



This is the print version of the [Skeptical Science](http://sks.to/plant) article '[CO2 is plant food](http://sks.to/plant)', which can be found at <http://sks.to/plant>.

## Plants cannot live on CO<sub>2</sub> alone

### What The Science Says:

The effects of enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> on terrestrial plants are variable and complex and dependent on numerous factors

### Climate Myth: CO<sub>2</sub> is plant food

Earth's current atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is almost 390 parts per million (ppm). Adding another 300 ppm of CO<sub>2</sub> to the air has been shown by literally thousands of experiments to greatly increase the growth or biomass production of nearly all plants. This growth stimulation occurs because CO<sub>2</sub> is one of the two raw materials (the other being water) that are required for photosynthesis. Hence, CO<sub>2</sub> is actually the "food" that sustains essentially all plants on the face of the earth, as well as those in the sea. And the more CO<sub>2</sub> they "eat" (absorb from the air or water), the bigger and better they grow.

(source: [Plants Need CO<sub>2</sub>](#))

In the climate change debate, it appears to be agreed by everyone that excess CO<sub>2</sub> will at least have the direct benefit of increasing photosynthesis, and subsequently growth rate and yield, in virtually any plant species: A common remark is that industrial greenhouse owners will raise CO<sub>2</sub> levels far higher than normal in order to increase the yield of their crops, so therefore increasing atmospheric levels should show similar benefits. Unfortunately, a review of the literature shows that this belief is a drastic oversimplification of a topic of study that has rapidly evolved in recent years.

### Climate control vs. climate change

The first and most obvious retort to this argument is that plants require more than just CO<sub>2</sub> to live. Owners of industrial greenhouses who purchase excess CO<sub>2</sub> also invest considerable effort in keeping their plants at optimum growing conditions, particularly with respect to temperature and moisture. As CO<sub>2</sub> continues to change the global climate, both of these variables are subject to change in an unfavorable way for a certain species in a certain region ([Lobell et al. 2008](#), [Luo 2009](#), [Zhao and Running 2010](#), [Challinor et al. 2010](#), [Lobell et al. 2011](#)). More and more it is becoming clear that in many cases, the negatives of drought and heat stress may cancel out any benefits of increased CO<sub>2</sub> predicted by even the most optimistic study.

But there is a more subtle point to be made here. The majority of scientific studies on enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> to date have been performed in just these types of enclosed greenhouses, or even worse, individual growth chambers. Only recently have researchers begun to pull away from these controlled settings and turn their attention to outdoor experiments. Known as [Free-Air CO<sub>2</sub> Enrichment](#) or "FACE", these studies observe natural or agricultural plants in a typical outdoor setting while exposing them to a controlled release of CO<sub>2</sub>, which is continuously monitored in order to maintain whichever ambient concentration is of interest for the study (see Figure 1).



Figure 1 - Example FACE study in Wisconsin, USA with multiple CO<sub>2</sub> injection plots; courtesy of David F Karnosky, obtained from [Los Alamos National Laboratory](https://www.lanl.gov/).

FACE studies are therefore superior to greenhouse studies in their ability to predict how natural plants should respond to enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> in the real world; unfortunately, the results of these studies are not nearly as promising as those of greenhouse studies, with final yield values averaging around **50% less** in the free-air studies compared to greenhouse studies ([Leaky et al. 2009](#), [Long et al. 2006](#), [Ainsworth & Long 2005](#), [Morgan et al. 2005](#)). Reasons for this are numerous, but it is suspected that in a greenhouse, the isolation of individual plants, constrained root growth, restricted pest access, lack of buffer zones, and unrealistic atmospheric interactions all contribute to artificially boost growth and yield under enhanced CO<sub>2</sub>.

### C<sub>3</sub> & C<sub>4</sub>

Photosynthesis comes in a few different flavors, two of which are C<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>4</sub>. Together C<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>4</sub> photosynthesis make up almost all of modern agriculture, with wheat and rice being examples of C<sub>3</sub> crops while corn and sugarcane are C<sub>4</sub>. The distinction deals mainly with the specific enzyme that is used to collect CO<sub>2</sub> for the process of photosynthesis, with C<sub>3</sub> directly relying on the enzyme RuBisCO. C<sub>4</sub> plants also use RuBisCO, but unlike C<sub>3</sub> plants, they first collect CO<sub>2</sub> with the enzyme PEP-carboxylase in the mesophyll cell prior to pumping it to RuBisCO (see Figure 2).

