

# Solutions from the Agriculture Sector

John Quinn, PhD

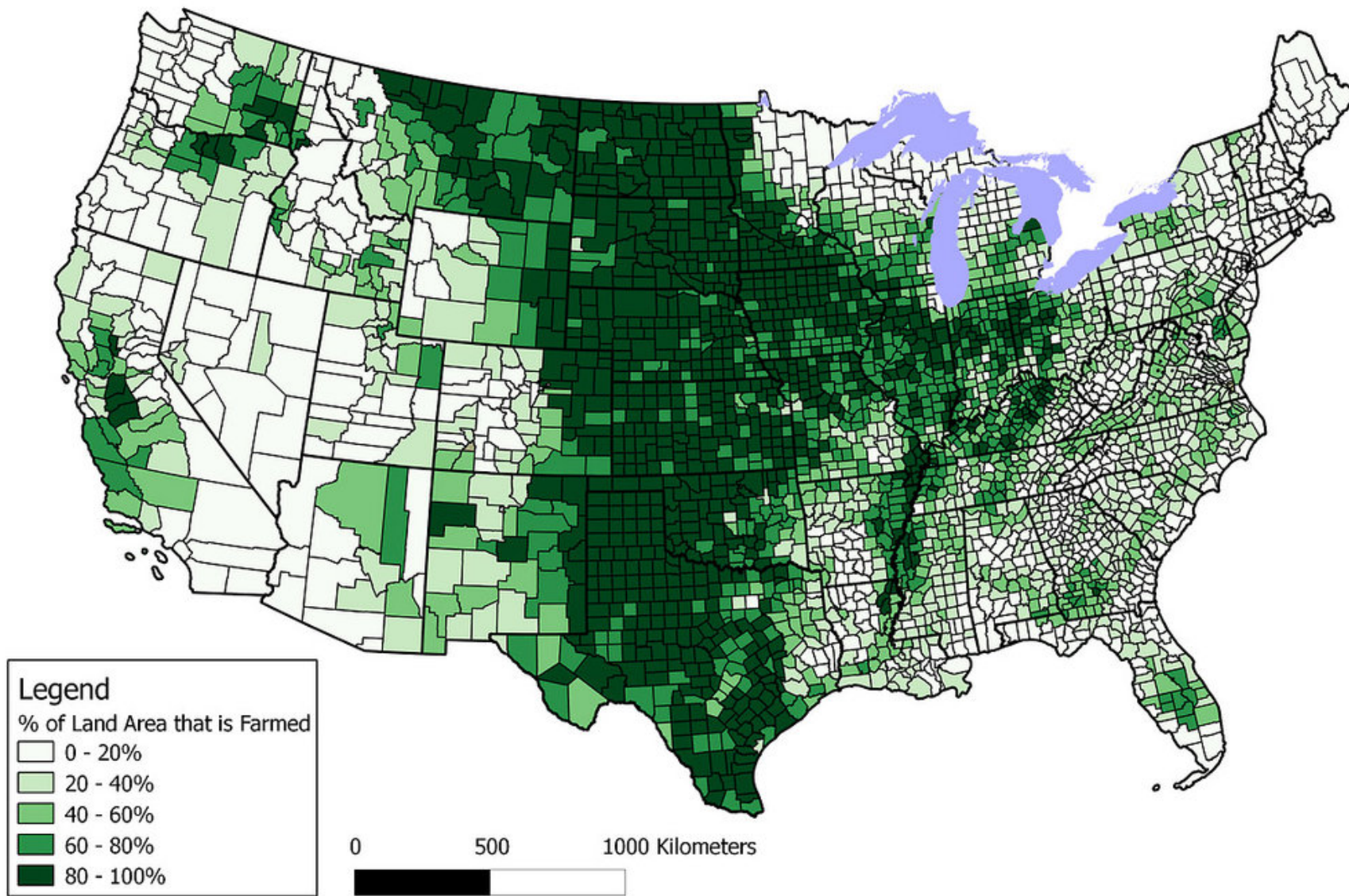
@ag\_biodiversity

April 30, 2021

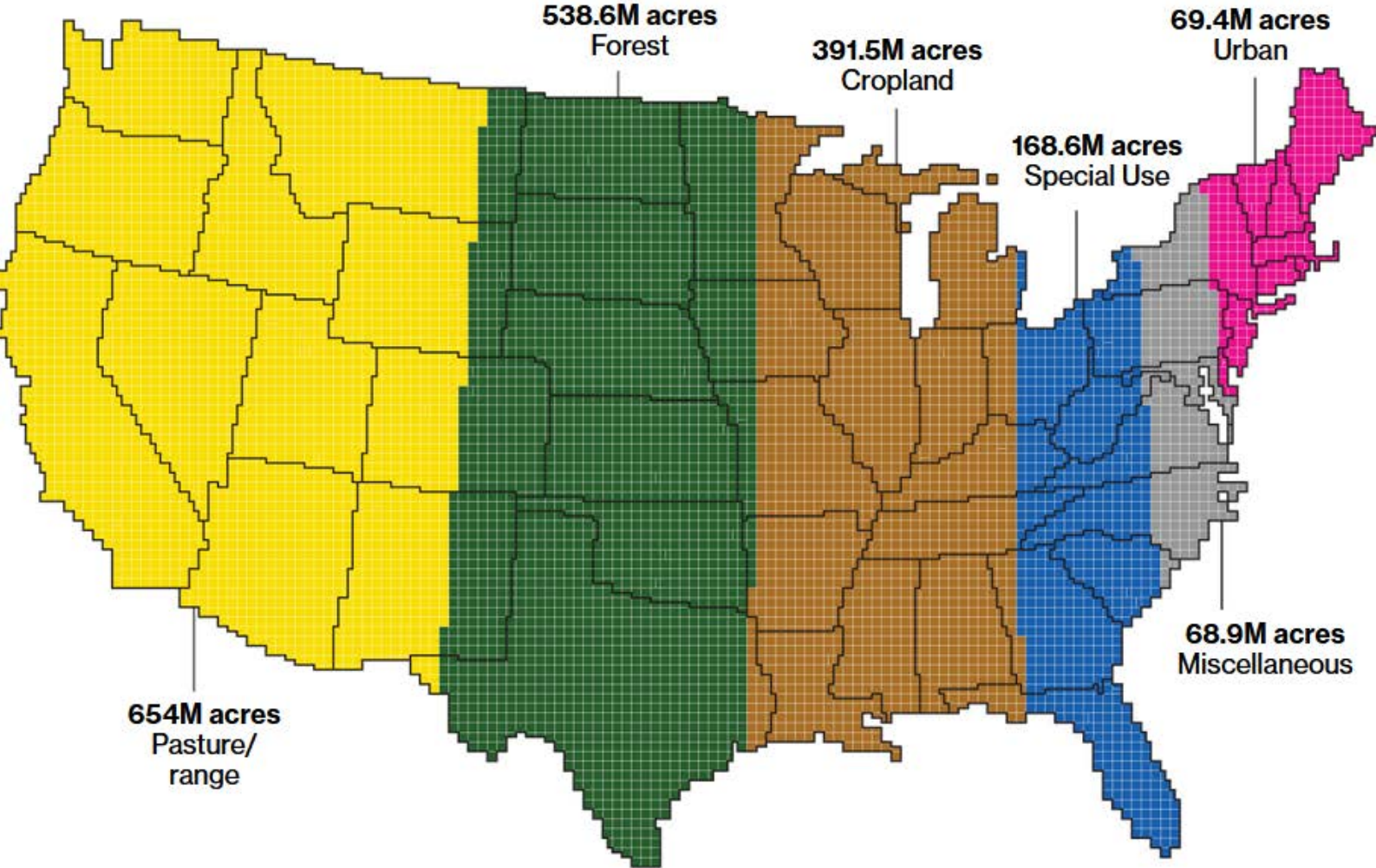


**% of Land Area Devoted to Farming by U.S. County (2003)**

# Why Agriculture?



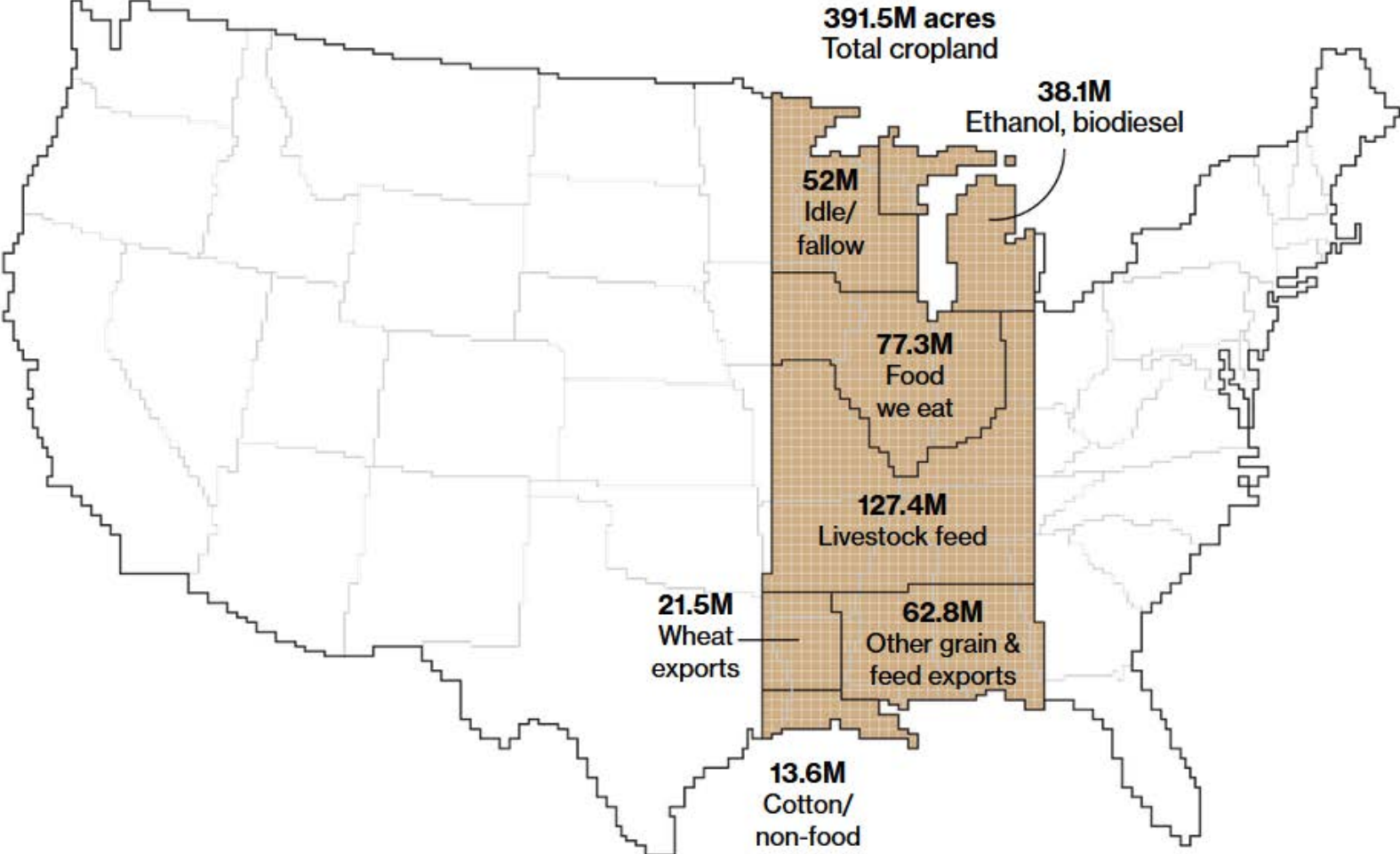
# Why Agriculture?



