

# **G-5 ACTIVITY ON VOLCANISM & CLIMATE**

## **THE ANSWERS!**



# #1. List 4 reasons why Tambora in 1815 resulted in the largest GLOBAL cooling:

- #1 Low latitude eruption → both hemispheres
- #2 Large amount of eruptive material (50 sq km!)
- #3 Aerosol cloud was HUGE and went into both hemispheres equally
- #4 Sulfuric acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) content was very large

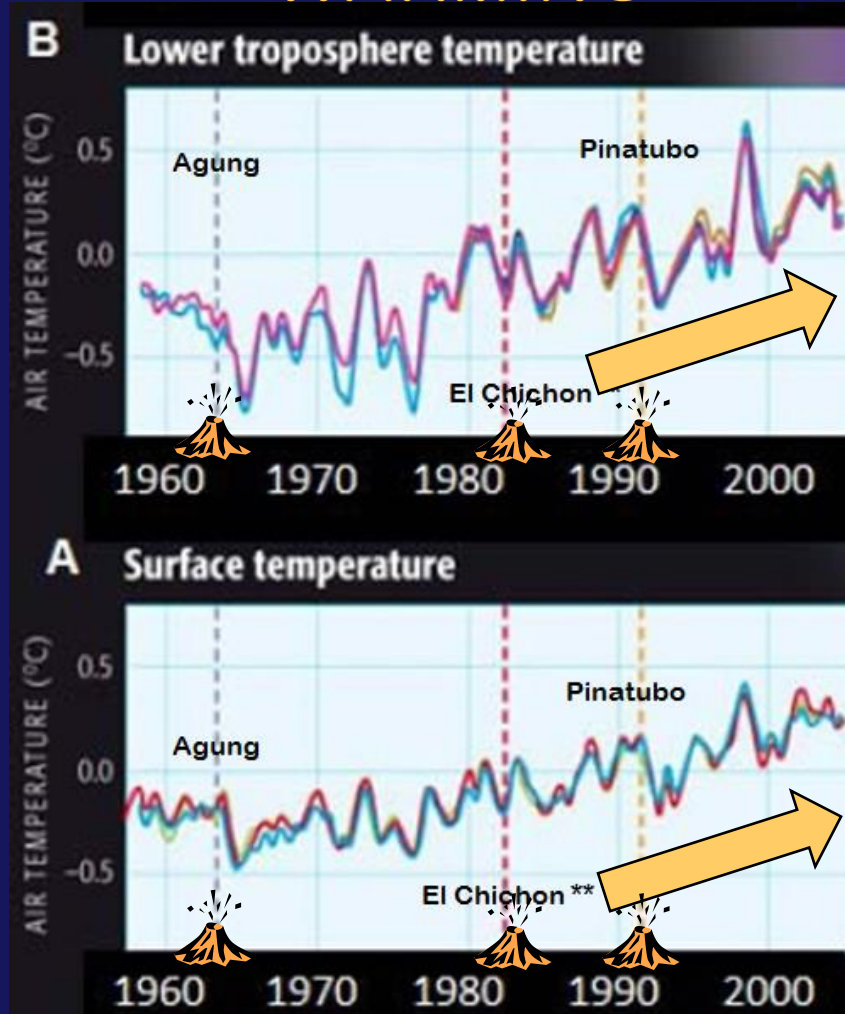
**#2. Give at least two reasons why the eruption of Mt St. Helens was NOT a very climatically effective eruption:**

**#1 High latitude – could only affect part of Northern Hemisphere**

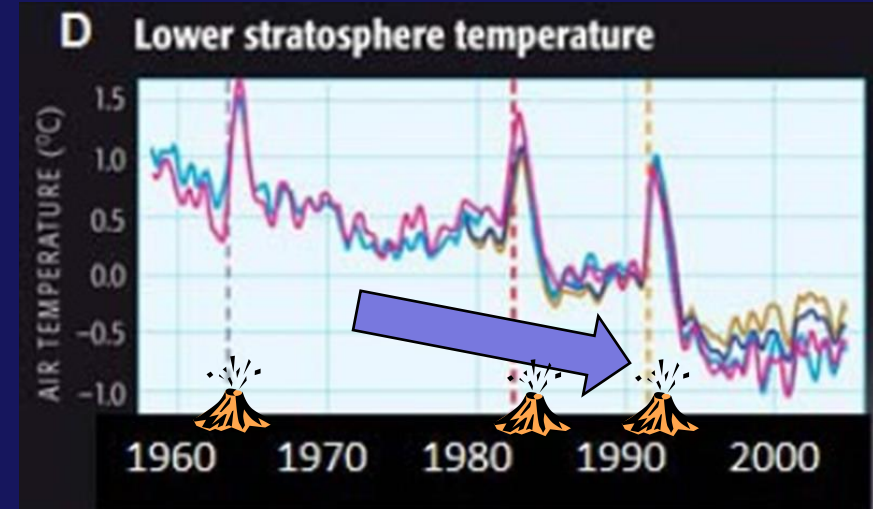
**#2 Low sulfur content**

**(also, low volume, didn't get to S. Hemisphere, etc.)**

*Over Last 4 decades:*  
**TROPOSPHERIC WARMING**



*Over Last 4 decades:*  
**STRATOSPHERIC COOLING**



*After eruptions:*  
**STRATOSPHERIC WARMING**


Long-term **TREND**  
is due to  
**ANTHROPOGENIC FORCING**

*After eruptions:*  
**TROPOSPHERIC COOLING** (unless an El Niño year)



# 3 HOW did the temperature at the 3 levels respond to the Agung and Pinatubo eruptions?

#4 EXPLAIN WHY – referring to Radiation Balance?



Level A (Surface) – Cooled

Why?  by sulfate aerosols in stratosphere and therefore less SW got into troposphere to be absorbed by Earth's surface

Level B (Lower Troposphere) – Cooled

Why?  by stratospheric aerosols => less SW absorbed at surface and in troposphere,  
ALSO: less  radiated up into troposphere from the cooler Earth's surface

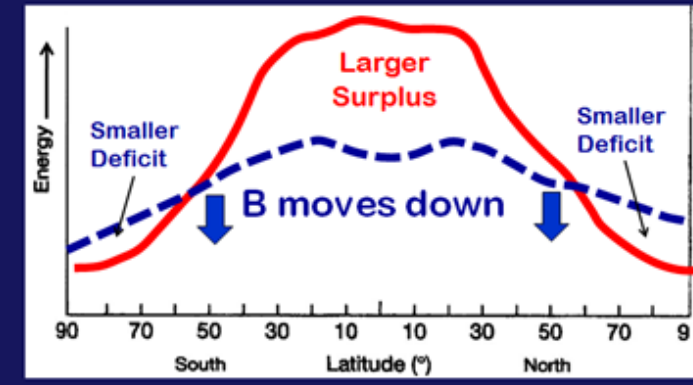
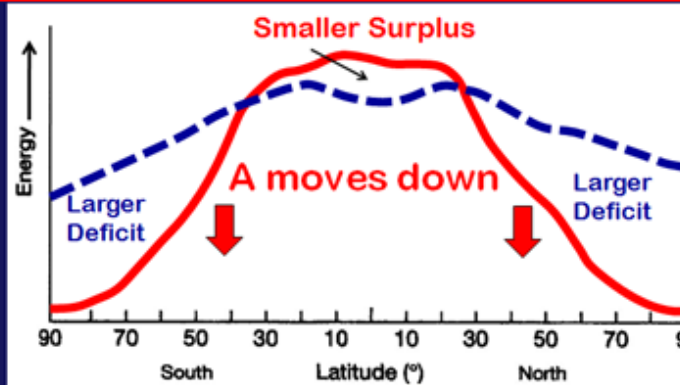
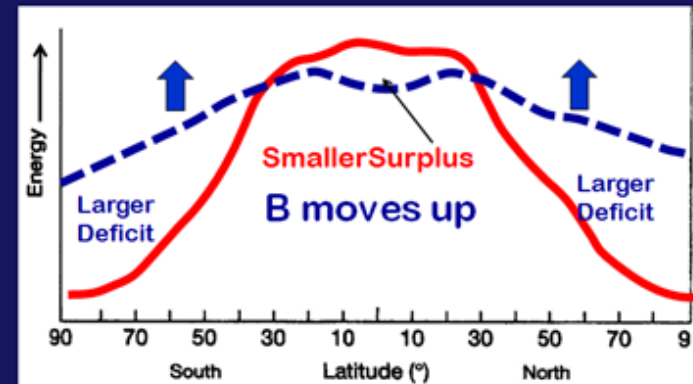
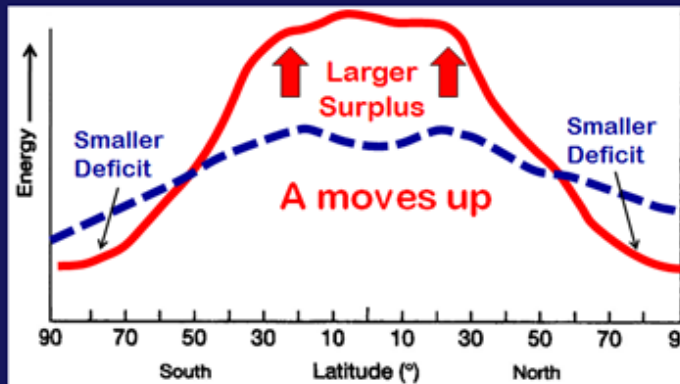
Level C (Lower Stratosphere) – **Warmed**  
immediately after both eruptions

**Why?** Sulfate aerosols in the stratosphere absorbed some wavelengths of incoming SW  and heated up, they also absorbed some of the Earth's outgoing LW  as it radiated up out of the troposphere

## TO SUMMARIZE: 2 KEY POINTS

- Major eruptions with a long-lived sulfate aerosol veil REFLECT incoming solar radiation back to space BEFORE it enters the mid- & lower troposphere or gets to the Earth's surface, hence the **troposphere & surface get COOLER** after an eruption.
- The aerosols in the stratosphere can also ABSORB some wavelengths of incoming SW and outgoing LW, so that the **stratosphere WARMS** slightly after an eruption.

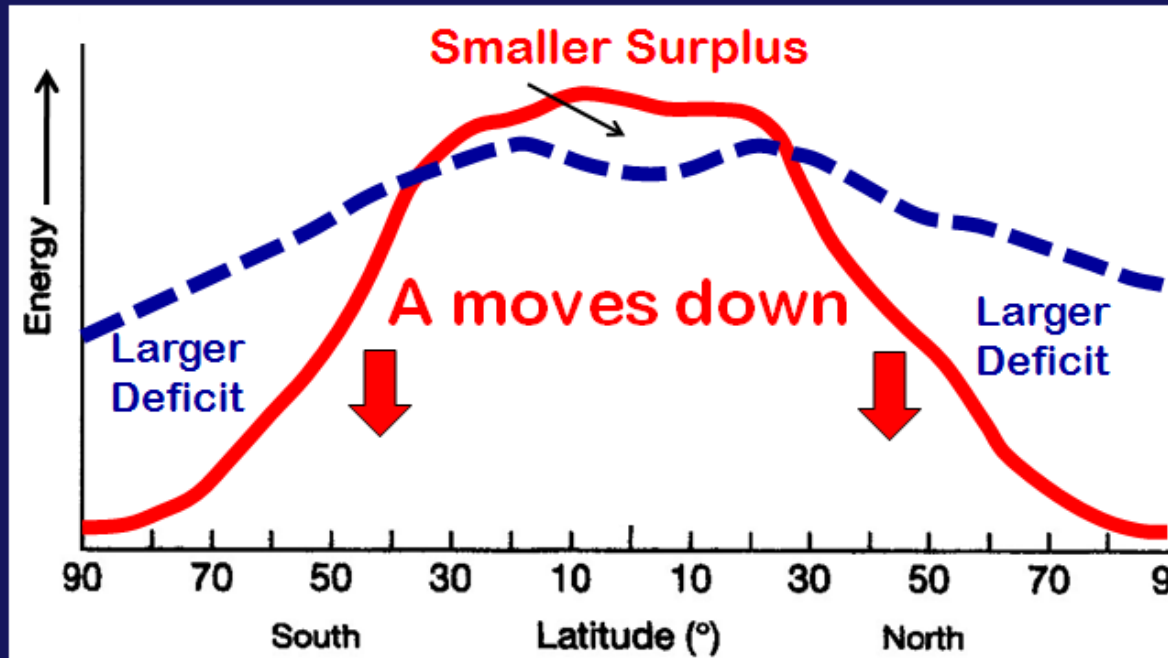
# Show how the energy balance would change if a major volcanic eruption occurred:



**WHICH ONE IS RIGHT ?**  
**Does the change affect CURVE A or CURVE B?**



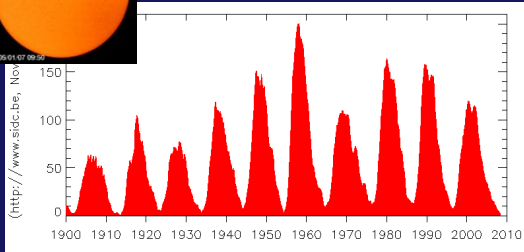
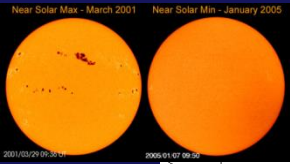
A moves down, and B stays the same . . . .



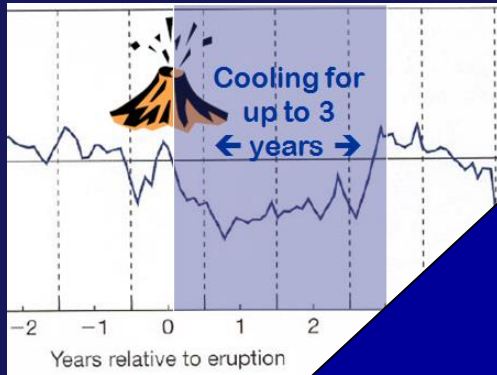
. . . but eventually B will also move down a bit due to cooler Earth temps and less outgoing LW

**Now, continuing with  
ANTHROPOGENIC FORCINGS**

# NATURAL FORCING

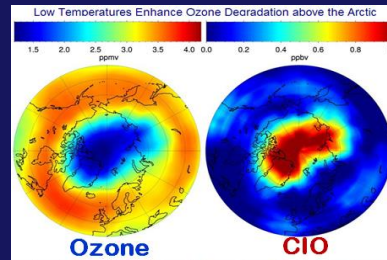


Solar output variations, sunspots



Volcanic eruptions

## TOPIC 12 Ozone Depletion



# ANTHROPOGENIC FORCING

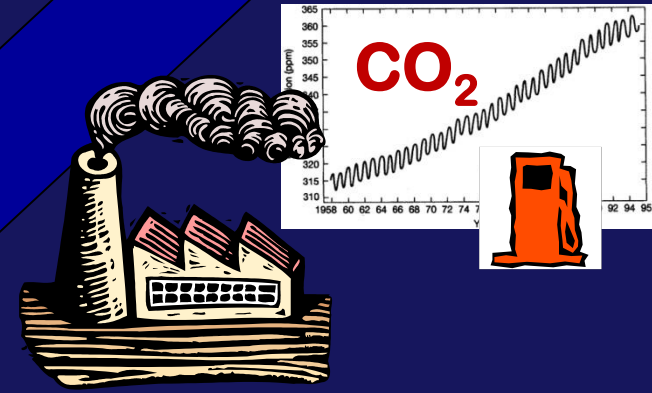
Tropospheric "dimming"



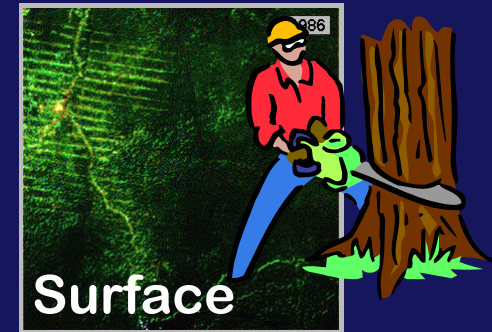
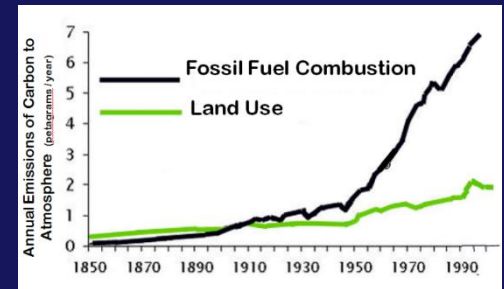
soot, SO<sub>2</sub>

Other

GREENHOUSE GASES



## TOPIC 13 ENHANCED GHE → GLOBAL WARMING



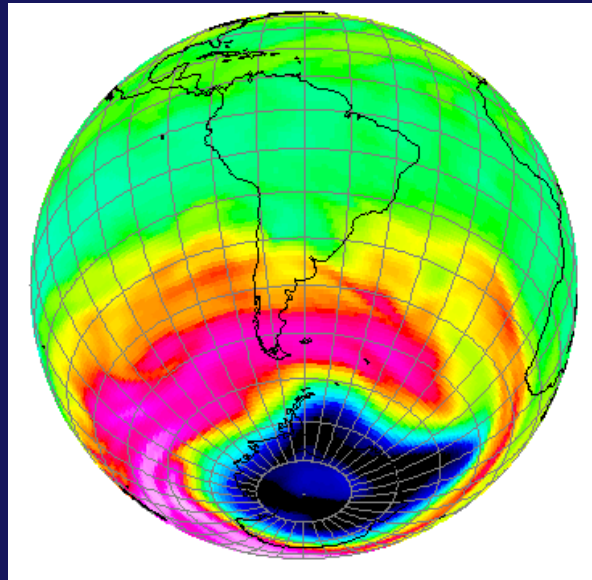
Surface Albedo Changes

# Topic # 12 Wrap Up

## OZONE DEPLETION IN THE STRATOSPHERE

*“A Story of  
Anthropogenic Disruption  
of a Natural Steady State”*

# THE DESTRUCTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE



# **GROUP POP QUIZ!!**

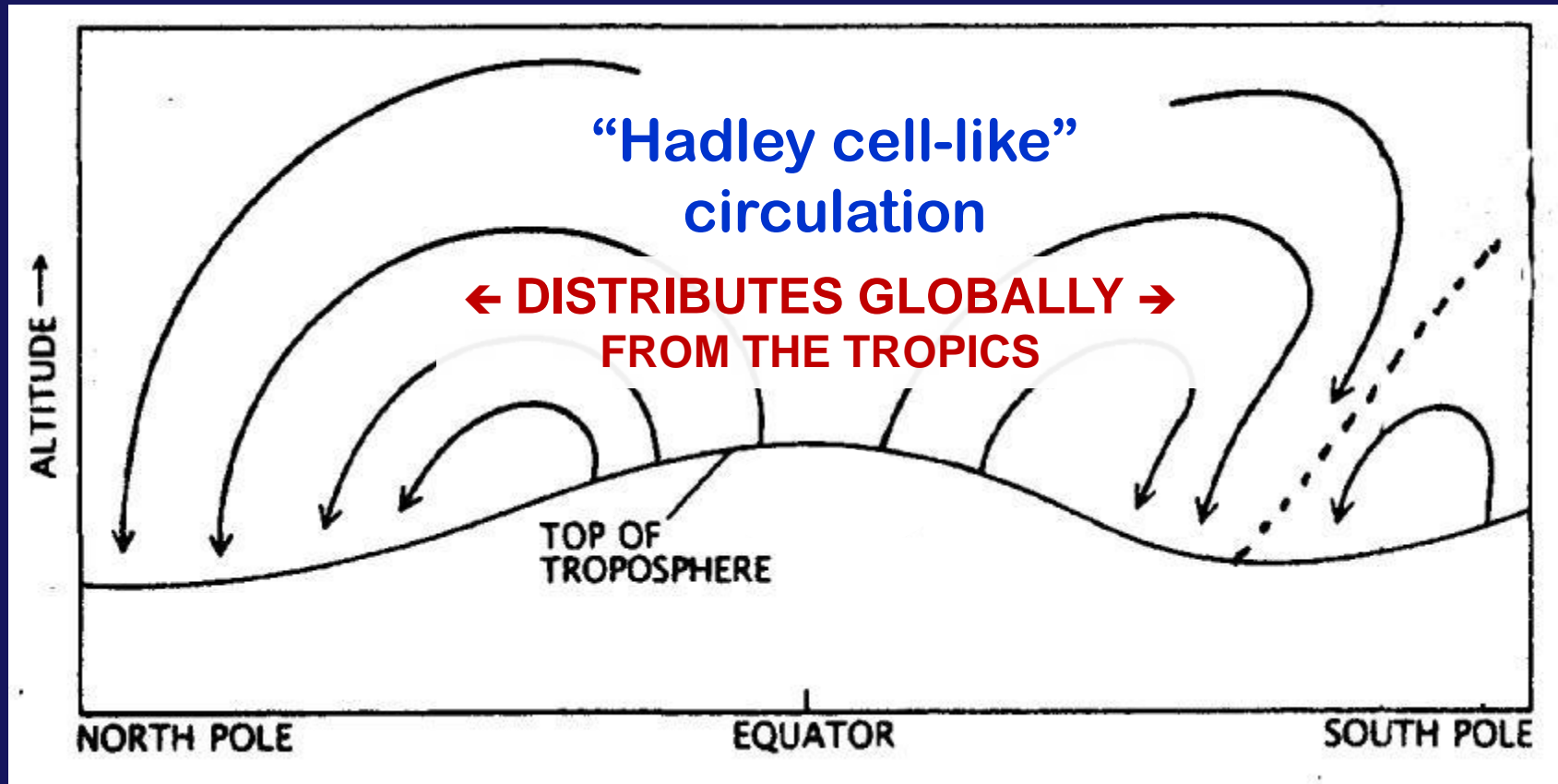
**on Monday's topics:**

**El Nino**

**Chapman Mechanism**

**Ozone Depletion & "The Hole"**

# Stratospheric Atmospheric Circulation Determines this Distribution



Ozone production is *highest in tropics*  
but stratospheric circulation  
distributes it poleward

# GROUP CHALLENGE QUESTION:

**Q: Why do you think ozone production in the stratosphere is highest over the TROPICS?**

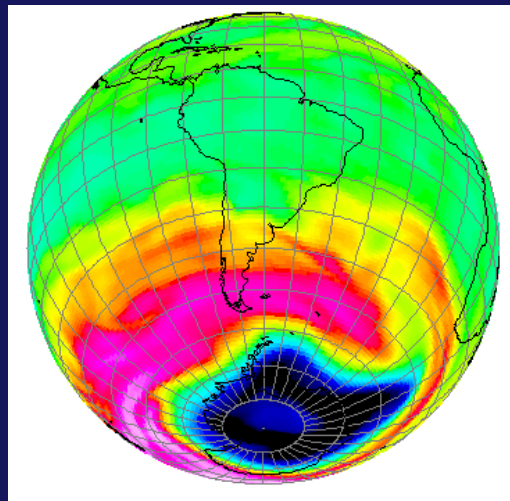
**Hint: Chapman Mechanism**



Topic # 12 Wrap Up . . .

