

# Carbon Farming – the Future.

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# Issues to cover

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- Why bother
- The Carbon cycle
- What is Soil Carbon?
- How does it get there?
- Measuring Soil Carbon
- Selling Soil Carbon
- Implications for rural industry

# Wealth Transfer (or Mining?)

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A dramatic landscape featuring a massive, dark, and turbulent storm cloud formation, likely a supercell or the beginning of a tornado, dominating the upper two-thirds of the frame. The clouds are dark grey and black, with some lighter areas where light breaks through. Below the storm, a flat, green field stretches across the foreground, with a line of trees and bushes on the horizon. The sky is a mix of dark and light grey, suggesting a heavy, overcast day.

**“MAN IS A FUNNY ANIMAL.  
HE CAN ONLY READ THE  
WRITING ON THE WALL  
WHEN HIS BACK IS UP AGAINST IT.”**

**BUT is our back far  
enough up against it  
yet?**

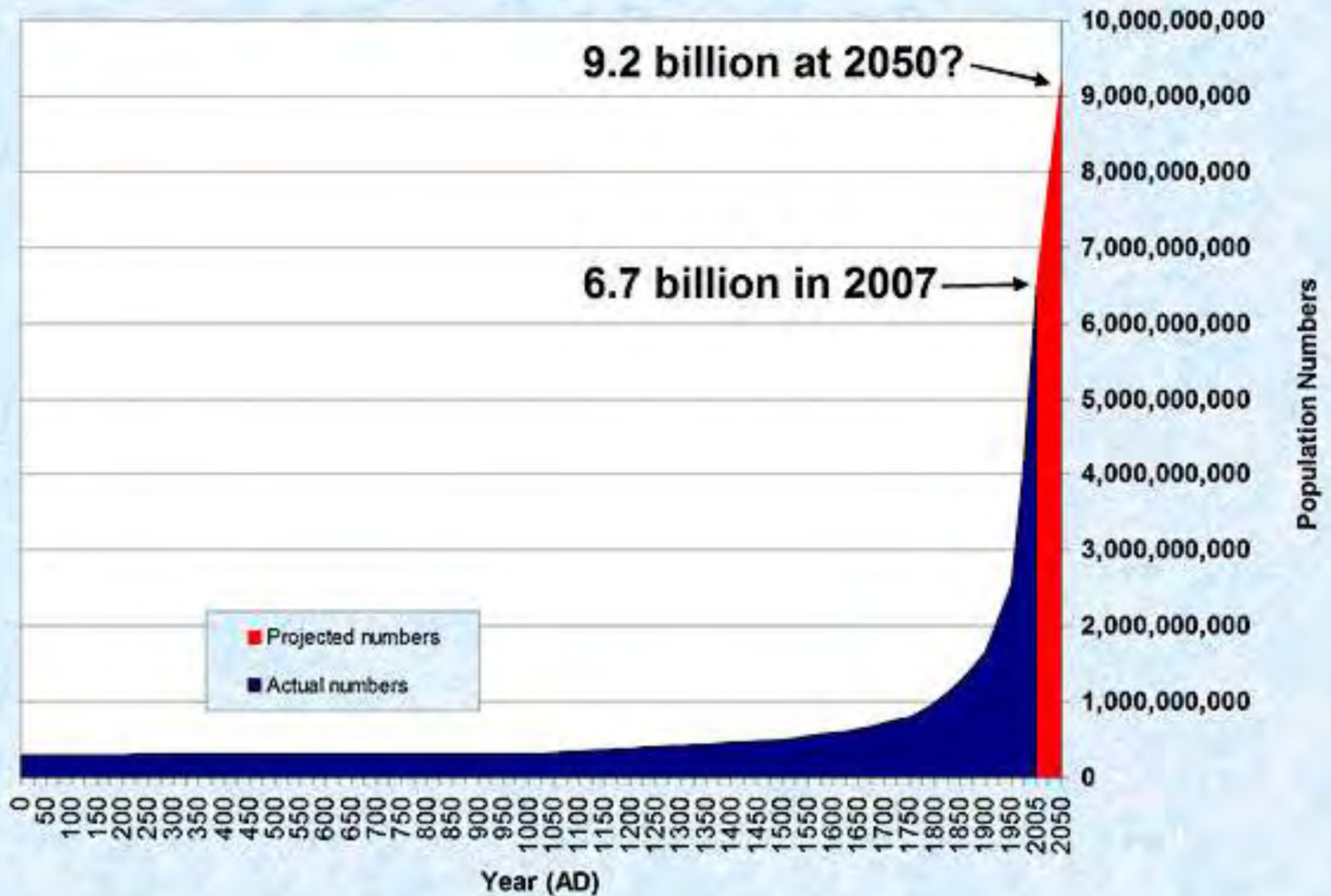
A large-scale photograph capturing a massive swarm of locusts. The insects are seen in dense numbers, both flying in the sky and covering the ground. The sky is a mix of blue and white clouds, while the ground is a dry, sandy landscape with sparse, low-lying vegetation. The overall scene conveys a sense of overwhelming natural force and agricultural devastation.

