

UTJECAJ ZMORCA NA ONEČIŠĆENOST ZRAKA NA SPLITSKOM PODRUČJU

THE INFLUENCE OF SEA BREEZE ON THE AIR POLLUTION IN THE SPLIT AREA

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U radu se istražuje utjecaj zmorca na koncentraciju NO_2 , SO_2 , PM2.5 i PM10 na splitskom području prema mjernim postajama Split-centar i Kaštel Sućurac. Za proučavanje su izdvojeni dani u kojima je obalna cirkulacija bila neporemećena. U izdvojenim danima polje tlaka zraka bilo je bezgradijentno. Posebno su istraženi čestina i brzina vjetra u takvim danima. Zmorac u Splitu ima SW smjer, a u Kaštel Sućurcu WSW i W. Koncentracije onečišćujućih tvari usporedene su s brzinama vjetra. Najprisutnija onečišćujuća tvar je NO_2 . Najviše ga ima u večernjim i jutarnjim satima dok zmorac još nije razvio veću brzinu ili mu se brzina smanjuje približavanjem večernjeg zatišja. Što je brzina zmorca veća, koncentracija NO_2 je manja. Nastupom zmorca povećava se koncentracija lebdećih čestica zbog turbulentnosti vjetra unutar grada te mogućeg donosa morskog aerosola i nusprodukata pomorskog prometa. NO_2 dostiže veće vrijednosti u Splitu nego u Kaštel Sućurcu. Lebdeće čestice imaju veće koncentracije u Kaštel Sućurcu nego u Splitu. Vrijednosti svih onečišćujućih tvari ispod su graničnih vrijednosti za zdravlje ljudi.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: zmorac, obalna cirkulacija zraka, onečišćenost zraka, lebdeće čestice

The paper investigates the impact of sea breeze on the NO_2 , SO_2 , PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations in Split area towards the Split-centre and Kaštel Sućurac measurement stations. The study included the days when the coastal circulation was undisturbed. In all isolated days, the mean sea level pressure field was with low gradients. In particular, the frequency and wind speed on selected days have been explored. The sea breeze in Split has SW direction, and in Kaštel Sućurac WSW and W direction. The concentrations of pollutants are compared to wind speeds. The most polluting substance is NO_2 , most of it is in the evening and in the morning when the sea breeze has not yet developed the speed or its speed decreases by approaching the evening's sea breeze lull. As the sea breeze speed increases, the concentration of NO_2 decreases. As the sea breeze occurs, the concentration of floating particles increases due to wind turbulence within the city, and the possible release of sea aerosols and by-products of sea traffic. NO_2 reaches higher values in Split than in Kaštel Sućurac. Floating particles are more present in Kaštel Sućurac than in Split. The values of all pollutants are below the limit values for human health.

KEY WORDS: sea breeze, coastal air circulation, air pollution, floating particles

UVOD I DOSADAŠNJA ISTRAŽIVANJA

Obalna cirkulacija zraka uzrokovana je lokalnim diferenciranim zagrijavanjem i hlađenjem kopna i mora na relativno malom području. Ona je dnevno-periodični sustav vjetrova obalnog područja koji čine kopnenjak i zmorac. Za njihove smjene temperature zraka nad morem i kopnom se izjednačuju (Trošić, 2002.; Trošić i dr., 2006.). Zmorac puše danju u donjoj grani obalne cirkulacije, a usmjeren je s mora prema kopnu. Njegov utjecaj duž istočne obale Jadrana uvelike ovisi o lokalnoj topografiji (Filipčić, 1994.; Perica, Orešić, 1997.; Filipčić, 1999.). Zmorac na istočnoj obali Jadrana počinje puhati između 9 i 11 h, a do maksima se razvije oko 14 h jer su tada temperaturne razlike između kopna i mora najveće, odnosno nagnutost izobarnih ploha je najveća (Šegota, 1976.; Šegota, Filipčić, 1996.). Obalna cirkulacija pritom doseže visinu od 500 do 800 m (Britvić, 1990.; Marić, 1998.). Obalna cirkulacija je u umjerenim širinama najčešća u toplijem dijelu godine. Na sinoptičkoj ljestvici zmorac karakterizira polje malo povišenog tlaka zraka, te se zmorac javlja za stabilna i vedra vremena (Pandžić, Likso, 2005.). Tada je česta i etezijska koju valja razlikovati od lokalne obalne cirkulacije. Ovisno o pružanju obale i otoka, etezijska može pojačavati, odnosno slabiti zmorac (Lukšić, 1995.; Bencetić Klaić i dr., 2009.). Na razvoj zmorca mogu utjecati mnogobrojni čimbenici, npr. sinoptički uvjeti i položenost obale (Estoque, 1962.; Pielke, 1974.; Arritt, 1989.; Arritt, 1993.; Grisogono i dr., 1998.). Na to upućuju klimatološke studije i studije utjecaja lokalne topografije (Penzar, 1977.; Orlić i dr., 1988.; Lukšić, 1989.; Lukšić, 1995.; Penzar i dr., 1996.; Lukšić, 2000. – 2001.) na hrvatskoj obali Jadrana.

Poznavanje obalne cirkulacije zraka ima višestruku važnost. Važno je u organiziranoj zaštiti od požara, jedriličarstvu, ribarstvu i sl. Važnu sastavnicu bioklima čini osjet toplinske ugode koji ovisi o vjetru, vlažnosti zraka itd. (Penzar i dr., 1996.). Povoljne bioklimatske prilike za vrijeme zmorca važne su za život u obalnom području i privlačne turistima jer zmorac ublažava ljetne vrućine.

Praćenje zmorca napose je važno u zaštiti okoliša

INTRODUCTION

The coastal air circulation is caused by the local differential warming and cooling of land and sea at a relatively small area. It represents a daily-periodic system of the winds of the coastal area the land breeze and sea breeze. For their shifts the air temperatures over the sea and the mainland are equalized (Trošić, 2002; Trošić et al. 2006). The sea breeze appears during daytime in the lower part of the coastal circulation, and it flows from the sea to the land. Its influence along the eastern coast of the Adriatic depends largely on local topography (Filipčić, 1994; Perica, Orešić, 1997; Filipčić, 1999). The sea breeze on the eastern Adriatic coast begins to blow between 9 and 11 h local time, and it reaches its maximum at about 14 h local time, because then the temperature difference between the mainland and the sea is the highest, i.e. the inclination of isobaric surfaces is the greatest (Šegota, 1976, Šegota, Filipčić, 1996). Coastal circulation reaches the height of 500 to 800 m (Britvić, 1990; Marić, 1998). In the mid latitudes coastal circulation is most frequent in the warmer part of the year. On the synoptic scale, sea breeze is characterized by a slightly elevated air pressure field, and the sea breeze occurs during stable weather conditions (Pandžić, Likso, 2005). The Etesian winds are also frequent then, which should be distinguished from the local coastal air circulation. Depending on the position of the coast and the islands, the Etesian winds can increase or decrease the sea breeze (Lukšić, 1995; Bencetić Klaić et al., 2009). Many factors, such as the synoptic conditions and the position of the shore, can influence the sea breeze development (Estoque, 1962; Pielke, 1974; Arritt, 1989; Arritt, 1993; Grisogono et al., 1998). This is indicated by many climatological studies, as well as the impact studies of the local topography (Penzar, 1977; Orlić et al., 1988; Lukšić, 1989; Lukšić, 1995; Penzar et al., 1996; Lukšić, 2000-2001) on Croatian part of the Adriatic coast.

Knowing the coastal air circulation is important for many reasons. It is important in organized fire protection, sailing, fishing, etc. The important component of bioclimate is a sense of thermal comfort that depends on wind, air humidity, etc. (Penzar et al., 1996). Favourable bio-climatic conditions dur-

od onečišćenja zraka. Istraživanja prijenosa onečišćujućih tvari pokazuju da one ulaze u obalnu cirkulaciju zraka te nakon toga cirkuliraju unutar stanice obalne cirkulacije (LYONS, OLSSON, 1973.; KEEN, LYONS, 1978.; SIMPSON, 1994.; OKE, 1987.). Za rasprostiranje onečišćivača unutar zmorca važni su topografija obalnog područja, oblik obale, položaj industrijskih postrojenja i dr. (PIELKE I DR., 1983.; GROSSI I DR., 2000.). Veliki izvor onečišćenja zraka je promet, odnosno emisije ispušnih plinova iz motornih vozila, što je osobito problem u velikim gradovima. Nekada su to bili Atena i Los Angeles (SIMPSON, 1994.), a danas prednjače azijski gradovi.