# The **STORY OF THE DISCOVERY** **OF** **THE OZONE HOLE:**

“A Misadventure of Science?”



# DISCOVERY OF THE OZONE HOLE:

“A Misadventure of Science?”

## CHAPTER 1

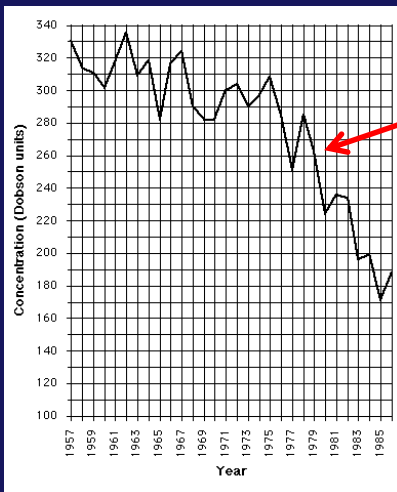


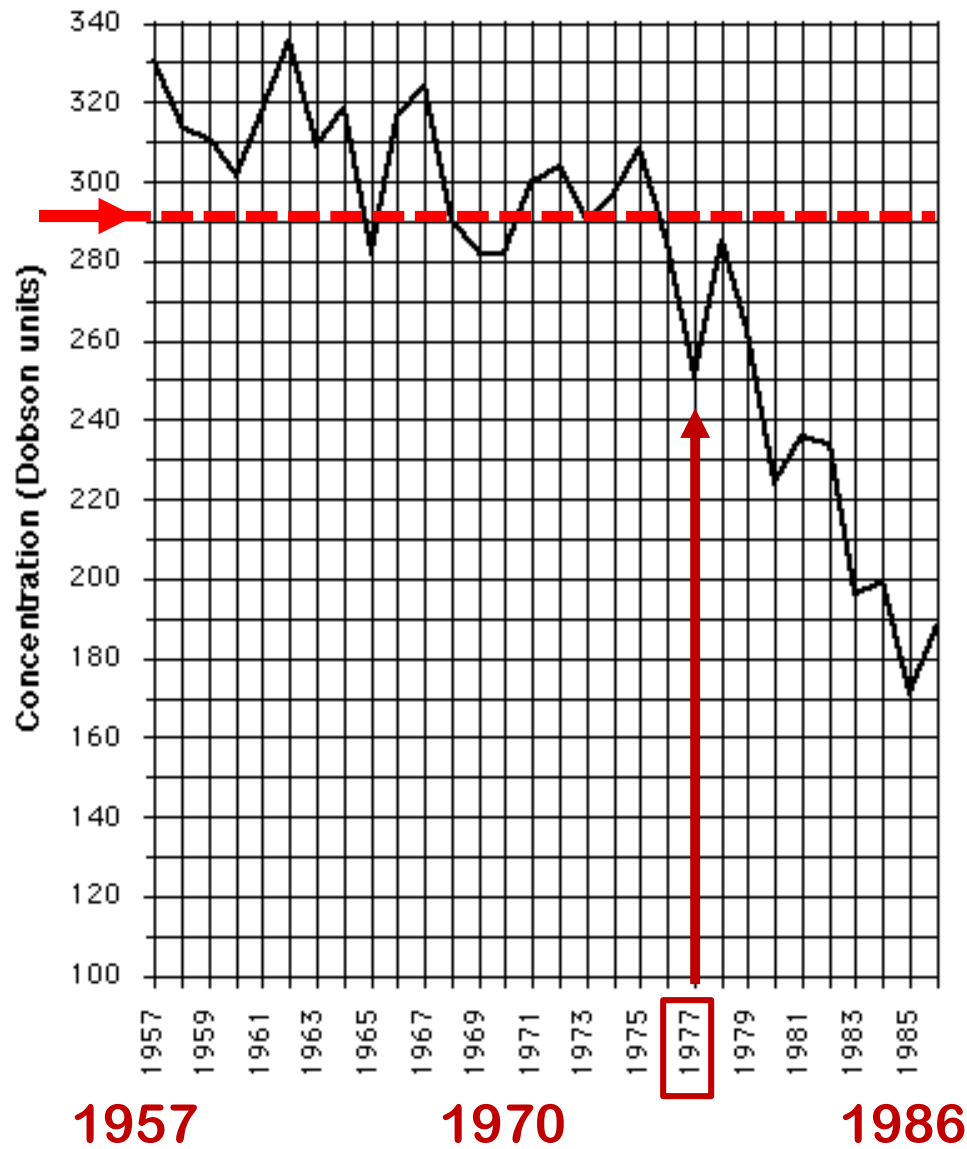
- Ground-based ozone measurements since **1956**. (British survey team)

- They observed a new trend of decreasing ozone concentrations beginning in 1977

- Didn't believe their measurements & delayed publication for several years while rechecking data & instruments.

Finally published in **1985**;  
greeted with skepticism!





# Declining OZONE CONCENTRATIONS (in Dobson units)

(over Antarctica)

**1957-1986**

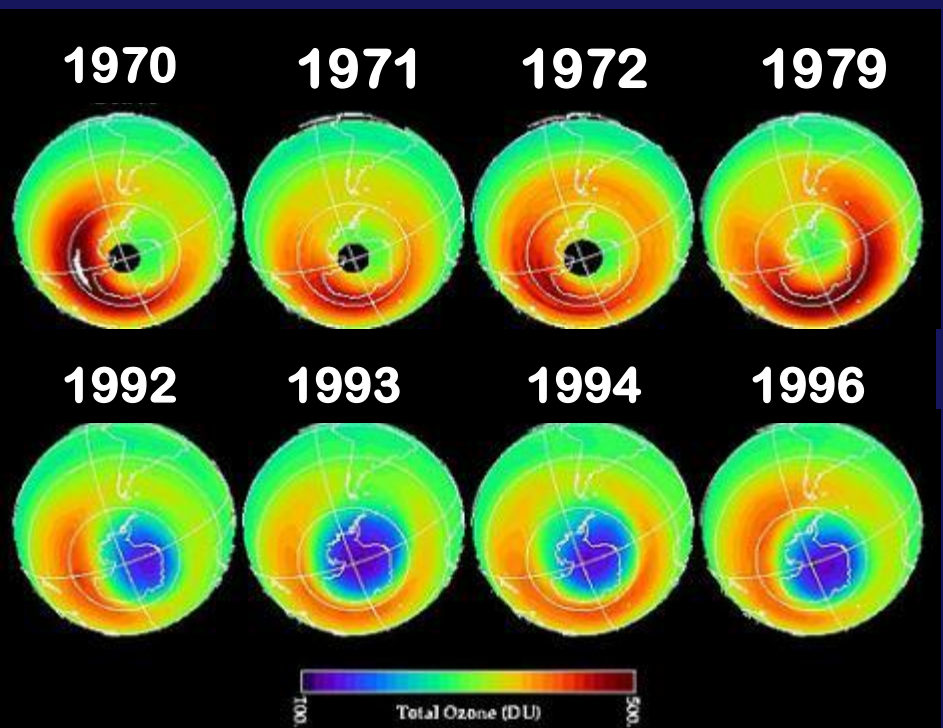
Early data from ground measurements of British survey team

# DISCOVERY OF THE OZONE HOLE (cont.)



## CHAPTER 2

- Meanwhile, satellites had been launched to observe ozone from above via the **TOMS** instrument on the satellite



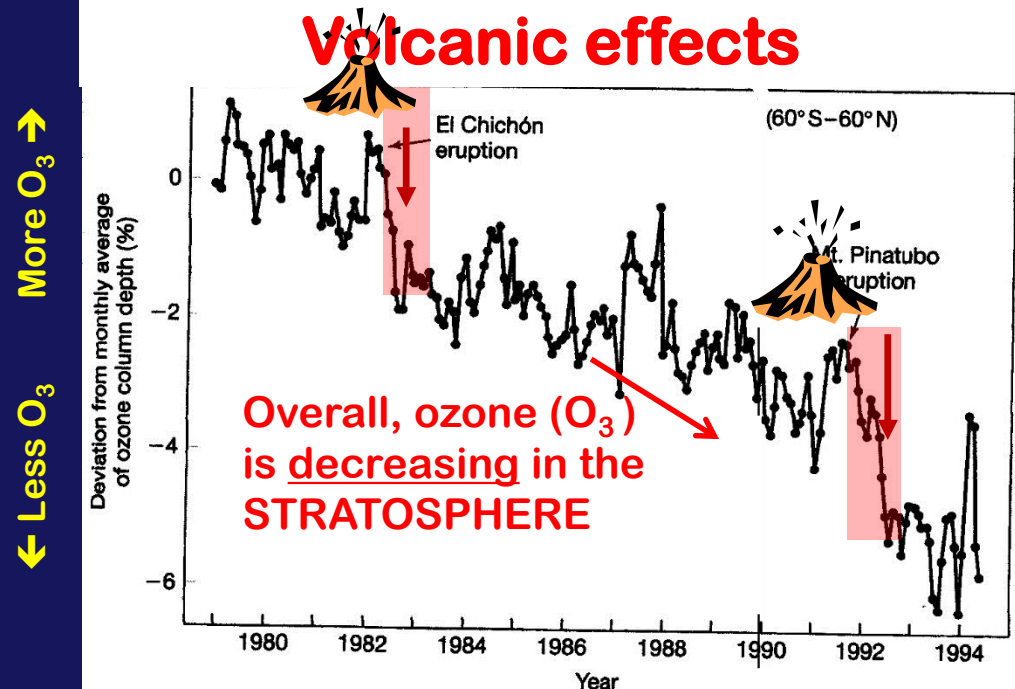
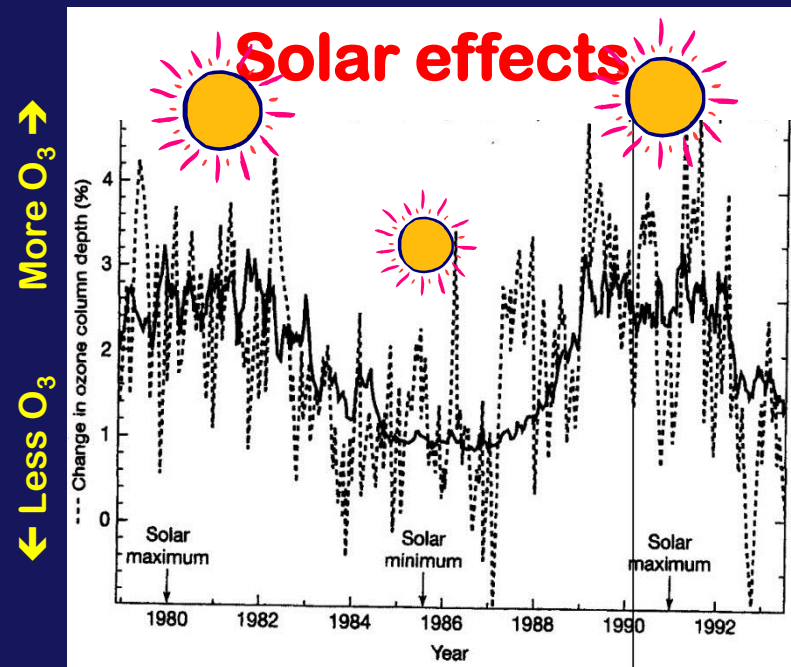
- TOMS detected the developing hole, but the anomalously low readings were rejected as “noise” by the computer program set up to process the data !!

Total Ozone in October (DU)



# As realization of the hole grew, various **HYPOTHESES & THEORIES** were put forward to explain the hole:

- **solar variability** (sunspot cycle → Chapman variations)
- **volcanic eruptions** (chemical reactions destroy  $O_3$ )



**The CHEMICAL THEORY**  
**of ozone destruction by CFC's**  
**was first proposed in 1974**  
**– but no observations existed!**

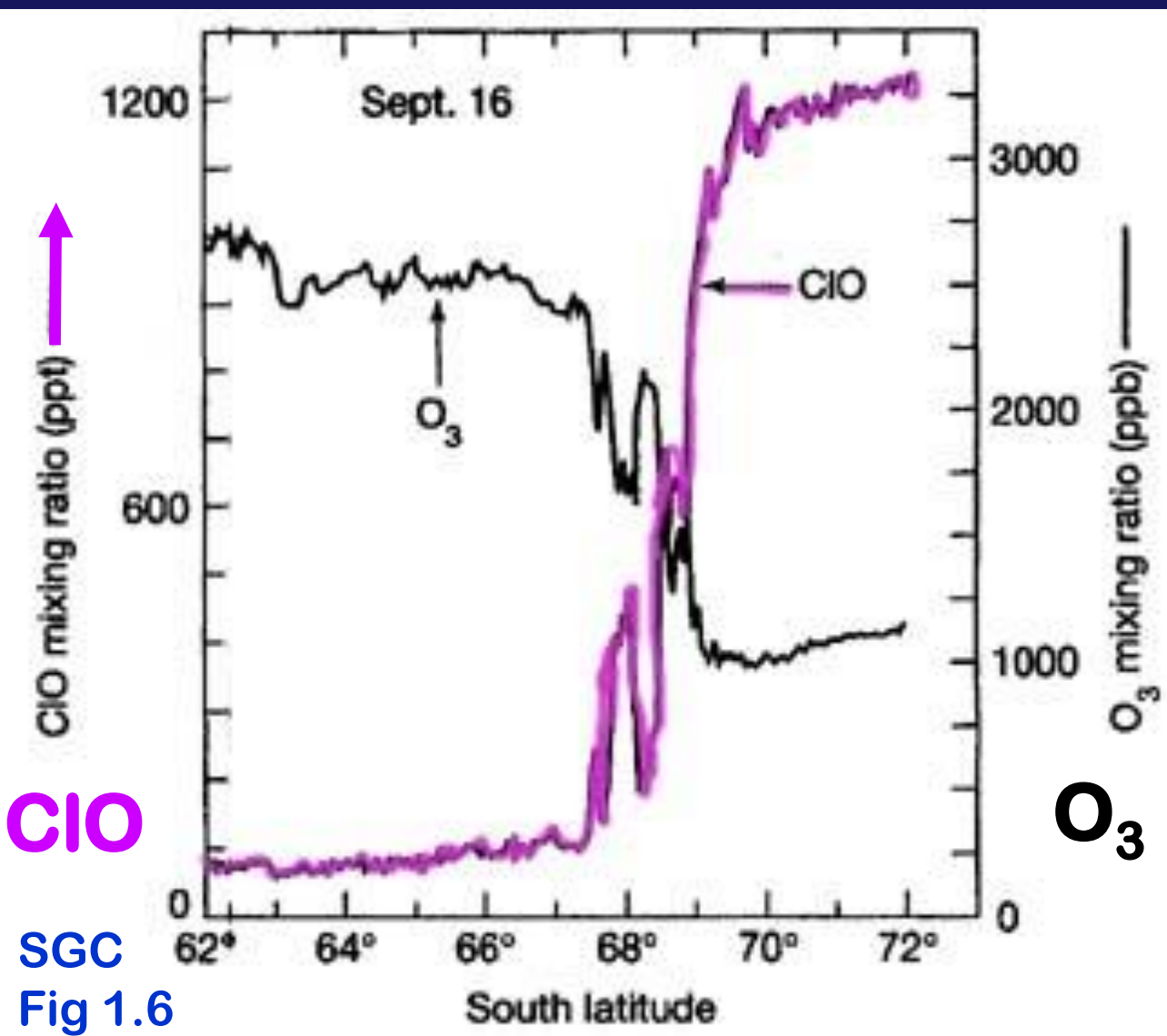
# DISCOVERY OF THE OZONE HOLE

(cont.)

