

Developing Global Reforestation and Afforestation Scenarios for Land Carbon Mitigation in CESM



Peter Lawrence, Dave Lawrence, Deborah Lawrence, Anton Seimon, Stephanie Roe, and Simone Tilmes

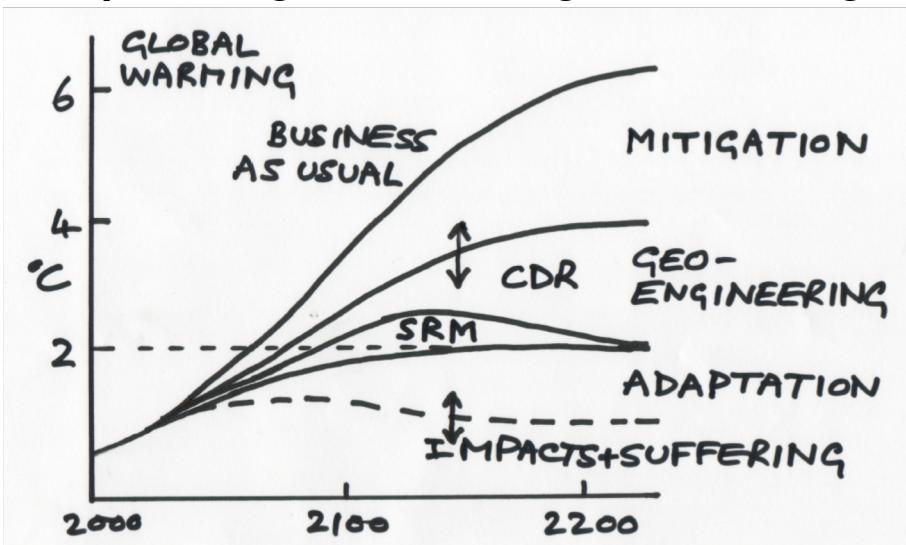
NCAR Climate Intervention Strategy Workshop

July 30, 2019

NCAR Climate Intervention Strategies

CDR and Mitigation through Land Management

Napkin Diagram: Warming and Suffering



Jane Long and John Shepherd, 2014

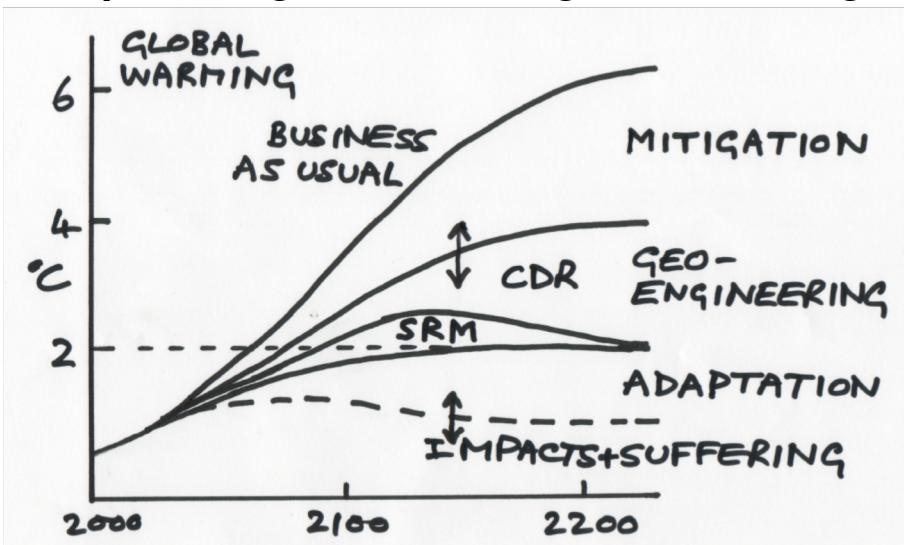
Land Based Carbon Dioxide Removal (Negative Emissions)

- Reforestation on previously forested land
- Afforestation on climate suitable for trees but not previously forested
- Other ecosystem restoration (wetlands, shrublands etc)
- Bio-energy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) of CO₂ in geological reservoirs
- Biochar generation through burying charred wood or other plant matter in soils

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CDR and Mitigation through Land Management

Napkin Diagram: Warming and Suffering



Land Based Mitigation (Reduced Emissions)

- Avoided deforestation through reduced demand for agricultural and forestry land from current natural forested land
- Conservation agriculture on existing cropped land through changed farming practices like no till, residue management after harvesting, and natural vegetation restoration within the farm site
- Conservation forestry through plantation forestry reducing the demand and disturbance of natural forests

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CDR through Land Management

The carbon dioxide removal potential for large scale Reforestation and Afforestation has been receiving much attention in both the literature and the press.

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Letter | Published: 27 May 2019

Potential for low-cost carbon dioxide removal through tropical reforestation

Jonah Busch¹, Jens Engelmann, Susan C. Cook-Patton, Bronson W. Griscom, Timm Kroeger, Hugh Possingham & Priya Shyamsundar

NEWS FEATURE • 15 JANUARY 2019

How much can forests fight climate change?

Trees are supposed to slow global warming, but growing evidence suggests they might not always be climate saviours.

Gabriel Popkin

The New York Times

Restoring Forests Could Help Put a Brake on Global Warming, Study Finds

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The global tree restoration potential



Jean-Francois Bastin^{1,*}, Yelena Finegold², Claude Garcia^{3,4}, Danilo Mollicone², Marcelo Rezende², Devin Routh¹, Constantin...



+ See all authors and affiliations
Science 05 Jul 2019:
Vol. 365, Issue 6448, pp. 76-79
DOI: 10.1126/science.aax0848

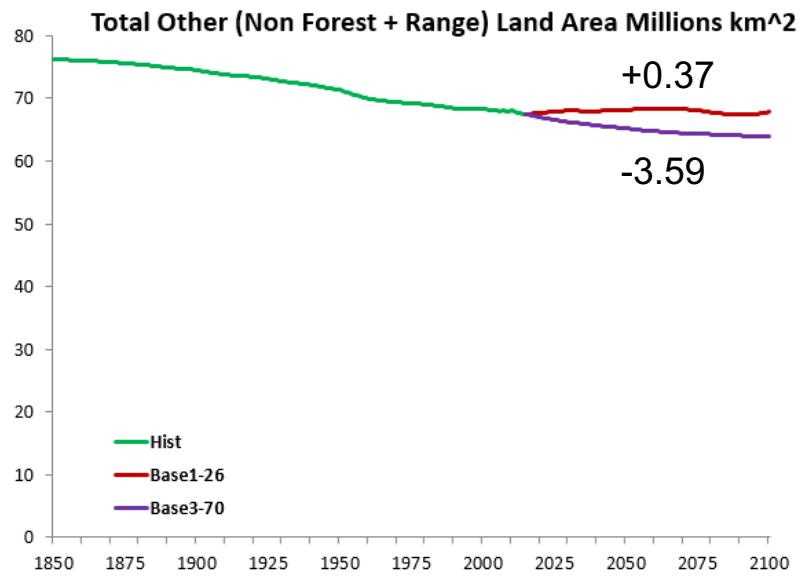
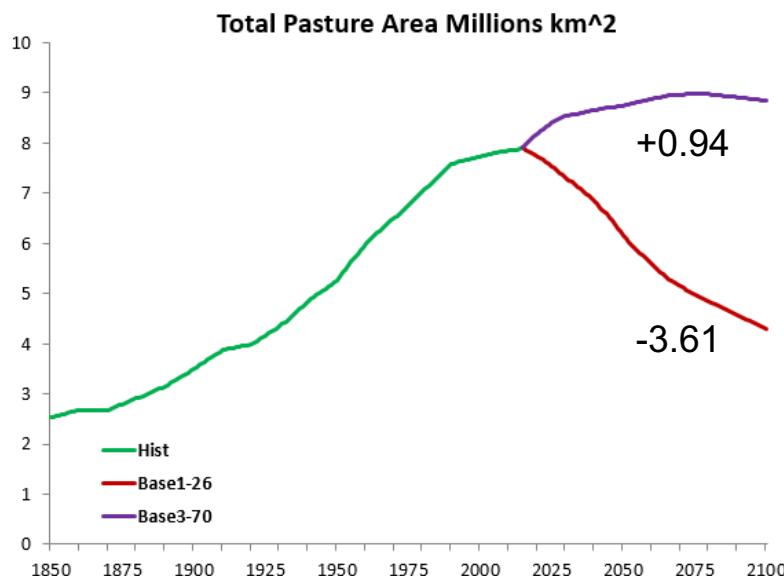
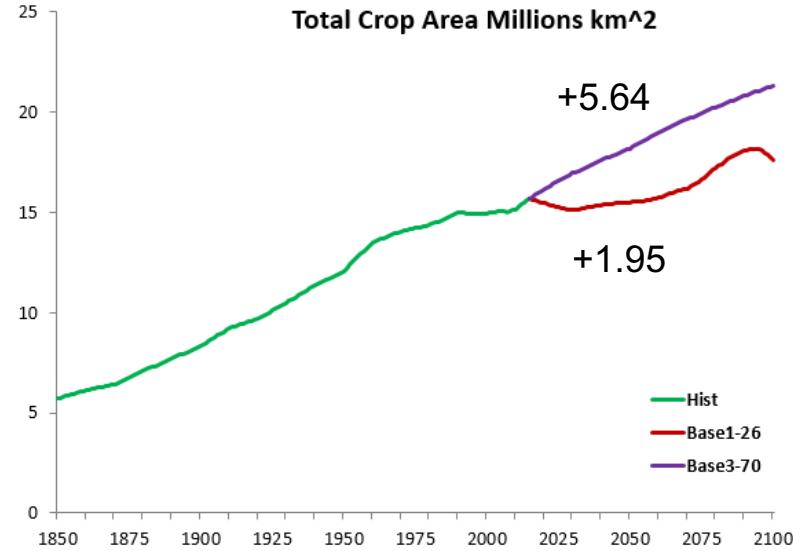
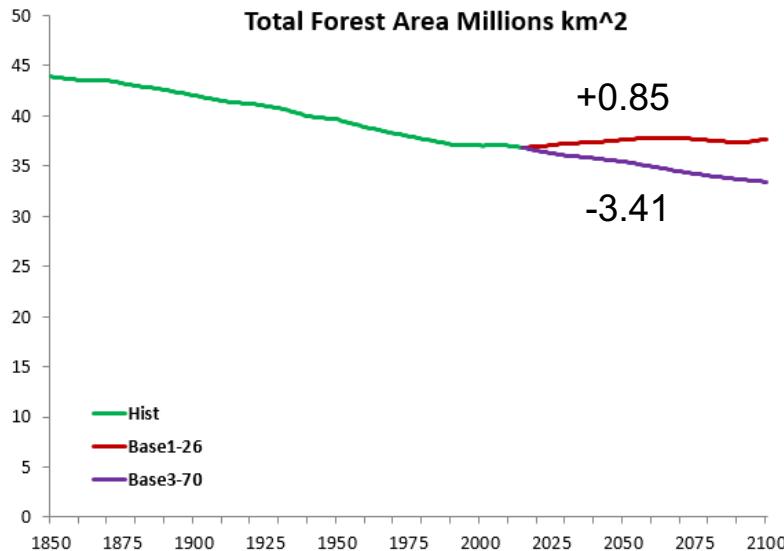
Range of results upper end has:
Re/Afforestation of 9 million km²
With 205 PgC additional storage
(Cumulative emissions ~500 PgC)

