

Agriculture's Opportunity in Mitigating Greenhouse Gases

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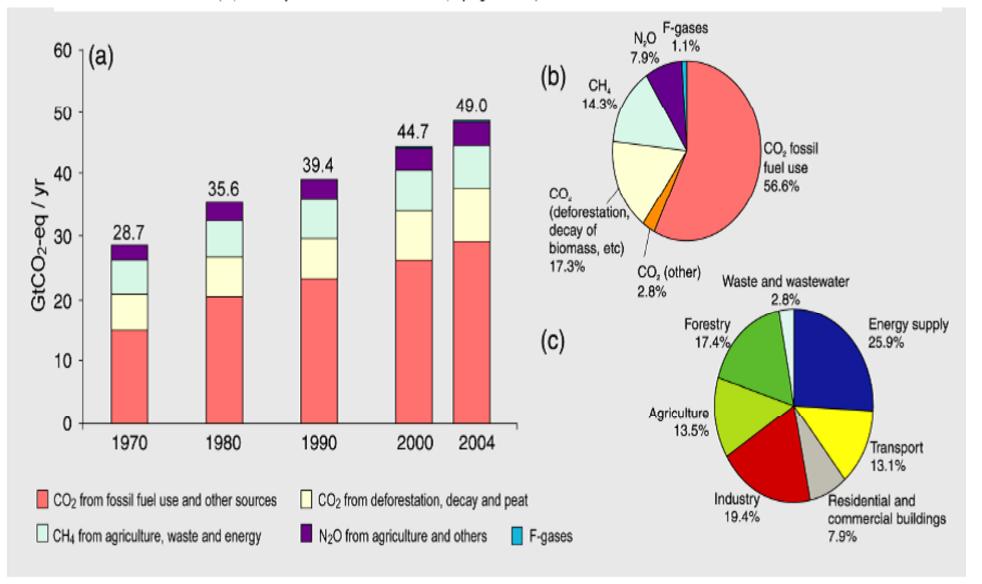


Lead Author, IPCC AR4 WGIII



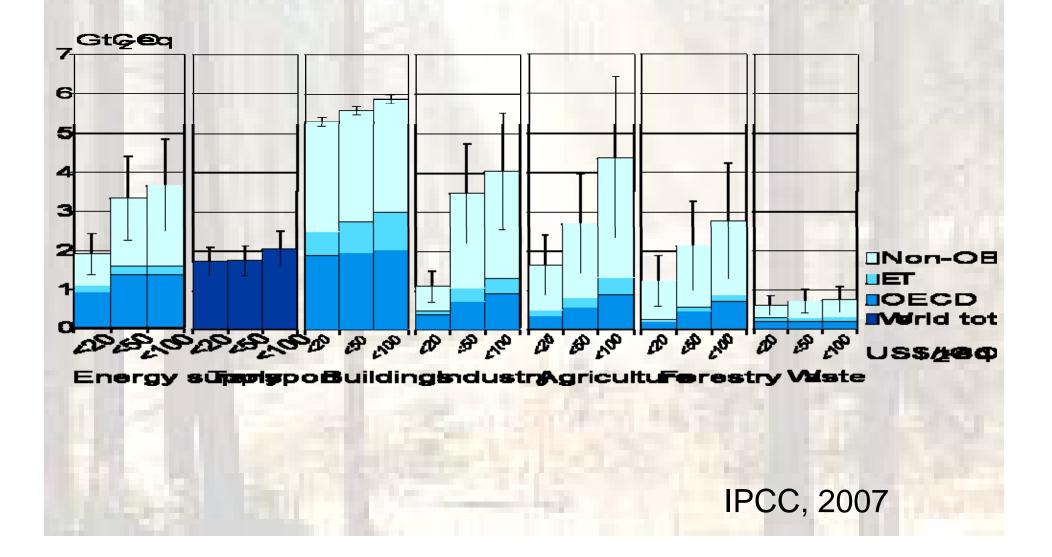
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Figure SPM.3. (a) Global annual emissions of anthropogenic GHGs from 1970 to 2004. (b) Share of different anthropogenic GHGs in total emissions in 2004 in terms of CO₂-eq. (c) Share of different sectors in total anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2004 in terms of CO₂-eq. (c) Share of different sectors in total anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2004 in terms of CO₂-eq. (Forestry includes deforestation). (Figure 2.1)



IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, Working Group III, 2007

Global economic mitigation potential for different sectors at different carbon prices



Agriculture

- A large proportion of the mitigation potential of agriculture (excluding bioenergy) arises from soil C sequestration, which has strong synergies with sustainable agriculture and generally reduces vulnerability to climate change.
- Agricultural practices collectively can make a significant contribution at low cost
 - By increasing soil carbon sinks,
 - By reducing GHG emissions,
 - By increasing energy efficiency within agriculture
 - By contributing biomass feedstocks for energy use

