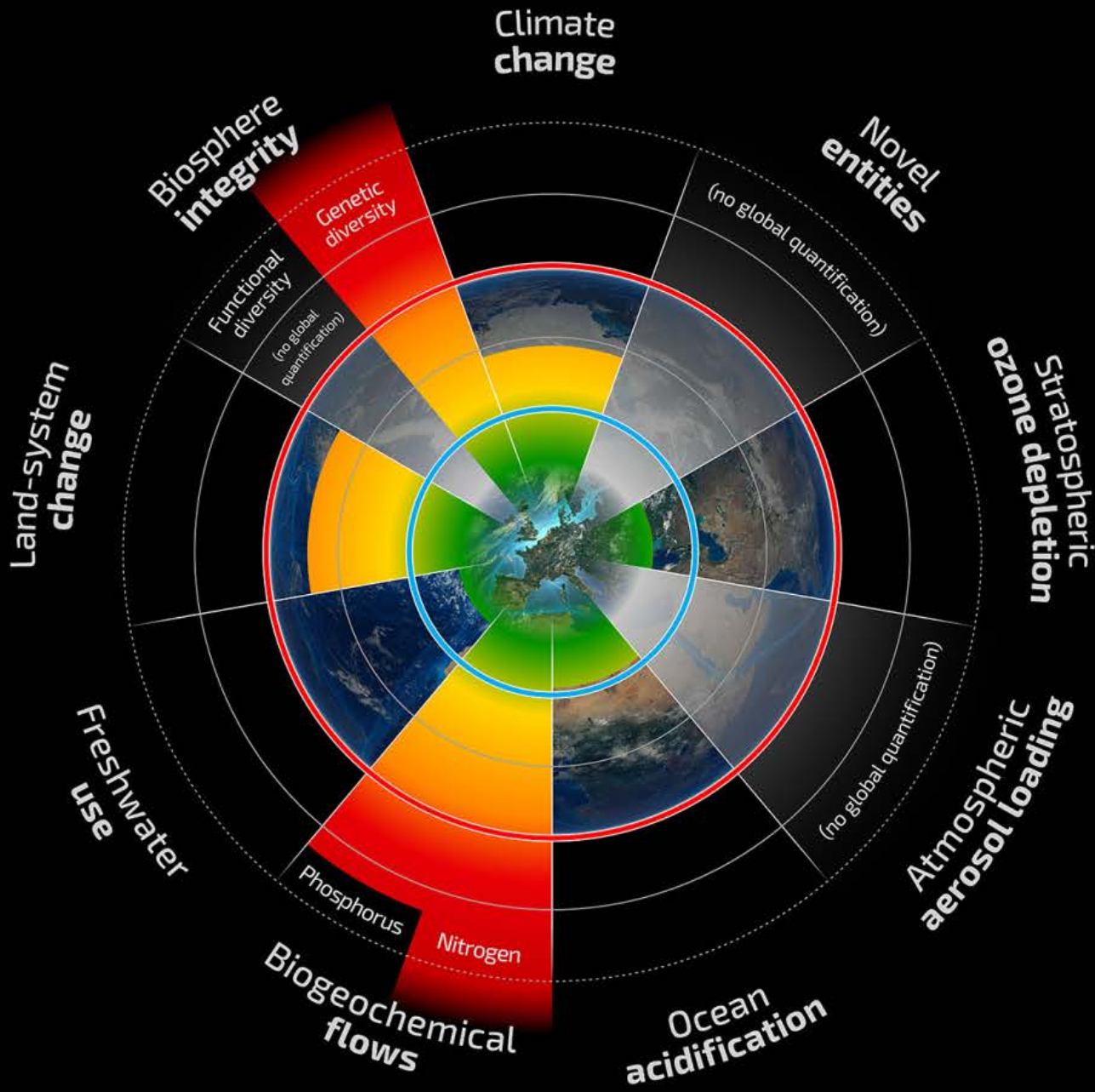


# Planetary Boundaries

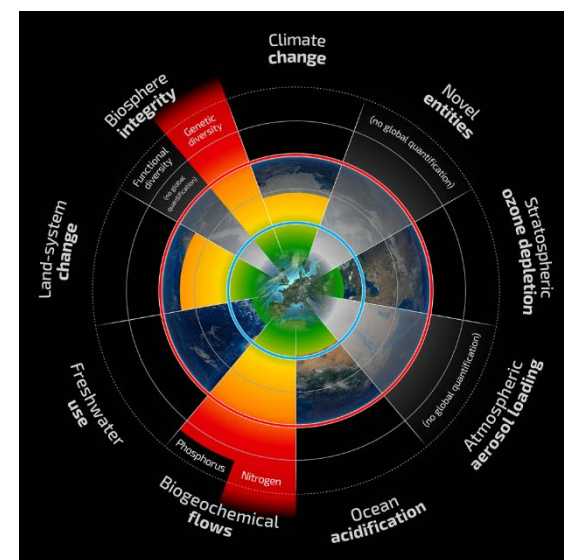
A safe operating space for humanity



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

# II. Okyselování oceánů

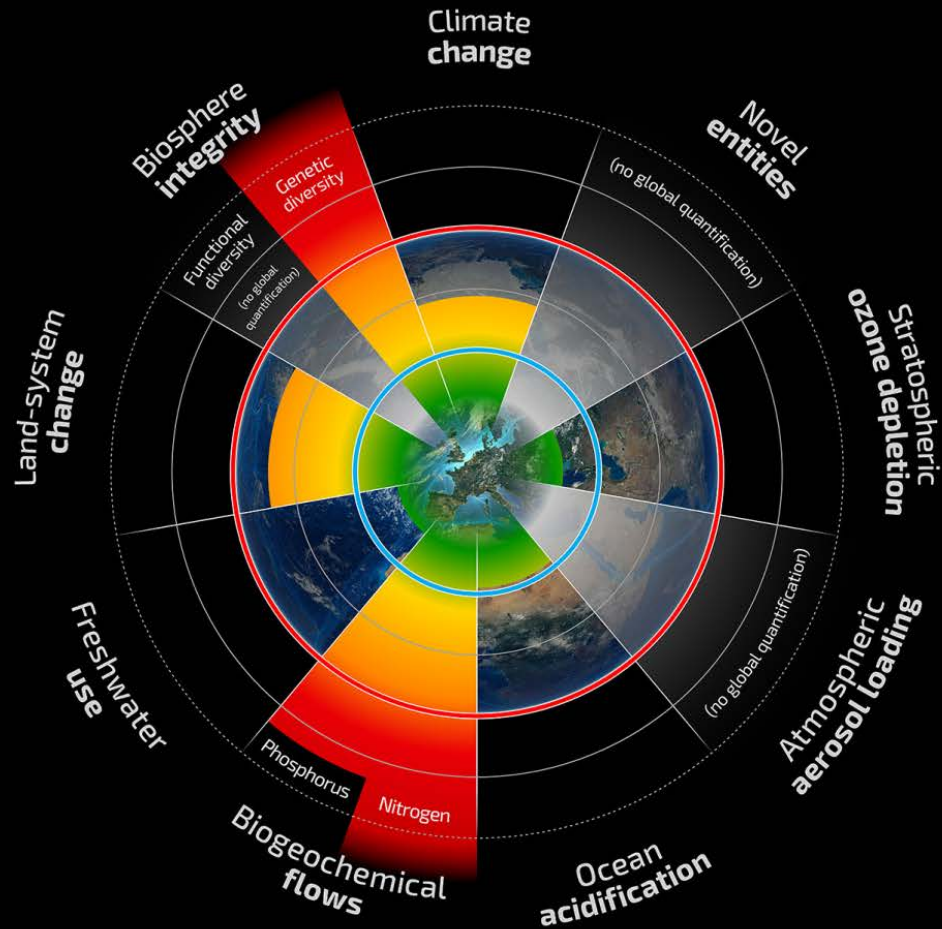
Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Ocean acidification (R2009: same)	Carbonate ion concentration, average global surface ocean saturation state with respect to aragonite ( $\Omega_{arag}$ )	$\geq 80\%$ of the pre-industrial 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



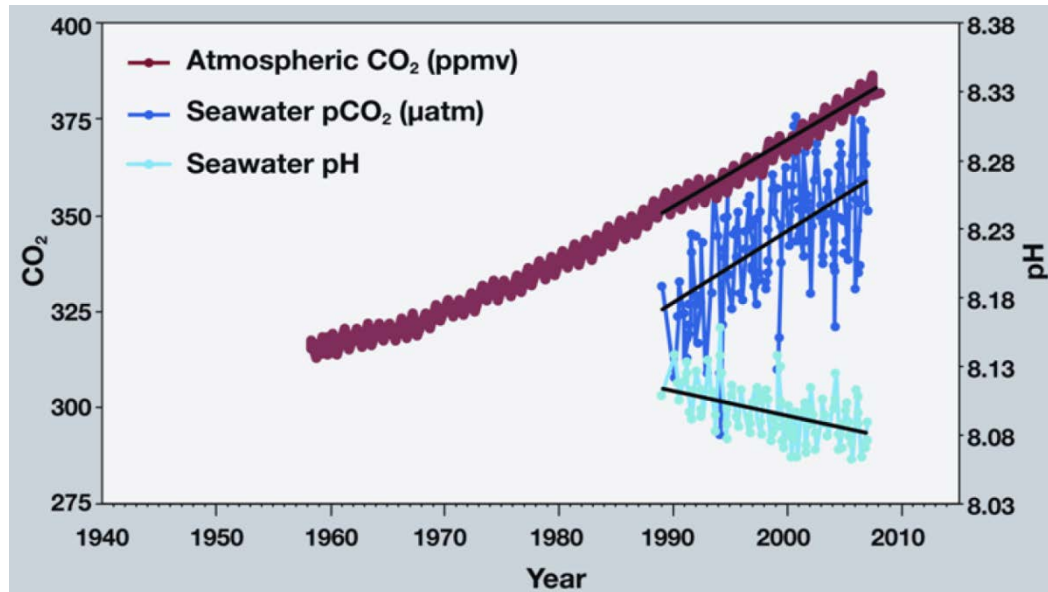


# Co způsobuje okyselování oceánů?



# Okyselování oceánů

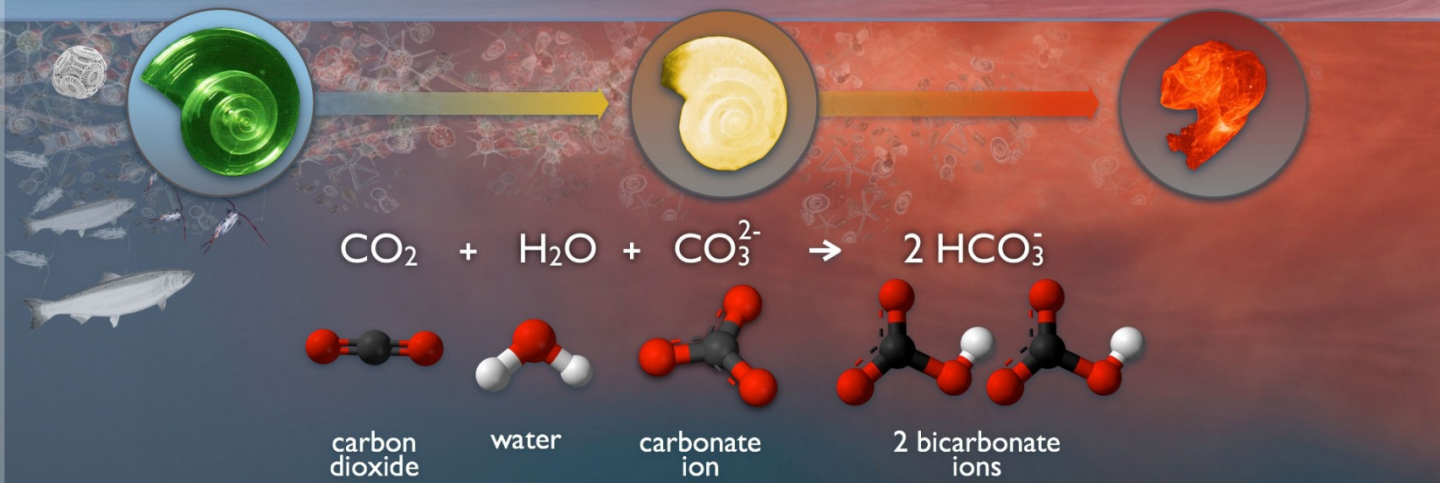
- čím je způsobené?



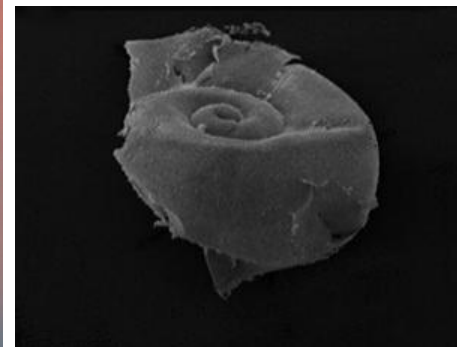
## OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

HOW WILL CHANGES IN OCEAN CHEMISTRY AFFECT MARINE LIFE?

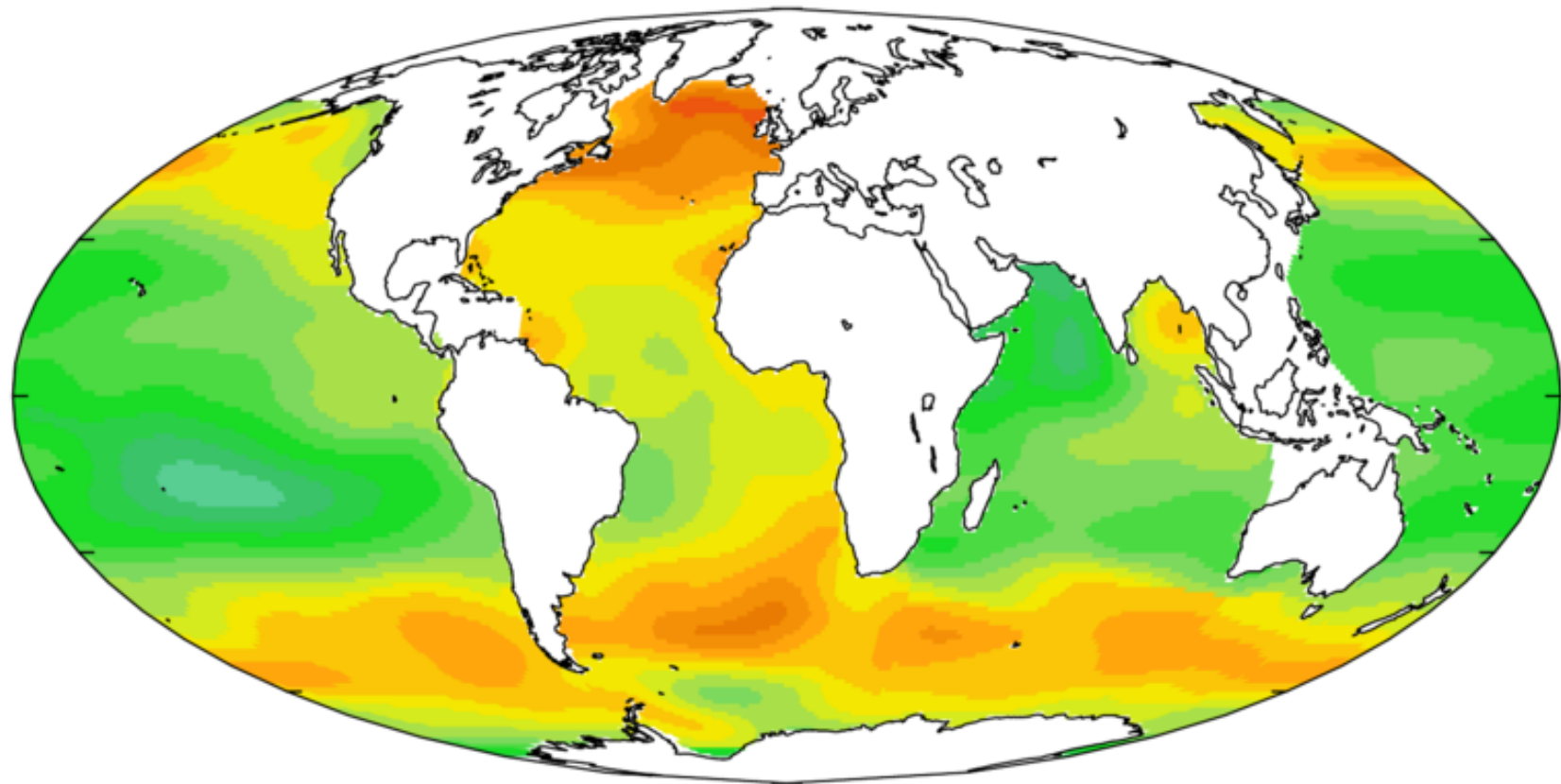
CO<sub>2</sub> absorbed from the atmosphere



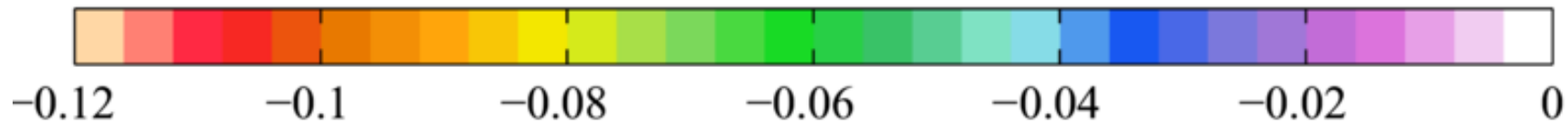
consumption of carbonate ions impedes calcification



# Změna pH oceánů 1700-2000



$\Delta$  sea-surface pH [-]

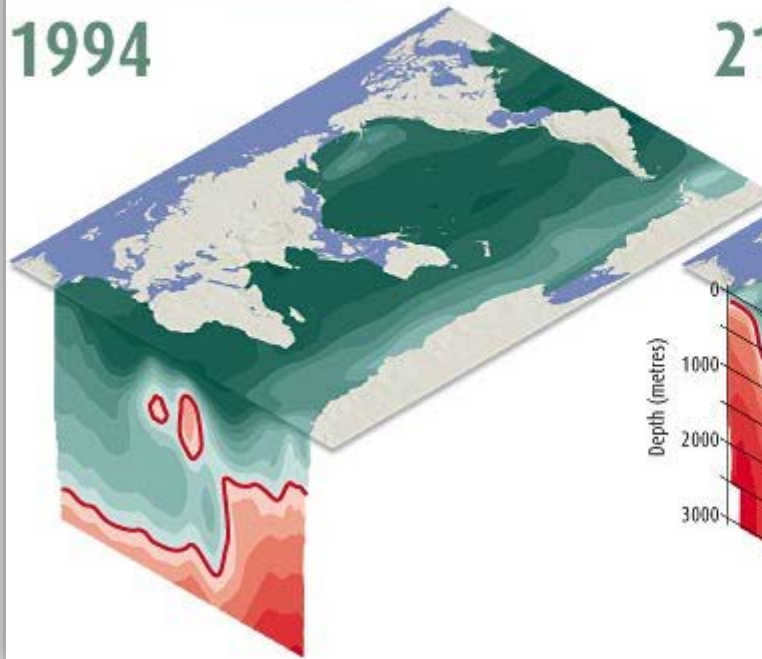


# Změna pH oceánů - 3D rozvrstvení

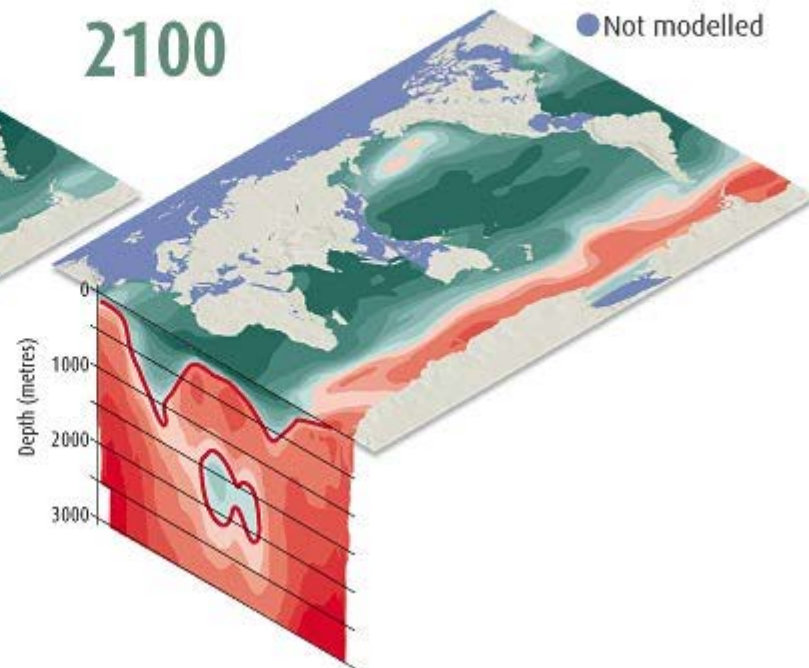
## SHELL HELL

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  $\text{CO}_2$  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





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## 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 CO<sub>2</sub> makes water more acidic, and around the vents, researchers saw a fall in species numbers, and snails with their

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26 March 2014 Last updated at 23:03 GMT

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## 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 CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere make sea water more acidic.

