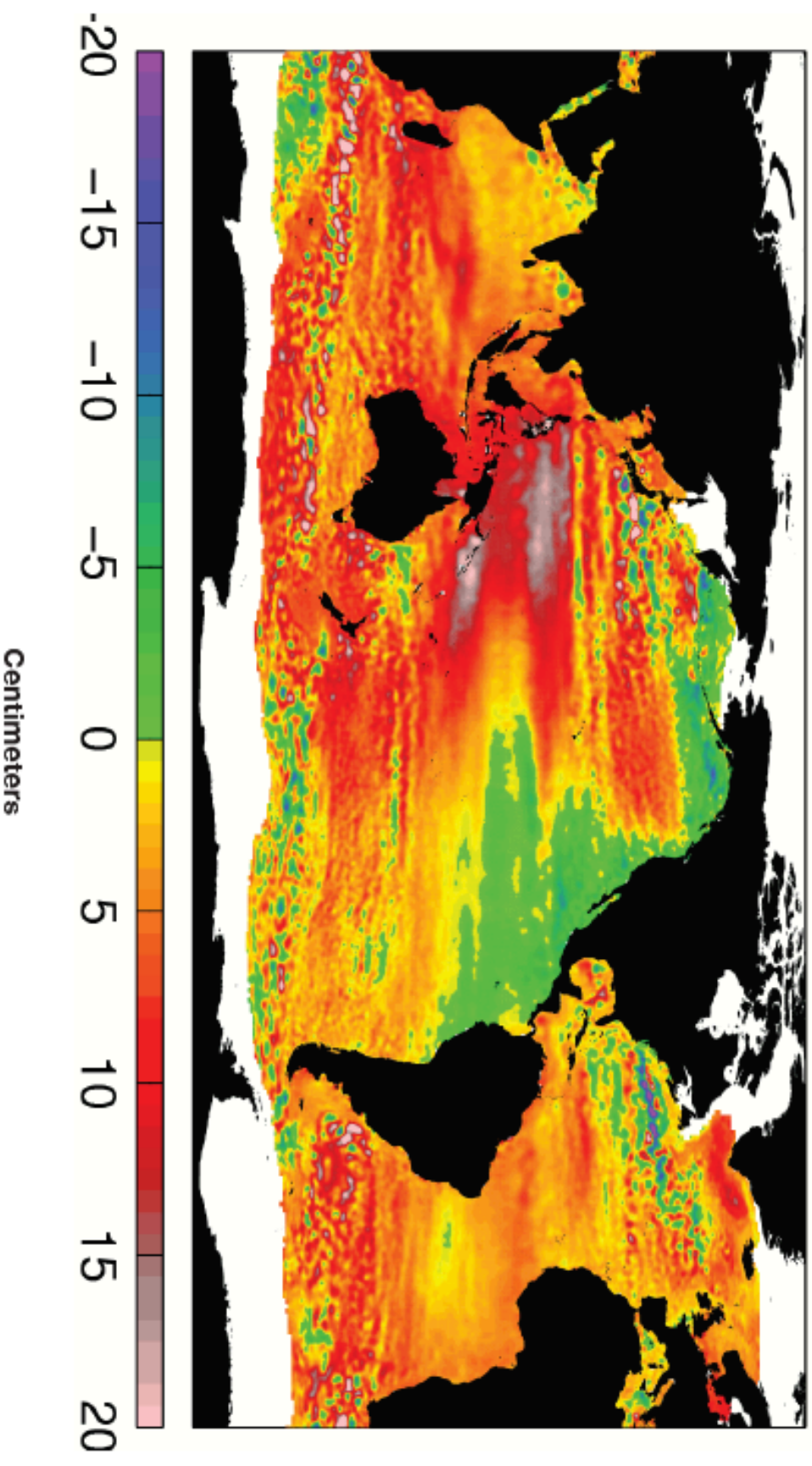


L-2

Sea Level Change 1993-2008

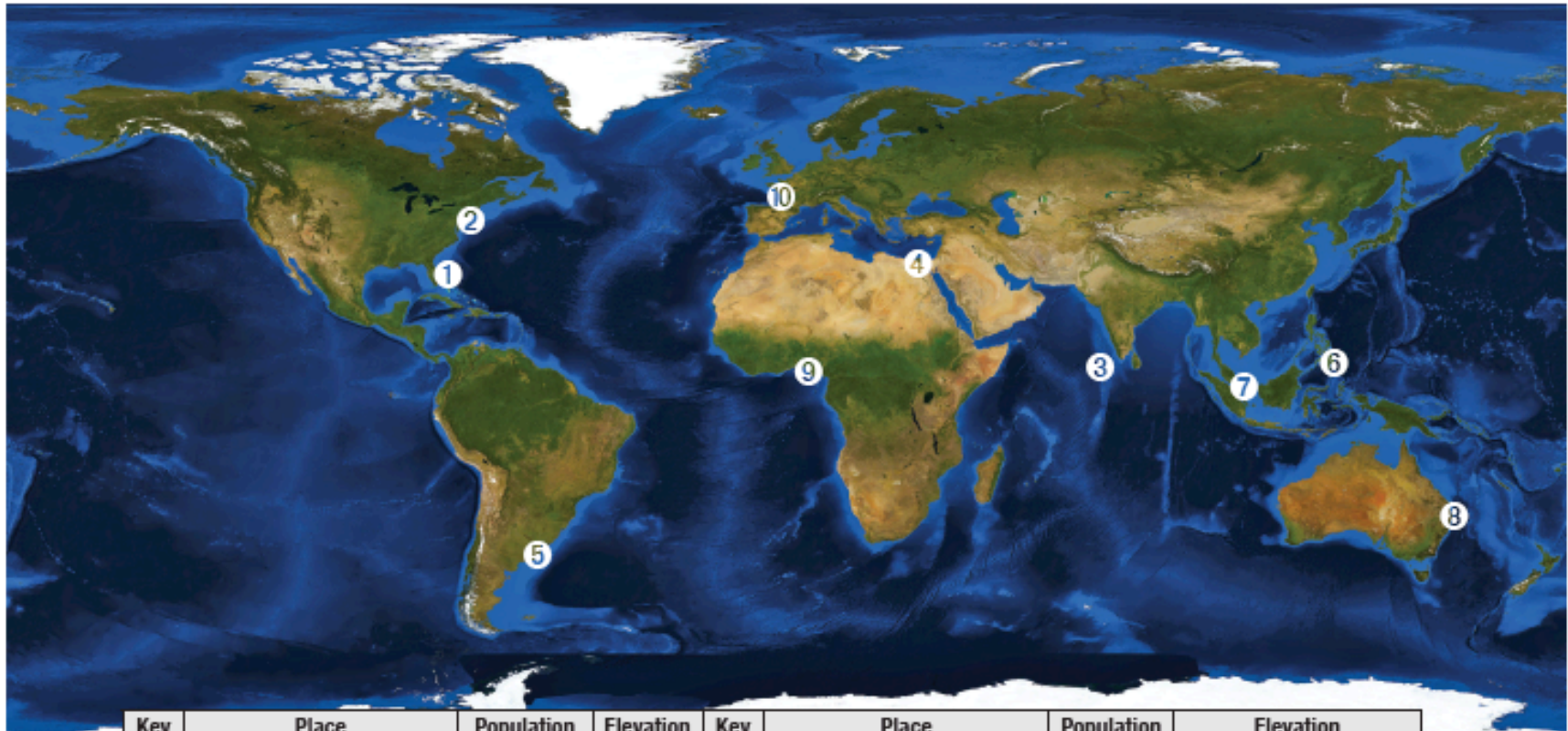


Color Sheet—Ocean Sciences Sequence 3.5

L-3

Some Places Vulnerable to Sea Level Change

Color Sheet—Ocean Sciences Sequence 3.5



Key	Place	Population	Elevation	Key	Place	Population	Elevation
❶	Miami, FL	500,000	6 feet	❸	Maldives	330,000	5 feet
❷	New York, NY	8,175,000	33 feet	❹	Cairo, Egypt	8,000,000	68 feet
❸	Maldives	330,000	5 feet	❺	Buenos Aires, Argentina	13,076,300	68 feet
❹	Cairo, Egypt	8,000,000	68 feet	❻	Quezon, Philippines	3,000,000	55 feet
❺	Buenos Aires, Argentina	13,076,300	68 feet	❼	Singapore	5,100,000	49 feet
❻	Quezon, Philippines	3,000,000	55 feet	❽	Sydney, Australia	4,600,000	65 feet
❼	Singapore	5,100,000	49 feet	❾	Lagos, Nigeria	9,000,000	114 feet
❽	Sydney, Australia	4,600,000	65 feet	❿	Amsterdam, Netherlands	741,636	6 feet below sea level
❾	Lagos, Nigeria	9,000,000	114 feet				
❿	Amsterdam, Netherlands	741,636	6 feet below sea level				



Due to shortage of rain and the effects of rising seawater, there is a concern over insufficient and contaminated supply of freshwater for the islands of Kiribati.

Photographer: Ben Namakin.

L-4



Environmental and property damage caused by inundation from Hurricane Katrina on Port Sulphur Louisiana
Photo Credit: Commander Mark Moran, of the NOAA Aviation Weather Center, and Lt. Phil Eastman and Lt. Dave Demers, of the NOAA Aircraft Operations Center.
August 31- September, 2005

In the face of higher sea levels and more intense storms, coastal communities face greater risk of rapid beach erosion from destructive storms like the intense nor'easter of April 2007 that caused this damage.
(Photograph ©2007 [metimbers2000.](http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/GlobalWarming/page6.php)) <http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/GlobalWarming/page6.php>