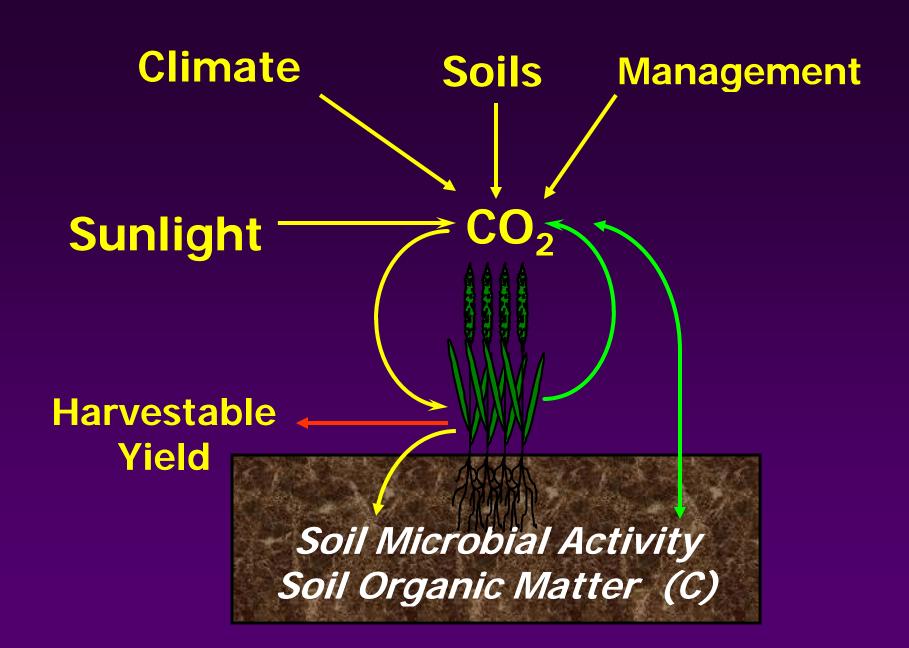
Consortium for Agricultural Soil Mitigation of Greenhouse Gases

- To provide the tools and information to successfully implement soil carbon sequestration and reduce greenhouse gas emissions so that
 - the accumulation of greenhouse gases is lowered in the atmosphere,
 - while providing income and incentives to farmers and improving sustainability.

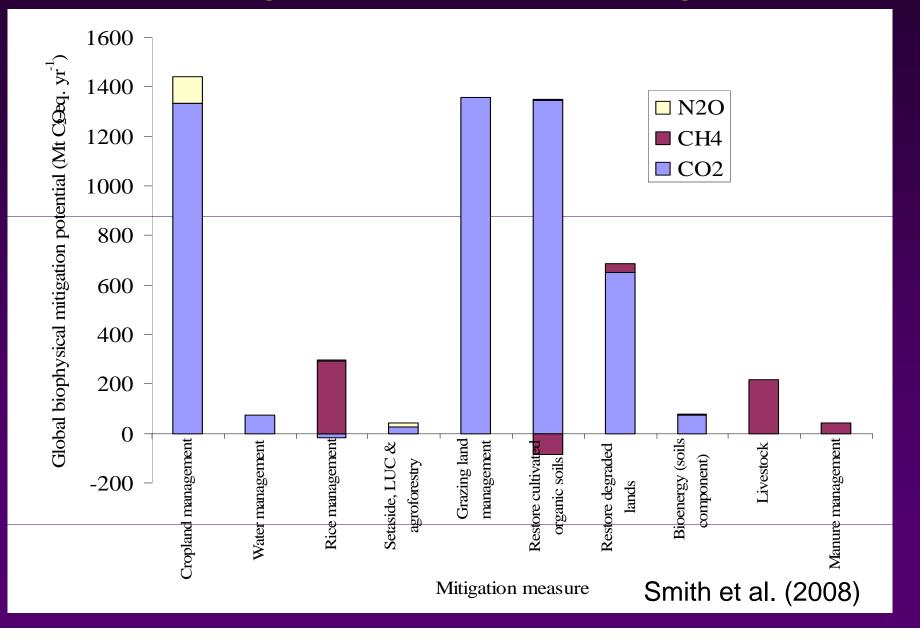
Kansas State University Iowa State University Montana State University Ohio State University Texas A&M University Pacific Northwest National Labs Colorado State University Michigan State University University of Nebraska Purdue University Oregon State University

