

AARHUS UNIVERSITET **SmartSOIL**
Sustainable farm Management Aimed at Reducing Threats to SOILs under climate change

Humus – overset faktor i jordens potentiale

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Problemstillinger

Ændringer i jordens kulstof påvirker klimabelastning (positivt eller negativt)
Jordens kulstof påvirker jordens funktion og produktivitet
Disse problemstillinger indgår ikke tilstrækkeligt i bedriftsmæssig praksis, politikker eller incitamenter for landbruget

Jordens C indhold Jordens C tabspotentiale

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Other issues

- Scientific understanding of the role of soil organic matter for agroecosystem functioning
- Quantification of effectiveness of measures to manage soil C
- Farmer understanding of the role of soil organic matter
- Policy maker understanding of soil carbon
- Barriers for improving soil organic matter management
- Incentives to enhance adoption of practices (policies)

Total kulstof (t/ha) [UNEP-WCMC updated Global Carbon Map]

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Kulstof og jordens funktioner

Management → Carbon flows → Soil type → Carbon stocks → Carbon storage

Soil Properties (Biological, Chemical, Physical) → Soil Functions (Health, Nutrients, Water) → Crop growth → Crop yield

Other ecosystem services also influence Soil Functions.

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Hvad gør jordens kulstof for os?

Left plot: Mean annual production (t/ha) vs Mean soil organic matter content (%).
 $y = 1.182x + 1.323$, $R^2 = 0.926$
 $y = 0.877x - 0.752$, $R^2 = 0.804$
 $y = -0.078x^2 + 4.416x - 4.381$, $R^2 = 0.987$

Right plot: Mean yield variability (%) vs Mean cropland soil organic matter content (%).
 $y = -5.259x + 20.780$, $R^2 = 0.629$
 $y = 23.626e^{-0.144x}$, $R^2 = 0.731$

Kina: Gns. udbytte mod organisk stof i jord for kinesiske provinser, 1949-1998
 Kina: Variation i kornudbytte mod organisk stof i jord

Men hvad er årsager og hvad er effekter?

