Forest carbon stocks and fluxes in physiographic zones of India

Mehraj A Sheikh1, Munesh Kumar1*, Rainer W Bussman2 and NP Todaria1

Abstract

Background: Reducing carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) is of central importance to combat climate change. Foremost among the challenges is quantifying nation’s carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation, which requires information on forest carbon storage. Here we estimated carbon storage in India’s forest biomass for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 and the net flux caused by deforestation and degradation, between two assessment periods i.e., Assessment Period first (ASP I), 2003-2005 and Assessment Period second (ASP II), 2005-2007.

Results: The total estimated carbon stock in India’s forest biomass varied from 3325 to 3161 Mt during the years 2003 to 2007 respectively. There was a net flux of 372 Mt of CO2 in ASP I and 288 Mt of CO2 in ASP II, with an annual emission of 186 and 114 Mt of CO2 respectively. The carbon stock in India’s forest biomass decreased continuously from 2003 onwards, despite slight increase in forest cover. The rate of carbon loss from the forest biomass in ASP II has dropped by 38.27% compared to ASP I.

Conclusion: With the Copenhagen Accord, India along with other BASIC countries China, Brazil and South Africa is voluntarily going to cut emissions. India will voluntarily reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to 2005 level, activities like REDD+ can provide a relatively cost-effective way of offsetting emissions, either by increasing the removals of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere by afforestation programmes, managing forests, or by reducing emissions through deforestation and degradation.

Background

Concentration of atmospheric CO2 has accelerated upward during the past few decades. In the last decade, the average annual rate of CO2 increase was 1.91 parts per million (ppm). This rate of increase was more than double, as compared to the first decade of CO2 measurements at the Mauna Loa Observatory [1]. The implications of increased concentration of CO2 for climate and health of the global environment are topics of intense scientific, social and political concern. In contrast to economic globalization, no country can be left out of environmental globalization, as its consequences will sooner or later reach all. The direct solution to the problem is to reduce CO2 emission [2]. Forests absorb CO2 from atmosphere, and store carbon in wood, leaves, litter, roots and soil all acting as “carbon sinks”. Carbon is released back into the atmosphere when forests are cleared or burned. Forests acting as sinks are considered to moderate the global climate. Overall, the world’s forest ecosystems are estimated to store more carbon than the entire atmosphere [3].

Quantifying the substantial roles of forests as carbon stores, as sources of carbon emissions and as carbon sinks has become one of the keys to understanding and modifying the global carbon cycle. Thus, estimating carbon stock in biomass is the most critical step in quantifying carbon stocks and fluxes from the forests. Hence the focus of this paper is to estimate the carbon stocks in India’s forest biomass, taking into account the inventory data for diversified forest types present in the country. Numerous ecological studies have been conducted to assess carbon stocks based on carbon density of vegetation and soils [4-6]. The results of these studies are not uniform and have wide variations and uncertainties probably due to aggregation of spatial and temporal heterogeneity and adaptation of different methodologies. IPCC [7] estimated an average carbon stock of 86 tonnes per hectare in the vegetation of the world’s forests for the mid-1990s. The corresponding carbon in biomass and dead wood in forests was reported [8].

* Correspondence: muneshmzu@yahoo.com
1Department of Forestry and Natural Resources, HNB Garhwal University (A Central University), Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

© 2011 Sheikh et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.
to be 82 tonnes per hectare for the year 1990 and 81 tonnes per hectare for the year 2005.

India is a large developing country known for its diverse forest ecosystems and biodiversity. It ranks 10th amongst the most forested nations of the world [3] with 23.84 percent (78.37 million ha) of its geographical area under forest and tree cover [9]. With nearly 173,000 villages classified as forest fringe villages, there is obviously a large dependence of communities on forest resources. Thus, it is important to assess the likely impacts of emission from forests on climate change, to develop and implement adaptation strategies both for biodiversity conservation and protection and for safeguarding the livelihoods of forest dependent people [10].

Despite the importance of avoiding deforestation and associated emissions, developing countries have had few economic or policy incentives to reduce emissions from land use change [11,12]. ‘Avoided deforestation’ projects were excluded from the 2008-2012 first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol because of concerns about diluting fossil fuel reductions, sovereignty and methods to measure emission reductions [13,14]. More recently the importance of including emissions reductions from tropical deforestation in future climate change policy has grown. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change recently agreed to study and consider a new initiative, led by forest-rich developing countries, that calls for economic incentives to help facilitate reductions in emissions from deforestation and degradation in developing countries (REDD). The REDD has now become REDD plus and the core of REDD+ concept is to provide financial incentives to help developing countries voluntarily reduce national deforestation rates and associated carbon emissions below a baseline (based either on a historical reference case or future projection [10].

Results
The estimated physiographic zone wise carbon stocks in biomass of Indian forests are as follows. The various factors used in this study are given in Table 1.

Western Himalaya (WH)
This zone consists of Jammu and Kashmir, which covers the cold arid region of Leh (2000 m amsl) to the low altitude sub-tropical region of the southern plains (215-360 m amsl); Himachal Pradesh, which consists of high hills (temperate dry and wet parts) to mid hills and subtropical uplands, Uttarakhand hills, which consist of valleys, mid hills and high hills of the Western Himalayas and some parts of Punjab. The Western zone covers an area of 10.01% (329,255 km²) of the country with a forest area of 11.83% (91073 km²) for the year 2007 [9]. The total forest biomass stored in the western Himalayas was 1336.35, 1348.52 and 1397.58 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively (Table 2, 3 and 4). The increasing trend of carbon stock in biomass was also found for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 with carbon stocks 601.35, 606.83 and 628.91 Mt respectively, with an incremental change of 5.48 Mt in ASP I and 22.08 Mt in ASP II (Table 5).

