

# Soil Carbon Sequestration in California Agriculture

*Kate Scow, Director Kearney  
Foundation, Dept LAWR, UC Davis*

*Workshop sponsored by:*

*Kearney Foundation of Soil Science  
California Dept of Food and Agriculture  
California Energy Commission  
Conservation Tillage Workgroup*

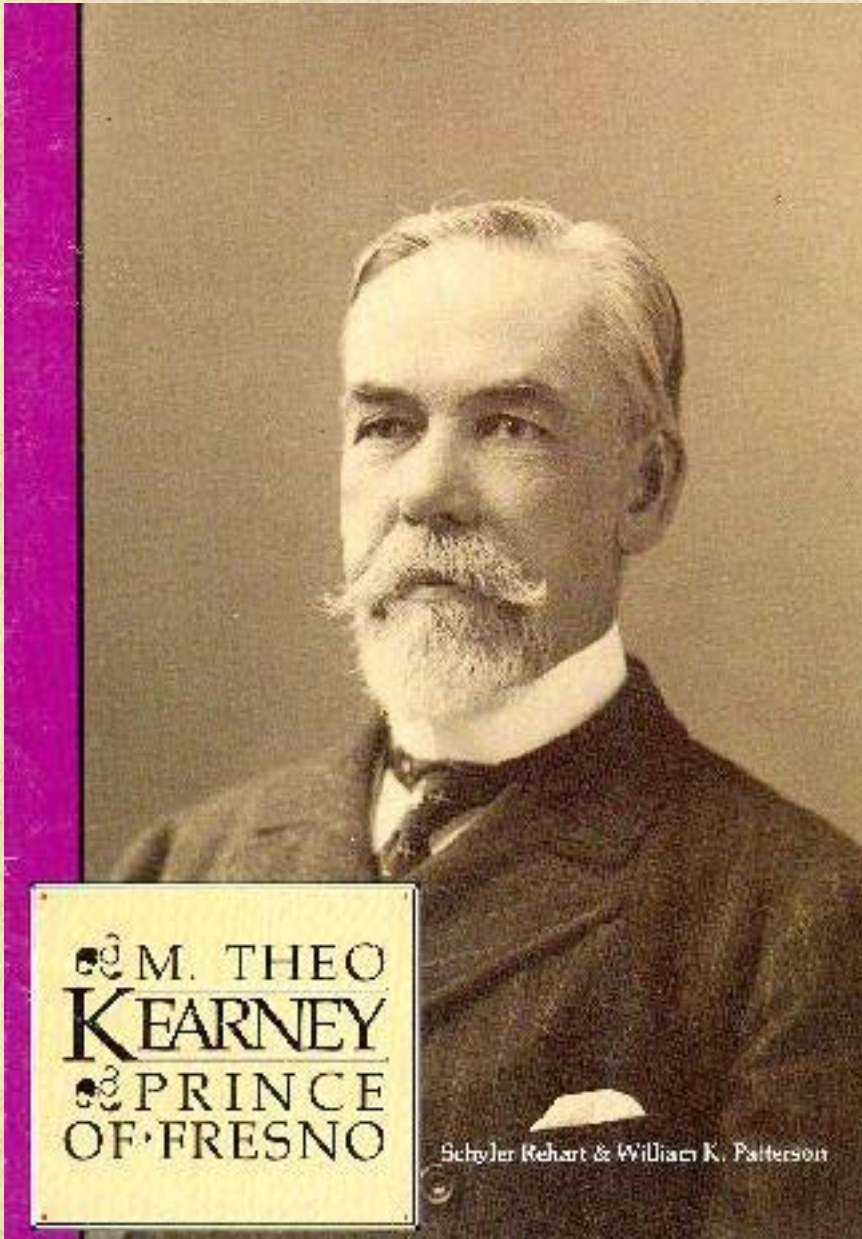
# Meeting Objectives

1. What are new developments in State regarding climate change and carbon sequestration/GHG emissions?--Guido Franco CEC and Steve Shaffer CDFA
2. What is recent research on measurement and management of carbon sequestration/GHG emissions in agriculture?--Jeff Mitchell, Johan Six, Louise Jackson
3. Analysis of costs and benefits of carbon sequestration--Steve Vosti
4. C sequestration in the Northwest--Karl Kupers
5. What are major issues, research gaps for growers?

