

# Shelterbelts: A Row of Trees or the Next Best Thing to Mitigating GHGs on Prairie Landscapes

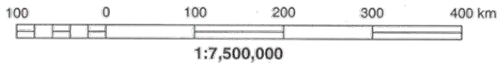
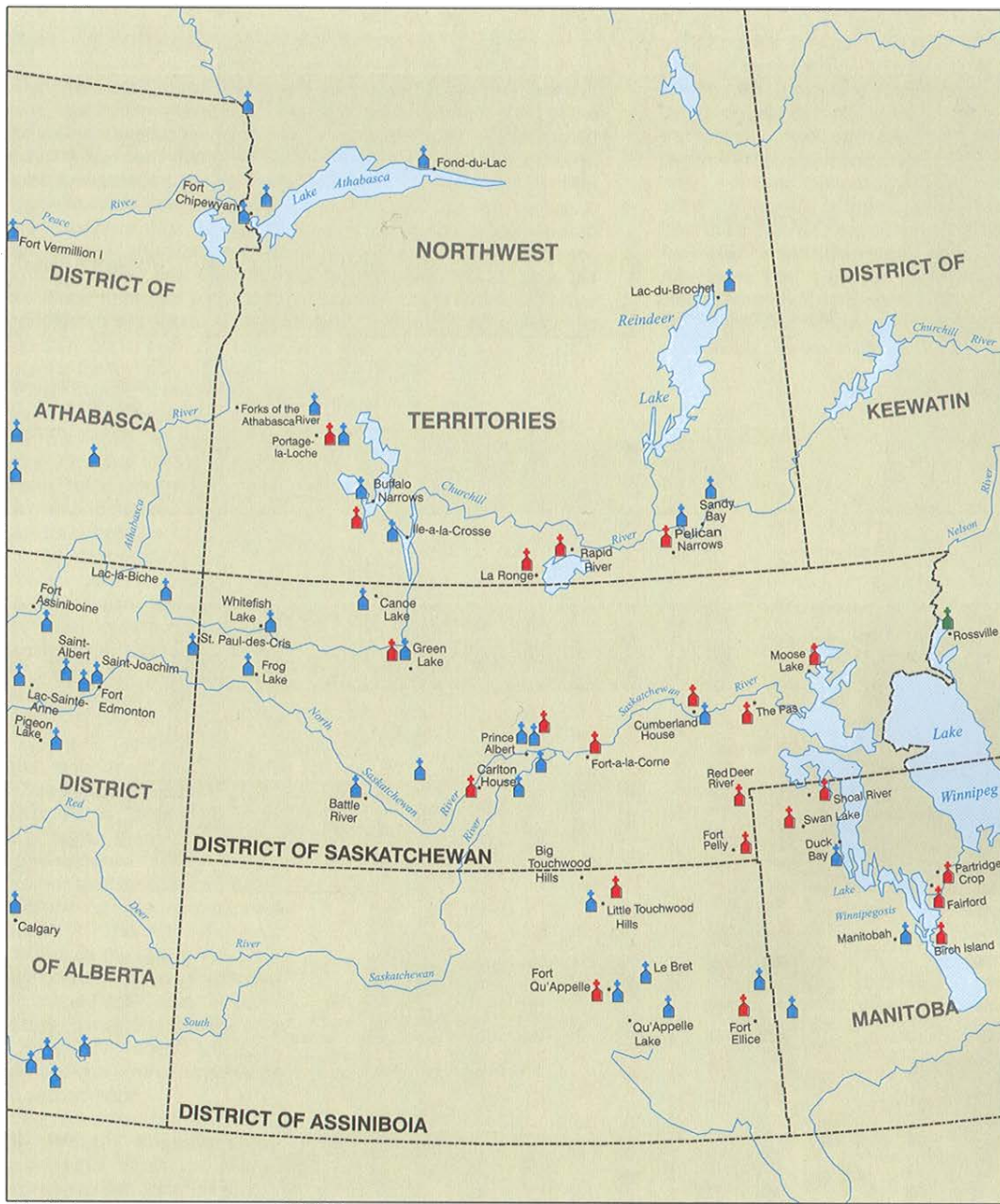
Beyhan Amichev, Murray Bentham, Suren Kulshreshtha,  
Colin Laroque, Joseph Piwowar, and Ken C.J. Van Rees

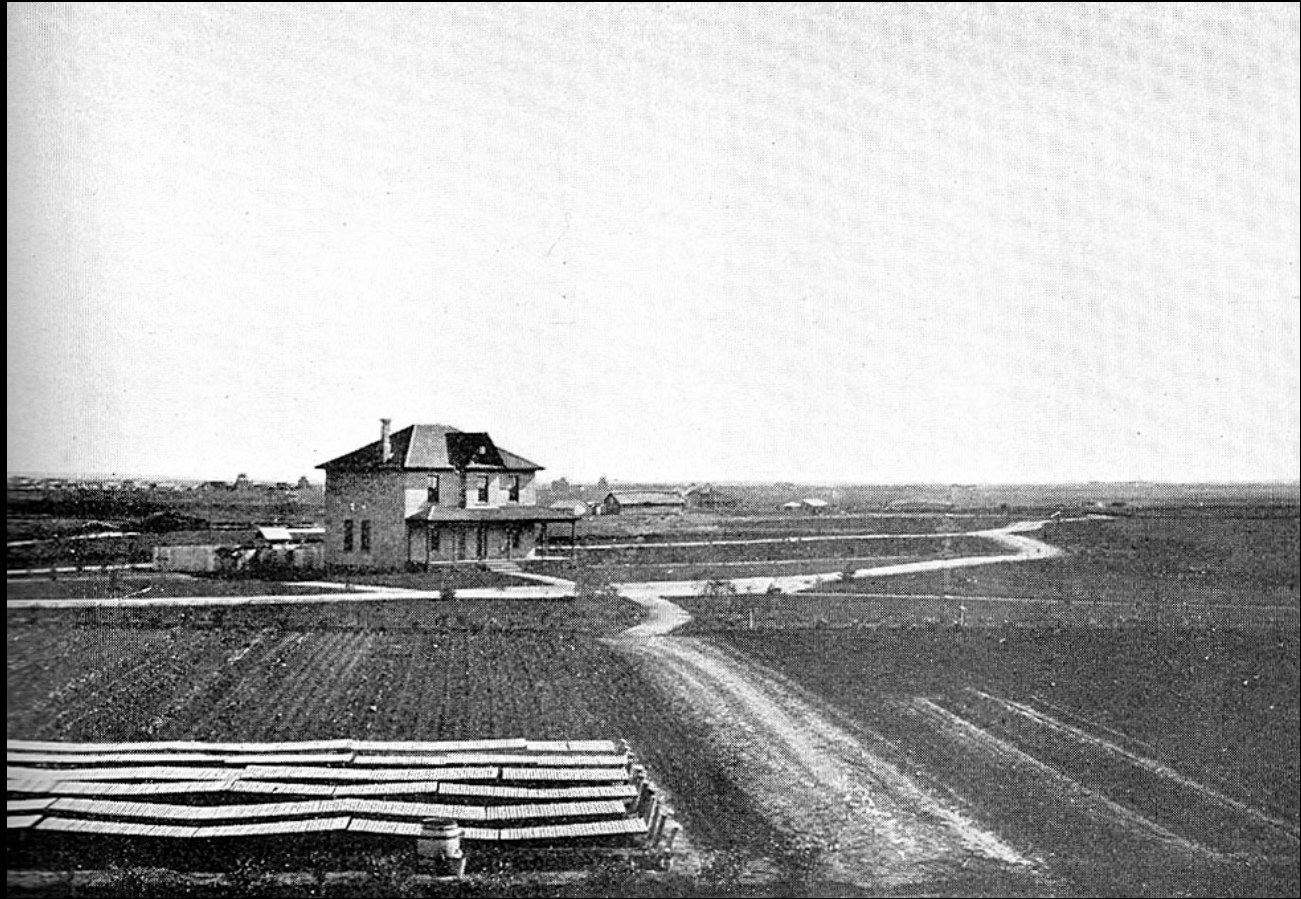


*Centre for Northern Agroforestry and Afforestation*



# NORTHERN MISSIONS 1820 - 1910











**Objective 1. Develop an inventory of shelterbelts systems in Saskatchewan**

**Objective 2. Quantify the potential for shelterbelts to store carbon**

**Objective 3. What are the potential impacts of climate change on future shelterbelt growth patterns for C accumulation?**



