

What are the Other Effects of Global Warming?

Dr. Md. Nazrul Islam*

Department of Geography and Environment, Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh

Editorial

Global warming is the long-term heating of Earth's climate system observed since the pre-industrial period (between 1850 and 1900) due to mortal conditioning, primarily fossil energy burning, which increases heat-emitting greenhouse gas situations in Earth's atmosphere [1]. The term is constantly used interchangeably with the term climate change, though the ultimate refers to both mortal and naturally produced warming and the goods it has on our earth. Its most generally measured as the average increase in Earth's global face temperature [2].

Since the pre-industrial period, mortal conditioning are estimated to have increased Earth's global average temperature by about 1 degree Celsius (1.8 degrees Fahrenheit), a number that's presently adding by 0.2 °C (0.36 degrees Fahrenheit) per decade. It's unambiguous that mortal influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean, and land [3].

Global warming, the miracle of adding average air temperatures near the face of Earth over the once one to two centuries. Climate scientists have since the mid-20th century gathered detailed compliances of colourful rainfall marvels (similar as temperatures, rush, and storms) and of affiliated influences on climate (similar as ocean currents and the atmosphere's chemical composition) [4]. These data indicate that Earth's climate has changed over nearly every conceivable timescale since the morning of geologic time and that the influence of mortal conditioning since at least the morning of the Industrial Revolution has been deeply woven into the veritably fabric of climate change [5].

Each time scientists learn further about the consequences of global warming, and each time we also gain new substantiation of its ruinous impact on people and the earth. As the heat swells, famines, and cataracts associated with climate change come more frequent and more violent, communities suffer and death sacrifices rise [6]. However, scientists believe that climate change could lead to the deaths of further than 250, 000 people around the globe every time and force 100 million people into poverty by 2030, If we're unfit to reduce our emigrations [7].

Global warming is formerly taking a risk on the United States. And if we are not suitable to get a handle on our emigrations, then's just a sprinkling of what we can look forward to

- Fading glaciers, early snowmelt, and severe famines will beget more dramatic water dearths and continue to increase the threat of backfires in the American West.

- Rising ocean situations will lead to indeed further littoral flooding on the Eastern Seaboard, especially in Florida, and in other areas similar as the Gulf of Mexico.

- Timbers, granges, and metropolises will face worrisome new pests, heat swells, heavy cloudbursts, and increased flooding. All of these can damage or destroy husbandry and fisheries.

- Dislocation of territories similar as coral reefs and alpine meadows could drive numerous factory and beast species to extermination.

- Disinclinations, asthma, and contagious complaint outbreaks will

come more common due to increased growth of pollen-producing ragweed, advanced situations of air pollution, and the spread of conditions favourable to pathogens and mosquitoes.

Though everyone is affected by climate change, not everyone is affected inversely. Indigenous people, people of color, and the economically marginalized are generally hit the hardest. Injuries erected into our casing, health care, and labor systems make these communities more vulnerable to the worst impacts of climate change — indeed though these same communities have done the least to contribute to it [8].

Between 1880 and 1980, the global annual temperature increased at a rate of 0.13 degrees Fahrenheit (0.07 °C) per decade, on average. Since 1981, the rate of increase has sped up, to 0.32 F (0.18°C) per decade. This has led to an overall 3.6 F (2 °C) increase in global average temperature today compared with the preindustrial era. So far, 2016 is the hottest year on record, but that record has been close to falling several times already [9]. The years 2019 and 2020 both came within fractions of degrees of knocking 2016 off its perch. In 2020, the average global temperature over land and ocean was 1.76 F (0.98°C) warmer than the 20th-century average of 57.0 F (13.9 °C).

Modern global warming is caused by humans. The burning of fossil fuels has released greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, which trap warmth from the sun and drive up surface and air temperatures. Global warming is a synonym for climate change, though "climate change" has become the preferred term among scientists [10].

References

1. Davy Richard, Esau Igor, Chernokulsky Alexander, Outten Stephen, Zilitinkevich Sergej, et al. (2017) Diurnal asymmetry to the observed global warming. *International Journal of Climatology* 37(1): 79–93.
2. Lyon Christopher, Saube Erin E, Smith Christopher J, Hill Daniel J, Beckerman Andrew P, et al. (2021) Climate change research and action must look beyond 2100. *Global Change Biol* 28(2): 349–361.
3. Hansen J, Sato M, Ruedy R (2012) Perception of climate change. *Natl Acad Sci USA* 109(37): E2415–2423.
4. Coumou D, Robinson A, Rahmstorf S (2013) Global increase in record-breaking monthly-mean temperatures. *Climatic Change* 118 (3–4): 771.
5. Cohen Judah, Agel Laurie, Barlow Mathew, Garfinkel Chaim I, White Ian, et al. (2021) Linking Arctic variability and change with extreme winter weather in the United States *Science* 373(6559): 1116–1121.

*Corresponding author: Nazrul Islam, Department of Environmental Toxicology, Texas Southern University, USA, E-mail: Dr.Nazrul_Islam@gmail.com

Received: 10-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. EPCC-22-52903; **Editor assigned:** 12-Jan-2022, Preqc No. EPCC-22-52903 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Jan-2022, QC No. EPCC-22-52903; **Revised:** 24-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. EPCC-22-52903 (R); **Published:** 02-Feb-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2573-458X.1000258

Citation: Islam N (2022) What are the Other Effects of Global Warming? *Environ Pollut Climate Change* 6: 258.

Copyright: © 2022 Islam N. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

6. Del Genio, Tony (2007) Will moist convection be stronger in a warmer climate? *Geophys Res Lett* 34(16): L16703.
7. Arnell Nigel W, Gosling Simon N (2016) The impacts of climate change on river flood risk at the global scale. *Climatic Change*. 134(3): 387-401.
8. Hirabayashi Yukiko, Mahendran Roobavannan, Koirala Sujun, Konoshima Lisako, Yamazaki Dai, et al. (2013) Global flood risk under climate change. *Nat Clim Change* 3(9): 816-821.
9. Syed TH, Famiglietti JS, Chambers DP, Willis JK, Hilburn K, et al. (2010) Satellite-based global-ocean mass balance estimates of interannual variability and emerging trends in continental freshwater discharge. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 107(42): 17916-17921.
10. Cook Benjamin I, Mankin Justin S, Anchukaitis Kevin J (2018) Climate Change and Drought: From Past to Future. *Curr Clim Change Rep* 4(2): 164-179.