

#### Ramping Up Land Conversation is Critical for Meeting Maryland's Greenhouse Gas Reductions

presented by Donald F. Boesch, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science Wednesday, May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020

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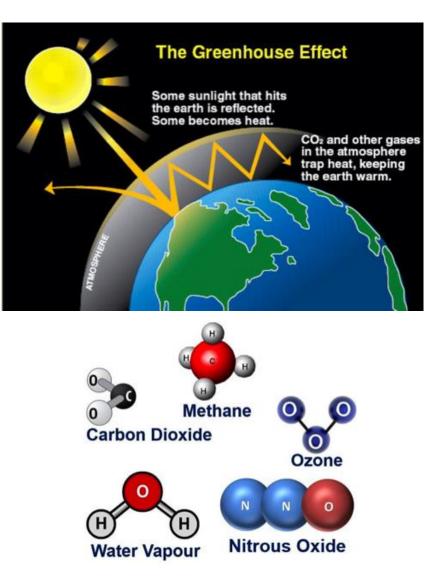


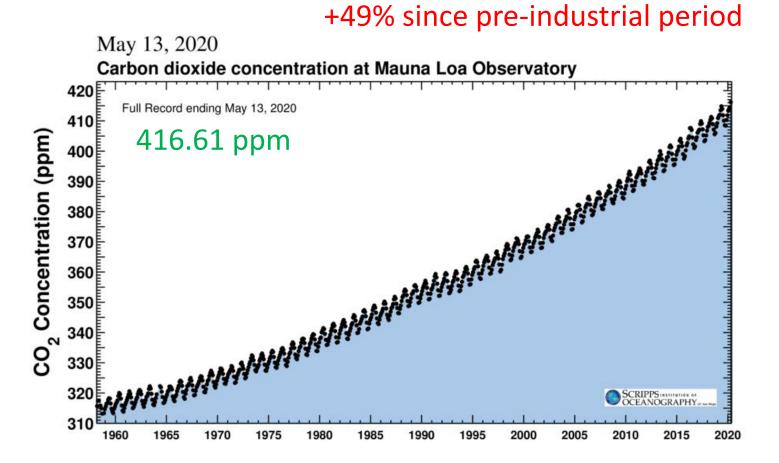


**Merritt Pridgeon** 

#### CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS A Little on My Background **ON THE UNITED STATES** THE POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE Overview National Assessment US Global Change Research Program America's Climate Choices **Global Warming** Institute of and the Free State Marine & Environmental Appalachian Technology Laboratory America's Climate Choices Sea Grant Horn Point Laboratory Chesapeake Biological Laboratory University of Maryland **CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

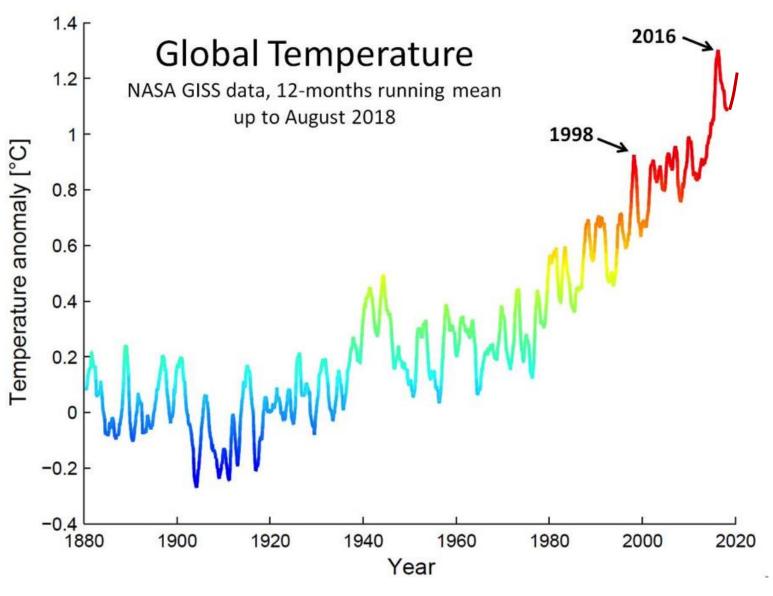
#### **Greenhouse Gas Concentrations Increasing**





