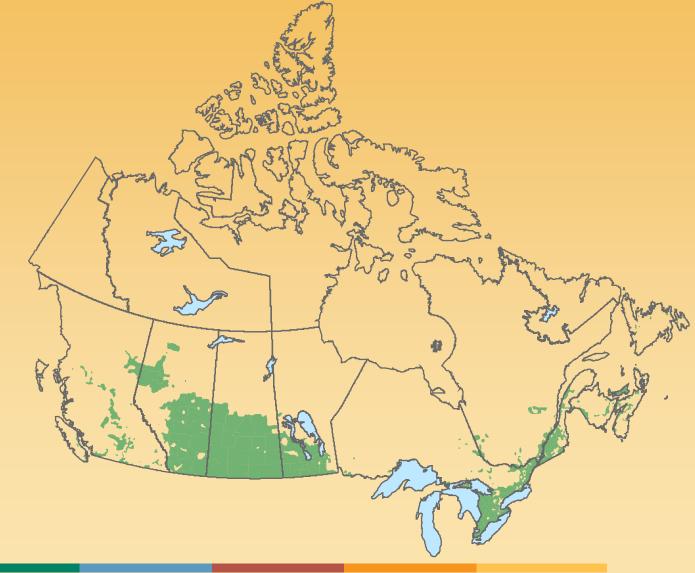
## C and Greenhouse Gas Accounting, Quantification, and Monitoring in Canadian Agriculture

Bert VandenBygaart<sup>1</sup>, Brian McConkey<sup>2</sup>, Henry Janzen<sup>3</sup>, and many others

Agriculture & Agri-food Canada <sup>1</sup> Ottawa, Ontario <sup>2</sup> Swift Current, Saskatchewan <sup>3</sup> Lethbridge, Alberta



#### Agriculture - 7% of Canadian Land Mass





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### Canada has 45.9 M ha of Cropland





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## Canada has 15.4 M ha of Natural Grassland for Pasture

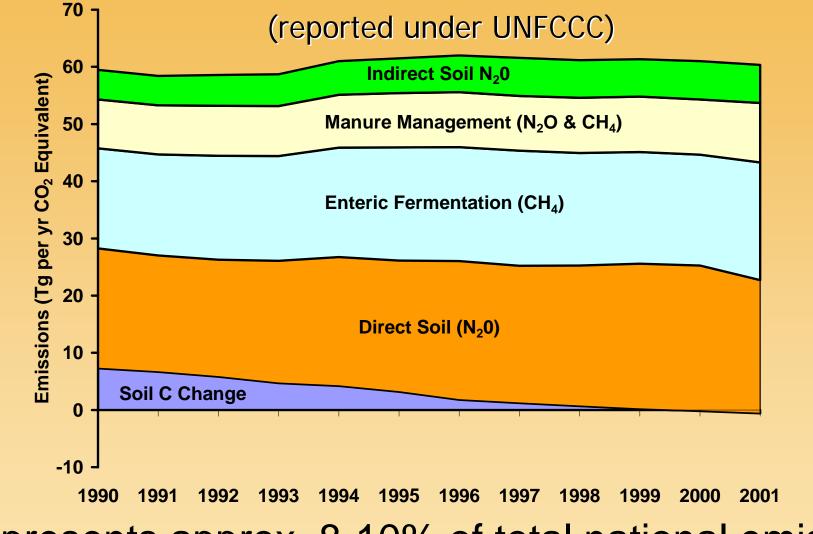




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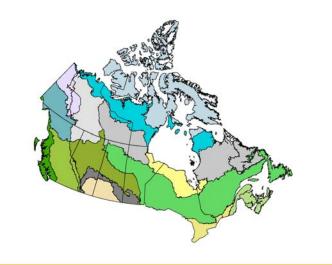
## Canada's Agricultural GHG Inventory



Represents approx. 8-10% of total national emissions



## **Spatial Scale?**



#### **National or Regional Scale**

- Reporting under UNFCCC and KP
- Government policies and environmental assessments



#### Pedon or Animal Scale

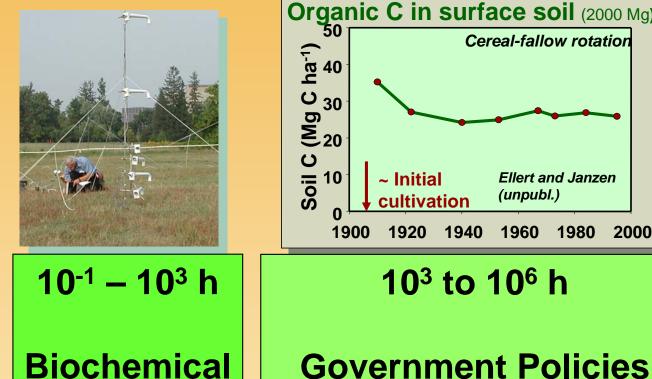
- Agricultural practices
- Plot or animal measurements
- Most process models

