

Climate Change: Cause & Consequences:

Outline

I Introduction

II Causes of Climate Change:

(i) Natural Causes:

(a) Volcanic eruption

- (i) Expulsion of gases.
- (ii) increased frequencies of droughts.
- (iii) Storms, and extreme temperature.

(b) Oceanic Current.

- (i) sea level rises.
- (ii) increase temperature and acidification.

III Cause of Climate Change by Human Activities:

(a) Human activities that produce green house gases.

- (i) Industrial revolution
- (ii) Electric power generator.

- (iii) Agriculture
- (iv) Transportation.

(b) Decrease forest land
(i) Such as socioeconomic development.
(ii) Land development.

(c) Population growth.

(i) Increase in green house gases.

(ii) Decrease in removal of atmospheric CO_2 .

Consequences of Climate Change:

(a) High temperature

(i) Increased average global temperature

(ii) Increased mortality.

(iii) reduced productivity and damage to infrastructure.

(iv) Infant and elderly severely affected.

(b) Drought and wildfires

(f) European region facing severe longer lasting droughts.

ii) Lack of fresh water.

iii) Effect on transport infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, water and bio diversity.

iv) reduce water level in rivers ground water, stunt trees and crop growth.

v) Increase pest attacks and forest wildfire.

(c) Availability of fresh water.

i) Rain fall patterns change

ii) Evaporation increase, glaciers melt and sea levels rise.

iii) Decrease water quality.

(d) Floods

i) increase precipitation in many areas.

ii) Increased rainfall lead fluvial (river) flooding.

(e) Bio diversity.

i) Plants and animal species are struggling to cop.

ii) Direct impact include change in phenology (the behavior and life cycles of animals and plants).

(f) Health threat.

(i) increase in summer heat-related mortality (deaths) and morbidity (illness)

(ii) increase in the risk of incidents and impacts by (floods, fires, storms)

(iii) changes in the impact of diseases e.g. from vector, - rodent; water or food borne disease.

(g) Effects on Employment.

(i) Direct and indirect effect on productivity and viability of all economic sectors, with labour market implication.

(ii) Climate change effect work force availability due to a decrease in the health conditions of the population.

Introduction :

Climate change refers to long-term shift in temperature and weather patterns. Such as shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. However burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emission that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperature. Climate change is caused by internal and external mechanism both include natural and man made factors that force climate to change.