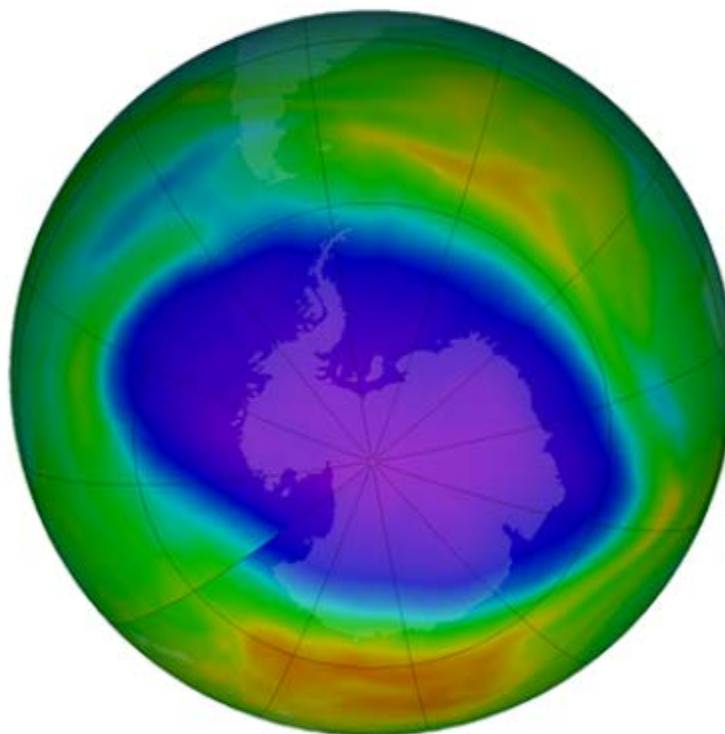


2021 Antarctic Ozone Hole 13th Largest Since 1979

NEWS / 28 OCTOBER 2021

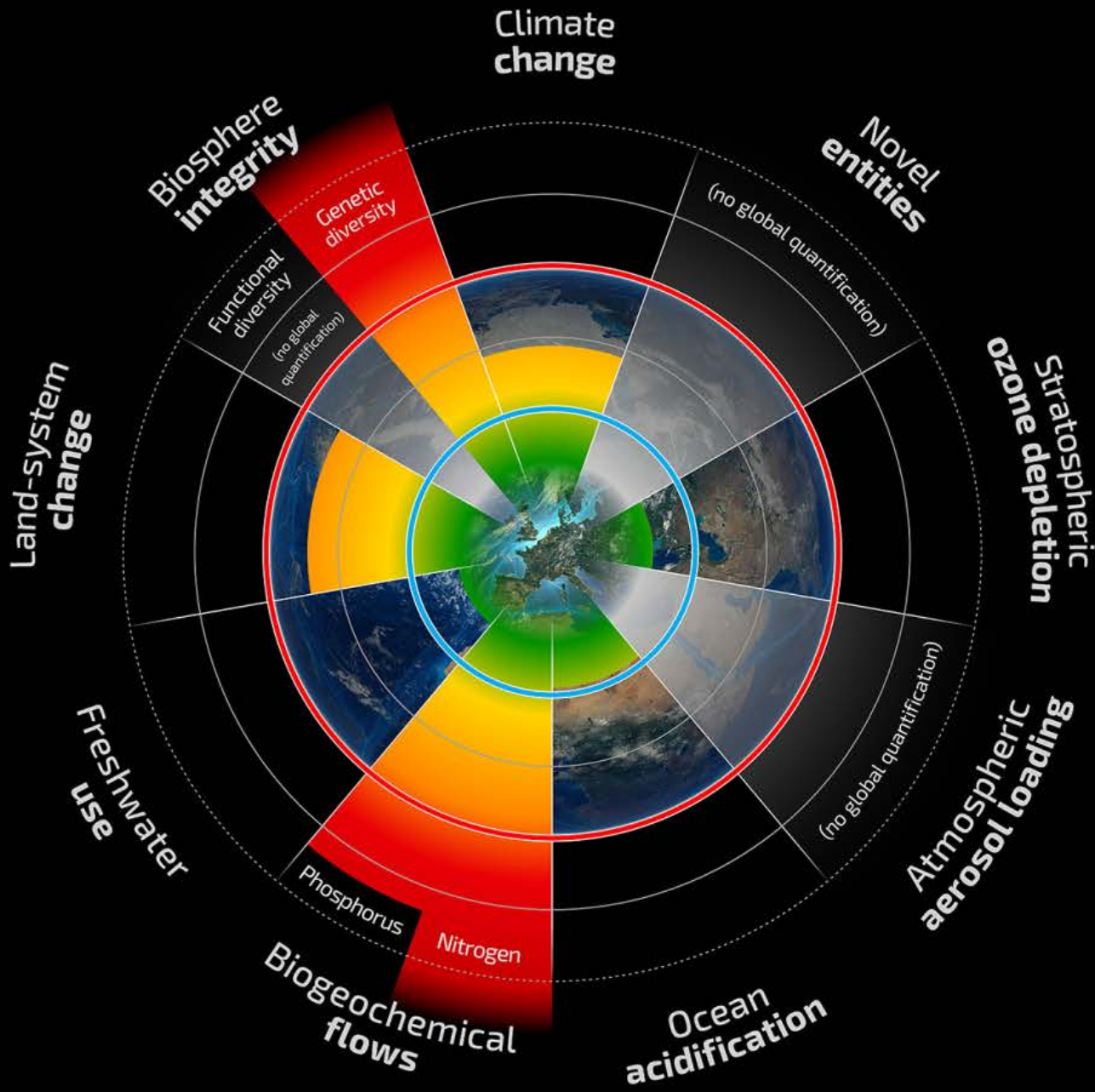


The 2021 Antarctic ozone hole reached its maximum area on Oct. 7 and ranks 13th largest since 1979.

Credits: NASA Ozone Watch

Planetary Boundaries

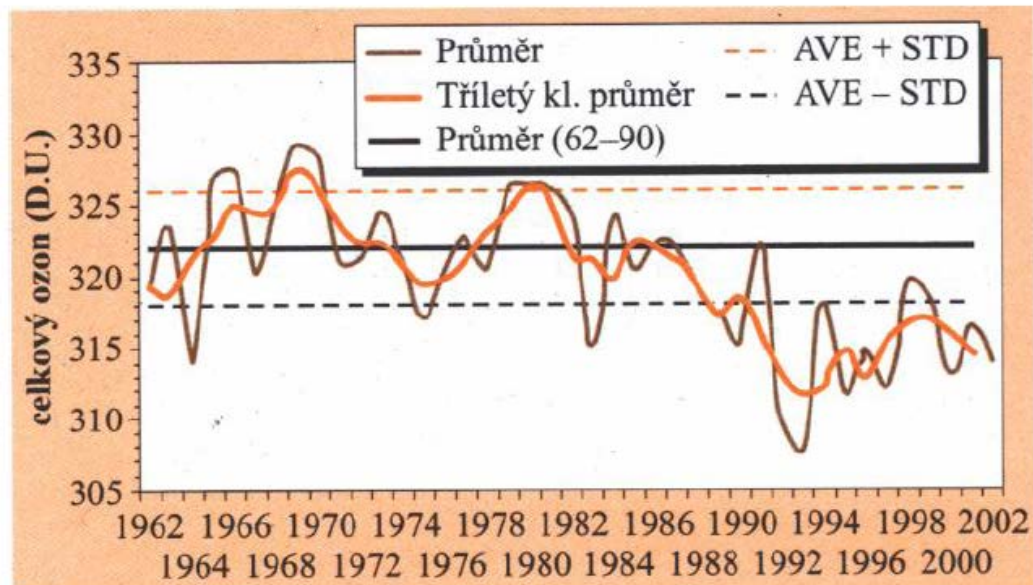
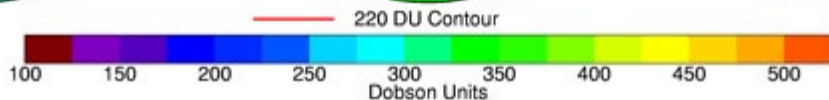
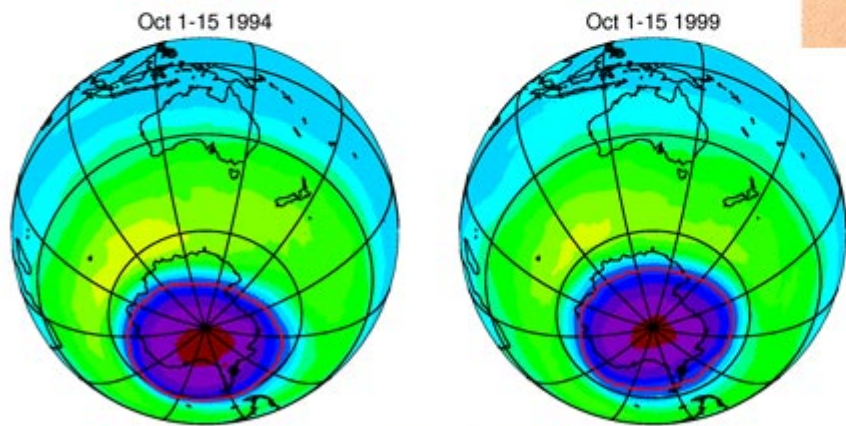
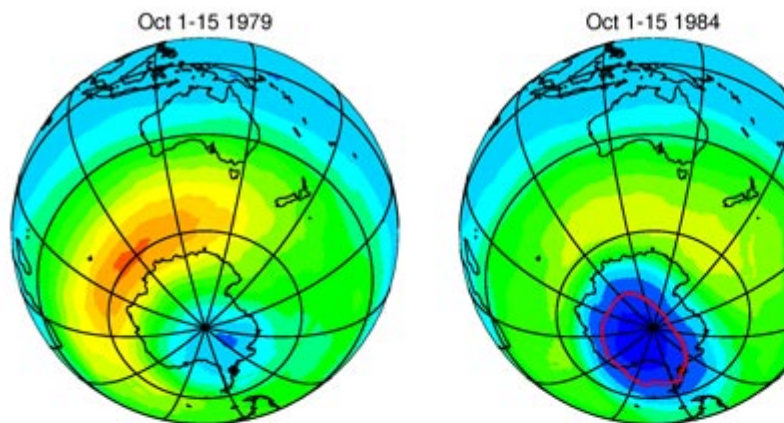
A safe operating space for humanity



- Red:** Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)
- Orange:** In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)
- Green:** Below boundary (safe)
- Grey:** Boundary not yet quantified

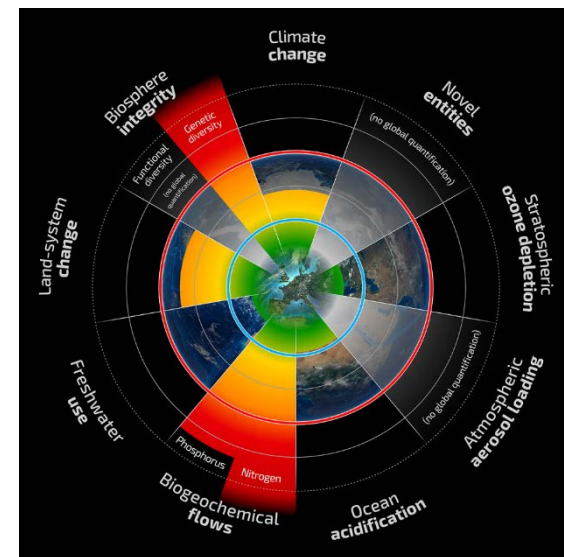
IV. Úbytek stratosférického ozónu

Průměrné množství ozónu, ČR, 1962–2002



IV. Úbytek stratosférického ozónu

Diagnóza



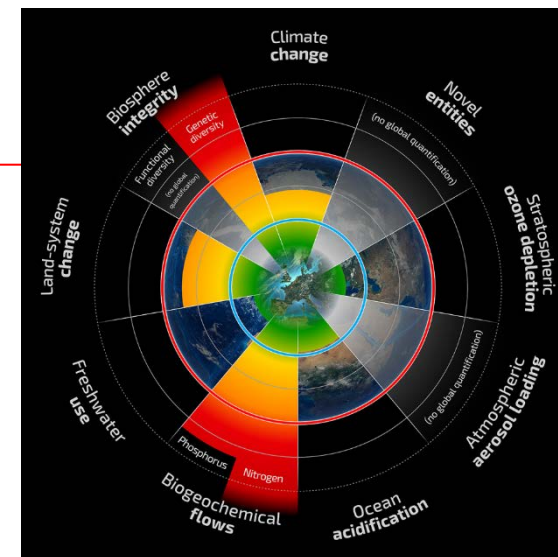
IV. Úbytek stratosférického ozónu

Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Stratospheric ozone depletion (R2009: same)	Stratospheric O ₃ concentration, DU	<5% reduction from pre-industrial level of 290 DU (5%–10%), assessed by latitude	Only transgressed over Antarctica in Austral spring (~200 DU)

Boundary: Average conc. of stratospheric O₃ no lower than 276 Dobson units

Current level: 283 Dobson units

Diagnosis: Safe, and improving



The Observer: Letní horka způsobují vysoké koncentrace ozónu

14.5.2004 11:14 | PRAHA/LONDÝN (EcoMonitor)

Vědci upozorňují, že by letošní léto mohlo znamenat pro tisíce Britů komplikace. Pravděpodobně budou nuceni nosit ochranné masky nebo zůstat raději doma, aby se vyhnuli škodlivým mlhám plným ozónu, které budou znečišťovat ovzduší v zemi během vln veder.

Víme, reklamy jsou otravné. A respektujeme, že je máte vypnuté :-). Budeme rádi, když nás podpoříte jinak.

PROSÍME, ZVOLTE VÝŠÍ SVÉHO DARU. DĚKUJEME

Částka Kč

Doba trvání daru

Váš e-mail

Darovat

Pro skrytí reklam se prosím přihlašte

Vědci objevili, že horka loni v srpnu způsobila u rostlin a stromů uvolnění chemických látek izoprenů. Ty přispívají k produkci ozónu ve vzduchu. Vědci se domnívají, že ozón zabil loni v létě až 600 lidí. Profesor Alan Thorpe z Centra atmosférických věd k tomu dodává, že teplota dosáhla poprvé v historii Británie hranici 100F, tedy 37,7 °C. Díky globálnímu oteplování budou podobná velká horka stále častější - až desetkrát. Kromě ostatních problémů Británie musí počítat i se zvýšením množství ozónu v přízemní vrstvě atmosféry.

Ozón, který je zvláště nebezpečný pro děti, staré lidi a astmatiky, vzniká když silné sluneční záření rozloží oxidy dusíku, které se uvolňují z výfukových plynů. V posledních letech se situace v Británii při snižování úrovně oxidů dusíku v ovzduší velmi zlepšila. Proto doufala, že má problém pod kontrolou.

Nejnovější studie, kterou provedl tým Alastaira Lewise z univerzity v Yorku prokázala, že nebezpečí vzniká při vysokých letních teplotách. Vědecký tým doktora Lewise odjel loni do Chelmsfordu, aby zde studoval úroveň ozónu a izoprenu. "Náhodou jsme tam strávili dva velmi horké týdny. To, co jsme objevili, bylo překvapivé. Když teplota překročila 90F a stoupala ke stove, rostliny a stromy ... začaly produkovat rapidně rostoucí množství izoprenu,"

Nejčtenější články

Včely máme rádi. Proč ale nenávidíme vosy?

► Diskuse: 1

Odkud plynou miliardy na ničení přírody? Z daňových rájů

► Diskuse: 3

Dokážou nás zvířata opravdu milovat jako my je?

Na Trutnovsku odhalili pomník věnovaný vyhynulému hořčí jarnímu

Jak se mají polní ptáci v Česku?

Vlny horka. Vcelku zřidkavý projev změny klimatu. Zabíjí ale ve velkém

► Diskuse: 4

Vodní eroze snižuje výnos plodin až o 75 %. Jak se jí bránit?

► Diskuse: 1

[Ekolist.cz](#)

G+ Sledovat 184

Je ozón užitečný nebo škodlivý?

Top

Historie objevů

Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O₃

1974

Stratospheric Chlorine: a Possible Sink for Ozone

R. S. STOLARSKI AND R. J. CICERONE

Space Physics Research Laboratory, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105

Received January 18, 1974

This study proposes that the oxides of chlorine, ClO_x, may constitute an important sink for stratospheric ozone. A photochemical scheme is devised which includes two catalytic cycles through which ClO_x destroys odd oxygen. The individual Cl_x constituents (HCl, Cl, ClO, and OClO) perform analogously to the respective constituents (HNO₃, NO, NO₂, and NO₃) in the NO_x catalytic cycles, but the ozone destruction efficiency is higher for ClO. Our photochemical scheme predicts that ClO is the dominant chlorine

(Reprinted from Nature, Vol. 249, No. 5460, pp. 810–812, June 28, 1974)

Stratospheric sink for chlorofluoromethanes: chlorine atom-catalysed destruction of ozone

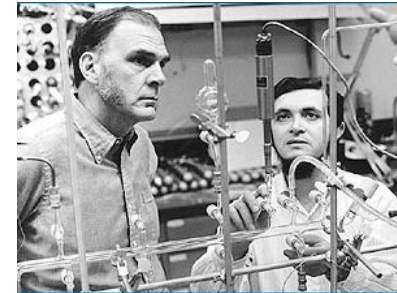
Mario J. Molina & F. S. Rowland

Department of Chemistry, University of California, Irvine, California 92664

Chlorofluoromethanes are being added to the environment in steadily increasing amounts. These compounds are chemically inert and may remain in the atmosphere for 40–150 years, and concentrations can be expected to reach 10 to 30 times present levels. Photodissociation of the chlorofluoromethanes in the stratosphere produces significant amounts of chlorine atoms, and leads to the destruction of atmospheric ozone.

