



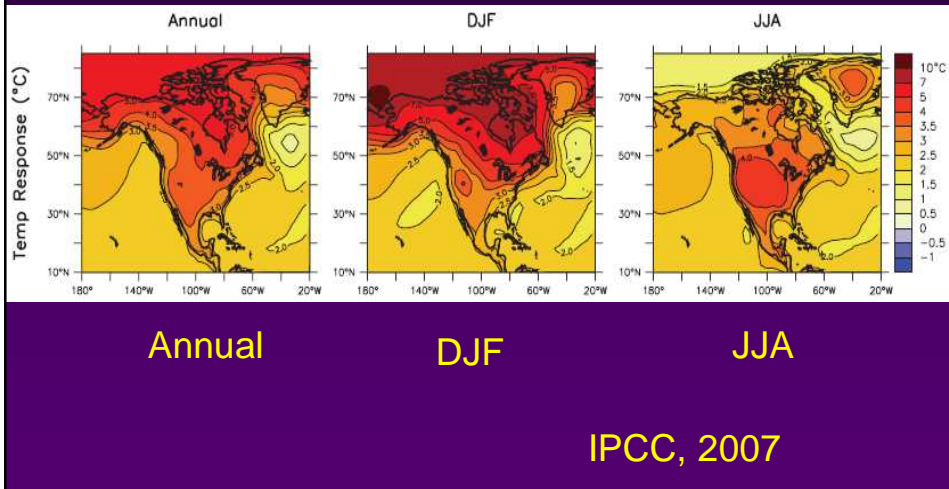
The Impact of Demands for Energy and Environmental Services on Kansas Agriculture

