

BalanC

Project status and progress

09.11.2016

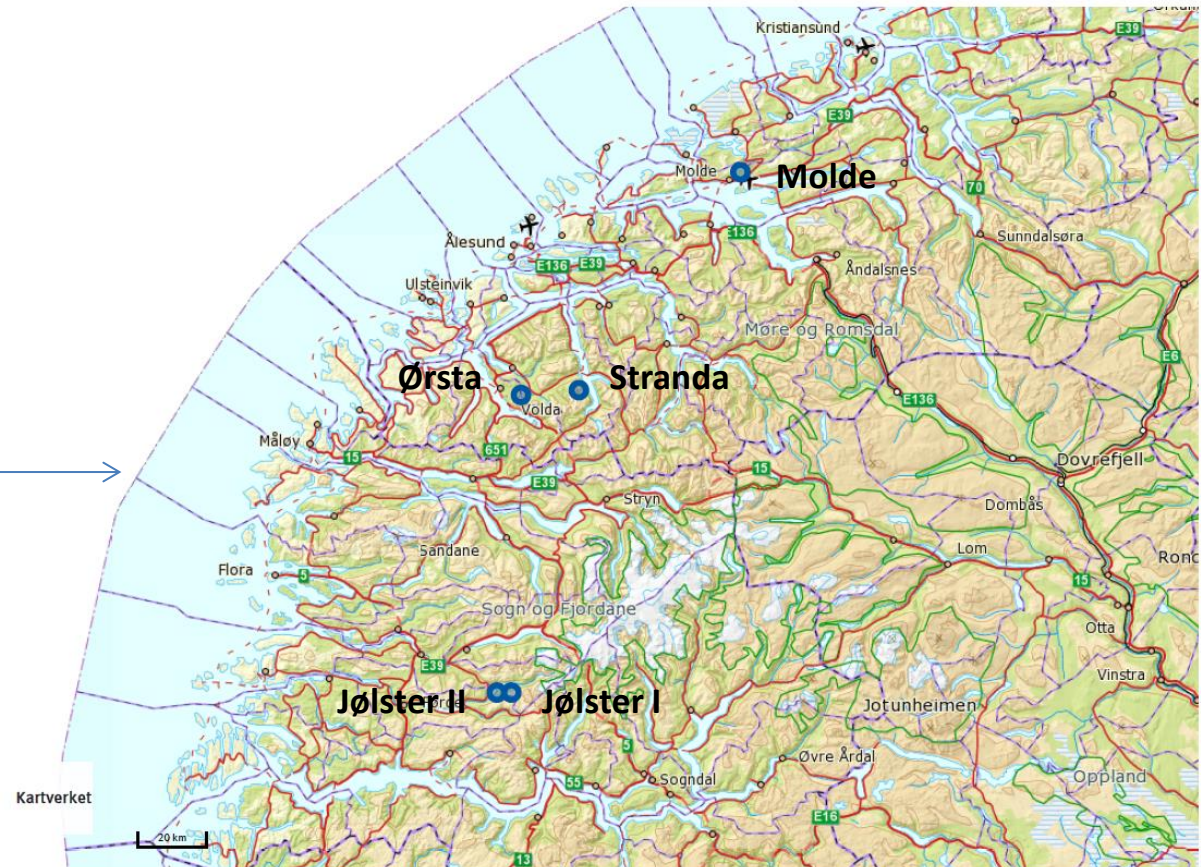
O. Janne Kjønnaas



Photo: O.Janne Kjønnaas

WPO, site selection

Distribution of the locations

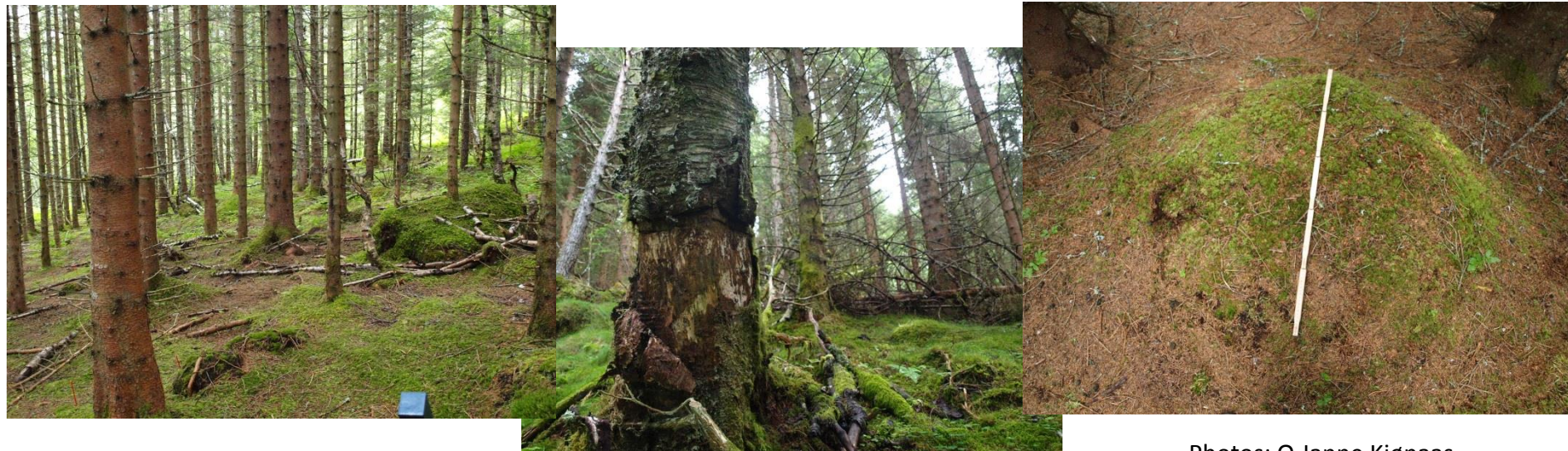


Effects of tree species change on the C balance:

The selection of location was limited to effects of tree species change. This included locations where the C stocks in trees, ground vegetation and soil in the spruce stands were affected by a change in tree species from birch to spruce. The C pools in trees, ground vegetation and soil in the paired adjacent birch stands were not subjected any changes related tree species or land use change at the time of or following the spruce planting.

Traces of former birch stands were observed in spruce stands in the form of downed dead branches, standing dead wood or stumps.

According to the government policy to mitigate climate change through planting forest in new areas (Report M26-2013), new areas suitable for planting include, amongst others, regrowth areas and non-managed areas with deciduous forest where forest production may increase through a change in tree species. The definition of regrowth areas include forests that have met the definition of forest for a long time and has no signs of reforestation, but has a lower C uptake potential than what can potentially be achieved in the area by planting of a different tree species.



