FEDIOL General Assembly Conference

Reaching positive carbon and biodiversity impact during arable farming: a scientific viewpoint

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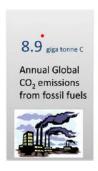


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Soil Carbon and international ambition

Initiative of French Minister of Agriculture for COP21

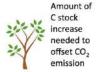








.9/ 2400 = 4%







Source: Minasny et al (2017)

The current EU ambition: carbon neutrality





Long term GHG emissions ambition for EU (COM (2018 773)): reduce from 5000 Mton CO₂₋eq to zero before 2050, with 50% reduction in agriculture





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How is the ambition realised for agriculture?

- CAP and trade schemes: limit total GHG emission
- National policies in connection with environmental constraints
 - Regulations on use of catch crops and manure
 - Regulations on crop rotation schemes, preservation nature
 - Regulations on soil management practices to boost SOC
- Voluntary markets (following strict protocols)





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Carbon sequestration in arable systems: the basics Sunlight Photosynthesis Animal respiration Plant respiration Possils and fossil fuels Soil for life Soil for life

The benefits of SOC for farming

Soil organic matter improves:

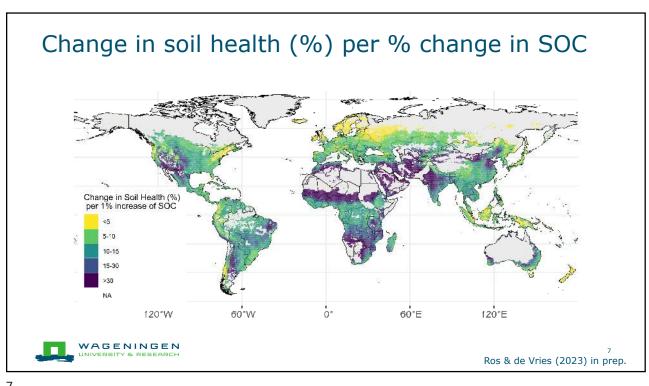
- aggregate-stability
- water storage capacity and infiltration rate
- nutrient supply
- soil biodiversity
- (soil) disease resistance
- degradation pesticides, retention pollutants

In particular when SOC is lower than 2%









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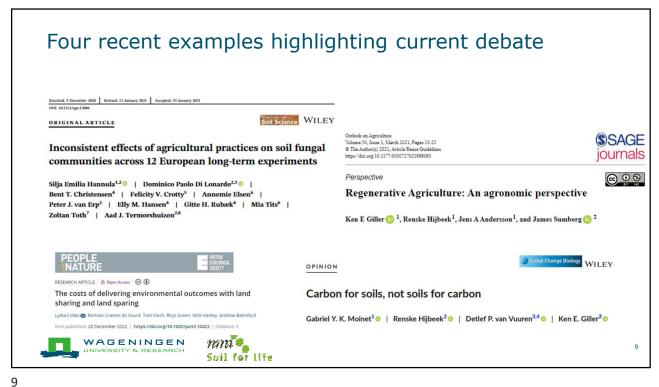
Carbon sequestration (impacts): scientific challenges

- Soils saturates with carbon and losses increase with SOC
- Land sharing versus land sparing
- Optimising management in view of impacts on
 - Greenhouse gas emissions CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O
 - Ammonia and biodiversity
 - Nutrients and water quality
 - Soil health
- Economic benefits are weakly underpinned
- Managing expectations: changes in SOC are rather slow





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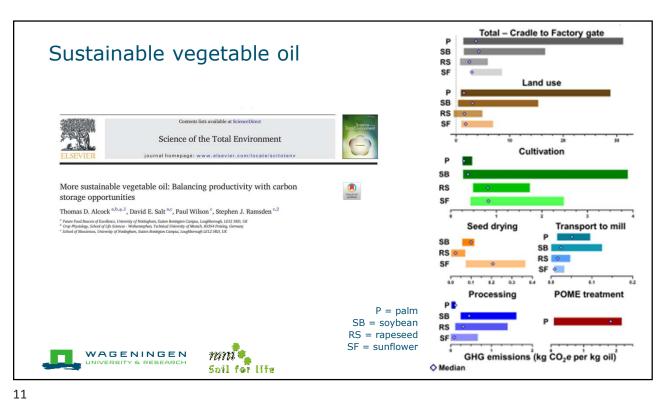
Carbon sequestration: agricultural challenges

- Improvement of SOC above agronomic target
 - Requires long-term perspective
 - Crops boosting SOC are economically often less attractive (W-EU)
 - Mitigation of trade-offs to environment
- Monitoring SOC requires affordable and robust measurement methods
 - Satellite based: fail on local and farm scale
 - Wet chemistry based: too costly
 - Sensor fusion: high perspective (and in development)





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Thanks!

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The sustainable production of oilseeds

Table 1. Agronomic principles and practices considered to be part of Regenerative Agriculture and their potential impacts on restoration of soil health and reversal of biodiversity loss.

Principles	Practices	Restoration of soil health	Reversal of biodiversity loss
Minimize tillage	Zero-till, reduced tillage, conservation agriculture, controlled traffic	100	-
Maintain soil cover	Mulch, cover crops, permaculture	844	*
Build soil C	Biochar, compost, green manures, animal manures	898	_
Sequester carbon	Agroforestry, silvopasture, tree crops	***	88
Relying more on biological nutrient cycles	Animal manures, compost, compost tea, green manures and cover crops, maintain living roots in soil, inoculation of soils and composts, reduce reliance on mineral fertilizers, organic agriculture, permaculture	800	-
Foster plant diversity	Diverse crop rotations, multi-species cover crops, agroforestry	est.	444
Integrate livestock	Rotational grazing, holistic [Savory] grazing, pasture cropping, silvopasture	**	?
Avoid pesticides	Diverse crop rotations, multi-species cover crops, agroforestry		\$190
Encouraging water percolation	Biochar, compost, green manures, animal manures, holistic [Savory] grazing	Hotok	-

Based on McGuire (2018), Burgess et al. (2019) and Merfield (2019).





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