



Atmosphere Monitoring

Õhukvaliteet ja kliima soojenemine

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PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION

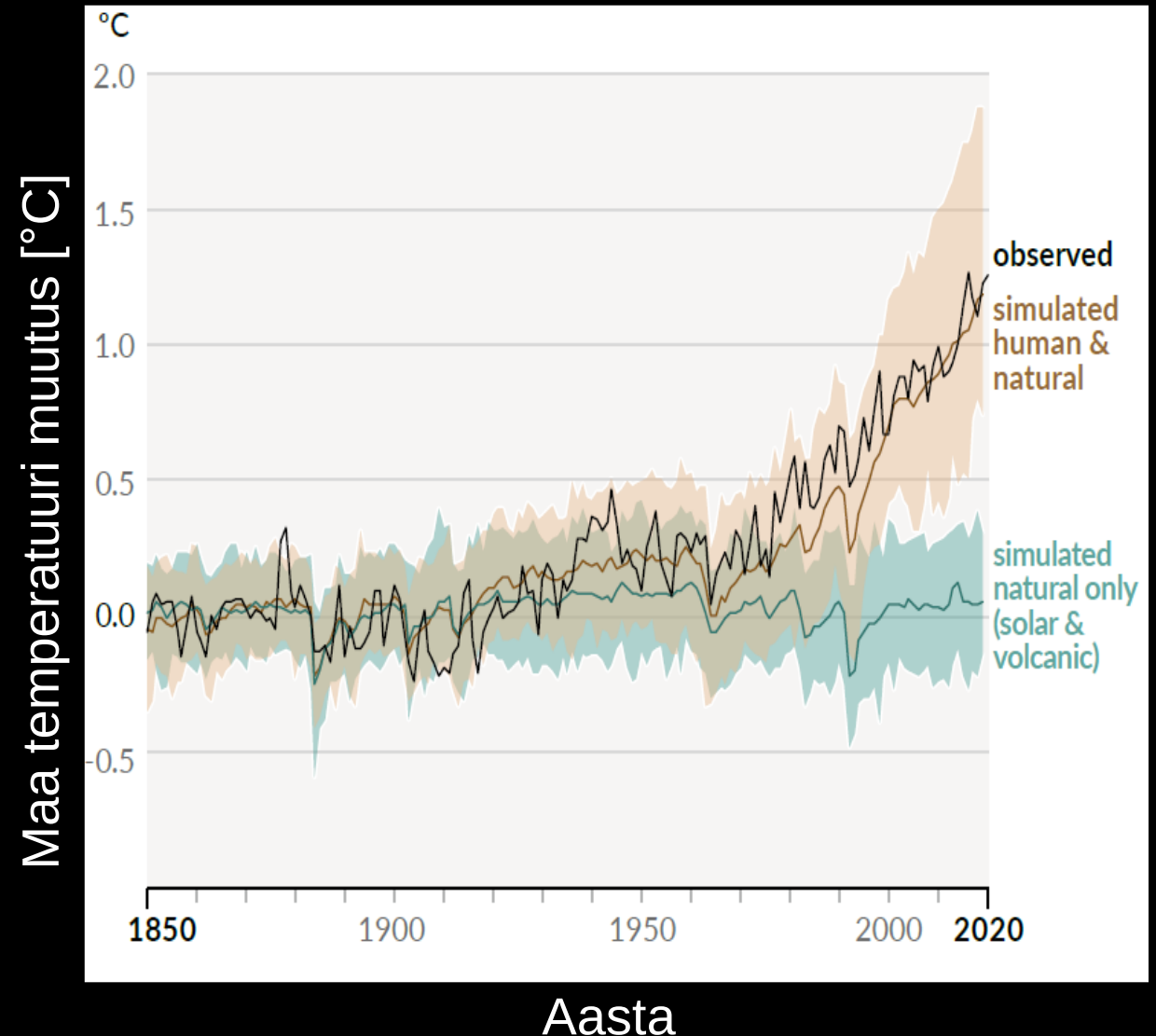


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Inimtekkeline on vähemalt 90% kahekümnenda sajandi teisest poolest aset leidnud globaalsest soojenemisest

Looduslike tegurite abil on võimatu juba aset leidnud soojenemist seletada!



