

Read "PORTRAIT OF CLIMATIC CHANGE, Weather" on DeepDyve, the largest online rental service for scholarly research with thousands of academic publications available at your fingertips.

The divisions start with views about the causes of global climate change. Nearly half of U.S. The disputes extend to differing views about the likely impact of climate change and the possible remedies, both at the policy level and the level of personal behavior. Roughly four-in-ten Americans expect harmful effects from climate change on wildlife, shorelines and weather patterns. At the same time, many are optimistic that both policy and individual efforts to address climate change can have an impact. On all of these matters there are wide differences along political lines with conservative Republicans much less inclined to anticipate negative effects from climate change or to judge proposed solutions as making much difference in mitigating any effects. Half or more liberal Democrats, by contrast, see negative effects from climate change as very likely and believe an array of policy solutions can make a big difference. Americans who are more deeply concerned about climate issues, regardless of their partisan orientation, are particularly likely to see negative effects ahead from climate change, and strong majorities among this group think policy solutions can be effective at addressing climate change. Roughly two-thirds of Americans say climate scientists should have a major role in policy decisions about climate matters, more than say that the public, energy industry leaders, or national and international political leaders should be so involved. But, overall, majorities of Americans appear skeptical of climate scientists. No more than a third of the public gives climate scientists high marks for their understanding of climate change; even fewer say climate scientists understand the best ways to address climate change. A minority of Americans perceive that the best available scientific evidence is driving climate research findings most of the time. And a roughly equal share says other, more negative, factors influence climate research. It then details the divides in these views among political groups and among those who are more or less concerned about climate issues. Americans who care more about the issue of climate change, regardless of political orientation, are more trusting of climate scientists, more likely to expect negative effects to occur because of climate change, and more likely to believe that both individual efforts and policy actions can be effective in addressing climate change. At least three-quarters of Americans say that harm to animal habitats and plant life is very or fairly likely to occur. A similar share expects storms to become more severe and damage to shorelines or more frequent droughts to occur. Roughly half of U.S. The Obama administration announced stricter limits on power plant emissions in 2011. This year, more than countries, including the U.S. Public assessments of other policy proposals are similar. Who do Americans want most at the policy table? Climate scientists, followed by the public. Fewer say elected officials, international political leaders should have a major role. A majority of Americans say that climate scientists should have a role in policy decisions about climate issues. By comparison, fewer Americans believe elected officials should have a major role in climate policy decisions. Public views about the role of elected officials in policy decisions on climate issues may tie with deep public cynicism about the federal government, generally. Or, as shown later in this chapter, those beliefs could tie to distrust that elected officials provide full and accurate information about the causes of climate change. Minority of public sees consensus among climate scientists over causes of global warming. Scientists first noted the possibility that the burning of greenhouse gases, such as fossil fuels, could increase temperatures back in the 1950s. A report from National Academy of Sciences in 1982 warned that the burning of fossil fuels could result in average temperatures increases of 6 degrees Celsius by the year 2100. Among those who say climate change is due to human activity, many more say scientists are in agreement on the main cause of climate change. Far more Americans say they trust information from climate scientists on the causes of climate change than say they trust either energy industry leaders, the news media or elected officials. But in absolute terms, public trust in information from climate scientists is limited. Public trust in information from the news media, energy industry leaders and elected officials is significantly lower, however. A majority of Americans report having not too much or no trust in information from these groups about the causes of climate change. But majorities say these less germane motivations influence results at least some of the time. Partisan

