

## Disaggregating Forest Land Removals in the UK GHGI

P.A. Henshall<sup>\*1</sup>, R.W. Matthews<sup>\*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> Forest Research, Alice Holt Lodge, Farnham, UK



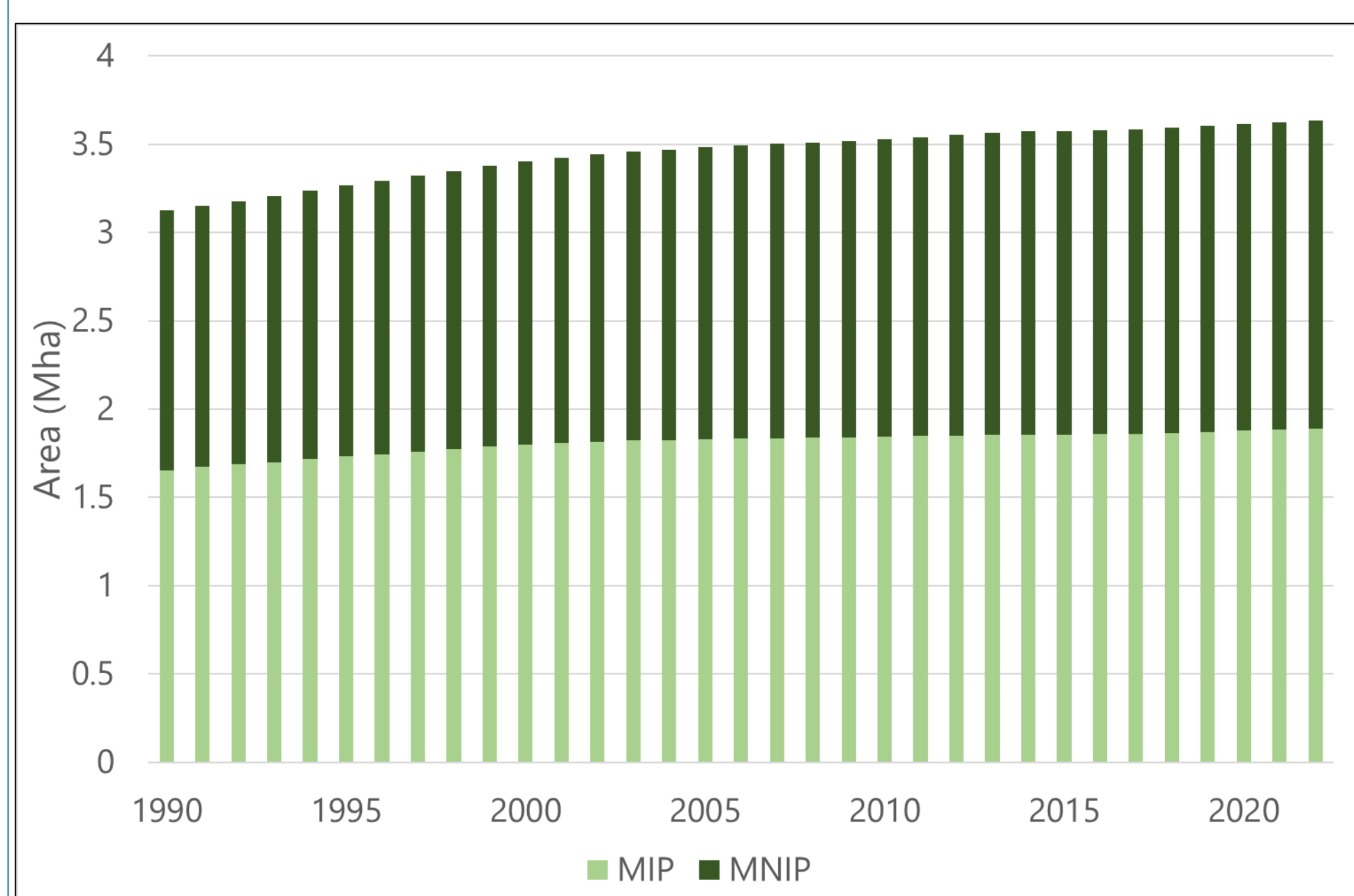
### All forests in the UK are classified as MANAGED and included in GHIs

