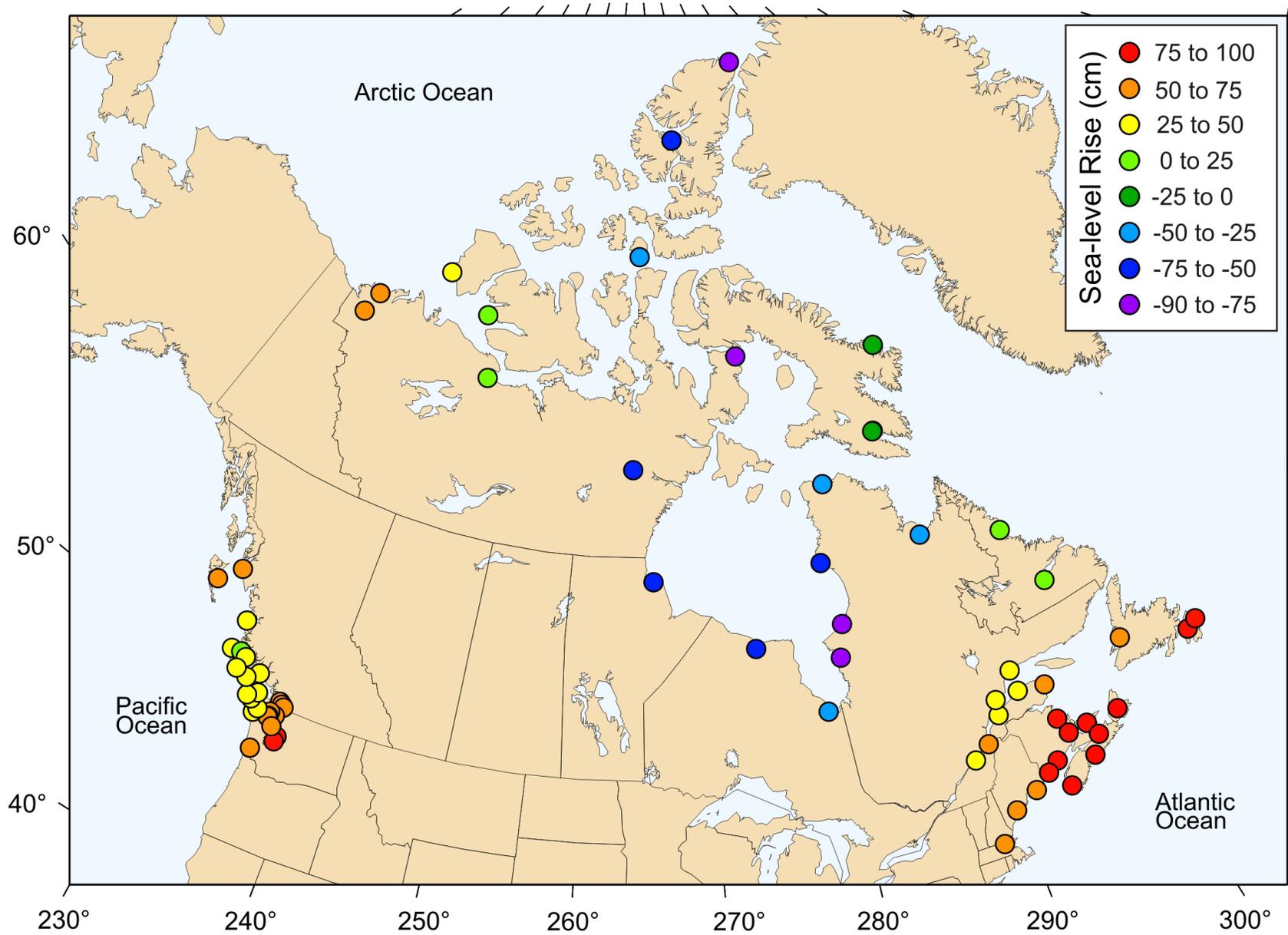
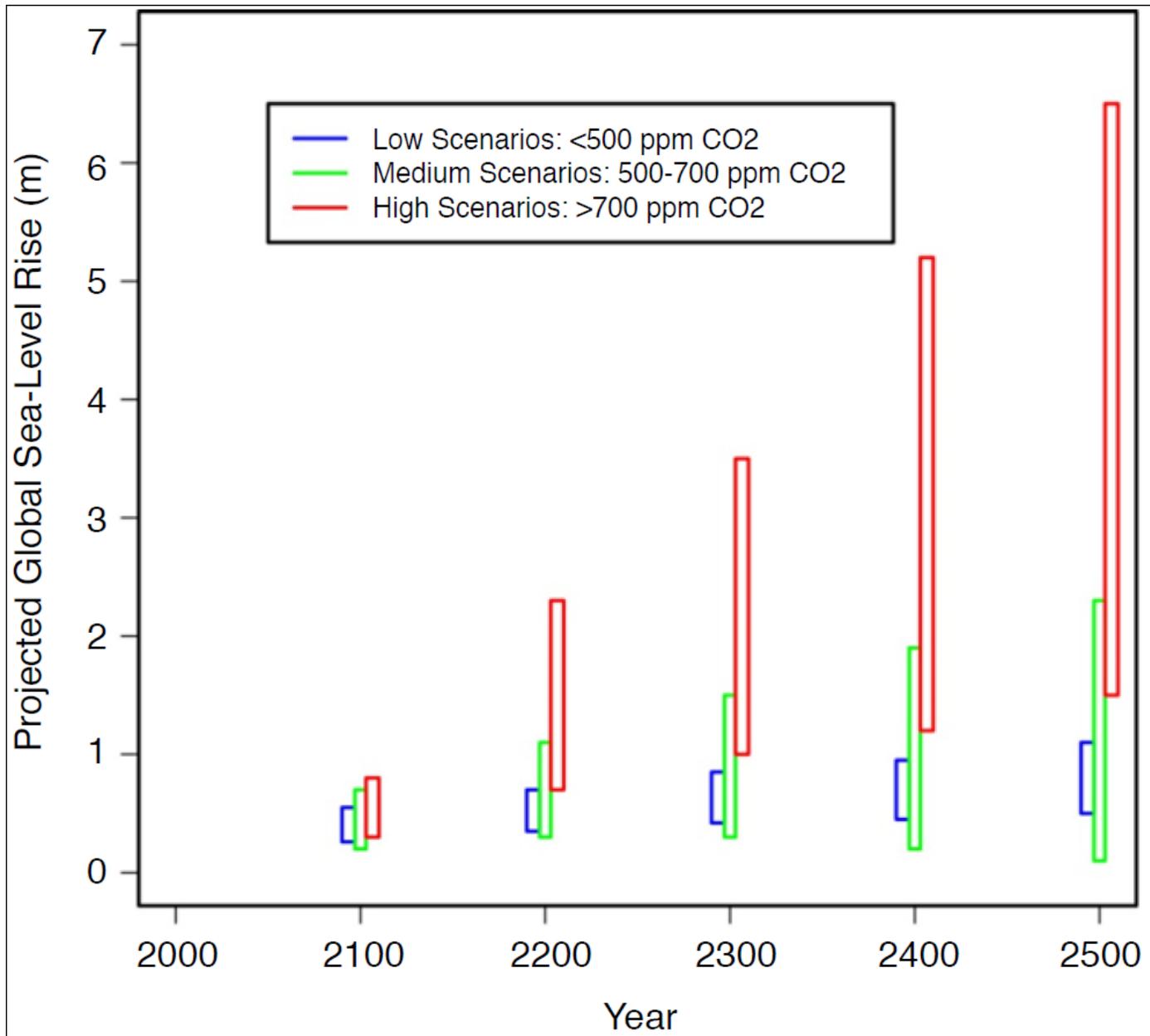