The Keeling Curve, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

### **Global Temperature Rising**

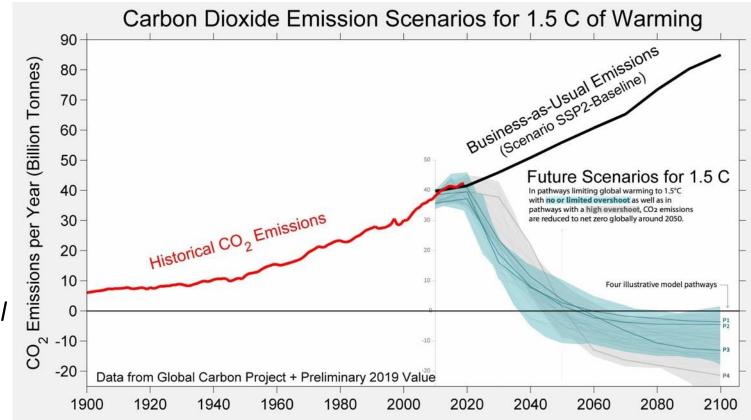


- Almost 1.4°C (2.5°F) warming since 19<sup>th</sup> Century
- 2016 warmest year on record, 2019 second
- 2020 could be new warmest
- Varies with climate cycles & volcano eruptions
- El Niño years (1998 & 2016) warmer

### **Meeting Goals of Paris Climate Agreement**



... strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century **well below 2 degrees Celsius** above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase **even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.** 

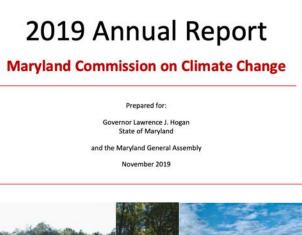


Must achieve net zero emissions by 2050 or soon thereafter (IPCC 1.5C Report).

### Maryland Addresses Climate Change

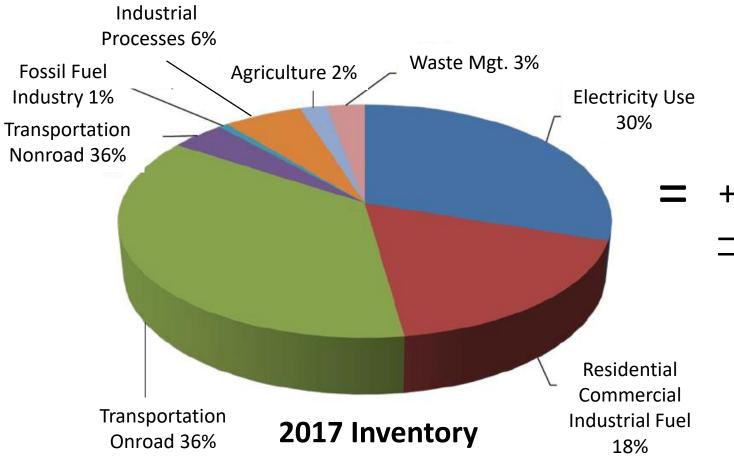
- Clean Cars, Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, EmPOWER Maryland
- Commission on Climate Change (2007 $\rightarrow$ )
- Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act
  - 2009 25% reduction by 2020
  - 2016 40% reduction by 2030
- Renewable Portfolio Standards (50 % of electricity generation by 2030)
- US Climate Alliance (now 24 states & PR)







