https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Development of high spatial resolution annual emission inventory of greenhouse gases from open straw burning in Northeast China from 2001 to 2020

Zihan Song[a,b], Leiming Zhang[c], Chongguo Tian[d], Qiang Fu[a,b], Zhenxing Shen[e], Renjian Zhang[f], Dong Liu[a,b], Song Cui[a,b*]

[a] *International Joint Research Center for Persistent Toxic Substances (IJRC-PTS), School of Water Conservancy and Civil Engineering, Northeast Agricultural University, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150030, China*

[b] *Research Center for Eco-Environment Protection of Songhua River Basin, Northeast Agricultural University, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150030, China*

[c] *Air Quality Research Division, Science and Technology Branch, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Toronto, Ontario M3H 5T4 Canada*

[d] *CAS Key Laboratory of Coastal Environmental Processes and Ecological Remediation, Yantai Institute of Coastal Zone Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shandong Key Laboratory of Coastal Environmental Processes, YICCAS, Yantai 264003, China*

[e] *Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, 710049, China*

[f] *Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100029, China*

*Corresponding author: Dr. Song Cui Email: cuisong-bq@neau.edu.cn (S. Cui)

WORD COUNT: 4800

6 FIGURES

1 TABLE

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Abstract

Open straw burning has been widely recognized as a significant source of greenhouse gases (GHGs), posing critical risks to atmospheric integrity and potentially exacerbating global warming. In this study, we proposed a novel method that integrates crop cycle information into extraction and classification of fire spots from open straw burning in Northeast China from 2001 to 2020. By synergizing the extracted fire spots with the modified Fire Radiative Power (FRP) algorithm, we developed high spatial resolution emission inventories of GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). Results showed that the northern Sanjiang Plain, eastern Songnen Plain, and eastern Liao River Plain were areas with high intensity of open straw burning. The number of fire spots was elevated during 2013-2017, accounting for 58.0% of the total fire spots observed during 2001-2020. The prevalent season for open straw burning shifted from autumn (pre-2016) to spring (post-2016), accompanied by a more dispersed pattern in burning dates. The two-decade cumulative emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O were quantified at 202 Tg, 568 Gg, and 16.0 Gg, respectively, amounting to 221 Tg of CO_2-eq. Significant correlations were identified between GHGs emissions and both straw yields and straw utilization ($p < 0.01$). The enforcement of straw burning bans since 2018 has played a pivotal role in curbing open straw burning, and reduced fire spots by 50.7% on annual basis compared to 2013-2017. The novel method proposed in this study considerably enhanced the accuracy in characterizing spatiotemporal distributions of fire spots from open straw burning and

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

quantifying associated pollutants emissions.

Keywords: Open straw burning; Fire spot; Crop cycle; Greenhouse gas; Emission inventory

Keywords Plus: Open straw burning; MODIS; Fire spot; Accurate extraction; Crop cycle; Crop type; Phenology; Greenhouse gas; Emission inventory; Driving factor; Policy

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

1 Introduction

Open straw burning, a customary practice in agricultural areas, serves multiple purposes, including rapid straw disposal, weed control, nutrient release, and pest management (Korontzi et al., 2006; Wen et al., 2020). This practice results in short-term yet intense emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). The accumulation of these gases in the atmosphere adversely impacts climate and atmospheric chemistry (Weldemichael and Assefa, 2016; Tang et al., 2020; Hong et al., 2023). To date, open straw burning remains to be prevalent in grain-producing areas globally, despite the many drawbacks of such a practice (Gadde et al., 2009; Huang et al., 2013; Zhu et al., 2015; Ahmed et al., 2019; Mehmood et al., 2020; Fu et al., 2022; Xu et al., 2023a). Thus, accurate and high spatial resolution emission inventories for GHGs from this source sector are needed from regional to global scales to assess potential climate and air quality impacts and formulate carbon mitigation policies.

The "bottom-up" approach, which is based on the amount of straw burned and corresponding emission factors, has been widely employed to establish emission inventories for various pollutants emitted from open straw burning (van der Werf et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2021; Zheng et al., 2023). Emission factors for diverse pollutants released from different types of straw burning have been extensively investigated in laboratory studies (Li et al., 2007; Liu et al., 2011; Stockwell et al., 2014;

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Pan et al., 2017; Peng et al., 2016; Sun et al., 2016). However, estimation of the amount of straw burned is subject to large uncertainties since it involves many parameters, such as grain yield, ratio of straw and grain, open burning proportion, burning efficiency, and dry matter fraction (Guan et al., 2017; Zhou et al., 2017). Consequently, existing regional-scale emission inventories based on the "bottom-up" approach generally have large uncertainties and low spatiotemporal resolutions (Tian et al., 2011; Jin et al., 2017).

The advent of satellite technologies, such as Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS, remote sensing instrument), Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS, remote sensing instrument), and Himawari-8 (geostationary satellite), has markedly revolutionized the monitoring of open straw burning, enabling real-time and high spatiotemporal resolution fire spot products to be accessible to the general public (Schroeder et al., 2014; Giglio et al., 2016; Xu et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2018; Zhuang et al., 2018; Lv et al., 2024). Many studies have effectively utilized the satellite fire spot products for constructing emission inventories, based on either the burned area or fire spot counts (FC) (Jin et al., 2018; Ke et al., 2019; Li et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2019; Cui et al., 2021), and have improved the spatiotemporal resolutions of the emission inventories (Wu et al., 2023). With continuous enrichment of satellite data, a strong relationship was observed between fire radiative power (FRP) and emission amounts from open straw burning (Wu et al., 2023). Consequently, the FRP algorithm has been widely accepted for estimating emissions (Wooster et al., 2005;

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Freeborn et al., 2008; Vermote et al., 2009; Yang et al., 2019). More recently, Yang et al. (2020) improved the FRP algorithm by calibrating the contributions of open straw burning to ground observation data based on model simulation results using the coupled Weather Research and Forecasting model and Community Multiscale Air Quality (WRF-CMAQ) model.

At present, the identification of straw types in open straw burning typically relies on crop data, such as the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP)-Modified MODIS Land Use and MapSPAM datasets (Ke et al. 2019; Yang et al. 2020). These low spatiotemporal resolution crop data contribute to errors in both the extraction of fire spots and the identification of straw types (Ke et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2022). Additional errors come from planting structure adjustment and frequent variations in crop phenology. For instance, fire spots occurred during crop growth might be incorrectly classified as open straw burning, while those occurred prior to crop growth could be inaccurately attributed to burning of straws from subsequent harvests (Zhou et al., 2022). Therefore, high spatiotemporal resolution data on crop types and phenology are critical, and such data should be integrated into the extraction and classification of fire spots from open straw burning to accurately estimate emissions of various pollutants from this source sector.

To control emissions from open straw burning, the “Air Pollution Prevention and

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Control Action Plan" (APPCAP) took into effect in 2013 in China (Huang et al., 2021). In addition, China committed to achieve carbon peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060, which draws unprecedented challenges in reducing carbon emissions from open straw burning (Wu et al., 2023). As a significant grain-producing region in China, Northeast China produced 135 million tons of major grains (corn, rice, beans, and wheat) in 2020, accounting for 21.4% of total production in China (National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2021). During 2013-2018, open straw burning in Northeast China exhibited an increasing trend, while decreasing in all other regions of China (Huang et al., 2021). The constant increase reflects the expansion of the agricultural sector and economic development in Northeast China yet relatively unconstrained open burning activities (Huang et al., 2021). Liu et al. (2022) estimated CO_2 emissions from open straw burning in Northeast China as high as 344 Tg from 2012 to 2020.

In this study, high spatial resolution fire spot products were used to develop annual emission inventories of GHGs, including CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O, from open straw burning in Northeast Chian for the period of 2001-2020. To improve the accuracy of the developed emission inventory, a novel concept that integrates the crop cycle information into fire spot extraction and classification was adopted. Furthermore, this study conducted a thorough analysis to assess the driving factors influencing GHGs emissions during the two decades. This study comprehensively examined GHGs emissions from open straw burning in Northeast China and offered valuable insights to

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

policy makers for mitigating carbon emissions and air pollution in agricultural areas.

2 Methodology

2.1 Extraction and classification of fire spots

The MODIS fire product (MCD14ML, Collection 6.0 Process Version 3) was selected from 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2020 for the whole region of Northeast China. MCD14ML shows active fire detections and thermal anomalies, including forest fires, grass fires, and open straw burning. The spatial resolution of the dataset is about 1 km^2, and essential variables, such as latitude, longitude, acquisition date and time (in UTC), and FRP, among others, were available (Giglio et al., 2016, https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/).