HALOGENATED aliphatic hydrocarbons have been added to the

effective rates of vertical diffusion of molecules at these altitudes are also subject to substantial uncertainties. Vertical mixing is frequently modelled through the use of 'eddy' diffusion coefficients^{10,15–18}, which are presumably relatively insensitive to the molecular weight of the diffusing species. Calculated using a time independent one-dimensional vertical diffusion model with eddy diffusion coefficients of magnitude $K \sim (3 \times 10^3) - 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ at altitudes 20–40 km (refs 10, 15–18), the atmospheric lifetimes of CFC₁₂ and CFC₁₁ fall into the range of 40–150 yr. The time required for approach toward a steady state is thus measured in decades, and the concentrations of chlorofluoromethanes in the atmosphere can be expected to reach



- 1 atom Cl rozloží zhruba 100 000 molekul O₃

Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O₃

1978 – CFC jako hnací plyn ve sprejích **zakázán** (v USA)
- spotřeba v dalších aplikacích však stále prudce roste

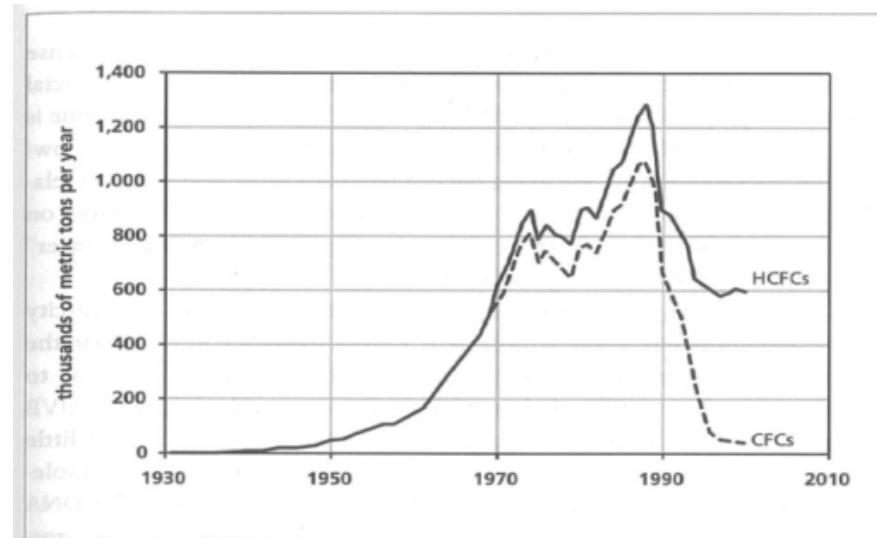


FIGURE 5-1 World Production of Chlorofluorocarbons

Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O₃

1978 – CFC jako hnací plyn ve sprejích **zakázán** (v USA)
- spotřeba v dalších aplikacích však stále prudce roste

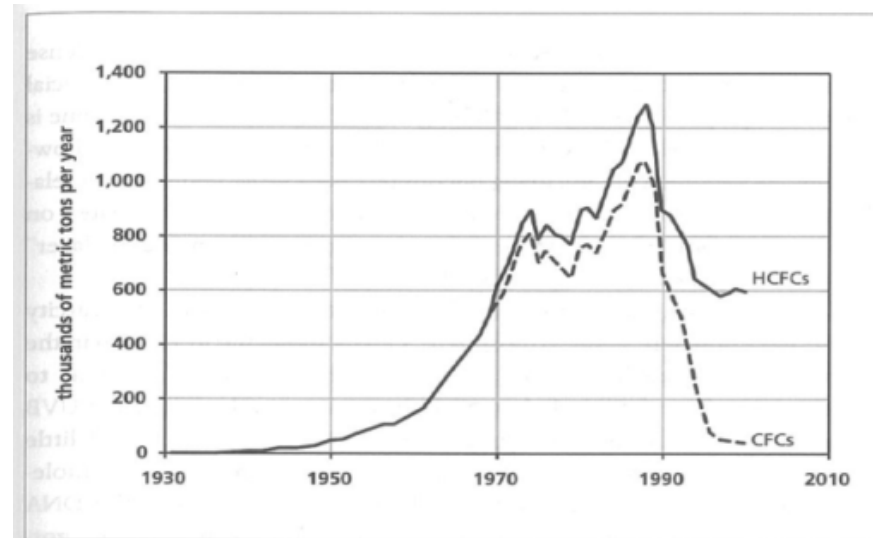
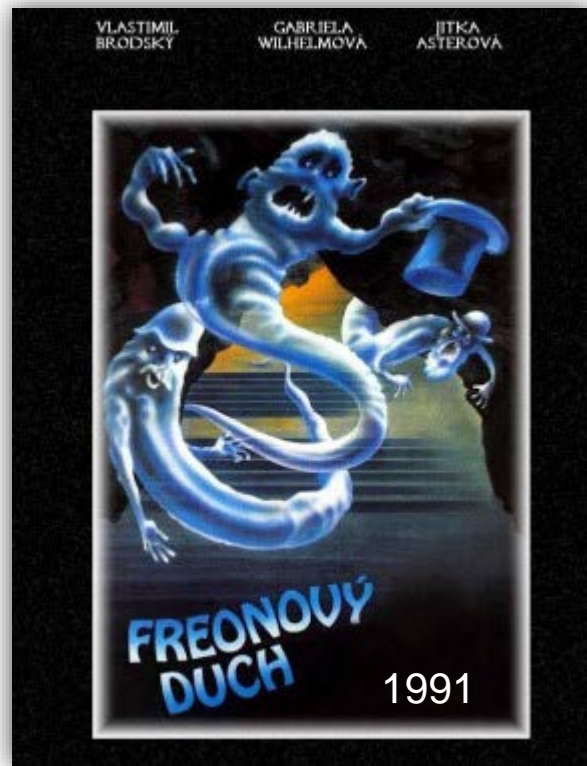


FIGURE 5-1 World Production of Chlorofluorocarbons

Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O₃

1978 – CFC jako hnací plyn ve sprejích **zakázán** (v USA)

- spotřeba v dalších aplikacích však stále prudce roste

1984 - V Halley Bay v Antarktidě naměřen **40% úbytek O₃**

- tak dramatickému úbytku nevěřili a hledali způsob ověření

- dramatický pokles ověřen i v další stanici 1000 mil daleko

Large losses of total ozone in Antarctica reveal seasonal ClO_x/NO_x interaction

J. C. Farman, B. G. Gardiner & J. D. Shanklin

British Antarctic Survey, Natural Environment Research Council,
High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ET, UK

Recent attempts^{1,2} to consolidate assessments of the effect of human activities on stratospheric ozone (O₃) using one-dimensional models for 30° N have suggested that perturbations of total O₃ will remain small for at least the next decade. Results from such models are often accepted by default as global estimates³. The inadequacy of this approach is here made evident by observations that the spring values of total O₃ in Antarctica have now fallen considerably. The circulation in the lower stratosphere is apparently unchanged, and possible chemical causes must be considered. We suggest that the very low temperatures which prevail from midwinter until several weeks after the spring equinox make the Antarctic stratosphere uniquely sensitive to growth of inorganic chlorine, ClX, primarily by the effect of this growth on the NO₂/NO ratio. This, with the height distribution of UV irradiation peculiar to the polar stratosphere, could account for

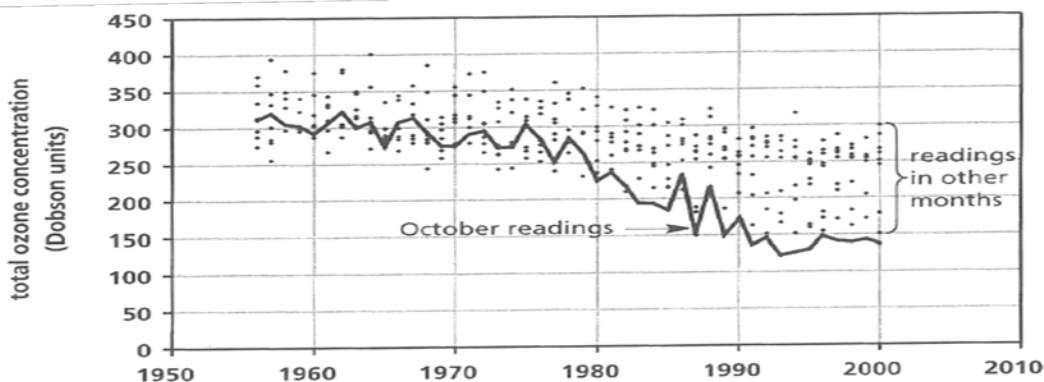


FIGURE 5-4 Ozone Measurements at Halley, Antarctica

Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O₃

1978 – CFC jako hnací plyn ve sprejích **zakázán** (v USA)
- spotřeba v dalších aplikacích však stále prudce roste

1984 - V Halley Bay v Antarktidě naměřen **40% úbytek O₃**
- tak dramatickému úbytku nevěřili a hledali způsob ověření
- dramatický pokles ověřen i v další stanici 1000 mil daleko

– nezvratný důkaz, že nad sebou likvidujeme ozonový štít???

Large losses of total ozone in Antarctica reveal seasonal ClO_x/NO_x interaction

J. C. Farman, B. G. Gardiner & J. D. Shanklin

British Antarctic Survey, Natural Environment Research Council,
High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ET, UK

Recent attempts^{1,2} to consolidate assessments of the effect of human activities on stratospheric ozone (O₃) using one-dimensional models for 30° N have suggested that perturbations of total O₃ will remain small for at least the next decade. Results from such models are often accepted by default as global estimates³. The inadequacy of this approach is here made evident by observations that the spring values of total O₃ in Antarctica have now fallen considerably. The circulation in the lower stratosphere is apparently unchanged, and possible chemical causes must be considered. We suggest that the very low temperatures which prevail from midwinter until several weeks after the spring equinox make the Antarctic stratosphere uniquely sensitive to growth of inorganic chlorine, ClX, primarily by the effect of this growth on the NO₂/NO ratio. This, with the height distribution of UV irradiation peculiar to the polar stratosphere, could account for

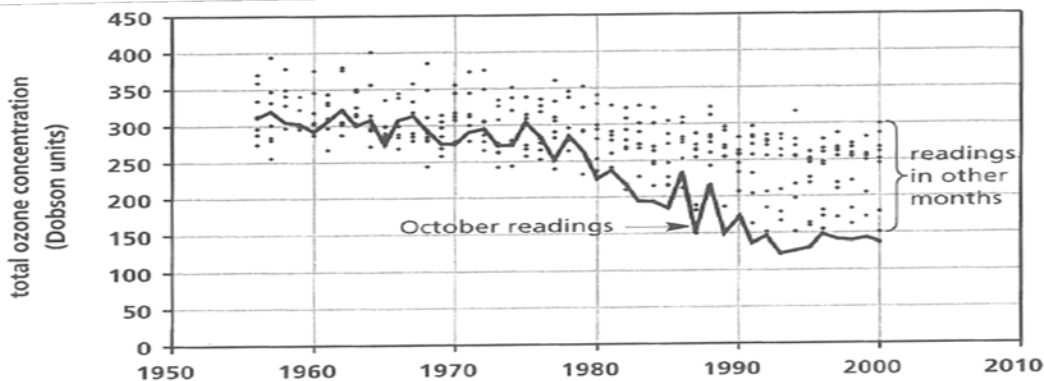


FIGURE 5-4 Ozone Measurements at Halley, Antarctica

Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O₃

1985 - Nimbus 7 – satelit NASA měřící O₃ od 1978 ale žádnou **díru neeviduje...**

Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O₃

1985 - Nimbus 7 – satelit NASA měřící O₃ od 1978 ale žádnou **díru neeviduje...**

- po revizi nastavení přístroje zjištěno, že velmi nízké hodnoty přístroj nezapočítával – po zpětném započítání rostoucího množství podlimitních hodnot **díra potvrzena**

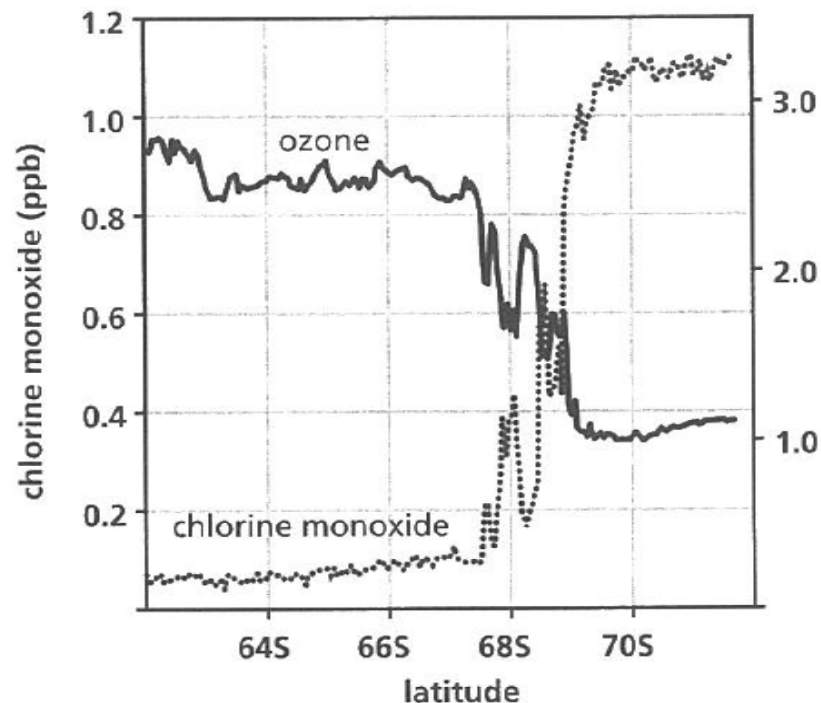
Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O₃

1985 - Nimbus 7 – satelit NASA měřící O₃ od 1978 ale žádnou **díru neviduje...**

- po revizi nastavení přístroje zjištěno, že velmi nízké hodnoty přístroj nezapočítával – po zpětném započítání rostoucího množství podlimitních hodnot **díra potvrzena**

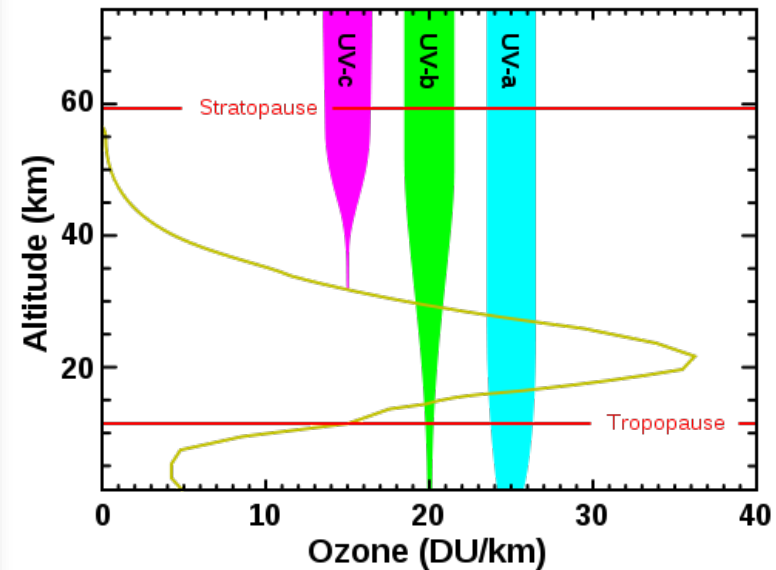
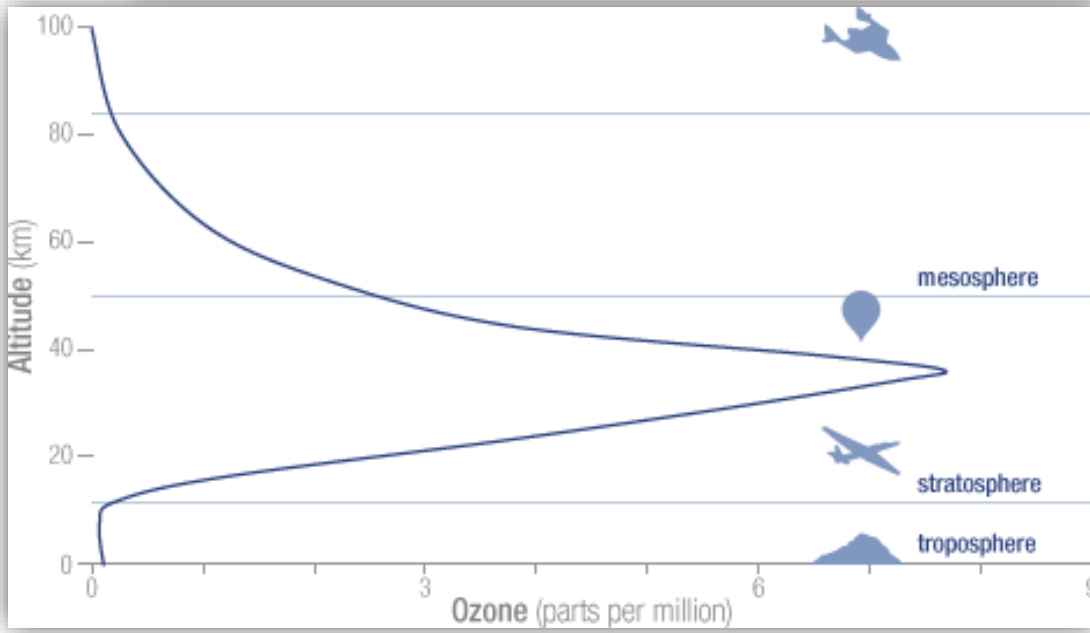
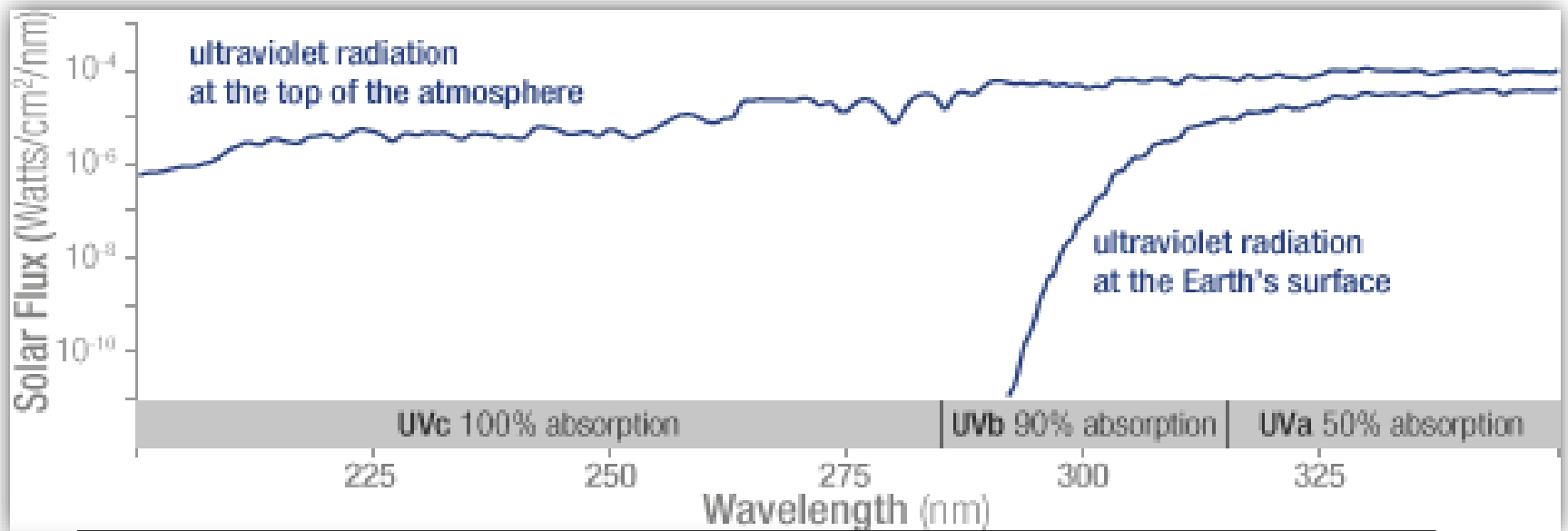
1987 – potvrzení chlor-ozonové hypotézy – průlet letadlem ozonovou dírou měřící koncentraci O₃ a ClO