Activity 4–Teacher BLM: Guiding Questions

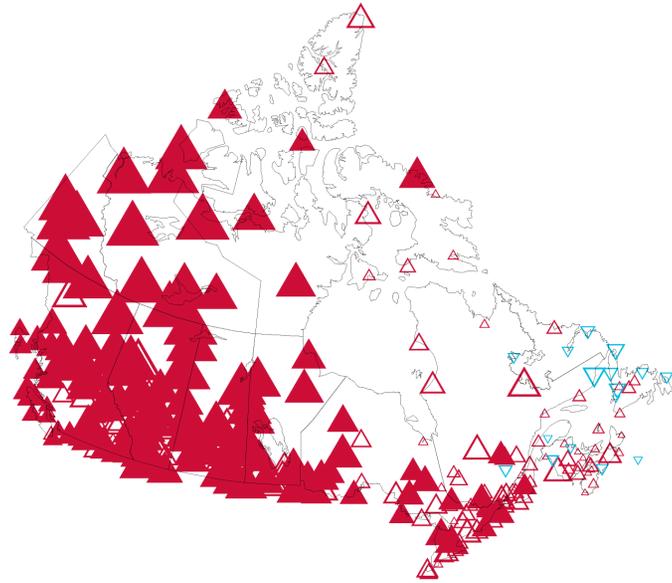
Guiding Questions

1. In your own words, what is this image trying to convey?
2. What do you notice? Is there anything strange or surprising?
Do you see trends?
3. Can you think of any environmental, economic, or social consequences of this data?
4. On sticky notes, write down any questions you have about this image.

