



16 a 20
outubro
2016

Centro de
Convenções de
GOIÂNIA - GO

O carbono como moeda de troca – Experiências e mecanismos para remunerar os agricultores

Telmo J. C. Amado & Charles W. Rice



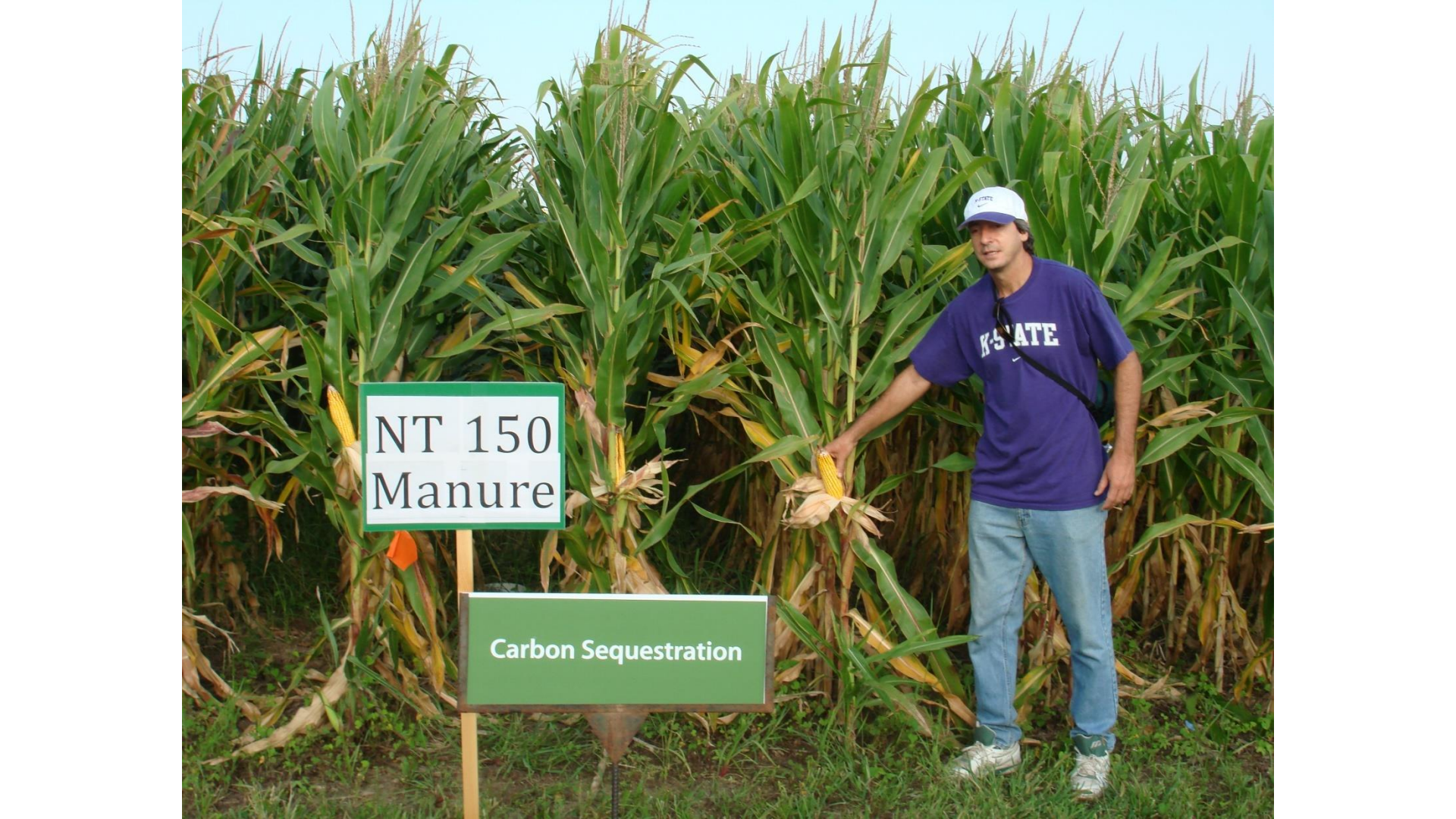


CASMGs Forum



CONSORTIUM FOR AGRICULTURAL SOILS
MITIGATION OF GREENHOUSE GASES





NT 150
Manure

Carbon Sequestration

Soil functions

Soils deliver ecosystem services that enable life on Earth




 2015
International
Year of Soils
fao.org/soils-2015



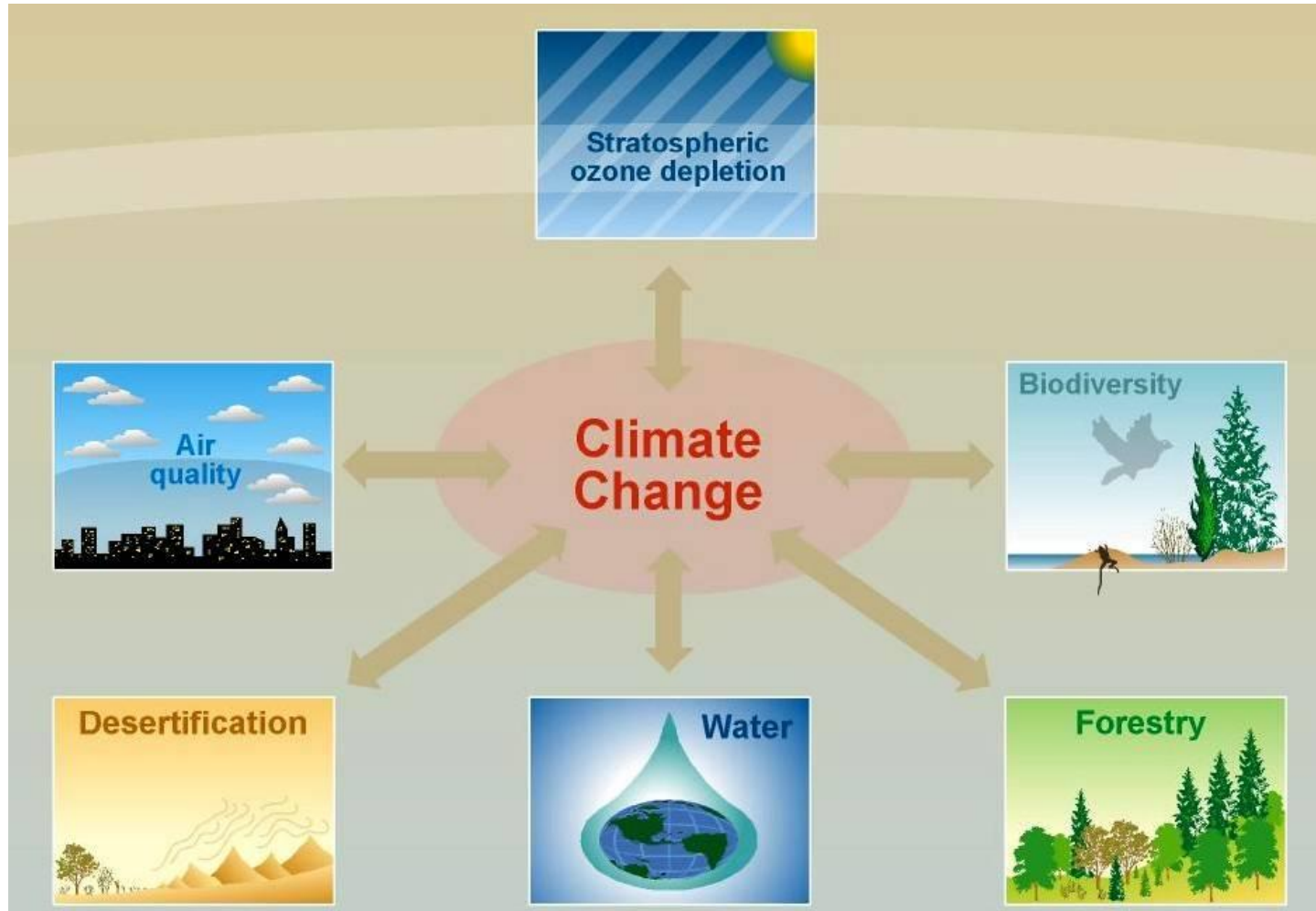
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