Onečišćujuće tvari šire se nošene zračnim strujanjima. Onečišćenje zraka može biti u obliku plina, pare ili aerosola raznolikoga kemijskog sastava te se može i kemijski mijenjati zbog fotokemijskih ili katalitičkih reakcija (PENZAR I DR., 1996.). Dušični i sumporni oksidi su ključne komponente iz kojih različitim kemijskim pretvorbama u atmosferi nastaju brojni spojevi koji imaju nepoželjan učinak na ekosustav. Istraživanja prijenosa onečišćenja pokazala su da su u gradovima najveća onečišćenja pri slabom vjetru ili tišini, više u zavjetrini nego u privjetrini, te da im pogoduje slaba mehanička turbulencija i termička inverzija (ŠEGOTA, 1976.). Do tog zaključka dolazi i I. Bešlić i dr. (2004.) za koncentracije frakcija lebdećih čestica PM10 i PM2.5 u rezidencijalnom dijelu grada Zagreba. T. Trošić Lesar i A. Filipčić (2017.) primjerice uspješno predviđaju dnevnu promjenu koncentracija PM10 pomoću modela višestruke linearne regresije za slučajeve zmorca u Splitu i Kaštel Sućurcu.

Osim onečišćenja tijekom dana, veliki problem je promjena smjera cirkulacije u večernjim satima, kada se jako onečišćen zrak kopnenjakom ponovo vraća prema području s kojeg je potekao (SIMPSON, 1994.). A. Clappier i dr. (2000.) pokazuju da je onečišćenost u Ateni bila i mnogo veća nego u Los Angelesu zbog položaja industrijskih postrojenja na širem području i orografske. M. G. Evtyugina (2006.) istražujući zmorac uz obalu Portugala zaključuju da područja u unutrašnjosti pokazuju i veće razine onečišćenja nego u gusto naseljenim industrijaliziranim područjima gradova i naselja blizu obale, zbog prijenosa onečišćujućih tvari tijekom dana. K. Bouchlaghem i dr. (2007.) mjere

ing the sea breeze are important for life in the coastal area and appeal to tourists because the sea breeze alleviates the summer heat.

The monitoring of the sea breeze is especially important in protecting the environment from air pollution. Pollutant transfer studies show that pollutants enter the coastal air circulation and then circulate within the coastal circulation cell (LYONS, OLSSON, 1973; KEEN, LYONS, 1978; SIMPSON, 1994; OKE, 1987). For the diffusion of pollutants within the sea breeze, the topography of the coastal area, the shape of the coast, the position of industrial plants, etc. are of great importance (PIELKE ET AL., 1983; GROSSI ET AL., 2000). The major source of air pollution is traffic, that is, exhaust emissions from motor vehicles, which is a major problem in big cities. In the past, it used to be Athens and Los Angeles (SIMPSON, 1994), and today the Asian cities are dominant.

Pollutants are spread by airflow. Air pollution can be in the form of gas, vapour or aerosol of a variety of chemical composition and can also be chemically modified due to photochemical or catalytic reactions (PENZAR ET AL., 1996). Nitrogen and sulfur oxides are key components from which various chemical reactions in the atmosphere generate numerous compounds that have an undesirable effect on the ecosystem. Pollution transfer studies have shown that the pollution in the cities is the highest during small wind speeds or sea breeze lulls, more in the mountain lee than in windward, and is favoured by weak mechanical turbulence and thermal inversion (ŠEGOTA, 1976). The same conclusions were obtained by I. Bešlić et al. (2004) for concentrations of PM10 and PM2.5 floating particles in the residential part of Zagreb. T. Trošić Lesar and A. Filipčić (2017), for example, successfully predicted the mean hourly change of the PM10 concentration using the multiple linear regression model for the sea breeze cases in Split and Kaštel Sućurac.

In addition to the pollution during the day, a big problem is the change of coastal circulation direction in the evening when the heavily polluted air returns to the same area (SIMPSON, 1994). A. Clappier et al. (2000) show that pollution in Athens is much higher than in Los Angeles due to the position of industrial plants in the wider area and due to the local orography. M. G. Evtyugina et al. (2006) studied the sea breeze along the coast of Portugal and concluded that

konzentracije SO_2 na obali Tunisa. Rezultati pokazuju da se SO_2 advektira sa zmorcem te da se maksimumi koncentracije SO_2 podudaraju s vremenom početka puhanja zmorca.

Zbog razvedenosti hrvatske obale istraživanja obalne cirkulacije su vrlo bitna. Posebno se to odnosi na one dijelove obale na kojima se nalaze potencijalni izvori onečišćenja. Upravo je takvo splitsko područje, pa je ono predmet istraživanja ovog rada. Splitsko gradsko područje ima istaknute reljefne međe: priobalnu regiju od Zagore poput zida dijeli niz planina: Rilić, Biokovo, Mosor, Kozjak, Boraja i Trtar. Split je smješten u srednjoj Dalmaciji na Splitskom (Marjanskom) poluotoku (Sl. 1.). Uže područje grada sa Solinom može se podijeliti na Splitski poluotok definiran niskim hrptom Marjana (175 m), Splitsko-kliško pobrđe (brežuljkasto područje) oblikovano u flišu i područje Kaštelskog zaljeva (45 m dubine). Splitska regija ekonomski se desetljećima oslanjala na industriju, promet, brodogradnju, turizam i poljoprivredu. Kaštela su poznata po industrijskoj zoni s najvećim potencijalnim izvorima onečišćujućih tvari. Koncentracije tih tvari nisu do sada bile analizirane ovisno o lokalnoj cirkulaciji zraka.

PODACI I METODE ISTRAŽIVANJA

U radu će se analizirati podaci o koncentracijama onečišćujućih tvari za odabране slučajevе zmorca na području gradova Splita i Kaštela. To će omogućiti bolji uvid u dnevni prijenos onečišćujućih tvari na tom području. Istražit će se utjecaj obalne cirkulacije na odabranim postajama te utjecaj na koncentracije onečišćivača u Kaštelskom zaljevu. To do sada nije bilo predmet istraživanja, a zbog blizine industrije može imati utjecaj na onečišćenje zraka i u široj okolini.

Za proučavanje koncentracija onečišćujućih tvari za vrijeme puhanja zmorca bili su raspoloživi podaci postaje Split-centar u Splitu i postaje Kaštel Sućurac u Gradu Kaštela. Prva namjena postaje Split-centar je praćenje razina onečišćenja koje je posljedica prometa, ali i industrije. U bližoj okolini nalaze se obiteljske kuće i manji industrijski pogoni. Temperatura zraka, brzina i smjer vjetra uzeti su za Split-centar s postaje Split-

inland areas also show higher levels of pollution than the densely populated industrialized areas of towns and villages near the coast due to the transmission of pollutants throughout the day. K. Bouchlaghem et al. (2007) measured the SO_2 concentrations on the coast of Tunisia. The results show that SO_2 is adversely affected by sea breeze, and that the maximum concentrations of SO_2 coincide with the time of the morning sea breeze lull.

The exploration of coastal circulation is of great importance because of the indented Croatian coastline. This relates to the parts of the coast where we find potential sources of pollution. This relates also to the Split area; therefore it will be the subject of research in this paper. Split city region has prominent relief borders: the coastal region of Zagora is divided by mountains like a wall: Rilić, Biokovo, Mosor, Kozjak, Boraja and Trtar. Split is located in central Dalmatia on the Split (Marjan) peninsula (Fig. 1). The narrow area of the town with Solin can be divided into the Split peninsula defined by the low hill Marjan (175 m), and Split-Klis hilly area shaped in the flysch and the area of Kaštela bay (45 m deep). For decades, the Split region has relied heavily on industry, transport, shipbuilding, tourism and agriculture. Kaštela are well known by their industrial zone with the largest potential sources of pollutants. Concentrations of these substances in relation to the the coastal air circulation have not been analysed so far in Croatian literature.

DATA AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

The paper analyses the data on concentrations of pollutants for the selected sea breeze cases in the cities of Split and Kaštela. This will enable a better insight into the daily transfer of pollutants in this area. The impact of coastal circulation on pollutant concentrations at selected stations, as well as in the area of Kaštela Bay will be studied. Until now, it has not been a subject of research, and because of the proximity of the industry it can have large impact on air pollution also in the wider area.

The data available for studying the concentrations of pollutants during the sea breeze are from Split-centre station in Split and Kaštel Sućurac station in the town of Kaštela. The primary purpose of the station



SLIKA 1. Položaj postaja za mjerjenje onečišćujućih tvari Kaštel Sućurac i Split-centar, te položaj meteorološke postaje Split-Marjan (kartografska obrada: I. Rendulic)

FIGURE 1 The position of the stations for the pollutant measurements Kaštel Sućurac and Split-centre, as well as the position of the meteorological station Split-Marjan (cartographic processing: I. Rendulić)

Marjan, a za postaju u Kaštel Sućurcu sa same postaje gdje se i mjere razine onečišćenja. Senzor za mjerjenje brzine vjetra postavljen je na visini 10 m od tla.

