

Climate Change Impacts to **Outfitting**

Temperature

- Daily average, daytime high, and nighttime low temperatures are projected to increase.
- The entire province is projected to get warmer, although the rate of warming will be higher at high latitudes (e.g., Northern Labrador).
- Number of days with frost are expected to decrease, while thaw events and freeze-thaw may increase in winter.

Key Potential Impacts

- Health and safety of visitors and operators (e.g., heat waves, ticks)
- Water temperature and quality changes, unreliable season
- Heat stress on animals, shifting species long term
- Increase in invasive species and pests

Photo Credit: Lisa Fotios

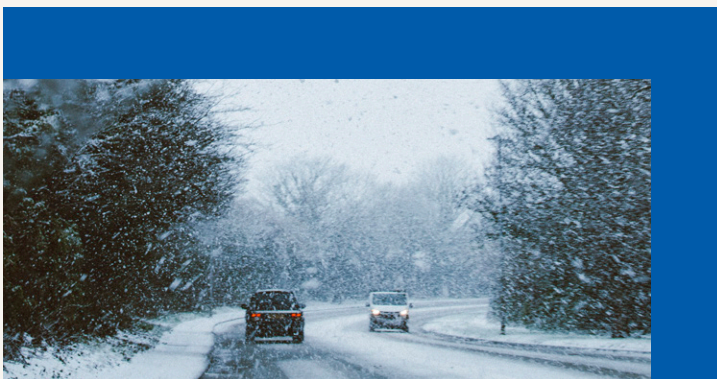


Photo Credit: Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism

Precipitation **(Rain and Freezing Rain)**

- Average daily precipitation is expected to increase throughout Newfoundland and Labrador. Changes in Labrador are typically more minor.
- Precipitation intensity is expected to increase in all seasons. Changes in Labrador are typically smaller.
- Freezing rain will increase by mid-century (2050) over most of the province. However, rising air temperatures will lead to a decrease in freezing rain towards the end of the century (2100).

Key Potential Impacts

- Travel delays, increased number of cancellations
- Possible disruption to supply chain
- Reduced quality of service offering (e.g., heavy rain)
- Damage to facilities
- Flooding of facilities
- Increased repair and maintenance costs
- Damaged electrical and communication equipment



Photo Credit: Eberhard Grossgasteiger



Precipitation (Snow, Winter Rain, and Rain on Snow)

- In locations/seasons with mean temperatures close to zero, there is likely to be less snow and more rain, although extreme may still occur.
- An increase in total annual snowfall is projected for the Torngat Mountain region.
- More rain falling in winter on frozen ground, and rain-on-snow days, particularly in southern regions.
- High latitudes are expected to have an increase in snowpack density.

Key Potential Impacts

- Damage to trees and plants impacting food availability
- Runoff into lakes and rivers impacting water quality, fish habitat
- Reduced visibility
- Health and safety of visitors
- Melting events causing flooding and infrastructure damage



Ice Jams and River Flooding

- Flooding from ice jams has become more frequent and unpredictable in Atlantic Canada.
- Although increasing air temperatures will decrease river ice cover thicknesses, increased flows during freeze-up could allow for thicker ice and more severe ice-jam flooding.
- Higher intensity precipitation, more winter rainfall, and sea-level rise combined with changes to storms may increase flood risk. Changes to snow accumulation and mid-winter thaw events may also have an impact on flood risk.

Key Potential Impacts

- Undermining/washouts of infrastructure
- Aesthetics of coastal infrastructure
- Damage to coastal trails
- Damage to coastal habitats (e.g., bird nests)
- Human health and safety



Wind and Storms

- A possible increase in the intensities of tropical (e.g., hurricanes) and extra-tropical (e.g., nor'easters) storms.
- Possible future increase in wind speeds.

Key Potential Impacts

- Travel disruptions, cancellations, or delays
- Infrastructure damage
- Health and safety of visitors
- Increased maintenance and repair costs
- Damage to electrical and communications infrastructure

Photo Credit: Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism



Terrestrial Environment (Habitat and Invasive Species)

- Changing climate conditions will alter suitable habitats, competition dynamics (e.g., relating to food).
- Changes to invasive species, pathogens, and pests.
- Possible increased wildfire.
- Increase in wash-off events from runoff caused by extreme precipitation is likely to have a negative impact on water quality. Water temperature in streams and rivers is likely to increase (DFO, 2013).

Key Potential Impacts

- Shifting species
- Increased pests and disease
- Habitat damage and nutrient loss
- Food competition among species
- Changes in water temperature and quality impacting species health

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