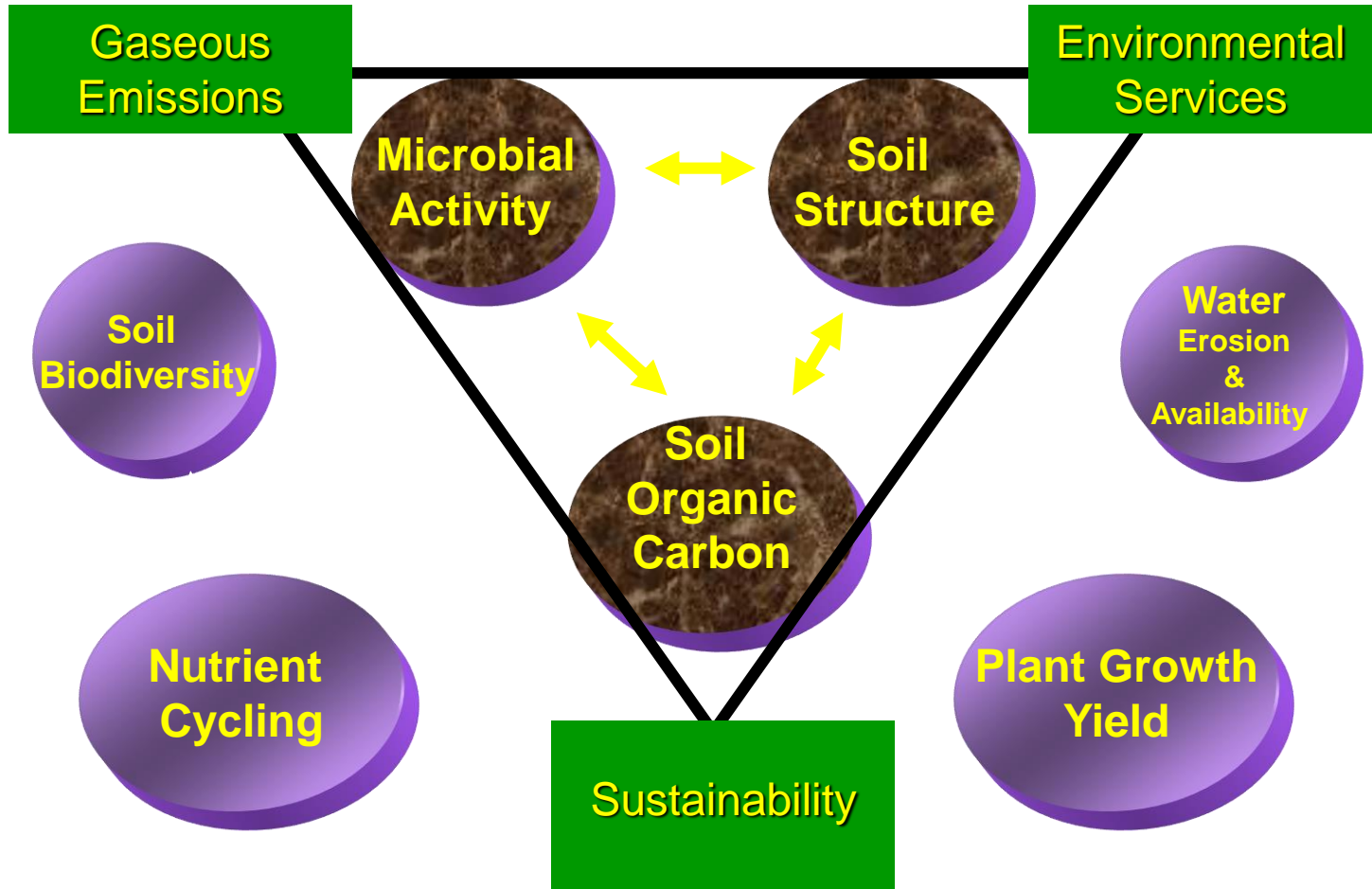
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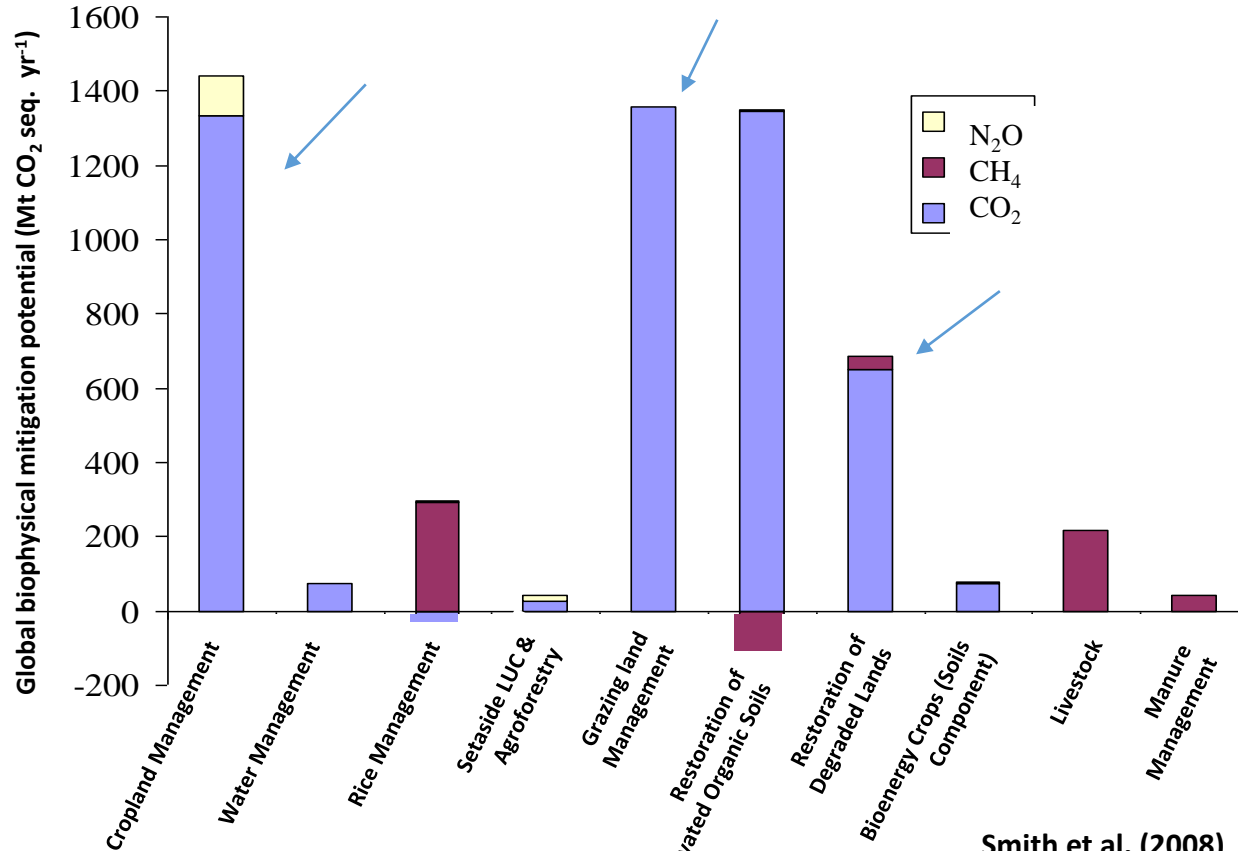
Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
Education and Research DARE,
Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG

Global Warming Connections





Global mitigation potential in agriculture



Smith et al. (2008)

Carbon trading

- Market based mechanism
- Cap and trade
 - More certain about volume of carbon reduction
 - Those firms that are good at reducing CO₂ will have permits to sell – these become an asset on the balance sheet



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CONSORTIUM FOR AGRICULTURAL
SOILS MITIGATION OF GREENHOUSE
GASES



What is needed

- Sellers of C credits: Land managers
- Aggregator
- Buyers
- Monitoring/Verification

