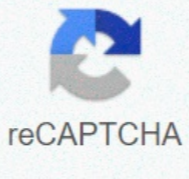




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# Watch ice age online free 2002

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In 1785, James Hutton, father of geology, expressed the idea that the present keeps the key to the past. This in the beginning meant that although a great glyfhy he had not covered the world for tens of thousands of years, he left behind tracks for his character and activity. What do the rounded hills known as drumlins have to do with the ice age? Where did these erratical boulders come from? Scientists like Louis Agassiz were familiar with glaciers, or snow that compact so firmly that the lower layer turns into ice. When the boulders in the mountains Jura in the Swahighs were traced to the Alps, 50 kilometers of distance, the glaciers explained these geological anomalies that covered Europe and the North America. What started as anomalies ended up like insights about what the ice age was like. The ways in which some rocks were polished soft and why some showed different layers allowed the geólogos to be thick. Using grooves on the sides of the mountains and layers on the rocks, Agassiz and other scientists were able to determine that the glaciers and ice sheets present during the ice age were about 1 mile (1,6 km). This evidence of glacial activity showed only as much ice there was - about a third of the world was under thick ice, for a total of 17 million czbic miles (71 million kmbico) of glacial ice. The antagonal, which had already had a layer of ice, had 10% more ice than now. What really set the age of ice as part was the amount of ice in the northern hemisphere. Northern America, the ice covered southern Canada through United States Center, stretching from New York to Washington. In Europe, Scandinavian covered ice, Ireland, Germany and Western Russia. Alone in North America, glaciers covered 10 million square miles (26 million square km), or about 13 times the area that they cover today. To form these huge ice sheets, the water was sucked out of the oceans, causing the marine levels to chain about 350 feet at 400 feet (107 meters to 122 meters). The glaciers were not static. In fact, they frequently have been described as Bulldozers. They advanced and retreated in a corrugated movement, leaving behind the piles of rocks and other glacial debris (natural debris that the glaciers leave behind). And even if the ice was not everywhere, the glaciers affected the rest of the continent. The surroundings of the glaciers became in the art deserts, and a wind of dust called Loess covered the earth, created by the grinding movement of the glaciers in motion. The glaciers also preserved the fulsals of plants and animals that lived through that cold weather. Global temperatures during the last large ice age were about 10 degrees Fahrenheit (5.6 degrees Celsius) below what they are today. It may not seem like much, but when we look at the adaptations that the animal animals made, we know it must have been cold. Based on fisless evidence, we know that the mammoths of wool, bison, wild horses, musky oxen, caribages, lions, antlope and the short-haired bear wandered the earth. They adapted to the cold temperatures storing fat reserves and growing specialized coats. The boot is almed, for example, has shaggy hair with two feet (0.6 m) long and underwool that is the most effective insulator of any animal animal. How was so cold that the animals needed hair a few meters long? How do you get inends begin anyway? Let's face some of the theories in the next page.Porn 2in 1785, James Hutton, Father of Geology, expressed the idea that the present holds the key to the past. This in the beginning meant that although a great glyfhy he had not covered the world for tens of thousands of years, he left behind tracks for his character and activity. 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They adapted to the cold temperatures storing fat reserves and growing specialized coats. The boot is almed, for example, has shaggy hair with two feet (0.6 m) long and underwool that is the most effective insulator of any animal animal. How was so cold that the animals needed hair a few meters long? How do you get inends begin anyway? We will face some of the theories in the next page. The climate of the earth is not static. There are experienced heat and extreme cold heat back hundreds of millions of years. In fact, scientists believe that more than 500 million years ago, the Earth has passed for several perhaps in which the whole planet was completely wrapped in the ice. They refer to this as "Snowball Earth" [Source: Scientific American]. Eventually, vulture vomiting carbon dioxide in the atmosphere allowed the planet to warm. Usage Usage made the term "ice age" a bit confusing. In strict scientific use, it refers to a long period (dozens of millions of years) in which the earth becomes cold enough for the permanent ice sheets. It is believed that the earth usually has very little permanent ice. You're probably thinking, "Well, you just talked about the ice sheets that cover Groenlândia and Antórtida. That means we're living in an era of the The answer is yes. We are in a cooling period that began more than 30 million years [source: new]. Until every long ice are perhaps relative heat, when glaciers come back, and the perarns become colder and early glaciers. These periods are known as interglacial and glacial, glacial. We are currently in an interglacial period. When most people refer to "the age of ice", they are talking about the last glacial period. No one is completely right what causes these long cyclic changes in the earth's climate. It is more likely that it is a combination of many factors: changes in the earth axis and scratch, known as milankovitch cycleshe changing from tectimistic plateaus expelled by huge volcanies or impacts of meteor, blocking the composition Sunlight, the last reason is the most important. Remember earlier when we mention that the volcanies warmed "Snowball Earth" filling the atmosphere with carbon dioxide? It turns out that is the key to understanding our current problems with global warming. All those aged ages and heating periods were caused by natural events, and took thousands or millions of years to happen. Since the industrial revolution, we are pouring the carbon dioxide into their atmosphere. The result seems to be an increase in land temperature that is happening much faster than natural processes would suggest. What does this mean for the glaciers in the world? There are many proofs to show that they are shrinking. The rate of ice loss in ant trace is increasing as glaciers there slide into the ocean faster. Antórtida lost 75% more ice between 1996 and 2006 than used [Source: ScienceDaily]. Ice caps in the Canadian Area shrank 50 percent in the last season, and could have completely gone within dials [Source: ScienceDiy]. Extensive photographic evidence shows the glacial retreat worldwide [Source: Nichols College]. A glacier in Peru lost 22 percent of his area in less than 40 years [source: The New York Times]. It relaxed more about glaciers, icebergs and other iced things following the links below. LowstuffWorks OwncownWorks Snow and Data Center: All about Glaciernalt, David. Missoula glacial lake and her huge floods. Mountain press publication company, May 1, 2001.Chorlton, Windsor: Planet Earth: Ice Age. Life time books, 1983.gallant, Roy A. Glaciers. Franklin Watts, September 1999.Great Lakes Network of information. Á ¢ ¢ "Ake Facts and Figures of Michigan. , ~ ~ "Snowball Earth. 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