

تونس في 18 ماي 2020

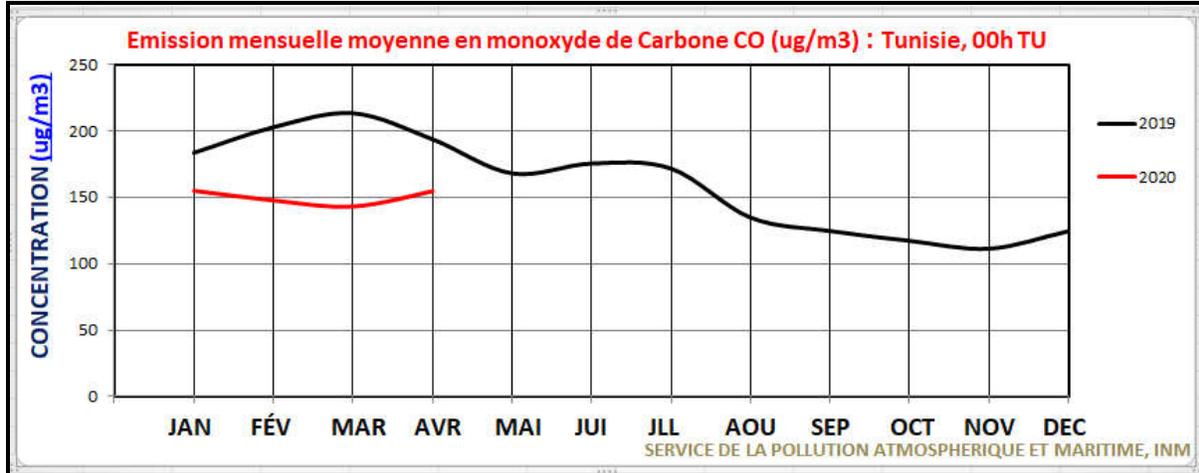
Confinement et coronavirus : la pollution de l'air en baisse en Tunisie



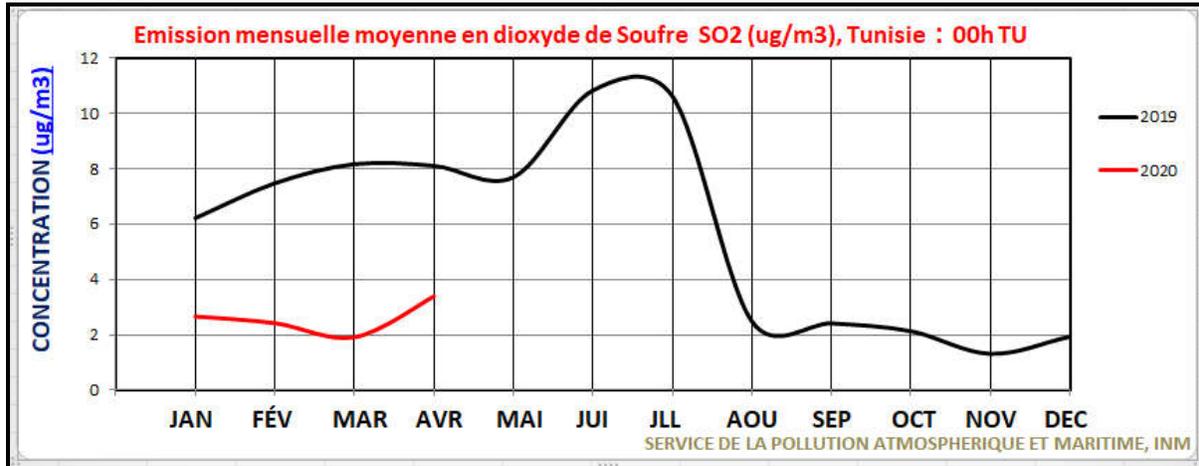
La qualité de l'air s'est nettement améliorée durant le confinement qui a duré maintenant près de un mois et demi (mars et avril). Une chute spectaculaire du dioxyde d'azote (NO₂), de dioxyde de soufre (SO₂) et de monoxyde de carbone (CO), qui sont des gaz polluants causés principalement par les activités humaines, a été observée durant la période de confinement dans plusieurs villes tunisiennes et en particulier au Nord et au Centre, utilisant des mesures satellitaires du centre européen par le programme européen de surveillance de la Terre - COPERNICUS -, analysées et développées à l'Institut National de la Météorologie (INM).

Quatre graphiques (1 à 4) ont été produits montrant des émissions mensuelles moyennes de quatre polluants ; soient le monoxyde de carbone CO, le dioxyde de soufre SO₂, le dioxyde d'azote NO₂ et l'ozone O₃ en Tunisie. Ces trois premiers polluants ont enregistré une décroissance remarquable pendant la période de confinement liée principalement à la diminution des émissions du trafic routier et des industries. Quant à l'ozone (graphique 4), il a présenté une croissance significative suite aux activités humaines, liés principalement au dégagement du dioxyde de soufre SO₂ et du dioxyde d'azote NO₂, qui se produit le plus souvent dans le cadre de phénomènes de combustion à haute température en présence d'un excès d'oxygène. Ce type de combustion peut apparaître dans le cadre de phénomènes naturels tels qu'en présence des orages, d'une température élevée qui règne au voisinage des éclairs ou autour des incendies de forêts.

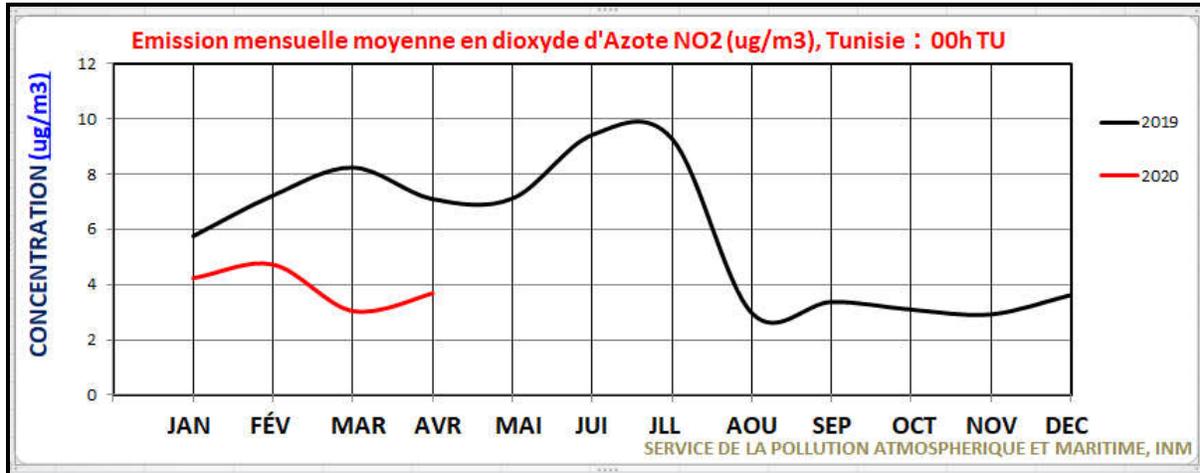
Graphique 1 : Émission mensuelle moyenne en monoxyde de Carbone CO ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) : Tunisie, 00h TU.



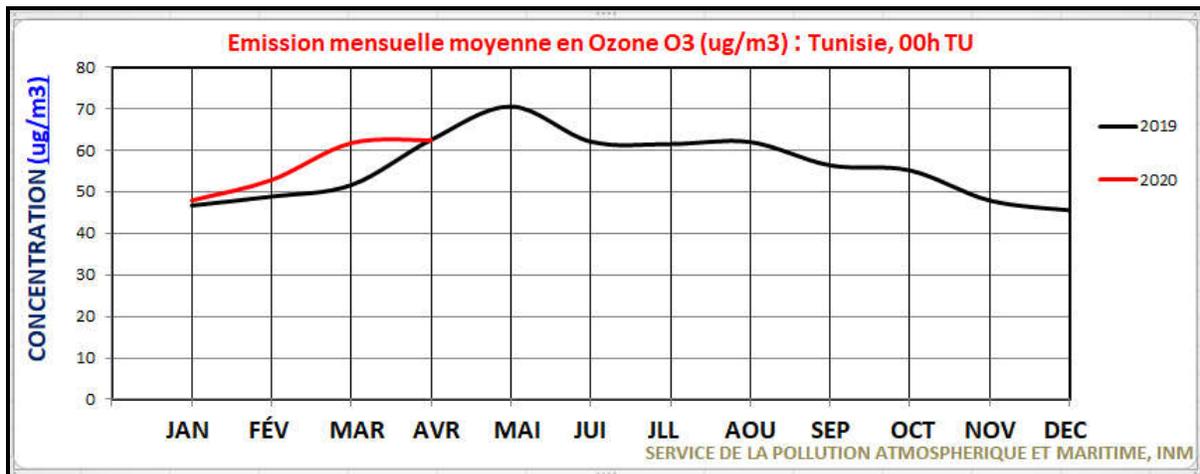
Graphique 2 : Émission mensuelle moyenne en dioxyde de Soufre SO₂ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) : Tunisie, 00h TU.



Graphique 3 : Émission mensuelle moyenne en dioxyde d'Azote NO₂ (µg/m³) : Tunisie, 00h TU.



Graphique 4 : Émission mensuelle moyenne en Ozone O₃ (µg/m³) : Tunisie, 00h TU .



Des graphiques mensuels ont été produits aussi pour la majorité des régions tunisiennes permettant de visualiser les effets du confinement sur la qualité de l'air. Celle-ci s'intéresse aux concentrations de dioxyde d'azote (NO₂), de dioxyde soufre (SO₂), de monoxyde de carbone (CO) et l'ozone (O₃), polluants connus pour avoir des effets délétères sur la santé humaine.

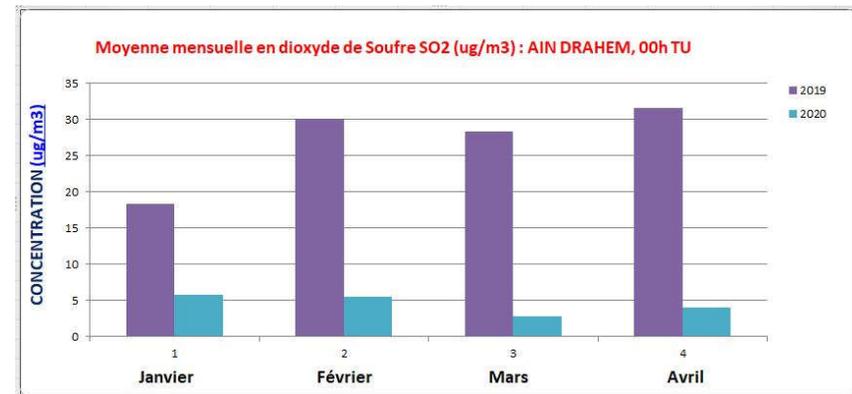
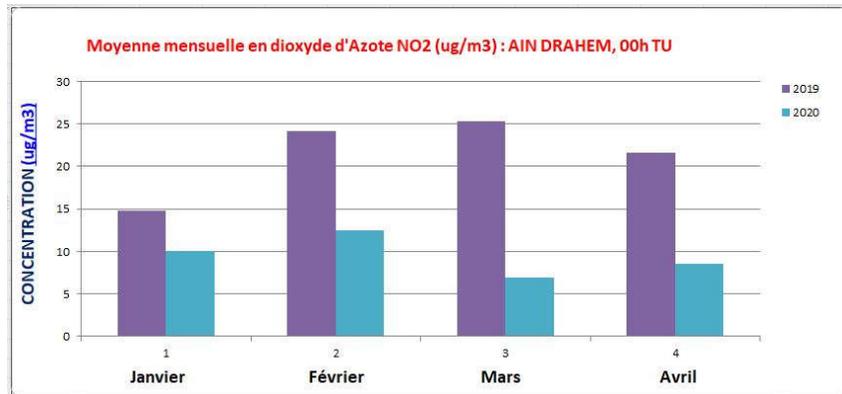
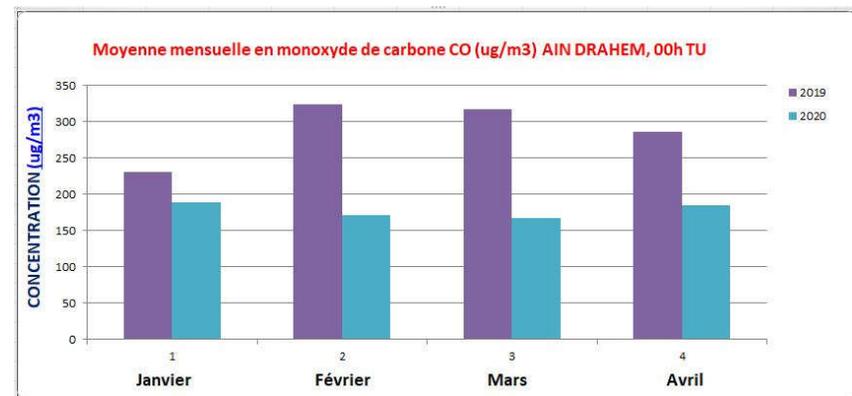
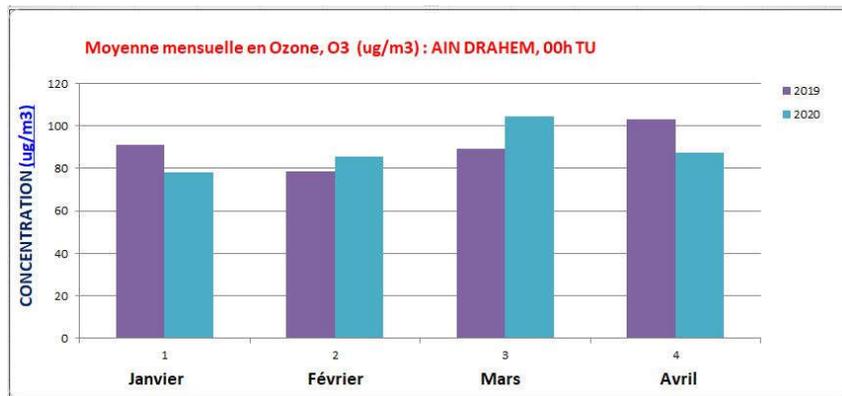
Ici, nous comparons une situation normale (de l'année précédente, 2019) à la situation actuelle constatée depuis le confinement (2020); soit pour les deux mois de mars et avril. Cette baisse généralisée de la pollution constatée ayant un impact sur la santé et sur le climat dans l'atmosphère. Selon les données recueillies, c'est toute l'Europe, l'Amérique du nord et la Chine qui ont vu cette diminution. Ces graphiques mensuels montrent des différences remarquables des concentrations de ces quatre polluants en Tunisie. Ces trois premiers polluants ont montré une décroissance remarquable au Nord et le Centre de plus que 40% pendant la période de confinement liée principalement à la diminution des émissions du trafic routier et des industries. A l'inverse, l'Ozone a présenté une croissance de près de 20% au Centre Ouest du pays et une faible décroissance de 10% au Nord-Ouest et au Sud du pays. Les graphiques mensuels par région en annexe A présentent toutes ces variations par région de Bizerte jusqu'à El Borma.



