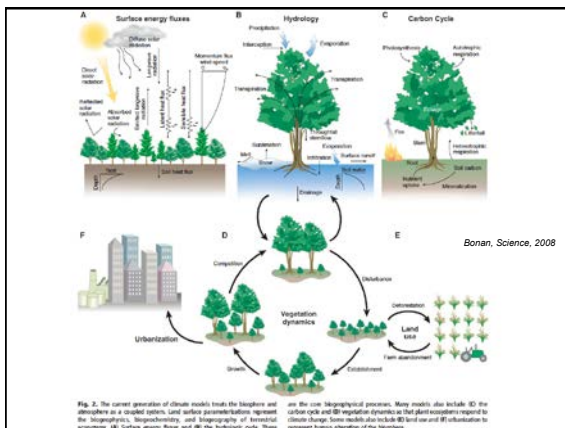


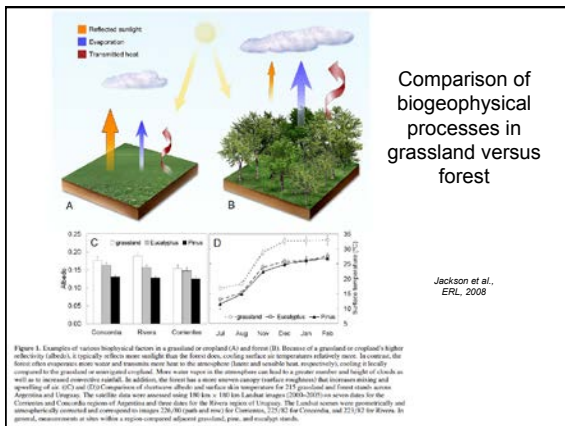
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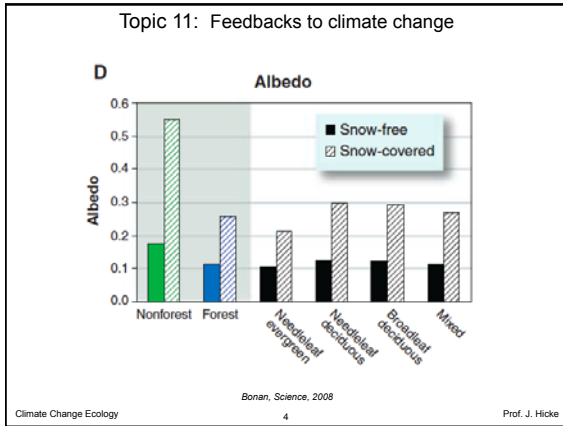
11.2: Biogeophysical feedbacks

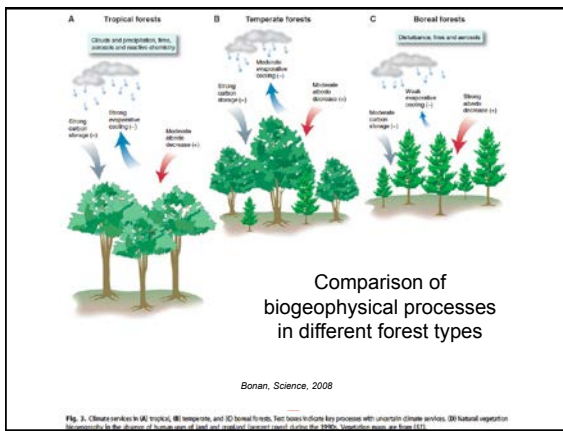
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Global Change Biology

Global Change Biology (2011), doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2486.2011.02527.x

Radiative forcing of natural forest disturbances

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Illustrates biogeophysical versus biogeochemical effects of converting forest to other land cover types

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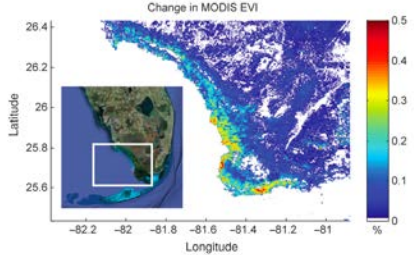
Change from brighter canopy to darker soil



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Changes in albedo (before – after hurricane)



