

# The impact of land use change and forest management on net ecosystem carbon budgets.

*“The role of land cover and ecosystem management on carbon sequestration”*



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# Presentation Overview

- CARBiFOR II key research questions?
- Methodology;
  - *Eddy covariance techniques.*
  - *Static and mobile flux towers.*
- Impacts of land use change, afforestation and forest age;
  - *Sitka spruce chronosequence.*
  - *Ash chronosequence.*
- Impacts of forest management;
  - *How does forest thinning influence net ecosystem carbon fluxes?*
- Summary
  - *Role of land cover and forest management in mitigating climate change.*





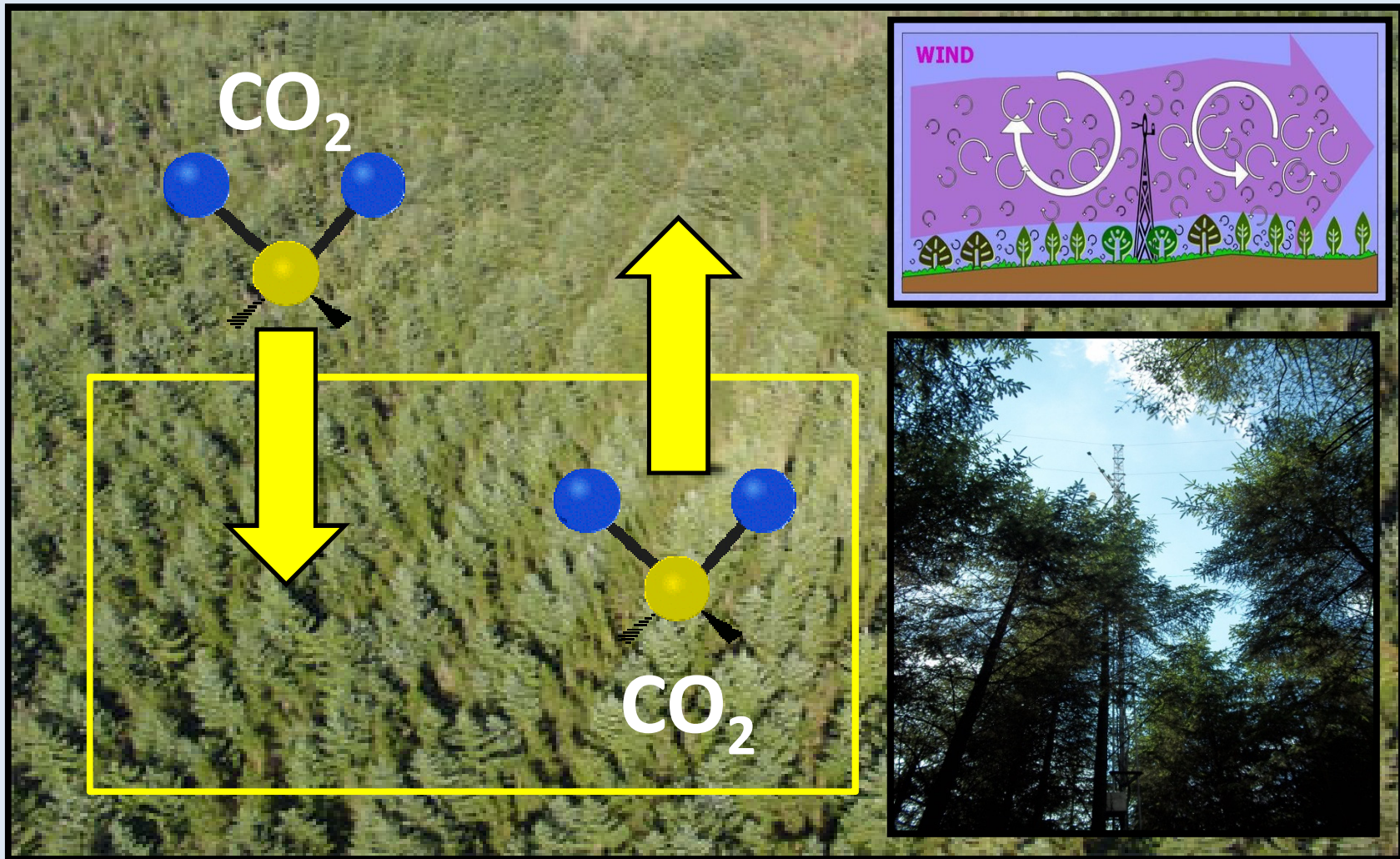
## Key questions?



- What role can different forest ecosystems play in climate change mitigation through carbon assimilation and sequestration?
- What impact does afforestation, land use change and forest age have on the carbon budget of forest ecosystems?
- How do forest management practices such as thinning impact on net ecosystem carbon fluxes?