leaners tend to have attitudes and opinions very similar to those of partisans. On questions about climate change and trust of climate scientists, there are wide differences between those who lean to the Democratic Party and those who lean to the Republican Party. And leaners and partisans of their party have roughly the same positions on these questions. Political divides are dominant in public views about climate matters. Consistent with past Pew Research Center surveys, most liberal Democrats espouse human-caused climate change, while most conservative Republicans reject it. People on the ideological ends of either party, that is liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans, see the world through vastly different lenses across all of these judgments. Political groups differ widely over beliefs about climate and ways to address warming. As with previous Pew Research Center surveys, there are wide differences among political party and ideology groups on whether or not human activity is responsible for warming temperatures. Pew Research Center surveys have found these kinds of wide political gaps in previous years. About six-in-ten or more of liberal Democrats say it is very likely that climate change will bring droughts, storms that are more severe, harm to animal and plant life, and damage to shorelines from rising sea levels. Most conservative Republicans say each of six actions to address climate change would have small or negligible effects; most liberal Democrats believe each can make a big difference. There is wide gulf between liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans when it comes to beliefs about how to effectively address climate change. And, at least half of liberal Democrats say that both personal efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of everyday activities and more people driving hybrid and electric vehicles can make a big difference in addressing global warming. By contrast, conservative Republicans are largely pessimistic about the effectiveness of these options. Most conservative Republicans say each of these actions would make a small difference or have no effect on climate change. About three-in-ten or fewer conservative Republicans say each would make a big difference. Few in either party say climate scientists should have no role in these policy decisions. But there are some differences among party and ideology groups in their relative priorities about this. Conservative Republicans give a higher comparative priority to the general public in policy decisions about climate change issues. Relative to other groups rated, fewer Americans think elected officials should have a major say in climate policy. Conservative Republicans stand out as being disinclined to support a major role for elected officials or leaders from other nations in climate policy. Much smaller shares of other groups see widespread consensus among climate scientists. Moderate or liberal Republicans and moderate or conservative Democrats fall in the middle between these two extremes in their level of trust. Conservative Republicans are particularly skeptical about the factors influencing climate research. Not surprisingly, those who care a great deal about global climate change issues are more attentive to climate news. A profile of climate-engaged Americans: Those most concerned about climate issues come from all gender, age, education, race and ethnic groups. And, they are more likely to be Hispanic than the population as a whole. Politically, those who care more deeply about climate issues tend to be Democrats. People who say they care a great deal about this issue are far more likely to believe the Earth is warming because of human activities, to believe negative effects from climate change are likely, and that proposals to address climate change will be effective. This group also holds more positive views about climate scientists and their research, on average. Differences between those more concerned and less concerned occur among both Republicans and Democrats. Differences between those who care more and less about climate change issues occur among both Republicans and Democrats. Large majorities of those who care most about this issue think it is very likely that climate change will hurt the environment. Many of those who do not care at all or not too much about the issue of climate change say the evidence of warming is uncertain; this group is particularly skeptical that any of these harms will come to pass. Differences among the more and less concerned about climate issues occur both among Republicans and Democrats alike. People who are especially concerned about climate issues are optimistic that both policy and personal efforts can be effective at addressing climate change. Majorities of climate-engaged Americans are optimistic that a range of both policy and individual actions can make a big difference in addressing climate change. Those less personally concerned about climate issues are considerably more pessimistic, by comparison. By contrast, no more than two-in-ten American who are not at all or not too personally concerned about climate issues think each of these policy actions can make a big difference, although a sizeable minority among this group says each can

make a small difference. The same pattern occurs when it comes to individual efforts to address climate change. This pattern holds among both Democrats and Republicans. Many fewer of less climate-concerned adults say the same. Similarly, people who care more about climate issues are more inclined to see consensus among scientists about the causes of climate change. Two-thirds of Americans deeply concerned about climate issues trust information from climate scientists. Those more concerned about global climate issues are far more trusting of information from climate scientists than are those less concerned about these issues. Democrats and Republicans who care a great deal about climate issues are more than twice as likely as their fellow partisans to hold a lot of trust in information from climate scientists. Public views of news coverage about global climate change

The news media are a key source of information about climate issues. Overall, Americans are closely divided in their assessments of media coverage on climate issues. A Pew Research Center report documents the steep decline in public regard for media accuracy, fairness and independence over the past two decades. People who say they closely follow climate news tend to give the media somewhat higher marks for coverage in this area as do those who say care a great deal about climate issues. Public views about media performance also tend to divide along political lines. This pattern is broadly consistent with other Pew Research Center studies on views of the media. The public divide over media performance in this area could link to the balance of coverage on climate issues. The same pattern occurs on a question about the balance of attention to those skeptical of climate change. In keeping with the wide political divides on beliefs about climate issues, there are strong political differences in views about media coverage of climate change. Opinions about media coverage of skeptics follow a similar pattern. The Physical Science Basis , See John Cook et al , Consensus on consensus: Surveys of scientists have also found strong majorities in agreement on the causes of climate change.

