

REBUILDING URBAN ECOSYSTEMS TO MAXIMIZE STORED CARBON

Alison Wilson February 16, 2017 SER-WC Conference 2018



CLARK ECOSCIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY EST. 2010



CHALLENGE

Ecosystem services provide **benefits** to humans

Ecosystem degradation - direct and indirect factors

Anthropogenic impacts may decrease ecosystem services by ≥ 69% (e.g., Worm et al. 2006).

CHALLENGE

How can we **reverse** ecosystem service degradation?

Focus on restoration of **local** habitats

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

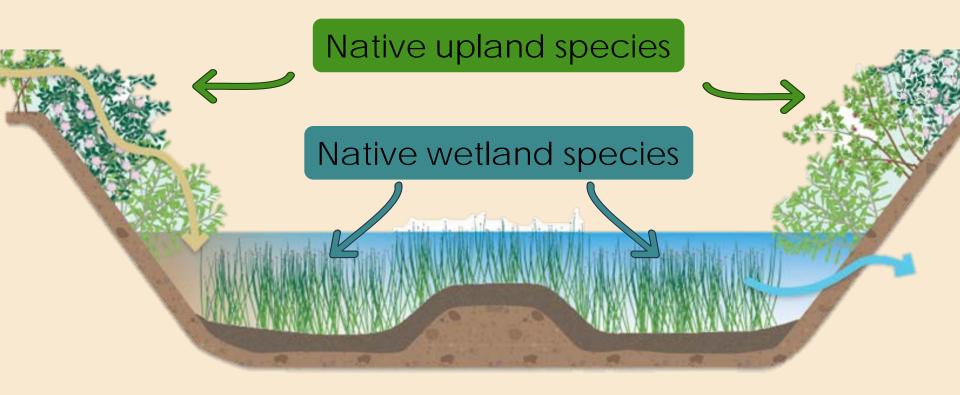
Strong correlations between biodiversity and ecosystem services

Restoration may increase ecosystem services and function by 25% (Rey-Benayas et al. 2009)



Adapted From : http://kitsapcd.org/programs/raingarden-lid/what-is-lid

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES



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STORM WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Wastewater management Flood protection Ecological services





