NExUS Reports and Tools (Data, Products and Services) Mon Nov 12 18:14:27 EST 2018

| Name | BLACK CARBON: A Science/Policy Primer |
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| Description | Over the last decade, a growing body of evidence indicates that soot and smoke from incomplete combustion are major contributors to climate change. Black carbon, a soot component, is a potent climate driver that absorbs sunlight in the atmosphere, changes rainfall patterns, and when deposited on snow and ice, accelerates melting. In addition, soot can cause direct effects on health and agriculture. Climate and other effects of soot are magnified in broad regions where the strongest source emissions occur, but transported soot is also a major concern in the Arctic. The short atmospheric lifetime of soot particles also means that emissions reductions produce nearly immediate results, in contrast to most greenhouse gases (GHGs). |
| Type | |
| Sector | - Public Health and Safety |
| Focus Area | - Changes in Extremes of Weather and Climate |
| Region | - National |
| Lead Agencies | PEW Center on Global Climate Change |