

THE THREATS OF GLOBAL WARMING

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Global warming is a catastrophe that gets worse every year. Many species of

animals and plants are on the verge of extinction due to climate change.

Due to warming, many glaciers are slowly melting, according to scientists, at the time when most of them melt, many islands and coastal cities will be flooded. For example, according to the "Nature Climate Change" journal, the melting of the ice sheet in Greenland will raise the global sea level by almost 30 cm by 2100 (retrieved from <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-022-01388-4>).

According to the UN report, "heat waves" - abnormally high temperatures that persist for several years - used to happen once every 50 years, now happen once every 10 years (retrieved from <https://unfccc.int/news/climate-plans-remain-insufficient-more-ambitious-action-needed-now>).

It is people who are the cause of the deterioration of conditions, and we are doing almost nothing to fix it. Even if humanity somehow manages to contain global warming as much as possible, several climatic "tipping points" that change the Earth will still probably not be able to be moved away.

In particular, this is the irreversible collapse of the Greenland ice sheet. The planet will continue to warm more and more, according to a new study written by "AssociatedPress science" author Seth Borenstein.

According to some forecasts, current policies and actions have put the Earth on a trajectory to warm by approximately 2.7 degrees Celsius since pre-industrial times (retrieved from <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>).

"Trends in Global Tropical Cyclone Activity: 1990–2021" adds to the negative: not only does the number of cyclones decreases but also their total energy. The same article sheds light on part of the reason why many scientists previously thought that cyclones, on the contrary, were becoming more frequent and growing in intensity. The authors note that short-lived (less than 48 hours) cyclones of noticeable strength (receiving proper names) in 1990-2021 began to be recorded more often than before. Daily amplification of cyclones to speeds of 93 kilometers per hour and higher also became more frequent (retrieved from <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2021GL095774>). Finally, damage from tropical cyclones has increased.

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