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incorrect MLA page formatting

~~Project~~ outline

I. General overview of climate change and thesis statement.

- Definition of climate change

- Stating factors that influence climatic change

II. Combustion of fossil fuels and the impacts on climate

III. Deforestation effects to the climate

IV. Poor farming methods – how they impact climatic change

V. Conclusion

- General discussion

- Effect of greenhouse gases on the atmosphere

- How greenhouse gases influence global warming

- Climate control measures

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Climate change is a result of human activity.

Introduction and thesis statement

Climate change is a term that refers to the long-term changes in a region's temperature and weather patterns. Temperature changes can be attributed to natural or even human-caused causes. Climate change is primarily the result of human activities that release harmful gases into the atmosphere. Human activities are having an increasing impact on climate change in the majority of the world. These activities include the combustion of fossil fuels such as coal and oil and

deforestation and the use of inefficient farming techniques such as aerosol sprays. This activity contributes to the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Human activity effect to the climate

The combustion of fossil fuels results in the release of significant amounts of carbon dioxide. Fossil fuels are formed when carbon-based organisms decompose underground over millions of years. These carbon-dense organisms are extracted and burned for energy production. These energy sources are considered non-renewable and account for nearly 80% of global energy production (celery). Carbon dioxide is a significant greenhouse gas, and when released into the atmosphere, it poses a considerable threat to the environment in general. Greenhouse gases increase the amount of heat trapped in the atmosphere, resulting in global warming. It is devastating that fossil fuels account for 89 percent of global carbon emissions.

Deforestation is another human activity that can be considered to be a significant cause of climate change. Trees store a considerably large amount of carbon. Trees and other plants absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and later convert into energy/carbon and stored into the tree trunks, leaves, and roots. When deforestation happens, this stored carbon is released into the atmosphere mainly as carbon dioxide. On average 4.8 tonnes of carbon dioxide were emitted into the atmosphere between the years 2015 and 2017 as a result of the global tropical forests' loss to deforestation. While forests are considerably important carbon sinks, when the trees die and decay, the carbon that was once stored within the tree structures is released back into the atmosphere (Sjoberg). The dying of the trees results in carbon storage into the underground and therefore turning out the decayed matter into fossil fuel source. However, the carbon stored in the underground as fossil fuels is considered to be more stable and a much slower part of the carbon cycle. Without the influence of human activity on these fossil fuels as they seek for energy, the carbon in these fuelswould probably never find its way into the atmosphere.

There are several instances of poor farming methods that leads to the release of harmful substances into the atmosphere hence contributing to climate change. Modern agricultural practices and food production are major contributors of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Such factors as land-use changes which involves the use of large machinery in farming lead to increased carbon concentrates in the atmosphere. Other agriculture – related activities such as soil erosion by water, and tillage bears effects both to agriculture and the environment at large. These agricultural factors are seen to contribute to 14% of the total greenhouse gas mass emissions into the atmosphere. Farm animals are also minor contributors to the greenhouse gas

emissions into the atmosphere (Hardy, and John). Cattle release an average of 200 kilograms of methane gas into the atmosphere every year. This amount of gas, though minimal to have any significant impact on the climate, combined with other greenhouse gases released from other sources contribute to the global warming effect in the atmosphere.

conclusion

According to NASA, there are several counter arguments that claim that climate change is primarily caused by solar activity. If a more active solar activity is to bear the blame for the rapid change in climate and the rising cases of global warming, then ~~there should be~~ a clear prediction by scientists that temperatures will go higher ~~across the board. This~~ is primarily due to the fact that solar irradiance and that current climatic models are not able to show the temperature trends of global warming in the last few decades.

The Earth has seen a succession of ice ages, including periods of lower temperatures (glacial) and periods of warmer temperatures (interglacial). Alterations in Earth's orbit around the sun cause periodic thaws and thaws in the ice age and interglacial eras. A stable temperature has kept Earth in an interglacial phase for the last few thousand years. However, the pace of increase in global temperature since the Industrial Revolution in the 1800s has been far faster. Human activity has quickly become the primary cause of environmental change through using petroleum products and altering our land-use patterns.

The Earth's environment has a few gases that trap heat and prevent it from escaping into space. "Ozone-depleting chemicals" are what we refer to them. The so-called "nursery impact" results from these gases acting like a warming blanket over the planet. Human and natural sources produce ozone-depleting chemicals (Change, 2003). CO2, methane, and nitrous oxide are all gases that naturally occur in the atmosphere. Some are formed by human activity, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Most of the sun's short-wave energy reaches Earth and is absorbed by the planet's atmosphere. Most of the energy absorbed by the Earth is emitted as longer-frequency infrared radiation.

