# Soil carbon: key to address vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and food security issues

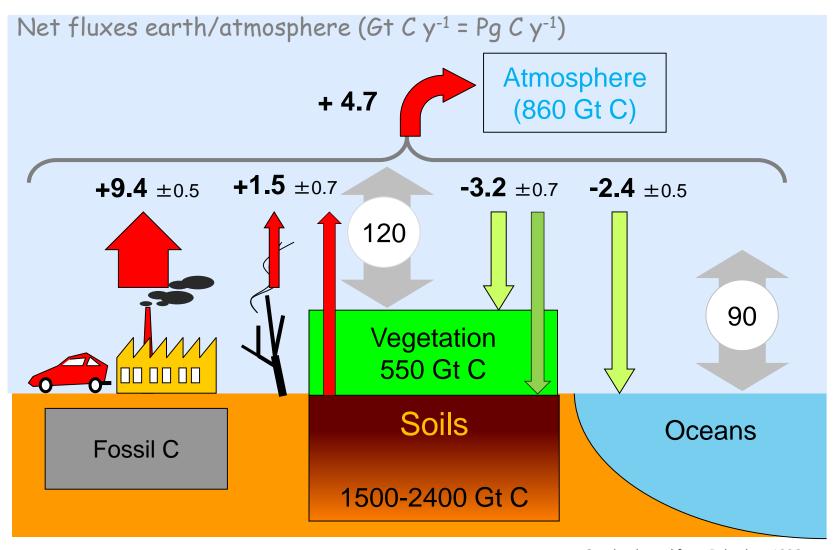
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## Why soil carbon?

## Soil carbon pool is big



Graph adapted from Balesdent 1996 Values means 2008-2017 : Le Quéré et al. 2018

## Soils provide ecosystem services



## Soil *organic matter* provide ecosystem services



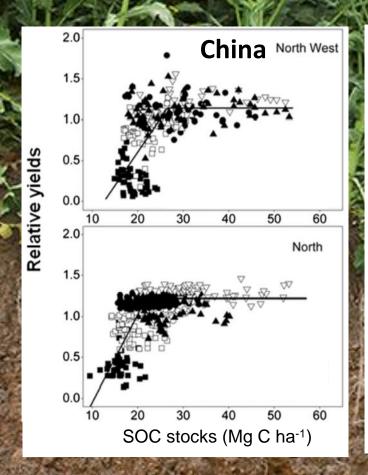
## Soil *organic matter* provide ecosystem services

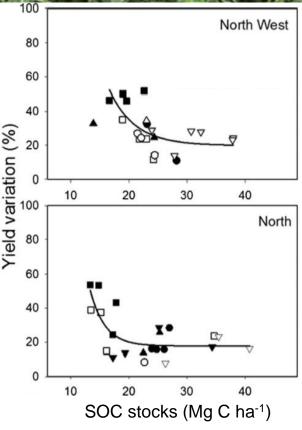
good soil structure
water infiltration and retention
aeration
provision of nutrients
beneficial organisms

