

# THE VALUE OF A TREE



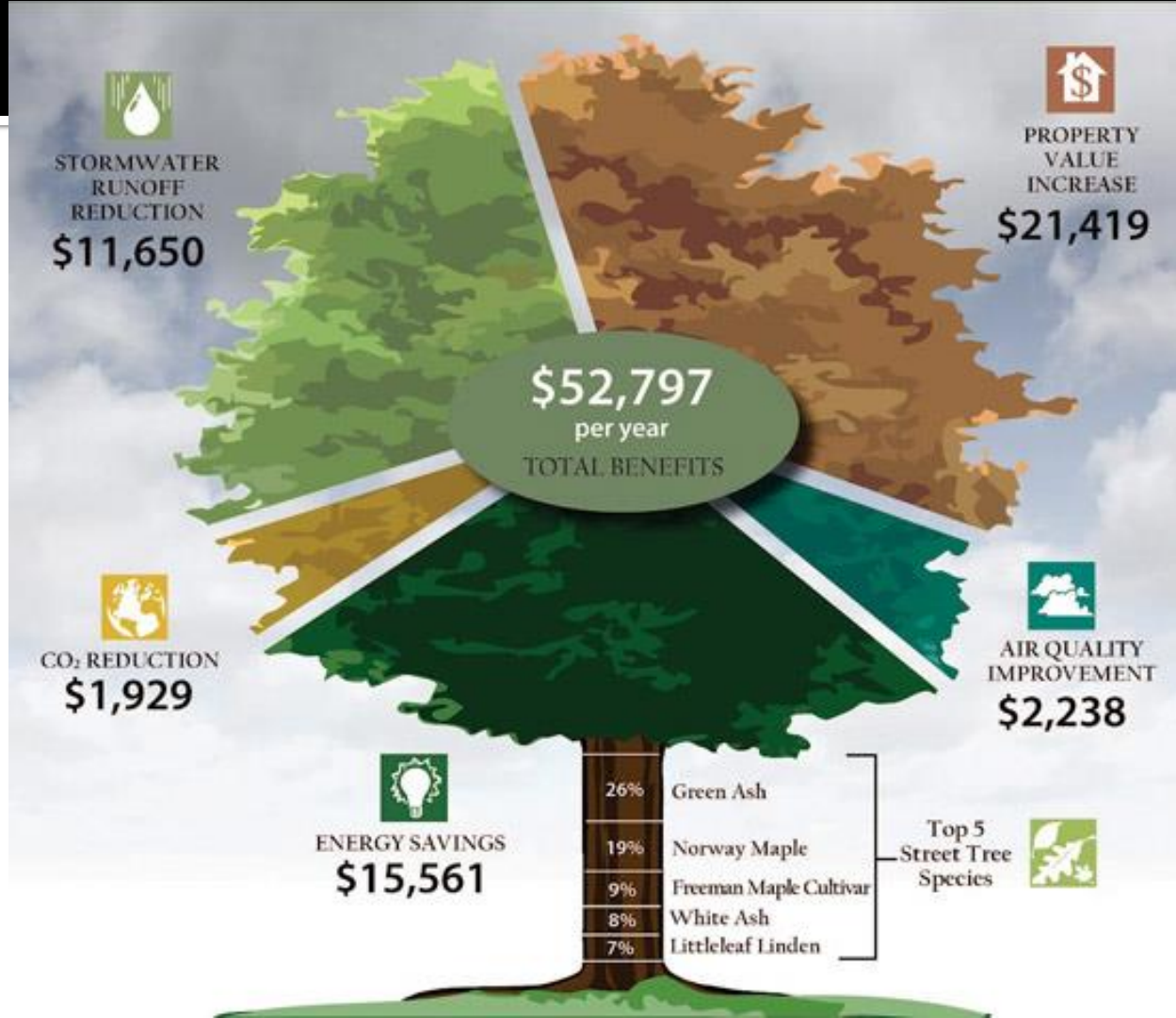
COMPARING CARBON  
SEQUESTRATION TO  
FOREST PRODUCTS

# Outline

- What are trees good for? Work with a buddy!
- How do plants make food?
- What are fossil fuels and where do they come from?
- **Activity:** The Carbon Cycle Game
- What is the greenhouse gas effect?
- Today's Vocabulary: Biomass & Biofuel
- **Activity:** How many trees would it take to fly from Lambeau Field to Soldier Field?