Podaci o koncentraciji onečišćujućih tvari, pogotovo u blizini industrijskih lokacija, vrlo su oskudni i često nedostupni. U ovom radu analizirani su podaci za razdoblje od 2007. do 2009. godine. Iako to razdoblje nije dugo u klimatološkom smislu i ne odnosi se na recentne godine, dovoljno je primjereni da se uoči opća zakonitost. Raspoloživa mjerena onečišćujućih tvari bila su satna mjerena koncentracije: NO₂, SO₂ i lebdećih čestica PM10 i PM2.5. Dušični monoksid (dušik(II)-oksid, NO) je plin bez boje i mirisa koji nastaje tijekom izgaranja goriva pri visokim temperaturama. Nakon što se pomiješa sa zrakom brzo reagira s kisikom stvarajući dušikov dioksid NO₂. Dušikov dioksid se raspada apsorpcijom sunčeve svjetlosti na molekulu NO, a atom kisika reagira s kisikom te daje molekulu ozona. Cijela reakcija se ponavlja dok ima sunče-

Split-centre is to observe pollution levels as a result of traffic, but also of the industry. There are family houses and smaller industrial facilities in its vicinity. The air temperature, wind speed and direction data for Split-centre were taken from the Split-Marjan station, and for the station in Kaštel Sućurac from the station itself where the level of pollution is measured. The wind speed sensor is placed at a height of 10 m from the ground.

Pollutant concentration data, especially near industrial sites, are very scarce and often unavailable. This paper uses the data for the period 2007-2009. Although this period is not long in the climatological sense and it does not apply to the recent years, it is sufficient to observe the general rules. Available pollutant measurements were the hourly concentration measurements of NO₂, SO₂ and floating particles PM10 and PM2.5. Nitrogen monoxide (nitrogen (II) oxide, NO) is a colourless and odourless gas produced during fuel combustion at high temperatures. After mixing with air, it quickly reacts with oxygen to produce nitrogen dioxide NO₂. The nitro-

ve svjetlosti. Kao posljedica nastaje fotokemijski smog te se povećava koncentracija ozona u najnižem sloju atmosfere. Koncentracija dušikovog dioksida i dušikovog monoksida u zraku određuje se kemiluminiscencijskom metodom HRN EN 14211:2005. Metoda kemiluminiscencije temelji se na reakciji ozona i dušičnog oksida koji tada oksidira u NO_2 . Na postajama Split-centar i Kaštel Sućurac koristi se analizator ML 9841B s velikom preciznošću mjerenja preko velikoga temperaturnog raspona uz točnost instrumenta od 0,5 ppb.

Sumporni dioksid nastaje spaljivanjem fosilnih goriva (ugljena i nafte) i topljenjem mineralnih sirovina koje sadrže sumpor, u industrijskim procesima i zbog cestovnog prometa. Erupcije vulkana najveći su prirodni izvor sumpornog dioksida. Posljedica prisutnosti sumpornih oksida u atmosferi su kisele kiše, odnosno pojava sulfatne (sumporne) kiseline. Ona utječe na dišni sustav te može izazivati iritaciju očiju, a pogoršava bolesti poput astme i bronhitisa (PENZAR I DR., 1996.). Mjerenje sumpornog dioksida provodi se metodom UV fluorescencije pomoću instrumenta ML9850B koji je pouzdan preko velikoga temperaturnog raspona uz točnost instrumenta od 0,5 ppb.

Pojam „lebdeće čestice“ odnosi se na čestice PM10 i PM2.5 (PM je kratica za *particulate matter*). PM10 označava čestice promjera 10 μm i manje, a PM2.5 čestice od 2,5 μm i manje. Primarne čestice (PM10) nastaju uglavnom izgaranjem goriva motornih vozila te izgaranjem u neindustrijskim ložištima, tj. malim ložištima u kućanstvima. Zbog svoje sposobnosti prodiranja u dišne putove utječu na zdravlje ljudi (BEŠLIĆ I DR., 2004.). Ulaskom u organizam dio čestica se zadržava u raznim dijelovima respiratornog sustava, gdje uzrokuju upalne promjene, smanjenu otpornost na infekcije i različite alergije. Dubina prodiranja i količina odloženih čestica ovisi o veličini čestica i načinu disanja. Sekundarne čestice (PM2.5) mogu utjecati na nastanak ozbiljnih plućnih i vaskularnih bolesti (PENZAR I DR., 1996.). Ukupne lebdeće čestice mjere se metodom visokovolumnog uzorkovanja pomoću analizatora Verewa F701, i to uz očitavanja svakih 15 min. Mjerena se provode tako da se

gen dioxide disintegrates by absorption of sunlight to form the NO molecule, and the oxygen atom reacts with oxygen and gives the ozone molecule. The whole reaction is repeated while there is sunlight. As a consequence, a photochemical smog is created and the ozone concentration is increased in the lowest layer of the atmosphere. The concentration of nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen monoxide in the air is determined by chemiluminescence using the method HRN EN 14211: 2005. The chemiluminescence method is based on the reaction of ozone and nitric oxide which then oxidizes to NO_2 . At the Split-centre and Kaštel Sućurac stations, the ML 9841B analyzer is used with a high precision measurement over a large temperature range with a 0.5 ppb instrument accuracy.

Sulfur dioxide is generated by the burning of fossil fuels (coal and oil) and the melting of mineral raw materials containing sulfur, in industrial processes and road traffic. Volcano eruptions are the largest natural source of sulfur dioxide. The consequence of the presence of sulfur oxides in the atmosphere is the acid rain, or is the occurrence of sulfuric (sulfuric) acid. It affects the respiratory system and can cause eye irritation and exacerbates illnesses such as asthma and bronchitis (PENZAR ET AL., 1996). Sulfur dioxide measurement is performed using a UV fluorescence method using a ML9850B instrument that is reliable for a large temperature range with an instrument accuracy of 0.5 ppb.

The term “floating particles” refers to PM10 and PM2.5 particles (PM is the abbreviation for particulate matter). PM10 denotes particles of 10 μm or less in diameter, while PM2.5 have 2.5 μm diameter or less. Primary particles (PM10) are mainly generated by combustion of motor vehicle fuels, and combustion in non-industrial fireplaces i.e. small fireplaces in households. Because of their ability to penetrate the respiratory tract they can affect people’s health (BEŠLIĆ ET AL., 2004). By entering the organism the particles are retained in various parts of the respiratory system, causing inflammatory changes, reduced resistance to infections and various allergies. The depth of penetration and the amount of decomposed particles depend on the particle size and the breathing mode. Secondary particles (PM2.5) can affect the emergence of serious pulmonary and vascular diseases (PENZAR ET AL., 1996). Total floating

čestice uvlače preko filtera te se volumetrijskom metodom određuje njihov tok. Čestice se nakon toga zaustavljaju na filteru i radiometrijski mjere Beta-emiterom (C-14) i Geiger-Müller brojačem. Mjerenje se temelji na činjenici da beta zračenje slab prolaskom kroz tvar.

Da bi istraživanje utjecaja zmorca na koncentraciju onečišćujućih tvari bilo relevantno, bilo je potrebno izdvojiti dane u kojima je obalna cirkulacija bila neporemećena. U takvim je danima u jutarnjim satima vidljiva promjena smjera vjetra od kopnenjaka prema zmorcu, nakon pojave jutarnjih zatišja. U večernjim satima, nakon pojave večernjih zatišja, smjer vjetra se mijenja od zmorca prema kopnenjaku. Pritom razlika u temperaturi zraka između jutarnjeg i večernjeg zatišja nije veća od 1 °C (Trošić, 2002.), a srednja dnevna naoblaka u klimatološkim terminima tijekom dana ne prelazi 4/10 (TELİŞMAN PRTEŃAK, GRISOGONO, 2002.).

Pregledane su sinoptičke situacije u 12 h po UTC-u vidljive na kartama Njemačke meteorološke službe (Europäischer Wetterbericht, 2007. – 2009.). U svim izdvojenim danima polje tlaka je bilo skoro bezgradijentno. Iznad južne Europe nije bilo zatvorenih baričkih sustava, a tlak je bio malo povišen, 1014–1020 hPa. Na visinskim kartama polje tlaka bilo je bezgradijentno sa slabim geostrofičkim vjetrom (do 10 m s⁻¹).

particles are measured by a high-volume sampling method using a Verewa F701 analyser, with readings of every 15 min. The measurements are carried out in such a way that particles are drawn over the filters, and the volumetric method determines their flow. The particles are then stopped on the filter and radiometric measurements using Beta-emitter (C-14) and Geiger-Müller counter are made. The measurement is based on the fact that beta-radiation is weakened by passing through the substance.