This study selected ChinaCropArea1 km and ChinaCropPhen1 km datasets to extract and classify fire spots from open straw burning (Luo et al., 2020a; Luo et al., 2020b). These datasets present annual data on the type and phenology (Day of Year (Doy) of emergence and maturity) of grain crops (corn, rice, and wheat), respectively. Considering that Northeast China is a major bean-producing area, we also compiled bean distribution datasets (Li et al., 2021; Xuan et al., 2023). There are some gaps in these datasets compared to the comprehensive information required for this study, as detailed in **Table S1**.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Fig. 1 describes the meticulous process to accurately extract and classify fire spots from open straw burning in areas experiencing one-harvest season every year. The process involves several key steps:

Step 1) The current year's ChinaCropPhen1 km and ChinaCropArea1 km, along with the previous year's ChinaCropArea1 km data, were extracted to Fire spots (MCD14ML) by ArcGIS 10.2 software, to obtain the Fire spots-Crop-Phen dataset.

Step 2) Considering the crop cycle, the extraction of fire spots was divided into two stages. The first stage is before crop growth (spring) and requires the fire spot to satisfy two conditions: a) there was a crop planted in the previous year, and b) the burning date is before emergence. The second stage is after crop growth (autumn) and also involves two conditions: a) there was a crop planted in the current year, and b) the burning date is after maturity.

Step 3) For fire spots in spring, the type of straw burned is identified based on the previous year's crop type. For autumn fire spots, the straw type is determined according to the crop type of the current year.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

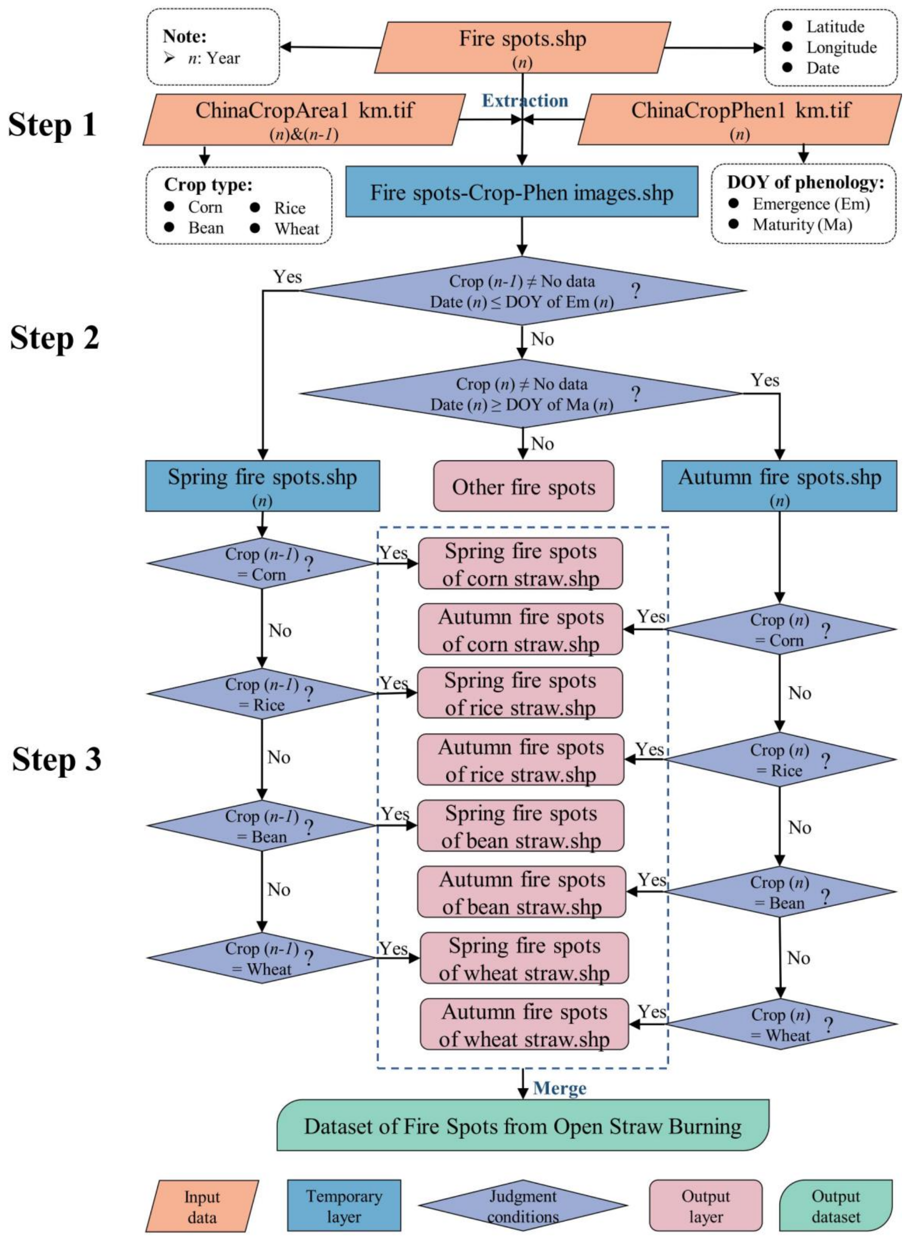


Fig. 1 Extraction and classification method for fire spots from open straw burning

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

2.2 Development of high spatial resolution emission inventories for GHGs and exploration of driving factors

Annual emission inventories for GHGs were developed for the region of Northeast China at a grid resolution of 5 km × 5 km for the years 2001 to 2020. The domain grids were created using Fishnet of ArcGIS 10.2 software.

The modified FRP algorithm (Yang et al., 2020) is used to estimate the emissions of GHGs from open straw burning in this study:

$$E = \alpha \times \int_{t_1}^{t_2} FRP^{*} dt \times \beta \times F = \alpha \times FRP \times f_{FRP} \times (t_2 - t_1) \times \beta \times F \tag{1}$$

where E (in g) is the emissions of GHGs; α is a correction factor to adjust for satellite data errors and a value of 2.5 is used here (Vadrevu and Lasko, 2018); t_1 and t_2 are the beginning and ending time of fire spots, respectively, and the average burning time (3 hours) of a fire spot in Northeast China was obtained by delivering questionnaires to local farmers (Yang et al., 2020); FRE^{*} (in MW) is adjusted satellite detected FRP; FRP (in MW) is the instantaneous FRP observed by satellite; f_{FRP} is a correction factor that is used for adjusting the underestimated emissions by fire spots and an optimal value of 5 was obtained for f_{FRP} by Yang et al. (2020); β (in kg·MJ^{-1}) is biomass combustion rate and the average value of 0.411 kg·MJ^{-1} from previous studies is used here (Wooster et al., 2005; Freeborn et al., 2008); and F (in g·kg^{-1}) is the emission factor for individual straw type (**Table 1**) (Li et al., 2007; Liu et al., 2011; Peng et al., 2016).

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Table 1. Emission factors of open straw burning for different crop types

Crop	Emission factors (g·kg^{-1})		
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Corn	1350	4.4	0.12
Rice	1460	3.2	0.11
Bean	1445	3.9	0.09
Wheat	1460	3.4	0.05

Driving factors such as the output of major grains and rural residential coal consumption for temporal variations of annual GHGs emissions were explored through Pearson correlation analysis using SPSS 20.0. Information on the above data is also detailed in **Table S1**.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Spatial and temporal distributions of fire spots

Cultivated lands in Northeast China primarily distribute in Sanjiang Plain (Northeast Heilongjiang Province), Songnen Plain (West Heilongjiang Province and Midwest Jilin Province), and Liao River Plain (Central Liaoning Province) (**Fig. 2(a)**). Fire spots were widely spread, covering most cultivated lands, including both dry and paddy fields across Northeast China (**Fig. 2(a)** and **2(b)**). A total of 160,583 fire spots from open straw burning were recorded during 2001-2020. Note that traditional methods that do not consider crop cycle overestimated the total number of fire sports by 8686 over the 20-year period, with the largest error in 2017 (an overestimation of 4300) (**Fig. 2(c)**). This highlights the importance of integrating crop cycle information into fire spot