# Activity: Concept Map

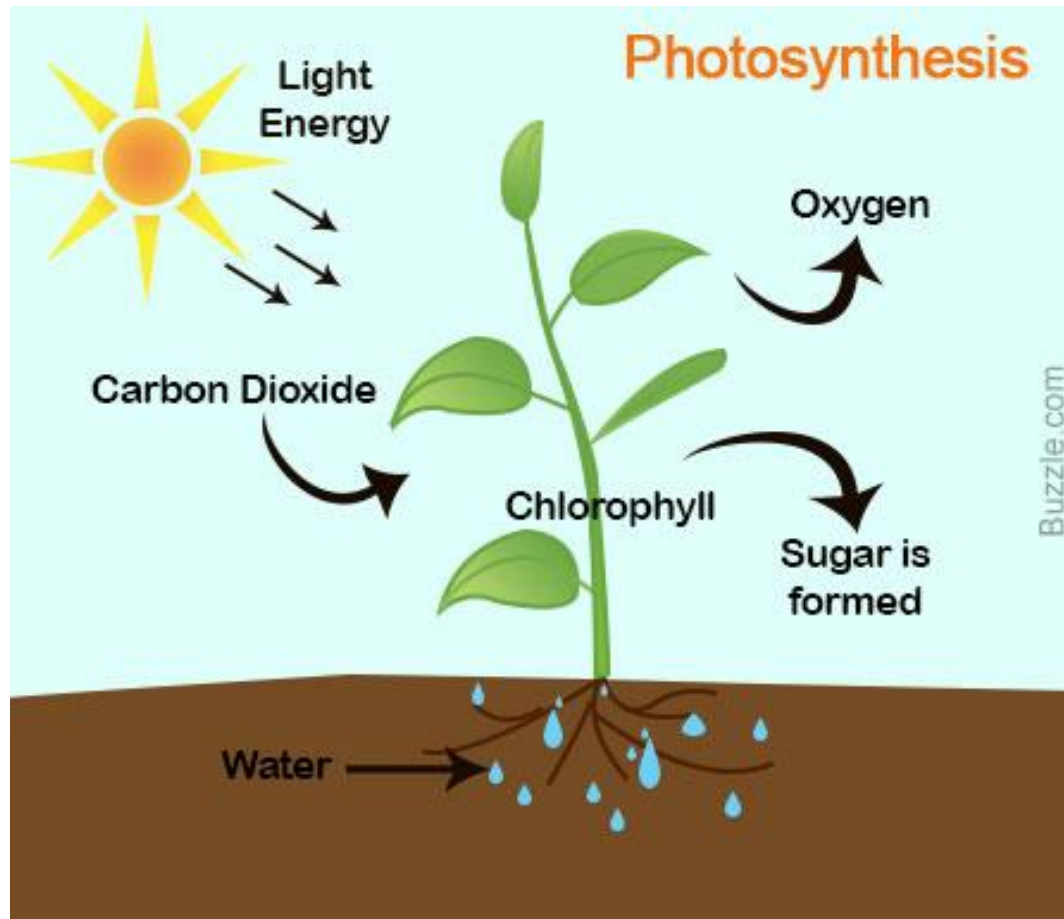
- Work with a buddy to draw or list things that trees are good for.
- These could be things we make out of trees or services that trees provide us or other animals.
- Take 10 minutes to get all your ideas on paper (made out of a tree!!)



# Concept Map

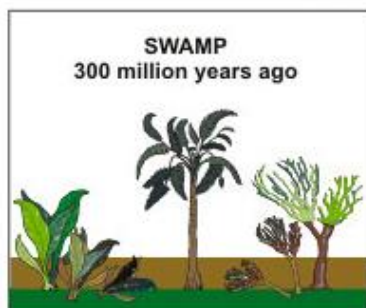
- Forest Products
  - Lumber
  - Veneer
  - Cabinets
  - Pencils
  - Paper
  - Rubber
- Biomass
- Biofuel
- Ecosystem Services
  - Flood mitigation
  - Wildlife habitat
  - Reduced **energy** costs
  - **Photosynthesis – provides O<sup>2</sup>**
  - Air quality improvement
- **Carbon dioxide sequestration**
- **Carbon sink**

# Photo=light; synthesis=put together

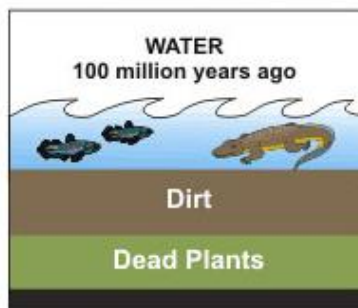


# Fossil Fuels: How are they formed?

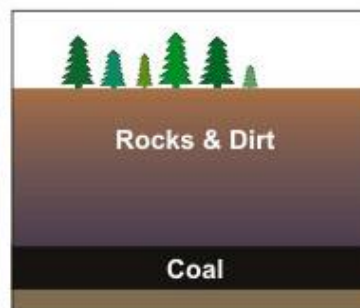
## HOW COAL WAS FORMED



Before the dinosaurs, many giant plants died in swamps.

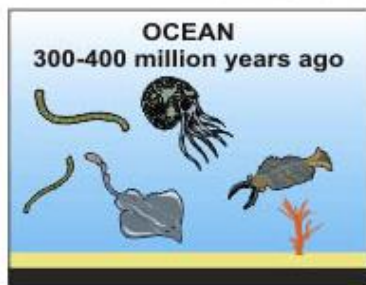


Over millions of years, the plants were buried under water and dirt.

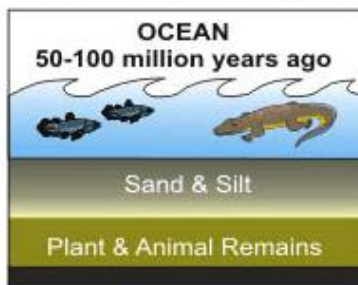


Heat and pressure turned the dead plants into coal.

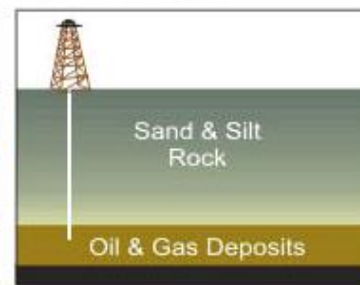
## PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS FORMATION



Tiny sea plants and animals died and were buried on the ocean floor. Over time, they were covered by layers of silt and sand.



