## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER MONITORING AND RESEARCH

The number of remote stations that have been established in recent years is now beginning to generate substantial data relevant to the issue of establishing and understanding the background levels of air and precipitation chemistry. Rather, than establishing many more such stations the priority should be to analyse and interpret the existing data base.

Some specific recommendations are as follows:

-- wherever possible at precipitation chemistry stations sampling should be done on an event or at least on a weekly basis.

-- the precipitation chemistry data are much more valuable and can be interpreted more readily if concurrent basic air chemistry measurements are made such as filter-pack sampling.

-- more observations of the vertical distribution of precipitation chemistry (and where possible air chemistry) are needed. This can be done in two ways

    a) at mountain sites
    b) with instrumented aircraft

-- continuing efforts are required to refine the estimates of natural emissions of acid components into the atmosphere (they are presently less accurate than estimates of man-made emissions yet are equally important on the global scale).

-- estimates (however approximate) are required for emissions of the most important alkaline materials into the atmosphere; at present none exist.