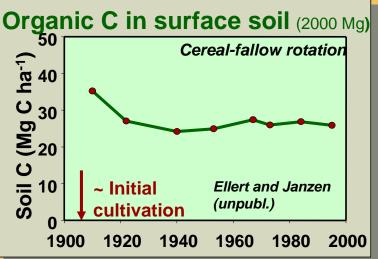
\*

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### **Temporal Scale?**





10<sup>3</sup> to 10<sup>6</sup> h

Farm Management

**National GHG Accounts** 



#### 10<sup>6</sup> to 10<sup>10+</sup> h

#### **Biogeochemical** Cycling

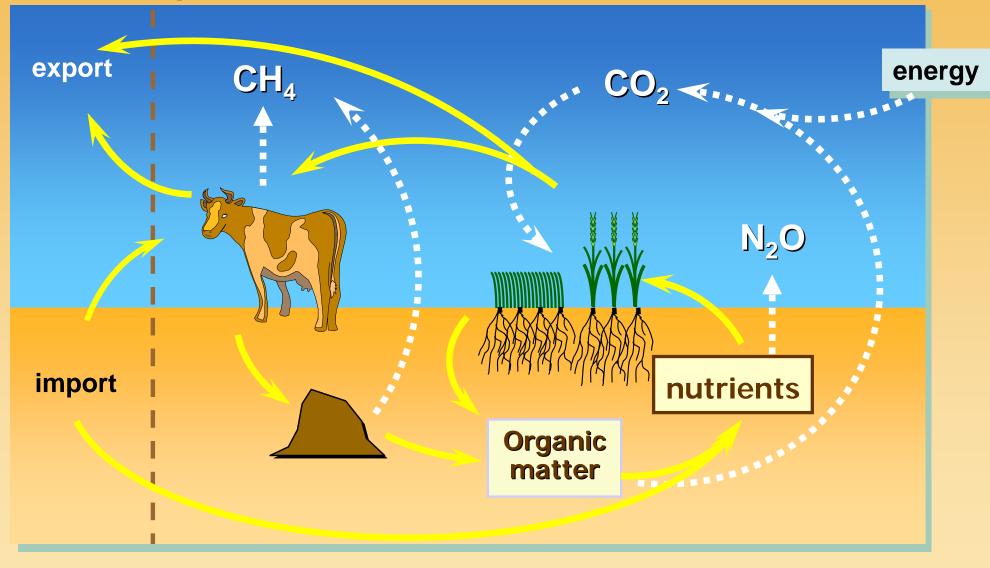


Cycling





#### Which processes and GHG's?









## Scale?

- Appropriate scale ultimately determined by **funding**
  - National GHG accounting to support GHG policy development and UNFCCC and KP reporting that accurately reflects on-farm management
    - Follow IPCC Good Practice Guidance
  - Support good farm management that reduces net GHG emissions





### Scale – Canadian Approach

- Integrative analysis of all GHG's
- Aggregate emissions to produce accounts for international reporting and policy analysis
- Increase support of more fundamental GHG research at various scales to improve quantification and reduce uncertainty
  - Fine scale to improve estimators
  - Course scale to help verify aggregated estimates





Canada has Three Interrelated Agricultural GHG Quantification/Accounting Thrusts







- Virtual Farm Project
- Various science projects

Canada







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## NCGAVS\_("en-gavs") <u>National Soil Carbon and Greenhouse</u> <u>Gas Accounting and Verification</u> <u>System for Agriculture</u>

#### Objective:

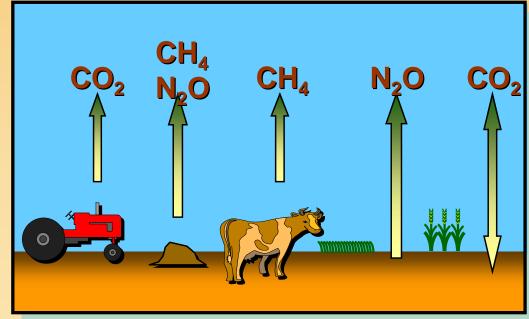
- A scientific, transparent, and verifiable accounting system for reporting soil carbon stocks, carbon stock changes, nitrous oxide and methane emissions for Canadian agricultural land
- To meet international commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and in support of sustainable agriculture
- Research Branch of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada





### **NCGAVS - Scope**

- CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, and CO<sub>2</sub> emission/removals from management in agriculture
- Land-use change (LUC)
  - Data, C accounts and information transfer with other national C inventories (forest, other land uses)
  - Take on accounting for land entering agriculture

