

# Plantation Carbon Storage: Distribution and Management Effects

---

Jason Vogel  
School of Forest Resources and Conservation  
University of Florida

Pine Plantation Research and Decision Support Tool Rollout  
*May 16-17, 2017 Athens, GA*



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

National Institute  
of Food and  
Agriculture

# Co-authors

## **University of Florida**

Eric Jokela,  
Rosvel Bracho,  
Carlos Gonzalez-Benecke  
Joshua Cucinella  
Tim Martin

Allan Bacon  
***Sabine Grunwald***  
***C. Wade Ross***

## ***Virginia Technological University***

Thomas R. Fox  
Marshal Laviner  
Harold Burkhart

## ***University of Georgia***

Michael Kane  
Daniel Markewitz  
Madison Akers

## ***Oklahoma State University***

Rodney Will  
Cassandra Meeks  
Duncan Wilson

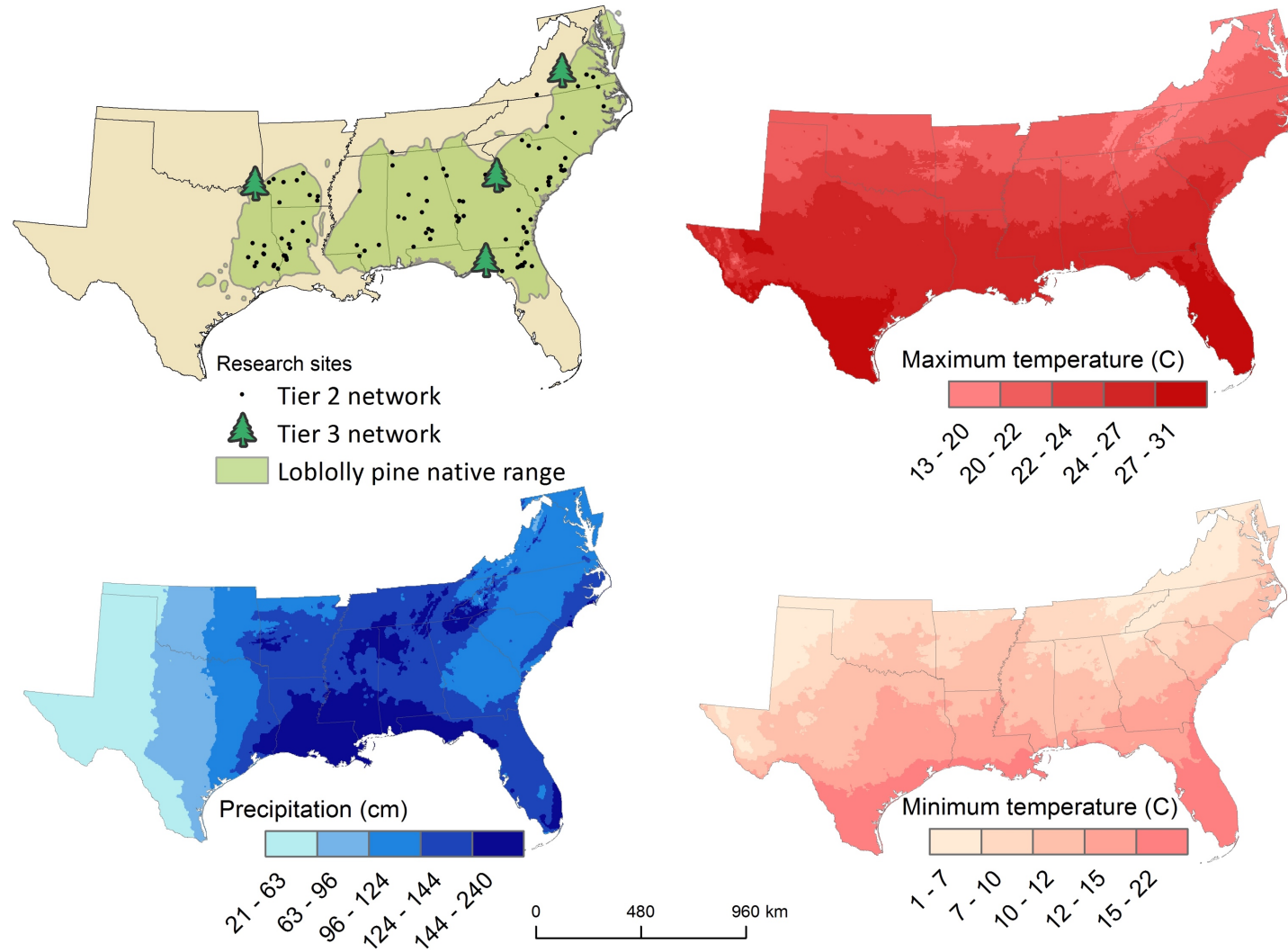


