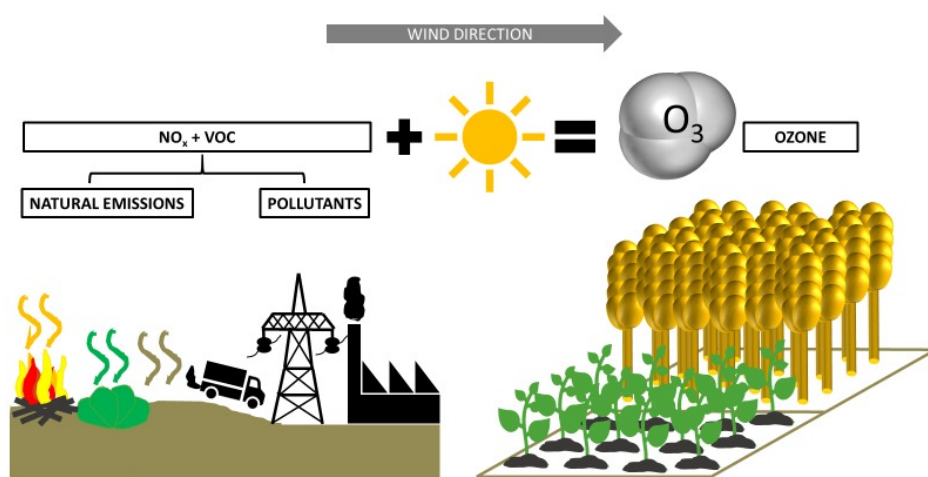


## Ground Level Ozone Pollution in Africa and Tropical Crop Plants

### 1. Background to the problem

Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is a gas that occurs naturally in the air. However, additional ground level ozone forms when pollutants from human activities react together in the presence of sunlight. Activities include vehicle use, industry and biomass burning. Ozone concentrations can be particularly high in agricultural areas downwind of large cities. Certain weather conditions (stable air mass, prolonged dry spells) and high levels of air pollution can lead to “ozone episodes.” Episodes are when ozone concentrations peak for several days at a time. Ozone is a hidden threat when mixed with air because we cannot taste, smell, or see it.



**Panel 1:** The formation of ground level ozone from natural and pollutant emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) when they react with sunlight. Agricultural areas downwind of pollutant centres are at risk from ground level ozone pollution.

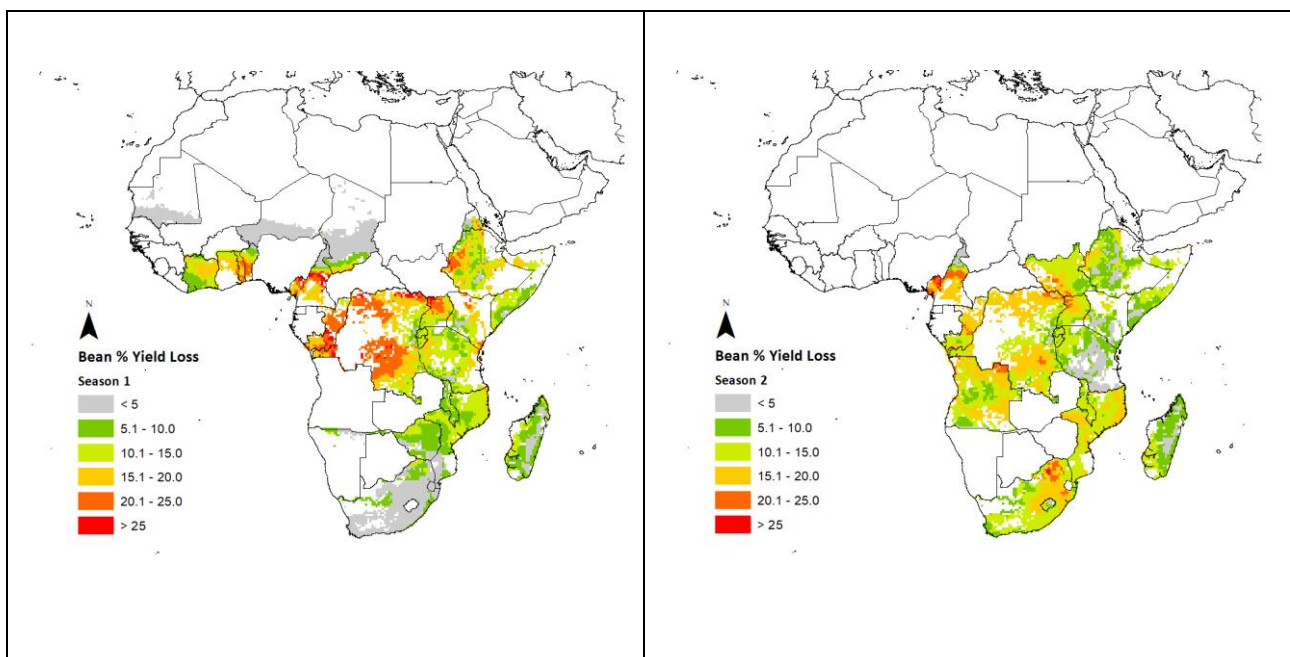
Ozone is taken in by plants through open pores on the leaf surface (known as “stomata”). Once inside the leaf, ozone reacts with the plant cell membranes, and together with the formation of some reactive by-products (“reactive oxidant species”), it can overwhelm natural plant defenses. This then causes cell death and visible leaf injury. Visible injury allows us to *Recognize the problem* (see Section 3), and also compromises the value of leafy crops such as lettuce, amaranth and spinach.

