

**Air pollution in Jakarta is linked to
large-scale deforestation in
Sumatra and Borneo and weaker
summer monsoon wind**

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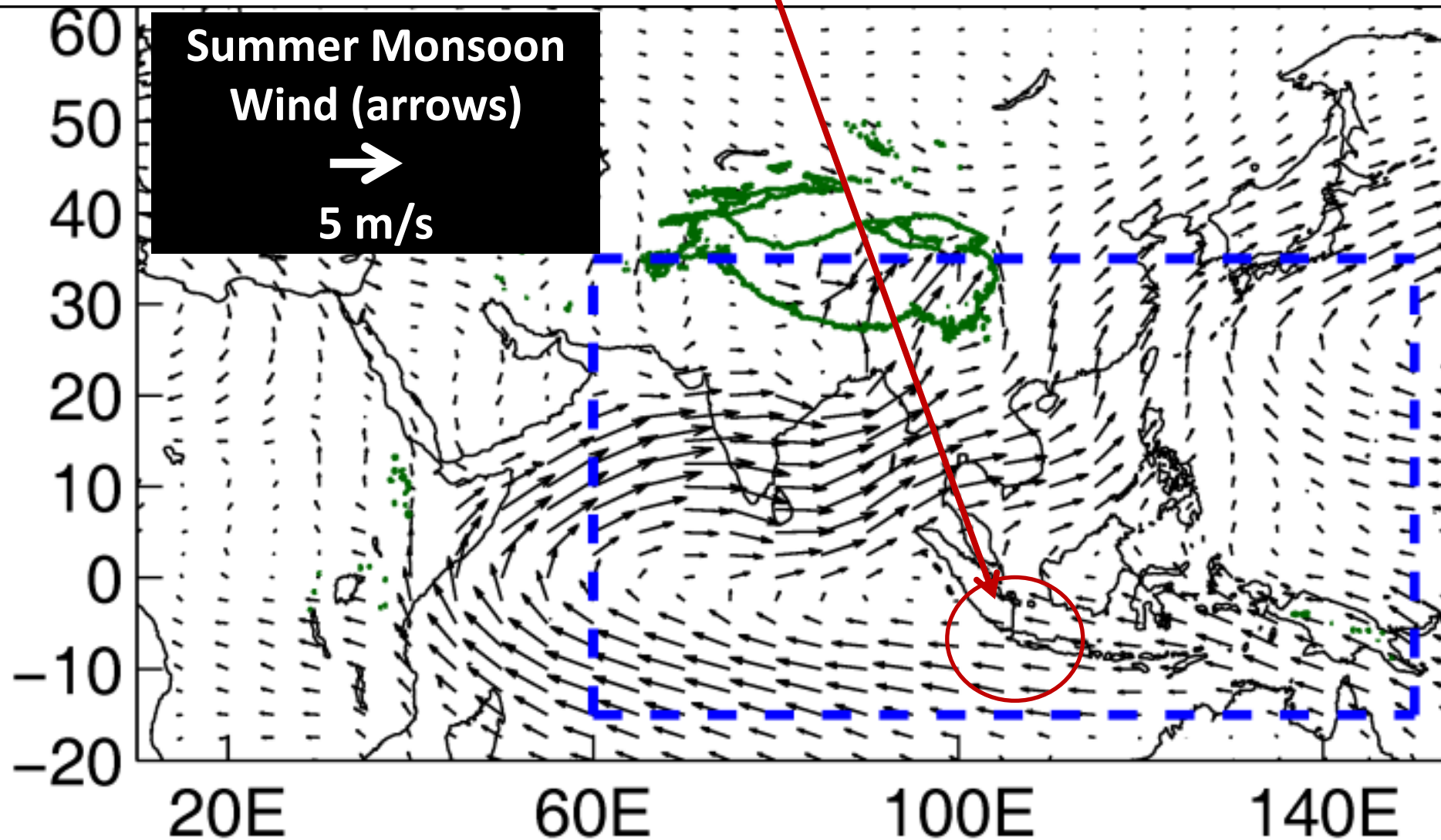
CNN News:

**Angry citizens sue Indonesian
government over growing air
pollution**

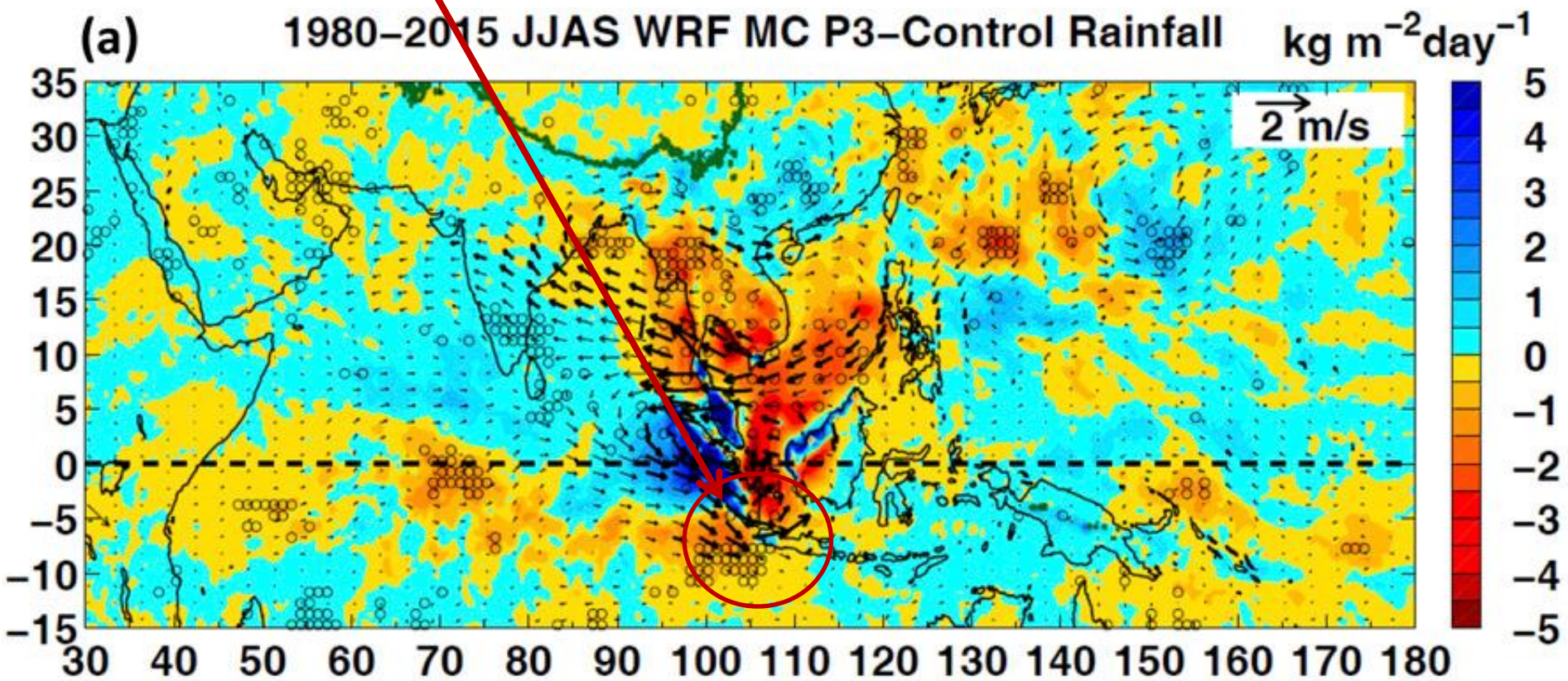
YouTube#1

YouTube#2

In summer (Jun-Sep), wind over the city normally blows from EAST to WEST. The wind helps to blow pollutants out to the sea...



However, large-scale forest clearing in Sumatra and Borneo produces an opposing WEST to EAST wind that makes the normal wind weaker, trapping pollutants over the city.





Professor Leo Oey recently presented their findings (w/student SM Huang) at the 11th International Workshop on Modeling the Ocean (IWMO 2019) in Wuxi, China

Malay Archipelago deforestation and its far-reaching impact on monsoon climate

Asian (summer) monsoon brings rain, upon which the livelihoods of billions depend, since the dawn of time. Understanding & explaining how the monsoon has changed – how we may have changed it – and how it may change in the future - is a fundamental challenge in climate science. In the Malay Archipelago * (Indonesia & Malaysia), forest is being lost in the past several decades to foster economic growth. Using ensemble model experiments and observations, I will show how forest loss over this climatically sensitive region of the tropics can fundamentally and irreversibly alter the monsoon climate.

Huang, S.-M. and L. Oey*, 2019: Malay Archipelago forest loss to cash crops and urban contributes to weaken the Asian summer monsoon. [Journal of Climate, 32, 3189-3205.](#)