

# **EIP-AGRI Focus Group 26 - Moving from source to sink in arable farming**

# PID-AGII AGRICULTURE & INNOVATION

# Main question & Process

Which cost-effective farm management practices and tools could foster and ensure long-lasting carbon storage in arable farming, contributing to climate change mitigation?

Background & relevance

- Soil organic C stocks are altered by biotic activities of plants (the main source of C through litter and root systems), microorganisms, and 'ecosystem engineers' (earthworms, termites, ants).
- Abiotic processes related to the soil-physical structure, porosity and mineral fraction also modify these stocks.
- By acting on both biotic and abiotic mechanisms, land use and management practices drive soil spatiotemporal organic C dynamics.

(Dignac et al., 2017)

- Increasing soil organic matter stocks is important for climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as for soil fertility and food security.
- Implementing management options that allow increasing soil organic carbon stocks at the local scale raises several questions: how can it be done, at which rates, for how long, where can this be done, which agricultural practices can make it possible?

(Chenu et al., 2019)

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2018/06/13-14 Tülln, Austria

2017/11/29-30 Alicante, Spain

Starting paper\*\* (K. Hedlund)

Overview of current knowledge & survey members FG

## Examples from practice

### **Breakout sessions**

- Identify practices, pros & cons
- Analyze economic & enviornmental impacts

### 4 areas:

- Amendments
- Crops & rotations
- Tillage
- Fertilization

## 6 Mini-papers:

Transforming arable land into a sink for C based on Conservation Agriculture

Tools to judge cropping systems performance on C storage in the soil.

Local and regional adaptation strategies to increase or maintain the content of C in soils under arable farming

Implementation/incentives/business/capital: What incentives can scale up successful cases with respect to C capture in soils?

How can we promote biomass return in soils?

Potential of organic amendments for C storage potential on arable soils.

<sup>\*</sup> https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/sites/default/files/eip-agri fg carbon storage in arable farming final report 2019 en.pdf

<sup>\*\*</sup> https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/sites/default/files/fg26 starting paper 2017 en.pdf

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## **Brainstorming (Good practices)**

- Keeping soil cover (cover crops, intercropping, agroforestry, etc)
- Return of locally produced biomass (compost, sludge, manure, ...)
- Reduced tillage & conservation agriculture

## Presentation of mini-papers

Field Visit (Alfred Grand) https://grandfarm.at/?lang=en

## **Interaction with 2 Operational Groups**

- BIOBO Project (Optimizing tillage systems in Austria) https://boku.ac.at/en/nas/ifoel/arbeitsgruppen/ag-bodenfruchtbarkeit-und-anbausysteme/projekte/biobo
- OG Optimizing catch crops in arable farming



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# Key outcomes of the discussions

The Focus Group identified the following management practices that can capture CO<sub>2</sub> in agricultural soils in the long term, while improving soil quality:

- **Keeping the soil covered** (intercropping, cover crops, crop rotations (including perennials), agroforestry)
- Adding organic matter amendments from local sources.
- Reducing organic matter decomposition by reducing soil disturbance (reduced tillage and precision farming)
- Controlling soil moisture by managing water use.

### Other issues:

- A **combination of several of these practices** is likely to be more effective
- Local conditions (climate, soil, crops ...) would also influence their effectivity: **local testing and adapting** of different combinations of practices would be useful.
- It is essential to increase awareness among farmers and consumers on the importance of capturing carbon, not just to mitigate climate change but also to increase soil health and fertility, and adapting to climate change.

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# Main knowledge gaps identified to address the main question

### **Practicioners**

- Cover crops and associations (benefits at cropping system level in different agronomic aspects: fertility, weed management, C storage, diseases, in the short and long-term)
- **Agroforestry** (good associations, methods to assess benefits from associations, ecosystem services, etc.)
- Amendments (local availability, best management practices, indicators in quality: not only nutrients but also microbiology, contaminants, C quality ...)
- **Soil biology involved in soil health** (the impact of soil biology in fertility and soil health: how to evaluate (soil biological indicators), methods & techniques to manage and enhance soil biology.
- **SOC & Plant Health** (not the disease perspective, but from the root of the problem).



### Researchers

- Role of soil amendments and root exudates in sustaining soil microflora (multiple effects on C, N ...), including the priming effect.
- **Stoichiometry:** Interactions between SOC management and elements other than C (effects, counteractions and SOC dynamics)
- Modelling: Landscape-scale modelling of SOC, and including soil management factors (other than tillage and fertilization)
- **Carbon saturation** and optimal SOC content in different cropping systems and pedoclimatic conditions.
- Optimal use of **local biomass**, taking into account the **life-cycle** analysis and total net effect on GHG emissions.
- Links between soil characteristics, soil biology and soil physics
- Multiple management effects on SOC.
- Socio-economical value of soil C.

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# Main innovative ideas or recommendations to address the knowledge gaps

- Raising awareness on benefits of soil C in agriculture
- Management suggestions:
  - Conservation agriculture
  - Organic amendments
  - Intercropping
  - Local adaptation strategies
- Ideas for Operational Groups:
  - Tools to assess SOC sequestration and benefits
  - Best practices and advisory service on irrigation and SOC sequestration
  - Cropping for climate-change adaptation
  - Local implementation of precision and conservation agriculture
  - Plant mixtures in crop rotations for different farming systems and regions
  - Agroforestry
  - Local use of biomass/crop residues/excess manure



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Local adaptation strategies to increase or maintain soil organic carbon content under arable farming in Europe: Inspirational ideas for setting operational groups within the European innovation partnership

E.A.C. Costantini a, D. Antichi b, , M. Almagro , K. Hedlund , G. Sarno , I. Virto



# EIP-AGRI seminar Healthy soils for Europe: sustainable management through knowledge and practice Online – 13-14 April 2021

All information of the seminar is available on <a href="https://www.eip-agri.eu">www.eip-agri.eu</a>

On the event webpage

https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/event/eip-agri-seminar-healthy-soils-europe-sustainable

