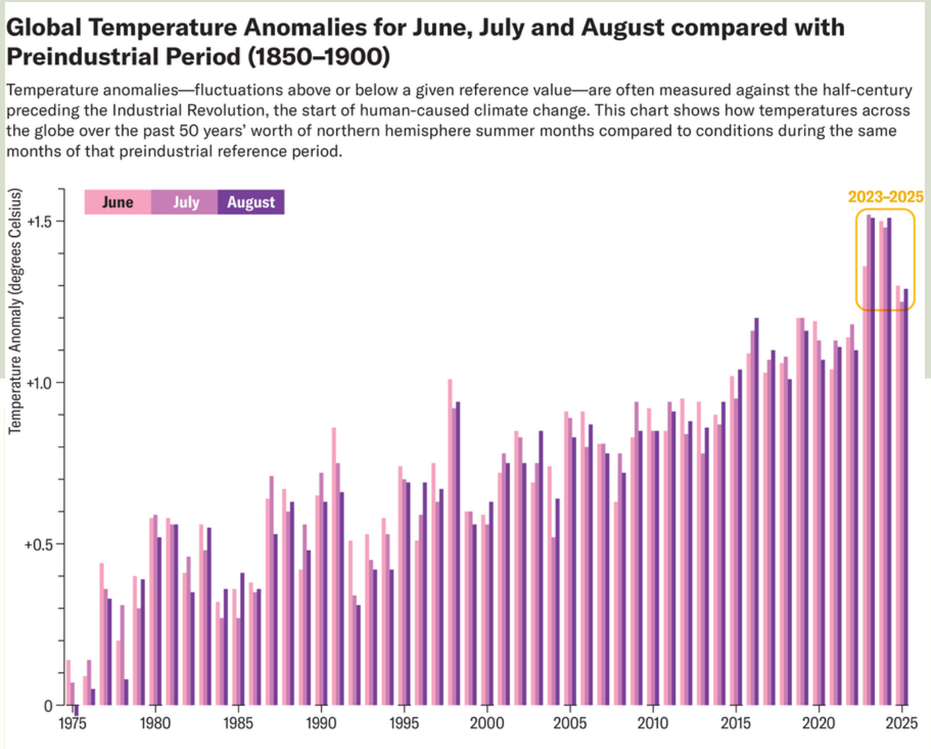
Planet Pulse

A rhythmic check-in on climate issues

Hot not as fun in the summertime

- This won’t surprise anyone who follows the changing global climate, but climate agencies in the EU reported that the last three summers have been the hottest on record in the Northern Hemisphere.
- The worst part: the study found that during this past summer, 68% of the estimated 24,000 heat-related deaths in 854 European urban areas were climate related.



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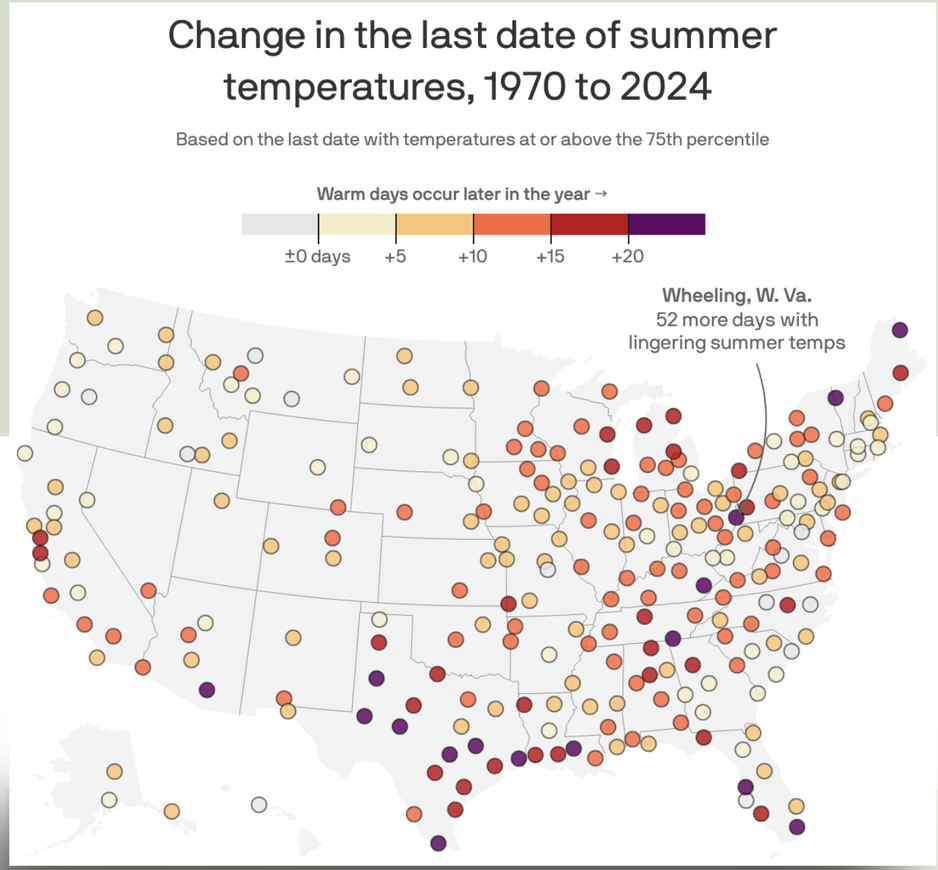

