



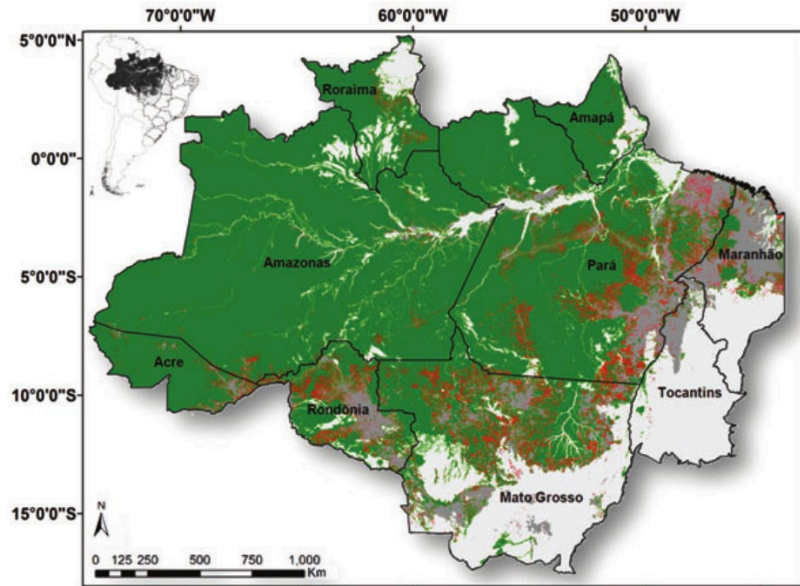
CO Measurements as a Biomass Burning Carbon Emission Tracer at the Amazon Basin

Lucas Domingues

Luciana Gatti, Afonso Aquino, Caio Correia, Alber Sanches, Emanuel Gloor, John Miller, Wouter Peters, Jocelyn Turnbull, Luana Basso, Graciela Tejada, Henrique Cassol and Luciano Marani

July 2020

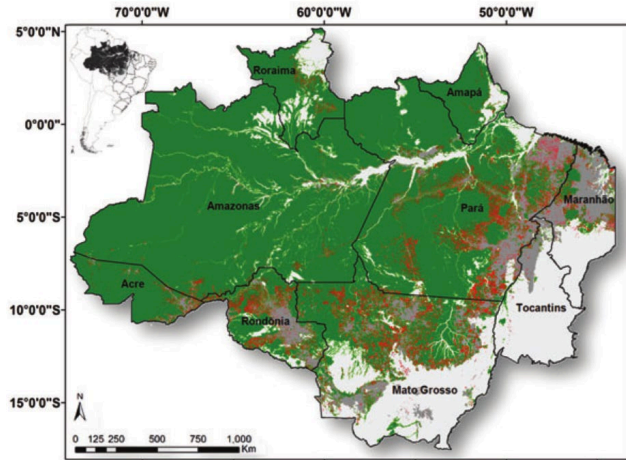
Introduction – Why study the Amazon?



Source: Aragão et al., (2014)

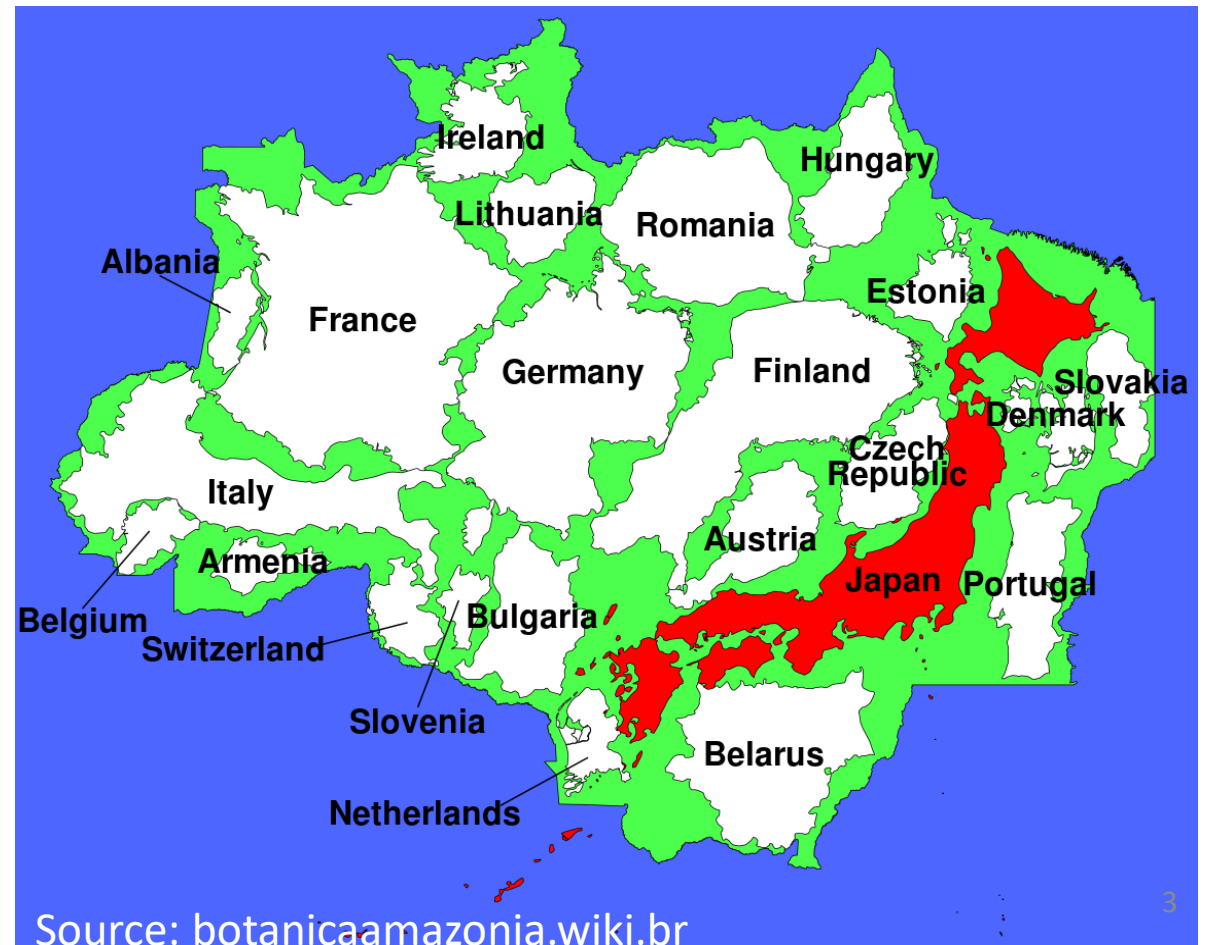
- It represents 50% of tropical forests in the world (Malhi et al., 2005);
- hosts the largest carbon pool (~200 PgC), comparable to half of the amount of atmospheric carbon on 18th century (Gloor et al., 2012);
- Amazon River drains into the ocean ~20% of the world's fresh water (Gloor et al., 2008);
- ~20% biodiversity of the globe (Houghton et al., 2001);

Introduction – Why study the Amazon?



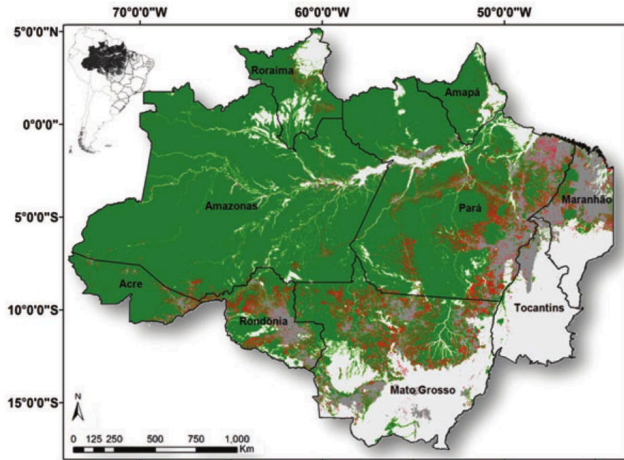
Source: Aragão et al., (2014)

- 5.000.000 Km²
(Gloor et al, 2012)



Source: botanicaamazonia.wiki.br

Introduction – Why study the Amazon?

