



A (pale) green revolution for the 'Green Deal'

E. Lugato,

A. Cescatti, G. Ceccherini, A. Jones, G. Duveiller

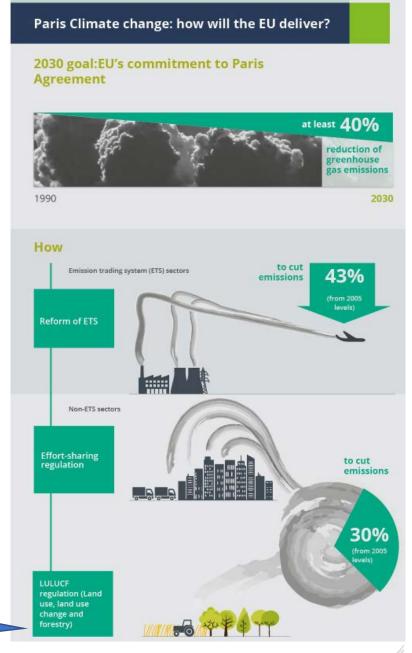
Workshop "Can albedo change offset the climate benefit of carbon sequestrating practices?"



EU climate strategies and targets

- up to 2020
 Kyoto Protocol
- from 2021 to 2030
 Inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) into the 2030 climate and energy framework

upgrades of the current accounting methodology CO₂, N₂O, CH₄



ETS

- Power & heat
- Energyintensive
- Aviation

Non-ETS

- Agriculture
- Transport
- Taste
- Industrial

No debit rule 2021-2030



Green Deal



Climate change and environmental degradation are an existential threat to Europe and the world. To overcome these challenges, Europe needs a new growth strategy that transforms the Union into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where

- there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050
- · economic growth is decoupled from resource use
- no person and no place is left behind

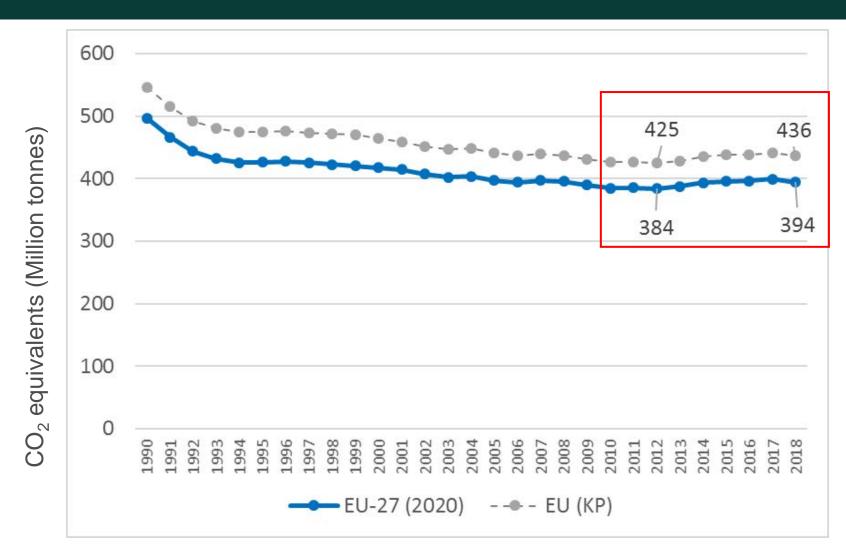
<u>The European Green Deal</u> is our roadmap for **making the EU's economy sustainable.** This will happen by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all.

EC Proposal for European Climate Law (2020)