# Shelterbelt Species

**Green ash**

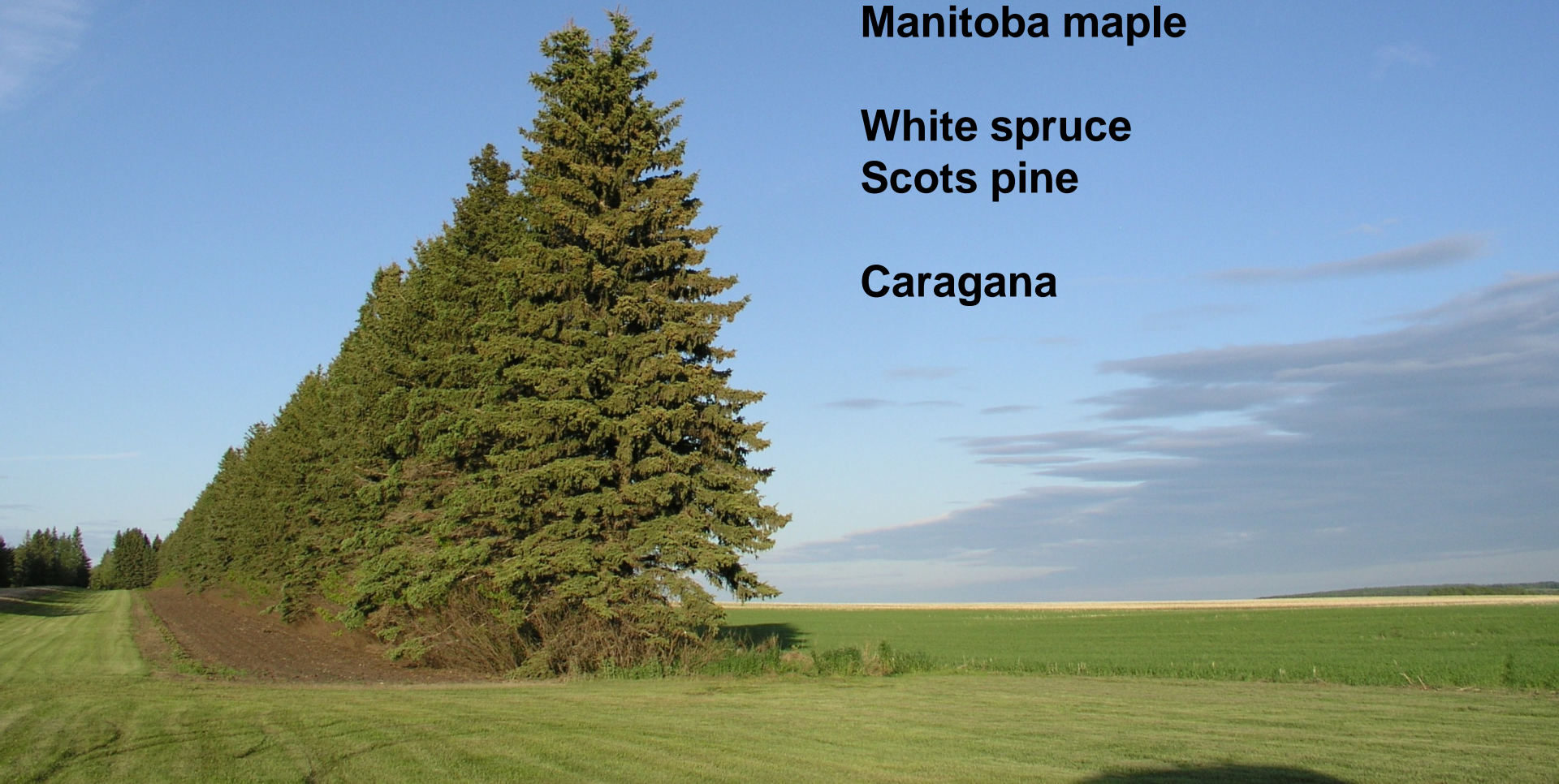
**Hybrid poplar**

**Manitoba maple**

**White spruce**

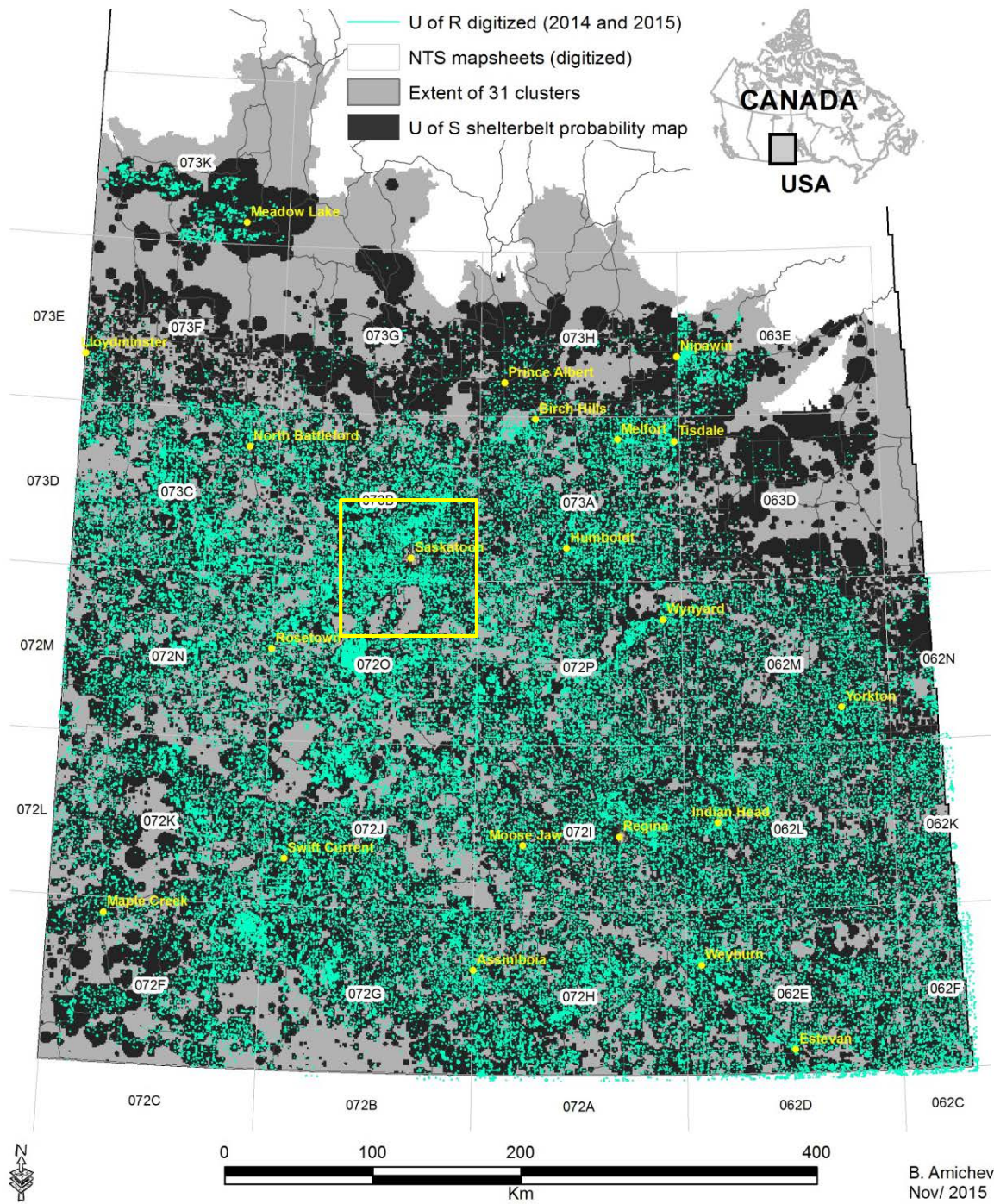
**Scots pine**

**Caragana**

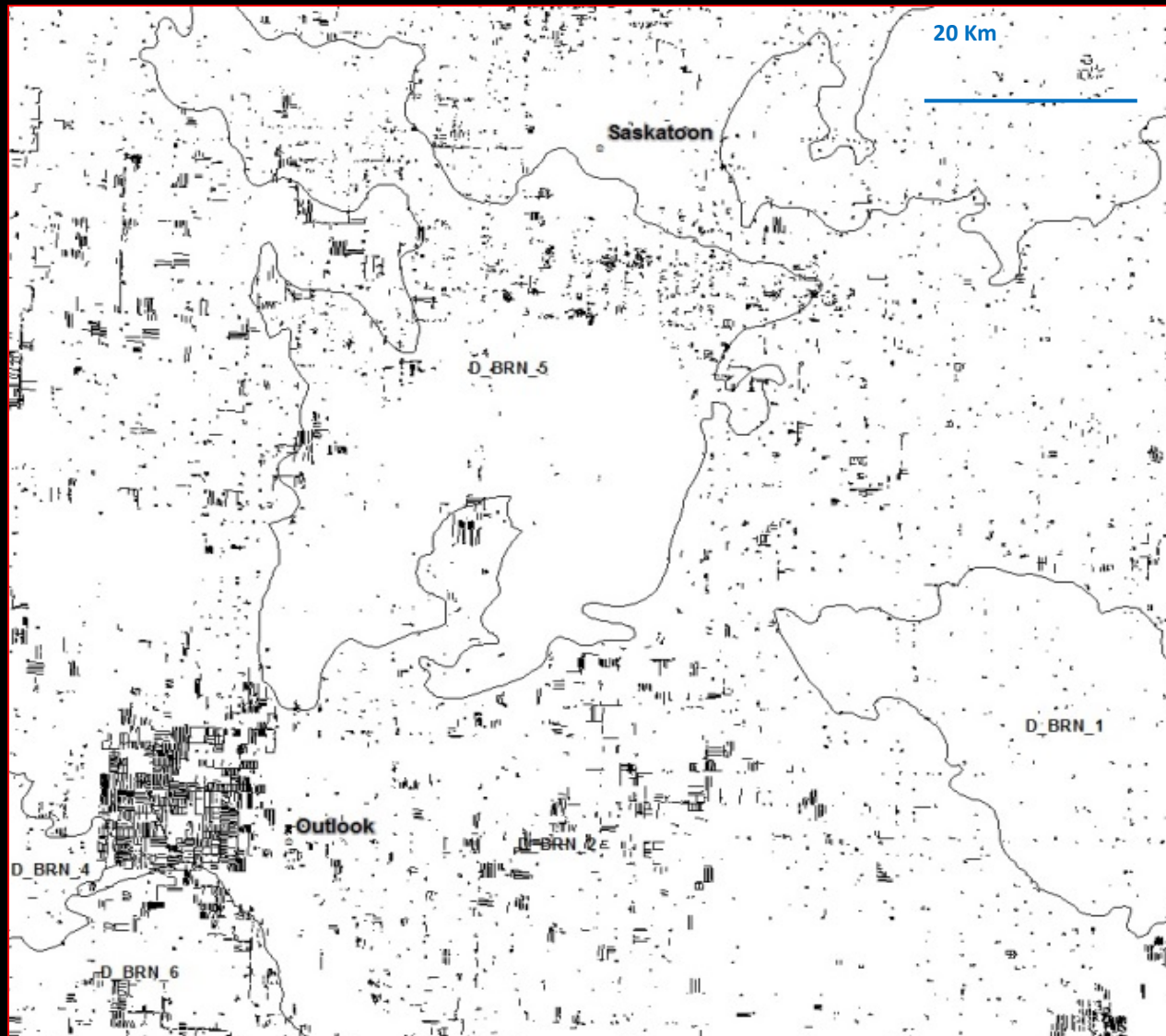