Natural climate solutions

Bronson W. Griscom, Justin Adams, Peter W. Ellis, Richard A. Houghton, Guy Lomax, Daniela A. Miteva, William H. Schlesinger, David Shoch, Juha V. Siikamäki, Pete Smith, Peter Woodbury, Chris Zganjar, Allen Blackman, João Campari, Richard T. Conant, Christopher Delgado, Patricia Elias, Trisha Gopalakrishna, Marisa R. Hamsik, Mario Herr Joseph Kiesecker, Emily Landis, Lars Laestadius, Sara M. Leavitt, Susan Minnemeyer, Stephen Polasky, Peter Potapov, Francis E. Putz, Jonathan Sanderman, Marcel Silvius, Eva Wollenberg, and Joseph Fargione

PNAS October 31, 2017 114 (44) 11645-11650; first published October 16, 2017 https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.17

CESM – CMIP6 SSP 1-26 and 3-70 Baseline LULCC



CESM Afforestation and Reforestation Potentials

NCAR, University of Virginia, Appalachian State and MacArthur Foundation

New CMIP6 Reforestation / Afforestation Land Use Land Cover Change Scenarios

- Current Land Use (NoLULCC 2015)
- SSP1-2.6 Sustainable World Baseline (SSP126Base)
- SSP3-70 High Population and Agriculture Baseline (SSP370Base)

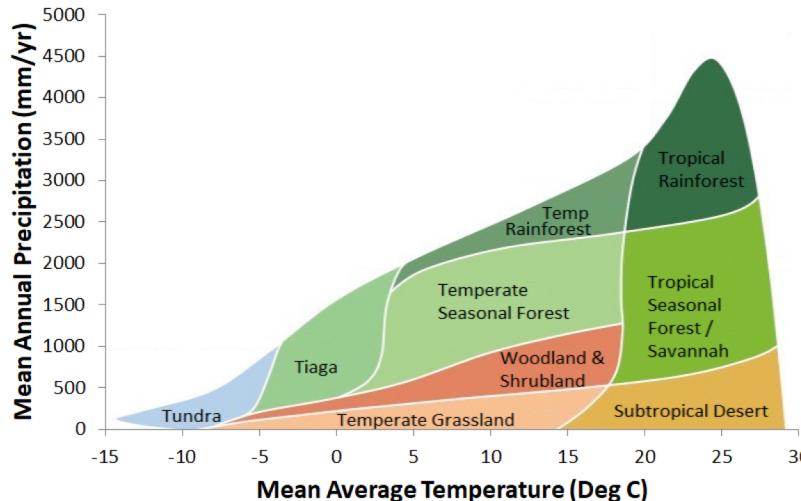
Two Climate Scenarios (Land Only and Coupled Concentration driven CESM2)

- SSP1-2.6 Reduced emissions and CO₂ concentrations
- SSP3-7.0 High emissions and CO₂ concentrations

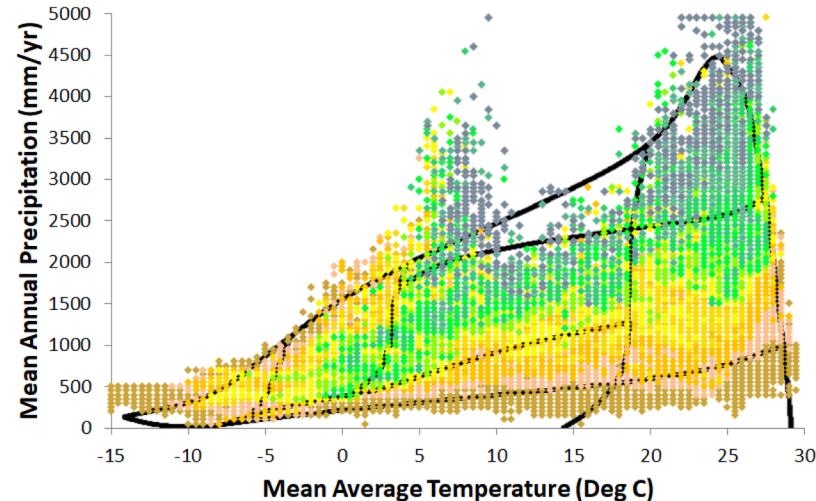
		Climate					
		2.6 (2C)			7.0 (4C)		
Land used for agriculture (Food security)	SSP3 (High agriculture)	I.	1. Baseline (BAU)	IV.	10. Baseline (BAU)		
			2. Reforestation			11. Reforestation	
			3. Reforestation + Afforestation			12. Reforestation + Afforestation	
	Current 2015 (Static land use)	II.	4. Baseline	V.	13. Baseline		
			5. Reforestation			14. Reforestation	
			6. Reforestation + Afforestation			15. Reforestation + Afforestation	
	SSP1 (Low agriculture)	III.	7. Baseline	VI.	16. Baseline		
			8. Reforestation			17. Reforestation	
			9. Reforestation + Afforestation			18. Reforestation + Afforestation	

CESM Re/Afforestation Climate Index

Whittaker Climatic Biomes

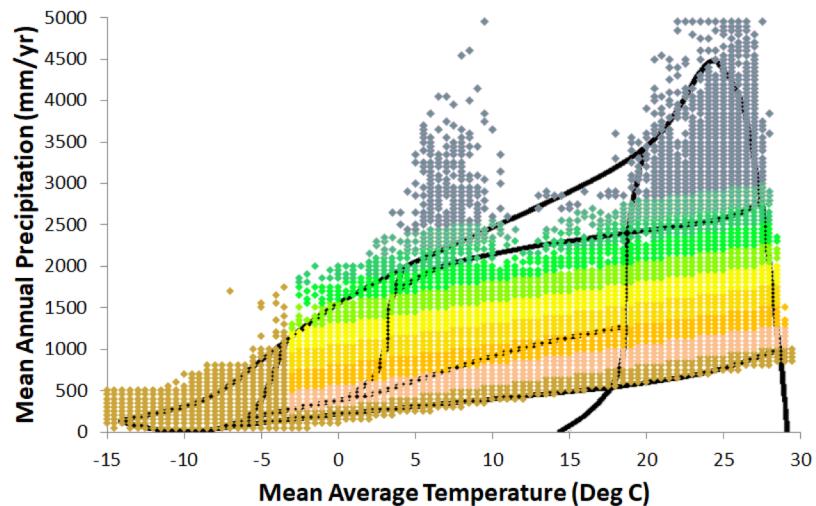


CLM5 All Tree PFTs



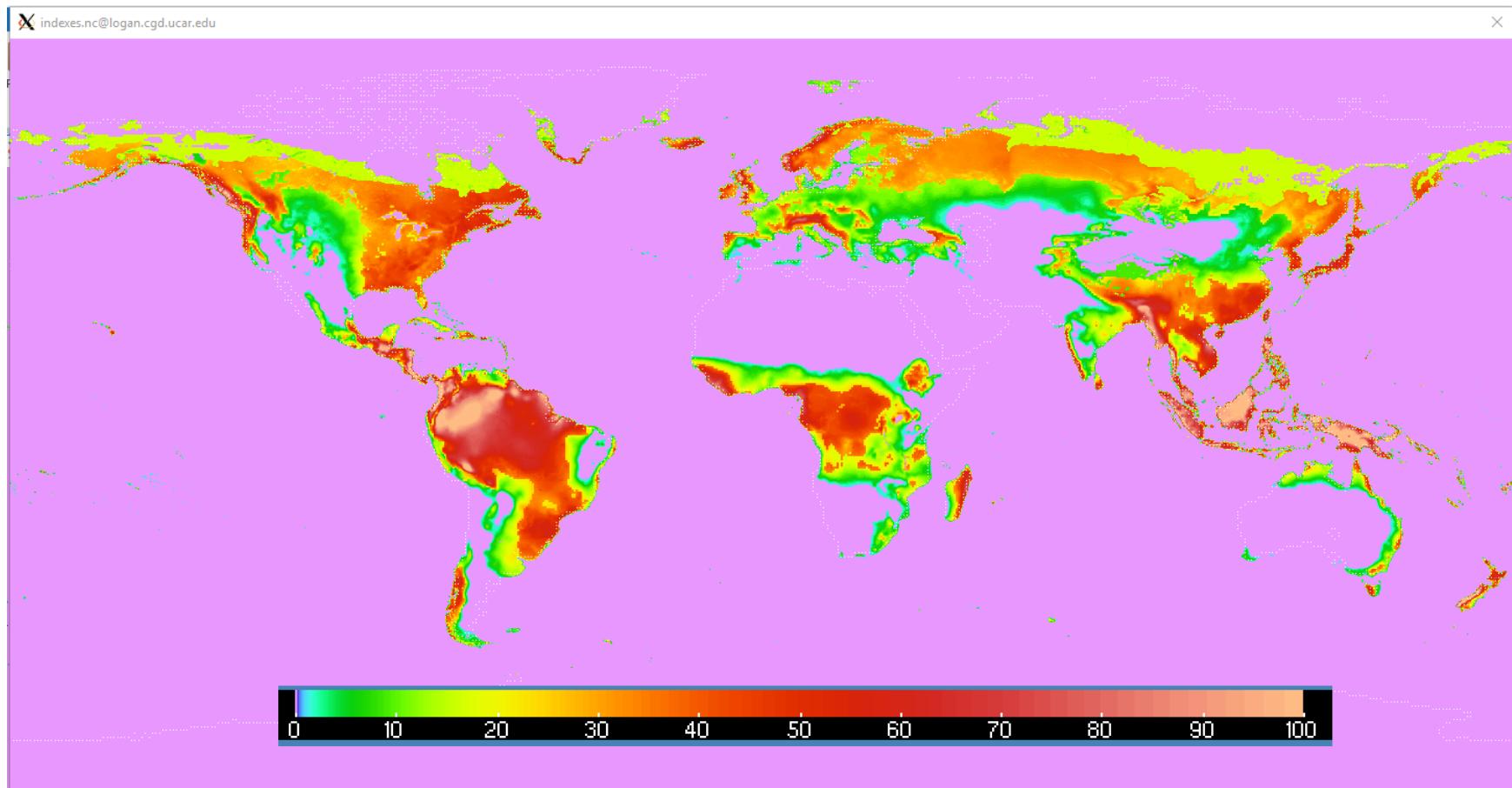
Climate Index =
 $((\text{AnnPrecip}-700)/2500 - (\text{AnnAvgTemp}-25)/100) * 100$

