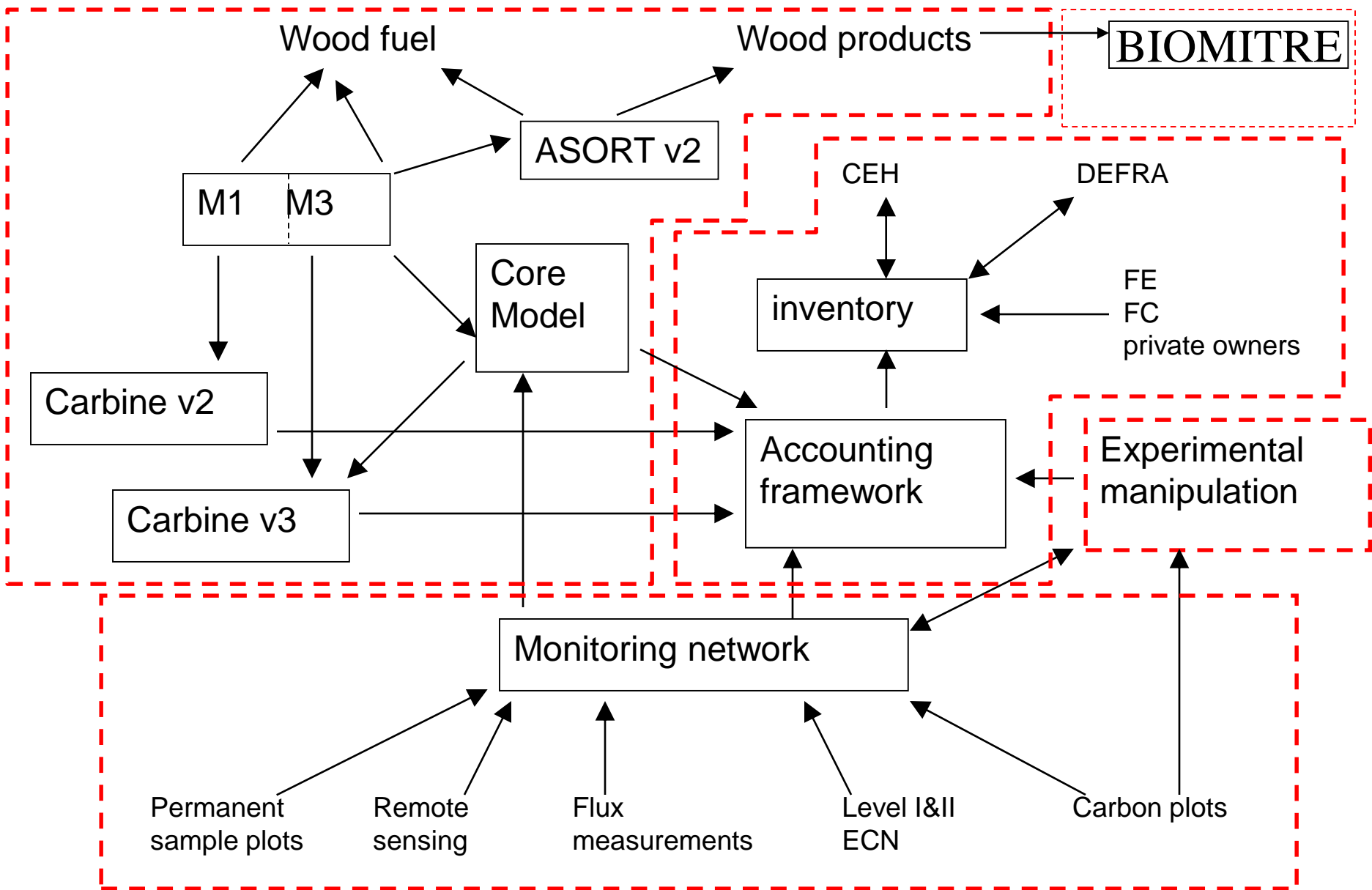


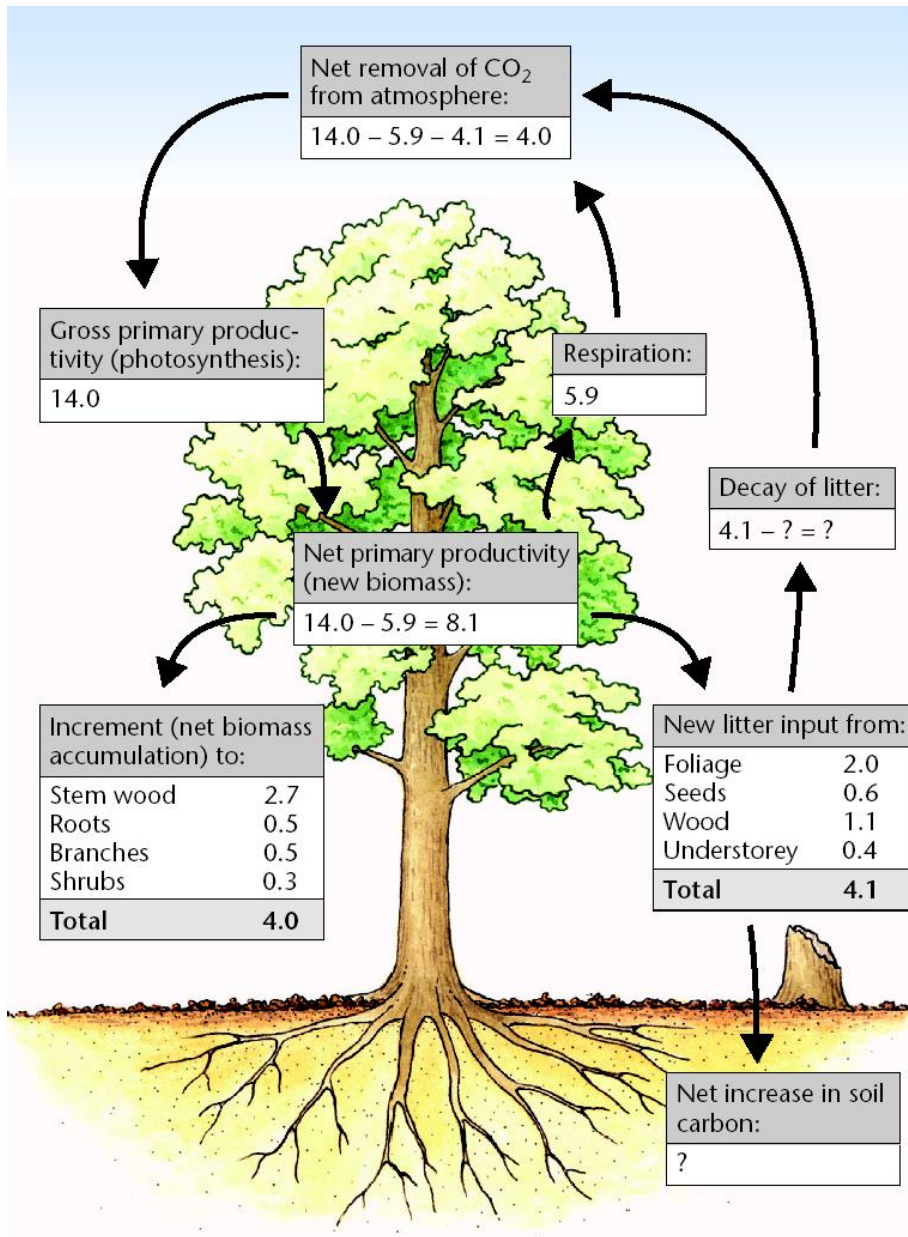
Tools for evaluating
project-level and national-level
measures for GHG mitigation
based on carbon sinks and bioenergy