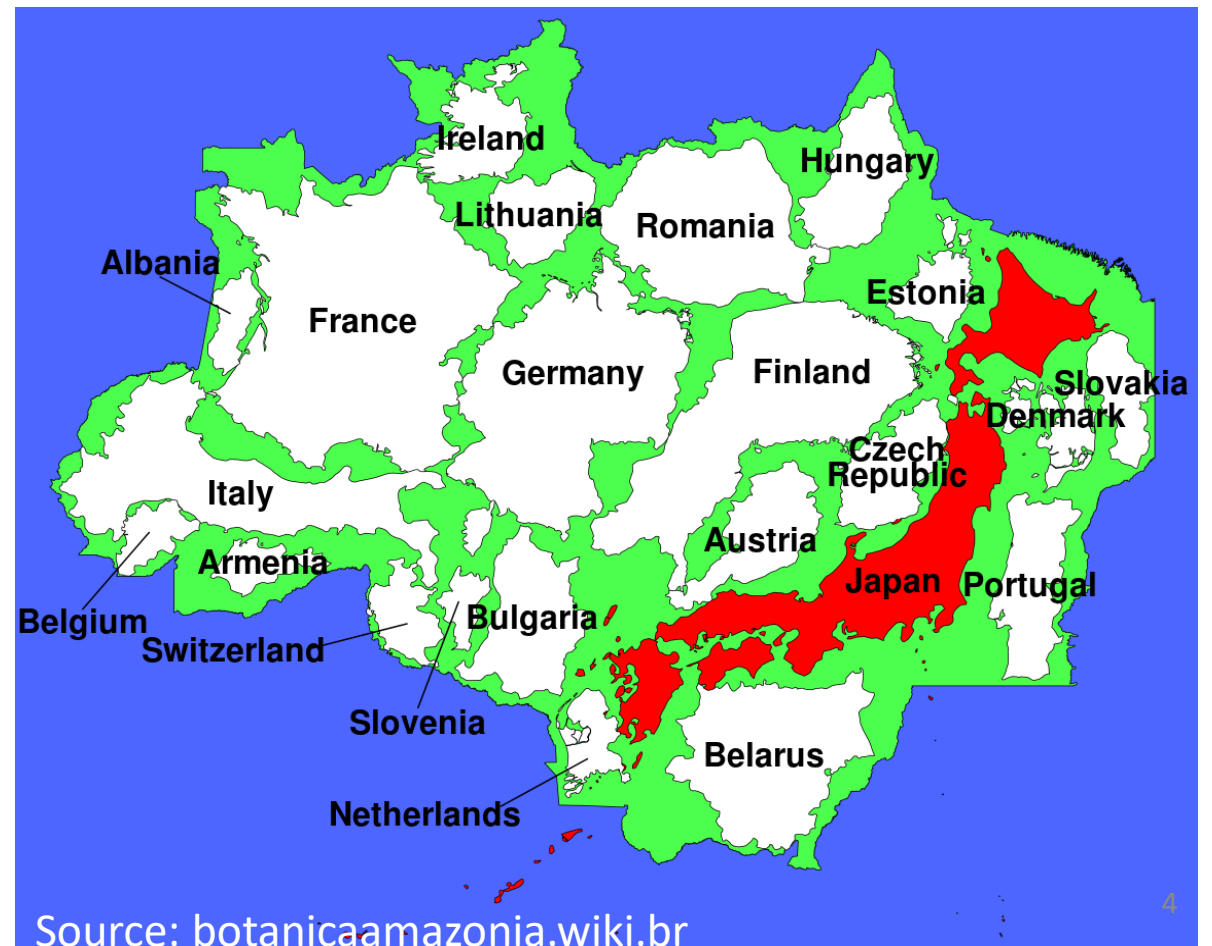


Source: Aragão et al., (2014)

- 5.000.000 Km²
(Gloor et al, 2012)



Under pressure by land use change (Aragão et al., 2018).



Source: botanicaamazonia.wiki.br



FAST RELEASE POTENTIAL !



Source: Jonathan Barichivich

The main objective is to determine the carbon emission from biomass burning using the CO as a tracer in the Amazon Basin in the period between 2010 and 2016 and the factors that influence the CO:CO₂ ratios.

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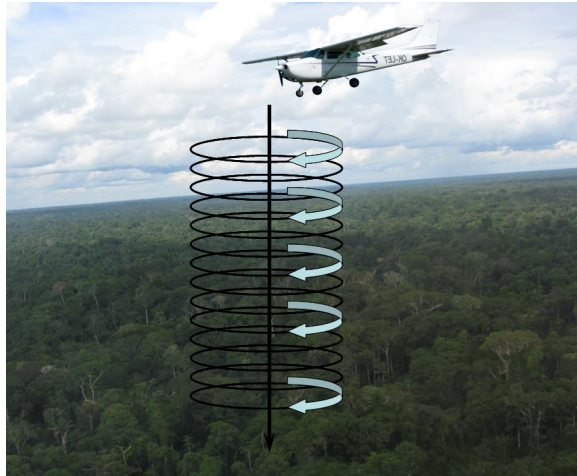
HOW



1. Bi-monthly sampling of CO₂, CO e SF₆.
2. Determine the BKG using SF₆ as an air mass tracer.
3. Development of new methodology for the BKG determination.
4. The relation of climatological variables and C emissions .
5. CO:CO₂ ratios.
6. Biomass burning Carbon emission.

Objectives

1. Bi-monthly sampling of CO₂, CO e SF₆.

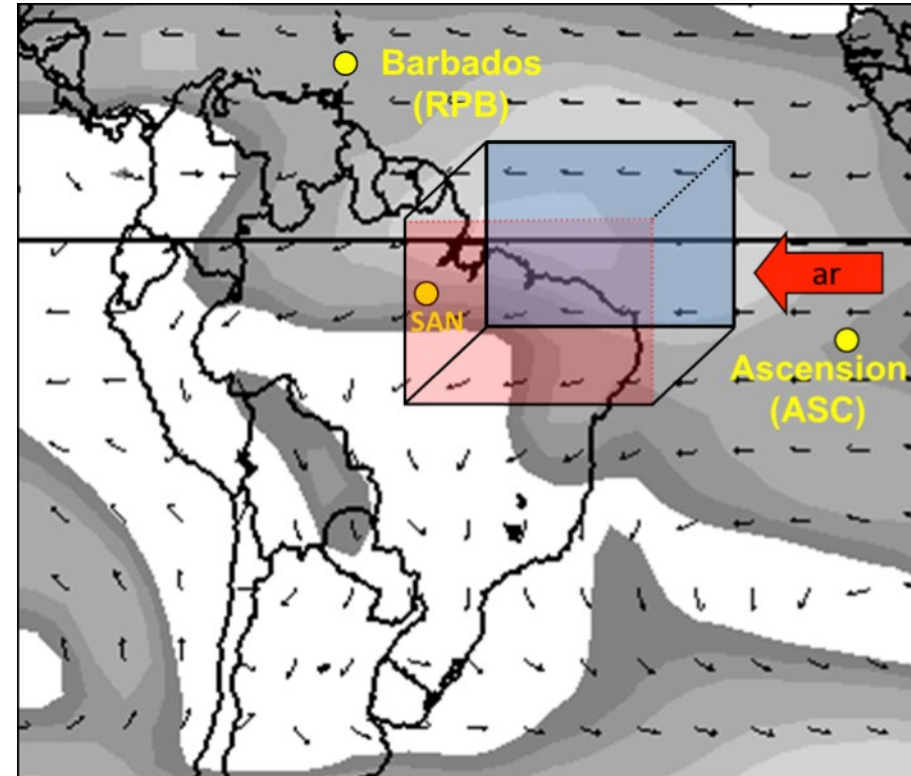
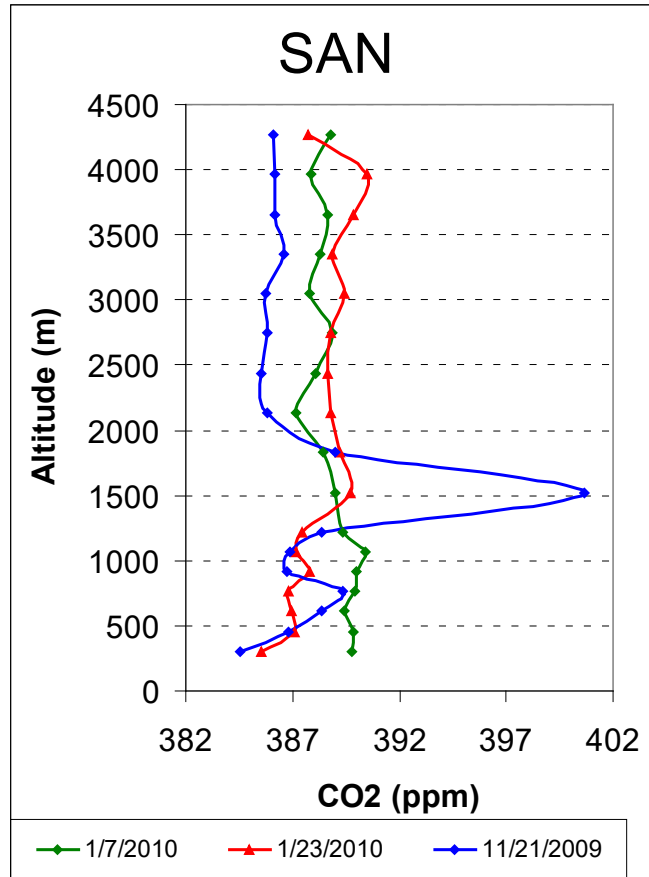


