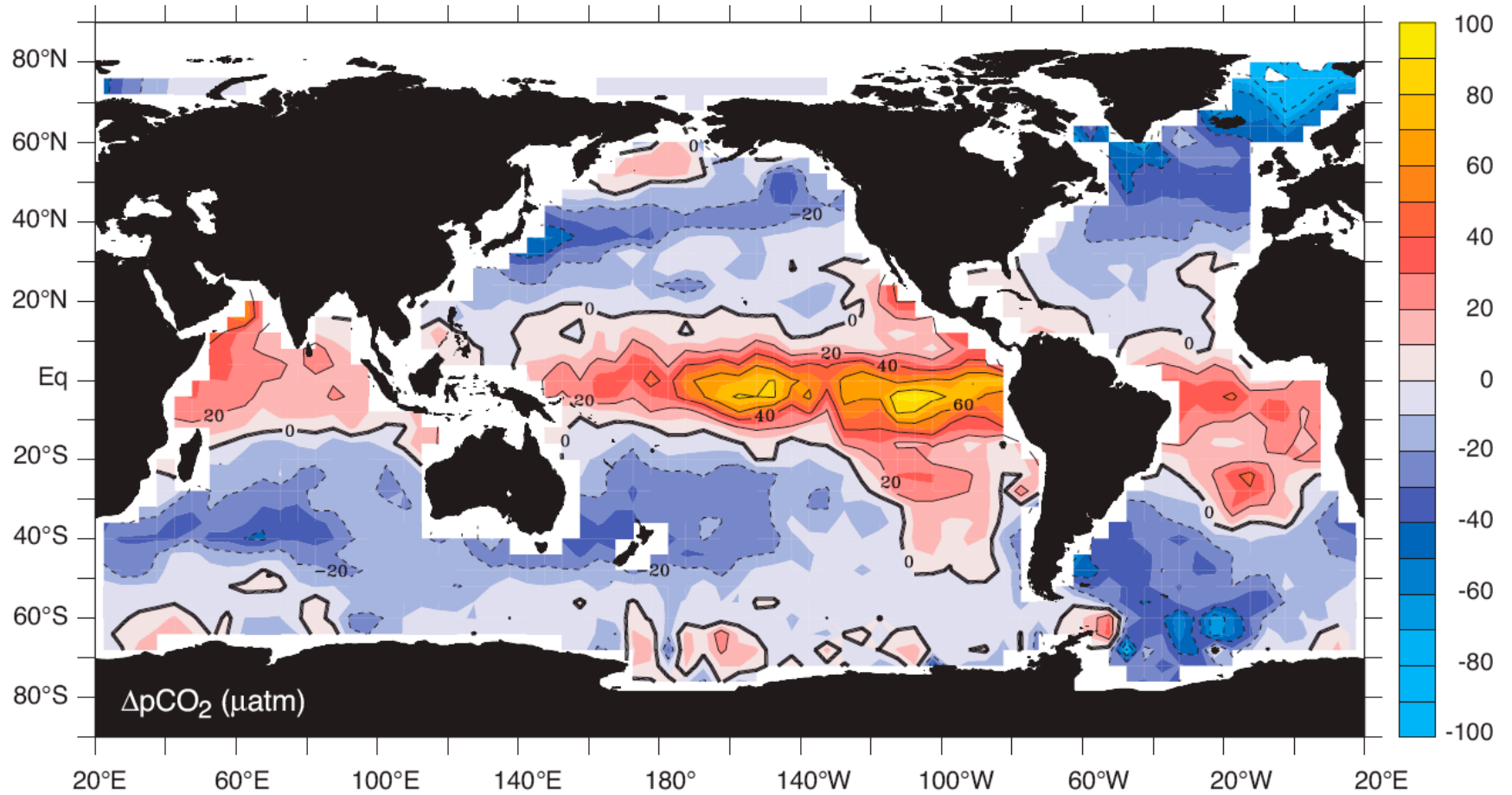


- Problems 10.5, 10.6, 10.8,10.9 due Tuesday 4/15
- Reading 10.3-end, questions due Sunday 4/13

Do we always see positive  $\Delta p\text{CO}_2$  now, even in upwelling areas?