Annexe A

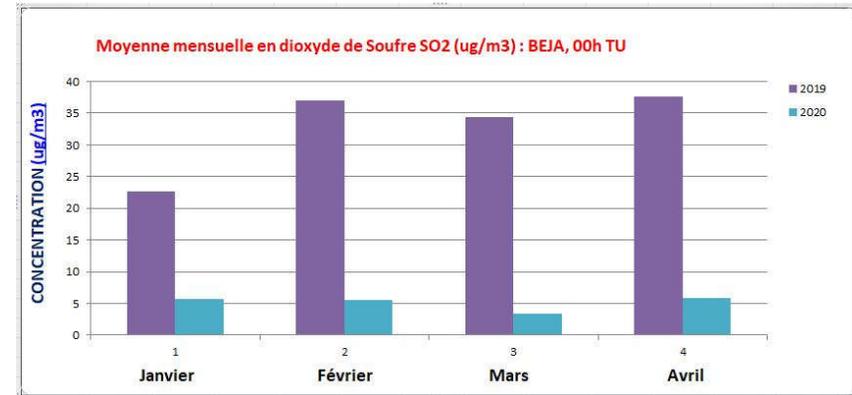
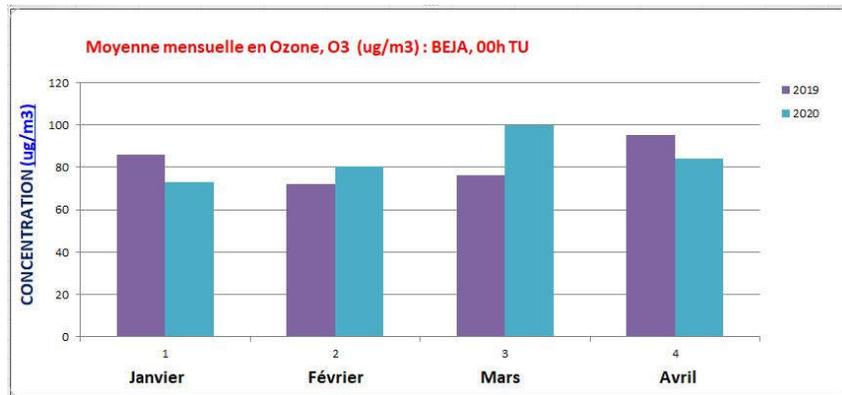
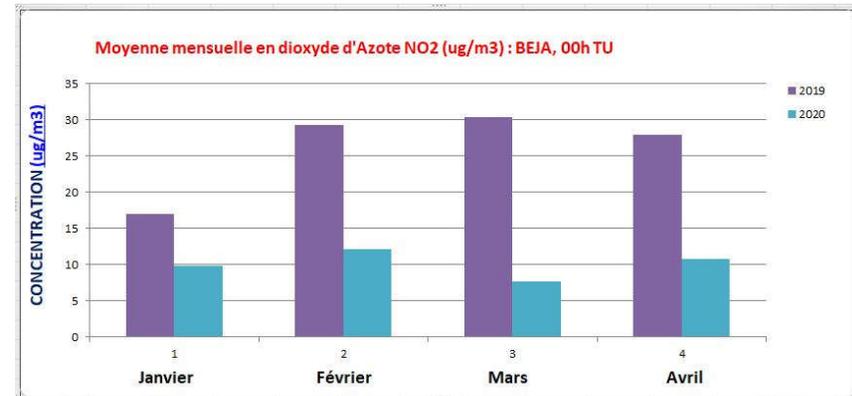
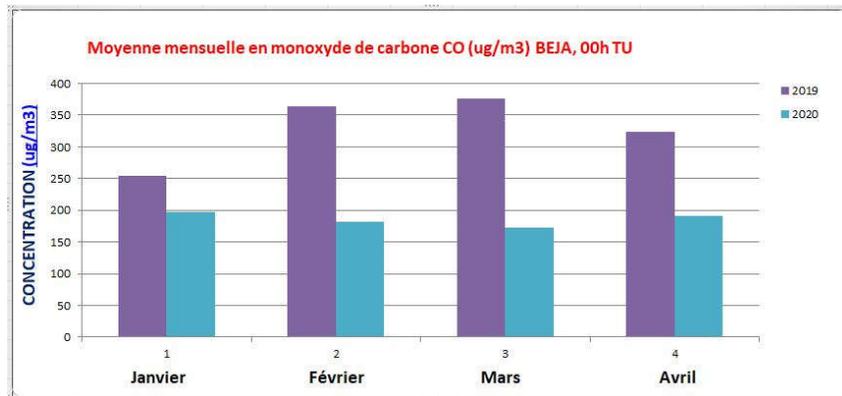
(La pollution de l'air en Tunisie, Janvier à Avril 2019 & 2020)

Ain Drahem



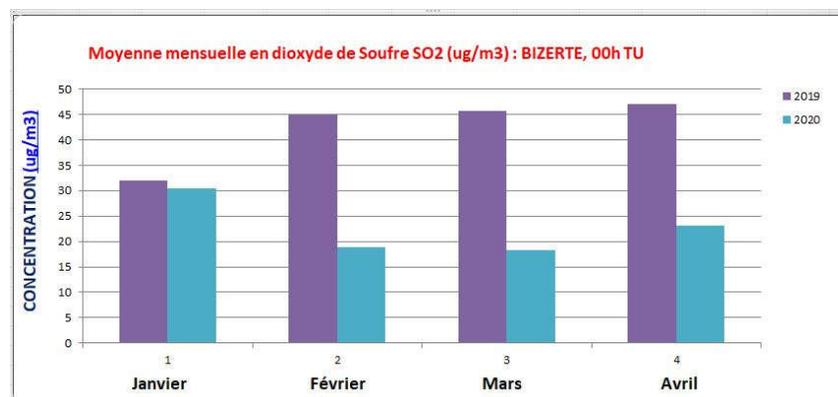
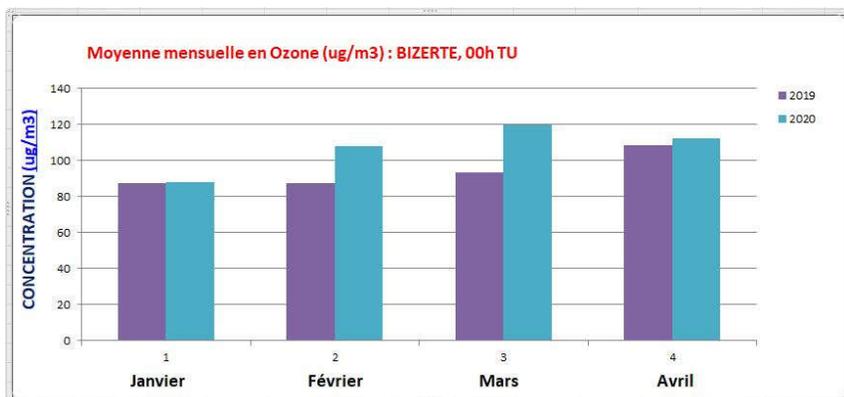
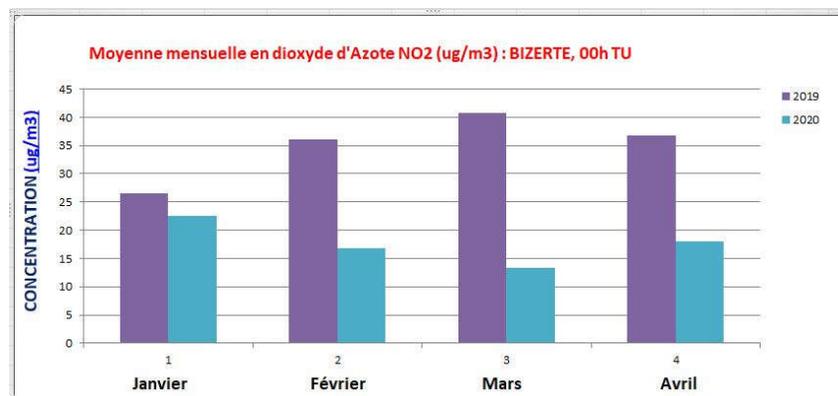
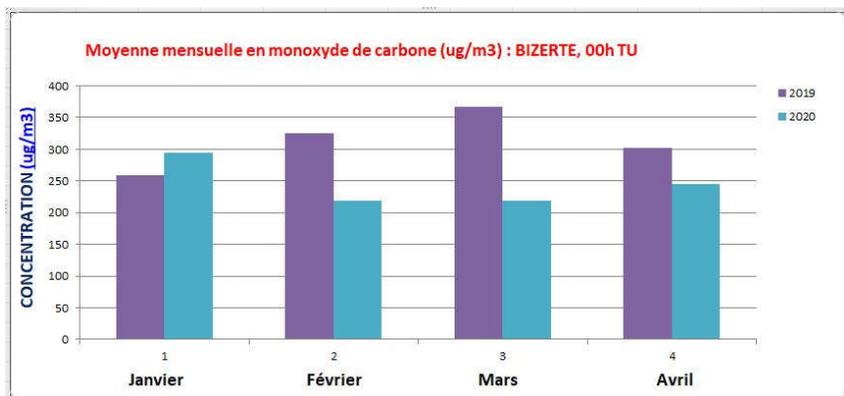


BEJA



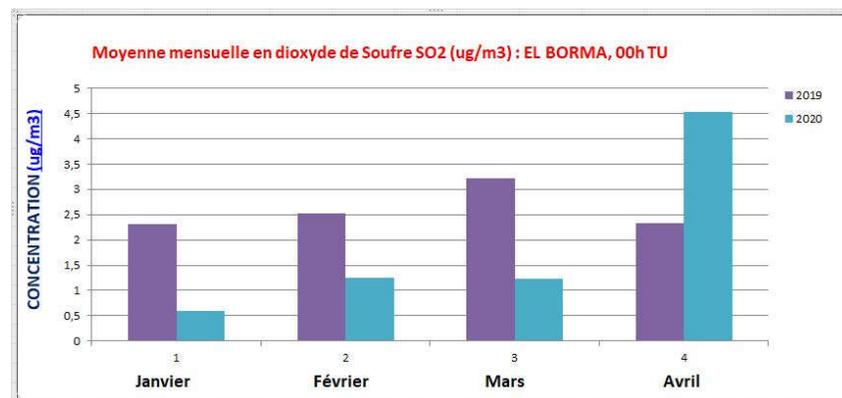
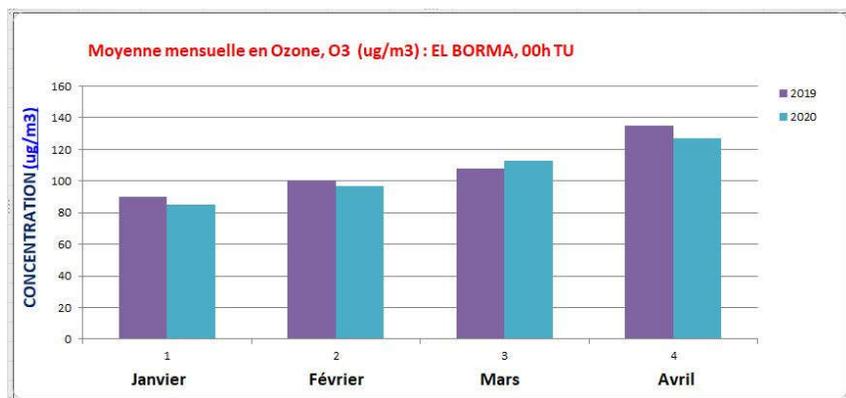
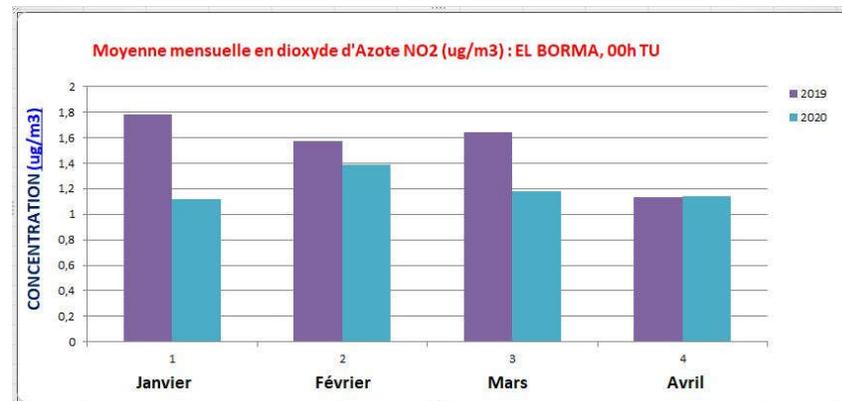
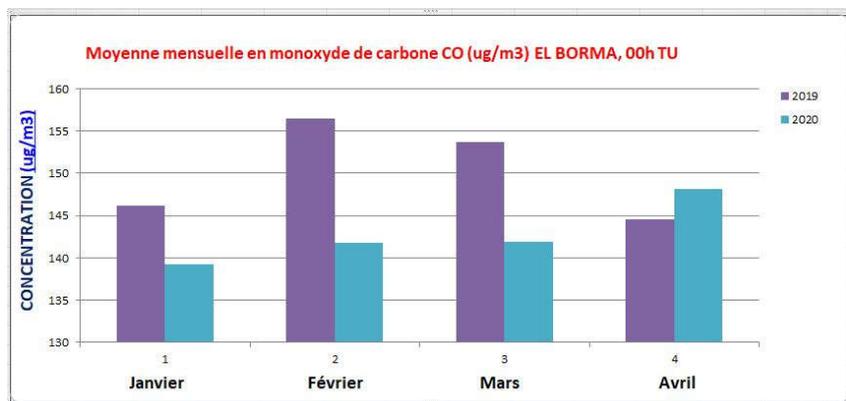


BIZERTE



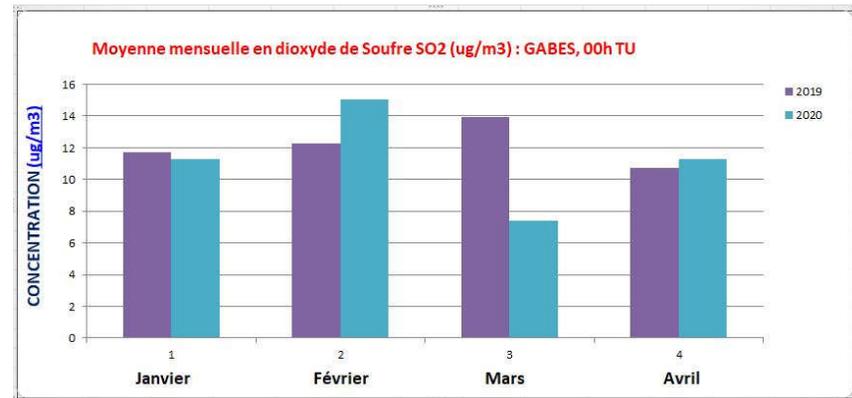
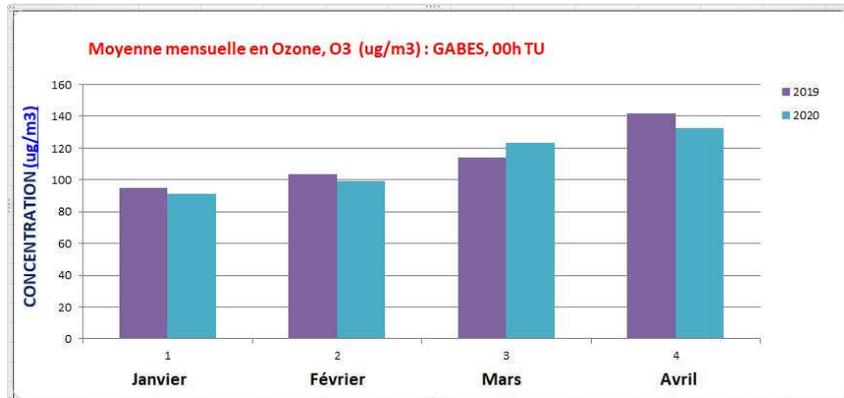
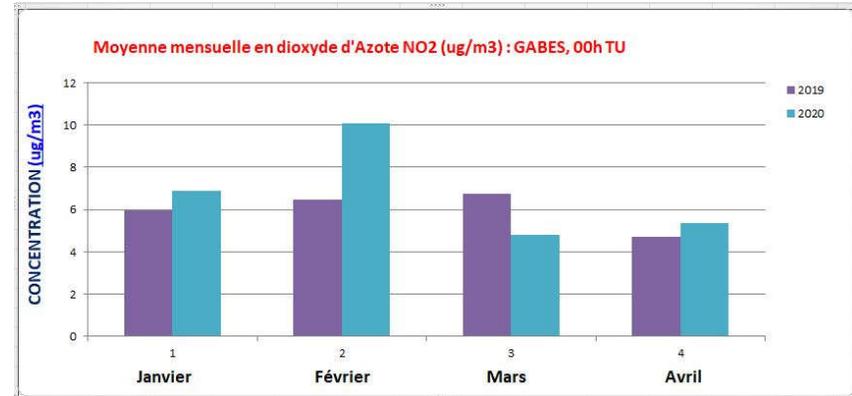
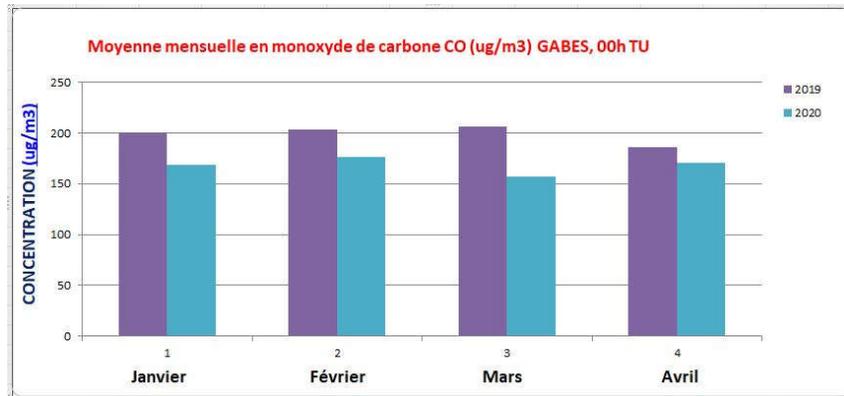


