

Carbon in forests and harvested wood products in the United States

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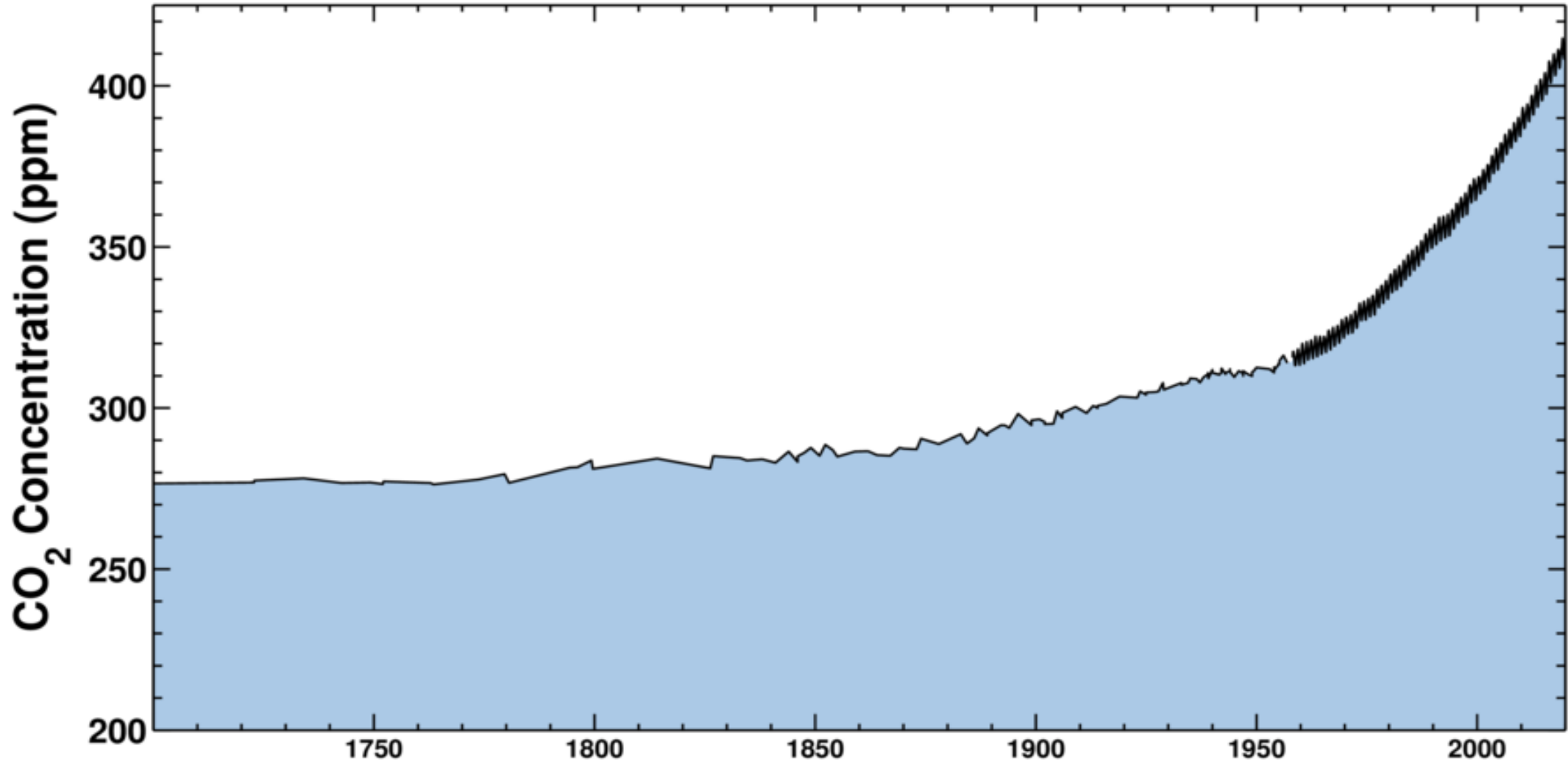
University and Agency cooperators: Matthew Russell (UMN), Anthony D'Amato (UVM), Steve Ogle (CSU), Chad Babcock (UMN), Chris Edgar (UMN), Eric Marland (App. State), Mark Harmon (OSU), Lucas Nave (UMichigan), Songlin Fei (Purdue U), Andy Finley (MSU), Sassan Saatchi (NASA JPL), Phil Radtke (VPI), Rodrigo Vargas (UDelaware), Jeremy Lichstein, among many others



Why is this important?

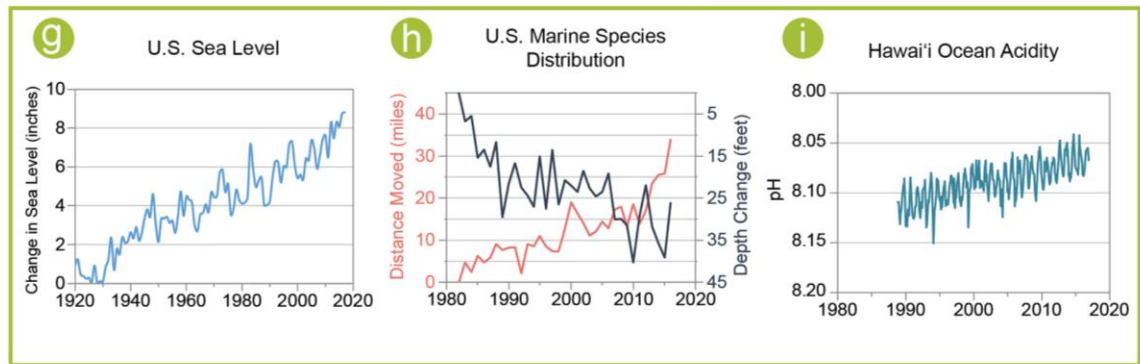
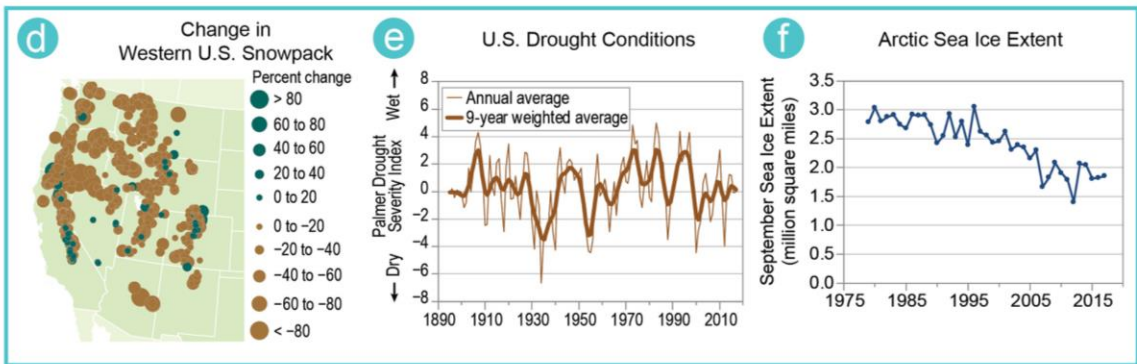
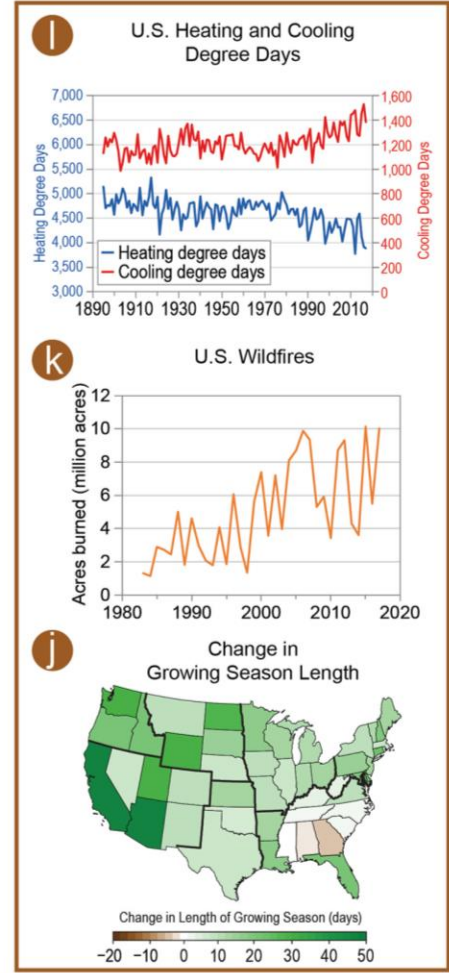
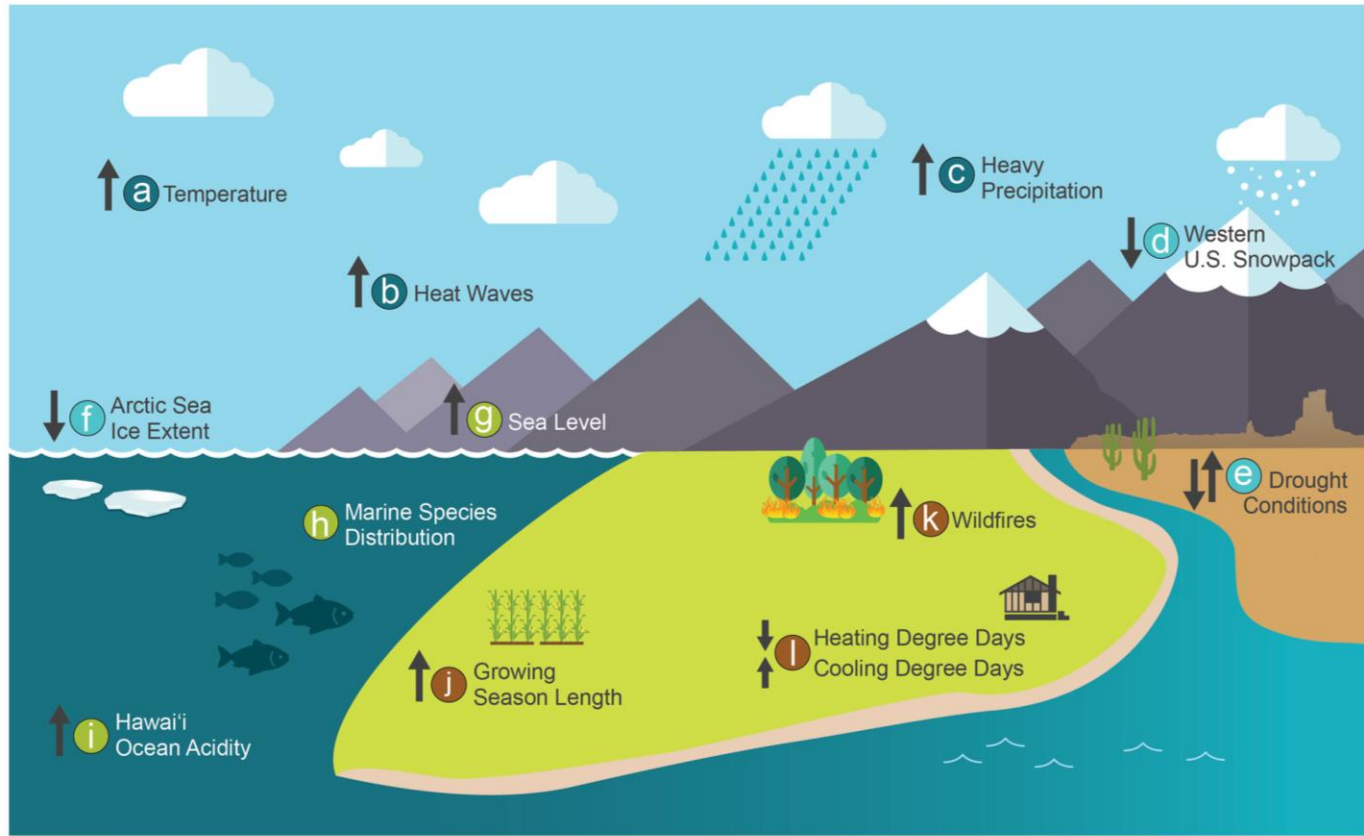
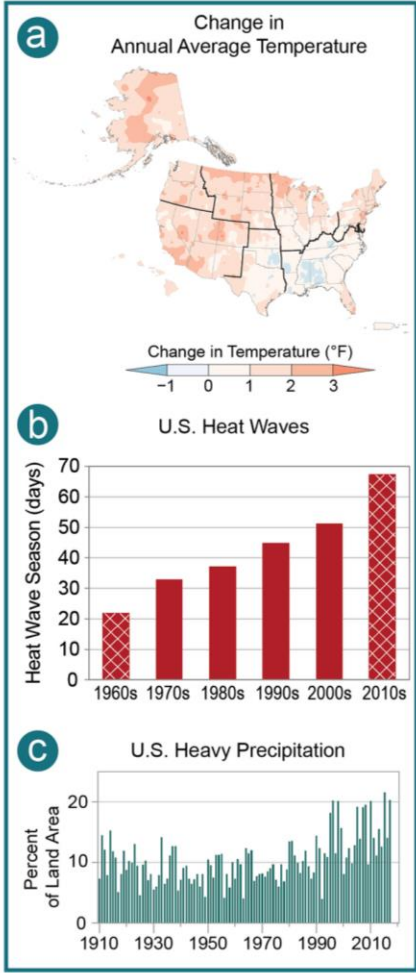
October 06, 2021