Globaalne soojenemine =

Kasvuhoonegaaside soojendav mõju

+

Õhusaasteosakeste jahutav mõju

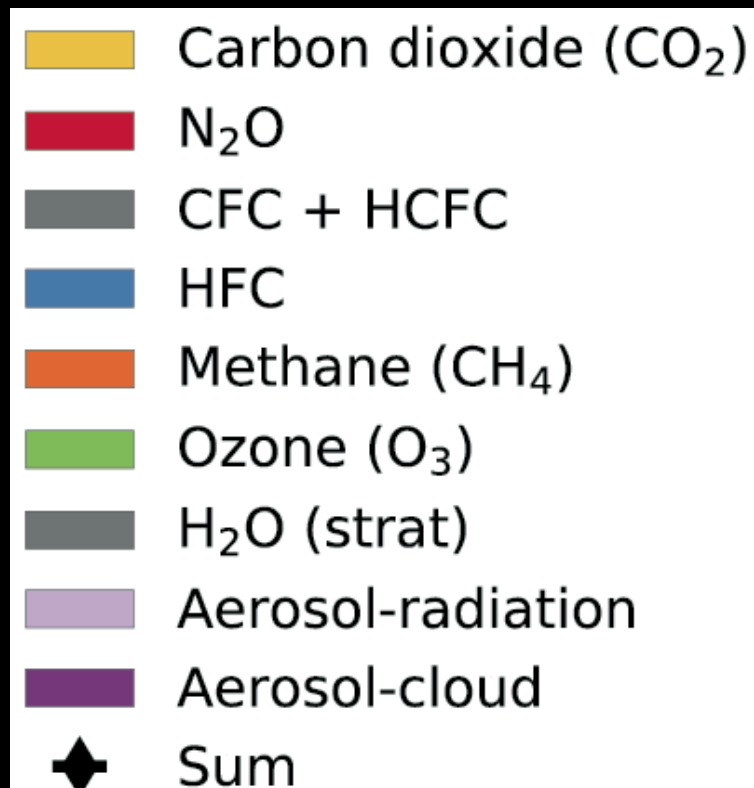
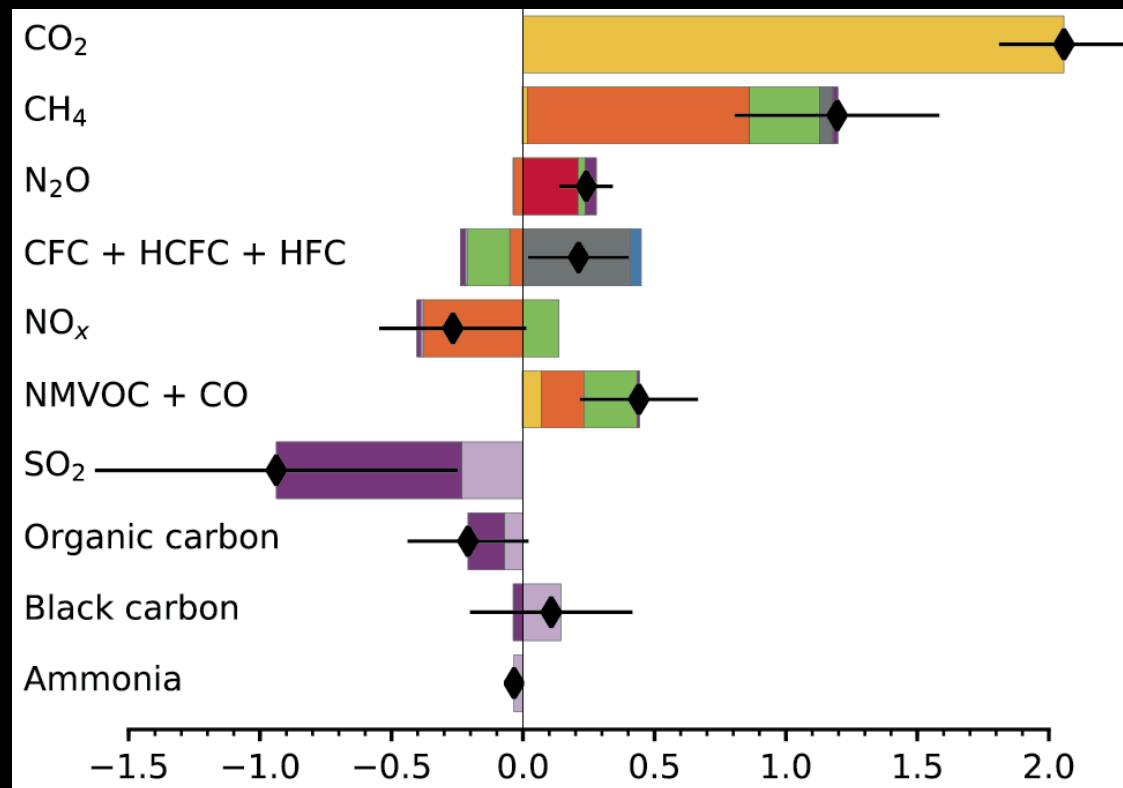
Õhusaasteosakesed
hajutavad päikesevalgust



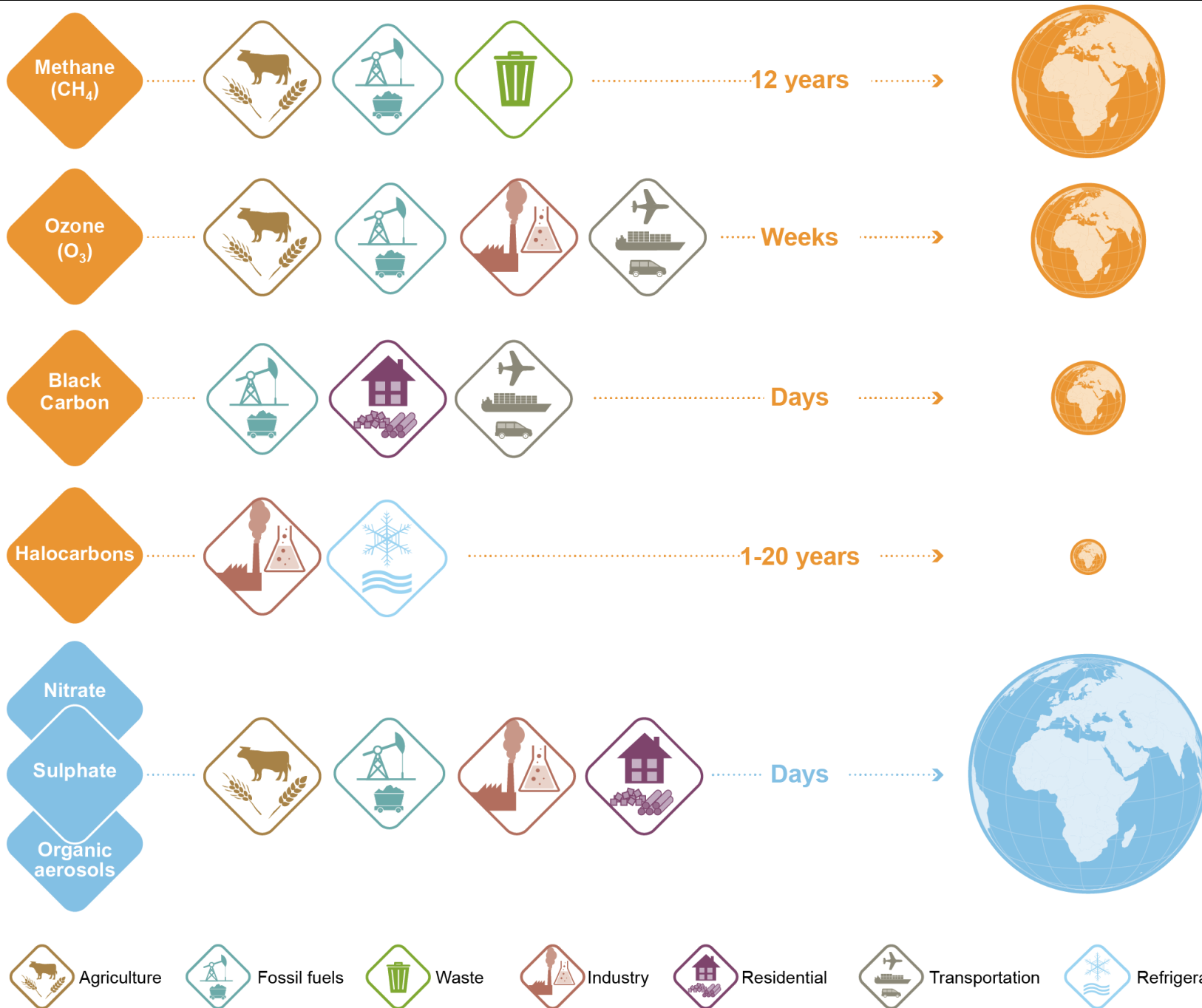
Pilved tekivad tänu õhusaasteosakestele,
inimtekkeliste õhusaasteosakeste mõjul on pilved heledamad