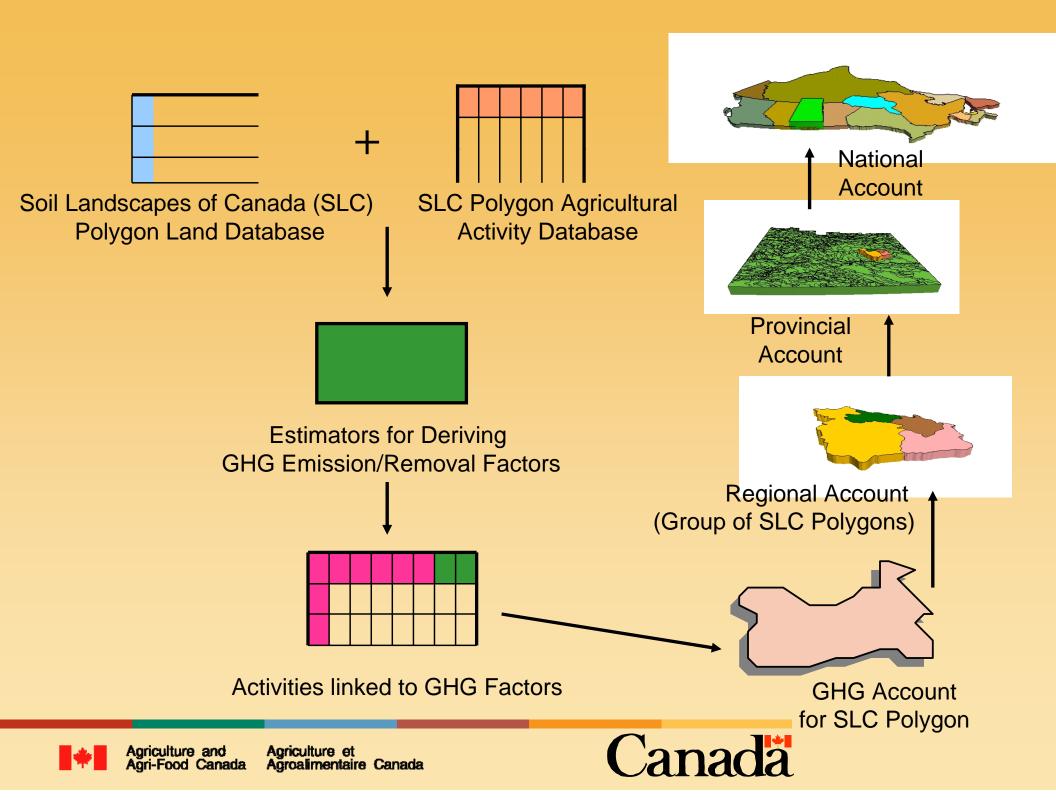




### NCGAVS – Basics

- Data Intensive
- Accounting from the **bottom up**
- IPCC Tier-2 methodology
  - Factors (coefficients) multiplied by amount of an agricultural activity
  - (Tier-3 to derive some factors)
- Completed by March 2006

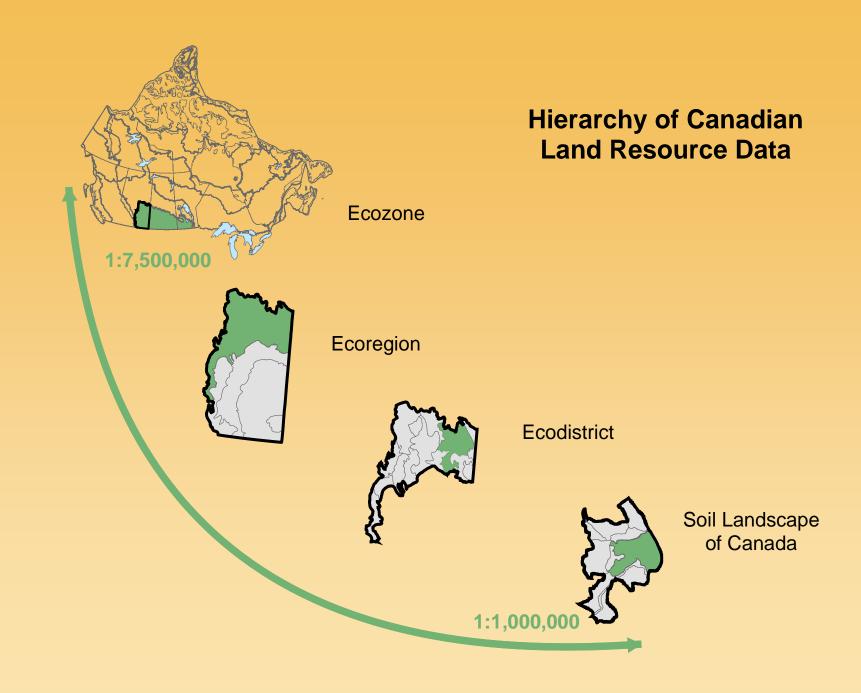




### Agriculture Activity Data Sources

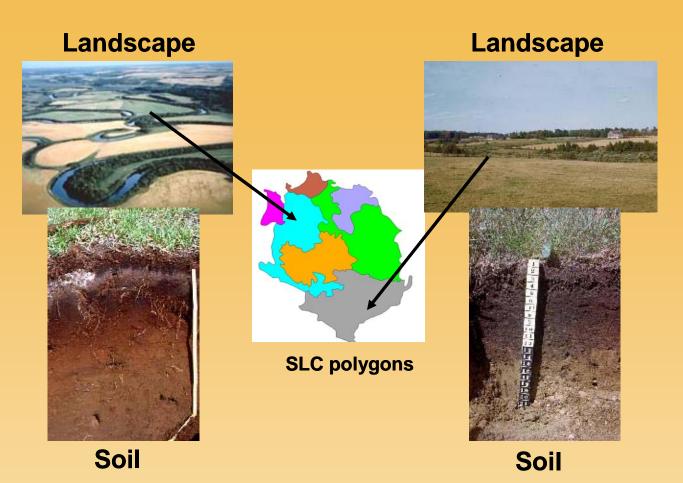
- Census of Agriculture
  - Every 5 yr from 1951 (10 yr 1871-1951)
  - Enumerates all farms
  - Information on crops, livestock, costs and returns, farming practices
  - Concurrent with general population census
- Annual agricultural production and inputs statistics
  - Industry associations
  - Regular surveying of crop areas and production
- Sporadic farm surveys on farming practices
- Expert knowledge
- Remote Sensing







