

The global impact of carbon-based logging in FATES

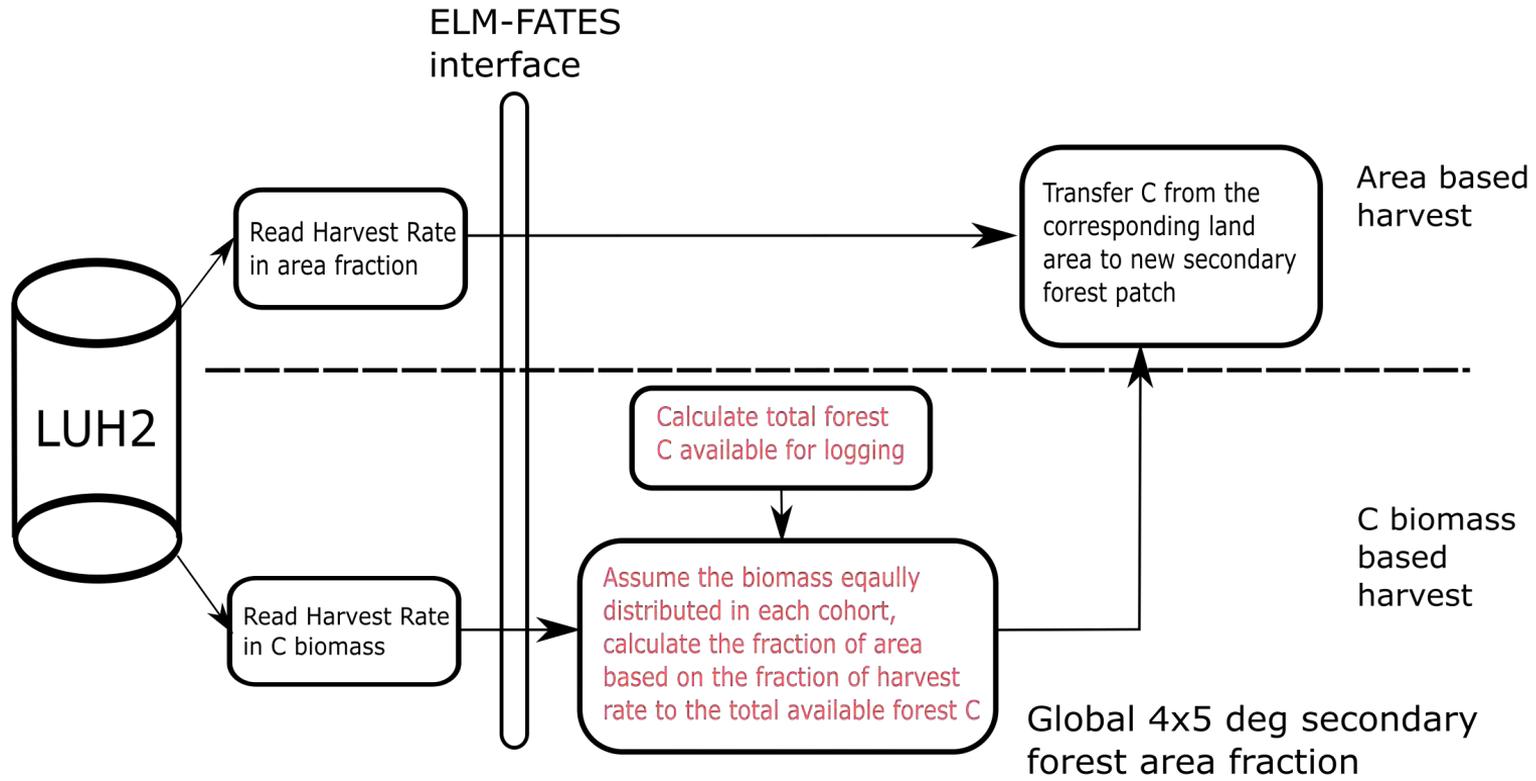
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BERKELEY LAB

