Study shows global warming could push methane emissions from wetlands 50 to 80 percent higher
13 April 2020, by Bob Yirka

A team of researchers at the European Commission Joint Research Centre, in Italy has found that if global warming is not curbed by 2100, methane emissions from the world's wetlands could increase by 50% to 80%. In their paper published in the journal *Science Advances*, the group describes their study of wetlands in five climatic zones and what they found.

Greenhouse emissions include more than just carbon dioxide; methane gas in the atmosphere also contributes to global warming. And while there may be far less methane in the atmosphere than

Response of wetland CH₄ emissions to climate variables. Median value of the normalized emission $E_n$ as function of the precipitation $P$ and the temperature $T$ is shown for the five climate zones (A to E) and at global scale (F). Emissions are derived from MACC project over 2000–2012 (MACC_NOAA_INV). Precipitation $P$ and temperature $T$ are from the CRU database. The map of climate zones and the relevant mean value of wetland CH₄ flux ($F_m$), together with the wetland area ($A_w$), are displayed. The sizes of the temperature $T_c$ and precipitation $P_c$ bins are set to 1°C and 1 cm/month, respectively. Credit: Science Advances (2020). DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aay4444


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