- silná **korelace** mezi koncentrací obou měřených látek



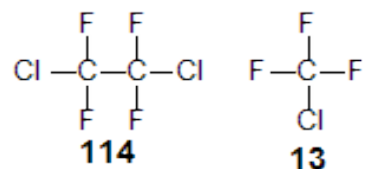
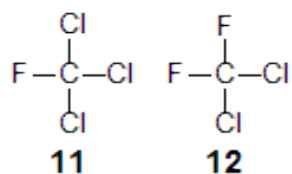
Fyzikální základ jevu

O₃ – ochrana biosféry před nebezpečným UVB zářením



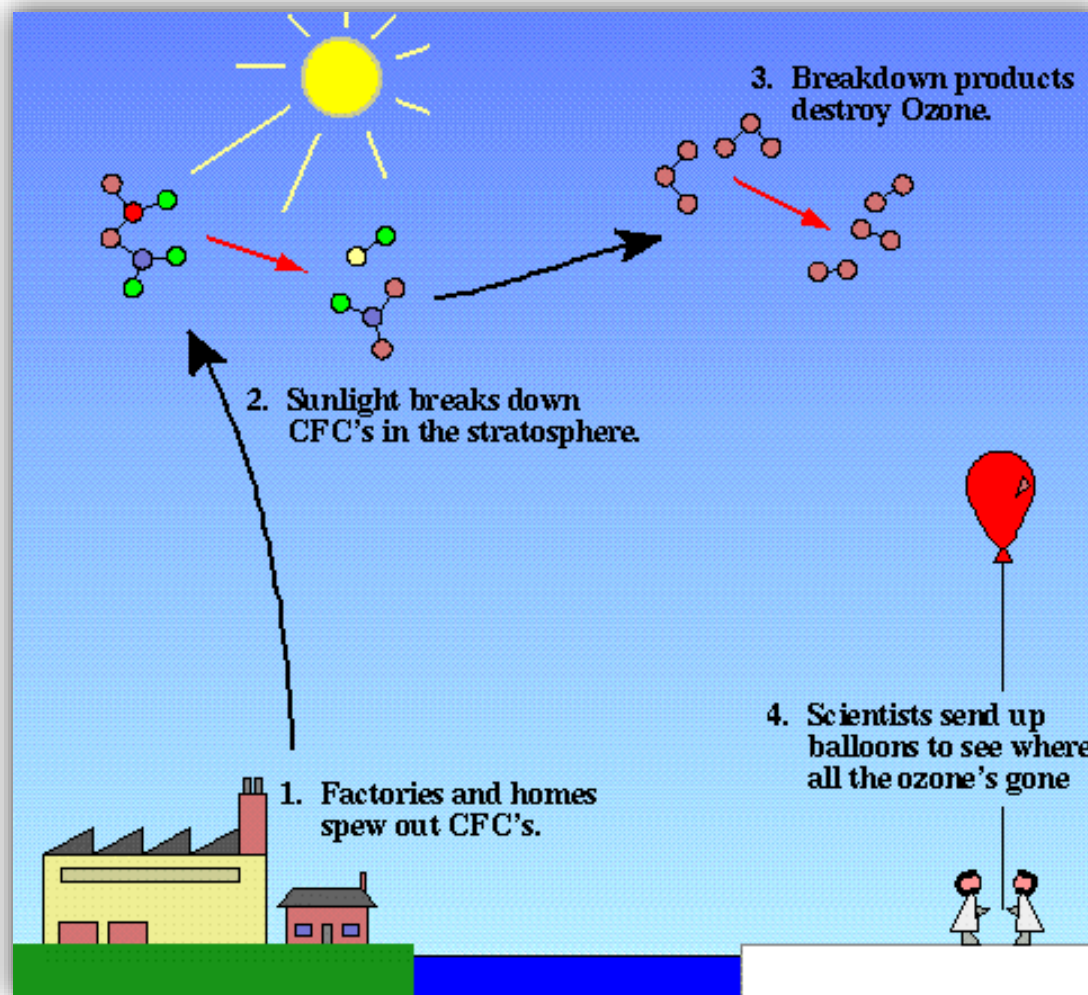
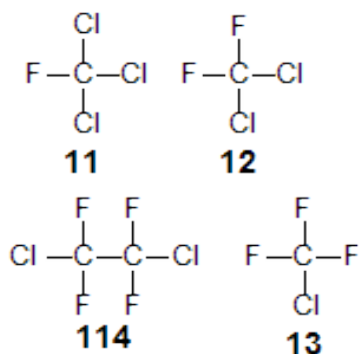
Poškozování ozónové vrstvy země

- freony, halony a další určité halogenované látky



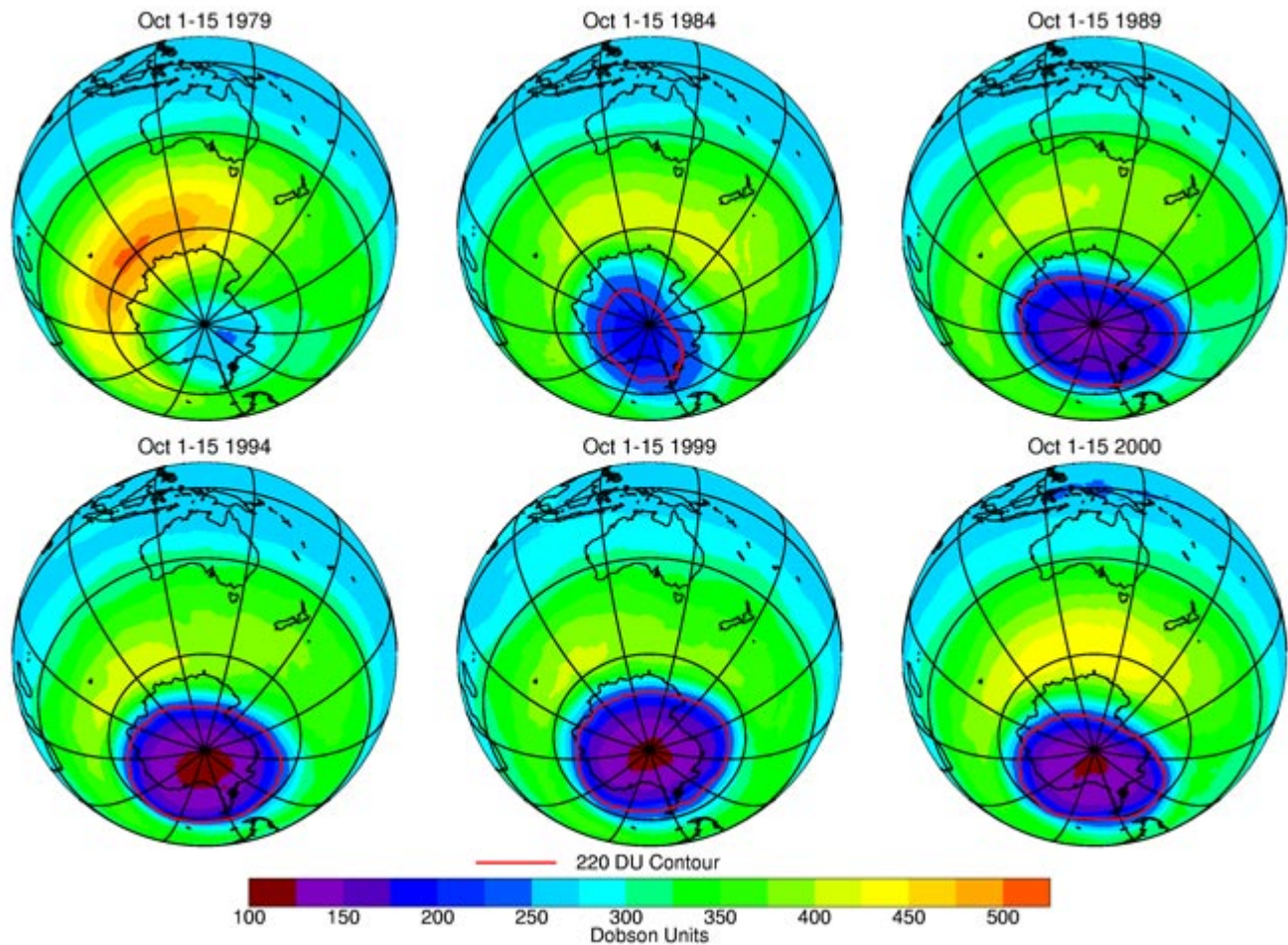
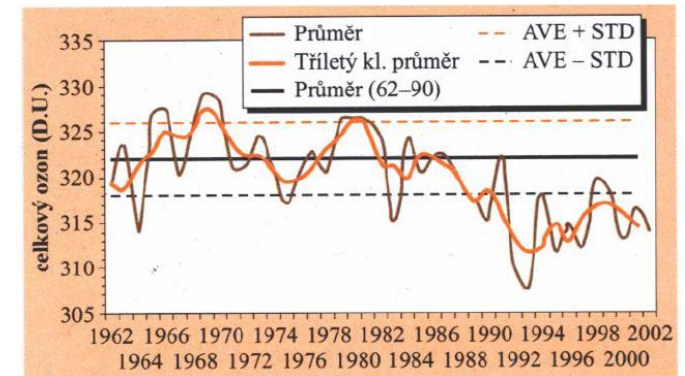
Poškozování ozónové vrstvy země

- freony, halony a další určité halogenované látky
- freony - netoxické, inertní, nízkovroucí kapaliny, výborné izolanty





Ozónová díra

- výrazný úbytek ozónu především nad **polárními** oblastmi



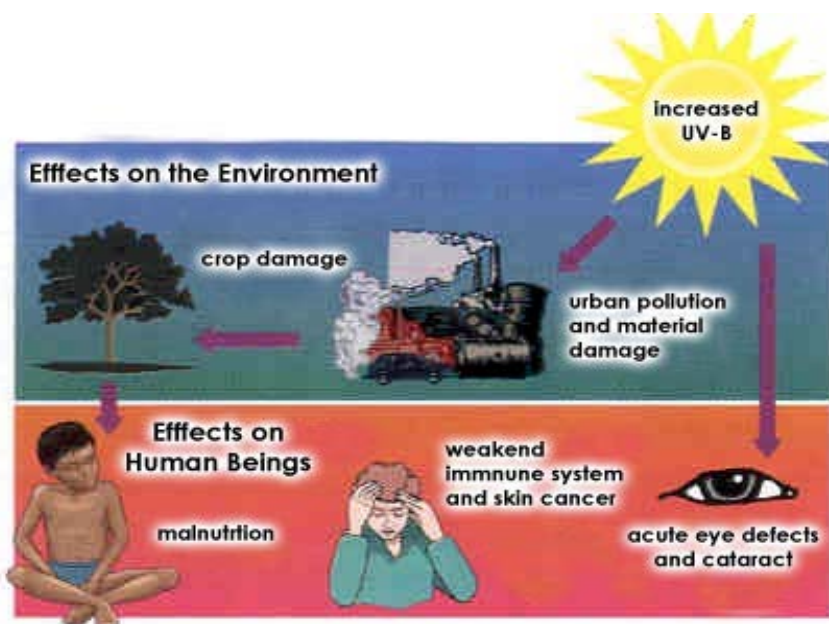
Důsledky úbytku O_3



Jaké jsou důsledky úbytku stratosférického O₃?

Top

Důsledky úbytku strat. O₃

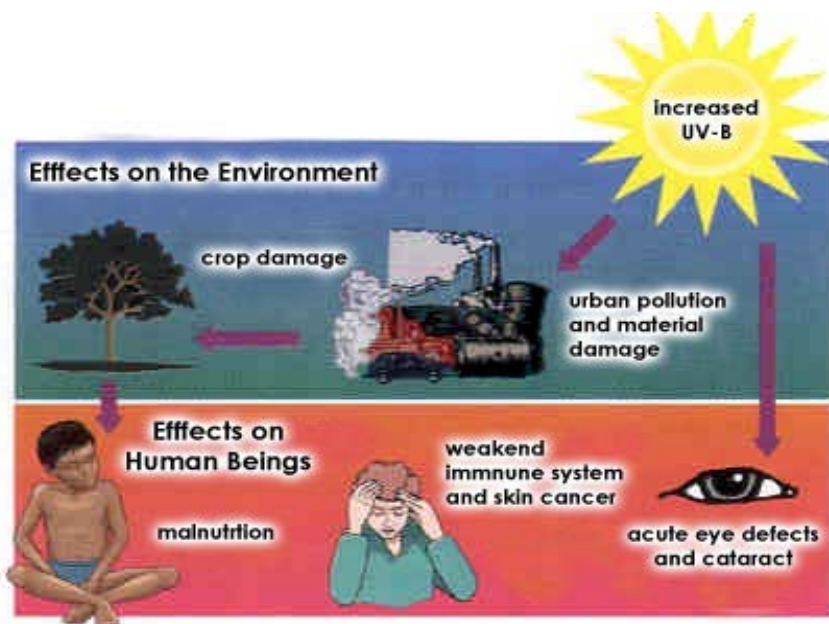


- vetsina melanomu vzniká na **osluněné části kůže**
- nejčastější výskyt u Australanů



Důsledky úbytku strat. O₃

1% ↓ konc. O₃ ≈ 2% ↑ intenzity UVB ≈ 4% ↑ rizika rakov. kůže



- většina melanomů vzniká na **osluněné části kůže**
- nejčastější výskyt u Australanů



Dopad zvýšené UVB radiace na plodiny

Possible changes in plant characteristics

- Reduced **photosynthesis**
- Reduced **water-use efficiency**
- Enhanced **drought stress sensitivity**
- Reduced **leaf area**
- Reduced **leaf conductance**
- Modified **flowering**
(either inhibited or stimulated)
- Reduced **dry matter production**

Consequences

Enhanced plant fragility

Growth limitation

Yield reduction

Selected sensitive crops

Rice

Oats

Sorghum

Soybeans

Beans

NB: Summary conclusions from artificial exposure studies.

Source: modified from Krupa and Kickert (1989) by Runeckles and Krupa (1994) in: Fakhri Bazzaz, Wim Sombroek, *Global Climate Change and Agricultural Production*, FAO, Rome, 1996.



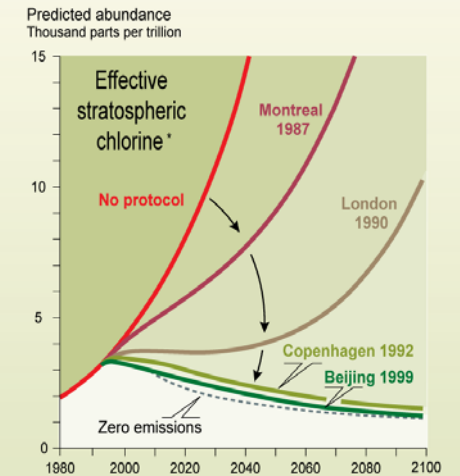
Dá se s tím něco dělat?

