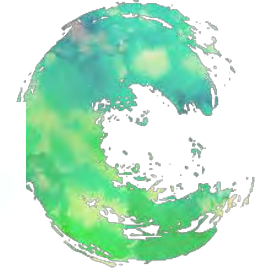
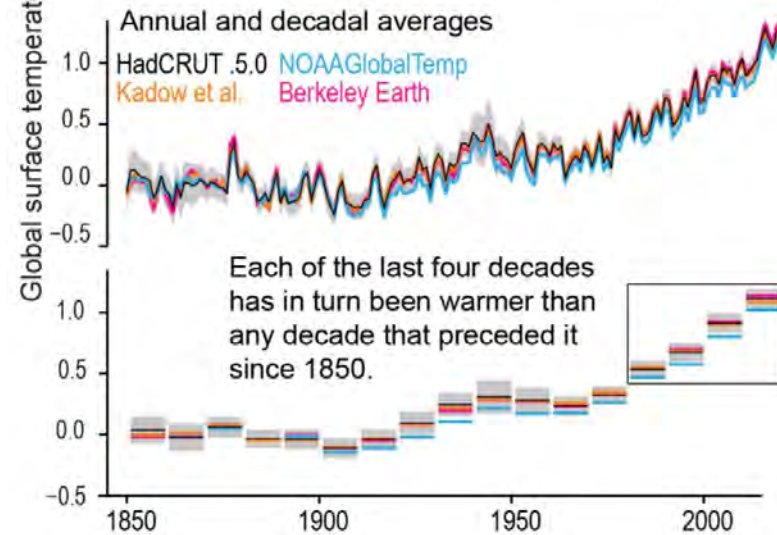
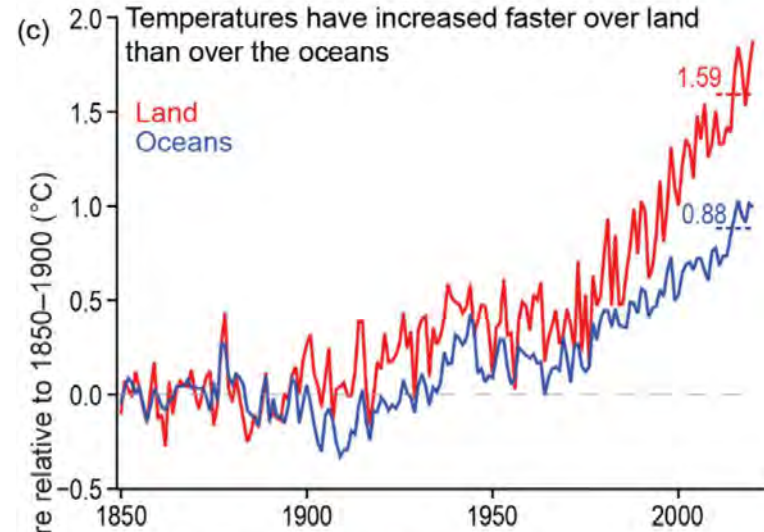
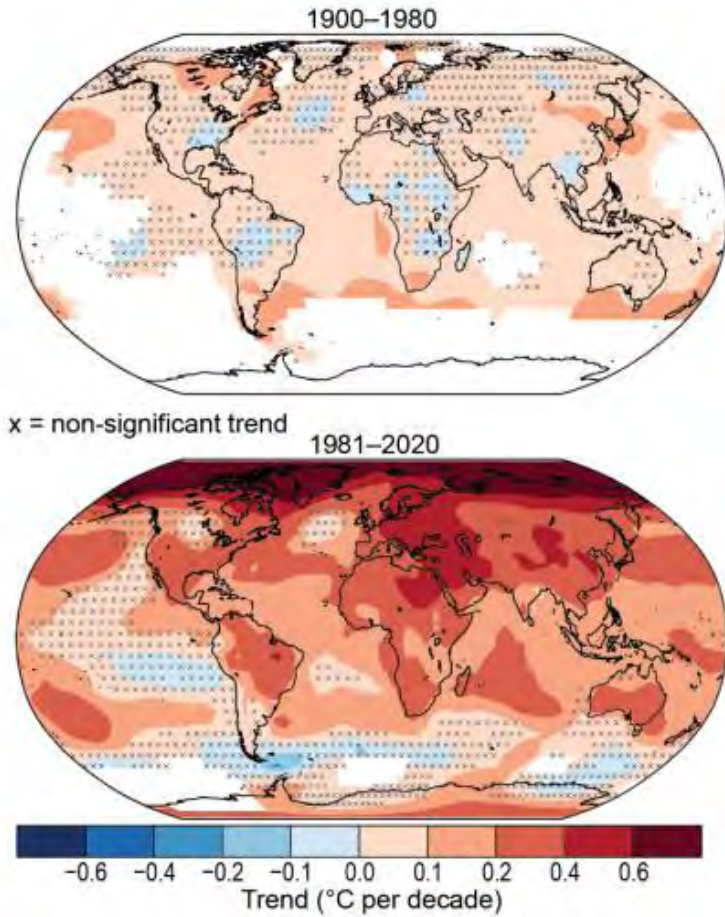




Il ruolo attribuito alla risorsa suolo dall'attuale politica agricola comunitaria e dall'European Climate Change Programme

**Prof. Riccardo Valentini
Università della Tuscia – DIBAF
Fondazione CMCC**

Last IPCC Climate Report: Observations

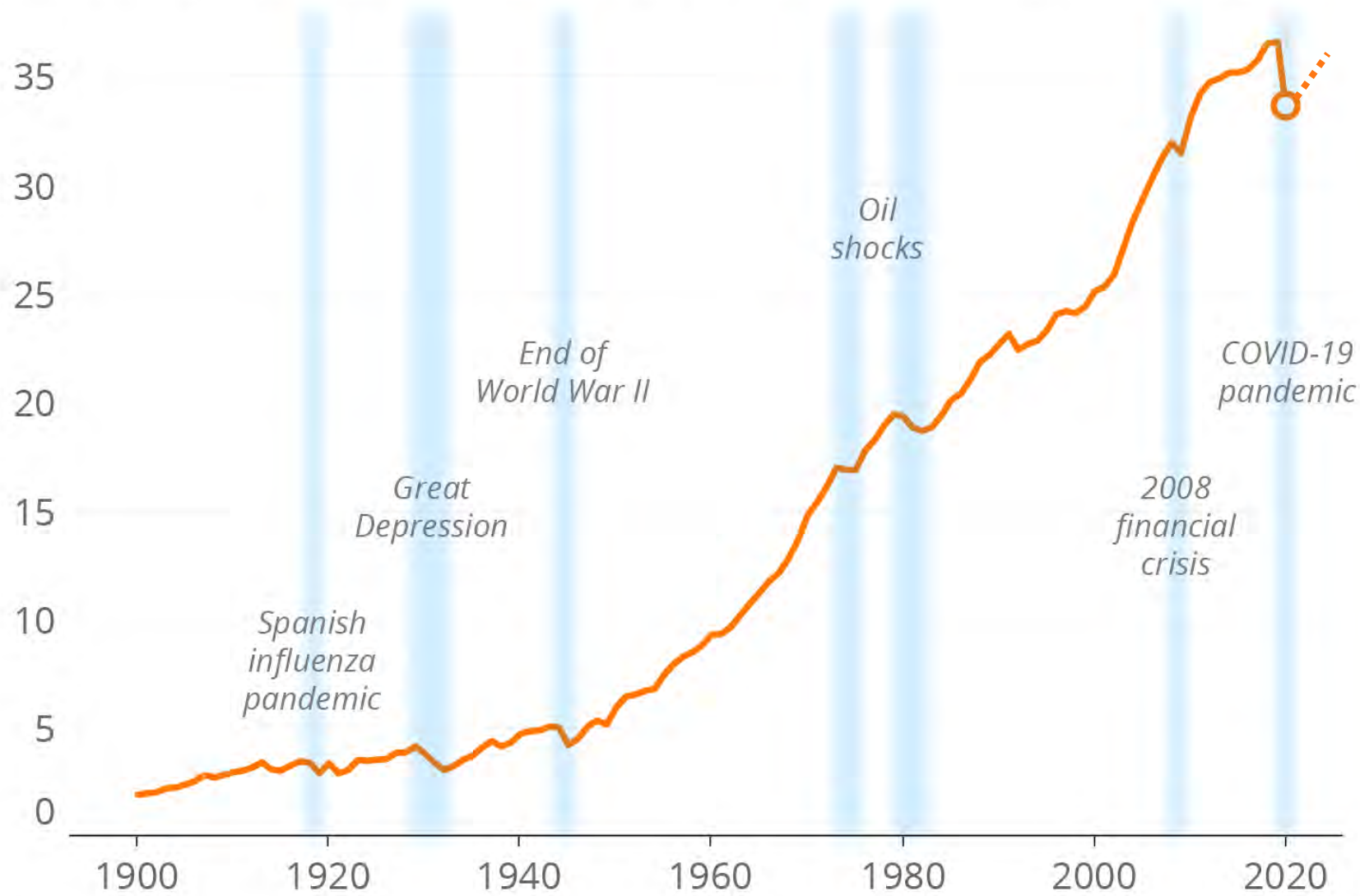


#ALL4
CLIMATE
ITALY
2021

A familiar pattern

CO2 emissions do not stop !

Annual global fossil emissions, billion metric tons of CO₂

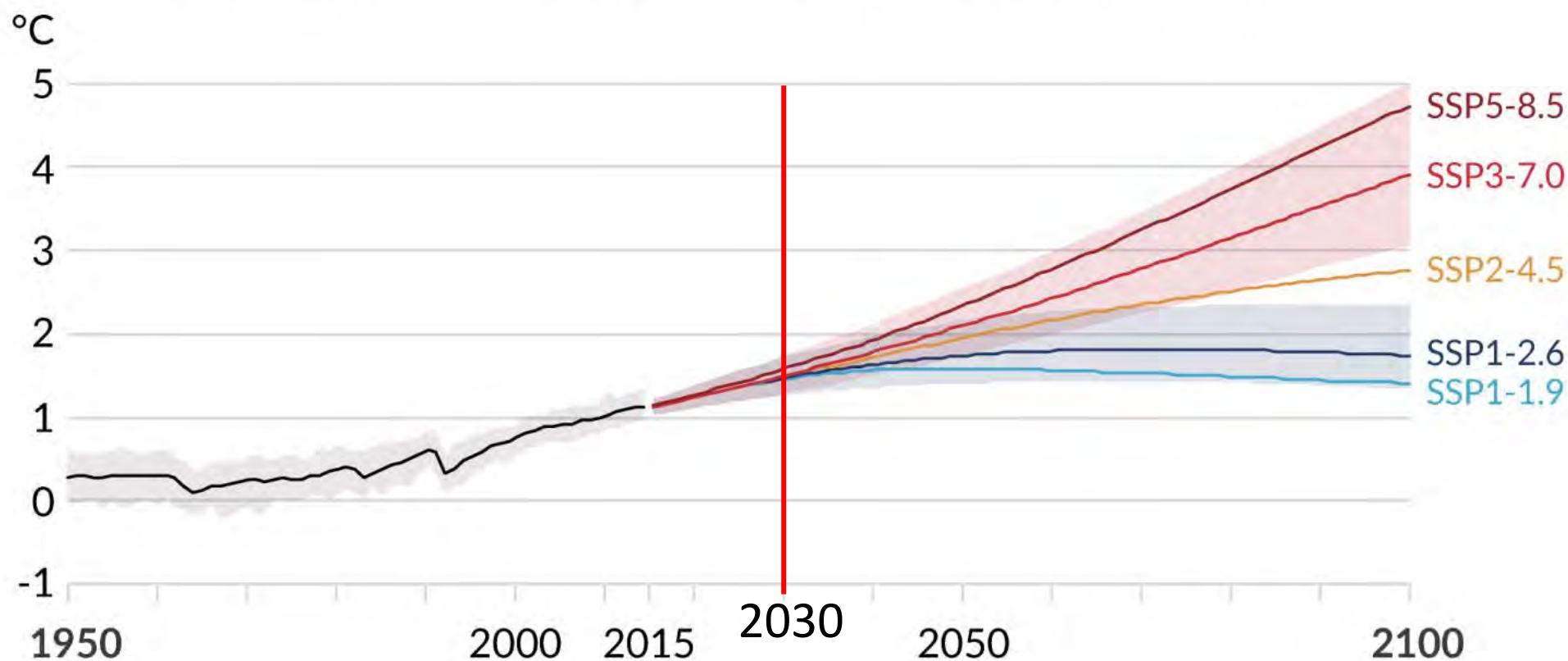


Source: Global Carbon Project

grist

Human activities affect all the major climate system components, *Figure SPM.8* with some responding over decades and others over centuries

