

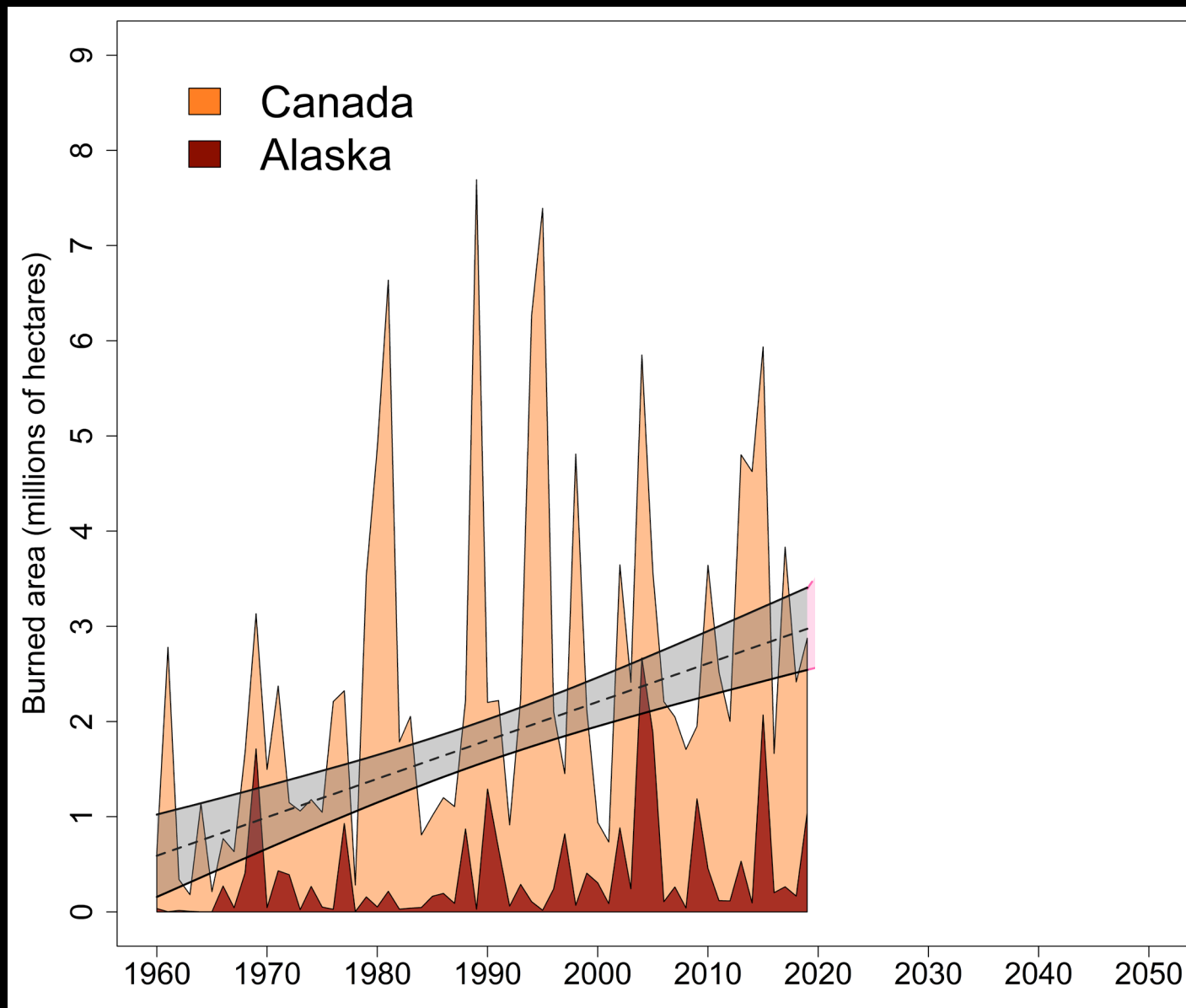


Opportunities to Reduce Wildfire GHG Emissions In Boreal Forests

