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Forest Land

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According to 2006 IPCC GL

2006 IPCC GL

- <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/>
- Volume 4
- Chapter 4



Let's look at some of the ingredients

$$\Delta C_G = A * I_v * BCEF_I * (1+R) * CF$$

$$L_{\text{wood-removals}} = H * BCEF_R * (1+R) * CF$$

$$G_w = I_v * D * BEF_I$$

Basic wood density

Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor

Biomass Expansion Factor

Root-to-shoot-ratio

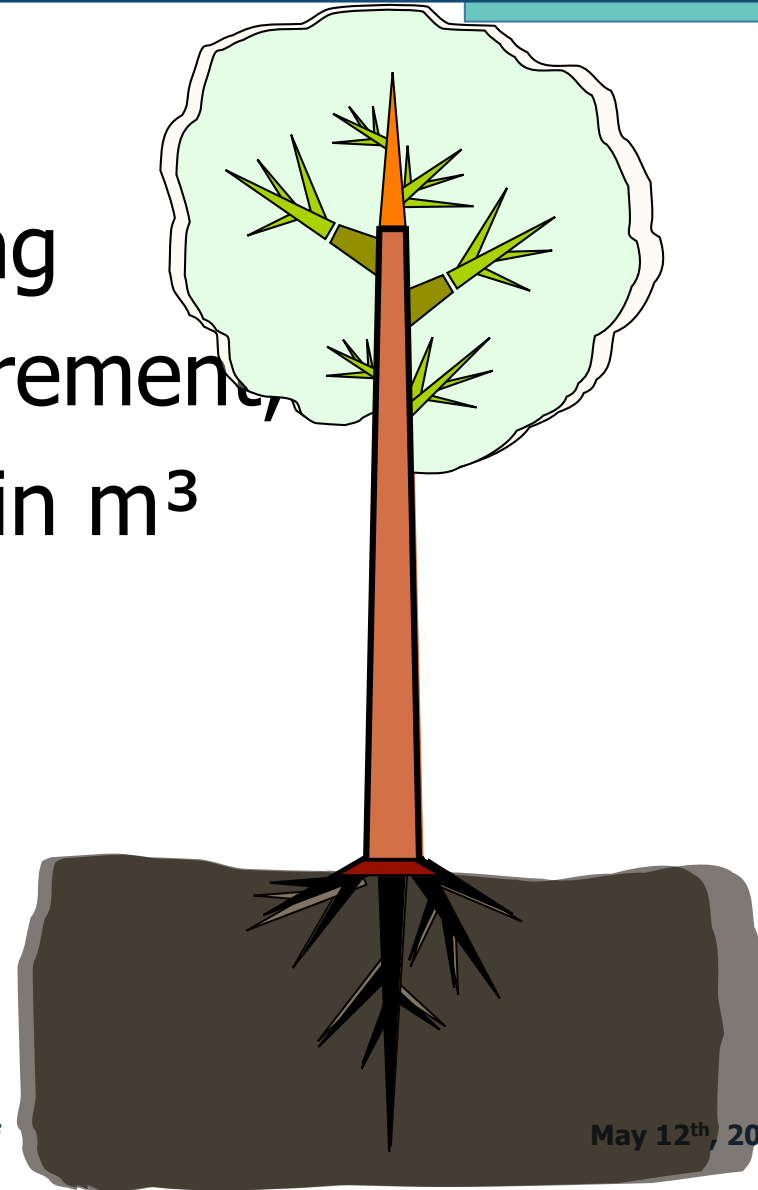
Carbon fraction

Estimating with proxies

- Expansion:
 - from merchantable to total above-ground (BEF)
 - from above-ground to total ($1+R$)
- Conversion:
 - From wood volume to biomass (basic density)
 - From biomass to carbon (carbon fraction)
- Combined: BCEF

Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor

- Forest inventories record usually growing stock, net annual increment, and wood removals in m^3
- What is left out?



Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor

- Assessment of biomass & C stock change is on the **total** biomass, biomass growth, biomass removals in tonnes of dry weight

How to estimate above-ground biomass and its changes?

- 2 ways possible according to 2006 IPCC GL

Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor

1. Do the measuring in the field and apply species-specific allometric equations or biomass tables on these equations
2. Transform available volume data from forest inventories*

*transformation is achieved by applying biomass regression functions, expresses biomass of species (t/ha) or its rate of change, directly as a function of growing stock density (m^3/ha) and age, eco-regions, etc.

Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor

Discrete transformation factor:

- **BEF** expands the dry weight to account for non-mechantable components of tree, stand, and forests
- BUT before applying BEF volume (m^3) must be converted into dry-weight (tonne) → multiply with wood density (D in t/m^3)
- Good results when local D have been used

Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor

Example:

- Above-ground growing stock volume is 80 m³/ha
- BEF = 1,3 (tropical pine species, dbh minimum of 10 cm)
- D = 0,51 t/m³ (*Pinus caribea*)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total above-ground biomass} &= 80 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha} * 0,51 \text{ t/m}^3 * 1,3 \\ &= 53,04 \text{ t/ha}\end{aligned}$$

Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor

Discrete transformation factor:

- **BECF** combines conversion and expansion
- Transforms with one single multiplication directly into above-ground biomass, biomass growth, biomass removals (t)
- BECFs very convenient, applicable on volume-based forest inventories data
- Good when derived locally

Example:

- Above-ground growing stock volume is 80 m³/ha
- BECF = 0,76 (humid tropical, growing stock volume of 80-120 m³)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total above-ground biomass} &= 80 \text{ m}^3 * 0,76 \\ &= 60,8 \text{ t/ha}\end{aligned}$$

Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor

- Relation of BCEF and BEF:

$$\text{BCEF} = \text{BEF} * D$$

- 2006 IPCC GL uses 3 BCEFs:
 - BCEF_S : vol. growing stock → above-ground biomass
 - BCEF_I : vol. net annual increment → above-ground biomass growth
 - BCEF_R : wood & fuelwood removal into above-ground biomass removal (including bark)

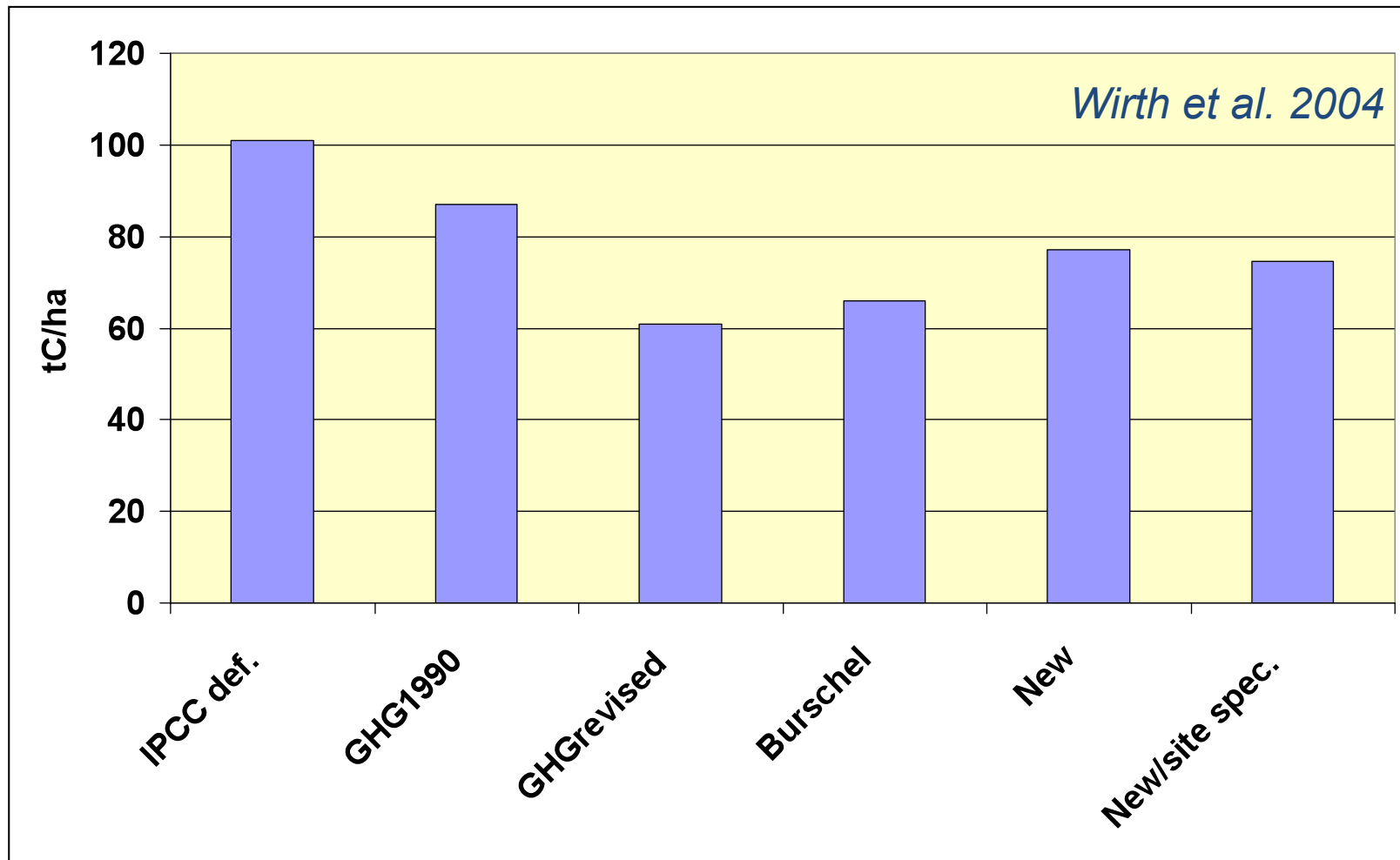
Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor

TABLE 4.5 (CONTINUED)
 DEFAULT BIOMASS CONVERSION AND EXPANSION FACTORS (BCEF), TONNES BIOMASS (M³ OF WOOD VOLUME)⁻¹

BCEF for expansion of merchantable growing stock volume to above-ground biomass (BCEF_S), for conversion of net annual increment (BCEF_I) and for conversion of wood and fuelwood removal volume to above-ground biomass removal (BCEF_R)

| Climatic zone | Forest type | BCEF | Growing stock level (m ³) | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | <10 | 11-20 | 21-40 | 41-60 | 61-80 | 80-120 | 120-200 | >200 |
| Humid tropical | conifers | BCEF _S | 4.0 (3.0-6.0) | 1.75 (1.4-2.4) | 1.25 (1.0-1.5) | 1.0 (0.8-1.2) | 0.8 (0.7-1.2) | 0.76 (0.6-1.0) | 0.7 (0.6-0.9) | 0.7 (0.6-0.9) |
| | | BCEF _I | 2.5 | 0.95 | 0.65 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.58 | 0.66 | 0.70 |
| | | BCEF _R | 4.44 | 1.94 | 1.39 | 1.11 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.77 | 0.77 |
| | natural forests | BCEF _S | 9.0 (4.0-12.0) | 4.0 (2.5-4.5) | 2.8 (1.4-3.4) | 2.05 (1.2-2.5) | 1.7 (1.2-2.2) | 1.5 (1.0-1.8) | 1.3(0.9-1.6) | 0.95 (0.7-1.1) |
| | | BCEF _I | 4.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.93 | 0.9 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.85 |
| | | BCEF _R | 10.0 | 4.44 | 3.11 | 2.28 | 1.89 | 1.67 | 1.44 | 1.05 |

Biomass Expansion Conversion Factor



Root-to-shoot ratio

- Ratio of below-ground biomass to above-ground biomass
- $\text{t d.m. bgb} / \text{t d.m. abb}$
- Table 4.4

Root-to-shoot ratio

TABLE 4.4
RATIO OF BELOW-GROUND BIOMASS TO ABOVE-GROUND BIOMASS (R)

| Domain | Ecological zone | Above-ground biomass | R [tonne root d.m. (tonne shoot d.m.) ⁻¹] | References |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Tropical | Tropical rainforest | | 0.37 | Fittkau and Klinge, 1973 |
| | Tropical moist deciduous forest | above-ground biomass <125 tonnes ha ⁻¹ | 0.20 (0.09 - 0.25) | Mokany <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| | | above-ground biomass >125 tonnes ha ⁻¹ | 0.24 (0.22 - 0.33) | Mokany <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| | Tropical dry forest | above-ground biomass <20 tonnes ha ⁻¹ | 0.56 (0.28 - 0.68) | Mokany <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| | | above-ground biomass >20 tonnes ha ⁻¹ | 0.28 (0.27 - 0.28) | Mokany <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| | Tropical shrubland | | 0.40 | Poupon, 1980 |
| | Tropical mountain systems | | 0.27 (0.27 - 0.28) | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 1994 |
| Subtropical | Subtropical humid forest | above-ground biomass <125 tonnes ha ⁻¹ | 0.20 (0.09 - 0.25) | Mokany <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| | | above-ground biomass >125 tonnes ha ⁻¹ | 0.24 (0.22 - 0.33) | Mokany <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| | Subtropical dry forest | above-ground biomass <20 tonnes ha ⁻¹ | 0.56 (0.28 - 0.68) | Mokany <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| | | above-ground biomass >20 tonnes ha ⁻¹ | 0.28 (0.27 - 0.28) | Mokany <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |

Wood density

- Ratio between oven dry mass & fresh stem-wood volume w/o bark
- From m^3 to t
- Table 4.13 for tropical tree species
- Table 4.14 for temperate & boreal tree taxa

Wood density

TABLE 4.13 BASIC WOOD DENSITY (D) OF TROPICAL TREE SPECIES (OVEN-DRY TONNES (MOIST M³))

