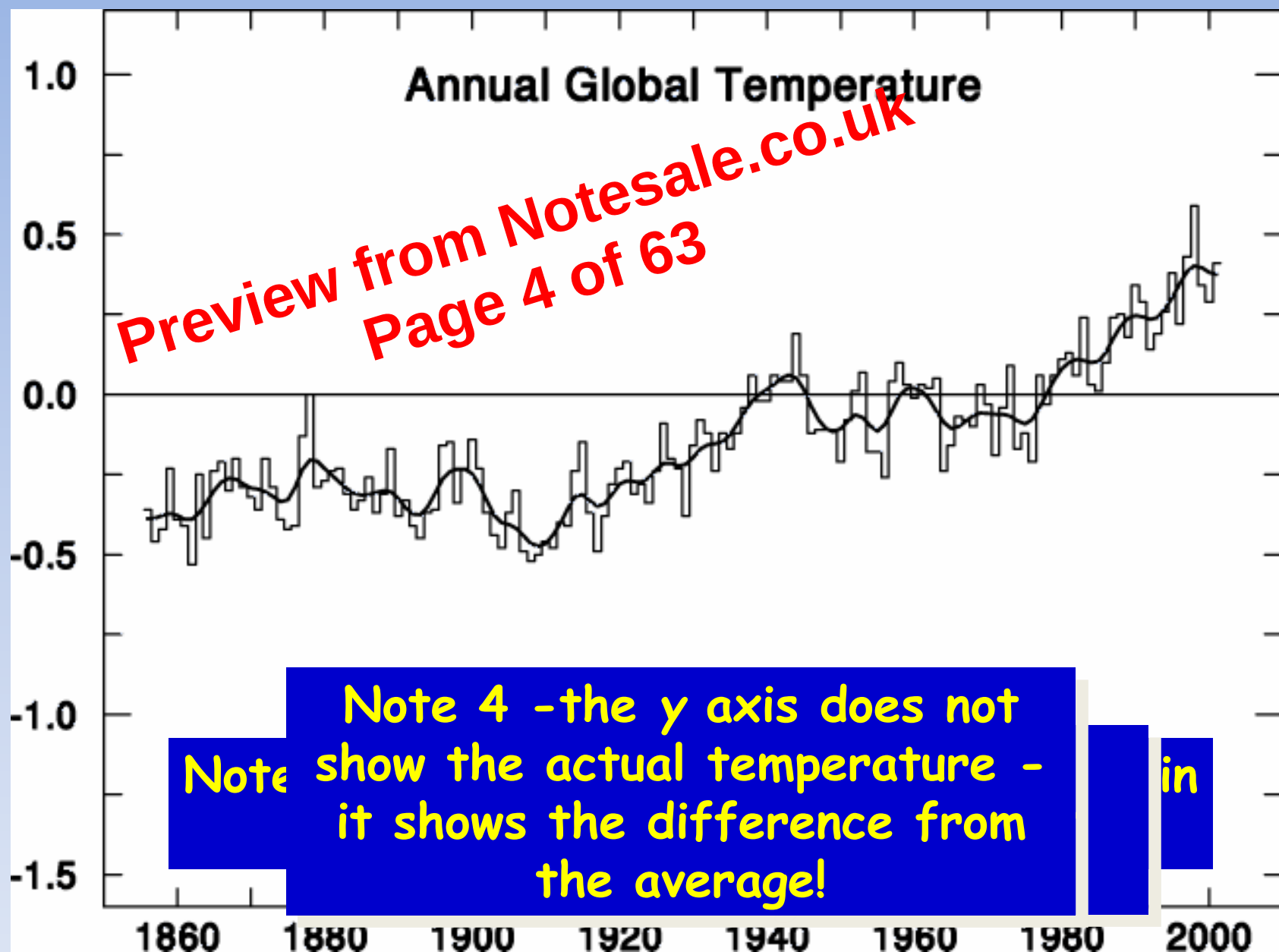


Annual Global Temperature