Photos: O.Janne Kjønås



Molde

S facing slope

Spruce: cutting class 4, age 40 (?)

Gnr/Bnr: 69/6 (birch), 69/1 (spruce)



New plot 7 spruce replaces plot 6 spruce due to different «proveniens». Both plots were sampled for soil chemistry and tree parameters were recorded.

Stranda



S facing slope
Spruce: cutting class 4, age 45(?)

Gnr/Bnr: 44/1, 43/1 (birch),
44/2, 43/3 (spruce)

Plot 1 and 2 are situated at
the upper eastern part of the
spruce stand, plot 3 – 6 are
situated at the western part
of the spruce stand





Ørsta

E - NE facing slope

Spruce: Age 60 (planted 1956),
cutting class 4,

Gnr/Bnr: 41/5 (birch), 41/1 (spruce)

Plot 1-4 are situated
below the road, - plot 5
and 6 above the road
(further west).



Jølster I

N facing slope
Spuce: Age 60, cutting class 4,

Gnr/Bnr: 39/2 (birch and spruce)
(two owners when planting took place)



Plots are located on the
top of ravines cutting
through the landscapes

Jølster II

N facing slope
Spuce: Age 45, cutting class 4,

Gnr/Bnr: 42/6, 42/1 (birch),
42/3 (spruce)



Plot 5 birch and 6 spruce was replaced
by new plots 5b and 6b
due to different soil moisture
conditions.

Soil samples were collected in all plots.

Plots are located on the top of ravines
cutting through the landscape



WP2 Soil C stock

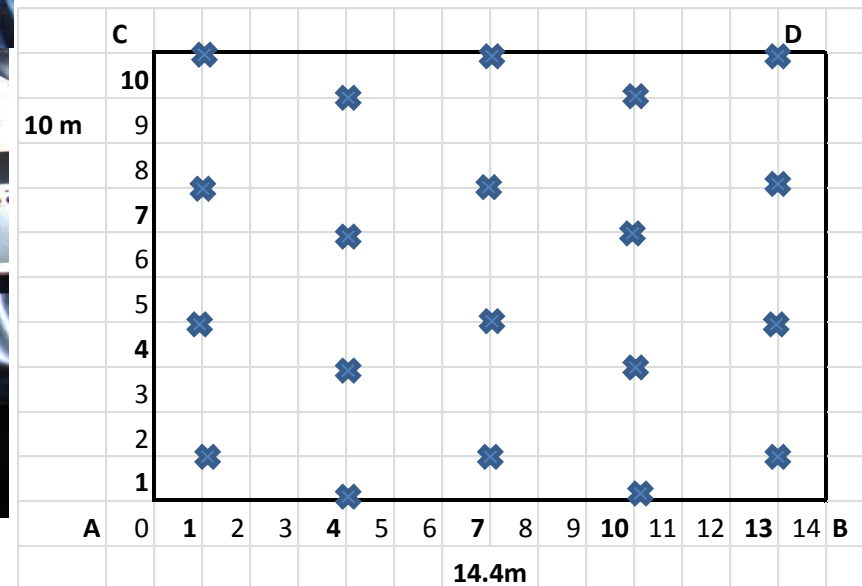
Grid sampling (plot size 144 m²)

