YEAR 10 GEOGRAPHY - CYCLE 2 - CLIMATE CHANGE

BOX 1: KEYWORDS		3. solar output	more dark spots on sun → emitting more energy → Earth warmer
climate change	long-term change in climate patterns e.g. temperature and precipitation	(sunspots)	fewer dark spots on sun → emitting less energy → Earth cooler
Quaternary period	period of geological time from 2.6 million years ago to the present day	(** * *****)	 sunspot cycle → sunspots increase and decrease every 11 years
mitigation	reducing the causes of climate change (which also reduces the effects)	DOV E. IIIINAANI FACT	
adaptation	reducing the effects of climate change (without reducing the causes)		TORS THAT CAUSE CLIMATE CHANGE
glacial	a period of time with cooler global temperatures e.g. an ice age	fossil fuels	burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide → temperatures rise
interglacial	a period of time with warmer global temperatures		over 50% of greenhouse gas emissions are from burning fossil fuels
ice core	ice tube drilled out of ground → gases from ancient atmosphere frozen	agriculture	rice farming releases methane → temperatures rise
100 0010	into ice → can measure carbon dioxide and methane levels from past		cattle farming releases methane → temperatures rise
fossil fuels	coal, oil and gas → formed in the past from the fossils of living organisms	1.6	20% of greenhouse gas emissions are from agriculture
greenhouse gases	methane → released from cattle (from digestive system of cow)	deforestation	trees cut down → fewer trees to absorb carbon dioxide during
	 carbon dioxide → from burning fossil fuels e.g. to create electricity 		photosynthesis → more carbon dioxide stays in atmosphere →
BOX 2: THE GREENH			 enhanced greenhouse effect → temperatures rise trees burnt → to clear area of land → the carbon dioxide stored
greenhouse effect	incoming solar radiation → some outgoing radiation reflected back to		inside tree is released into atmosphere → temperatures rise
greenhouse effect	space → some outgoing radiation absorbed by greenhouse gases →		
	warms planet → maintains temperature for life to survive ©	BOX 6: EFFECTS OF C	
enhanced	incoming solar radiation → less outgoing radiation reflected back to	predicted effects	 ocean acidification → coral reef bleaching → biodiversity loss
greenhouse effect	space → as more is absorbed by more greenhouse gases → warms		warmer → more wildfires → deaths and destruction
greeniouse errect	planet more → temperature rises → negative effects ®		 more intense tropical storms → infrastructure damage
DOV 2. EVIDENCE FO			 increased ice melt → sea level rise → coastal erosion → homes lost
	OR CLIMATE CHANGE		 droughts → lower crop yields → less food → famine
past	 ice cores → show there have been glacial and interglacial periods in the past (show temperatures have increased and decreased) 		unreliable rainfall → desertification → mass migration
	2. ocean fossils → give evidence about ancient ocean temperatures		warmer → wider distribution of tropical diseases e.g. malaria
	(show temperatures have increased and decreased over time)	BOX 7: CLIMATE CHA	
	3. art → from 1684 shows ice skating on River Thames (artwork and	alternative energy	use renewable energy e.g. solar → less greenhouse gases in atmosphere
	diaries show temperatures have changed throughout history)	carbon capture	stores carbon dioxide in rocks → less greenhouse gases in atmosphere
present	• Earth's average temperature has increased 1° C over last 100 years	planting trees	trees to absorb carbon dioxide → less greenhouse gases in atmosphere
present	• sea levels have risen by 19 cm since 1900	international	Paris Agreement 2015 → international agreement to stop global
	 ocean temperatures are the warmest they have been since 1850 	agreements	temperature increase rising above 2° C
	glaciers and ice sheets are melting	BOX 8: CLIMATE CHA	NGE ADAPTATION
	 since 2002 → 134 billion tonnes of ice lost from Antarctica per year 	changing/adapting	as the climate changes → difficult to grow crops → may need to grow
DOV 4. NATUDAL FA		agricultural systems	crops differently (new locations, different seasons, more irrigation) →
	volcanic ash and sulphur dioxide can reflect sunlight → reduces		e.g. in Peru project to grow potatoes at higher altitudes where it is cooler
1. volcanic activity	temperatures → Mount Tambora eruption (1815) caused average global	managing water	1. reduce demand → e.g. shorter showers, rainwater to flush toilets
	temperatures → Mount Tambora eruption (1815) caused average global temperatures to fall by 0.4° C to 0.7° C → 'The year without a summer'	supply	2. increase supply → new reservoirs, desalination, water transfers
2. orbital changes		reducing risk from	may need to build more coastal defences to protect from flooding e.g.
2. Orbital changes	orbit of the Earth changes → called Milankovitch cycles → 3 orbital cycles change the Earth's climate and seasons over thousands of years:	rising sea levels	Thames Barrier protects London from coastal flooding
	1. eccentricity \rightarrow orbit becomes more elliptical in 100,000 year cycles		
	2. axial tilt → Earth's axis angle changes in 41,000 year cycles		
	3. precession → the Earth wobbles on its axis in 26,000 year cycles	l	

