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Submission date: 17-Oct-2020 08:09AM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1417974948

File name: Environment_AB.edited.docx (21.96K)

Word count: 650

Character count: 3818

Annotated Bibliography-ETR591

Student's Name

Professor Name

Date

Course and Section

Brown, E., Saloio, G., Giles, D., & Golden, R. (2017). Trump's Proposed Border Wall Is Bad

News For Wildlife. [https://blogs.umass.edu/natsci397a-cross/trumps-proposed-border-](https://blogs.umass.edu/natsci397a-cross/trumps-proposed-border-1-wall-is-bad-news-for-wildlife/)

[1-wall-is-bad-news-for-wildlife/](https://blogs.umass.edu/natsci397a-cross/trumps-proposed-border-1-wall-is-bad-news-for-wildlife/). The information **is** obtained from the umass.edu website

where students from the college of sciences at Massachusetts are involved in debating sciences and share their research works. Mainly, this is done to ensure they develop joint pieces of research. All authors involved in the study are junior students in the University of Massachusetts College of natural sciences studying environmental sciences.

The purpose of the research is to indicate the existing effect of Trump's proposed border wall on wildlife. Authors argue that despite the significance of the border security in the United States, it will also cause substantial habitat disintegration, impede wildlife movement and a decrease in gene flow within wildlife inhabitants. There is no bias in research because students are concerned with the ecosystem; thus, despite the government working on reducing the issue of immigration. These authors are requesting on developing new solutions that will consider both illegal movement of people within the United States and Mexico border as well as wildlife through the use of sensing technology. The argument is solid since it delivers evidence of already altering the ecosystem and problems facing the environment by the wall.

Thomas, V. (2017). *Climate Change and Natural Disasters: Transforming Economies and Policies for a Sustainable Future*. *Taylor & Francis*.

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<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781315081045>. The purpose of the e-book is to address the issue of climate change and natural disasters by focusing on creating a sustainable environmental future. The author of the e-book is Vinod Thomas who is the formerly worked at the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank as a vice president and director general respectively. Moreover, he has written several other books and articles. The e-book was first published in 2017 in New York.

The beginning of a new millennial should be recalled for the increased climate-associated disasters, as he states that in 2014 the number of individuals displaced due to climate disasters was 17.5 million while those displaced due to geophysical hazards were 1.7 million. Moreover, the book emphasizes more on the criticality of human factor's influence on climate-associated disasters. Hence, if the audience including local communities, administrations and partisan actors would work together to prevent and control climate change using general development strategies, then it can help reduce carbon emission, improve green development and disaster reliance. The book is significant to the subject because it provides strategies for making a sustainable world through the involvement of all agencies.

Lelieveld, J., Evans, J. S., Fnais, M., Giannadaki, D., & Pozzer, A. (2015). The contribution of outdoor air pollution sources to premature mortality on a global scale. *Nature*, 525(7569), 367-371. The article is obtained from an electronic database, Google scholar. All authors of the article are experts in environmental research as well as they come from different universities including Harvard school of public health, King Saud University, Max Planck Institute and Cyprus Institute. This makes the article relevant.

The purpose of the article is to examine the connection between premature mortality and the discussed seven foundations of atmospheric contaminants in both urban and rural surroundings. With premature mortality being associated with many causes such as the consequence of outdoor air pollutants including the Ozone and acceptable particulate substance on human health. The authors discovered that outdoor pollution especially acceptable particulate substances are the main reason for almost three million premature deaths around the globe. Similarly, areas such as China and India have rampant emissions from residential energy consumptions including cooking hence having the highest result on premature mortality. They were faced with a limitation in measuring premature mortality associated with air pollution because in some areas it is not monitored. Furthermore, the intended audience is the government and the general public concerning the effects to derive new ways of reducing air pollution.

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