

Phenology & Carbon Cycle



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Four learning activities on carbon cycle and trees that we prepared for Phenology Camapign teachers and students:

- 1. Tree Growth Game
- 2. Carbon Around Me
- 3. Carbon in My Tree
- 4. The Case of Missing Carbon

https://www.globe.gov/web/european-phenology-campaign/overview/download-materials

Which one is the carbon cycle?



Source: http://cycle.yorkshire.com/

This is the Carbon Cycle!

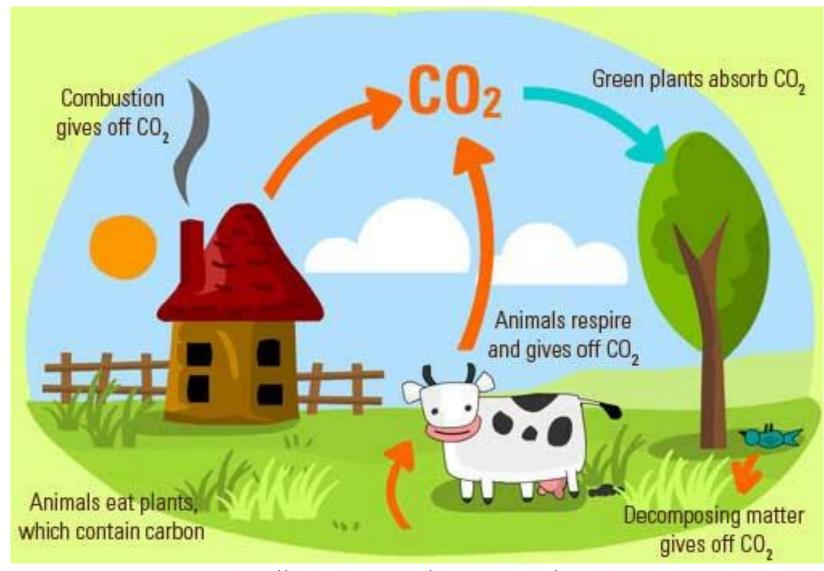
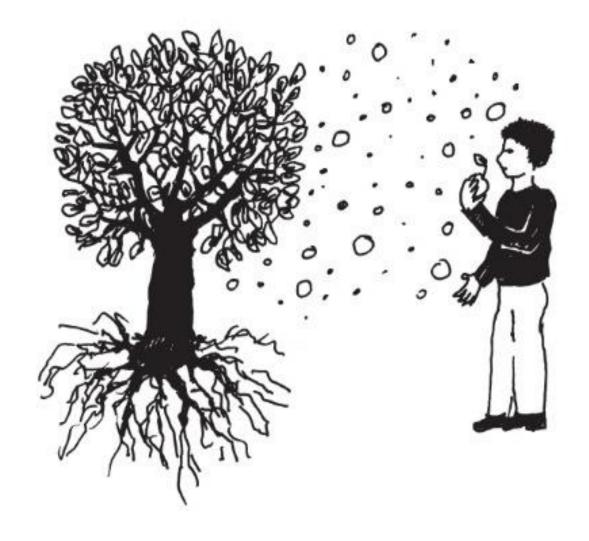


Image source: http://eschooltoday.com/our-ecosystems/the-carbon-cycle.html



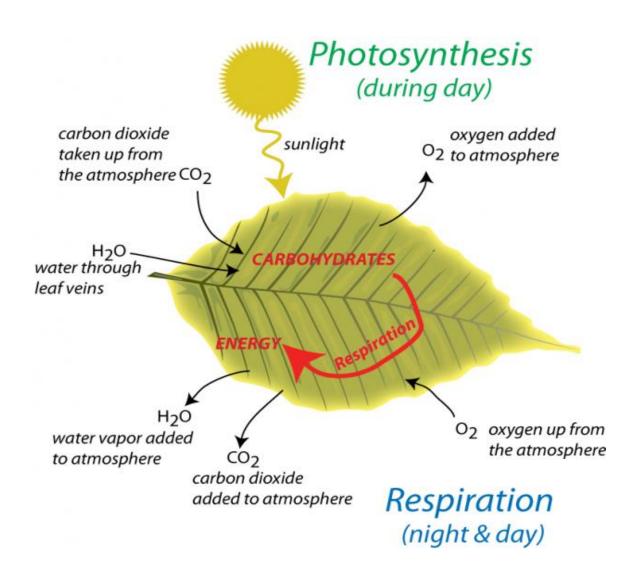
Why do we talk about Carbon Cycle in connection to trees?



