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Environmental Chemistry
environmental problems • chemical approaches

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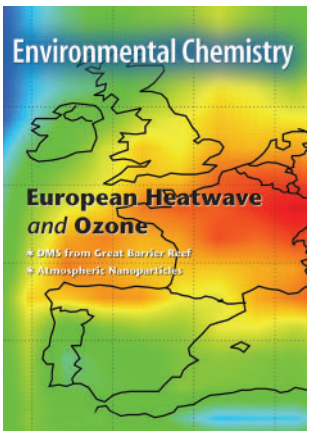

Cover

During the 2003 European summer, record high temperatures were measured, with some regions experienced heat wave conditions (above 35°C). The prolonged heat and strong insolation facilitated the build up of exceptionally long-lasting and wide-ranging episodes of high ozone concentrations at ground level. Ozone is a very reactive pollutant with known effects on the health of both humans and vegetation. The creation of robust models is important in predicting O_3 concentration in a similar manner to the way in which weather prediction models operate.

The amount of solar radiation absorbed by the ocean is reputed to be effected by levels of atmospheric dimethylsulfide (DMS) and its oxidation products. Interesting questions have been raised by the role of some organosulfur substances in corals and whether DMS emissions from coral reefs could have an effect on regional climate in the Great Barrier Reef.
Photo: CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research

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Environmental Chemistry

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