

CLIMATE ACTION

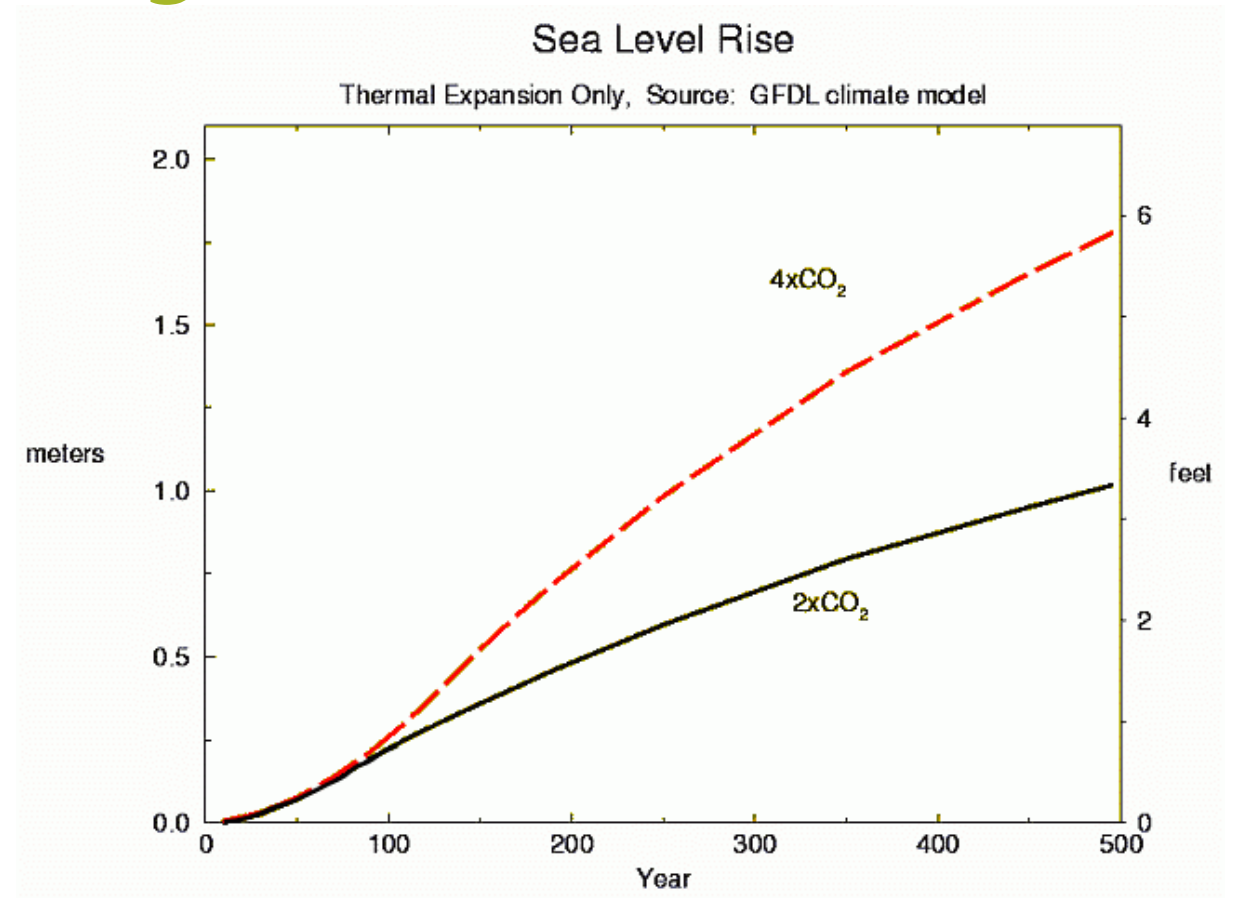
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Climate change / Global warming

- Climate change – or more specifically global warming occurs when changes in Earth's climate system result in new weather patterns that last for at least a few decades, and maybe for millions of years. As the sun's energy moves through Earth's climate system, it creates Earth's weather and long-term averages of weather are called "climate". Changes in the long term average are called "climate change". On the broadest scale, the rate at which energy is received from the Sun and the rate at which it is lost to space determine the equilibrium temperature and climate of Earth. This energy is distributed around the globe by winds, ocean currents, and other mechanisms to affect the climates of different regions.

Causes of climate change

- Factors that can shape climate are called climate forcings or "forcing mechanisms". Forcing mechanisms can be either "internal" or "external". Internal forcing mechanisms are natural processes within the climate system itself (e.g., the thermohaline circulation). External forcing mechanisms can be either anthropogenic (e.g. increased emissions of greenhouse gases and dust) or natural (e.g., changes in solar output, the earth's orbit, volcano eruptions).

