

## US Forest Service Finds that Forests Play Huge Role in Reducing Carbon and Higher Global Temps

— JULY 18, 2011

POSTED IN: ENVIRONMENT, FARM & AG, FEATURED STORIES, NEWS



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Forests absorb carbon like a giant sponge into what scientists call a carbon sink. This fact is well known throughout the scientific community. However, what scientists weren't sure of until now is the amount of carbon forests can store.

For years scientists knew a large amount of carbon was somehow being stored but could not identify exactly how this was done. This is because less than half of the carbon dioxide released through fossil fuel use remains in the atmosphere. The remaining carbon enters the oceans and other carbon sinks including forests.

Although oceans serve as one of the natural sinks for absorption of significant amounts of carbon, they did not account for all the carbon absorption that occurs. A new report from the U.S. Forest Service has uncovered the mystery. And the missing carbon is standing in front of you — that is if you're in a forest.

The study, conducted in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service's Northern Research Station and a team of scientists from around the world, was recently published in *Science Express* and will be published in *Science* magazine later this summer.



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July 21, 2011

by John Hill

When temperatures gets hotter, things that are normally green—trees, flowers, grass, and so on—typically turn brown, right? Not necessarily. [A yet-to-be-released article in Science](#) suggests the world's forests are doing an increasingly better job of reducing carbon products from the atmosphere.

According to author Yude Pan of the U.S. Forest Service and his associates, the earth's forests were able to sequester about 1 petagram—or about 1.1 billion tons—of carbon per year between 1990 and 1999. Between 2000 and 2007, though, the capacity of the world's forests to hold carbon increased by about 20 percent to 1.2 petagrams (1.32 billion tons).

It seems that, over the past 18 years, as trees that were planted to restore original woodlands have begun to mature, their ability to sequester carbon has increased. In fact, a chart available on the [World Climate Report blog](#) from Pan et al.'s upcoming article shows that much of Western Europe, European Russia, China, and the United States have recorded higher levels of forest-related carbon sequestration than were present 10 years ago.

If it were not for the continued deforestation in Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia, the ability of the world's forests to hold carbon would be even greater. Nevertheless, Pan et al. note that the total carbon sequestration capacity of the world's established and replanted forests is equal to 4.0 petagrams per year, or "half of fossil fuel [carbon] emissions in 2009. Clearly, forests play a critical role in the Earth's terrestrial [carbon] sinks, and exert strong control on the evolution of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>."

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## Forests 'the key to reducing carbon emissions'

21/07/2011 9:24 am

Graham Lloyd, Environment Editor

From: [The Australian](#)

July 15, 2011

**LONG understood to be the lungs of the earth, the world's great forests are much more important in the carbon cycle than was previously believed, soaking up one-third of all fossil fuel emissions, according to new research.**

Standing forests remove 2.4 billion tonnes of carbon a year from the atmosphere, almost five times Australia's total emissions.

On the other side of the carbon ledger, forest logging releases about 10 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere each year.

The research, published today in the leading journal, Science, estimates that reducing logging, most notably in Indonesia and Brazil, could yield up to 2.9 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> a year to be traded as carbon permits to offset emissions in developed countries.

The findings underpin global efforts to establish an avoided deforestation scheme, known as Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation, in the developing world.

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They also underpin demands in Australia that some of the \$1 billion biodiversity fund established as part of the federal government's carbon tax plan be used to stop logging in state forests.

CSIRO scientist and co-author of the paper, "A Large and Persistent Carbon Sink in the World's Forests", Pep Canadell, said research proved forests should become a priority in any climate protection strategy.

The study showed "the capacity of forests to make a difference for climate protection is much bigger than we

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## Study: Forest of major CO2 storage than assumed

Published by admin on July 25th, 2011 – in NEWS



15.07.2011, 3:02 Pm forests take up 2.4 billion tons of CO2 per year on average (photo: imago)

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The forests of the Earth absorbing nearly a third of carbon dioxide, which is made of fossil fuels in the atmosphere according to a study. According to a study of an international expert team, which is published in the latest edition of US magazine "Science", the forests take up 2.4 billion tons of harmful greenhouse gas per year on average. More than eight billion tons are released as a whole in the year by fossil fuels.