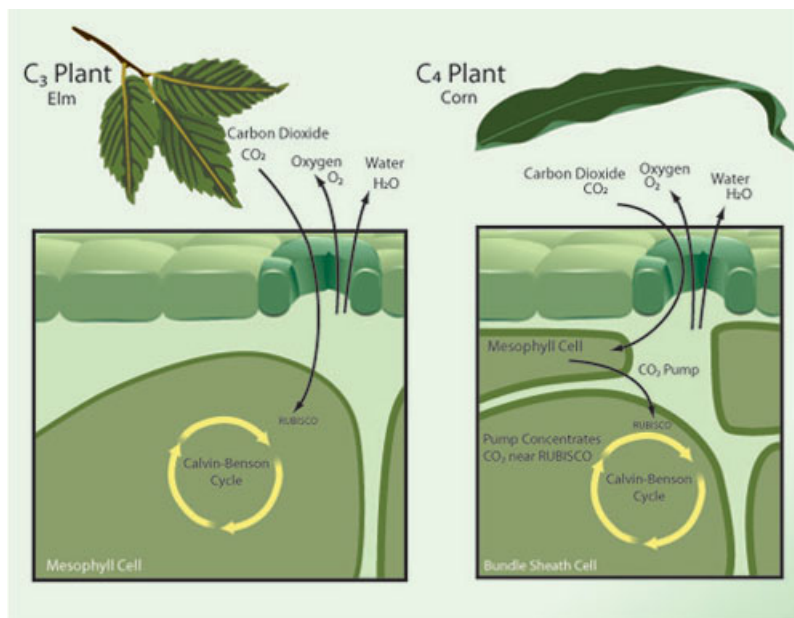


Figure 2 - A simplified diagram contrasting C<sub>3</sub> vs. C<sub>4</sub> plant photosynthesis. From [Nature Magazine](#).

The relevance of this distinction to excess CO<sub>2</sub> is that PEP-carboxylase has no natural affinity for oxygen,

whereas RuBisCO does. RuBisCO will just as readily collect oxygen (which is useless) as it will CO<sub>2</sub>, and so increasing the ratio of CO<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere increases the efficiency of C<sub>3</sub> plants; the extra step in the C<sub>4</sub> process eliminates this effect, since the mesophyll cell already serves to concentrate pure CO<sub>2</sub> near RuBisCO. Therefore excess CO<sub>2</sub> shows some benefit to C<sub>3</sub> plants, but no significant benefit to C<sub>4</sub> plants. [Cure and Acock 1986](#) (a greenhouse study) showed excess CO<sub>2</sub> gave a 35% photosynthesis boost to rice and a 32% boost to soybeans (both C<sub>3</sub> plants), but only a 4% boost to C<sub>4</sub> crops. More recently, [Leaky et al. 2006](#) (a FACE study) did not find any statistically significant boost in photosynthesis or yield for corn (a C<sub>4</sub> crop) under excess CO<sub>2</sub>.

Going a bit deeper, it has recently been found that in some C<sub>3</sub> plants—such as cotton and many bean species—a further enzyme known as [RuBisCO activase](#) is required to convert RuBisCO into its “active” state, the only state in which it can be used for photosynthesis. The downside of this is that the activase enzyme is much more sensitive to high temperatures compared to RuBisCO itself, and also responds poorly to excess CO<sub>2</sub>: Heat can destroy the structure of the activase enzyme at temperatures as low as 89.6 F, while excess CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the abundance of the cellular energy molecule ATP that is critical for RuBisCO activase to function properly ([Crafts-Brandner & Salvucci, 2000](#), [Salvucci et al. 2001](#)). This effect may potentially nullify some of the gains expected from excess CO<sub>2</sub> in these plants.

