

Climate: summer wildfires emit record amount of CO₂

September 21 2021, by Marlowe Hood



Heatwaves, drought conditions, and reduced soil moisture amplified by global warming have seen unprecedented fires in the northern hemisphere.

Wildfires in Siberia, North America and around the Mediterranean caused record levels of planet-warming CO₂ emissions this summer, the

EU's Earth monitoring service said Tuesday.

Globally, forests going up in flames emitted more than 2.5 billion tonnes of CO₂—equivalent to India's annual emissions from all sources—in July and August alone, the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) reported.

More than half of CO₂ emissions from wildfires in July came from North America and Siberia.

Heatwaves, [drought conditions](#), and reduced soil moisture amplified by global warming have contributed to unprecedented fires in three continents.

Even the Arctic Circle was on [fire](#), releasing some 66 million tonnes of CO₂ from June through August, with nearly a billion tonnes from Russia as a whole over the same period.

"What stood out as unusual were the number of fires, the size of the area in which they were burning, their intensity, and also their persistence," said Mark Parrington, senior scientist and wildfire expert at CAMS.

Fires started raging across northeastern Siberia in June and only started to abate in late August and early September, the satellite-based monitoring service reported.

Emissions for the region from June through August were nearly double compared to the year before.

Burnable area doubled

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.

In the western US and Canada's British Columbia—which saw record temperatures nearing 50 degrees Celsius (122 degrees Fahrenheit)—fires ravaged huge swathes of forest.

Massive plumes of smoke from Siberia and North America moved across the Atlantic, reaching Britain and parts of Europe in August.

Nations along the Mediterranean rim, meanwhile, saw uncontrolled wildfires of their own, made worse by persistent heatwaves.

Daily fire intensity for Turkey reached the highest levels ever recorded in the nearly 20-year dataset. Other countries scorched by out-of-control blazes included Greece, Italy, Albania, North Macedonia, Algeria and Tunisia.

Fires hit Spain and Portugal in August.

Rising temperatures and increased dryness due to changing rainfall patterns create ideal conditions for bush or [forest fires](#).

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has reported that the five-year period to 2020 was "unprecedented" for fires, especially in Europe and North America.

"Globally, increases in temperature and aridity have increased the length of fire seasons and doubled potential burnable area," the UN's IPCC climate science advisory panel concluded in a draft report obtained by AFP.

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