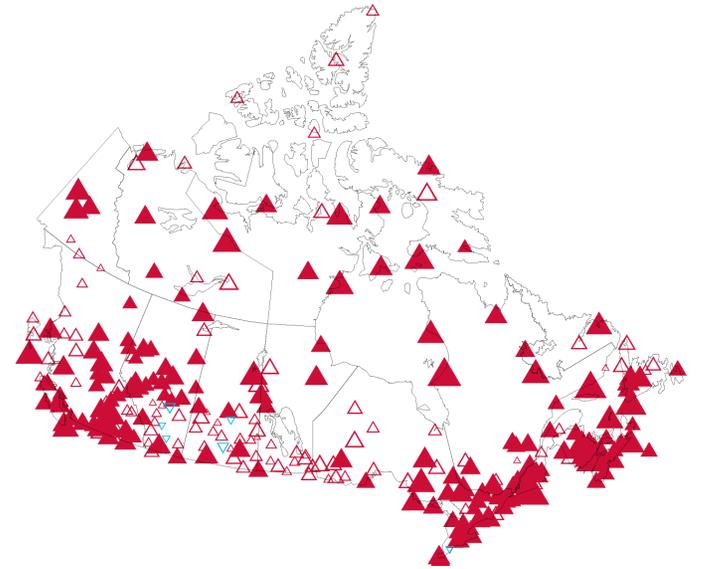




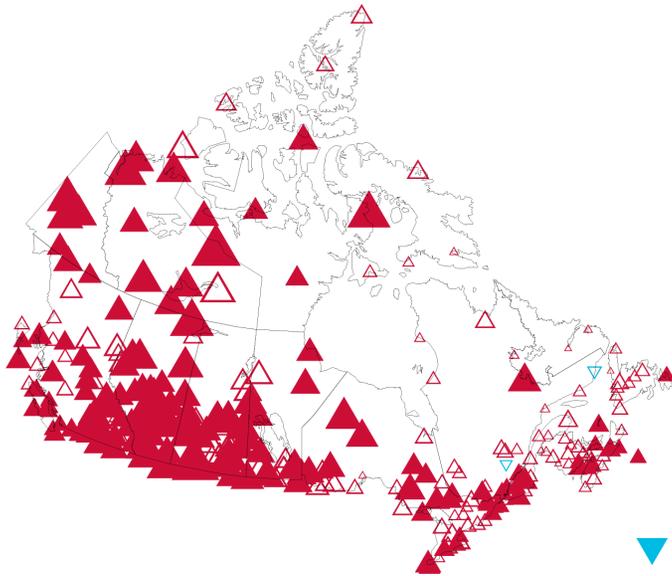
Winter



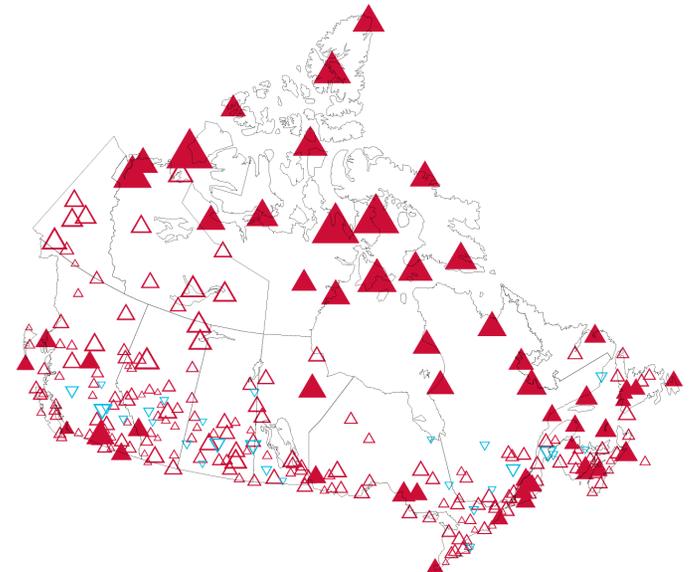
Summer

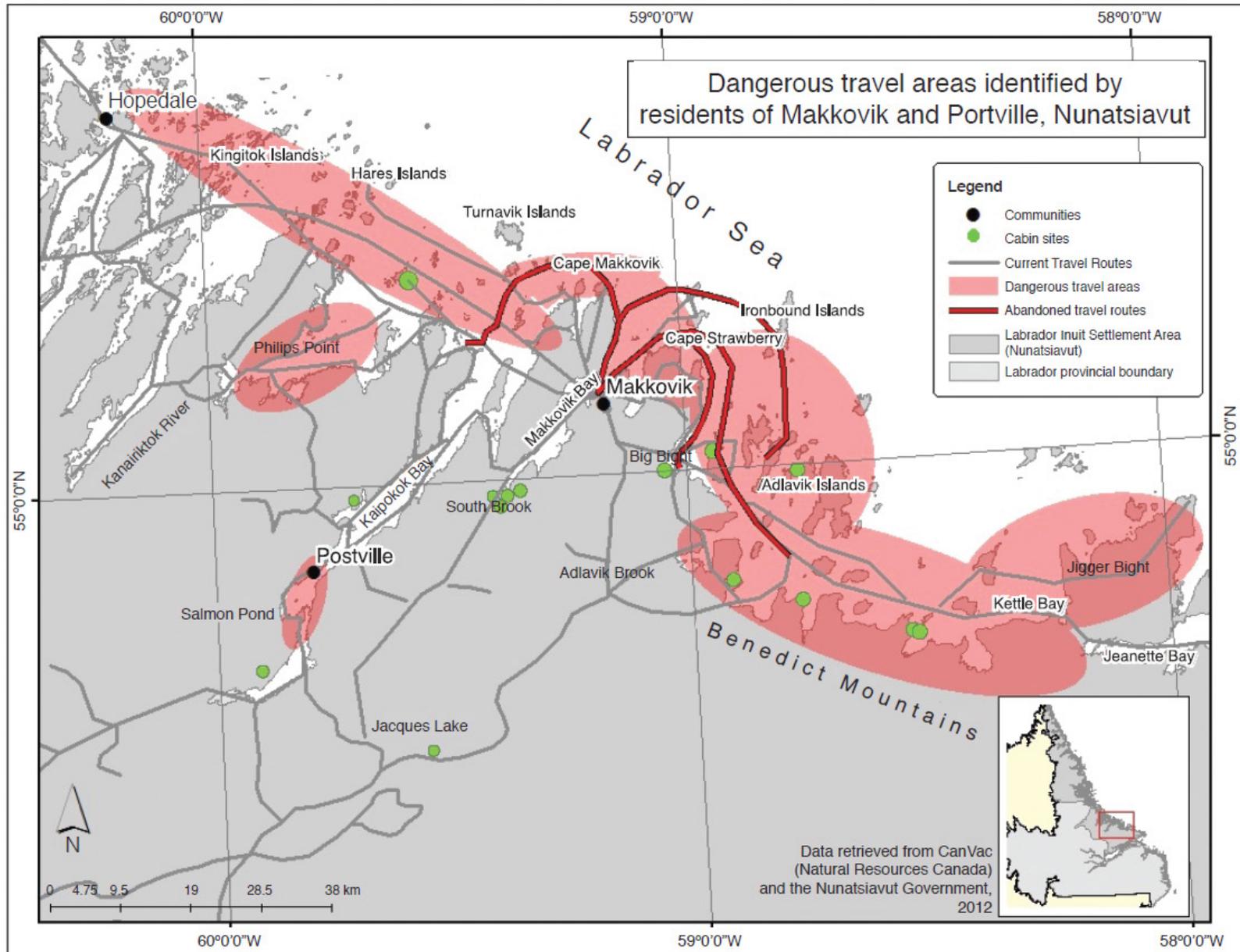


Spring

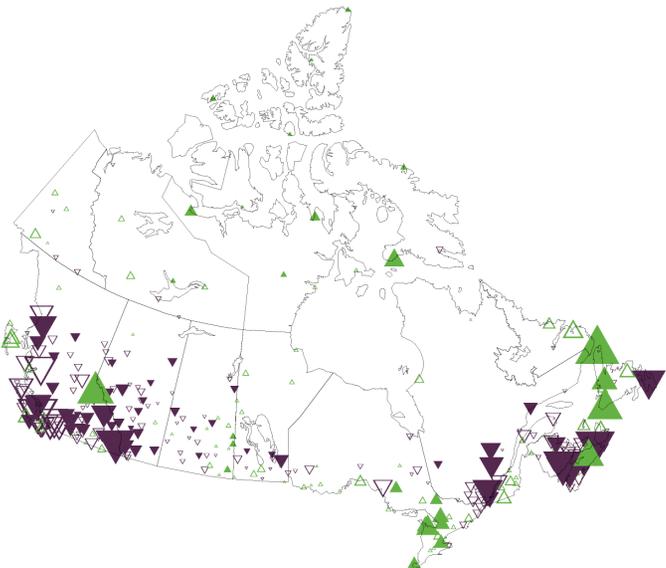


Fall

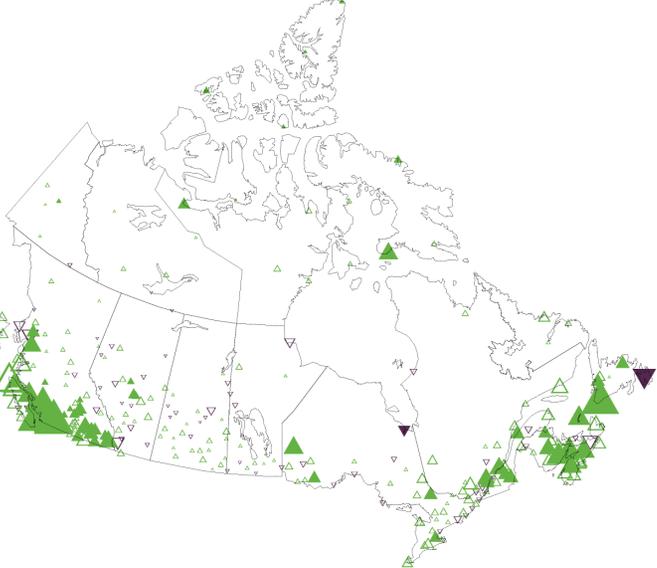




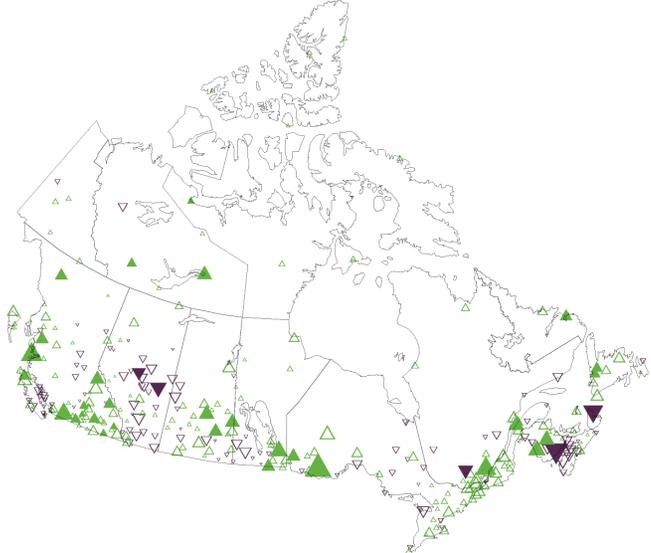
Winter



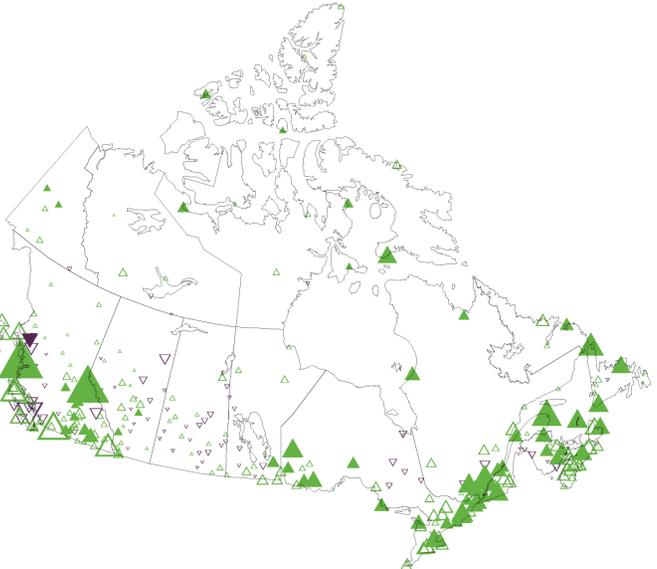