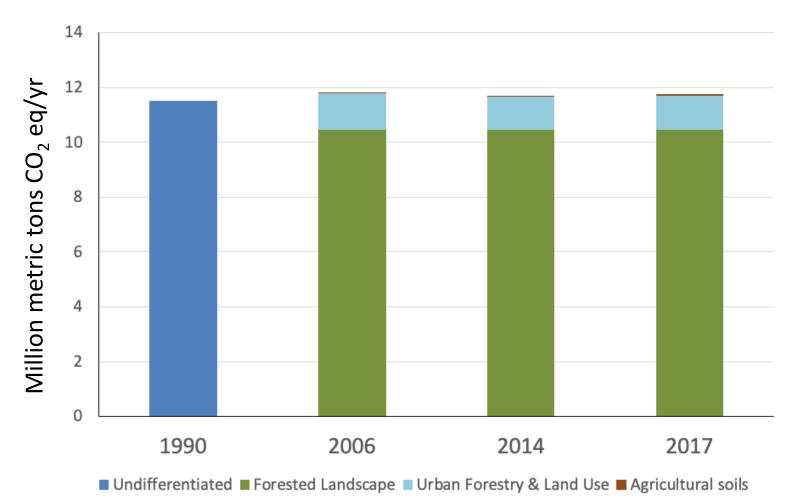
### Maryland Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory



+ 78.5 million metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> eq
<u>- 11.7 MMT</u> Emission Sinks
66.8 MMT Net Emissions

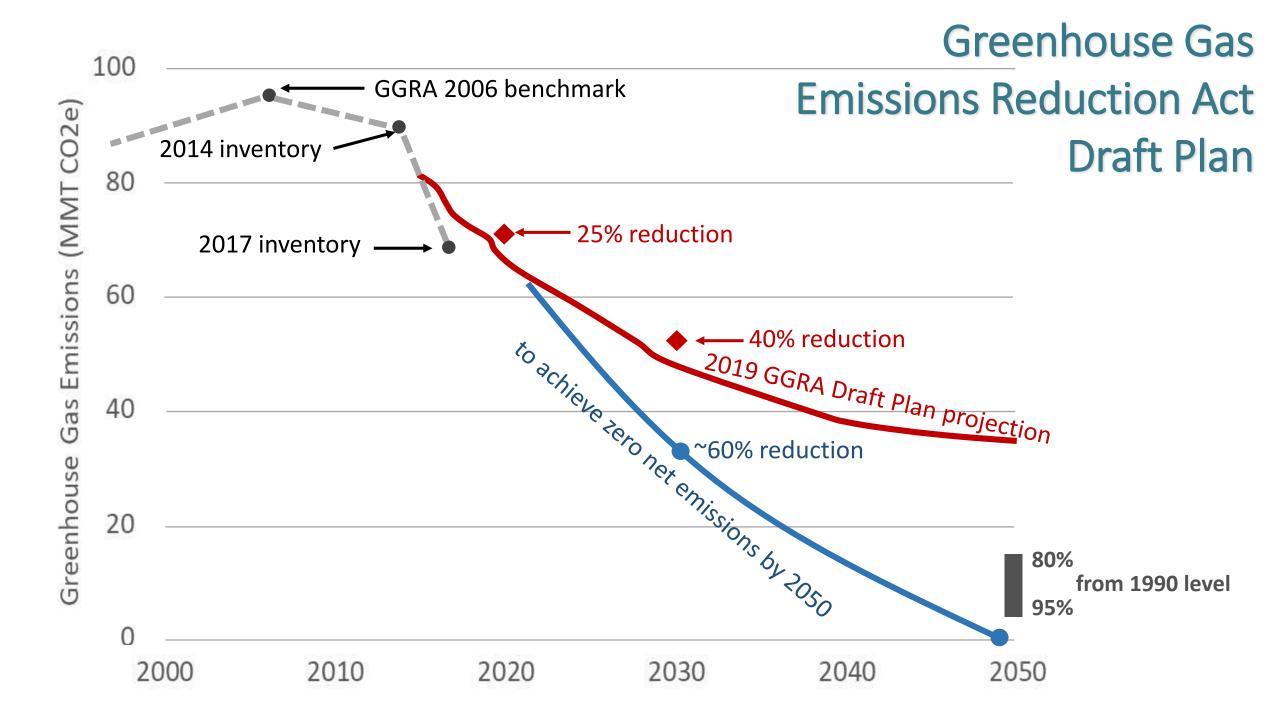
Sinks = ~15% of Gross Emissions!

