



GÖTEBORGS
UNIVERSITET

JORDBRUKET OCH KLIMATET

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BECC

FORMAS



Biodiversity and Ecosystem
services in a Changing Climate

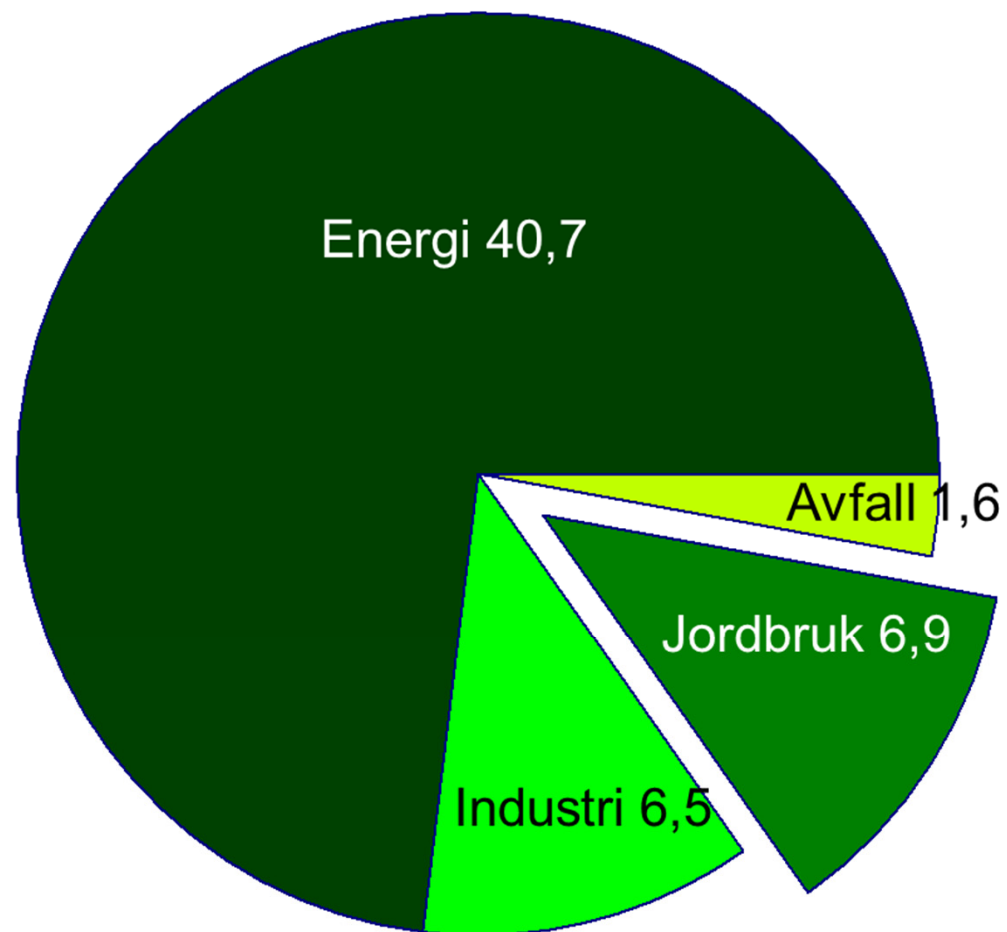
Sveriges emissioner, 56 Mton (eller Tg) CO₂eq år⁻¹