Chapter 2 : A portrait of the place where Evangelical politics and climate change meet | Vlad Chituc

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By Laurie Mazur , originally published by Medium. The water was rising, and Bell knew what that meant: Her street would flood. Indeed, within an hour, the corner was submerged. Bell used her phone to snap photos of her rain gauge and the flooded street. She then uploaded them to ISeeChange – a global online platform that allows anyone with a smartphone to document climate impacts on their daily life. This approach results in fine-grained, real-time information that can target adaptation efforts where they are needed most. And it uses the principles of Creative Placemaking – the integration of arts, culture and community-engaged design – to identify and address the challenges of a warming world. Climate challenges do not affect all people equally. House by house, block by block, there are huge differences in vulnerability based on geography, health status, income level and other factors. Such differences are not always visible to decision-makers. For example, when city officials assess flood risk, they typically look at average elevation and increasingly unreliable floodplain maps. That has begun to change. By working across disciplines – both within the foundation and on the ground – the project is charting a climate plan that puts community needs front and center. Department of Housing and Urban Development. It calls for a sizeable investment in green infrastructure – parks and green spaces that absorb stormwater, while providing places for neighbors to gather and play. These multitasking urban oases offer several climate benefits: Their shade helps cool the city and reduce energy use, while shoreline parks protect against rising seas and flooding. Trails and greenways connect residents to popular destinations and each other. These included New Orleans city officials, the sewer and water authority, health groups, local nonprofits and the parks department. Together, they created a multilayered map that pinpoints vulnerable areas where poverty, aging infrastructure and high rates of disease intersect with climate-influencing factors like heat and flooding. Taken together, the data provide an extraordinarily detailed map of risk – and a blueprint for building resilience. For example, the city was considering a site for a park near an elementary school and a large public housing project. But the picture was still not complete. That is not always easy, especially when it means long days and nights at public meetings. To counter that perception, Drapkin and her team got creative. Within two weeks, the comments helped the city identify previously uncharted flooding hot spots. Some of the people who submitted feedback began uploading information about those spots to the ISeeChange platform. Bell and her neighbors also contributed stories and reminiscences, creating an archive of collective memory. A live storytelling event, co-hosted with a local public radio producer, brought residents and decision-makers together on equal footing. And public art projects raised awareness of climate challenges – including chalked street markings and ropes that graphically depicted flooding and rising sea levels. Taken as a whole, these storytelling, visual and civic engagement efforts embody the goal of Creative Placemaking: The information amassed – both the multilayered map created by the Climate-Smart Cities Program and the personal stories, data and observations contributed – is shaping a more resilient New Orleans. Both are included in a city request for proposals that will guide the development of green infrastructure throughout New Orleans. Because data collected by Bell and others can help better predict and prevent floods, the city will distribute another gauges next year.

Chapter 3 : Fried chicken, chips and global warming | Letters | Environment | The Guardian

Smart News Keeping you current The World Was Just Issued Year Ultimatum On Climate Change Leading climate scientists paint dire portrait of years to come if we maintain carbon-emission status quo.

