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Annotated Bibliography on Climate Change and Renewable Energy

**Bostrom, Ann, et al. "What do people know about global climate change? 1. Mental models." Risk Analysis 14.6 (1994): 959-970**

The authors of this article aim to identify the level of people understanding about global climate change. In this article, a mental model interview and exploratory studies have been conducted. After the studies and analysis, it has been found and concluded that respondents are comparatively unfamiliar with the concept but their beliefs about risks and association of climate change to the public should be considered.

**Walther, Gian-Reto, et al. "Ecological responses to recent climate change." Nature 416.6879 (2002): 389**

The author states that there is no enough evidence of ecological effects on recent climate change. Beyond that, the overview of the author identifies a coherent pattern of ecological change across the system. Further, the study says that we are at the very beginning stage in the trends of global change while the changes are highly visible to see.

**Bostrom, Ann, et al. "What do people know about global climate change? 1. Mental models." Risk Analysis 14.6 (1994): 959-970**

The authors (Ramanathan and Carmichael) argue that the dominant absorber of visible solar radiation in the atmosphere is the black carbon. Every source of black carbon is distributed globally especially to the regions where solar irradiance is higher. Further, the study finds that the ice surface and snow is darkened by the deposition of black carbon which could add to the melting.

**Barbir, F., T. N. Veziroǧlu, and H. J. Plass Jr. "Environmental damage due to fossil fuels use." International journal of hydrogen energy 15.10 (1990): 739-749**

The main concern of this study is to find out the inverse impacts of usage of fossil fuels and to evaluate their economic importance. The author says that the outside or external costs of fossil fuel utilized have to be added to its current market price while the costs would be compared to other energy alternatives.

**Cess, R. D., S. Hameed, and J. S. Hogan.”Response of the global climate to changes in atmospheric chemical composition due to fossil fuel burning." (1980)**

The authors (Sultan H, Robert, D, and Joseph, S) say that the recent model of chemical processes suggests that methane and tropospheric would highly increase in the coming future. They state that it would be the results of an increase in CO, NO, and CH4 which happens ultimately due to burning of fossil fuel. As well as the increase in these emissions leads to global warming.

**Adger, W. Neil, Nigel W. Arnell, and Emma L. Tompkins. Successful adaptation to climate change across scales." Global environmental change 15.2 (2005): 77-86**

The study titled above finds that responses and impact of climate change are observed in ecological and physical systems while the ultimate adaptation to these effects is highly seen in the human adjustments to the availability of resources and societal scales. Further, the results of the study say that the process through which the adaptions are evaluated would include new and challenging procedures.

**Moser, Susanne C., and Julia A. Ekstrom.”A framework to diagnose barriers to climate change adaptation." Proceedings of the national academy of sciences 107.51 (2010): 22026-22031**

The findings of Susanne C. Moser and Julia A. Ekstrom provide a systematic framework which identifies issues and barriers which affects the overall process of adaptation for climate change. In this, the researchers state that the framework targets the procedure of planned adaptation and given focus on the most challenging barriers. As well as this gives a systematic process that answers every critical question about supporting climate change and adaptation.

**Change, Global Climate. “Impacts and Adaptation." Nature Conservancy 434 (2007): 951-0569**

This is article states that climate change is mainly caused by the release of heath gases, carbon dioxide, and other pollution created due to industries and vehicles, etc. The concern organization and authors of this article state that the longer we wait and plan for reducing emissions, the more it would become costly and difficult because it increases with a strong pace.

**Lobell, David B., et al. "Prioritizing climate change adaptation needs for food security in 2030." Science 319.5863 (2008): 607-610**

The authors of the article are aimed to clarify that investments made for improving agriculture adaptation to climate change are done in favor of improving crops and regions over others. In the study, 12 regions where food is insecure are identified and analyzed are South Asia and Africa, both suffering from huge inverse impacts.

**Parmesan, Camille, and Gary Yohe. A globally coherent fingerprint of climate change impacts across natural systems." Nature 421.6918 (2003): 37**

This article is written by Camille, P & Gary Y. They state that the current and recent biological trends and their causal attribution to climate change are highly critical and complicated. It complicated because it affects dominate, local and short term changes. Beyond that, the analysis in the article finds that changes in climate now affects the entire living systems.