## CHAPTER 3



- In **1986** Dr. Susan Solomon's expedition to Antarctica → identified chlorine increase
- She devised the theory that **correctly explained the destruction of ozone by chlorine compounds**



ClO

SGC

Fig 1.6

ClO (chlorine monoxide) from the chlorine catalytic cycle = **THE evidence of chemical reactions** occurring in hole region during time of greatest O<sub>3</sub> depletion (in September, spring in Southern Hemisphere)

ANTARCTIC LAND MASS

→ To the South Pole

p 77

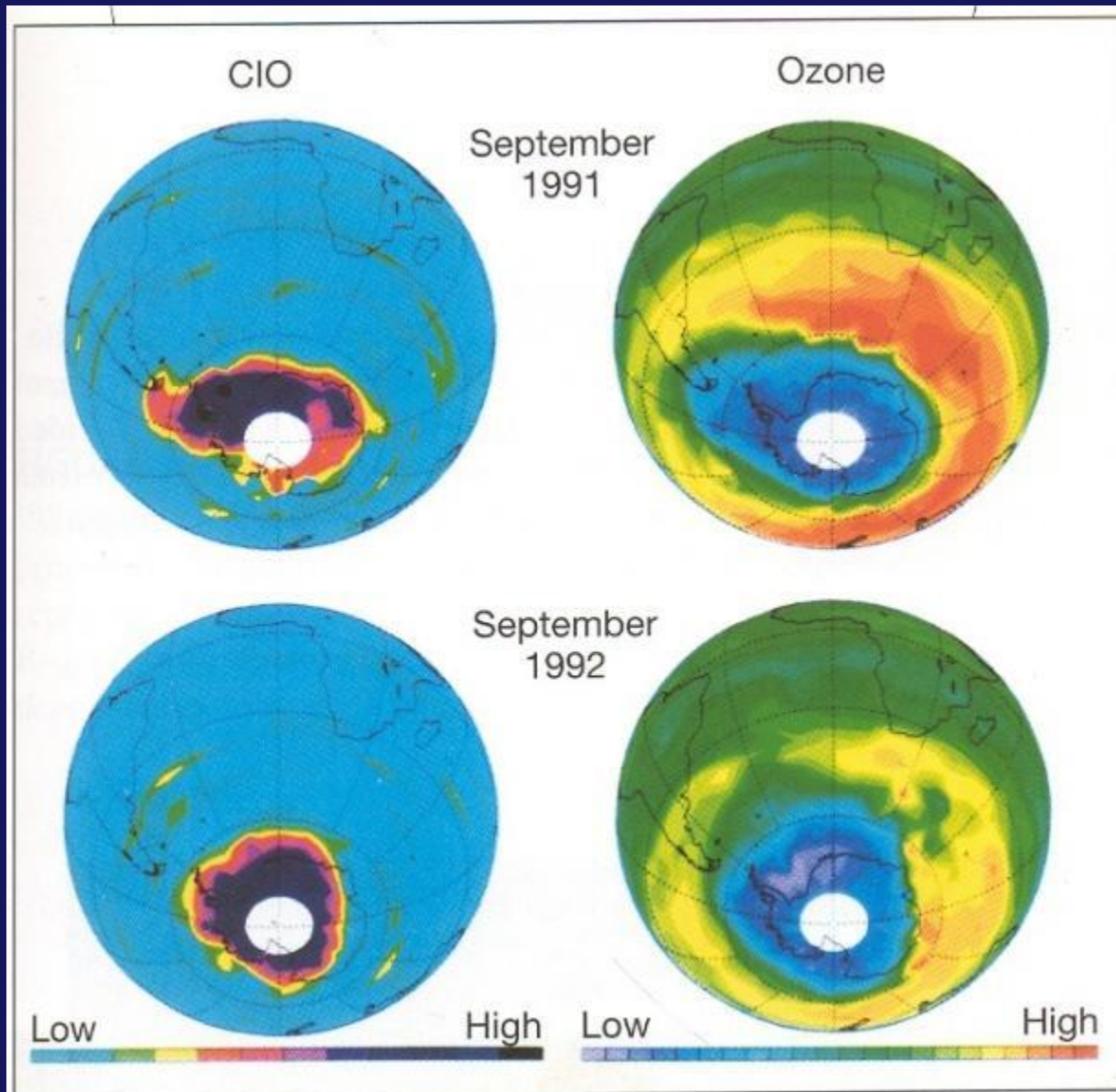


# The chemical reaction theory:

**Destruction “catalyzed” by chlorine (Cl) from CFCs**

- Now universally accepted as conclusive
- Scientists involved were awarded the **Nobel Prize for Physics in 1995.**

# Simultaneous measurements of ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and chlorine monoxide (ClO)



# HEALING THE HOLE . . . .

THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

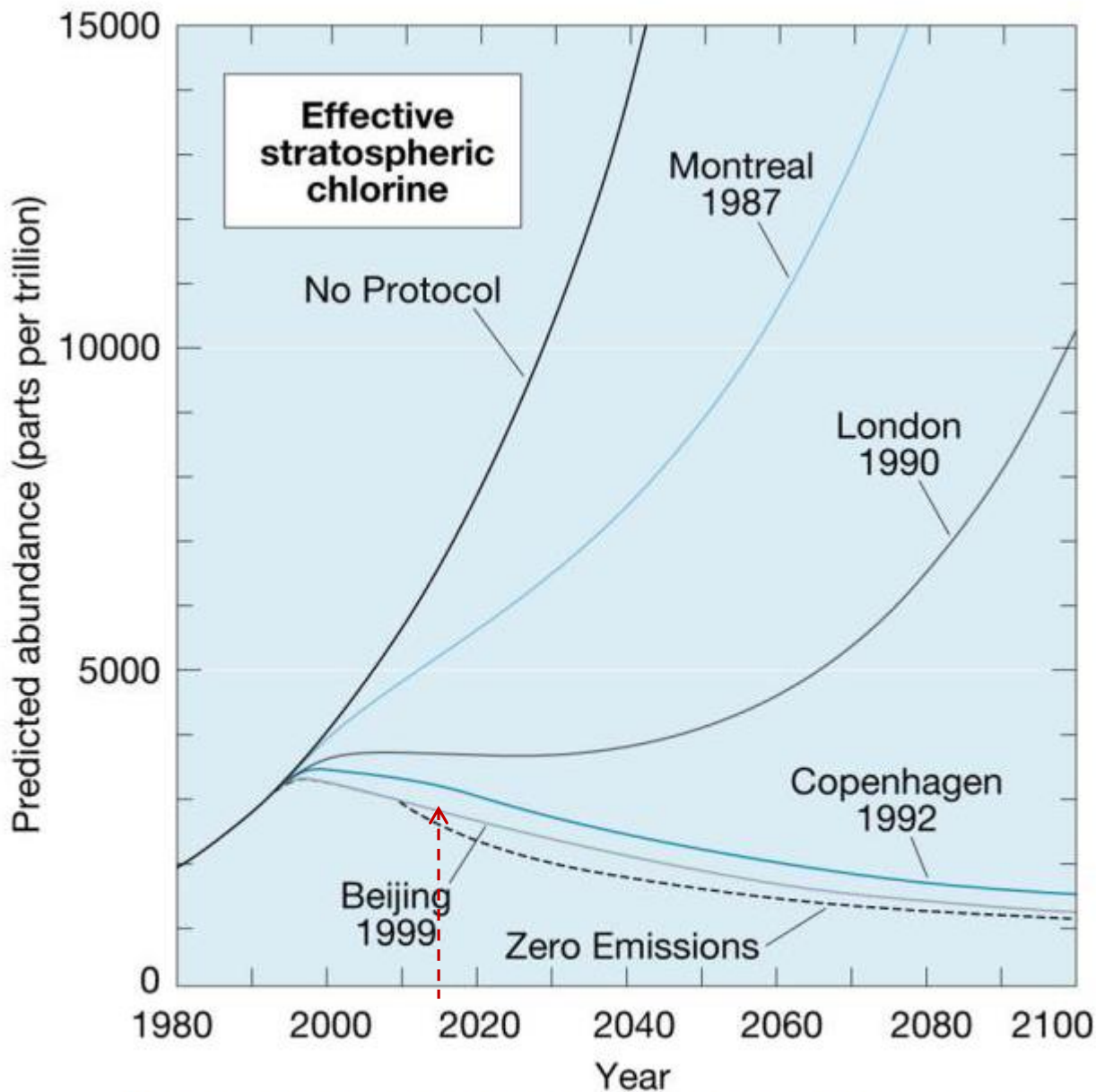
# International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer

## SEPTEMBER 16th

The United Nations' (UN) International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer is celebrated on September 16 every year. This event commemorates the date of the signing of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1987.



*The earth's ozone layer plays an important role in protecting human health and the environment. ©iStockphoto.com/Stephen Strathdee*



**Projected atmospheric chlorine concentrations under the various international agreements**

**Very long residence time of Cl and CFCs!**  
**-- The world is "making do" with freon substitutes,**  
**-- but concern over long-term effects of substitutes remains . . .**

# Why can't we just ship the "bad ozone" in the troposphere up to the stratosphere to 'fill the hole'?

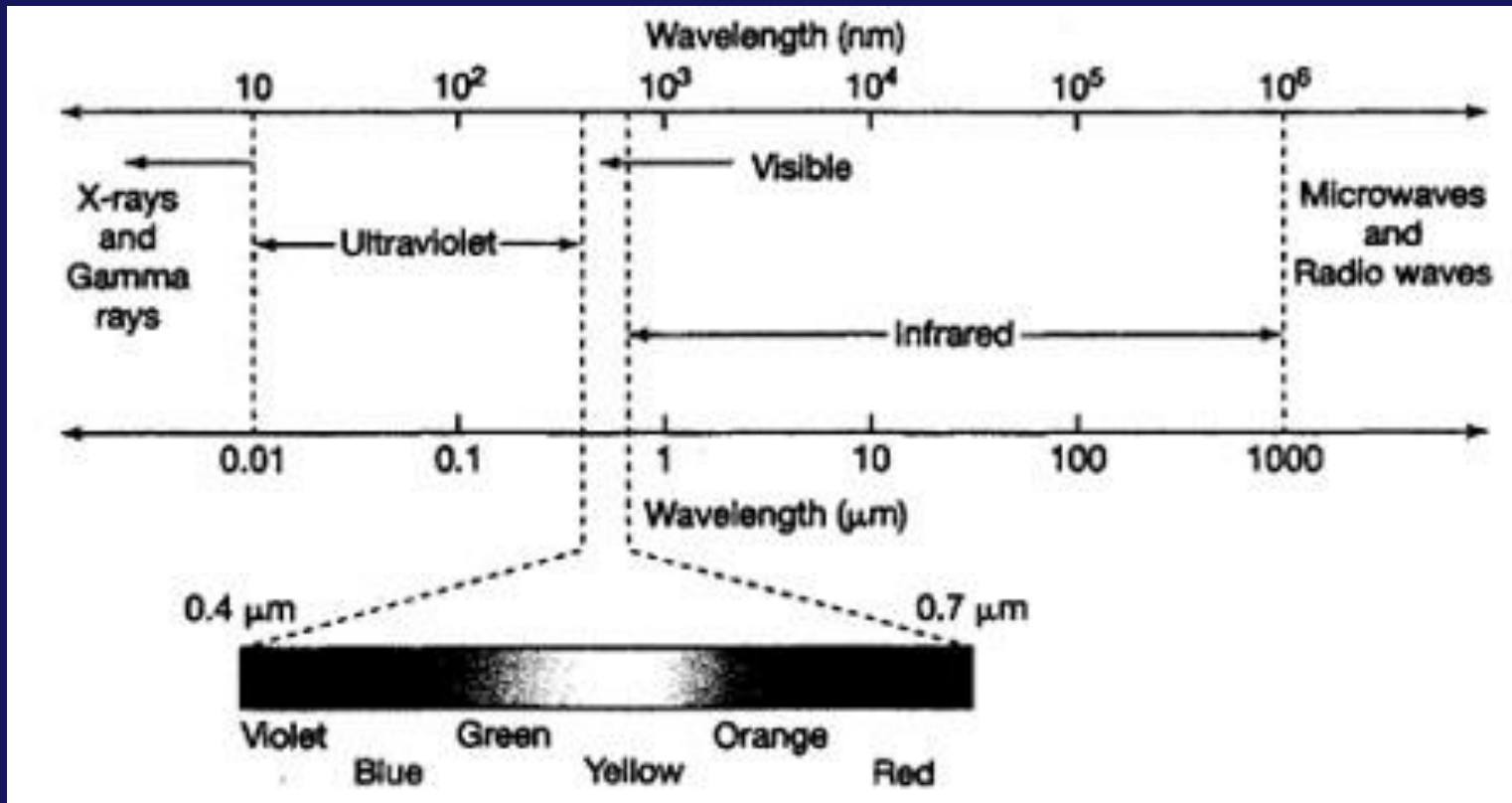
- > Ozone is *increasing* in the troposphere due to car exhaust, etc ("bad ozone"), but only at the rate of about 1% per year,
- > hence stratospheric levels of "good ozone" are going down at a rate faster than ozone is being added in the troposphere.

**THE OZONE DEPLETION STORY  
TIES TOGETHER MANY OF THE  
CONCEPTS YOU'VE LEARNED IN  
THE COURSE THUS FAR:**

**> the nature of matter, e.g.,  
chemical reactions and photon  
interaction with atoms**

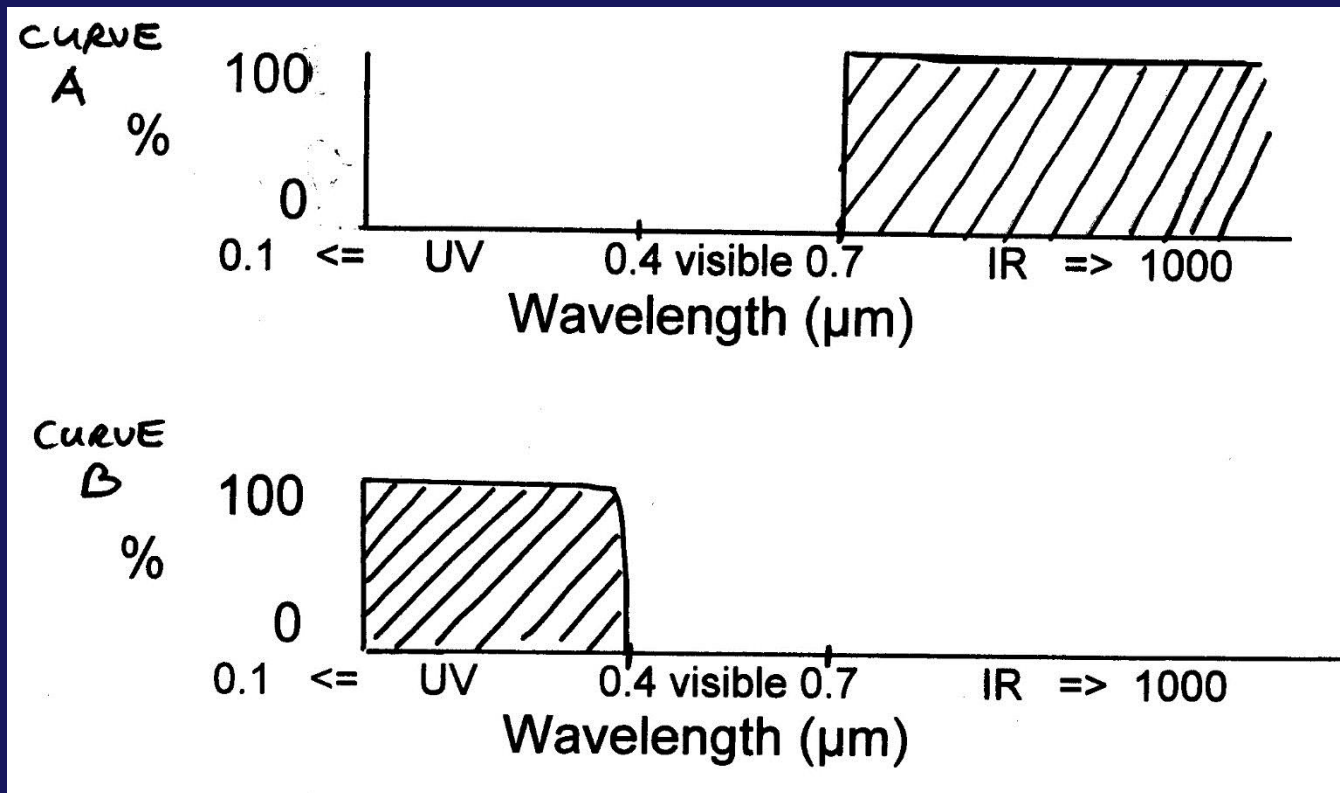


> the electromagnetic spectrum  
--especially the wavelengths of  
UV radiation



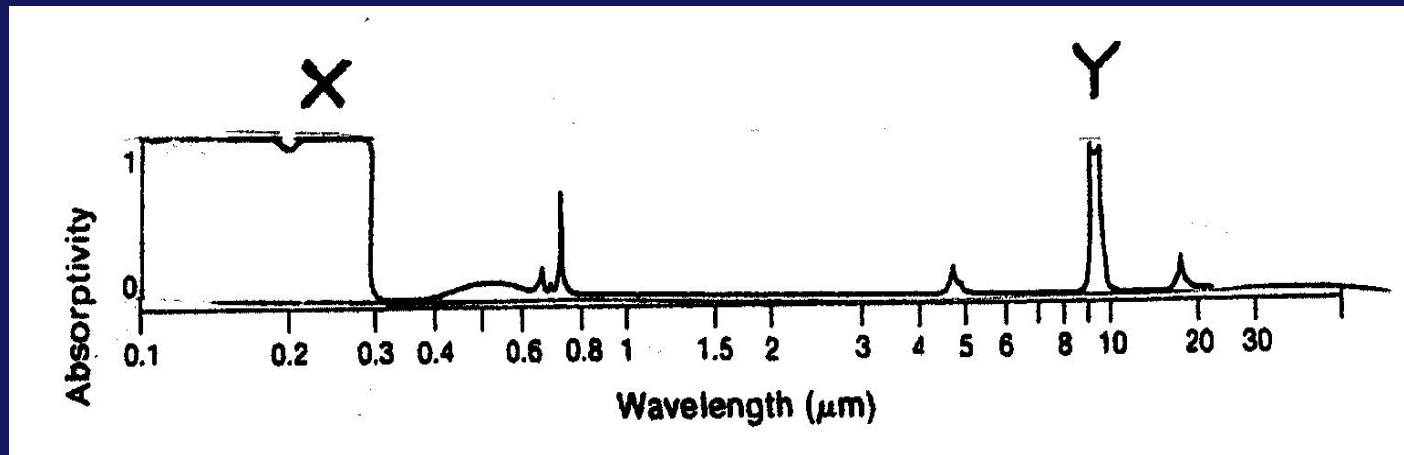


# > absorption curves, especially the absorption curve for ozone

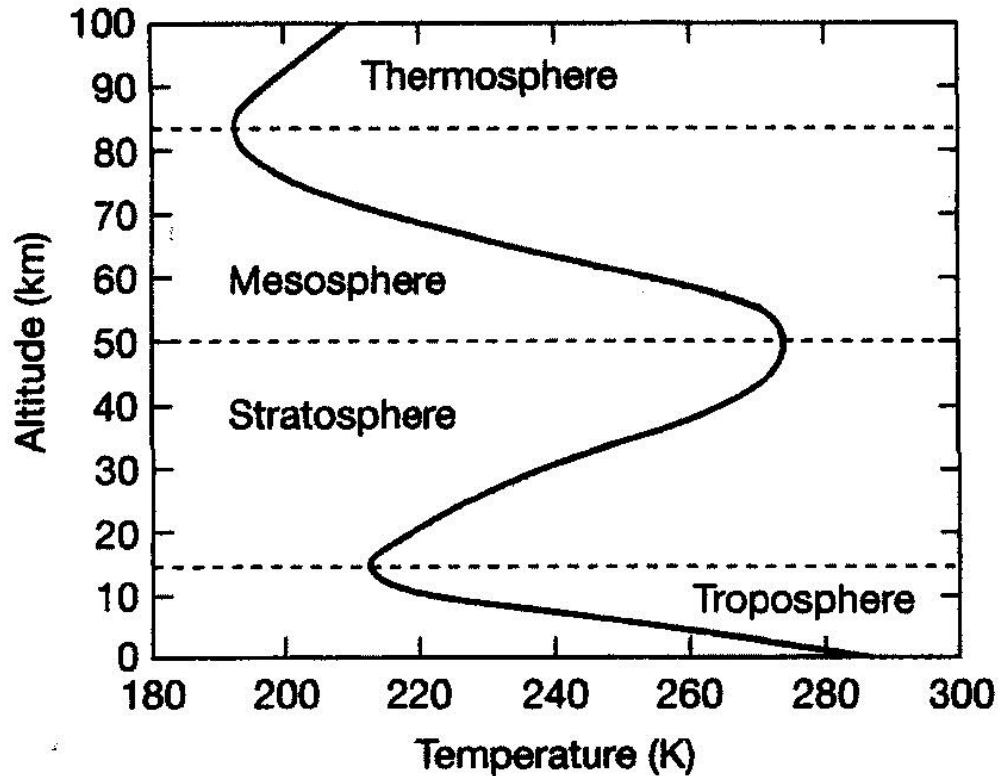


> Effect of clouds -- in this case the importance of Polar Stratospheric Clouds (PSCs)

> Greenhouse gases (ozone is also a greenhouse gas but this affects IR radiation, not UV radiation)



# > the vertical structure of the atmosphere (troposphere, stratosphere)



(b)



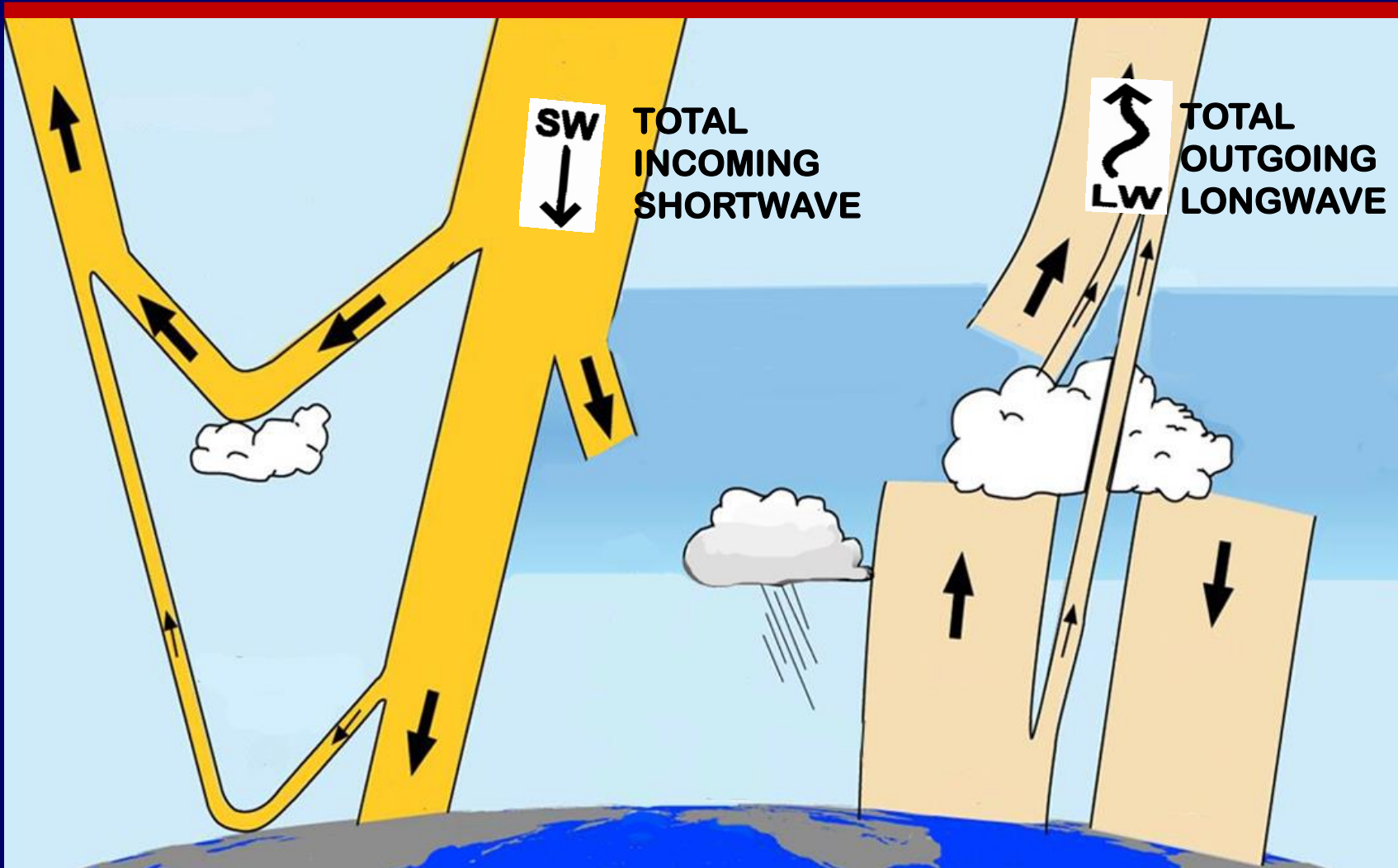


Let's wrap-up **OZONE** . . . .

