

(CO2 Sequestration)

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شرکت سهامی پتروشیمی بندر امام

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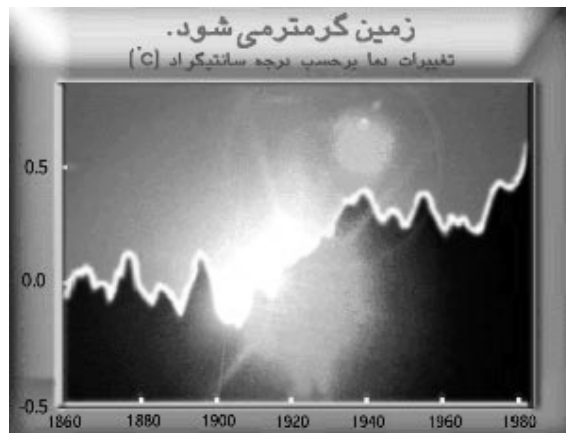
CO2

CO2

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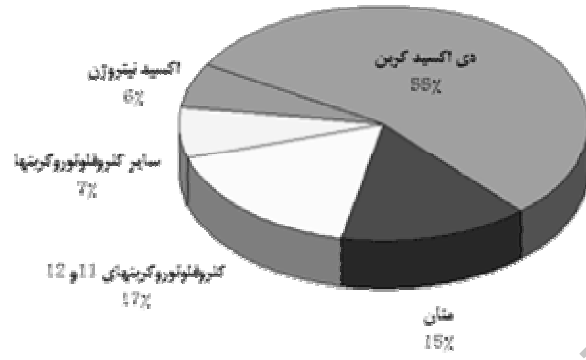
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۲CO₂

CO₂



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				CH ₄
-				N ₂ O
			---	O ₃

CO₂

CO₂

*Avicenna marina*³

CO₂

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) *Avicenna marina*

[] () *Rhizophora mangle*⁴ (

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: CO2

Carbon Sink⁵

CO2

CO2

CO2

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CO2

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CO2

24 kg/y

6.5

CO2 2.3 ton

acre⁶ .2.6 ton /acre .y

kg/y

[]

CO2

CO2

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تعداد نهال	سال کاشت
۴۰۰۰۰	۱۳۷۸
۵۰۰۰۰	۱۳۷۹
۵۰۰۰۰	۱۳۸۰
۵۰۰۰۰	۱۳۸۱
۵۲۰۰۰	۱۳۸۲
۱۰۰۰۰۰	۱۳۸۳
۱۳۰۰۰۰	۱۳۸۴
۱۰۰۰۰۰	۱۳۸۵
۶۱۰۵۰۰	۱۳۸۶
۸۲۰۰۱۵	۱۳۸۷
۶۷۹۰۵۱۵	جمع

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CO2

Method For Calculation CO2 Sequestration by Trees)

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Table 1. Common Urban Tree Species

