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The wind has risen. After the average rate of Earth's surface winds have steadily declined for three consecutive decades since the late 1970s, a new study published Monday in the journal Nature Climate Change illustrates that winds have recovered. The results, which show winds have fallen and then increased due to natural fluctuations in both the atmosphere and the ocean, bode well for the future of wind energy. Earlier, an explanation for the slowing of the planet's low-altitude winds, dubbed the ground underground, blamed human activity. The theory argued that the construction of buildings, agglomerations and fields of wind turbines themselves created an unnatural roughness on the Earth's surface, which was then dampened by wind, explained Cheng Tseng, a postdoctoral researcher at Princeton University and lead author of the study. This ground power is considered a potential brake on the future of wind power, Tseng said. But wind instruments around the world have measured the rise of average surface wind speeds since 2010 (the wind is essentially created by the sun, unevenly heating different parts of the Earth, causing air masses with different temperatures and density to move across the planet). Tseng and his team found that the return of wind was consistent with changes in natural climate trends, such as the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO), in which centuries-old changes in air pressure over the ocean drive weather trends across much of North America and Europe (e.g., atmospheric shifts over the Atlantic Ocean have driven large numbers of storms over Europe for years at a time). The long-term impact is that we now have a reliable explanation for still and its reversal, said John Dabiri, a professor at the California Institute of Technology who studies wind energy and fluid dynamics. Fears that were still associated with urbanization, or even the development of wind farms themselves, appear to have been overblown, noted Dabiri, who played no role in the study. The results are also encouraging, Dabiri said, because they show that potential wind farms were previously thought to be that only marginal quality - and therefore not worth investing - can indeed be productive wind farms because global wind is not a phenomenon that will deteriorate or persist indefinitely. Rather, it is a natural cycle. Wind power should (and almost certainly will) take into account the natural fluctuations in the Earth's wind speed when determining where to build rotating turbines hundreds of feet high and how big the machines should be, Tseng said. (High wind turbines can capture faster winds higher in the air, but they are more expensive to build). Electric generation from wind in the U.S. Average wind speed decreased 8 percent for about three decades before bouncing back. These figures are important to know to plan how much energy a wind farm can produce, but they don't change the big picture, which is that wind power can provide a huge amount of in the U.S. and other countries, said Charles Menevo, a professor of mechanical engineering at Johns Hopkins University. Menevo also had nothing to do with the study. Wind has the potential to be an exceptionally dominant source of electricity, Menevo stressed: We could scale wind power to provide more than 50 percent of the country's energy, he said, provided by universities and research organizations to invest in training to build and operate fleets of wind farms across the country. Wind power has increased dramatically in the U.S. since about 2006. More than a decade ago, wind power provided less than 1 percent of the country's electricity generation. It now stands at more than 6.5 per cent. Some states, however, use significantly more wind power than the national average, thanks to ever-cheaper wind turbines and government incentives to create renewable energy sources that do not produce air pollution, nor emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases. California currently generates about 11.5 percent of its electricity from the sprawling Golden State wind farms. Overall, renewable energy now accounts for more than 31 percent of California's energy mix, the world's fifth-largest economy. The rapid increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere When it comes to generating energy from the wind, however, Texas is taking the cake. Texas produces nearly 16 percent of its electricity from winds, according to the Energy Department. What's more, during the first half of 2019, wind generated a whopping 22 percent of electricity in Texas, even out of coal competition, according to the Electric Reliability Council of Texas, a Texas power plant. Wind, which is clearly a lot on Earth, will play a crucial role in countries in transition and electric generation away from gas, coal and oil. While a significant expansion of wind power is sufficient to reduce carbon emissions to avoid the worst effects of climate change, will require large investments from both governments (e.g. reliable incentives to build wind farms) and private industry in the coming decade. But, as Johns Hopkins pointed out, wind power is already much cheaper than the true cost of fossil fuels if we can know about the accumulation of losses and costs caused by climate change and ever-deteriorating extreme weather. If we were really paying for it now, the wind would be much cheaper, Menevo said. Live Science is supported by the audience. When you buy by linking to our website, we can earn a partner commission. Find out more From Rettner People, please be careful with explosives on July 4th. 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You will receive a check letter soon. There was a problem. Please update the page and try again. No spam, we promise. You can unsubscribe at any time and we will never share your data without your permission. This series of 30 short videos will help children explore and connect with nature. With 1.5 billion children out of school right now, due to the coronavirus pandemic, many parents are trying to figure out how to continue their education. Some schools have provided recommendations, but this is far from what children usually get in classrooms. And the Internet is so full of resources that it can be challenging to know where to start. Enter Earth School, an interesting collaboration between TED-Ed (TED Youth and Education Initiative) and the United Nations Environment Programme. Together with experts from National Geographic, WWF and the BBC, they have created an entirely new online curriculum of science of sorts that includes 30 short animated videos on a variety of topics. Starting from Earth Day, April 22, a daily video is released, which will continue until World Environment Day on June 5. All videos posted remain available online, so you can start a 30-day cycle at any time, or just dip and watch random at any time. The videos are divided into six weeks worth of programming, each with a theme: The Nature of Our Material, The Nature of Society, Nature Of Nature, Nature Change, Nature of Individual Action, and the nature of collective action. They cover interesting and topical topics such as entomophagy (why we should eat insects), what in the smartphone, how composting works, the issue with plastics, the nature of the transport, and the clothes we wear, among many others. There are options to delve into topics other than introductory videos, with quizzes, additional reading content, discussion of issues, and takeaway activities. The press release outlines three goals of the program. First, provide a reliable source for learning science among a sea of options, many of which have questionable quality: The Earth School aggregates a wide range of lessons from reliable sources within a single platform. Through these lessons, students of all ages will be able to explore how to live a greener and cleaner life individually and in their communities. Second, he keep kids in touch with the natural world at a time when it's hard to get From home. The more young people understand the connection between a healthy planet and a healthy humanity, the better we will be in the long run. We strive to inspire the thrill and wonder of nature in the Earth students school and help them finish the program with a solid understanding of how deeply intertwined we are with the planet. Finally, the Earth School wants to help parents in difficult times, making it easier for them to teach their children at home. As a parent juggling work and improvised home-schooling, I can appreciate this - and after watching a few Earth School videos, I know for sure that many of these videos will be a must-see for my kids. Check out the full list here, which will be updated until June 5. The introductory video below: below: physical science with earth science chapter 3 review answers. glencoe physical science with earth science chapter 3 review answers. earth science chapter 3 section 1 review answers. earth science chapter 3 section 2 review answers

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