## Length of digitized shelterbelts in various soil zones

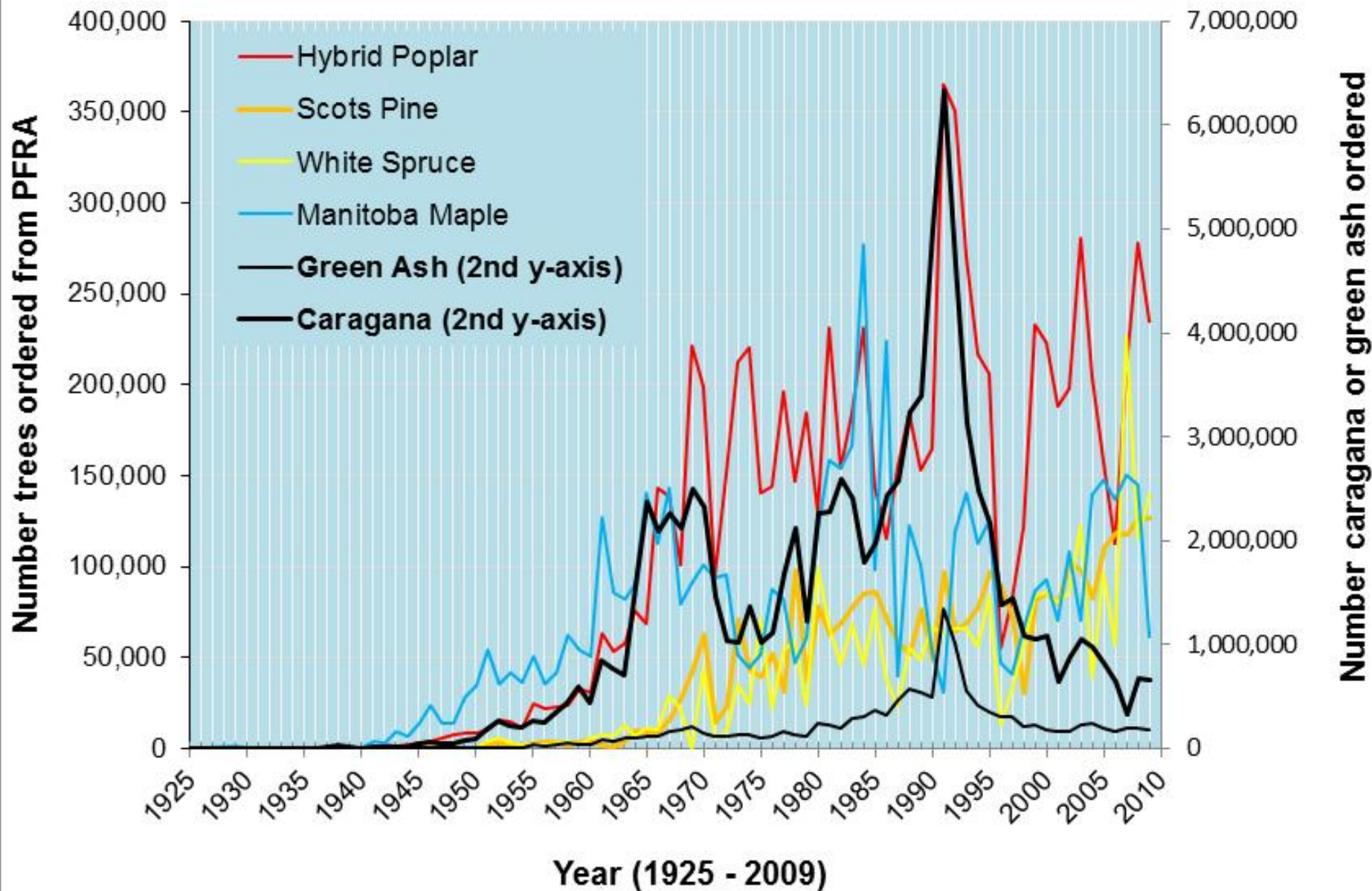
Type	Brown	Dark Brown	Black	Dark Gray	Gray	Total
	Length of shelterbelt (km)					
Farm	8,488	12,422	8,048	778	19	29,754
Field	7,859	10,852	2,892	293	3	21,899
Total	16,347	23,274	10,940	1,071	21	51,653



