
Cyclones

Cyclones

Cyclones are a climate phenomenum due to a temperature gradient between sea surface and the wind.
The turbulent wind heats up due to the sea and becomes more saturated in water

Atmosphere

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Due to Earth's weight, the gravity field holds gazes acting as a heat barrier that is heated by the sun and earth own radiative field.

Greenhouse gases

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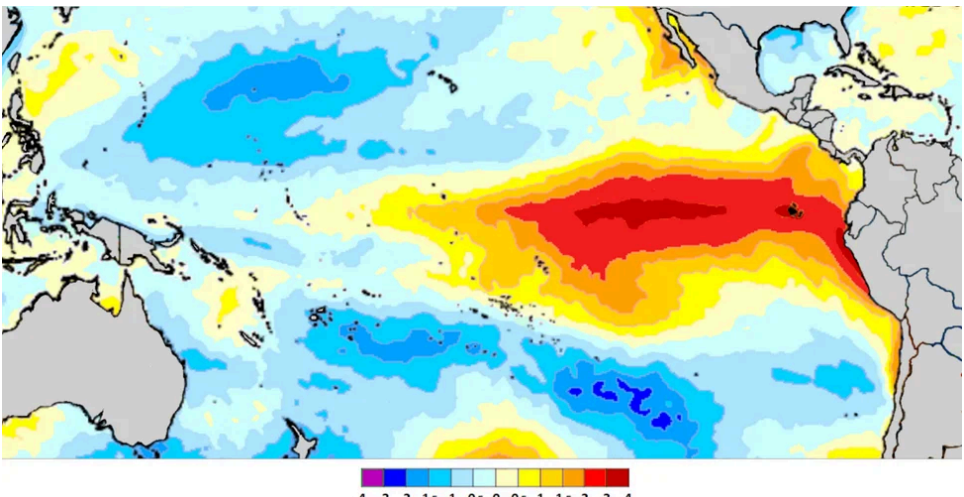
Greenhouse gases absorb IR light thus Heating up du to the sun and the earth radiation.

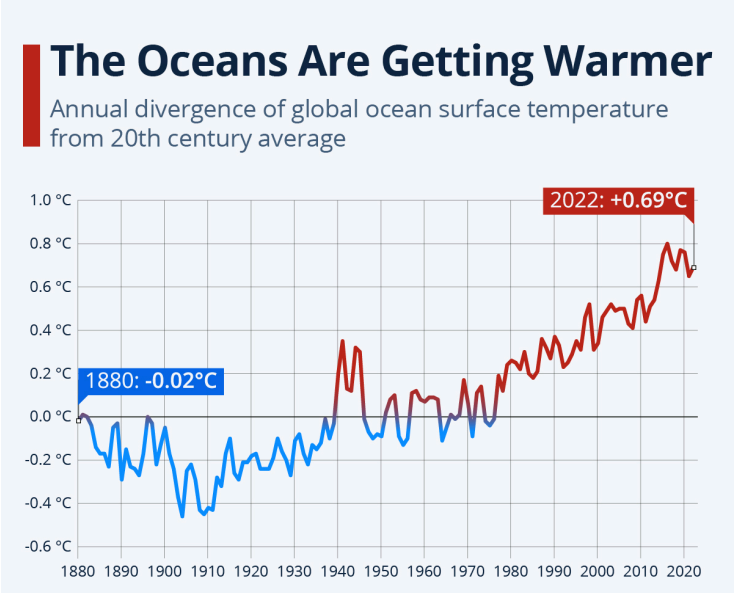
El Niño



El Niño

El Niño events lead to a rise in air temperatures by warming the surface waters of the central and eastern Pacific Ocean. The excess ocean heat is then transferred to the atmosphere.

Ocean temperature rise



Ocean temperature rise

CO_2 is a greenhouse gas mainly absorbed by the ocean. However, as the ocean warms, its capacity to absorb CO_2 decreases, leaving more in the atmosphere and intensifying global warming.

Ice melting

Ice melting

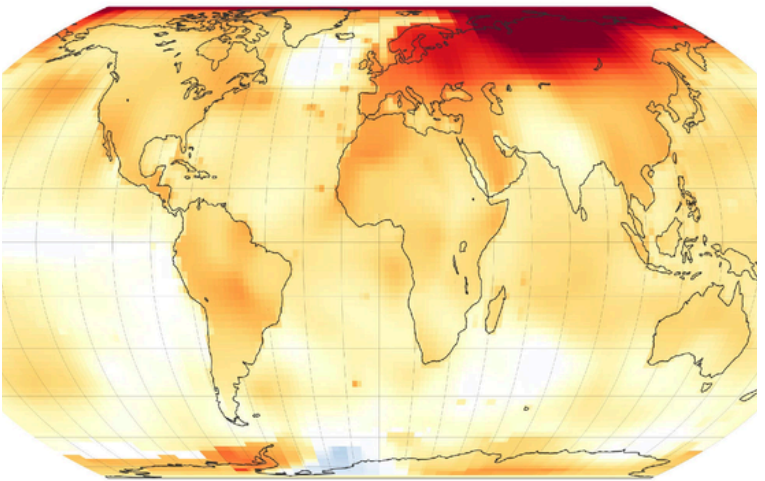
Melting ice reduces the Earth's albedo, or reflectivity, meaning less sunlight is reflected back into space. As a result, more solar energy is absorbed by the Earth's surface.

Human activities

Human activities

Humans developed industry and began using fossil fuel-powered engines for transport, leading to a significant increase in carbon emissions and contributing to climate change.

Air temperature rise



Air temperature rise

Air temperature rise is a key effect of climate change, with many causes and far-reaching consequences. It plays a central role in disrupting natural and human systems.

Deforestation

Deforestation

Deforestation contributes to air temperature rise by reducing the number of trees that absorb carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas. It also changes local climates by disrupting rainfall patterns and reducing shade, which leads to hotter, drier conditions.

Drought

Drought

Rising air temperatures increase evaporation, drying out soil and reducing water availability. This leads to more frequent and intense droughts, causing water stress for people, agriculture, and ecosystems.

Health problems

Health problems

Rising air temperatures increase the risk of heatstroke, heart issues, and respiratory problems, especially during heatwaves. Vulnerable groups like the elderly and children are most affected.


Glaciers melting

Glaciers melting

Because of air temperature rise the area of glaciers is decreasing. Glaciers play a very important role in the regulation of climate and in water cycle