# THE LOCUST GENERATION

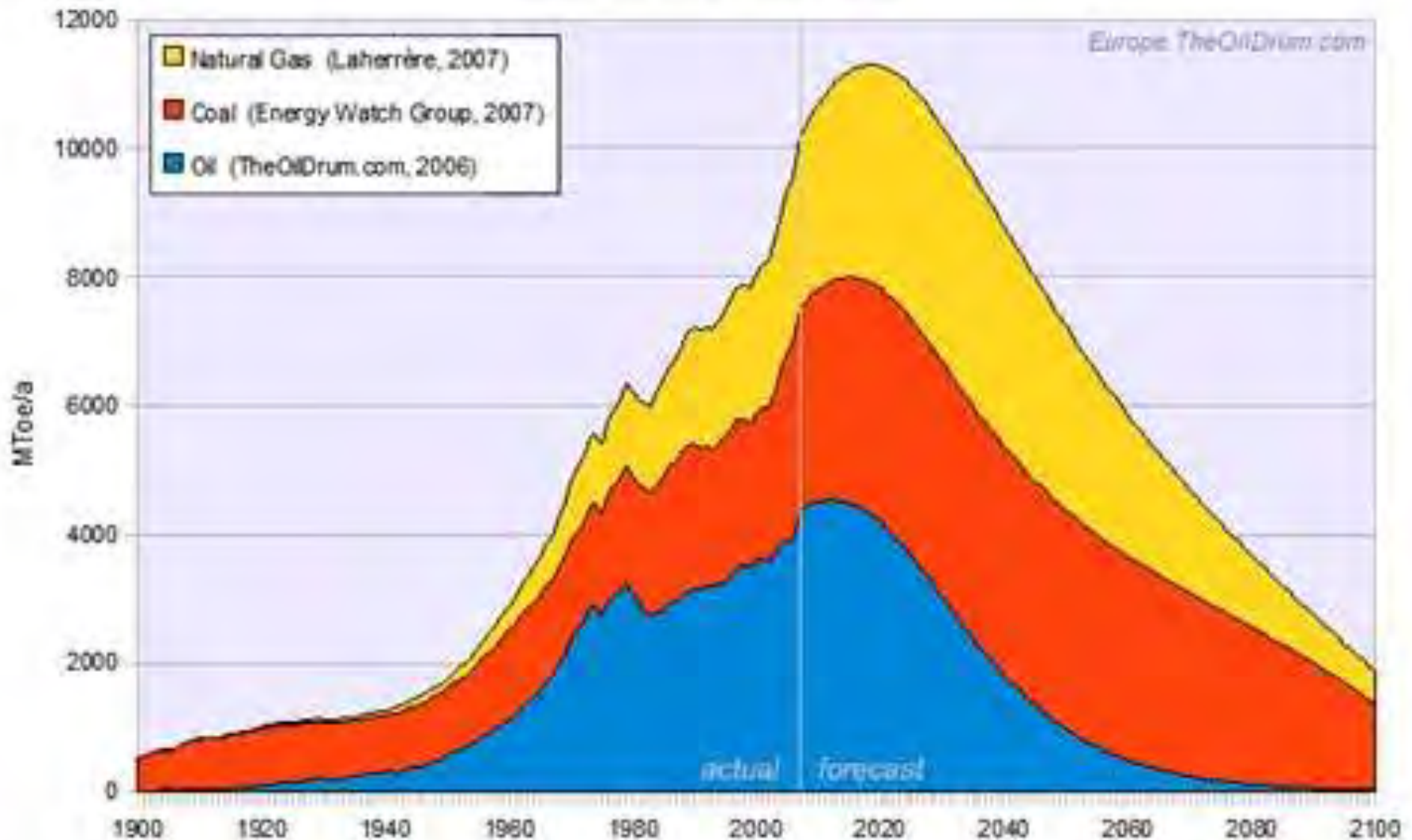
# World population growth

Optimum Population Trust

Source: United Nations figures



# Conventional Fossil Fuels



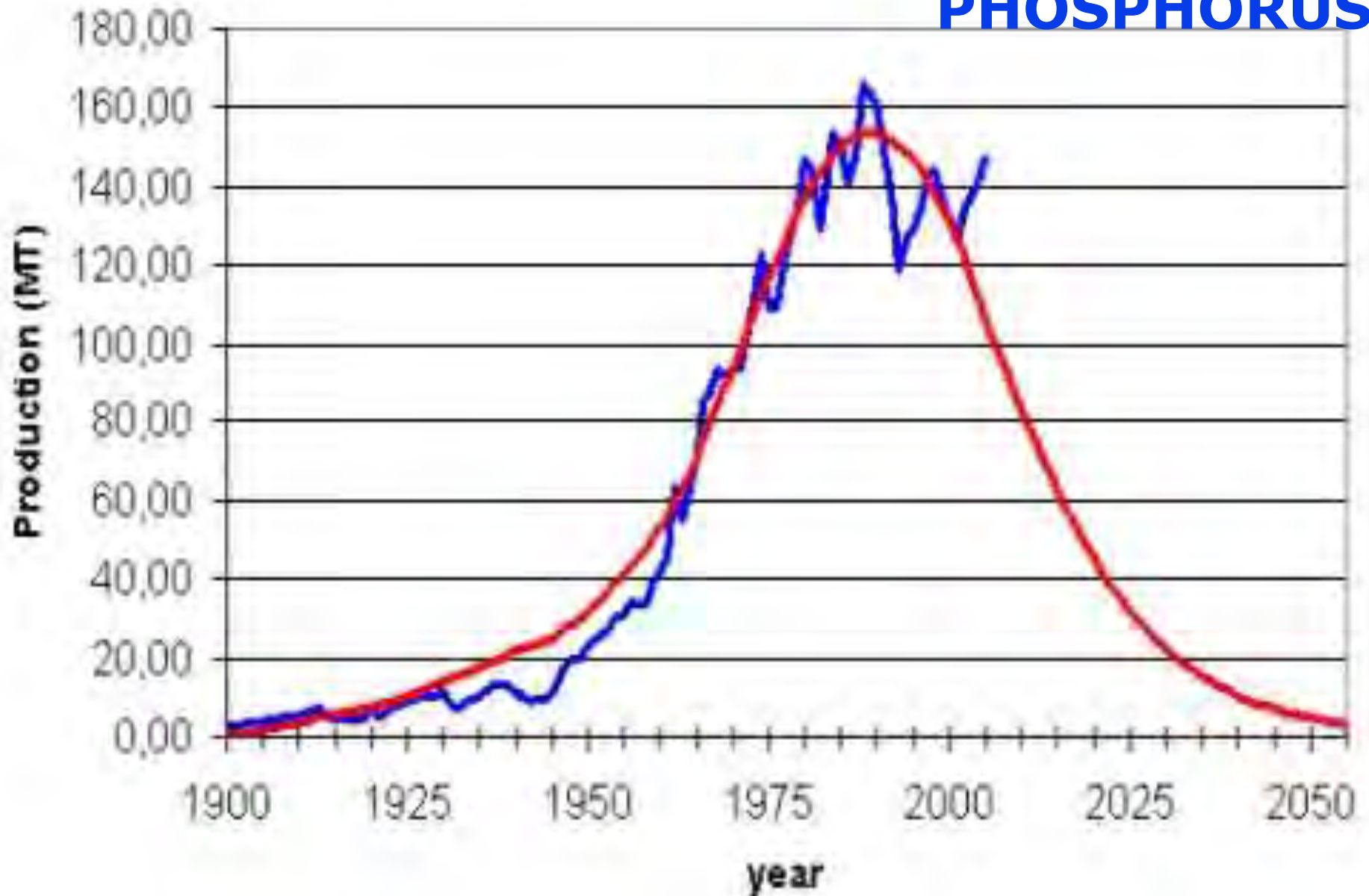
**15,394 Days  
to the end of oil**

**PEAK OIL**



# World rock phosphate production

**PEAK  
PHOSPHORUS**





# PEAK ECOLOGICAL WATER?

Exceeding the point of water use where serious ecological damage occurs.



