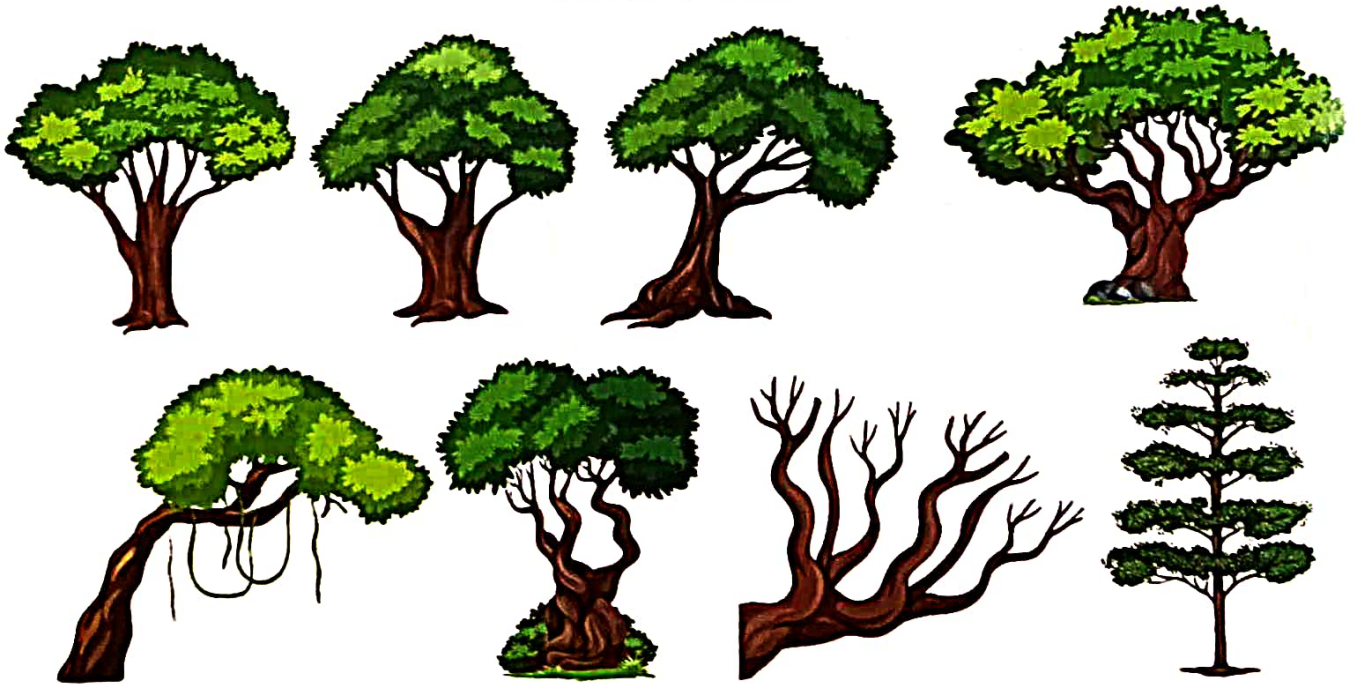


# Plants showing more carbon-absorbing power

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During a decade, the carbon-absorbing plants have actually increased

**T**HE emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), especially carbon dioxide, has given rise to the phenomenon of climate change. As a result, the Earth has been registering a temperature rise called global warming. This affects not only humans but also other life forms, such as animals and birds on Earth. Due to global warming, glaciers are melting, resulting in rising sea levels. This will lead to the danger of submerging some coastal regions. The world has also witnessed floods, droughts, and extreme weather conditions, such as extreme heat and bone-chilling cold. We are also witnessing wildfires not only during summer but also during winter months. Climate change also seems to impact not only food production but has a negative impact on health, too. Regions around the world continue to experience deteriorating health attributed to high temperatures. This, combined with increased humidity, can be a potential cause of death.

The warmer temperatures and high carbon dioxide levels are conducive to faster growth of certain allergen-producing plants. This results in an increase in the number of health cases linked to allergic diseases and chronic illnesses. Global warming can also lead to the onset of pandemics due to new and mysterious viruses. Hotter days and more rain and

humidity will lead to more ticks, which will spread infectious diseases such as Lyme disease.

The situation is very grim indeed. We cannot remain complacent as climate change and global warming have no longer remained mere myths, but have become the real impactors of life. In 2015, the Paris Agreement on climate change took place, wherein nations decided that the average global temperature rise wouldn't be allowed to go beyond 1.5°C above the temperature during the pre-industrial (1850-1900) period. After that, this resolution was repeated every year by the Conference of Parties (COPs), which the United Nations organised. But the ultimate result is not difficult to seek. Take, for instance, the bygone year 2023. It was the warmest year on record, the temperature rise being 1.08°C above the pre-industrial (1850-1900) levels. It was 0.14°C more than the previous record of 0.94°C set in 2016. Notably, the warmest years in the 173-year (1850-2023) record occurred during the last decade (2014-2023). The year 2010, incidentally, is the eleventh warmest year, while 2005 is the twelfth warmest year.

According to the data of the European Union's Copernicus Climate Change Service (CCCS), in every single day of 2023, the global temperature was at least 1°C more