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13. SCOC was measured with an FVGR on seasonal cruises throughout the study (6, 8, 12). On each deployment SCOC was measured with polarographic oxygen sensors during 2-day incubations within four FVGR grabs, each enclosing 413 cm² of sediment surface (5). Sensor calibration followed procedures described in (5), with the resulting SCOC converted to organic carbon utilization (mg C m⁻² day⁻¹) assuming a respiratory quotient of 0.85 [K. L. Smith Jr., *Deep-Sea Res.* **36**, 1111 (1989)]. Thirty-nine measurements of SCOC were collected with TCRs placed by the submersible Alvin and incubated for 24- to 141-hour periods during August and September 1994 and April 1995 (15). Each TCR enclosed a surface area of 38.5 cm² and measured SCOC with the same sensors as in the FVGR. High-temporal resolution measurements of SCOC were made with an autonomous bottom-transecting vehicle (ROVER) from January through May 1996 at 17 sites. Individual measurements were made by enclosing 670 cm² of the sediment surface for 152.3 hours in each of two benthic chambers equipped with a polarographic oxygen sensor (14). Synchronous measurements of SCOC by the FVGR, TCRs, and ROVER were not significantly different (14, 15).
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Net Primary Production of a Forest Ecosystem with Experimental CO₂ Enrichment

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The concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide was increased by 200 microliters per liter in a forest plantation, where competition between organisms, resource limitations, and environmental stresses may modulate biotic responses. After 2 years the growth rate of the dominant pine trees increased by about 26 percent relative to trees under ambient conditions. Carbon dioxide enrichment also increased litterfall and fine-root increment. These changes increased the total net primary production by 25 percent. Such an increase in forest net primary production globally would fix about 50 percent of the anthropogenic carbon dioxide projected to be released into the atmosphere in the year 2050. The response of this young, rapidly growing forest to carbon dioxide may represent the upper limit for forest carbon sequestration.

Combustion of fossil fuels and deforestation, particularly in tropical regions, are rapidly increasing the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere (1, 2). Trees that use the C₃ mechanism of photosynthesis are carbon-limited at the current atmospheric CO₂ concentration (3); therefore, the stimulation of photosynthesis by elevated CO₂ may increase the capacity of forests to store carbon in wood and soil organic matter. Because of their imposing contribution to global productivity (2), forests have the potential to reduce the anthropogenic increase in atmospheric CO₂.

Seedlings or saplings exposed to two times the current atmospheric concentration of CO₂ in growth chambers, greenhouses, or open-top chambers have ~54% greater photosynthesis and ~31% greater biomass (4). These enhancements are considerably reduced when plants receive suboptimal amounts of other important resources such as nitrogen (5). Most studies of tree rings (6)

show no increase in growth rate in response to the increase in atmospheric CO₂ that has occurred from the pre-industrial concentration of ~280 μl liter⁻¹ to the current 360 μl liter⁻¹. Resource limitations in natural ecosystems and other ecological interactions including competition (7) may constrain the potential for forests to respond to increasing concentrations of CO₂.

To examine the response of an intact forest ecosystem to projected elevated concentrations of CO₂, we installed a gas-delivery system in a 13-year-old loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda* L.) plantation in the Piedmont region of North Carolina (35°97'N 79°09'W) (8). The free-air CO₂ enrichment (FACE) system (9) increases the concentration of atmospheric CO₂ in 30-m-diameter experimental plots nested within this continuous pine forest (Fig. 1). Each FACE ring (plot) consists of a large circular plenum that delivers air to an array of 32 vertical pipes. The pipes extend from the forest floor through the 14-m-tall forest canopy and contain adjustable ports at 50-cm intervals. These ports are tuned to control the atmospheric concentration of CO₂ ([CO₂]) through the entire volume of forest. In the three elevated CO₂ plots, CO₂ was injected to maintain the atmosphere at ambient [CO₂] plus 200 μl liter⁻¹ (~560 μl liter⁻¹); three ambient CO₂ plots were treated identically

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but without the addition of CO₂ (10). Unlike closed growth chambers or open-top chambers, the FACE system controls atmospheric [CO₂] without changing other variables. Moreover, its size permits the experimental manipulation of an entire forest ecosystem, including vegetation and soil components. The injection of CO₂ was initiated on 27 August 1996.

At monthly intervals beginning in March



Fig. 1. Free-air CO₂ enrichment (FACE) rings in a pine plantation in North Carolina, USA. Each ring is 30 m in diameter and circumscribes about 100 trees. The distance from the single ring in the southwest (top right) to the two rings in the north (bottom) is ~500 m. The single ring in the background is a prototype. There are six experimental rings; three rings receive ambient air and three receive ambient plus 200 µl liter⁻¹ CO₂ (photo: Will Owens).

