

## Regular and Rampant CO,

A metaphor for anthropogenic carbon dioxide



The story you're telling:

"Regular" carbon dioxide is used and created by normal life processes, but "Rampant" carbon dioxide comes from burning fossil fuels for energy. We need to reduce rampant CO2. It's getting out of control.

Strategic way to redirect thinking away from patterns such as:



CO<sub>2</sub> Is Natural Therefore It Is Good; Carbon Dioxide = Carbon Monoxide; Change Is Natural/ Fatalism; It's the Ozone, Right?; Ocean Problems = Material Pollution; Nature Will Fix Itself; Solution = Recycling

Concepts and ideas included in this frame element:

- Plants grow by using the regular carbon dioxide that animals exhale, and so some CO2 is part of normal life processes: provides a way to engage prior understandings of carbon dioxide, reducing confusion with carbon monoxide.
- But we are also adding carbon dioxide to the air when we burn
  oil, coal, or natural gas for energy: channels attention to the
  specific human activities that are the underlying cause, allowing
  people to reason their way to well-matched solutions.
- We can call this "Rampant CO2" because there's too much of it and it is getting out of control: identifies carbon dioxide as the problem. Providing context cues when introducing the word "rampant" can broaden the comprehension of this relatively lowfrequency vocabulary word.

(Continued on reverse)



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Concepts and ideas included in this frame element:

- Rampant carbon dioxide builds up in the atmosphere and ocean where it causes problems for the earth's climate and ecosystems: overrides the assumption that CO2, in any amount, is always "good" by specifying that CO2 emissions are harmful.
- When rampant carbon dioxide builds up in the atmosphere/ ocean, it creates a heat-trapping blanket/changes the chemistry of the ocean: communicators can pivot to other framing tools and techniques to expand on the impacts of rampant CO2.
- Now that we know about rampant carbon dioxide, we need to rethink and reduce our use of fossil fuels: communicators can use this language or other preferred solutions, but it's important to close with a suggested course of action that matches the scale of the problem. (From a framing perspective, emphasizing solutions that require a shift in energy policy is a better use of communications opportunities than focusing on those that highlight adaptation.)

Read the original research behind this recommendation at FrameWorksInstitute.org