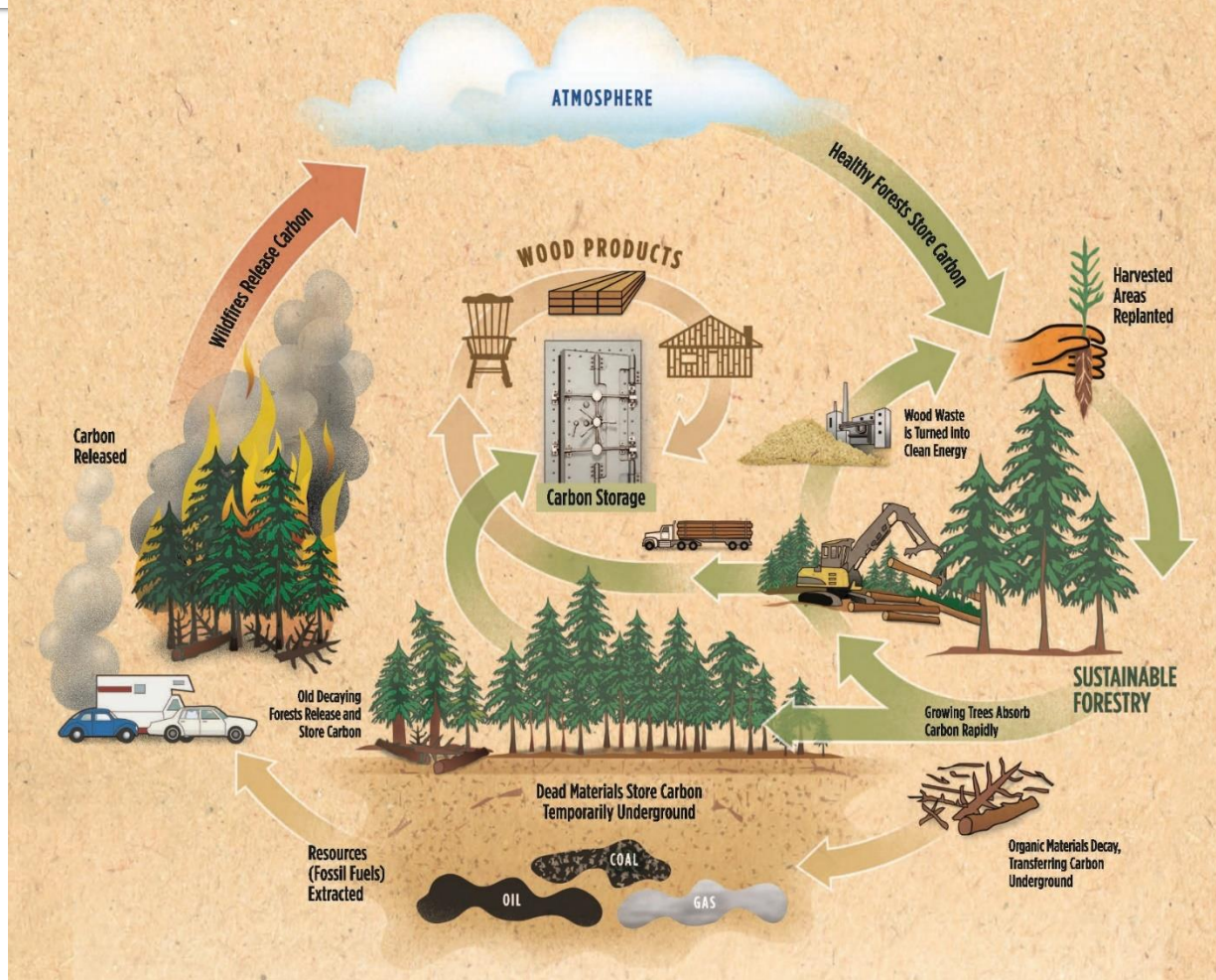
Over millions of years, the remains were buried deeper and deeper. The enormous heat and pressure turned them into oil and gas.



Today, we drill down through layers of sand, silt, and rock to reach the rock formations that contain oil and gas deposits.

