

EFFECT OF HEATWAVE ON HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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Climate change can affect human health and the Environment. Temperature extreme related to heat could damage the entire environment. Global climate change promises to bring with it longer, hotter summers to many places on the planet. A heatwave can be dangerous, causing illnesses such as Heat cramps and Heatstroke or even death.

EFFECTS OF HEAT WAVE ON HUMAN HEALTH

HEATSTROKE:

The human body's normal temperature is about 98.7degree Fahrenheit: For the body to stay within safe limits of this temperature, it must get rid of its excess heat. When your body is faced with internal or external factors that raise its temperature, like a streaming hot day, the brain sends signals that begin cooling mechanisms such as sweating.

HEAT EXHAUSTED: Heat exhaustion is milder in severity than a heat stroke but the cause is similar. This due to your body's temperature is rising, and it's often associated with dehydration. Symptoms of heat exhaustion include vomiting, muscle cramps, headache, nausea, fainting, extreme thirst, rapid heartbeat, and dizziness.

Temperature extremes related to heat also affect the oceans, weather patterns, plants and animals, and ice or snow.

HEAT HIVES:

Heat hives also known as cholinergic urticaria (CU) are a type of hives that occur when the body's temperature is raised, they tend to break out when you sweaty from a workout, nervous, or just plain hot. It's one of the most common types of hives and occurs in at least 15% of the population. CU hives can appear anywhere on your body but usually show up on your face, chest, arms, and upper back.

They can occur very quickly after a person begins to sweat or gets overheated and usually it goes away on their own often the person can cool themselves down.



HEALTH TIPS

To secure yourself from heatwave you should drink plenty of water, take a cool shower and avoid tight clothes.



EFFECTS OF HEAT WAVE ON ENVIRONMENT

WATER:

Shortage of water increases at high temperatures. Many parts of the world already have very little water, and climate change could make this problem worse. Rising temperature, changing precipitation patterns, and increasing droughts will affect the amount of water in lakes, rivers, and streams, as well as the amount of groundwater that seeps into the ground to replenish groundwater.

AGRICULTURE:

Crops also need the right temperature to end enough water to grow properly. Changing climate could have both positive and negative effects on crops. More heat could hurt crop growth. The extreme temperature will also affect agriculture and food supply in many other ways.

PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND ECOSYSTEM:

Most plants and animals live in areas with very specific climate conditions. Any change in the climate of an area can affect the plants and animals living there, as well as the To secure yourself from heatwave you should drink plenty of water, take a cool shower, avoid tight clothes makeup of the entire ecosystem. The extreme temperature will also change the lifecycle of the plants and animals.

ENERGY:

In extreme temperatures, people want to keep themselves cool by using air conditioning, which uses a lot of electricity. Climate change could also make it harder to produce certain types of electricity, such as hydropower.