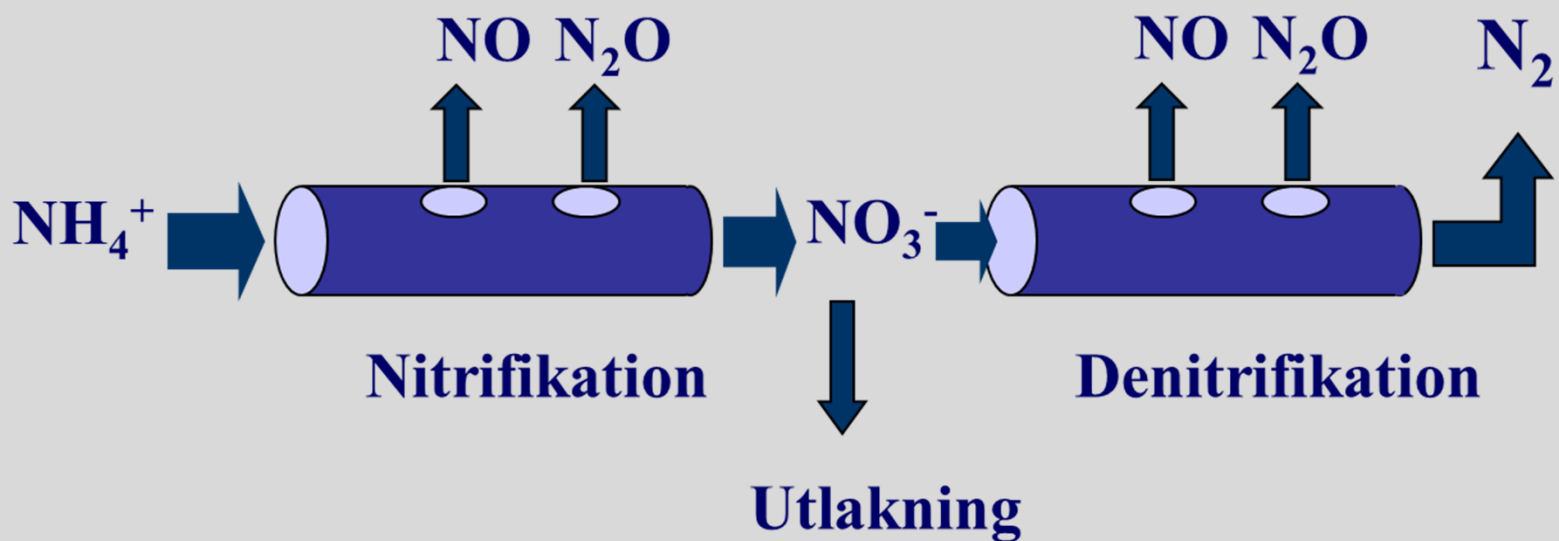
National Inventory Report Sweden 2016

Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories 1990-2014

Submitted under the United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol



Komplex reglering an lustgasproduktion, förenklas genom "Hole in the pipe" "Hål i rören"



(After Firestone & Davidsson, 1989)

Svårt att mäta lustgas

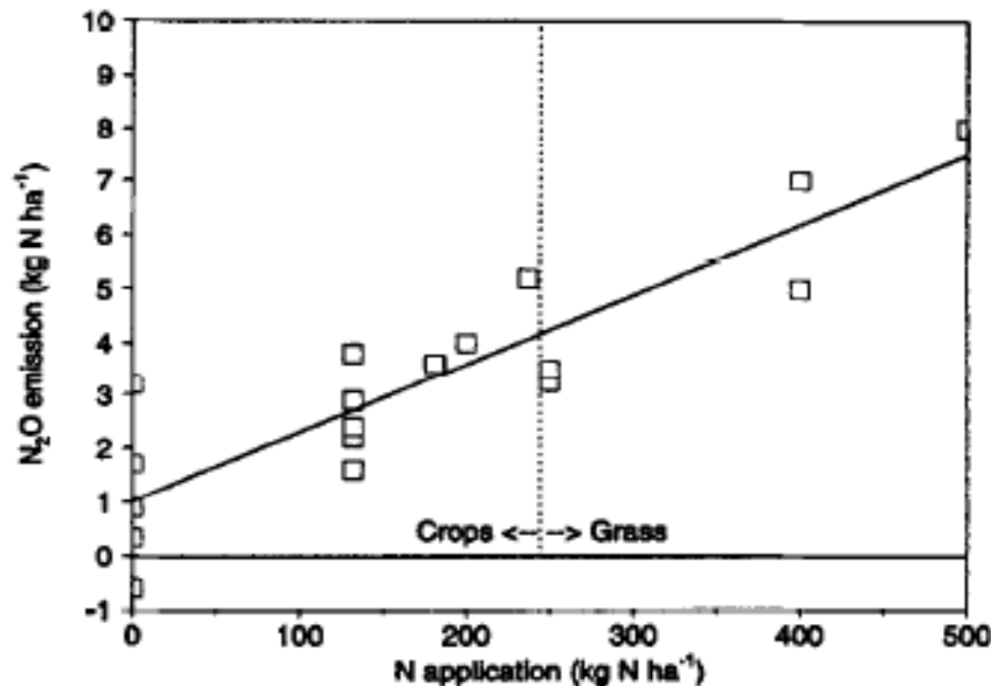
- P.g.a. stor rumslig och tidsmässig variation

Antingen

- Kammarmetodik eller
- Mikrometeorologiska metoder, mäter kontinuerligt och yt-integrerande, men är dyra och kräver fält på 6-10 ha.



Bouwman, 1996, used in IPCC 1996 guidelines



- EF calculated based on linear relationship
- Fertilizer induced EF=1.25%,
- background emission (crop residue, mineralization)=1kgN/ha

