# Science Background: Forest Ecosystems and Carbon Storage

# **Forest Ecosystem Carbon Pools**

- **Living Biomass**: Leaves, twigs, stems, coarse roots and fine roots of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants
- Dead Biomass: Standing dead trees, downed trees, leaf litter (forest floor), dead roots
- Soil Carbon or Soil Organic Matter (SOM): Humus, microbial biomass



# **Forest Types**

- Boreal: large accumulations of moss and undecomposed organic matter on the forest floor that are characteristic of these ecosystems
- **2. Tropical**: multiple layers of vertical structure in aboveground biomass
- **3. Temperate**: biomass pools associated with standing living trees, dead trees, and downed woody debris
- **4. Savannah**: some aboveground carbon storage with a larger accumulation of belowground carbon storage









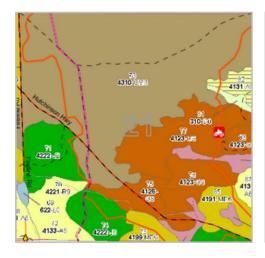
Images: http://www.forestryimages.org/

### **Residence Times of Organic Matter**

Plant Residues	Residence Time
Leaf litter	Months to years
Root litter	Years
Bark	Decades to centuries
Wood	Decades to centuries
Soil organic matter (SOM)	Years to millennia

Source: Lorenz, K., & Lal, R. (2009). Carbon sequestration in forest ecosystems. Springer Science & Business Media

# **Forest Stands - Composition and Structure**





Images: Michigan DNR

### Composition

- Cover type: Classified by the dominant tree species present in a stand
- Species richness: number of species present in a given area
- o Relative abundance of different species
- Genetic diversity

### Structure

- Vertical structure: size of trees, canopy layers
- o Horizontal structure: tree spacing, clumping
- o Amount and distribution of dead wood
- o Amount and distribution of leaf litter
- o Root amounts and distribution

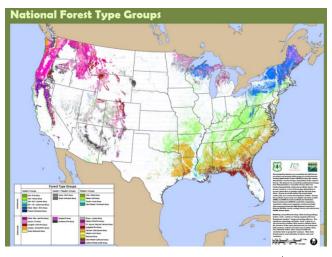
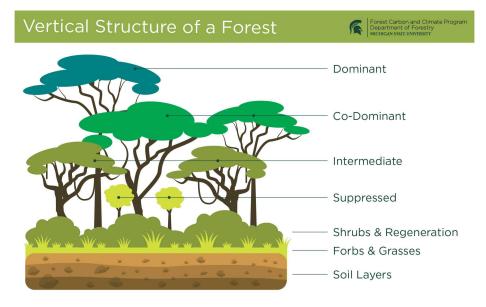


Image:

https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/rastergateway/forest\_type/





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