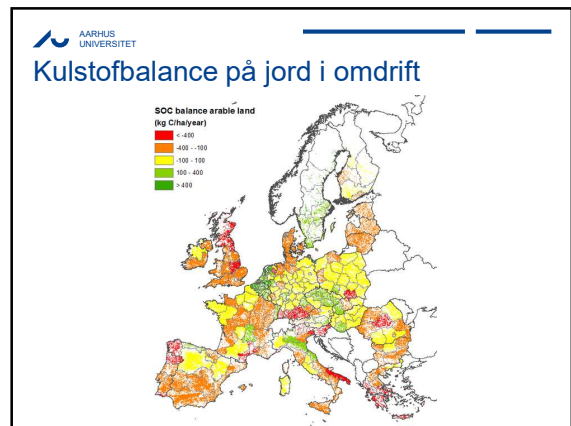
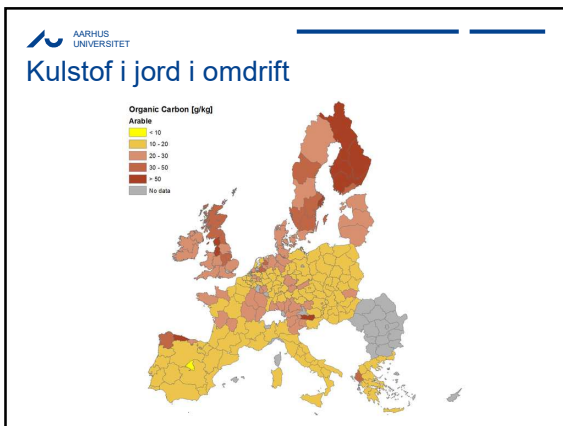
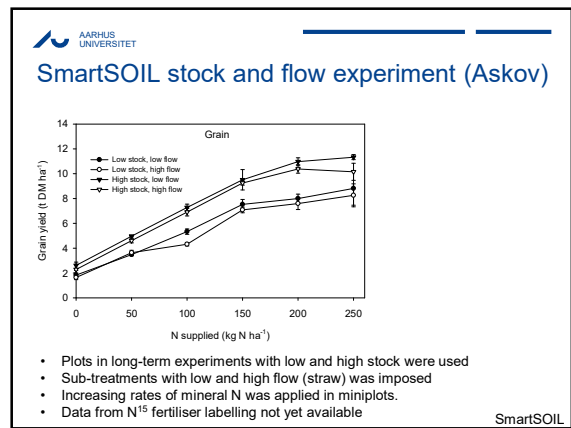
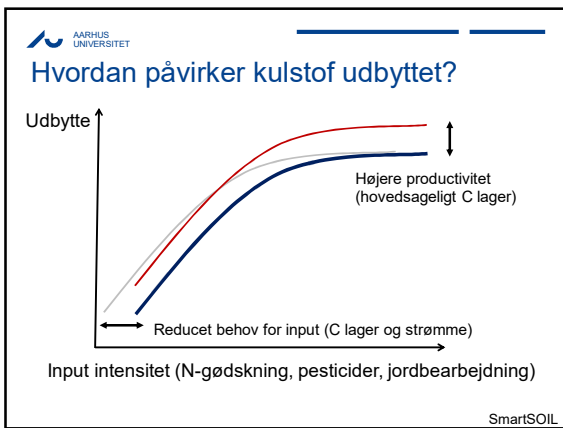
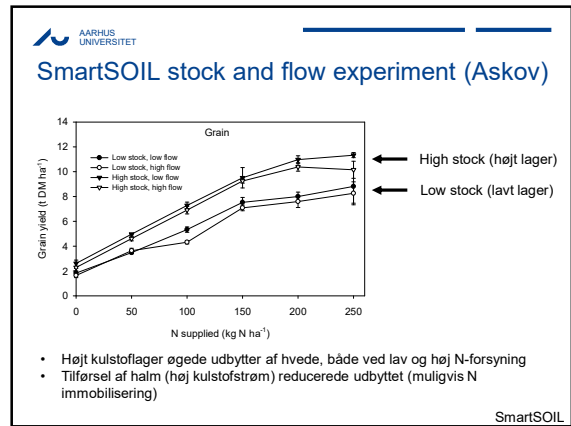
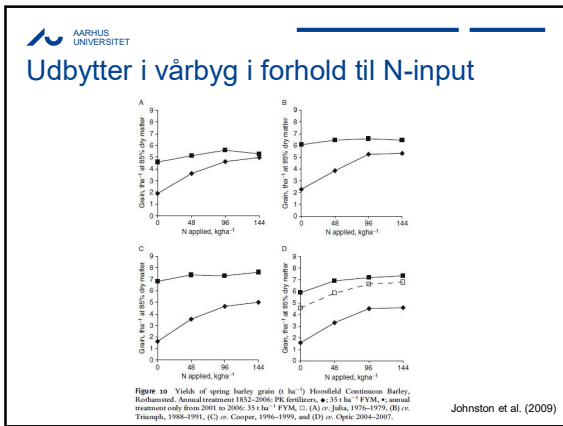
Pan et al. (2009) AEE 129:344-348

