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The impact of climate change on environment

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Abstract

Climate is a global process; it is emerged as the most significant global environmental issue. It has engaged the attention of scientists, planners, government and politicians alike worldwide. It is not only a threat and but also a challenge. Climate changes and climate fluctuations particularly changes in weather contrary, affect the environment that give us cleaned food, air, water, shelter and safeguard us. Climate change found that rising temperatures to about 5 °C to the normal as a result enlarge the frequency or intensity of some contrary weather occurs, a rising sea levels, and unfreezing snow and ice. Global warming on account of buildup of greenhouse gases especially carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is a significant threat to biodiversity. As a result of increasing temperatures the endemic species such as emperor penguins, seals, ringed seals, walruses etc are threatening. Climate convert is already forcing the life forms to alter either through shifting of natural environment, changing of life cycle or the development of new visible characteristic features. These primarily analysis discuss the significance of biodiversity, the consequences faced by the plant, animals, human beings and ecosystem. Environmental conditions are constantly changing. The Earth's diurnal rotation and the annual rotation of the Earth around the Sun drive changes in temperature and radiation and these coupled with the centrifugal motion of the planet and convection currents cause climatic changes on timescales from seconds to years. Conditions may also be altered by the impact of other organisms. For example, in the absence of oxygen, heterotrophic bacteria will reduce the pH of soil (i.e. increase its acidity).

Keywords: Habitat, climate change, temperature, environmental variation, biodiversity, ecosystem

Introduction

The word climate introduce to the weather is the condition of atmosphere in a place at a time. Climate comprises extremes temperatures, droughts, heavy rains, heavy snowfall and some other type of serious climate changes which are likely to continue. Climate changes refer to interchange in weather patterns, which are attributed directly or indirectly to human activities. Climate means general changes in climate patterns. Weather influences are changed greatly from day to day, month to month, year to year and from place to place. Weather can change in minutes or hours. Myers (1988) ^[5] studied threatened biogas; hot spots in tropical forests. Climate change is not just about averages, it is also a matter of extremes. As temperature is the main environmental factor which not only affect insect population dynamics but also expected to increase global warming, increased number of generations, risk, transmitted plant diseases as well as changes in the linkage between host plants and natural opponent. Jenkins (1992) ^[4] worked on species extinct in Groombridge, global biodiversity account of the Earth's living resources. In this paper, a number of climate change effects are observed i.e. (i) shifting of main vegetation from place to place, (ii) shifting in ranging of individual species and in the structure of species group, (iii) association between result of climate swap and territory breaking into pieces and (iv) changes in biosphere functioning. Dale (1997) ^[2] worked on the connection between land-use change and climate change. Climate change refers to any interchange in the environment due to human activities or due to natural processes. These changes can occur over a few decades or millions of years. Anonymous (2007) ^[1] investigated biodiversity and climate change agreement on biological diverseness. Widely speaking, the term biodiversity comprises species, genetic, ecosystem and habitat. Climate change adapts whole ecosystems along with all the species of plants and animals that are alive there. Millenium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) anticipates that just a small change in climate has serious influence on the biota. Biodiversity provides vast direct economic benefits to human beings and it also provides an arrangement of indirect necessary facilities through natural biospheres. It plays a significant role in balancing biosphere. Biodiversity is the foundation of human survival and economic welfare, interest, all living organisms, ecosystems and ecological activities. Hess *et al.* (2012) ^[3] studied integrating climate change adaptation into public health practice using adaptive management to increase adaptive capacity and build elasticity.

