

Section 19: Carbon cycle

Reading: Chapter 19

Learning outcomes

- explain the major stocks and fluxes of the global carbon cycle
- understand important influences of ecosystems on the global carbon cycle
- describe the human perturbations to the carbon cycle and where the emitted carbon is going
- understand the global and US carbon budgets with respect to ecosystem participation

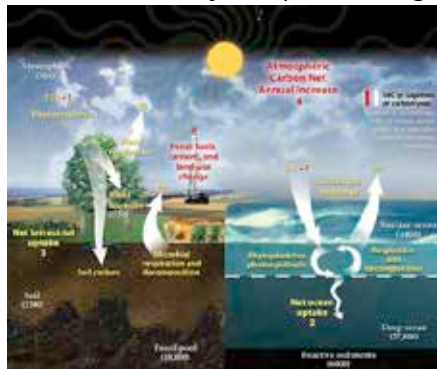
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Global carbon cycle (units: Pg C)

(stocks)
 natural
 fluxes
 human
 activities

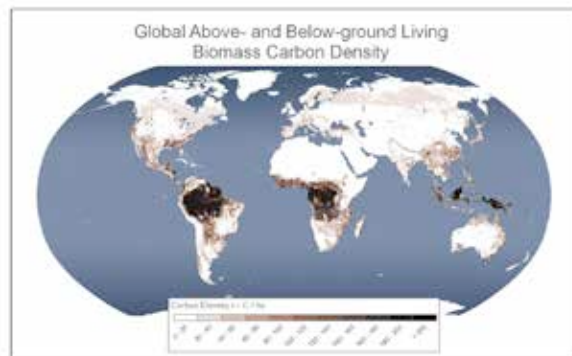


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Hannah, 2014; DOE

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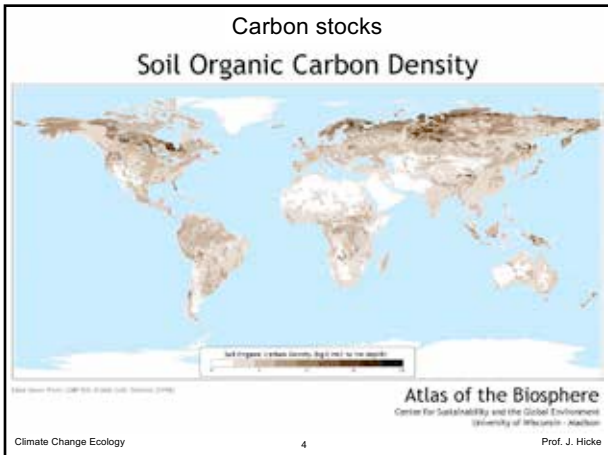
Carbon stocks

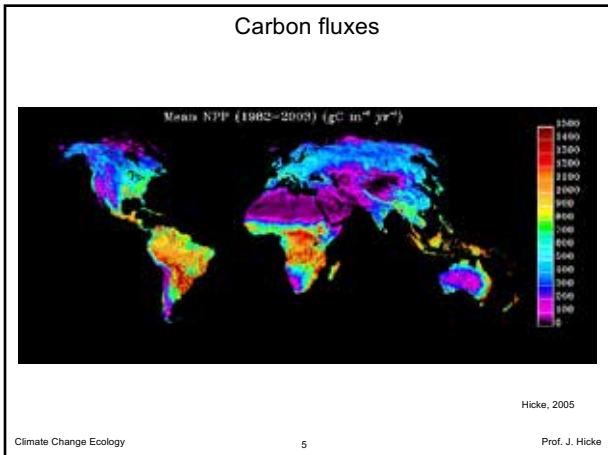


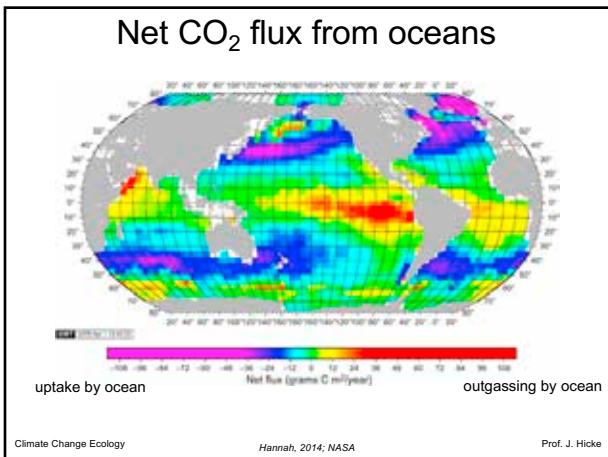
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Hannah, 2014; IPCC