EL BORMA



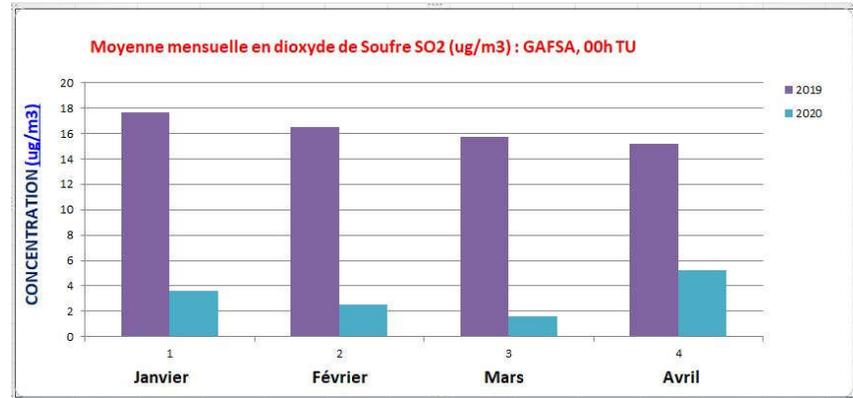
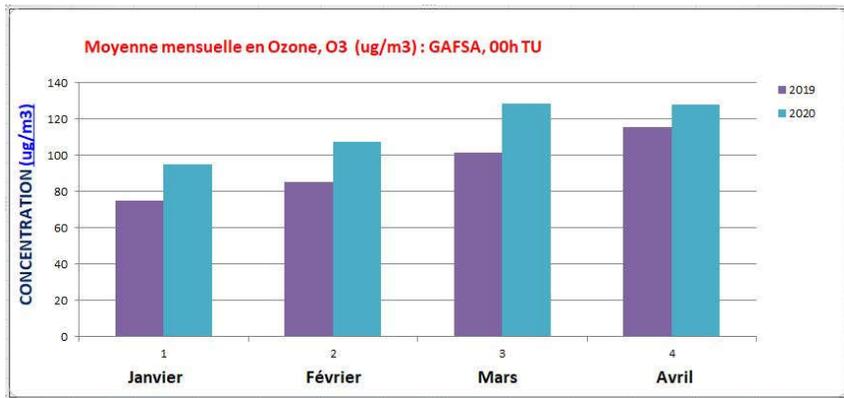
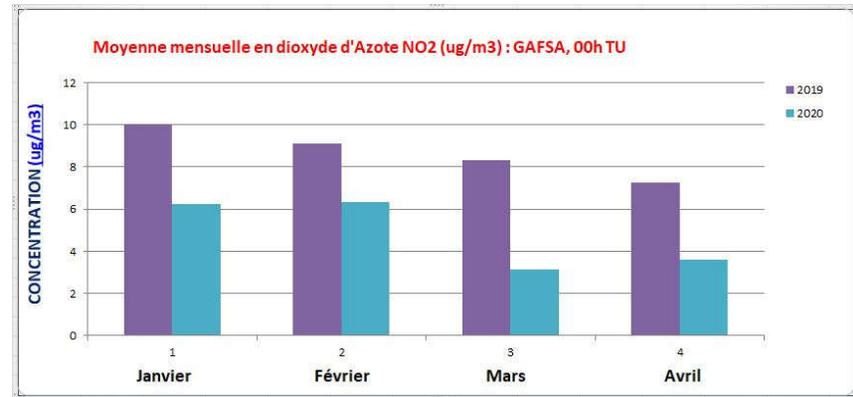
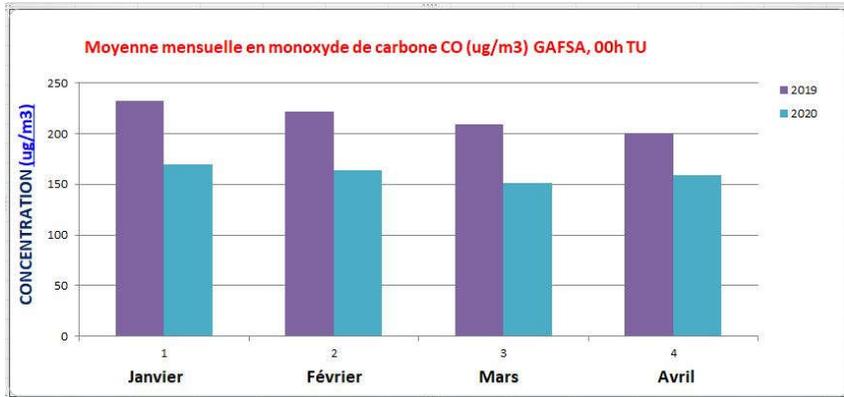


GABES



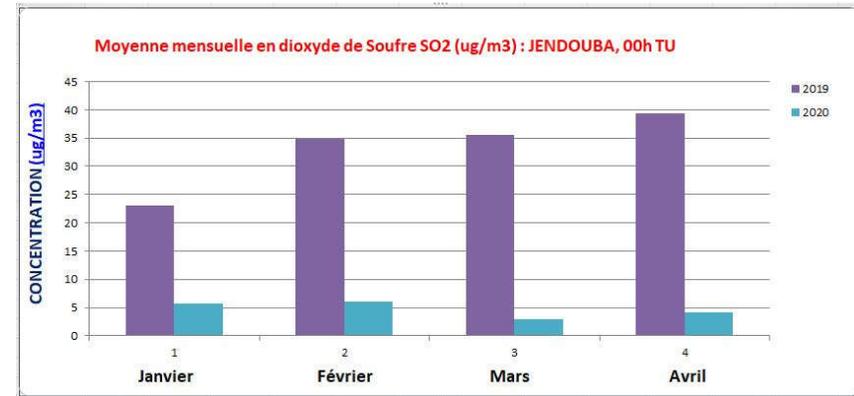
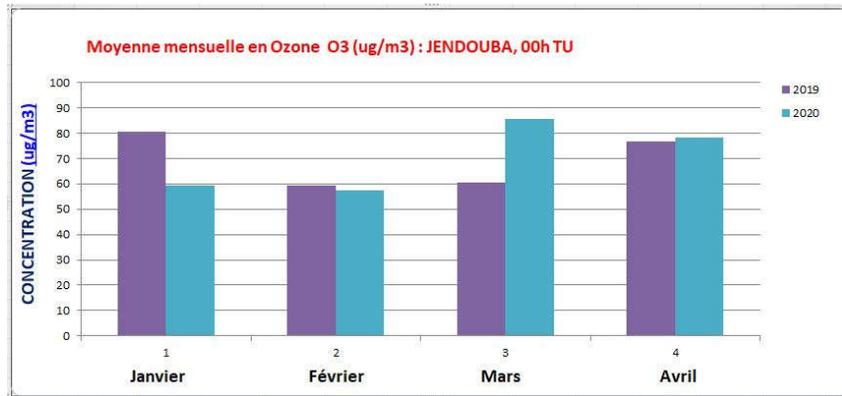
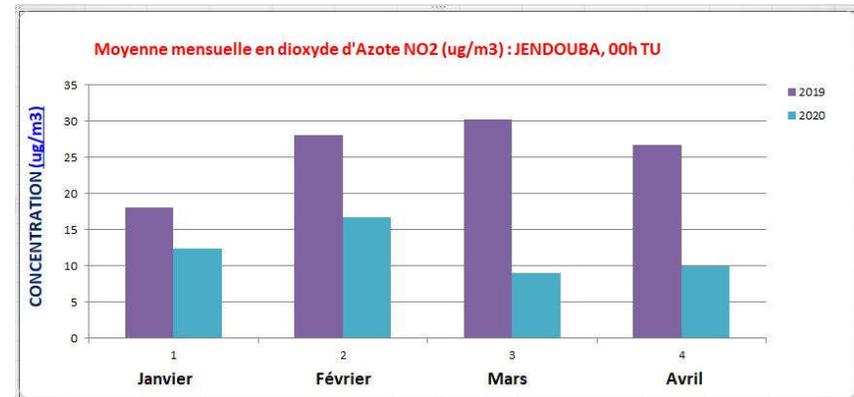
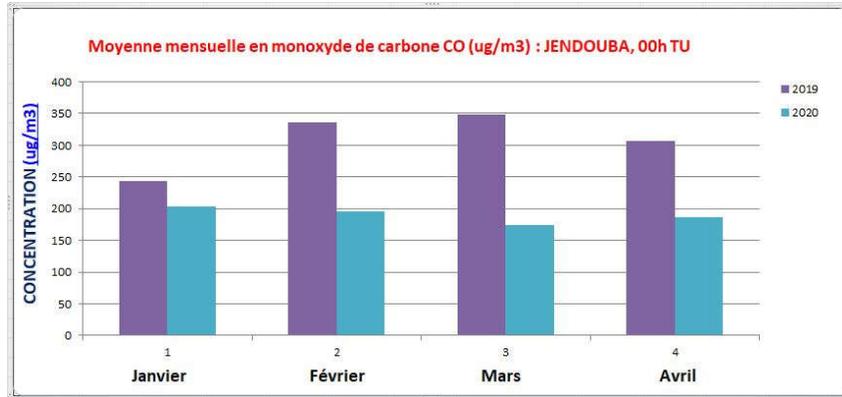


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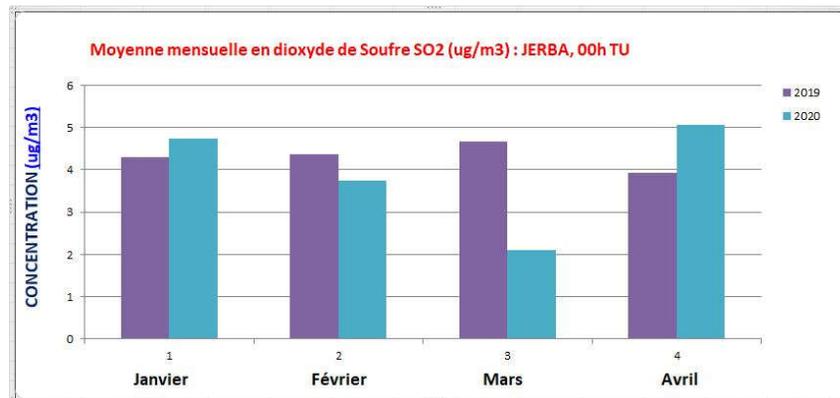
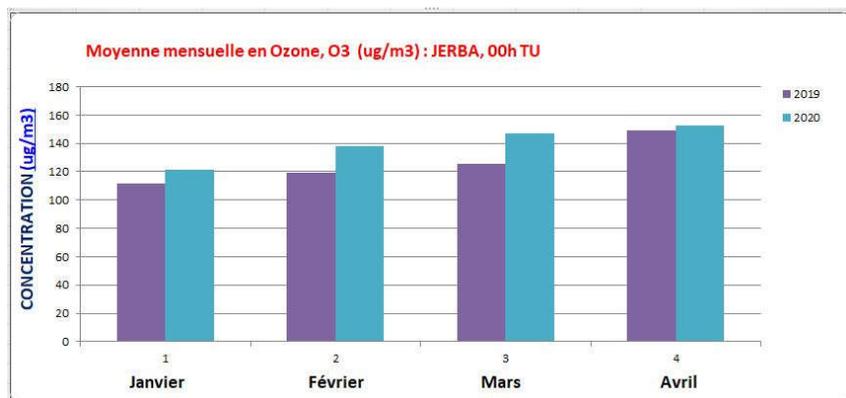
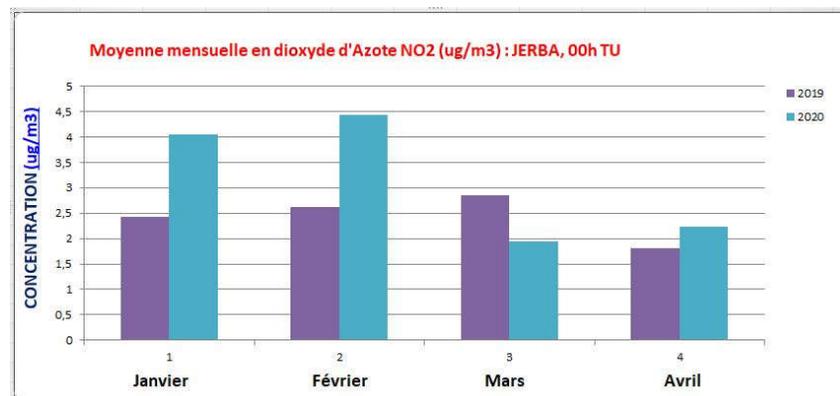
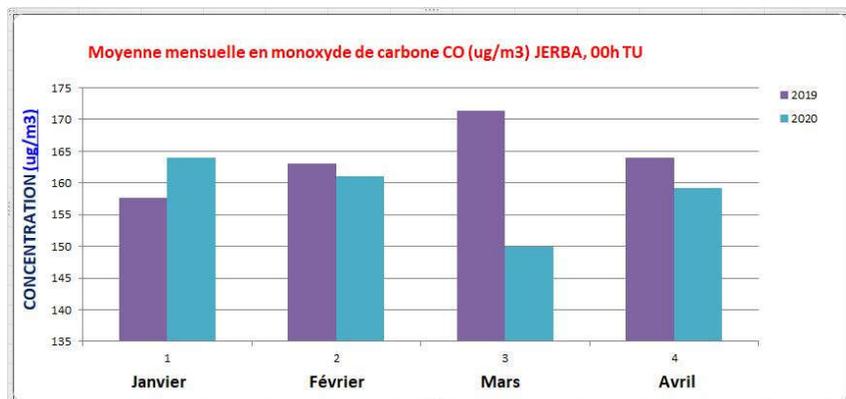


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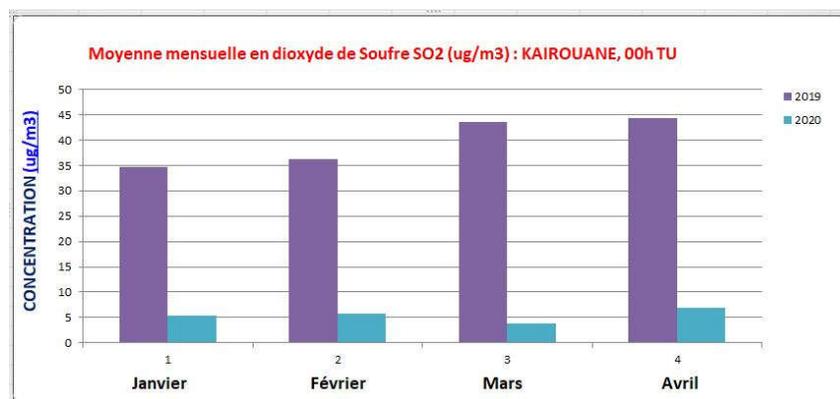
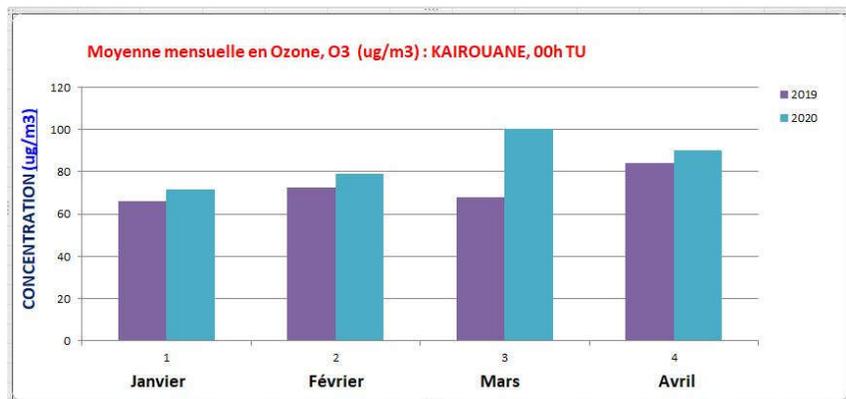
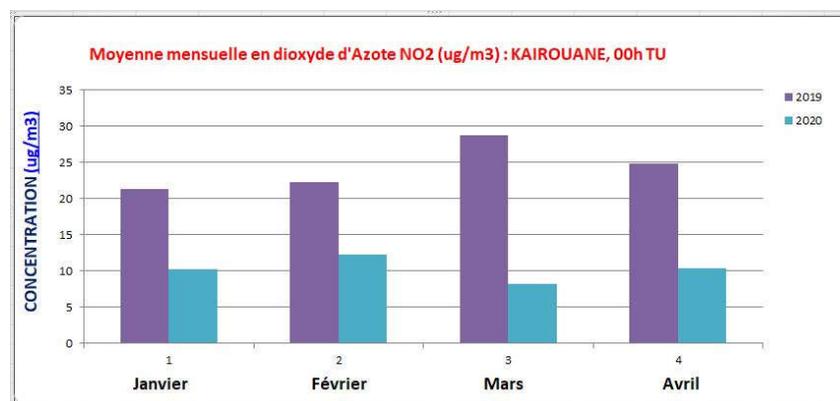
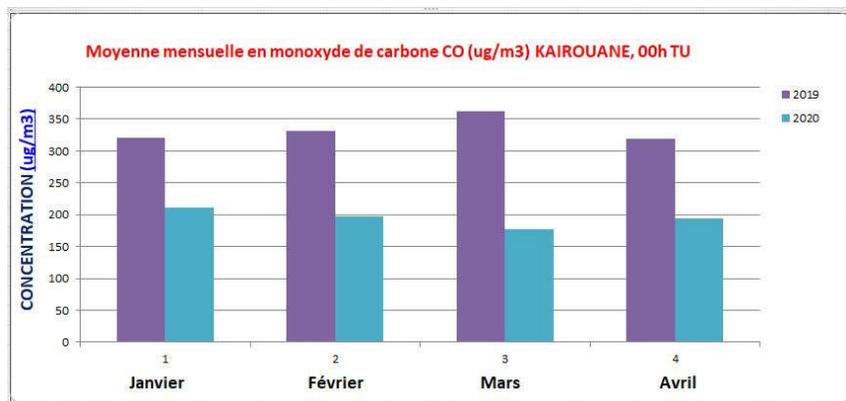


