

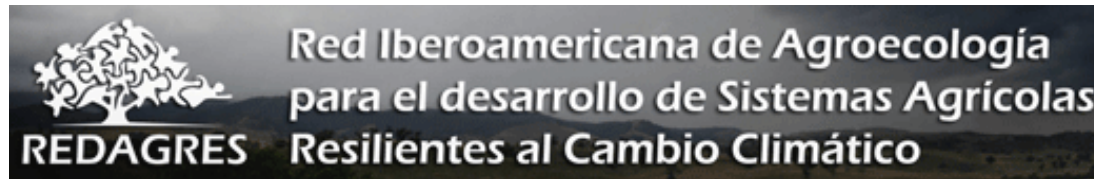
SEAE activity in climate-related issues

- **Workshops and seminars**

“Agroecology, resilience to climate change and development cooperation”: works by the members of SEAE’s climate change working group

- **Networking**

REDAGRES: Latin-American network on climate change adaptation and agroecology. www.redagres.org



- **Publishing**

Special issue on climate change in AE (SEAE’s magazine)

“Agroecología, Resiliencia
al Cambio Climático y Cooperación
para el desarrollo”





Agro-ecosystems history laboratory,
Universidad Pablo de Olavide (UPO)



- Devoted to the study of the evolution of agrarian socio-ecological metabolisms through history (s. XVIII-present)
- Reconstruction of nutrient and energy (and emissions!) fluxes at multiple scales: from farm to country to world regions
- Learning from the past to design sustainable scenarios for the future: relocalization, organic farming, diet changes
- Present project: **Sustainable Farm Systems: Long-Term Socio-Ecological Metabolism in Western Agriculture**

Assessing the carbon footprint of organic and conventional crops and cropping systems in Spain

Eduardo Aguilera

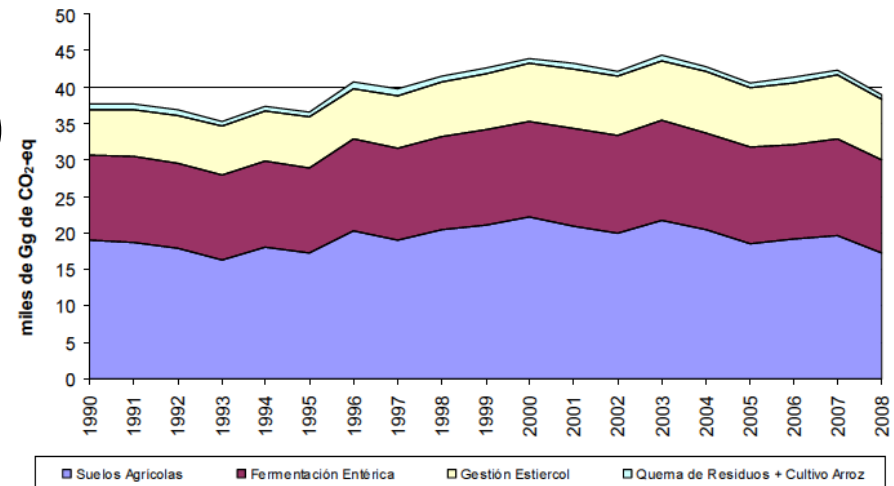
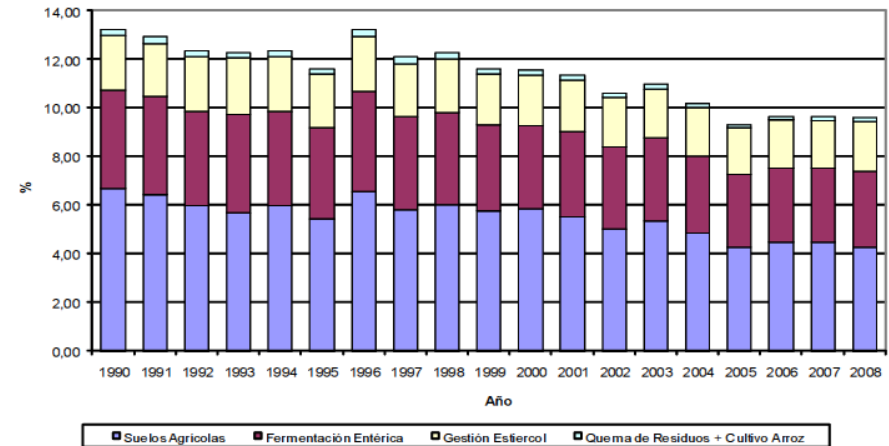
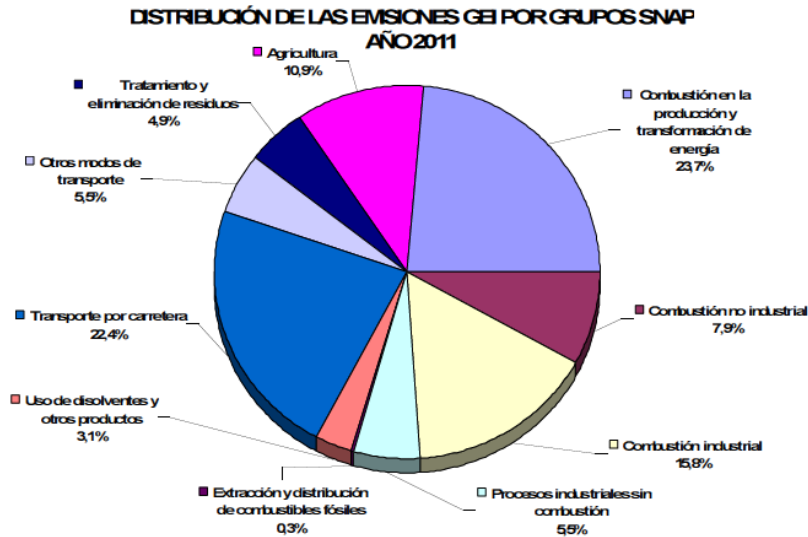
Gloria Guzmán

