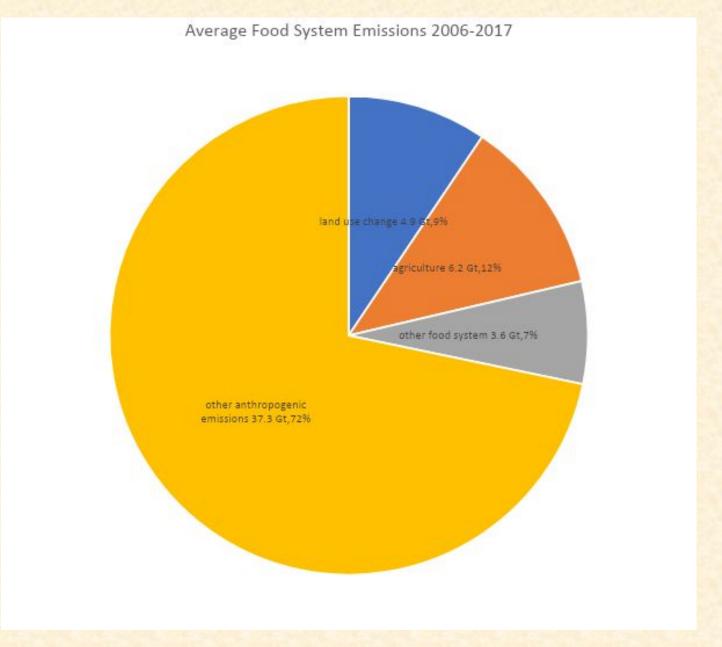
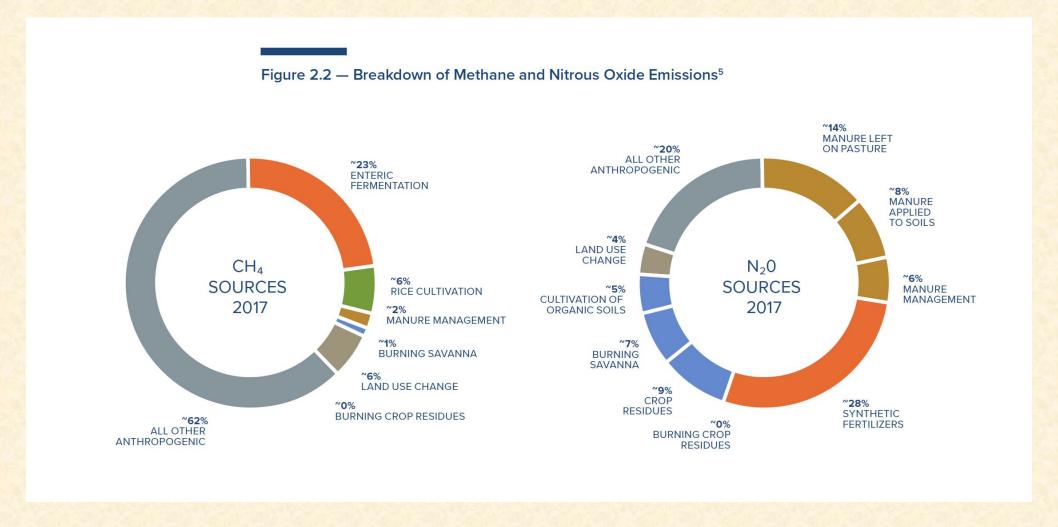
# Climate Change Mitigation in the Food System

