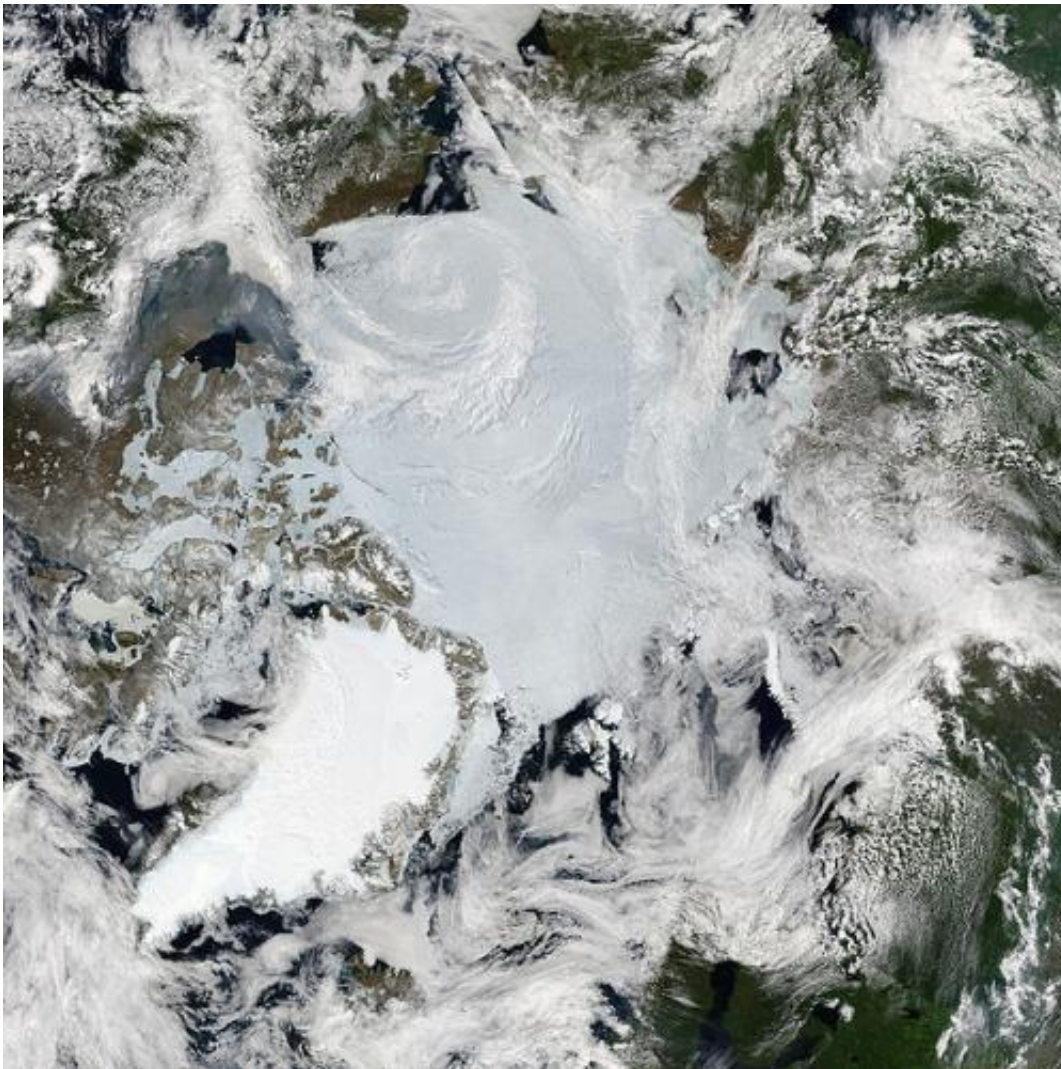


Global science team on red alert as Arctic lands grow greener

January 31 2020



Mosaic of images of the Arctic by MODIS. Credit: NASA

New research techniques are being adopted by scientists tackling the most visible impact of climate change—the so-called greening of Arctic regions.

The latest drone and [satellite technology](#) is helping an international team of researchers to better understand how the vast, treeless regions called the tundra is becoming greener.

As Arctic summer temperatures warm, plants are responding. Snow is melting earlier and plants are coming into leaf sooner in spring. Tundra vegetation is spreading into new areas and where plants were already growing, they are now growing taller.

Understanding how data captured from the air compare with observations made on the ground will help to build the clearest picture yet of how the northern regions of Europe, Asia and North America are changing as the temperature rises.

Now a team of 40 scientists from 36 institutions, led by two National Geographic Explorers, have revealed that the causes of this greening process are more complex—and variable—than was previously thought.

Researchers from Europe and North America are finding that the Arctic greening observed from space is caused by more than just the responses of tundra plants to warming on the ground. Satellites are also capturing other changes including differences in the timing of snowmelt and the wetness of landscapes.

Lead author Dr. Isla Myers-Smith, of the University of Edinburgh's School of GeoSciences, said: "New technologies including sensors on drones, planes and satellites, are enabling scientists to track emerging patterns of greening found within satellite pixels that cover the size of football fields."

Professor Scott Goetz of the School of Informatics, Computing and Cyber Systems at Northern Arizona University, says this research is vital for our understanding of global climate change. Tundra [plants](#) act as a barrier between the warming atmosphere and huge stocks of carbon stored in frozen ground.

Changes in vegetation alter the balance between the amount of carbon captured and its release into the atmosphere. Small variations could significantly impact efforts to keep warming below 1.5 degrees centigrade—a key target of the Paris Agreement. The study will help scientists to figure out which factors will speed up or slow down warming.

Co-lead author Dr. Jeffrey Kerby, who was a Neukom Fellow at Dartmouth College while conducting the research, said: "Besides collecting new imagery, advances in how we process and analyse these data—even imagery that is decades old—are revolutionising how we understand the past, present, and future of the Arctic."

Alex Moen, Vice President of Explorer Programs at the National Geographic Society, said: "We look forward to the impact that this work will have on our collective understanding of the Arctic for generations to come."

More information: Isla H. Myers-Smith et al, Complexity revealed in the greening of the Arctic, *Nature Climate Change* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41558-019-0688-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-019-0688-1)

Provided by University of Edinburgh

Citation: Global science team on red alert as Arctic lands grow greener (2020, January 31)

retrieved 9 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-01-global-science-team-red-arctic.html>

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