Řešení a důsledky

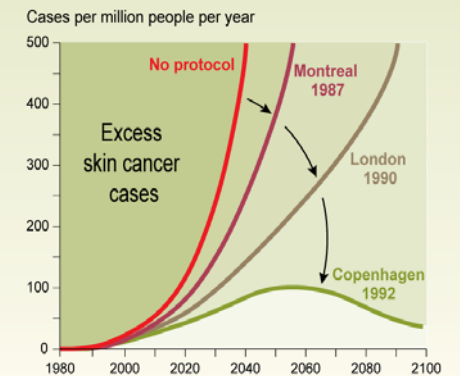
1985 – Vídeňská smlouva na ochranu O₃ vrstvy

1987 – Montrealský protokol + další dodatky

THE EFFECTS OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AMENDMENTS
AND THEIR PHASE-OUT SCHEDULES

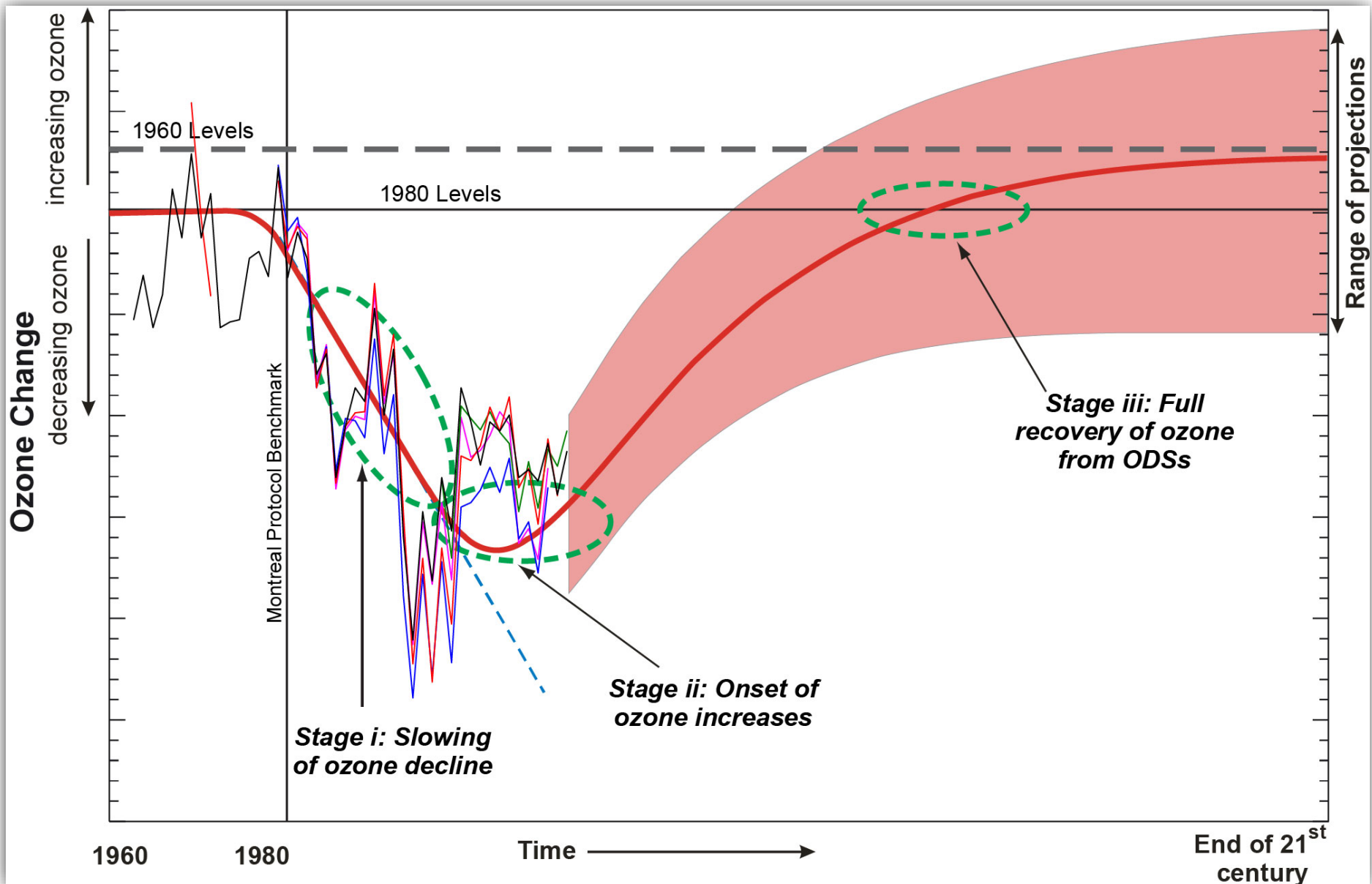


* Chlorine and bromine are the molecules responsible for ozone depletion.
"Effective chlorine" is a way to measure the destructive potential of all ODS
gases emitted in the stratosphere.



Source: *Twenty Questions and Answers about the Ozone Layer: 2006 Update*,
Lead Author: D.W. Fahey, Panel Review Meeting for the 2006 ozone assessment.

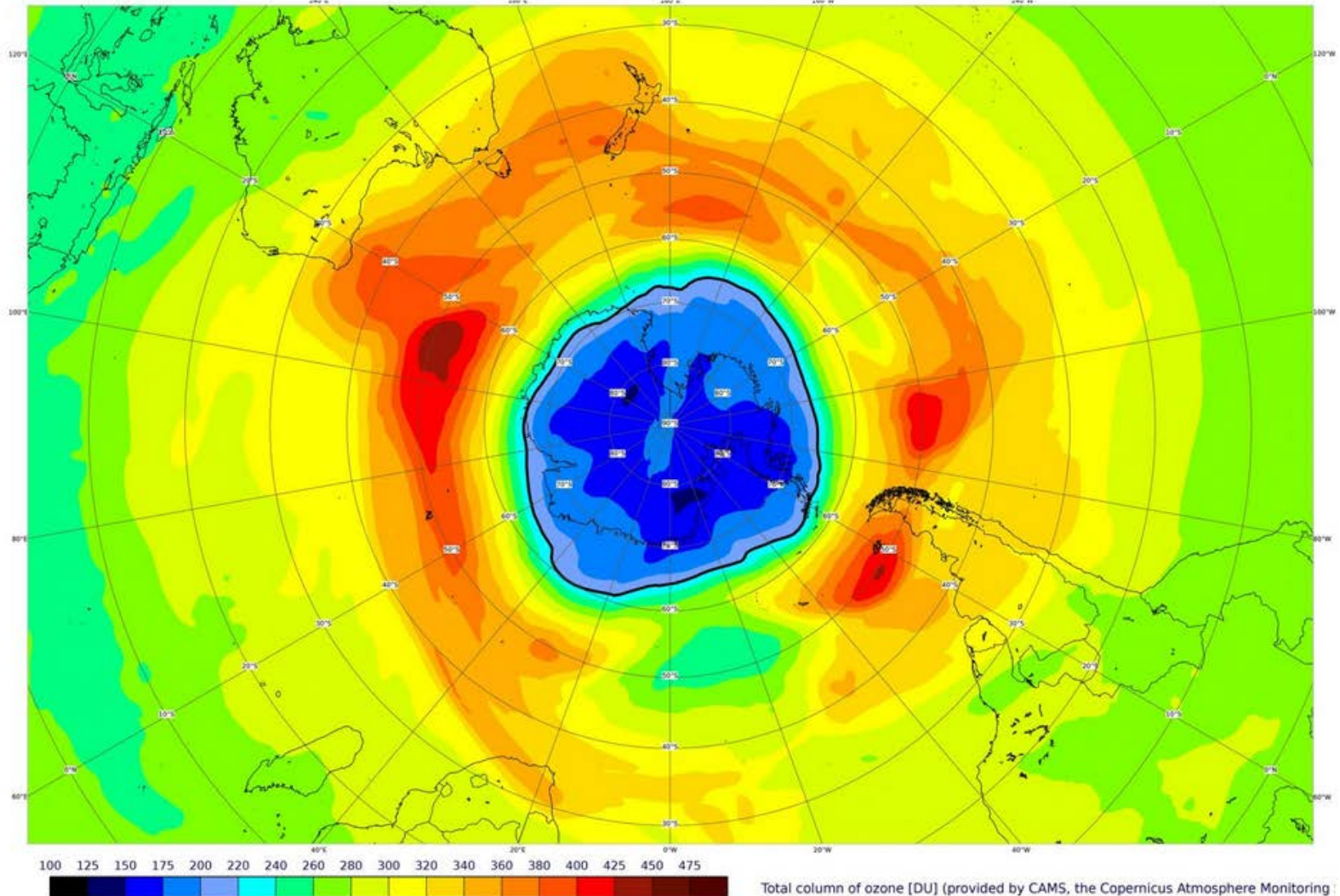
Časová prodleva – ozón a jeho obnova



What's Going On With Earth's Ozone Hole?

TOPICS: Atmospheric Science European Space Agency Ozone Popular

By EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY SEPTEMBER 16, 2021



The 2021 ozone hole evolution appears to be similar to last year's size, currently around 23 million sq km – reaching an extent larger than Antarctica. According to CAMS, the 2021 ozone hole has considerably grown in the last two weeks and is now larger than 75% of ozone holes at that stage in the season since 1979. This map is centered on the Antarctic region. Areas coloured yellow, orange and red depict high ozone

Řešení a důsledky

1985 – Vídeňská smlouva na ochranu O₃ vrstvy

1987 – Montrealský protokol + další dodatky

THE EFFECTS OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AMENDMENTS
AND THEIR PHASE-OUT SCHEDULES

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1995



Paul J.
Crutzen

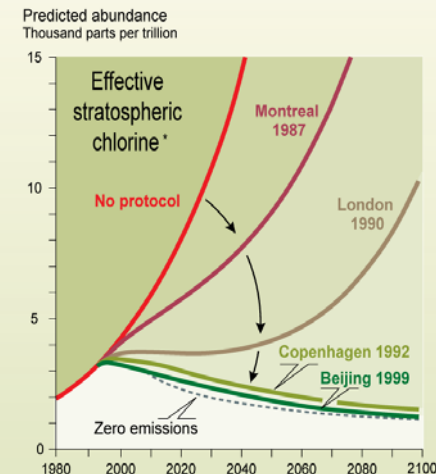


Mario J.
Molina

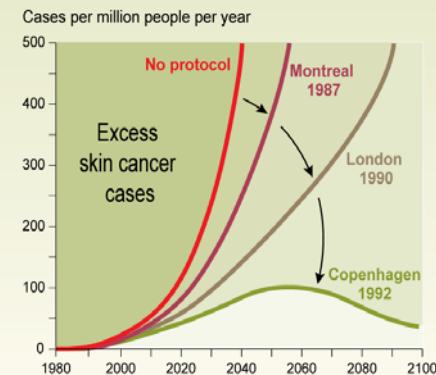


F. Sherwood
Rowland

*„for their work in atmospheric chemistry,
particularly concerning the formation and
decomposition of ozone.“*



* Chlorine and bromine are the molecules responsible for ozone depletion.
* Effective chlorine* is a way to measure the destructive potential of all ODS
gases emitted in the stratosphere.



Source: Twenty Questions and Answers about the Ozone Layer: 2006 Update,
Lead Author: D.W. Fahey, Panel Review Meeting for the 2006 ozone assessment.

Řešení a důsledky

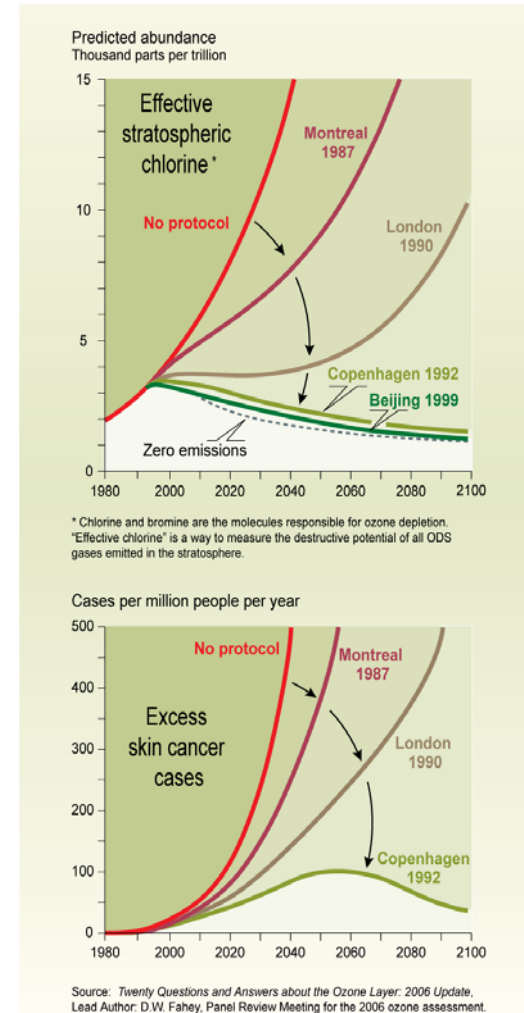
1985 – Vídeňská smlouva na ochranu O₃ vrstvy

1987 – Montrealský protokol + další dodatky

Náklady opuštění CFC

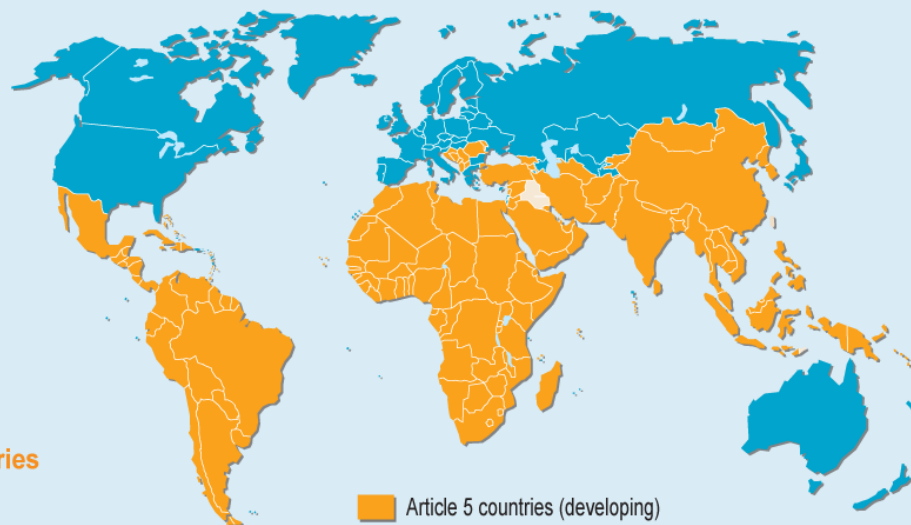
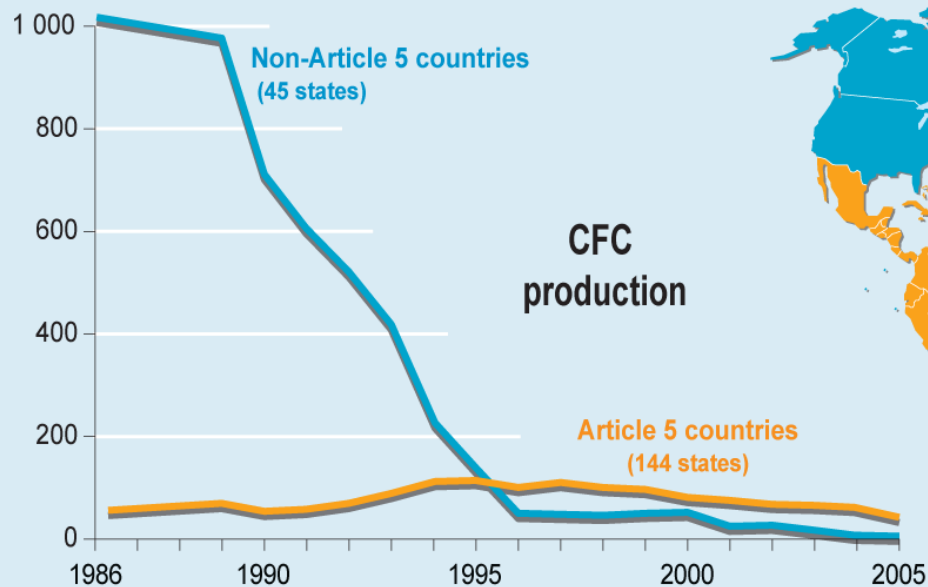
- 1988-2000 - pokles produkce na desetinu
- celkové **náklady** zhruba 40 miliard \$
- ke ztrátám **zaměstnání** nedošlo
- 1/3 snížení prostou **úsporou**
- nahrazování CFC snadnější, často i za snížení nákladů (náhrady levnější)
- **nové HFC** v autech navýšily cenu o 50-150 \$ (předpovězeno 1000-1500 \$)
- CH₃Br pro **sterilizaci** půd nahrazen např. střídáním plodin
- CH₃Br pro **fumigaci** skladů nahrazen CO₂

THE EFFECTS OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AMENDMENTS AND THEIR PHASE-OUT SCHEDULES



Společná, ale diferencovaná zodpovědnost

Thousand Ozone Depleting Potential Tonnes (ODP Tonnes)*



- Article 5 countries (developing)
- Non-Article 5 countries (industrialized)
- Countries that did not ratify the Montreal Protocol (not on the map: San Marino, Vatican, Andorra)

* Tonnes multiplied by the ozone depleting potential of the considered gas.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme Ozone Secretariat

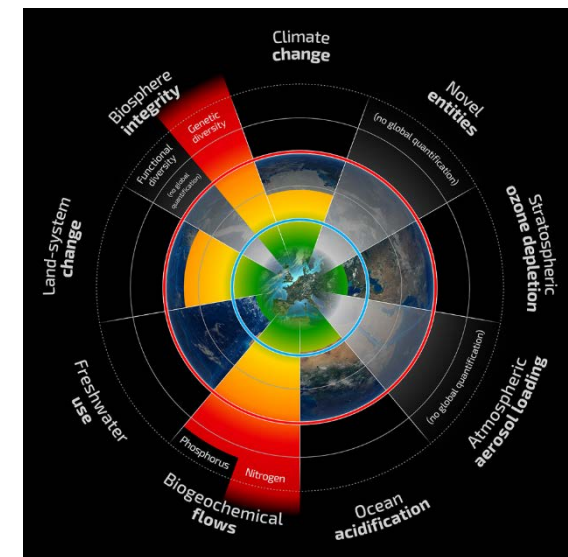
Ponaučení z úspěšného řešení globálního problému

- spolupráce zúčastněných aktérů:
- vědecké objevy a monitoring – **upozornění na problém**
- UNEP – **mezinárodní koordinátor politických opatření**
- environmentální aktivisté vyvíjející **tlak na řešení problému**
- uvědomění konzumenti nakupující dle **env. informovanosti**
- techničtí experti vyvíjející **technologie šetrné k ŽP**
- flexibilní a **zodpovědný průmysl**

UNEP

II. Okyselování oceánů

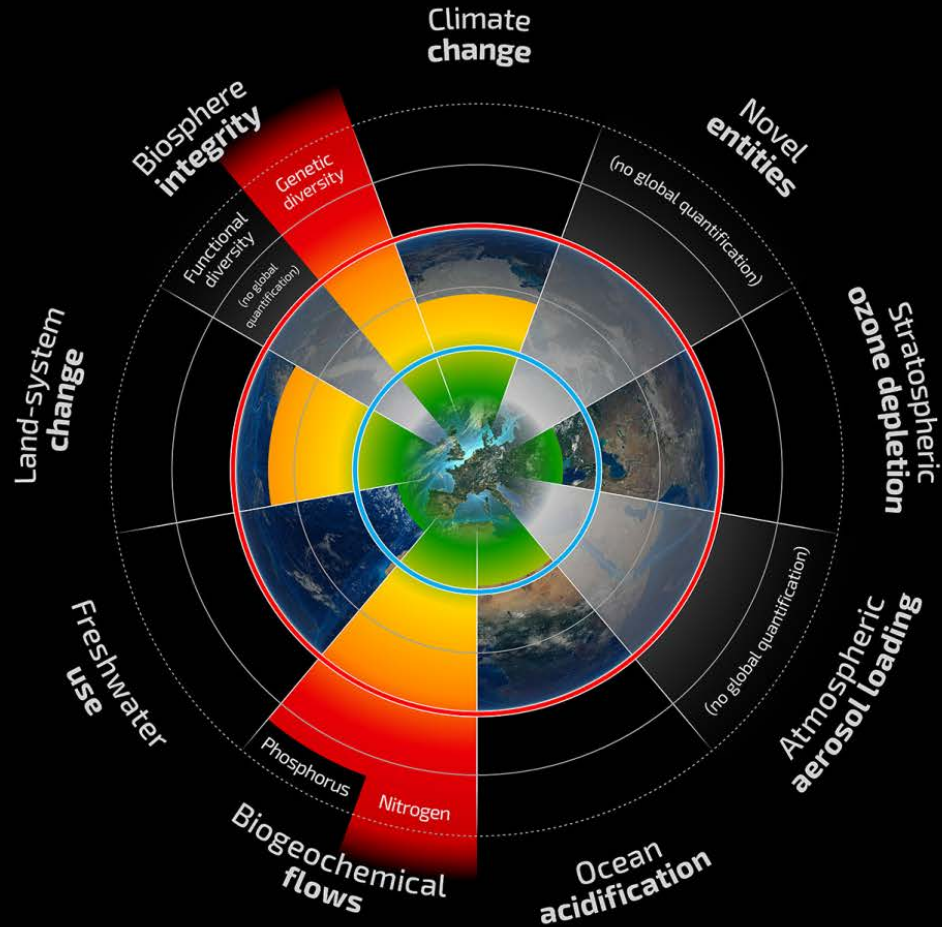
Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Ocean acidification (R2009: same)	Carbonate ion concentration, average global surface ocean saturation state with respect to aragonite (Ω_{arag})	$\geq 80\%$ of the pre-industrial aragonite saturation state of mean surface ocean, including natural diel and seasonal variability ($\geq 80\%$ – $\geq 70\%$)	$\sim 84\%$ of the pre-industrial aragonite saturation state



Překročení hranic?

