

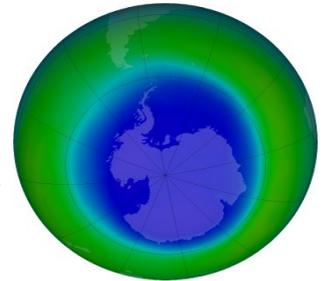
## The Best Method to Control and Restore Climate and Temperature

### Managed Polar and Stratospheric Ozone, Regional Lands and Oceanic Habitats Using No Artificial Chemical Residues or Cycles Creating a Natural & Effective Environmental Restoration and Management Infrastructure

Some testing in each application is still required to account for the oxidation and cloud and aerosol loads created by the synthetic chemicals now found in each venue of the planet, be it aquatic, regional air shed, or the stratospheric ozone layer.

#### Impact Statements

1. Stratospheric Ozone layers receiving the oxygen ion will have a binding effect reaction with the F- and Cl- attacks on the Ozone. Persistent warming of the planet means that global warming gases, not just CO<sub>2</sub>, are in excess. The global warming gases are also many of the Ozone depleting substances, so a Stratospheric oxygen ion remediation will achieve four objectives, restore more oxygen to the Ozone Layer Chapman Cycle, restore the UV protection provided by all oxygen allotropes and ions, oxidize away major greenhouse gases like Methane and facilitate a cooling trend, and combat/reverse Ozone depleting activity by Halogen gases.
2. The regional air sheds can apply Oxygen ions from industrial combustion CO<sub>2</sub> sources. The ions will cause nucleation inside of weather fronts and will promote precipitation. Because the ions scavenge pollution in and out of clouds, aerosol forcing from heavy pollution or geoengineering in a nearby air shed is remediated for the target air shed. Cloud systems are broken up and electrostatic energy buildup is ionically moderated, which decreases lightning storm buildup before precipitation events. This would protect forests better without leaving a toxic residue of any kind in the environment. Oxygen ions can attract moisture fronts into droughted regions when carefully applied because of the charge distribution that can be well controlled. Regional issues like these can be pursued and no deleterious chemistry is imposed on neighboring regions. For large drought stricken regions, it would be assumed that the whole stricken neighborhood would be in agreement and be cooperating. Regionally based scavenging of pollution pulses using both clouds and ions synergistically promotes the nighttime venting of heat into the upper atmosphere and space. Cycling clouds will leave openings for heat to escape much better than geoengineering cover, yet ensure excellent cloud albedo once the regions hydrological cycles are cleaned naturally and clouds are brightened. Methane and CO are oxidized so that means the warming effect of Methane will be decreased over time, particularly if the stratosphere receives oxygen ion applications.
3. Solar radiation management is achieved in three ways, by increasing the cloud albedo with cleaner clouds, increased precipitation into the snow pack where clean snow cover and better nighttime heat venting will cause a net heat loss trend, ionic oxygen will electrochemically encourage cloud formation when cloud cover is desired, and ionic management of humid air includes directing it into dryer regions by stimulating new precipitation and convection patterns.
4. The Oceans will absorb lots of CO<sub>2</sub> in two ways, by being cooler, which they presently are not, or by being more buffering to CO<sub>2</sub> in the ocean using dissolved Oxygen. Ionized Oxygen is infinitely soluble in water and will serve ocean CO<sub>2</sub> absorption when cheaply sourced from CO<sub>2</sub> in industrial stacks and exhausts. More CO<sub>2</sub> in the Oceans will encourage photosynthesis which also sequesters CO<sub>2</sub>, thus CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization and oxidation that counteracts ocean acidification are remedied in one step. Absorptive CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization in this way will reverse low oxygen conditions via the algal-plankton respiration system. Some Oxygen ions will automatically oxidize anthropogenic pollutants like heavy metal ions, and acidic residues and organic volatile residues. Lab and field testing will determine the safest effective dosages, given these localized conditions.



Oxygen is a major constituent of the atmosphere and is known to be the big lever in snowball Earth cooling and glaciation events. Ground testing for -and in- these different venues will yield effects and information that will lead to key understanding and confirmations of dosage related effects while leaving no unnatural residues over the long term.

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