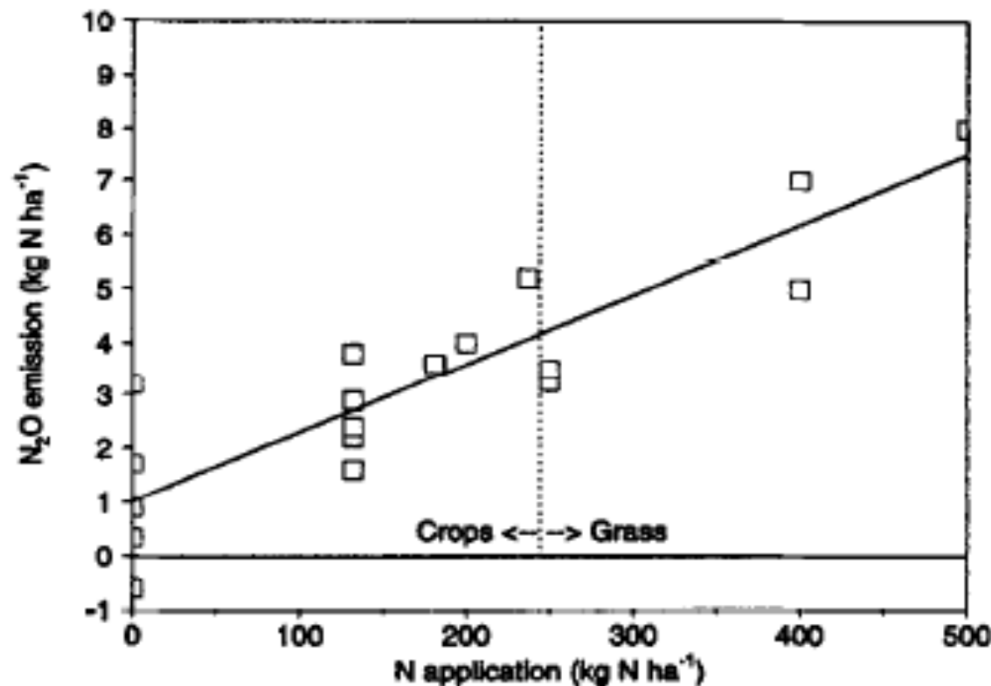


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Arbete pågår: 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories



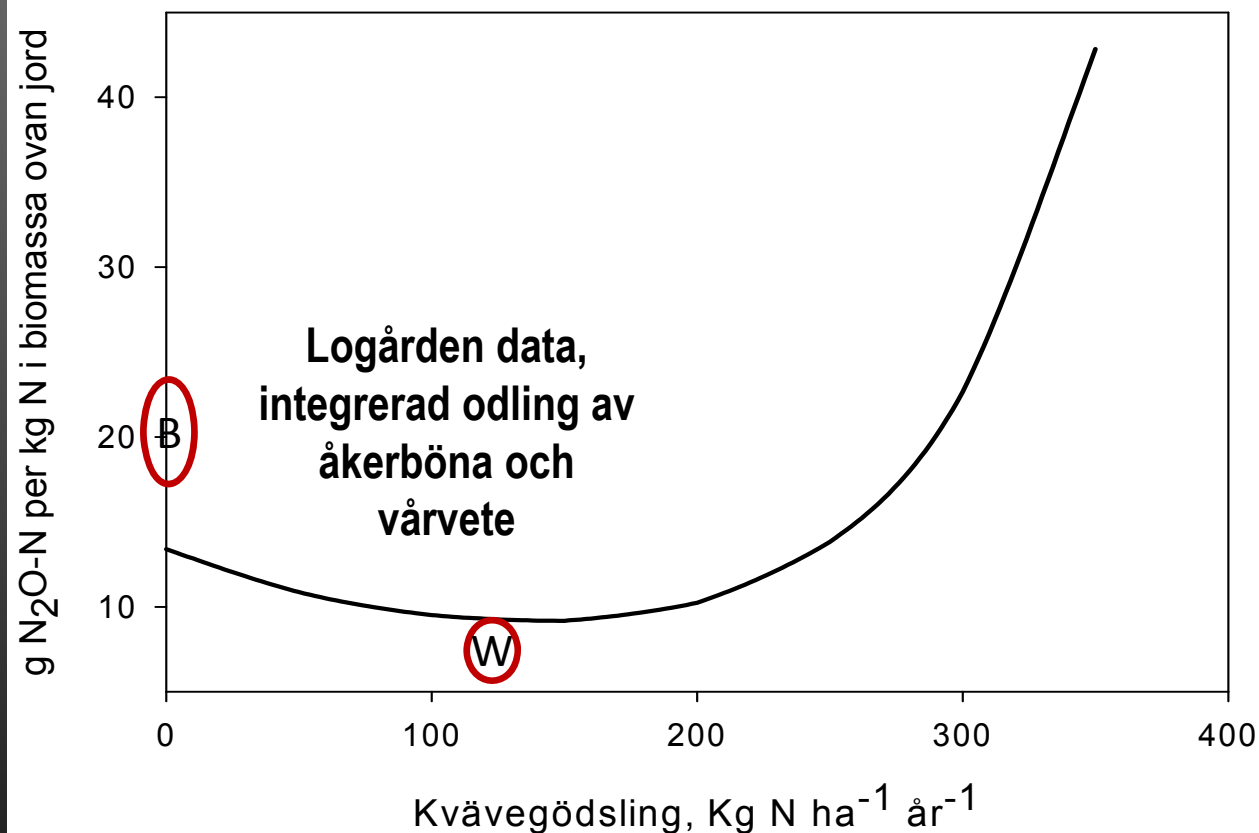
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N₂O intensitet