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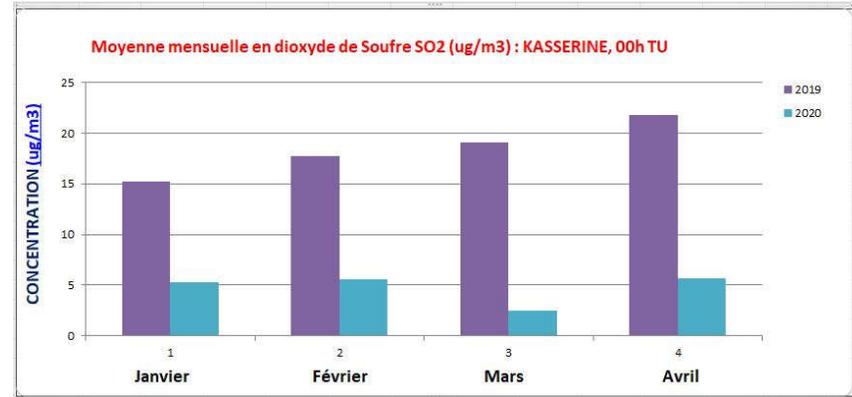
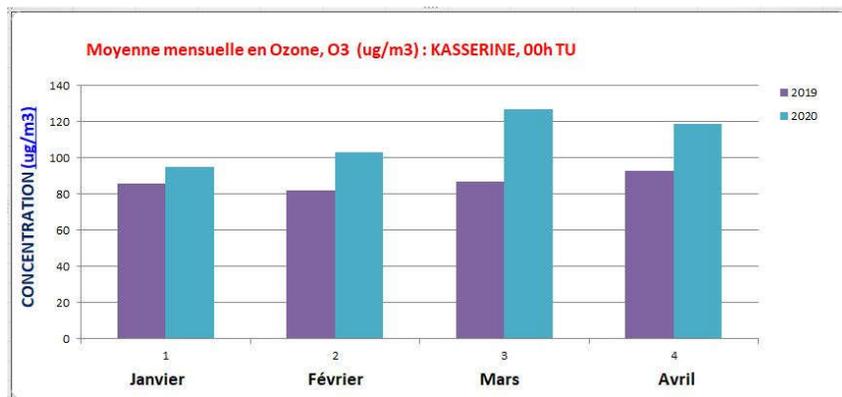
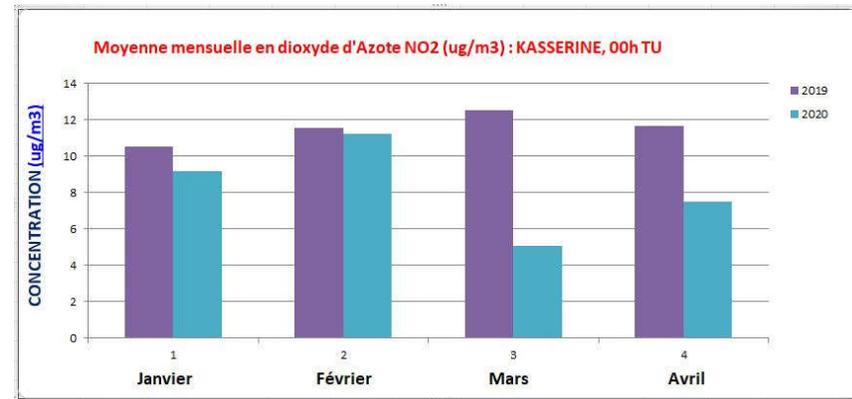
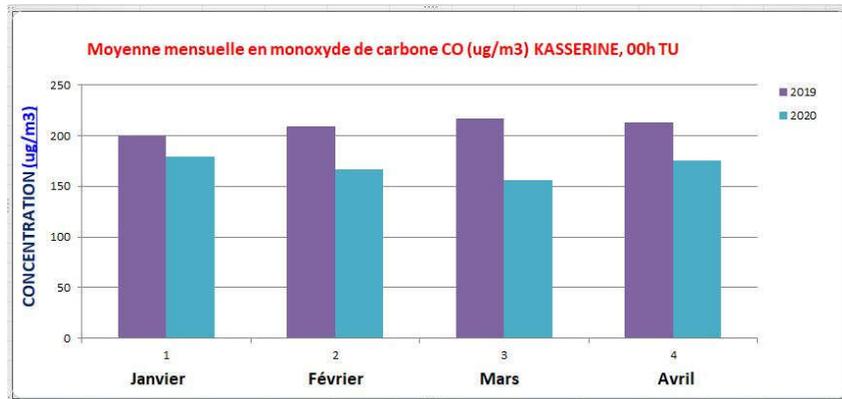


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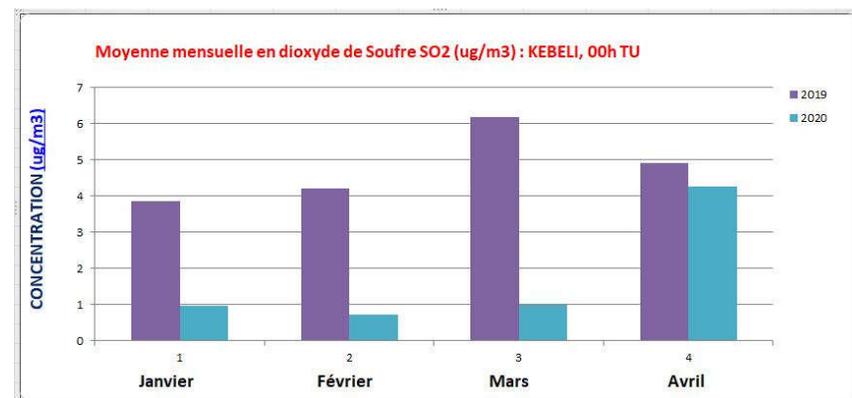
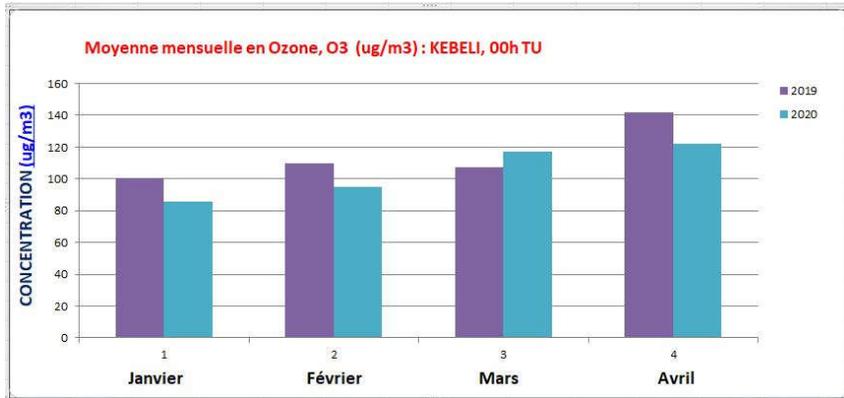
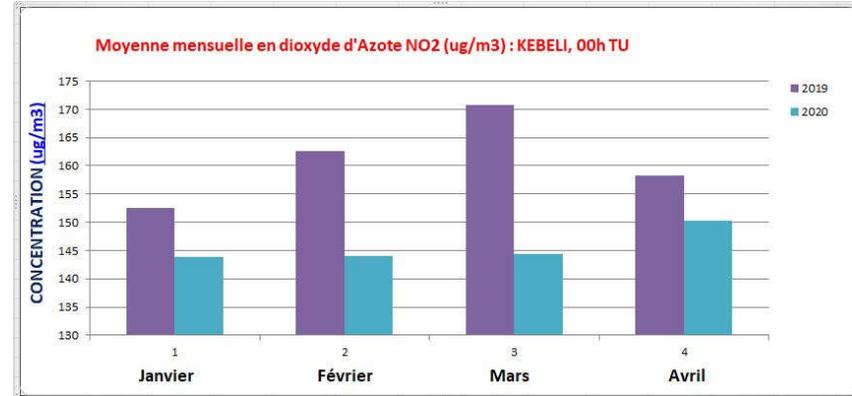
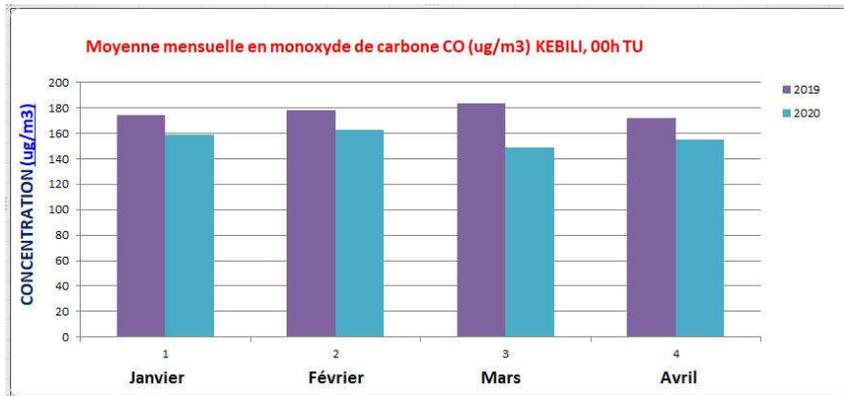


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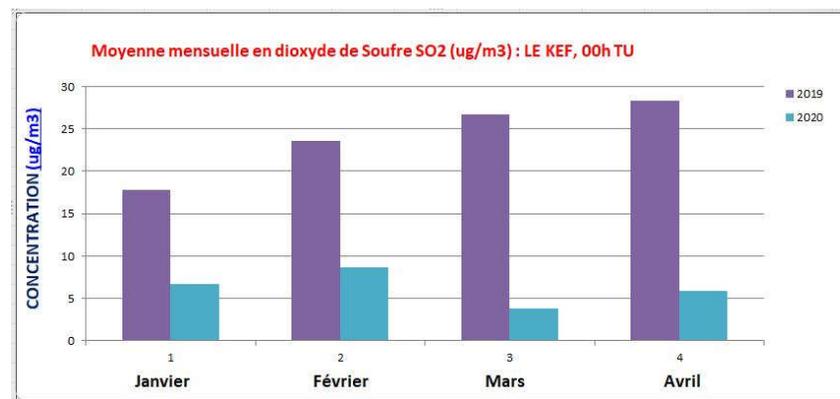
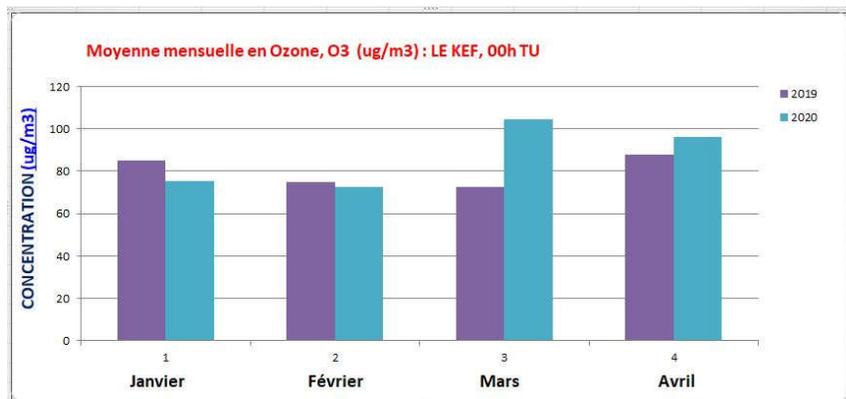
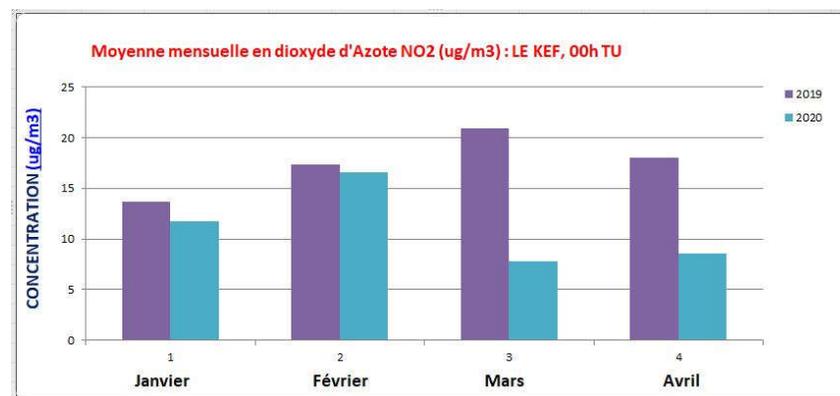
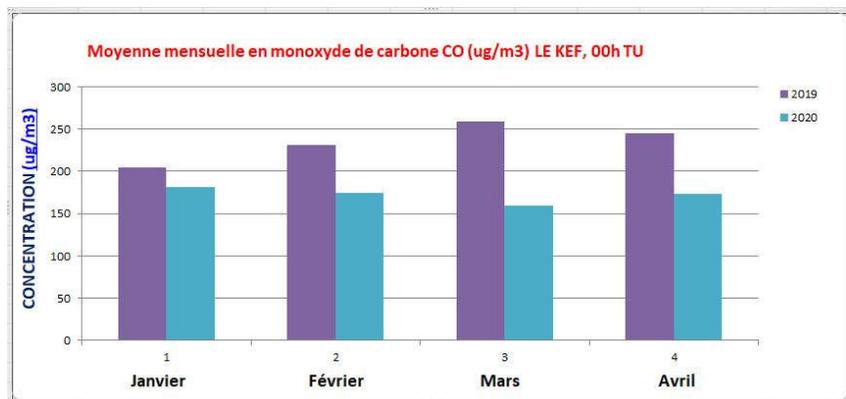


