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Are solar panels better for climate change mitigation than forest creation

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In the race to combat climate change, two strategies have emerged as frontrunners: planting trees and investing in solar energy. With many developing nations like India already stretched thin financially and land-wise, it becomes imperative that we invest efficiently to mediate the climate crisis quickly and effectively. Fortunately for us, a recent study has shed some much-needed light.

The research investigated which land use — trees or solar panels — more quickly offsets the increased heat they produce due to surface darkening. Their findings, published in the journal *Environmental Science & Technology*, suggest that photovoltaic fields break even and begin offering climate change mitigation benefits after about 2.5 years. While this might seem like a lot in the face of the impending climate nuisance, it is still a significantly shorter timeframe compared to afforestation, which can take decades to reach its full potential.

This disparity owes itself to the different ways by which trees and solar panels work against the tainted arms of climate change. Forests sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, gradually removing the greenhouse gas over time. Solar panels, on the other hand, directly reduce greenhouse gas emissions by replacing fossil fuel-based electricity generation with clean, renewable energy.

Interestingly, both forests and solar panels can contribute to global heat load by darkening the land surface, absorbing more solar radiation. The study measured surface albedo, a measure of how much sunlight a surface reflects, at a solar field in Israel's Negev desert and compared it to afforestation data from a nearby forest.

Now, all that was left was to compare which method was better at balancing these negatives against their respective positive environmental effects. As mentioned earlier, their results showed that photovoltaic fields achieve this equilibrium significantly faster than afforestation, particularly in semiarid regions.

While the study highlights the speedy advantages of solar energy over afforestation, it also acknowledges the broader benefits of forests. Beyond carbon sequestration, forests provide essential ecosystem services, regulate local climate, and offer social benefits, such as recreation and biodiversity protection. Meaning, as obvious as it may sound, we really can't factor them out of the equation just yet.

The findings of this study underscore the importance of considering both climate change mitigation potential and broader environmental and social benefits when making land-use decisions. As we navigate the challenges of climate change, striking a balance between these two approaches will be essential for creating a sustainable future.

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