Lustgasemission i förhållande till skördens kväveupptag

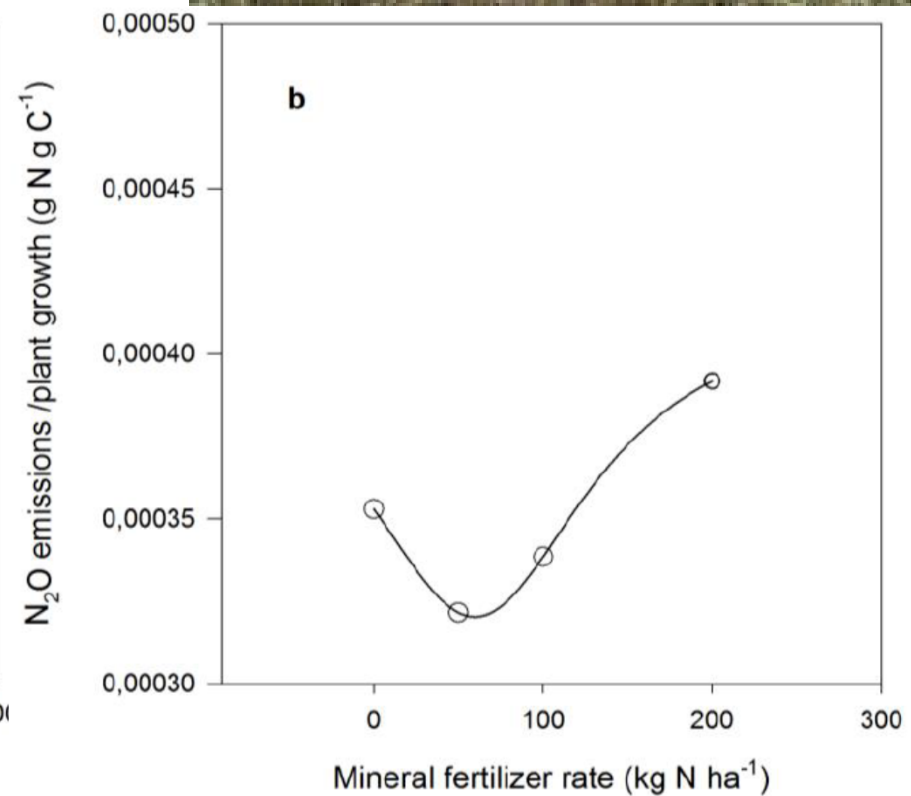
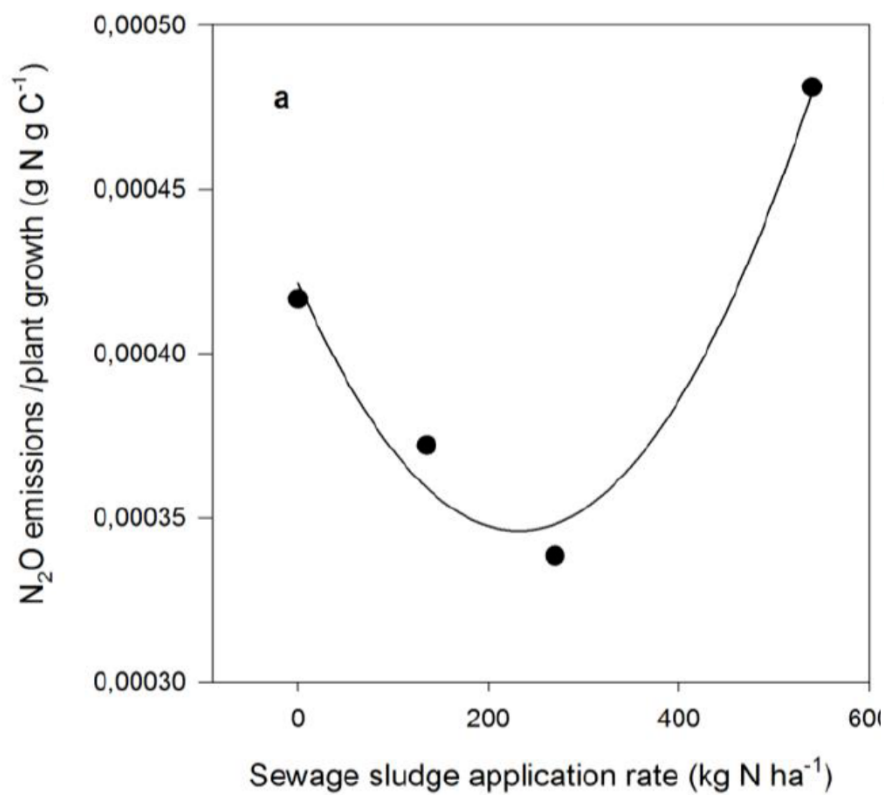


efter Van Groenigen et al. 2010, Towards an agronomic assessment of N₂O emissions: a case study for arable crops. European Journal of Soil Sciences



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Optimum fertilization for minimum N_2O





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Globalt

830 PgC Atmosfärens CO₂
varav 240 ökning

För att klara
2gradersmålet <300PgC

48 Pg CO₂

Carbon stock:

Vegetation
600 PgC

=2200 PgCO₂

Jord
2000 PgC

=7000 PgCO₂

10 PgC år⁻¹

3 PgC år⁻¹

= 23 års utsläpp

Fossila lager
1500 PgC

-370PgC

Friedlingstein P. et al.
2014, Nature Geoscience



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Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt

4 PER 1000

CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN SOILS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND THE CLIMATE

The quantity
of carbon contained
in the **atmosphere**
increases by
4.3 billion tons
every year

+4.3 bn tons
carbon
/ year

↑↑
CO₂ emissions



Forests ⊖⊖

Oceans ⊖⊖

Human activities ⊕⊕⊕⊕

Deforestation ⊕

⊖ absorption ⊕ emission

The world's **soils**
contain
1 500 billion tons
of carbon in the form
of organic material

absorption of CO₂
by plants



storage of organic
carbon in soils

1500 bn tons
carbon

If we increase by 4‰ (0.4%) a year
the quantity of carbon contained
in soils, **we can halt the annual**
increase in CO₂ in the atmosphere,
which is a major contributor
to the greenhouse effect
and climate change

increased
absorption
of CO₂
by plants:



farmlands,
meadows,
forests...