Eastern Himalaya (EH)
This zone covers Sikkim, some part of West Bengal, and Arunachal Pradesh. It is characterized by hills, mountains and plateaus with near tropical to alpine climate conditions. The Eastern zone covers an area of 2.27% (74,618 km²) of the country with a forest area of 6.23% (47,965 km²) for the year 2007 [9]. The total forest biomass stored in the eastern Himalayas was 632.93, 654.22 and 625.09 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively (Table 2, 3 and 4). The carbon stock in biomass was found in increasing trend from 284.82 to 294.40 Mt during the year 2003 to 2005, with an incremental change of 9.58 Mt during Assessment Period first (ASP I) which thereafter has decreased to 281.30 Mt in ASP II, with a negative change of 31.1 Mt (Table 5).

North east (NE)
This zone consists of 43-complete and 4-partial districts of north east part of the country in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The North east zone (NE) cover nearly 4.08% (133,990 km²) of the total geographical area of country with a forest area of 10.32% (79,431 km²) and contribute 560.82, 580.11 and 511.540 Mt of biomass and 252.37, 261.05 and 230.19 Mt C reserves of the country for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively (Table 2, 3 and 4). There was an incremental (+ve) change of 8.70 Mt during the ASP I which have gone to a negative change of 30.86 Mt in ASP II (Table 5).

Northern plains (NP)
The Northern Plains, also known as Indo- Gangetic plains, are the second largest zone after Western Himalayas and cover an area of 8.99% (295,780 km²) with a forest cover of 1.82% (13,992 km²). This zone consists of 102-complete and 8-partial districts from Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

---

**Table 1 Factors used in the present study**

| Parameter                      | Factor used |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Mean wood density             | 0.7116      |
| Mean biomass expansion factor | 1.575       |
| Ratio (below to above ground biomass) | 0.266     |
| Ratio (Other forest floor biomass) | 0.15      |

Source: [47,35,32,10]
The northern plains are one of the most populous zones of the country resulting in continuous urbanization. The total forest biomass stored in the Northern Plains was 328.344, 326.344 and 284.43 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively (Table 2, 3 and 4). The decreasing trend of carbon stock in biomass was found for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 with carbon stocks 147.75, 146.85 and 128.00 Mt respectively, with a negative change of 0.9 Mt during ASP I and 18.86 Mt in ASP II (Table 5).

Eastern plains (EP)
This zone covers parts of Assam, Bihar and west Bengal. The Eastern zone covers an area of 6.79% (223,339 km²) of the country with forest area of 4.12% (31,709 km²) for the year 2007 [9]. The forest biomass stock in this zone was 449.630, 446.16 and 389.38 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively (Table 2, 3 and 4). The carbon stock stored in biomass was found in decreasing trend from 202.33 Mt in 2003, 200.77 Mt in 2005 and 175.22 Mt in 2007, with a negative change of 1.56 Mt during ASP I and 25.55 Mt in ASP II (Table 5).

Western plains (WP)
A major part of Gujarat, part of Rajasthan and one district of Daman and Diu represents this region. According to FSI [9] this zone occupies 9.70% (319,098 km²) of the total geographical area of the country with a forest

---

### Table 2 Physiographic zone wise biomass details of India for the year 2003

| S.no. | Physiographic zone      | Growing stock (Mm³) | Biomass in Mt (AGB + BGB) | Forest floor biomass (Mt) | Total Forest biomass (80% of fresh weight) (Mt) |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1     | Western Himalayas       | 1159.880            | 1645.747                  | 24.686                    | 1336.346                                      |
| 2     | Eastern Himalayas       | 549.354             | 779.474                   | 11.629                    | 632.932                                       |
| 3     | North East              | 486.766             | 690.669                   | 10.360                    | 560.823                                       |
| 4     | North Plains            | 284.986             | 404.365                   | 6.065                     | 328.344                                       |
| 5     | Easter Plains           | 390.254             | 553.730                   | 8.306                     | 449.630                                       |
| 6     | Western Plains          | 104.654             | 148.493                   | 2.227                     | 120.576                                       |
| 7     | Central highlands       | 241.133             | 342.142                   | 5.132                     | 277.820                                       |
| 8     | North Decan             | 372.991             | 529.234                   | 7.938                     | 429.738                                       |
| 9     | East Decan              | 719.584             | 1021.014                  | 15.315                    | 829.063                                       |
| 10    | South Decan             | 460.812             | 653.843                   | 9.808                     | 530.920                                       |
| 11    | Western Ghats           | 556.057             | 788.986                   | 11.835                    | 640.656                                       |
| 12    | Eastern Ghats           | 576.267             | 817.661                   | 12.265                    | 663.940                                       |
| 13    | West Coast              | 260.443             | 369.540                   | 5.543                     | 300.066                                       |
| 14    | East Coast              | 250.571             | 355.533                   | 5.333                     | 288.692                                       |
|       | Total                   | 6413.752            | 9100.438                  | 136.506                   | 7389.556                                      |

Source: The growing stock data had been taken from the FSI reports [9,28,29]