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deforestation. "If we would stop deforestation tomorrow, the existing forests and those who just

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## US Forest Service Finds Global Forests Absorb One-Third of Carbon Emissions Annually 7-25-2011

by [gengberg](#) July 25th, 2011

### US Forest Service Finds Global Forests Absorb One-Third of Carbon Emissions Annually

WASHINGTON-Forests play a more significant role in removing carbon from the atmosphere than first reported by absorbing one-third of carbon emissions annually, a new U.S. Forest Service study says. "Forests provide us with



abundant clean air," said U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell. "This study shows the important role global forests play in keeping the air clean and it also broadens our understanding of how climate change relates to forest management in today's world."

Forests absorb carbon like a giant sponge into what scientists call a carbon sink. Oceans serve as the only other natural source for absorption of significant amounts of carbon. Until these new findings, many experts said forests played a less important role in removing carbon from the air we breathe. Today's report indicates otherwise.

The study, conducted by the U.S. Forest Service's Northern Research Station and a team of scientists from around the world, was recently published in the journal Science online, at the Science Express website, an online publication of the nonprofit American Association for the Advancement of Science.

One of the key findings in the study is that global forests have annually removed 2.4 billion tons of carbon and absorbed 8.8 billion tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, or about one-third of fossil fuel emissions annually from the period of 1990-2007.

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Forest in Ireland (Photo: [www.pdphoto.org](http://www.pdphoto.org))

## Forests are nature's filters <sup>MS</sup>

Student News Net

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July 27, 2011 - Forests absorb one-third of carbon emissions each year, according to a new [U.S. Forest Service](#) study.

THROUGH a process called photosynthesis, plants absorb carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the air, are nourished by water, and energized by sunlight to produce their food - carbohydrates. Another endproduct of photosynthesis is oxygen so the cycle of carbon dioxide to oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) is vital to all forms of life on Earth.

"Forests provide us with abundant clean air," U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell said in a press release. "This study shows the important role global forests play in keeping the air clean and it also broadens our understanding of how climate change relates to forest management in today's world."

Forests absorb carbon like a giant sponge into what scientists call a carbon sink. Oceans serve as the only other natural source for absorption of significant amounts

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## Forests absorb one third our fossil fuel emissions

This is the first time volumes of the greenhouse gas absorbed from the atmosphere by tropical, temperate and boreal forests have been so clearly identified.

"This is really a timely breakthrough with which we can now clearly demonstrate how forests and changes in landscape such as wildfire or forest regrowth impact the removal or release of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)," says CSIRO co-author of the paper: *A Large and Persistent Carbon Sink in the World's Forests*, Dr Pep Canadell.



"What this research tells us is that forests play a much larger role as carbon sinks as a result of tree growth and forest expansion."

Dr Canadell, who is also the Executive Director of the Global Carbon Project, said the international research team combined data from forest inventories, models and satellites to construct a profile of forests as major regulators of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.

In addition to the large carbon sink, he said scientists now know that deforestation is responsible for emitting 2.9 billion tonnes of carbon per year – an exchange that had not been known in the past because of a lack of data. For comparison, total emissions from fossil fuels are currently above eight billion tonnes of carbon per year.

"This is really a timely breakthrough with which we can now clearly demonstrate how forests and changes in landscape such as wildfire or forest regrowth impact the removal or release of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>),"

Added: July 18th, 2011  
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TOP STORY: JULY 28, 2011

## Climate Science Roundup

By **David Kroodsma**

Welcome to Climate Central's climate science roundup. This roundup summarizes noteworthy climate science studies published in the previous two weeks, with a special emphasis on articles that might not have been covered by major media outlets. Cross posted from [Climate Central](#).