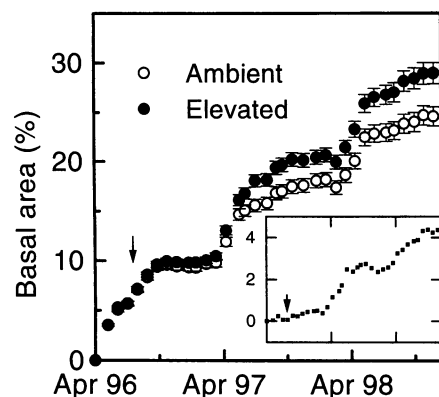


Fig. 2. Average basal area (± 1 SE) for loblolly pine trees growing in ambient ($N = 102$) and elevated ($N = 101$) CO₂. Values are expressed as the percentage of the initial basal area. The insert shows the absolute difference between the basal area of elevated and ambient trees, and the arrows indicate when the CO₂ fumigation was initiated.

1996 we measured the diameter of 203 canopy pine trees distributed across the ambient and elevated plots (11). In 1997 and 1998 we made additional measurements of 112 subcanopy hardwood trees. Before the fumigation was initiated, the seasonal increase in basal area was similar for canopy trees in the ambient and elevated plots (Fig. 2). The basal area increment began to diverge soon after the fumigation started in August 1996, and by 1997 and 1998 the average basal areas for trees in the elevated plots were ~2.6 and 4.5% larger, respectively, than those in the ambient plots.

Diameters at the beginning and the end of each growing season were used to calculate the relative basal area increment of each tree [RBAI = (BA_{December} - BA_{January})/BA_{January}, where BA is basal area] (12). A mild drought in 1997 and a severe drought during the summer

of 1998 [modified Palmer drought index: -3 (13)] caused lower RBAI in the ambient plots relative to 1996 (Table 1). The addition of CO₂ to the experimental plots in the late summer and fall of 1996 produced no statistical effect on RBAI between ambient and elevated plots (0.094 compared with 0.098 cm² cm⁻² year⁻¹) in that year. During the two full years of exposure, however, elevated CO₂ caused significant increases in RBAI. The ~26% stimulation in RBAI was similar to the growth stimulation observed for potted loblolly pine seedlings maintained at two times [CO₂] but with suboptimal soil N and P, and considerably less than the maximum response observed for this species under optimal growth conditions (14, 15). For the subcanopy hardwood species, a stimulation in RBAI by elevated CO₂ was statistically detectable only in *Ulmus alata* (for 1997: ambient = 0.055, elevated = 0.072 cm² cm⁻²

Table 1. The mean (± 1 SD) relative basal area increment (RBAI; cm² cm⁻² year⁻¹) for loblolly pine trees growing in ambient and elevated atmospheric CO₂ plots. The average RBAI was calculated for 30 to 40 trees in each plot. The RBAI for ambient and elevated plots for each year was compared with a paired-sample *t* test (one-tailed, $N = 3$).

Year	Mean RBAI (cm ² cm ⁻² year ⁻¹)		Percent CO ₂ effect	<i>P</i>
	Ambient	Elevated		
1996	0.094 \pm 0.024	0.098 \pm 0.011	4.2	0.342
1997	0.076 \pm 0.020	0.095 \pm 0.010	25.0	0.044
1998	0.054 \pm 0.011	0.068 \pm 0.012	25.9	0.007

Table 2. Net primary production (production of dry matter; g m⁻² year⁻¹) for a pine ecosystem under ambient or elevated atmospheric CO₂ during fumigation in 1997 and 1998. Subcanopy hardwoods are trees with a diameter ≥ 2.5 cm. The "sapling" category includes trees (<2 m tall), shrubs, and vines. Litterfall is the amount of dead biomass in foliage, branches, and reproductive structures falling to the ground annually. Net primary production ("Production") is the sum of all components. For years where data were not available for one or more components, they were not included in the calculation of NPP (for example, fine roots in 1996 and 1997 and subcanopy hardwoods and sapling production in 1996). The "Percent CO₂ effect" is the percentage difference between the elevated and ambient plots. Values for ambient and elevated plots were compared with a paired-sample *t* test (one-tailed, $N = 3$).