Planetary Boundaries

A safe operating space for humanity



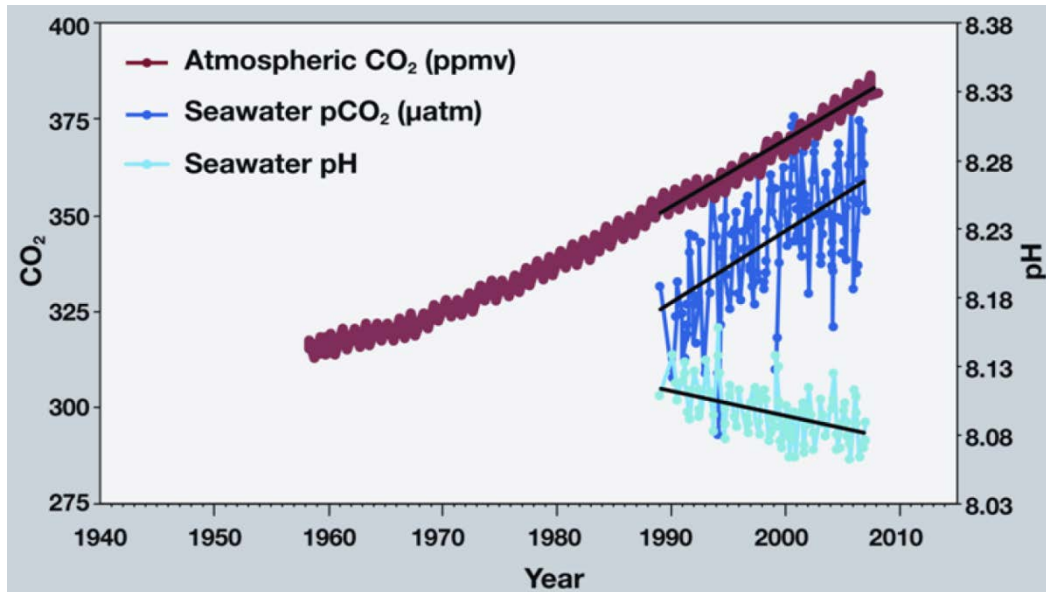
- Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)
- In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)
- Below boundary (safe)
- Boundary not yet quantified



Co způsobuje okyselování oceánů?

Okyselování oceánů

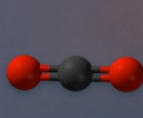
- čím je způsobené?



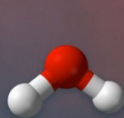
OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

HOW WILL CHANGES IN OCEAN CHEMISTRY AFFECT MARINE LIFE?

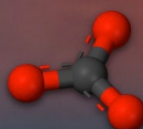
CO₂ absorbed from the atmosphere



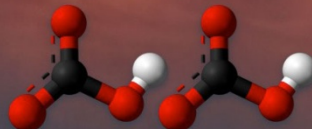
carbon dioxide



water

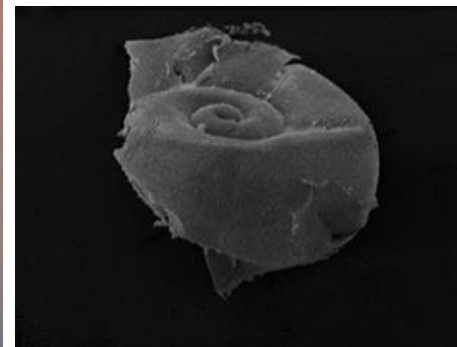


carbonate ion

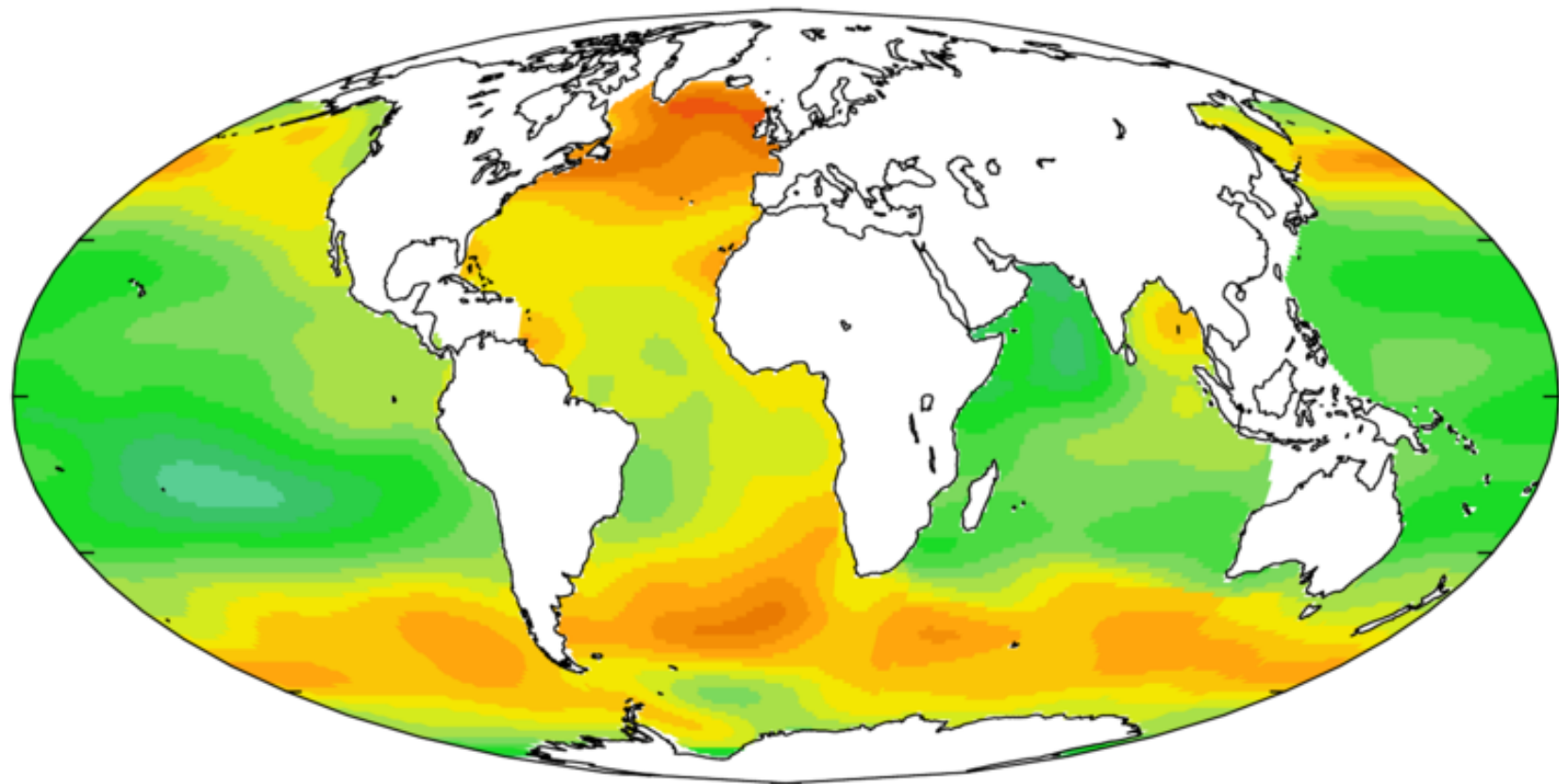


2 bicarbonate ions

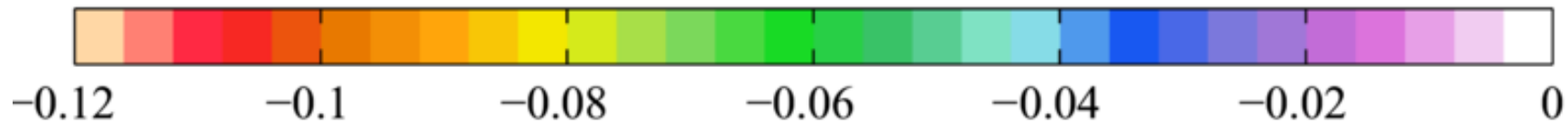
consumption of carbonate ions impedes calcification



Změna pH oceánů 1700-2000



Δ sea-surface pH [-]

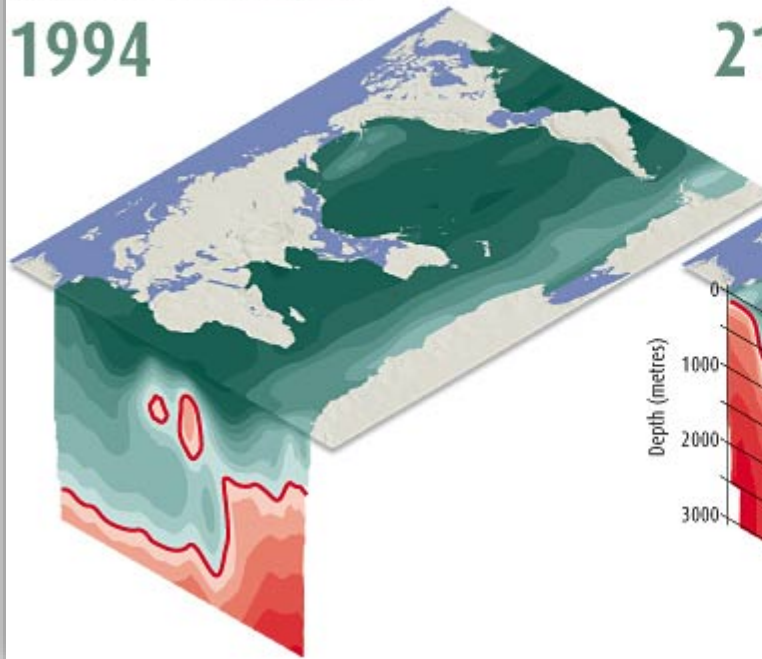


Změna pH oceánů - 3D rozvrstvení

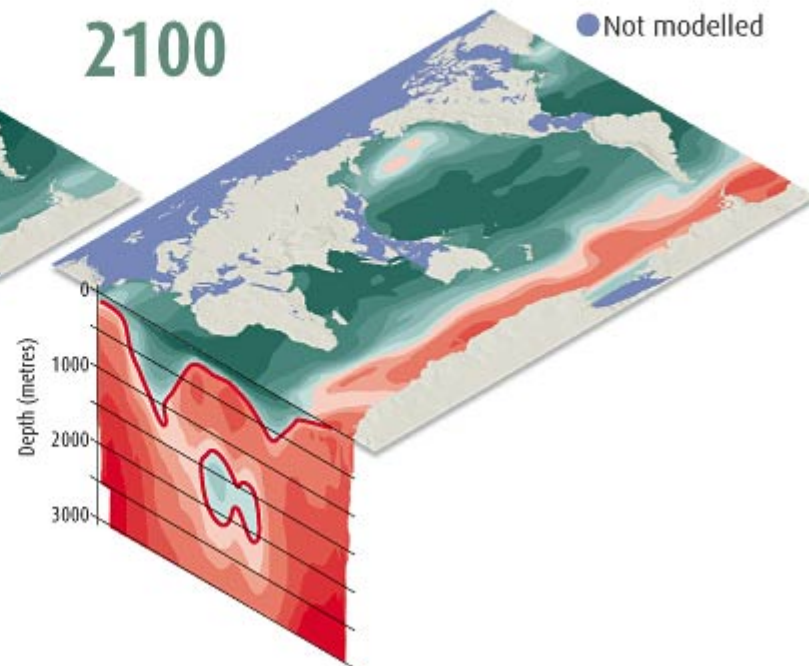
SHELL HELL

Many creatures make their shells or skeletons from a form of calcium carbonate called aragonite. This is possible because, apart from the deepest waters, most seawater is supersaturated with carbonate ions (green areas). As CO_2 levels rise, the saturation horizon will move upwards and even some surface water will become undersaturated (red). Tropical corals thrive in water three or four times past the saturation point (dark green)

1994



2100



● Not modelled

Depth (metres)

0
1000
2000
3000

SOURCE: ORR 2005

„Přírodní laboratoř“

BBC

News Sport Weather Travel TV

NEWS

▶ Watch ONE-MINUTE WORLD NEWS

News Front Page



- Africa
- Americas
- Asia-Pacific
- Europe
- Middle East
- South Asia
- UK
- Business
- Health
- Science & Environment**
- Technology
- Entertainment
- Also in the news

Video and Audio

Programmes

- Have Your Say
- In Pictures
- Country Profiles
- Special Reports

Related BBC sites

- Sport

Page last updated at 17:08 GMT, Sunday, 8 June 2008 18:08 UK

E-mail this to a friend

Printable version

Natural lab shows sea's acid path

By Richard Black

Environment correspondent, BBC News website



Scientists study conditions at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea

Natural carbon dioxide vents on the sea floor are showing scientists how carbon emissions will affect marine life.

Dissolved CO₂ makes water more acidic, and around the vents, researchers saw a fall in species numbers, and snails with their

BBC

News

Sport

Weather

Capital

Future

Shop

NEWS MAGAZINE

Home UK Africa Asia Europe Latin America Mid-East US & Canada Business Health Sci/Environn

Magazine In Pictures Also in the News Editors' Blog Have Your Say World News TV World Service F

26 March 2014 Last updated at 23:03 GMT

Share f t p

How climate change will acidify the oceans

By Roger Harrabin

BBC environment analyst, Normanby Island



Off the remote eastern tip of Papua New Guinea a natural phenomenon offers an alarming glimpse into the future of the oceans, as increasing concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere make sea water more acidic.

Streams of volcanic CO₂ bubbles emerge from deep under the seabed here, like a giant jacuzzi.