---

### Table 3 Physiographic zone wise biomass details of India for the year 2005

| S.no. | Physiographic zone      | Growing stock (Mm³) | Biomass in Mt (AGB + BGB) | Forest floor biomass (Mt) | Total Forest biomass (80% of fresh weight) (Mt) |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1     | Western Himalayas       | 1170.444            | 1660.736                  | 24.911                    | 1348.518                                      |
| 2     | Eastern Himalayas       | 567.834             | 805.696                   | 12.085                    | 654.225                                       |
| 3     | North East              | 503.506             | 714.421                   | 10.716                    | 580.109                                       |
| 4     | North Plains            | 283.251             | 401.903                   | 6.028                     | 326.344                                       |
| 5     | Easter Plains           | 387.245             | 549.549                   | 8.241                     | 446.16                                        |
| 6     | Western Plains          | 88.529              | 125.613                   | 1.884                     | 101.997                                       |
| 7     | Central highlands       | 202.884             | 287.870                   | 4.318                     | 233.750                                       |
| 8     | North Decan             | 339.121             | 481.176                   | 7.218                     | 390.715                                       |
| 9     | East Decan              | 763.584             | 1083.445                  | 16.252                    | 879.758                                       |
| 10    | South Decan             | 400.148             | 567.768                   | 8.516                     | 461.027                                       |
| 11    | Western Ghats           | 572.588             | 812.442                   | 12.187                    | 659.703                                       |
| 12    | Eastern Ghats           | 502.444             | 712.915                   | 10.694                    | 578.887                                       |
| 13    | West Coast              | 243.158             | 345.014                   | 5.175                     | 280.151                                       |
| 14    | East Coast              | 193.552             | 274.629                   | 4.119                     | 222.998                                       |
|       | Total                   | 6218.282            | 8823.088                  | 132.346                   | 7164.347                                      |
area of 1.78% (13,694 km²). The total forest biomass stored in this zone was 120.576, 101.997 and 94.810 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively (Table 2, 3 and 4). The carbon stock stored in biomass was found in decreasing trend from 54.26 Mt in 2003, 45.89 Mt in 2005 and 42.66 Mt in 2007, with a negative change of 8.37 Mt in ASP I which thereafter has decreased to 3.23 Mt in ASP II (Table 5).

Central highlands (CHL)
This is the largest zone in terms of total geographical area and covers 11.36% (373,675 km²) of total geographical area of the country, with a forest area of 10.49% (80,788 km²). This zone comprises 52-complete and 19-partial districts, each one from Bihar, Gujarat and Haryana, Twelve from Uttar Pradesh 24 from Rajasthan and rest from Madhya Pradesh [9]. The total forest biomass stored in this zone were 277.820 Mt, 233.750 Mt and 253.737 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively (Table 2, 3 and 4), corresponding to carbon stock of 125.02 Mt, 105.19 Mt and 114.18 Mt with a negative change of 19.83 Mt during ASP I and a positive change of 8.99 in ASP II (Table 5).

North Deccan (ND)
This zone covers a major part of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and two districts namely Narmada and Vadodara from the Gujarat state. The North Deccan

Table 4 Physiographic zone wise biomass details of India for the year 2007

| S.no | Physiographic zone      | Growing stock (Mm³) | Biomass in Mt (AGB + BGB) | Forest floor biomass (Mt) | Total Forest biomass (80% of fresh weight) (Mt) |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1    | Western Himalayas       | 1213.03             | 1721.162                  | 25.817                   | 1397.583                                   |
| 2    | Eastern Himalayas       | 542.55              | 769.820                   | 11.547                   | 625.094                                    |
| 3    | North East              | 443.99              | 629.974                   | 9.449                    | 511.540                                    |
| 4    | North Plains            | 246.87              | 350.282                   | 5.254                    | 284.429                                    |
| 5    | Easter Plains           | 337.96              | 479.529                   | 7.193                    | 389.378                                    |
| 6    | Western Plains          | 82.29               | 116.760                   | 1.751                    | 94.810                                     |
| 7    | Central highlands       | 220.23              | 312.484                   | 4.687                    | 253.737                                    |
| 8    | North Decan             | 364.54              | 517.243                   | 7.759                    | 420.002                                    |
| 9    | East Decan              | 820.92              | 1164.799                  | 17.472                   | 945.817                                    |
| 10   | South Decan             | 358.70              | 508.957                   | 7.634                    | 413.273                                    |
| 11   | Western Ghats           | 580.46              | 823.610                   | 12.354                   | 668.771                                    |
| 12   | Eastern Ghats           | 435.91              | 618.510                   | 9.278                    | 502.230                                    |
| 13   | West Coast              | 254.08              | 360.513                   | 5.408                    | 292.737                                    |
| 14   | East Coast              | 196.69              | 279.082                   | 4.186                    | 226.614                                    |
|      | Total                   | 6098.23             | 8652.746                  | 129.791                  | 7026.030                                   |

Table 5 Zone wise Carbon stock of India for 2003, 2005, 2007 and changes in ASP I and ASP II

| S.no | Physiographic zone         | Carbon stock in Biomass (Mt) | Change in carbon stock (ASP I) | Change in carbon stock (ASP II) |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1    | Western Himalayas         | 601.35                      | +22.08                         | -                              |
| 2    | Eastern Himalayas         | 284.82                      | -13.1                          | +30.86                         |
| 3    | North East                | 252.37                      | -30.86                         | +18.86                         |
| 4    | North Plains              | 147.75                      | -18.86                         | +13.1                          |
| 5    | Easter Plains             | 202.33                      | -25.55                         | +3.23                          |
| 6    | Western Plains            | 54.26                       | +22.08                         | -                              |
| 7    | Central highlands         | 125.02                      | +18.86                         | +3.23                          |
| 8    | North Decan               | 193.38                      | -13.1                          | -                              |
| 9    | East Decan                | 373.07                      | +18.86                         | +3.23                          |
| 10   | South Decan               | 238.91                      | -21.49                         | -                              |
| 11   | Western Ghats             | 288.39                      | -29.73                         | -                              |
| 12   | Eastern Ghats             | 298.77                      | +34.5                          | -                              |
| 13   | West Coast                | 135.03                      | +5.66                          | -                              |
| 14   | East Coast                | 129.91                      | +1.63                          | -                              |
|      | Total                     | 3252.30                     | 55.10                          | 147.59                         |
zone covers an area of 10.22% (355,988 km²) of the total geographical area of the country with forest area of 11.34% (87,260 km²) of the total forest area of the country [9]. The total biomass and carbon stock estimated for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 was 420.002 Mt (Table 2, 3 and 4) and 193.38, 175.82 and 189.00 Mt (Table 5) respectively, with a negative change of 17.56 Mt in C stock during ASP I which showed a positive change of 13.18 Mt in ASP II.