Climate Afforestation Potential

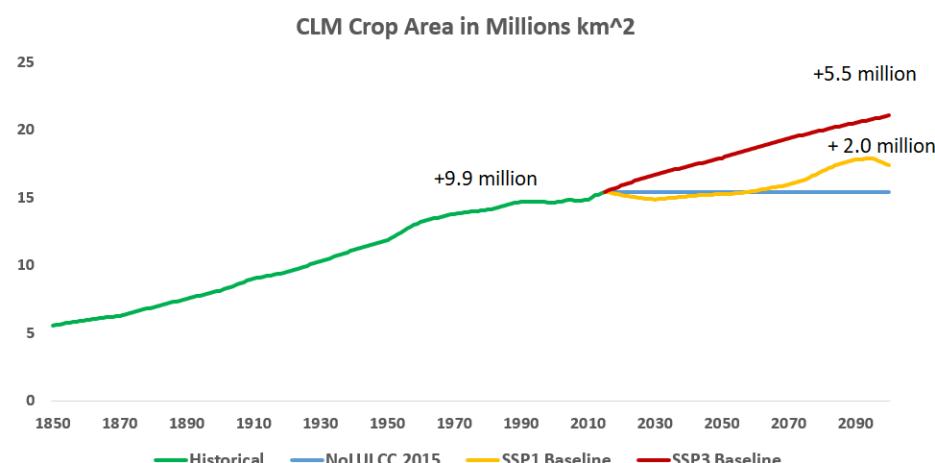
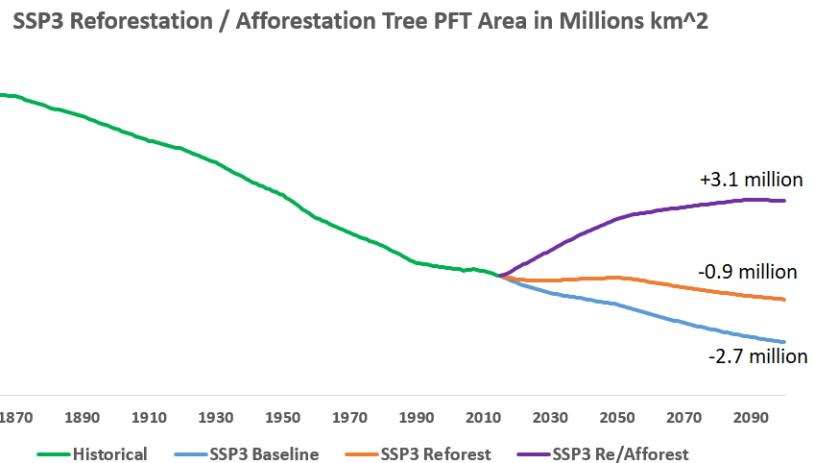
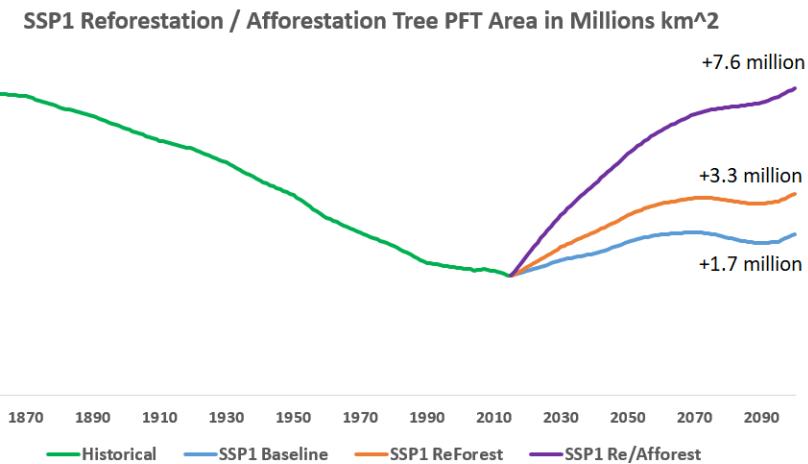
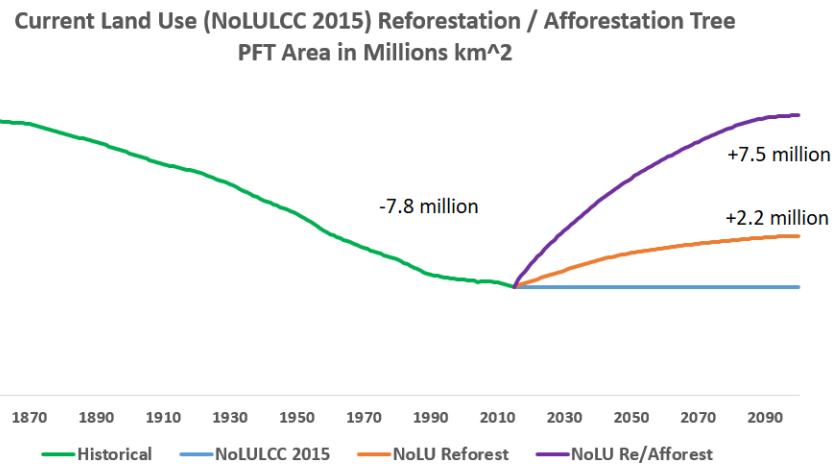


1 - 10%	10 - 20%	20 - 30%	30 - 40%	40 - 50%	50 - 60%	60 - 70%	70 - 80%	80 - 90%	90 - 100%
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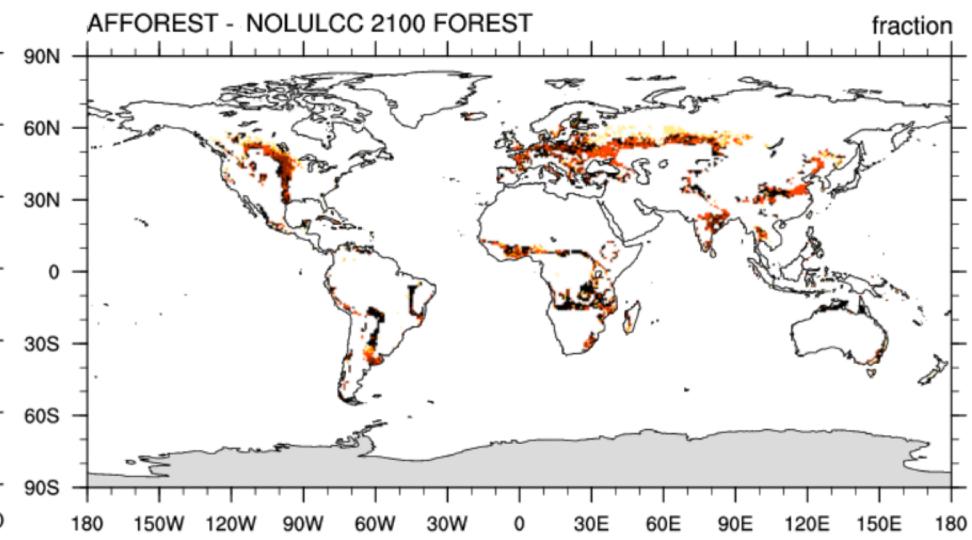
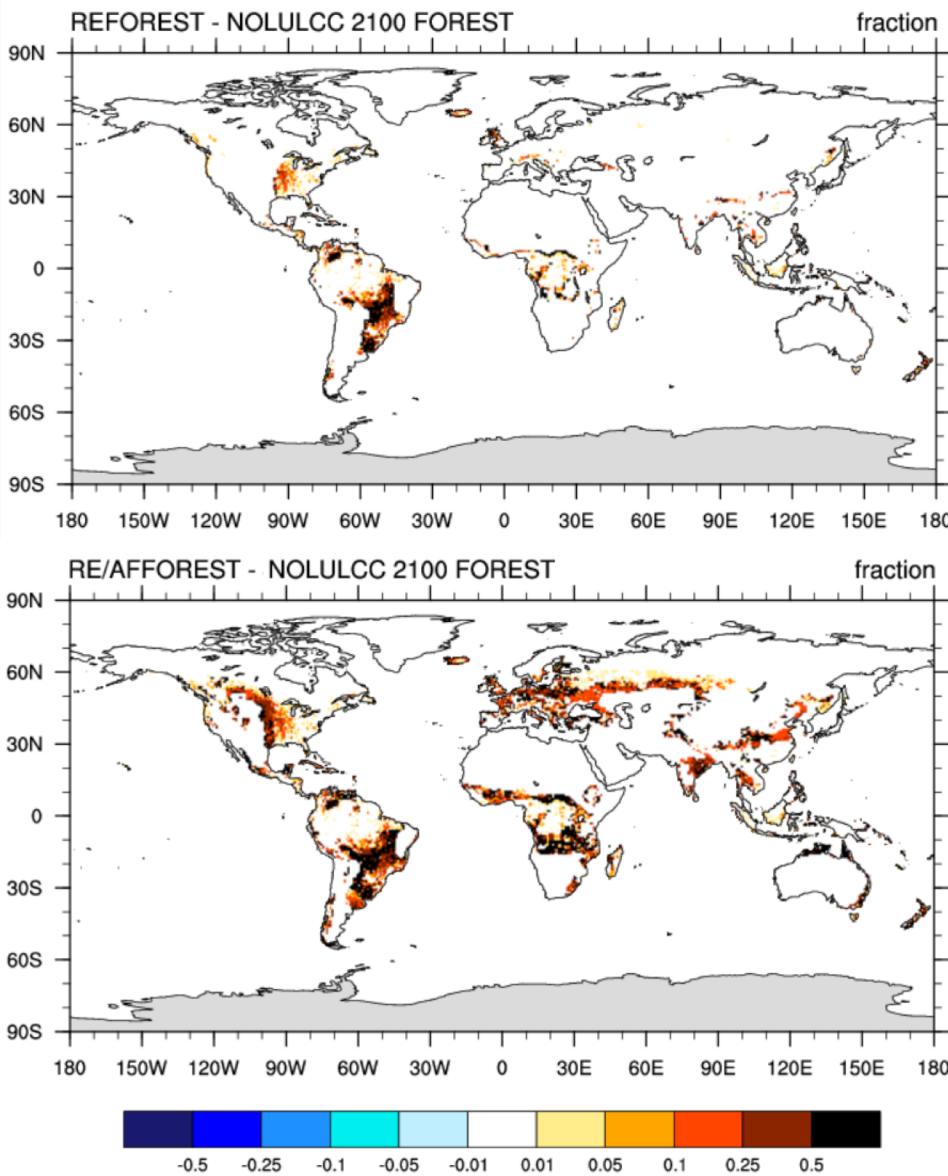
CESM 2 Re/Afforestation Index