## Length of digitized shelterbelts by species grouping

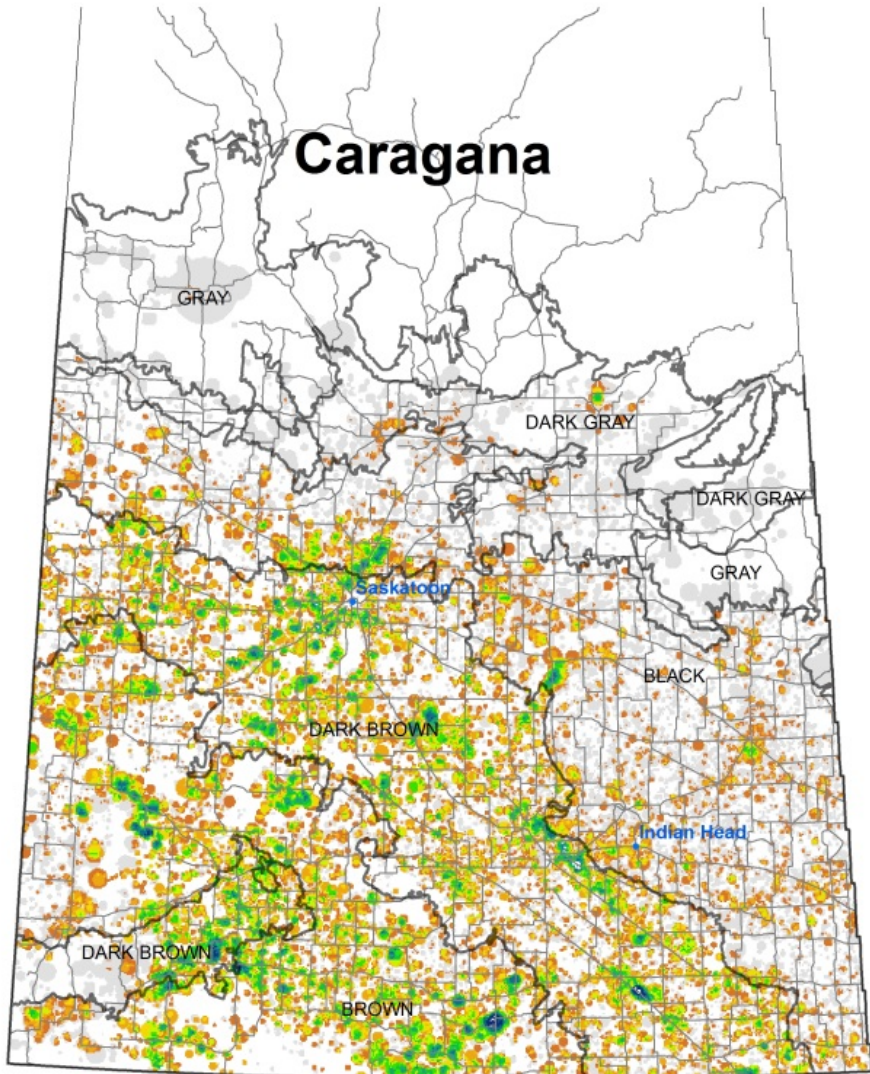
Type	Conifer	Deciduous	Mixed	Shrubs	Total
	Length of shelterbelt (km)				
Farm	4,309	21,876	186	3,384	29,754
Field	286	5,741	400	15,472	21,899
Total	4,595	27,617	586	18,856	51,653

## 6 shelterbelt species' historic record for Saskatchewan





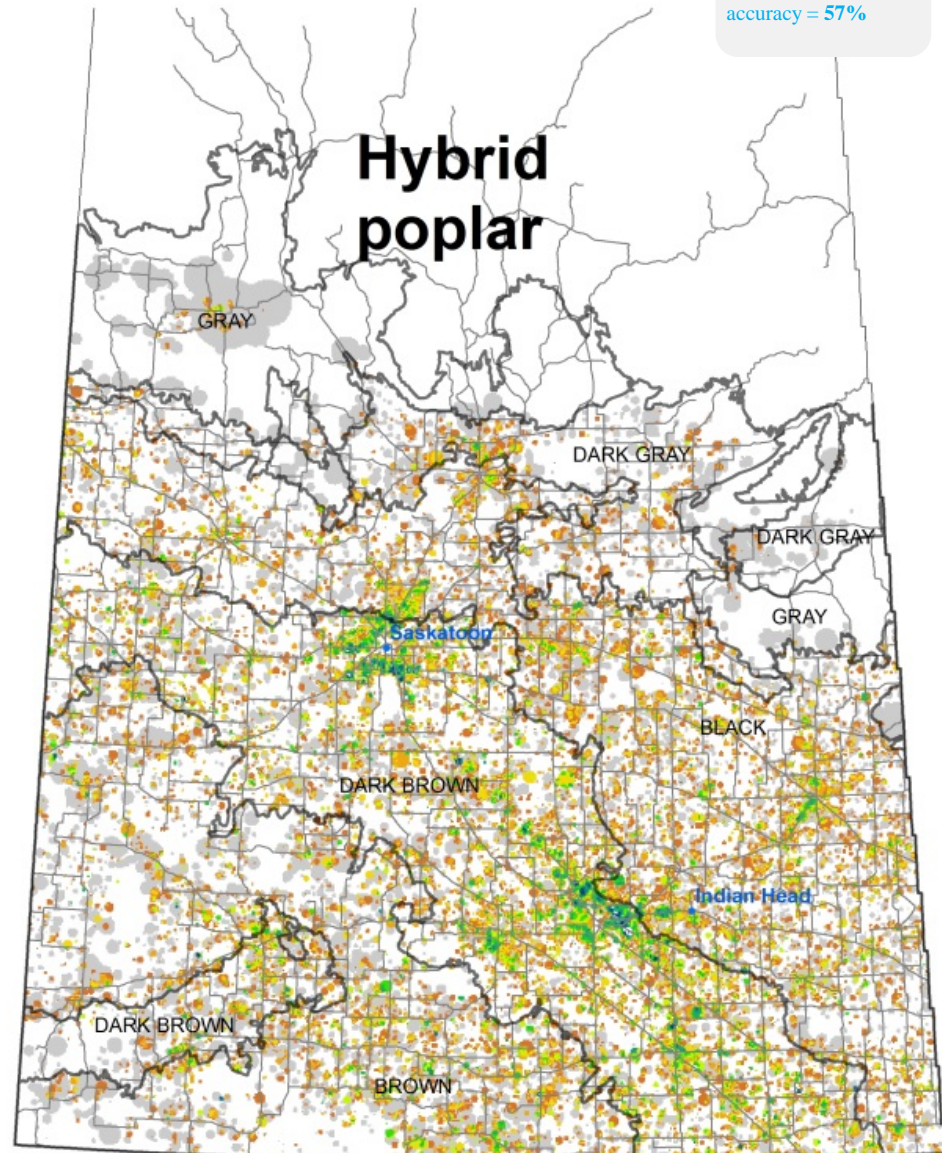
- Total number CG planted = 64,573,630;
- Overall CG mapping accuracy = 69%