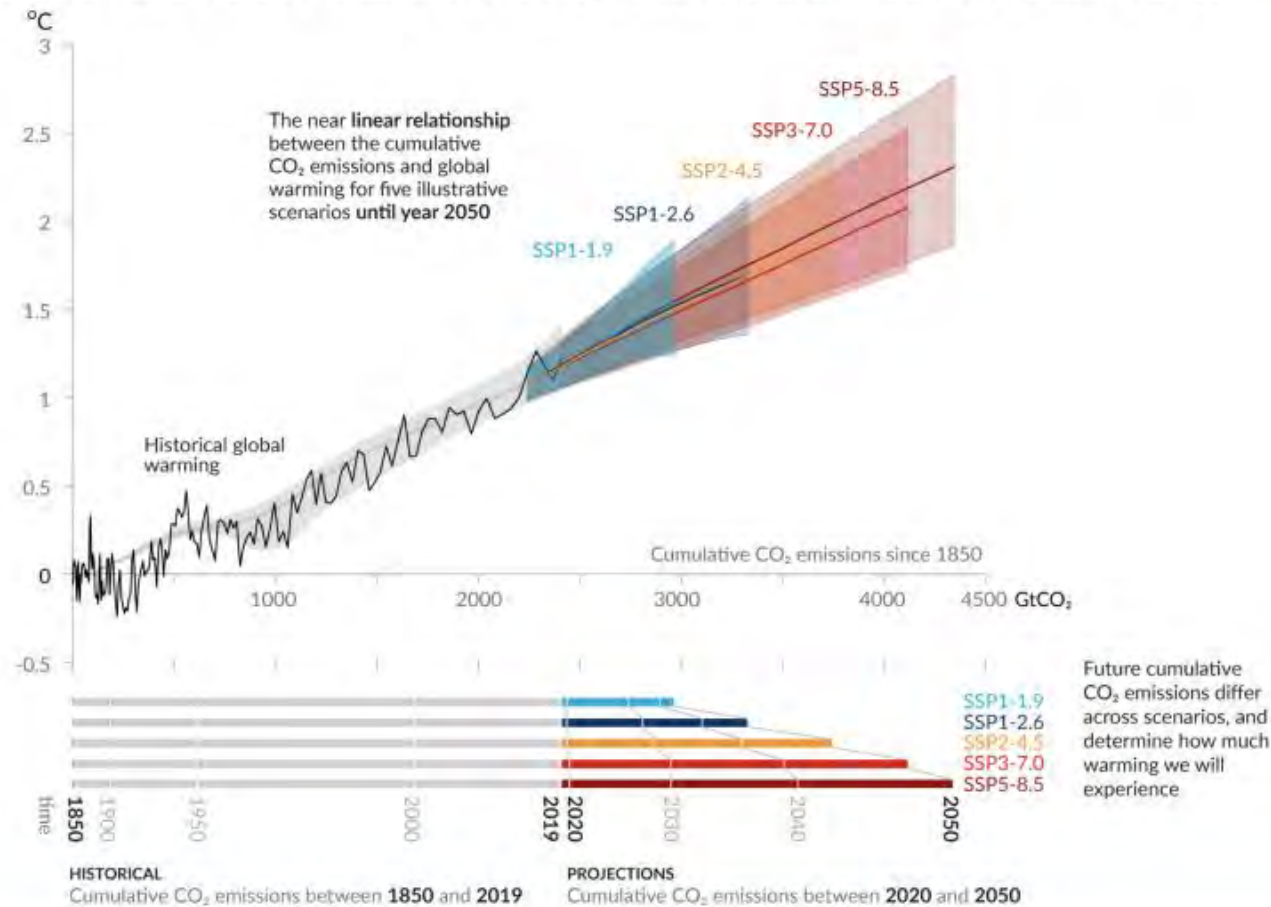
a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850-1900



Every tonne of CO₂ emissions adds to global warming

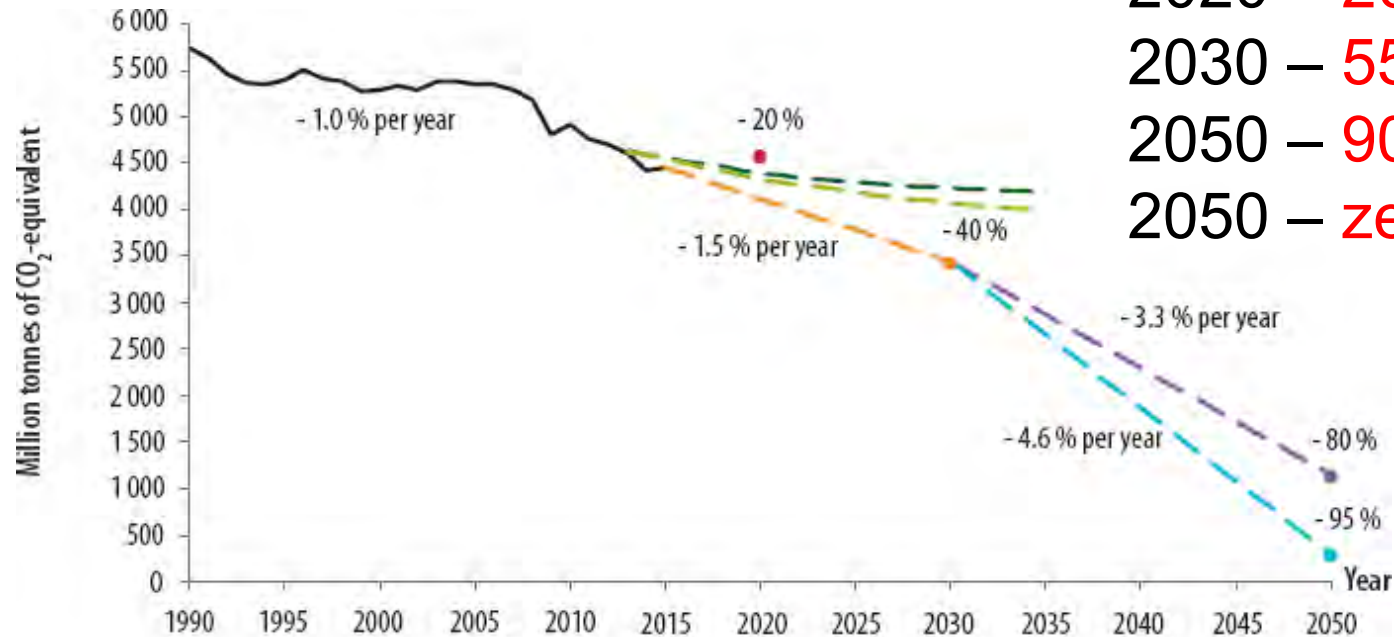
Figure SPM.10

Global surface temperature increase since 1850-1900 (°C) as a function of cumulative CO₂ emissions (GtCO₂)



Il cammino EU verso la neutralità

2020 – 20% since 1990 → 23%
2030 – 55% since 1990 → Paris agreement
2050 – 90% since 1990 (for some sectors)
2050 – zero net emission

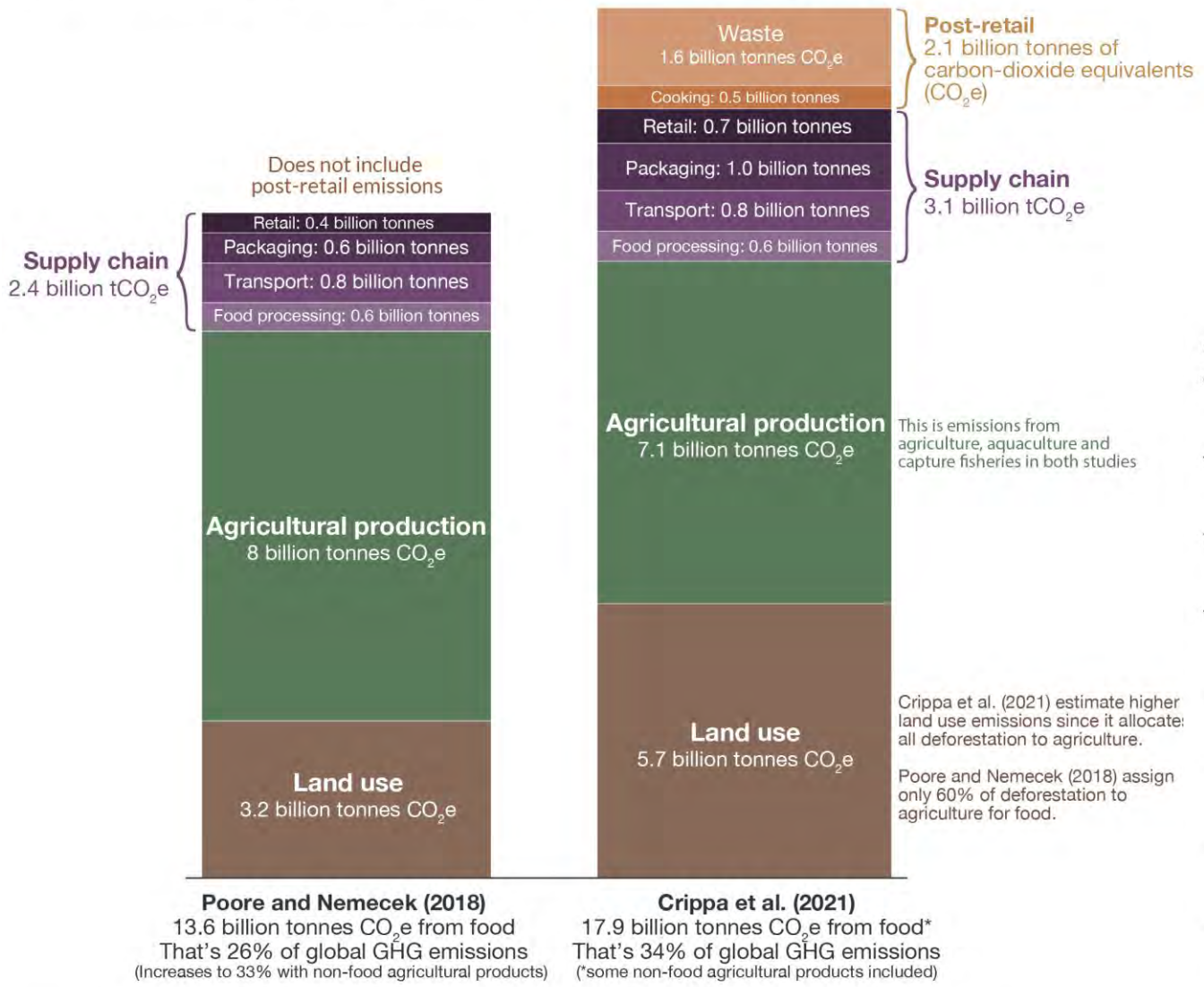


- Historic greenhouse gas emissions
- Projections 'with existing measures'
- Projections 'with additional measures'
- 2020 target (-20 % vs 1990)
- 2030 target (-40 % vs 1990)
- 2050 objective (-80 % vs 1990)
- 2050 objective (-95 % vs 1990)
- Effort needed to reach 2030 target
- Effort needed to reach 2050 objective (-80 %)
- Effort needed to reach 2050 objective (-95 %)

How much of global greenhouse gas emissions come from the food system?



