

Gender, Environment,

+ the Climate Crisis



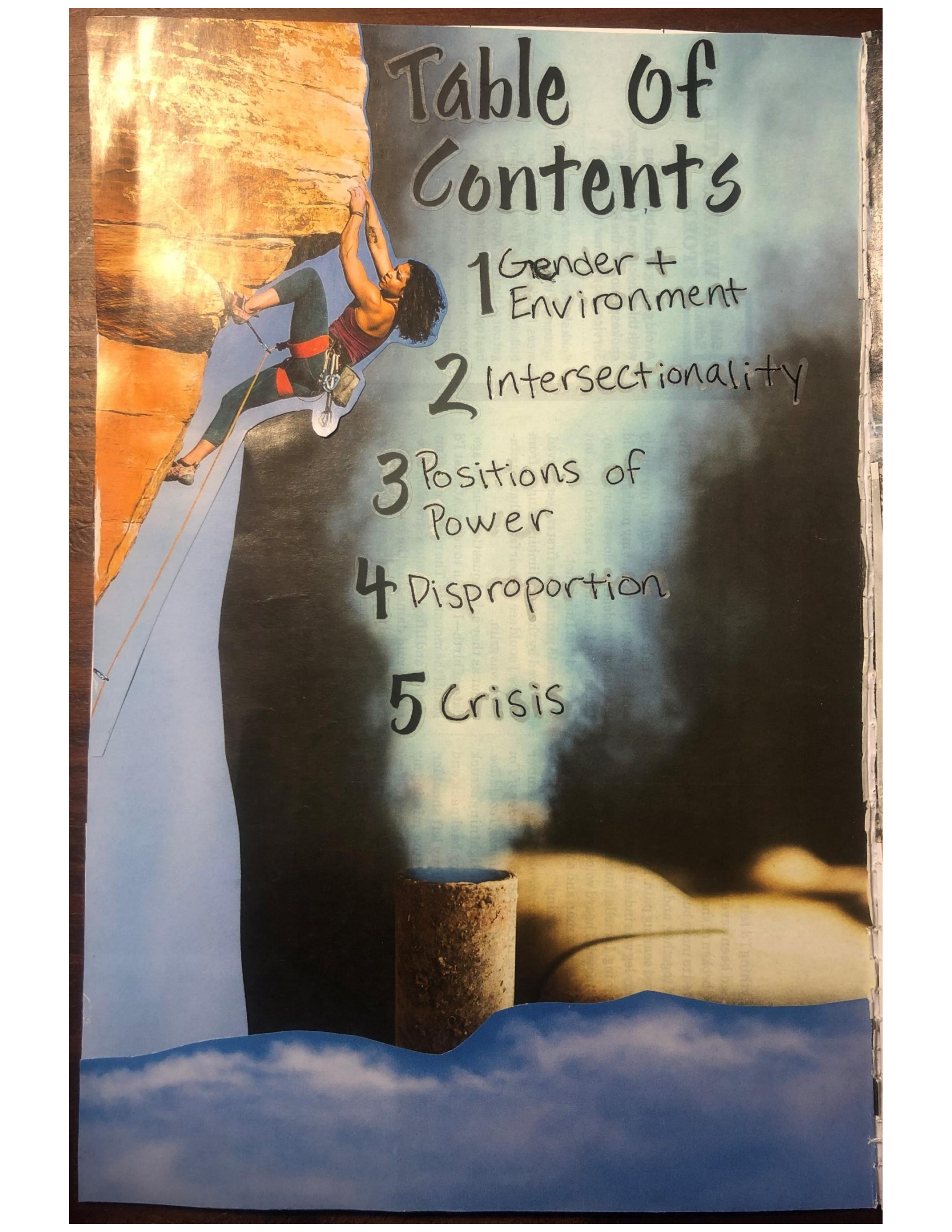


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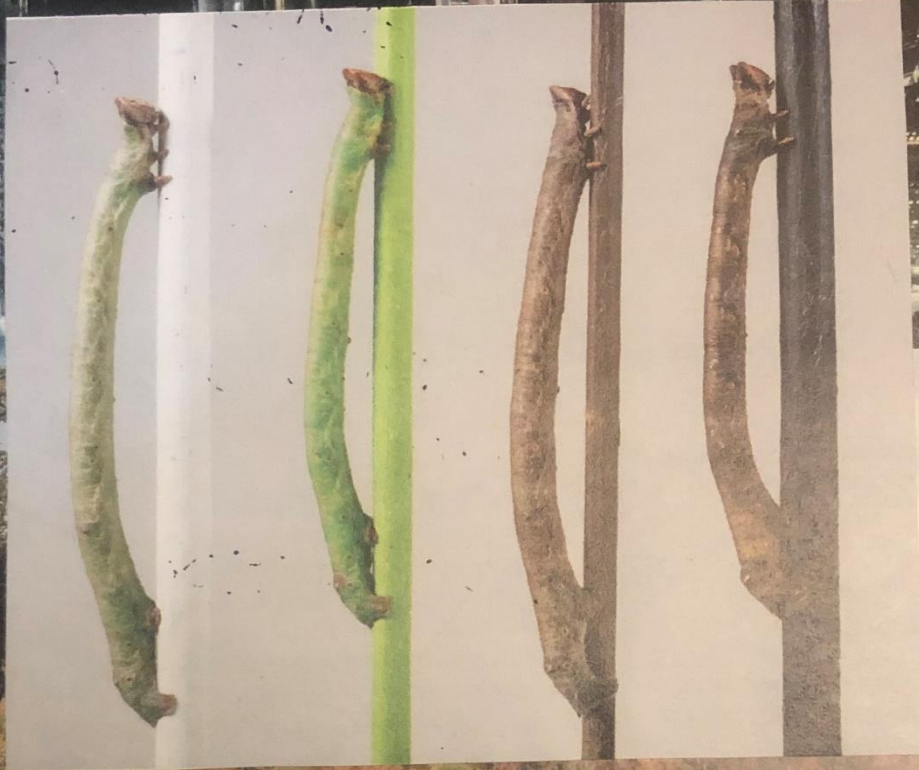
2 Intersectionality

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Gender + Environment =



Gender and Environment work together to produce differences within each other. Gender influences the creation of power relations that dictate interaction with the environment, including access to natural resources and the impacts of climate change.

