



### Carbon farming potential and practices

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#### **Communication on Sustainable Carbon Cycles**

"Carbon farming can be defined as a green business model that rewards land managers for taking up improved land management practices, resulting in the increase of carbon sequestration in living biomass, dead organic matter and soils by enhancing carbon capture and/or reducing the release of carbon to the atmosphere, in respect of ecological principles favourable to biodiversity and the natural capital overall."

#### Options, mitigation potential, and co-benefits

Assessment criterion	Managing peatlands
Key practices	Maintenance / rewetting /management, paludiculture
Total EU mitigation potential (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e/yr)	51- 54 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e/yr
Per hectare mitigation potential (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e/ha/yr)	3.5 - 29
Mitigation mechanism	Avoided emissions
Co-benefits for farmers	Paludiculture as a new business model
Societal co-benefits	Biodiversity, flood regulation, water quality

#### Options, mitigation potential, and co-benefits

Assessment criterion	Managing peatlands	Agroforestry
Key practices	Maintenance / rewetting /management, paludiculture	Creation, restoration, and management of woody features in the landscape (silvopastoral, silvo-arable, hedges, tree rows)
Total EU mitigation potential (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e/yr)	51- 54 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e/yr	8 – 235 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e/yr
Per hectare mitigation potential (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e/ha/yr)	3.5 - 29	0.03 – 27
Mitigation mechanism	Avoided emissions	Removal (and emissions?)
Co-benefits for farmers	Paludiculture as a new business model	Diversification of outputs, protection against single crop failure
Societal co-benefits	Biodiversity, flood regulation, water quality	Improved water retention, microclimate, soil health, biodiversity

#### Options, mitigation potential, and co-benefits

Assessment criterion	Managing peatlands	Agroforestry	Maintain and enhance SOC on mineral soils
Key practices	Maintenance / rewetting /management, paludiculture	Creation, restoration, and management of woody features in the landscape (silvopastoral, silvo-arable, hedges, tree rows)	cover cropping, crop rotations, legumes, deep rooting crops, improved grassland management, conversion of arable to grassland
Total EU mitigation potential (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e/yr)	51- 54 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e/yr	8 – 235 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e/yr	9 – 70 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e/yr
Per hectare mitigation potential (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e/ha/yr)	3.5 - 29	0.03 – 27	0.5-7
Mitigation mechanism	Avoided emissions	Removal (and emissions?)	Removal and avoided emissions
Co-benefits for farmers	Paludiculture as a new business model	Diversification of outputs, protection against single crop failure	Improved water holding capacity and workability of soils, yield stability, reduced fertiliser costs
Societal co-benefits	Biodiversity, flood regulation, water quality	Improved water retention, microclimate, soil health, biodiversity	Soil health, drought resilience, reduced risk of soil erosion

### **Challenges**

- Uncertainties around mitigation potentials: What to focus on where?
- Non-permanence: Carbon sequestered and stored in soils and biomass can be released back to the atmosphere
- **Total mitigation potential**, not just C matters
  - N2O emissions associated with SOC maintenance/ increase → what is the total climate impact?
  - CH4 emissions & decrease in production for peatland rewetting → how best to manage?
  - Additionality of applying compost / manure vs circularity
  - Conflicts with mitigation practices (nitrification inhibitors, low-emission slurry application)
- Risks of biochar, municipal compost, no agroforestry on peatlands
- Monitoring, reporting and verification: Accurate quantification of real, additional mitigation from carbon farming is difficult and costly.

# **Concluding thoughts**

- 1. Significant mitigation potential for carbon farming
- 2. Uncertainties: Importance of national & regional integrated assessments of carbon farming potential, synergies and tradeoffs
- 3. MRV needs to focus on total climate impact
- 4. Resilience strengthens permanence
- 5. Safeguards needed
- 6. One part of broader transition to a sustainable agrifood system

## Publications & projects





https://www.ecologic.eu/18122



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https://www.ecologic.eu/18499

Capacity Building for Ambitious Climate Action in the Agri-food Sector in Central Eastern Europe

PROJECT

DURATION Jan 2022 - Dec 2023

https://www.ecologic.eu/18394



https://www.ecologic.eu/18429



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## Thank you.

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