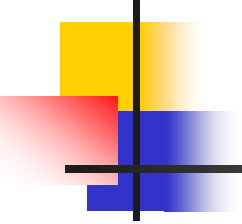
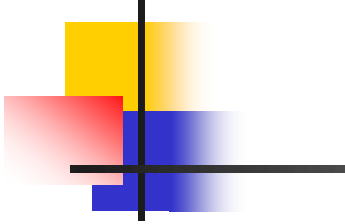




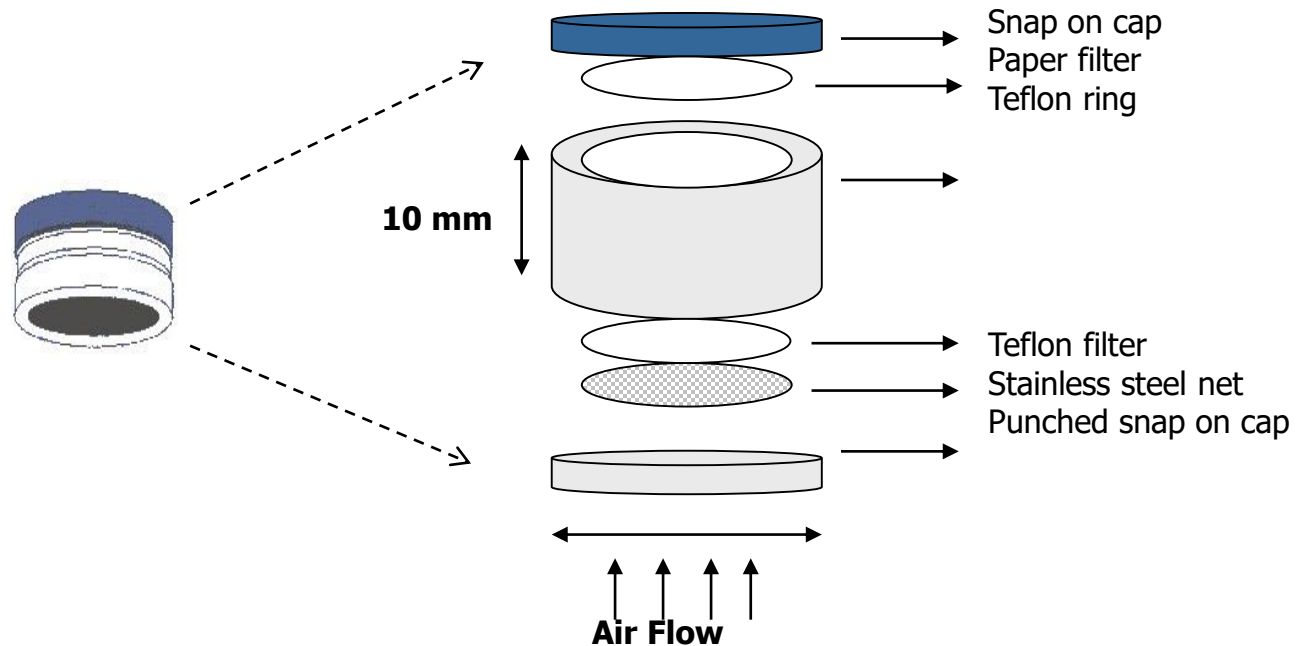
Transboundary Pollution in Sri Lanka: A case study from the North-Central province



The city of Anuradhapura is situated in the east part of Sri Lanka is expected to have a higher degree of pollution due to transboundary pollution from neighboring countries such as India and China during the north-east monsoon period.