Ice-core data before 1958. Mauna Loa data after 1958.

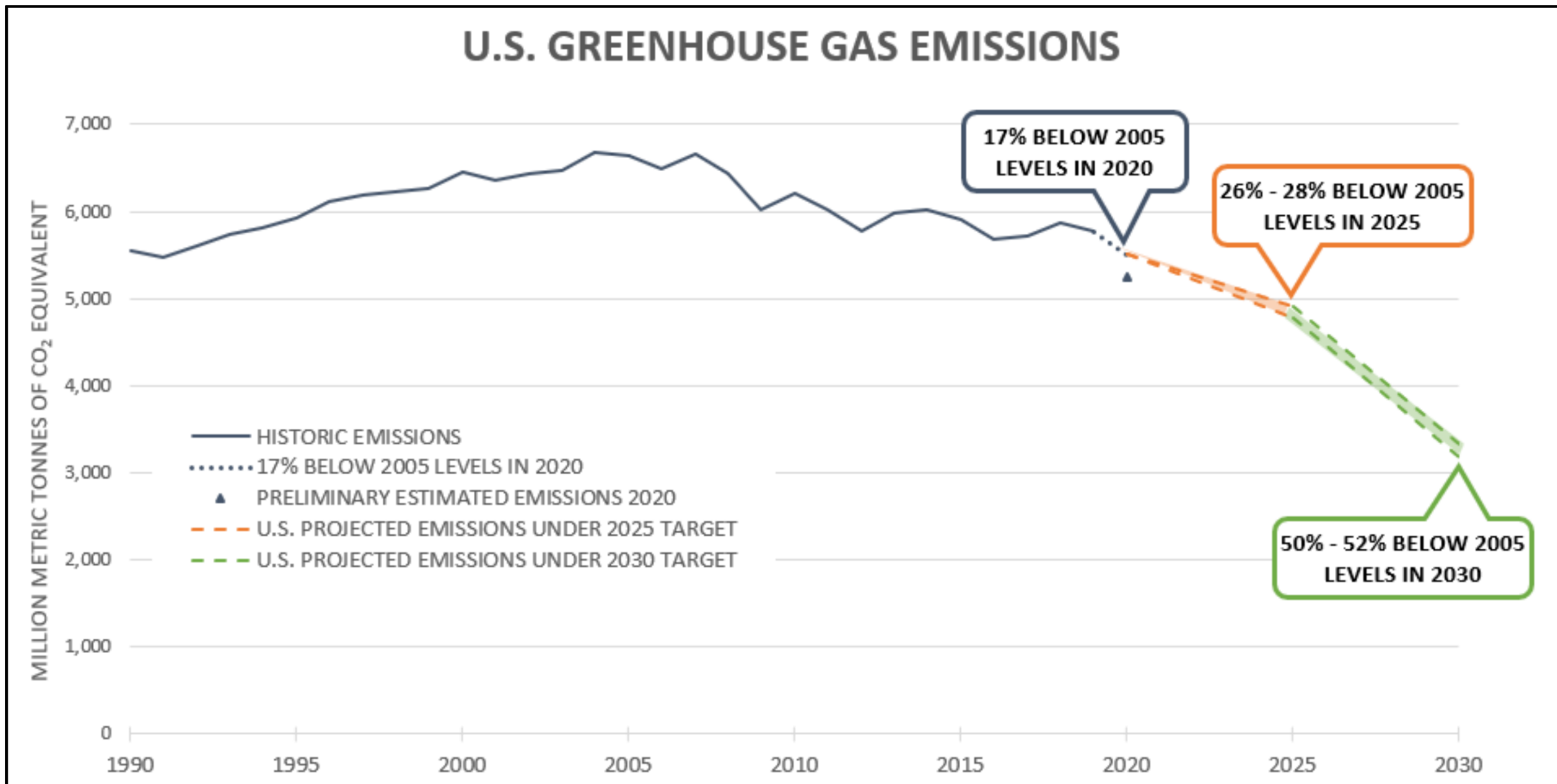


Why is this important?

- Entered into force in 1994
- US is a (Annex 1) Party to the UNFCCC
- 197 countries have ratified the Convention
- “...act in the interests of human safety even in the face of scientific uncertainty.”
- Stabilize GHG concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system.”