As the bubbles of carbon dioxide dissolve into the water, carbonic acid is

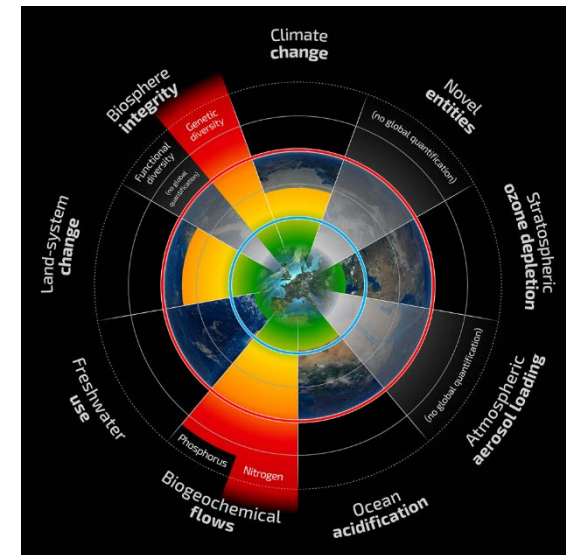
In today's Magazine

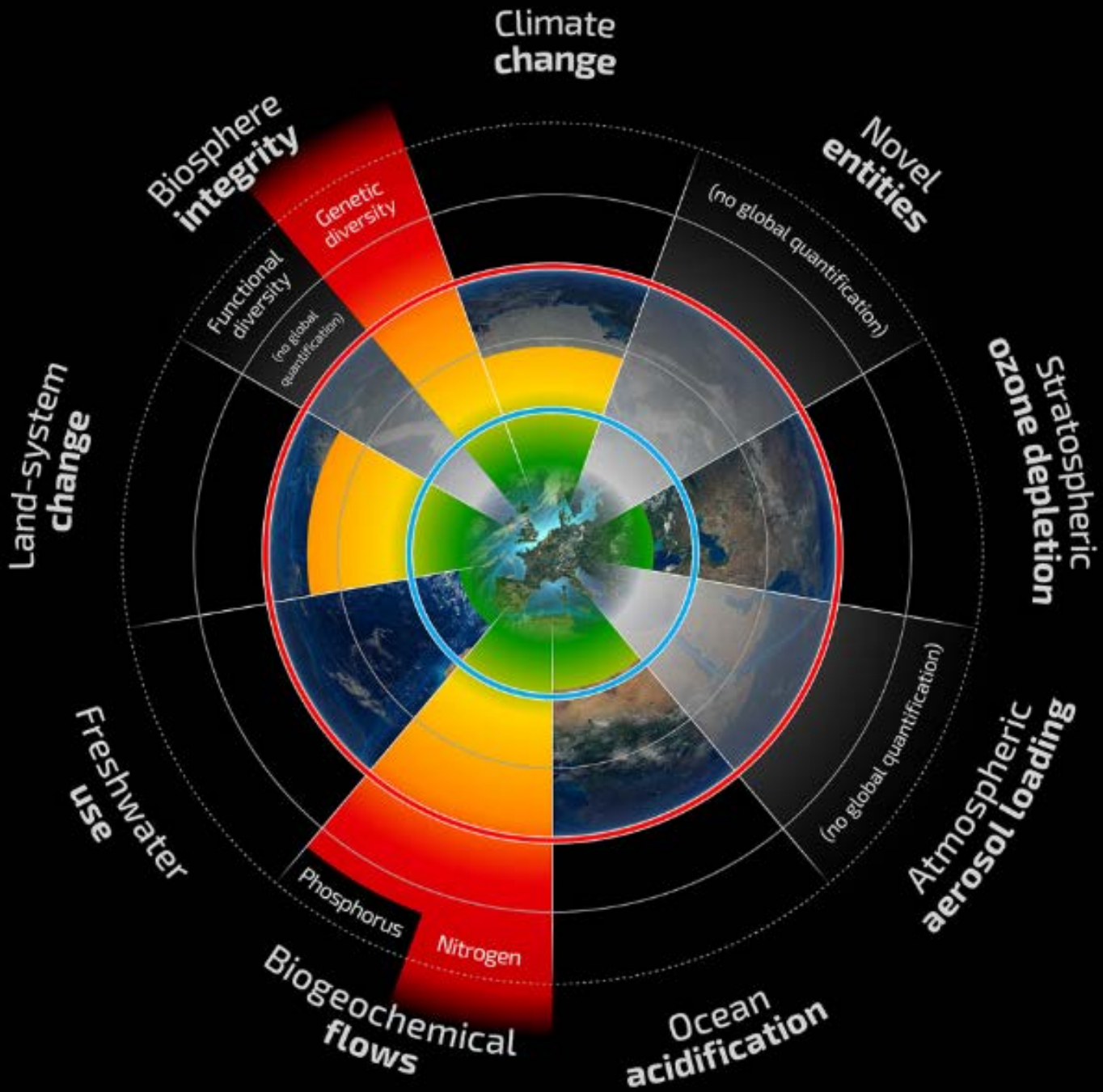
One lonely man and his hoard of Nazi art

Malaysia plane: 10 questions that are still unresolved

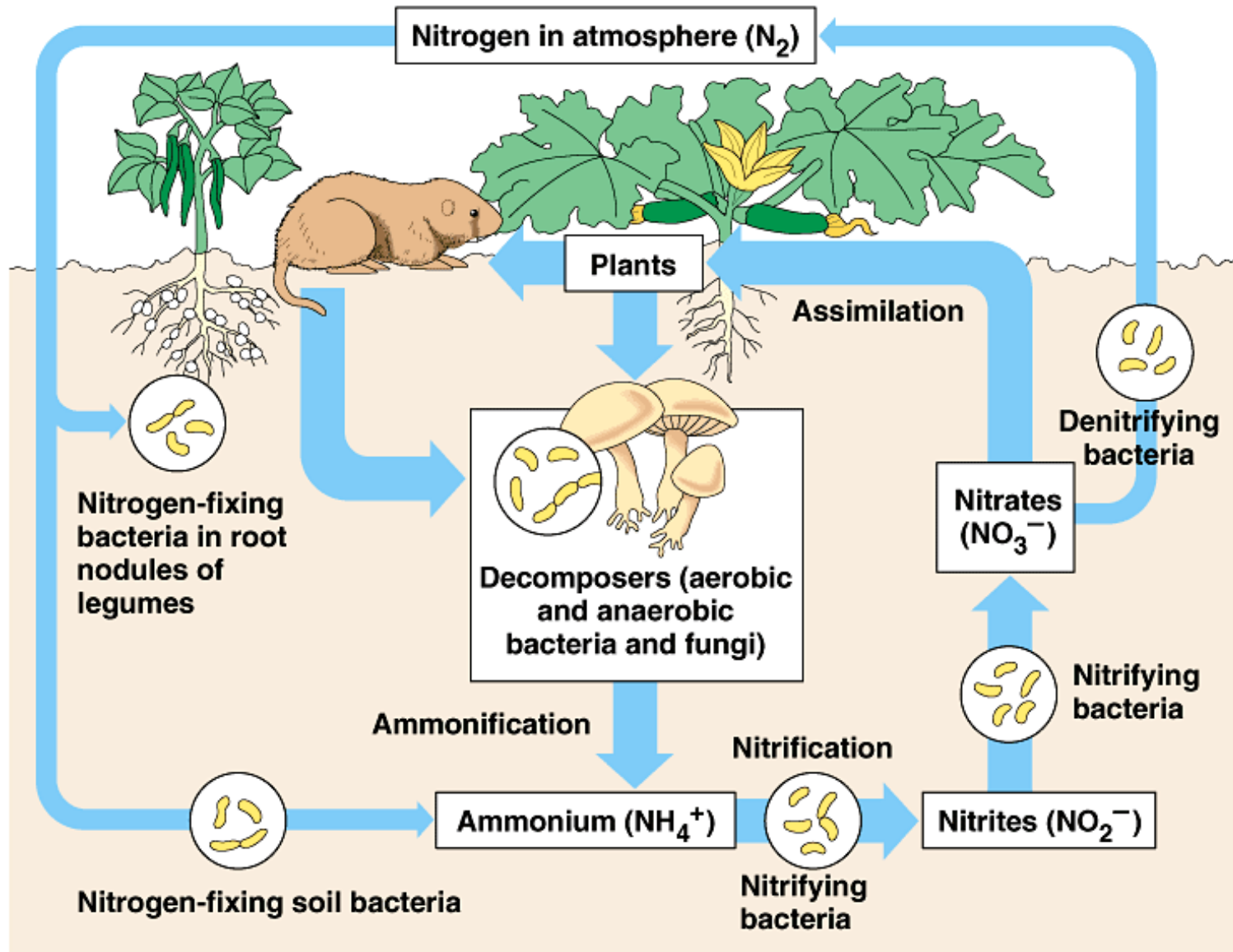
V a VI. Biogeochemické toky P a N

Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Biogeochemical flows: (P and N cycles) (R2009: Biogeochemical flows: (interference with P and N cycles))	<i>P Global:</i> P flow from freshwater systems into the ocean	11 Tg P yr ⁻¹ (11–100 Tg P yr ⁻¹)	~22 Tg P yr ⁻¹
	<i>P Regional:</i> P flow from fertilizers to erodible soils	6.2 Tg yr ⁻¹ mined and applied to erodible (agricultural) soils (6.2-11.2 Tg yr ⁻¹). Boundary is a global average but regional distribution is critical for impacts.	~14 Tg P yr ⁻¹
	<i>N Global:</i> Industrial and intentional biological fixation of N	62 Tg N yr ⁻¹ (62–82 Tg N yr ⁻¹). Boundary acts as a global 'valve' limiting introduction of new reactive N to Earth System, but regional distribution of fertilizer N is critical for impacts.	~150 Tg N yr ⁻¹





Dusík

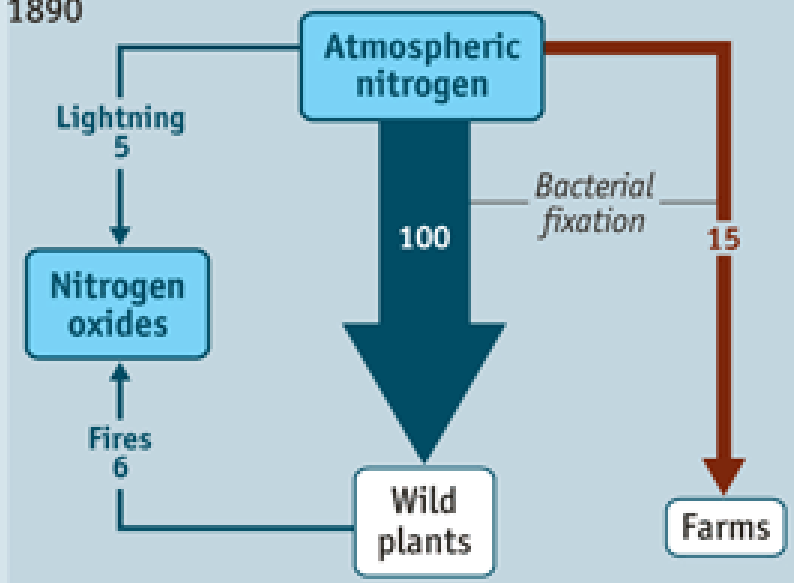


Dusík

Unbalancing the cycle

Nitrogen flows, megatonnes

1890



Source: Galloway and Cowling, *Ambio*

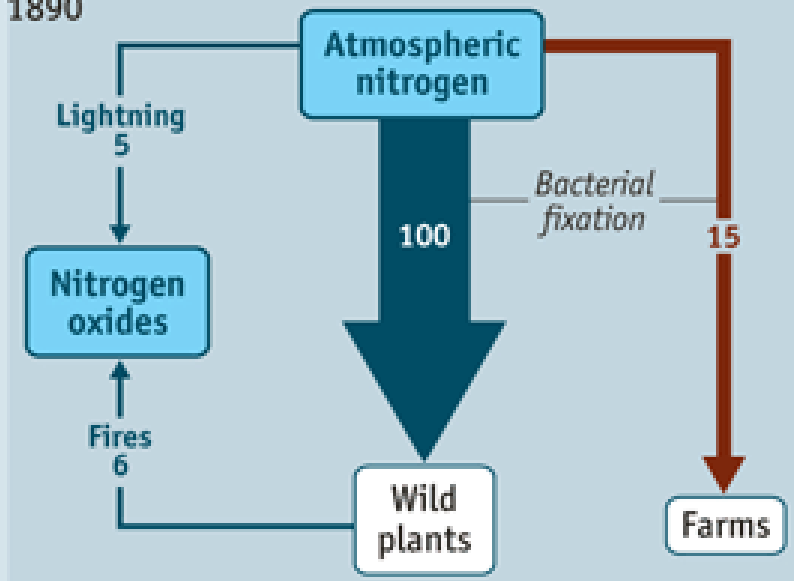
Dusík

- lidskou aktivitou je dnes přeměněno více N_2 na reaktivní formy N, než ve všech terestriálních procesech dohromady
- Haber-Bosch 80 Mt_N/yr, leguminózy 40 Mt_N/yr, spalování fosilních paliv 20 Mt_N/yr, spalování biomasy 10 Mt_N/yr

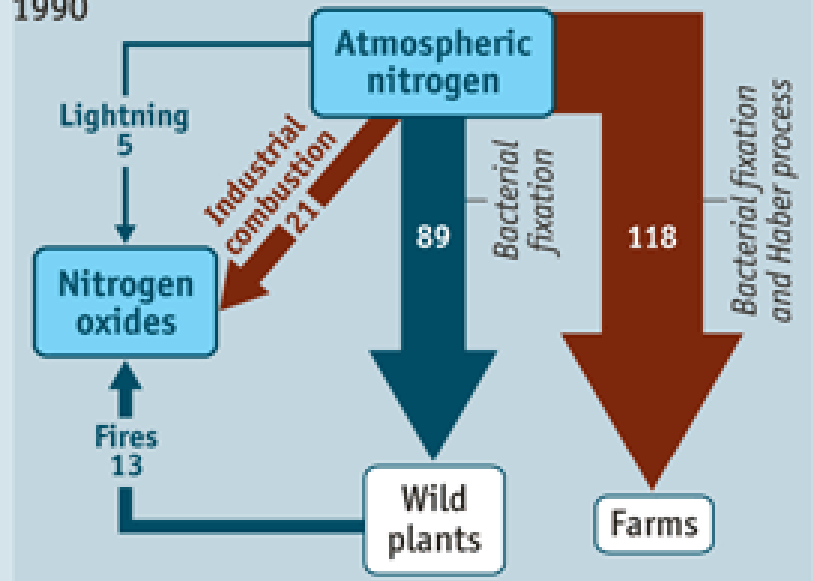
Unbalancing the cycle

Nitrogen flows, megatonnes

1890



1990



Source: Galloway and Cowling, *Ambio*

Co je hlavním důvodem výroby reaktivních forem dusíku?



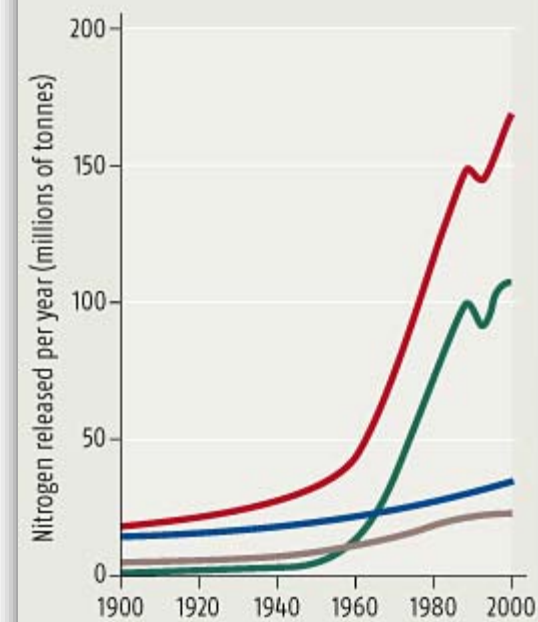
Dusík



NITROGEN POLLUTION

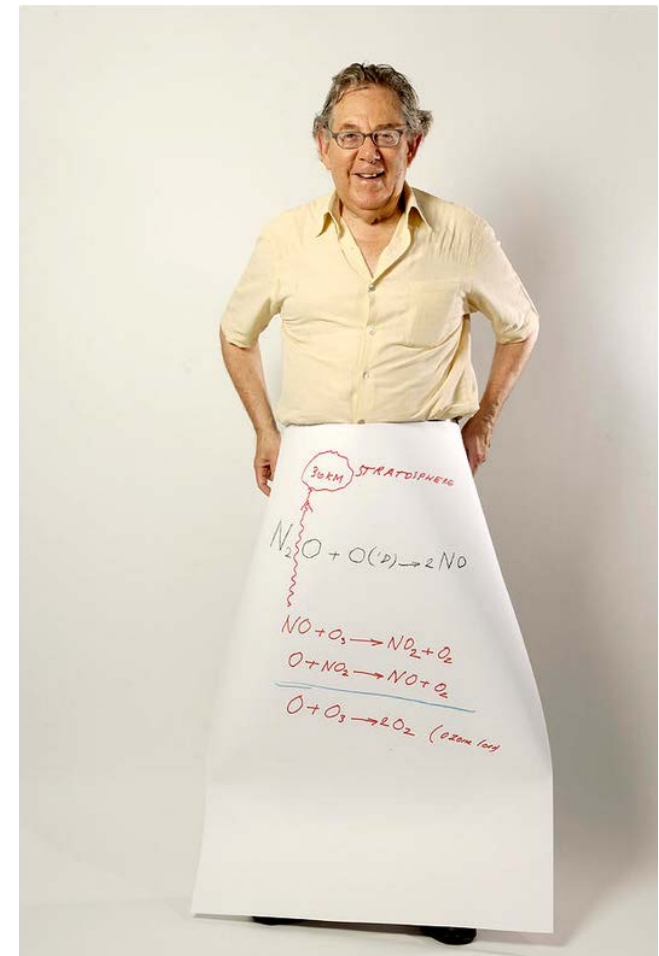
The amount of reactive nitrogen released into the environment is increasing

- Total human input
- Fertiliser and industrial uses
- Nitrogen fixation in agri-ecosystems
- Fossil fuels