- ✓ Around 500 profiles performed
- ✓ + 5000 samples



Column Budget Technique

$$F_{gás} = \frac{\int_{z=0}^{4km} [(C_{gás})_{SITE} - (C_{gás})_{bg}] dz}{t}$$



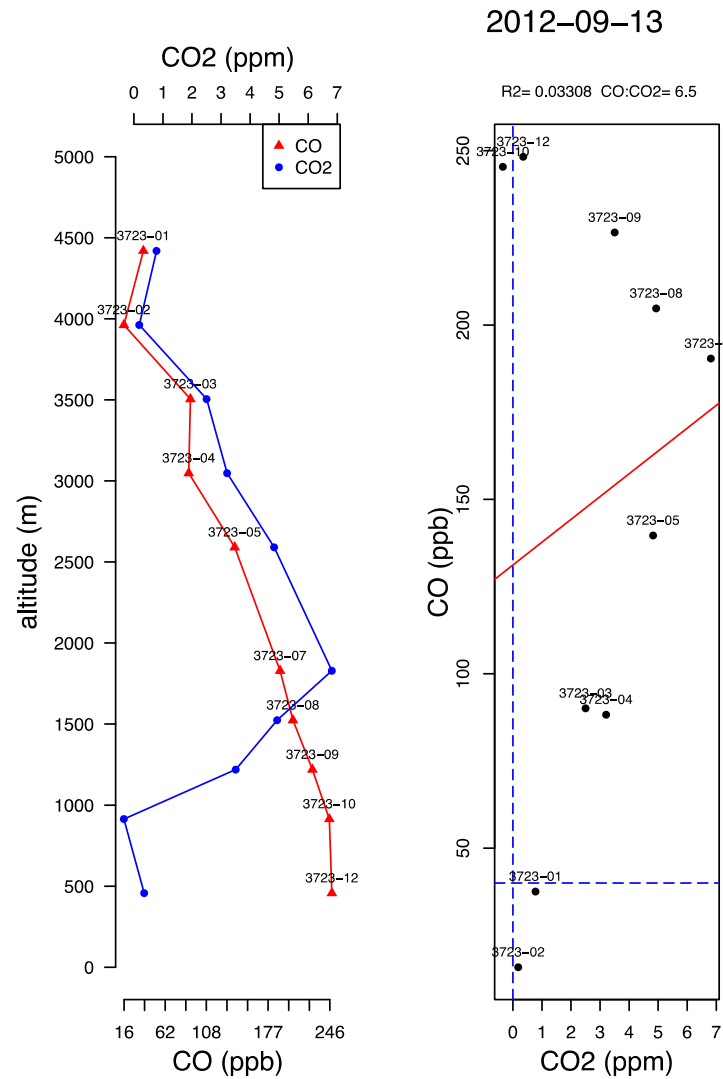
$$F_C^{\text{Fire}} = \text{ratio}_{CO_2:CO} (F_{CO} - F_{CO}^{\text{Natural}})$$

5. CO:CO₂ ratio

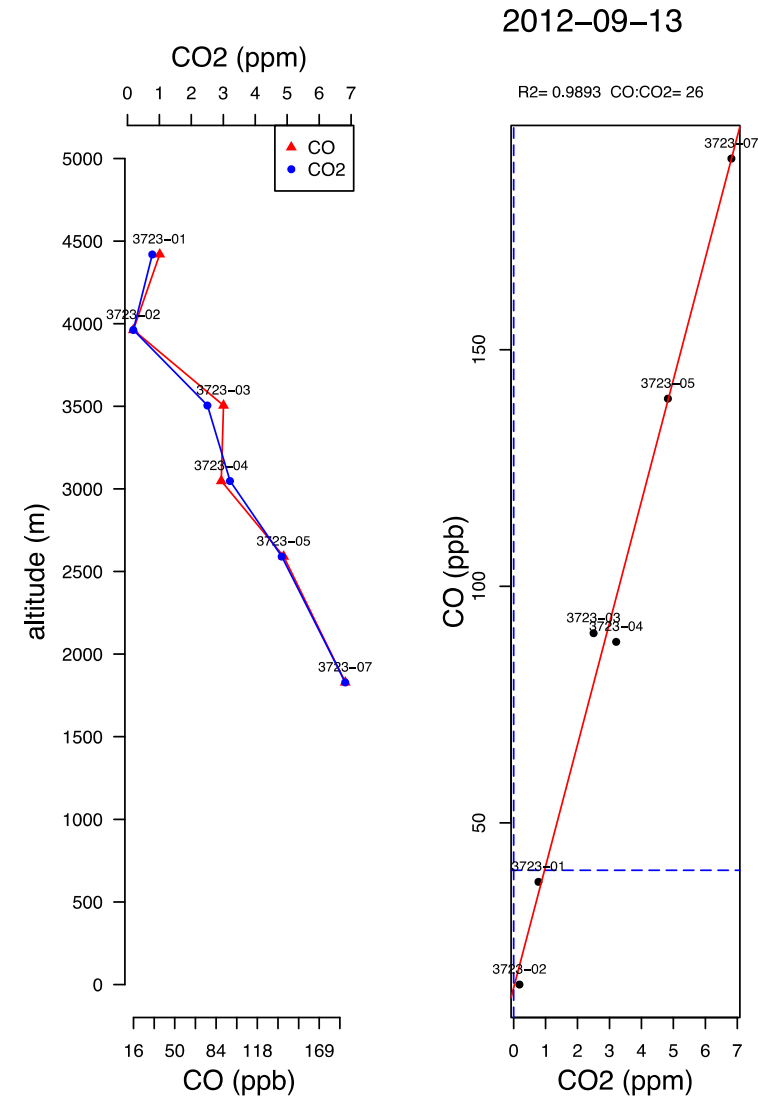
$$F_C^{\text{Fire}} = \boxed{\text{ratio}_{CO_2:CO}} (F_{CO} - F_{CO}^{\text{Natural}})$$

- ✓ Only profiles on dry season and above boundary layer (1500m height)
- ✓ Considers profiles with at least one flask with CO concentration above 100 ppb in relation to the Background.
- ✓ Comparative study performed between the profiles.

Pre-analysis



Post-analysis





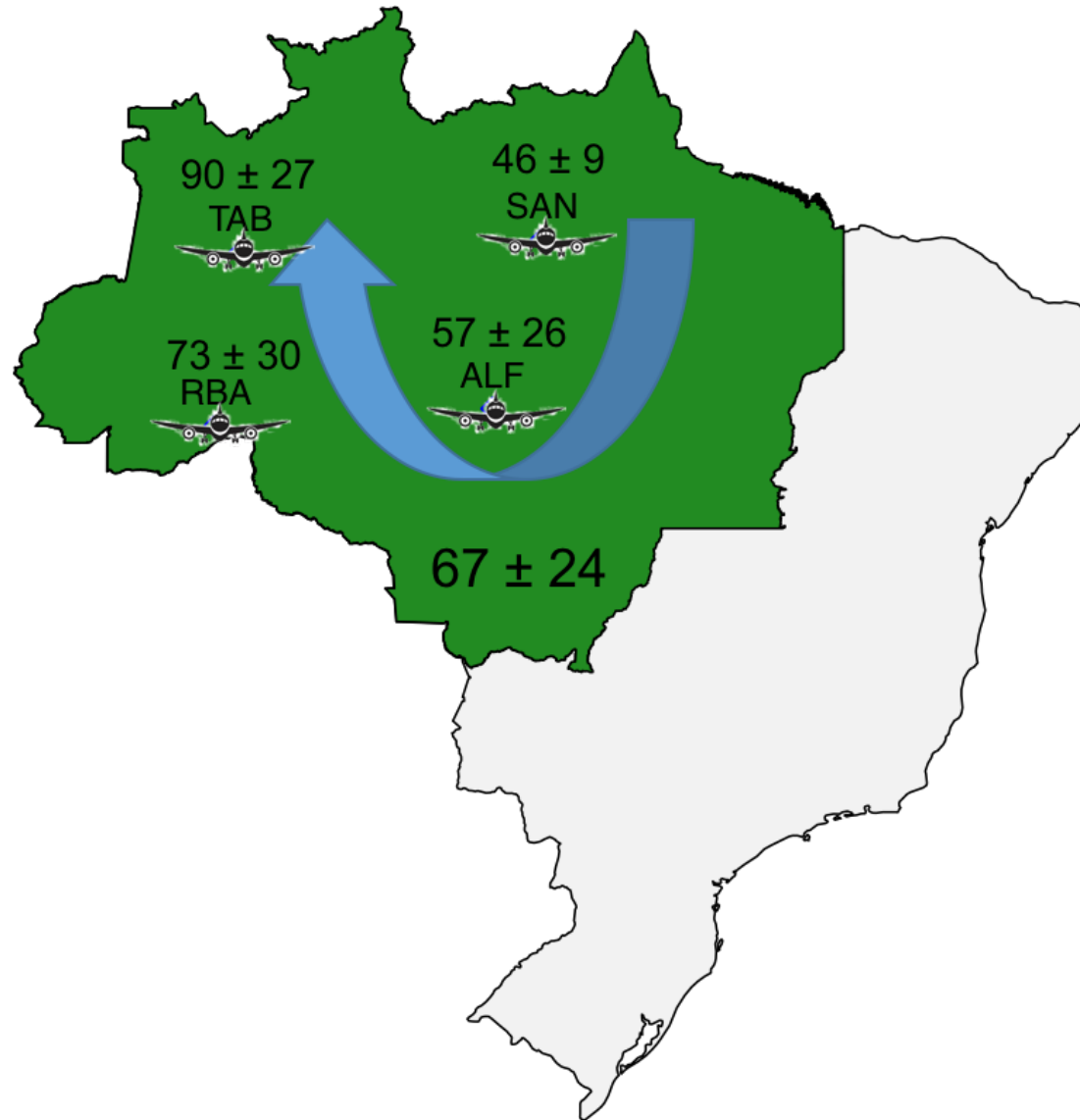


Table 2. Comparison of emission ratios $\Delta\text{CO}/\Delta\text{CO}_2$ measured during BARCA with literature data.