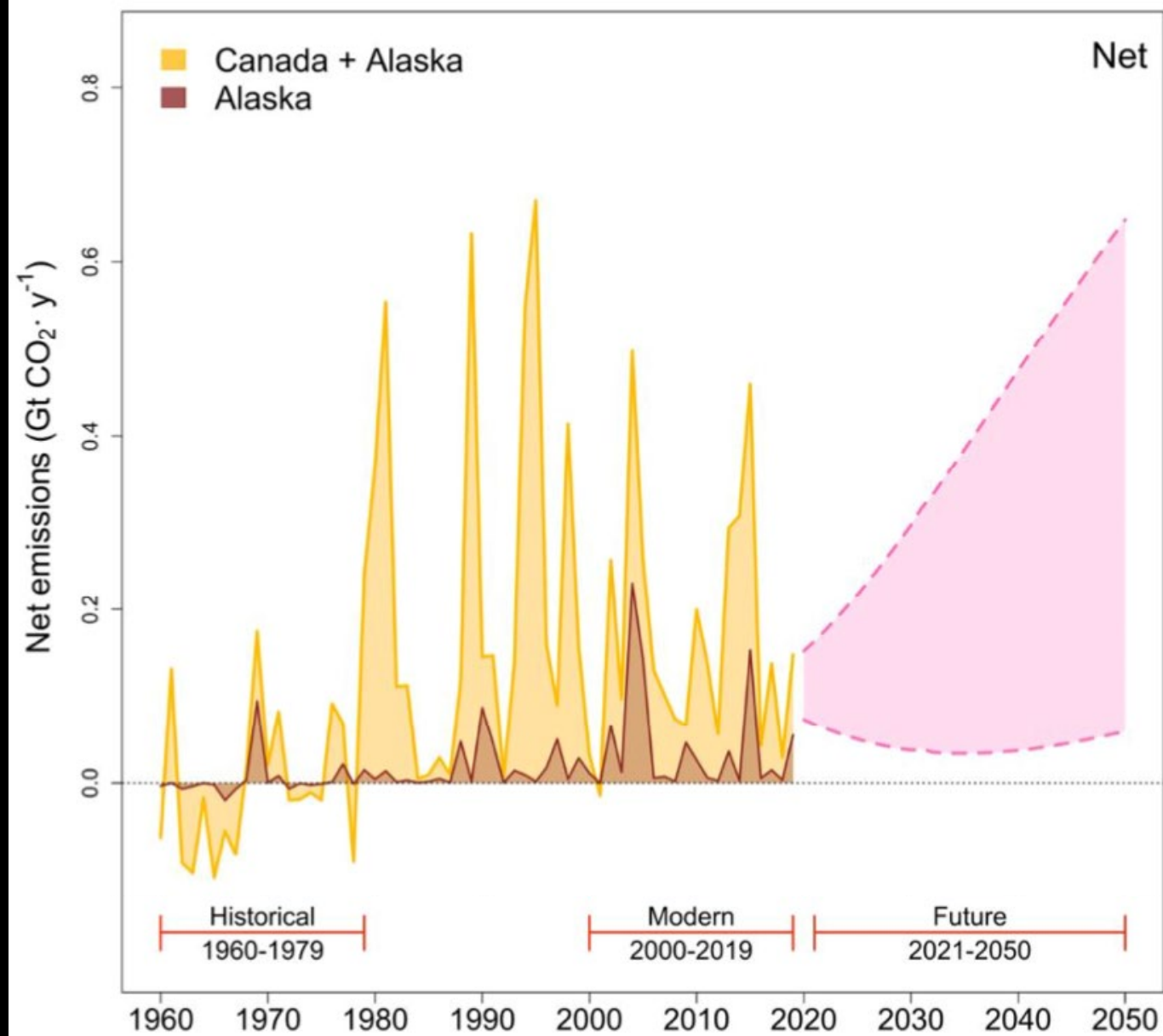
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