# Dust and Anthropogenic Emissions - Threat to Environment and Human Health

### Ramesh Singh

School of Earth and Environmental Sciences Chapman University, Orange, CA, USA rsingh@chapman.edu

### Dust and Anthropogenic Emissions Impact Atmosphere and Air Quality

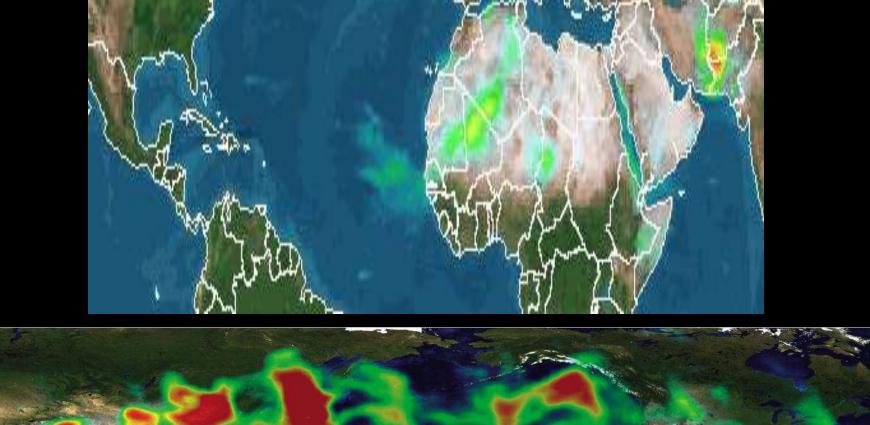
Atmosphere has no boundary but other Earth's spheres have boundaries

Dust is slow poison, especially in India, Dust impacts Human Health of 700 million people living in the IGB (Northern parts of India)

Dust also impacts Plants, Vegetation and Hydrological cycle

• Droughts and Dust events are interrelated

• Droughts accelerate Dust events



**MODIS image, April 2001** 





CANEUS SSTDM 2014

### Sand & Dust Storms

Asian and North African/Middle East dust storms form a very important environmental phenomenon, has worsened in the last decades due to deforestation and prolonged droughts



Dust in Beijing at 10:30AM March 20, 2002 (Picture courtesy China News Agency)



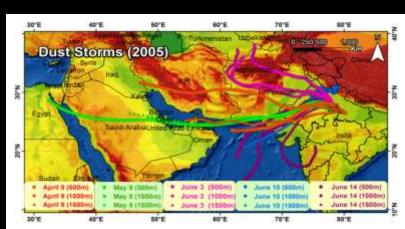
#### Dust Storms

Satellite (daily) MODIS Terra and Aqua)

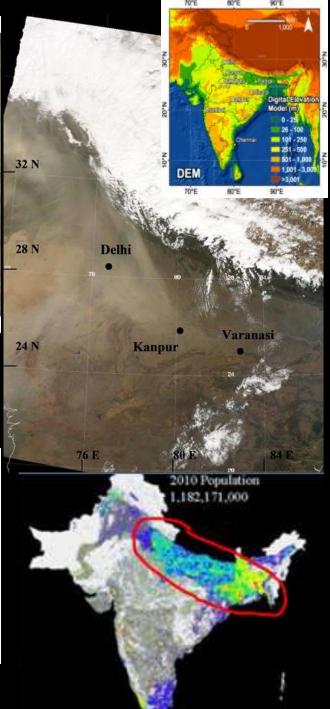


**Ground based**CIMEL
Sun-photometer

(April 3-12, 2005, MODIS Terra images)

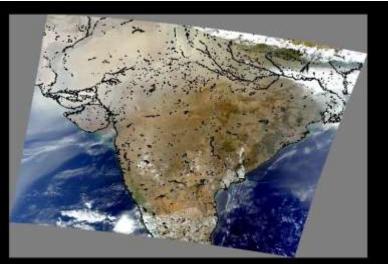


**CANEUS SSTDM 2014** 





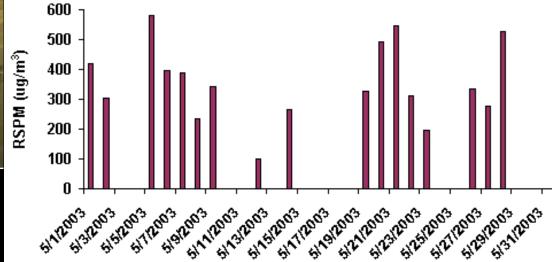






Caption:

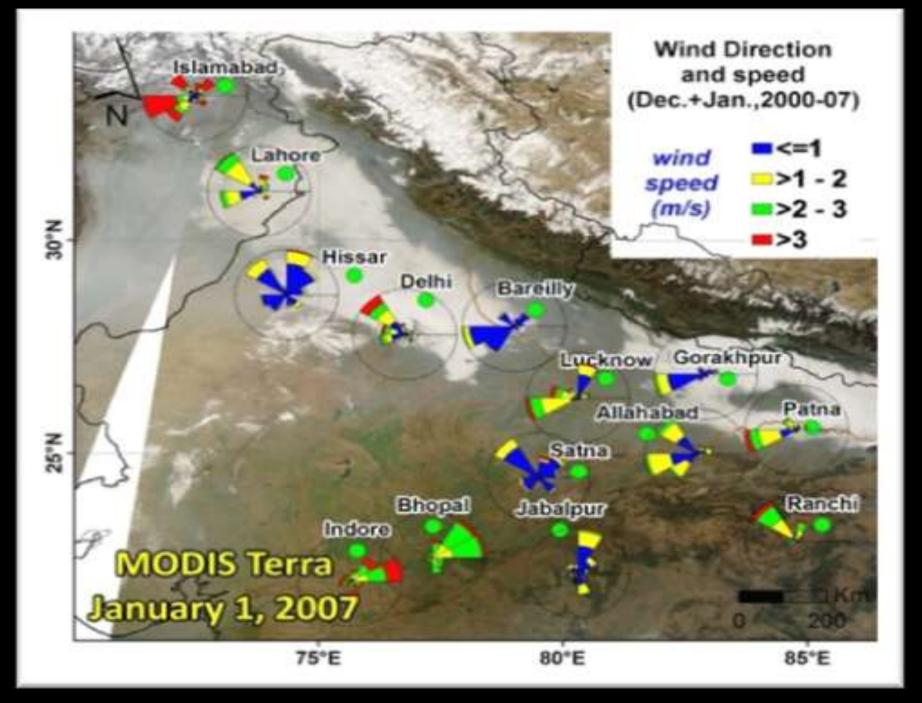
Commuters are caught in a dust storm in Bharatpur district of India's desert state of Rajasthan May 28, 2008. REUTERS/Vinay Joshi (INDIA)