East Deccan (ED)
It covers major parts of Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, one complete and three partial districts of Madhya Pradesh, five partial districts from Bihar one district each from West Bengal (Purulia) and Uttar Pradesh (Sonbhadra) covering an area of 10.23% (336,289 km²) with a forest area of 16.73% (128,757 km²) [9]. The carbon stock stored in biomass was found in increasing trend from 373.07, 395.90 and 425.62 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively, with an incremental change of 22.83 Mt and 29.73 Mt for ASP I and ASP II respectively (Table 5).

South Deccan (SD)
This zone constitutes a major part of Karnataka state and some part of Andhra Pradesh with a total geographic area of 8.89% (292,416 km²) and having a forest area of 6.43% (49,451 km²) of the total forest area. The total forest biomass in this zone was 530.92, 461.027 and 413.273 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively (Table 2, 3 and 4), corresponding to carbon stock of 238.91, 207.46 and 185.97 Mt with a negative change of 31.45 and 21.49 Mt during ASP I and ASP II respectively (Table 5).

Western Ghats (WG)
This zone covers an area of 2.20% (72,381 km²) of the total geographical area of the country with a forest area of 4.21% (32,399 km²) and represents the parts from Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu [9]. The total biomass and carbon estimated for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 was 640.656, 659.703, 668.771 Mt (Table 2, 3 and 4) and 288.39, 296.90, 300.95 Mt respectively, with an incremental change 8.51 Mt in ASP I and 4.08 Mt in ASP II (Table 5).

Eastern Ghats (EG)
A major part of Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Orissa, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu, covering an area of 5.83% (191,698 km²) with a forest cover 9.67% (74,418 km²). The total forest biomass in the Eastern Ghats was 663.940, 578.887 and 502.230 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively (Table 2, 3 and 4). The decreasing trend of carbon stock in biomass was also found with carbon stocks of 298.77, 260.50 and 226 Mt. There was a slight improvement in carbon loss which has decreased from 38.27 Mt in ASP I to 34.5 Mt in ASP II (Table 5).

West coast (WC)
The west coast comprises the islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and some parts from Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, comprising 3.68% (121,242 km²) of the TGA with a forest area of 2.96% (20,736 km²). The total biomass stock in this zone was 300.066 Mt in 2003, 280.151 Mt in 2005 and 292.737 Mt in 2007 (Table 2, 3 and 4). The carbon stock decreased from 135.03 Mt in 2003 to 126.07 Mt in 2005 with a negative change of 8.96 Mt, thereafter it has increased to 131.73 in 2007 with an incremental change of 5.66 Mt (Table 5).

East coast (EC)
This zone is represented by Andaman and Nicobar Islands, parts of Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh covering an area of 5.09% (167,494 km²) of the TGA of the country having a forest area of 2.32% (17,839 km²) and contribute 288.692, 222.998 and 226.614 Mt (Table 2, 3 and 4) of biomass and 129.9, 100.35 and 101.98 Mt C reserves of the country for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively. There was a negative change of 29.56 Mt during the ASP I which has increased to an incremental change of 1.63 Mt for ASP II (Table 5).

Discussion
The significance of forest area as a single indicator of forest development has often been overemphasized-growing stock and carbon storage may be considered equally important parameters. The net exchange of carbon between terrestrial ecosystems and the atmosphere remains one of the most uncertain components of global carbon budget. The studies on net carbon release from Indian forests due to land use changes, shifting cultivation etc., have come up with divergent results. Of the fourteen physiographic zones of country, only Western Himalayas, East Deccan, and Western Ghats have consistently shown an incremental change in carbon stock in both the assessment periods. The continuous increase in the western Himalayas may be attributed due to dense vegetation, and less disturbance as these forests are located on mountains with low population density, whereas increase in carbon stock in East Deccan may be due to increase in forest cover which has increased from 128,006 km² in 2003 to 128,757 km² in 2007. The maximum CO₂ sequestration was also found in this zone with an annual rate of 41.89 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹ in ASP I and 54.55 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹ in ASP II (Table 6).

Seven physiographic zones EH, NE, NP, EP, SD, WP, EG have shown negative change in carbon stocks, The
maximum CO₂ emissions was found in EG zone with an annual rate of 70.22 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹ in ASP I and 63.30 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹ in ASP II (Table 6). The continuous decrease in the carbon stock in these five zones is attributed due to rapid urbanization and industrialization, as these forests are in plains having high population density.

The decrease in carbon stock in North East zone is mainly due to shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation practice has cleared 0.05 Mha of forest area every year in northeastern states of India and total 17.22 Mt wood biomass and 10.69 Mt C was removed at the rate of 1.72 Mt yr⁻¹ and 1.07 Mt yr⁻¹ respectively [15]. The old age practice of shifting cultivation has been a single responsible factor for the forest and land degradation, thereby changing the land use pattern. Around 0.45 million families in north east region annually cultivate 10,000 km² forests whereas the total forests area affected by jhumming is believed to be 44,000 km² [16].

