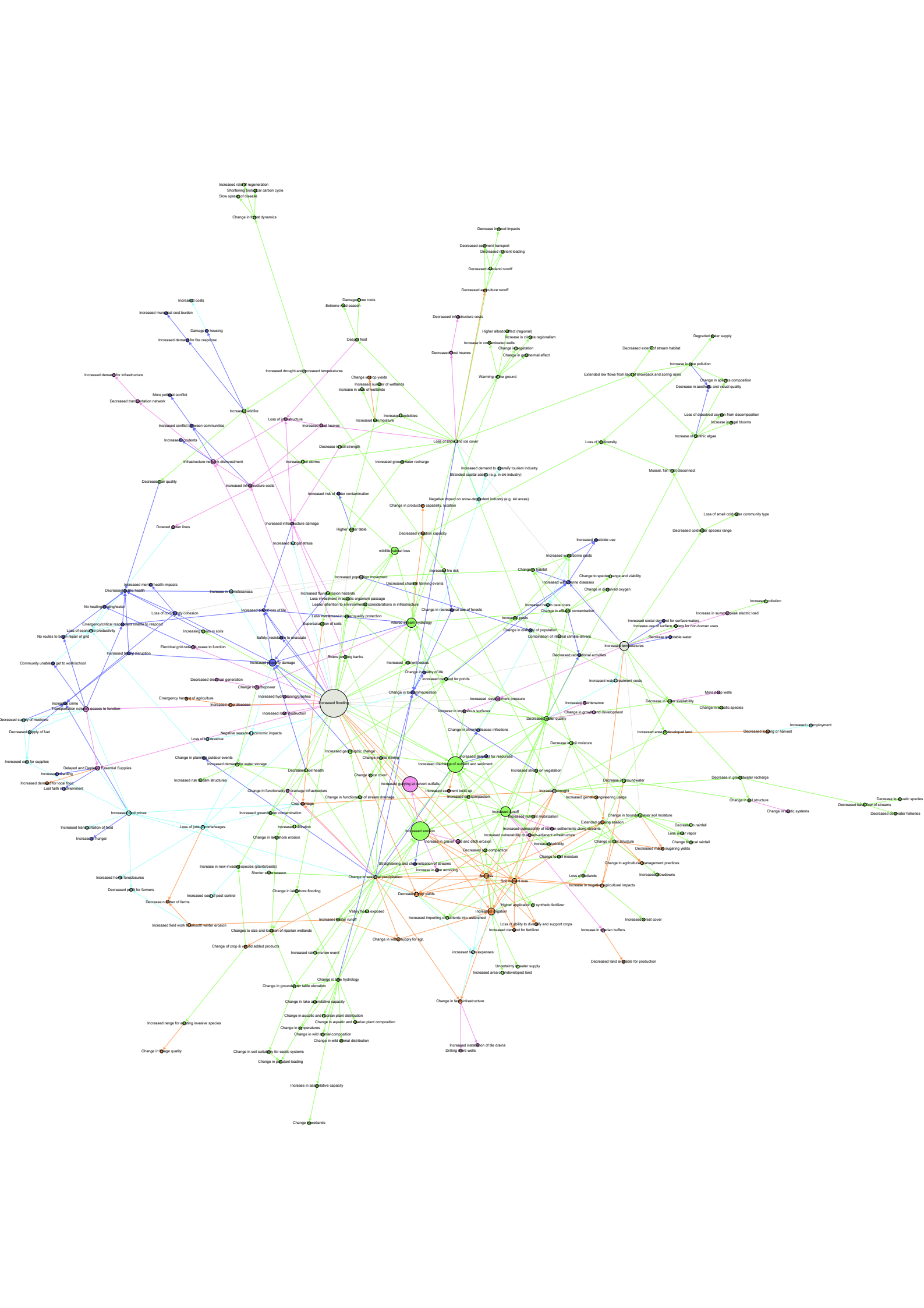
Increased rate of regeneration
Shortening biological carbon cycle
Slow spread of disease
Change in forest dynamics
Decrease in food impacts
Decreased sediment transport
Decreased pollutant loading
Decreased rainfall runoff
Decreased agriculture runoff
Increased costs
Increased municipal cost burden
Damage to tree roots
Extreme cold season
Decreased infrastructure costs
Damage to housing
Increased demand for fire response
Deep frost
Higher albedo effect (regional)
Increase in climate regionalism
Increase in contaminated wells
Change in vegetation
Change in geothermal effect
Decreased frost heaves
Degraded water supply
Decreased extent of stream habitat
Increased demand for infrastructure
Increased drought and increased temperatures
Change in crop yields
Increased number of wetlands
Increase in area of wetlands
Warming of the ground
Extended low flows from lack of snowpack and spring rains
Increase in fire pollution
Change in species composition
Decrease in aesthetic and visual quality
More political conflict
Decreased transportation network
Increase in wildfire
Loss of infrastructure
Increased frost heaves
Increase in landslides
Increased soil moisture
Loss of dissolved oxygen from decomposition
Increase in algal blooms
Increased conflict between communities
Increase in accidents
Decrease in soil strength
Loss of snow and ice cover
Loss of biodiversity
Increase of benthic algae
Infrastructure needs to be disinvested
Increase in storms
Increased groundwater recharge
Increased demand to diversify tourism industry
Stranded capital assets (e.g. in ski industry)
Musset, fish habitat disconnect
Decrease in air quality
Increased infrastructure costs
Increased risk of water contamination
Negative impact on snow-dependent industry (e.g. ski areas)
Change in productive capability, location
Loss of small coldwater community type
Downed power lines
Increased infrastructure damage
Higher water table
Decreased erosion capacity
Decreased coldwater species range
Increased algal stress
Increased pesticide use
wildfire habitat loss
Increased waterborne pests
Increase in fire risk
Change in habitat
Increased population movement
Decreased channel forming events
Change to species range and viability
Increased waterborne diseases
Changes in dissolved oxygen
Increased mental health impacts
Decreased public health
Increase in homelessness
Increased fluvial erosion hazards
Less investment in aquatic organism passage
Lesser attention to environmental considerations in infrastructure
Increasing pollution
No heating/cooling/water
Loss of community cohesion
Increased loss of life
Change in recreational use of forests
Increased health care costs
Change in pH concentration
Increase in summer peak electric load
Emergency/critical responders unable to respond
Less investment in water quality protection
Increased pests
Increased social demand for surface waters
Increase use of surface waters for non-human uses
Loss of economic productivity
Increasing fire in soils
Supersaturation of soils
Altered stream hydrology
Change in diversity of population
Combination of natural climate drivers
Decrease potable water
No routes to begin repair of grid
Safety resistance to evacuate
Increased temperatures
Electrical grid network cease to function
Increased fatality disruption
Decreased recreational activities
Community unable to get to work/school
Increased property damage
Rivers overflowing banks
Increased sediment losses
Change in quality of life
Increased demand for ponds
Increased water treatment costs
Decreased electrical generation
Change in hydropower
Increased demand for resources
More drilled wells
Increased hydroplanning/crashes
Emergency harvest of agriculture
Increased crop diseases
Increased pest distribution