Putting a price on carbon

Importance of

Verification and commitment

Scarcity

Price expectations

Clean Development Mechanism

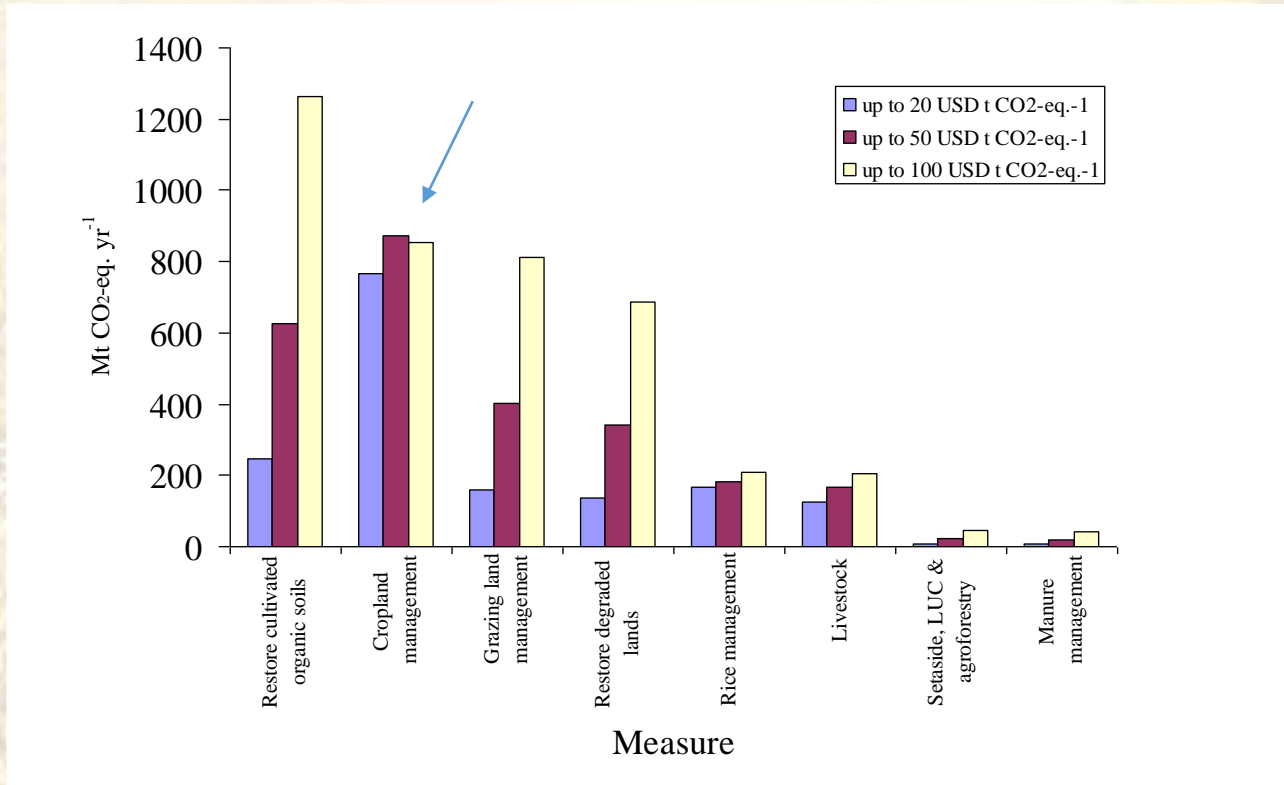
Rewarding efficiency and action

Ecosystem services	Value (trillion \$US)	
Soil formation	17.1	
Recreation	3.0	
Nutrient cycling	2.3	←
Water regulation and supply	2.3	←
Climate regulation (temperature and precipitation)	1.8	
Habitat	1.4	
Flood and storm protection	1.1	
Food and raw materials production	0.8	
Genetic resources	0.8	
Atmospheric gas balance	0.7	
Pollination	0.4	
All other services	1.6	
Total value of ecosystem services	33.3	

Nature

Constanza et al., 1997

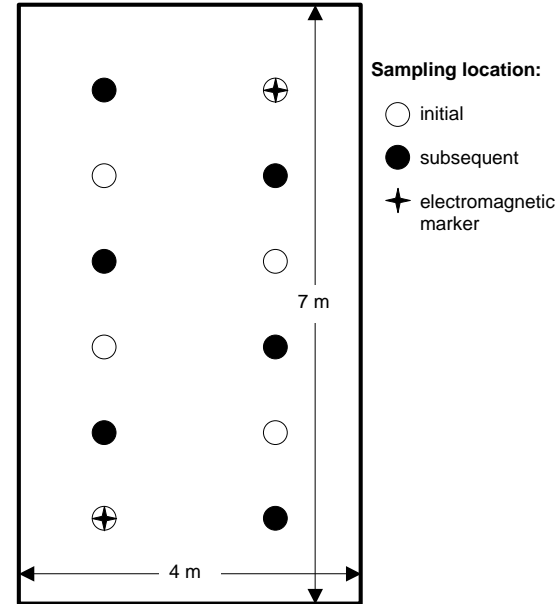
Effect of C price on implementation



Smith et al. (2007)

Geo-reference microsites

- Microsites reduces spatial variability
- Simple and inexpensive
- Used to improve models
- Used to adopt new technology
- Soil C changes detected in 3 yr
 - 0.71 Mg C ha⁻¹ – semiarid
 - 1.25 Mg C ha⁻¹ – subhumid



Ellert et al. (2001)

ALBERTA AND CLIMATE CHANGE

MEETING NORTH AMERICA'S EVOLVING ENERGY NEEDS





Second Round Results

- 2008 reduction obligation - approximately 11 million tonnes of GHGs
 - Based on emission projections
 - Facility improvements addressed approximate 2 million tonnes
- 2.75 million tonnes (31%) of offsets used
 - Tillage, renewables plus a broader range of projects including acid gas, EOR using CO₂
- **Agricultural sink protocol (reduced/no-till)**
 - Based on decades of science
 - Reflects years of carbon policy integration



Alberta Carbon Offset

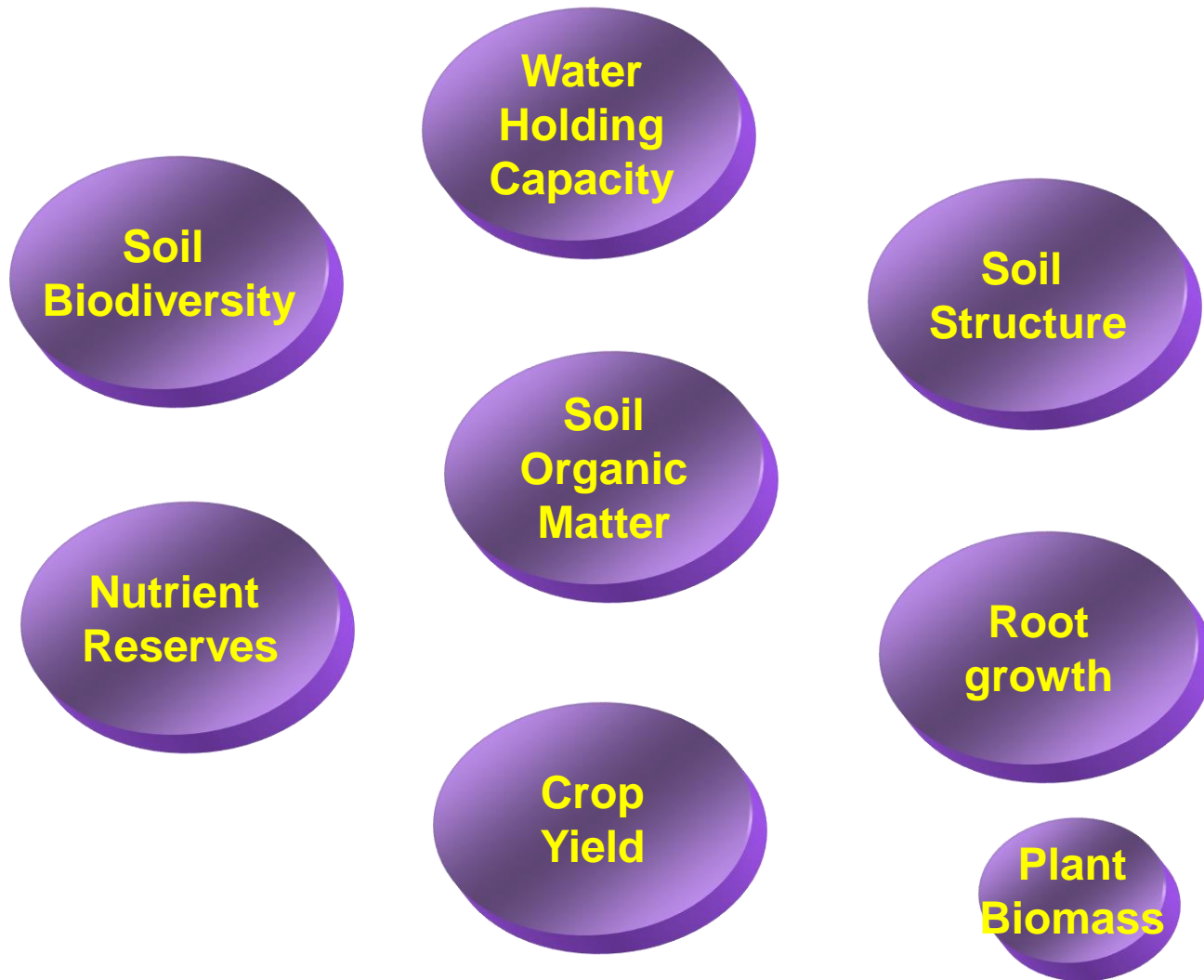
- Alberta, Canada legislation to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions through the regulation of large emitters (industrial facilities that emit more 100,000 tonnes CO₂e/yr).
- Agriculture and forestry are the only two industries that can remove carbon from the atmosphere.
- Approved offset protocols
 - Beef and pork systems
 - Biofuel
 - Energy efficiency
 - Tillage (reduced or No-till)
- \$15 per ton of C
 - \$6/ha/y







O que precisamos para prover serviços ambientais nos nossos agroecossistemas?