The total carbon stock stored in forest biomass was 3325.30, 3223.96 and 3161.71 Mt with carbon density 42.93, 41.89 and 41.08 Ct ha⁻¹ for 2003, 2005 and 2009 respectively (Table 7). The total estimated carbon stock (wood only) reported by Manhas et al. [15] was 1085.06 Mt (or 1.09 Pg) and 1083.69 Mt (or 1.08 Pg) at a density of 24.94 and 24.54 t C ha⁻¹ for 1984 and 1994. Our estimated values are much higher than the values given earlier, which may be because these authors did not use the biomass expansion factor and did not consider the forest floor vegetation or it may be due increment in biomass due to increasing age structure of these forests. Kiswan et al. [10] have reported 2865.739 Mt of carbon stock in India’s forest biomass for the year 2005 which is less than the present value (3223.96 Mt) calculated for 2005, which is due to the fact that these authors have considered 40% carbon in total biomass of country while we have considered 45% carbon in the total biomass. The carbon density t ha⁻¹ is within the ranged values given by Singh et al. [17] in their study of Central Himalayan forests. The carbon stock per unit area for Asian forests is 135, 90 and 40 t C ha⁻¹ (average, 88 t C ha⁻¹) for moist, seasonal and open forests respectively [18], derived from wood volumes, and 250, 150 and 60 t C ha⁻¹ (average, 153 t C ha⁻¹) for moist, seasonal and open forests respectively [4,18] based on direct measurements.

The carbon stock in India’s forest biomass decreased continuously from 2003 onwards despite slight increase in forest cover of the country from 23.57% in 2003 to 23.84% in 2007 (Table 7). The reason for decreasing carbon stock

### Table 6 Physiographic zone wise “Gain” “loss” default values of CO₂ and annual rate of CO₂ changes

| Physiographic zone                  | Atmospheric CO₂ (Mt) ASP I | Atmospheric CO₂ (Mt) ASP II | Annual rate of CO₂ flux ASP I | Annual rate of CO₂ flux ASP II |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                     | Gain (+ve) | Loss (-ve) | Gain (+ve) | Loss (-ve) | Sequestration Mt yr⁻¹ | Emission Mt yr⁻¹ | Sequestration Mt yr⁻¹ | Emission Mt yr⁻¹ |
| Western Himalayas                   | 20.11      | -         | 81.03      | -         | 10.05               | -               | 40.51               | -               |
| Eastern Himalayas                   | 35.16      | -         | 48.08      | -         | 17.58               | -               | 24.04               | -               |
| North East                          | 31.92      | -         | 113.25     | -         | 15.96               | -               | 56.62               | -               |
| North Plains                        | -          | 3.30      | -          | 69.21     | -                   | 1.65            | -                   | 34.60           |
| Easter Plains                       | -          | 5.72      | -          | 93.80     | -                   | 2.86            | -                   | 46.94           |
| Western Plains                      | -          | 30.72     | -          | 113.85    | -                   | 15.36           | -                   | 5.92            |
| Central highlands                   | -          | 72.78     | 32.99      | -         | -                   | 36.39           | -                   | 16.50           |
| North Decan                         | -          | 64.44     | 48.37      | -         | -                   | 32.22           | -                   | 24.18           |
| East Decan                          | -          | 83.78     | 109.10     | -         | 41.89               | -               | 54.55               | -               |
| South Decan                         | -          | 115.42    | -          | 78.86     | -                   | 57.71           | -                   | 39.43           |
| Western Ghats                       | 31.23      | -         | 14.97      | -         | 15.61               | -               | 7.48                | -               |
| Eastern Ghats                       | -          | 140.45    | -          | 126.61    | -                   | 70.22           | -                   | 63.30           |
| West Coast                          | -          | 328.88    | 20.77      | -         | -                   | 16.44           | -                   | 10.38           |
| East Coast                          | -          | 1084.8    | 5.98       | -         | -                   | 54.24           | -                   | 2.99            |
| Total                               | 202.22     | 574.19    | 313.23     | 541.66    | 101.11              | 287.09          | 156.61              | 270.83          |

### Table 7 Changes in forest cover, C stock, density in India

| Year of assessment | Forest + Tree cover of India (%)| Total Carbon stock in biomass (Mt) | Carbon density of forests area (t ha⁻¹) | Carbon density of TGA (t ha⁻¹) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2003              | 23.57                           | 3325.30                           | 42.92                                   | 10.11                         |
| 2005              | 23.41                           | 3223.96                           | 41.89                                   | 9.80                          |
| 2007              | 23.84                           | 3161.71                           | 41.08                                   | 9.61                          |
may be due to substantial loss of high density growing stock forests, while new forest plantations or regenerated areas have low carbon densities, which results in increase in forest area and decrease in carbon stock. According to Richards and Flint [19], carbon storage in the vegetation in India from the year 1880 onwards shows a decreasing trend. The rate of carbon loss from the forest biomass in the ASP II had dropped by 38.27% in comparison to ASP I. This is mainly because the forest cover which earlier decreased from 23.57% in 2003 to 23.41% in 2005 thereafter increased to a record forest cover of 23.84% in 2007 (Table 7). With the increase in forest cover the annual rate of CO₂ emission had dropped from 185.99 Mt yr⁻¹ in ASP I to 114.21 Mt yr⁻¹ in ASP II (Table 8).