Bringing Science Solutions to the World

Biomass C based FATES Logging

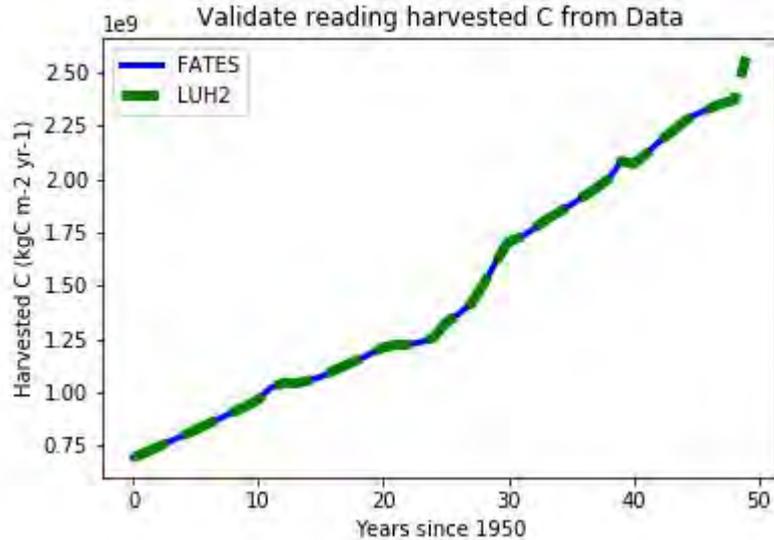


Simulations set-up

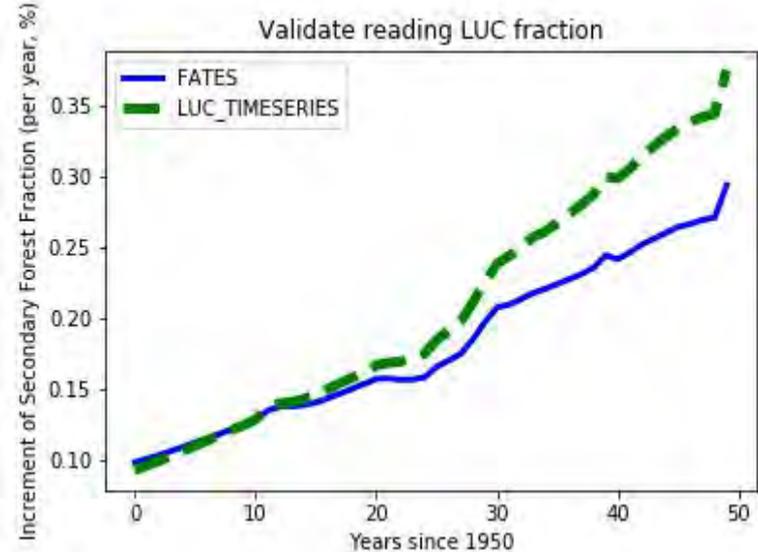
1. Brazil site case (1x1_brazil): Spinup from zero for 200 years. Transient simulation starts from year 1950 directly to test the code and harvested C and area in primary forest land. **No secondary forest harvest for this site.**
2. Global 4x5 deg simulation (1890 - 2009) with LUH2 **forest** harvest rate data, non-forest harvest rate is excluded:
 - Spinup from zero for 150 years under **fixed biogeography** settings.
 - Phase 1 transient simulation starts from 1850 to 1890 to introduce initial secondary forest patches
 - Phase 2 transient simulation starts from 1890 to check harvested C and area from both primary and secondary forest.

Note: In global simulation the minimum dbh requirement is removed (the parameter value is set to zero) to maximize the forest C available for harvest in the primary forest land.