# Kearney Foundation

- Kearney Foundation of Soil Science established 1951.

- New mission selected every 5 yrs to conduct basic research and solve problems on contemporary agricultural/environmental issues in CA and support research in soils, plant nutrition and water science



M. THEO  
KEARNEY  
PRINCE  
OF FRESNO

Schuyler Rehart & William K. Patterson

# 2001-2006: Soil Carbon and California Terrestrial Ecosystems

- *Understand mechanisms and processes governing storage and flow of carbon in soils of CA's diverse ecosystems;*
- *Quantify impacts of inputs of water, nutrients, and pollutants, as well as physical disturbance, on storage, transformations and transport of carbon in soils;*
- *Assess roles of soils in emissions and consumption of greenhouse gases,*
- *Identify and analyze strategies and policy options for soil carbon management*

# Projects Funded:

- 30 Kearney research projects across UC campuses
- 3 projects funded by joint CDFA Specialty Crops/Kearney Foundation program
- 1 project funded funded by joint CEC/Kearney Foundation program
- 18 graduate fellowships funding research on soil carbon

# EXAMPLES OF KEARNEY FUNDED RESEARCH

## 1. Stabilization of organic matter in soils

- \*Residue quality (e.g., C/N, tannins, lignin, etc.) in regulating organic matter turnover
- \*Plant residue effects on microbial function and soil C dynamics
- \*Pedogenic factors in regulating soil carbon storage
- \*Carbonate chemistry as a source/sink of carbon in soils

## 2. Transformation of trace gas in soils

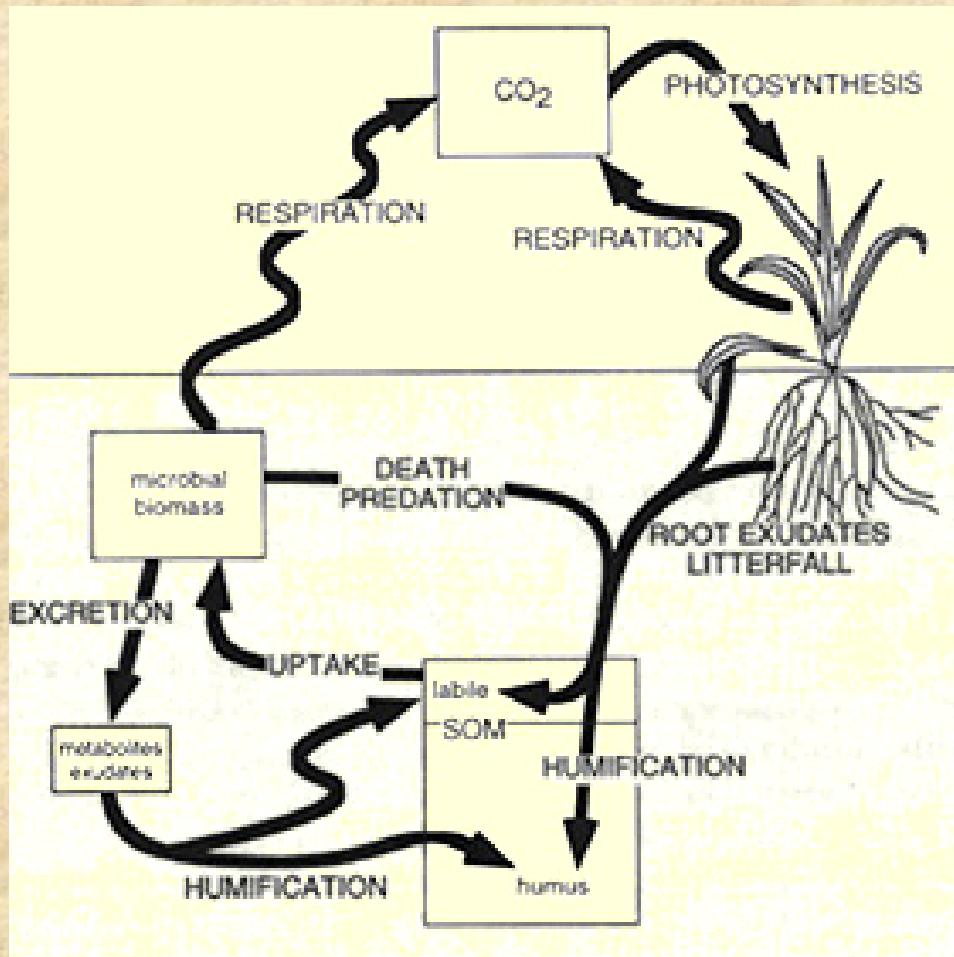
- \*Microbial processes on the dynamics of trace gas formation
- \*Factors affecting trace gas fluxes between the atmosphere and soil

