

Life physic



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Dwindling Earth: A Foreseeable Future As redundant as it may sound, the changes in climatic patterns drastically require close scrutiny and extensive review. Together with the rise in temperature is the continuing meltdown of glaciers from strategic spots. Glaciers are typical in cold regions and are originally considered as ancient networks of hardened rivers, generating definite shape to the cool terrain (“Melting Glaciers”). Thus, this structure encompasses more than mere habitat for animals adapted to cold locations--as it forms part of the water source for human survival. In this write-up, predictions on the future status of the world centers on the phenomena of rapid glacier meltdown--its impact on humanity and the Earth as a whole. For the past millenniums, the Arctic Ocean had been viewed as a region pooling with glaciers; but in the last three decades, shrinking of ice in the area increased from 2.8% to 11.1%, as “more ice (are) melting during summers and less new ice forming during summers” (Parks). This region is not the only one experiencing meltdown crises. In Northern America, famous ice peaks in Glacier National Park had dwindled from 150 glaciers to less than 30 structures (Glick 1). Such occurrences show that the meltdown is no longer a regional concern, but probable global crises.

In such trends, the status of the Earth may reach to a point wherein after 25 years or more, land terrains may be moderately covered with seawater, pushing both man and animals to higher grounds for survival. Studies show that about 50 meters of seawater had been added in the Antarctic Peninsula in only half a decade (“Sea Level Rise”). As temperature on the Earth’s surface continues to elevate, the Arctic and other regional glaciers may be lost in 70 years, filling up the world with water in those periods in time (“Habitat Loss”). In such scenario, risks of partial land wipe-out may occur

after 25 years, and increases during the next decades.

In effect of possible water deluges, land-based life forms are at threatened to extinction. Predictably, shifts in glacier activity can affect “ agriculture, drinking water supplies, coastlines, and ecological habitats” (Yohe). As sea water rises and encroach on freshwater sources, water supply for human consumption can be largely affected. Food sources can be destroyed, especially in areas near coastlines, where sea water saline disrupts production and growth of crops (“ Cimate Change”). Hence, food and water needs are deprived with massive sea intrusion in land areas. Unfortunately, large ice meltdown can also cause abrupt disasters on human lives and properties, as several scientist warned the probability of “ floods, landslides, or avalanches,” since glaciers can serve as stopping point for stored water high up in mountain areas (Yohe). Not only can melted ice change man’s pattern of living, it can also be the source for their instant downfall. For the next 25 years, man should be vigilant in determining the true condition of climatic patterns and subsequent glacier meltdown, for it cannot only displace the land area where man and animals inhabit, this can also seize their lives in the long run, either in gradual or abrupt manner.

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