



**Impact of Canopy Nitrogen
Deposition on Forest Carbon Storage:
A Manipulative Experiment at the
Howland AmeriFlux Site**

**Economically Viable Forest Harvesting
Practices That Increase Carbon
Sequestration**



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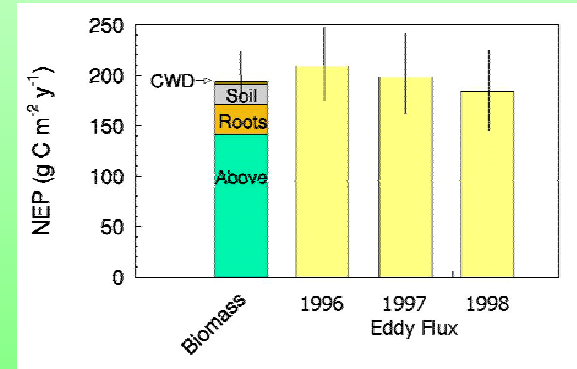
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Rationale

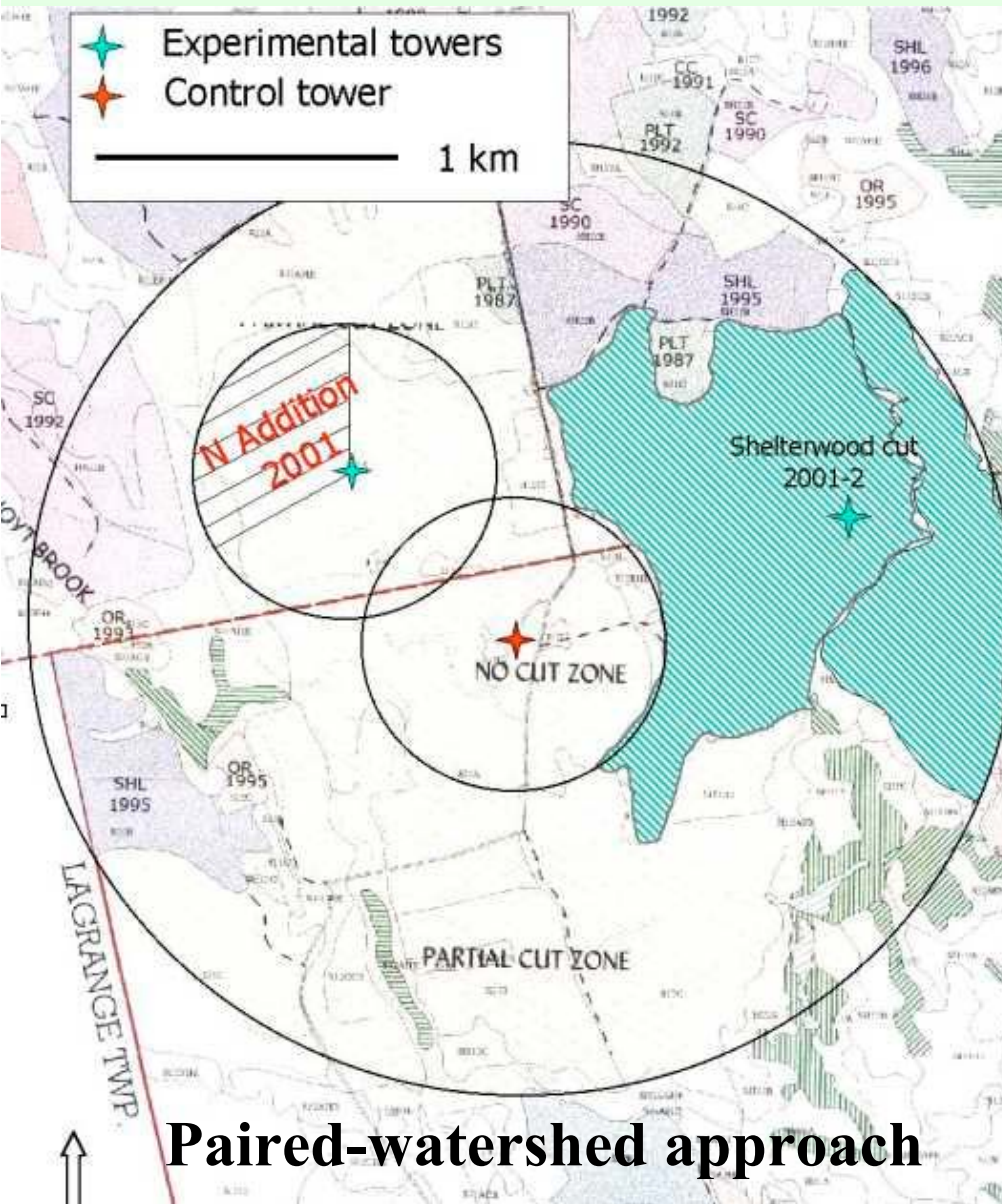
- Northern hemisphere forests are a strong C sink
- Mechanisms include CO₂ fertilization, N fertilization, recovery from disturbance
- Importance of different mechanisms influence longevity of sink
- Previous N additions – ground applications, little impact on C sink
- Optimal forest management for C sequestration

