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Journal of Respiratory Medicine and Clinical Pulmonology

Review Article

From the COP to COPD and Falling Agricultural Yields – The Hidden Costs for Health, Agriculture and the Environment of Playing with Carbon Emissions

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Abstract

Is shown the dangerous tendency resulting from decarbonation i.e., the deleterious effects of the deficit of photosynthesis, resulting from anti-CO2-emissions policies, so-called "decarbonation". Photosynthesis is an endothermic reaction (heat-consuming) that, under solar radiation converts CO2 into feed for the plant and O2 for our lungs. It explains for instance why "green islands" in cities are always fresher, by usually more than the total of the temperature increase from climate change. The idea of a tax on fresh air appears every day more relevant to describe the anti-carbon-emissions policies. Substantial data is presented to demonstrate the argument, hovering above agricultural prices and bringing in large datasets on mortality from respiratory diseases to mark the point.

Keywords: Anti-CO2-emissions; Decarbonation

Introduction

The collective choice to designate carbon dioxide as the enemy as regards climate change is the root of an environmental and agricultural disaster. Indeed, photosynthesis is an endothermic reaction, i.e., it absorbs heat altogether with CO2 under solar radiation to produce dioxygen, fresh, and to feed the growth of the plant. Photosynthesis is in fact the reverse of combustion, and its endothermic nature has to be linked to the use of CO2 in many fire extinguishers. This is why the policies against carbon emissions create a loop of heating that allows ulterior conferences to say that more efforts are needed, etc. The measures to restrict CO2 emissions can be assimilated as a tax on fresh air. In fact, the history of the negotiations, the choice of the acronym "COP", indicate that there is a hidden project, that relates to the "Dutch" model in which the interiors of private flats are always visible from the street, and the attempt at warranting to police forces that the homes be always visible by them in spite of trees planted around. So, limiting tree growth has clearly been seen as the answer to police issues, whatsoever the agricultural and environmental costs (Figure 1 and 2).

Forest Fires Reply to CO2 Deficit

A deficit of CO2 in a hot environment (itself related to the lack of photosynthesis, in link with the earlier deficit of CO2 emissions) creates the conditions for a spontaneous fire, because it creates thermodynamic "bubbles" on the soil surface, with usually waves in the air related to the overheat. These waves accelerate solar radiation; in the "bubbles" resulting from the lack of CO2, to which is associated a lack of O2 from "missing photosynthesis", a "lens" effect can happen and create a spark lighting a fire if the vegetation is dry enough around. The phenomena is akin to a bubble with a positive void coefficient in a nuclear reactor, as it is caused by a partial vacuum related to the immediate rise of the usually available molecules, CO2, O2 and the rest of the air's composition, due to the intense heats, and no more O2 re-emissions to fill the bubbles because there is not enough CO2 available for significant photosynthesis, which would also have cooled down the air enough to reduce significantly the fire risk. These bubbles also accelerate the passing of fire flames, facilitating the horizontal extension of the fire in areas that have been submitted to a CO2 emission reduction. In fact, the CO2 emitted by the forest fire compensates the earlier deficit in a brutal way. As in any economic crisis, which is solely readjustment making visible openly the market fundamentals after speculation.

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Received date: Oct 07, 2023; **Accepted date:** Nov 08, 2023; **Published date:** Nov 17, 2023

Citation: Pirot F (2023). From the COP to COPD and Falling Agricultural Yields – The Hidden Costs for Health, Agriculture and the Environment of Playing with Carbon Emissions. Journal of Respiratory Medicine and Clinical Pulmonology 2023; v1(1): 1-5

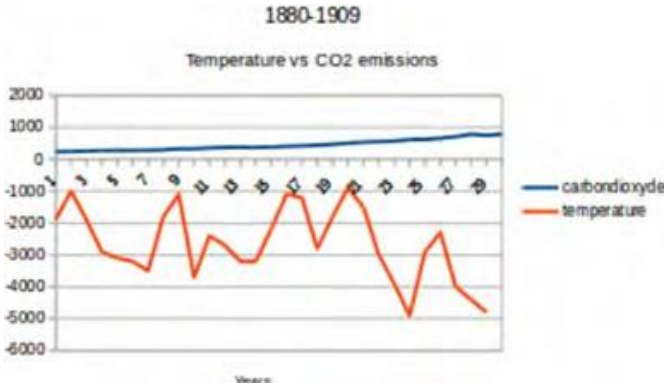

Figure 1: With carbon emissions in million metric tons of CO2 and with temperatures amplificated *100

