

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Agroforestry

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Greenhouse Gases - Things You Need To Know

What are Greenhouse Gases?

Greenhouse gases (GHG) are found in the atmosphere. They trap the sun's heat, and warm the earth's climate. The main GHG emissions from the agriculture sector are nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). The majority of scientists agree that increasing levels of GHG caused by fossil fuel combustion, land use changes and agricultural and industrial activities, contribute to changes in temperature, precipitation, and weather patterns.

Agroforestry is one way to remove CO₂ emissions from the atmosphere through *carbon sequestration* and reduce CO₂ emissions by using wood as an alternative energy source.

What is Agroforestry?

Agroforestry is the practice of growing forest and agricultural products on the same area at the same time. Agroforestry helps farmers create more integrated, diverse, productive, profitable, healthy and sustainable land-use systems. It also provides environmental, economic and social benefits to farmers.

Agroforestry practices sequester carbon. Trees, like growing crops, remove CO₂ from the air, storing it as carbon in trunks, branches, leaves and roots. Carbon can also be stored in soils and peatlands. Agroforestry practices such as woodlots, planting shelterbelts, maintaining forested riparian buffers and silvipasture, sequester carbon for many decades.

Agroforestry practices that are suitable for Alberta include:

- Woodlot Management
- Shelterbelts
- Silvipasture
- Forest Riparian Buffers
- Intercropping

Woodlot Management

Woodlots are privately owned forested land. Woodlots are approximately four percent of Alberta's forested land. Carbon is sequestered by both hard and soft wood species, and is directly proportional to the rate of growth and size of the mature tree or shrub. Products from woodlots, such as lumber, furniture, paper and other building materials are forms of carbon sequestration.



Trees on open pasture

Practices that make woodlots a source of CO₂ are deforestation, mismanagement, and conversion of forested land to agriculture. When forests are cleared and slash burned, carbon stored in trees is emitted into the atmosphere as CO₂. Unlike wildfires or harvesting in the Boreal forest, woodlots are not regenerated. Deforestation clears the land of trees for a long period of time and the land is converted to other uses that have lower carbon sequestration potential.



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Appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.
Mandated to (1) identify and evaluate environmental challenges and opportunities facing the agriculture and food processing industry; and (2) encourage the industry to proactively address environmental issues.



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Elimination of deforestation, changing and adapting harvest methods, and controlling fire, insect and diseases outbreaks conserves carbon in forest vegetation and soil. To maximize the quantity of carbon sequestered per unit of land area, the greatest opportunity for carbon sequestration is when deforested lands are reforested or afforested.

Afforestation is the planting of trees on historically non-forested land. Afforestation may be an alternative land use in areas where crop productivity is low, or where cropping has reduced nutrient and organic carbon levels. If soil erosion is a problem or degraded land needs to be rehabilitated, then afforestation is a good option.

Other activities that maximize carbon sequestration are to extend rotation cycles, improve tree growth, reduce damage to remaining trees, reduce logging waste, implement soil conservation practices, and maintain forests as mature or old growth ecosystems.

Shelterbelts

Properly planned field shelterbelts trap snow, reduce evapotranspiration, provide wildlife habitat and protect adjacent soil and crops from wind. Researchers from Saskatchewan, Manitoba, North and South Dakota concluded that wheat yields increased an average of three and a half percent on fields sheltered by mature shelterbelts. This includes land taken out of production for shelterbelt planting and competition of the shelterbelt with the crop.



Shelterbelt in background traps snow

A dense five-row shelterbelt planted around farm buildings lowers winter heating costs between 18 to 25 percent. Farmstead shelterbelts also lower the cost of snow removal, provide shelter for livestock, lower winter feeding costs, and improve on-farm water use efficiency by providing effective wind and snow control.

Silvipasture

Silvipasture is the planting of trees on open pasture. It is designed and managed for tree production, tree products, forage and livestock. Silvipasture is different than forest grazing in Alberta, which refers to grazing on natural forest areas. Trees provide shade and shelter for livestock during extreme weather conditions. Trees can also be managed for high-value sawlogs and other timber products. With careful management, silvipasture can be successful.

