

Comparison of forest tree carbon stocks across three afforested chronosequences

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Overview

- CARBiFOR
- 3 Chronosequences / forest types
 - Dooary (Sitka spruce on mineral soil)
 - Mount Lucas (ash on mineral soil)
 - Cloosh (Sitka spruce on peat soil)
- Sampling tree biomass
- Forest carbon stocks
- Discussion of differences between chronosequences
- Knowledge gaps



CARBiFOR

To investigate the ability of first rotation forests
to sequester carbon

Essentially:

What is the effect of afforestation?

How much is sequestered?

What affects the stock or rate?



CARBiFOR chronosequences

Assumptions, compromises etc.....

From previous landuse;



To clearfell & subsequent rotations.



Establishment;



And thinning cycles;



Describing the “typical” development of a forest type



An ecosystem approach

- Forest tree stocks and sequestration rates
- Decomposition of biomass –CWD, litter...
- Soil carbon store
- Fluxes from soil, debris (CO₂ & trace gasses)
- Ecosystem scale fluxes between forest and atmosphere
- Impacts of changes in climate and extreme events



1. Dooary, Co. Laois

- Sitka spruce
- Surface water mineral gley soil
- Highly productive (YC 22 – 26)
- Mix of Coillte & private ownership



2. Mount Lucas, Co. Offaly

- Ash on brown earth soil
- Productive (YC *c.* 9/10)
- Privately owned sites



3. Cloosh, Co. Galway

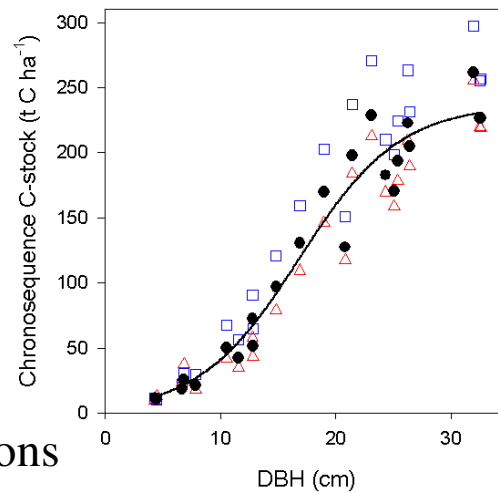
- Sitka spruce on blanket peat
- Low productivity (*c.* YC 12)
- Mixed ownership



Tree biomass sampled



- Trees sampled from chronosequence stages
- Variation in tree sizes covered
- Sample trees sectioned into components:
 - Stem
 - Branches
 - Needles / Leaves
 - Roots