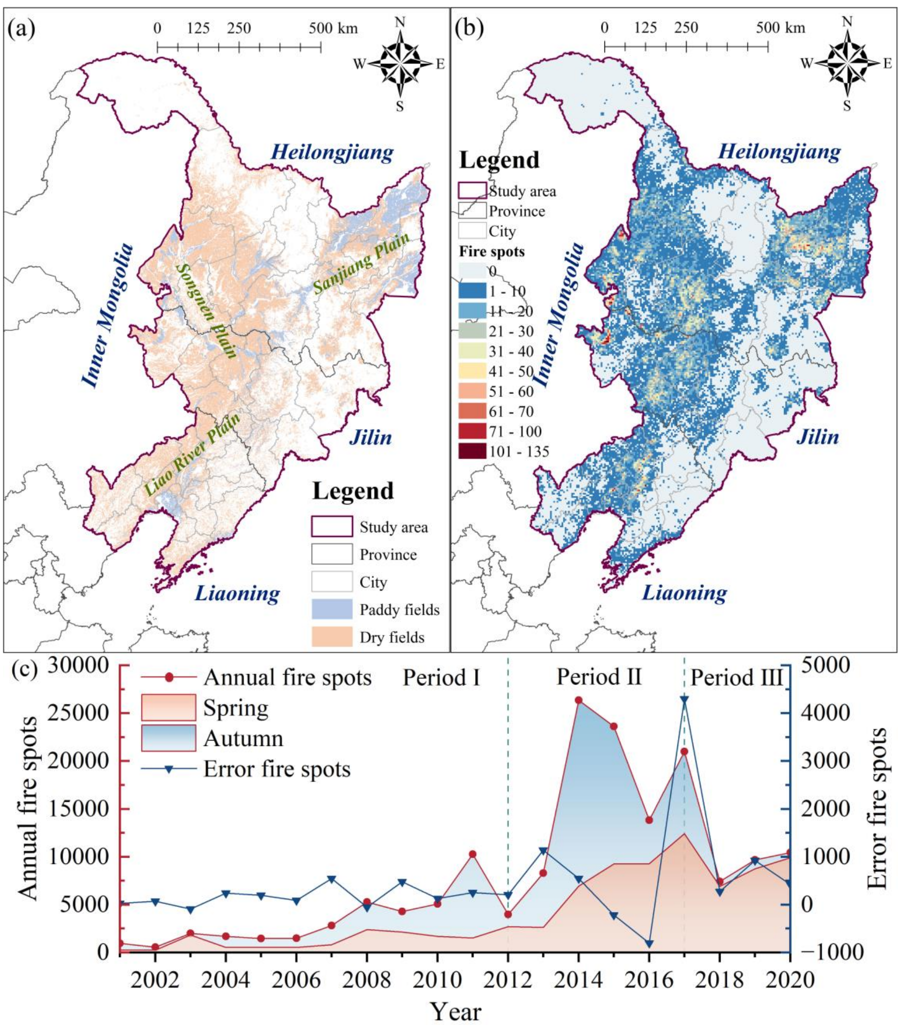
https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

extraction for open straw burning to enhance data accuracy and reliability. Considering the 20-year together (2001-2020), high occurrence frequencies of open straw burning (also referred to as intensity of fire spots below) appeared in the northern Sanjiang Plain, eastern Songnen Plain, and eastern Liao River Plain, as well as scattered areas close to Inner Mongolia (**Fig. 2(a)** and **2(b)**).

Interannual variations of fire spots distributions are shown in **Fig. S1**. In the Sanjiang Plain, low occurrence frequencies of fire spots were observed in a few cultivated lands during 2001-2006 (**Fig. S1(a)** to **Fig. S1(f)**) and in most cultivated lands in the northern part of the Plain during 2007-2013 (**Fig. S1(g)** to **Fig. S1(m)**). Note that in 2014 and later years, fire spots were extended to the entire Sanjiang Plain, and the northern part of the Plain became an area with high intensity of fire spots (**Fig. S1(n)** to **Fig. S1(q)**), although a few cultivated lands in this Plain recorded low intensity of fire spots after 2018 (**Fig. S1(r)** to **Fig. S1(t)**). In the Songnen Plain, most cultivated lands recorded fire spots during 2014 to 2017, with highest intensity in the northern and eastern parts of the Plain (**Fig. S1(n)** to **Fig. S1(q)**). The occurrence frequencies of fire spots decreased across the plain since 2018, particularly in the northern part of the Plain (**Fig. S1(r)** to **Fig. S1(t)**). In the Liao River Plain, although fire spots were observed in most cultivated lands in the eastern part of the Plain during 2014-2017, high occurrence frequency was only recorded in 2014 (**Fig. S1(n)** to **Fig. S1(q)**).

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Apparently, open straw burning events decreased in all of the three Plains since 2018 (**Fig. S1(r)** to **Fig. S1(t)**), which was likely due to the intensified effort from the Chinese government banning open straw burning (Hong et al., 2023). Furthermore, the reduction in the number of fire spots was more significant in the Sanjiang Plain and northern Songnen Plain than Liao River Plain (**Fig. S1**), indicating more compliance with straw burning bans from State Farms in the former two regions.



https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Fig. 2 (a) Spatial distributions of cultivated land in 2020 in Northeast China (https://www.resdc.cn), (b) spatial distributions of the total number of fire spots during 2001-2020 in Northeast China, and (c) seasonal distributions and errors (error = misclassification - corrected classification) of the annual fire spots from 2001 to 2020.

Fire spots from open straw burning concentrated in spring and autumn, with few burning events in the other two seasons in Northeast China. Open straw burning events in this region during 2001-2020 can be roughly divided into three distinctive periods (**Fig. 2(c)**). During Period **I** (2001-2012), the annual average number of fire spots in this region was 3,328. There were more fire spots in autumn than spring in most of these years. During Period **II** (2013-2017), there was a substantial surge in fire spots, with an annual average of 18,622 spots, accounting for 58.0% of the 20-year total. Notably, the number of fire spots peaked at 26,359 in 2014. Spring fire spots consistently increased annually, reaching the highest in 2017 at 12,419 spots. The variations for autumn fire spots were fluctuating, with a peak of 19,408 spots in 2014. During 2013-2015, autumn fire spots were higher than spring; however, this trend reversed in 2016 and 2017, with spring fire spots becoming more dominant. During **Period III** (2018-2020), the number of fire spots experienced a significant decrease, averaging 9,178 spots annually, which was a 50.7% decrease from **Period II**. Spring emerged as the primary season of fire spots, accounting for approximately 92.8% of the annual total. Zhao et al. (2021) have reported a similar phenomenon, in which the

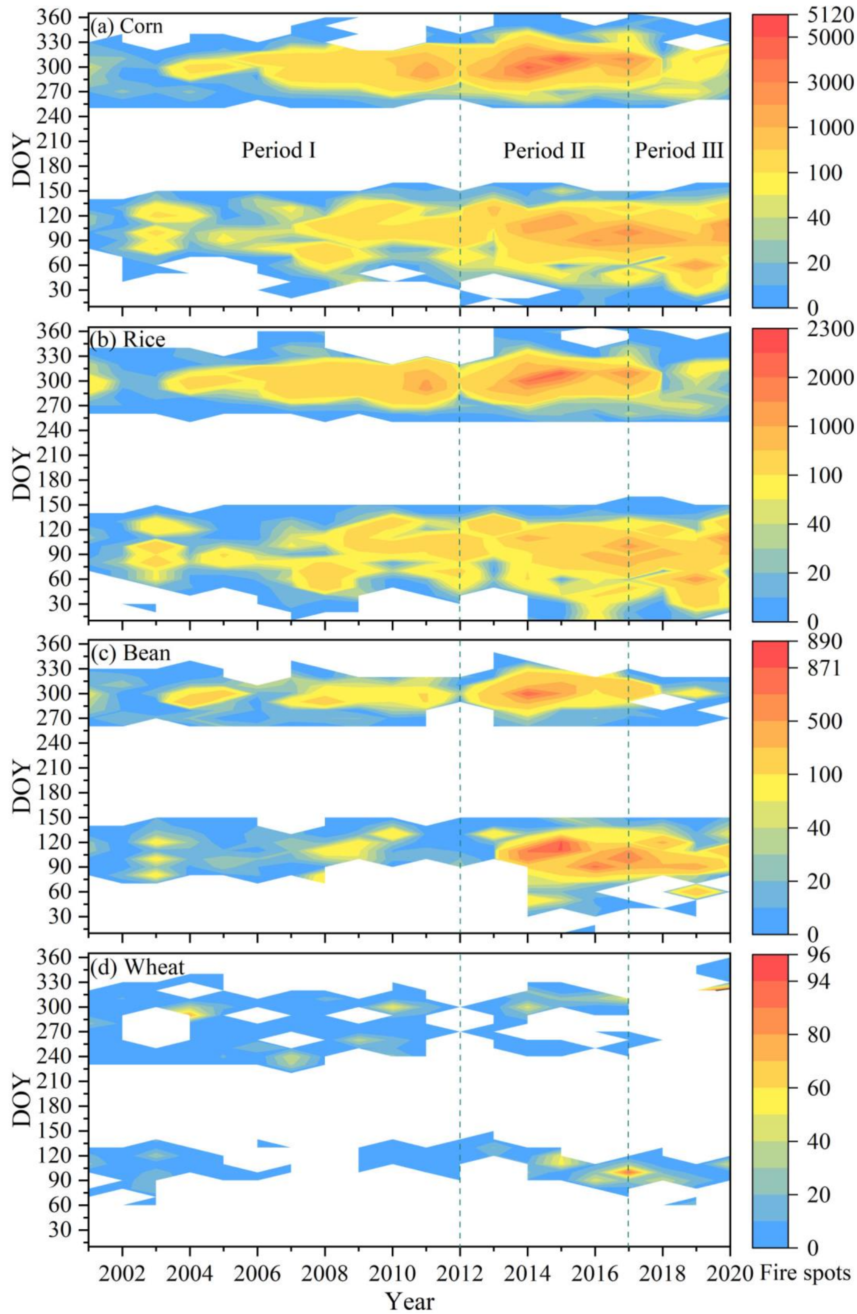
https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

primary season of open straw burning in Northeast China gradually shifts to spring (April to June). The apparent seasonal variations of open straw burning primarily stems from strict government bans imposed after the autumn harvest (Yang et al., 2020). In addition, farmers' increasing awareness regarding how open straw burning contributes to the thawing of spring soil may also be a factor (Saxton et al., 1993; Song et al., 2023).

