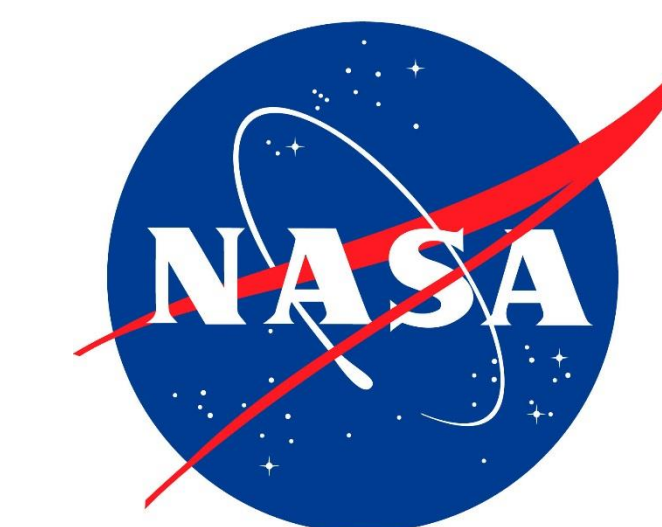


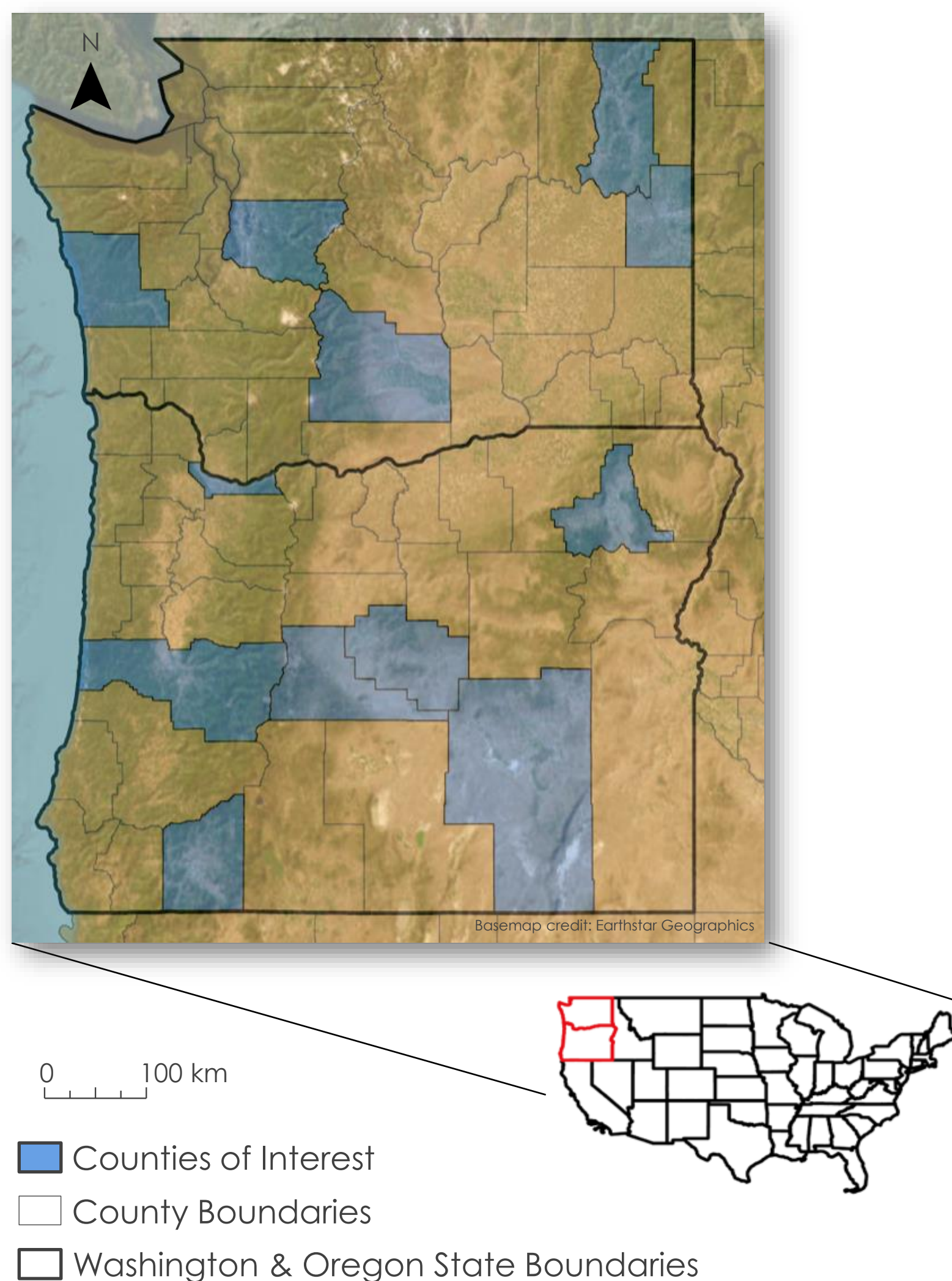
Monitoring Trends in Air Quality During a Drought Case Study to Improve Public Health Response to Drought Threats