<https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2018-us-land-use/>



# Why Agriculture?



<https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2018-us-land-use/>

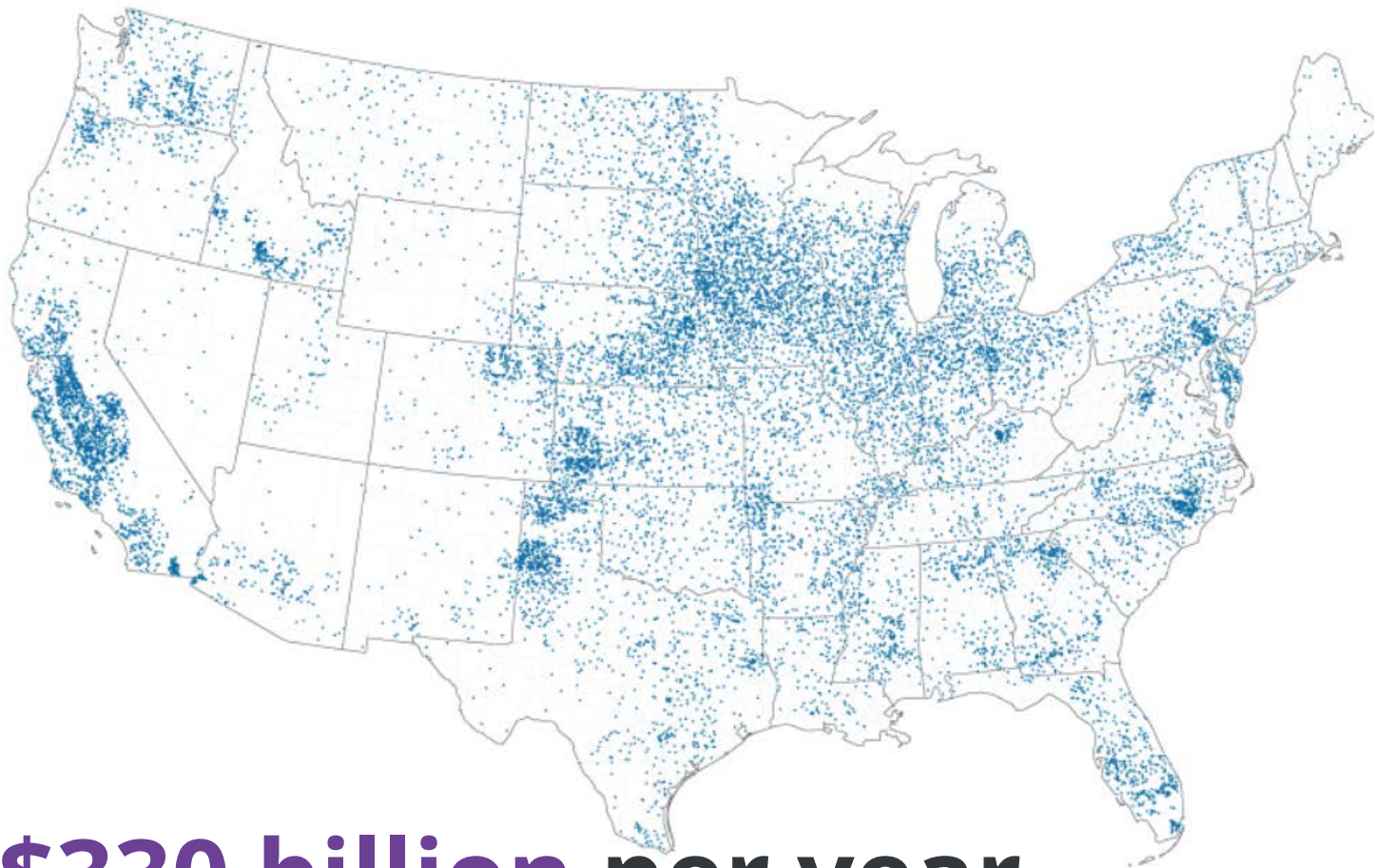


Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold: 2007



1 dot = \$20,000,000

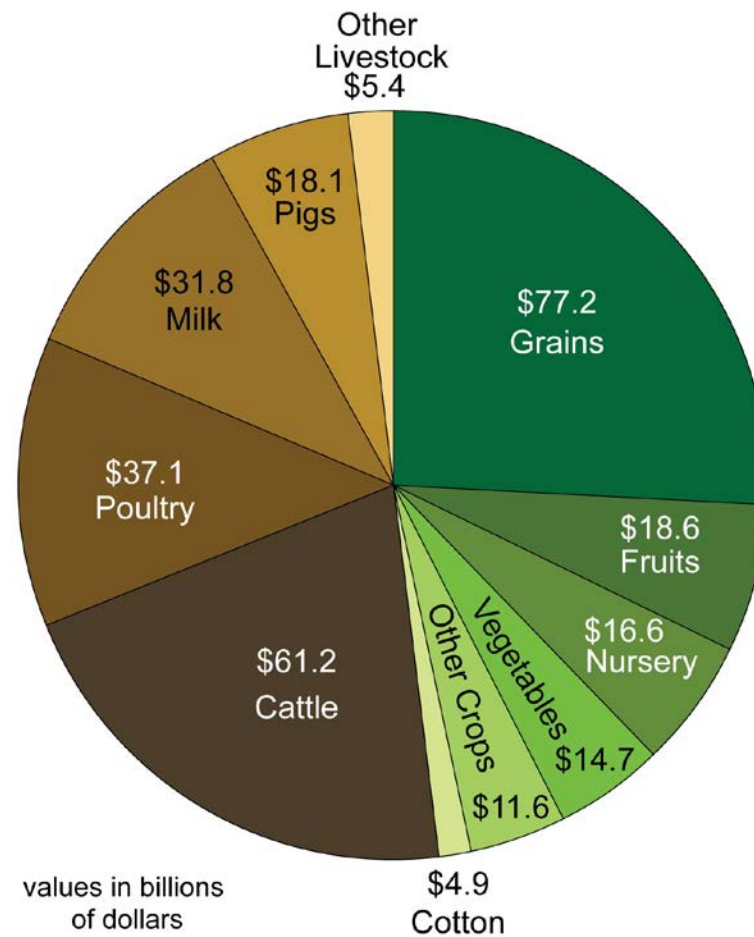
U.S. Total: \$297,220,491,000



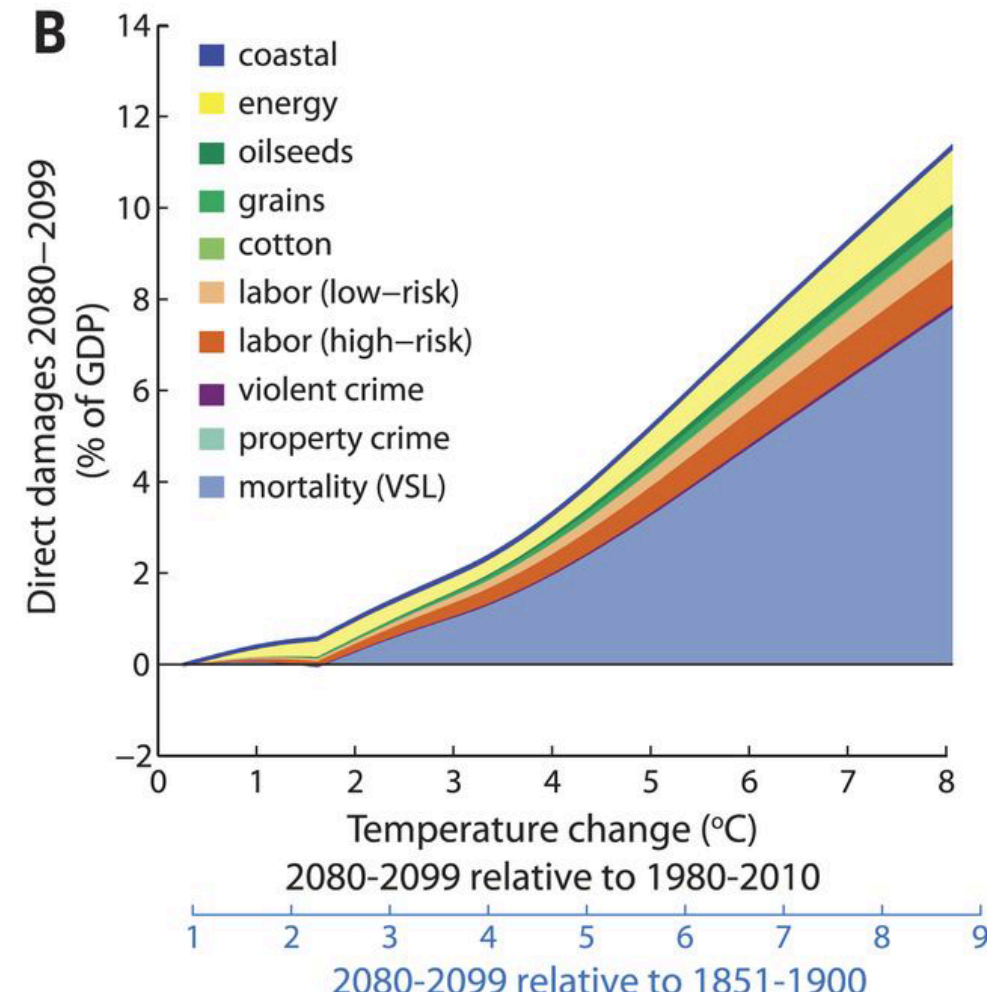
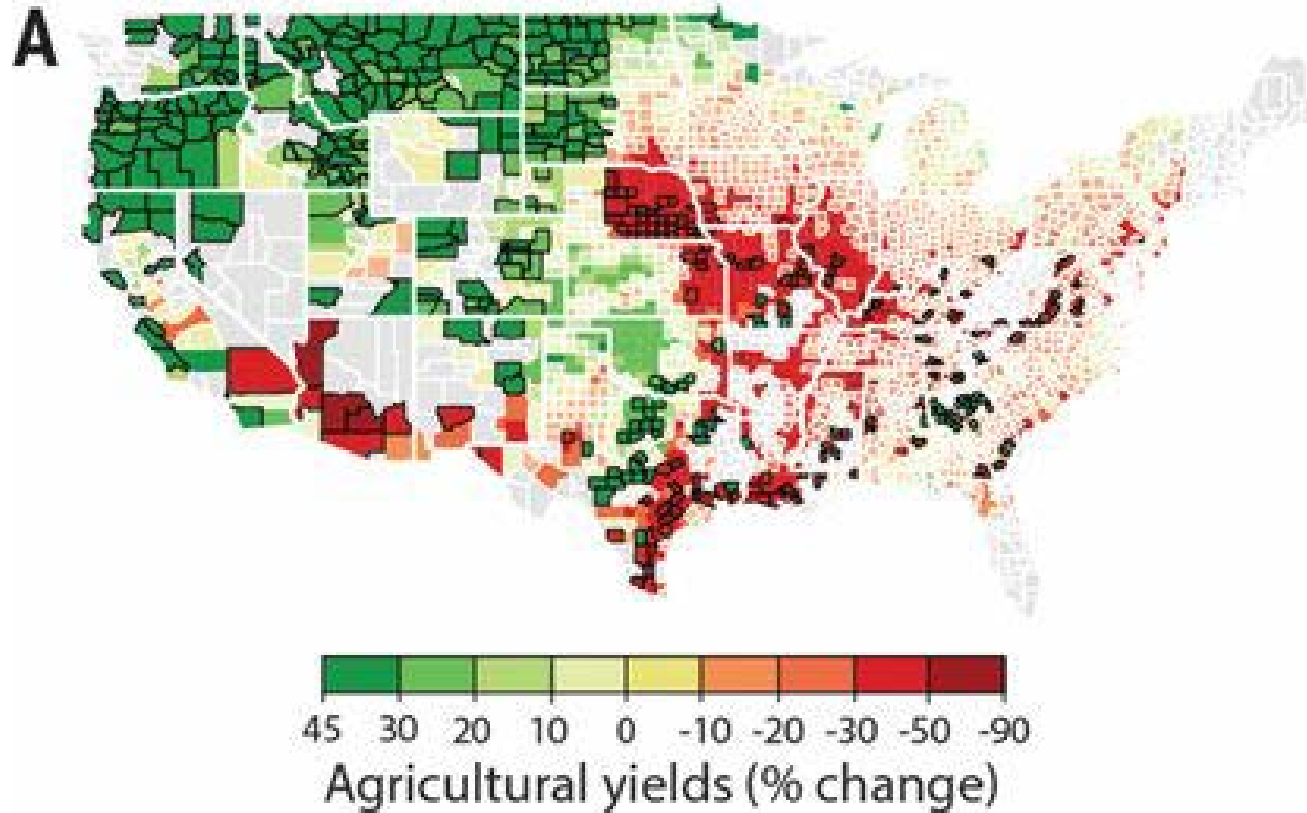
**\$330 billion per year**

in agricultural commodities

## U.S. Agriculture



# Impacts of climate change



Hsiang et al. 2017 Estimating economic damage from climate change in the United States



**Solutions  
from the  
agricultural  
sector**

# SOLUTIONS IN THIS SECTOR

■ ■  
COASTAL WETLAND  
PROTECTION



■ ■  
CONSERVATION  
AGRICULTURE



■  
FARM IRRIGATION  
EFFICIENCY



■ ■  
FOREST PROTECTION



■ ■  
GRASSLAND  
PROTECTION



■ ■  
IMPROVED RICE  
PRODUCTION



■ ■  
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES'  
FOREST TENURE



■  
NUTRIENT  
MANAGEMENT



■ ■  
PEATLAND  
PROTECTION AND  
REWETTING



■ ■  
PLANT-RICH DIETS



■ ■  
REDUCED FOOD  
WASTE



■ ■  
REGENERATIVE  
ANNUAL CROPPING



■ ■  
SUSTAINABLE  
INTENSIFICATION FOR  
SMALLHOLDERS



■ ■  
SYSTEM OF RICE  
INTENSIFICATION



**PROJECT  
DRAWDOWN.**



# Conservation Agriculture

- **9.43-13.4** gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent reduced/sequestered
- **78-113** billion \$US net profit