The burning dates of straw in Northeast China also changed during the three periods, besides varying with crop type. During **Period I** (2001-2012), the autumn burning dates of corn, rice, and bean straw were concentrated from late September to mid-November (DOY range of 270 to 320) (**Fig. 3(a)** to **Fig. 3(c)**). Spring burning dates of corn and rice straw were concentrated between mid-March and mid-May (DOY range of 80 to 140) in 2001, while dispersed to late February to mid-May (DOY range of 60 to 140) in 2012 (**Fig. 3(a)** and **Fig. 3(b)**). However, no significant dispersal trend was found for spring burning dates of bean straw (**Fig. 3(c)**). During **Period II** (2013-2017), the dispersion of spring burning dates for corn, rice, and bean straws became more pronounced, extending from early February to mid-May (DOY range 40 to 140) **(Fig. 3(a)** to **Fig. 3(c)**). During **Period III** (2018-2020), the dispersion of spring burning dates for corn, rice, and bean straws persisted (**Fig. 3(a)** to **Fig. 3(c)**). Unlike other crops, the burning dates for wheat straw did not conform to the aforementioned pattern of variation, likely due to a limited number of fire spots (**Fig. 3(d)**). The changing dispersion of burning dates for each crop type indicates shifts in agricultural practices

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

that may be influenced by regional straw burning ban policies, environmental conditions, and farming practices (Yang et al., 2020).



https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Fig. 3 The frequency distribution of burning dates of various straws: (a), (b), (c), and (d) represent corn, rice, bean, and wheat straw, respectively.

3.2 High spatial resolution annual emission inventory of GHGs

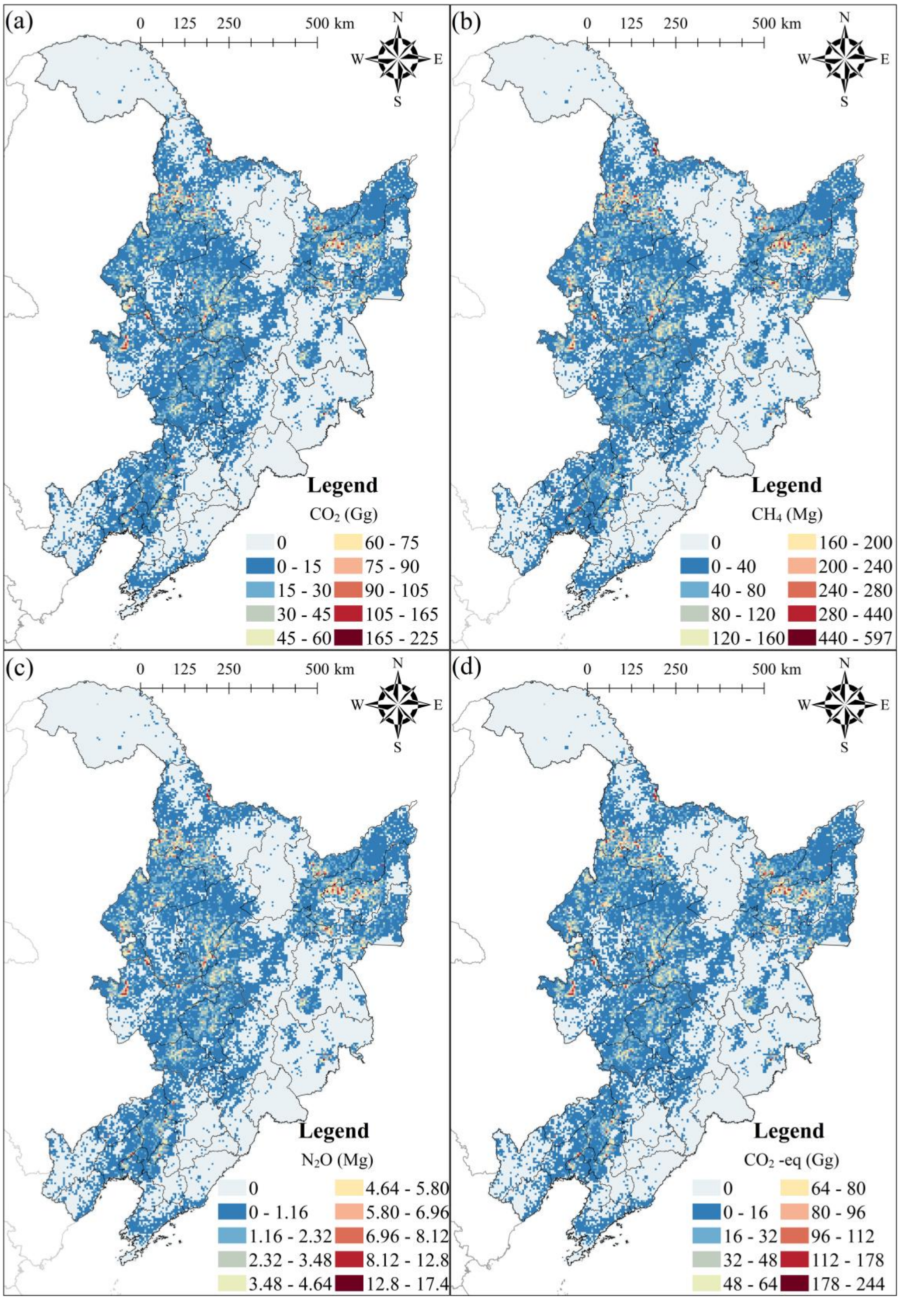
The cumulative emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O from open straw burning in Northeast China from 2001 to 2020 amounted to 202 Tg, 568 Gg, and 16.0 Gg, respectively (or 221 Tg CO_2-eq in total). The spatial distributions of GHGs emissions correspond well with those of fire spots, particularly in high emission areas (**Fig. 2** and **Fig. 4**). However, the amounts of GHGs emissions in the northern Songnen Plain unexpectedly exceeded those in the eastern Songnen Plain and eastern Liao River Plain, suggesting that even low intensity fire spots can generate considerable emissions of GHGs due to higher FRP detected via remote sensing. Therefore, the FRP algorithm proves more effective than burned areas-based algorithms in identifying emission intensity resulted from open straw burning while reducing the uncertainty associated with high spatiotemporal resolution emission inventory (Wu et al., 2023).

The annual emissions of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2-eq from 2001 to 2020 are presented in **Figs**. **S2**, **S3**, **S4**, and **S5**, respectively. The spatiotemporal patterns of GHGs emissions correspond well to the observed trends in fire spots during **Period I** (2001-2012). However, during **Period II** (2013-2017) and **Period III** (2018-2020), the emissions of GHGs in the eastern Songnen Plain and eastern Liao River Plain did not exhibit a proportional increase with the rise in fire spots. This discrepancy can be

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

attributed to the dispersed burning dates among individual farmers in these regions, resulting in high intensity fire spots with relatively low emissions. In contrast, several State Farms located in the northern Sanjiang Plain and northern Songnen Plain demonstrated a higher level of synchronization in open straw burning activities, resulting in parallel trends between fire spots and emissions (Cui et al., 2021).

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

312 

313 **Fig. 4** The cumulative GHGs emissions from open straw burning in Northeast China from 2001

314 to 2020: (a)-(d) for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2-eq emissions, respectively.