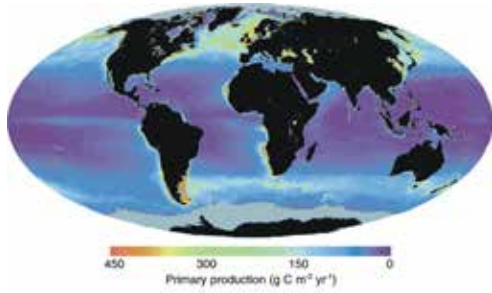
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One component of ocean C cycle: biological productivity



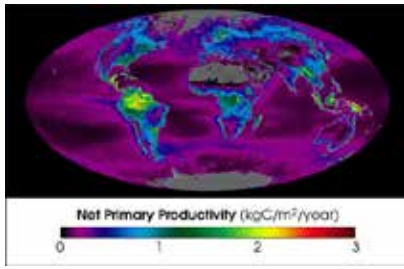
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Steffen et al., 2005

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NPP over Oceans and Land



Oceans: 50 Pg C/year Land: 60 Pg C/year

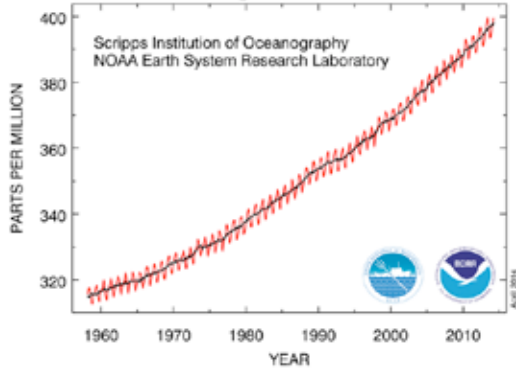
science.hq.nasa.gov/oceans/system/climate.html

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Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory

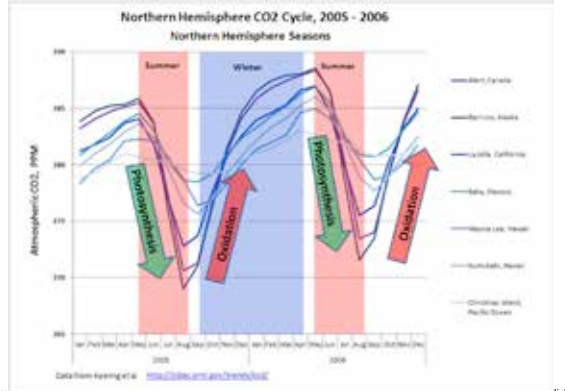


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www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/

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Annual cycle of atmospheric CO2



Tropical deforestation



Deforestation patterns



Arc of deforestation (red) in Amazon



http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/amazon/problems/

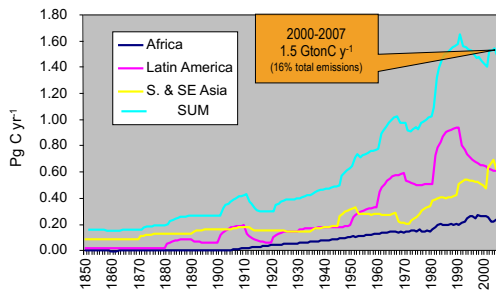
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Historical Emissions from Land Use Change

Carbon Emissions from Tropical Deforestation



R.A. Houghton, unpublished

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Disturbance effects on C cycle: Fires

Global C emissions from fires

Human and climate (change?) influences?