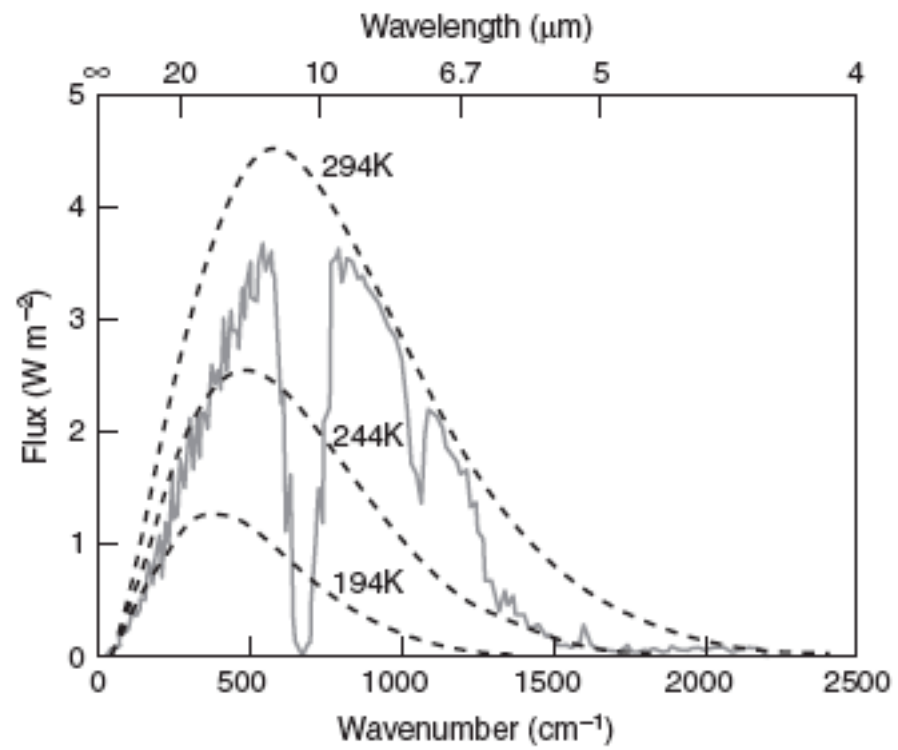
# Why is anthropogenic radiative forcing so much smaller than natural?

TABLE 10.1.1

Major greenhouse gases

Mixing ratios, present rate of increase, and increase in radiative forcing are from Ramaswamy et al. [2001]. Preindustrial radiative forcing is from Dickinson and Cicerone [1986].

Gas	Mixing Ratio in Dry Air (ppm)			Radiative Forcing ( $W m^{-2}$ )	
	1765	1992	Current Rate of Increase ( $\% yr^{-1}$ )	Preindustrial (<1765)	Anthropogenic (1765–1990)
H <sub>2</sub> O	—	—	—	94	—
CO <sub>2</sub>	278	356	0.4	50	1.46
CH <sub>4</sub>	0.7	1.71	0.6	1.1	0.48
CFC-11	0.0	0.000268	0.0	0.0	0.07
CFC-12	0.0	0.000503	1.4	0.0	0.17
Other CFCs	—	—	—	—	0.10
N <sub>2</sub> O	0.275	0.310	0.25	1.25	0.15
Total				146	2.43



Is lambda 1.8+-0.7 Wm-2K-1 or 1.7+-0.8 Wm-2K-1? Page 397 has it both ways (I guess one is a typo)

$\lambda$  = climate sensitivity parameter

$$\Delta T = \frac{\Delta Q}{\lambda}$$

Why is the increased production of aerosol in the northern hemisphere compared to the southern hemisphere?