Schematic diagram of the Passive sampler



- 
-
- Two sites selected

- **Kadapanaha (Apk)**

represents the Anuradhapura municipality area

- **Shrawasthipura (Aps)**

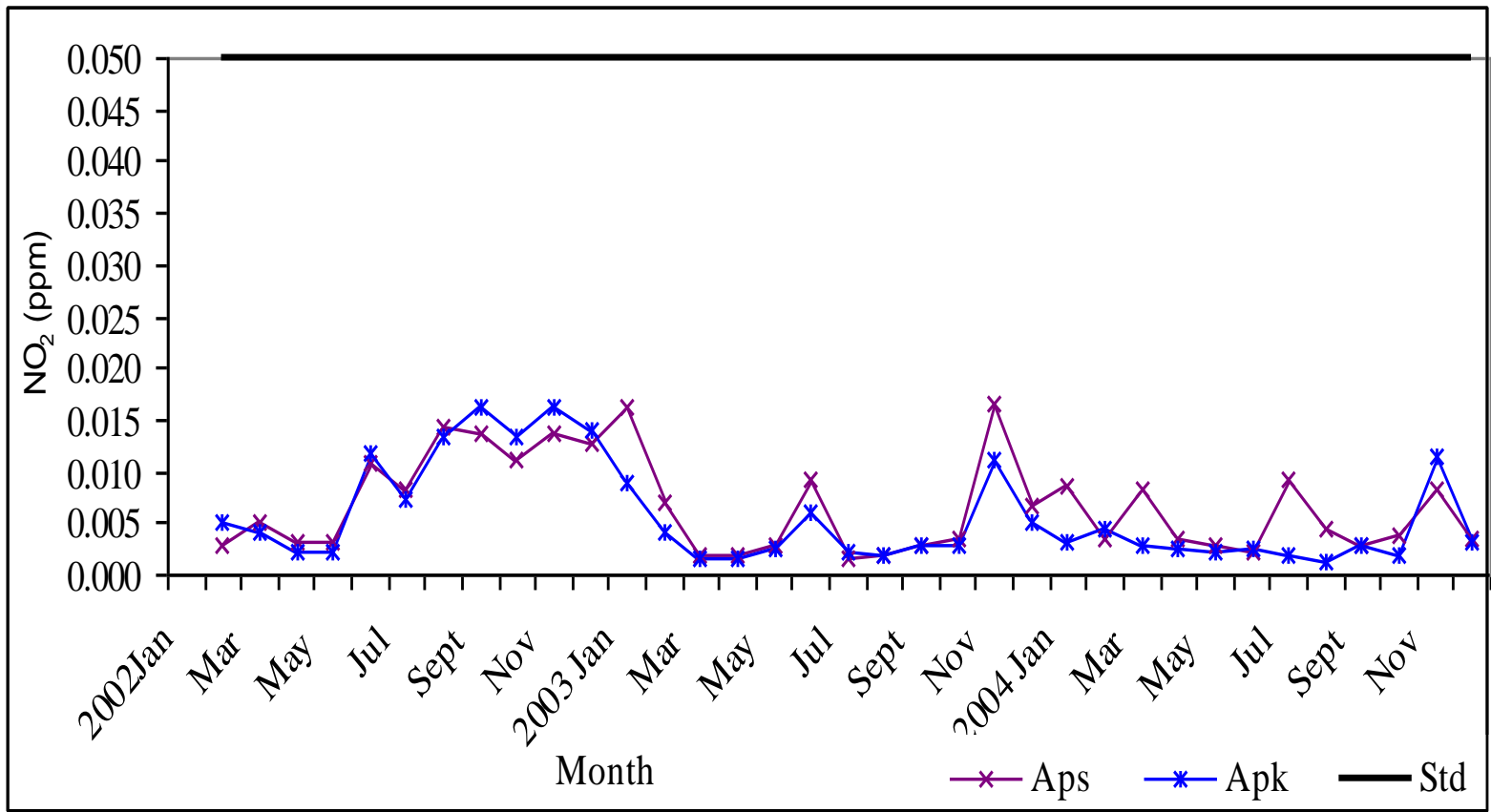
represents a village 7 km away and southeast of the main city as a reference point of a less polluted area.



