# Article information:

The effect of carbon fertilization on naturally regenerated and planted US forests | Nature Communications
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-022-33196-x>

# Article summary:

1. Over the last two decades, US forests have sequestered 700-800 million tons of CO2 per year.

2. It is unclear whether this increase in tree volume and C-sink has been driven by forest recovery from past land uses or other environmental factors such as elevated CO2.

3. This study uses data from tens of thousands of plots in the US to identify the role of elevated CO2 on wood volume in ten temperate forest groups.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides a comprehensive overview of the research conducted on the effect of carbon fertilization on naturally regenerated and planted US forests. The article is well-structured and clearly explains the research design used to isolate the effects of elevated CO2 on wood volume in different forest groups. The article also provides evidence for its claims, such as citing experimental studies that have examined the role of elevated CO2, tree ring studies, and a meta-analysis of experimental results that estimated that each 100-ppm increase in CO2 increases aboveground volume in ecosystems by 8.2%.

However, there are some potential biases present in the article which should be noted. For example, while the article does mention other environmental factors such as N deposition or climate change that could influence forest stocks, it does not provide any evidence for these claims or explore them further. Additionally, while it mentions that forest management through planting and harvesting can play a role in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), it does not provide any evidence for this claim either or explore how these approaches might affect NDCs. Finally, while it mentions that tree heights increased over time in Poland without identifying the role of CO2 concentration, it does not provide any evidence for this claim either or explore why this might be happening.

In conclusion, overall this article is reliable and trustworthy but there are some potential biases present which should be noted when considering its content.

# Topics for further research:

* Carbon fertilization effects on forest stocks
* Role of nitrogen deposition on forest stocks
* Climate change impacts on forest stocks
* Forest management approaches for Nationally Determined Contributions
* Tree height increases in Poland
* Effects of elevated CO2 on wood volume

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/93d784af56cff12ff43f9eb16eca4541>