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Results and Discussion

India is one of the twelfth vast ecological country in the world and separated into ten biogeographical areas. Our native land possess two hotspots out of thirty five universal ecological hotspots: the Indo – Malayam it comprises the Eastern Himalayas, North–east India and Andaman Islands and the Western Ghats. Jenkins (1992) ^[4] found the rate of habitat remodelling are presently unreasonable that virtually all natural terrestrial domain and protected regions are predestined to become sustainable ‘island’ nearby oceans of domain much improved. Ecosystems depend on two major sources of energy, the Sun and chemical (or nuclear) fuels. Myers (1988) ^[5] has found the fixed regions on the earth exhibit unusual concentration of species with high degree of indigenous and incredibly sudden amount reduction. These regions are called as ‘hot spots’ and recognized in definite coral reefs, tropical forests and Mediterranean ecosphere. Vast hazards to biota comprise habitat alteration, chemical pollution, depletion, interfering species and enlarged community constraint. Weather substitute may due to anthropogenic interruption. Climate convert may influence the phenology, physiology and interspecific association between individual species. Climate change may impact on biodiversity by changes in temperature or moisture availability. Weather factors may also exceed the physiological tolerance of species. Due to climate convert the species to become vanished or migrate to further areas and probably decreasing the ecosystem.

Climate change and its impact

Climate change introduce to any change in the surrounding due to human activities or as a result of natural procedures. Climate comprises intense temperatures, droughts, heavy rainfall and some other severe weathers exhibited continue. However, there are also converts within the Earth’s environment that can influence the climate. These modifications can occur over a few decades. Climate change whole ecosystem along with all of the plants and animals which live there.

Climate change on environment

The significance of biodiversity, the conclusions faced by the plants, animals, human beings and ecosystem. The conservation of biodiversity which can protect the earth from the result of weather change. The climate converted and temperature expanded about 5 °C to the normal and caused melting of the ice, expansion in sea level which is terrifying the infestation species. Life on Earth faces a threat of disappearance, posed by the hazards of global warming. The list of reasons behind global warming is nearly endless. Man has not only used nature’s awards for his own benefits but has walked into the danger zone by exploiting them, there by harming the physical environment and bringing about a vast climatic change and thus human enterprises has emerged as the root cause of global warming. The average worldwide temperature has expanded by 0.6 °C since mid-1800s. The global warming influences plants, animals and microorganisms by changing their territories and by immediately influencing their physiological procedures.

Climate change on human beings

Climate change is a worldwide procedure, which is significant to our health. It is manifest that effect on biodiversity will change the scattering and weight of vector borne infectious diseases comprising bacterial diseases. Due to worldwide warming, heat related illnesses and deaths will grow with the

temperatures. Human health is also attacked by climate change. Human beings are revealed to climate change through changing weather figure and incidentally through changes in water, air, food quality and changes in ecosystems. WHO (2009) ^[6] observed the effect of climate change on human health. Climate change was seen responsible for diarrhoea, dengue fever and malaria etc. Climate converts influences human health in two main ways; first by changing the extremity of health problems and second by creating unusual health problems.

Conclusion

Climate convert and worldwide warming on account of buildup of greenhouse gases especially carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is a significant threat to ecosystem. Global warming has become perhaps the most complicated issue facing world leaders. Climate change is one of the greatest significant common well-being warnings facing by the people country, but few people are responsive of how it can influence them. Children, the elderly and communities living in poverty are among the most unsafe. As per Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, climate convert is probably the controlling direct operator of ecosystem reduction by the termination of the century. Climate change is already concentrating on the living beings to adapt either through shifting domain, changing life cycles or the development of new visible characteristic features. Agronomy and agroforestry areas are more unsafe to the areas where climate changes frequently. The ecological balance is a necessary requirement for the human existence. In ecosystem process every change works on the principle of Newton’s law of motion (every action has on equal and opposite reaction). Hess *et al.* (2012) ^[3] found that intermix climate change modification into common well-being practice using redesigned governance to grow adaptive capacity and construct elasticity. In climate, a small change can conduct to disappearance of same unprotected and delicate species. As a result of climate change, there are a number of effects on all the living beings like changes in migration patterns, swap in grouping, capture of interfering species which swap in the morphological behavior like period of breeding, time of migration etc. To sustain the equilibrium of ecosystem association among living beings and biodiversity needs preservation, safeguarding by nominating reserves of biosphere as hotspots, expanding silviculture, replanting, agronomy and agroforestry management utilization.

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