

Special Issue

Biomonitoring - an Effective Tool for Air Pollution Assessment

Message from the Guest Editor

The direct measurement of environmental contaminants needs a specific sampling method as well as a precise analytical procedure. Although the use of active sampling for environmental monitoring was the method of choice for many years, it suffers from many drawbacks—leading to the development and use of passive samplers. Among all passive samplers, the use of natural species remains the most efficient due to its availability, efficiency, and sensitivity to accumulated pollutants. In this Special Issue, reviews or original research papers devoted to the use of biomonitors for the evaluation of air pollution can be submitted for potential publication. All types of biomonitors (mosses, trees, needles, tree barks, snails, bees, honey, etc.) and pollutants (metals, volatile organic compounds, organic pollutants including POPS, pesticides, etc.) can be considered in terms of methodology, analytical development, long-duration studies, surveys, comparisons with other techniques (like active sampling), comparison between biomonitors, etc. We look forward to receiving your submission.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Continued developments in instrumentation and modeling have driven atmospheric science to become increasingly more complex with a deeper understanding of concepts, mechanisms, and interactions. This is the field that innovation built and it has led to a better appreciation for the complexity with atmosphere. Human life is intertwined in this complexity as we strive to better understand our atmosphere. Climate change is constantly stretching the limits of our thinking and forcing new ideas and concepts to be played out. Welcome to the Anthropocene!

Editor-in-Chief

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