

# Fire weakens land carbon sinks before 1.5°C

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# Background

- > Changes to fire regimes are already occurring due to climate change
- Fire impacts ecosystems and carbon stores, and may determine alternate stable states of ecosystems (forest / savanna)
- Fire-vegetation feedbacks may reduce the capacity of the global sink to store carbon, as fire regimes change in the future with climate change
- > Many models used for 1.5°C (CMIP5) didn't include fire
- Is 1.5°C is still consistent with avoiding significant ecosystem changes when considering shifts in fire regimes?











- > JULES-INFERNO nitrogen limitation, dynamic vegetation, fire
- > ISIMIP2b 4 driving climate models (HadGEM2-ES, GFDL-ESM2M, IPSL-CM5A-LR, MIROC5)
- **Future scenarios** (RCP2.6), RCP6.0
- Fire at **Global Warming Levels** 1.5°C and 2.0°C (21 year rolling mean)
- > Looking for **GWLs where impacts become significant**
- > Lots of **evaluation** of models for burnt area, tree cover, carbon stores

# Results: Change in Burnt Area

 Burnt area mostly projected to increase from Present Day (PD)

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- Europe: 15% (1.5°C) and 25% (2.0°C) increase
- Boreal North America 12% (1.5°C) and 20% (2.0°C) increase
- Decline in Africa
- High model spread in Equatorial Asia





### Change in Tree Cover



Change in tree cover at 1.5°C above PI



Change in tree cover at 1.5°C above PI



Change in tree cover at 1.5°C above PI

#### Met Office Hadley Centre Results:

# Change in Tree Cover

- 'Equivalent impact of change in tree cover' = the point at which tree cover is at the same level with fire as without fire at 1.5°C above PI
- Equivalent change in tree cover happens at lower temperatures (red) with fire
- Impacts may happen earlier than we thought



#### **Temperature of equivalent impact**



# Impact on Net Biome Productivity

- NBP increases globally and in boreal regions with temperature
- NBP mostly decreased with fire (red vs blue)
- Some regions are close to a sink/source threshold
- Fire can shift some regions from a net sink -> net source



#### Met Office Hadley Centre Results:

# Impact on Net Biome Productivity

- > More shifts from sink to source (brown stripes) 'with fire'
- Fire has a negative impact by the end of the century, offsetting CO<sub>2</sub> fertilisation
- We find that the global warming level at which <u>fire significantly</u> <u>impacts global carbon storage is 1.07°C</u> (0.8-1.34°C) above preindustrial (with fire vs without fire, anomaly from PD, Wilcoxon signed-rank test)





# Conclusion

- > Impacts happen earlier when we account for fire
- > Fire significantly impacts global carbon storage at 1.07°C above PI
- Therefore, regions which were previously projected to continue as a net sink of carbon into the future may be closer to a threshold than previously understood, and those **impacts** could be starting now.
- We estimate the reduction in the remaining carbon budget due to fire is 15 GtCO<sub>2</sub> for limiting temperature rise to 1.3°C, 25 GtCO<sub>2</sub> for 1.5°C, and 64 GtCO<sub>2</sub> for 2.0°C compared to IPCC AR6











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# Model evaluation:

Criteria tested to ensure framework can find how **considering fire** affects significant impacts:

- Capture's spatial patterns and trends in: Burnt Area Tree cover
  - Tree cover Vegetation carbon
- Without fire simulation performs as well as with fire for present day spatial patterns in tree cover and vegetation carbon
- With fire outperforms without fire in changes/trends in tree cover and vegetation carbon



		HADG		MIRO
			IPSL	С
BONA	96.61	99.94	99.9	96.74
	92.4	99.53	95.54	99.1
	82.98	77.46	92.16	71.47
	81.59	89.77	87.31	100
	69.33	64.33	55.18	65.05
	50.3	43.15	44.42	42.55
	98.84	94.94	96.78	97.15
	49.11	27.44	41.65	36.4
	97.13	97.31	97.23	97.15
BOAS	89.4	92.02	94.92	92.13
	40.2	33.48	39.64	42.72
	71.68	71.64	71.37	65.78
	83.84	87.16	86.45	87.44
	65.46	72.66	62.94	67.89



See qr code for more detail