Data Submitted (UTC 11): 1/3/2018 12:00:00 AM
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Comments: To reduce Green house gas Forest managers need to use more underbrush treatments, including tree thinning and prescribed burning, to reduce the risk of high-severity fire. Underbrush treatments have multiple benefits for forests in addition to reduction of hazardous fuels, including higher understory biodiversity and a more heterogeneous habitat mosaic..... which has nothing to do with autos, or plants, or oil or gas . On average across the continental U.S., fires emit the equivalent of 4-6% of anthropogenic CO2 per year However, at a state level, during particularly large fire years, fires can produce more CO2 per year than fossil fuel burning. In California, in untreated portions of the forest that were burned in fire, most carbon (70%) was concentrated in decomposing wood (snags and surface fuels) compared to 19% of carbon stored in decomposing stocks in stands that had been treated before wildfire .
Fire season lasting only one or two months can release as much carbon as the annual emissions from the entire transportation or energy sector of an individual state. ..... which has nothing to do with autos, or power plants, or oil or gas issues.Study quantifies the impact of the fires in California in fall 2007 on regional air quality and especially on surface ozone by analyzing surface observations of ozone concentrations together with global chemistry transport model simulations. The findings demonstrate that intense wildfire periods can significantly increase the frequency of ozone concentrations exceeding current U.S. health standards, and might cause violations also during photochemically less active seasons. The study also demonstrates the far-reaching impact of ozone production from the fires. Wildfires are a significant direct source of atmospheric pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate matter. The gaseous pollutants are precursors for ozone (O3) production and as a result, wildfires have been proposed to lead to substantial increases in tropospheric O3 concentrations.