MONITORING AND STRATEGY TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION IN CITIES -ŠABAC-

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Abstract
Air pollution in cities is always a topical issue, bearing in mind the fact that a large number of different sources of pollution are concentrated in a relatively small area. The increased dose of air pollution is a consequence of human activities, which negatively affects air quality, that is, it causes air pollution, which directly affects people's health.
The geomorphological characteristics of the Šabac area are very unfavorable from the point of view of air pollution (the city is surrounded by a wide plain, which reduces natural purification processes). The proximity of the Sava River causes increased air humidity, which creates conditions for the transformation of sulfur dioxide into sulfuric acid, which is more toxic than the primary pollutant. The industrial plant is in the immediate vicinity of the city and represents an aggravating factor, due to additional pollution. The vegetation between the industry and the settlement is very sparse, so there is no mitigation effect. The paper presents the results of the presence of pollutants and the reasons for their presence and suggests strategies for reducing pollution.

Keywords: monitoring, pollution, purification, reducing, increased dose.