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U.S. State Impacts

choose a state: -select-

Below is a table ranking U.S. states by total concentrations of CO2 emitted in 2003, and by population size (1 being the highest).

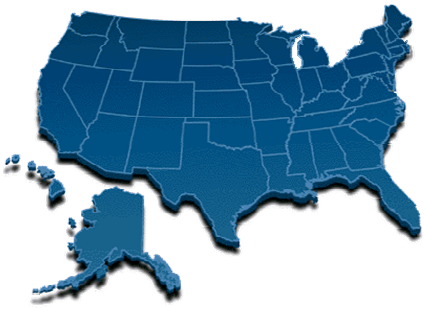
Total concentrations of C02 emissions is just one part of the picture. These maps show C02 emissions data by sector and by per capita and GDP.

For information about how climate change is likely to impact each state, click on a state name.

State	CO2 Emission Rank	Population Rank
Alabama	15	23
Alaska	37	48
Arizona	27	20
Arkansas	33	33
California	2	1
Colorado	26	24
Connecticut	40	29
Delaware	46	45
Florida	5	4
Georgia	11	10
Hawaii	44	42
Idaho	47	39

Maps

See C02 output by sector, coastal population maps, and maps of regional initiatives.



Your Impact

Estimate your CO2 footprint by using a carbon calculator such as the one on the Inconvenient Truth web site.

How green is your energy? The EPA has a power profiler that can tell you.

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Idaho

choose another state:

Global climate change poses risks to human health and to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Important economic resources such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and water resources also may be affected. Warmer temperatures, more severe droughts and floods, and sea level rise could have a wide range of impacts. All these stresses can add to existing stresses on resources caused by other influences such as population growth, land-use changes, and pollution.

Climate Change in Idaho

Below are some of the potential impacts:

- By 2100 temperatures in Idaho could increase by 5°F (with a range of 2-9°F) in winter and summer and 4°F (with a range of 2-7°F) in spring and fall.
- Higher temperatures and increased frequency of heat waves may increase the number of heat-related deaths and the incidence of heat-related illnesses. The elderly, particularly those living alone, are at greatest risk.
- Idaho relies on surface water as the primary source of water supply. Most of Idaho is drained by tributaries to the Columbia River, including the Spokane, Pend Oreille, Kootenai, and Snake rivers. These rivers are regulated by dams and reservoirs to reduce spring flooding and augment summer flows. Runoff in the state is strongly affected by winter snow accumulation and spring snowmelt. A warmer climate could mean less snowfall, more winter rain, and a faster, earlier snowmelt. This could result in lower reservoirs and water supplies in the summer and fall. Additionally, without increases in precipitation, higher summer temperatures and increased evaporation also would contribute to lower streamflows and lake levels in the summer.
- Warmer temperatures could increase the incidence of Lyme disease and other tick-borne diseases in Idaho, because populations of ticks, and their rodent hosts

CO2: How Does Yo Rank?

Idaho is the 47th highes of all 50 states and the populous.

See all rankings

Maps

See CO2 output by sect population maps, and m initiatives.

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