### What Are These Emission Sinks?

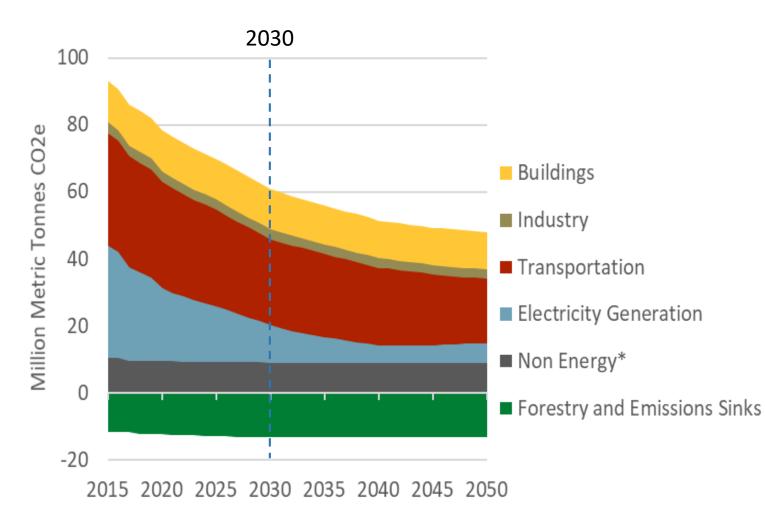


 Basis of estimates not included in Draft Plan, other than 2.5 million acres of forest cover.

- In inventories carbon sinks have barely changed, but forest cover declined ~1.3% over decade.
- Dominated by non-urban forested landscapes, consistently at 10.45 MMT CO<sub>2</sub> eq. from 2006 to 2017.
- Agricultural soils are trivial sink ~0.4% of net sinks.



### **GGRA 2019 Draft Plan Projections**



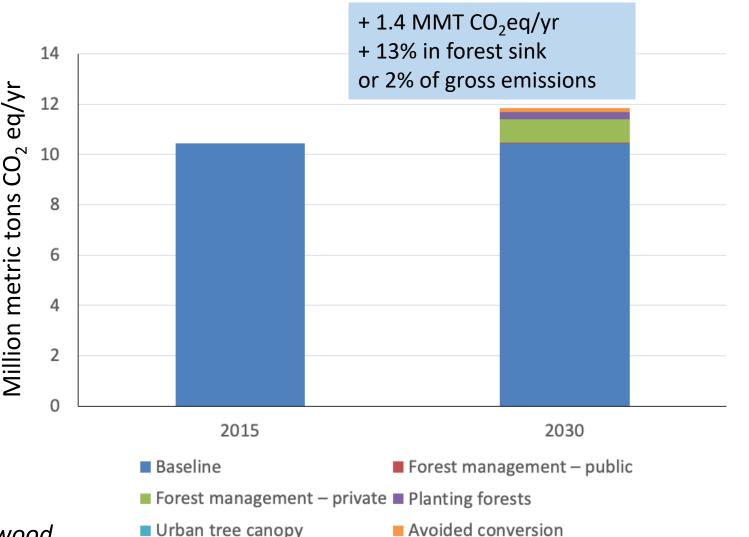
\*Non Energy includes Agriculture, Waste Management, Industrial Process and Fossil Fuel Industry.

- Most emission reductions come from electricity generation, but still well above zero in 2050.
- Only small reductions in emissions by 2050 from buildings, transportation and non-energy sources (industrial processes, waste management, agriculture).
- Very modest increase in emission sinks such as forests.
- Incorporates few fundamental shifts, e.g. assumes vehicle miles traveled will grow 30% by 2050.
- Such shifts will take decades to implement.