For the investigation of the impact of sea breeze on concentrations of pollutants to be relevant, it was necessary to separate the days in which the coastal circulation was undisturbed. In such days, in the morning hours, there is a visible change of wind direction from the land to sea breeze, after the appearance of morning lull. In the evening, after the appearance of sea breeze lull, the wind direction changes from the sea breeze toward land breeze. The difference in the air temperature between the morning and evening lull was not allowed to be higher than 1 °C (Trošić, 2002), and mean daily cloudiness during climatological conditions during the day was not allowed to exceed 4/10 (TELİŞMAN PRTEŃAK, GRISOGONO, 2002). The synoptic situations were reviewed at 12 UTC, which can be seen on maps of the German Meteorological Service (Europäischer Wetterbericht, 2007-2009). In all isolated days, the mean sea level pressure field was with low gradients. Above south-

TABLICA 1. Broj dana s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom u Splitu
TABLE 1 Number of days with undisturbed coastal circulation in Split

Godina	Travanj	Svibanj	Lipanj	Srpanj	Kolovoz	Rujan	Ukupno
Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
2007.	7	0	2	5	2	1	17
2008.	0	3	3	5	0	0	11
2009.	0	4	2	3	2	2	13
Ukupno Total	7	7	9	13	4	3	41

TABLICA 2. Broj dana s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom u Kaštel Sućurcu
TABLE 2 Number of days with undisturbed coastal circulation in Kaštel Sućurac

Godina	Travanj	Svibanj	Lipanj	Srpanj	Kolovoz	Rujan	Ukupno
Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
2007.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008.	0	5	3	1	0	1	10
2009.	1	11	6	9	11	10	48
Ukupno Total	1	16	9	10	11	11	58

U razdoblju od 2007. do 2009. godine odabran je 41 takav dan u Splitu (Tab. 1.) i 58 takvih dana u Kaštel Sućurcu (Tab. 2.) kada su bila dostupna mjerena svih onečišćujućih tvari. U Kaštel Sućurcu 2007. godine nisu bila dostupna mjerena svih onečišćujućih tvari te je stoga broj odabranih dana u svim mjesecima jednak nuli.

Za odabrane dane istražena je čestina i brzina vjetra (Sl. 2. – 5.). Na postaji Split-Marjan zmorač ima SW smjer, a brzina mu je $2\text{-}3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$. U Kaštel Sućurcu zmorač dolazi iz smjera WSW i W, a dostiže brzinu od oko 2 ms^{-1} . Hodograf (Sl. 5.) ima oblik elipsoida, što je karakteristično za kanalizirano strujanje.

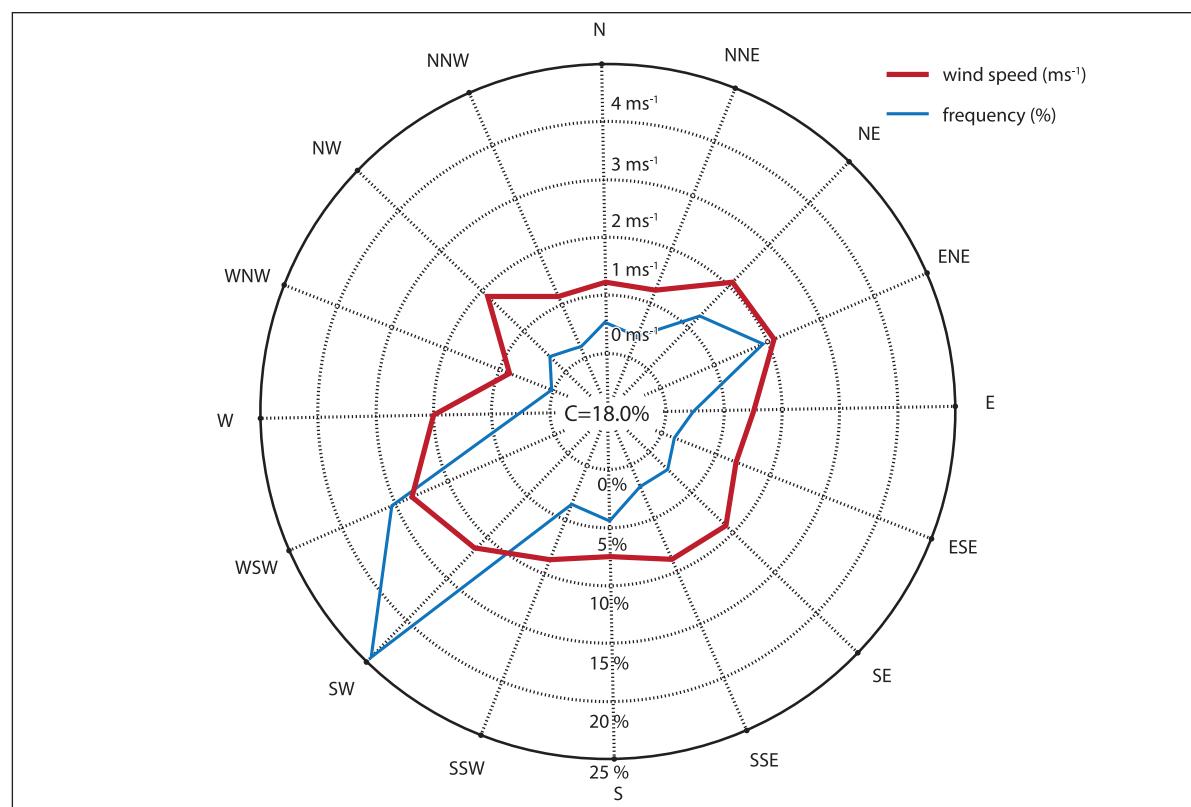
Smjer zmorača u Kaštel Sućurcu može se objasniti položajem postaje u Kaštelskom zaljevu. Osim toga, na smjer zmorač moguć je i utjecaj obližnjih otoka. Naime, položaj i oblik zaljeva te njegov odnos prema položaju otoka i obale može znatno utjecati na razvoj zmorača (GRISOGONO i dr., 1998.).

In the period 2007-2009, 41 such days were selected in Split (Tab. 1) and 58 days in Kaštel Sućurac (Tab. 2). In these days, concentrations of pollutants were also simultaneously measured. In the year 2007, there were no available measurements of all pollutants in Kaštel Sućurac, so the number of selected days is equal to zero in all months.

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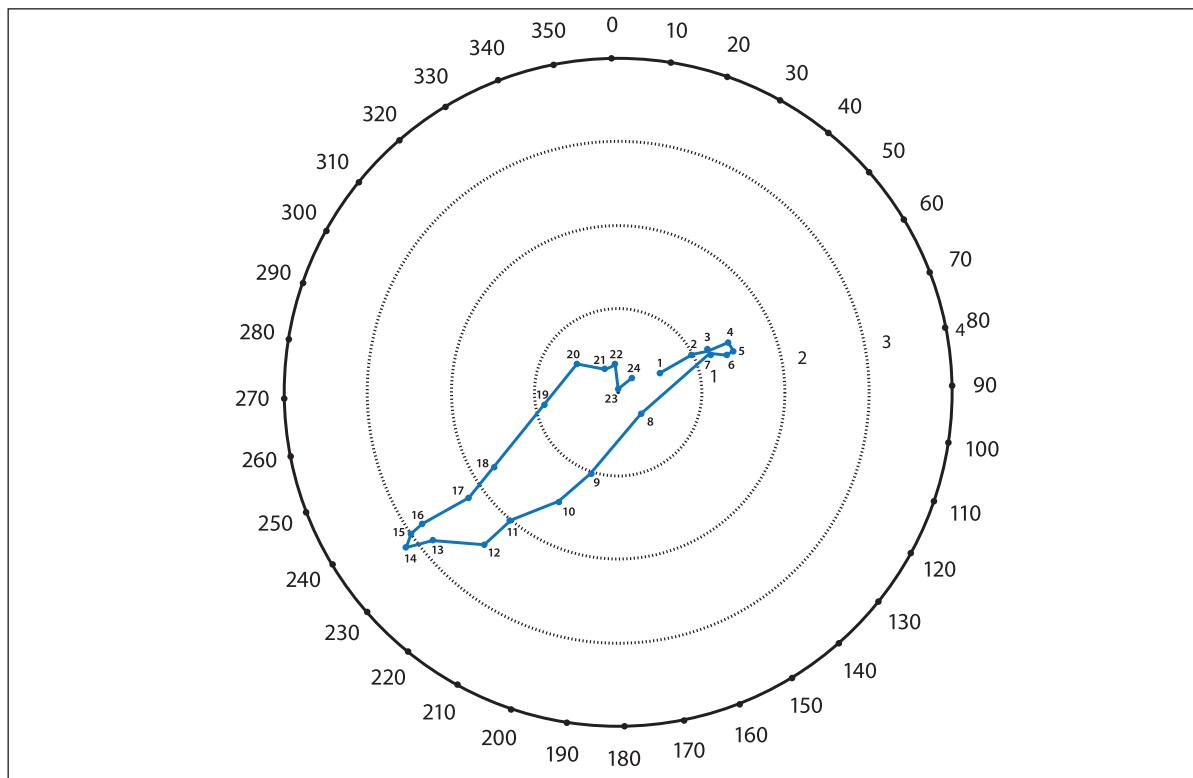
For the selected days the frequency and velocity of the wind were investigated (Fig. 2-5). At the station Split-Marjan, the sea breeze has a SW direction and the wind speed is from $2\text{-}3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$. In Kaštel Sućurac, sea breeze comes from WSW and W, and reaches the speed of about 2 ms^{-1} . The hodograph (Fig. 5) has an ellipsoid shape, which is characteristic for channelled flow.

