U.S. Department of Agriculture

Russia Arctic Black Carbon Initiative: Research, Exchange, and Technical Cooperation



<u>USDA Arctic Black Carbon Program Goals</u>

- 1) Develop data and models to improve estimation of black carbon emissions and transport from open burning sources in Russia and Northern Eurasia
- 2) Expand technical cooperation to improve management of wildfires and agricultural burning in Russia to mitigate arctic black carbon emissions
 - Support local solutions to prevent and mitigate human-caused or accidental fires
 - Identify and promote feasible options for farmers in Russia to reduce black carbon emissions from agricultural burning
 - Improve government capacity to manage wildfire incidents

Anticipated Research Products:

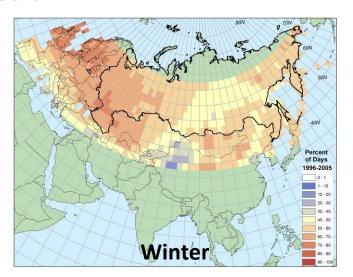
- Method utilizing remotely sensed data for more accurate detection of burn areas in agricultural fields.
- More accurate emission factor for black carbon from agricultural burning in Russia.

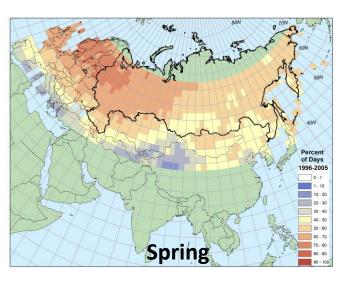




Anticipated Research Products:

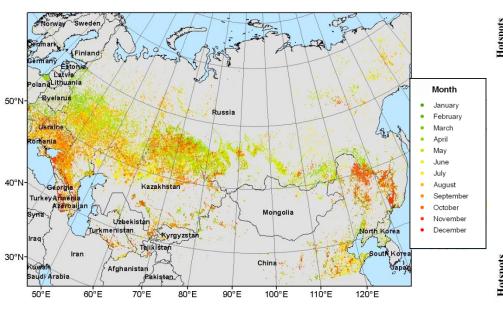
 A web-based interactive atlas of past transport patterns from Northern Eurasia and Russia to the Arctic and daily forecast of transport potential to the Arctic of black carbon sources in Russia.

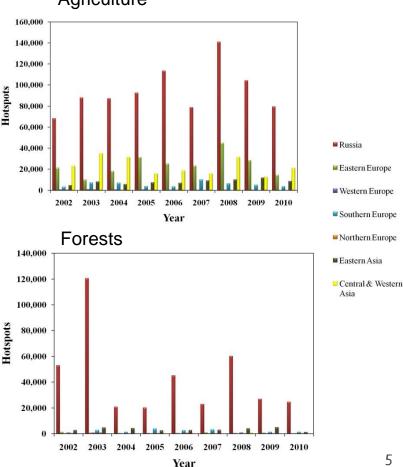




Anticipated Research Products:

 An estimate of black carbon emissions from open burning in Northern Eurasia from 2002-2010.





Conclusion

- Major sources of fires in Northern Eurasia from 2002 to 2010: agriculture (52%), forest (17%), grassland (17%), shrubland (8%), and savanna (6%)
- Major regions of fires in Northern Eurasia from 2002 to 2010:
 Russia (61%), Central and Western Asia (21%), Eastern Europe (8%)
- For Russian fires: 51% agriculture, 24% forest, 17% grassland and shrubland
 For Central and Western Asian fires: 58% grassland and 37% agriculture
- No apparent trend of fire occurrence in the entire Northern Eurasia, within each geographic area, or within each of the land cover types between 2002 and 2010

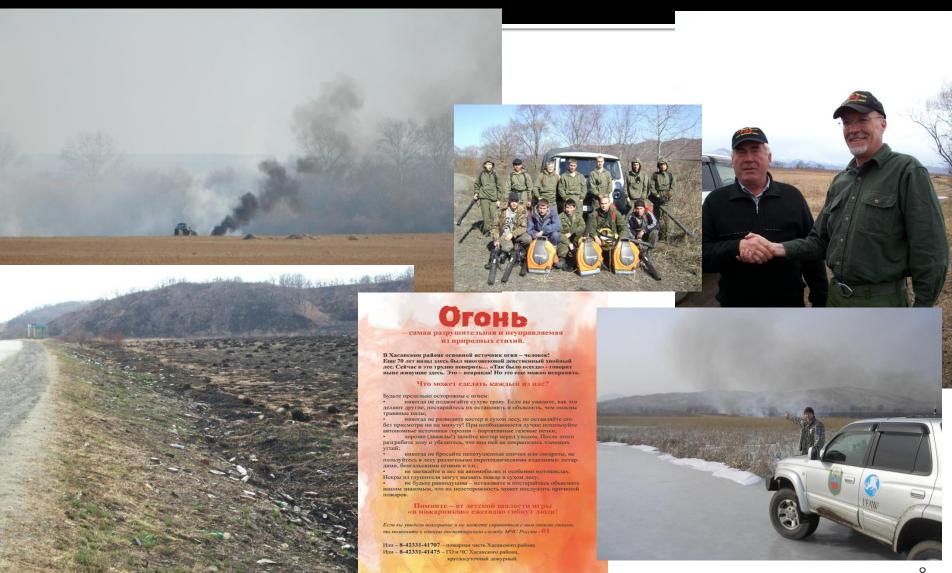
Conclusion

• Major sources of fires in Northern Eurasia from 2002 to 2012 excluding agricultural burning:

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Grassland (65%), forest (22.6%), shrubland (7.4%), savanna (4.9%)
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- Major regions of fires: Central and western Asia (53.2%),
 Russia (40%), East Asia (6.1%)
- Central and western Asia: 97% grassland fires
- Russian fires: 51% forest, 25% grassland, 14.5% shrubland, 9.1% savannas

Technical cooperation: Local solutions to fire management and arctic black carbon mitigation



USFS-RFFA Technical Cooperation on Wildfire Management and Mitigation



Options for farmers in Russia to reduce black carbon emissions from agricultural burning

- Subsidies or support for equipment and fertilizer needed to support reduced till or notill agriculture.
- Establish procedures and regulations for burning to be done more responsibly by burning at times when the risk of wildfire is low.
- Develop agricultural extension materials and approaches on the negative aspects of agricultural burning and the positive aspects of crop residue management.









Разработка Альтернативных Возможностей, Направленных на Избежание, Уменьшение или Минимизацию Последствий Сельскохозяйственного Пала, Способствующего Депонированию Черного Углерода в Арктике

Developing Options for Avoiding, Reducing or Mitigating Agricultural Burning that Contributes to Black Carbon Deposition in the Arctic



Thank you









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