Robert Matthews
UK Forest Research

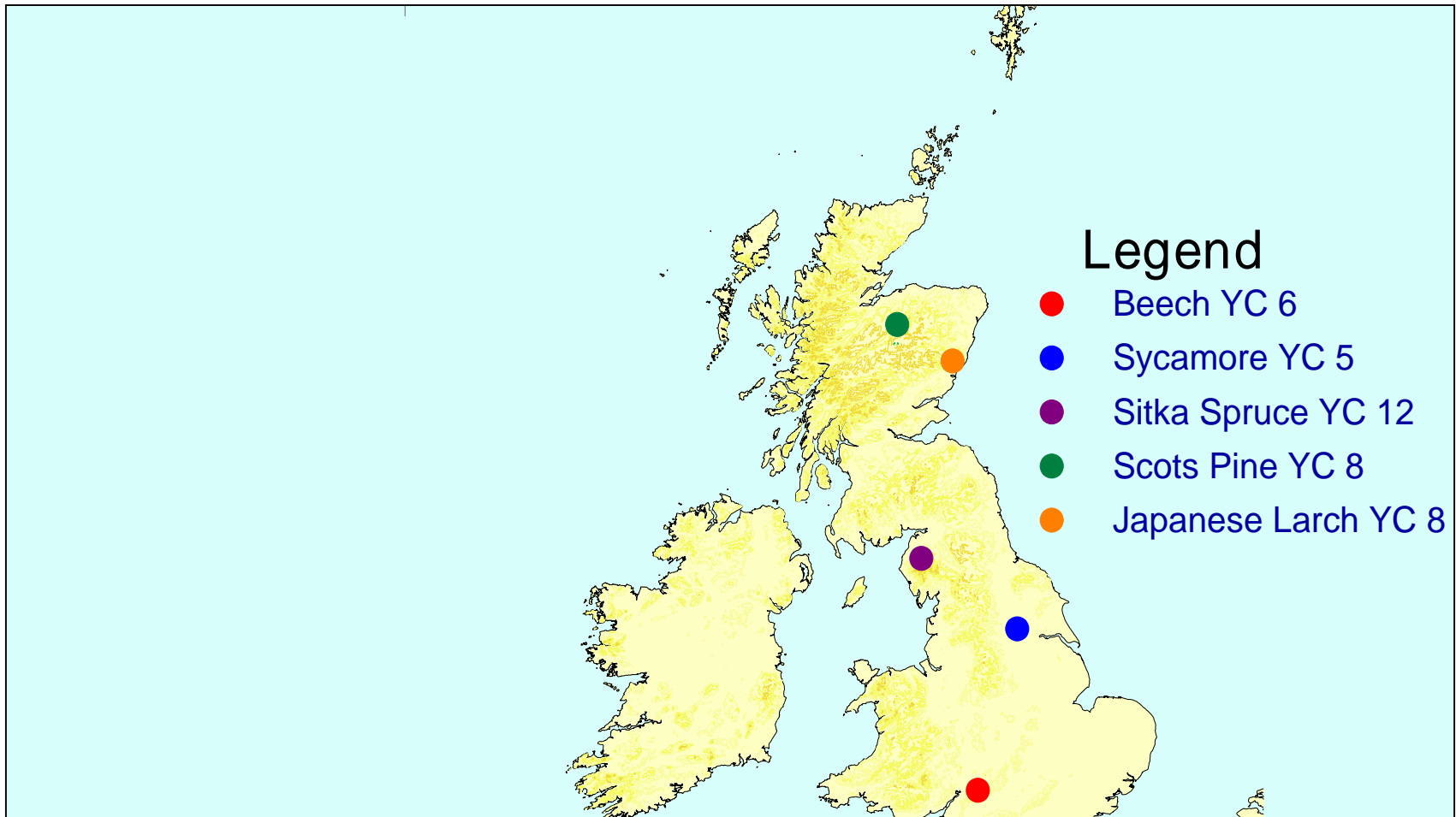


Forest Research model suite

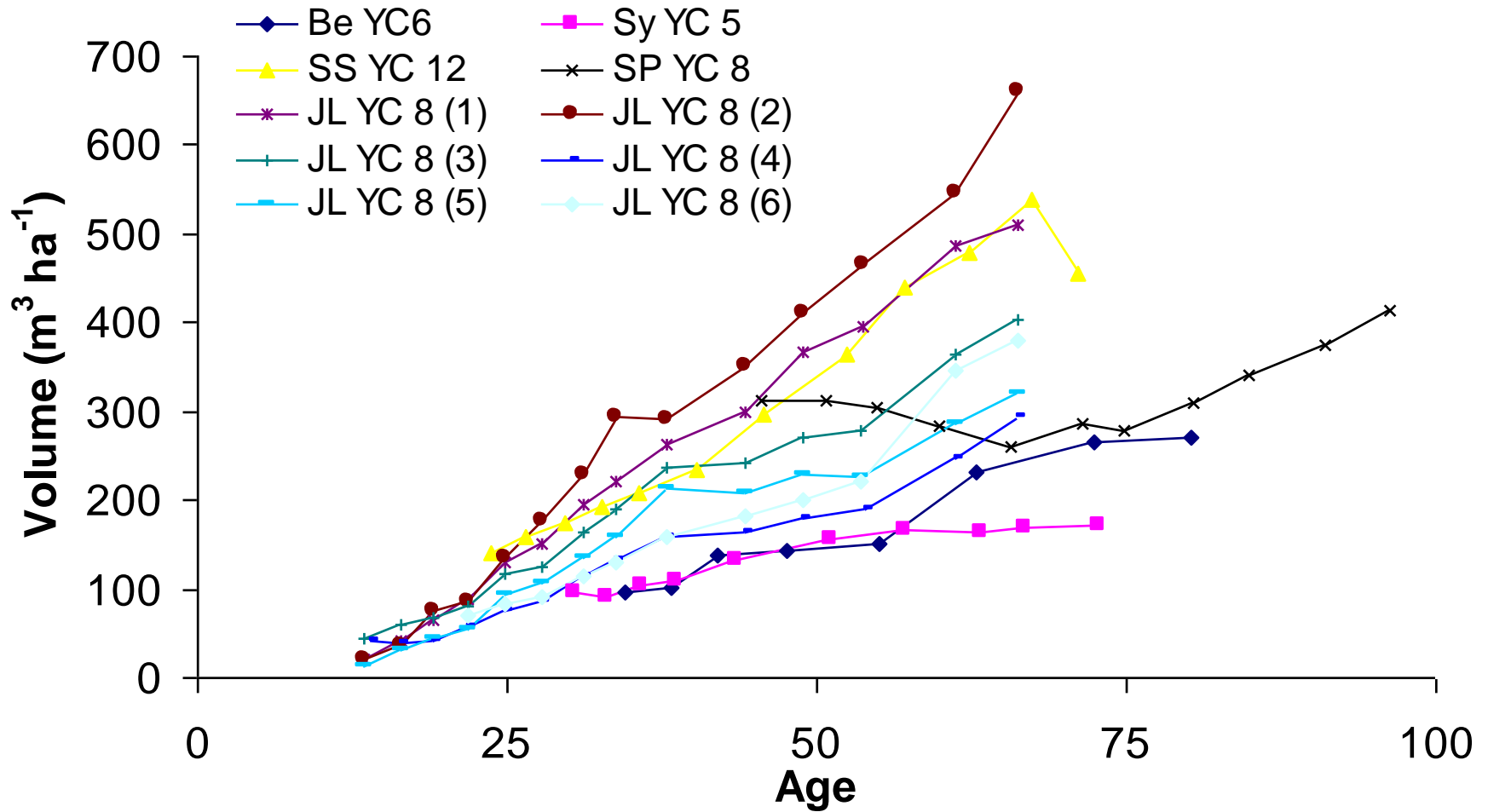
Straits carbon budget

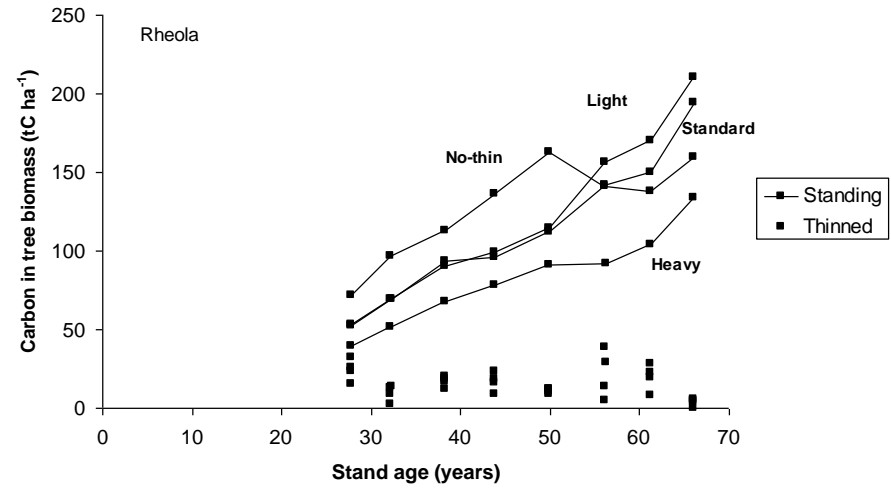
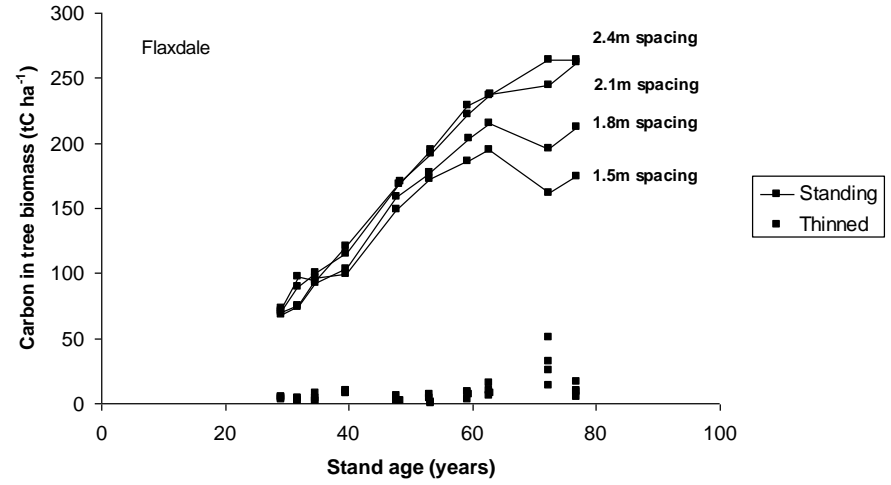


