Ahrens, C. Donald. "Essentials of Meteorology." 7th. Cengage Learning, 2015. 333-363.

This chapter goes over the anatomy of a hurricane and how it forms, along with the conditions necessary for hurricane formation. It also talks about devastating winds, storm surges and flooding. There was even a section that specifically focused on hurricanes and climate change, mentioning how a 1F increase in sea surface temperature can cause wind to increase by 5 knots. This appears to be a unbiased and reliable source since the author is merely stating facts.

Black, Richard. “Hurricanes and Global Warming - a Link?” *BBC News*, 23 Sept. 2005, news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/4276242.stm.

This BBC article from 2005 discusses the hurricane season from that year. 2005 was an atypically active year for hurricanes in the Atlantic. The article warns that a single hurricane season is not representative of a trend of worsening hurricanes. However, a researcher is quoted as saying that there has been an increase in the number of intense hurricanes, and that while it might be due to sea-surface temperature increase, satellite data does not go back far enough to verify the claim.

Bradford, Nick. "Increased Hurricane Intensity." NEEF, 12 September 2017. 16 September 2017. https://www.neefusa.org/nature/water/increased-hurricane-intensity.

This article mentions how hurricanes have been increase in intensity since 1980s, mentioning factors contributing to the development of a tropical cyclone. This article appears to be straightforward and unbiased, coming from the National Environmental Education & Training Foundation. The article provides insight into how climate change affects hurricane intensity.

Carlowicz, Michael. “Global Temperatures.” World of Change, NASA, 2014, earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/WorldOfChange/decadaltemp.php.

This website explains the effects of global warming on the Earth. It explains that the average global temperature on Earth has risen by 0.8°C since 1880, and two-thirds of that rise has been since 1975. It goes into detail explaining how a one degree rise can have a significant effect on climate, since a one degree rise on average implies extreme temperature have risen much more significantly.

Dai, Aiguo. “Drought under Global Warming: a Review.” *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, vol. 2, no. 1, 19 Oct. 2010, pp. 45–65., doi:10.1002/wcc.81.

This peer-reviewed article explains how drought is tracked worldwide, and the changes in these measurements over time. It introduces PDSI, the Palmer Drought Severity Index, and how it is measured, along with the regional trends of the PDSI. The paper spends most of its time explaining what the causes of the drought are.

"Down to Earth Climate Change." UCR, n.d. 16 September 2017. https://globalclimate.ucr.edu/resources.html.

This website provides a lot of graphs and information on climate change, including graphs on CO2 and rising temperatures. This website is the joint effort of UCR, NASA, RUSD, and is backed up with data, making it a credible and fairly unbiased source. This article help provide a better understanding regarding the causes of climate change as well as data on increasing temperature and rising sea levels.

“Drought and Climate Change.” Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, www.c2es.org/science-impacts/extreme-weather/drought.

 This article talks about the devastation of droughts in the United States in the past 5-10 years. It focuses on many of the negative economic effects. It mentions how agriculture suffers from droughts and so does many forms of transportation on water which costs the United States billions of dollars.

"Evaluating the Effects of Future Sea Level Rise and Storm Surges Along the US Coastlines." National Center for Atmospheric Research, n.d. 16 September 2017. https://ncar.ucar.edu/press/evaluating-the-effects-of-future-sea-level-rise-and-storm-surges-along-us-coastlines.

This article reveals how global average temperatures have been warming and how it affects sea levels which can affect storm surges. It appears to come from a credible source and backs up its claims with research and data. This article enhanced the understanding of the connection between sea level and storm surges.

"[Extreme Weather.](http://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/energy-government-and-defense-magazines/extreme-weather)" Climate Change: In Context. . *Encyclopedia.com.* 17 Oct. 2017, [http://www.encyclopedia.com](http://www.encyclopedia.com/).

Encyclopedia gives us the definition of an extreme weather event so that we can understand a deeper meaning of what an extreme weather event is. It also gives us detail of the history of extreme weather events and of global warming. Encyclopedia also gives a list of words to know and the definition for them to further explain the detailed information given.

“Extreme Weather.” *National Climate Assessment*,

<http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/highlights/report-findings/extreme-weather>

The National Climate Association focuses this page on how many different weather events have been occurring more frequently and severe. It mentions heat waves, floods, downpours, hurricanes and droughts. It aims to point out the shocking increase to make the public aware that this is most likely due to human activities.

"Fuel for the Storm." Ocean Today, n.d. 16 September 2017. https://oceantoday.noaa.gov/fuelforthestorm/.

The transcript describes the process by which hurricanes are formed. The transcript comes from Ocean Today which is a part of NOAA, a credible source regarding weather. This transcript was helpful in understanding the causes of hurricanes and the factors that can contribute to its intensity, giving insight into how climate change affects hurricane formation.