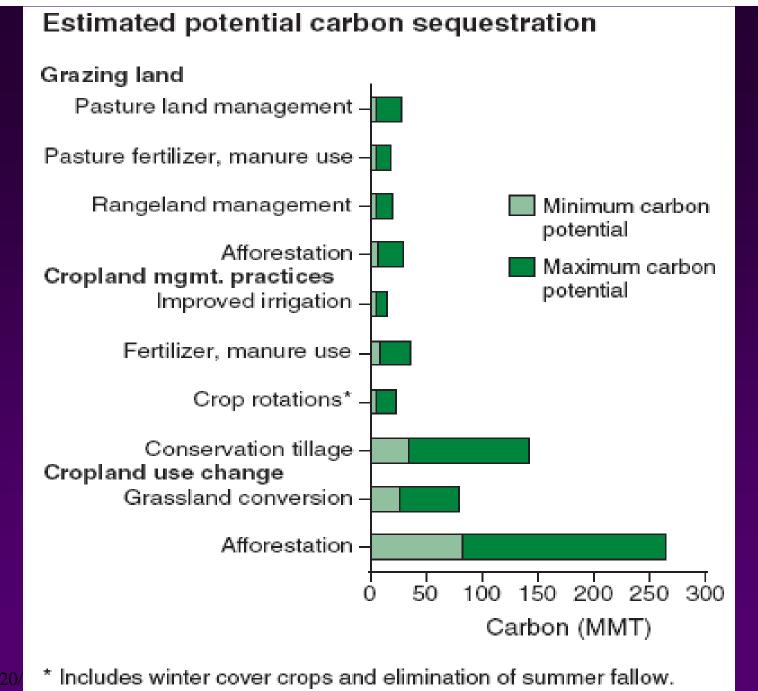
CASMGS

- Improve understanding of basic processes and mechanisms.
- Evaluate 'best management practices' to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions.
- Provide decisions support tools and evaluate alternative national economic and policy strategies.
- Assess impacts of mitigation programs on crop production potential, food security and environmental quality.
- Provide information to: policy makers, agricultural sector, energy and transportation industries, the scientific community and the general public.
- Team: Agronomy, Crop Science, Ecology, Economics, Engineering, Remote Sensing, Sociology, Soil Science



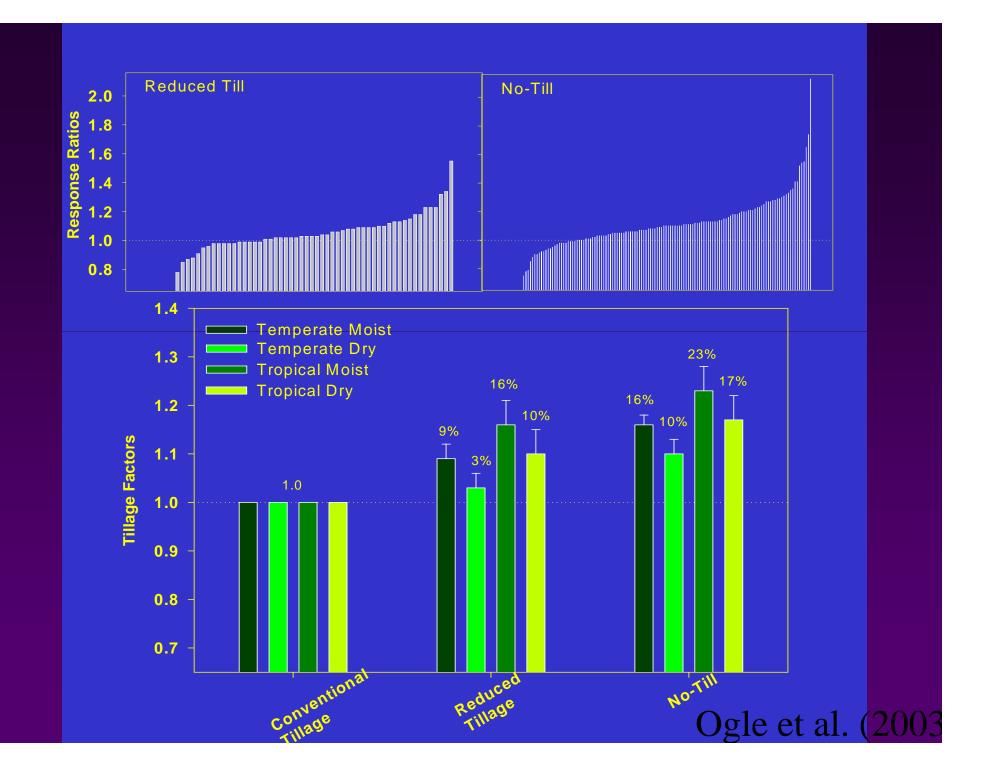
Global mitigation potential in agriculture





[ERS 2004]

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Soil C sequestration rates for 15 years (Mg C/ha/y)

Depth	Fertilizer N Tilled	Fertilizer N No-till	Manure N Tilled	Manure N No-till
cm				
0-5	0.161	0.351	0.393	1.182
0-15	0.254	0.497	0.792	1.402
0-30	0.336	0.717	0.839	1.387
0-60	0.146	1.325	0.733	1.141

Nicoloso et al., 2008

Conservation Agriculture



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



- Capacity
- Understand variability
- Measurement, Monitoring and Verification

Conclusions

- Agriculture has a significant role to play in climate mitigation
- Agriculture is cost competitive with mitigation options in other sectors
- Bio-energy crops and improved energy efficiency in agriculture can contribute to further climate mitigation, but the savings are usually counted in other sectors
- Agricultural mitigation should be part of a portfolio of mitigation measures to reduce emissions / increase sinks while new, low carbon energy technologies are developed.

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Websites

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