Soil fertility - Soil health

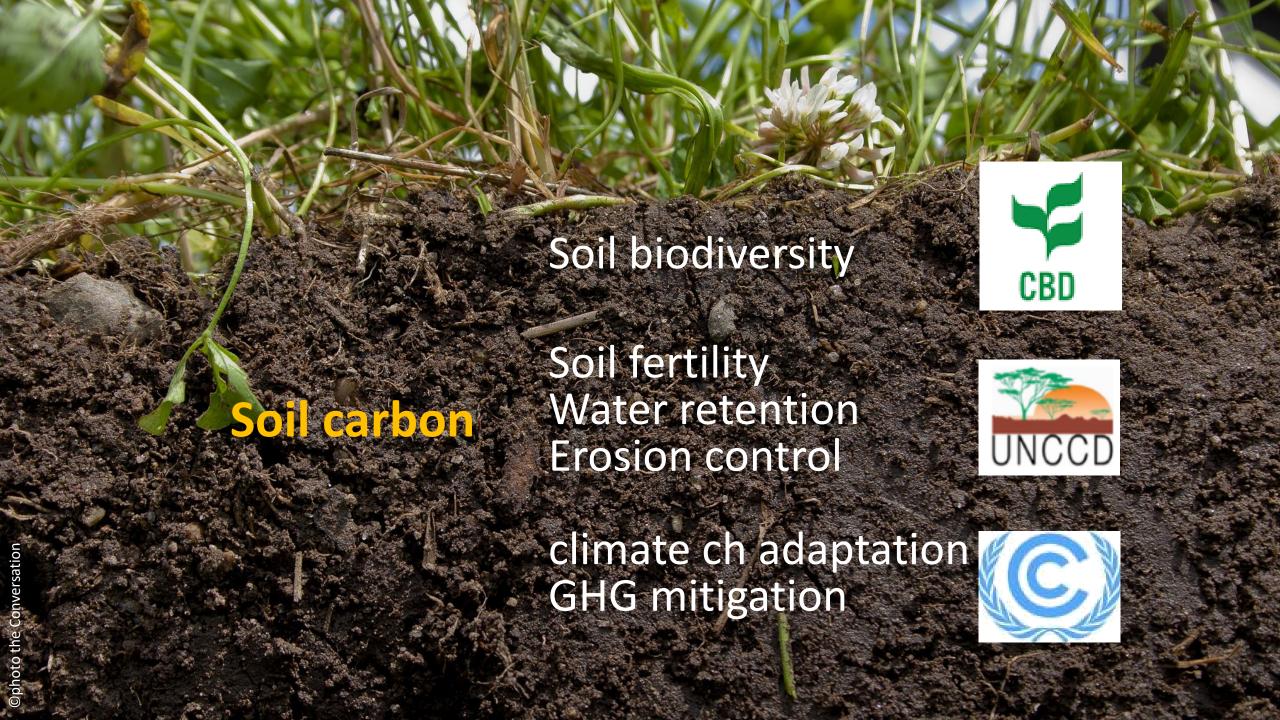
Food security

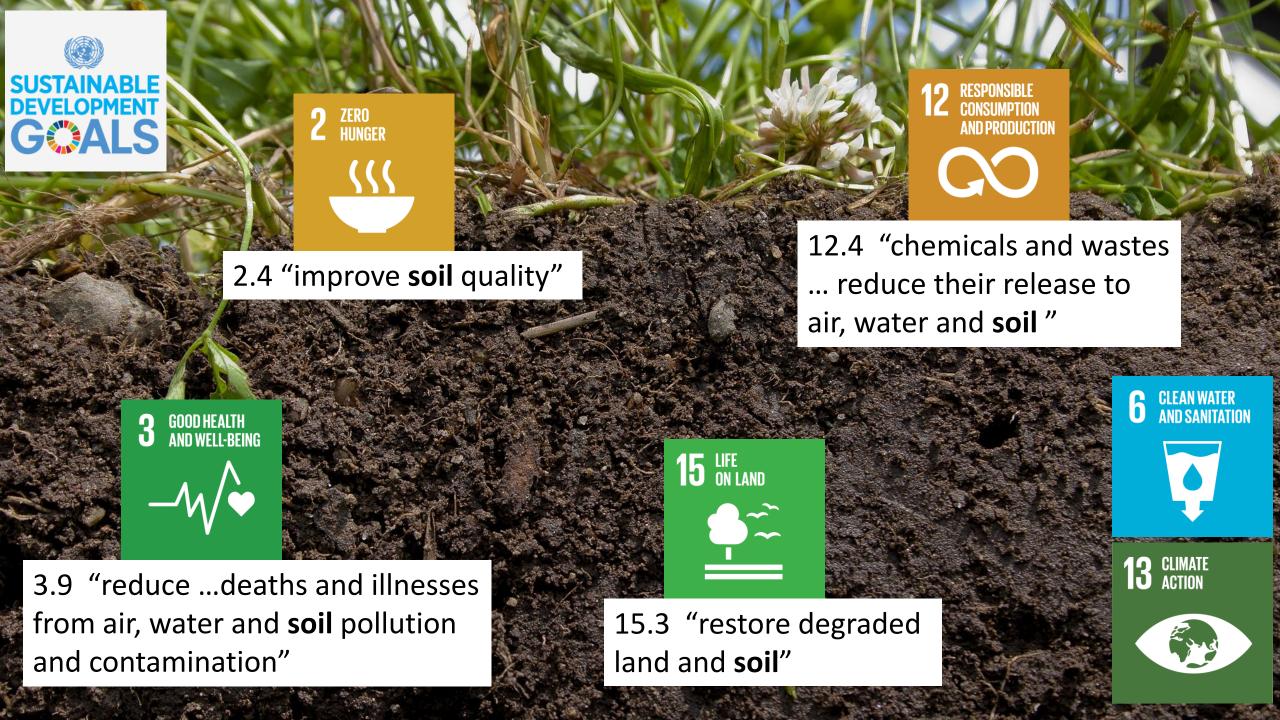
Adaptation to climate change





Zhang et al. 2016

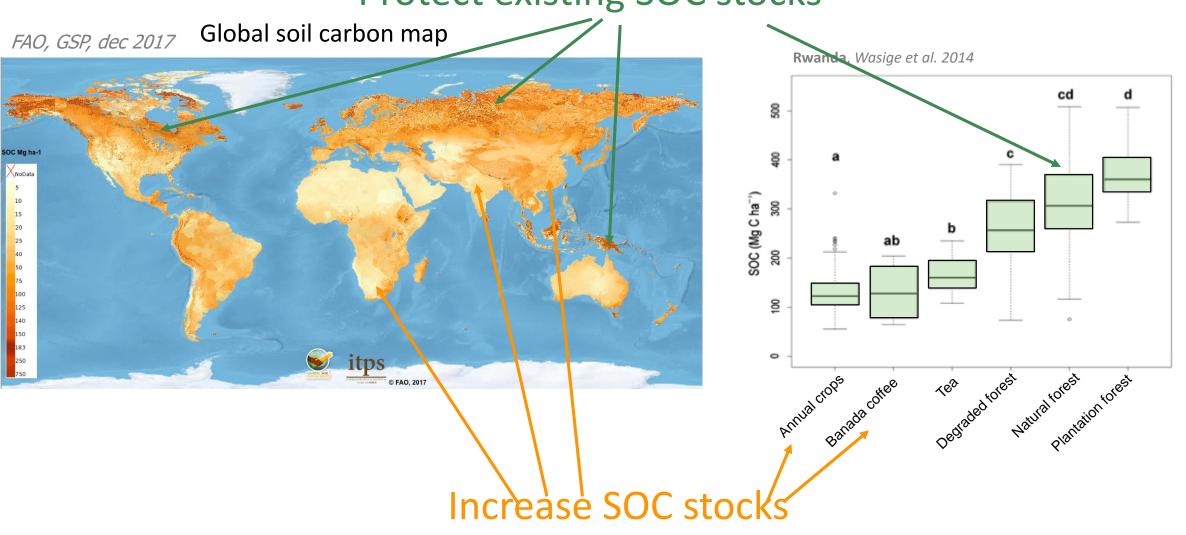




## **Objectives**



#### Protect existing SOC stocks



## Maintain and increase soil carbon: how and how much?

## Carbon cycle at the local scale

**Primary production** torage CO, Roconivia Joint Work on Agriculture Workshop- 2019-06-18- Bon Sequence Sequ **Fires Exports** Exogenous **Biode**gradation organic mineralisation matter **Organic matter C** N, P, S **Erosion** leaching

Practices to increase SOC stocks in agriculture **Primary production Fires** ©R.Cardinael **Exports Exogenous Biodegradation** organic & mineralisat matter **Organic matter C** N, P, S leaching

## Practices to increase SOC stocks in agriculture

Meta-analyses Fujisaki et al. (2018) for tropical soils (duration 7 to 22 years)

Management practices	n	SOC changes Mg C ha <sup>-1</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup>
Organic inputs	16	0.45 ± 0.14
Mineral fertilization	37	0.24 ± 0.06
Mineral + organic inputs	38	$0.34 \pm 0.04$
Rotation	12	0.83 ± 0.17
Reduced tillage	47	0.32 ± 0.06
Reduced tillage + inputs	64	0.56 ± 0.08  Environ. Res. Lett. 13 (2018) 124020
Mean		0.41 ± (

