Current Affairs 14-08-2025

Credit - Drishti Ias

Orbiting Carbon Observatories (OCOs)



Source: IE

Why in News?

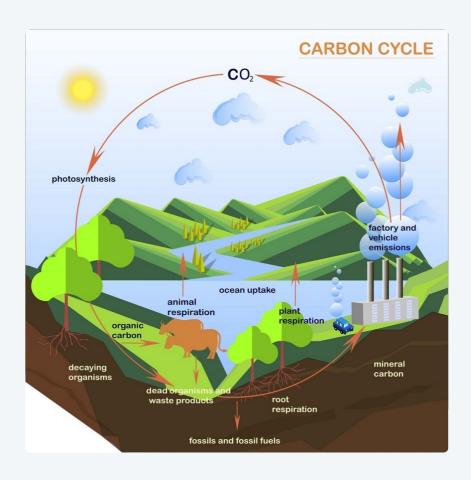
The **US** has directed **NASA** to prepare for the **early termination** of two critical satellites- **OCO-2** and **OCO-3**, which track **atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO ₂)** and monitor **crop health**.

What is Orbiting Carbon Observatories (OCOs)?

- About: The OCOs are a series of NASA 's Earth observation satellites designed to provide crucial data for tracking CO 2 sources and sinks, and their impact on global climate systems.
 - The first mission, OCO (2009), failed due to a launch vehicle fairing issue.
 - However, the subsequent mission, OCO-2 (2014), was successfully launched, measuring atmospheric CO₂, identifying its sources and sinks, and tracking crop health through the 'glow' of plant photosynthesis.
 - It operates in a sun-synchronous polar orbit to observe any location at the same time of day.
 - OCO-3 (2019), installed in the ISS, orbits Earth every 90 minutes, allowing observations of the same location at multiple times of day and providing complementary data to OCO-2.
- Significance: OCO satellites provide global, high-resolution CO 2 data, tracking seasonal and regional variations.
 - For decades, tropical rainforests were considered the planet's lungs, clearing vast amounts of CO
 However, OCO-2 data revealed that boreal forests (taiga), the coniferous forests in higher latitudes, play a significant role in CO 2 absorption.
 - Additionally, OCO data showed that natural carbon sinks can transform into carbon sources during events like droughts or deforestation.
 - By detecting light from photosynthesis , OCOs map global plant growth, aiding climate mitigation and policy formulation for emission reduction .

About CO₂ & Global Carbon Cycle

- **About: CO2** is a major **greenhouse gas**, trapping heat that would otherwise escape into space, and is essential for life and **maintaining Earth's atmospheric balance.**
- Sources of CO2: Fossil fuel combustion, respiration, deforestation, and organic decay.
- Sinks of CO2: Vegetation, forests, and oceans, which absorb roughly half of human-produced CO2.
- Global Carbon Cycle: The global carbon cycle is the exchange of carbon between the atmosphere, oceans, land, and fossil fuels, occurring over seconds (photosynthesis) to millennia (fossil fuel formation).



UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

Prelims

- Q1. In the context of mitigating the impending global warming due to anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide, which of the following can be the potential sites for carbon sequestration? (2017)
- 1. Abandoned and uneconomic coal seams
- 2. Depleted oil and gas reservoirs
- 3. Subterranean deep saline formations

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (d)

Q2. What is/are the advantage/advantages of zero tillage in agriculture? (2020)

- 1. Sowing of wheat is possible without burning the residue of previous crop.
- 2. Without the need for nursery of rice saplings, direct planting of paddy seeds in the wet soil is possible.
- 3. Carbon sequestration in the soil is possible.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (d)

Dardanelles Strait



Source: BBC

The Dardanelles Strait has been temporarily closed to maritime traffic as **forest fires** ravage northwestern Turkey.

- The Dardanelles Strait is a **vital narrow waterway** in northwestern Turkey. It separates the **Gallipoli Peninsula in Europe** from the mainland of Asia Minor.
- It connects the **Aegean Sea to the Sea of Marmara**, allowing for passage to the **Black Sea** via the **Bosporus Strait**.
- The major ports located on the Dardanelles Strait are **Gallipoli**, **Eceabat**, **and Çanakkale**, all situated within Turkey.
- **Historical Significance:** The Dardanelles Strait has witnessed significant events, including the **Persian** invasion (480 BCE), and World War I's Gallipoli Campaign.



Read more: Battle of Gallipoli