CTSM – SSP Potential Land CDR Scenarios Tree PFTs

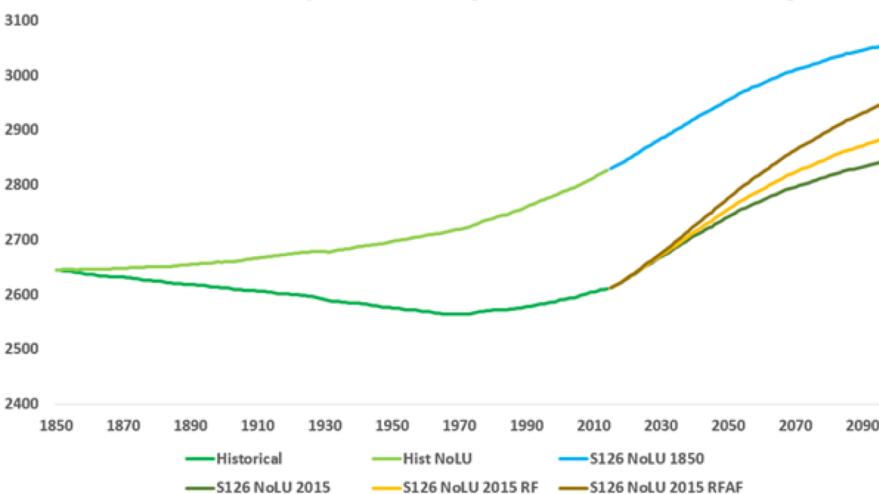


Land Based CDR Reforest / Afforest Tree PFTs

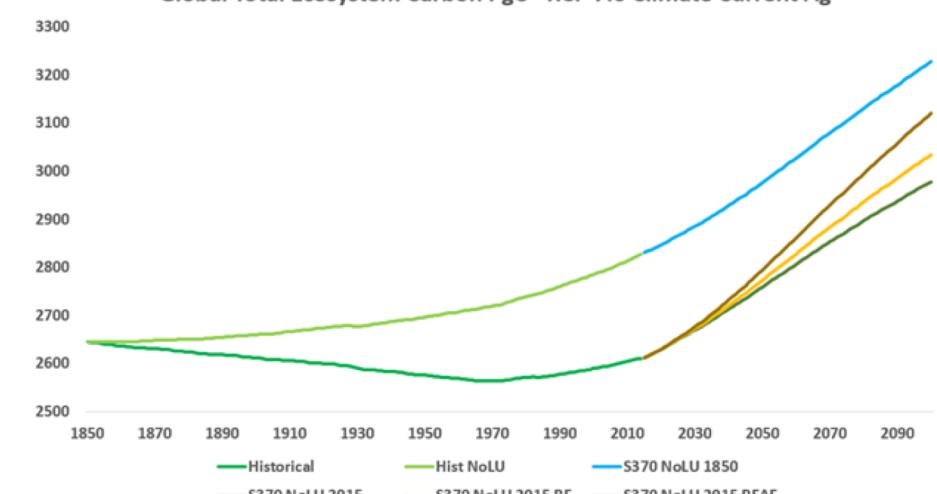


CTSM – Total Ecosystem Carbon Land CDR Scenarios

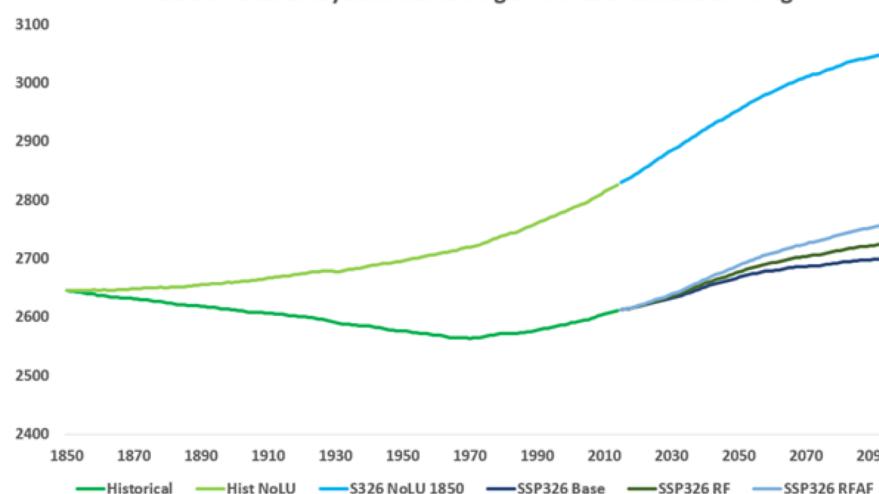
Global Total Ecosystem Carbon PgC - RCP 2.6 Climate Current Ag



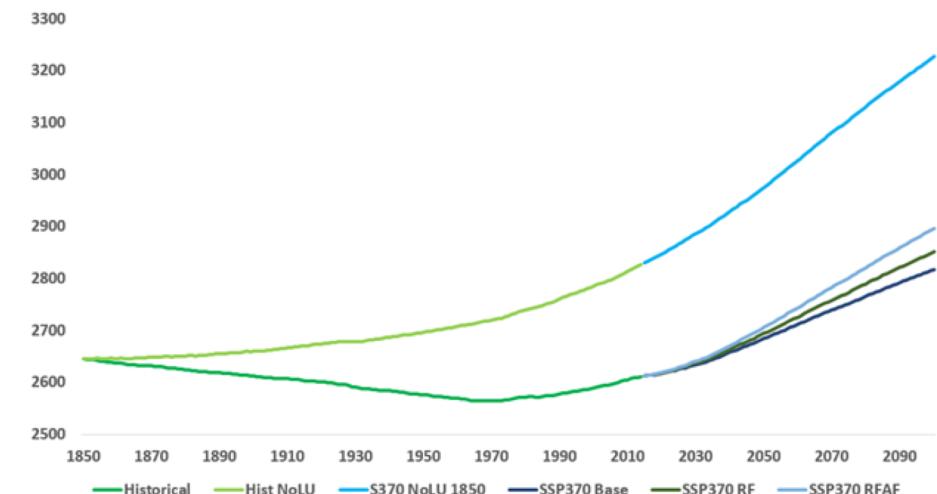
Global Total Ecosystem Carbon PgC - RCP 7.0 Climate Current Ag



Global Total Ecosystem Carbon PgC - RCP 2.6 Climate SSP3 Ag

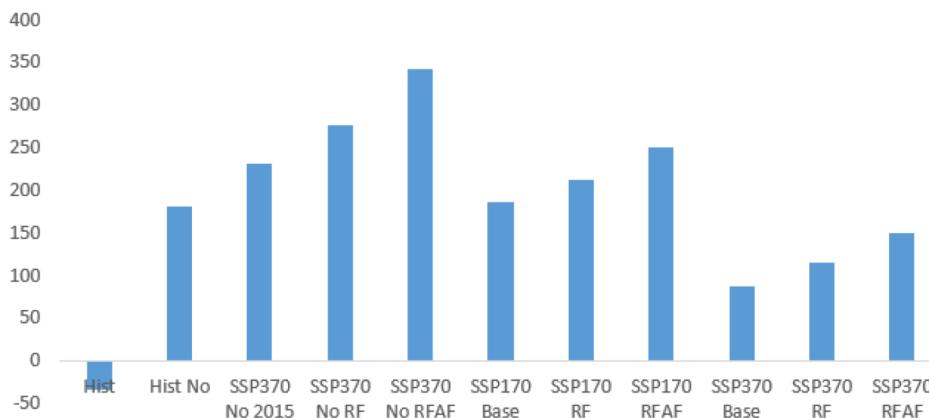


Global Total Ecosystem Carbon PgC - RCP 7.0 Climate SSP3 Ag

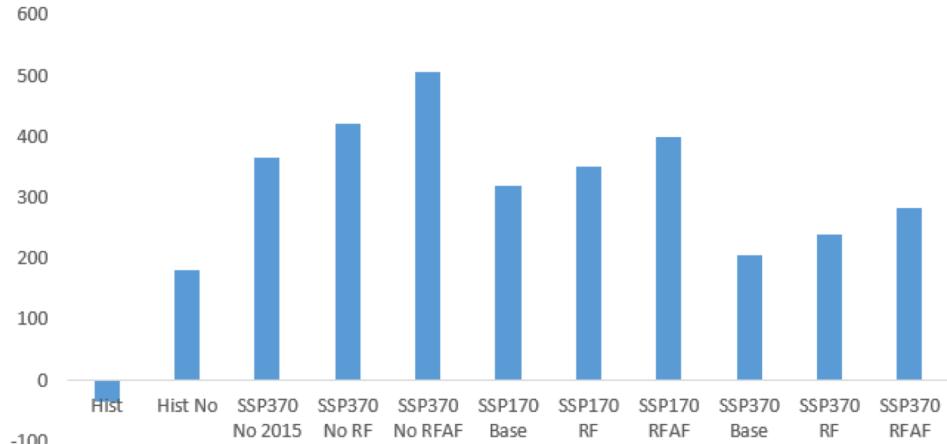


CESM – Total Ecosystem Carbon Land CDR Scenarios

Historical LULCC and Climate Reforestation / Afforestation and RCP 2.6 Change in Total Ecosystem Carbon PgC



