

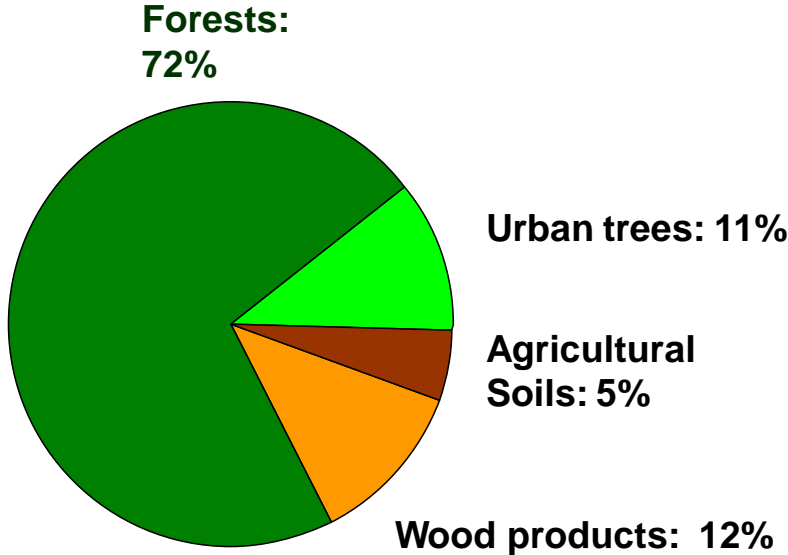
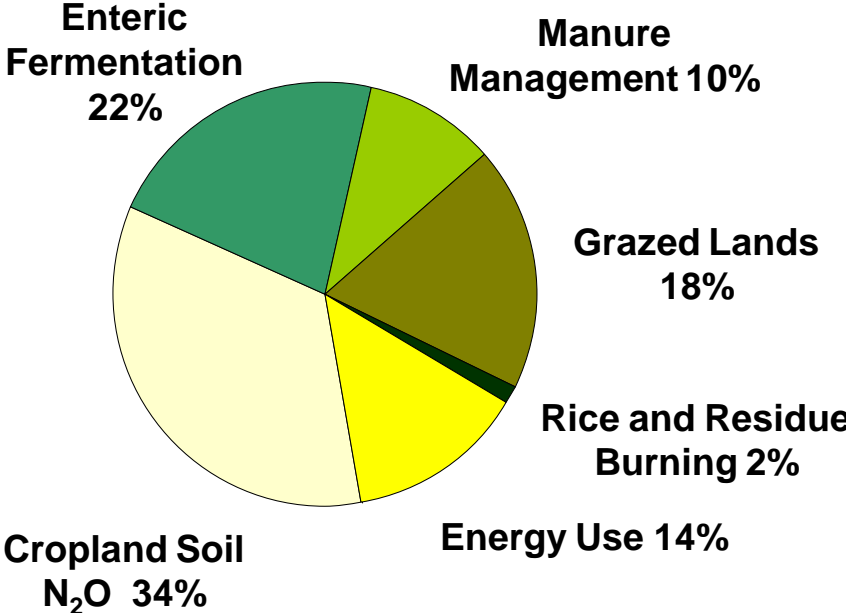
Challenges and Opportunities for Mitigation in the Agriculture Sector A U.S. Perspective

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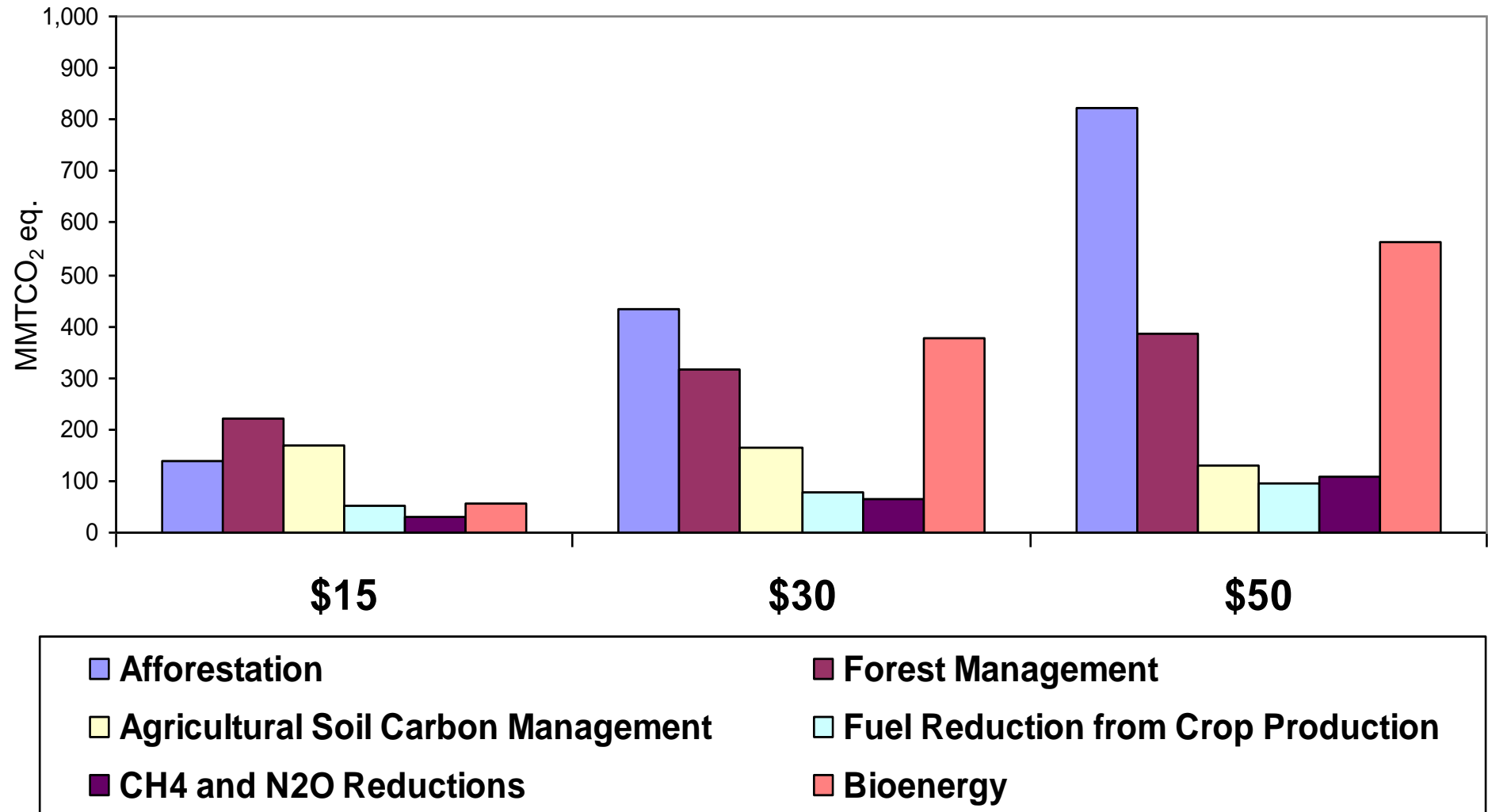
Within the US -- Agriculture accounts for 7 % of GHG emissions. Forest and other sinks offset 10% of emissions