PARIT

GENDER, RACE, CLASS, CASTE, RELIGION, AGE, ABILITY, EDUCATION, NATIONALITY, ETHNICITY

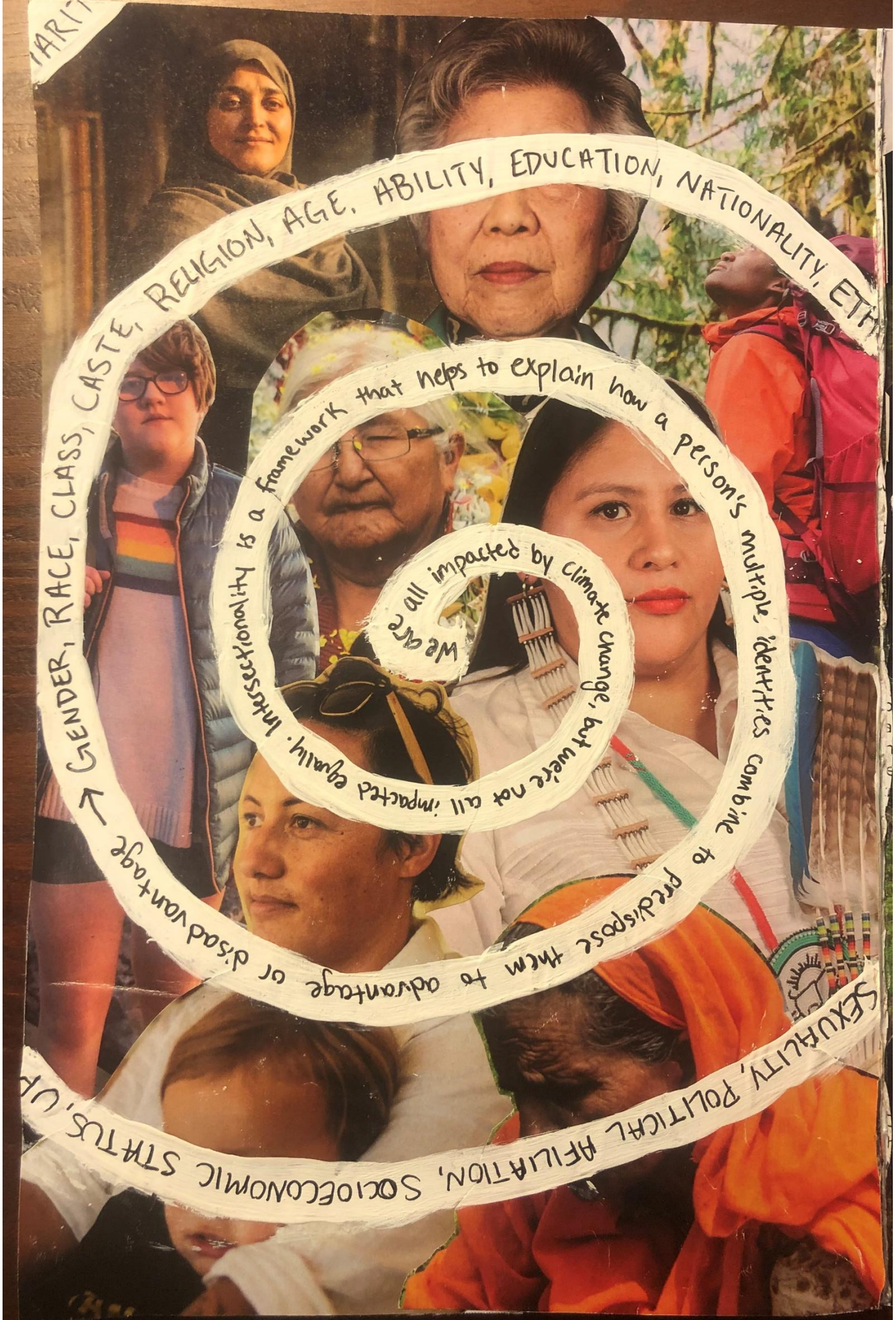
Intersectionality is a framework that helps to explain how a person's multiple identities combine to predispose them to advantage or disadvantage

We are all impacted by climate change, but we're not all impacted equally.

SEXUALITY, POLITICAL AFFILIATION, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, UP

→ disadvantage or disadvantage

← advantage or advantage





The people in positions of power to make decisions about the health of the environment are the people least impacted by these decisions, and the most privileged.