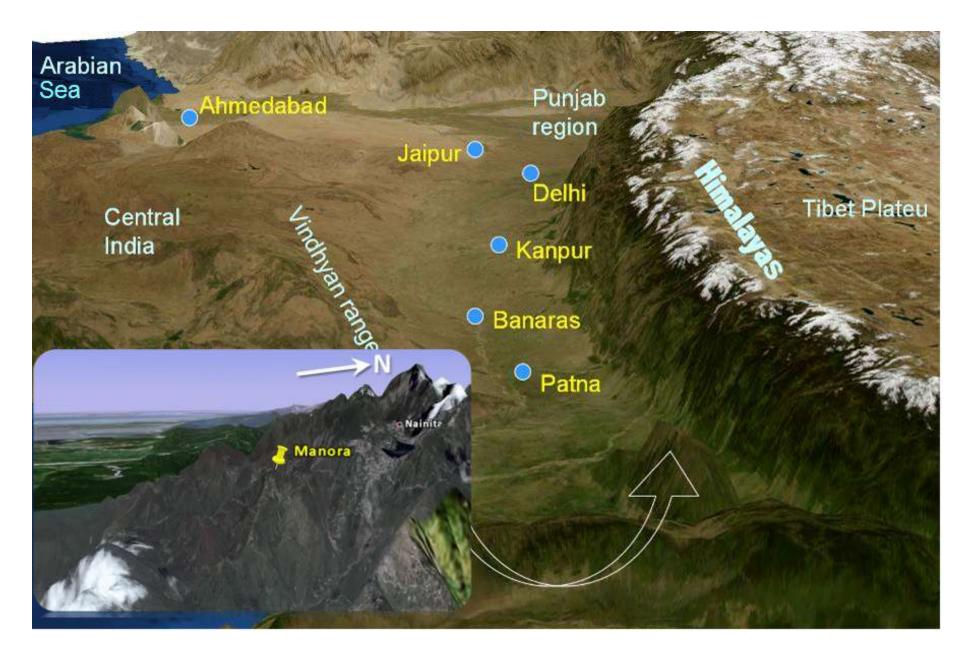


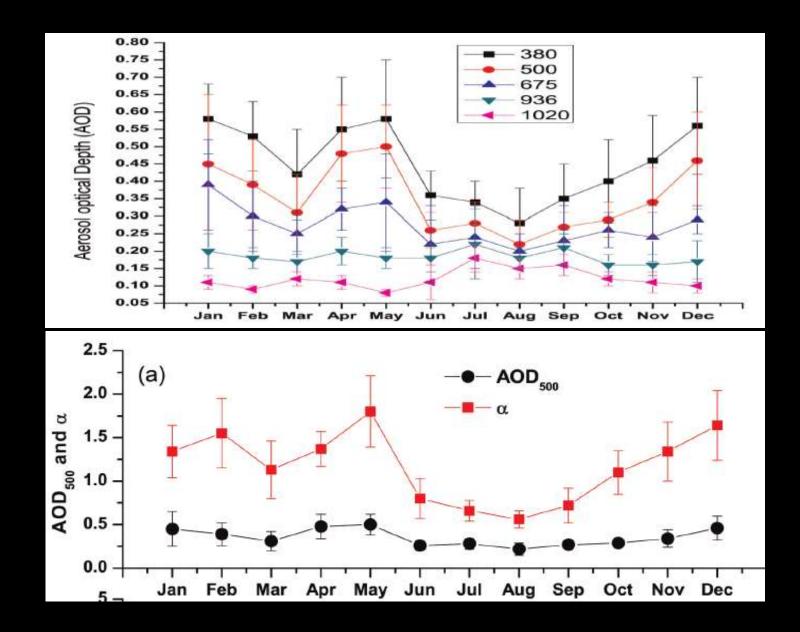
Commuters wait at a traffic signal amidst a dust storm in New Delhi, India, Wednesday, May 14, 2008. Heavy dust storm followed by torrential rains lashed the Indian capital on Wednesday throwing normal life out of gear with reports of many trees

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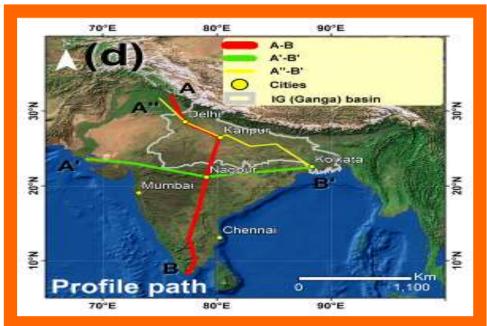