Region	Vegetation	Platform	$\Delta\text{CO}/\Delta\text{CO}_2 \times 10^3$	Reference
Eastern & Central Amazon	Mostly rainforest	Aircraft	66 ± 23	This study
Southern Amazon	Rainforest and some pasture	Aircraft	61 ± 17	Guyon et al. (2005)
Manaus region	Unknown	Aircraft	77 ± 40	Kuhn et al. (2010)
Central Amazon	Mostly rainforest	Aircraft	85 ± 4	Andreae et al. (1988)
Amazon	Rainforest	Aircraft	103 ± 8	Ferek et al. (1998)
Southern Amazon	Rainforest	Aircraft	85 ± 29	Ward et al. (1991)
Yucatan	Rainforest	Aircraft	78 ± 13	Yokelson et al. (2009)
Southern Amazon	Rainforest and some pasture	Aircraft, RSC corrected	90 ± 25	Guyon et al. (2005)
Southern Amazon	Rainforest	Aircraft and ground	106	Yokelson et al. (2008)
Southern Amazon	Pasture maintenance	Aircraft and ground	159	Yokelson et al. (2008)
Amazon	Forest	Aircraft and ground	82	Babbitt et al. (1996)
Amazon	Rainforest	Ground	119	Greenberg et al. (1984)
Southern Amazon	Rainforest	Ground	110 ± 51	Soares Neto et al. (2009)
Eastern Amazon	Rainforest	Ground	126	Ward et al. (1992)
Eastern Amazon	Secondary forest	Ground	84	Ward et al. (1992)
India	Dry Tropical Forest	Ground	124	Prasad et al. (2000)
Literature survey	Tropical Forest		92 ± 26	Akagi et al. (2011)
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Andreae, M. O. et al, 2012.

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GLOBAL BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES, VOL. 15, NO. 4, PAGES 955–966, DECEMBER 2001

Emission of trace gases and aerosols from biomass burning

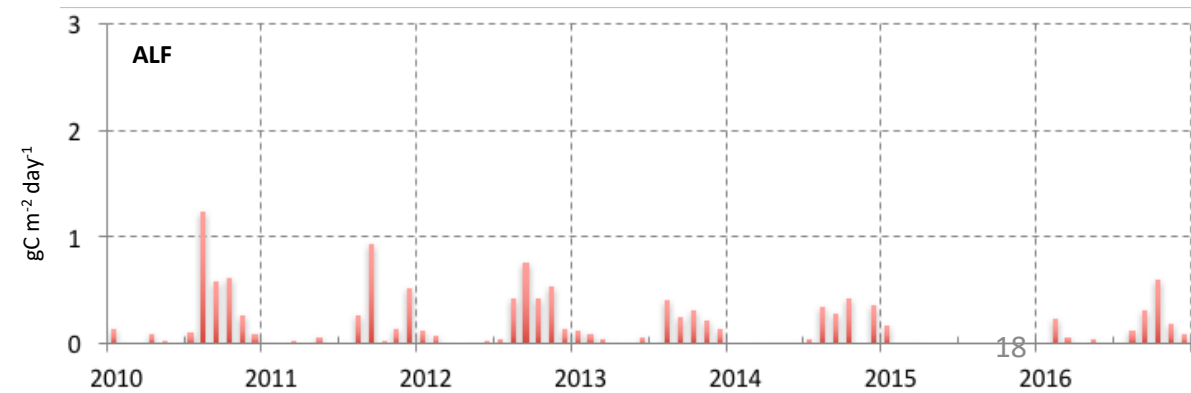
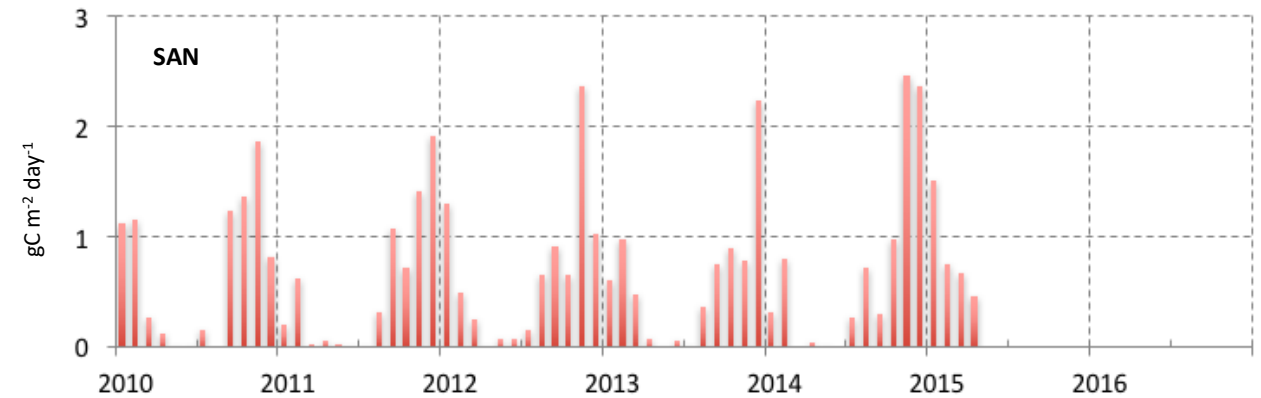
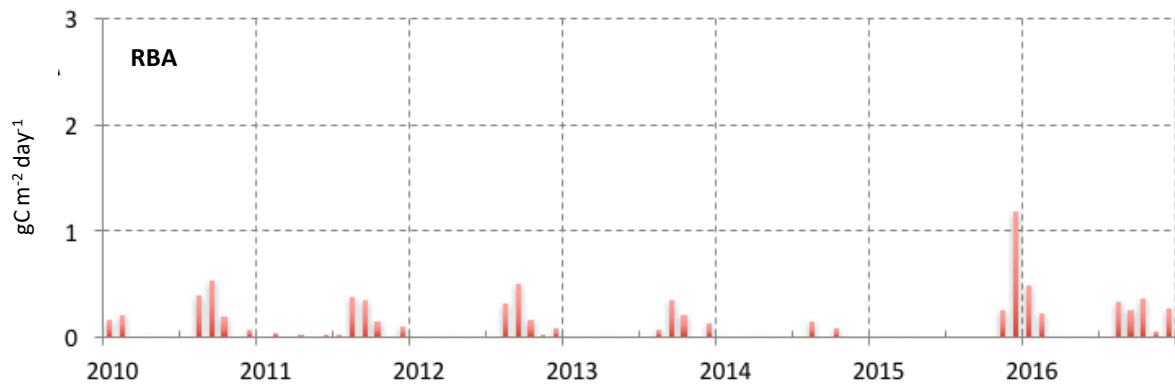
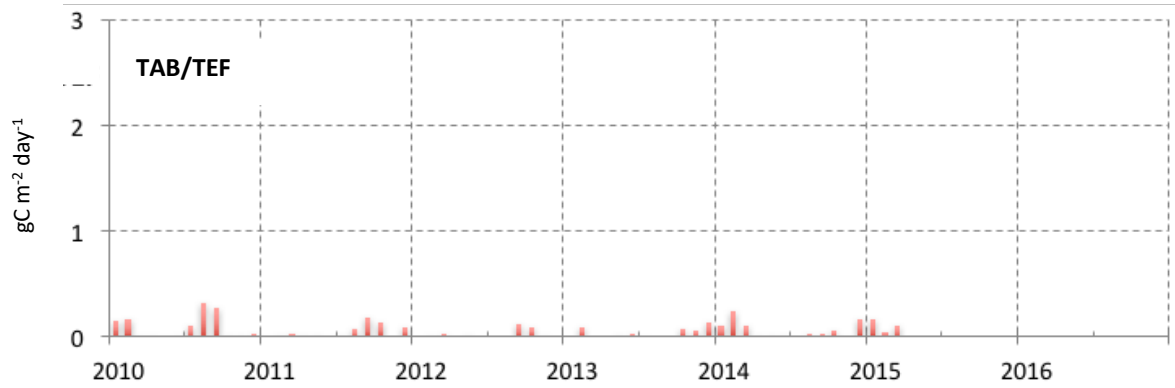
M. O. Andreae and P. Merlet

Biogeochemistry Department, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Mainz, Germany

