Man Changes Climate

Civilization Has Distinct Effect Upon Winter Temperature

The presence of large numbers of buildings in any situation will raise the temperature of the locality whilst the influence of the warmth arising from a large number of fires must not by any means be overlooked. Experiments conducted in London, Berlin, Paris serve to show that the average annual temperature in the cities is two or three degrees higher than in the surrounding country. At certain times of the year, there is often a greater difference still, and it is noticeable that in cities sudden changes are not felt to the same extent that they are in open country.

Taking England as a whole, there has been during the last two centuries an immense reduction in the amount of marsh land. Damp soil being always colder than dry , some changes may be expected place. It is proved fact that the temperatures in this than it was some centuries ago. Some old people supposed to be more sensitive to cold as they grow older continually affirm that the winter s are not so sever as they use to be. The old-fashioned winter often began in December, even November, but now it is rarely that any prolonged spell cold is experienced until the New Year. The writer speculated whether the draining of the boglands of the tundra's in Siberia would not alter the climate of that desolate region.

It has been defiantly established has says that the presence of large numbers of trees in the tropical regions tends to reduce the temperatures. Belta of the forest lands to be largely dependent on the presence of trees. Cutting down virgin forest in America has resulted in long spells of drought. Deforestation having been proved to reduce the rainfall the question arises how far in this land of ours afforestation is altogether desirable. He concludes:

To sum up the whole matter it is impossible to deny that man and his works do influence climate to a greater or less extent the spread of civilization in a new land has a real effect on the annual tale of weather. The study of the subjects in itself its infancy.

By: S. L Bastin / Port Washington 1908

NOTE:

By the way, the article speaks of the enormous reduction of the amount of bogs in England. In those days, the decayed vegetative matter of the bogs was used as a cheap fuel by the local rural people to heat their homes. Not too different from extracting coal out of the ground (then and today) for home and industry, all over the world.

http://www.nationalgeographic.org/media/peat-forgotten-fuel/

Peat: The Forgotten Fossil Fuel

Peat is the "forgotten fossil fuel." While oil, coal, and natural gas are exported around the world, few outside northern Europe are aware of this energy source.

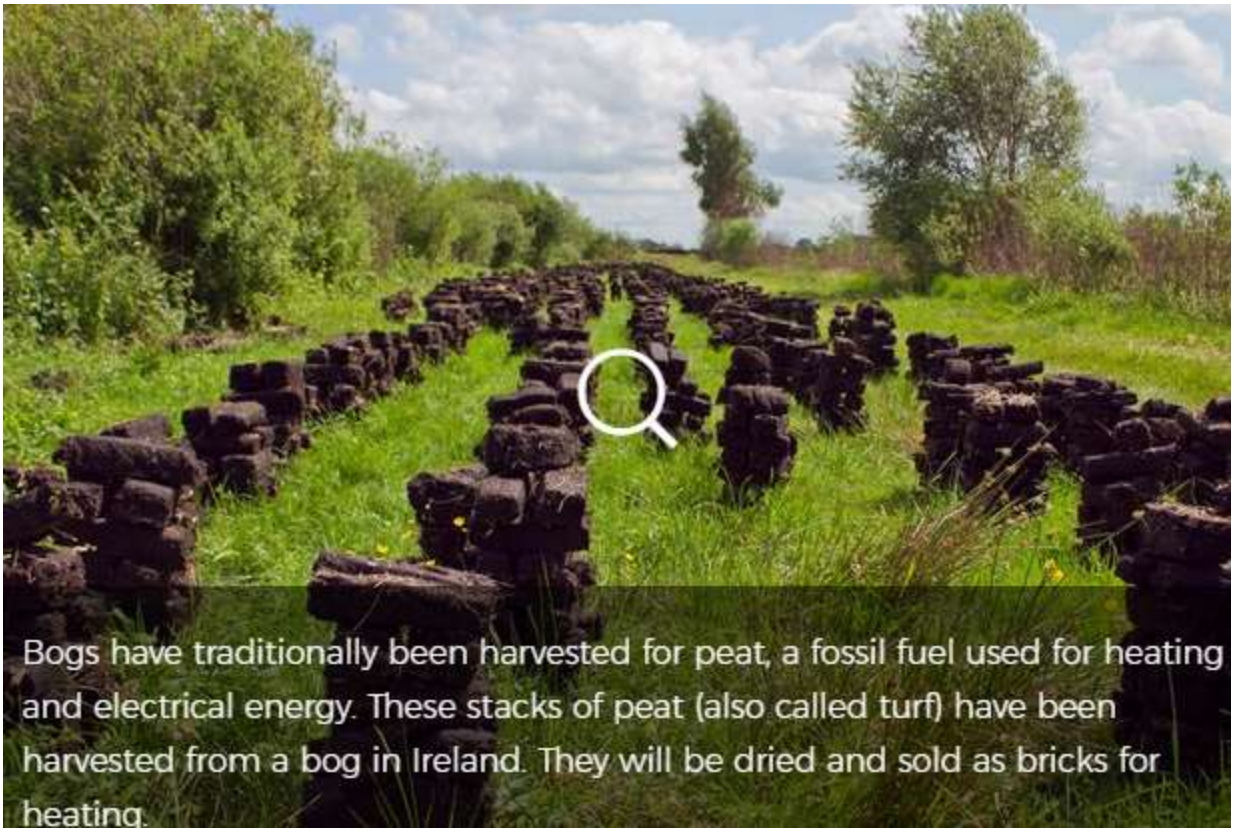
In certain circumstances, peat can be an early stage in coal formation. Most of the time, however, peat is a unique material.