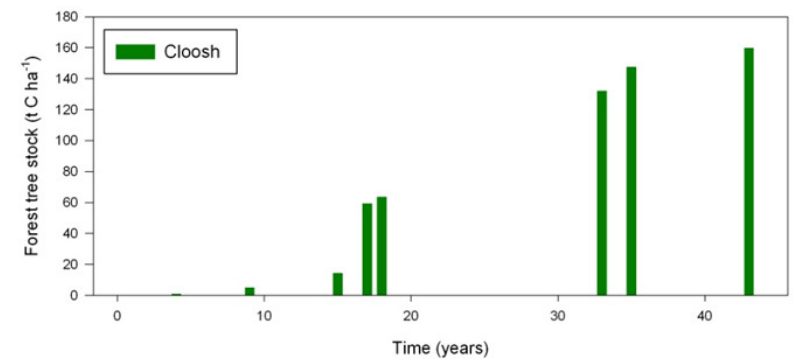
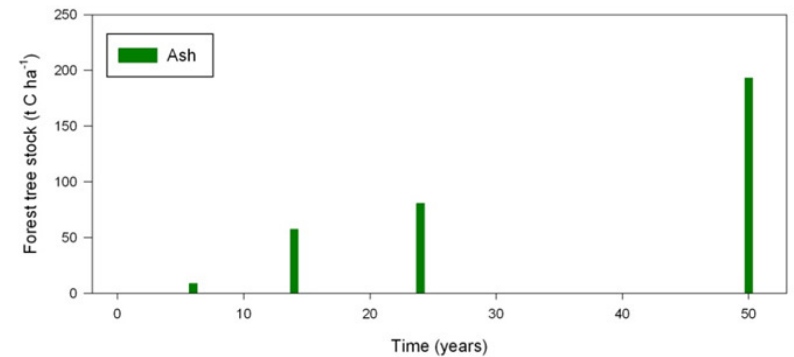
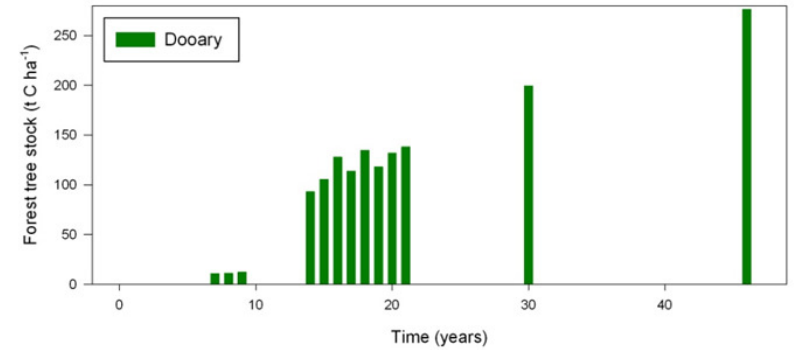