Planted shrubs per 100 ha



- Total number HP planted = 5,684,728;
- Overall HP mapping accuracy = 57%



Planted trees per 100 ha





# Tree sampling locations

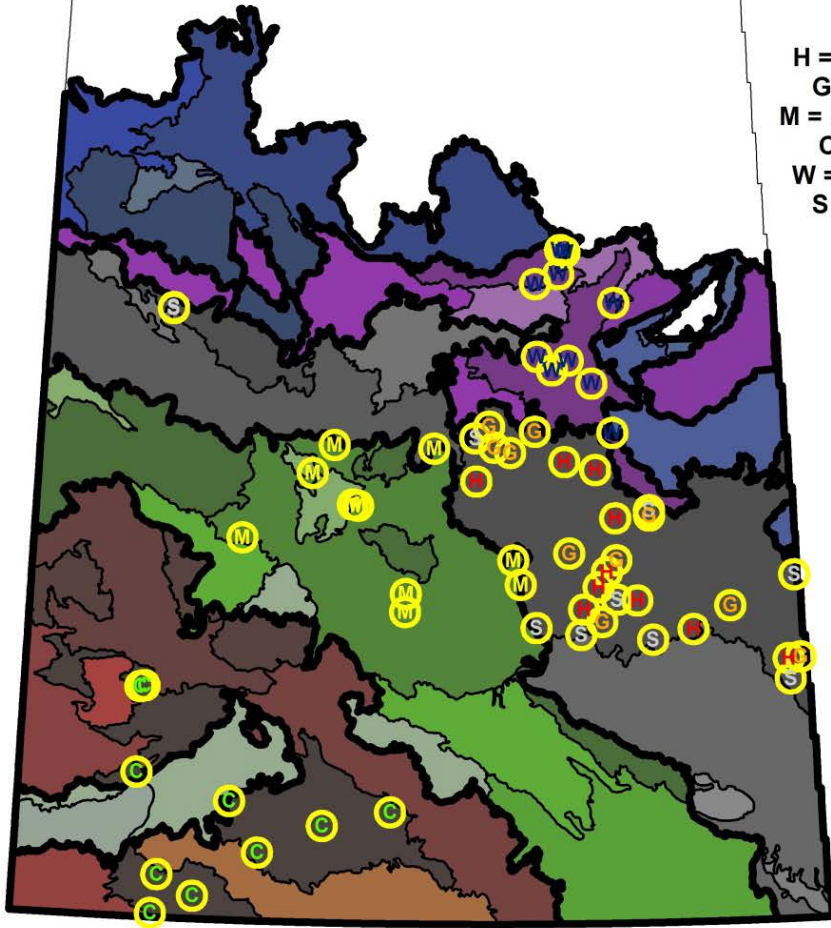
## 31 clusters in 5 soil zones



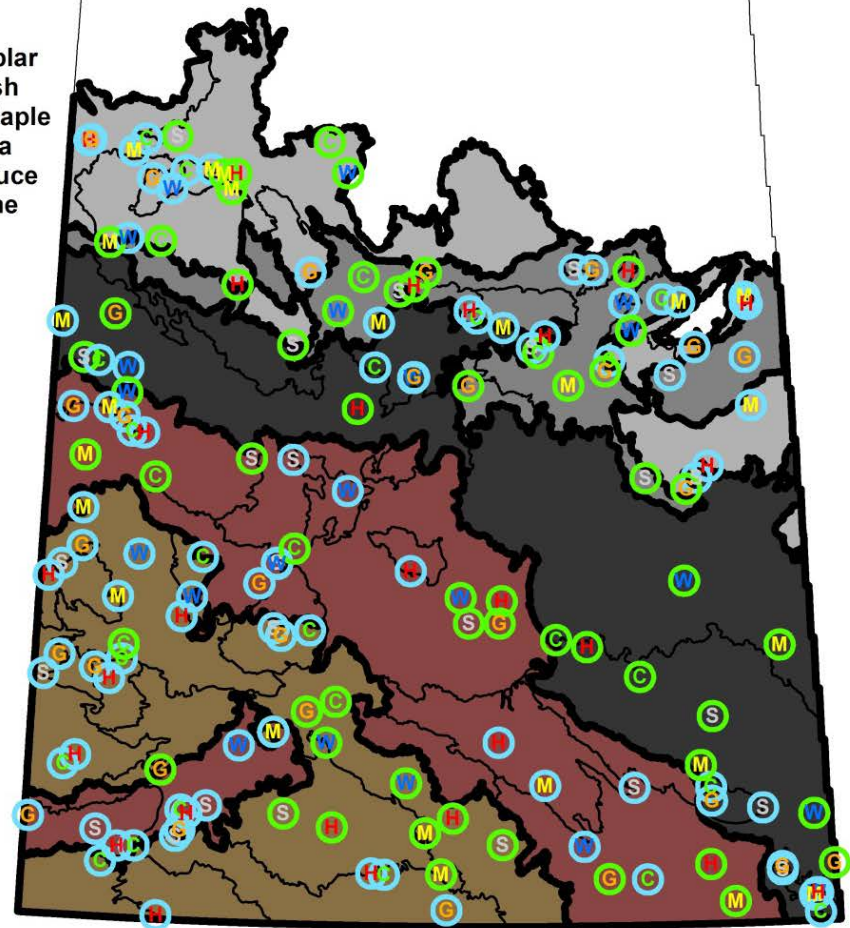
## Validation Levels



H = Hybrid Poplar  
 G = Green Ash  
 M = Manitoba Maple  
 C = Caragana  
 W = White Spruce  
 S = Scots Pine



