

GLOBAL WARMING LEADS CLIMATE CHANGE

Amandeep Kaur¹, Manveer Kaur², Ms.Palki Dhawan³

^{1,2,3}Department of Zoology, Dev Samaj Postgraduate College for Women, Ferozepur City

ABSTRACT

'Global warming' is a phrase that refers to the effect on the climate of human activities, in particular the burning of fossil fuels (coal,oil and gas) and large scale deforestation which cause emissions to the atmosphere of large amount of 'Green house gases' of which the most important is carbondioxide. Many of the likely characteristics of the resulting changes in climate(such as more frequent heat waves,increases in rainfall,increase in frequency and intensity of many extreme climate events) can be identified.Its has been found that Asain Monsoon had played a large role in recent drying,warming has increased atmospheric moisture demand and likely altered atmospheric circulation patterns,which contributing to the drying.Climate change creates new challenges for biodiversity conservation..Species ranges and ecological dynamics are already responding to recent climate shift,and current reserves will not continue to support all species they were designed to protect.These problems are exacerbaded by other global changes.There is no global long term trend in any rainfall change over the period of instrumental record,but there has been increase in global temperature over past 100 years.This increases due to urbanization,as there is no evidence of it resulting from atmospheric pollution by carbondioxide and other warming gases.

Keywords: Biodiversity conservation,Deforestation,Exacerbaded,Global warming,Green house gases.

I. INTRODUCTION

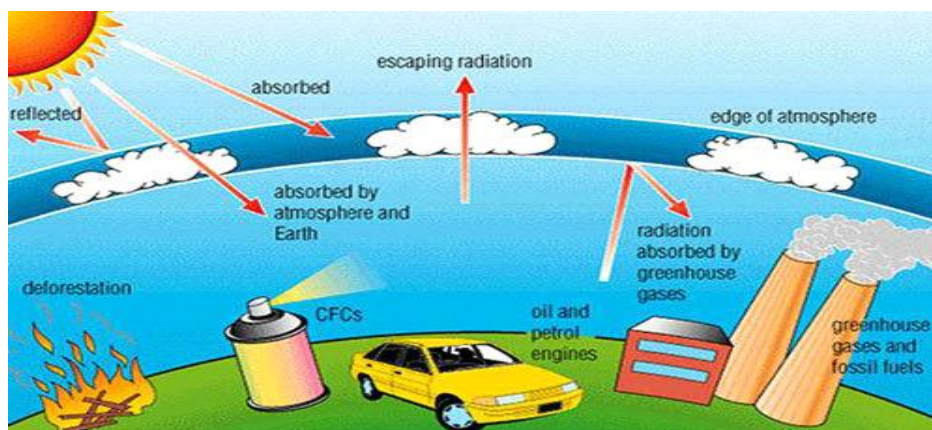


Fig.1

Carbondioxide is considered the trace of gas of greatest importance because of the substantial increase in its atmospheric concentration as well as its probable continue rise due to global consumption of fossil fuels.It is clear from looking at the evidence that carbondioxide concentration increasing dramatically in the atmosphere observation of carbondioxide concentration are available for several locations.Over the period of 1973 to

1982, the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide in Barrow, Alaska rose steadily from 332.6 parts per million to 342.8 parts per million. Problems could potentially go long-wave radiation. This includes methane, CFCs, nitrous oxide, ozone and carbon dioxide. This could eventually increase the average overall global temperature.