Historical LULCC and Climate Reforestation / Afforestation and RCP 7.0 Change in Total Ecosystem Carbon PgC



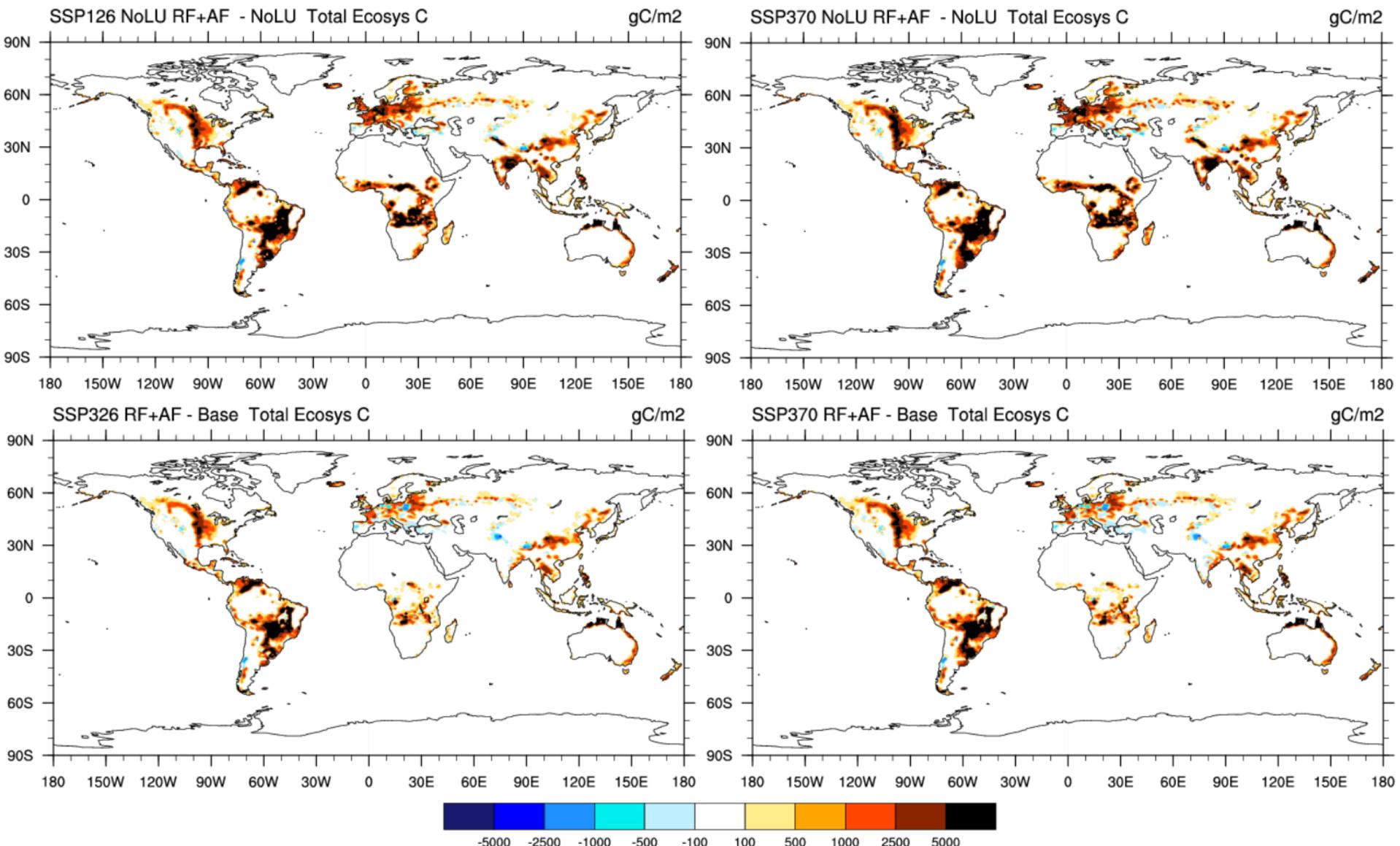
Historical LULCC and Climate Reforestation / Afforestation and RCP 2.6 Difference in Total Ecosystem Carbon PgC



Historical LULCC and Climate Reforestation / Afforestation and RCP 7.0 Difference in Total Ecosystem Carbon PgC



CTSM – Total Ecosystem Carbon Land CDR Scenarios



NCAR Climate Intervention Strategies CDR through Land Management – Next Steps

The carbon dioxide removal potential for large scale Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS).

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REVIEW



Cellulosic biofuel contributions to a sustainable energy future: Choices and outcomes

G. Philip Robertson^{1,2,3,*}, Stephen K. Hamilton^{1,3,4}, Bradford L. Barham^{5,6}, Bruce E. Dale^{3,7}, R. Cesar Izaurralde^{3,8,9}, Randall ...

* See all authors and affiliations

Science 30 Jun 2017:
Volume 356, Issue 6338, 1000

Journal of Integrative Agriculture

Volume 16, Issue 6, June 2017, Pages 1197-1210



Global Environmental Change

Volume 42, January 2017, Pages 153-168



REVIEW

Modeling the biomass of energy crops: Descriptions, strengths and prospective

Rui JIANG ^{a, b}✉, Tong-tong WANG ^a✉, Jin SHAO ^c, Sheng GUO ^a, Wei ZHU ^a, Ya-jun YU ^b,
Ryuksuke HATANO ^e

The Shared Socioeconomic Pathways and their energy, land use, and greenhouse gas emissions implications: An overview

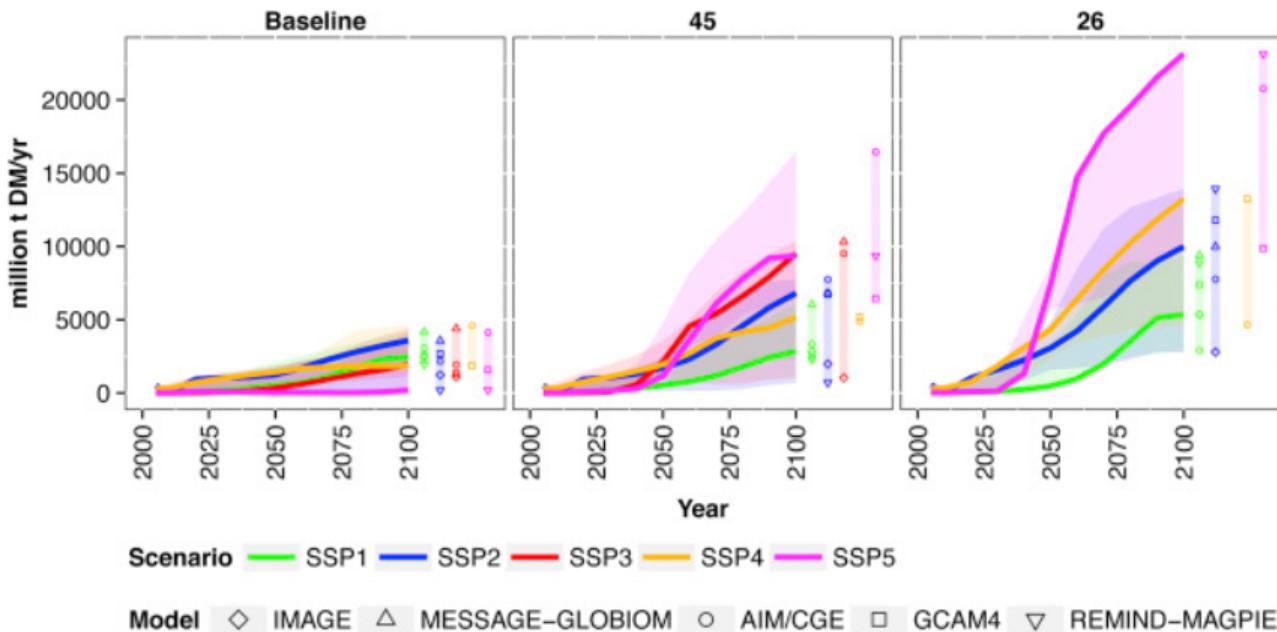
Keywan Riahi ^a✉, Detlef P. van Vuuren ^b, Elmar Kriegler ^c, Jae Edmonds ^d, Brian C. O'Neill ^e, Shinichiro Fujimori ^f

All SSP Mitigation Scenarios use Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage in some form to provide renewable liquid fuels to reduce fossil fuel emissions

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CDR through Land Management

The carbon dioxide removal potential for large scale Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS).



