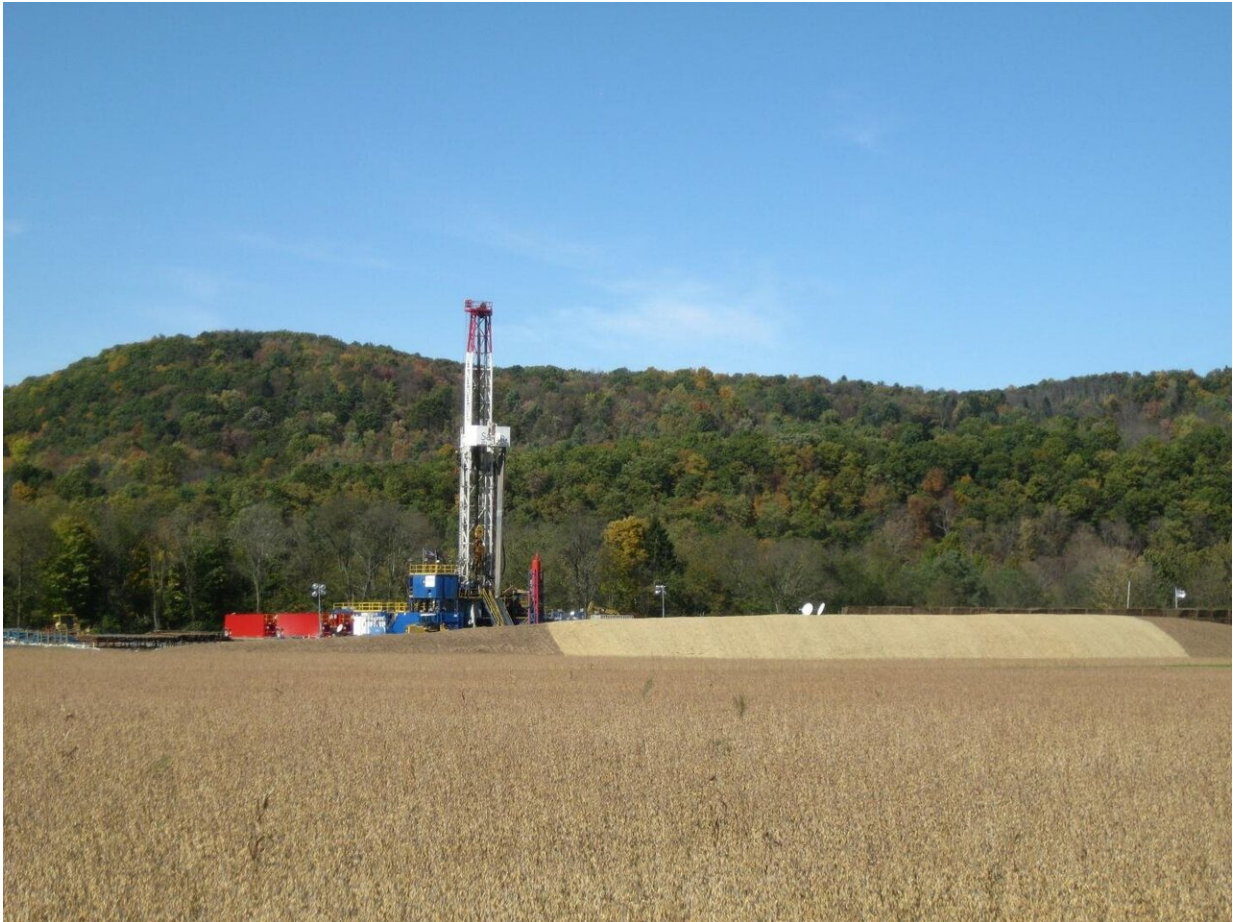


# New study: Fracking prompts global spike in atmospheric methane

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Tower in Pennsylvania, USA, for drilling into the Marcellus Shale Formation for natural gas. (Source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AUpper\\_Fairfield\\_Township\\_gas\\_well\\_2a.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AUpper_Fairfield_Township_gas_well_2a.JPG); License: CC-BY) Credit: Ruhrfisch

As methane concentrations increase in the Earth's atmosphere, chemical fingerprints point to a probable source: shale oil and gas, according to new Cornell University research published today (14 August) in *Biogeosciences*, a journal of the European Geosciences Union.

The research suggests that this methane has less [carbon-13](#) relative to [carbon-12](#) (denoting the weight of the carbon atom at the centre of the methane molecule) than does methane from conventional natural gas and other fossil fuels such as coal.

This carbon-13 signature means that since the use of high-volume hydraulic fracturing—commonly called fracking—shale gas has increased in its share of global natural gas production and has released more methane into the [atmosphere](#), according to the paper's author, Robert Howarth, the David R. Atkinson Professor of Ecology and Environmental Biology at Cornell University in the US.

About two-thirds of all new gas production over the last decade has been shale gas produced in the United States and Canada, he said.

While [atmospheric methane](#) concentrations have been rising since 2008, the carbon composition of the methane has also changed. Methane from biological sources such as cows and wetlands have a low carbon-13 content—compared to methane from most fossil fuels. Previous studies erroneously concluded that biological sources are the cause of the rising methane, Howarth said.

Carbon dioxide and methane are critical greenhouse gases, but they behave quite differently in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide emitted today will influence the climate for centuries to come, as the climate responds slowly to decreasing amounts of the gas.

Unlike its slow response to carbon dioxide, the atmosphere responds

quickly to changes in methane emissions. "Reducing methane now can provide an instant way to slow global warming and meet the United Nations' target of keeping the planet well below a 2-degree Celsius average rise," Howarth said, referring to the 2015 Paris Agreement that boosts the global response to climate change threats.

Atmospheric methane levels had previously risen during the last two decades of the 20th century but levelled in the first decade of 21st century. Then, atmospheric methane levels increased dramatically from 2008-14, from about 570 teragrams (570 billion tons) annually to about 595 teragrams, due to global human-caused methane emissions in the last 11 years.

"This recent increase in methane is massive," Howarth said. "It's globally significant. It's contributed to some of the increase in global warming we've seen and [shale gas](#) is a major player."

"If we can stop pouring [methane](#) into the atmosphere, it will dissipate," he said. "It goes away pretty quickly, compared to [carbon dioxide](#). It's the low-hanging fruit to slow global warming."

**More information:** Robert W. Howarth, Ideas and perspectives: is shale gas a major driver of recent increase in global atmospheric methane?, *Biogeosciences* (2019). [DOI: 10.5194/bg-16-3033-2019](https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-16-3033-2019)

Provided by European Geosciences Union

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