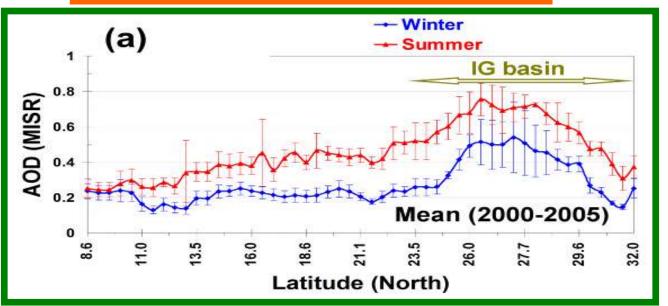


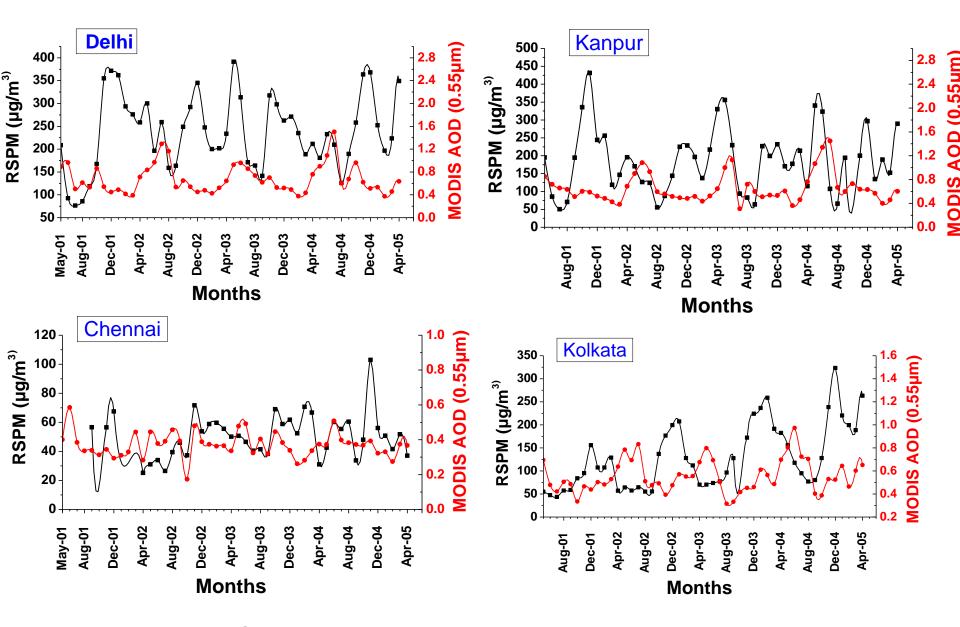




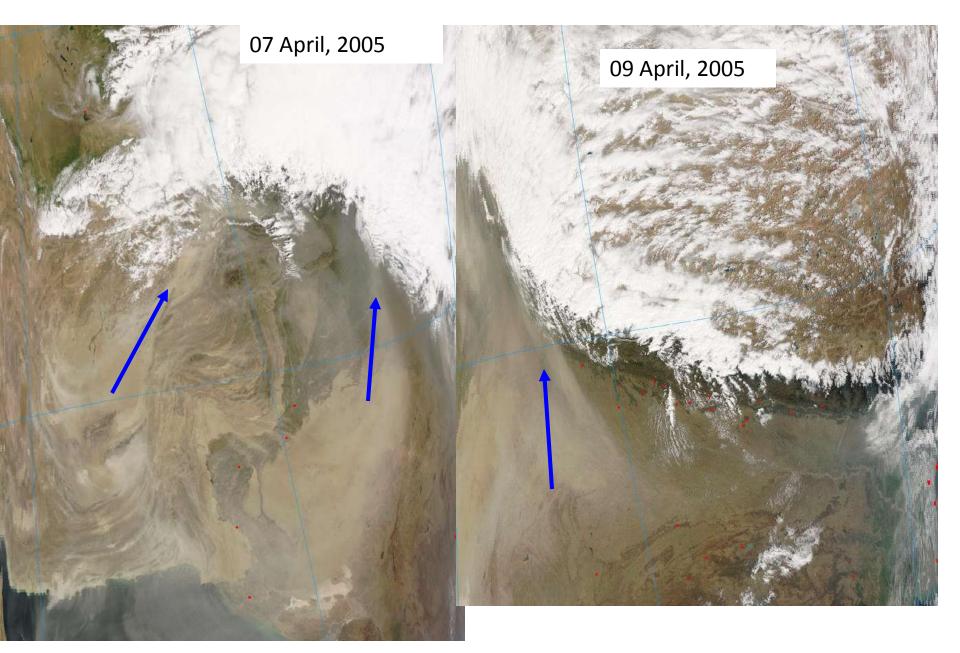
Darjeeling, Chatterjee et al. 2012





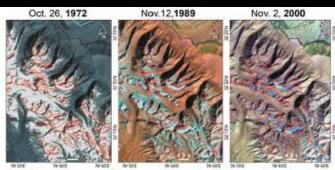


Higher RSPM level over Northern cities compared to southern cities



Dust Storm approaching the Himalayan snow cover region

CANELIS SSTDM 201



Rig. 1. Change in the snow and glacier cover in the western Himalayan region as shown in Landsat multispectral scanner (1972), thematic mapper (1989), and Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (2000) images. Areas outlined in red indicate information from the GLMS database.

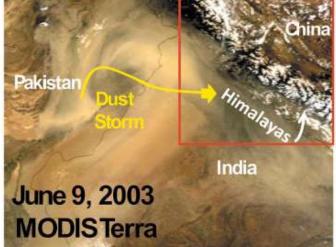
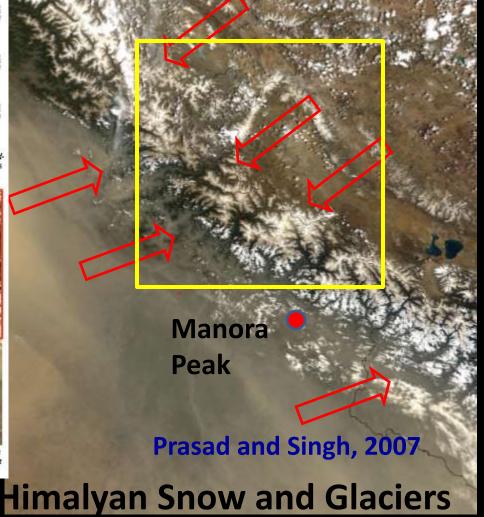
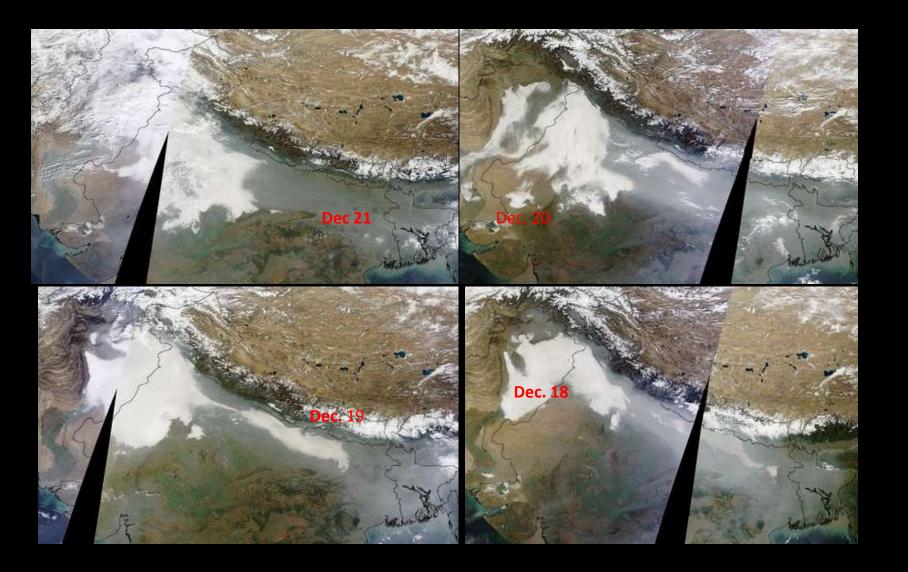