- 50-55% GHG reduction by 2030
- AFOLU = 0 by 2035



GHG emissions trend from AFOLU



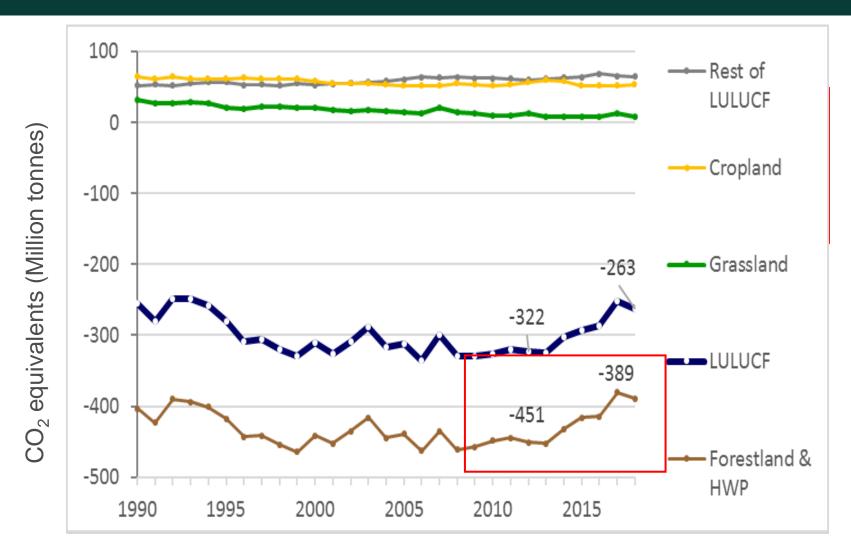
Agriculture

mainly N₂O, CH₄



Data source: EEA (2020). UNFCCC

GHG emissions trend from AFOLU



AFOLU = 0 by 2035????

- Climate change
- Extreme events
- Forests ageing
- Sensitivity of SOC pool to warming

MAXIMIZE MITIGATION POTENTIAL!

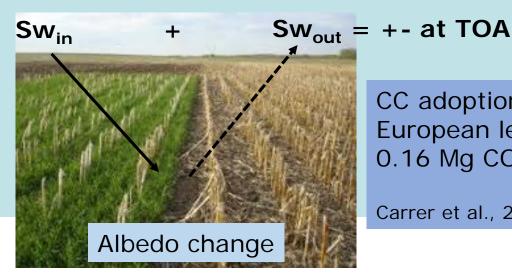
Looking beyond biogenic GHG



Data source: EEA (2020). UNFCCC

Agricultural management: Cover crop (CC)

- Biogeochemical mitigation (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄) Studies largely focused on C sequestration
- **Biogeophysical mitigation**

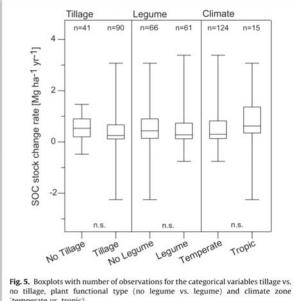


CC adoption at pan-European level 0.16 Mg CO₂e ha⁻¹ y⁻¹

Carrer et al., 2018

Carbon sequestration in agricultural soils via cultivation of cover crops – A meta-analysis

Christopher Poeplau a,b,*, Axel Don a



Mean response ratios (LRR; 95% confidence intervals also shown) for management factors included in the meta-analysis: the type of cover crop and soil incorporation of cover crop residues n = 69 Do cover crops increase or decrease nitrous oxide emissions? A meta-analysis

4.D. Basche, F.E. Miguez, T.C. Kaspar, and M.I. Castellano

Aims of the study

Quantifying the whole mitigation potential of CC and its temporal trend using a consistent data-model framework at EU level

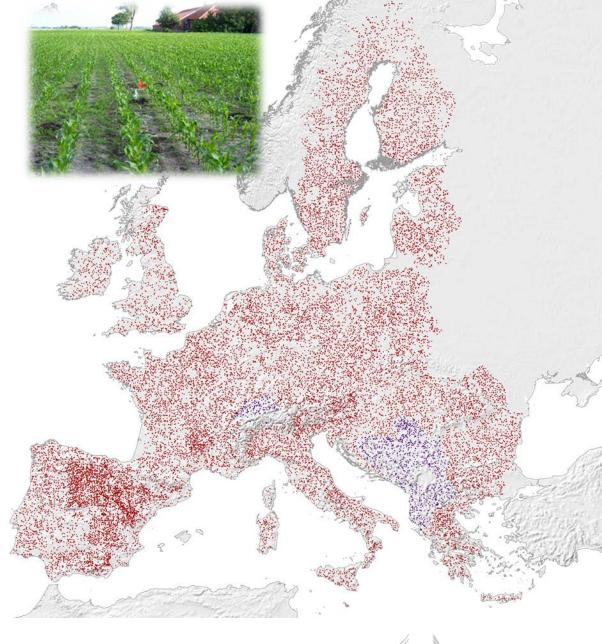


Land Use and Coverage Area frame Survey

Soil component

- ~ 22'000 topsoil samples
- main physico-chemical soil properties
- 2009 completed
- 2015 completed
- 2018 under analysis