Species	Type	Growth Rate	Species	Type	Growth Rate
<i>Ailanthus, Ailanthus altissima</i>	H	F	Maple, bigleaf, <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	H	S
Alder, European, <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	H	F	Maple, Norway, <i>Acer platanoides</i>	H	M
Ash, green, <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	H	F	Maple, red, <i>Acer rubrum</i>	H	M
Ash, mountain, American, <i>Sorbus americana</i>	H	M	Maple, silver, <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	H	M
Ash, white, <i>Fraxinus americana</i>	H	F	Maple, sugar, <i>Acer saccharum</i>	H	S
Aspen, bigtooth, <i>Populus grandidentata</i>	H	M	Mulberry, red, <i>Morus rubra</i>	H	F
Aspen, quaking, <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	H	F	Oak, black, <i>Quercus velutina</i>	H	M
Baldcypress, <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	C	F	Oak, blue, <i>Quercus douglasii</i>	H	M
Basswood, American, <i>Tilia americana</i>	H	F	Oak, live, <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	H	S
Beech, American, <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	H	S	Oak, California black, <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	H	S
Beech, paper (white), <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	H	M	Oak, California white, <i>Quercus lobata</i>	H	M
Beech, river, <i>Betula nigra</i>	H	M	Oak, canyon live, <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	H	S
Beech, yellow, <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	H	S	Oak, chestnut, <i>Quercus prinus</i>	H	S
Bocconia, <i>Acer negundo</i>	H	F	Oak, Chinquapin, <i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	H	M
Buckeye, Ohio, <i>Aesculus glabra</i>	H	S	Oak, Laurel, <i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	H	F
Catalpa, northern, <i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	H	F	Oak, live, <i>Quercus virginiana</i>	H	F
Cedar-red, eastern, <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	C	M	Oak, northern red, <i>Quercus rubra</i>	H	F
Cedar-white, northern, <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	C	M	Oak, overcup, <i>Quercus lyrata</i>	H	S
Cherry, black, <i>Prunus serotina</i>	H	F	Oak, pin, <i>Quercus palustris</i>	H	F
Cherry, pin, <i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	H	M	Oak, scarlet, <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	H	F
Cottonwood, eastern, <i>Populus deltoides</i>	H	M	Oak, swamp white, <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	H	M
Crabapple, <i>Malus</i> spp.	H	M	Oak, water, <i>Quercus nigra</i>	H	M
Cucumbertree, <i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	H	F	Oak, white, <i>Quercus alba</i>	H	S
Dogwood, flowering, <i>Cornus florida</i>	H	S	Oak, willow, <i>Quercus phellos</i>	H	M
Elm, American, <i>Ulmus americana</i>	H	F	Pecan, <i>Carya illinoensis</i>	H	S
Elm, Chinese, <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	H	M	Pine, European black, <i>Pinus nigra</i>	C	S
Elm, rock, <i>Ulmus thomasii</i>	H	S	Pine, jack, <i>Pinus banksiana</i>	C	F
Elm, September, <i>Ulmus serotina</i>	H	F	Pine, loblolly, <i>Pinus taeda</i>	C	F
Elm, Siberian, <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	H	F	Pine, longleaf, <i>Pinus palustris</i>	C	F
Elm, slippery, <i>Ulmus rubra</i>	H	M	Pine, ponderosa, <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	C	F
Fir, balsam, <i>Abies balsamea</i>	C	S	Pine, red, <i>Pinus resinosa</i>	C	F
Fir, Douglas, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	C	F	Pine, Scotch, <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	C	S
Ginkgo, <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	H	S	Pine, shortleaf, <i>Pinus echinata</i>	C	F
Hackberry, <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	H	F	Pine, slash, <i>Pinus elliottii</i>	C	F
Hawthorne, <i>Crataegus</i> spp.	H	M	Pine, Virginia, <i>Pinus virginiana</i>	C	M
Hemlock, eastern, <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	C	M	Pine, white eastern, <i>Pinus strobus</i>	C	F
Hickory, bitternut, <i>Carya cordiformis</i>	H	S	Poplar, yellow, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	H	F
Hickory, mockernut, <i>Carya tomentosa</i>	H	M	Redbud, eastern, <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	H	M
Hickory, shagbark, <i>Carya ovata</i>	H	S	Sassafras, <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	H	M
Hickory, shellbark, <i>Carya laciniata</i>	H	S	Spruce, black, <i>Picea mariana</i>	C	S
Hickory, pignut, <i>Carya glabra</i>	H	M	Spruce, blue, <i>Picea pungens</i>	C	M
Holly, American, <i>Ilex opaca</i>	H	S	Spruce, Norway, <i>Picea abies</i>	C	M
Honeylocust, <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	H	F	Spruce, red, <i>Picea rubens</i>	C	S
Hophornbeam, eastern, <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	H	S	Spruce, white, <i>Picea glauca</i>	C	M
Horsechestnut, common, <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	H	F	Sugarberry, <i>Celtis laevigata</i>	H	F
Kentucky coffeetree, <i>Gymnocladia dioica</i>	C	F	Sweetgum, <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	H	F
Linden, little-leaf, <i>Tilia cordata</i>	H	F	Sycamore, <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	H	F
Locust, black, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	H	F	Tamarack, <i>Larix laricina</i>	C	F
London plane tree <i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	H	F	Walnut, black, <i>Juglans nigra</i>	H	F
Magnolia, southern, <i>Magnolia grandifolia</i>	H	M	Willow, black, <i>Salix nigra</i>	H	F

Type: H = Hardwood, C = Conifer Growth Rate: S = Slow, M = Moderate, F = Fast

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Table 2: Survival Factors and Annual Carbon Sequestration Rates for Common Urban Trees

