

Quick Start Guide

Welcome to ebrary®!

Below are a few steps to help you get started.

1. **Conduct a search** using simple or advanced, by keyword, full-text, publisher, author, and more. View results ranked by book or chapter.
2. **Open a book** by clicking on the title name or jacket. No downloads or installations are required.
3. **Explore the document** by navigating to search terms, searching for key words, jumping to relevant chapters, and flipping through pages.

The screenshot shows the ebrary search interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Info', 'Search', 'QuickView', and 'Bookshelf'. The search bar contains 'global warming' and a 'Search ebrary' button. Below the search bar, there are options for 'BOOK RANK', 'CHAPTER RANK', and 'RECENT'. A red box highlights the search criteria section, which includes 'Search in Title for global warming' and '... and in Subject for Climatic Changes'. Below this, there are options to 'Focus your search using' and a list of subject categories with checkboxes. A red circle '1' points to the search bar area. Below the search results, there is a list of documents. The first document is 'Global Warming : The Complete Briefing' by Houghton, John, published by Cambridge University Press in 2009. A red circle '2' points to the document title. To the right of the document title is an 'ebrary Reader' button, with a red circle '8' pointing to it. Below the document information, there is a table of contents (TOC) section. A red box highlights the TOC, which lists chapters from 'Contents' to 'Emission scenarios'. A red circle '2' points to the TOC section.

The screenshot shows the ebrary reader interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Info', 'Search', 'QuickView', and 'Bookshelf'. The search bar contains 'global warming' and a 'Search ebrary' button. Below the search bar, there are options for 'Advanced' and 'All Subjects'. A red circle '3' points to the search bar area. Below the search bar, there is a toolbar with various navigation icons. A red circle '3' points to the toolbar. Below the toolbar, there is a 'Page 1 (1 of 458)' indicator. A red circle '8' points to the 'ebrary Reader' button. Below the page indicator, there is a 'TOC' section. A red box highlights the TOC, which lists chapters from 'Contents' to 'Emission scenarios'. A red circle '3' points to the TOC section. Below the TOC, there is a 'Search Document' button. A red circle '3' points to the 'Search Document' button.

- Highlight, take notes, and transform text into hyperlinks** to other online resources. Highlight with or without notes attached in multiple colors. Create a personal bookshelf (if needed) to save and organize your research.
- Use InfoTools** to link to other online resources. Simply select words of interest in a document.
- Copy and paste text, and print pages and chapters**, with automatic citations that include URLs back to the source.
- Manage and share your research** by dragging books, highlights and notes into bookshelf folders, which can be emailed to peers or shared via URL.

8. If your institution offers ebrary's Unity Reader, which provides added functionality, launch it by **clicking on the ebrary Reader button**.

Additional Resources

Sign up for ebrary's live web-based training program at www.ebrary.com/corp/training.jsp. Videos and other materials are also available.

For Customer Support, click on the "Help" link, visit support.ebrary.com, or email support@ebrary.com

