Restoring [urban] landscapes with pyrogenic carbon



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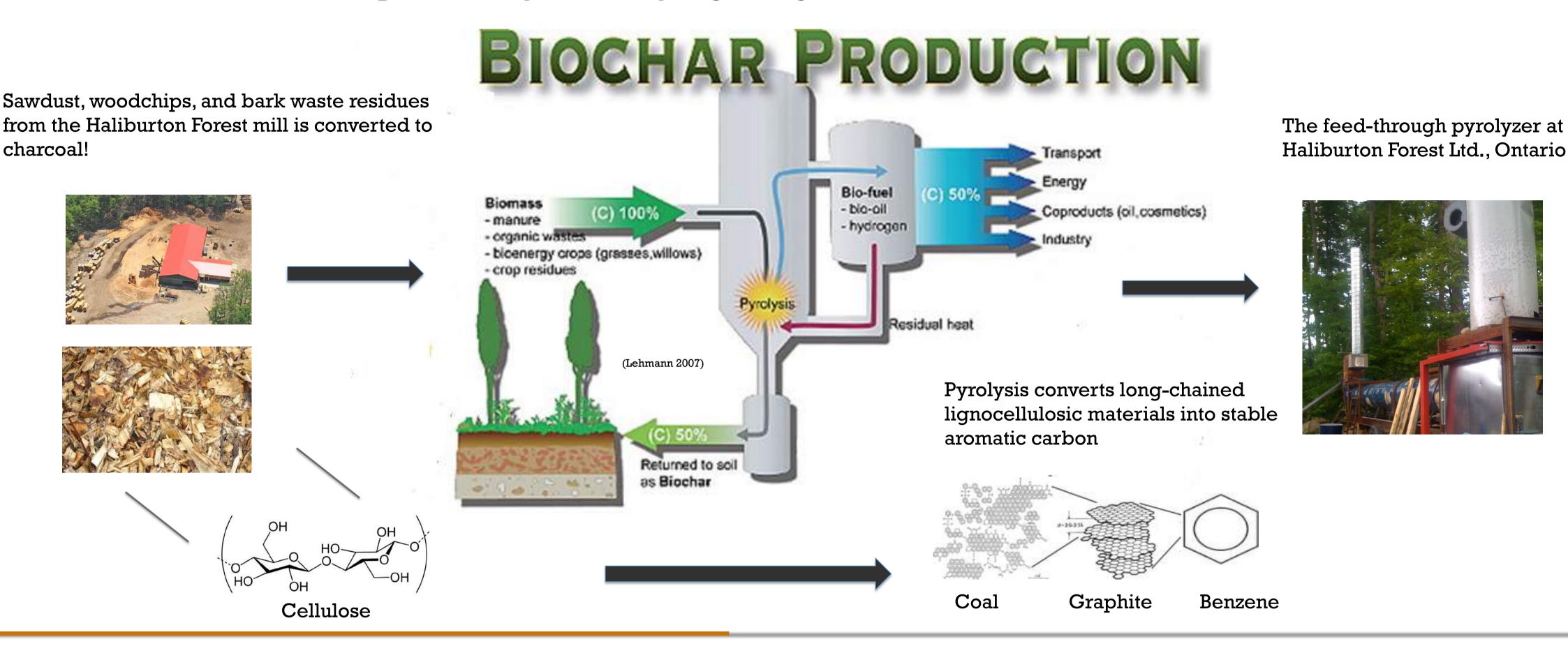
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Summary:

Charcoal used as a soil amendment, or biochar, is a climate change mitigation technology with substantial promise to ameliorate soil conditions associated with industrialization: acidification, nutrient leaching, loss of organic matter, and contamination. In a series of glasshouse studies in Toronto, Ontario, we tested the effects of pyrolyzed timber waste materials (biochar) on the growth and performance of temperate plants. Biochar soil amendments mitigated salt induced stress in a roadside herbaceous plant, facilitated succession of pioneer herbaceous plants and fire-adapted trees by enhancing growth and physiological performance. Biochar thus has considerable potential to be used as a fire disturbance mimic to restore industrialized landscapes while combating climate change.

Biochar is produced by thermally degrading waste materials from a local timber mill



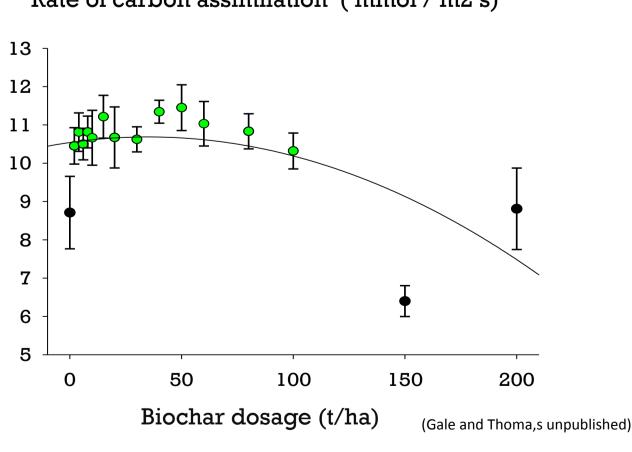
Enhanced plant growth and performance to biochar amended soils in a series of glasshouse trials

Biochar mitigates salt stress and enhances physiological performance in the herbaceous pioneer Abutilon theophrasti