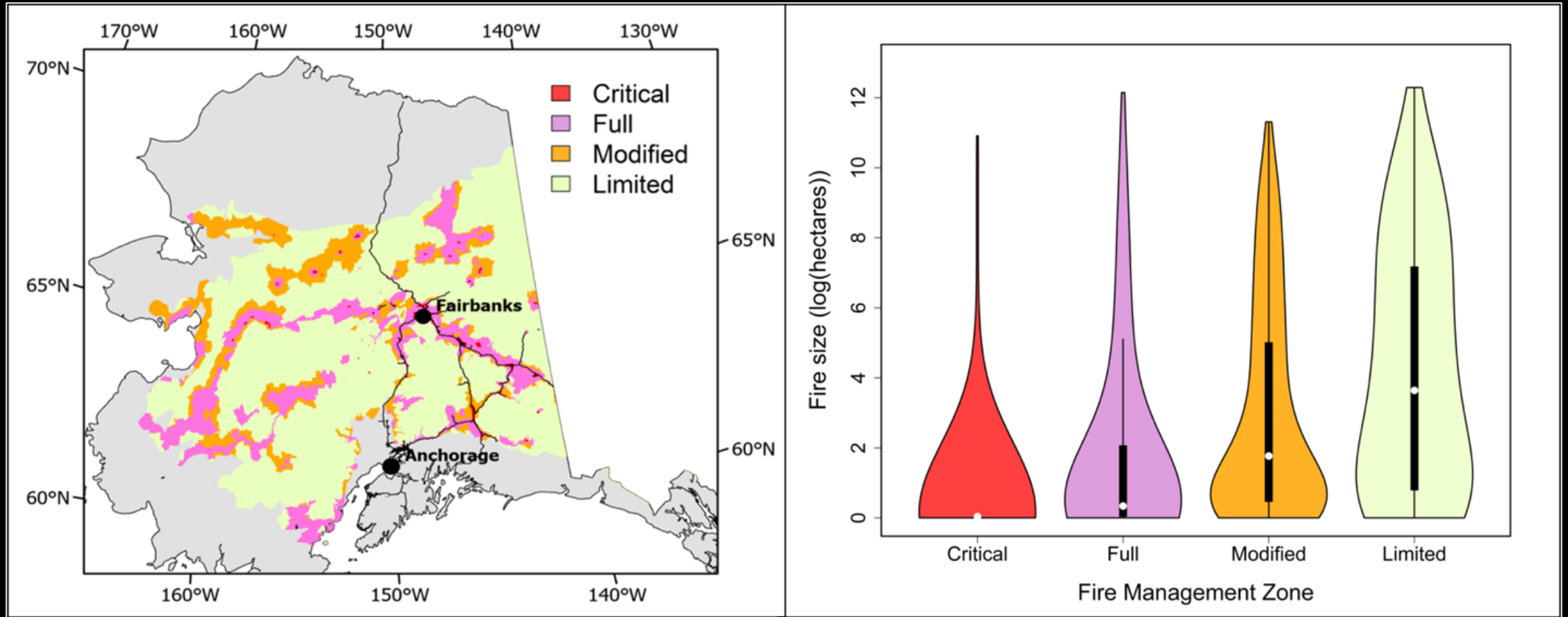
Peter C Frumhoff
Woodwell Climate Research Center & Harvard University