Crop rotation to increase nutrient cycling

Black oat → Maiz → Radish → Wheat → Soja oil

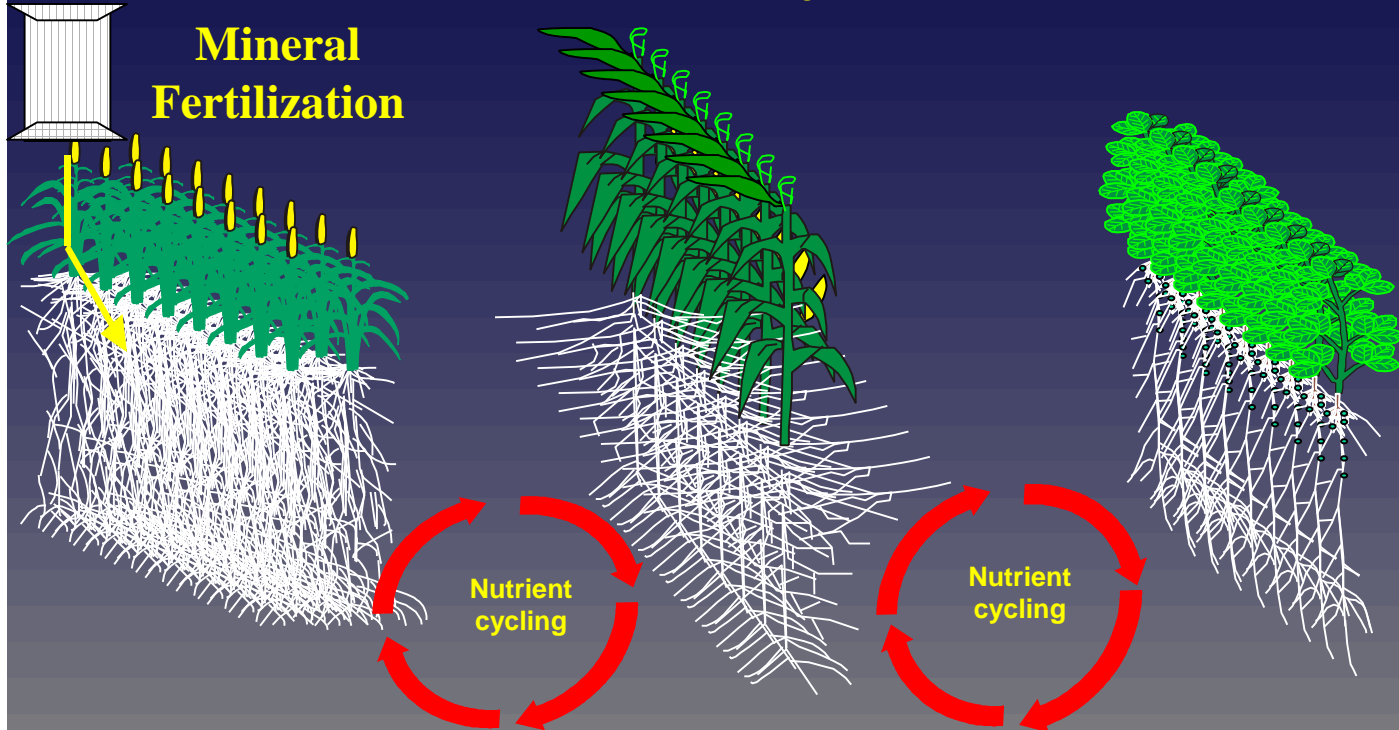






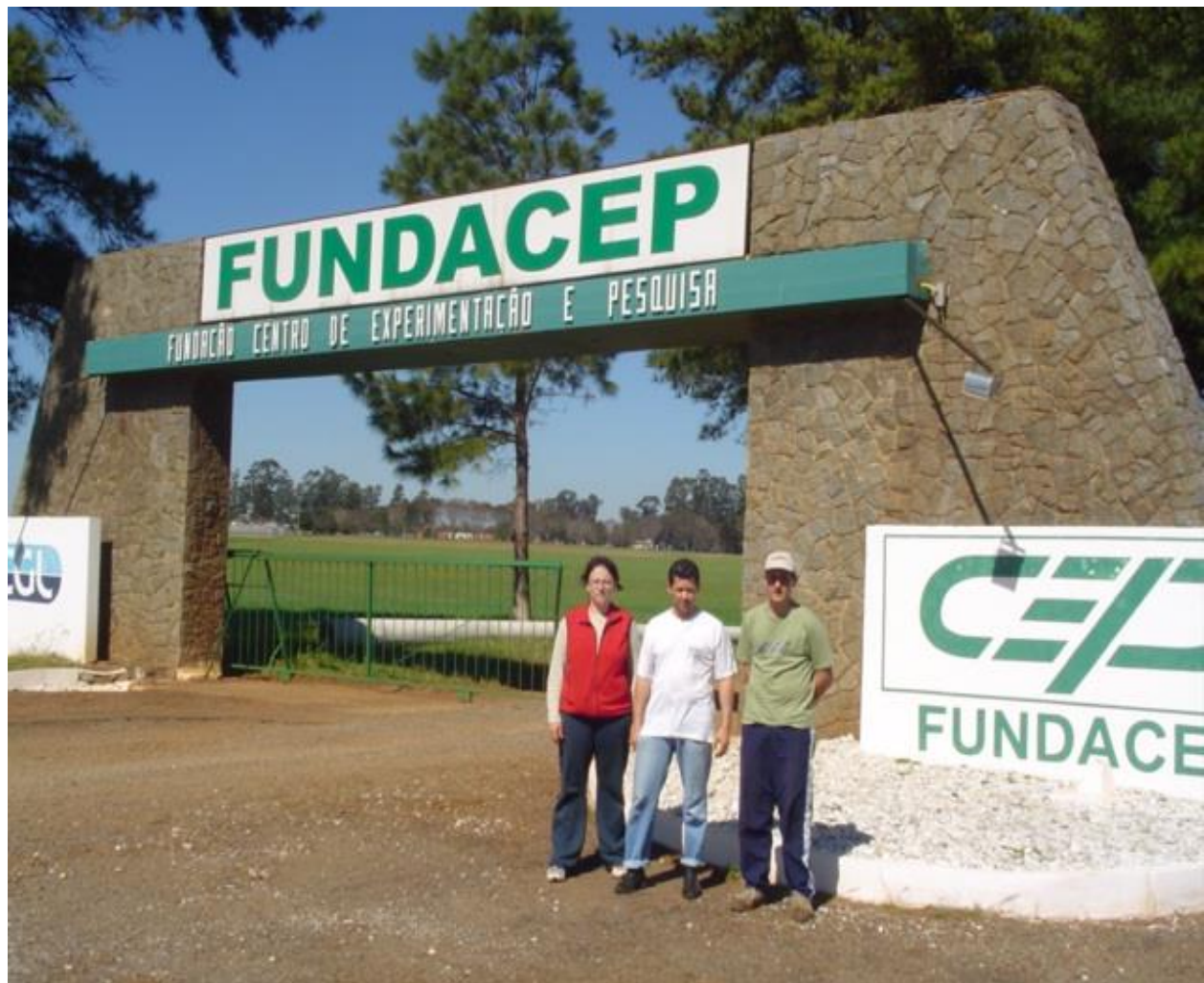
Figura 3. Erosão em área de plantio direto mantido em pousio no período pós-colheita de soja e pré-semeadura de trigo (ao fundo) e área adjacente na qual foi semeado o nabo forrageiro neste período. Tapera, RS. Foto: T. J. C. Amado (2014).





Carbon sequestration rate (C rate) expressed in equivalent mass (Mg C/ha/y) to a 30 cm depth for Manhattan, KS USA
Conversion from tilled to no-till

Rotation	
Continuous Soybean	0.066
Continuous Sorghum	0.292
Continuous Wheat	0.487
Soybean - Wheat	0.510
Soybean - Sorghum	0.311

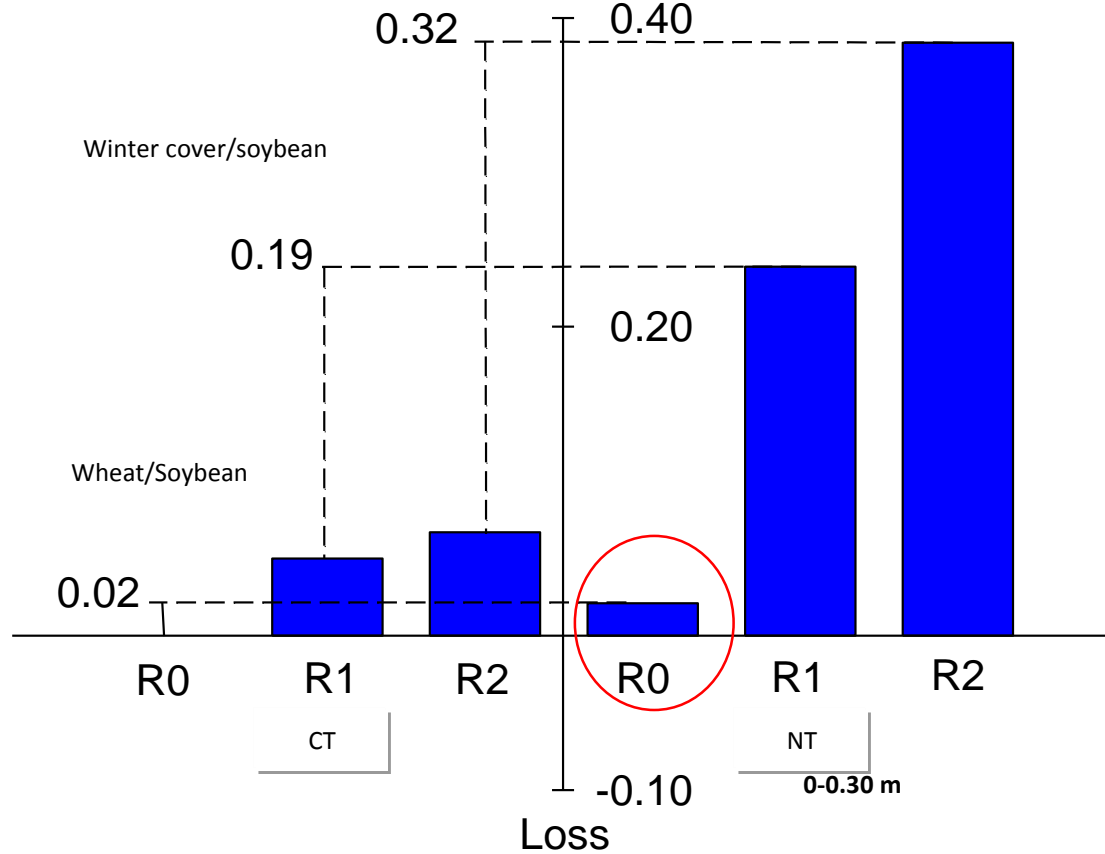


Soil Carbon Stock

22 years

(Mg ha⁻¹ year⁻¹)