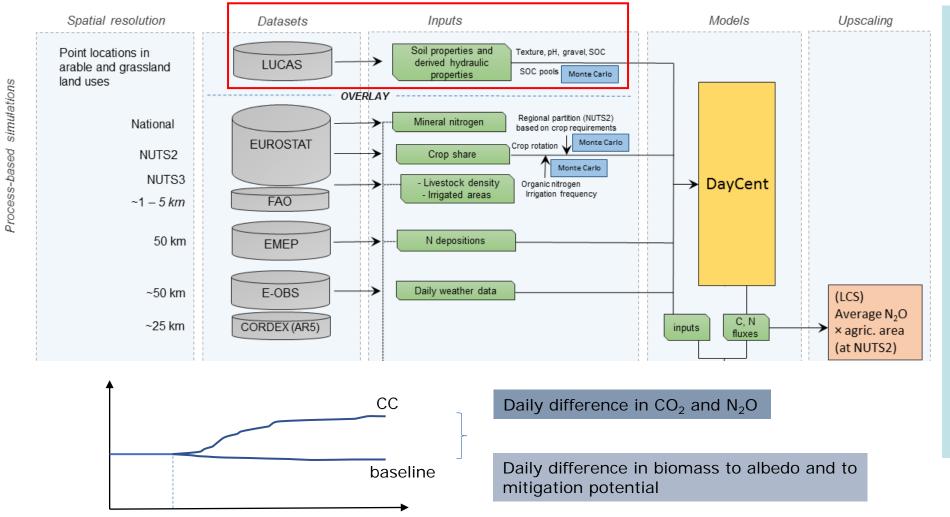


Ground-based data model integration

2100

2016

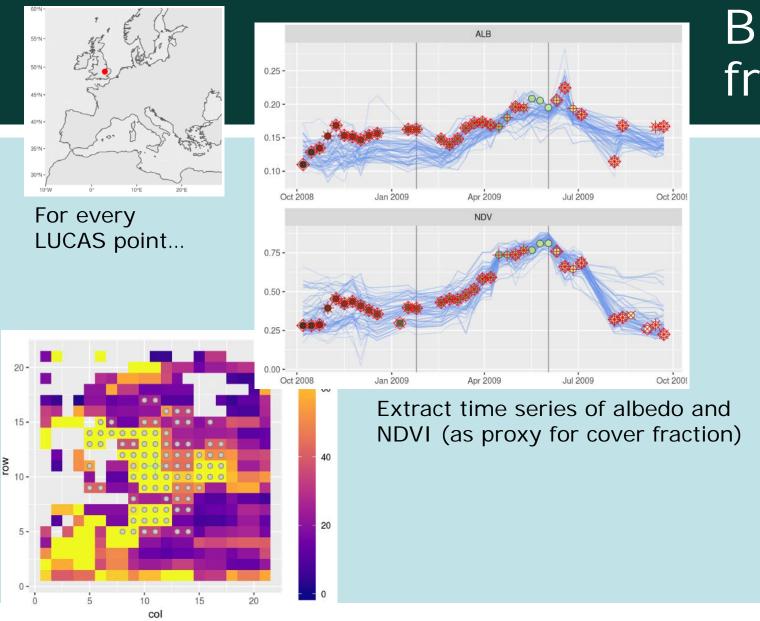
Init. 2009



- Dynamic quantification of C (and N) fluxes
- Scenarios
- Drivers
- LUCAS 2015, 2018 (model validation)

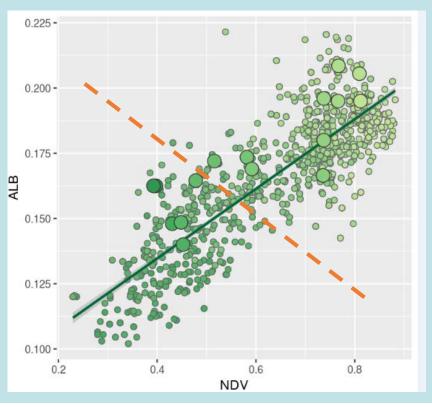
Lugato et al.2020 Maximising climate mitigation potential by carbon and radiative agricultural land management with cover crops. ERL.