# Methodology: Eddy covariance techniques.



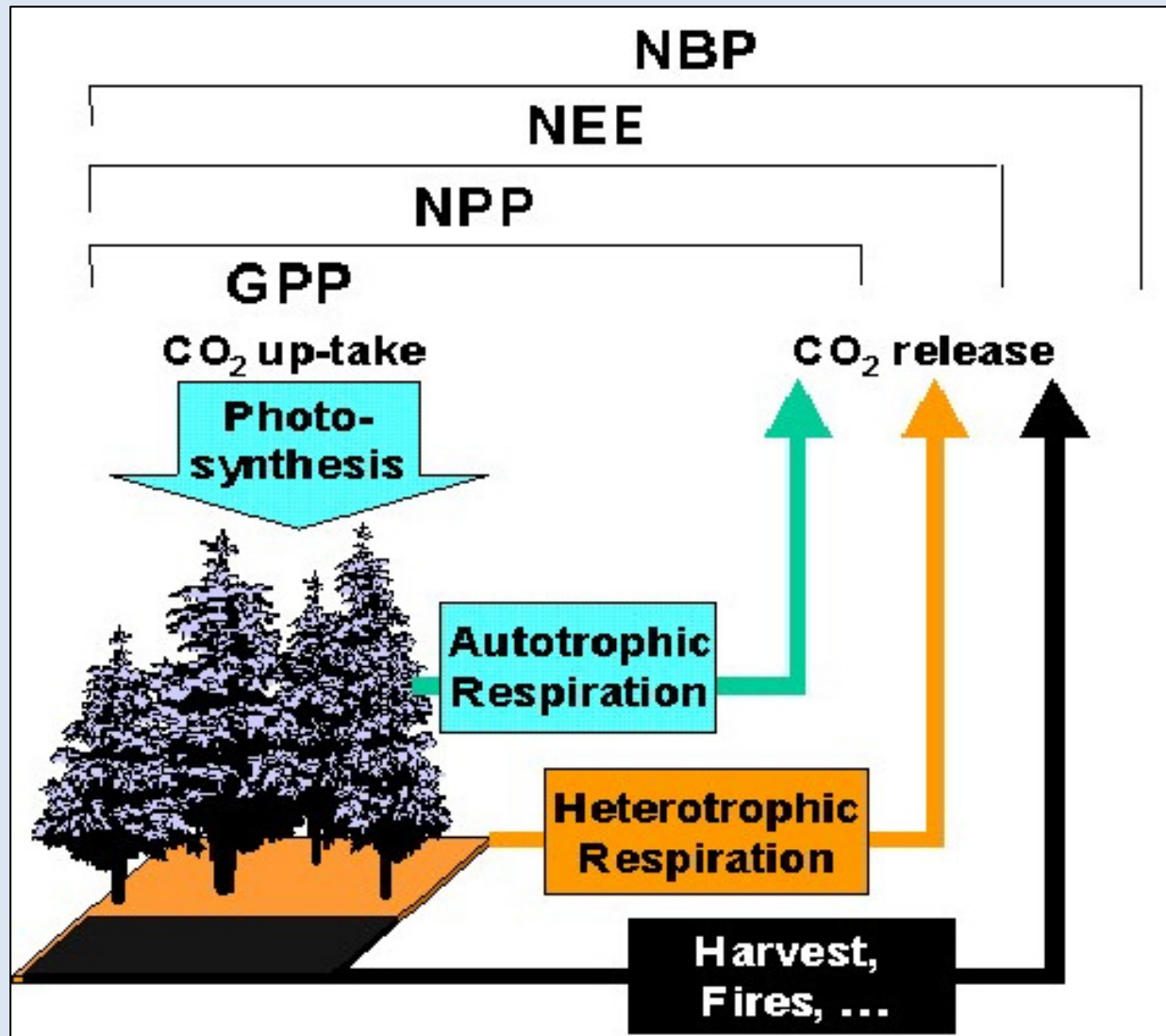
# Methodology: Static flux tower.



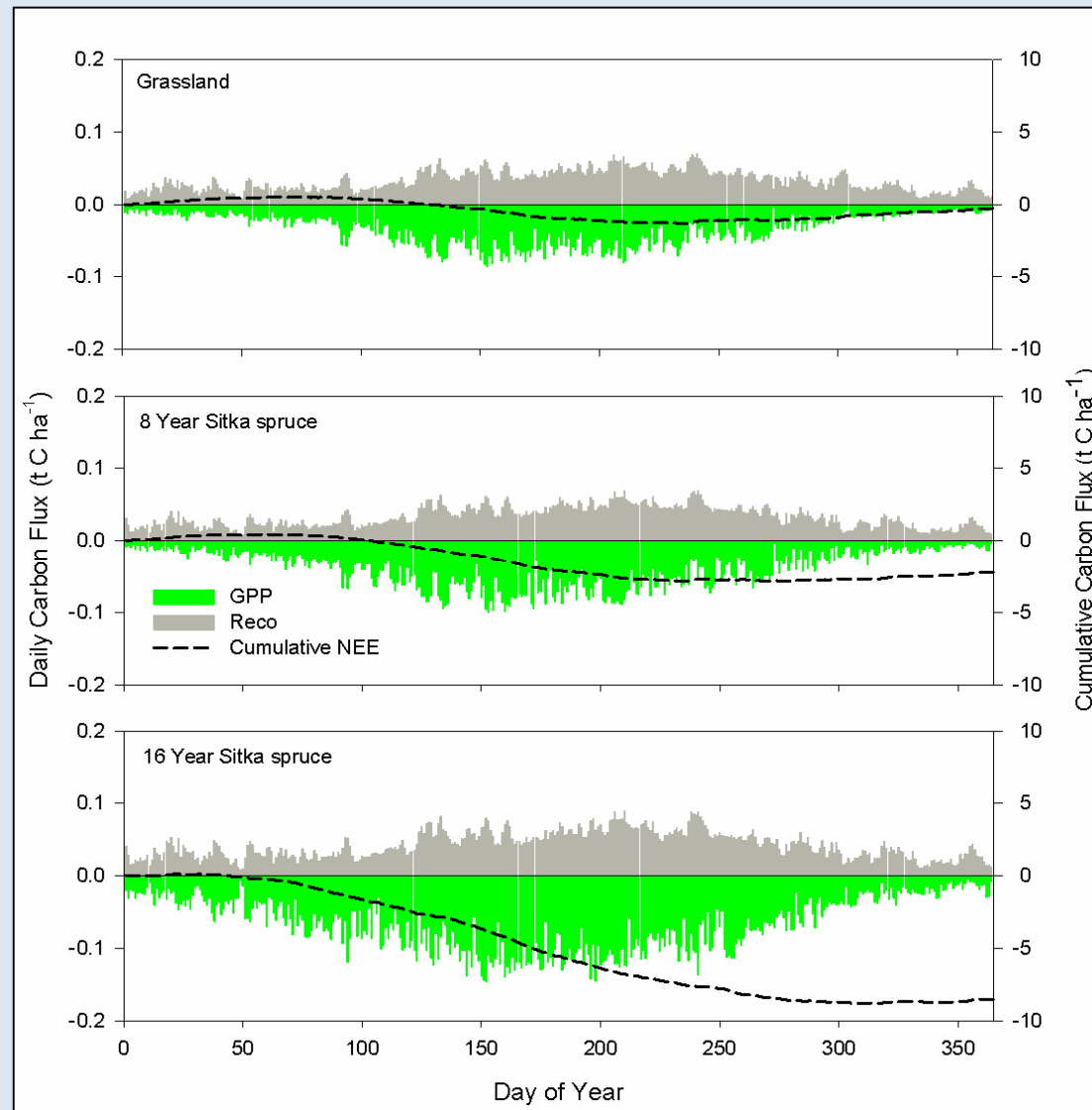
# Methodology: Mobile flux tower.



