Climate change

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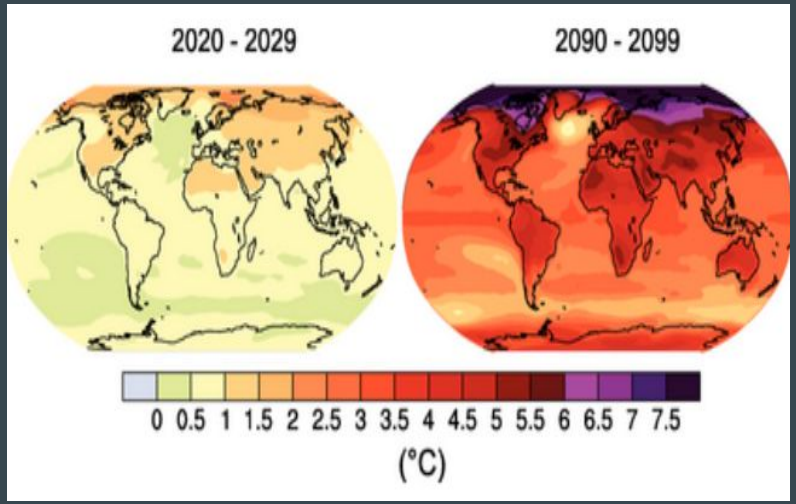
What is climate change?

In some parts of the world, annual precipitation is expected to decrease, while in other places, annual precipitation may remain the same, but it may fall at long intervals, in the form of much stronger and more intermittent rainfall, causing increased droughts and floods.

The intensity of hurricanes may increase. The consequences of climate change are diverse, therefore this topic is extremely important and relevant for the world community.

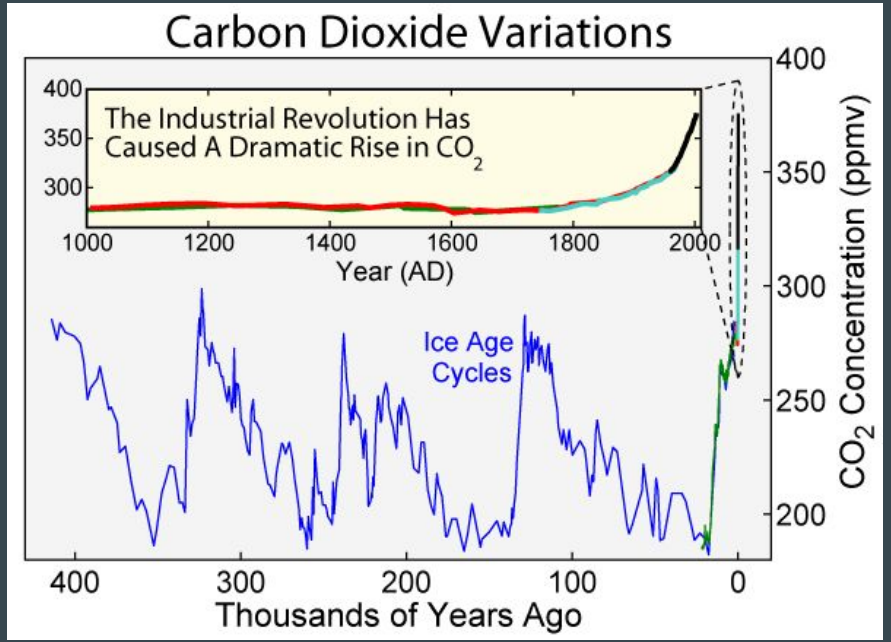


Climate change is the human-induced, observed and predicted long-term changes in climate averages, as well as climate variability, including anomalies such as droughts, severe storms and floods.

Where do legs grow from?

This happens as a result of human activity. Our use of fuels such as oil, coal and gas, as well as deforestation, have led to significant increases in the earth's atmosphere of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases. These greenhouse gases create the effect of trapping heat (hence the name), preventing it from escaping into the atmosphere.

Due to the fact that the greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon, we called it the “uncontrolled greenhouse effect”, which is one of the causes of global warming.



Who and when was the first?

In the late 1950s, the Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii opened, where they began to observe the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Scientists have seen how fast it is growing. In the eighties, these ideas captured the minds of the international community. The conclusion was that the average temperature increased by about 0.5 degrees over a century.

By the beginning of the nineties, the hypothesis that warming was caused by human activity, emissions of so-called greenhouse gases (primarily carbon dioxide) into the atmosphere finally prevailed.

Causes of climate change

The temperature on Earth provides suitable conditions for life through a natural process called the greenhouse effect. When solar radiation reaches our atmosphere, some is reflected back into space, and some travels through the earth and is absorbed by the Earth. This causes the Earth's surface to heat up. Heat from the Earth is radiated outward and absorbed by gases present in the Earth's atmosphere, the so-called "greenhouse gases". This process prevents heat loss.

The loss of forest and wetland areas that could store CO2 also amplifies the warming effect. rainforests are cleared every day, mainly for the logging industry or to make room for agriculture.

Predicted consequences or WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO TALK ABOUT

- Every year 7-8 million people worldwide die from air pollution

- Indoor air pollution poses a serious health risk to about 2.5-3 billion people

- If no measures are taken to reduce water consumption and combat pollution, then in 2030 almost ½ of the world's population (3.9 billion people) will experience an acute water shortage.

Reduced catches in the fishing industry and the destruction of coral reefs due to the increased acidity of water in the oceans.

Increased spread of diseases such as malaria and Dengue fever as disease vectors (mosquitoes) can survive over large areas.