Summer

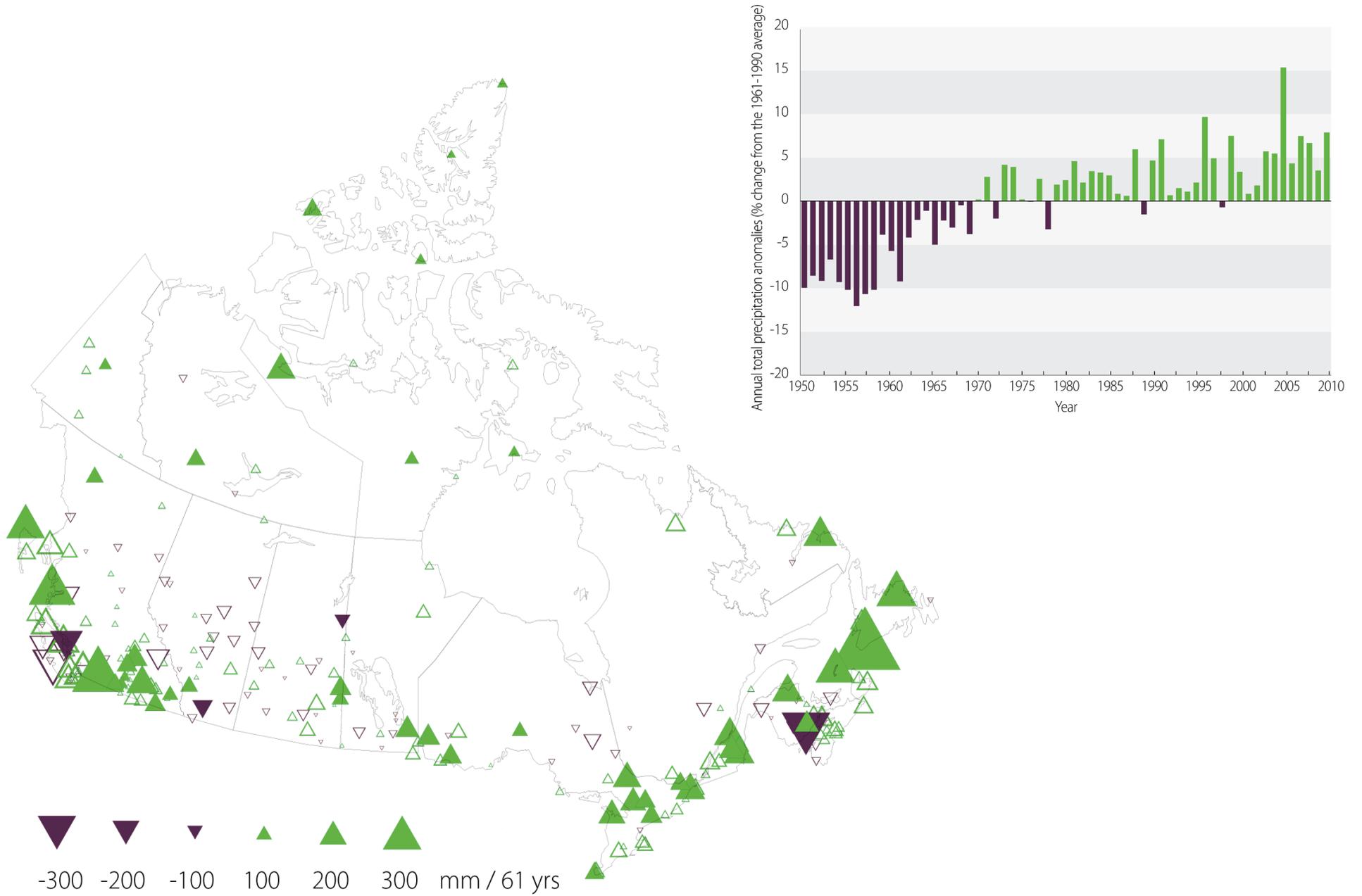


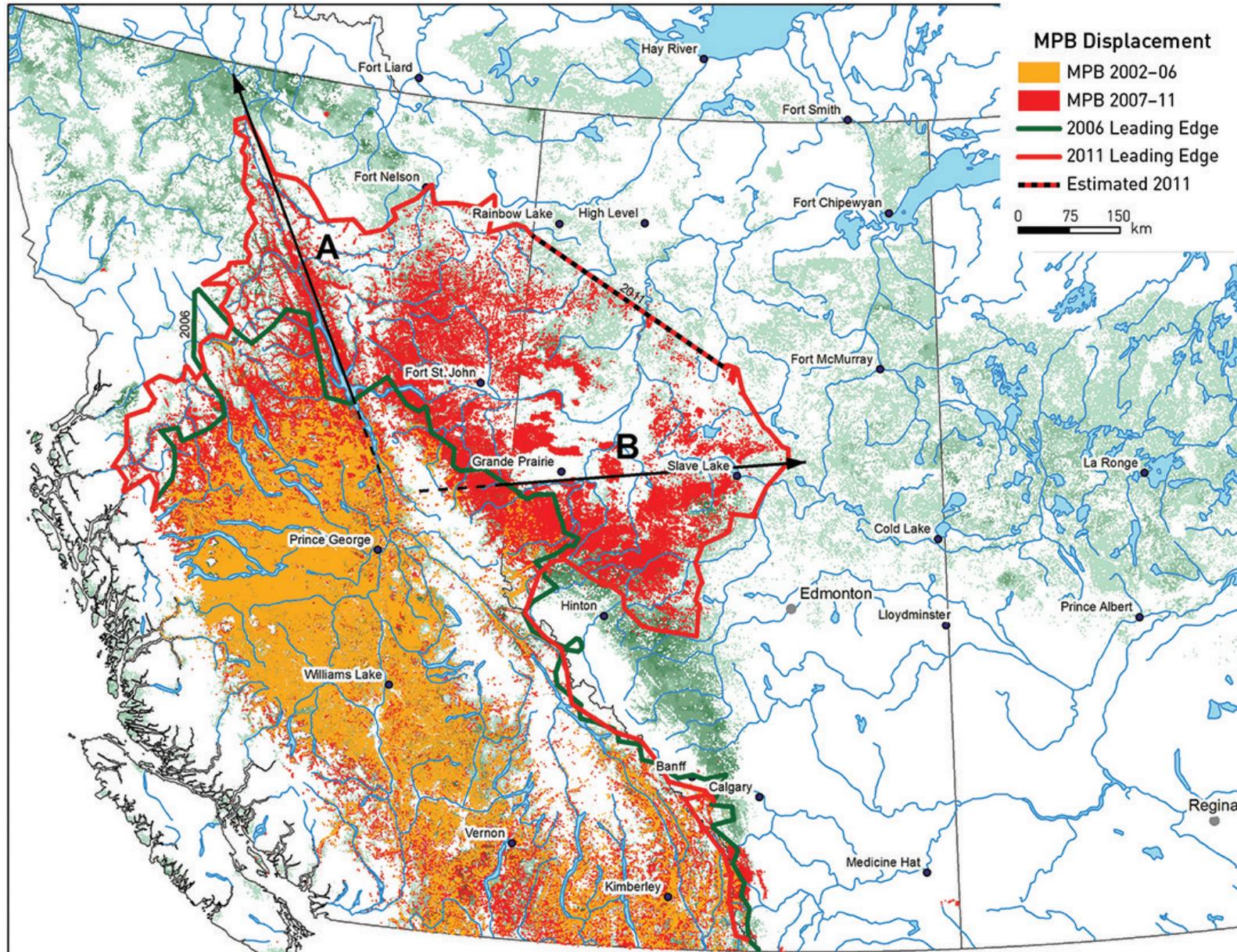
Spring

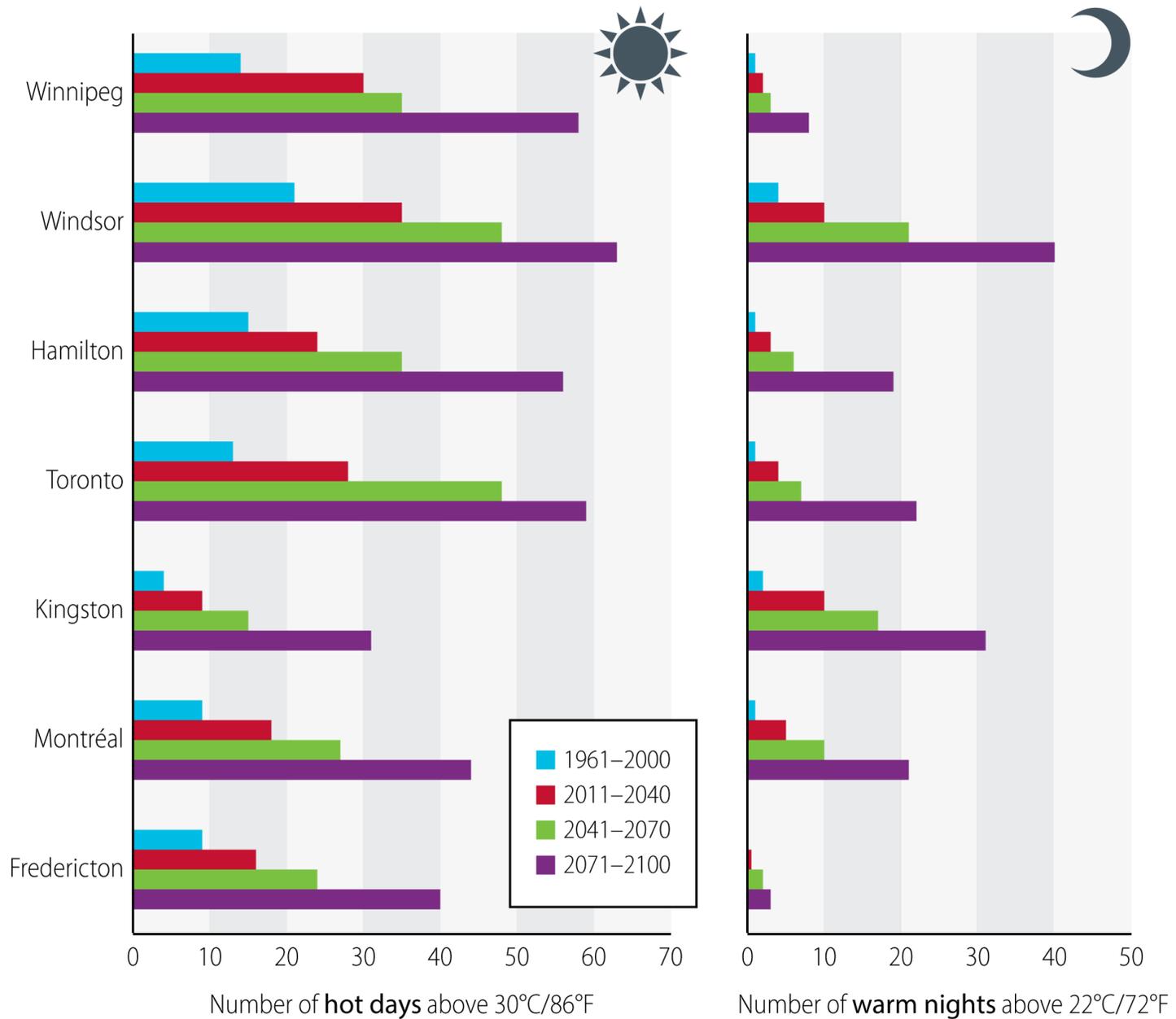


Fall

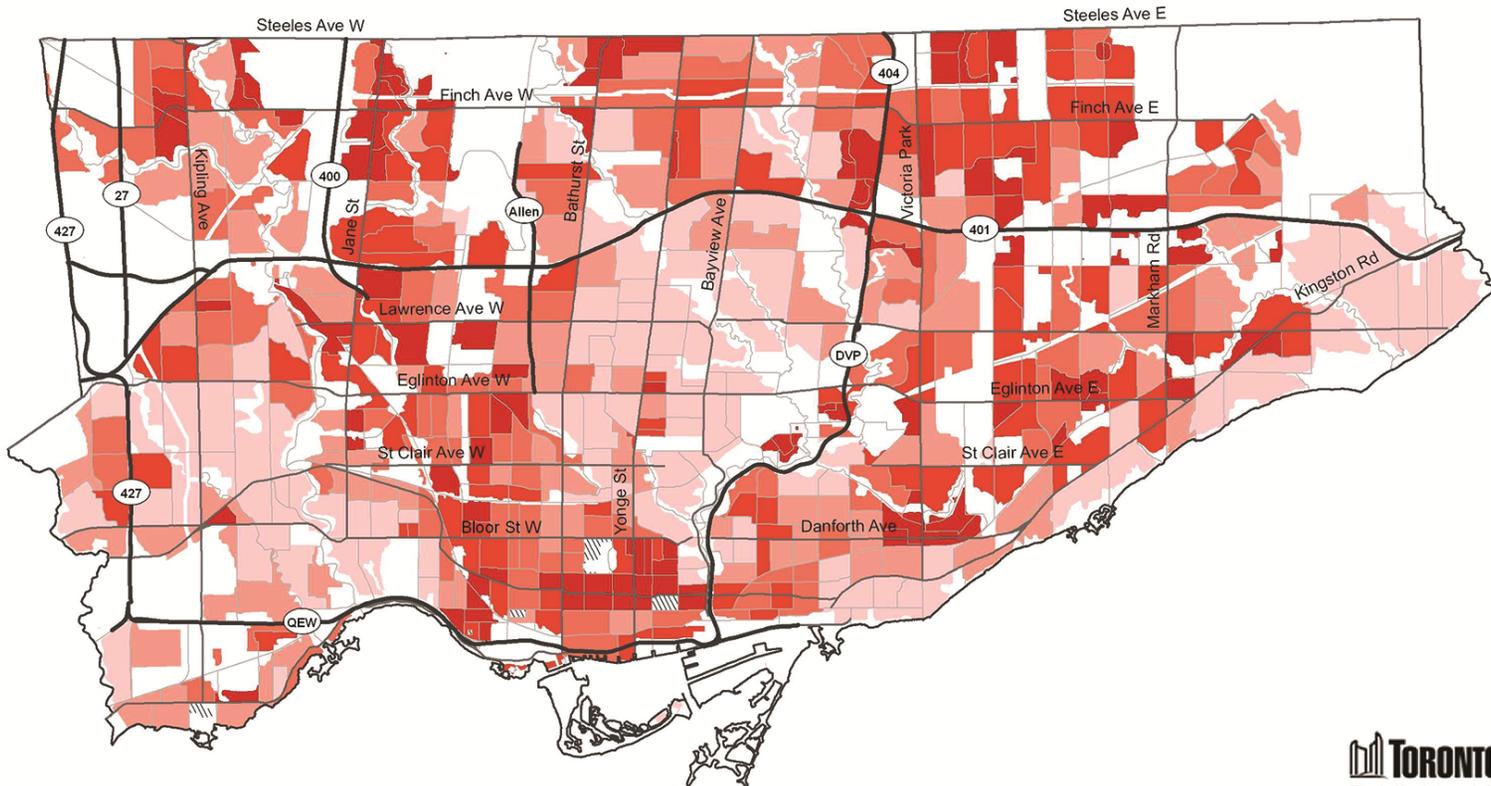








Map 4.4 Vulnerability to Heat



Heat vulnerability index by census tract (general population)

	Low		Non-residential
	Low-Medium		No data area
	Medium		Highway
	Medium-High		Major street
	High		

0 1 2 4 km

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 Data sources: City of Toronto; CSDS; Statistics Canada; IntelliHealth; NRCan
 (see full report for source files, licenses, and restrictions)
 Published: 12/2010
 Prepared by: Toronto Public Health
 Contact: Toronto Health Connection
 Email: publichealth@toronto.ca
 Telephone: 416-338-7600

