

- Las Tablas de Daimiel National Park, 39.13°N, 3.70°W, 606 m
- Sample period: March 2020 to July 2021.
- Continuous measurement of meteorological data, surface O₃, NO, NO₂, CO, SO₂ and PM_{2.5}
- Twelve campaigns, one week duration, to analyse VOCs from anthropogenic sources.
- Back trajectories study by Hybrid Single Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPLIT) model to assess the origin of air masses.

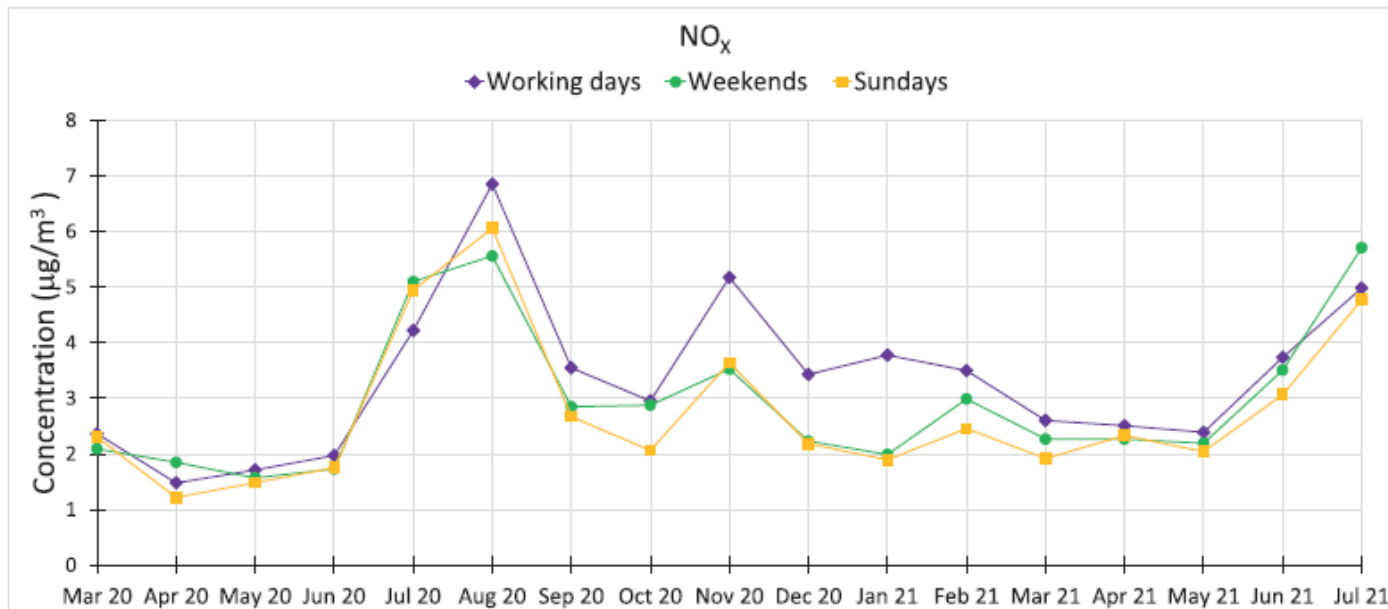
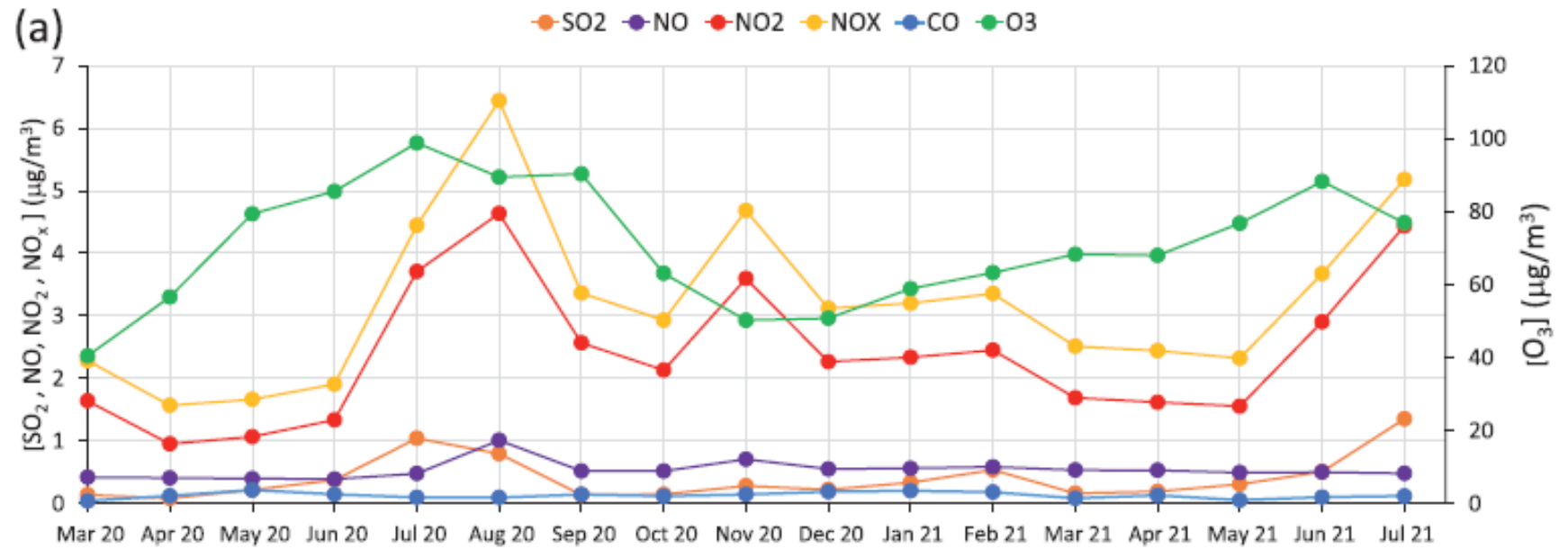