# Overview of Tier II Network

- 123 distinct sites pulled from the experimental designs of coops
  - Forest Biology Research Cooperative
  - Forest Modeling Research Cooperative
  - Forest Productivity Cooperative
  - Pine Management Research Cooperative
- 322 plots sampled. Usually one representative treatment plot per site.

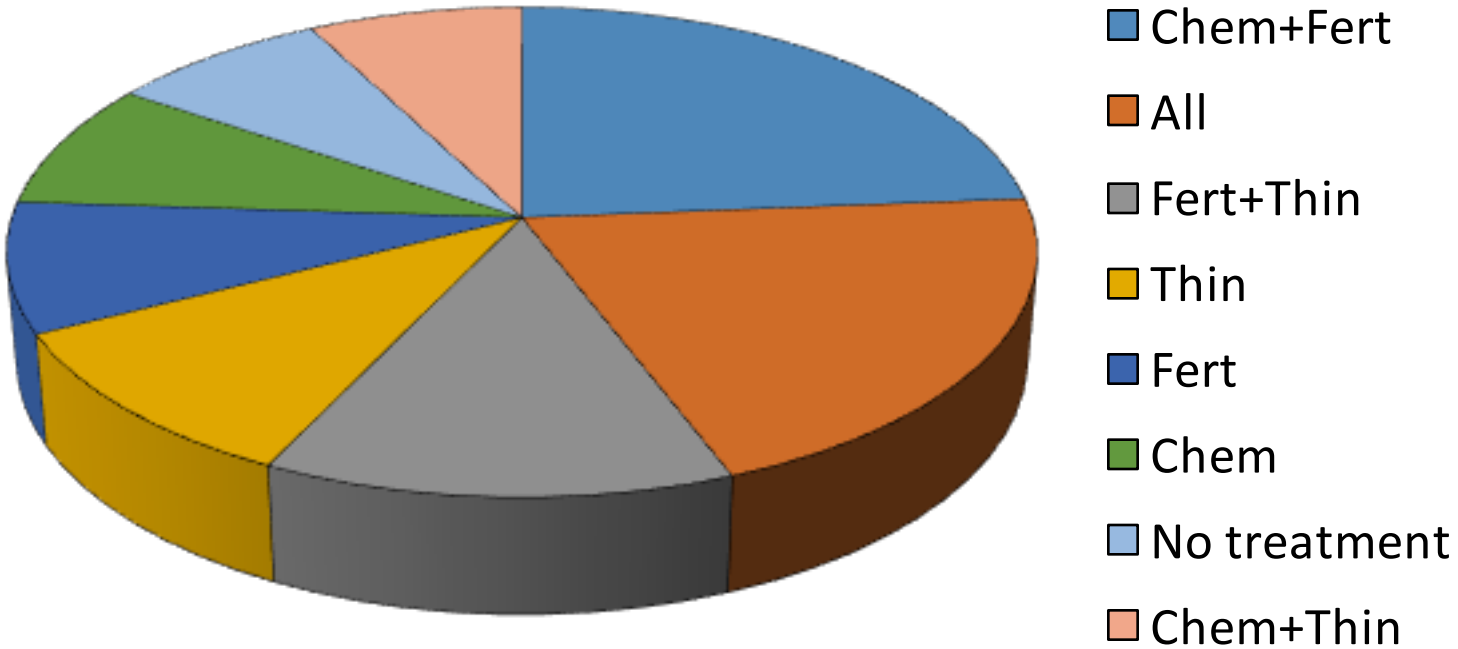


# Network of sites and climate



Wade Ross, PhD

# Silvicultural Treatments in Tier II Network



322 distinct treatments



# Carbon Sampling Protocol

- Aboveground biomass and coarse roots
  - Cooperative mensurative data and allometry
- Soil Samples
  - 0-10 cm, 10-20 cm, 20-50 cm, 50-100 cm
  - Roots and woody debris at all depths
- Forest Floor
  - Litter and Duff (Oi and Oe+Oa)
  - Fine roots <2 mm are included in this estimate
- Understory
- Coarse woody debris and stumps