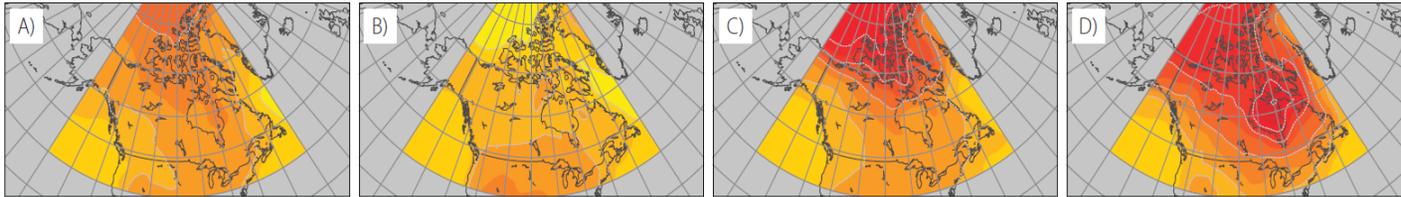
Spring

Summer

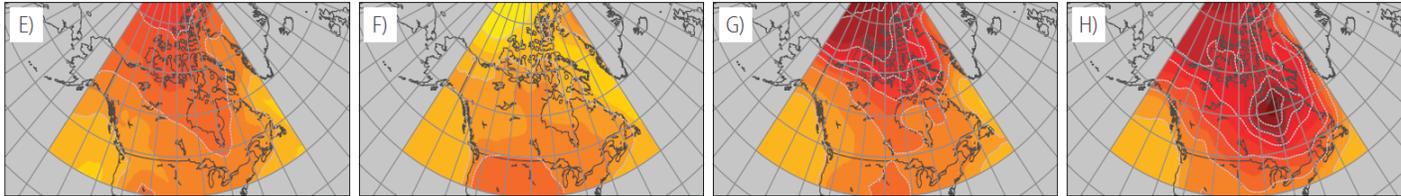
Autumn

Winter

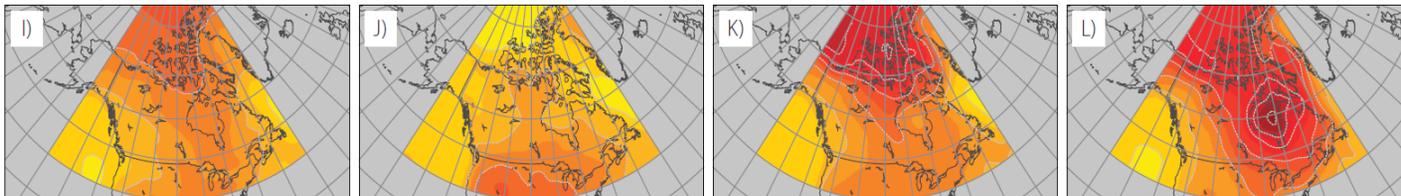
Projected seasonal changes in surface air temperature (°C) 2050s B1



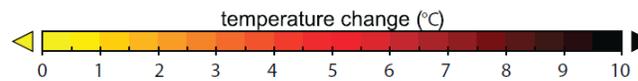
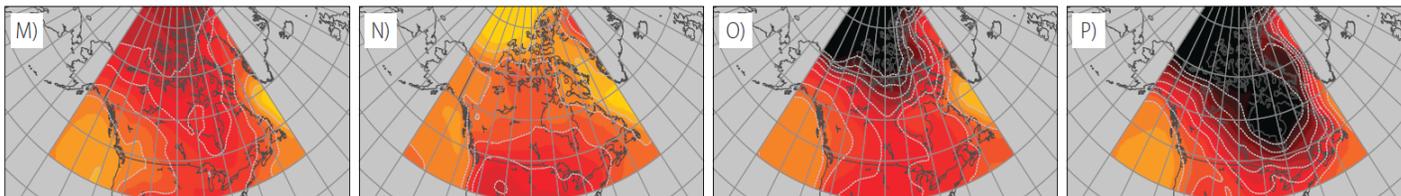
Projected seasonal changes in surface air temperature (°C) 2080s B1