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Biogeochemical (carbon, NECB)
Biogeophysical (albedo)
Net

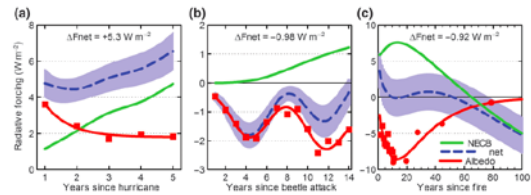
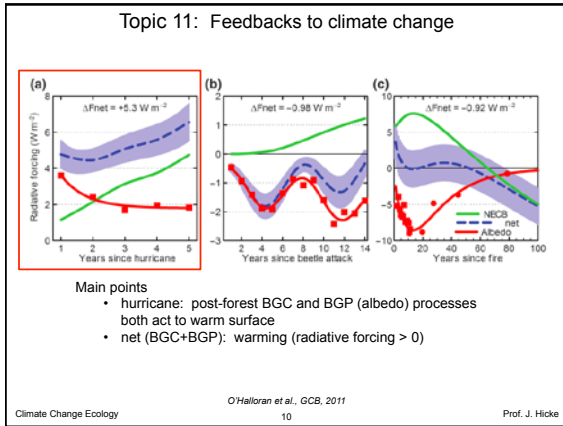
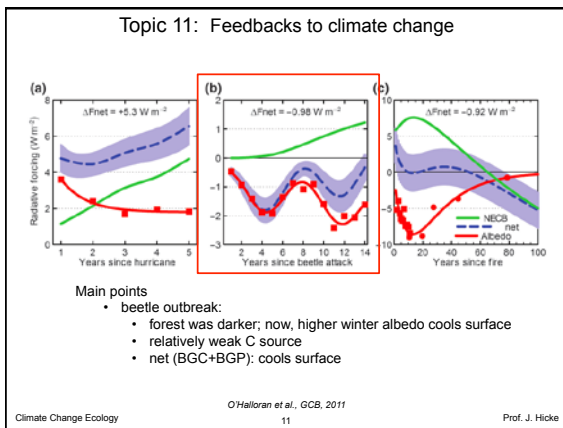
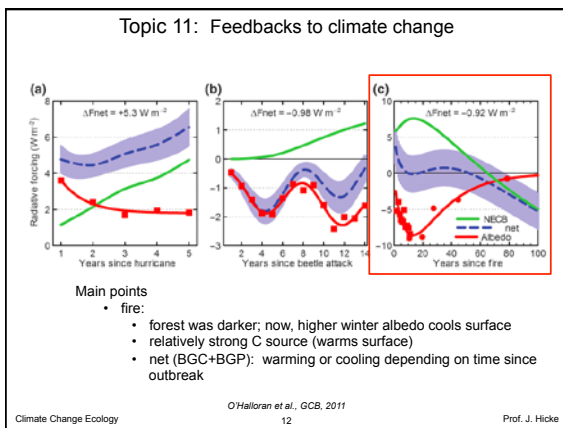


Fig. 5 Top of the atmosphere radiative forcing resulting from changes to albedo (data as red symbols; model fit as red line) and net ecosystem production (NECB, green line) and the net of these two processes (dashed blue line) for (a) hurricane damage to a mangrove forest, (b) lodgepole pine mortality from mountain pine beetle, (c) stand-replacing fire in coniferous forests in and Manitoba, Canada (squares = MODIS; circles = towers). Values of ΔF_{net} averaged over the period indicated in each panel are included. The radiative forcing from albedo changes and CO_2 release are on the same order of magnitude, and can either oppose in sign to reduce the net forcing (e.g., b, c), or combine constructively to enhance it (e.g., a).

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nature
geoscience

Small temperature benefits provided by realistic afforestation efforts

Vivek K. Arora^{1*} and Alvaro Montenegro²

- used general circulation model
- projected future change in temperature for multiple afforestation scenarios
 - 50% of cropland converted to forest in each of three regions as well as all regions
 - tropics
 - temperate
 - boreal
- metric: differences in warming in 2100 compared with run without land cover change
 - one run: carbon only
 - one run: biogeophysical changes only
 - one run: both

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