

Mitigação do aquecimento global: Sequestro de CO₂

Prof. Yuri Lopes Zinn

Relembrando...

- Aumento anual de CO₂ atmosférico: 1.9% (média 2000-2008), ou ~45% das 7.9 Pg (Bi ton.) de CO₂ emitido. De 280 ppm em 1750 a 385 em 2008;
- Aumento anual de CH₄: 14 ppb em 1970's, ca. 0 em 2008. De 715 ppb em 1750 a 1.770 ppb em 2005 (recorde para 650 ka);
- Aumento anual de N₂O: 0.26%. De 270 ppb em 1750 a 320 ppb em 2005 (recorde para 650 ka). 60% do fluxo concentrado nos trópicos, 10% no Brasil (Mellilo et al. 2001)

Definições

- Estratégias de mitigação do aquecimento global: manejo de radiação, bioenergia, sequestro de C (geoengenharia ou eng. planetária)
- Manejo de radiação inclui dispersão de aerosols esp. (SO_2), espelhos orbitais, nucleação de nuvens, manejo de albedo;
- Uso de bioenergia reduz o uso de combustíveis fósseis, e é esp. importante para metano;
- Sequestro de C pode ser definido como remoção de CO_2 da atmosfera e sua imobilização em outros reservatórios.

Tipos de sequestro de C

- Geológico – injeção de CO₂ em camadas geológicas inertes. Tradicional no aumento de eficiência da exploração de petróleo
- Como carbonatos
- Fixação por fotossíntese – implica em manejo da biomassa resultante:
 - Oceânica – fertilização por Fe
 - Por algas em sistemas artificiais
 - Em florestas e madeira

Tipos de sequestro de C

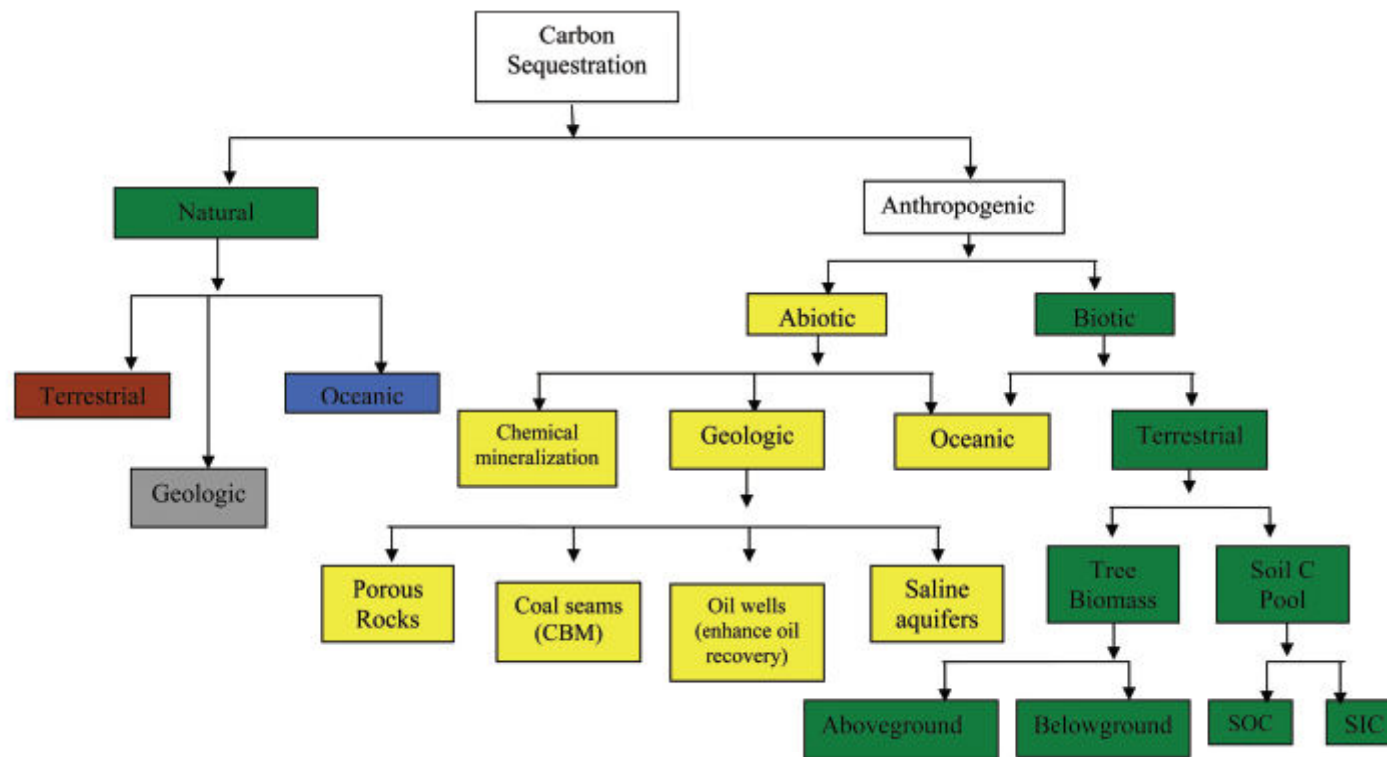


Fig. 4. Natural and anthropogenically driven processes of carbon sequestration (Redrawn from Lal, 2007).

Sequestro de COS: definição

- Parte da biomassa fixada é parcialmente decomposta pelas cadeias decompositoras (*food cohorts* ou *guilds*) da biota,
- gerando CO₂ mas também matéria orgânica particulada (MOP), compostos orgânicos simples, e substâncias húmicas, que
- São incorporados no solo, por um tempo variável com a “qualidade”, tamanho, textura, profundidade, aeração, etc.

Sequestro de COS: *win-win*

- O COS é importante como fonte de C para a biota, e nutrientes às plantas. O sequestro de COS melhora a qualidade do solo e reduz o CO₂ atmosférico (Lal, 2004, *Science*). Não há “dano colateral”;
- Aumento de MOS é requisito em qualquer tipo de recuperação ou aumento de qualidade de solo.

História da agricultura e arado

- Agricultura: 11.000 anos, Mesopotâmia
- Irrigação: 9.500 anos, Suméria
- Primeiro arado “*ard*”: 5.000 anos, Mesopotâmia
- Tração animal: 3.000 anos, vale do Indus
- Uso de esterco: 900 a.C., Grécia
- Salitre (*saltpeter*): 1650 a.D., Alemanha
- Dust Bowl, 1930, Midwest, EUA
- Plantio direto & cia. – 1950, Corn Belt, EUA

Evolution of the plow over 10,000 years and the rationale for no-till farming



6 to 8 Millennia B.P.

Fig. 1. One of the earliest tillage tools that evolved from “digging sticks” to be pulled by animals or humans, sometimes referred to as the “ard”. (Redrawn from Glob, 1951, and others).



5th to 10th Century A.D.

Fig. 2. Early model of the “iron share” plows with coulter designed to cut a thin strip in the sod share that would slice into the soil and ride up the moldboard and subsequently be inverted. (Redrawn from White, 1967; Fowler, 2002; Lerche, 1994; and others)



Fig. 6. No-till soybean seeded through the crop residue.



Fig. 3. A large modern moldboard plow used in the north-central U.S. agricultural production areas.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 5. Typical scenes from the mid-1930 “dust bowl” days in the Great Plains of the U.S.: (a) intense dust storms in Texas; (b) deposition of windblown soils on a farm site.

Perdas de COS com o cultivo do solo

- Teoria de sistemas: conjunto de partes que interagem formando um conjunto funcional. Mudança de um fator muda todo o sistema.
- Diversas consequências do cultivo anual, em destaque: aumento da aeração da camada, redução no tamanho e estabilidade de agregados, e da susceptibilidade à erosão
- Estes 3 processos favorecem perdas de COS por oxidação da MOS e/ou sua remoção da área.