Relevance to recent commitments

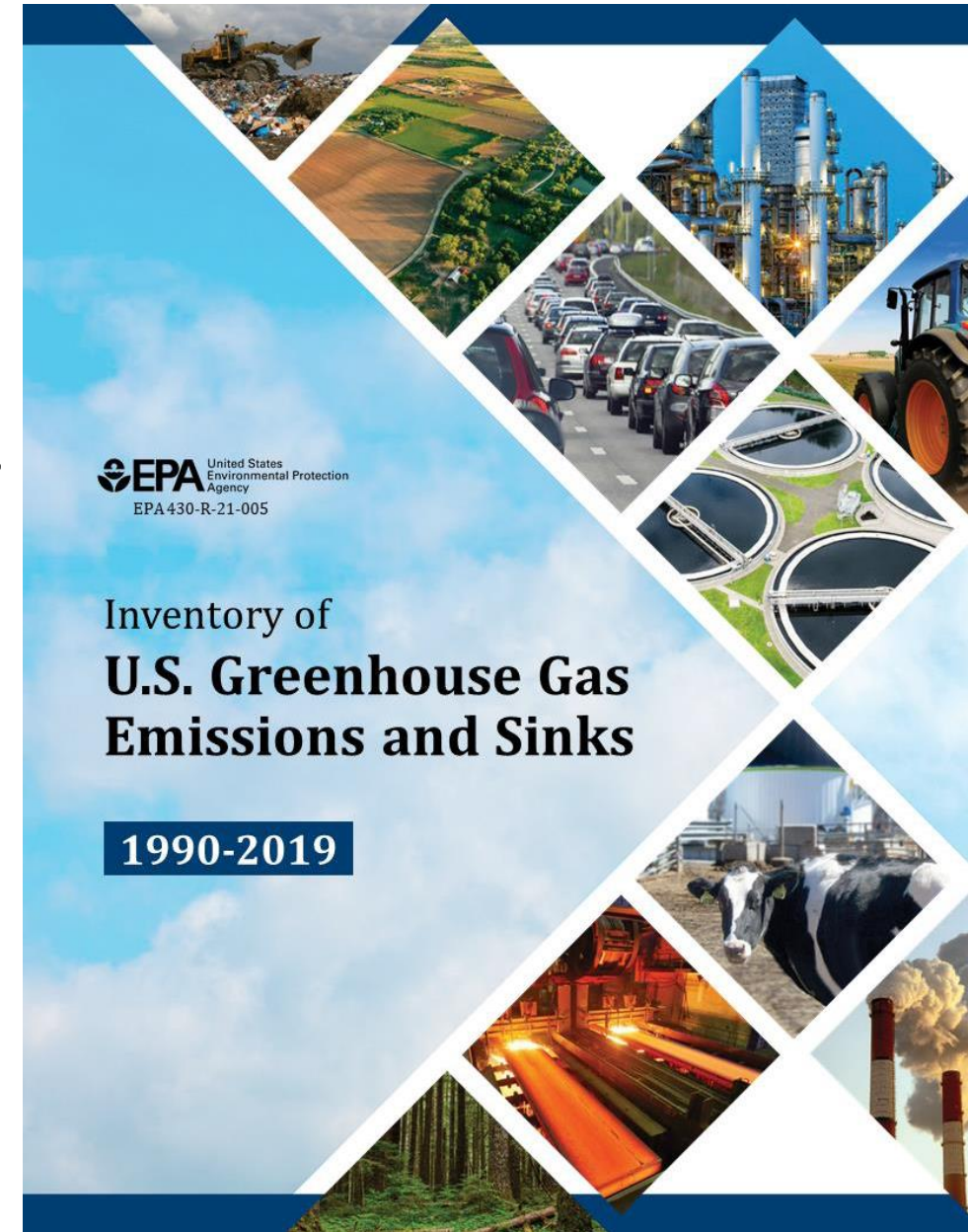


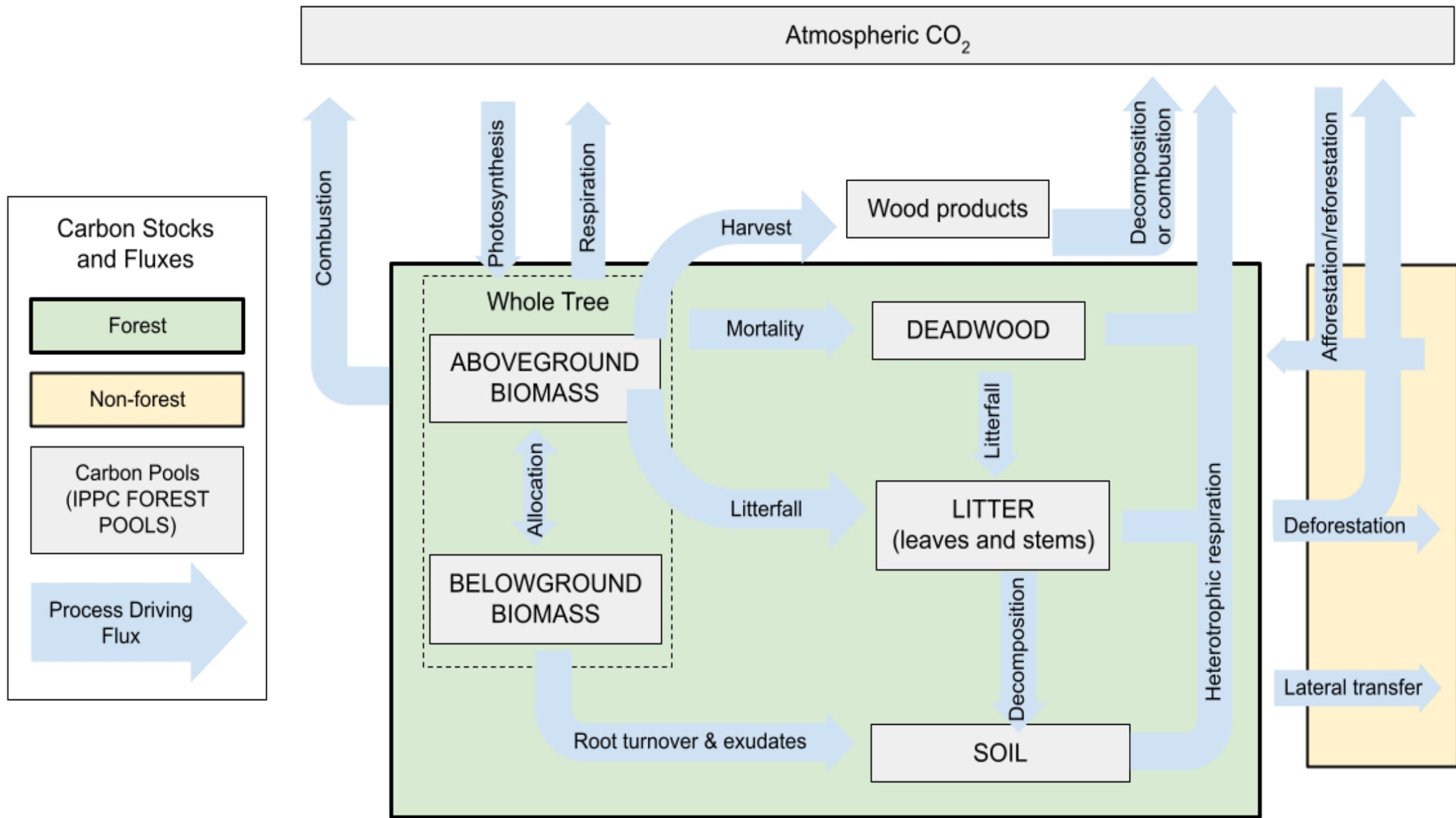
Relevance to recent commitments

- Include all categories of emissions and removals as reported in the NIR
- Account for the land sector using a net-net approach with the base year (2005)
- Use a “production approach” to account for HWPs consistent with IPCC guidance
- May exclude emissions from natural disturbances, consistent with IPCC guidance

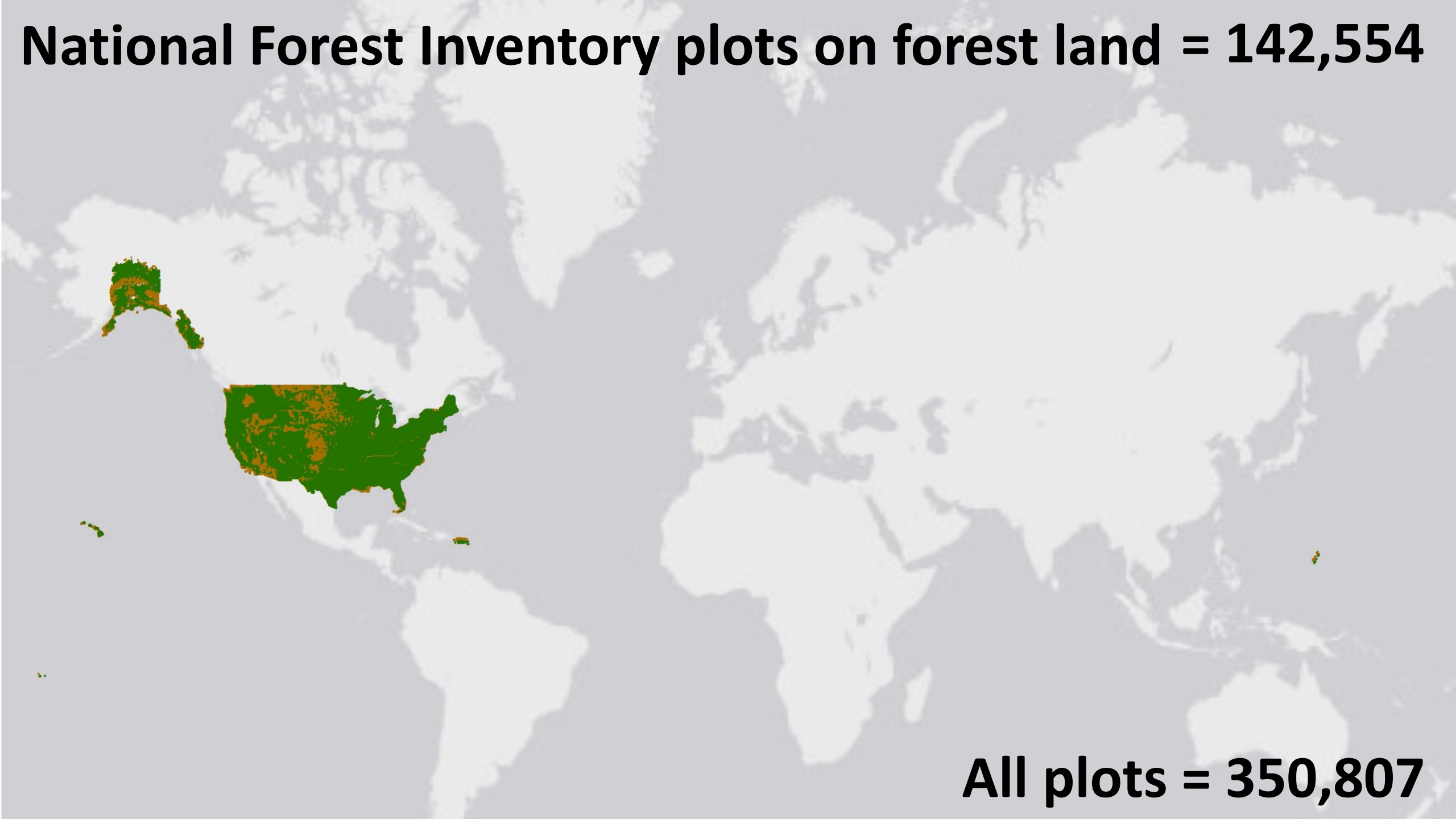
Annual reporting responsibilities

- Land Representation
- Forest Land Remaining Forest Land
 - Forest ecosystem carbon
 - Forest fire emissions
 - Emissions from drained organic soils and N additions to soils
- Land Converted to Forest Land
 - Forest ecosystem carbon
 - Emissions from drained organic soils
- Forest Land Converted to Land
 - Cropland, Grasslands, Settlement, Wetland, Other Land
- Woodlands in the Grassland category
- Harvested Wood Products
- Urban trees in Settlements