Tree biomass equations

Forest stocks



Inventory plots
Biomass models applied

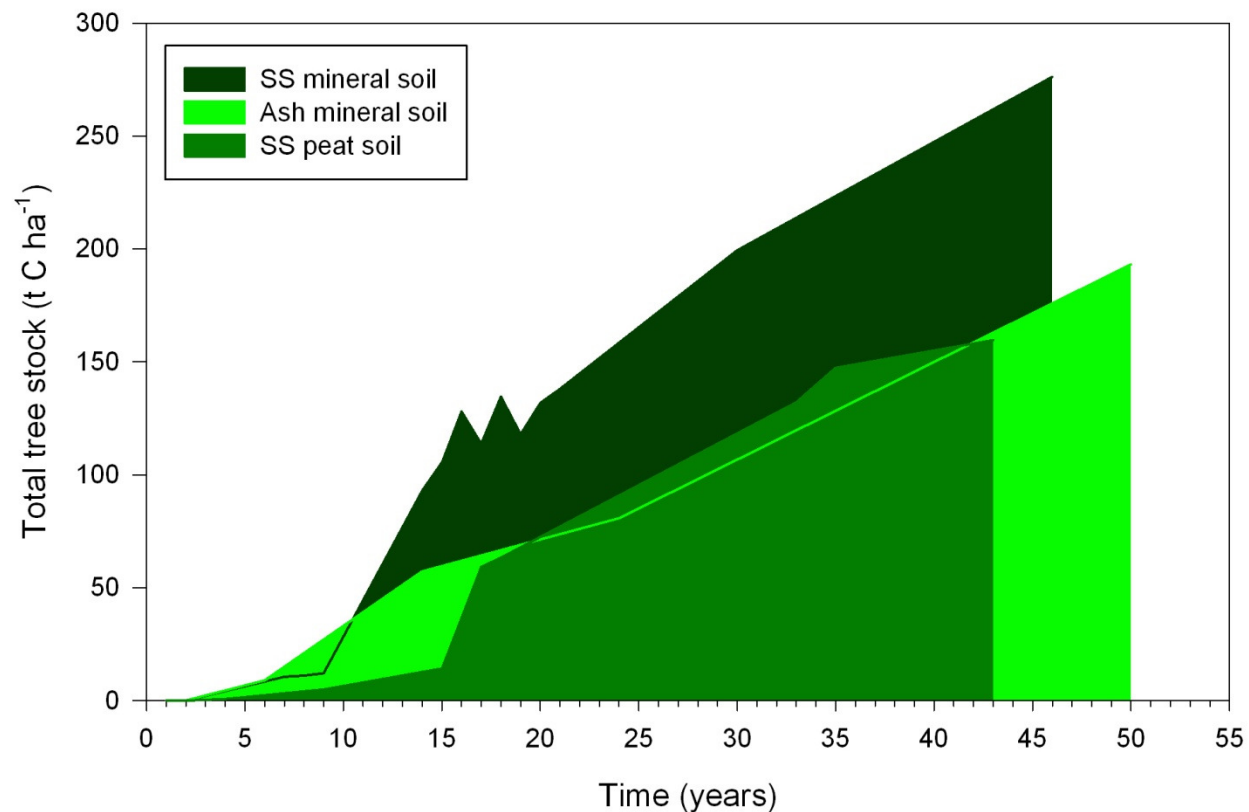