**PARAMETERIZATION set**



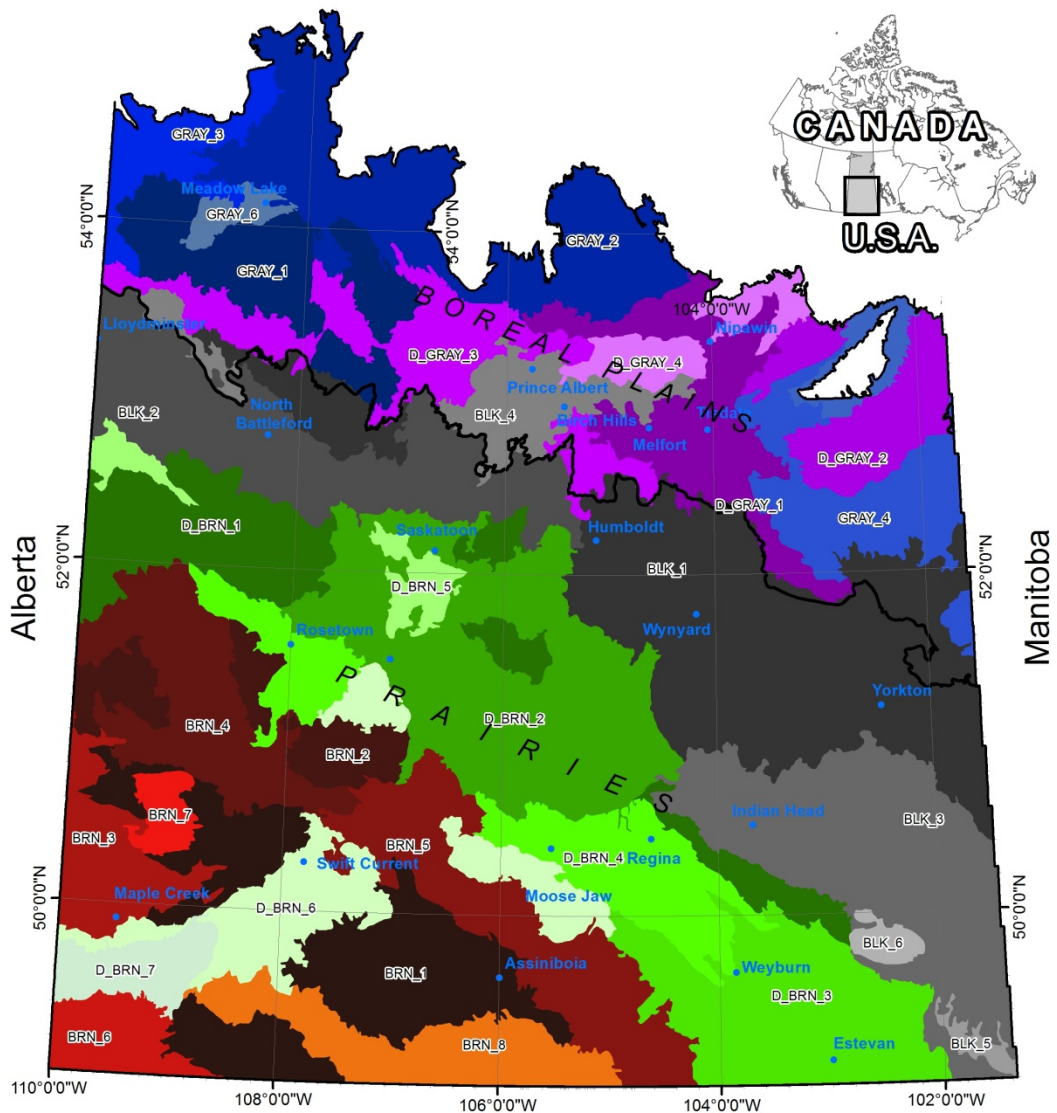
**VALIDATION set**






































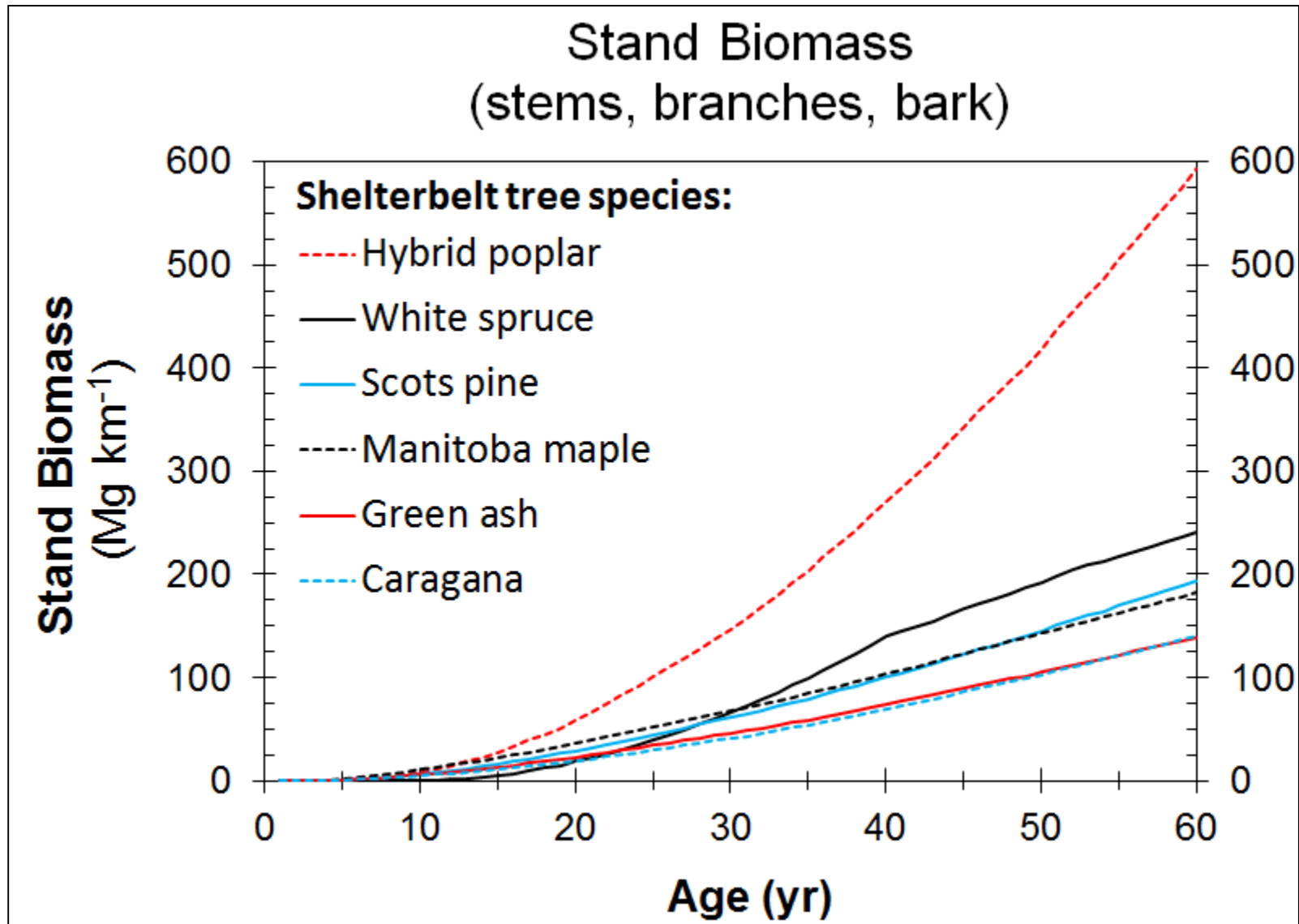




**CLUSTERS (No. of ecodistricts)**

 GRAY_1 (4)	 D_GRAY_1 (4)	 BLK_1 (7)	 D_BRN_1 (9)	 BRN_1 (5)
 GRAY_2 (6)	 D_GRAY_2 (3)	 BLK_2 (6)	 D_BRN_2 (7)	 BRN_2 (3)
 GRAY_3 (3)	 D_GRAY_3 (5)	 BLK_3 (4)	 D_BRN_3 (5)	 BRN_4 (3)
 GRAY_4 (4)	 D_GRAY_4 (2)	 BLK_4 (3)	 D_BRN_4 (2)	 BRN_5 (2)
 GRAY_5 (1)		 BLK_5 (1)	 D_BRN_5 (2)	 BRN_3 (4)
 GRAY_6 (1)		 BLK_6 (1)	 D_BRN_6 (4)	 BRN_6 (2)
			 D_BRN_7 (1)	 BRN_7 (1)
				 BRN_8 (1)