Antonio Alonso

**6th Meeting of the Round Table on Organic
Agriculture and Climate Change (RTOACC)**

IFOAM Head Office, Bonn, Germany
11-12 June, 2013

Greenhouse gas emissions in Spanish agriculture

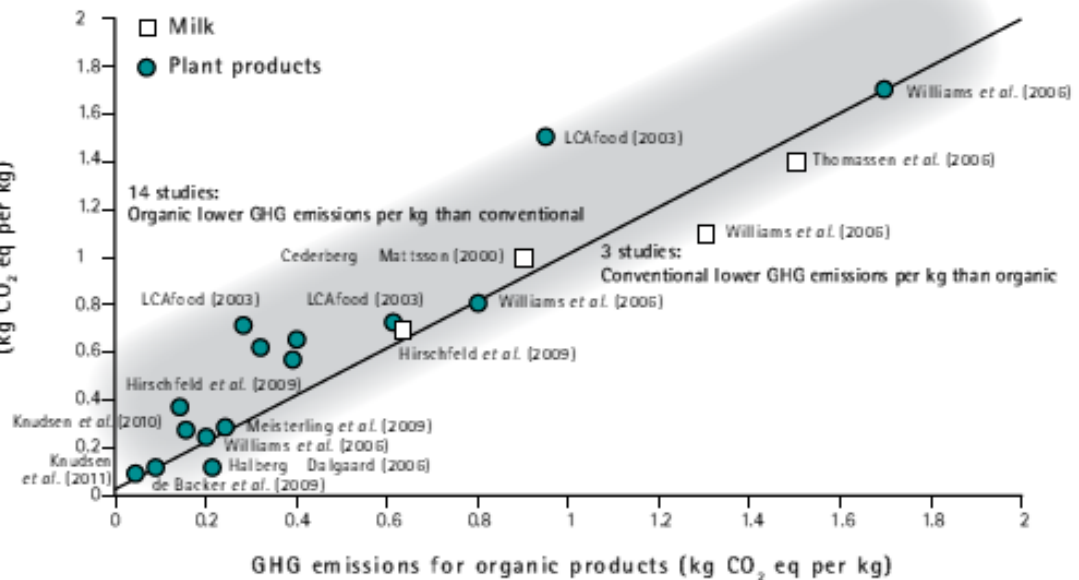
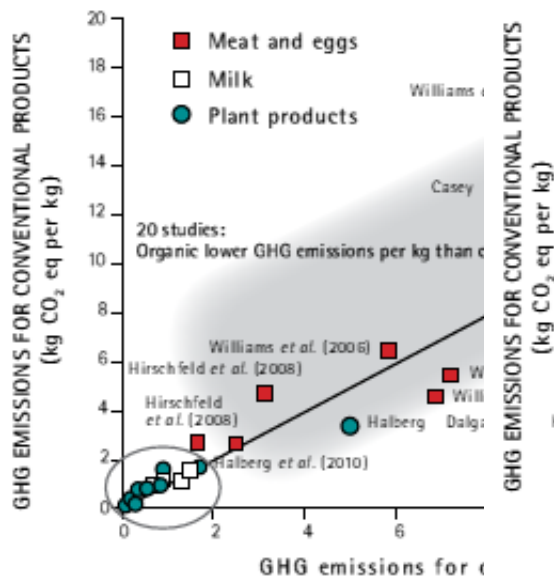


