

Wildfires in Greece and their impact on air quality: Is this the new normality?

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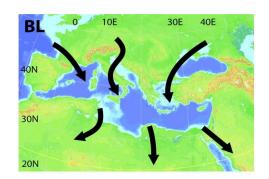


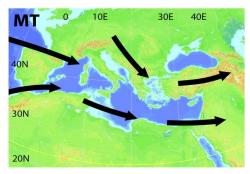


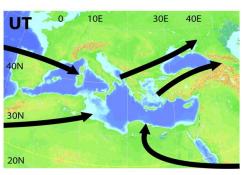


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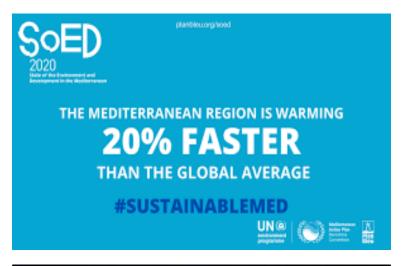








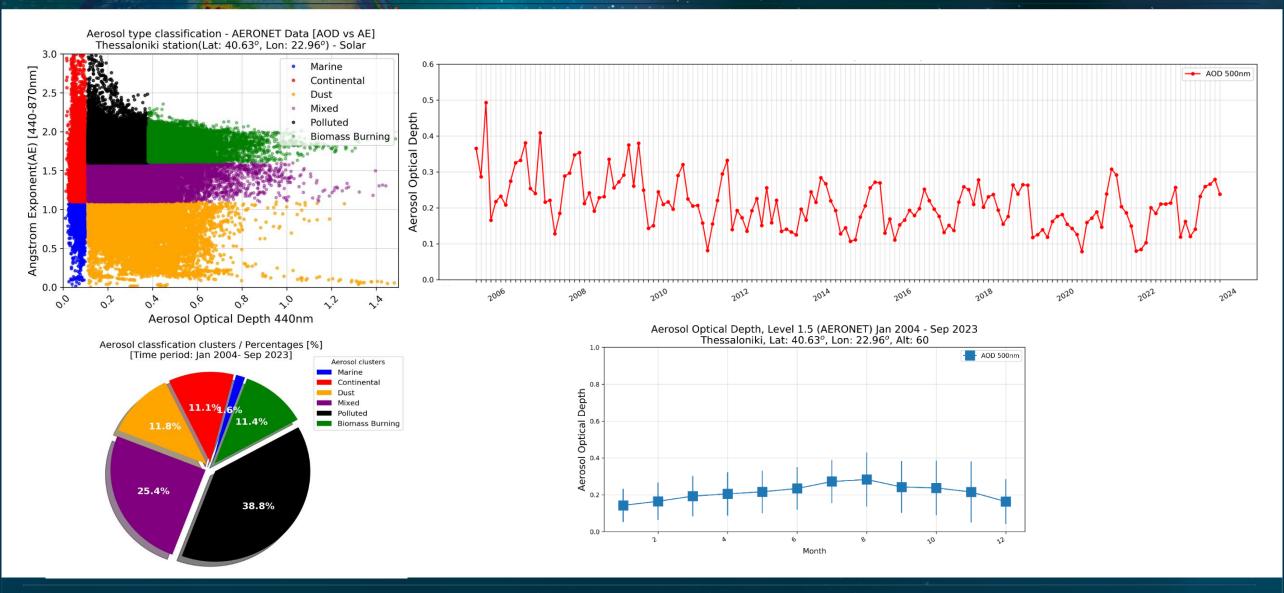
- The SE Mediterranean is a crossroad for different pollution sources
- The Mediterranean is considered as a hotspot in most future climate scenarios.
- Extreme weather events (heatwaves, floodings) seem already more intense and frequent.
- At Thessaloniki we have a unique infrastructure to monitor related changes in atmospheric composition





Characteristics of urban background pollution using remote sensing | The case of Thessaloniki, Greece





Massive wildfires in Greece during summer 2023









More than 13,500 hectares of forest burned



Athens



More than 30000 hectares of forest burned



Dadia National Park (NE Greece)



More than 100000 hectares of forest burned.