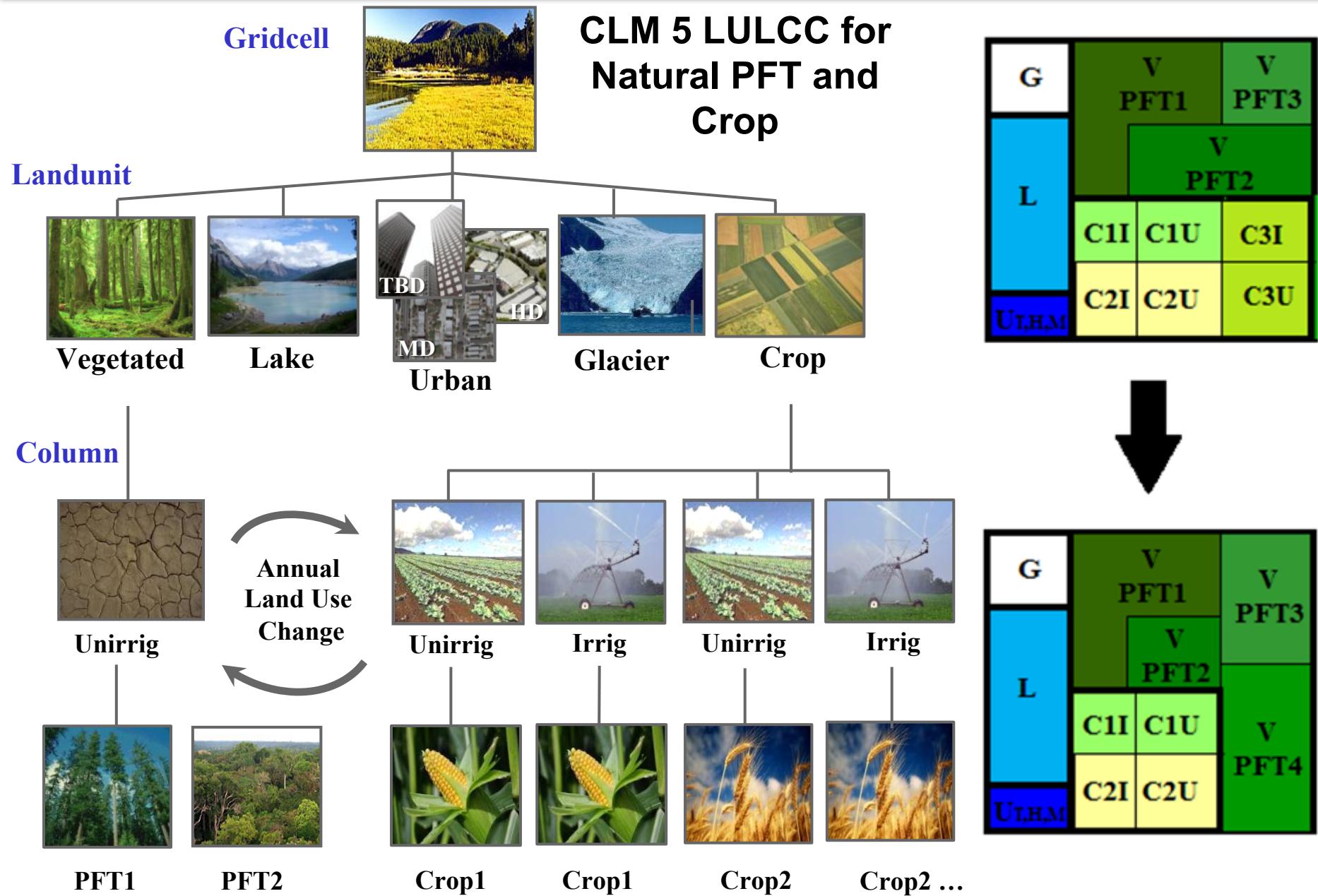
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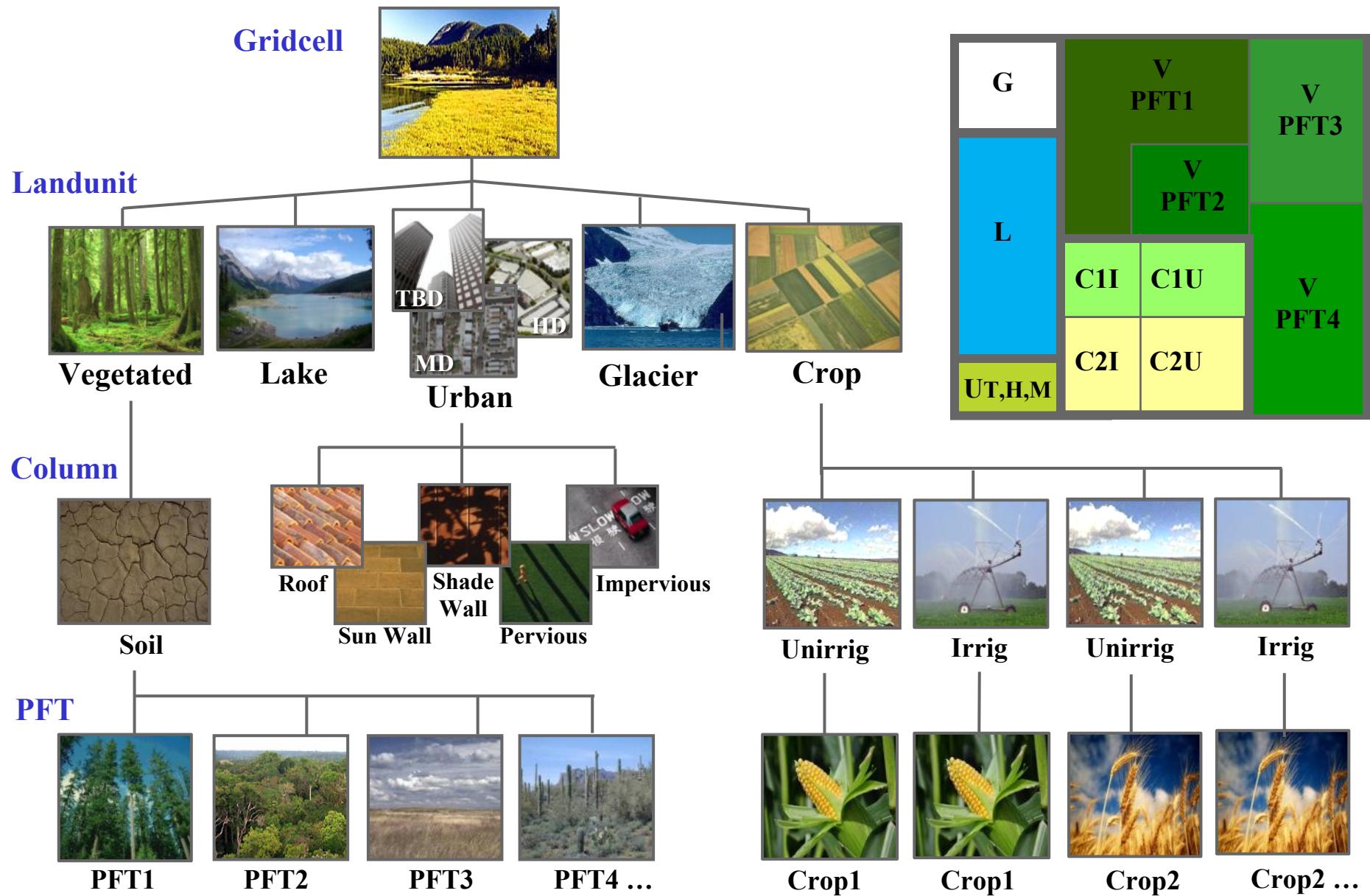
Fig. 2. Global demand for dedicated 2nd generation [bioenergy](#) crops of the five SSP marker scenarios for the baseline (left column), RCP4.5 (middle column) and RCP2.6 (right column) cases. [Colored](#) lines

All SSP Mitigation Scenarios use Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage in some form to provide renewable liquid fuels to reduce fossil fuel emissions

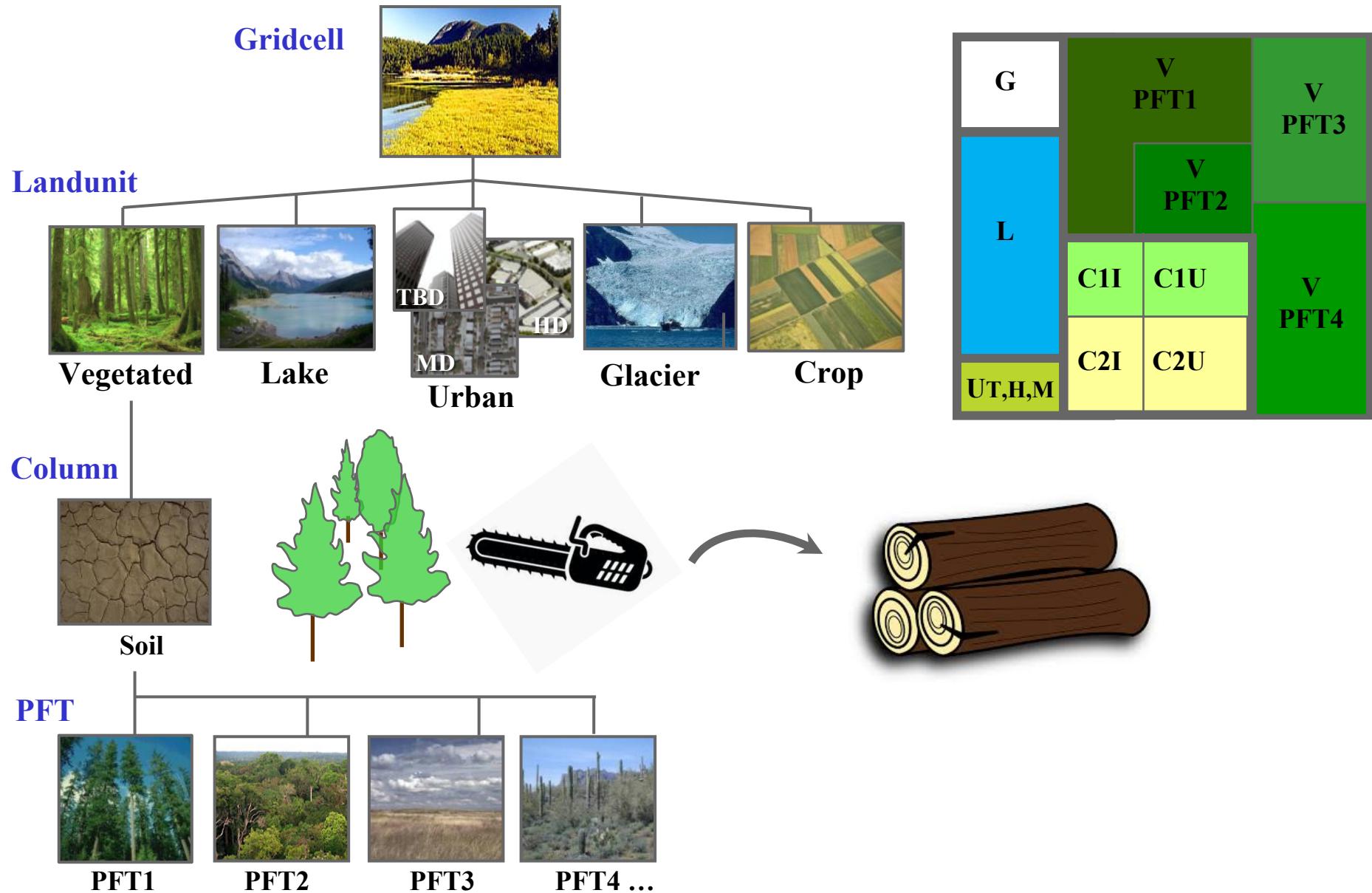
CLM5 Land Cover Change – Prescribed Re/Afforestation