+4‰ carbon storage
in the world's soils

= *more fertile soils*
= *soils better able to cope with*
the effects of climate change

HOW CAN SOILS STORE MORE CARBON?

The more soil is covered, the richer it will be in organic material and therefore in carbon.
Until now, the combat against global warming has largely focused on the protection and restoration of forests.
In addition to forests, we must encourage more plant cover in all its forms.





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Never leave
soil bare
and work it less,
for example by
using no-till methods



Introduce more
intermediate crops,
more row intercropping
and more
grass strips



Add to the
hedges at field
boundaries
and develop
agroforestry



Optimize
pasture management
– with longer
grazing periods,
for example



Restore
land in poor
condition
e.g. the world's arid
and semi-arid regions

*“This international initiative can reconcile
the aims of **food security** and the **combat against climate change**,
and therefore engage every concerned country in COP21.”*

Stéphane Le Foll, French Minister of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry

<https://www.4p1000.org/>



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

CONCEPT NOTE and AGENDA

21 - 23 | MARCH 2017 | FAO - ROME, ITALY
GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM ON
SOIL ORGANIC CARBON
UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF MITIGATING
AND ADAPTING TO A CHANGING CLIMATE

#GSOC17



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



Re-wetting drained peatlands can potentially reduce large greenhouse gas emissions. Mr. Hongxing He, University of Gothenburg, Sweden



Photo: Holker K under a Creative Commons license:
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stagnogley.JPG>



FAO Newsroom @FAOnews · 3 min

Soil management cld make/break [#climatechange](#) response efforts: terrestrial carbon sinks play critical role ow.ly/rJBu30a6LKQ #GSOC17 pic.twitter.com/s3Cy61w4eR