The direction of the sea breeze in Kaštel Sućurac can be explained by the position of the station in the Kaštela Bay. In addition, the nearby islands also may



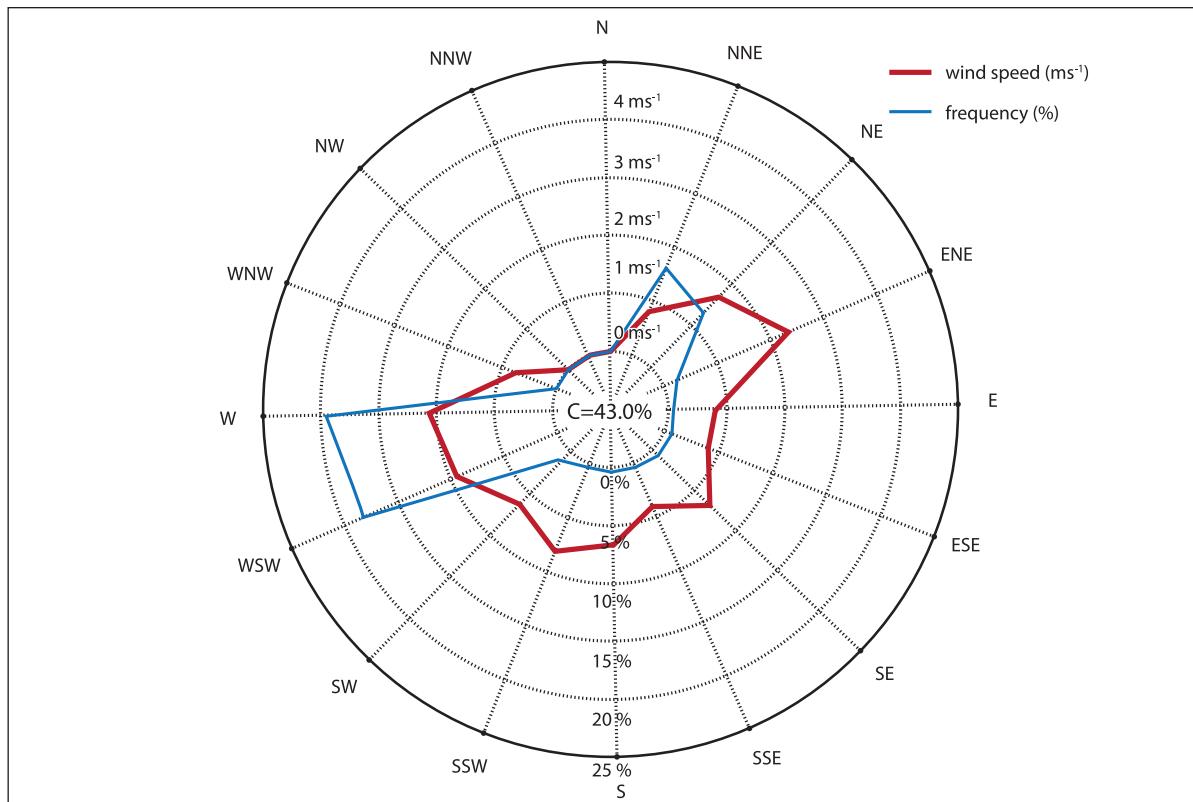
SLIKA 2. Ruža vjetrova za odabrane dane s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom od 2007. do 2009. godine na postaji Split-Marjan (iz satnih vrijednosti mjeranja brzine i smjera vjetra)

FIGURE 2 Wind rose for selected days with undisturbed coastal circulation from 2007 to 2009 at the meteorological station Split-Marjan (from the hourly measurements of wind speed and direction)



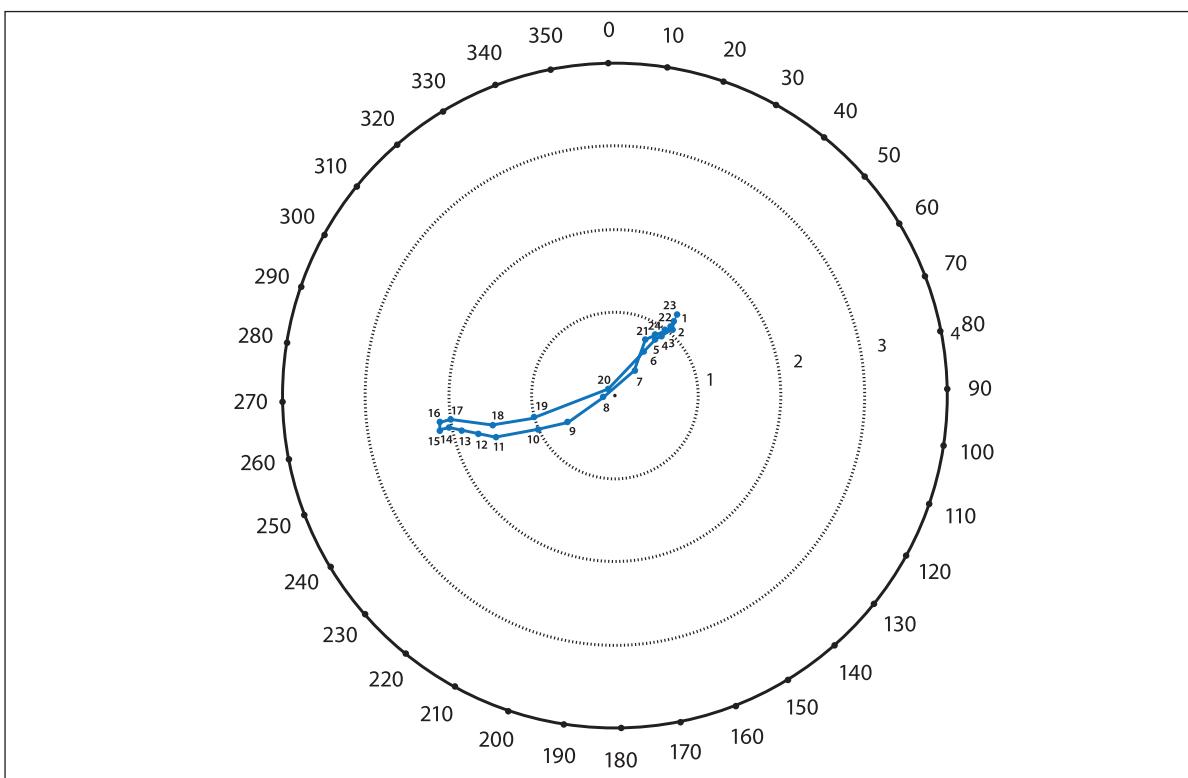
SLIKA 3. Hodograf vjetra za odabrane dane s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom od 2007. do 2009. godine na postaji Split-Marjan. Kružnicama su označene brzine vjetra ($1\text{--}4\text{ m s}^{-1}$)

FIGURE 3 Hodograph of wind for selected days with undisturbed coastal circulation from 2007 to 2009 at the meteorological station Split-Marjan. The circles denote the wind speeds ($1\text{--}4\text{ m s}^{-1}$)



SLIKA 4. Ruža vjetrova za odabrane dane s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom od 2007. do 2009. godine na postaji Kaštel Sućurac (iz satnih vrijednosti mjerjenja brzine i smjera vjetra)

FIGURE 4 Wind rose for selected days with undisturbed coastal circulation from 2007 to 2009 at the meteorological station Kaštel Sućurac (from the hourly measurements of wind speed and direction)



SLIKA 5. Hodograf vjetra za odabrane dane s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom od 2007. do 2009. godine na postaji Kaštel Sućurac (iz satnih vrijednosti mjerjenja brzine i smjera vjetra). Kružnicama su označene brzine vjetra ($1\text{--}4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$)

FIGURE 5 Hodograph of wind for selected days with undisturbed coastal circulation from 2007 to 2009 at the meteorological station Kaštel Sućurac (from the hourly measurements of wind speed and direction). The circles denote the wind speeds ($1\text{--}4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$)

