



#### De rol van bossen in de CO<sub>2</sub> balans

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## C balance Netherlands forests

330 kha forest in 1991 310/326 kha forest in 2013 110 Deciduous Trees90 Conifers120 Mixed



Average growth rate: 1.9 t C ha<sup>-1</sup> y<sup>-1</sup>

Harvest  $\pm 50\% \rightarrow$ 0.9 t C ha<sup>-1</sup> y<sup>-1</sup> net growth

Nabuurs & Mohren, 1994. Koolstofvoorraden en -vastlegging in het Nederlandse bos. Nederlands Bosbouw Tijdschrift 1994, 144-157.

Marjolein Lof, M., Schenau, S., de Jong, R., Remme, R., Graveland, C., Hein, L., 2017. The SEEA EEA carbon account for the Netherlands. Report by Statistics Netherlands and Wageningen Univ. The Hague.

### Forest clearing

#### Removal of living biomass

- Trunks for wood
- Chips for fuel
- Litter
  - Exposed and degrades
- Soil Organic Matter
  - More than 50% loss of Carbon
  - More than 40% loss Nitrogen





## **Total Carbon loss**



#### Carbon sequestration

Average growth rate: 1.9 t C ha<sup>-1</sup> y<sup>-1</sup>

Potential Soil Organic Carbon sequestration forest land (Europe): 0.1 - 0.6 t SOC ha<sup>-1</sup> y<sup>-1</sup>

Rebuilding 125 t C ha<sup>-1</sup>: 30 years – above ground 100-500 years – Soil C



#### Actual sequestration

Native temperate broad-leaved forests Cleared for cultivation in Middle Ages Replanted with pine plantations (Pinus sylvestris)



#### After more than 100 years of pine forest



Limited soil C and nutrient storage potential of Scots pine plantations on sandy soils

# Changing climate

- Increasing atmospheric CO2
  - Increases growth rate
- Increased temperature
  - Increased transpiration
- Dryer summers



- Water stress reduces growth rate
- Resilience
  - Soil Organic Matter essential
    - Proper soil structure
    - Nutrient and water holding capacity
    - Soil health
  - Limit C and nutrient losses due to harvesting
- Identify more balanced harvesting techniques

## **Closing remarks**



- Forest clearing
  - Collapse in Carbon (N, and nutrients)
  - Rebuilding in > 50-100/300 years
- C sequestration broad leaf forest > conifers
- Likely more abundant micro-fauna under oak than pine