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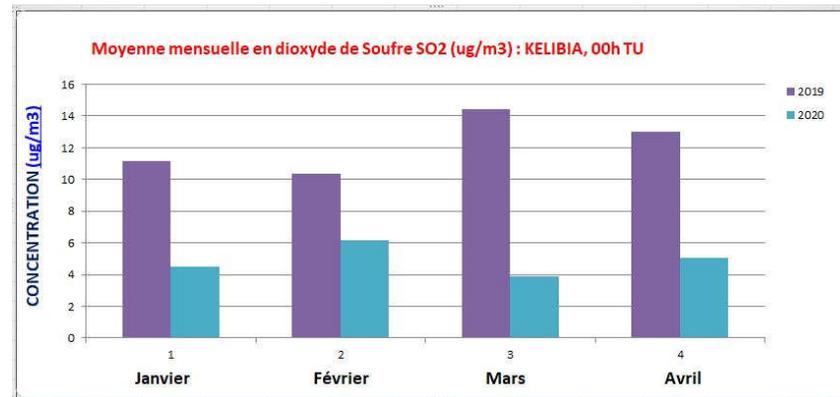
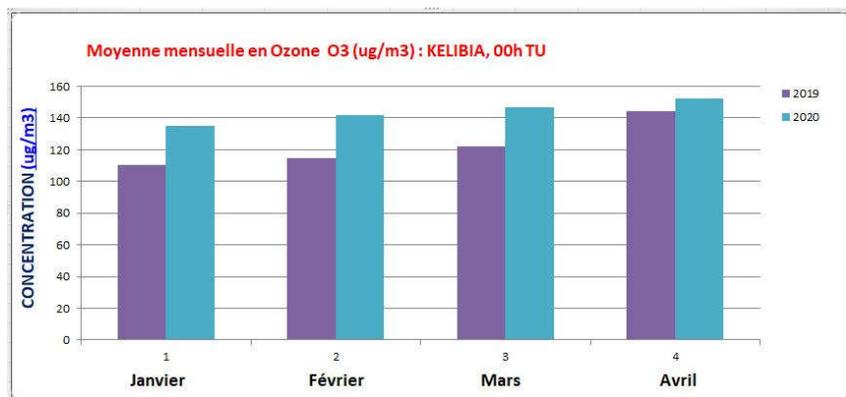
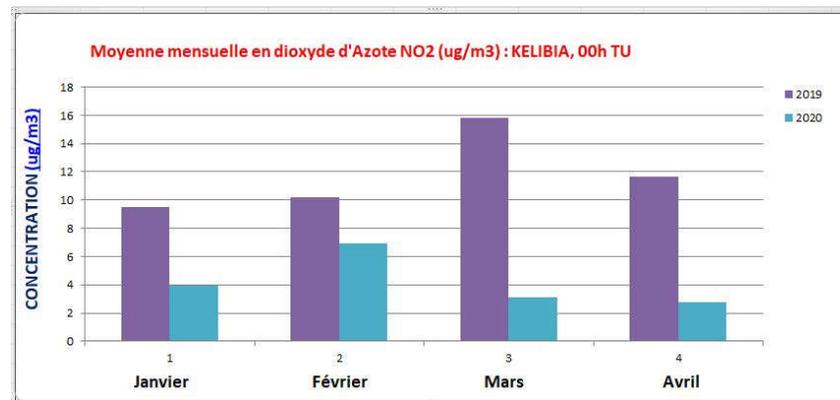
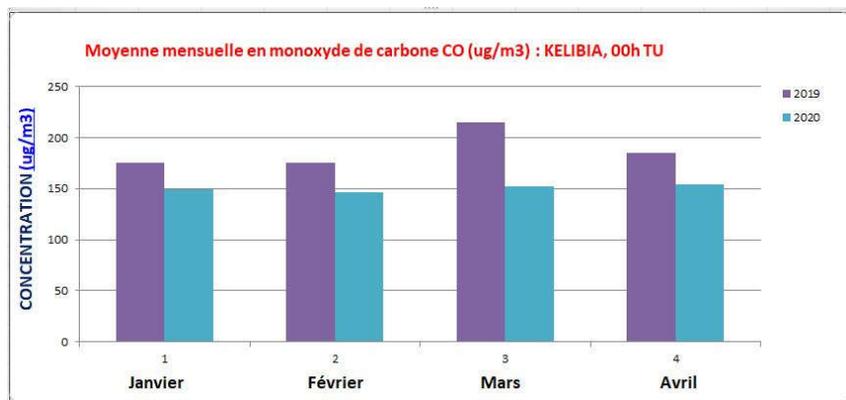


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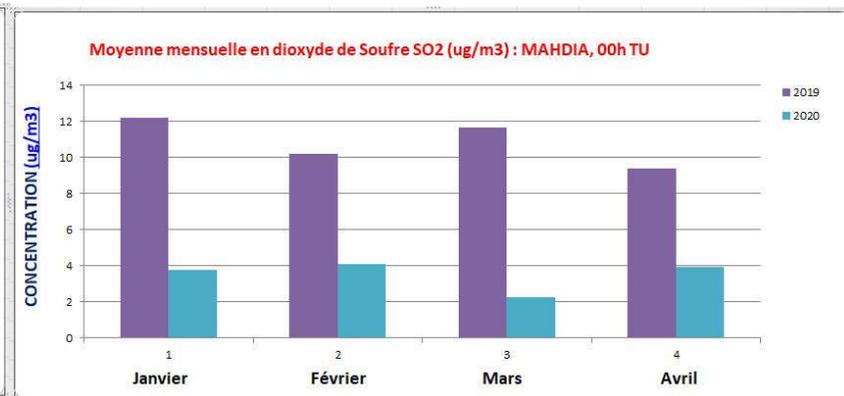
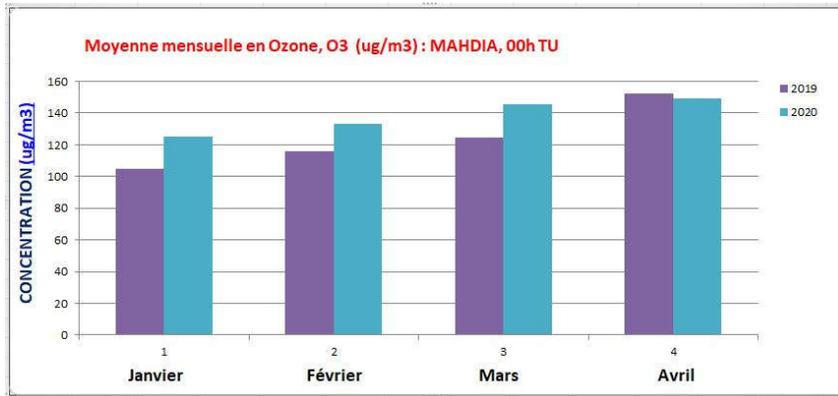
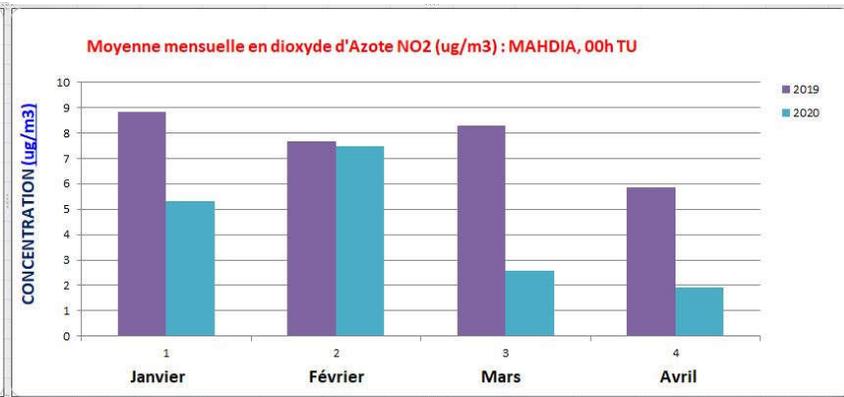
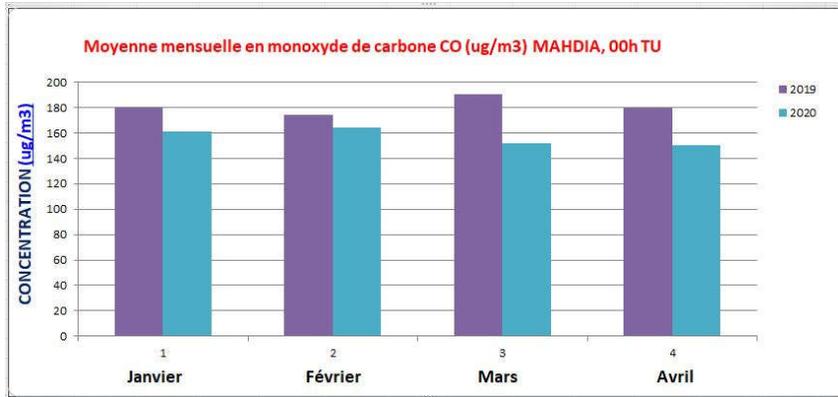


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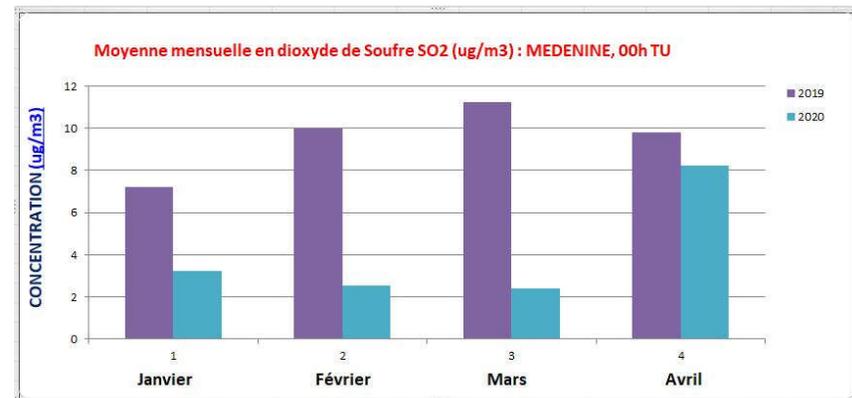
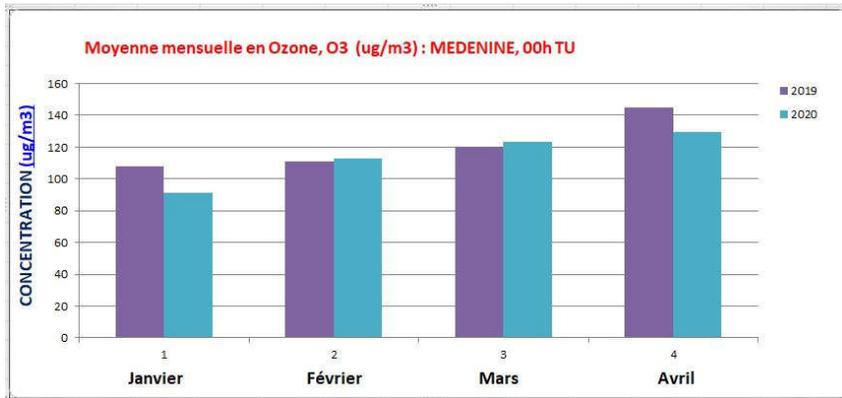
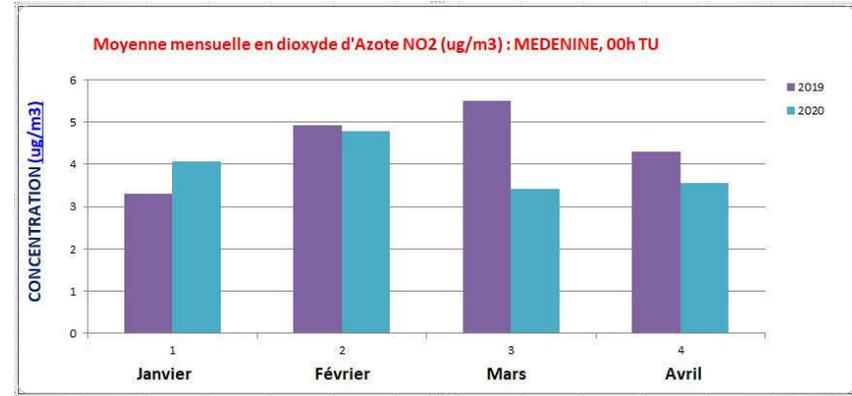
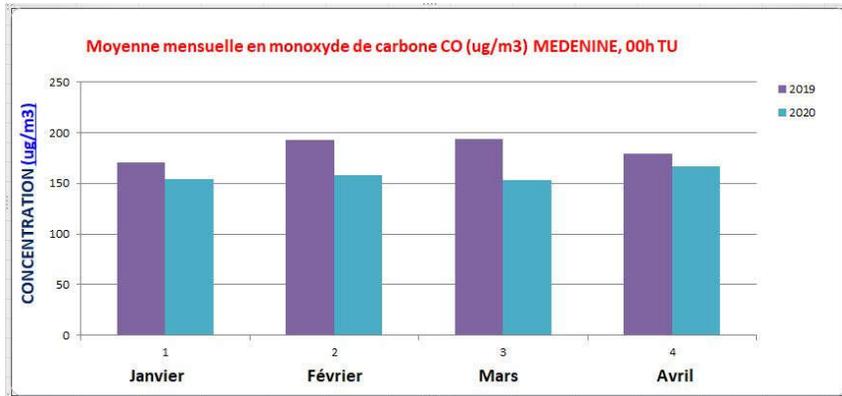


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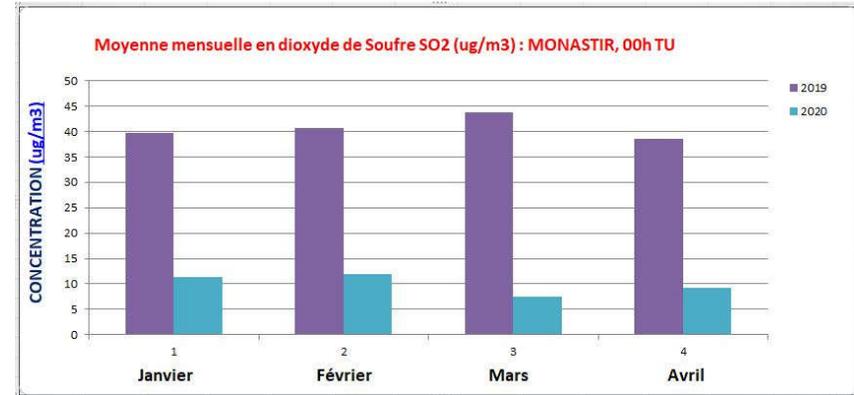
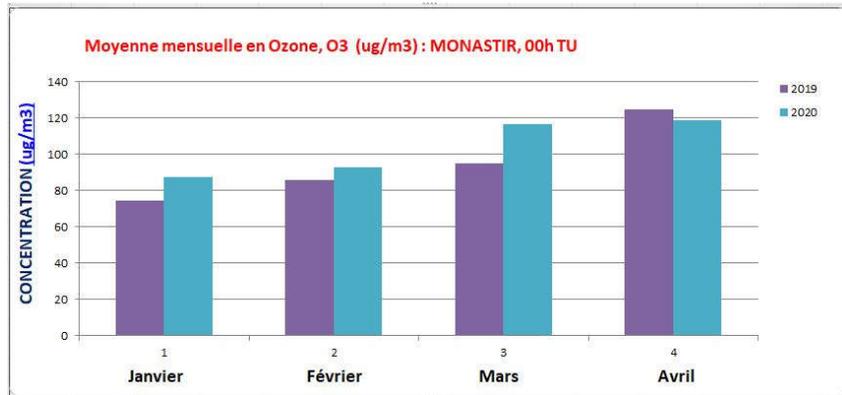
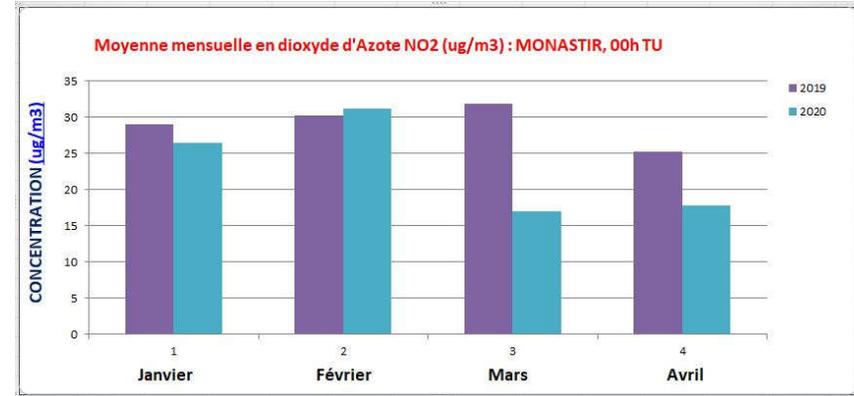
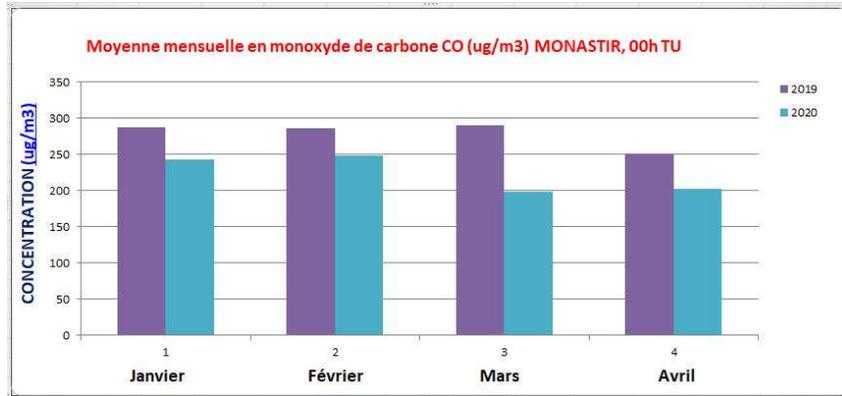