Perdas históricas de COS com o cultivo do solo

- Ao longo da história da agricultura, foram estimadas em 66 a 90 Pg de C do solo, que
- somados aos 46 Pg de C-biomassa de vegetação destruídos antes do cultivo,
- Respondiam por 90% do aumento em CO₂ atmosférico até os 1930's.
- Então, estima-se que 50 a 70 Pg possam ser sequestrados em solos agrícolas em 25-50 anos. Lal, R. 2001. Myths and facts... SSSA sp. Publi. 57

Soil and Trouble

WHEN PEOPLE INTENSIVELY TILL FIELDS and clear-cut forests, they can damage or destroy topsoil that took centuries to accumulate. Just how vulnerable soils are depends on underlying conditions. Mismanaged soils in windswept lands can easily turn into desert, for example, and saline soils can become salt-encrusted wastelands.

This map shows the main barriers to productive farming, along with erosion risk, derived from climatic and soil conditions. Overlaid as cross-hatching are regions reported to be highly or very highly degraded according to a global survey of soil experts published in 1990. The hot spots illustrate examples of the worst soil degradation, from the most common physical type—water erosion—to chemical forms, such as that caused by pollution from industrial chemicals and war.

An interactive version of this map appears online at www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/summary/304/5677/1614.

SOURCES: Adapted from Major Land Resource Constraints map created April 2004 by P. Reich and H. Eswaran of USDA/NRCS Soil Survey Division, World Soil Resources, Washington, D.C.; from WSR Soil Climate Map and FAO Soil Map of the World, 1995; GLASOD data (L. R. Oldeman et al., 1991) provided by K. Sebastian, IPRI. Data on compaction in Europe from SOV EUR/ISRIC (2000).

- PHYSICAL DEGRADATION
- ▲ CHEMICAL DEGRADATION

High and very high levels of soil degradation per Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (GLASOD)

- Highly erodable by wind or water
- Few constraints

Climate Constraints

- High temperatures
- Seasonal cold
- Seasonally excess water
- Seasonal dryness
- Continuous cold
- Continuous dryness

Physical Constraints

- High shrink/swell potential
- Minor root restricting layer
- Low structural stability
- Impeded drainage
- Low water holding capacity
- Shallow soils

Chemical Constraints

- Low organic matter
- High anion exchange capacity
- High aluminum
- Calcareous, gypseous condition
- Low nutrient holding capacity
- Low moisture and nutrient status
- High phosphorus, nitrogen, and organic retention
- High organic matter
- Salinity/alkalinity

NOTE: Acid sulfate condition (0.09% of total map area) and steep lands (obscured by erosion risk) are not shown.



UNITED STATES
erosion
Decades of water erosion on tilled fields has degraded soil across the Midwest and Great Plains, although no-till agriculture has recently stemmed losses.



CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE
compaction
Soviet-era intensive tillage has left 11% of topsoil across Central and Eastern Europe too densely packed to allow sufficient water and nutrients to reach plant roots.



IRAQ *pollution*
During the first Gulf War, 40 million tons of Kuwaiti soil were drenched with oil. Experts fear that soils in Iraq are being damaged by fuel and other chemicals spilled during the current conflict.



KAZAKHSTAN & UZBEKISTAN
pollution, desertification
Shrinkage of the Aral Sea, due to diversion of water from its tributaries, has exposed a seabed laced with fertilizers and pesticides. The tainted dust is picked up by the wind and poisons farmland.



CHINA *desertification*
The expansion of deserts due to farming and grazing stokes the country's famous dust storms.



WESTERN EUROPE
sealing
Covering of soils with buildings and roads has put beyond use large swaths of prime soil in European cities.



AMAZON *erosion*
Slash-and-burn agriculture in the Amazon exposes poor tropical soils that can sustain crops for only a few years before nutrients wash away.



HIMALAYAS *erosion*
Overgrazing and deforestation have spurred widespread soil erosion in the lower Himalaya Mountains, where natural rates are already high because of monsoonal rains.



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA *nutrient depletion*
Fields rarely left fallow and the scavenging of vegetation and dung have conspired to mine the soil of nutrients.



AUSTRALIA *salinization*
Removal of vegetation has allowed the water table to lift underlying salts, leading to barren landscapes such as this one in Western Australia's wheat belt.



CHINA *erosion*
1.6 billion tons of soil per year wash into the Yellow River from China's Loess Plateau, which has the highest rates of water erosion in the world.

Danos da agricultura ao solo – Science, 2010

Tempo e manejo

SSSAJ: Volume 71: Number 5 • September–October 2007

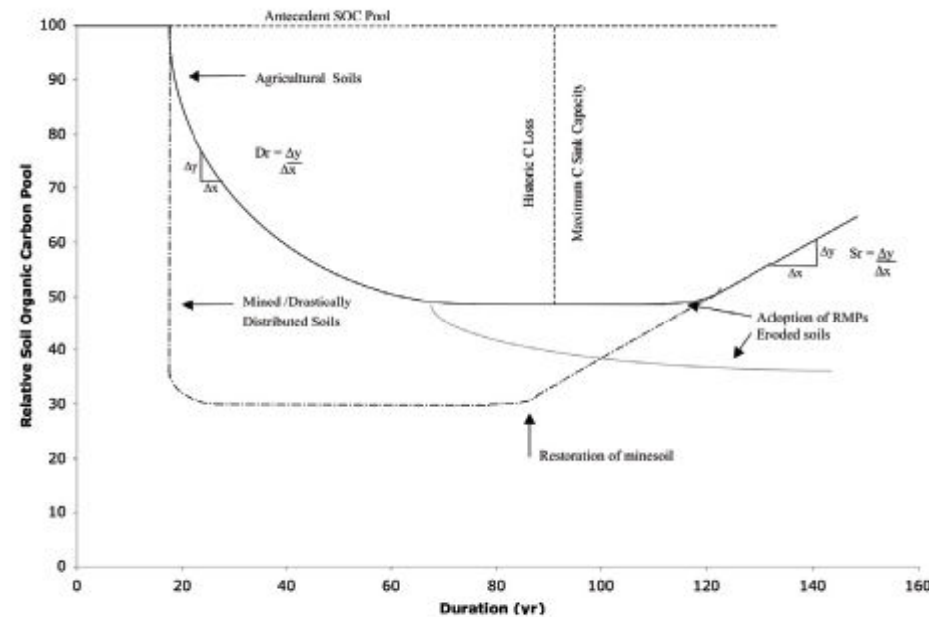


Fig. 6. Effect of land use change on soil organic C depletion and of adoption of best management practices on soil organic C sequestration.

- Esquema idealizado de decréscimo inicial e sequestro após boas práticas de manejo serem adotadas. Lal, R.2007.