Potentially, the two most important industrial sources of air pollution in Las Tablas de Daimiel National Park are a desiccation plant (revalorization of olive oil waste), and the largest distillation plant of vine related products in Europe.

NO_x, CO, SO₂, O₃

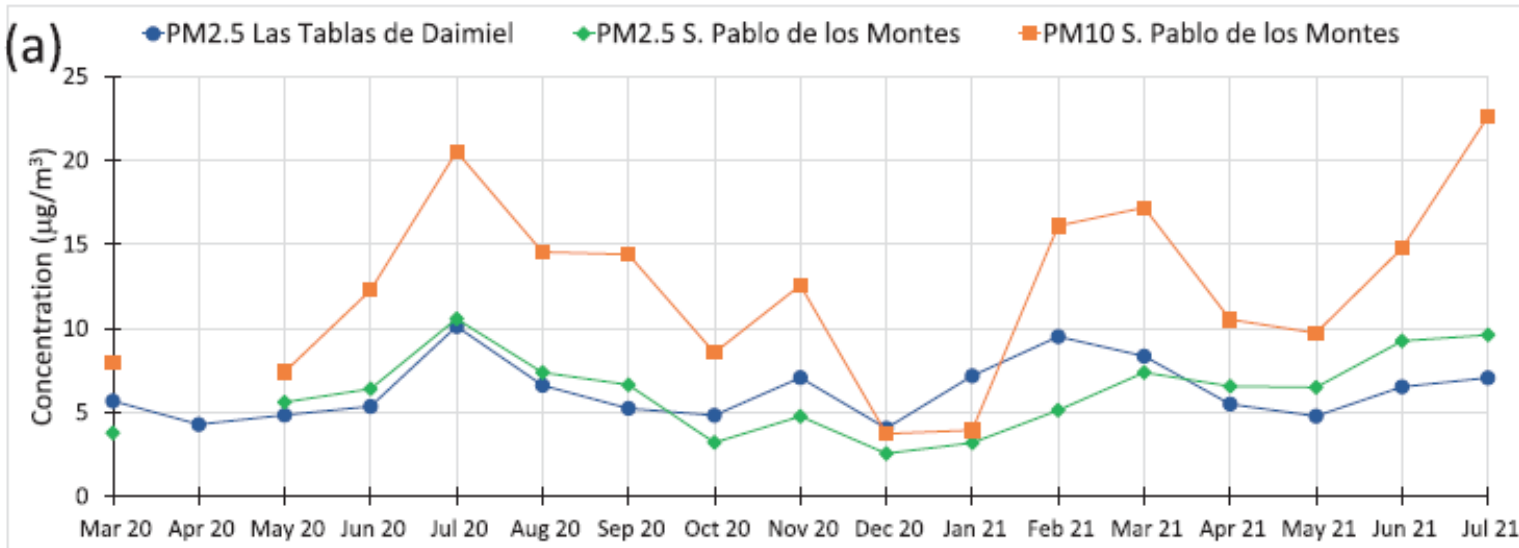
► Monthly averaged data of O₃, NO, NO₂, SO₂ and CO