Taylor West¹, Greta Bolinger¹, Tallis Monteiro¹, Cristina Villalobos-Heredia¹, Abby Sgan¹

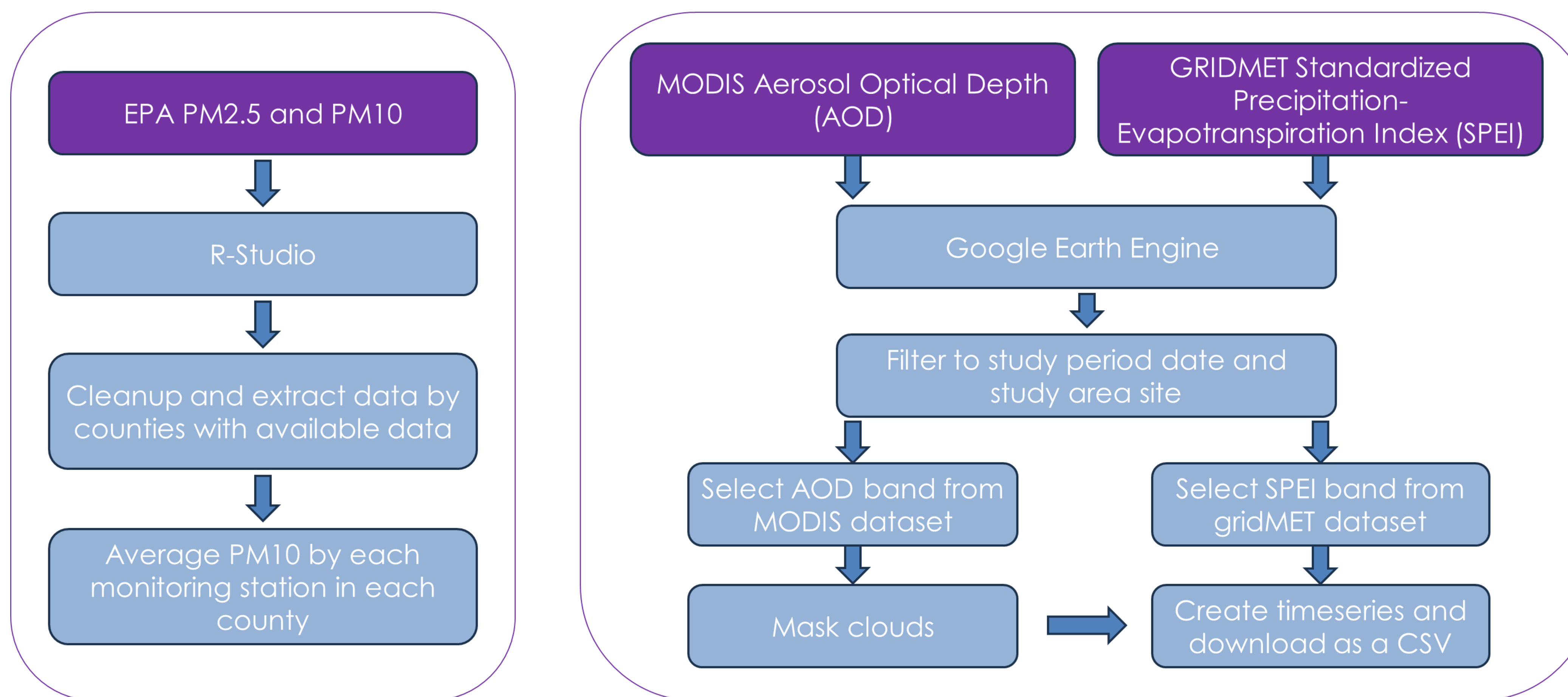
¹NASA DEVELOP National Program, NOAA NCEI – Asheville, NC