MEDENINE



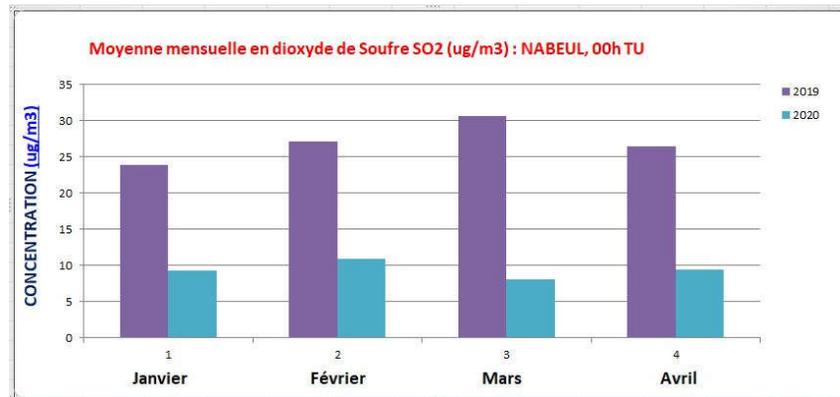
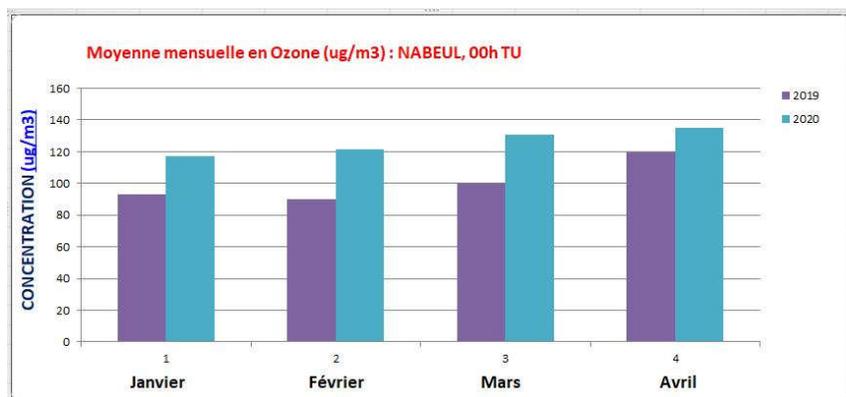
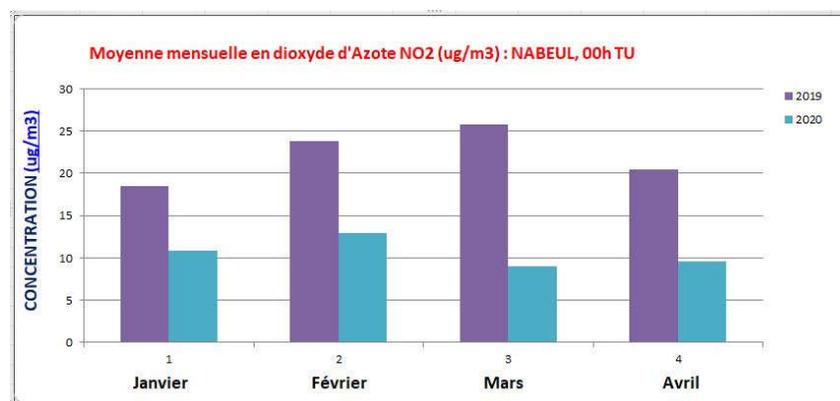
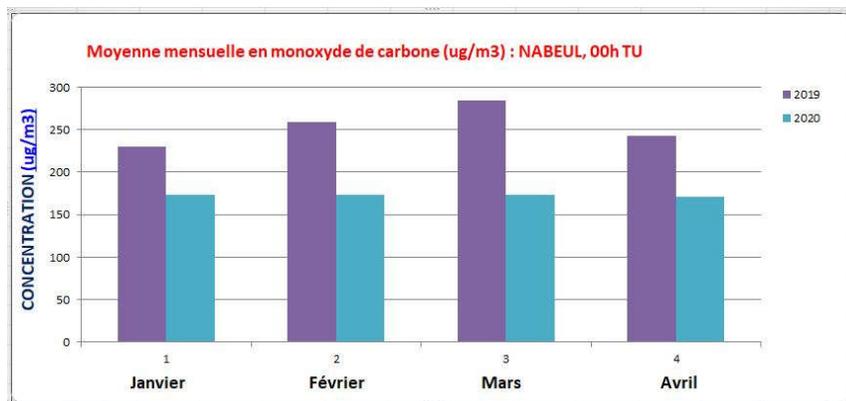


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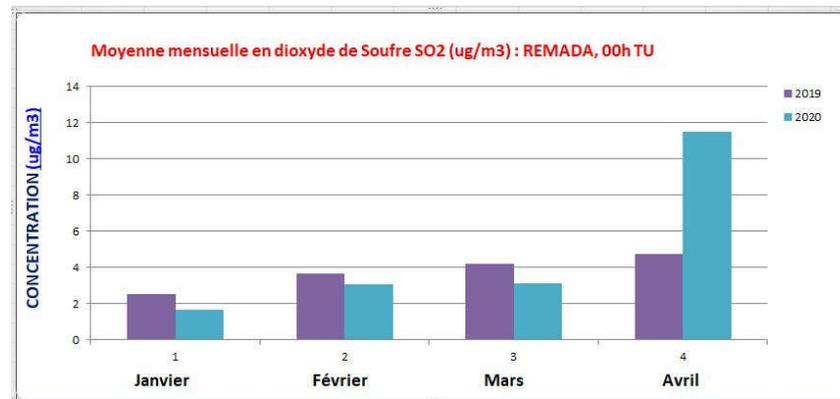
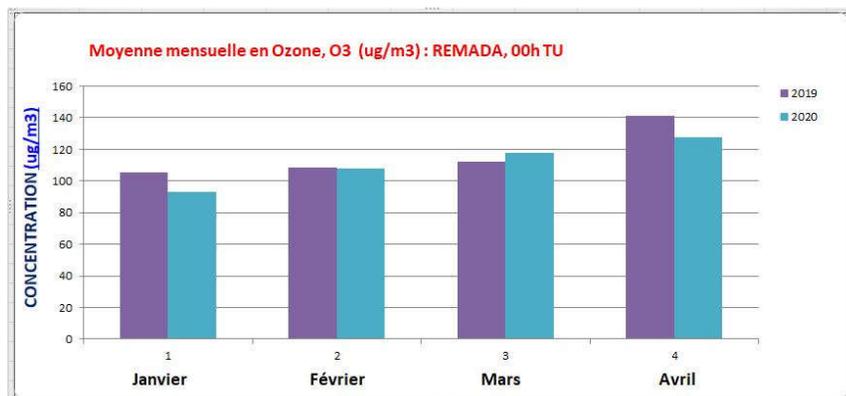
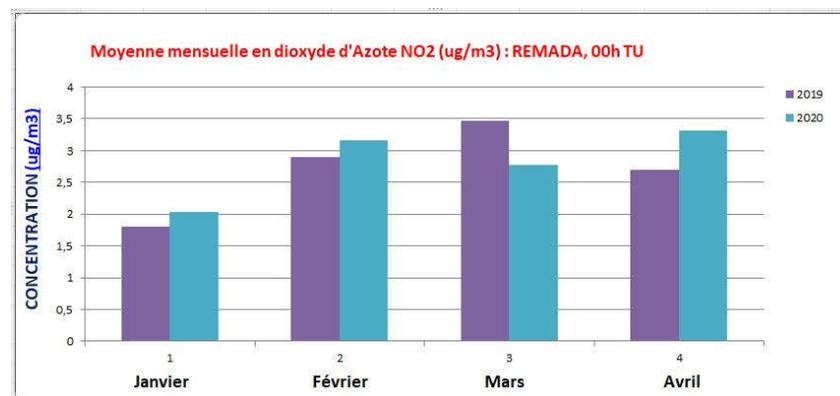
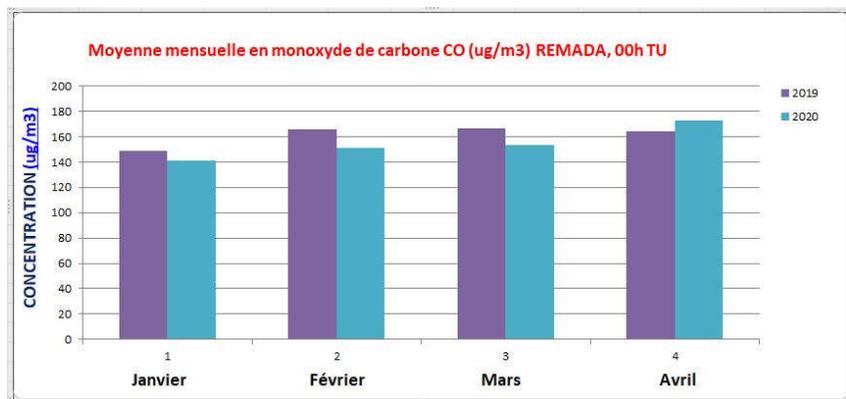


NABEUL



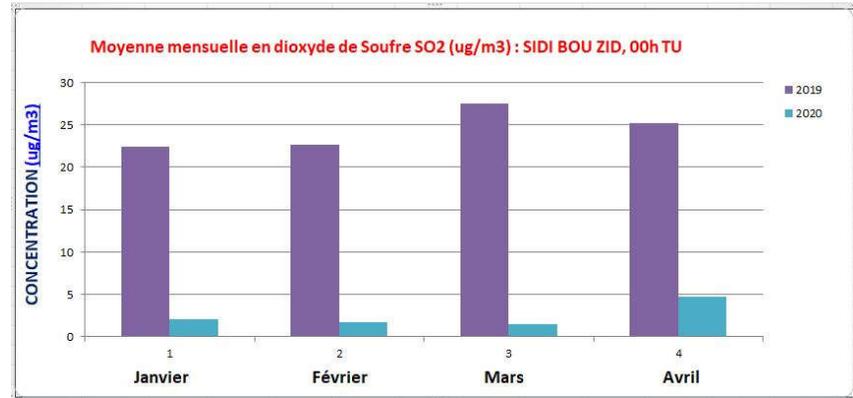
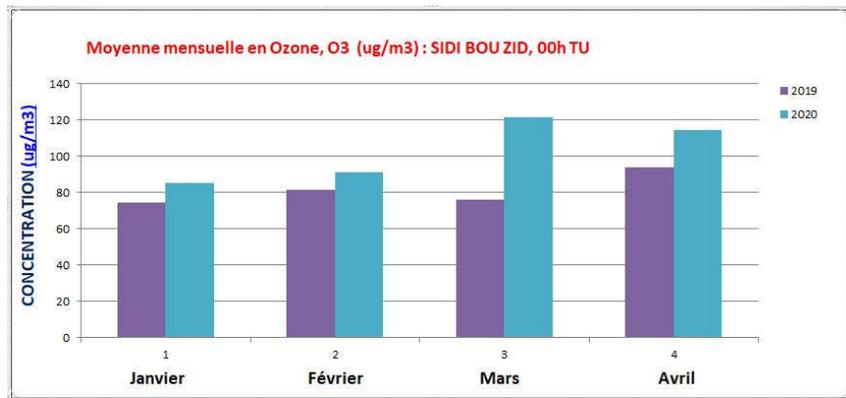
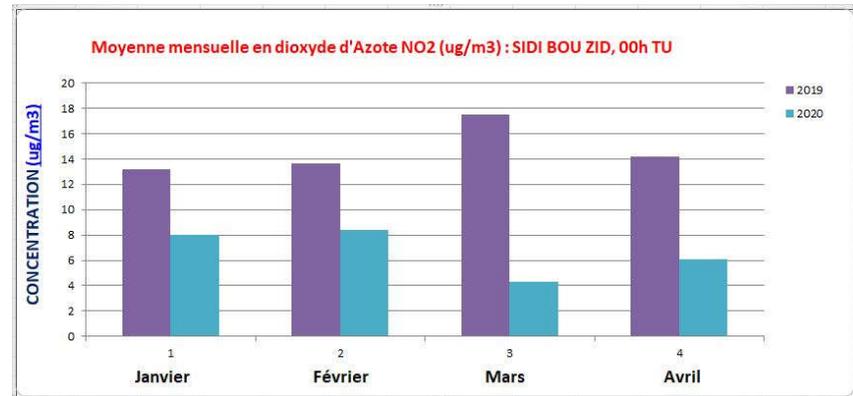
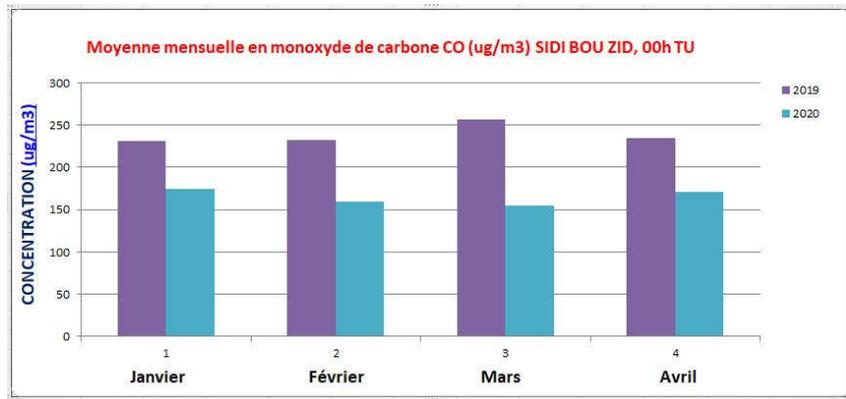


REMADA



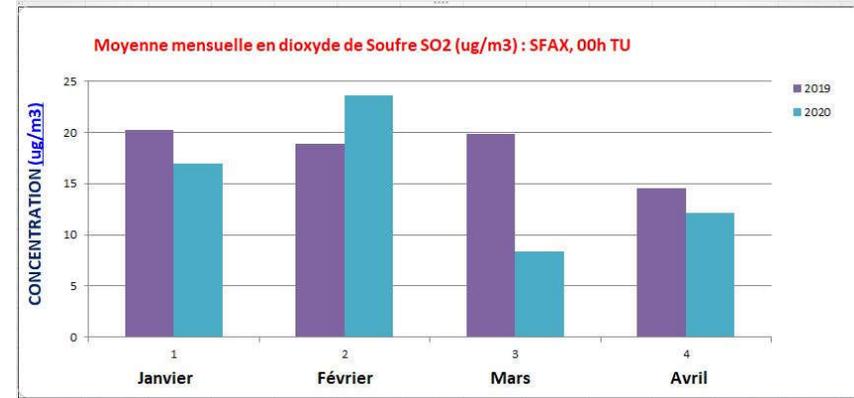
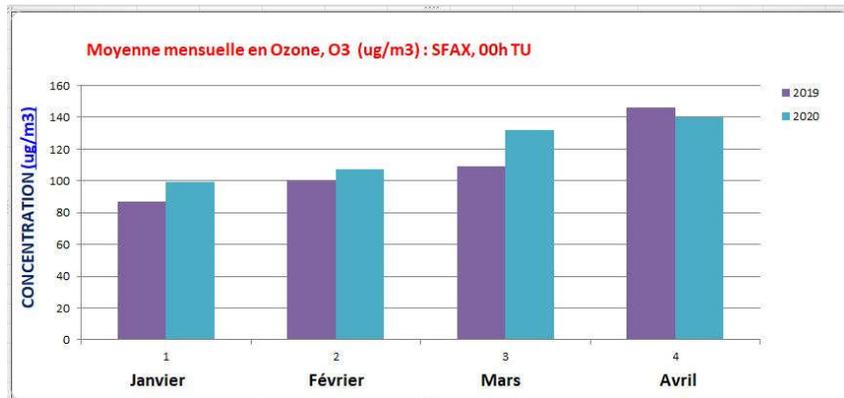
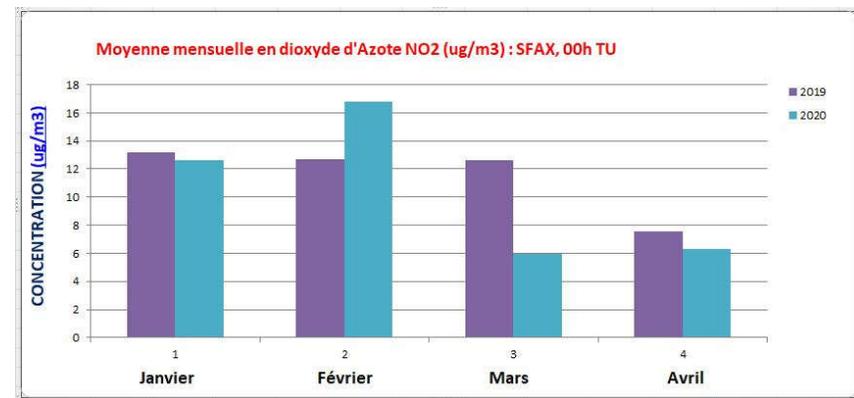
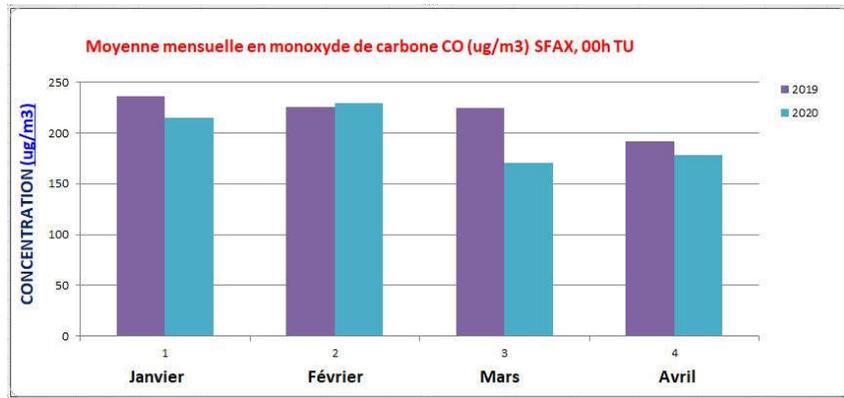