- Fossil energy (direct and indirect)
- Emissions
- Carbon
- Imported feed



Mediterranean organic farming

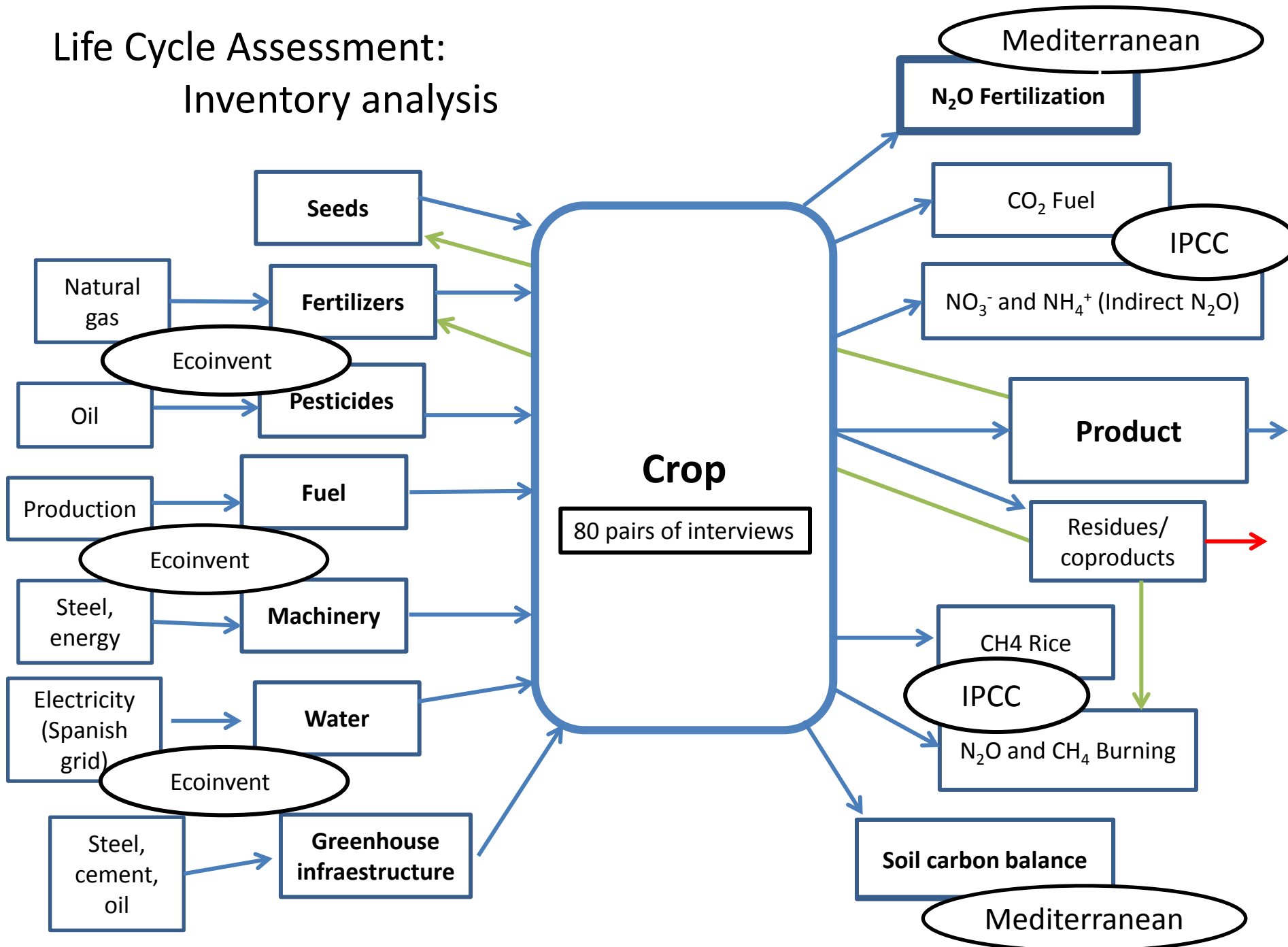
- Less fossil inputs
- Organic fertilization
- Less emissions per hectare
- Lower yields
- Yield-scaled emissions?
- Carbon sequestration?



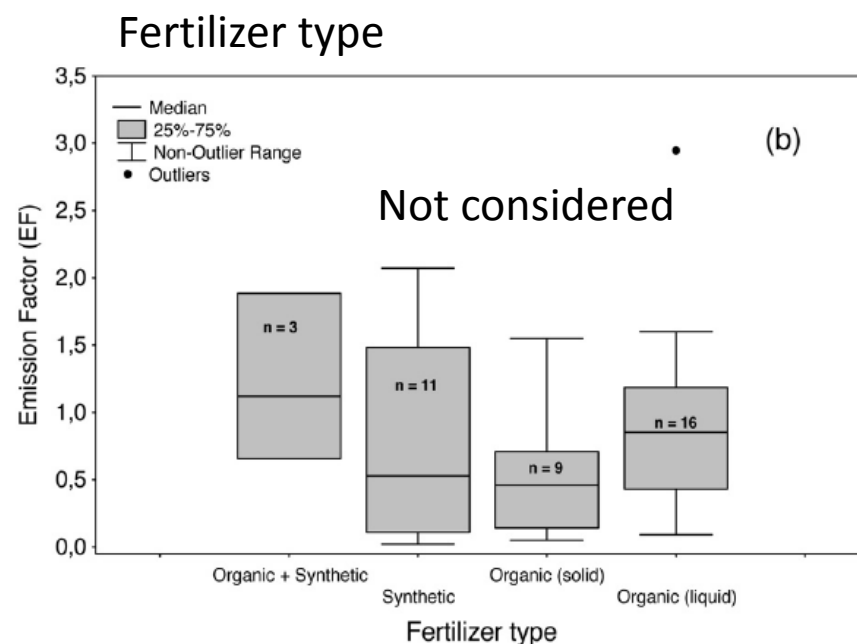
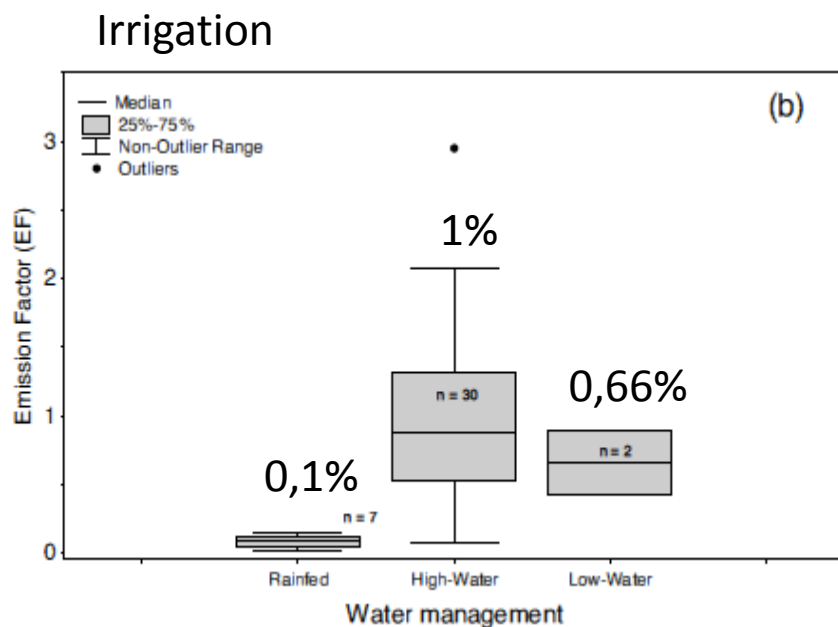
Objectives