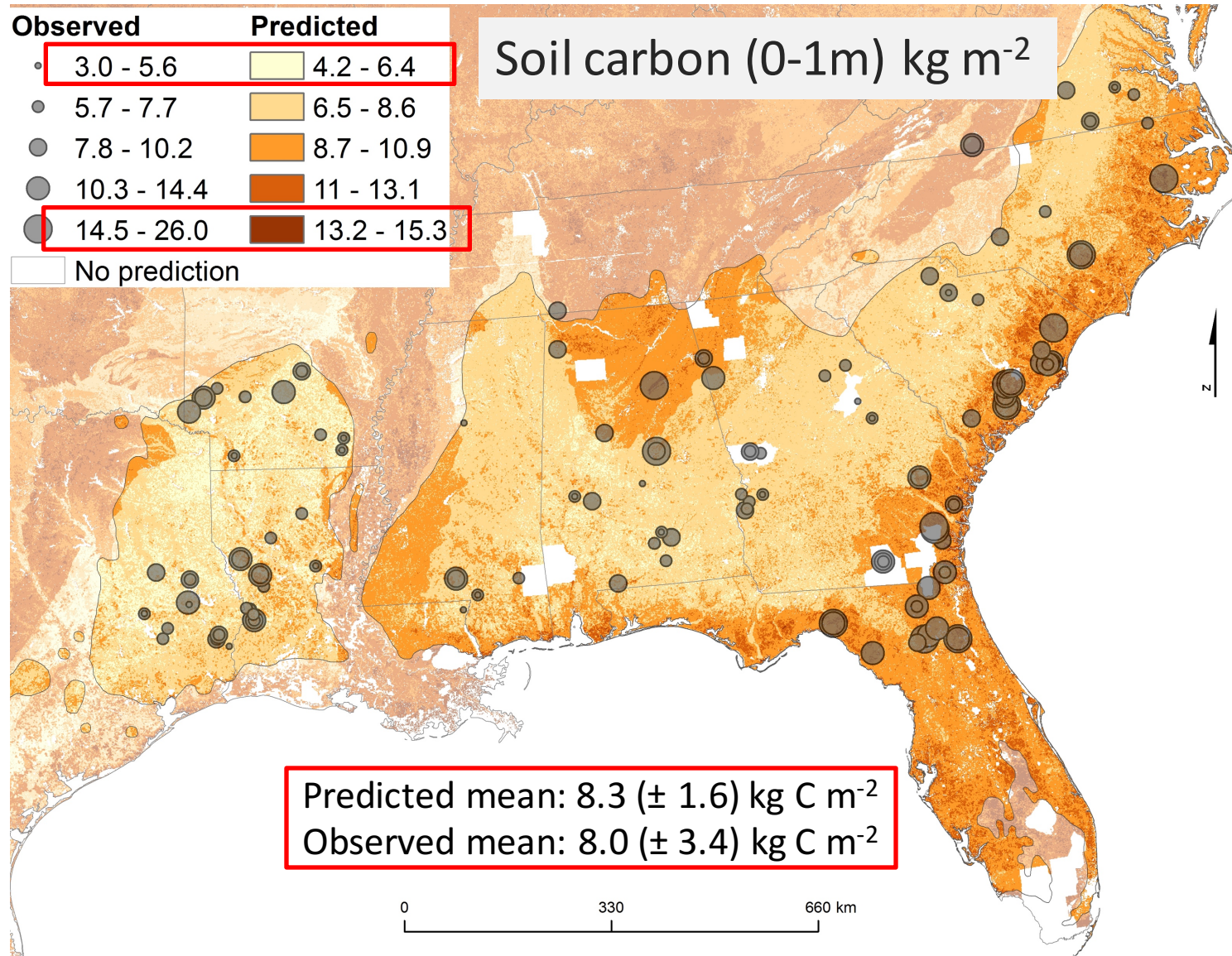
# Carbon Distribution

Ave. Total=192 Mg C ha<sup>-1</sup>

Ave. Age= 17 years

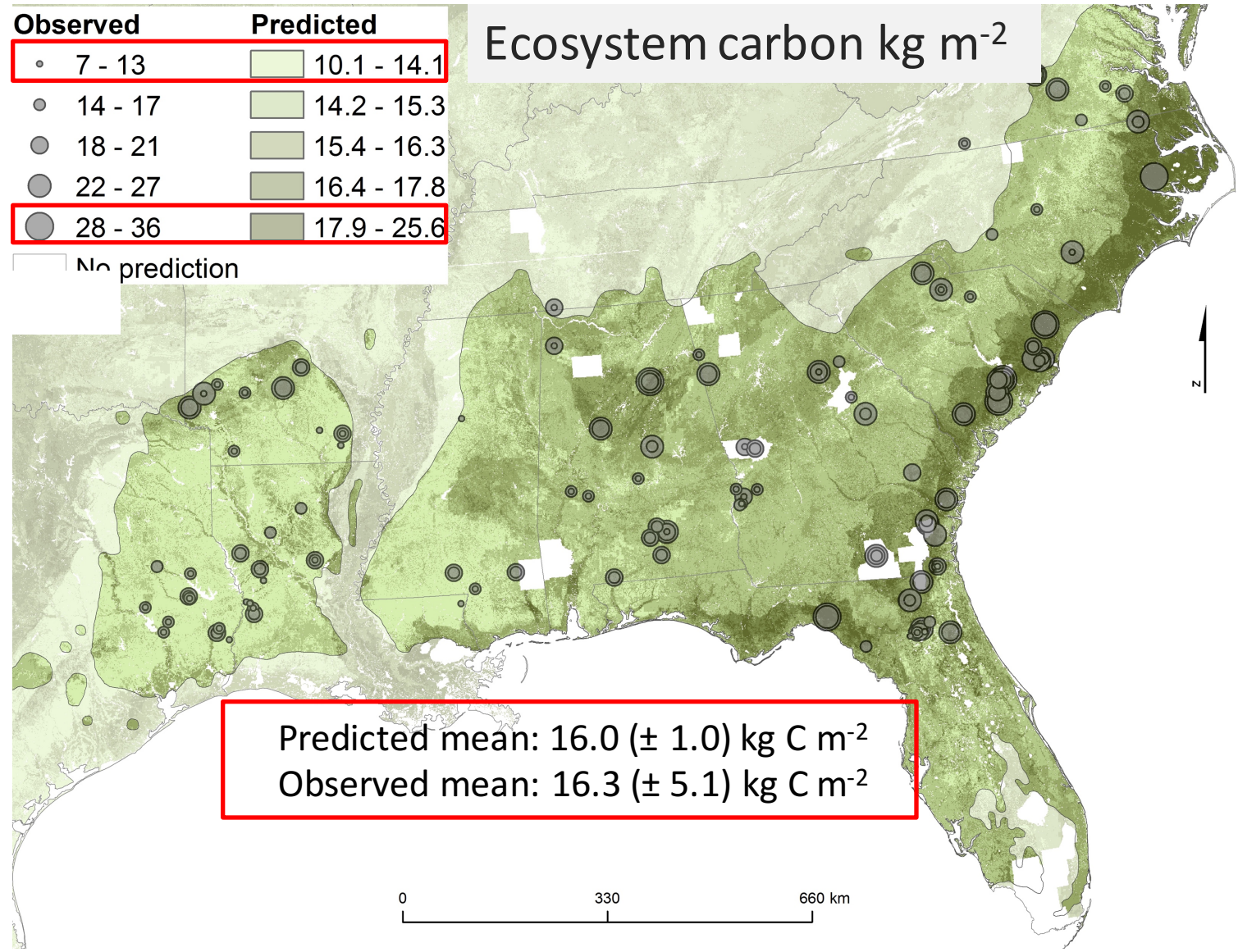
N=132





Wade Ross, PhD





Wade Ross, PhD



Across the Southern US states

