

Abstract for presentation to:

**University of Nigeria, Department of Geoinformatics and Surveying, Enugu, Nigeria.
Office of the Surveyor General of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria**

On the Occasion of our Field Visit and Scientific Collaboration for the IDS Project on:
**“Interactions and feedbacks between biomass burning and water cycle dynamics
across the northern sub-Saharan African region”**

Presentation Type: Talk

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Charles ICHOKU
Climate and Radiation Branch, Code 613.2
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, MD 20771, U.S.A.
Phone : (1) 301-614-6212
Fax : (1) 301-614-6307 or (1) 301-614-6420
E-mail : Charles.Ichoku@nasa.gov

Abstract Title:

**Interactions and feedbacks between biomass burning and water cycle
dynamics across the northern sub-Saharan African region**

Charles Ichoku

NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, code 610, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA.

Jimmy Adegoke

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Pretoria, South Africa
University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO

ABSTRACT

The northern sub-Saharan African (NSSA) region, bounded on the north and south by the Sahara and the Equator, respectively, and stretching from the West to the East African coastlines, has one of the highest biomass-burning rates per unit land area among all regions of the world. Because of the high concentration and frequency of fires in this region, with the associated abundance of heat release and gaseous and particulate smoke emissions, biomass-burning activity is believed to be one of the drivers of the regional carbon and energy cycles, with serious implications for the water cycle. A new interdisciplinary research effort sponsored by NASA is presently being focused on the NSSA region, to better understand the possible connection between the intense biomass burning observed from satellite year after year across the region and the rapid depletion of the regional water resources, as exemplified by the dramatic drying of Lake Chad. A combination of remote sensing and modeling approaches is being utilized in investigating multiple regional surface, atmospheric, and water-cycle processes, and inferring possible links between them. In this presentation, we will discuss preliminary results as well as the path toward improved understanding of the interrelationships and feedbacks between the biomass burning and the environmental change dynamics in the NSSA region.