- Comparison of the GWP of organic and conventional crop products and cropping systems
- Inclusion of specifically Mediterranean N₂O emission factors
- Inclusion of soil carbon balance in carbon footprint

Life Cycle Assessment: Inventory analysis



Adjusting N₂O emission to the Mediterranean climate



IPCC factor: 1%

Source Aguilera et al. (2013a)



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect
Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment
 journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/agee



Review

The potential of organic fertilizers and water management to reduce N₂O emissions in Mediterranean climate cropping systems. A review

Eduardo Aguilera^{a,b,*}, Luis Lassaletta^{c,e}, Alberto Sanz-Cobena^d, Josette Garnier^e, Antonio Vallejo^d

^a Spanish Society of Organic Farming (SEAE), Camí del Port, S/N, Edif ECA Pat Int 1^a - km 1 (Ap 397) 46470 Catarroja, Valencia, Spain

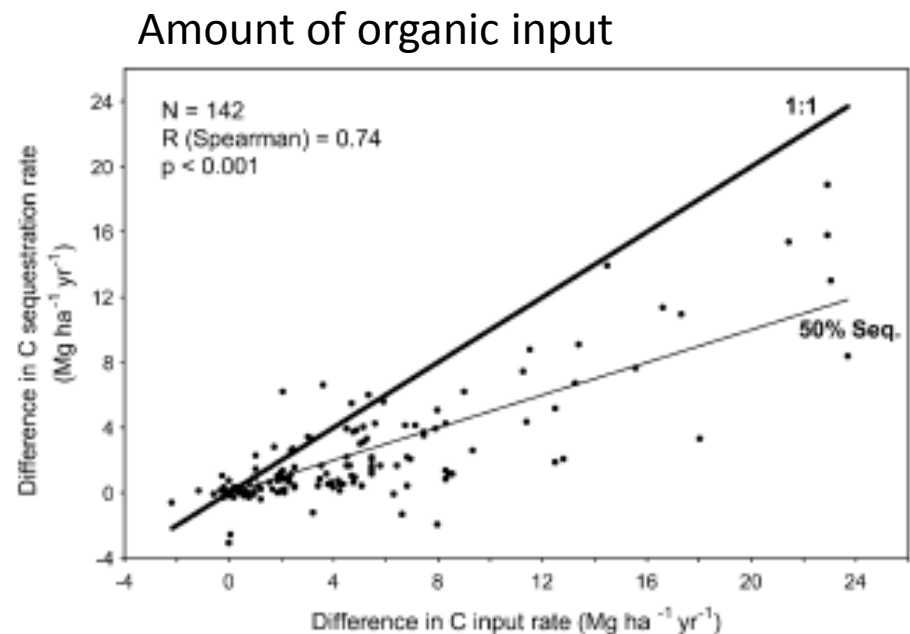
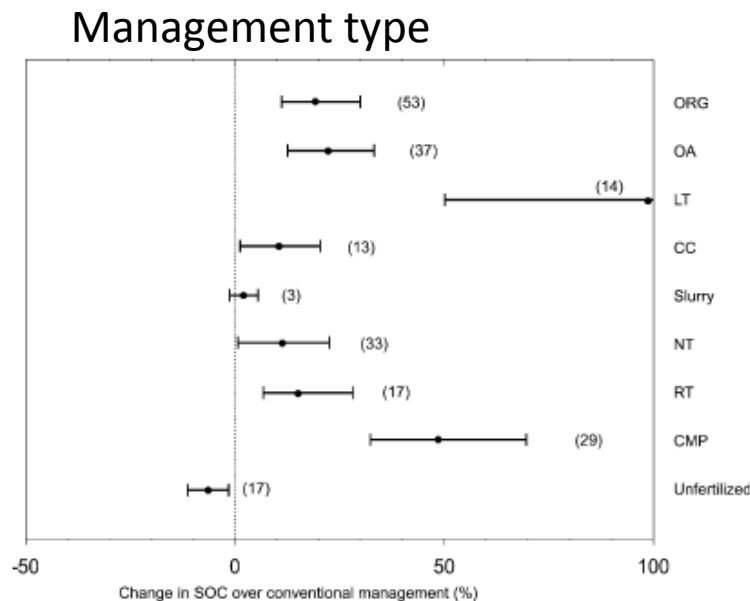
^b Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Ctra. de Utrera, km. 1, 41013, Sevilla, Spain