## 3. Impacts of management

- \*Effect of management practices (N fertilization, irrigation, minimum tillage, wetland drainage) on carbon storage and trace gas dynamics
- \*Soil carbon sequestration effects on fertilizer use efficiency
- \*Role of soil carbon in maintaining surface and subsurface water quality
- \*Development of water storage strategies through enhanced soil structure and water penetration

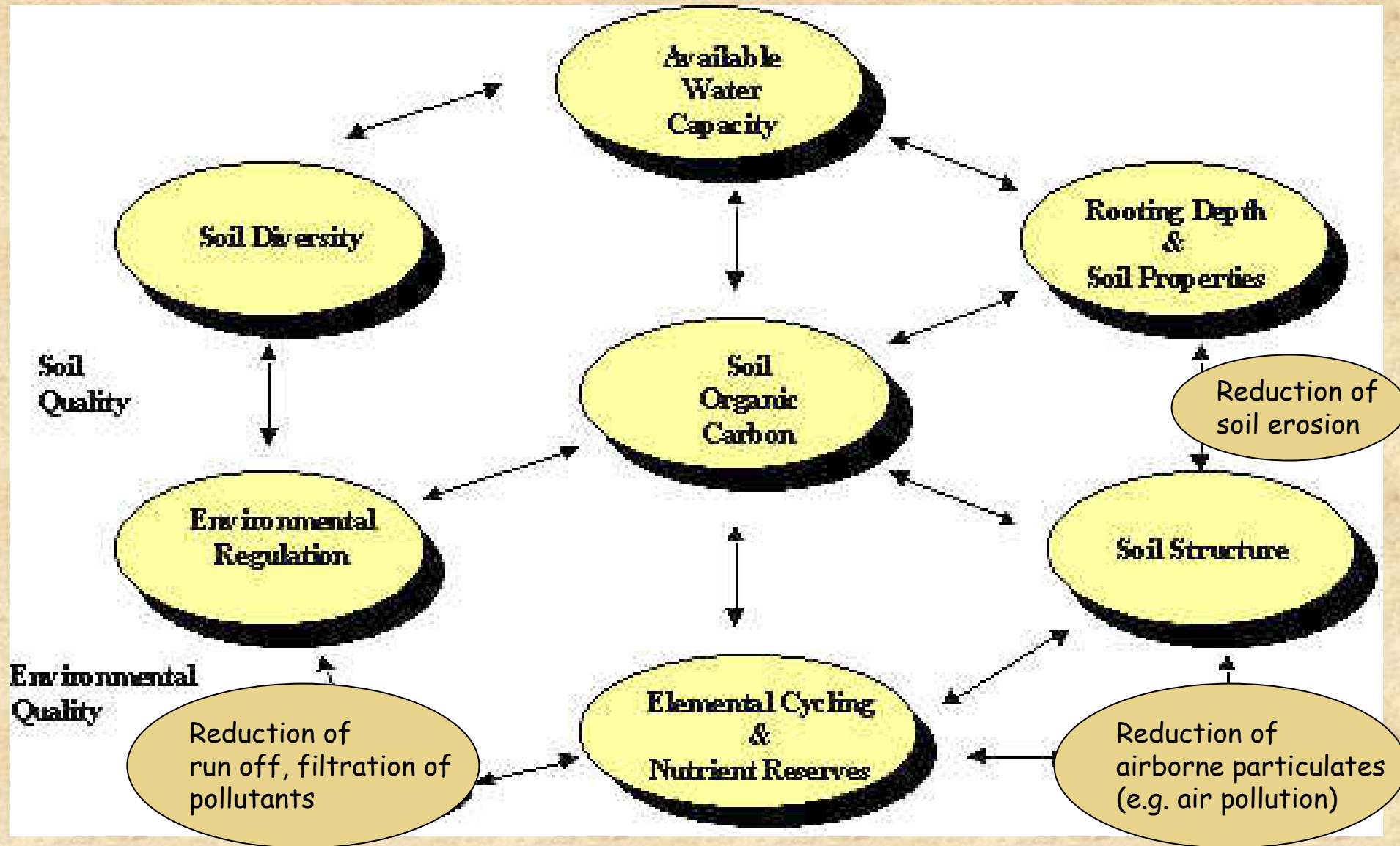
# Opportunities for C sequestration in soil