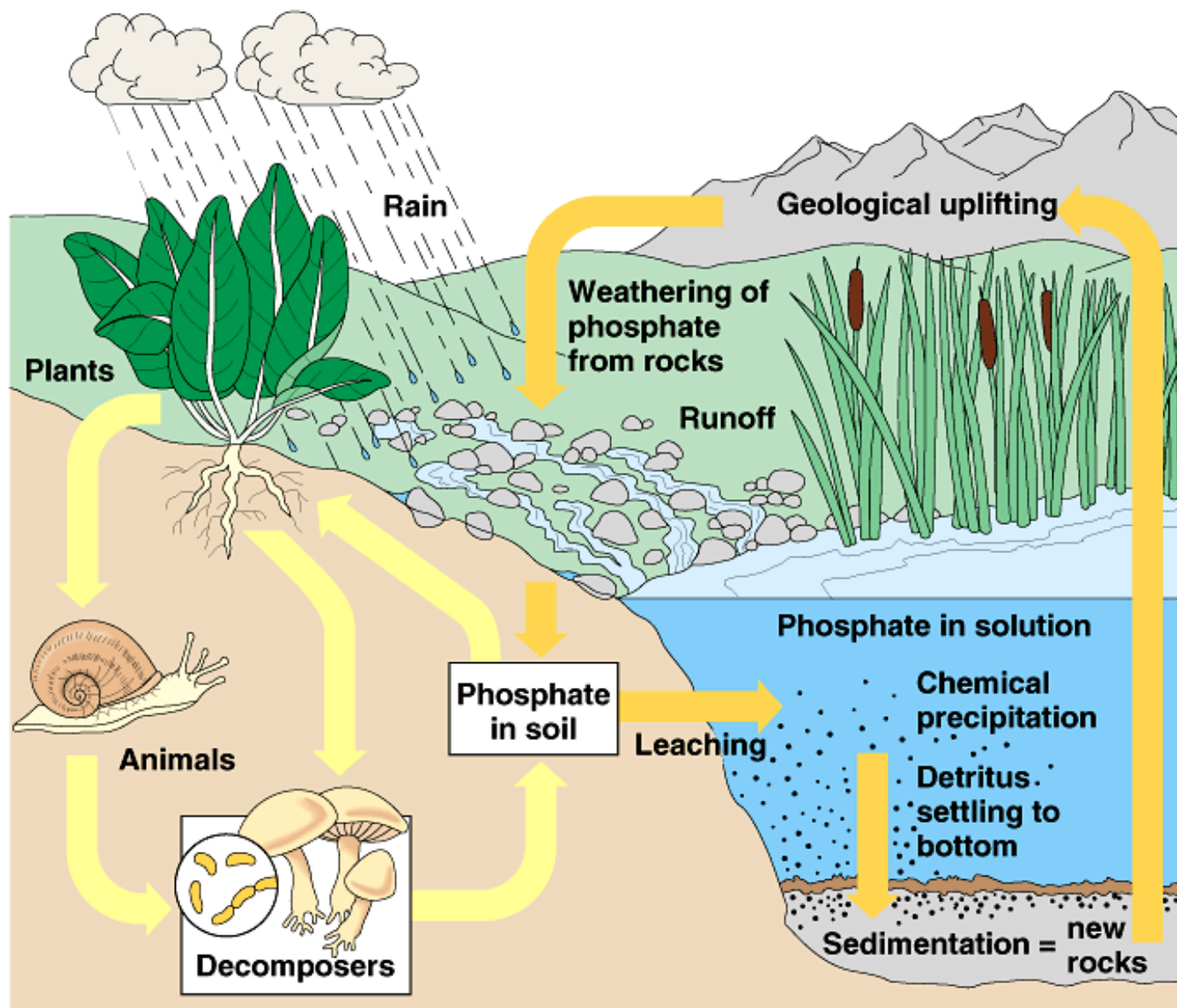


Dusík

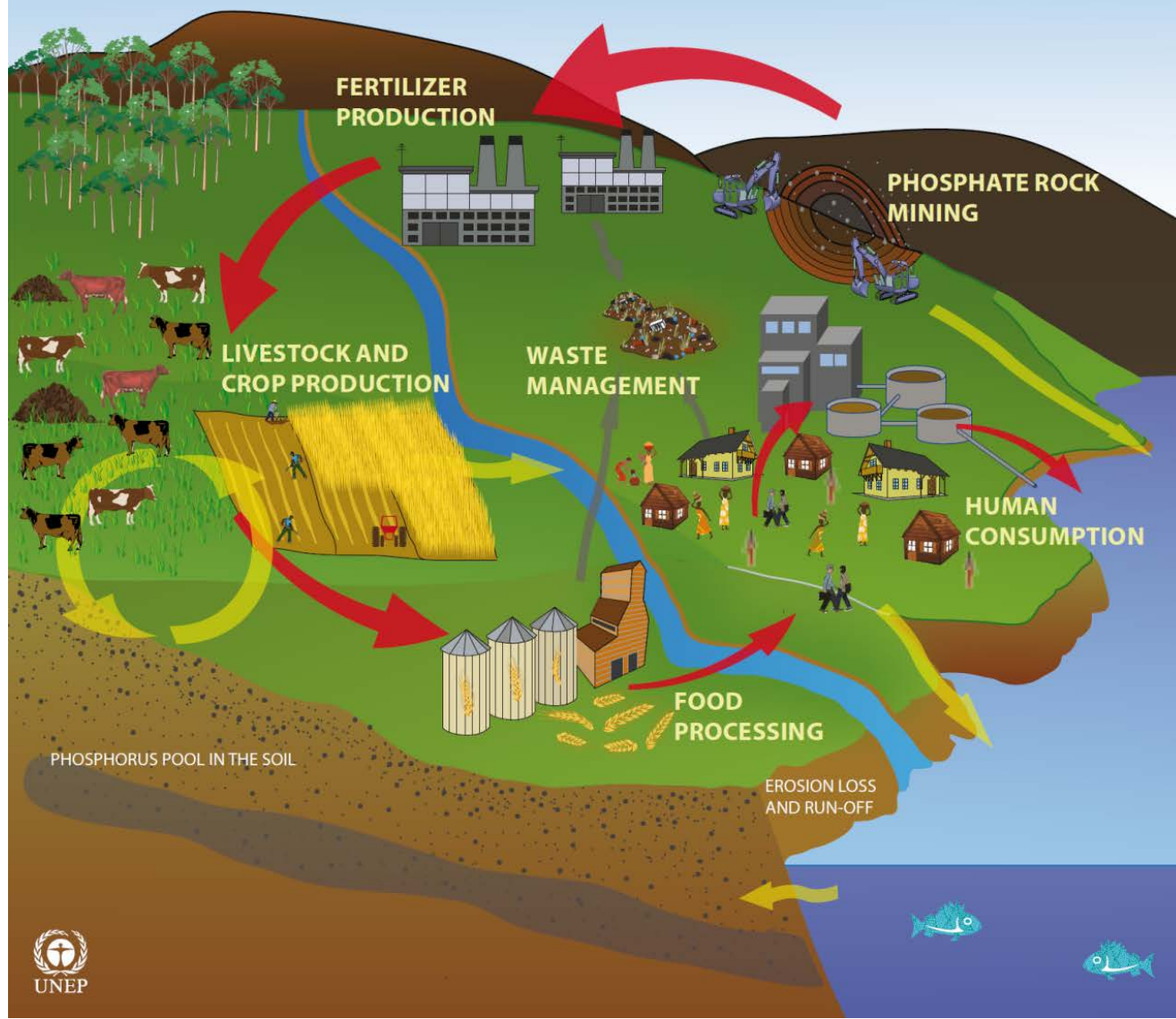
- primární důvod výroby reaktivních forem N ?
- většina končí ve vodě - **eutrofizace**
- či v atmosféře - **N_2O je významný skleníkový plyn + O_3 „rozkladač“**
- nebezpečné je celkové snižování pružnosti planetárních subsystémů v důsledku vnášení velkého množství **reaktivního N** do Zemského systému (skleníkový jev + úbytek ozónu + hypoxie vod)



Fosfor – přirozený cyklus

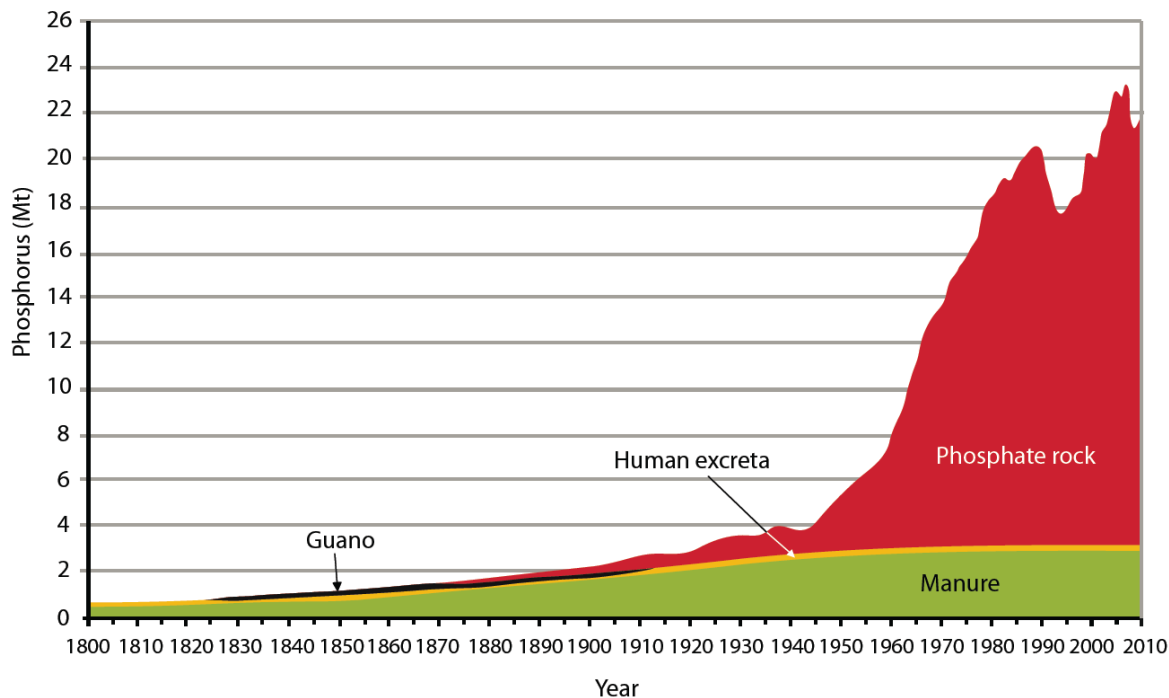


Fosfor – cyklus ovlivněný člověkem



Fosfor

- primární zdroj P v ekosystému – **zvětrávání** či **těžba apatitu**
- lidskou činností proudí do oceánů 8-9x větší množství P než přirozeně
- z 20 Mt_N/yr průmyslového fosforu skončí polovina v mořích
- přítok P do oceánů zvyšuje riziko **anoxických událostí**, práh nastání této události je ale zatím nejasný

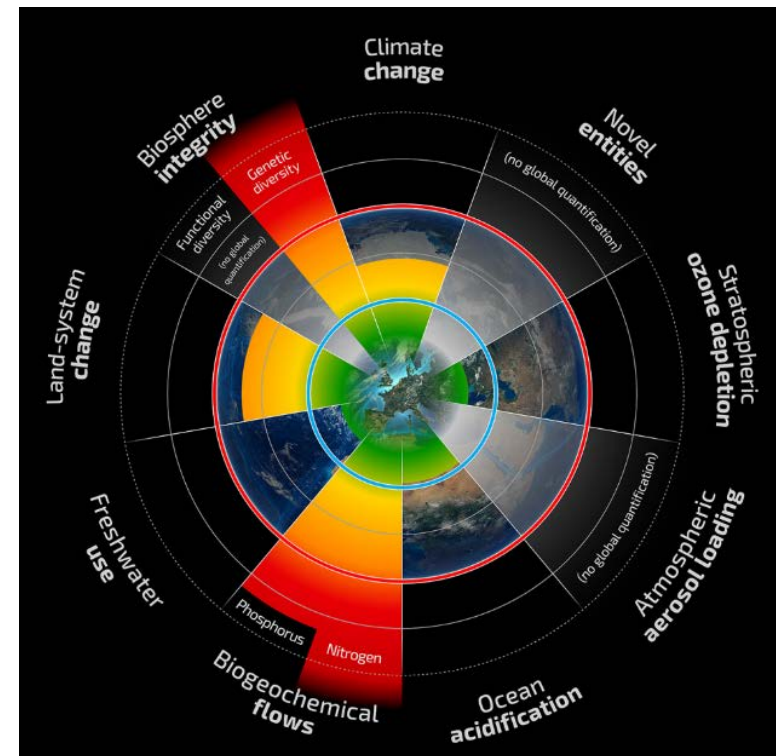


Dopady těžby guana na ostrůvku Nauru



Změny

- ovlivňování biogeochemických cyklů P a N s důsledky:
 - 1) na lokální až regionální úrovni **náhlé změny v jezerních a mořských ekosystémech** (např. anoxie v jezerech a Baltickém moři)
 - 2) nelineární změny z **oligotrofního stavu do eutrofního**

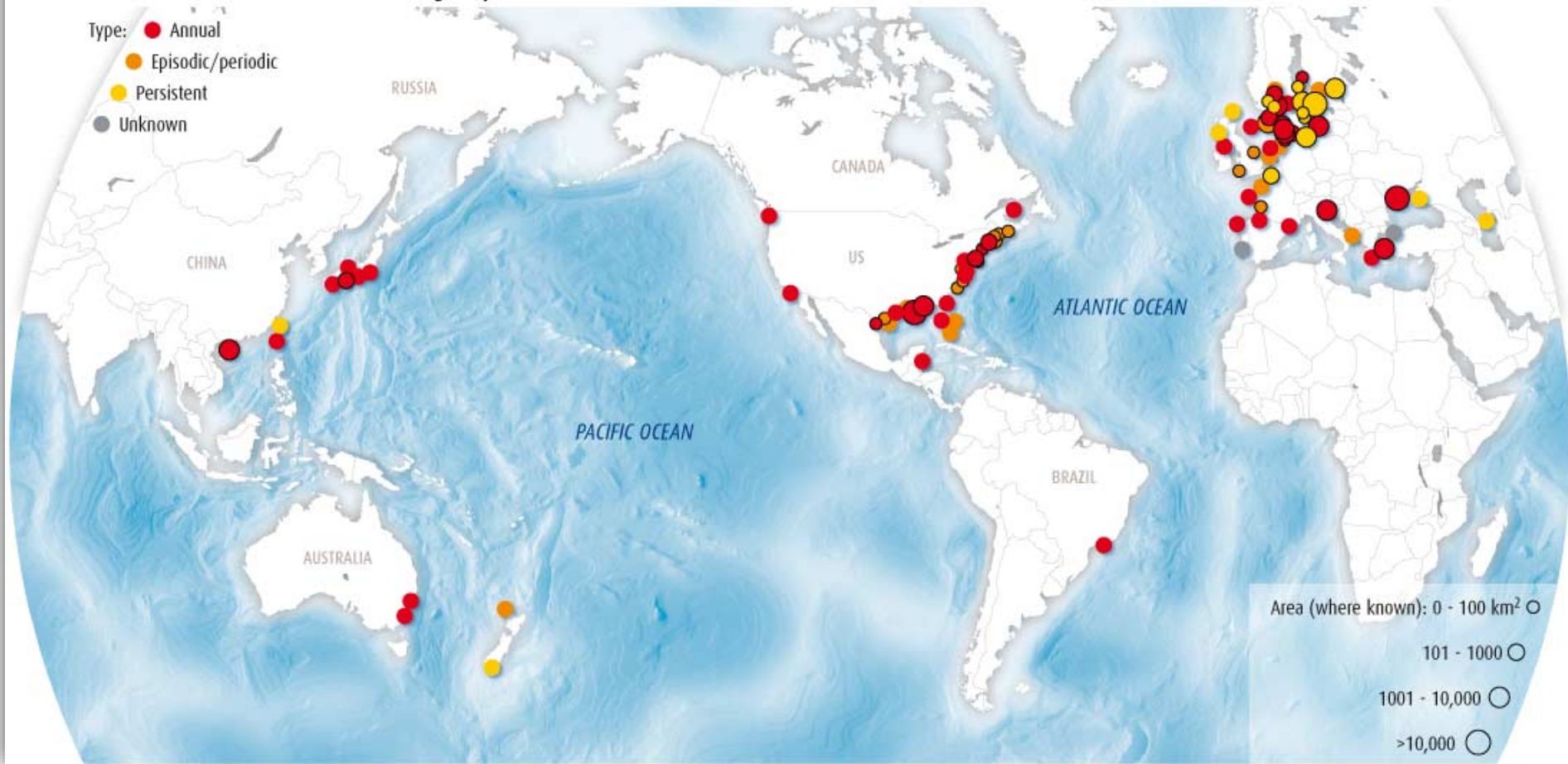


Fosfor + dusík = anoxické zóny v mořích

200 AND COUNTING

The number of dead zones around the world is doubling every decade

- Type:
- Annual
 - Episodic/periodic
 - Persistent
 - Unknown

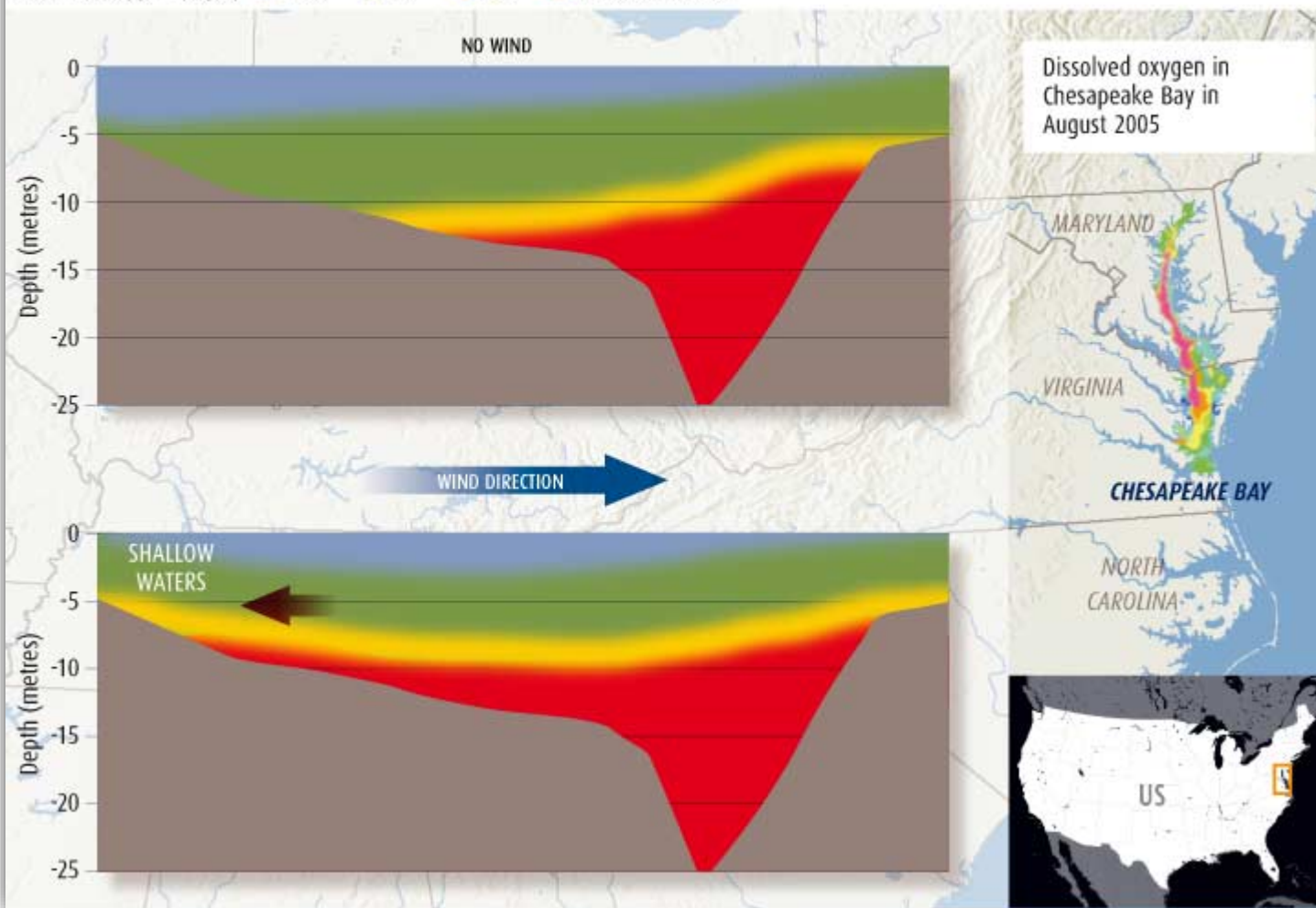


Fosfor + dusík = anoxické zóny v mořích

ANNUAL PLAGUE

Every summer, oxygen levels in Chesapeake Bay plummet. Strong winds can make surface water pile up on one side of the bay, causing the dead zone to spill over into the shallow waters

Dissolved oxygen (mg/l) ● 10.0 ● 5.0 ● 2.5 ● 0.0 (dead zone)



Vznik a zánik anoxických zón – ne vše jasné

My New Scientist

[Home](#) | [Environment](#) | [Life](#) | [News](#)

Pacific dead zone has been shrinking for a century

› 19:00 07 August 2014 by [Anna Williams](#)

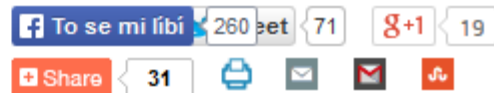
› For similar stories, visit the [Endangered Species](#), [Mysteries of the Deep Sea](#) and [Climate Change](#) Topic Guides

Huge areas of ocean could suffocate as a result of global warming. But one of these "dead zones" has been shrinking for a century, we now know. Freak local conditions may be at work, but the discovery offers hope that at least one region of the ocean will still be breathable.