**Eric Toensmeier** 

# Our Food System Causes 28% of Emissions



### 38% of Methane, 80% of Nitrous Oxide



## Emissions Reduction vs. Biosequestration



Drawdown (2020) Farming Our Way Out of the Climate Crisis

# Reducing the Demand for Food, Avoiding Deforestation

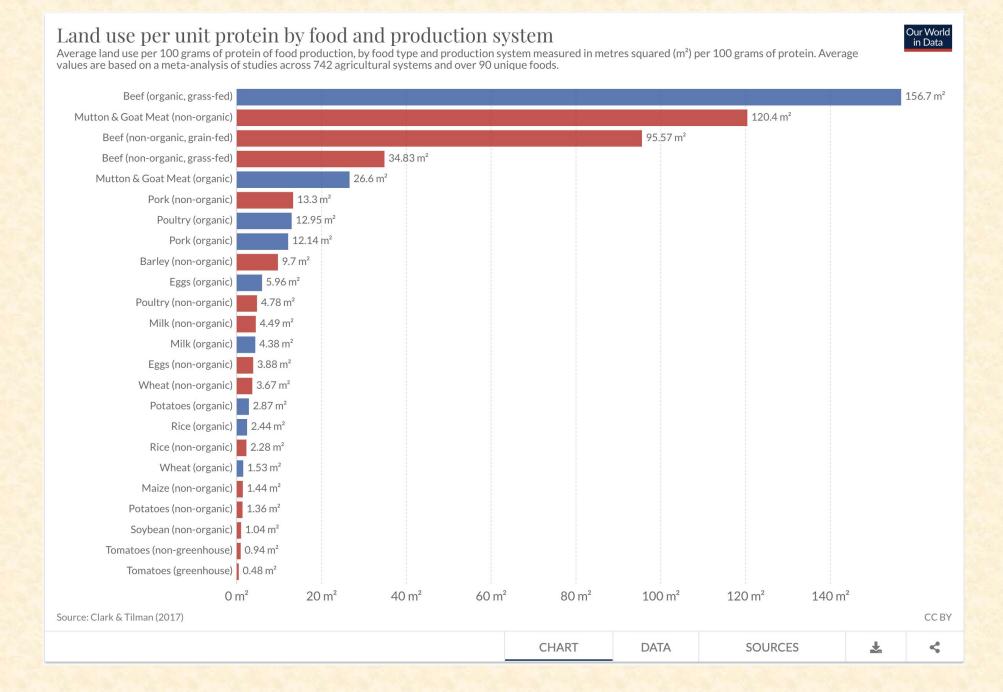
### Food Waste Reduction



## Land Needed to Produce Food

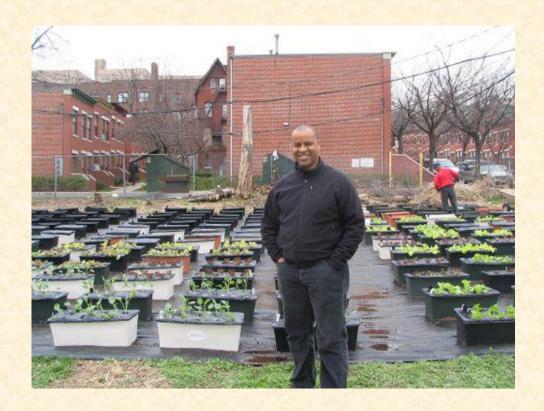
#### For 3.5 ounces of protein:

- Grassfed beef 41' x 41'
- Soybeans 3'x3'



### Intensification

- Growing more on the farmland we have
  - And where no food is grown today
- Can reduce pressure on forests
- Many forms of intensification
  - Agrochemical
  - IPM
  - Intercropping
  - AMP grazing
  - Tree intercropping
  - Biointensive
  - Urban agriculture
  - Home gardens
  - Precision agriculture



## Diet Change

Neufeld (2020) "The carbon footprint of the food supply chain"

#### There is a vast difference in greenhouse gases (GHG) that are produced across various food types.



and farm machinery

Aboveground changes in biomass from deforestation, and below ground changes in soil carbon



On farm emissions from from cows, methane crop production and its processing into feed from rice, emissions from fertilizers, manure, for livestock



Emissions from energy use in the process of converting raw agricultural products into final food items

