

# Increasing CO<sub>2</sub> levels reduce rice's nutritional value

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Rice within the octagon in this field is part of an experiment started by a University of Tokyo professor and designed to grow rice under different atmospheric conditions. Photo was taken near Tsukuba, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan. Credit: Toshihiro Jasegawa, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization of Japan

Higher concentrations of carbon dioxide are associated with reductions in protein and multiple key nutrients in rice, according to a new field study by an international team of scientists.

The study, published May 23 in *Science Advances*, showed for the first time that rice grown at concentrations of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> expected by the end of this century has lower levels of four key B vitamins. The findings also support research from other field studies showing rice grown under higher CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations has less protein, iron and zinc.

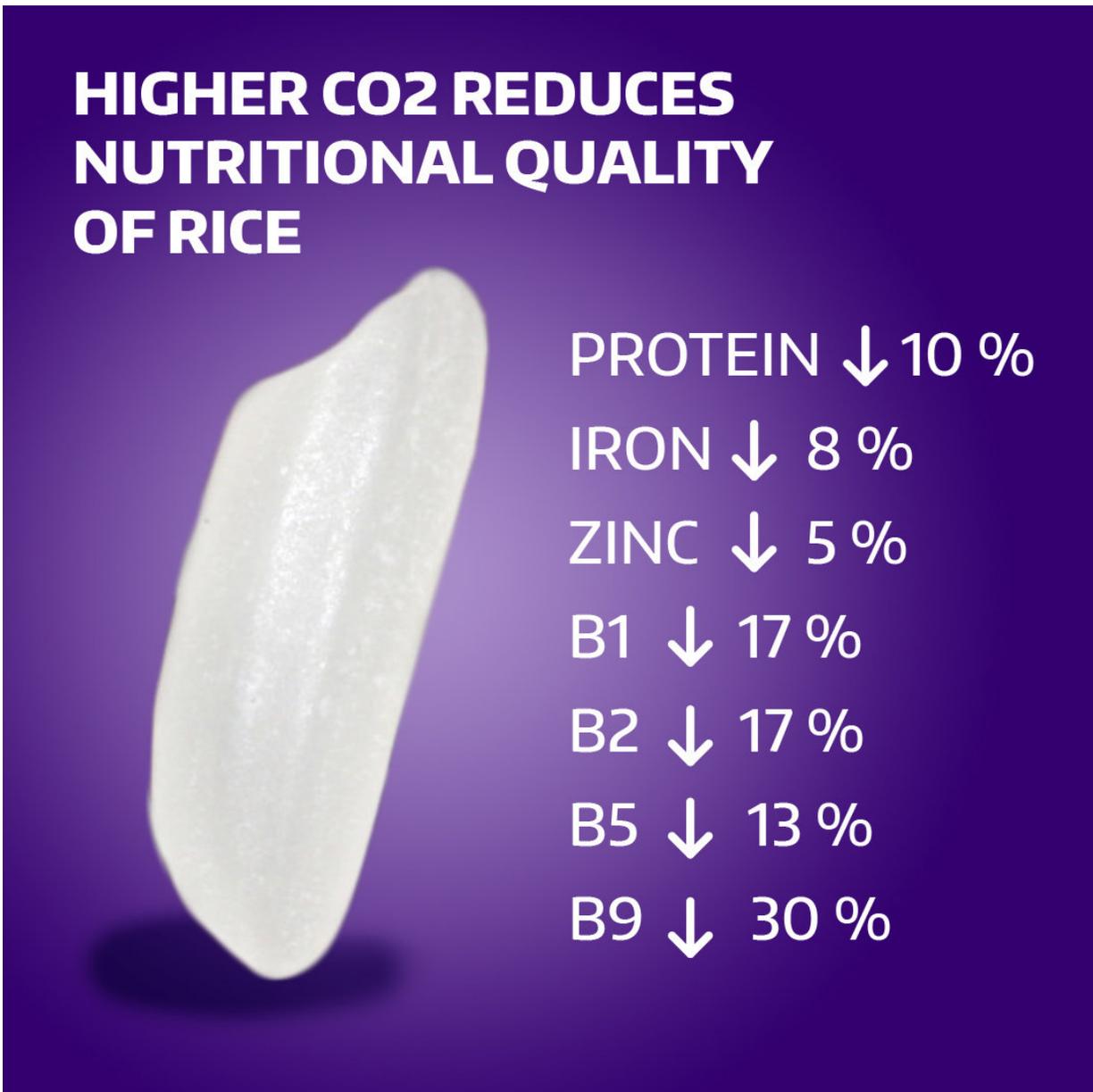
Rice is the primary source of food for more than 2 billion people. Decreases in the nutritional content of rice could have a disproportionate impact on health outcomes in the poorest rice-dependent countries, according to the team, which includes researchers from the University of Washington School of Public Health and School of Medicine.

