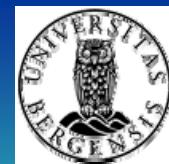


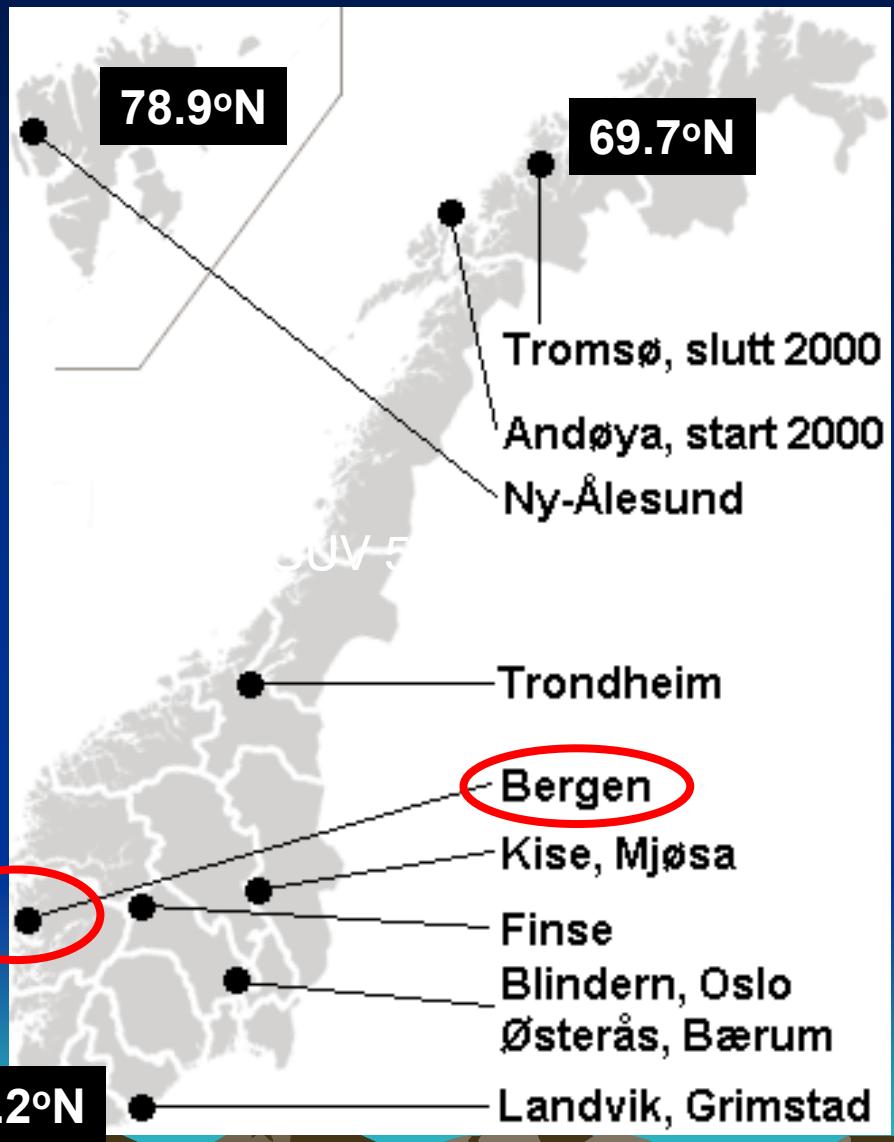
Measured and modelled UV-radiation in Norway

*Jan Asle Olseth, Iselin Medhaug, Joachim Reuder,
Brynhild Berge Sjølingstad, Ottar Sætre*

*Geophysical Institute
University of Bergen*



Norwegian UV network



Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority
(NRPA)
GUV 541





Geophysical Institute (60.4°N, 45 m.a.s.l.)

University of Bergen

Radiation Observatory



Geophysical Institute (45 m.a.s.l.)

Shortwave (solar) radiation

1. Sunshine duration
2. Global (total) solar radiation
3. Diffuse solar radiation
4. Direct normal radiation

1



Since 1952

4



Since 1990

3



Since 1965

2

Geophysical Institute (45 m.a.s.l.)