Peat forms in bogs. Bogs are a type of wetland with a high acid content. Like all wetlands, bogs are inhabited by marshy plants, including trees, grasses, and moss. The bog's acidity prevents this vegetation from fully decaying. This partly-decayed organic material builds up in bogs. Over millions of years, it becomes peat.

Peat is thick, muddy, and, when harvested, looks like dark, earthen bricks. Traditional peat harvesting involves a farmer or laborer manually cutting thick strips of peat with a large, sharp hoe. Areas of harvested peatlands are called cutaway bogs for this reason. (Today, industrial peat harvesting involves huge tractors that scrape peat from the surface of bogs. This scraped peat is then collected into bricks. This is called milled peat.)

Wet bricks of raw peat are pressed to force out water. The bricks are then dried further, using heat or pressure. The bricks are then used as fuel, mostly for heating homes and businesses.

Northern Europe, particularly Scandinavia and the British Isles, have the most peatlands harvested for fuel use. However, peat bogs can be found from Tierra del Fuego to Indonesia. Finland, Ireland, and Scotland are the biggest consumers of peat as a fuel.



Belta

Also of interest is the word "Belta"
At first I thought he meant "Delta" but the uban dictionary said it is a

(Pronounced "bel-tah")
Aussie term which is used to describe something great or awesome.
http://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=belta
So at our next meeting I will wish you all to have a "belta" day

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Civilization Has Distinct Effect Upon Winter Temperature.

By S. L. Bastin.

THE presence of a large number of buildings in any situation will raise the temperature of the locality, whilst the influence of the warmth arising from a large number of fires must not by any means be overlooked. Experiments conducted in London, Berlin and Paris serve to show that the average annual temperature in the cities is two or three degrees higher than in the surrounding country. At certain times of the year there is often a greater difference still, and it is noticeable that in cities sudden changes are not felt to the same extent that they are in the open country.

Taking England as a whole, there has been during the last two centuries an immense reduction in the amount of marsh land. Damp soil being always colder than dry, some change may be expected. It is actually taking place. It is a proved fact that the temperature in this country is appreciably higher than it was some centuries ago. Some old people, who might be supposed to be more sensitive to cold as they grow older, continually affirm that winters are not so severe as they used to be. The old-fashioned winter often began in December, or even November, but now it is very rarely that any prolonged spell of cold is experienced until the New Year. The writer speculates whether the draining of the boglands of the tundras in Siberia would not alter the climate of that desolate region.

It has been definitely established, he says, that the presence of large numbers of trees in tropical regions tends to reduce the temperature. Belts of forest lands will also protect a country from wet and strong winds. The rainfall is said to be largely dependent on the presence of trees. Cutting down virgin forest in America has resulted in long spells of drought. Deforestation having been proved to reduce the rainfal, the question arises how far in this land of ours afforestation is altogether desirable. He concludes:

To sum up the whole matter, it is impossible to deny that man and his works do influence climate to a greater or less extent; the spread of civilization in a new land has a real effect on the annual tale of weather. The study of the subjects is in its infancy.

“The climate has changes and is still changing. It has changed within the last century as the work of the tree destruction has been consummated.”

President Theodore Roosevelt, 1937