

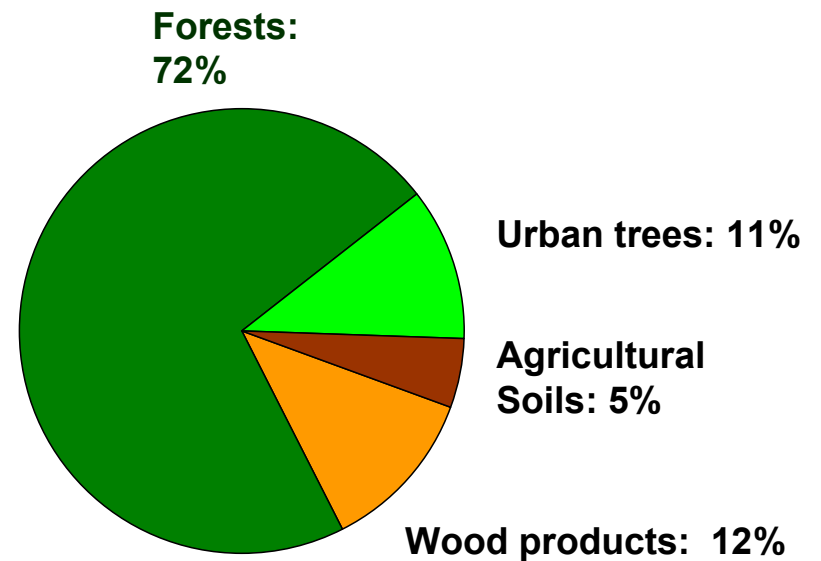
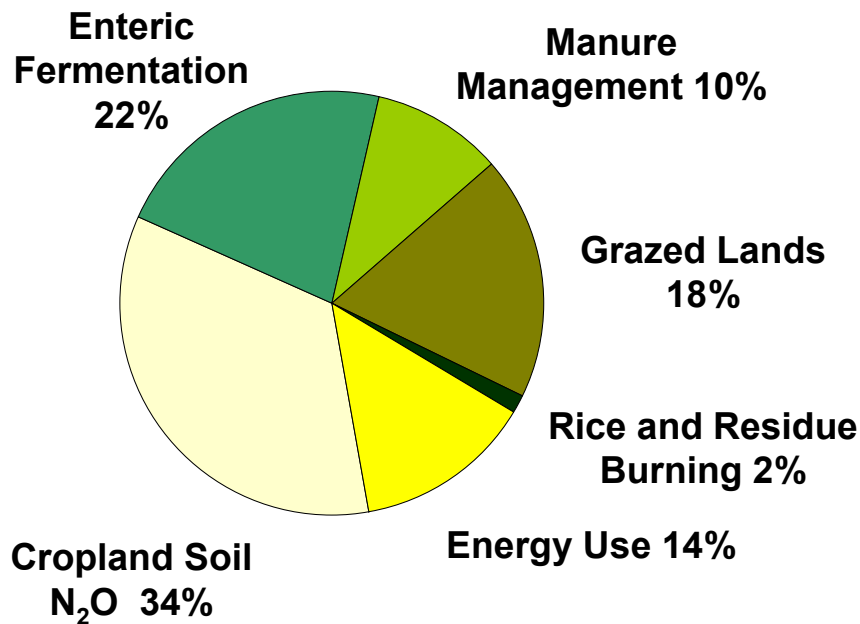
Challenges and Opportunities for Mitigation in the Agriculture Sector A U.S. Perspective