# Methodology: Net Ecosystem Exchange (NEE)

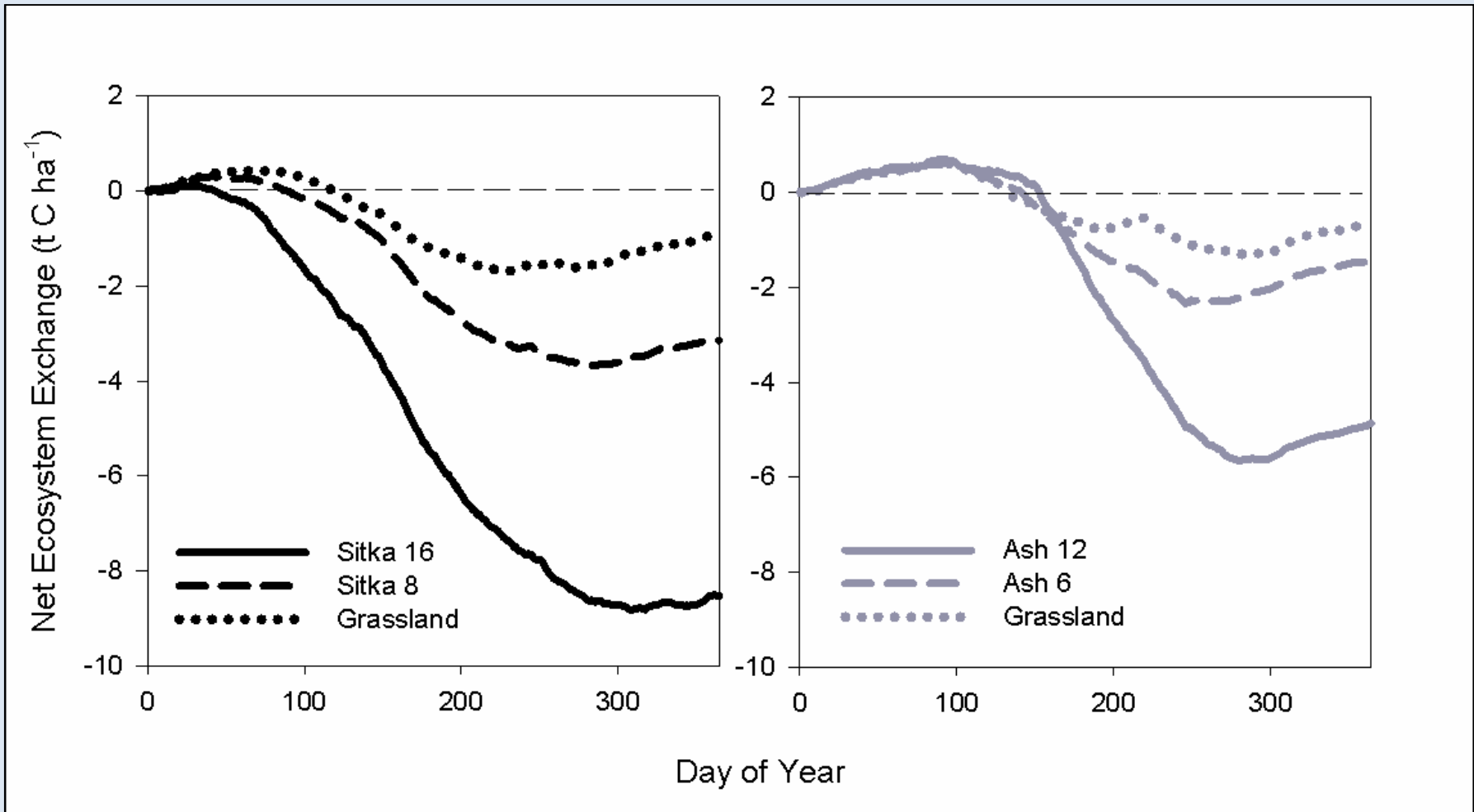


# Afforestation and carbon fluxes.

