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Observation and understanding the relationship between biomass-burning aerosol emissions, air quality and precipitation

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Smoke haze from biomass-burning aerosol in Southeast Asia (SEA) region is one of the hottest issues because of its relationship with regional meteorology and global climate and local air quality. Study area is the northern part of Thailand during March and April 2015, based on the field campaign of school network and Chiang Mai Rajabhat University using Hand-Held Sunphotometer (HHS, Boonjawat et al. 2009) to monitor aerosol optical thickness and visibility due to local smoke haze. The aerosol optical depth (AOD) from the Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET, Holben et al. 1998) in downtown area of Chiang Mai and the PM10 data from air quality monitoring network of the Pollution Control Department (PCD, www.air4thai) and precipitation data from the precipitation monitoring network of the Hydro and Agro Informatics Institute (HAI) in www.thaiwater.net were plotted to study their relationship.

Biography

Jariya Boonjawat has completed her PhD from Mahidol University and Post-doctoral studies from the TENOVUS Cancer Research Institute. She is a member of Scientific Planning Group (SPG) of the Asia Pacific Network (APN) of Global Change Research for Thailand since 2003. She has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of *APN Science Bulletin*.

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