"Rice has been a dietary staple for thousands of years for many populations in Asia and is the fastest growing food staple in Africa," said co-author Kristie Ebi, director of the UW Center for Health & the Global Environment and professor of both global health and environmental and occupational health sciences. "Reductions in the [nutritional quality](#) of rice could affect maternal and child health for millions of people."

The researchers conducted the field study in China and Japan on 18 common strains of rice. Their results confirm previously reported declines in protein, iron and zinc in rice grown under atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations that scientists expect by the end of the 21st century. In addition, the paper reveals for the first time average declines in vitamins B1, B2, B5 and B9—vitamins essential to helping the body convert food into energy.

Average Vitamin B1 (thiamine) levels decreased by 17.1 percent;

average Vitamin B2 (riboflavin) by 16.6 percent; average Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid) by 12.7 percent; and average Vitamin B9 (folate) by 30.3 percent. The researchers reported no change in levels of Vitamin B6 or calcium, while Vitamin E levels increased for most strains.



Graphic shows reductions in specific nutrients in rice, according to findings from the study published May 23, 2018, in *Science Advances*. Credit: Elizar

Mercado, University of Washington School of Public Health.

In addition to changes in vitamins, they reported an average 10.3 percent reduction in protein, 8 percent reduction in iron and 5.1 percent reduction in zinc, when compared with rice grown under current CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, researchers say.

The nutritional deficits are likely to hit hardest in countries where rice makes up a major portion of daily diets. About 600 million people, mostly in Southeast Asia, get more than half of their daily calories and protein directly from rice. Researchers said CO<sub>2</sub>-induced changes in the nutritional quality of rice would likely "exacerbate the overall burden of disease and could affect early childhood development," researchers said, noting that undernutrition can worsen diarrheal disease and malaria. CO<sub>2</sub>-induced nutritional deficits are projected to be greater for those countries with the lowest overall gross domestic product per capita, the study showed.

"This study provides important insights into how higher CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations could affect the nutritional quality of multiple varieties of rice, identifying for the first time that the concentrations of B vitamins will be reduced with greater emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>. This is an underappreciated risk of burning of fossil fuels and deforestation," said Ebi.

Some studies have noted that higher levels of CO<sub>2</sub> spur plant growth through increased photosynthesis. "People say more CO<sub>2</sub> is plant food—and it is. But how plants respond to that sudden increase in food will impact human health as well, from nutritional deficits, to ethnopharmacology, to seasonal pollen allergies—in ways that we don't yet understand," said study co-author Lewis Ziska, research plant

physiologist for the Adaptive Cropping Systems Lab of the United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service.

The reported changes in micronutrients were expected based on how elevated concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> affect plant physiology, increasing the carbohydrate content (e.g. starch and sugars) and reducing protein and mineral content. The changes in B vitamins may relate to the well-established decline of nitrogen in plants exposed to elevated concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>, Ziska said.

The authors said there's a need for researchers, including agronomists, epidemiologists, physiologists, nutritionists, and health care providers, to accurately quantify the nature of CO<sub>2</sub>-induced changes in people's nutritional health and any associated [health](#) outcomes. Research also is needed to identify options to reduce or negate the risks, including studies to understand whether traditional breeding or genetic modification could lead to nutritionally superior rice, and understanding whether the nutritional quality of [rice](#) could be improved through the application of mineral fertilizers or post-harvest fortification.

**More information:** C. Zhu et al., "Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) levels this century will alter the protein, micronutrients, and vitamin content of rice grains with potential health consequences for the poorest rice-dependent countries," *Science Advances* (2018). DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aag1012 , [advances.sciencemag.org/content/4/5/eaag1012](https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/4/5/eaag1012)

Provided by University of Washington

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