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Climate change is causing unethly problems: every part of the world is affected, but some places are changing faster and may be closer to the tipping point of ecological collapse. A new study has mist down to where nature is most susceptible to one aspect of climate change - large fluctuations in rain, cloud cover and heat. A big question we're facing to understand how ecosystems respond to climate change is how they respond to climate change, says Alistair Seddon, lead author of the study and a biologist at the University of Bergen in Norway. So we asked a simple question - which ecosystems are responding to climate change. Looking at 14 years of satellite data from Nasa, month after month, the team mamliped how plants and trees changed along with the weather. Their new tool, called the Vegetation Sensitivity Index, is something that could not have existed before. In the past we didn't have enough data available to get a global picture -- certainly not in remote locations, he says. We've had scattered sightings in areas like this. In the past, researchers looked at fewer details -- like the average rainfall per year that affects vegetation -- and they tried to create models of what might happen in the future. But the new satellite mapping technique could create a clearer picture of what's already happening because of extreme weather. Places like the Amazon rainforest and arctic tundra are particularly susceptible to climate change, along with the north American prairie, alpine regions around the world and eastern Australia. On the map, the areas in red are highly sensitive; Green areas are more flexible. I think one of the interesting things is that areas that have shown to be sensitive to other dimensions of climate change --e.g. rapid warming and rapid response to the ecosystem in the Arctic--have also shown high sensitivity to variance, says Seddon.Knowing which places are most susceptible to climate fluctuations is a step in the opinion of where to prioritize; The more unstable the ecosystem, the closer it is to collapse. Ecosystems are expected to face multiple dimensions of climate change in the future... And understanding how they will respond to differences is a key knowledge gap, he says. The next step is to understand why some places are so likely to change so quickly. The world is divided into five continental regions, Asia, Europe, Africa, Oceania and the Americas, based on the UM's classification program. These geographic macro features are further divided into several sub-regions. Asia's sub-regions include East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia and Western Asia, while Europe includes Western Europe, Southern Europe, Northern Europe and Eastern Europe. African sub-regions are East Africa, West Africa, Africa, Middle Africa and North Africa. America consists of North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, which comprise South America, Central America and the Caribbean. Oceania, meanwhile, is divided into four subgroups: Australia and New Zealand, Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanisia. Maria Pavlova/Vetta/Getty Images The three main types of geography are physical, environmental and human geography. There are other sub-branches of geography such as political geography, historical geography and religious geography. Physical geography deals with earth's exploration and structure. Land forms, continents, oceans and tectonic movements are part of physical geography. The formation of rocks, staring, forces of erosion, winds, ocean currents and rivers are all studied as part of physical geography. Environmental geography is particularly concerned with the study of the interaction of plants and animals with earth. Human geography focuses on how human society thrives with natural resources. It deals with the study of the evolution of cultures and religious beliefs. Economic, cultural and political geography are sub-branches of human geography. Understanding geography is something travelers take for granted. This is both a requirement and side effects of travel. For Sandy and Darren Van Soy, it's passion. In 2003, the couple took their daughters, then aged 10 and 12, on a nearly five-month trip around the world. Using e-mails to their teachers, the family shared the journey with the entire school. Classmates loved the organs from all over the world, and the experience changed the Van Soy girls. The two girls came home and they figured out where the places are and that more of the world lives differently than they do in California. They had more confidence and were also not afraid to communicate with adults, Sandy said. Years later, the couple read that 29% of 18- to 24-year-olds couldn't find the Pacific Ocean on a map without tagging. We decided then and there to find a way to give back while we were traveling, hoping to get kids around the world excited about geography, Darren said. The couple saved up seven years to embark on a 14-month trip to 50 countries on six continents. Now 229 days into their trip, they covered 36,000 miles, walking to some of the most remote places on earth between visits to towns and cities. Lest you think the extensive ride is just a conspiracy to buy miles of frequent flies, the Van Sois remain close to the ground via local public transport (bus, train, ferry) where possible. Their goal is to experience the world more closely and minimize their carbon footprint. Far from being just a vacation, however, Van Suis are using their trip as a teaching moment for 55,000+ schoolchildren around the world. About 850 educators from 20 countries are Van Suis's journey with their students on the couple's website, Trekking the Planet. There are also 300 or more armchair passengers, many of them fellow cruisers (Van Suis, enthusiastic cruisers, have incorporated five princess cruises into their board so far). The couple provide weekly flyers with a country-specific educational module, an article or two and often a video. The goal is to establish a two-way relationship with students where they can witness firsthand in the world 'out there' and even pose and get answers to their questions in real time close by, Sandy said. The materials are free and accessible through their website, as are Facebook (Facebook.com/TrekkingPlanet) and Twitter (@TrekkingPlanet). They have visited schools in American Samoa, Thailand, Laos, Nepal and Latvia so far. Laos schools were some of the most visited places we visited - the buildings were made of bamboo and had dirt floors. But seeing the faces of the children when we talked about our journey made the trip worth it! During our visits, we always ask students questions we've received from the colleagues who follow us, Sandy said. Technology has changed so much since our last trip in 2003. Last time, we used Casio Cassiopeia-based stylus to write our emails and resize our photos. We