# The Carbon Cycle

FORESTRY NEVER LOOKED SO COOL





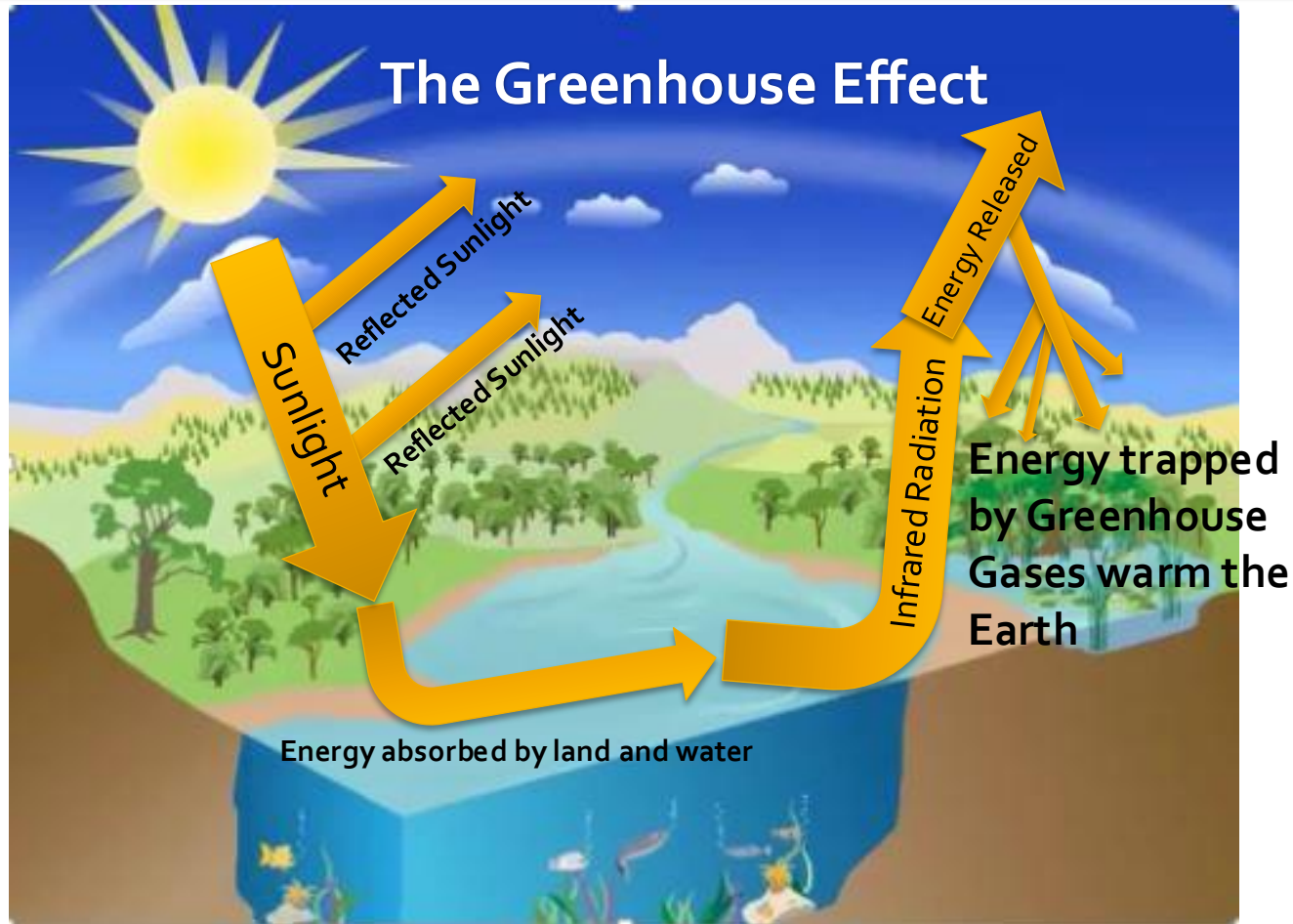
# Activity – Act out the Carbon Cycle

- Where can carbon be found on Earth?
- Let's review how carbon can move:
  - Physical processes
  - Chemical processes – burning
  - Biological processes – photosynthesis & respiration
  - Dissolving in and release from water
  - Decomposition

# Activity – Act out the Carbon Cycle

- Equal number of students at each station
- Each station has a dice
  - Each student rolls the die individually and records what/where they (as a carbon atom) will move
  - Follow the instructions on the station sign to know where to go next
- Follow the directions and record rolling the dice 10 times
- We'll see where carbon ends up in the cycle

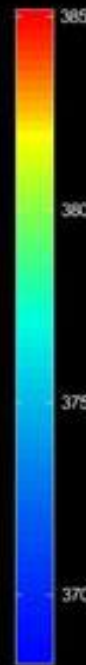
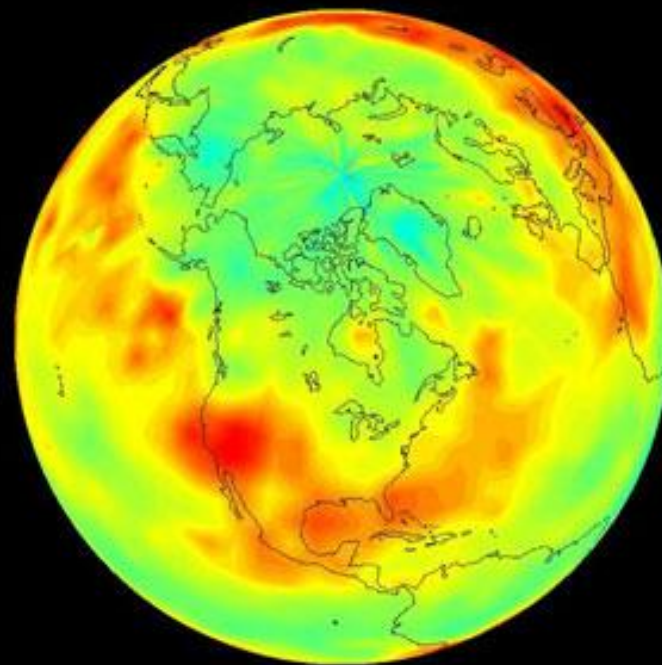
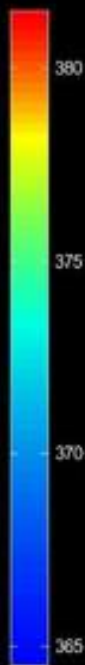
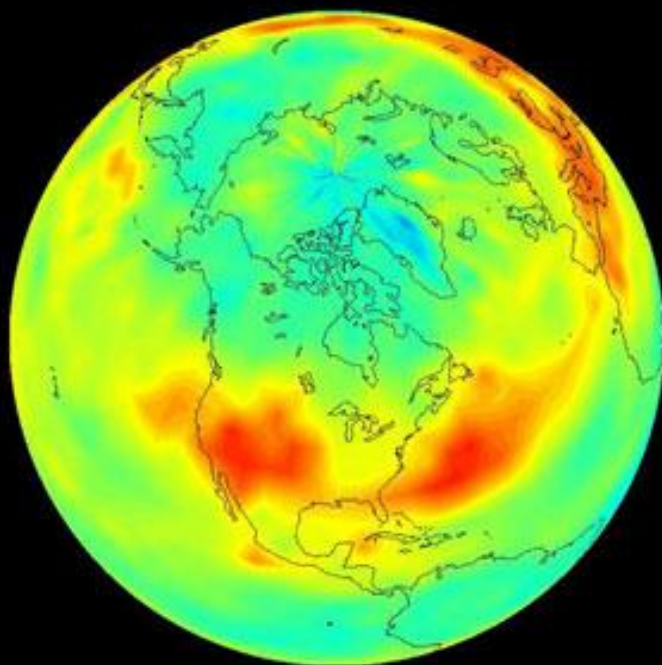
# The Greenhouse Effect



