








Climate Change in Aotearoa New Zealand

	Since 1900	Sea levels	Risen by 1.7mm per year. For some areas, sea level rise has been twice as fast as predicted.
	Since 1950	Frosts	Increase in five more extra-hot days per year. Certain crops such as fruit trees will be affected, as well as an increase in pests and diseases.
	Since 1982	Sea temperatures	Increase of 0.19–0.34C a decade. Marine heatwaves have been linked to mass sea sponge bleaching, die-offs of southern bull kelp, large scale fish strandings and penguin deaths.
	Since 1990	Glaciers	The volume of ice has declined by about 50% in the last century. Our largest glacier, the Tasman Glacier, has retreated about 180 metres a year, a total of 4.5 kilometres.
	Since 1998	Ocean acidification	Ocean acidification has increased and is ranked as the most serious threat to our marine habitats and kai moana.
	Since 2016	Terrestrial ecosystems	Natural habitats are getting smaller. For example, when a huge storm hit the West Coast in 2016, native cobble skinks became functionally extinct in the wild.
	Since 2022	Insurance costs	The two extreme weather events in 2023, Cyclone Gabrielle and the Auckland Anniversary Day floods, cost \$3.56 billion in insurance with just under 120,000 claims.