Shortwave (solar) radiation

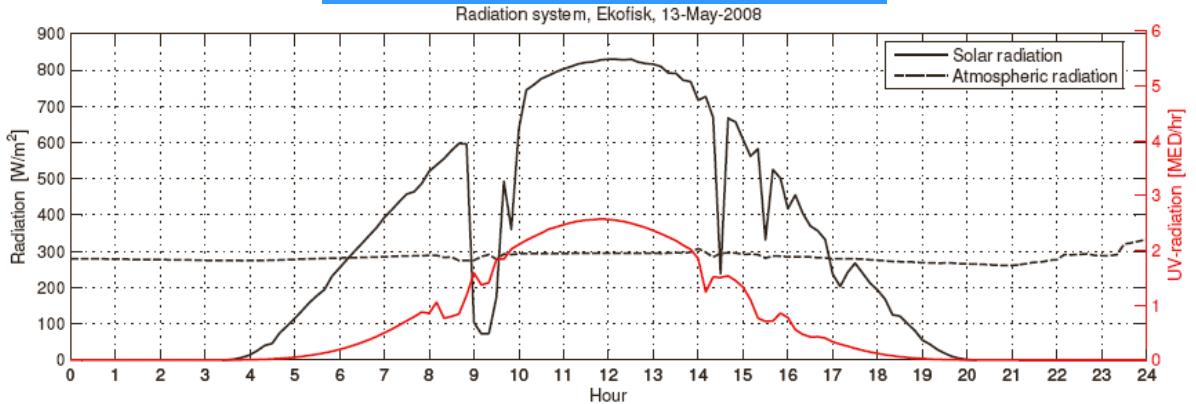
5. UV radiation

Part of the
Norwegian UV network

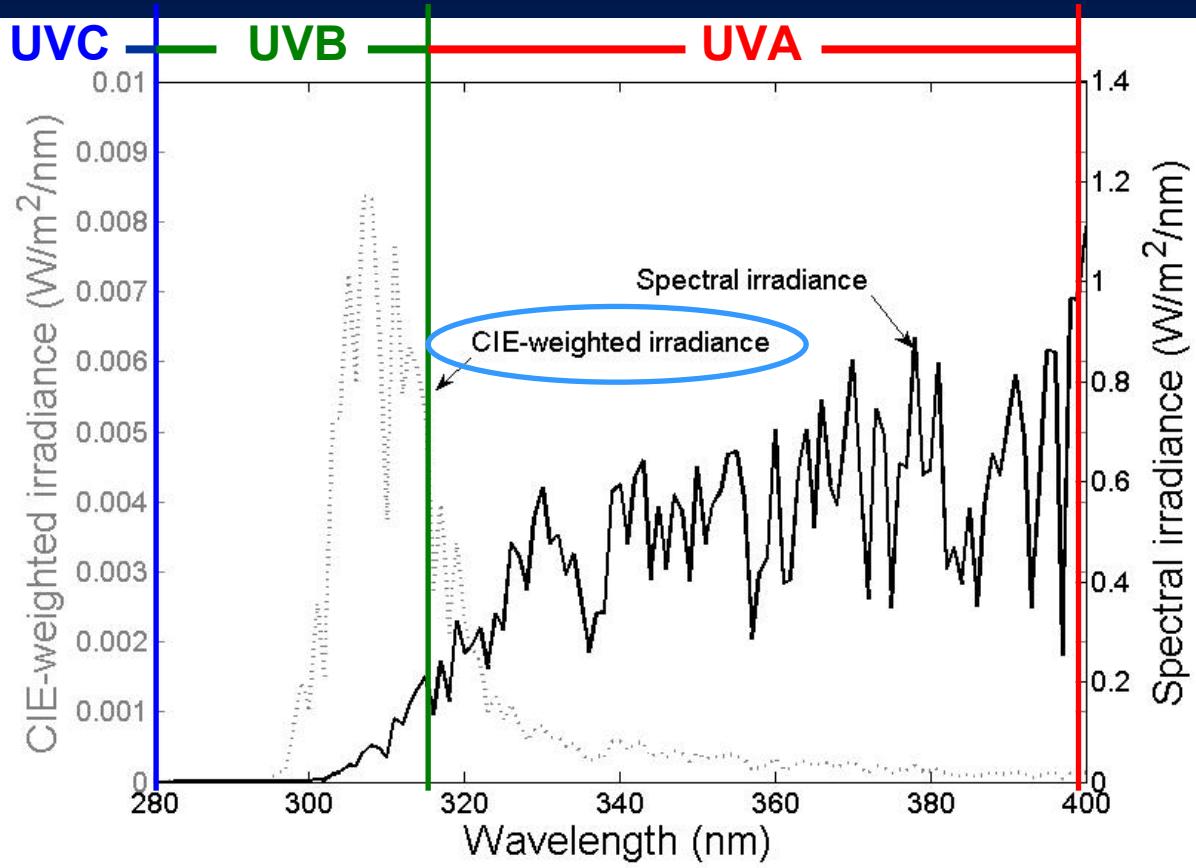


Radiation measurements over ocean (pilotproject)

GI-UiB / NRPA / Met Inst



On UV radiation



Biological effects of UV-radiation:

Spectral irradiances multiplied by action spectrum representative for sunburn
(CIE-weighted irradiance)

Important parameters affecting UV:

- solar elevation
- total atmospheric ozone amount
- cloud amount and optical thickness
- surface albedo
- atmospheric turbidity
- air pressure

Estimation of UV radiation



STAR - model (two versions):

- STARsci for clear sky
- STARneuro under actual cloud cover
 - "Trained" on data from Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Lindfors - model:

- Based on radiative transfer model libRadtran

Input to models:

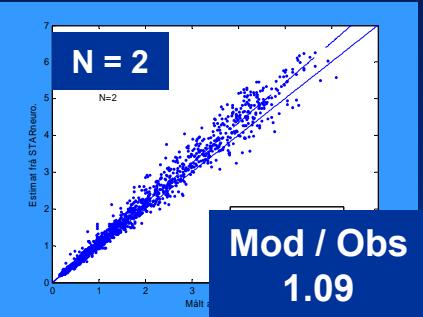
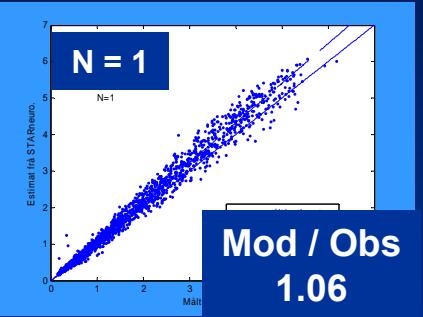
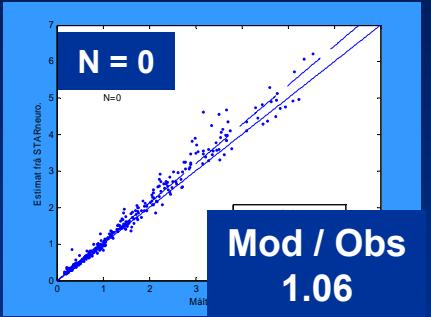
- Solar elevation
- Cloud amount
- Global irradiance
- Ozone
- Air pressure
- Ground albedo
- Aerosol optical depth



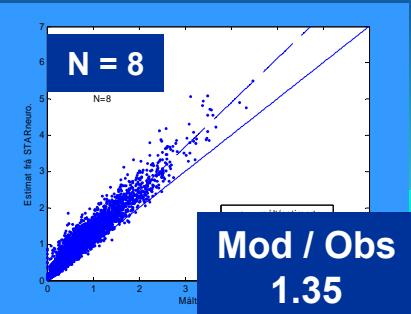
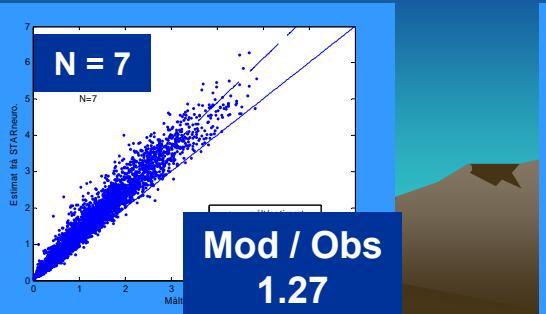
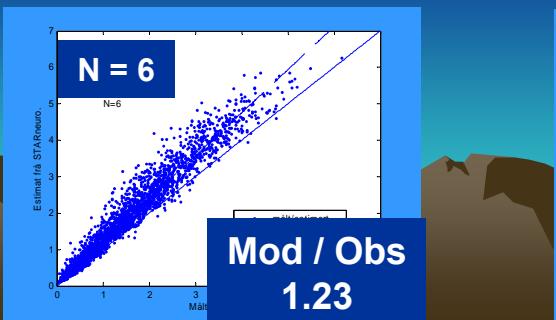
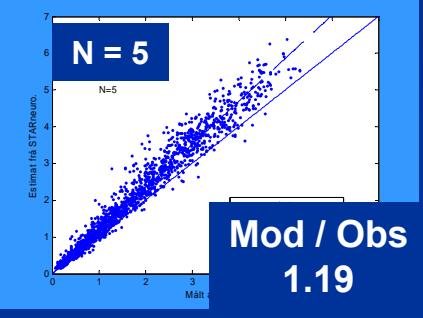
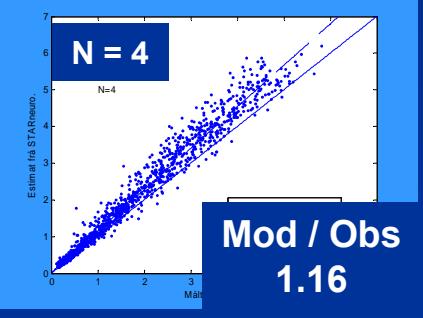
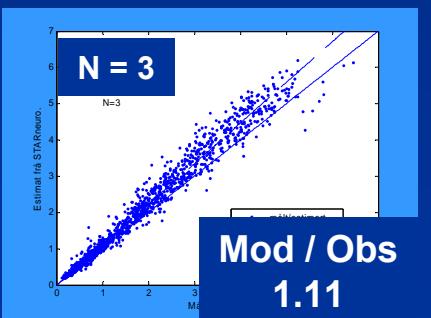


STAR – model ("Trained" on data from Garmisch-Partenkirchen)
Model results vs ground measurement for different cloud amounts N