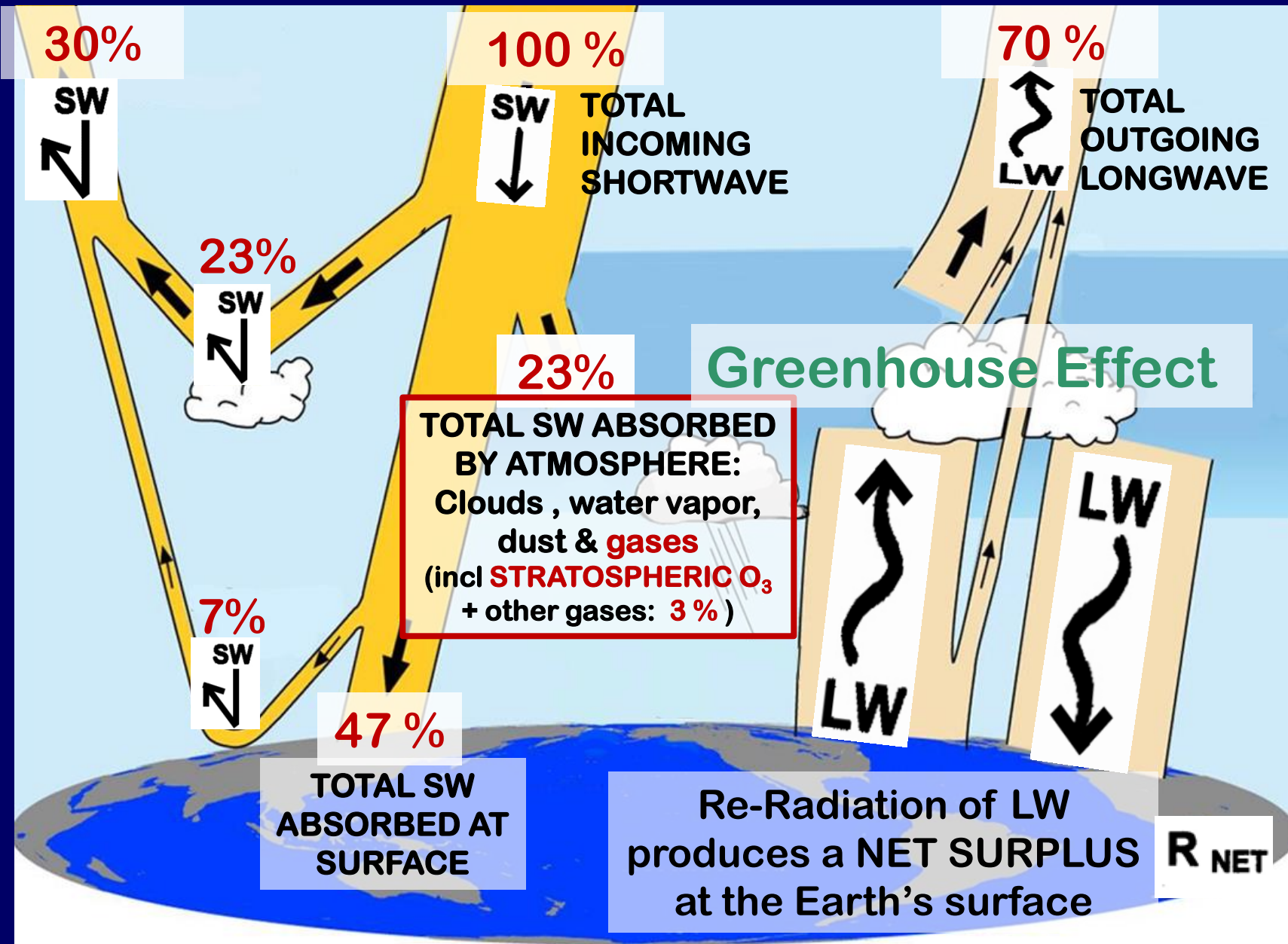
**CLICKER TIME!!**

**FLIP BACK TO**  
**p 45 in CLASS NOTES**

First, let's tie things back to the  
Energy Balance . . .



**The WIDTH of the arrows represents how much energy is in each pathway**



30%

SW

100%

SW TOTAL INCOMING SHORTWAVE

70%

LW TOTAL OUTGOING LONGWAVE

23%

SW

23%

TOTAL SW ABSORBED BY ATMOSPHERE: Clouds, water vapor, dust & gases (incl STRATOSPHERIC O<sub>3</sub> + other gases: 3%)

Greenhouse Effect

7%

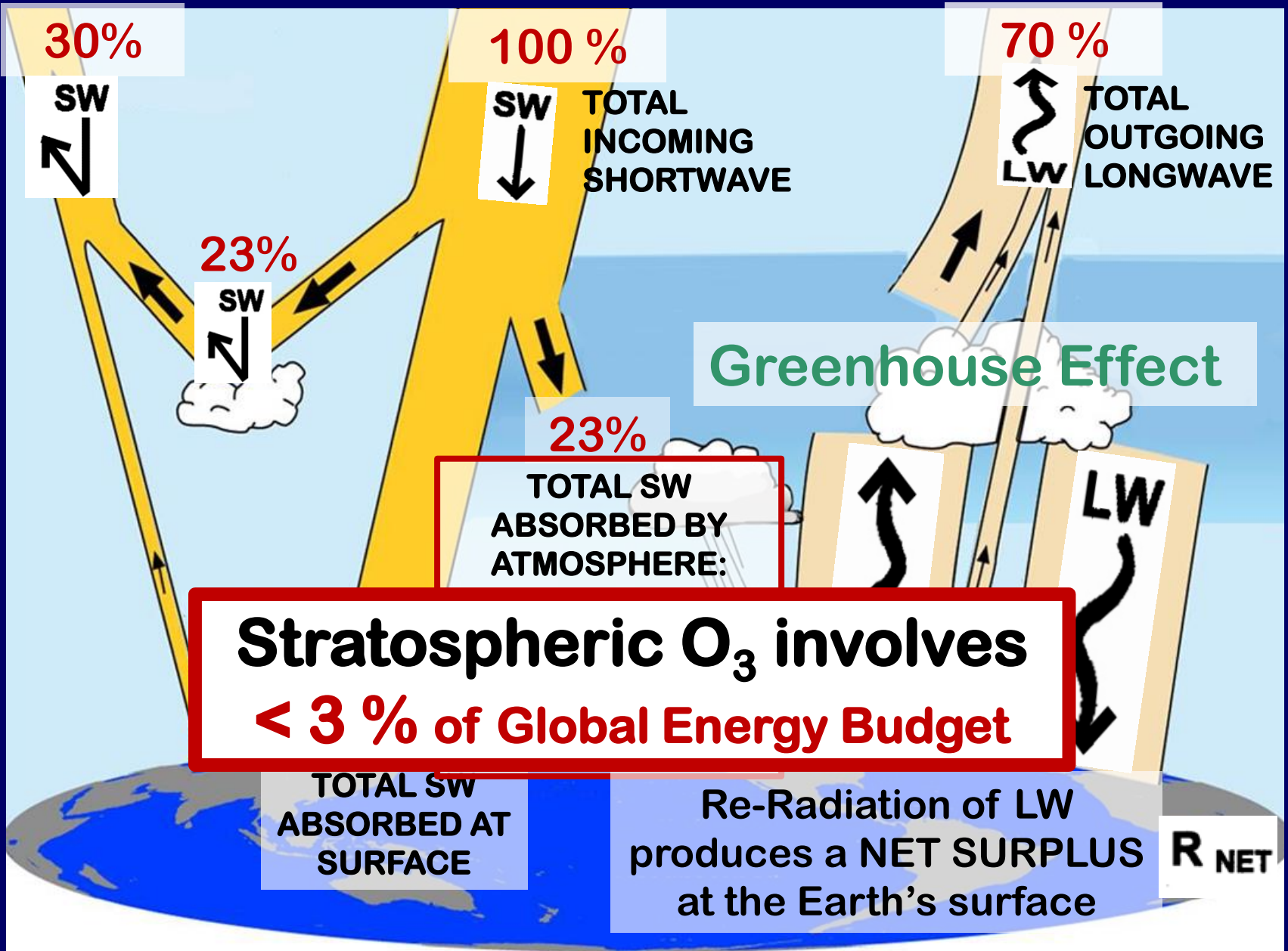
SW

47%

TOTAL SW ABSORBED AT SURFACE

Re-Radiation of LW produces a NET SURPLUS at the Earth's surface

R<sub>NET</sub>

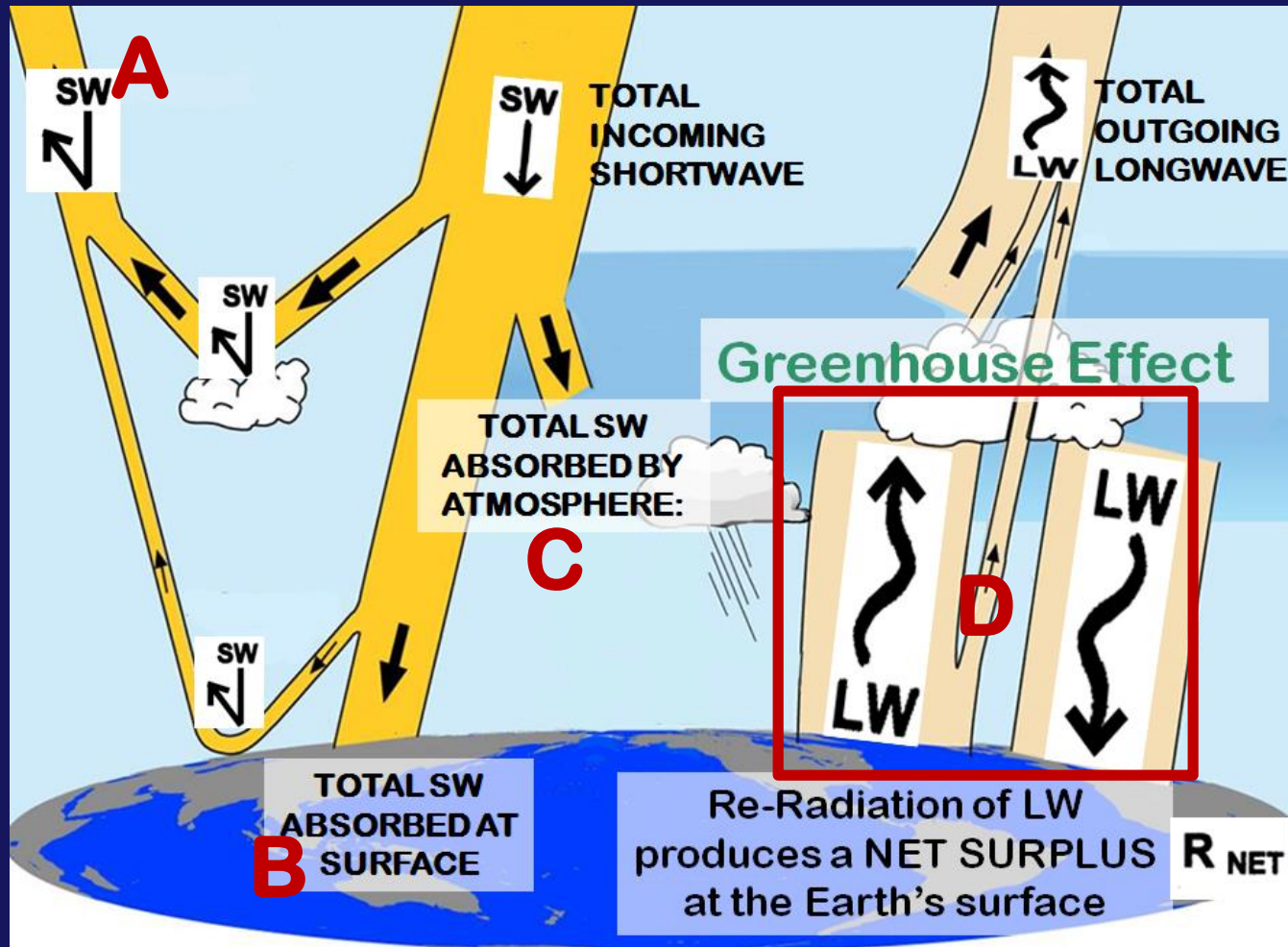


**Stratospheric O<sub>3</sub> involves  
 < 3 % of Global Energy Budget**



Q1. In which part of the energy balance does the main activity related to STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION take place?

A B C D



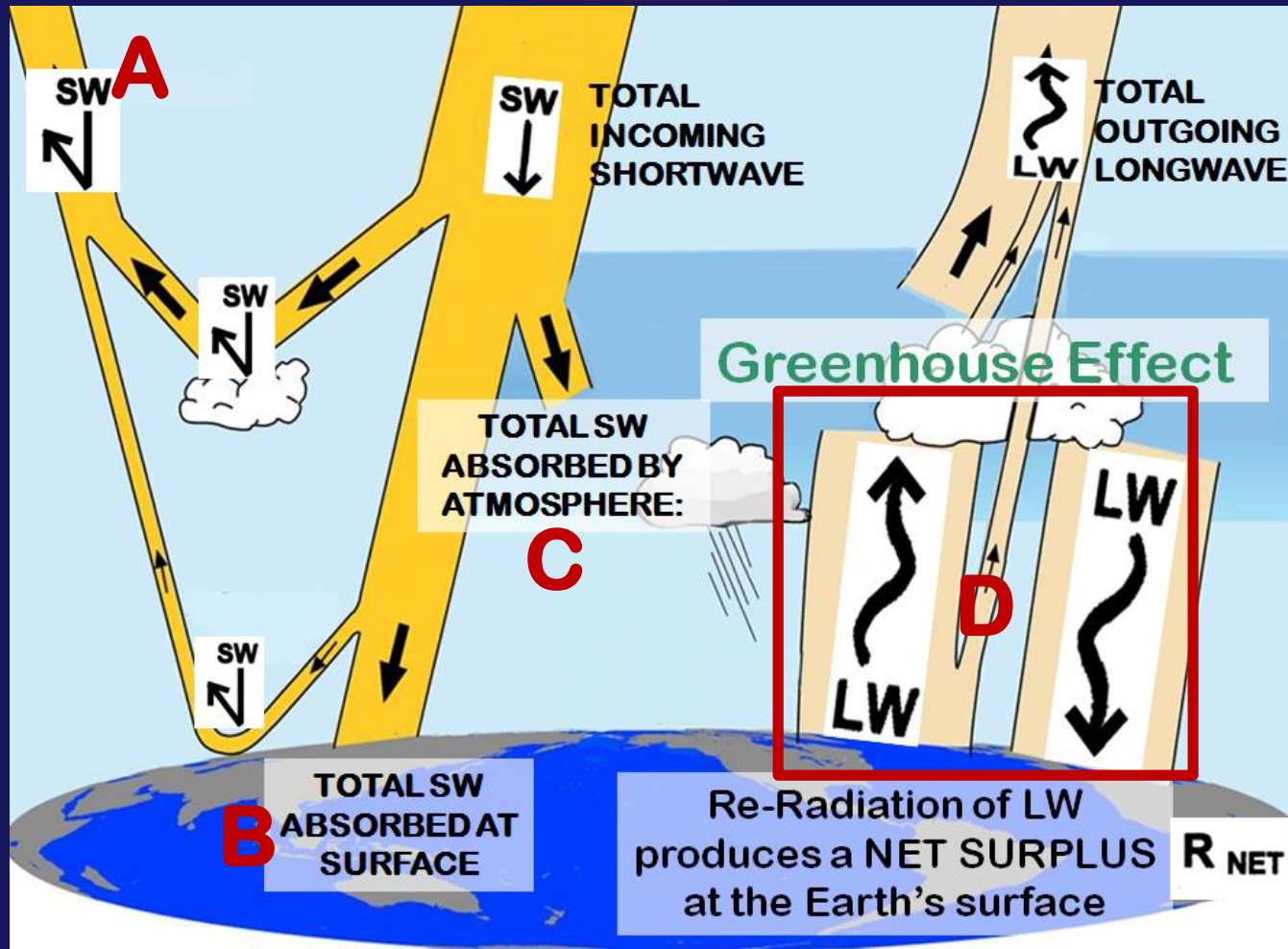
Q1. In which part of the energy balance does the main activity related to STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION take place?

A

B

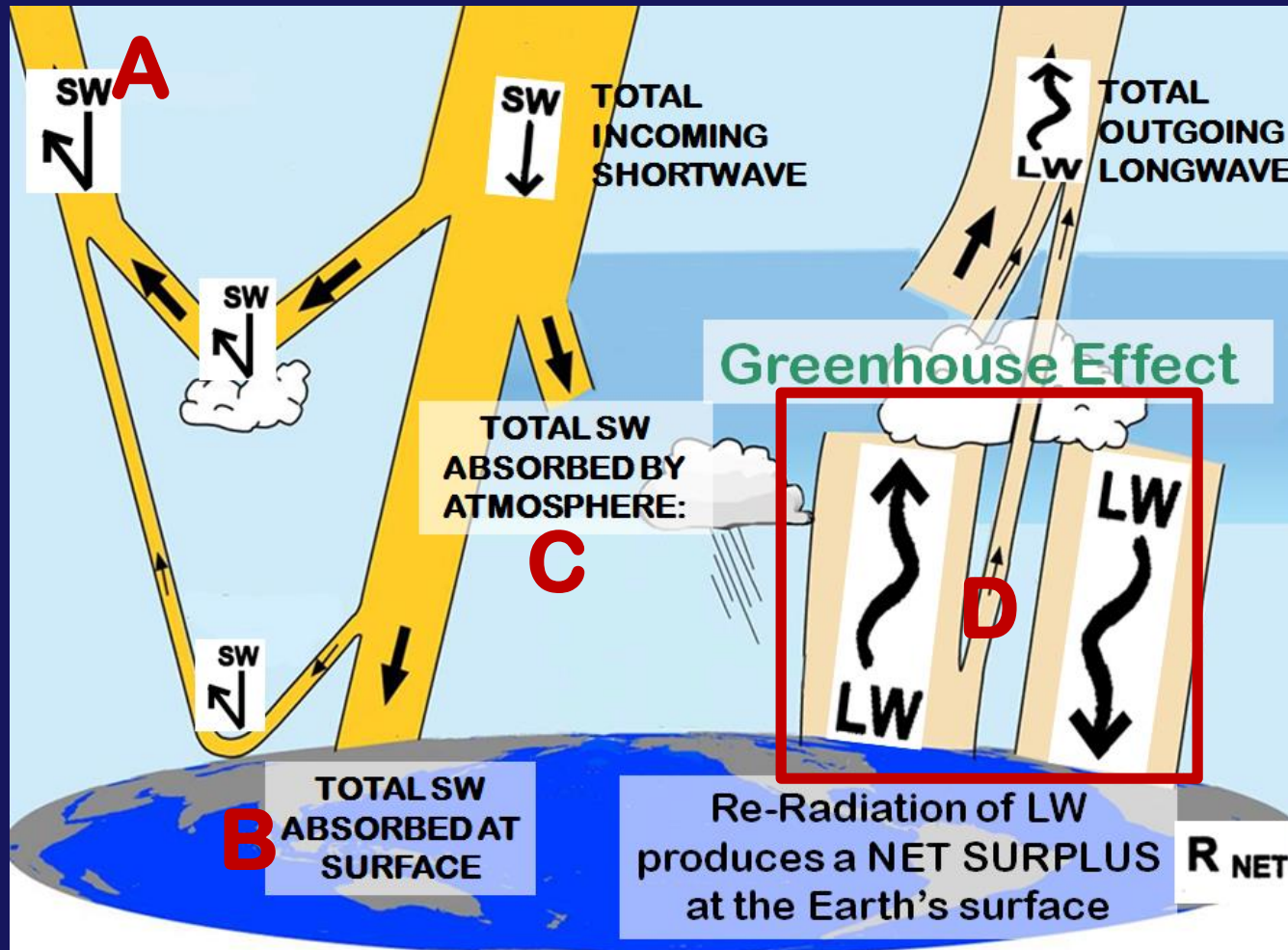
C

D



Q2. In which part of the energy balance does the activity related to GLOBAL WARMING from the enhanced GHE take place?