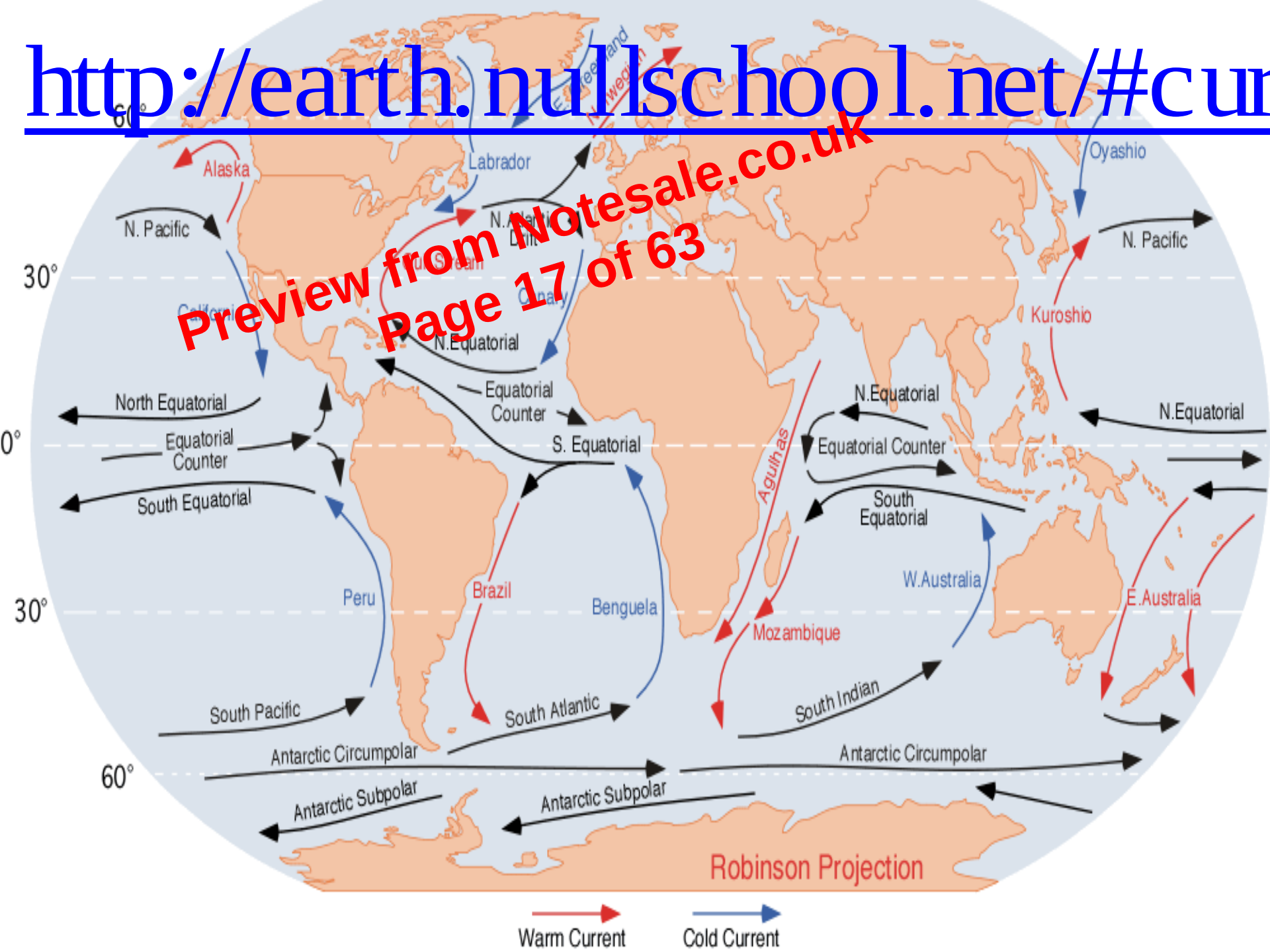
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Page 4 of 63