The total estimated CO₂ loss from Indian forest biomass was 574.19 Mt at a rate of 185.99 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹ for ASP I and 541.66 Mt at rate 114.21 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹ for ASP II (Table 8). Each study in this connection has adopted a different approach based on different sources of data, different C pools for different years, resulting in net C flux that ranges from 0.4 Tg C yr⁻¹ [20] to a sink value of 5 Tg C yr⁻¹ [21]. The calculated carbon loss for Indian forests (wood only), reported by Manhas et al. [15] was 24.81 Mt C at a rate of 2.8 Mt C yr⁻¹ and 11.5 t C ha⁻¹ for the period of 1984 to 1994. Ravindranath et al. [21] reported that a total of 27.6 Mt C is emitted from the Indian forests annually as a result of deforestation and 12.87 Mt C from degraded forests. Houghton et al. [22] reported that forests hold more carbon per unit area in vegetation and soils than any other ecosystem that replaces them therefore conversion of forests into another land use also accompanies loss of biomass and carbon. Conversion of tropical forests to permanent agriculture and grazing lands has reduced the carbon density by 40%, whereas conversion to pasture has reduced the carbon content by 20% [23]. Houghton et al. [22] have reported that for 1980, approximately 80% of the net carbon flux from biota (2.0-2.5 Gt C yr⁻¹) is associated with change in land use in the tropics. Defries et al. [24] on carbon emission from tropical deforestation and re-growth, based on satellite observation for the 1980s and 1990s, noted that for the 1990s total carbon flux from tropical deforestation and re-growth is 0.95 Gt C yr⁻¹. The mean annual net C flux due to land use changes from Indian forests during 1880-1996 was estimated as 47 Tg C yr⁻¹. The cumulative net carbon flux from Indian forests due to land use change (deforestation, afforestation, and phytomass degradation) was estimated as 5.45 Pg C. Dadhwal et al. [25] had estimated the long-term carbon emissions of 3.45 Pg C from fossil fuel use (coal, lignite, petroleum and natural gas) and industrial activity (cement manufacture) for India during the 20th century. The mean annual net C flux for the recent period (1985-1996) due to land use changes was estimated as 9.0 Tg C yr⁻¹. This was an attempt to study the long-term pattern of net carbon flux from Indian forests with regional variabilities also, which has not been reported in earlier studies. The major decline in forest area could be accounted for a high net carbon release from Indian forests before the 1980 period. As a result of various afforestation programmes, forest conservation efforts, and joint forest management programmes by various government and non-government agencies, the forest area of India has stabilized to approximately 64 Mha, during the recent period, i.e., after 1980 [26]. The increase in forest area resulted in little uptake of carbon in Indian forests. For the recent period the Indian forests are a small source of carbon, which compares favorably with peak net annual carbon emissions during 1970-1980s [26]. The rate of afforestation in India is 2 Mha per annum, which is considered to be one of the highest among the tropical countries [27].

The Bali Action Plan included all the essentials of forest improvement i.e. reducing deforestation, conservation and sustainable management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Whether forests act as reservoirs, sinks for carbon from the atmosphere, or sources of GHGs depends on several factors such as the age of the forest, the management regime, other biotic and abiotic disturbances (e.g. insect pests, forest fires, etc.) and human-induced deforestation. Planting forests (afforestation and reforestation) clearly provides an opportunity to sequester carbon in vegetation and soils. However, it takes decades to restore carbon stocks that have been lost as a result of land-use changes. The reduction of deforestation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks are the two sides of the same coin, where one cannot do without the other. Both are equally important.

**Conclusion**

In the present study an attempt was made to estimate the carbon stock of the country for two assessment periods, because estimating forest biomass carbon is the most critical step in quantifying carbon stocks and fluxes from forests. The carbon stock in India's forest biomass decreased continuously from 2003 onwards, despite slight increase in forest cover. Increasing forest

| Atmospheric CO₂ (Mt) | "Gain" | "Loss" | Net Flux | Annual rate of Emission (Mt) |
|----------------------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|
| ASP I                | 202.22 | 574.19 | 371.98   | 185.99                      |
| ASP II               | 313.23 | 541.66 | 228.43   | 114.21                      |
cover will not help in REDD implementation unless deforestation and degradation will not be reduced because country’s forest cover has already been degraded and dense forests are losing their crown density and productivity continuously. REDD implementation will be a challenge for India because of the complexity of the different elements influencing deforestation and forest degradation and requires a range of policy approaches and positive incentives to address the challenges. However with the rate of carbon loss from the forest biomass in the ASP II had dropped by 38.27% in comparison to ASP I. This is mainly because the forest cover which earlier decreased from 23.57% in 2003 to 23.41% in 2005 thereafter increased to a record forest cover of 23.84% in 2007. It was observed that with the increase in forest cover of the country the CO2 emission from the forestry sector had also started decreasing. With the Copenhagen Accord, India along with other BASIC countries China, Brazil and South Africa is voluntarily going to cut emissions. India will voluntarily reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to 2005 level. Activities like REDD+ can provide a relatively cost-effective way of offsetting emissions, either by increasing the removals of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere by afforestation programmes, managing forests, or by reducing emissions through deforestation and degradation.

Methods
The total standing above-ground biomass of woody vegetation is often one of the largest carbon pools. The above-ground biomass comprises all woody stems, branches, leaves of living trees, creepers, climbers, and epiphytes as well as herbaceous undergrowth. Estimation of carbon stocks stored in Indian forests, in the present study is based on the secondary data of growing stock data published by Forest survey of India [28,29,9] in the State of Forest Reports. Assessment of biomass was based on the consideration that all lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent are defined as ‘Forest’. The satellite data used for 2003 related to the period from 2001 to 2003, the data for the 2005 assessment related to the period from 2003 to 2005, and for 2009, pertained to 2006 to 2007.