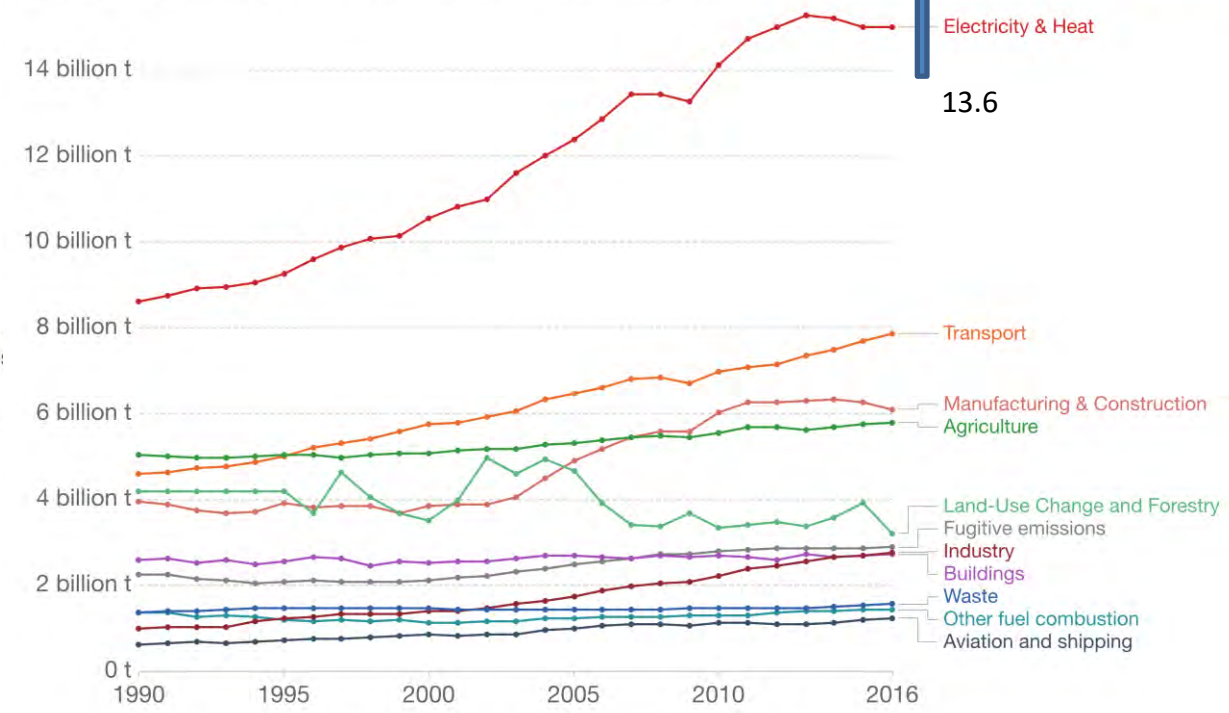
Shown is the comparison of two leading estimates of global greenhouse gas emissions from the food system. Most studies estimate that food and agriculture is responsible for 25% to 35% of global greenhouse gas emissions.



Total 55.3 billions tons CO₂eq

Greenhouse gas emissions by sector, World

Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO₂e).



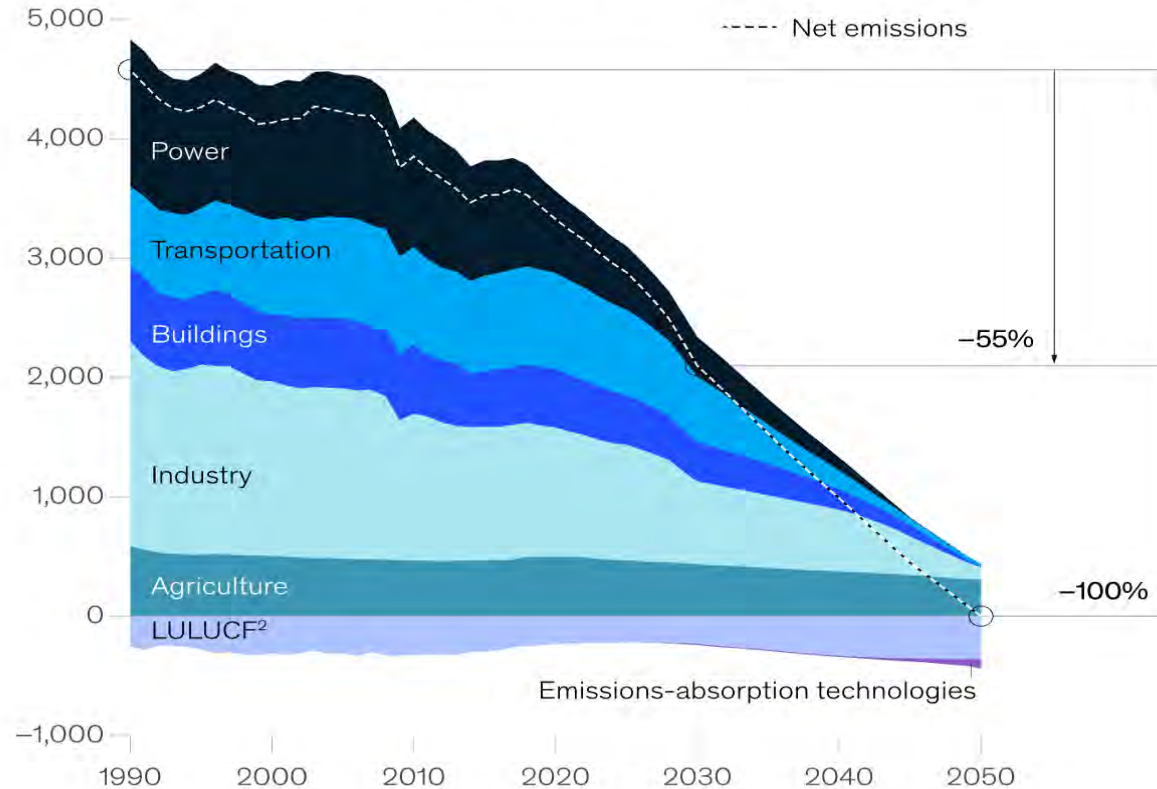
*Crippa et al. (2021) include emissions from a number of non-food agricultural products, including wool, leather, rubber, textiles and some biofuels. Poore and Nemecek (2018) do not include non-food products in their estimate of 13.6 billion tonnes CO₂e. This may explain some of the difference.

Data sources: Joseph Poore & Thomas Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. *Science*. Crippa, M., et al. (2021) Food systems are responsible for a third of global anthropogenic GHG emissions. *Nature Food*.

The «resistent» Agricultural sector

The power sector would reach net-zero emissions before the others.

Total emissions per sector in cost-optimal pathway for EU-27,¹ megatons of carbon dioxide equivalent



Residuo:
➔ **65-85**
MtCO₂eq

¹Excluding international aviation and shipping.

²Land use, land-use change, and forestry entails all forms in which atmospheric CO₂ can be captured or released as carbon in vegetation and soils in terrestrial ecosystems.

Source: UNFCCC; McKinsey analysis

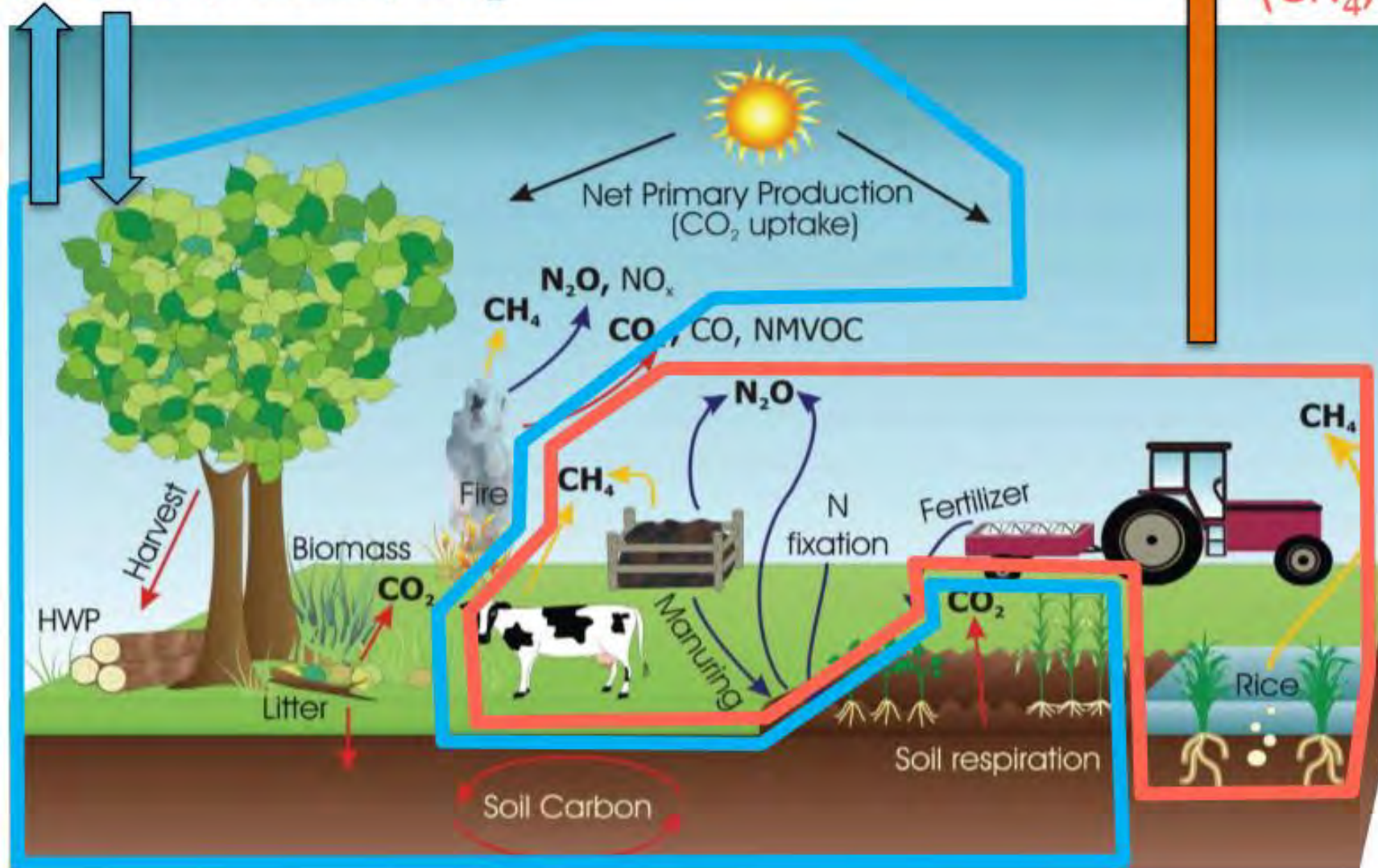
Settori di reporting/accounting

Land Use, Land use Change and Forestry

Agricoltura

(LULUCF): mainly CO_2

(CH_4, N_2O)



All human-induced

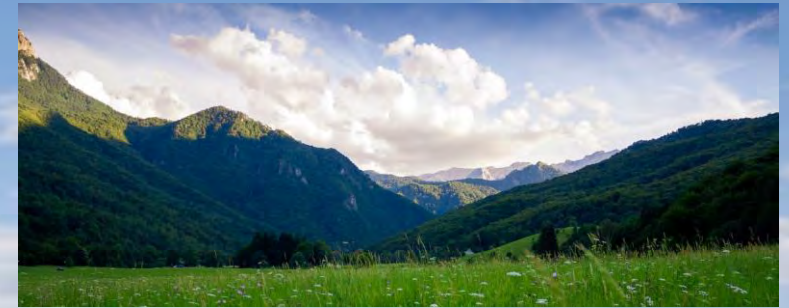
Land base accounting ?



Soil greening



Reforestation



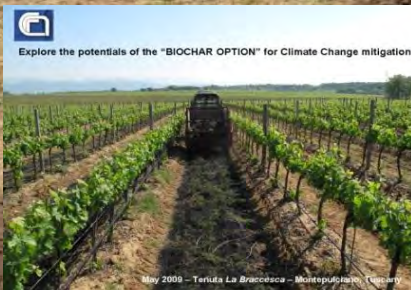
Pasture management



Organic farming



Minimum tillage



Biochar



Bioenergy

CARBON FARMING

Iniziativa Carbon Farming:

sistema di incentivazione per l'applicazione di pratiche di mitigazione nel settore agricolo e forestale

Green Deal europeo

Puntare a essere il primo continente a impatto climatico zero

Farm to Fork Strategy

For a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system

«Le pratiche agricole che sottraggono CO₂ dall'atmosfera dovrebbero essere **ricompensate** attraverso la **politica agricola comune (PAC)** o altre **iniziative pubbliche o private (mercato del carbonio)**.

