



Tools to assess the impact of proposed projects on the GHG balance of affected forest ecosystems

Tony Lemprière, Stephen Kull, Werner Kurz, Mark Hafer, Andrew Dyk
Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

OAIA 2019, Toronto, ON, October 30, 2019



Project impacts on forests

- Proposed projects could affect forest carbon in several ways
 - Land-use change
 - Deforestation = permanent forest removal and conversion to another land use
 - Afforestation = creation of new forest on land previously used for other purposes
 - Impacts on standing forests
 - Harvested wood products
- Tools exist to help assess the impact on forest carbon and GHGs



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Outline

- Background
 - Terminology, forest greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions/removals in Canada
- Tools



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Terminology

Pool = component of the climate system where a GHG is stored
(e.g. atmosphere, land, oceans)

Source = process or activity that emits a GHG into the atmosphere

Emission = release of GHGs into the atmosphere in a specified period of time

Sink = process or activity that removes a GHG from the atmosphere

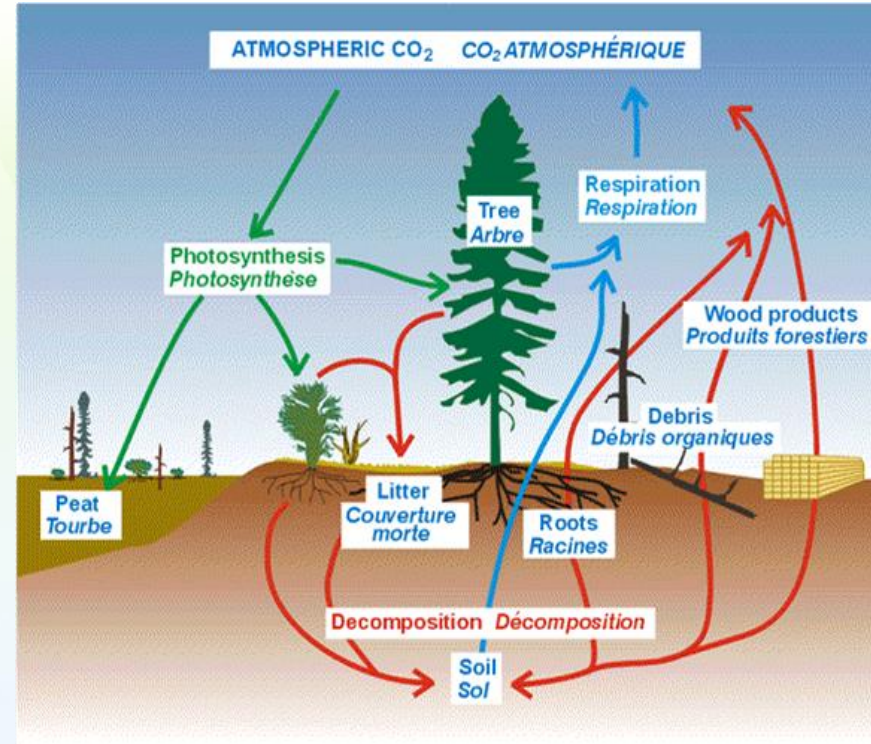
Removal = absorption of GHGs from the atmosphere in a specified period of time

Mt CO₂e = million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent



Forest carbon cycle

- Carbon is stored in various pools, temporarily or for extended periods
- Forest growth removes carbon from the atmosphere through photosynthesis (i.e., results in **removals**)
- Respiration, decomposition and fire emit CO₂ to the atmosphere (i.e., results in **emissions**)
- Harvesting transfers carbon out of the forest (i.e., for wood products or energy)



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Forest carbon 101

1 m³ wood

- ~ 1 telephone pole
- ~ 1 tonne CO₂
- ~ emissions from 430 litres gasoline



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Forest emissions and removals in Canada - 2017

- NRCan-CFS prepares forest-related estimates for the annual GHG National Inventory Report published by Environment and Climate Change Canada
 - Managed forests and harvested wood = net removals of 25 Mt CO₂e *
 - Managed forests = 150 Mt removals; harvested wood products = 125 Mt emissions
 - Deforestation = emissions of 14 Mt CO₂e
 - Agriculture and oil and gas sector are the major causes; other causes include hydroelectric development, mining, transportation development industry and others.
- For comparison, total emissions not including forests and other land = 716 Mt CO₂e

** Net emissions from wildfires and significant insect infestations (50-200 Mt CO₂e per year) are not included in these estimates*



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Uses of forest carbon/GHG tools

- Understand the contribution of our forests to the global carbon cycle
- Look backward - estimate historical emissions and removals (e.g., as required for Canada's GHG National Inventory Report)
- Look forward:
 - Support policy analyses (projections)
 - Assess climate change mitigation strategies (i.e., alternative strategies to increase forest carbon removals or reduce emissions)
 - Assess the potential impact of projects on forest GHGs

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NRCan tools to assess forest GHG's:

Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector (CBM-CFS3)

- An operational-scale model of forest carbon dynamics
- Allows users to assess how forest ecosystem carbon is affected by human activities like harvesting, tree planting or deforestation
- Builds on ~30 years of NRCan-CFS science
- Available free-of-charge at carbon.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca
- Several training workshops each year



Kurz et al. 2009, Ecological Modelling



CBM-CFS3 is the core of Canada's NFCMARS

National Forest Carbon Monitoring, Accounting and Reporting System (NFCMARS)

- NFCMARS used to estimate GHG emissions and removals from forests for reporting to Environment and Climate Change Canada for the annual GHG National Inventory Report
- The report provides details of methodologies and assumptions used



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CBM-CFS3 can operate at different scales

Can be used to model forest carbon and the impact of harvesting, deforestation or other activities at different scales



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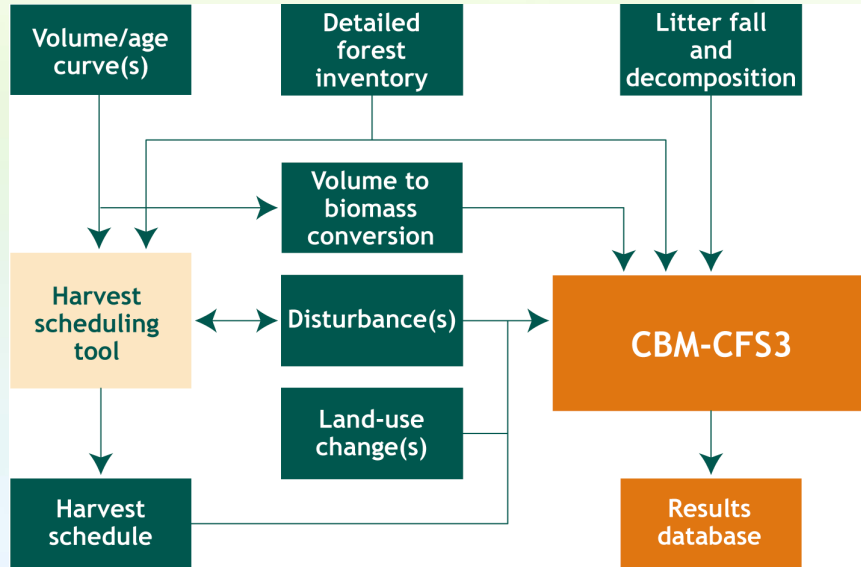


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CBM-CFS3 requires information typically used in forest management planning



- Forest growth curves, detailed forest inventory, disturbance, harvesting and land-use change information must be supplied by the user
- Default data are available, for all other inputs, by province/territory and ecozone

NRCan tools to assess forest GHG's:

Generic Carbon Budget Model (GCBM)

- A new, spatially explicit version of the CBM-CFS3 that can employ vector or raster data
- Permits the use of spatially explicit datasets derived from remote sensing
- Modular approach allows for easier development of new scientific modules, e.g., for mosses, peatlands, and eventually permafrost
- Not yet publically available (but can be used in research and development projects)

The logo for the Generic Carbon Budget Model (GCBM) consists of the letters "GCBM" in a bold, green, sans-serif font, centered within a white rectangular box.

NRCan tools to assess forest GHG's:

Carbon Budget Model Framework for Harvested Wood Products (CBM-FHWP)

- Models the fate of carbon in harvested wood removed from the forest for use in products and energy
- Used for GHG National Inventory Report
- Customizable, and uses default and user-defined product specific parameters (e.g., half-lives of specific harvested products in use)
- Limited availability, and training workshops not currently available
 - Planning to expand access
 - Contact NRCan-CFS about access and training



Tools to assess forest GHG's:

Deforestation emission factors

- Emissions per hectare of deforestation depend on factors such as
 - Location, age and other characteristics of the forest
 - What is done with the biomass, e.g. left to decompose, burned, used for products
- NRCan-CFS is starting work with Environment and Climate Change Canada to produce emission factors for deforestation
 - Based on deforestation emission estimates in the GHG National Inventory Report



For More Information

- NRCan-CFS online bookstore – for free copies of publications: <https://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/publications>
- Forest carbon/GHG estimation methodologies used in Canada's GHG National Inventory Report: <https://unfccc.int/documents/194925>
- The CBM-CFS3, supporting software and user documentation (in English, French and Spanish) are all available free-of-charge online: <https://carbon.nfis.org/cbm>
- For information or to be added to a notification list for training on the CBM-CFS3, GCBM, and CBM-FHWP, contact Stephen Kull, Carbon Modelling Extension Forester: Stephen.Kull@canada.ca
- For information on deforestation emission factors, contact Mark Hafer, Physical Scientist - Carbon Accounting: Mark.Hafer@Canada.ca
- For information on deforestation area estimation see the National Deforestation Monitoring System – System description: <https://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/publications?id=36042>