Aral Sea in Kazakhstan

**FRESH WATER as % of TOTAL = 2.53%**

**PERCENT of FRESH WATER in GLACIERS = 68.5%**

**PERCENT of FRESH WATER UNDERGROUND = 30%**

*Meena Palaniappan and Peter H. Gleick (2009)*

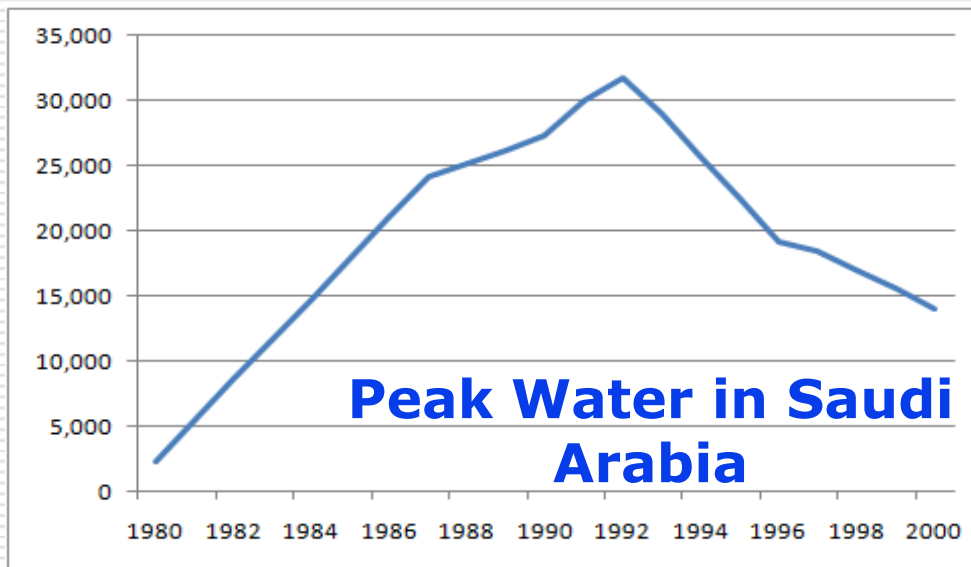
# "Fossil" Water decline

## Depleting Fossil Aquifers

- Ogallala Aquifer in US
- Saudi Aquifer
- North China Plain

## India

- 15% of India's food supply is produced by mining groundwater.
- 175 million Indians consume grain watered from irrigation wells that will soon be exhausted



# IS THERE PEAK HUMAN HEALTH?

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## ESTIMATES for 2011

- USA spend per DAY on Obesity related diseases  
\$347,000,000
- USA spend per DAY on weight loss programs  
\$138,000,000
- World spending on illegal drugs this year to date:  
\$398,434,000,000
- Public spending per DAY on US health care:  
\$745,900,000

*Worldometers - real time world statistics.* 12 Oct 2011.)  
<<http://www.worldometers.info>>.

# IS THERE PEAK AGRICULTURAL LAND?

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## Estimated losses (for 2011)

- **Arable land lost to Erosion** 6,242,000ha
- **Desertification** 10,698,000ha
- 16,940,000ha

In addition, agricultural land is lost to:

- National parks
- Urban development
- Mining

*Worldometers - real time world statistics.* 20 May 2010.)

<http://www.worldometers.info>.



“A Nation that  
destroys its SOIL,  
Destroys Itself.”

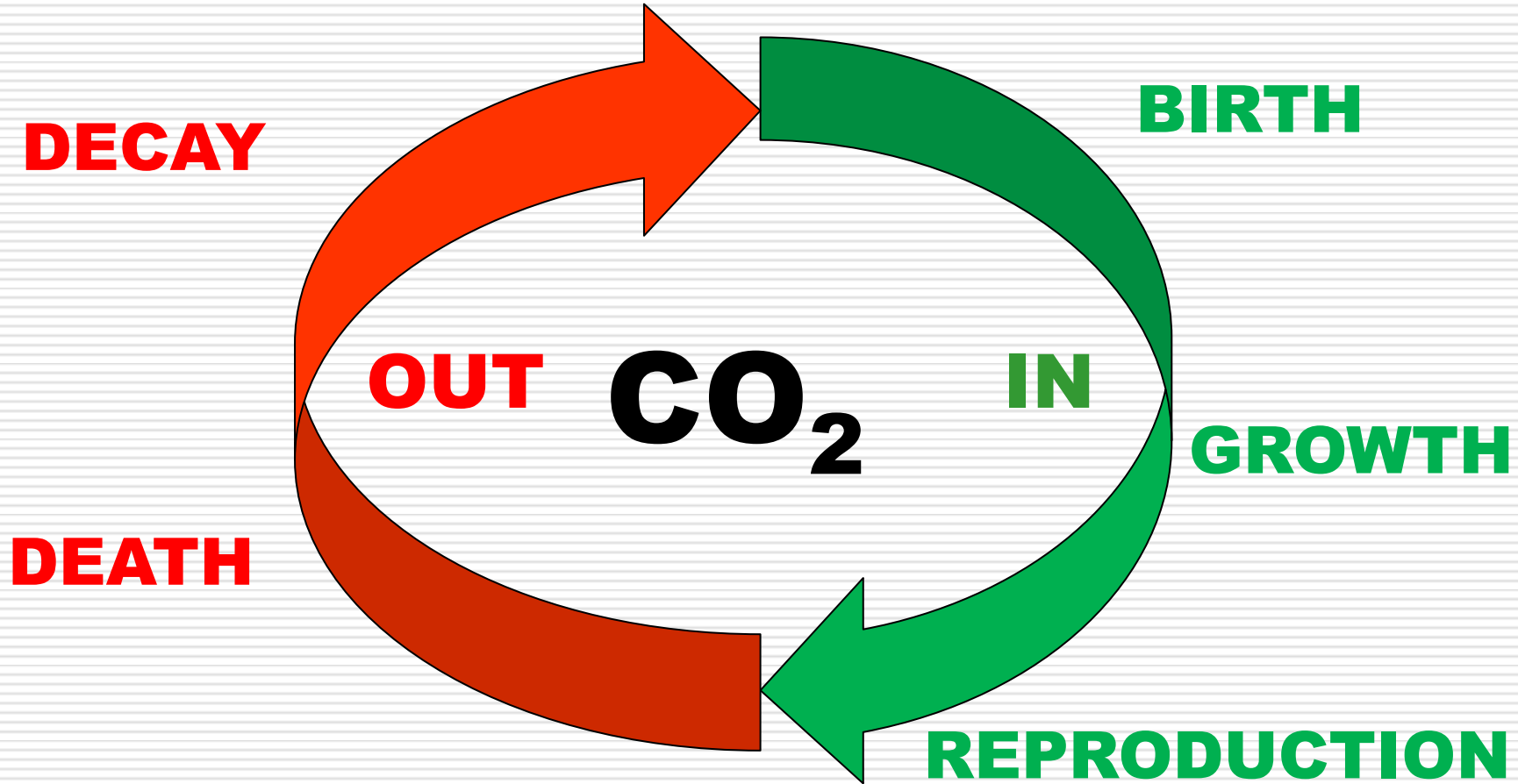
*Franklin Roosevelt*

Farmers will need to grow as much food in the next 50 years as we have produced in the last 10,000 years.

