

Preface

Environment pollution has played a critical role in human lives since the early history of the nomadic tribes. During the last millennium industrial revolution, increased population growth and urbanization have been the major determinants in shaping our environmental quality.

Initially primary air pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and particulate matter were of concern. For example, the killer fog of London in 1952 resulted in significant numbers of human fatality leading to major air pollution-control measures. During the 1950s, scientists also began to understand the cause and atmospheric mechanisms for the formation of the Los Angeles photochemical smog. We now know that surface level ozone and photochemical smog are a worldwide problem at regional and continental scales, with specific geographic areas of agriculture, forestry and natural resources, including their biological diversity at risk. As studies continue on the atmospheric photochemical processes, air pollutant transport, their atmospheric transformation and removal mechanisms, so is the effort to control the emissions of primary pollutants (sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide), mainly produced by fossil fuel combustion.

During the mid-1970s environmental concerns regarding the occurrence of “acidic precipitation” began to emerge to the forefront. Since then, our knowledge of the adverse effects of air pollutants on human health and welfare (terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and materials) has begun to rise substantially. Similarly, studies have been directed to improve our understanding of the accumulation of persistent inorganic (heavy metals) and organic (polyaromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls) chemicals in the environment and their impacts on sensitive receptors, including human beings. Use of fertilizers (excess nutrient loading) and herbicides and pesticides in both agriculture and forestry and the related aspects of their atmospheric transport, fate and deposition; their direct runoff through the soil impacts on ground and surface water quality and environmental toxicology have become issues of much concern.

In the recent times environmental literacy has become an increasingly important factor in our lives, particularly in the so-called developed

nations. Currently the scientific, public and political communities are much concerned with the increasing global scale air pollution and the consequent global climate change. There are efforts being made to totally ban the use of chloro-fluorocarbon and organo-bromine compounds at the global scale. However, during this millennium many developing nations will become major forces governing environmental health as their populations and industrialization grow at a rapid pace. There is an ongoing international debate regarding policies and the mitigation strategies to be adopted to address the critical issue of climate change. Human health and environmental impacts and risk assessment and the associated cost-benefit analyses, including global economy are germane to this controversy.

An approach to understanding environmental issues in general and in most cases, mitigation of the related problems requires a systems analysis and a multi- and interdisciplinary philosophy. There is an increasing scientific awareness to integrate environmental processes and their products in evaluating the overall impacts on various receptors. As momentum is gained, this approach constitutes a challenging future direction for our scientific and technical efforts.

The objective of the book series *Developments in Environmental Science* is to facilitate the publication of scholarly works that address any of the described topics, as well as those that are related. In addition to edited or single and multi-authored books, the series also considers conference proceedings and paperback computer-software packages of publication. The emphasis of the series is on the importance of the subject topic, the scientific and technical quality of the content and timeliness of the work.

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