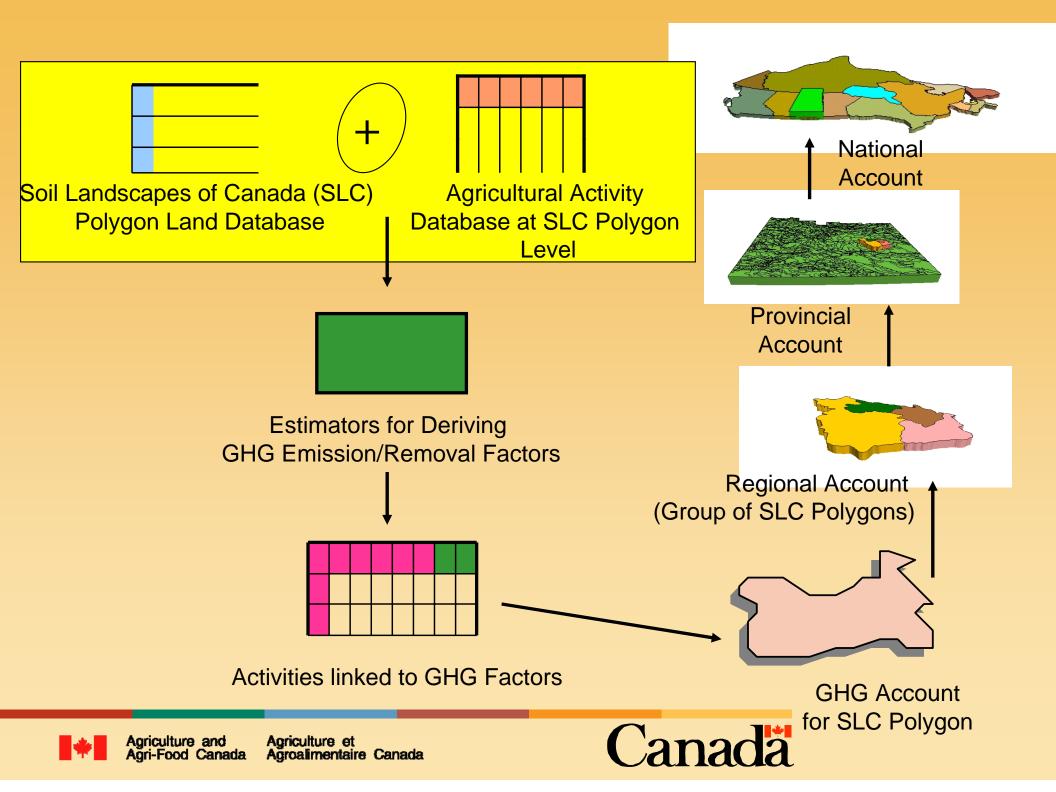


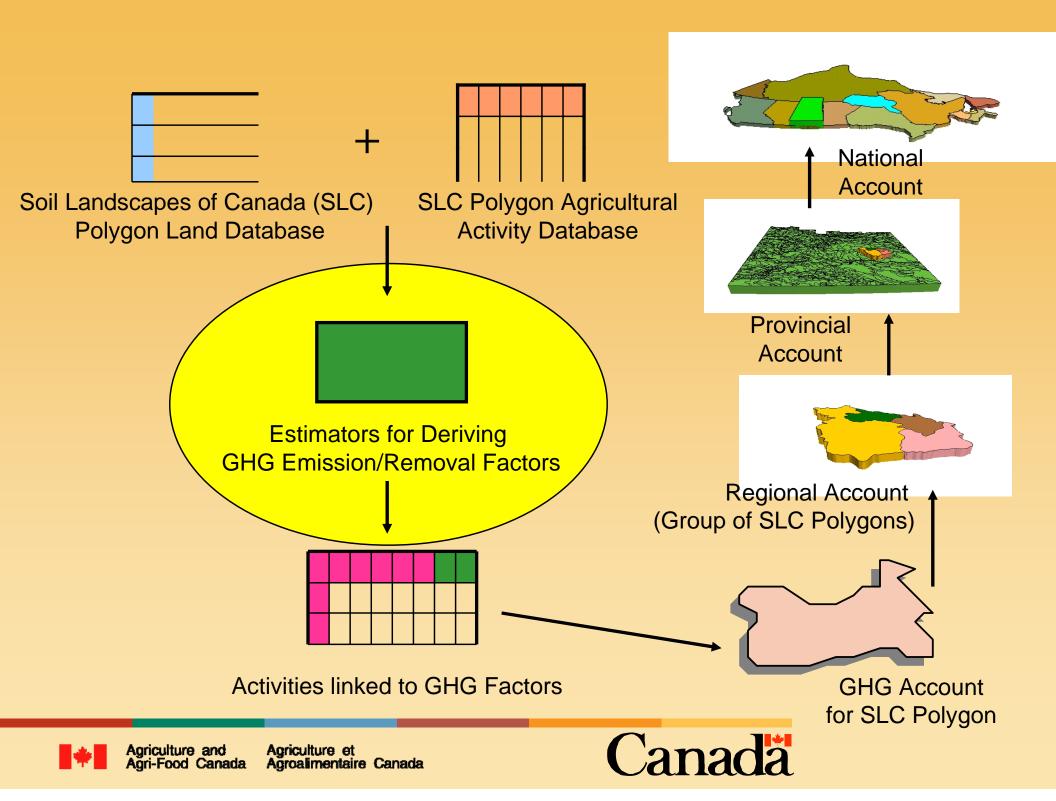


## Full array of attributes within Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) polygons including:

- Soil components
- Typical C contents under native and dominant agricultural use
- Toposequences, surface form
- Texture, pH

