

Siberian Wildfires Swell Amid Historic Heatwave

June 29, 2020



Districts in six Russian regions including the republic of Sakha have introduced states of emergency in connection with the fires. **Yevgeny Sofronyev / TASS**

Forest fires in Siberia have grown at least threefold amid a record-breaking heatwave in the region, according to Russia's agency for aerial forest fire management Aviales.

The figures state that 1.37 million hectares (3.4 million acres) were [burning](#) in areas unreachable to firefighters as of midnight Monday.

Embed:

This is mighty river Kolyma covered with smoke from wildfires in the extreme north of Yakutia above the Arctic circle. Picture is taken from a ship outside Srednekolymsk. Picture @ Vera Salnitskaya <https://t.co/28yiakwu8U>
pic.twitter.com/2ugEsLfcgs

— The Siberian Times (@siberian_times) [June 29, 2020](#)

Less than 450,000 hectares (1.1 million acres) had been burning in the area last week.

More than 80% of the blazes hit the republic of Sakha, the region where the town of Verkhoyansk reported possibly the hottest-ever temperature above the Arctic Circle of 38 degrees Celsius earlier in June.

The isolated town's previous record high temperature of 37.3 C was measured in July 1988. The record high temperature for any location north of the Arctic Circle of 37.8 C was set in Fort Yukon, Alaska, in June 1915.

Related article: [Arctic Temperatures Hit Record High in Russia Amid Heat Wave](#)

Other parts of Siberia saw higher-than-average temperatures this spring, with some towns in the Arctic Circle beating their previous records by double digits and temperatures reaching the mid-20s and low-30s. Temperatures in May alone were up to 10 C warmer than average.

In addition to the wildfires, a recent massive oil spill near the Arctic city of Norilsk is believed to have been caused by melting permafrost that has accelerated with the region's warming climate.

Related article: [In Siberian Fuel Spill, Climate Change Is Seen as Major Factor](#)

The Associated Press [reported](#) a nearly fivefold increase in forest fire coverage Saturday.

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Around half of Russia's forest coverage is located in remote areas where firefighters are allowed to let fires rage if they don't threaten nearby residents or businesses. Environmental activists say that 90% of Russia's 2019 wildfires had burned in these areas.

The Natural Resources and Environment Ministry is seeking to almost entirely [do away](#) with the "control zones" where wildfires are allowed to burn, the Kommersant business daily reported last week.

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