Biophysical relation from remote sensing

Establish a local relationship between vegetation cover and albedo



Determine nearby "pure enough" cropland pixels [SNR method see Duveiller et al. 2015 (RSE)]





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

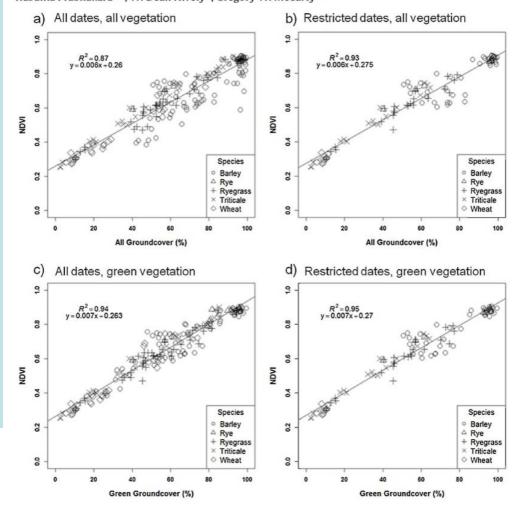
International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation

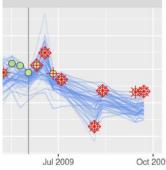
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jag

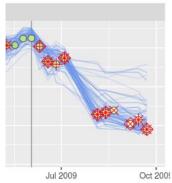
Evaluating the relationship between biomass, percent groundcover and remote sensing indices across six winter cover crop fields in Maryland, United States



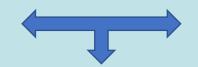
Kusuma Prabhakara a,*, W. Dean Hively b, Gregory W. McCarty c





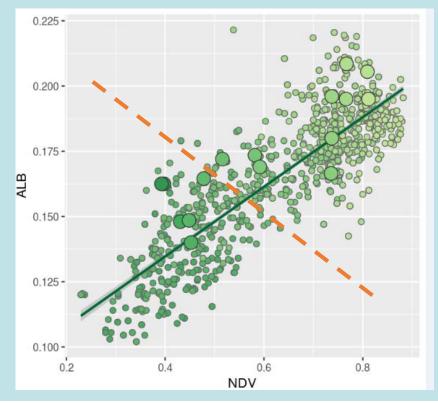


series of albedo and (y for cover fraction)



Biophysical relation from remote sensing

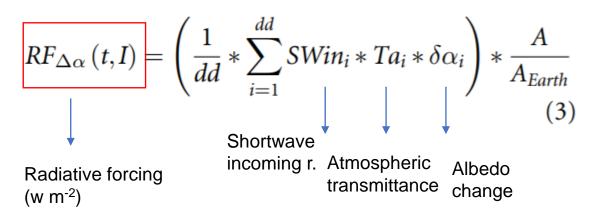
Establish a local relationship between vegetation cover and albedo



Relation to convert Daycent daily biomass time series into groundcover --> albedo



