Global Warming and Draught

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Scientific evidences suggest that the Earth is getting warmer. The main cause is believed to be carbon dioxide emissions from cars, power generation, factories, etc. Drought is a normal, recurring feature of the climate in most parts of the world. Having adequate drought mitigation strategies in place can greatly reduce the impact. Recurring or long-term drought can bring about desertification. Biomass burning has had a devastating effect on the earth's forest and the global warming. The burning of fossil fuels is responsible for about 98% of all CO_2 emissions released into the atmosphere. Biomass burning has been occurring since the beginning of the existence of forests. But recently it has been occurring on a much greater scale. It is believed that more then 90% of all biomass burning is human related. Advances in technology have increased the human population, thus resulting in damaging Earth's resources.

Global Warming International Center (GWIC), founded in 1989 in Chicago, is a non-profit organization of scientists, policy makers, and scholars committed to driving scientific research and innovative policy development on climate change science. GWIC takes an interdisciplinary approach to evaluating climate impacts across a range of areas: With members in more than 145 countries, the GWIC sponsors research supporting the understanding and mitigation of global warming.

Drought is a normal, recurring feature of the climate in most parts of the world. Generally, this occurs when a region receives consistently below average precipitation. Recurring or long-term drought can bring about desertification. It can have a substantial impact on the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region. Although droughts can persist for several years, even a short, intense drought can cause significant damage and harm the local economy. Having adequate drought mitigation strategies in place can greatly reduce the impact. Lengthy periods of drought have long been a key trigger for mass migration and played a key role in a number of ongoing migrations and other humanitarian crises

Research in Habur plain in Northern Syria suggest that 2200 B:C. There has been drought that lasted for 300 years and this was followed by 200 years of flood. Evidences of this processes can be observed in South-eastern Turkey. It seems that drought occurances are natural and cyclic mostly related to natural processes rather than a human induced process. We can effectively mitigate much of the impact of drought through irrigation and crop rotation. Failure to develop adequate drought mitigation strategies may result in grave human cost and this is exacerbated by ever-increasing population.