**Doney, Scott C., et al. "Climate change impacts on marine ecosystems." (2011)**

The above-chosen article has been developed by Scott. C, et.al. Authors of the article are aimed to clarify to readers that climate change and the increasing atmospheric CO2 in the marine ecosystems are even fully associated. They have also linked the climate change with the demography, phenology, and species distribution and identifies that the aggregated impacts might modify material flow and energy that affect the overall ecosystem.

**Wheeler, Tim, and Joachim Von Braun. "Climate change impacts on global food security." Science 341.6145 (2013): 508-513**

The authors of this article are Tim Wheeler, and Joachim Braun. They are focusing to convey that climate change can highly disrupt a world with no hunger. They say that climate change on crops has several impacts on the availability and stability of foods. Besides, the study provides evidence regarding what is the impact of climate changes on the availability and security of food.

**Hughes, Terry P., et al. "Climate change, human impacts, and the resilience of coral reefs." science 301.5635 (2003): 929-933**

The main concern of the article "Climate Change, Human Impacts, and the Resilience of Coral Reefs" is to analyze and scale-out the human impacts on coral reefs which leads to climate change. The authors of this article state the estimated increases in temperature and CO2 in the coming fifty years would be exceeding the situation/condition under which coral reefs have succeeded in the last 0.5 million years.

**Pindyck, Robert S. "Climate change policy: what do the models tell us?" Journal of Economic Literature 51.3 (2013): 860-72**

This article has been written by Robert S. Pindyck. In the article, the author has constructed an assessment model known as IAM. The author has used the model to predict and estimate abatement policies and the social cost of carbon. The analysis of the model develop a knowledge perception but the perception is misleading and illusory.

**Dore, Mohammed HI. "Climate change and changes in global precipitation patterns: what do we know?" Environment International 31.8 (2005): 1167-1181**

The main objective of this article and study is to produce a huge amount of literature that record the changing and evolving patterns of precipitation. The author claims that such information is required not only for the researcher but it is crucial for policymakers as well. At last, the author finds that the new actions to climate change would also impact the local availability of food and food supply.

**Piao, Shilong, et al. "The impacts of climate change on water resources and agriculture in China." Nature 467.7311 (2010): 43**

The authors of this article initially say that China is the most populous country on earth. The authors are aimed to focus on the influence of China on climate change but they have written less regarding climate change and its overall impact on China. Authors claim that the existing understanding does not give full knowledge about the impact of climate change while the agriculture and other resources of the country are able to feed up the people.

**Thomas, Chris D., et al. "Extinction risk from climate change." Nature 427.6970 (2004): 145**

This article has been published in January 2004, which identifies and states the crucial extinction risk occurred due to climate change. The authors aim to convey that the over the last 30 years, climate change have been found producing several shifts in the abundance and distributions of species. Several estimates have been undertaken by the researcher and analyst which show the role and importance of new technologies that decrease the emissions of greenhouse gas and tactics for sequestration of carbon.

**Cayan, Daniel R., et al. "Climate change scenarios for the California region." Climatic change 87.1 (2008): 21-42**

In this article, authors (researchers) have selected a model called CCMS to investigate future climate changes in the region of California. The researchers have evaluated the scenarios of climate changes in the 21st century. The article finds that mountainous terrain has the hugest influence snow accumulations of California and this increases warming and climate changes in the region.

**Seneviratne, Sonia I., et al. "Changes in climate extremes and their impacts on the natural physical environment." Managing the risks of extreme events and disasters to advance climate change adaptation: Special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, 2012. 109-230**

This article was written by Sonia, et.al in which authors address that the climate changes and changes in weather are relevant to extreme disasters and impacts. They further claim that variations could be related to changes in the mean climate while they could be opposite in some particular cases. They further state that changes in phenomena or monsoon can impact the intensity ad frequency of every extreme in different areas concurrently.

**Mirza, M. Monirul Qader. Climate change and extreme weather events: can developing countries adapt?" Climate policy 3.3 (2003): 233-248**

This article was written by Monirul Qader Mirza 2011. The author aims to convey that the developing countries have been attacked by climate changes while it increases the magnitude of extreme disasters and weather events. He further states that enhanced capability of managing extreme weather event can decrease the magnitude of social, economic, and human damage as well as he suggests that infrastructure development and recovery operation would be the best actions to be taken.

Work Cited

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