REZULTATI I RASPRAVA

Podaci o brzini i čestini vjetra za vrijeme zmorca i podaci istodobnog mjerena onečišćenja zraka omogućili su utvrđivanje međuvisnosti tih varijabli. Na postaji Split-centar (Sl. 6.) najprisutnija onečišćujuća tvar je NO_2 . U srednjem dnevnom hodu koncentracije, NO_2 ima najviše vrijednosti u večernjim i jutarnjim satima. To su razdoblja u kojima je brzina vjetra najmanja jer zmorac još nije razvio veću brzinu ili mu se ona smanjuje približavanjem večernjeg zatišja. Visokim koncentracijama NO_2 pridonosi cestovni promet i položaj same postaje u odnosu na morfologiju grada. Što je brzina zmorca veća, koncentracija NO_2 je manja. To odgovara općem pravilu prema kojemu vjetar „razrjeđuje“ koncentraciju onečišćivača. Međutim, istodobno s jačanjem zmorca dolazi do povećane koncentracije lebdećih čestica. To znači da su te čestice jednim dijelom nošene zmorcem ili ih pak zmorac podiže s tla zbog

influence the direction of the sea breeze. Namely, the position and shape of the bay and its relation to the position of the island and the coast can significantly influence the development of the sea breeze (GRISOGONO ET AL., 1998).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

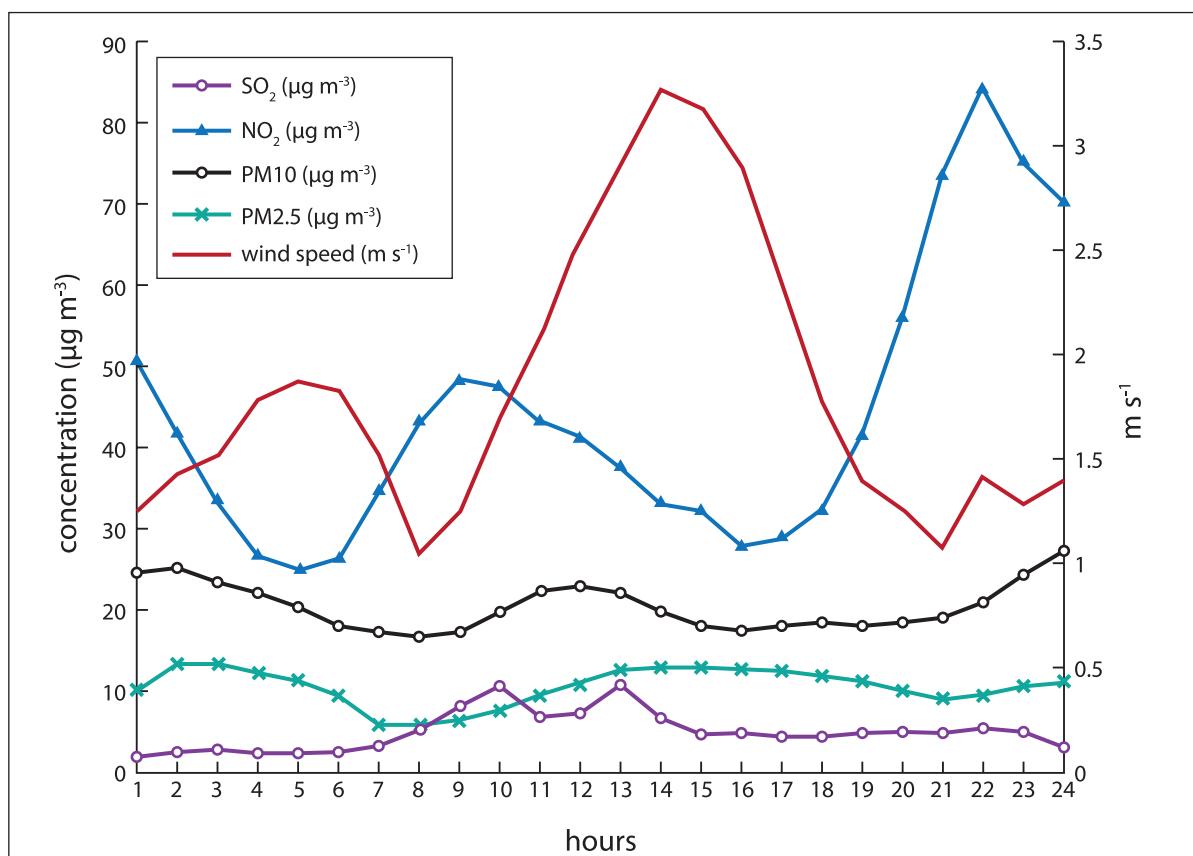
Data on velocity and the amount of wind in specific synoptic situations and the data of simultaneous air pollution measurements enabled the determination of the interdependence of these variables. At the Split-center station (Fig. 6), the most polluting substance is NO_2 . The mean daily NO_2 concentration has the highest values in the evening and in the morning. These are the times when the wind speed is the lowest because the sea breeze has not yet developed or its speed is reduced by approaching the evening's sea breeze lull. Road traffic and the position of the station in relation to the town morphology contribute to high NO_2 concentrations. As the

turbulencije unutar gradske sredine. Istraživanje podrijetla lebdećih čestica u Rijeci (Ivošević i dr., 2016a, Ivošević i dr., 2016b) pokazalo je, među ostalim, zastupljenost morskog aerosola i produkata izgaranja pogonskog goriva u pomorskom prometu. Upravo takve čestice mogu biti nošene zmorcem na obalu. Srednje koncentracije onečišćujućih tvari u večernjim satima rastu zbog povratka onečišćenja i njegova zadržavanja u vrijeme večernjeg zatišja nakon puhanja zmorca. Jasno je vidljiva i povećana koncentracija NO_2 u vrijeme puhanja kopnenjaka, kada se onečišćeni zrak vraća na područje grada, otkud je potekao.

Postaja u Kaštel Sućurcu smještena je u blizini Jadranske magistrale, što također utječe na koncentraciju NO_2 (Sl. 7.). Najveću koncentraciju NO_2 postiže za jutarnjeg zatišja. Već i mali porast brzine zmorca utječe na nižu koncentraciju NO_2 , ali, kao i u Splitu, povećava koncentraciju lebdećih čestica. U razdobljima tišina između zmorce

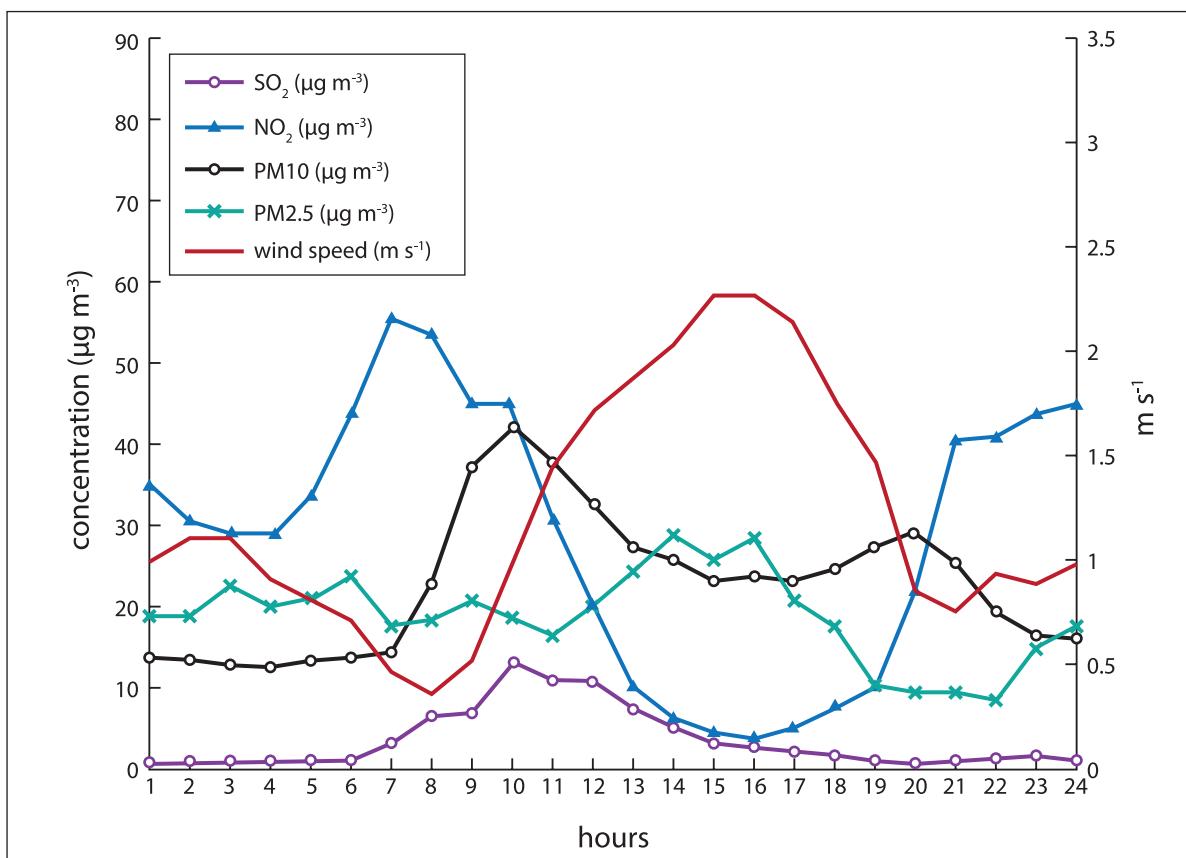
sea breeze speed increases, the concentration of NO_2 decreases. This corresponds to the general rule that the wind "dilutes" the concentration of pollutants. However, at the same time with the strengthening of the sea breeze, the concentrations of floating particles are increased. This means that these particles are partly worn by sea breeze from the ground due to turbulence within the urban environment. Similarly, the exploration of the origin of floating particles in Rijeka (Ivošević et al., 2016a, Ivošević et al., 2016b) showed, among other things, the presence of sea aerosols and combustion products in marine traffic. These particles can be carried by sea breeze to the shore. Average concentrations of pollutants in the evening rise due to the return of contamination and its retention at the time of the sea breeze lull are visible, when the polluted air returns to the area of the city.