September 15 2023
NASEM Workshop on GHG Emissions from Wildland Fires
Washington DC



Phillips et al. (2022)





Phillips et al. (2022)

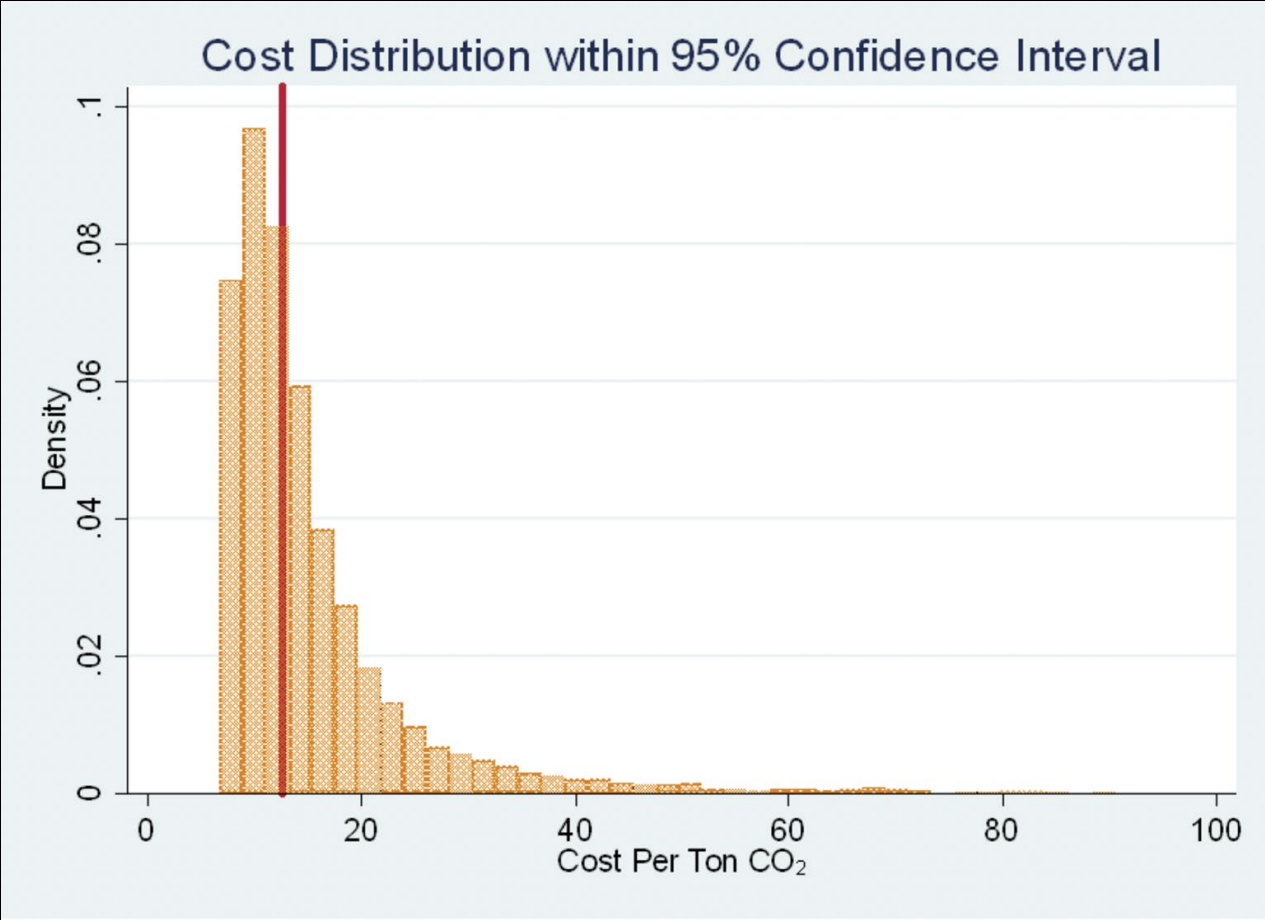


Table 1. Estimates of static, direct costs of CO₂ emissions reduction and negative emissions technologies and approaches. Ranges for fire management represent a 95% confidence interval. Values for other approaches and technologies represent the range of estimates depending on land availability, scale of implementation, and market demand.

