Climate Change in British Columbia

British Columbia has two provincial and five regional health authorities. The First Nations Health Authority and the Provincial Health Services Authority serve the entire province, while the regional health authorities serve specific geographic areas. Each regional health authority is expected to experience the effects of climate change differently. Figure 1. shows the boundaries of the five regional health authorities and the expected impact of climate change in each region.

**NORTHERN HEALTH AUTHORITY**
is expected to see the largest increases in annual temperature; annual, summer and winter precipitation.

**INTERIOR HEALTH**
is expected to see considerable increases in annual temperature, and growing degree-days as well as decreases in precipitation as snow.

**FRASER HEALTH**
is expected to see a considerable decrease in summer precipitation, annual precipitation as snow, and the largest decrease in spring precipitation as snow in the province. It is also expected to see the largest increase in growing degree days and frost-free days.

**VANCOUVER COASTAL HEALTH**
is expected to see a considerable decrease in summer precipitation; annual, winter and spring precipitation as snow and an increase in frost-free days.

**ISLAND HEALTH**
is expected to see the smallest increase in annual temperatures; the largest decreases in summer precipitation, annual and winter precipitation as snow; and a considerable increase in growing degree days.

*Fig. 1 Regional Health Authorities In BC*