Brazil site case



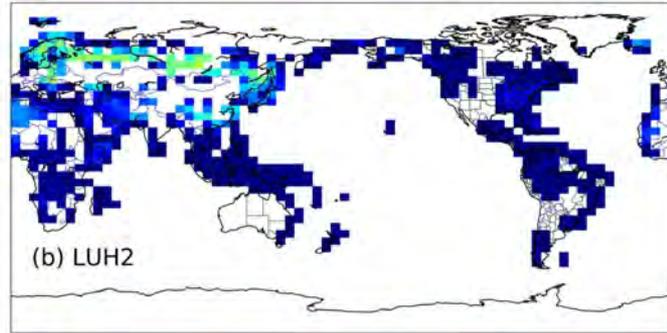
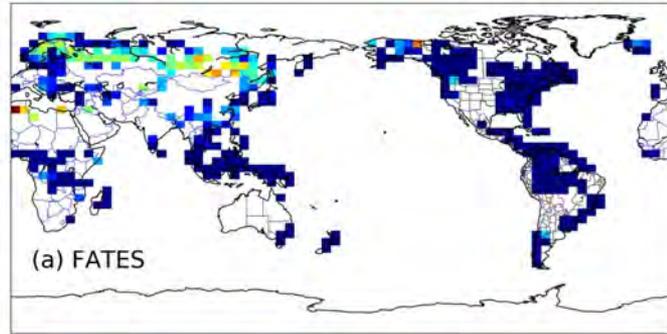
Checked the consistency between the harvested carbon from the dataset and the actual harvested carbon calculated.



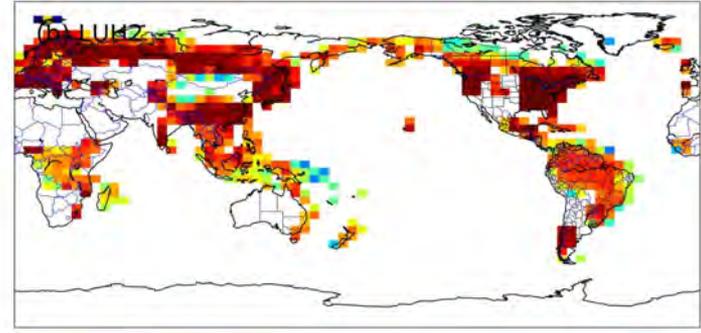
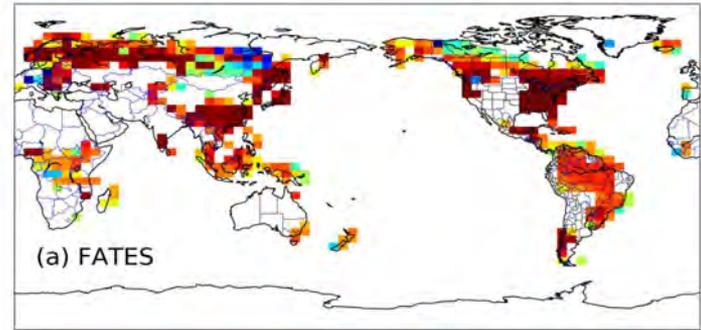
The calculated secondary forest fraction is less than the harvested area fraction by LUH2, which is possibly due to a higher biomass on the current site compared to the biomass data used by LUH2.

Global case

Secondary forest area (2009, fraction of grid area)

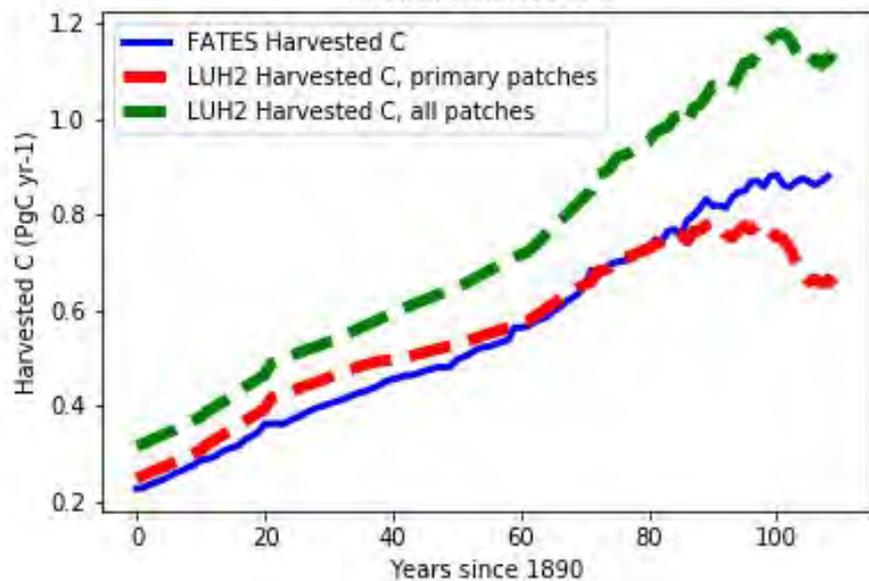


Primary forest harvested C (2009, in kgC)

