Title page

Discussions

Discussion 10

Natural disasters have deteriorating impacts, which are directly linked with climate change. Dough and George have talked about biodiversity and its significance in the current world. The article published at Scientific American “Wetlands Can Help Fight Climate Change” stresses on the need for managing climate change. The article states that wetlands can help us in fighting against the climate change resulting for temperature rise. This requires controlling greenhouse gas emissions, which are linked directly to the human activities. A study has been published by Frontiers in Ecology based on research, which revealed that mangroves, salt marshes and sea grass meadows can play significant role in controlling climate change. Coral reefs and kelp beds are also crucial for managing the ecosystems (Patterson, 2017). The researches have revealed that coastal ecosystem can provide a practical solution for mitigating the challenges faced in conservation of the environment. This is also a single effective way of restoring the systems. I think that this strategy can be adopted by all countries for preserving the nature environment. Coastal wetlands can provide the best solution for mitigating the risks of global warming at a larger scale.

Evidence suggests that coastal wetlands have the capacity of taking in carbon dioxide immediately. However the article has also emphasized on building national level policies for controlling the emissions. One of the most visible advantages of growing mangroves is that they are cheap and costs less compared to the other environmental sustainability projects. The article also explains that wetlands offer a easy solution because they can be managed easily. The state has an active role to determine the places where mangroves, seagrass meadows and salt marches are located. Phytoplankton is another effective ways of absorbing carbon emissions. Research has revealed that these can sink massive quantities of carbon from the environment and help societies in attaining their goal of cutting global warming. I think an international level initiative must be taken for convincing’s governments of all countries to grow every year more wetlands and mangroves. This is the critical time for understanding the need of controlling global warming. Scientists and environmentalists have also stated that the best advantages can be attained by involving governments in the process of policy making. Countries like Indonesia, Tanzania and Vietnam have massive amounts of mangroves. This improves their capacity of addressing the issue of carbon emission. I think there is still need for drafting conservation plans that sets exact limits and number of mangroves, seagrass meadows and marshes that must be grown each year. The countries can build goals for mitigating the risks of climate change and adapting the new wetland policies for maximizing the possibilities of reducing carbon emission.

Discussion 11

Climate change has impacted the environment and has potential of effecting the life of every individual. I agree that the major cause of climate change has been human involvement in harmful activities. One of the most visible reason that leads to emission of carbon is excessive use of energy. There can be different ways of mitigating the risks of climate change such as by planting more tress and cutting out consumption of electricity. I think multiple solutions are presented by different organizations and environmentalists for managing this serious issue. But I believe that one of the most practical way is by changing the behaviors of citizens. This requires every individual to take responsibility of saving the environment. We won’t come to any solution by putting the blame and responsibility on the states only. This is a critical time when everyone must understand that saving climate needs collective efforts and from the entire community (Pielke, 2019).

The issue of climate change is also associated with natural disasters. Due to temperature rise the society face significant threats of floods, hurricanes and tornadoes. One think that all communities must realize is their involvement in harmful practices. Consider for example, the habit of unnecessarily traveling via car, which means more use of fuels and release of carbon dioxide. By changing the behavior of people it is possible to make them responsible citizens. Behavior management can be attained by providing education and information to the people through awareness campaigns. Without engaging citizens in the agenda of saving climate, the society cannot succeed in achieving its goal of providing a safe environment to the people. I think people must be educated that climate change is not only linked to the destruction of environment but natural disasters leads to many other problems such as diseases. Malaria, diarrhea, measles, respiratory infections and hepatitis are also spread by natural disasters like floods, earthquakes and tropical cyclones. Although fighting with natural disasters is not in the hands of humans yet they can take precautions for controlling climate change.

I think the governments must participate in the climate protection mission and design programs that can be implemented. Best results can be obtained only when everyone becomes part of this climate saving initiative. We can decide to cut out daily consumption of energy by travelling less, walking more, refrain from cutting trees, planting more trees and using recycled products. These steps will allow each one of us to contribute to this global issue of climate change and natural disasters. If we fail to manage our activities and cut our carbon emission, the future generations will be more likely to suffer the consequences. They will have to fight against the environmental problems and many air-borne diseases.

References

Patterson, B. (2017). *Wetlands Can Help Fight Climate Change*. Retrieved 10 31, 2019, from https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/wetlands-can-help-fight-climate-change/

Pielke, R. (2019). *Climate change is serious, but we have to have a realistic response* . Retrieved 10 31, 2019, from https://www.theguardian.com/zurichfuturology/story/0,,1920333,00.html