World Soil Issues and Sustainable Development: An agenda for Action 40 years ISRIC – World Soil Information (Anniversary Seminar, 9th March 2006, Wageningen)

Soil Organic Carbon Stocks/Sequestration and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Carlos C. Cerri, Carlos E. P. Cerri, David Powlson, Niels H. Batjes, Martial Bernoux, Keith Paustian, Eleanor Milne, Charles W. Rice



TOPICS

General Considerations

Importance of soil organic carbon Carbon balance and sequestration The tropics

Carbon sequestration and international effort

Soil Organic Carbon / GHGs in the tropics

Known knows Known unknowns Unknown unknowns

Final Considerations

TOPICS

General Considerations

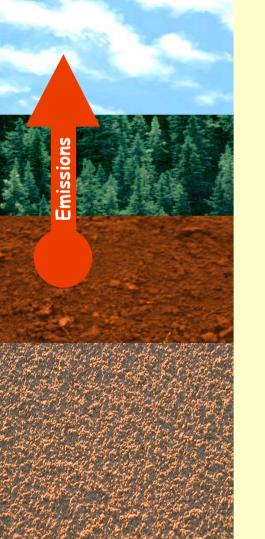
Importance of soil organic carbonCarbon balance and sequestrationThe tropicsCarbon sequestration and international effort

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Final Considerations

Importance of SOC at global scale Pg



Atmosphere

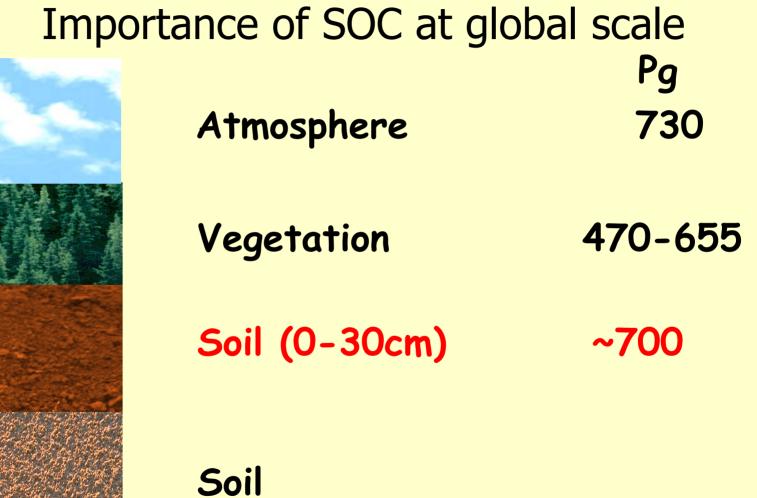
Vegetation 470-655

Soil (0-30cm) ~700

Soil (1m)

1500 - 2000 Values in Gt C (1Gt = 10⁹ t = 1 Pg)

 $730 + \Delta$



(1m) 1500-2000 Values in Gt C (1Gt = 10⁹ t = 1 Pg)

Importance of SOC at global scale

Atmosphere

Vegetation

Soil

(1m)

Soil (0-30cm)

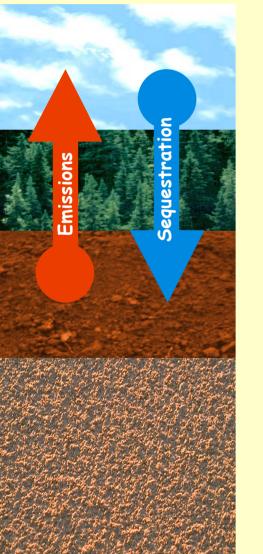
Pg 730 -∆

470-655

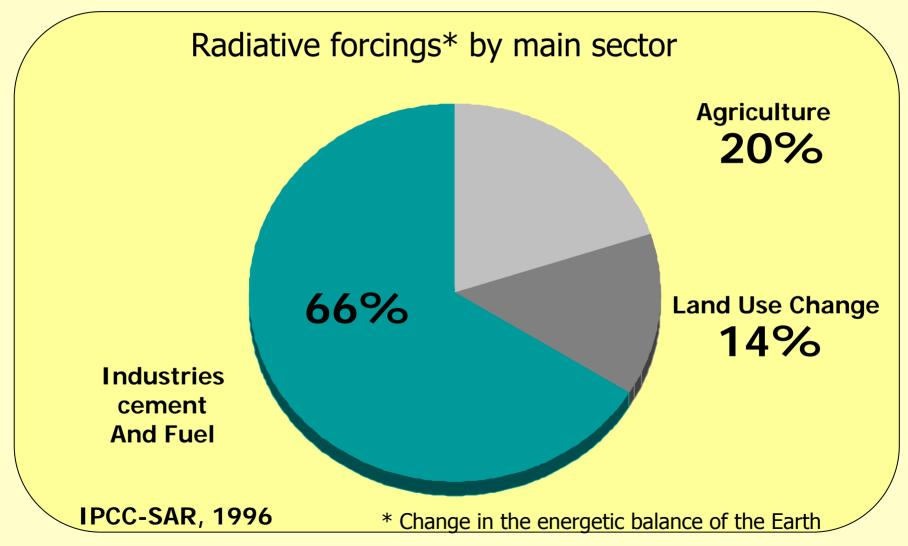
~700

1500-2000

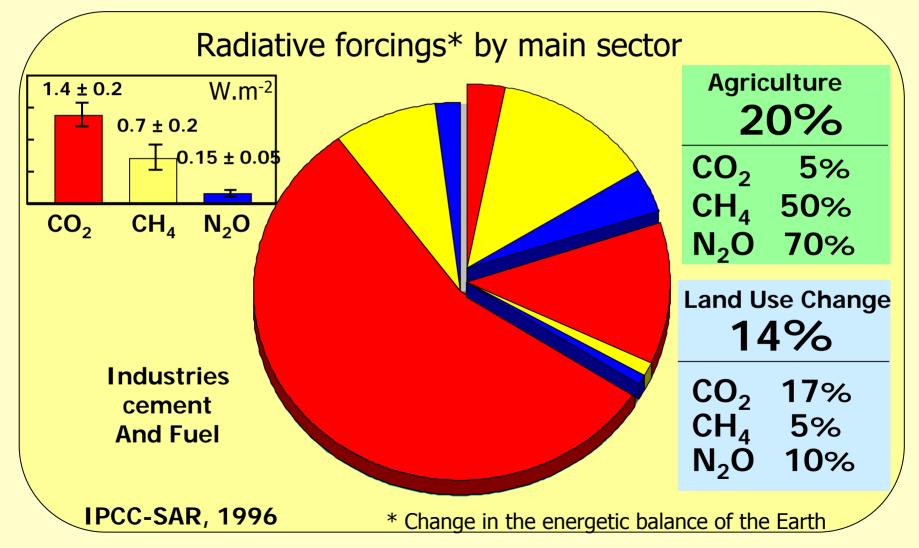
Values in Gt C (1Gt = 10^9 t = 1 Pg)



