

Draining of swamps.



sources and sinks

Draining swamps and wetlands destroys natural carbon sinks and releases stored CO_2 into the atmosphere.

Fun facts:

- Wetlands store twice as much CO_2 as all the world's forests.
- Wetlands also protect communities from floods by absorbing and storing large amounts of water during heavy rainfall.
- Around 40% of all plant and animal species live or breed in wetlands, making them one of the most important ecosystems for biodiversity.

Industry.



sources and sinks

Industry is a major source of CO_2 because factories burn fossil fuels and produce emissions during manufacturing processes.

Fun facts:

- Cement production alone accounts for around 8% of global CO_2 emissions.
- Cement is the most widely used construction material in the world.

Deforestation.



sources and sinks

Deforestation reduces the number of trees that absorb CO_2 , leading to an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Fun facts:

- Every minute, 40 football fields of forest disappear due to deforestation.
- Forests absorb about 30% of the CO_2 emissions produced by humans each year, helping to slow climate change.
- When forests are cut or burned, the carbon stored in trees is released back into the atmosphere as CO_2 .
- Deforestation is responsible for around 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- About 80% of deforestation is linked to agriculture, especially cattle farming and crops such as soy and palm oil.

Traffic.



sources and sinks

Cars, planes, and ships use fossil fuels, causing CO₂ emissions.

Fun facts:

- Transport is responsible for around 14% of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- Cars are responsible for around 60% of transport emissions worldwide.
- Air pollution from traffic contributes to millions of premature deaths worldwide each year.

Food waste and landfill waste.



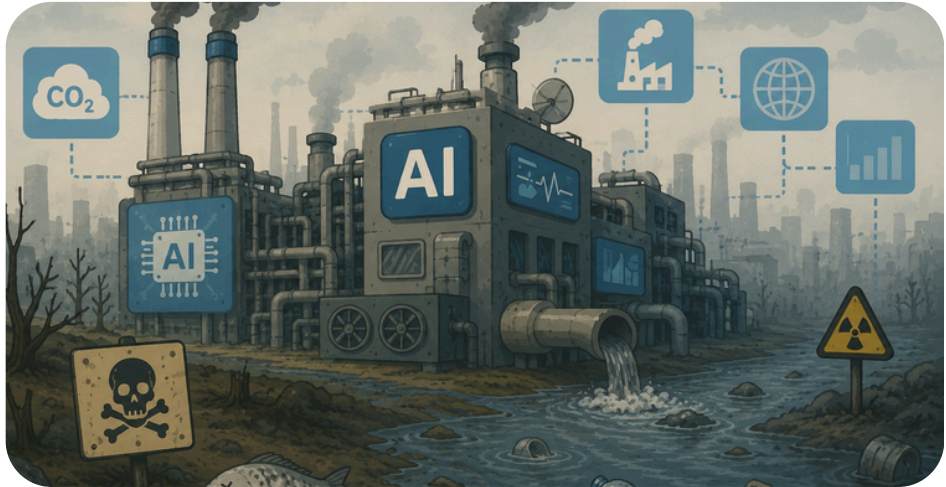
sources and sinks

Organic waste in landfills produces methane, a very powerful greenhouse gas.

Fun facts:

- Around one-third of all food produced in the world ends up as waste.
- That is about 1.3 billion tons of food per year.
- When food decomposes in landfills, it produces methane, a powerful greenhouse gas.
- If food waste were a country, it would be the third-largest emitter in the world.

Artificial intelligence (AI).



sources and sinks

AI works using large data centers - buildings full of powerful computers that process huge amounts of data. These servers consume a lot of electricity and require cooling systems to prevent overheating.

Fun facts:

- A single query to an AI system can consume about 10 times more electricity than a regular Google search.
- Training large AI models can produce more than 500 tons of CO_2 , which is comparable to the emissions of hundreds of airplane flights.
- Large data centers can consume tens of millions of liters of water per year to cool servers.
- Data centers worldwide consume about 1-2% of total global electricity, roughly as much as some medium-sized countries.

Fast fashion.



sources and sinks

Clothing production requires large amounts of energy, water, and raw materials. Many garments are worn only briefly before ending up as waste.

Fun facts:

- The global textile industry produces more CO₂ emissions than international air and maritime transport combined.
- Tens of billions of clothing items are produced every year.
- Only a small portion of textiles is recycled into new clothing.
- Mountains of unwanted clothing from around the world are dumped in Chile's Atacama Desert every year, and are visible even from space.

Intensive livestock production.



sources and sinks

Raising large numbers of livestock produces significant amounts of methane and requires large areas of land and feed.

Fun facts:

- Livestock production accounts for around 14-15% of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- One cow can produce 100-200 liters of methane per day.
- Methane warms the atmosphere about 28 times more than CO₂ over a 100-year period.
- A large share of agricultural land is used for growing animal feed.