Heitepõhine inimtegevuse kliimamõju

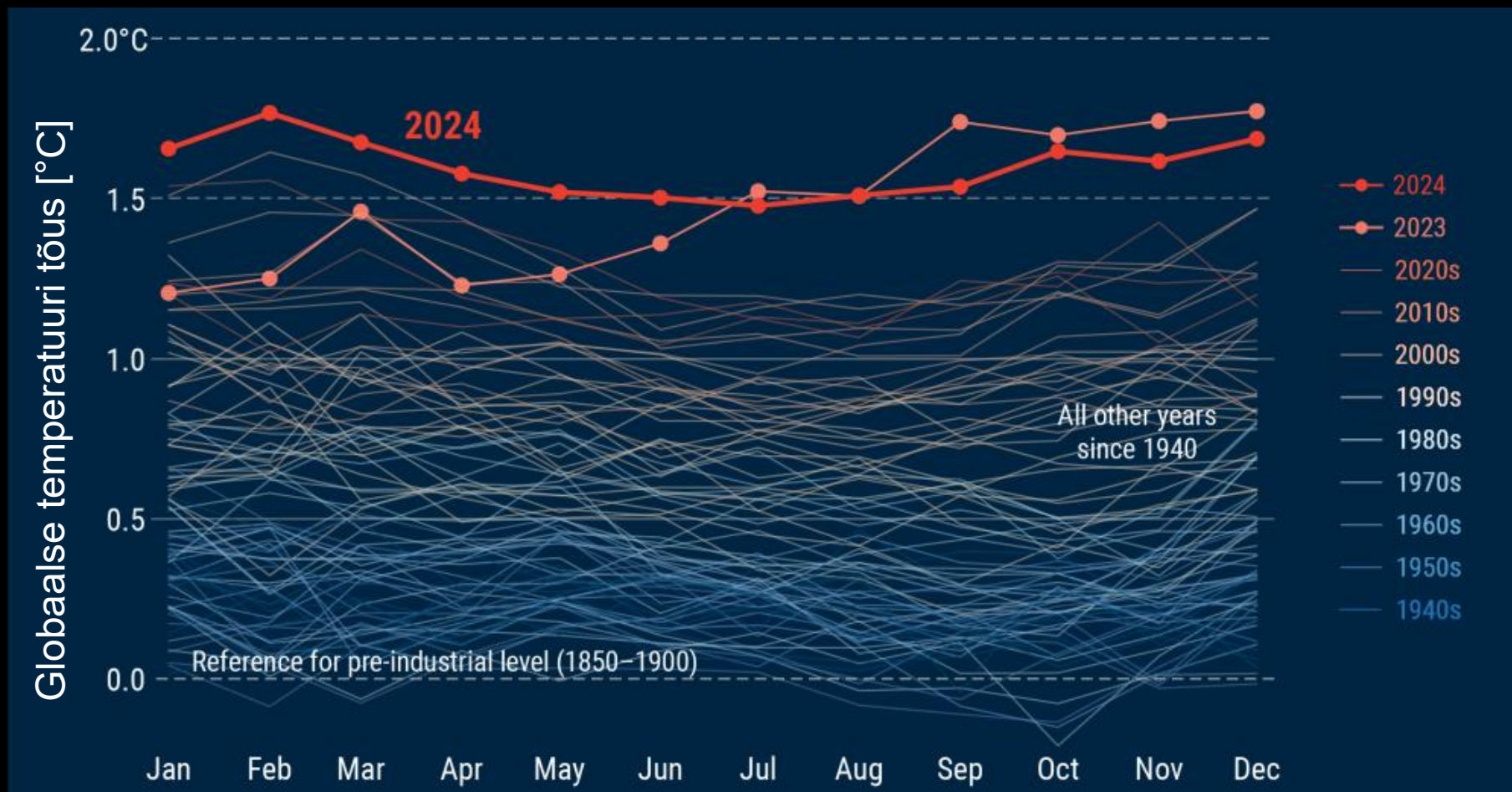


Kiirguslik mõju kliimale [W/m^2]