Biomass estimates from sample plots

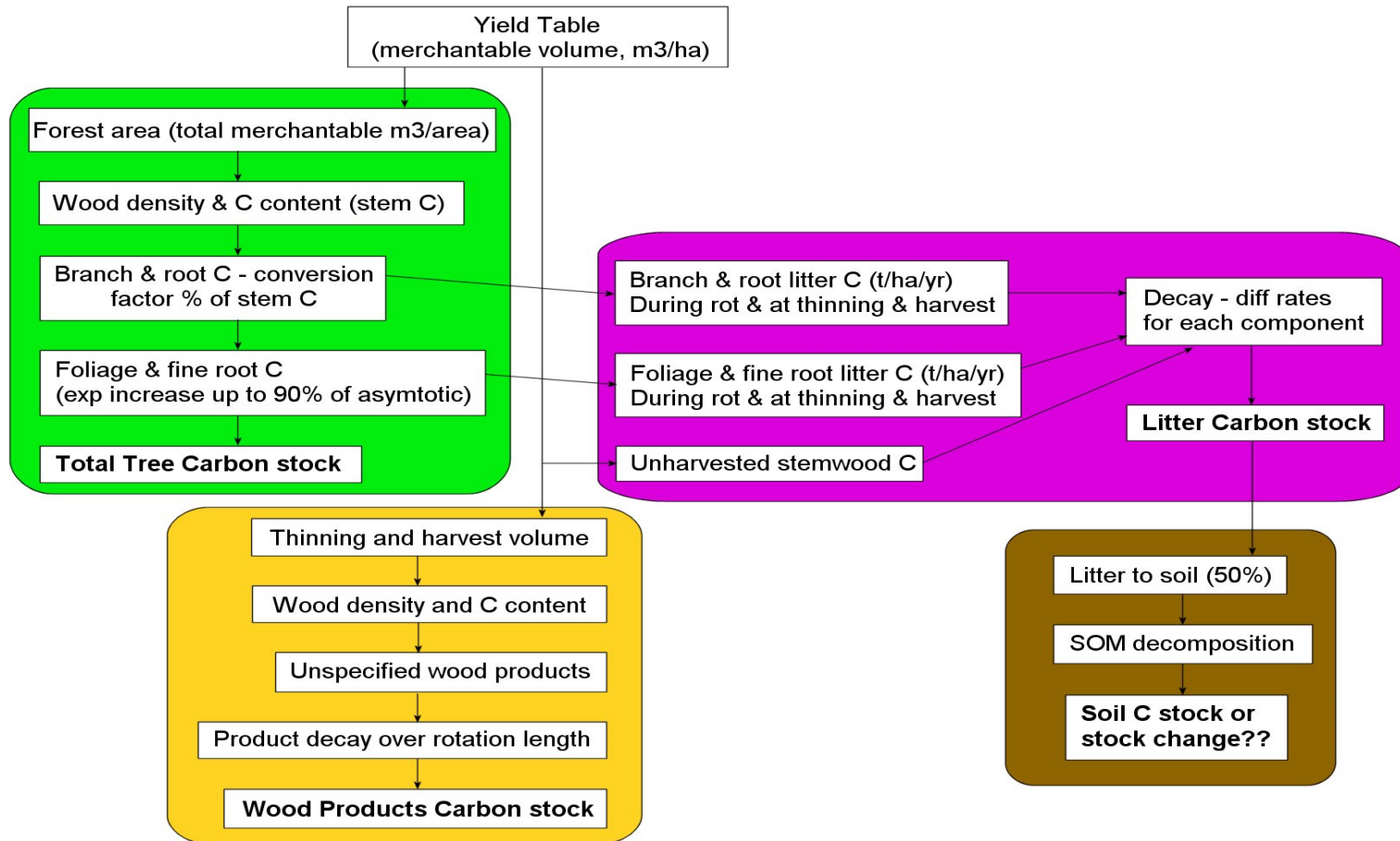


Biomass estimates from sample plots

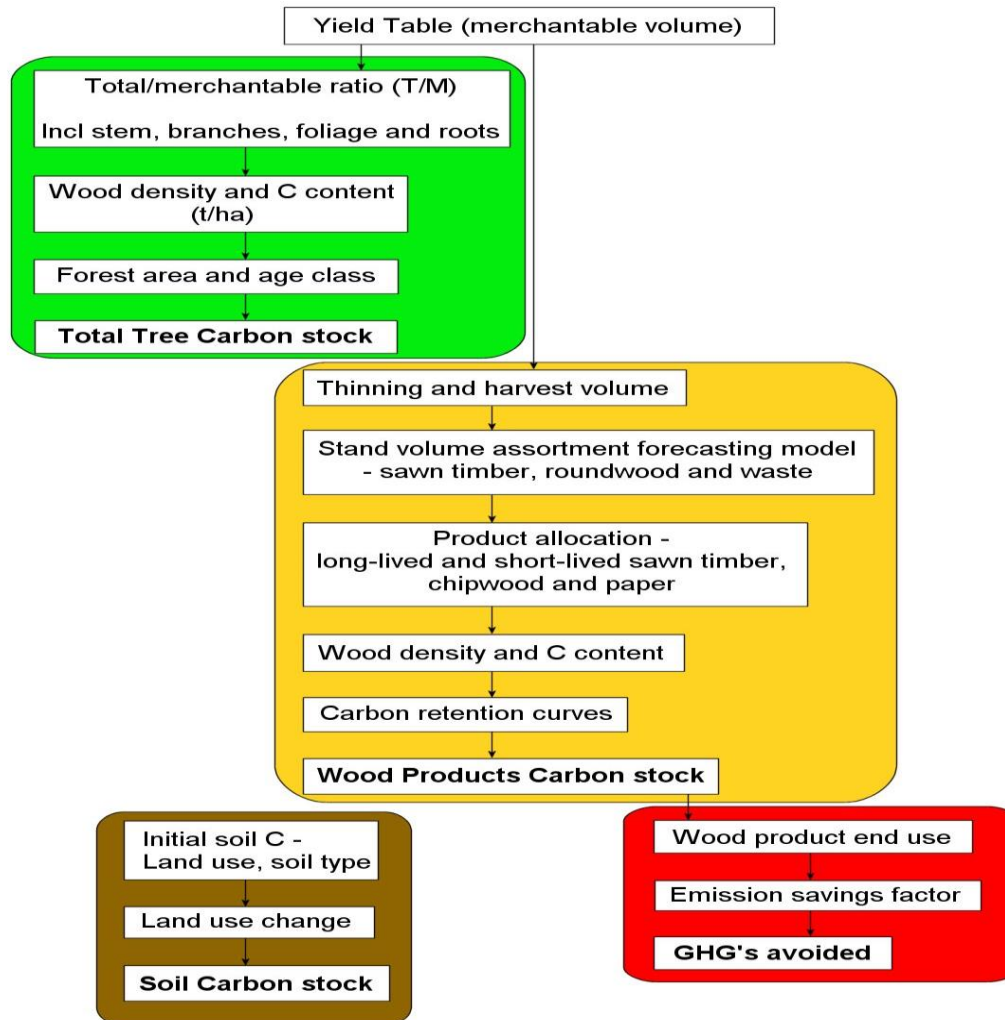


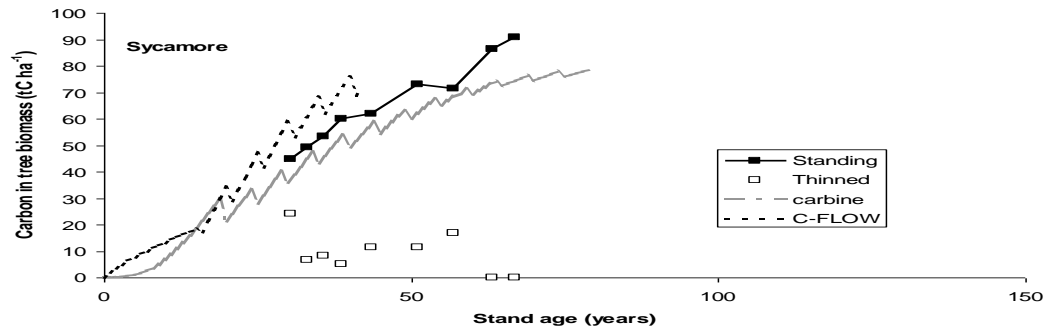
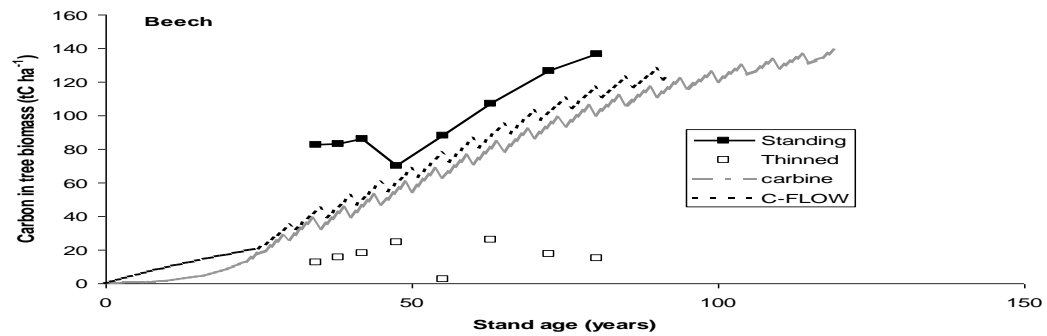
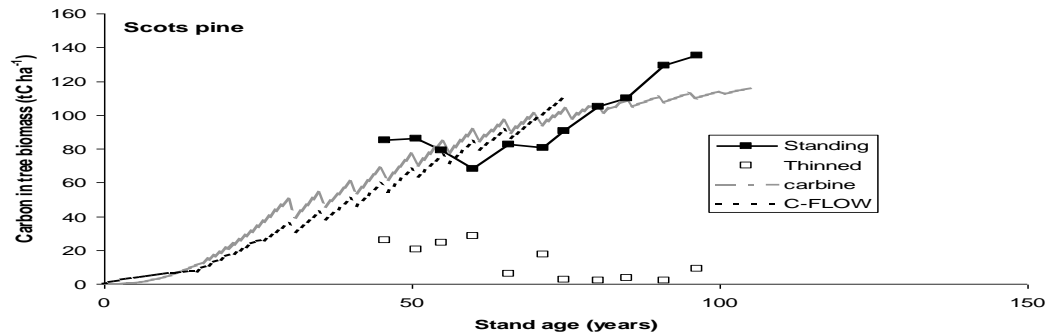
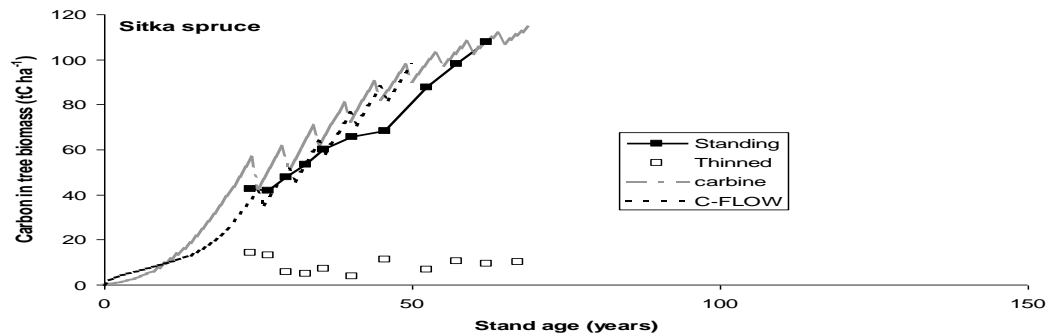


Model structure: CFLOW



Model structure: CARBINE





Forest Yield Display

YIELD MANAGEMENT TABLE

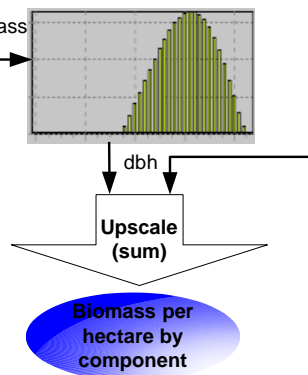
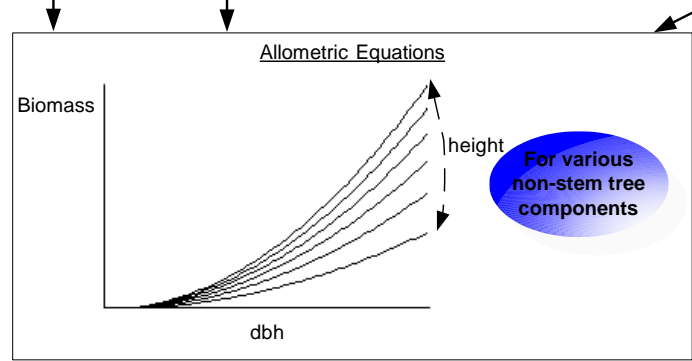
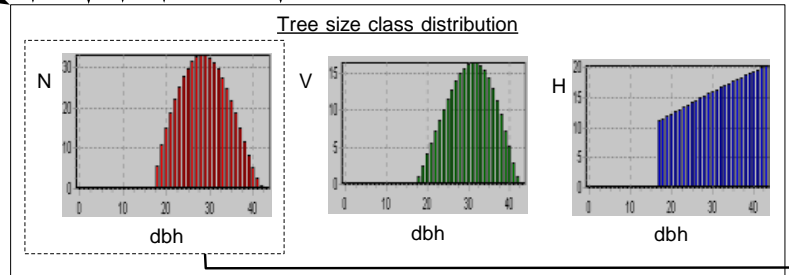
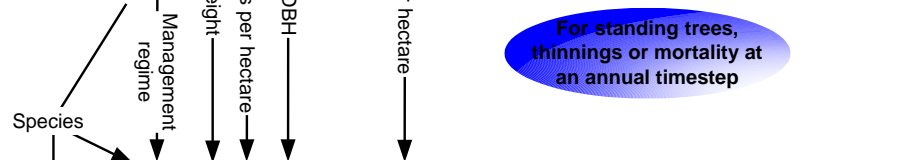
Species: SCOTS PINE Yield Class: 12 Model Type: LINE THINNING AGE 2.0M
 Actual Model has spacing: 2.0M Final Thin Delay: 0 YEARS Final Thin: LINE THIN 3
 First Thinning Age: 24 YEARS Second Thinning Age: 31 YEARS Felling Age: 57 YEARS Subsequent Thin: INTERMEDIATE

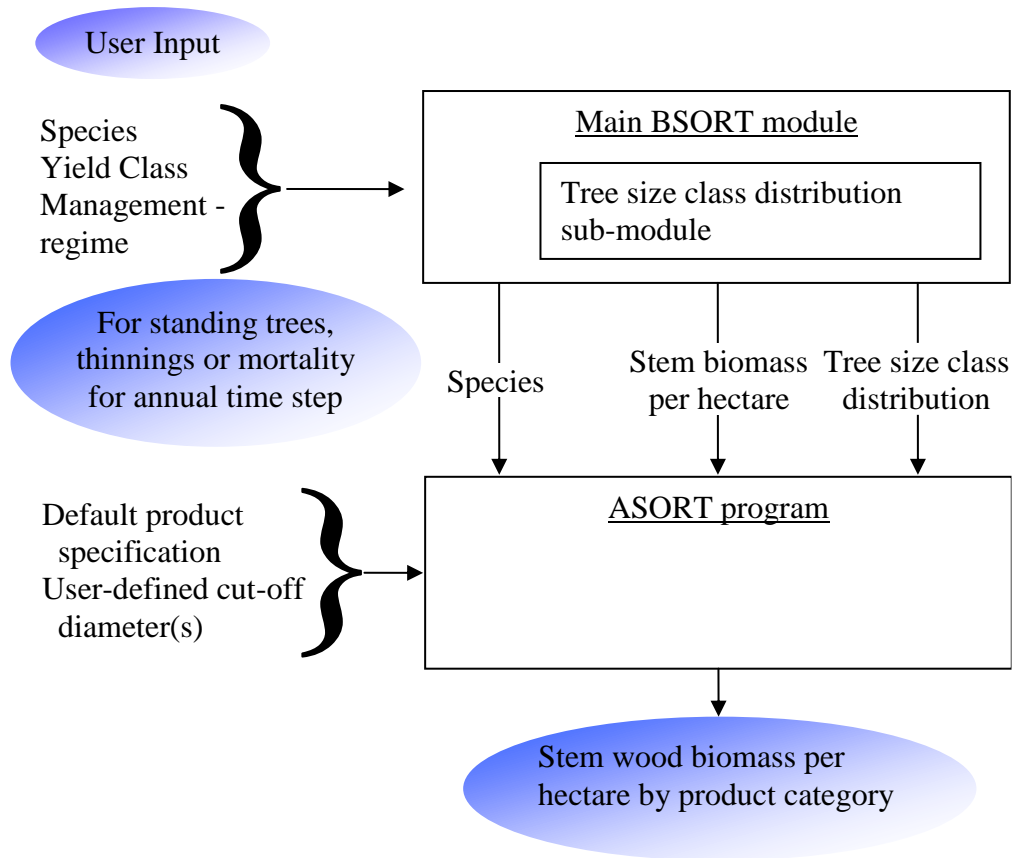
Age	Top Height	Mancrop after thinning Trees	Mancrop after thinning Mean dbh	Mancrop after thinning E.A.	Mancrop after thinning Mean Vol	Thinnings Trees	Thinnings Mean dbh	Thinnings E.A.	Thinnings Mean Vol	Thinnings Vol	Cumulative E.A.	Cumulative Vol	CAI E.A.	CAI Vol	MAI Vol
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
19	8.7	2163	12	29	0.03	73	0	0	0	0.00	0	23	73	2262	7300
24	11.1	1352	14	20	0.06	87	675	14	10	0.06	43	30	130	1.48	11.46
31	13.9	930	16	24	0.15	137	421	15	8	0.10	42	41	223	1.59	13.21
36	15.8	708	22	26	0.25	175	221	18	6	0.19	42	50	302	1.74	15.86
41	17.7	536	26	29	0.38	215	137	22	5	0.31	42	58	384	1.63	16.46
46	19.1	475	29	32	0.54	255	94	26	5	0.45	42	65	467	1.49	16.90