A B C D



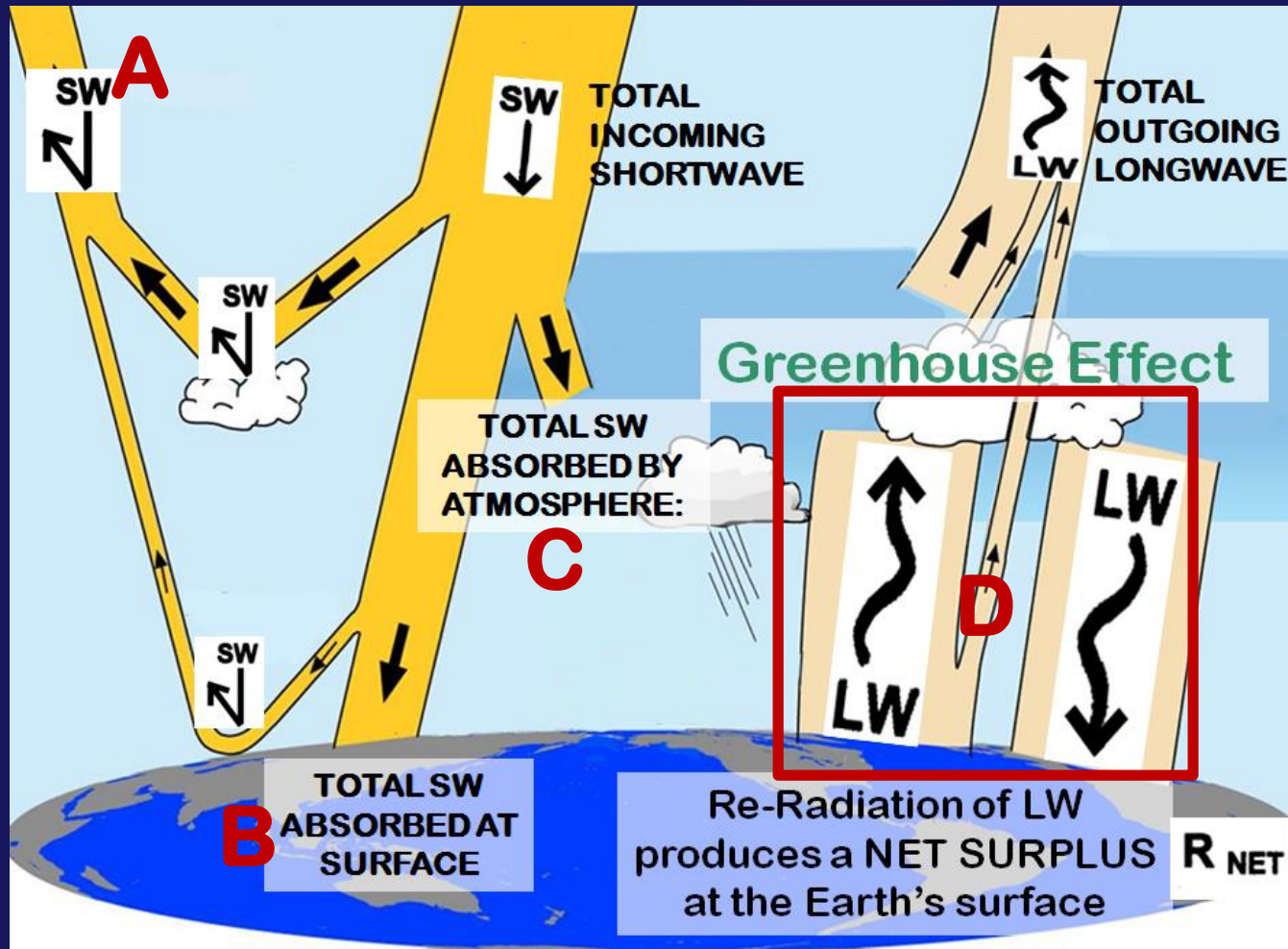
Q2. In which part of the energy balance does the activity related to GLOBAL WARMING from the enhanced GHE take place?

A

B

C

D



### Q3 – Which is the correct statement:

- 1 The depletion of STRATOSPHERIC OZONE in the Ozone Hole is a critically important CAUSE of increased GLOBAL WARMING in the troposphere.
- 2 Increased GLOBAL WARMING in the troposphere is a newly realized important CAUSE of STRATOSPHERIC COOLING which could prolong or worsen the OZONE HOLE
- 3 Neither

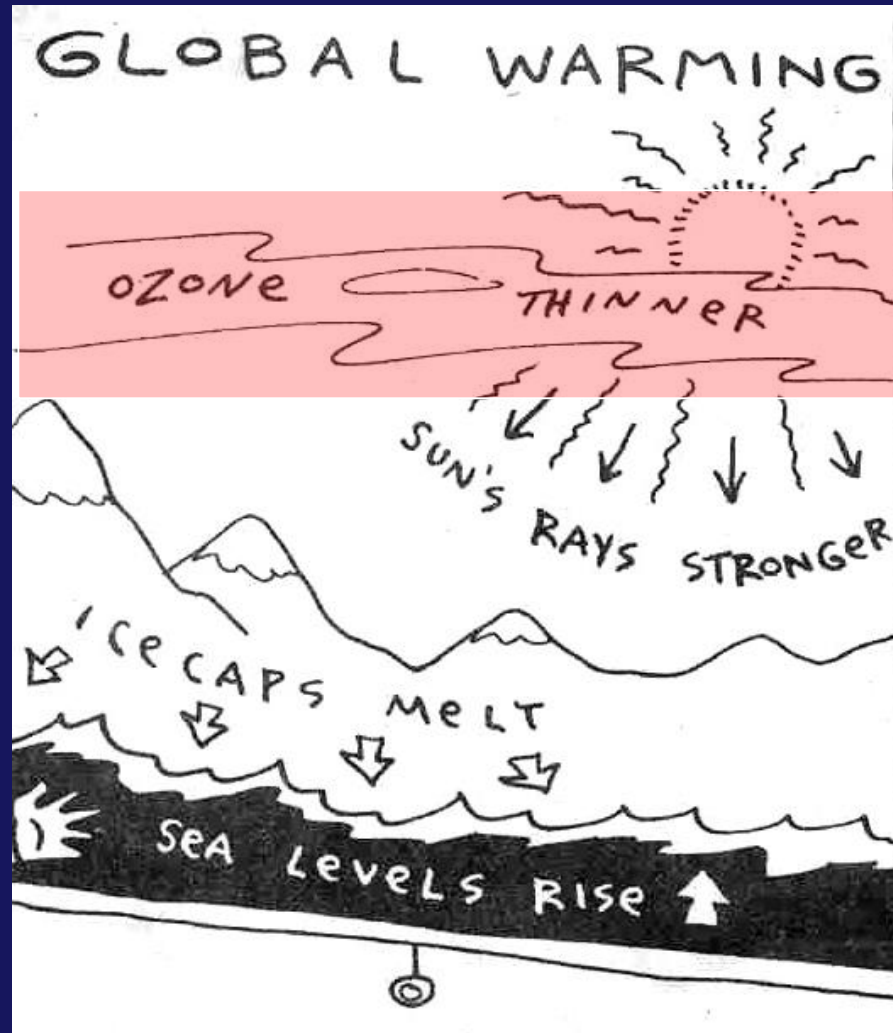
### Q3 – Which is the correct statement:

~~1 The depletion of STRATOSPHERIC OZONE in the Ozone Hole is a critically important CAUSE of increased GLOBAL WARMING in the troposphere.~~

2 Increased GLOBAL WARMING in the troposphere is a newly realized important CAUSE of STRATOSPHERIC COOLING which could prolong or worsen the OZONE HOLE

3 Neither

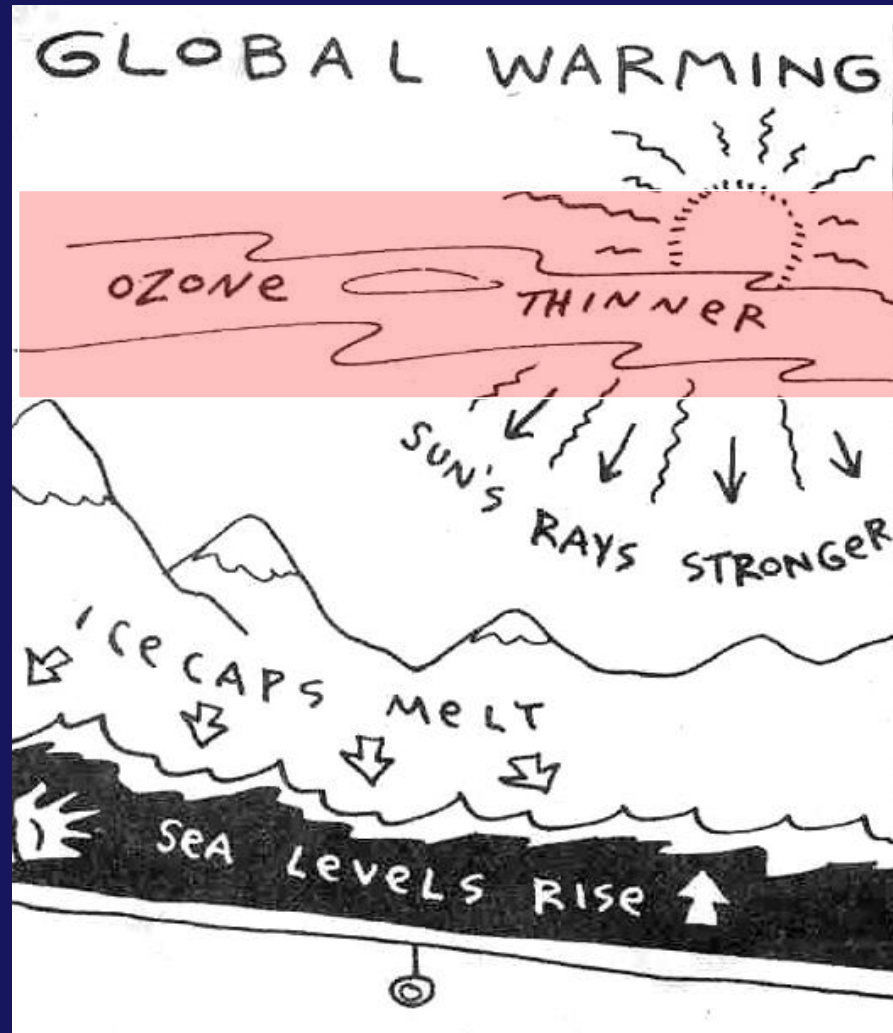
**Q4.** Is this explanation of the main CAUSE of **GLOBAL WARMING** correct?



1- YES

2- NO

**Q4.** Is this explanation of the main CAUSE of **GLOBAL WARMING** correct?



1- YES

2- NO



***REPEAT:***

**“The Ozone Hole  
in the Stratosphere  
IS NOT  
a main cause  
of GLOBAL WARMING!”**

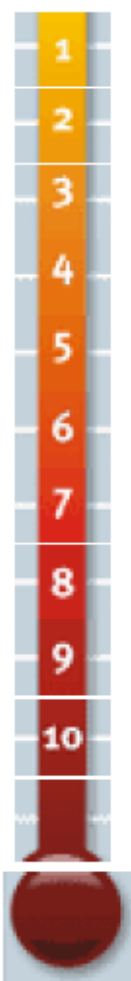
**Anthropogenic  
GLOBAL WARMING  
occurs in the  
TROPOSPHERE !!**

# SO WHAT IS CAUSING Global Warming ???

## WHAT'S CAUSING IT?

The most used "denier" arguments about the causes and effects of climate change

From: <http://www.skepticalscience.com/>



1 Climate's changed before

2 It's the sun

3 It's not bad

4 There is no consensus

5 It's cooling

6 Models are unreliable

7 Temp record is unreliable

8 Animals and plants can adapt

9 It hasn't warmed since 1998

10 And so forth . . . . .

*This semester we will critically examine and evaluate the most used arguments and myths about climate change!*

**GLOBAL WARMING**  
occurs in the TROPOSPHERE  
and is caused by the  
**Enhanced Greenhouse Effect:**

= the human induced  
increase of GH gases  
that absorb  
& emit  
**IR radiation**

# TOPIC # 13

# GLOBAL WARMING & ANTHROPOGENIC FORCING

## Part A

### CARBON RESERVOIRS & FLUXES: Natural vs. Anthropogenically Enhanced

*(or How does all that “C” get into the atmosphere??)*

“We are playing Russian roulette with our climate . . . The Earth’s climate system is an angry beast subject to unpredictable responses, and **by adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere we may be provoking the beast.**”

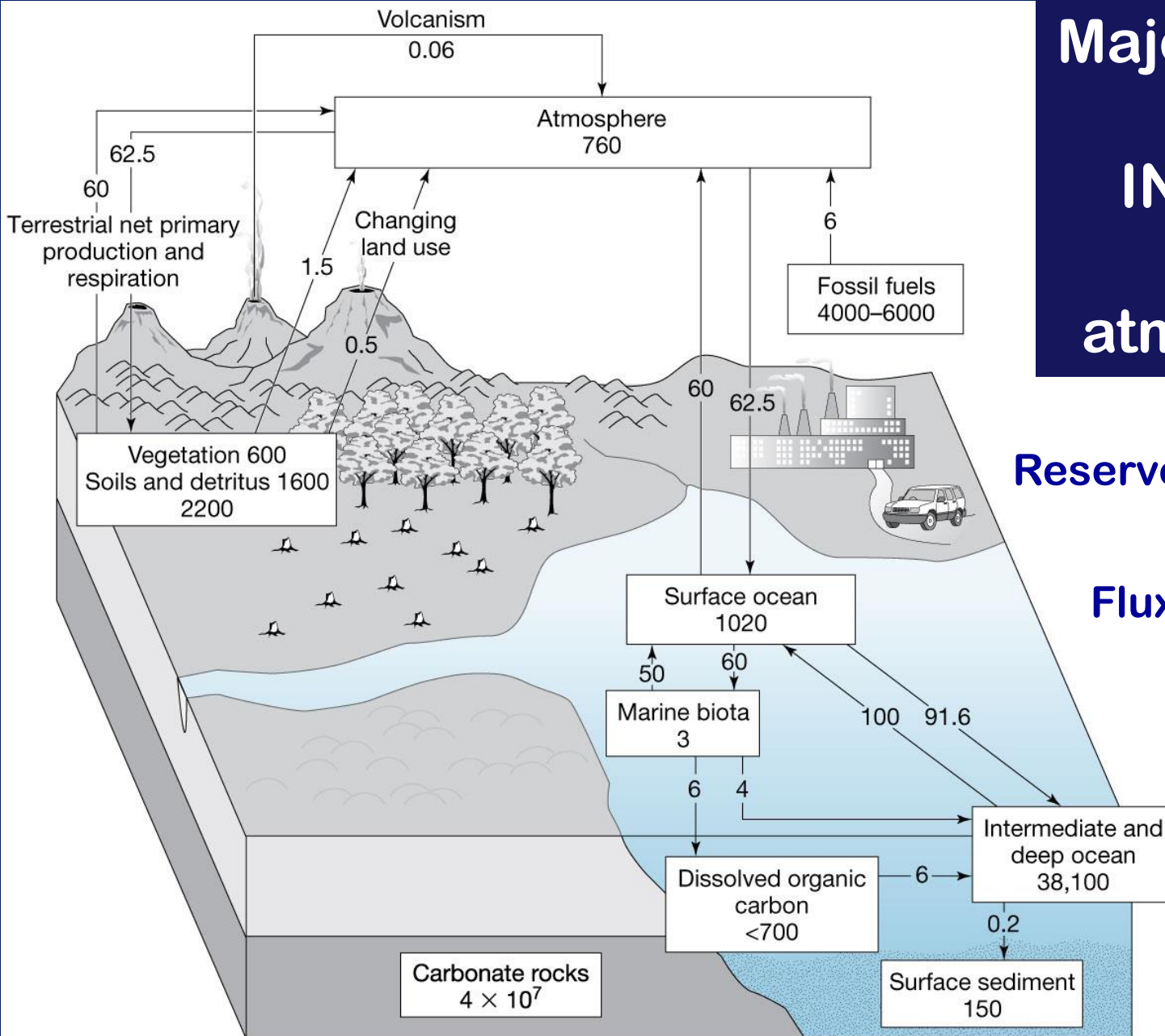
*~Wally Broecker , Paleoclimatologist*

# CO<sub>2</sub> & CARBON RESERVOIRS

CO<sub>2</sub> in the **atmosphere** is one place **CARBON resides** in the Earth-Atmosphere system.

**Where else** is carbon located and how does it **move (flux)** from one reservoir to another?

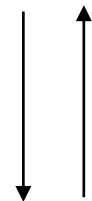
# Major Carbon Fluxes IN & OUT of the atmosphere



Reservoirs =



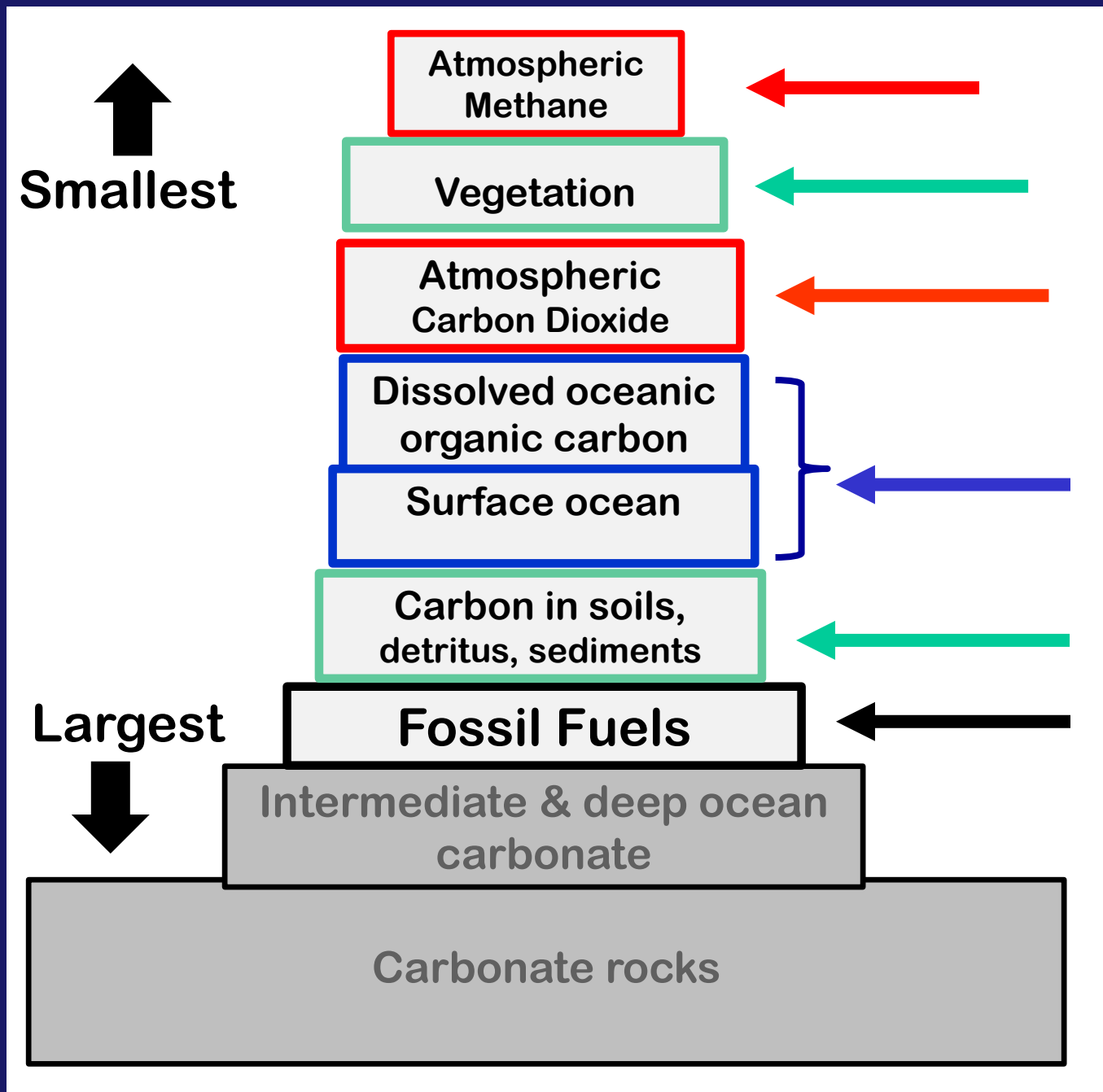
Fluxes =



## RESERVOIR (def)

a place where anything is collected or accumulated in great amount.