^c Department of Ecology, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, c/ José Antonio Novais s/n 28040 Madrid, Spain

^d Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Agrónomos, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Ciudad Universitaria, 28040 Madrid, Spain

^e UPMC/CNRS, UMR Sisyphe, Box 123, 4, Place Jussieu, 75005 Paris, France

Including carbon sequestration using data from Mediterranean climate



Fertilized, no C input	0
Unfertilized, No C input	481,6 (source)
Cover crops	-269,7 (sink)
Straw	26,7%
Prunings	39,5%
Organic fertilizers	30,5%
Adjusting to 100-year	50% reduction from initial rate

Sources: Aguilera et al., 2013b, others



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/agee



Managing soil carbon for climate change mitigation and adaptation in Mediterranean cropping systems: A meta-analysis

Eduardo Aguilera^{a,*}, Luis Lassaletta^{b,c}, Andreas Gättinger^d, Benjamín S. Gimeno^e

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^b UPMC/CNRS, UMR Sisyphe, 4, Place Jussieu, 75005 Paris, France

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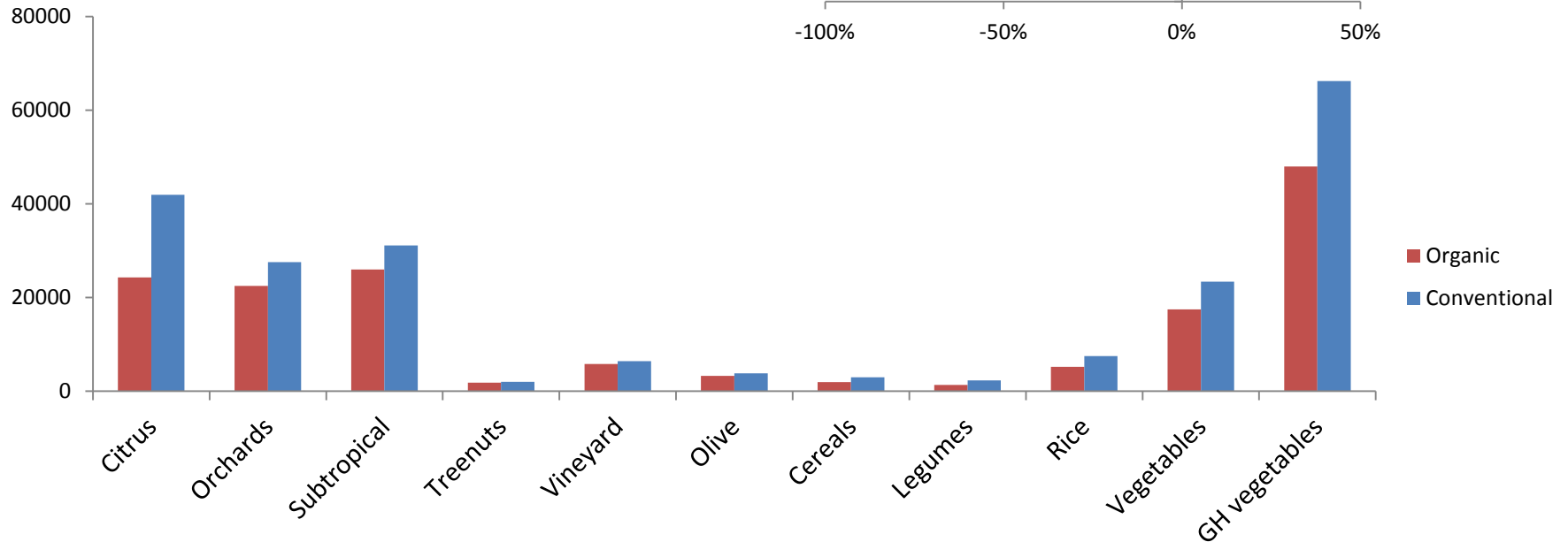
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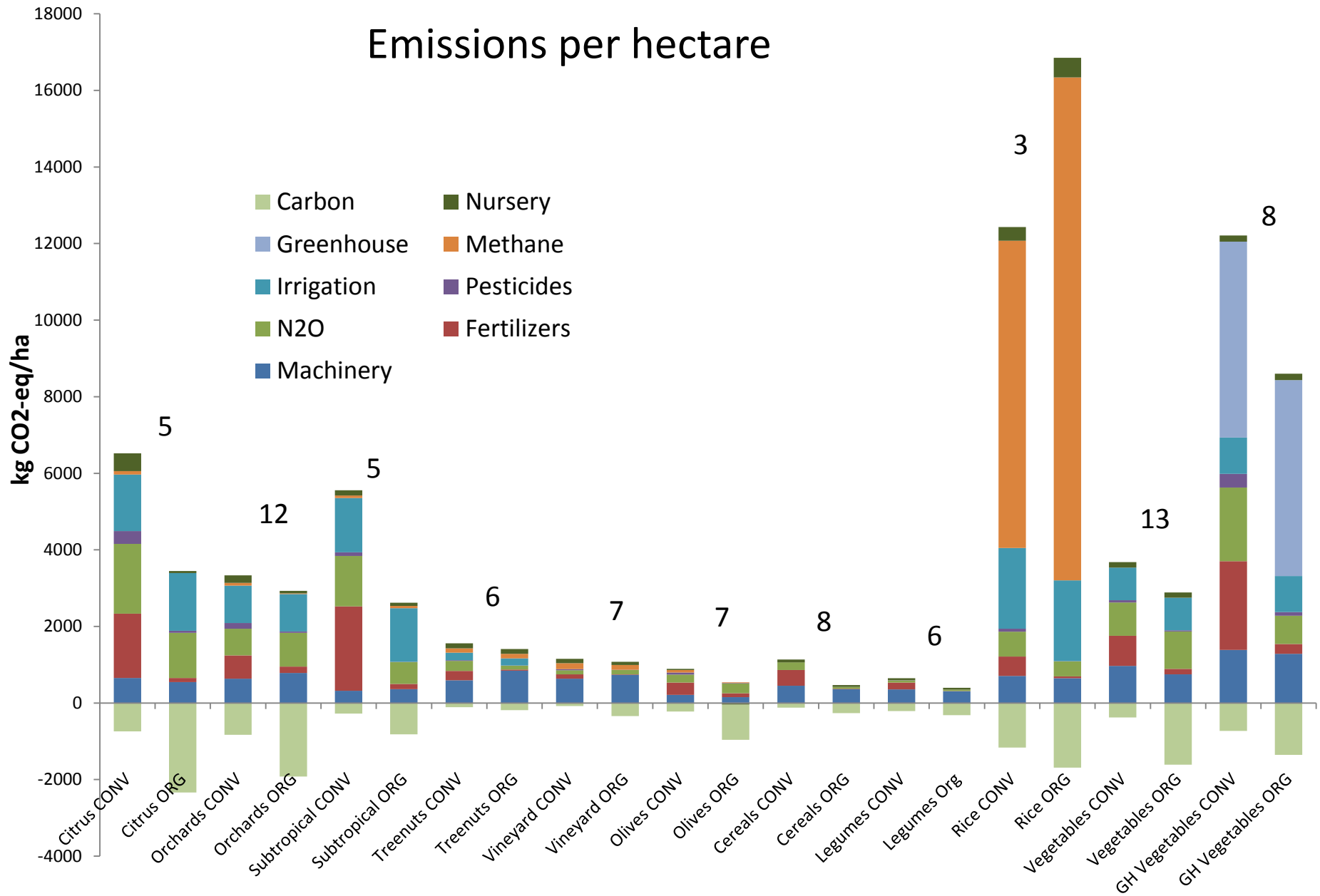