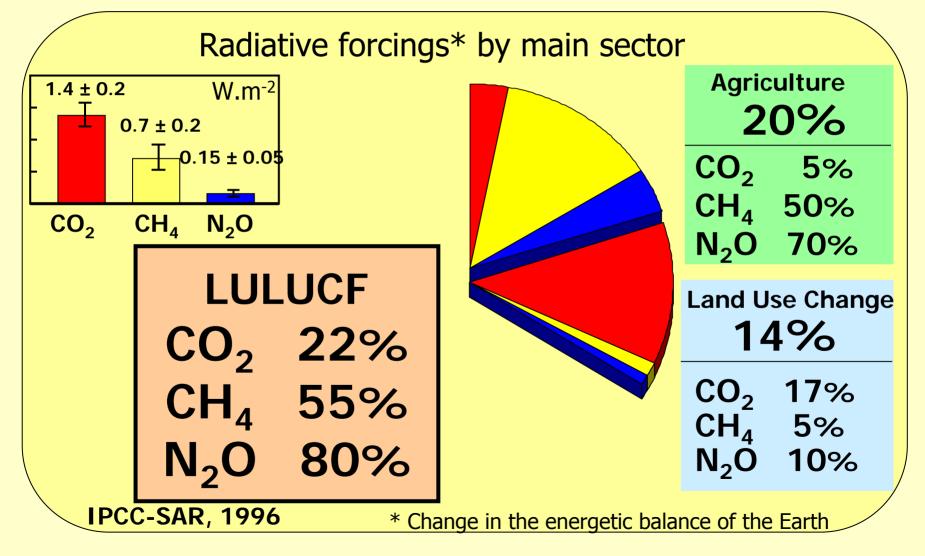
Importance of LULUCF to the radiative forcing



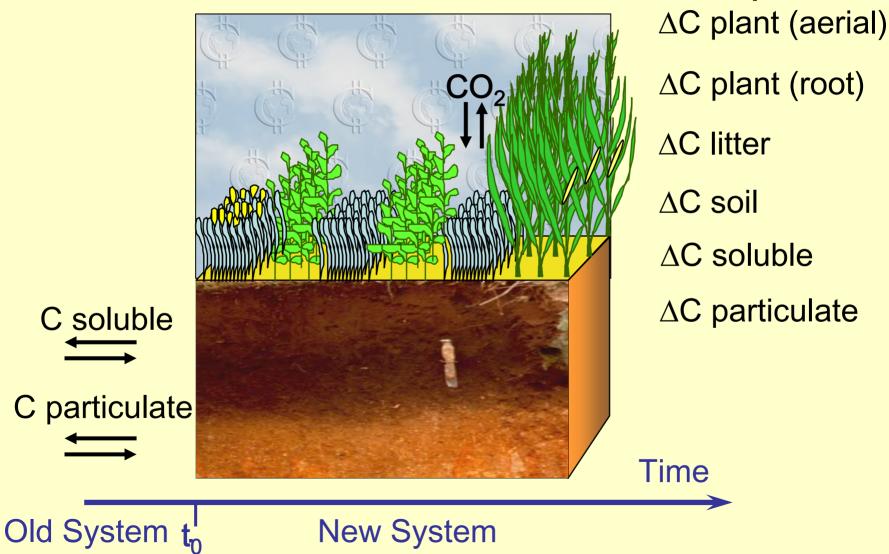
Importance of LULUCF to the radiative forcing

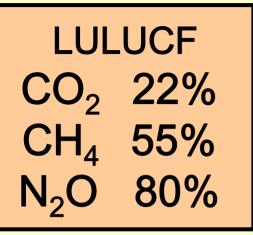


Importance of LULUCF to the radiative forcing



Carbon Balance at the plot scale





Carbon Sequestration at the plot scale

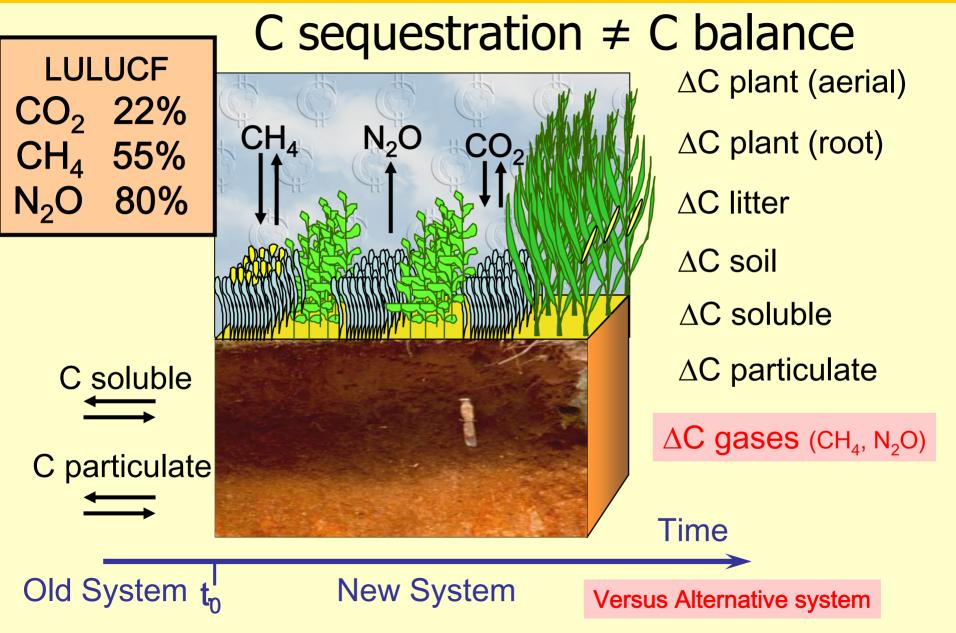
It must be computed all 3 gases and reported using the same equivalent

Global Warming Potential (GWP)

CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
1	23	296

 CO_2 Equivalent 1 kg $CH_4 = 23$ kg CO_2 eq 1 kg $N_2O = 296$ kg CO_2 eq

C Equivalent 1 kg C-CH₄ = 8.4 kg Ceq 1 kg N-N₂O = 126.9 kg Ceq



Rates of land use change is greatest in the tropics

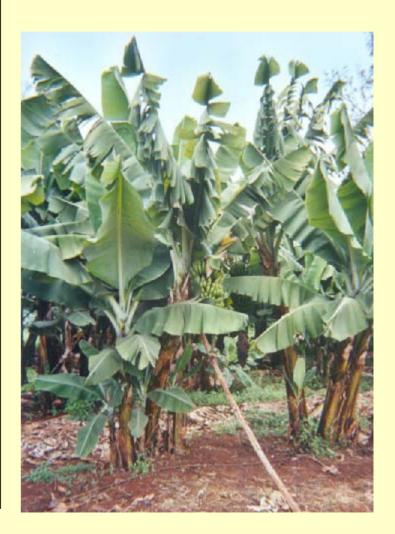
Feed 70% of the population (Lal and Sanchez 1992)

Increasing demand for land will be met by converting forest and pasture (C release)

 ~ 26% of global SOC stocks are in the tropics (Batjes 1996)

Relatively little information on soils and how they react to land use change

The Tropics



Carbon sequestration and international effort

- The Kyoto Protocol CO₂ emissions can be offset against carbon removal from the atmosphere
- 1st commitment period: 2008 2012
- Article 3.3: forestry activities
- Article 3.4: management of agricultural soils
- Changes before 2008?
- UNFCCC Inventories of CO₂ emissions from LUC
- Soils sources/sinks C?