Weekend effect for NO_x

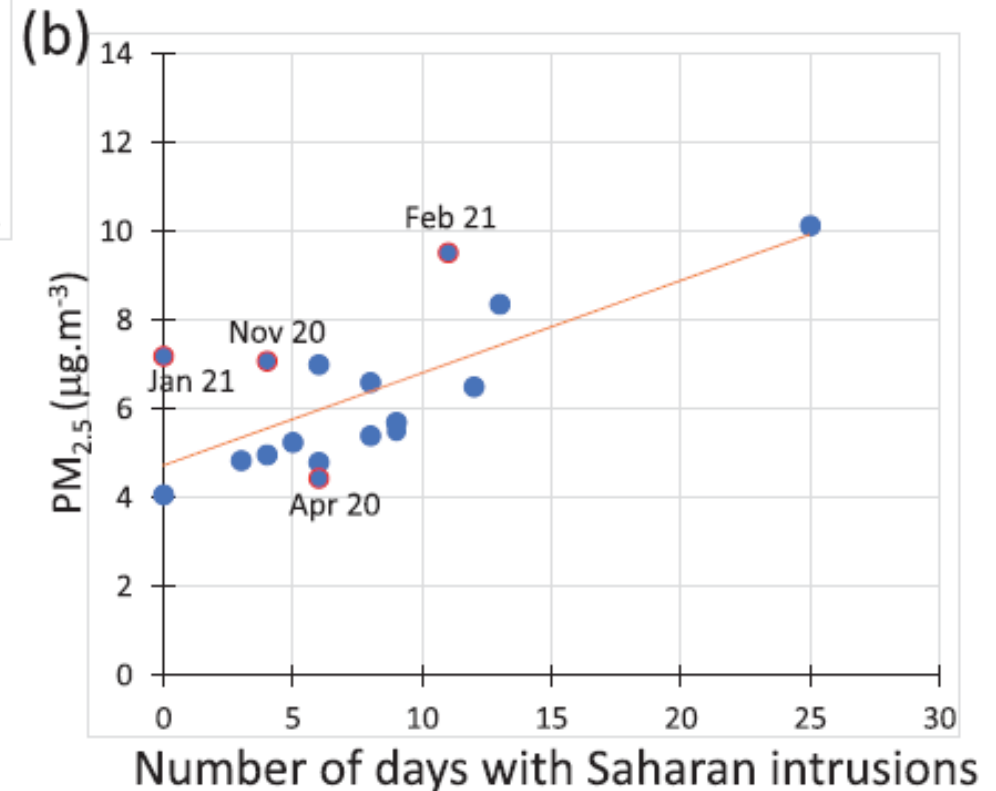
◀ Monthly average concentrations of NO_x during working days, weekends and Sundays in Las Tablas de Daimiel for the period March 2020 to July 2021

PM_{2,5}

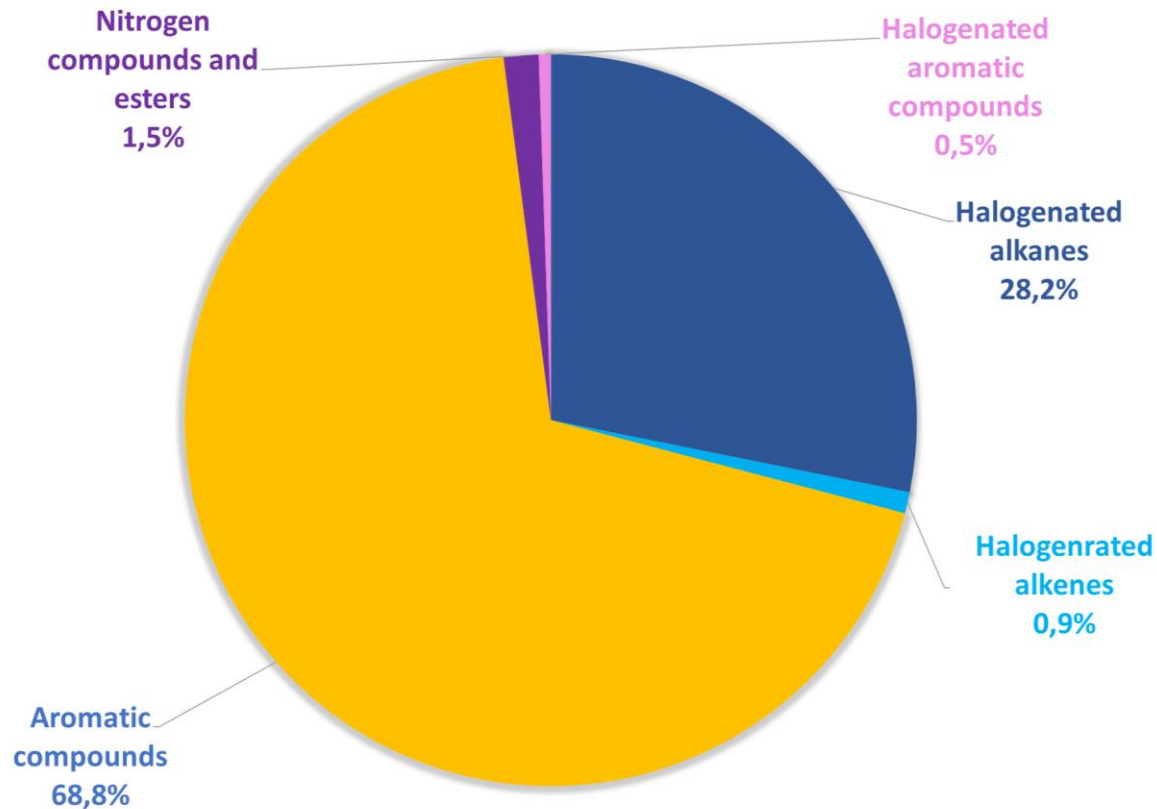


▲ Monthly averaged data of particulate matter in San Pablo de los Montes (the closest background monitoring station) and Las Tablas de Daimiel.

► PM_{2.5} versus the number of days with reported Saharan air intrusions in the Central Area of Spain



VOCs



- Average concentration of the different compounds for the time frames (10:00–18:00, 18:00–02:00 and 02:00–10:00) for the period June 2020–July 2021.