315

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

During **Period I** (2001 - 2012), average annual CO_2-eq emission was at 3.75 Tg, and the cumulative CO_2-eq emission amounted to 45.1 Tg. During **Period II** (2013 - 2017), average annual CO_2-eq emission increased substantially to 26.4 Tg, and the cumulative emission during this period amounted to 132 Tg, which accounted for 59.8% of the total emissions over the two decades. During **Period III** (2018 - 2020), average annual CO_2-eq emissions decreased significantly to 14.6 Tg, and the cumulative emission during this period amounted to 43.7 Tg (**Fig. 5(a)**). The trend of CO_2-eq emission from 2001 to 2020 generally corresponds with the occurrence of fire spots, except for 2015 when higher emissions were obtained despite having fewer fire spots than the case in 2014 (**Fig. 5(a)**). Such a trend is consistent with those of carbonaceous gases and aerosols (CGA) emissions estimated by Liu et al., (2022). This discrepancy between fire spots and pollutant emissions in 2015 highlights the limitations of estimating pollutant emissions based solely on burned areas (Ke et al., 2019; Wu et al. 2023). The combustion of corn and rice straw was identified as the primary contributors to CO_2-eq emissions, accounting for 51.0% and 30.9% of the total emissions, respectively (**Fig. 5(b)**). Specifically, corn straw burning released 101.6, 8.28, and 2.69 Tg, while rice straw burning released 126.8, 6.95, and 2.85 Tg of CO_2, CO_2-eq for CH_4, and CO_2-eq for N_2O, respectively.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

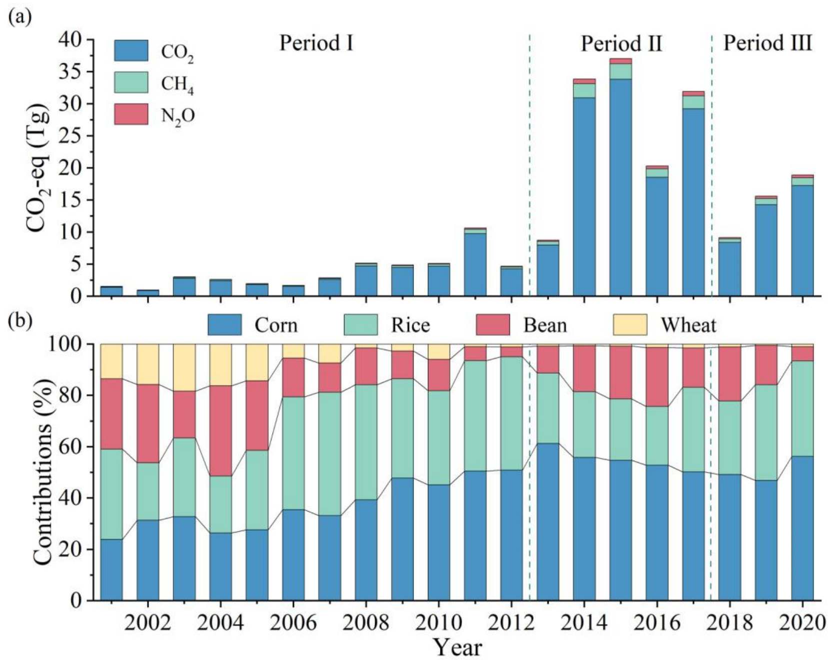


Fig. 5 (a) Reginal total annual CO_2-eq emissions and (b) percentage contributions from open burning of individual crop straw type.

Our estimated CO_2 emission for 2013 in Northeast China (7989.3 Gg) was slightly higher than that estimated from the Fire Inventory from NCAR version 1.5 (FINNv1.5) (5936.6 Gg) by Mehmood et al. (2018), which was likely because FINNv1.5 underestimated the open biomass burning in China (Stavrakou et al., 2016; Yang et al., 2020). Conversely, our estimated total CO_2 emission from 2012 to 2020 (165 Tg) was lower than that (344 Tg) estimated by Liu et al. (2022), the latter was based on a modified FRP algorithm and fire spot products by VIIRS, which has limitations in its traditional straw extraction methods in accurately identifying fire spots during certain

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

times of the year (**Fig. 1(b)**). Therefore, integrating crop cycle information into fire spot extraction and classification methods is critical to enhance the accuracy of emission inventories.

3.3 Driving factors of open straw burning

Open straw burning is more prominently influenced by anthropogenic activities compared to other types of open biomass burning, such as forest, shrubland, and grassland fires (Syphard et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2020). Open straw burning is influenced by changes in straw yield and utilization rate, straw burning ban policy, and farmers' awareness of straw burning consequences (Chen et al., 2016; Li et al., 2017; Tao et al., 2018; Fang et al., 2019; Xu et al., 2023b).

Northeast China has experienced a remarkable expansion in its sown area for major grain crops over the past two decades. By 2020, the sown area reached 231,937 km^2, 61.4% more than that in 2001 (National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2002-2021). In the meantime, annual straw yield reached 143 Tg in 2020, 142% higher than that (59.2 Tg) in 2001 (**Fig.6**) (numbers are calculated based on the major grain yields in Northeast China presented in National Bureau of Statistics of China (2002-2021) and the ratio of straw and grain (Wang et al.,2012)). Note that the annual straw yields have stabilized around 140 Tg since 2017, and this trend is expected to persist for many years to come (**Fig. 6**). From 2001 to 2020, a strong positive correlation was observed between the straw yields and the emissions of CO_2-eq from open straw burning across

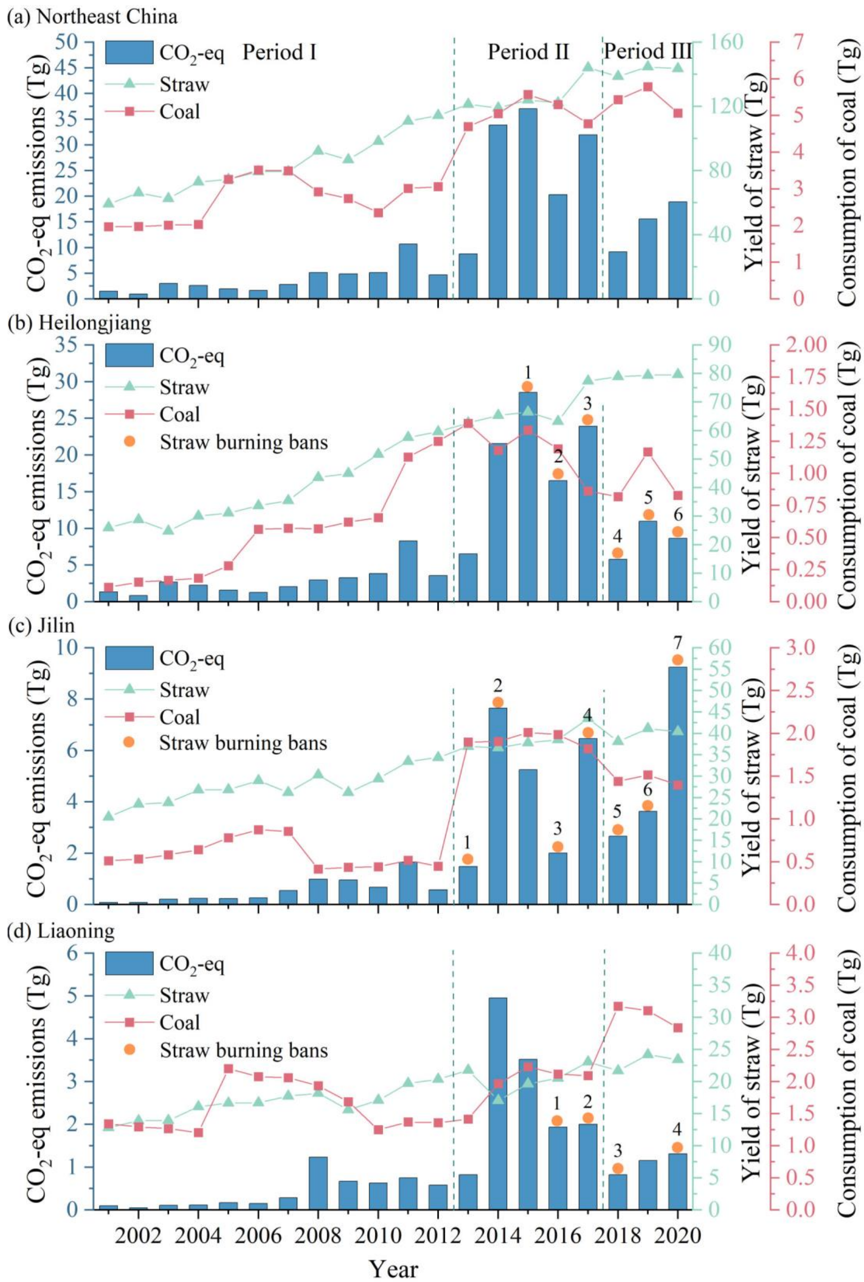
https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Northeast China, as well as in Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces ($p < 0.01$, **Table S2**). If looking at individual periods, significant correlations were only observed during **Period I** for the whole of Northeast China ($p < 0.01$), as well as for Heilongjiang ($p < 0.01$), Jilin ($p < 0.01$) and Liaoning provinces ($p < 0.05$) (**Table S2**). This highlights that increased straw yields exacerbated the challenges of straw disposal in Northeast China and have been a major contributor to the increase in the emissions of GHGs from open straw burning in the aforementioned region and period.

Besides open burning, crop straw is also used for cooking and heating in rural households in Northeast China (Ke et al., 2023; Liu et al., 2023). Crop straw can also be converted to bioenergy, used as animal feed, and returned to the fields (Alengebawy et al., 2022; Fang et al., 2022). However, exact quantification of straw utilization in different sectors in Northeast China is still lacking (Shi et al., 2023). Knowing that coal combustion and straw burning are major energy sources for rural households in Northeast China, we tried to explore potential changes in straw utilization on open straw burning through coal consumption changes (Fang et al. 2019). The abrupt increase in rural residential coal consumption in 2013 in Northeast China coincided with a spike in CO_2-eq emissions from open straw burning (**Fig. 6(a)**). Furthermore, a significant positive correlation between rural residential coal consumption and CO_2-eq emissions in Northeast China was revealed, especially in Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces (**Table S3**). We thus speculate that the increase in rural commercial energy consumption may

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

have reduced the demand for straw as an energy source for agricultural households, thus facilitating the increased open straw burning. This needs to be confirmed in future studies once various straw utilization pathways are quantified.



https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Fig. 6 Annual CO_2-eq emissions, yield of straw, rural residential coal consumption, and straw burning bans in (a) Northeast China, (b) Heilongjiang, (c) Jilin, and (d) Liaoning from 2001 to 2020.