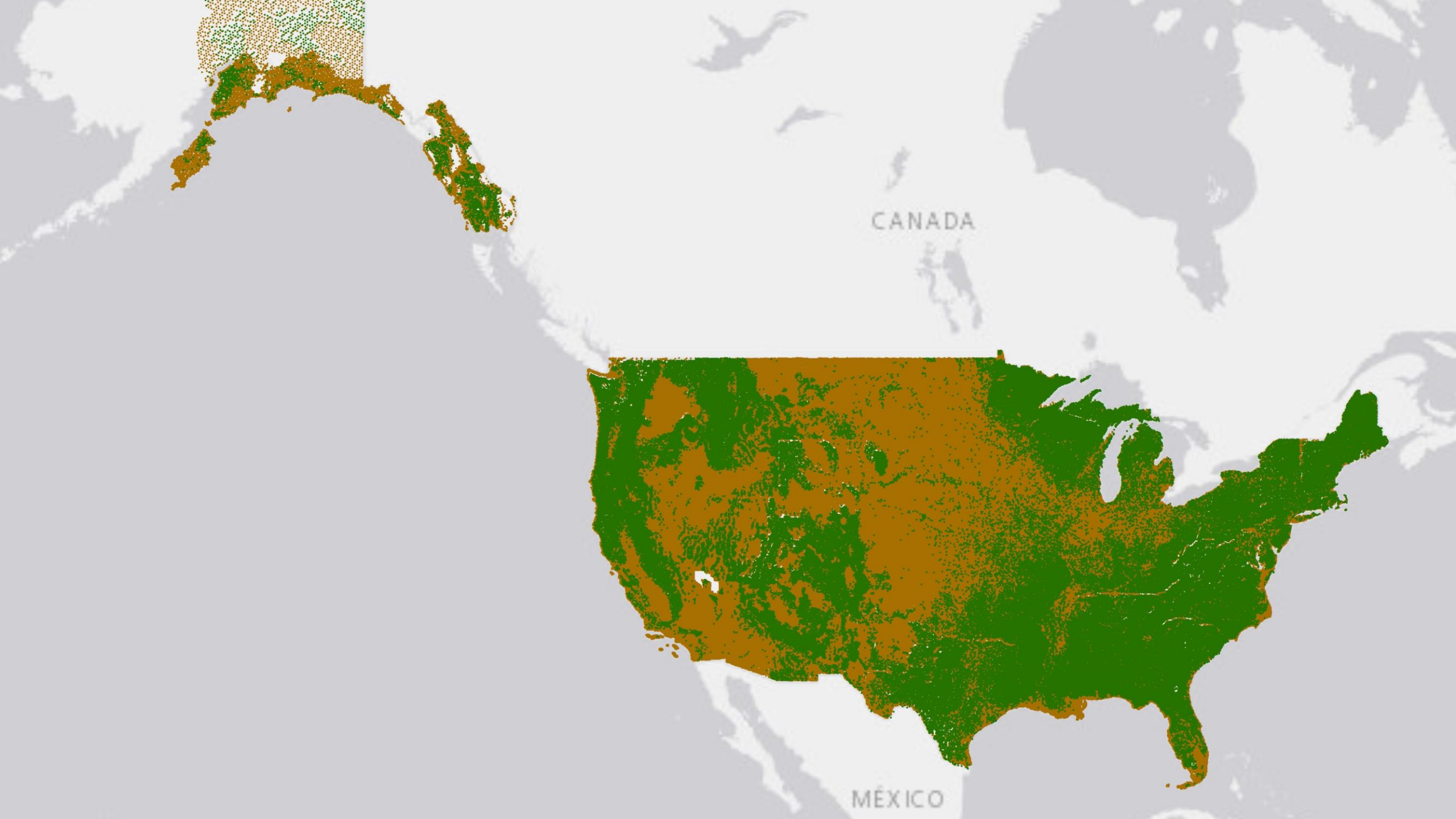




National Forest Inventory plots on forest land = 142,554



All plots = 350,807



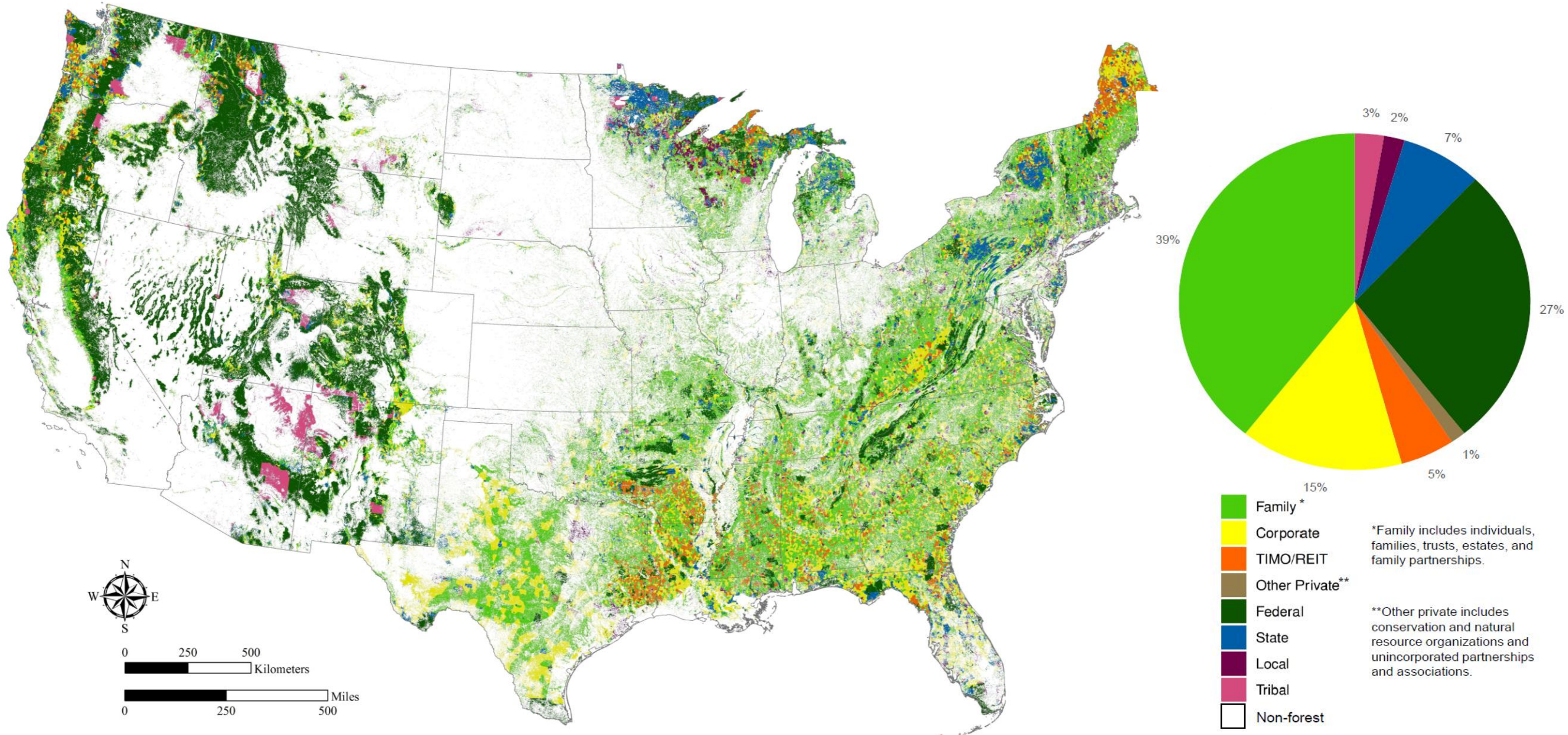
Green

Orange

CANADA

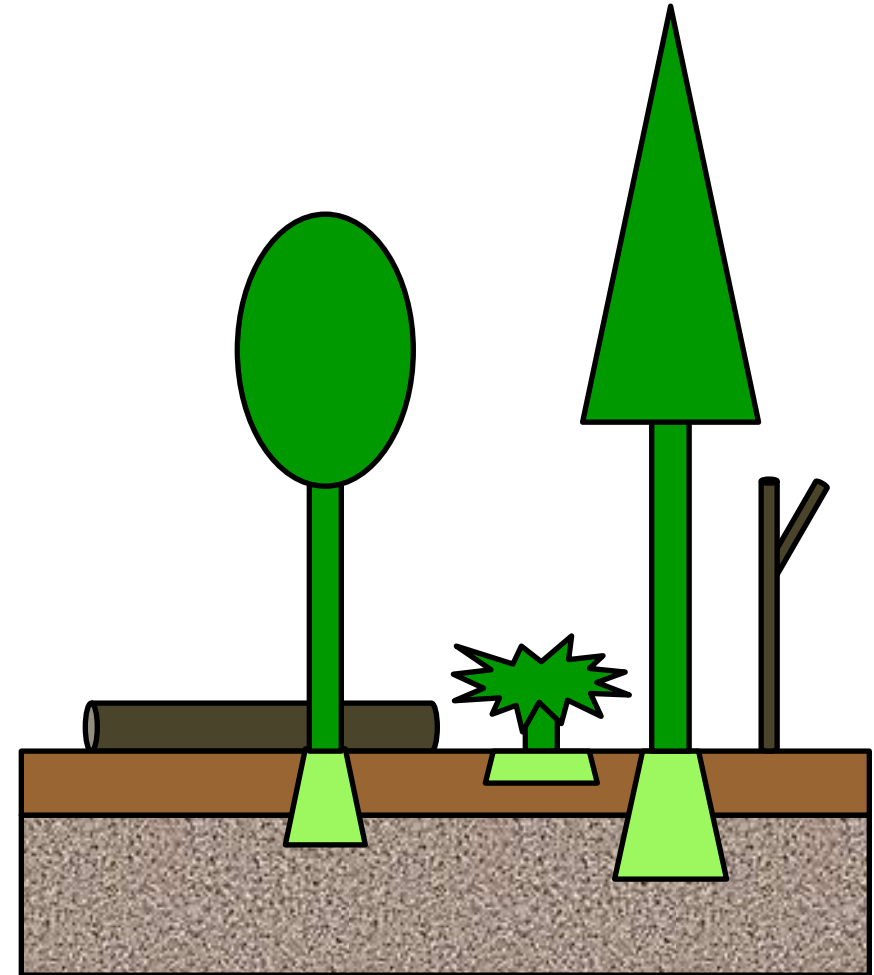
MÉXICO

Where is the forest in the US and who owns it?



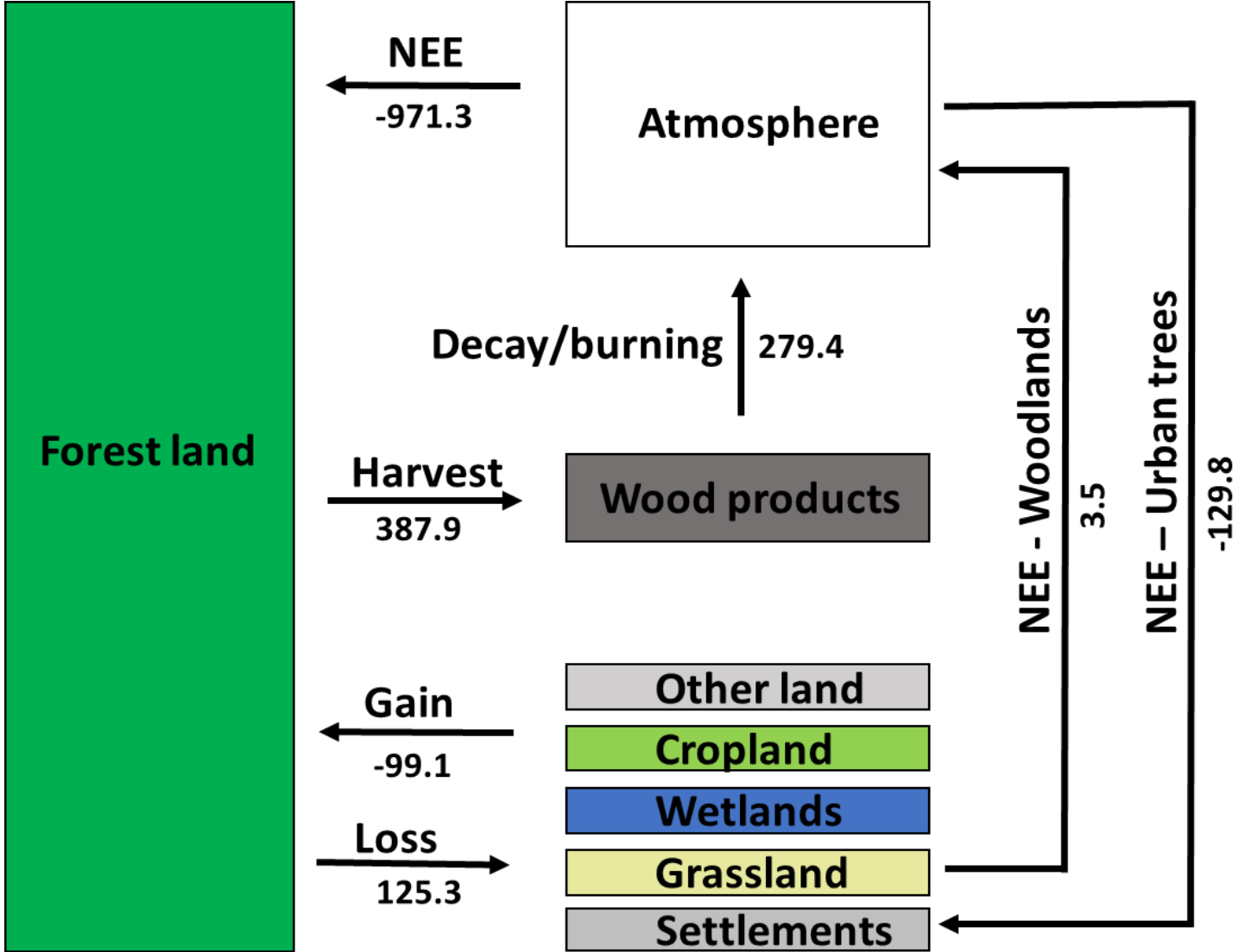
Ecosystem carbon pools

- Aboveground live biomass
- Belowground live biomass
- Dead wood
- Litter
- Soil organic matter



Forest land carbon cycling (MMT CO₂ eq.)