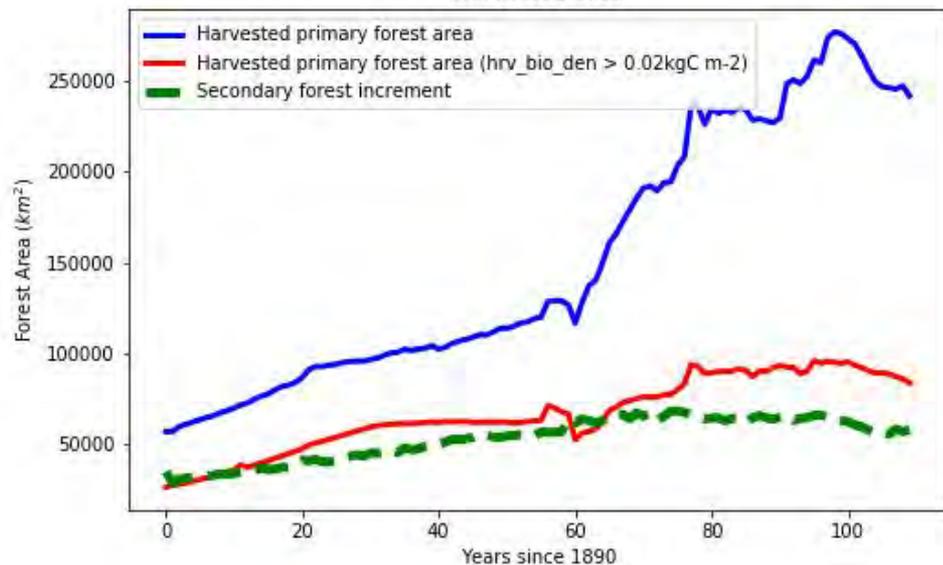


Global case

Global harvested C

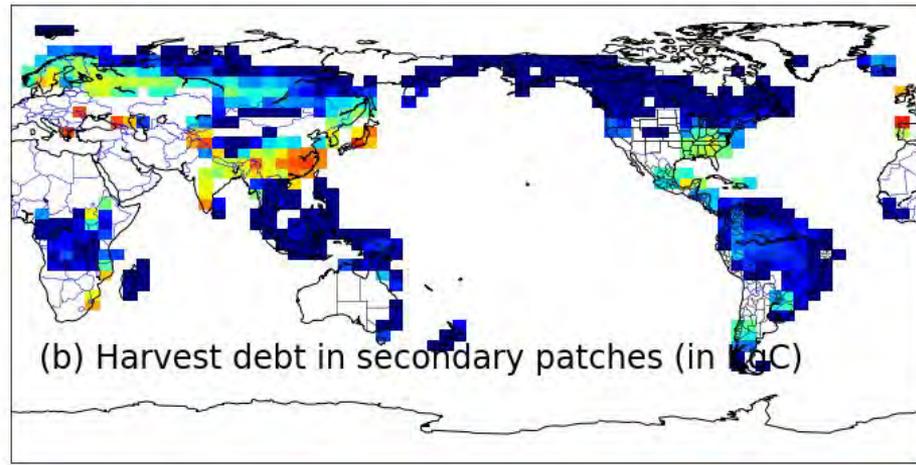
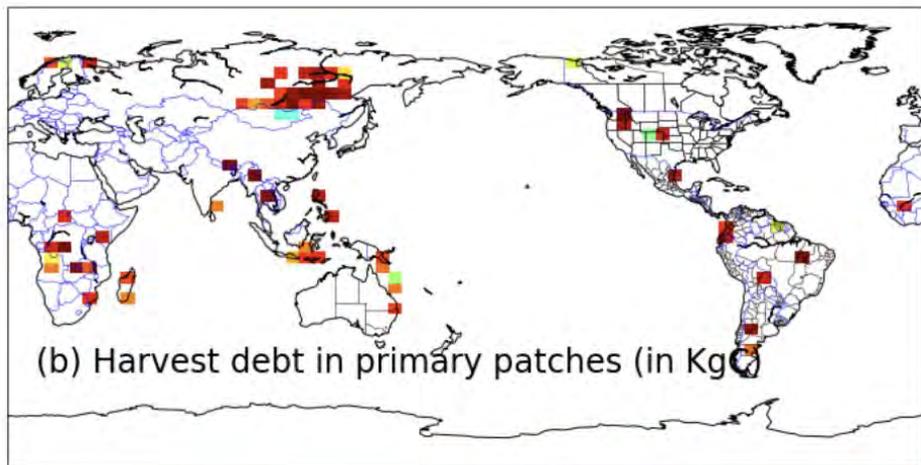