**Environmental Research Letters** 

LETTER

Revisiting IPCC Tier 1 coefficients for soil organic and biomass carbon storage in agroforestry systems

https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aaeb5f

Rémi Cardinael<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Viviane Umulisa<sup>4,5</sup>, Anass Toudert<sup>4</sup>, Alain Olivier<sup>6</sup>, Louis Bockel<sup>4</sup> and Martial Bernoux<sup>4</sup>

## SOC storage potential at regions/nations scales

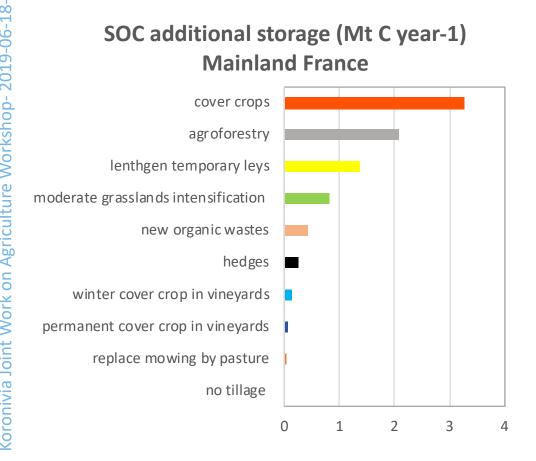
e.g. France Pellerin, Bamière et al. 2019 in press

Total French GHG emissions 458 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e 7%

Pellerin, Bamière et al. 2019 French agricultural emissions 77 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e 41%

Total SOC stocks 3585 Gt C

**SOC** storage potential in agricultural soils?



30 y, combination of practices:

+8.43 Mt C.y<sup>-1</sup> -> 31 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e y<sup>-1</sup>





Economic assessment?

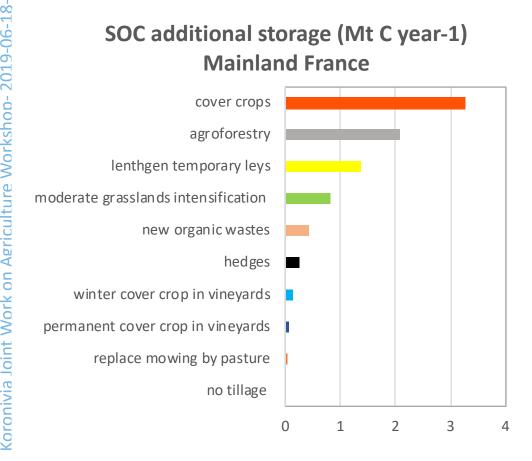
## SOC storage potential at regions/nations scales

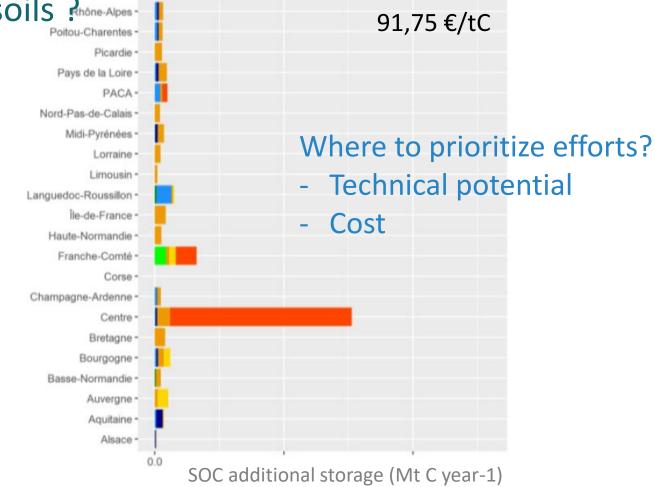
e.g. France Pellerin, Bamière et al. 2019 in press

Total French GHG emissions 458 Mt  $CO_2e$  7% French agricultural emissions 76.7 Mt  $CO_2e$  41%

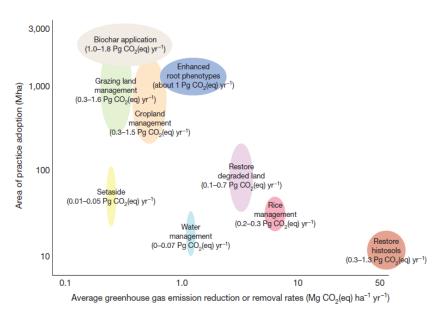
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SOC storage potential in agricultural soils?