Como? Diminuir perdas e aumentar ganhos

- Lal, R.
Eur. J.
Soil Sci.
60, 2009

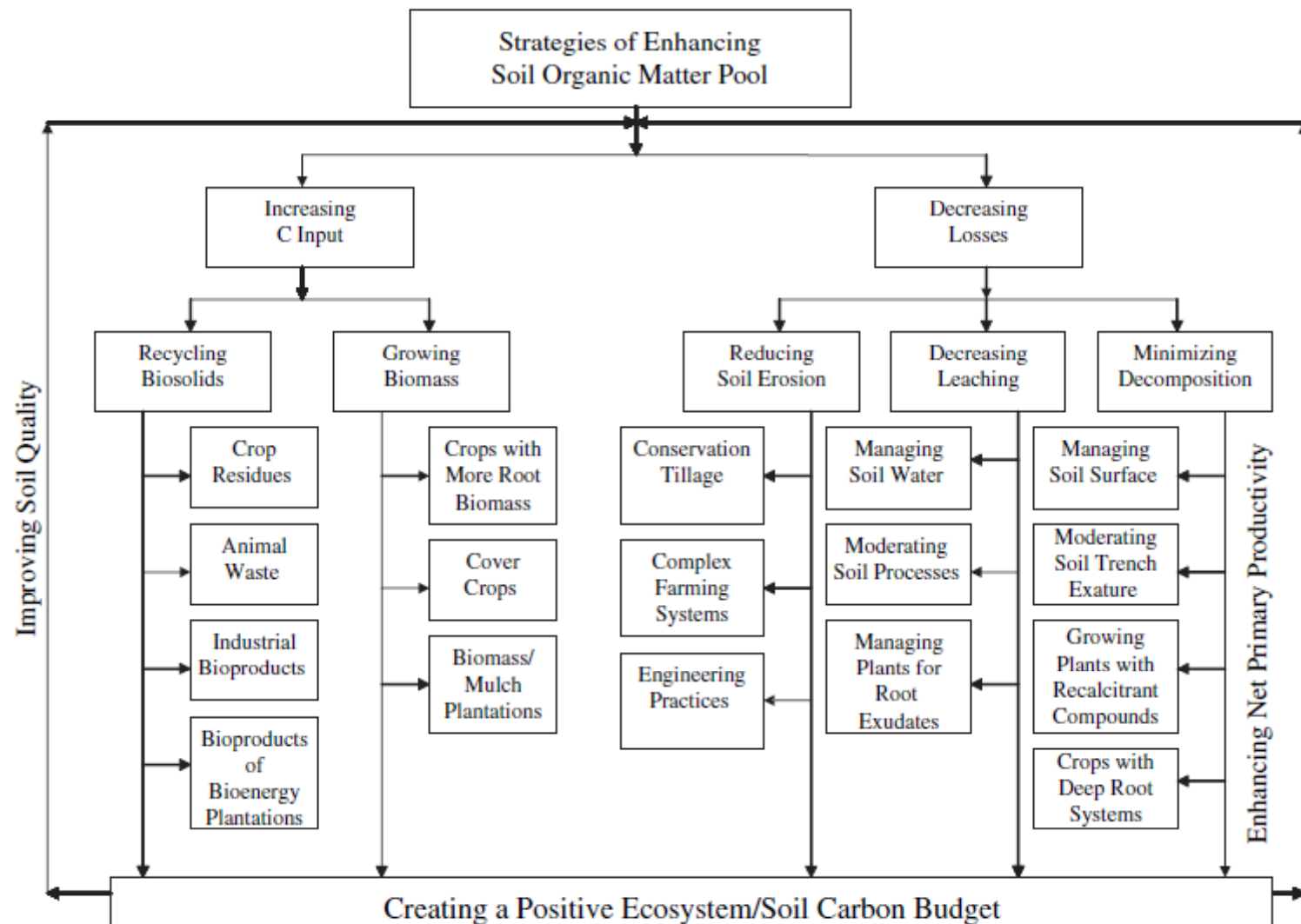


Figure 1 Strategies of enhancing and preserving the soil organic matter pool.

Aumento de MOS=sequestro de COS

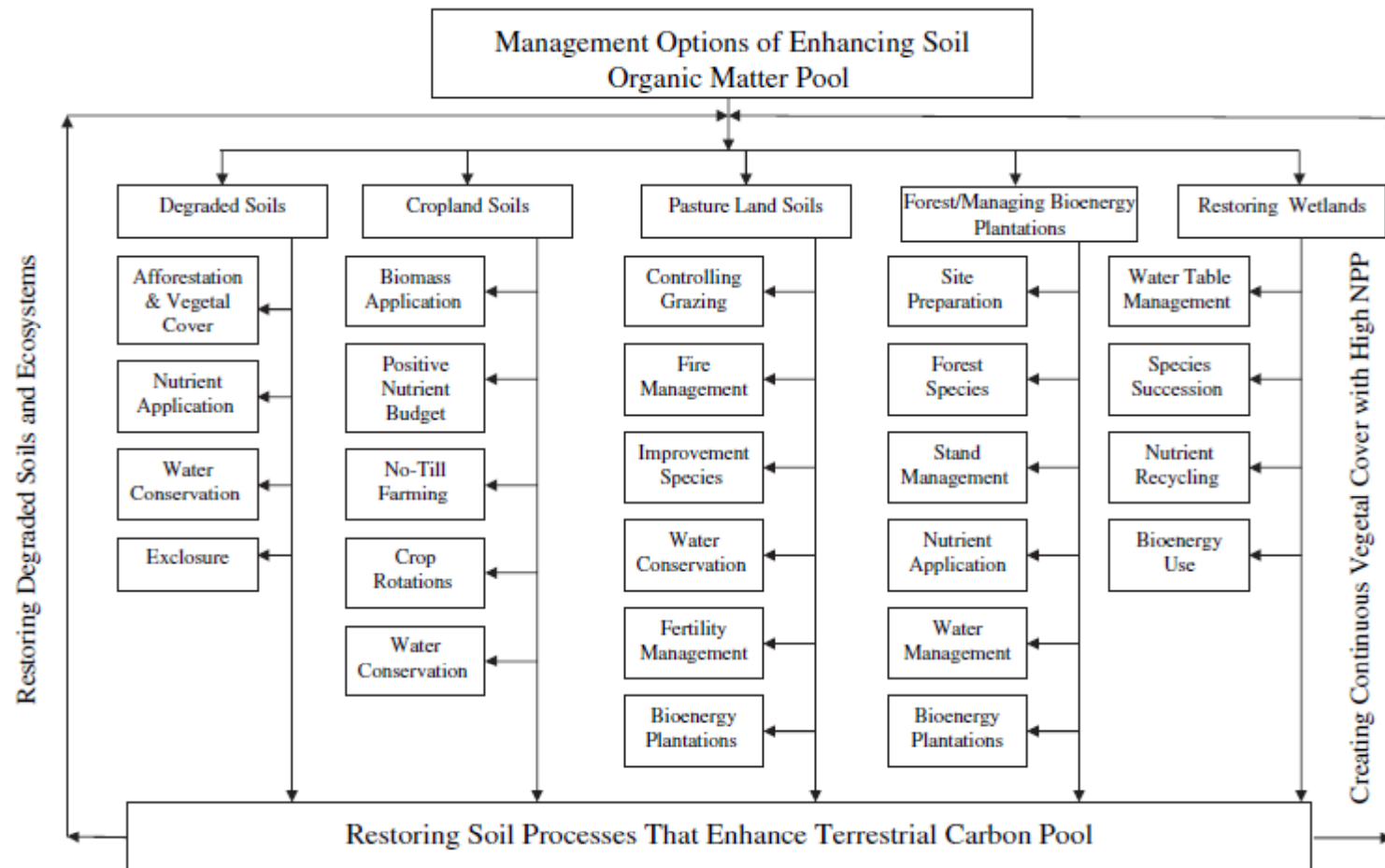


Figure 2 Technological options for enhancing organic carbon pool in soils of managed ecosystems.

