Estimating Emissions from High Latitude Fires: The Adapted FREM Approach

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Leverhulme Wildfires
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Wildfires emit large amounts of trace gases and smoke pollutants into the atmosphere

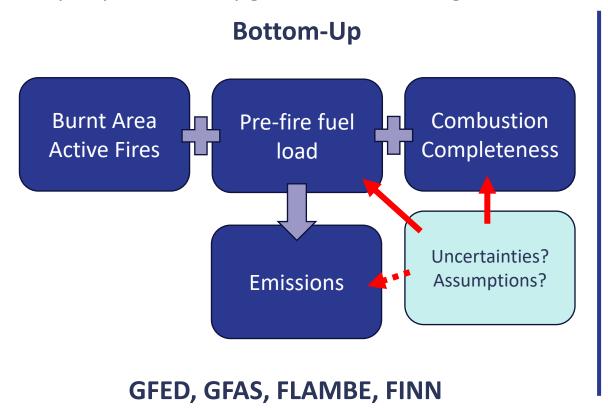
Line of the Hill of the Holland on the Holland

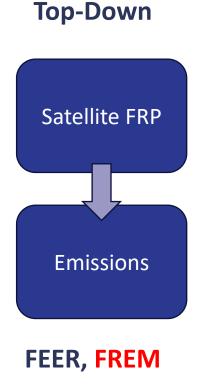
- Black Carbon, Particulate Matter, CO, CO₂, CH₄, other trace gases
- 25% 35% of total annual CO₂ net emission to atmosphere (WMO GTOS68, T13 Fire Disturbance)
- 2023: 2.2bn tonnes of CO₂ (Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service) 22% from Canada alone!

Estimating Emissions

Different ways of estimating fire activity and associated emissions using Earth Observation.

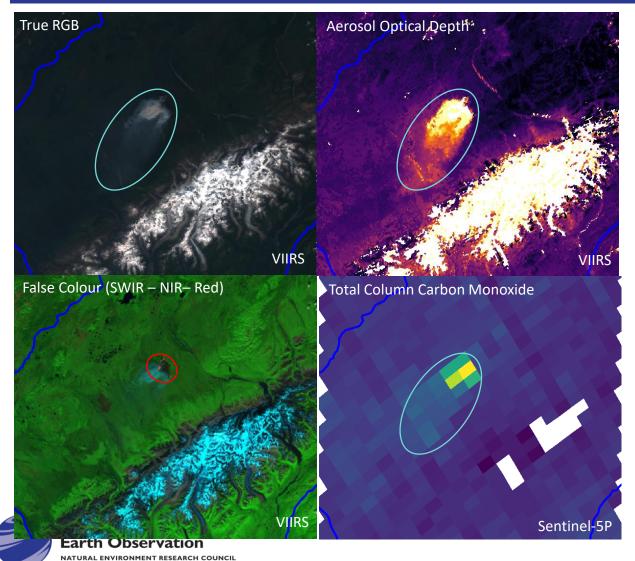
• Only way to effectively get information at regional / national / global scales at temporal resolutions needed







Adapted FREM: Method and Data



Fire Radiative Energy Emissions (FREM)

- V1: relates Geostationary FRP to TPM (Africa)
- V2: relates Geostationary FRP to CO (Africa)

Adapted FREM (Latitudes ≥ 60°N)

Swap Geostationary FRP for Polar Orbiter FRP

Data Used

VIIRS (S-NPP)