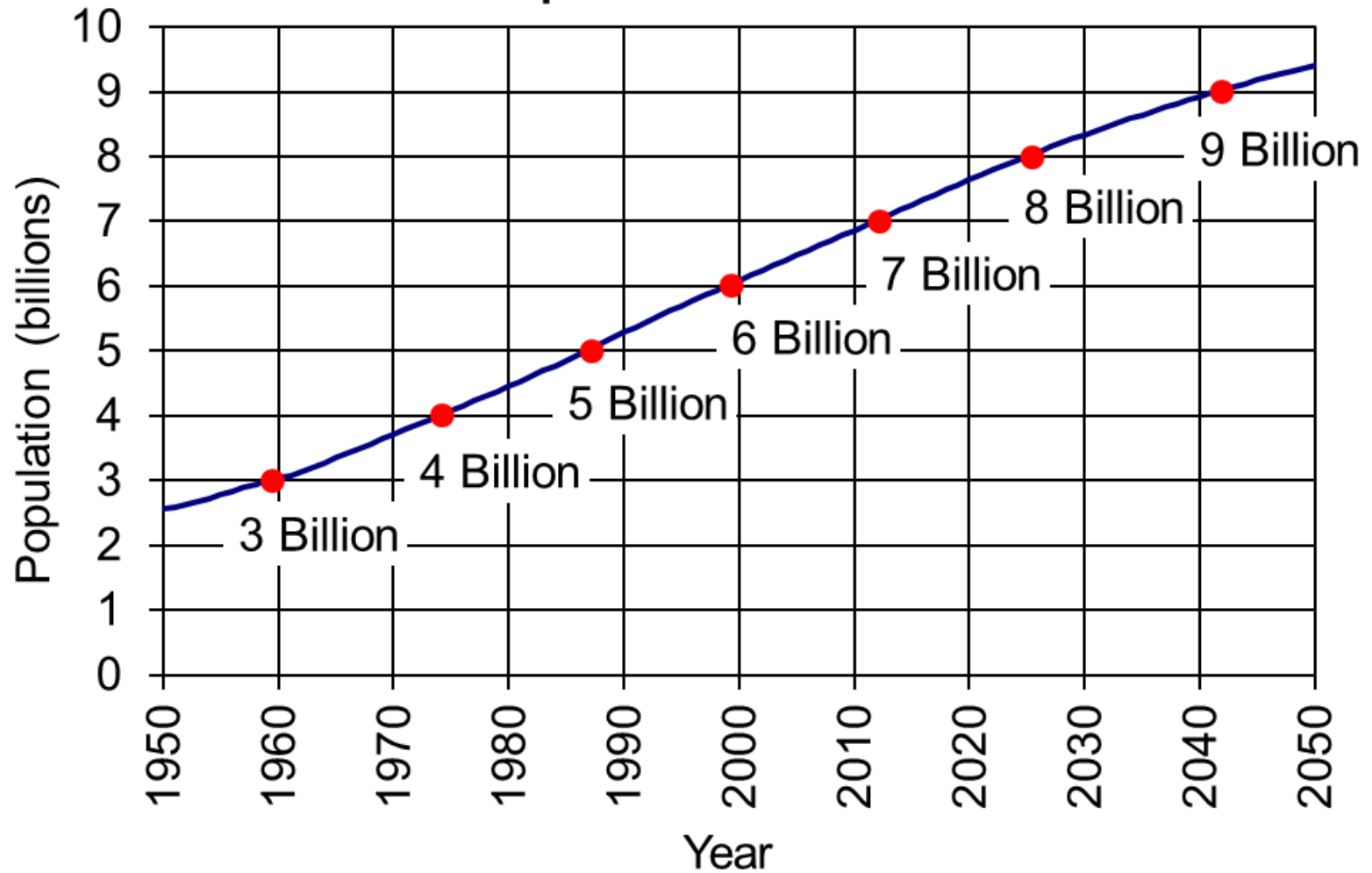
# Carbon Dioxide Concentrations over North America

July 2003

July 2007



# World Population: 1950-2050



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, July 2015 Update.