Streams of volcanic CO<sub>2</sub> 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

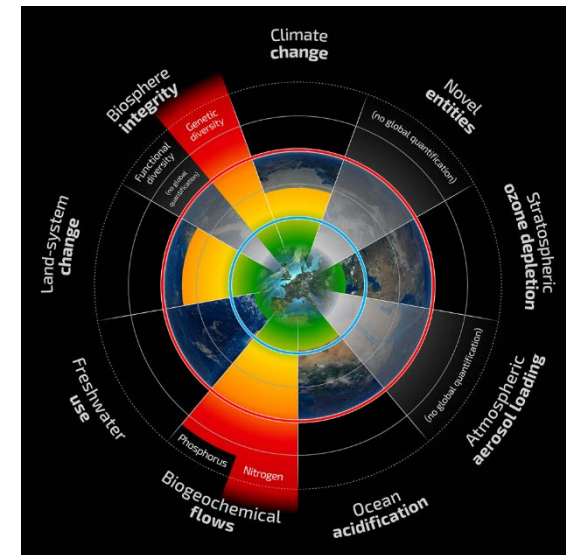
In today's Magazine

One lonely man and his hoard of Nazi art

Malaysia plane: 10 questions that are still unresolved

# III. Integrita biosféry – **genetická x funkční**

Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Change in biosphere integrity (R2009: Rate of biodiversity loss)	<i>Genetic diversity:</i> Extinction rate	< 10 E/MSY (10–100 E/MSY) but with an aspirational goal of ca. 1 E/MSY (the background rate of extinction loss). E/MSY = extinctions per million species-years	100–1000 E/MSY
	<i>Functional diversity:</i> Biodiversity Intactness Index (BII)	Maintain BII at 90% (90–30%) or above, assessed geographically by biomes/large regional areas (e.g. southern Africa), major marine ecosystems (e.g., coral reefs) or by large functional groups	84%, applied to southern Africa only
	Note: These are interim control variables until more appropriate ones are developed		



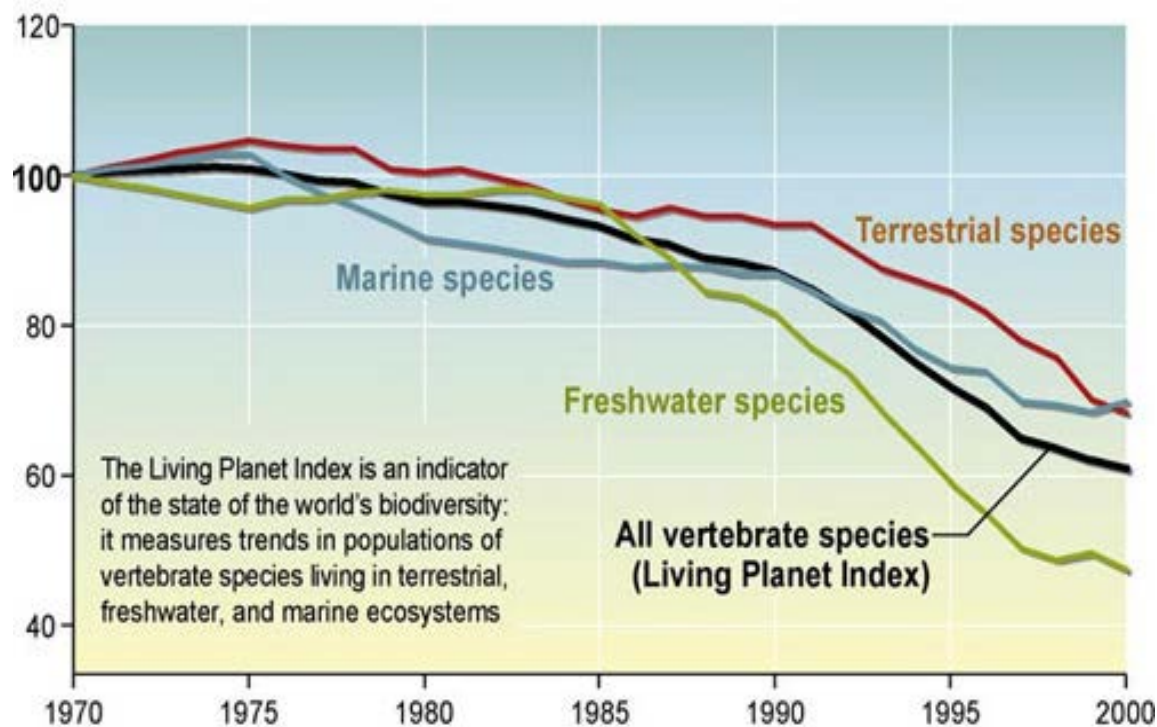


# Ztráta biodiverzity

- dnes probíhá 6. velké vymírání druhů v historii Země
- poprvé důsledkem lidské činnosti
- ohroženo vyhynutím 13 % druhů ptáků, 23 % savců a 25 % jehličnanů, 41 % obojživelníků, 54 % cykasů

- **Hmyz?**

Population Index = 100 in 1970



# Ztráta biodiverzity ?

Společnost • Civilizace

## ZE ŽIVOTA UMÍRAJÍCÍHO HMYZU

Stav přírody se prý zlepšuje. Proč se z ní pak ale ztrácejí její „nezajímaví“ a zdánlivě nedůležité obyvatelé?



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FEATURE 25 July 2018

## Is life on Earth really at risk? The truth about the extinction crisis

Earth's biodiversity isn't just beautiful, it ensures human survival. But to protect nature's bounty we first need to know exactly how we're harming it



La Scarlatte

# Ztráta biodiverzity ?

- pro hmyz chybí kvalitní data
- **úbytek** některých druhů (př. motýli, vážky, střevlíci...)
- jiné druhy **nepostižení**, především škůdci (př. mšice)
- některé druhy **přibývají**
  
- **Homogenizace** druhů
- **Funkční biodiverzita** zachována

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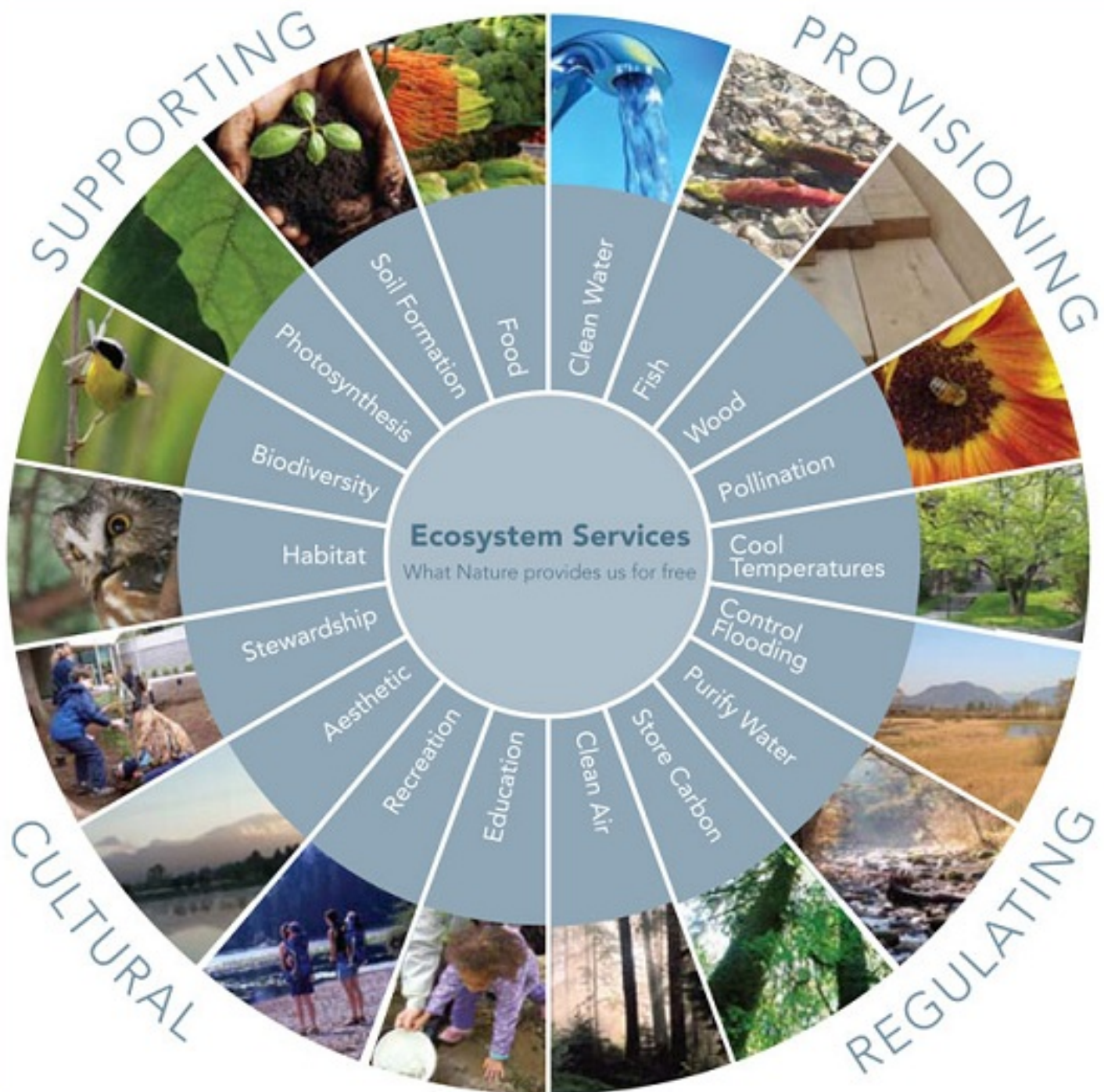
La Scarlatte



# Jaký je význam funkční biodiverzity?



# Funkční biodiverzita





# Význam biodiverzity

## Funkční biodiverzita

- zajištění a udržení ekosystémových funkcí a služeb
- udržení odolnosti a pružnosti ekosystémů – obzvlášť důležité v rychle se měnícím prostředí (klíma, pH, atd.)



# Jaký je význam genetické biodiverzity?

# Nobel Prize winner Tu Youyou combed ancient Chinese texts for malaria cure



By **Katie Hunt** and **Shen Lu**, CNN

🕒 Updated 1126 GMT (1926 HKT) October 6, 2015



This photo taken in the 1950s shows Tu Youyou, right, a young pharmacologist with the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences in Beijing.

## Story highlights

Scientist Tu Youyou combed ancient Chinese texts for a malaria cure

Her research has earned her the highest accolade in medicine -- the Nobel Prize

**(CNN)** — In the turmoil of China's Cultural Revolution, scientist Tu Youyou joined a covert mission to find a cure for malaria.

"Project 523," was set up in 1967 by Chairman Mao Zedong, who wanted to help Communist troops fighting

### News & buzz



Russian forces fire on US-backed Syrian rebels



Julia Louis-Dreyfus makes Emmy history

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# 3 scientists share Nobel Prize for medicine for work on parasitic diseases



By **Holly Yan** and **Jethro Mullen**, CNN

🕒 Updated 1712 GMT (0112 HKT) October 5, 2015



Nobel Prize in medicine awarded 00:10

## Story highlights

William Campbell and Satoshi Omura are honored for their work fighting elephantiasis and river blindness

**(CNN)** — The Nobel Prize for medicine has been jointly awarded this year to three scientists for their work on parasitic diseases.

Half of the award goes to Ireland's William Campbell and



# Význam biodiverzity

## Funkční biodiverzita

- zajištění a udržení ekosystémových funkcí a služeb
- udržení odolnosti a pružnosti ekosystémů – obzvláště důležité v rychle se měnícím prostředí (klíma, pH, atd.)

## Druhová biodiverzita

- každý biologický druh = unikátní strategie přežití
- zásobárna know-how pro farmaceutický, chemický, technický, stavební ... průmysl (50% léků rostlin. původu)
- zdroj estetického zážitku
- hodnota života sama o sobě





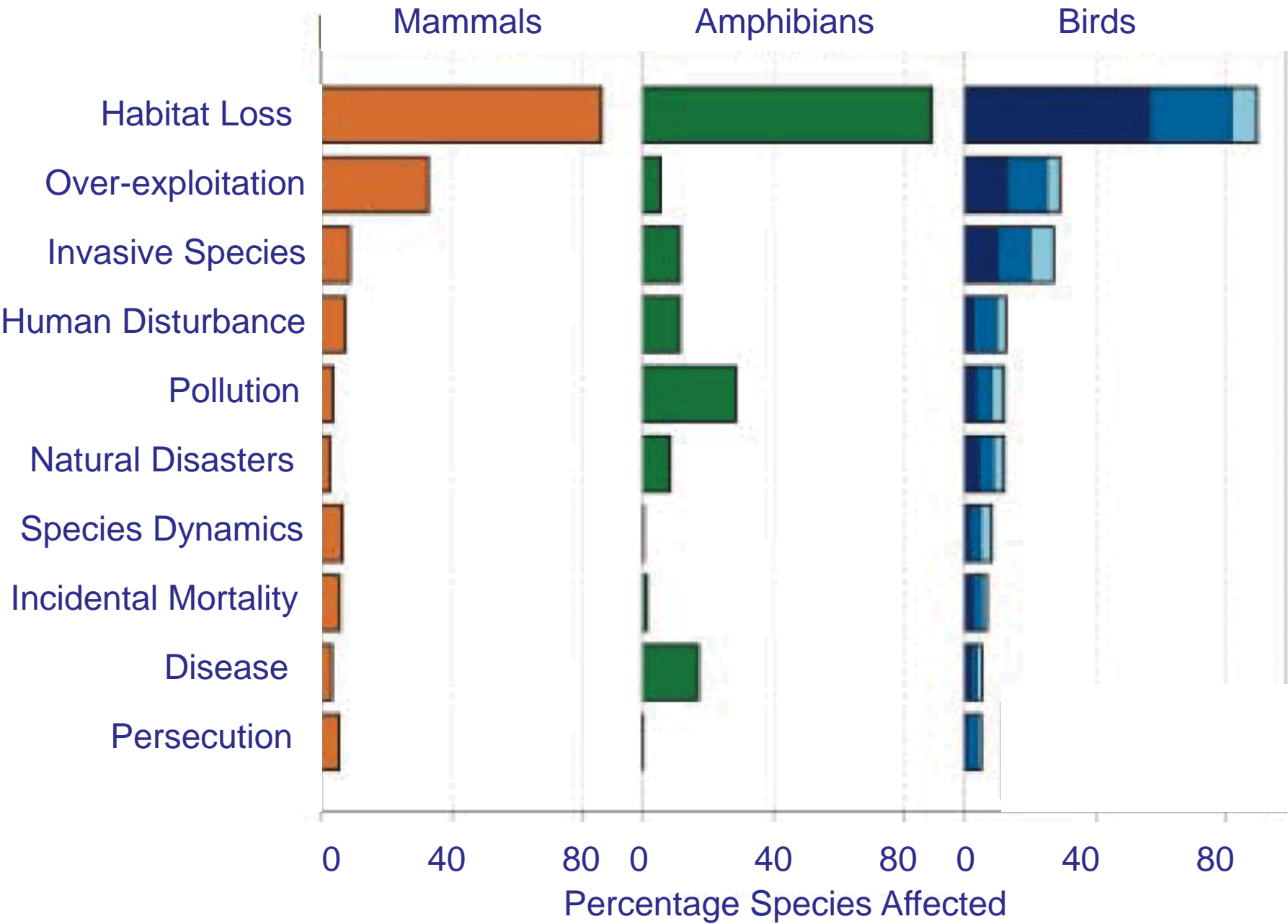
# Jaké jsou příčiny úbytku biodiverzity?

Top





# Příčiny ztráty biodiverzity = řešení



# Problém evolučních pastí

- vytvoření takového prostředí, ve kterém instinktivní chování živočichů (i celých populací) vede k záhubě (v krajním případě)

„ *Do you prefer the thing that's worse for you?*“



## Junk food

Albatrosses and other seabirds are drawn to bottle tops, cigarette lighters, golf balls and other plastic rubbish floating on the ocean. Mistaking them for food, the birds swallow them, often to regurgitate to their chicks. Many subsequently die, full but starving.

(Image: Rebecca Hosking/FLPA)



## Mirages

Many aquatic insects need to lay their eggs in water and so have evolved vision sensitive to the polarised light that signals a water surface. Unfortunately, glass buildings, cars, road surfaces and solar panels often polarise light in the same way, leading billions of insects to lay their precious eggs on barren ground.

(Image: Achim Mittler, Frankfurt am Main/Flickr/Getty)



## Beetle beer goggles

Some brown beer bottles have an uncanny similarity to the colour, sheen and texture of female giant jewel beetles. Males have been known to try to copulate with them in a futile embrace.

(Image: AlamyCelebrity/Alamy)



## Turn, turtle!

Newly hatched turtles instinctively head for the horizon. Unfortunately, street lights often bamboozle them into heading away from the sea, towards busy tourist resorts where they are crushed to death.

(Image: Jeff Greenberg/Alamy)

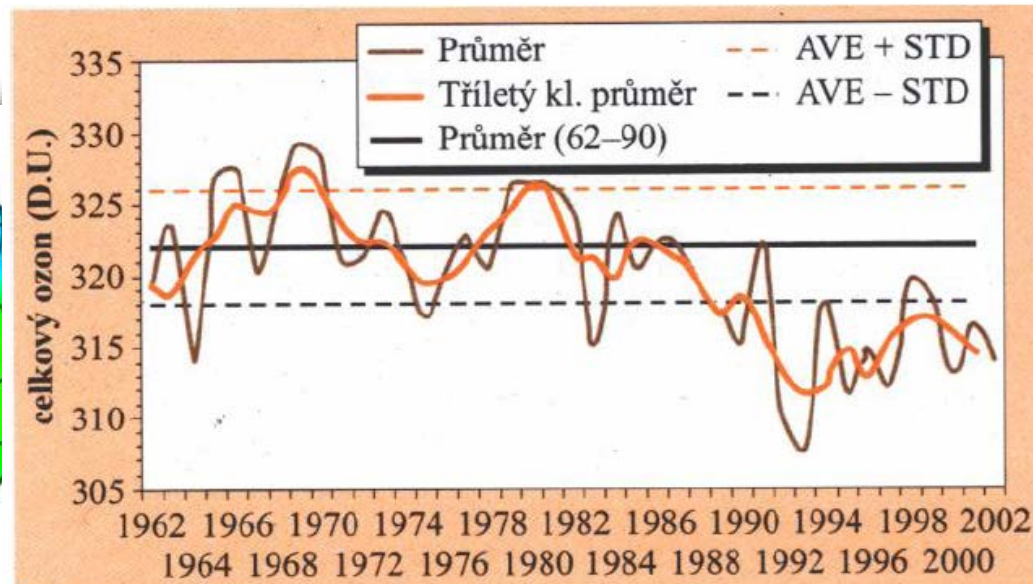
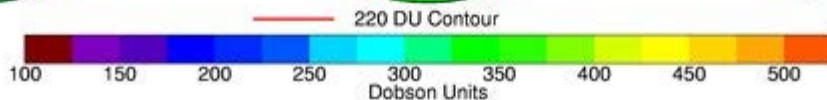
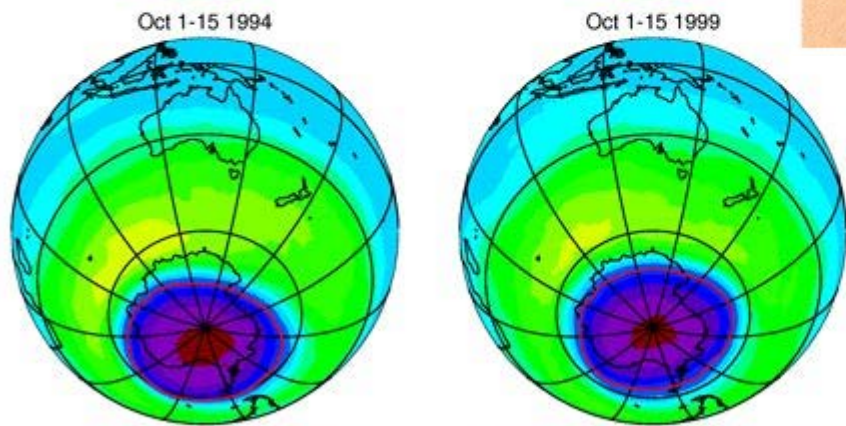
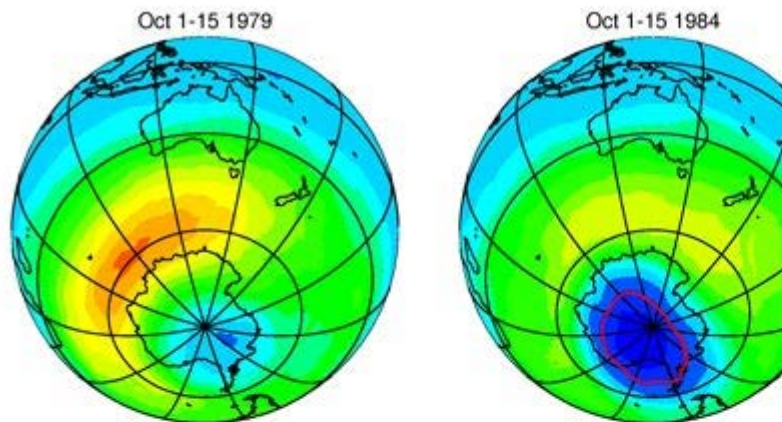






# IV. Úbytek stratosférického ozónu

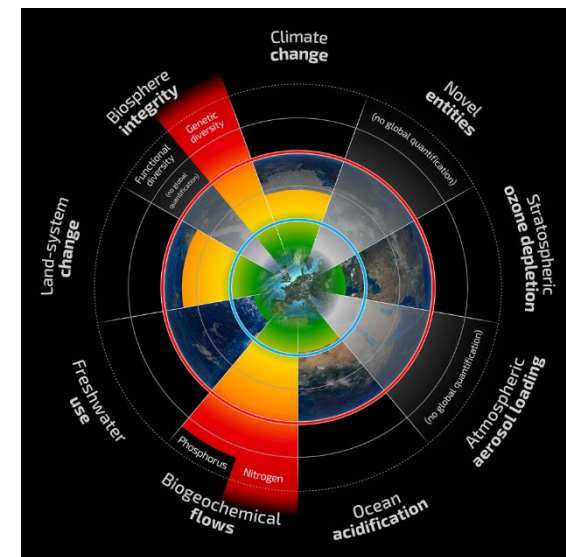
Průměrné množství ozónu, ČR, 1962–2002





# IV. Úbytek stratosférického ozónu

## Diagnóza



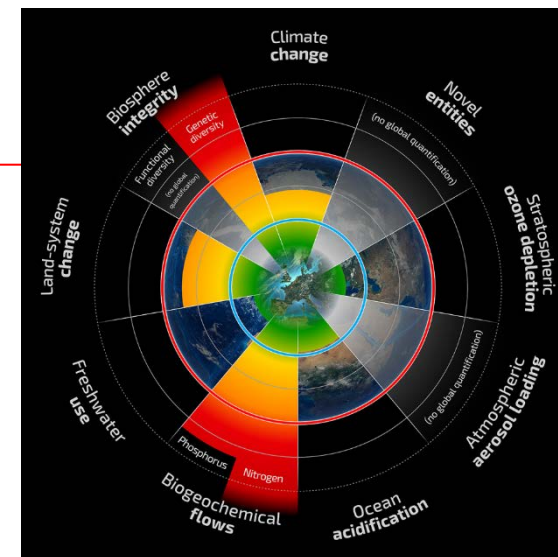
# IV. Úbytek stratosférického ozónu

Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Stratospheric ozone depletion (R2009: same)	Stratospheric O <sub>3</sub> 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 O<sub>3</sub> 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  KčDoba 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 zřídka výjev změny klimatu. Zabíjí ale ve velkém

