Methane and Nitrous Oxide





The main agricultural contributions to greenhouse gases are methane and nitrous oxide. Methane is produced by animals and their manure. Nitrous oxide is emitted from soil, particularly when nitrogen fertilizers are used. Each gas has a different potency, so weight alone does not indicate its effect. By weight, methane has 21 times and nitrous oxide 310 times the greenhouse effect of carbon dioxide.

South America is the region with the highest carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of agricultural methane and nitrous oxide per person. The territory with the highest emissions per person is New Zealand, at the equivalent of 9.7 tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2002.

Territory size shows the proportion, by their global warming potential, of agricultural methane and nitrous oxide emissions from there.





- Data are from the United Nations Statistics Division, 2005.
 *Quantities of methane and nitrous oxide are
- converted to equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide by their global warming potential. Only methane and nitrous oxide from agriculture are counted.
 Note that the estimated greenhouse effect of
- methane compared to carbon dioxide varies.See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST METHANE AND NITROUS OXIDE EMISSIONS

lank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	New Zealand	9.70	191	Sierra Leone	0.044
2	Brunei Darussalam	8.56	192	Mozambique	0.031
3	Uruguay	7.73	193	Madagascar	0.031
4	Australia	5.42	194	United Republic of Tanzania	0.031
5	Paraguay	5.13	195	Kiribati	0.006
7	Ireland	4.80	196	Afghanistan	0.003
11	Argentina	3.03	197	Nauru	0.000
12	Botswana	2.82	197	Grenada	0.000
13	Bolivia	2.72	197	United Arab Emirates	0.000
14	St Vincent & The Grenadines	2.63	197	Singapore	0.000

AGRICULTURAL GAS EMISSIONS



agricultural methane and nitrous oxide emitted per person per year in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, 2002*

"The emission of 1 tonne of methane into the atmosphere has the same effect on the climate system over 100 years as the emission of about 23 tonnes of carbon dioxide." Dominic Ferretti, 2005

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