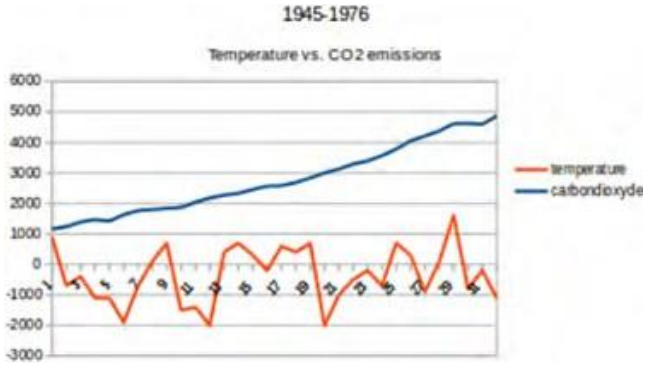

Figure 2: with carbon emissions in million metric tons of CO2 and with temperatures amplificated *100

Tree Cover Data

Data from Mongabay.com and Global Forest Watch show that 2016 has been an horrendous year for forest conservation, with record losses in forest cover, in tropical but also non-tropical forests (Figure 3).

This is clearly a consequence of the Paris COP that decided to take new measures to reduce carbon emissions. The resulting tree death is materialized by these results. Even in the hypothesis where 100% of tree cover loss is related to deforestation, the fact that bushes and dense undergrowth in forests suffer as well as trees from these policies against carbon emissions creates more openings for lumbermen to enter in the forests and cut more trees than what was previously possible. Not to mention the logical preference of woodcutters for dead trees. The data from 2017 [1] shows continuation of the same trend with some erosion in many countries, but acceleration in Colombia, a country very close to a number of French overseas territories, and for reasons of treaty host city nationalism it is expected, and actually observed, that the policies were particularly applied in France.

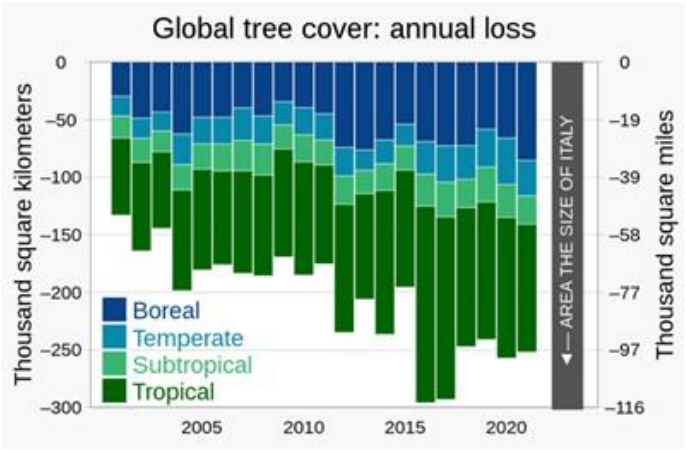

Figure 3: Image source https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:20210331_Global_tree_cover_loss_-_World_Resources_Institute.svg

Agricultural Data

Observation of wheat yields in France shows how climate policy inflicts to the increase in the yield first a stop, with the first "prise de conscience" on climate change around 1997-1998, and then a collapse of wheat yields the year after the Cop21 happened, after a partial recovery, with a statistically more solid reduction of wheat yields year after year since then, showing long-term COP effects (Figure 4).

The 2016 collapse is more visible on data for the Île de France area:

Soybeans and orange juice prices follow a similar trend with a first rise the year after the Paris COP followed by a later super-rise. Soybeans have stabilized but orange juice prices are still growing. Coffee

prices have also seen a peak in 2016, that has been partly canceled after a very vivid rise in 2021 and 2022. Sugar prices as well show a tremendous increase in 2016, then erased by a slump, and a new increase has beaten the 2016 peak only in April 2023, with since that a small rise again going on. All these agricultural products are very dependent on photosynthesis for their development.

Fuel Prices Data

On gasoline prices, effects following the beginning of the understanding of the tremendous dangerosity of alpha emitters and the dismantlement of DU weapon arsenals (that clearly started in June 2020, month 346 in the graph where gasoline prices are compared with temperature anomaly) emerge within NOAA data, where the rise in the price of fuel precedes a strong positive temperature anomaly. These effects appeared only on the short term before this beginning of understanding of the dangerosity of alpha emitters and, in relation to the progressive rise in activity of alpha emitters with shorter and shorter half-lives over decay, the heat-equivalent associated to that decay took progressively precedence over the photosynthesis gains. This result, expected before collecting the data, is hence perfectly confirmed by statistical analysis. The gasoline prices come from the EIA [4] and the temperature anomaly data from the NOAA / NCEI [5] (Figure 6).