► Diskuse: 4

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

► Diskuse: 1

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# Historie objevů



# Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O<sub>3</sub>

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<sub>x</sub>, may constitute an important sink for stratospheric ozone. A photochemical scheme is devised which includes two catalytic cycles through which ClO<sub>x</sub> destroys odd oxygen. The individual Clx constituents (HCl, Cl, ClO, and OClO) perform analogously to the respective constituents (HNO<sub>3</sub>, NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>3</sub>) in the NO<sub>x</sub> 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

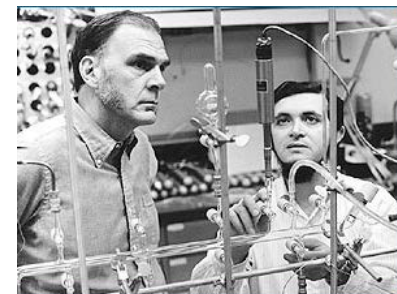
Mario J. Molina & F. S. Rowland

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<sup>10,15–18</sup>, 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 CFC<sub>12</sub> and CFC<sub>11</sub> 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 O<sub>3</sub>

# Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O<sub>3</sub>

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

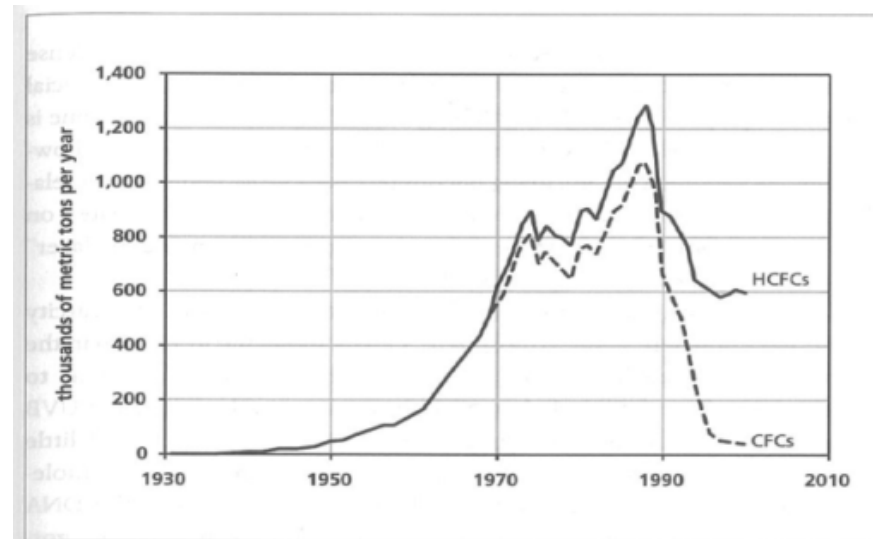


FIGURE 5-1 World Production of Chlorofluorocarbons

# Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O<sub>3</sub>

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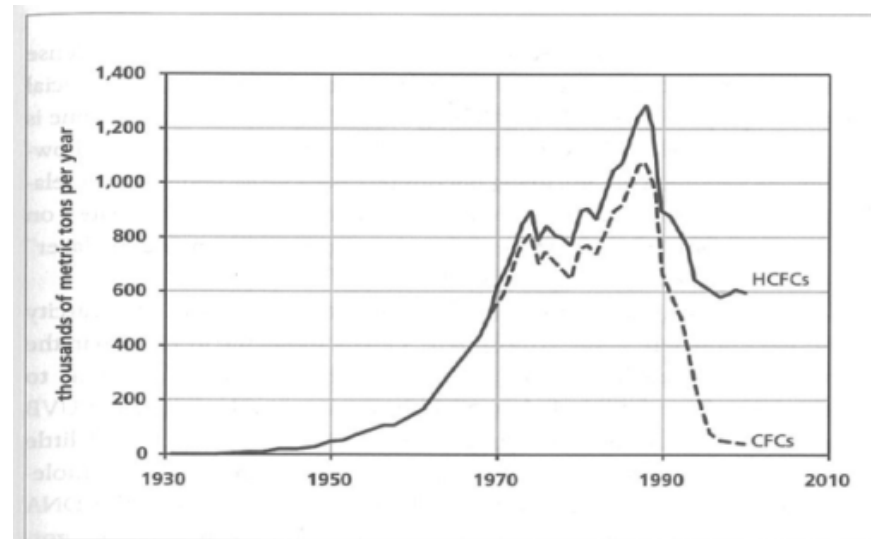
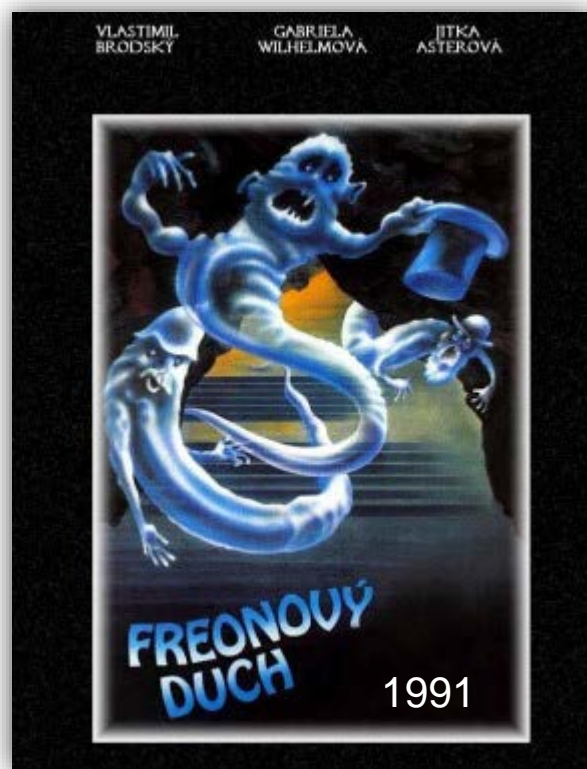


FIGURE 5-1 World Production of Chlorofluorocarbons



# Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O<sub>3</sub>

**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 O<sub>3</sub>**  
- 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<sub>x</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> 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<sup>1,2</sup> to consolidate assessments of the effect of human activities on stratospheric ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) using one-dimensional models for 30° N have suggested that perturbations of total O<sub>3</sub> will remain small for at least the next decade. Results from such models are often accepted by default as global estimates<sup>3</sup>. The inadequacy of this approach is here made evident by observations that the spring values of total O<sub>3</sub> 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 NO<sub>2</sub>/NO ratio. This, with the height distribution of UV irradiation peculiar to the polar stratosphere, could account for

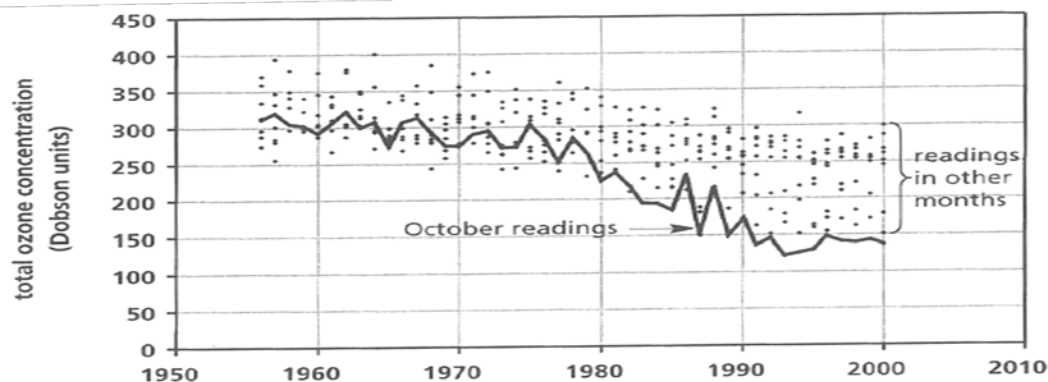


FIGURE 5-4 Ozone Measurements at Halley, Antarctica

# Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O<sub>3</sub>

**1978** – CFC jako hnací plyn ve sprejích **zakázán** (v USA)  
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- 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<sub>x</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> 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<sup>1,2</sup> to consolidate assessments of the effect of human activities on stratospheric ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) using one-dimensional models for 30° N have suggested that perturbations of total O<sub>3</sub> will remain small for at least the next decade. Results from such models are often accepted by default as global estimates<sup>3</sup>. The inadequacy of this approach is here made evident by observations that the spring values of total O<sub>3</sub> 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 NO<sub>2</sub>/NO ratio. This, with the height distribution of UV irradiation peculiar to the polar stratosphere, could account for

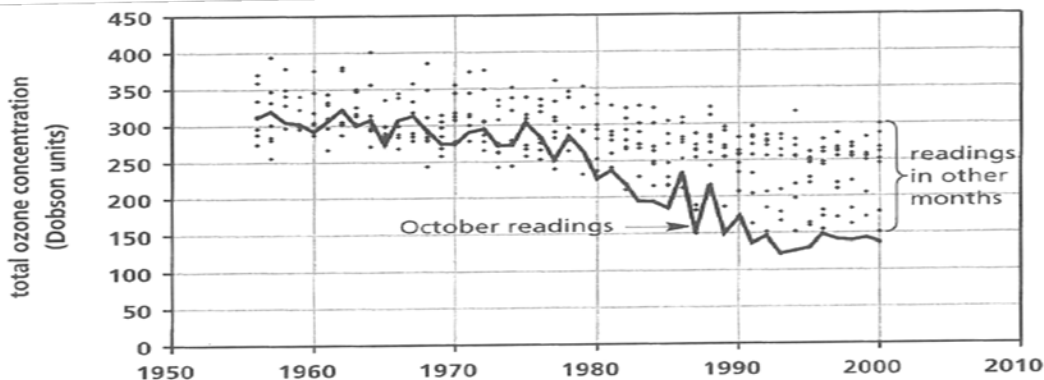


FIGURE 5-4 Ozone Measurements at Halley, Antarctica



# Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O<sub>3</sub>

**1985 - Nimbus 7** – satelit NASA měřící O<sub>3</sub> od 1978 ale žádnou **díru neeviduje...**





# Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O<sub>3</sub>

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

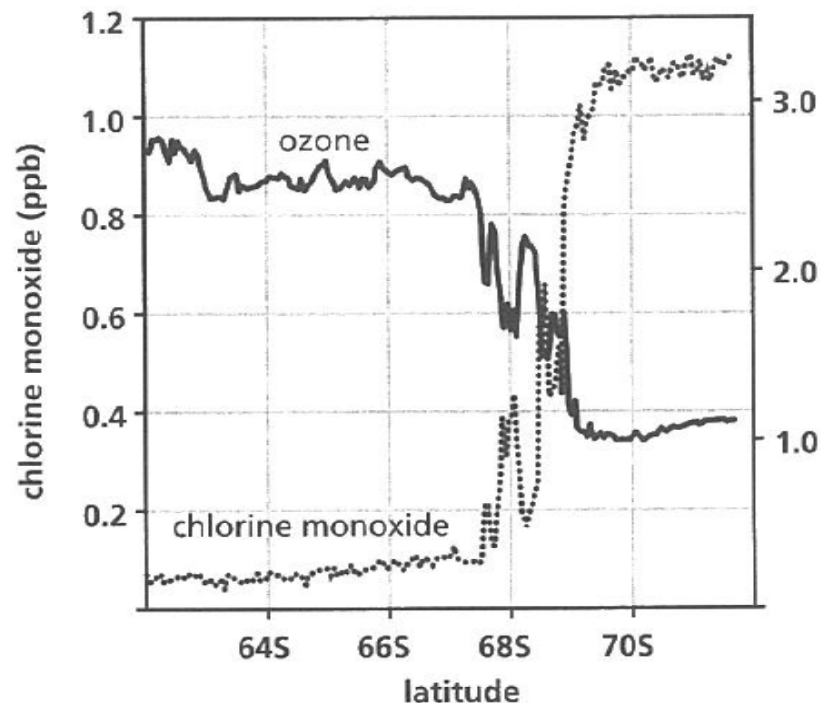
# Historie objevů spojených s úbytkem O<sub>3</sub>

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**1987 – potvrzení chlor-ozonové hypotézy** – průlet letadlem ozonovou dírou měřící koncentraci O<sub>3</sub> a ClO

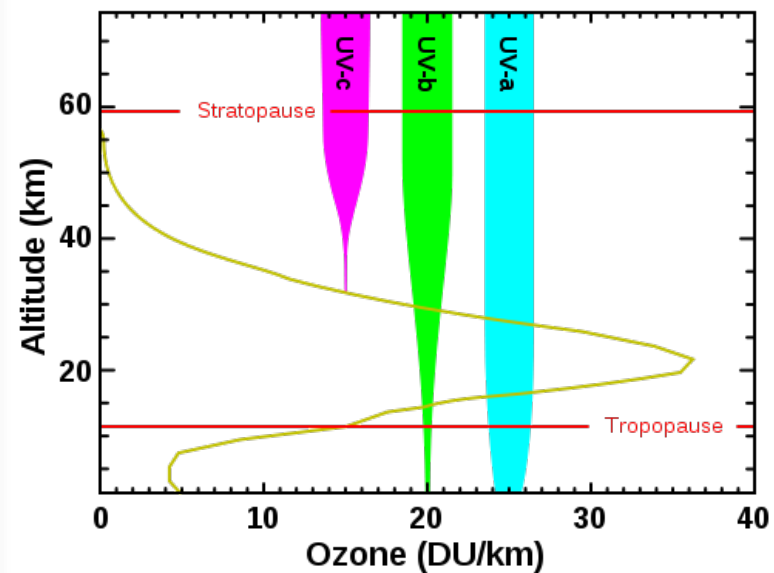
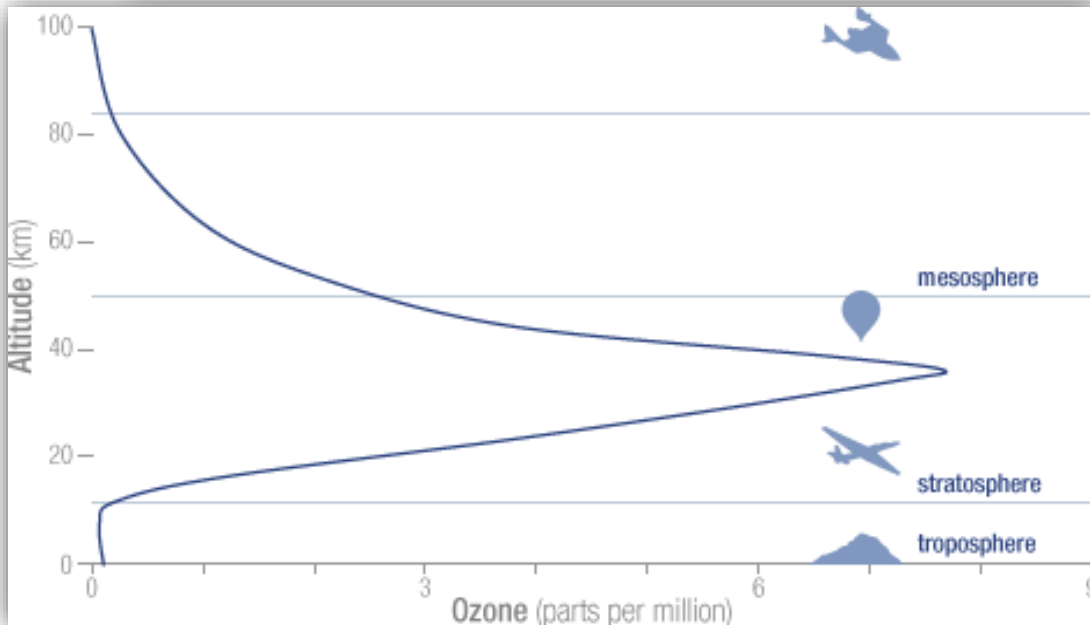
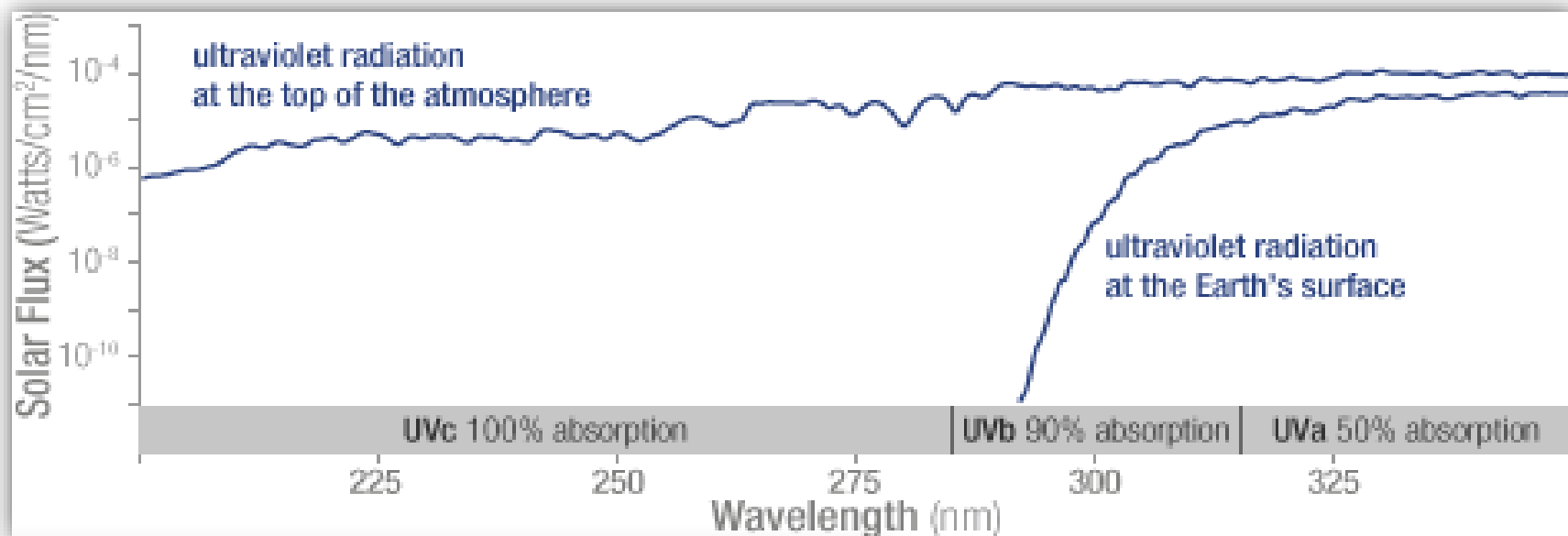
- silná **korelace** mezi koncentrací obou měřených látek





# Fyzikální základ jevu

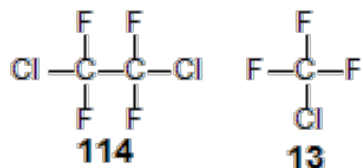
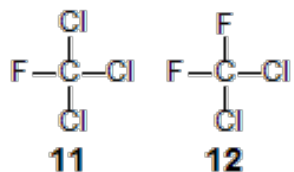
# O<sub>3</sub> – ochrana biosféry před nebezpečným UVB zářením





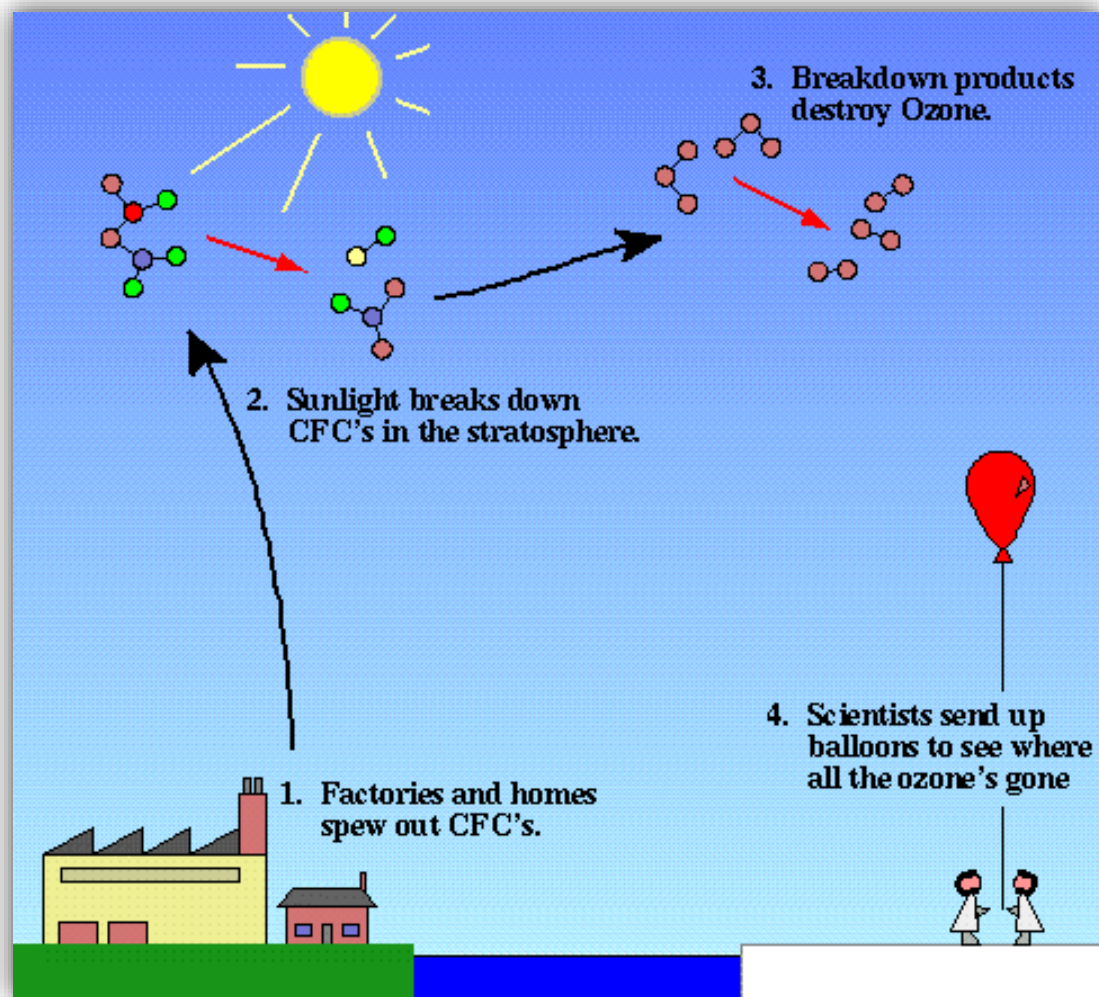
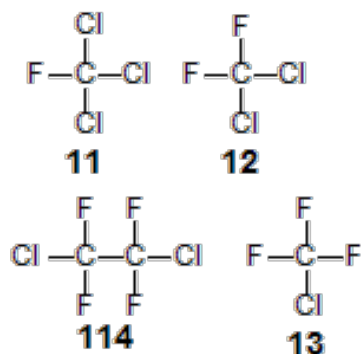
# Poškozování ozónové vrstvy země