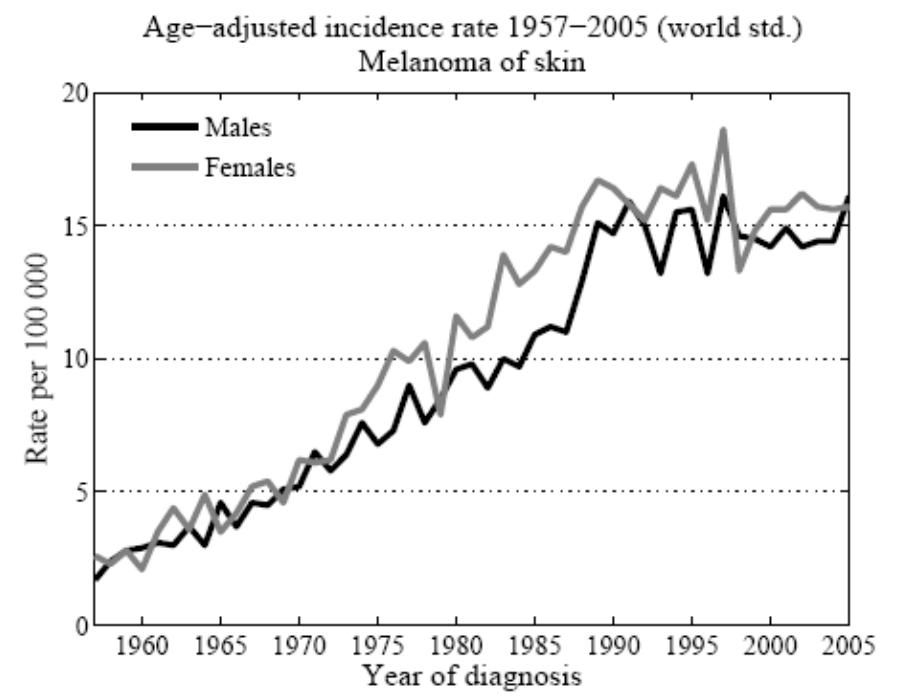
Measured



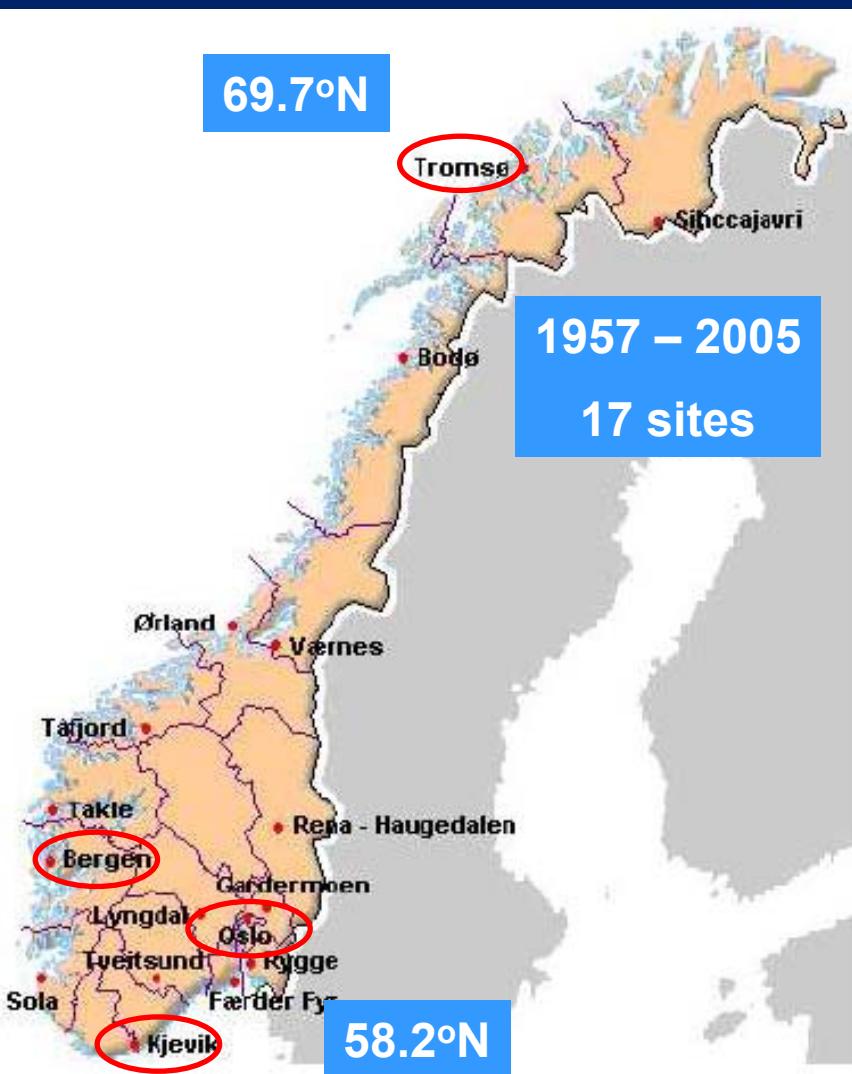
Modelled



I. Medhaug: "UV-radiation and its effect on skin cancer in Norway"



Reconstruction of UV-radiation
One station in each county



Comparison modelled vs measured UV Tromsø – Bergen – Oslo – Kjevik

Clear sky:

- Slight overestimation (1-7 %) at all stations

Overcast:

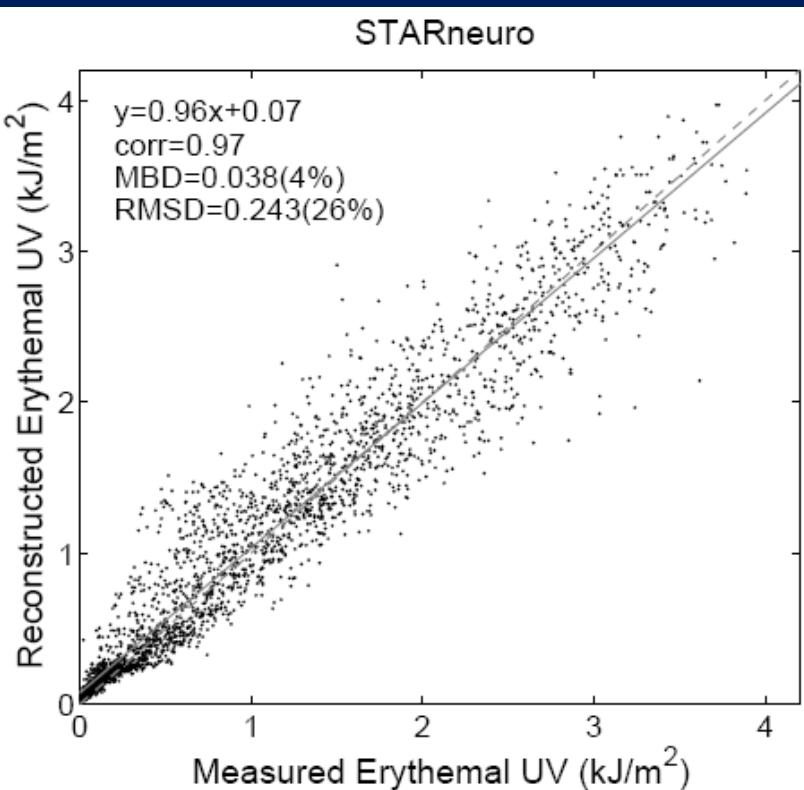
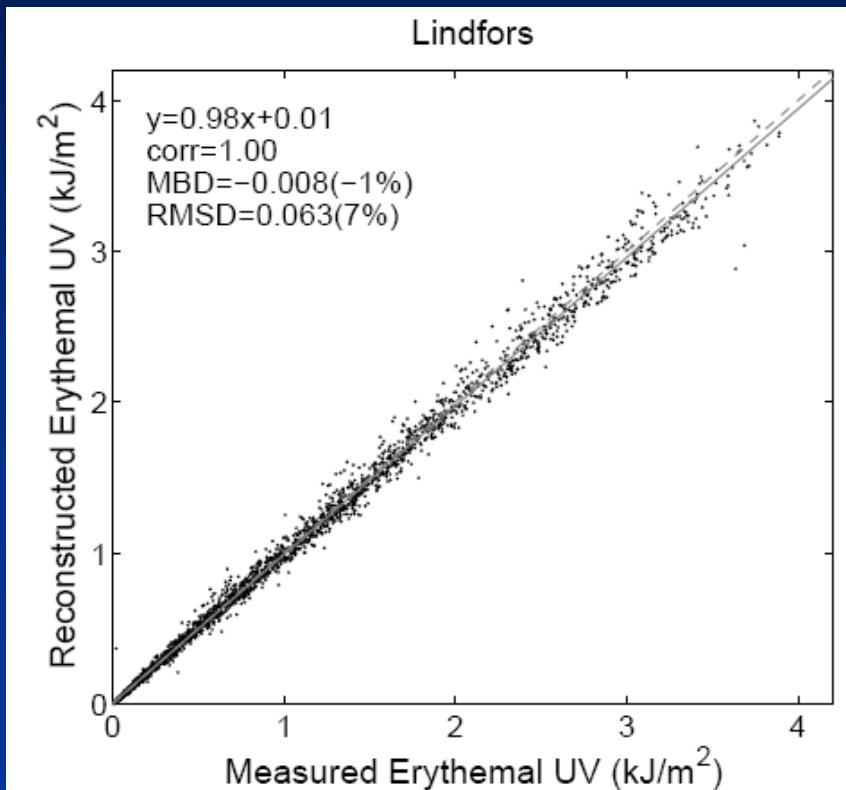
- Overestimation of 10-20 % for all but Tromsø

Overall:

- 0 % deviation for Tromsø
- 11-16 % overestimation for the other

Bergen

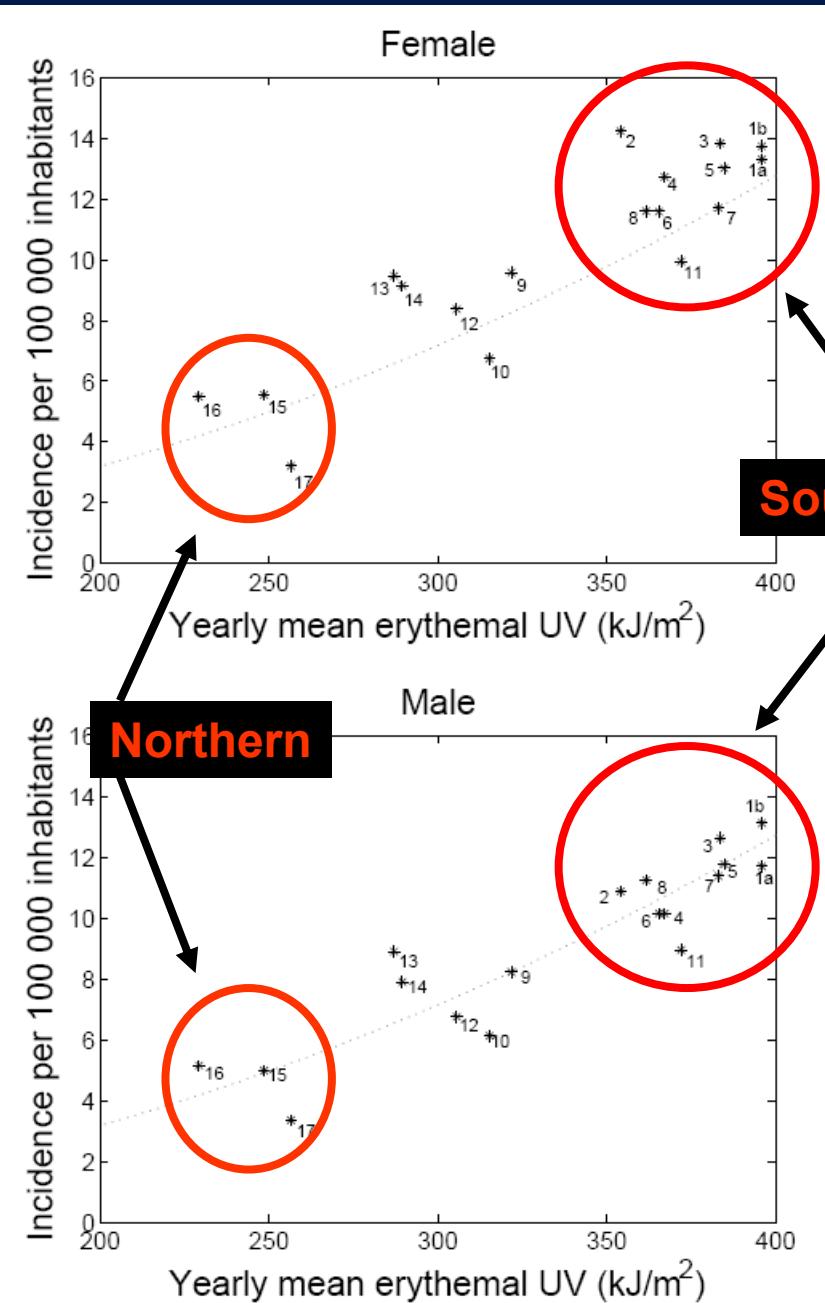
Daily values



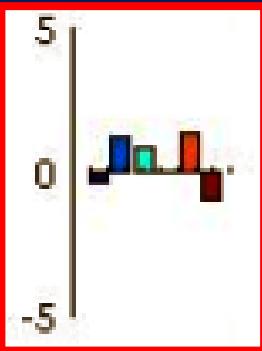
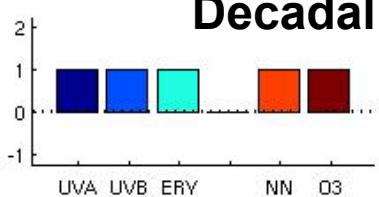
Global radiation
as additional input

Only regular cloud
info as input

Incidence rate of
malignant melanoma
vs
Erythemal UV
(averages for 1957-2005)