The Magic of Plants

The most effective solar panel: Transforms the energy from sun to a chemical energy.

- Trees bind a large amount of carbon dioxide and water.
- Carbon is built into leaves and wood.



\rightarrow Activity 1: Tree Growth Game

Source: course Earth in the Future, PennState, https://www.e-education.psu.edu/earth103/node/1020

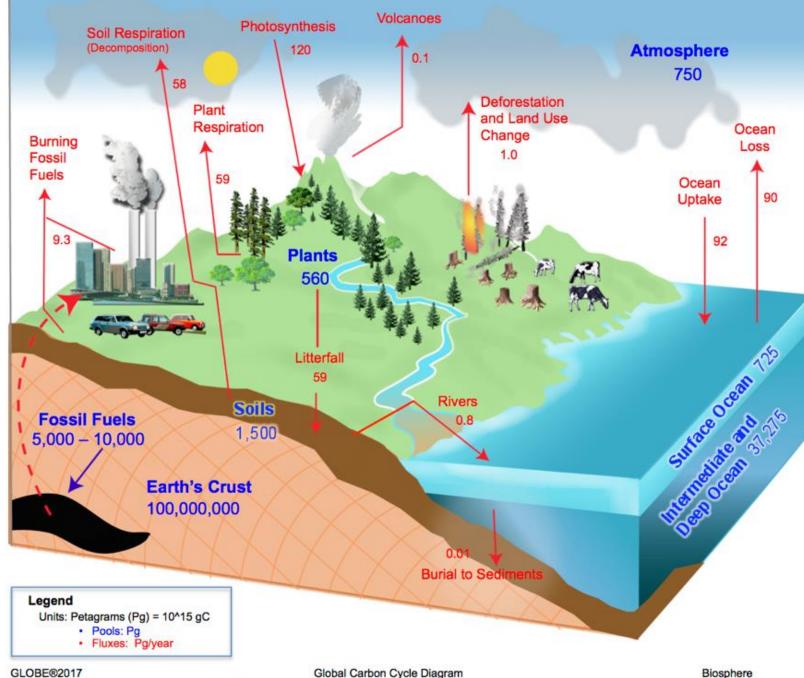
Where else can you find carbon?

Carbon is everywhere!

- the movement of carbon between Earth's spheres
- fluxes / pools

Think about carbon sources, fluxes, pools in your area

→ activity 2: Carbon Around Us



GLOBE®2017

Data Sources: Adapted from Houghton, R.A. Balancing the Global Carbon Budget. Annu. Rev. Earth Planet. Sci. 007.35:313-347, updated emissions values are from the Global Carbon Project: Carbon Budget 2017. Diagram created by a collaboration between UNH, Charles University and the GLOBE Program.





Carbon in a Life of a Tree

- The CO₂ balance (carbon intake vs. release) changes over tree life cycle.
 - Young tree a natural carbon storage because of the massive carbon intake
 - Adult mature tree the carbon stored in the wood increases very slowly
 - Aging tree the CO₂ balance comes close to zero
 - Dead tree carbon gradually released to the soil and into the air.

Calculate how much carbon is stored in your tree. → activity 3: Carbon in My Tree

Carbon in a Life of a Tree

NASA visualisation: <u>https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/vis/a010000/a010000/a010006/index.html</u>.

