



A meteorology expert told the BBC the unusual sky was caused by a phenomenon known as Rayleigh scattering.

???????BBC?????????(?????)????????????????????

Eka Wulandari, from the Mekar Sari village in Jambi province, captured the blood-red skies in a series of photos taken at around midday on Saturday.

?????????Eka Wulandari????????????????????

The haze conditions had been especially "thick that [day]", she said.

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The 21-year-old posted the pictures on Facebook. They have since been shared more than 34,000 times.

??21?????Facebook????????????34,000???

But she told BBC Indonesian that many online had doubted whether or not the photos were real.

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"But it's true. [It's a] real photo and video that I took with my phone," she said, adding that haze conditions remained severe on Monday.

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Another Twitter user posted a video showing similarly coloured skies.

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"This is not Mars. This is Jambi," said user Zuni Shofi Yatun Nisa. "We humans need clean air, not smoke."

????Zuni Shofi Yatun Nisa???"????????????????????"

Indonesia meteorological agency BMKG said satellite imagery revealed numerous hot spots and "thick smoke distribution" in the area around the Jambi region.

?????????BMKG????????????????????"????"?

Associate Professor Koh Tieh Yong, of the Singapore University of Social Sciences, explained that this phenomenon, known as Rayleigh scattering, has to do with certain types of particles that are present during a period of haze.

????????Koh Tieh Yong????????????????????????????????????

"In the smoke haze, the most abundant particles are around 1 micrometre in size, but these particles do not change the colour of the light we see," he told the BBC.

??BBC??“????????????1????????????????????????????????”

"There are also smaller particles, around 0.05 micrometres or less, that don't make up a lot of the haze but are still somewhat more abundant during a haze period [than a normal non-haze period]... but this is enough to give an extra tendency to scatter red light more in the forward and backward directions than blue light - and that is why would you see more red than blue."

“????????0.05????????????(????????)????????????????????????????????????????????????????????”

