CLIMATE CHANGE

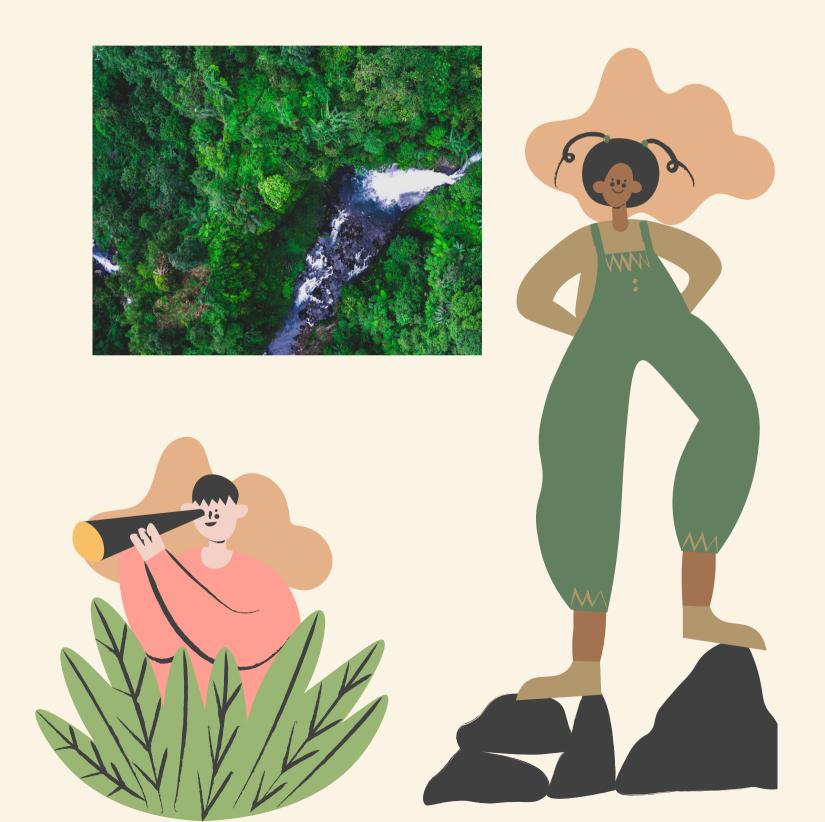
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WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns. This shifts may be natural, such as trough variations of the solar cycle. But since 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primariky due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.



FACTORS OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE



generating electricity and heat by burning fossil fuels that cause a large chunk of global emissions.



MANUFACTURING GOODS

manufacturing and industry produce emissions mostly y from burning fossil fuels for making things such as cement, plastics, etc. This industry is one of the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.



most vehicles run on fossil fuels.

That makes transportation a major contributor of greenhouse gasses, especially carbondioxide emissions.



Cutting down forests to create farms causes emissions, since trees release the carbon they have been storing.

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SEA



Today, the ocean has absorbed about 90 percent of the heat generated by rising emissions. As the excessive heat and energy warms the ocean, the change in temperature leads to unparalleled cascading effects, including ice-melting, sea-level rise, marine heatwaves, and ocean acidification.



POSIDONIA MEADOWS

Posidonia is a biology indicator of the health of the sea. Anchors destroy leaves and plants and their scars take a long time to heal. Another problem that we face is that costal development destroys carbon deposits.

THE REDUCTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE DUE TO POSIDONIA

Posidonia oxygens water and gives a natural habitat for 20% of the Mediterranean species. It also reduces waves intensity, since it stabilizes the ocean ground and settles sediments.

Moreover, in autumn, posidonia's leaves floats on the marine surface, protecting beaches from erosion and absorbs and stores carbon and CO2



