## P15.11

## Rainwater chemistry in Central Amazonia during GoAmazon2014/5

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(15,12) Rainwater is a net result of the interaction between clouds and atmospheric chemistry. Chemical species are incorporated in rain droplets in two ways: 1) by the ingestion of CCN in the droplet formation process, and 2) by the scavenging of species below the cloud base. It is the consolidation of a broad set or processes in the cloud-aerosol-gases interaction. Precipitation samples were obtained using a wet-only automated rainwater collector during the IOP-2 (Aug-Nov/2015) in a daily basis. Operated sites were EMBRAPA and Manacapuru (MCP). During the dry season both sites were subject to large-scale biomass burning but only MCP could be reached by the Manaus plume. Preliminary sample analysis include pH, conductivity. Major ions concentration are being obtained by lonic Chromatography and further results will be showed at the workshop. Preliminary results show a broad range of pH values in both sites but values were typically acid. Minimum (maximum) observed pH was 3.5 (6.5) but median pH was 3.7. Actually the pH = 6.5 was due to a single event but observed in both sites. Once that this strong acidity were measured in both sites it becomes clear the dominance of the influence of large-scale biomass burning, overcoming the Manaus plume influence. Conductivity in samples ranged from 11.2(11.7) uS to 31.1 (99) uS at EMBRAPA (T3). A slight negative linear relationship was observed between conductivity and pH. As a whole, the strong influence of large-scale biomass burning dominating the composition of rainwater instead of the Manaus plume.