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1. Talking about Climate Change and Global Warming.

By: Lineman, Maurice; Do, Yuno; Kim, Ji Yoon; Joo, Gea-Jae. *PLoS ONE*. 9/29/2015, Vol. 10 Issue 9, p1-12. 12p. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0138996.
The increasing prevalence of social networks provides researchers greater opportunities to evaluate and assess changes in public opinion and public sentiment towards issues of social consequence....

Тематика: CLIMATIC changes; GLOBAL warming; PUBLIC opinion; SOCIAL impact; PROBLEM solving

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2. Characteristics of Drought Disaster-Causing Factor Anomalies in Southwestern and Southern China against the Background of Global Warming.

By: JinSong Wang; Suping Wang; Qiang Zhang; Yiping Li; Jing Wang; Jing Zhang. *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies*. 2015, Vol. 24 Issue 5, p2241-2251. 11p. DOI: 10.1524/pjoes/58764.
In this study, taking drought disaster-causing factors like precipitation, temperature, reference evapotranspiration, and the degree of drought severity based on the drought index as study object...

Тематика: DROUGHTS; GLOBAL warming; PRECIPITATION (Meteorology); ATMOSPHERIC temperature; METEOROLOGICAL stations; CHINA

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3. Robust Warming Pattern of Global Subtropical Oceans and Its Mechanism.

By: Wang, Guihua; Xie, Shang-Ping; Huang, Rui Xin; Chen, Changlin. Journal of Climate. Nov2015, Vol. 28 Issue 21, p8574-8584. 11p. 1 Diagram, 4 Charts, 4 Graphs, 3 Maps. DOI: 10.1175/JCLI-D-14-00809.1.

The subsurface ocean response to anthropogenic climate forcing remains poorly characterized. From the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP), a robust response of the lower thermocline is ...

Тематика: CLIMATOLOGY; GLOBAL warming; CLIMATIC changes; GENERAL circulation model; GLOBAL temperature changes; TROPICS

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4. A Quantitative Definition of Global Warming Hiatus and 50-Year Prediction of Global-Mean Surface Temperature*.

By: Wei, Meng; Qiao, Fangli; Deng, Jia. Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences. Aug2015, Vol. 72 Issue 8, p3281-3289. 9p. 1 Chart, 5 Graphs. DOI: 10.1175/JAS-D-14-0296.1.

Recent global warming hiatus has received much attention; however, a robust and quantitative definition for the hiatus is still lacking. Recent studies by Scafetta, Wu et al., and Tung and Zhou S...

Тематика: GLOBAL warming – Research; SURFACE temperature; RESEARCH; CLIMATE research; ATMOSPHERE – Research; EARTH (Planet); SURFACE

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5. Preliminary Evidence for the Amplification of Global Warming in Shallow, Intertidal Estuarine Waters.

By: Oczkowski, Autumn; McKinney, Richard; Ayvazian, Suzanne; Hanson, Alana; Wigand, Cathleen; Markham, Erin. PLoS ONE. 10/28/2015, Vol. 10 Issue 10, p1-18. 18p. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0141529.

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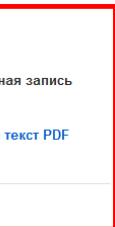
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The Role of Technical Innovation and Sustainability on **Energy** Consumption: A Case Study on the Taiwanese Automobile Industry.

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Simon Wu² wusq@vmta.com
Hui-Ming Wei³ weehm@cycu.edu.tw

Источник: Energies (19961073). 2015, Vol. 8 Issue 7, p6627-6640. 14p. 3 Color Photographs, 4 Diagrams, 2 Charts, 4 Graphs.