II. FUTURE GLOBAL WARMING FROM ATMOSPHERIC TRACE

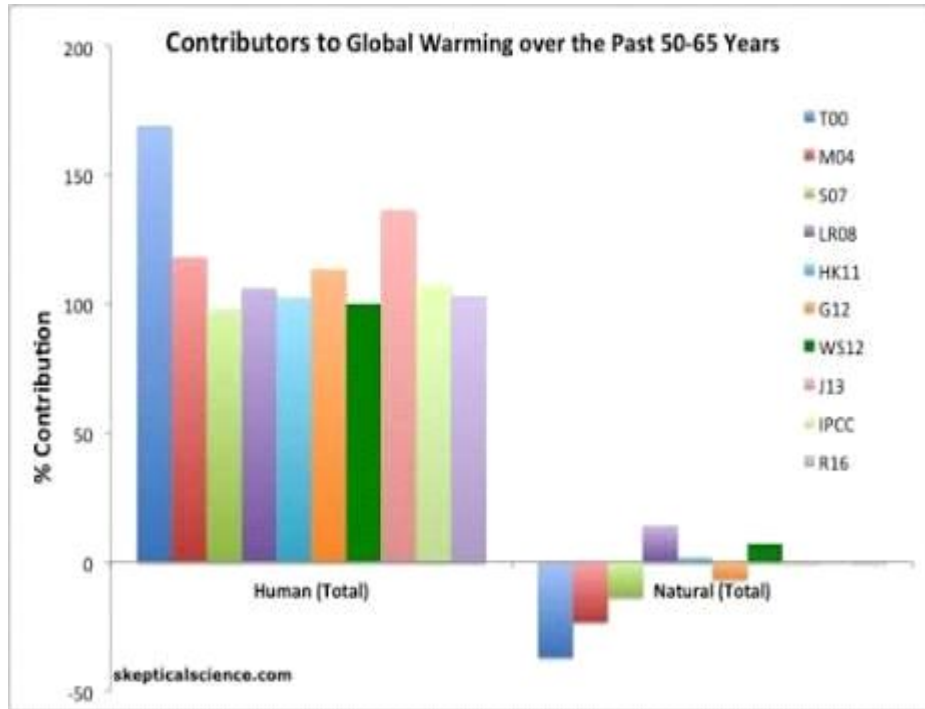


Fig.2

Human activity this century has increased the concentration of atmospheric trace gases, which in turn has elevated global surface temperatures by blocking the escape of thermal infrared radiations. Natural climate variations are masking this temperature increase, but further additions of trace gases during the next 65 years could double or even quadruple the present effects, causing the global average temperature to rise. If the rise continues into the twenty-second century the global average temperature may reach higher values than in the past 10 million years.

III. IMPACT OF REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN HEALTH

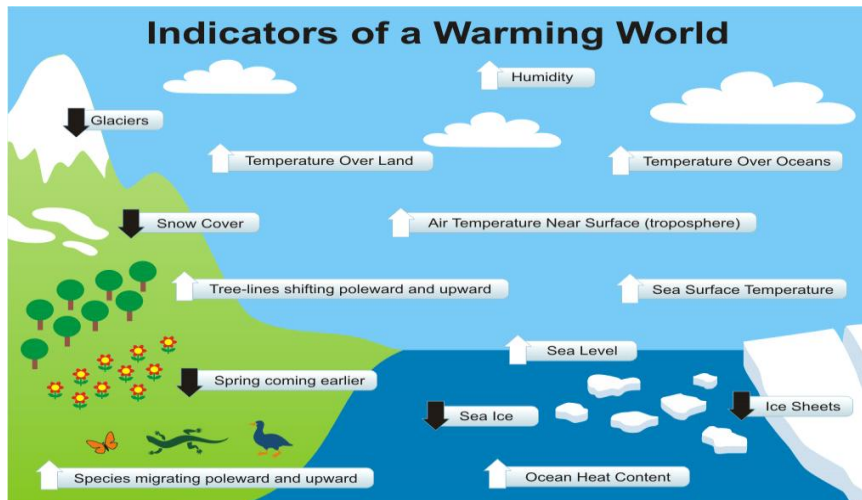


Fig.3

The World Health Organisation estimates that the warming and precipitation trends due to anthropogenic climate change of the past 30 years already claim over 150,000 lives annually. Many prevalent human diseases are linked to climate fluctuation from cardiovascular mortality and respiratory illness due to heatwaves to altered transmission of infectious diseases and malnutrition from crop failures. Uncertainty remains in attributing the the large influence of socioeconomic factors and changes in immunity and drug resistance. Here we review the growing evidence that climate-health relationships pose increasing health risks under future projections of climate change and that the warming trend over recent decades has already contributed to increased morbidity and mortality in many regions of the world.

IV. FINGERPRINTS OF GLOBAL WARMING ON WILD ANIMALS AND PLANTS



Fig.4

Over the past 100 years ,the global average temperature has increased and is projected to continue to rise rapidly. Although species have responded to climatic changes throughout their evolutionary history, a primary concern for wild species and their ecosystems is this rapid rate of change. The analyses reveal a consistent temperature-related shift, or 'fingerprint', in species ranging from molluscs to mammals and from grasses to

trees.Indeed more than 80% of the species that show changes are shifting in the direction expected on the basis of known physiological constraints of species.The rapid temperature rise and other stresses,in particular habitat destruction,could easily disrupt the connectedness among species and lead to a reformulation of species communities and reflecting differential changes in species.

V. CONCLUSION



Fig.5

From the above it is concluded that 97% rise in temperature,melting of glaciers is because of human activities.This leads to global warming,climate changes and rise in green house gases.The three Special Reports for Emission Scenarios show low,medium and high increases of carbondioxide over the course of the 21st century.

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