Tree Age (yrs)	Survival Factors by Growth Rate			Annual Sequestration Rates by Tree Type and Growth Rate (lbs. carbon/tree/year)					
				Hardwood			Conifer		
	Slow	Moderate	Fast	Slow	Moderate	Fast	Slow	Moderate	Fast
0	0.873	0.873	0.873	1.3	1.9	2.7	0.7	1.0	1.4
1	0.798	0.798	0.798	1.6	2.7	4.0	0.9	1.5	2.2
2	0.736	0.736	0.736	2.0	3.5	5.4	1.1	2.0	3.1
3	0.706	0.706	0.706	2.4	4.3	6.9	1.4	2.5	4.1
4	0.678	0.678	0.678	2.8	5.2	8.5	1.6	3.1	5.2
5	0.658	0.658	0.658	3.2	6.1	10.1	1.9	3.7	6.4
6	0.639	0.639	0.644	3.7	7.1	11.8	2.2	4.4	7.6
7	0.621	0.621	0.630	4.1	8.1	13.6	2.5	5.1	8.9
8	0.603	0.603	0.616	4.6	9.1	15.5	2.8	5.8	10.2
9	0.585	0.589	0.602	5.0	10.2	17.4	3.1	6.6	11.7
10	0.568	0.576	0.589	5.5	11.2	19.3	3.5	7.4	13.2
11	0.552	0.564	0.576	6.0	12.3	21.3	3.8	8.2	14.7
12	0.536	0.551	0.563	6.5	13.5	23.3	4.2	9.1	16.3
13	0.524	0.539	0.551	7.0	14.6	25.4	4.6	9.9	17.9
14	0.512	0.527	0.539	7.5	15.8	27.5	4.9	10.8	19.6
15	0.501	0.516	0.527	8.1	16.9	29.7	5.3	11.8	21.4
16	0.490	0.504	0.516	8.6	18.1	31.9	5.7	12.7	23.2
17	0.479	0.493	0.505	9.1	19.4	34.1	6.1	13.7	25.0
18	0.469	0.483	0.495	9.7	20.6	36.3	6.6	14.7	26.9
19	0.459	0.472	0.484	10.2	21.9	38.6	7.0	15.7	28.8
20	0.448	0.462	0.474	10.8	23.2	41.0	7.4	16.7	30.8
21	0.439	0.452	0.464	11.4	24.4	43.3	7.9	17.8	32.8
22	0.429	0.442	0.454	12.0	25.8	45.7	8.3	18.9	34.9
23	0.419	0.433	0.445	12.5	27.1	48.1	8.8	20.0	37.0
24	0.410	0.424	0.435	13.1	28.4	50.6	9.2	21.1	39.1
25	0.401	0.415	0.426	13.7	29.8	53.1	9.7	22.2	41.3
26	0.392	0.406	0.417	14.3	31.2	55.6	10.2	23.4	43.5
27	0.384	0.398	0.409	15.0	32.5	58.1	10.7	24.6	45.7
28	0.375	0.389	0.400	15.6	33.9	60.7	11.2	25.8	48.0
29	0.367	0.381	0.392	16.2	35.3	63.3	11.7	27.0	50.3
30	0.359	0.373	0.383	16.8	36.8	65.9	12.2	28.2	52.7
31	0.352	0.365	0.375	17.5	38.2	68.5	12.7	29.5	55.1
32	0.344	0.358	0.367	18.1	39.7	71.2	13.3	30.7	57.5
33	0.337	0.350	0.360	18.7	41.1	73.8	13.8	32.0	59.9
34	0.330	0.343	0.349	19.4	42.6	76.5	14.3	33.3	62.4
35	0.323	0.336	0.339	20.0	44.1	79.3	14.9	34.7	64.9

Arc

CO2

(Conifer)

(HARDWOOD)

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در جدول زیر کل محاسبات انجام شده به شکل خلاصه دیده می شود:

							lb/tree) ((lb)	CO2 (lb)
Avicen na Marina	H	M	10	40000	0.576	23040	11.2	258048	947036
			9	500000	0.589	29450 0	10.2	300390 0	11024313
			8	500000	0.603	30150 0	9.1	274365 0	10069195
			7	500000	0.621	31050 0	8.1	251505 0	9230233
			6	520000	0.639	33228 0	7.1	235918 8	8658219
			5	100000 0	0.658	65800 0	6.1	401380 0	14730646
			4	130000 0	0.675	88140 0	5.2	458328 0	16820637
			3	100000 0	0.706	70600 0	4.3	303580 0	11141386
			2	610500	0.736	44932 8	3.5	157264 8	5771618
			1	820015	0.798	65437 2	2.7	176680 4	6484170
									79738879 lb= 43126.114 tonCO2/y

۲۶ هکتار آکاسیا و اکالیپتوس با میانگین سنی ۲/۵ سال در هر سال 907.845 ton CO ₂ /y را جذب می کند.	
مجموع CO ₂ جذب شده سالیانه توسط جنگل های حرا و فضای سبز مجتمع	44033.959 ton CO ₂ /Y

44033.959

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CO₂ Sequestration

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Abstract

Carbon dioxide plays a great role in the Global Warming and, on the other hand, huge part of GHGs, Green House Gases, is human made. This leads to necessity of establishing more control methods. Bandar Imam Petrochemical Co. , according to the its mission , have been planted Mangrove Forests, in the Mahshahr swamps, due to declining global warming effects of CO₂. During a period of 10 years, B.I.P.C has been planted about 6790515 Mangroves. The results show that about 44033 ton CO₂/year has been sequestered.

Key words: CO₂, Mangrove, Bandar Imam Petrochemical Co., swamp

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