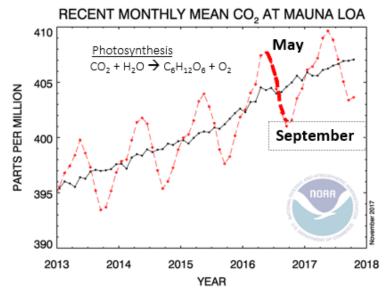


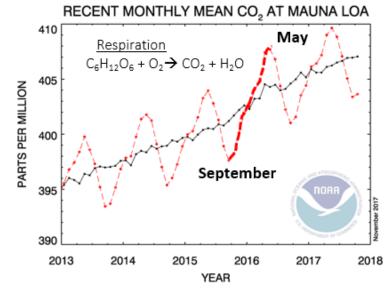
What time of the year a tree builds in the biggest amount of carbon into its biomass?

Role of Trees in Global Carbon Cycle

- CO₂ level oscilation corresponds with the "green wave" in vegetation of the northern hemisphere
 - spring-summer: biosphere takes up more CO₂ than it releases
 - autumn-winter: biosphere releases more CO₂ to the atmosphere than it absorbs
- Forests keep amount of carbon in balance exchange carbon between air, plants, animals and soil
- Trees of the northern hemisphere influence carbon cycle of the whole planet

Watch how CO₂ concentration and vegetation cycles captured by satellites change over time → activity 4: The Case of Missing Carbon





European Phenology

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News and discussion

Our Measurements

My Tree grows under

atumn

Campaign

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2022 Spring

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activities I field guides I e-training I protocols I GLOBE data tutorials I lesson plans

• 2022 Spring Campaign Flyer - basic information about the campaign

Presentation

- GLOBE 365 Poster there is a place to stick photos of your tree as well! If you want to receive a hard copy of the poster, contact your GLOBE country coordinator.
- Winter twigs a key to recognising buds
- Why do the leaves change color? learn why and how the autumn change of trees happens.

2022 Spring Campaign Newsletters No 1: Spring trees are beautiful. Let's observe them together

Activities for students

Spring

Activity 1: My Tree + carbon activity: Tree Growth Game

Activity 2: Look at the Buds + Data Sheet + Carbon Around Me

Activity 3: First Leaves + carbon activity: Carbon in my tree

Activity 4: My Green Up Data + Data Upload Guide + carbon activity: The Case of Missing Carbon + Data Sheet

Activity 5: Green Color Scale





Resources

- Phenology Campaign: <u>www.globe.gov/web/european-phenology-campaign</u>
- E-trainings: <u>www.globe.gov/get-trained/protocol-etraining/etraining-</u> <u>modules/16867717/3099387</u>
- Protocols: <u>www.globe.gov/do-globe/globe-teachers-guide/biosphere?p_p_id=globegovteacherguideportlet_WAR_globegovcmsportlet_INSTANCE_4C</u>
 <u>cA& globegovteacherguideportlet_WAR_globegovcmsportlet_INSTANCE_4CcA_protocolCat=251</u>
 <u>3263#13326840</u>
- GLOBE Elementary: <u>www.globe.gov/web/elementary-globe/overview/seasons</u>
- GrowApp: <u>www.growapp.today</u>
- NASA videos and animations (see the links on each slide) and NASA Earth Observatory: <u>https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/</u>



Thank you!

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www.globe.gov/web/european-phenology-campaign







How Much Carbon do Plants Take from the Atmosphere?

1. Watch the video: <u>https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/global-maps/MOD17A2_M_PSN</u>

2. What we see on the video

The greener the color, the bigger amount of CO2 is built in by plants in that time of the year.

net primary productivity = how much CO2 vegetation takes in during photosynthesis minus how much CO2 the plants release during respiration

The data come from (MODIS) on NASA's <u>Terra</u> satellite. Values range from near 0 grams of carbon per square meter per day to 6.5 grams per square meter per day (dark green).

A negative value means that more carbon was released to the atmosphere than the plants took in (due to decomposition or respiration)

3. Compare to what you see on this video: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1SgmFa0r04</u>