In this edition:

The world's forests may absorb more carbon than previously thought.  
Coral reefs are in trouble, but may not be doomed.  
Soils may release more greenhouse gases than expected.  
Reservoirs in the Amazon may be worse than coal power plants.  
The Triassic extinction sends us a warning.  
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**Paper Title:** A Large and Persistent Carbon Sink in the World's Forests

**Journal:** *Science*

**Authors:** Yude Pan, Richard A. Birdsey, and 16 others.

**The Gist:** Forests around the globe are absorbing and sequestering more carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) than previously reported.

**Summary:** By combining assessments of forests around the world, these researchers estimated how much carbon the world's forests have absorbed over the past two decades. They found that between 1990 and 2007, forests absorbed 9.6 (plus or minus 1.6) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, offsetting about one third of global greenhouse gas emissions released from burning fossil fuels. Most of this sequestration was in temperate countries, where forests have expanded or become denser.

The 9.6 billion ton figure is a sum of how much carbon is being absorbed by forests, minus how much carbon is being released to the atmosphere by deforestation. The world's forests would be absorbing a whole lot more carbon — about twice as much — if it weren't for the clearing of forests for agriculture, most of which takes place in the tropics.

The paper contains a detailed table that shows how forest carbon sequestration varies worldwide.

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## Forests absorb one third our fossil fuel emissions

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The world's established forests remove 2.4 billion tonnes of carbon per year from the atmosphere - equivalent to one third of current annual fossil fuel emissions - according to new research published today in the journal Science.

This is the first time volumes of the greenhouse gas absorbed from the atmosphere by tropical, temperate and boreal forests have been so clearly identified.

"This is really a timely breakthrough with which we can now clearly demonstrate how forests and changes in landscape such as wildfire or forest regrowth impact the removal or release of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)," says CSIRO co-author of the paper: A Large and Persistent Carbon Sink in the World's Forests, Dr Pep Canadell.



"What this research tells us is that forests play a much larger role as carbon sinks as a result of tree growth and forest expansion."

Dr Canadell, who is also the Executive Director of the Global Carbon Project, said the international research team combined data from forest inventories, models and satellites to construct a profile of forests as major regulators of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.

In addition to the large carbon sink, he said scientists now know that deforestation is responsible for emitting 2.9 billion tonnes of carbon per year - an exchange that had not been known in the past because of a lack of data. For comparison, total emissions from fossil fuels are currently above eight billion tonnes of carbon per year.

Dr Canadell said emissions from deforestation are much larger than previously known and that the world's forests

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15 JUL 2011: FORESTS ABSORB ONE-THIRD OF FOSSIL FUEL EMISSIONS, STUDY FINDS

Forests play an even greater role in Earth's climate system than previously known, according to the most comprehensive assessment yet of the carbon storage potential of the world's wooded areas.

Between 1990 and 2007, the planet's tropical, temperate, and boreal forests absorbed about 2.4 billion tons of carbon annually, or the equivalent of about one-third of fossil fuel emissions, and re-growth of trees in previously cleared lands absorbed an additional 1.6 billion tons, according to a study published in the journal *Science*. During the same period, however, rampant deforestation — particularly in the world's tropical regions — released 2.9 billion tons of carbon annually. Overall, the planet's forests provide a net carbon sink of about 1.1 billion tons of carbon, or the equivalent of about 13 percent of the emissions produced by humankind annually. According to researchers, the findings suggest that forest protection should play an even more important role in strategies to protect the planet's climate, including the emergence of carbon markets. "The amount of savings which are up for grabs is very large, certainly larger than what we thought," said Josep Canadell, an Australian scientist and co-author of the study.



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14 July 2011, 2.01pm AEST

## Land carbon offset capacity may have been overestimated

AUTHOR



**Sunanda Creagh**

Editor

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Locking carbon dioxide in soils and crops also stimulates emission of other greenhouse gases like methane and nitrous oxide, a study found, meaning the capacity of land ecosystems to slow climate warming may have been overestimated. [Flickr/AndyCarvin](#)

The ability of land ecosystems like crops and soils to slow down climate change may have been overestimated because some of these 'carbon sinks' actually emit more greenhouse gases than first thought, a study has found.