They are all:

- Legally protected against unauthorised deforestation
- Defended against major forest fires
- Restored when damaged by natural disturbances (storms, disease, fire)

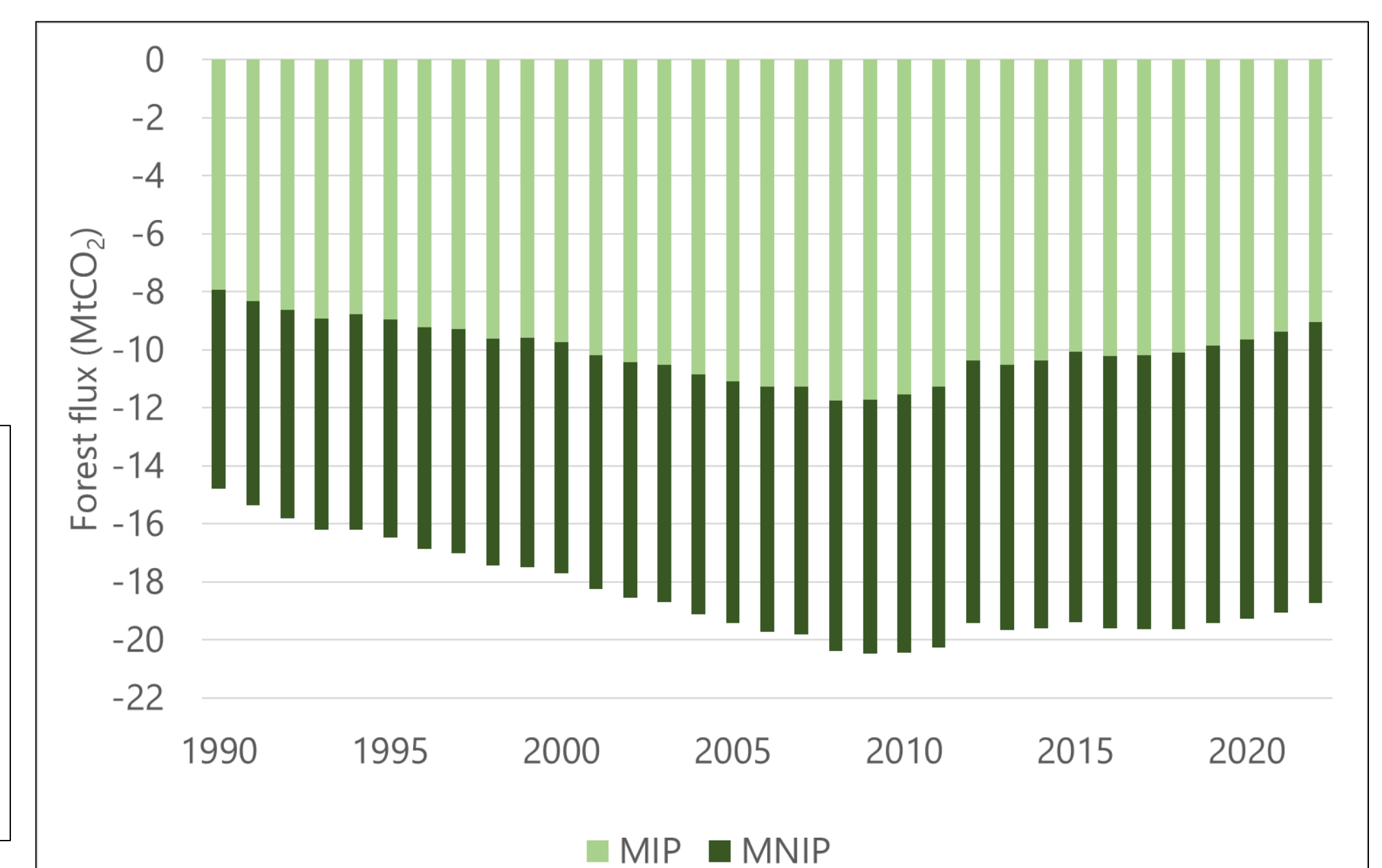
At least 50% of forests were created by active afforestation in the last 100 years