Charles W. Rice
Department of Agronomy

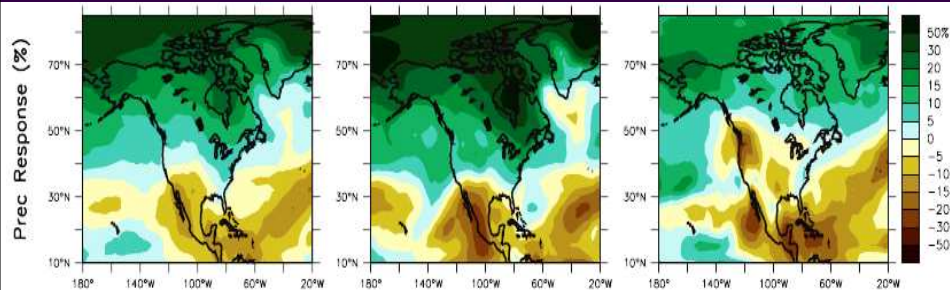


K-State Research and Extension

Temperature



Precipitation Response



Annual

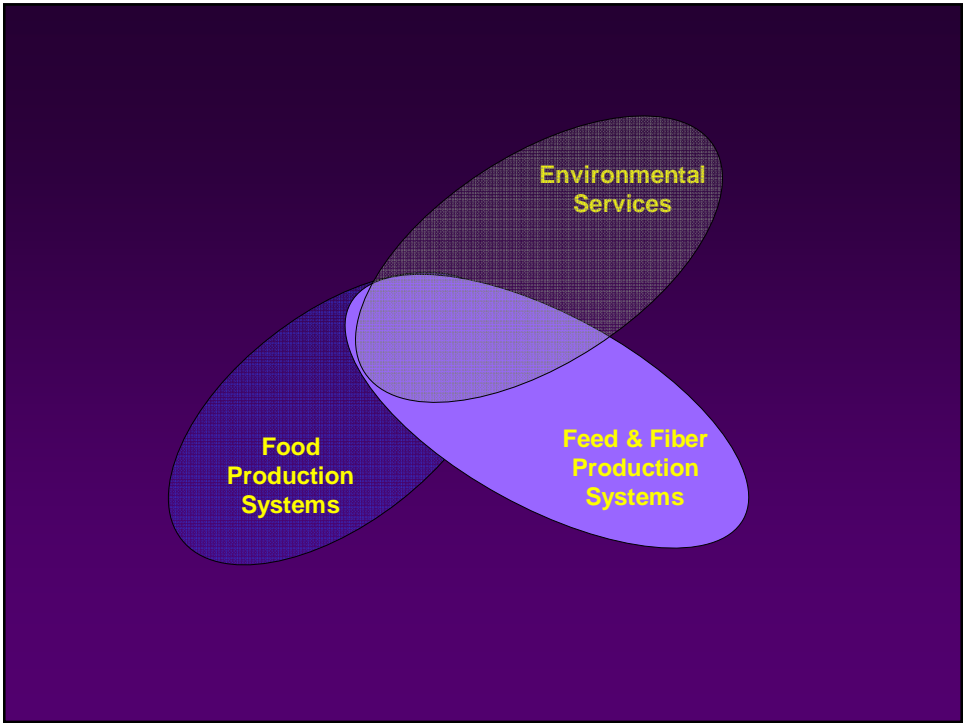
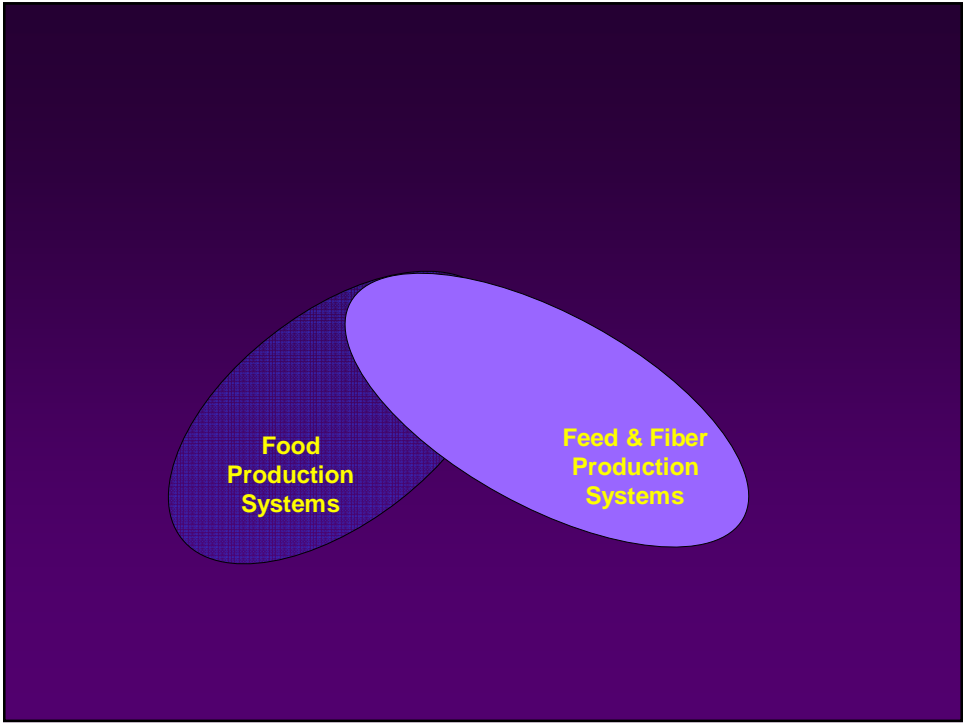
DJF

JJA

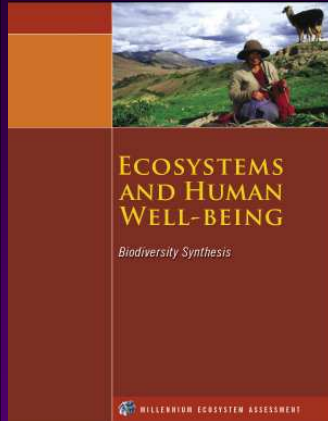
IPCC, 2007

Consequences of Climate Change on Kansas Agriculture

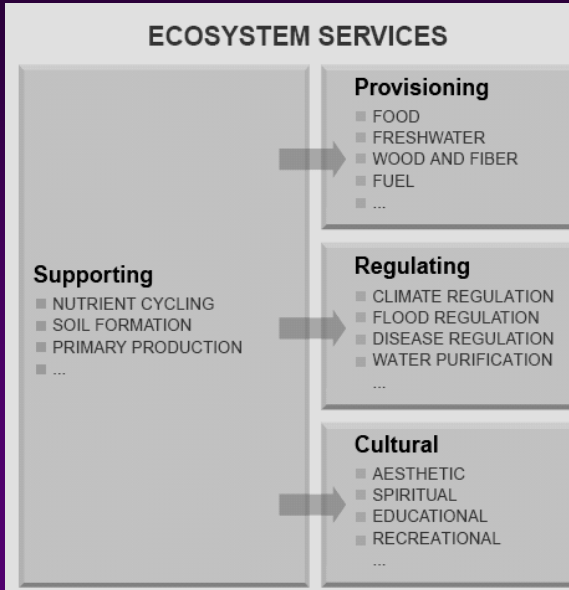
- Increased productivity potential
 - WATER AVAILABILITY
 - Drought
 - Erosion
 - Nitrogen availability
 - Impacts forage quality
 - Grain quality
 - Hasten maturity
 - Shorten growing season
 - Increased pests