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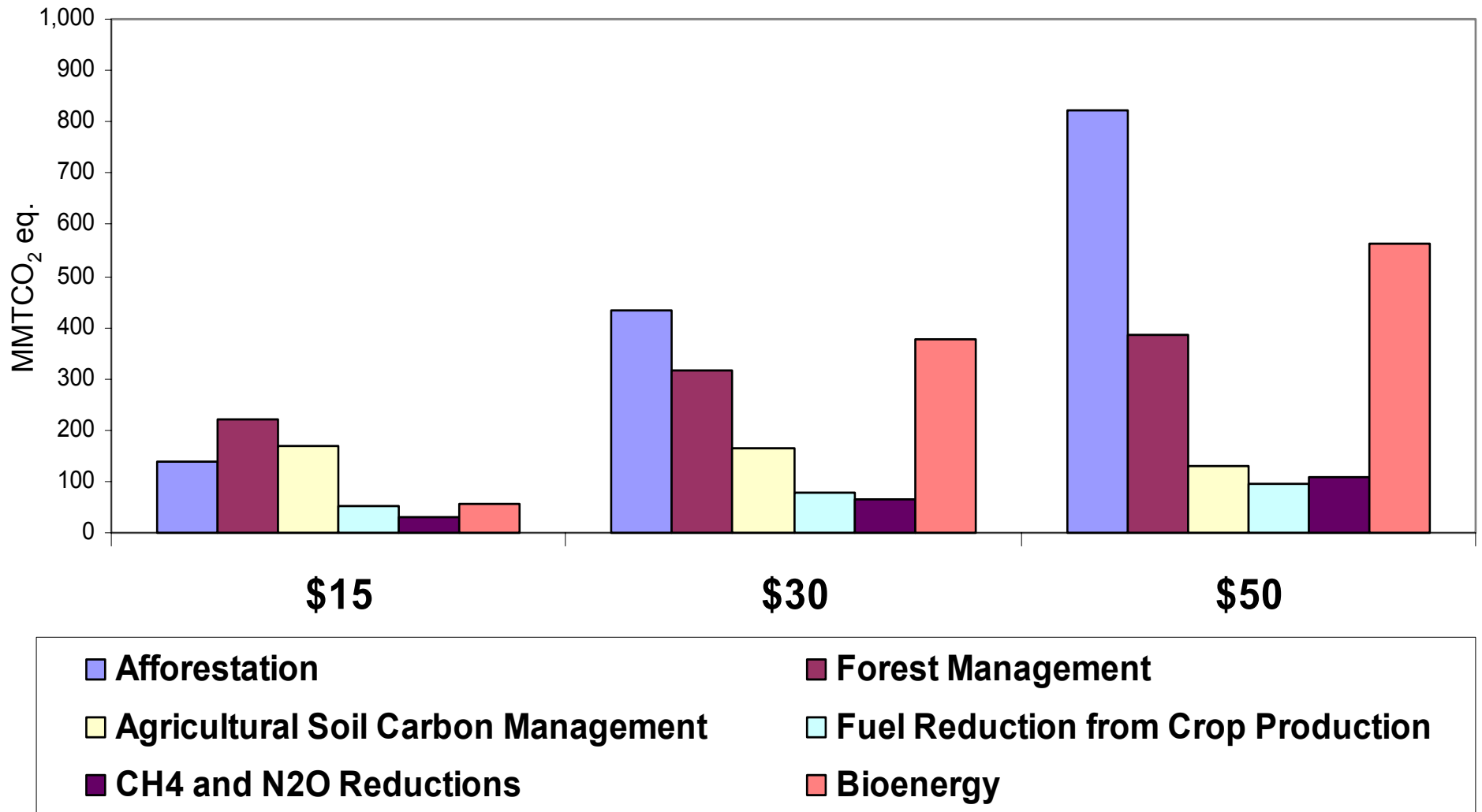
Within the US -- Agriculture accounts for 7 % of GHG emissions. Forest and other sinks offset 10% of emissions

**U.S. GHG Emissions from Agriculture:
510 million metric tons CO₂e**

**U.S. Carbon Sequestration:
828.5 million metric tons CO₂e**



EPA Analysis indicates agriculture and forestry could reduce 10-25% of current U.S. emissions.



EPA, 2005

Mitigation opportunities ...and US actions

Croplands . . .

- Conservation tillage
- Cover crops
- Organic amendments
- Nutrient management
- Water conservation
- High biomass crops
- Agroforestry/perennial crops

- Tiered payments to reward producers who improve nutrient management
- Providing incentives for grassland and tree planting under the Conservation Reserve Program
- Technical assistance
- Research on techniques and practices

Animal Agriculture. . .