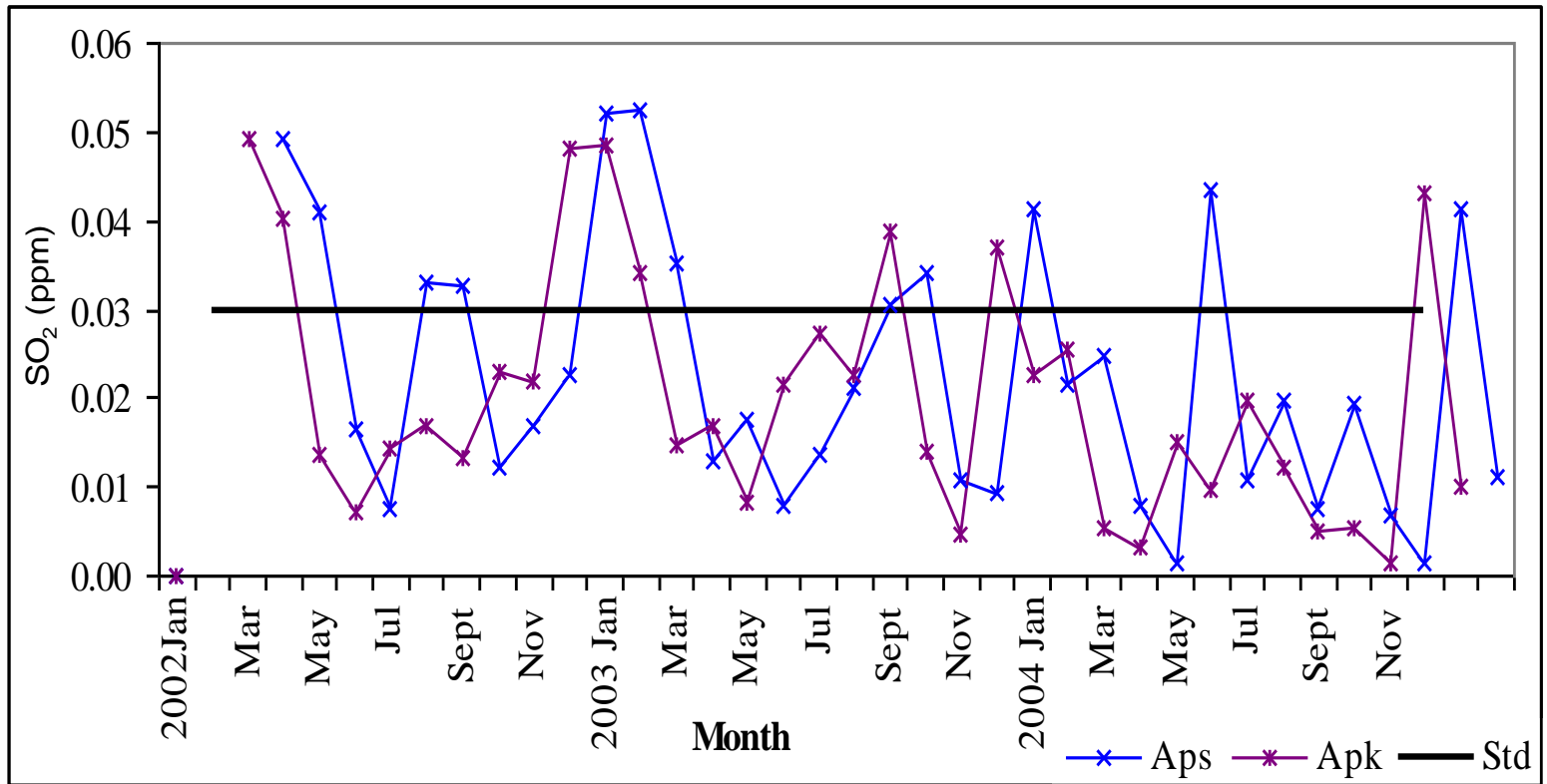
Kadapanaha site

Shawasthipura site

Variation of nitrogen dioxide (Monthly averages)



Variation of sulphur dioxide (Monthly averages)