SIDI BOU ZID



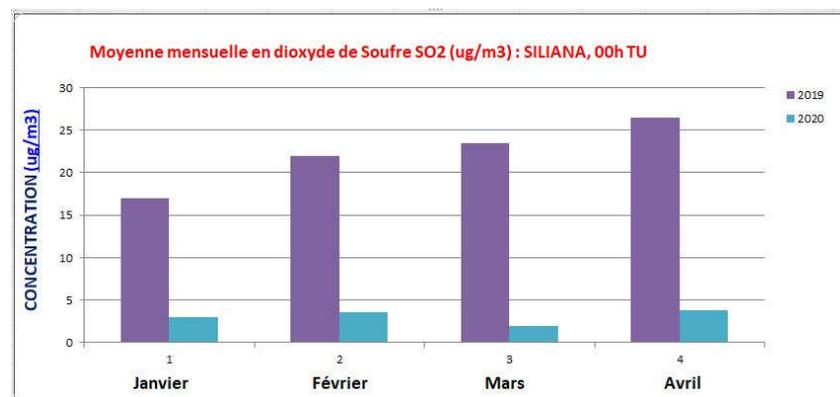
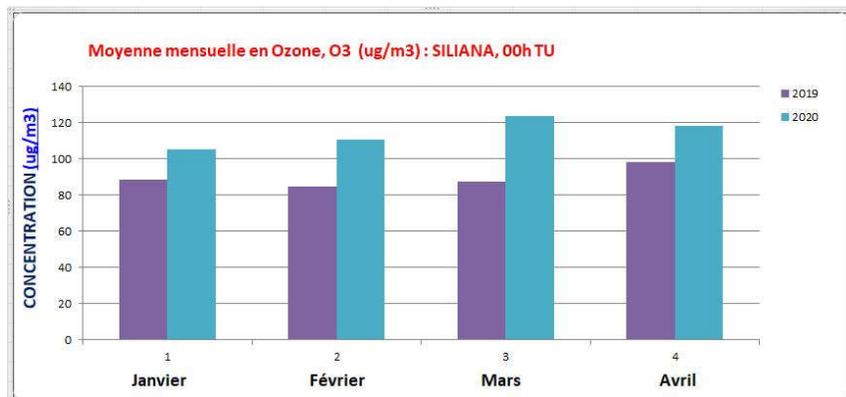
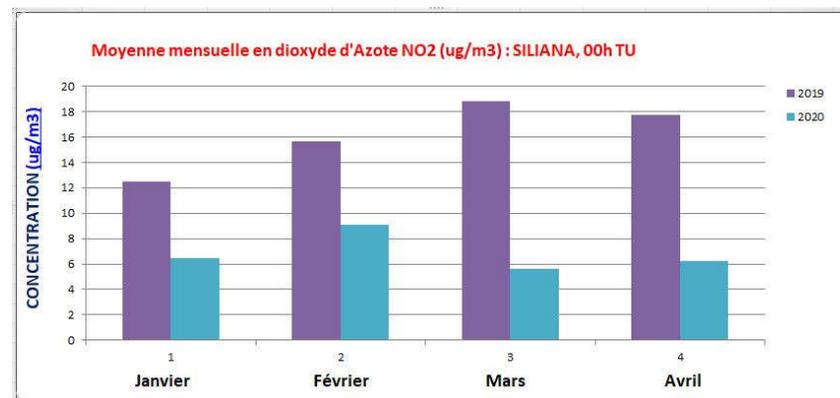
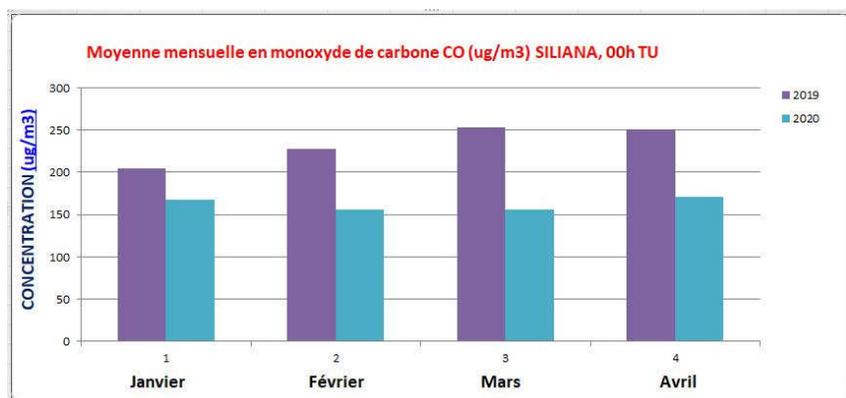


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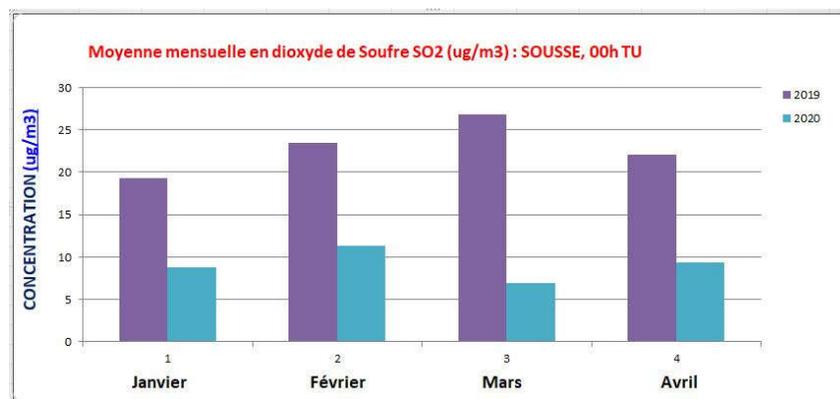
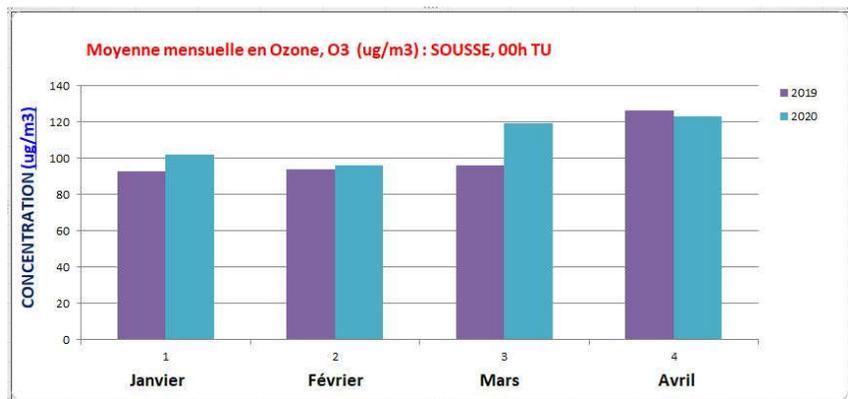
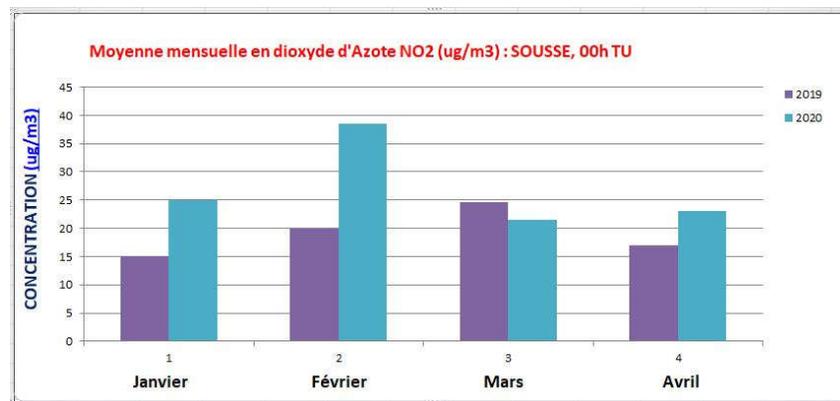
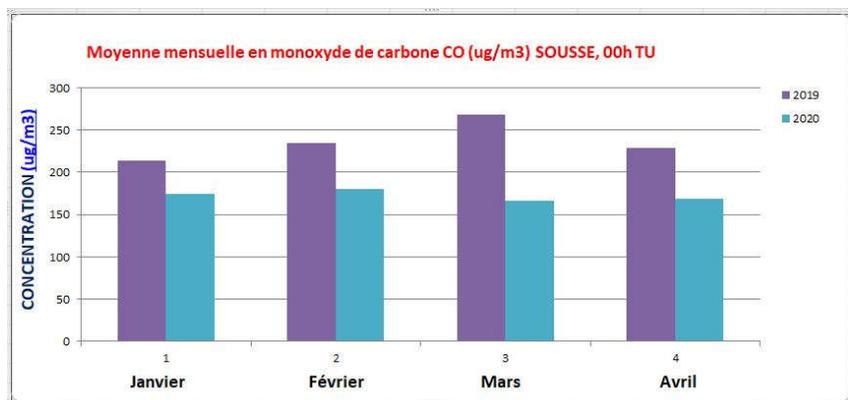


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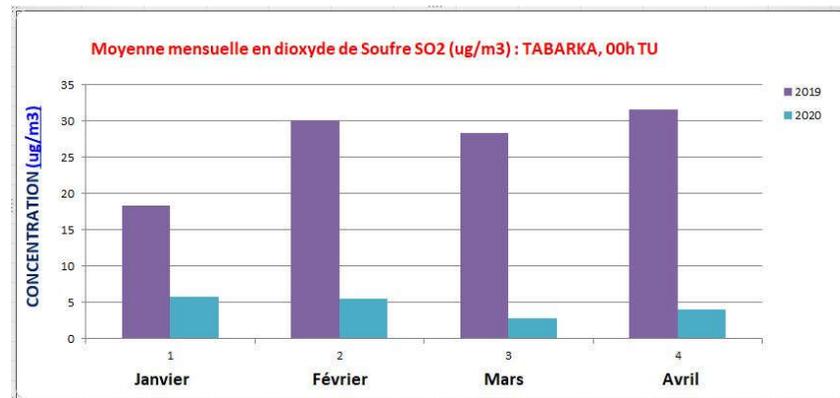
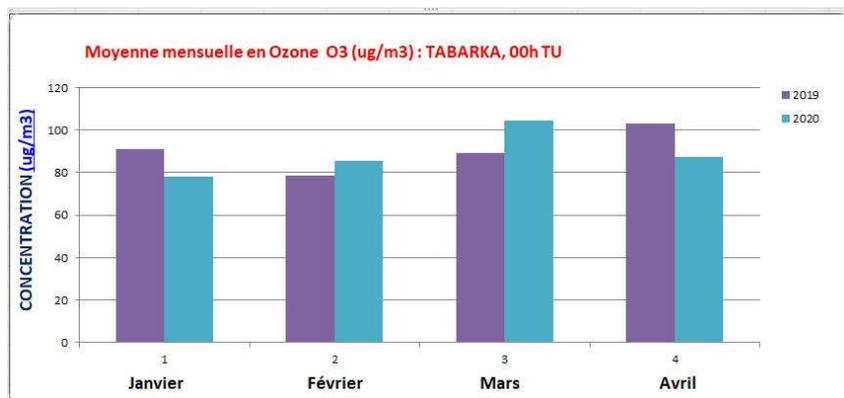
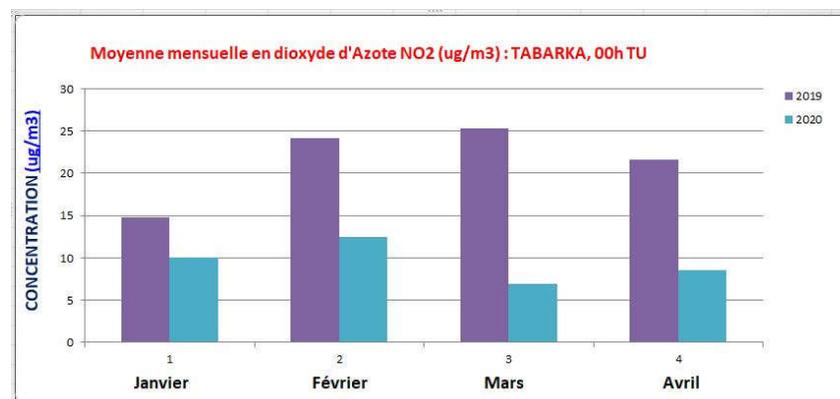
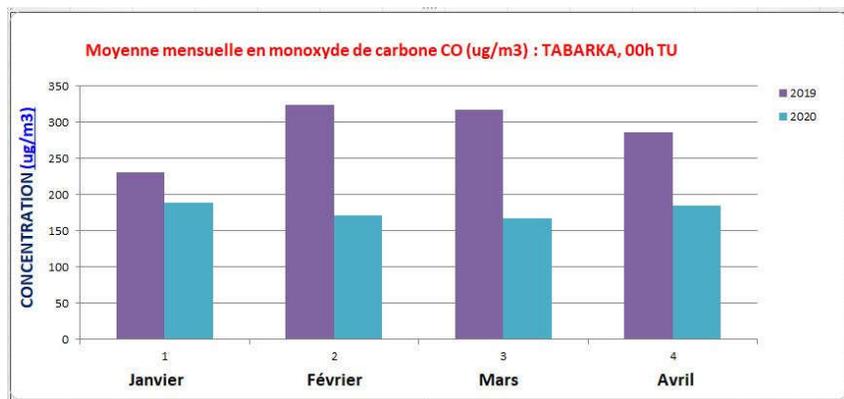


