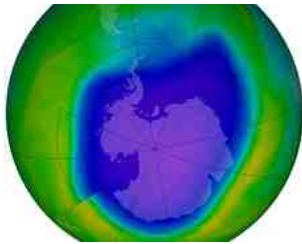


# Record hole in ozone layer 'no cause for alarm'

UN weather and climate agency says hole over Antarctica is larger due to colder stratosphere but will shrink again



False-colour view of total ozone over the Antarctic pole on 26 October 2015. The purple and blue colorus are where there is the least ozone, and the yellows and reds are where there is more. Photograph: NASA Reuters

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The UN's weather and climate agency said on Thursday there was no cause for alarm about a record-size hole this month in the ozone layer which shields life on Earth from the Sun, as it should shrink again.

The ozone hole that appears over [Antarctica](#) fluctuates in size, normally reaching its widest in the polar spring as extreme cold temperatures in the stratosphere and the return of sunlight unleash chlorine radicals that destroy ozone.

Last year, the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) [said it detected the first sign of ozone recovery](#), largely thanks to a 1987 ban on gases that cause ozone depletion, but said it could be a decade before the hole begins shrinking.

This year, a colder than usual stratosphere widened the hole to a peak of 28.2 million square km (10.9 million square miles) on 2 October, bigger than Canada and Russia put together.

It was a record for a hole measured on 2 October of any year, and the hole has remained at daily record levels on every day since then, the WMO said, citing data from Nasa. Over the 30 days around the peak, the hole averaged 26.9m sq km, making it the third largest, after 2000 and 2006.

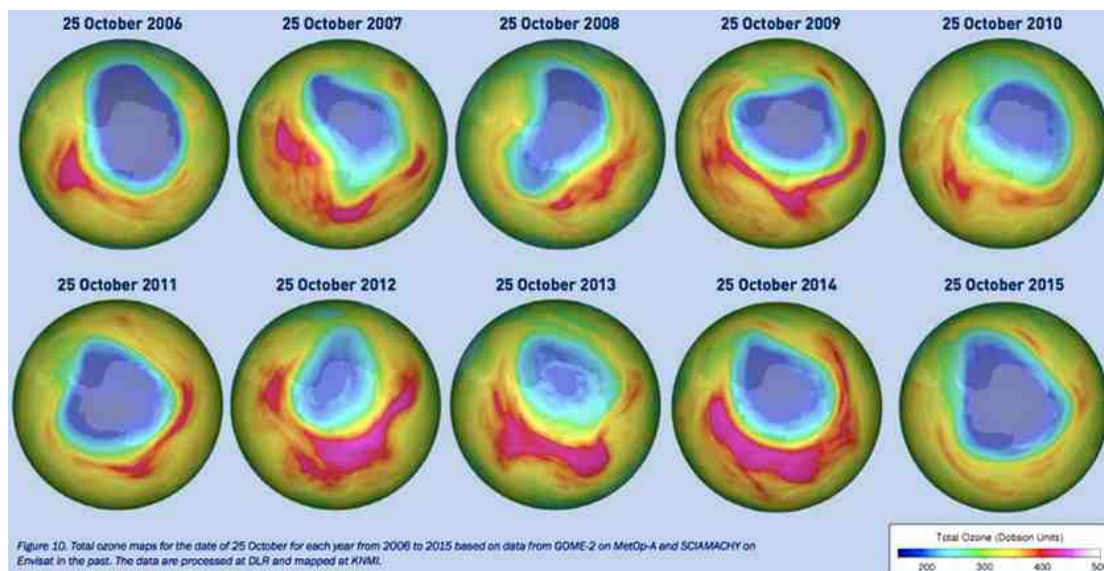


Figure 10. Total ozone maps for the date of 25 October for each year from 2006 to 2015 based on data from GOME-2 on MetOp-A and SCIAMACHY on Envisat in the past. The data are processed at DLR and mapped at NIMT.

Ozone hole extent, from 2004 to 2015 Photograph: WMO

"This shows us that the ozone hole problem is still with us and we need to remain vigilant. But there is no reason for undue alarm," WMO atmospheric and environment research division senior scientist Geir Braathen said in a statement.

"Overall, however, this does not reverse the projected long-term recovery in the coming decades," the statement said.

Ozone-depleting chemicals, including the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) once widely used in refrigerators and spray cans, were banned under the 1987 Montreal protocol. The UN Environment Programme has said the treaty will prevent 2m cases of skin cancer annually by 2030.

"The Montreal protocol is in place and is working well," Braathen said. "But we may continue to see large Antarctic ozone holes until about 2025 because of weather conditions in the stratosphere and because ozone depleting chemicals linger in the atmosphere for several decades after they have been phased out."