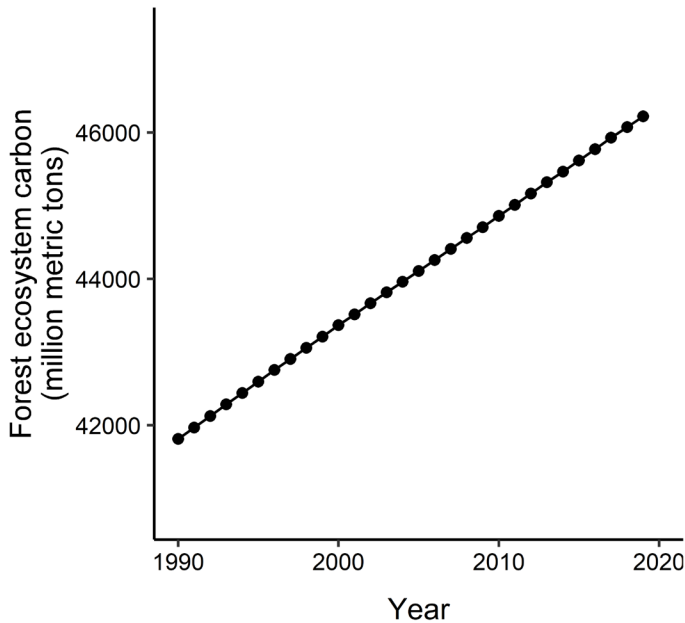
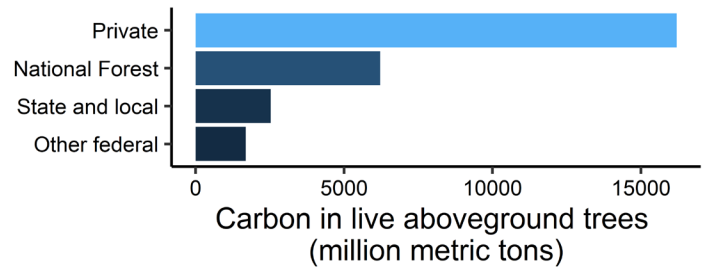




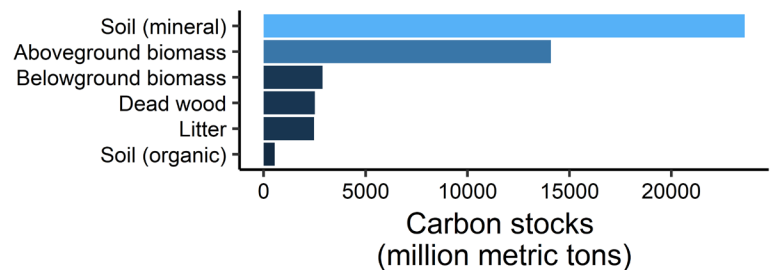
Trends in United States forests



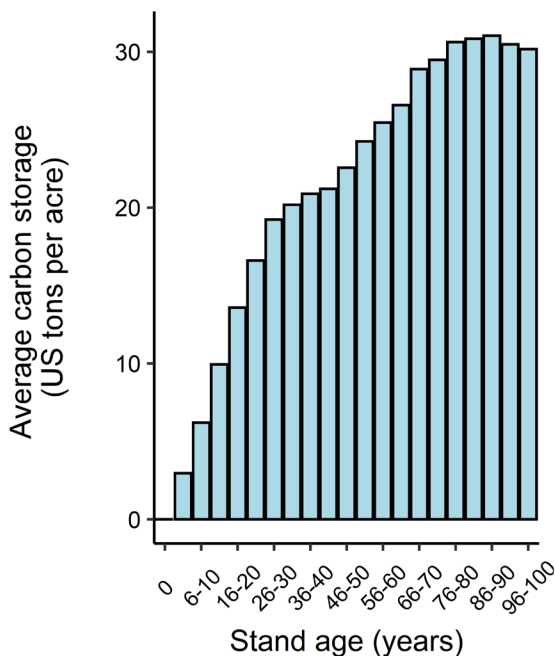
Carbon across United States ownerships



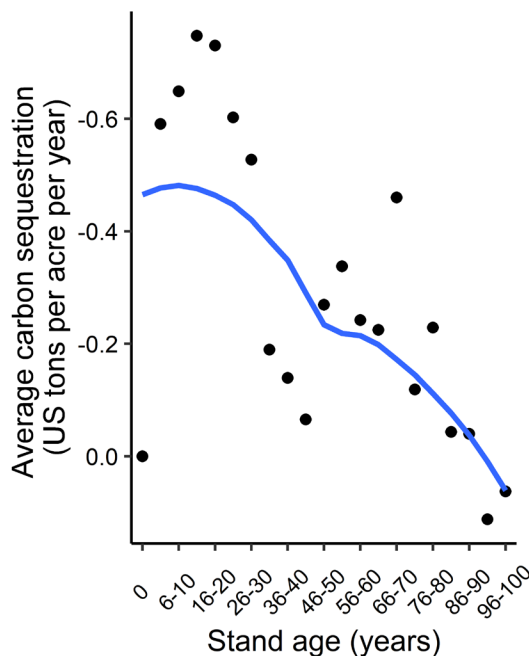
Carbon pools in United States forests



Carbon storage in United States forests



Carbon sequestration in United States forests



Carbon Definitions

Carbon pool: a component of the forest that can gain or lose carbon over time

Carbon storage: the amount of carbon retained in a forest and/or carbon pool

Carbon sequestration: the process by which trees and plants use carbon dioxide and photosynthesis to store carbon as biomass

Units: Forest carbon is typically expressed in US tons per acre or metric tons (1 metric ton = 1.10 US tons)

Quick Facts on Forest Carbon

- The lower 48 states in the US have 635.3 million acres of forests and are 34% forested.
- US forest carbon stocks have increased by 11% from 1990 to 2019.
- Average carbon density in aboveground trees across US forests is 22.6 US tons per acre.
- Across the US, forests, urban trees, and harvested wood products:
 - Remove 14% of all CO₂ emissions.
 - Store the equivalent of 33 years of all CO₂ emissions produced across the US.

Sources: Forest ecosystem carbon stocks obtained from [USDA Forest Service Resource Update FS-227](#); "Greenhouse gas emissions and removals from forest land, woodlands, and urban trees in the United States, 1990-2018". State-level CO₂ emissions obtained from [EPA State CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion, 1990-2017](#). Total forest area and land area for each state obtained from [USDA Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rep. WO-97](#); "Forest Resources of the United States, 2017: a technical document supporting the Forest Service 2020 RPA Assessment". Values of carbon by ownership and forest type obtained from USDA Forest Service, Forest Inventory and Analysis Program using the [EVALIDator web-application, version 1.8.0.01](#), years 2007-2019 (Accessed 31 Aug 2020).