

# Primary production plants and trees increases despite negative impacts more extreme droughts

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## Absorbing 30% of emissions

Trees and plants play an important role in mitigating fossil fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. During 2008-2017 they have absorbed about 30% of anthropogenic carbon emissions from fossil fuels. As CO<sub>2</sub> concentration increases, so will the absorption of carbon by trees and plants, one might expect. After all, higher CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in future decades increase gross primary production. Things may not be that simple, however. The CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization effect may increase, but low soil water availability, heat stress and disturbances associated with droughts could reduce these benefits.

Droughts have a negative impact on gross primary production, and this impact may deteriorate in future decades in two ways: either because droughts become more intense, or because they occur more often. Global projections have been made for 2075-2099 relative to the historical period of 1850-1999. This was done for a moderate and high-end scenario of climate change.

## **No extra impact of more intense droughts**

A higher intensity of droughts will not further reduce gross primary production, the results indicate. Apparently, the negative impact of less soil water and more heat is compensated by the positive impact of a higher CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization. Still, droughts negatively affect primary production, comparable to current conditions. Thus, the projected increase of drought frequency will reduce gross primary production.

## **Three times more droughts, tripled impact**

The stronger negative impact of future droughts on gross primary production will mainly result from the increased frequency of these events. Especially the frequency of extreme droughts are projected to increase. The frequency of moderate and mild droughts will not change that much. As a result, the magnitude of gross primary production reductions associated with extreme droughts will increase much more in future decades than that associated with moderate and mild droughts.

In 2075-2099, compared with 1850-1999, the number of extreme droughts per year is projected to increase by a factor of about 3.1 to 3.8 under the moderate and high-end scenario of climate change, respectively. These projected droughts are widely distributed with particularly high risks for the Amazon, Southern Africa, Mediterranean Basin, Australia, and Southwestern United States. As a result, the magnitude of globally averaged reductions in gross primary production associated with extreme droughts is projected to be nearly tripled by the last quarter of this century relative to that of the historical period under both scenarios of climate change.

## **Lowest drought impacts at high latitudes**

The projected impact of droughts on gross primary production strongly varies from tropical regions to high latitudes. At high latitudes the impacts are relatively small. This may be due to the fact that gross primary production at high latitudes is already relatively low due to the colder conditions. Also, trees and plants at high altitudes will benefit from higher temperature and radiation while relatively high antecedent soil moisture buffers vegetation against droughts.

## **CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization dominates over drought impacts**

On an annual basis, the positive impacts on gross primary production of CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization globally, and higher temperature for high latitudes are much stronger than the negative impacts of more extreme droughts. Thus, globally averaged mean gross primary production is projected to be about 31% to 50% higher for 2075-2099 compared with the historical period under the moderate and high-end scenario, respectively.

Source: Xu et al., 2019. Nature Climate Change 9: 948-953.