

PITCHES IN PERIL

Climate experts *Football For Future* examine how climate change is already affecting football and the risks that will escalate in the years ahead, using *Jupiter Intelligence's* ClimateScore Global platform



PROFILE

Player: Rico Henry

Age: 28

Born: Birmingham, England

National team: Jamaica

International debut location:

Hasely Crawford Stadium, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

erosion, flooding in low-lying areas and damage to its rich coral reefs.

- Trinidad and Tobago is considered to be a country relatively less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (131st of 187) but one that is less ready to adapt to the more extreme weather (134th of 187).

QUICK FACTS

Since Hasely Crawford Stadium was constructed in 1982, Caribbean reefs have lost 48% of their hard coral due to destructive marine heatwaves.

By the time Rico Henry reaches his 50s, Caribbean Sea levels could be 30cm higher than the early 2000s, posing serious risks to both Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica.

How is climate change affecting Trinidad and Tobago?

- Climate change is expected to bring more frequent extreme weather events like storms and hurricanes, and estimated hurricane damage alone may exceed US\$24 million each year by 2100.
- The country is seeing increased ocean acidification and warming waters, leading to greater coastal

How will climate change affect the grassroots pitches in Port of Spain?

- **Extreme Heat**
Heat is already disrupting football, and this is projected to worsen.
- By 2050, 233 days per year are projected to be disrupted by heat, well over half of the year, and 11 of those days are expected to see temperatures exceed safe play limits.

- By 2100, it is projected that football will be disrupted by extreme heat almost every day of the year, with heat exceeding safe play limits on around 200 days of each year.
- **Extreme Weather Events**
More extreme and unpredictable weather events are expected, which will be even more disruptive to football.
- By 2100, the level of rainfall associated with the 10-year extreme event is predicted to rise by 10% while the level associated with the 100-year extreme event is predicted to rise by 28%.

METRIC		2020	2050	2100
Extreme Heat Number of days per year that heat exceeds disruptive levels		101	233	350
		0	11	199
Extreme Heat Number of days per year that heat exceeds safe play limits		0.12	0.17	0.34
Drought Total water stress, the ratio of human water demand against available supply				
Extreme rainfall Maximum total precipitation at the 10-year and 100-year extreme rainfall events	10 YEAR	130mm	131mm	143mm
	100 YEAR	250mm	270mm	319mm
Extreme wind Maximum one-minute sustained wind speed at the 10-year and 100-year extreme wind events	10 YEAR	89 km/hr	89 km/hr	88 km/hr
	100 YEAR	123 km/hr	122 km/hr	120 km/hr

Final note

Grassroots pitches around the world are facing escalating climate hazards - including where Henry made his international debut. Extreme weather is changing the game, which puts the future of football at risk.

By understanding the risks, we can prepare together and make sure everyone can keep enjoying football here and in our community for generations to come.

Scan the QR code to learn more - brentfordfc.com/en/sustainability.

SCAN HERE TO
EXPLORE