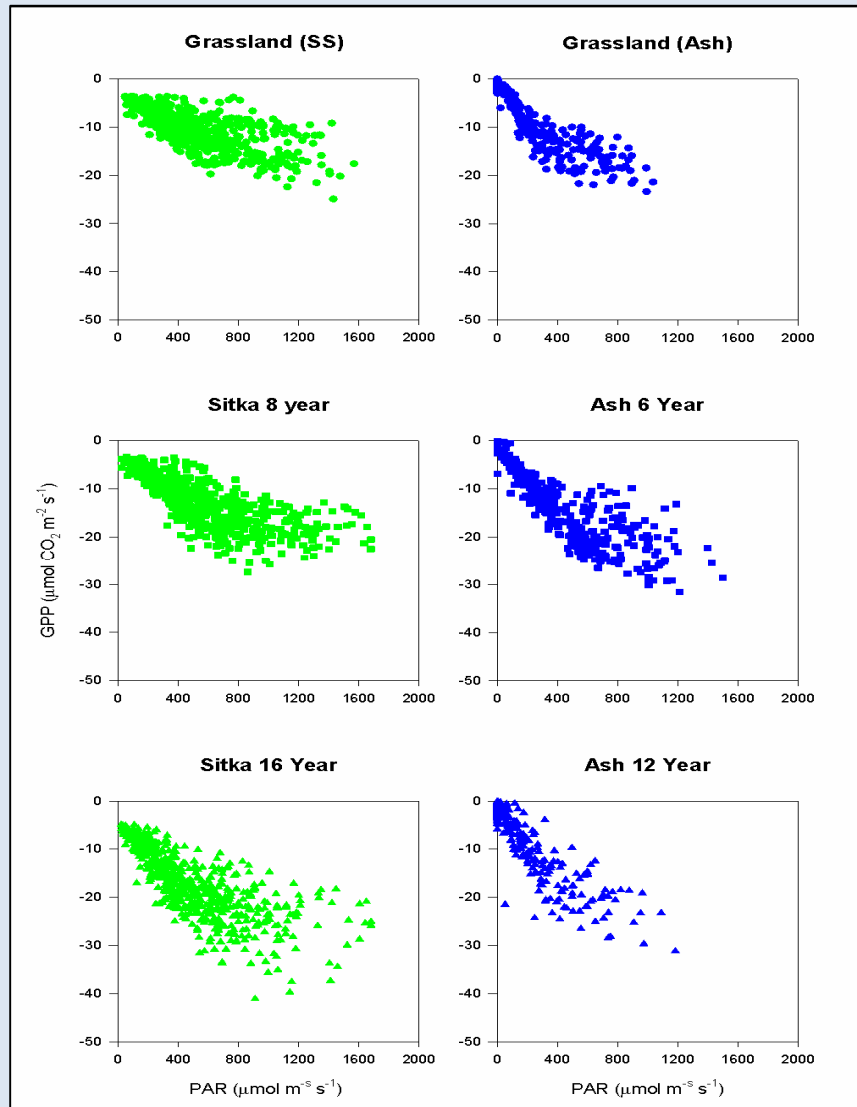




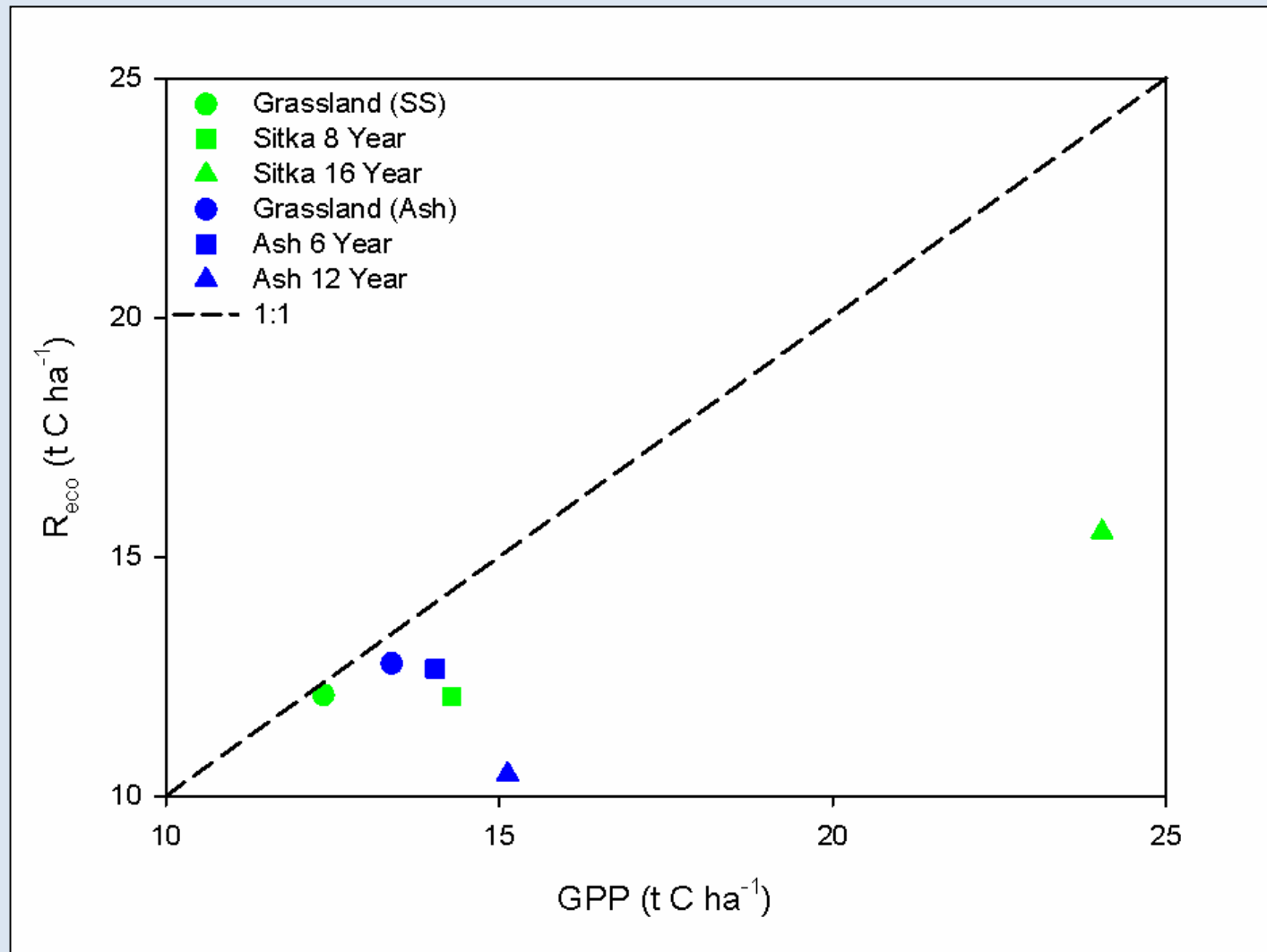
# Afforestation and carbon fluxes.