Data: Climate Central; Map: Axios Visuals.

Note: The 75th percentile temperature is based on the 1991-2020 reference period.

It isn't all bad – for some

Continuing on the summer theme:

- **According to Climate Central, in 90% of the 246 U.S. cities analyzed, summers are lasting longer compared to the early 1970s.**
- **In the Northeast where I reside, there are benefits to extended summers, there are of course also downsides.**
- **These include distorting growing seasons and increased energy demand.**
- **The cities with the most extra days: Wheeling, West Virginia (+52), Miami (+46), San Angelo, Texas (+31).**

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It comes with a cost

- The study looked at 1,160 different regions within the EU.
- The brutal 2024 summer alone amounted to 0.26% of the EU's gross value add or GVA (Europe's equivalent of GDP.)
- The greatest damage occurred in Cyprus, Greece, and Bulgaria, each of which suffered losses above 1% of 2024 GVA.

Heading back to Europe:

A European Central Bank study estimates that record-breaking heat, drought, fires, and floods cost the European economy at least $50 billion.

As I've said repeatedly, the cost of climate change should be central to the messaging strategy.

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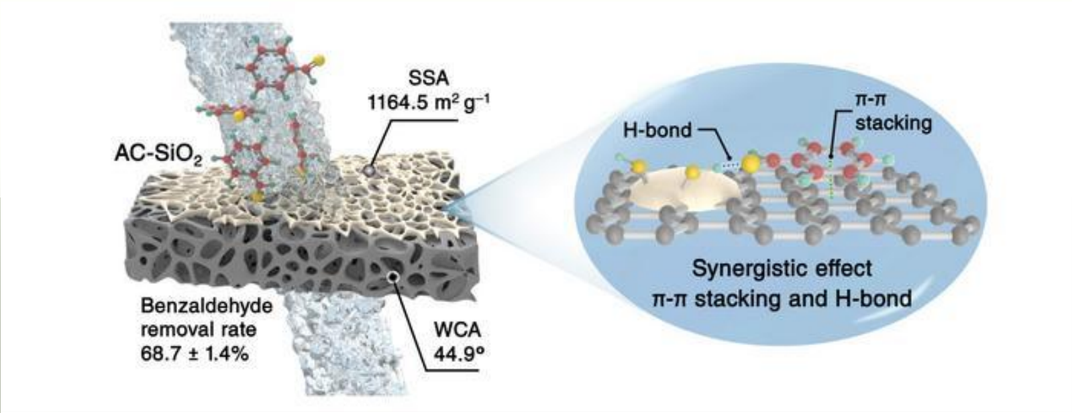
Drink up!

Let's end this week's Planet Pulse with positive note on liquor, which we may need more of to cope with the continuing impact of climate change.

- **Chinese scientists have developed a material that improves the taste of liquor while also significantly reducing pollution from distilling.**
- **The study published in *Biochar*, outlines how distiller grains are transformed into a composite material of activated carbon and silica called AC-SiO2.**
- **According to the research, distiller's grains, which are normally difficult to manage and can pollute soil and water, can now be recycled into a product that benefits both producers and consumers.**



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