

# CARBON FOOTPRINT CLUB

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENT SCIENCE

N.V.PATEL COLLEGE OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES

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Co-coordinator: Mr. Shailesh Patidar

Patron: Dr. Basudeb Bakshi  
Patron : Mr. Sharad Amin

## Carbon Footprint Club's Monthly

*Issue no. 01*

*Motto:*

*Date: September 15, 2015*

***"DEO GRATIAM HABEAMUS"***

***LET US BE GRATEFUL TO GOD***



## **CARBON FOOT PRINT COMMITTEE** (2015-16)

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Mr. Sharad Amin

Coordinator: Dr. Rita N. Kumar  
Co-coordinator: Mr. Shailesh Patidar

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As Carbon Foot Print Club, we believe that everyone should "PLAY A PART" and work towards the goal of reducing each person's carbon footprint.

A carbon foot print is primary or secondary.

A primary foot print is measure of our direct emission of CO<sup>2</sup> from burning of fossil fuel including domestic energy consumption and transportation.

In our day to day activities, whether it be driving, providing shelter for our families, working, the food we eat - Each one of us contributes to the greenhouse gas emissions that are cause our climate to change.

Yet, there are many things each of us, as individuals and team can do to reduce our carbon footprint.

The choices we make in our homes, offices, our travel, the food we eat, and what we buy and inevitably throw away... all influence our carbon footprint and if we become conscious of these daily choices, we can help ensure a sustainable planet for future generations.

We believe in sustainability and the benefits a sustainable world can bring.

- Editors

## **Reduce your Carbon Foot Print →**

### **Use Cleaner Transport :**

Walk, Bike or Take Public transport whenever Possible

Regular service of vehicle, check air filter

### **Adopt Energy saving Habits :**

Unplug your electronics when not in use

Keep the thermostat low in winter

Clean or replace dirty air conditioner filter

Defrost freezer and refrigerator regularly

### **Reduce goods and services Foot Print :**

Buy Less, replace only when really needed

Recycle your all paper, glass, aluminium, plastic, electronics

Compost food waste for garden

## NATURE AND MAN

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The sea, a marvel of nature,  
Has galore to teach human creature,  
All one needs is a keen eye,  
To devour preachings that pry.

How immense is its depth,  
Throughout the length and breadth,  
So should an ideal man be,  
Calm, composed and free. (of all self bound limitations)

The sea offers generously,  
To flora, fauna and we,  
A man both wealthy and wise,  
Should share with the needy to suffice.

The tides go high and low,  
Which moon upon the sea bestows,  
Just like the ups and downs of life,  
Through which patiently one should strive.

## Species of the Month

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Montseny brook newt

Binomial Name *Calotriton arnoldi*

### Conservation Status

Critically Endangered (IUCN 3.1)



Its natural habitats are oligotrophic, cold (under 15°C) fast running rivers; it seems to be a strictly aquatic species. Its population is supposed to be less than 1,500 individuals with an estimated rate of decline of 15% during the last 10 years. The drying out of mountain streams, human alteration of its original habitat and the global warming are threats to this species. Because of this, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) lists it as "critically endangered".

## RECENT EVENTS

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The current El Niño weather phenomenon could be one of the strongest on record, according to World Meteorological Organization.

El Niño occurs when the waters of the Pacific become exceptionally warm and distort weather patterns around the world.

Scientists said earlier this summer conditions in the Pacific are now as intense as they were in the summer of 1997, when a massive El Niño was brewing. These patterns are considered essential in triggering El Niño's global climate impacts which are more likely to be felt over next 6-8 months.

The strongest El Niño on record was a 1997-98 but there were events that were significantly above the norm in 1972-73 and again ten years later in 1982-83.

"Models and expert opinions suggest that surface water temperatures in the east-central tropical Pacific Ocean are likely to exceed 2C above average, potentially placing this El Niño event among the four strongest events since 1950".

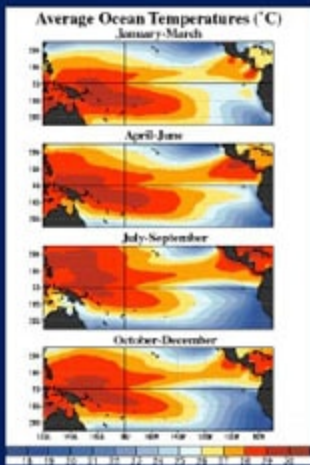
While this could be good news for drought-stricken areas such as California, researchers warn it may also lead to torrential and hazardous downpours elsewhere.

El Niño events tend to warm the Earth's atmosphere by suppressing the upwelling of cold water from the ocean that can absorb excess heat. But as well as bringing relief, El Niño can have devastating consequences for agriculture. It can trigger heavy rains and floods in South America and scorching weather in Asia and as far away as east Africa.

"We are seeing the Indian monsoon right now is almost 12% below normal. There is only a month left of the summer monsoon season making it difficult to recover," said WMO's El Niño expert Rupa Kumar Kohli.

Currently, the Pacific is seeing a surge of hurricane activity, with three category four strength tropical storms swirling around the Hawaiian islands. Researchers

say that these hurricanes can disrupt the predominant easterly trade winds that are found along the equator. This disruption allows more heat to build up in the eastern part of the Pacific, adding more fuel to stormy conditions.



*Average Equatorial Pacific Temperatures*

But researchers cautioned that the scale of impacts, especially in northern hemisphere is very hard to read because there is an Arctic warming effect seen in the Atlantic jet streams.

"The truth is we don't know what will happen. Will the two patterns reinforce each other? Will they cancel each other? Are they going to act in sequence? Are they going to be regional? We really don't know," David Carlson, the director of the World Climate Research Programme, told the news agencies. Time can reveal truth.