- freony, halony a další určité halogenované látky



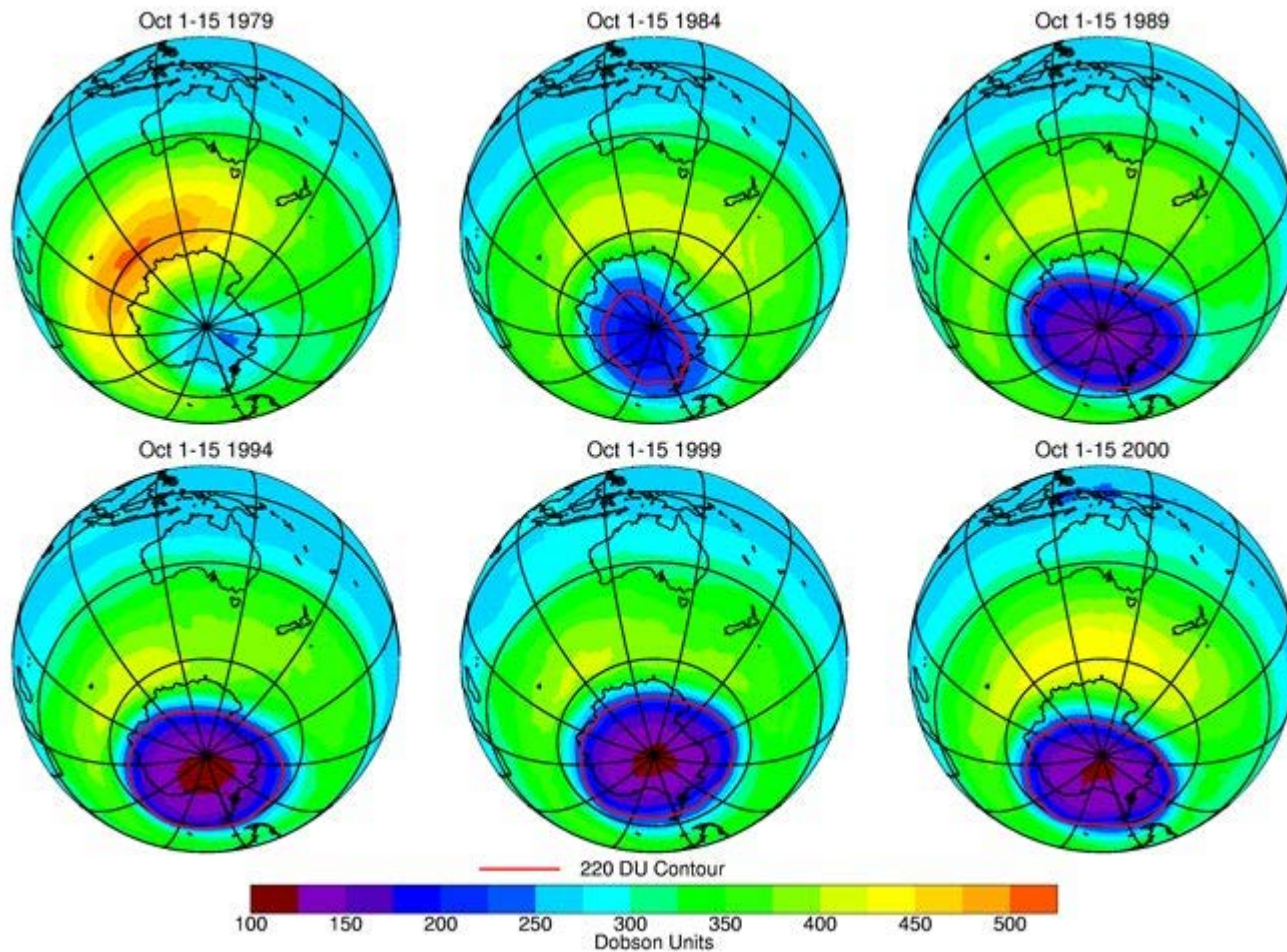
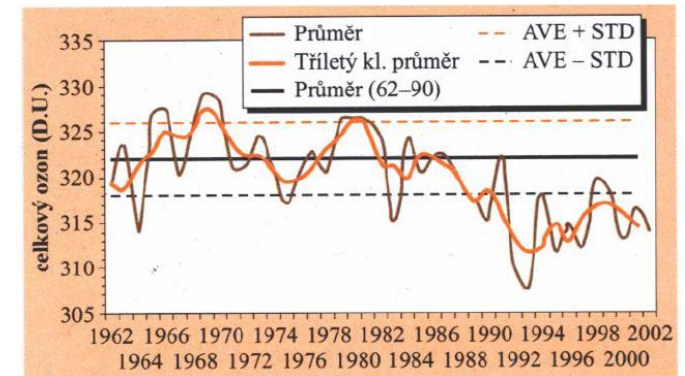
# Poškozování ozónové vrstvy země

- 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  $O_3$**



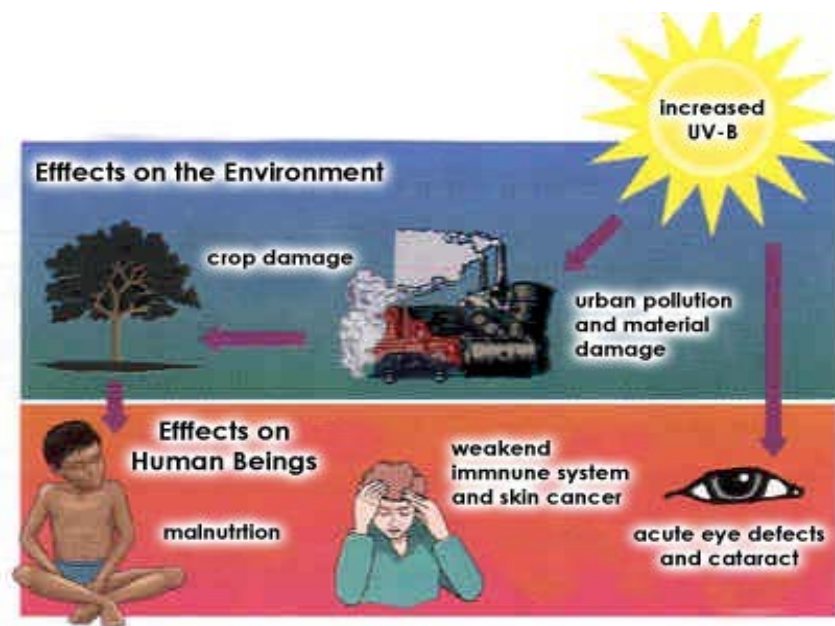


# Jaké jsou důsledky úbytku stratosférického O<sub>3</sub>?

**Top**

# Důsledky úbytku strat. O<sub>3</sub>

1% ↓ konc. O<sub>3</sub> ≈ 2% ↑ intenzity UVB ≈ 4% ↑ rizika rakov. kůže



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



# Dopad zvýšenej UVB radiacie 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?

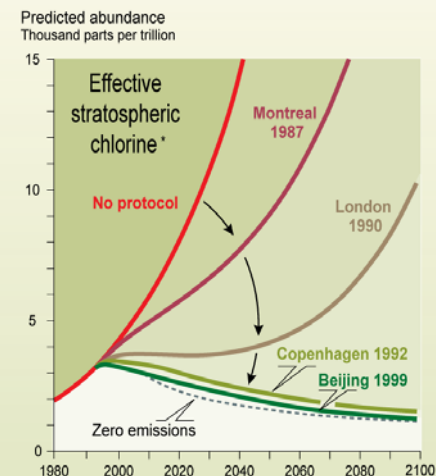


# Řešení a důsledky

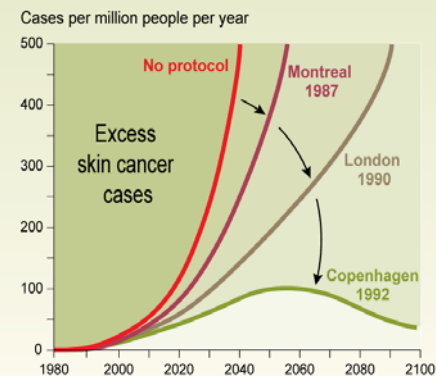
1985 – Vídeňská smlouva na ochranu O<sub>3</sub> vrstvy

1987 – Montrealský protokol + další dodatky

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

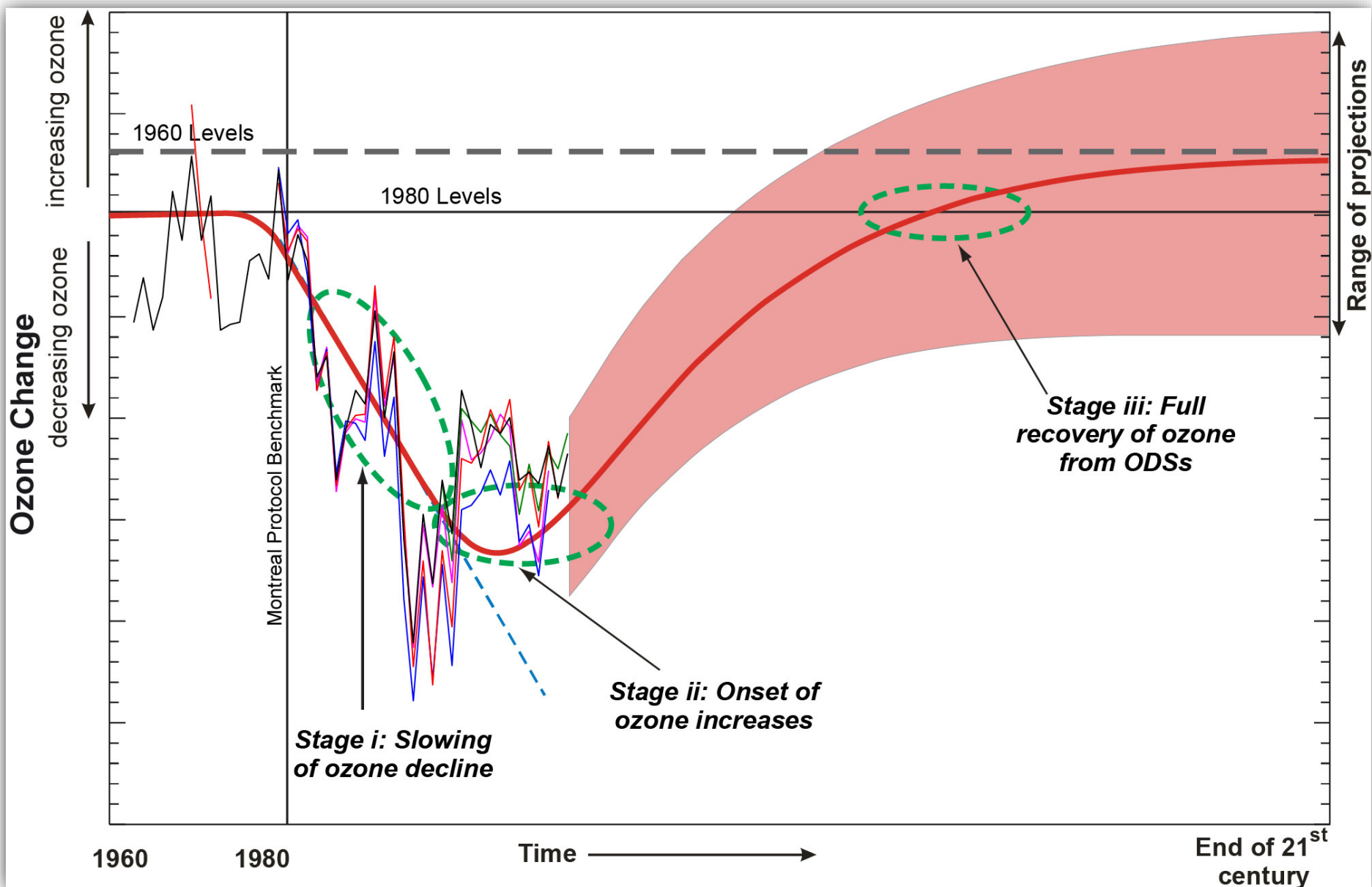


\* Chlorine and bromine are the molecules responsible for ozone depletion.  
"Effective chlorine" is a way to measure the destructive potential of all ODS  
gases emitted in the stratosphere.



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

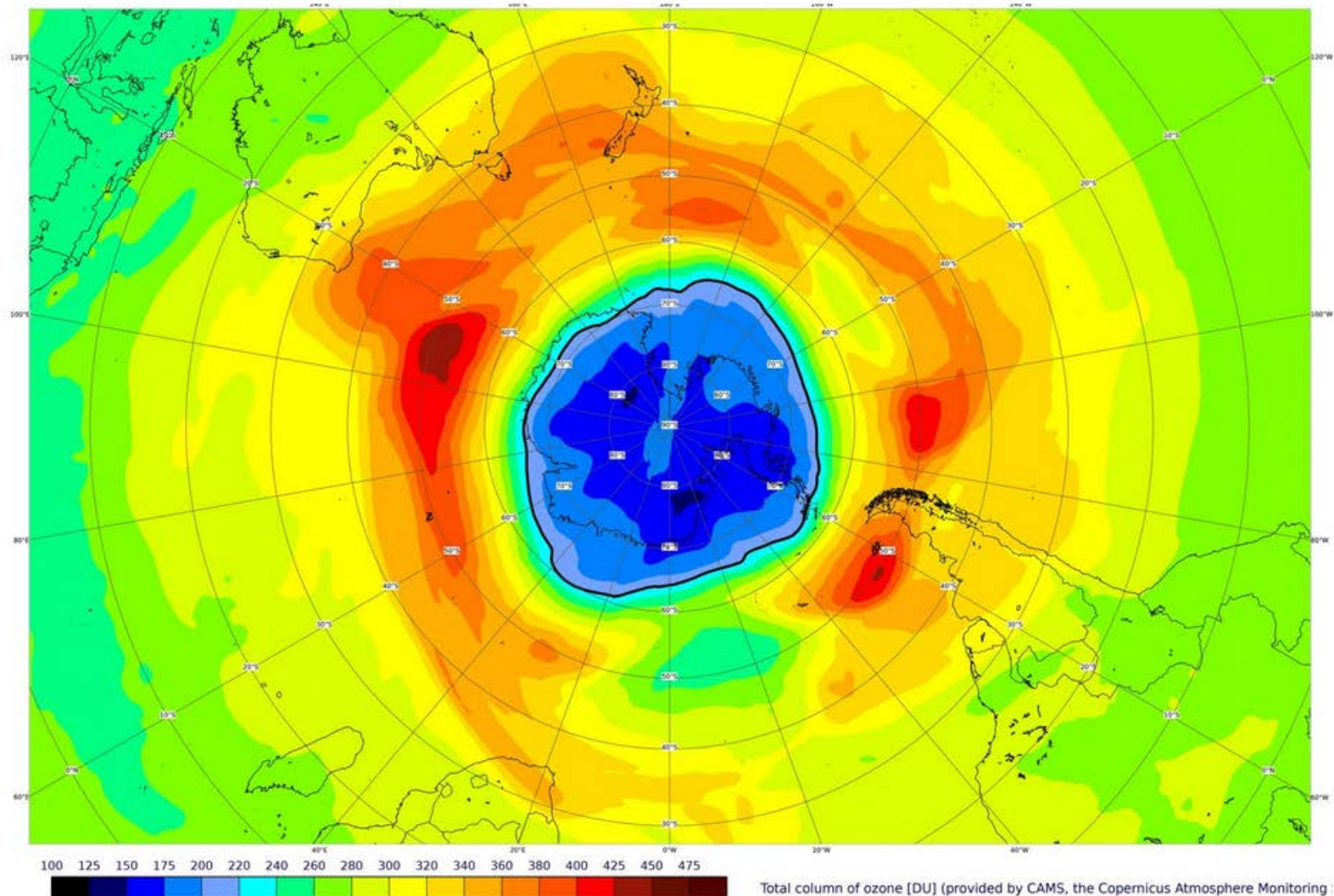
# Časová prodleva – ozón a jeho obnova



# 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 O<sub>3</sub> 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

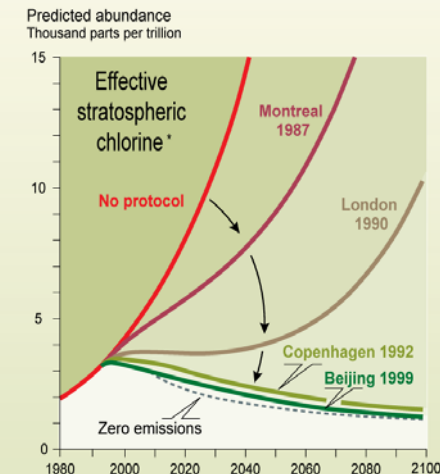


Mario J.  
Molina

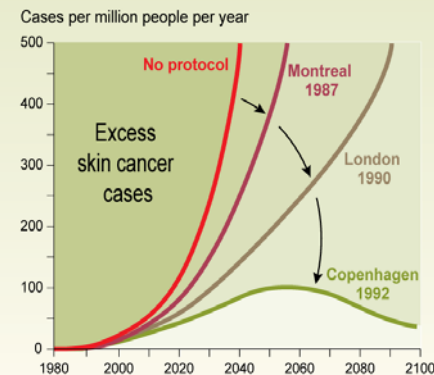


F. Sherwood  
Rowland

*„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

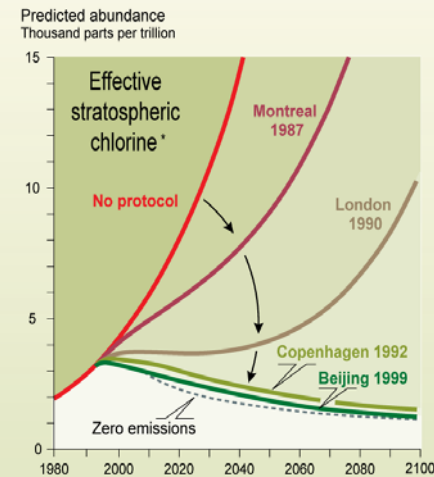
**1985** – Vídeňská smlouva na ochranu O<sub>3</sub> vrstvy

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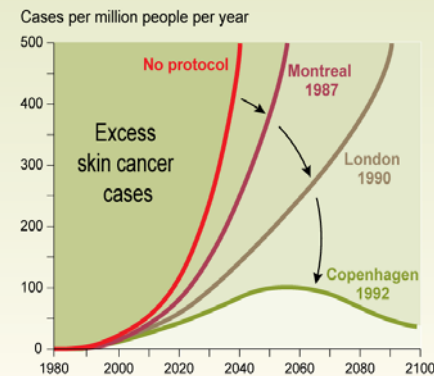
## Náklady opuštění CFC

- 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 \$)
- CH<sub>3</sub>Br pro **sterilizaci** půd nahrazen např. střídáním plodin
- CH<sub>3</sub>Br pro **fumigaci** skladů nahrazen CO<sub>2</sub>

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



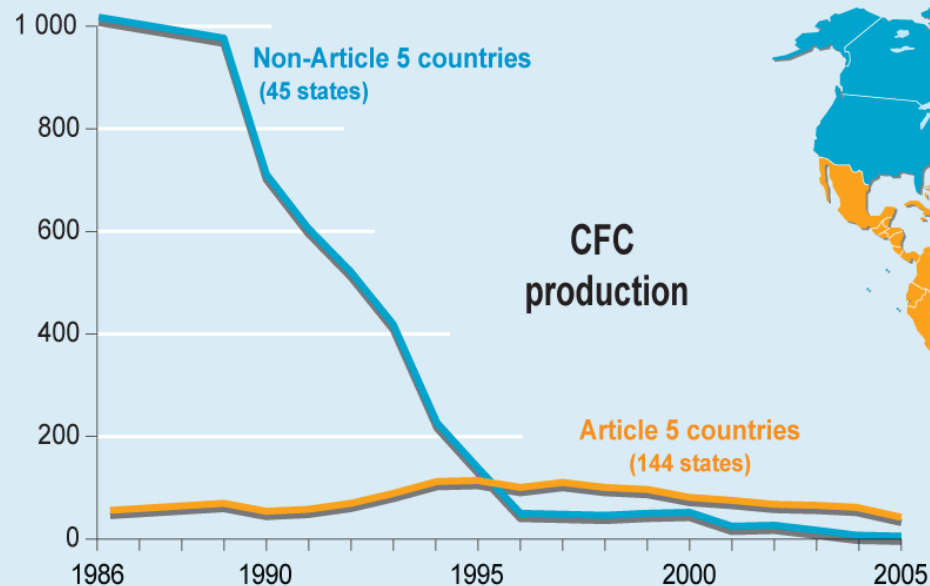
\* Chlorine and bromine are the molecules responsible for ozone depletion. "Effective chlorine" is a way to measure the destructive potential of all ODS gases emitted in the stratosphere.