- Soil chemistry – C pools
- Soil quality
- DNA fungi + earth worms
- Stone content

- 1 bulked sample per layer per plot based on
- 20 samples divided into
 - 1 humus layer, and 4 mineral layers sampled by depth



Photos: O.Janne Kjønaas



Soil profile

profile description
soil chemistry – soil type
bulk density
stone content



The depth of the soil profile is down to C horizon, or down to 1 m, or to bedrock
(Profiles from Jølster I birch and Ørsta spruce)



The vegetation layer including the humus layer is carefully removed and placed on top afterwards

WP1 Climate data

TOMS

Continuous measurements of soil+ air temp. and soil moisture at each soil respiration point



Climate stations, continuous measurements of radiation , air temperature, and soil temperature and moisture at 3 depths in each soil profile



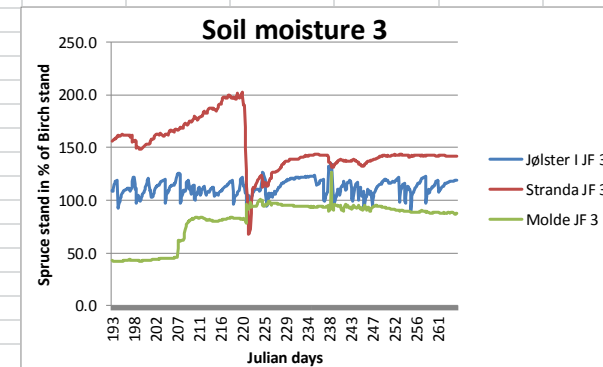
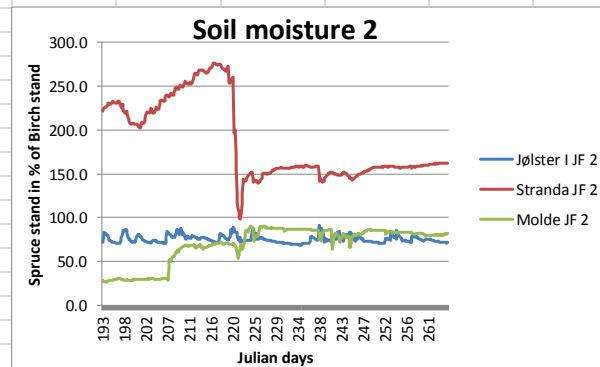
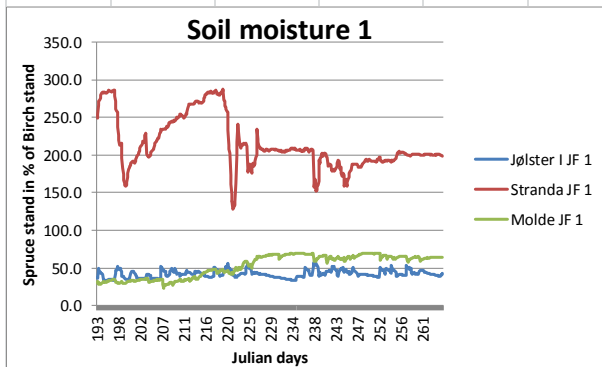
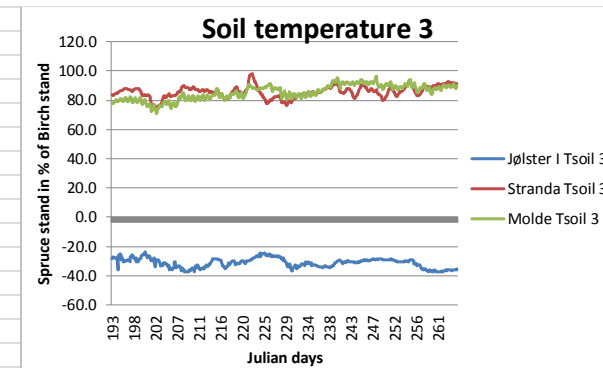
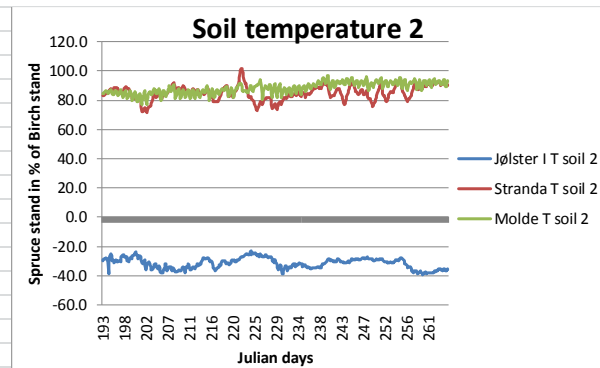
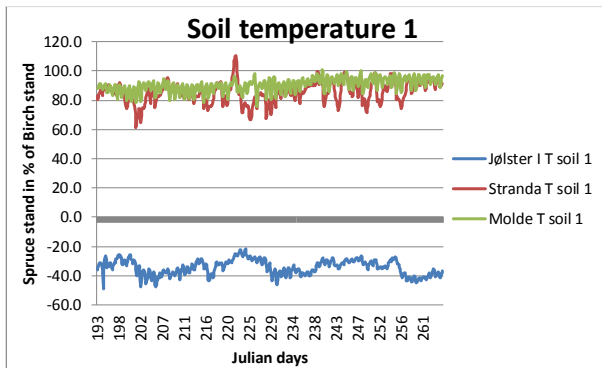
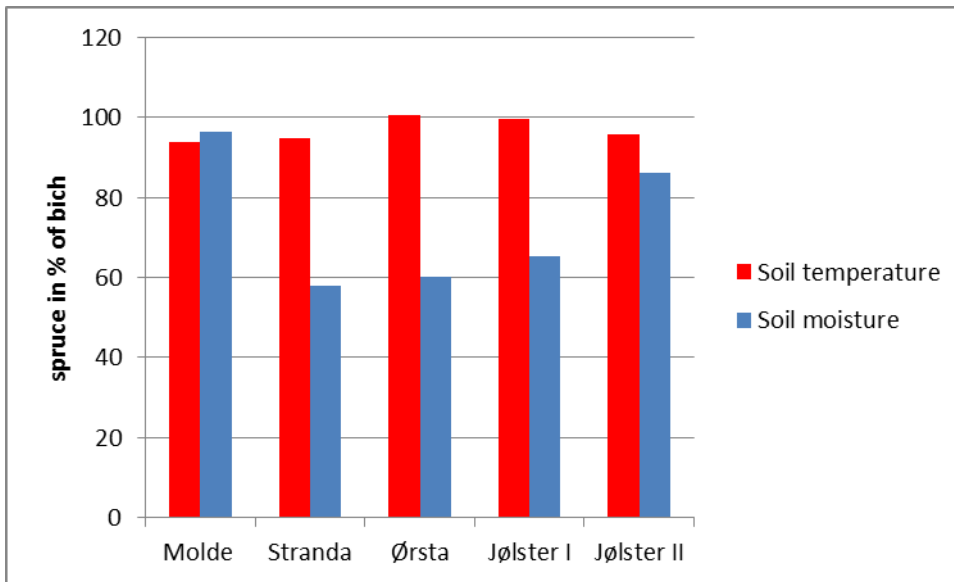
WP 1 Soil temperature and soil moisture

Spruce in % of birch - *very preliminary results*

Spatial variability - mean of 12 EGM points pr plot in September (left)

Temporal variability from climate stations (below)

(Jølster soil temperature sensors out of order)



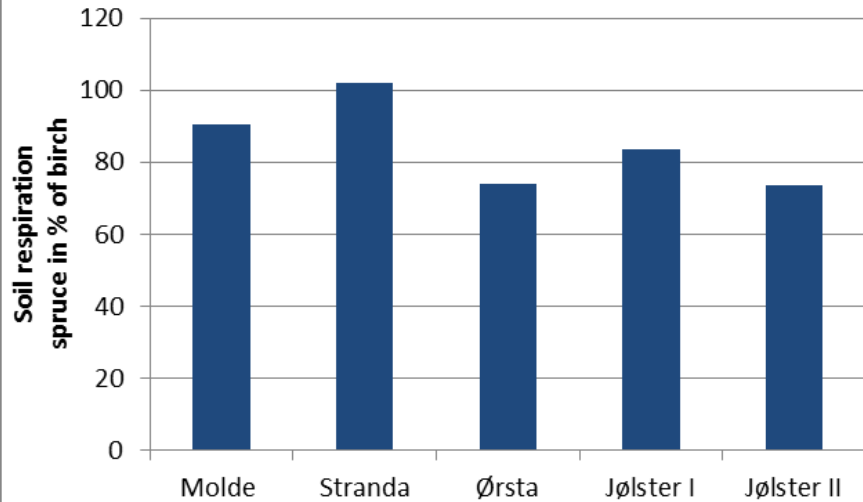
WP 1 Soil respiration

Temporal variability in soil respiration measured by continuous eosFDCO₂ (Forced diffusion chamber) at Jølster I



