Best of Last Week: Reversing the climate clock, impact of screen time on children, and how red meat impacts gut bacteria

December 17 2018, by Bob Yirka



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It was a good week for space news as NASA announced that <u>the</u> <u>Voyager 2 space probe entered interstellar space</u>—the event marked the second time that a human-made object has left the solar system. And an international team of researchers reported on how <u>Hubble found a far-away planet vanishing at record speed</u>. They reported that the planet called GJ 3470b, is evaporating at a rate one hundred times faster than other planets of similar size. Also, a team at the University of Texas reported that they had found <u>evidence of dark matter dominating across</u> cosmic time—a very distant galaxy that appears rich with dark matter, behaving as theory predicted.

It was also an important week for climate news as a team at the University of Wisconsin reported on how they had found evidence that showed <u>humans may be reversing the climate clock by 50 million years</u> —by pumping greenhouses gases into the atmosphere. Also, a team of researchers from several institutions in the U.K. and one in South Africa suggested that <u>the lowly broiler chicken may be the hallmark of the</u> <u>Anthropocene</u>—the age of man-made impacts on the planet.

In technology news, Panida Songram, a researcher at Mahasarakham University, in Thailand, outlined her study that involved <u>using machine</u> <u>learning to detect unreliable Facebook pages</u>. And a team of engineers at MIT announced that they had developed <u>a sun-soaking device that turns</u> <u>water into superheated steam</u>.

In other <u>news</u>, a team at the Francis Crick Institute announced that <u>they</u> <u>had cracked the CRISPR code for precise human genome editing</u> which could lead to improving the efficiency of the gene-editing technique. Also, a team at the National Institute of Health found that <u>heavy screen</u> <u>time appears to impact childrens' brains</u>—and not in a good way.

And finally, if you are one of the billions still eating red meat there was some <u>bad news</u>—a team at the Cleveland Clinic conducted concurrent studies which revealed <u>the role of red meat in gut bacteria and heart</u> <u>disease development</u>. They uncovered the role that <u>red meat</u> plays in

impacting bacteria in ways that can lead to heart disease.

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