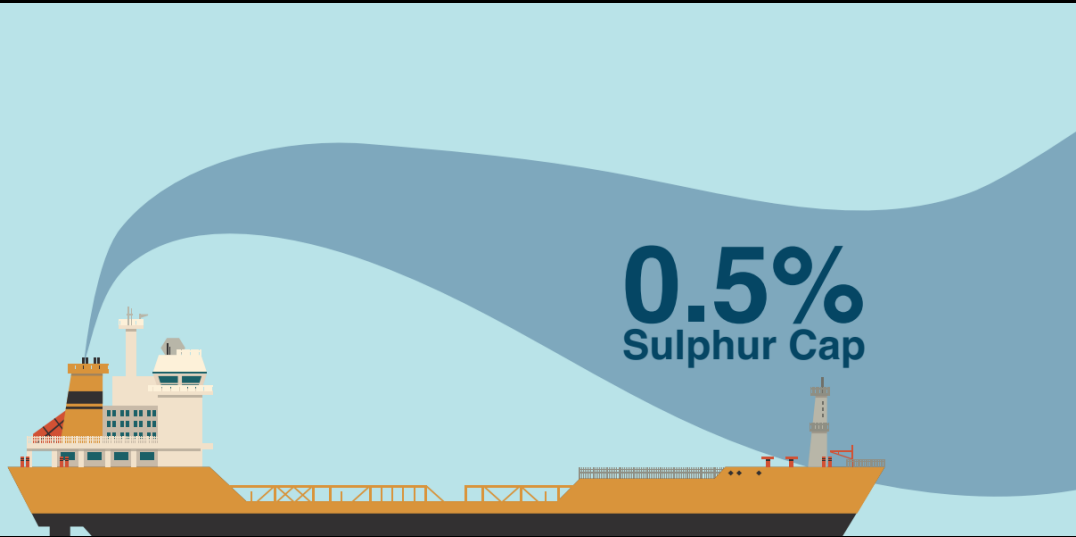


Lühiealised Maa kliima mõjutajad

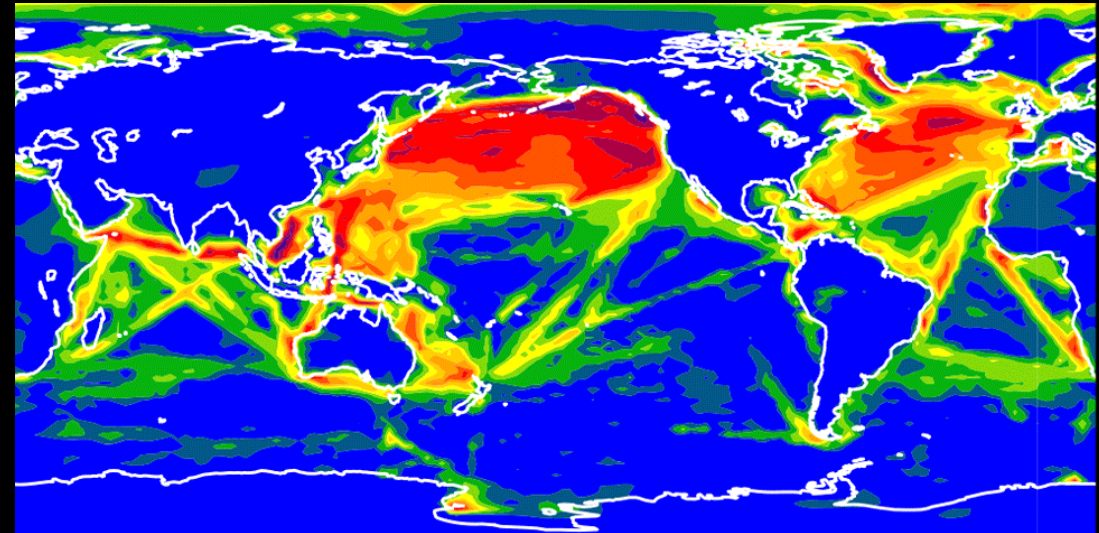
Poolteist kraadi globaalset soojenemist



Ranged normid laevakütuse väävlisisaldusele aastast 2020