The [Gillard government's carbon tax package](#) assumes that part of Australia's emissions reductions will come from the purchase of carbon permits, which allow a polluter to offset their greenhouse gases by

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## World's forests' role in carbon storage immense, profound

Published: Monday, July 18, 2011 - 12:33 in [Earth & Climate](#)

Until now, scientists were uncertain about how much and where in the world terrestrial carbon is being stored. In the July 14 issue of *Science Express*, scientists report that, between 1990 and 2007, the world's forests stored about 2.4 gigatons of carbon per year. Their results suggest that forests account for nearly all of the world's land-based carbon uptake. Boreal forests are estimated to be responsible for 22 percent of the carbon stored in the forests. A warming climate has the potential to increase fires and insect damage in the boreal forest and reduce its capacity to sequester carbon.

"Our results imply that clearly, forests play a critical role in Earth's terrestrial carbon balance, and exert considerable control over the evolution of atmospheric carbon dioxide," said A. David McGuire, co-author and professor of ecology at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Institute of Arctic Biology and co-leader of the USGS Alaska Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit.

The report includes comprehensive estimates of carbon for the world's forests based on recent inventory data. The scientists included information on changes in carbon pools from dead wood, harvested wood products, living plants and plant litter, and soils to estimate changes in carbon across countries, regions and continents that represent boreal, temperate

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## Warning not to credit farmland as carbon sink

BEN CUBBY, THE AGE  
15 Jul, 2011 08:11 AM



AUSTRALIA'S ambitious plans to use farmland to soak up carbon dioxide – an important part of the government's new carbon price scheme and the keystone of the opposition's policy – have been thrown into doubt by a study to be released today.

Research in the journal *Nature* shows that the higher the carbon content in the air, the more nitrous oxide and methane is released by some soils, cancelling out a significant chunk of the carbon-sink effect.

The findings, based on observations from 45 experiments around the world, suggest some climate models may be over-optimistic.

The paper found that the extra gases released by soils "are expected to negate at least 16.6 per cent of the climate change mitigation potential" that had previously been assumed was in soil.

"Our results therefore suggest that the capacity of land ecosystems to slow climate warming has been overestimated," according to the paper. Increased soil emissions of potent greenhouse gases under increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.

The government is relying on absorbing millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide under its carbon farming initiative. It said that it would heed developments in scientific research if necessary.

"Carbon offset projects under the carbon farming initiative must follow approved methodologies," said a spokesman for the Climate Change Minister, Greg Combet. "These methodologies must be based on peer-reviewed science."

The opposition's "direct action" plan for cutting greenhouse emissions to 5 per cent below the year 2000 level by 2020 relies extensively on absorbing carbon dioxide into the soil.



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## Small-Scale Land Speculators Contribute to Amazon Deforestation

By Stephen Leahy\*

**UXBRIDGE, Canada, Jul 28, 2011 (Tierramérica) - Many migrants from southern Brazil who clear forests in Brazil's state of Amazonas are making their living as small-scale land speculators and not as farmers or as cattle ranchers, new research has found.**

This on-the-ground reality and the proposed changes to Brazil's Forest Code are likely to ramp up deforestation rates again, despite the country's commitment to reduce deforestation 80 percent by 2020, experts say.

The Forest Code (Law 4771) was adopted in 1965 and has undergone numerous reforms, the most recent in 2001. This past May 24, an overwhelming majority in the Chamber of Deputies voted in favor of a bill to relax its requirements with regard to forest conservation. The bill is currently under study in the Senate.

A detailed study conducted in the municipality of Apuí along the Transamazon Highway in Amazonas found that many families in the region earned little income from cattle.

Instead, they were clearing the land in order to claim land titles to sell the land to large corporate ranchers, according to the study "Forest Clearing Dynamics and the Expansion of Landholdings in Apuí, a Deforestation Hotspot on Brazil's Transamazon Highway", published in the journal Ecology and Society in June.