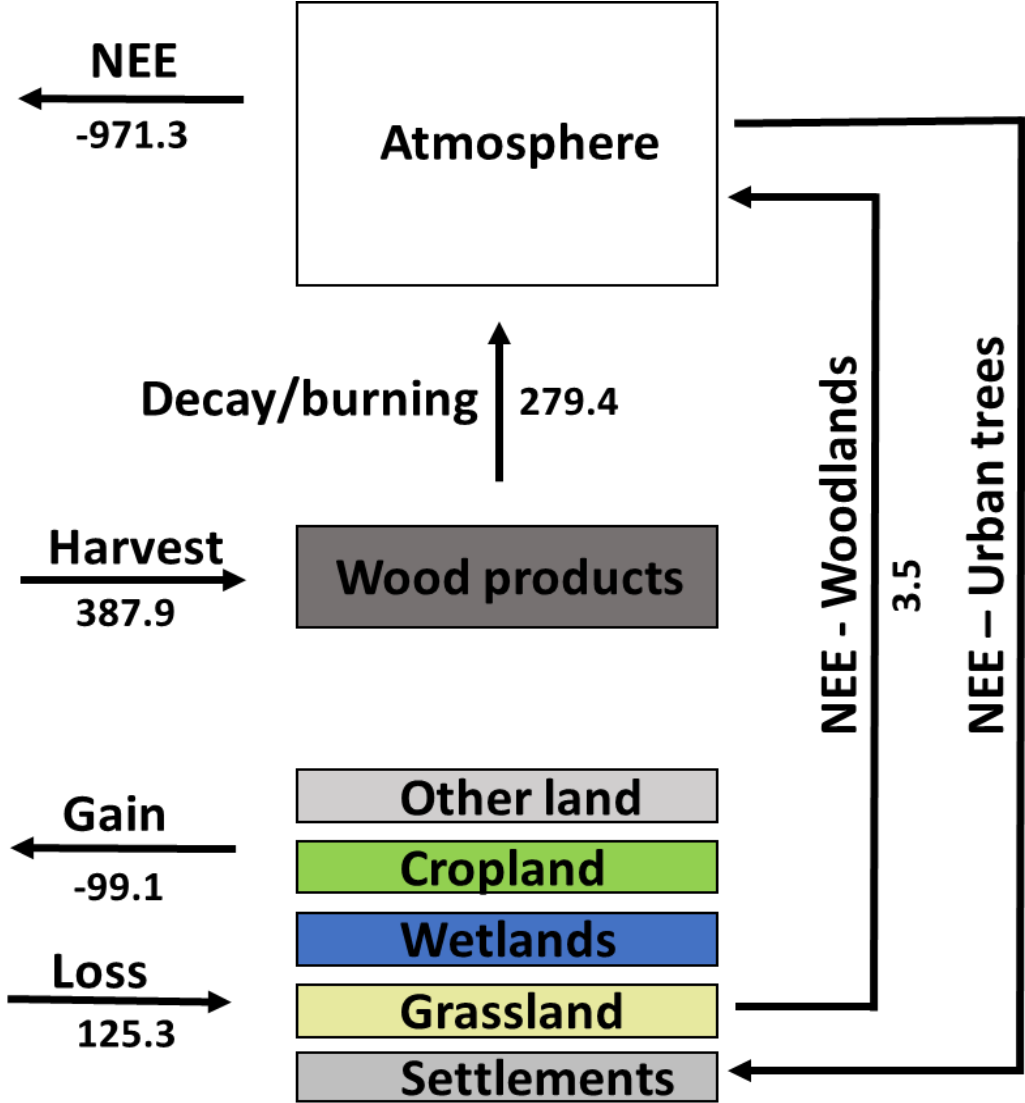
2019



Domke, Grant M.; Walters, Brian F.; Nowak, David J.; Smith, James, E.; Nichols, Michael C.; Ogle, Stephen M.; Coulston, J.W.; Wirth, T.C. 2021. Greenhouse gas emissions and removals from forest land, woodlands, and urban trees in the United States, 1990–2019. Resource Update FS–307. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Research Station. 5 p. [plus 2 appendices]. <https://doi.org/10.2737/FS-RU-307>.

Forest land carbon cycling (MMT CO₂ eq.)

2019



-775.7

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Greenhouse gas emissions from

168,699,168
Passenger vehicles driven for one year

1,949,487,588,44
Miles driven by an average passenger vehicle

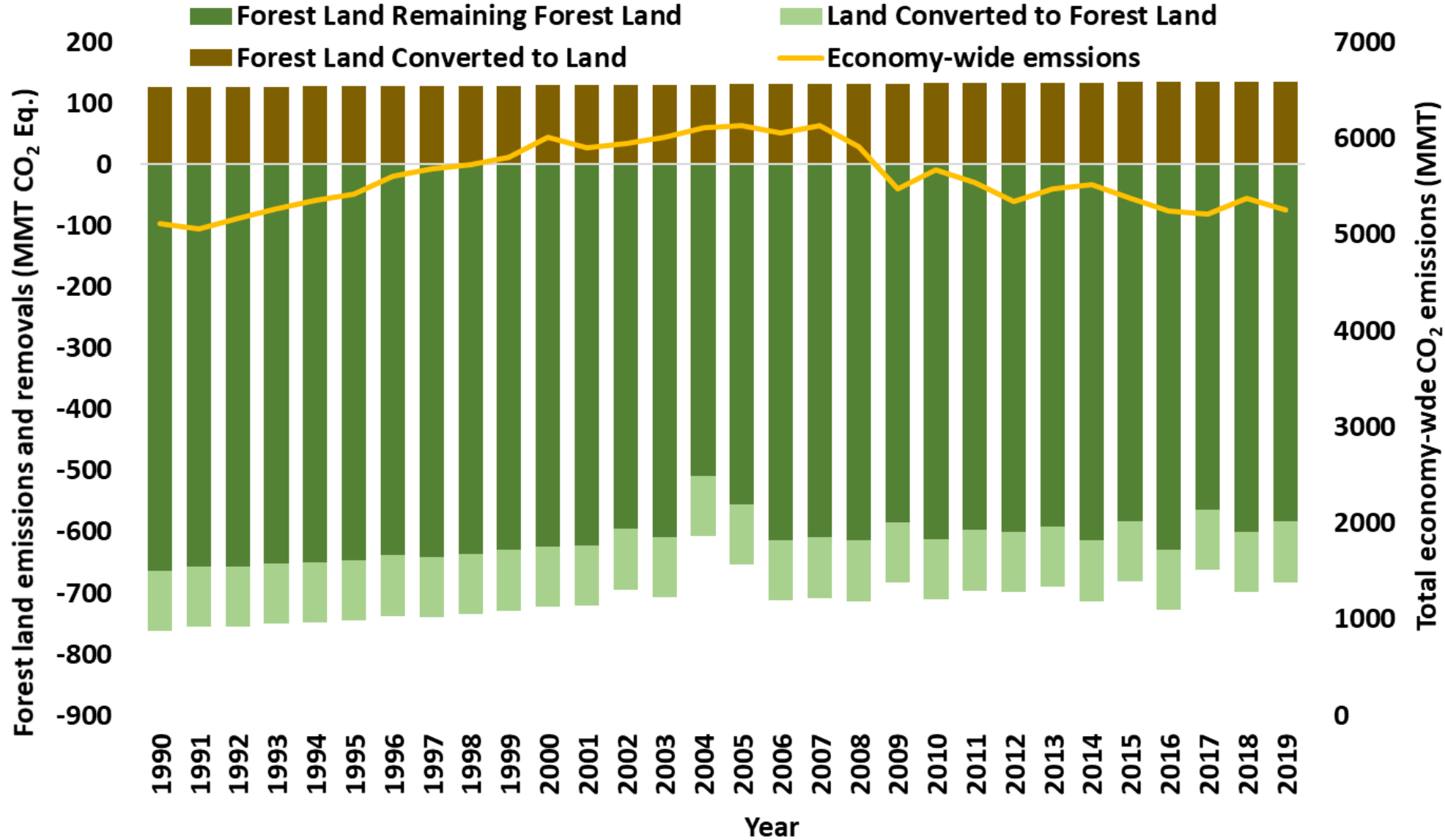
CO₂ emissions from

<p>87,284,798,020 gallons of gasoline consumed</p>	<p>76,198,428,291 gallons of diesel consumed</p>	<p>857,368,405,701 Pounds of coal burned</p>	<p>10,268,800 tanker trucks' worth of gasoline</p>	<p>93,412,264 homes' energy use for one year</p>
<p>140,900,218 homes' electricity use for one year</p>	<p>4,278,796 railcars' worth of coal burned</p>	<p>1,795,909,484 barrels of oil consumed</p>	<p>31,710,391,128 propane cylinders used for home barbeques</p>	<p>196 coal-fired power plants in one year</p>

Forest land carbon cycling (MMT CO₂ eq.)

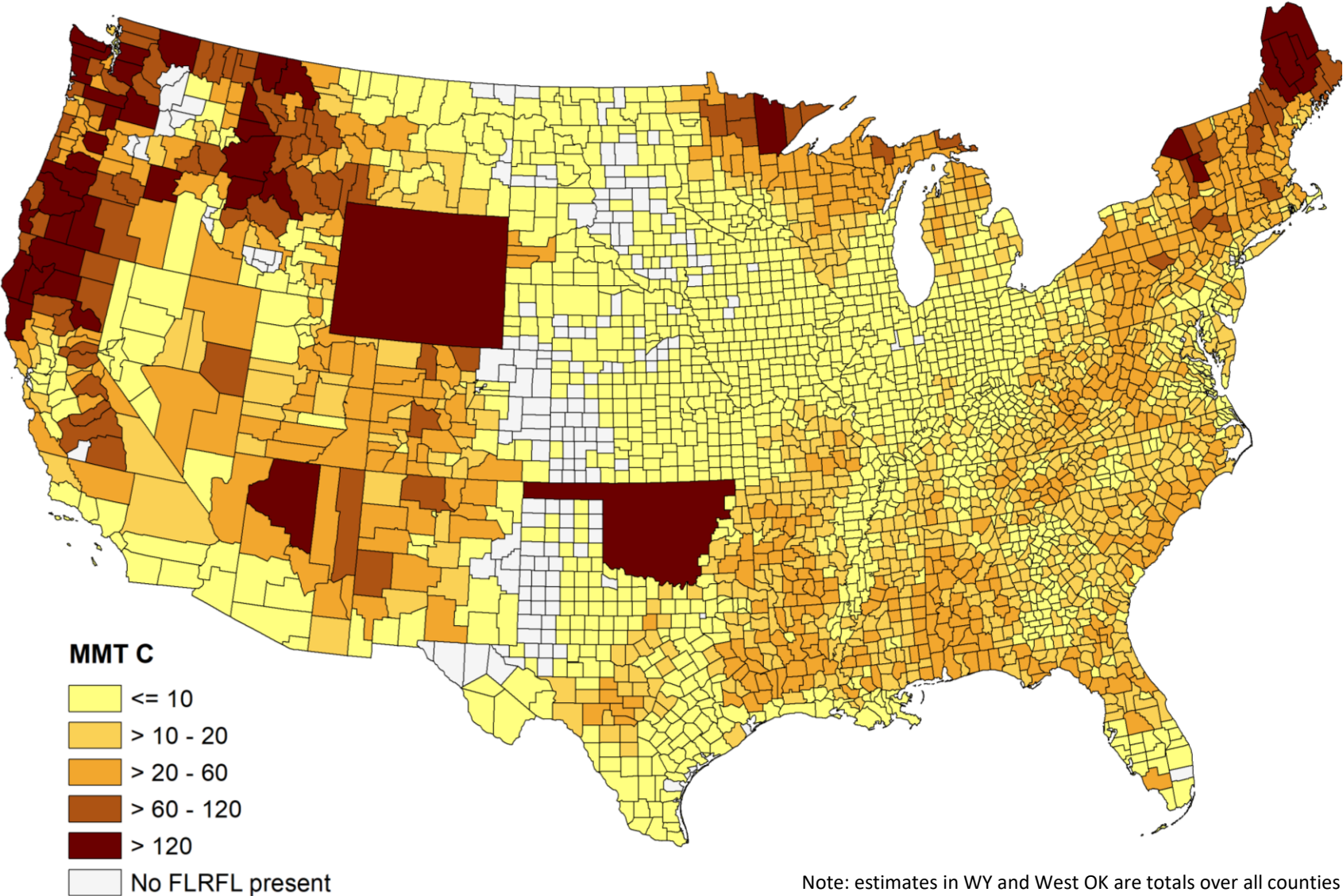
Emissions and Removals Category^a	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2017	2018	2019
Forest land remaining forest land ^b	(663.8)	(647.1)	(624.5)	(555.5)	(611.8)	(564.0)	(599.8)	(583.3)
Non-CO ₂ emissions from fire	1.5	0.5	2.9	8.2	4.7	18.3	15.7	15.7
N ₂ O emissions from forest soils	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Non-CO ₂ emissions from drained organic soils	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forest land converted to non-forest land ^b	117.3	119.0	121.0	122.9	124.5	125.3	125.3	125.3
Non-forest land converted to forest land ^b	(98.2)	(98.3)	(98.4)	(98.7)	(98.8)	(99.1)	(99.1)	(99.1)
Harvested wood products	(123.8)	(112.2)	(93.4)	(106.0)	(69.1)	(95.7)	(98.8)	(108.5)
Woodlands remaining woodlands ^c	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
Urban trees in settlements ^d	(96.4)	(103.3)	(110.4)	(117.4)	(124.6)	(129.8)	(129.8)	(129.8)
Total Emissions and Removals	(859.1)	(837.0)	(798.3)	(742.0)	(770.8)	(740.9)	(782.4)	(775.7)

