**The urban political ecology of air:**

**Heat islands and killer heatwaves:**

raised ambient air temperature at the core of large urban areas is usually at its highest during clear, still nights, reaching temperatures which are between 3 and 10 C

higher than those in surrounding areas

A study in the USA in 2010 showed that summer temperatures in the main cities in the north-east—Boston,New York, Philadelphia and Washington,were an average of 7 – 9 C warmer than surrounding

**Toxic Domes:**

City ambient air is toxic which kills pepole

Corbuiser→Devil’s air

In 1952, in one iconic example, 13,000 people died in a three-month smog episode in London.

**Pollution Paradoxes:**

Reducing pollution for branding of cities and then again back to the previous stage

The authoritarian regime in Beijing—a city that pumps out more particulate matter than Portugal (Adey 2013, 7) and adds 400,000 cars to its roads every year—worked especially hard to re-engineer the city’s air for the 2008 Olympics by forcing traffic off the road and closing factories. While the population’s health dramatically improved, the reversion to previous levels of transport,

energy generation and industrial production immediately after the Games reintroduced the downward spiral.

**Downwind:**

the uneven distribution of bad air works horizon tally, too. Less urbanized areas downwind of major metropolitan formations breathe the filth of the city they may never visit. Such downwind vulnerabilities are especially lethal after chemical spills(as at Bhopal in 1984, which has killed up to 16,000 people)

**Airy refuges, human sinks:**

Pollution only makes the poor suffer.

Rich has the power to get saved from pollution