ECOSYSTEMS OF NORTHWESTERN MEXICO ARE CHARACTERIZED BY TEMPERATE AND TROPICAL DRY FORESTS. THERE IS A STRONG SOCIETAL CONCERN THAT CARBON STOCKS ARE RAPIDLY DIMINISHING BY SEVERAL HUMAN DISTURBANCES INCLUDING a) TIMBER HARVESTING, b) FOREST FIRES, c) LAND USE CHANGES, d) OVERGRAZING PRACTICES, e) OTHER ACTIVITIES.

DATA EMPLOYED: a) FOREST INVENTORY b) GROWTH & YIELD MODELS c) FOREST PLAN MANAGEMENT d) HARVESTING AND TRANSPORT OPERATIONS e) ALOMETRIC EQUATIONS AND CARBON FACTORS, ETC.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT REDUCE CARBON STOCKS ARE HUMAN-INDUCED IN NATURE.

1. Forests have small carbon stocks ($\bar{Y}=56.5 \pm 18.4$ Mg ha$^{-1}$)
2. Forests sequester also small carbon amounts ($\bar{Y}=0.88\pm0.40$ Mg C ha$^{-1}$ a$^{-1}$)
3. Carbon emissions are also small ($\bar{Y}=0.61\pm0.41$ Mg C ha$^{-1}$ a$^{-1}$)

SEVERAL EJIDOS WITH TEMPERATE AND TROPICAL DRY FORESTS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBAL WARMING.

LAND USE CHANGES, OVERHARVESTING, FOREST FIRES, OVERGRAZING PRACTICES, SUBTLE CLIMATE CHANGES, PESTS AND DISEASES.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS THAT AIM TO RESTORE CARBON STOCKS IN ABOVEGROUND BIOMASS OF THESE FORESTS MUST CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES: a) CARBON PROJECTS ARE AN IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY SOURCE OF INCOME TO RESTORE CARBON STOCKS. b) A LARGE POTENTIAL FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION PROJECTS. c) LARGE TRACTS OF FORESTS CAN BE INCLUDED IN THESE PROJECTS. d) LONG TERM SCENARIOS CAN BE EXPECTED WHEN PLANNING FOR RESTORING CARBON STOCKS. e) ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS MUST BE ADDITIVE IN ORDER TO BE SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE, E. VIABLE.

i) SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES THAT WE RECOMMEND ARE: i) PLANTINGS, ii) THINNINGS, iii) REGULATING HARVESTING, THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF LIVESTOCK, iv) PROTECTION PRACTICES AGAINST FOREST FIRES AND PESTS AND DISEASES.