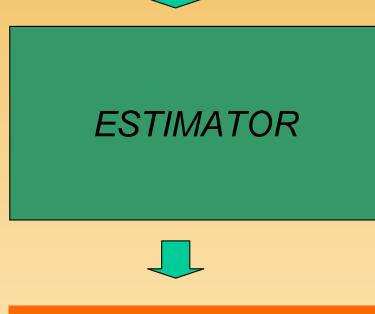






### **Estimators**

#### Agricultural activity data



 $CO_2$ ,  $N_2O$ , and  $CH_4$  emissions and removals

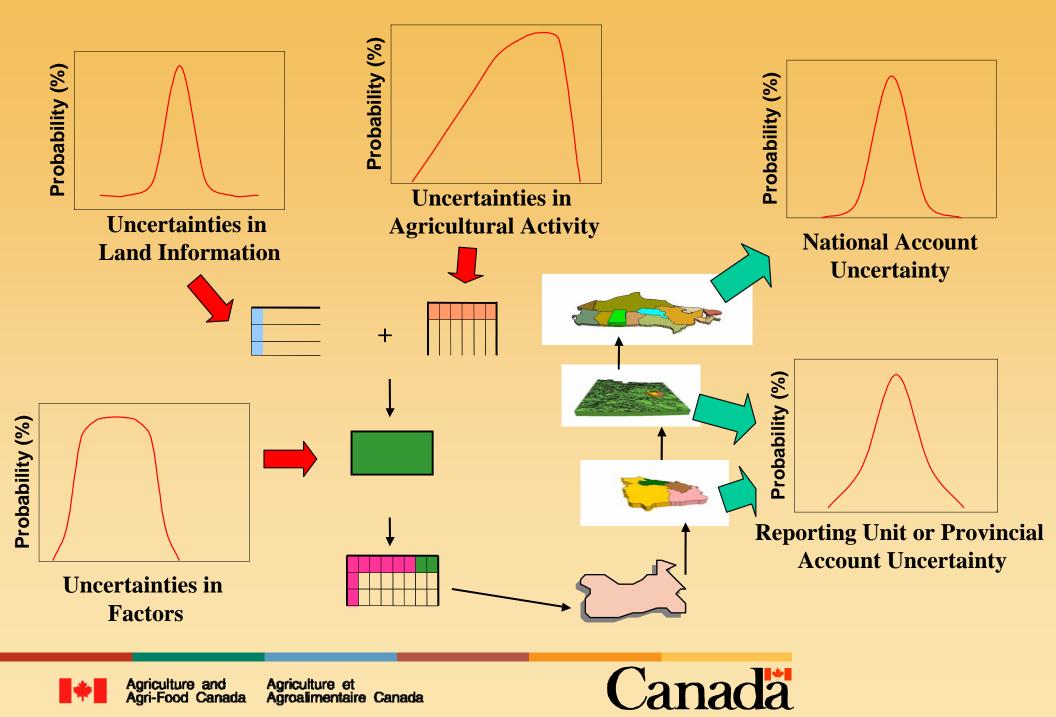
Estimator can be:

- Empirical relationship
  - Canada-specific data and methods
- Mechanistic models
  - DAYCENT for C change and N<sub>2</sub>O
  - Canada-specific application





#### **NCGAVS Uncertainty through Monte Carlo Analysis**

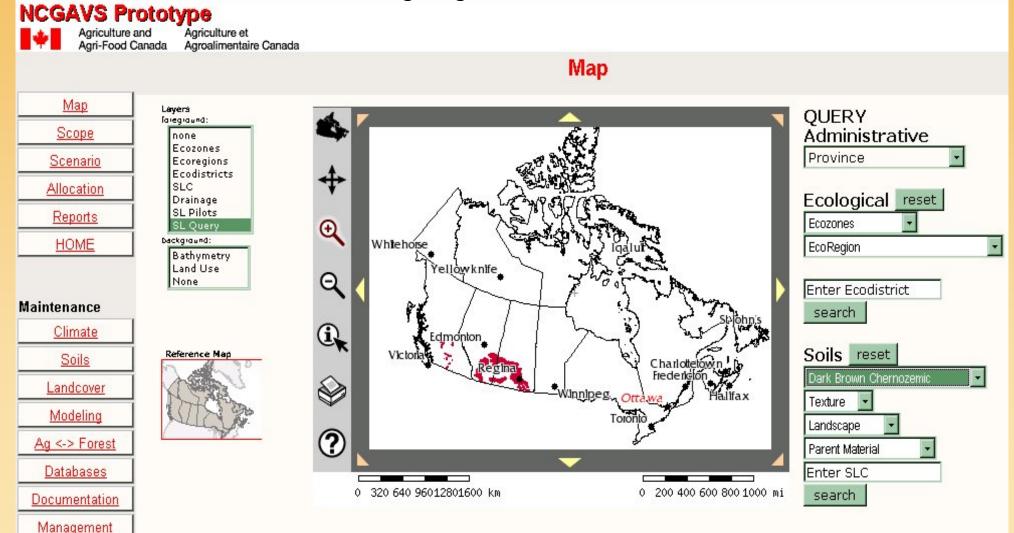


#### **Verification**

- Transparency

- Consistency, Comprehensiveness, Comparability
  - Quality Assurance/Quality Control
- Validation of estimators, continual accuracy assessment against

ongoing measurements



Practices

Canada has Three Interrelated Agricultural GHG Quantification/Accounting Thrusts







- Virtual Farm Project
- Various science projects

Canada







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## **Virtual Farm Project**

#### The Model Farm Virtual Farm:

- What is it?
- What will it look like?
- How do we hope to build it?



#### 'Model Farm' program:

- Large network (~30 scientists)
- To be completed by March 2006





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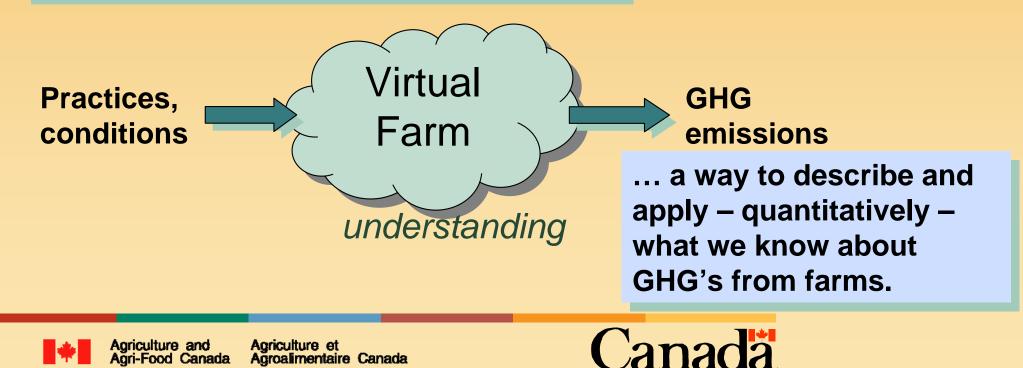