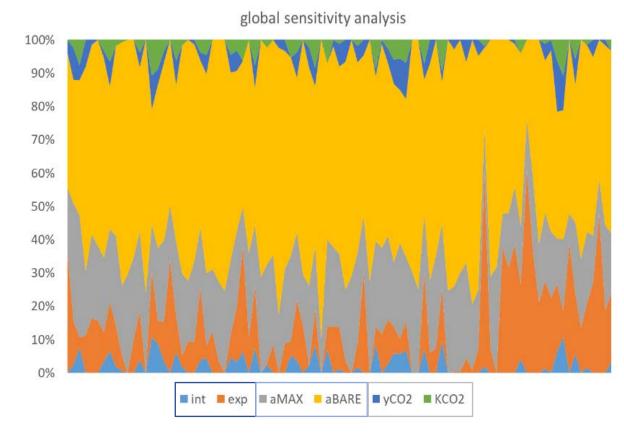
Metric conversion to CO₂ equivalent



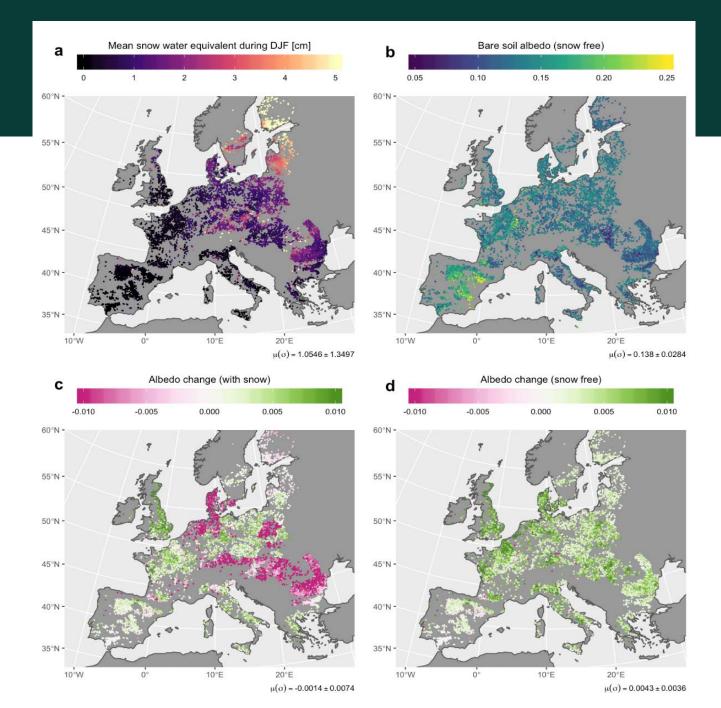
$$GWP_{\Delta\alpha}\left(TH,I\right) = \frac{\sum_{t=0}^{t=TH} RF_{\Delta\alpha}\left(t,I\right)}{kCO_{2}\sum_{t=0}^{t=TH} yCO_{2}\left(t\right)dt}$$

$$\uparrow$$
radiative efficiency of CO₂ impulse response function

Global sensitivity by Montecarlo sub-set of LUCAS



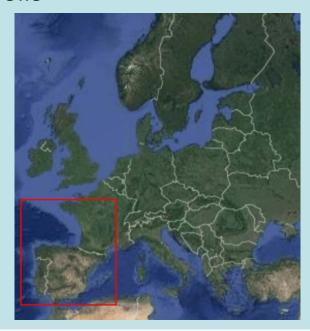




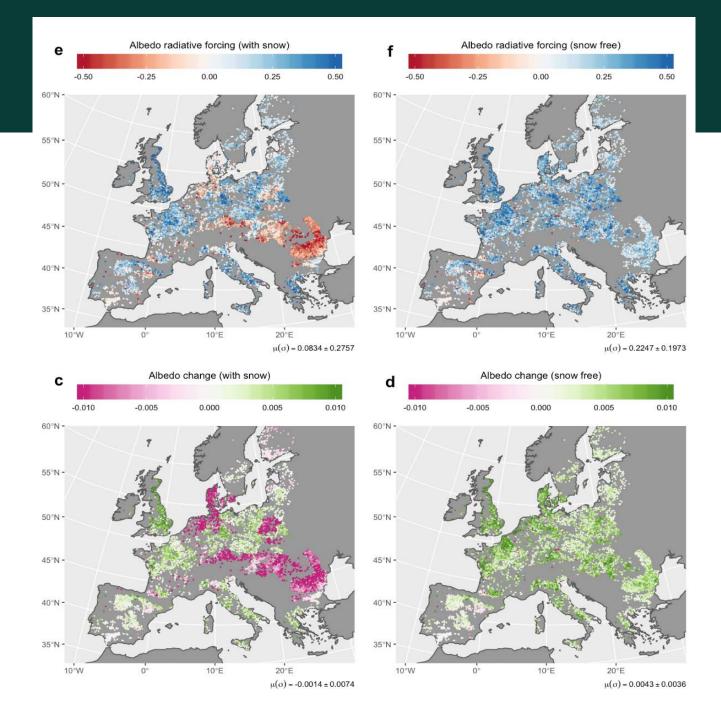
Results

Induced-albedo radiative change

- Bare soil albedo = 0.14
- CC almost increases the soil albedo except in clear soils