From the early 1990s the population of Apuí has tripled, and the municipality has had some of the highest rates of deforestation in all of the state of Amazonas. Approximately 90 per cent of the area has been converted into pasture, the study found.

"These families are always moving into new forest areas to deforest so they can claim land title. And after a few years they sell it for a much higher price," said study co-author Gabriel Carrero of the Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas (IDESAM).

Carrero's co-author is noted tropical forest expert Philip Fearnside of the National Institute for Research in Amazonia (INPA).



Slash-and-burn clearing in the rainforest in the state of Acre, next to Amazonas.

Credit: Mario Osava/IPS

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### Forests absorb one third our fossil fuel emissions

26 July 2011

The world's established forests remove 2.4 billion tonnes of carbon per year from the atmosphere – equivalent to one third of current annual fossil fuel emissions.

This is the first time volumes of the greenhouse gas absorbed from the atmosphere by tropical, temperate and boreal forests have been so clearly identified.



*Using sophisticated monitoring equipment, scientists have constructed a profile of forests as regulators of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>*

'This is really a timely breakthrough with which we can now clearly demonstrate how forests and changes in landscape such as wildfire or forest regrowth impact the removal or release of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)', said Pep Canadell, co-author of the research paper *A Large and Persistent Carbon Sink in the World's Forests*.

'What this research tells us is that forests play a much larger role as carbon sinks as a result of tree growth and forest expansion.'

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**Les forêts absorbent un tiers du CO2 émis - 18/07/2011**



Le parc forestier mondial absorbe un tiers du CO2 émis par les combustibles fossiles dans l'atmosphère, selon une étude internationale qui alerte, en parallèle, sur les conséquences dramatiques de la déforestation dans le contexte du réchauffement climatique.

"Si demain on arrêtait la déforestation, les forêts existantes et celles au stade de la reconstitution absorberaient alors la moitié des émissions des combustibles fossiles", a souligné Pep Canadell, coauteur de l'étude publiée par la revue américaine Science.

Les forêts de la planète absorbent 2,4 milliards de tonnes de carbone par an, selon cette première étude chiffrée de la contribution des forêts boréales, tropicales et des régions tempérées au cycle du carbone.

La déforestation, elle, est responsable de l'émission de 2,9 milliards de tonnes par an, soit environ 26% du total des émissions. Les émissions des combustibles fossiles se chiffrent, elles, à plus de huit milliards de tonnes par an.

Les données, portant sur la période 1990 à 2007, ont été compilées pendant deux ans par une équipe internationale de chercheurs experts du réchauffement climatique.

L'étude a montré pour la première fois que dans les régions tropicales le volume de carbone émis du fait de la déforestation a été contrebalancé par celui absorbé par les forêts primaires intactes avec, au final, un bilan carbone presque nul. Les chercheurs ont mis en évidence que les rejets de CO2 lors de la déforestation ont été compensés par l'absorption de CO2 par la repousse des forêts secondaires dans les zones où l'agriculture a été abandonnée.

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## Forests can do more in fighting climate change

Source: Agencies | 2011-7-16 | NEWSPAPER EDITION

THE world's forests can play an even greater role in fighting climate change than previously thought, scientists say in the most comprehensive study yet on how much carbon dioxide forests absorb from the air.

The study may also boost a UN-backed program that aims to create a global market in carbon credits from projects that protect tropical forests. If these forests are locking away more carbon than thought, such projects could become more valuable.

Trees need planet-warming carbon dioxide to grow, locking away the carbon in the trunks and roots.

But scientists have struggled to figure out exactly how much CO2 forests soak up in different parts of the world and a global total for how much is released when forests are cut down and burned.

The study, released yesterday in the latest issue of the US journal Science, details for the first time the volumes of CO2 absorbed from the atmosphere by tropical, temperate and boreal forests. The researchers found forests soak up more than 10 percent of carbon dioxide from human activities such as burning coal, even after taking into account deforestation.