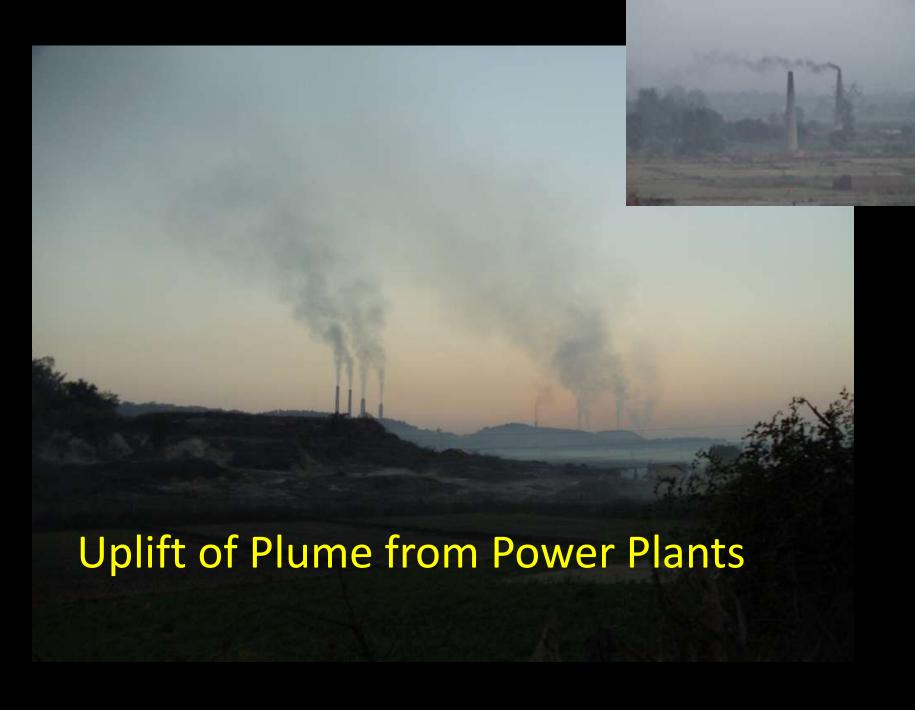
Fig. 2. Dust storms reach up to snow and glacier of Himalayas (box outlined in red) as visible in this 9 June 2003 MODIS Terra image obtained from the MODIS Web site (http://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/).