Chronosequence C stocks populated



Projected chronosequence stocks

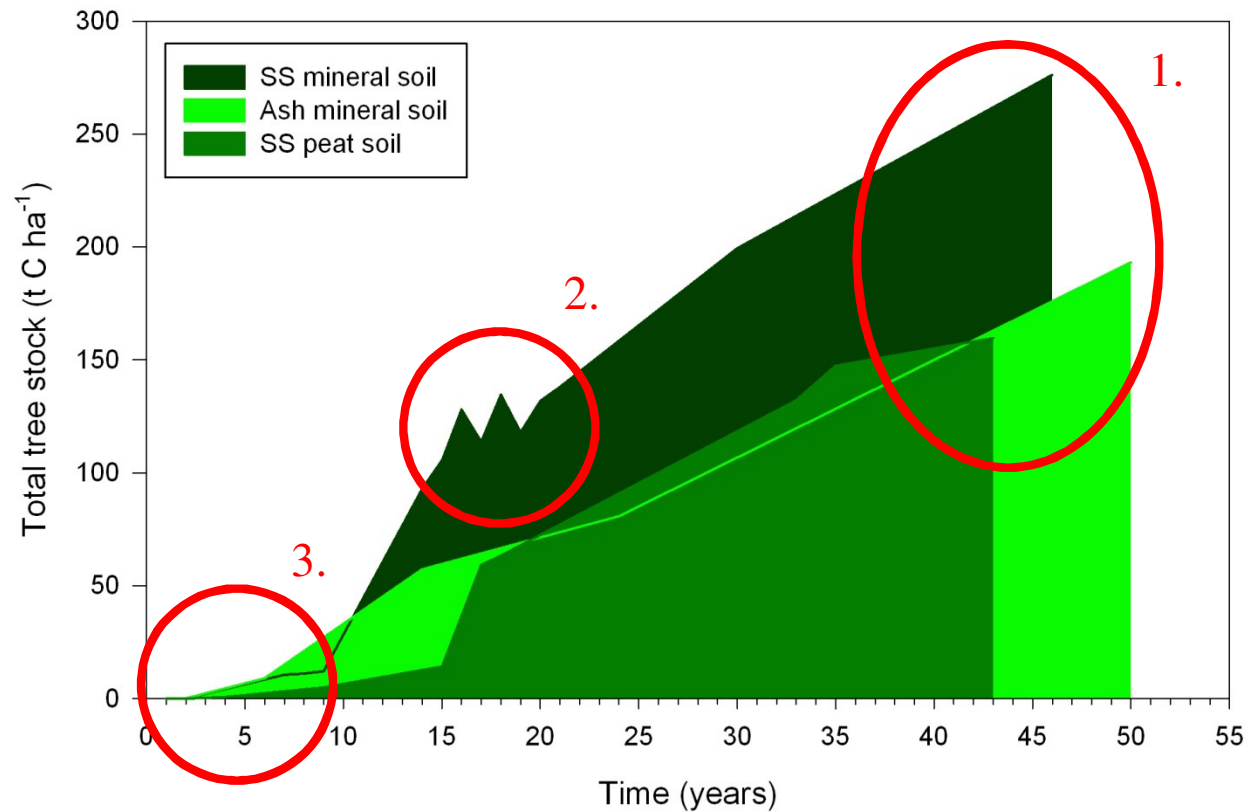
A once-off gain of sequestered atmospheric C