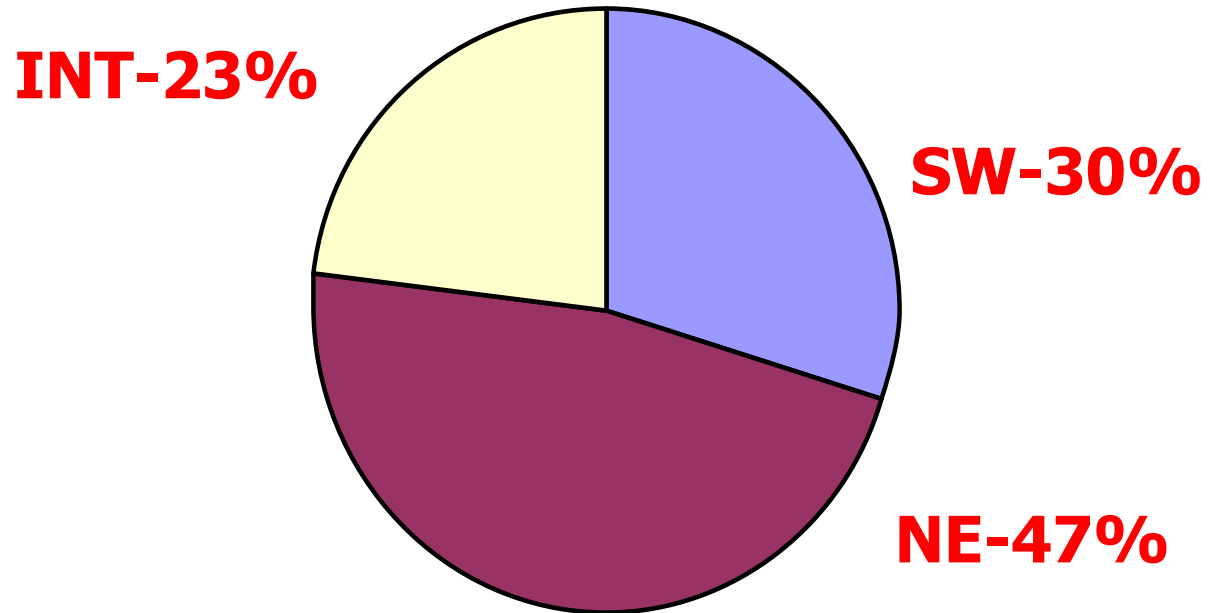
Salient features

- Higher levels of SO₂ and NO₂ during the November-January season (NE monsoon) at both locations indicating that it is not due to local pollution.

(During other months the city site had a higher level of pollution)