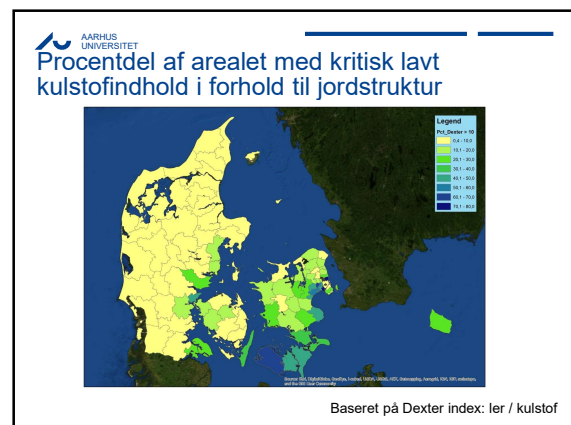
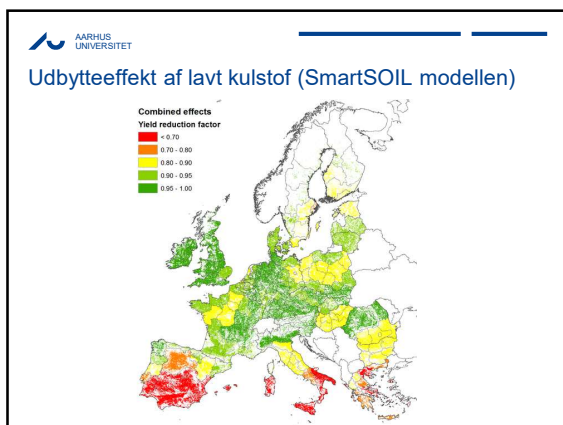
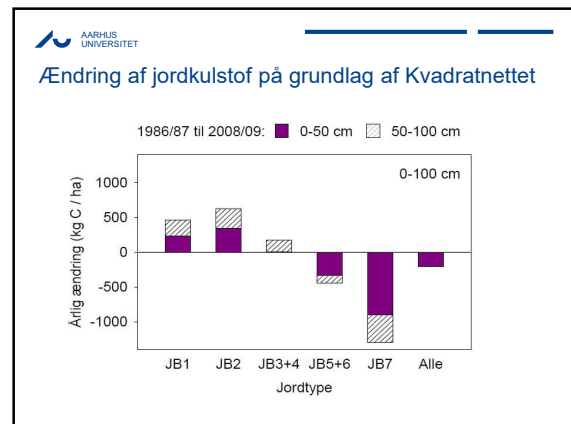
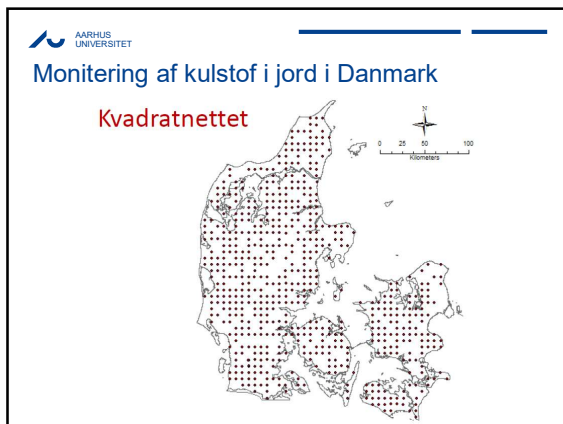
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Udbytte ved max N niveau i danske gødningsforsøg

Left plot (a): Winterhvede. Y-axis: $NUE_{D_{max}}$ (27%) vs X-axis: SOC (%).
 Right plot (c): Vårbyg. Y-axis: $NUE_{D_{max}}$ (27%) vs X-axis: SOC (%).

Oelofse et al. (2015)





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Kulstoflagring og klimaforandringer

- Meget stor udveksling af CO_2 mellem atmosfæren og jordens pulje af organiske stoff
- 2/3 af det danske areal dyrkes
- 150 tons C/ha i den øverste meter
- 2,6 mio. ha dyrket jord = 1400 mio. t CO_2
- 70 mio. tons CO_2 -ækv. udledes årligt fra DK
- 21 % mindre udledning = 15 mio. t CO_2 -ækv.
- **Altså: den nationale forpligtigelse modsvarer en årlig relativ stigning i jordens kulstoflager på 1 %**

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Hvordan kan jordens kulstofindhold øges?

- Vi kan øge tilførslen af kulstof til jorden:
 - nedmulde afgrøderester
 - tilføre husdyrgødning
 - flerårige græsmarker
- Vi kan nedsætte omsætnings-hastigheden af jordens kulstoflager
 - reduceret intensitet i jordbearbejdningen
 - øget vandmætning (nedsat luftskifte) ?
 - nedsat omsættelighed – delvis forkulning ?

Kulstoflagring: Resultater af markforsøg

- Ved årlig nedmuldning af planterester tilbageholdes 10-20 % af det tilførte kulstof
 - Ved årlig tilførsel af husdyrgødning tilbageholdes 30 - 40 % af det tilførte kulstof
- set over en periode på 10-30 år

Kulstoflagring: Resultater af markforsøg

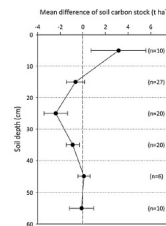
- Rod, stub, bladtab mv. 300 kg C/ha/år
- Halmnedmuldning (5 t TS/ha) 300 kg C/ha/år
- Gylle (30 t/ha, 5 %TS) 200 kg C/ha/år
- Efterafgrøde (rajgræs, udlagt forår) 400 kg C/ha/år
- Vedvarende græsmark (slæt) 1100 kg C/ha/år

- set over en periode på 10-30 år

Kulstoflagring: Resultater af Kvadratnettet

- For 0-25 cm:
 - Græsmark 950 kg C/ha/år
 - Vintersæd + halmnedmuldning 400 kg C/ha/år
 - Kvæggødning 200 kg C/ha/år
- For 25-50 cm:
 - Græsmark 580 kg C/ha/år

