

# CO<sub>2</sub> worsens wildfires by helping plants grow, model experiments show

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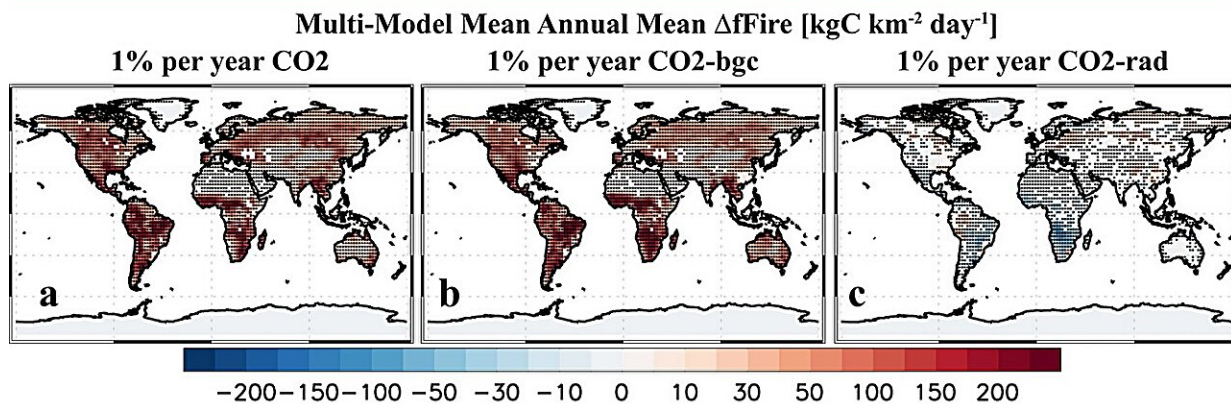


Figure shows that wildfires are much more responsive to the fertilizer effect of CO<sub>2</sub> than to the greenhouse gas alone without considering this effect. Credit: James Gomez/UCR

By fueling the growth of plants that become kindling, carbon dioxide is driving an increase in the severity and frequency of wildfires, according to a UC Riverside study.

The worldwide surge in wildfires over the past decade is often attributed to the hotter, drier conditions of climate change. However, the study found that the effect of increasing levels of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) on plants may be a bigger factor.

"It's not because it's hotter that things are burning, it's because there's more fuel, in the form of plants," said UCR doctoral student in Earth and planetary sciences and study author James Gomez.

This conclusion, and a description of the eight model experiments that produced it, have been [published](#) in *Communications Earth & Environment*.

To convert light into food in a process called photosynthesis, plants require CO<sub>2</sub>. Burning [fossil fuels](#) for heat, electricity, and transportation is adding increasing levels of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. Plants use the extra CO<sub>2</sub> to make carbohydrates that help them grow, leading to an increase in biomass that burns.

Certainly, [heat waves](#) and drought occur more frequently in today's climate than they did 50 years ago. These are conditions that cause plants to wither and die. As they dry out and die, they burn more easily. The models accounted for these effects on plants, as well as for different types of plants, and for the increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.

"Warming and drying are still important fire factors. These are the conditions that make the extra plant mass more flammable," said UCR professor of Earth sciences Robert Allen.

The models analyzed by the research team all assumed an idealized 1% per year increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations since 1850. The idealized increase is meant to isolate the effects of the greenhouse gas on wildfire activity.

"These experiments are mainly looking at the contribution of CO<sub>2</sub> to changes in wildfire activity," Gomez said. "That's the only thing that's changing in these models. Other drivers of climate change and wildfire activity do not change through time," Gomez said. "This includes, for

example, changes in other greenhouse gases like methane, as well as changes in land use."

Seasons are still important factors in promoting wildfires, and fires still occur more often during "fire seasons." Dry, windy conditions help spread the flames faster, increasing the size of the burned area.

"However, our study shows the increase in fires during hotter seasons is driven by fuel load rather than an increase in the number of what some consider 'fire weather' days," Gomez said.

This means megafires can often happen outside of what is considered fire season. As an example, the biggest [wildfire on record](#) in Texas, with more than a million acres burned, occurred this past February.

The researchers hope that their results inspire others to conduct additional studies of the factors driving the increase in wildfires. In addition, they hope that policymakers recognize the urgent need to decrease the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> that people release into the atmosphere.

"We do need to implement better fire control and have more prescribed burns to use up plant fuel. We need to get rid of the old stuff," Gomez said. "But the best way to decrease wildfires is to mitigate our [carbon dioxide](#) emissions. We need more emission control now."

**More information:** Robert J. Allen et al, Enhanced future vegetation growth with elevated carbon dioxide concentrations could increase fire activity, *Communications Earth & Environment* (2024). [DOI: 10.1038/s43247-024-01228-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-024-01228-7)

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