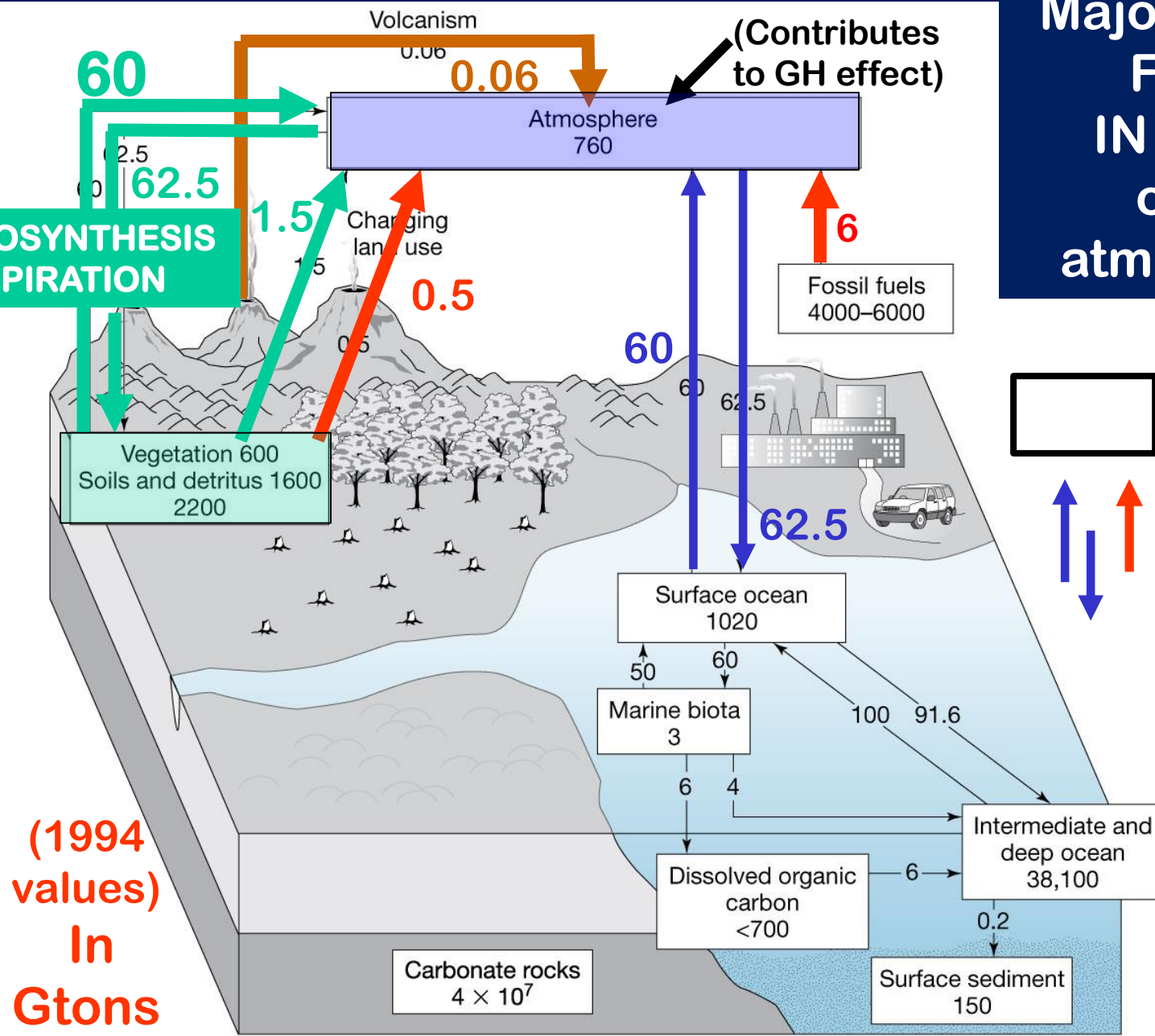
## Carbon Reservoirs ranked by size :





# Major Carbon Fluxes IN & OUT of the atmosphere

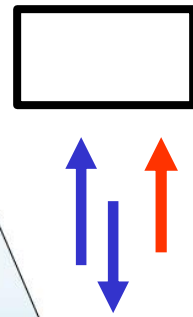
**PHOTOSYNTHESIS & RESPIRATION**



= carbon stored in a reservoir

= carbon flux from one reservoir to another

(in Gtons/yr)

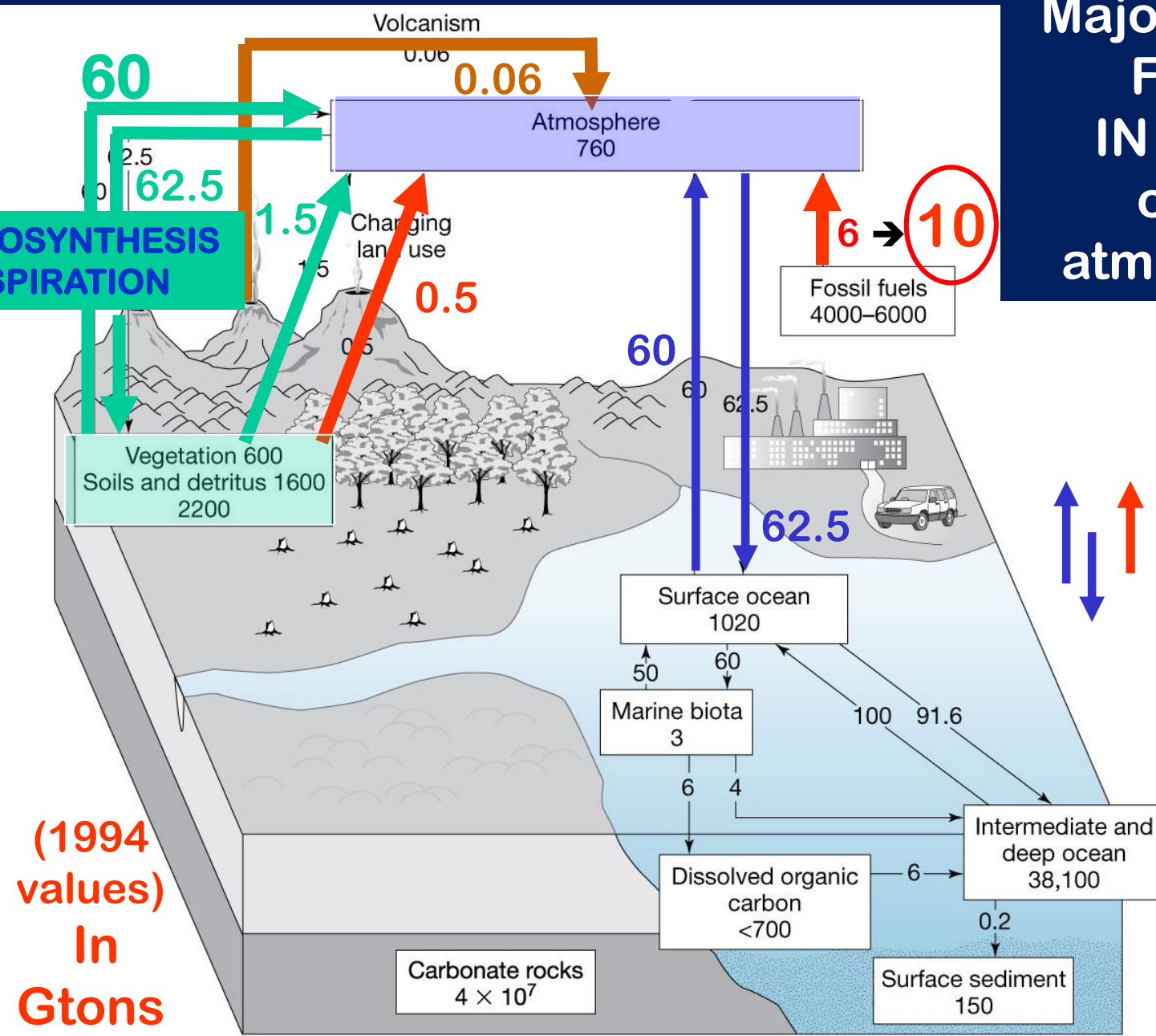


**(1994 values)  
In  
Gtons**

**1 Gton = 1 billion tons**

# Major Carbon Fluxes IN & OUT of the atmosphere

**PHOTOSYNTHESIS & RESPIRATION**



= carbon stored in a reservoir

= carbon flux from one reservoir to another

(in Gtons/yr)

**(1994 values)  
In  
Gtons**

**1 Gton = 1 billion tonnes**

## Q5. How does CARBON “flux” FROM the biosphere INTO the atmosphere?

1. Trees take in carbon dioxide during photosynthesis.
2. Trees release carbon dioxide during photosynthesis.
3. Trees release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere during respiration.

# Q5. How does CARBON “flux” FROM the biosphere INTO the atmosphere?

1. Trees take in carbon dioxide during photosynthesis

← True in **SUMMER**, but doesn't answer the Q

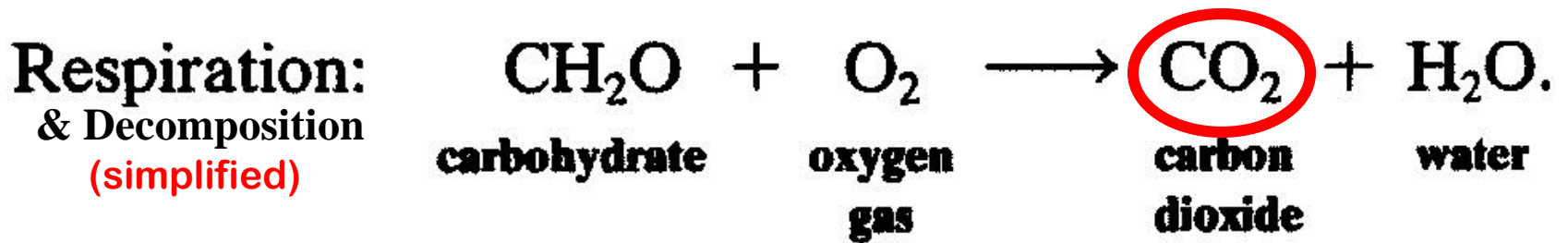
2. Trees release carbon dioxide during photosynthesis.

3. Trees release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere during respiration

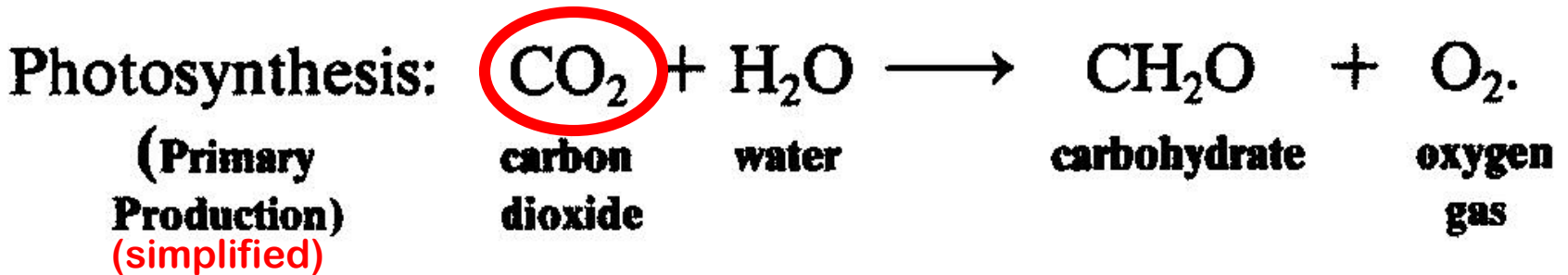
← **THIS** answers the Q ! (happens primarily in winter)

# NATURAL FLUXES INTO & OUT OF THE ATMOSPHERIC CARBON RESERVOIR related to **BIOMASS** = respiration & photosynthesis

## *FLUX from PLANT INTO ATMOSPHERE:*



## *FLUX OUT OF ATMOSPHERE into PLANT:*



## *SOME DEFINITIONS:*

### **Respiration =**

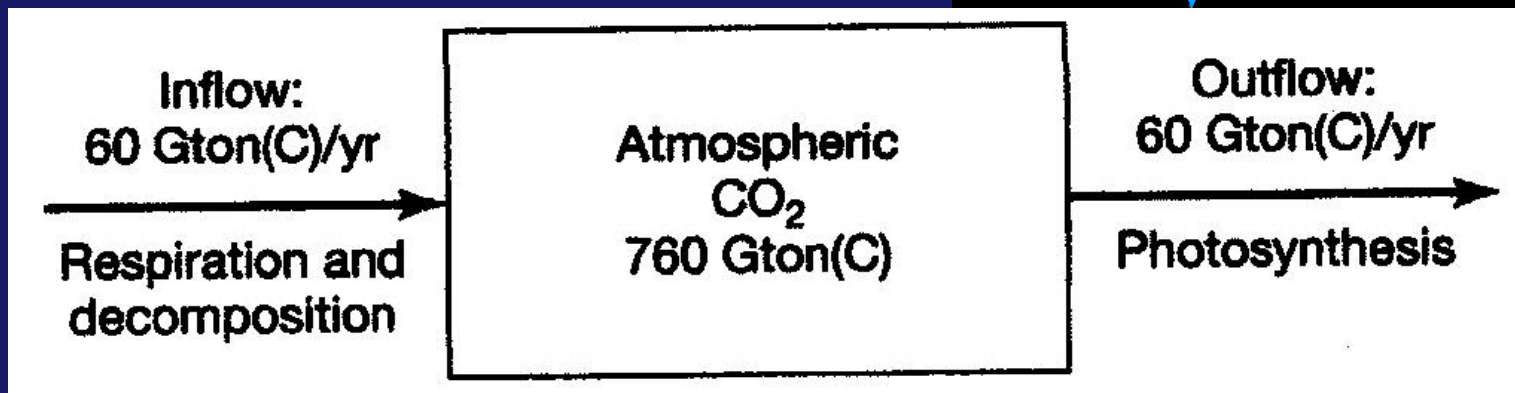
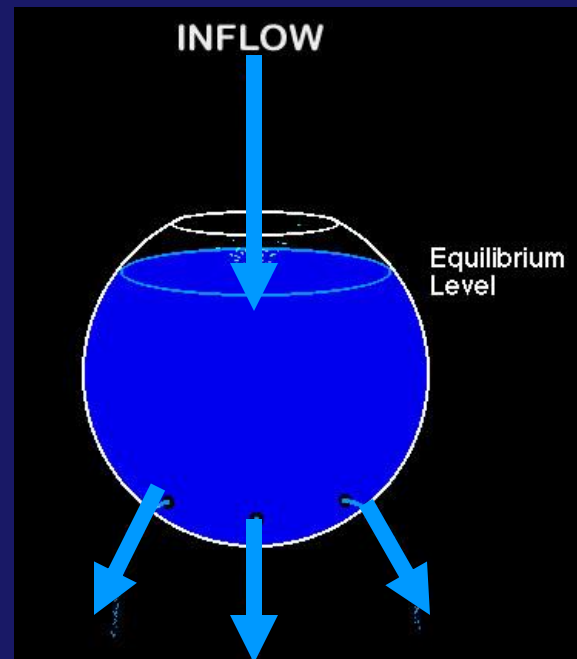
biochemical process  
living organisms take up  $O_2$ ,  
consume organic matter,  
**RELEASE  $CO_2$** , heat, &  $H_2O$

### **Decomposition =**

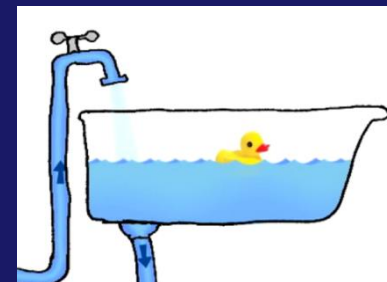
breakdown of organic matter  
by bacteria and fungi,  
**RELEASES  $CO_2$**  to the atmosphere

# Flux **IN & OUT** leads to a **STEADY STATE**

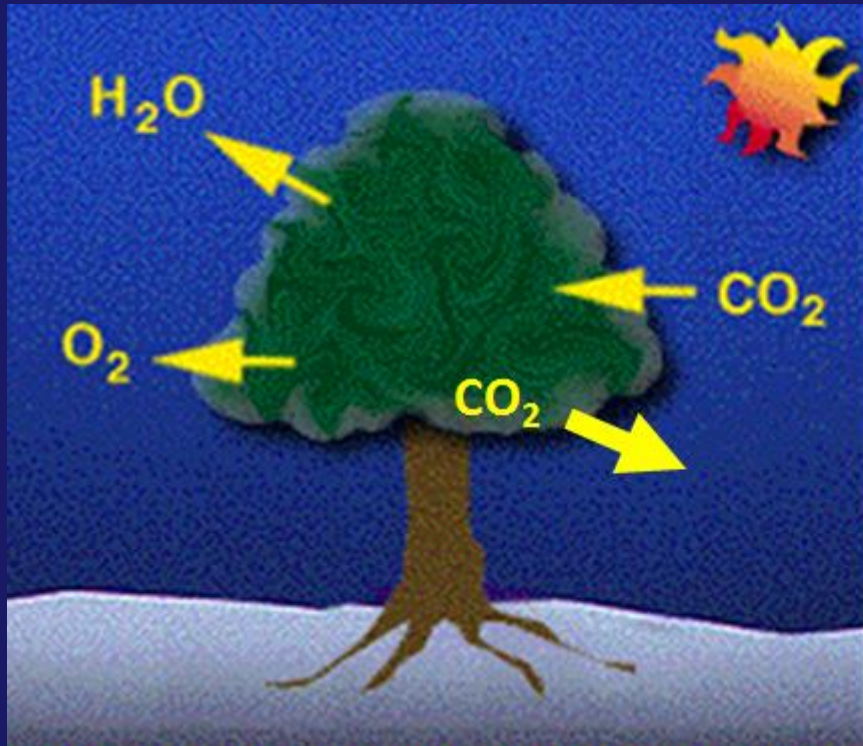
In the atmospheric  
 $\text{CO}_2$  "reservoir"