Remember: Forest types
Series of similar sites with similar management
Tree standing stock only

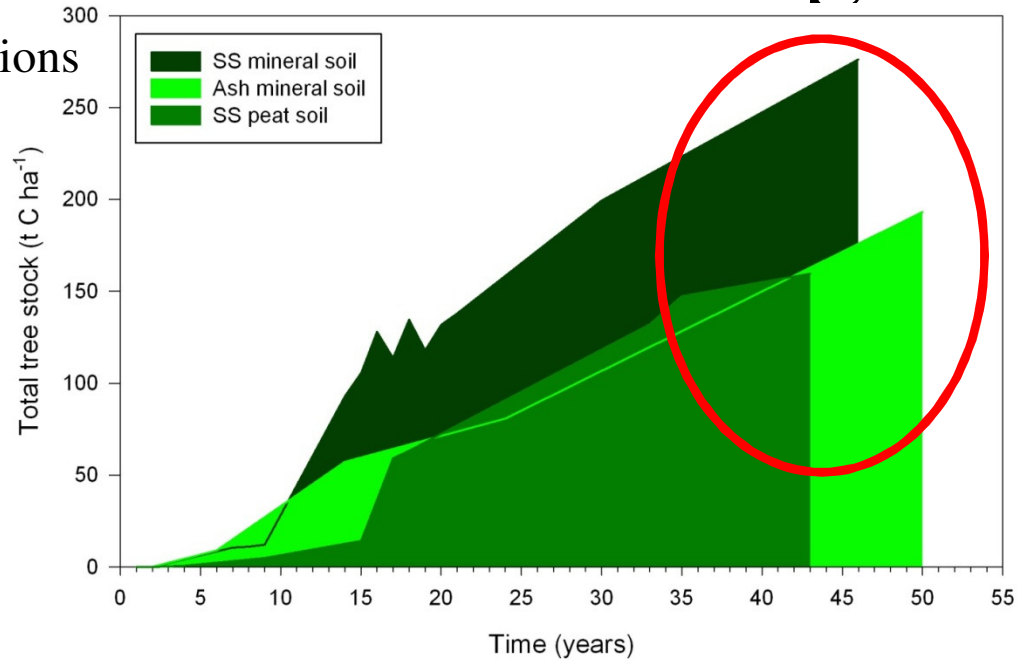
Projected chronosequence stocks

Three points of discussion:



1. Rotation length

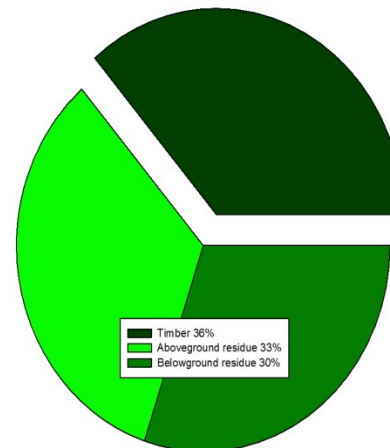
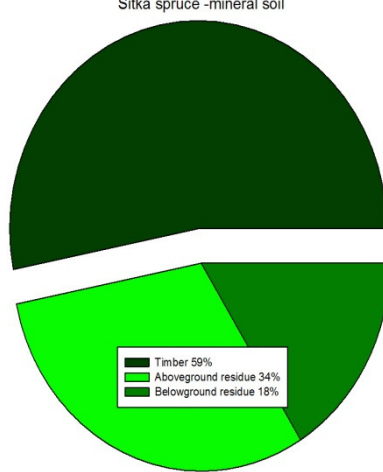
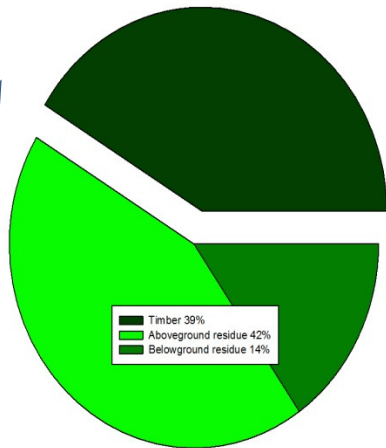
Economic considerations