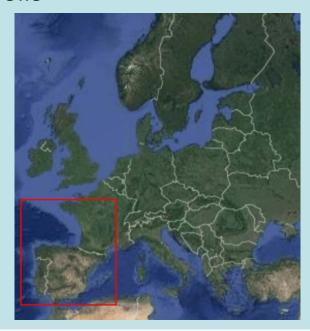




Results

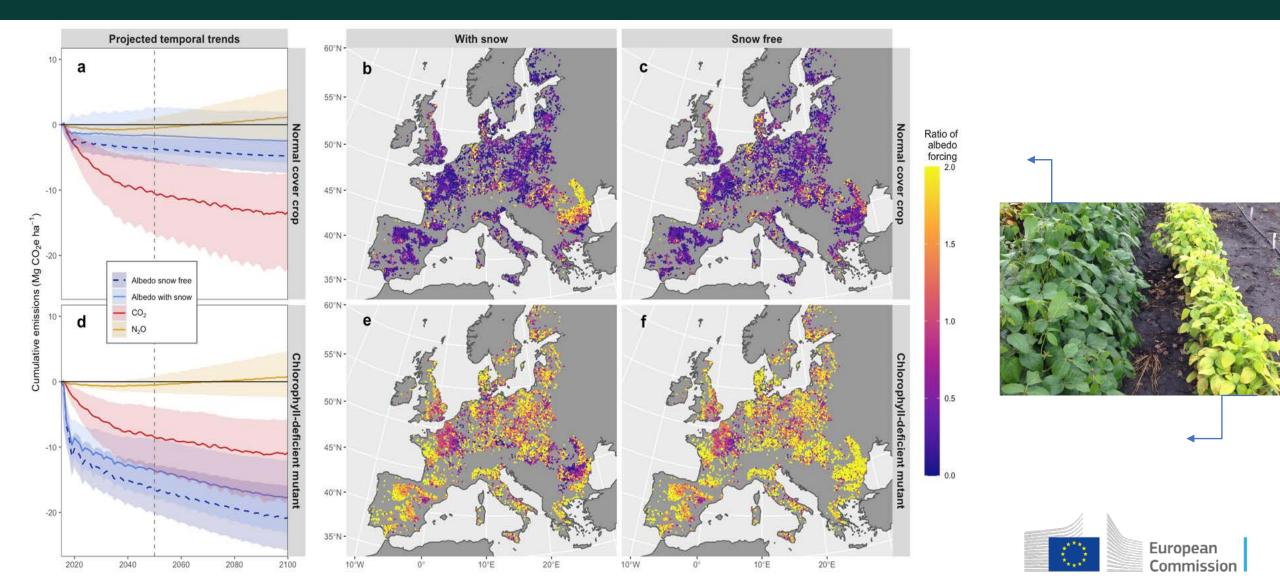
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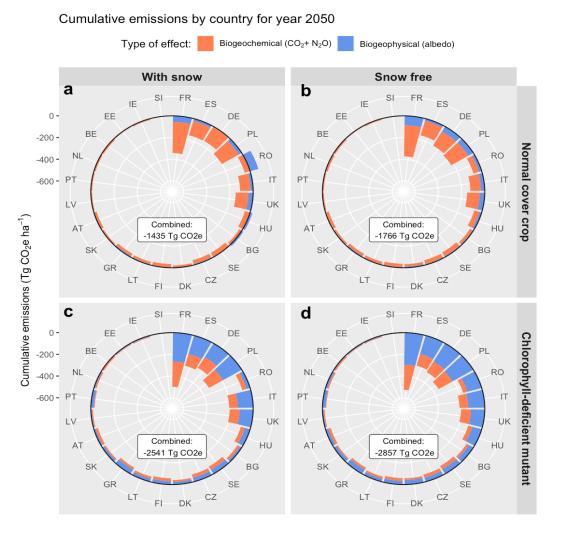