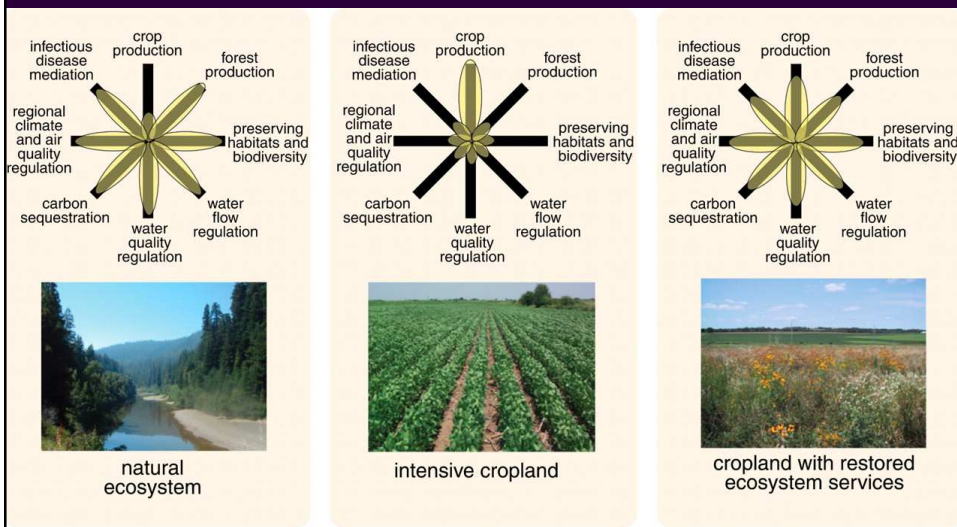
Some functions are "ecosystem services" defined as conditions and processes through which natural ecosystems, and the species that are part of them, help sustain and fulfill human life



