

SATELLITE MAPPING OF CHANGES IN FOREST CARBON SEQUESTRATION ENABLED BY NEW BIOMASS CARBON MONITOR

- *In a global first, the newly launched Biomass Carbon Monitor tracks changes in the ability of forests to remove carbon from the atmosphere.*
- *Around 760 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon have been removed by forests from the atmosphere every year since 2011.*
- *In China, reforestation and forest management represent major positive contributors to carbon sequestration from vegetation in recent years.*

Paris, 29 October 2021 – Today marks the launch of the [Biomass Carbon Monitor](#), the first geospatial platform that measures the role of forests in carbon capture through changes in biomass. Kayrros, in collaboration with the French National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment (INRAE) and the French Laboratory of Climate and Environmental Sciences (LSCE), have built this tool based on 30 years of research and are today providing open access to the Biomass Carbon Monitor.

The Biomass Carbon Monitor provides publicly accessible and comprehensive global maps of changes in carbon stocks held in above-ground biomass. The data make it possible to quantify annual biomass changes and calculate the role played by forests in reducing carbon.

The Monitor's systematic measurements of microwave emissions are derived from the European Space Agency (ESA) SMOS satellite and combined with advanced algorithms. The overall findings show carbon gains in northern forests and losses in tropical regions more affected by deforestation. Globally, 760^{1 2} million tons (Mt) of carbon were removed from the atmosphere each year over the last decade – offsetting around 8% of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel burning and cement production over the same period.

Other key findings include:

- A substantial carbon sink is visible in Southeast China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou, Guangxi and Guangdong, including Hong Kong and Macau) representing an annual 80 Mt carbon gain over the last ten years. This is thought to be the result of regrowing vegetation due to afforestation and restoration programmes, improved forestry practices and decreased pressure on local forests and woodlands.
- Tree growth in the western Russian districts of Central Federal, North Caucasian Federal, Northwestern Federal, Southern Federal and Volga Federal captured an additional 100 Mt of carbon per year from 2011 to 2020, more than all EU forests combined. Farmland abandonment as well as warmer spring temperatures may have favoured rapid vegetation growth in this area.
- In the Americas – the Northeast, Midwest and Southeast regions of the US and the Caribbean – above-ground biomass also increased and removed an average of 93 Mt per year from the atmosphere over the last decade.
- In the Tropics, deforestation though the replacement of carbon-rich primary forests by plantations and forest degradations is a key driver of observed changes over the last decade. Brazil (loss: 40 Mt per year), Bolivia (loss: 20 Mt per year) are hotspots of carbon loss due to

¹ Figures are given for the above-ground biomass which doesn't include the soil and the roots. Estimates show that below-ground biomass accounts for around one third of total carbon volume sequestered by biomass. Therefore, if both above-ground and below-ground biomass are accounted for, the global sink would be around 1,100 Mt of carbon per year.

² The uncertainties on the carbon stocks changes are on the order of 25% (Fan et al., Nature Plants 2019); all details on the estimation method and the associated scientific publications are described on the website. <https://carbonstocks.kayrros.com/>.

decreased vegetation, while the Congo basin (gain: 45 Mt per year) and Southeast Asia³ (gain: 30 Mt per year) remain carbon sinks.

The Biomass Carbon Monitor provides data going back to 2011 and will be updated on a quarterly basis. The data will provide governments, forest managers, conservation agencies and citizens with science-based information to continuously track changes in forest-based carbon stocks and assess the carbon losses from extreme climate events in near-real time.

It is widely known that forests and vegetation play a major role in removing CO₂ from the atmosphere. The Biomass Carbon Monitor now presents previously unavailable information about regional biomass carbon changes, which can be used as a sort of balance sheet to track net gains and losses from forest policies.

"Nature-based solutions have a key role to play in combating climate change, but only if we can keep track of how much carbon emissions they are actually offsetting and where," said Antoine Rostand, Kayrros President. *"With this independently measured balance sheet, countries will be able to move to a market value for increases in biomass in their territory. Moving from 5 USD per ton of carbon to the Emissions Trading System price, policymakers will be in a position to manage their biomass and provide the right incentives to farmers and landowners."*

"This is a revolutionary tool that complements existing inventories and space observations with comprehensive information on how biomass carbon stocks are changing over time," said Philippe Ciais, Research Director at the LSCE (CEA/CNRS/UVSQ), which co-initiated this project.

"This data, combined with information on the drivers of biomass variations such as fires, land use change, forest management and regional climate trends, will provide the scientific community and decision-makers with brand new insights and resources about the dynamic of carbon in forests," concludes Jean-Pierre Wigneron, Research Director at INRAE, who created the Vegetation Optical Depth (VOD) datasets used to quantify biomass carbon change.

³ Southeast Asia here defined as Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, East Timor and the Philippines.



About Kayrros

Kayrros is the leading global asset observation platform built on fundamental science, strong R&D, and leading technology. Harnessing satellite imagery and multiple sources of unconventional data with machine learning, natural language processing, and advanced mathematics, Kayrros monitors and measures energy and natural resource activity worldwide. With access to data on more than 200,000 industry assets, Kayrros customers track individual or multiple assets in configurable proprietary or collaborative workflows to analyse industrial and environmental performance for maximum insight and optimal operational and financial decisions. For more information, visit www.kayrros.com.

About INRAE

Created on January 1, 2020, the French National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food, and Environment (INRAE) is a major player in research and innovation. INRAE carries out targeted research and resulted from the merger of INRA and IRSTEA. It is a community of 12,000 people with 268 research, experimental research, and support units located in 18 regional centres throughout France. Internationally, INRAE is among the top research organisations in the agricultural and food sciences, plant and animal sciences, as well as in ecology and environmental science. It is the world's leading research organisation specialising in agriculture, food and the environment. INRAE's goal is to be a key player in the transitions necessary to address major global challenges. Faced with a growing world population, climate change, resource scarcity, and declining biodiversity, the institute is developing solutions that involve multiperformance agriculture, high-quality food, and the sustainable management of resources and ecosystems.

About LSCE

The Laboratory of Climate and Environmental Sciences (LSCE) is a joint research unit of the University of Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (UVSQ), the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) and the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). The LSCE mission is to understand past, present, and future biogeochemical cycles and climate characteristics and evolution and to predict the changes our planet will have to face in response to climate change. Its research on the carbon cycle and the role of the vegetation in the Earth System are internationally recognised. LSCE is part of the Institut Pierre Simon Laplace climate research centre.

About CEA

The CEA is a key player in research, development and innovation in four main areas: energy transition, digital transition, technology for the medicine of the future and defense and security. With a workforce of 20,000 people, based in nine sites equipped with very large-scale research infrastructures, the CEA actively participates in collaborative projects with a large number of academic and industrial partners, in France, Europe and worldwide. According to the Clarivate 2019 ranking, the CEA is the first French research organization, in terms of number of patents filed in France and Europe.

Media contacts

Kayrros:

Elvira PIGNAL

+33 (0)6 37 23 68 36

Edoardo GOLDSTEIN

+33 (0)6 25 96 39 08

kayrros@teneo.com

INRAE:

presse@inrae.fr

LSCE:

Sophie MARTIN

sophie.martin-ucm@cea.fr



**Link to the Biomass Carbon
Monitor:**

<https://carbonstocks.kayros.com/>