Hypotheses

- N addition to the canopy will increase C sequestration rates - more than ground-based N applications?
- Shelterwood harvesting will enhance C sequestration rates



Howland Integrated Forest Towers and Treatment Areas



N addition experiment

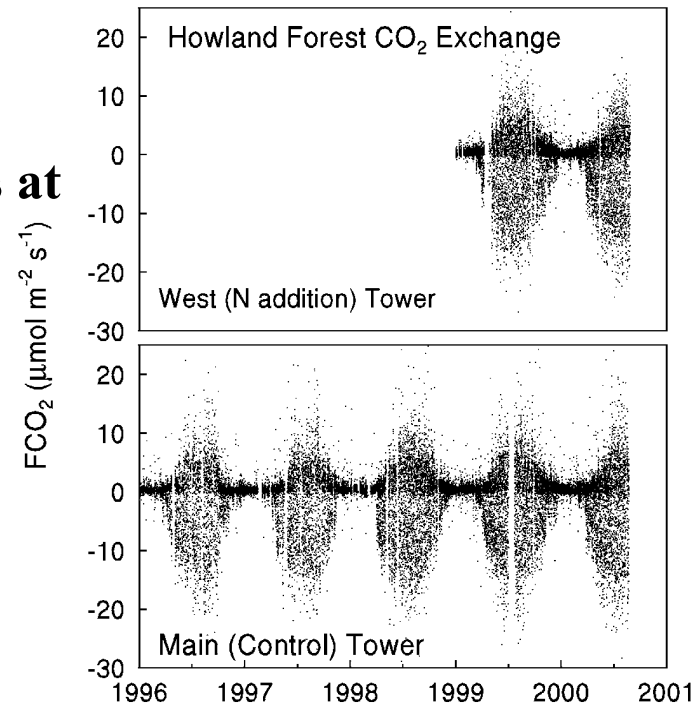
- 18 kg N ha⁻¹y⁻¹ (6 additions in growing season)
- ¹⁵N plots to examine fate of N
- Tree growth (FIA)
- N fluxes (throughfall, volatilization, leaching, litterfall)
- NEE by eddy covariance
- Soil temperature, moisture, respiration, N content
- Footprint modeling, NEE simulation

Shelterwood Harvest

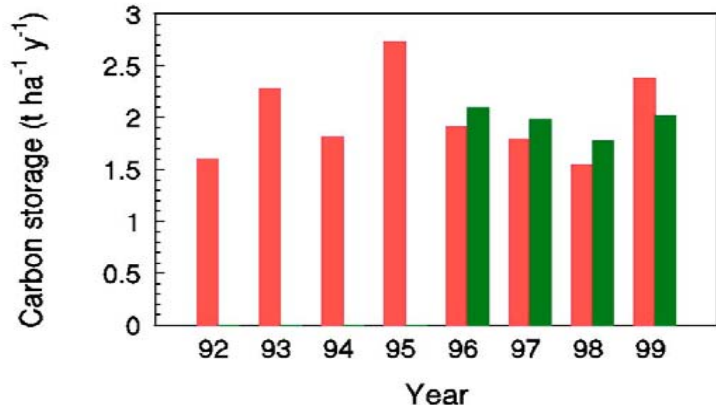
- ~30% of basal area removed
- Quantify wood removal by species
- NEE by eddy covariance
- Slash production/decay, litterfall
- Tree growth (FIA)
- Soil temperature, moisture, respiration
- Fate of wood products
- C budget simulation

Results

CO₂ exchange from 2 towers at Howland forest.



Annual C storage at 2 long-term flux sites.



■ Deciduous forest (Massachusetts)
■ Evergreen forest (Maine)

Deciduous forest data courtesy S. Wofsy

Variable	Slope	Intercept	R ²
Tair	1.001	-1.78	0.997
Photon flux	0.952	3.6	0.985
Net rad.	0.892	-0.81	0.978
Wind speed	1.002	0.26	0.76
PPT	0.90	0.007	0.77
Heat flux	0.874	1.37	0.89
Latent en.	0.983	6.2	0.75
CO ₂	0.998	0.0007	0.79

Carbon consequences of shelterwood harvest

Large areas of managed forest in the US