La nuova iniziativa UE per il carbon farming **promuoverà questo nuovo modello di business**, che offre agli agricoltori una fonte di reddito aggiuntiva e aiuta altri settori verso l'obiettivo di decarbonizzazione»

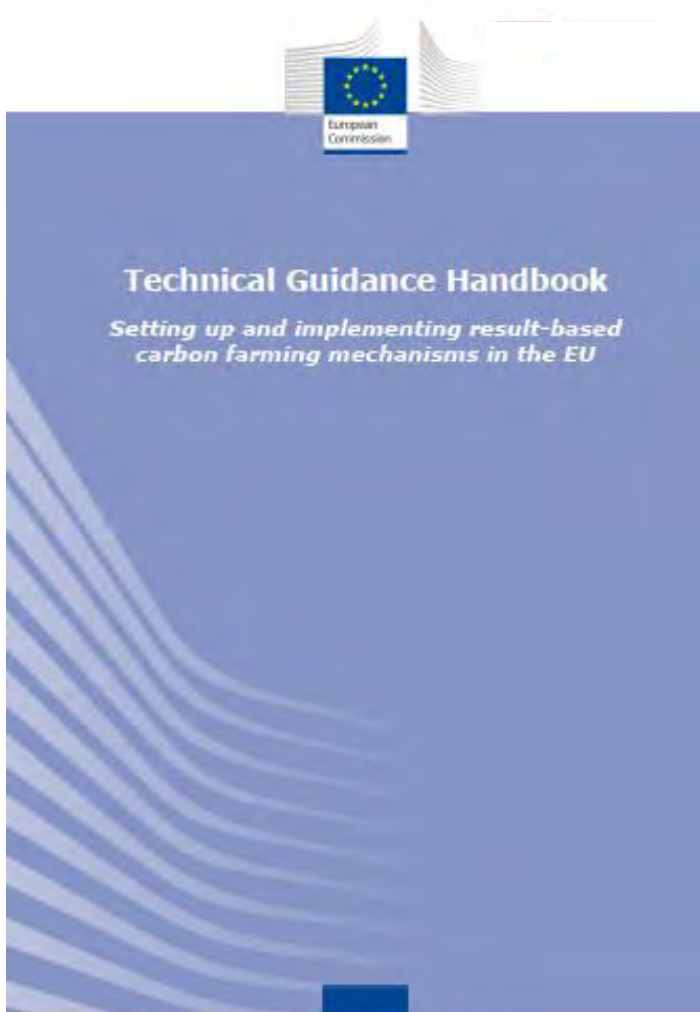
Circular Economy Action Plan

The European Green Deal

«Per incentivare l'assorbimento e una maggiore circolarità del carbonio..la Commissione esaminerà lo sviluppo di un **quadro normativo per la certificazione degli assorbimenti di carbonio** basato su una contabilizzazione del carbonio solida e trasparente al fine di monitorare e verificare l'autenticità degli assorbimenti»

ENTRO 2023

Il 27 aprile 2021, la Commissione ha pubblicato un primo **manuale tecnico** volto ad aiutare gli attori privati e le autorità pubbliche ad avviare iniziative di carbon farming.

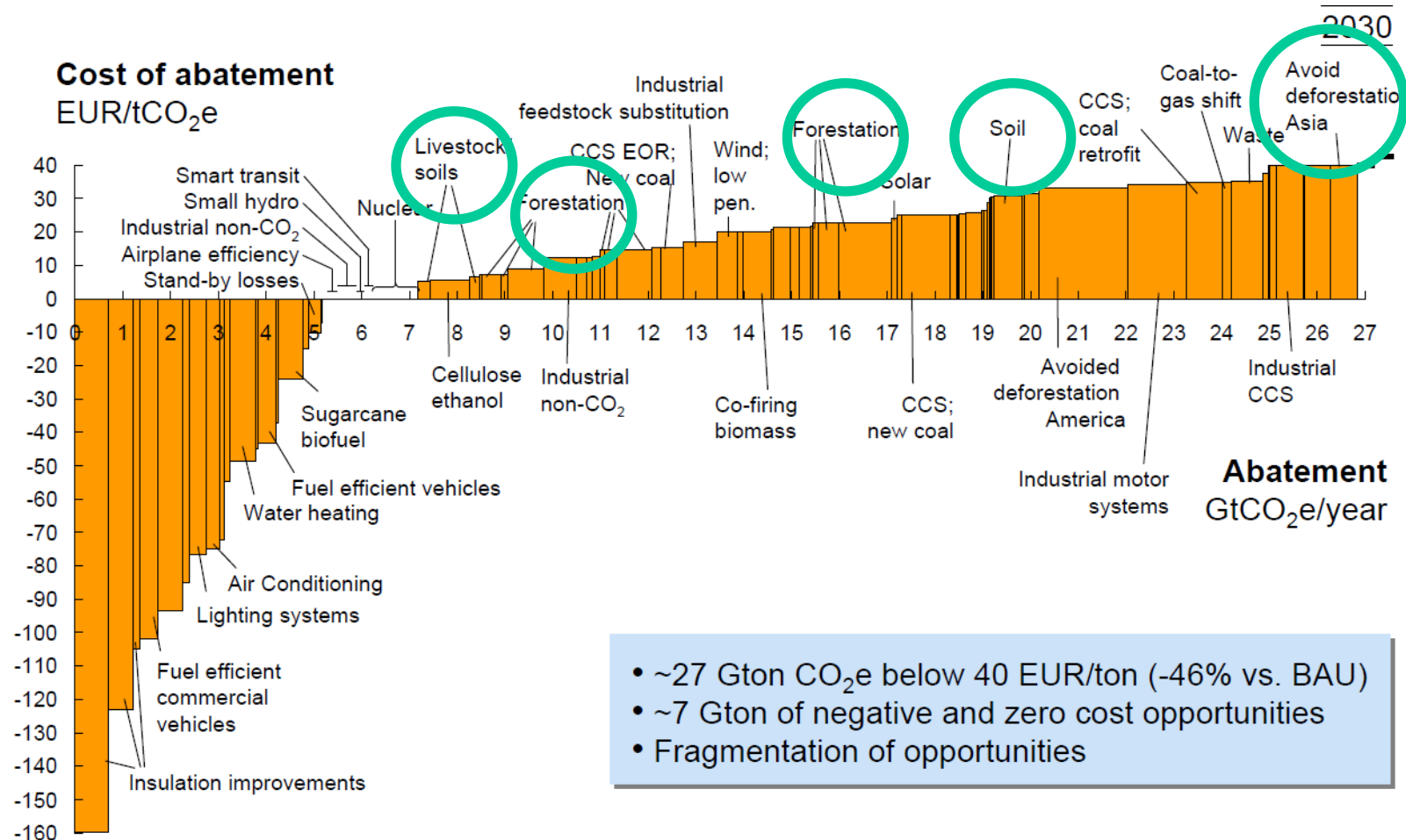


Analisi di 5 casi studio di schemi esistenti:

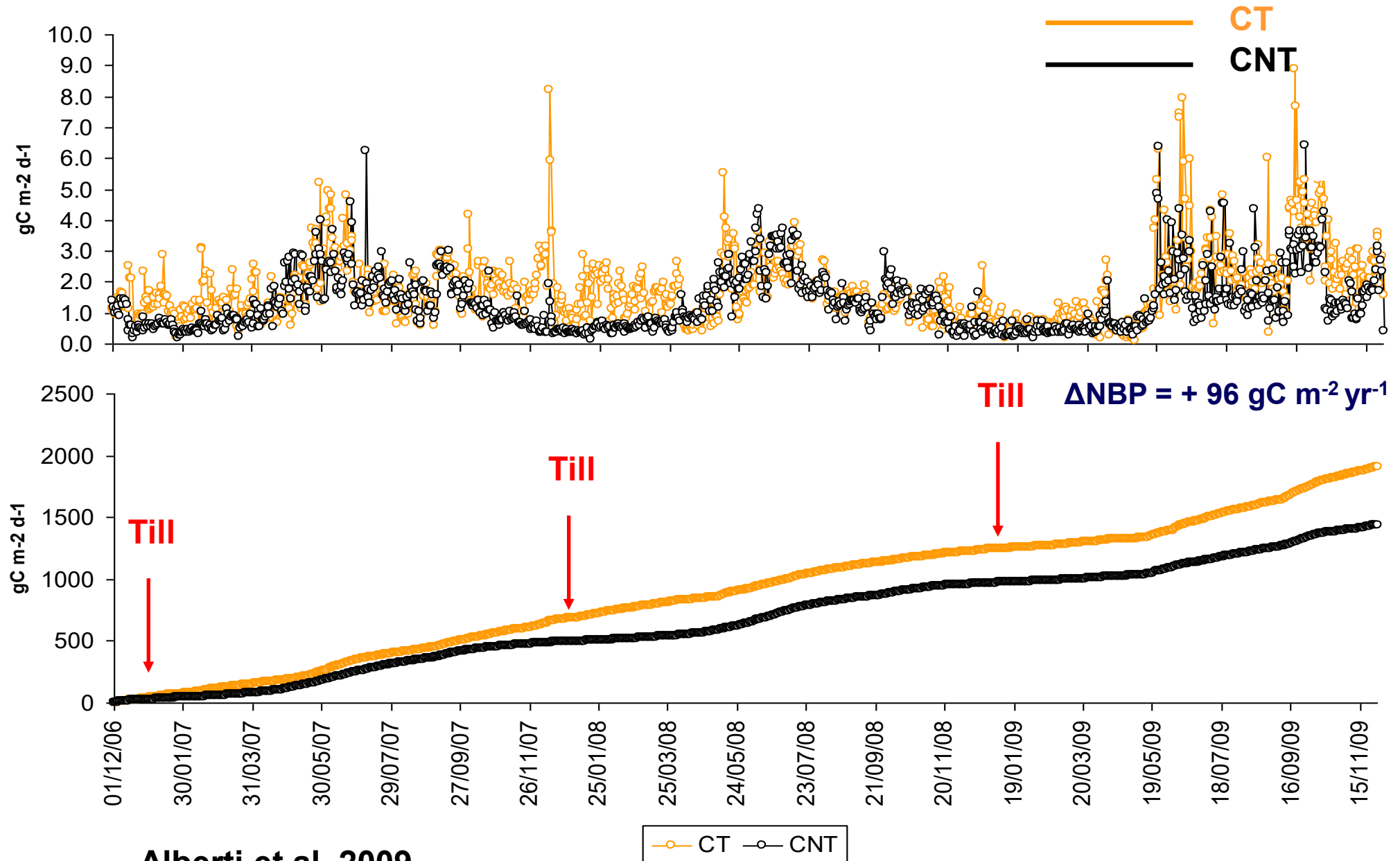
- ripristino e riumidificazione delle torbiere;
 - agroforestazione;
 - mantenimento e miglioramento del carbonio organico (SOC) in suoli minerali;
 - gestione del SOC nelle praterie;
 - calcolo e controllo del carbonio negli allevamenti.
-
- Azioni per la mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici nel settore agricolo e forestale: solo sink? o anche riduzione delle emissioni ed emissioni evitate?
 - Incentivi action-based o result-based?
 - Obiettivo di mitigazione misurato o stimato?
 - Scala di applicazione: locale/regionale/nazionale/EU
 - Efficienza in termini di costi?
 - Altri co-benefici correlati?

