

developed an effective relationship with the media and learned to play his role as both a scientist and national advocate for the environment. Dr. Rowland epitomizes the important role of the scientist in explaining science and important global climate issues to the public.



Frederick Reines in background and F. Sherwood Rowland on the left at Nobel Prize award ceremony, January 1996.

For the full exhibit checklist with annotations, online exhibits, and past exhibits, please see:

exhibits.lib.uci.edu.

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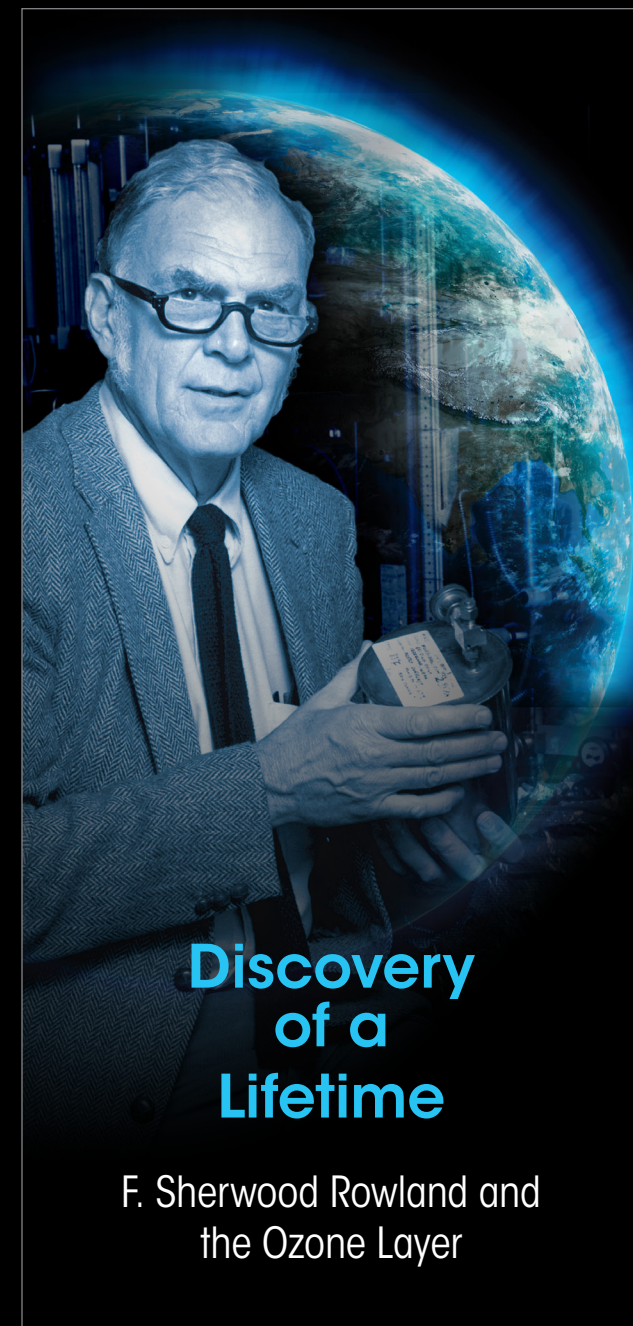
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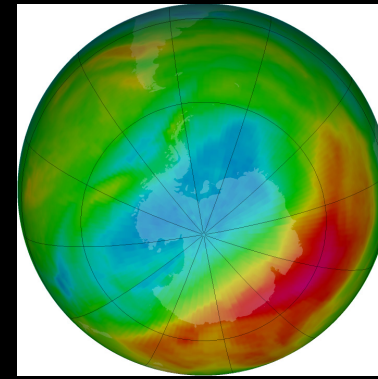
Welcome to the UC Irvine Libraries' fall 2011 exhibit, *Discovery of a Lifetime: F. Sherwood Rowland and the Ozone Layer*. This exciting exhibit celebrates the research contributions of world-renowned atmospheric scientist and Nobel Prize winner F. Sherwood "Sherry" Rowland, and explores his role in bringing worldwide attention to the impact of human-contributed greenhouse gases on a planetary scale. Mitchell Brown, Research Librarian for Chemistry and Earth System Science is curator. The exhibit was inspired by Professor Rowland's generous donation of personal papers to the UCI Libraries. These rich materials are now

available for scholarly research in the Libraries' Department of Special Collections and Archives.