Intensive cover crop/rotation





Soybean Ecosystem C Balance

Soybean	Yield	C grain	CO2 Flux	CO2 flux-C grain
----- g m ⁻² -----				
2006/07	321.3	150,95	-158.05	-7.10

Verma et al. (2005) +/- 45 g C m⁻²

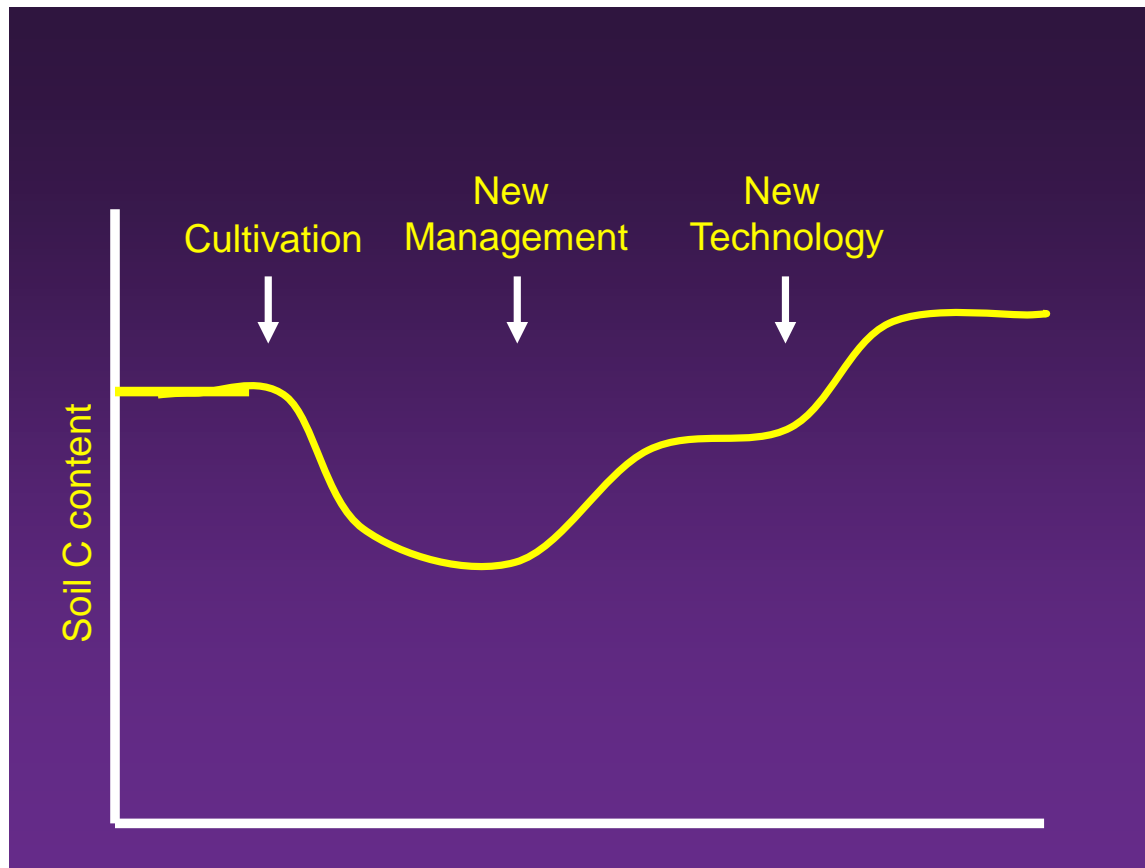
Conclusion: Carbon sequestration? Not with soybean

NT soybean neutral balance

Biophysical GHG Mitigation Potential

	Soil C	N ₂ O& CH ₄ Emissions	Upstream & Process	Net Impact
	---- t CO ₂ e/ha/yr -----			
No-till*	1.09 (-0.26–2.60)	-0.18 (-0.91–0.72)	0.14 (0.07–0.18)	1.04
Winter cover crops*	0.83 (0.37–3.24)	0.25 (0.00–1.05)	0.61 (0.41–0.81)	1.69
Diversify Annual Crop Rotations*	0.58 (-2.50–3.01)	0.07 (-0.04–0.65)	0.00	0.65

Para termos sequestro de Carbono é preciso
melhorar a qualidade do Sistema plantio direto



Novos materiais para cobertura do solo







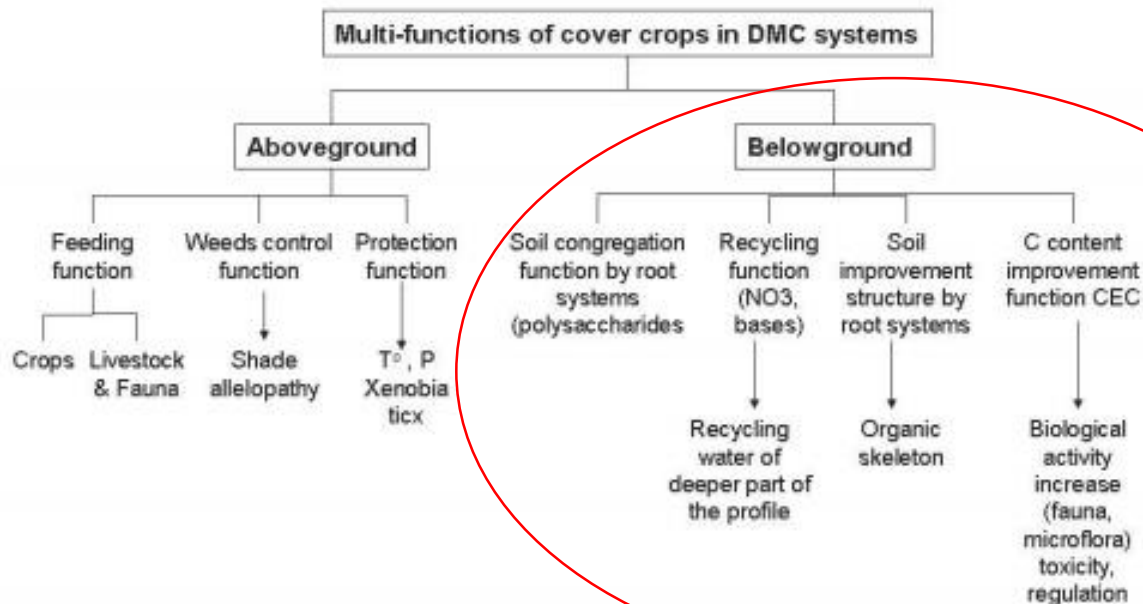
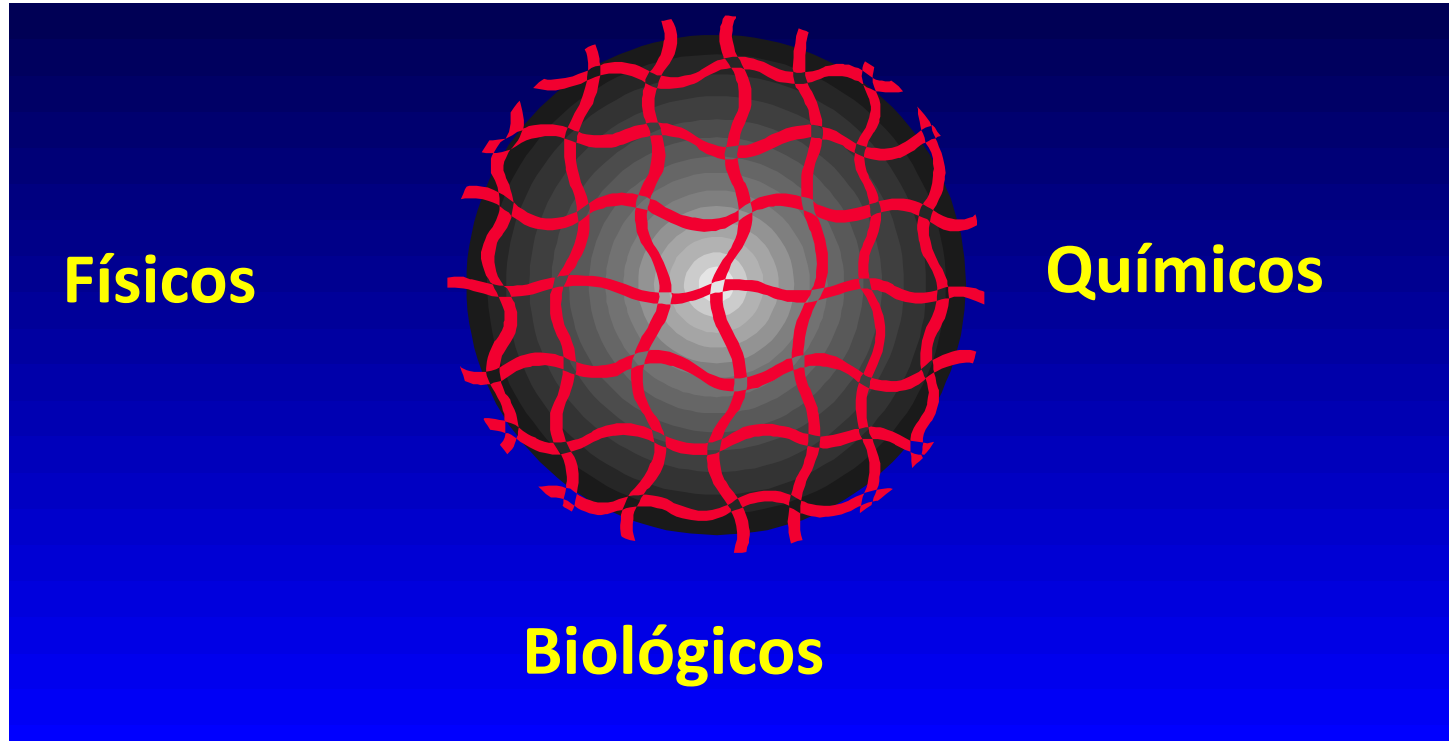