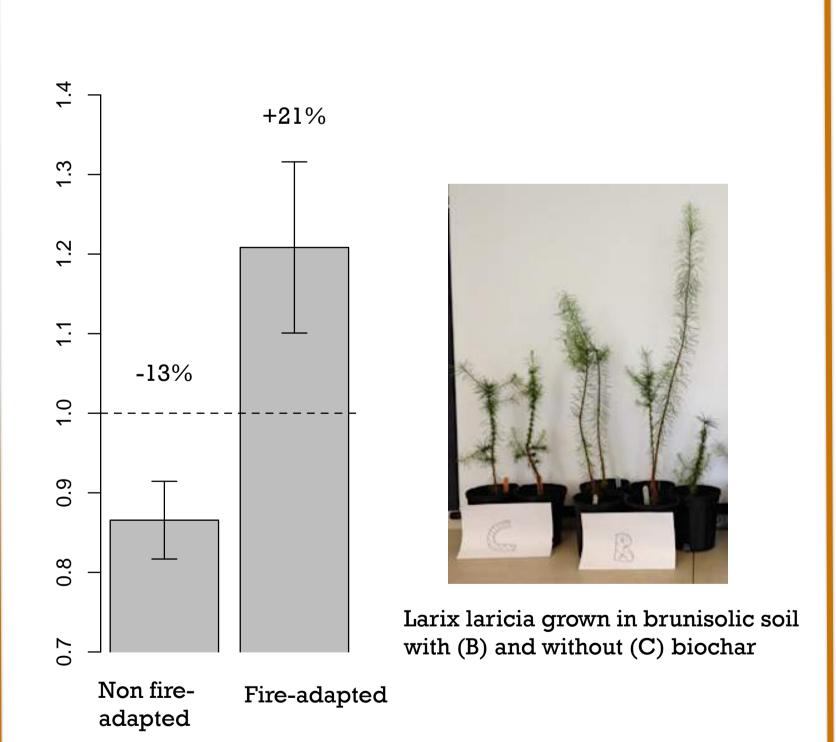


A. theophrasti amended with sugar maple sawdust biochar (378°C) applied at 5 t/ha (C +5) and 50 t/ha (C+50) with roadside salt application of $30g / m^2$ (+ salt, +C5+S, +C50+S) (Thomas et al. 2013)

Rate of carbon assimilation (mmol/m2s)

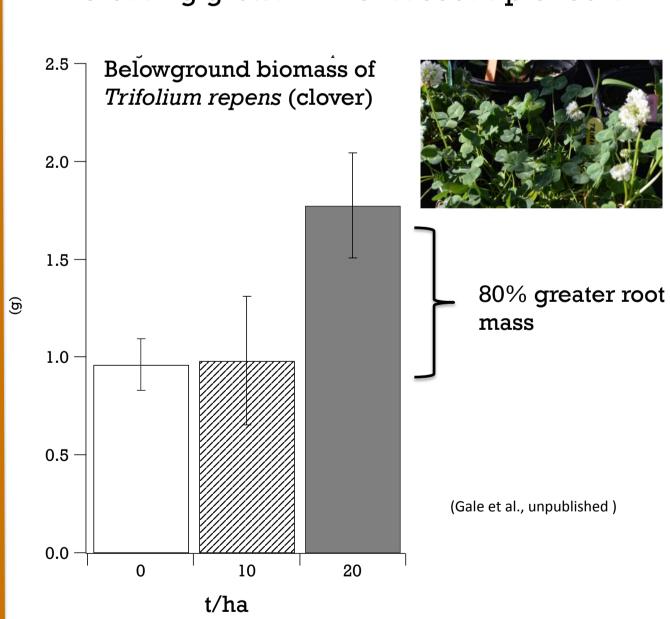


Fire-adapted tree seedlings had 21% greater biomass when grown in maple sawdust biochars



From 20 regional tree, including conifers and deciduous trees grown over 2 years (faster-growing species harvested at one year). Range of shade and drought tolerance. Biochar produced at 450°C and applied at 10/ha. (Thomas et al., unpublished)

Biochar facilitates early succession by increasing growth in herbaceous pioneers





Tanectum vulgare grown in brunisolic soil with no, 10, and 20 t/ha biochar (left to right)

Haliburton Forest

Biochar should be used to ameliorate soil conditions common in the urban landscape



Mitigate road salt effects



Facilitate restoration of industrialized land

Industrial partner:

Haliburton Forest and Wildlife Reserve Ltd, ON

Thomas Lab members:

Dr. Tara Sackett, Jon Schurman, Mark Horsburg, Janise Herridge, Robert Godfrey, Leeladarshini Sujeeun, Susan Gordon, Sunny XiaoTong, and Joanna Lin

Other collaborators:

5.7:381-387.

Carolyn Winsborough, Gowthaman Rajakumar, Chihiro Ikeda, Emma Horrigan, and James Hall

Literature cited

Acknowledgements

Thomas, S. C., Frye, S., Gale, N., Garmon, M., Launchbury, R., Machado, N., ... & Winsborough, C. (2013). Biochar mitigates negative effects of salt additions on two herbaceous plant species. Journal of environmental management, 129, 62-68. Lehmann, Johannes. 2007. Bio-energy in the black. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment

Enhance 'street tree' performance