The Kaštel Sućurac station is located near the Adriatic highway, which also increases the concentration



SLIKA 6. Srednje mjerene satne vrijednosti koncentracija dušičnog dioksida (NO_2), sumpornog dioksida (SO_2) i lebdećih čestica $\text{PM}10$ i $\text{PM}2.5$ u $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ na postaji Split-centar, te brzine vjetra na postaji Split-Marjan u danima s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom

FIGURE 6 The mean measured hourly values of nitrogen dioxide concentration (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and floating particles $\text{PM}10$ and $\text{PM}2.5$ in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ at the Split-centre station, and wind speeds at the Split-Marjan station in days with undisturbed coastal circulation



SLIKA 7. Srednje mjerene satne vrijednosti brzine vjetra i srednji dnevni hod koncentracija onečišćivača dušičnog dioksida (NO_2), sumpornog dioksida (SO_2) i lebdećih čestica PM10 i PM2.5 u $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ na postaji Kaštel Sućurac u danima s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom

FIGURE 7 The mean measured hourly values of nitrogen dioxide concentration (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and floating particles PM10 and PM2.5 in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ and wind speed at the Kaštel Sućurac station during days with undisturbed coastal circulation

i kopnenjaka lebdećih je čestica znatno manje. Može se primijetiti da i kopnenjak tijekom noćnih sati smanjuje koncentracije onečišćujućih tvari, ali taj utjecaj nije toliko izražen kao u slučaju zmorca danju, jer su absolutne emisije onečišćujućih tvari danju veće nego noću.

Maksimalna dnevna vrijednost koncentracije NO_2 na postaji Split-centar iznosi $150,93 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, a u Kaštel Sućurcu je nešto manja, $109,95 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, što je ispod zakonom propisane granične vrijednosti za zdravlje ljudi koja iznosi $200 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. Maksimalna srednja dnevna vrijednost je također ispod granične srednje dnevne vrijednosti za zdravlje ljudi ($80 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$).

Koncentracije PM10 su malo ispod propisane granične vrijednosti za zdravlje ljudi koja za 24-h srednjak iznosi $50 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, a u Splitu je npr. određen maksimalni dnevni srednjak u vrijednosti od $40,96 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, što je gotovo i granična vrijednost, dok je u Kaštel Sućurcu manji i iznosi $38,93 \mu\text{g}$

of NO_2 (Fig. 7). The highest concentration of NO_2 is achieved during the morning sea breeze lull. Even a small increase in the speed of the sea breeze reduces the NO_2 concentration, but, as in Split, it increases the concentration of floating particles. In the periods of lulls between the sea breeze and the land breeze the amount of floating particles is smaller. It may be noted that the land breeze during the night also reduces the concentrations of pollutants, but this impact is not as visible as in the case of a daytime sea breeze, because the absolute emissions of pollutants are greater during the day than over night.

The maximum daily value of the NO_2 concentration at the station Split-centre is $150.93 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, and in Kaštel Sućurac it is slightly lower, $109.95 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, which are below the limit value for human health which is $200 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. The maximum mean daily value is also below the average daily limit value for human health ($80 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$).

The PM10 concentrations are slightly below the

TABLICA 3. Granične vrijednosti (URL 1), 24-h srednjaci te maksimalne dnevne vrijednosti onečišćujućih tvari za vrijeme puhanja zmorca (NO_2 , SO_2 , PM10 i PM2.5) na postajama Split-centar i Kaštel Sućurac u odabranim danima s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom od 2007. do 2009. godine

TABLE 3 The borderline values (URL 1), 24-h mean values, as well as the pollutant particle maximum daily values during sea breeze (NO_2 , SO_2 , PM10 and PM2.5) at the stations Split-centre and Kaštel Sućurac on selected days with undisturbed coastal circulation from 2007 to 2009

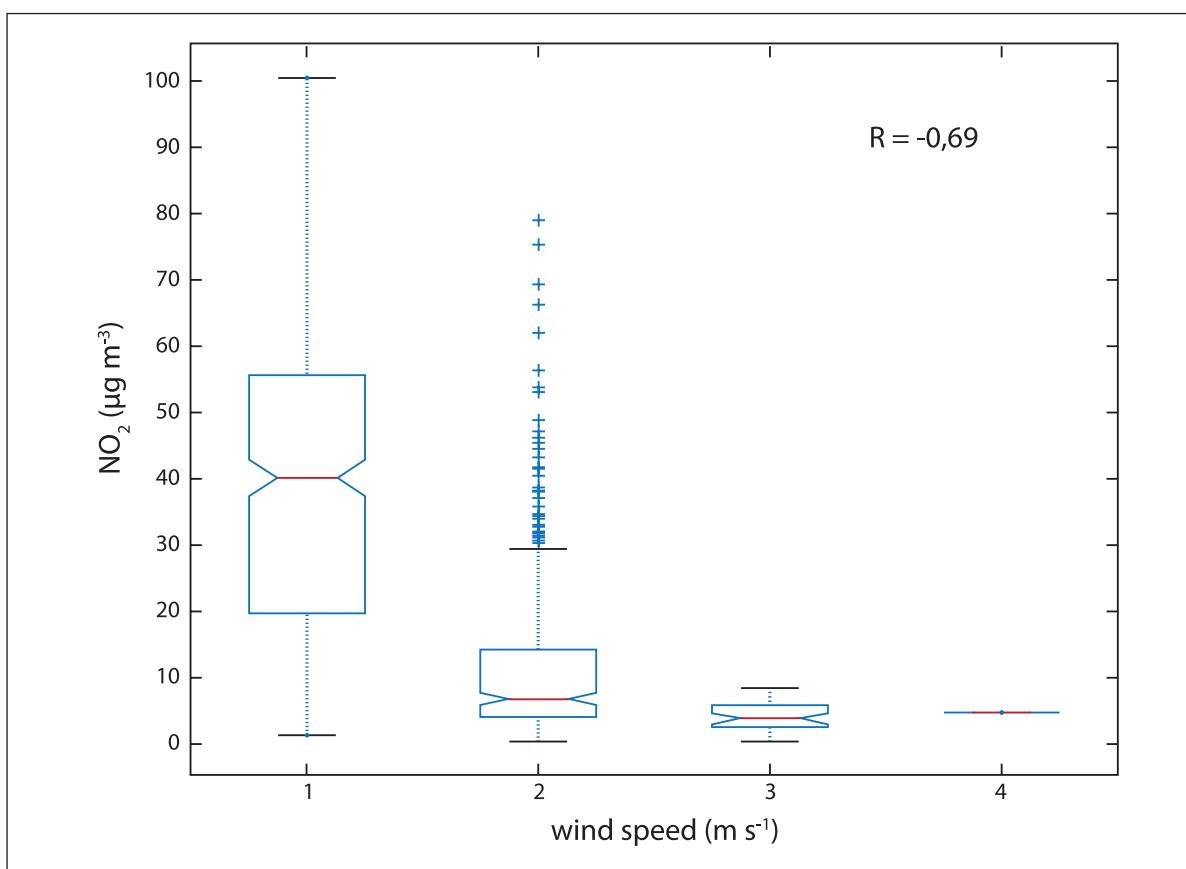
		NO_2 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	SO_2 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	PM10 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)
Granična vrijednost za 24-h srednjak		200	125	50	-
Borderline value for 24-h mean					
Granična vrijednost za 24-h maksimum		80	350	-	-
Borderline value for 24-h maximum					
Split-centar		NO_2 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	SO_2 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	PM10 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)
2007.	24-h srednjak	66,40	20,11	40,96	108,85
	24-h mean				
2009.	24-h maksimum	150,93	198,08	60,16	500,62
	24-h maximum				
Kaštel Sućurac		NO_2 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	SO_2 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	PM10 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)
2007.	24-h srednjak	62,84	12,49	38,93	189,79
	24-h mean				
2009.	24-h maksimum	109,95	73,79	139,29	501,23
	24-h maximum				

m^{-3} . Mogući razlog za to je veće zadržavanje čestica PM10 na području grada, zbog položaja orografije u zaleđu Splita, kao i moguć djelomičan prijenos s područja Kaštela kada čestice s područja Kaštela uđu u obalnu cirkulaciju prema gradu, gdje su zabilježene i maksimalne dnevne vrijednosti.