Mitigation

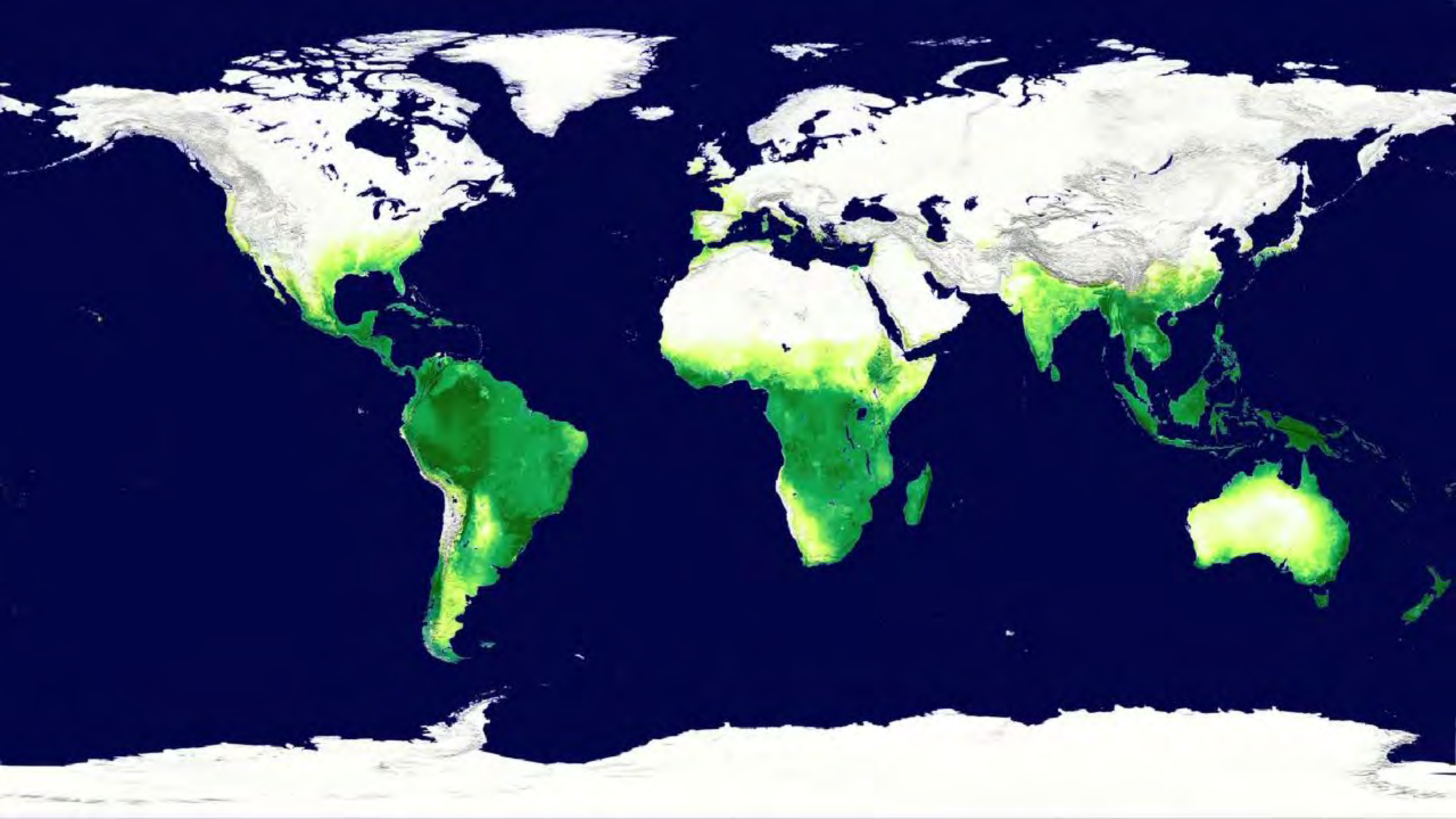
Most future benefits of decarbonizing the economy depend on the agriculture, forestry and land use sector (AFOLU)



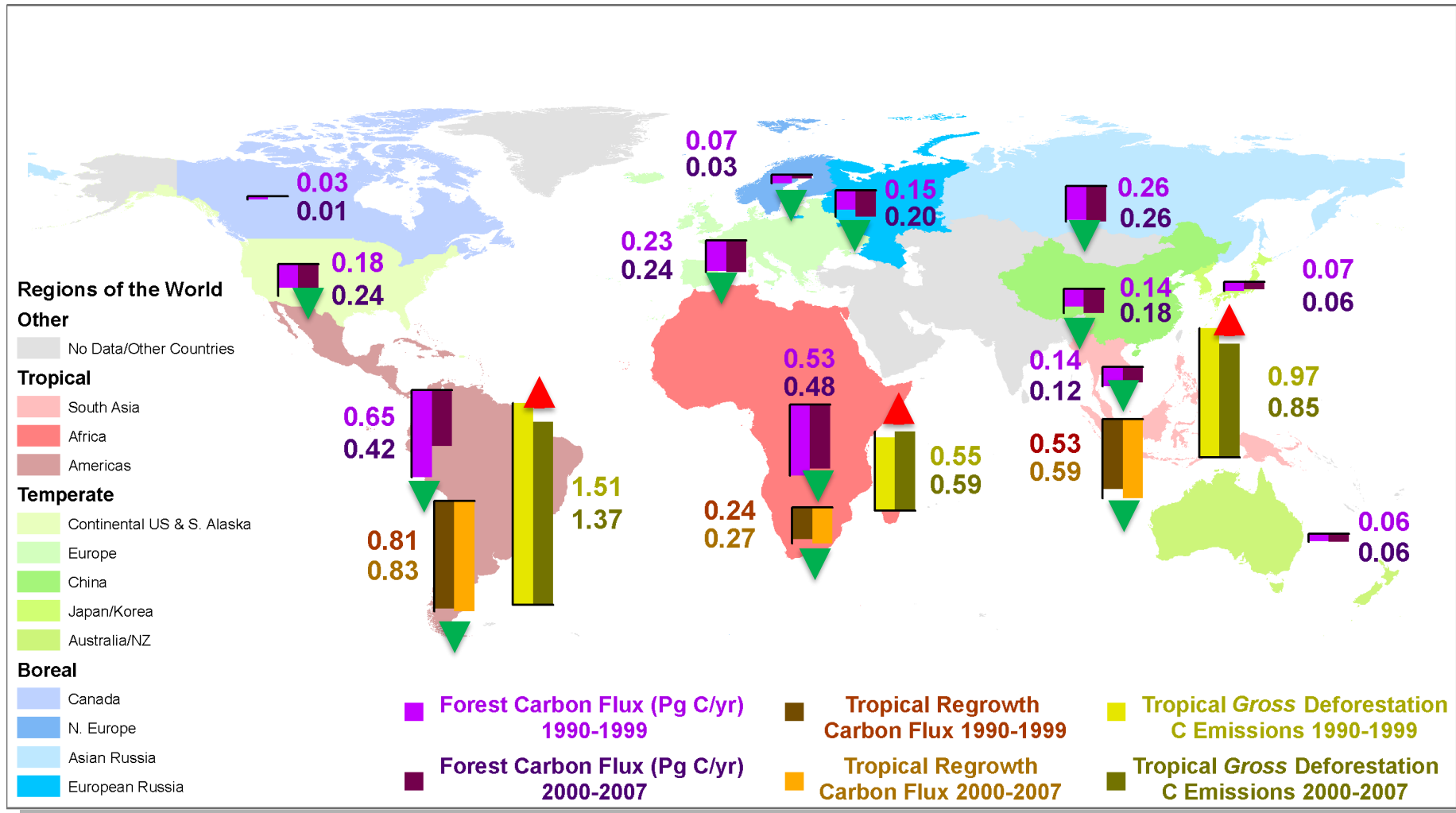
Rh: corn no-till (CNT) vs corn till (CT)



Alberti et al. 2009



Large and Consistent Global Forest Carbon Sink



Incremento stock CO2

290MtCO2 circa 29MtCO2/anno

Con un assorbimento di 2.62 t CO2/ettaro anno

Anno	Superficie (ha)	CO2 stoccata (MtCO2)	CO2 stoccata per ettaro (t/ha)	Biomassa (m3 /ha)
2005	10467533	1798	171.769	46.811
2021	11.054.458	2088	188.88	51.47

Emissioni Italia 2019 -----> 418 Mt CO2/anno

Principio addizionalità !!!!

Increased carbon sequestration by land use management in Mediterranean forest

(Ruiz-Peinado et al. 2017)

(Munoz-Rojas et al. 2016)

Thinning

(light versus unthinned/heavily thinned)

5-10% C ha⁻¹

Extending rotation period (20-30 y)

6-37% C ha⁻¹

Soil carbon changes

(reforestation/afforestation)

-10 + 45% C ha⁻¹

Are pest and diseases a threat to carbon mitigation potential ?

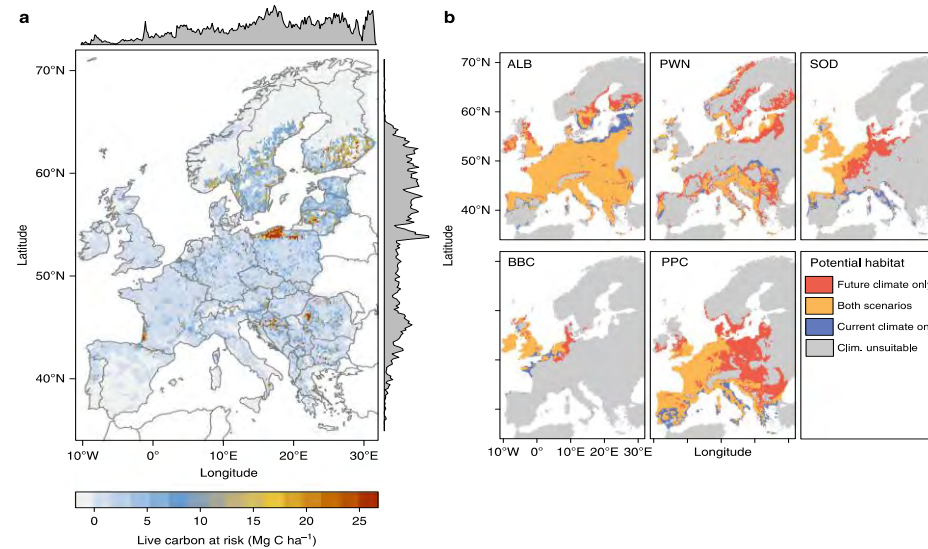


Fig. 1 Live tree carbon at risk from an invasion of five alien pest species into their climatically suitable areas in Europe. **a** The total amount of live tree carbon at risk (in Megagrams carbon per hectare) from a complete invasion of all five pest species into their climatically suitable areas under intermediate climate change (2030–2080, scenario RCP 4.5). **b** Climatically suitable ranges for each pest species under current climate (1950–2000) and intermediate climate change (2030–2080, scenario RCP 4.5). ALB: Asian Long-horned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*), PWN: Pine Wood Nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*), SOD: Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*), BBC: Beech Bleeding Canker (*Phytophthora kernoviae*), PPC: Pitch Pine Canker (*Fusarium circinatum*)

NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-04096-w

ARTICLE

Table 3 Equilibrium C cycle effects of a potential invasive alien disturbance regime compared to the natural disturbance regime in Europe

		Current climate (Tg C)	Future climate (Tg C)
Invasive alien disturbance regime	ALB—Asian Long-horned Beetle	246.0	252.0
	PWN—Pine Wood Nematode	188.4	291.2
	SOD—Sudden Oak Death	9.0	32.7
	BBC—Beech Bleeding Canker	5.7	11.7
	PPC—Pitch Pine Canker	10.4	46.5
	All	308.7	392.6
Natural disturbance regime	Wind, native bark beetles, and wildfires	319.8	503.4

Values indicate the long-term reduction of total ecosystem C storage capacity in Europe's forests due to disturbance (Tg C). For invasive alien pests, the implementation of effective pest management measures is considered under both current climate (1950–2000) and future climate (RCP 4.5, 2030–2080), as also natural disturbance risk is commonly managed in Europe's forests. Values for the natural disturbance regime of Europe are taken from Seidl et al.⁶ and refer to observations for 1971–2010 (current climate) and the median projection for an ensemble of 12 climate change scenarios for 2021–2030. Please note that, while methodologically similar, the reference periods and climate scenarios differ between the assessments of invasive alien and natural disturbance regimes. All: upper bound of the equilibrium C cycle effect from all five invasive alien pests jointly