By Jonathan Chait In his interview with the New York Times , Donald Trump expressed more flexibility on climate change, which he has previously called a hoax created by China. That is the good news. The few snippets of concrete factual information he has to ground his beliefs are mostly false. His New York Times interview forced the president-elect to grapple with the issue in more depth than he did at any time during the campaign the three debates had no questions on this issue, and climate-change policy in general received vanishingly little attention from the media. The portrait that comes out of the interview is one of almost complete ignorance. You know the hottest day ever was in something, You know, you can make lots of cases for different views. I have a totally open mind. The hottest single day on record is not relevant to a problem centered on increased average temperatures. The reality is that the Earth has seen a long-term rise in surface temperature: My uncle was for 35 years a professor at M. He was a great engineer, scientist. He was a great guy. And he was a long time ago, he had feelings this was a long time ago he had feelings on this subject. Trump was a physicist and engineer, not a climate scientist. And he died in , a time when the scientific consensus on anthropogenic global warming was far less solid than it is today. Trump then moved on to hacked emails among climate scientists: I know we have, they say they have science on one side but then they also have those horrible emails that were sent between the scientists. Where was that, in Geneva or wherever five years ago? He is referring here to a popular right-wing conspiracy that claimed that scientists were conspiring to falsify climate data to support their theory. This claim has been debunked. Trump then begins rambling about other environmental issues: I absolutely have an open mind. I will tell you this: Clean air is vitally important. Clean water, crystal clean water is vitally important. Safety is vitally important. And you know, you mentioned a lot of the courses. I have some great, great, very successful golf courses. What any of these disconnected sentiments have to do with his beliefs about greenhouse-gas emissions is difficult to tell. He seems to want to assert his authority as a good guy for the environment without connecting this element of his self-image to his policy agenda for the U. Sensing the drift, the Times tries to refocus Trump on the question of whether he accepts the scientific connection between greenhouse-gas emissions and rising global temperatures. I think right now well, I think there is some connectivity. There is some, something. It depends on how much. You have to understand, our companies are noncompetitive right now. There are two revealing things about this snippet. Instead he moves directly to the cost to American companies, saying the answer to the scientific relationship depends on the cost to American companies. Of course, one could make a coherent argument that climate change is real, but any particular policy response fails the cost-benefit test. Indeed, many conservatives embarrassed by having to defend anti-scientific conspiracy theories have urged Republicans to shift their line of defense in just this way. But Trump is giving the game away by explicitly linking the two arguments. Later in the interview, Trump is asked about using his meeting with Nigel Farage , in which Trump lobbied against an offshore wind farm that he believed would mar the vistas at a Trump-owned golf course. Trump defending this blatant display of self-interest as a consistent application of his overarching hatred for wind energy: I mean, the wind is a very deceiving thing. American wind-turbine manufacturers and their supply-chain have a large domestic presence: Trump then begins to ramble again: The windmills kill birds and the windmills need massive subsidies. You go to a windmill, you know in California they have the, what is it? The windmills are devastating to the bird population, O. But they do need subsidy. So, if I talk negatively. Some birds do die via wind turbine , and it is very sad for them. On the other hand, unchecked climate change will create mass species extinction. Even if Trump somehow cares more about animals than effects on human life, opposing an important component of the response to climate change on animal-loving grounds is bizarre.

Chapter 4 : WHO CARES // a portrait of climate change seen by a young man on Vimeo

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Fifty States of Climate Change: United States of Climate Change explores the mosaic of climate-related impacts and responses from state to state. A powerful new project at weather. United States of Climate Change is a stop-in-your-tracks website that brings home the reality of climate impacts by zeroing in on a key issue from each state. Produced by the editorial team at weather. Using an eloquent blend of words, photos, videos, and infographics, United States of Climate Change conveys the breadth and depth of climate impacts from coast to coast. America is unwilling to invest in mitigating the effects of climate change to the degree that future safety and stability requires. Waterfront homes on the Gulf Coast near Naples, Florida. In addition to its efforts to protect property against rising sea levels, Collier County has made a few gestures toward reducing emissions—switching to energy-efficient light bulbs in some cases and using solar-powered lights in the Naples Zoo parking lot. Some adaptations to a changing climate might look like no-brainers, but they can still get waylaid by politics, economics, prejudices, or simple inertia. The lines that go from fossil fuel emission to human adaptation are often zigzags rather than arrows. At least 20 inmates have been killed by inescapable heat in the last 20 years. One Missouri casino has already closed as a result of repeated floods along the Mississippi. Louis on May 15, The casino closed its doors later that year. The project also spotlights a few states that are thinking ahead and moving forward, though the path is not always smooth. Last year, however, environmentalists failed to stop a bill that allows for redevelopment of shipping docks and industrial plants along northern stretches of the Delaware coast. With just five turbines so far, it already has 30 megawatts of capacity—enough to power 17, homes, including all of the permanent residents of nearby Block Island. I was struck by the conflicts running through the Arizona feature, which focuses on the Navajo Generation Station. The largest coal plant in the U. Coal is the most climate-unfriendly of the major fossil fuels the Navajo Generation Station produces greenhouse-gas emissions roughly equal to that from 2. In Nebraska , we see and hear from farmers who are ripping out shelterbelts, the rows of trees built in the s Dust Bowl to blunt the fierce winds of the Great Plains and cut down on soil erosion. During my Oklahoma childhood, I passed many a shelterbelt on family drives. Farmers are operating on tighter profit margins than ever before, and cropping even the modest amount of land blocked by the shelterbelts could make the difference between ending a year in the red or in the black. But what about next year, or next decade? Are we confident we no longer need these bulwarks against nature, even in a warming climate with the potential for more severe drought impacts? Each of the 50 articles in the United States of Climate Change is compelling in its own way. As a group, they pack an even bigger wallop. This story does not necessarily represent the position of our parent company, IBM.