Technology or approach	Cost (USD/metric ton of CO ₂)
Power sector technologies*	
Onshore wind	23–26
Utility-scale solar photovoltaic	32–41
“Advanced” nuclear	58
Negative emissions technologies and approaches[†]	
Coastal blue carbon	0.75–30
Soil carbon sequestration	0–50
Direct air capture	90–600
Afforestation, reforestation, forest management	15–50
Fire management	
Boreal fire management in Alaska	6–91

*Estimates compare the cost per metric ton of CO₂ abated by replacing electricity generated from coal or natural gas with electricity generated by a cleaner alternative (80, 81).

[†]Estimates represent current costs per metric ton of CO₂ sequestered for implementation at scale (82).

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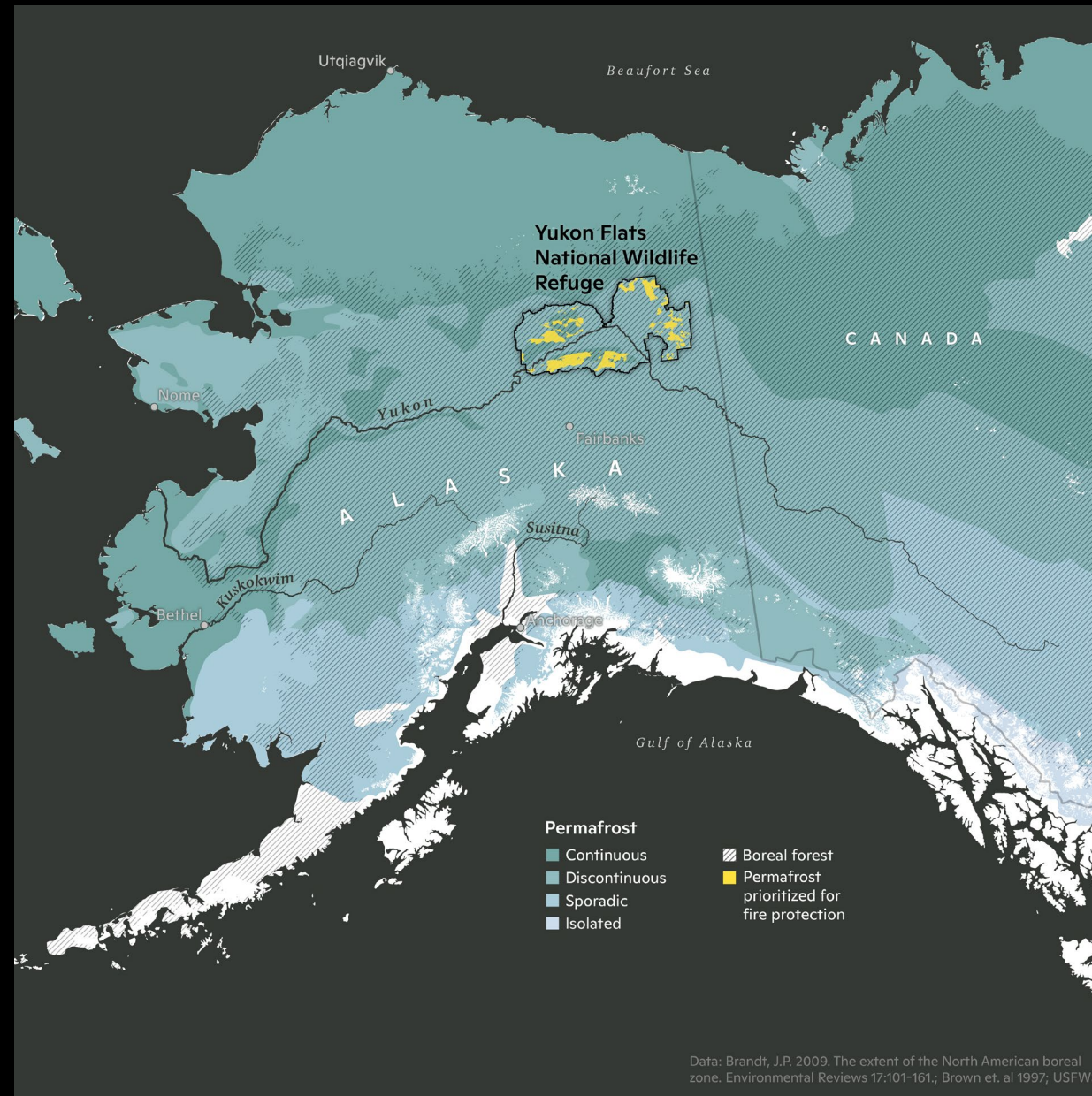
Alaska firefighters experiment with targeting blazes to save carbon