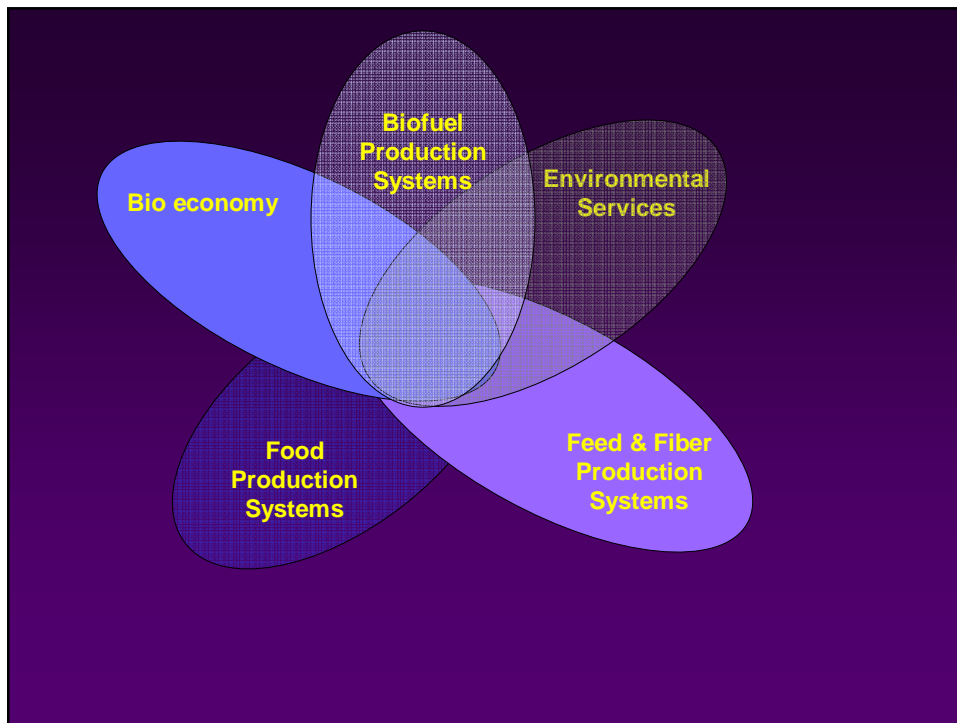
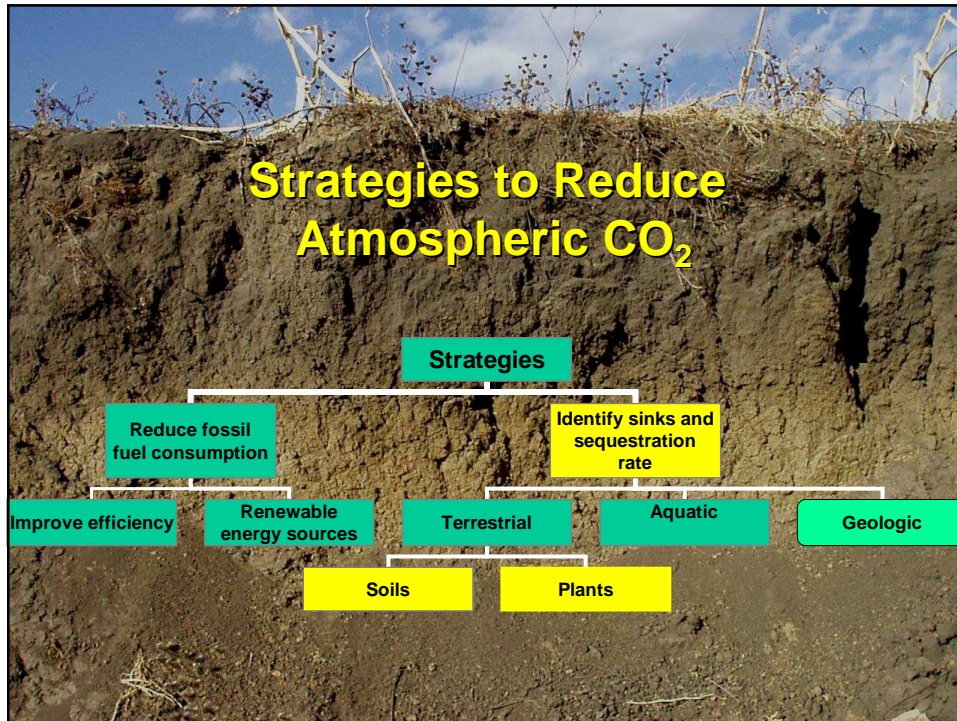
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