used internet cafes to send the emails along with our photos. Now we can do the whole thing with our smartphones, Darren said. The Van Suiss are doing their part - first for their children, now for the children of the world - to broaden the understanding of young people, and to help them prepare for a future that is, as the Roper report says, increasingly global. — Written by Judy Thompson to give a year of ideas that will illuminate, challenge, and pleasure. Give the Atlantic since the beginning of mankind, the study of geography has captured the imagination of the people. In ancient times, geography books praised stories of distant lands and dreamed of treasure. The ancient Greeks created the word geography from ge roots to Earth and graph to go. These people had many adventures and needed a way to explain and convey the differences between different countries. Today, geography researchers still focus on people and cultures (cultural geography), and earth (physical geography). Earth's features are the domain of physical geographers and their work includes research on climate, the formation of land forms, and the distribution of plants and animals. Working in related fields, the study of physical geographers and geologists often overlaps. Religion, languages and cities are part of the specialties of cultural geographers (also known as human beings). Their research on the complexity of human existence is fundamental to understanding our cultures. Cultural You want to know why different groups practice certain rituals, speak in different routes, or organize their cities in a certain way. Geographers are planning new communities, deciding where new roads should be put in place, and setting up evacuation plans. Computer mapping and data analysis are known as geographic information systems (GIS), a new frontier in geography. Spatial data is collected on a variety of topics and input on the computer. GIS users can create an infinite number of maps by asking for portions of the data to be plotted. There's always something new about geography research: new nationality states are created, natural disasters are hitting populated areas, climate change in the world, and the Internet brings millions of people closer together. Knowing where countries and oceans are on the map is important but geography is much more than the answers to trivia questions. The ability to analyze geographically allows us to understand the world we live in. Pixabay / Paxles Earth's oceans are all connected. They really are one global ocean that covers about 71 percent of the earth's surface. The salt water flowing from one part of the ocean to another undisturbed accounts for 97% of the Earth's water supply. Geographers, for many years, have divided the global ocean into four parts: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian And Arctic Oceans. In addition to these oceans, they also described many other small bodies of salt water, including sea, bursts and estuary. It wasn't until 2000 that a fifth ocean was officially called: the Southern Ocean, which includes the waters around Antarctica. Natalia_Kollegova/Pixabay Pacific ocean is by far the world's largest ocean at 60,060,700 square kilometers (155,557,000 kemer). According to the CIA's World Factbook, it covers 28 percent of the planet and is equal in size to nearly all land areas on Earth. The Pacific Ocean is located between the South Ocean, Asia and Australia in the Western Hemisphere. It has an average depth of 13,215 feet (4,028 meters), but its deepest point is the Challenger deep in the Mariana Canal near Japan. This area is also the deepest point in the world at 35,840 feet (-10,924 meters). The Pacific ocean is important for geography not only because of its size but also because it was a major historical path of exploration and migration. Lewis Castaneda Inc./Getty Images The Atlantic ocean is the second largest ocean in the world with an area of 29,637,900 kemers (76,762,000 kemers). It is located between Africa, Europe and the Southern Ocean in the Western Hemisphere. It includes bodies of water such as the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean Sea and the North Sea. The average depth of the Atlantic Ocean is 12,880 feet (3,926 meters) and the deepest nookda is the Puerto Rico Canal at 28,231 feet (-8,605 meters). Atlantic It's important for the world's weather (like all oceans) because powerful Atlantic hurricanes often develop off the coast of Cape Verde, Africa and approach the Caribbean Sea from August to November. The Indian Ocean is the world's third largest ocean and has an area of 26,469,900 square kilometers (68,566,000 kemers). It is located between Africa, the Southern Ocean, Asia and Australia. The Indian Ocean has an average depth of 13,002 feet (3,963 meters) and Java Station is its deepest point at 23,812 feet (-7,258 meters). Indian Ocean waters also include bodies of water such as The Endemann, Arabia, Flores, Java and the Red Sea, as well as the Bay of Bengal, the Great Australian Byte, the Gulf of Aden, the Gulf of Oman, the Mozambique Gorge and the Persian Gulf. The Indian Ocean is known for causing the monsoon weather patterns that dominate much of Southeast Asia and for having water that had historic choke points (narrow international waterways). Jan Arthos-Bertrand / Getty Images The Southern Ocean is the world's newest and fourth largest ocean. In the spring of 2000, the International Hydrographic Organization decided to isolate a fifth ocean. In doing so, borders were taken from the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The Southern Ocean stretches from the Antarctic coast to 60 degrees south latitude. It has a total area of 7,848,300 square kilometers (20,327,000 kemers) and an average depth ranging from 13,100 to 16,400 feet (4,000 to 5,000 meters). The deepest point in the Southern Ocean is untitled, but it's at the southern end of the South Sandwich Canal and has a depth of -23,737 feet (-7,235 feet). The world's largest ocean current, the Antarctic Current, is moving east and 13,000 miles long. Danita Delimont/Getty Images The Arctic Ocean is the world's smallest with an area of 5,427,000 entner (14,056,000 kemer). It extends between Europe, Asia and North America. Most of its waters are north of the Arctic Circle. His average depth is 1,205 metres and his deepest forest is the Perm Basin at 15,305ft (-4,665 metres). Over most of the year, most of the Arctic Ocean is covered by drifting polar ice that is an average of ten feet (three meters) thick. However, as the earth's climate changes, polar regions warm and much of the ice melts during the summer months. The Northwest Passage and North Sea Road have historically been important commercial and research areas. The origin of the Pacific Ocean. World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency, May 14, 2019. 2019.

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