

Diverse forests hold huge carbon potential, as long as we cut emissions

November 13 2023



Drone view over a forest landscape. Credit: Julian Culverhouse

Research results published in the journal, *Nature*, show that realistic global forest carbon potential is approximately 226 gigatonnes (Gt) of carbon. The study, which involved hundreds of scientists around the world, highlights the critical importance of forest conservation, restoration, and sustainable management in moving towards international climate and biodiversity targets. The researchers stress that this potential

can be achieved by incentivizing community-driven efforts to promote biodiversity.

The forest carbon potential has been a highly controversial topic. Four years ago, a study published in the journal *Science* found that the [restoration](#) of forests could capture over 200 Gt of carbon—which could draw down approximately 30% of excess anthropogenic carbon.

While this study elevated a discussion about the role of nature in fighting [climate change](#), it also raised concerns around the adverse environmental impacts of mass tree plantations, carbon offsetting schemes, and greenwashing. While some scientific studies have supported the scale of this finding, others argued that this forest carbon estimate could be up to four or five times too high.

To address this controversial topic an international team of hundreds of researchers led by the Crowther Lab at ETH Zurich joined forces to build an integrated assessment using a comprehensive range of approaches, including vast ground-sourced data and satellite datasets.

Achieving forest carbon potential

Due to ongoing deforestation, the total amount of carbon stored in forests is ~328 Gt below its natural state. Of course, much of this land is used for extensive human development including urban and agricultural land. However, outside of those areas, researchers found that forests could capture approximately 226 Gt C in regions with a low human footprint if they were allowed to recover.

Approximately 61% of this potential can be achieved by protecting existing forests, so that they can recover to maturity. The remaining 39% can be achieved by reconnecting fragmented forest landscapes through sustainable ecosystem management and restoration.

"Most of the world's forests are highly degraded. In fact, many people have never been in one of the few old growth forests that remain on Earth," said Lidong Mo, a lead author of the study. "To restore global [biodiversity](#), ending deforestation must be a top priority."



Forest walk. Credit: Julian Culverhouse

The dataset revealed that biodiversity accounts for approximately half of the global forest productivity. As such, the researchers highlighted that, to achieve the full carbon potential, [restoration efforts](#) should include a natural diversity of species. In addition, sustainable agricultural, forestry, and restoration practices that promote biodiversity have the greatest potential for carbon capture.

Redefining restoration

The authors stress that responsible restoration is a fundamentally social endeavor. It includes countless actions such as conservation, natural regeneration, rewilding, silviculture, agroforestry, and all other community-driven efforts to promote biodiversity. It requires equitable development, driven by policies that prioritize the rights of local communities and Indigenous people.

"We need to redefine what restoration means to many people," said Thomas Crowther, the senior author of the paper and a professor at ETH Zurich.

"Restoration is not about mass tree plantations to offset [carbon emissions](#). Restoration means directing the flow of wealth towards millions of local communities, Indigenous populations, and farmers that promote biodiversity across the globe. Only when healthy biodiversity is the preferred choice for local communities will we get long-term carbon capture as a byproduct."

The researchers conclude that ecologically responsible forest restoration does not include the conversion of other ecosystems that would not naturally contain forests.

"Global restoration is not only about trees," said Constantin Zohner, a senior researcher at ETH Zurich. "We have to protect natural biodiversity in all ecosystems including grasslands, peatlands, and wetlands that are equally essential for life on Earth."



Fynbos botanist. Credit: Julian Culverhouse

Nature for climate

This study brings to light the critical importance of natural, diverse forests in contributing to 30% of carbon drawdown potential. However, forests cannot be a substitute for cutting fossil fuel emissions. If emissions continue to rise, the study warns, then on-going droughts, fires, and warming will threaten forests and limit their ability to absorb [carbon](#).

"My biggest fear is that corporations misuse this information as an excuse to avoid cutting [fossil fuel emissions](#). The more we emit, the more we threaten nature and people. There can be no choice between reducing emissions and protecting nature because we urgently need both. We need nature for climate, and we need climate action for nature," said

Crowther.

More information: Mo L, Zohner CM, Reich PB, et al. Integrated global assessment of the natural forest carbon potential, *Nature* (2023).

[DOI: 10.1038/s41586-023-06723-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06723-z).

www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06723-z

Provided by ETH Zurich

Citation: Diverse forests hold huge carbon potential, as long as we cut emissions (2023, November 13) retrieved 29 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2023-11-diverse-forests-huge-carbon-potential.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.