Harvested area



Global case

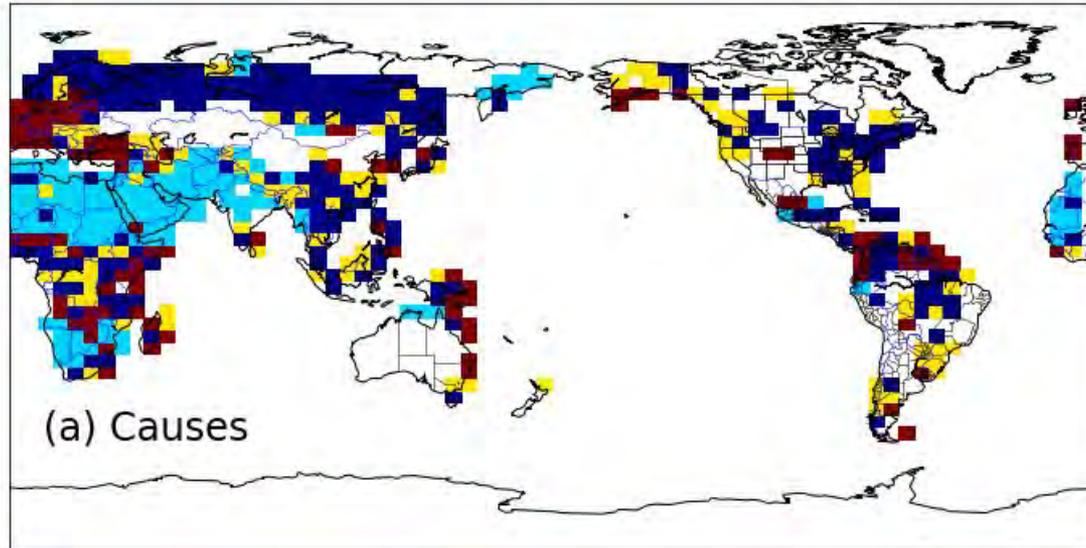
Harvest debt (primary vs. secondary, 2009)



Harvest debt: Carbon amount not harvested successfully due to less biomass than the harvest rate

Global case

Causes of shortage in the secondary forest C

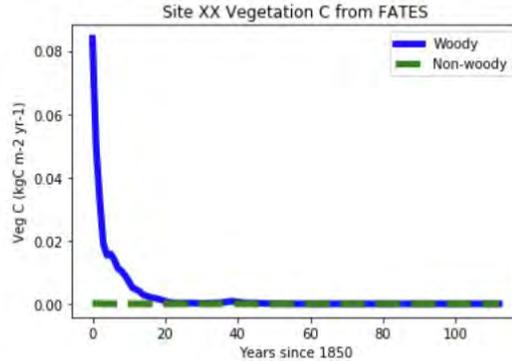


- 0. Secondary forest did not reach maturity
- 1. No cohorts survived
- 2. Low growth rate (Change of secondary biomass lower than the harvest rate)
- 3. Too tiny secondary forest area (<1% of gridcell)
- No color. Other reasons

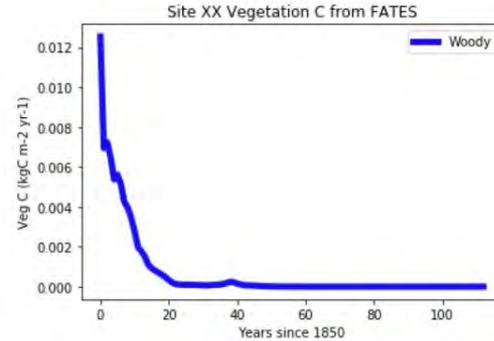


A site case near Sahara (1. no cohorts survived)