STRATEGIES





BIOCHAR Can help retain nutrients Carbon rich product

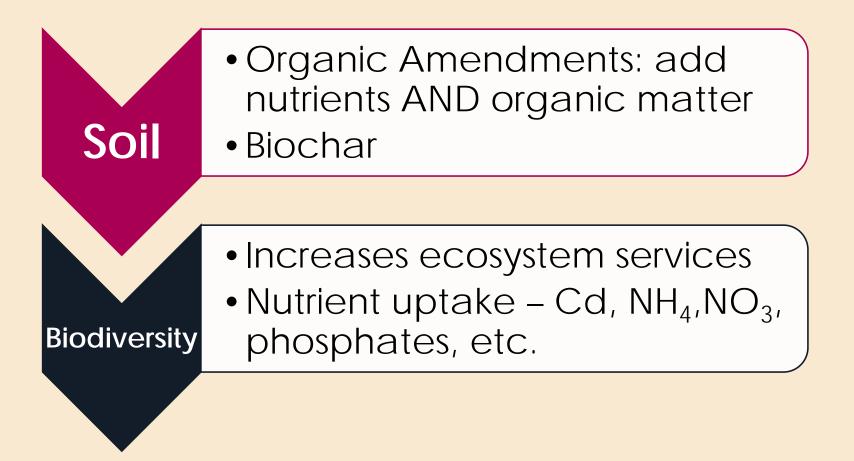


Low bulk density, high pore space; air and water storage

Photo: UC Davis Biochar Database



STRATEGIES

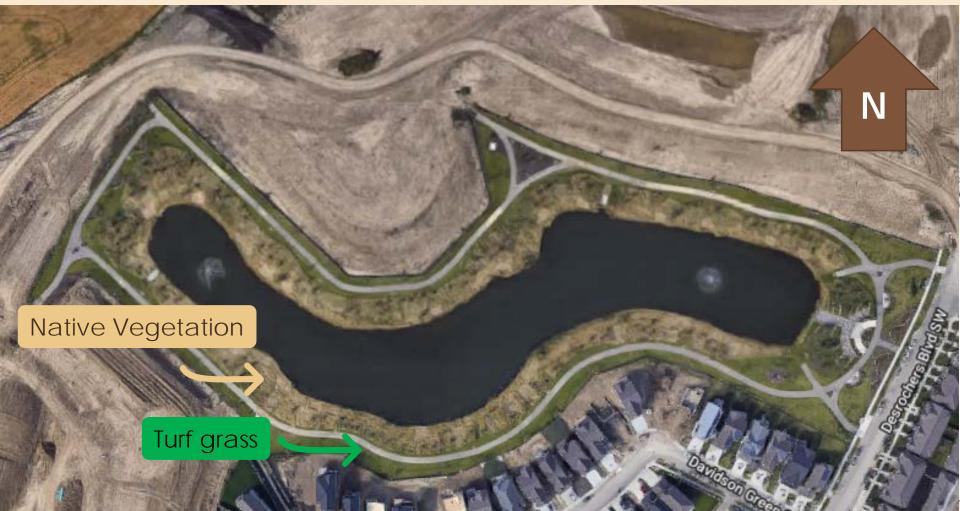




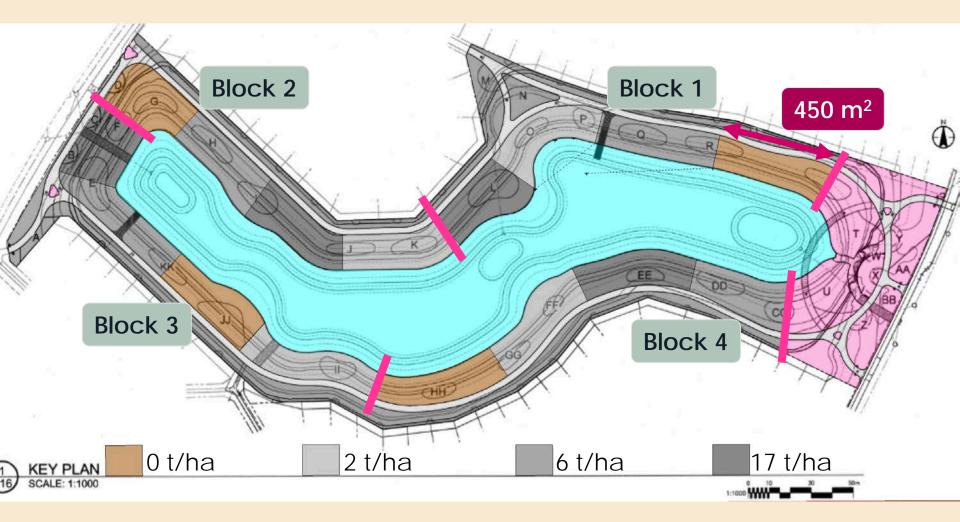
BIODIVERSITY



EDMONTON, AB DESROCHERS SWMF



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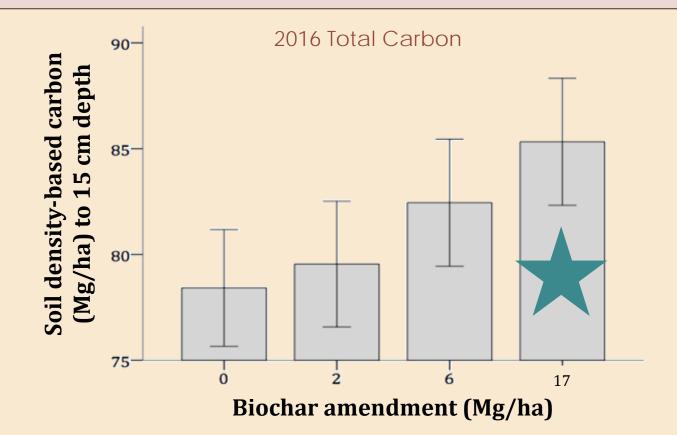


HYPOTHESES

- Was there a biochar effect?
 Did any organic carbon stay on the site after 1 year?
- 2. Are there site anthropogenic or environmental factors affecting biochar levels?

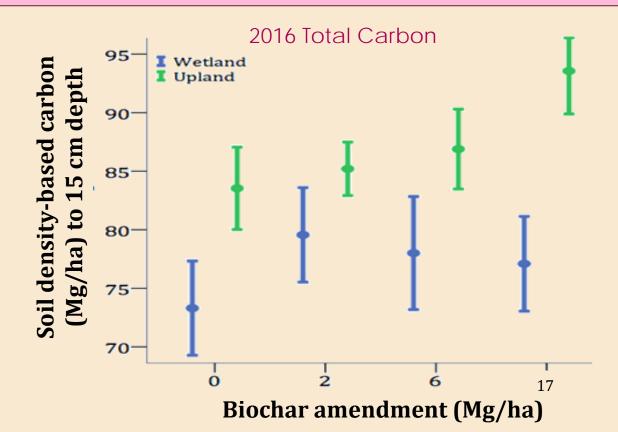
PRELIMINARY RESULTS: BIOCHAR & CARBON

The addition of carbon to the soil has had a positive effect on total carbon



PRELIMINARY RESULTS: UPLAND VS. WETLAND

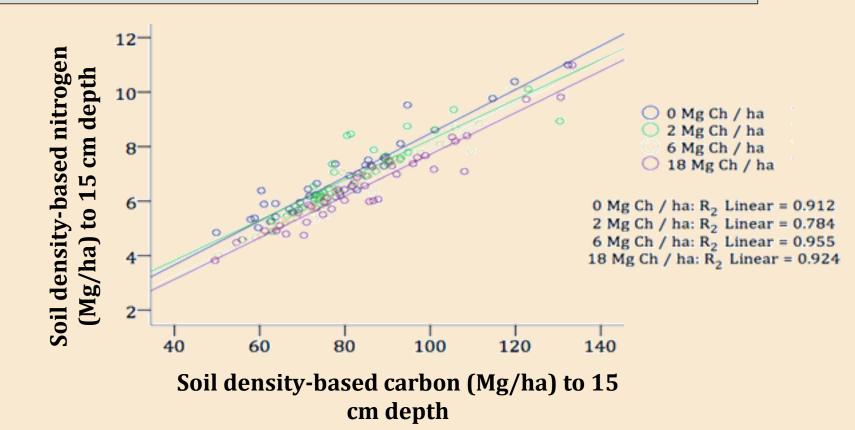
Upland plots have higher TC and TN compared to wetland plots



PRELIMINARY RESULTS: C:N RATIO

Carbon increases = Nitrogen increases

Uplands ~10% more N than wetland





CONCLUSIONS



Biochar can be used for soil management

Soil N was not driven by biochar



Biochar is stable in the upper soil horizon

THANK YOU!



and sustainability