"This analysis puts forests at even a higher level of importance in regulating atmospheric CO2," said Pep Canadell, one of the authors and head of the Global Carbon Project based at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in Australia.

"If you shut them down, you're not only losing the carbon stock into the atmosphere, you're losing a very active sink which removes the



The story appears  
on **Page A8**  
Jul 16, 2011

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## Forests soak up third of fossil fuel emissions: study

Marlowe Hood AFP Yahoo News 15 Jul 11;

Forests play a larger role in Earth's climate system than previously suspected for both the risks from deforestation and the potential gains from regrowth, a benchmark study released Thursday has shown.

The study, published in Science, provides the most accurate measure so far of the amount of greenhouse gases absorbed from the atmosphere by tropical, temperate and boreal forests, researchers said.

"This is the first complete and global evidence of the overwhelming role of forests in removing anthropogenic carbon dioxide," said co-author Josep Canadell, a scientist at CSIRO, Australia's national climate research centre in Canberra.

"If you were to stop deforestation tomorrow, the world's established and regrowing forests would remove half of fossil fuel emissions," he told AFP, describing the findings as both "incredible" and "unexpected".

Wooded areas across the planet soak up fully a third of the fossil fuels released into the atmosphere each year, some 2.4 billion tonnes of carbon, the study found.

At the same time, the ongoing and barely constrained destruction of forests -- mainly in the tropics -- for food, fuel and development was

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## 研究：森林減緩氣候變遷

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REUTERS

更新日期:2011/07/15 15:15

(路透新加坡15日電) 全球森林對改善氣候變遷的重要性，更勝以往所認為，科學家在至今對森林吸收碳排放程度的最全面研究中，做出上述表示。



⊕ 放大照片

這份今天刊登在美國科學期刊 ( Science ) 最新1期的研究，首次詳述全球熱帶、溫帶及寒帶林區從大氣層中吸收的二氧化碳量。科學家發現森林吸收了超過10%人類活動所產生的二氧化碳，如燃燒煤炭甚至伐林造成的全球碳排放。

研究者之一的卡納德爾 ( Pep Canadell ) 說：「這份分析讓森林在管制大氣二氧化碳量上更顯重要。」卡納德爾是澳洲聯邦科學與工業研究組織 ( CSIRO ) 「全球碳計畫」 ( Global Carbon Project ) 的執行董事。

他在坎培拉告訴路透社：「如果失去這些森林，等於將森林碳藏釋放到大氣中，也失去可以吸收二氧化碳的有效『碳槽』 ( sink ) 。」

研究人員發現熱帶地區的人造林以及新生林區吸收了近150億公噸，大約是工業、交通以及其他來源碳排放量的一半。

據科學家計算，伐林產生的總碳排放量可達到107億公噸，顯示若能保存更多森林

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## 研究：森林可吸全球1/3碳

AFP

更新日期:2011/07/15 14:35 徐嘉偉



(法新社巴黎📧14日電)

今天發布的1項指標性研究顯示，森林對地球氣候系統重要性超出先前預期，伐林可能帶來更多危害，造林可能帶來更多益處。

研究者之一的卡納德爾

(Josep Canadell)說：

「這是第1份完整的全球證據，顯示森林消除人為二氧化碳的能力是很驚人的。」卡納德爾服務於澳洲📧聯邦科學與工業研究組織(CSIRO)，是澳洲坎培拉的國家級氣候研究中心。