## Chemical Responses & Nutrition

Even within a specific type of photosynthesis—indeed, even within a specific *species*—the positive responses to enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> can vary widely. Nutrient availability in particular can greatly affect a plant's response to excess CO<sub>2</sub>, with phosphorous and nitrogen being the most critical ([Stöcklin and Körner 2002](#), [Norby et al. 2010](#), [Larson et al. 2010](#)). The ability of plants to maintain sufficient nitrogen under excess CO<sub>2</sub> conditions is also reduced for reasons not fully understood ([Bloom et al. 2010](#), [Taub and Wang 2008](#)).

It has also been found that excess CO<sub>2</sub> can make certain agricultural plants less nutritious for human and animal consumption. [Zhu 2005](#), a three-year FACE study, concluded that a 10% decrease in the protein content of rice is expected at 550 ppm, with decreases in iron and zinc contents also found. Similarly, [Högy et al. 2009](#), also a FACE study at 550 ppm, found a 7% drop in protein content for wheat, along with decreased amino acid and iron content. Somewhat ironically, this reduction in nutrient content is partially caused by the very increase in growth rates that CO<sub>2</sub> encourages in C<sub>3</sub> plants, since rapid growth leaves less time for nutrient accumulation.

Increased CO<sub>2</sub> has been shown to lead to lower production of certain chemical defense mechanisms in soybeans, making them more vulnerable to pest attack and diseases ([Zavala et al. 2008](#) and [Eastburn et al. 2010](#)). Other studies (e.g. [Peñuelas and Estiarte 1999](#)) have shown production of phenolics and tannins to increase under enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> in some species, as well as many alkaloids ([Ziska et al. 2005](#)), all of which may have potential consequences on the health of primary consumers. The decreased nutritional value in combination with increased tannin and phenolic production has been linked to decreased growth rate and conversion efficiency of some herbivores, as well as an increase in their relative demand and consumption of plants ([Stiling and Cornelissen 2007](#)).

Furthermore, many “cyanogenic” species—plants which naturally produce cyanide, and which include 60% of all known plant species—have been found to increase their cyanide production in an enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> world. This may have a benefit to the plants who use cyanide to inhibit overconsumption by pests and animals, but it may in turn reduce their safety as a food supply for both humans and animals ([Gleadow et al., 2009a](#) and [Gleadow et al. 2009b](#)).

## Interactions with other species

Competing plant species have also been shown to drastically alter expected benefits from excess CO<sub>2</sub>: even in the best FACE studies, most research still involves artificial experimental plots consisting of fewer than five plant species, and often only one species is present. It has long been understood that due to increased growth of competitor species, benefits from isolated experiments cannot be scaled up to explain how a plant might respond in a monoculture plot ([Navas et al. 1999](#)). The distinction is even greater when comparing the behavior of isolated species to those of mixed plots ([Poorter and Navas 2003](#)).

That some plant species may benefit more fully and/or rapidly from excess CO<sub>2</sub> also introduces the

possibility that the abundance of certain species in an ecosystem will increase more than that of others, potentially forcing the transformation from one type of ecosystem to another ([Poorter and Navas 2003](#)). There is also some evidence suggesting that invasive species and many “weeds” may show relatively higher responses to elevated CO<sub>2</sub> ([Ziska and George 2004](#)), and become more resistant to conventional herbicides ([Ziska et al. 2004](#), [Ziska and Teasdale 2000](#)).

There is some evidence that interacting bacterial communities, particularly in the roots, will be affected through elevated CO<sub>2</sub>, leading to mixed results on overall plant health. Mutualistic fungal root communities (known as ‘mycorrhizae’) are typically shown to increase under excess CO<sub>2</sub>, which facilitate nutrient transport to the roots ([Treseder 2004](#)), although infections of pathogenic species such as *Fusarium* (the agent of the disease known as ‘crown rot’) have been shown to become more severe under excess CO<sub>2</sub> as well ([Melloy et al. 2010](#)).

## Temperature

It has long been known that stomata (the pores through which plants take in CO<sub>2</sub> and exhale oxygen and water) tend to be narrower and stay closed longer under enhanced CO<sub>2</sub>. This effect is often cited as a benefit in that it increases water efficiency in drought situations.

