

Record CO₂ emissions for Arctic wildfires: EU

September 3 2020, by Marlowe Hood



Uncontrolled forest fires across eastern Russia have sent more than half a billion tonnes of CO₂ spiralling into the atmosphere since January, a record

This year's Arctic Circle wildfires, still ablaze, have already surpassed the record set in 2019 for CO₂ emissions, adding to the carbon pollution

humanity needs to curtail, the European Union's Earth observation programme said Thursday.

Uncontrolled forest fires across one of the planet's coldest regions has sent a quarter of a billion tonnes of CO₂ spiralling into the atmosphere since January this year, topping by more than a third the total for 2019, according to [satellite data](#).

The Arctic Circle includes latitudes upwards of 66 degrees North.

Almost all of the fires are in Russia, the EU's Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts jointly reported.

Russia's Eastern Federal District, which includes parts of the Arctic Circle, emitted more than half-a-billion tonnes of CO₂ from June to August 2020, also the highest amount to date.

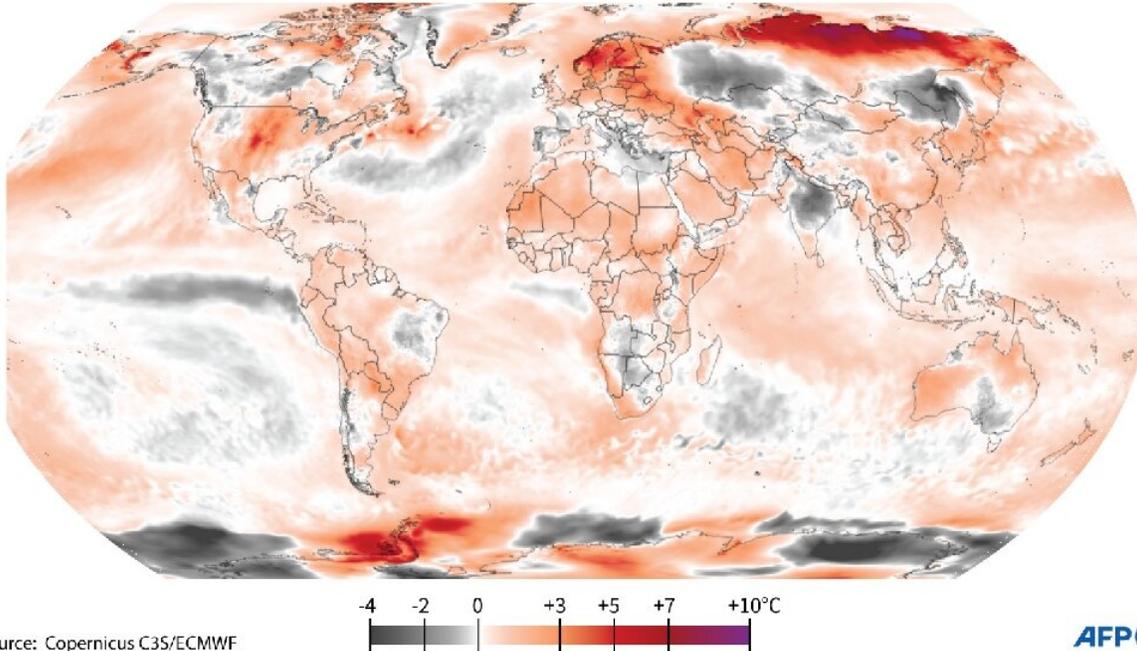
"The Arctic fires burning since mid-June with high activity have already beaten 2019's record in terms of scale and intensity," said CAMS senior scientist Mark Parrington.

While satellite images do not reveal how these fires start, many of the blazes early in the summer are thought to have been caused by "zombie" fires that smoulder through the winter and then reignite, he said.

Freakishly [warm weather](#) across large swathes of Siberia since January combined with low soil moisture—likely a consequences of global warming—have fuelled the flames.

Record heat in Siberian Arctic

Difference compared to the average temperatures in June, from 1981 to 2010, in °C



World map showing temperature anomalies in June with record temperatures recorded in the Siberian Arctic.

Arctic warming

Siberia and the Arctic Circle are prone to large year-on-year temperature fluctuations, but the persistence of this year's warm spell is unusual, Carlo Buontempo, director of the EU's Copernicus Climate Change Service noted last month.

"What is worrisome is that the Arctic is warming faster than the rest of the world," he said.

In both polar regions, [average temperatures](#) have risen more than two

degrees Celsius since the mid-19th century, mostly in the last 50 years. That is twice the [global average](#).

Worldwide, CO₂ emissions from fires have averaged about seven billion tonnes a year since 2000, and were even higher in the 1990s, according to Copernicus.

But humanity's output of greenhouse gases from burning [fossil fuels](#)—37 billion tonnes last year—has increased by nearly 50 percent over the same period.

Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, who heads up WWF's climate and energy work, said it was clear that the planet was facing an "emergency".

"We need a cohesive global response to limit the worst impacts of climate change, and to help improve public health and protect the places we live," he said.

"Current commitments by governments to fight climate change are completely inadequate, and could lead to an Arctic that is 10 degrees Celsius warmer than it is today."

Out-of-control wildfires in the western United States, meanwhile, have been fanned by high winds and heatwave conditions, according to CAMS, which tracks fires around the globe.

And the number of fires in Brazil's Amazon basin last month were at their second highest level in a decade, according to official figures released this week.

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