

Global food system emissions alone threaten warming beyond 1.5°C, but we can act now to stop it

November 6 2020, by John Lynch



Credit: Marcin Jozwiak from Pexels

How people grow food and the way we use the land is an important, though often overlooked, contributor to climate change. While most

people recognize the role of burning fossil fuels in heating the atmosphere, there has been less discussion about the necessary changes for bringing agriculture in line with a "net-zero" world.

But [greenhouse gas emissions](#) from the global food system are growing. Unless there are significant changes in the way we produce and deliver food from fields to tables, the world will miss the climate targets of the Paris Agreement, even if we immediately phase out [fossil fuel use](#).

In a [new paper](#), my colleagues and I explored how food system emissions fit into remaining carbon budgets which are intended to limit global warming to 1.5 or 2°C above pre-industrial levels. We estimated that if global food systems continue to develop at their current rate—known as a "business as usual" trajectory—the resulting increase in emissions from this alone would likely add enough extra warming to take Earth's average temperature beyond a 1.5°C rise in the 2060s.

The good news is that this outcome is not inevitable. There are improvements to what we eat and how we farm it that are achievable, and can be pursued right now.

Carbon budgets

Thanks to the Paris Agreement, the world has an internationally agreed target of keeping global warming below 2°C, and striving for 1.5°C.



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

To meet any given temperature target, there's a fixed carbon budget—a finite amount of CO₂ that can be emitted before global temperatures surpass the limit. This surprisingly straightforward link between CO₂ emissions and global temperature helps scientists set [useful targets for reducing emissions](#). Achieving this temperature target means keeping total CO₂ emissions within the carbon budget, by phasing out fossil fuel burning so that we reach net-zero emissions before exceeding the budget.

The same applies to CO₂ emissions from agriculture. We have to switch the energy sources powering farms and food production from fossil fuels to renewables, while halting the deforestation that creates new farmland.

But here things get complicated, as CO₂ is only a relatively small part of

the total emissions from food systems. Agricultural emissions are dominated by [nitrous oxide](#) (N_2O), mostly from fertilizers spread on fields (both synthetic and animal manures), and methane (CH_4), largely produced by ruminant livestock such as cows and sheep, and rice farming. So how do these two gasses fit into our carbon budgets?

Nitrous oxide lasts in the atmosphere for around a century, making it relatively long-lived (though still a lot shorter than CO_2 on average). Each N_2O [emission](#) subtracts from the carbon budget in a similar way to CO_2 itself.

Methane only survives in the atmosphere for around a decade once emitted. Each emission causes a significant but fairly short burst of warming, but doesn't contribute to long-term warming and reduce the available carbon budget in the same way as CO_2 or N_2O . To account for this, we used [a new approach](#), which treats methane differently to longer-lived gasses, in order to incorporate it in carbon budgets.



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Keeping warming below 2°C

Using this new framework, we considered how food system emissions might affect the world's remaining carbon budget in lots of different scenarios. These included what might happen if we made the typical diet more or less sustainable, if people wasted less food, or if farms produced more food from the same amount of land.

Given that there's an increasing human population that is, on average, eating more food—and more emissions-intensive types of food such as meat and dairy—the world is on track to exceed the carbon budget for limiting warming to 1.5°C due to these food system emissions alone, and take up a large share of the 2°C budget.

But there are many changes we can make to avoid this. Switching to healthier diets that are more plant-based and lower in calories or reducing [food waste](#) could allow the same number of people to be fed with less overall food production and a smaller environmental footprint. Improved farming methods, including more efficient use of fertilizers, could help produce more food with fewer resources. These are achievable changes which would significantly reduce food system emissions.

Even better, implementing all of these measures could actually expand the total carbon [budget](#) the world has left. If the amount of food the world needs and how it was produced were carefully planned, more land could be freed for other purposes. That includes rewilding, which would expand wild habitats on former farmland, encouraging biodiversity and

fixing [carbon](#) from the atmosphere into plants.

People will always have different dietary preferences, and [climate change](#) could limit how much we're able to improve agricultural efficiency, even if warming remains below 1.5°C. But even if some strategies are only partially fulfilled, pursuing multiple approaches simultaneously could still significantly reduce food system emissions overall.

Keeping [global warming](#) to 1.5°C gives the world very little wiggle room. It's essential that emissions from burning [fossil fuels](#) are eliminated as rapidly as possible. The world must build on the plunge in emissions that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, and force similar declines [every year onwards](#).

We have shown that if—and it is a big if—the world does actually manage to decarbonise this quickly, we have a good chance of keeping [food](#) system emissions low enough to limit [warming](#) to between 1.5 and 2°C. We can waste no more time in achieving this.

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Citation: Global food system emissions alone threaten warming beyond 1.5°C, but we can act now to stop it (2020, November 6) retrieved 28 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-11-global-food-emissions-threaten-15c.html>

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