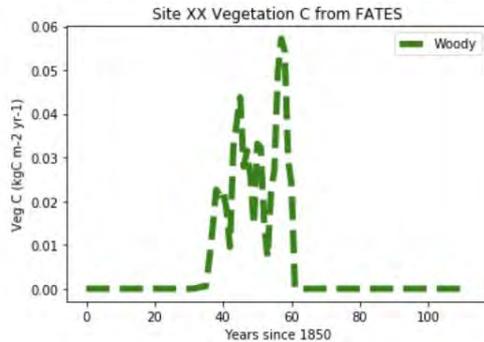
- No vegetation survived
- Zero cohort thus all veg C checks and calculations are skipped



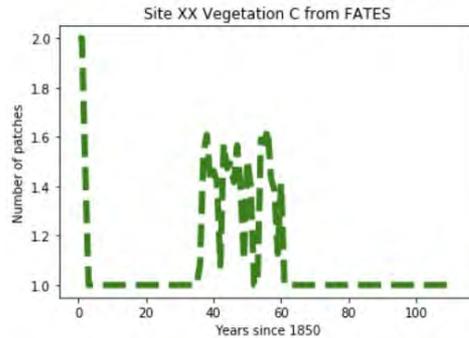
Veg C (all PFTs) during spinup



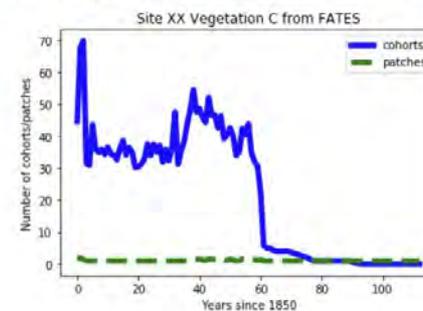
PFT = 2, needleleaf_evergreen_extratrop_tree



PFT = 12, c4_grass

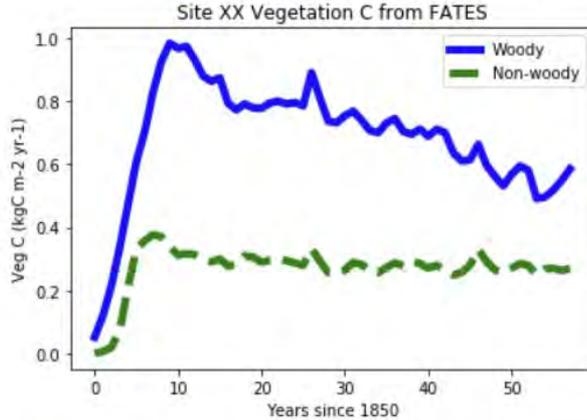


Number of patches

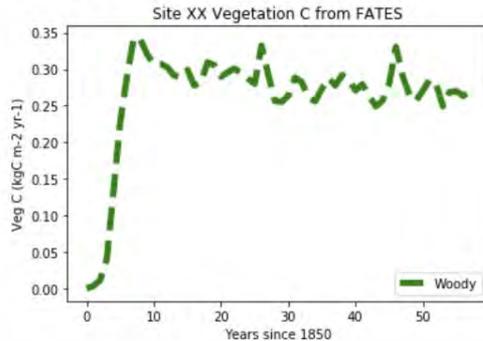


Patches/Cohorts

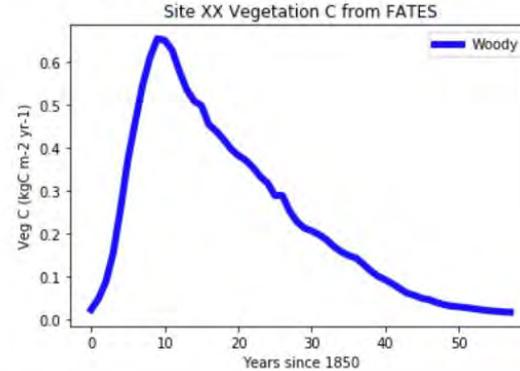
A site case from Siberia (2. Low growth rate)



