Carbon sequestration in China's ecosystems, 1981-2000

Jingyun Fang Department of Ecology Peking University

Feb. 14, 2008

IPCC (2007) : Most of the observed increase in global temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations.

 CO_2 is one of the most important greenhouse gases. Terrestrial ecosystems can provide significant sinks for the atmospheric CO_2 through removal of CO_2 by plant production.

"Carbon sink" or "Carbon sequestration" refers to a net carbon gain of an ecosystem.

Relationship between air CO2 concentration and temperature increase

Since the 1960s, both CO_2 and temp. increased significantly at a similar.



Industrial emissions in China and its contribution to global total emissions



Objectives of this study:

-- to examine how much carbon can be sequestrated by China's terrestrial ecosystems between 1981-2000, using three independent approaches, e.g. inventory data/statistics, process modeling, and atmospheric inversion.

1. Methods

 (1) Inventory-based estimation forest, grassland, shrubs, crops, and soils
 (2) Carbon process models

- HyLand model (Levy et al., 2004)
- LPJ model (Sitch et al. 2003)
- ORCHIDEE model (Krinner et al. 2005)
- Sheffield model (Woodward & Lomas, 2004)
- TRIFFID model, Cox, 2001)
- (3) Atmospheric inversions

Spatial and temporal gradients in atmospheric CO_2 measured on the global network can be inverted into regional carbon fluxes, using transport models.



- (1) Forest inventories (1977-2003)
- (2) Grassland biomass inventory data
- (3) Statistic census of crops
- (4) Soil survey and soil samplings
 (5) NDVI datasets (1982-2003 NOAA/AVHRR)
 (6) Climate data
 (7) Other geo-information (maps, DEM...)

3. Major results (1) Inventory-based estimation Forest



China's forest biomass C stocks in the past 20 yrs Fang et al. 2007



Distribution of C sink/source



Piao et al. 2007

shrubs



Relationship between NPP and C sinks for major vegetation types in China

 $y = -4.0 \times 10^{-6} (NPP)^2 + 0.0026 (NPP) - 0.243$

Carbon sink per area for shrubs: 0.134 tC/ha.yr

Fang et al. 2007





Neutral crop carbon sink: We supposed that the crop biomass carbon sink was neutral, because most of it would return to atmosphere through decomposition and combustion in a short time. So, the data estimated in this study have not been used for the accounting of China's carbon sinks.

(2) Soil carbon change Change in soil C density in China



Yang et al. Biogeochem. 2007

(3) model-based estimates A range of C sink estimates among 5 models, but a well consistent overall average of 170-180 TgC/yr



HyLand model,
 LPJ model,
 ORCHIDEE model

 Sheffield model
 TRIFFID model

Eecosystem C sinks in China, using different approaches

Method	Category	Period	C balance (Tg C/yr)
Inventory data	Vegetation Soil	1981-2000 1981-2000	105.2 75.4±11
	Subtotal		180±11
Process models	Vegetation	1980-2002	92±74
	Soil	1980-2002	75±66
	Subtotal		173±39
Inverse model	Subtotal	1996-2005	228 ± 35
Total mean			173-228

Different approaches generate a quite consistent estimate of 173-228 TgC/yr. Total ecosystem C sink over the 20 yrs: 3.5-4.6 Pg C

how many industrial emissions can be offset by ecosystems in China? 26-34%

- **Over the year of 1981 2000:**
- total C emitted from fossil fuel combustion: 13.2 Pg C
- ecosystem absorption:
 - 3.5-4.6 Pg C or, 26-34 % of total industrial emission Annual C by industrial emission, 1981 – 2003



(5) Why a large C sequestration?

- large-scale reforestation
- changes of energy consumption structure and vegetation recovery
- intensive agriculture practices
- regional climate changes

(i) Reforestation and afforestation

China is the largest country with planted forests, about 1/5 of total global plantations (FAO, 2001)

Countries with the largest proportion of the world's forest plantations, 2000

% of total global plantation area





(ii) changes of energy consumption structure and recovery of vegetation

In the last 30 yrs, firewood, charcoals, and crop straws that had been used as major energy sources in the most rural areas have been steadily replaced with fossil fuels. This on the one hand has increased the consumption of fossil fuels, but it accelerated the recovery of vegetation, especially of scrubs. Movement of rural residents to cities reduced pressure to nature.



(iii) intensive agriculture practices

expansion of straw incorporation, shallow plowing, irrigation, and no-till farming have increased C sequestration in agricultural soils.







(iv) regional climate changes

Despite no significant change in annual rainfall, summer precipitation in China has significantly increased by 2.5 mm each year

Inter-annual changes in seasonal precipitation



4. Summary

 Three independent approaches produce a consistent estimate of national net C sink of 0.17-23
 Pg yr⁻¹, which is about 26-34% of China's cumulated fossil emissions over the study period.

• This large C sink is caused by afforestation, shrubland recovery, change in agricultural practices, and the effect of climate change.

Acknowledgement

The studies have been supported by NSFC (39425003, 40024101, 39830050, 39970044, 49971002, and 30000024), China Ministry of Education (# 99001), China Ministry of Science & Technology (G2000046801, 85-913-01-02), and Peking University.

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Annual C by industrial emission, 1981 – 2003



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