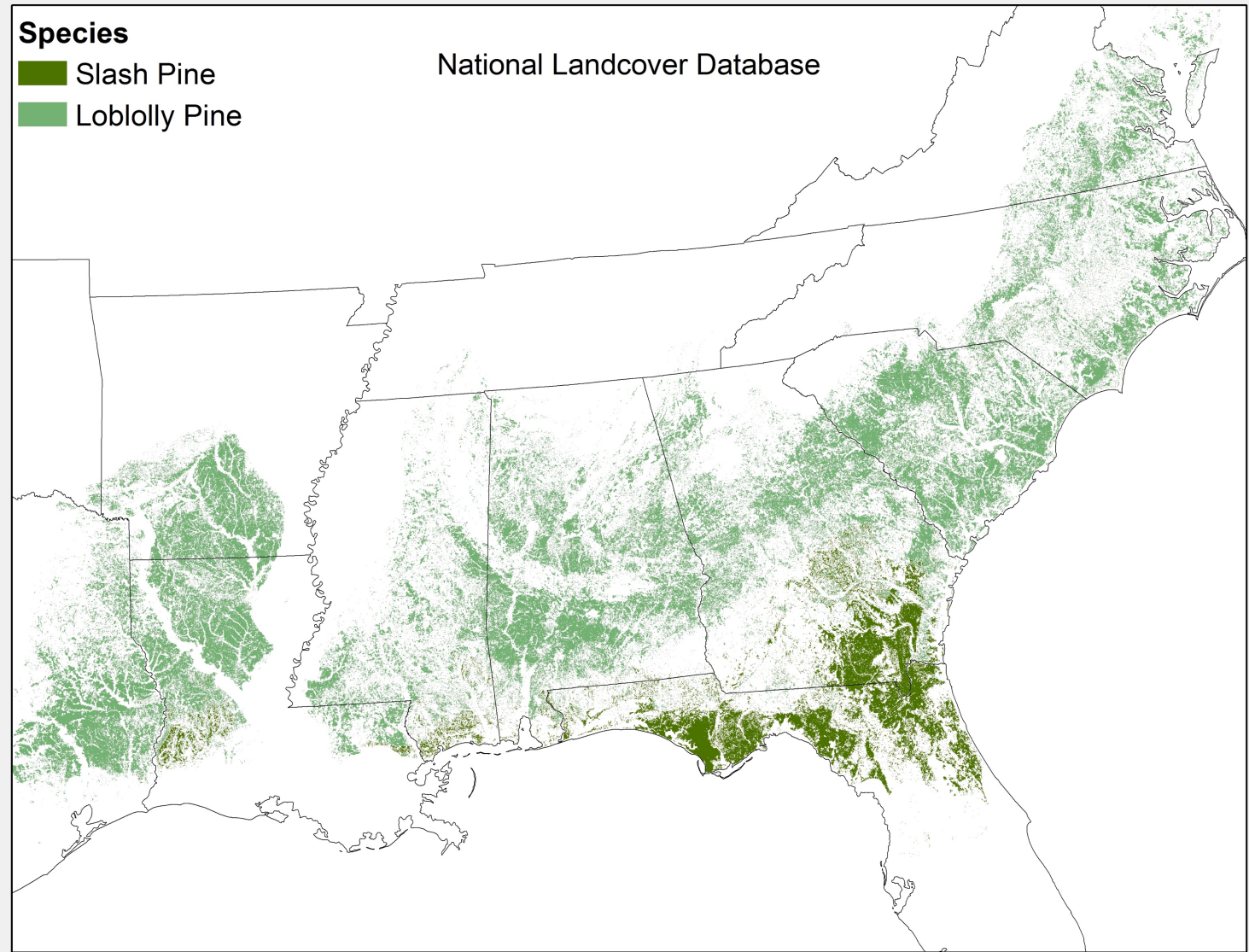
~ 13.3 to 19.1 Pg soil carbon

~ 26.1 to 29.1 Pg ecosystem carbon

In loblolly and slash pine forests

~ 1.4 to 2.2 Pg soil carbon

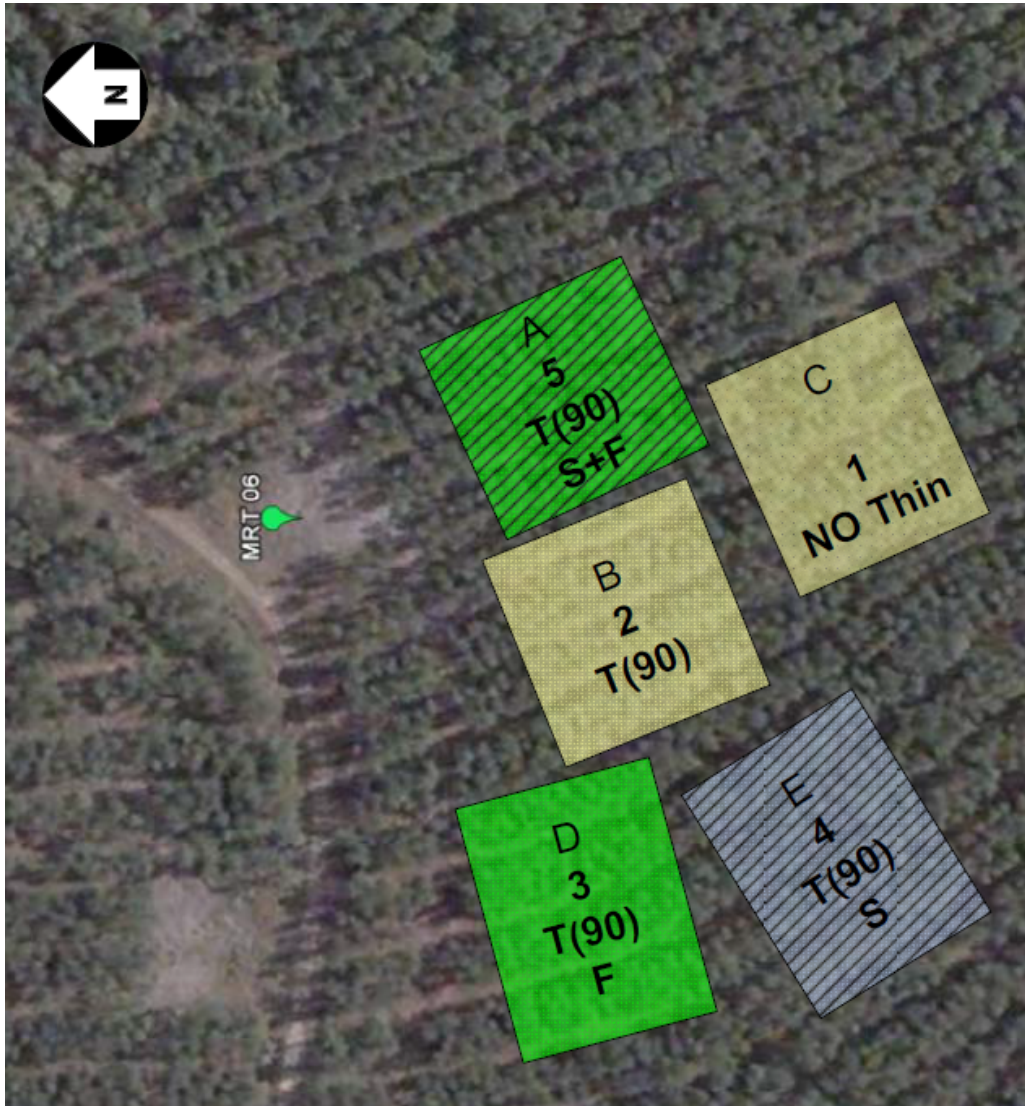
~ 2.8 to 3.8 Pg ecosystem carbon



Wade Ross, PhD



# Pair plot and simple correlation approach



Each site treated as replicate in paired plot analysis.

Does a change in tree biomass correspond to a change in another pool?

# Pairings

## Thinning

Thin	Chem	Fert		Thin	Chem	Fert	N
1	0	0		0	0	0	7
1	1	0		0	1	0	14
1	1	1		0	1	1	24
1	0	1		0	0	1	8

## Chemical Control

Thin	Chem	Fert		Thin	Chem	Fert	N
0	1	0		0	0	0	1
1	1	0		1	0	0	9
0	1	1		0	0	1	4
1	1	1		1	0	1	4