Fuel prices impact also agriculture and that is why there are spillover effects everywhere, with agriculture prices then impacting world markets, as is happening in particular since the beginning of the Ukrainian conflict, where the Western side is decisively supporting of renewable energies altogether with nuclear power, and trying to live without Russian oil and gas.

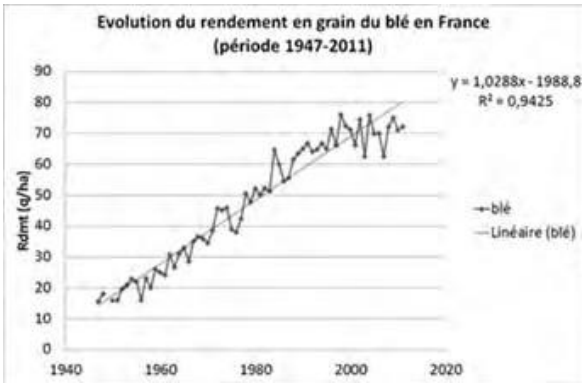

Figure 4: Evolution of wheat yields in France from 1947 to 2011 [2]

Figure 5: [3]

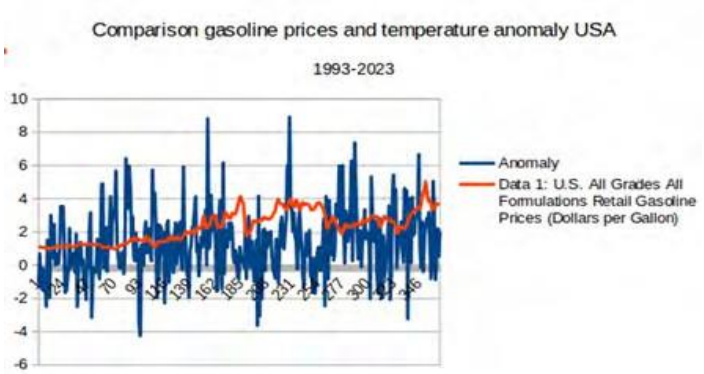

Figure 6: Gasoline prices versus temperature anomaly in the USA

Medical Consequences

The costs for lung health are numerous. Data from [6] lists 519 000 deaths from chronic respiratory disease in 2016 due to occupational airborne risk factors (COPD: 460,100 [95% UI 382,000–551,000]; asthma: 37,600 [95% UI 28,400–47,900]; pneumoconioses: 21,500 [95% UI 17,900–25,400]). This can be compared with the data available for 2013 from the OECD [7] with more than 400 000 deaths from respiratory diseases in 2013, mainly from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and pneumonia, but also from asthma, influenza and other diseases.

Data from the Global age-standardised rates of incidence, prevalence, deaths, and DALYs of chronic respiratory diseases in men, women, and in both sexes combined, 1990–2019 [8] also shows a clear increase of incidence of chronic respiratory diseases in 2016. A snippet of the Global age-standardised rates of incidence, prevalence, deaths, and DALYs of chronic respiratory diseases in men, women, and in both sexes combined, 1990–2019 is taken, to show the hike in incidence in 2016 (Figure 7).

Based on these results, this also shines a new light on the findings of an increase in prevalent cases of COPD from 114,9 millions in 1990 to 212,3 millions in 2019 [9]. Although tobacco and atmospheric particulate matter are causal factors for COPD altogether with occupational exposure to PM, gases or fumes, this finding of an increase in absolute number of victims necessarily shares a link with the anti-CO2 policies.

It is clear that there are very direct costs when playing with the bricks of life, and carbon being one, limiting emissions has to be understood as the danger it is for human life and the environment altogether.

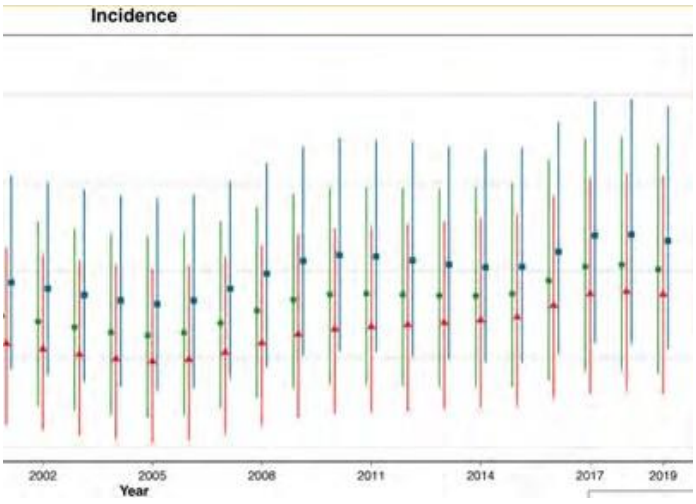

Figure 7:

Breathing CO2?