Hansen, Kathryn. "Water Vapor Confirmed as Major Player in Climate Change." NASA, 18 November 2008. 16 September 2017. https://www.nasa.gov/topics/earth/features/vapor\_warming.html.

This article talks about water vapor’s contribution to global warming as well as the feedback mechanism of water vapor and warmer temperatures. The article appears to be a credible source since it is published by NASA. This article also provides insight into how climate change affects the water vapor and moisture in the atmosphere which can be connected to hurricane formation.

Harvey, Chelsea. “Record-Breaking Climate Events All over the World Are Being Shaped by Global Warming, Scientists Find.” *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 24 Apr. 2017, [www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/04/24/record-breaking-climate-events-all-over-the-world-are-being-shaped-by-global-warming-scientists-find/?utm\_term=.44ce9e05843d](http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/04/24/record-breaking-climate-events-all-over-the-world-are-being-shaped-by-global-warming-scientists-find/?utm_term=.44ce9e05843d).

Chelsea Harvey brings up studies done by scientist to show evidence that climate change has affected many weather patterns. Researchers have looked weather trends to the passed and compared them to weather patterns now to see the difference in patterns. This article also explains how human activity has also played a role in climate change.

Hayhoe, Katharine, James Kossin, John Walsh, and Donald Wuebbles. "Heavy Downpours

Increasing." *National Climate Assessment*. N.p., n.d. Web.

This site gave me information regarding the annual and daily precipitation extreme

increases. It also provided data that observed an increase in precipitation trends, as well

as the graphs and figures I used in the debate background. The National Climate

Assessment is a seemingly unbiased source which had thorough and conclusive data.

Meyer, Robinson. “Has Climate Change Intensified 2017's Western Wildfires?” *The Atlantic*, Atlantic Media Company, 7 Sept. 2017, [www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2017/09/why-is-2017-so-bad-for-wildfires-climate-change/539130/](http://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2017/09/why-is-2017-so-bad-for-wildfires-climate-change/539130/)

In this article, Meyer mentions the increase in wildfires and the damage they impose. He uses a lot of statistical data to demonstrate that wildfires are becoming more intense and that they will probably continue to get worse. He talks about recent wildfires as well as long term trends.

NASA. “Climate Change Evidence: How Do We Know?” *NASA*, NASA, 10 Aug. 2017, climate.nasa.gov/evidence/.

<https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>

NASA goes into details about climate change and how it has been increasing over the years. It also tell us the how to why it has been changing and what has been specifically been cause climate change and why it has been happening a lot more in the recent years. It also tells us the type of things that are changing due to climate change such as temperature, extreme events, sea level rise and many more examples.

Pidcock, Roz, and Rosamund Pearce. “Mapped: How Climate Change Affects Extreme Weather around the World.” *Carbon Brief*, 19 July 2017,

<https://www.carbonbrief.org/mapped-how-climate-change-affects-extreme-weather-around-the-world>

This article focuses on how climate change has affected many different weather events. The purpose is to prove that climate change does have damaging effects. The authors summarize many different scientific papers from professionals that agree recent weather events are in fact caused by our climate changing.

"Sea Level Rise." National Geographic, n.d. 16 September 2017. http://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/global-warming/sea-level-rise/.

This reference article states the cause and consequences of rising sea levels. It was published on National Geographic’s website and provides a basic understanding of rising sea levels. The article can be useful in terms of understanding the link between climate change and flooding.

Shankman, Sabrina. "6 Questions About Hurricane Irma, Climate Change and Harvey." Inside Climate News, 10 September 2017. 16 September 2017. <https://insideclimatenews.org/news/06092017/hurricane-irma-harvey-climate-change-warm-atlantic-ocean-questions>.

This article mentions the recent disasters Hurricane Harvey and Hurricane Irma, as well as ones off the coast: Jose and Katia. It links these recent hurricanes to climate change and provided a graph from NOAA. This article is useful because it provides recent examples to emphasize the effect of climate change on hurricanes.

“USDA Designates 597 Counties in 2013 as Disaster Areas Due to Drought.” USDA, 9 Jan. 2013, www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2013/01/09/usda-designates-597-counties-2013-disaster-areas-due-drought.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture focuses this article on the increasing severity of droughts and the impact on farmers. It talks about how most of the United States has been affected by these droughts that have a lot of complications. They stress the importance of needing to find solutions for these droughts as the agricultural economy is suffering dramatically.

Ye, Hengchun, et al. “Rapid Decadal Convective Precipitation Increase over Eurasia during the Last Three Decades of the 20th Century.” *Science Advances*, vol. 3, no. 1, 25 Jan. 2017, doi:10.1126/sciadv.1600944.

This peer-reviewed article analyzes the changing trends in precipitation events, as measured by 152 weather stations across northern Eurasia. The authors measured the correlations between temperature, specific humidity, and precipitation. They found that temperature is directly correlated with precipitation, and that as temperatures increased, precipitation increased at a rate of 18.4%/°C.