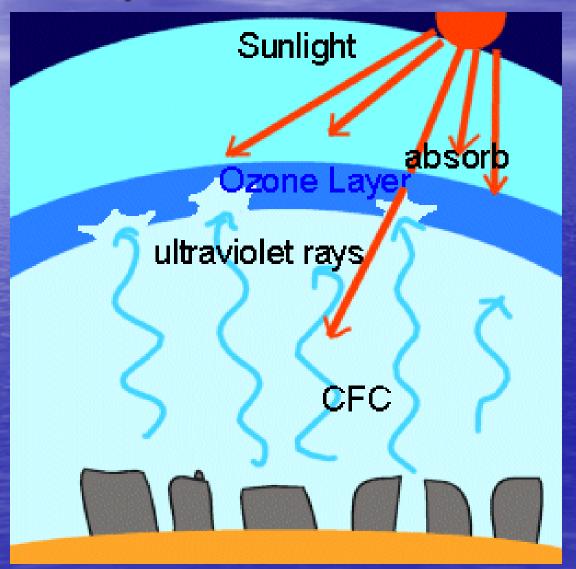
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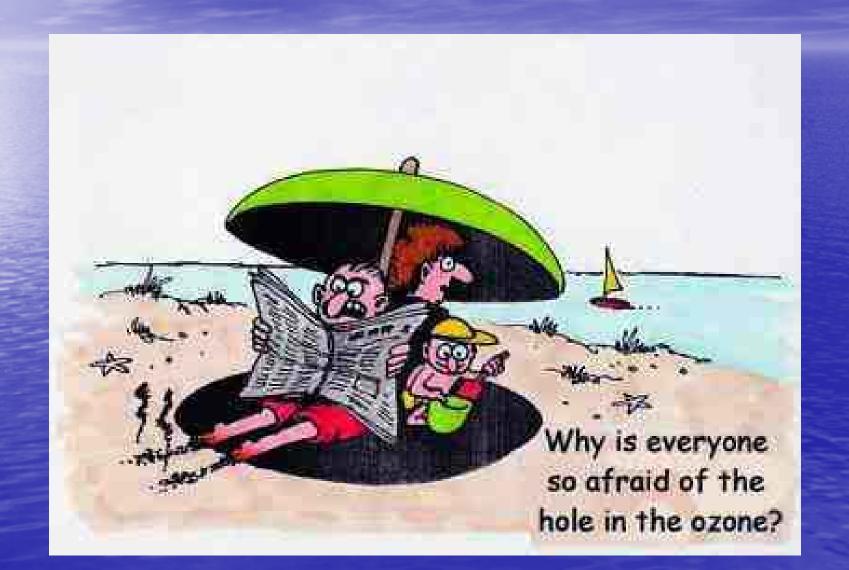
The Ozone Layer

- The <u>ozone layer</u> is a thin layer of gas (ozone – O₃) 15-50kms above the Earth
 - The ozone layer protects us from excessive levels of harmful <u>ultraviolet (UV) radiation</u>
- Ozone depletion refers to the thinning of the ozone layer, which allows more UV radiation to reach the Earth's surface
 - Thinning ozone layer discovered in the 1980s
 - Ozone holes at the south and north poles



- Major Cause: <u>chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)</u>
 - Chemicals invented in the 1920s
 - Used in refrigerator and air-conditioner coolant, foam, solvents, aerosol spray cans
 - CFCs are very harmful to ozone, especially at cold temperatures (north and south poles)





Fighting Ozone Depletion

- United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)
 - Working on reducing the use of ozonedepleting chemicals since the 1970s
- Montreal Protocol (1987)
 - An agreement between industrialized countries to reduce and eventually phase out the use of CFCs and other ozone-depleting chemicals

Fighting Ozone Depletion

- CFC use has been eliminated in developed countries, but in newly industrialized and developing countries CFC use is still high
- Ozone depletion is slowing
 - CFCs can remain in the atmosphere for decades
 - The ozone layer may not be back to its pre-1980 level for another 50-100 years

Consequences of Ozone Depletion

- Effects on Human Health
 - High exposure to UV radiation can:
 - Weaken the human immune system
 - Cause skin and eye cancer
 - Cause cataracts



Consequences of Ozone Depletion



- Effects on Plant Life
 - High exposure to UV radiation can:
 - Stunt the growth of plants
 - Lead to the loss of plant species
 - Reduce crop yields

Consequences of Ozone Depletion

- Effects on Marine Ecosystems
 - High exposure to UV radiation can:
 - Reduce phytoplankton numbers
 - Damage the early developmental stages of fish and other marine life



Ozone Video Clip

 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qUfVM ogIdr8