

# Science Updates

Science Daily is an excellent resource for keeping up to date in all fields of science. They update regularly, and cover peer-reviewed research in a way that makes it approachable for those of us who aren't scientists without glossing over important details.

The two RSS feeds on this page have a fair amount of overlap, one being about climate in general, the other being about global warming in particular. There are differences in what is covered in each, so we are including both for now, but are also looking into a possible other source of related science news.



Your source for the latest research news

Climate

[News -- ScienceDaily](#)

**Climate change and climate prediction. Read science articles on regional climates and global climate shifts. Updated daily.**

**[Stronger rains in warmer climate could lessen heat damage to crops, says study](#)**

Intensified rainstorms predicted for many parts of the United States as a result of warming climate may have a modest silver lining: they could more efficiently water some major crops, and this would at least partially offset the far larger projected yield declines caused by the rising heat itself.

**[Forest growth in drier climates will be impacted by reduced snowpack](#)**

A new study suggests that future reductions in seasonal snowpack as a result of climate change may negatively influence forest growth in semi-arid climates, but less so in wetter climates.

**[Landmarks facing climate threats could 'transform'](#)**

Researchers asked whether heritage sites threatened by climate change should be allowed to adapt and 'transform.'

**[New global study shows 'best of the last' tropical forests urgently need protection](#)**

The world's 'best of the last' tropical forests are at significant risk of being lost, according to a new article. Of these pristine forests that provide key services -- including carbon storage, prevention of disease transmission and water provision -- only a mere 6.5 percent are formally protected.

**[Past evidence supports complete loss of Arctic sea-ice by 2035](#)**

A new study supports predictions that the Arctic could be free of sea ice by 2035.

**[Personal connections key to climate adaptation](#)**

Connections with friends and family are key to helping communities adapt to the devastating impact of climate change on their homes and livelihoods.

The research found people are more empowered to deal with the impact of encroaching sea-levels and dwindling fish stocks when they see others doing the same.

**[How fish stocks will change in warming seas](#)**

New research out today highlights the future effects of climate change on important fish stocks for south-west UK fisheries.

**[Exact climate data from the past](#)**

Corals and cave carbonates can reveal the temperatures that prevailed at the Earth's surface at the time they formed. An international team of geoscientists has developed a new method that makes it possible to identify whether the composition of these deposits was exclusively controlled by temperature, or if the formation process itself exerted an additional control. The new method allows scientists to determine past Earth surface temperatures more reliably.

**[Predicting drought in the American West just got more difficult](#)**

A new study of more than 1,000 years of North American droughts and global conditions found that forecasting a lack of precipitation is rarely straightforward.

**[Florida current is weaker now than at any point in the past century](#)**

A key component of the Gulf Stream has markedly slowed over the past century -- that's the conclusion of a new research paper.



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Global

[Warming News -- ScienceDaily](#)

**Global Warming Research. Learn about the causes and effects of global warming. Consider possible global warming solutions. Read predictions of rising sea levels, coral reef bleaching and mass extinctions climate change may cause.**

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### **Subpolar marginal seas play a key role in making the subarctic Pacific nutrient-rich**

A group of researchers has discovered why the western subarctic Pacific Ocean, which accounts for only 6 percent of the world's oceans, produces an estimated 26 percent of the world's marine resources.

### **COVID recovery choices shape future climate**

A new study warns that even with some lockdown measures staying in place to the end of 2021, without more structural interventions global temperatures will only be roughly 0.01°C lower than expected by 2030. However, the study estimates that including climate policy measures as part of an economic recovery plan with strong green stimulus could prevent more than half of additional warming expected by 2050 under current policies.