

CARBON SEQUESTRATION BY TREES

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ABSTRACT

Trees from the urban regions currently store carbon, which can be released into the atmosphere after the death of the tree, and capture carbon as they grow. A major challenge is the lack of correct and spatially explicit estimates of tree carbon storage, over the entire urbanized area. The study was carried out on the agronomy Experimental Farm, Annamalai University, to know the Carbon sequestration from the identified fourteen tree species. Assessment of the carbon sequestration of urban trees was carried out through the biomass estimation and quantification, for the estimation of total CO₂ sequestration DBH and height measured. Wood densities were obtained from the world agro forestry centre. It is found that, highest carbon sequestration is rain tree (*Albiziasaman*) is 427.00 kg, followed by coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), which is 420.54 kg. It is found that, total Carbon sequestered by the selected area is 2081.00 kg. Carbon sequestration is a way to mitigate the accumulation of greenhouse gases released in the atmosphere, by the burning of fossil fuels and other anthropogenic activities.

KEYWORDS: Trees, Carbon Sequestration, Annamalai University