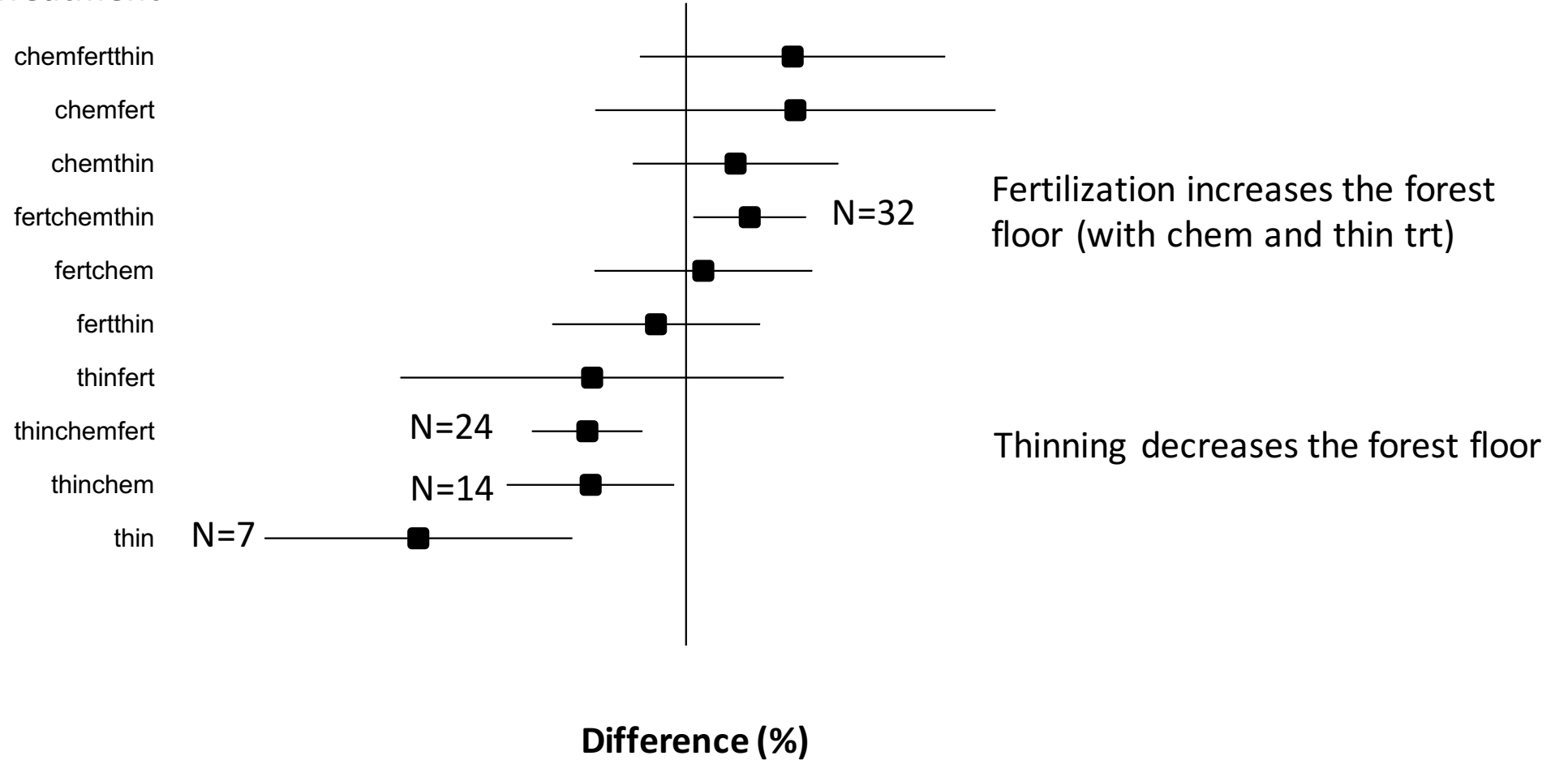
## Fertilization

Thin	Chem	Fert		Thin	Chem	Fert	N
0	0	1		0	0	0	1
1	0	1		1	0	0	7
0	1	1		0	1	0	10
1	1	1		1	1	0	32