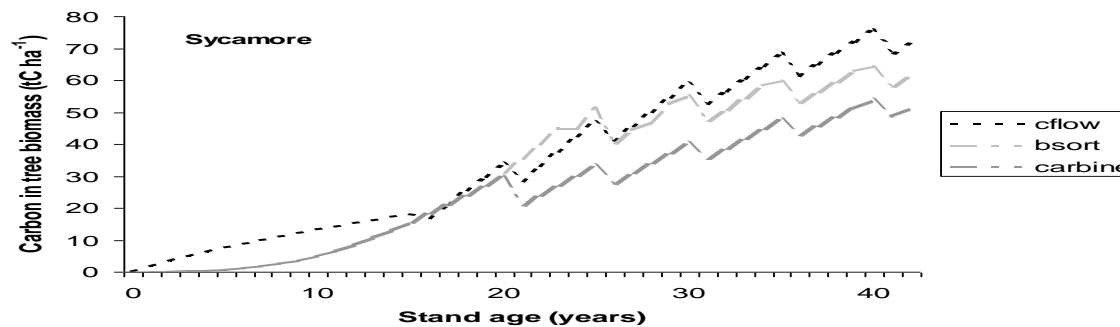
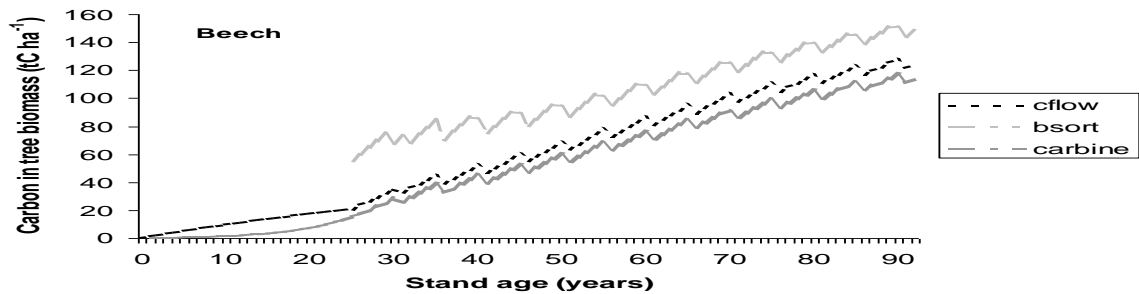
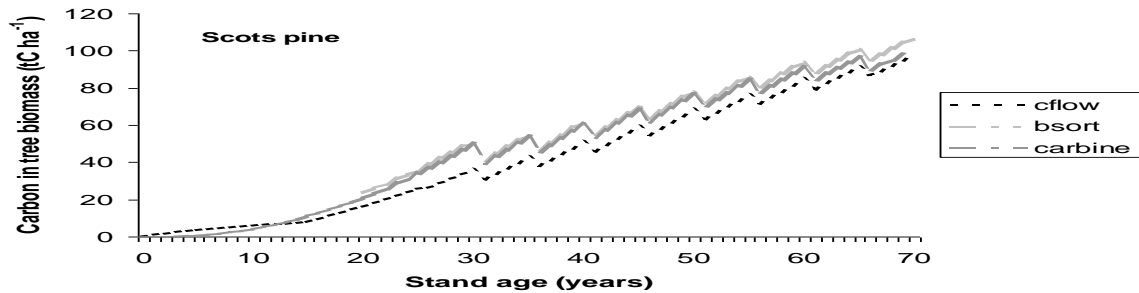
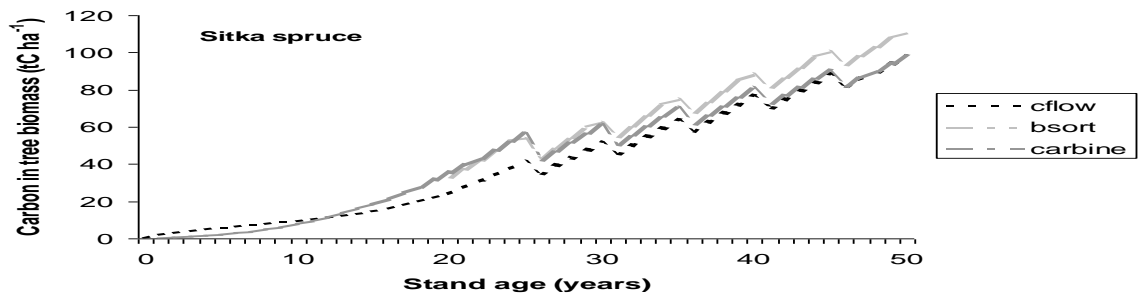
1. Stand age in years. 2. Stand top height in meters. 3. Number of trees per hectare with dbh's or greater. 4. Quadratic mean dbh in cm of trees with dbh's or greater.
 5. Basal area per hectare (m²) of trees with dbh's or greater. 6. Volume per hectare as defined in note 3 divided by number of trees per hectare as defined in note 3.
 7. Volume per hectare of trees to top diameter. Top on peak with units m³/ha. 8. Cumulative production is the sum of the values for the main stand plus the values for any subsequent stands including that age. 9. Current annual increment (CAI) is equal to the total basal area and volume production increment for the age shown.
 10. Mean annual increment (MAI) is equal to the cumulative basis for the age shown divided by the age and has units m³/ha/year.

User input

Tree species
Yield class
Management regime

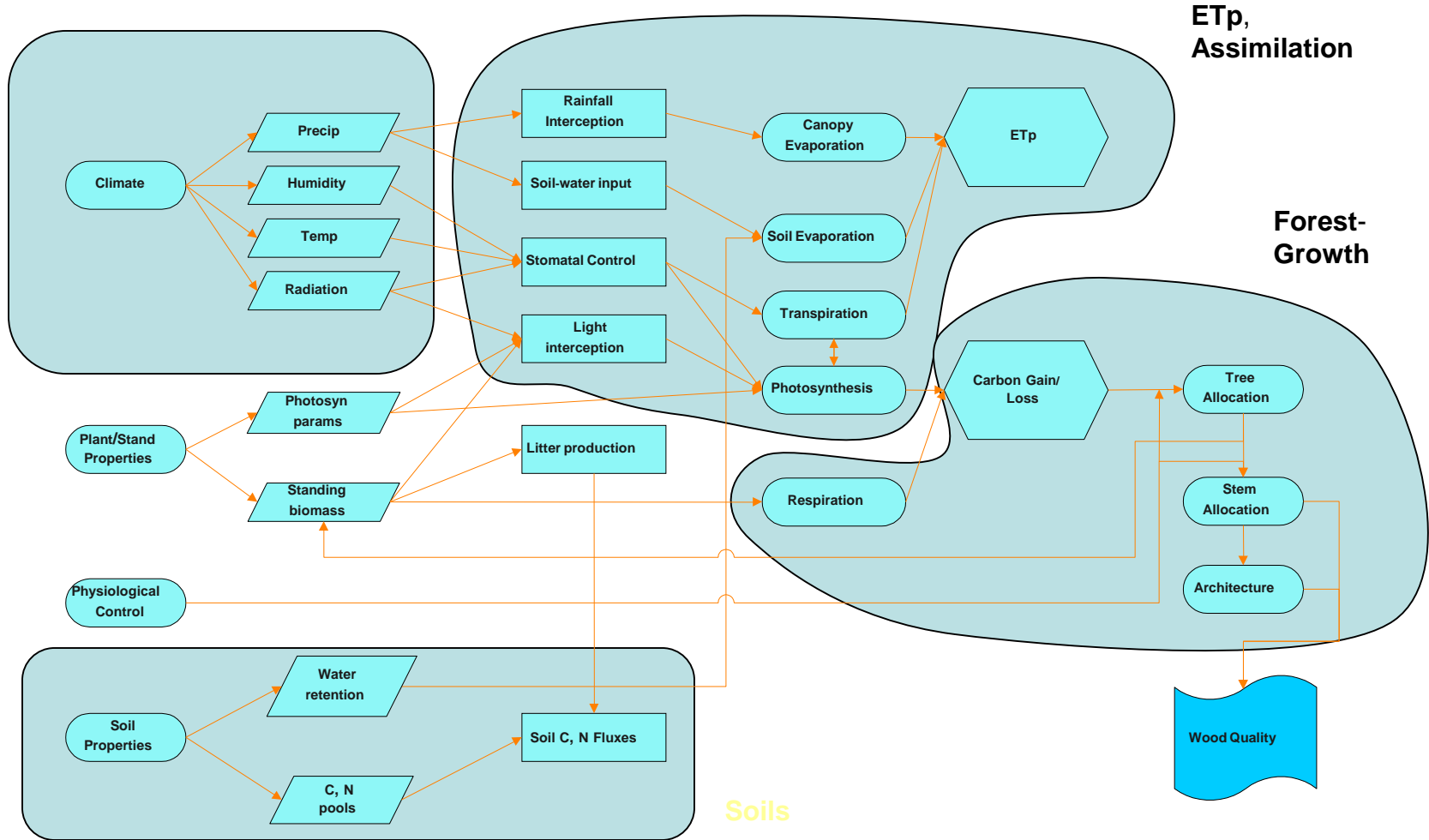




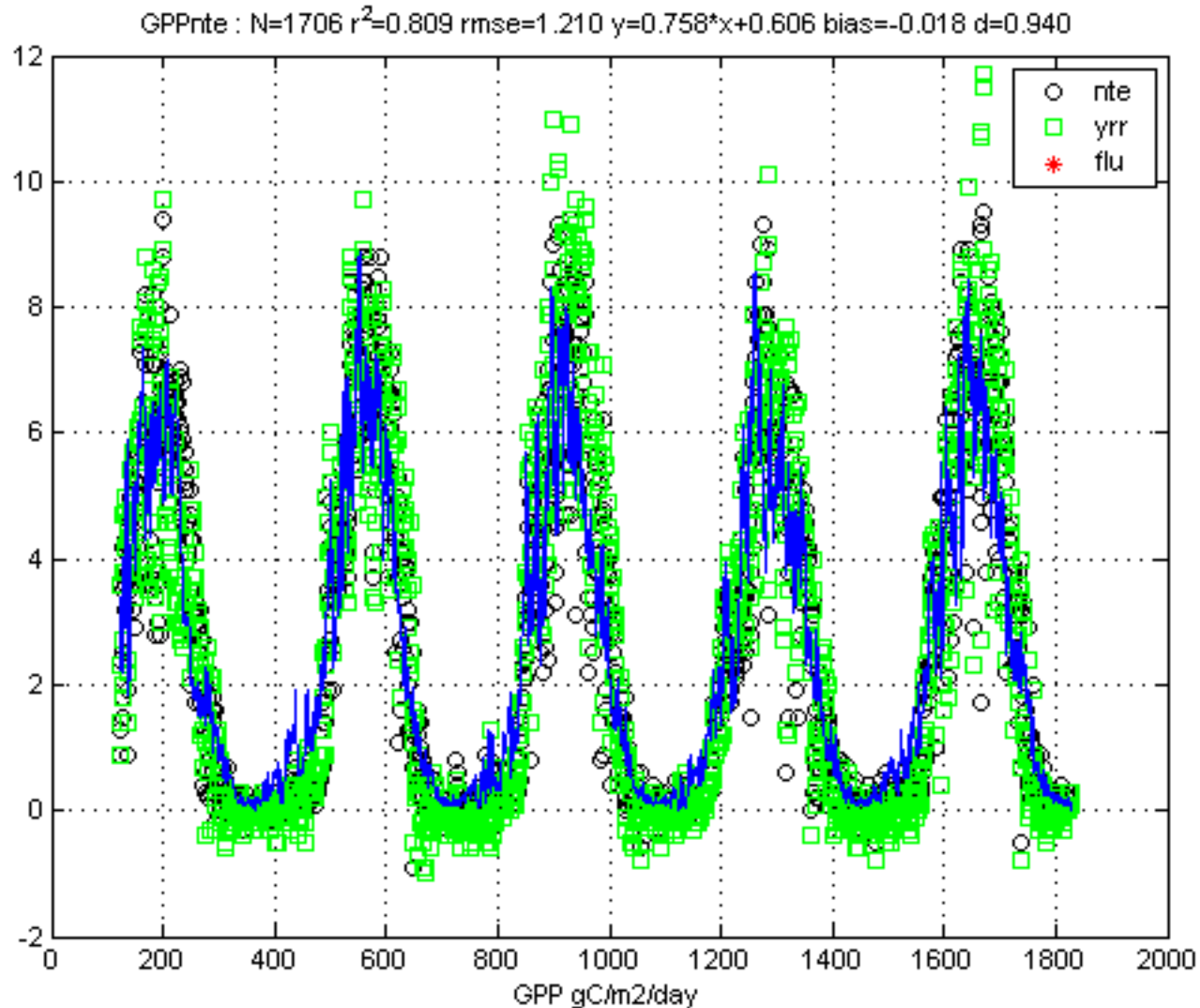


EtP Model Structure

Weather Generator



GPP (g C m⁻² day⁻¹) from flux



Site : Hyttiala (Finland)