**Table I**  
Main sources of aerosols.

Natural	Anthropogenic
<p><b>Primary</b></p> <p>Mineral aerosol Sea salt Volcanic dust Organic aerosols</p>	<p><b>Primary</b></p> <p>Industrial dust Soot Biomass burning</p>
<p><b>Secondary</b></p> <p>Sulfates from biogenic gases Sulfates from volcanic SO<sub>2</sub> Organic aerosols from VOCs Nitrates from NO<sub>x</sub></p>	<p><b>Secondary</b></p> <p>Sulfates from SO<sub>2</sub> Organic aerosols from VOCs Nitrates from NO<sub>x</sub></p>

Note : VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

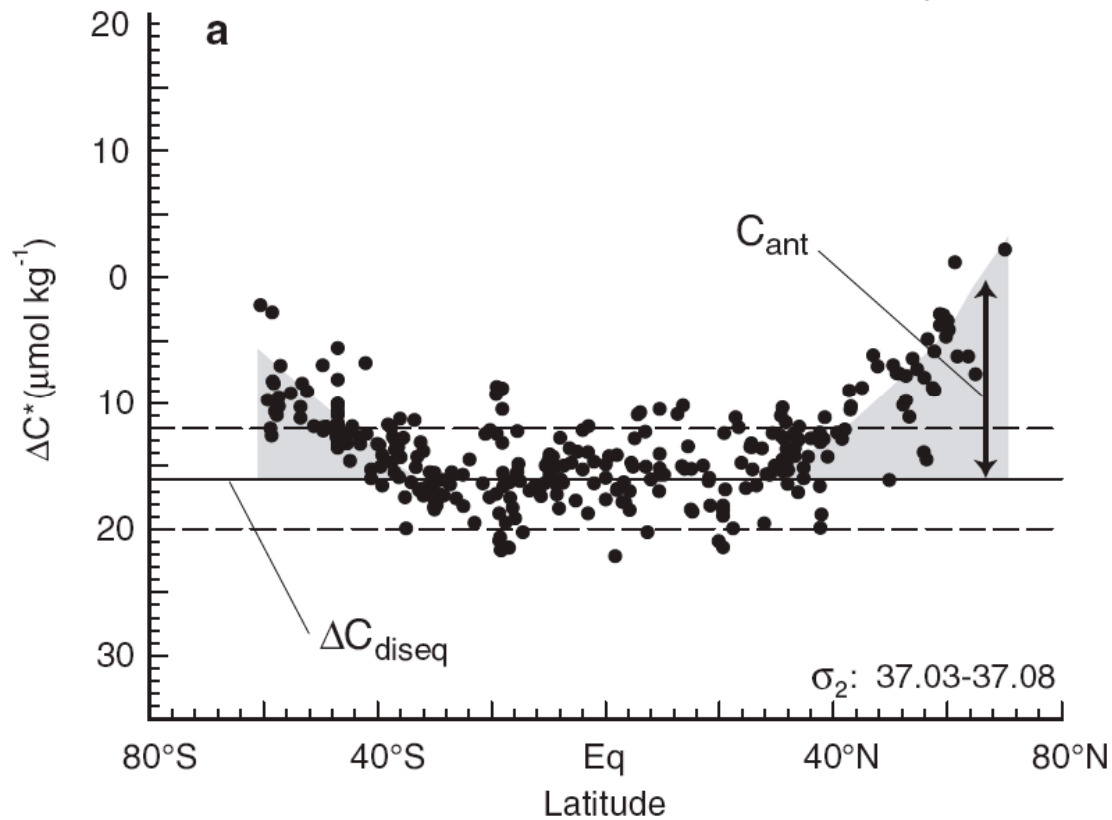
How does hypoxia feed back to atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>?