Chapter 5 : Climate Change Stock Photos. Royalty Free Climate Change Images

"Climate change, extinctions, invasive species, technofossils, anthropurbation, terraforming of land, and redirection of water are all part of the indelible human signature," the Anthropocene website said of the changing name.

I live in an area served by numerous convenience stores and fried chicken, pizza and kebab shops. There is a strong community of independent grocers stocking a wide range of fresh produce and all the exotic ingredients that home cooks could want. And we have a fiercely independent scene of local traders who sell their crafts at regular inner-city markets too. What is striking is the sheer amount of food on offer. Everywhere we go, we are presented with opportunities to eat. It is something to be celebrated when people have enough food and we can take the time to enjoy what we love to eat. But the quantities in which we consume are not sustainable. To save the planet, we should be curbing our gluttony. However, if it will take people choosing rice and chickpeas over a sizzling steak to avoid a catastrophe, we had better start preparing for the worst. Global per-capita meat consumption is at an all-time high and heading higher. Thanks to innovative companies, we can efficiently and sustainably produce the meat that people want. These companies are reproducing the composition of conventional meat – amino acids, fats, minerals – with the same elements from plants. These plant-based meats are quickly becoming popular across Europe and the United States. Our ability to produce clean meat – grown directly from cells in a clean facility, with no abattoir required – is also rapidly approaching commercial scale. We are fortunate that we now have a realistic chance of avoiding climate catastrophe. Would Felicity Lawrence Why do we let ourselves be conned about our food? There are two further pertinent issues. First is the need for the reintroduction of what used to be called domestic science in secondary schools, to give the next generation the skills they need to not be conned by clever advertising and poor labelling of low-quality food products. The second is the need for people with severe allergies to carefully plan travel, avoiding the need to buy from the end of long, unreliable manufacturing lines, and stick to simple trusted food. Old fashioned though it might seem, a well-stocked sandwich box and flask would help. The internet has a huge array of easy, inexpensive vegan recipes from Indian, to Chinese, Mexican, and Italian, and the list of delights goes on. I went on to teach vegan cooking and had fun showing people how to live healthily without harming any living being.

Chapter 6 : Anthropocene is a startling portrait of climate change | The Journal

Official site of The Week Magazine, offering commentary and analysis of the day's breaking news and current events as well as arts, entertainment, people and gossip, and political cartoons.

Chapter 7 : Arctic Report Card Paints Dire Portrait Of Climate Change Trends

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Chapter 8 : Arctic Report Card Paints Dire Portrait Of Climate Change Trends | HuffPost

Sometimes a picture says a thousand facts. Tired of climate change being discussed in dry facts and figures, photographer Nick Bowers decided to take an emotive approach to climate change by capturing the frightened faces of those most in the know - climatologists. Supported by a short interview.

Chapter 9 : A Rising Tide of Climate Resilience - Resilience

A new report paints a stark portrait of how quickly the planet is heating up. With a new round of international climate

negotiations set for December, the next months will be crucial.