

IPCC TFI Expert Meeting on Use of Atmospheric Observation Data in Emission Inventories – 5 – 7 September 2022

Airborne Amazon Carbon budget and CH4 emissions

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rinidad e Tobago Panamá enezuela 50% Global Tropical Forest olômbi ~ 120Pg above ground biomass Amazon river discharge ~20% of Global fresh water nput to ocean ~20% Global biodiversity Fortaleza Brasil Salvador Bolívia

São Paulo

Rio de Janeir

7.25 x 10⁶ km²





CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O and CO

















 TAB_TEF
 Total C Flux: 0.03 ± 0.02 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹

 Fire C Flux: 0.08 ± 0.004 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹

 NBE C Flux: -0.06 ± 0.02 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹

16% deforested



RBA Total C Flux: 0.05 ± 0.02 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹ Fire C Flux: 0.14 ± 0.01 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹ NBE C Flux: -0.10 ± 0.02 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹

17% deforested



SAN Total C Flux: 0.41 ± 0.06 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹ Fire C Flux: 0.53 ± 0.01 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹ NBE C Flux: -0.13 ± 0.06 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹

37% deforested



ALF Total C Flux: 0.32 ± 0.02 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹ Fire C Flux: 0.20 ± 0.01 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹ NBE C Flux: +0.11 ± 0.02 gC.m⁻².day⁻¹ 29% deforested



Dúvidas, comentários e sugestões: queimadas@inpe.br

Atualizações Diárias: 04:30, 10:30, 13:30, 16:30, 19:30, 21:30 e 23:30 horáno de Brasilia/DF



● = NOA4-15; ● = NOA4-15; ● = NOA4-12; ● = NOA4-12; ● = NOA4-14; ● = NOA4-15; ● = NOA4-15; ● = NOA4-17; ● = NOA4-16; ● = NOA4-16; ● = NOA4-15; ● = NOA4-15; ● = GOE5-60; ● = GOE5-10; ● = GOE5-12; ● = GOE5-12; ● = AUUA-15; ● = GOE4-00; ● = GOE5-10; ● = GOE5-12; ● = METEOSAT-02; ◎ = AUUA-16; ● = AQUA-16, ■ = TERRA-17; ● = TERRA-16; ● = METEOSAT-02; ◎ = AUUA-16; ● = AQUA-16, ■ = TERRA-17; ● = TERRA-16; ● = AQUA-MEX; ● = TERRA-187; ● = TERRA-17; ● = TERRA-16, ■ = TERRA-16





https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/reanalysis-era5-single-levels-monthly-means?tab=form

Amazon 7.25 x 10⁶ km²



17% deforest until dez 2018

https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/climate-data/gpcp-monthly-globalprecipitation-climatology-project





Annual Mean Temp

• Wet Peak Mean (JFM)



Temperature and water in the soil have a significant impact



	NBE	C FIRE	Total C Flux
2010-2014	0.03	0.20	0.24
2016-2020	0.23	0.21	0.44



Science Panel for the Amazon (SPA) WG3 / CHAPTER 7 - Biosphere-Atmosphere Interactions

Lead Authors: Marcos H. Costa & Luciana V. Gatti







			11% deforested	27% deforested
t - PowerPoint (Falha na Ativaç	gC/m²/dia	Amazon Total Region	West side Amazon (2,3)	East side Amazon (1)
<u> </u>	Total	0.11±0.16	0.04±0.12	0.35±0.22
-10	NBE	-0.04±0.15	-0.07±0.12	0.04±0.21
ρ,	Fire	0.15±0.07	0.11±0.05	0.31±0.10
/5 W 60 W 45 W				

Amazon Carbon Balance (7,256,362 km ²)	Amazon Forest total Area
Total C Balance (PgC y ⁻¹)	0.29 ± 0.08
Fire C Balance (PgC y ⁻¹)	0.41 ± 0.02
NBE C Balance (PgC y ⁻¹)	-0.13 ± 0.08



Deforestation
 Precipitation ASO
 Temperature ASO

Total C Flux (gC m⁻² d⁻¹) NBE C Flux (gC m⁻² d⁻¹) FIRE C Flux (gC m⁻² d⁻¹)





ARTICLE

Check for updates

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-18996-3 OPEN

Tree mode of death and mortality risk factors across Amazon forests

Adriane Esquivel-Muelbert 💿 et al.#



Fig. 1 Tree mortality rates and mode of death across Amazonia and adjacent lowland forests. Circles show the mean mortality rate across the entire time series available for each plot (% year⁻¹). Pie charts show the proportion of dead trees found standing (darker shading) and broken/uprooted (paler shading). Different colours represent the four geological regions: Northern (green), East-Central (red), Western (yellow) and Southern (blue). Mortality rates per plot were calculated as the mean value across all censuses weighted by the census-interval length.











