

CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS



"Yosemite is not as isolated as I thought it was...
You think that we're secluded, but what really surprised me is the amount of pollution that does make its way from the Central Valley into the park."

John DeGrazio
 Founder, YExplore
 Yosemite Adventures

Top: Haze shrouds Sequoia National Park ©Mark Rose **Above:** Visitor at Joshua Tree National Park ©lan Shive



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The Struggle For Clean Air

With hazy, unhealthy skies, California's national parks rank highest in the nation among parks harmed by air pollution. Your voice can help change that.

Persistent air pollution brings obscured views and harmful air to Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Yosemite, and Joshua Tree National Parks. While factors like intermittent forest fires contribute to air quality problems at these parks, they are not the sole culprits—numerous human-caused sources of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and ozone contribute to the problem as well.

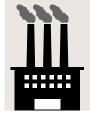
Agencies like the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) have the primary responsibility to limit these sources of pollution. Cleaning them up would be a significant step toward ending the chronic air quality issues facing our parks and communities.

Join NPCA as we urge CARB, SJVAPCD, and other California decision-makers to fulfill their duties and require common-sense solutions to protect people and parks.

Solving the Clean Air Crisis

Many sources contribute to air pollution, and it'll take teamwork to clean things up. Here are solutions that CARB and SJVAPCD should employ:

- Limit tailpipe emissions from **vehicles** like cars and trucks
- Tighten controls of **diesel emissions** from agriculture and industry
- Prohibit or significantly reduce burning of agricultural waste
- Cut emissions from dairy and livestock operations
- Strengthen controls on commercial charbroiler equipment and residential wood burning
- Reduce pollution from oil and gas operations
- Curtail emissions from **industrial biomass** facilities









Seeing Clearly

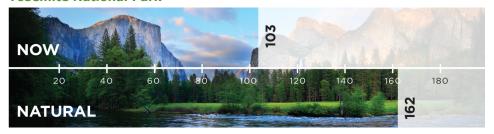
Visitors hoping for unspoiled long-range views in the Sierra Nevada all too often encounter disappointingly hazy skies. Haze is made up of particulate matter and light-blocking gases that reduces our ability to see features like mountains in the distance. California's national parks are some of the haziest in the country. For instance, visitors to Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks regularly miss out on over 90 miles of stunning views.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Average Visibility in Miles



Yosemite National Park



Preventing Health Impacts

Death

At Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Joshua Tree and Yosemite National Parks, air pollution threatens the health of park visitors and rangers—especially those exercising and vulnerable populations like kids, older adults, and people with asthma. Pollution can make the air unhealthy for over a month each year, usually during the summer.

Hospital admissions + emergency room visits

Reductions in pollution will save lives: Exposure to even low levels of particulate matter and ozone is linked with higher mortality from heart attacks, strokes, cancer, infection, and other ailments.

Doctor and pharmacy visits + missed school and work days

Noticeable symptoms: asthma attacks, restricted activity, medication use, coughing, difficult or painful breathing



Unnoticed symptoms: poor lung performance, heart rate and blood pressure changes, inflammation, risk of infection

Number of people affected —

Plants & Animals

Air pollution can be harmful to plant life, stifling growth and interfering with essential biological functions like photosynthesis.

According to researchers at University of California Merced and Riverside, air pollution may be a significant driving force in the ongoing tree mortality crisis devastating the Sierra Nevada mountains.

In addition, air pollution can lead to excess deposition of nitrogen. Too much nitrogen alters natural ecosystem functions, bringing about abnormal changes in plant and aquatic life.

In Joshua Tree, excess nitrogen is linked to a rise in invasive grasses, increasing the risk of wildfires. At Sequoia and Kings Canyon, high nitrogen levels are responsible for harmful algae growth in high altitude lakes.



Top left: Sequoia/Kings Canyon ©Jeffrey Pang; Yosemite ©Kateleigh **Above:** Joshua Tree ©Nathan Miller

YOU CAN HELP.

Contact the California Air Resources
Board and the San Joaquin Valley
Air Pollution Control District at http://
bit.ly/ValleyAirFeedback, and ask for
swift implementation of the PM2.5
plan in 2019. To learn more, visit
npca.org/advocacy/80-californianational-parks-struggling-for-clean-air
or contact:

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