Estimativas de potencial

- Soils of the U.S. cropland, through a widespread adoption of RMPs have the potential to sequester 144–432 Tg of SOC year⁻¹ ([Lal et al., Soil Sci. 168, 2003](#))

Potencial de sequestro de COS: adubação orgânica

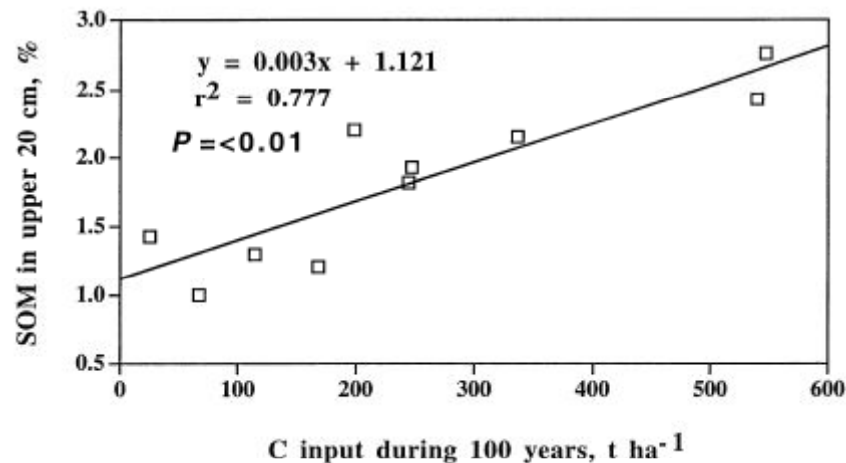


Fig. 1 Total C input (with residues and manure) and organic matter level for conventionally cultivated plots of Sanborn Field

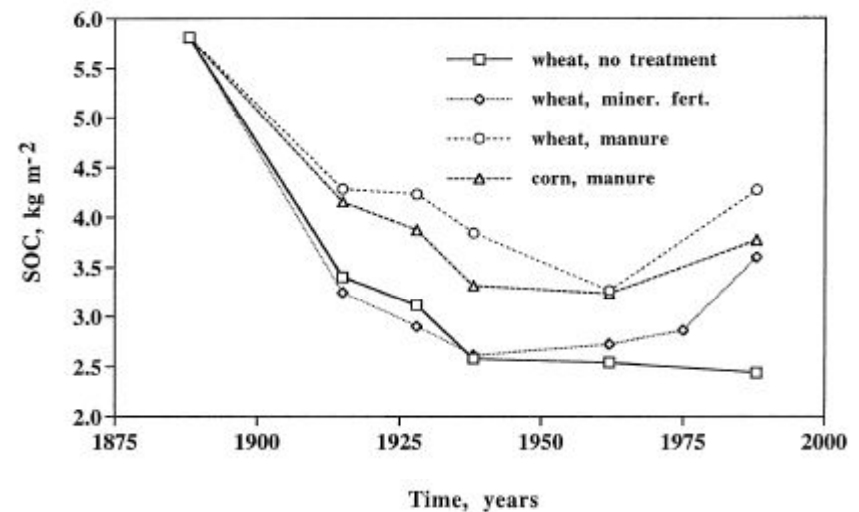


Fig. 2 Soil organic C dynamics in some Sanborn Field plots with common monocrops

- A partir de 1950, resíduos passaram a ser deixados sobre o solo. (Midwest, EUA)
- G.A. Buyanovsky 7 G.H. Wagner. Changing role of cultivated land in the global carbon cycle. Biol Fertil Soils (1998) 27 :242–245

Potencial de sequestro de COS: adubação orgânica

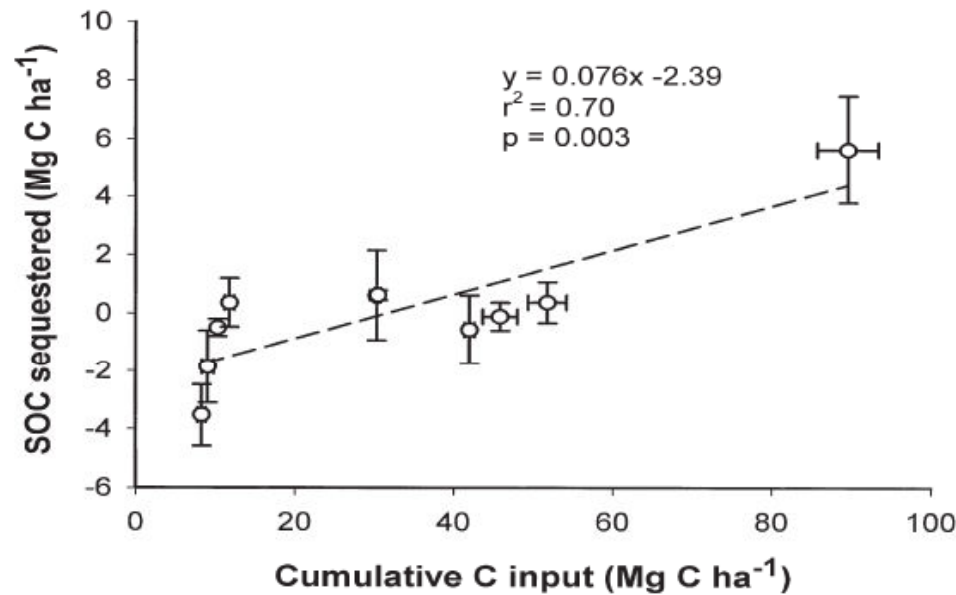


Fig. 1. Relationship between sequestered soil organic carbon (SOC) and cumulative carbon (C) input across the 10 different cropping systems at the LTRAS site (Long-Term Research on Agricultural Systems, Davis, CA, USA). Vertical and horizontal error bars indicate standard errors from the means of the SOC sequestered and cumulative C input level, respectively.

1082

SOIL SCI. SOC. AM. J., VOL. 69, JULY-AUGUST 2005

- Kong et al, 2005.
- 10 anos de cultivos, clima mediterrâneo, Entisols.

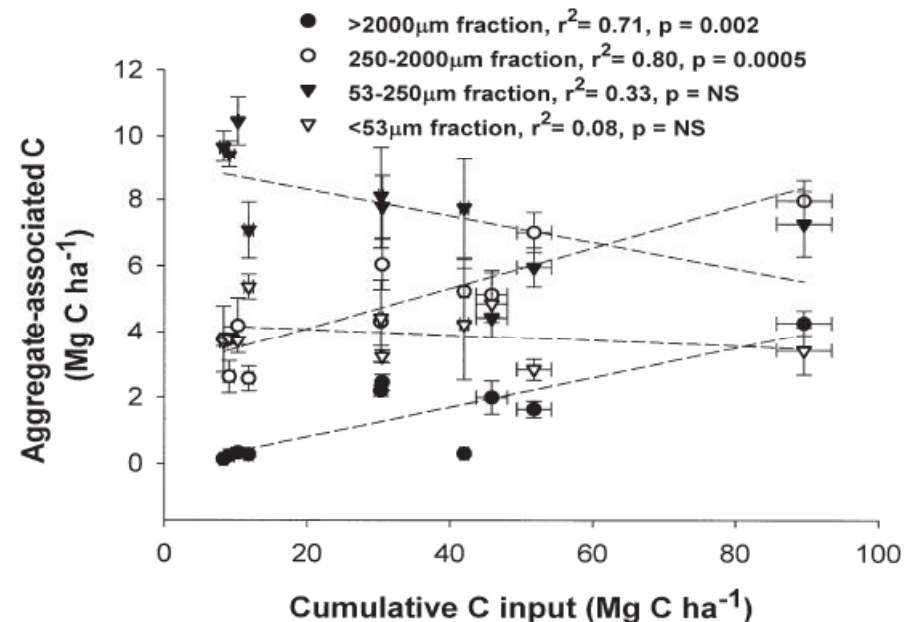


Fig. 2. Trends in aggregate-associated carbon (C) across the C input gradient determined for the 10 cropping systems at the LTRAS site (Long-Term Research on Agricultural Systems, Davis, CA, USA). Vertical and horizontal error bars indicate standard errors from the means of the aggregate-associated C and cumulative C input level, respectively.