The Bureau of Land Management pilot program represents a shift designed to help curb climate change

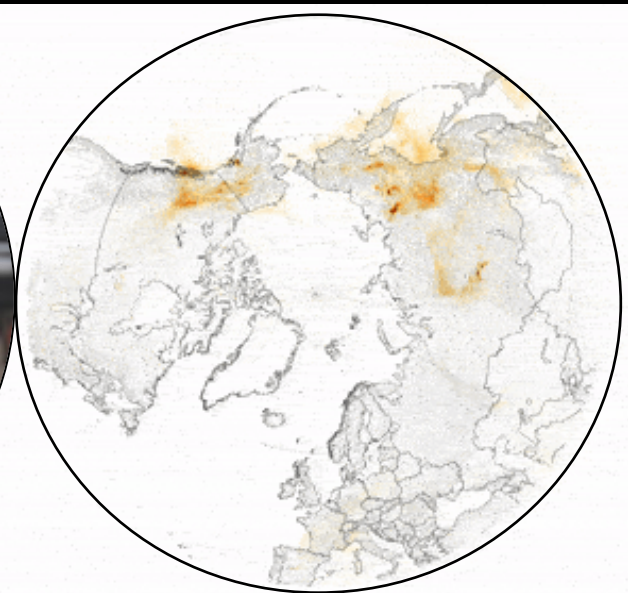


By Alexandra Heal

September 8, 2023 at 6:00 a.m. EDT



- Black carbon deposition on snow and ice
- Smoke inhalation & human health
- Aviation
- Tourism
- Wildlife
- Infrastructure