他告訴法新社：「如果我們可以明天就停止伐林，全球的森林及新生森林可以消除一半的化石燃料排放。」他形容這項發現「驚人」且「意想不到」。

研究發現，全球的森林區域每年可吸收足足1/3排放到大氣層中的化石燃

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## 减碳排 森林是关键 专家吁政府少伐

发布时间: 2011-07-15 13:29:09 来源: 澳洲日报 责任编辑: Gigi

(本报讯) 根据新研究, 长久以来被认为是地球“肺”的森林在自然界的碳循环中有着比我们从前所想象的要重要得多的作用——它们吸收化石燃料三分之一的碳排放量。

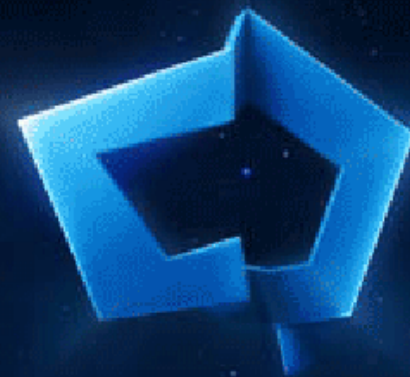
现有的森林每年从大气中清除24亿吨的碳, 这几乎是澳洲碳排放总量的5倍。另一方面, 森林采伐每年造成大气中增加100亿吨的二氧化碳。

这个今天在主流杂志Science上发表的研究估计, 减少森林砍伐——尤其是印度尼西亚和巴西——能够每年节约29亿吨的二氧化碳排放。该研究对澳洲碳税计划中建立一个10亿元生物多样性基金的措施赞誉有加, 并指出, 基金的一部分应用来阻止全澳各州的森林砍伐。

CSIRO的科学家Pep Canadell表示, 该研究证明保护森林应当成为任何气候保护策略中的首要任务。对于研究中称“森林的气候保护能力大大超出我们想象”, Canadell解释道: “这是因为采伐树木和碳排放的数量已经比我们过去所知道的增加了2至3倍。”

据悉, 此研究是作为澳洲气候变化科学项目 (Australian Climate Change Science Program) 的一部分、由气候变化和能源效率部以及气象局和CSIRO共同出资而进行的。

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首页 » Global Carbon Project

### (English) Study: Forests Absorb One Third Of Fossil Fuel Emissions

(English) The world's forests remove 2.4 billion tons of carbon per year from the atmosphere – equivalent to one third of current annual fossil fuel emissions – and are threatened by deforestation.

七月 17, 2011



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## 研究：森林吸碳能力超过预期

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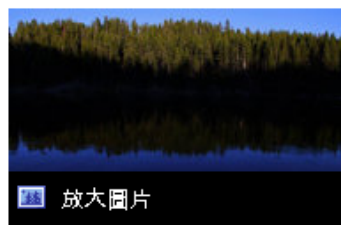
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(路透新加坡15日電) 全球森林對改善氣候變遷的重要性，更勝以往所認為，科學家在至今對森林吸收碳排放程度的最全面研究中，做出上述表示。

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據科學家計算，伐林產生的總碳排放量可達到107億公噸，顯示若能保存越多森林，就越能減緩氣候變遷速度。

1項令人驚喜的發現顯示，熱帶新生林的碳吸收量大大超出預期，二氧化碳吸收量達到近60億公噸，相當於美國的年溫

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## 気候における森林の役割、考えられていたより大きかった 研究成果

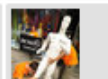
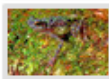
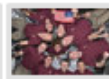
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インドのニューデリー（New Delhi）にあるSanjay Van森林保護地区を歩く男性（2011年6月25日撮影）。(c)AFP/TENGKU BAHAR

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2011年7月19日 星期二 20:24

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## 森林能在对抗气候变化方面发挥更大作用--研究

2011年7月15日 星期五 10:21 BJT

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路透新加坡7月15日电(亚洲气候变化记者 David Fogarty)---科学家在一份迄今关于森林吸收多少二氧化碳的最全面研究中表示,全世界的森林可以在对抗气候变化方面发挥比之前设想更大的作用。

该研究还可能有助于推动联合国支持的一项旨在创建以热带雨林保护项目换取碳信用的全球市场的计划。如果这些森林能比原来认为的吸收更多二氧化碳,那么此类项目就可能变得更有价值。