- Some areas are managed to be in production for wood supply (MIP)
- Some areas are “managed” but are not in production for wood supply (MNIP)

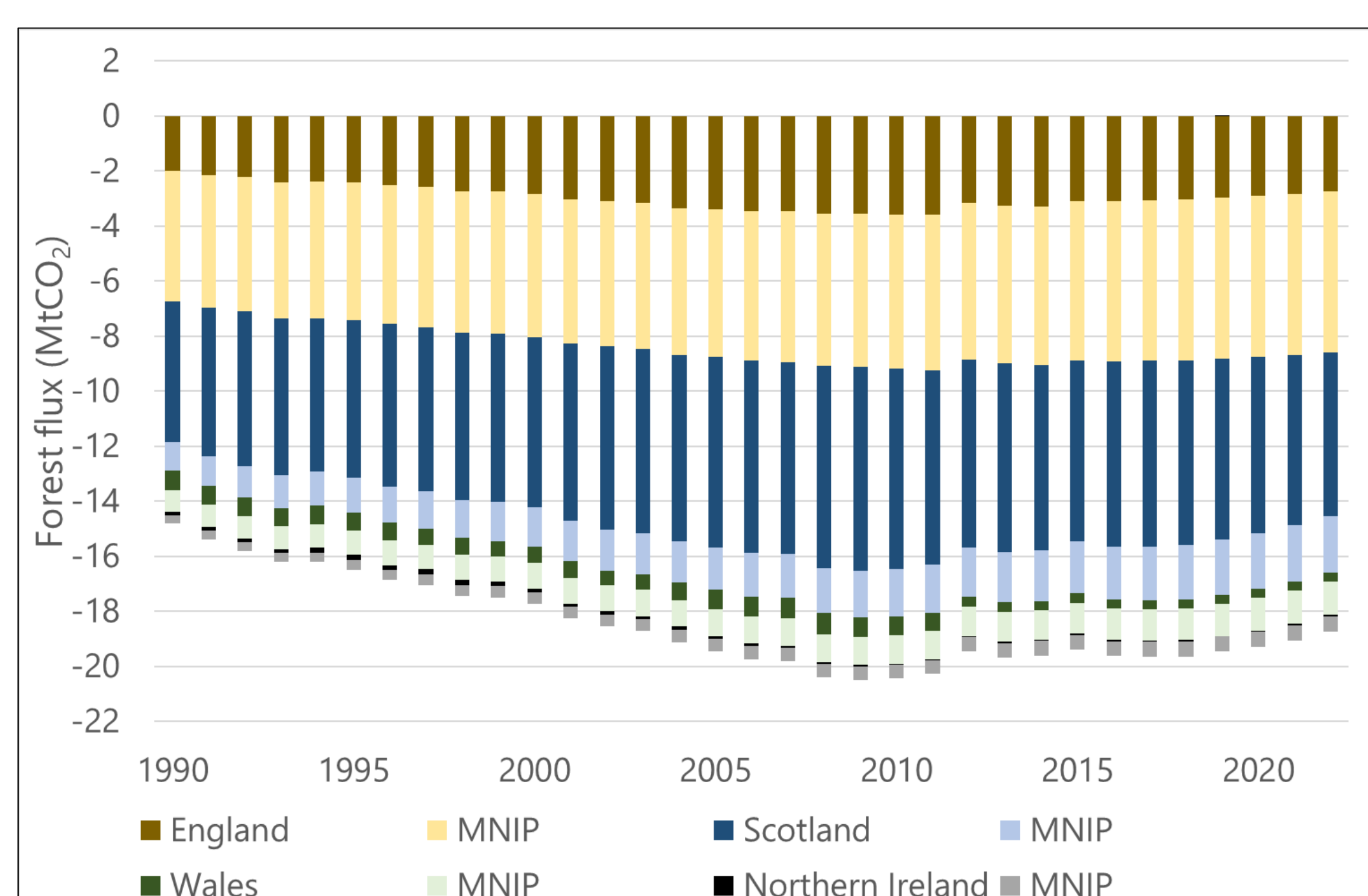


Area NIP:MNIP 53%:47%

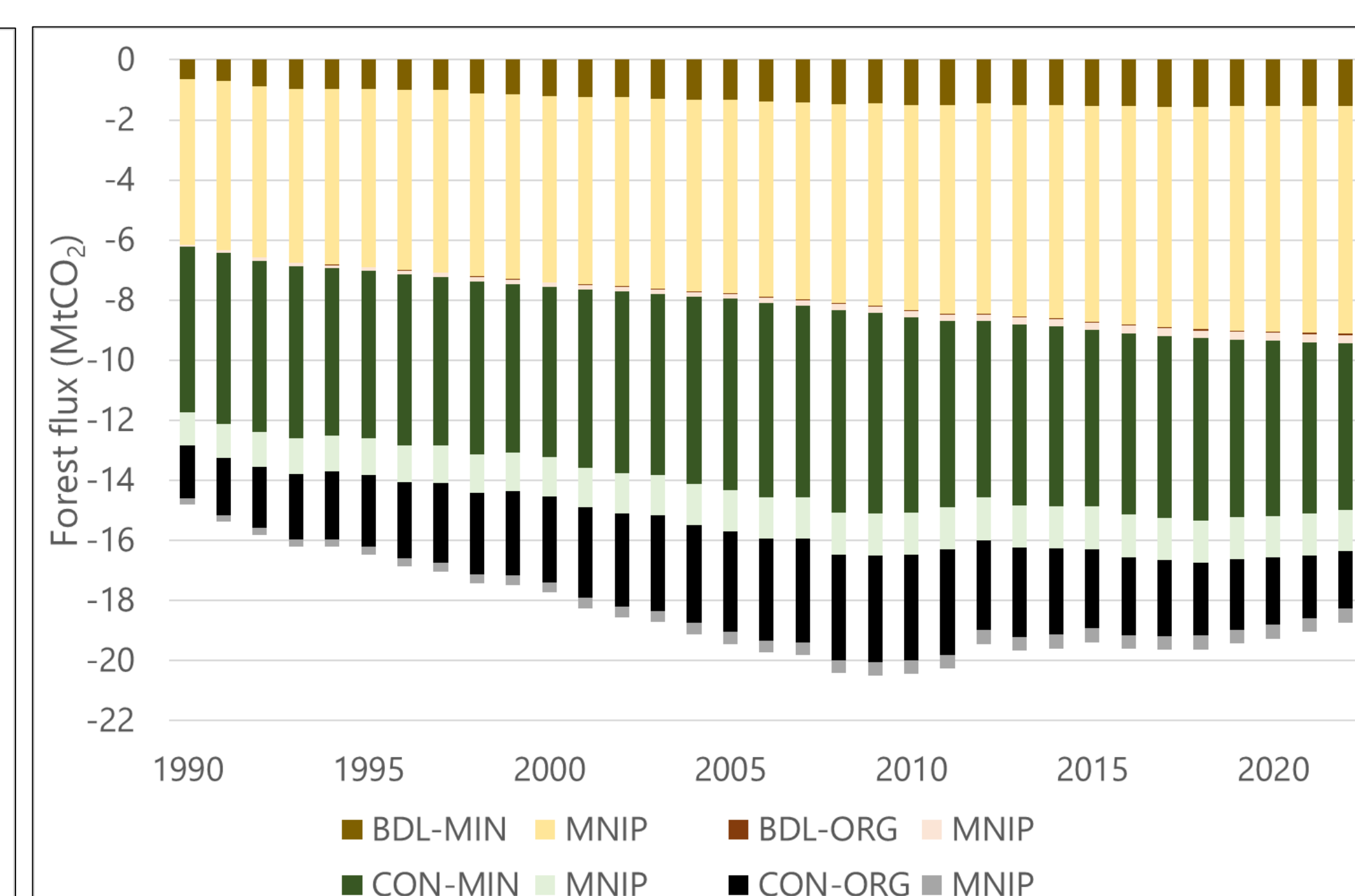
Forest Land CO<sub>2</sub>  
removals MIP:MNIP  
48-58%:42-52%