**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.



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. . .

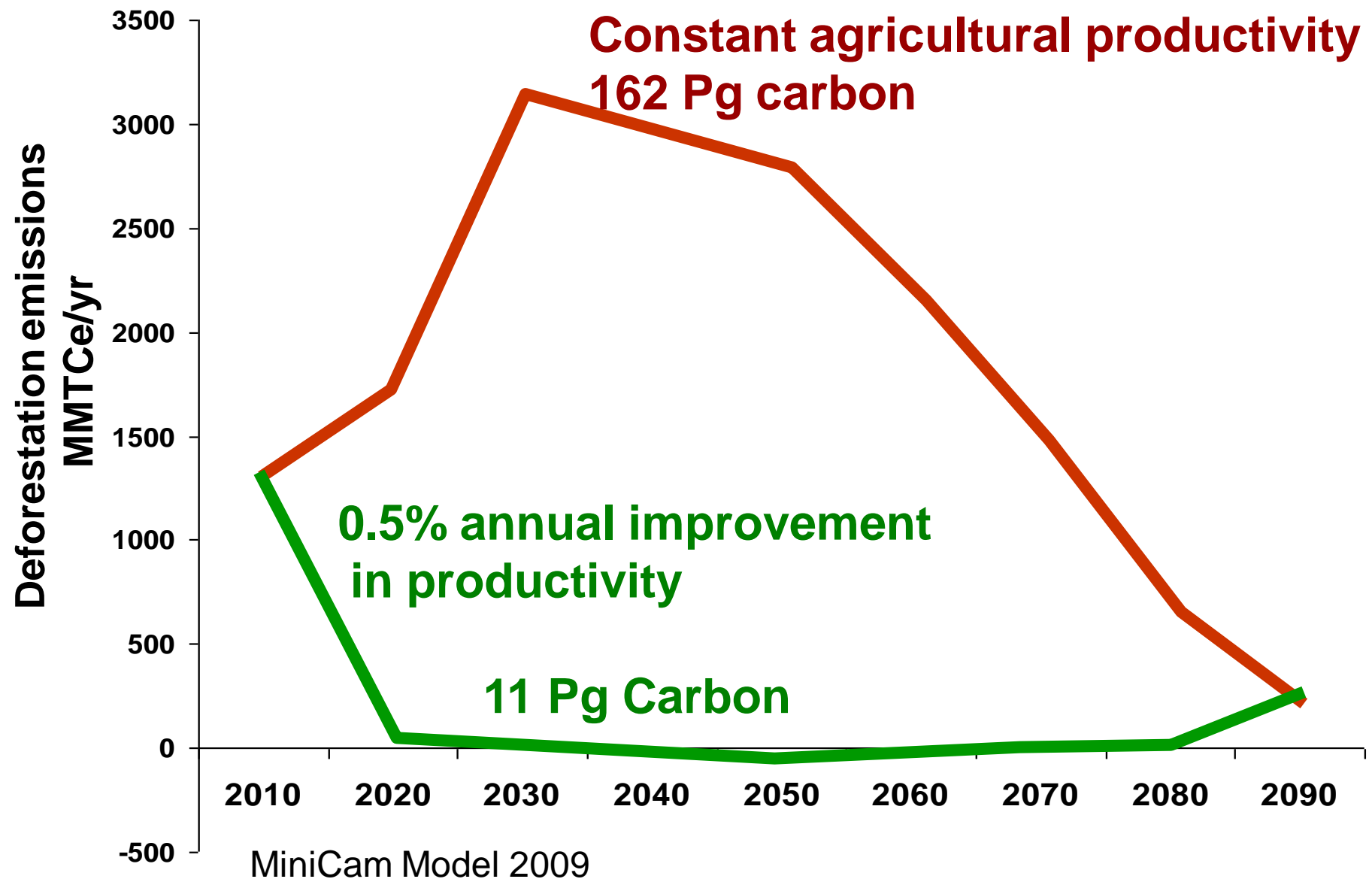
- **Improved feed and forage**
- **Methane capture from manure management**
- **Improved grazing management**

- **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