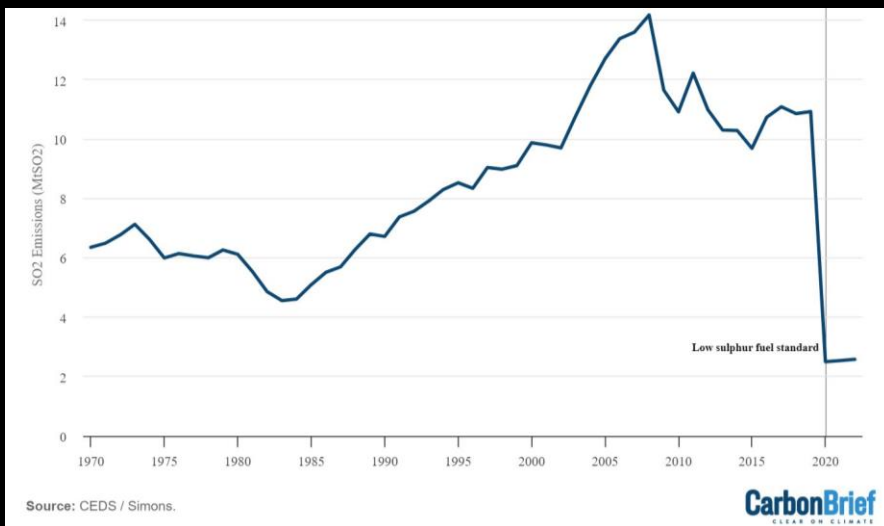


Aastal 2020 langes väävlisisaldus laevakütuses 80%

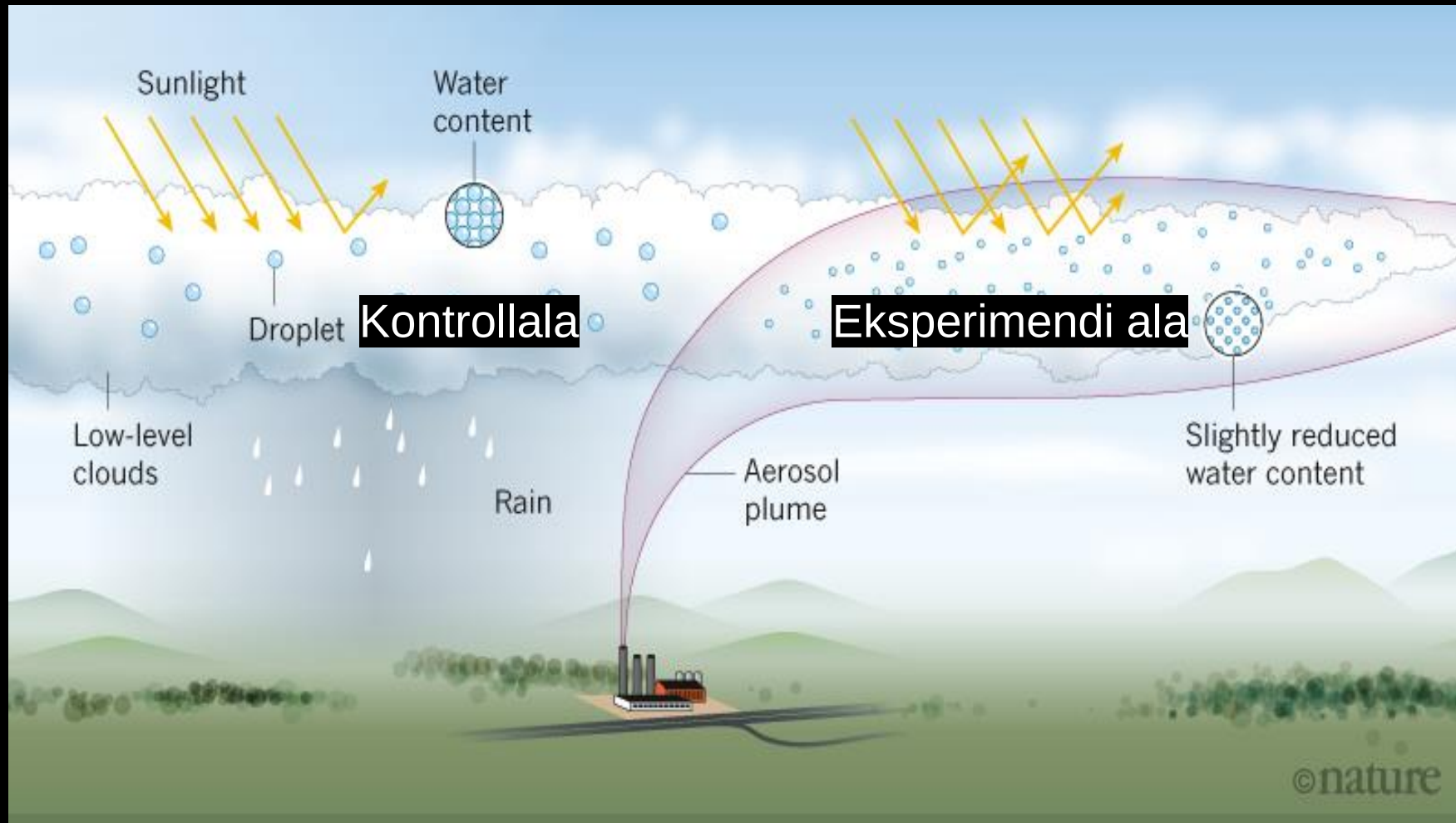


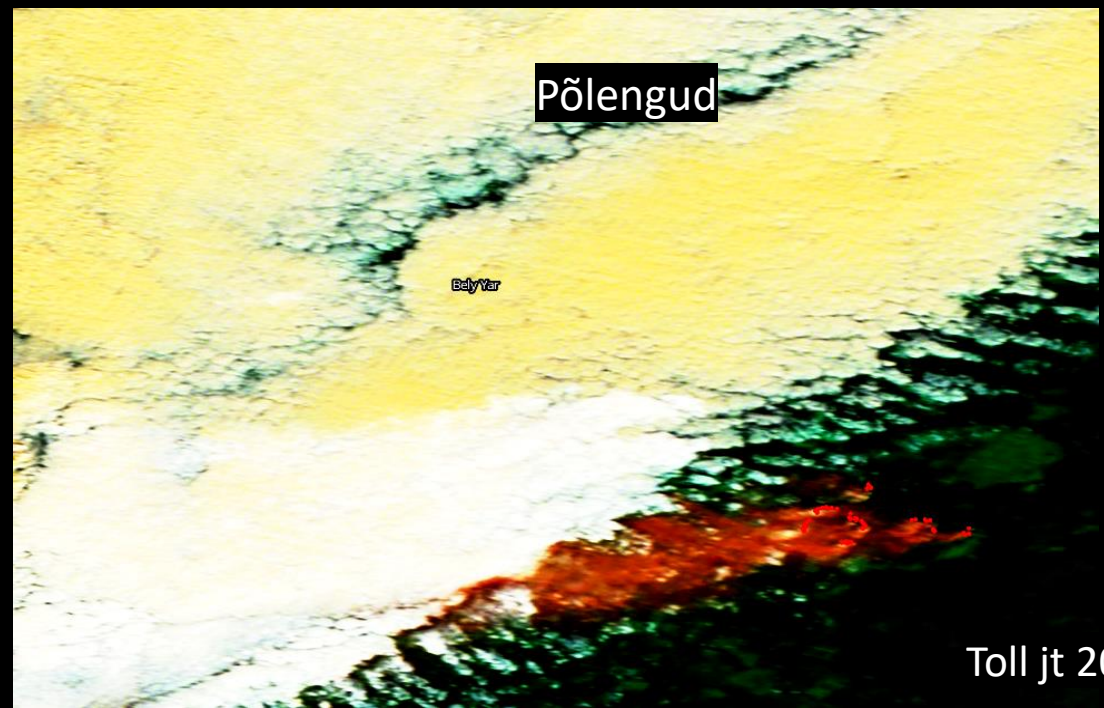
