

A SHORT NOTE ON GLOBAL WARMING

RUTH NEEL*

Department of Environment, Stanford University, California, USA

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INTRODUCTION

Contemporary climate change includes both global warming and its effects on Earth's weather patterns. Instead, greenhouse gas emissions, primarily carbon dioxide and methane, are to blame. The majority of these emissions are caused by the burning of fossil fuels for energy. Additional sources include agriculture, steelmaking, cement production, and forest loss. Because greenhouse gases are transparent to sunlight, they allow it to reach the Earth's surface and heat it. The gases absorb the heat that the Earth produces as infrared radiation, keeping it near the Earth's surface. As the earth warms, things such as the decrease of sunlight-reflecting snow cover exacerbate global warming. Land temperatures have risen twice as fast as the global average. Intense storms and other weather extremes are becoming more often as temperatures rise. Heat waves and wildfires are getting more prevalent, and deserts are growing. Melting permafrost, glacial retreat, and sea ice loss have all been attributed to increased heat in the Arctic. As temperatures rise, intense storms and other weather extremes are becoming more common. Many species are being forced to relocate or become extinct as a result of rapid environmental change in mountains, coral reefs, and the Arctic. Food and water scarcity, higher flooding, extreme heat, more disease, and economic loss are among threats posed by climate change. As a result, human migration and conflict may occur. Climate change, according to the World Health Organization, is the greatest threat to world health in the twenty-first century. Even if attempts to reduce future warming succeed, some consequences will last for centuries. At the current rate of warming, many of these effects are already being felt. Warming will magnify these impacts, potentially leading to tipping points like the melting of the Greenland ice sheet. Nations pledged to limit global warming "far below 2 degrees Celsius" under the 2015 Paris Agreement. Despite the Agreement's pledges, global warming would still be around 2.7 degrees Celsius by the end of the century. To keep global warming to 1.5°C, emissions must be cut in half by 2030 and zero by 2050. Switching away from fossil fuels and toward power generated from low-carbon sources will be required to achieve significant reductions in emissions. This includes phase-outs of

*Corresponding author's email: ruthneel41@gmail.com

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coal-fired power plants, greatly increased use of wind and solar electricity, conversion to electric vehicles, conversion to heat pumps in buildings, and energy conservation measures. Carbon can also be taken from the atmosphere by increasing forest cover, for example. While communities can adapt to climate change by improving coastal protection, they can't avoid the potential of severe, widespread, and long-term consequences. The climate system is warming, according to multiple independent instrumental datasets. In comparison to the pre-industrial baseline, the decade warmed by an average of 1.09°C. Surface temperatures are increasing at a rate of roughly 0.2°C per decade, with 2020 reaching a temperature of 1.2°C above pre-industrial levels. The number of cold days and nights has declined since 1950, while the number of warm days and nights has increased. Between the 18th until the mid-nineteenth centuries, there was little net warming. Climate proxies, such as trees and ice cores, provide data for that time period. Around 1850, thermometer records began to give global coverage. Warming and cooling cycles in the past, such as the medieval climate anomaly and the little ice age, did not occur at the same time in all locations. In a small number of places, temperatures may have surpassed those in the late twentieth century. There have been prehistoric global warming occurrences.