

The CO₂ Storage Balance

A method for more comprehensively assessing GHG implications of wood use

Managing forests in the 21st century

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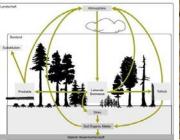
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Potsdam, March 4 2020











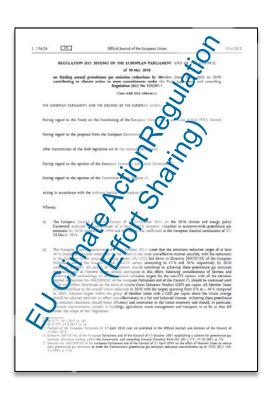


Background

Assessment of mitigation options including biomass use



e.g. co-firing of wood pellets in coal power plant



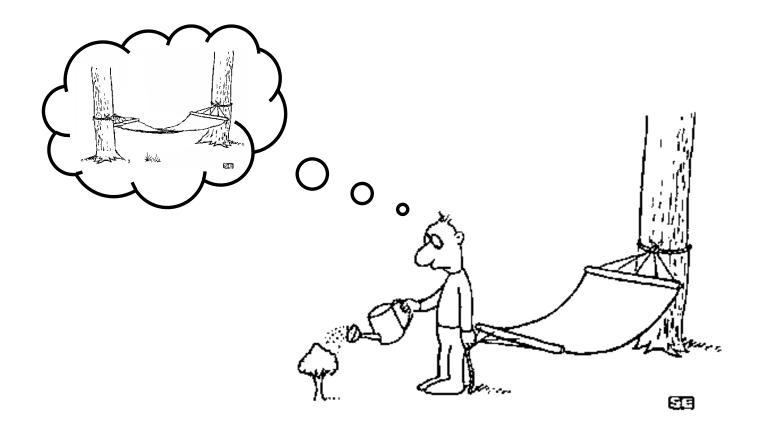
e.g. advanced biofuels from wood, energy wood





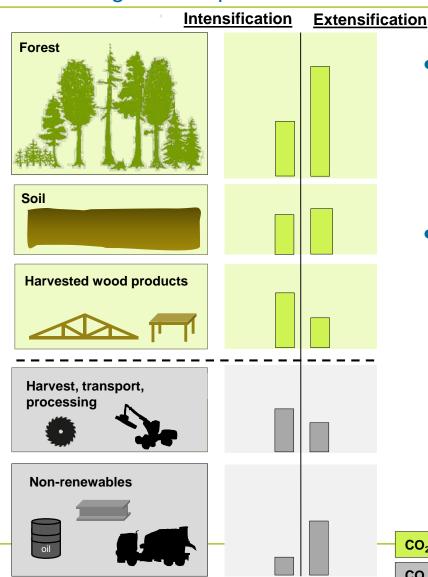
"No-debit" rule, forest reference levels

Forest management for climate change mitigation? High hopes



Methodology

Assessing GHG implications of biomass use

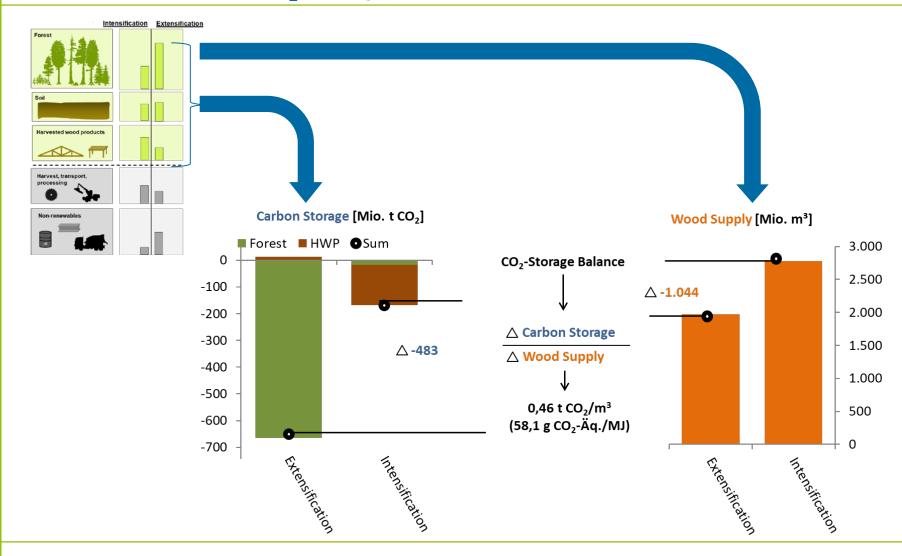


- Comparison of two alternative systems
 - Intensive biomass use
 - Extensive biomass use (no use)
- Inclusion of all carbon pools and effects
 - Forest, soil
 - Harvested wood products (HWP)
 - Fossil fuel emissions
 - Substitution

CO₂ storage

Methodology

General approach of CO₂ Storage Balance (CSB)