Validation - ForestETp

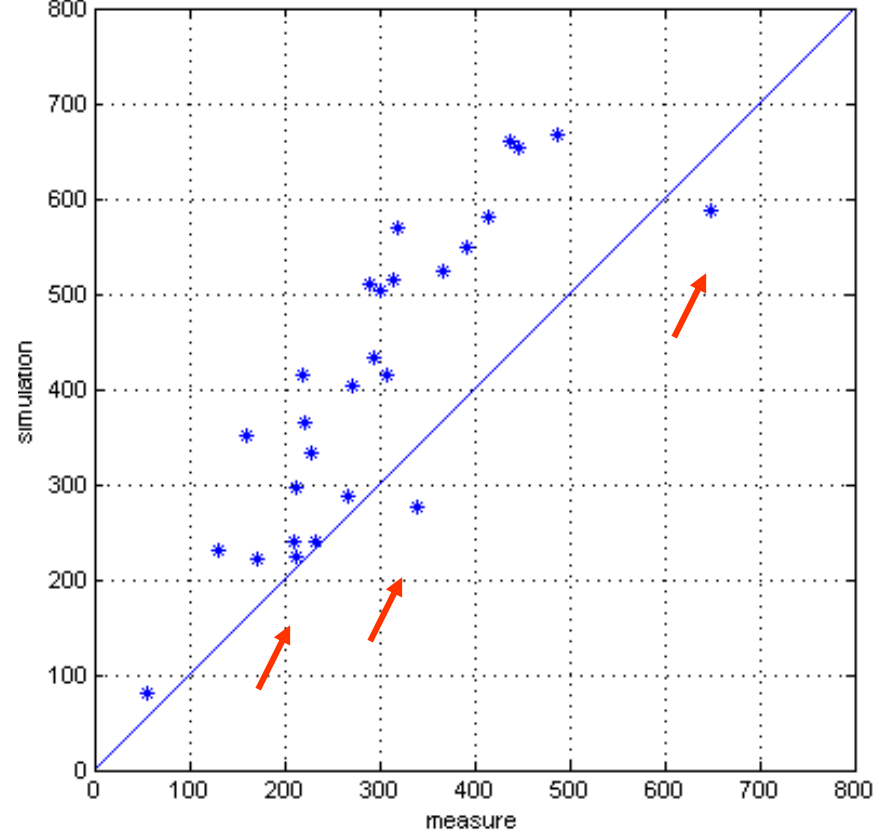
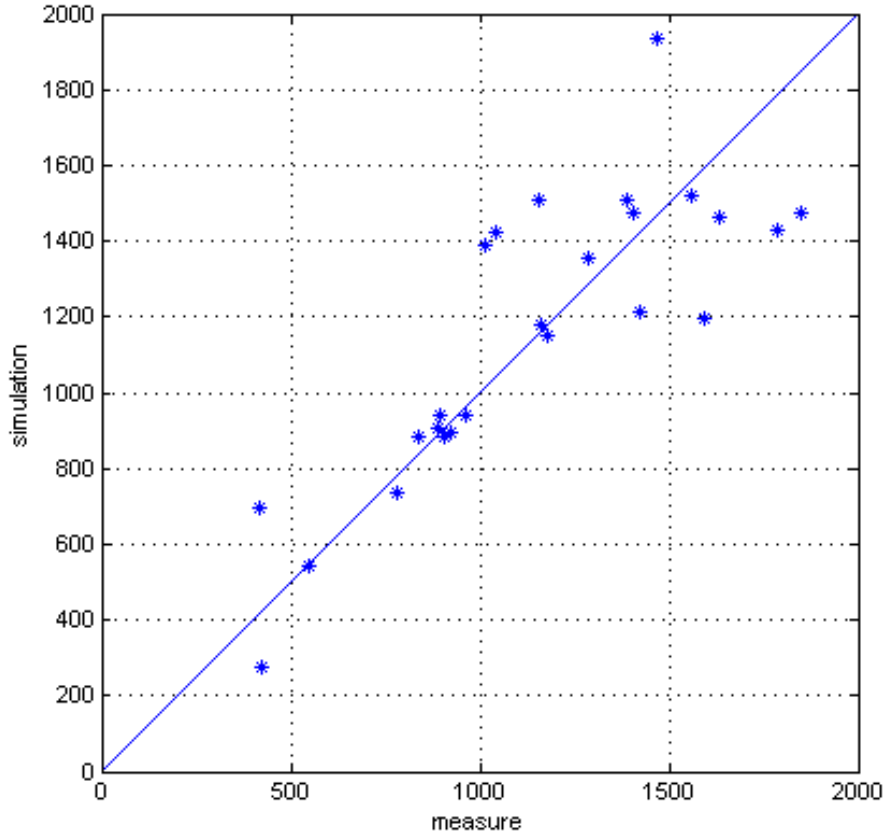
GPP and ETp from flux sites at the annual timestep

GPP (g C m⁻² year⁻¹)

ETP (mm year⁻¹)

