Page 2:

Aren`t = arenot

Page 3:

Human activities and nature emissions are the primary reasons to increase carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmostphere.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Human activities involves: | Nature emissions: |
| * Burning oil, coal and gas * Deforestation * Industrial processes | * Animal and plant respiration * Decomposition * Ocean release * Volcanoes |

Even though nature sources of carbon dioxide emissions are much greater than human sources, the natural cycle adds and removes CO2 to keep the natural balance.

Nevertheless, due to the impact of human activities, more and more CO2 is released from outside of the natural carbon cycle and they have upset the natural balance of the carbon cycle that remained for many thousands of year before the industrial revolution.

**Page Heatwave**

Many people believed that Tornadoes, Hurricanes, lighting are the hazardour weather events that are dangerous to human lives.

However, the fact is unbelievable that heatwave is really the most hazardour weather event that kill more people than other weather-related disasters do.

Take the India in 2015 as an example. Heat wave is caused the deaths of about 2,500 people in India. Additionally, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there are nearly 688 deaths per year in the United States (according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). Moreover, the Chicago heat wave in the summer of 1995 killed about 692 people and at least 3300 people were sent to the emergency room. Another instance is that In Europe in the summer of 2003, an estimated 70,000 people died

So what is heat wave?

The definition?

So is heat wave real a killer?

The system in the human body has the ability to adapt heat that can become overwhelmed.

When a person suffers excessive or extreme heat for a very long time, the first thing that shuts down is the ability to sweat. We know that when perspiration is dried by the air there is a cooling effect on the body. Once a person stops perspiring, in very short order a person can move from heat exhaustion to heat stroke.

Dr Amanda Sraudt, National Wildlife Federation climate scientist said that heat wave increase the risk of heat attacks, strokes and asthma attacks and children, the elderly, poor people are vulnerable to these effects.

Pages Rising sea

There are two primary reasons of global sea-level rise that are thermal expansion caused by the oceans’ warming (the weather is warmer that leads to the expansion of the water) and the loss of land-based ice because of increasing melting.

More research demonstrates that the global sea level is now rising and will continue to increase during in the future. There have been strong evidence that the sea level changed little before 1900, after that global sea level began to go up in this century. Records and studies indicates that there has been gradual rising in the global sea level from 0.04 to 0.1 inches each year since 1900. Since 1992, new method of satellite altimetry illustrates a rate of rise of 0.12 inches each year. This is a greater rate than the sea level on average during the last several thousand years

Five harmful influences from the sea-level rise

* It will contaminate drinking water
* It will interfere with farming
* It will change coastal plant life
* It will threaten the population of wildlife
* It will hurt the economy

http://www.businessinsider.com/5-terrifying-impacts-of-rising-sea-levels-2015-2

**Page Ocean acidification**

Carbon acid is generated by CO2 dissolving in the sea water. It results in greater acidity, mainly near the surface, that demonstrated to prevent shell from growing well in marine animals. It is also suspected that Carbon acid is the main cause of reproductive disorders in some fish.

The PH scale

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0 => < 7 | Acidic |
| = 7 | Neutral |
| <7 => 14 | Basic |

During 300 million years ago, Ocean PH has been lightly basic, around 8.2. However, Ocean PH is currently nearly 8.1, a decrease of 0.1 pH units (25% rise in acidity in the past two centuries)

Nowadays carbon dioxide emissions from human sources are absorbed by the oceans about 22 million tons per day (about 1/3 of C02 created by human activities). Forecasting based on the numbers, Ocean pH will be reduced by 0.5 units in the end of this century if CO2 continue releasing. Additionally, there could be significant impacts on shell-forming animal such as coral, oysters, shrimp, lobster, many planktonic organisms, and even some fish species.

Scientists recently begin to research Ocean dioxide’s influences on marine ecosystem. Nevertheless, there are many signal showing that if human beings cannot manage and get rid of fossil fuel emissions, ocean organisms will suffer the higher pressure in order to adapt to their habitat’s changing chemistry or perish

Besides, another serious problem need to be considered that the oceans absorb more and more carbon dioxide from human activities until their capacity could diminish. Its mean that the more CO2 humans emit, the more CO2 will add in the air, further aggravating global climate change.

Page Big coal, big impact

In many types of fossil fuels, coal generates the most CO2.

Additionally, Coal is the most carbon intensive fossil fuel. For example, when each tonne of coal burned, there are nearly 2.5 tonnes of carbon dioxide added into the air.

Due to some reasons mentioned above and the higher rate of utilise, this leads to Coal becoming the the largest fossil fuel source of carbon dioxide emissions.  
  
According to the statistics which shows that Coal represents one-third of fossil fuels' share of world total primary energy supply but is responsible for 43% of carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel use.

As a consequence, Coal has significant, and harmful effect on the environment. Coal mining degrades surrounding landscapes, burning coal releases toxins into the atmosphere, and coal-generated electricity places heavy demands on water resources.

**Page the price of oil**

Similar to other fossil fuels, the production, transport and use of oil have the huge influences on environment. The production of Oil generates air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change and wilderness destruction.

Impacts on the landscape are so significant that

Alberta's oil and gas industry cuts currently more plants and destroys more habitat than the province's forest companies

The proliferation of offshore oil production, essentially a search for more remote sources of oil, has produced numerous large-scale oil spills, including a major spill from Nova Scotia's Terra Nova offshore platform in 2004 and the BP oil spill that devastated the Gulf of Mexico in 2010.  
  
Transporting oil also has produced its share of environmental peril, from the Exxon Valdez disaster to leaks from oil and gas pipelines everywhere they exist. Even when pipelines operate as intended, they cut swaths through the landscape that fragment important habitat. And then there's climate change . Oil production and use have made significant contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions, increases in carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere and the consequent changes to our climate.

Natural gas:  
Fossil fuels come from drilling or mining deep underground to access stored energy sources from bygone millennia. We bring them to the surface and burn them for heat or electricity or to run our cars and buses. Burning fossil fuels creates carbon pollution. It doesn’t matter if it is coal, oil, propane, kerosene, gasoline or natural gas—it all contains carbon, which gets released as a greenhouse gas.  
  
Methane or natural gas, however, is 72 times more potent at capturing heat in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide over the first 20 years after release. Methane gradually converts to carbon dioxide, so it’s worst in the short term; the global warming potential over 100 years is about 25 times that of carbon dioxide