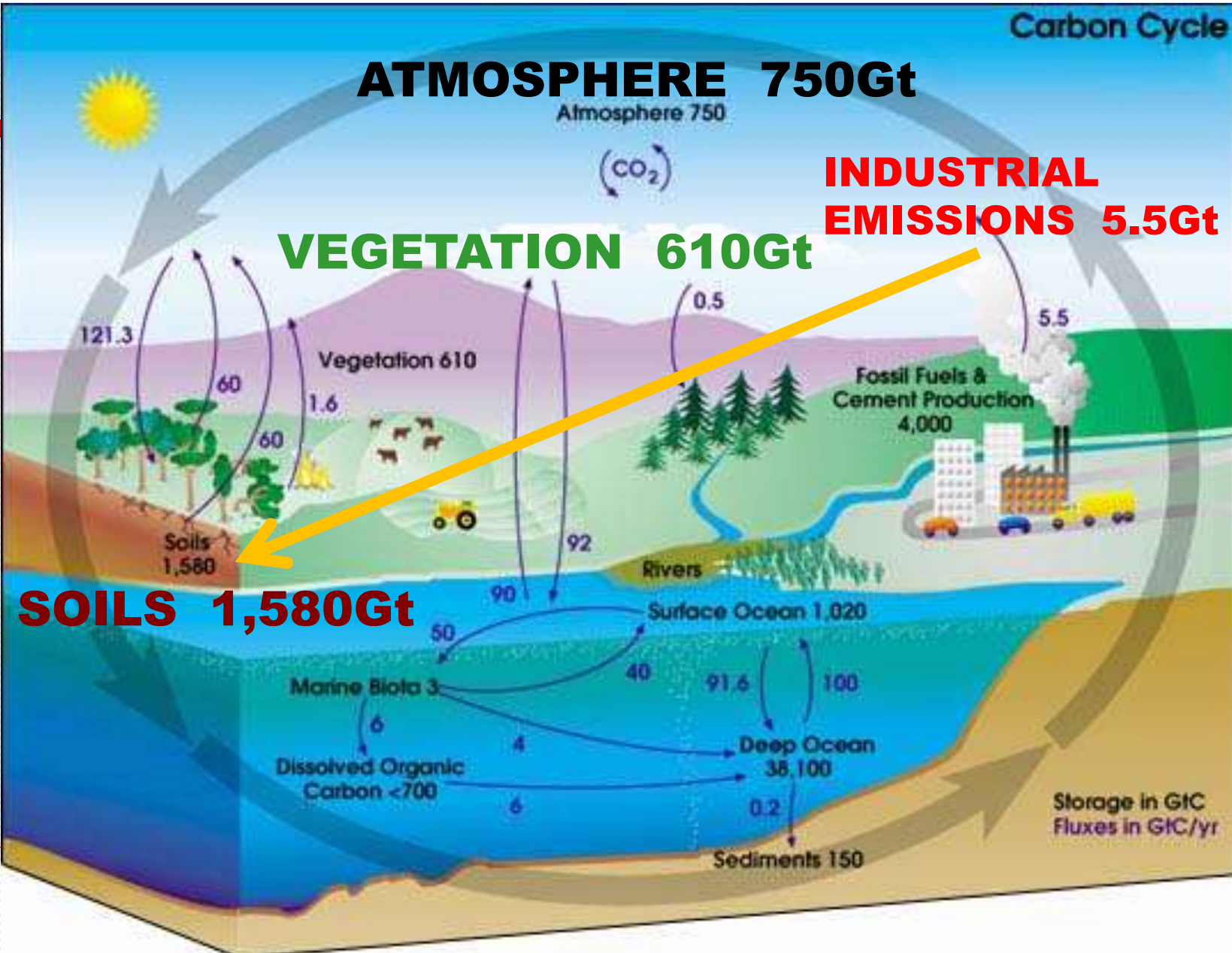


# The Carbon and Life Cycle

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# SOIL CARBON in PERSPECTIVE





# Kyoto – Industrial v Biological Systems

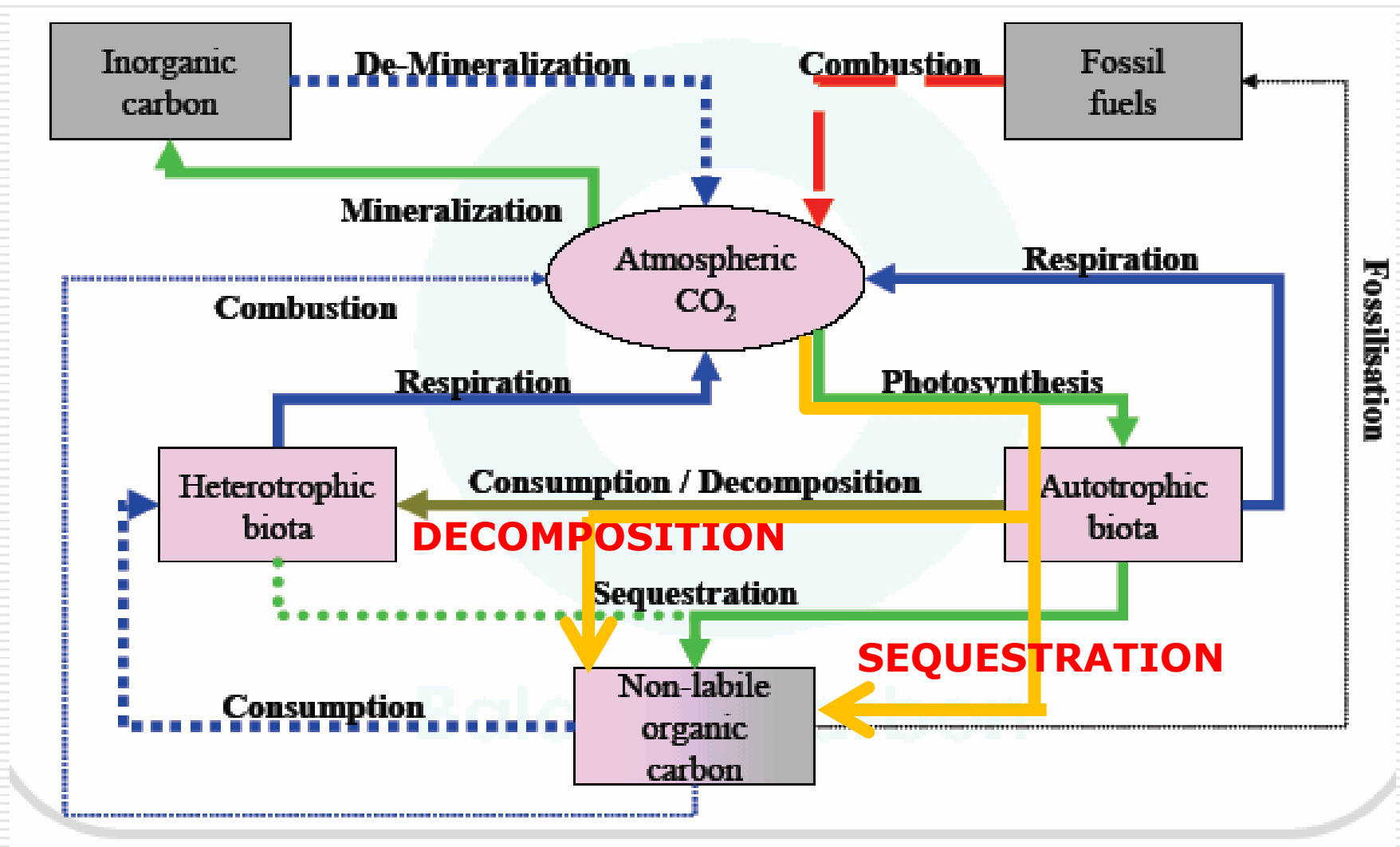
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# Soil Carbon – An Example.