## *No-till farming*



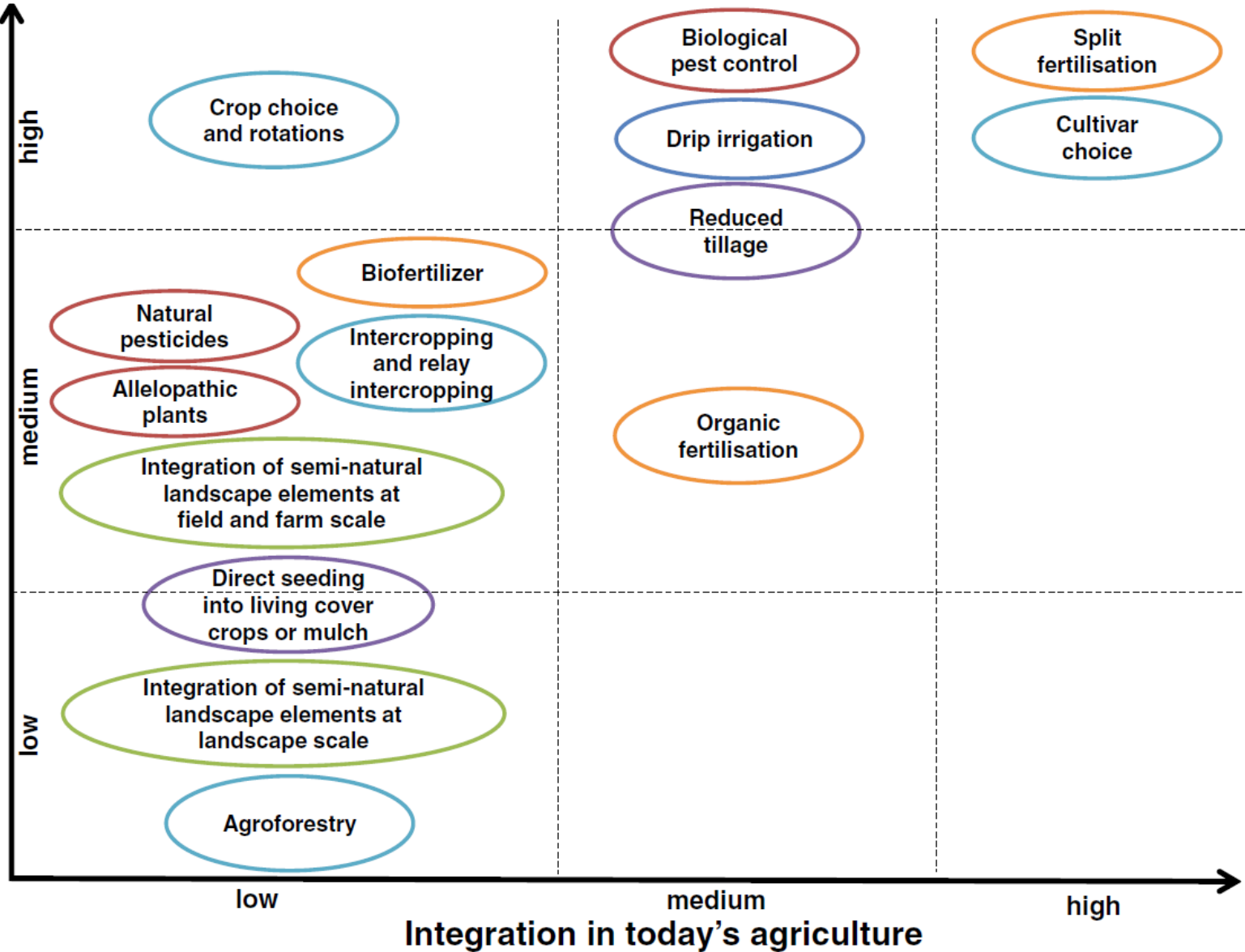
## *Cover Crops*



## *Crop Rotations*



Potential of adoption in 10 years



# Regenerative Annual Cropping

PROJECT  
DRAWDOWN.

- **14.5-22.3** gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent reduced/sequestered
- **\$136-206** billion net profit



6 Core Principles of  
REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE



# Farm Irrigation Efficiency

- **1.13-2.07** gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent reduced/sequestered
- **\$540-930** billion savings

**PROJECT  
DRAWDOWN.**



## Environmental Quality Incentives Program



# Agroforestry



Alley Cropping  
(311)

Silvopasture Establishment  
(381)

Multistory Cropping  
(379)

Windbreak Establishment  
(380)

Riparian Forest Buffers  
(391)

Windbreak Renovation  
(650)

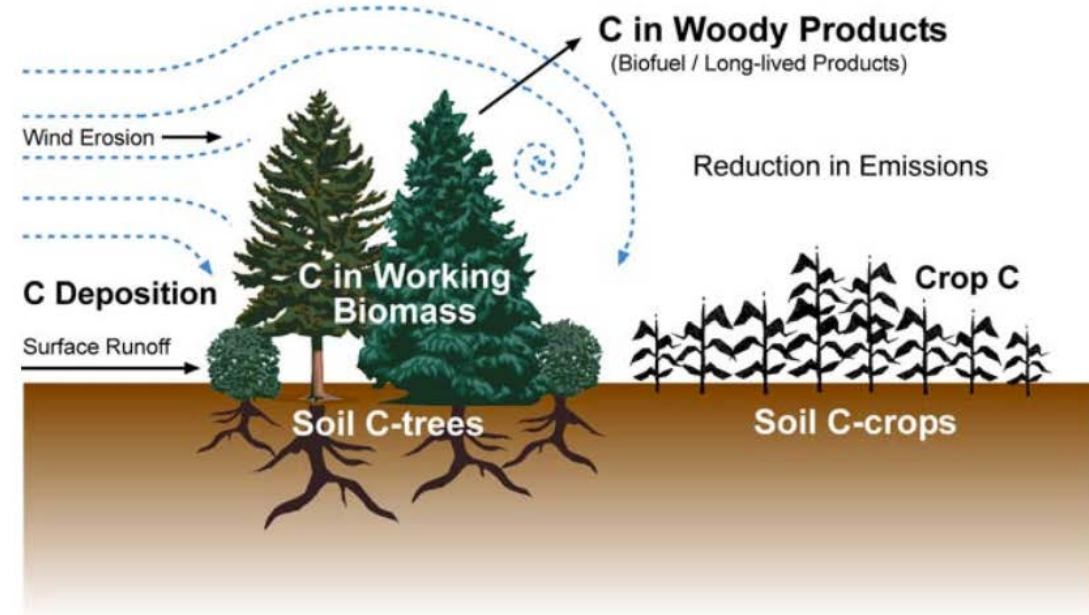


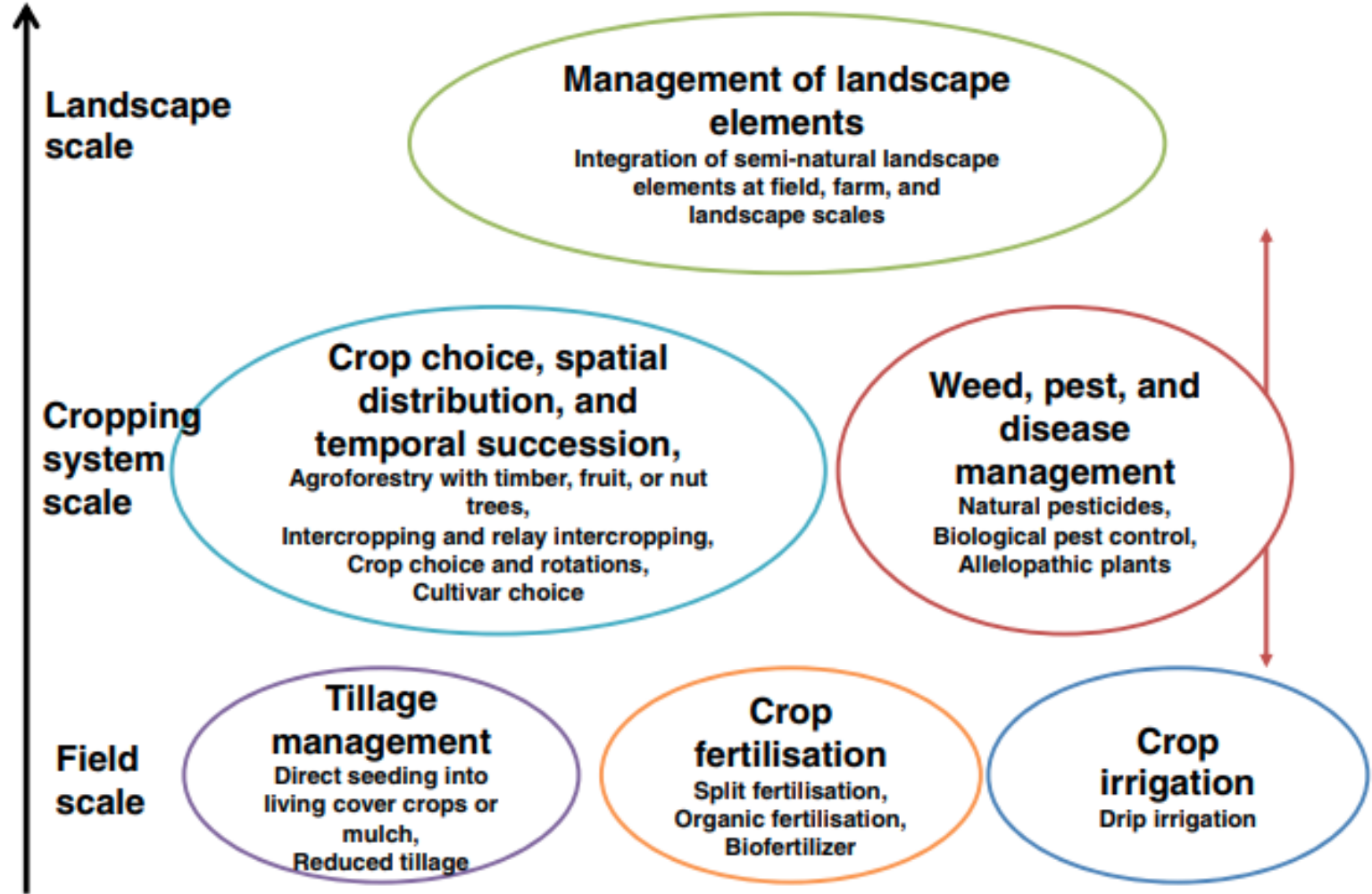
Figure 1: Major carbon sinks and sources that can be affected by a field windbreak. Image credit: Schoenberger 2008.