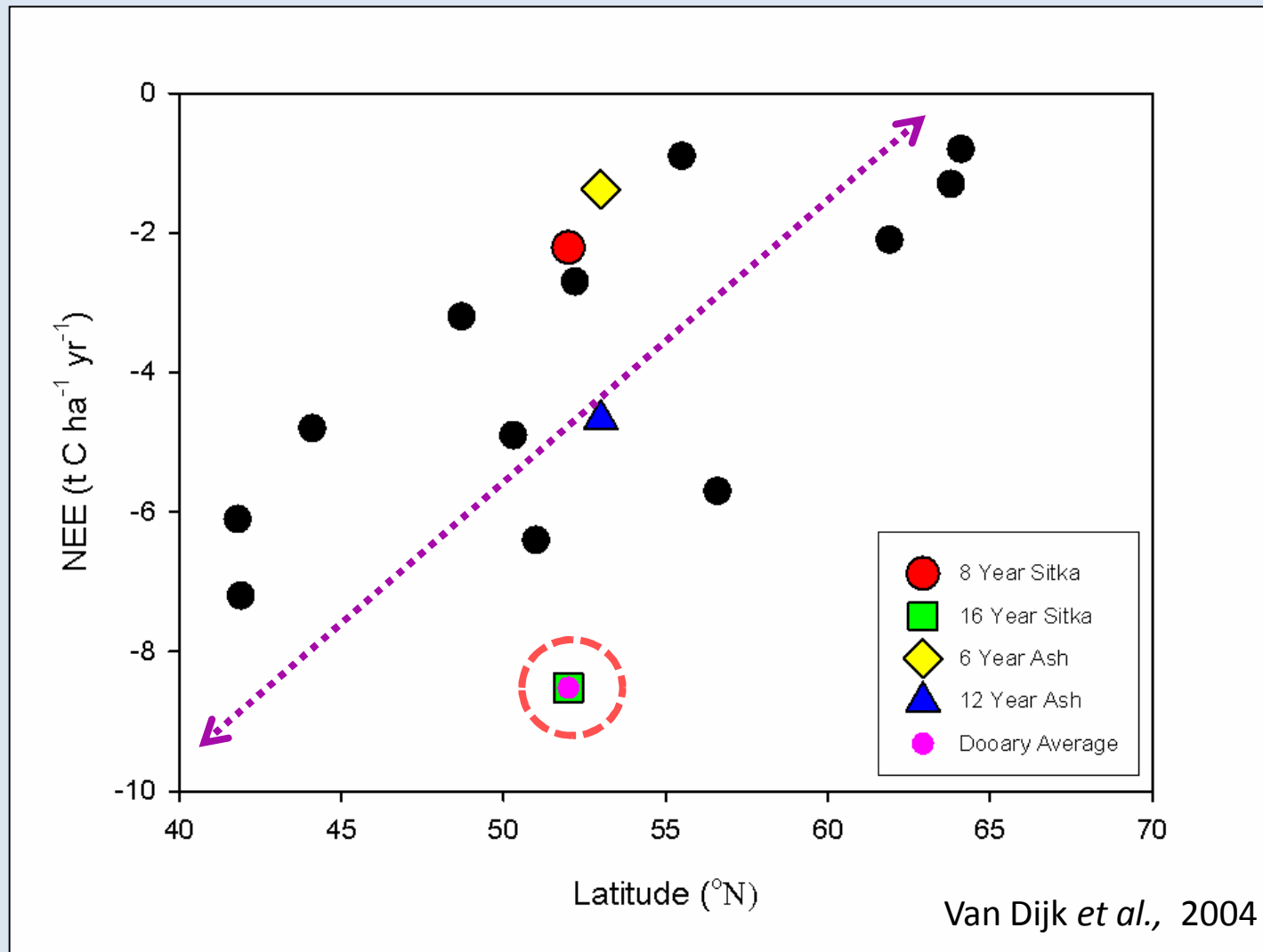
# Chronosequence light response curves



# Relationship between carbon budget components.



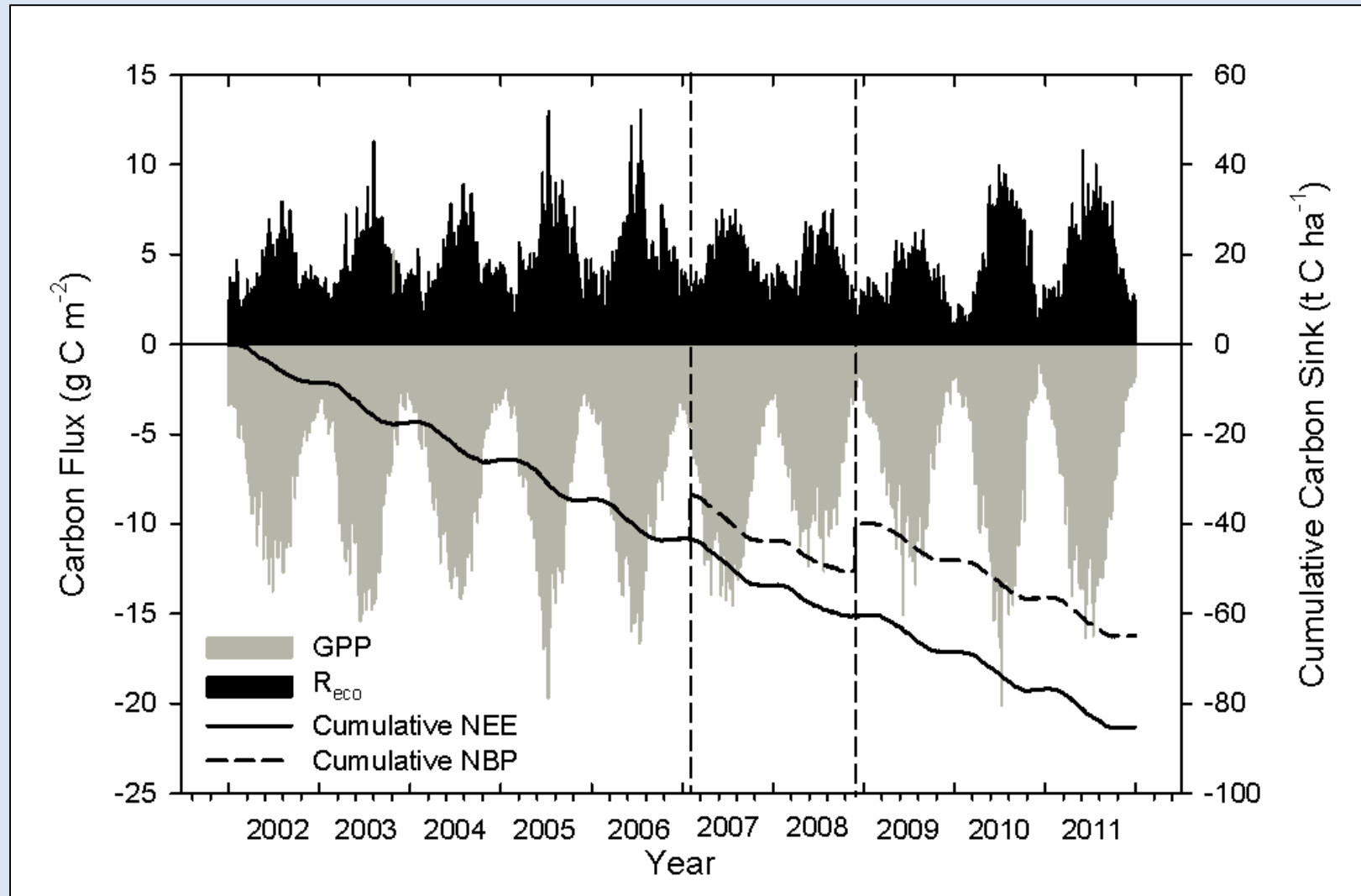
# Carbon budget of Irish Forests – European context?