The

Dark

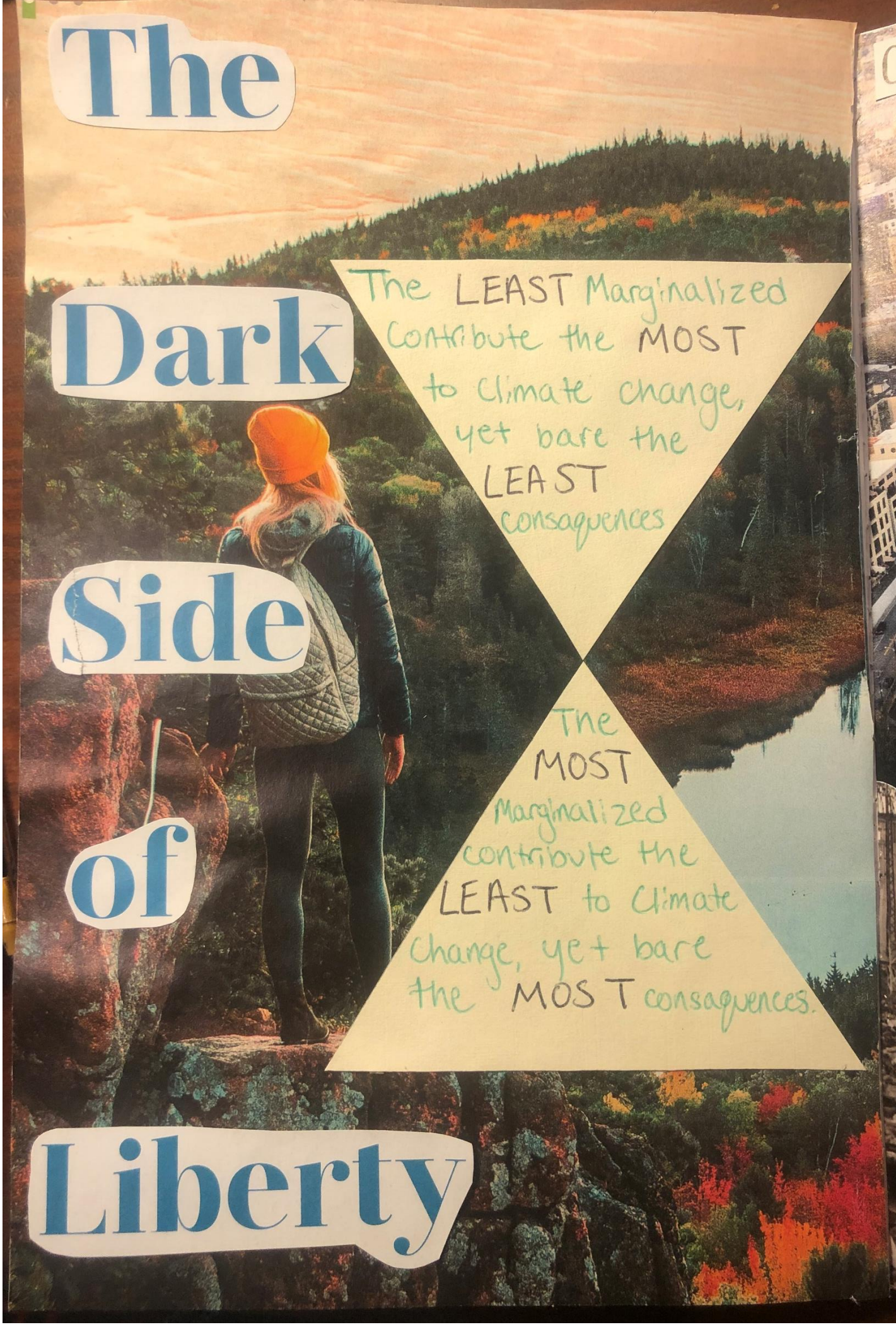
Side

of

Liberty

The LEAST Marginalized
Contribute the MOST
to climate change,
yet bare the
LEAST
consequences

The
MOST
Marginalized
contribute the
LEAST to Climate
change, yet bare
the MOST consequences.



Conservation is not just a luxury

nudging the ice ever closer to its tipping point. "Lake ice is an amazing indicator of climate," says Sapna Sharma, a lake ecologist at York University in Toronto. It's "a clear indication of climate change—and people have recorded it, in some cases, for centuries."

In Japan, priests at a Shinto temple have kept an almost 600-year record of when their lake freezes all the way across. Natural climate cycles emerge from that record—dwarfed in recent decades by the human-caused warming that has ripped the planet. Merchants who used to travel the Tornio River for trade tracked the date the ice broke up each year from 1693 onward. In the Great Lakes region, shipping companies have kept records of ice formation and breakup since the 1800s. Records show cold years with long periods of early ice, warm years with less. But the data is a clear signal of human-caused climate change since the industrial revolution. "It's a warning sign of a bigger story," says Lesley Crowder, a climate expert at the University of Minnesota. "It's a biological station, she studies the relationships with frozen lakes."

Threat to idyllic winter ritual

For LEAVITT, 38, the ice has always been a place that brings her life into focus.

When her family would drive from downstate Michigan to visit her grandparents, who owned a lakeside camp at the time, Leavitt would layer on warm clothes, collect a cooler of new snows from a bait shop, and walk out onto the ice as her hand-powered

A history defined by the climate