Images from Copernicus Sentinel 2



































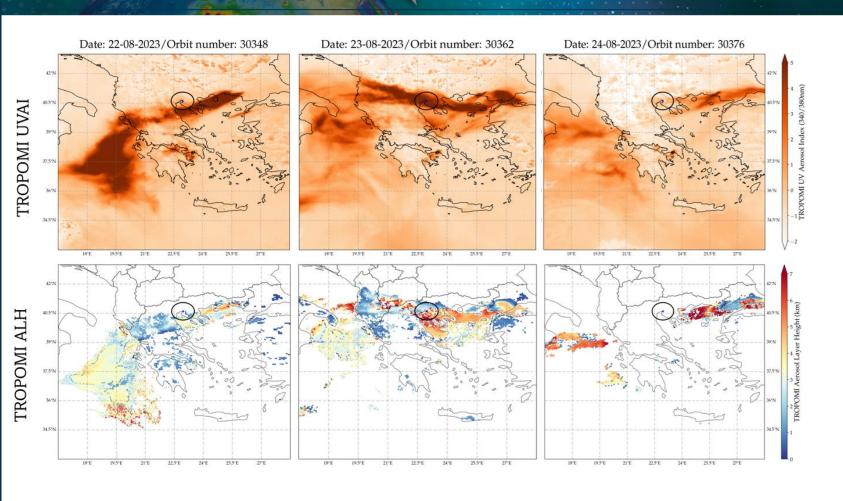


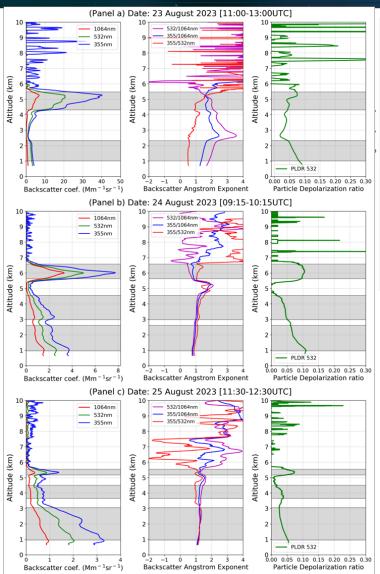




Impact on aerosol load in the region



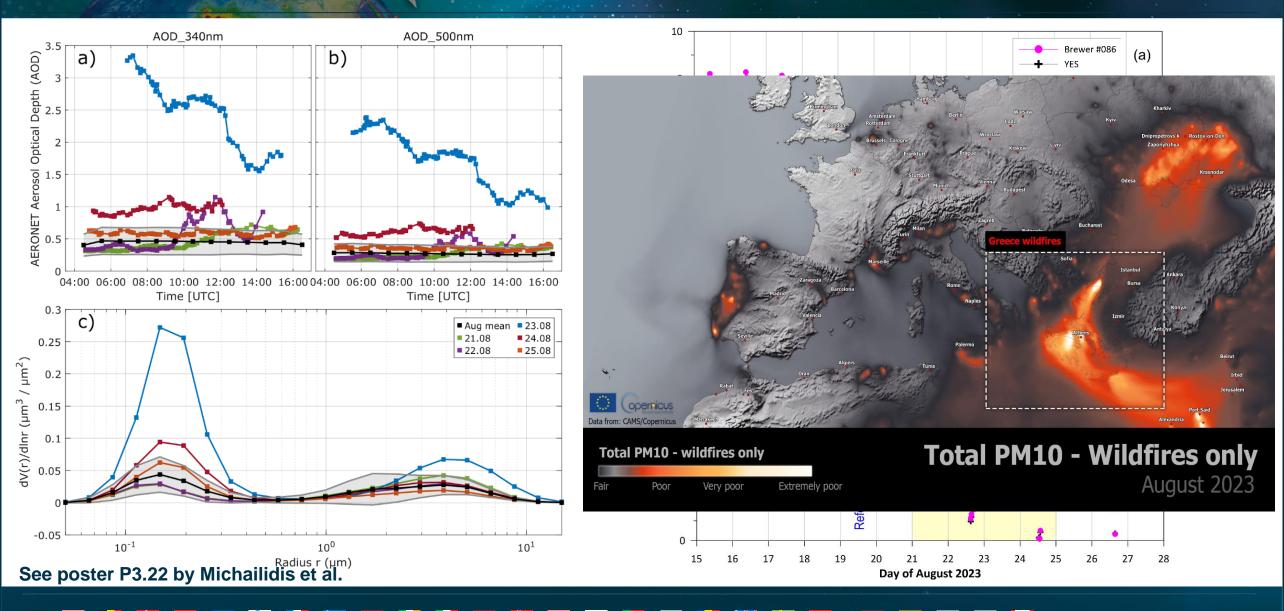




See poster P3.22 by Michailidis et al.