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

# 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

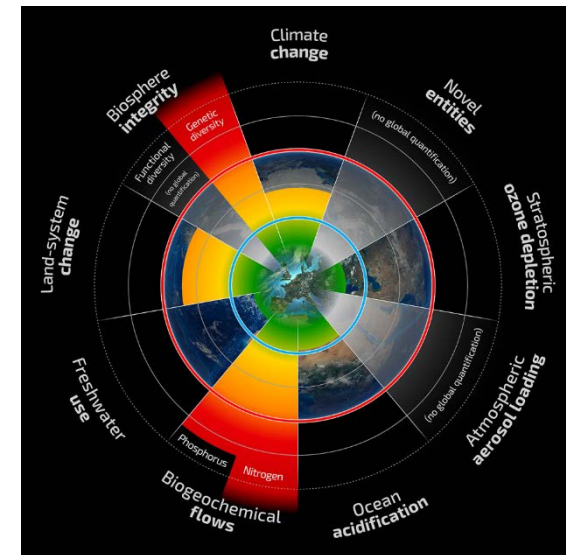
## Ponaučení z úspěšného řešení globálního problému

- 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**

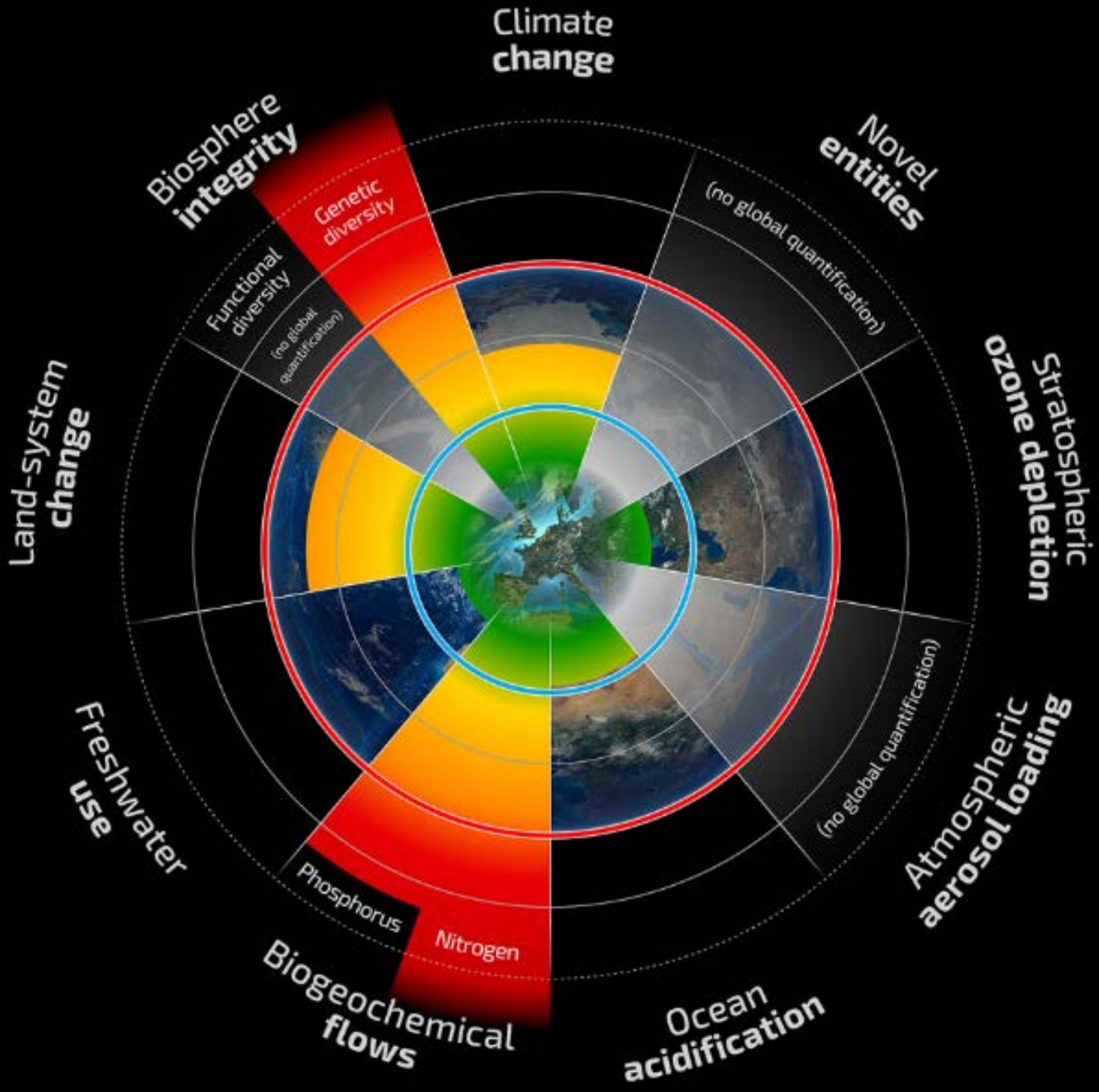
UNEP

# V a VI. Biogeochemické toky P a N

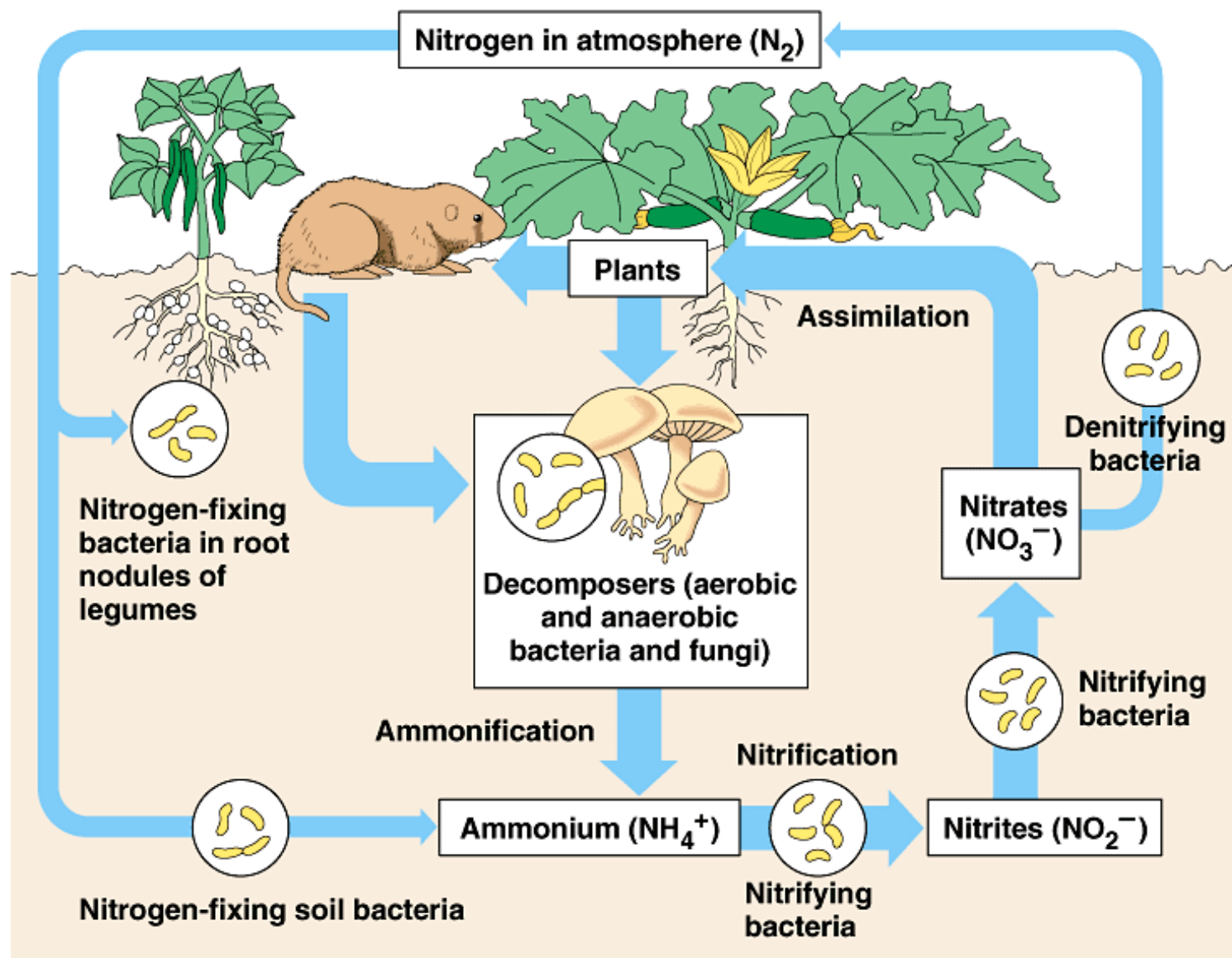
Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Biogeochemical flows: (P and N cycles) (R2009: Biogeochemical flows: (interference with P and N cycles))	<i>P Global:</i> P flow from freshwater systems into the ocean	11 Tg P yr <sup>-1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







# Dusík

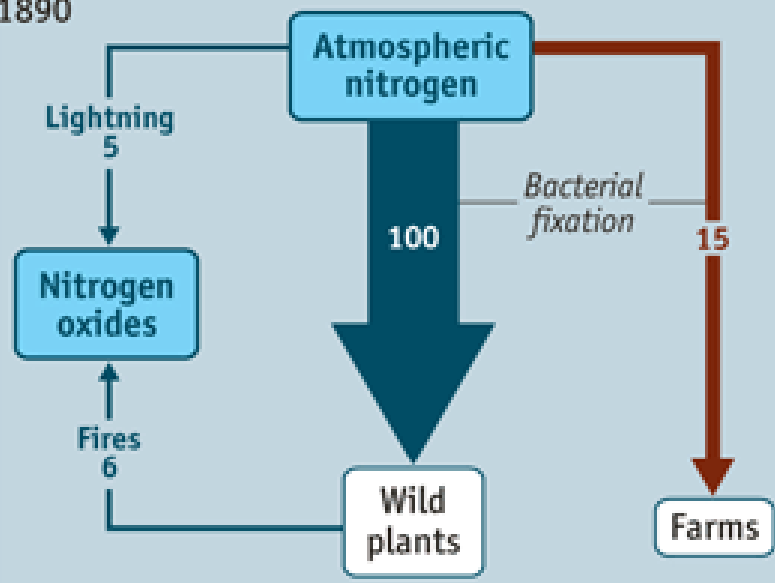


# Dusík

## Unbalancing the cycle

Nitrogen flows, megatonnes

1890



Source: Galloway and Cowling, *Ambio*

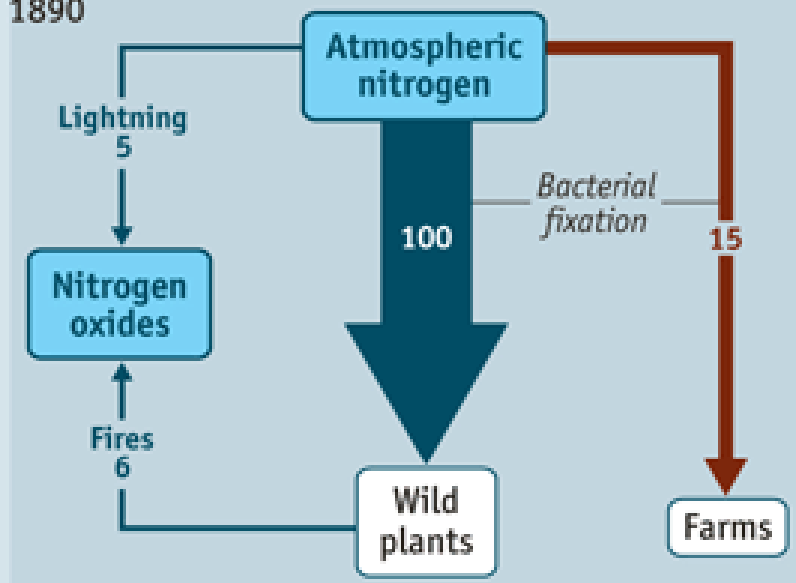
# Dusík

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

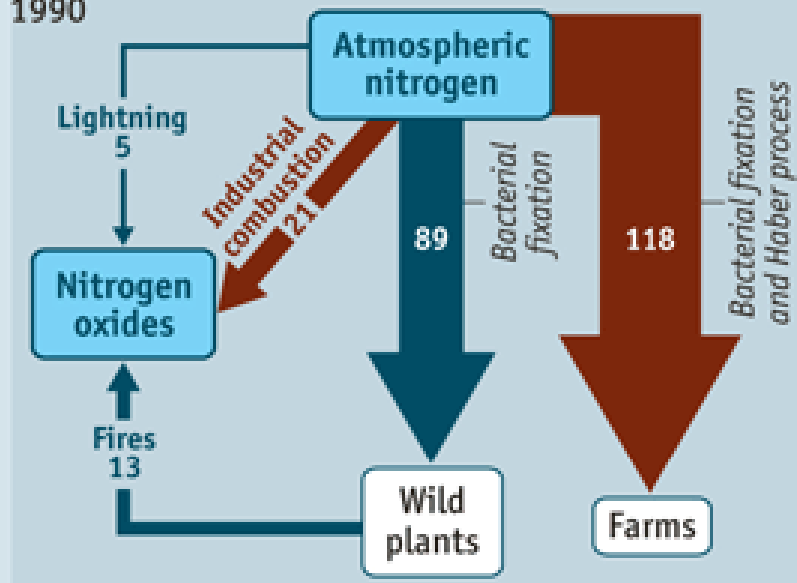
## Unbalancing the cycle

Nitrogen flows, megatonnes

1890



1990



Source: Galloway and Cowling, *Ambio*

# Dusík

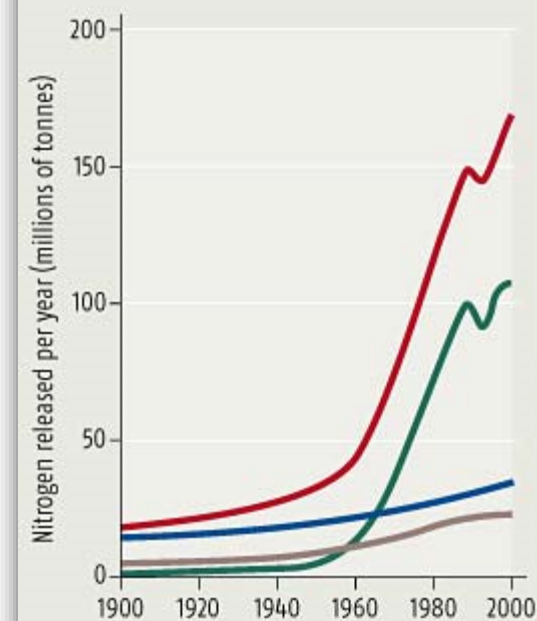
- primární důvod výroby reaktivních forem N ?



## NITROGEN POLLUTION

The amount of reactive nitrogen released into the environment is increasing

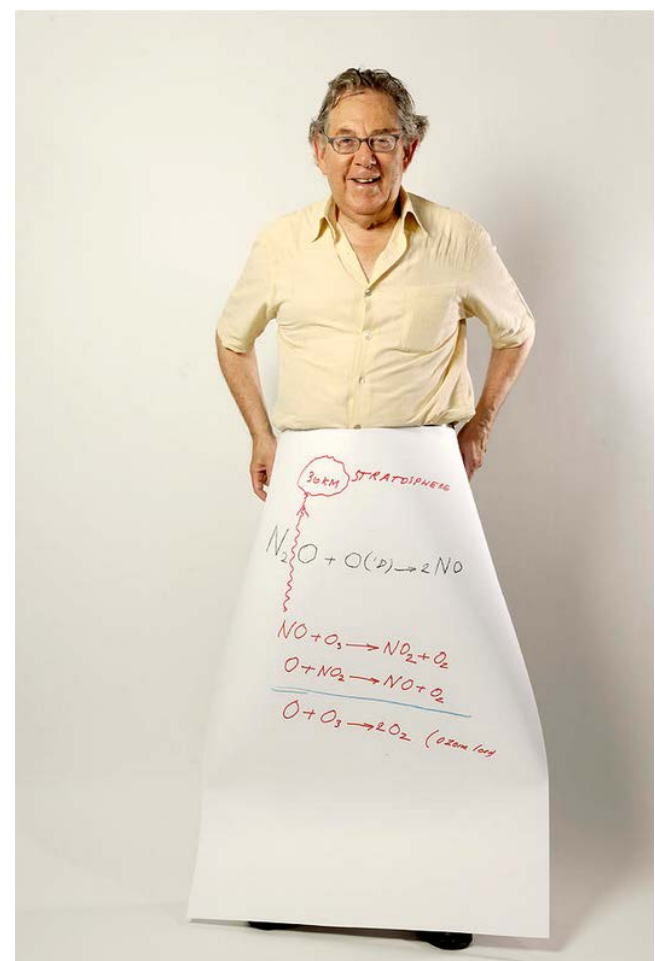
- Total human input
- Fertiliser and industrial uses
- Nitrogen fixation in agri-ecosystems
- Fossil fuels



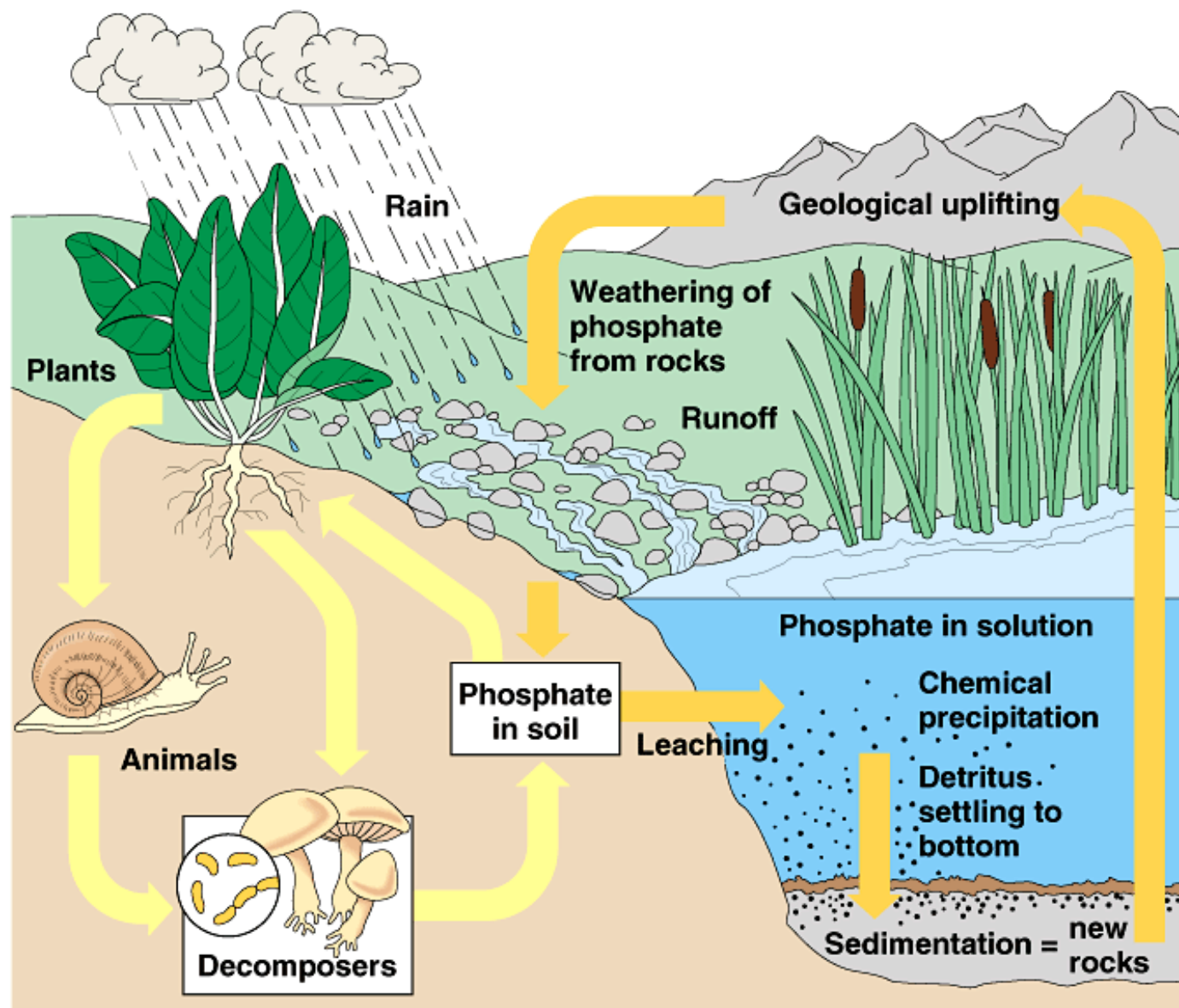


# Dusík

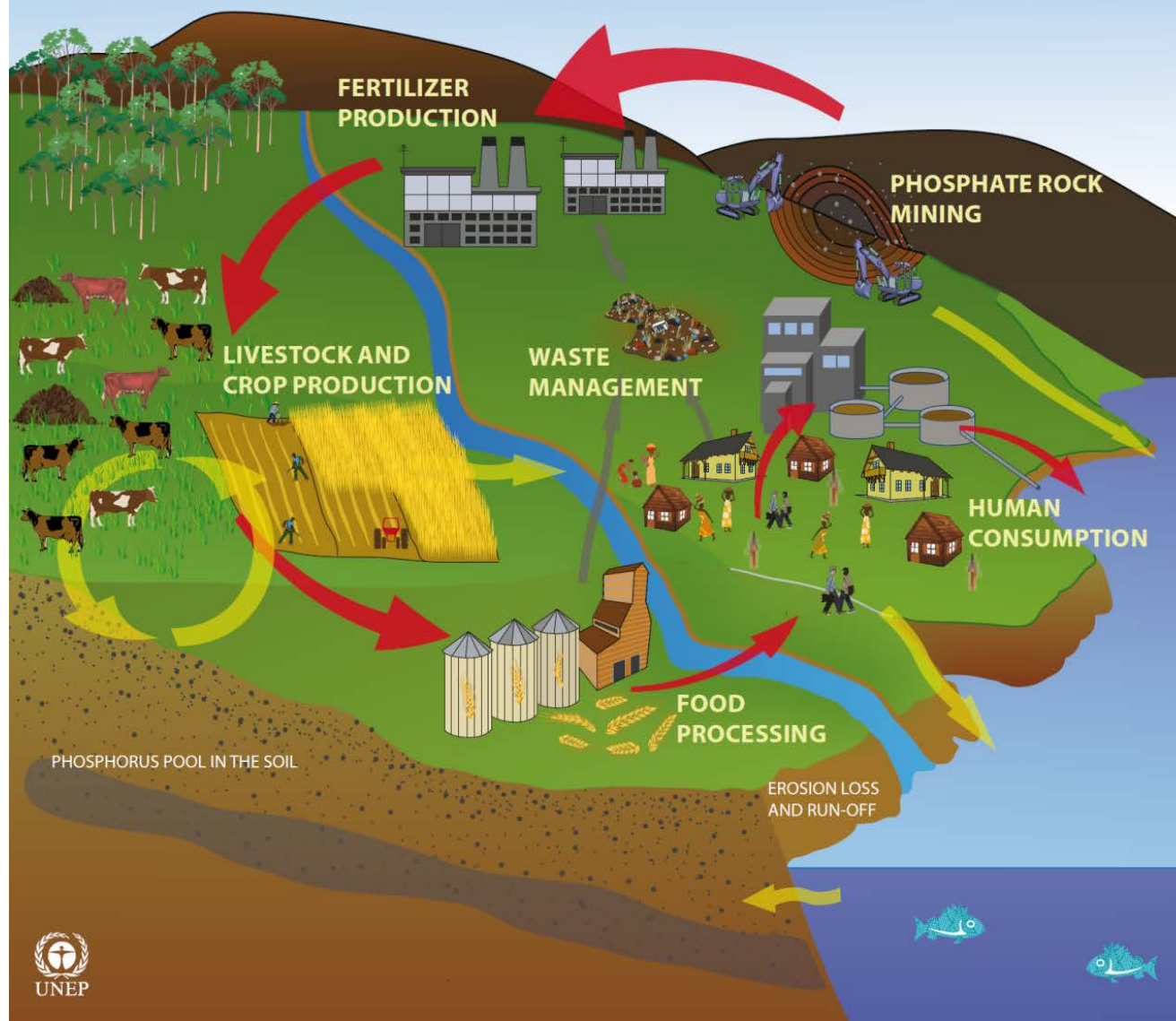
- primární důvod výroby reaktivních forem N ?
- většina končí ve vodě - **eutrofizace**
- či v atmosféře -  **$N_2O$  je významný skleníkový plyn +  $O_3$  „rozkladač“**
- nebezpečné je celkové snižování pružnosti planetárních subsystémů v důsledku vnášení velkého množství **reaktivního N** do Zemského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