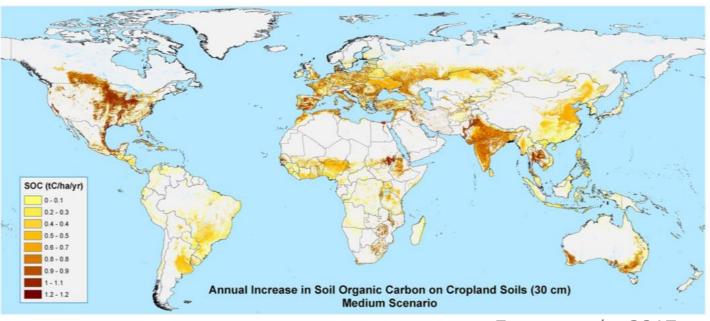




## Global agricultural estimates



Paustian et al., Nature, 2016



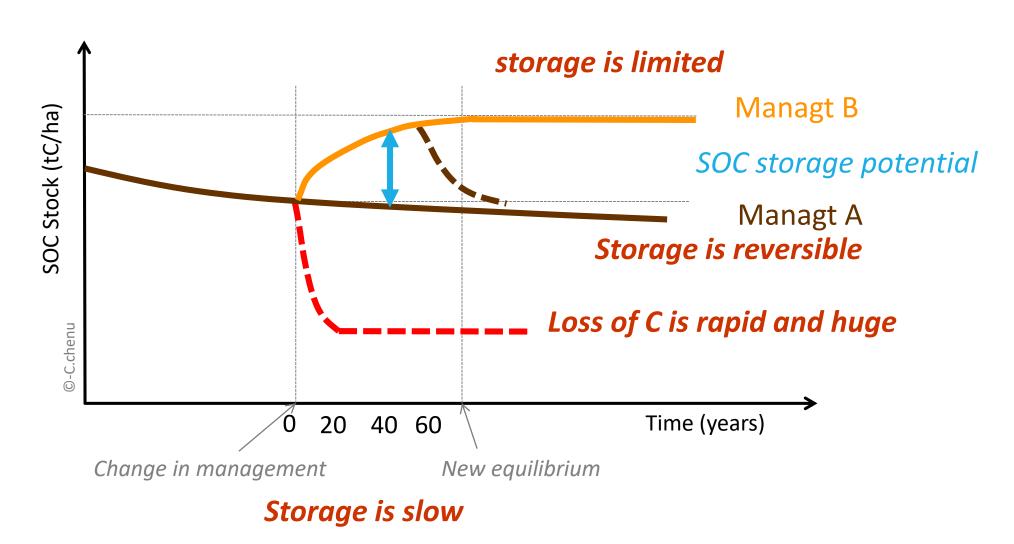
Zomer et al. , 2017

- Technical potential
- Data compilation, meta-analysis
- Large uncertainties

	GtC year <sup>-1</sup>
Smith et al. 2008	1.4
Paustian et al. 2016	2.2
Zomer et al. 2017	0.9-1.7
Soussana et al. 2019	2.1

# Maintain and increase soil carbon: limits, barriers, risks?

## C storage: how much for how long?



## Biophysical barriers to SOC storage

water

Biomass production



Trost et al. 2013, Nath et al. 2018...

#### nutrients

Biomass production SOM stabilization

Kirkby et al. 2014 Van Groenigen et al. 2017

- N surpluses in intensive agriculture systems
- Biological N fixation
- Livestock & urban waste recycling

Soussana et al. 2017

#### biomass





#### soils





Technical, economic, social, cultural, legal barriers

## Risks of SOC storage or SOC storing practices

Negative environmental impacts?