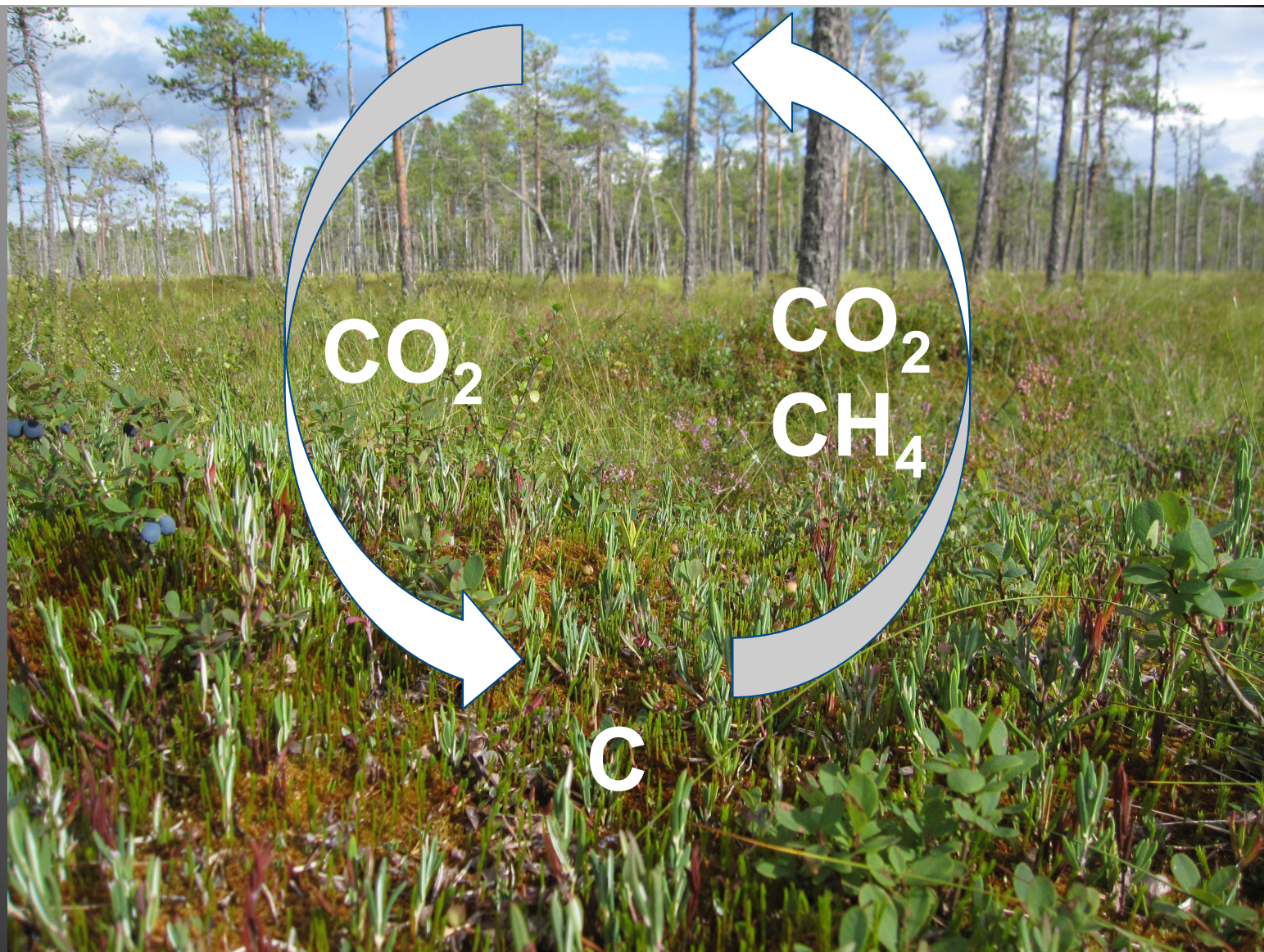
4



3



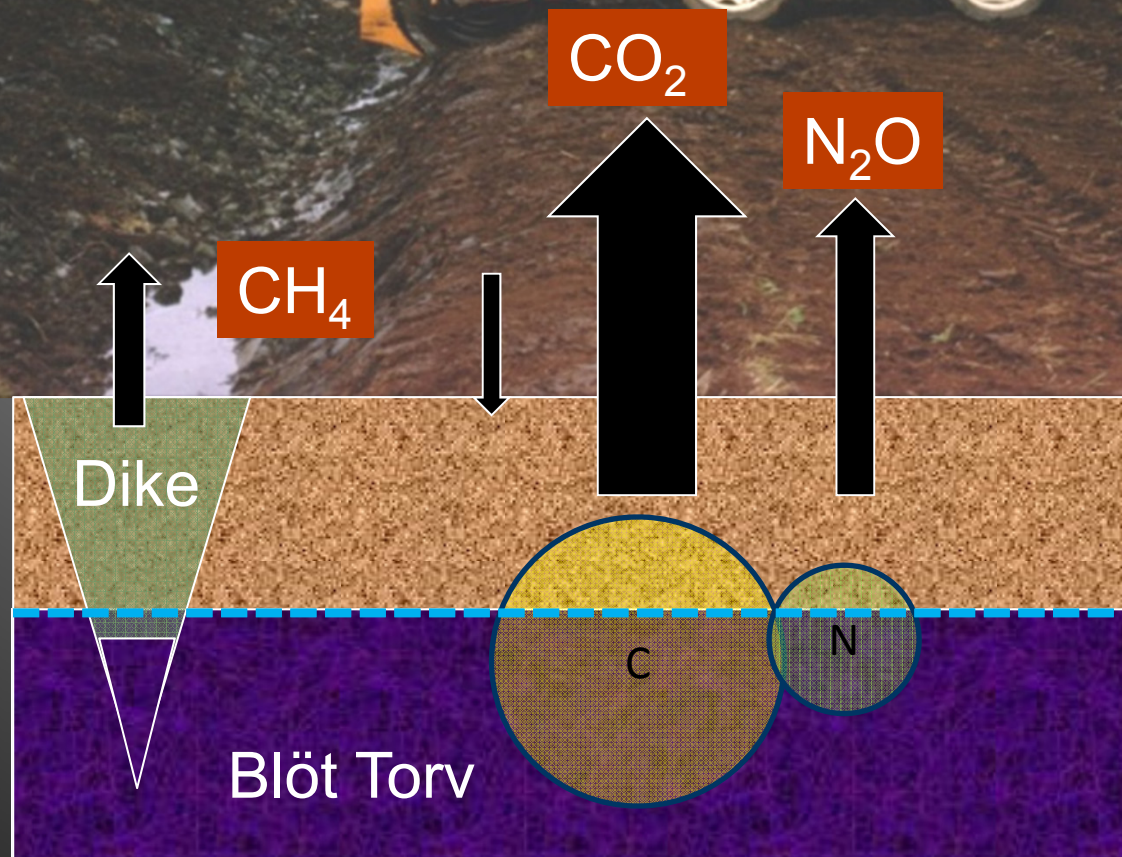
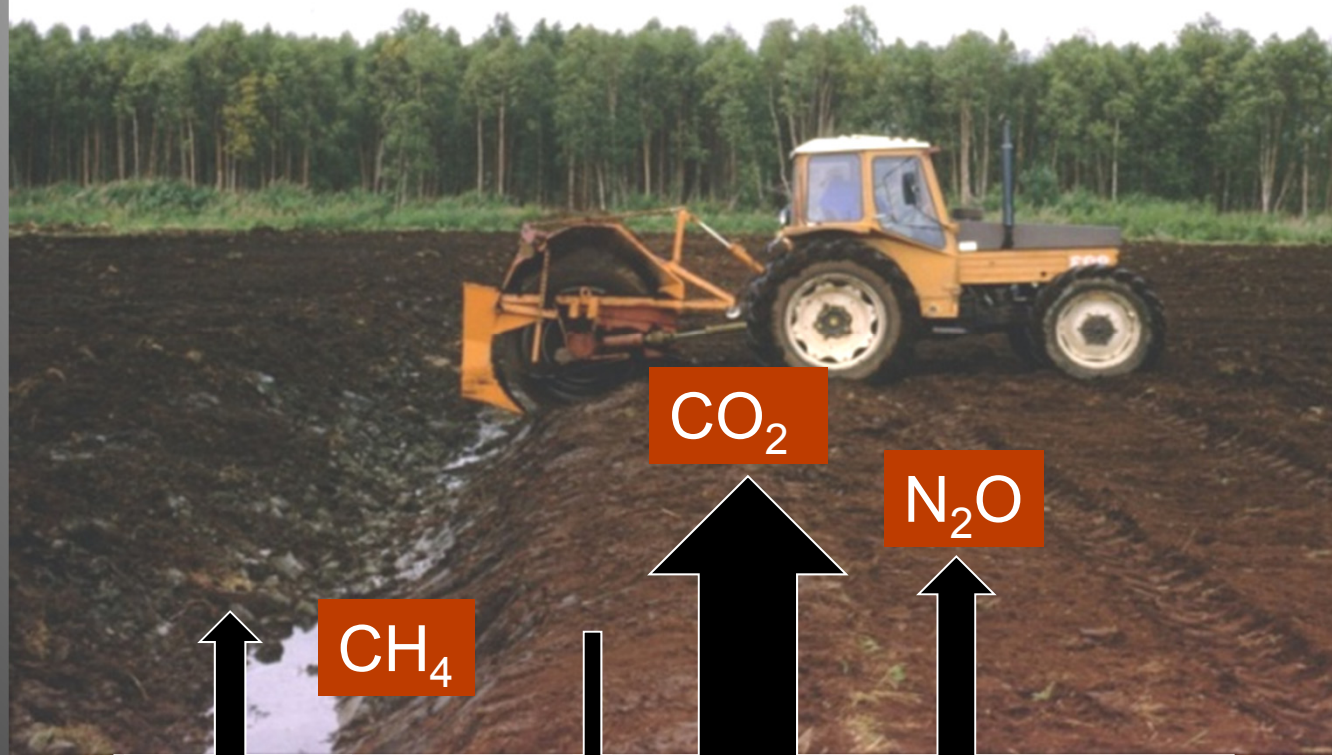
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VÄXTHUSGASER FRÅN VÅTMARKER