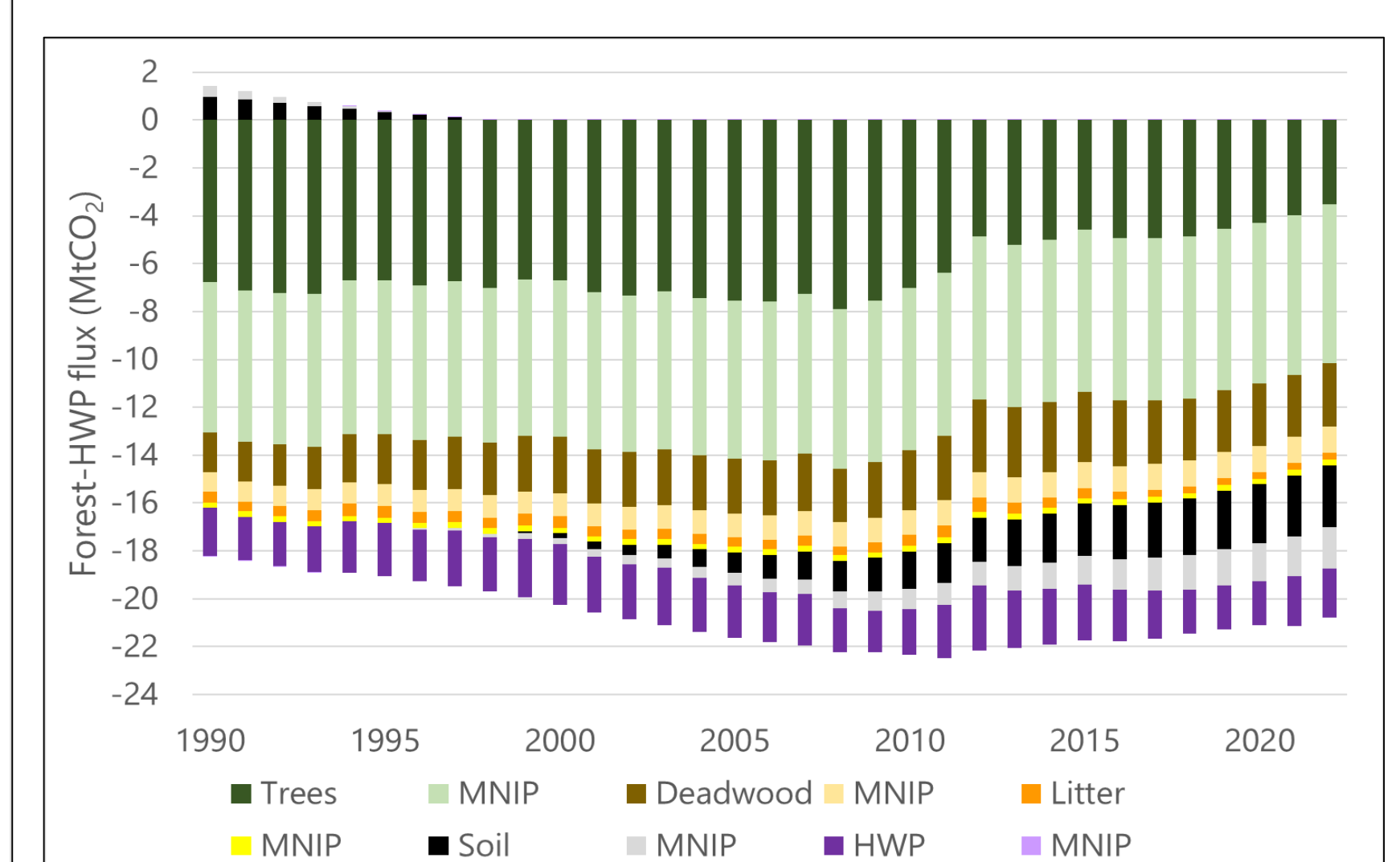
Variation of removals  
MIP:MNIP with UK country



Variation with broadleaves (BDL) /conifers (CON)  
and mineral (MIN)/ organic (ORG) soils



Contribution of pools



### Insights for modellers

- Different modelling approaches may get estimates for Forest Land removals that vary by 50%-100%, depending on how “anthropogenic” is defined
- Accurate attribution of MIP/MNIP removals needs detailed understanding of where removals are happening (geographically, forest and soil types, pools)
- Important to understand interactions with other sectors (e.g. construction/HWP) – how well is this represented in models?