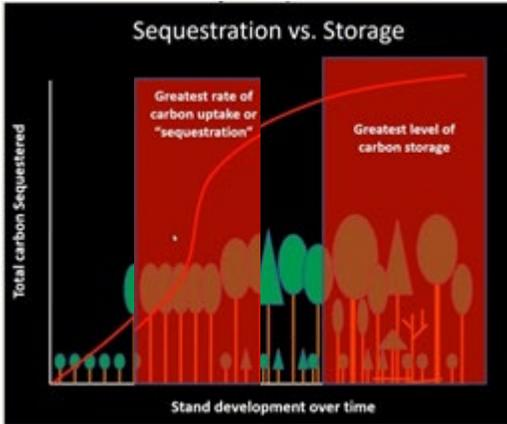


# Forest Carbon Facts

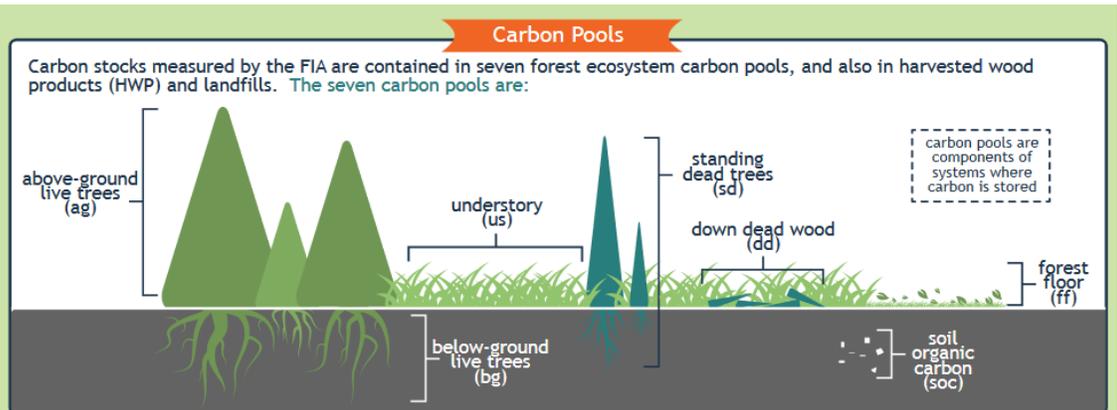


Carbon sequestration is greatest with young fast-growing trees but has low stores of carbon. Carbon storage is greatest with later development, high biomass and structurally complex forests. Source: Dr. William Keeton, forest Carbon Project Feasibility I the Northeast.

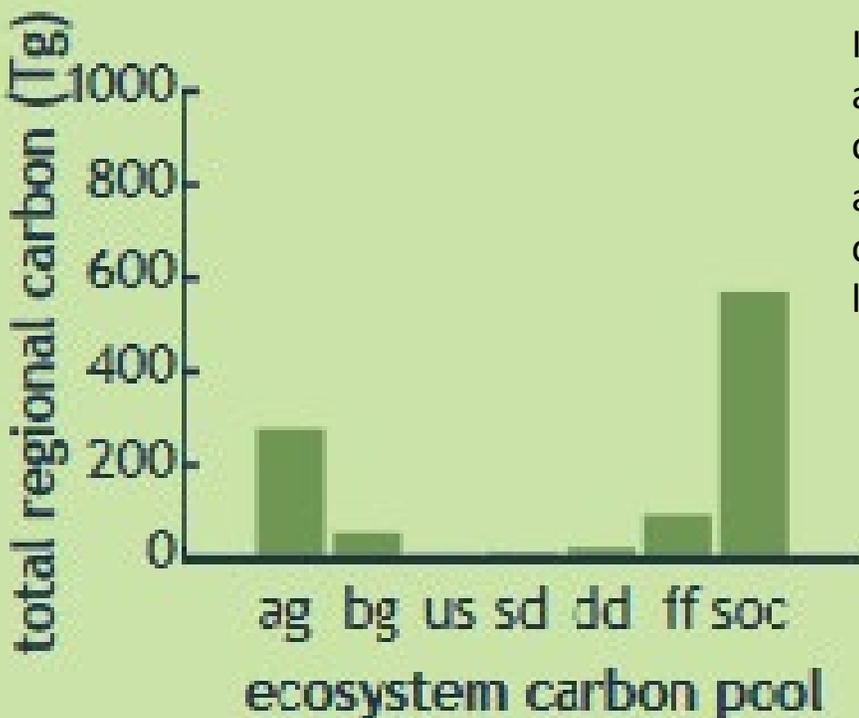
Current estimates suggest Vermont forests take up nearly one-half of our state's annual emissions, compared to 15% nationwide, but store over 200 years' worth of emissions (Vermont Climate Action Commission, 2018).

The forest ecosystem has 7 carbon pools that store carbon, plus harvested wood products.

Source: [https://www.fs.fed.us/climatechange/advisor/scorecard/Carbon\\_Infographic\\_Final.pdf](https://www.fs.fed.us/climatechange/advisor/scorecard/Carbon_Infographic_Final.pdf)



## Carbon Pool for Northeast Forests



In northeast forests, the soil stores approximately double the amount of carbon as what you see growing above ground. Disturbing and compacting the soil through logging releases the carbon.

ag: above-ground live trees  
 bg: below-ground live trees  
 us: understory  
 sd: standing dead trees  
 dd: down dead wood  
 ff: forest floor  
 soc: soil organic carbon