There are cases where this was shown to happen. Living in caves has trained ancient humans in this feature, with alpha emitters inhalated allowing to break in the lungs with their alpha decay the link between the carbon atom and the two oxygen atoms. Like oxygen, it is predictable that the carbon intake can be also taken by the organism and used as primitive feed. The information from the young Boriska Kipriyanovich that life on Mars persists but in caves, in the underground, and that inhabitant their breath CO2 is very consistent with the profile of Neanderthal hominids that spent more time in caves and had a large thorax allowing for the persistence of some alpha emitters in a relatively innocuous way, used to break CO2 molecules. Personal experience suggests that this nevertheless causes kidney problems as the blood becomes thicker, carrying the supplementary carbon load. However Neanderthals could also have adapted kidneys. It may also impact brain functionalities progressively, the opportunity for more tissue growth from the added fuel that carbon is relates nevertheless excellently with the higher brain volumes in Neanderthals in comparison with our species, allowed by direct carbon distribution within the brain i.e., a “better feed” of the brain.

For non-African humans, Neanderthal DNA is still present within our genes in a 1 to 4% ratio that could also certainly be related with the ratio of human tolerance to CO2 in our lungs, usually in these ratios since one experiment with breathing CO2 was attempted with 7,5% CO2 [10] and resulted with a conclusion that “The inhalation of 7.5% CO2 for 20 min is safe for use in healthy volunteers”.

There is a clear link between breathing CO2, more acidity in the brain and psychiatric disorders including depression and anxiety [11]. Deliberate CO2 emission activities associated with energy production should be allowed solely in areas where there are needs for CO2 emissions, i.e. around agricultural fields and where nature needs a boost, but not too closely from human inhabitations. In particular, the coal / oil / gas powerplants should always be surrounded by a ring of trees (or large spaces of vegetation) and a subcritical nuclear unit used before the thermal use of the coal / oil / gas to eliminate through neutron capture and fission the NORMs in the coal / oil / gas. This nuclear step is allowed by the intermediate cross sections of carbonated matters, that permit direct use in a subcritical breeder without any supplementary adjuvant such as salt, so long as the neutron source is kept at circa 300 eVs to 600 eVs maximum. Another solution would be to insert a rotative cylinder using seawater [12] next to the coal fission unit to feed it with fission neutrons while the coal treatment unit full of coal is air-pressurized. In both cases a watercooling tube has to be laid above the core to make use of the energy produced by the fission of NORMs. Such an unit should be mobile to avert over-emissions of CO2 near human-inhabited areas, and used only during sunny days in the experimental phase, although the gamma photons of the subcritical core

are expected to facilitate some photosynthesis of the surrounding environment during night time.

The spot market for electricity is also an excellent protector of the interests of people living “down the valley”, since there is less electricity demand when most people are outside, and that when people demand electricity for heating they will have closed their windows. The immediate catch-up of demand into the prices of electricity that households have to afford, through the spot market, sets up a bond that corresponds with human behaviour. Around mountainous valleys, heavy consumers of electricity such as ski stations will consume more energy when the weather is sunny and attracts lots of consumers. When the weather is sunny the natural environment is able to absorb more CO2, in direct application of the photosynthesis principles. Car drivers also drive more during the daytime, hence providing nature with carbon dioxide emissions (even indirectly with thermal plants providing electricity for electric cars) when solar rays are more palatable and plants can do a good deal of photosynthesis. There is a natural equilibrium and spot markets are able to transmit the information in the relevant way to keep it natural.

Conclusion

Decarbonation is a tax on fresh air, that does not do anything it is claimed to be able to, and on the contrary goes against the interests of humankind and the environment, with agricultural prices and disease data showing exactly the predicted effects of a costlier access to a good health and an environment strongly damaged by these policies. Gasoline prices increases cause temperature increases when the radium and other alpha emitters in gasoline are eliminated, because photosynthesis is key for human survival and it becomes starved by anti-CO2 public policies. The real issue behind climate change has been shown to be the crematory activities and their specific emissions, including in oceanic deep-trenches [13]. There are no substitutes to a green society where carbon dioxide is easily available under daylight, that is its own air conditioner, and spot markets for electricity can harmonize most easily with photosynthesis, ensuring CO2 emissions to happen when natural demand for it is high, and protecting the inhabitants of the “bottom of the valleys” entirely.

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