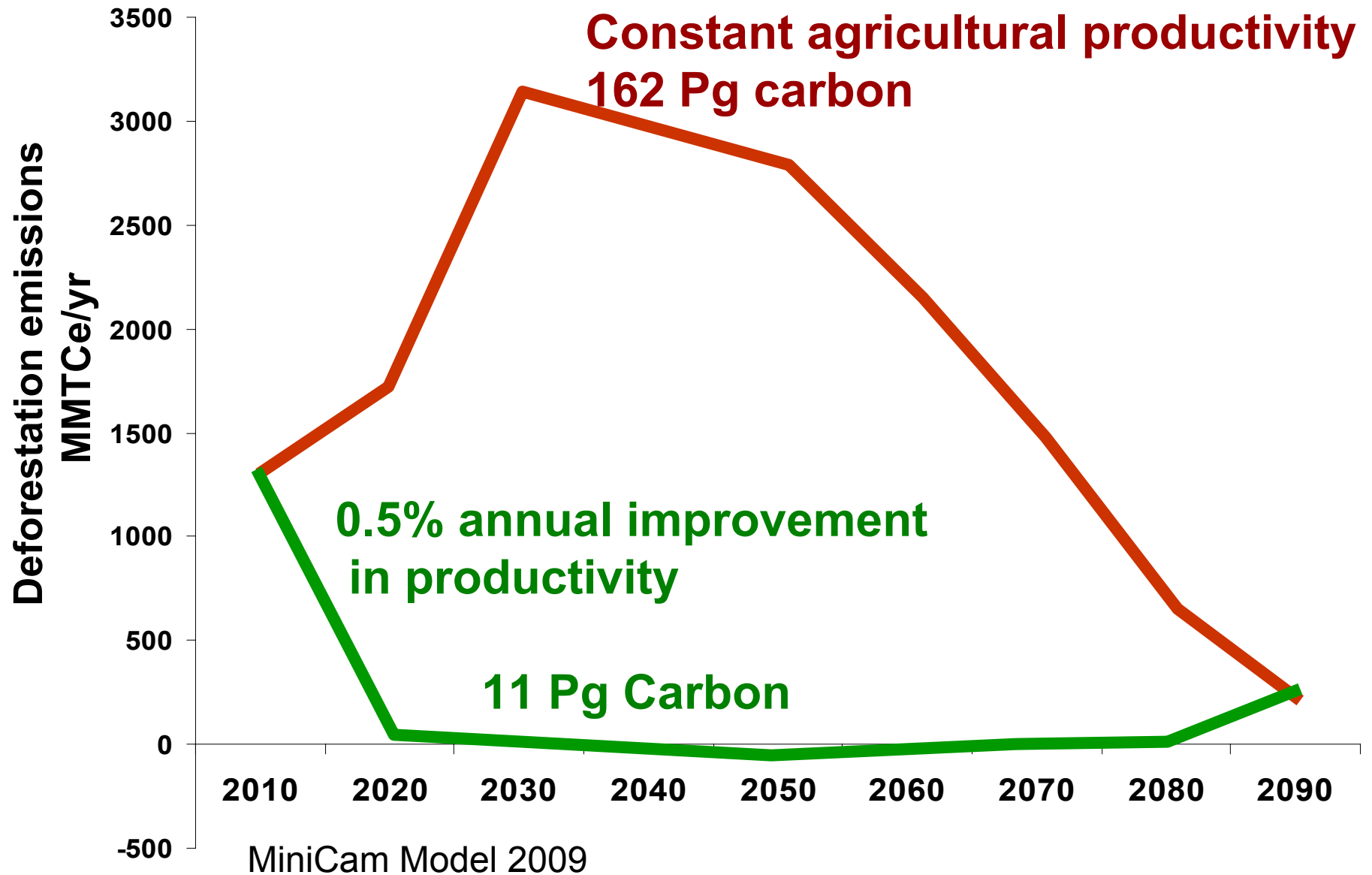
- Improved feed and forage
- Methane capture from manure management
- Improved grazing management

- Financing digesters that capture methane and produce renewable energy
- Nutrient management
- Research and technical assistance

Challenges and opportunities in developing countries and emerging economies

- Agricultural emissions are a significant component of the developing countries GHG profile
- Between 1990 and 2005 agricultural emissions in developing countries increased by 32%
- Demand for agricultural land is one driver of land use change
- Investments aimed at sequestration and the intensification of agriculture can reverse this trend
- Although many agricultural practices are economically feasible, they are not being implemented

Improving global agricultural productivity can reduce CO₂ emissions from deforestation



2007-08 Crop yields for selected regions