Inventory analysis

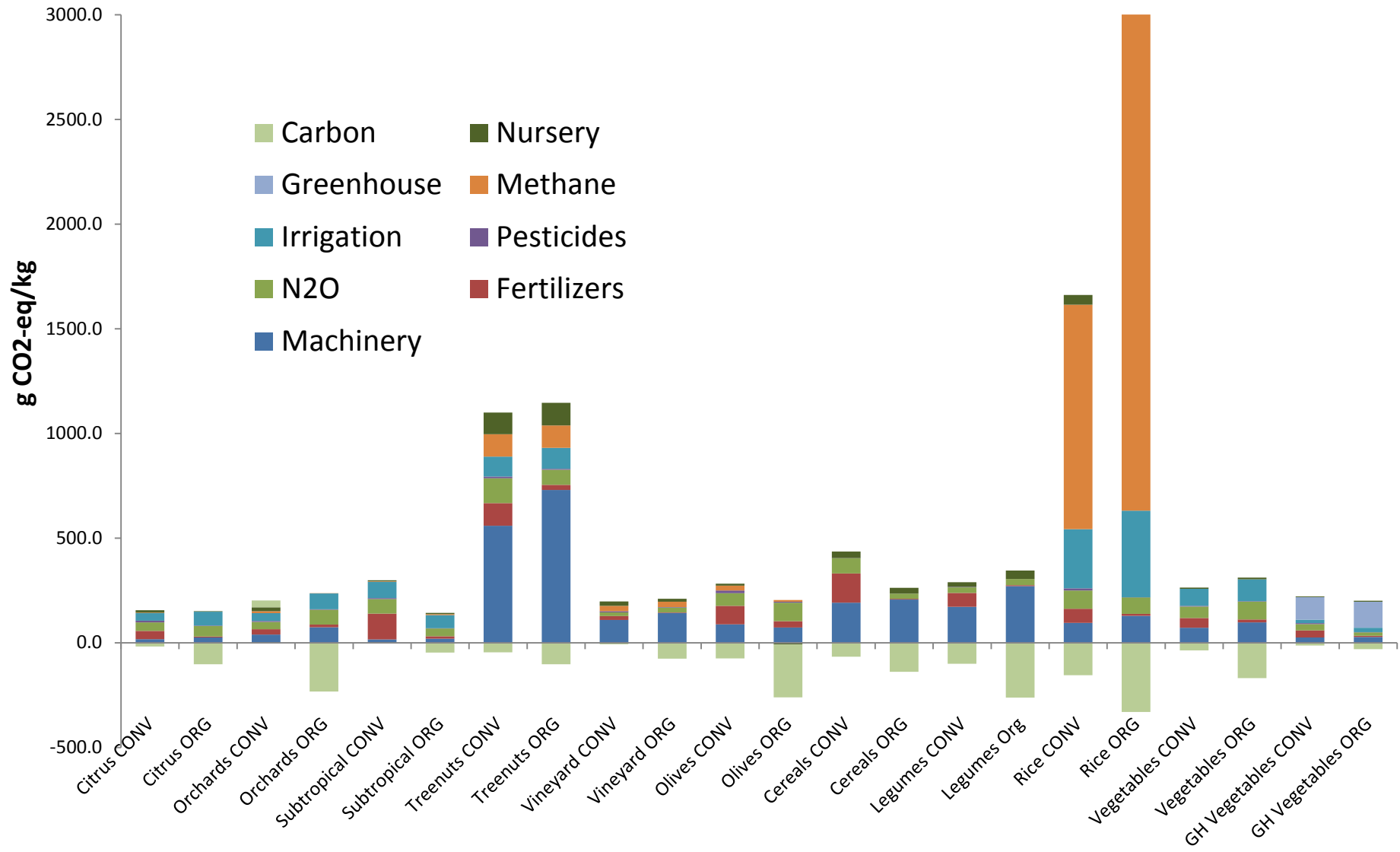
- Input: total N applied
- Output: production