Suitable biomass increment values (expansion and conversion for calculating total tree above ground biomass) and the ratio of below and above ground biomass (for calculating total tree biomass above and below ground) as available in different studies covering a range of forest types of the country were used in the present study. The various factors used in this study are given in Table 1.

Estimation of carbon stocks present in biomass is based either on IPCC (Good Practice guidelines (IPCC, GPG, 2003) or published literature for conversion and other factors starting from the growing stock (GS) data of forest inventories. The biomass in this study was calculated as;

\[
\text{AGB} = \text{Gstk} \times \text{MD} \times B_{\text{exf}}
\]

Where,
- AGB Above Ground Biomass Mt
- Gstk = Growing Stock in Mm³
- MD = Mean density
- B_{\text{exf}} = Biomass expansion factor

The Below Ground Biomass was calculated by root shoot ratio:

\[
\text{BGB} = \text{AGB} \times R_{\text{bel.ab}}
\]

Where,
- BGB = Below Ground Biomass Mt
- R_{\text{bel.ab}} = Ratio Below to Above Ground Biomass

The total biomass was estimated as;

\[
\text{Tbm} = \text{AGB} + \text{BGB}
\]

In general, other forest floor biomass accounts for less than 2 percent of total biomass of closed forest formations [30,31]. However for this study, ratio was adopted based on the published records for different vegetation types and different localities, and also keeping in view its application and representation for the country level estimates [32-35]. The forest floor biomass was estimated by the following.

\[
\text{Ffb} = \text{Tbm} \times R_{\text{tbm}}
\]

Where,
- Ffb = forest floor biomass in Mt
- T_{\text{bm}} = Total biomass in Mt
- R_{\text{tbm}} = Ratio to total biomass in Mt

Total forest biomass was estimate as;

\[
\text{TFB} = \text{Tbm} + \text{Ffb}
\]

To estimate the total dry weight in biomass 80% of total forest biomass was considered. Biomass material contains about 40% carbon by weight. The variability of approximately 9% depends on the nature of the biomass material [36,37] although most studies have used the carbon proportions between 40 to 50% depending on the requirements [38-43].

The carbon content of vegetation is surprisingly constant across a wide variety of species. Most of the information for carbon estimation described in the literature suggests that carbon constitutes between 45 to 50 percent of dry matter [44,45]. To estimate the total amount
of carbon stocked in India’s forests, dry weight of biomass was converted into carbon by multiplying with a factor of 0.45 as used by Woomer [46].

The change in Carbon stocks was assessed by the stock change method as per IPCC guidelines.

$$\Delta C = C_2 - C_1$$

$$\Delta C = \text{Change of carbon stock}$$

$$C_2 = \text{Carbon stock at time 2}$$

$$C_1 = \text{Carbon stock at time 1}$$

For annual change in C stocks following equation were used:

$$\Delta C = (C_2 - C_1)/(t_2 - t_1)$$

One ton of carbon in wood or forest biomass represents 3.67 tons of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Total atmospheric CO$_2$ accumulated or emitted by the forest biomass was estimated by multiplying the carbon Stock values with 3.67, the molecular weight of Carbon dioxide. The total carbon stock change in India was estimated by Gain loss (default) method.

$$\Delta C = \Delta C_G - \Delta C_L$$

Author details

1. Department of Forestry and Natural Resources, HNB Garhwal University (A Central University), Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India. William L. Brown Centre, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MD 63166-0299, USA.

Authors’ contributions

MAS, MK and NPT share the contributions to data analysis, and compilation of this manuscript. RWB shares his valuable contribution from initial manuscript drafting to final submission. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 5 January 2011 Accepted: 25 December 2011 Published: 25 December 2011

References

1. ESRI: Earth Systems Research Laboratory. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) 2009 [http://WWW.CDOMNOW.org].

2. Koul DN, Panwar P: Prioritizing land- management options for carbon sequestration potential. Can Sci 2008, 95:658-663.

3. FAO: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 FAO, Rome, 2006.

4. Atjay GL, Ketner P, Davigneaud P: Territorial primary production and phytomass. In The Global Carbon Cycle. Edited by: Bolin B, Degens ET, Kempe S, Ketner P. John Wiley and Sons, New York; 1979: Scope 13.

5. Olson JS, Watts JA, Allison LJ: Carbon in Live Vegetation of Major World Ecosystems. Oak Ridge National Laboratory ORNL-5862, Oak Ridge, Tennessee; 1983.

6. Saugier B, Roy J: Estimations of global terrestrial productivity: converging towards a single number? In Global terrestrial productivity: past, present and future. Edited by: Roy J, Saugier B, Mooney HA. Academic Press, New York; 2001.

7. IPCC: Land use, land-use change and forestry. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Cambridge University, Geneva; 2000. Special report.

8. FRA: The Global Forest Resource Assessment FAO, 2005 [http://WWW.Fao.org/Forestry/FRA].

9. FSI: India State of Forest Report Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests. Government of India, Dehra Dun; 2009, 44.

10. Kiswan J, Pandy R, Dadhwal VK: Technical Paper India’s Forest and Tree Cover: Contribution as a Carbon Sink. India Council of Forestry Research and Education New Forest Dehradun-248006, India: 2000.

11. Stephens BS et al: Weak Northern and strong tropical land carbon uptake from vertical profiles of atmospheric CO$_2$. Science 2007, 316:1732-5.

12. Santilli M, Moutinho P, Schwartzman S et al: Tropical deforestation and the Kyoto protocol. Climate Change 2005, 71:267-76.

13. Niles JD: Tropical forests and climate change. In Climate change policy: a survey. Edited by: Schneider S, Rosencranz A, Niles J. Washington, DC: Island Press; 2002.