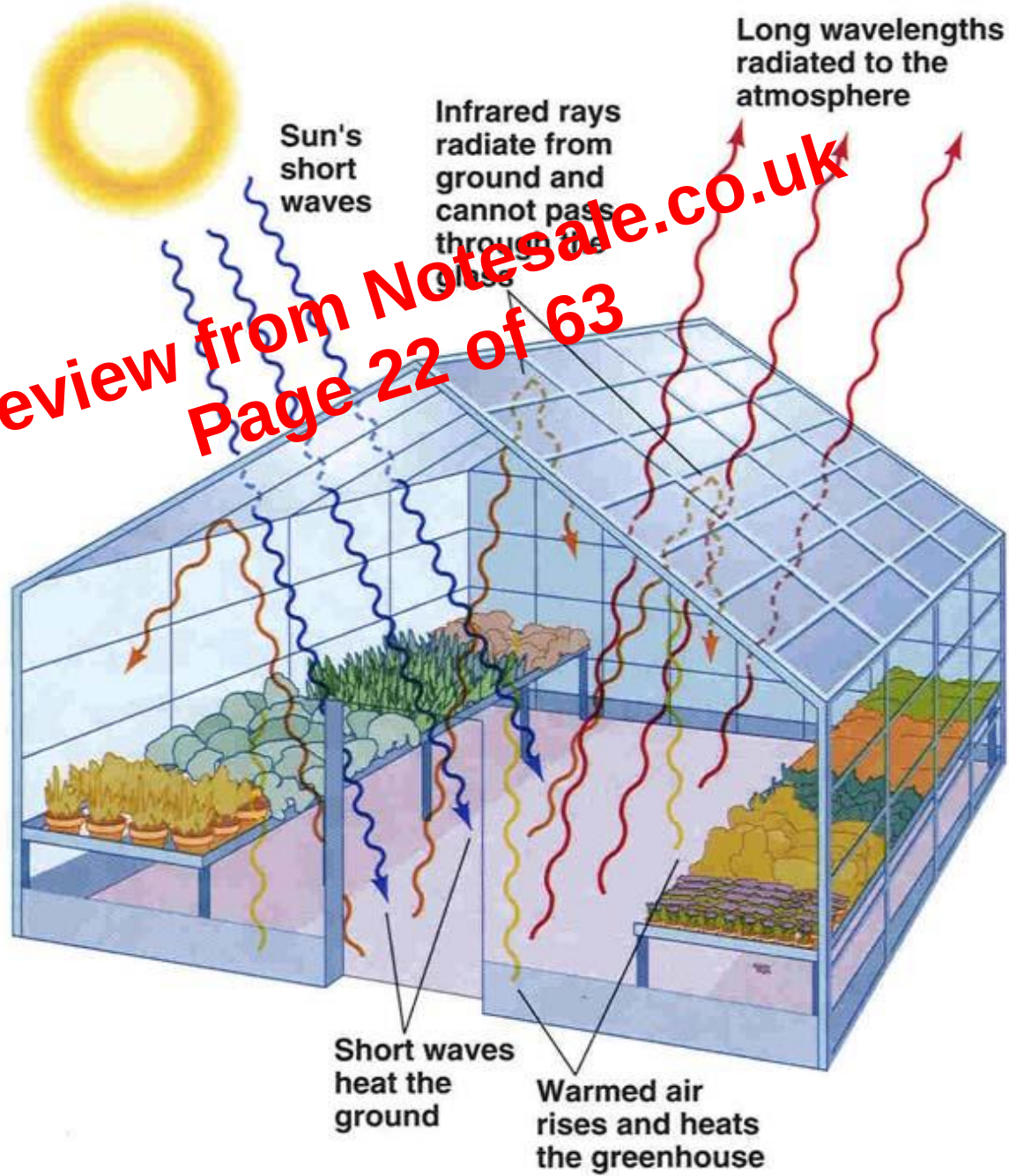
PHYSICAL 2 - VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS



- Eruptions of volcanoes can throw millions of tonnes of ash, dust and sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere.
- This produces *aerosols* that can reduce the amount of sunlight reaching the earth.
- This can lead to a temporary cooling of the earth.



