



International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences (IAMAS)



President
Dr. Sophie Godin-Beekmann

Secretary
Dr. Irina Petropavlovskikh

Vice President
Dr. Paul Newman

Joseph C. Farman Award

Subject: "Joseph C. Farman Award"

Action: **Nominations should be received before 31 May, 2021**

The "**Joseph C. Farman Award**" is granted to one or more outstanding scientists who have created and used high-quality, long-term time series of atmospheric measurements related to the study of atmospheric ozone and/or surface ultraviolet radiation.

Single person nominations should include:

- Nomination letter (2-page limit)
- 2-page curriculum vitae with name, mail and email address, employment history, degrees, honors, memberships, research summary, etc.
- 1-page bibliography of nominee's selected publications.
- Two endorsement letters (2-page limit)

Multi-person nominations as above, but with 2-page curriculum vitae of each individual, and 1-page publication bibliography list related to this effort.

Nomination packages should be e-mailed to: Drs. Sophie Godin-Beekmann (sophie.godin-beekmann at latmos.ipsl.fr) and Irina Petropavlovskikh (irina.petro at noaa.gov). Nominators are fully responsible for submitting complete packages. Incomplete or unreadable electronic files will not be considered.

A 7-member IO3C-members Award Committee will judge the nominations. Self-nominations will not be considered, and previous winners are not eligible. The Committee may decide to not give the Award, if nominations do not meet high scientific standards. The Award consists of a certificate accompanied by a prize defined by the Local Quadrennial Ozone Symposium Organizing Committee.

Submission deadline is May 31st 2021. Awards will be presented at the next Quadrennial Ozone Symposium in Seoul in October 2021.

Sincerely,

Dr. Sophie Godin-Beekman
President

Dr. Paul Newman
Vice-President

Dr. Irina Petropavloskikh
Secretary

Ozone Commission website: <http://www.io3c.org/>

Joseph C. Farman

Joseph C. Farman was one of those pioneers who understood the value of high quality, long term, meticulous environmental monitoring. In addition, he had the ability to interpret the data and turn them into breakthrough science. As a scientist, working at the British Antarctic Survey, he monitored the stratospheric ozone layer above Antarctica. Total ozone recordings started in Halley, Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year in 1957. Today, this time series constitutes one of the cornerstones of global ozone monitoring, and thanks to this long term data set, it was possible for Joe to determine that something unexpected was happening in the stratosphere above Antarctica in the early and mid 1980s. His discovery of the Antarctic ozone hole promoted the establishment of the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which is often mentioned as the most successful of all global environmental treaties. His Nature paper of 1985, where the unprecedented springtime ozone decrease at Halley Bay was described, stands out as one of the most important scientific publications in environmental science. Results from model calculations have been published in recent years describing the world that we have avoided thanks to the Montreal Protocol. Massive ozone depletion would have taken place with impacts in terms of increased ultraviolet radiation affecting the whole globe if the emissions of ozone depleting substances had continued unabated.