Potencial de sequestro de COS: adubação orgânica

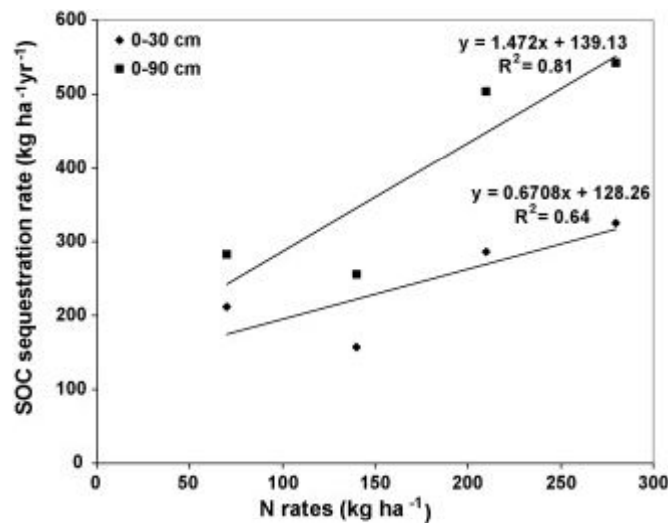
Quadro 1. Estoques totais de carbono orgânico (COT) e nitrogênio (NT) nas profundidades de 0-10 cm, 10-20 cm e 0-20 cm, de um Argissolo Vermelho-Amarelo, de acordo com as adubações, mineral e orgânica, e em Floresta Atlântica

Adubo mineral	Adubo orgânico		Média	Adubo orgânico		Média
	0	AO		0	AO	
	—— COT, Mg ha ⁻¹ ——			—— NT, Mg ha ⁻¹ ——		
	0-10 cm					
FA	35,00 ± 5,29			2,59 ± 0,41		
0	18,87 b ⁽¹⁾	23,35 a	21,10	1,54 b	1,98 a	1,76
AM1	21,65 b	26,50 a	24,07	1,64 b	2,11 a	1,87
AM2	20,61 b	25,91 a	23,26	1,56 b	2,09 a	1,82
	10-20 cm					
FA	27,21 ± 2,00			2,19 ± 0,16		
0	18,04 b ⁽¹⁾	22,72 a	20,38	1,53 b	1,86 a	1,69
AM1	18,12 b	24,81 a	21,46	1,56 b	2,02 a	1,79
AM2	19,38 b	24,14 a	21,76	1,44 b	1,95 a	1,69
	0-20 cm					
FA	63,95 ± 5,49			4,88 ± 0,51		
0	36,92 b ⁽¹⁾	48,06 a	42,49	3,07 b	3,84 a	3,45
AM1	39,71 b	51,30 a	45,50	3,20 b	4,13 a	3,66
AM2	39,98 b	50,05 a	45,01	3,01 b	4,04 a	3,52

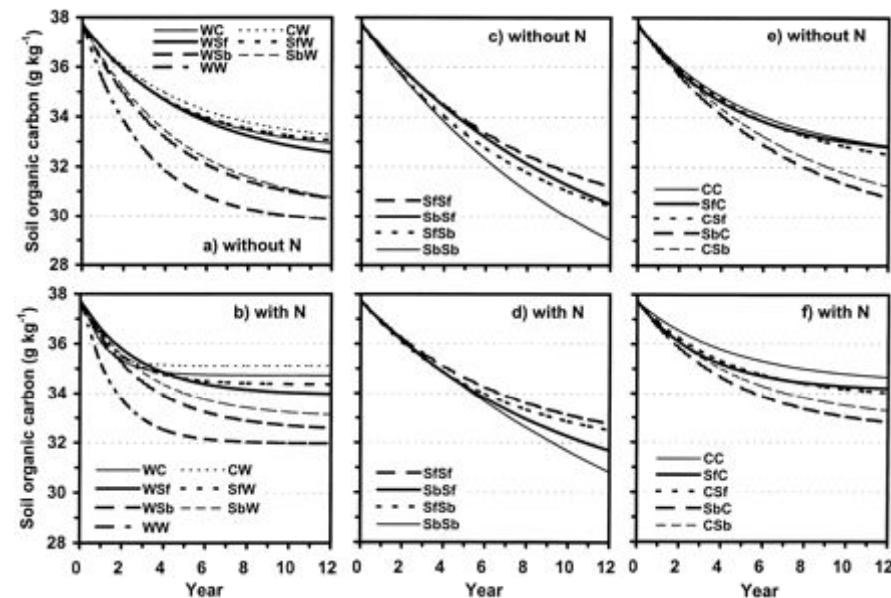
⁽¹⁾ Médias seguidas de mesma letra minúscula, na linha, não diferem entre si a 5 % (teste F). FA: Floresta Atlântica; 0: testemunha; AM1: 250 kg ha⁻¹ de 4-14-8 + 20 kg ha⁻¹ de N em cobertura; AM2: 500 kg ha⁻¹ de 4-14-8 + 40 kg ha⁻¹ de N em cobertura; AO: 40 m³ ha⁻¹.

- Leite et al., RBCS, 2003

Potencial de sequestro de COS: adubação mineral



- Jagadamma et al., 2007. 23 anos, Illinois



- Studdert & Echeverria, 2000. 12 anos, Argentina

Potencial de sequestro de COS: *conservation tillage*

244 J. Dieckow et al.

Table 2 Soil organic carbon concentration and stock, and annual carbon addition

Management system ^a	C concentration /g kg ⁻¹						C stock /t ha ⁻¹								Annual C addition /t ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹
	0–5 cm		5–10 cm		10–20 cm		0–5 cm		5–10 cm		10–20 cm		0–20 cm		
Campo Grande (sandy clay Ferralsol)															
NV	35.4	a ^b	20.9	a	18.3	a	16.64	a	10.66	a	21.47	a	48.77	a	–
CT	16.5	c	20.8	a	17.7	a	7.80	c	10.03	a	21.63	a	39.46	b	1.30
NT	23.6	b	18.8	a	18.0	a	11.09	b	9.71	a	21.37	a	42.17	b	1.34
Dourados (clayey Ferralsol)															
NV	25.8	a	20.8	a	16.7	a	13.55	a	10.60	a	20.40	a	44.55	a	–
CT	20.3	b	19.0	a	16.9	a	10.66	b	9.78	a	20.99	a	41.43	b	1.59
NT	21.4	b	18.1	a	16.3	a	11.24	b	9.64	a	20.36	a	41.24	b	2.13
Santo Angelo (clayey Ferralsol)															
NV	33.3	a	24.4	a	20.0	a	21.31	a	16.47	a	26.63	a	64.41	a	–
CT	22.6	c	20.9	b	17.1	b	14.46	c	13.93	b	22.18	b	50.57	b	2.47
NT	27.2	b	20.2	b	17.4	b	17.41	b	13.67	b	23.21	b	54.29	b	2.58
Eldorado do Sul (sandy clay loam Acrisol)															
NV	17.0	a	12.6	a	10.3	a	12.75	a	9.89	a	16.68	a	39.32	a	–
CT	9.1	c	8.8	b	8.6	b	6.83	c	6.90	b	14.03	b	27.76	c	4.07
NT	13.9	b	8.8	b	8.4	b	10.43	b	6.72	b	13.93	b	31.08	b	4.02

^aNV, native vegetation of Cerrado in Campo Grande and Dourados, and of grassland in Santo Angelo and Eldorado do Sul; CT, conventional tillage; NT, no-till.

^bResults followed by the same letter in the same column and within the same experimental site do not differ significantly according to Tukey test ($P < 0.10$).