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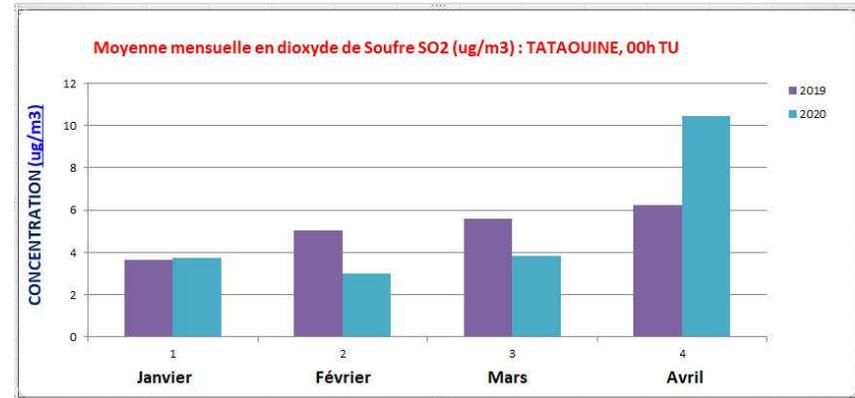
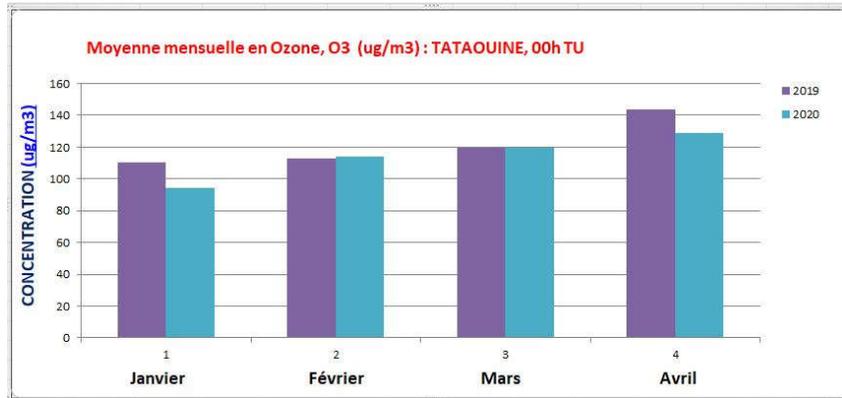
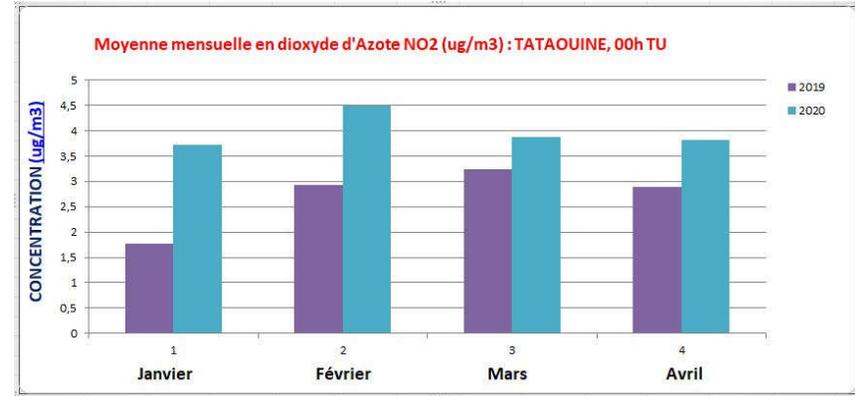
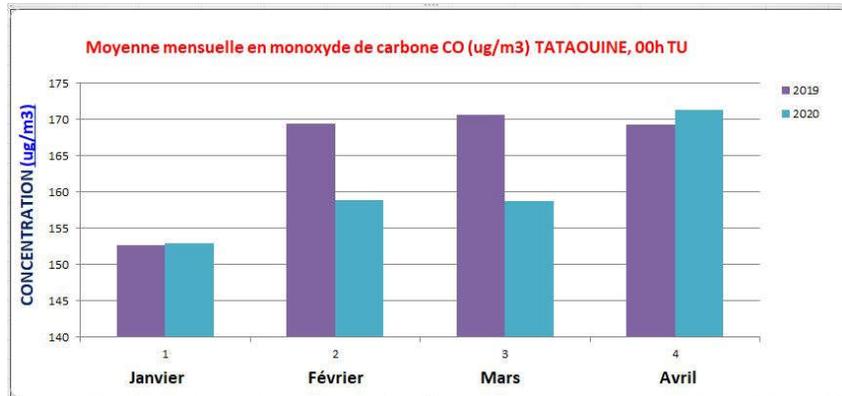


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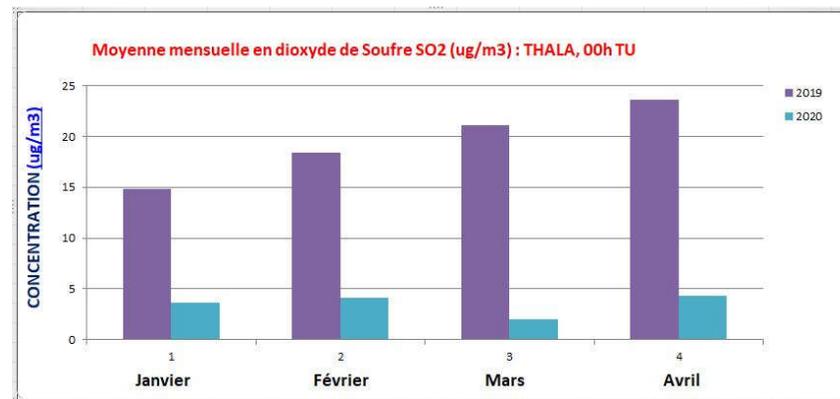
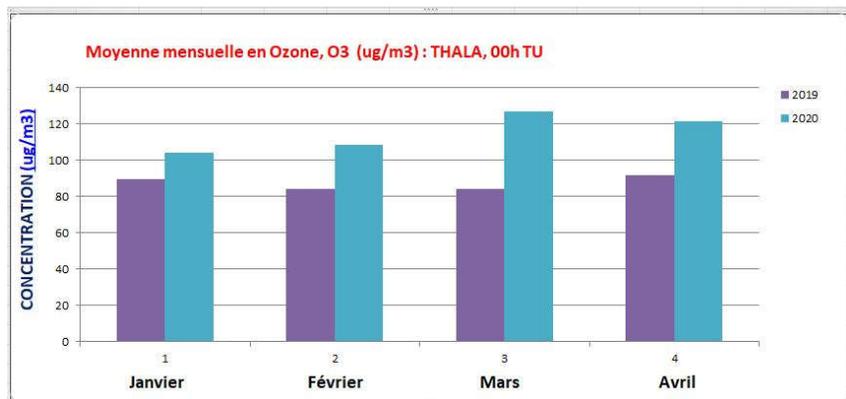
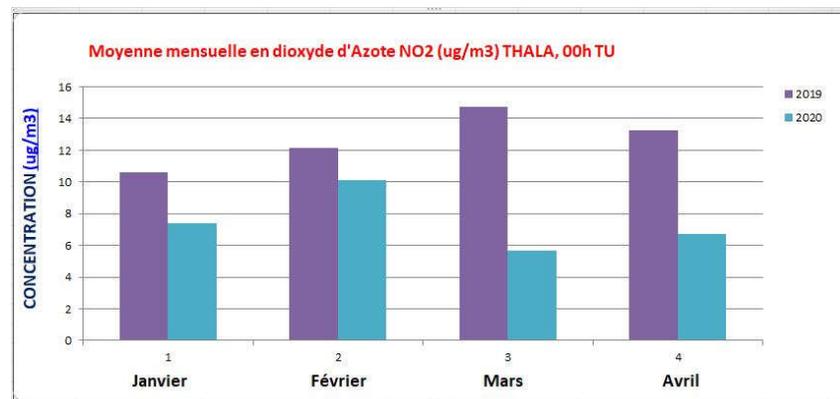
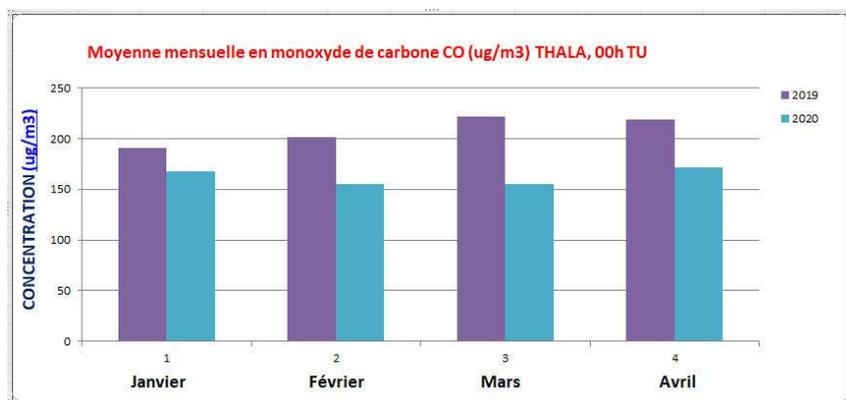


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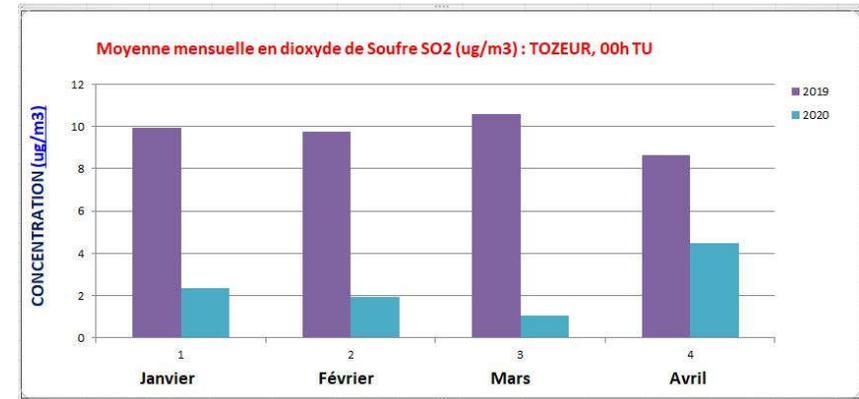
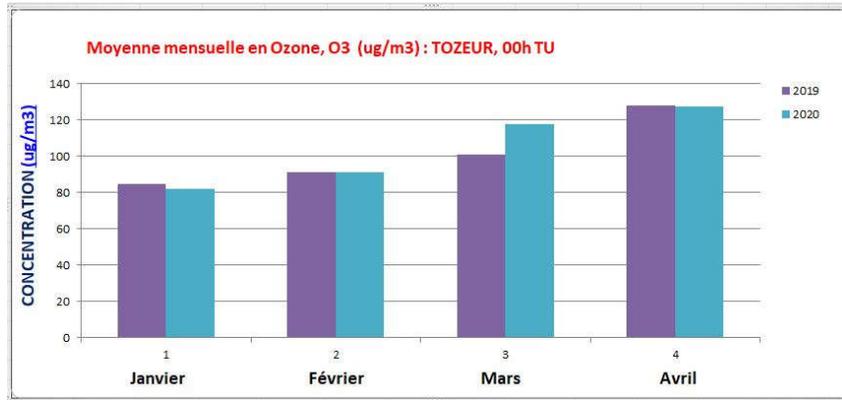
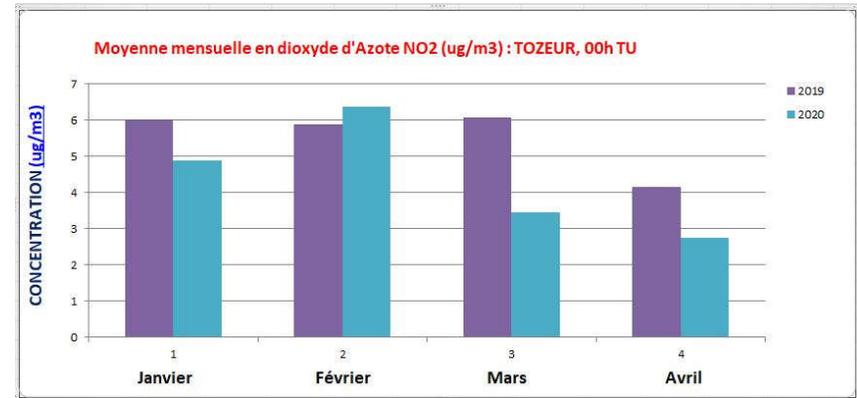
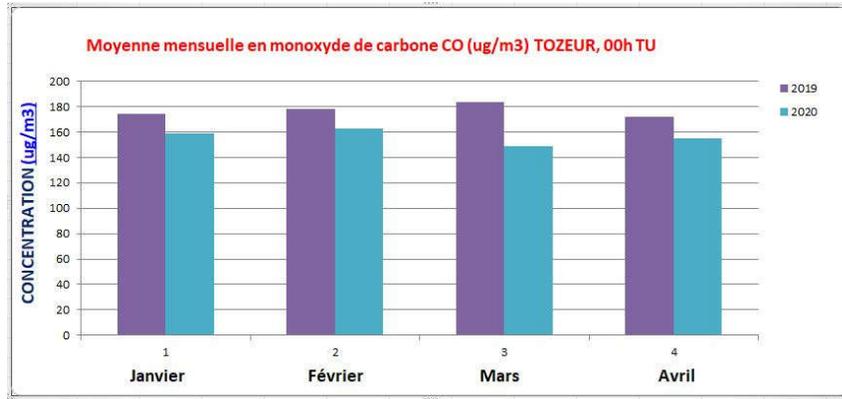


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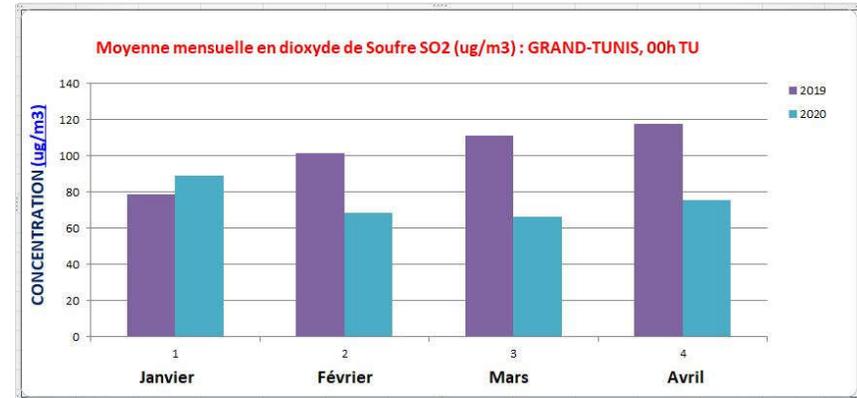
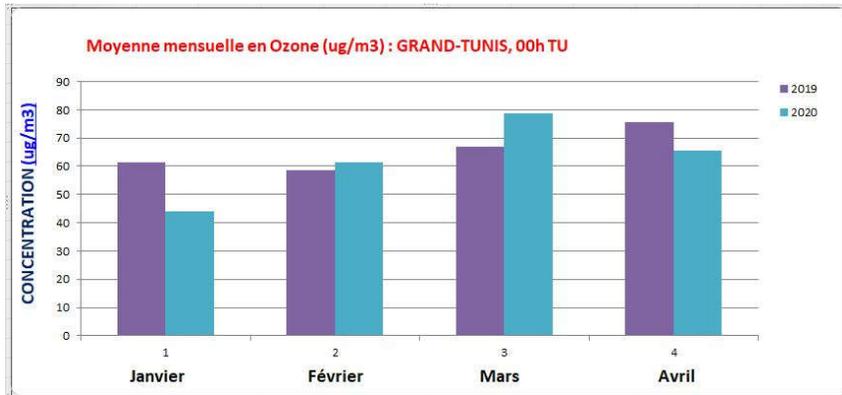
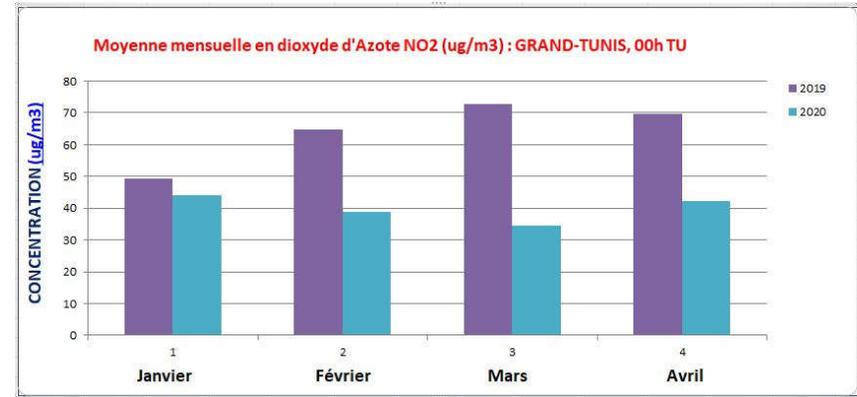
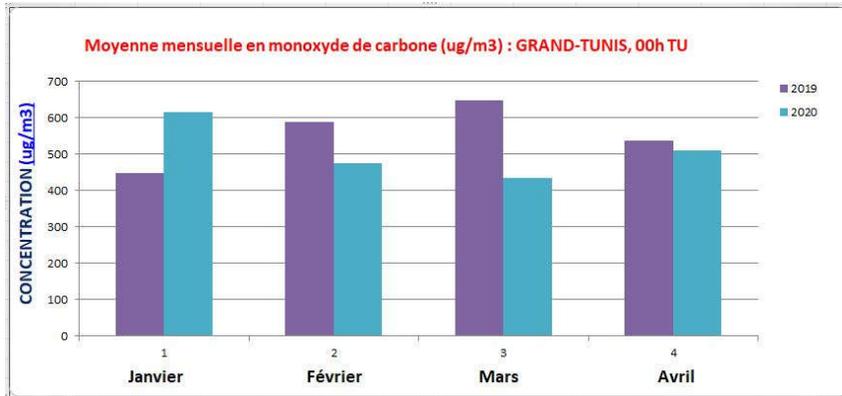


TOZEUR





GRAND-TUNIS





ZAGHOUANE