We also evaluated the efficacy of straw burning ban policy in Heilongjiang, Jinlin, and Liaoning (**Table S4**). Despite the implementation of the policy since 2013 in this region, a significant reduction in CO_2-eq emissions from open straw burning was only observed after 2018 (**Fig. 6**). Compared to the other regions of China, the effective control of open straw burning was delayed by several years in Northeast China (Huang et al., 2021). An important phenomenon was observed regarding the geographical and temporal expansion of the ban policy, e.g., initially focused on key areas and specific seasons (autumn and winter) and progressively extended to the entire region and throughout the whole year. (see Heilongjiang Province as an example, **Table S4**). Therefore, enhanced enforcement of the ban policy likely reduced CO_2-eq emissions during **Period III** and shifted the burning season to spring.

In conclusion, the enforcement of region-specific straw burning bans tailored to spatiotemporal variations is crucial to control GHGs emissions, given the anticipated sustained high straw yields in the future. Additionally, promoting diverse methods for utilizing straw is highlighted as an effective strategy for mitigating carbon emissions resulted from open straw burning in Northeast China. A combined effort on policy

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

enforcement and alternative straw usage would play a pivotal role in addressing the environmental challenges posed by agricultural practices in the region.

4 Conclusions

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the spatiotemporal variations of open straw burning across Northeast China from 2001 to 2020 and develops regional scale high spatial resolution annual emission inventories of GHGs. Open straw burning in Northeast China emitted a total of 221 Tg of CO_2-eq during 2001-2020, of which 20.4% was from **Perido I** (2001-2012), 59.8% from **Perido II** (2013-2017), and 19.8% from **Period III** (2018-2020). Analysis results demonstrate the necessity of integrating the crop cycle information into the extraction and classification of fire spots from open straw burning to enhance the accuracy of emission inventories of various pollutants. This study also highlights the inconsistencies between the number of fire spots and pollutant emissions caused by remote sensing detection techniques. In Northeast China, regions such as the northern Sanjiang Plain, eastern and northern Songnen Plain, and eastern Liao River Plain are identified as high-emission areas of GHGs from open straw burning, which emitted 38.9, 49.0, 33.3, and 12.2 Tg of CO_2-eq, respectively, during 2001-2020. Additionally, it is observed that the season for open straw burning has shifted from autumn to spring, with dispersed burning dates. This spatiotemporal analysis provides crucial insights into policy effectiveness as well as geographical

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

variations regarding compliance with regulations banning open straw burning. Consequently, government policies prohibiting open straw burning should be adjusted according to the observed spatiotemporal variations in different regions. Simultaneously promoting diversified applications of straw, such as bioenergy conversion, animal feeding, and soil amendment, is recommended — a strategy that is aligned with China's dual-carbon objectives aiming at achieving carbon peak and carbon neutrality.

Data availability

All raw data can be provided by the corresponding authors upon request.

Supplement

The supplement related to this article is available online at:

Author contributions

SC designed the research. ZS, LZ, CT, and QF developed the methodology. ZS performed the formal analysis and wrote the initial draft. All the authors reviewed and edited the draft.

Competing interests

One of our co-authors is a member of the Editorial Board of ACP.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Disclaimer

Publisher's note: Copernicus Publications remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims made in the text, published maps, institutional affiliations, or any other geographical representation in this paper. While Copernicus Publications makes every effort to include appropriate place names, the final responsibility lies with the authors.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Distinguished Youth Science Foundation of Heilongjiang Province (JQ2023E001) and Young Leading Talents of Northeast Agricultural University.

References

Ahmed, W., Tan, Q., Ali, S., and Ahmad, N.: Addressing environmental implications of crop stubble burning in Pakistan: innovation platforms as an alternative approach, Int. J. Global Warming, 19, 76-93, https://doi.org/10.1504/IJGW.2019.101773, 2019.

Alengebawy, A., Mohamed, B.A., Ran, Y., Yang, Y., Pezzuolo, A., Samer, M., and Ai, P.: A comparative environmental life cycle assessment of rice straw-based bioenergy projects in China, Environ. Res., 212, 113404, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2022.113404, 2022.

Chen, Y.L., Shen, H.Z., Zhong, Q.R., Chen, H., Huang, T.B., Liu, J.F., Cheng, H.F., Zeng, E.Y., Smith, K.R., and Tao, S.: Transition of household cookfuels in China from 2010 to 2012, Appl. Energ., 184, 800-809, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2016.07.136, 2016.

Cui, S., Song, Z.H., Zhang, L.M., Shen, Z.X., Hough, R., Zhang, Z.L., An, L.H., Fu, Q., Zhao, Y.C., and Jia, Z.Y.: Spatial and temporal variations of open straw burning based on fire spots in northeast China from 2013 to 2017, Atmos. Environ., 244, 117962, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2020.117962, 2021.

Fang, Y.R., Wu, Y., and Xie, G.H.: Crop residue utilizations and potential for bioethanol production in China, Renew. Sust. Energ. Rev., 113, 109288, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2019.109288, 2019.

Fang, Y.R., Zhang, S.L., Zhou, Z.Q., Shi, W.J., and Xie, G.H.: Sustainable development in China: Valuation of bioenergy potential and CO_2 reduction from crop straw, Appl. Energ., 322, 119439, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2022.119439, 2022.

Freeborn, P.H., Wooster, M.J., Hao, W.M., Ryan, C.A., Nordgren, B.L., Baker, S.P., and Ichoku, C.: Relationships between energy release, fuel mass loss, and trace gas and aerosol emissions during laboratory biomass fires, J. Geophys. Res-Atmos., 113, D01301, https://doi.org/10.1029/2007JD008679, 2008.

Fu, J., Song, S.T., Guo, L., Chen, W.W., Wang, P., Duanmu, L.J., Shang, Y.J., Shi, B.W., and He, L.Y.: Interprovincial joint prevention and control of open straw burning in Northeast China: Implications for atmospheric environment management, Remote Sens., 14(11), 2528, https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14112528, 2022.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Gadde, B., Bonnet, S., Menke, C., and Garivait, S.: Air pollutant emissions from rice straw open field burning in India, Thailand and the Philippines, Environ. Pollut., 157, 1554-1558, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2009.01.004, 2009.

Giglio, L., Schroeder, W., and Justice, C.O.: The collection 6 MODIS active fire detection algorithm and fire products, Remote Sens. Environ., 178, 31-41, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2016.02.054, 2016.

Guan, Y.N., Chen, G.Y., Cheng, Z.J., Yan, B.B., and Hou, L.A.: Air pollutant emissions from straw open burning: A case study in Tianjin, Atmos. Environ., 171, 155-164, https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2017.10.020, 2017.

Hong, X., Zhang, C., Tian, Y., Wu, H., Zhu, Y., and Liu, C.: Quantification and evaluation of atmospheric emissions from crop residue burning constrained by satellite observations in China during 2016-2020, Sci. Total. Environ., 865, 161237, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.161237, 2023.

Huang, K., Zhuang, G., Lin, Y., Wang, Q., Fu, J.S., Fu, Q., Liu, T., and Deng, C.: How to improve the air quality over megacities in China: pollution characterization and source analysis in Shanghai before, during, and after the 2010 World Expo, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 13, 5927-5942, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-5927-2013, 2013.

Huang, L., Zhu, Y.H., Liu, H.Q., Wang, Y.J., Allen, D.T., Ooi, M.C.G., Manomaiphiboon, K., Latif, M.T., Chan, A., and Li, L.: Assessing the contribution of open crop straw burning to ground-level ozone and associated health impacts in China and the effectiveness of straw burning bans, Environ. Int., 171, 107710,

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2022.107710, 2023.

Huang, L., Zhu, Y.H., Wang, Q., Zhu, A.S., Liu, Z.Y., Wang, Y.J., Allen, D.T., and Li, L.: Assessment of the effects of straw burning bans in China: Emissions, air quality, and health impacts, Sci. Total Environ., 789, 147935, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.147935, 2021.

Huang, X., Li, M.M., Li, J.F., and Song, Y.: A high-resolution emission inventory of crop burning in fields in China based on MODIS Thermal Anomalies/Fire products, Atmos. Environ., 50, 9-15, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2012.01.017, 2012.

