Academic Skills and Team-based Learning

(4CIO18)

Report Writing

Global Warning

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Abstract

Global warming is the result of the amplification of a natural process occurring in the atmosphere called the Greenhouse Effect. This amplification is caused by the addition of a range of gases to the atmosphere because of domestic and industrial activity. The main culprits are carbon dioxide and methane. The carbon dioxide has been increasing since the middle of the 18th century, and this is associated with two factors, changes in land use and the burning of fossil fuels. The global warming that is affecting the world today can be traced back to this period too. In 2015 around 90% of the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere came from fossil fuels. Coal accounts for most of this. This report *deals with use of these tools and strategies foe identifying and controlling threats. The paper describes the plans of the Global warming which methods are used in the different steps and provides some examples for Global warming.

Chapter 1: Introduction

There is a worldwide consensus that global warming is a real, rapidly advancing, and widespread threat facing humanity this century. In a recent study the Scientists have presented evidence and tested models to substantiate this truly alarming fact (Permesan 1996, Pounds et al. 1999, IPCC 2001, Woodward 2002, Klanderud and Birks 2003, Hall, and Fagre 2003)1. The evidence confirms that man-made factors such as deforestation, agriculture, industries, automobiles, and the burning of fossil fuels, are contributing to Greenhouse Gas emission, a major cause of global warming. It is the current rise in temperature of the air and oceans. The warming has manifold impacts on ecosystems and biological behaviors. Some widely discussed impacts include snow melting and glacier retreat, drought and desertification, flooding, frequent fire, sea level rise, species shifts, and heightened diseases incidence.