Results — mitigation potential



Results — mitigation potential



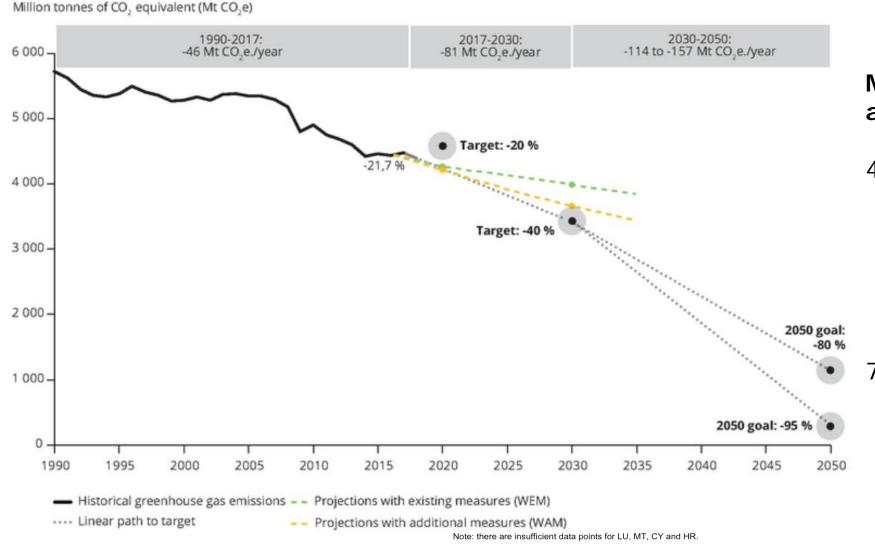
Mitigation potential in arable mineral soils

 $40 - 49 \text{ Tg (Mt) } CO_2 e \text{ y}^{-1}$

 $72 - 82 \text{ Tg (Mt) } CO_2 \text{e y}^{-1}$



Results — mitigation potential



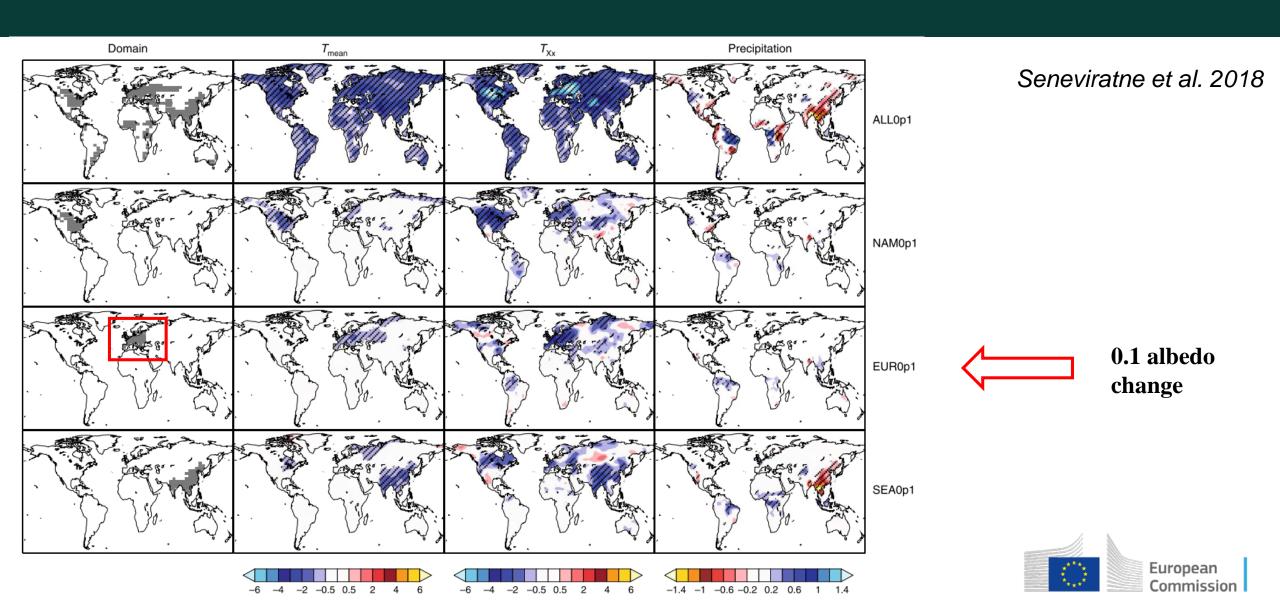
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Mitigation vs local effects



Conclusions

- CO₂ sequestration is the dominant flux but saturates in time
- Change in <u>albedo</u> would be equivalent to 99 430 Mg CO₂e by 2050
- Albedo change gains has an instantaneous effect and can be increased by 'clear' varieties
- Considering local feedbacks and climate teleconnection!!!
- Can we account for mitigation by radiative management?





You can find me at



European Soil Data Centre - https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/



@EmanueleLugato - @EU_ScienceHub



emanuele.lugato@ec.europa.eu

Thanks

Any questions?