*Where have we seen a  
**STEADY STATE** before?*

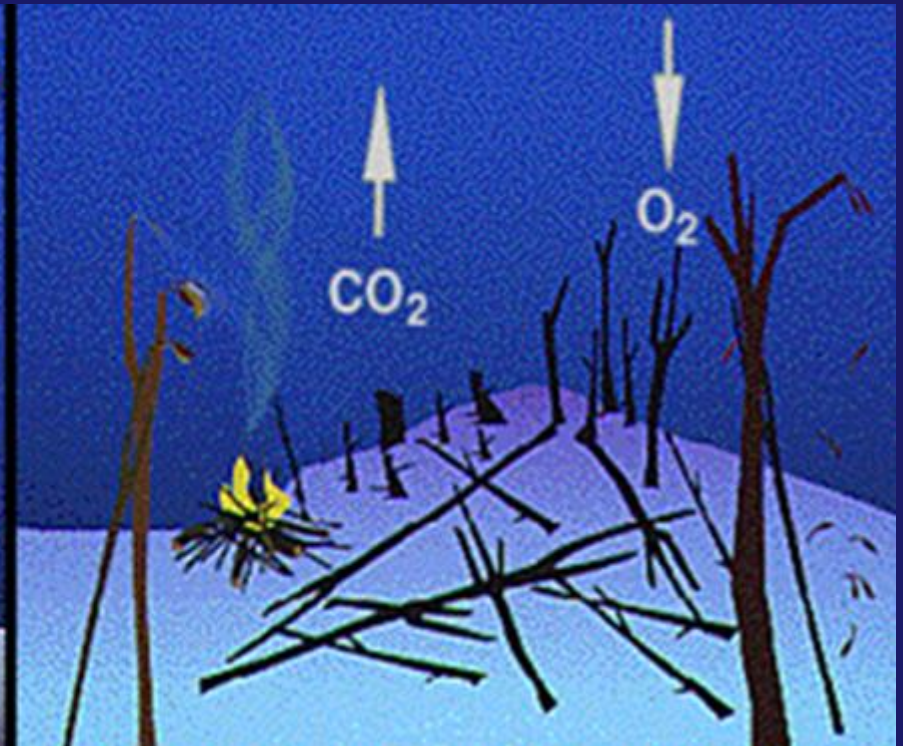


# Photosynthesis & Respiration



Steady State

# Respiration, Burning of Biomass, & Decomposition

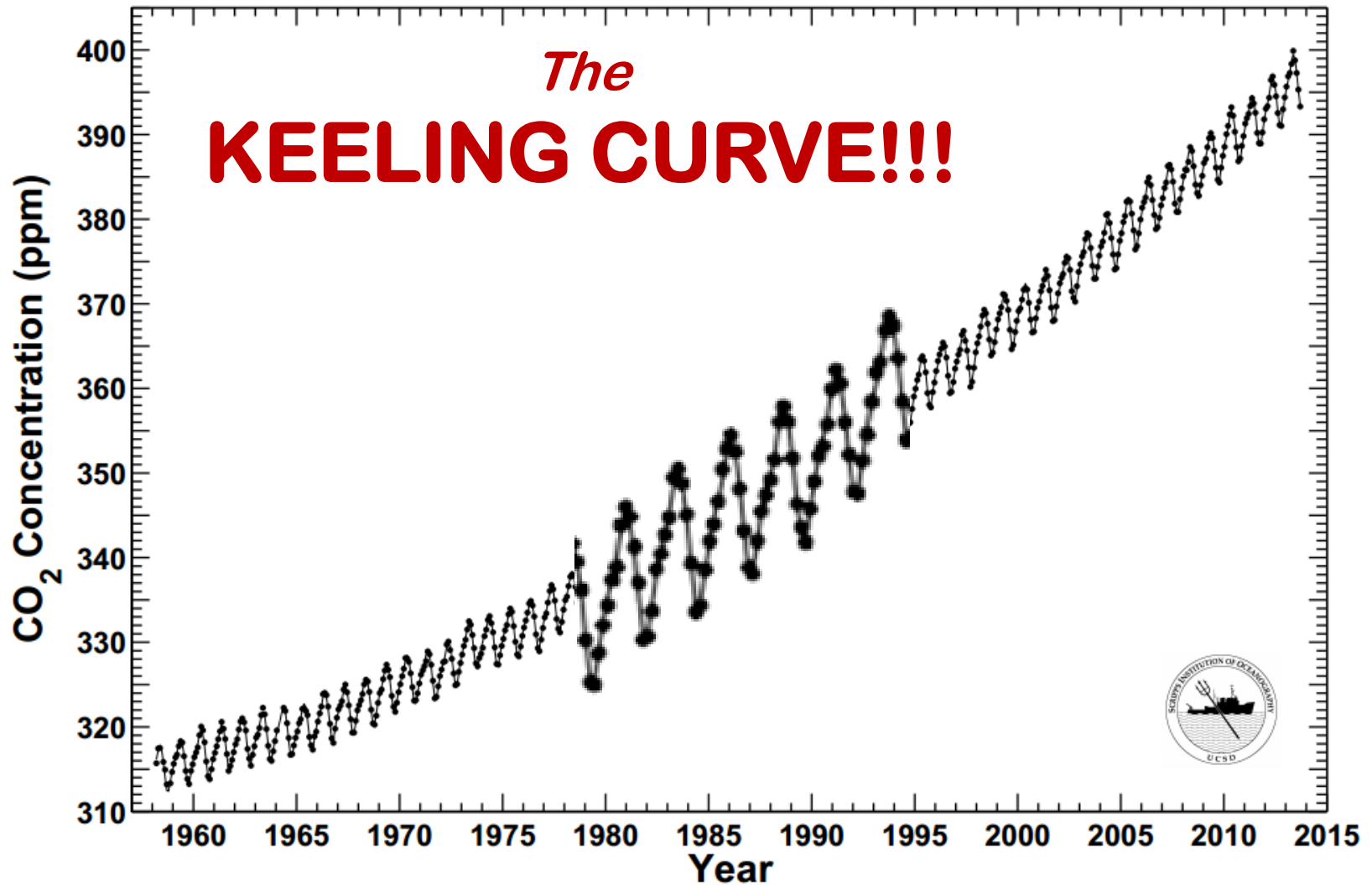


Disruption of Steady State

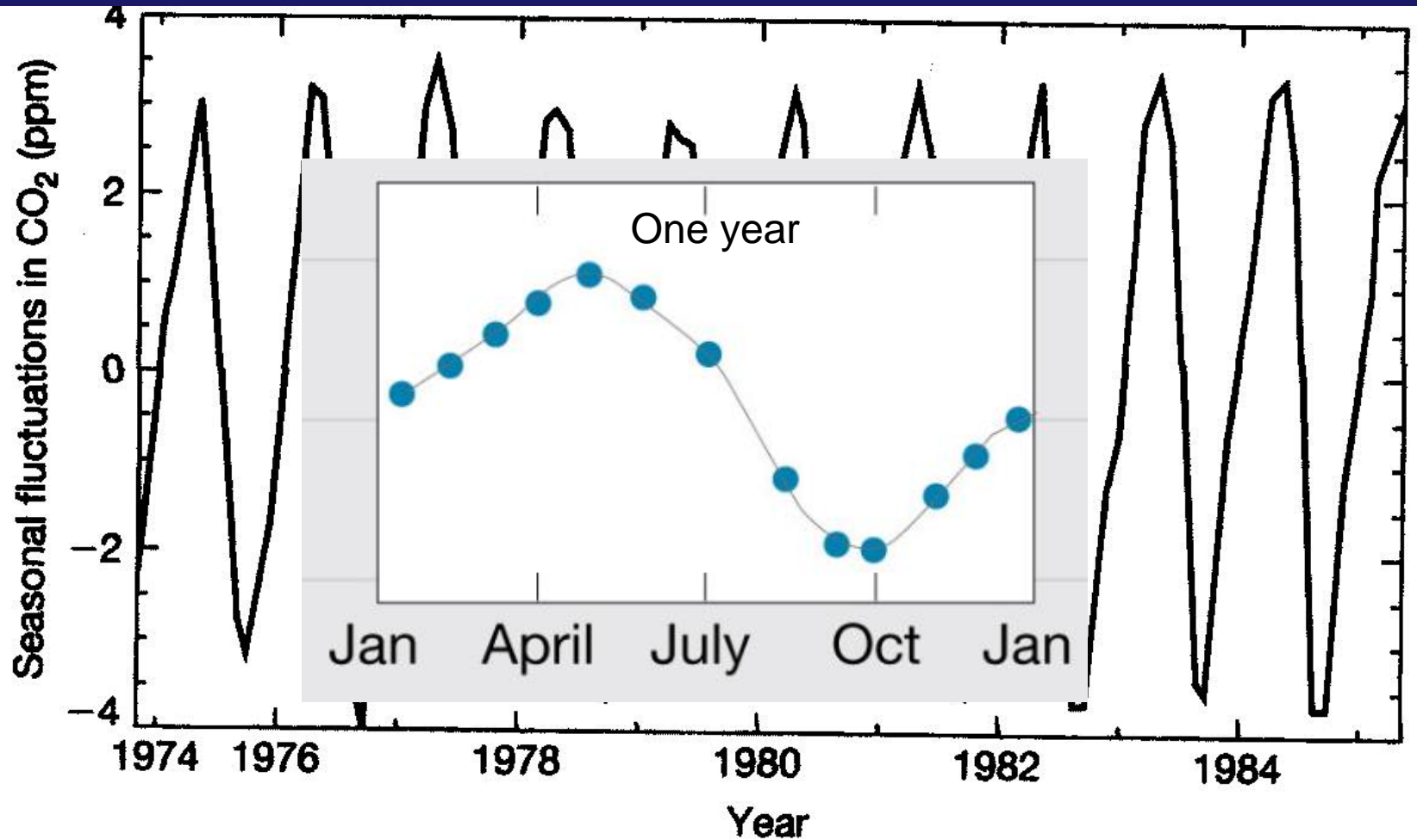


# Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii Monthly Average Carbon Dioxide Concentration

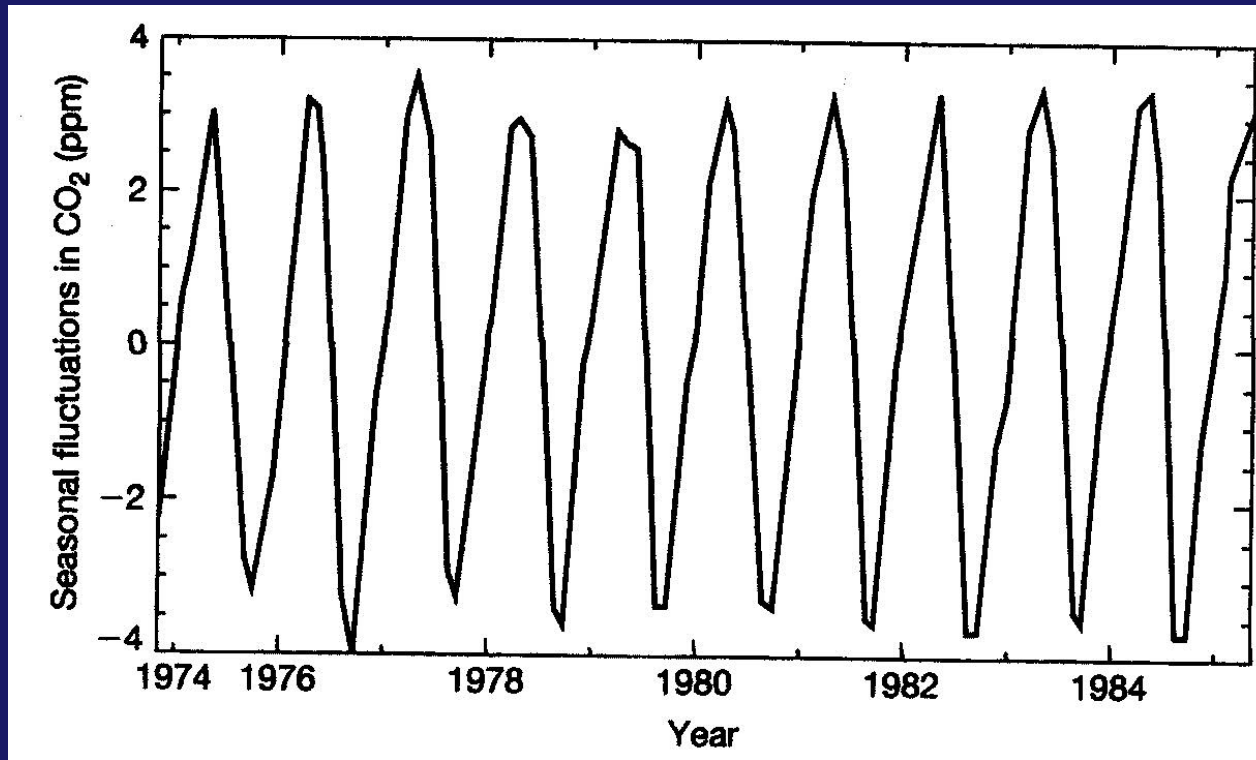
Data from Scripps CO<sub>2</sub> Program Last updated November 2013



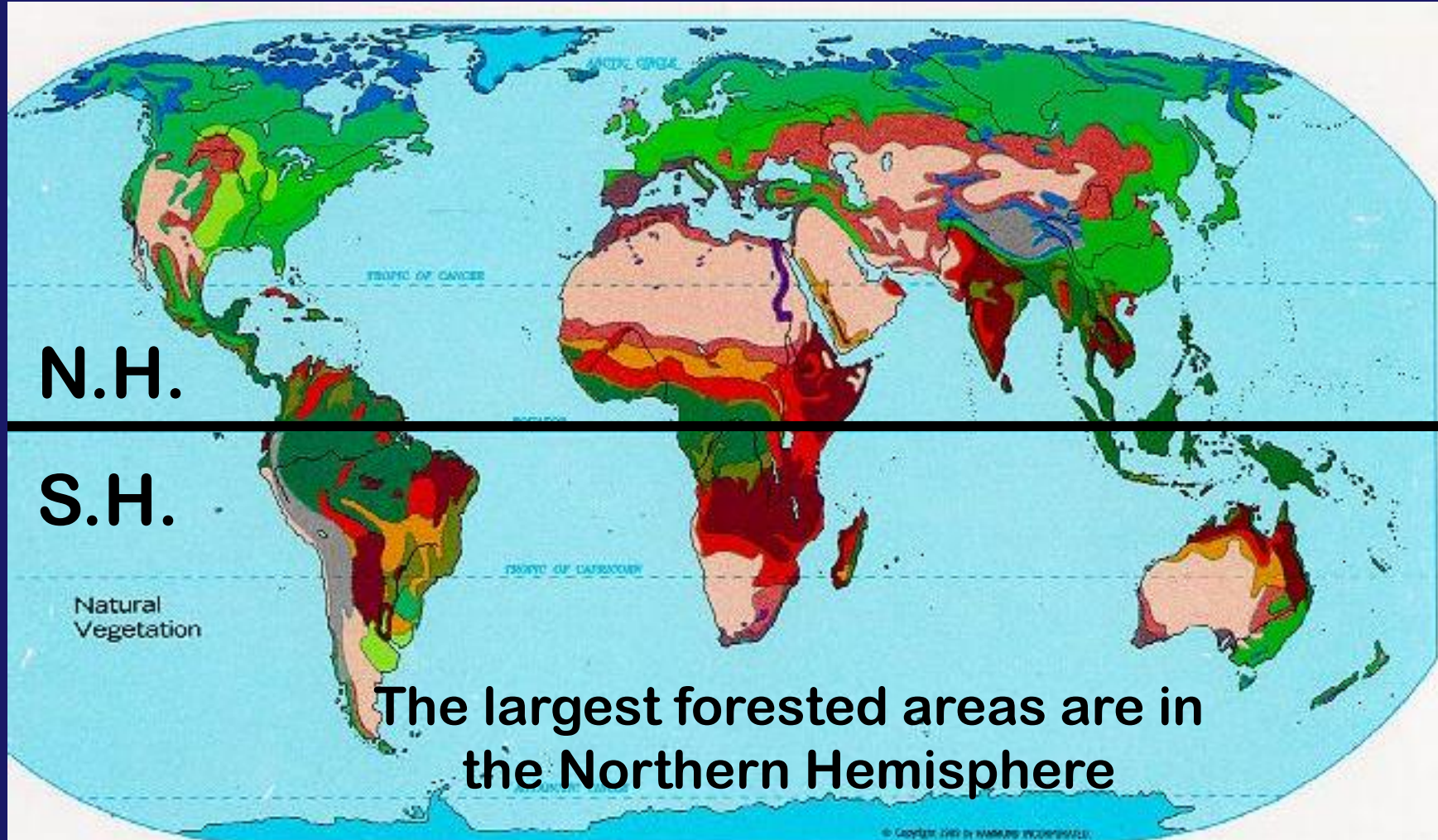
# CLOSE-UP VIEW:



*Trend due to anthropogenic increases  
has been removed.*



Oscillations represent **seasonal fluctuations** driven by the balance between respiration & photosynthesis (dominated by Northern Hemisphere forests)



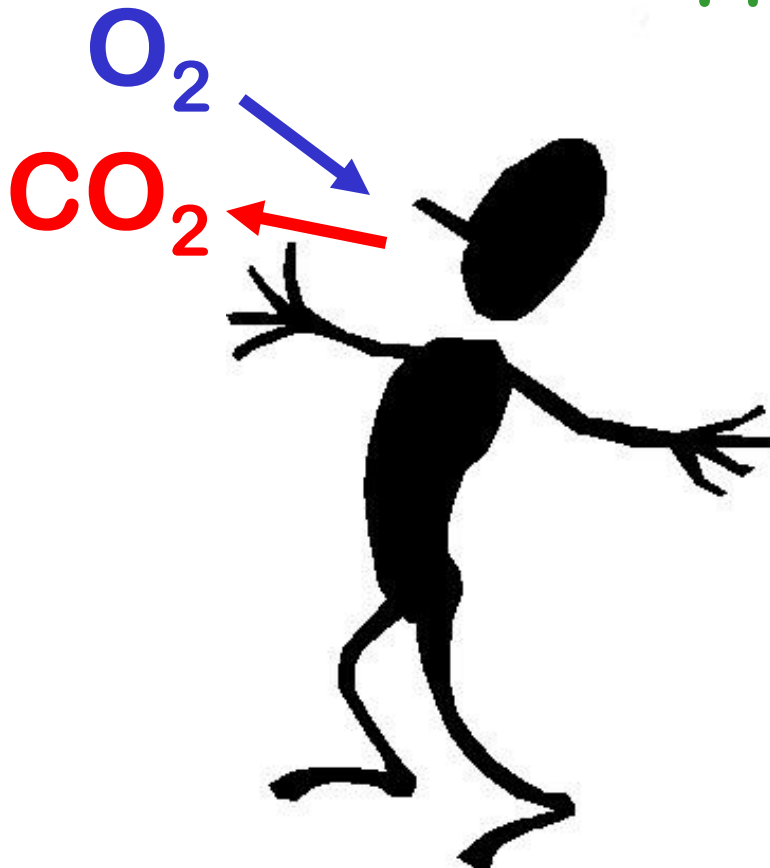
# GLOBAL VEGETATION PATTERNS

Needleleaf Forest	Woodland and Shrub (Mediterranean)	River Valley and Oasis	Tropical Grassland and Shrub (Savanna)	Tropical Rain Forest
Broadleaf Forest	Short Grass (Steppe)	Desert and Desert Shrub	Tropical Woodland and Shrub	Heath and Moor
Mixed Needleleaf and Broadleaf Forest	Tall Grass (Prairie)	Wooded Savanna	Light Tropical Forest	Tundra and Alpine
Unclassified Highlands			Permanent Ice Cover	