Forested Riparian Buffers

Riparian areas are the *green zone* along rivers, streams and wetlands. Trees grow rapidly in riparian zones because of favorable moisture and nutrient conditions. Forest buffers help protect rivers, streams and wetlands, and improve water quality by:

- catching eroded soil and preventing sedimentation,
- filtering nutrient runoff,
- protecting and enhancing the stream environment, and
- buffering against floods and droughts.

Riparian buffers are a low-cost method to control non-point source pollution (pollution carried by runoff from large areas of land such as construction sites, cities and agricultural fields). In addition, trees and shrubs provide essential wildlife habitat.

Intercropping

Intercropping is the growing of agriculture crops among rows of trees. The primary consideration for establishing this system is to

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understand interactions between trees and agricultural crops. Intercropping in Alberta is most feasible with hybrid poplar and barley or wheat.



Creek riparian area

Emission Removals, Reductions and Agroforestry

If Canada implements emissions trading as part of the domestic response to global climate change, farmers may be able to increase revenue by growing trees and selling their emission removal credits into this system (see Bulletin #7 of this series). The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration concluded that mature coniferous shelterbelts store up to 80 tonnes carbon per kilometer and deciduous shelterbelts store up to 118 tonnes carbon per kilometer (Table 1). However, in absence of a formal emission trading system, it is still premature to accurately determine what the carbon credit value could be.

The growing market demand for fiber to meet the needs of the pulp and paper industry has caused forest companies to look at hybrid poplar to sequester carbon. Hybrid poplar sequesters more carbon per year than other

tree species (Table 2), because of its rapid growth characteristics. However, hybrid poplar is short lived and harvested over shorter rotations than other species (12-15 years for hybrid poplar versus 40 years for spruce). Once harvested, trees no longer sequester carbon but can become a source of stored carbon (i.e. lumber and wood products), or a source of CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere if used for bioenergy or left to decompose.

Table 1: Carbon (C) stored in coniferous and deciduous trees in shelterbelts*

Species	Total C kg per tree	Tonnes C per km
White Spruce	180	80
Scots Pine	113	63
Colorado Spruce	148	82
Green Ash	125	63
Manitoba Maple	117	59
Hybrid Poplar	295	118
Siberian Elm	145	73

*assumes a 0.4:1 root to top ratio

Table 2: Average carbon (C) sequestration rates for prairie species grown in plantations.

Species	Carbon Sequestration Rate (tonnes C per hectare per year)
Aspen, Green Ash	1.5
White Spruce	0.5
Hybrid Poplar	5.0



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Farmers approached by companies or proactively interested in selling credits as a source of revenue generation should be aware of the state of the carbon credit market and the risks involved. Economic risks associated with short-term cash flow and return on investment over the longer-term hybrid poplar rotation requires prudent analysis by the landowner. Further, rules for monitoring, measuring and verifying carbon sequestration projects still need to be developed.

Trees and wood waste are also being used as alternative fuels (bioenergy). Biomass from trees is suitable to produce heat, power, and transportation fuels. Biomass technologies reduce GHG emissions by reducing the use of non-renewable resources. Net CO₂ emissions from a unit of electricity generation from bio-energy are 10 to 20 times lower than from fossil fuel based electricity generation.

Other CO₂ emission reductions from agroforestry practices result from reduced heating requirements for farmsteads, reduced fuel, fertilizer and machinery costs compared to conventional inputs of annual crop production, and less snow removal.



Cow Grazing with shelterbelt in background

Summary

Agroforestry practices such as woodlots, afforestation, shelterbelts, silvipasture, and forested riparian buffers in agriculture operations can reduce and remove CO₂ emissions from the atmosphere. Having access to cost effective emission reduction and removal opportunities will help minimize the overall economic impacts of any domestic or international emissions constraint. Reducing emissions can improve the agricultural industry's production efficiencies, conserve soil and water resources, and contribute to international efforts to slow global warming.

Sources

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