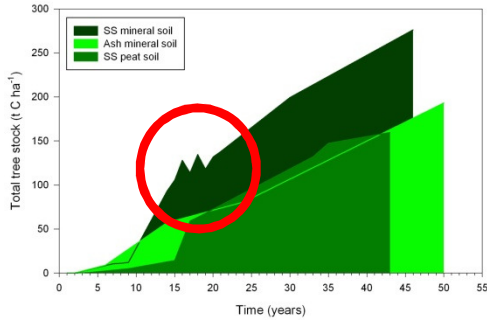
Ash

Sitka spruce -mineral soil

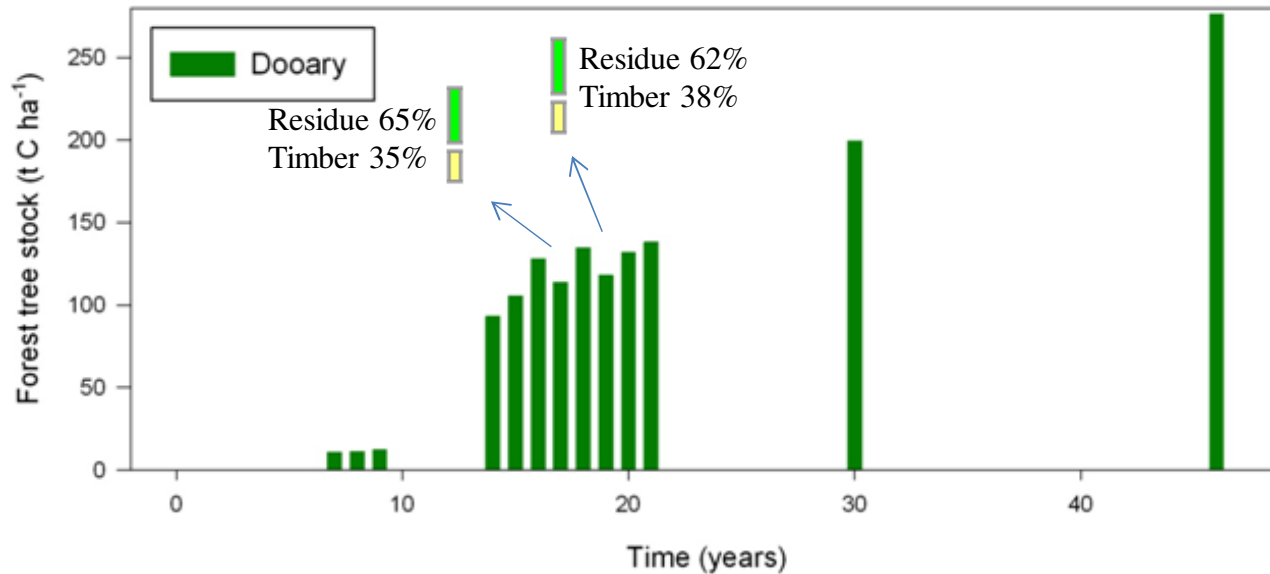
Sitka spruce -peat soil



2. Thinning

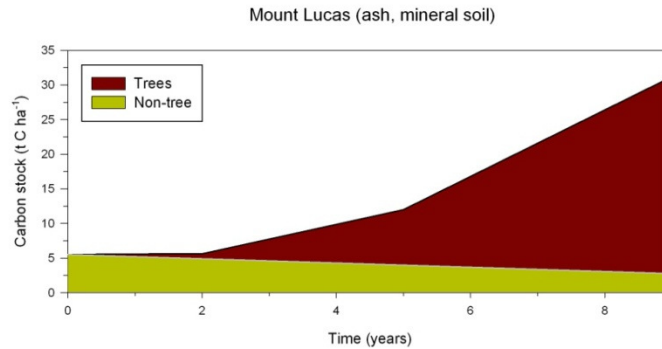


E.g. Two thinnings at Doory tower stand: 54 t C ha⁻¹ removed from forest standing stock

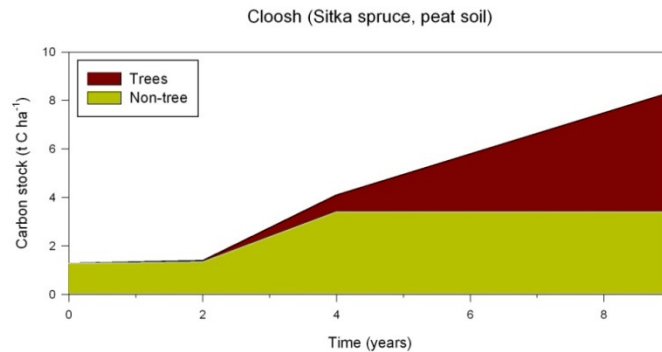


3. Vegetation

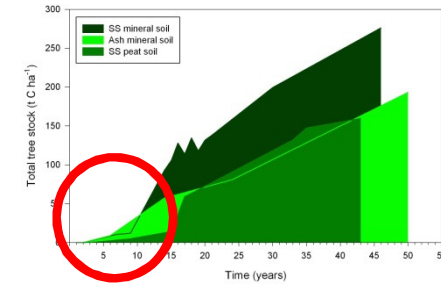
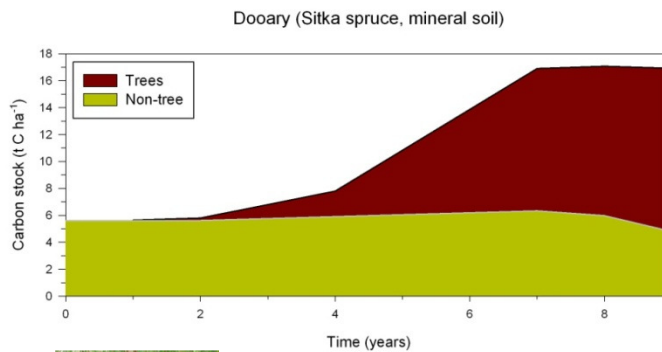
Ash



