Climate Change

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 My group did a podcast on the topic, climate change. This topic covers a lot of information on what is happening to the world. Although this is a science topic and those are not so interesting to me at first, I was able to find a liking and find it interesting to learn about. When our group first started to come up with ideas, we could not think of anything. Soon after, we were all required to find questions that relate to our topic and we got to work. Climate change is usually overlooked in our world. Climate change is any long-term change in patterns of average weather for Earth over a significant period of time. Climate change when there are abnormal variations affecting climate, and the effects from the variations on other parts of the Earth. This topic was very interesting to find research on because there are new articles online every day and I can find out something new about the world. There are millions of people every day who are making our world weak and they do not know about it. Plastic bottles and waste correlates to climate change very well because the world is huge, and all works together. Although we cannot control climate change fully, it is definitely reasonable to know about it considering that it is taking away our future if it goes down the wrong way.

 A reflection from our podcast is that we performed very well and were able to keep the conversation going. We did this by continuing to ask each other questions about our topics. Our main points we covered were; Carbon Dioxide affecting climate change, melting ice affecting the earth, the effects of climate change on land and marine ecosystems, postponing climate change, and how to fix climate change. Each topic was described very easily, and the research backed up the questions well. A couple questions that I had during the podcast were; How does sea ice affect global climate, how is the future looking for melting ice, how is the future for sea level rising, and how is melting ice changing? A few key thoughts I had to respond to the questions can be answered. Sea ice affects the global climate because the amount of sea ice can disrupt normal ocean circulation, thereby leading to changes in global climate. The future is not looking too bright for the melting ice considering that the Arctic Ocean is expected to become essentially ice free in summer before mid-century. Overall, I think our group did a good job covering the missing person and about the questions we had for climate change.

 Further points that we should’ve covered in our podcast with ice melting could be the melting glaciers which are the effects of climate change. Melting ice sheets in the Antarctic are particularly one of the largest and unstable glaciers in the region. They could significantly accelerate global sea level rise, according to Time.com. This could be due to the past changes in climate which shows that there is a certain amount of sea level rise that will definitely occur in the future. The amount of ice flowing has nearly doubled in the last 30 years, losing 35 gigatons of ice per year between 2009-2017 alone. This shows that the future of ice glaciers is melting. Marine ice sheets are formed when warmer ocean water melts the area between the sea’s ground floor and the ice causing a cavity, are at risk of collapsing. Studies show that scientists worry that the ice to melting faster. An interesting fact is when President Taft created Glacier National Park in 1910, there were around 150 glaciers. Since then, the number has decreased to fewer than 30. Most of those remaining glaciers have shrunk in area by two-thirds.

A climate change researcher, Fagre, predicts that within 30 years most if not all of the park's namesake glaciers will disappear. Science is showing that everywhere on Earth ice is changing. The snows of Kilimanjaro have melted more than 80 percent since 1912. Glaciers in the Garhwal Himalaya in India are going away very fast that researchers believe that most central and eastern Himalayan glaciers could virtually disappear by 2035. The Arctic sea ice has thinned out a lot over the past half century and its extent has declined by about 10 percent in the past 30 years. All of this evidence shows that this is not looking good for the future. A report from NASA shows the edges of Greenland's ice sheet shrinking. When temperatures rise and ice melts, more water flows to the seas from glaciers and ice caps, and ocean water warms and expands in volume. This combination of effects has played the major role in raising average global sea level between four and eight inches in the past hundred years, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Scientists point out that sea levels have risen and fallen substantially over Earth's 4.6-billion-year history. But the recent rate of global sea level rise has went up from the average rate of the past two to three thousand years and is rising more rapidly. A continuation of that trend has the potential to cause striking changes in the world's coastlines. Cities that are on the beach around the world are at risk if sea levels continue to rise. Sources say there needs to be respect by nations around the world that there will be sea level rises and when they do come, people need to prepare for them by a taking actions that will prevent worsening the issue.

Many people are unsure of the thought of how fast the ice is changing without us knowing. A lot of researchers predicated from the past that the most visible impacts from a globally warmer world would occur first at high latitudes. This meant through; rising air and sea temperatures, earlier snowmelt, later ice freeze-up, reductions in sea ice, thawing permafrost, more erosion, increases in storm intensity. After the research and studies, all of those impacts have been documented and quoted from an Australian researcher "The changes observed here provide an early warning system for the rest of the planet" (Time.com). This study is one that will be ongoing for a while and will tons of studies to get it worked out fully.

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