GPP ann : N=25 r²=0.684 RMSE=224.828 y=0.990*x+0.000 bias=15.508 d=0.906

etp ann : N=27 r²=0.695 RMSE=146.048 y=1.351*x+0.000 bias=117.307 d=0.771



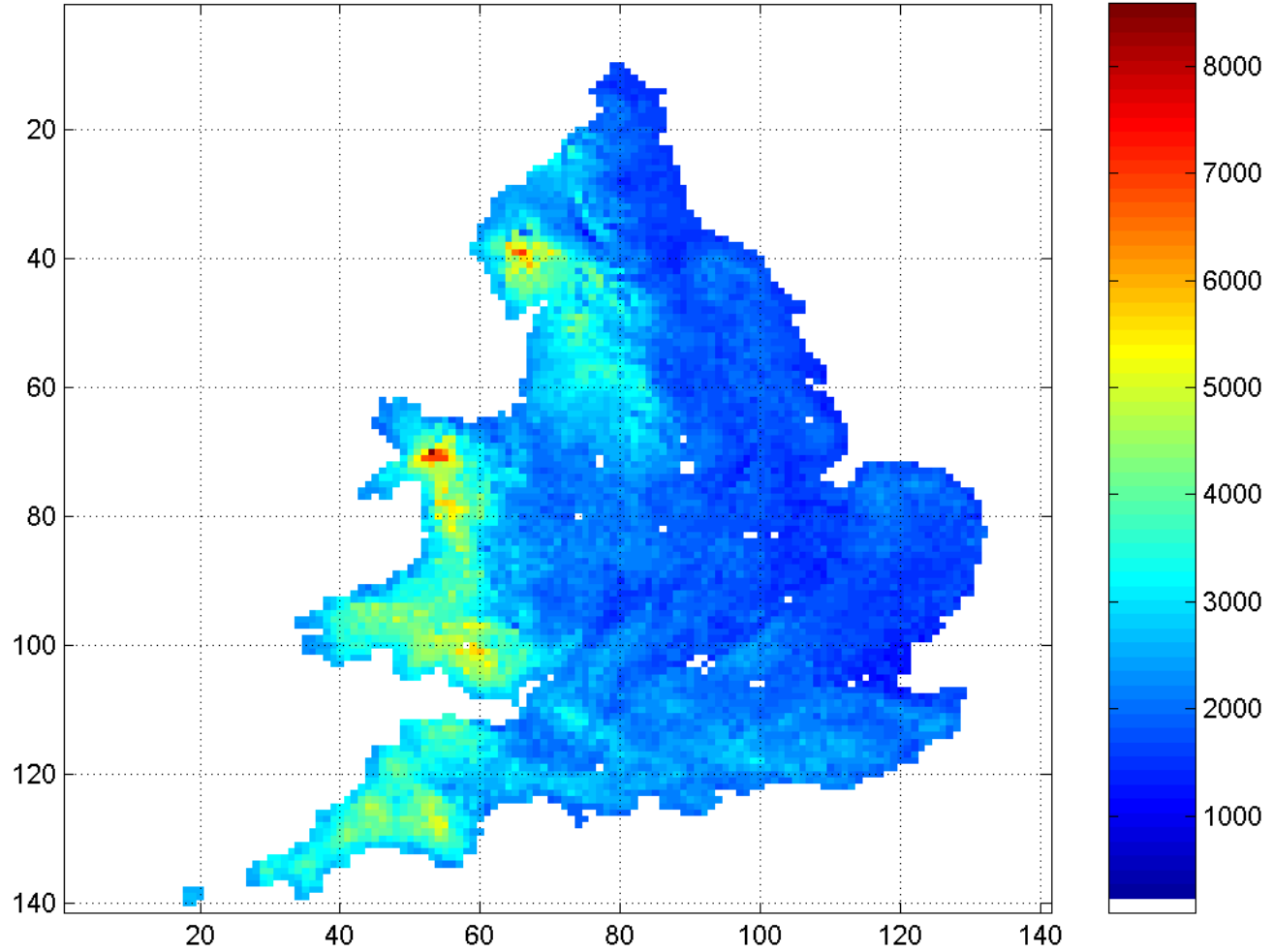
$r^2=0.68$

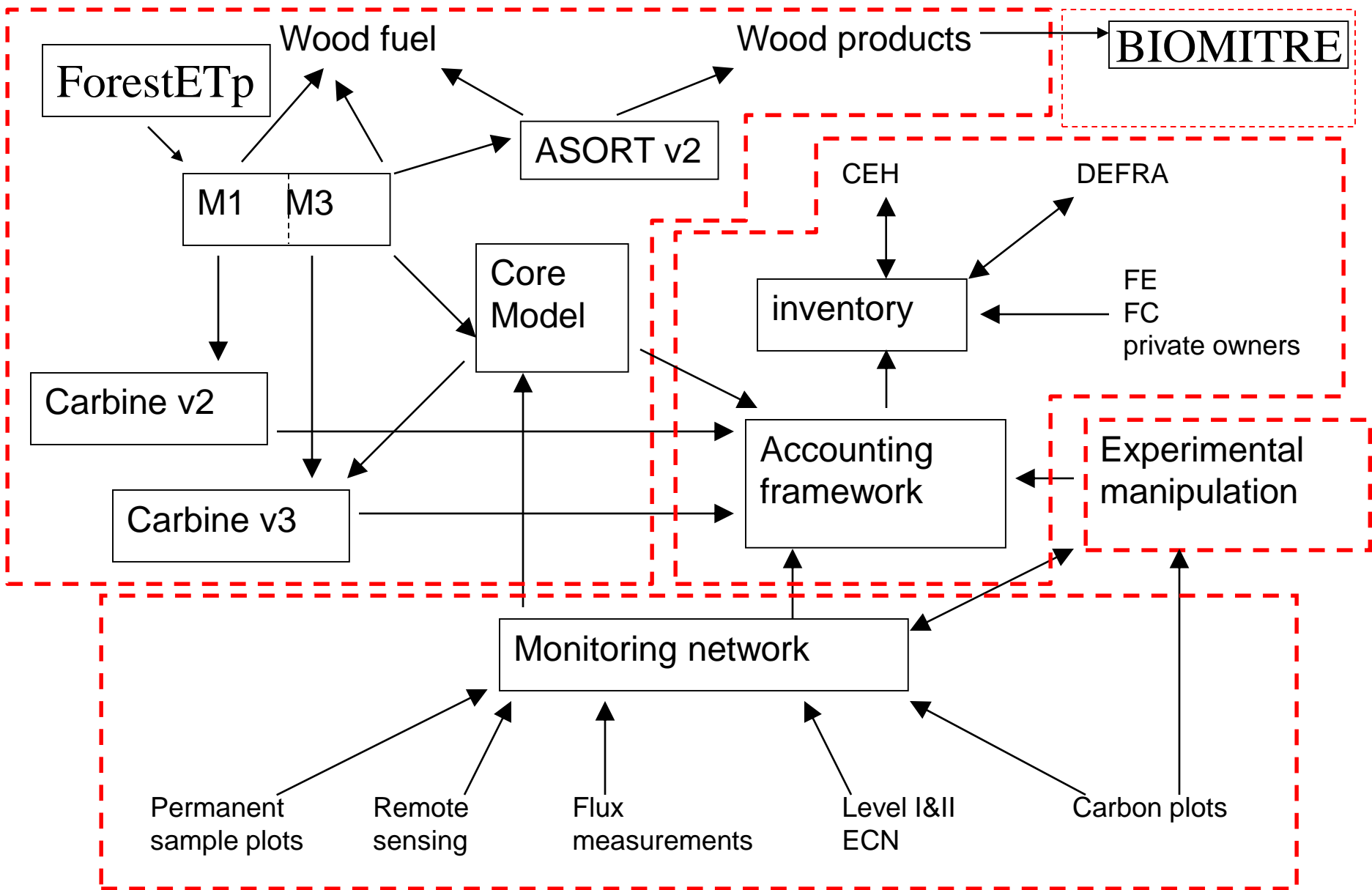
$model = 0.99 * measured$

$r^2=0.69$

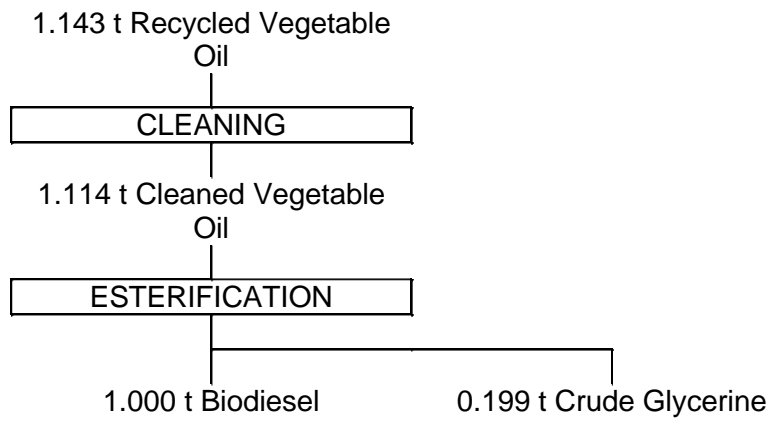
$model = 1.35 * measured$

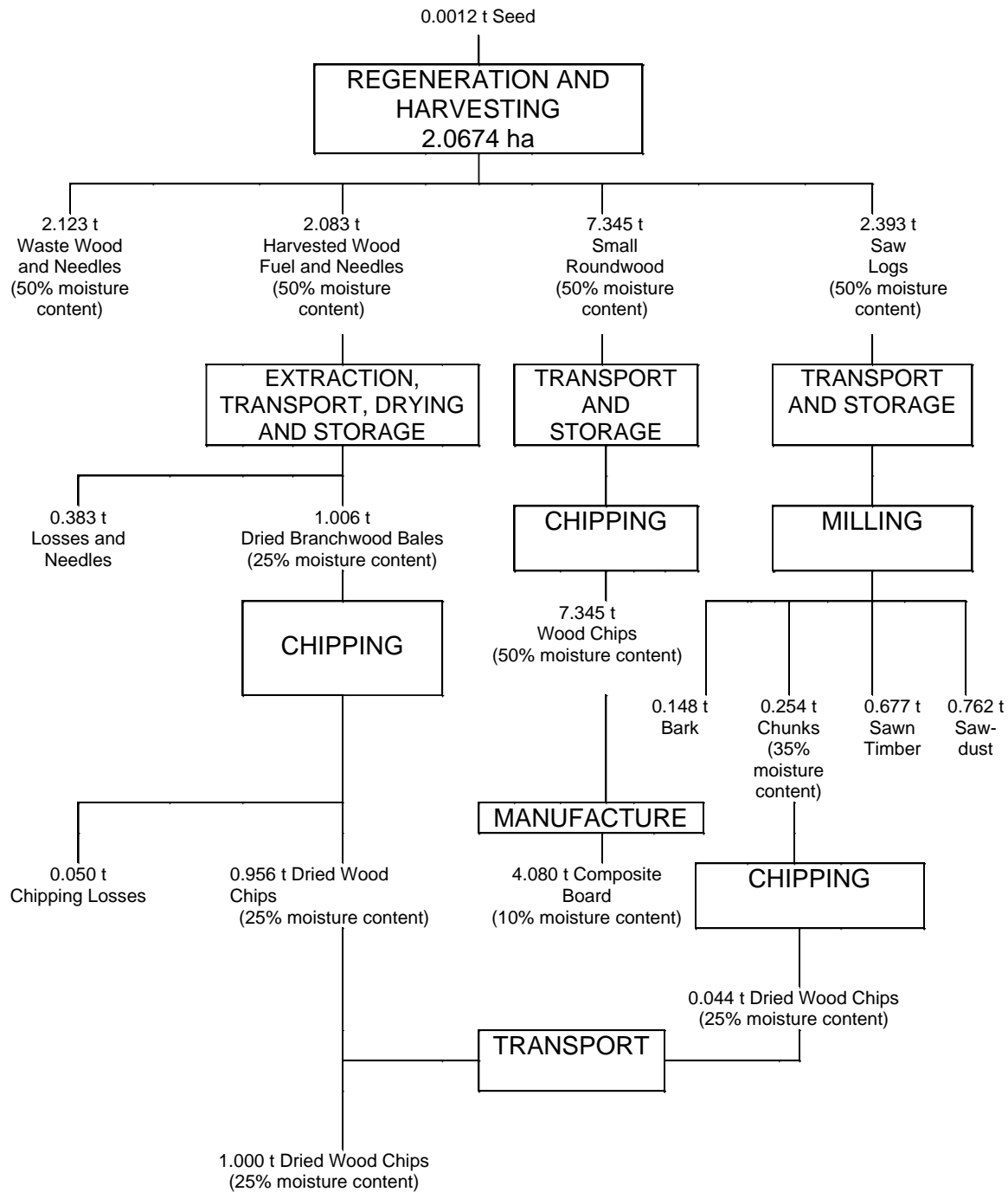
soil carbon content in gC/m² after 1000 years





Forest Research model suite





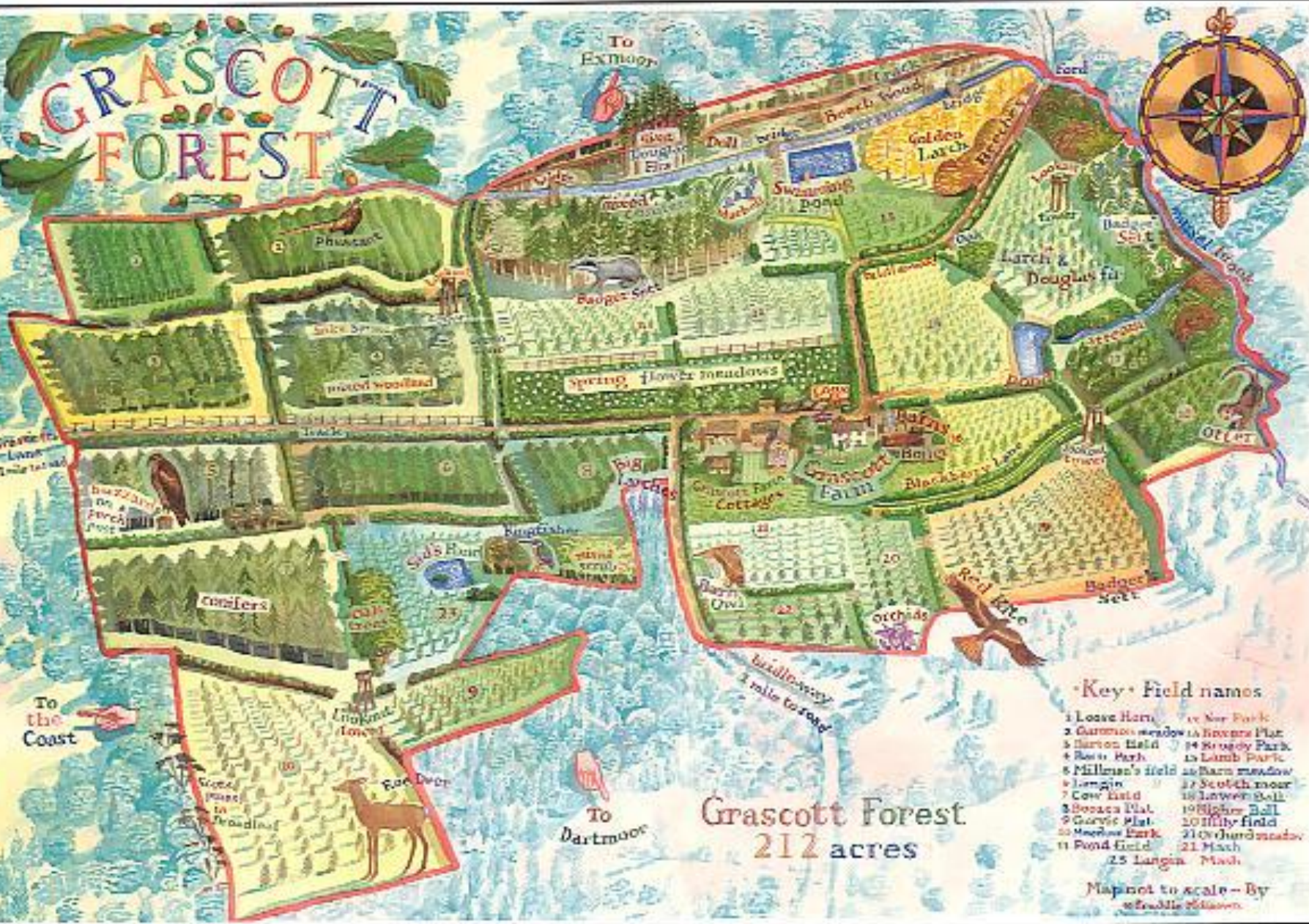
Functional Unit:	Biodiesel at point of distribution derived from recycled vegetable oil							
Final Unit of Measurement:	1 tonne of biodiesel							
Relevant Location:	United Kingdom							
Relevant Period:	2002							
Allocation Procedures:	Based on average market prices, assuming 0.199 tonnes of glycerine at £388/t (UK 1997 - 2000 average; Ref. 1) and 1.000 tonnes of biodiesel at £268/t (UK 1997 - 2000 average; Ref. 1), giving a 78% allocation to biodiesel.							
Contribution	Per Unit	Total Greenhouse Gas Output (kg eq CO ₂)						Notes
		Direct		Indirect		Total		
		Value	Range	Value	Range	Value	Range	
Cleaning:								
- Natural Gas	<i>t rvo</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	(a)
	t bd	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)
Esterification:								
- Methanol	<i>t bd</i>	-	-	576	±85	576	±85	(a)
- Pot. Hydroxide	<i>t bd</i>	-	-	18	-	18	-	(a)
Sub-Totals	<i>t bd</i>	-	-	594	±85	594	±85	
	t bd			463	±66	463	±66	(c)
Plant Construction								
	<i>t bd</i>	-	-	1	-	1	-	(a)
	t bd	-	-	1	-	1	-	(c)
Plant Maintenance								
	<i>t bd</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	(a)
	t bd	-	-	1	-	1	-	(c)
Distribution:								
- Diesel Fuel	t bd	25	±1	7	±1	32	±1	(a)
Totals	t bd	25	±1	472	±66	497	±66	

Selected Biofuel Technology	Total Greenhouse Gas Requirement (kg eq CO ₂ /MJ)
Biodiesel from oilseed rape	0.041 ± 0.002 ^(a)
Biodiesel from recycled vegetable oil	0.013 ± 0.002 ^(a)
Combined Heat and Power (large scale with industrial load) by combustion of wood chip from forestry residues	0.008 ± 0.002 ^(b)
Combined Heat and Power (small scale) by gasification of wood chip from short rotation coppice (Option A)	0.005 ± 0.001 ^(b)
Combined Heat and Power (small scale) by gasification of wood chip from short rotation coppice (Option B)	0.004 ± 0.001 ^(b)
Electricity (large scale) by combustion of miscanthus	0.026 ± 0.001
Electricity (large scale) by combustion of straw	0.066 ± 0.004
Electricity by combustion of wood chip from forestry residues (large scale)	0.022 ± 0.001
Electricity by combustion of wood chip from short rotation coppice (Option A)	0.025 ± 0.003
Electricity by combustion of wood chip from short rotation coppice (Option B)	0.023 ± 0.003
Electricity by gasification of wood chip from forestry residues (large scale)	0.007
Electricity by gasification of wood chip from short rotation coppice (Option A)	0.008 ± 0.001
Electricity by gasification of wood chip from short rotation coppice (Option B)	0.007 ± 0.001
Electricity by pyrolysis of wood chip from forestry residues (large scale)	0.014 ± 0.001
Electricity by pyrolysis of wood chip from short rotation coppice (Option A)	0.016 ± 0.002
Electricity by pyrolysis of wood chip from short rotation coppice (Option B)	0.015 ± 0.002
Ethanol from lignocellulosics (wheat straw)	0.016 ± 0.002 ^(a)
Ethanol from sugar beet	0.040 ± 0.003 ^(a)
Ethanol from wheat	0.029 ± 0.002 ^(a)
Heat (small scale) by combustion of wood chip from forestry residues (large scale)	0.007
Heat (small scale) by combustion of wood chip from woodland management (Option A)	0.007
Heat (small scale) by combustion of wood chip from woodland management (Option B)	0.007
Rapeseed Oil from oilseed rape	0.031 ± 0.002 ^(a)