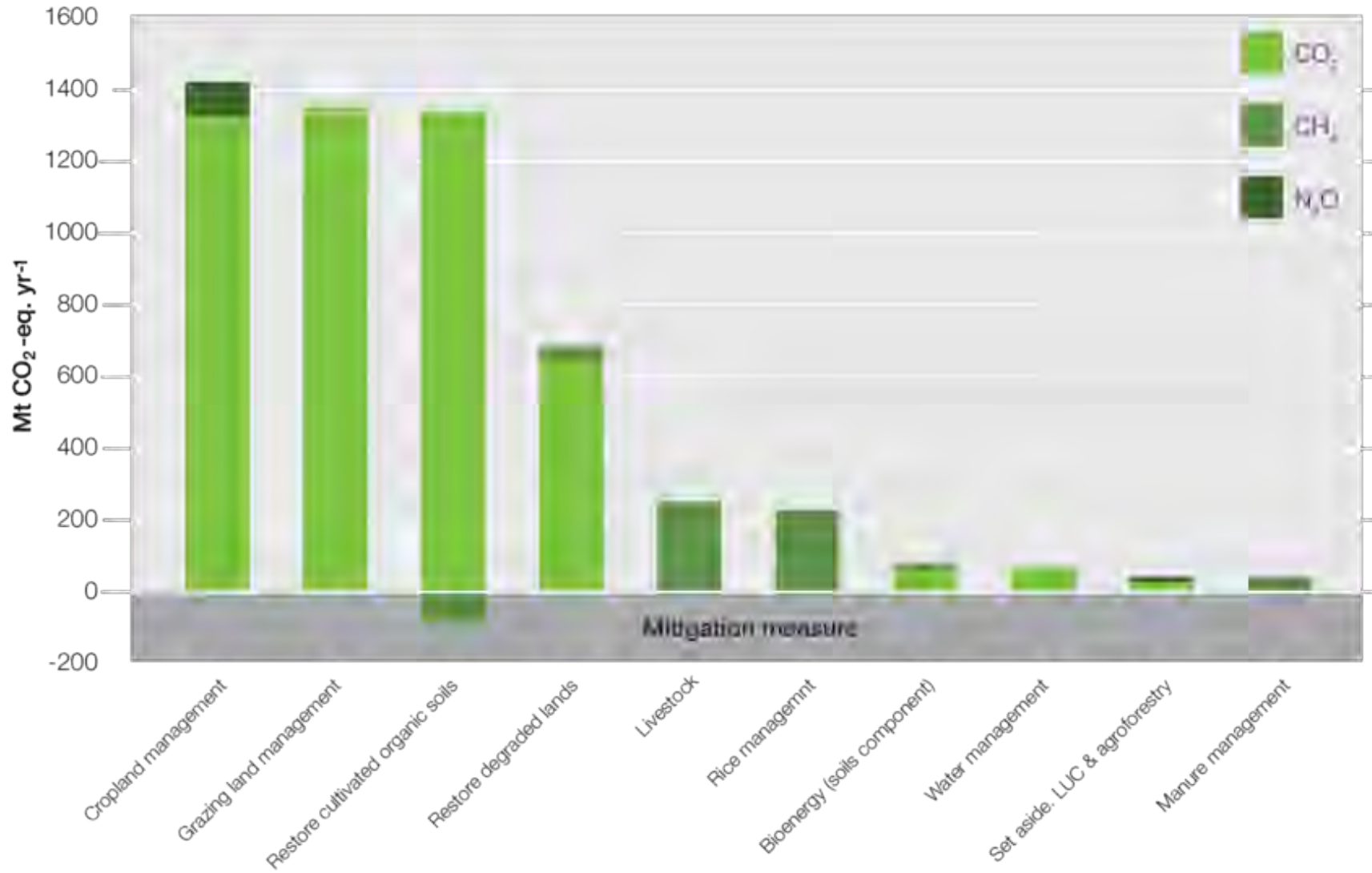
IL PARADOSSO DELLA CICALA E DELLA FORMICA PER L'ASSORBIMENTO DI CARBONIO NELLE FORESTE



- *E' più conveniente prelevare una piccola quantità di biomassa continuamente nel tempo o lasciarla accumulare indefinitamente ?*



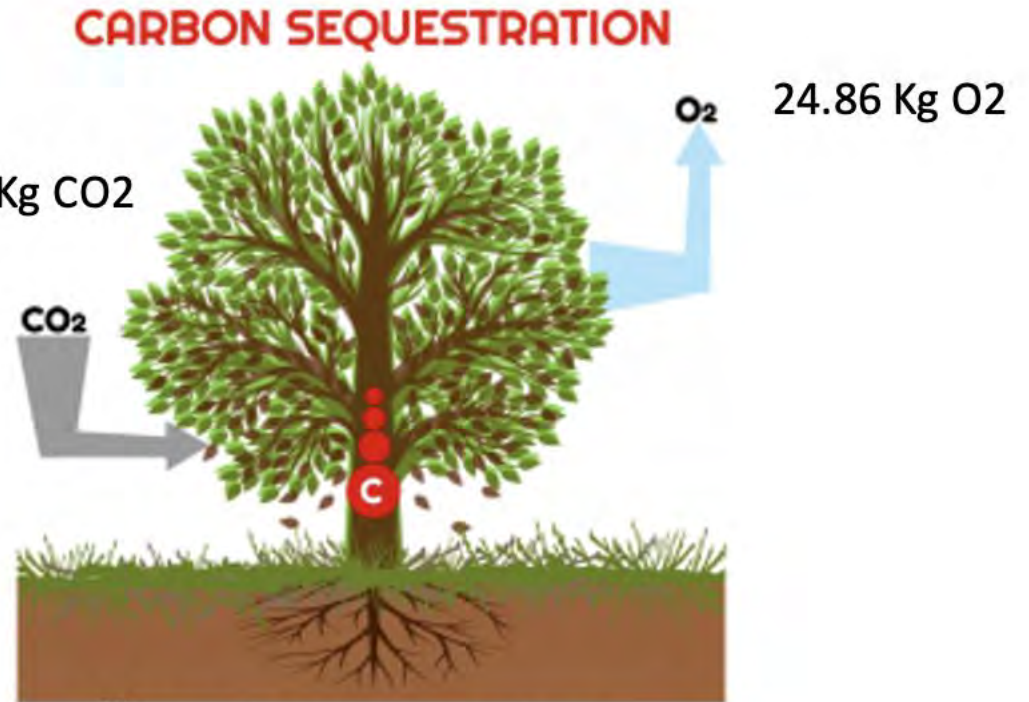
Climate mitigation potential of agriculture



The MonteRe Plum Tree

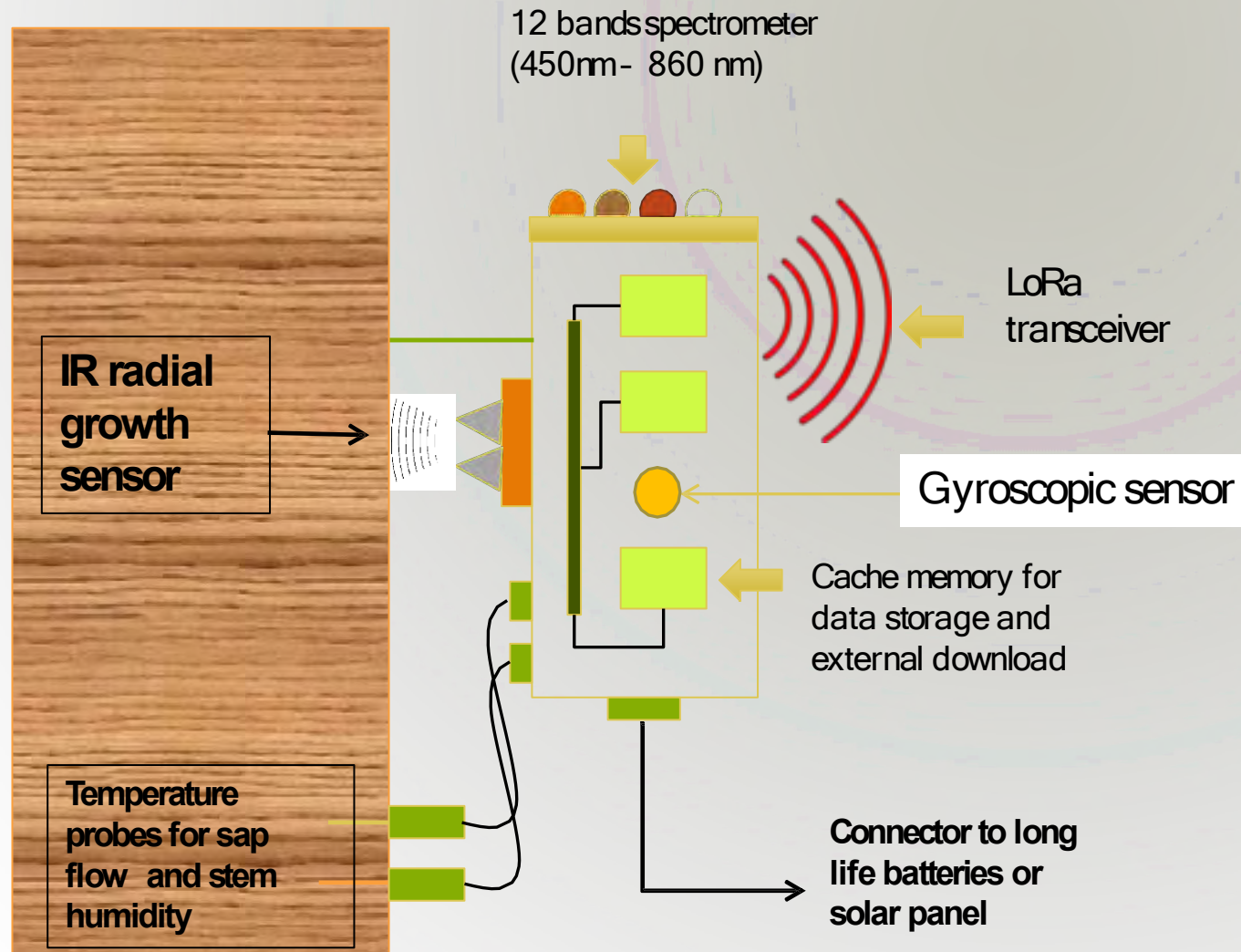


TreeTalker - carbon



- ✓ Carbon Dioxide is absorbed by trees.
- ✓ Trees capture and store Carbon.
- ✓ Oxygen is released back into the air.

IL MONITORAGGIO DEGLI ALBERI



- Water transport inside the plant
- Diameter growth
- Foliage Health (12 spectral bands)
- Tree stability with gyroscopic sensor
- Air temperature and humidity
- Soil temperature and humidity

It allow us to follow the individual tree life along its development from hours to season and inter-annual time scale.

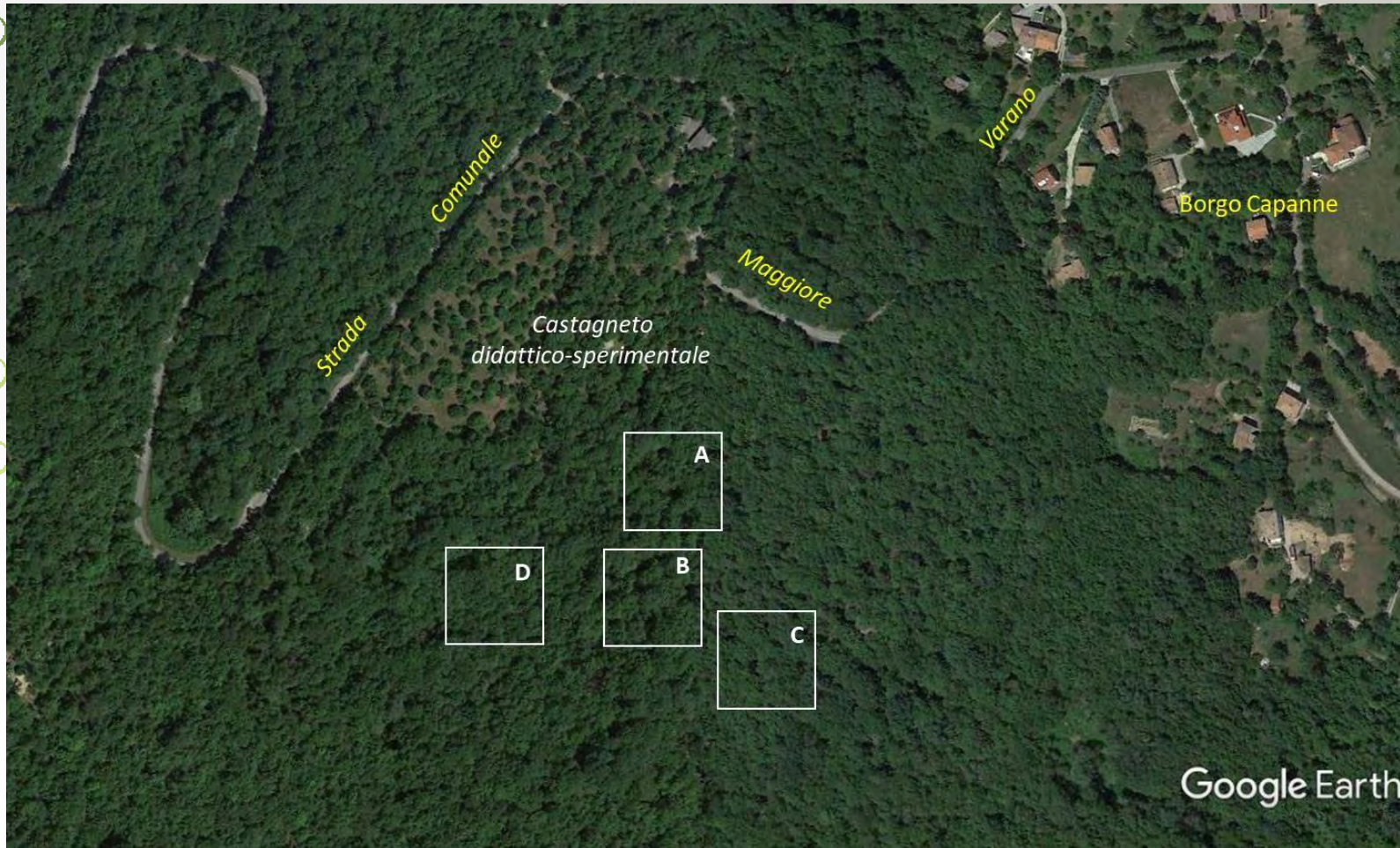
• The TreeTalker

I castagni parlanti (N.Samad, C. Chiriaco, I. Mazzoli, R. Ranieri, G. Vianello and Granaglione team)

• Study Sites

- Chestnut forest for wood and fruit production (Bologna, Italy)

<http://www.openfields.it/en/portfolio/talking-chestnuts/>



The study area is located in an Apennine Forest in northern Italy (Val Reno, Bologna). In May 2020, treetalker's are installed on 48 chestnut trees in 4 plots and area of each plot is 500 m².