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gC/m²/dia	Amazonia	2019	2020
Total	0.09	0.17 (84%)	0.20 (120%)
NBE	-0.06	+ 0.01	+ 0.05
Fire	0.15	0.16	0.16
PgC/y	Amazonia	2019	2020
Total	0.25	0.44	0.52
NBE	-0.15	0.02	0.12
Fire	0.40	0.41	0.40

Amazon annual mean emission 2010-2018 (TgCH₄ y⁻¹) 8% of global total emissions \rightarrow F_{CH4} : 46,2 ± 10,3 $F_{NON-FIRE_CH4}$: 38,8 ± 10,7 23% of global wetland emissions \rightarrow F_{WET_CH4} : 33,8 ± 7,6 45% of biomass burning global emissions \rightarrow F_{FIRE_CH4} : 7,7 ± 1,6



- Non-fire sources mainly wetlands dominate emissions (biomass burning contribution ~17%)
- No significant emission trend over the period from 2010-2018 based on vertical profile data
 2021)

Comparison of magnitude and seasonality of fluxes



- northwest-central region: nearly a-seasonal consistent with weak precipitation seasonality
- southern regions: strongly seasonal synchronously with equivalent water thickness
- northeast region: double-peak emissions causes unclear
- Distinct east-west contrast with an emission peak in the northeast
 - cause not fully understood

(Basso et al. 2021)

Comparison with wetland model predictions

A global wetland methane emissions and uncertainty dataset for atmospheric chemical transport models (WetCHARTs version 1.0)

Richard Weidner¹, Kyle C. McDonald^{1,3}, and Daniel J. Jacob²

A. Anthony Bloom¹, Kevin W. Bowman¹, Meemong Lee¹, Alexander J. Turner⁰², Ronny Schroeder³, John R. Worden¹,

For Amazon area (7.2 millions km²)

- annual WetCharts wetland emissions: 39.4±10.3 TgCH₄ ^{y-1}
- our data-based approach 33.8±12.7 TgCH₄ y⁻¹



- Our wetland estimates were similar to fluxes from the WetCharts wetland model ensemble:
 - except for the SAN region:
 - WetCharts does show substantial emissions, but still just 40% of our estimates;

(Basso et al. 2021)

N₂O emissions in TgN₂O year⁻¹

	EPA, 2010 (Global)	Davidson & Kanter, 2014 (Global)	INPE(Amazon) Average	%
Total	18,8	18,9	2,43	13%
Natural	12,1	10,1	1,95 (BIO)	16 a 30%
Anthropic	6,7	8,8	0,47 (FIRE)	7 a 15%



Figure 2.4. Total GHG emissions from 1990 to 2016 in Tg of CO_2e

In 2016, Brazilian emissions were 873,272 Gg CO2; 19,333.2 Gg CH4, and 586.09 Gg N2O, which represented 59.5%, 27.7%, and 12.4% of the total Inventory in CO2e. Between 2010 and 2016, total CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions increased by 30.3%, 3.8%, and 10.7%, respectively.

IV National Communication from Brazil - Inventory (2010-2016)

Pg CO2/y	IV Braz. Inv.	LaGEE/INPE	SEEG (Pg CO2 eq)
2010-2016	0.674	0.915	0.508
2016-2020		0.926	0.646
2010		0.964	0.407
2011		0.132	0.417
2012		1.082	0.414
2013		0.876	0.510
2014		0.335	0.502
2015		1.481	0.598
2016		1.535	0.705
2017		0.327	0.526
2018		0.219	0.570
2019		1.164	0.647
2020		1.387	0.783

Figura 7. Exemplos de categorias, subcategorias e gases de GEE emitidos no setor LULUCF.

Conclusions

- The Amazon was and could continue to be our Climate Protection
 - Carbon Sink
 - Produce precipitation
 - Reduce temperature

- Deforesting the Amazon it becomes an acceleration of climate change
 - Carbon Source
 - Reduce dry season precipitation and and makes it longer
 - Increase temperature

Thank you http://www.ccst.inpe.br/lagee/

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

