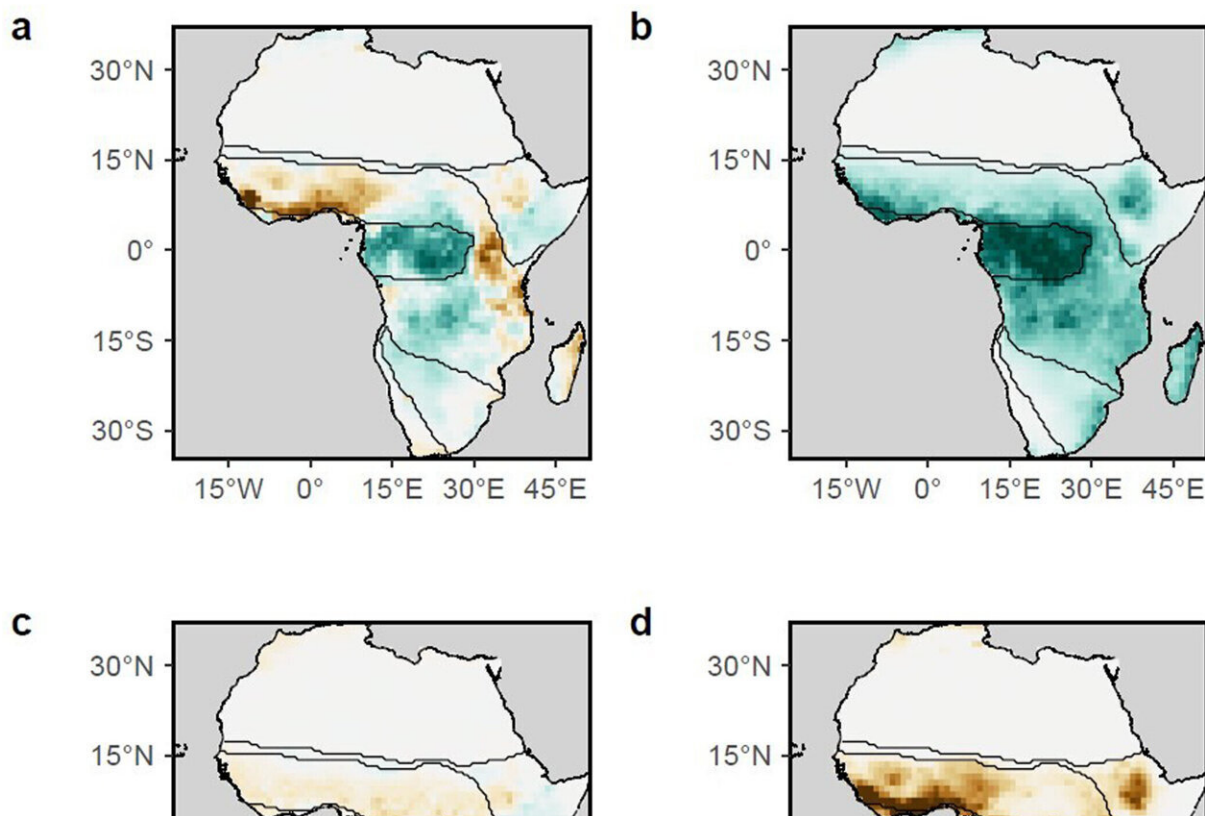


Africa's carbon sink capacity is shrinking

April 4 2024, by Rachel Fritts



Spatial pattern of trends in annual mean NBP ($\text{gC m}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$) across Africa over 2000 to 2019 based on an ensemble of 17 Dynamic Global Vegetation Models from TRENDY v9. Large opposing fluxes result in a net sink of carbon (a), while (b) shows the attribution of CO_2 fertilization and N deposits, (c) the attribution of climate change and variability and (d) the attribution of Land Use Change. Credit: *Global Biogeochemical Cycles* (2024). DOI:

10.1029/2023GB008016

The population of Africa, the second-largest continent in the world, currently sits at about 1.4 billion, but is set to exceed 2 billion by 2040. This means greater swaths of land than ever before are being used for agriculture, and livestock numbers are increasing. A new estimate of Africa's greenhouse gas budget between 2010 and 2019 quantifies just how much these changes in land use have affected Africa's role in the global carbon cycle. The research is [published](#) in the journal *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*.

To make their estimates, Yolandi Ernst and colleagues followed the budget assessment protocol laid out by the Regional Carbon Cycle Assessment and Processes (RECCAP2) initiative. They took a comprehensive look at all major potential carbon sources, including human sources such as agriculture and [fossil fuel emissions](#) and natural sources such as termites and wildfires. They also considered natural sinks: the grasslands, savannas, and forests that still cover much of the continent.

The team found that between 2010 and 2019, Africa transitioned from being a slight net carbon sink to a slight net carbon source. Overall, they estimated that Africa was a source of 4.5 petagrams, or 4.5 billion metric tons, of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (a unit that represents the global warming potential of all greenhouse gases) during that period. And that number is likely to increase if [current trends](#) continue.

Key factors in the rise of greenhouse gases include fossil fuel burning, [methane emissions](#) from livestock, and soil carbon losses and nitrous

oxide emissions as land is converted for agricultural use. Natural ecosystems continue to act as carbon sinks across the region and are absorbing about a third of what human activities are emitting to the atmosphere. The authors conclude that switching to carbon-neutral fuels could eliminate up to 30% of anthropogenic emissions. However, as demand for food production increases, this progress could be offset by the continued rise in converting land for agriculture.

The authors note that gathering more data on Africa and developing models specific to the continent are important to decrease the uncertainty of estimates. They also recommend a focus on climate-smart agricultural practices, as well as investments that address socioeconomic challenges while still preserving nature across Africa.

More information: Yolandi Ernst et al, The African Regional Greenhouse Gases Budget (2010–2019), *Global Biogeochemical Cycles* (2024). [DOI: 10.1029/2023GB008016](https://doi.org/10.1029/2023GB008016)

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