1 = Baker *et al.*, 2004b; 2 = Barbosa and Fearnside, 2004;
3 = CTFT, 1989; 4 = Fearnside, 1997; 5 = Reyes *et al.*, 1992

| Species | Density | Continent | Reference |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Degeneria vitiensis | 0.35 | Asia | 5 |
| Dehaasia triandra | 0.64 | Asia | 5 |
| Dendropanax arboreum | 0.40 | Americas | 4 |
| Desbordesia pierreana | 0.87 | Africa | 5 |
| Detarium senegalensis | 0.63 | Africa | 5 |
| Dialium excelsum | 0.78 | Africa | 5 |
| Dialium guianense | 0.88 | Americas | 4 |
| Dialium sp. | 0.80 | Asia | 5 |
| Dialyanthera sp. | 0.36-0.48 | Americas | 5 |
| Diclinanona calycina | 0.47 | Americas | 4 |
| Dicorynia ghuianensis | 0.65 | Americas | 4 |
| Dicorynia paraensis | 0.60 | Americas | 5 |
| Didelotia africana | 0.78 | Africa | 5 |
| Didelotia letouzeyi | 0.50 | Africa | 5 |
| Didymopanax sp. | 0.74 | Americas | 5 |
| Dillenia sp. | 0.59 | Asia | 5 |
| Dimorphandra mora | 0.99 | Americas | 5 |
| Dinizia excelsa | 0.86 | Americas | 4 |

TABLE 4.13 BASIC WOOD DENSITY (D) OF TROPICAL TREE SPECIES (OVEN-DRY TONNES (MOIST M³))

1 = Baker *et al.*, 2004b; 2 = Barbosa and Fearnside, 2004;
3 = CTFT, 1989; 4 = Fearnside, 1997; 5 = Reyes *et al.*, 1992

| Species | Density | Continent | Reference |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Enterolobium cyclocarpum | 0.35 | Asia | 5 |
| Enterolobium maximum | 0.40 | Americas | 4 |
| Enterolobium schomburgkii | 0.78 | Americas | 4 |
| Eperua falcata | 0.78 | Americas | 4 |
| Epicharis cumingiana | 0.73 | Asia | 5 |
| Eribroma oblongum | 0.60 | Africa | 5 |
| Eriocoelum microspermum | 0.50 | Africa | 5 |
| Eriotheca longipedicellata | 0.45 | Americas | 4 |
| Erisma uncinatum | 0.47 | Americas | 1 |
| Erisma delphus ensul | 0.56 | Africa | 5 |
| Erythrina sp. | 0.23 | Americas | 5 |
| Erythrina subumbrans | 0.24 | Asia | 5 |
| Erythrina vogelii | 0.25 | Africa | 5 |

Carbon fraction

- Allows to estimate C in the biomass
- t C/t d.m.
- Table 4.3

Carbon fraction

TABLE 4.3
CARBON FRACTION OF ABOVEGROUND FOREST BIOMASS

| Domain | Part of tree | Carbon fraction, (CF) [tonne C (tonne d.m.) ⁻¹] | References |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Default value | All | 0.47 | McGroddy <i>et al.</i> , 2004 |
| Tropical and Subtropical | All | 0.47 (0.44 - 0.49) | Andreae and Merlet, 2001; Chambers <i>et al.</i> , 2001; McGroddy <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Lasco and Pulhin, 2003 |
| | wood | 0.49 | Feldpausch <i>et al.</i> , 2004 |
| | wood, tree d < 10 cm | 0.46 | Hughes <i>et al.</i> , 2000 |
| | wood, tree d ≥ 10 cm | 0.49 | Hughes <i>et al.</i> , 2000 |
| | foliage | 0.47 | Feldpausch <i>et al.</i> , 2004 |
| | foliage, tree d < 10 cm | 0.43 | Hughes <i>et al.</i> , 2000 |
| | foliage, tree d ≥ 10 cm | 0.46 | Hughes <i>et al.</i> , 2000 |

What is needed for tier 1?

| | Biomass | DOM | Soil |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| FL remaining FL | | | |
| Tier 1 | BCEFs, R, CF = 0,47 t C/ t d.m. | 0 | Mineral S = 0 Organic S= A*1,36 |
| L converted to FL | | | |
| Tier 1 | BCEFs, R, CF = 0,47 t C/ t d.m. | Data on C – Stock in Litter, Table 2.2 | Mineral S: SOC Referenz C stock, table 2.3, land-use factors, mgt-factors, C input factors Organic S= A*1,36 |
| FL converted to L | | | |
| Tier 1 | BCEFs, R, CF = 0,47 t C/ t d.m., Tables 4.7 to 4.12 | Data on C – Stock in Litter, Table 2.2 | SOC Referenz C stock table 2.3, land-use factors, mgt-factors, C input factors Mineral S: SOC Referenz C stock, table 2.3, land-use factors, mgt-factors, C input factors Organic S= A*1,36 |



Thank you!