Forest land carbon cycling (MMT CO₂ eq.)



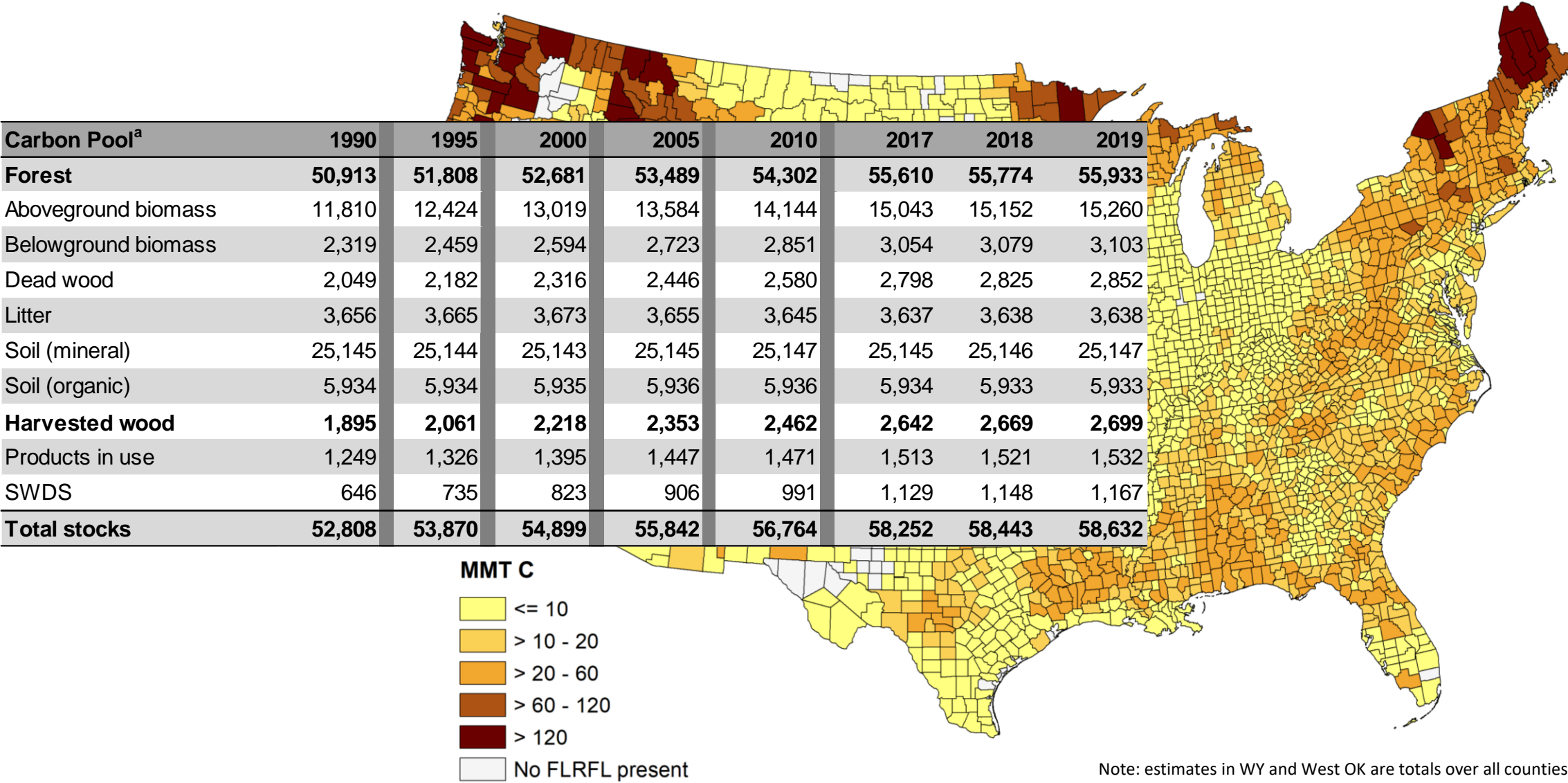
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [U.S. EPA]. 2021. Inventory of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions and sinks: 1990–2019. EPA 430-R-21-005. Washington, DC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks>

Where is the carbon in forest land in the CONUS?



Domke, Grant M.; Walters, Brian F.; Nowak, David J.; Smith, James, E.; Nichols, Michael C.; Ogle, Stephen M.; Coulston, J.W.; Wirth, T.C. 2021. Greenhouse gas emissions and removals from forest land, woodlands, and urban trees in the United States, 1990–2019. Resource Update FS–307. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Research Station. 5 p. [plus 2 appendixes]. <https://doi.org/10.2737/FS-RU-307>.

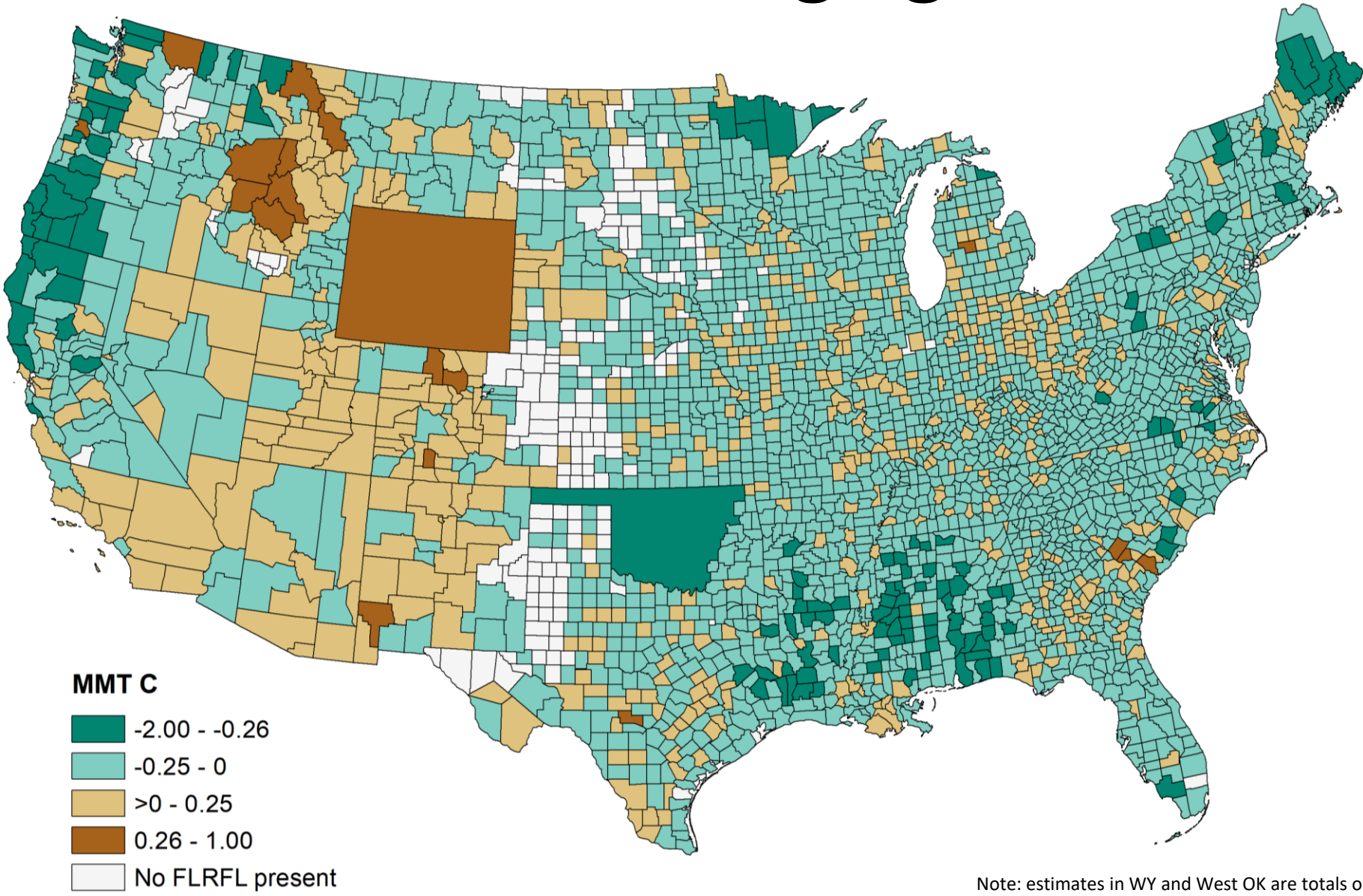
Where is the carbon in forest land in the CONUS?