# Soil Carbon – the Pathways.



**SPEARGRASS on sand @  
Duaringa CQ, in Nov 02**

**10m apart**

**Continuous  
Graze Ph I**

**No Graze  
Phase III**

**118 Days Rest  
36mm rain 20th August**

# Mycorrhizal Fungi



Source: Elaine Ingham, SoilFoodWeb Inst..

# What will determine the value of Carbon?

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- ❑ Govt will set a price (eg \$23/t CO<sub>2</sub>e).
- ❑ Carbon is sold as Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.
- ❑ Carbon tax (July 2012) leading to CPRS (2015)
- ❑ Market perception of its QUALITY
- ❑ Supply & DEMAND

# Immediate Implications of a Carbon Tax.

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- ❑ Higher fuel & tyre prices
- ❑ Higher Electricity prices
- ❑ Higher fertilizer prices
- ❑ Higher transport costs (which will flow on to most other things!!)
- ❑ Higher Poly prices (pipe & troughs)
- ❑ High Compliance costs
- ❑ **Provides volume and sets price for CFI.**

# Offset or Sequester?

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- A carbon offset. Leaves CO<sub>2</sub> in the air. eg a wind farm supplies electricity which reduces the coal burnt in a power station.
- Sequestration. Removes CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere. Eg photosynthesis storing carbon in plants and soil.
- Sold in Vintages



# Agriculture and Carbon Trading

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- Agriculture has the ability to sequester.
- However, **NOT under most conventional farming systems, which are nett emitters.**
- eg Methane = CO<sub>2</sub> **X 23** and N<sub>2</sub>O = CO<sub>2</sub> **X 310**

# Carbon Farming Initiative

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- ❑ Passed House of Reps 16<sup>th</sup> June, Senate 23<sup>rd</sup> August.
- ❑ Allows a wide range of offsets from **Agriculture on “Opt-In” basis.**
- ❑ Methodologies to be submitted to DOIC for approval. – Only five approved so far.
- ❑ Permanence Period = 100 years
- ❑ Cells will pass additionality test.
- ❑ Allows offsets or Sequestration



# Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI)

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- ❑ Voluntary Market but can link to Carbon Tax (\$250 million).
- ❑ Possibly a A\$1.1B market in Carbon Tax arena.
- ❑ Will cover soil carbon, forestry, methane reduction, fertilizer reduction, avoided deforestation, woodlots
- ❑ **Credits sold as ACCU's (Australian Carbon Credit Units), which = 1t CO<sub>2</sub>**

# What do buyers require?

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- ❑ Verification by an independent accredited organization
- ❑ Verified against an acceptable Standard e.g. CFI, VCS, Gold
- ❑ Carbon should be recent vintage
- ❑ Carbon must be maintained for the permanence period
- ❑ Science behind the measuring & monitoring protocols must be able to withstand highest level of scrutiny (DOIC).
- ❑ Registry/traceable

# REQUIREMENTS of STANDARDS

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- Additionality – The carbon credits **generated must be additional to “business as usual”**. CFI unclear on this.
- Permanence – Carbon Credits must be permanent removal or reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>. Permanence period is 100 years in the CFI.
- No Leakage – Cannot transfer emissions from one area to another. No problem.
- Verification – Independent stamp of approval. Says it is real. Costs

# Opportunities

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- Change farming and grazing systems to renewable practices.
- Regrowth (which has a right to clear)
- Soil Carbon
- Production benefits of increasing soil carbon
- Fuel and fertilizer reduction
- Methane reduction

# Threats

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- Methane in the Livestock industries
- **Leasehold v's Freehold**
- Lower rainfall
- Higher Temperatures
- Difficulties off-setting soil carbon in North Australia and on native pasture.
- Permanence periods

# ISSUES for SOIL CARBON

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- ❑ Permanence. The permanence period for Australian soils is likely to be at 100 years under CFI. **This is unworkable.**
- ❑ Additionality. *"The Government's intention with this test will enable crediting of activities that improve agricultural productivity or have environmental co-benefits, but which have not been widely adopted"*. CFI Explanatory Memo.
- ❑ Accurate Measurement



# The CFI

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# The “old” Agricultural Paradigm