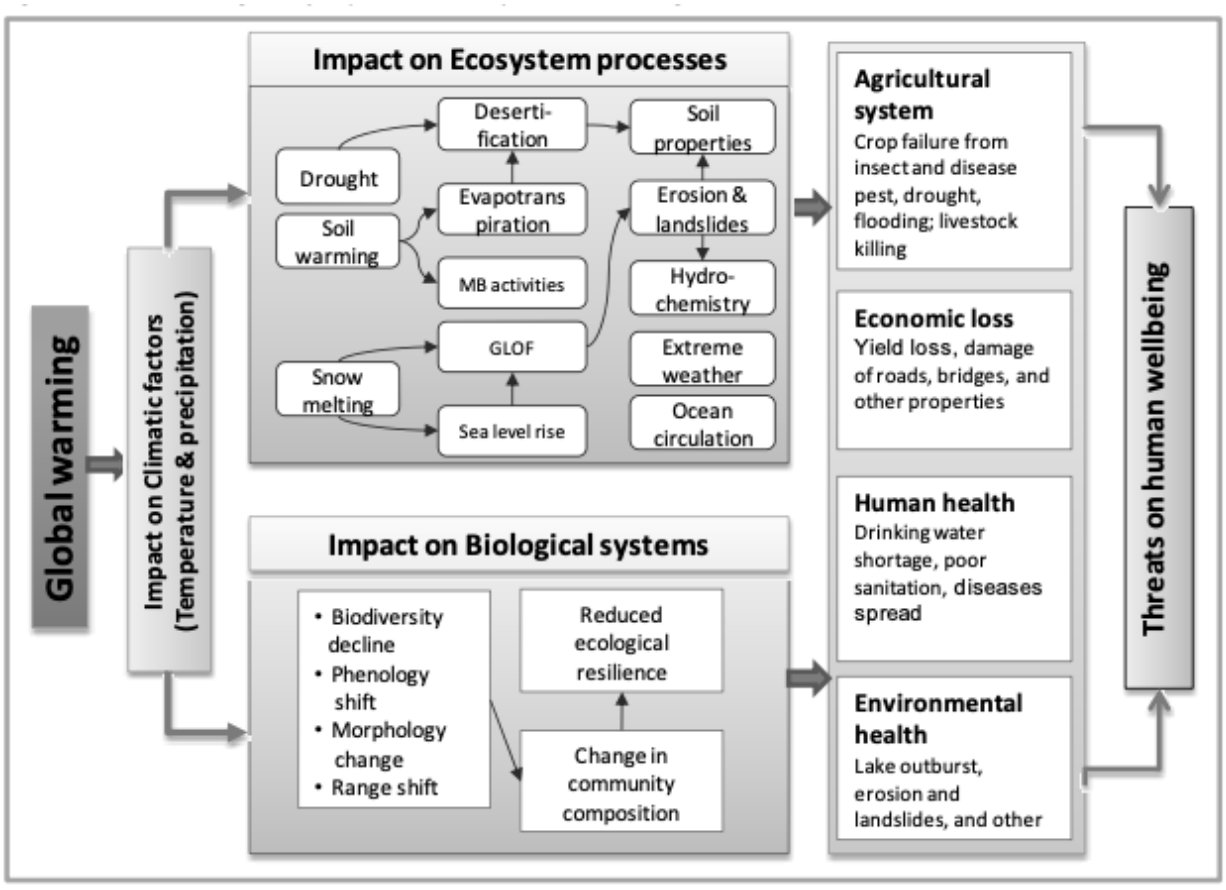

Figure 1Global Warming

Chapter 2: Background

Global warming is the long-term heating of Earth's surface observed since the pre-industrial period between 1850 and 1900 due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, which increases heat-trapping greenhouse gas levels in Earth's atmosphere. Since the Industrial Revolution, the global annual temperature has increased in total by a little more than 1 degree Celsius, or about 2 degrees Fahrenheit. Between 1880—the year that accurate recordkeeping began—and 1980, it rose on average by 0.07 degrees Celsius 0.13 degrees Fahrenheit every 10 years. It is a globally distributed challenge, and its consequences are widespread and alarming, with the nature and intensity of impacts varying over space and time. Global warming causes changes in climatic factors and affects ecosystems (ecological processes and functions) and biophysical systems. Many of these changes consequently yield negative consequences for human wellbeing. Likewise, Nepal is a developing country. Reviewing the past is important for adaptation and migration plans. Past warming-led events in Nepal based on scientific findings and local perceptions collected through surveys are presented below.

Major Scientific Evidence

From some research high altitude and latitude regions are likely to experience a higher rate of temperature rise compared to other regions (Beniston *et al.* 1997, Diaz and Bradley 1997, Shrestha *et al.* 1999, IPCC 2001), Himalayan countries like Nepal being no exception. From 1977-1994, mean annual maximum temperature in Nepal increased by 0.06 degrees celsius (Shrestha *et al.* 1999, UNEP 2002, Ebi *et al.* 2007). Now, average temperature rise is estimated at 0.5 degrees celsius per decade, which is very high compared to several other developing countries. Precipitation is also becoming unpredictable and more erratic than ever, with more droughts and shorter periods of heavy rainfall. Several regions in the country are already vulnerable to unevenly distributed and erratic weather. Warming-led glacier retreat in the Nepalese Himalayas is widespread and alarming. According to a study carried out by the International

Commission for Snow and Ice, snow in the Himalayas will disappear by 2035 if no proper initiative is taken to reduce warming. (Aryal, 2009)

Mitigation Measures

The earth has warmed and cooled several times as a natural process and will do so in the future. What concerns the global community is the alarming a constant, increase of temperature experienced in the regions. It is important to reduce the effect of climate change of the activities that produce carbon and other greenhouse gases. Certain migration measure can be followed to reduce carbon emission and carbon sinks, as suggested by the international community, and agreed upon in conventions.

Adaptation Strategies

Although a mitigation strategy is essential for reducing carbon molecules on air and soil, it is not sufficient to save us and our world from climate change. It takes several years to remove CO2 molecules from the atmosphere, through sequestration by plants and natural geochemical processes, and maintain its level below the dangerous point. However, Nepal is poor in infrastructure and lacks resource to immediately and effectively and effectively practice any migration measure in the short term. (Aryal, 2009)

Chapter 3: Conclusion

Human are facing the problems from climate changes today, the oceans are warming, the poles ice are melting, and greenhouse gas levels are at an all-time high and the one who are causing these conflicts are from human. Global warming is both and bd for us. If we didn't have global warming, then earth temperature would be 60f colder. Sometimes it could be very bad for because of the heat. Every year CO2 goes up mostly because of cars. A car releases more than three times its weight to atmosphere as carbon dioxide. Another is because of Greenhouse gases like methane and water vapor. Therefore, global Warming is both good and bad for us. It is not something to take lightly. The ultimate claim is that humans are a large factor in the increased rate of global warming. The solutions proposed deals with a cleaner world, while the deniers will opt to do nothing. This issue turned political, and it seems like nothing gets worse until someone who believes in the global warming is in charge.

References

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(Beniston *et al.* 1997, Diaz and Bradley 1997, Shrestha *et al.* 1999, IPCC 2001), Available at: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13280-021-01513-1

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