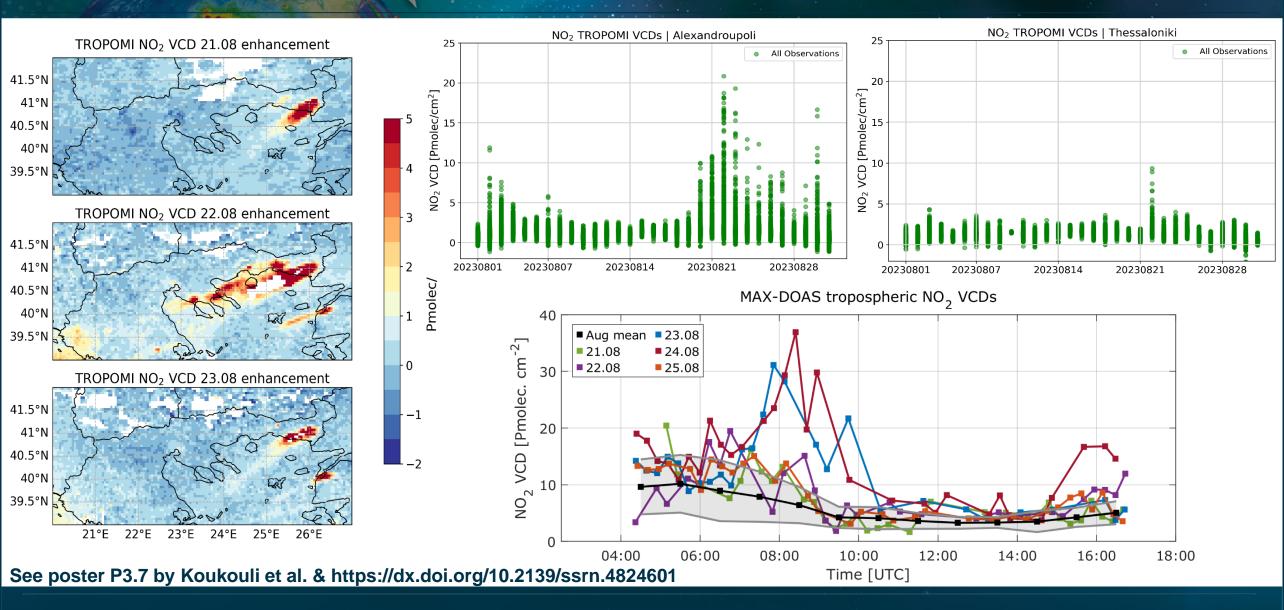
Impact on aerosols, UVI and PM10 over Thessaloniki





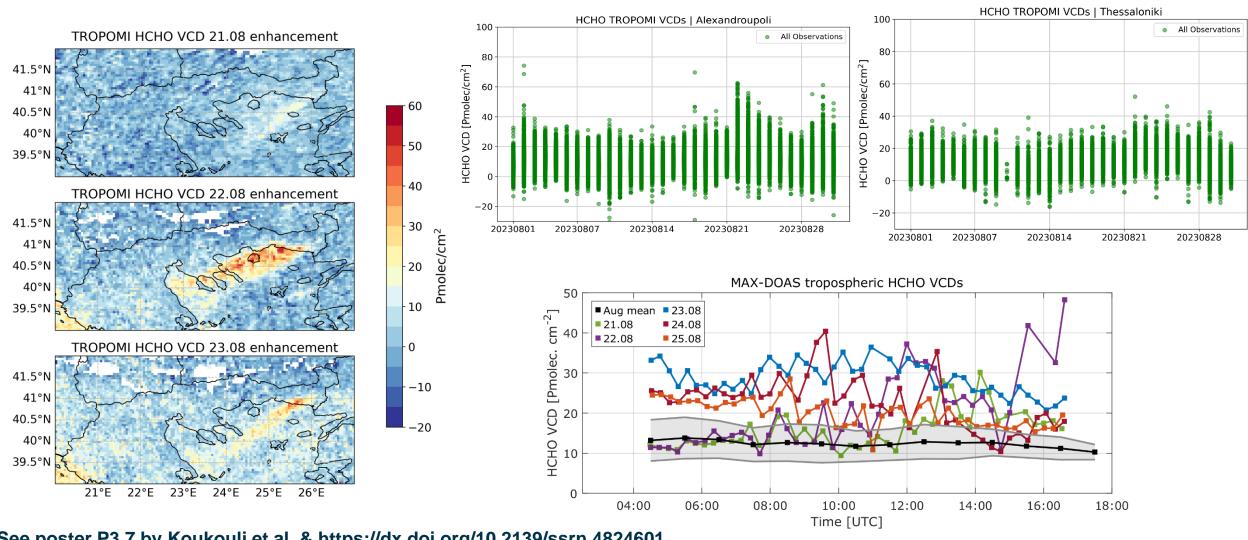
Impact on tropospheric NO₂ levels in the region