#### The Virtual Farm: What is it, exactly?

#### **Virtual Farm:**

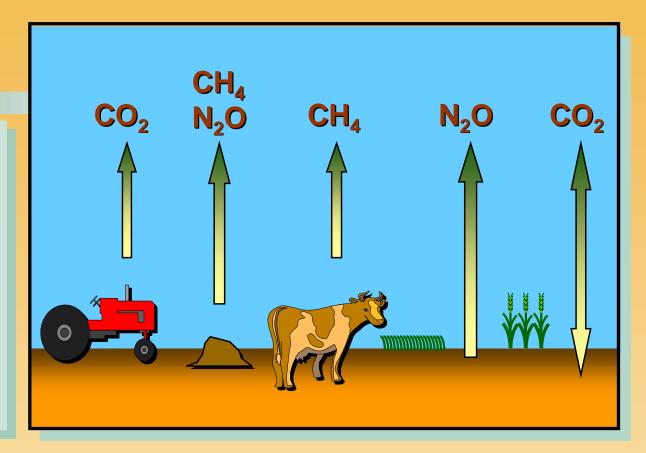
 A mathematical description of biophysical processes on a farm, predicting GHG fluxes as a function of practices imposed





#### The Virtual Farm: Why build it?

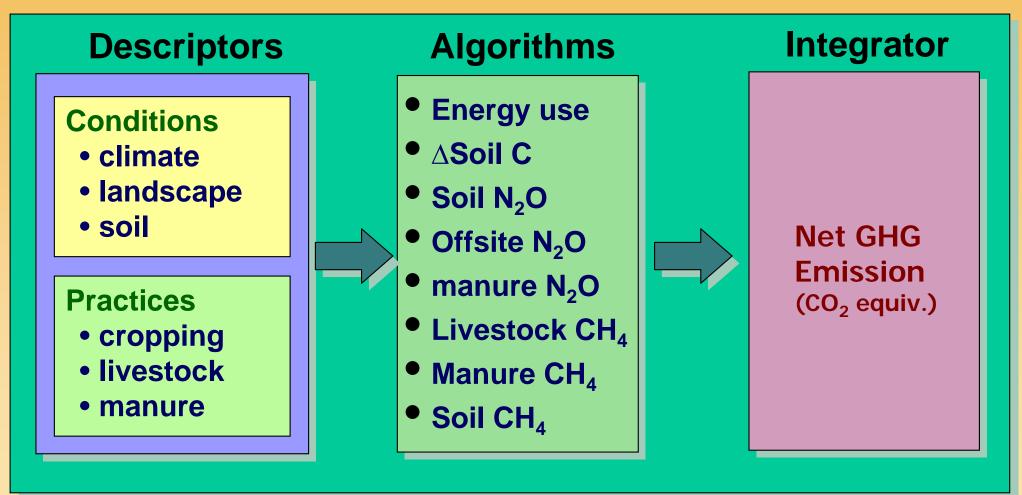
- Estimate 'wholefarm' emissions
- Find practices that reduce emissions, with emphasis on:
  - Future (what if?)
  - Local conditions
  - Systems (packages)





#### The Virtual Farm: What might it look like?



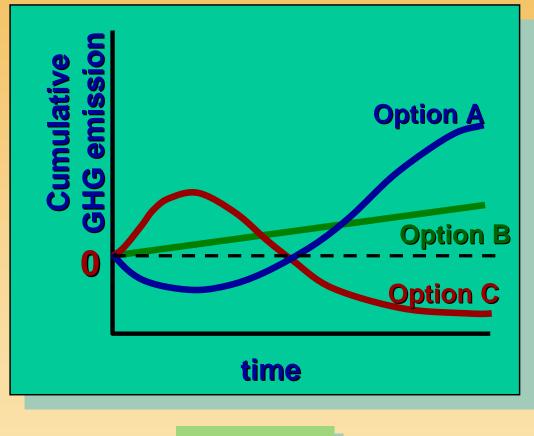




# What might it look like?

#### **Features:**

• 'Sees' into the future (and the past)