Carbon sequestration and international effort



Kyoto Protocol

We need more scientific knowledge

TOPICS

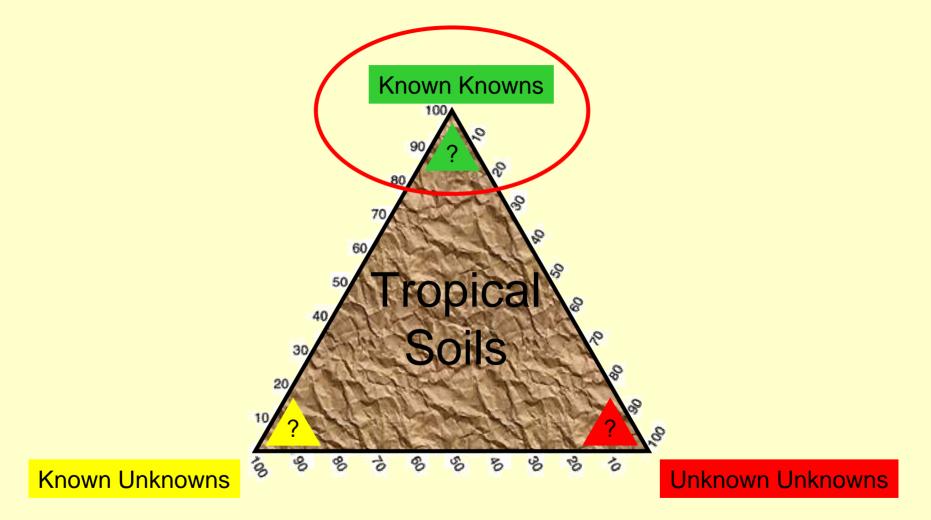
General Considerations

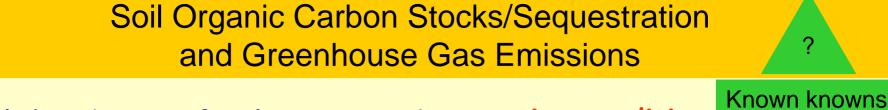
- Importance of soil organic carbon Carbon balance and sequestration The tropics
- Carbon sequestration and international effort

Soil Organic Carbon / GHGs in the tropics

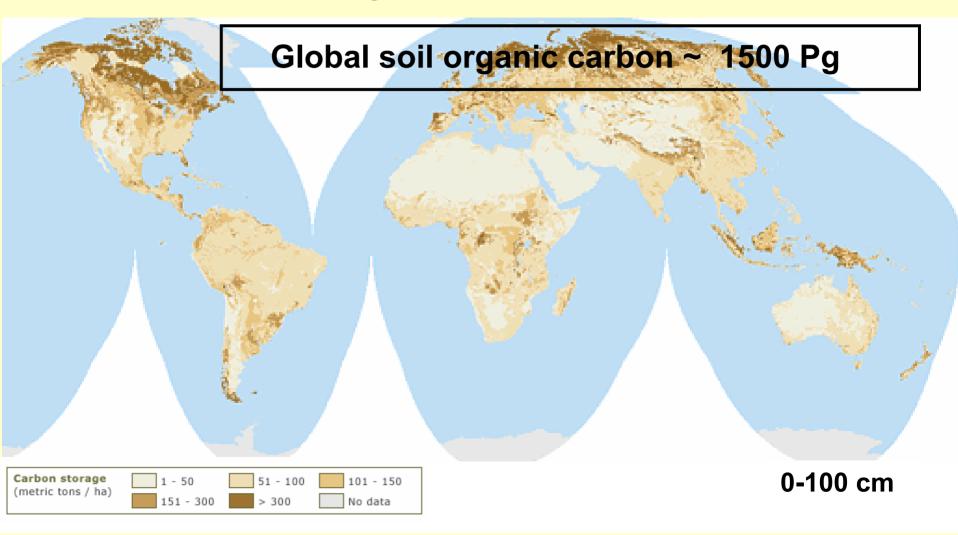
Known knows Known unknowns Unknown unknowns

Final Considerations

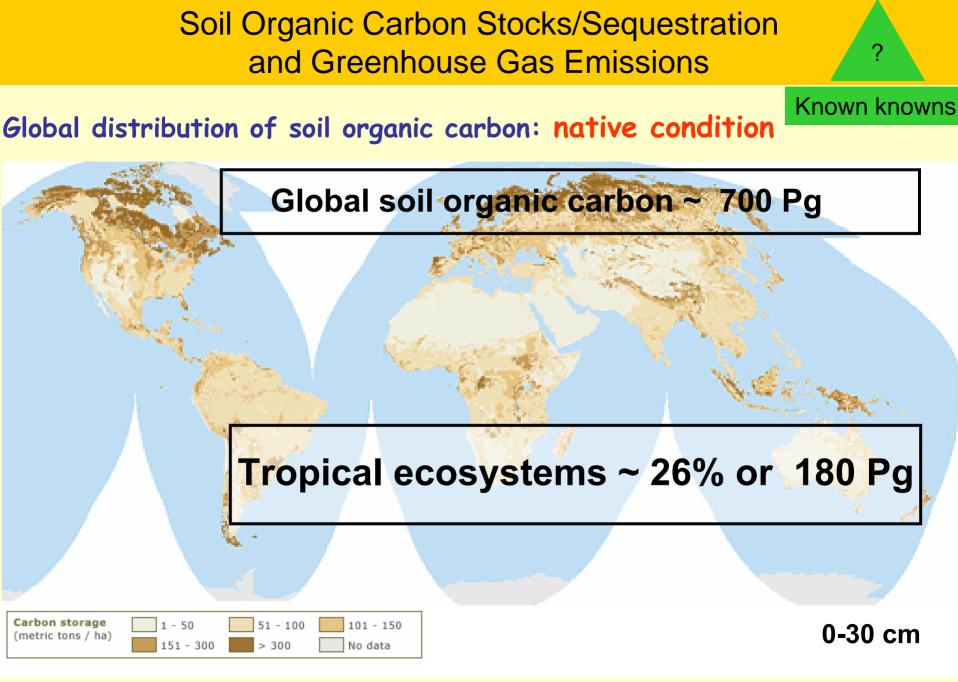




Global distribution of soil organic carbon: native condition

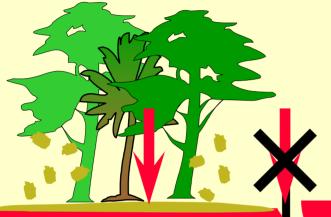


WRI, 2000 (FAO, 1995 & Batjes, 1996)



WRI, 2000 (FAO, 1995 & Batjes, 1996)

Decline in SOM \Longrightarrow **GHG emissions**





?