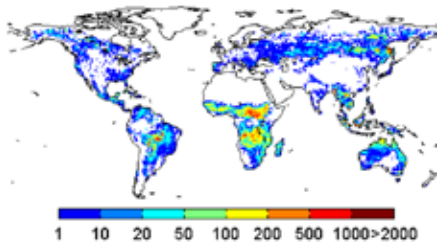
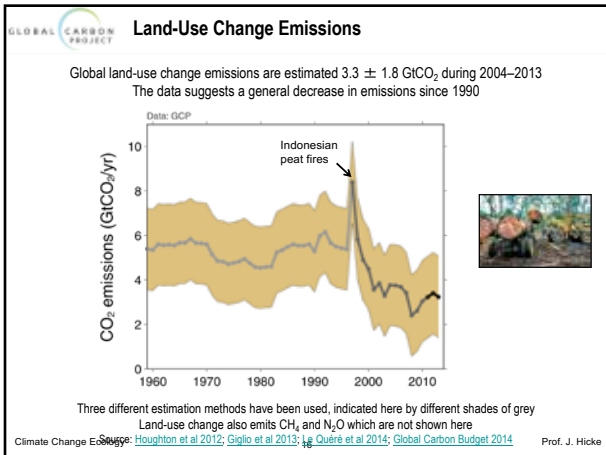
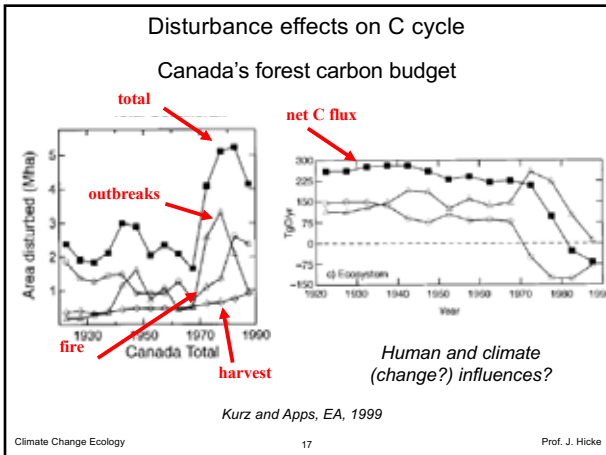


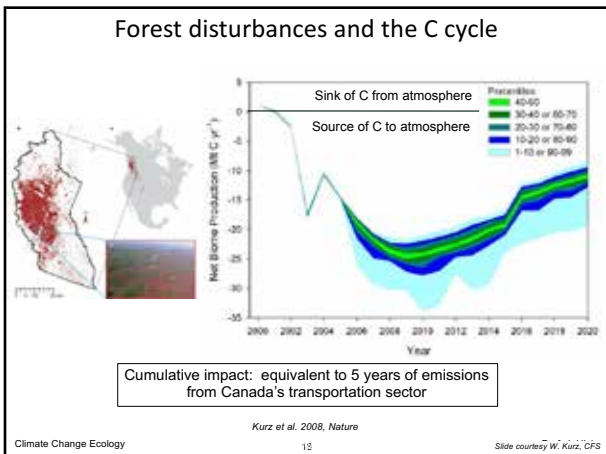
Fig. 6. Mean annual fire emissions ($\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{ year}^{-1}$) averaged over 1997-2004. van der Werf et al., 2006

