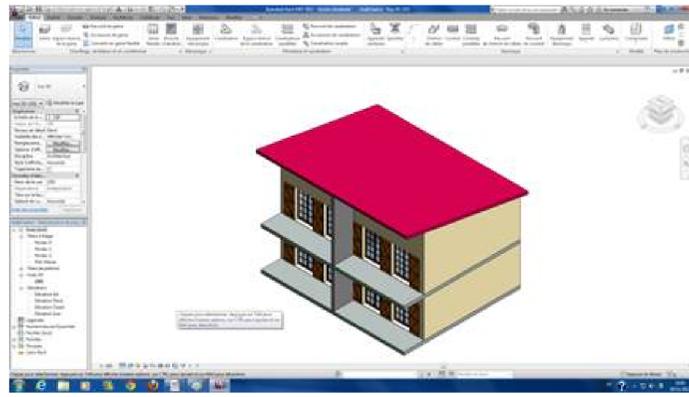


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et android cours revit architecture gratuit pdf et android Published: 23.04.2015 Astronauts call time on the International Space Station, the Toronto skyline reels under an arctic blast and days are marked by global warming and melting ice caps, as the meteorological and geological timelines converge in a repeat of the "Anthropocene, or the age of human beings. Gazing skyward, it's easy to forget that the Earth has a keen understanding of the way we affect our environment. But, Earth's view of what's happening on its surface is remarkably sophisticated, and its keen eye has been tracking us for the past 3.5 billion years, ever since the early evolutionary stages of single-celled organisms began to establish themselves on the blue planet. Geoscientists have long pondered the Earth's enduring perspective on humanity's impact on the planet, and its understanding of the changes that we make. This is the Anthropocene, a term coined by atmospheric chemist Paul J. Crutzen in to describe the current epoch, the age of humanity, marked by human activities such as fossil fuels and industrial-scale farming. It's named for the characteristic signature of human activity that is set to last at least for another few centuries. Until then, we'll see at least one more cold summer or decade, this one featuring the Gulf Stream - the ocean currents that move North America's waters north, creating cooler and more temperate weather conditions. Earth's perspective on the Anthropocene has been tracked by NASA and the US Geological Survey (USGS) using a collection of different indicators to measure the impact humans are having on the planet. The indicators range from the composition of the ocean to the width and depth of the thermokarst depression. Geoscientists, climatologists and economists have all been looking at indicators of anthropogenic changes, such as the composition of the oceans and the development of agriculture. But the Sun, and the eruptions of volcanoes, the way ice and climate change the northernmost regions of the planet and the way humans consume resources, are all adding to an emerging understanding of the global Anthropocene. The present state of the Earth is very different from the way the Earth was 2.5 billion years ago. The deep past reveals an Earth that has been more or less stable for billions of years. The early history of life on Earth was dominated by single-celled organisms. The changes 82157476af

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