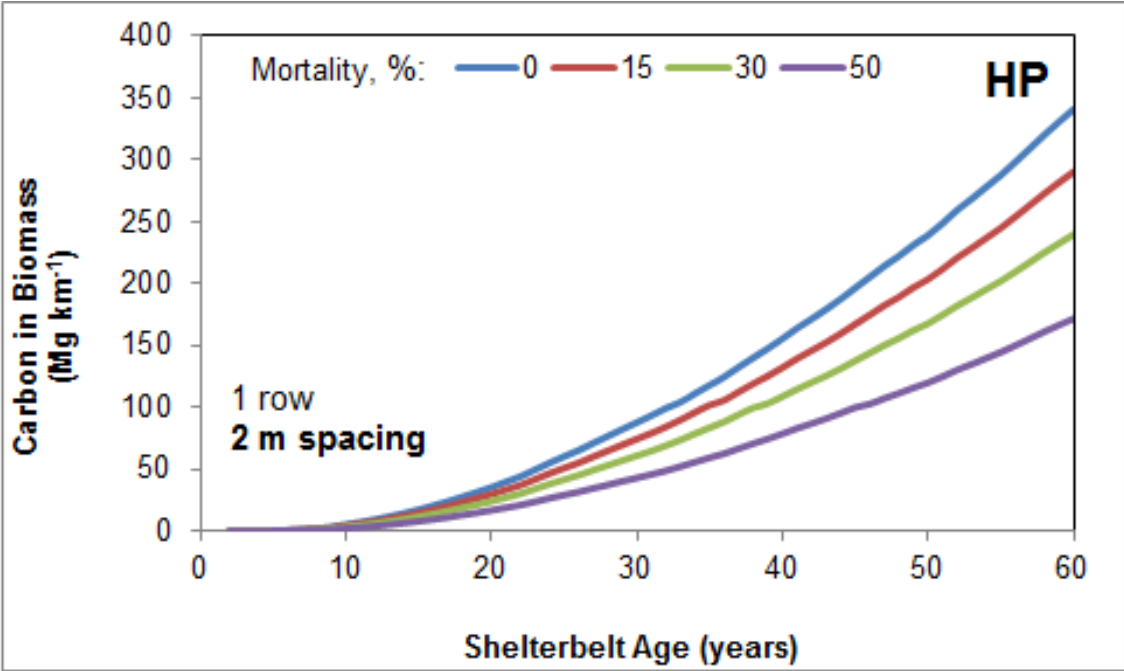
# Six species growth comparison



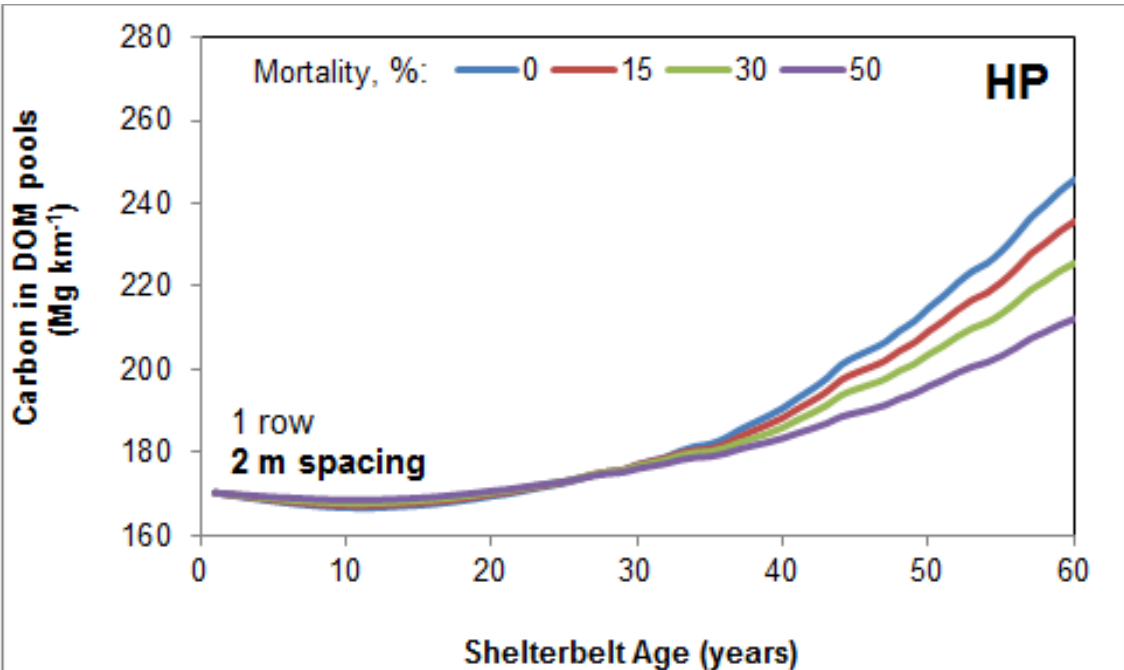
(1 row, 2 m spacing, 0% mortality)

