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**Technical specifications for low-carbon management of
bamboo forests and carbon sink measurement and monitoring**

竹林低碳经营与碳汇计量监测技术规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules for Standardization Documents" drafting.

This document was proposed by Zhejiang A&F University.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Ecological Protection and Restoration of the State Forestry and Grassland Administration.

Introduction

This document is mainly to guide and standardize bamboo forests to carry out ecological low-carbon management, provide bamboo forest carbon sink measurement and monitoring methods, and bamboo forest management items.

This method provides a basis for the further development of bamboo forest management carbon sequestration projects that meet the requirements of the carbon market and the subsequent monitoring of project emission reductions.

Provide reliable information and data support. The types of bamboo forests that this document applies to are large-diameter scattered bamboo forests and large-diameter clumped bamboo forests.

Technical specifications for low-carbon management of bamboo forests and carbon sink measurement and monitoring

1 Scope

This document stipulates the optimization of stand structure, fertilizer use and control, soil disturbance control and bamboo forest health maintenance in the process of bamboo forest low-carbon management.

In the process of project carbon sink measurement, technologies such as carbon pool selection, activity boundary determination, baseline scenario determination, carbon layer division, and emission reduction calculation technical requirements.

This document is applicable to low-carbon management and carbon measurement and monitoring of bamboo forests.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, dated references for documents, only the version corresponding to the date is applicable to this document; for undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to this document.

GB/T 20391 High-yield Techniques of *Phyllostachys pubescens* GB/T 26424 Technical Regulations for Forest Resources Planning, Design and Survey GB/T 32770-2016 Bamboo terminology

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

bamboo forest

Continuous area not less than 0.0667hm², canopy density not less than 0.20, bamboo culm height not less than 2m, bamboo culm diameter not less than 2cm Bamboo community; when bamboo and wood are mixed, and the canopy density of arbor species exceeds 0.2, it is not sure to be a bamboo forest.

A uniaxial scattered bamboo forest with an average height of more than 6m and a diameter of bamboo culms of more than 5cm when mature.

A symaxial clustered bamboo forest with an average height of more than 6m and a diameter of bamboo culms of more than 5cm when mature.

Adhere to the concept of ecological low-carbon, mainly by adjusting the structure of bamboo forests, improving the growth conditions of bamboo forests, and controlling the intensity of soil disturbance to enhance the solidity of bamboo forests.

Carbon capacity and carbon emission reduction, and bamboo forest management activities that take into account other ecological and economic benefits.

soil disturbance soil disturbance Through activities such as loosening the soil and weeding, deep plowing and reclamation, and digging out bamboo stalks and bamboo whips, the decomposition and loss of soil organic carbon in bamboo forests will be accelerated, and soil organic carbon will be reduced.

Carbon content tends to decrease.