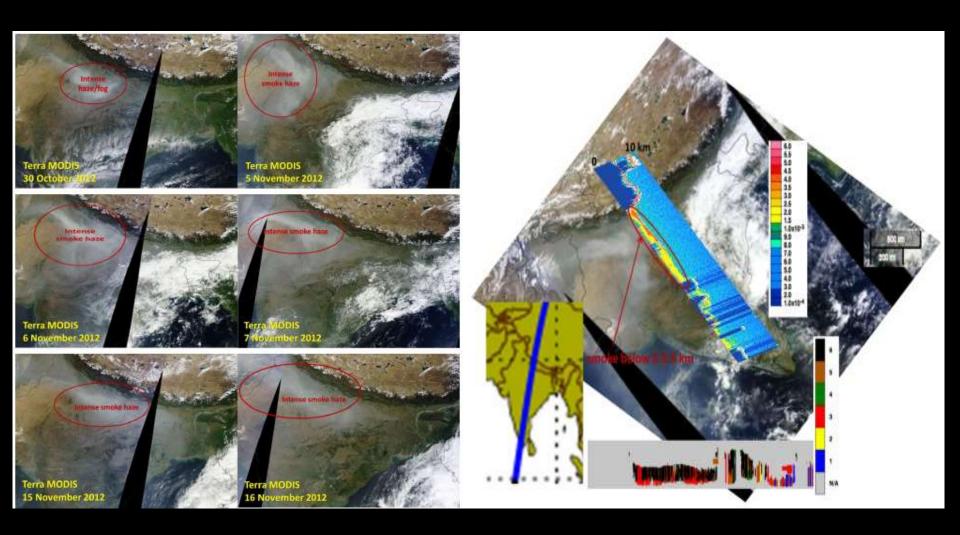




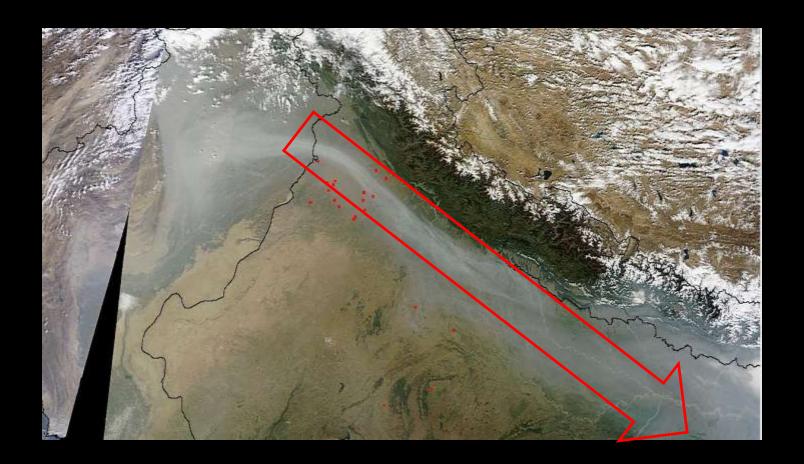


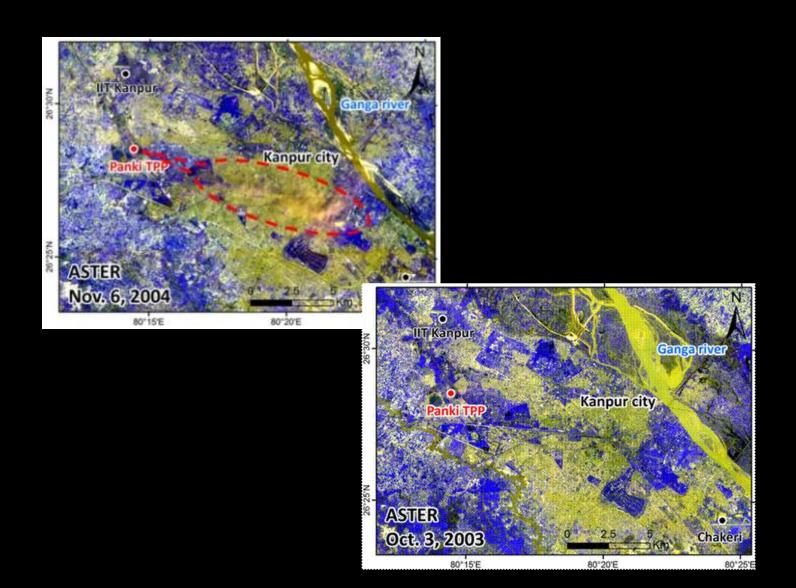




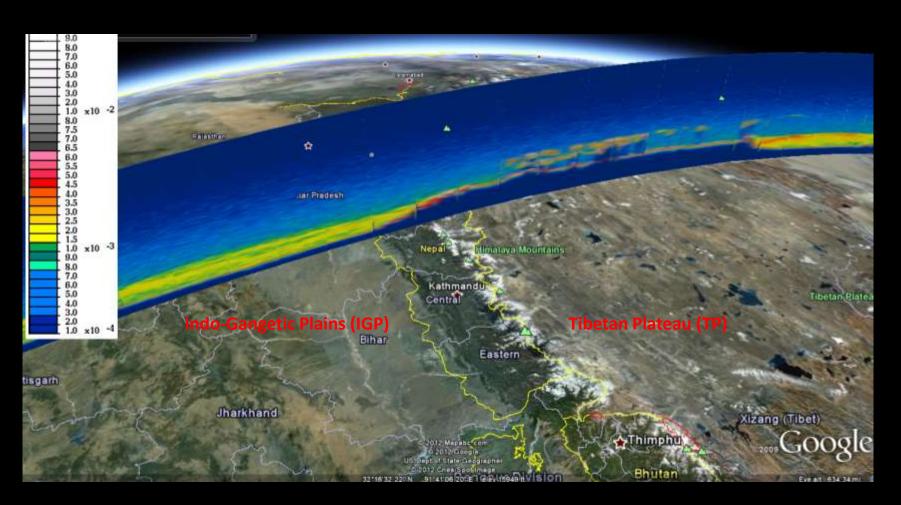


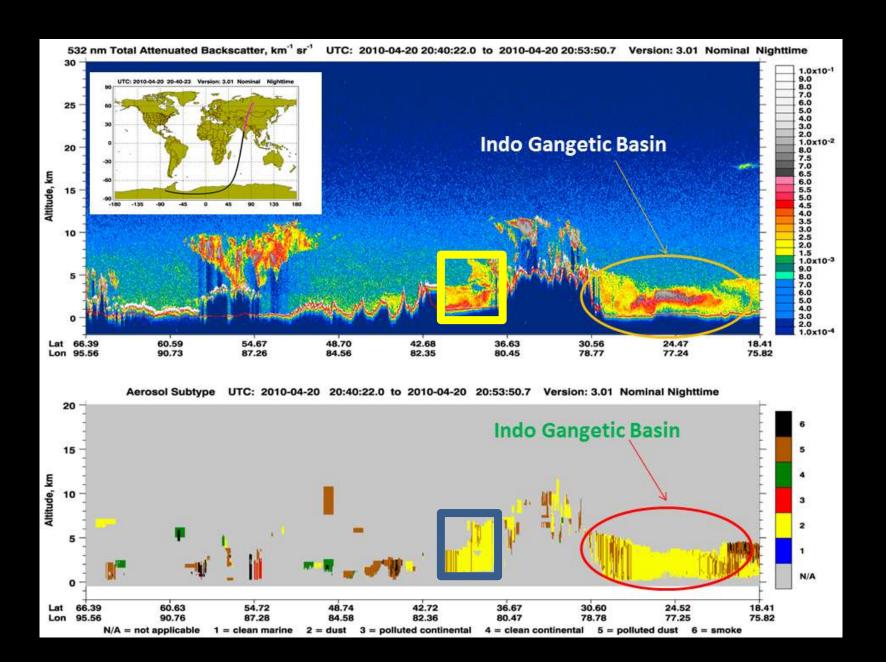
# Transport of smoke plume crossing towering