



EMERGENT HAZARDS

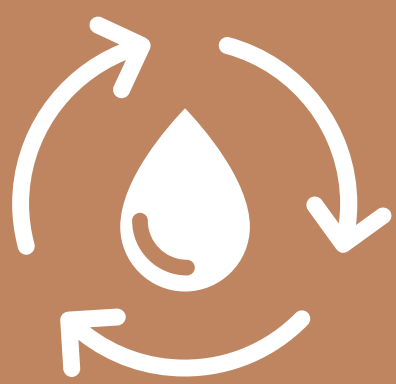
DELAWARE'S CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

In addition to known hazards such as flooding and extreme heat, Delaware must be on alert for new, emergent hazards brought by climate change. Recent years have brought record droughts, tornadoes, and wildfire smoke, while milder winters have extended pest and mosquito seasons. Ocean acidification also threatens marine ecosystems and local economies. In order to increase resiliency to emergent hazards, Delaware must continue monitoring and preparing for these threats as they arrive.

DROUGHT



Work with partners to increase understanding of drought, and how changing climate conditions will affect water demand for irrigation.



Assess drought impacts and vulnerabilities on water infrastructure through spatial mapping.

COASTAL STORMS AND TORNADOES



Improve emergency communications and response in the event of severe weather.

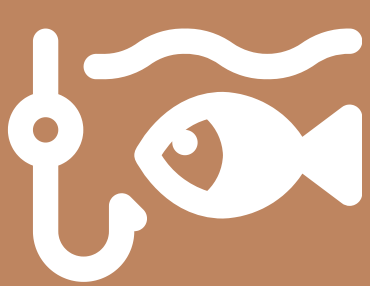


Monitor invasive species spread and other habitat changes in areas disturbed by tornadoes.

COASTAL AND OCEAN ACIDIFICATION



Coordinate with neighboring states to expand ocean pH monitoring sites.



Develop an ocean acidification action plan to address impacts on fisheries, aquaculture and marine wildlife.

WILDFIRES



Create Delaware-specific land management practices for wildfire risk, including prescribed burns.

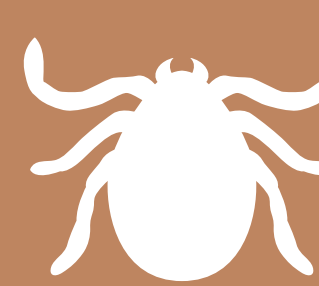


Enhance communication surrounding hazardous smoke and air quality conditions.

INVASIVE SPECIES & VECTOR-BORNE ILLNESS



Improve monitoring and data collection on new pests and invasive species entering Delaware.

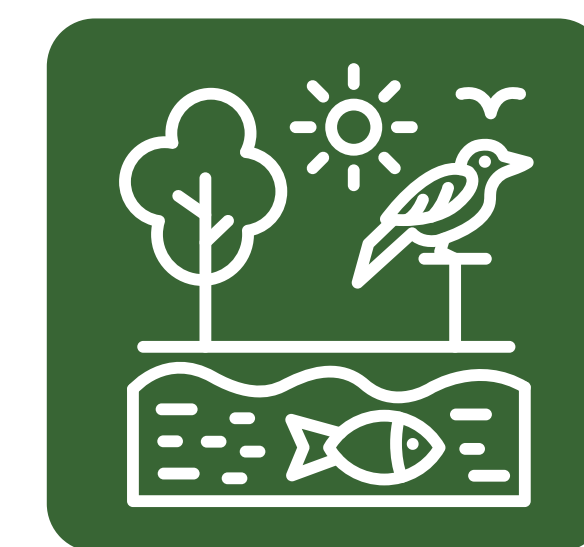


Work with local health providers and public health clinics on education around tick safety, mosquito control and insect-borne illness.

HOW WILL THIS BENEFIT MY COMMUNITY?



Increased Safety



Healthy Ecosystems



Improved Public Health

A full list of draft strategies is available at the tables in the center of the room.