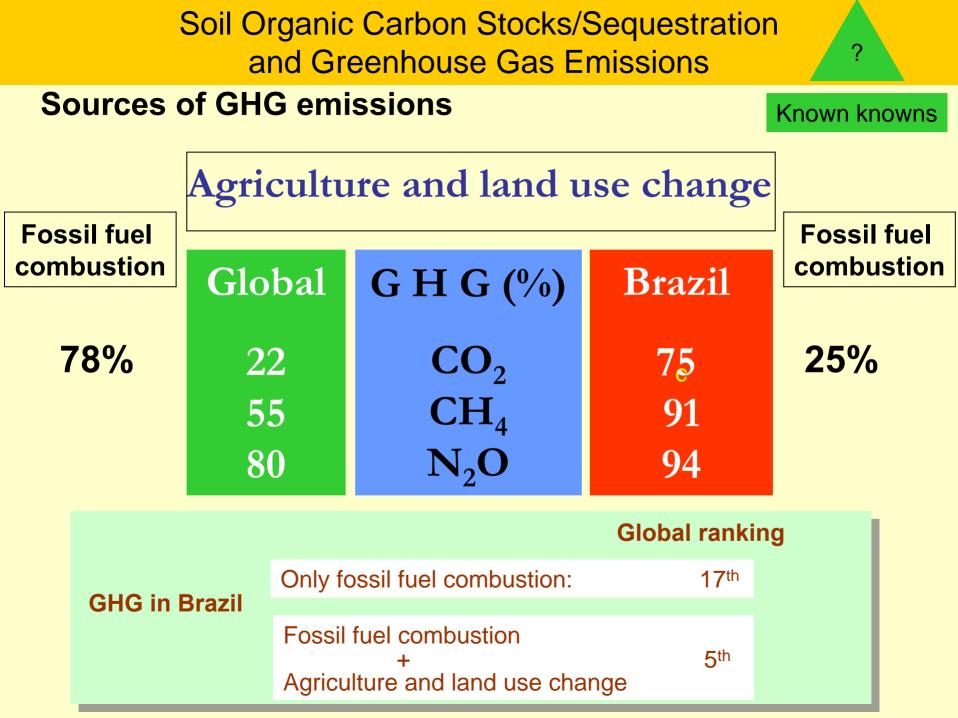
GHG CO₂ N₂O CH₄

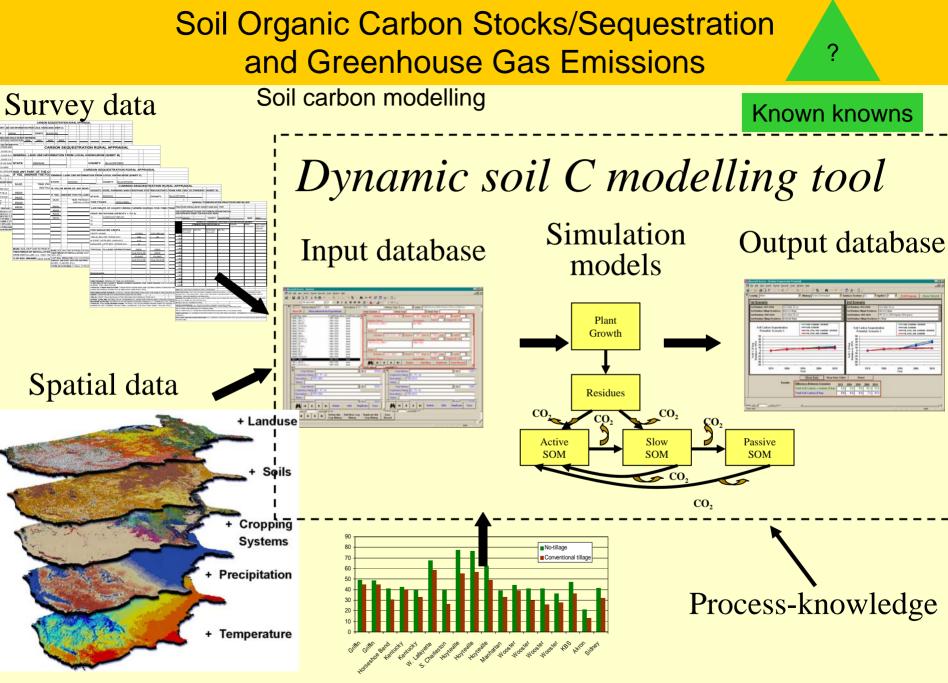
Carbon inputs and SOM decomposition rates are higher in the humid tropics

Soil Carbon stock Remaining from native vegetation

DEFORESTATION







Long-term experiments

After: Easter et al. (2005)

Known knowns

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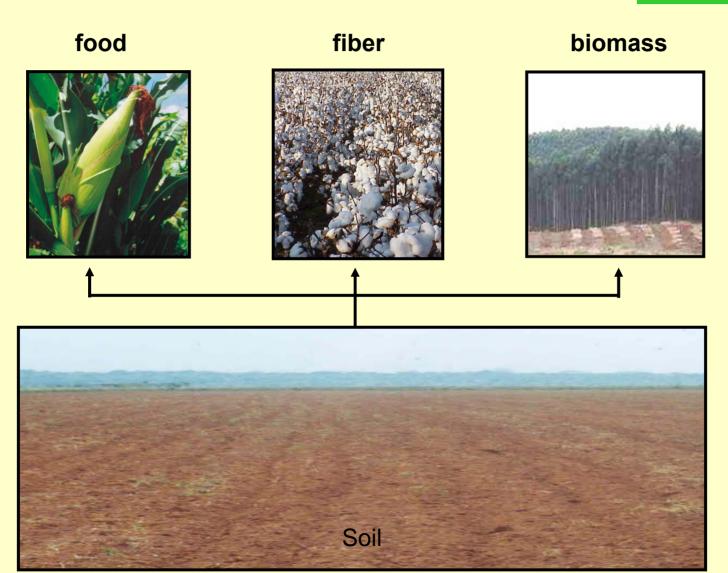
• Estimates of soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks for the Brazilian Amazon obtained from different studies (Cerri et al. 2006, *AEE subm*.)

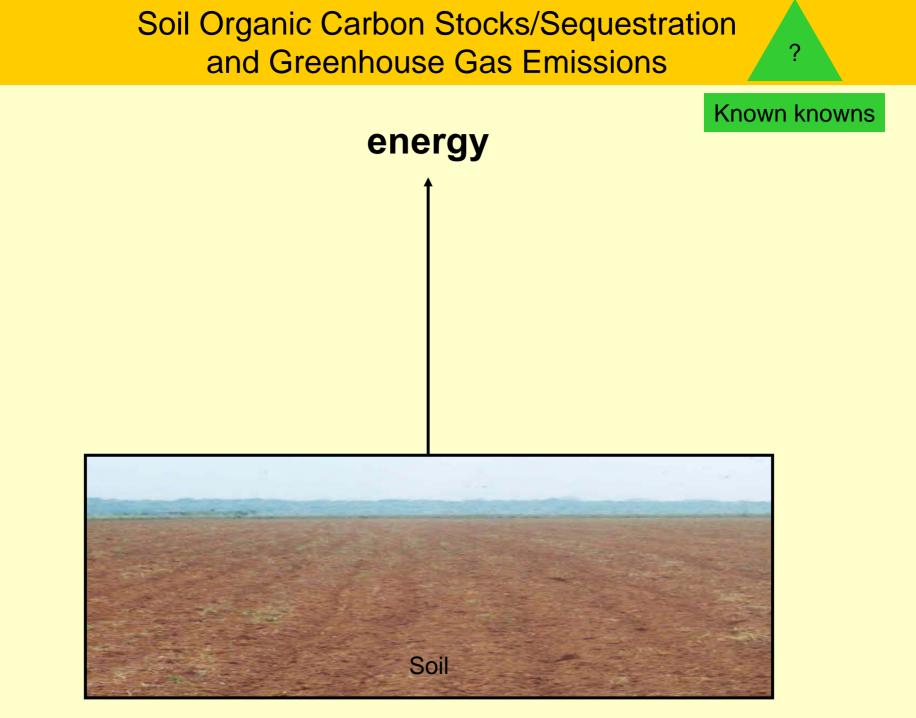
Source	Soil layer (cm)	SOC stocks (Pg)
Moraes et al. (1995)	0-20	21
Batjes & Dijshoorn (1999)	0-30	25
Bernoux et al. (2002)	0-30	22.7 ± 2.3
Batjes (2005)	0-30	23.9 - 24.2
GEFSOC project*		
Century	0-20	32.6
RothC	0-20	27.0
IPCC	0-30	26.9

