

Carbon emissions caused by land use change in Borneo island

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While tropical peat forest occupies only 0.25% of surface area on globe, it accounts 3% of soil organic carbon on earth (Hergoualc' h and Verchot, 2011). Tropical peat forest, in which forest grows on peat with depth of 1 to -10 m, spreads in Southeast Asia such as Borneo and Sumatra Island. Recently, the area of tropical peat forest is rapidly decreasing because of fire or plantation, and has resulted in large carbon lost. Therefore, carbon management and control for tropical peat forest is very important with the objective of development, conservation and disaster prevention. In order to evaluate the effects of land use change on greenhouse gas fluxes of tropical peat lands.