Figure 1 (from Scopel *et al.* 2003)

Perfil de solo favorável ao enraizamento profundo





Saturação por Cálcio para a Camada de 0,25-0,40m

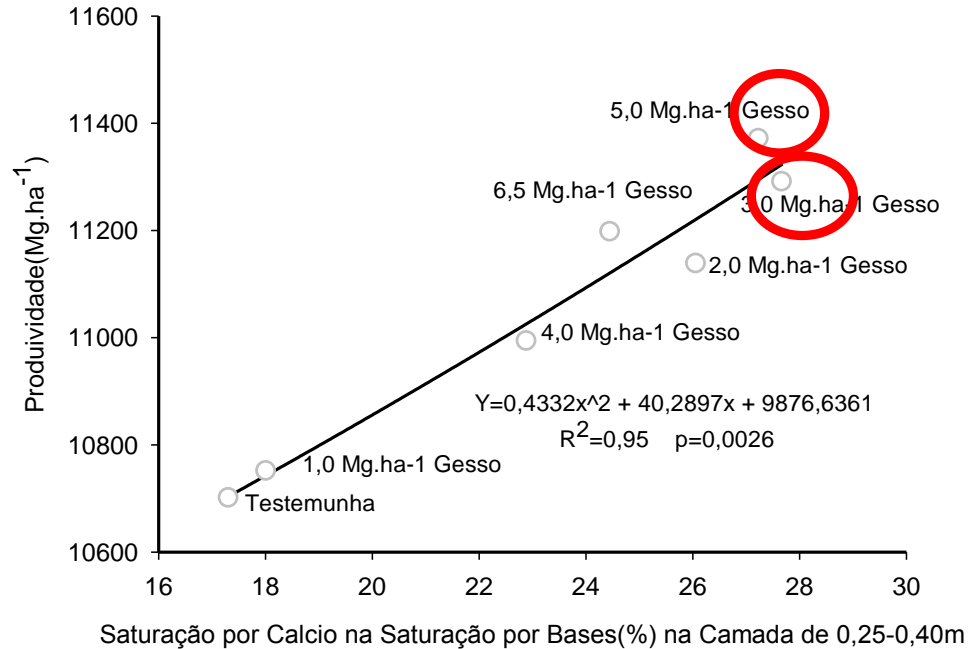


Figura 8. Relação entre Rendimento e a Saturação por Cálcio para a Camada de 0,25-0,40m para diferentes doses de gesso.

Saturação por Alumínio na camada de 0,25-0,40m

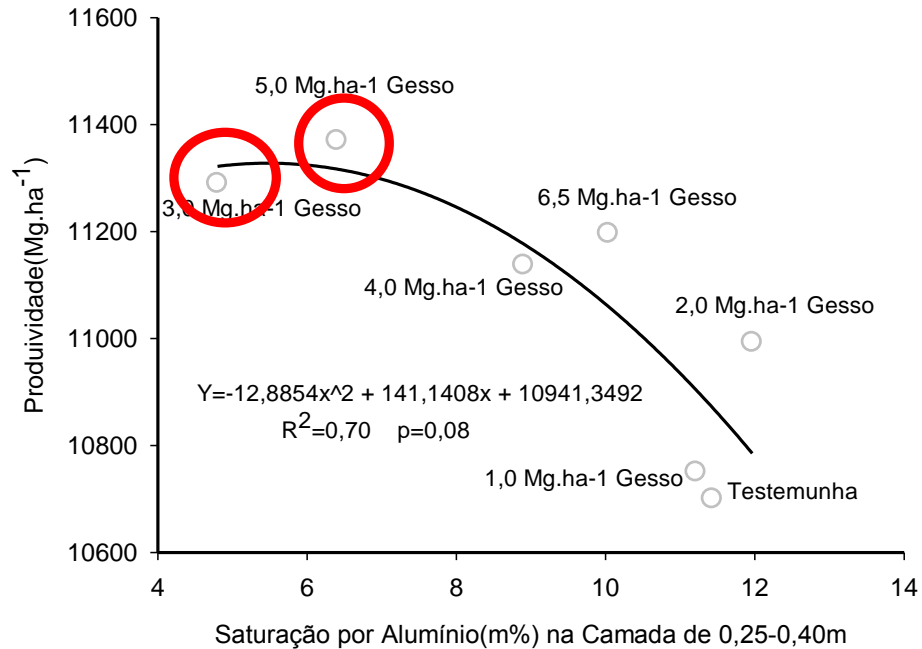
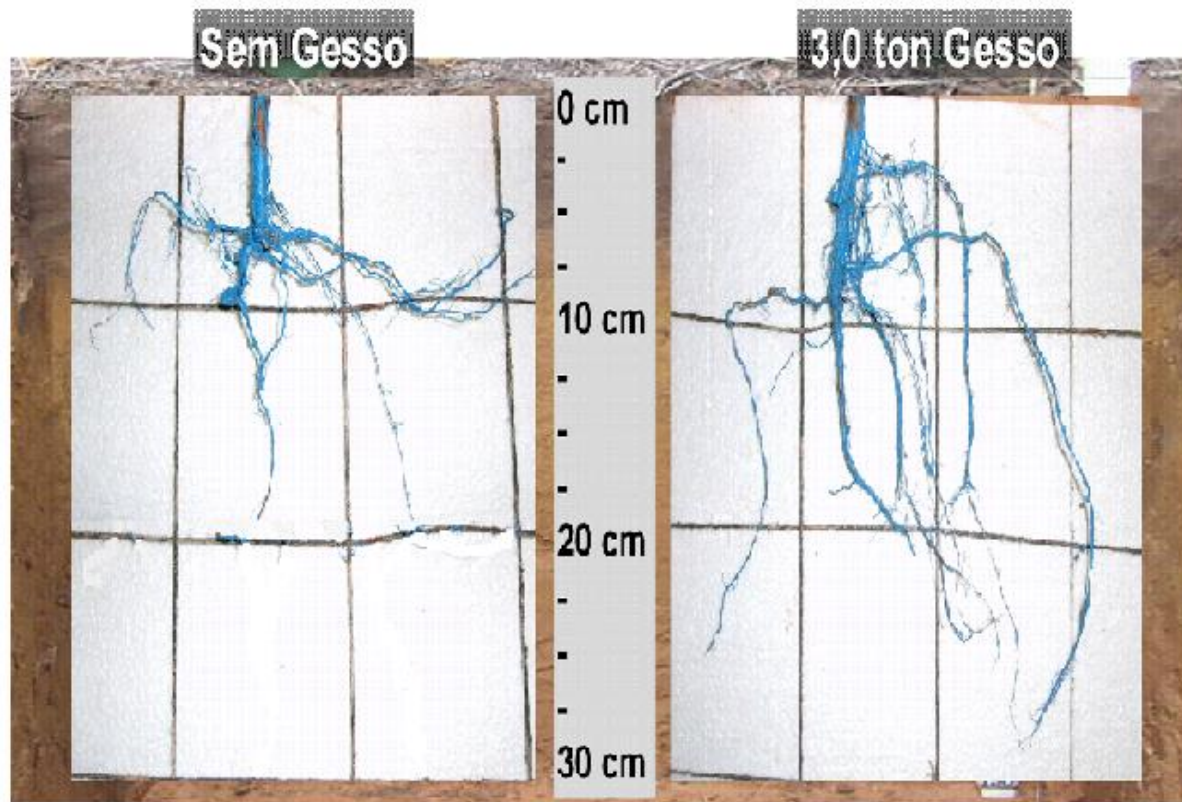


