

## Role of Ponds in Global Warming

### Why in news?

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A study has found that due to the seven years of higher-than-ambient temperatures, the ability of a pond to absorb carbon dioxide reduced by 50% but the release of methane nearly doubled.

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### What is the Greenhouse Effect?

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- The GHGs are transparent to incoming solar radiation, but are opaque to some wavelengths of heat radiated from the Earth.

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- So they trap heat, which leads eventually to a warming of the lower atmosphere. This is called Greenhouse effect.

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- The main source of man-made carbon pollution is the burning of fossil fuels, accounting for more than 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

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- The rest comes from deforestation, the livestock industry, and agriculture.

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- For each greenhouse gas, a Global Warming Potential (GWP) has been calculated to reflect how long it remains in the atmosphere and how strongly it absorbs energy.

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- Gases with a higher GWP absorb more energy, per pound, than gases with a lower GWP, and thus contribute more to warming Earth.

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Greenhouse gas	Average lifetime in the atmosphere	Global warming potential of one molecule of the gas over 100 years (Relative to carbon dioxide=1)
Carbon dioxide	50-200 years*	1
Methane	12 years	21
Nitrous oxide	120 years	310
CFC-12	100 years	10,600
CFC-11	45 years	4,600
HFC-134a	14.6 years	1,300
Sulfur hexafluoride	3,200 years	23,900

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- The order of most abundant GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere is Water vapor, Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Ozone, Chlorofluorocarbons.

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- **Methane is about 25 times more effective** in trapping the sun's radiation in our atmosphere than carbon dioxide, which is the dominant GHG.

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## What is the new finding?

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- The new finding is important because small ponds play an huge role in the planet's carbon cycle, i.e., the balance between input and output of greenhouse gases.

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- The ponds are also responsible for about 40% of methane emissions from inland waters.

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- Findings show that warming fundamentally alters the carbon balance of small ponds over years, thereby reducing their capacity to absorb carbon dioxide and increasing emissions of methane.

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- This could ultimately accelerate climate change

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- This danger has been greatly overlooked.

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- Until now, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) models do not take into account the amplification effects of warming on these aquatic ecosystems.

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**Source: The Hindu**

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