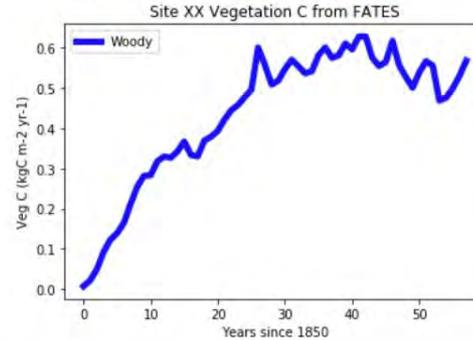
Veg C (all PFTs) during spinup



PFT = 10, arctic_c3_grass



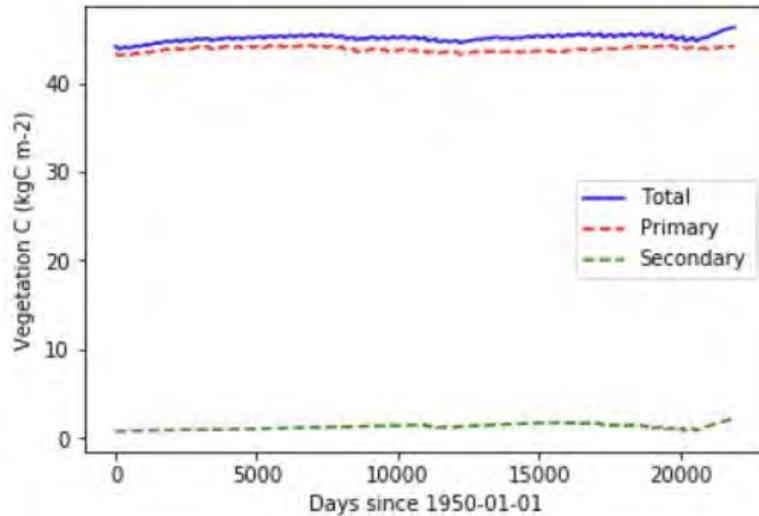
PFT = 2, needleleaf_evergreen_extratrop_tree



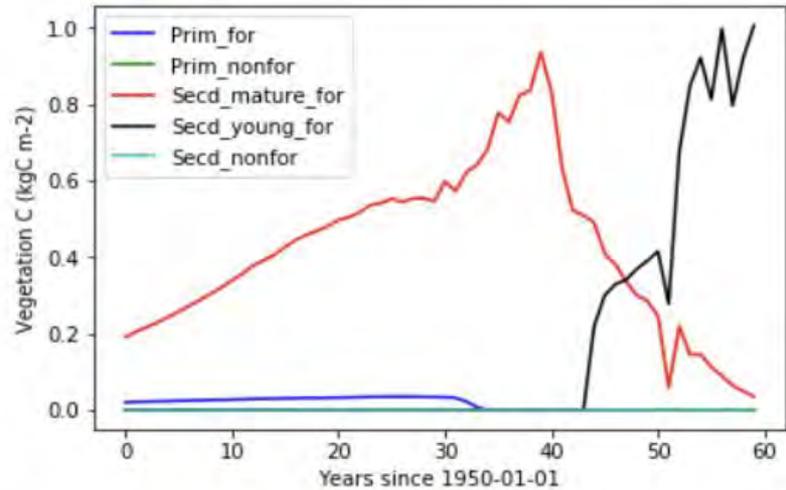
PFT = 9, broadleaf_colddecid_extratrop_shrub

A site case from India (2. Low growth rate)

Total Veg C



LUH2 Harvest rate in C
(converted to m-2)



Challenges:

- 1) Mismatch of primary forest distribution on the map even under fixed biogeography mode. Major cause is that certain PFTs cannot survive under the current climate envelope, thus cannot build enough forest C for harvest.
- 2) Secondary forest harvest is substantial even from the beginning of the transient simulation. We tested a 2 phases transient simulation plan to generate secondary forest patches after the spin-up stage. Other strategies can also be applied such as initialize secondary forest patches through inventory.
- 3) The regrown secondary forests patches shares the similar traits with the same PFTs as primary patches. Nutrient cycle shall also be introduced to simulated nutrient-limited secondary forest.

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