Climate And Human Variability

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Higher variability occurred as changes in seasonality produced large-scale environmental fluctuations over periods that often lasted tens of thousands of years. The variability selection hypothesis implies that human traits evolved over time because they enabled human ancestors to adjust to environmental uncertainty and change. The hypothesis addresses the matter of how, exactly, adaptability can evolve over time. Ancient Hominins Were Found in Diverse Habitats. Climate variability and long-term climate change present special concerns to small island states, which have been identified by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as likely the countries most vulnerable to climate change. Small island states are relatively isolated and are already susceptible to natural weather disasters. Information via the Internet and other methods will enable early warning systems to mitigate the human and environmental cost of disasters (see Early Warning section below). Vectorborne and Waterborne Diseases: Many vector-borne diseases are weather sensitive and even small changes in the weather can dramatically affect disease transmission.