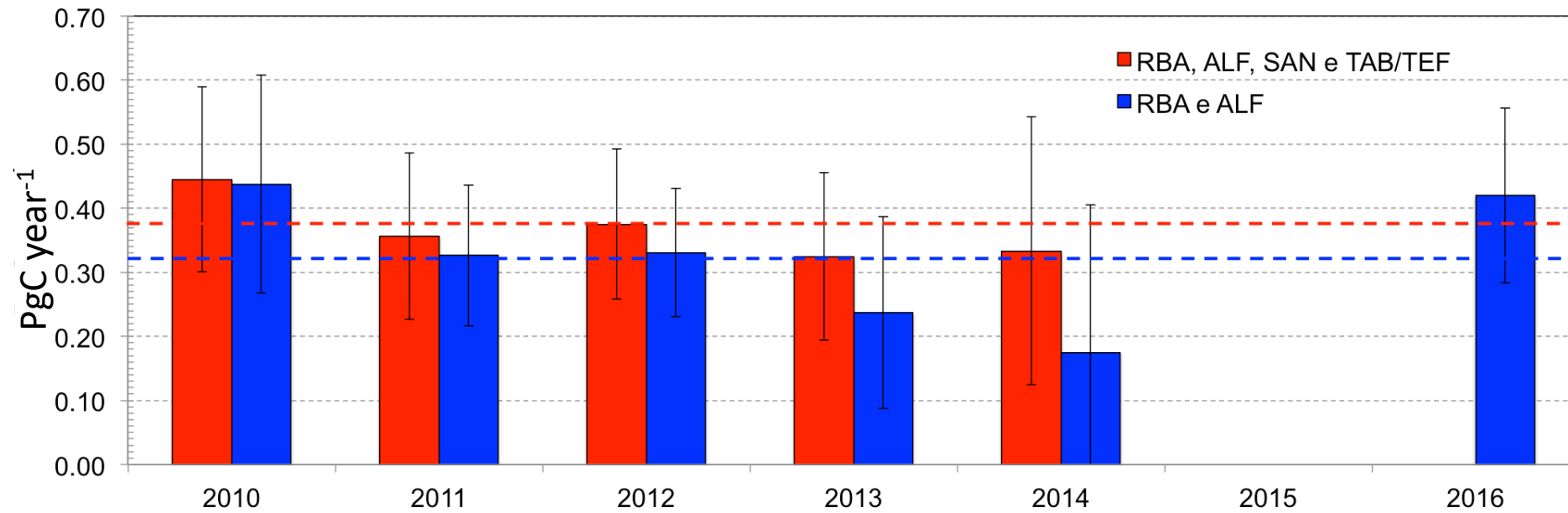
✓ + 2000 citations

✓ CO:CO₂ Ratio 103 ± 14
Tropical Forests

Carbon Flux

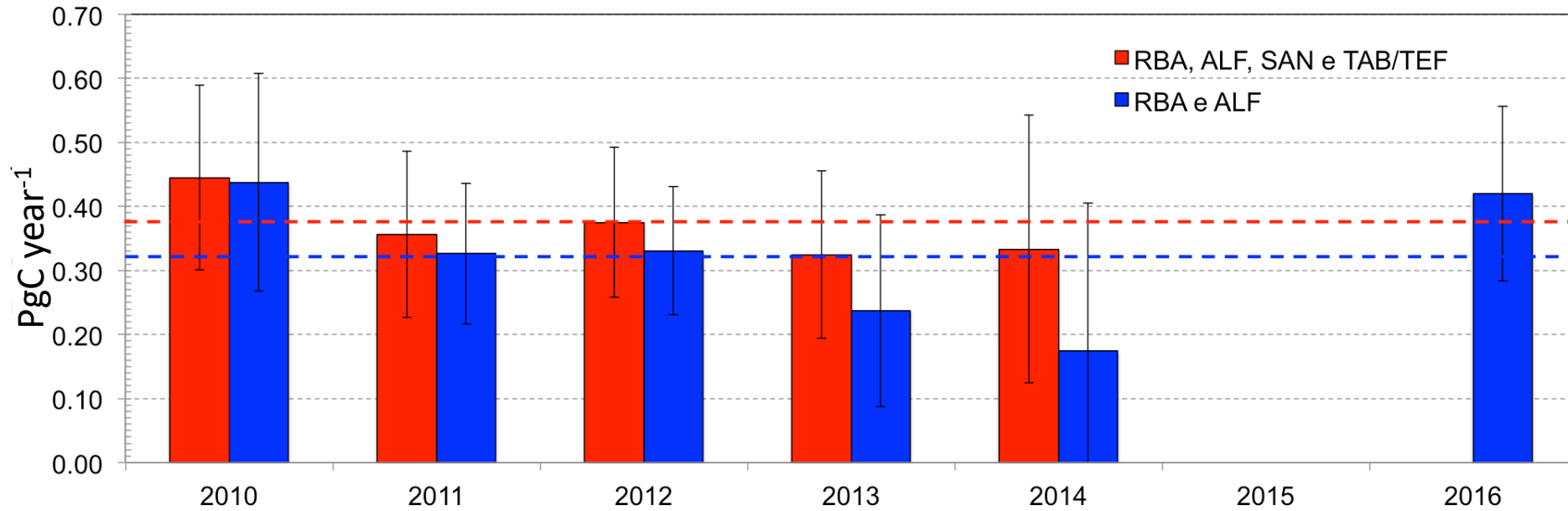


Scaled Carbon Flux



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PgC year ⁻¹	0.44 ± 0.14	0.36 ± 0.13	0.37 ± 0.12	0.32 ± 0.13	0.33 ± 0.21	-	-
PgC year ⁻¹	0.44 ± 0.17	0.33 ± 0.11	0.33 ± 0.1	0.24 ± 0.15	0.17 ± 0.23	-	0.42 ± 0.14

Scaled Carbon Flux



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0,37 ± 0,15 GtC year⁻¹

0,32 ± 0,15 GtC year⁻¹



9%

~ 1.2 GtC year⁻¹



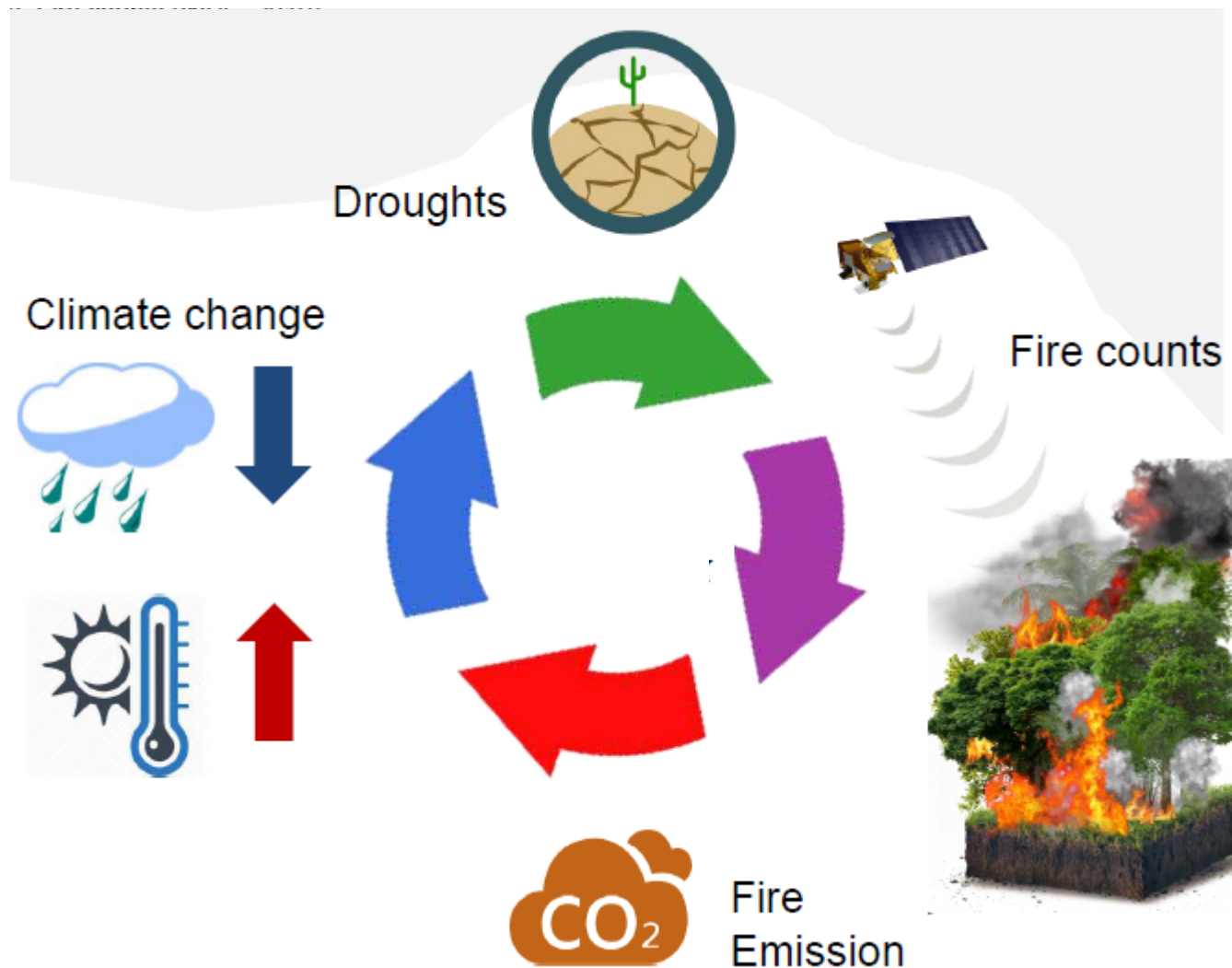
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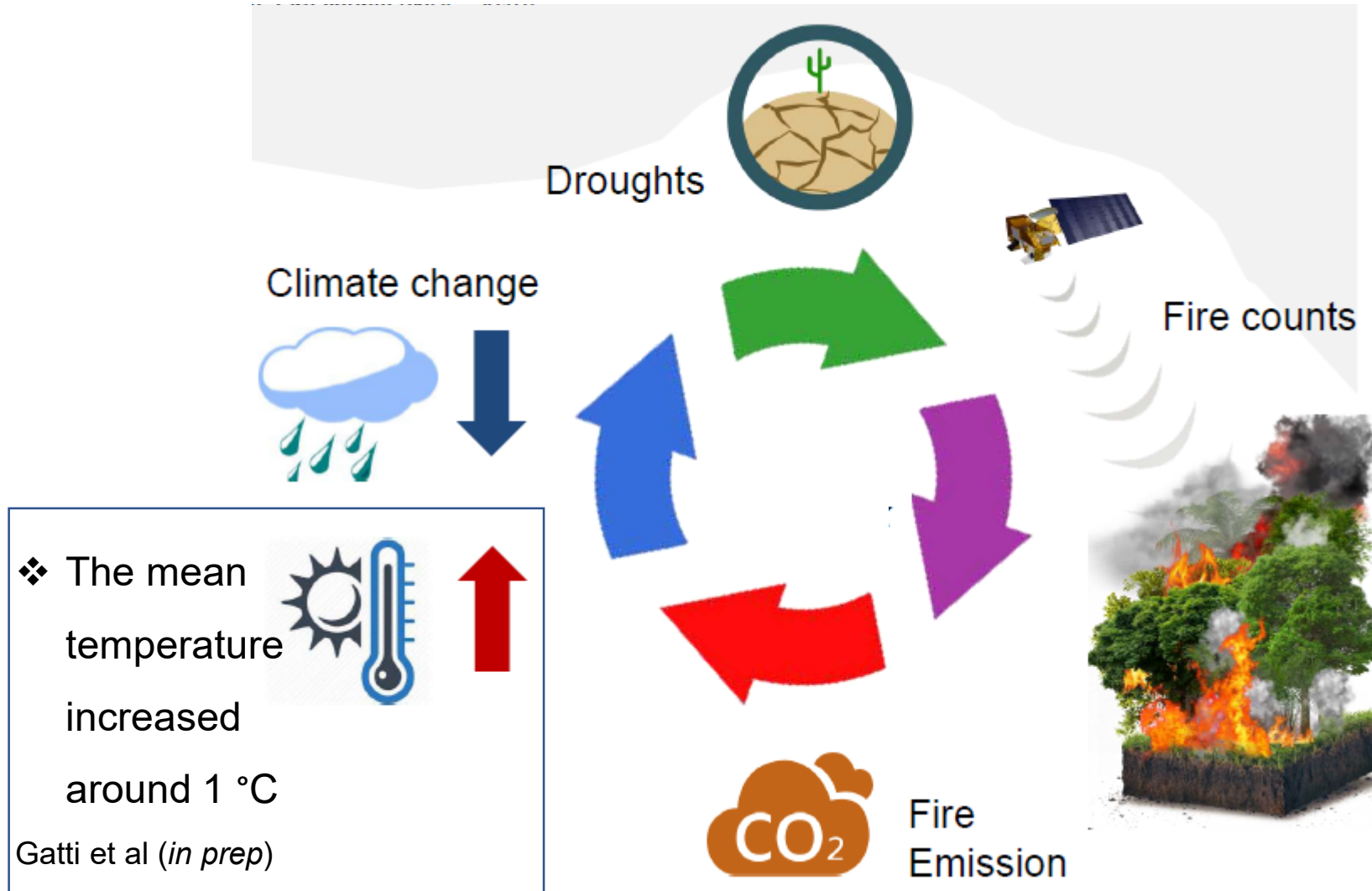