Monsoonal variation of NO₂

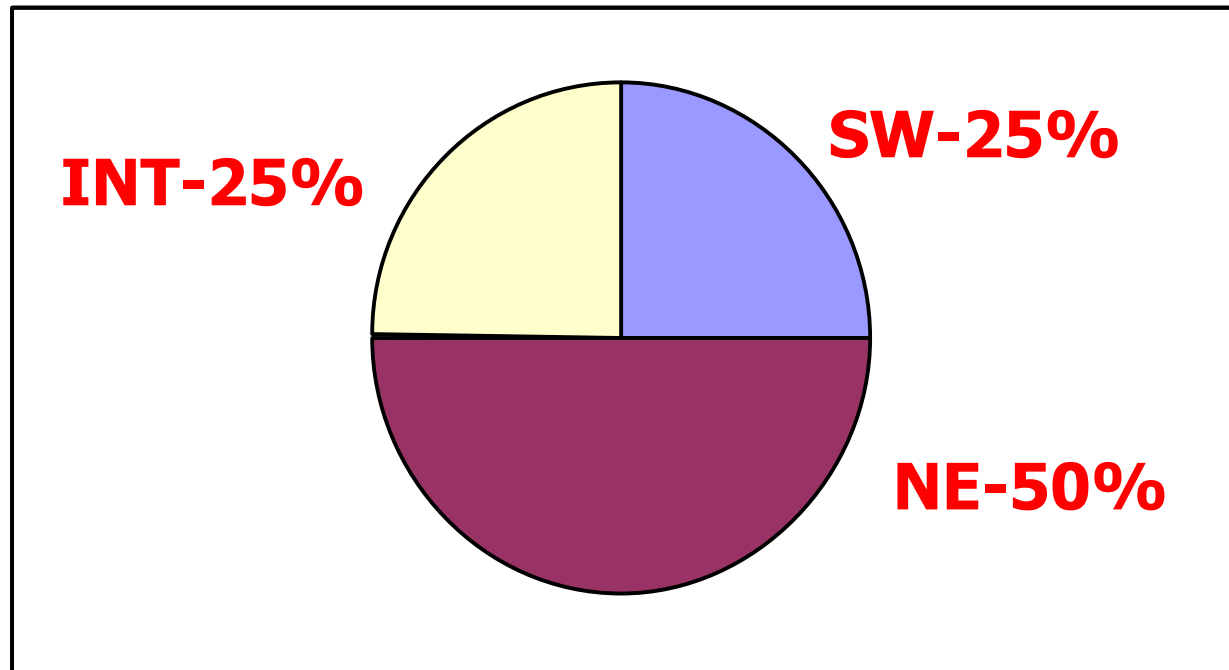
Anuradhapura



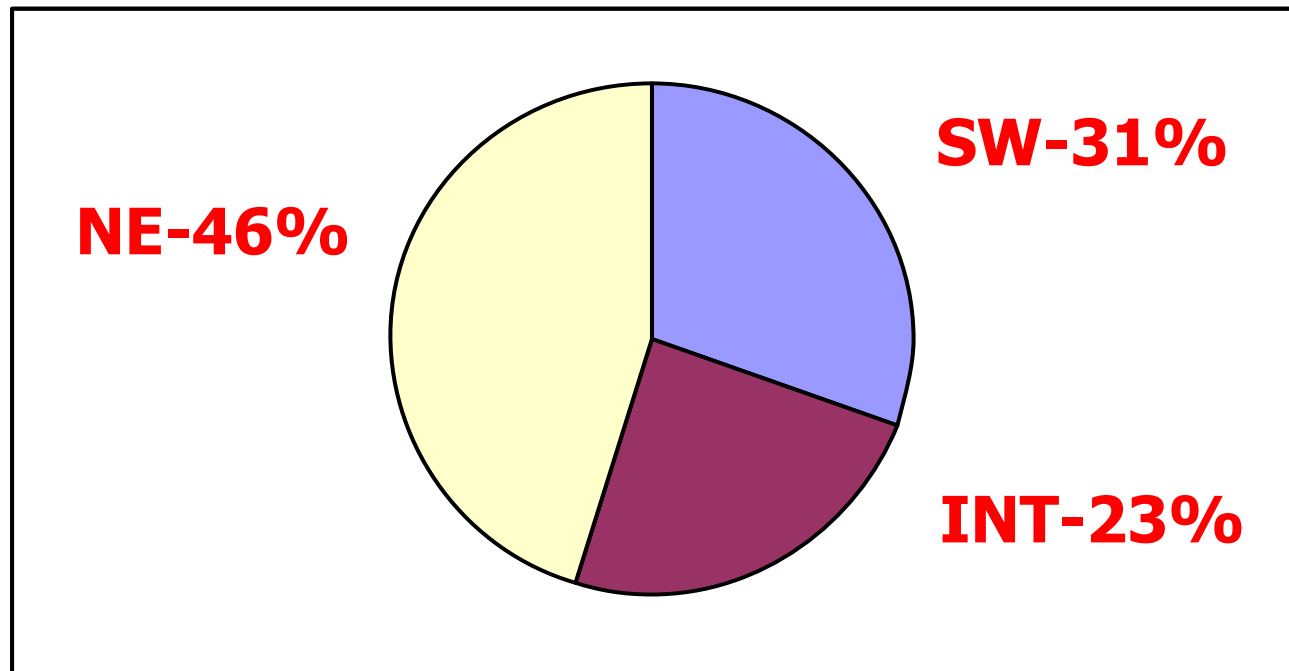


Monsoonal variation of SO₂

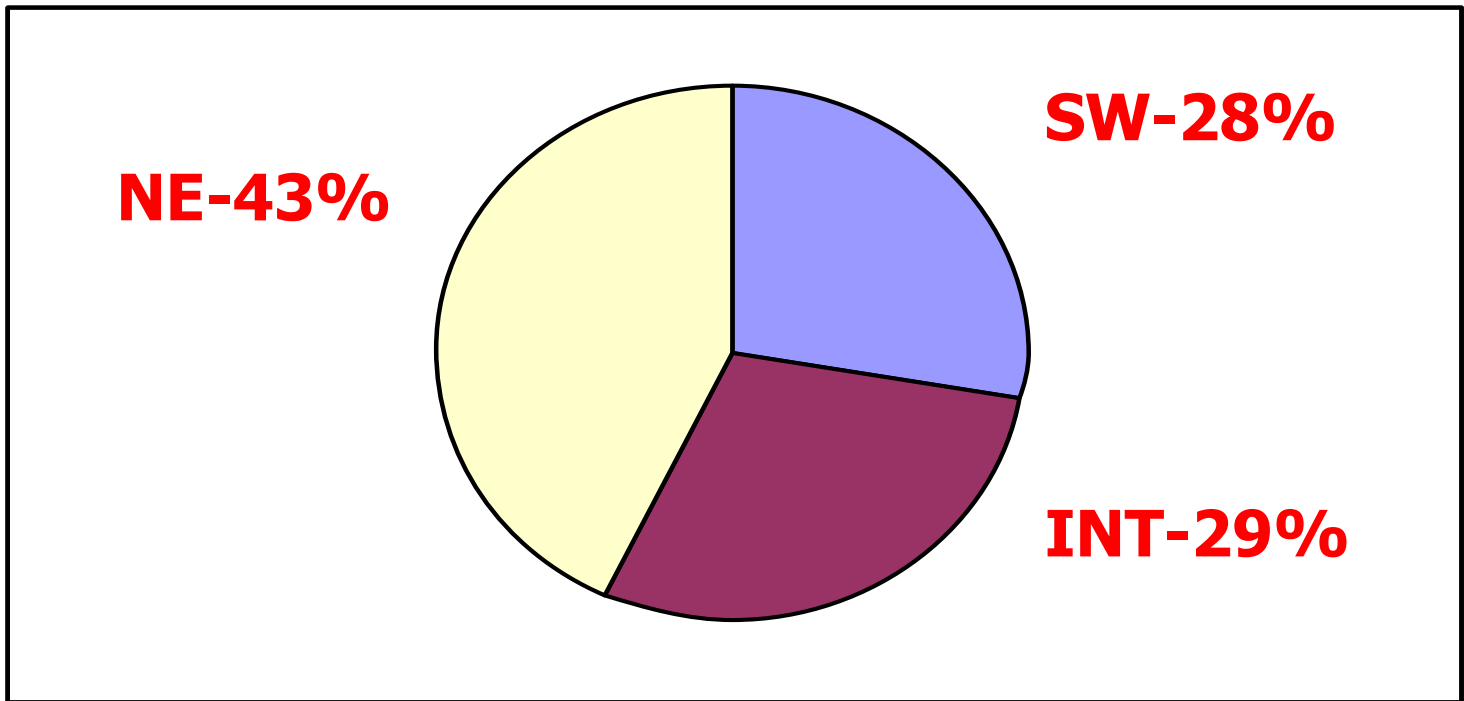
Anuradhapura



Monsoonal variation of SO₂ in Kandy



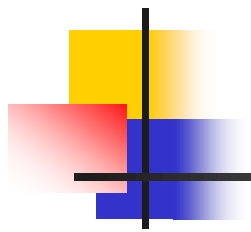
Monsoonal variation of NO₂ in Kandy





Conclusions

- There is evidence to demonstrate transboundary pollution at Anuradhapura during the north-east monsoon



Thank you