

# Biomass and carbon stocks of tropical African forests: synthesis and perspectives

Loubota Panzou G. J.<sup>1, 2</sup>, Doucet J-L.<sup>1</sup>, Loumeto J.J.<sup>2</sup> & Fayolle A.<sup>1</sup>

- Département BIOSE, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech (Université de Liège), Passage des Déportés 2, 5030 Gembloux, Belgique
- <sup>2</sup> Département de Biologie et Physiologie Végétales, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques (Université Marien NGouabi), BP : 69 Brazzaville, République du Congo



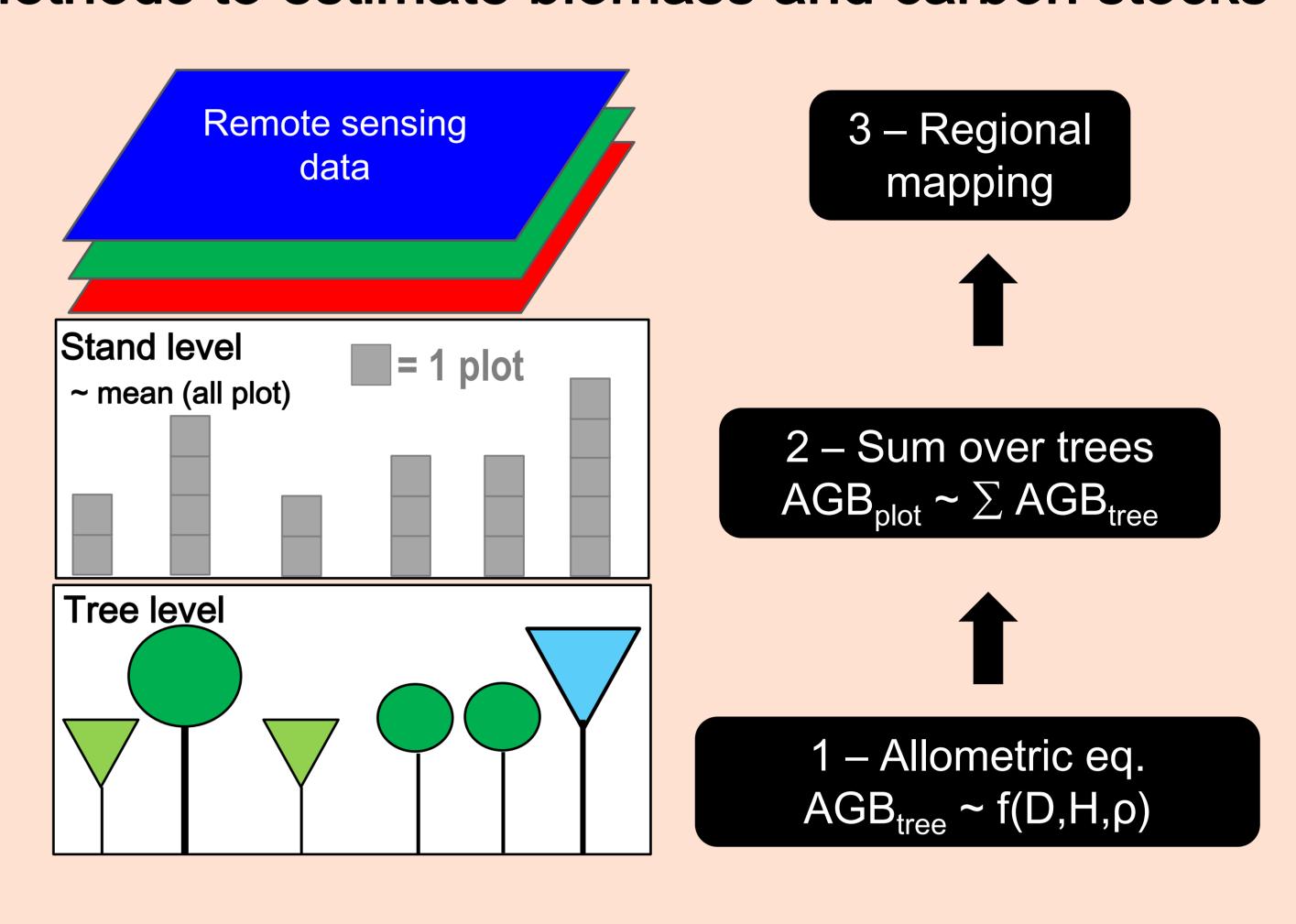
#### 1. Context

Tropical forests contain 50 % of carbon stocks (Pan *et al.* 2011). Deforestation and degradation of these forests contribute to 12 % of annual global emissions (van der Werf *et al.* 2009).

The implementation of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation) depends on the estimation of the biomass and carbon stocks contained in tropical forests.