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# New Paradigms

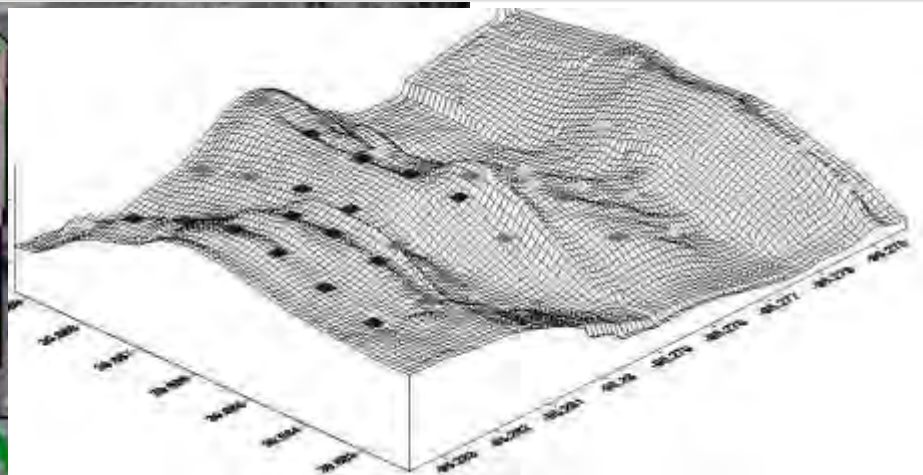
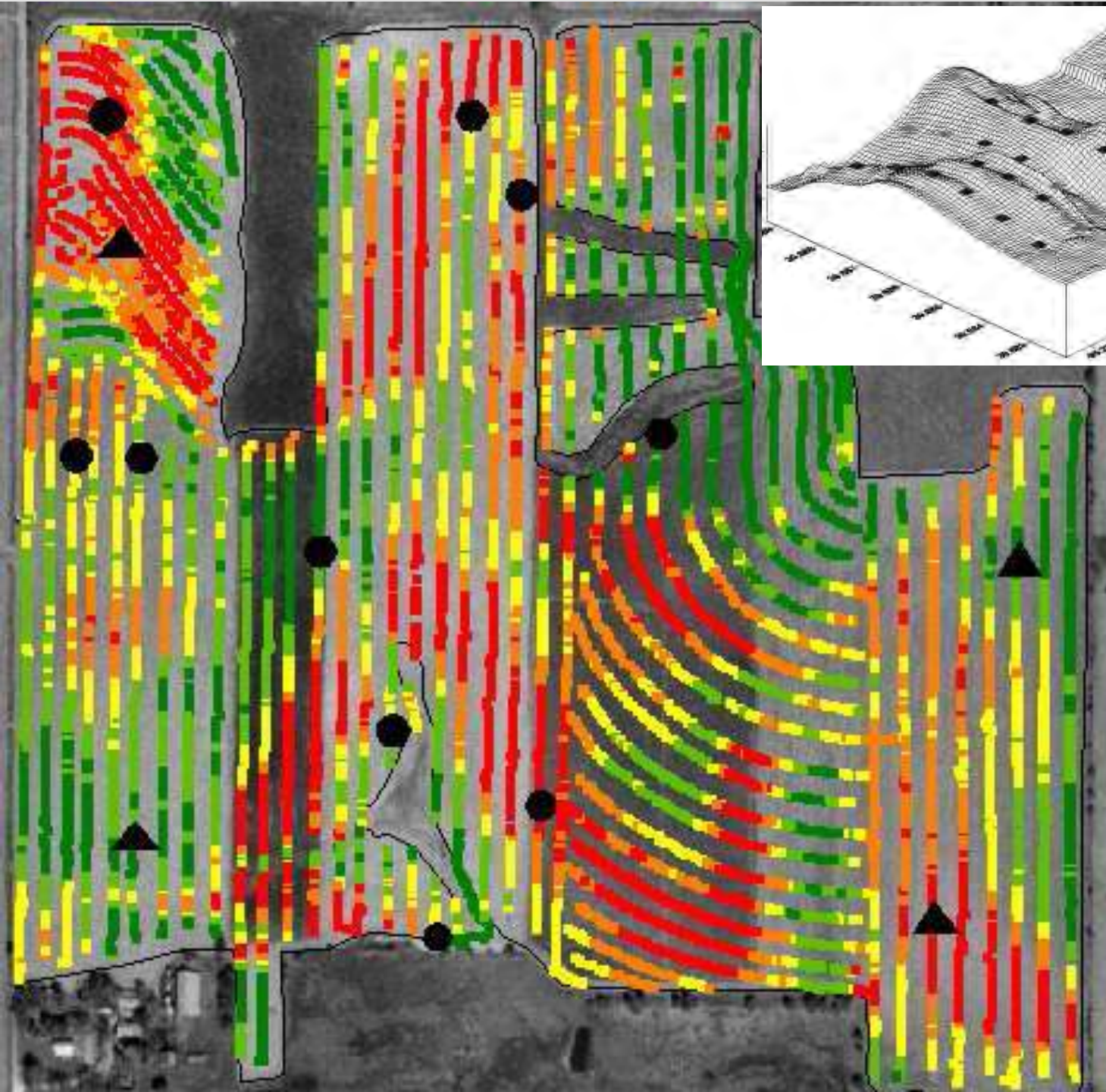
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**10m in 10 min**



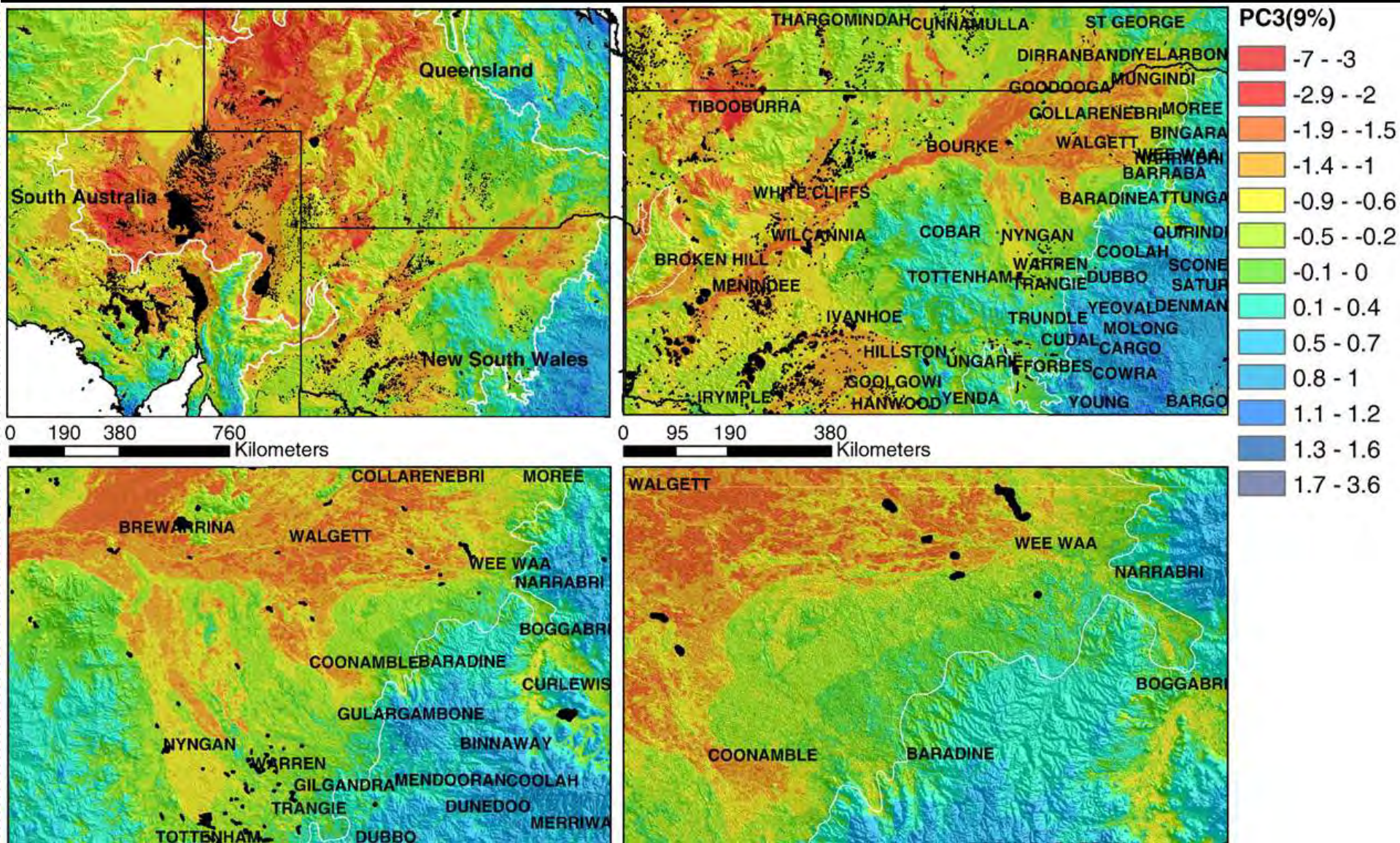


**VERIS Vis-NIR Spectrophotometer**



# Stratification via Satellite

Viscarra Rossel and Chen (2011)



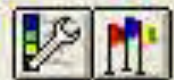
# Portable Spectrograph & NIR

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Legend

	49.172 - 62.435
	47.083 - 49.171
	44.841 - 47.082
	41.036 - 44.840
	0.000 - 41.035