树木的生长需要大量二氧化碳,树木通过树干和根部锁住碳。

但科学家此前很难确定全世界不同地区的森林到底能吸收多少二氧化碳,以及砍伐或焚烧森林到底会释放出多少二氧化碳。

这份研究结果于周五发表在最新一期美国《科学》杂志上,它首次详述了热带、温带和寒带森林从空气中吸收的二氧化碳数量。研究人员发现,就算考虑进砍伐森林带来的二氧化碳释放,森林仍然吸收了包括燃煤在内人类活动所导致二氧化碳排放量的逾10%。

为工作而优化。



放,森林仍然吸收了包括燃煤在内人类活动所导致二氧化碳排放量的逾10%。



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## Hutan bisa hilangkan sepertiga karbon di atmosfer

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Diperbaharui July 15, 2011 09:59:01

Sebuah hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa hutan-hutan di seluruh dunia mampu menghilangkan sepertiga karbon yang ada di atmosfer setiap tahun.

Hasil penelitian yang diterbitkan di Jurnal Science ini merupakan publikasi pertama di mana para peneliti mempelajari berbagai jenis hutan, termasuk hutan tropis, hutan sub tropis, dan hutan boreal atau jenis hutan pinus.

Pep Canadel dari CSIRO, lembaga penelitian terkemuka Australia, mengatakan, hasil studi ini ini adalah terobosan baru, yang menunjukkan bahwa hutan memainkan peran yang lebih besar daripada yang dianggap selama ini.

"Dulu kita hanya berfokus pada emisi yang berasal dari hutan dan emisi dari pengrusakan hutan tapi ini pertama kalinya kita bisa menunjukkan jumlah pastinya, jumlah karbon yang dihilangkan dari atmosfer berkat peran hutan-hutan di dunia dan kami terkejut dengan besarnya jasa hutan dalam hal ini," kata Pep Canadell.

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Общество: Наука

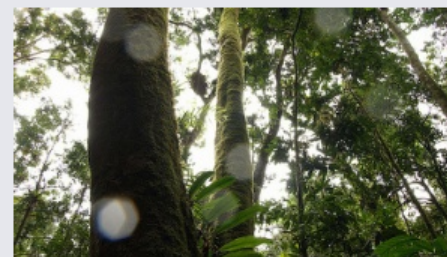
## Мировые леса в 1990-2007 гг поглотили 1/6 углерода от сжигания топлива

Материал предоставлен изданием РИА «Новости»

15 июля 2011, 13:47 | изобретения и открытия

**МОСКВА, 15 июл — РИА Новости.** Тропические леса, тайга и леса умеренного пояса в 1990-2007 годах ежегодно «забирали» из атмосферы около 1,1 миллиарда тонн углерода, что составляет около 1/6 части объема его выбросов в атмосферу при сжигании ископаемого топлива, говорится в статье, опубликованной в журнале Science.

Группа ученых под руководством Юде Пан (Yude Pan) из лесной службы Минсельхоза США построила на основе данных регионального мониторинга состояния лесов, спутниковой съемки и статистического моделирования общую оценку поглощения углерода мировыми лесами. Как отмечают авторы статьи, предыдущие попытки такого анализа отличались сильным разбросом данных и неточностью: так, оценка Межправительственной группы экспертов по изменению климата (IPCC) для 1990-х годов составляла от 1 до 2,6 миллиарда тонн углерода ежегодно, а более



увеличить

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Основная задача «новобранцев» — оказывать поддержку премьеру на предстоящих выборах

КАРТИНА ДНЯ

19 июля 2011



Медведев назвал себя несчастным кандидатом

ГАННОВЕР, 19 июля. На встрече президента РФ

Дмитрия Медведева и канцлера ФРГ Ангелы Меркель на закрытии форума «Петербургский диалог» косвенно коснулись и вопроса президентских выборов.

Switzerland



## Accord de deux accords pour réduire le CO2

Accords avec la Banque mondiale visant à aider les pays en développement à réduire leurs émissions de gaz carbonique (CO2) ont été signés



Accords font suite à la décision du Parlement en février 2011 de réduire les moyens alloués à l'aide publique au développement.

Publicité

**Immobilier** Tribune de Genève**Votre  
cahier**

immobilier



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