

Over the past decade, anthropogenic greenhouse gases have risen at a frantically alarming pace. With continually advancing technologies, scientists are looking to implement geoengineering, a newly developed concept, as a way to combat climate change. Geoengineering methods aim towards [altering the environment](#) to combat global warming. Many of the proposed methods for geoengineering plan to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide, a chemical that traps heat, from the atmosphere. There have been numerous conflicts over whether or not geoengineering is ready to be implemented in its current standings, although both sides agree that a change is necessary. Climate scientist and lead writer on the UN's latest future sea-level report, Levermann (2015) attacked the fallacies in negating adequate research of the new methods. According to the [Huffington Post](#) "If we don't want to screw up our climate . . . [the] challenge should be [\[addressing\]](#) the place the emissions originated: our fossil-fuel based energy systems" (Only one number, para.3). When problems are rapidly growing, society often looks for quick fixes, but there are many dangers in doing so. However, the opposing side of scientists believe that geoengineering methods pose few threats and should be implemented immediately. Having spent months researching and peer reviewing the implementation of environmental changes, Zhang, Moore, Hulsingh and Zhao (2015) emphasized the benefits of immediate applications. The four acclaimed scholarly researchers report that "injecting sulfur into the stratosphere to block incoming [sunlight . . .](#) have relatively low costs, short lead times for technical implementation and can rapidly mitigate climate [change . . .](#)" (pg. 905). As more research is published, it will be easier to determine which methods, if any, will be helpful in combating the ever pressing issue of global warming.

Key:

Signal phrase= purple

Establishing authority= green

Ellipsis and brackets for clarity=blue

Context= orange