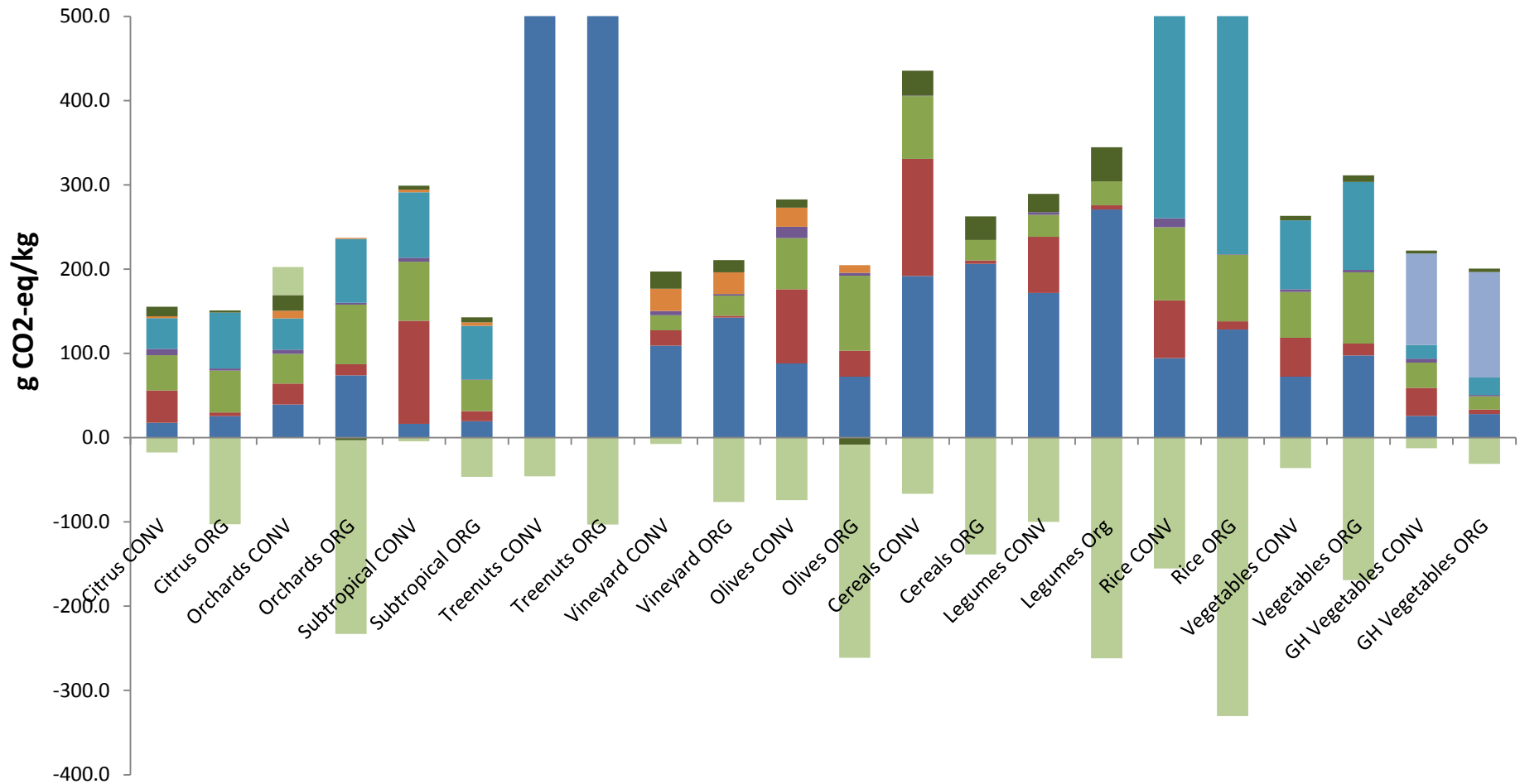
Emissions per hectare



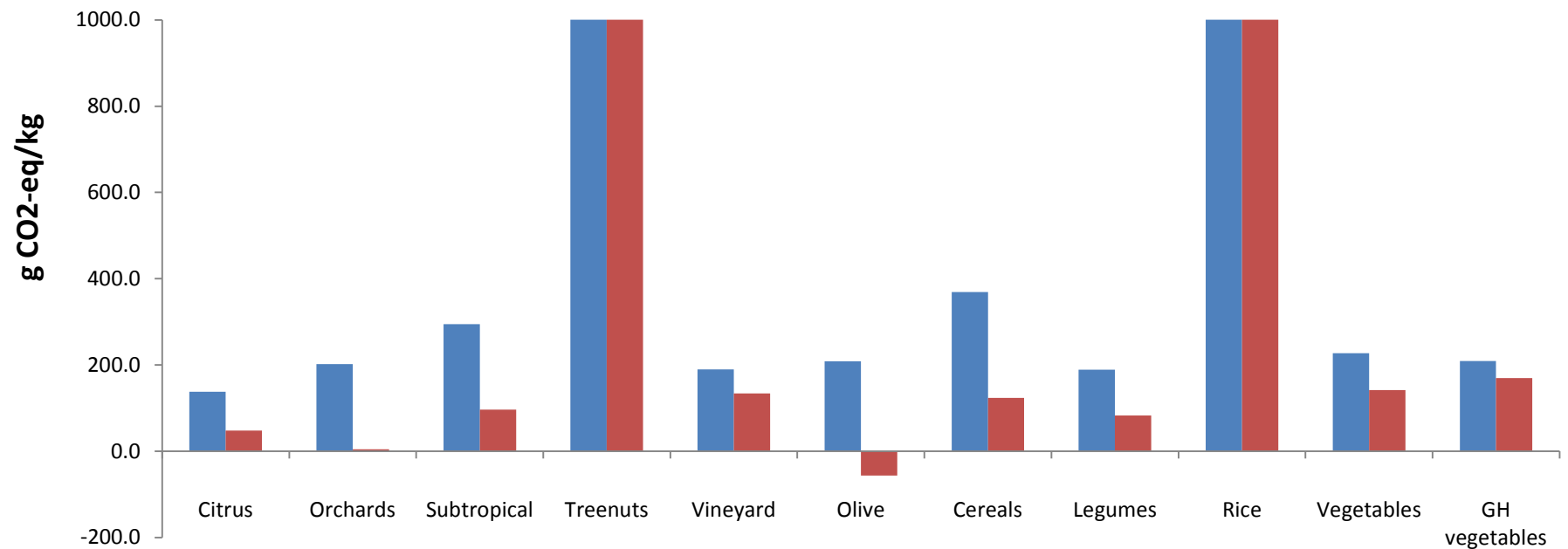