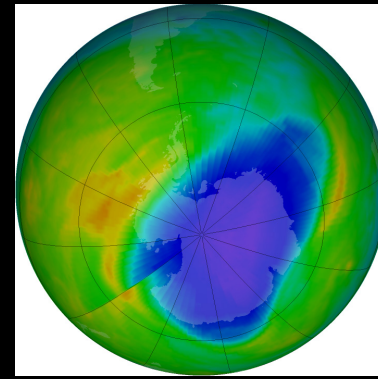
We are honored to have Dr. Ralph J. Cicerone, President of the National Academy of Sciences, and UCI Chancellor Emeritus as the featured speaker for our exhibit opening on November 18.

I hope you enjoy the exhibit and return to view others in the future.

Lorelei Tanji
Interim University Librarian

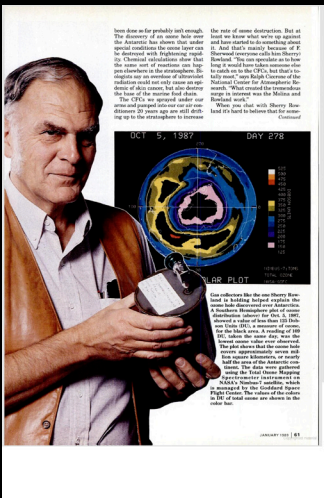


Daily maximum ozone hole for October 3, 1979. NASA Ozone Hole Watch.



Daily maximum ozone hole for October 15, 1985. NASA Ozone Hole Watch.

of the CFCs, one cannot always know until well into the work whether the research is about exposing global environmental problems or simply an interesting scientific puzzle. A current and long term research subject of the Rowland/Blake group is the global increase of greenhouse gases, including methane and carbon dioxide.



"The Man Who Knew Too Much," Edward Edelson. *Popular Science*. January, 60-65, 102. 1989.

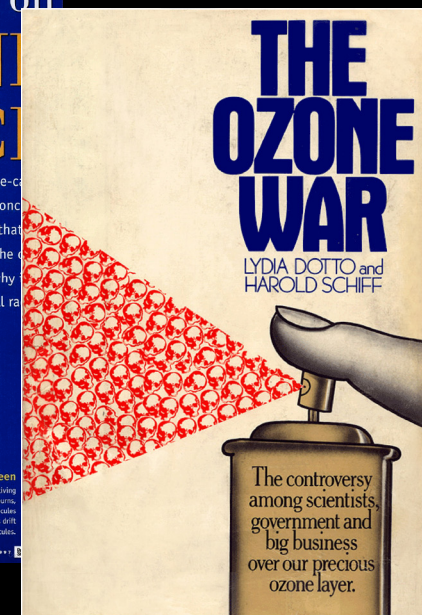
The exhibit traces Dr. Rowland's groundbreaking work as one of the first scientists to warn that chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) released into the atmosphere were depleting the Earth's vital ozone layer. His research, conducted along with postdoctoral colleague Dr. Mario Molina, contributed to the passing of the 1987 Montreal Protocol to eliminate CFCs from aerosols, and brought worldwide attention to the impact of human-contributed greenhouse gases on a planetary scale. Along with Dr. Paul Crutzen, they

were all three awarded the 1995 Nobel Prize in Chemistry "for their work in atmospheric chemistry, particularly concerning the formation and decomposition of ozone".

Since 1978, the Rowland/Blake group has been monitoring global atmospheric trace gases. As with the study of the ozone depletion capability



"Attack on Ozone Science: Nobel Prize-caliber scientists conclude years ago that CFCs damage the ozone layer. So why is the debate still raging?" *Popular Science*. 72-78. October 1997.



The Ozone War. Lydia Dotto and Harold Schiff. Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1978.

Dr. Rowland is internationally recognized not only for his research in the laboratory, but also for his efforts to inform other scientists, the public, and policymakers about threats posed to Earth's atmosphere by chemical pollutants. In clearly synthesizing the message of his research, Dr. Rowland