

## What we talk about when we talk about dust?



Not all authorities agree on the upper grain-size limit for dust particles. Bagnold (1941) defines such particles as having diameters of less than 0.08 mm ( $80 \mu m$ ), but many other workers prefer to define them according to the silt/sand boundary (i.e. less than 62.5  $\mu m$ ). Below this cut-off, fine particles are commonly categorised into those of silt and clay sizes, with grain diameters of 4.0–62.5  $\mu m$  and <4.0  $\mu m$  respectively (Wentworth 1922).











after their emission. (see i.e. Drakaki ACP 2022)



## **Dust transport patterns**



adapted from Kellog et al. 2006







## **Health effects**

Increased associations with mortality of PM<sub>10</sub> have been observed during Saharan dust

- respiratory problems
- cardiovascular complaints
- meningococcal meningitis
- conjunctivitis
- skin irritation
- deaths and injuries associated with transport accidents
- high concentrations
- mixing with anthropogenic pollutants
- mixing with bioaerosol
- thinning of PBL

forecast and alert system (health and air quality)

adapted from Pandolfi 2014; Querol 2019