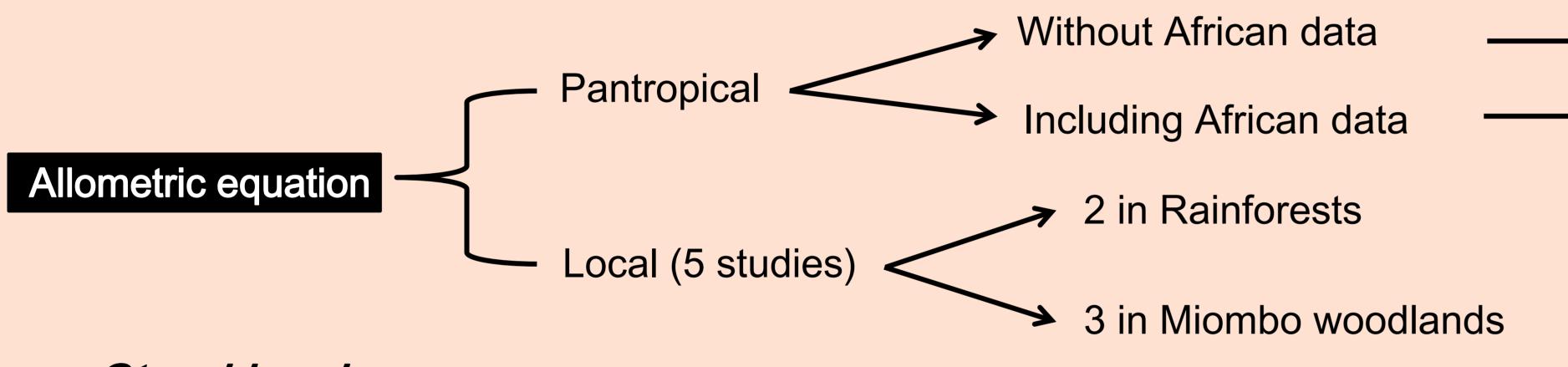
The aim of this study is to present the current state of knowledge on the estimation of biomass and carbon stocks contained in tropical African forests and to identify priorities for future research.

# 2. Methods to estimate biomass and carbon stocks



## 3. Biomass and carbon stocks in tropical African forests





Significant biases (10 to 40 %) in biomass

A new pantropical model for all types of forests

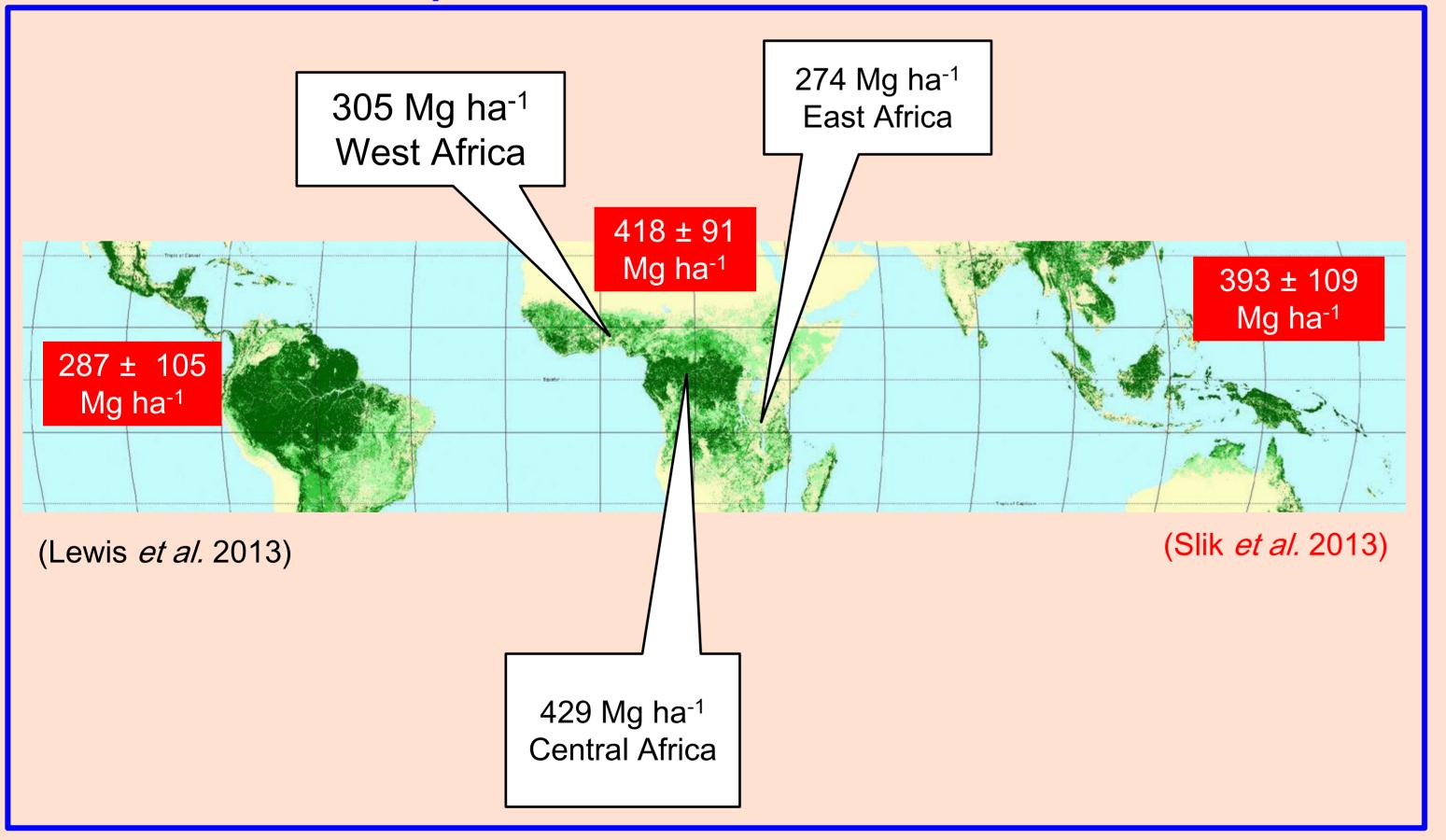
(Chave et al. 2014)

