

Ecological Effect of Global Warming

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Abstract- Global warming is the increase in temperatures around the world. Global warming is the increase of earth's surface temperature due to greenhouse . it include drought, severe hurricanes, massive fires and melting of the polar caps. Heat waves caused by global warming present greater risk of heat-related illness and death, most frequently among patients of diabetes who are elderly or very young. According to the United State Global Change Research Program, the temperature in the United State has increased by 2 degrees in the last 50 years and precipitation by 5%. Global warming puts coral reefs in danger as warmer water increases the possibility of coral diseases and the rising sea levels makes it more difficult for coral to receive adequate sunlight. animals are changing migration patterns and plants are changing the dates of activity.

Keywords- Climate, ,impact, causes, land, ocean, sea

I. INTRODUCTION

Global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide have increased markedly as a result of human activities and pre-industrial values determined from ice cores spanning. The global increases in carbon dioxide concentration are due primarily to fossil fuel use and land-use change while those of methane and nitrous oxide are primarily due to agriculture. global warming is have a number of impacts on the oceans. Some of these impacts are rising sea levels due to thermal expansion and melting of glaciers and ice sheets. The surface of the ocean is warm lead to increased temperature stratification. It is indicated that large-scale changes in ocean circulate.

II. CAUSE OF GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming is contain carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which acts as a blanket, trapping heat and warming the planet. As we burn fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas for energy or cut down and burn forests to create pastures and plantations, carbon accumulates and overloads our atmosphere. waste management and agricultural pr release global warming gases, such as methane and nitrous oxide. Carbondioxide survives in the atmosphere for a long time so its heat-trapping effects are compounded over time. carbondioxide puts us at the greatest risk of irreversible accumulate in the atmosphere .global economy dependent on

fossil fuels for its energy needs. Substantial scientific indicates that an increase in the global average temperature of more than 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit above pre-industrial levels poses severe risks to natural systems and to human health and well-being. land and ocean temperature to measure the effects of climate change. warming world has the potential to change rainfall and snow patterns, increase droughts and reduce lake ice cover, melt glaciers, increase sea level and change plant.

III. EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING

Following are the major effects of global warming

Increasing global temperatures are causing a broad range of changes. Sea levels are rising due to thermal expansion of the ocean. patterns of precipitation are changing. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of other extreme weather events,such as floods, droughts, heat waves, and tornadoes. Other effects of global warming include higher or lower agricultural yields, further glacial retreat, reduced summer stream flows, species extinctions.

IV. IMPACTS OF GLOBAL WARMING

The impacts of global warming can have on our planet are a change in the instrumental temperature record, rising sea levels. global warming will have an impact on climate change in the future. The instrumental temperature record shows global warming of around 0.6 degrees celsius over the span of the entire 20th century. The activity of humans has contributed to a number of observed changes in our climate. This is due in the most part from the burning of fossil fuels, which has led to an increase in the amount of GHG`s in the atmosphere.

Changes have been observed in the amount, intensity, frequency, and types of precipitation. There have been impacts on the amounts of widespread increase in heavy precipitation. Climate projections show that there will likely be overall increases in the global average of precipitation, but the main thing is that there will be substantial shifts in where and how precipitation falls.

Coastal areas should suffer severe impacts from rising sea levels in most regional areas. The influence of

humans on our climate can be seen in the geographical pattern of observed warming. There are greater temperature increases over land and in the polar regions, instead of over the oceans. mountainous areas in Europe will have to face glaciers retreating Due to the acidification of the oceans due to global warming, it is expected that the amount of oxygen dissolved in oceans may decline, and this will cause negative consequences for ocean life. negative impacts on ecosystems, global warming reduces the ocean`s ability to absorb carbon dioxide. Global warming and climate change will impact agriculture and food production worldwide due to the effects of high amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, higher temperatures, precipitation and transpiration regime.

Health hazards affect humans due to global warming.

- 1) Increases in malnutrition.
- 2) Increase in the number of deaths due to extreme weather events.
- 3) Increase in the number of cardio-respiratory diseases due to high concentrations of ground-level ozone in urban area.

V. GLOBAL WARMING SOLUTIONS

Following are the global warming sloution

Reduce the amount of heat-trapping emissions we are putting into the atmosphere.

Taking action to reduce our personal carbon emissions. Reduce tropical deforestation can significantly lower global warming emissions and together with efforts to reduce emissions from fossil fuels plays an integral role in a comprehensive long-term solution to global warming. partisan think tanks, and fossil fuel and related industries raise doubts about the truth of global warming.

VII. CONCLUSION

- 1) Global averaged surface temperature trend assessments having major difficulties in terms metric diagnosed and analyzed, significant information on climate change and variability on the regional and local scales not provided.
- 2) Global and regional climate models have not demonstrated skill at predicting regional and local climate change.
- 3) Regional and local-scale climate based on controlling CO2 emissions alone is an inadequate policy for this purpose.

- 4) Humans are significantly altering the global climate, but variety of diverse beyond the radiative effect of carbon dioxide.

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