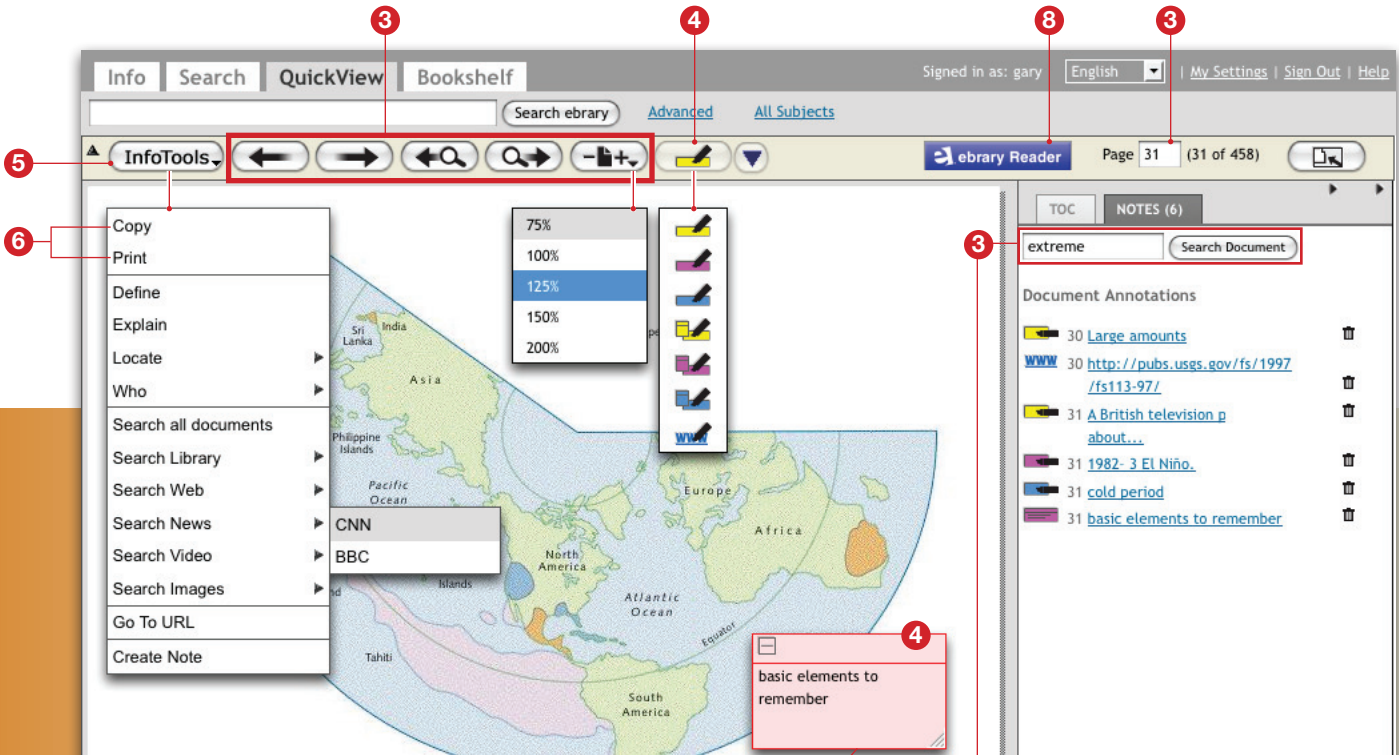
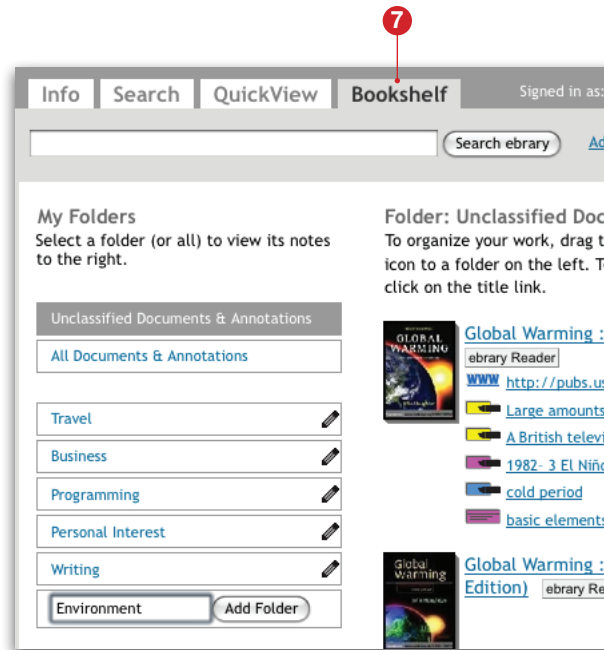


Figure 1.4 Regions where droughts and floods occurred associated with the 1982-3 El Niño.

But the question must be asked: how remarkable are these **extreme** events that I have been listing? Do they point to a changing climate due to human activities? Here a note of caution must be sounded. The range of normal natural climate variation is large. **Climate extremes** are nothing new. Climate records are continually being broken. In fact, a month without a broken record somewhere would itself be something of a record!

Many of us may remember the generally **cold period** over large areas of the world during the 1960s and early 1970s that caused speculation that the world was heading for an ice age. **A British television programme about climate change called 'The ice age cometh'** was prepared in the early 1970s and widely screened - but the cold trend soon came to an end. We must not be misled by our relatively short memories.

One of the **largest volcanic eruptions** in the twentieth century was **Mount Pinatubo** in the Philippines on 12 June 1991 which pumped millions of tonnes of sulphur dioxide into the stratosphere together with large quantities of dust. This stratospheric dust caused spectacular sunsets around the world for

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