#### **GGRA 2019 Draft Plan for Increasing Forest Sequestration**

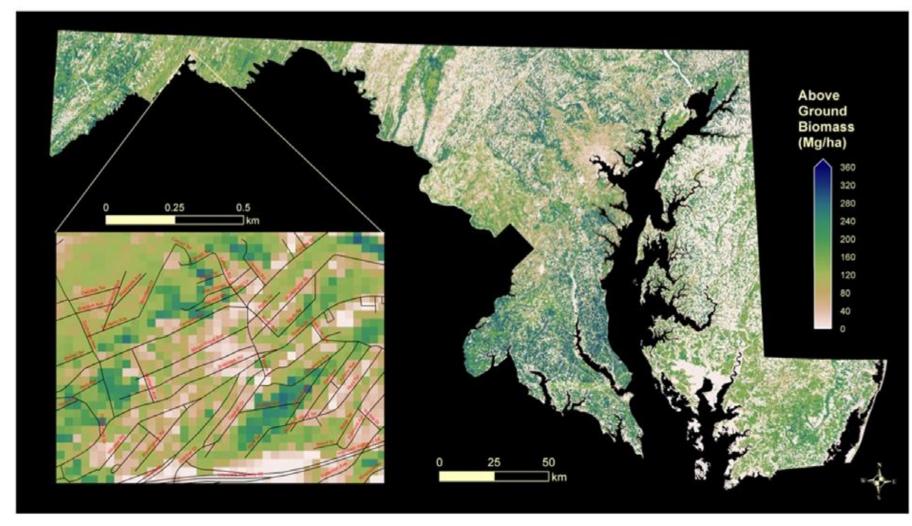
- Forest Management, public lands certified sustainable management on 200,000 acres
- Forest Management, private lands improve sustainable management on 30,000 acres
- Planting Forests on 43,000 acres
- Urban Tree Canopy plant 265,000 trees per year
- Avoided Forest Conversion on 800 acres

*Includes carbon stored in above-ground and below-ground biomass, litter and harvested wood.* 



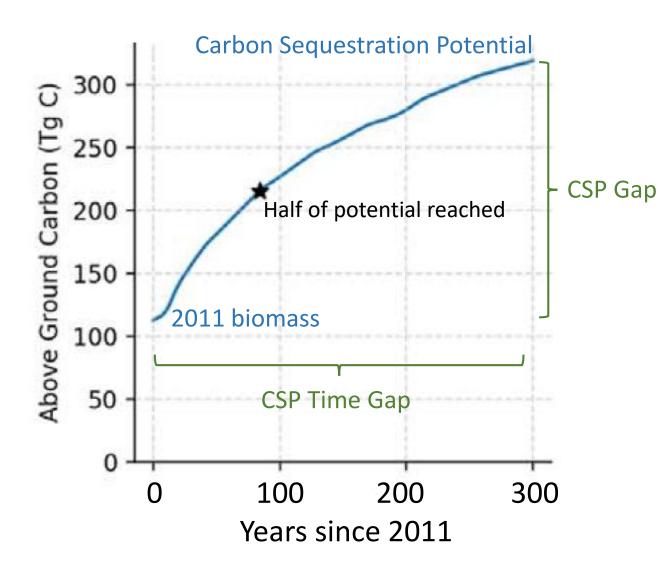
### **Estimating Forest Carbon Sequestration Potential**

- High resolution (90 m) maps of above ground biomass (Lidar)
- Ecosystem demography model
- Historic climatological data
- Changes in biomass projected into future