- Silvopasture at Greenbrier Farms
- <https://www.fs.usda.gov/nac/>

At the same time farmers mitigate climate change through agroforestry practices, they can also get other benefits.

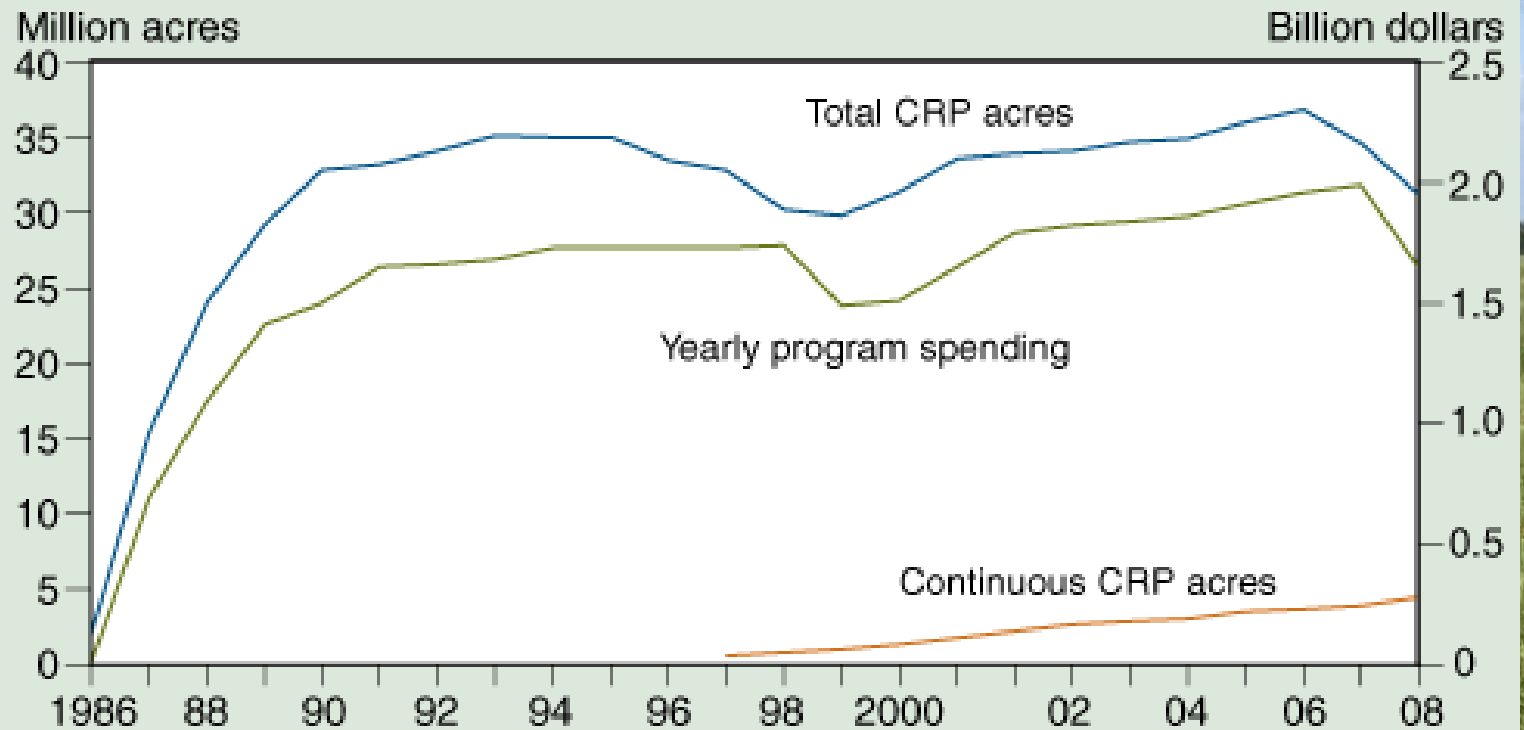
# Scale of interventions

Scale of application of agroecological practice



# Grassland Protection & Conservation Reserve Program

**While overall enrollment in the CRP is declining, continuous program acreage is increasing**



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, based on CRP contract data maintained by USDA's Farm Service Agency.



## USDA Expands and Renews Conservation Reserve Program in Effort to Boost Enrollment and Address Climate Change

Contact: [FPAC.BC.Press@usda.gov](mailto:FPAC.BC.Press@usda.gov)

**WASHINGTON, April 21, 2021** – Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack announced today that USDA will open enrollment in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) with higher payment rates, new incentives, and a more targeted focus on the program's role in climate change mitigation. Additionally, USDA is announcing investments in partnerships to increase climate-smart agriculture, including \$330 million in 85 Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) projects and \$25 million for On-Farm Conservation Innovation Trials. Secretary Vilsack made the announcement today at the White House National Climate Task Force meeting to demonstrate USDA's commitment to putting American agriculture and forestry at the center of climate-smart solutions to address climate change.

The Biden-Harris Administration is working to leverage USDA conservation programs for climate mitigation, including continuing to invest in innovation partnership programs like RCPP and On-Farm Trials as well as strengthening programs like CRP to enhance their impacts.

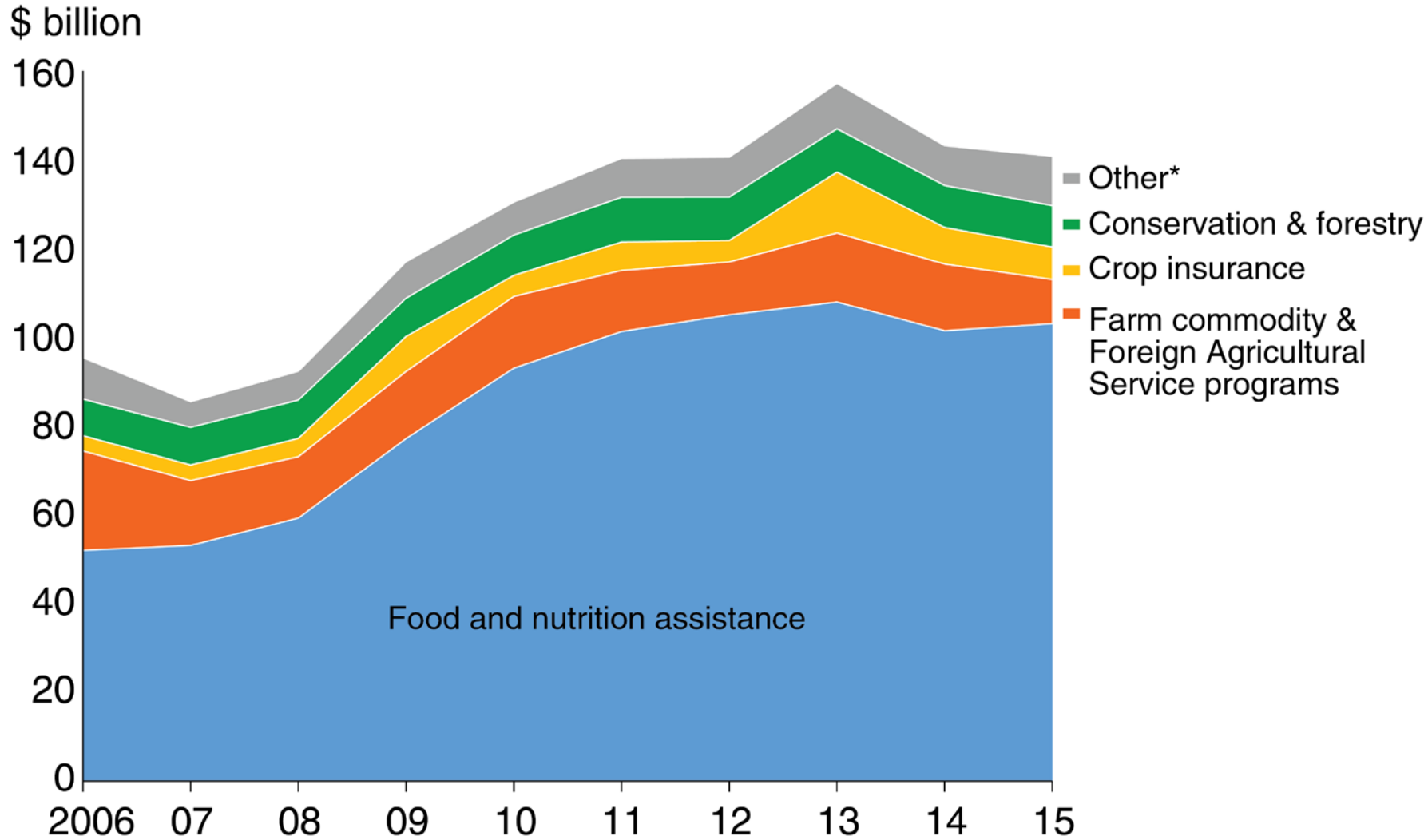
"Sometimes the best solutions are right in front of you. With CRP, the United States has one of the world's most successful voluntary conservation programs. We need to invest in CRP and let it do what it does best—preserve topsoil, sequester carbon, and reduce the impacts of climate change," said Vilsack. "We also recognize that we can't do it alone. At the White House Climate Leaders Summit this week, we will engage leaders from all around the world to partner with us on addressing climate change. Here at home, we're working in partnership with producers and local organizations through USDA programs to bring new voices and communities to the table to help combat climate change."