- ❖ The Amazon Carbon emission from biomass burning could contribute up to 1/3 of global land use change emissions.

Amazon vicious cycle



Amazon vicious cycle



Amazon vicious cycle

❖ precipitation decrease
in the dry season.

Climate change



❖ The mean
temperature
increased
around 1 °C

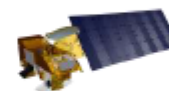


Gatti et al (*in prep*)

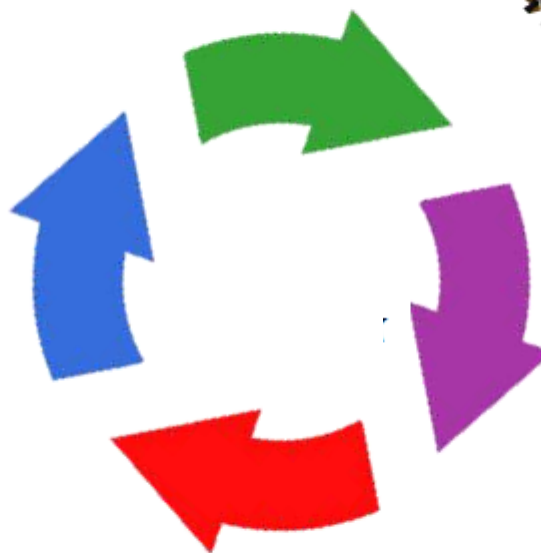
Droughts



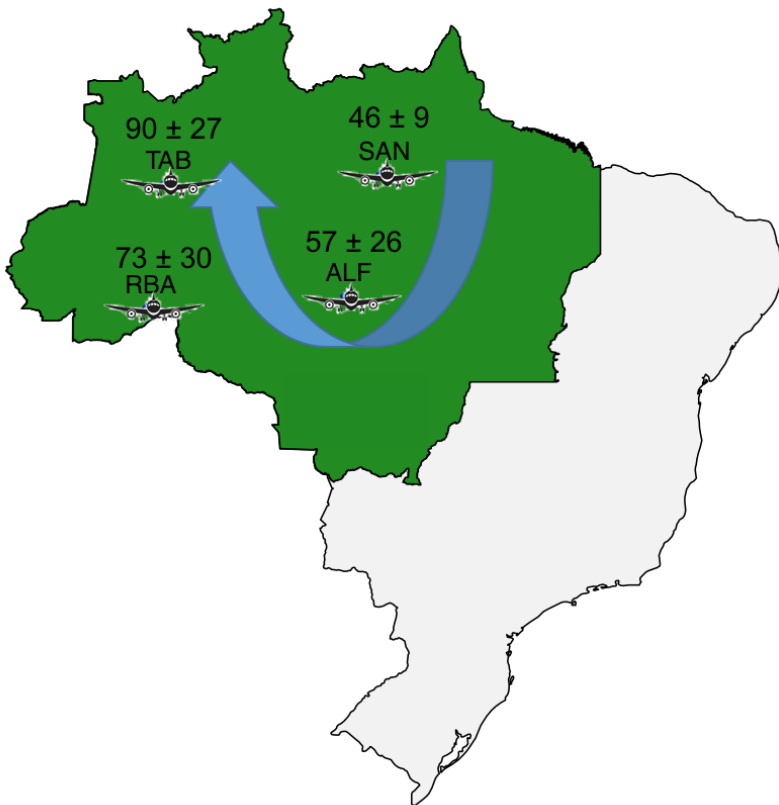
Fire counts



Fire
Emission



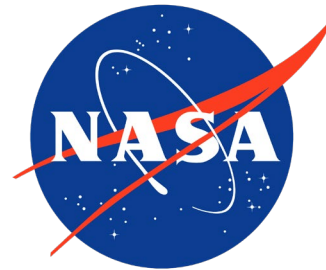
- ❖ The East part of Amazon showed CO:CO₂ ratios comparable with the ones commonly found in Savannas, which corroborates with the hypothesis that this region may have lost its ability to sink carbon.



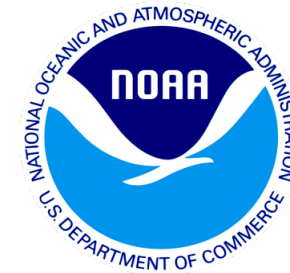
Acknowledgements



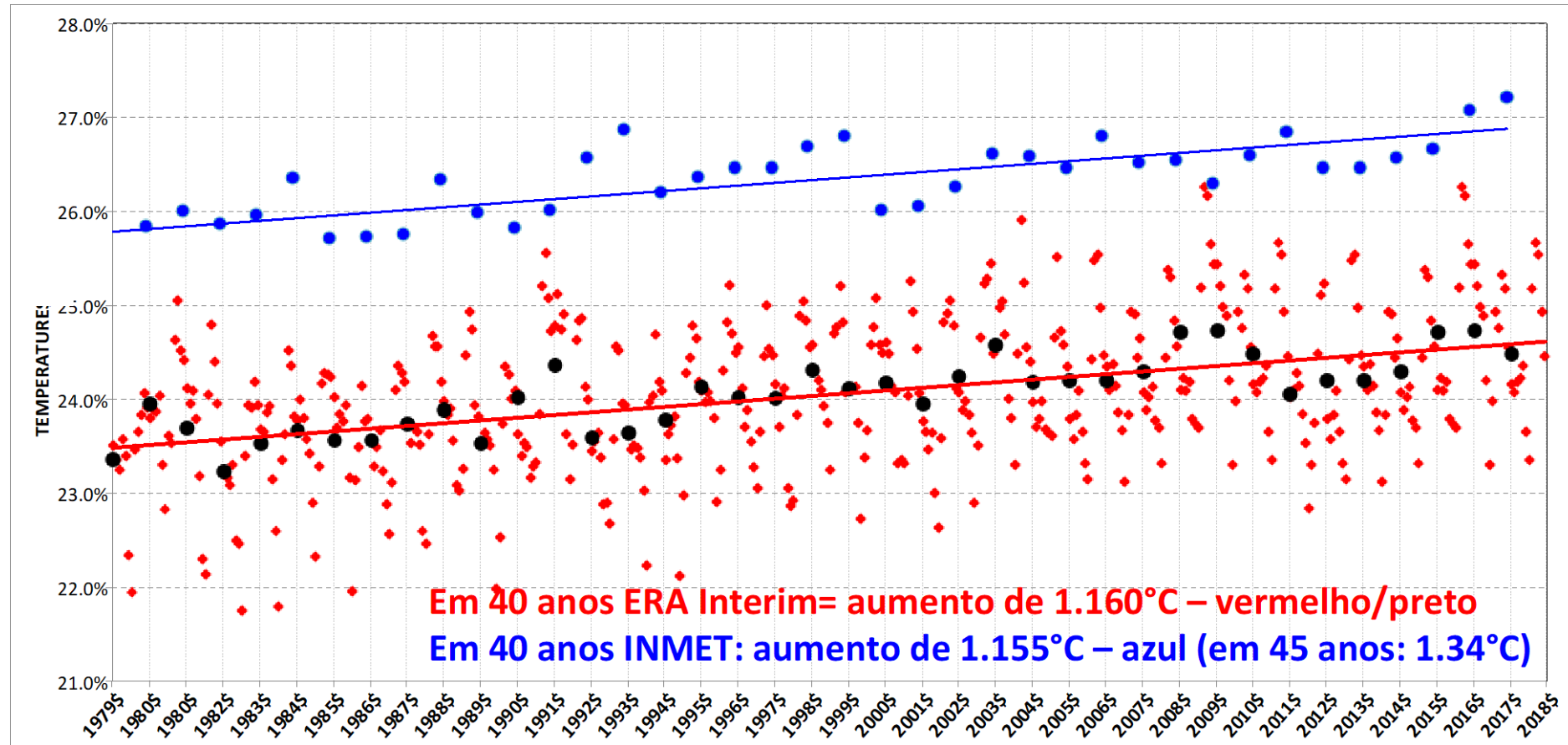
Airborne Stable Isotopes of Carbon from the Amazon
THE H2020 ASICA PROJECT



