



Global Warming



What is Global Warming?

- Global warming is a long-term phenomenon caused by gas emissions that intensify the greenhouse effect, arising from a series of human actions, and which has led to an increase in the average temperature of the Earth's oceans and atmosphere.

When did you start talking about global warming and climate change?

- Climate change is a phenomenon that has occurred naturally since the formation of the Earth and is characterized by variations between “ice ages” and warm periods or global warming. In the last 1.2 million years, the climate varied in cycles of glaciations and interglaciations of about 100 thousand years due to variations in the Earth's orbits, the so-called Milankovitch Cycles.
- At the end of the 19th century, climate change began to be considered as a result of emissions of large amounts of greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere, due to the growth of industrial activities and transport.






Main consequences of Global Warming

Among the consequences of global warming are melting ice, rising sea levels, desertification, changes in rainfall patterns, floods and a reduction in biodiversity.





Main consequences of Global Warming for Portugal

- Portugal will experience more droughts, aridity and increased risk of fires in the coming decades, which includes Portugal in the Mediterranean section, along with Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Northern Morocco, among others.
- Portugal will be hit by a combination of phenomena with a high climatic impact, such as warming, extreme temperatures, increased droughts and aridity, decreased precipitation, an increase in a climate conducive to fires, changes in sea levels, and also the reduction in coverage of snow and wind speed.
- The country will be especially vulnerable to more droughts, aridity in the territory and the outbreak of fires, due to the high probability of temperature increases equal to or greater than 2 °C.



Practical measures that Governments and we citizens need to take against climate change

- Keep fossil fuels in the ground. ...
- Reduce methane emissions. ...
- Switch to renewable energy. ...
- Abandon gasoline and diesel. ...
- Plant more trees. ...
- Remove greenhouse gases from the air....
- Promoting sustainable agriculture...
- Betting on public transport instead of individual transport...
- Promote effective Reduction, Recycling and Reuse policies...
- Promotion of effective measures to protect the terrestrial and marine environment.





Direct Consequences for Populations

- Human life depends on natural resources.
- With the imbalance of seemingly simple mechanisms for everyday life, such as the rainfall cycle for agriculture, all sectors of society will have to adapt.
- In extreme cases, entire populations will be forced to migrate in search of places with greater availability of water and productive land. As sea levels rise, erosion of coastal cities will force coastal populations to move elsewhere.
- Island nations are in danger of disappearing entirely if global warming continues at the same rate.
- In addition, there are direct consequences for human health.