Location of the two systems



GRASCOTT FOREST



Key Field names

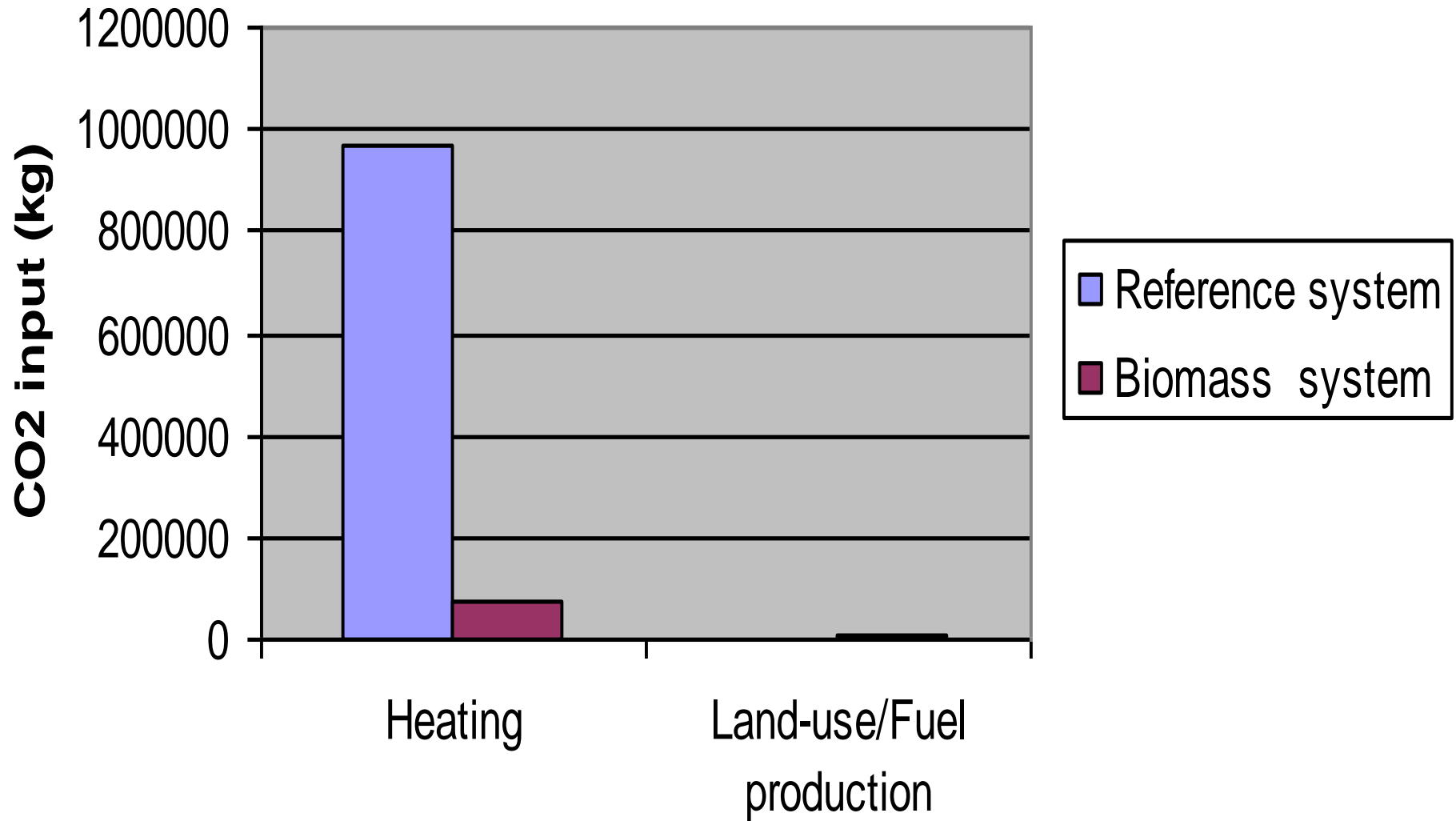
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Loose Horn | 17 New Park |
| 2 Gutsmos meadow | 18 Foxes Flat |
| 3 Barton field | 19 Stately Park |
| 4 Beech Park | 20 Lamb Park |
| 5 Millman's field | 21 Barn meadow |
| 6 Longin | 22 Scotch moor |
| 7 Cow field | 23 Larch & Douglas fir |
| 8 Bopaca flat | 24 Higher Hill |
| 9 George flat | 25 Tilly field |
| 10 Meadow Park | 26 Orchard meadow |
| 11 Pond field | 27 Moch |
| | 28 Langan Marsh |