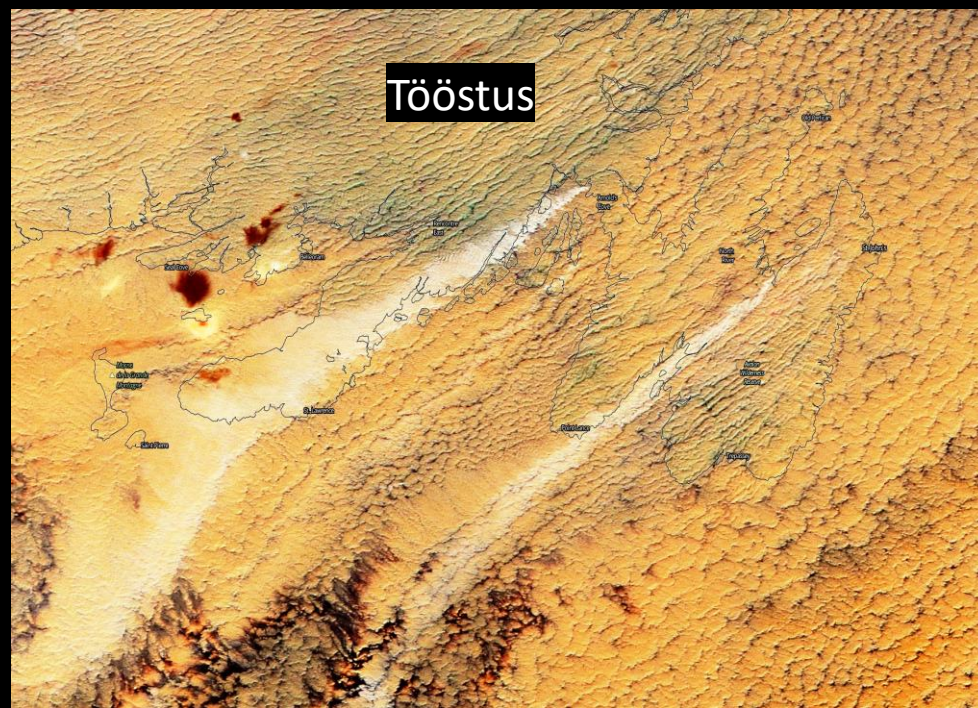
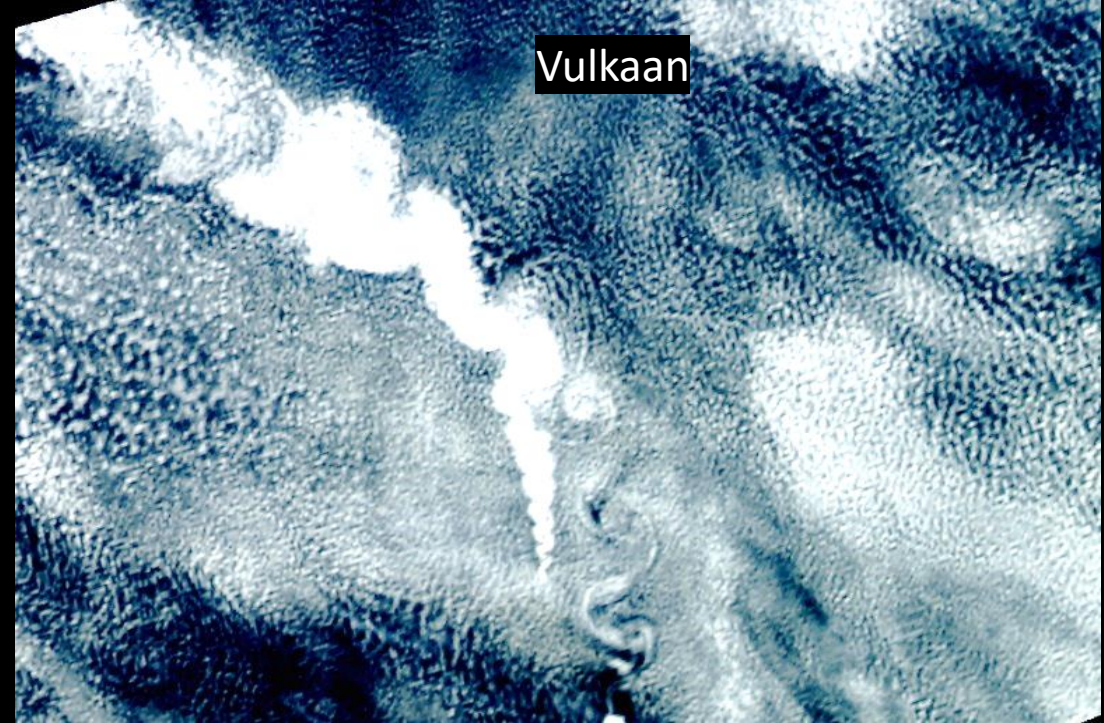
5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Fraction of total sulfate from shipping [%]