SS peat



SS mineral



Significant levels of biomass in understorey –add to site stocks

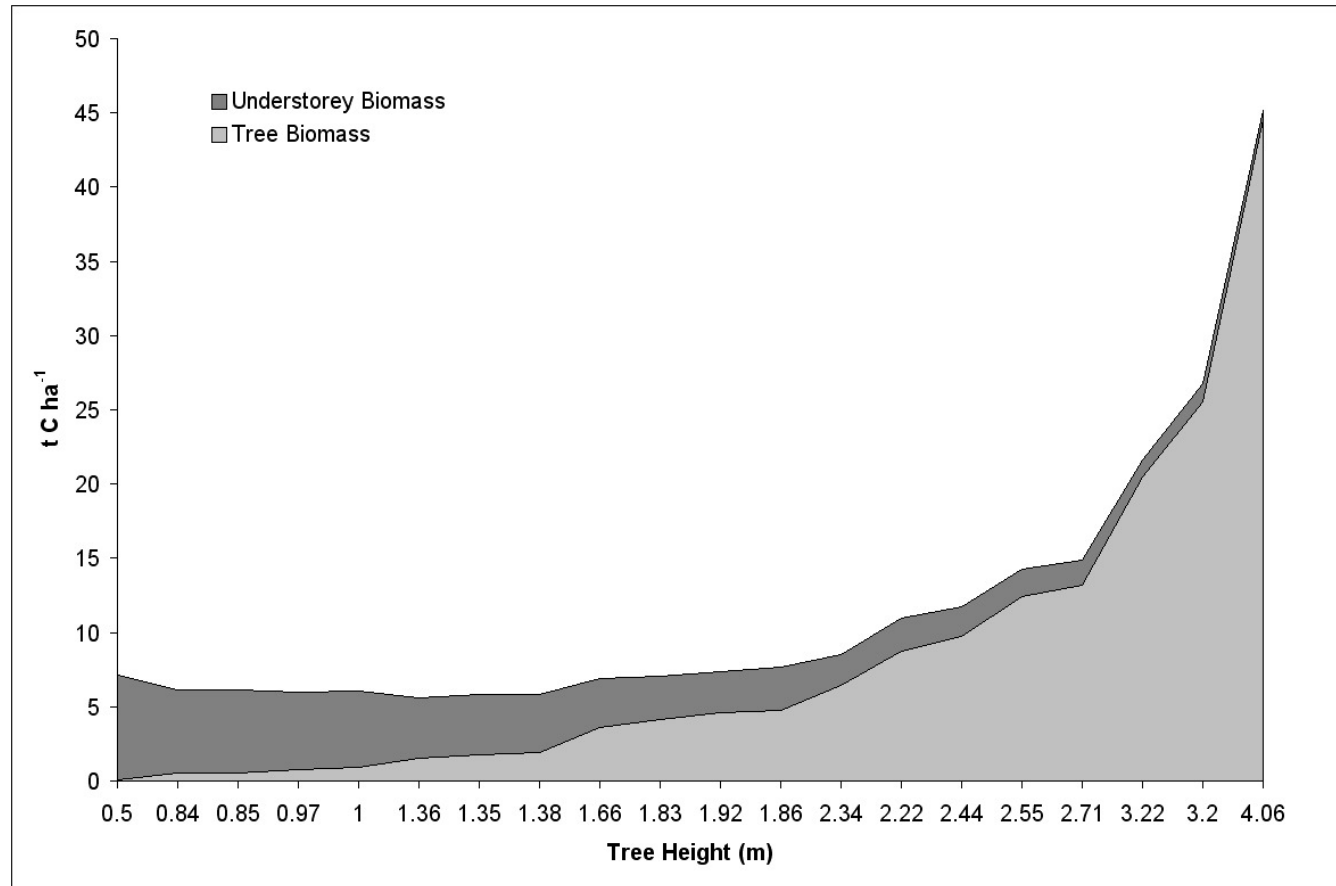
Non-tree vegetation increased for a short period in the conifer forests

- dependant on cultivation type / veg. management

Eventually suppressed by overhead canopy

Maintenance of ground cover reduces losses of soil fertility, emissions and aids earlier net C sink status





Non-tree vegetation vs. tree height in Sitka spruce and lodgepole pine stands, Co. Mayo

