



Spread COVID-19 during Godzilla African dust in June 2020 on the Colombian Caribbean region



Tomás R. Bolaño-Ortiz^{a,*}, Jelaine I. Constante-Ballestas^{b,c}, S. Enrique Puliafito^{d,e}, Andrés M. Vélez-Pereira^{f,g}, Fredy A. Tovar-Bernal^{b,c}, Yiniva Camargo-Caicedo^{b,c,**}

^a Departamento de Ciencias Agrarias, Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias y Forestales, Universidad Católica del Maule, Curicó, Chile

^b Programa de Ingeniería Ambiental y Sanitaria, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad del Magdalena, Santa Marta, Colombia

^c Grupo de Investigación en Modelación de Sistemas Ambientales- GIMSA, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad del Magdalena, Santa Marta, Colombia

^d Mendoza Regional Faculty – National Technological University (FRM-UTN), 273 Coronel Rodríguez St., 5500, Mendoza, Argentina

^e National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), Mendoza, Argentina

^f Departamento de Ingeniería Mecánica, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad de Tarapacá, Avenue 18 de Septiembre 2222, Arica, 1000007, Chile

^g Laboratorio de Investigaciones Medioambientales de Zonas Áridas, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica, Chile

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

SARS-CoV-2
Saharan dust intrusion
Godzilla dust cloud
Pollution indicators
Long range particulate matter transport
Aerosol

ABSTRACT

Recent studies show that aerosols are highly linked to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, during this pandemic, the largest Saharan dust intrusion event has reached the Caribbean region in the last 20 years, called “Godzilla” African Dust or GAD. This study aims to analyze the correlation between the spread of COVID-19 and the GAD event in the main cities of the Colombian Caribbean region. The results showed a positive correlation between the spread of COVID-19 and the GAD event in most cities. Our findings could serve as input for the development of a strategy in the prevention of COVID-19 and other similar viral diseases during the Saharan dust intrusion events that reach the Caribbean region each year from Africa. Our results may help design strategies to prevent future outbreaks of COVID-19 and reduce the risk of future pandemics of similar viral diseases. Especially during the Saharan dust intrusion events that reach the Caribbean region each year.