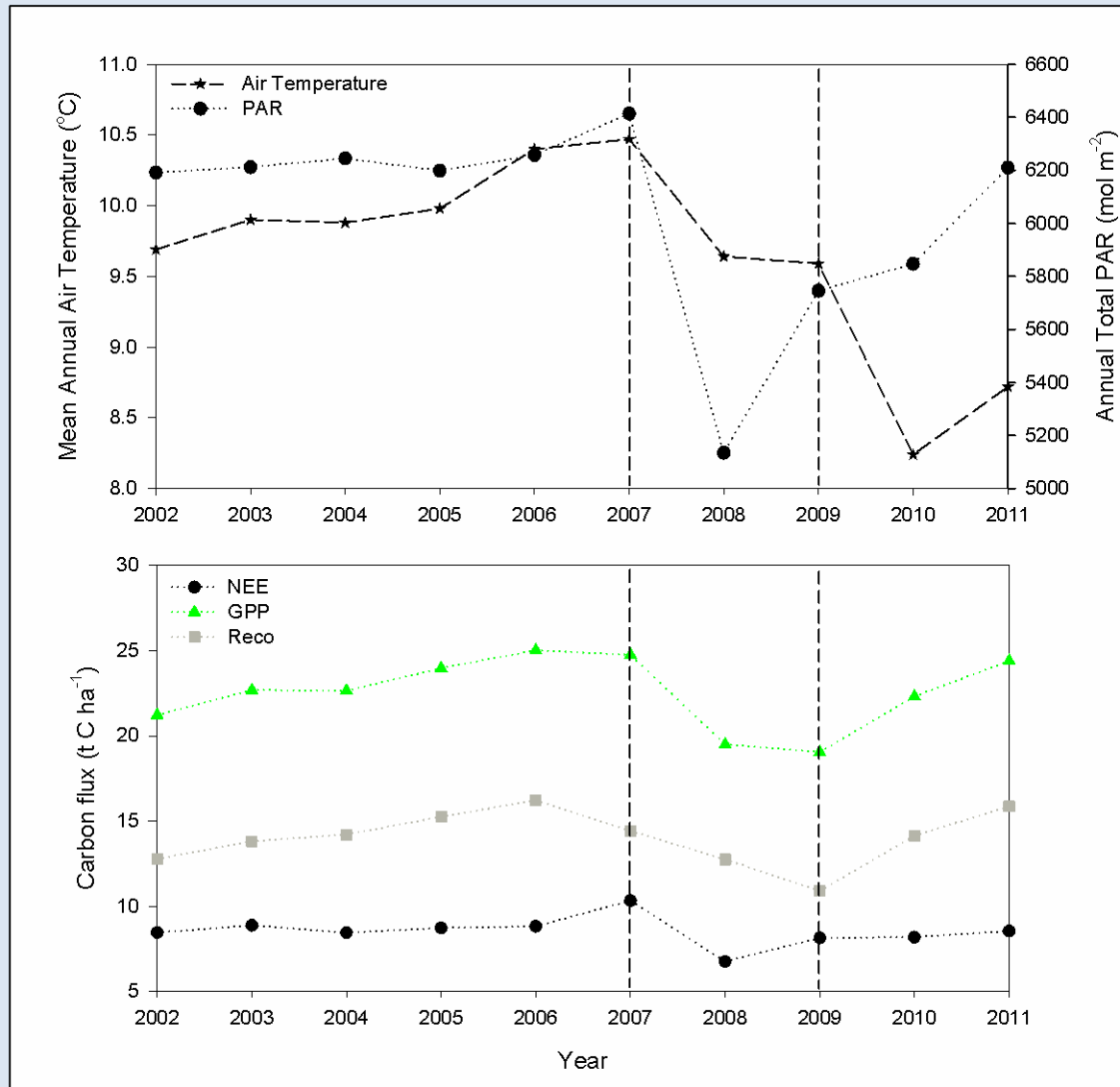
# Forest thinning.