0-15 cm



15-30 cm



30-45 cm



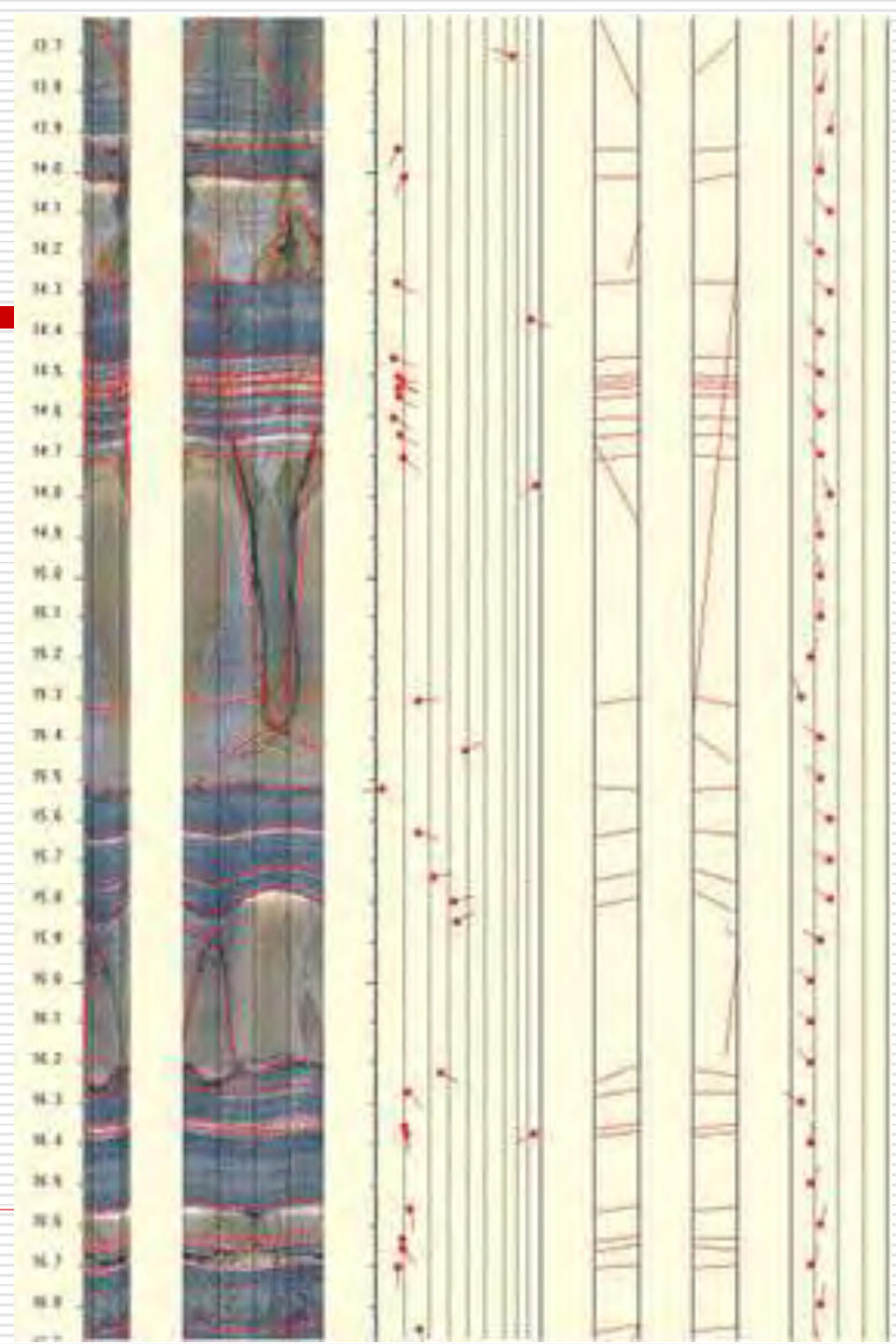
45-60 cm



Mg C/ha



# New Concepts



# New Concepts – The Earth Rover

**A core sampling rig linked to a set of four proximal sensors. The 4 sensors are:**

- a line-scan camera.
- DRIFTS sensor – (diffuse near infra-red reflectance spectrum) to measure soil carbon content.
- LIBS sensor – (laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy) to measure the amount of nominated elements (including carbon).



NASA Spirit Rover Completes Mission on Mars

- DAX sensor - measures the bulk density and water content profile of the core sample.