But there is another key piece to reduced stomatal conductance, considering that 90% of a plant's water use is actually for cooling of the leaves and nothing more: heat from the sun is absorbed by the water in the leaf, then carried out as vapor in the form of latent heat. So while it is true that the plant may retain water better under enhanced CO<sub>2</sub>, doing so may cause it to retain more heat. This can potentially carry a plant to less optimal temperature ranges ([Ball et al. 1988](#) and [Idso et al. 1993](#)). An image present in [Long et al. 2006](#) (Figure 3) shows this effect quite clearly; while a 1.4 C increase is probably not enough to cause significant damage in most cases, global warming will only serve to exacerbate the effect. It is also of note that the study above represented a well-watered situation, and so during a drought condition the temperature increase would be even higher.

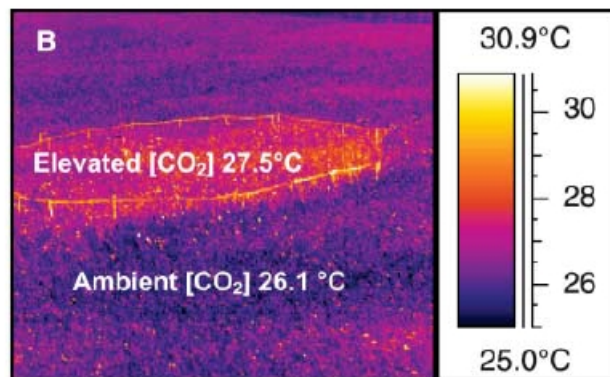


Figure 3 - Increase in local temperature under enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> due to reduced evapotranspiration. From [Long et al. 2006](#)

On the cold end, it has been found that for seedlings of some species of evergreen trees, excess CO<sub>2</sub> can increase the ice formation temperature on the leaves, thereby increasing their sensitivity to frost damage ([Lutze et al. 1998](#)).

## Ozone

CO<sub>2</sub> is not the only atmospheric gas that is on the rise: concentrations of ground-level ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) are expected to rise 23% by 2050 due to continuing anthropogenic emissions of precursor gases like methane and nitrous oxides. In addition, [Monson et al. 1991](#) found that natural plant emissions of volatile organic compounds (another group of O<sub>3</sub> precursors) increase under excess CO<sub>2</sub> in many plant species, thereby introducing the potential that local O<sub>3</sub> concentrations around plant communities may rise even higher than the baseline atmospheric level.

O<sub>3</sub> has long been known to be toxic to plants: [Morgan et al. 2006](#) found a 20% reduction of soybean yield in a FACE study of 23% excess O<sub>3</sub>. Similarly, [Ainsworth 2008](#) showed a 14% decrease in rice yield at 62 ppb

O<sub>3</sub>, and [Feng et al. 2008](#) (a meta-analysis of 53 peer-reviewed studies) found on average a 18% decrease in wheat yield at 43 ppb O<sub>3</sub>. Ozone also appears to reduce the structural integrity of plants as well as make them more vulnerable to certain insect pest varieties such as aphids ([Warrington 1988](#)).

With respect to this effect, excess CO<sub>2</sub> may actually prove beneficial in that it causes a narrowing of leaf stomata, thereby reducing the quantity of ozone that can enter the more sensitive internal tissues. Needless to say, the combined effect of excess CO<sub>2</sub> and excess O<sub>3</sub> is complex, and as it has only recently been given attention it is an area that requires much further research.

## Conclusion

A specific plant's response to excess CO<sub>2</sub> is sensitive to a variety of factors, including but not limited to: age, genetic variations, functional types, time of year, atmospheric composition, competing plants, disease and pest opportunities, moisture content, nutrient availability, temperature, and sunlight availability. The continued increase of CO<sub>2</sub> will represent a powerful forcing agent for a wide variety of changes critical to the success of many plants, affecting natural ecosystems and with large implications for global food production. The global increase of CO<sub>2</sub> is thus a grand biological experiment, with countless complications that make the net effect of this increase very difficult to predict with any appreciable level of detail.

Advanced rebuttal written by dana1981



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