Most tropical coastlines have [oxygen minimum zones](#), which form when plankton die, sink and get eaten by bacteria, a process that consumes oxygen. The majority of marine animals [cannot breathe in low-oxygen water](#), and either leave or die.

Around the world, [oxygen minimum zones have been growing](#), partly due to [the effects of global warming](#). But one such zone, in the eastern Pacific off the coast of North and Central America, has been bucking the trend, says [Curtis Deutsch](#) of the University of Washington in Seattle.

Using coastal sediments that carry traces of past oxygen levels, Deutsch and his colleagues reconstructed changes in oxygen levels in the eastern tropical Pacific since 1850. They found that the oxygen minimum zone has been shrinking nearly all that time.



Weakening winds can help dead zones recover
(Image: Image Source/Getty)

ADVERTISEMENT



Jaké další globální změny probíhají v oceánech?

Vznik a zánik anoxických zón – ne vše jasné

My New Scientist

Home | Environment | Life | News

Pacific dead zone has

› 19:00 07 August 2014 by [Anna V](#)
› For similar stories, visit the [Enda](#)

Huge areas of ocean could suffocate these "dead zones" has been shrinking. local conditions may be at work, but one region of the ocean will still be

Most tropical coastlines have [oxygen](#) plankton die, sink and get eaten by oxygen. The majority of marine animals and either leave or die.

Around the world, [oxygen minimum](#) the effects of global warming. But on the coast of North and Central America [Deutsch](#) of the University of Washin

Using coastal sediments that carry his colleagues reconstructed changes in the Pacific since 1850. They found that the dead zones are shrinking nearly all that time.

My New Scientist

Home | Environment | Life | News

The oceans are heating, acidifying and choking

› 19:58 04 October 2013 by [Fred Pearce](#)
› For similar stories, visit the [Climate Change](#) Topic Guide

We know the oceans are warming. We know they are acidifying. And now, to cap it all, it turns out they are suffocating, too. A new health check on the state of the oceans warns that they will have lost as much as 7 per cent of their oxygen by the end of the century.

The cascade of chemical and biological changes now under way could see coral reefs irreversibly destroyed in 50 to 100 years, with marine ecosystems increasingly taken over by [jellyfish](#) and toxic algal blooms.

The [review](#) is a repeat of a study two years ago by the [International Programme on the State of the Ocean \(IPSO\)](#), a coalition of scientists. It concludes that things have become worse since the first study.

"The health of the oceans is spiralling downwards far more rapidly than we had thought, exposing organisms to intolerable and unpredictable evolutionary pressure," says [Alex Rogers](#) at the University of Oxford, the scientific director of IPSO.

Deadly trio

Rogers describes a "deadly trio" of linked global threats. The first is global warming: surface sea water has been [warming](#) almost as fast as the atmosphere. The second is [acidification](#) – a result of the water absorbing ever more CO₂ from the atmosphere. The third is [deoxygenation](#).

To see more like this 626 256 109

Share 171

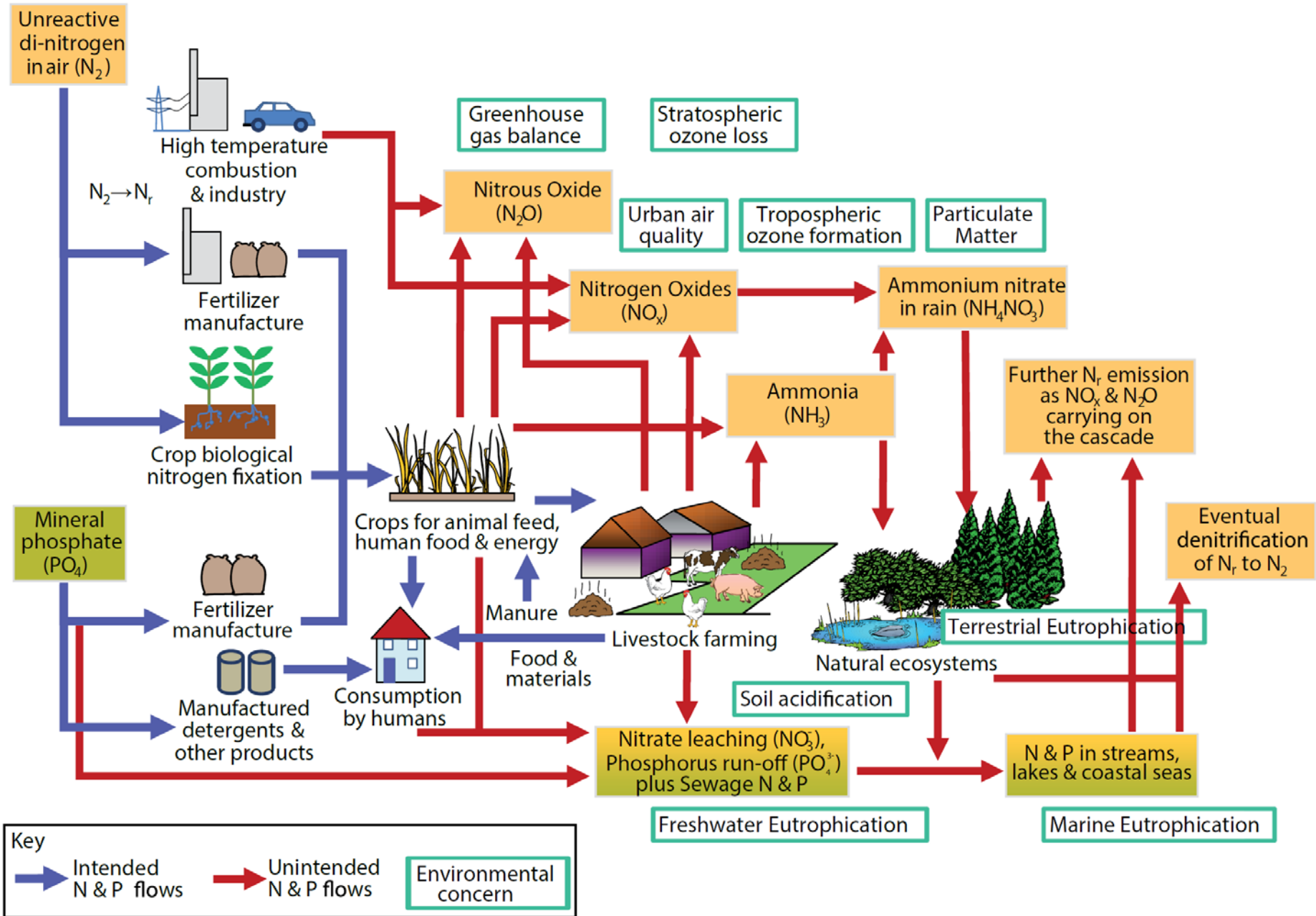


Getting harder to breathe underwater (Image: Incredible Features/Barcroft Media)

ADVERTISEMENT

Hyundai i40 2013, 1.7 CRDI

Simplified view of the nitrogen and phosphate cascade





Znáte nějaké úspěchy či dobré zprávy z ochrany ŽP?

It looks like an oxymoron, but Earth optimism is worth a try

Decades of environmental doom-mongering have fallen on deaf ears. Maybe a new environmental campaign with a message of hope is just what we need





FEATURE 11 October 2017

Is positive thinking the way to save the planet?

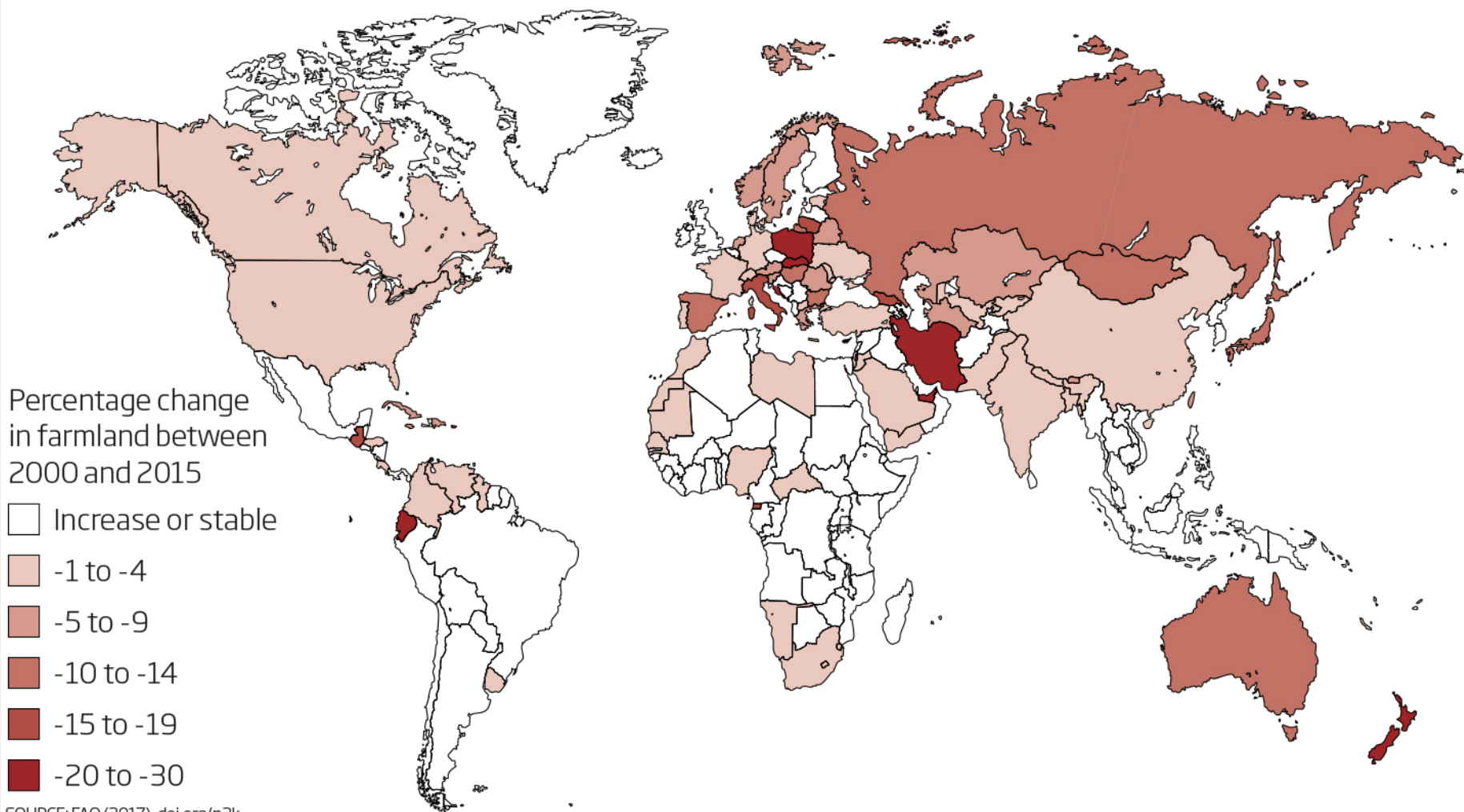
Move over doom and gloom, there is a new environmental movement in town. Earth optimists say focusing on small successes is the way forward



Blýskání na lepší časy?

Shrinking farmland

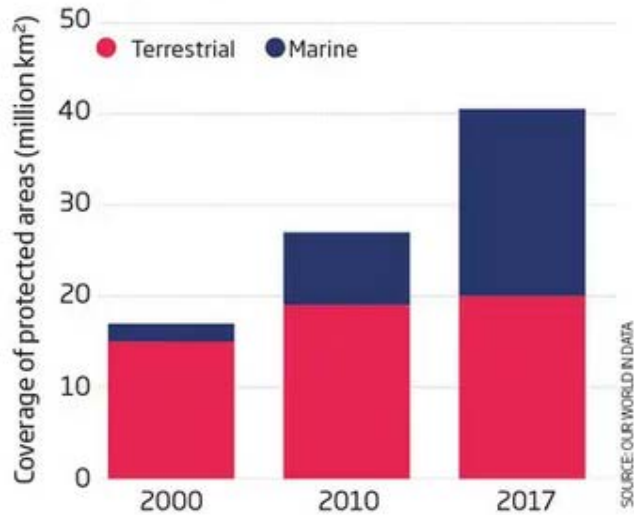
For the first time, more land is being left to return to nature than is being cleared for agriculture



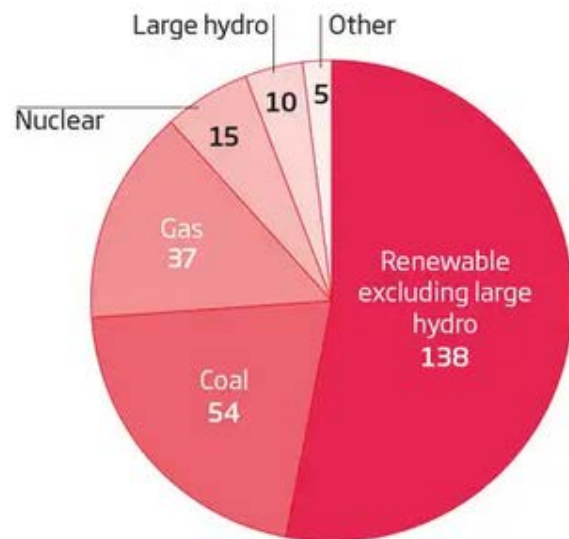
SOURCE: FAO (2017), doi.org/n2k

Reasons to be hopeful...

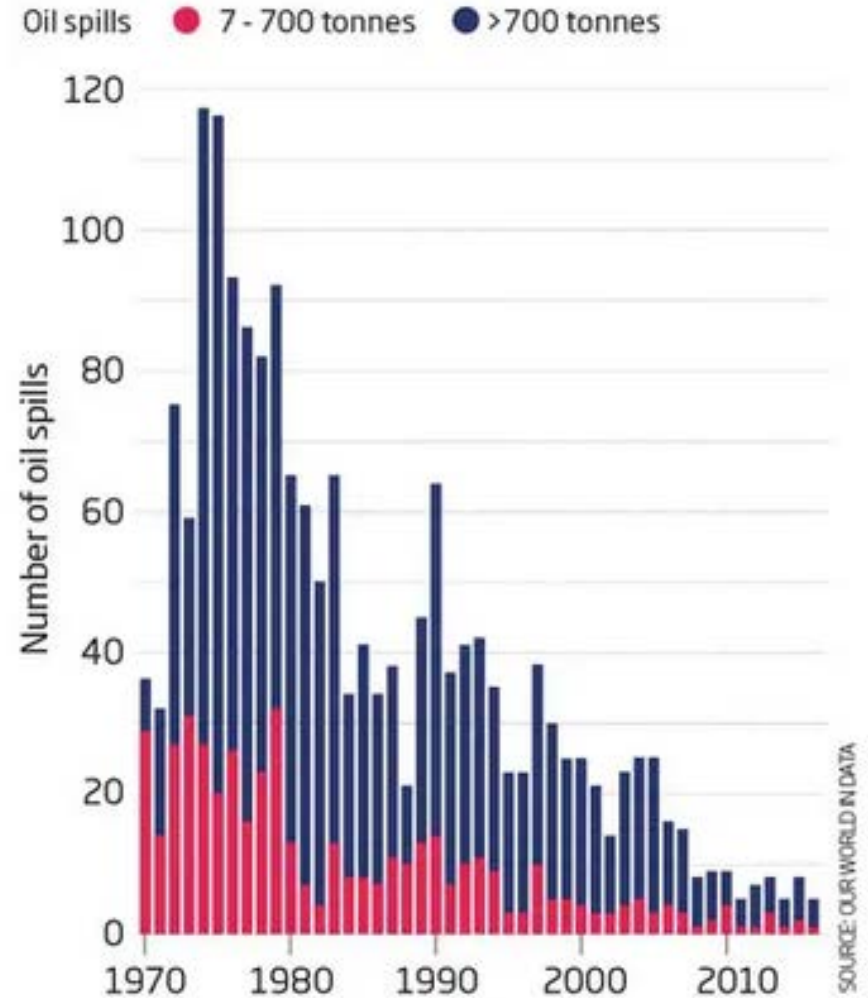
The extent of protected areas is increasing, particularly in the oceans



In 2016, for the second year in a row, renewables accounted for more than half of the new power capacity added globally (in gigawatts)



The number of oil spills has dropped markedly in recent decades





Jaké pocity ve vás tyto informace o stavu Země vyvolávají?

Top



Co vás dnes nejvíce zaujalo či překvapilo?