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The screenshot displays a journal website with the following content:

- Journal of Renewable Energy**: Volume 2016 (2016), Article ID 9357812, 9 pages. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2016/9357812>
- Research Article**: **Generalized Extreme Value Distribution Models for the Assessment of Seasonal Wind Energy Potential of Debuncha, Cameroon** by Nkongho Ayuketang Arreyndip^{1,2,3} and Ebobenow Joseph¹. Received 17 June 2016; Revised 16 August 2016; Accepted 3 October 2016. Academic Editor: Pallav Purohit. Copyright © 2016 Nkongho Ayuketang Arreyndip and Ebobenow Joseph, distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License.
- Environmental Research Letters**: **Sea-level rise: towards understanding local vulnerability** by Stefan Rahmstorf. 2012 IOP Publishing Ltd. Environmental Research Letters, Volume 7, Number 2. Includes a PDF icon and a link to the article.
- Response of the North Pacific Tropical Cyclone Climatology to Global Warming: Application of Dynamical Downscaling to CMIP5 Models** by Lei Zhang, Kristopher B. Karnauskas, Jeffrey P. Donnelly, and Kerry Emanuel. Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado. (Manuscript received 6 July 2016, in final form 21 September 2016)
- Abstract**: A downscaling approach is applied to future projection simulations from four CMIP5 global climate models to investigate the response of the tropical cyclone (TC) climatology over the North Pacific basin to global warming. Under the influence of the anthropogenic rise in greenhouse gases, TC-track density, power dissipation, and TC genesis exhibit robust increasing trends over the North Pacific, especially over the central subtropical Pacific region. The increase in North Pacific TCs is primarily manifested as increases in the intense and relatively weak TCs. Examination of storm duration also reveals that TCs over the North Pacific have longer lifetimes under global warming. Through a genesis potential index, the mechanistic contributions of various physical climate factors to the simulated change in TC genesis are explored. More frequent TC genesis under global warming is mostly attributable to the smaller vertical wind shear and greater potential intensity (primarily due to higher sea surface temperature). In contrast, the effect of the saturation deficit of the free troposphere tends to suppress TC genesis, and the change in large-scale vorticity plays a negligible role.
- Health co-benefits and risks of public health adaptation strategies to climate change: a review of current literature** by June J. Cheng and Peter Barry. International Journal of Public Health, April 2013, Volume 58, Issue 2, pp 305-311.
- GLOBAL CLIMATE MODELS AND CLIMATE DATA: A USER GUIDE FOR ECONOMISTS¹** by Maximilian Auffhammer (University of California Berkeley & NBER), Solomon M. Hsiang (Columbia University & NBER), Wolfram Schlenker (Columbia University & NBER), and Adam Sobel (Columbia University). February 2011.

Generalized extreme value distribution models for the assessment of seasonal wind energy potential of Debuncha, Cameroon, Nkongho Ayuketang Arreyndip and Ebobenow Joseph, 2016 ©Hindawi

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