* Estimates for the year 2000 and includes land use changes and management practices

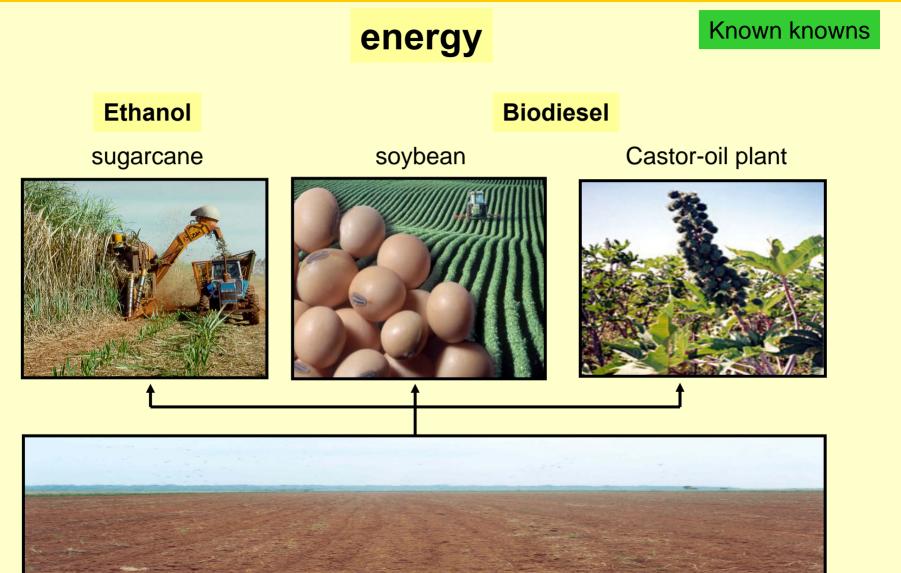
 Estimates of SOC stocks and changes remain fraught with uncertainty, irrespective of scale.
This uncertainty should be quantified (Falloon and Smith, 2003).