# Fosfor – přirozený cyklus

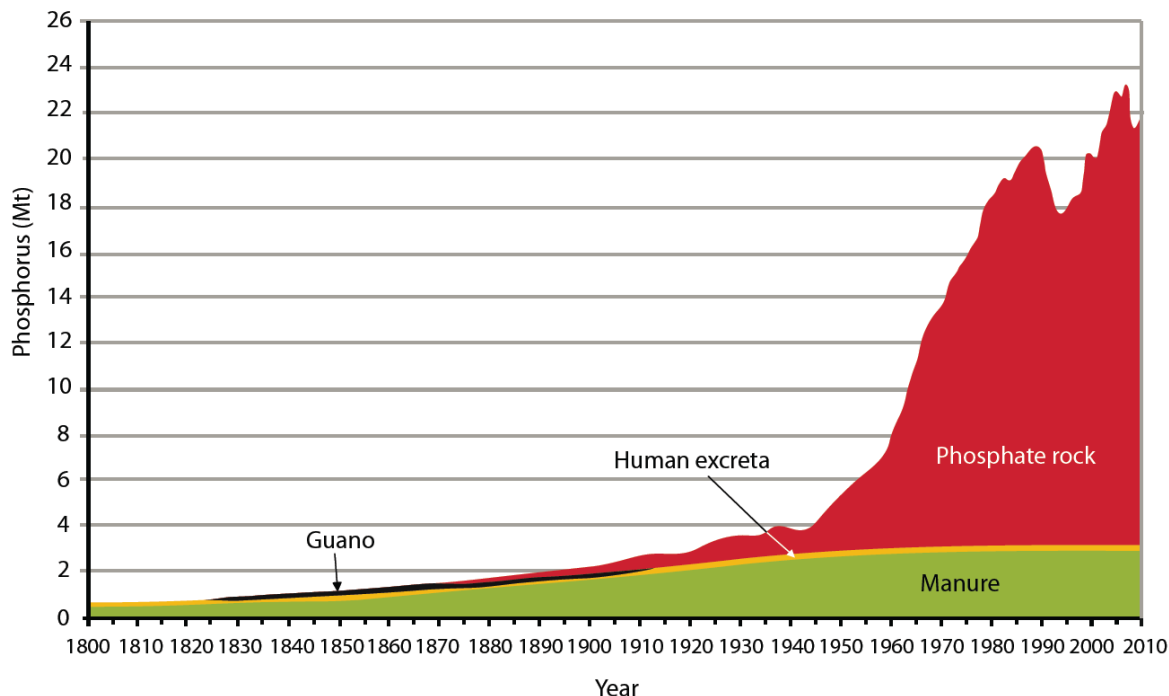


# Fosfor – cyklus ovlivněný člověkem



# 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<sub>N</sub>/yr průmyslového fosforu skončí polovina v mořích
- přítok P do oceánů zvyšuje riziko **anoxických událostí**, práh nastání této události je ale zatím nejasný





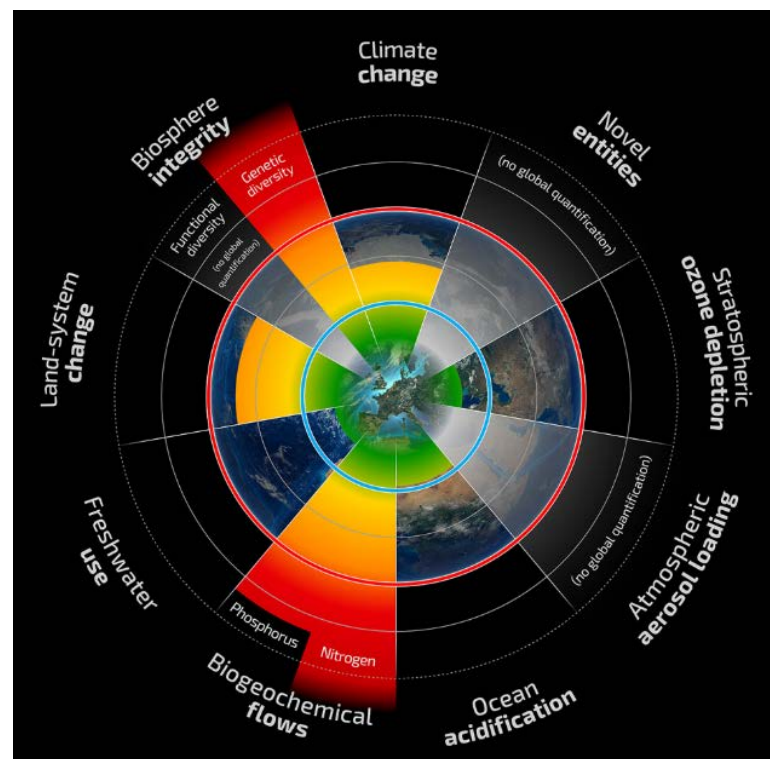
# Dopady těžby guana na ostrůvku Nauru





# 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**

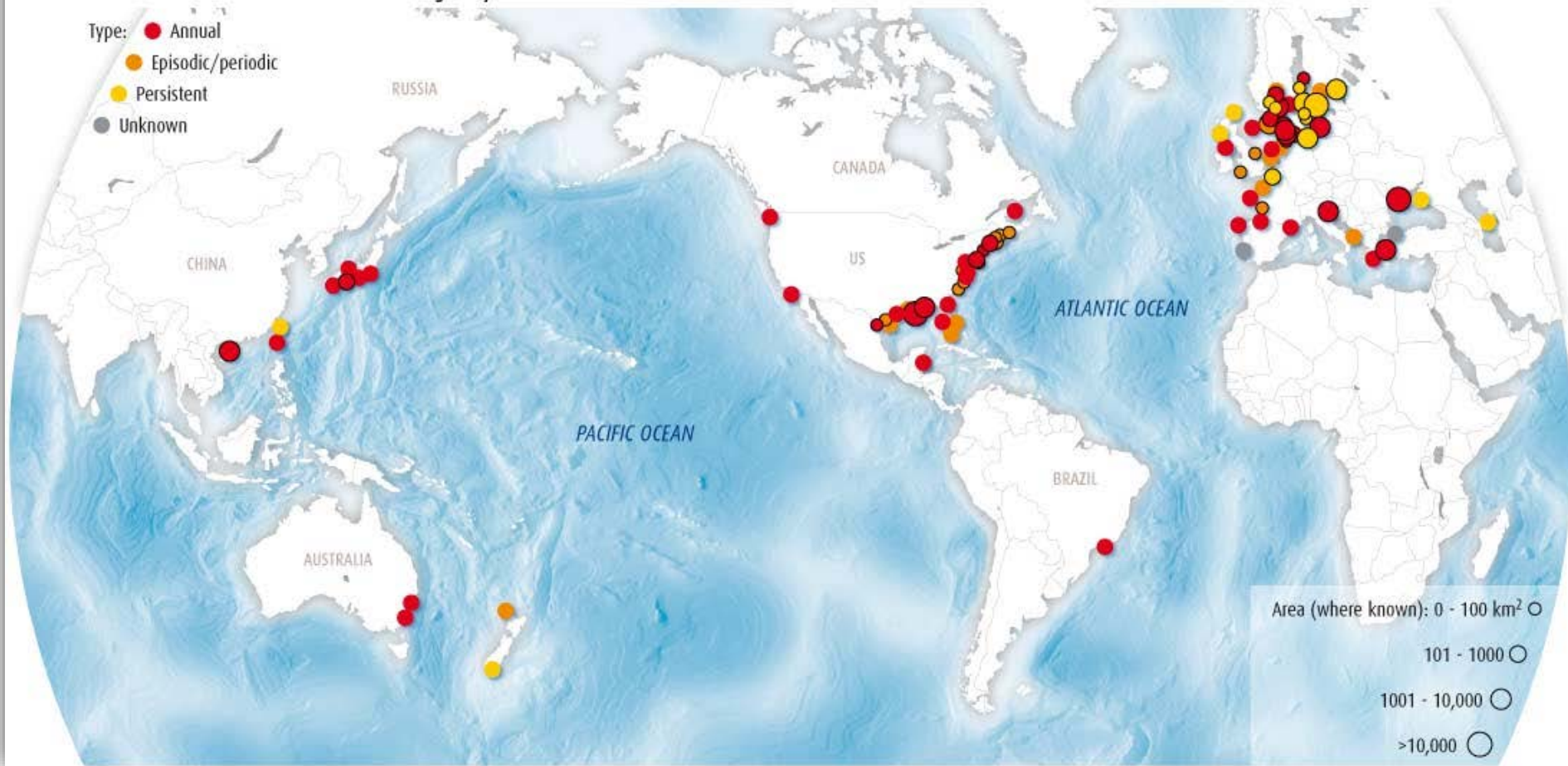


# Fosfor + dusík = anoxické zóny v mořích

## 200 AND COUNTING

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

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

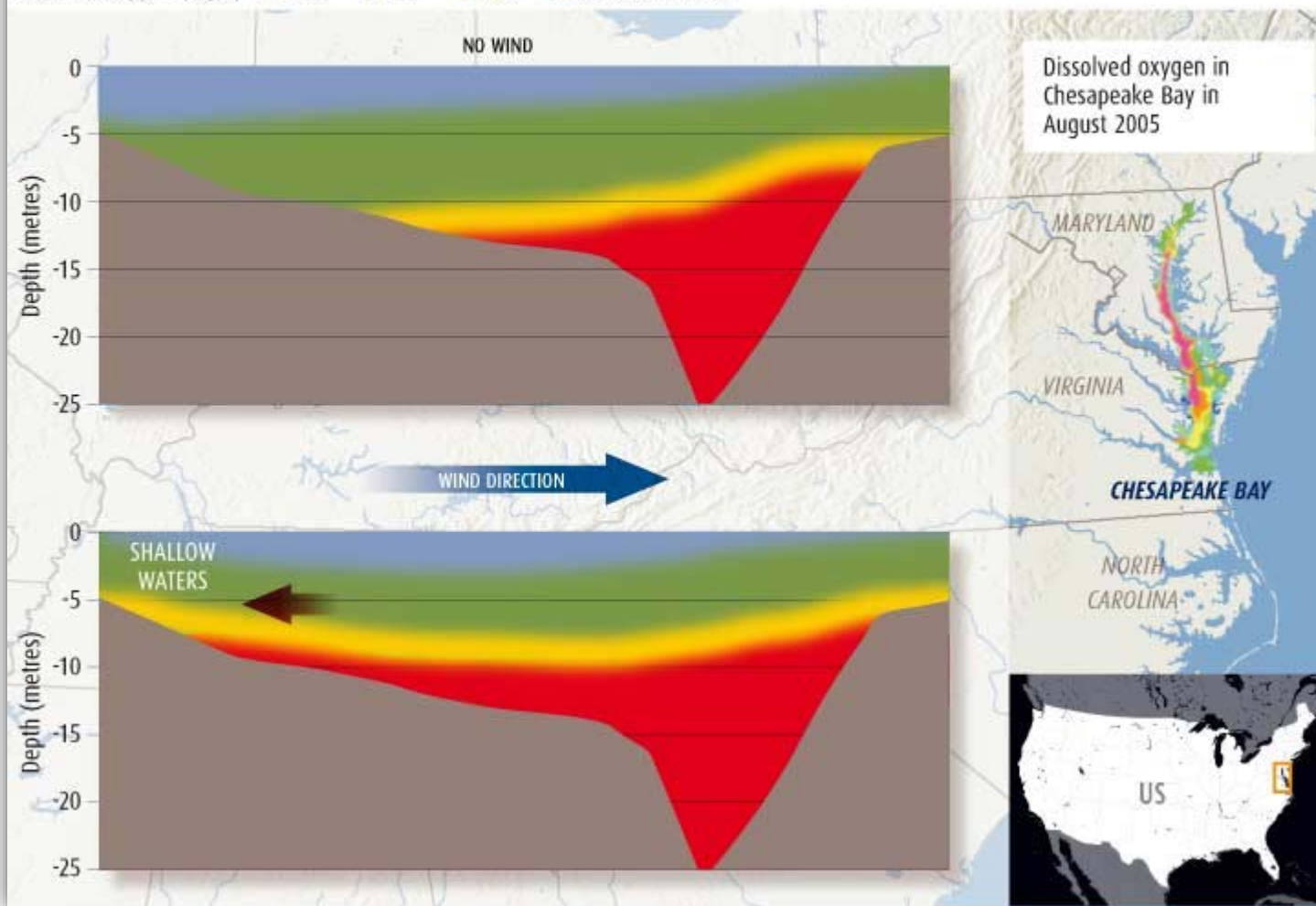


# Fosfor + dusík = anoxické zóny v mořích

## 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

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### Pacific dead zone has been shrinking for a century

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

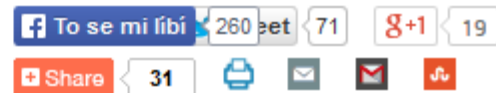
› For similar stories, visit the [Endangered Species](#), [Mysteries of the Deep Sea](#) and [Climate Change](#) Topic Guides

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

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## Pacific dead zone has

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

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My New Scientist

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## 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 CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere. The third is [deoxygenation](#).

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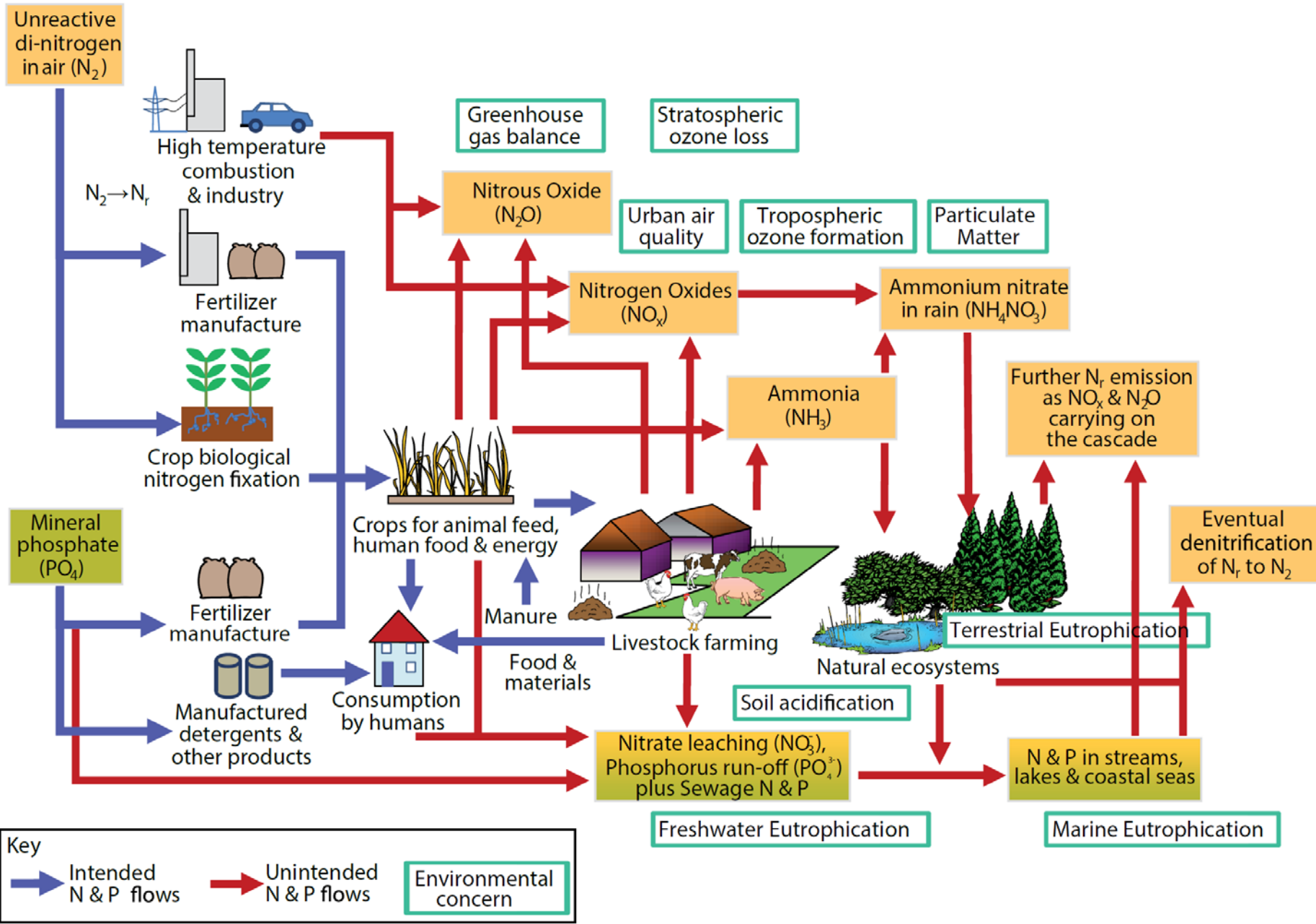


Getting harder to breathe underwater (Image: [Incredible Features/Barcroft Media](#))

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Hyundai i40 2013, 1.7 CRDI

# Simplified view of the nitrogen and phosphate cascade



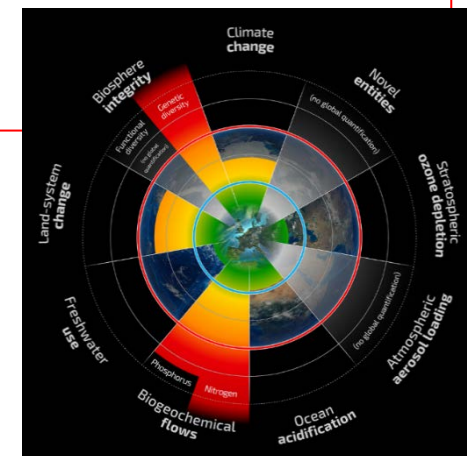
# VII. Globální spotřeba vody

Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Freshwater use (R2009: Global freshwater use)	<p><i>Global:</i> Maximum amount of consumptive blue water use (<math>\text{km}^3\text{yr}^{-1}</math>)</p> <p><i>Basin:</i> Blue water withdrawal as % of mean monthly river flow</p>	<p><i>Global:</i> <math>4000 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}</math> (<math>4000\text{--}6000 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}</math>)</p> <p><i>Basin:</i> Maximum monthly withdrawal as a percentage of mean monthly river flow. For low-flow months: 25% (25–55%); for intermediate-flow months: 30% (30–60%); for high-flow months: 55% (55–85%)</p>	$\sim 2600 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$

**Boundary:** No more than  $4000 \text{ km}^3$  of fresh water consumed per year

**Current level:**  $2600 \text{ km}^3$  per year

**Diagnosis:** Boundary will be approached by mid-century



# Nedostatek sladké vody

- člověk je dominantní silou měnící globálně tok vody v řekách
- přibližně 25 % vody z povodí vůbec nedoteče do oceánů
- vážné důsledky pro stav biodiverzity, produkci potravin, zdravotní rizika, snižování pružnosti ter. a aqua. ekosystémů

## 8 Mighty Rivers Run Dry From Overuse

[Main](#) [About the Freshwater Initiative](#) [Restoring Rivers](#) [Reducing Water Use](#) [News](#) [Videos](#)



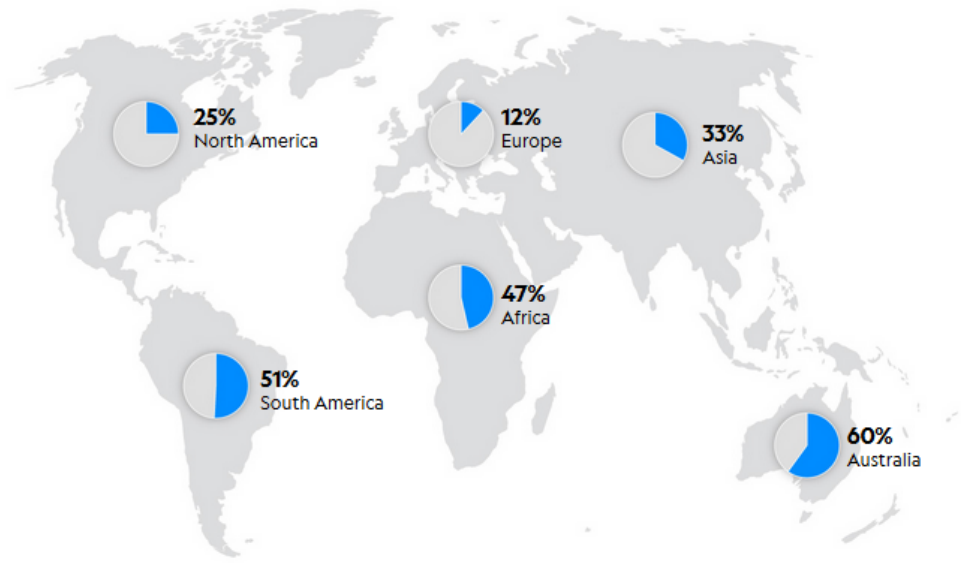




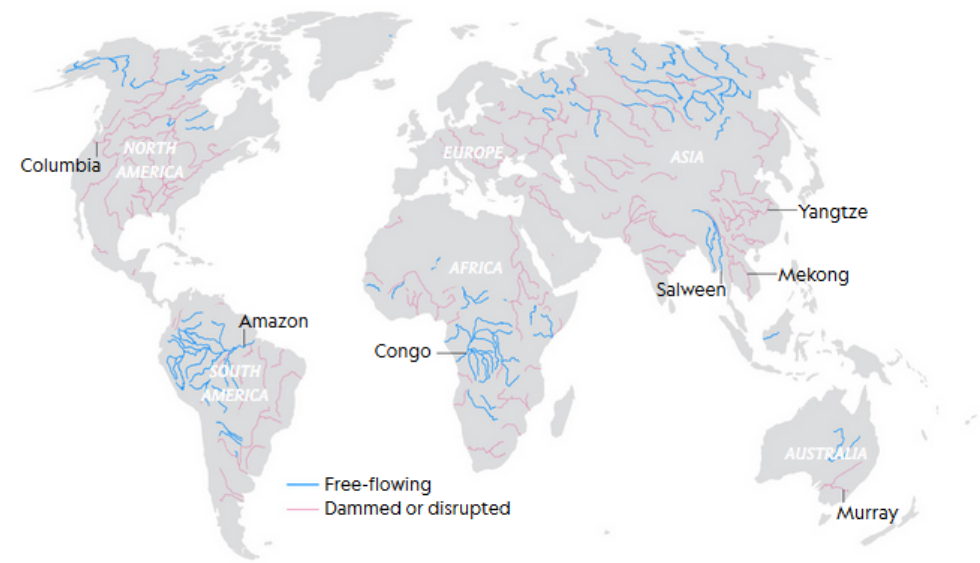
# The world's remaining free-flowing rivers

Only 37 percent of world's largest rivers are free of dams or other disruptions. Free-flowing rivers are found primarily in the Amazon and Congo Basins, and in the Arctic.