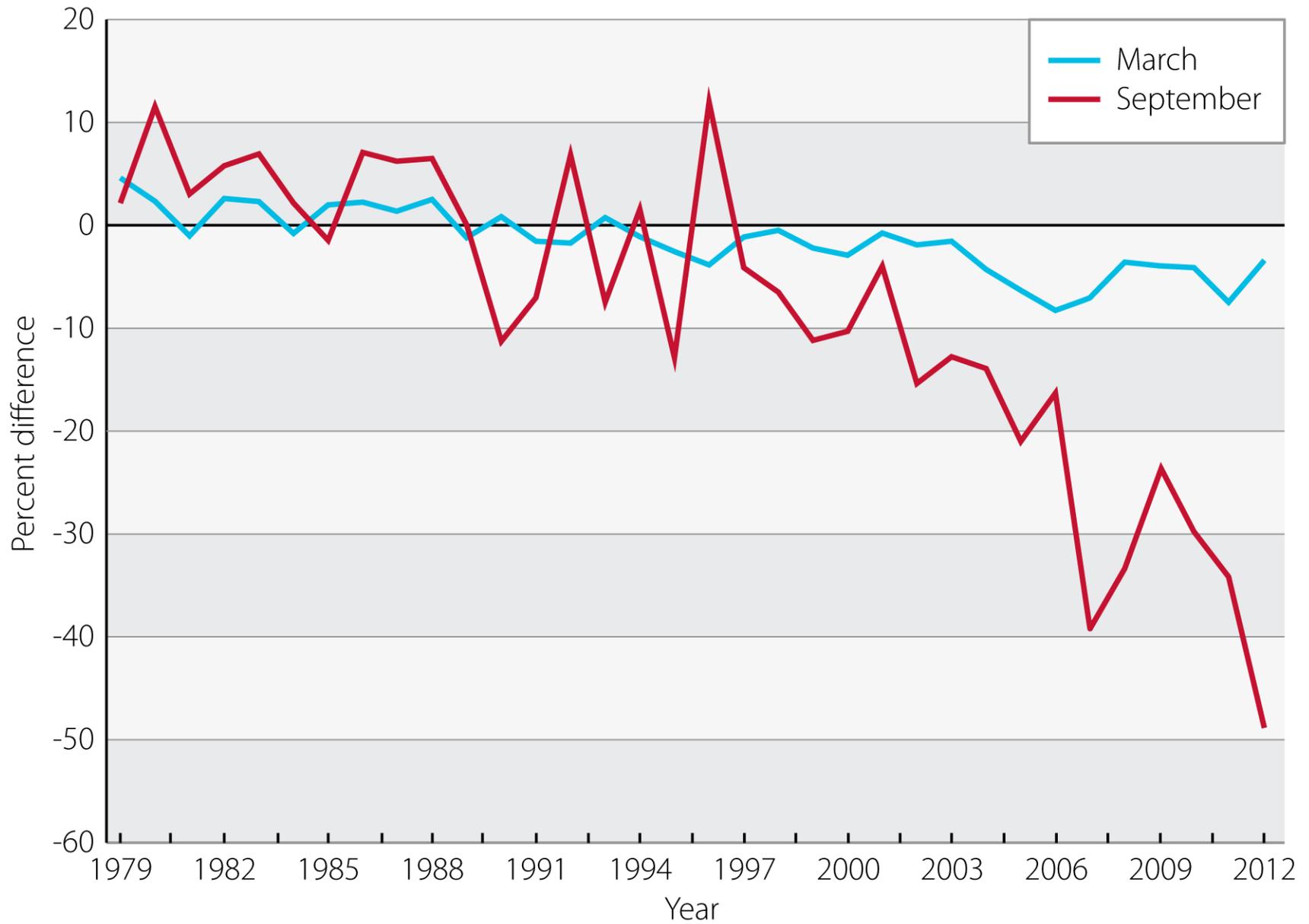


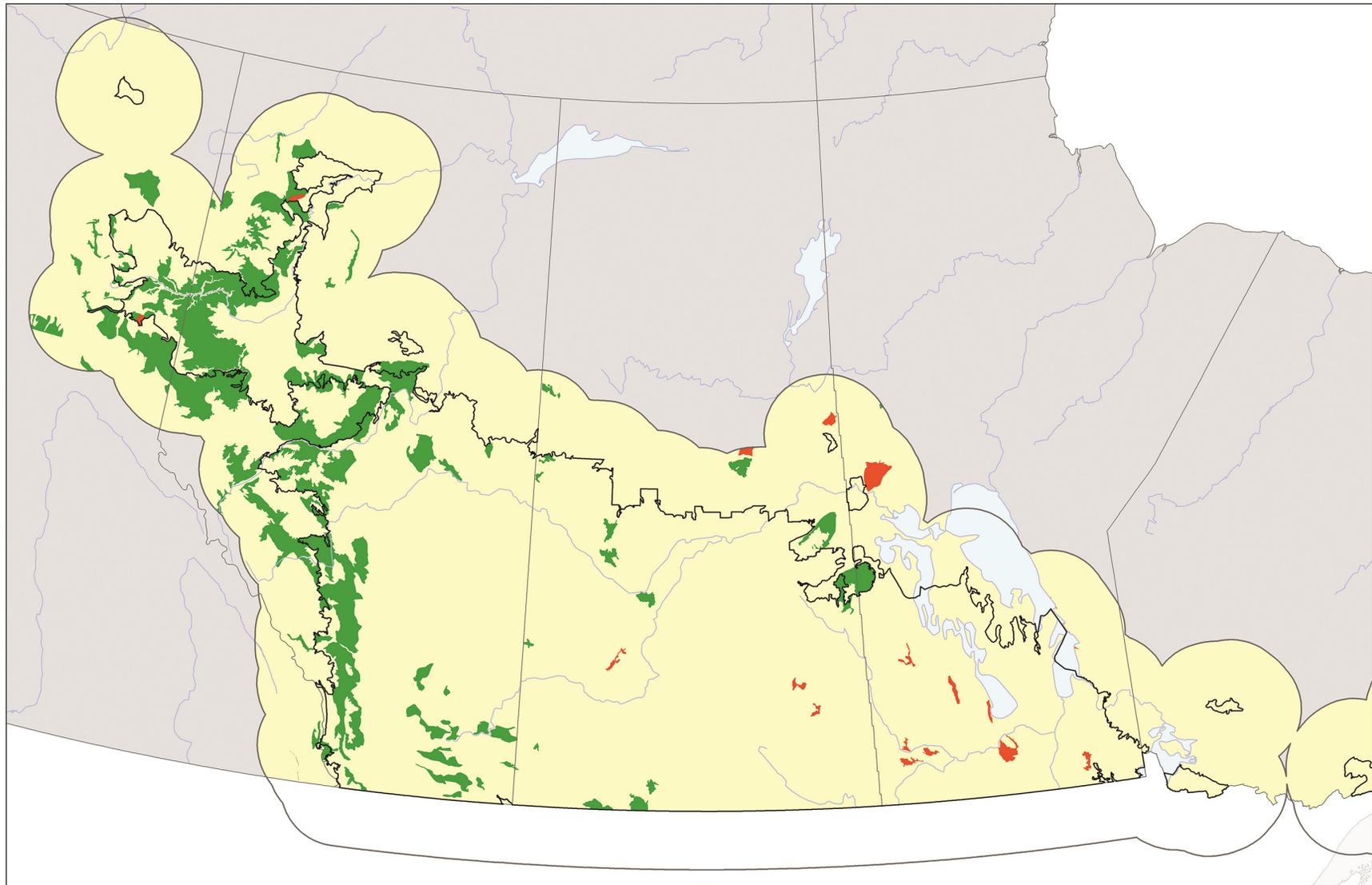
Projected seasonal changes in surface air temperature (°C) 2050s A2

