

Tables

Table 1 Global area of wetland types (Source: Schuyt and Brander, 2004)

Type	Mangrove	Unvegetated sediment	Salt/ Brackish marsh	Freshwaer marsh	Freshwater woodland	Total
Area (1000 ha)	12,112	45,788	6,758	765	9,657	62,967
Total Value \$1000US/yr	185,667	2,848,575	73,382	3,836	333,223	3,444,682

Table 2 Disease, vector and distribution examples by continent/country (as far as possible references include reviews)

Disease	Main vector(s)	Continent/Country and reference
Malaria	Anopheline mosquitoes	General and landuse related (Yasuoka and Levins, 2007); Africa, (Githeko et al., 2006); South America, SE Asia (e.g., Taiwan (Lien, 1991)). Papua New Guinea (Cooper et al., 2006)
Yellow fever	<i>Aedes</i> spp	Africa, S America (Bourgeade and Marchou, 2003)
Dengue	<i>Aedes aegypti</i> , <i>Ae. albopictus</i>	General (Bourgeade and Marchou, 2003) S America (Mendez et al., 2006) SE Asia and Kenya (Hay et al., 2000)
Filariasis	<i>Culex</i> spp	S America (Vezzani et al., 2006) Europe (Cancrini et al., 2006)
Japanese encephalitis	<i>Culex</i> spp	General (Bourgeade and Marchou, 2003) (Spira, 2007) SE Asia Nepal (Partridge et al., 2007)
Ross River or Barmah Forest	<i>Aedes vigilax</i> , <i>Ae. camptorhynchus</i> , <i>Culex annulirostris</i>	Australia (Kelly-Hope et al., 2004), Australia (Quinn et al., 2005) (Russell, 2002) Fiji (Klapsing et al., 2005)
West Nile	<i>Culex</i> spp. <i>Ae. aegypti</i>	N America (Hayes and Gubler, 2006) (Tyler, 2004), S America (Bosch et al., 2007), Europe (Spain first case Kaptoul et al., 2007), Western Europe (Lundstrom, 1999). South Africa (1962-1980) (Jupp, 2001) India (Paramasivan et al., 2003)

Table 3 Potential impacts of climate change at a regional level based on Githeko et al (2000).

Place	Potential effect
Africa	The response is likely to be variable as the effects of climate change are not evenly spread, nor are the disease implications simple. Research is cited showing that increases in temperature and rainfall have been associated with increased malaria in Kenya, but the same climate effects were accompanied by a decline in malaria in the United Republic of Tanzania.
Europe	Malaria was once common and it could return with climate change and the expanded range of vector habitats. However, the risk is low in the wealthier nations (because of social and health services) though it may be high in impoverished areas
South America	Malaria and dengue are the major disease risks, though there are cases of yellow fever and encephalitis. The strong effect of El Nino in the equatorial areas is likely to increase the incidence of malaria and dengue and the effects may be exacerbated by any increase in poverty.
North America	Health risks will be affected by the public health and vector control systems that are in place. In southern areas (e.g., Mexico) the infrastructure is less developed and hence there may be increases in diseases such as malaria. They report research that shows that diseases such as St Louis encephalitis may move north as warming occurs.
Asia	Changes to the El Nino effect may lead to increased diseases such as
Australia	malaria in, for example, India. Australia and New Zealand are at risk of
Western Pacific	increases in the existing arbovirus diseases such as Ross River and Barmah Forest viruses and Murray Valley encephalitis.