A Level Geography Specification (Issue 6)

Minor erratum in 6.1c (page 46)

This content was updated in the March issue. However, we have now amended it to provide a fuller and more accurate description of the process. The Issue number of the specification remains unchanged but the date in the footer has been updated from March 2024 to September 2024.

Wording used in March 2024:

> Chemical weathering removes carbon from silicate rocks, resulting in the release of calcium ions. The calcium ends up in the ocean, where it reacts with dissolved carbon to create calcium as carbonate rock. Carbon is then released during volcanic eruptions via outgassing at ocean ridges, hotspot volcanoes and subduction zones.

Updated wording, September 2024:

> Rainwater becomes a weak carbonic acid when it absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere that then reacts with silicate minerals. This chemical weathering process releases ions such as calcium, which are transported by rivers to the oceans, where organisms combine calcium with dissolved carbon to create calcium carbonate. Carbonate rock forms via sedimentation of dead organisms, and carbon dioxide is released back into the atmosphere by volcanism.