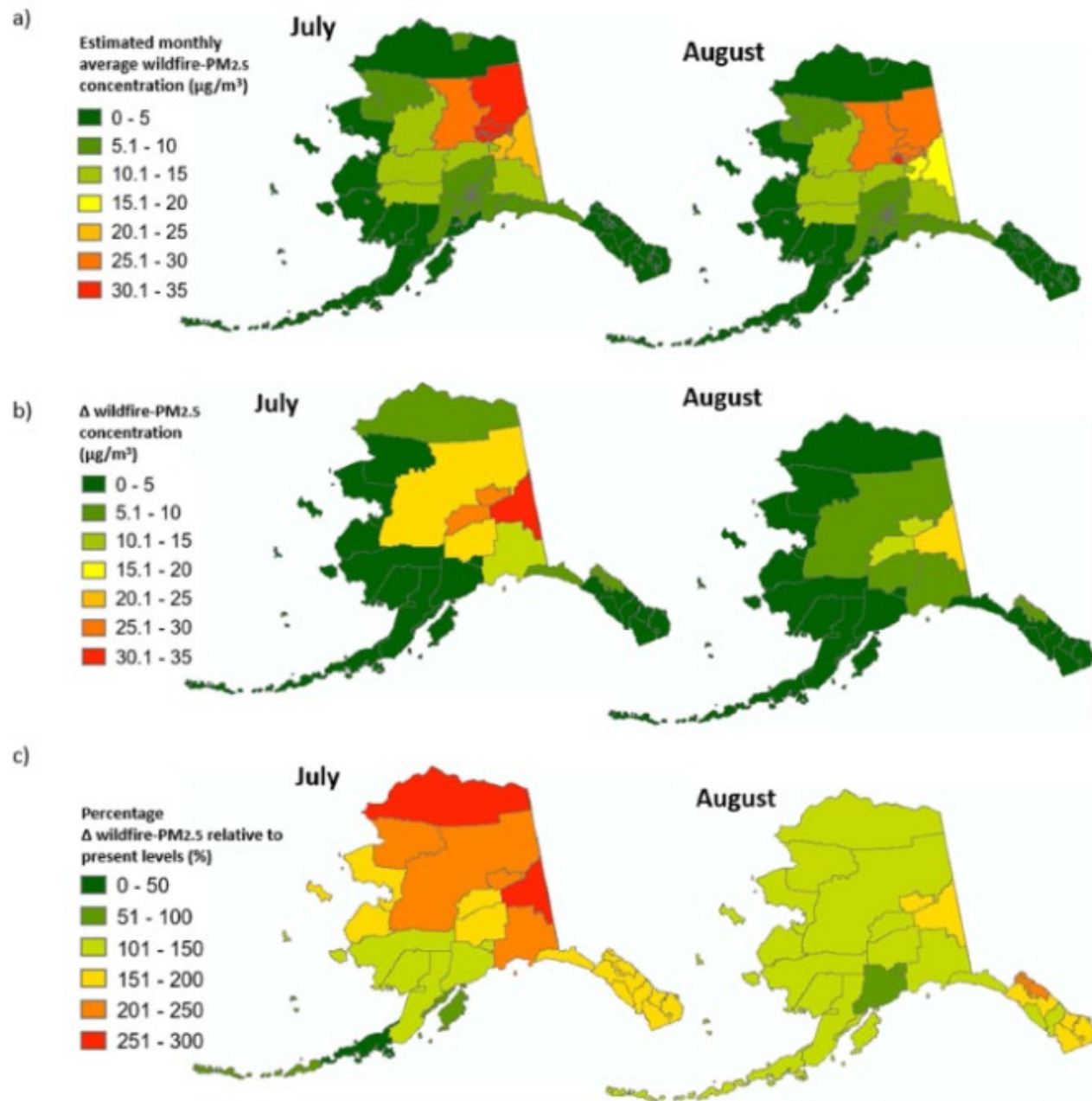


Figure 2. Wildfire-PM_{2.5} levels by borough and census tract in Alaska for July and August. (a) Wildfire-PM_{2.5}, present day (1997 to 2010), (b) Change in wildfire-PM_{2.5} for 1997–2001 to 2047–2051 under climate change, (c) Percent change in wildfire-PM_{2.5} exposure relative under climate change (2047–2051) relative to the present-day (1997–2010)