- Carbon sequestration is long term storage of C in environment (soil, water, biota, rocks)



- Soils contain 75% of terrestrial C pool
- Soil C can be increased by reducing losses and increasing inputs

# SOIL CARBON HAS MANY OTHER BENEFITS





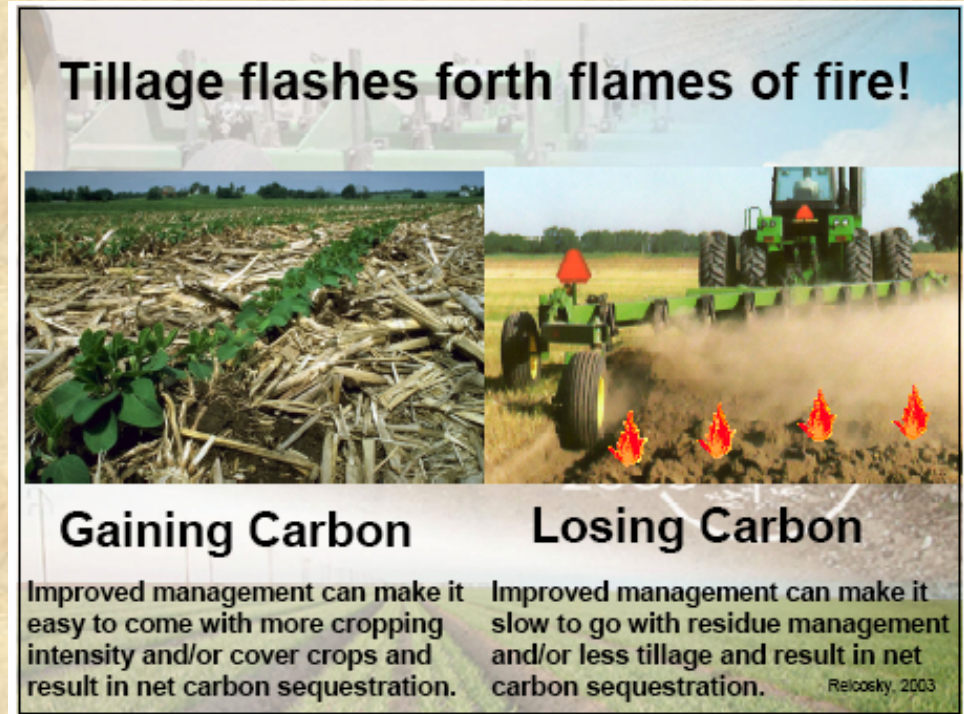
# Opportunities for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

## Croplands . . .

- Less tillage
- Increase crop intensity, reduce fallow
- Use of cover crops
- Fertility and water management
- High biomass crops

## Animal Agriculture. . .

- Improved feed and forage
- Methane capture



## Rangeland or Pasture . . .

- Management of marginal lands
- Adding legumes
- Improved grazing management
- Fertility and water management

## Estimates of potential C sequestration in US soils

75-200 Tg C in croplands (Lal et al. 1998)

30-90 Tg C in grazing lands (Follett et al. 2001)

- *Assumes widespread adoption of improved management practices.*
- *Does not account for changes in other greenhouse gases (nitrous oxide and methane) that may be by-products of management changes.*

THUS C sequestration in terrestrial ecosystems can account for about 6.4% of emissions (based on 5000 Tg C per yr in 1990).

*Increasing C sequestration in soil is only temporary and partial solution to the greenhouse gas problem.*

**Thanks to:**

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**Ed Scott Westside**

**Karl Kupers**