

Interactive comment on “Relations between erythemal UV dose, global solar radiation, total ozone column and aerosol optical depth at Uccle, Belgium” by V. De Bock et al.

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The paper cites (Bernhard, 2011) on three occasions:

1: P16532, L4: On the other hand, UV radiation does enable the production of vitamin D in the skin, which is positively linked to health effects as it supports bone health and may decrease the risk of several internal cancers (Bernhard, 2011).

2: P16532, L12: In principle, long term trends in UV irradiance can either be inferred from direct measurements (from ground or space) or reconstructed based on proxy data such as total ozone and sunshine duration (Bernhard, 2011).

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3: P16532, L29: Long term changes in solar elevation, tropospheric ozone, clouds, Rayleigh scattering on air molecules, surface albedo, aerosols, absorption by trace gases and changes in the distance between the Sun and the Earth can lead to trends in UV irradiance (Bernhard, 2011).

While I am honored that my 2011 paper is being cited, I like to point out that my paper is not the original source of the three statements. I would be better to cite either the original literature or review papers on the subject, as I did in my paper to support these statements. These are:

Statement 1: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): Environmental effects of ozone depletion and its interactions with climate change: 2010 assessment, 236 pp., UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya, ISBN: ISBN 92-807-2312-X, 2010.

Statement 2: Lindfors, A. V., Arola, A., Kaurola, J., Taalas, P., and Svenøe, T.: Long-term erythemal UV doses at Sodankylä estimated using total ozone, sunshine duration, and snow depth, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 108, 4518, doi:10.1029/2002JD003325, 2003.

Statement 3: World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Scientific assessment of ozone depletion: 2006, *Global Ozone Res. Monit. Proj. Rep.* 50, 572 pp., Geneva, Switzerland, 2007.

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