Himalaya

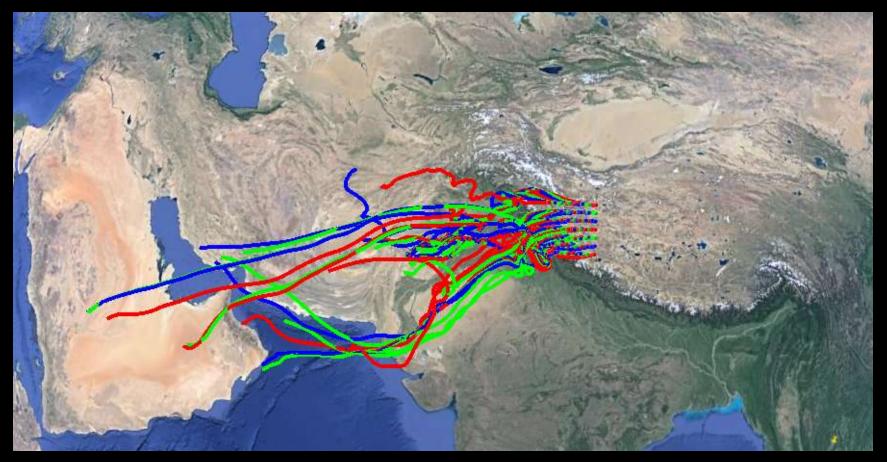




# A vertical profile of the atmosphere on 6 May 2012 CALIPSO backscatter LIDAR image:







Air pollution has become a major problem. WHO estimates 700,000 deaths each year attributed to air pollution.

