Agriculture

Changes in temperature and precipitation could affect Wisconsin’s growing seasons, crop yields, weed and pest infestations, and dairy productivity.
Central Sands

Groundwater in Wisconsin’s Central Sands area is heavily used for irrigation. It also feeds streams and lakes. Climate change could play into the tension between these groundwater-fed aquatic resources and groundwater-consumptive agriculture. Click here to learn more.
Coldwater Fisheries

Brook trout, rainbow trout and other coldwater fish species require specific temperatures and other conditions to survive. Changes in temperature or flow rates in trout streams could put these resources at risk. Click here to learn more.
Coastal Communities

Communities and industries along Wisconsin’s Great Lakes coastlines may be particularly sensitive to climate change, which could affect coastal community planning, development pressures and associated coastal natural hazards.
Forestry

Populations of plants and animals of the forests maintain themselves based on specific climatic conditions, and many may be vulnerable as average temperatures and seasons change. Tree species growing at the edge of their ranges, such as White Birch and Jack Pine, could be pushed out of the state as southern hardwood species move in. Click here to learn more.
Green Bay

An increase in the intensity and frequency of precipitation events and other climate changes could impact the Green Bay ecosystem and people who live around the bay. Click here to learn more.
Changing weather patterns such as more intense and frequent storms and heat waves can directly affect human health. Climate change can also pose indirect threats through changes in air and water quality and by expanding the ranges of Lyme disease and other pathogens. Click here to learn more.
Milwaukee

Climate change poses unique challenges in urban areas. Heavy concentrations of impermeable surfaces such as streets and parking lots make them especially vulnerable to extreme precipitation events. Heat waves are also amplified in urban environments, which tend to have higher concentrations of vulnerable populations. Click here to learn more.
Soil Conservation

Increasing frequency and intensity of rain storms could increase erosion rates of certain soil types on vulnerable landscapes.
Stormwater

Most stormwater management systems have been designed based on precipitation patterns that are changing. Many of these systems may not be adequate if storms become more frequent and intense. Click here to learn more.
Wildlife

Warmer temperatures and precipitation changes will likely affect the habitats and migratory patterns of many types of wildlife. The range and distribution of many species will change. Click here to learn more.