Grascott Forest
212 acres

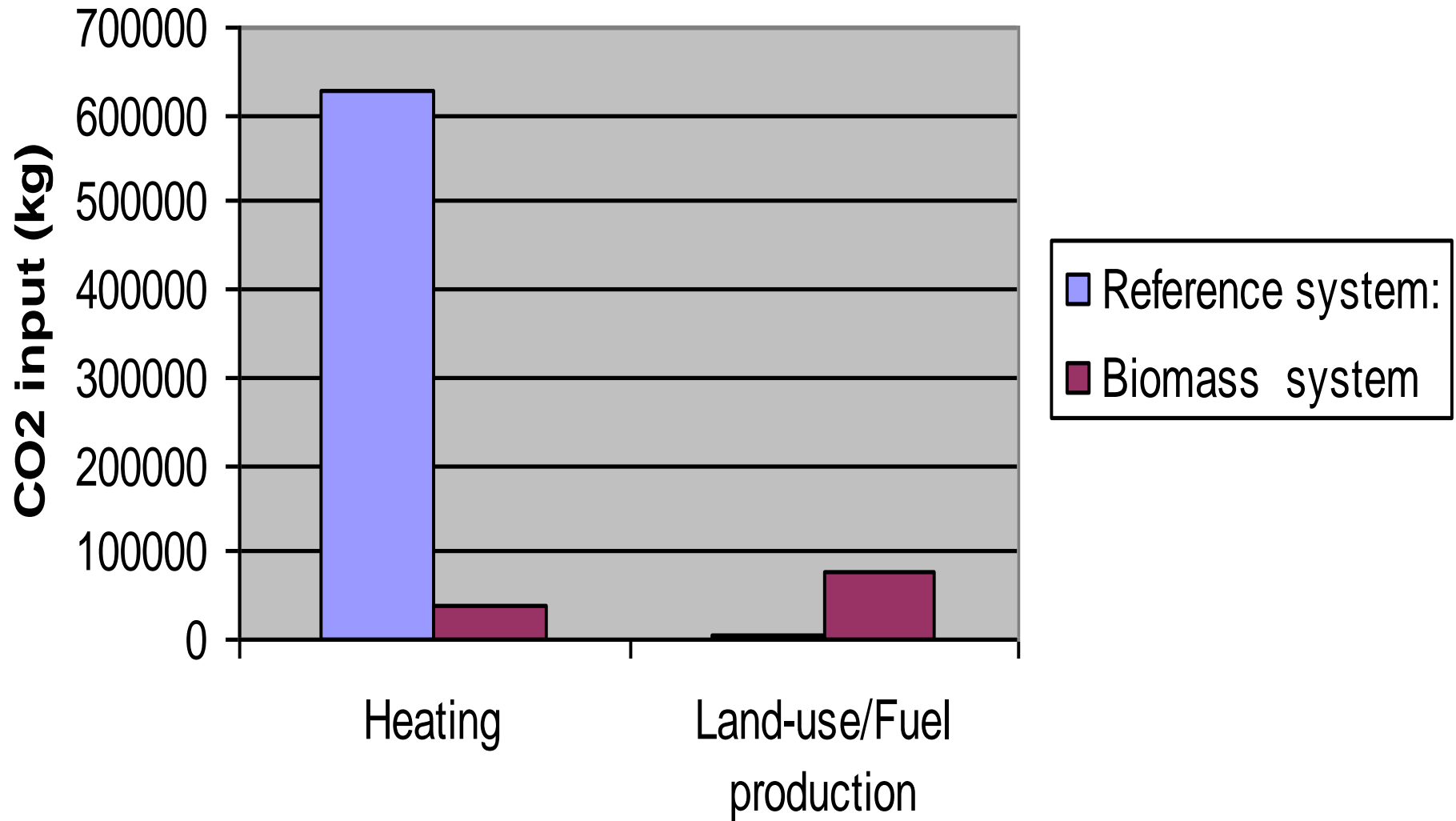
Map not to scale - By
© Freddie Pittman



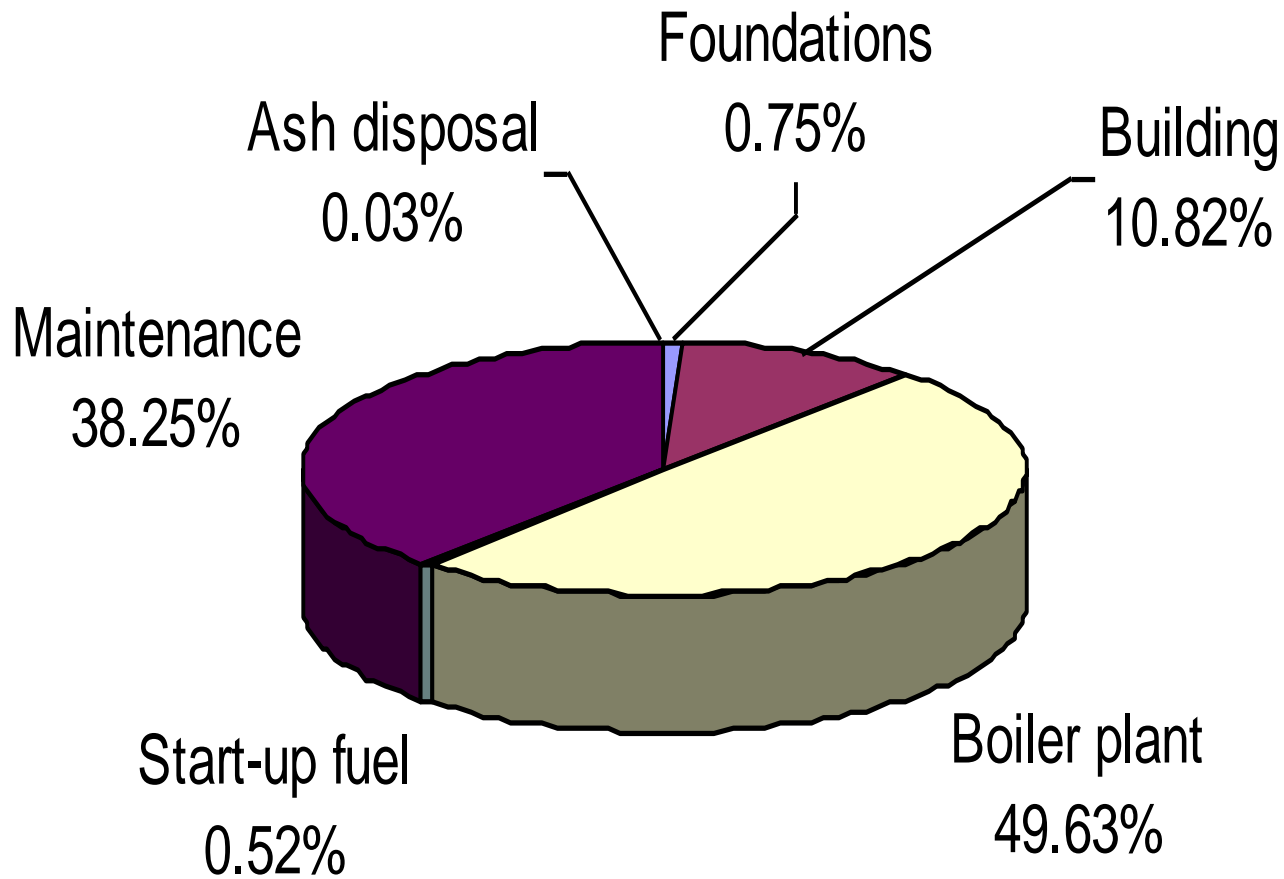
Wood fuel case study

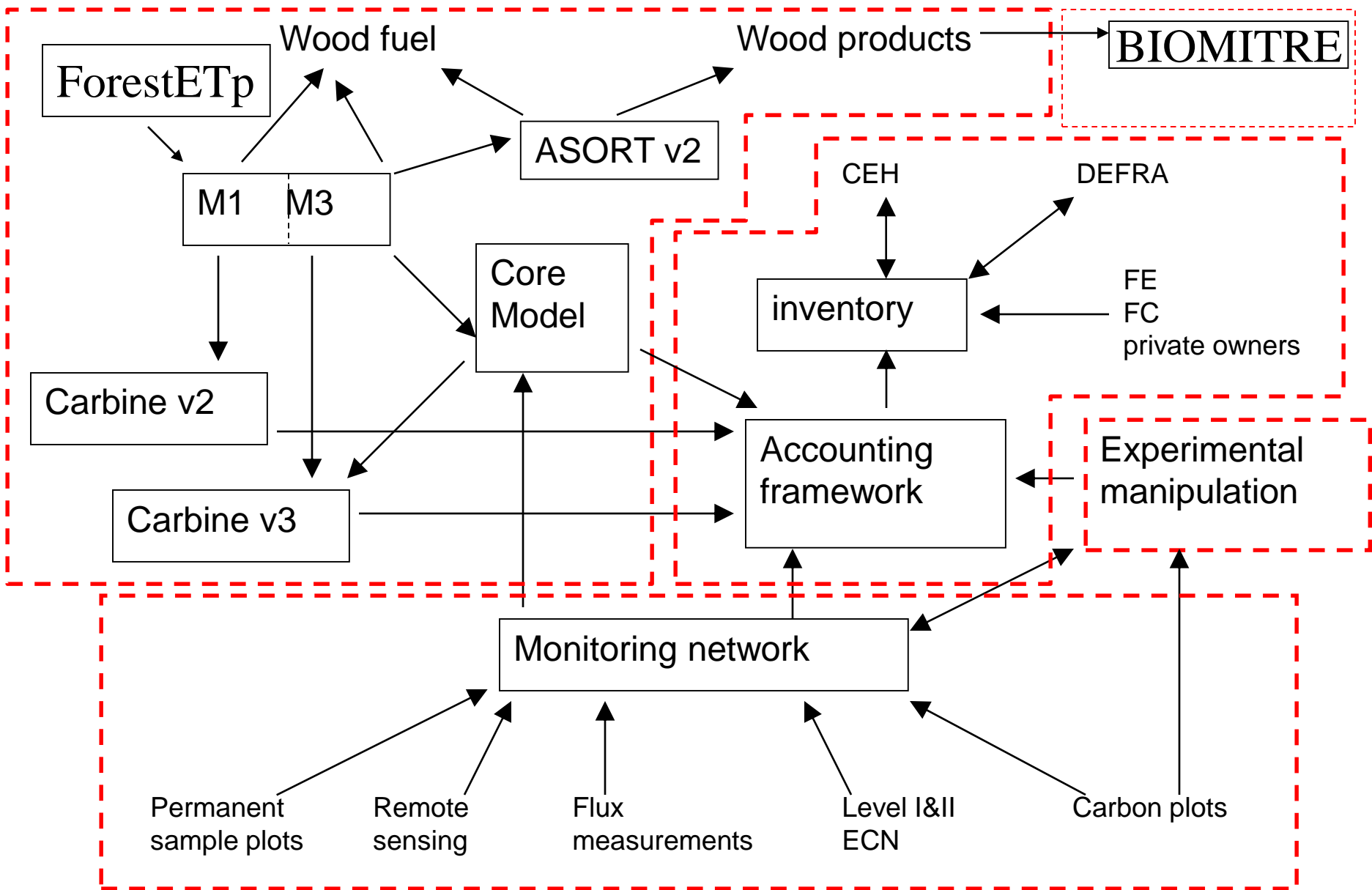


Miscanthus case study



Energy input to Biomass Boiler, (Miscanthus case study)

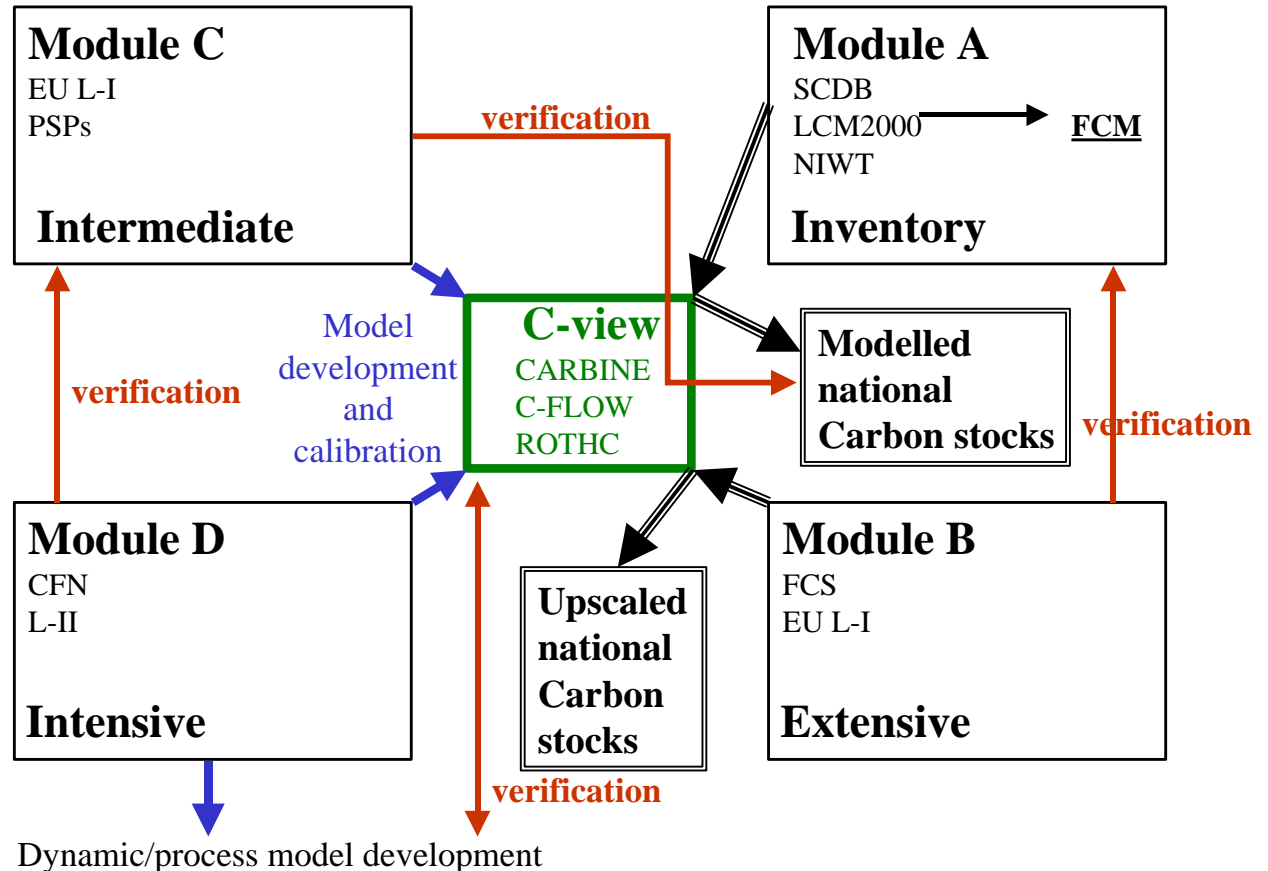




Forest Research model suite

UK Carbon inventory

- Pilot study to be run in two areas -
- objective to roll out for 2008 and 2012 (Kyoto)
- opportunity to ground truth remote sensing estimates



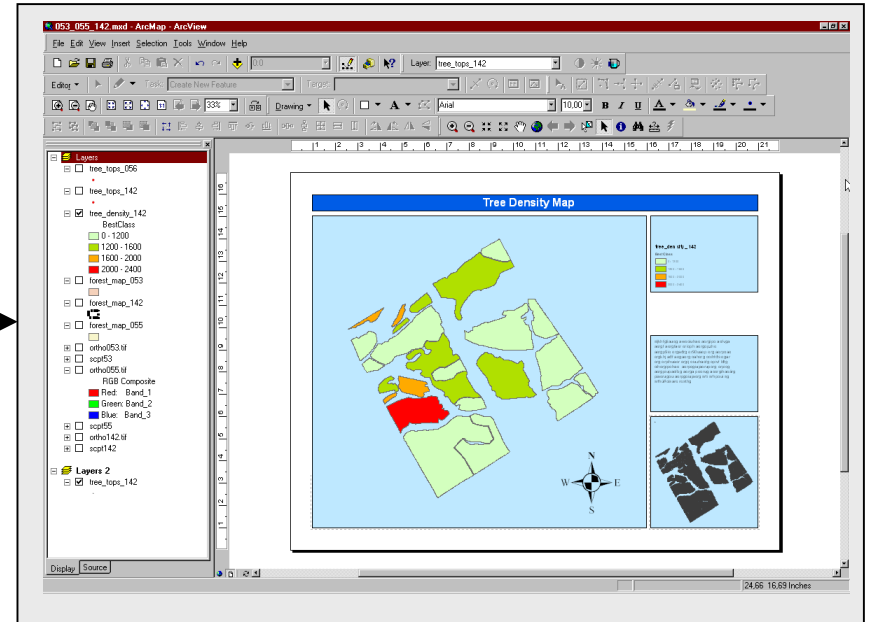
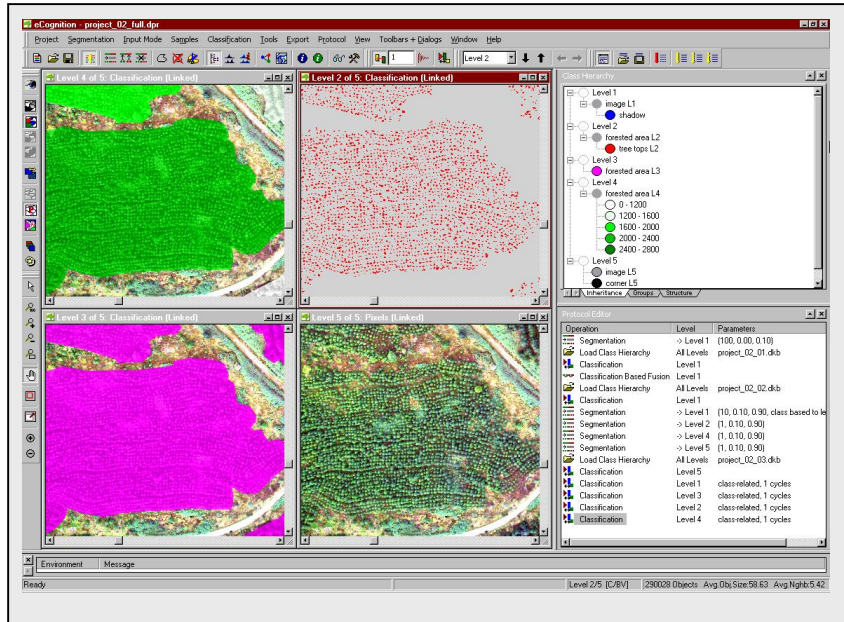
Automatic production of GIS information with eCognition using high resolution aerial ortho-photos.



Processing time: 19 sec/ha

precision: + - 5% (compared with visual count)

Data Transfer



eCognition:

- Automatic, protocol operated data analysis
- export of classification results as vector data (point-shapes)

Geoinformation system (e.g. ArcGIS):

- import of vector data
- design of thematic maps