Note: estimates in WY and West OK are totals over all counties

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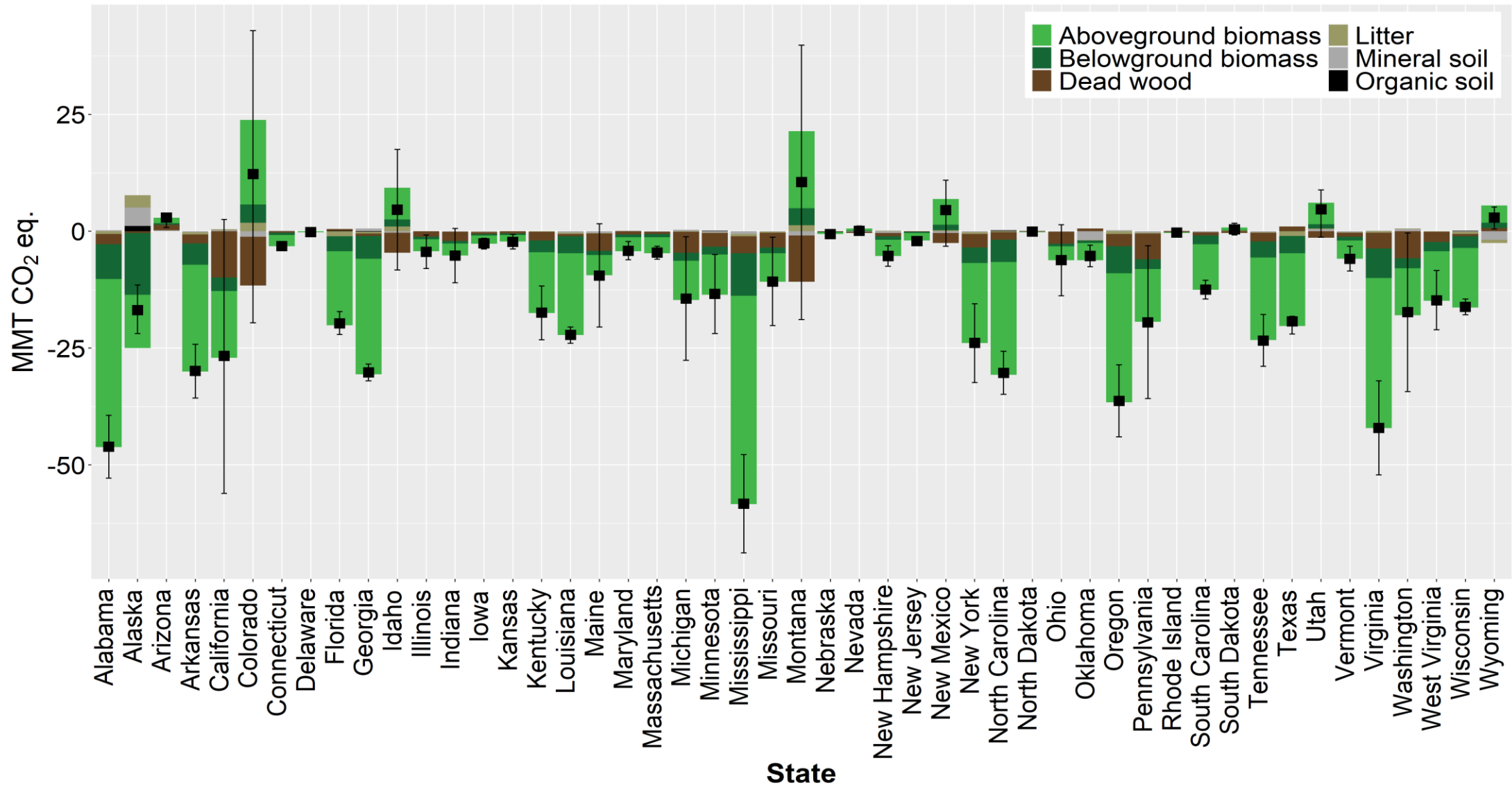
How are carbon stocks changing?



Note: estimates in WY and West OK are totals over all counties

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How are carbon stocks changing?



Harvested Wood Products (HWP) approaches

1. Stock change methods

- All HWP consumed in the area, regardless of origin
- Imports are included, exports are excluded

2. Production methods

- All HWP produced from timber harvested in the area
- Exports are included, imports are excluded

3. Atmospheric flow methods

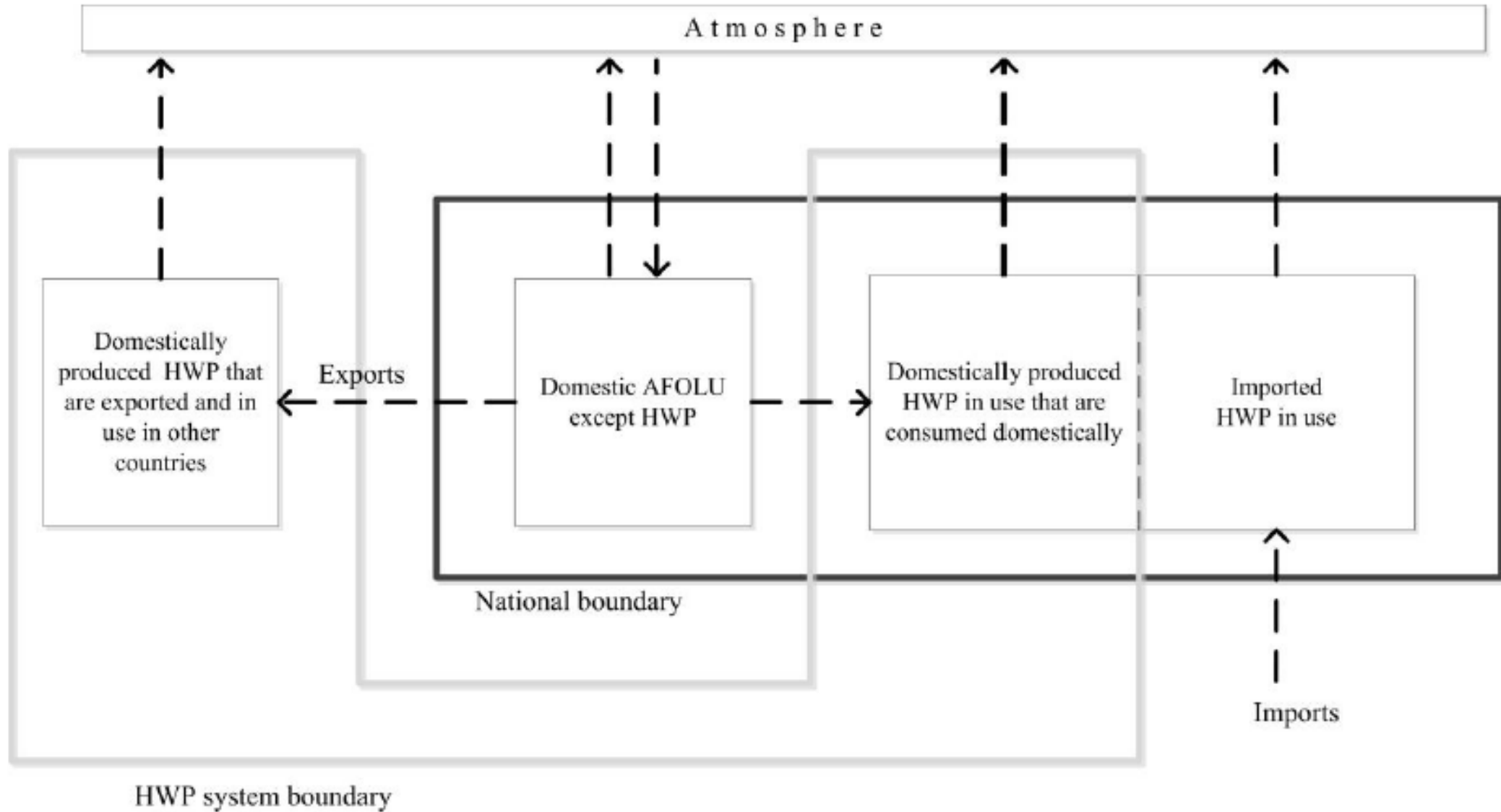
- Direct estimation of annual atmospheric flux within domain boundaries

4. Combined methods

Biomass for energy

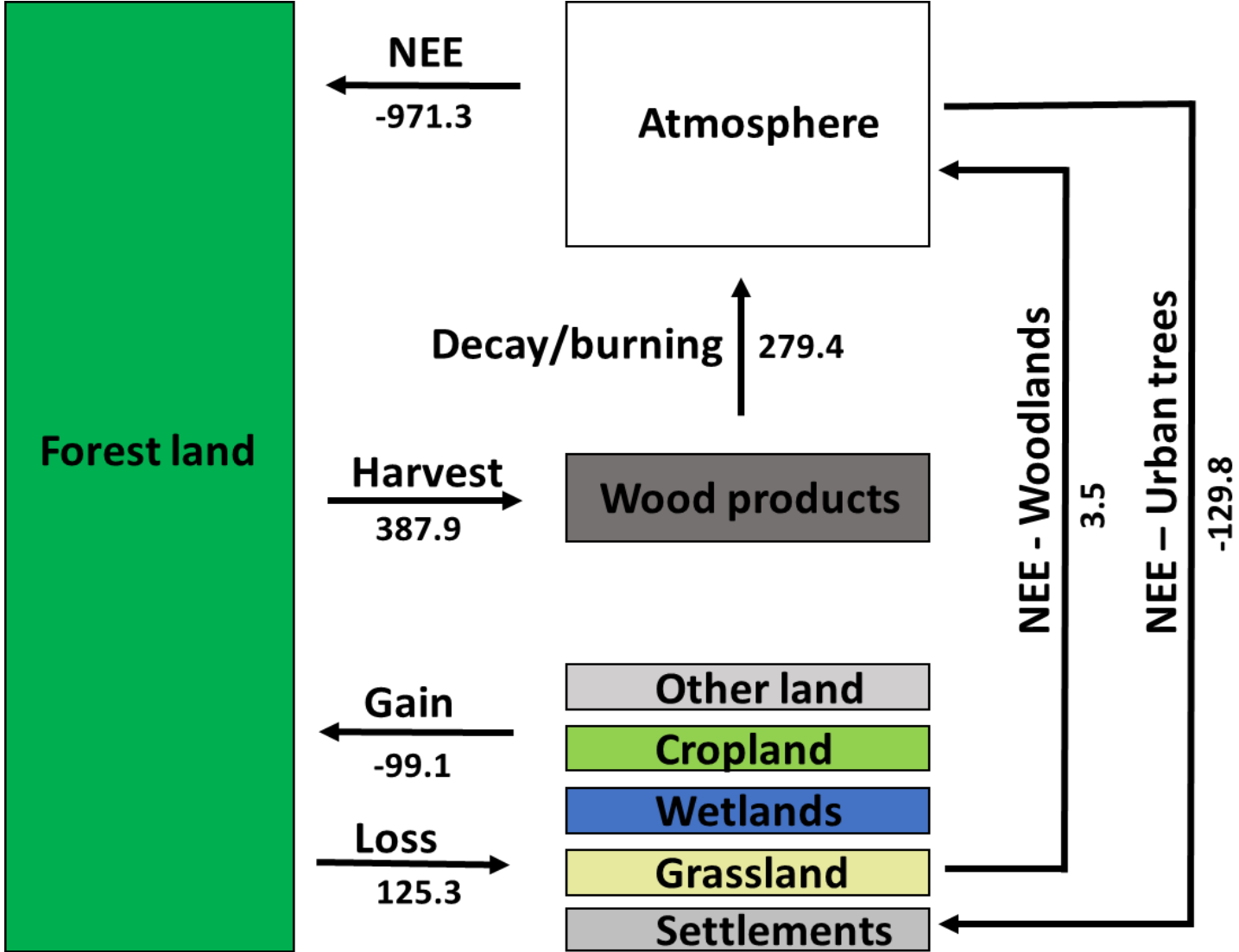
TABLE 12.5 REPORTING OF CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM WOOD BIOMASS BURNT BY PRODUCING AND CONSUMING COUNTRIES UNDER DIFFERENT HWP APPROACHES				
Element of wood biomass	Assumption of 'a steady-state HWP pool'	'Stock-change' approach	'Production' approach*	'Atmospheric-flow' approach
Unutilized wood harvest residues	Producing country	Producing country	Producing country	Producing country
Harvested wood biomass used directly as energy feedstocks				Consuming country
Industrial residues from manufacturing semi-finished wood products		Producing country		
Industrial residues from manufacturing finished wood products in use**		Consuming country		
Wood biomass collected and burnt as post-consumer waste		Consuming country		
<p>* Discussion of the 'production' approach in this section also applies for the 'simple-decay' approach (see Section 12.3 and Annex 12.A)</p> <p>** In the case of the 'stock-change' approach, strictly, CO₂ emissions from wood biomass collected and burnt as post-consumer waste are only reported by a consuming country if the finished wood products are consumed and used in the country where they are manufactured and are not exported to another country.</p>				