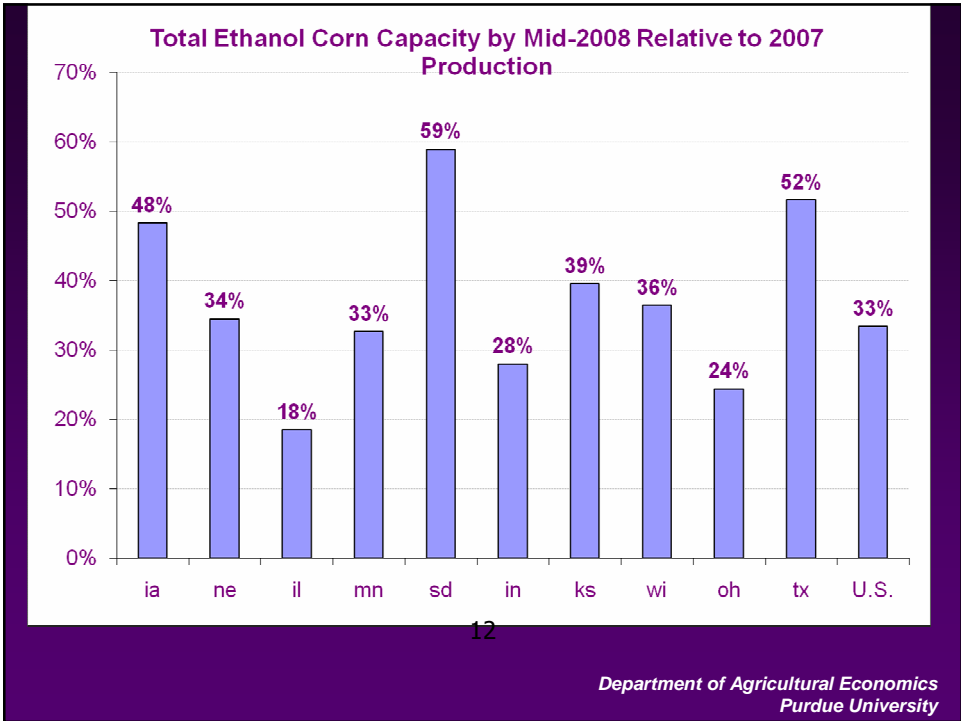
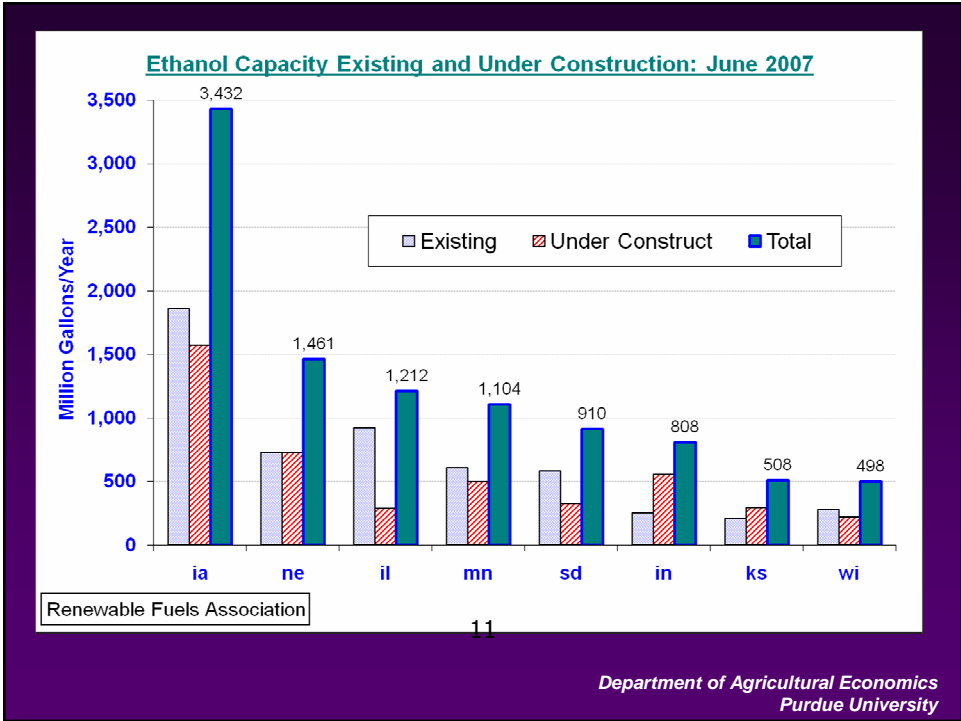


