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Erasmus+

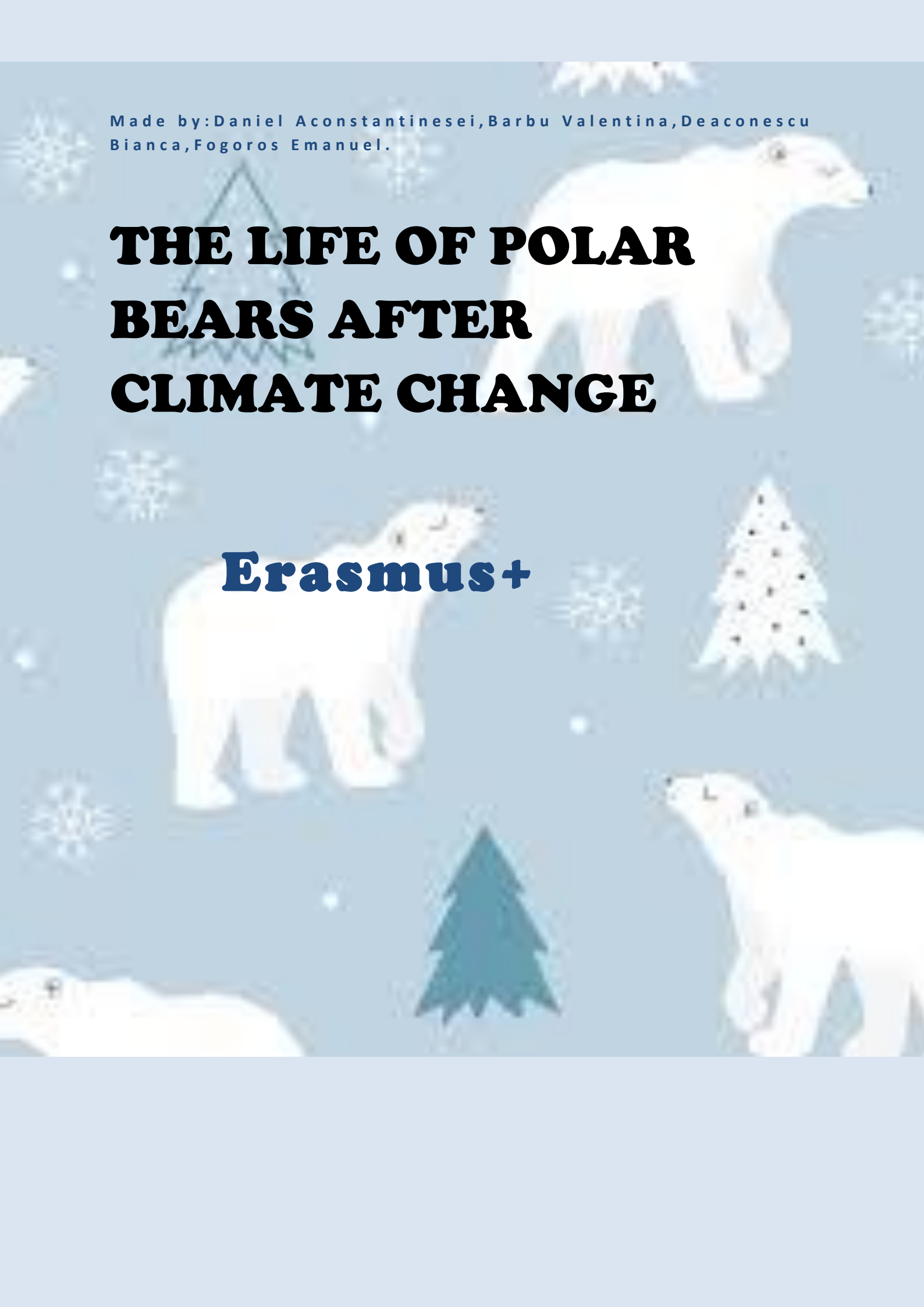
THE LIFE OF POLAR BEARS AFTER CLIMATE CHANGE



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One day, a polar bear and his friends were sitting on the frozen areas of the Arctic Ocean. He, being the biggest animal of prey on the land and because he had already got old, said that these last 35-40 had passes already and so, he is no longer affected by the climate change and the melting of the glaciers. His friends, being younger, said that this change makes them very weak. Their life changed a lot, the global changes affected them a lot, from $-20-40^{\circ}$ in the past, now it is quite warm for them. Walking together, they realised that even the glaciers around them melted and a lot of plastic got to them. Sadly, they said that they are animals on the verge of extinction, which is very sad to hear,



and something which affects them. Step by step, they remembered how their fur is made up of two layers that ensure a good insulation and so, it does not allow heat to get wasted, the fur on their legs protects them from cold and prevents falling down on the ice, but still, because of this change in climate, their fur gets away from their body and weakens them, so each trace of their body heat is lost. In years, many people came and made research to see why different things disappear from their life, so the bears agreed to provide information. The researchers and the polar bears reached the conclusion that 12 out of 13 sub-populations will be lost in the next 80



years due to the rapid rhythm of climate change in the arctic area, where the weather gets warmer three times faster than in the rest of the planet. Life of she-bears is not easy because food needs to be more, in order to be able to feed their young. The polar bears said that the threat is not the temperature itself, but the ability of predators to adjust to such an environment. Their habitat literally melts. If somehow, by magic, the ice on the sea could be maintained, even if the the temperature rises, the polar bears could be fine. One of the bears gave an example and said: A male in the sub-population of Hudson Bay, who



weighs 20% under his normal weight, he will only survive 125 days, compared to 200 at present. The conclusion is that we, people, should be more careful with water consumption and pollution, so that the glaciers should not melt and the plastic should appear less frequently. Water is important for us, so are the glaciers for them.