Ozone is also an invisible problem. Even in the absence of visible injury, it can reduce yield through chronic effects, such as accelerated ageing. In wheat for example, leaves die back at an accelerated rate, while in common bean, leaves drop off earlier so the plants are smaller. Other chronic effects include altered above- below-ground biomass ratios, often with reduced root growth, and reduced rates of photosynthesis so that plants grow more slowly.

As well as being a threat to agriculture, ozone damages human health and materials, and contributes to climate change.

## 2. Ozone in Africa – and how it compares

Globally, ozone concentrations have doubled since pre-industrial times (from 20 parts per billion (ppb) to 40 ppb). However, ozone concentrations vary across space and time. There are few measurement stations in Africa, so atmospheric chemistry models have been used to estimate ozone concentrations. These models predict increases in the coming years as a consequence of increases in other pollutants. In particular, long range transport of emissions from biomass burning in southern Africa can increase ozone concentrations in central African countries. These increases are expected to have damaging effects on crop yield.



**Panel 2:** Percentage (%) loss in bean yield in African countries across two growing seasons. The majority of sub-Saharan Africa has two rainy seasons a year, resulting in two growing seasons. Loss is generally predicted to be lower in the second season due to it being shorter, with less rainfall. However, as different regions harvest different varieties of bean, at different times, it is important to understand which season has higher ozone exposure on a more local scale. Yield loss was calculated using modelled ozone exposure data from 2015 combined with bean production data.

In some other regions (e.g. Asia), ozone already shows episodes of very high measured peaks (e.g. 150 ppb), especially eastern China and India. In contrast, episodic peaks have declined in Europe and North America but background levels continue to rise, related to climatic change and long-range transport of methane. As with the African continent, the influence of ozone in South America has mainly been modelled as the number of measurement stations is low. However, rising levels of other pollutants including from extensive biomass burning is expected to reduce crop yield in this region too. Only Australia and New Zealand are expected to have a low risk to agricultural productivity from ozone pollution.

It is important to note that exposure to high levels of ozone does not necessarily translate to damaging crop impacts. Ozone has to be taken into the plant for damaging effects to occur. This property gives us the opportunity for *Managing ozone pollution* (see Section 6).

### 3. *Recognize the problem*

Symptoms of ground level ozone pollution can vary slightly by crop species. There are several diagnostic features commonly found on ozone-damaged leaves:

- 1) Small yellow, white or bronze pinhead sized spots (known as “stipples”) between the leaf veins
- 2) Stipples can join together to cover large areas of the leaf when damage is severe. Large areas of dead cells (“necrosis”) are called “flecks”
- 3) Damage appears primarily on the upper side of the leaf, but it can be seen on the underside in severe cases
- 4) Older leaves tend to be more affected than younger leaves as ozone damage accumulates with time.



### 4. *Identifying the difference from other sources of damage*

Ozone damage can be mistaken for other kinds of leaf injury, for example mite infestation. However, if leaves are examined carefully (e.g. using a hand glass, or by zooming in to a photo on a phone) mites and white webbing can typically be seen on both sides of the leaf. Leaves can also be tapped while holding a paper underneath. Mites will fall off on to the paper. This won't happen with ozone injury.

Ozone damage does **NOT**:

- 1) Form haloes around leaf spots
- 2) Cause concentric circles and small fruiting bodies inside the spots (in contrast to some fungal infections)
- 3) Rub off or wash from the leaf (in contrast to fungal infections and dust)

## 5. Variation in crop species sensitivity

Crop species, and cultivars of the same species, vary in their sensitivity to ozone. This variation gives scope for *Managing ozone pollution* (see Section 6).

Highly sensitive	Moderately sensitive
Beans and peas	Watermelon
Sweet potato	Tomato
Orange	Olive
Onion	Mustard
Lettuce	Oilseed rape
Wheat	Maize
Soybean	Rice
Tobacco	Potato
Spinach	Grapes

## 6. Managing ozone pollution

There are several actions that farmers can take to manage the threat posed by ozone in the immediate term.

- 1) **Timing irrigation** to avoid ozone episodes. High soil water leads to open leaf pores and increased ozone uptake. Avoid or reduce irrigation during the day when ozone concentrations are at their highest. Watering crops during the evening or night may avoid ozone issues while helping to avoid drought stress.
- 2) **Strategic reduction in irrigation.** For example, alternate wetting and drying, which induces moderate drought, has been found to increase rice yield while reducing the opening of leaf pores.

Short term management actions by farmers can be complemented by longer term strategies. Such steps will be helped by collaborations between farmers, crop breeders, crop scientists, and other researchers. These include:

- 1) **Changing crop species** or varieties to ones less sensitive to ozone where high ozone concentrations are known / likely to be a threat to production. Recent cultivars are sometimes more sensitive to ozone than older, 'heirloom' varieties. Crops with a shorter maturity period may reach harvest before ozone damage occurs.
- 2) **Developing new varieties** that are more resistant to ozone pollution, while accounting for other key stressors, such as heat and drought.

- 3) **Improving on-the-ground estimation of ozone pollution** and forecasting of when damaging ozone episodes are likely to occur, for instance through increasing the accuracy of local-scale weather forecasts. This will complement information for irrigation timing. Real time estimates of ozone (and other air pollutants) are available for parts of Africa here: <https://aqicn.org/map/africa/>

In addition to managing the consequences of ozone pollution, action to reduce the emissions of pollutants that lead to the formation of ground level ozone pollution should occur. However, this requires policy intervention to be effective.

## 7. *Want to know more?*

A video introduction to ozone can be found here:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OBEJB-60jQU>

You can also test your knowledge on ozone, and how to manage effects on crop plants at this quiz:  
<https://www.bspp.org.uk/ukceh-and-bspp-ozone-quiz-june-2021/>

Don't hesitate to contact us using the e-mail or phone numbers below.