Category	Year	NPP (g m ⁻² year ⁻¹)		Percent CO ₂ effect	<i>P</i>
		Ambient	Elevated		
<i>Increments</i>					
Canopy pines	1996	976	1002	3	0.40
	1997	879	1087	24	0.14
	1998	685	857	25	0.09
Subcanopy hardwoods	1997	75	105	40	0.14
	1998	118	155	31	0.16
Saplings, shrubs, and vines	1997	8	4	−100	0.26
	1998	9	7	−22	0.29
Fine roots	1998	43	80	86	0.02
<i>Turnover</i>					
Litterfall	1996	660	588	−11	0.13
	1997	529	533	1	0.45
	1998	613	739	21	0.08
Fine roots	1998	195	245	26	0.21
<i>Production</i>					
	1996	1637	1590	−3	0.30
	1997	1491	1727	16	0.11
	1998	1662	2082	25	0.01

year⁻¹, $P = 0.07$, $N = 24$; for 1998: ambient = 0.09, elevated = 0.118 cm² cm⁻² year⁻¹, $P = 0.027$).

Net primary production represents the flux of carbon into ecosystems. Some of this carbon is returned to the atmosphere by respiration from soil microbes and herbivores—the remaining carbon is stored as net ecosystem production. Net primary production (NPP; gross photosynthesis minus plant respiration) for the ambient and elevated CO₂ plots was calculated as the summation of the annual increment in standing biomass of trees (including roots), saplings, shrubs, and vines, plus the turnover of foliage (litterfall) and fine roots (16). We calculated the biomass of the dominant pine trees from diameter using site-specific allometric equations (17), and equations from the literature were used to convert diameter to total biomass for the subcanopy hardwoods (18). Herbivory was not included in our estimates, but losses by herbivory from forest ecosystems typically are <10% (19).

Net primary production for the entire ecosystem in 1998 was 1662 g of dry matter per square meter per year in control plots and 2082 g m⁻² year⁻¹ in experimental plots (Table 2). Our estimates of biomass increment for the canopy pines (685 to 1087 g m⁻² year⁻¹) are within the range reported for other loblolly pine forests (20). The annual biomass increment in canopy pines plus litterfall accounted for 78% of NPP (1998), followed by contributions from fine roots, subcanopy hardwoods, and saplings, shrubs, and vines. Elevated CO₂ caused a consistent increase in NPP during the two full years of treatment (1997 and 1998). There was a trend of higher fine-root turnover and a significant increase in fine-root increment (86%) in the elevated-CO₂ plots in 1998. Higher fine-root turnover under CO₂ enrichment is consistent with higher rates of CO₂ efflux from the soil in fumigated compared with ambient plots [1066 ± 46 g of C per square meter per year in 1997 and 928 ± 19 gC m⁻² year⁻¹ in 1998 in ambient plots; 1183 ± 8 gC m⁻² year⁻¹ in 1997 and 1175 ± 132 gC m⁻² year⁻¹ in 1998 in elevated plots; paired t test within each year: $P = 0.04$ for both years, $N = 3$ (21)]. Model simulations of terrestrial ecosystems predict an 8% increase in NPP for the contiguous United States (22) and a ~9% increase for temperate coniferous forests with a doubling of CO₂ (23). It was therefore striking to find 25% stimulation in NPP with only a 1.5-fold increase in CO₂.

It is unclear if the response of this young, fast-growing southeastern forest will be sustained over many years or if other vegetation types will respond similarly. In simulations with process-based models (24), the initial increases in forest NPP after a step doubling of CO₂ declined dramatically with time as tree growth exceeded the rate of soil nitrogen mineralization. Similarly, individual trees ex-

posed for long periods to elevated CO₂ (25) and forests near natural CO₂ sources (26) show a rapid attenuation of the CO₂ growth response with age. Thus, the growth stimulation observed for this pine ecosystem under CO₂ enrichment may represent the maximum response. If it applies to forests globally, the 25% increase in NPP that we observed suggests that enhanced uptake of CO₂ by forests will not exceed 50% of the CO₂ emitted from fossil fuel combustion in the year 2050, when the atmospheric [CO₂] is expected to reach 560 μl liter⁻¹ (1, 27).

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11. Stainless steel dendrometer bands [R. C. Hall, *J. For.* **42**, 742 (1944); B. D. Keeland and R. Sharitz, *Can. J. For. Res.* **24**, 2454 (1993)] were installed on stems 1.4 m above the soil surface on 30 to 40 trees in each plot. The populations of sample trees in ambient and elevated CO₂ plots were normally distributed, and the mean (±1 SD) basal area per tree at the beginning of the experiment was not significantly different between ambient and elevated plots (ambient: 179.8 ± 92.7 cm²; elevated: 186.5 ± 92.6 cm²; $P = 0.57$).
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