

From Pasture and Cropland to Nut Orchards

Citation for published version (APA):

Roest, E., Lansu, A., Baltissen, T., & Dekker, S. C. (2020). *From Pasture and Cropland to Nut Orchards: Modelling the Dynamics of Carbon Sequestration by Agroforestry Systems in the Temperate Climate Zone*. Abstract from European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2020, Vienna, Austria.
<https://meetingorganizer.copernicus.org/EGU2020/EGU2020-11195.html>

Document status and date:

Published: 01/05/2020

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Document license:

CC BY

Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

[Link to publication](#)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:

<https://www.ou.nl/taverne-agreement>

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:

pure-support@ou.nl

providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Downloaded from <https://research.ou.nl/> on date: 16 May. 2022

Open Universiteit
www.ou.nl





From Pasture and Cropland to Nut Orchards: Modelling the Dynamics of Carbon Sequestration by Agroforestry Systems in the Temperate Climate Zone.

Erik Roest¹, Angelique Lansu¹, Ton Baltissen^{1,3}, and Stefan C. Dekker^{1,2}

¹Open University of the Netherlands, Faculty of Science, Environmental Sciences, Heerlen, Netherlands (roesterik@gmail.com)

²Utrecht University, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Environmental Sciences, Utrecht, Netherlands

³Cropeye, www.cropeye.com, De Lier, Netherlands (ton.baltissen@cropeye.com)

Planting trees is suggested as a cheap measure to capture CO₂, but might conflict with agricultural land use. Changing pasture and cropland into agroforestry systems like nut orchards might increase carbon (C) sequestration, without encroaching on agricultural land use. C-sequestration can act as a climate engineering measure to mitigate increasing CO₂ emissions to the atmosphere. The general discourse is that agroforestry systems can sequester more carbon than cropland or pastures. Data on the impact of land use change from agriculture to agroforestry systems like nut orchards in the temperate climate zone are scarce.

In this study we analysed C-sequestration dynamics in above and below soil stocks and fluxes, from the perspective of global climate mitigation. Field measurements and lab results on chronosequences from pasture and cropland to stands of *Corylus* and *Juglans* trees have been combined with modelling future pathways at the level of parcels. The object of study was a temperate nut orchard located on sandy soils in the Netherlands (Province Gelderland).

Data on C stocks and fluxes have been collected in four methods: (1) field sampling analysed in a laboratory, (2) field survey, (3) collecting historic agricultural management data by interviewing and document analysis, and (4) analysing data by literature review. Focus was on C-stock data analysis and additional analysis of the C-budget change over years (chronosequence).

Results show different patterns (all data related to sequestration in reference plots):

C-sequestration in soil organic carbon (based on field samples, 0-60cm depth) ranges from -0.1 to 2.2 Mg C ha⁻¹yr⁻¹.

C-sequestration in *Corylus* trees (based on field data and allometric equations) ranges from 0.5 to 1.2 Mg C ha⁻¹yr⁻¹.

C-sequestration in *Juglans* trees (based on field data and allometric equations) ranges from 0.3 to 0.7 Mg C ha⁻¹yr⁻¹.

C-sequestration in below ground biomass (based on allometric equations) ranges from 0.06 to 0.4

Mg C ha⁻¹yr⁻¹.

The parameterized allometric equations show a large increase in C-sequestration, ranging from 0.9 to 3.5 Mg ha⁻¹yr⁻¹. Compared to grassland and cropland estimates this is 10 times higher, meaning a potential useful contribution to the mitigation of CO₂ emissions. Further we observed an increase in quality of soil organic carbon, due to a shift to higher C/OM and C/N levels, lower annual OM breakdown and larger amounts of observed earthworms.