Impact on HCHO levels in the region

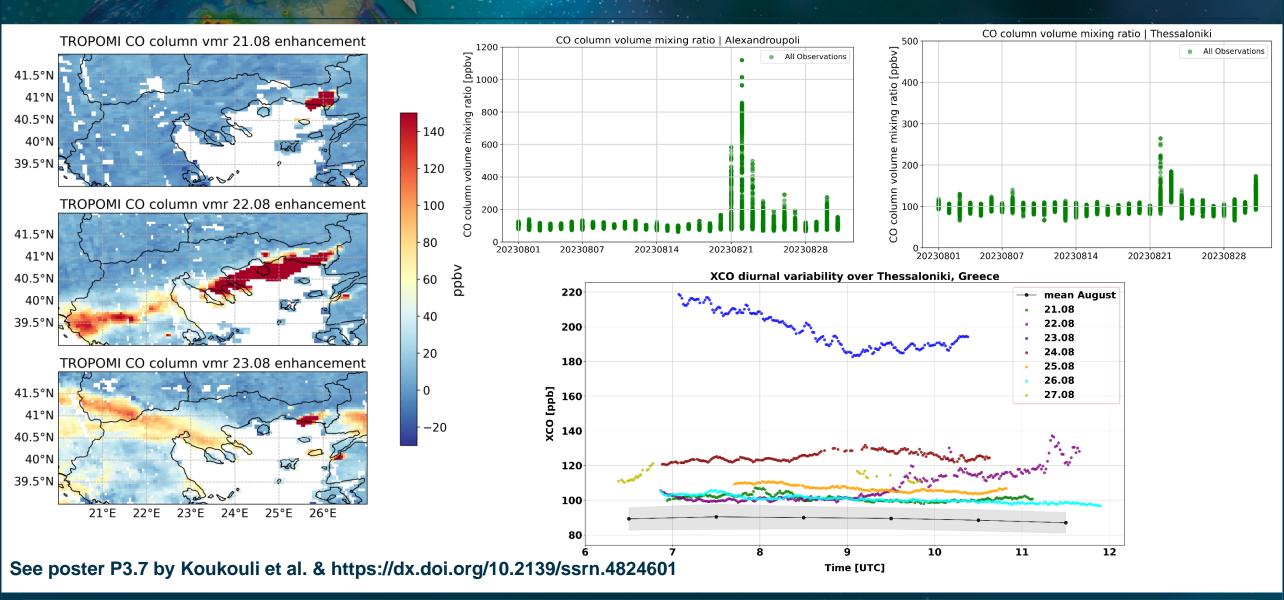




See poster P3.7 by Koukouli et al. & https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4824601

Impact on CO levels in the region

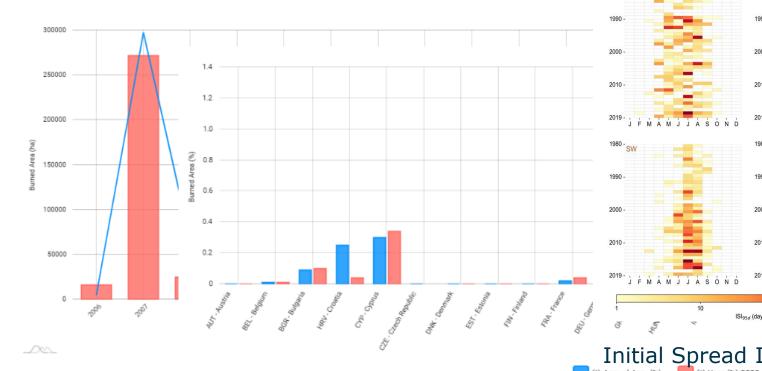


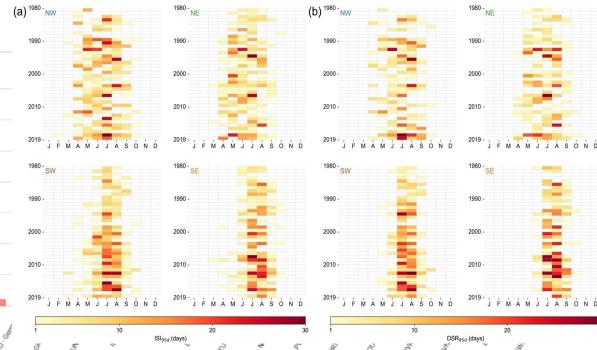


Are such events more frequent?



European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)
Annual statistics for Greece





Initial Spread Index (ISI)
Annual Avg. (%) (%) Year (%) 2023

ISI integrates the moisture content of fine fuels and wind speed to provide a numeric rating of the potential rate of fire spread Daily Severity Rating (DSR)

DSR reflects the non-linear increase in the difficulty of control as the fire grows

Giannaros et al., https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4428674, 2023

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