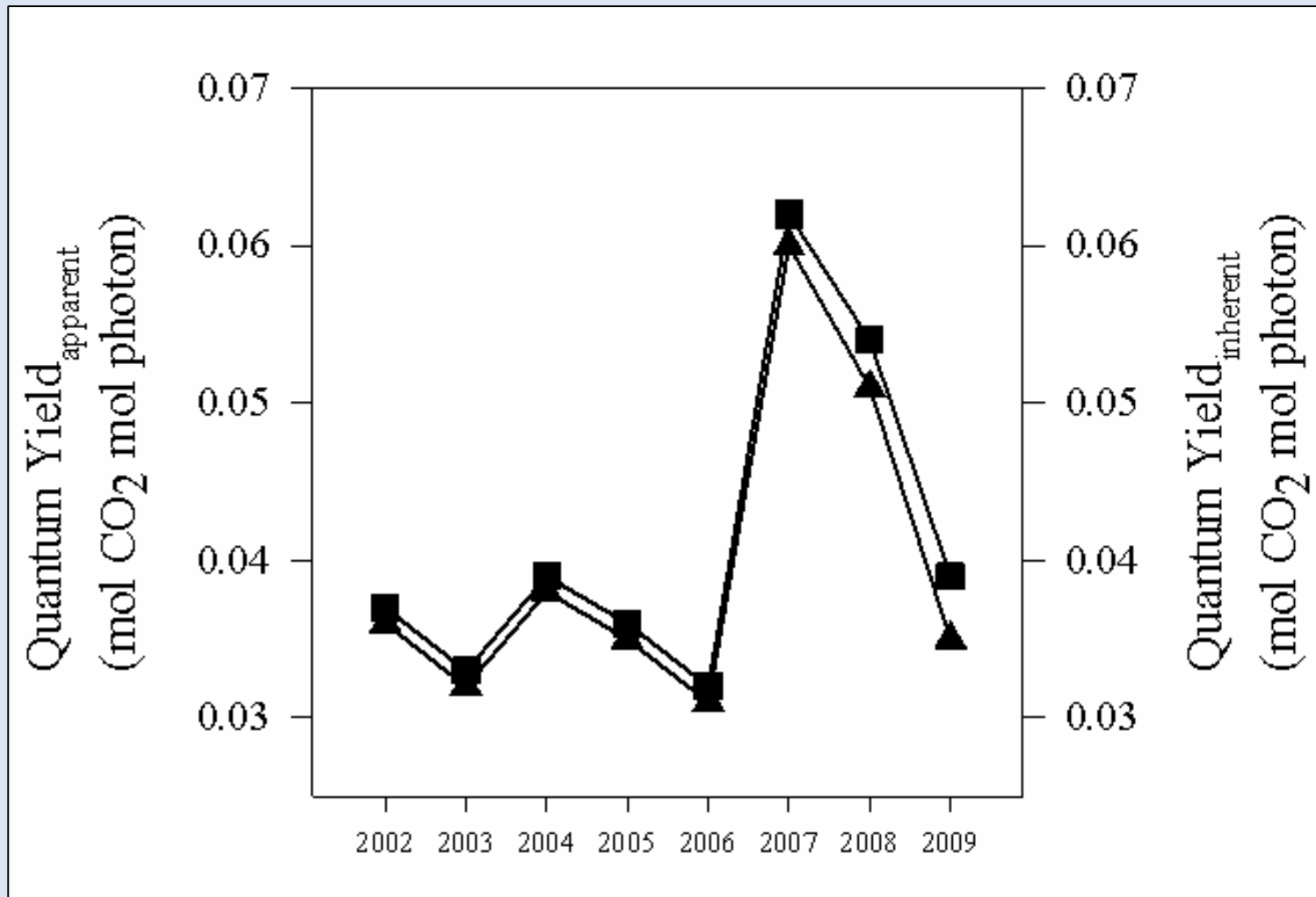
# Long-term eddy covariance data-set



# Flux components and MET data

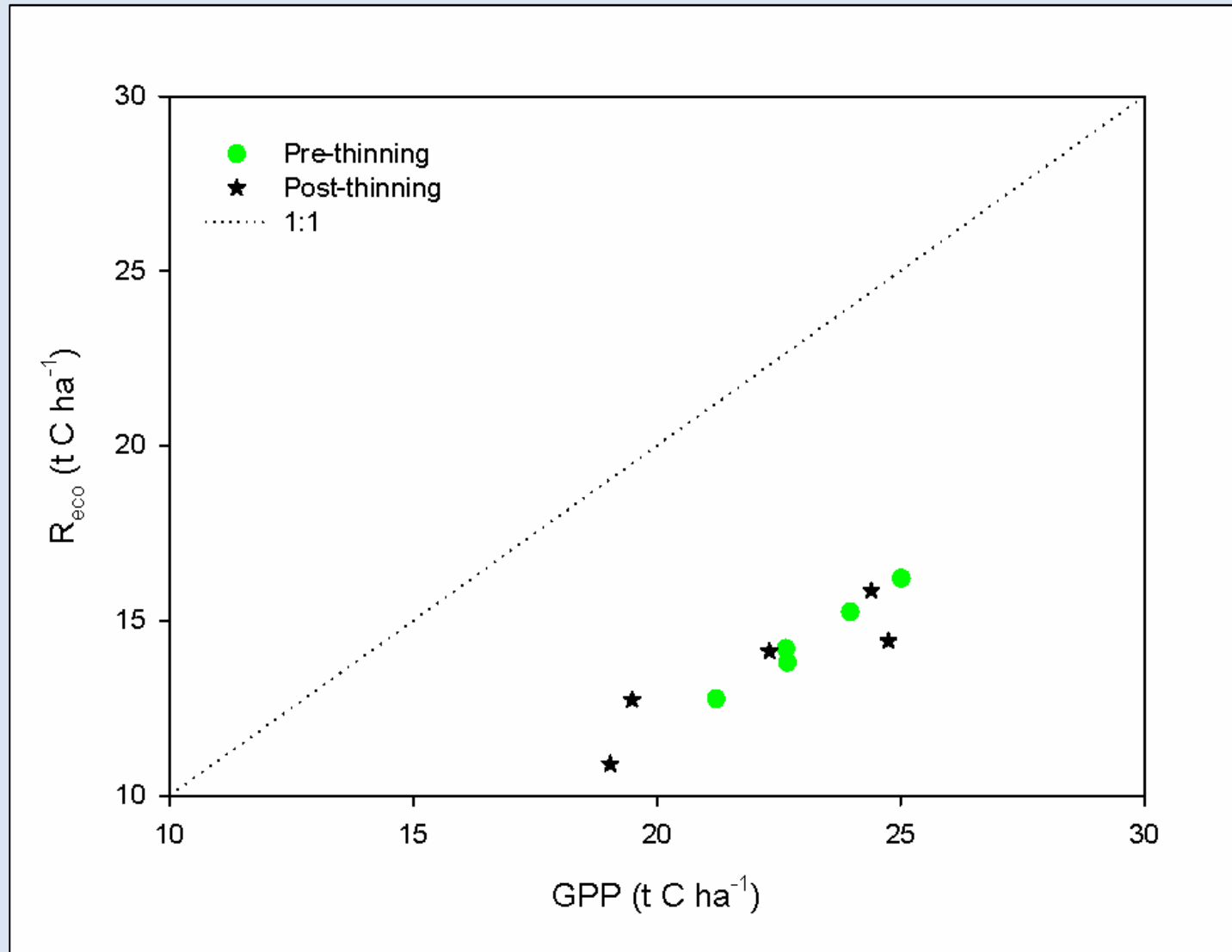


# Impacts of thinning on photosynthetic efficiency





# Relationship between carbon budget components.



# Summary

- **All sites** acted as a **net carbon sink**, but the sink strength differed between **coniferous** and **deciduous** forest systems.
- The carbon sink strength **increased** with forest age across both chronosequences due to increased **carbon assimilation**.
- While **forest thinning** reduced net stand carbon stock, **NEE** did not decrease as expected.
- **Climatic variability** influences both the magnitude of the forest carbon sink and also the response of the forest to disturbance events such as thinning.