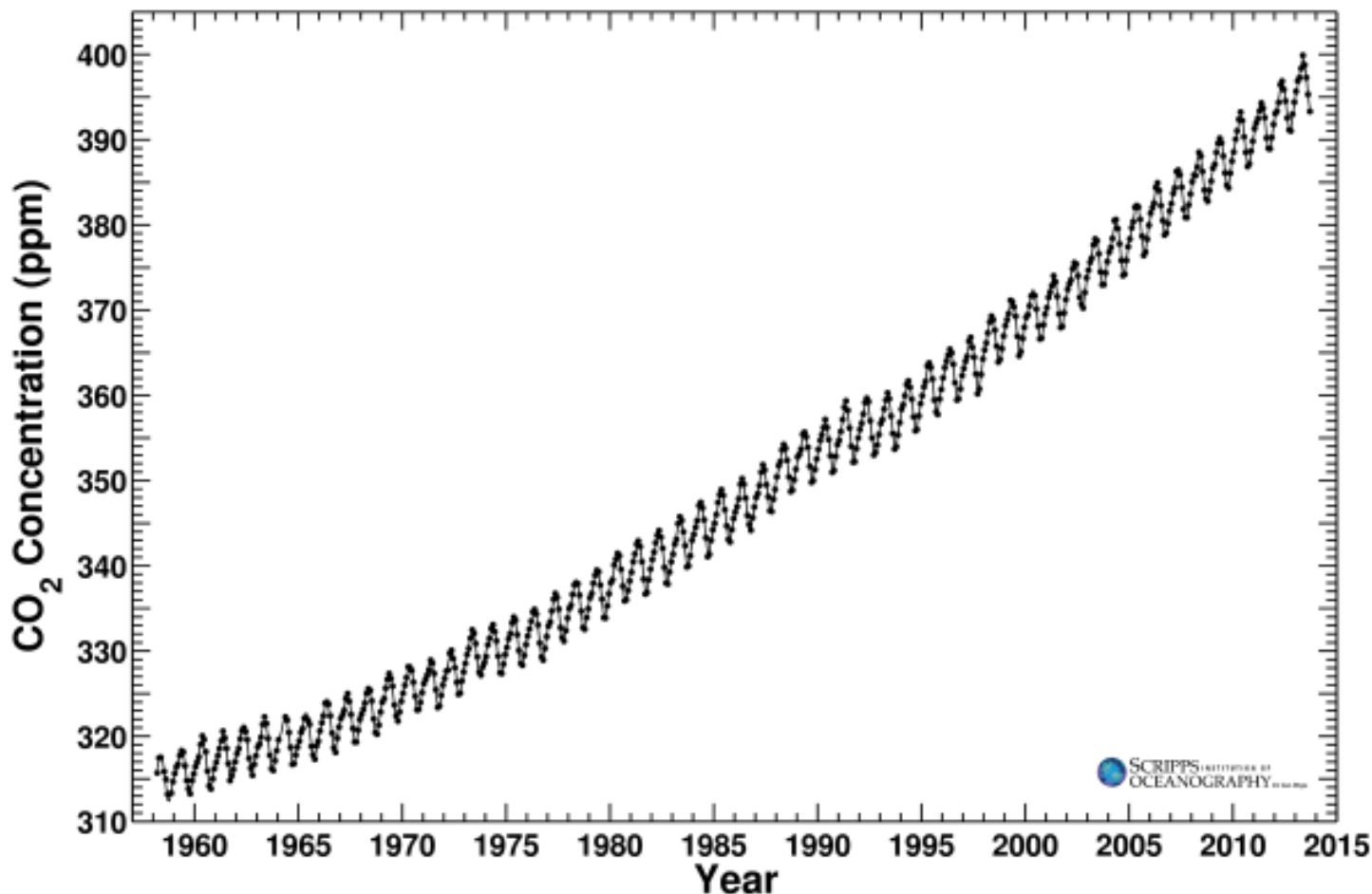
# Historic Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations



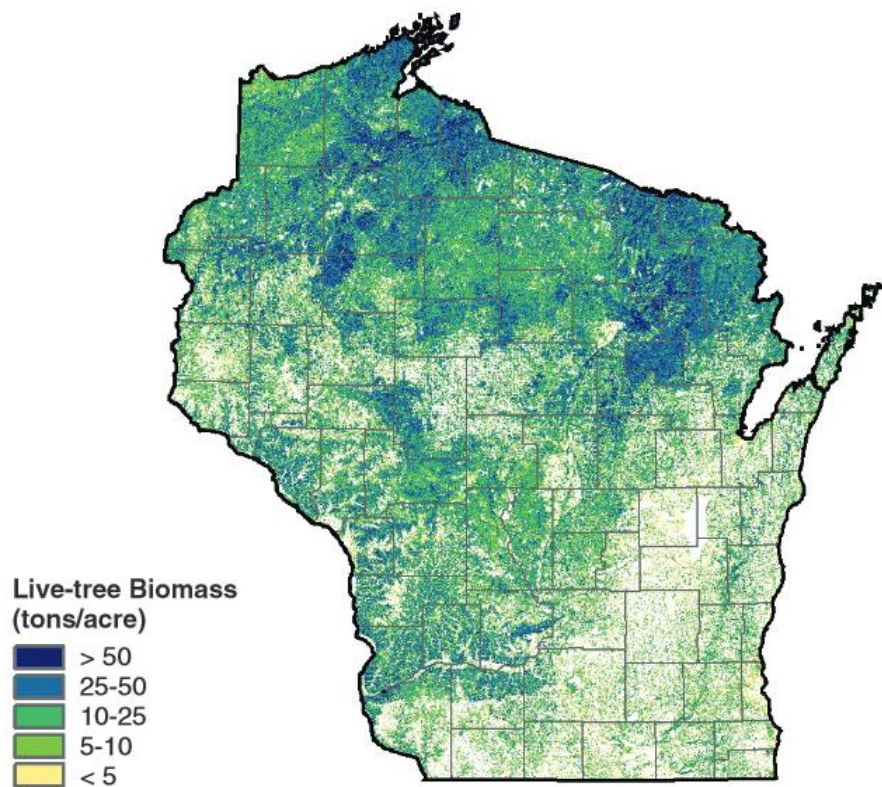
# Keeling Curve: 1958-Now

## Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii Monthly Average Carbon Dioxide Concentration