Total solar irradiance from TT-solar

Plot A and B are exposed to the north east, on steep slopes

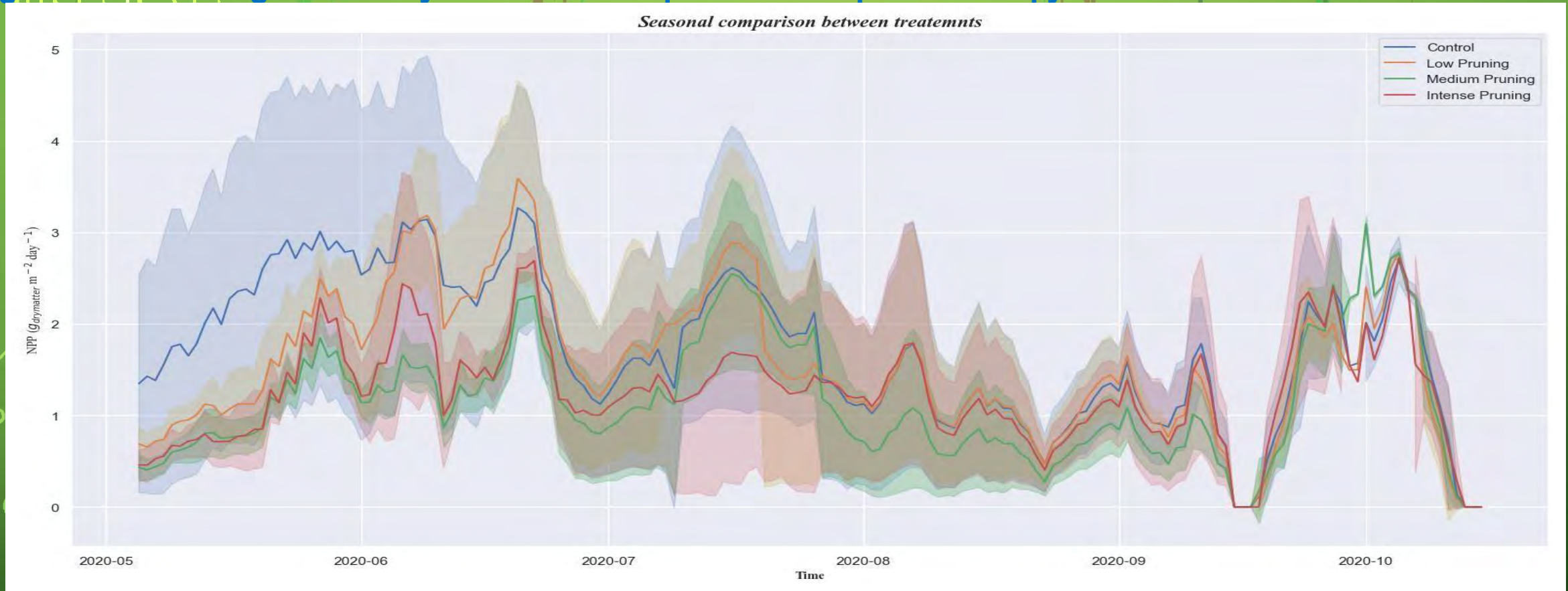
Plot C represents the most prominent situation and in a flat and sunny position. plot D, facing north-west, is in a humid and flat environment.

Pruning treatments:

- 1) Low pruning (removal of 3rd order branches)
- 2) Medium pruning (removal of 2nd order branches)
- 3) Intense pruning (Removal of 1st order branches or topping) and trees without any pruning treatment are served as control and replicated three times in each plot

Potential NPP – comparison between pruning treatments (average values of inter-plot trees with similar diameters)

High values indicate greater ability of the tree to sequester carbon per unit canopy area



In the vegetative cycle of 2020 the control tree and with less intense pruning (Low pruning), having a denser foliage, showed a greater ability to sequester carbon with peaks of 3.5 g dry matter m⁻² day⁻¹ detected in June.

Starting from August, with the maximum growth of the foliage, the trees with intense pruning (Medium and Intense pruning) have recovered the carbon sequestration capacity.

Starting from mid-September, continuing into 2021, all treatments aligned and showed intense autumn photosynthetic activity comparable to that of June.

Regulatory Market

Carbon Pricing Dashboard

HOME

ABOUT

ETS & CARBON TAXES

CARBON CREDITING

WHAT IS CARBON PRICING?

RESOURCES

KEY STATISTICS ON REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL CARBON PRICING INITIATIVE(S)

64

Carbon Pricing initiatives implemented

45

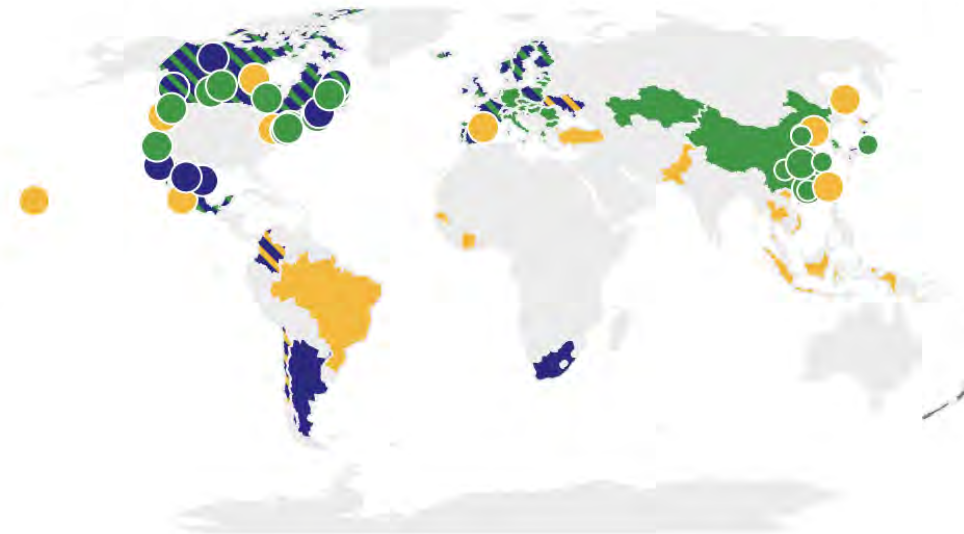
National Jurisdictions are covered by the initiatives selected

35

Subnational Jurisdictions are covered by the initiatives selected

In 2021, these initiatives would cover
11.65 GtCO₂e, representing **21.5%** of
global GHG emissions

Summary map of regional, national and subnational carbon pricing initiatives

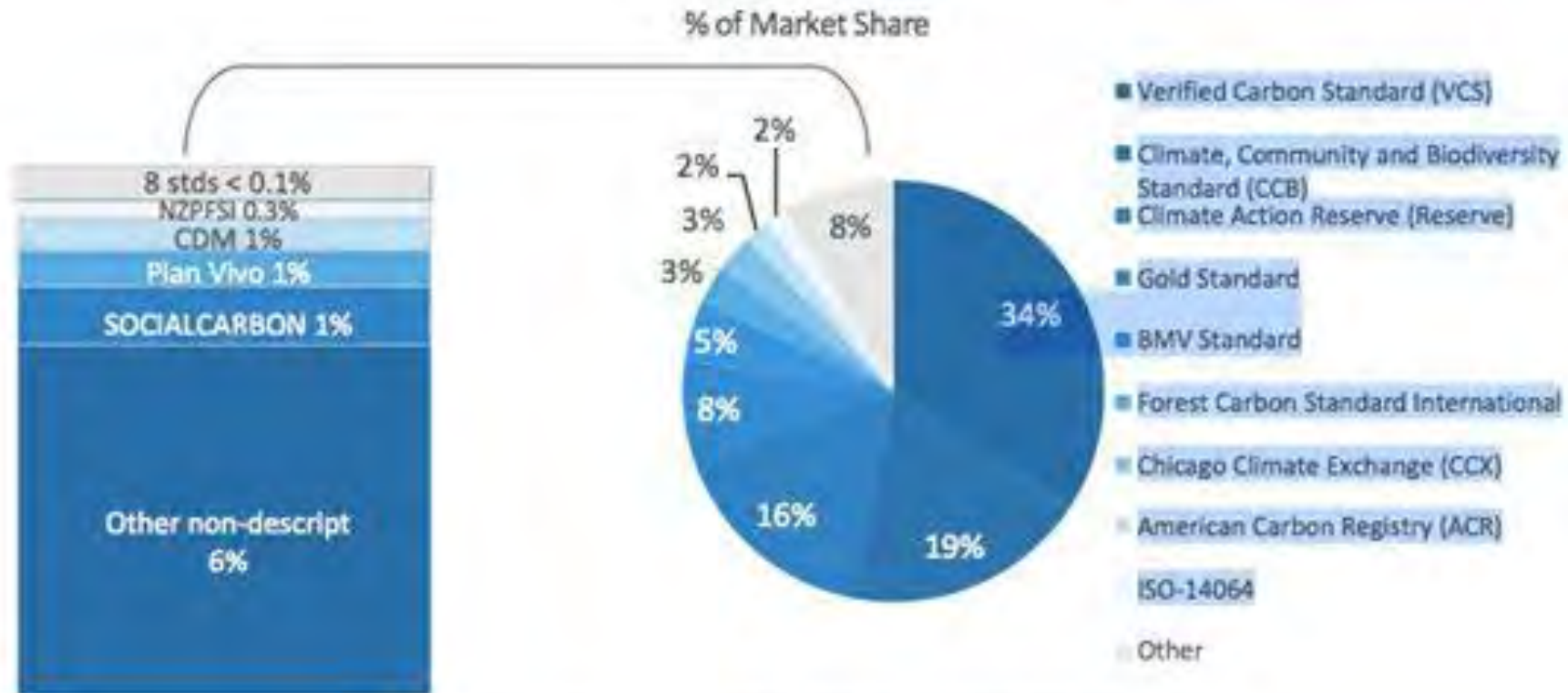


- ETS implemented or scheduled for implementation
- ETS or carbon tax under consideration
- ETS implemented or scheduled, ETS or carbon tax under c...

- Carbon tax implemented or scheduled for implementation
- ETS and carbon tax implemented or scheduled
- Carbon tax implemented or scheduled, ETS under consider...