Increased development pressure
Increased maintenance
Decrease in water availability
Change in aquatic species
Increased crime
Transportation network ceases to function
Increasing flooding
Increase in impervious surfaces
Change in growth and development
Decrease in water quality
Decreased supply of medicine
Increased unemployment
Decreased supply of fuel
Negative seasonal economic impacts
Change in chronic disease infections
Increased area of developed land
Decreased logging or harvest
Loss of tax revenue
Decrease in soil moisture
Increased cost for supplies
Increased geomorphic change
Change in planning outdoor events
Change in tree growth
Increased demand for resources
Delayed and Depleted Essential Supplies
Increased demand for water storage
Increased discharge of nutrients and sediment
Increased shade on vegetation
Increasing flooding
Decrease in soil health
Increased demand for local food
Increased risk of dam structures
Change in local cover
Increased flooding at culvert outfalls
Decrease in groundwater
Decrease in groundwater recharge
Lost faith in government
Change in functionality of drainage infrastructure
Increased sediment build up
Increase in drought
Change in structure
Decrease in aquatic species
Change in functionality of stream drainage
Increased soil compaction
Increased gentle engineering usage
Decreased biodiversity of streams
Crop damage
Change in aquatic systems
Increase in food prices
Increased groundwater contamination
Increased runoff
Increased nutrient mobilization
Change in boundary layer soil moisture
Decreased water fisheries
Increased transportation of food
Loss of jobs/income/wages
Increase in infiltration
Increased erosion
Extended growing season
Decrease in rainfall
Increased hunger
Change in lakeshore erosion
Increased vulnerability of human settlements along streams
Less water vapor
Increased vulnerability to high-adjacent infrastructure
Change in local structure
Change in local rainfall
Increase in gravel road and ditch erosion
Increase in turbidity
Decreased maple sugaring yields
Decrease in compaction
Change in soil moisture
Stagnation and channelization of streams
Change in agricultural management practices
Increase in new invasive species (plants/pests)
Increase in fine armoring
Shorter winter season
Soil losses
Increased flowdowns
Increased home foreclosures
Change in seasonal precipitation
Loss of wetlands
Soil nutrient loss
Increase in negative agricultural impacts
Decreased profit for farmers
Increased cost of pest control
Change in lakeshore flooding
Decrease in crop yields
Decrease number of farms
Higher application of synthetic fertilizer
Valley floors exposed
Increased irrigation
Increased importing of nutrients into watershed
Increased heat cover
Increased water runoff
Loss of ability to diversify and support crops
Increased field work in smooth winter erosion
Changes to size and location of riparian wetlands
Increased demand for fertilizer
Increase in riparian buffers
Change in water supply for agr.
Change of crop & value added products
Increased risk in snow event
Increased fuel expenses
Decreased land available for production
Uncertainty in water supply
Increased area of undeveloped land
Change in lake hydrology
Change in groundwater table elevation
Change in lake adaptive capacity
Change in farm infrastructure
Change in aquatic and riparian plant distribution
Increased range for existing invasive species
Change in aquatic and riparian plant composition
Change in temperatures
Change in wild animal composition
Change in wild animal distribution
Change in image quality
Change in soil suitability for septic systems
Increased installation of tile drains
Drilling more wells
Change in pollutant loading
Increase in assimilative capacity
Change in wetlands