Тип документа: Article

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*CLIMATIC changes
*GLOBAL warming
*EFFECT of human beings on climatic changes
*ENERGY consumption

Ключевые слова, внесенные автором: energy
global warming
sustainable development
technical innovation

Резюмат: The impact of **global warming** and climate change is one of the most critical challenges of the 21st century. The greenhouse effect caused by technological development and industrial pollution has accelerated the speed of **global warming**. The continuous improvement in automobile **energy** consumption is one of the most effective ways to reduce **global warming**. A comparative analysis is proposed to examine the various automobiles that utilize technological innovation to improve their **energy** consumption. Their contribution to CO₂ emissions is then investigated. This study focuses on technical innovation and output power of a conventional engine. The results indicate that innovative engines (such as the Ford turbo petrol/diesel engine, the EcoBoost/TDCi) have improved **energy** consumption and reduce CO₂ emissions. In addition, the Toyota hybrid vehicles have also improved **energy** consumption and reduced greenhouse gases emissions. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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The Role of Technical Innovation and Sustainability on Energy Consumption: A Case Study on the Taiwanese Automobile Industry.

Авторы: Chao-Wu Chou¹ mikechou916@gmail.com
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Источник: [Energies \(19961073\)](#). 2015, Vol. 8 Issue 7, p6627-6640. 14p. 3 Color Photographs, 4 Diagrams, 2 Charts, 4 Graphs.

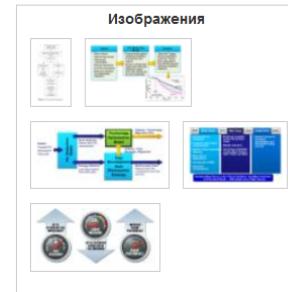
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Название: False Hope. По: Mann, Michael E., Scientific American, 00368733, Apr2014, Том 310, Номер 4

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False Hope

Содержание
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Раздел:

CLIMATE CHANGE

The rate of **global** temperature rise may have hit a plateau, but a climate crisis still looms in the near future

"Temperatures have been flat for 15 years – nobody can properly explain it," the Wall Street Journal says. "Global warming 'pause' may last for 20 more years, and Arctic sea ice has already started to recover," the Daily Mail says. Such reassuring claims about climate abound in the popular media, but they are misleading at best. **Global warming** continues unabated, and it remains an urgent problem.

The misunderstanding stems from data showing that during the past decade there was a slowing in the rate at which the earth's average surface temperature had been increasing. The event is commonly referred to as "the pause," but that is a misnomer: temperatures still rose, just not as fast as during the prior decade. The important question is, What does the short-term slowdown portend for how the world may warm in the future?

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is charged with answering such questions. In response to the data, the IPCC in its September 2013 report lowered one aspect of its prediction for future warming. Its forecasts, released every five to seven years, drive climate policy

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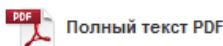
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©African Climate Change Uncertainty in Perturbed Physics Ensembles: Implications of Global Warming to 4°C and Beyond*

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DAVID P. ROWELL

Met Office Hadley Centre, Exeter, United Kingdom

(Manuscript received 21 September 2013, in final form 15 February 2014)

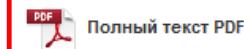
ABSTRACT

The importance of investigating regional climate changes associated with degrees of global warming is increasingly being recognized, but the majority of relevant research has been based on multimodel ensembles (MMEs) from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP). This has left two important questions unanswered: Are there plausible futures which are not represented by the models in CMIP? And, how would regional climates evolve under enhanced global warming, beyond 4°C? In this paper, two perturbed physics ensembles (PPEs) are used to address these issues with reference to African precipitation. Examination of model versions that generate warming greater than 4°C in the twenty-first century shows that changes in African precipitation are enhanced gradually, even to high global temperatures; however, there may be nonlinearities that are not incorporated here due to limited model complexity. The range of projections from the PPEs is compared to data from phases 3 and 5 of CMIP (CMIP3 and CMIP5), revealing regional dif-

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African Climate Change Uncertainty in Perturbed Physics Ensembles: Implications of Global Warming to 4°C and Beyond*

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