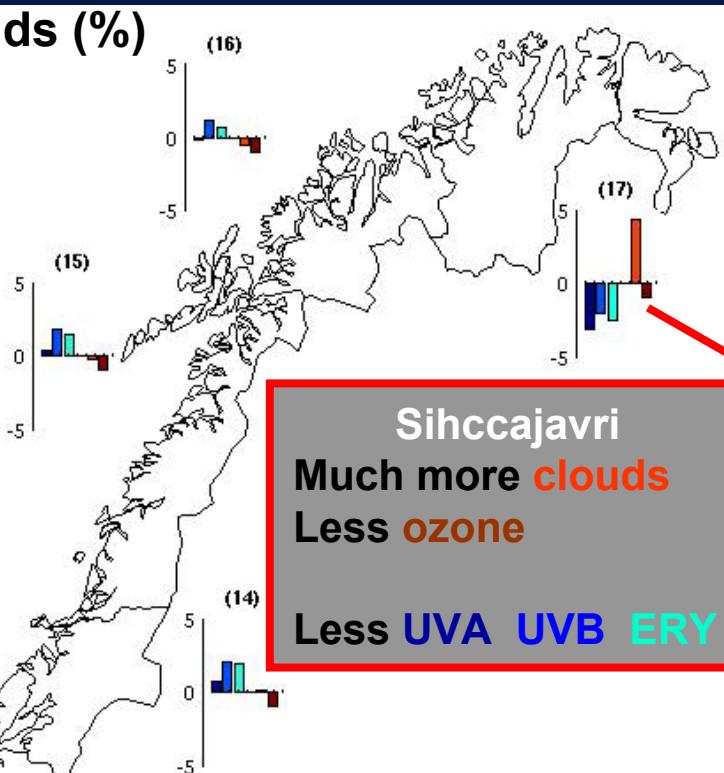


Decadal trends (%)

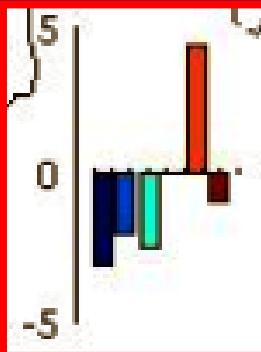


Bergen
More clouds
Less UVA

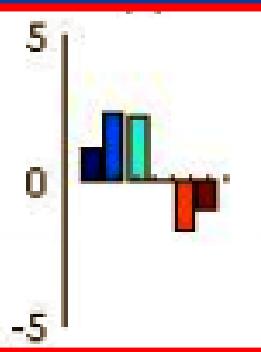
Less ozone
More UVB ERY



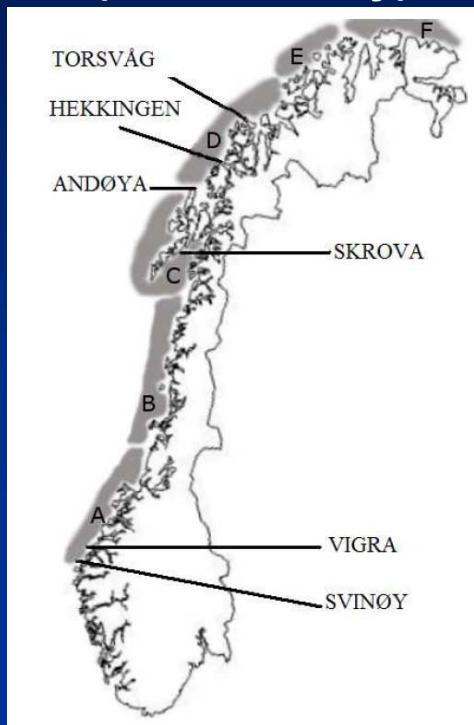
Sihccajavri
Much more clouds
Less ozone
Less UVA UVB ERY



Lyngdal
Less clouds
More UVA
Less ozone
More UVB ERY



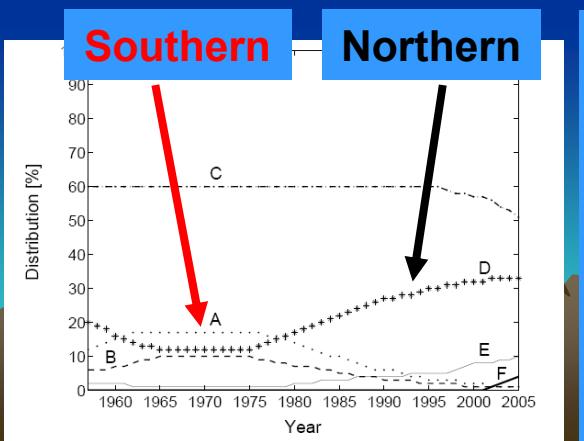
Model UV at spawning areas (March – May)



Spectrally weighted UV-radiation at sea surface
+
UV-transmission in ocean
+
Vertical distribution of cod-eggs (wind speed)



Local Cod UV-index
(Quantify potential UV effect on cod eggs passively drifting)



Relative weight of the spawning areas
Shift towards north with time
(caused by increasing sea temperature)