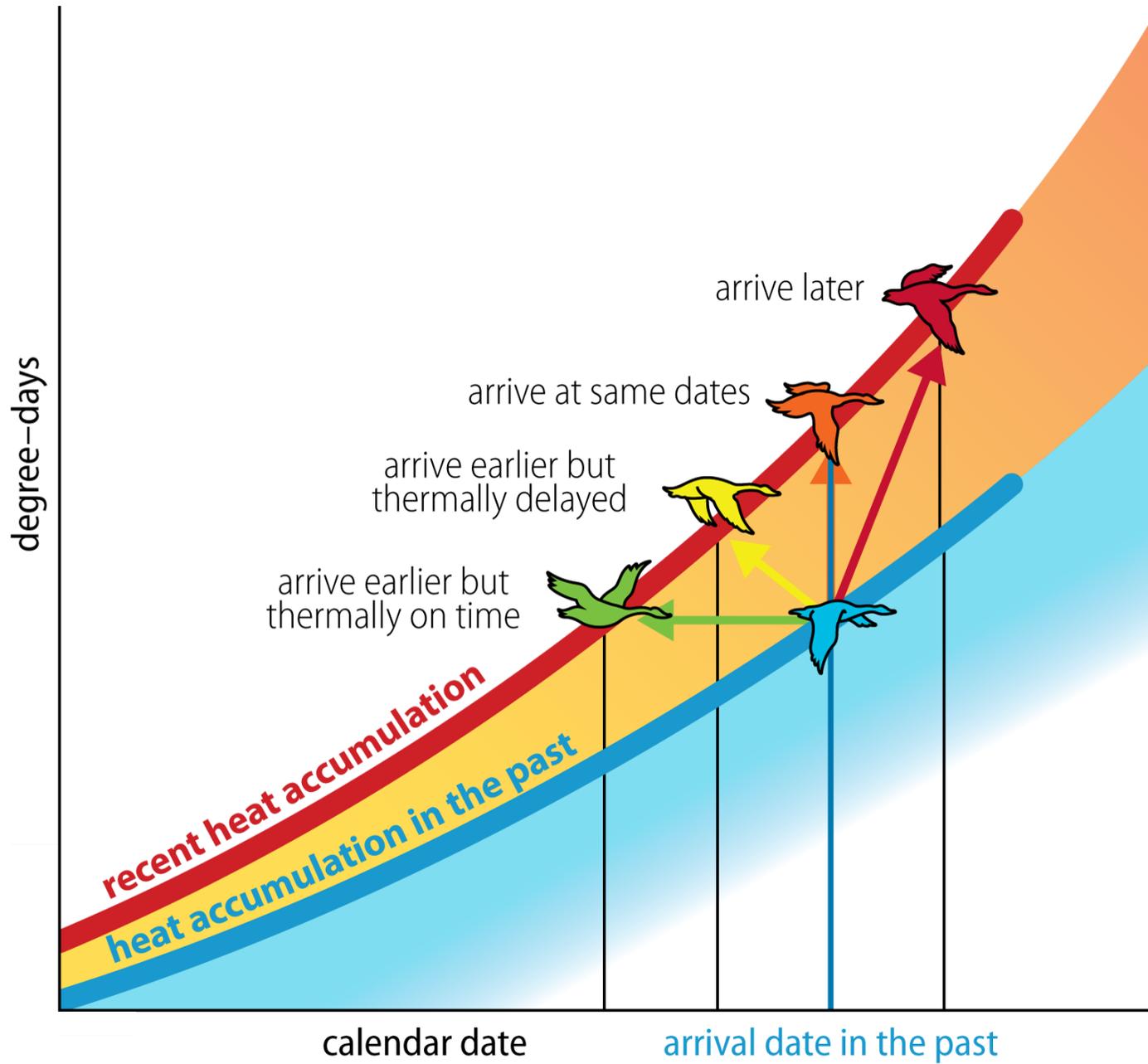


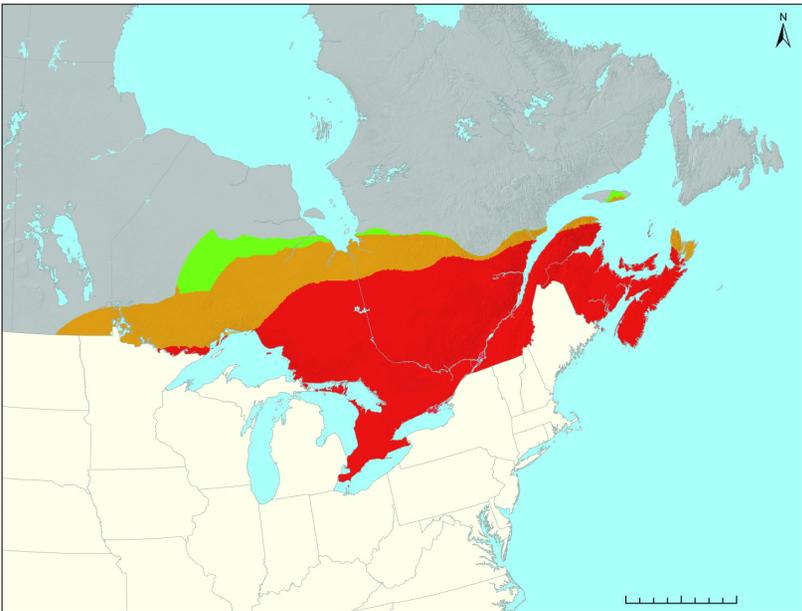
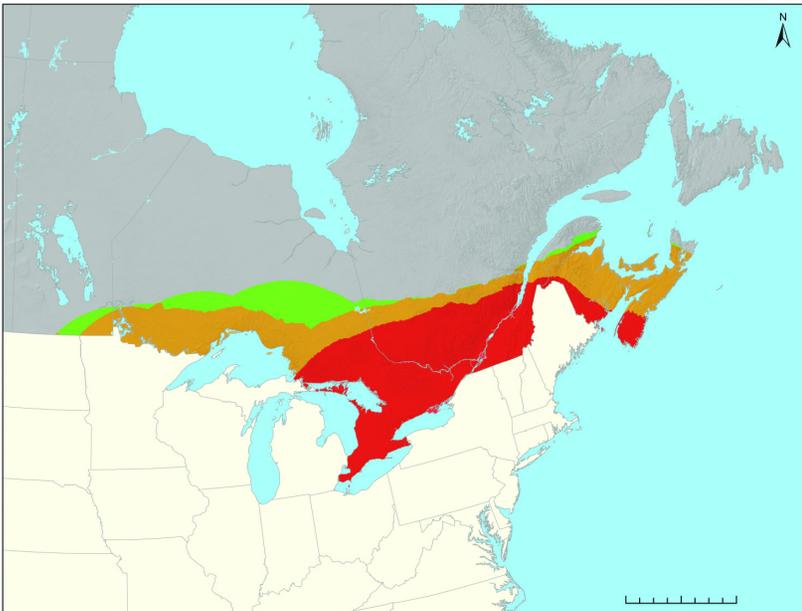
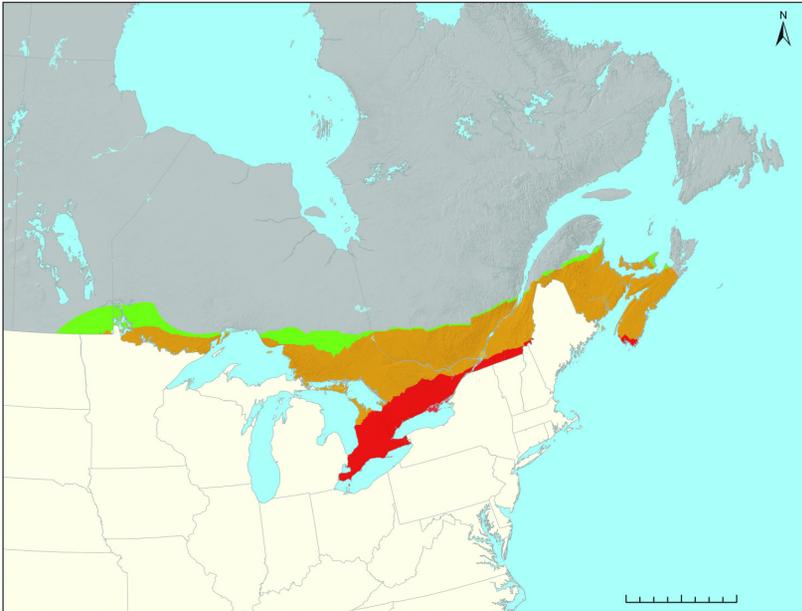
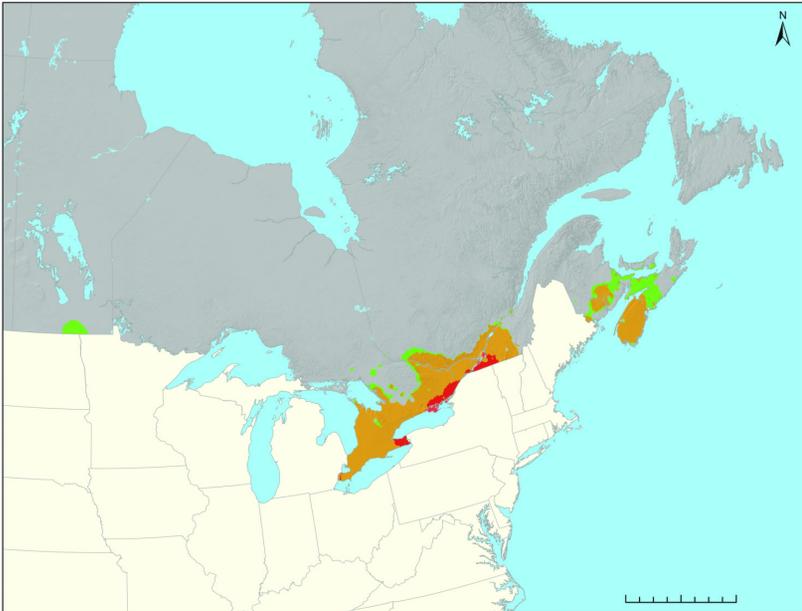
Projected seasonal changes in surface air temperature (°C) 2080s A2











WEATHER

Observations based on traditional knowledge (TK)	Northwest Territories (Inuvialuit Settlement Region)	Nunavut	Quebec (Nunavik)	Labrador (Nunat-siavut)	Quebec (southern Hudson Bay [Cree])	Implications (generalized across communities)
Increasing variability and decreased ability to predict weather	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increased danger when travelling on land or ice
Changes in wind velocity, direction and frequency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increased danger when travelling on land or ice; decreased reliability of TK
Increased frequency of thunderstorms and extreme weather events	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Increased danger when travelling on land or ice; increased damage to infrastructure; constrained access to resource harvesting; accelerated coastal erosion
Differences in snow: less snow in winter, but more snow in some cases; arriving later in the fall/winter; lighter and wetter in texture	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increased danger/difficulty when travelling on land or ice; constrained access to hunting grounds; changes in hunting routes; decreased reliability of TK; implications for sea-ice freeze-up and break-up, and ice consistency and reliability
Increased storm surges and coastal erosion	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Increased danger when travelling on land or ice; increased damage to infrastructure; constrained access to resource harvesting; accelerated coastal erosion
Increased rain (usually in fall and/or spring, summer)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Implications for infrastructure; implications for sea-ice freeze-up and break-up, and ice consistency and reliability

TEMPERATURE

Observations based on traditional knowledge (TK)	Northwest Territories (Inuvialuit Settlement Region)	Nunavut	Quebec (Nunavik)	Labrador (Nunat-siavut)	Quebec (southern Hudson Bay [Cree])	Implications (generalized across communities)
Warmer summer (in some communities)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Implications for aging processes of traditional foods; changing flora/fauna; implications for sea ice
Cooler summer (in some communities)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Implications for aging processes of traditional foods
Warmer winter; fewer cold days; winter starting later	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Implications for aging processes of traditional foods; changing flora/fauna; implications for sea ice and travel on ice