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Page 22 of 63



SUN

1

Sunlight penetrates the Earth's atmosphere

2

One third of this radiation is reflected back to space by clouds etc. in the atmosphere

3

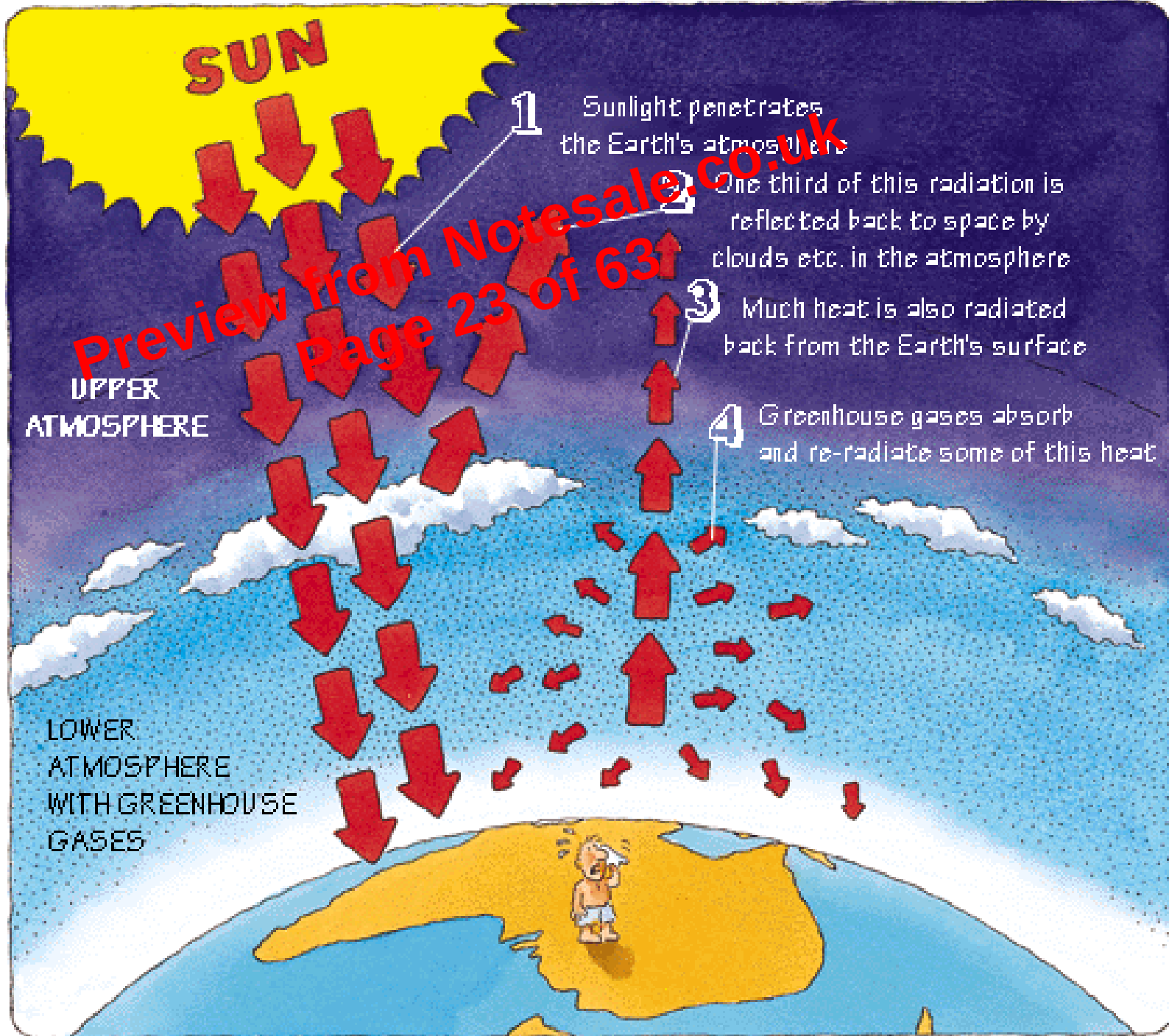
Much heat is also radiated back from the Earth's surface

4

Greenhouse gases absorb and re-radiate some of this heat

UPPER
ATMOSPHERE

LOWER
ATMOSPHERE
WITH GREENHOUSE
GASES



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Page 30 of 63



Environmental campaigners all over the world are demanding cuts in CO₂ emissions. Here Greenpeace uses a light display to get its message across.