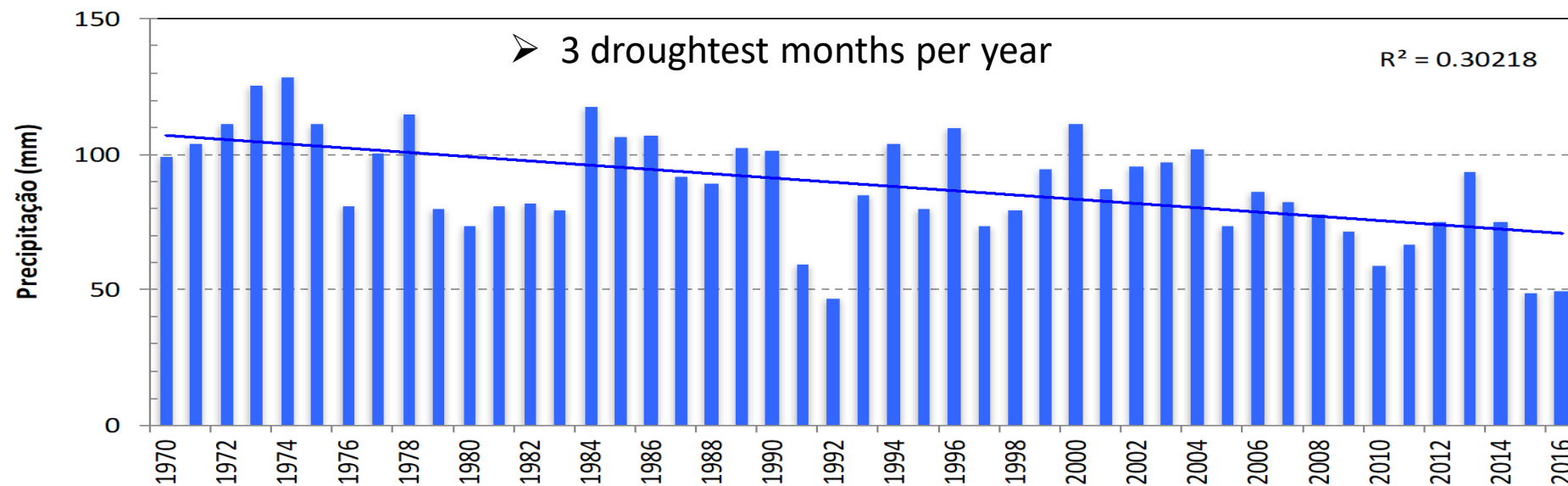
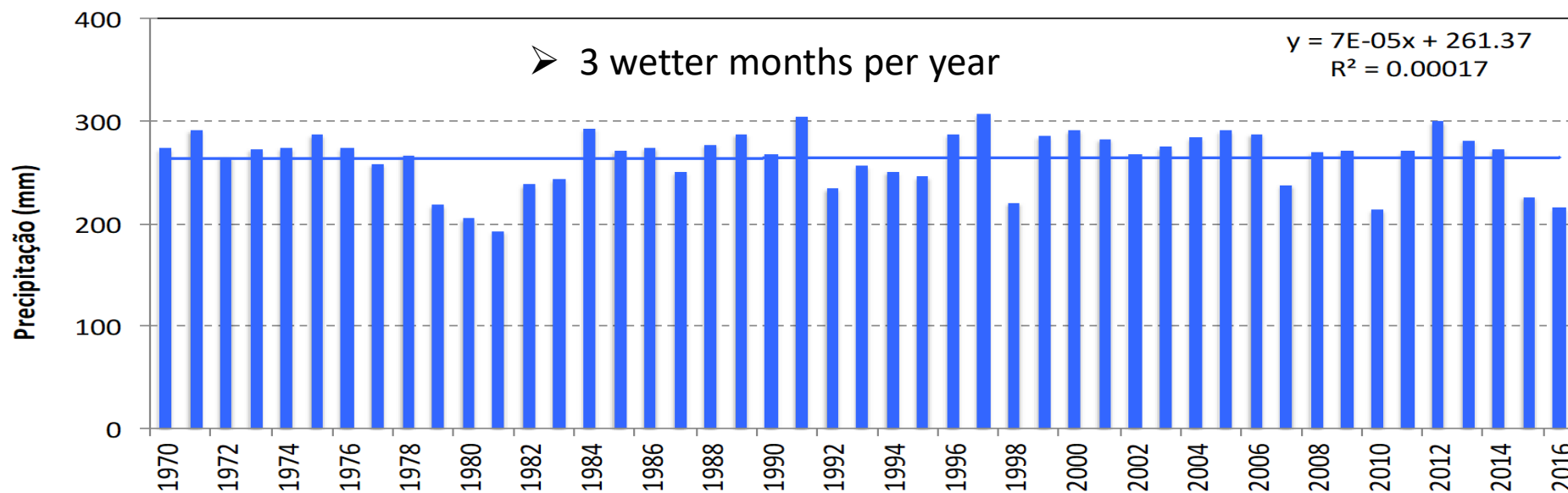
UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