Jin, Q., Ma, X., Wang, W., Yang, S., and Guo, F.: Temporal and spatial variations of $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from crop straw burning in eastern China during 2000-2014. Acta Sci. Circumstantiae, 37, 460-468, 2017. (in Chinese)

Jin, Q.F., Ma, X.Q., Wang, G.Y., Yang, X.J., and Guo, F.T.: Dynamics of major air pollutants from crop residue burning in mainland China, 2000-2014, J. Environ. Sci., 70, 190-205, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jes.2017.11.024, 2018.

Ke, H.B., Gong, S.L., He, J.J., Zhou, C.H., Zhang, L., and Zhou, Y.K.: Spatial and temporal distribution of open bio-mass burning in China from 2013 to 2017, Atmos. Environ., 210, 156-165, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.04.039, 2019.

Ke, Y.X., Zhang, F.X., Zhang, Z.L., Hough, R., Fu, Q., Li, Y.F., and Cui, S.: Effect of combined aging treatment on biochar adsorption and speciation distribution for Cd (II), Sci. Total Environ., 867, 161593, http://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.161593, 2023.

Korontzi, S., McCarty, J., Loboda, T., Kumar, S., and Justice, C.: Global distribution of

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

agricultural fires in croplands from 3 years of Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) data, Global Biogeochem. Cy., 20, GB2021, https://doi.org/10.1029/2005GB002529, 2006.

Li, C.L., Hu, Y.J., Zhang, F., Chen, J.M., Ma, Z., Ye, X.N., Yang, X., Wang, L., Tang, X.F., Zhang, R.H., Mu, M., Wang, G.H., Kan, H.D., Wang, X.M., and Mellouki, A.: Multi-pollutant emissions from the burning of major agricultural residues in China and the related health-economic effects, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 17, 4957-4988, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-4957-2017, 2017.

Li, L., Zhao, Q.Y., Zhang, J., Li, H.P., Liu, Q., Li, C.Y., Chen, F., Qiao, Y.Z., and Han, J.Z.: Bottom-up emission inventories of multiple air pollutants from open straw burning: A case study of Jiangsu province, Eastern China, Atmos. Pollut. Res., 10, 501-507, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apr.2018.09.011, 2019.

Li, X.H., Wang, S.X., Duan, L., Hao, J.M., Li, C., Chen, Y.S., and Yang, L.: Particulate and trace gas emissions from open burning of wheat straw and corn stover in China, Environ. Sci. Technol., 41(17), 6052-6058, https://doi.org/10.1021/es0705137, 2007.

Li, X.Y., Yu, L., Peng, D.L., and Gong, P.: A large-scale, long time-series (1984-2020) of soybean mapping with phenological features: Heilongjiang Province as a test case, Int. J. Remote Sens., 42, 7332-7356, https://doi.org/10.1080/01431161.2021.1957177, 2021.

Liu, L.H., Jiang, J.Y., and Zong, L.G.: Emission inventory of greenhouse gases from agricultural residues combustion: A case study of Jiangsu Province, Environ. Sci., 32,

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

1242-1248, 2011. (In Chinese)

Liu, Y.X., Zhao, H.M., Zhao, G.Y., Zhang, X.L., and Xiu, A.J.: Carbonaceous gas and aerosol emissions from biomass burning in China from 2012 to 2021, J. Clean. Prod., 362, 132199, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.132199, 2022.

Liu, Y.Z., Zhang, J., and Zhuang, M.H.: Bottom-up re-estimations of greenhouse gas and atmospheric pollutants derived from straw burning of three cereal crops production in China based on a national questionnaire, Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res., 28, 65410-65415, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-15658-9, 2021.

Liu, Z.K., Cui, S., Fu, Q., Zhang, F.X., Zhang, Z.L., Hough, R., An, L.H., Li, Y.F., and Zhang, L.M.: Transport of neonicotinoid insecticides in a wetland ecosystem: has the cultivation of different crops become the major sources? J. Environ. Manag. 339, 117838, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.161593, 2023.

Luo, Y.C., Zhang, Z., Li, Z.Y., Chen, Y., Zhang, L.L., Cao, J., and Tao, F.L.: Identifying the spatiotemporal changes of annual harvesting areas for three staple crops in China by integrating multi-data sources. Environ. Res. Lett., 15, 074003, https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab80f0, 2020a.

Luo, Y.C., Zhang, Z., Chen, Y., Li, Z.Y., and Tao, F.L.: ChinaCropPhen1km: a high-resolution crop phenological dataset for three staple crops in China during 2000-2015 based on leaf area index (LAI) products, Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 12, 197-214, https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-12-197-2020, 2020b.

Lv, Q.C., Yang, Z.Y., Chen, Z.Y., Li, M.C., Gao, B.B., Yang, J., Chen, X., and Xu, B.:

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Crop residue burning in China (2019-2021): Spatiotemporal patterns, environmental impact, and emission dynamics, Env. Sci. Ecotechnol., 21, 100394, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ese.2024.100394, 2024.

Mehmood, K., Chang, S.C., Yu, S.C.,·Wang, L.Q., Li, P.F., Li, Z., Liu, W.P., Rosenfeld, D., Seinfeld, J.H.: Spatial and temporal distributions of air pollutant emissions from open crop straw and biomass burnings in China from 2002 to 2016, Environ. Chem. Lett., 16, 301-309, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10311-017-0675-6, 2018.

Mehmood, K., Wu, Y.J., Wang, L.Q., Yu, S.C., Li, P.F., Chen, X., Li, Z., Zhang Y.B., Li, M.Y., Liu, W.P., Wang, Y.S., Liu, Z.R., Zhu, Y.N., Rosenfeld, D., and Seinfeld, J.H.: Relative effects of open biomass burning and open crop straw burning on haze formation over central and eastern China: modeling study driven by constrained emissions, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 20, 2419-2443, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-20-2419-2020, 2020.

National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBSC): China Statistical Yearbook, China Statistics Press, Beijing, http://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/ndsj/, 2002-2021. (in Chinese)

Pan, X.L., Kanaya, Y., Taketani, F., Miyakawa, T., Inomata, S., Komazaki, Y., Tanimoto, H., Wang, Z., Uno, I., and Wang, Z.F.: Emission characteristics of refractory black carbon aerosols from fresh biomass burning: a perspective from laboratory experiments, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 17, 13001-13016, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-13001-2017, 2017.

Peng, L.Q., Zhang, Q., and He, K.B.: Emissions inventory of atmospheric pollutants

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

from open burning of crop residues in China based on a national questionnaire, Res. Environ. Sci., 29, 1109-1118, 2016. (In Chinese)

Saxton, K.E., Kenny, J.F., and McCool, D.K.: Air permeability to define frozen soil infiltration with variable tillage and residue, Trans. ASABE, 36, 1369-1375, https://dx.doi.org/10.13031/2013.28472, 1993.

Schroeder, W., Oliva, P., Giglio, L., and Csiszar, I.A.: The New VIIRS 375 m active fire detection data product: Algorithm description and initial assessment, Remote Sens. Environ., 143, 85-96, https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2013.12.008, 2014.

Shi, W.J., Fang, Y.R., Chang, Y.Y., and Xie, G.H.: Toward sustainable utilization of crop straw: Greenhouse gas emissions and their reduction potential from 1950 to 2021 in China, Resour. Conserv. Recy., 190, 106824, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2022.106824, 2023.

Song, Z.H., Zhang, L.M., Tian, C.G., Li, K.Y., Chen, P.Y., Jia, Z.Y., Hu, P., and Cui, S.: Chemical characteristics, distribution patterns, and source apportionment of particulate elements and inorganic ions in snowpack in Harbin, China, Chemosphere, 349, 140886, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2023.140886, 2024.

Stavrakou, T., Müller, J.F., Bauwens, M., De Smedt, I., Lerot, C., Van Roozendael, M., Coheur, P.F., Clerbaux, C., Boersma, K.F. van der A, R., and Song, Y.: Substantial underestimation of post-harvest burning emissions in the North China plain revealed by multi-species space observations, Sci. Rep., 6, 32307, https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/srep32307, 2016.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Stockwell, C.E., Yokelson, R.J., Kreidenweis, S.M., Robinson, A.L., DeMott, P.J., Sullivan, R.C., Reardon, J., Ryan, K.C., Griffith, D.W.T., and Stevens, L.: Trace gas emissions from combustion of peat, crop residue, domestic biofuels, grasses, and other fuels: configuration and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) component of the fourth Fire Lab at Missoula Experiment (FLAME-4), Atmos. Chem. Phys., 14, 9727-9754, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-9727-2014, 2014.

Sun, J.F., Peng, H.Y., Chen, J.M., Wang, X.M., Wei, M., Li, W.J., Yang, L.X., Zhang, Q.Z., Wang, W.X., and Mellouki, A.: An estimation of CO_2 emission via agricultural crop residue open field burning in China from 1996 to 2013, J. Clean. Prod., 112, 2625--2631, https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.09.112, 2016.

Syphard, A.D., Keeley, J.E., Pfaff, A.H., and Ferschweiler, K.: Human presence diminishes the importance of climate in driving fire activity across the United States, P. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 114, 13750-13755, https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1713885114, 2017.