Comparing land use and trade-offs to ecosystem services



Foley et al. 2005

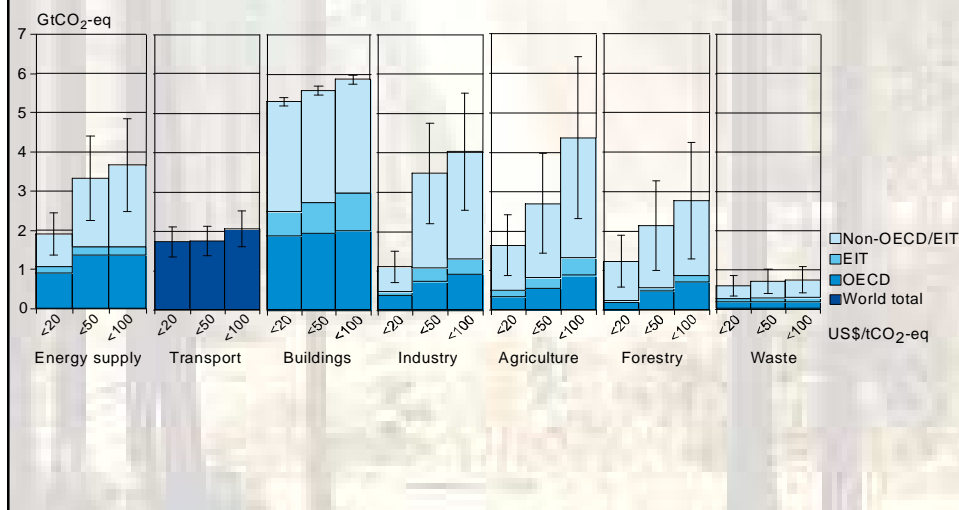


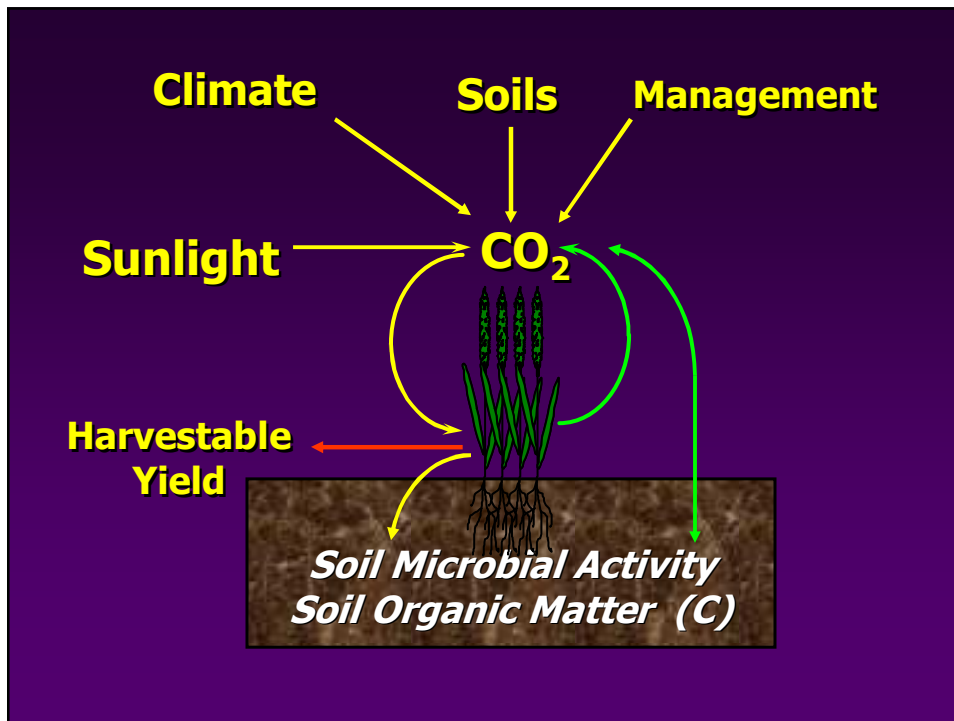
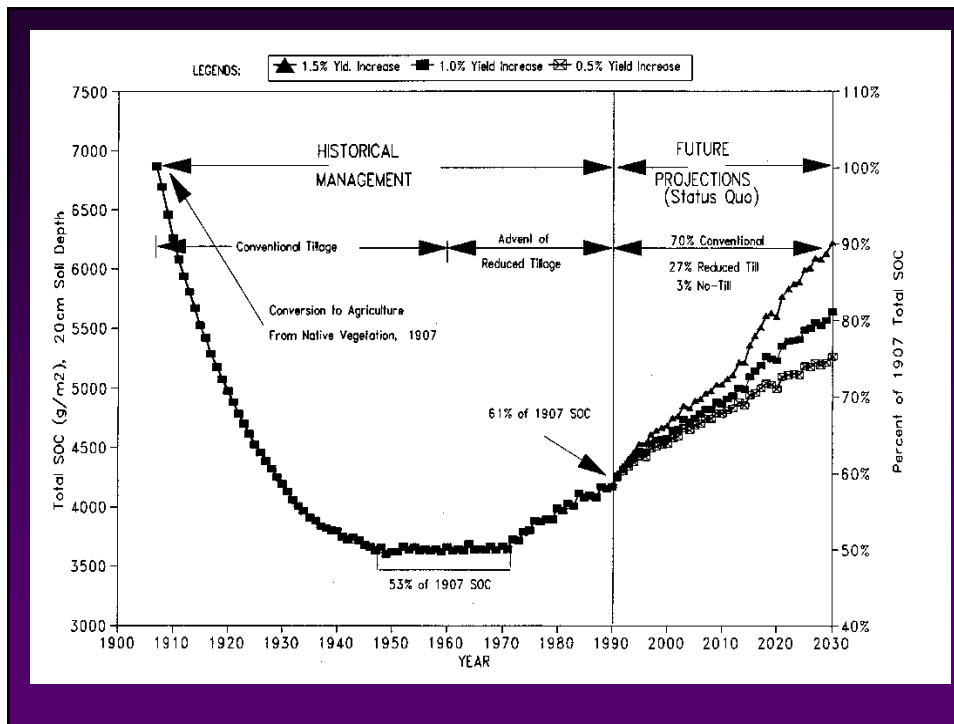