Plume and Fire Identification

Sentinel-5P *Carbon Monoxide*

Observations

GFAS-KCL

VIIRS Only Hourly FRP

CCI 2018 Land Cover + Köppen-Geiger classes

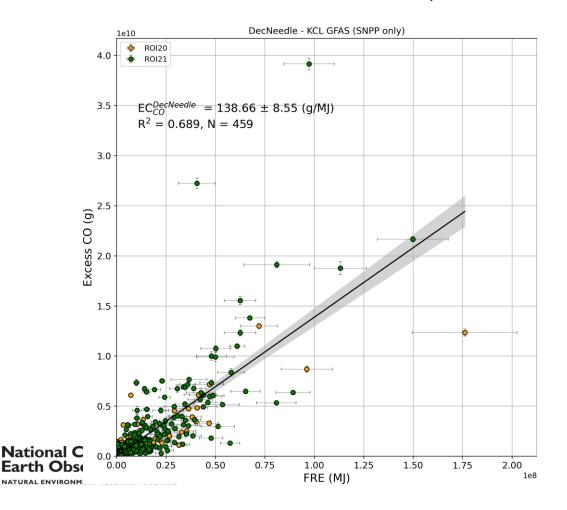
Aggregated Biomes

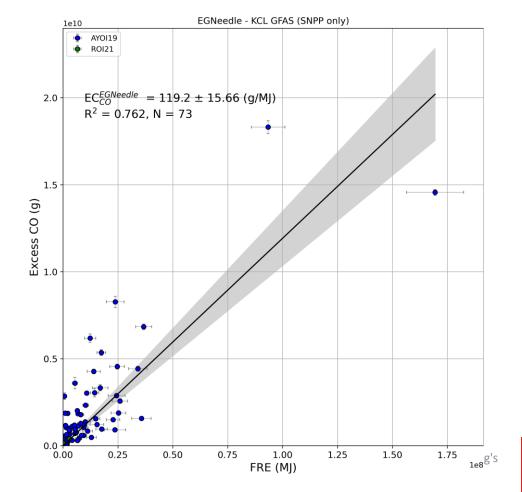


Adapted FREM: Emission Coefficients Calculation

603 Plumes processed (+ 193 processing)

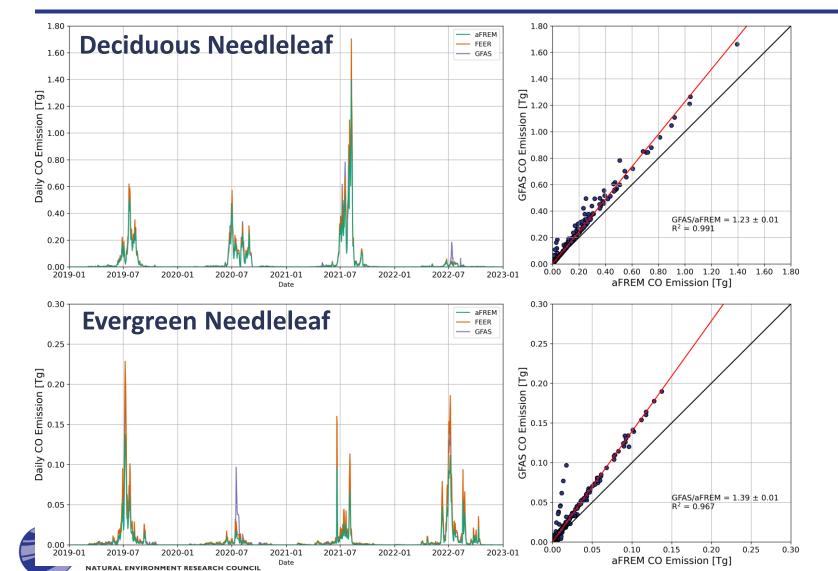
Alaska + NW. Canada JJA 2019 | Siberia JJA 2020 | Siberia JJA 2021 | NW. Canada JJA 2023







Adapted FREM: Emission Coefficients Comparison



Produces similar CO emissions to existing inventories for forests...

Biome	GFAS	FEER-Equivalent
Deciduous Needleleaf	≈ 82%	≈ 82%
Evergreen Needleleaf	≈ 72%	≈ 60%

... but lower emissions for Grassland and Shrubland

Biome	GFAS	FEER-Equivalent
Grassland	≈ 20%	≈ 34%
Shrubland	≈ 35%	≈ 51%

Tundra? Peat? Europe?

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