Hurtt et al 2019 Environ. Res. Lett. 14 045013

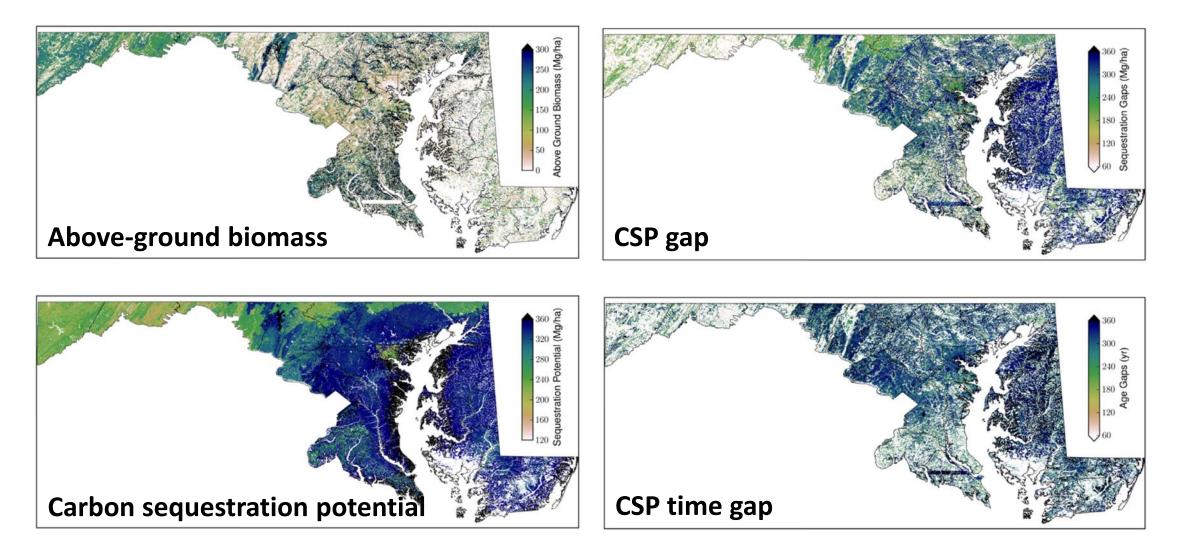
### Above-ground Carbon Sequestration Potential for Maryland



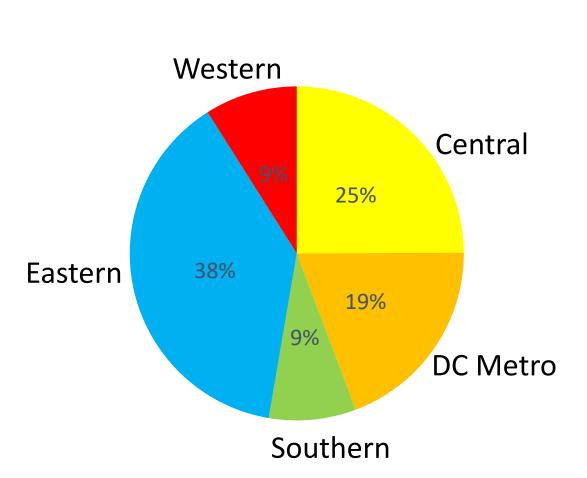
- Currently at 1/3 of above-ground carbon sequestration potential
- ~80 years to double above-ground storage
- 228 years to reach 95% of full potential
- Below-ground storage not included, may double sequestration potential
- "Forests have potential to sequester 12 Tg CO<sub>2</sub>/yr, 2/3 of that from reforestation."

Hurtt et al 2019 Environ. Res. Lett. 14 045013

#### Mind the Gap: Where Sequestration Can Be Increased



Hurtt et al 2019 Environ. Res. Lett. 14 045013



Carbon Sequestration Potential Gap

Hurtt et al 2019 Environ. Res. Lett. 14 045013

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Teragrams of Carbon

#### **Carbon Sequestration: A New Driver for Forest Conservation**

Forest Products

Wildlife

Biodiversity

Growth Management



#### **Chesapeake Bay Restoration**



#### **Carbon Sequestration**

## boesch@umces.edu @DonBoesch

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