# Survey on the carbon removal capacity of tree species in schools

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Results 04 Comparison of carbon dioxide concentrations in the high-illumination group 877 587 545 600 400 200 Autumn Maple Tree Small-leaved Mulberry Indian Almond ■ Beginning ■ Ending Comparison of carbon dioxide concentrations in low-illumination groups 800 689 637 634 577 700 630628 590609 543537 541540 600 500 400 300 200 100 Bodhi Tree Palimara Burma Coast Padauk Tree Alstonia Banyan Forest ■ Beginning ■ Ending Changes in final CO2 concentration of all tree species Increase/decre ase in CO2 concentration (ppm) Autumn Maple Tree (low lux) Autumn Maple Tree (high lux) Indian Almond (high lux) Small-leaved Mulberry (high lux) ■ Palimara Alstonia (low lux) Bodhi Tree (low lux) Chinese Banyan (low lux) ■ Burma Coast Padauk (low lux) Flame of the Forest (low lux)

# O1 Abstract

we selected eight tree species with a high proportion of the campus to investigate their carbon removal capacity. It was found that plants had better carbon removal ability under high illumination.

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### Motivation and purpose

the main cause of climate change is CO2. As students, we have good teachers and equipment for atmospheric observation at our disposal to conduct this survey on the carbon removal capacity of tree species and contribute to saving climate change.

Picking plants

Place the lab equipment

Record the experimen tal data

**05** 

## Summary

The carbon dioxide concentration of the high-illumination light source decreased, but the decrease range was different according to the species, and it can be seen that the carbon removal ability of different tree species is different, and the carbon removal ability of Autumn Maple Tree is the best.

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### **Future outlook**

- (1) Complete the comparison of the high and low illumination of the carbon removal capacity of the other seven tree species.
- (2) The effect of blade area on carbon removal capacity was counted.
- (3) Do more experiments with different light intensities.
- (4) Experiment with more tree species.