GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT
GÖTTINGEN

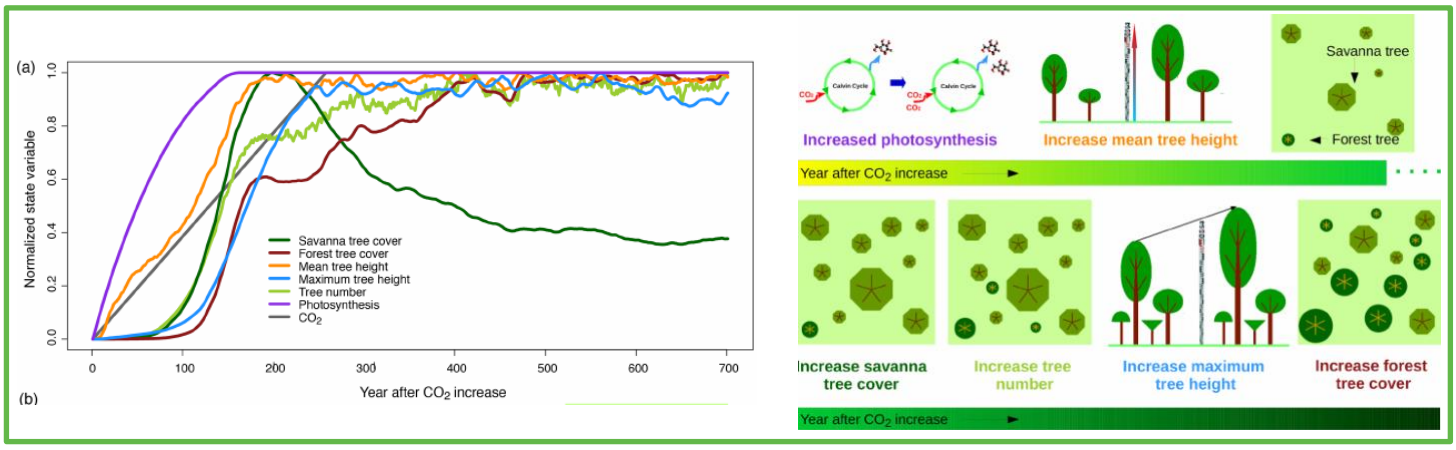
SALLnet – South African Limpopo Landscapes Network

Seminar

Simon Scheiter (Senckenberg Biodiversity and Climate Research Centre)

African biomes are most sensitive to changes in CO_2 under recent and near-future CO_2 conditions

Current rates of climate and atmospheric change are likely higher than during the last millions of years. Vegetation cannot keep pace with these changes and lags behind climate. We used a vegetation model to study how these lags are influenced by CO_2 and fire in Africa. Our results indicate that vegetation is most sensitive to CO_2 change under current and near-future conditions and that vegetation will be committed to further change even if CO_2 emissions are reduced and the climate stabilizes.



Thursday, 14 January 2021, 14:00 CET/15:00 SAST
Online

Contact:
SALLnet Coordination