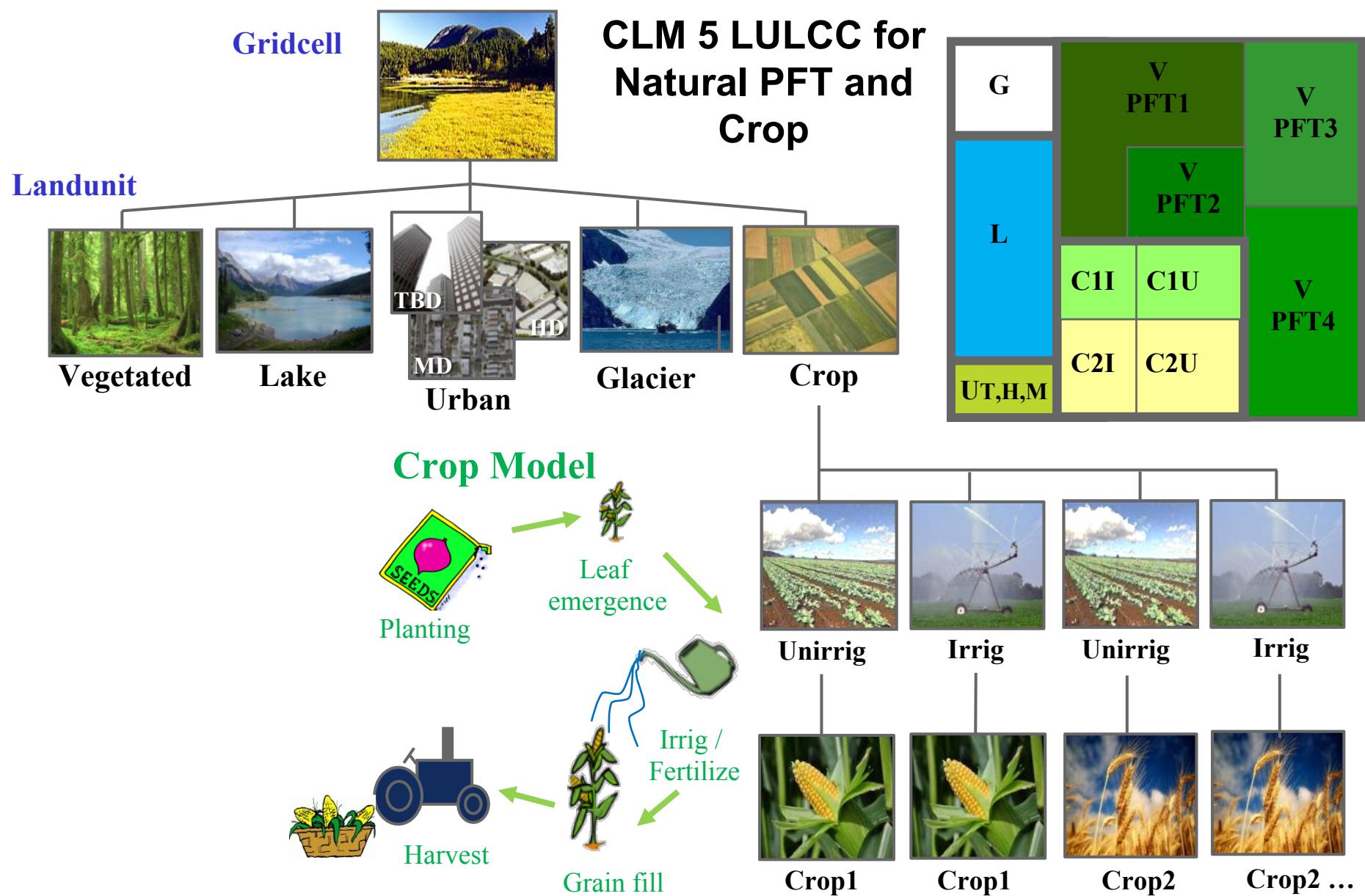
CLM5 Land Use and Land Cover Change Representation



CLM5 Land Use – Changing Wood Harvest (biomass)



CLM5 Land Use – Crop Model for Bioenergy Production



CLM5 Land Use – Crop Model Updates for Biofuels

Yanyan Cheng et al. – PNNL / DOE

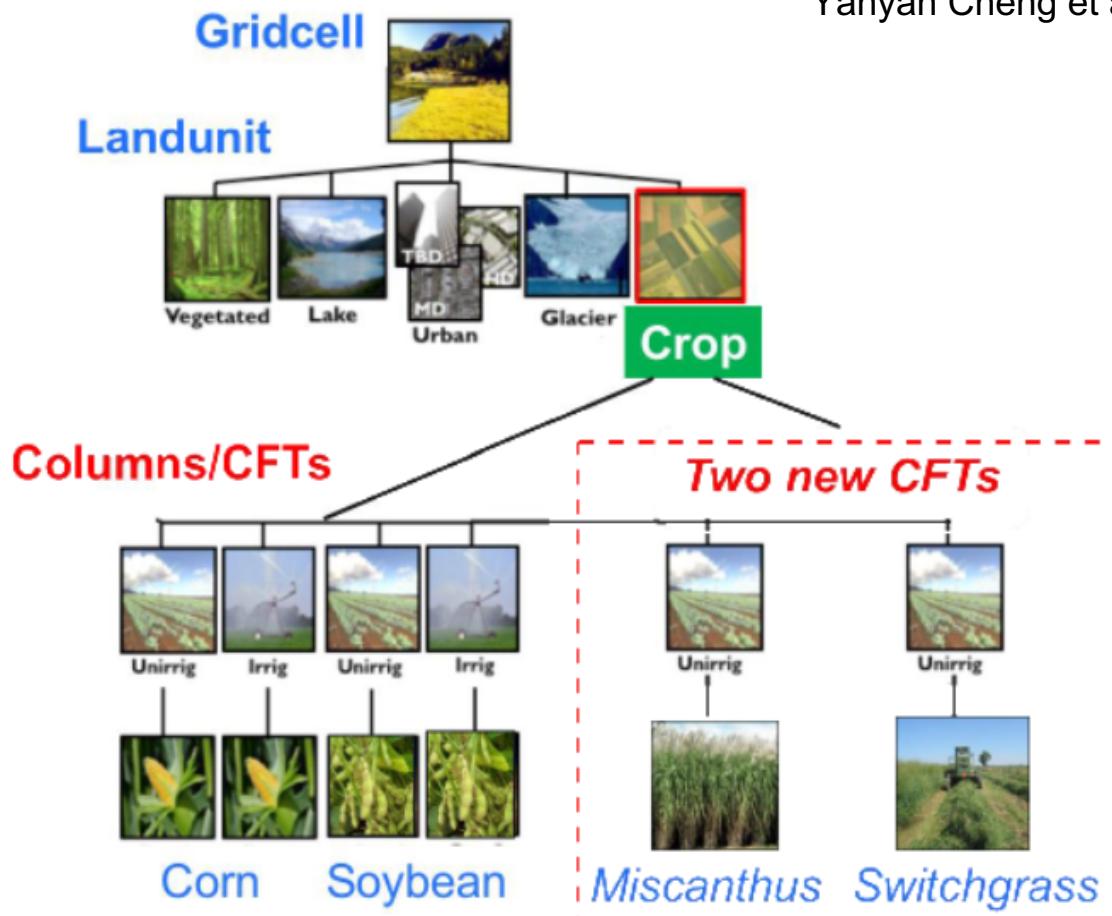
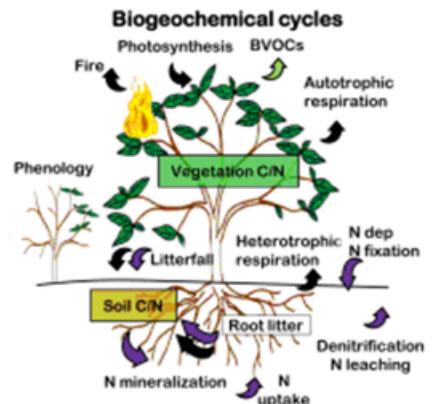
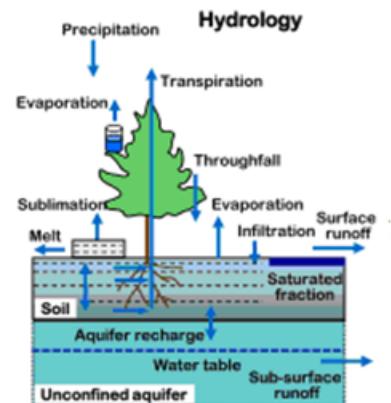
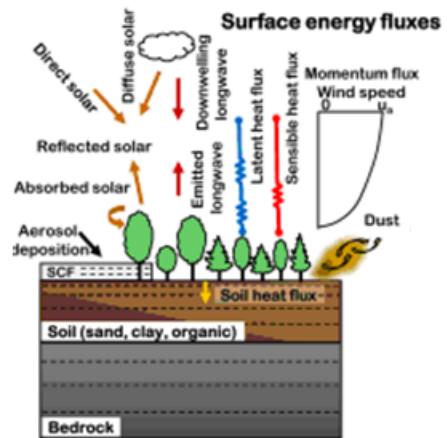


Figure 2: Schematic representation of the implementation of two new perennial bioenergy grasses, Miscanthus and switchgrass, into one typical Community Land Model grid cell, modified from Figure 2.1 in Lawrence et al. (2018). CFTs = Crop Functional Types.