Srednje dnevne vrijednosti koncentracija SO_2 dostizale su $20,11 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ u Splitu i $12,49 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ u Kaštel Sućurcu što je daleko ispod propisane granične vrijednosti za zdravlje ljudi koja iznosi $125 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. Maksimalna dnevna vrijednost koncentracije SO_2 u Splitu i Kaštel Sućurcu također je daleko ispod propisane granične vrijednosti za zdravlje ljudi ($350 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$). U Splitu je zabilježena maksimalna dnevna vrijednost SO_2 od $198,08 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, a u Kaštel Sućurcu $73,79 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. Za čestice PM2.5 nema propisanih graničnih srednjih dnevnih i maksimalnih vrijednosti, pa navedene vrijednosti nisu usporedive. Od svih analiziranih onečišćivača jedino je NO_2 uz relativno visoku koncentraciju pokazao i statističku signifikantanost. Stoga je zasebno prikazana korelacija koncentracije NO_2 i brzine vjetra (Sl. 8.) na primjeru Kaštel Sućurca. Studentovim t-testom utvrđena

prescribed limit value for human health for a 24-hour mean of $50 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, and in Split, for example, the maximum daily value is $40.96 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, which is almost the limit value, while in Kaštel Sućurac it is smaller and has the value of $38.93 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. The possible reason for this is larger retention of the PM10 particles in the city, due to the position of orography in the hinterland of Split as well as the possible partial transfer from the area of Kaštela when the particles from the Kaštela area entered the coastal circulation towards the city, where they also recorded the maximum daily values.

The mean daily concentrations of SO_2 were $20.11 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ in Split and $12.49 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ in Kaštel Sućurac, which are far below the prescribed human health limit value of $125 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. The maximum daily value of the SO_2 concentration in Split and Kaštel Sućurac is also well below the prescribed limit for human health ($350 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$). In Split, the maximum daily value of SO_2 was $198.08 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, and in Kaštel Sućurac $73.79 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. PM2.5 particles have no prescribed daily mean and maximum values, and these values are not comparable. Of all analysed pollutants, only NO_2 with relatively high concentration showed statistical significance. Therefore, the correlation of NO_2



SLIKA 8. Box plot, koncentracija NO_2 – brzina vjetra. Veličine na osi x podijeljene su na skupine. Gornja i donja stranica pravokutnika prikazuju 75%-tni i 25%-tni percentil, a unutar pravokutnika crvenom linijom prikazan je medijan. Vodoravne crte izvan pravokutnika pokazuju najveći (gore) i najmanji (dolje) podatak unutar intervala $M \pm 1,5 \text{ IR}$ gdje je M medijan, a IR interkvartilni raspon. Križići iznad pravokutnika prikazuju podatke veće od $M + 1,5 \text{ IR}$, a ispod manje od $M - 1,5 \text{ IR}$.

FIGURE 8 Box plot, NO_2 concentration–wind speed. The x axis is divided into groups. The top and bottom rectangle show a 75% and 25% percentile, and the red line in the rectangle shows the median. Horizontal lines outside the rectangle show the largest (upper) and lowest (down) data within the $M \pm 1.5 \text{ IR}$ interval where M is a median and an IR interquartile range. Crosses above the rectangle show data greater than $M + 1.5 \text{ IR}$ and below less than $M - 1.5 \text{ IR}$

je značajnost korelacijske ($R = -0,69$) toga onečišćivača s brzinom vjetra na razini signifikantnosti $\alpha = 0,01$. Maksimalne koncentracije dušikovog dioksida zabilježene su pri većim brzinama vjetra. Opadanje je sporije za brzine do $1,5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$, a nakon toga se naglo povećava. Razlog tome je što pri većim brzinama dolazi do učinkovitijeg provjetravanja.

Istraživanja prijenosa onečišćujućih tvari u gradovima pokazala su da su najveća onečišćenja pri slabom vjetru ili tišini, više u zavjetrini nego u privjetrini, te da im pogoduje inverzija i slaba mehanička turbulencija (ŠEGOTA, 1976.). To se slaže s istraživanjem slučajeva zmorca u Kaštel Sućurcu, gdje su najveće koncentracije NO_2 dobivene pri najnižim brzinama zmorca uz relativno visoki koeficijent korelacijske od $-0,69$.

and wind speeds (Fig. 8) is shown separately in the example of Kaštel Sućurac.

Student's t-test showed the correlation significance ($R = -0.69$) of this pollutant with wind speed at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.01$. The maximum concentrations of nitrogen dioxide were observed with an increase in wind speed. The decrease is slower for lower wind speeds of up to 1.5 m s^{-1} , and then it increases rapidly. The reason for this is that at higher speeds ventilation is more efficient.

Pollutant transfer studies in cities have shown that the highest levels of pollution are during low wind or silence, more in the lee than in windward, and are favoured by inversion and poor mechanical turbulence (ŠEGOTA, 1976). This is in agreement with the study of the sea breeze cases in Kaštel Sućurac, where the highest NO_2 concentrations are obtained

ZAKLJUČAK

Obalna cirkulacija zraka uzrokovana je lokalnim diferenciranim zagrijavanjem, odnosno hlađenjem kopna i mora na relativno uskom području. Površinska temperatura mora značajno utječe na protok topline između atmosfere i mora te na svojstva i gibanje zraka. Kako bi se iz analize isključile situacije s nepovolnjim atmosferskim utjecajem na razvoj zmorca, iz seta raspoloživih mjerena izdvojeni su dani s neporemećenom obalnom cirkulacijom zraka. Za proučavanje koncentracije onečišćujućih tvari za vrijeme puhanja zmorca bili su raspoloživi podaci s postaje Split-centar u Splitu i s postaje Kaštel Sućurac u Gradu Kaštela. Mjerenja su obuhvaćala koncentracije SO_2 , NO_2 te lebdećih čestica PM10 i PM2.5.

Zmorac u Kaštel Sućurcu je WSW i W smjera, dok je u Splitu SW smjera. Analiza ovisnosti NO_2 o brzini zmorca upućuje na smanjenje njegove koncentracije s povećanjem brzine vjetra. Međutim, koncentracije PM10 i PM2.5 povećavaju se s razvojem zmorca. Tome vjerojatno pridonosi turbulencija vjetra unutar grada kao i prijenos morskog aerosola i produkata izgaranja u pomorskom prometu. Onečišćujuće tvari iz Splita i područja Kaštela nošene zmorcem, zbog orografskih karakteristika zaleda nemaju mogućnosti prijenosa dalje u unutrašnjost.

Koncentracije NO_2 veće su u Splitu nego u Kaštel Sućurcu. Kako zmorac tijekom dana prodirje sve dublje nad kopno, tako se širi i područje onečišćenja. Koncentracije lebdećih čestica PM10 i PM2.5 bile su značajno veće u Kaštel Sućurcu nego u Splitu, što je posljedica industrijskog onečišćenja, no ispod propisanih 24 h graničnih i tolerantnih vrijednosti za zdravlje ljudi. Rezultati upućuju na veliku važnost istraživanja obalne cirkulacije te potrebu većeg broja mjernih postaja i mjerenja koncentracije onečišćujućih tvari, osobito u gradovima i u blizini industrijskih postrojenja.

ZAHVALA

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at the lowest speeds with a relatively high correlation coefficient of -0.69.

CONCLUSION

The coastal air circulation is caused by local differentiated heating, i.e. by cooling of land and sea at a relatively narrow area. The surface air temperature has a significant effect on the heat flow between the atmosphere and the sea, as well as the properties and the motion of the air. In order to minimize adverse atmospheric impacts on the development of the sea breeze, on the basis of available measurements, the days with undisturbed coastal air circulation are selected. In order to study the concentrations of pollutants during the sea breeze, the available data used were from the measurement stations Split-centre in Split, and Kaštel Sućurac in Kaštela. The measurements included the concentrations of SO_2 , NO_2 , and floating particles PM10 and PM2.5.

Sea breeze in Kaštel Sućurac has WSW and W direction, while in Split it has SW direction. The NO_2 dependence on the sea breeze speed showed a decrease in its concentration with an increase in wind speed. However, the concentrations of PM10 and PM2.5 increase with the development of the sea breeze. This is contributed by the wind turbulence within the city as well as the transfer of sea aerosols and combustion products in maritime traffic. The pollutants from Split and the Kaštela area, carried by the sea breeze, do not have the ability to move further inland due to the orographic characteristics of the hinterland.

NO_2 concentrations are higher in Split than in Kaštel Sućurac. The PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations were significantly higher in Kaštel Sućurac than in Split, as a result of industrial pollution, but they were below the prescribed 24-h limit and tolerant values for human health. The results point to a great importance of exploration of coastal circulation, as well as to the need of a larger number of measuring stations and pollutant concentrations measurements, especially in cities and near industrial plants.

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