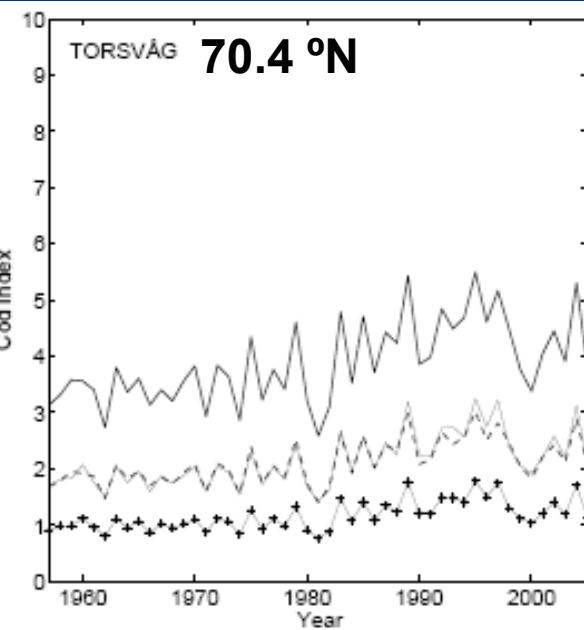
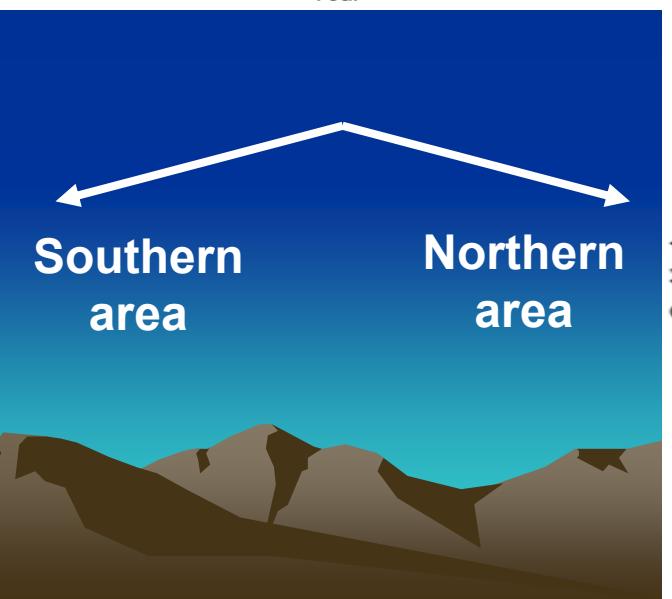
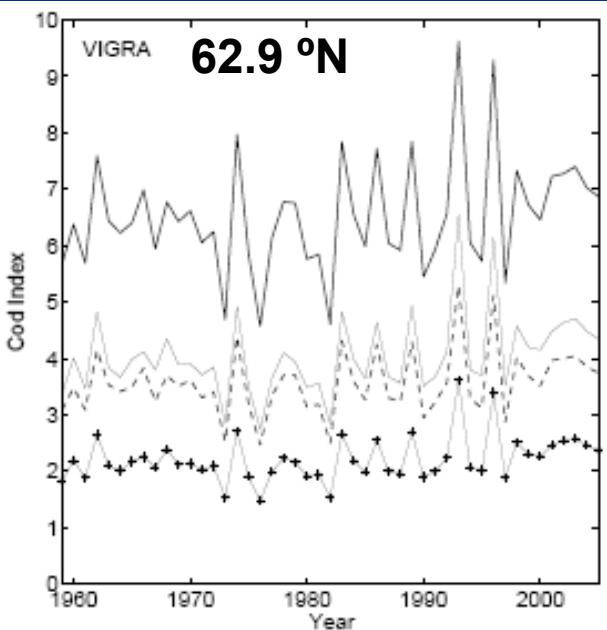
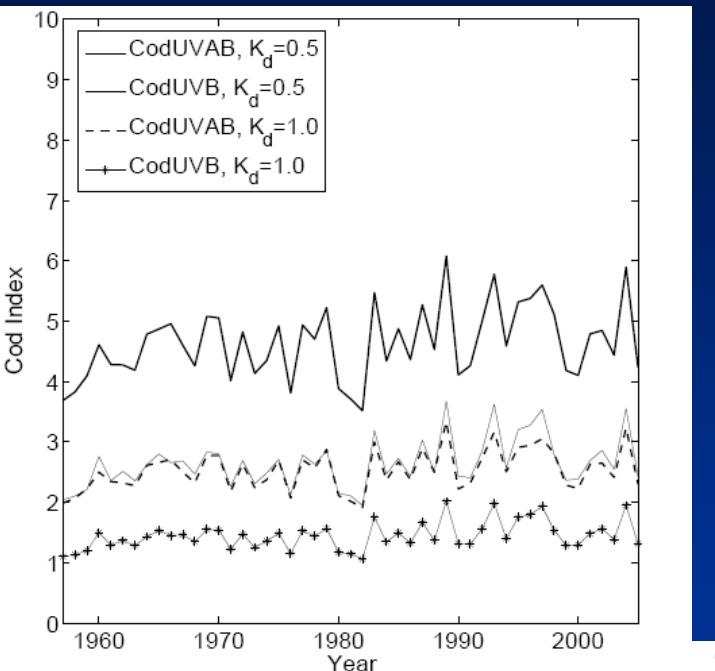
Total Cod UV-index
(for the total Norwegian cod stock)

Annual Cod UV-index

Overall

**For the entire
cod-egg population**

**Weighted according
to the relative weight
of the spawning areas**



Conclusions

What have the students done?

- Reconstructed Erythemal UV for different regions in Norway (58 - 70°N) for a period of 50 years
- Compared reconstructed and measured UV
- Developed a new method for estimation of potential UV-effect on cod-eggs
- Investigated the effect of UV on human beings and fish

What to do in the future?

- Use the reconstructed UV data for further investigations on more complex relationships between UV and biology





@voldaveiret.no

Thank you
Take care !!!