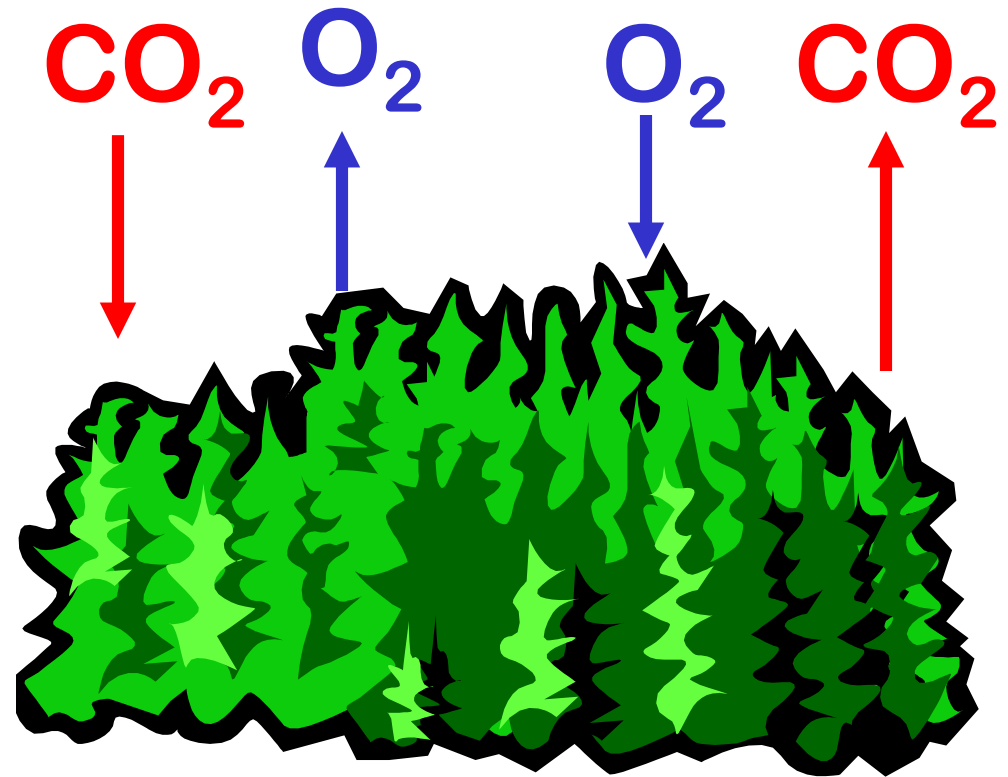


# “Breathing” -- ANIMALS vs. PLANTS

Respiration



Photosynthesis



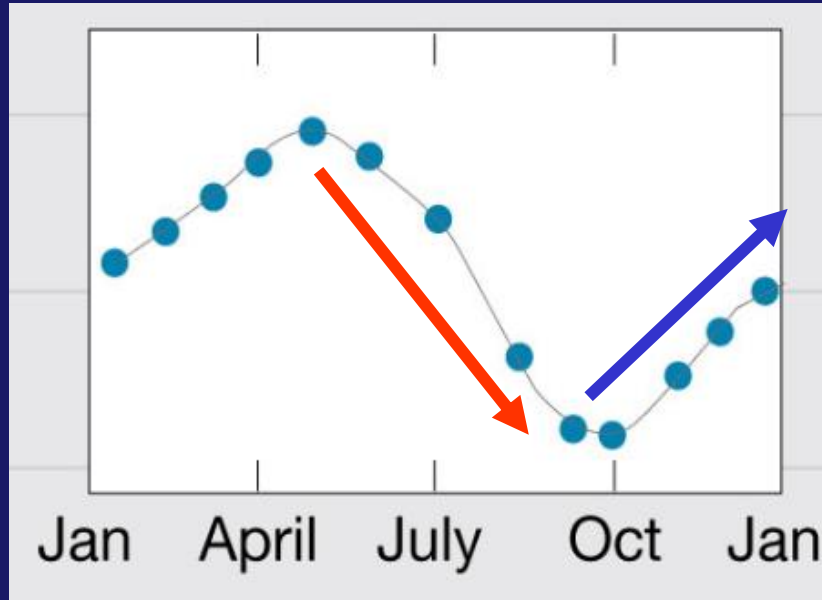
Respiration & Decomposition





## Photosynthesis > Respiration

(CO<sub>2</sub> goes down in SUMMER as forests “breathe in” more CO<sub>2</sub>)

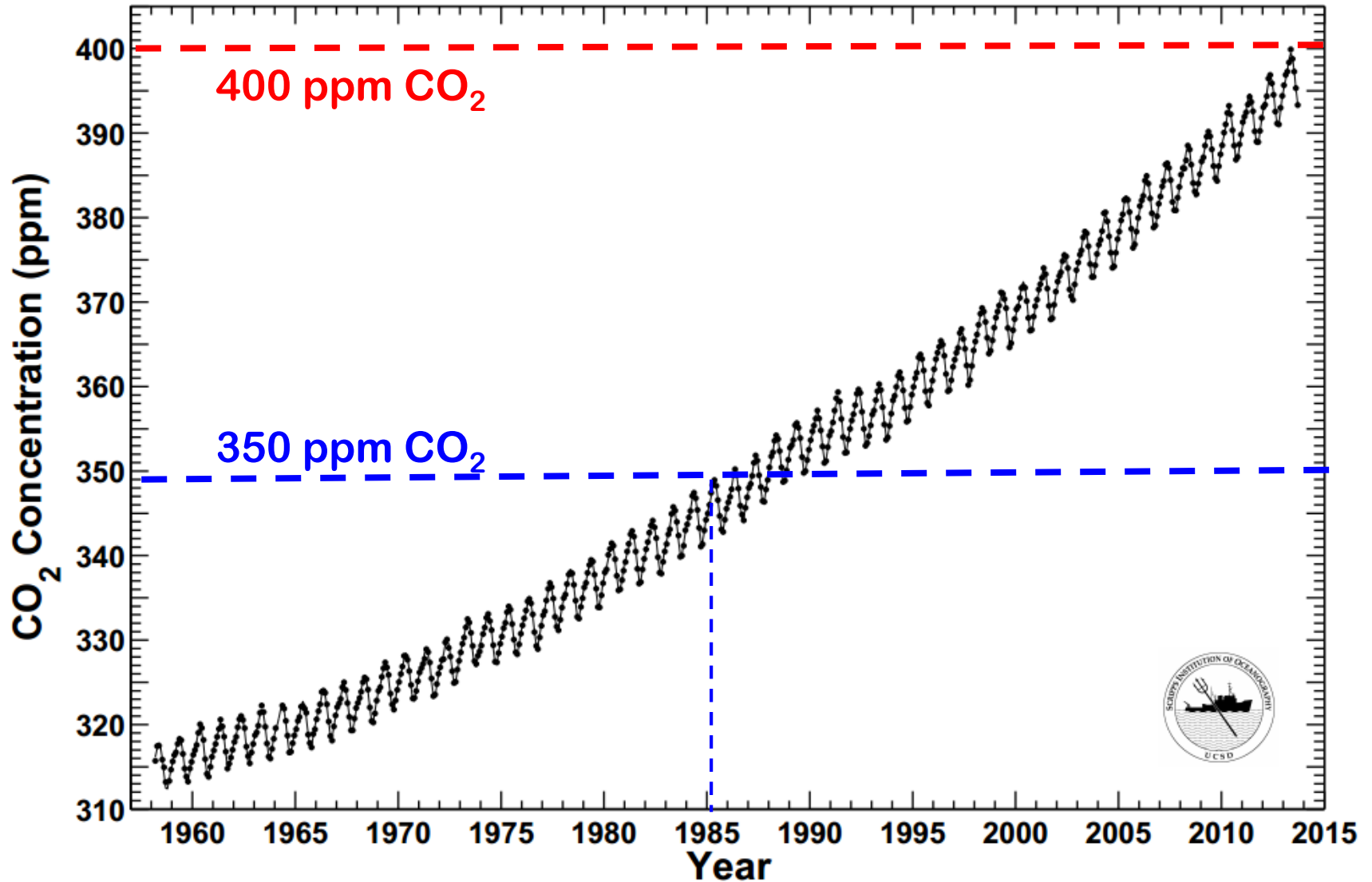


## Respiration > Photosynthesis

(CO<sub>2</sub> levels rise in FALL/WINTER as forests “breathe out” more CO<sub>2</sub>)

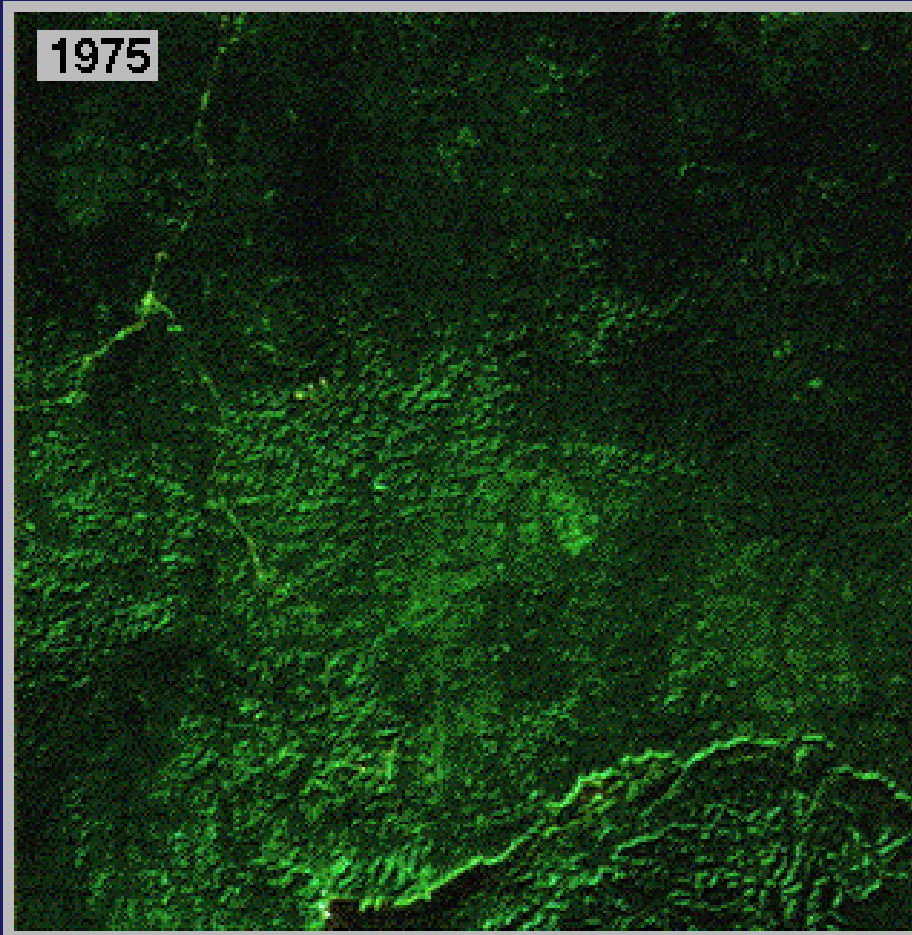
# Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii Monthly Average Carbon Dioxide Concentration

Data from Scripps CO<sub>2</sub> Program Last updated November 2013



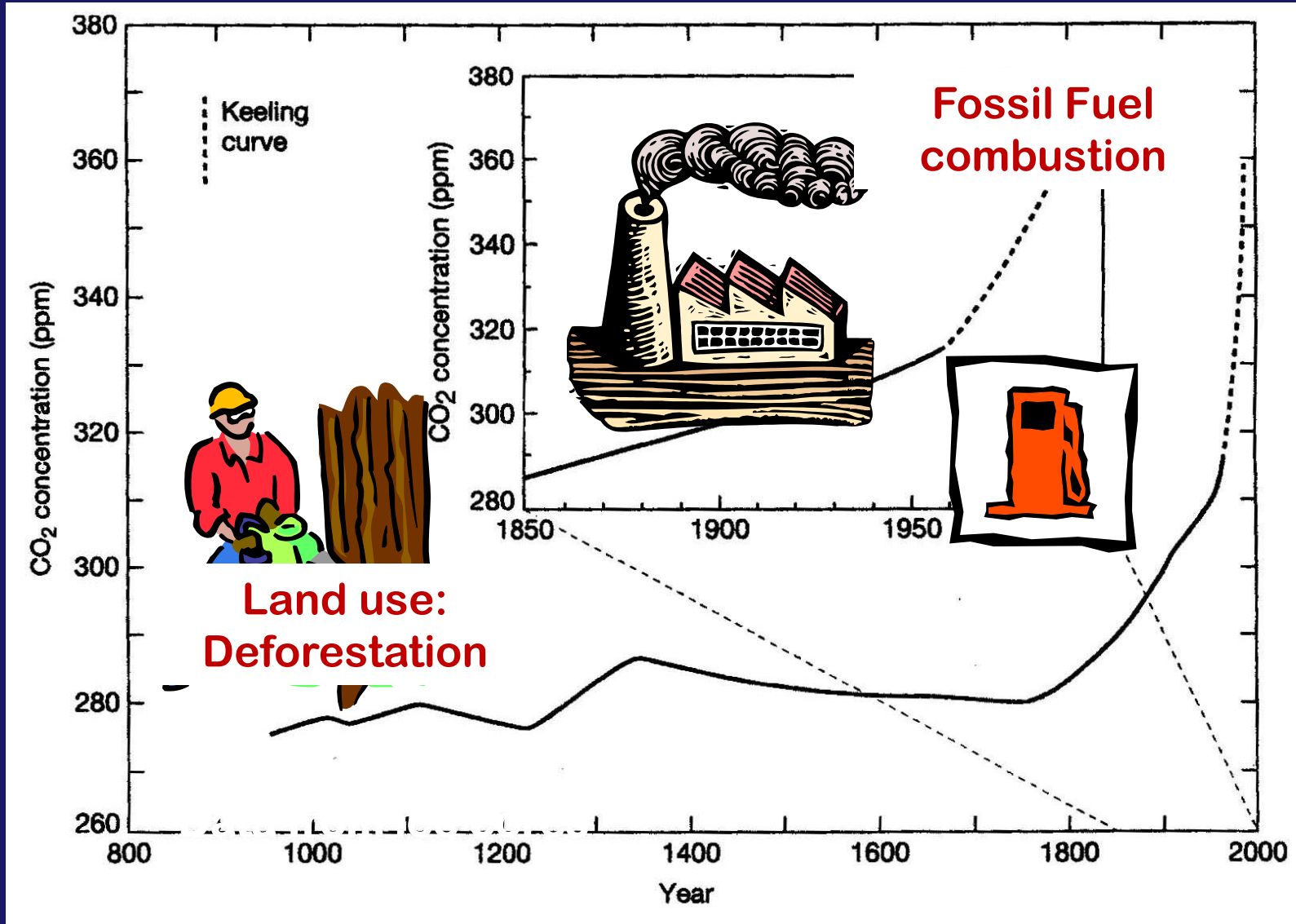
# LAND USE CHANGES:

Deforestation practices increase burning & decomposition of large areas of forest

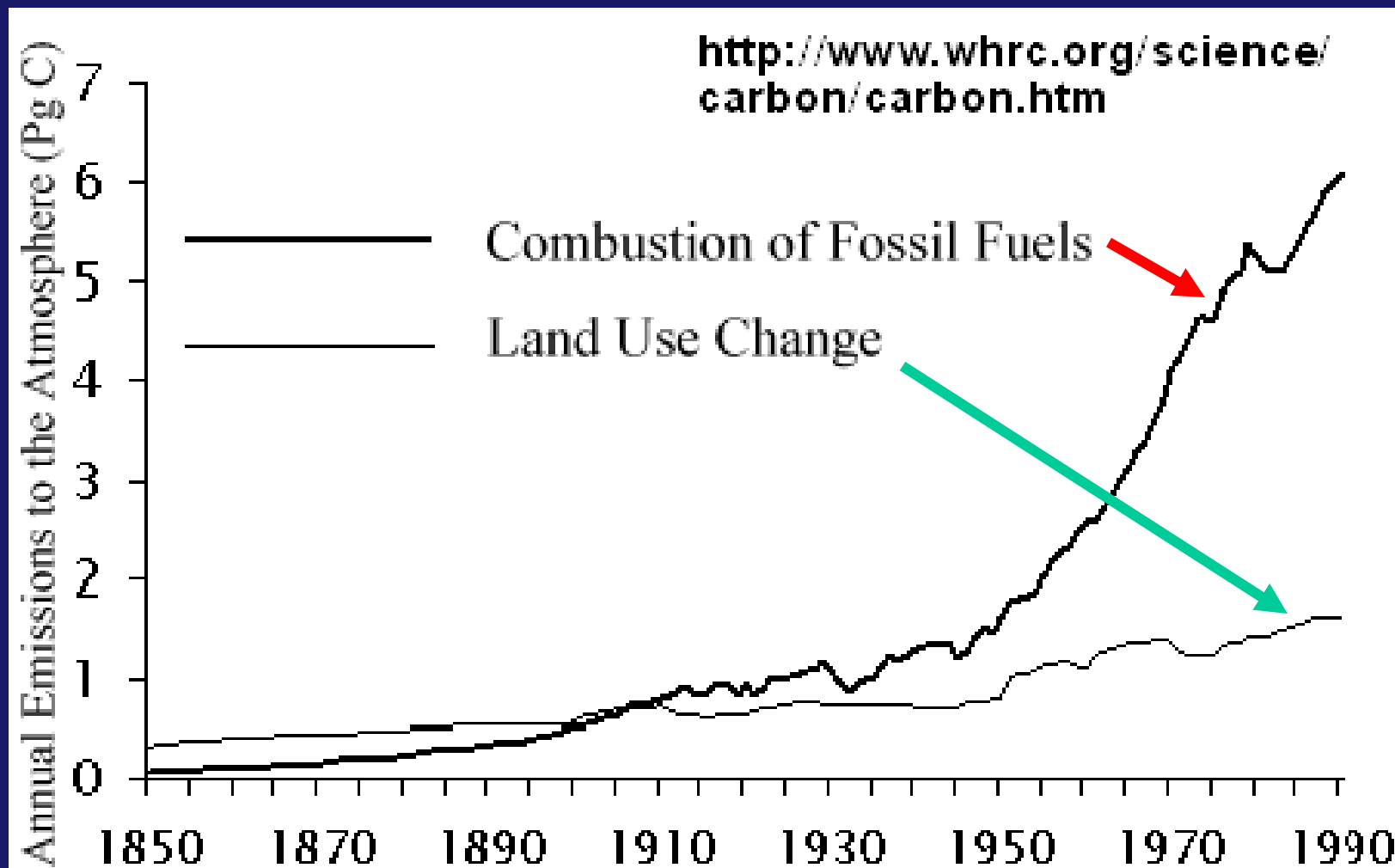




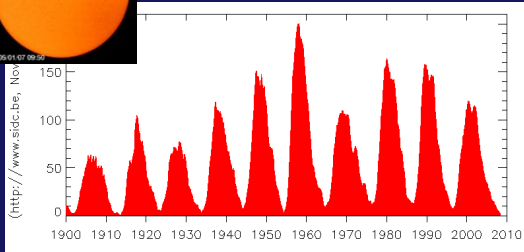
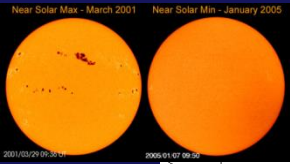
# CARBON DIOXIDE: Two big sources



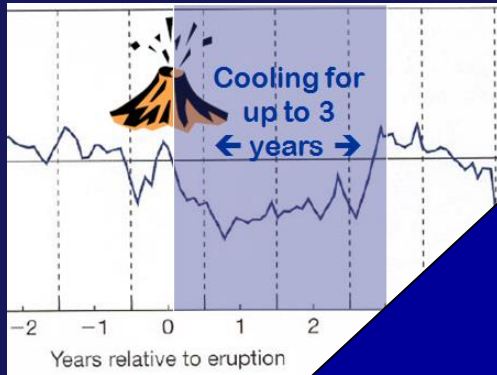
# Time Series Graph comparison of two ways CARBON gets into atmosphere:



# NATURAL FORCING

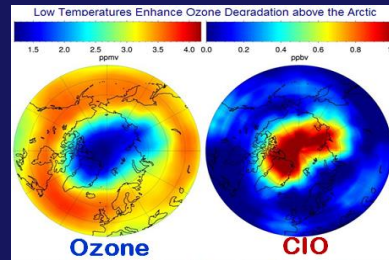


Solar output variations, sunspots



Volcanic eruptions

## TOPIC 12 Ozone Depletion



# ANTHROPOGENIC FORCING

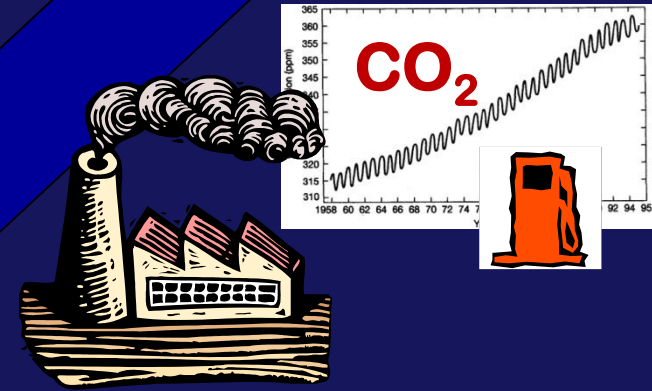
Tropospheric "dimming"



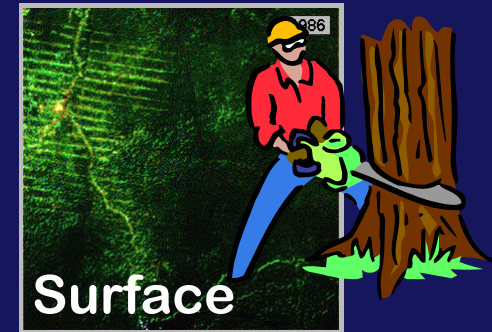
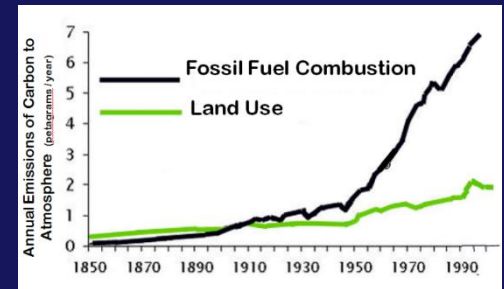
soot, SO<sub>2</sub>

Other

GREENHOUSE GASES



## TOPIC 13 ENHANCED GHE → GLOBAL WARMING



Surface Albedo Changes

**TO BE CONTINUED . . . .**