BURNING FOSSIL FUELS

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Page 32 of 63

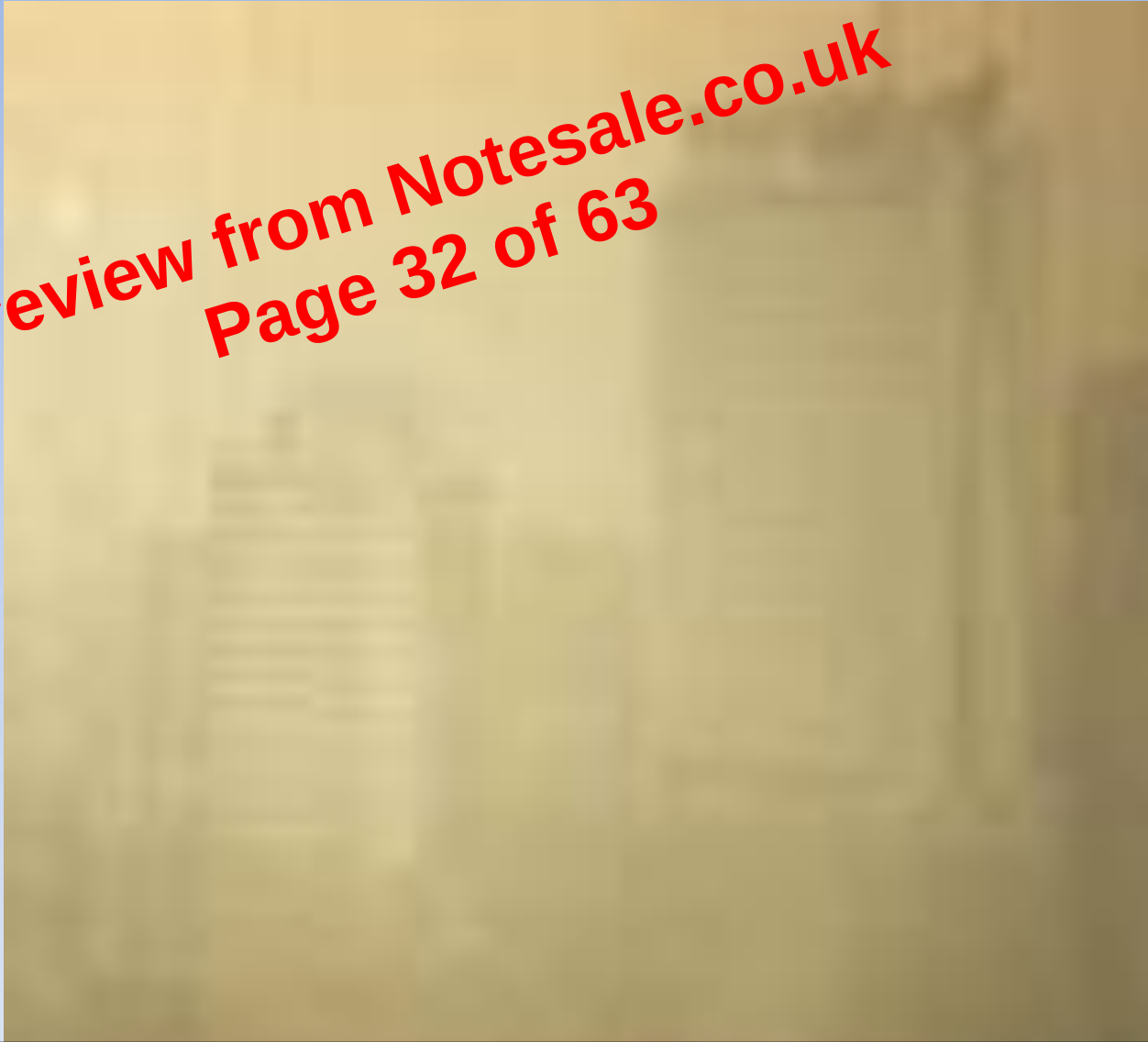


Photo chemical smog in Beijing, China.

HUMAN 2 - INCREASED METHANE

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Page 33 of 63



The huge increase in world population and in the area of land given over to crops in general and to rice production in particular, has led to a rapid rise in global methane production. Farmland for rice has doubled in 45 years.



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Page 40 of 63

Exam questions and advice.

Protecting forests, wetland and peat bogs, which help to store carbon.



Peat is associated with many wetlands and stores huge quantities of carbon. It is estimated that around 1,600 million tonnes of carbon are stored in peat soils in Scotland.

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Page 60 of 63



Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) has announced funding of more than £2.4m in an effort to stop further decline.