# Carbon Budget Model

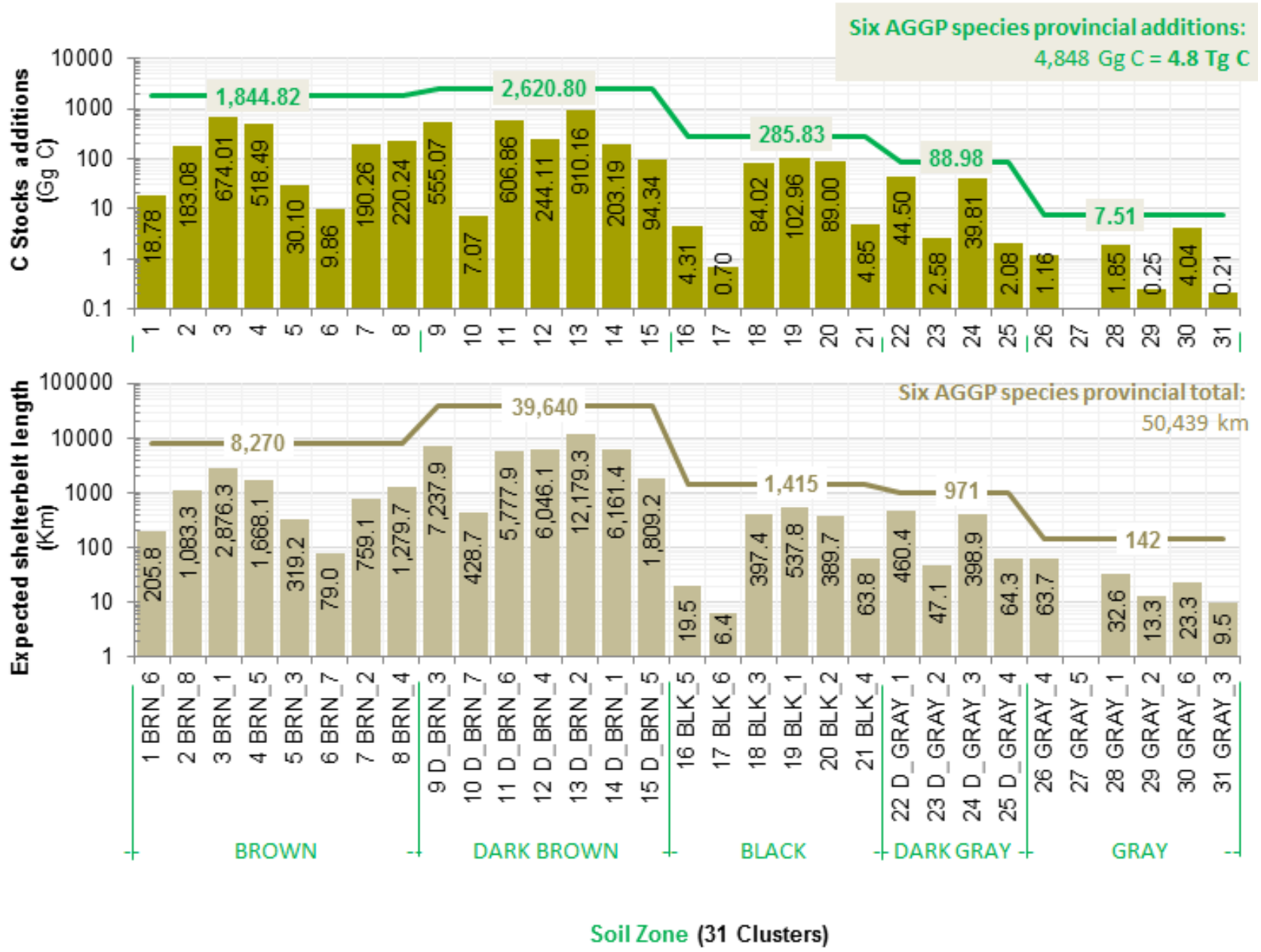
## Total biomass C pools



## Total dead organic matter (DOM) stocks

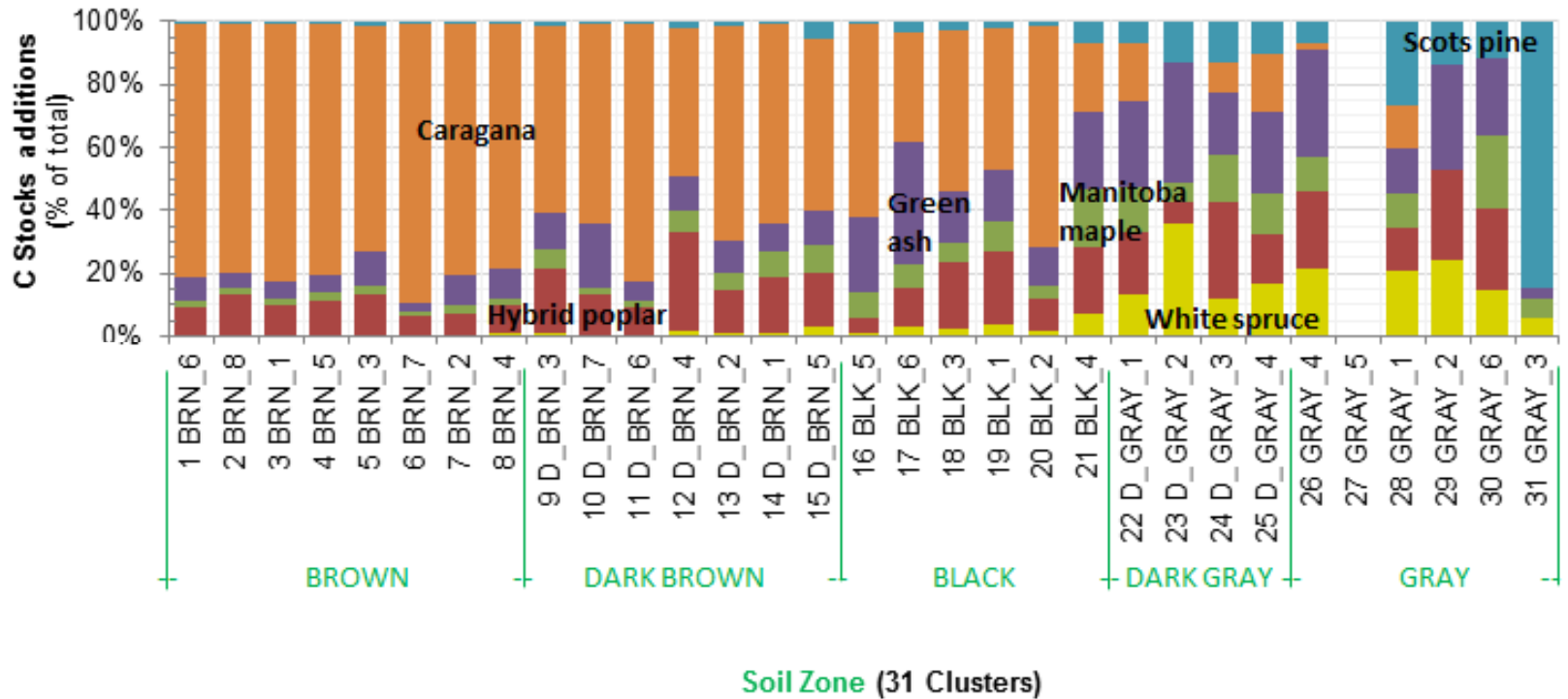






(Planted 1925-2009)

Six AGGP species provincial additions: 4,848 Gg C = 4.8 Tg C



(Planted 1925-2009)

## Summary of shelterbelt C inventory

Species	Length (km)	Shelterbelts planted 1925-2009		Shelterbelts planted since 1990	
		Total (Mg C)	Additions (Mg C)	Total (Mg C)	Additions (Mg C)
Caragana	35,245	7,864,038	3,403,911	1,517,700	421,968
Green Ash	5,841	964,207	432,497	329,481	99,988
Hybrid Poplar	4,144	1,303,391	684,186	216,767	50,324
Manitoba Maple	2,646	364,000	212,503	41,894	12,893
Scots Pine	1,573	184,214	64,392	51,095	10,740
White Spruce	991	131,750	50,440	39,709	6,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,439</b>	<b>10,811,599</b>	<b>4,847,929</b>	<b>2,196,646</b>	<b>602,701</b>

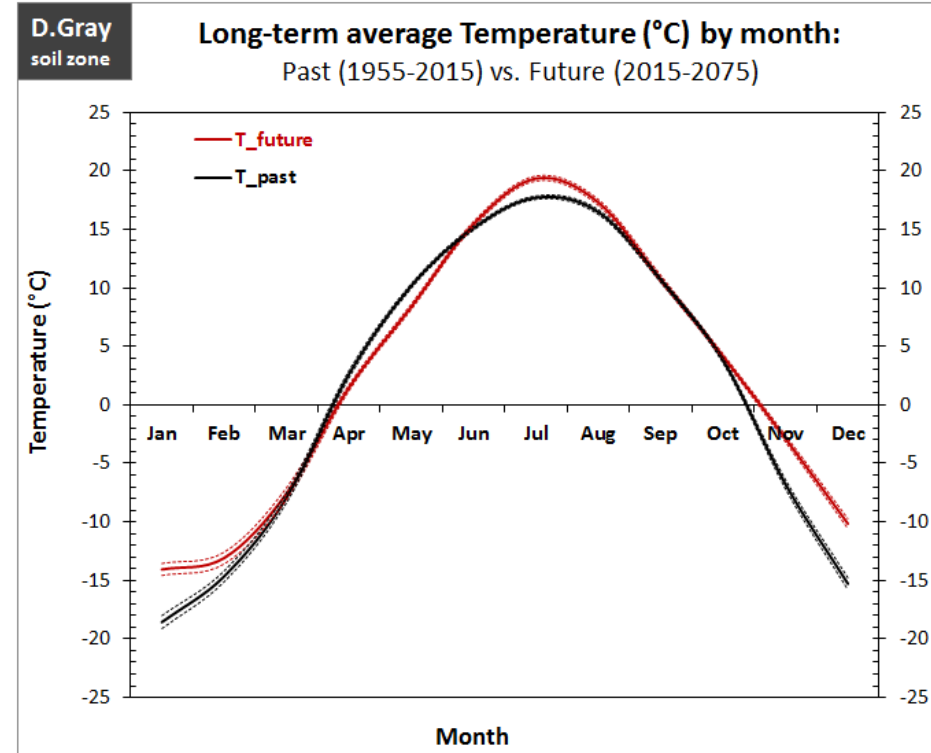
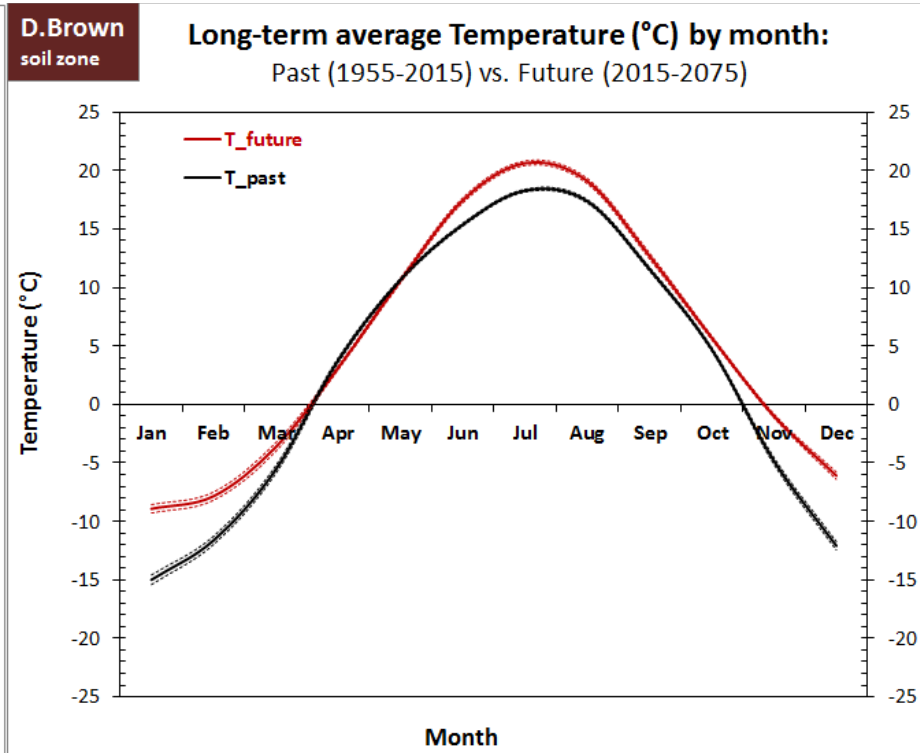


## Value of Added C since 1990 assuming \$15 per tonne CO<sub>2</sub>

	Additions since 1990 for shelterbelts planted 1925-2009	Additions for shelterbelts planted since 1990
Species	(\$Millions)	
Caragana	144	23
Green Ash	19	5
Hybrid Poplar	31	3
Manitoba Maple	8	0.7
Scots Pine	3	0.6
White Spruce	2	0.4
Total	208	33

# Past vs. Future Climate (based om CCCMA-A2 scenario)

Long-term monthly average Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), *by soil zone*





# Conclusions

- **This represents the first modelling of these types of agroforestry systems in Canada. The 3PG and CBM-CFS3 models were applied successfully to estimate tree growth and carbon sequestration in shelterbelt systems.**
- **These results suggest that planted shelterbelts as a whole could contribute to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions by sequestering C in the biomass, dead organic matter and soil.**
- **However, if shelterbelts are to play a role in mitigating future greenhouse gases emissions then further research is warranted to estimate biomass growth and C sequestration potential in a changing climate to determine which species to plant to maximize carbon sequestration into the future.**

# Acknowledgements

This research was done by a team of collaborators from the University of Saskatchewan, University of Regina, and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC). Funding was provided by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)'s Agricultural Greenhouse Gases Program (AGGP). We thank the AAFC Agroforestry Development Centre at Indian Head, SK for providing the shelterbelt tree data and all the farmers who allowed us to either harvest or measure their shelterbelts.



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