When these ozone-depleting compounds contact infrared light, they tend to trap some of it rather than let it escape into space. Radiation is being emitted in all directions by the climate at this stage, which causes the Earth to heat up. The 'nursery influence' is the name given to this kind of encounter.Our ability to persevere is directly related to the influence we have in the nursery.

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Without ozone-depleting chemicals, the Earth would be 30 degrees cooler than it is now. 'It is impossible to make do without ozone-depleting chemicals and their warming effect.

Although we have been increasing the number of ozone-depleting compounds in the air since the Industrial Revolution, we have also received a lot more heat. The nursery effect is warming the Earth faster than maintaining it at a constant temperature. "Upgraded nursery impact" is the primary driver of environmental change, according to our terminology. Generally, almost certainly, more sun-based radiation is presently being reflected from Earth's surface because of human exercises(Sjoberg). This change brings about dangerous driving. Airplanes produce tenacious straight paths of buildup in locales with appropriately low temperatures and high mugginess. Contrails are a type of cirrus cloud that reflects sun-oriented radiation and retains infrared radiation. Straight contrails from worldwide airplane activities have expanded Earth's shadiness and are assessed to cause a bit sure radiative driving.

Regular forcing emerges because of sunlight-based changes and touchy volcanic emissions. Sunlight-based yield has expanded step by step in the modern period, causing a little certain radiative constraining. This is notwithstanding the cyclic changes in sunlight-based radiation that follow an 11-year cycle. Sun-powered energy straightforwardly warms the environment framework and can likewise influence the climatic wealth of a few ozone-depleting substances, for example, stratospheric ozone. Hazardous volcanic ejections can make a brief negative compelling through the brief expands in sulfate spray in the stratosphere. The stratosphere is now liberated from volcanic spray since the last significant ejection was in 2003 (Hardy). The distinctions in radiative constraining appraisals between the present day and the beginning of the modern period for sun-based irradiance changes and volcanoes are both tiny contrasted with the distinctions in radiative constraining assessed to have come about because of human exercises. Thus, in today's air, the radiative constraining from human exercises is considerably more significant for current and future environmental change than the assessed radiative driving from changes in regular cycles.

Climate change may be produced by a variety of different natural processes than those related to humans. Most environmental changes are caused by human activity and the introduction of compounds that damage ozone. There is a slew of other factors that contribute to environmental change. Temperatures may fluctuate between warming and cooling as a result of regular cycles. The term "forcing's" refers to the usual, everyday forces that cause the environment to change. No of how much these common reasons contribute to climate change, we know that they are not the primary cause.

Long-term changes in temperature and climatic patterns are referred to as environmental change. For example, variations in the sun-based cycle may be the cause of these shifts. As a result of our usage of coal, oil, gas, and other non-renewable forms of energy, humans have been the primary cause of environmental change since the 1800s. Emissions of ozone-depleting substances from the combustion of petroleum products act like an umbrella, trapping the sun's heat and warming the Earth.

Carbon dioxide and methane are examples of ozone-depleting substances that are driving environmental change. Using gas or coal to run a car or heat a building, for example, generates these emissions. Carbon dioxide may also be released by removing trees and vegetation from an area. There is a substantial amount of methane emissions coming from garbage dumps. The primary producers are energy, industry, transportation, buildings, horticulture, and land usage.

Environmental change appears to be a relentless beast against which we are losing the battle. Additionally, while the science behind it is quite difficult, it is not unreasonably difficult. We understand what it is and how to evolve it, and we have known this for quite some time now. To this end, we propose that your primary action be to assist society's changemakers. The voices and actions of civil liberties defenders and grassroots activists who have fought for positive change from the start cannot bear to fall on the same deaf ears that contributed to the current situation.

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This is NOT an outline, but rather is some kind of draft. The ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY is addressed in that assignment.

I did not go over this in detail because it needs much polishing and correct formatting, especially in-text citations in MLA format. It seems to be mostly a report rather than an argument; what is the stance on what debatable issue? This should be clear. This lacks focus on the particular evidence that supports the stance. Extensive explanation is not needed, but rather a concise and succinct summary so that the stance is the focus, and not extensive background reporting.