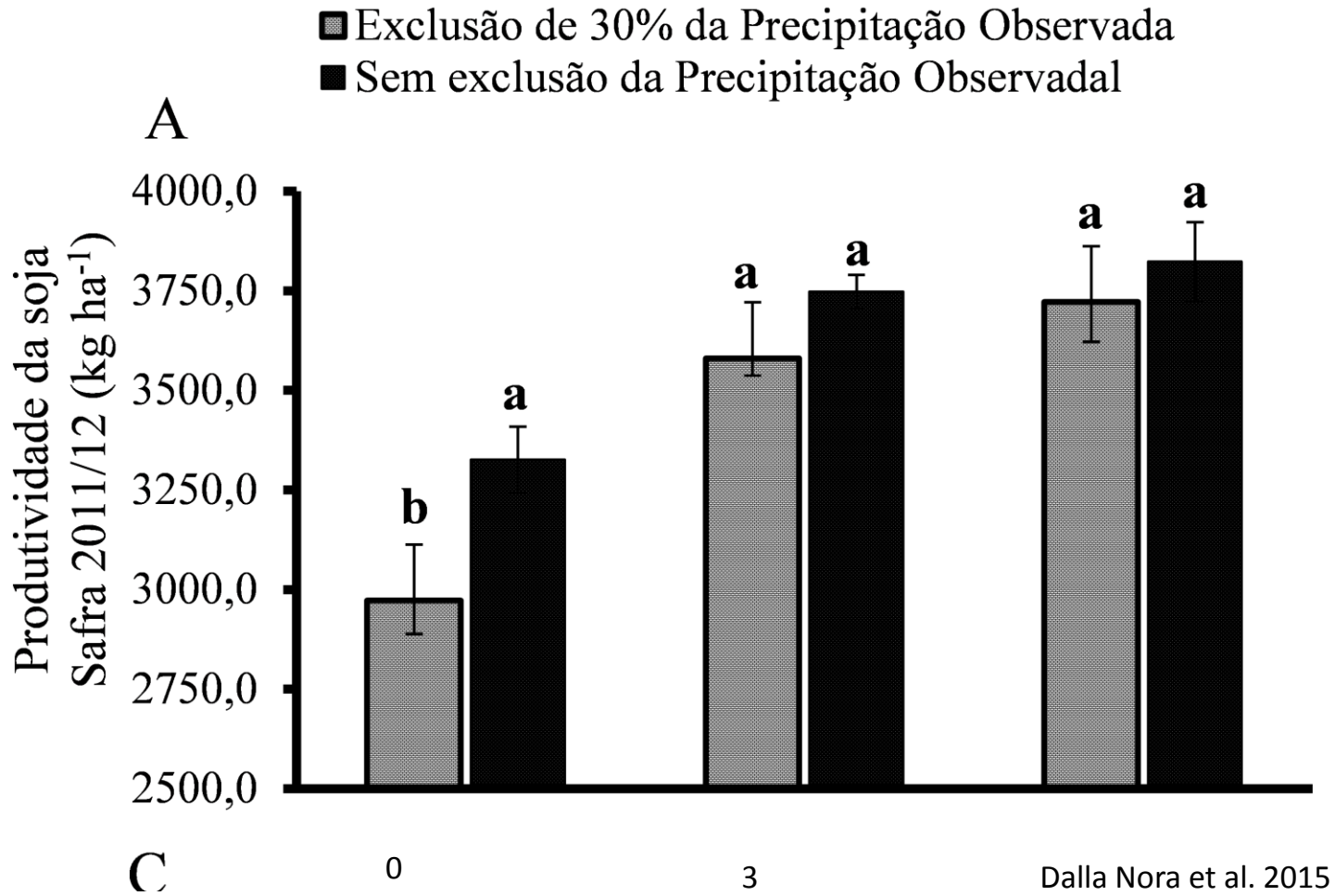
Figura 7. Relação entre Rendimento e a Saturação por Alumínio(m%) na Camada de 0,25-0,40m para diferentes doses de gesso.

