



Climate change contributing to increase in natural disasters

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DESCRIPTION

Climate change refers to global warming the on-going rise in global average temperature and its consequences for the Earth's climate system. In a larger sense, climate change encompasses prior long-term changes to the Earth's climate. The current rise in global average temperature is faster than previous shifts, and it is mostly the result of humans using fossil fuels. The use of fossil fuels, deforestation, and some agricultural and industrial practises all contribute to the growth of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane. Greenhouse gases absorb some of the heat emitted by the Earth after it has been warmed by sunlight. Increasing the concentration of these gases retains more heat at the Earth's surface, contributing to global warming.

Natural disasters are described as inherently intense events having negative consequences that occur as a result of Earth's natural processes (Chieppa et al., 2021). Hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, and other natural calamities are examples. Aside from natural Earth processes, human activities are also to blame for natural disasters such as storms, wildfires, droughts, and floods. Natural disasters caused by climate change are becoming more often as the earth's temperature rises. Storms are becoming more powerful, and extreme weather is producing droughts.

Heat in the atmosphere promotes increased water evaporation and a warmer ocean surface, which fuels severe storms. Wind speeds rise in tropical storms due to warmer ocean surface temperatures and increased heat in the atmosphere. Rising sea

levels pose a threat to high locations. Weather storms and high waves have damaging impacts on coastal land locations.

NATURAL DISASTERS DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Wildfires

Wildfires are defined as uncontrolled fires that occur in natural settings such as woods and brush. These erratic fires can jump gaps such as roadways, rivers, and fire lines, making containment and suppression extremely challenging. Unseasonably warm temperatures are becoming increasingly common as global temperatures rise due to climate change (Easterling et al., 2000). The consequences of earlier spring commencement and higher summer temperatures are increasingly seen.

Droughts

Droughts can be produced by a variety of factors, some natural, some caused by human-made climate change, and others by a variety of human activities. Droughts can be caused by changes in precipitation patterns and rising Earth's surface temperature. Heat in the atmosphere causes higher water evaporation from soil and water bodies (Garcia et al., 2014).

Floods

Flood severity and frequency have increased as a result of climate change (Mie, 1908). Rising temperatures cause faster evaporation of water from land and sea, resulting in more severe

precipitation events and storms. Floods are becoming increasingly often as a result of the more intense weather patterns produced by long-term global climate change. Flood risk is increased by changes in land cover, such as the removal of vegetation, and by climate change (Nadeau, 2017).

Higher temperatures result in greater energy in the Earth's system. Higher ocean and air temperatures encourage evaporation and, as a result, cloud formation. Higher temperatures allow the air to hold more moisture. This can result in an increase in the intensity, duration and frequency of precipitation.

CONCLUSION

Farmers and the agriculture sector are the most vulnerable to natural disasters caused by climate change. Food security is becoming a major concern in emerging countries as a result of changing environmental conditions. Anthropogenic actions are causing extreme weather events. Because of growing greenhouse gas emissions, the earth's temperature has been steadily rising since the industrial revolution. Greenhouse gases cause

global warming, which eventually leads to climate change.

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