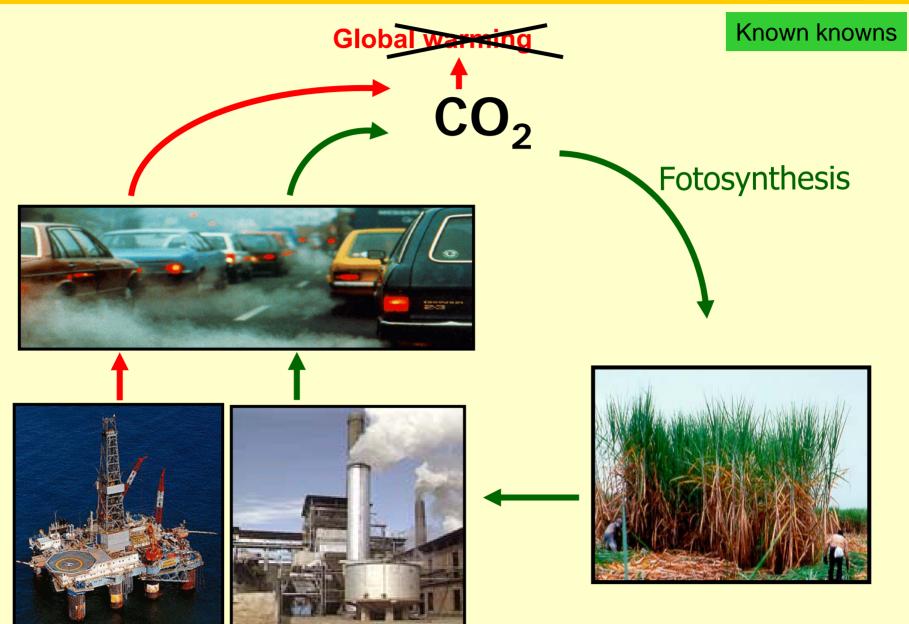
Known knowns





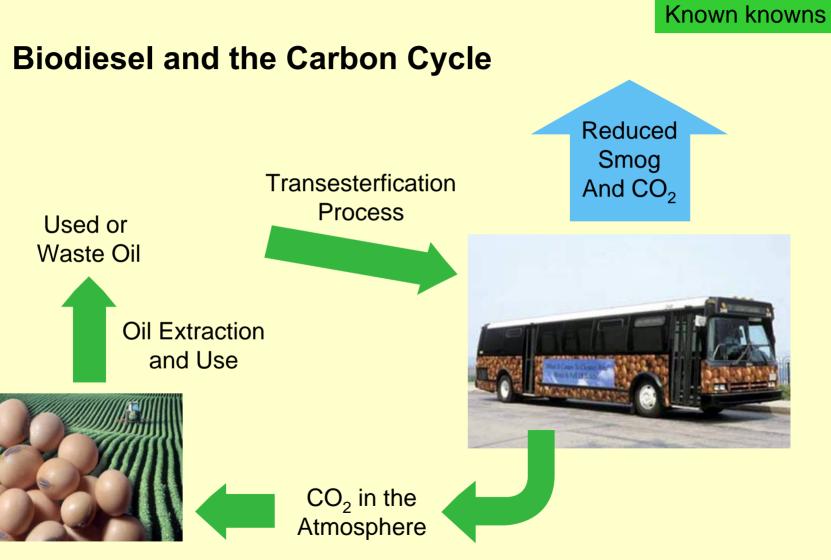




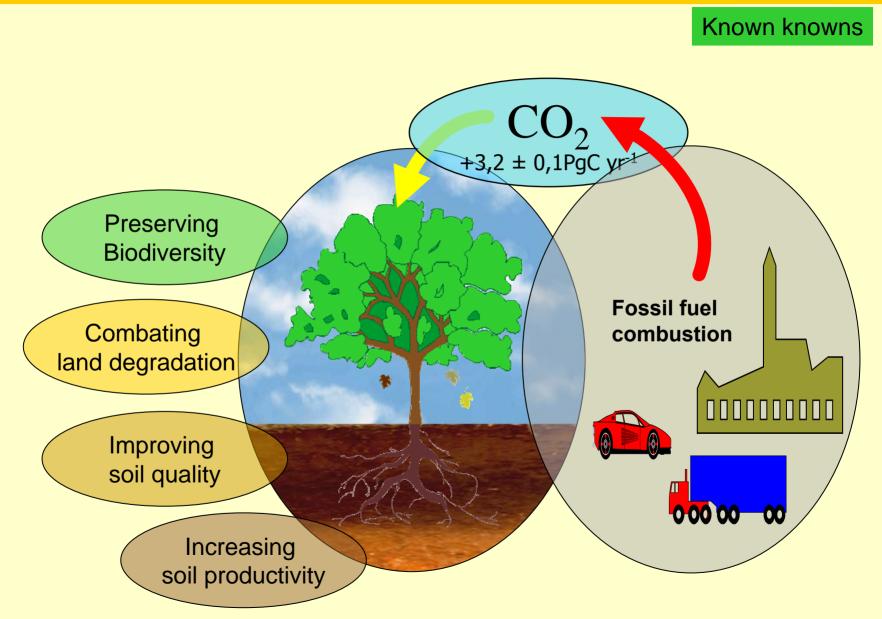




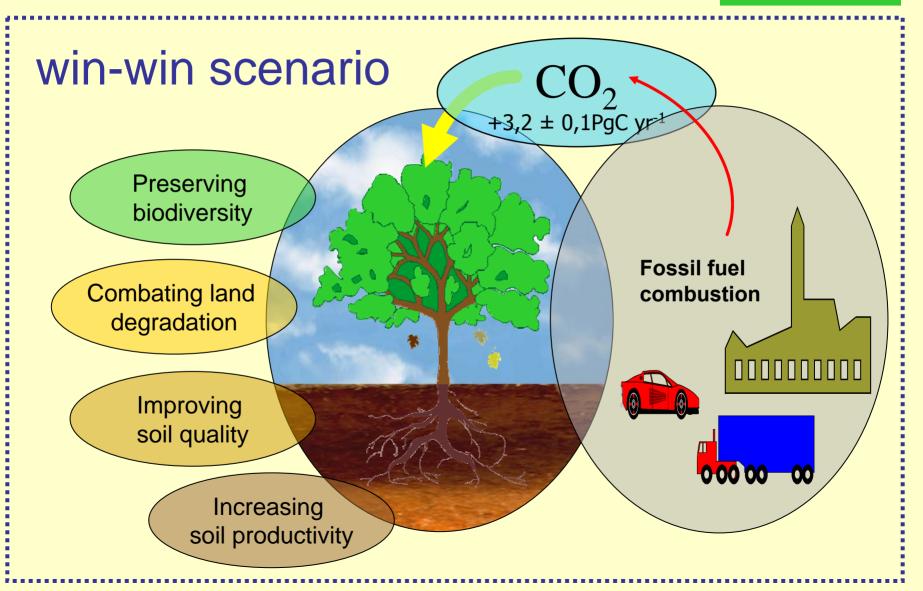
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Oil seed (ie. Canola)



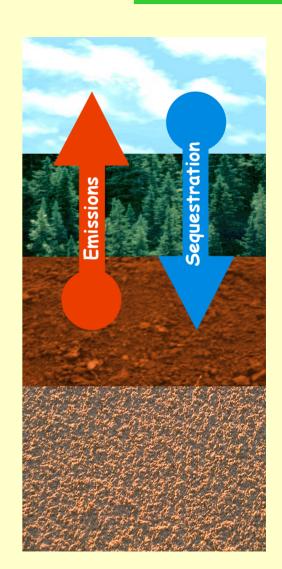
Known knowns



Known knows....most known is

Soil organic matter is much more than a potential sink for storing excess CO₂ biologically,

it is most useful when it decays (Janzen 2006)



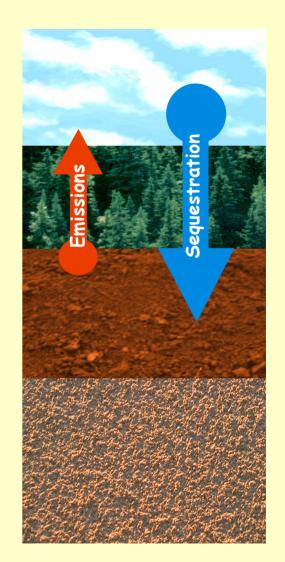
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Known knowns

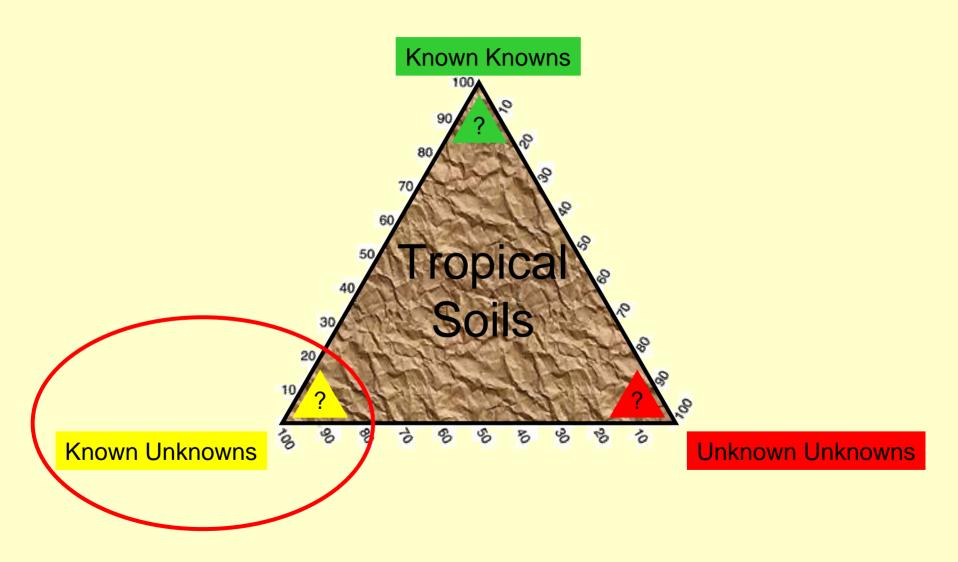
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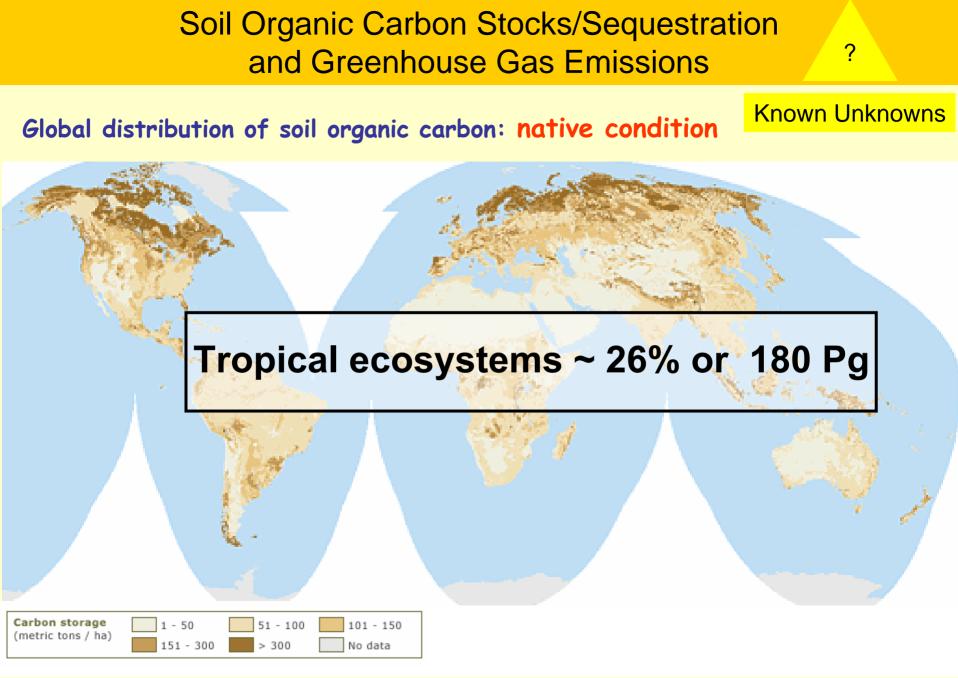
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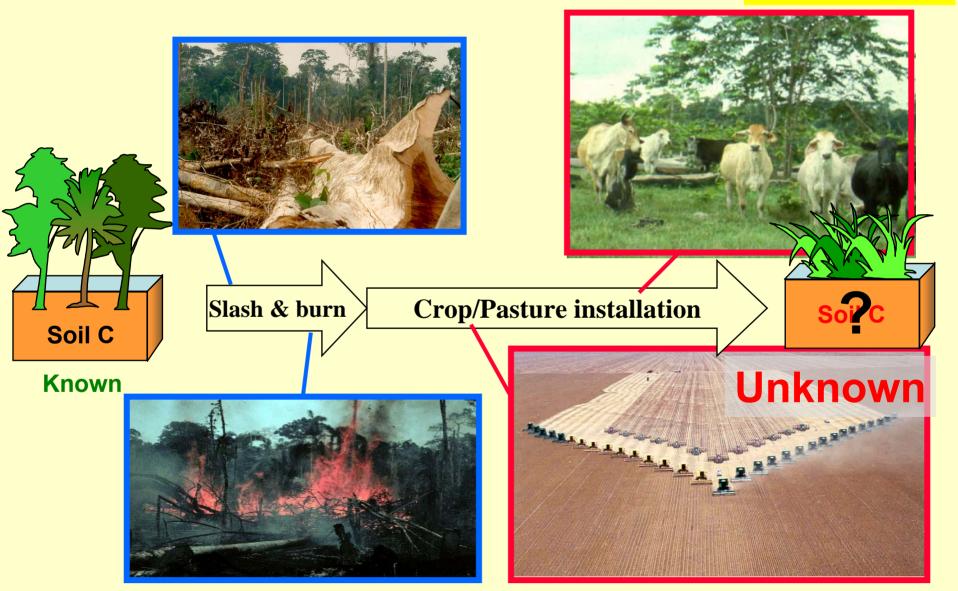
Known knowns





