CLIMATE CHANGE

1. ATMOSPHERE
2. CARBON DIOXIDE
3. CARBON EMISSION
4. CARBON FOOTPRINT
5. CLIMATE
6. CLIMATE CHANGE
7. EXTREME WEATHER
8. FOSSIL FUEL
9. GLOBAL WARMING
10. GREENHOUSE GAS
11. HEAT
12. SEA LEVEL RISE
13. WEATHER

A. GREENHOUSE GAS PRODUCED BY ANIMALS DURING THE BREATHING PROCESS AND USED BY PLANTS DURING PHOTOSYNTHESIS. IT IS ALSO THE BYPRODUCT OF BURNING FOSSIL FUELS.

B. GAS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, SUCH AS CARBON DIOXIDE, METHANE, WATER VAPOR, AND OZONE, THAT ABSORBS SOLAR HEAT REFLECTED BY THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH, WARMING THE ATMOSPHERE.

C. RARE AND SEVERE EVENTS IN THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE, SUCH AS HEAT WAVES OR POWERFUL CYCLONES.

D. STATE OF THE ATMOSPHERE, INCLUDING TEMPERATURE, ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, WIND, HUMIDITY, PRECIPITATION, AND CLOUDINESS.

E. INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE REACH OF THE OCEAN.

F. ENERGY THAT CAUSES A RISE IN TEMPERATURE.

G. INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH'S AIR AND OCEANS.

H. ALL WEATHER CONDITIONS FOR A GIVEN LOCATION OVER A PERIOD OF TIME.

I. TOTAL SETS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS CAUSED BY AN ORGANIZATION, EVENT, PRODUCT OR INDIVIDUAL OVER A SET PERIOD OF TIME.

J. CARBON COMPOUND RELEASED INTO THE ATMOSPHERE, OFTEN THROUGH HUMAN ACTIVITY SUCH AS THE BURNING OF FOSSIL FUELS SUCH AS COAL OR GAS.

K. GRADUAL CHANGES IN THE WEATHER OF OUR PLANET.

L. COAL, OIL, OR NATURAL GAS. THEY ARE FORMED FROM THE REMAINS OF ANCIENT PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

M. LAYERS OF GASES SURROUNDING A PLANET OR OTHER CELESTIAL BODY.