Percentage of very large rivers (longer than 1,000 km) that remain free-flowing, by continent



Distribution of very large rivers





# Aralské Jezero - Kazachstán, Uzbekistán

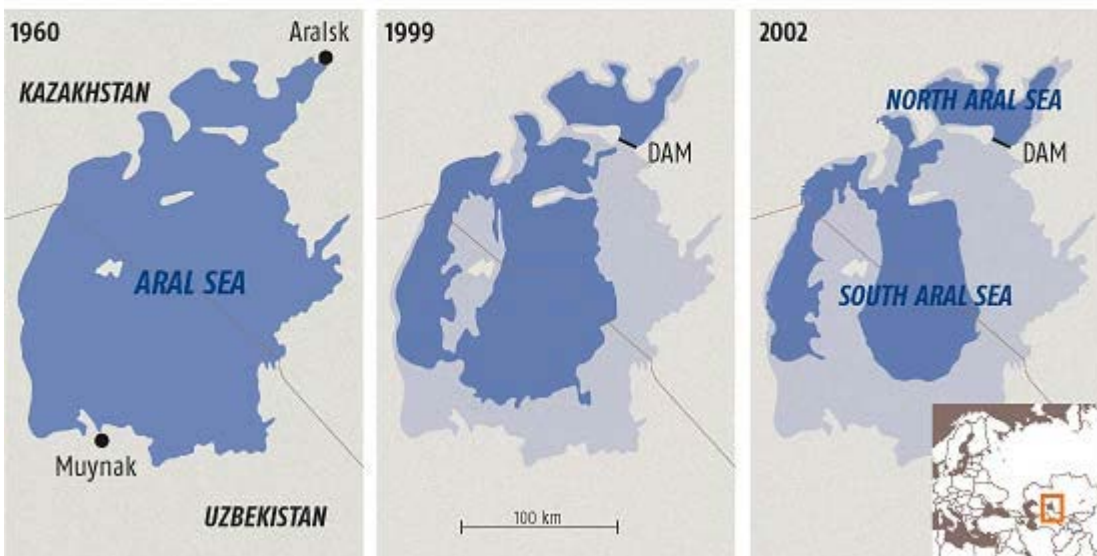


# Aralské Jezero

## - Kazachstán, Uzbekistán

### THE SHRINKING SEA

The changed shape of the Aral Sea since 1960



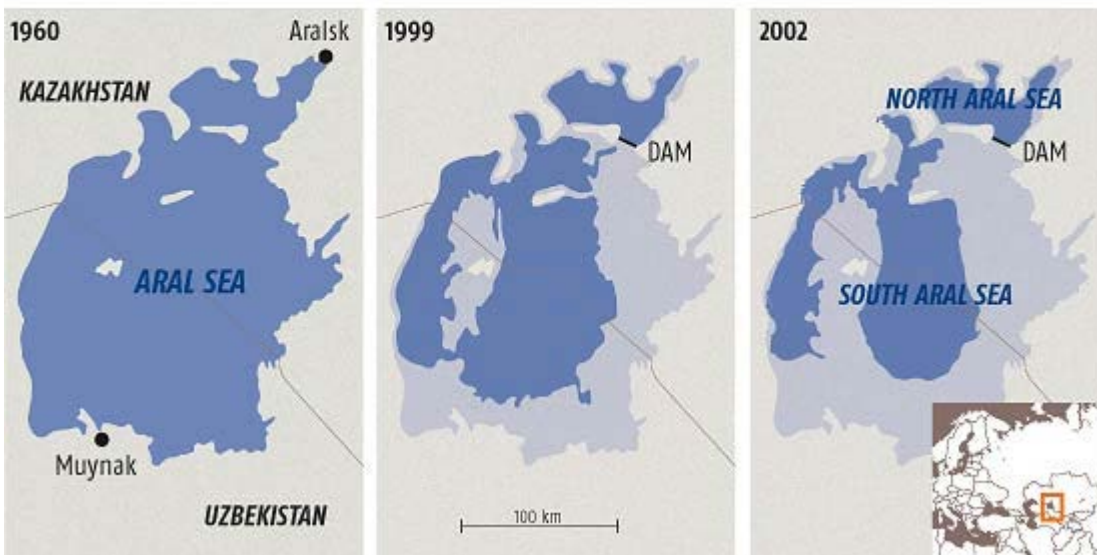
- 2005 postavena přehrada mezi S a J částí
- co následovalo?

# Aralské Jezero

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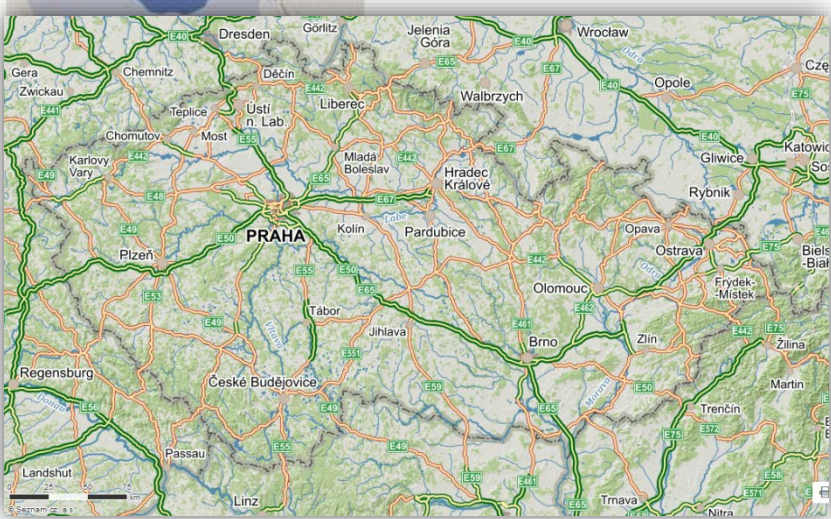
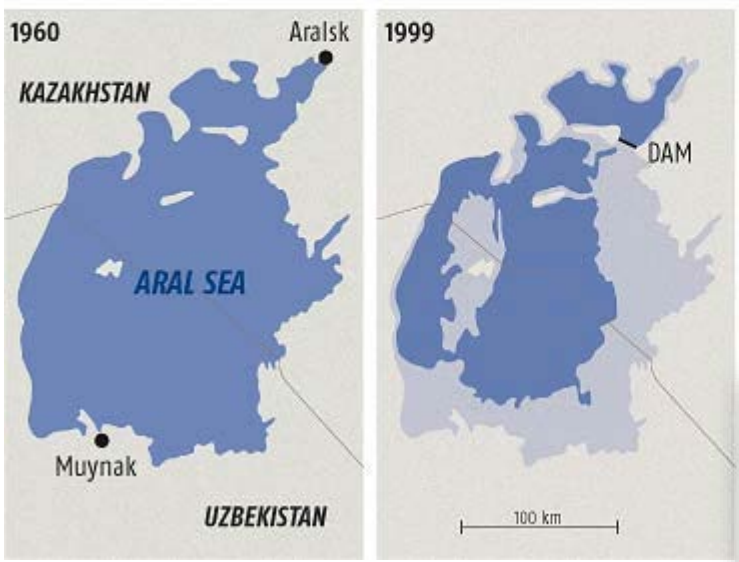
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- co následovalo?



# Aralské Jezero

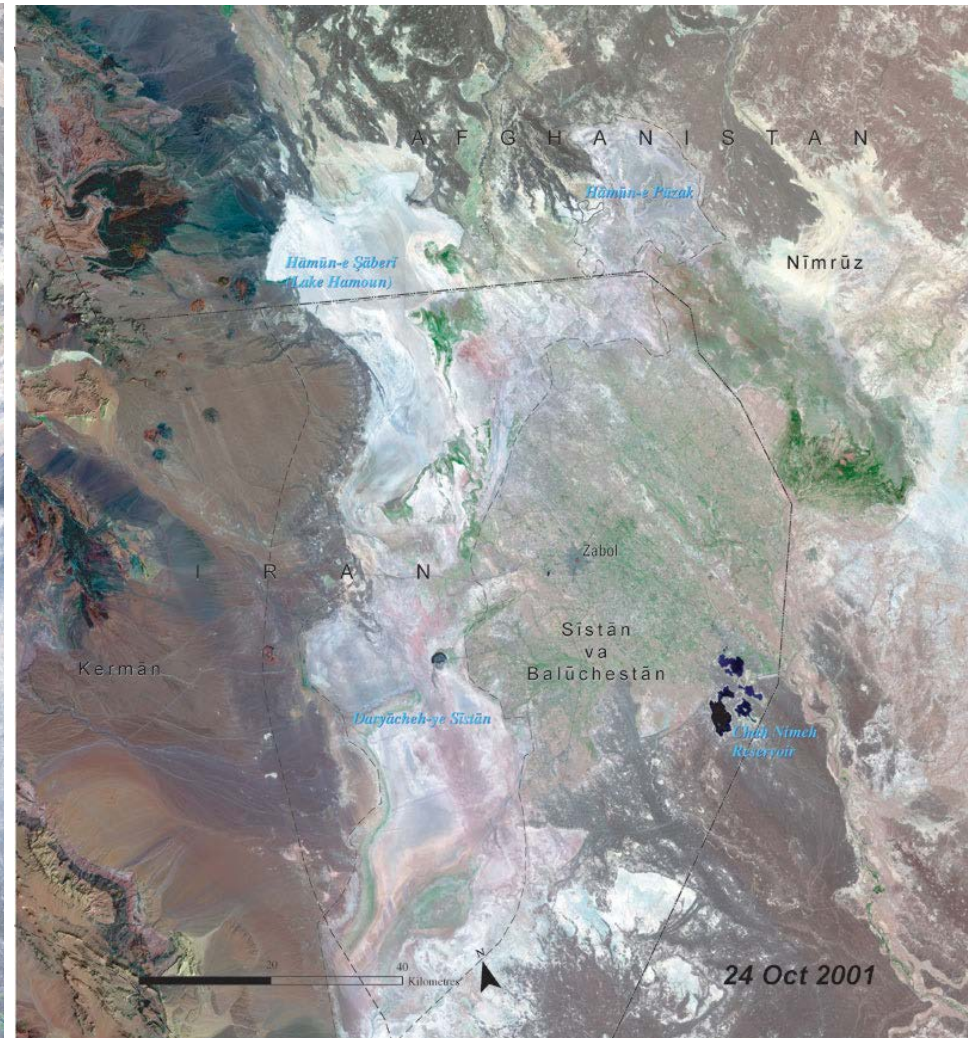
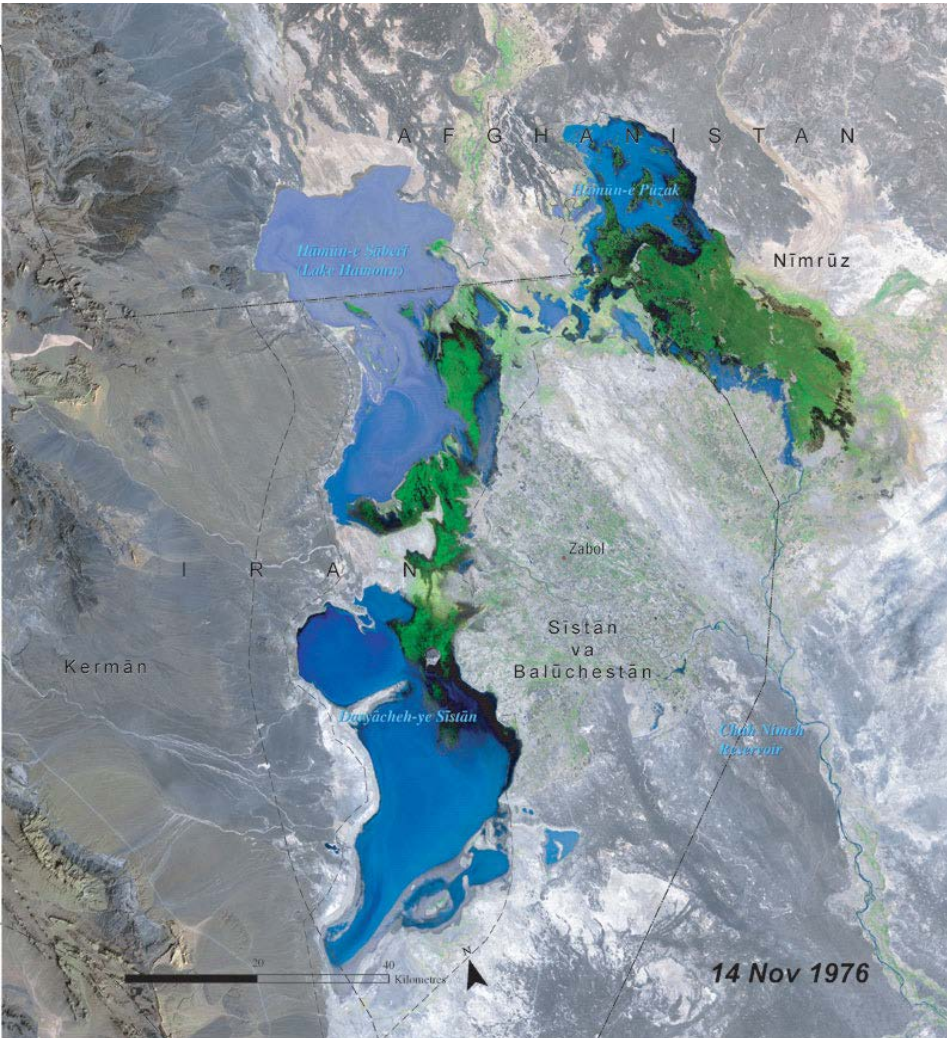
## THE SHRINKING SEA

The changed shape of the Aral Sea since 1960



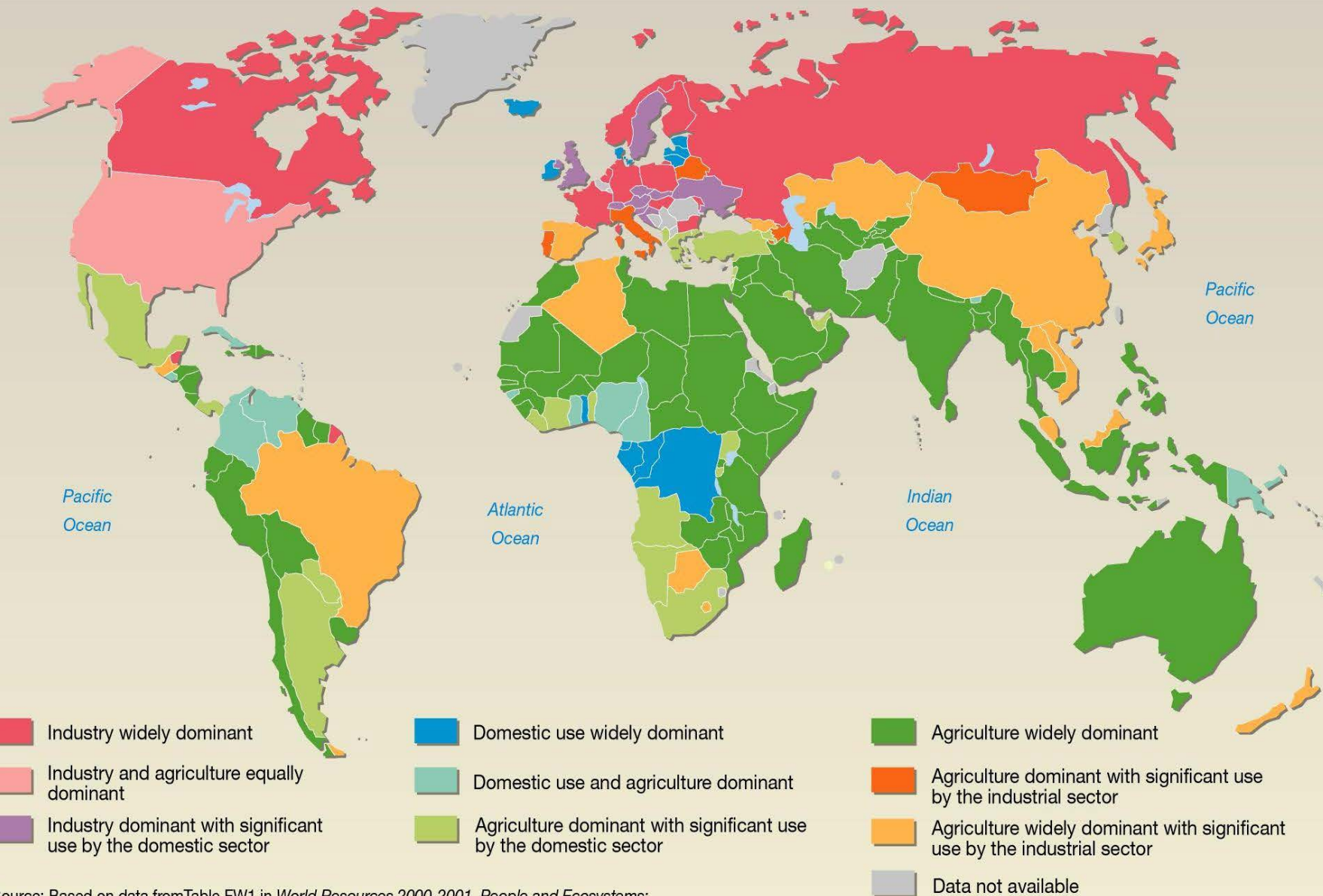


# Lake Hamoun – Irán, Afghánistán





# Odvětví spotřeby vody

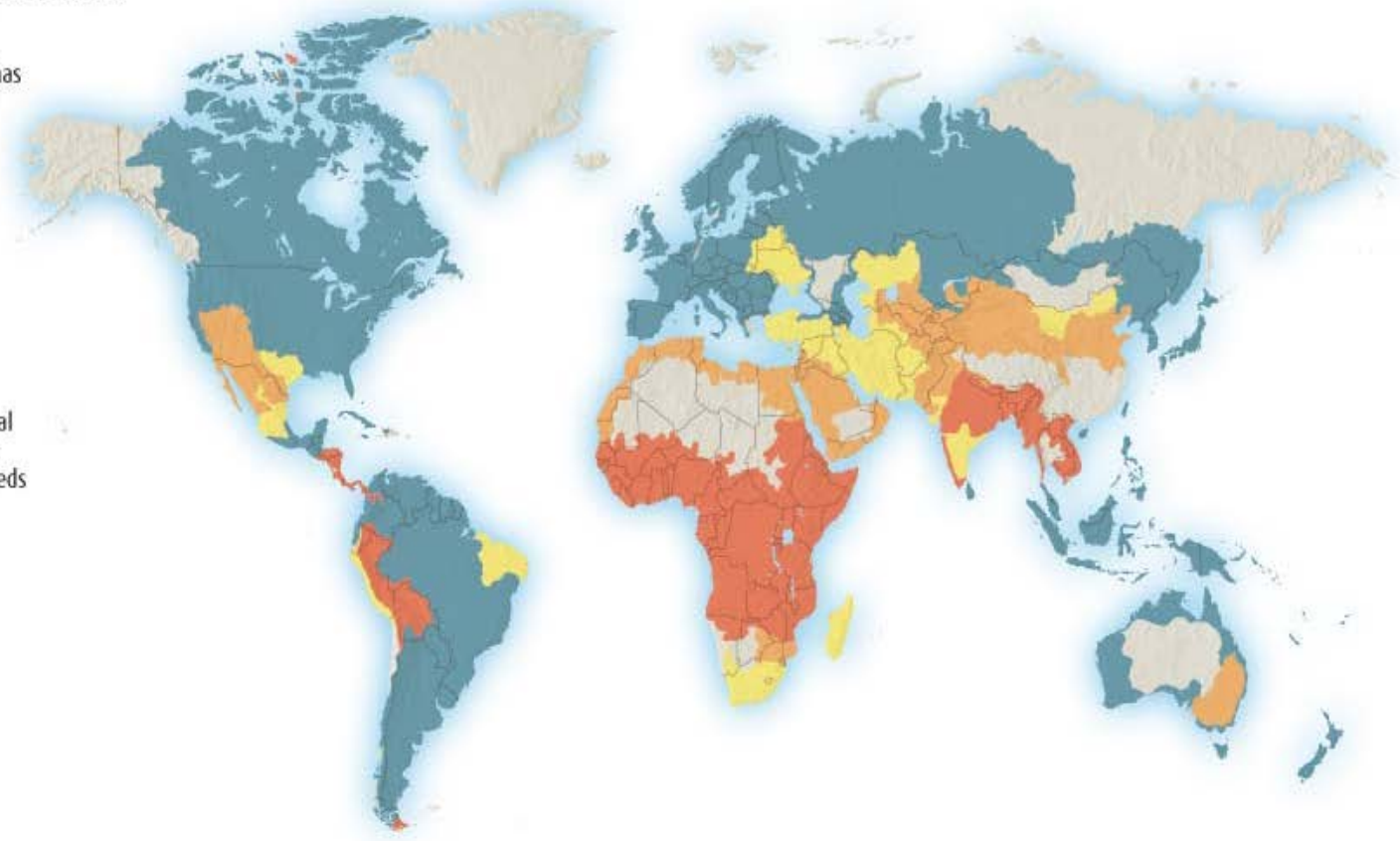


Source: Based on data from Table FW1 in *World Resources 2000-2001, People and Ecosystems: The Fraying Web of Life*, World Resources Institute (WRI), Washington DC, 2000.