WRI, 2000 (FAO, 1995 & Batjes, 1996)

Known Unknowns

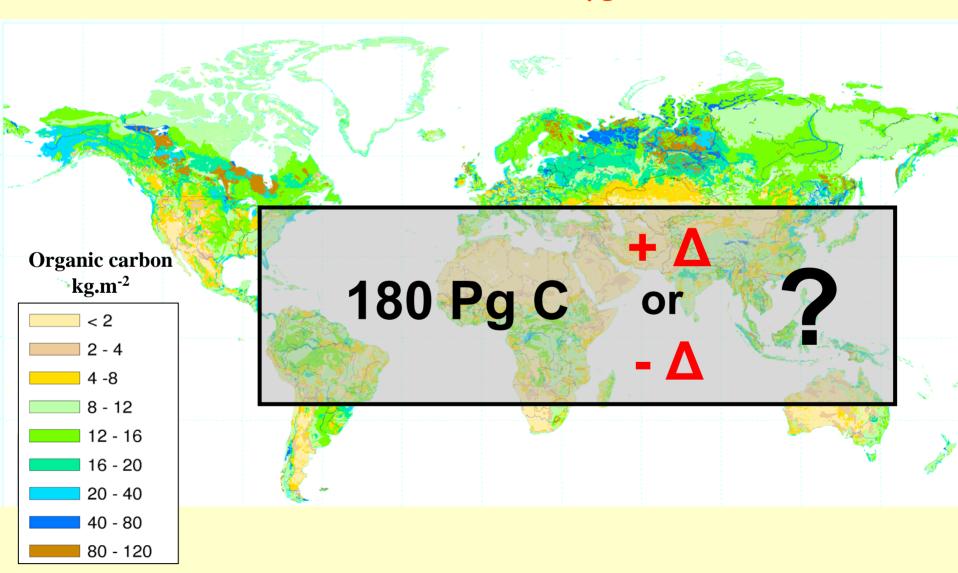


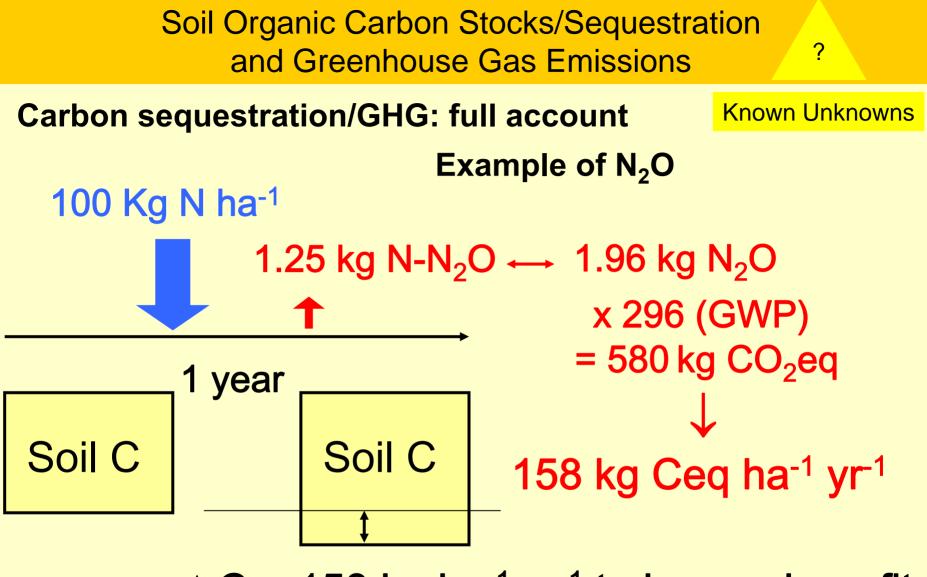


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Known Unknowns

Global distribution of soil organic carbon: anthropgenic use





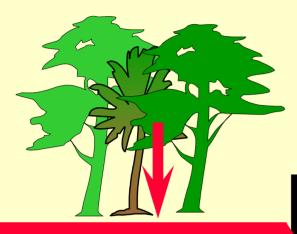
 Δ C > 158 kg ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ to have a benefit

N₂O emissions can be greatly influenced by land management and difficult to predict

SOC origin

Known Unknowns

?