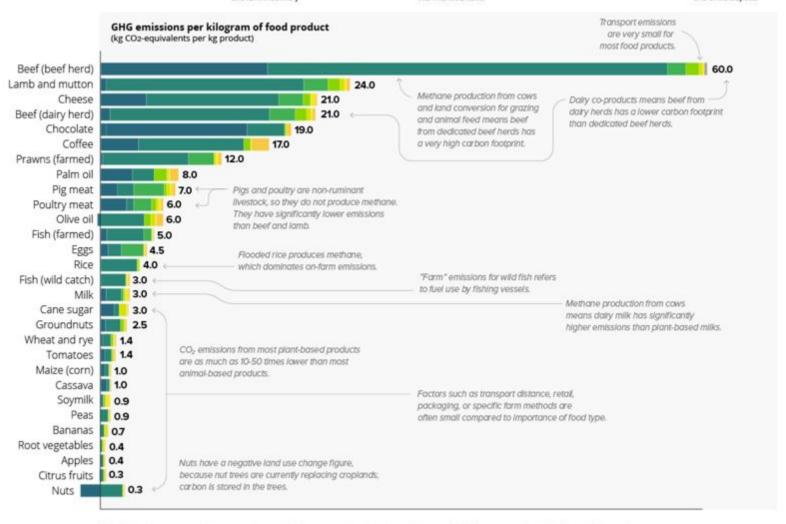


Emissions from energy Emissions from energy use in the transport of use in refrigeration and food items in country other retail processess and Internationally



0 Packaging Emissions from

the production of packaging materials, material transport and end-of-life disposal

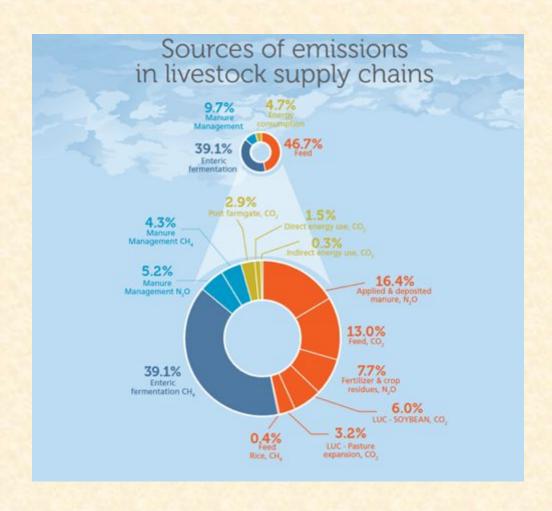


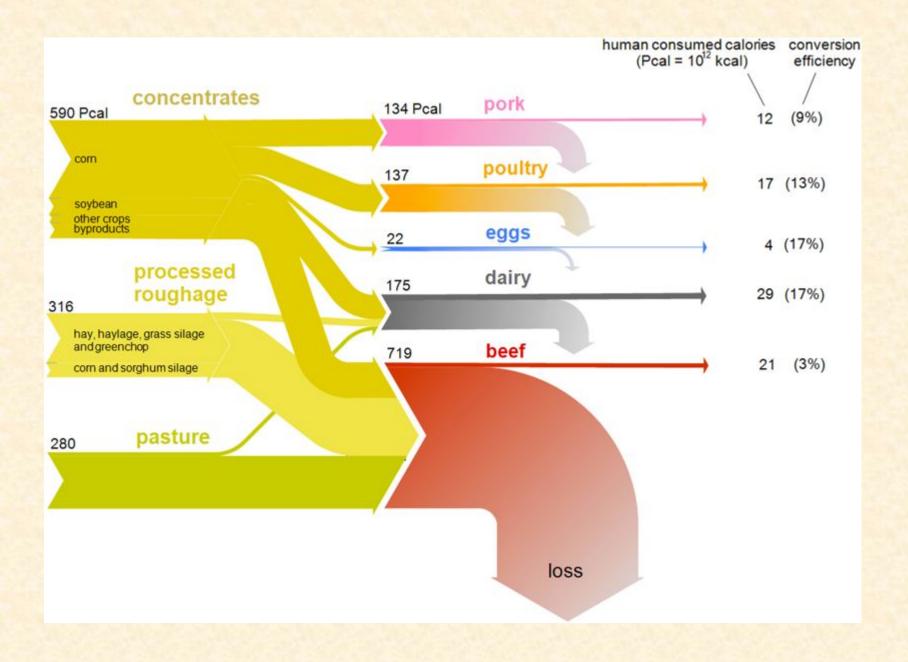
Note: Greenhouse gas emissions are given as global average values based on data across 38700 commercially viable farms in 119 countries. Data source: Poore and Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. Science. Images sourced from the Noun Project. OurWorldinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems



### Livestock Issues

- 65% of farmland
- 33% of crops used as feed
- 10% of calories produced
- 80% of agriculture emissions
- Main driver of deforestation

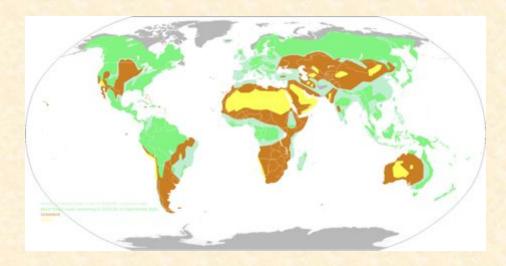




Shepon (2016) "Energy and protein feed-to-food conversion efficiencies in the US and potential food security gains from dietary changes"

### Agroecological Advantages of Livestock

- Grassland represents 70% of farmland
- Livestock can be raised in places where crop production is difficult
  - too dry
  - too steep
  - too rocky
  - too remote
- Can eat things people can't and turn them into food
  - Crop residues
  - Food waste
  - Grass and tree leaves
- Can cycle nutrients to improve soil fertility



# Climate-Friendly Livestock Systems Exist

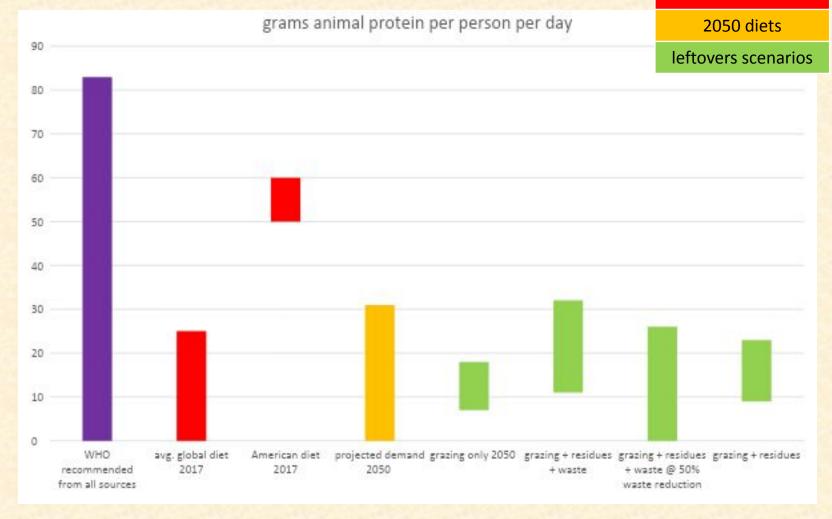


### Livestock On Leftovers

Recommended (plant and animal protein)

2017 diets

- Livestock consume only what people cannot
  - Grazing and tree fodder
  - Crop residues
  - Food waste
- Mean of 21 g/day



Garnett et al (2017) Grazed and confused? Ruminating on cattle, grazing systems, methane, nitrous oxide, the soil carbon sequestration question – and what it all means for greenhouse gas emissions.

### Home Consumption

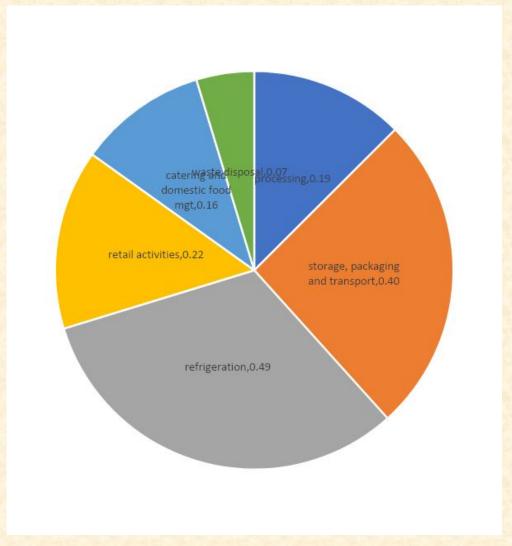
- Reduce food waste
- Compost what you can't reduce
  - Or worm bin, or chickens
- Mostly eat foods with low emissions and land demand
  - Most plant-based foods are great
  - Pork, poultry, and eggs much better than beef and dairy
  - Look to livestock produced in the most climate-friendly ways, but expensive



