

Better wear sunscreen

[Science](#), [Astronomy](#)



It has been so hot nowadays, people are more cautious about their skin. Everyday is another dry and warm day. Why is this so? This is due to the reason of Global warming. No matter how much skin protection you are using it is still futile because the sun's rays deeply penetrate inside your skin. As some people cut trees illegally, then the earth's temperature will increase and increase each day. Large tracts of forests worldwide are now being cleared. Some are already cleared for industrial or agricultural purposes.

The remaining trees may not be enough to absorb the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The carbon dioxide is used by plants to manufacture food. It is also called a greenhouse gas. This kind of gas retains heat longer compared to other gases. Surface temperature rises as more trees and plants are cut or destroyed. The resulting high surface temperature due to the accumulation of the carbon dioxide is referred to as the greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere acts like the glass in a greenhouse. It traps heat from the environment. It causes air temperature to rise.

The glass of the greenhouse prevents warm air from escaping. The air temperature inside the greenhouse rises as a result. This would lead to global warming ("Global Warming". Grolier Encyclopedia of Knowledge). Moreover, global warming pertains to an increase of the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans in these present days. During the 20th century, the atmospheric temperature of the earth increased 0.6 ± 0.2 °Celsius. The upsurge amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are the major causes of the component of warming.

They are produced through the burning of agriculture, fossil fuels and land clearing and may precede to an upsurge in the greenhouse effect. There is

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an initial assumption that a greenhouse effect possibly takes place because of the Swedish chemist Svante Arrhenius during 1897. In addition, climate sensitivity denotes to the equilibrium response to upsurge greenhouse gases and different anthropogenic and “ natural climate forcing”. This will be revealed through observational and model researches.

The said sensitivity is generally showed through the temperature response that is anticipated “ from a doubling of CO₂ in the atmosphere”. There is a report in 2001 from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that evaluates the climate sensitivity between the scales of 1.5–4.5 °C (Williams 159). The intents of this paper are to: (1) understand what global warming really is; (2) know about the historical warming of the earth; (3) figure out the causes of the global warming and; (4) find out the expected effects of global warming.

Global warming is defined as “ the increase of average world temperatures as a result of what is known as the greenhouse effect”. This would mean that it is an intense upsurge of world temperature which is the outcome of so-called greenhouse effect. There are many factors why the world is experiencing global warming. And one of these factors is the human activities like cutting down of trees that are supposedly be the one absorbing the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

There are gases in the atmosphere that portray as glass in the greenhouse which permits sunlight to warm the surface of the earth but trap the heat when it “ radiates back into space”. When the greenhouse gases formed in the atmosphere, the earth starts to get warmth. Nowadays, most countries experienced global warming. It is one the outcomes of people’s

irresponsibility because humankind tends to destroy the forest by cutting the old trees and never replaces them. The graph below shows the global temperatures from 1860 to 2000. Moreover, the earth's surface is warmed by the Sun and radiates heat back into space.

Gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, methane and CFCs in the atmosphere trap some of this heat, and warm the lower atmosphere. The atmosphere radiates heat back to Earth. This is called the "greenhouse effect", and without it the Earth would be so cold that life could not exist. But many scientists fear that the huge amounts of these "greenhouse gases" released into the atmosphere by industrial processes and burning fossil fuels are warming the earth so much that they will eventually upset the world's climate, and cause sea levels to rise.

In addition, some scientists predict that the earth's temperature could rise 3 °C by 2070. After this, the rise will level off and the temperature will stabilize. If the Antarctic ice sheet melted, sea levels could rise; threatening low-lying areas such as the US coast (Johnston 457). During 1860-1900, global temperatures on seas and on lands had experienced great upsurge of temperature by 0.75 °C as recorded in the instrument temperature record. Beginning in 1979, the land temperatures had doubled which was the same as the ocean temperatures.

And in that year, the temperatures below the troposphere had upsurge between 0.12 and 0.22 °C every 10 years as recorded in the satellite temperature measurements. It was believed before that world temperature was stable two thousand years in the past 1850 with the assumption that temperature was stable maybe because of the regional wavering like the <https://assignbuster.com/better-wear-sunscreen/>

Little Ice Age or Medieval Warm Period (“ Global Warming”. New Standard Encyclopedia) There many causes why global warming is happening at present.

These causes are generally or mostly based on man’s conduct. The causes why there is global warming because of the release of carbon dioxide from power plants, emitted cars, trucks, airplanes, buildings, methane, nitrous oxide, deforestation, city gridlock and carbon in atmosphere and ocean . Greenhouse gases are the gases that adds to the warmth to the Earth’s atmosphere like the Carbon Dioxide, ozone layer and the water vapor. The great effects of global warming to our environment and for humankind are plentiful and wide-ranging.

The major effect of global warming is the upsurge global average temperature. It also leads to “ rising sea levels, altered patterns of agriculture, increased extreme weather events, and the expansion of the range of tropical diseases”. The anticipated climate changes are also one of the effects of global warming. Not only that, it also affects the weather condition (Williams 159). Global warming has great effects to our environment especially to humankind. Global warming has many factors why it is occurring. One of these reasons is deforestation.

Deforestation makes our environment warmth because of the remaining small amount of trees that are unable to absorb the large amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and because of this; carbon dioxide traps the heat in the environment that causes the temperature to rise because it stops warm air to escape. Global warming is a gradual phenomenon that greatly affects the earth and the people living in it. It slowly destroys the earth and

some people do not even care about it. In due time, all of human beings will reap the outcome of their doings and what the greenhouse effect has done to the Earth.

This research is important for it serves as an eye opener for us to be aware of what is happening in our environment now, so that we could take actions for it. We should have precautionary measures so as to protect ourselves. If global warming will continue to worsen and be exacerbated it will really cause great damage to the people and to the society. The government should then impose a serious and big punishment for those who illegally cut trees to protect any illegal logging that great contributes to the global warming.

References: " Causes of Global Warming". http://www.ecobridge.org/content/g_cse.htm " Global Warming". New Standard Encyclopedia. Vol. 7 " Global Warming". Grolier Encyclopedia of Knowledge. Vol. 8 " Temperature record of the past 1000 years". Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. December 30, 2007. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperature_record_of_the_past_1000_years Williams, Brian. " Planet Earth". Visual Factfinder, page 159. Johnston, R. J. Environmental Problems: Nature, Economy and State. London: Belhaven, 2000.