Desenvolvimento radicular da soja após 42 meses



Exclusão da Precipitação





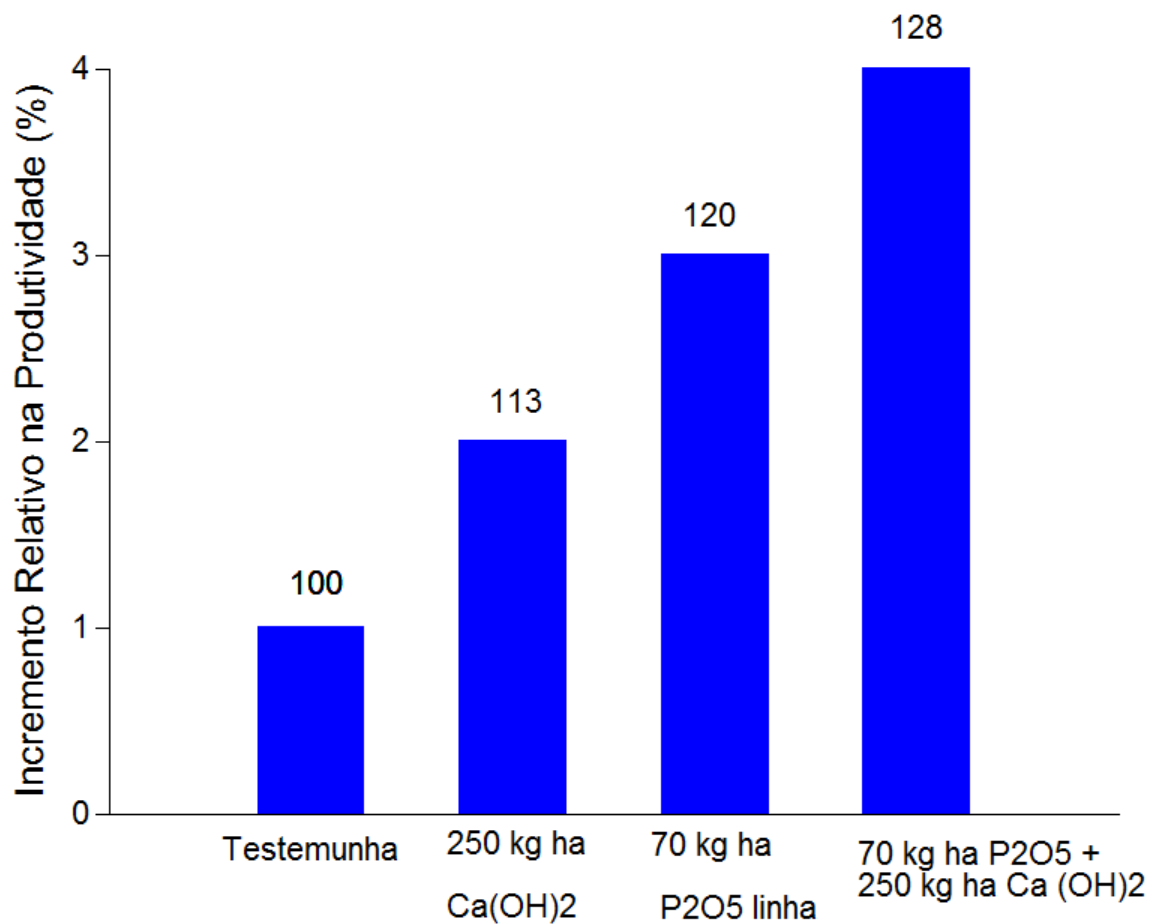






Hidróxido de Cálcio



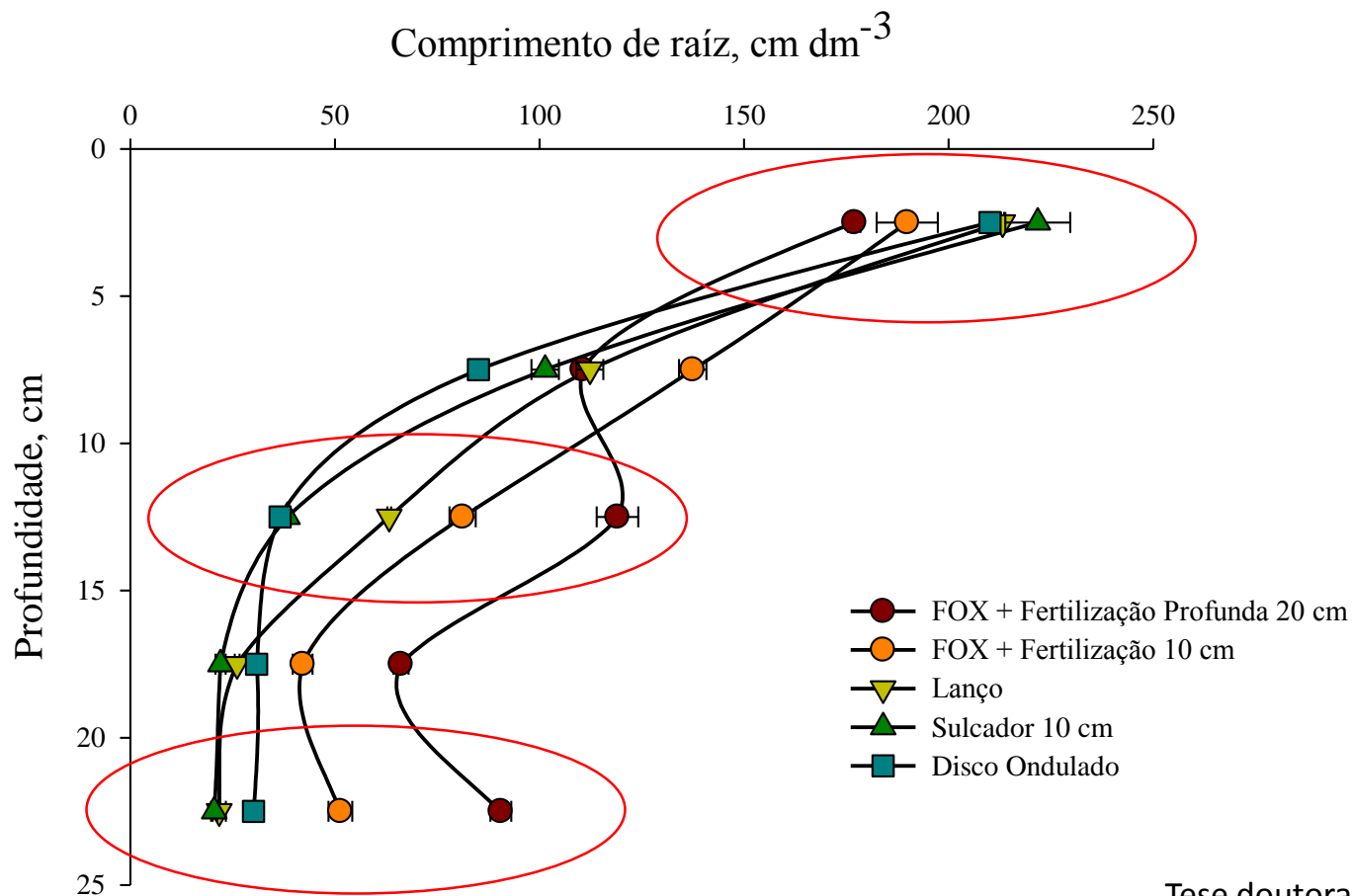


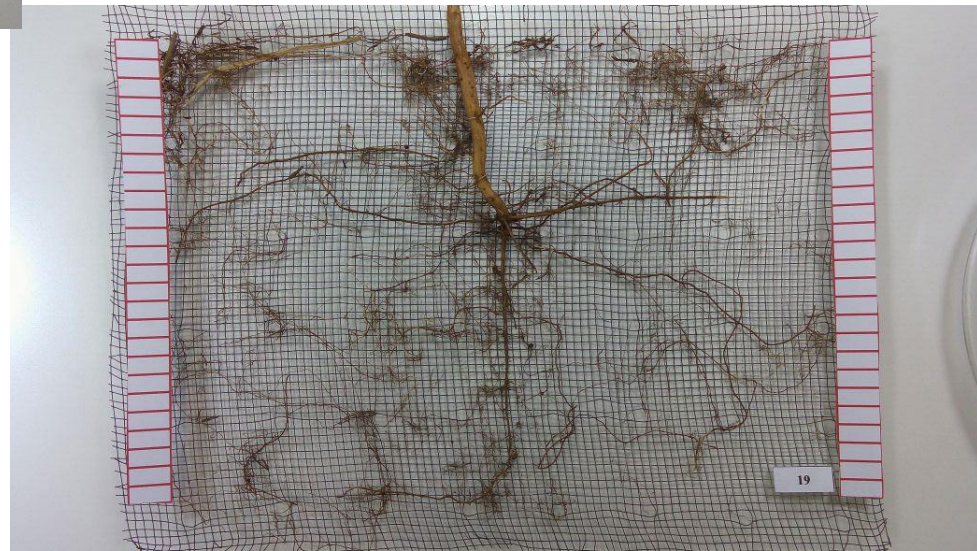
Hansel não publicado

T1

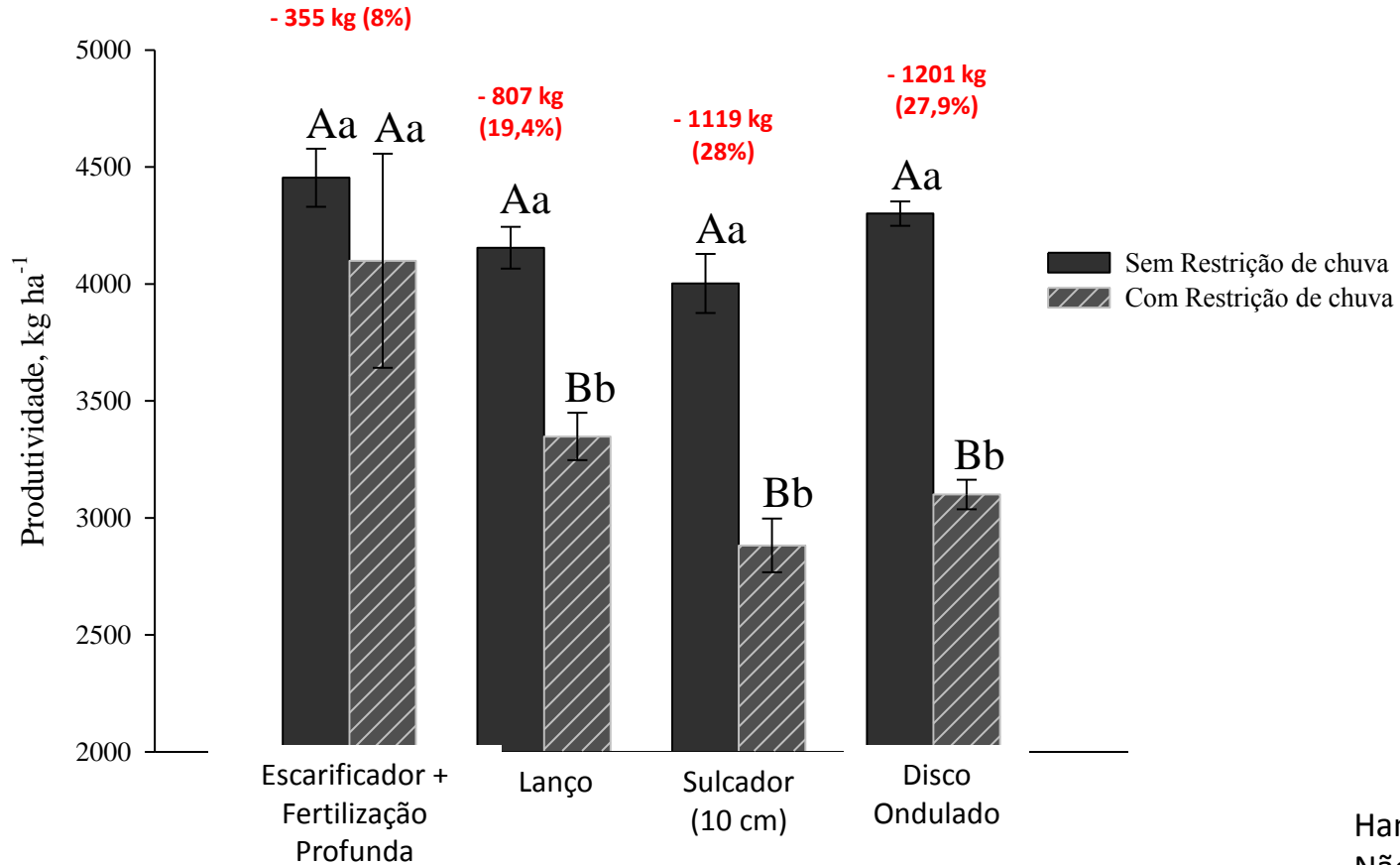


Fertilização Profunda 20 cm





Casas de restrição de chuvas



Hansel, 2016
Não publicado

*Letras maiúsculas diferem entre tratamentos. Letras minúsculas diferem o regime pluviométrico dentro de cada tratamento.

“Coquetel” of cover crops = different root systems





Fonte: Cematter

14 de junho de 2016

Fonte: Cemater



Fonte: Cemater

Cover crops + chiselling



Radish Oil

CEMATTER
SERVIÇOS AGRÍCOLAS



Source: Cematter



Controlled Traffic



Trafergo Controlado

Marcos Souiljee + Paulo Pires (Prestador Serv.) + UFSM



Teixeira et al., 2016







Contatos:

E-mail: proftelmoamado@gmail.com

Telefone: (55) 99745131

Muito obrigado!!!