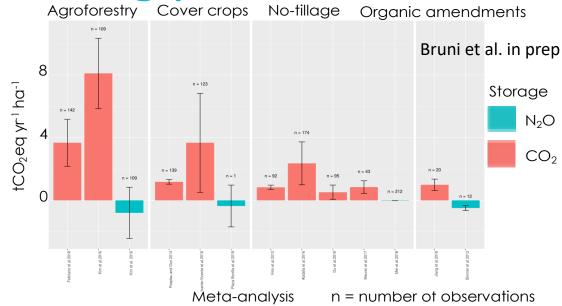
**GHG** emissions

Water quality

**Pesticides** 

Resources consumption: water, nutrients

- Negative social impacts ?
  - Land use change to « carbon farming »
  - Pressure on land tenure and family farming



Selection of management options

No regret options? food production, adaptation, mitigation, environment, cobenefits.

Farmers - Society

### § Stop burning crop residues Cover crops





#### Agroforestry



Piliostigma, Sahel: + yields & + stability + WUE, + water + nutrients

#### Restore degraded land





#### Paddy fields burning: Smog shrouds national capital

The smoke resulting from burning crop residues combined with vehicular emissions make the air we breathe deadly

DownToEarth

**f (9) (2) (ii) (4)** 

Crop Burning: Punjab and Haryana's killer fields Punjab produces about 19-20 million tonnes of paddy straw and about 85-90 per cent of this paddy straw is burnt in the field

Air Pollution: Viable Alternative Emerges To **Burning Paddy Straw In Punjab** 

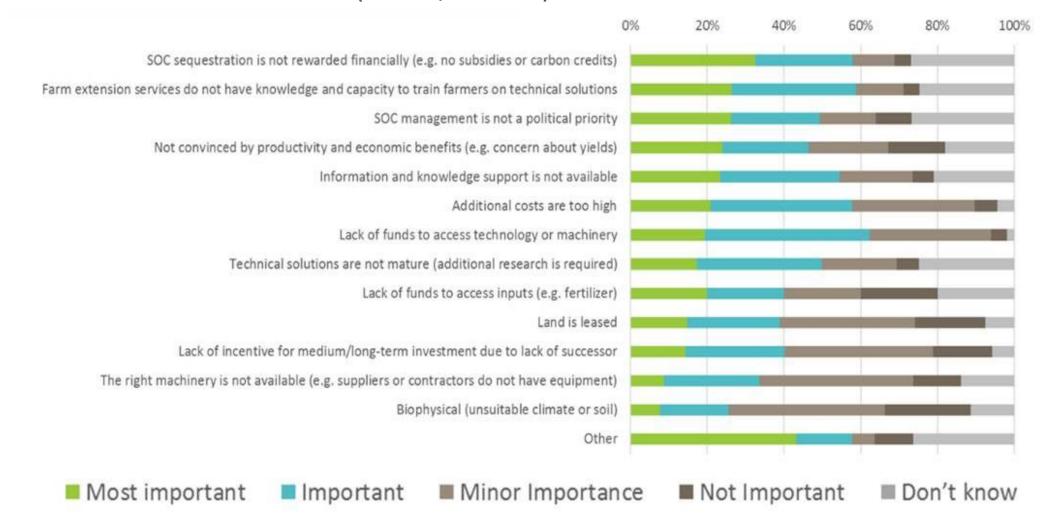
In a bid to cur pollution caused by the practice of stubble burning, Worldwide Fund for Nature India is

## Challenges for implementation?

## Barriers to implementation



Stakeholders consultation. Farmers (world, ≈ 1500)



## **Enabling environment**





Economic returns
Training, capacity building
Extension services & support
Credit, investment
Land tenure security
Incentives

## Take-home messages

## agriculture to climate change and food security issues • Preserving and ' Soil carbon is key to address vulnerabilities of

- Preserving and increasing soil organic carbon brings multiple benefits
- Increasing soil C in agricultural soils is **feasible**, but heterogeneous
- Not a single good practice but adequate combination of practises in a given context
- Associated risks : can be predicted, should be avoided
- Spatially differentiated: potentials, constraints, benefits. Spatially target the action
- There are "no regret" options
- Technical potential >> socio-economic potential



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