### Conservation Reserve Program

USDA's goal is to enroll up to 4 million new acres in CRP by raising rental payment rates and expanding the number of incentivized environmental practices allowed under the program. CRP is one of the world's largest voluntary conservation programs with a long track record of preserving topsoil, sequestering carbon, and reducing nitrogen runoff, as well as providing healthy habitat for wildlife.



# USDA budget outlays, fiscal years 2006-15

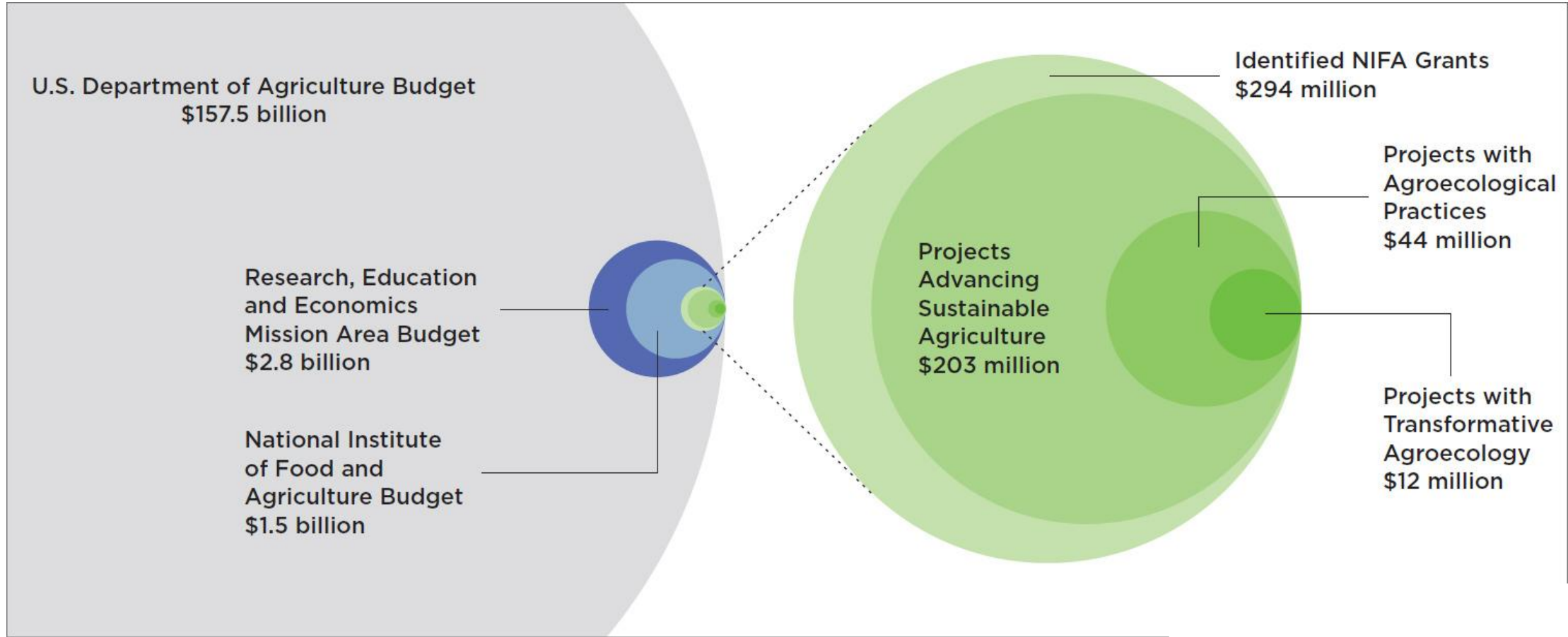


\*Includes rural development, food safety, marketing and regulatory programs, research and departmental activities. Note: Nominal dollars.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from FY2008-FY2016 USDA Budget Summary and Annual Performance Plan.



# Agroecology funding in the 2014 USDA budget



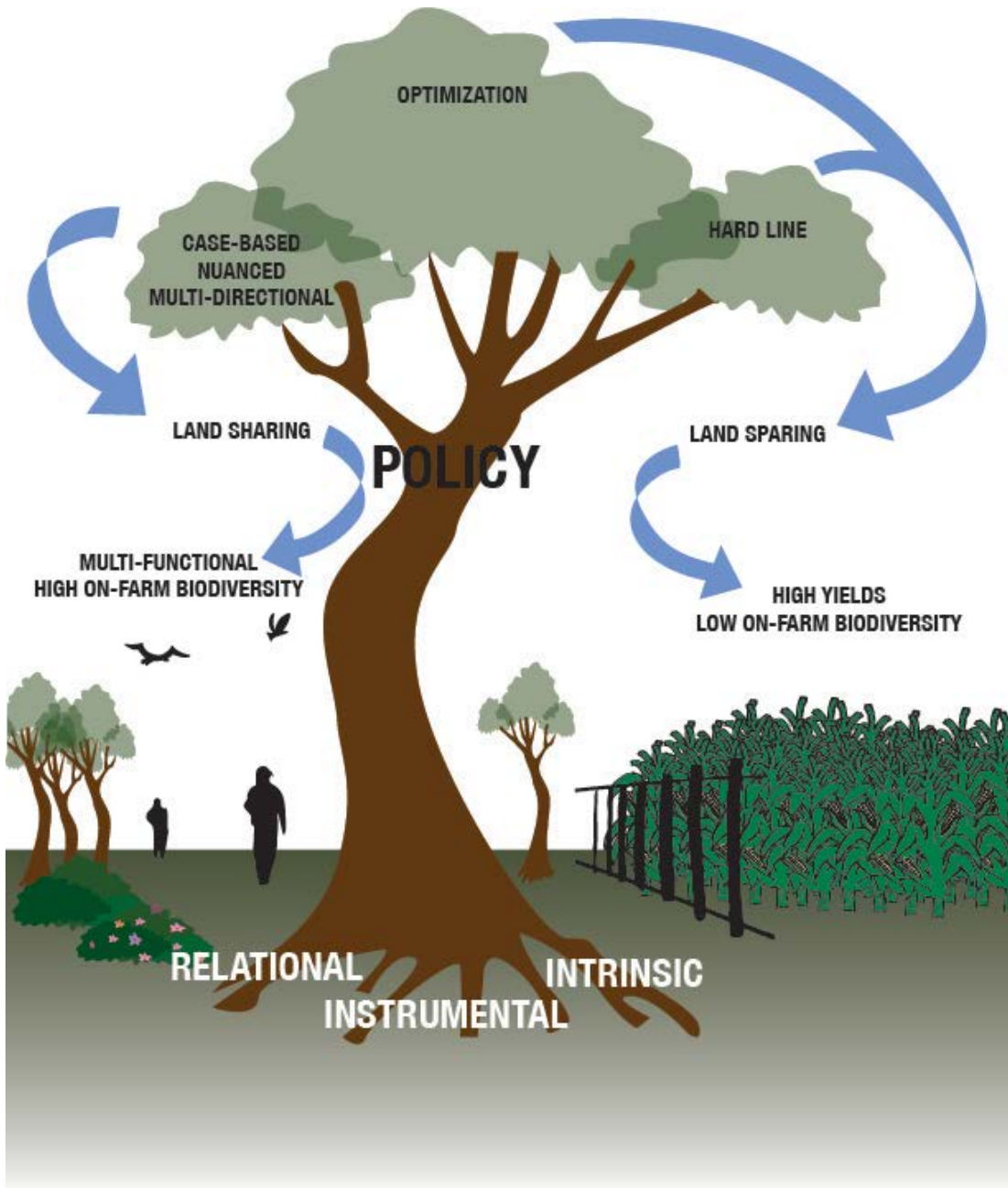
<https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/counting-agroecology>



