

Global warming

Global warming is the warming of the Earth, especially the lower layer near the Earth's surface.

As well as the high percentage of gases causing .overheating

One of the most important ones

.Carbon dioxide gases

What are the causes of global warming?

- Coal, petroleum, natural gas and non-renewable energy sources

Part of global warming due to its toxic gases

- Reducing green spaces such as forest burning, the land loses its ability to absorb gases
- Increased carbon dioxide due to increased forest combustion and the resulting toxic gases as well as storms

Mitigating etiology

Discussions have been underway since May 2007 on a new convention to succeed the existing one.

Many environmental groups encourage individual action against global warming and community and regional action to reduce it. Some have also suggested setting a fixed share of global fossil fuel production – the largest direct source of CO₂ emissions

There are also trade actions on climate change, including efforts to improve energy efficiency and some attempts to use alternative fuels. In January 2005, the EU announced the EU Emissions Trading Project where companies, together with governments, would be able to limit emissions or buy stock from under-limited emitters. Australia also announced a plan to reduce carbon pollution in 2008. U.S. President Barack Obama has announced an economic plan for global emissions trading.

There are key practices and techniques in multiple areas such as transport, industry, agriculture and energy supply that should be implemented to reduce global emissions..

Solar contrast

Solar contrast is changes or variations in radiation emitted by the Sun. Solar contrast is among the suggestions put forward on the causes of global warming

And that climate models could have been honed by the relative impact of greenhouse gases compared to the solar impact.

However, with the use of highly sensitive and sophisticated means of measuring solar impact,

The impact of greenhouse gases remains the biggest role in global warming since the mid-20th century.

Increased solar activity will heat the stratosphere, while an increase in the proportion of greenhouse gases will lead to cooling in that layer.

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Expected impacts

- Expected phenomena as a result of global warming
- Agricultural disasters and loss of some crops
- Increased likelihood of extreme weather events in the weather
- Increased wildfires
- Flooding increases because large parts of the ice will melt and lead to a rise Sea level
- Drowning of low-lying islands and coastal cities
- Droughts and desertification of large areas of land
- Increase the number and intensity of storms and hurricanes
- The spread of infectious diseases in the world
- Lots of fluctuations in the air

While at the moment there is controversy about the possibility of these extreme climate changes, there is broad scientific consensus on two things:

The first is that the warming of our planet is .unmistakable

The second is that the human impact on our planet's climate system has become very .clear

We must now know very well that our planet has two lungs, seas and forests, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which are now systematically destroyed through human activities related to manufacturing, for the sake of raising cows and growing their feed, the establishment of oil palm plantations for the production of Nutella, chocolate and plant butter, for the establishment of factories that dump their waste

Environmental impacts

Global warming negatively affects the environment and changes the features of the earth's surface because it contributes to melting ice and rising sea levels, causing low-lying areas and coasts to sink.

Economic effects

The report by English economist Nicholas Stern argues that global warming will lead to an economic cost of \$500 billion, taking into account all generations (current and future) suffering the consequences.

For 2007 at the site of landmarks and business bosses for the infrastructure of danger, and other locations. The main threats were wars and political .conflicts, and illegal industrial and urban development

According to a 2013 World Bank report, annual loss and damage associated with climate events has risen from \$50 billion in the 1990s, to nearly \$200 .billion over the last decade

In 2015, economists can no longer provide figures, but they consider the .potential cost endless





Damage to global warming

- Increase sea and ocean levels and thus increase the chances of land sinking
- Violent climate coups such as volcanoes
- Palace of winter and cold days
- Leads to increased temperatures which increases the chance of vegetation burning

The solutions

- Stop wars and military industries
- Reducing the phenomenon of urban sprawl at the expense of agricultural land
- Attention to planting trees and vegetation
- Reduce the use of transportation means
- Eliminate non-renewable energy and darker renewable energy such as solar energy

The concept of habitable range has been used by planetary scientists and astrobiologists to determine the orbital region around stars where planets (or moons) can contain liquid water.

The inner edge of the habitable zone is determined by the long-wave radiation limit after which the greenhouse effect impacts occur

This is because the planet's distance from its host star determines how much stellar radiation the planet receives, which in turn determines the amount of radiation from long waves that the planet radiates back into space

The impact of global warming, which included water vapor and carbon dioxide, occurred on Venus.

If the heat radiation outside is below the Simpson Nakajima limit but higher than the wet greenhouse limit. With the early brightness of the sun, the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere increased, which led to an increase in temperature and thus increased the evaporation of the oceans, which eventually led to the evaporation of all ocean water, and the transfer of all this steam to the atmosphere.

The impact of global warming would have moistened Venus' stratospheric layer, resulting in water running out into space.

The Sun heats Venus so much that water vapor can rise high in the atmosphere before it decomposes into hydrogen and oxygen by ultraviolet radiation.



The relationship of the greenhouse effect to the suitability of life