# Oblasti a příčiny nedostatku vody

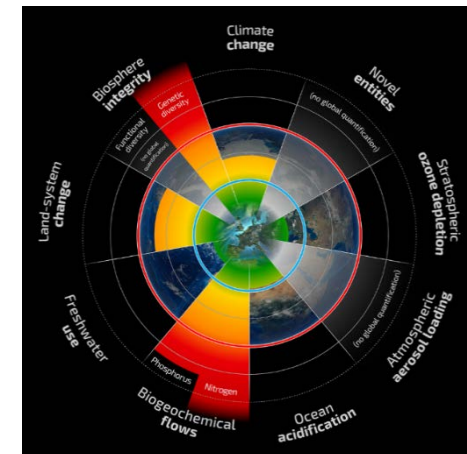
## Areas around the globe suffering from depleted water resources

- Physical water scarcity**  
Water resource development is approaching or has exceeded sustainable limits. More than 75% of river flow is extracted for agriculture
- Approaching physical water scarcity**  
More than 60% of river flow is extracted. These areas will experience physical water scarcity in the near future
- Economic water scarcity**  
Limited access to water even though natural local supplies are available to meet human demands. Less than 25% of water extracted for human needs
- Little or no water scarcity**  
Abundant water resources relative to use, with less than 25% of water extracted for human purposes
- Not estimated**



# VIII. Změna využívání krajiny

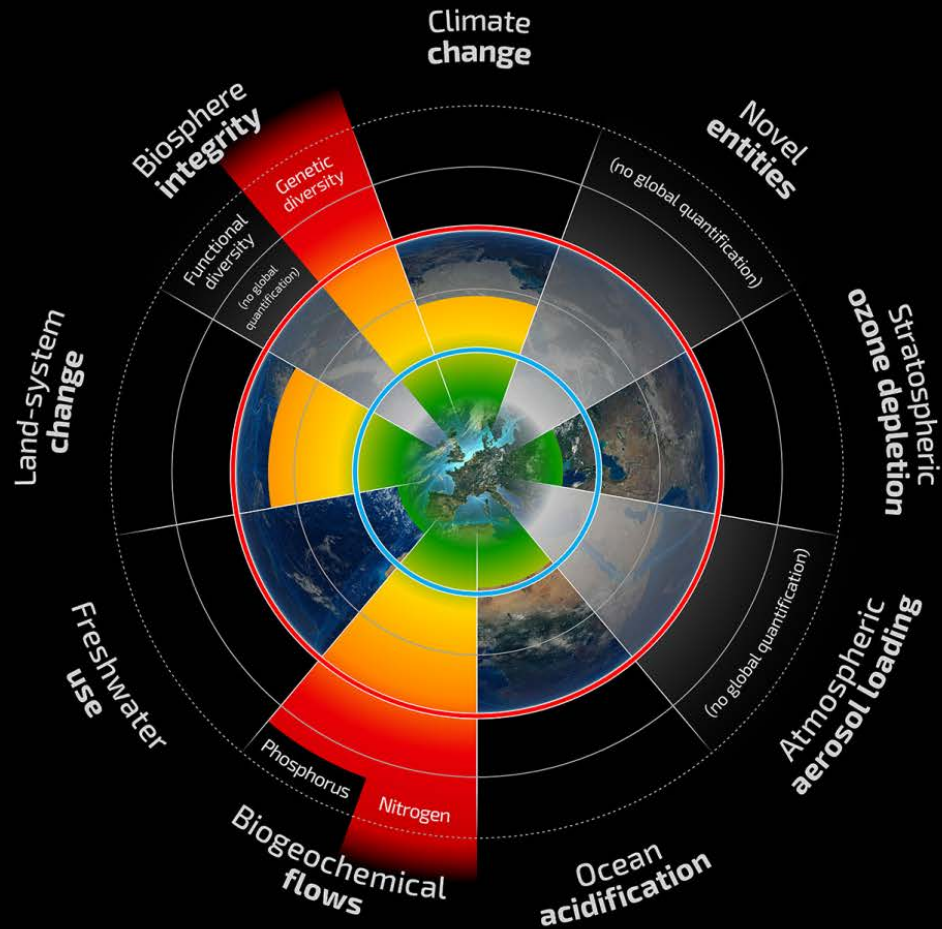
Earth-system process	Control variable(s)	Planetary boundary (zone of uncertainty)	Current value of control variable
Land-system change (R2009: same)	<i>Global:</i> Area of forested land as % of original forest cover	<i>Global:</i> 75% (75–54%) Values are a weighted average of the three individual biome boundaries and their uncertainty zones	62%
	<i>Biome:</i> Area of forested land as % of potential forest	<i>Biome:</i> Tropical: 85% (85–60%) Temperate: 50% (50–30%) Boreal: 85% (85–60%)	



# Překročení hranic?

## Planetary Boundaries

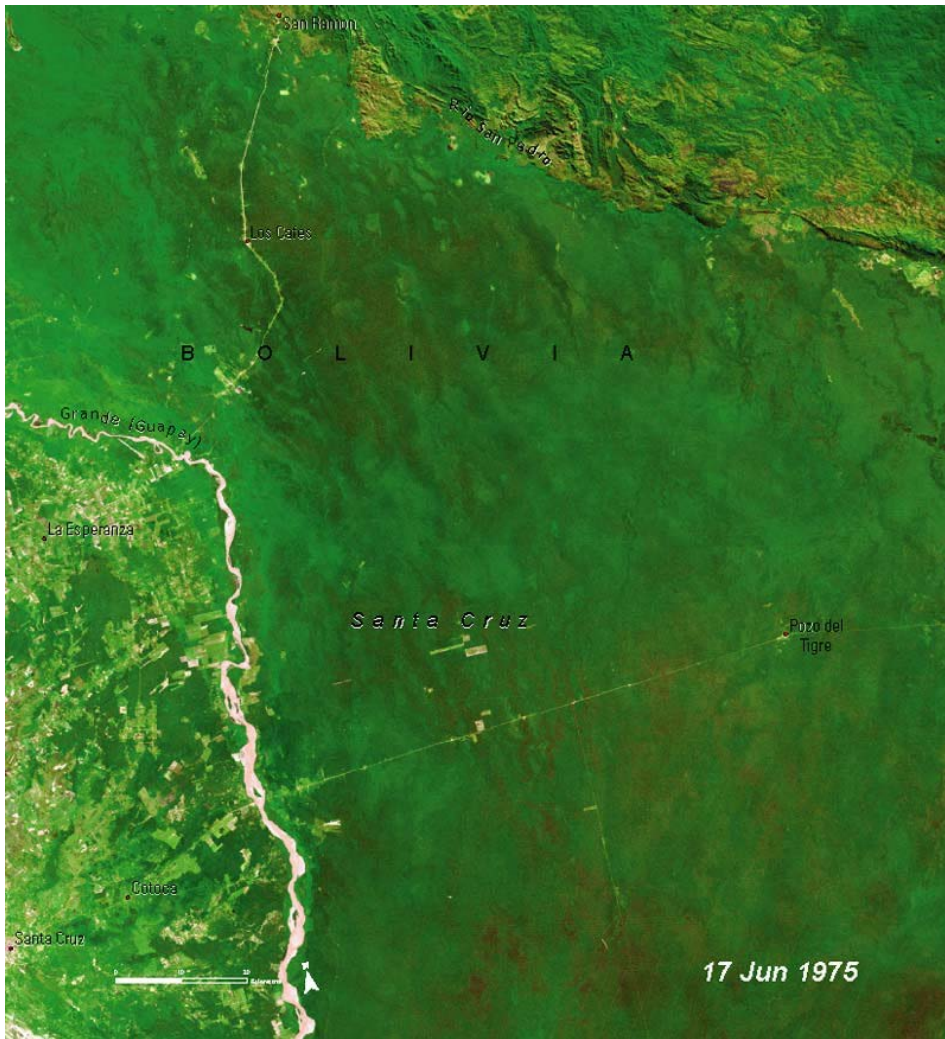
A safe operating space for humanity



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



# Santa Cruz, Bolivia





# Změna využívání krajiny

- **zemědělství** (především)
- posledních 50 změna na zemědělskou půdu - 0,8% ročně
- hlavní síla řídící ztrátu **ekosystémových funkcí a služeb** (např. produkce potravin a cyklus vody), ztrátu biodiverzity a podkopává lidský blahobyt a dlouhodobou udržitelnost
- při překročení únosné míry využívání v určitém regionu může dojít k náhlé změně charakteru krajiny

# Změna využívání krajiny

- zemědělství (především)

- posled
- hlavní  
(např.  
a podl

- při pře  
může

## Parts of Amazon close to tipping point

› 13:52 05 March 2009 by [Catherine Brahic](#)

› For similar stories, visit the [Endangered Species](#) Topic Guide

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The Mato Grosso, the most scarred region of the Amazon rainforest, is teetering on a deforestation "tipping point", and may soon be on a one-way route to becoming a dry and relatively barren savannah.

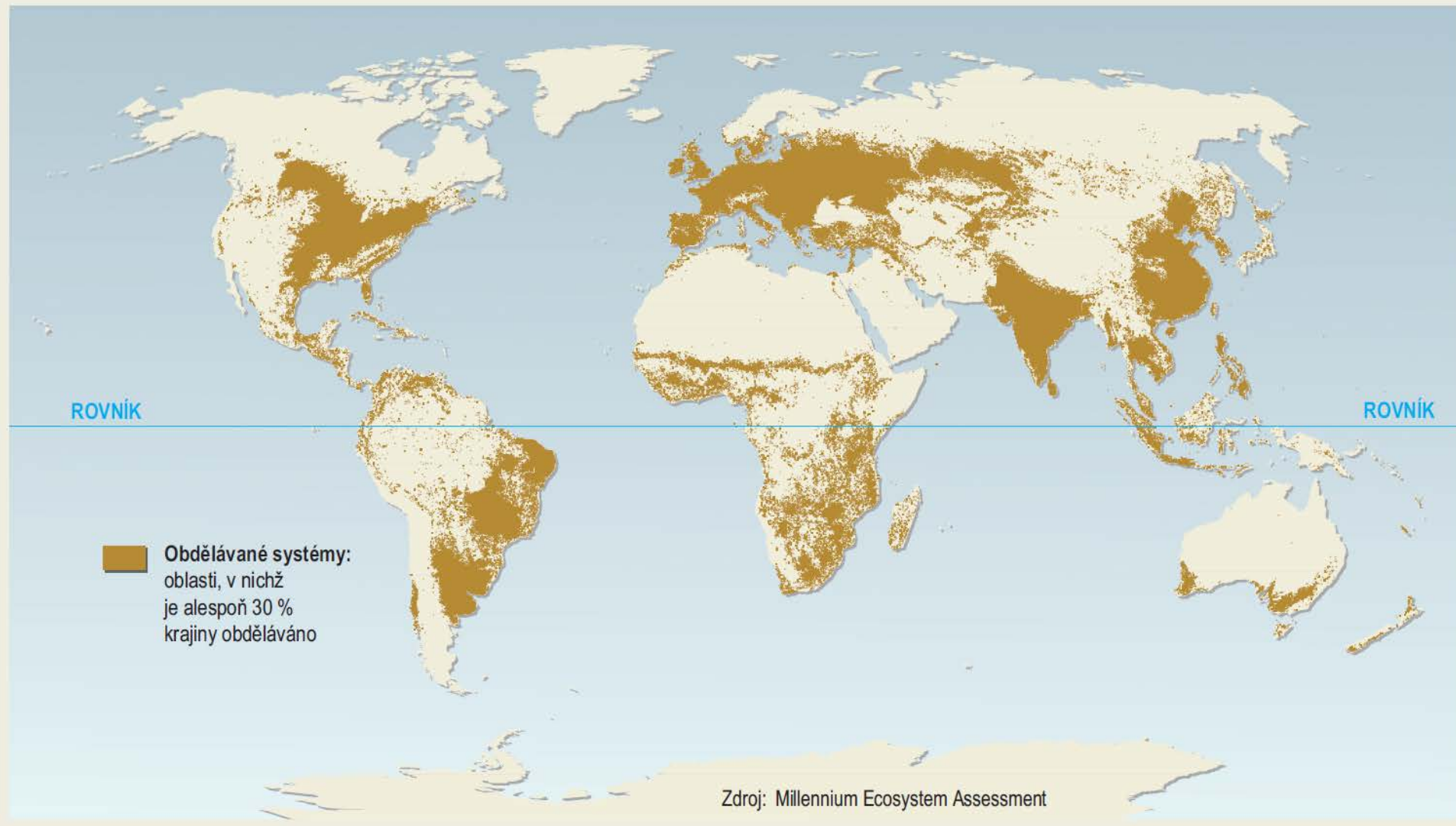
[Mônica Carneiro Alves Senna](#) and colleagues at the Federal University of Viçosa, Brazil, used computer models to simulate how the Amazon would recover from various amounts of deforestation. Their simulations ranged from a complete wipe-out of the entire forest to a situation where just one fifth of the forest would be removed.





# Graf 1: ROZLOHA OBHOSPODAŘOVANÝCH SYSTÉMŮ V ROCE 2000

Obhospodařované systémy pokrývají 24 % suchozemského povrchu.

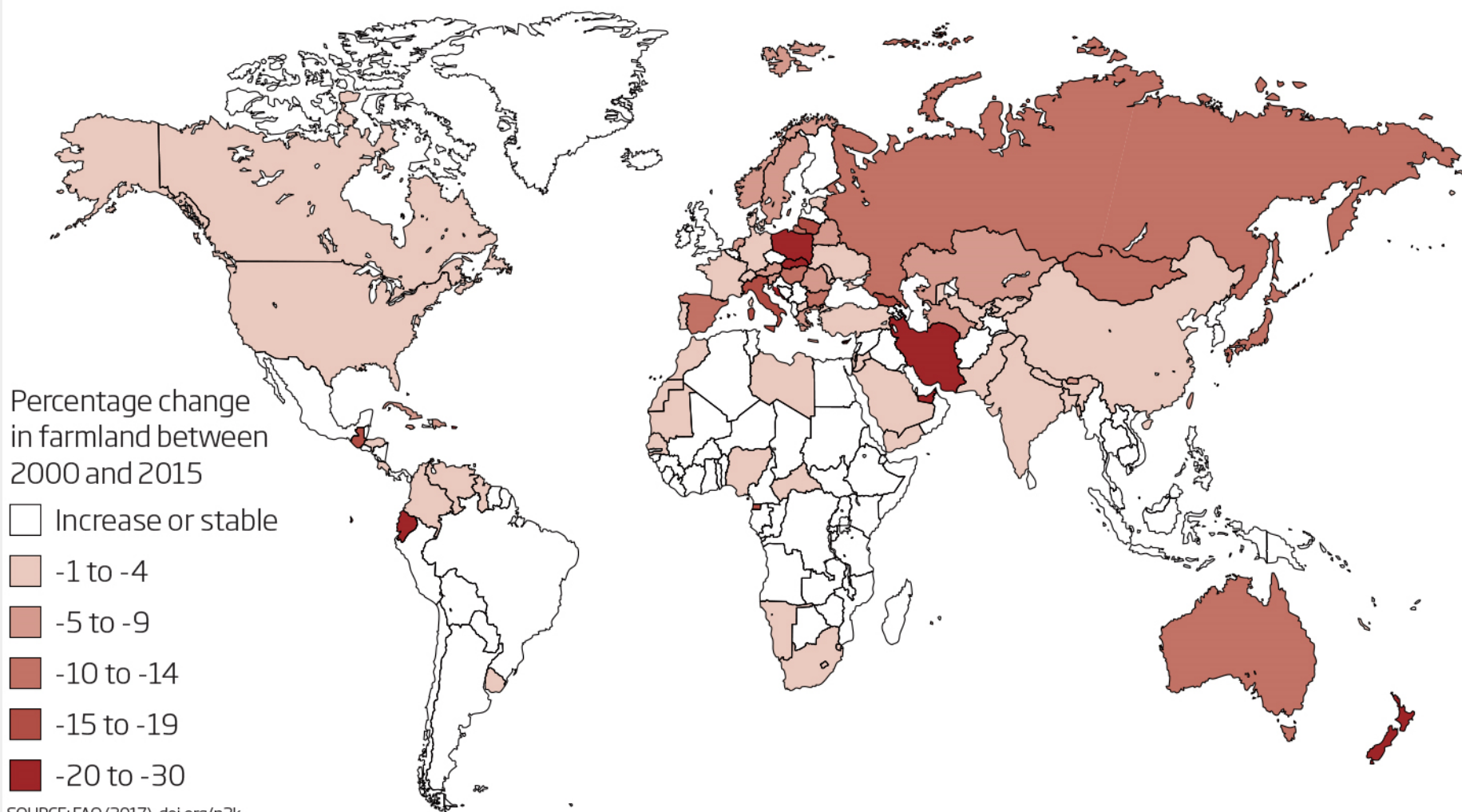




# Blýskání na lepší časy?

## 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



# 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

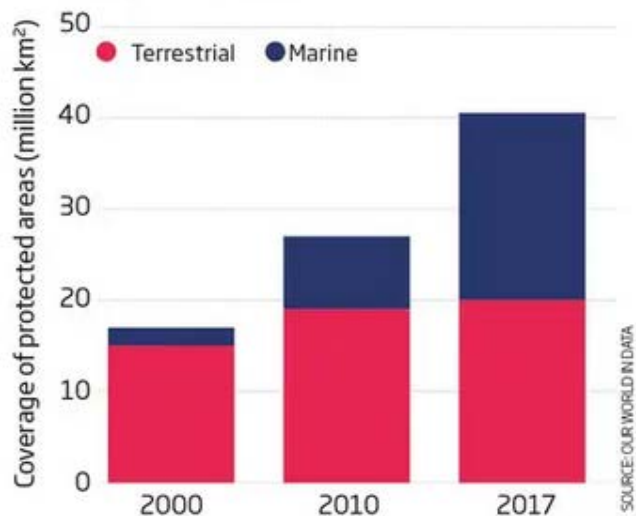




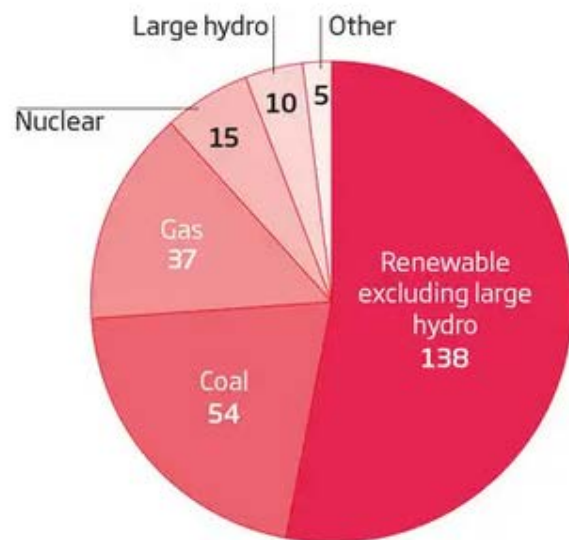


# Reasons to be hopeful...

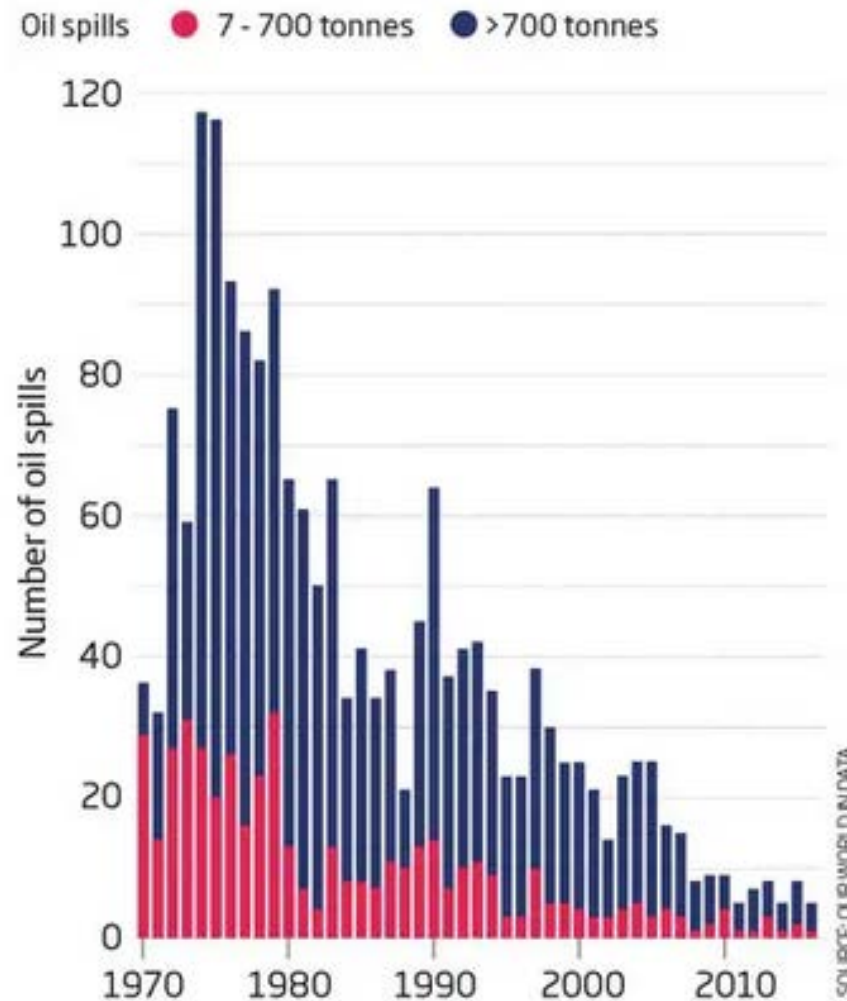
The extent of protected areas is increasing, particularly in the oceans



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**