

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Levels

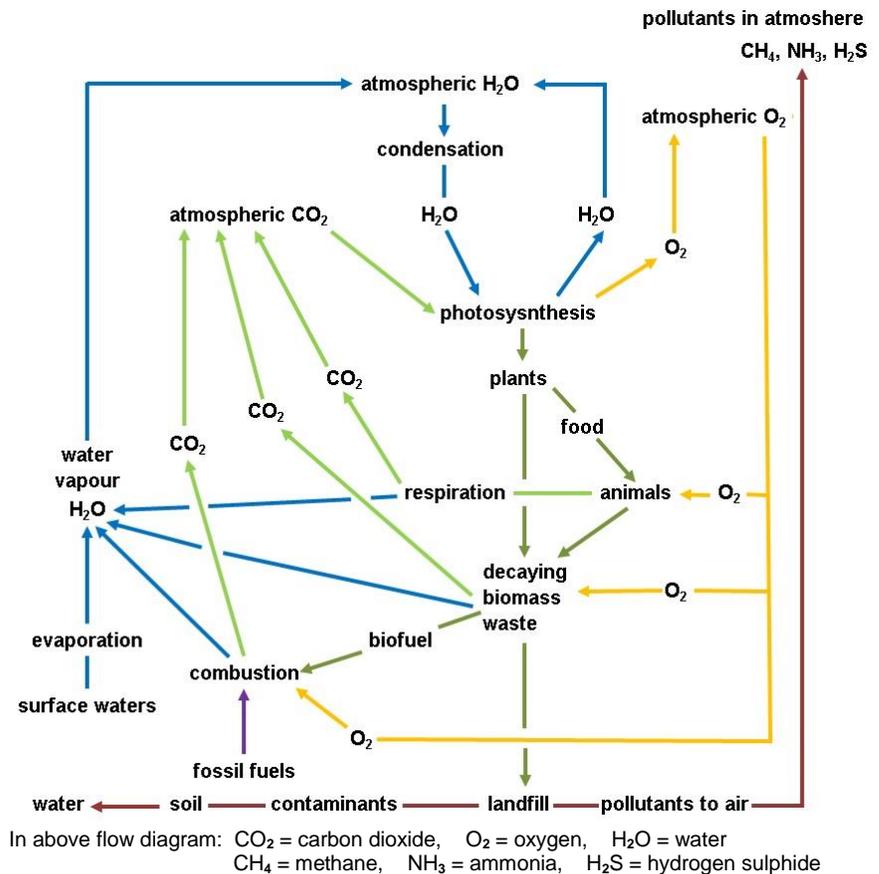
There is an undue condemnation of carbon dioxide by people who are subjected to political propaganda and who lack the scientific knowledge that carbon dioxide is important to life.

Carbon dioxide is used in photosynthesis for the growth of plants which provide food and oxygen for animals.

The biomass waste from plants and animals left open to air will decay into carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O) which recycles back to supporting life.

When buried in landfill sites, biomass waste is degraded anaerobically producing gases such as methane (CH₄), ammonia (NH₃), and hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) which are detrimental to life.

Methane (CH₄) is 25 times more potent as a greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide.



Instead of burying waste in landfills, it should be processed in state of the art waste-to-energy processing facilities which eliminate pollutants going to land and ground water and only emit carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O) vapour to air while providing low cost energy.

The carbon dioxide (CO₂) level in the atmosphere is a balance between the CO₂ emitted and the CO₂ sequestered. Emission of CO₂ comes from respiration, biomass decay, and combustion. Sequestration of CO₂ is done through photosynthesis by plants.

Trees, like all green plants, absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air, release oxygen (O₂) back to the air, and store carbon (C) in their leaves, stems, roots and flowers.

The storage of carbon by trees provides an excellent carbon sink.

Greenhouse gas levels can be lowered by increasing the carbon sink through reforestation, applying sustainable forest management practices, harvesting forests to make carbon storing wood products, and using wood as a renewable energy source. <