Spatial variability in soil respiration by use of EGM4 – measured in all plots at all locations (n=12)

Soil respiration EGM4



Soil respiration

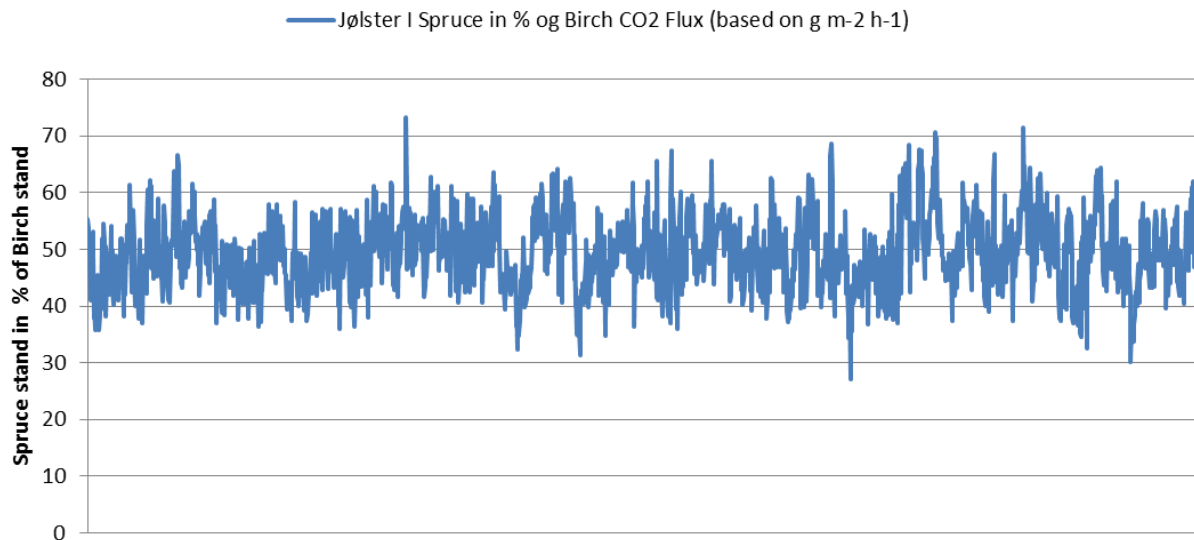
Very preliminary results

Soil respiration in spruce stand in % of in birch stand

EGM4:

n=36 (3x12) pr stand at each location, measured in September 2016

Continous CO₂ flux Jølster 1 July 12 - Sept. 23 2016



eosFDCO₂:

n=1 in one birch and spruce plot at Jølster I between July and September 2016.

Tree biomass



Photos: O.Janne Kjønnaas

At all locations, diameter and height were measured on all trees in the 144 m² plots and in an additional area of 106 m² (total of 250 m²).

Tree species were recorded.

Standing dead and downed dead biomass was measured, and the stage of decay was recorded. Living trees were cored to determine age based on tree rings. Provenance of spruce trees was recorded (bark color, bark structure)

Ground vegetation biomass



Samplet at Jølster I and Jølster II
in 2016:

% Coverage of dominating ground
vegetation species was recorded
in 0.5x0.5 m plots and ground
vegetation biomass was
harvested.

Upcoming tasks 2017

- The processing of the soil samples for DNA studies will start in January.
- Soil respiration will be measured 3 times during the growing season, starting in May, and soil will be sampled for lab incubation etc in September.
- Studies on soil quality will start in November - following the collection of soil samples at the soil respiration points in September.
- Ground vegetation biomass will be harvested in Ørsta, Stranda and Molde in August. Biomass samples will be sorted, dried and weighted.
- Product value chain – survey; analyze main end-use products and current Norwegian sawmills industry systems; - detailed scenarios for analyses and dynamic model for forest carbon cycle.
- Presentation of preliminary results on soil and tree C pools, soil respiration and climate data at the IUFRO conference in Freiburg.