14. Gullison RE et al: Tropical forests and climate policy. Science 2007, 316:985-6.

15. Manhas RK, Negi JDS, Rajesh K et al: Temporal Assessment of Growing Stock, Biomass and Carbon Stock of Indian Forests. Climate Change 2006, 74:191-221.

16. Singh G: In proceeding symposium on water erosion, settlement and Resource Conservation. Soil and water conservation in India Dehradun; 1990.

17. Singh JS, Tiwari AK, Saxena AK: Himalayan forests: A net source of carbon to the atmosphere. Environment Conservation 1985, 12:67-69.

18. Brown S, Lugo AE: The storage and production of organic matter in tropical forests and their role in the global carbon cycle. Biotropica 1982, 14(3):161-187.

19. Richards J, Flint EP: Historic land use and carbon estimates for South and Southeast Asia 1880-1980. ORNL/CDIAC-61, NDP-046, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA: 1994.

20. ALGAS: Asia Least-cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy India Country Report. Asian Development Bank. Global Environment Facility United Nations Development Programme, Manila, Philippines; 1998.

21. Ravindranath NH, Somasekhkar BS, Gadgil M: Carbon flows in Indian forests. Climatic Change 1997, 35:297-320.

22. Houghton RA, Boone RD, Fruci JR et al: The flux of carbon from terrestrial ecosystems to the atmosphere in 1980 due to change in land use: Geographical distribution of the global flux. Tellus 1987, 39b:122-139.

23. Detwiler RP, Hall CA: Tropical forest and the global cycles. Science 1988, 239:42-47.

24. DeFries RS, Houghton RA, Hansen MC et al: Carbon emissions from tropical deforestation and re-growth based on satellite observations for the 1980s and 90s. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 2002, 99:14256-14261.

25. Dadhwal VK, Shah AK, Vora AB: Long Term (1901-1990) Trends in Energy Use and Industry Related C Emissions in India. Sci & Cult 1996, 62:66-67.

26. Chhabra A, Dadhwal VK: Assessment of Major Pools and Fluxes of Carbon in Indian Forests. Climate Change 2004, 64:341-360.

27. Ravindranath NH, Hall DO: Indian forest conservation and tropical deforestation. Ambio 1994, 23:521-523.

28. FSI: State of Forest Report Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests Government of India, Dehra Dun; 2003, 37.

29. FSI: State of Forest Report Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests Government of India, Dehra Dun; 2005, 40.

30. Ogawa H, Yoda K, Ogino K et al: Comparative ecological studies on three main types of forests vegetation in Thailand II. Plant Biomass. In proceeding symposium on water erosion, settlement and Resource Conservation. Soil and water conservation in India Dehradun; 1990.

31. Singh JS, Tiwari AK, Saxena AK: Himalayan forests: A net source of carbon to the atmosphere. Environment Conservation 1985, 12:67-69.

32. Gullison RE et al: Tropical forests and climate policy. Science 2007, 316:985-6.

33. Rawat YS, Singh JS: Structure and function of oak forests in Central Himalaya. I. dry Matter Dynamics. J Biosci 1996, 21(4):535-561.

34. Negi JDS: Biological productivity and cycling of nutrients in managed and man made ecosystems. Garhwal University, Garhwal, 1984, Ph.D. thesis.

35. Roy PS, Ravan SA: Biomass estimation using satellite remote sensing data: An investigation on possible approaches for natural forest. J Biosci 1996, 21(4):535-561.
37. Levine JS: Biomass Burning and Global Change. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA; 1996, 902-28.
38. IPCC: Landuse change and forestry: Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Reference Manual. In Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Edited by: Houghton JT, Meira Filho LG, Lim B, Treanton K, Mamaty I, Bonduli Y, Griggs DJ, Callander BA 1997, 3, assessed on 10th Dec., 2007.
39. IPCC: Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, 2004.
40. Andreae MO: Biomass burning, its history, use, and distribution and its impact on environmental quality and global climate. In Global Biomass Burning: Atmospheric, Climatic, and Biospheric Implications. Edited by: Levine JS. MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts; 1991:3-21.
41. Andreae MO: The influence of tropical biomass burning on climate and the atmospheric environment. In Biogeochemistry of Global Change: Radiatively Active Trace Gases. Edited by: Oremland RS. Chapman and Hall, New York; 1993:113-150.
42. Susott RA, Olbu GJ, Baker SP, et al: Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and thermogravimetric analysis of tropical ecosystem biomass. In Biomass Burning and Global Change. Edited by: Levine JS. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA; 1996:249-259.
43. Ludwig J, Marufu LT, Huber, et al: Domestic Combustion of Biomass Fuels in Developing Countries: A Major Source of Atmospheric Pollutants. Journal of Atmospheric Chemistry 2003, 44:23-37.
44. Schlesinger WH: Biogeochemistry, an Analysis of Global Change. New York USA, Academic Press; 1991.
45. Chan YH: Storage and release of organic carbon in peninsular Malaysia. Int J of Environmental studies 1982, 18:211-222.
46. Woomer PL: Impact of cultivation of carbon fluxes in woody savannas of southern Africa. Water Air Soil Pollu 1999, 70:403-412.
47. Kaul M, Dadhwal VK, Mohren GMJ: Land use change and net C flux in Indian Forests. Forest Ecology and Management 2009, 258:100-108.

doi:10.1186/1750-0680-6-15
Cite this article as: Sheikh et al.: Forest carbon stocks and fluxes in physiographic zones of India. Carbon Balance and Management 2011 6:15.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:
- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at www.biomedcentral.com/submit