Land Use in the Climate System Changes

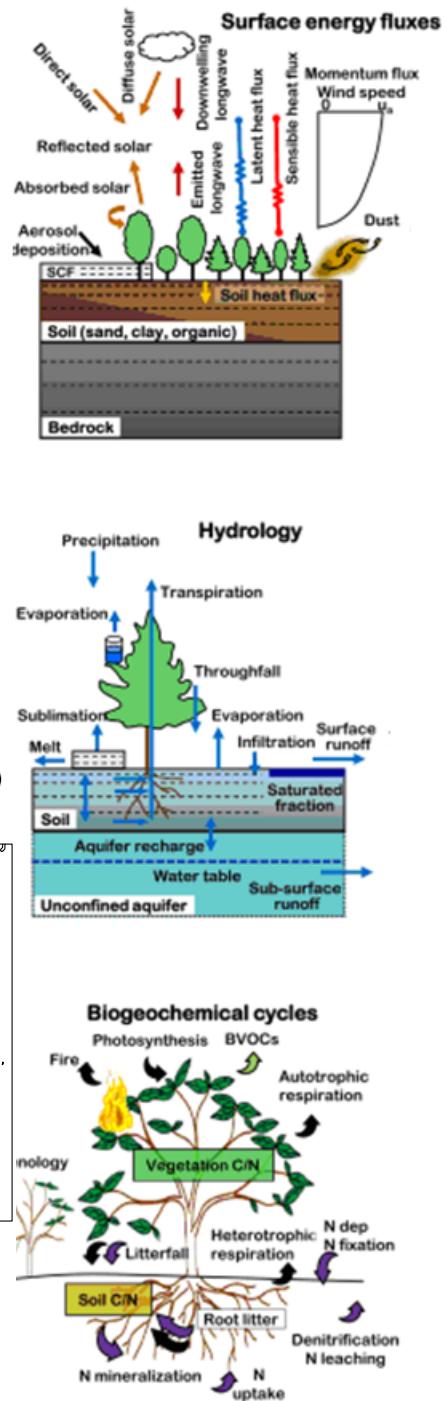
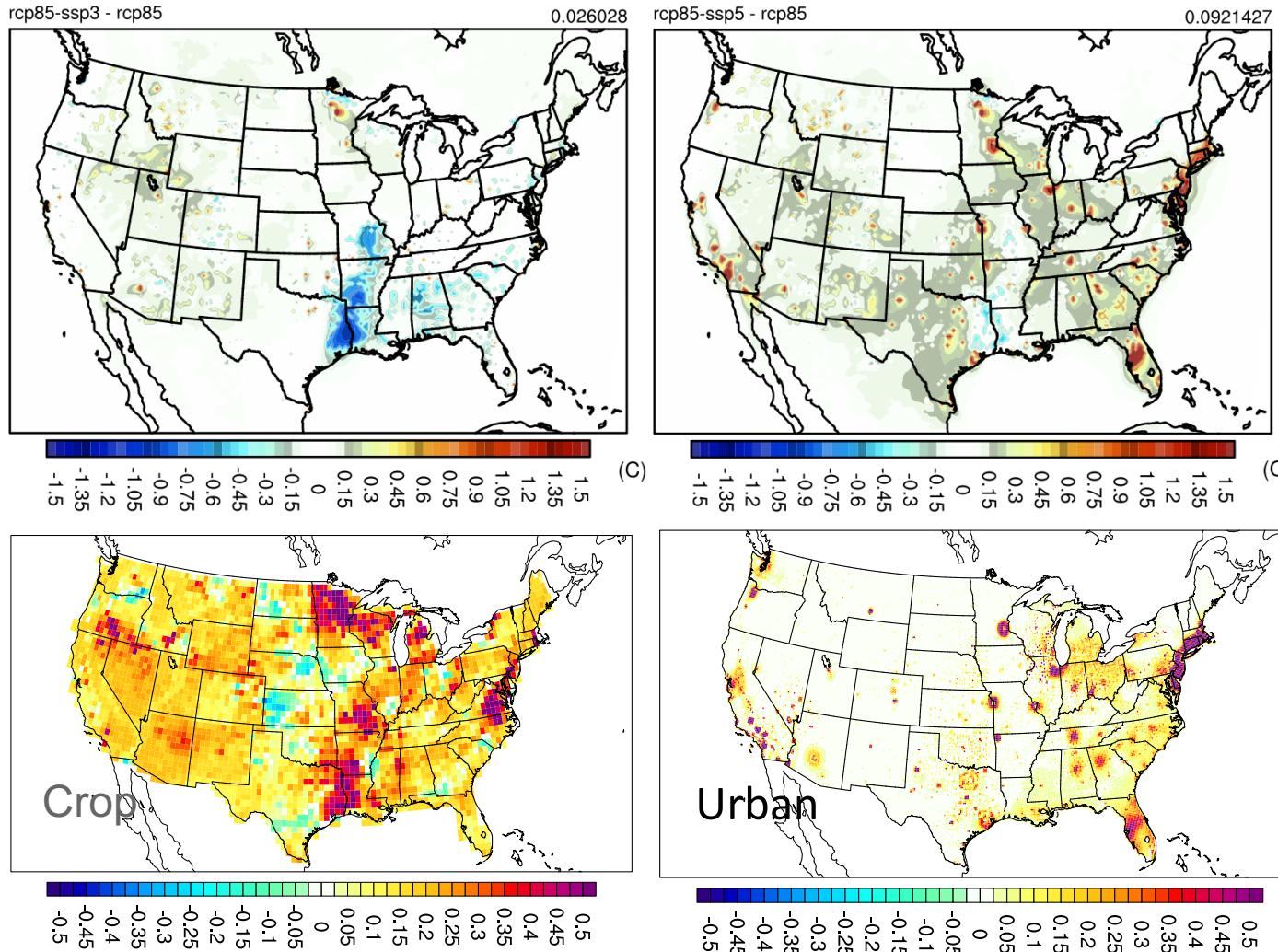
Surface Energy Fluxes:

- Solar Energy Fluxes (Albedo – Vegetation, Snow, Soils)
- Long Wave Energy Fluxes (Surface Temp & Emissivity)
- Latent Heat Fluxes (Transpiration, Evaporation)
- Sensible Heat Fluxes (Surface Temp & Roughness)



Land Use in the Climate System Changes

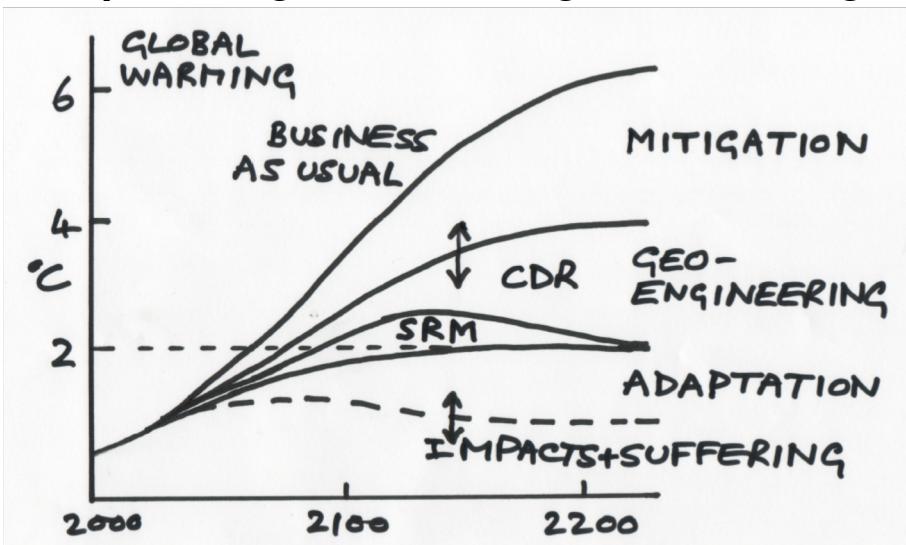
Effect of LULCC in Climate Change Projections in WRF
DJF, 1980-2005 vs. RCP 8.5 for SSP3 (left), SSP5 (right)



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CDR and Mitigation through Land Management

Napkin Diagram: Warming and Suffering



Jane Long and John Shepherd, 2014

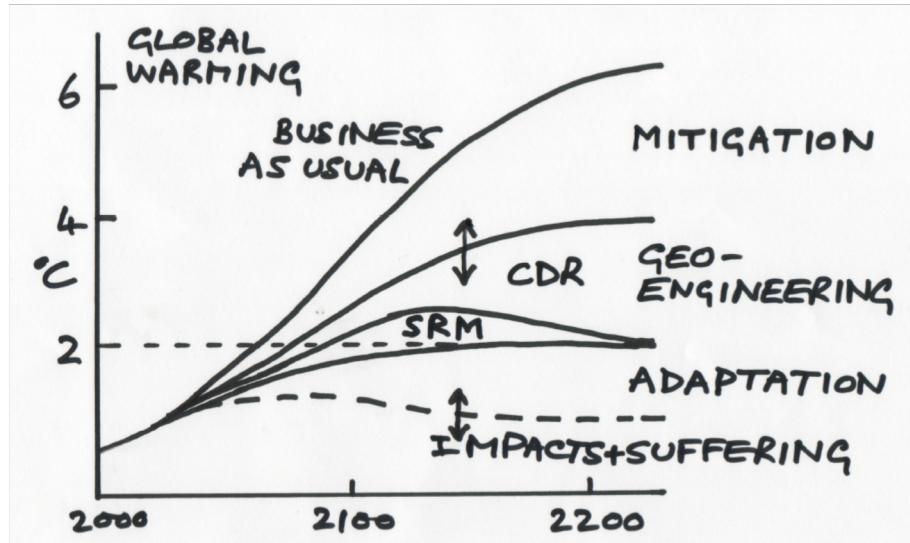
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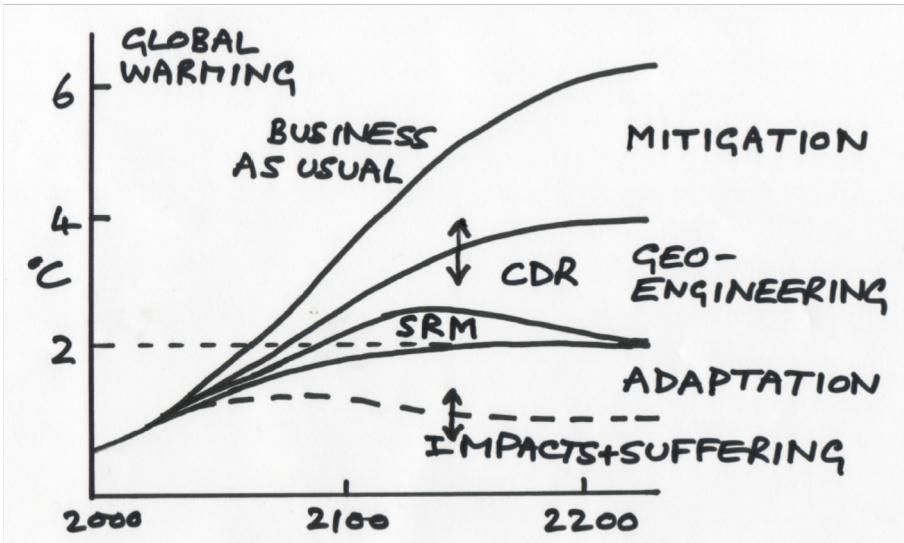
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Questions?