- European Journal of Soil Science, 60, 240–249, 2009

Potencial de sequestro de COS: pastagens

- A grande biomassa, atividade e ciclagem radicular em gramíneas favorece o sequestro de COS (e recupera a agregação)
- Pastagens nativas (*rangelands*) ocupam 51% da Terra

Table 6

SOC sequestration potential of adopting recommended agricultural practices on world croplands and restoring desertified and degraded ecosystems

Ecosystem	Potential of C sequestration	Reference
1. World cropland soils	0.7–0.9 Pg C/year	Lal and Bruce (1999)
2. World desertified lands	0.9–1.9 Pg C/year	Lal et al. (1999)
3. World degraded lands	3.0 Pg C/year	Lal (1997)
4. USA cropland	75–208 Tg C/year	Lal et al. (1998)
5. USA grazing land	18–90 Tg C/year	Follett et al. (2000)
6. Restoration of degraded lands	1.5–2 Pg C/year	Squires et al. (1995)

Potencial de sequestro de COS: “pastagens”

Vol 457|26 February 2009

nature

NEWS & VIEWS



GLOBAL CHANGE

Carbon in idle croplands

Geoffrey M. Henebry

The collapse of the Soviet Union had diverse consequences, not least the abandonment of crop cultivation in many areas. One result has been the vast accumulation of soil organic carbon in the areas affected.

Com o abandono de fazendas na ex-URSS, COS começou a ser sequestrado a 1 Mg ha^{-1} ano, 15 depois a 47 (maior que florestas). Total estimado: 8 Tg/ano. Vuichard et al. 2008

Potencial de sequestro de COS: florestas nativas

Vol 457 | 19 February 2009

nature

NEWS & VIEWS

CARBON CYCLE

Sink in the African jungle

Helene C. Muller-Landau

Apparently pristine African tropical forests are increasing in tree biomass, making them net absorbers of carbon dioxide. Is this a sign of atmospheric change, or of recovery from past trauma?

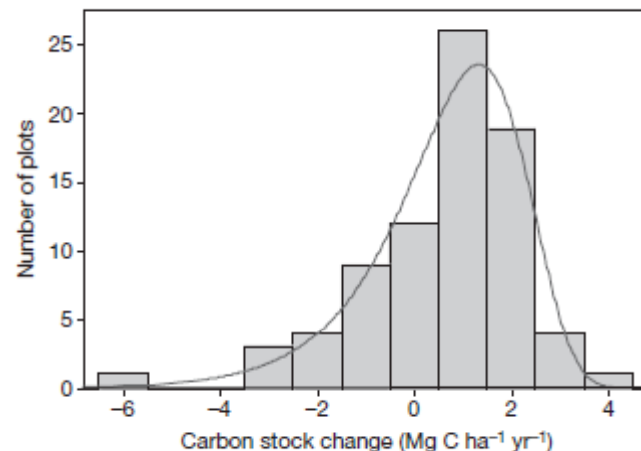


Figure 1 | Histogram of annualized change in carbon stocks from 79 long-term monitoring plots across 10 countries in Africa. Results presented are weighted by sampling effort (plot size and census-interval length), and fitted three-parameter Weibull distribution.

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Figure 1 | Getting bigger. Lewis *et al.*³ show that apparently undisturbed African tropical forests are currently increasing in tree biomass each year, and act as carbon sinks. But it is impossible to say how long this will continue.

Potencial de sequestro de COS: florestas plantadas

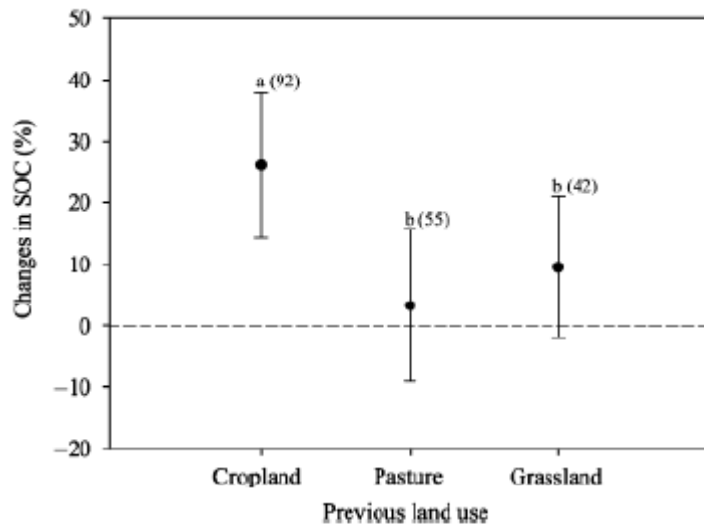


Fig. 1 Influence of previous land use on changes in SOC stocks after afforestation. The error bars are the standard errors of the mean. A different letter means a difference significant at $P < 0.05$. The number of observations is indicated in parentheses. The mean age of plantation is 23.3 years and the mean depth of sampling is 34.2 cm. SOC, soil organic carbon.

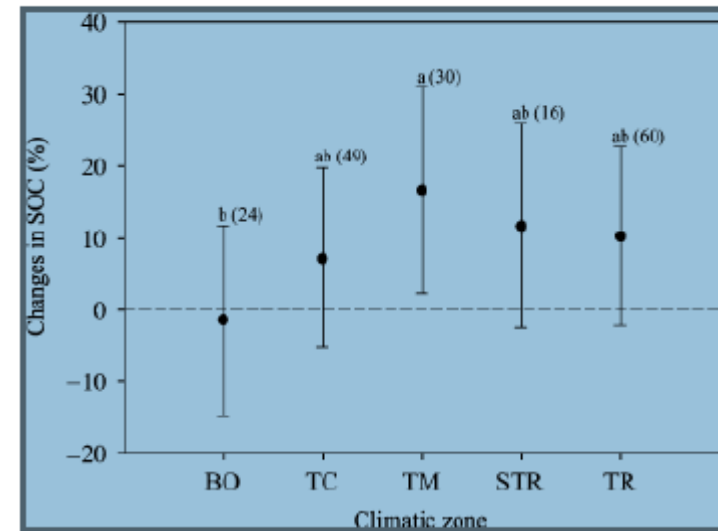


Fig. 2 Influence of different climatic zones on changes in SOC stocks after afforestation. The error bars are the standard errors of the mean. A different letter means a difference significant at $P < 0.10$. The number of observations is indicated in parentheses. The mean age of plantation is 22.9 years and the mean depth of sampling is 34.7 cm. BO, boreal; TC, temperate continental; TM, temperate maritime; STR, subtropical; TR, tropical. SOC, soil organic carbon.

- Laganière et al. 2007. Carbon accumulation in agricultural soils after afforestation: a meta-analysis. *Global Change Biology* (2010) 16, 439–453

Potencial de sequestro de COS: florestas plantadas

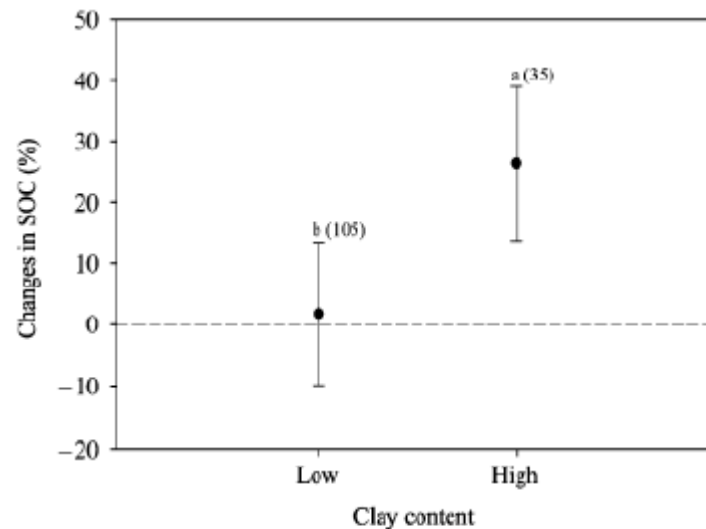


Fig. 3 Influence of soil clay content on changes in SOC stocks after afforestation. The error bars are the standard errors of the mean. A different letter means a difference significant at $P < 0.05$. The number of observations is indicated in parentheses. The mean age of plantation is 24.6 years and the mean depth of sampling is 37.2 cm. SOC, soil organic carbon.