# Reducing Emissions in the Supply Chain

## Supply Chain Strategies

- Refrigerants
- Sustainable sourcing
- Certification
- Electrify & switch to clean energy
- Optimize transportation

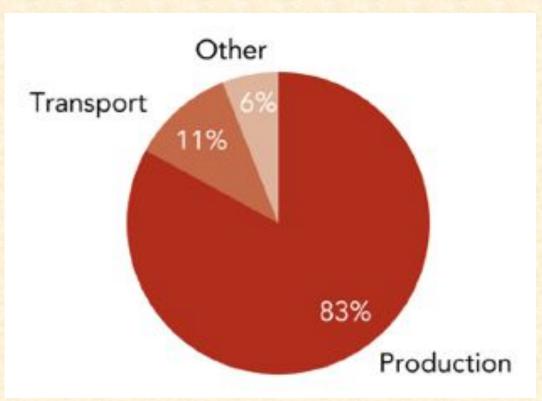


Vermeulen (2012) Climate change and food systems
Drawdown.org

### Transport

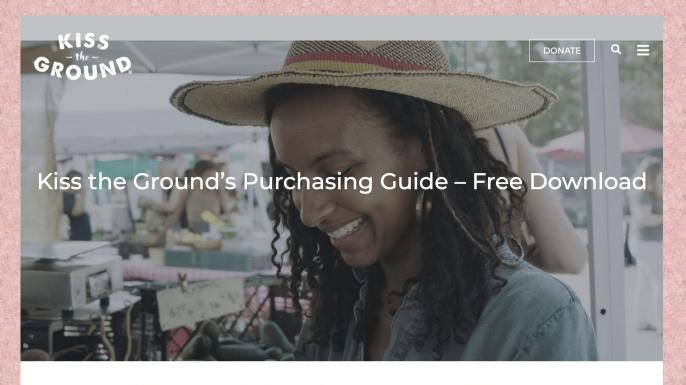
- 14% of human emissions
  - 6% of that is food
- local often worse because it increases driving
- Within 25 miles local often better
- Food hubs, better distribution

### Transport emissions in the US food system



### **Home Consumption**

- Buy foods grown in the best way possible
- Buy extremely local or with no extra driving
- Buy minimally processed foods



#### Today, your purchasing choices are more powerful than ever.

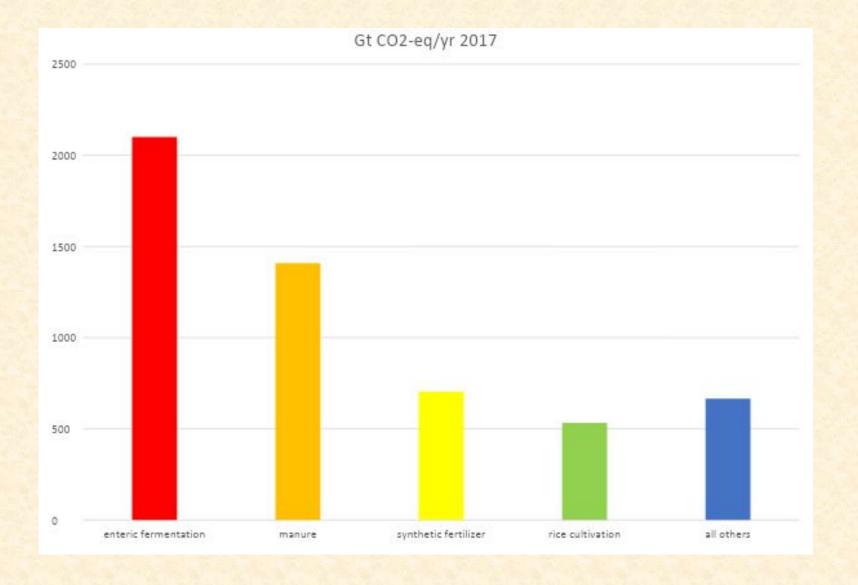
Regenerative agricultural systems produce healthier and tastier food, support clean air and water, and contribute to a future we can proudly pass on to our grandchildren. The following guide will illuminate the ways we can help build, support, and contribute to these systems right now, by making mindful purchasing decisions, starting today.