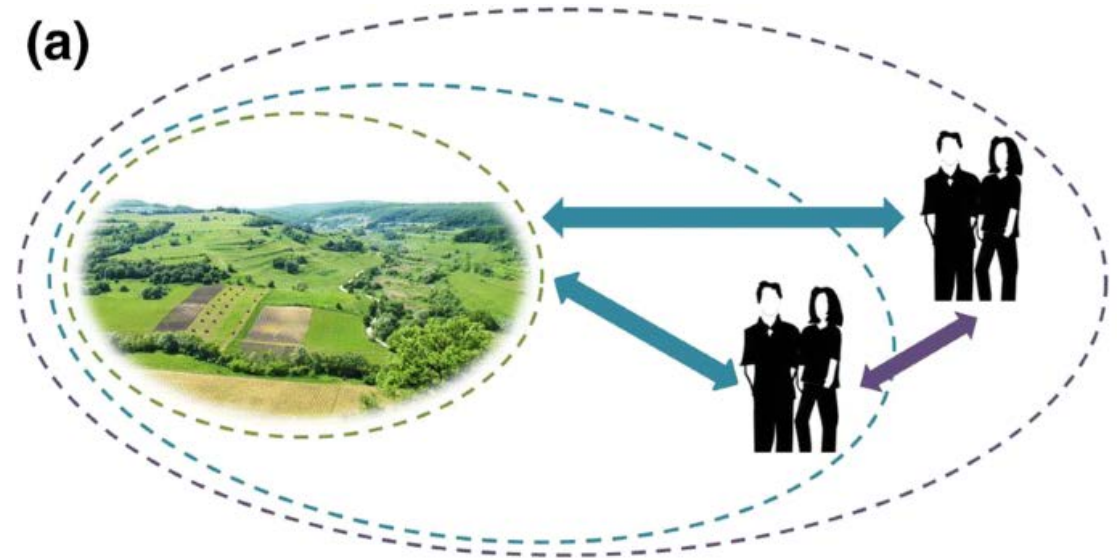
## USDA Climate Hubs

- **Research and Science Information Synthesis**
- **Tool Development, Technology Exchange, and Implementation Assistance**
- **Stakeholder Education, Outreach, and Engagement**

# The importance of relationships for change



(a)