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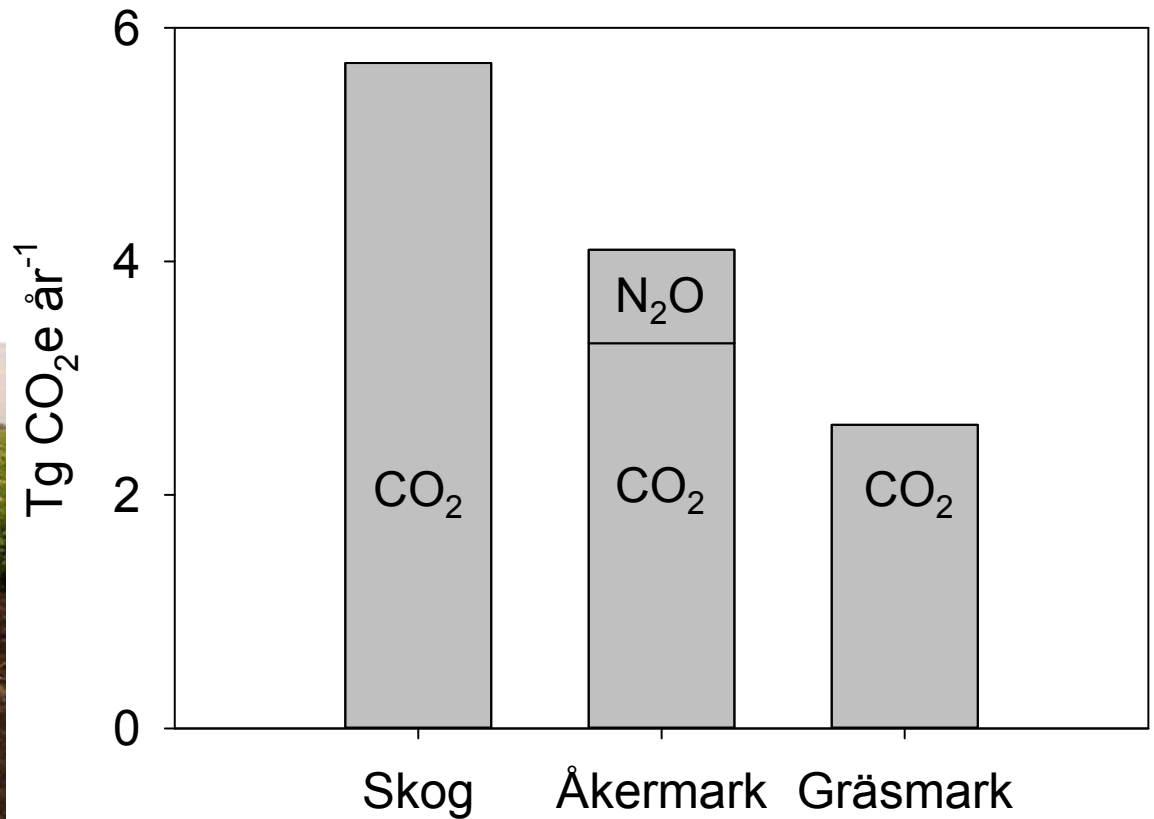