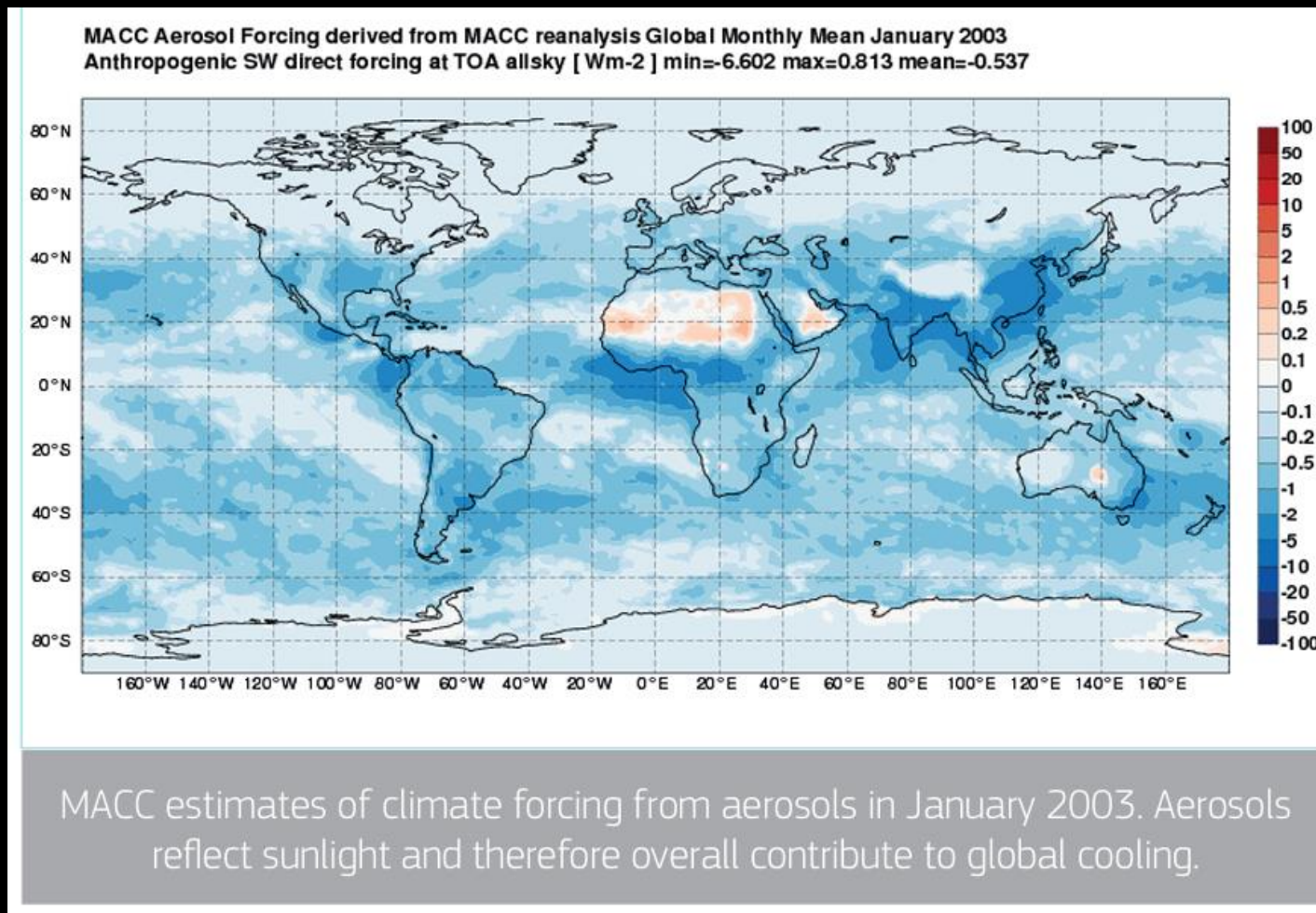


Loomulikud eksperimendid õhusaasteosakeste mõjust pilvedele

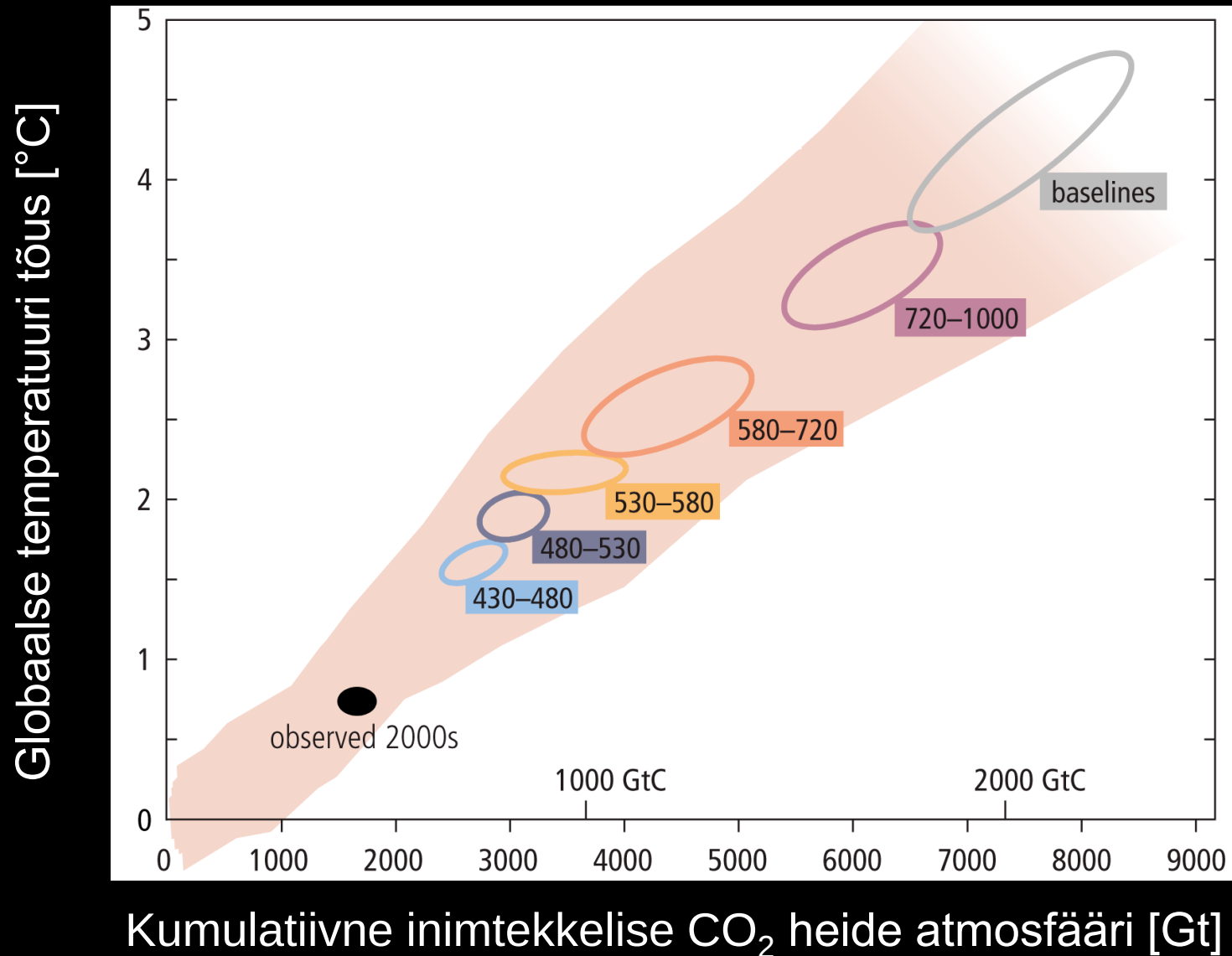




CAMS aerosoolide ja kasvuhoonegaaside andmeid kasutatakse inimtegevuse
kliimamõju tugevuse täpsustamiseks