#### **Download Free Guide**

Learn how you can eat well, build soil, and regenerate the planet by making conscious purchasing decisions with this free guide. \*By downloading this guide you are agreeing to receive news from Kiss the Ground and additional educational resources as they are released.

# Reducing Emissions from Production

# Sources of Agricultural Emissions



# Reducing Agricultural Emissions

Enteric fermentation	Manure	Synthetic fertilizers	Rice Methane	Others
<ul> <li>Concentrate feeds</li> <li>Feed additives</li> <li>Breeding &amp; management</li> <li>Improved forage quality</li> <li>Tree fodder</li> <li>Brachiaria grasses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Brachiaria         grasses</li> <li>Nitrification         inhibitors</li> <li>Restore         degraded         pastures</li> <li>Improved         manure         management</li> <li>Feed         additives</li> <li>Timing of         spreading on         fields</li> <li>Tree fodder</li> <li>Biodigestors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Nutrient management</li> <li>Compost</li> <li>Green manures</li> <li>Nitrogen fixing trees</li> <li>Livestock integration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Water management</li> <li>Aerobic cultivars</li> <li>Nutrient management</li> <li>Reduced tillage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduce tillage</li> <li>Reduce residue burning</li> <li>Savanna fire management</li> <li>Rewetting of peat soils</li> </ul>



### For the Home Landscape

- Use the right amount of synthetic fertilizer
- Or replace with compost or organic



# Sequestering Carbon

### Sequestration

- Photosynthesis:
  - CO2 

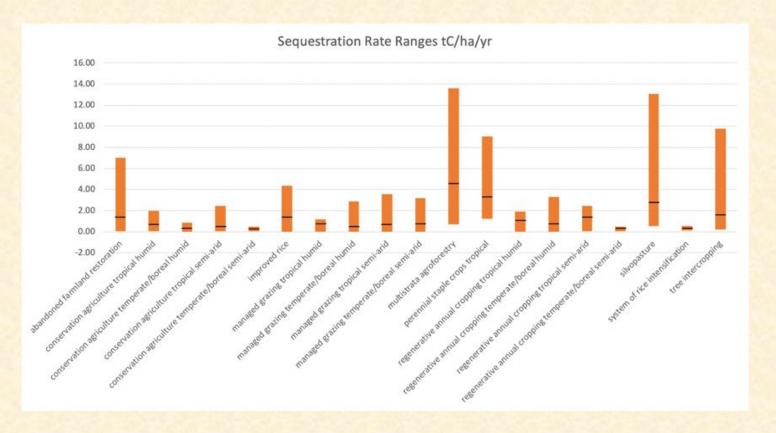
     carbohydrates in plants, becomes biomass
- 10-40% exuded from roots within 1 hour
  - Kumar et. al., "Plant Roots and Carbon Sequestration"
- Much biomass becomes organic matter over time
  - Root and leaf decomposition
  - Much also re-released as CO2



### Rates Vary by Practice and Climate

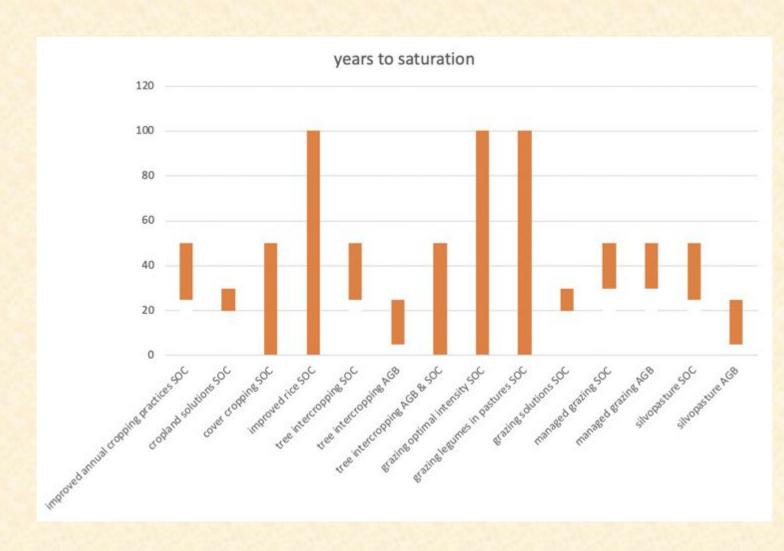
- Climate justice:
  - Did least to cause problem, most impacted
  - Highest rates limited to tropics
  - Lowest cost





