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Course

Date

Global warming

Global warming refers to the unusual rapid rise of the Earth average temperature primarily resulted by greenhouses gasses released by burning fossil fuel by people. As the earth get hotter, disasters such as the hurricanes, floods and drought get more frequent. The perennial release of billions of tons of greenhouses gasses by factories and cars in the last 50 years doubled the rate of the global warming compared to the observed value 100 years ago (Venkataramanan 226). Over the last decade, the average temperature of the air near the surface of the earth has risen to approximate 1 degree Celsius which is similar to 1.3 degrees Fahrenheit. Far from being one of the dreaded future fears, global warming is rapidly increasingly, and scientists have sufficient evidence that man is to be blamed for the severe predicaments that have been experienced globally as a result of global warming.

Global warming comprises a major challenge of our time and adds substantial stress to the environment and our societies. Global warming has led to effects of climate change which has resulted to shifting of weather patterns that are a major threat to food production and rising sea level which increases catastrophic flooding (Ring 404). The impacts of global warming are in globe scope and unprecedented scale. Without drastic action initiated, adapting to these adverse impacts in the future will be considerably costly and difficult. This overview evaluates global warming; associated terms, its causes, impacts, solutions as well as potential impacts it has on people. The devastating effects witnessed as a result of global warming shows the need to act

urgently to avoid the irreversible buildup of greenhouse which could have huge cost to the economy and societal as well. Addressing global warming calls for unprecedented level of cooperation, not only among countries but also engage different level of government, individual and private sectors for a sustainable solution.

Causes of green causes effects

Global warming is primarily caused by excessive emission of carbon dioxide among other greenhouses gasses which essentially reduce the capabilities of the ozone layer to protect the earth from harmful and excess solar radiation effectively. Essentially, the ozone layer acts as a blanket that shields and trap excess heat which may warm the earth beyond the threshold that human being and other organisms can survive. A Large accumulation of carbon dioxide is mainly contributed by burning of fossils such as coal, natural gas and acts of deforestation to facilitate human's activities which have led to increase in carbon dioxide (Venkataramanan 227). All these human activities have aggravated to the rise of (CO_2) which consequently has increased the effects of global warming.

The extensive buildup of carbon dioxide primarily from fossil fuel emissions, greenhouses gasses and other air pollutants in the atmosphere comprise a major cause of global warming. Greenhouses gasses which include nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons, methane, and chlorofluorocarbons have further resulted in the rise in global warming. These gasses absorbed sunlight as well as solar radiation back to the earth rising the temperature in earth. For instance, molecules of methane and carbon dioxide have strong capabilities of trapping solar radiation which cumulatively has resulted in the rise of temperature on the earth. CFCs gasses have devastating impacts due to their abilities to deplete ozone layer which interferes with the capabilities of atmosphere to protect harmful cosmic radiation from

reaching the surface of the earth (Ring 405). The heat-trapping potential of the CFCs is substantially greater than that of carbon dioxide which has contributed to the rise of temperature in earth surface. Since 1990, the amount of emission of greenhouse gasses has risen to approximate 6 billion metric tons globally which represent a 20% increase. This trend has raised a lot of concern across all nations triggering a wide debate on strategies needed to be adapted to reduce the devastating threats global warming poses to humanity.

Impacts of global warming

Mountain glaciers, as well as snow, have significantly decreased both in northern and southern hemisphere. The widespread reduction of glaciers and ice cap has greatly contributed to the witnessed global sea level rise. As a result of intense rise of global warming, sea level has risen this has resulted in devastating flooding creating havoc to human life and ecosystem. Rising sea level is prospected to endanger several species as well as hampering the existing balance in the ecosystem (Bhattacharje 219). Major areas in Arctic are diminishing away rapidly flowing into major Ocean which is a threat to humans, wildlife, and ecosystem at large. Scientific predicts that most mountains around Europe are likely to face glacier retreat as well as reduction of glacier along the polar region which will have adverse implication to humans and ecosystem. In Latin America, severe changes in precipitation pattern, as well as the disappearance of the glacier, will greatly impact water availability important for human consumption and energy production.

Oceans have a complex role as far as global warming is concerned. Typically ocean acts as a platform that sinks carbon monoxide which would otherwise remain in atmosphere. However increased accumulation of co_2 has resulted to ocean acidification. When the temperature of the ocean keeps rising, the capabilities to absorb more co_2 reduces. Effects of

global warming in ocean include rising sea level resulting to temperature stratification in ocean (Venkataramanan 228). Global warming has large scale effect on changes in ocean circulation. Global warming also has health complication on people. Human being gets exposed climate change patterns such as extreme temperature, precipitation, and flooding. For instance, high temperature accompanied with heat waves has left trails of death of people in some countries. The high precipitation experienced as a result of global warming has led to death of people through flooding and occasional emergence of malaria among other waterborne diseases.

Global warming has also resulted in raising of sea level which jeopardy the existence of plants and animals. The average global sea level has risen by 8 inches since 1870 primary contributed by the melting ice in polar, Greenland glaciers as well as high mountains. With the rising emission of CO2, scientist predicts that sea level may rise 3 feet by 2100 if the current trend doesn't change. The rising sea level is expected to have widespread and profound implication to plants and animals many plants and animal have already started migrating to high altitude due to the increase in temperature which may compromise the existence of species of animal and plants (Houghton 5).

Solutions to global warming

Burning of fossils fuel like natural gas, gasoline, coal, and oil increase the amount of carbon dioxide which is a primary contributor of greenhouses gasses as well as global warming. Demand for fossil fuel can be reduced by using fuel wisely thereby reducing the magnitude of global warming. Proper management of forest through refraining from acts of deforestation and better practice in agriculture can greatly reduce deforestation. Boosting energy efficiency as well as adapting greening transportation will significantly lessen the emission of greenhouse gasses thereby reducing the impact of global warming (Bhattacharje 220). Moreover, revving up the use

of renewable resources such as solar, geothermal and bioenergy to replace the use of fossil fuel accompanied sustainable development among all nation in ensuring collaboration of efforts to reduce global will be an important initiative.

Works Cited

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