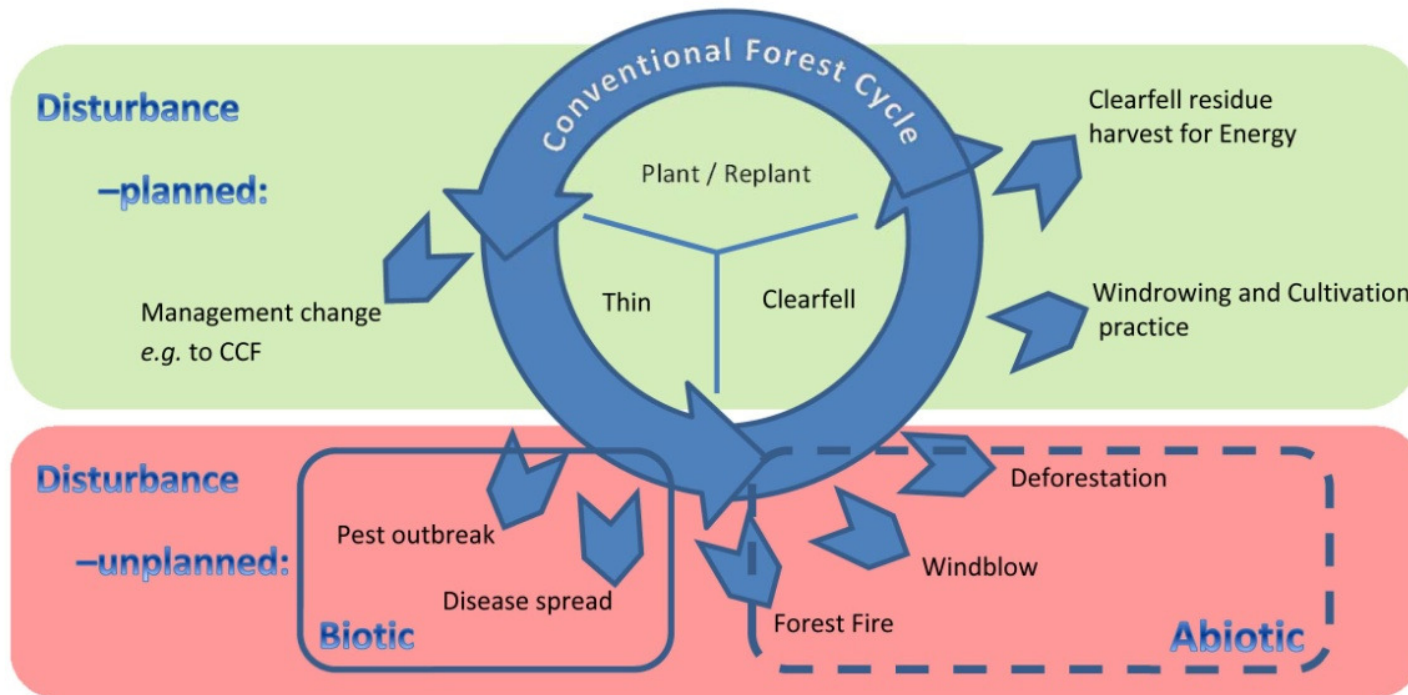
Conclusions

- Stocks dependant on spp. (up to 250 tCha⁻¹ for SS) management/stocking/rotation length
- Forest types indicate product types and consequent management
- Significant non-tree vegetation in early stages adding to sequestration
- Forest type and management also lead to different residue inputs (long term site C store and soil source) and subsequent decomposition rates



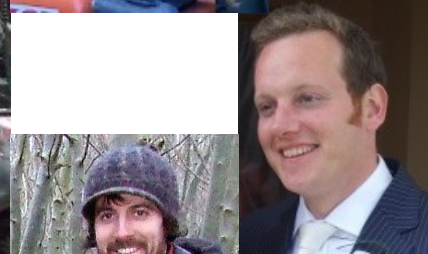
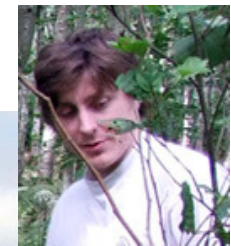
Knowledge gaps

Impact of disturbances



Acknowledgments

- COFORD
- Coillte & private forest owners
- CARBiFOR project team
- David Farrell, QPP



Thanks for your attention!