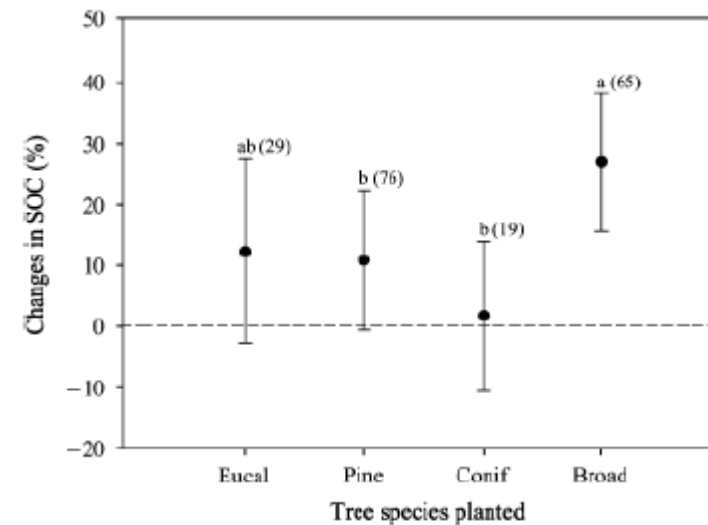


Fig. 6 Influence of tree species planted on changes in SOC stocks after afforestation. The error bars are the standard errors of the mean. A different letter means a difference significant at $P < 0.05$. The number of observations is indicated in parentheses. The mean age of plantation is 23.3 years and the mean depth of sampling is 34.2 cm. Eucal, *Eucalyptus* spp.; Conif, coniferous (excluding pine); Broad, broadleaf excluding *Eucalyptus* spp.; SOC, soil organic carbon.

Potencial de sequestro de COS: florestas plantadas no Brasil

- No Cerrado, até o 1º corte, há perda de COS

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Y.L. Zinn et al. / Forest Ecology and Management 166 (2002) 285–294

Table 3

Soil organic carbon (SOC) at different layers^a and total per hectare (0–60 cm)

Treatment ^b	Soil organic carbon (g C kg ⁻¹ soil)					Total SOC, 0–60 cm (Mg ha ⁻¹)
	0–5 cm	5–10 cm	10–20 cm	20–40 cm	40–60 cm	
<i>Pinus</i> (clayey Oxisol)	19.3 b	15.4 ab	12.4 ab	13.9 a	11.3 a	65.75
<i>Cer.</i> (clayey Oxisol)	23.8 a	17.6 a	14.5 a	14.4 a	11.2 a	74.06
<i>Euc.</i> (loamy Oxisol)	18.3 b	14.8 b	10.2 c	8.5 b	5.9 b	59.84
<i>Cer.</i> (loamy Oxisol)	23.8 a	15.6 ab	10.9 bc	7.0 bc	4.8 bc	56.83
<i>Euc.</i> (sandy Entisol)	9.3 c	9.4 c	6.4 d	4.5 d	3.7 c	41.64
<i>Cer.</i> (sandy Entisol)	18.0 b	10.2 c	6.7 d	5.7 cd	4.9 bc	50.43



ELSEVIER

Forest Ecology and Management 166 (2002) 285–294

Forest Ecology
and
Management

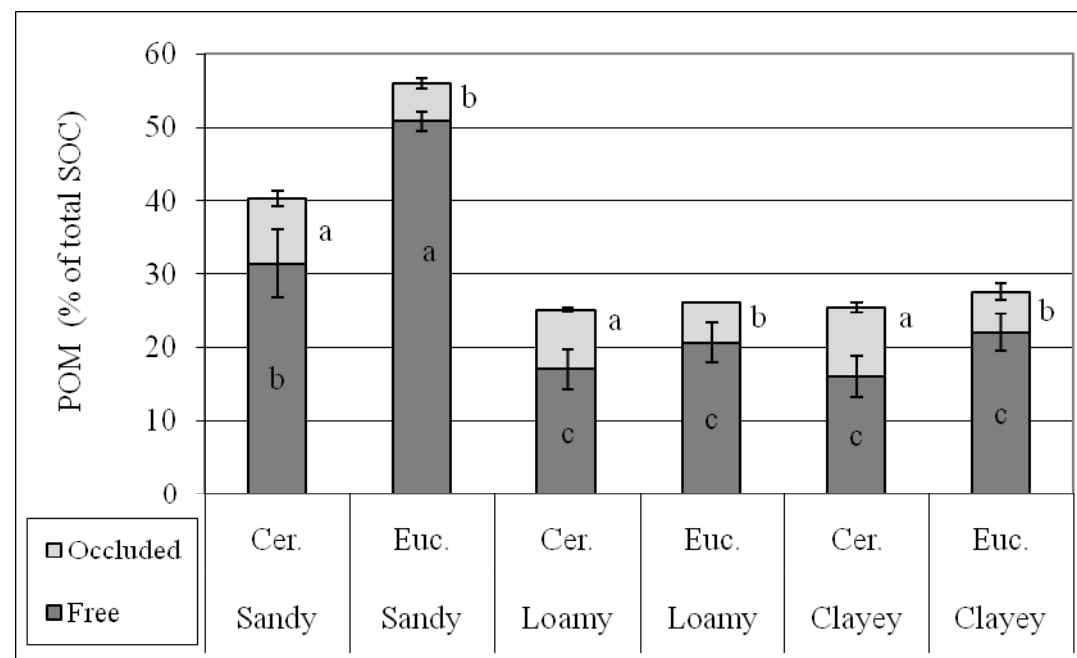
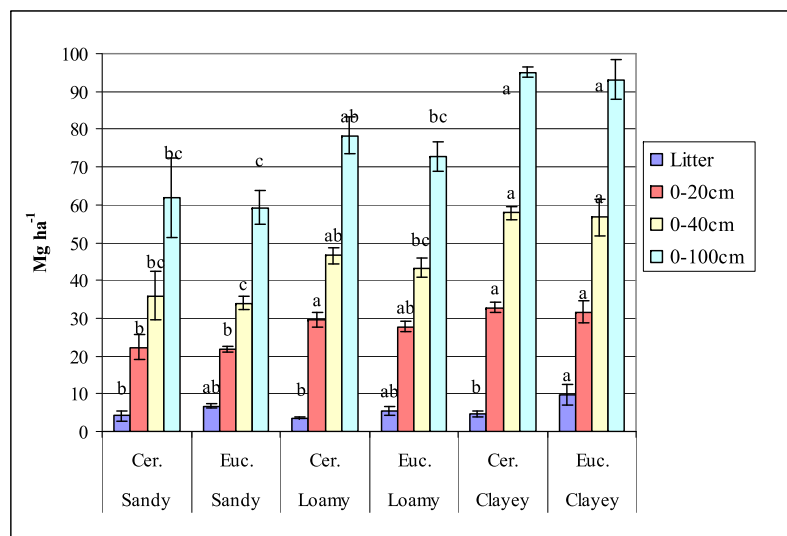
www.elsevier.com/locate/foreco

Soil organic carbon as affected by afforestation with *Eucalyptus*
and *Pinus* in the *Cerrado* region of Brazil

Yuri. L. Zinn^{a,*}, Dimas V.S. Resck^b, José E. da Silva^b

Potencial de sequestro de COS: florestas plantadas no Cerrado

- Ao fim do 2º ciclo, perdas se recuperam



CSIRO PUBLISHING

Soil Research, 2011, 49, 614–624

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/SR11264>

**Eucalypt plantation effects on organic carbon and aggregation
of three different-textured soils in Brazil**

Yuri L. Zinn^{A,B,D}, Rattan Lal^A, and Dimas V. S. Resck^C

Potencial de sequestro de COS: florestas plantadas no Br em geral

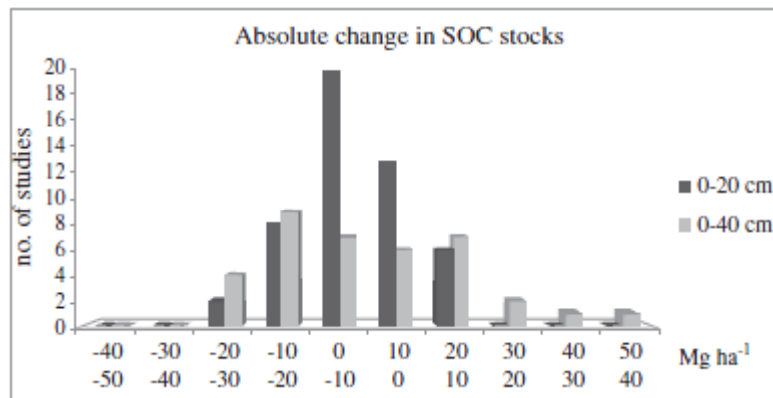


Figure 2. Frequency of reported soil organic carbon (SOC) changes following *Eucalyptus* spp. afforestation in Brazil.