Biofuel Production Concerns

- *Changes in land use, and potential conversion of conservation lands to biomass production.*
- *Changes in water needs, availability, and water quality impacts.*
- *Competition for grains and oilseeds and impacts on food and feed availability and prices.*
- *Lifecycle analyses and GHG/C accounting for biofuels production.*
- *Assessing co-benefits of biofuel production, such as soil quality, reduced erosion from marginal crop lands, and enhanced wildlife benefits.*

Global economic mitigation potential for different sectors at different carbon prices



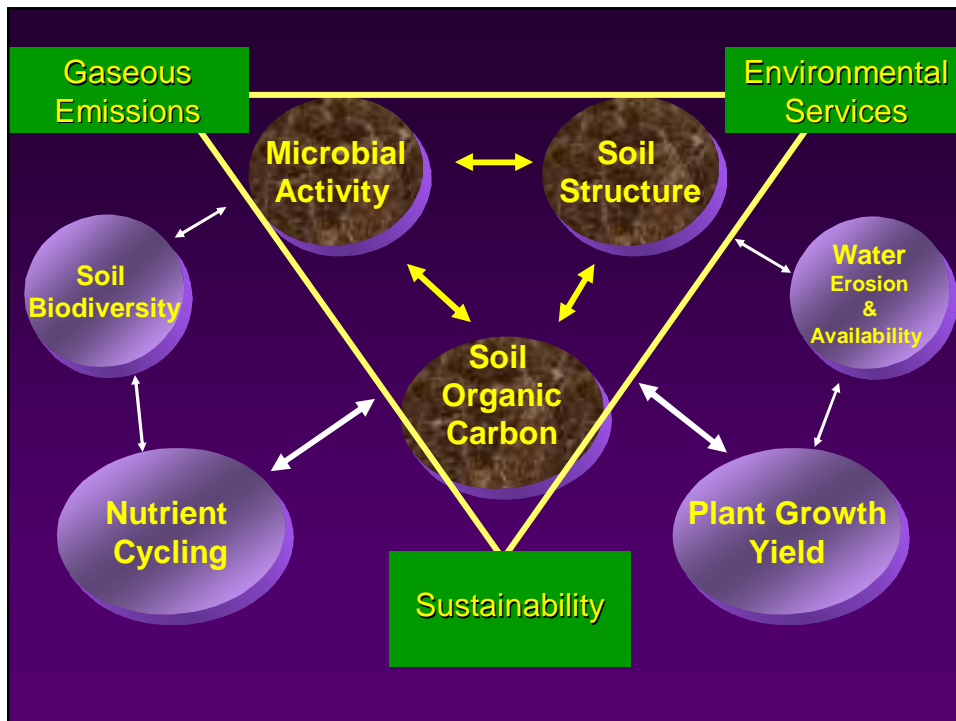


No-Tillage Cropping Systems



Photo courtesy of R. Lal


- Restores soil carbon
- Saves fuel
- Saves labor
- Reduces erosion
- Conserves moisture
- Improved soil fertility
- Controls weed
- Planting on the best date
- Lowers machinery costs
- Improves wildlife habitat




A FARM OF THE FUTURE

Ecosystem Services previously taken for free could generate perhaps half the income of a farm, if markets for various kinds of environmental credits take off as hoped. Farmlands in the future may have a diverse portfolio of ecosystem services to offer to a wide range of customers.


BIODIVERSITY CREDITS
Conservation organizations are leasing development rights from the owners of undisturbed forests and other habitats that host threatened endemic species and fast-vanishing ecosystems.




CO₂ OFFSET CREDITS
When landowners plant new forests and promise never to cut or burn the trees, they can receive carbon dioxide offset credits that industries will buy to help them comply with restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions.

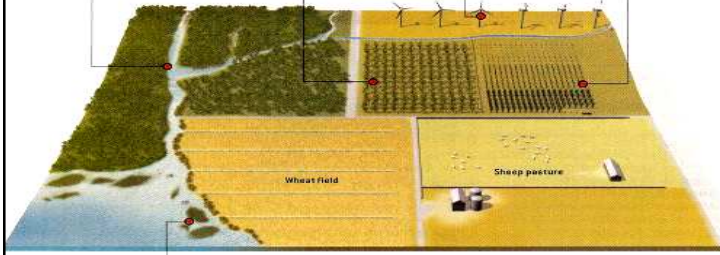


RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY
Wind farms generate nonpolluting electricity that commands premium prices in deregulated power markets. The turbines can also garner tax credits that subsidize their capital and operating costs.




CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE TIMBER
Sustainably harvested timber is now one of numerous "eco-labeled" products that are certified as ecologically sound and sold at a premium in specialty markets.






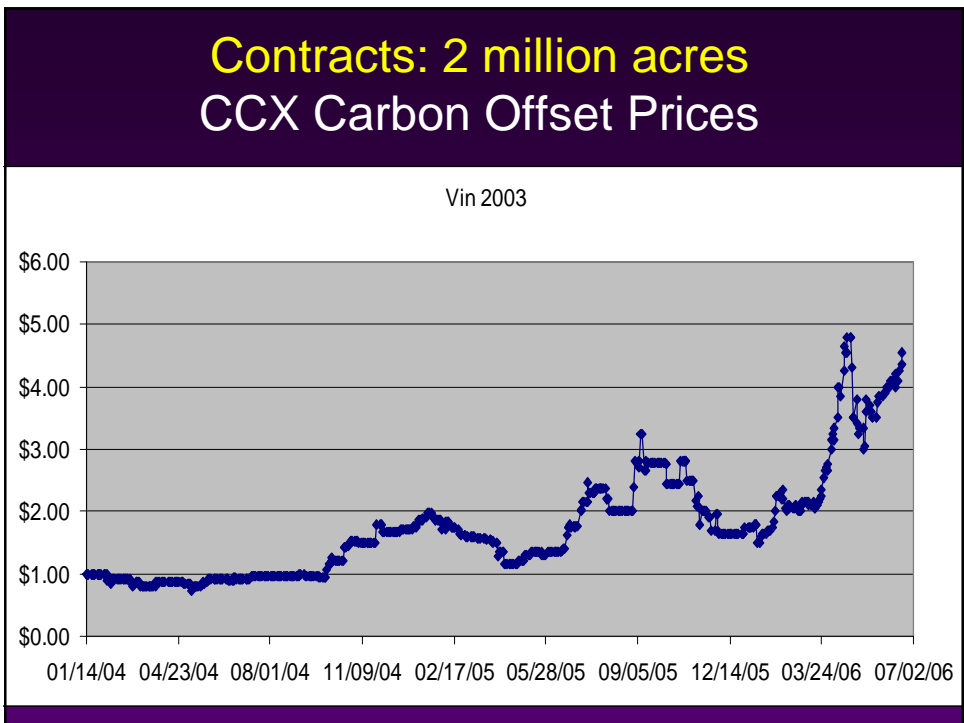
WATER CREDITS
Careful management of water and wetlands is economically valuable for many reasons. Urban water authorities purchase water filtration credits to protect the quality of their watersheds, wetland owners can also receive compensation from government agencies for flood control services, from conservation organizations for the preservation of migratory waterfowl breeding areas, and from agricultural cooperatives for the prevention of soil salinity increases caused by overdrawn groundwater aquifers.



COMMODITY	PERCENT OF FARM'S INCOME	CUSTOMER
Biodiversity credits	5	Conservation trust
CO ₂ offset credits	10	Steelmaker
Renewable electricity	15	Power market
Certified sustainable timber	20	Specialty market
Water credits	20	Urban water market
Wheat	15	World market
Wool	15	World market



**Scientific American's
Vision of the
Future Farm**
Scientific American, Special Issue
September 2005



Summary

- Agricultural soil C sequestration
 - Keeps land in production
 - Improves soil quality
 - In many cases increases profitability for the farmer
 - Provides other environmental benefits to society
 - Water quality (less runoff, less erosion)
 - Flood control
 - Wildlife habitat
 - May help adapt to climate change as well as mitigate

Summary

- Design Agricultural Systems
 - Improved energy output per water/energy input
 - Long term sustainability life cycle based
 - Maintain soil carbon
 - Balance nutrients, pesticides
 - Lower net Carbon emissions

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- **Websites**

www.oznet.ksu.edu/kccm

www.soilcarboncenter.k-state.edu/

www.oznet.ksu.edu/ctec

www.casmgs.colostate.edu/



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