

B31A-0524: Effects of Forest Management on Productivity and Carbon Sequestration: A Review and Hypothesis

Wednesday, 16 December 2015 08:00 - 12:20

Moscone South - Poster Hall



AGU_2015_MgdForests_poster3.pdf

Forests hold more carbon than other terrestrial ecosystems and are seen as a key element in mitigating anthropogenic CO2 emissions. However, the viability of this assumption is not certain as our understanding of carbon dynamics in the soil is incomplete. Furthermore, as the world's forests are increasingly affected by human activities, and a growing fraction are actively managed, the differences in forest structure and function must be considered when projecting their role in global biogeochemical cycling. Our recent analysis found that managed forests were, on average, 50-years younger and had 2-fold lower C pools. The genetic selection process and cultivation practices (notably fertilization, competition control, and disturbance) also alter allocation patterns that, in combination with the structural differences mentioned above, may affect carbon inputs and outputs from the soil. As the role of managed forests on the landscape increases, distinguishing them from the natural forests becomes increasingly important. The current study demonstrates the importance of accounting for management effects, and proposes a simple technique for tracking soil balance. Our analysis of two global databases found that a large fraction of forest soils lose more C through heterotrophic respiration than they gain through non-harvest fresh litter inputs annually, and that the deficit is greater in managed forests.

Authors

Asko Noormets *

Texas A&M University

Daniel Epron

University of Lorraine Nancy

Jean-Christophe Domec Bordeaux Sciences Agro

Yann Nouvellon

CIRAD

Find Similar

View Related Events

Day: Wednesday, 16 December 2015

Steven McNulty

North Carolina State University at Raleigh

Jiquan Chen
University of Toledo

Ge Sun USDA Forest Svo

John S King

North Carolina State University