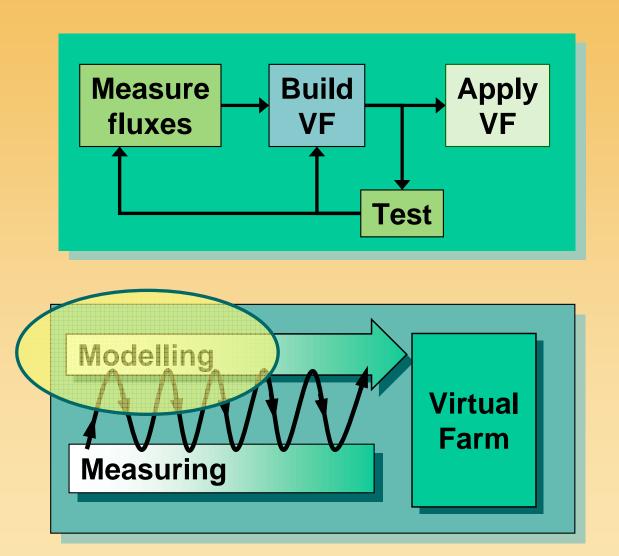


scenarios





### How do you build Virtual Farm?



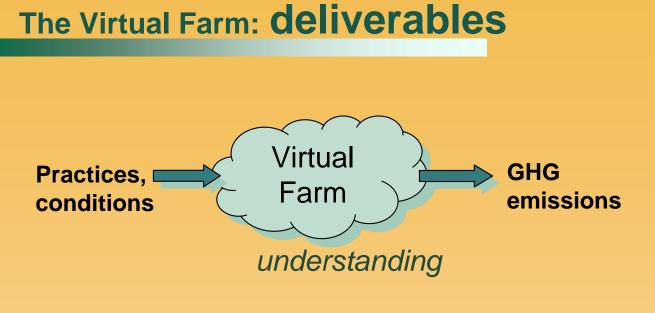
#### Output

- Virtual Farm
- web-based calculator

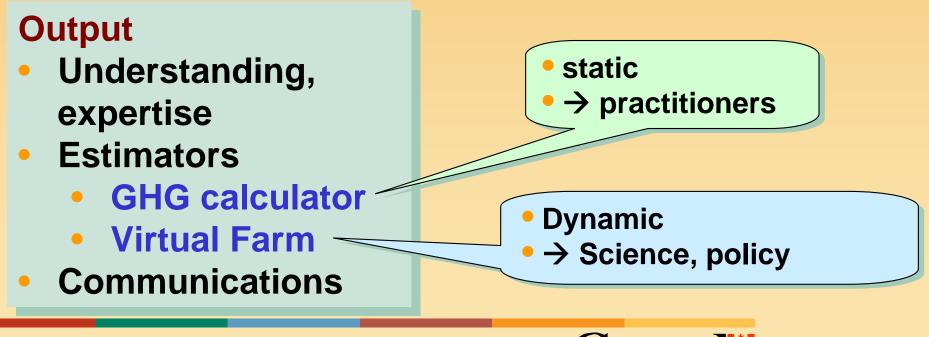


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Canada has Three Interrelated Agricultural GHG Quantification/Accounting Thrusts







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Canada







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## Various GHG Research in Support of Quantification

- Such research major part of Virtual Farm
- Standard Methodologies
  - NCGAVS funded soil C change and direct N<sub>2</sub>O emissions
- PERD, CFIA, BGSS (NCGAVS-funded)
- BIOCAP
  - Consortium of Universities, Government, and Industry





## **Outstanding Research Questions**

- Monitoring for verification: feasible?
- Permanence of management practice
- "Representability" of plot level to aggregation and scaling-up