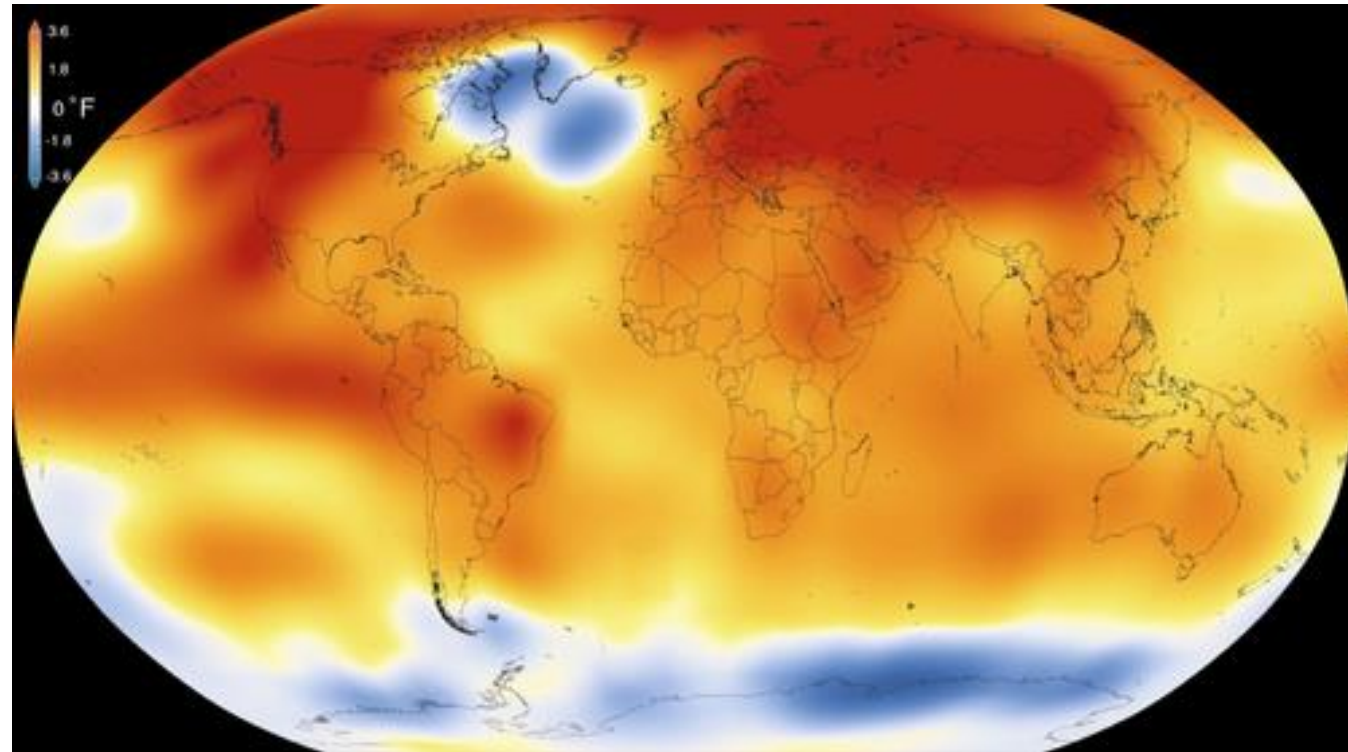


- Global warming is caused by the greenhouse effect, a natural process by which the atmosphere retains some of the Sun's heat, allowing the Earth to maintain the necessary conditions to host life. Without the greenhouse effect, the average temperature of the planet would be -180°C .
- The problem is that daily human activities maximize the greenhouse effect, causing the planet's temperature to increase even more.

Human influences

- Of most concern in these anthropogenic factors is the increase in CO₂ levels. This is due to emissions from fossil fuel combustion, followed by aerosols (particulate matter in the atmosphere), and the CO₂ released by cement manufacture. Other factors, including land use, ozone depletion, animal husbandry (ruminant animals such as cattle produce methane, as do termites), and deforestation, are also of concern in the roles they play—both separately and in conjunction with other factors—in affecting climate, microclimate, and measures of climate variables.

Physical evidence and effects



- Evidence for climatic change is taken from a variety of sources that can be used to reconstruct past climates. Reasonably complete global records of surface temperature are available beginning from the mid-late 19th century. For earlier periods, most of the evidence is indirect—climatic changes are inferred from changes in proxies, indicators that reflect climate, such as vegetation, ice cores, dendrochronology, sea level change, and glacial geology.

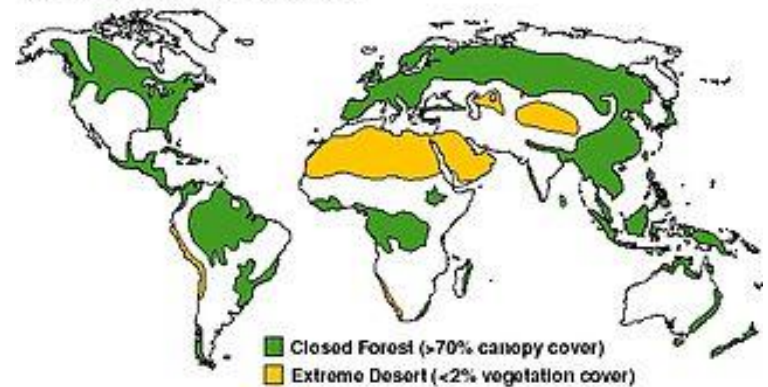
Last Glacial Maximum (18,000 ¹⁴C years ago)



Early Holocene (8,000 ¹⁴C years ago)



Present Potential Vegetation



what can we do to help?

- First, it is important to be clear that climate change cannot be avoided. We can mitigate its effects and adapt to its consequences, i.e. we can fight it through the application of small and large scale measures that help to slow down climate change. These actions are known as climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.
- Some of the things people can do, though is taking care of the earth, not litter and use alternative energy. We have to do whatever we can to mitigate the effects. It is also important that we protest for others to take action, too or international agreements in order to protect the earth to happen.



**The
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THERE'S NO PLANET B



THE WAVES ARE RISING
IT'S OUR TURN NOW

THERE'S NO PLANET B

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SCO

COAL KILLS

CLIMATE ACTION NOW!

What Would Leonardo DiCaprio Do?
WWLDD
What Would Leonardo DiCaprio Do?

DONT BURN

global warming is not cool

Sources:

<https://www.accionacom.cl/climate-change/>

<https://www.Wikipedia.com>