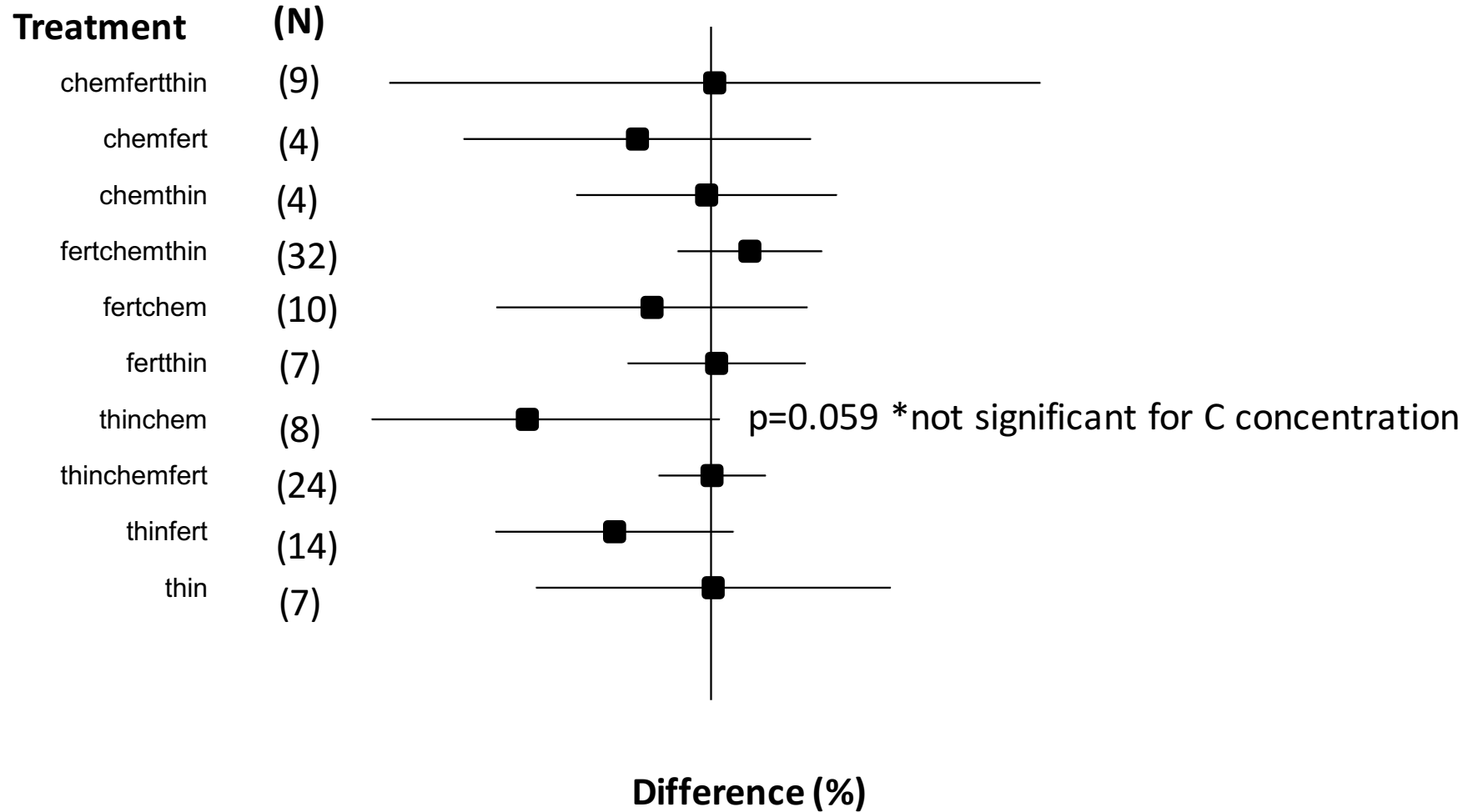


# Forest Floor Carbon

## Treatment



# Soil Carbon (Mg C ha<sup>-1</sup>) to 1 meter



# Does soil or forest floor carbon vary with biomass?

- Paired plot analysis leaves out 80 plots with no in-site contrast, because based on binaries, they are the same (e.g. High vs. Low fertilization)
- Varying levels of replication across treatment combinations
- Different types of forest (e.g. drainage class) can obscure magnitude of effect in soils



# Biomass Change vs. Soil or Forest Floor Change

$r=0.25$   
 $P<0.001$



# Summary

- Soil and tree biomass store 75% of ecosystem C (for soils to 1 meter).
- ~10-12% of stored C in the region is in loblolly pine and slash pine forests.
- Forest management can affect the forest floor and aboveground C pools but has no discernible effect on soil C.

