Meteorological Aspects of Atmosphere Pollution and Influence Upon Human Health

<u>Maia Vakhtangishvili</u>

<u>maia.vakhtangishvili@tsu.ge</u> Department of Geography, Iv. Javakhishvili. Tbilisi State University Chavchavadze Ave. № 3, TSU, II building. Tbilisi, 0179, Georgia

Changes of climate and is influence upon natural processes taking place on the earth has been an actual problem of XX-XXI century. Role of the anthropogenic factor in the global climatic changes both in the regional and global aspects has been a significant problem. Polluting substances disseminated in troposphere either directly influence upon human and ecological system or originate harmful substances.

Environment protection is one of modern actual problems, which quantitative characteristics are given a special importance for live organisms existence.

The paper considers pollution problems and influence of meteorological processes on that. It shows and considers basic polluting sources (industry, motor vehicles, etc.). It also studies influence of meteorological conditions upon environment pollution and is established a correlative connection among meteorological elements and atmosphere polluting ingredients, which is significant for aerosols accumulation in atmosphere.

On the grounds statistical department data, the paper compares quantitative alterations dynamics of harmful substances disseminated in air. Ecological condition of atmosphere depends on specificity and capability of pollution sources, physical, geographic and meteorological problems of a site and, which is the most important, level of a country economical development and ecological education.

The paper studies changes of overhead ozone and influence of meteorological (wind, humidity, temperature, sun radiation) and ecological factors influence upon its spatial and temporal distribution, on the grounds of observances data.

It reveals interrelation of glass-house gases concentration and ozone quantity, through which may be evaluated atmosphere pollution degree by ozone concentration in low layers.