Tang, R., Huang, X., Zhou, D.R., and Ding, A.J.: Biomass-burning-induced surface darkening and its impact on regional meteorology in eastern China, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 20, 6177-6191, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-20-6177-2020, 2020.

Tao, S., Ru, M.Y., Du, W., Zhu, X., Zhong, Q.R., Li, B.G., Shen, G.F., Pan, X.L., Meng, W.J., Chen, Y.L., Shen, H.Z., Lin, N., Su, S., Zhuo, S.J., Huang, T.B., Xu, Y., Yun, X., Liu, J. F., Wang, X.L., Liu, W.X., Cheng, H.F., and Zhu, D.Q.: Quantifying the rural residential energy transition in China from 1992 to 2012 through a representative

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

national survey, Nat. Energy, 3, 567-573, https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-018-0158-4, 2018.

Tian, H., Zhao, D., and Wang, Y.: Emission inventories of atmospheric pollutants discharged from biomass burning in China, Acta Sci. Circumstantiae, 31, 349-357, 2011. (in Chinese)

Vadrevu, K., and Lasko, K.: Intercomparison of MODIS AQUA and VIIRS I-Band fires and emissions in an agricultural landscape-implications for air pollution research, Remote Sens., 10, 978, https://doi.org/10.3390/rs10070978, 2018.

van der Werf, G.R., Randerson, J.T., Giglio, L., van Leeuwen, T.T., Chen, Y., Rogers, B.M., Mu, M.Q., van Marle, M.J.E., Morton, D.C., Collatz, G.J., Yokelson, R.J., and Kasibhatla, P.S.: Global fire emissions estimates during 1997-2016, Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 9, 697-720, https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-9-697-2017, 2017.

Vermote, E., Ellicott, E., Dubovik, O., Lapyonok, T., Chin, M., Giglio, L., and Roberts, G.J.: An approach to estimate global biomass burning emissions of organic and black carbon from MODIS fire radiative power, J. Geophys. Res., 114, D18 https://doi.org/10.1029/2008jd011188, 2009.

Wang, J.Y., Xi, F.M., Liu, Z., Bing, L.F., Alsaedi, A., Hayat, T., Ahmad., and Guan, D.D.: The spatiotemporal features of greenhouse gases emissions from biomass burning in China from 2000 to 2012, J. Clean. Prod., 181, 801-808, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.01.206, 2018.

Wang, X.Y., Xue, S., and Xie, G.H.: Value-taking for residue factor as a parameter to

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

assess the field residue of field crops, J. China Agr. Univ., 17.1, 1-8, 2012. (in Chinese)

Weldemichael, Y., and Assefa, G.: Assessing the energy production and GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions mitigation potential of biomass resources for Alberta, J. Clean. Prod., 112, 4257-4264, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.08.118, 2016.

Wen, X., Chen, W.W., Chen, B., Yang, C.J., Tu, G., and Cheng, T.H.: Does the prohibition on open burning of straw mitigate air pollution? An empirical study in Jilin Province of China in the post-harvest season, J. Environ. Manage., 264, 110451, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2020.110451, 2020.

Wooster, M.J., Roberts, G., Perry, G.L.W., and Kaufman, Y.J.: Retrieval of biomass combustion rates and totals from fire radiative power observations: FRP derivation and calibration relationships between biomass consumption and fire radiative energy release, J. Geophys. Res-Atmos., 110, D24311, https://doi.org/10.1029/2005JD006318, 2005.

Wu, B.B., Li, J.H., Yao, Z.L., Li, X., Wang, W.J., Wu, Z.C., and Zhou, Q.: Characteristics and reduction assessment of GHG emissions from crop residue open burning in China under the targets of carbon peak and carbon neutrality, Sci. Total Environ., 905, 167235, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.167235, 2023.

Wu, J., Kong, S.F., Wu, F.Q., Cheng, Y., Zheng, S.R., Qin, S., Liu, X., Yan, Q., Zheng, H., Zheng, M.M., Yan, Y.Y., Liu, D.T., Ding, S., Zhao, D.L., Shen, G.F., Zhao, T.L., and Qi, S.H.: The moving of high emission for biomass burning in China: View from multi-year emission estimation and human-driven forces. Environ. Int., 142, 105812,

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2020.105812, 2020.

Wu, J., Kong, S.F., Wu, F.Q., Cheng, Y., Zheng, S.R., Yan, Q., Zheng, H., Yang, G.W., Zheng, M.M., Liu, D.T., Zhao, D.L., and Qi, S.H.: Estimating the open biomass burning emissions in central and eastern China from 2003 to 2015 based on satellite observation, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 18, 11623-11646, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-11623-2018, 2018.

Xu, R.B., Ye, T.T., Yue, X., Yang, Z.Y., Yu, W.H., Zhang, Y.W., Bell, M.L., Morawska, L., Yu, P., Zhang, Y.X., Wu, Y., Liu, Y.M., Johnston, F., Lei, Y.D., Abramson, M.J., Guo, Y.M., and Li, S.S.: Global population exposure to landscape fire air pollution from 2000 to 2019, Nature, 621, 521-529, https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06398-6, 2023a.

Xu, C., and You, C.: Agricultural expansion dominates rapid increases in cropland fires in Asia, Environ. Int., 179, https://doi.org/108189, 10.1016/j.envint.2023.108189, 2023b.

Xu, W.D., Wooster, M.J., Kaneko, T., He, J.P., Zhang, T.R., and Fisher, D.: Major advances in geostationary fire radiative power (FRP) retrieval over Asia and Australia stemming from use of Himarawi-8 AHI, Remote Sens. Environ., 193, 138-149, https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2017.02.024, 2017.

Xuan, F., Dong, Y., Li, J.Y., Li, X.C., Su, W., Huang, X.D., Huang, J.X., Xie, Z.X., Li, Z.Q., Liu, H., Tao, W.C., Wen, Y.A., and Zhang, Y.: Mapping crop type in Northeast China during 2013-2021 using automatic sampling and tile-based image classification, Int. J. Appl. Earth Obs., 117, 103178, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2022.103178, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

Yang, G.Y., Zhao, H.M., Tong, D.Q., Xiu, A.J., Zhang, X.L., and Gao, C.: Impacts of post-harvest open biomass burning and burning ban policy on severe haze in the Northeastern China, Sci. Total Environ., 716, 136517, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.136517, 2020.

Yang, Y., and Zhao, Y.: Quantification and evaluation of atmospheric pollutant emissions from open biomass burning with multiple methods: a case study for the Yangtze River Delta region, China, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 19, 327-348, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-327-2019, 2019.

Zhang, X.H., Lu, Y., Wang, Q.G., and Qian, X.: A high-resolution inventory of air pollutant emissions from crop residue burning in China, Atmos. Environ., 213, 207-214, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.06.009, 2019.

Zhao, H.M., Yang, G.Y., Tong, D.Q., Zhang, X.L., Xiu, A.J., and Zhang, S.C.: Interannual and seasonal variability of greenhouse gases and aerosol emissions from biomass burning in Northeastern China constrained by satellite observations, Remote Sens., 13, 1005, https://doi.org/10.3390/rs13051005, 2021.

Zheng, B., Ciais, P., Chevallier, F., Yang, H., Canadell, J.G., Chen, Y., van der Velde, I.R., Aben, I., Chuvieco, E., Davis, S.J., Deeter, M., Hong, C.P., Kong, Y.W., Li, H.Y., Li, H., Lin, X., He, K.B., and Zhang, Q.: Record-high CO_2 emissions from boreal fires in 2021, Science, 379, 912-917, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.ade0805, 2023.

Zhou, Y., Xia, X.C., Lang, J.L., Zhao, B.B., Chen, D.S., Mao, S.S., Zhang, Y.Y., Liu, J., and Li, J.: A coupled framework for estimating pollutant emissions from open burning

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-980
Preprint. Discussion started: 3 May 2024

of specific crop residue: A case study for wheat, Sci. Total Environ., 844, 156731, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.156731, 2022.

Zhou, Y., Xing, X.F., Lang, J.L., Chen, D.S., Cheng, S.Y., Wei, L., Wei, X., and Liu, C.: A comprehensive biomass burning emission inventory with high spatial and temporal resolution in China, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 17, 2839-2864, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-2839-2017, 2017.

Zhuang, Y., Li, R.Y., Yang, H., Chen, D.L., Chen, Z.Y., Gao, B.B., and He, B.: Understanding temporal and spatial distribution of crop residue burning in China from 2003 to 2017 using MODIS data, Remote Sens., 10(3), 390, https://doi.org/10.3390/rs10030390, 2018.

Zhu, C., Kawamura, K., and Kunwar, B.: Effect of biomass burning over the western North Pacific Rim: Wintertime maxima of anhydrosugars in ambient aerosols from Okinawa, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 15, 1959-1973, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-15-1959-2015, 2015.