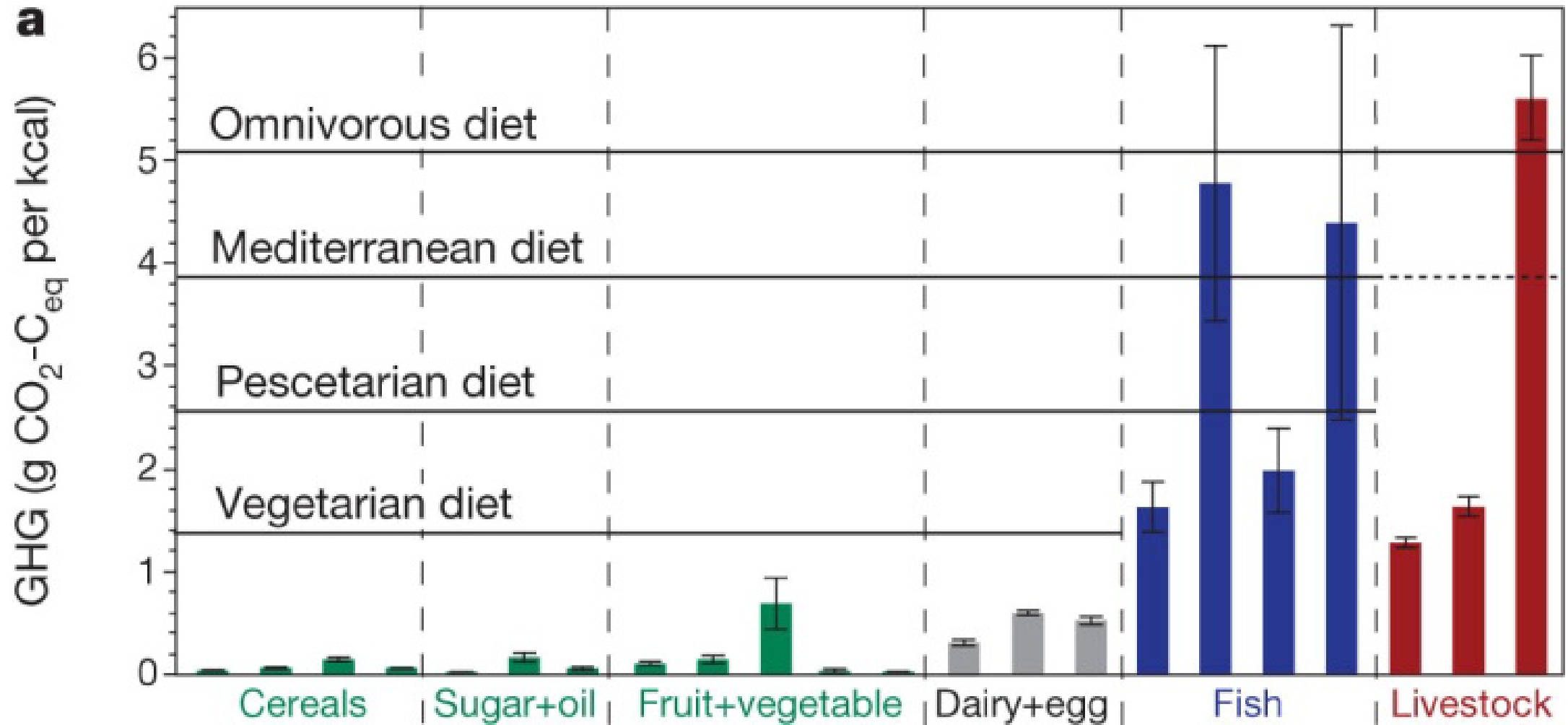


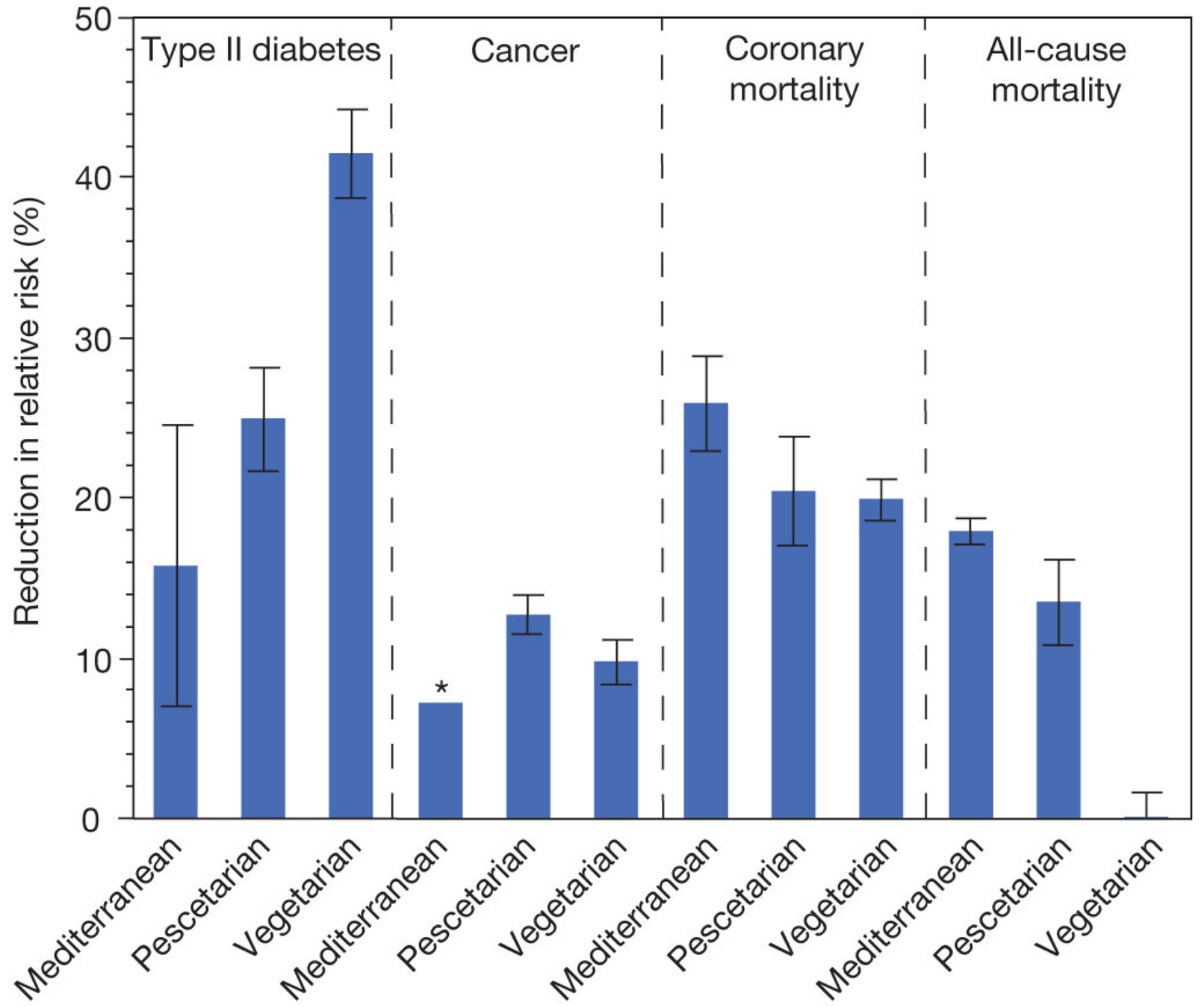
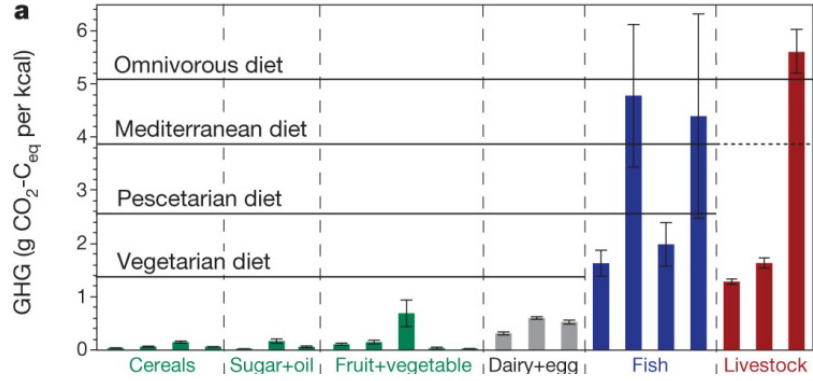
Allen et al. 2017  
Riechers et al. 2020  
Chapman et al. 2019

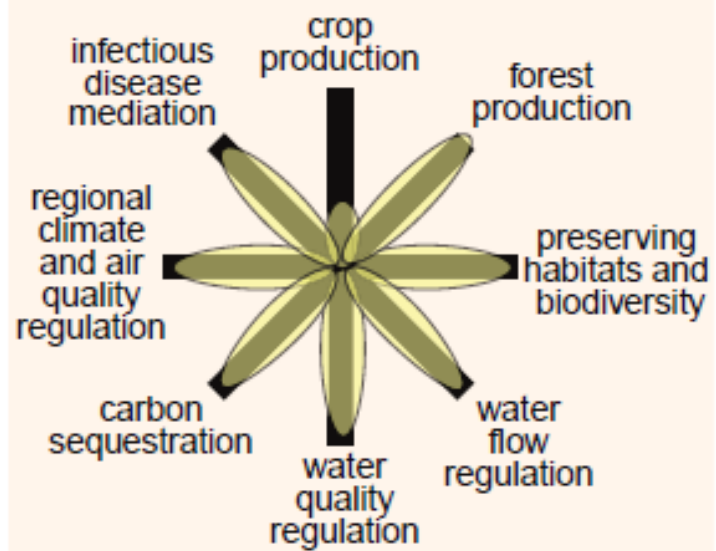
A top-down view of a white oval plate filled with food. The base is a thick layer of bright green mashed peas. Scattered on top are several pieces of golden-brown, fried chicken. On the right side, there is a large, dark green leaf that has been fried, showing some charring. Below the leaf are some slices of what appear to be fried onions or similar vegetables. The plate is set on a light-colored, speckled granite countertop.

