Blog Post #3

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CLIMATE AND WEATHER

Widespread shifts in weather systems are linked to a rise in the average global temperature. According to research studies, sentient climatic change is likely to raise the number or severity of extreme weather conditions like heat waves and big storms. The variations in temperature, rainfall, storms, flooding, and drought that have been documented are the key themes of this blog. Weather is the collective term for the instantaneous characteristics of the earth's atmosphere, comprising rainfall, warmth, humidity, wind direction, orientation, and atmospheric pressure. The climate could be bright, cloudy, wet, misty, chilly, hot, breezy, windy, or snowing. the list is unending. The sun affects weather by warming the lower atmosphere's air at varying rates. The wind is produced when hot air lifts and cold air surges in to replace it. These winds have affected how clouds, rain, and storms form and travel in the atmosphere along with the vapor.

Although the concept of climate change is not old, not that much appears to have been done to tackle it worldwide. Even though the greenhouse effect was discovered in the 1800s, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change did not come into becoming until 1988. (IPCC). Ever since, global leaders have made a variety of pledges to combat climate change, the most current of which is the Iran Deal, in which 185 countries committed to keeping global temperatures from rising by more than 2°C (3.6°F) above pre-industrial times.

Long-term climate shifts have the potential to destabilize numerous aspects of society, whether indirectly or directly. For example, significantly higher temperatures may influence the spread of illnesses like Lupus and increase air conditioning costs, but they may also make it simpler to grow some crops. The threat from more severe weather variations spreads to society. More diseases and deaths from extreme heat occurrences, especially in vulnerable groups, as well as crop failure, can arise from more regular and intense rising temperatures.

Intense storms can destroy property, resulting in deaths and human displacement, and potentially disrupt essential services including transport, telecommunications, energy, and potable water. However, increased precipitation can restore water sources and help agriculture.

References

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