- Em comparação com veg. Nativa, sem efeito médio
- Fialho e Zinn 2012

LAND DEGRADATION & DEVELOPMENT (2012)

Table III. Summary values for soil organic carbon changes under *Eucalyptus* spp. plantations in comparison with

Overall changes in soil organic carbon stocks upon <i>Eucalyptus</i> plantation in Brazil						
Depth	No. of studies	Mg ha ⁻¹				
		Maximum	Minimum	Median	Standard deviation	Mean
0–20 cm	50	20.0	–20.9	–1.8	10.0	–1.5 n.s.
0–40 cm	39	42.0	–25.0	–1.9	15.9	0.3 n.s.

Potencial de sequestro de COS: florestas plantadas no Br

- Grande sequestro de COS com araucária

Tabela 2. Estoque de carbono orgânico do solo nas profundidades 0-20 cm e 0-40 cm e matéria seca da serapilheira.

Tratamento	COS ⁽¹⁾		MS ⁽²⁾
	0-20 cm	0-40 cm	
	Mg ha ⁻¹		t ha ⁻¹
Araucária	134,1 A	202,4 A	15,5 ABC
Cunninghamia	97,1 AB	156,0 A	5,7 D
Cupressus	81,23 B	132,3 A	10,4 BCD
Eucalipto	88,8 B	134,1 A	17,9 AB
Mata nativa	85,5 B	133,5 A	8,3 CD
Pinus	104,8 AB	153,5 A	19,4 A



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Solos nos biomas brasileiros: sustentabilidade e mudanças climáticas
31 de julho à 05 de agosto - Center Convention - Uberlândia/Minas Gerais

**IMPACTO DO REFLORESTAMENTO EM CLIMA TROPICAL DE ALTITUDE NO
SUL DE MINAS GERAIS: 1-CARBONO ORGÂNICO DO SOLO**

Ricardo Cardoso Fialho⁽¹⁾; Adriano Ribeiro Guerra⁽²⁾; Yuri Lopes Zinn⁽³⁾

Potencial de sequestro de COS no Br: culturas perenes

- Algumas são intermediárias entre “anuais” e florestas, como cafezais adensados

Manejos	Estoque de Carbono orgânico do solo		
	Mg ha ¹		
	Profundidade 0-10 cm	Profundidade 10-30 cm	Profundidade 0-30 cm
SCAP ¹	15,4 A	22,3 AB	37,8 A
CAPM	11,6 C	18,9 CD	30,3 B
HPRE	8,90 D	15,9 D	24,5 C
HPOS	12,3 C	19,2 BCD	31,6 B
ENRT	13,1 BC	18,5 CD	31,7 B
ROÇA	14,6 AB	21,2 ABC	35,9 A
GRAD	12,2 C	16,8 BCD	29,1 B
MATA	13,3 BC	24,0 A	37,4 A



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**ESTOQUES DE CARBONO ORGÂNICO DO SOLO EM CAFEZAIS SOB
DIFERENTES CONTROLES DE PLANTAS INVASORAS NO SUL DE MINAS
GERAIS**

Franciane Diniz Cogo⁽¹⁾; Cezar Francisco Araujo-Junior⁽²⁾; Yuri Lopes Zinn⁽³⁾; Moacir de Souza Dias Junior⁽³⁾; Elifas Nunes de Alcântara⁽⁴⁾.

Potencial de sequestro de COS no Br: culturas perenes

II

Tabela 1. Valores médios para densidade do solo (Ds), teor de carbono orgânico do solo (COS) e estoque de COS em função dos diferentes sistemas cafeeiros e suas sucessões.

Tratamentos	Ds	Teor COS	Estoque COS
	mg.cm ⁻³	%	Mg.ha ⁻¹
Profundidade de 0-5 cm			
CS	1,39-A	2,31-A	15,5-A
CM	1,02-B	2,58-A	16,0-A
PD	1,48-A	2,05-A	12,8-A
MS	1,30-A	3,11-A	13,3-A

- Cogo et al. 2011, LVe argiloso
- Santos et al 2012 – AVA de Campo Belo, estoques COS sob Mata sec.=cafezal=cedro no topo da paisagem, não na baixada

Custos ocultos de C

- Para a produção agrícola, pastoril e florestal, são necessários máquinas, fertilizantes e defensivos,
- Que requerem gasto energético (esp. de carvão/petróleo) para sua produção, aplicação, e transporte para e da unidade produtiva.
- São os C hidden costs, que devem ser computados para o balanço de C.

Custos ocultos de C

Componente	Energia cons.	Combustível
gasolina		21.3 kg C GJ ⁻¹
glifosato	434 MJ/kg	
arado	557 MJ/ha	12.4 L/ha
N-P ₂ O ₅ -K ₂ O	860-165-120 kg C/ton	
Irrigação	150 kg C/ha/yr	

Balanço agrícola de CO₂ no Brasil

Table 3 - Sources, sinks and net emissions of CO₂ in the Land Use Change and Forestry sector in 1990-2005.

Land use change and forestry	1990	1994	2000	2005
	----- Mt CO ₂ -----			
Sources				
Forest and Grassland Conversion	882,477	951,873	1003,541	1026,067
Emissions and Removals from Soils	110,233	75,613	67,912	65,146
Total	992,710	1027,486	1071,453	1091,213
Sinks				
Changes in Forest and Other Woody Biomass Stocks	-45,051	-46,885		
Abandonment of Managed Lands	-189,378	-204,270		
Total	-234,429	-251,155	-225,036	-230,194
Net CO ₂ emission (sources-sinks)	758,281	776,331	846,417	861,019

Negative values indicate the removal from the atmosphere to the biosphere.

Sci. Agric. (Piracicaba, Braz.), v.66, n.6, p.831-843, November/December 2009

- Cerri, 2009

Balanço agrícola de CH₄ e N₂O no Brasil

Table 4 - Emissions of N₂O and CH₄ for the Agriculture and Land Use Change and Forestry sectors for the 1990-2005 period.

Sector	Greenhouse Gas Emission							
	CH ₄				N ₂ O			
	1990	1994	2000	2005	1990	1994	2000	2005
----- Mt CO ₂ -eq -----								
Agriculture								
Enteric Fermentation	184,947	196,917	204,759	248,399				
Manure Management	7,098	7,728	7,265	8,854	5,890	6,200	5,955	7,257
Rice Cultivation	5,040	5,943	5,017	5,445				
Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	2,541	2,793	2,253	2,585	1,860	2,170	1,733	1,988
Agricultural Soils					132,060	147,560	155,400	192,908
Total	199,626	213,381	219,294	265,283	139,810	155,930	163,088	202,154
Land-Use Change and Forestry								
Total	33,915	37,905	43,948	43,818	3,410	3,720	4,364	4,351