**What About  
Consumers?**

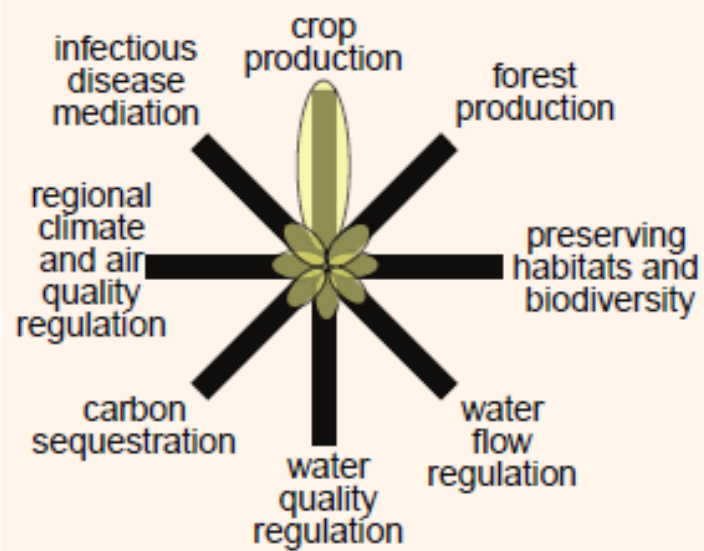
Lifecycle GHG emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>eq</sub>) for 22 different food types.



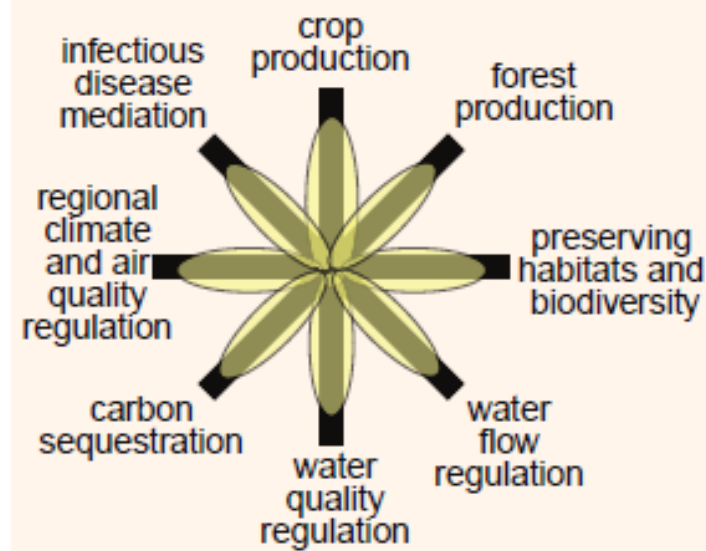




natural ecosystem

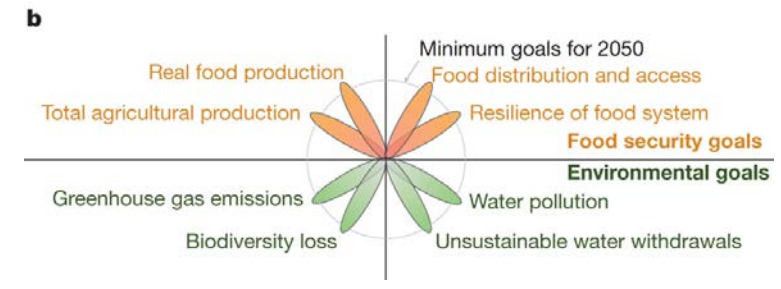
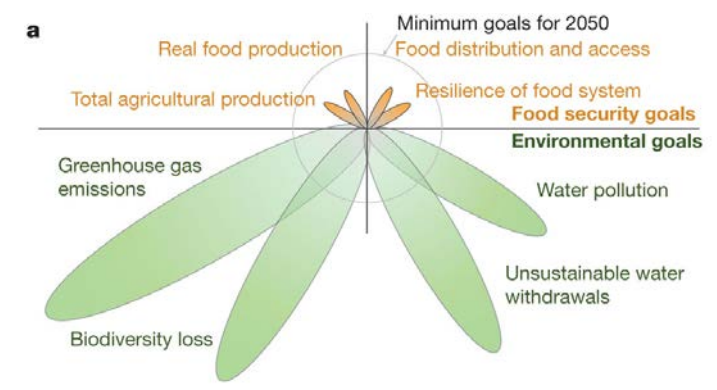


intensive cropland



cropland with restored ecosystem services





Solutions for a cultivated planet

Foley et al. 2011



Thank You &  
Questions?

[john.quinn@furman.edu](mailto:john.quinn@furman.edu)



FURMAN