



Satellite-aided Regional Dust Forecasting for Valley Fever Surveillance, Highway Safety and Air Quality Management

Daniel Tong

George Mason University, Fairfax, VA

NASA Health and Air Quality Annual Review Meeting September 21, 2020

Project Information

Lead PIs: Daniel Tong (GMU), Orion McCotter (Formerly CDC), Pius Lee (NOAA), and Jesse Bell (UNMC)

Co-Investigators/Collaborators

Thomas Gill, UTEP William Sprigg, SPC Junran Li, University of Tulsa Zhong Liu, NASA/GSFC & GMU Ziheng Sun, GMU Robert Levy, NASA Liping Di, GMU Ralph Kahn, NASA Nicolas Webb, USDA Adrain Chappell, Cardiff University (UK) Julian Wang, NOAA

Stakeholders:

Jonny Malloy, ADEQ Matthew Roach, ADHS David Hadwiger, NM DOT Scott Van Pelt, USDA ARS Scott DiBiase, Pinal County AQCD Beth Gorman, Pima County DEQ Andy Edman, NWS Jeff McQueen, NWS Dale Griffin, USGS Mariana Casual, Pinal County DoH Alexander Baklanov, WMO Andrea Sealy, WMO Pan-America Michael Lewis, US Army ERDC Brooke Doman, NM DoH TuSimple (Autonomous Trucking) ₂

Satellite-aided Dust Forecasting



Year 1 Milestones:

- Improve national dust forecasting with satellite observations;
- 2. Support three dust services:
 - a) Valley fever surveillance;
 - b) Highway safety alert;
 - c) Air quality management.

Rising Dust and Impacts on America







Solar Energy Farming



Economic Costs: \$3B - \$20B per year

Detecting Cocci Fungus in the Air



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Med Mycol. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2017 August 01.

Published in final edited form as: Med Mycol. 2016 August 1; 54(6): 584–592. doi:10.1093/mmy/myw022.

Molecular detection of airborne Coccidioides in Tucson, Arizona

Nancy A. Chow^{1,*}, Dale W. Griffin², Bridget M. Barker^{3,4,5}, Vladimir N. Loparev⁶, and Anastasia P. Litvintseva^{1,*}

¹Mycotic Diseases Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia

²US Geological Survey, Coastal and Marine Science Center, St. Petersburg, Florida

³Division of Pathogen Genomics, Translational Genomics Research Institute, Flagstaff, Arizona

⁴Center for Microbial Genetics and Genomics, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona

⁵Valley Fever Center for Excellence, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

⁶Biotechnology Core Facility Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA



Large-volume air sampler

Can low-cost samplers be used to detect Cocci in the air?

Low-Cost Air Samplers

Marble Dust Collector (MDCO)



PurpleAir Air Quality Sensor



Big Spring Number Eight (BSNE)



Aspirated Air Sampler



Site Deployment - Maricopa



Installing Samplers with Graduate Students Zack Chester (GMU) and Iyasu Eibidingel (UTEP).



Installed Marble Collector (near) and Aspirated Sampler (far).

Laboratory Analysis (Contributed by Ling Ren)

- Multitag sequencing of bacterial and fungal communities
- Quantitative PCR (qPCR) on Coccidioides



Dust Forecasting along Deadliest 10-Miles

(Contributed by Joshi Janak) PM10 time series: Modeled vs Observed



Satellite Products used/planned:

- MODIS NDVI;
- MODIS Black-sky Albedo;
- LandSat land use data;
- MODIS AOD;

Lordsburg Playa, NM(Contributed by Scott Van Pelt)





We investigated several possible source areas using a PI-SWERL to generate and quantify dust from the surfaces





Summary of Team Achievements

- **Publications:** Eight Journal papers, Three in review; New "Dust and Health Review" under WHO & WMO.
- **Presentations:** 21 Presentations; 4 AGU/AMS sessions organized on GeoHealth and Air Quality;
- Stakeholder meetings: 7 In-person; 20 Virtual;
- Media/Outreach: 10+ interviews, including NPR, NBC, Forbes, TV stations, etc.

Stakeholder Meetings
(William Sprigg, Outreach)Arizona Dust WorkshopUSDA Arid Land Center



New Mexico Health Department





Pinal County Health Dept.



Milestones and Future Plan

Tasks	Months after Start					
	6	12	18	24	30	36
Task 1. Using NASA data to improve NAQFC dust forecasting						
a. Update dust map with MODIS land and aerosol products						
c. Use MODIS albedo to adjust surface roughness;						
d. Test new system in NAQFC with NASA observations (6);						
e. Transition improved dust forecasts to NAQFC (8 or 9);						
Task 2. Public health application: Valley fever surveillance						
a. Analyze long-term dust and incidence data;						
b. Test early warning system with NAQFC dust forecasts (6);						
c. Transition the early warning products (7-8);						
Task 3. Highway Accident Prevention						
b. Test/evaluate the integrated system at NMDOT sites (5);						
c. Deploy roadside dust alert capability (6);						
d. Transition the early warning products to NMDOT (8 or 9);						
Task 4. Air Quality Management						
a. Support air quality forecasting and early warning (7);						
c. System transition and user training workshop (9);						