<https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/tools-and-platforms/world-bank-group-carbon-pricing-dashboard>

Voluntary market



Source: Ecosystem Marketplace, Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

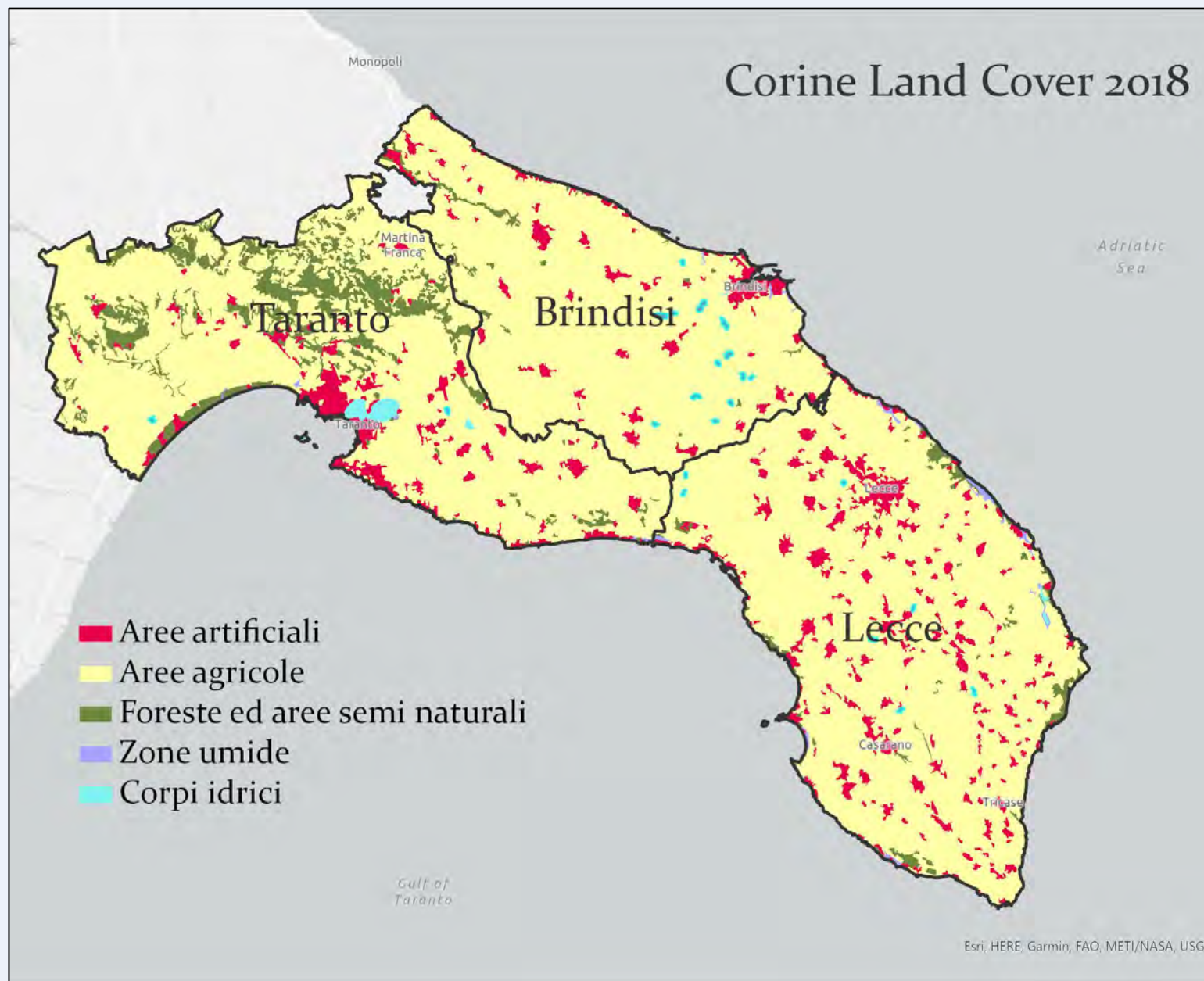
Note: Based on 676 observations.



**SALENTO
REGERATION
PROJECT**

USI DEL SUOLO ESTRAPOLATI DA CORINE LAND COVER 2018

Usi del suolo in agricoltura (Classi CLC)	Area (ha)
Vigneti (221)	55.601
Frutteti e frutti minori (222)	9.333
Oliveti (223)	216.583
Arboricoltura da legno (224)	68
Prati stabili (231)	18.636
Colture temporanee associate a colture permanenti (241)	10.964
Sistemi colturali e particellari complessi (242)	139.765
Aree prevalentemente occupate da colture agrarie con presenza di spazi naturali importanti (243)	9.768
Aree Agroforestali (244)	135
Colture Intensive (2111)	142.238
Praterie continue (3211)	3.434
Praterie discontinue (3212)	479
TOTALE	607.004



(Pizzileo, Chiriaco, Castaldi, Valentini 2022 in preparation)

(Pizzileo, Chiriacò, Castaldi, Valentini 2022 in preparation)

EMISSIONI DI GAS
SERRA IN SALENTO
DAL SETTORE
AGRICOLO
(ANALISI LCA)

Attività impattanti	Salento	
	(t CO ₂ eq anno ⁻¹)	%
Emissioni da operazioni di campo	768.900	68,44%
Produzione di fertilizzanti azotati	15.737	1,40%
Apporto al suolo di fertilizzanti azotati	28.210	2,51%
Produzione di fertilizzanti a base di fosforo	4.304	0,38%
Produzione di fertilizzanti potassici	1.980	0,18%
Fungicidi - Produzione	34.223	3,05%
Pesticidi - Produzione	7.598	0,68%
Erbicidi - Produzione	7.429	0,66%
Diesel - Produzione e consumo*	669.419	59,58%
Allevamenti	303.394	27,00%
Consumi Elettrici	51.194	4,56%
TOTAL	1.123.488	

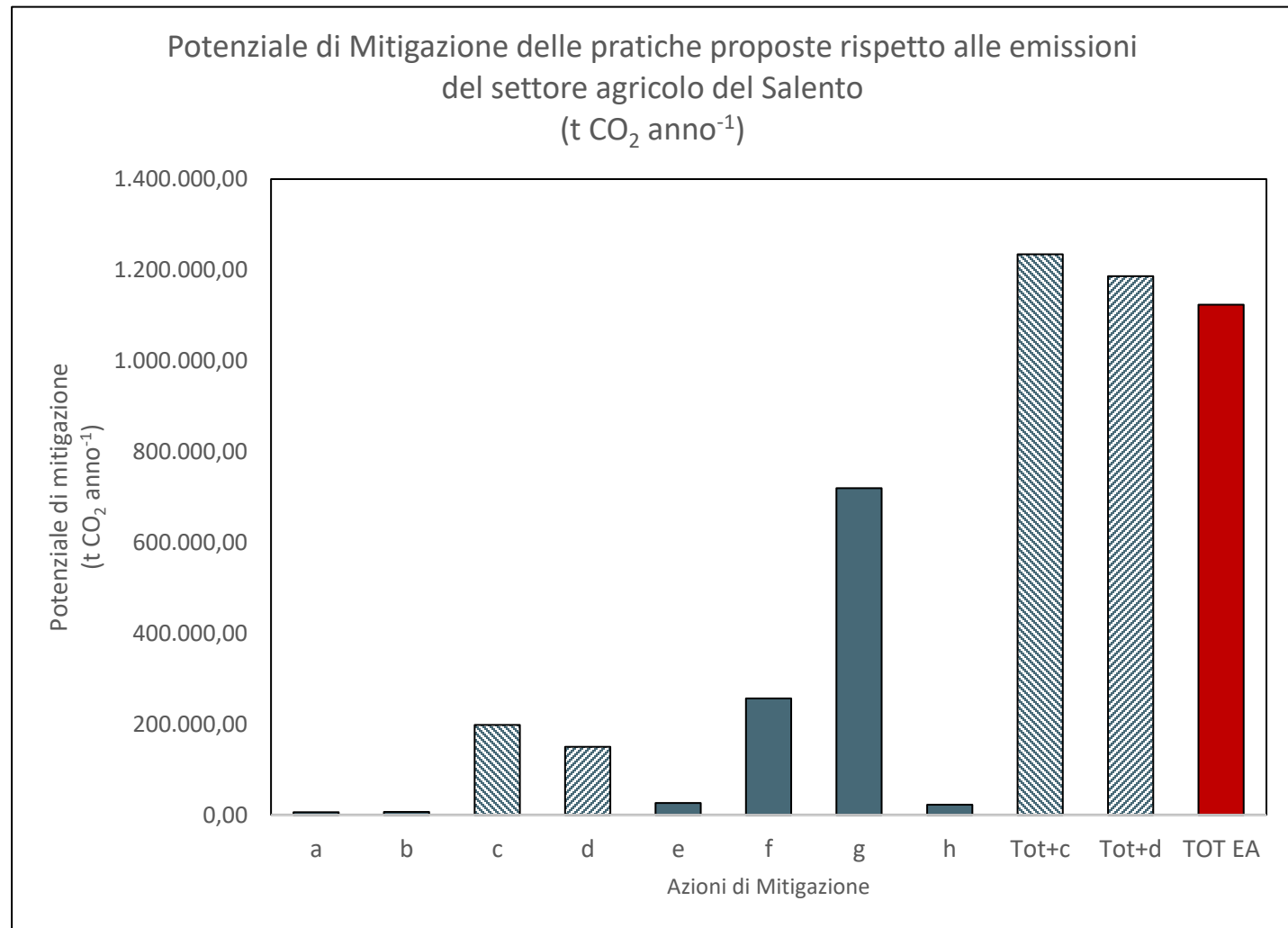
* i consumi di gasolio sono stati estrapolati utilizzando un approccio conservativo e stimandoli come il quantitativo massimo concedibile come da Allegato 1 Gazzetta Ufficiale Serie Generale n. 50, 2016



A wide-angle photograph of a vast field of red poppies in full bloom. The flowers are densely packed, filling the foreground and middle ground. In the background, a small, rustic stone building with a gabled roof stands amidst scattered trees and a clear blue sky with light, wispy clouds. The overall scene is bright and natural, suggesting a rural or agricultural setting.

POTENZIALE DI MITIGAZIONE

Attività di mitigazione	Legenda	Potenziale di mitigazione (t CO ₂ eq anno ⁻¹)
Installazione Pannelli Fotovoltaici per coprire il 15% del fabbisogno energetico in agricoltura (27,62 GWh anno ⁻¹)	a	5.745
Riduzione delle concimazioni azotate del 15% (-1.204 t anno ⁻¹)	b	6.592
Valorizzazione energetica degli scarti di potatura* Alternativa a Incorporazione residui di potatura nel terreno	c#	197.850
Trinciatura dei residui di potatura in loco* Alterativa Valorizzazione energetica scarti potatura	d#	149.972
Conversione del 10% dei suoli destinati a colture annuali in frutteto (ha 15.843,12)	e	25.982
Minimum/zero tillage sul 35 % dei suoli destinati a colture annuali (ha 55.450,92)	f	256.183
Inerbimento sul 50% dei suoli destinati a colture arboree	g	719.332
Afforestazione o riforestazione del 30% dei suoli occupati da prati e praterie (CLC)**	h	22.324
Totale - Con TRINCIATURA	Tot+d	1.186.131
Totale - Con Valorizzazione energetica degli scarti di potatura	Tot+c	1.234.009
Emissioni TOTALI da agricoltura	TOT EA	1.123.488



* il legno di potatura degli olivi non è stato preso in considerazione per stimare il potenziale di mitigazione dovuto all'incorporazione dei residui al suolo od alla produzione di energia elettrica poiché la maggior parte degli oliveti sono costituiti da piante morte e non gestite. Sarebbe opportuno stimare il potenziale produttivo di energia elettrica ottenibile tramite la termovalorizzazione dell'intera biomassa epigea delle piante morte.

** La stima del potenziale di mitigazione della pratica di Afforestazione o Riforestazione ha preso in considerazione la sola CO₂ fissata nella biomassa epigea.

Le pratiche c e d sono alternative

(Pizzileo, Chiriaco, Castaldi, Valentini 2022 in preparation)

Spunti di riflessione1

1. Le Foreste sono essenziali per il raggiungimento della carbon neutrality (emissioni nette pari a zero).

E' una questione matematica !

2. L'impatto del climate change e delle relative perturbazioni possono vanificare secoli di sequestro di carbonio. Gestire le foreste e prelevare una quantità sostenibile di biomassa per la sostituzione dei prodotti fossili (legno da costruzione) o per energia rinnovabile è l'unico modo per assicurare la permanenza del carbonio

Spunti di riflessione 2

3. Anche l'agricoltura può giocare un ruolo importante attraverso buone pratiche di gestione del suolo. Ancora una larga parte delle emissioni di gas serra sono nella filiera produttiva di campo (farm gate).
4. Il mercato dei crediti di carbonio agro-forestsale sta crescendo ed è una opportunità di sviluppo del mondo rurale.
5. E' necessario disporre di un sistema di monitoraggio di controllo e verifica ad alta frequenza temporale per dare sicurezza agli investitori, utilizzando le più avanzate tecnologie digitali