Production approach



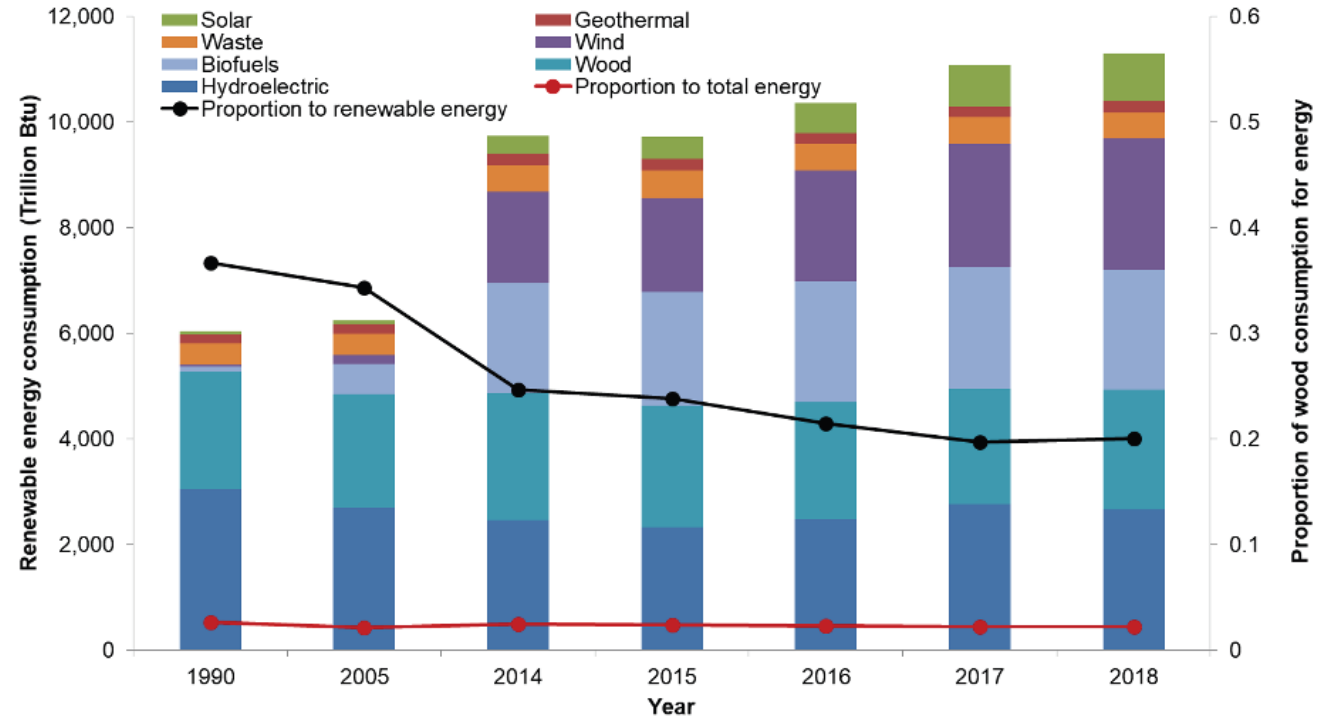
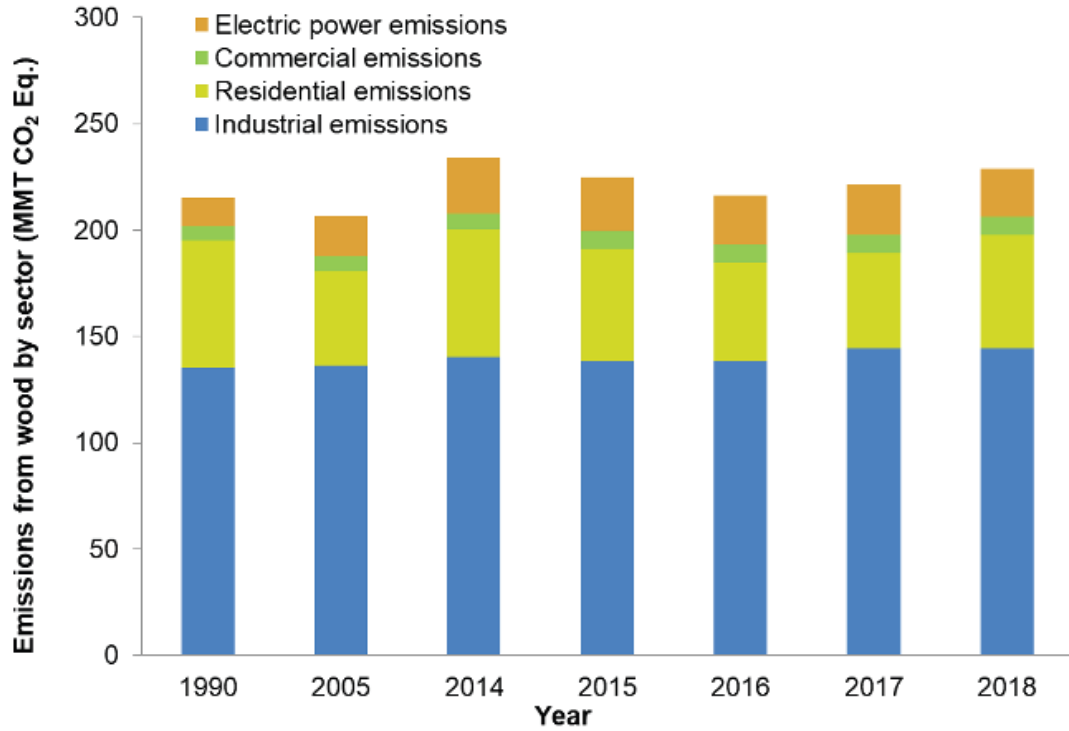
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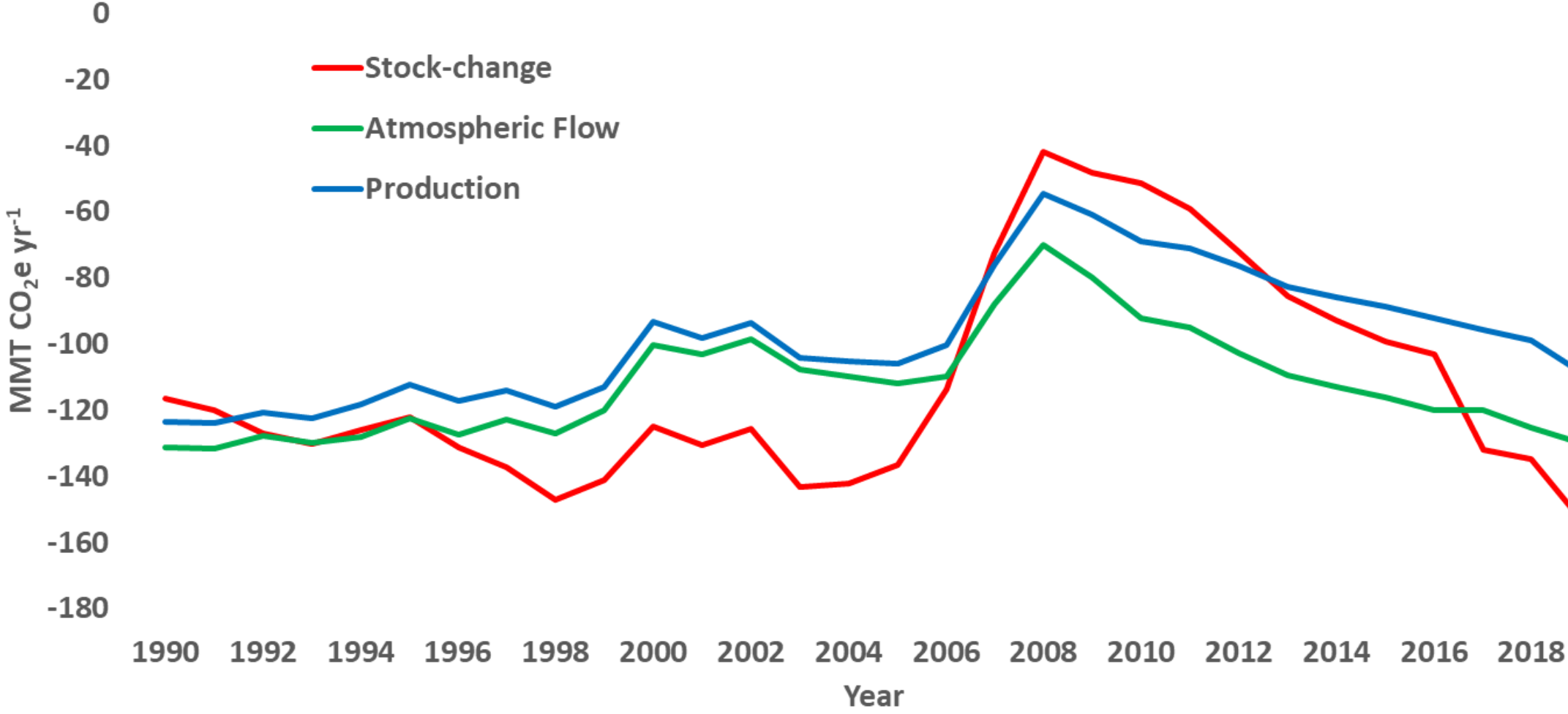
Wood consumption for energy in the US



Domke, Grant M.; Murray, Lara T. 2021. Sustainable Forest Indicator 5.24. <https://www.fs.fed.us/research/sustain/criteria-indicators/>

Oswalt, Sonja N.; Smith, W. Brad; Miles, Patrick D.; Pugh, Scott A., coords. 2019. Forest Resources of the United States, 2017: a technical document supporting the Forest Service 2020 RPA Assessment. Gen. Tech. Rep. WO-97. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington Office. 223 p. <https://doi.org/10.2737/WO-GTR-97>.

Comparison of approaches



Domke, Grant M.; Murray, Lara T. 2021. Sustainable Forest Indicator 5.23. <https://www.fs.fed.us/research/sustain/criteria-indicators/>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [U.S. EPA]. 2021. Inventory of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions and sinks: 1990–2019. EPA 430-R-21-005. Washington, DC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks>

Final thoughts



- Forest Service continues to be a major producer and consumer of data and data products in support of carbon science, management, and reporting
- FIA data continues to be the foundation
- We are developing more spatially and temporally resolved information
- Moving beyond monitoring to mitigation activities
- Continue to improve and expand capabilities - collaboration and partnerships are essential!
- Inform policy and land management practices across scales

Thanks!

Grant Domke: grant.m.domke@usda.gov

FIA program: www.fia.fs.fed.us

FIA carbon: <https://www.fia.fs.fed.us/forestcarbon/>