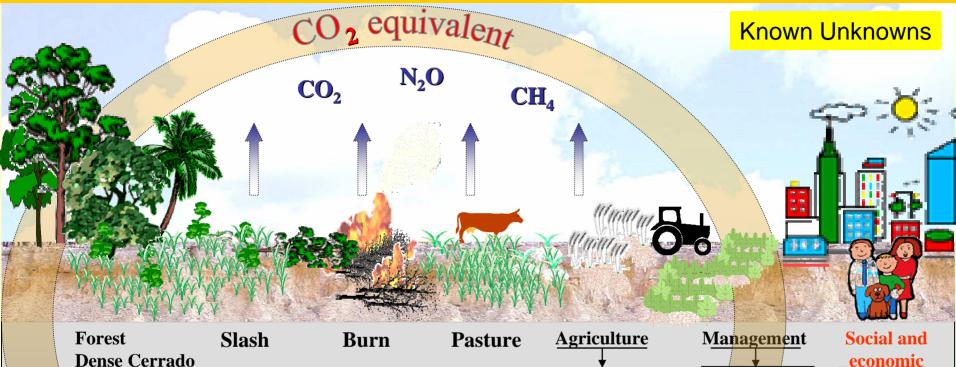


One origin

Soil Carbon stock Remaining from native ecosystem

DEFORESTATION

Time



Cerrado Savanna

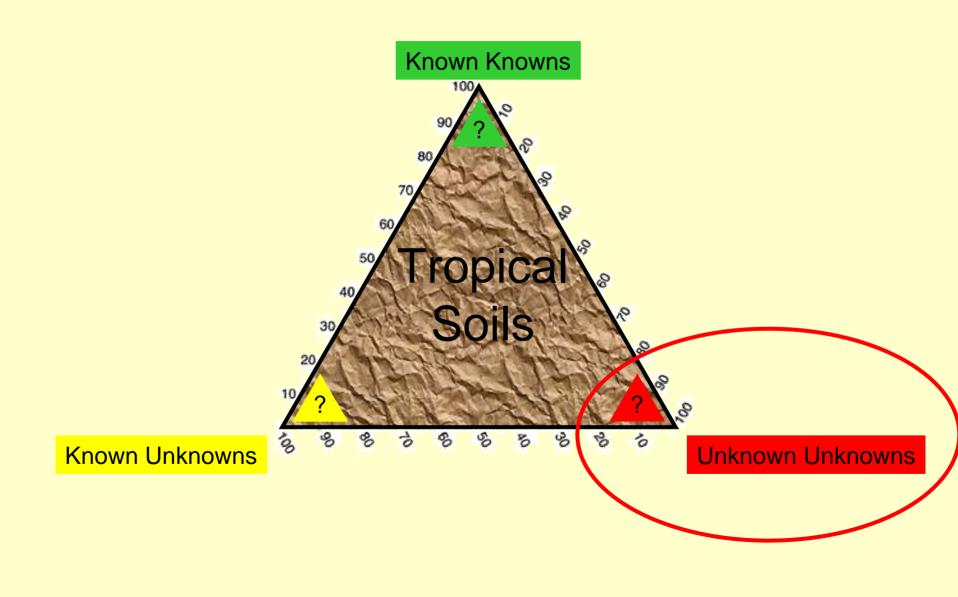
In soil: Sovbean **Organic matter dynamic** Rice Cotton C and N stocks Agregation Modelling Maize δ¹³C **Structure Functional diversity**

Main culture Succession Fallow Millet Remote sensing Sorgum Pasture/crop

economic Conventional consequences Conservative **Population Income distribution** Eduaction Health Sanitation

?

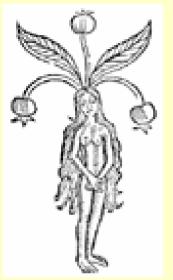
Geographic Information System



Unknown Unknowns

?

The most difficult part!!



Biotechnological improvement



?

Unknown Unknowns



Is it possible to enhance C sequestration by changing soil microorganisms, plant biochemistry and/or belowground allocation by plant?

Do we know all about those??

Do we know all about plant??

Vol 439|12 January 2006|doi:10.1038/nature04420

Methane emissions from terrestrial plants under aerobic conditions

Frank Keppler¹, John T. G. Hamilton², Marc Braß^{1,3} & Thomas Röckmann^{1,3}

Here we

demonstrate using stable carbon isotopes that methane is readily formed *in situ* in terrestrial plants under oxic conditions by a hitherto unrecognized process. Significant methane emissions

We suggest that this newly identified source may have important implications for the global methane budget and may call for a reconsideration of the role of natural methane sources in past climate change.

Unknown Unknowns

nature

LETTERS

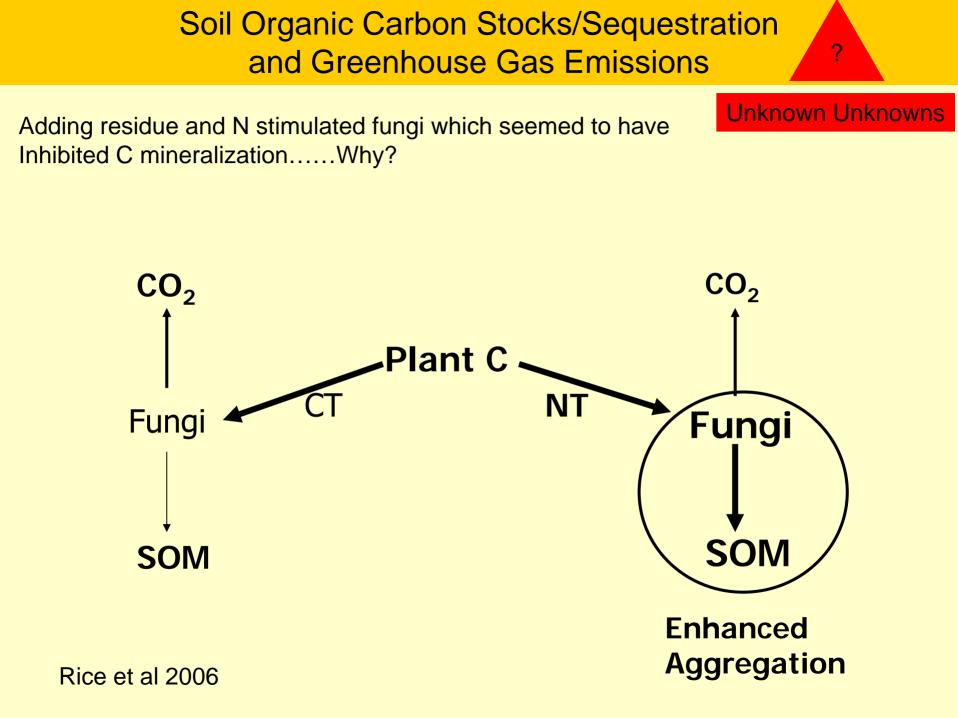
?

Unknown Unknowns

?

Feedbacks Example CLIMATIC CAUSE-AND-EFFECT (FEEDBACK) LINKAGES ABSORBED SUNLIGHT SOLAR RADIATION LAND, WATER ALBEDO ATMOSPHERIC OPTICAL PROPERTIES **TEMPERATURE** ce area 🗲 TRANSMISSIVIT SNOW AREA REFLECTIVITY OUTGOING IR RADIATION CLOUD COVER PRECIPITATION ATMOSPHERIC Plant and Soil COMPOSITION TEMPERATURE PRECIPIT ABLE GR AD JENT WATER VAPOR SURFACE VAPOR LATENT HEAT FLUX THEFT UNDER SOIL MOISTURE RELATIVE HUMIDITY. EVAPORATION 4 PRESSURE GRADIENT HORIZONTIAL WIND SENSIBLE HEAT + PO-VERTICAL WIND 🔫 TENTIAL ENERGY FLUX SURFACE ROUGHNESS AT ITUDE OCE AN FLUX MIXING DEPTH CURRENT A diagram by Sellers shows the many cause-and-effect linkages that must be accounted for in a comprehensive climate model.

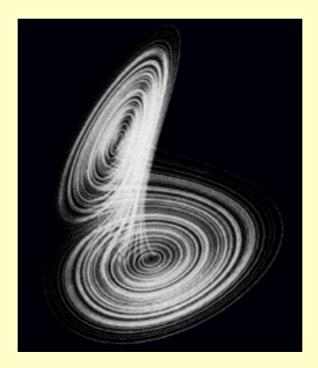
How will global warming, through its effects on carbon inputs (quantity and quality) and soil C mineralization, affect soil C stocks ?





Food Security

How will future "soil C sequestration/greenhouse gas emissions" impact on food security and livelihoods?



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Final Considerations

Knowledge of SOC stocks and changes is needed to devise plans for:

- The sustainable management of ecosystems
- •The mitigation of GHG emissions

•The likely impacts of climate change on soils/ecosystems in the future

Our grandchildren still have problems to study...