Data from Scripps CO<sub>2</sub> Program Last updated October 2013

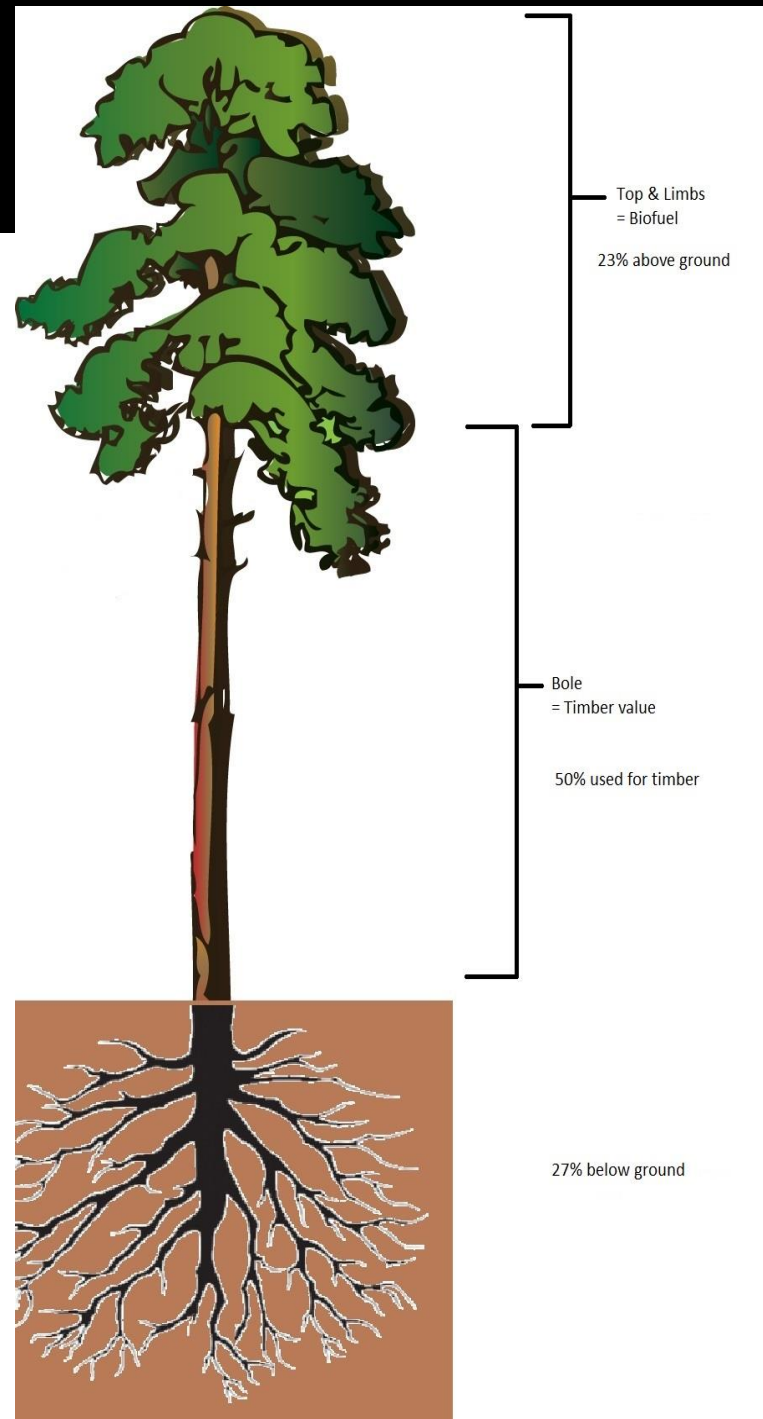


# Forestry in WI



**Figure 15.**—Spatial distribution of live-tree biomass on forest land, Wisconsin, 2009.

U.S. Forest Service. (2012). *Wisconsin's Forests 2009*. (Resource Bulletin NRS-67). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.







FRP

FOREST RESIDUES  
PREPARATION



T

TRANSPORTATION



PT

PRE-TREATMENT



EH

ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS



F

FERMENTATION



BCP

BIOJET  
& CO-PRODUCTS

**FRP**

### FOREST RESIDUES PREPARATION

Primary feedstock targets include forest residues from logging and thinning operations. We are also considering mill residues and discarded woody material from construction and demolition, in regions where these materials are underutilized.

**T**

### TRANSPORTATION

Feedstocks are transported from the collection site to a conversion facility. Chipping can take place at the loading or in a preprocessing facility.

**PT**

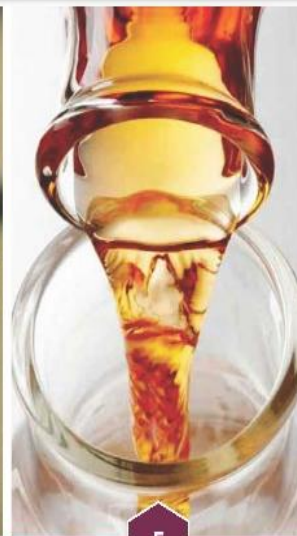
### PRE-TREATMENT

Wood chips are treated to make the sugar polymers (polysaccharides) accessible to degrading enzymes. These processes allow the lignin to be available for separation.