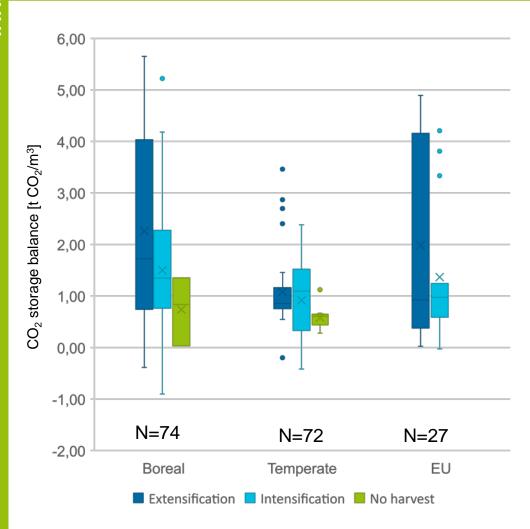
Methodology

Review study

Review: >150 modelling studies comparing at least two management scenarios of different intensity, covering boreal and temperate forests **Construct:** 175 scenario pairs within studies **Extract:** model output and assumptions Carbon storage [t CO₂/year] Wood supply [m3/year] Forest types, scenario Forest (biomass, litter, soil) assumptions etc. Wood products Calculate: CO₂ Storage Balance (CSB)

Results

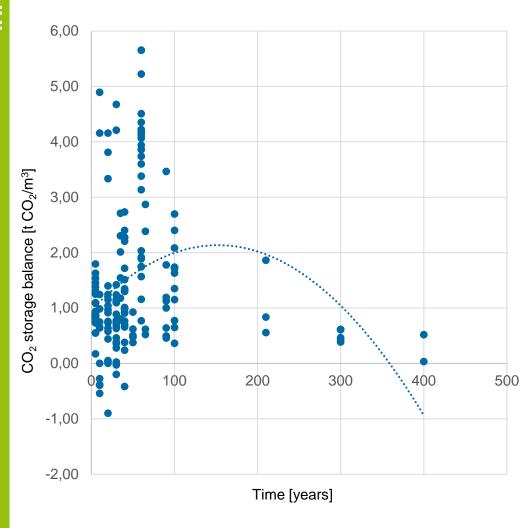
Impact of forest types and scenario types



- CSB varies largely between studies
- CSB for temperate forests lower than for boreal
- Similar effects for intensification and extensification
- Scenarios of "no harvest" option have lower CSB
- Lack of studies assuming "no harvest" scenarios

Results

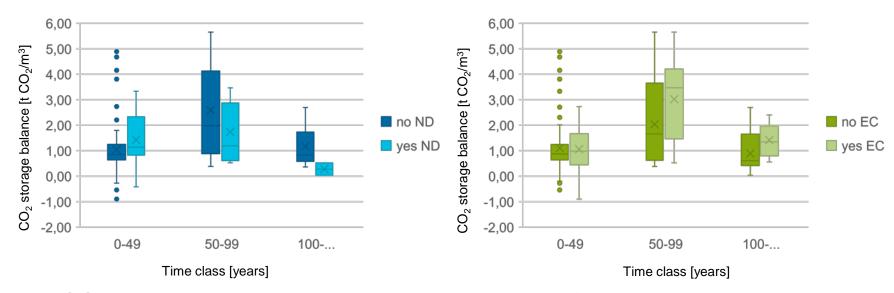
Impact of time



- CSB increases until 50 years simulation time, then decreases
- CSB can be negative in the short term for some scenarios
- Lack of long-term simulation studies

Results

Impact of Natural Disturbances (ND) and Environmental Change (EC)



- CSB is reduced when natural disturbances (e.g. wind brake, bark beetle, fire) are considered in models, especially in the long-term
- CSB is increased when environmental change (e.g. increased CO₂, Nitrogen deposition etc.) is considered in models

Synthesis

Integration of CO₂ Storage Balance into GHG Lifecycle Analyses

Intensification **Extensification** Forest Soil Harvested wood products Harvest, transport, processing Non-renewables

Taking Germany as an example...

	Low CSB model estimate	High CSB model estimate
Δ Harvest (m³/ha/a)	3,35	1,19
CSB (t CO ₂ /m³)	0,62	1,43

	t CO₂/ha/a	t CO₂/ha/a
Δ Forest	2,08	1,71
Δ Soil	?	?
Δ Harvested wood products	-0,73	-0,26
Δ Harvest, transport, processing	1,20	0,43
Δ Non-renewables	-4,28	-1,52
Σ	-1,73	0,36

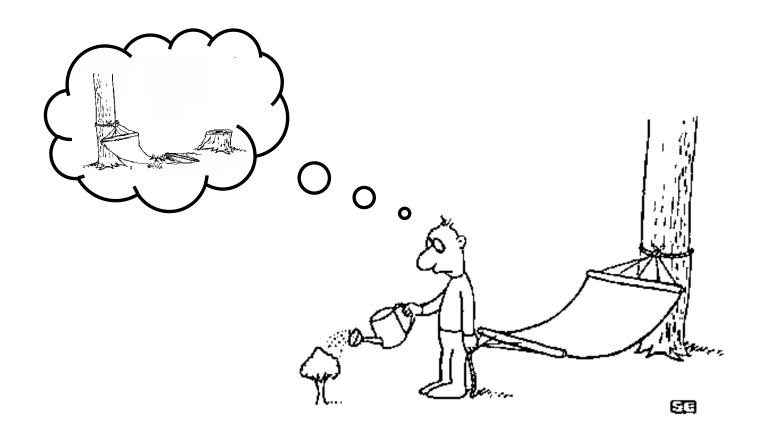
Conclusions

Implications for assessments of mitigation options including biomass use

- The CO₂ storage balance (CSB) can be determined by comparing scenario results
- It depends on level of management intensity, forest initial state, time period covered etc.
- CSB is relevant for the assessment of the overall GHG balance of wood use, especially when substitution effects are low (energy use)
- CSB is often ignored, leading to overestimation of mitigation potential of mitigation options including biomass use

Forest management for climate change mitigation?

High hopes or disappointment?



Thank you!





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