<https://atmosphere.copernicus.eu/climate-forcing>



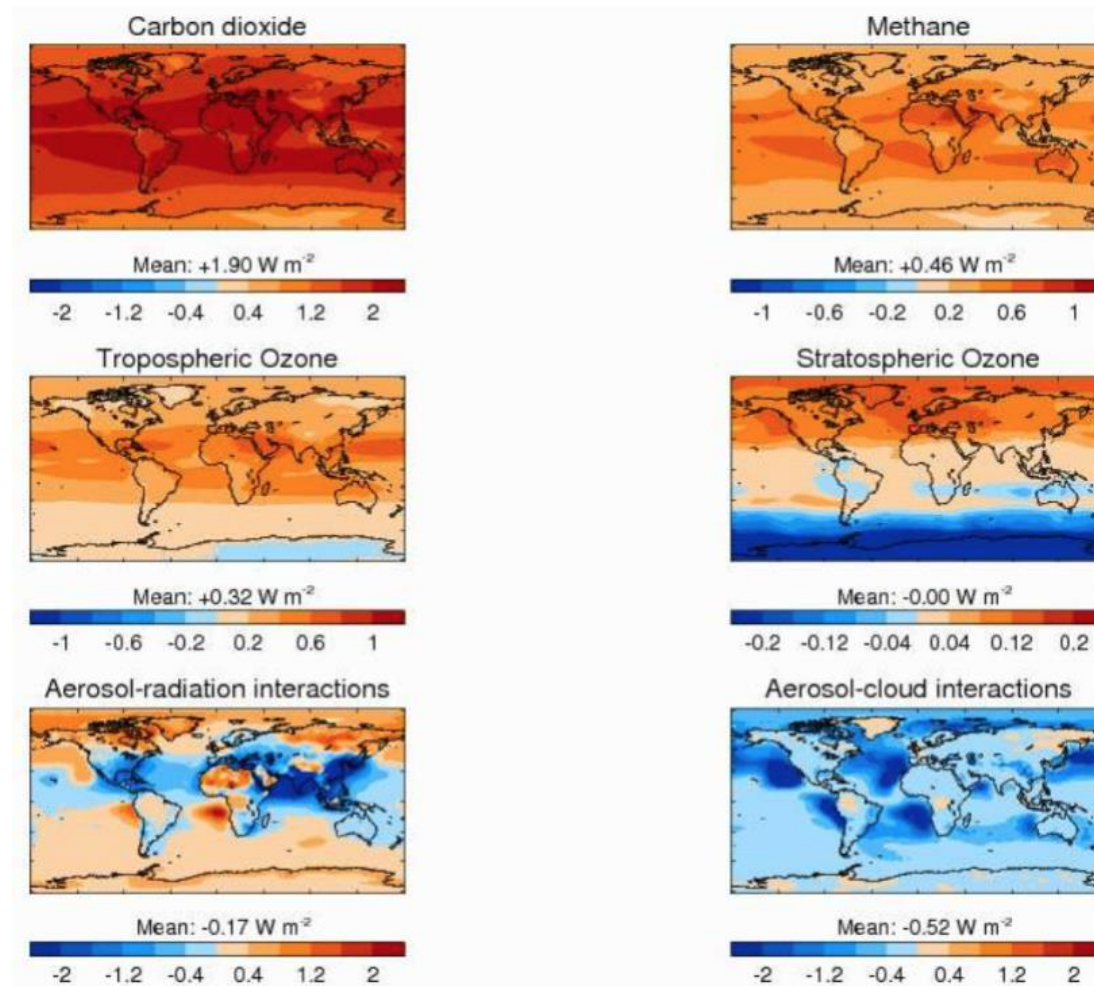
Globaalse soojenemise tugevus sõltub inimkonna valikutest





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Europe's eyes on Earth

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