# New Concepts – Methane

## 1. Bolus

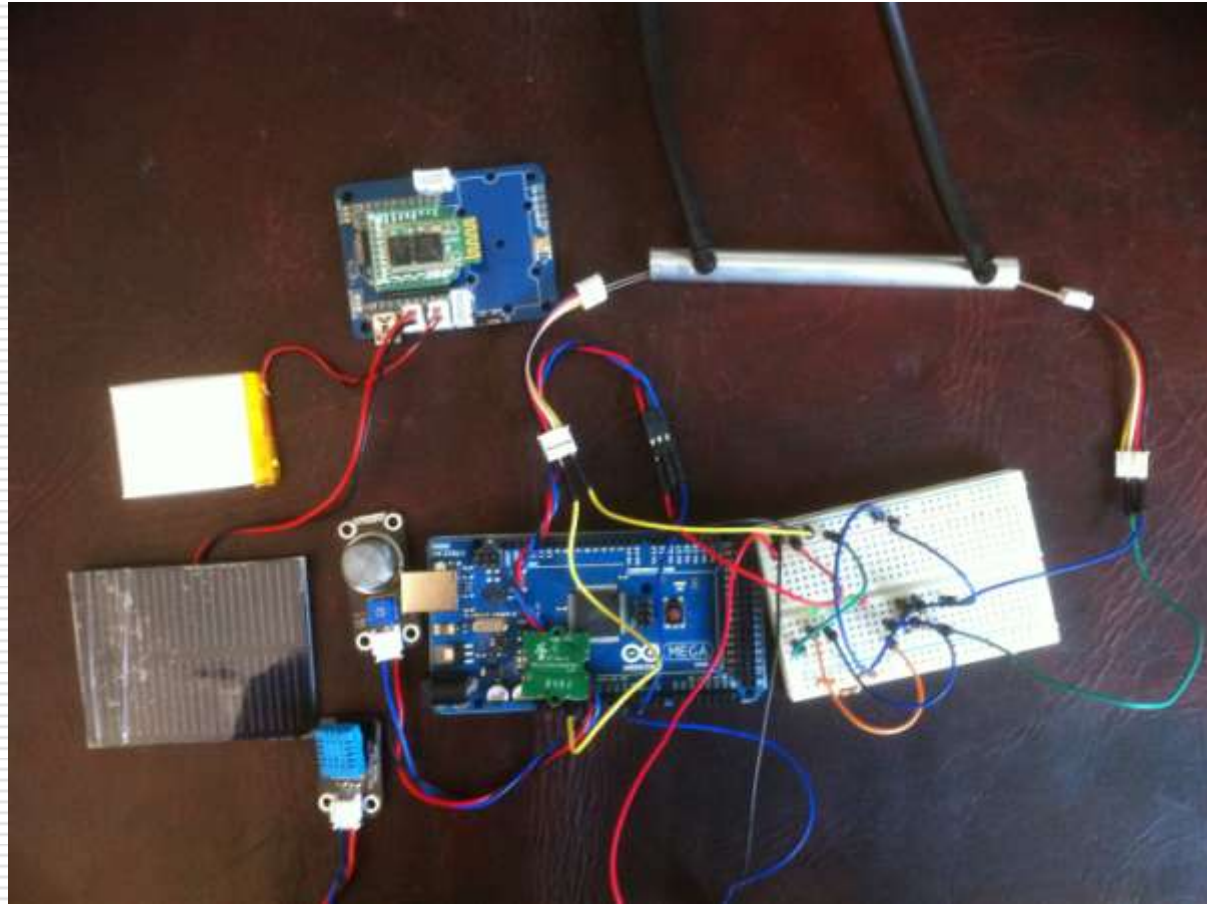
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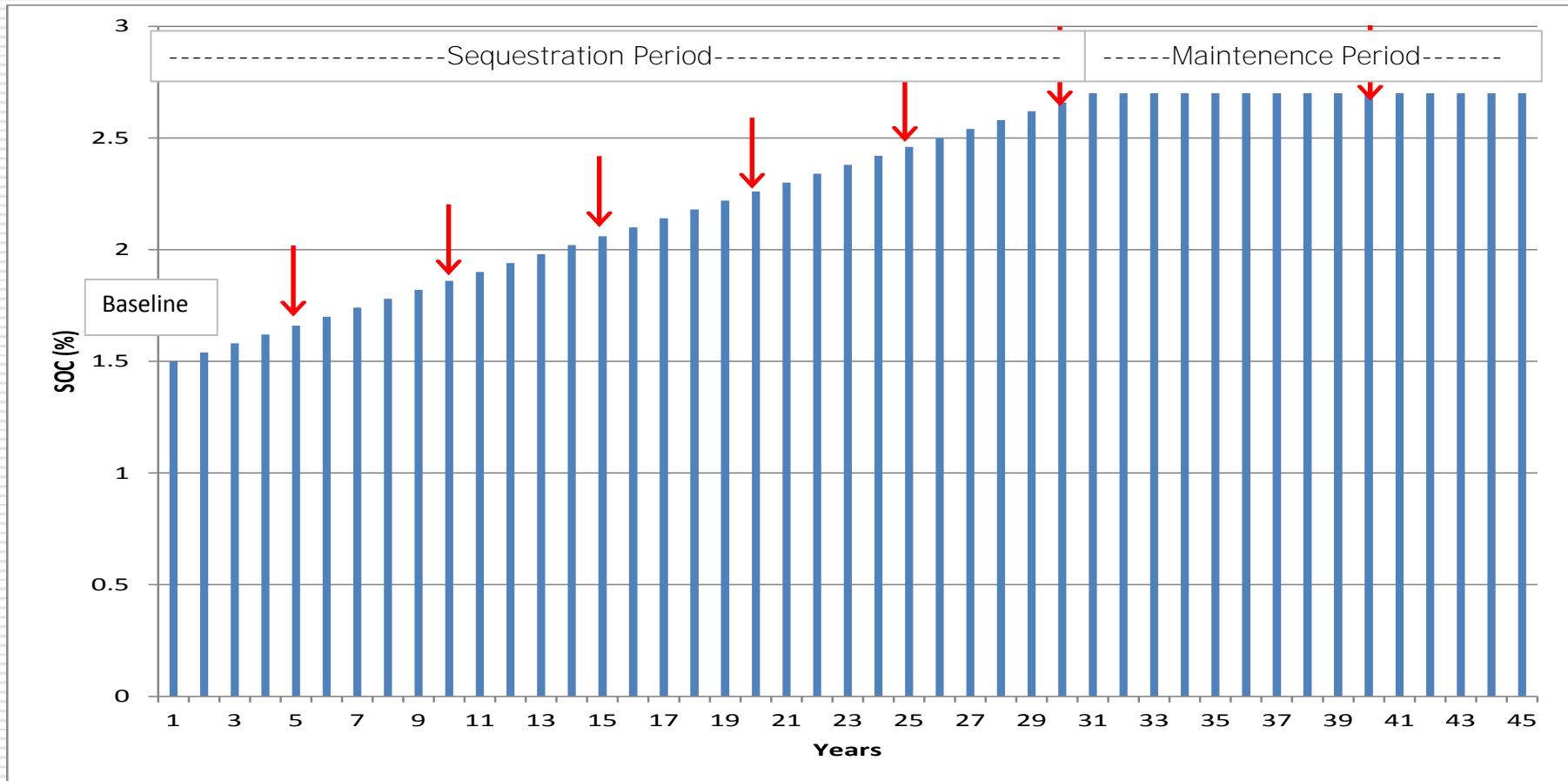
# New Concepts – Methane

## 1. Home made device (\$200)

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# Sequestration and Maintenance Cycles



# Estimating SOC available for sale

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- By physical sampling every 5 to 10 years for the Sequestration period; may be extended to every 10 to 20 years after sequestration has reached the equilibrium level for the region.
- Monitored by remote sensing
- By modeling between physical samplings e.g. year 1, 2, 3 & 4

# What does the sampling/monitoring cost?

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- Baselineing
  - \$25 per ha (latest estimate on a large area)
- Monitoring
  - \$12 per ha each 5 to 10 years

All subject to validation; will vary with area.



# Is it worth it?

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## Nett Projected Annual Income on 4,000ha

Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10
\$181K	\$181K	\$181K	\$181K	\$732K	\$226K	\$226K	\$226K	\$226K	\$753K
Yr 11	Yr 12	Yr 13	Yr 14	Yr 15	Yr 16	Yr 17	Yr 18	Yr 19	Yr 20
\$236K	\$236K	\$236K	\$236K	\$762K	\$236K	\$236K	\$236K	\$236K	\$762K

**The average annual GROSS MARGIN from CARBON is \$78 per ha in this example**

# HOW can the RISKS be mitigated?

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- Permanence
  - Buffer Pools
  - Not counting Labile Carbon
  - Modelling
  - Monitoring (Satellite)
- Management Ability
  - Buffer Pools
  - Monitoring
- Fire, Drought
  - Buffer Pools
  - Not counting labile carbon

# Can the CFI be By-passed?



# What are the Implications For Graziers?

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- Permanence Period
- Contracts over the carbon
- Are there liabilities or assets associated with any carbon contract?
- Are there liabilities with Nitrous Oxide or Methane?
- Is there potential for sequestration?
- Leasehold v Freehold

# What should you do now?

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1. Separate Carbon farming from the carbon tax in your mind.
2. Establish if you have opportunity eg woodlots, soil C, Methane, Fertilizer reduction.
3. Develop your awareness of opportunities
4. Budget for baselining
5. Stay abreast of progress