The value of dispute

Unsettling Encyclopedic Knowledge

Esther Weltevrede and Erik Borra
Global warming

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This page is about the current warming of the Earth's climate system. "Climate change" can also refer generally to either cooling or warming trends at any point in earth's history. Discussion of that general topic is at Climate change. For other uses see Global warming (disambiguation).

Global warming and climate change both refer to the observed century-scale rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system and its related effects. Multiple lines of scientific evidence show that the climate system is warming. More than 90% of the additional energy stored in the climate system since 1970 has gone into ocean warming; the remainder has melted ice, and warmed the continents and atmosphere. The observed increases in global average surface temperature and atmospheric carbon dioxide have been much faster in recent decades than the natural changes of previous millennia, and levels are now higher than at any time for hundreds of thousands of years prior.

Scientific understanding of the cause of global warming has been increasing. In its fourth assessment (AR4 2007) the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported that scientists were more than 90% certain that most of global warming was being caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases produced by human activities (anthropogenic). In 2010 that finding was recognized by the national science academies of all major industrialized nations.

Climate model projections were summarized in the 2013 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) by the IPCC. They indicated that during the 21st century the global surface temperature is likely to rise a further 0.3 to 1.7 °C (0.5 to 3.1 °F) for their lowest emissions scenario using stringent mitigation and 2.6 to 4.8 °C (4.7 to 8.6 °F) for their highest.

Future climate change and associated impacts will vary from region to region around the globe. The effects of an increase in global temperature include a rise in sea levels and a change in the amount and pattern of precipitation, as well as a probable expansion of subtropical deserts. Warming is expected to be strongest in the Arctic, with the continuing retreat of glaciers, permafrost and sea ice. Other likely effects of the warming include more frequent extreme weather events including heat waves, droughts, heavy rainfall, and heavy snowfall; ocean acidification; and species extinctions due to shifting temperature regimes. Effects significant to humans include the threat to food security from decreasing crop yields and the loss of habitat from inundation.

Possible responses to global warming include mitigation by emissions reduction, adaptation to its effects, building systems resilient to its effects, and possible future climate engineering. Most countries are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) whose ultimate objective is to "prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system".
“an encyclopedia is a mirror of contemporary learning, it offers a valuable opportunity to examine prevailing attitudes and beliefs in a variety of fields.” (Einbinder 1964)
Talk:Global warming

This is the talk page for discussing improvements to the Global warming article.

- This is not a forum for general discussion of the article's subject. Be polite, and welcoming to new users.
- Put new text under old text. Click here to start a new topic. Assume good faith.
- Please sign and date your posts by typing four tildes (~~~~). Avoid personal attacks.
- New to Wikipedia? Welcome! Ask questions, get answers. For disputes, seek dispute resolution.

Global warming has been listed as a level-3 vital article in Science. If you can improve it, please do. This article has been rated as FA-Class.

This is not a forum for general discussion about Global warming. Any such comments may be removed or refactored. Please limit discussion to improvement of this article. You may wish to ask factual questions about Global warming at the Reference desk, discuss relevant Wikipedia policy at the Village pump, or ask for help at the Help desk.

Discussions on this page often lead to previous arguments being restated. Please read recent comments, look in the archives and review the FAQ before commenting.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q1: Is there really a scientific consensus on global warming?
Q2: How can you say there's a consensus when someone has compiled a long list of "skeptical" scientists?
Q3: Did global warming end in 1998?
Q4: How can we say global warming is real when it's been so cold in such-and-such a place?
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Possible responses to global warming include mitigation by emissions reduction, adaptation to its effects, and possible future climate engineering. Most countries are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), whose ultimate objective is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. The latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is based on the input of 195 countries and of the world's leading climate change scientists and engineers.

The map shows the 10-year average (2000–2009) global mean temperature anomaly relative to the 1951–1980 mean. The largest temperature increases are in the Arctic and the Antarctic Peninsula. Source: NASA Earth Observatory.
Around which issues do most negotiations take place?

What are the negotiations about?

When is the discussion most intense?
Global warming

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Contropedia: negotiations around key concepts

Determine topic of negotiations
   key concepts

Detect negotiations
   disagreeing edit

Collect what the negotiations are about
   Disagreeing changes around key concepts
   talk about key concepts
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"Small minority" citation

I think the "small minority of scientists" needs to be cited by an outside source. The fact that there is a compiled list of scientists who have publically disagreed with its root causes is useful, but this is by no means a determination of the opinions of the world's scientists. Coopercmu

Talk 2006-07-20 21:57:00
Wikipedia as a research object

Encyclopedianess

Probing and testing Wikipedia for its 'encyclopedianess'
- Settled knowledge
- Reliability as stability & exhaustiveness, facts & truths
- Mistakes and incompleteness

Sites of negotiation

Studying articles as sites of negotiation
- Knowledge in construction
- Perspectives and stakes
- Controversies and debates
Conclusion

Types of negotiations
- Proportionality of positions
- Reliability of positions, claims and facts
- Perspective disputes

The value of dispute
- Unsettling encyclopedic knowledge
- Stakes and key debates in current knowledge society