Landscape fires, carbon cycle, mitigation

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Topics

- Different perspectives on fires
- Global fire patterns
- Fire emissions, do they matter?
- Fire abatement potential











Burned area from satellite





https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4407/



Converting burned area to emissions

- 800 Mha burned area
- ±3 Pg C annually
- ± 500 Tg CO annually
- ± 20 Tg CH4 annually
- ± 20 Tg NOx annually (as NO)
- ± 12 Tg H2 annually
- ± 20 Tg OC annually
- ± 3 Tg BC annually





Van Wees et al. (2022)



Photo credit: Alexander Blokhin



Photo credit: Roland Vernooij



Do CO2 emissions from fire matter?

- Total emissions ±3 Pg C per year
- Global fossil fuel emissions ±10 Pg C per year





Fire-loving landscape!







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Fire-loving landscape! Mitigation potential!



Early dry season fire

Late dry season fire



Vernooij et al. (2022) 14

Fire-loving landscape! Mitigation potential!





Movie by Tom Eames

Emission factor (CO2, CH4, N2O)





Do we get more or fewer fires?



Andela et al. (2017)



Do we get more or fewer fires?





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More extreme fire seasons

Cumulative daily wildfire carbon emissions in Canada



The same happened in

- 2021 Arctic
- 2019-2020 SE Australia
- 2024

Dutch fossil fuel emissions ~ 50 Mt annually



Conceptually



Blue = 'natural' Red = nowadays



Take-home messages

- Fires are an important and ubiquitous player in the Earth system
- Climate and humans (and other factors) govern fire patterns
- Global decline of burned area
- Increase in forest fire (size, intensity)
- Mitigation potential in avoiding deforestation and early dry season burning in frequently burning landscapes

