Earthweek: Diary of a Changing World

nounced a dazzling new spe-

cies of poison dart frog they

recently found in Brazil's Ju-

of palmlike plants, where its

tadpoles are fed unfertilized

be at risk due to deforesta-

eggs from the mother.

conservation efforts.

ruá River Basin.

in the rainforest.

Week ending Friday, May 23, 2025 Coastal Refugees

Scientists warn that rising seas will force millions to flee coastal areas even if the global temperature increase remains below 1.5 degree Celsius of warming.

Melting from the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets. now the main drivers of sealevel rise, has quadrupled since the 1990s.

Even with rapid greenhouse gas emission cuts, seas could still rise by 1 cm per year by century's end, outpacing our ability to build protections against it.

About 230 million people worldwide live on land at or below 1 metre of current sea level, and even an additional rise of 20 cm by 2050 could cause \$1 trillion in annual damages to the world's largest coastal cities.

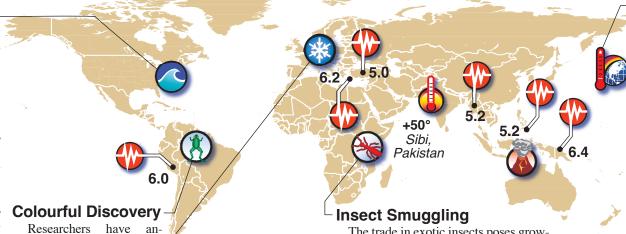
Earthquakes



Much of the east-Mediterranean was rocked by a strong tem-

blor that caused structural damage on Crete.

• Earth movements were also felt in northern Papua New Guinea, the Philippine island of Mindanao, central Myanmar, central Turkey and southern Peru.



Lost Forever

Glaciers around the world are unlikely to recover for The thumbnail-sized am- centuries, if ever, even if phibian, named Ranitomeya global temperatures aetherea, sports golden legs, eventually brought back pale agua stripes and a spot- down below the 1.5 degree ted belly. It was first spot- Celsius limit set by the Parted in 2023 after scientists is Agreement, a new study tracked down a strange call finds.

Scientists at the Universi-Unlike many frogs, this ty of Bristol and the Universpecies appears to lay single sity of Innsbruck modeled eggs in the water-filled bases what would happen if the planet temporarily warms past the 1.5 degree Celsius goal, reaching 3 degrees be-The frog's survival may fore cooling again.

Even in that best-case retion in its limited habitat, covery scenario, glaciers prompting researchers to in- would still melt far more volve local communities in than if warming had never crossed the 1.5 degree mark. a remote Brazilian rainforest.

The trade in exotic insects poses growing risks to wildlife and human health, experts warn, with the trafficking in ants and other species still largely unchecked.

A recent case in Kenya saw four men -77° arrested for trying to smuggle more than Vostok. 5,000 ants, including valuable giant Afri-Antarctica can harvester ants. Conservationists say such trafficking threatens ecosystems by introducing invasive species and creating new pathways for diseases to spread between wildlife and humans.

Unlike larger, high-profile wildlife crimes, insect smuggling is harder to detect and is often overlooked by law enforcement despite its global reach.



This tiny but exquisite new-to-science frog species was found in Photo: Alexander Tamanini Mônico

1.5 Degree Trend

Earth is on track to exceed the 1.5 degree Celsius global warming threshold for a second straight year, raising fresh concerns about the long-term viability of the Paris Agreement's most ambitious climate goal.

By Steve Newman

April 2025 was the second-warmest April ever recorded, with global temperatures roughly 1.5 degrees above preindustrial levels.

With 21 of the past 22 months topping the 1.5 degree mark, climate scientists are warning that breaching the Paris threshold over a 20-year average could happen by the 2030s.

While the 1.5 degree target may be slipping out of reach, experts say it remains critical to limit warming to less than 2 degrees to avoid the worst climate impacts.

Flores Eruption



Indonesia raised the alert level for Mount Lewotobi Laki-laki to its highest tier af-

ter the volcano erupted nine times in three days.

The volcano, located on Flores Island, spewed ash clouds 5.5 km high.

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