Emissions in Swedish National Inventory Report 2015, CRF-tables

10 Tg CO₂e yr⁻¹



1.2 Mha forest and
200 kha agriculture

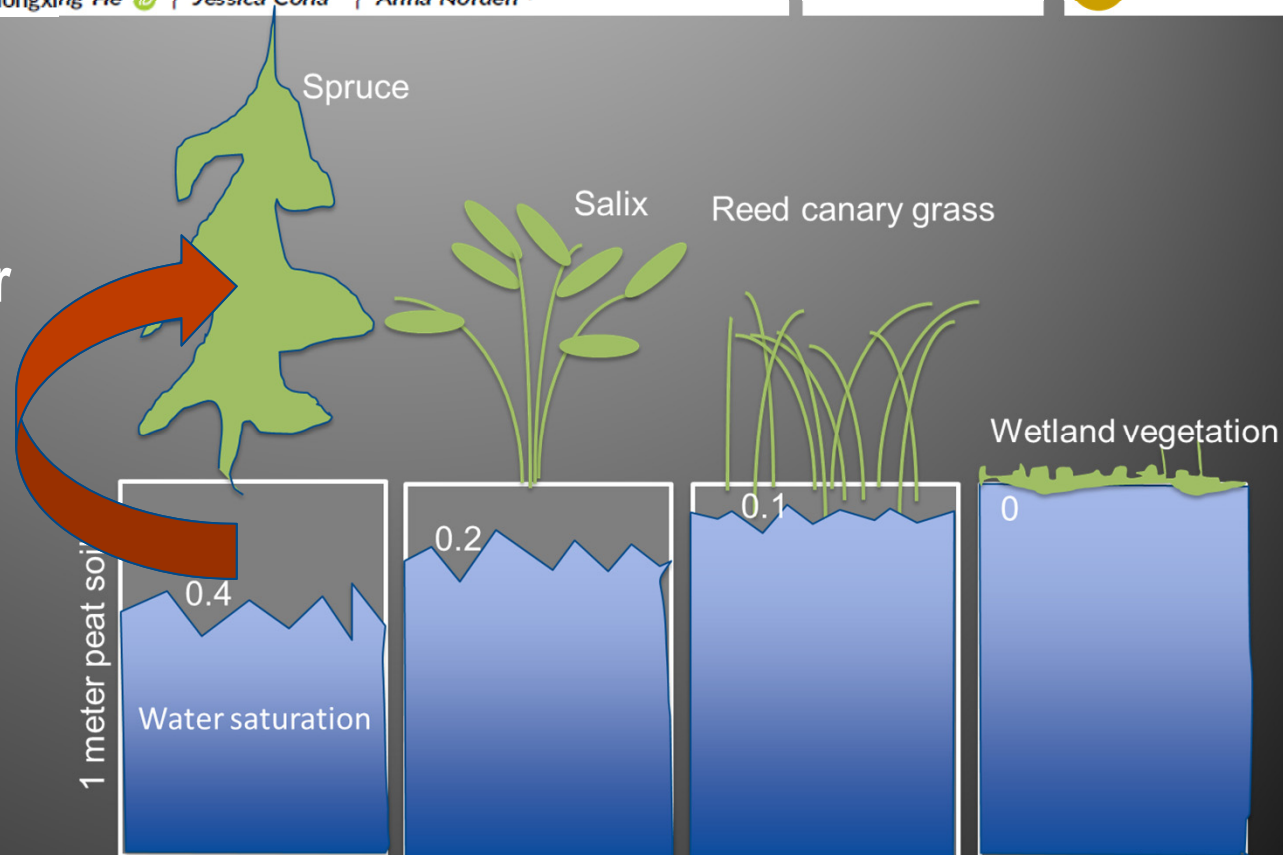


Land use of drained peatlands: Greenhouse gas fluxes, plant production, and economics

Åsa Kasimir¹ | Hongxing He¹ | Jessica Coria² | Anna Nordin^{2,3}



Fyra scenarier
beräknade med
modellen Coup över
80 år



ton CO₂eq ha⁻¹ år⁻¹

Jord växthusgasemission: 33

19

15

11

GHG balans (inkl. växter): 11

7

9

6

Att minska emissionerna?

- Vilka åtgärder tror du skulle ha effekt på din gård?
- Vad skulle du behöva för att göra ändringar?
- Ifall du har en gård där en del är organogen åkermark; Vad skulle få dig att lägga om produktionen till grödor som kan odlas utan jordbearbetning och på blöt jord?