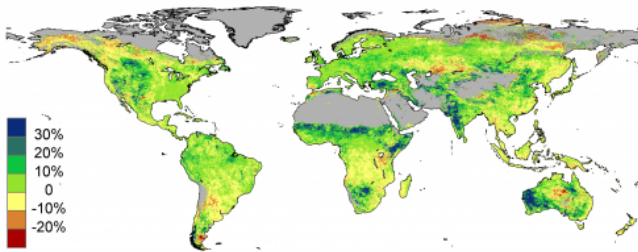


# Deserts 'greening' from rising CO2

3 July 2013



Satellite data shows the per cent amount that foliage cover has changed around the world from 1982 to 2010.

Increased levels of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) have helped boost green foliage across the world's arid regions over the past 30 years through a process called CO<sub>2</sub> fertilisation, according to CSIRO research.

In findings based on [satellite observations](#), CSIRO, in collaboration with the Australian National University (ANU), found that this CO<sub>2</sub> [fertilisation](#) correlated with an 11 per cent increase in foliage cover from 1982-2010 across parts of the arid areas studied in Australia, North America, the Middle East and Africa, according to CSIRO research scientist, Dr Randall Donohue.

"In Australia, our [native vegetation](#) is superbly adapted to surviving in arid environments and it consequently uses water very efficiently," Dr Donohue said. "Australian vegetation seems quite sensitive to CO<sub>2</sub> fertilisation.

This, along with the vast extents of arid landscapes, means Australia featured prominently in our results."

"While a CO<sub>2</sub> effect on foliage response has long been speculated, until now it has been difficult to demonstrate," according to Dr Donohue.

"Our work was able to tease-out the CO<sub>2</sub> fertilisation effect by using [mathematical modelling](#)

together with [satellite data](#) adjusted to take out the observed effects of other influences such as precipitation, air temperature, the amount of light, and land-use changes."

The fertilisation effect occurs where elevated CO<sub>2</sub> enables a leaf during photosynthesis, the process by which [green plants](#) convert sunlight into sugar, to extract more carbon from the air or lose less water to the air, or both.

If elevated CO<sub>2</sub> causes the water use of individual leaves to drop, plants in arid environments will respond by increasing their total numbers of leaves. These changes in leaf cover can be detected by satellite, particularly in deserts and [savannas](#) where the cover is less complete than in wet locations, according to Dr Donohue.

"On the face of it, elevated CO<sub>2</sub> boosting the foliage in dry country is good news and could assist forestry and agriculture in such areas; however there will be secondary effects that are likely to influence water availability, the carbon cycle, fire regimes and biodiversity, for example," Dr Donohue said.

"Ongoing research is required if we are to fully comprehend the potential extent and severity of such secondary effects."

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Provided by CSIRO

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