Temperature INMET and ERA Interim



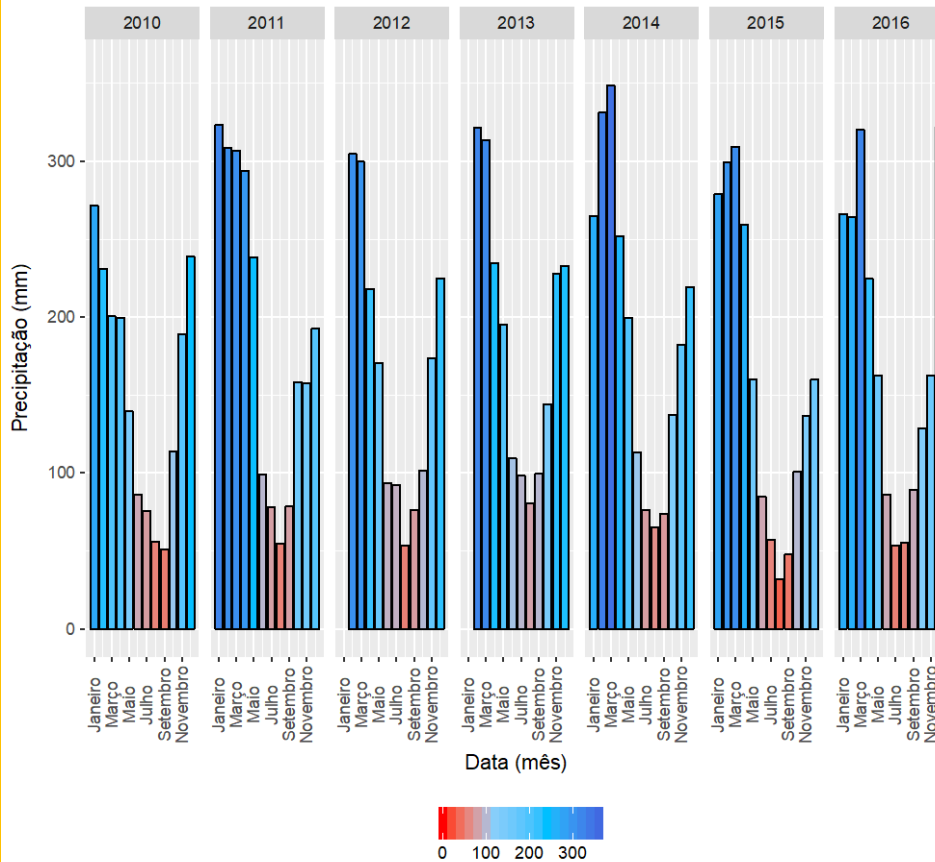
Precipitation



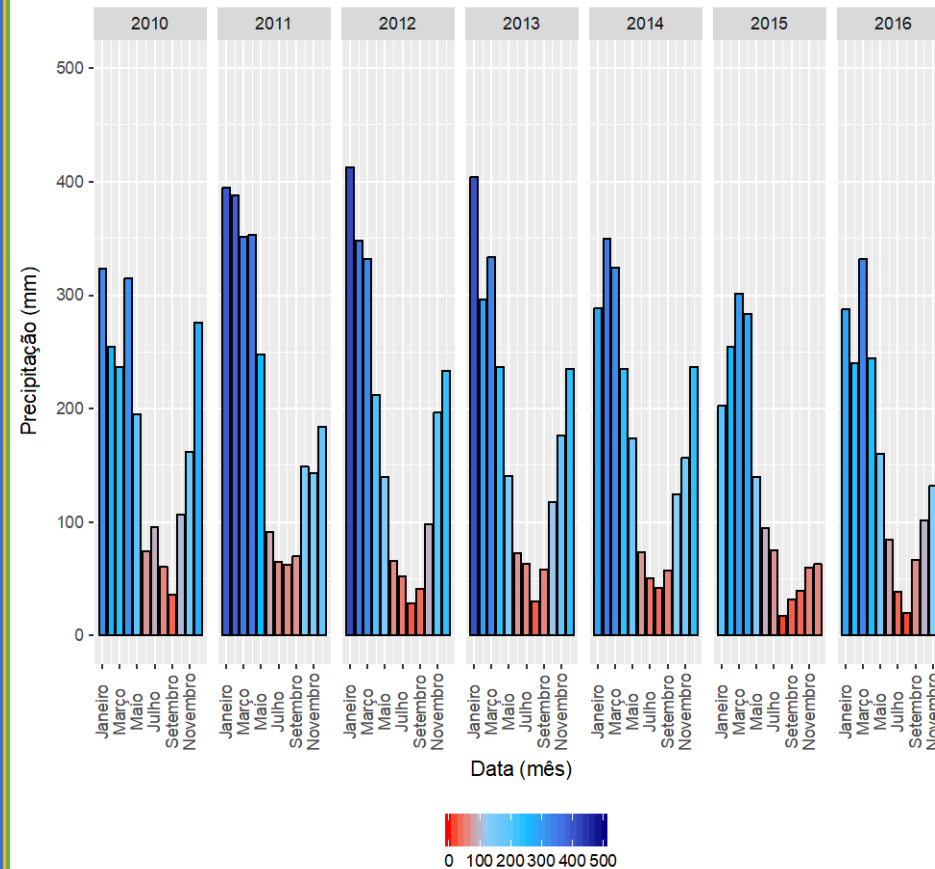
Precipitation and Influence Area



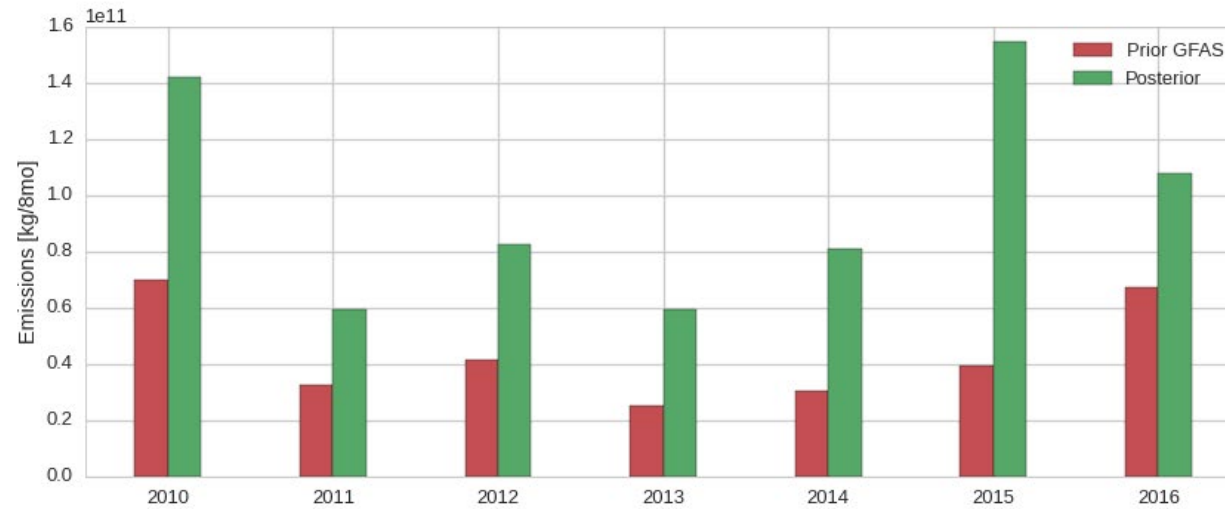
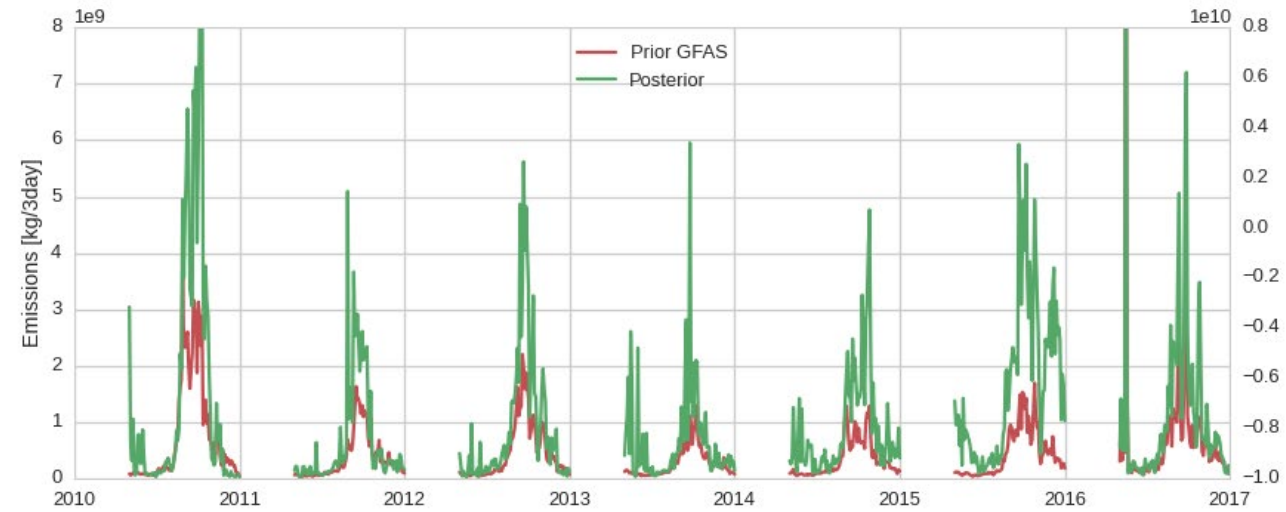
Amazon Basin



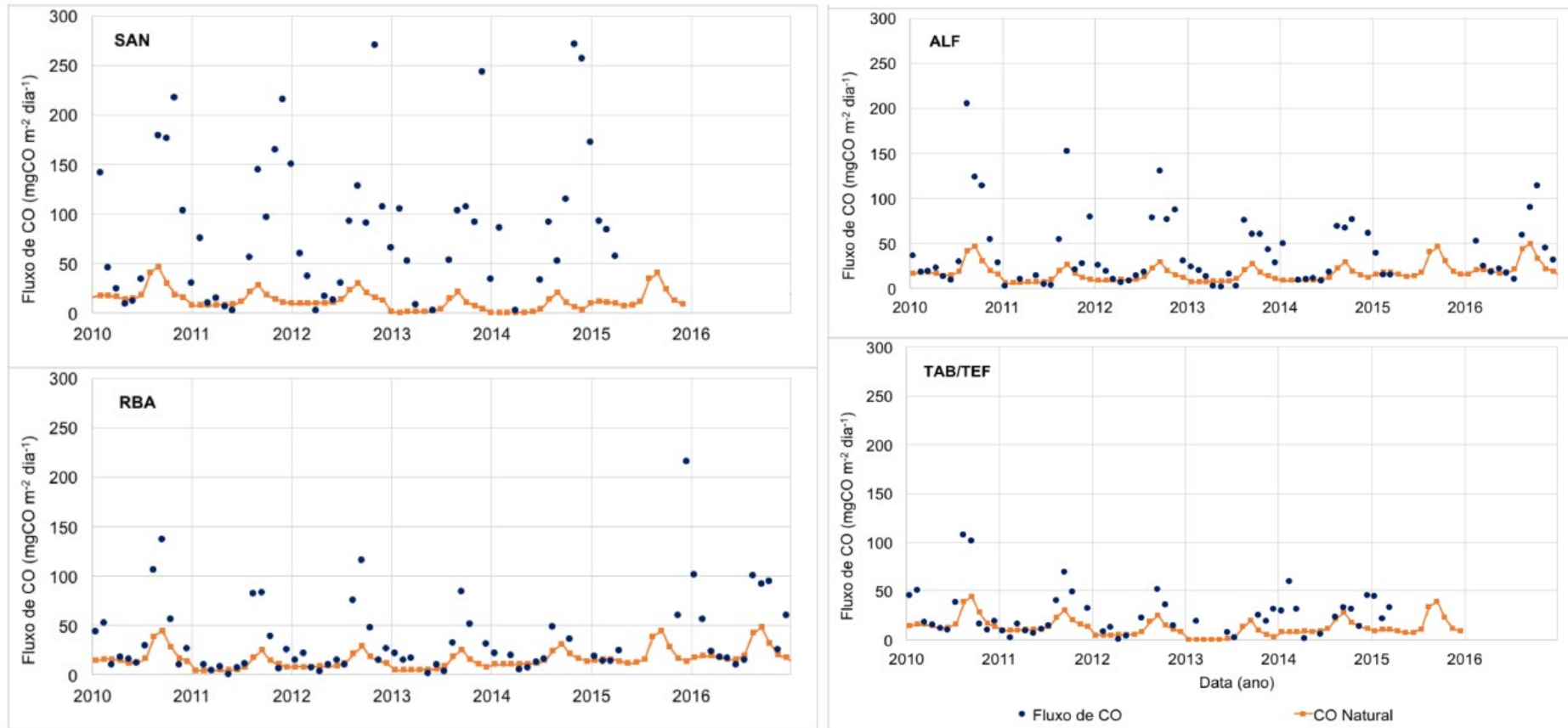
ALF Influence area



TM5 CO modeling



TM5 CO modeling



IMAGESv2 – Dr. John Miller and Sourish Basu

CO mixing ratios