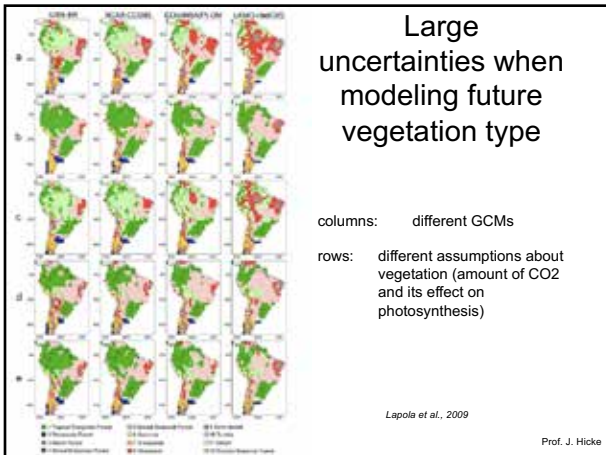
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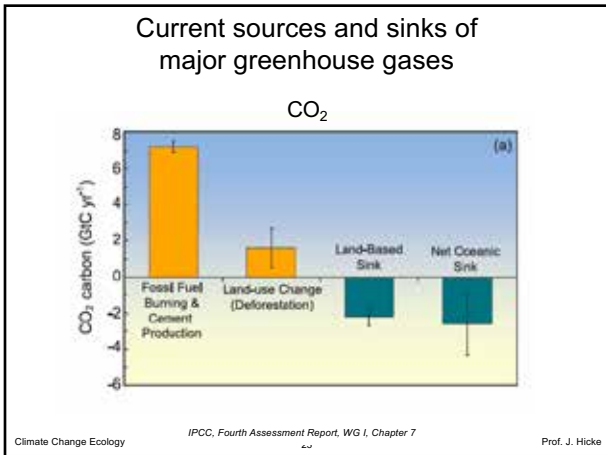
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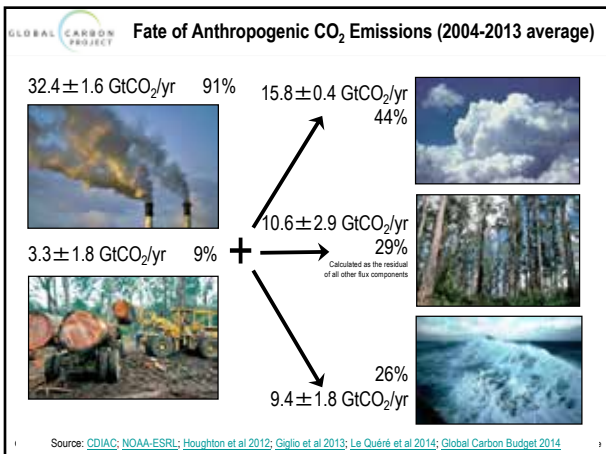












North American carbon budget

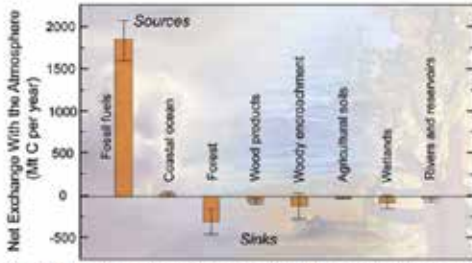


Figure ES.1 North American carbon sources and sinks (million tons of carbon per year) in 2003. Height of a bar indicates a best estimate for net carbon exchange between the atmosphere and the indicated element of the North American carbon budget. Sources add CO₂ to the atmosphere; sinks remove it. Error bars indicate the uncertainty in that estimate, and define the range of values that include the actual value with 95% certainty. See Chapter 3 and Chapters 6-15 of this report for details and discussion of these sources and sinks.

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Historical C fluxes from US forests

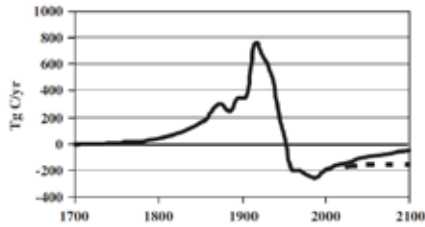


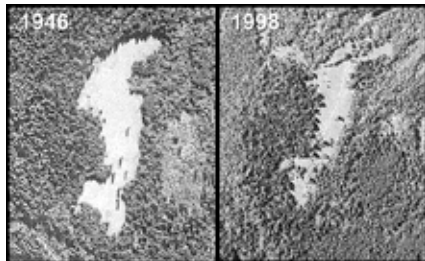
Fig. 5. Carbon emissions in the United States from drain on the saw-timber stand, and sequestration from regrowth, 1630-2000. Projections from 2000-2100 show a continuation of current trends (solid line) and a possible alternate trend (dashed line) that reflects implementation of policies to increase carbon sequestration by the forest sector.

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Woody encroachment: meadows



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