Biases (24 to 72 %) asssociated with the use

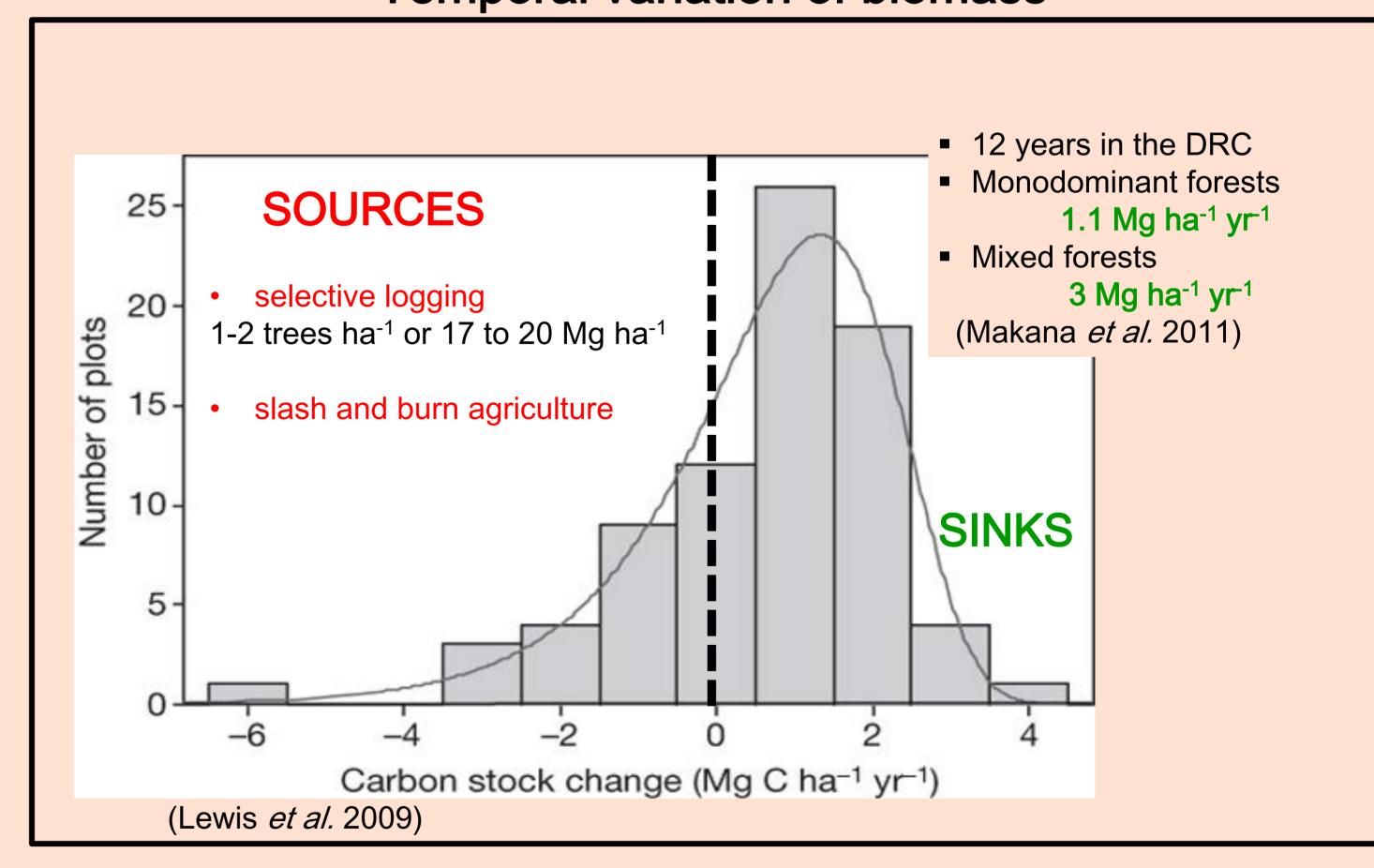
of local allometric equations elsewhere

Stand level

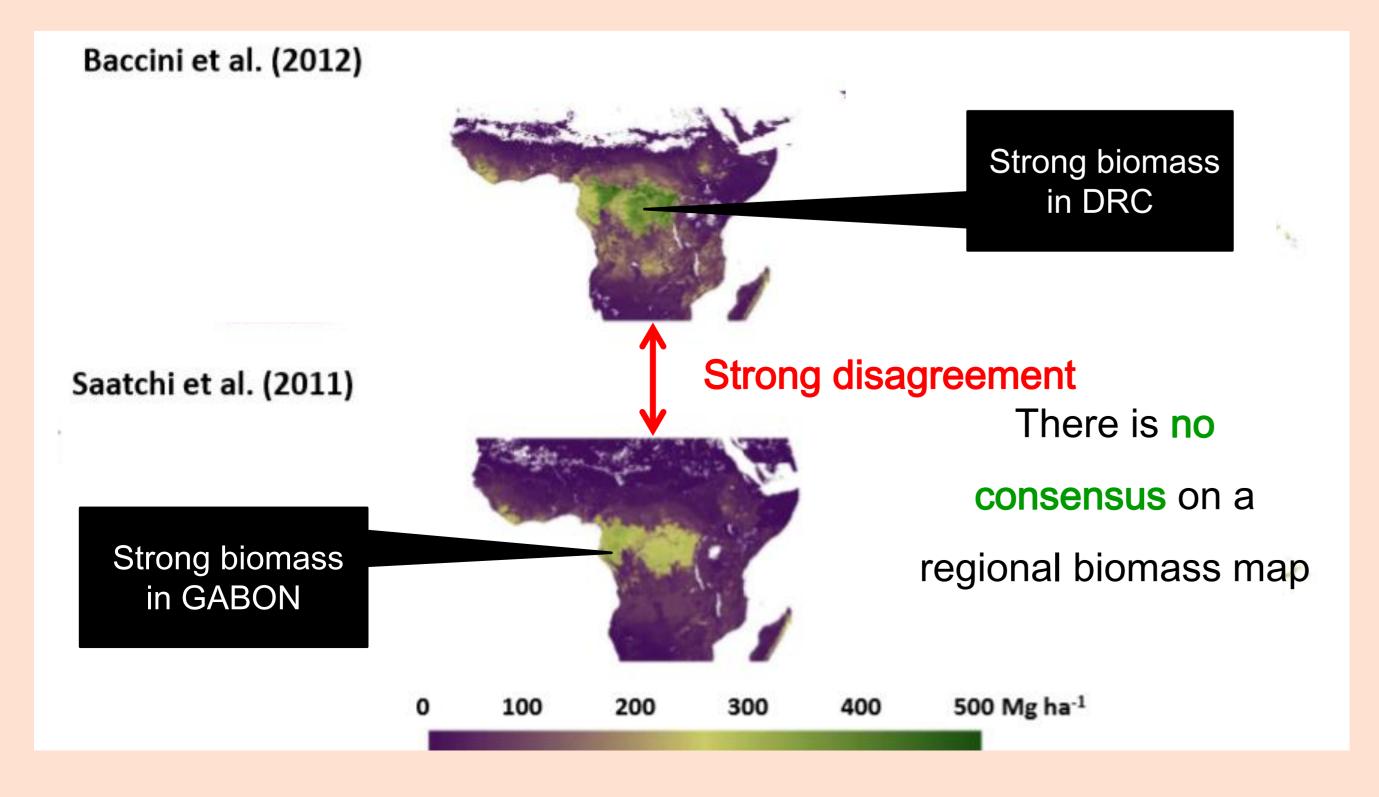
#### → Spatial variation of biomass



# → Temporal variation of biomass



## Regional level



### 4. Conclusion and perspectives

- UNCERTAINTIES on biomass and carbon stocks in tropical African forests
  - → Lack of both forest inventory data over large spatial scale and appropriate allometric models
- NEED FOR REFERENCE SITES (both allometry and forest inventory) to provide accurate biomass estimates for an effective implementation of the REDD +

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to thank the state of Congo Republic through OGES, Nature+ and IFS for their financial support to the doctoral work of M. Loubota Panzou.