As you know, climate change and ozone depletion are due to two very distinct human activities (broadly, emissions of greenhouse gases like CO2, and emissions of CFCs). There are, however, some interesting connections:

* Contrary to the troposphere, **the stratosphere is cooling down** as a result of increased greenhouse gases. That means more polar stratospheric  clouds, hence more vulnerability to the ozone-destroying reactions that are catalyzed by these clouds. Therefore we can expect more ozone depletion in a world with more greenhouse gases, all else equal. Here's a report from NASA that discusses this: [https://www.nasa.gov/centers/ames/news/releases/2000/00\_43AR.html (Links to an external site.)](https://www.nasa.gov/centers/ames/news/releases/2000/00_43AR.html).
* Oceans absorbed much of the excess (anthropogenic) CFC that was released to the atmosphere prior to the Montreal Protocol. But **warm water** **holds less dissolved gas than cold water**. That means oceans will give up -- become a source of -- CFCs in a warmer world. Here's a report on that: [https://www-eenews-net.ezproxy.ups.edu:2443/climatewire/2021/03/16/stories/1063727533 (Links to an external site.)](https://www-eenews-net.ezproxy.ups.edu:2443/climatewire/2021/03/16/stories/1063727533).

You can comment on any aspect of this that strikes you, but some questions that come to mind for me are: What do these effects have in common? Are there any lessons in the Montreal Protocol (which was largely successful) that humans could use to combat climate change?