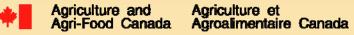




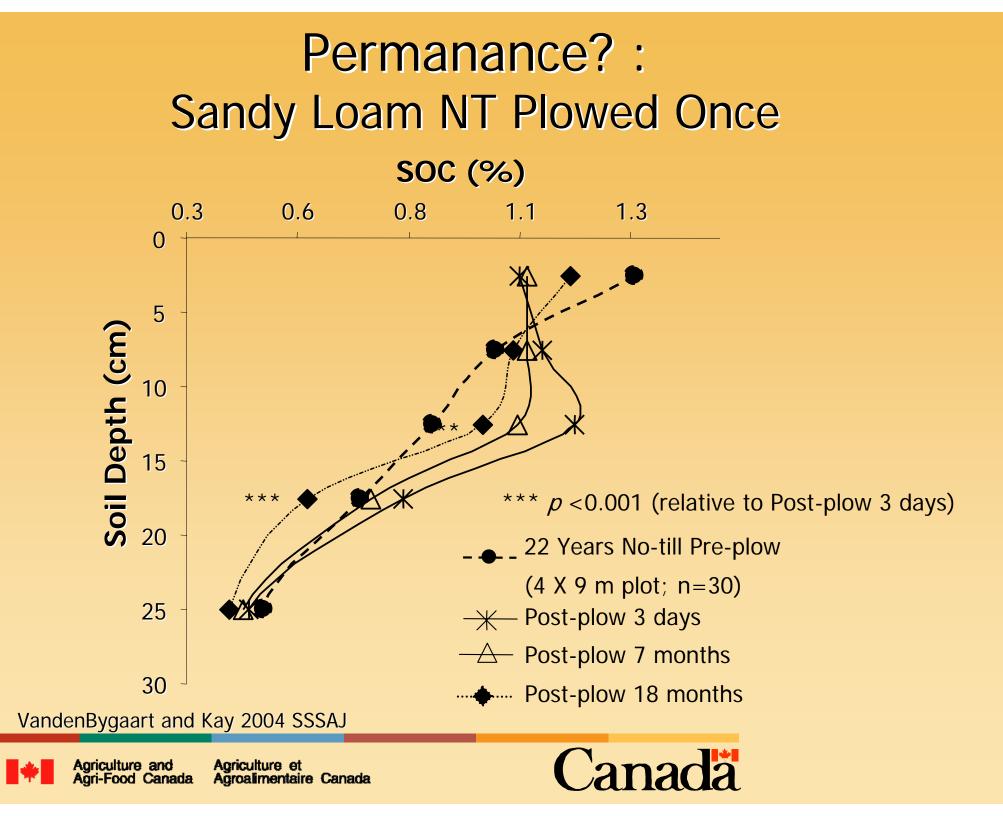
## Canada's Approach to Monitoring

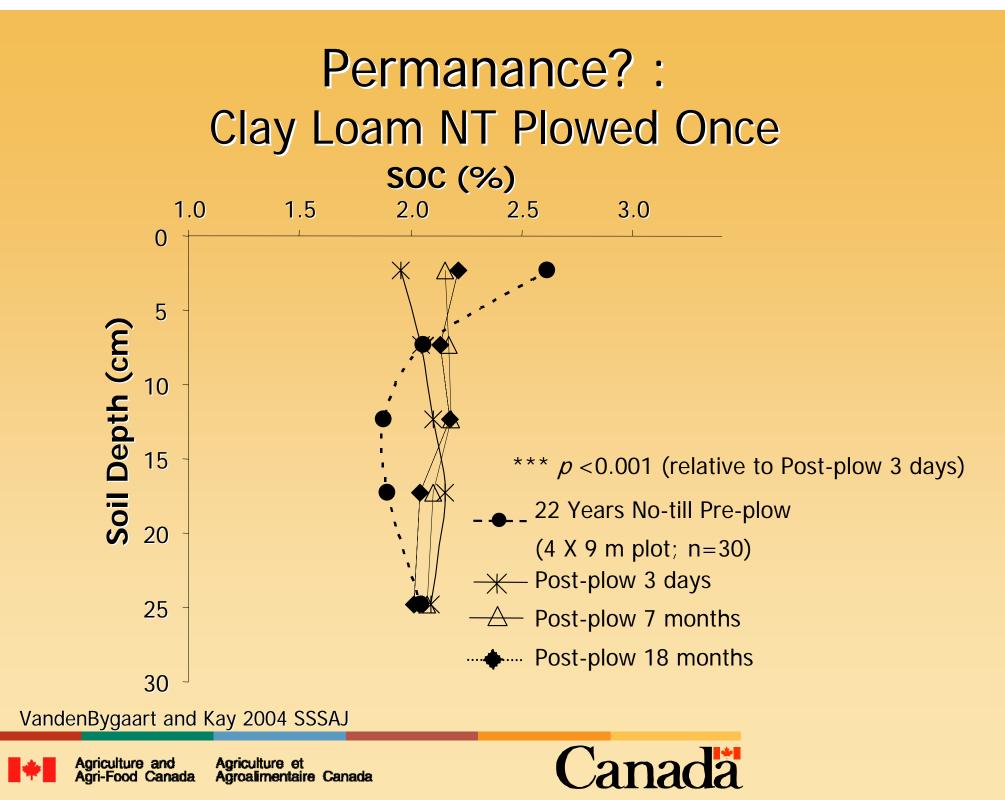
- For C: The Canadian Information and Measurement System for Verifying Soil Carbon Stock Change
- Database development and continuation of measurement of existing long-term research sites across Canada
- Continuation of measurement of Prairie Soil Carbon Balance sites
- <sup>13</sup>C labelling experiments











## Long-term Research Plots





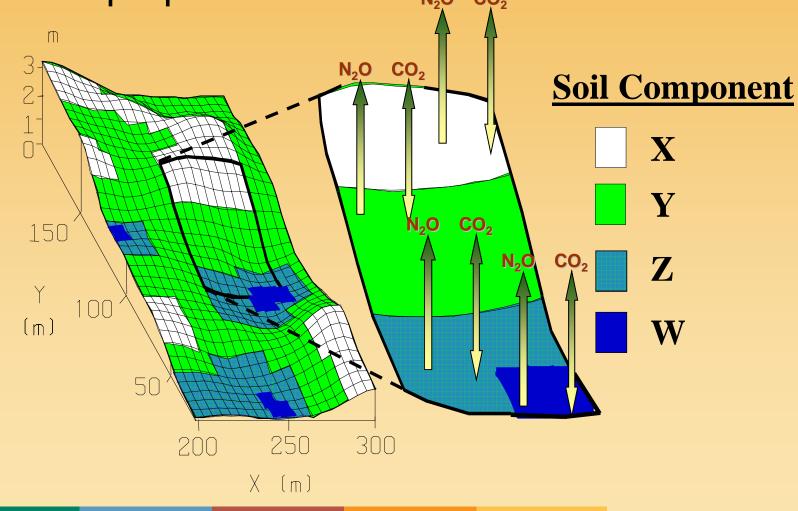


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### Landscape Reality

 Sources and sinks of GHG's dependant on landscape position

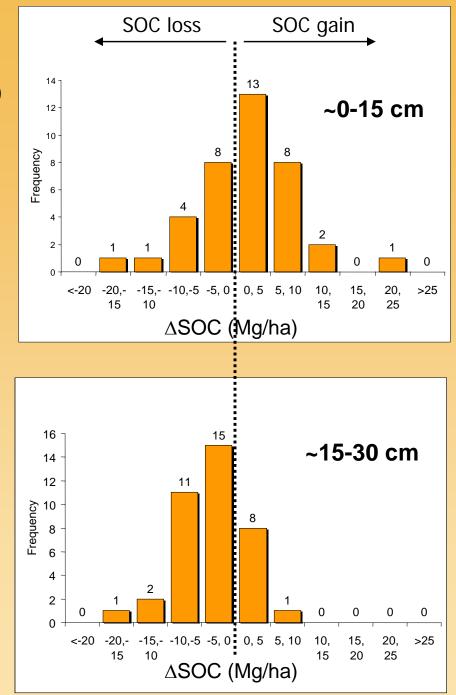




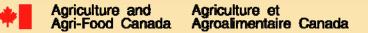


- Four fields converted to NT 1985 sampled at variable landscape positions; sampled again 2000
- Net changes in SOC stock showed general increase in top 15 cm but concomitant loss from 15 to 30 cm

VandenBygaart et al. 2002 Soil & Tillage Research



Canada



## Summary

- Canada committed to provide rigid, transparent and verifiable accounting system for GHG's (NCGAVS)
- Process and modeling work continues filling gaps of knowledge and reducing uncertainties (Model Farms and others)
- Still many pertinent and challenging research questions











- Boundaries of land for which Canada proposes to report C change
  - KP Article 3.3 (deforestation, reforestation, and afforestion)
  - KP Article 3.4 (Cropland management, grazing land management, forest management)



#### Scale – Canadian Approach

 Use estimators to quantify emissions and removals at scale of specific agricultural activities

#### Flexibility to use different estimators

- Comparative purposes
- Incorporate better estimators as available
- Best estimator can change with spatial scale
- Apply estimators for purposes other than GHG such as water quality, sustainability

## Livestock

- Rearing facilities and manure storage only allocated to SLC polygon
- Animal grazing allocated to cropland (improved pasture) and grassland ("unimproved pasture")
- Manure application is allocated to toposequences of soil components as part of cropland management







#### NCGAVS

- Incremental funding from Environment Canada who has national mandate for GHG accounting
  - Part of national GHG accounts
  - Close coordination essential with many government agencies for C accounting aspects
    - Land use classification, land-use change identification, data exchange





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