Study Area



Methodology



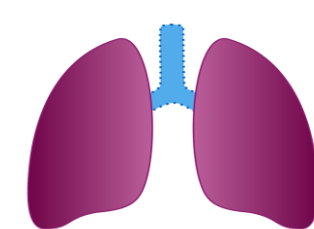
Takeaways

- ▶ Earth observations help decision makers understand and visualize spatiotemporal trends in air quality
- ▶ Drought did not appear to be the cause of poor air quality in the Pacific Northwest during this study period
- ▶ AOD & PM10 were correlated in all SPEI conditions
- ▶ Dataset trend comparisons
- ▶ SPEI inconsistently or weakly correlated
- ▶ Statistical analysis can show further correlation
- ▶ Positive correlation between many datasets

Community Concerns

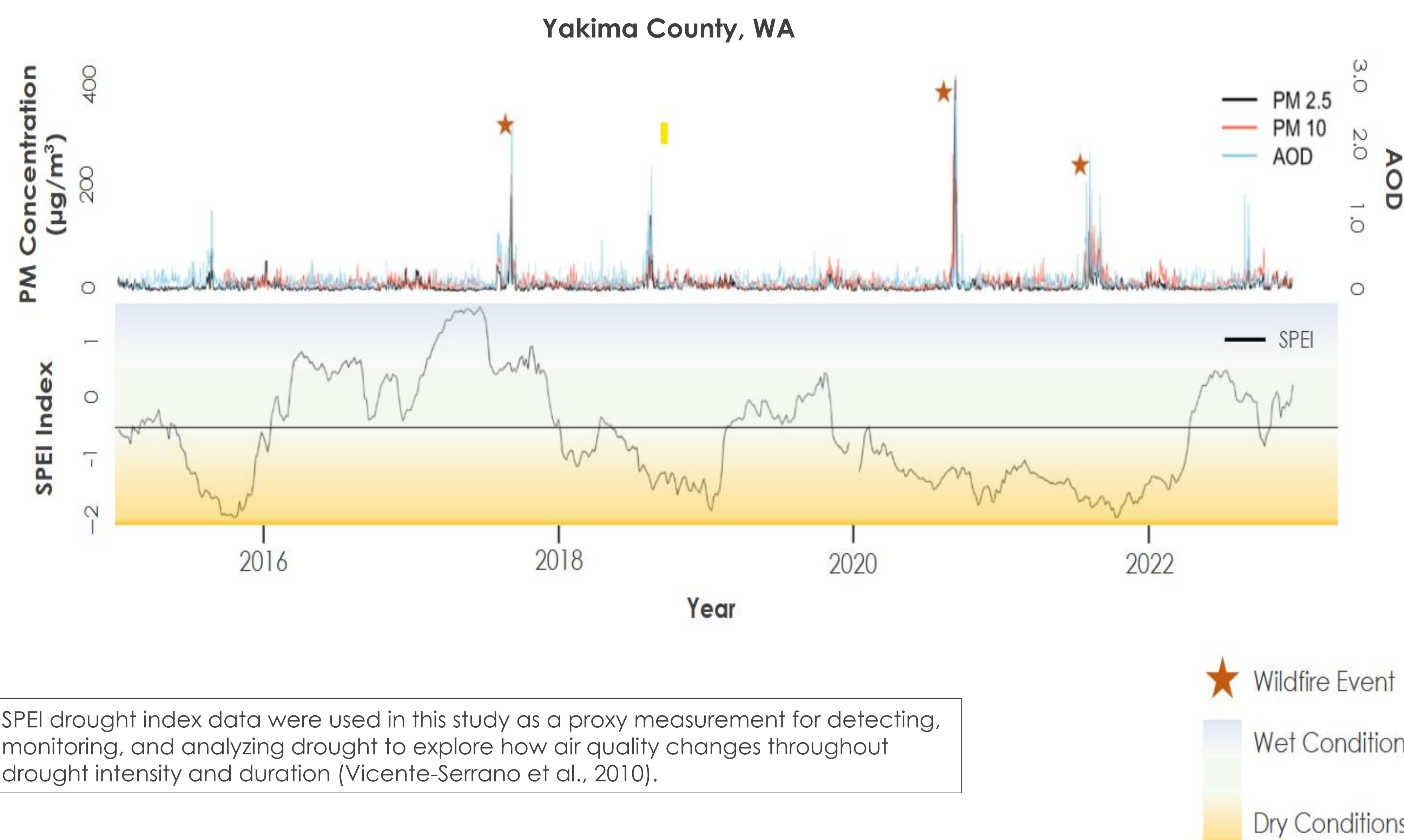


Certain populations (i.e. communities of color, individuals with pre-existing health conditions, the elderly, and children) are more vulnerable to poor air quality



Increased mortality rates from higher particulate matter concentrations

Results

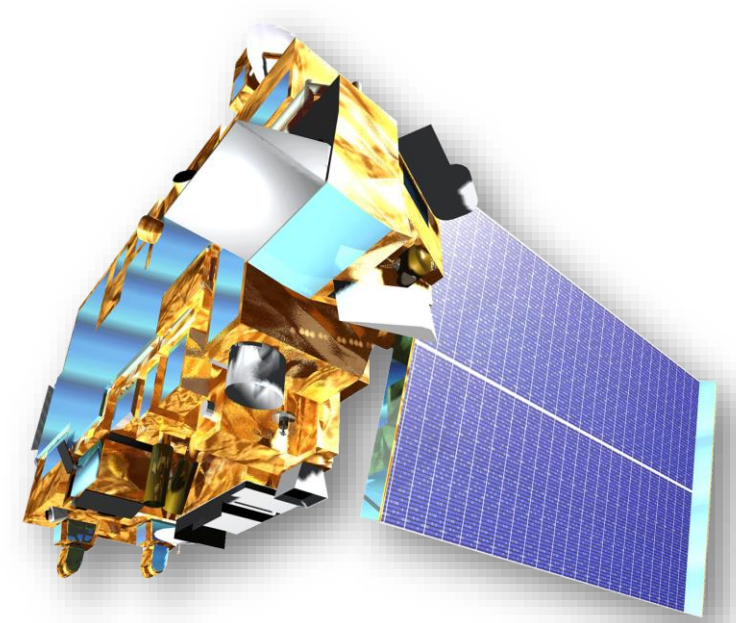


Acknowledgements

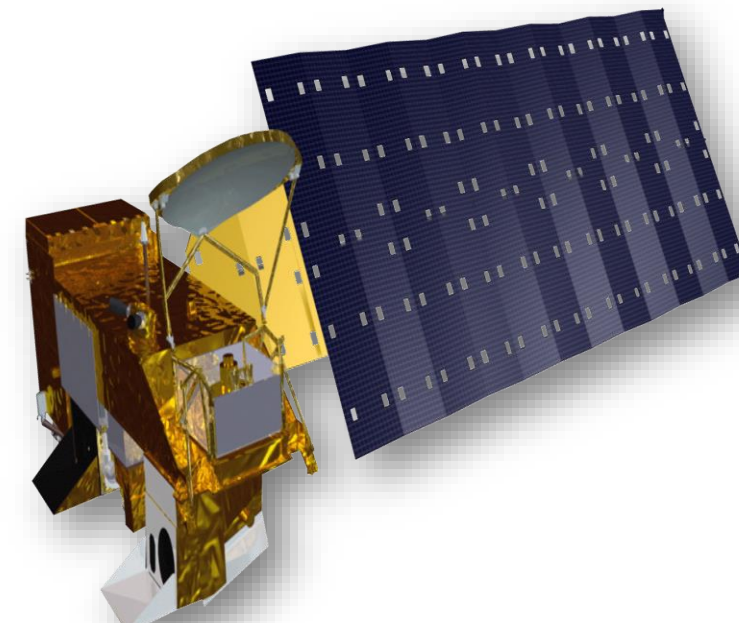


- ▶ **Project Partners**
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Earth Observations



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References