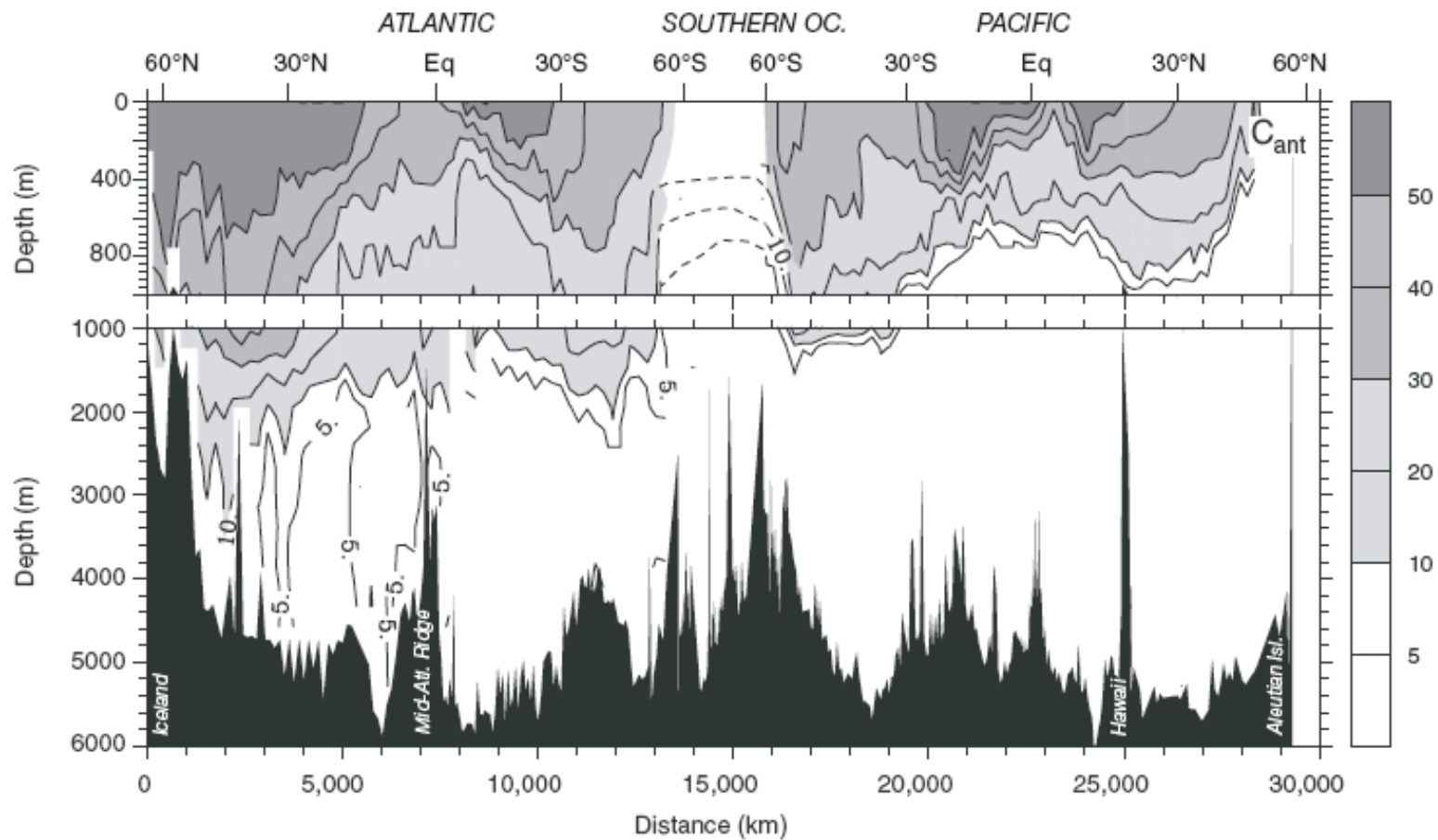
$$C_{ant} = DIC^{obs} - \Delta DIC_{bio} - DIC_{eq\ pi} - \Delta DIC_{diseq}$$

$$= \Delta C^* - \Delta DIC_{diseq}$$

$$\Delta DIC_{diseq}^l(\sigma) = \Delta C^* |_{\sigma = const}$$

For the part of the isopycnal where  $C_{ant} = 0$





Concentrations of  $C_{ant}$  = highest in subtropics

Total column amount of  $C_{ant}$  = highest in N. Atlantic