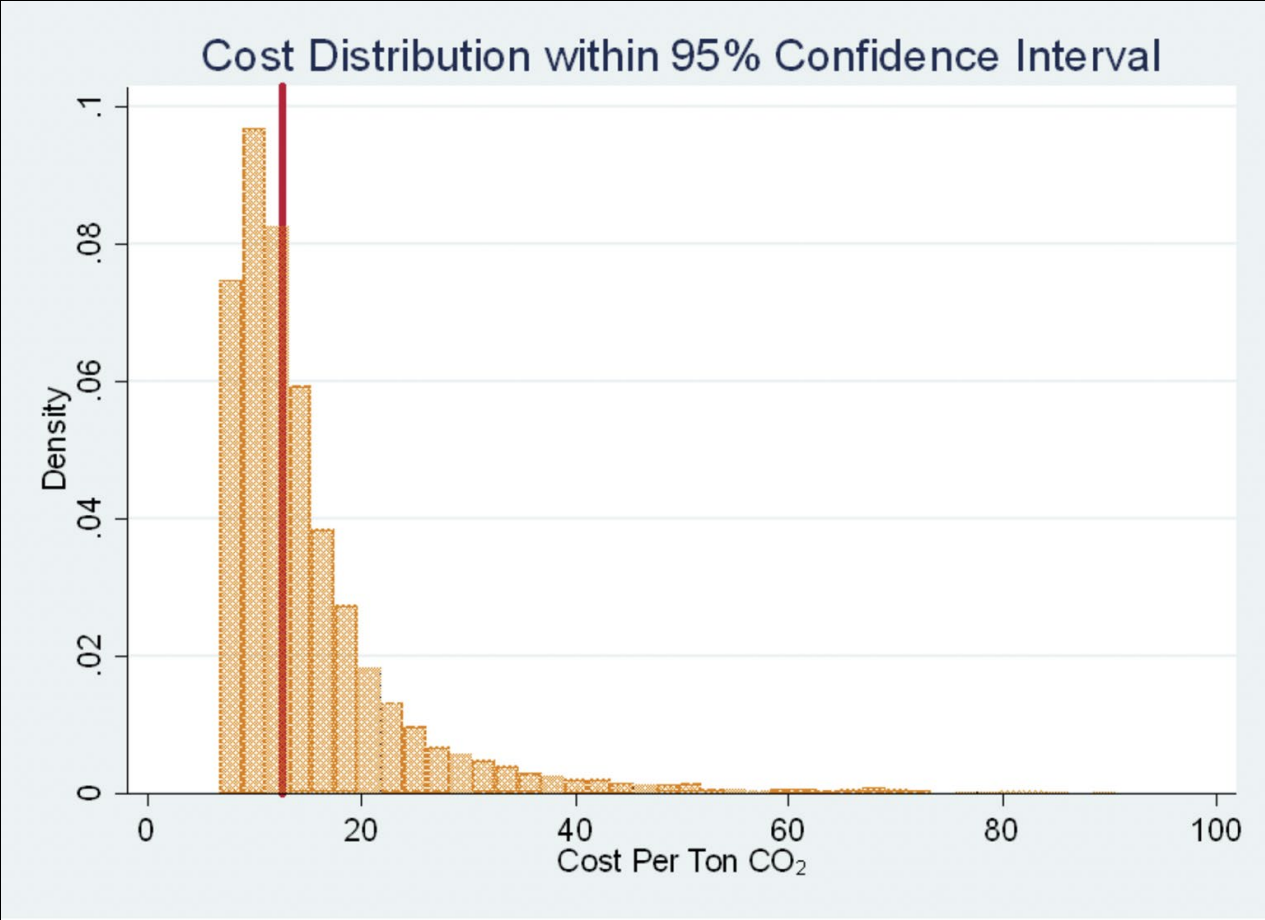


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Northern-high-latitude permafrost and terrestrial carbon response to two solar geoengineering scenarios

Yangxin Chen¹, Duoying Ji¹, Qian Zhang¹, John C. Moore^{1,2,3}, Olivier Boucher⁴, Andy Jones⁵, Thibaut Lurton⁴, Michael J. Mills⁷, Ulrike Niemeier⁸, Roland Séférian⁶, and Simone Tilmes⁷

Atmos. Chem. Phys., 23, 5467–5486, 2023

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Atmospheric
Chemistry
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Impact of solar geoengineering on wildfires in the 21st century in CESM2/WACCM6

Wenfu Tang¹, Simone Tilmes¹, David M. Lawrence², Fang Li³, Cenlin He⁴, Louisa K. Emmons¹, Rebecca R. Buchholz¹, and Lili Xia⁵



The logo for the Woodwell Climate Research Center is a square with a blue background. A curved, light blue shape is on the right side. The text "Woodwell Climate Research Center" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font, stacked in four lines on the left side of the square.

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Thank you!