### Drawbacks

- Not unlimited
  - Generally 20-50 years to slowdown
- Not permanent
- Reversible
  - Change in farming
  - Change in climate



# **Annual Cropping**







conservation agriculture

System of Rice Intensification

organic annual cropping

# Agroforestry: Protective Systems









windbreaks

living fence/ hedgerow

living fenceposts

riparian buffer

# Tree Intercropping









irregular intercropping

strip intercropping

border plantings

pasture cropping

### Perennial Crops



- Perennial staples: carbohydrates, protein, fats
- Fruit trees
- Vegetable trees
- Perennial crops for materials, chemicals, and energy
- Timber crops
- Bamboo

## **Grazing Systems**







managed grazing

intensive/adaptive

compost application on rangeland

# Silvopasture Systems







standard silvopasture

fodder silvopasture

intensive silvopasture

## The Urban Landscape

- Reduce tillage and bare soil
  - Mulch, organic-no-till, cover crops
- Turn lawns into food gardens
  - If no lead, enough sunlight etc.
- Plant more trees and shrubs
  - Especially fruits and berries



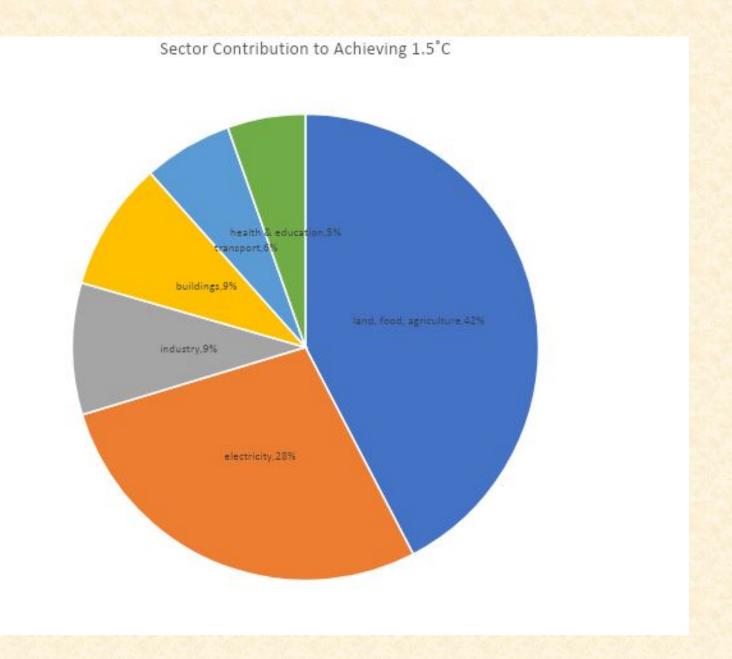


# Food for the Urban Landscape



# Food System Contribution to 1.5°C

contributes 28% of emissions today offers 42% of mitigation



# carbonfarmingsolution.com drawdown.org tabledebates.org

#### The Carbon Farming Solution

A Global Toolkit of Perennial Crops and Regenerative Agriculture Practices for Climate Change Mitigation and Food Security

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"In The Carbon Farming Solution, Eric Toensmeier admirably harnesses available data with traditional wisdom to propose a practical response to climate change. Toensmeier's solution-oriented ideas combine his clear understanding of ecology, agriculture, and the magnitude of the challenge we face with a set of agriculture-based solutions that are suited to various livelihoods, communities, and systems of production. This book will surely be a benchmark in policy-relevant knowledge."

--Dr. Cheikh Mbow, IPCC panelist and senior scientist on climate change and development, World Agroforestry Centre

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