**EH**

### ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS

Specific enzymes are added to hydrolyze (leave) the polysaccharides and generate simple sugars (monosaccharides).

**F**

### FERMENTATION

Specialized yeast convert the monosaccharides into isobutanol.

**BCP**

### BIOJET & CO-PRODUCTS

Aviation fuels can be generated from the platform molecules derived from wood sugars. Lignin can be used to generate co-products such as cooxides, structural materials and bio-based plastics. As an alternative, lignin can be burned to produce renewable energy.

**ONE** BONE DRY TON WOODY BIOMASS

+

DIESEL

+

HEAT, WATER, &amp; CHEMICALS

=

**~600** POUNDS LIGNIN

AND

**~60** GALLONS ISOBUTANOL

OR

**~45** GALLONS BIOJET

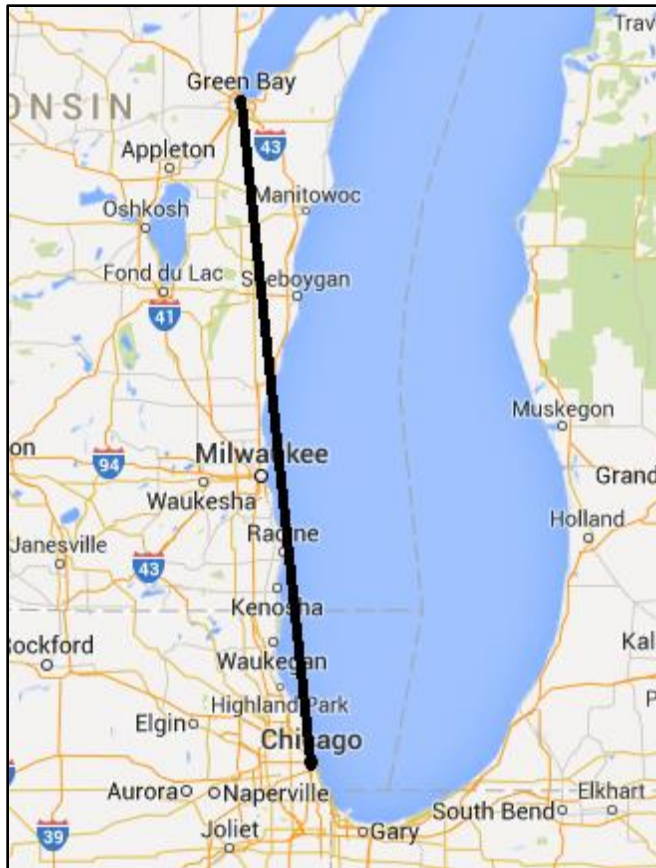
NARA is led by Washington State University and supported by the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative Compete Live Grant no. 2011-68005-30416 from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture.



# 1 Ton of Woody Biomass

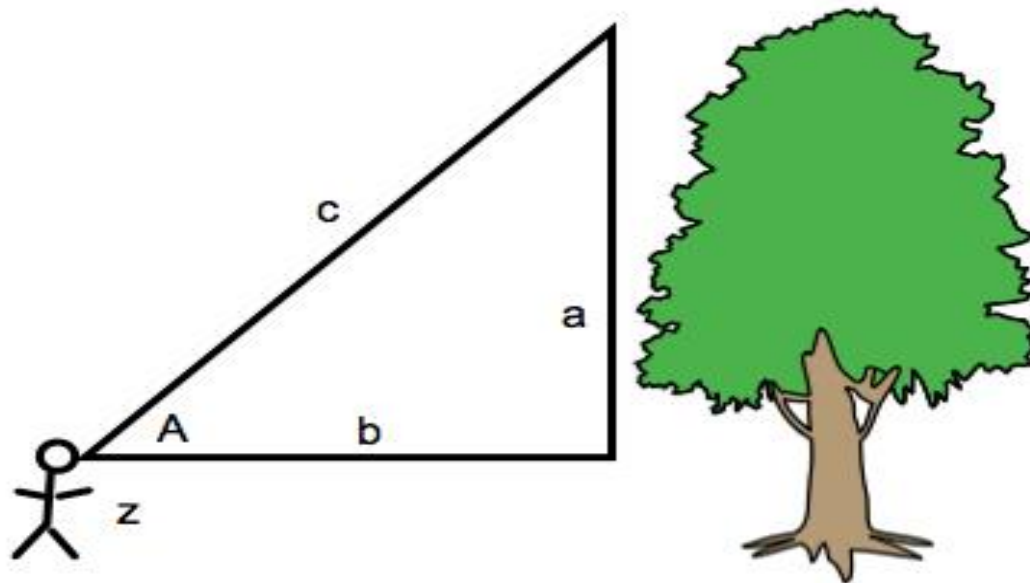


# How many trees would it take...



- One 747 jumbo jet
- 175 miles
- From Lambeau Field to Soldier Field
- Using only the extra stuff from logging!

# Determine the height of a tree



Find a place to stand where you can see the top of your tree. Measure the distance from the base of the tree to where you stand with the meter tape.

(b): \_\_\_\_\_ m

Find the angle on clinometer from your eye to the top of your tree

(A): \_\_\_\_\_ degrees

Measure the distance from ground to observer's eyes

(z): \_\_\_\_\_ m

Height of tree =  $H = (\tan(A)) * b + z$

$H =$  \_\_\_\_\_ m

# Images Cited

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# Value of a Tree



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Lesson adapted from Science Scope Magazine. March 2014: 37(7) 27-35.