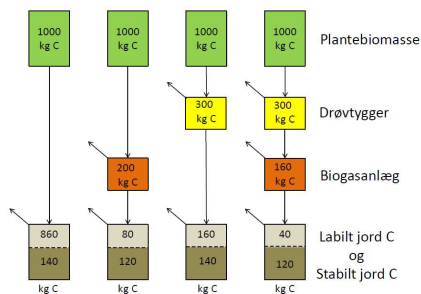
Jordbearbejdning påvirker kun i ringe omfang jordens samlede kulstoflager



Review: 69 paired tillage experiments. Mean difference of carbon contents of soils under conventional tillage and no-tillage. (Luo et al. 2010)

Ændring fra pløjning til direkte såning øgede ikke det samlede kulstoflager men øgede den andel der ligger tæt på jordoverfladen.

Biogas mindsker kun kulstoflagringen minimalt



Betragtninger om udbytteeffekter af kulstof

- Kvælstof følger kulstof
- Udbytter påvirkes betydeligt af N-strømme
- C/N forholdet i afgrøderester påvirker N-strømme
- Afgrødens vandforsyning spiller en stor rolle under tørre klimaforhold
- Vandforsyning påvirkes af vandhøst, retention i jorden og af beskyttelse mod fordampning (C lager og strømme)
- Jordens C lager påvirker jordstruktur og afgrødeetablering
- Jordens C strømme påvirker biologien i jorden og dermed plantesundhed

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The SmartSOIL Tool and Toolbox

<http://smartsoil.eu/>

The Toolbox - Factsheets

The Toolbox – Real Life Case Studies

HUNGARY

Real Life Case: László Levei, Kompolc, Hungary

Focus on adding manure, residue management and minimising tillage operations through subsoiling

Location of farm in Hungary: Kompolc (near Székesfehérvár)

SmartSOIL partner: László Levei (owner) and András Molnár (owner) speak to László Levei who runs a 170ha arable (winter wheat, maize, sunflower) farm in Hungary. The soil is heavy, very acidic, slow growing and root stressed during summer. He applies manure and recycles crop residues in order to improve the soil structure. He also tries to minimise tillage operations to protect the soil, or when necessary he uses a subsoiler instead of a plough. These practices contribute to better soil functioning, which leads to better yields overall. For more details see below.

Video - Demonstrating on farm SmartSOIL practices in Hungary

This video demonstrates SmartSOIL practices on a farm in southern Hungary. We take a look at how László, a farmer in Kompolc, engages in smart soil practices to improve his soil. He uses both reduced tillage and residue management to keep his soil healthy. Watch to find out more.

Case studies: Hungary, Denmark, Poland, Scotland, Italy and Spain

The Toolbox – Soil risk maps

Soil risk maps

Soil potential stability map (Figure 4 from D2.4)

SOC risk map

Yield reducing factors

The Toolbox – Farmer videos

SmartSOIL partners own videos

SmartSOIL practices in Hungary

Demonstrating on farm This video demonstrates SmartSOIL practices on a farm in northern Hungary. We take a look at how László, a farmer in Kompolc, engages in SmartSOIL soil practices to improve his soil. He uses both reduced tillage and residue management to keep his soil healthy. Watch to find out more.

Emissions, no more! This animated film demonstrates the need to protect the long term carbon stored in soils and vegetation as well as reduce carbon emissions. It quite neatly gives you a sense of the quantities of carbon in our atmosphere and soils. [Read more...](#)

SmartSOIL practices in Italy

Interviews SmartSOIL This video explores the farming practices of Andrea and Riccardo De Angelis. They run a 300ha mixed farm producing apples, peaches, pears and maize in Tuscany with both sandy and heavier clay soils, which are managed differently. Using the SmartSOIL practices of cover crops and soil seedings with their rotations, Andrea and Riccardo aim to improve their soil organic matter. Check out the video for more details.

Carbon Accounting for farmers Farming Futures has created this short film to explain the benefits of using carbon calculators on your farm. Henry Aubrey Fricker, C&A president and dairy farmer, takes us through his journey using the C&A Carbon Calculator and how it helped him identify areas for improvement and efficiency savings on his farm. [Read more...](#)

Links to relevant videos from other sources

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www.smartsoil.eu