#### **MOZAIC – INSTRUMENTATION (on commercial aircraft)**











#### MOZAIC Consortium







More mobility for the world

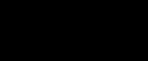












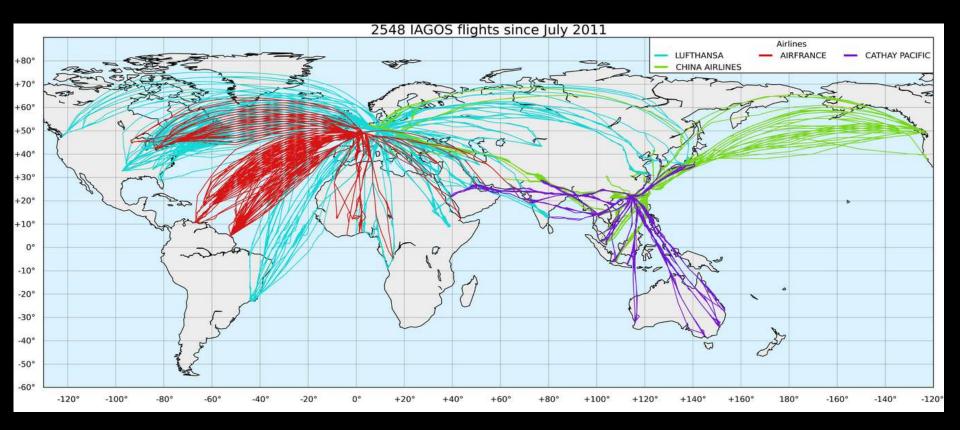


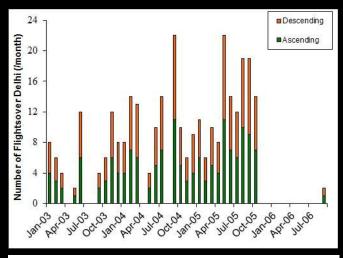
**Lufthansa Technik** 

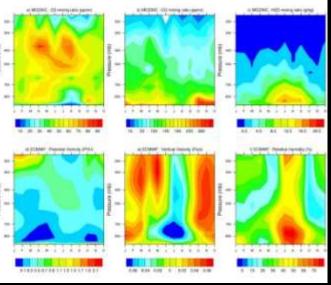


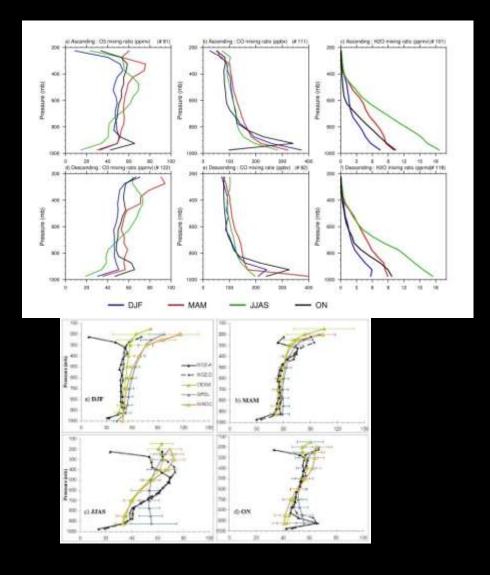


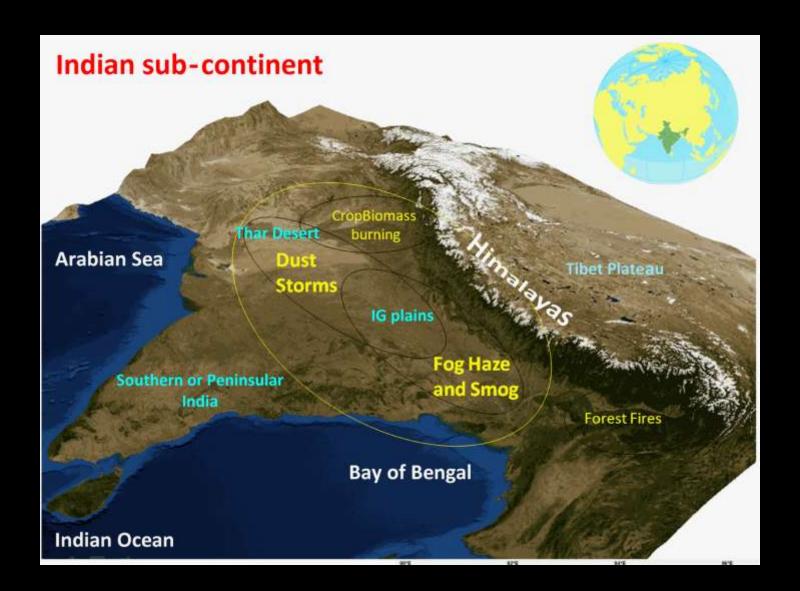
The transport is free of charge !!











#### Conclusions

Small satellites are needed to have detailed spatial and temporal information about the dust and anthropogenic emissions to alert people living in the Indo-Gangetic basin.

## Thank You