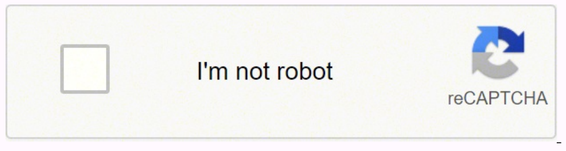
Irreversible climate change



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Irreversible climate change

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climate change is definitely happening, but it is doing more than warming the planet – it is also affecting our well-being. a new relationship of the American psychological association explains how climate change is gradually taking a toll on our mental health. the new data presented today by the noaa and nasa show that global temperatures have reached a record. read all according to the relationship, put together in association with the climate for health and ecology, the time in continuous evolution is a formidable source of stress many of us do not think. because climate change affects our agriculture, economies and communities, the side effects of stress deceive us. for those who are exposed to the chaos of natural disasters, things are even worse. They can experience fear, pain, anxiety, depression, and tend to fall back on misguided behavior as the abuse of substances after such tragic events. some also develop post-traumatic stress disorder, which may take years of therapy to manage. and the report says that people forced to migrate due to natural disasters or other causes related to climate change often experience tensions on their personal relationships, a loss of social support, and tend to have more absences from work. but even if you are not experiencing first-hand natural disasters, you are constantly hearing about them, and that the bombardment of depressing news can be enough to point the stress scales in the brain. and the effects of climate change also reach us in subtler ways. Seasonal time, for example, plays a much bigger role in your mood that you could accomplish. Seasonal affective disorder (sad) can affect during abnormally long winters, and it has been suggested that prolonged exposure to warmer weather, as during an unusually warm summer, can make it more aggressive and reduce your cognitive function. stress is an unpleasant fact of life. We all experience it for various reasons, and we all try to. read all in all, a rapidly evolving climate feels like a complete loss of control in our environment, and we emotionally strive to feel as if we are not adapting quite well. the uncertainty of climate change, it seems, is accumulating at the top of normal daily stresses, pushing us to a potentially unhealthy threshold. battling this kind of stress is all to establish and maintain strong social ties, says the report. talking things makes people feel safer, and large social support systems makes sharing vital information easier. The other key is awareness. only knowing that climate change can affect stress levels will give you a head start so you can find theways to cope. This is especially true for those who live in areas where their lives depend on the environment. Places where agriculture, tourism, fishing, outdoor recreation, etc., are the flood of community life need extra care when considering these issues. You can check the full report yourself. Make yours to keep up with current events can often feel like drowning in a stream of never... Read more Faceting climate change remains one of the most urgent problems on Earth. The forecasts show extreme weather threats, including floods, wild fires and droughts, will worsen in the future if global temperatures continue to increase due to human activity. Scientists are crucial to our understanding of climate change and global warming. Climate scientists observe global climate change and predict how variations will affect local, regional and global climates of the Earth, both at present and in the future. Climate change is a variation of average weather patterns that cause change conditions, such as the planet becoming colder, warmer, or dryer for several decades or more. Climate change is also the study of global warming and its observable effects on the environment. Although they often do not get the same recognition as movie stars or politicians, climate scientists play a huge role in safeguarding the future of the planet. They often charge to find new ways to study climate change, explain global warming to the masses, and also stop its effects. Here, we highlight five of the best scientists in the world of climate, their career, and their most significant contributions to our understanding of climate change. Syukuro Manabe Develop the first atmospheric model of the Earth's climate. Because Matters Manabe's computerized models, created for the first time in 1967, found that the biggest greenhouse gas emissions cause global warming. His models have triggered the beginning of long-term research on climate change. Bio Manabe was born in the Yome Prefecture on the island of Shikoku in Japan in 1931. He received his doctorate in geophysics at the University of Tokyo in 1958. Manabe is best known for his pioneering work on the models of the circulatory dynamics of the Earth's atmosphere. In a series of documents from the mid-1960s, Manabe and his collaborators used fluid dynamics principles to develop a monodimensional and mono-column model of the radiative-convective balance of the atmosphere, along with positive feedback effects from water vapor. Manabe gradually expanded this model to two and then three dimensions. Manabe's model proved essential for the development of a global, general and realistic model of the Earth's atmosphere. In 1975, Manabe used his model to simulate the temperature and response of the hydrological cycle to an increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels. Simulation has demonstrated the feasibility of relatively accurate forecastsclimate response to changes in atmospheric CO2 and simultaneously signaled the potential seriousness of the problem of man-made global warming. After leaving the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 1977, he returned to Japan, where he was appointed Director of the Global Warming Research Division of the Frontier Research System for Global Change (now known as japan agency for Marine-Earth science and technology research institute for global change) until 2001. in 2002, he returned to the United States as a visiting researcher with the program of atmospheric sciences and oceanics of the princeton university. manabe is currently a senior meteorologist of the princeton university. susan pioneers the theory about how and why the ozone hole occurred in antarctica. because matter solomon theory has advanced understanding of the global ozone layer and changed the direction of atmospheric chemistry research. Bio solomon was born in chicago, illinois, in 1956. he obtained a doctorate in chemistry at the University of California, berkeley, in 1981. solomon spent most of his career working for the national oceanic and atmospheric administration (noaa,) first with the chemistry and climate processes group and then with the earth system research laboratory. solomon is better known for its hypothesis that the hole in the ozone layer of the stratosphere over the polar regions, which opened some time during the 1970s, caused interaction with the chemicals made by man — in particular chlorofluorocarbons (cfc,) which were then widely used in refrigerants. ozone layer protects all living beings from potentially deadly levels of ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Between 1986 and 1987, Salomone led a team in antarctica that made measurements and took samples to test – and then confirm – his hypothesis. In 1989, an international agreement known as the montreal protocol banned cfc for trade. Since then, the ozone hole has stopped growing and began to shrink. in 2011, solomon became lee and geraldine martin professor of environmental studies in the department of earth sciences, atmospheric and planetary at the massacrechoetts institute of technology. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States (nas,) of the European Academy of Science and the French Academy of Sciences. james e. hansen witnesseses on climate change to congress committees has contributed to raise public awareness about global warming. because matters being the main expert of climate change in the 1980s, hansen was enormously influential for understanding and perception of global warming of the public. bio hansen was born in denison, iowa, in 1941. he obtained a master's degree in astronomy (1965) and a doctorate in physics (1967), both of the University of Iowa. hansen is one of the best known supporters for raising awareness about global warming. his testimony before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate of the United States in 1988 is widely considered a turning point in the history of climate change as a matter of public policy. underlined the trend towards heatinglast century or more and the correlation of this trend with greater CO2 emissions worldwide. Hansen also told the Senate Committee that global warming is caused by man and will constitute a serious threat to the future of humanity if it did not stop. Hansen's research on global warming beganHis studies of Venus, culminating in his theory now widely accepted that the extremely high surface temperatures of the planet are due to a greenhouse escaped. In 1987, he has a co-author of a document that has shown feasibility to combine meteorological data from widely separate stations to explain long-term models in meteorological variability. He also studied as the aerosol sooty particles caused by coal combustion influence cloud formation. Hansen spent more than 40 years as director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies. Hansen is currently added professor to Columbia University and program director for climate science, awareness and solutions in Columbia's Earth Institute. Phil D. Jones develop a long-term timetry of the instrumental temperature record. Because the data of Matters Jones â € "collected to thousands of meteorological stations, oxen and vessels â €" showed the great picture of the temperature and climatic systems of the earth. Bio Jones was born in Redhill, England, in 1952. He obtained a doctorate in hydrology (1977) at the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne. Jones is better known for maintaining a temporal series of the instrumental temperature record, helping scientists to see the great picture of the global climate of the Earth in the last 1,000 years. It is also known for the involvement of him in the so-called "ClimateGate". At the end of 2009, someone has hacked the Internet server at the University of East Anglia's Climatic Research Unit (Cru) and the downloaded emails exchanged between Jones, the Director of the Cru and other prominent scientists. Once e-mails have been made public, climate change skeptics have stated that they have shown that global warming was a scientific conspiracy. Other areas of Jones research include paleoclimatology and survey of climate change. He also published documents on the study of climatic extremes Â In particular heavy rainfall and siccity and reconstructions of the river flow for the British islands. Jones is the author or co-author of over 500 articles of peer-reviewed magazines or book chapters and places between the upper half of 1% of researchers highly mentioned in geosciences, as calculated by the institute for scientific information (ISI). In 2009, Jones became a member of the American Geophysical Union. Jones spent most of his career with Cru. He has been director since 1998 to 2016. Jones is currently professor in the school of environmental sciences at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England. Veerabhadran Ramanathan discovery of the greenhouse effect of the Alocarbons. Because Matters before the results of Ramanthan at half of the 1970s, carbon dioxide was designed to be the only one Greenhouse Causing Global Warming Bio Ramanathan was born in Chennai (then Madras), Tamil Nadu, India, in 1944. He received a PhD in Planetary Atmospheres (1974) from Stony Brook University in the SUNY system. Ramanathan is best known for the development of general circulation models (GCM) of the atmosphere and for more research into atmospheric chemistry and radiation transfer problems. One of his most influential discoveries came in 1975, when he published a groundbreaking paper that reported his findings on the impact of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) as greenhouse gases relative to carbon dioxide by a factor of more than 10,000 to 1. Other climate-related phenomena he has studied intensively include man-made “brown clouds”, consisting of soot (or carbon black), abundant over the Indian Ocean. Ramanathan believes the issue has contributed to changes in the monsoon phenomenon in the Indian subcontinent. In a 2014 paper with several contributors, Ramanathan suggested that the reduction of methane, carbonaceous aerosol particles (soot), ozone and hydrofluorocarbons in the atmosphere could still significantly slow the expected rise in sea level due to global warming. In the late 2000s, Ramanathan came up with another creative idea he called the Surya Project (from the Sanskrit word for the sun), which is an effort to introduce cost-effective solar-powered kitchens throughout rural India to reduce both soot and CO2 emissions. He is currently Victor C. Alderson Professor of Applied Oceanographic Sciences and Professor of Atmospheric Sciences at the University of California, San Diego, and Director of the Center for Atmospheric Sciences at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Evan Thompson is a Washington writer for TBS on higher education. He has headlines in the Seattle Times, Tacoma News Tribune, Everett Herald, and others from his past life as a newspaper reporter. Header Image Credit: Anton Petrus | Getty Images To learn more, do more. More relevant thematic resources to expand your knowledge. knowledge.