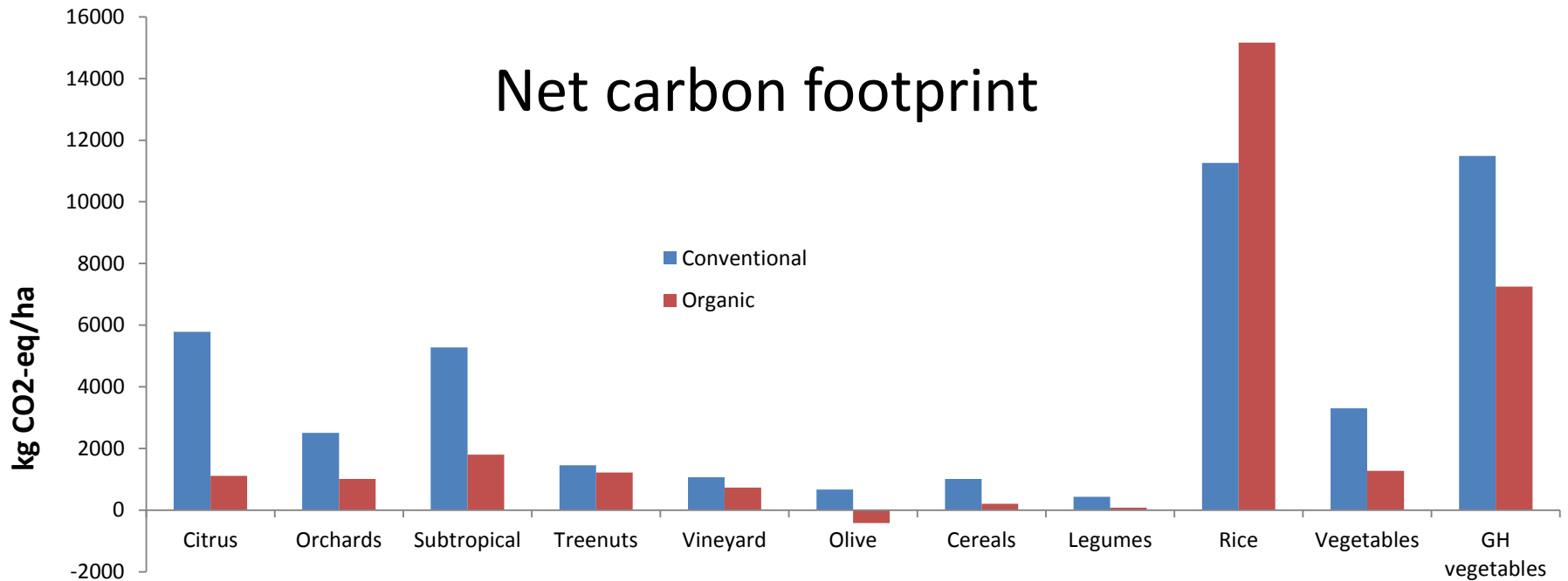
Emissions per kg product



Emissions per kg product



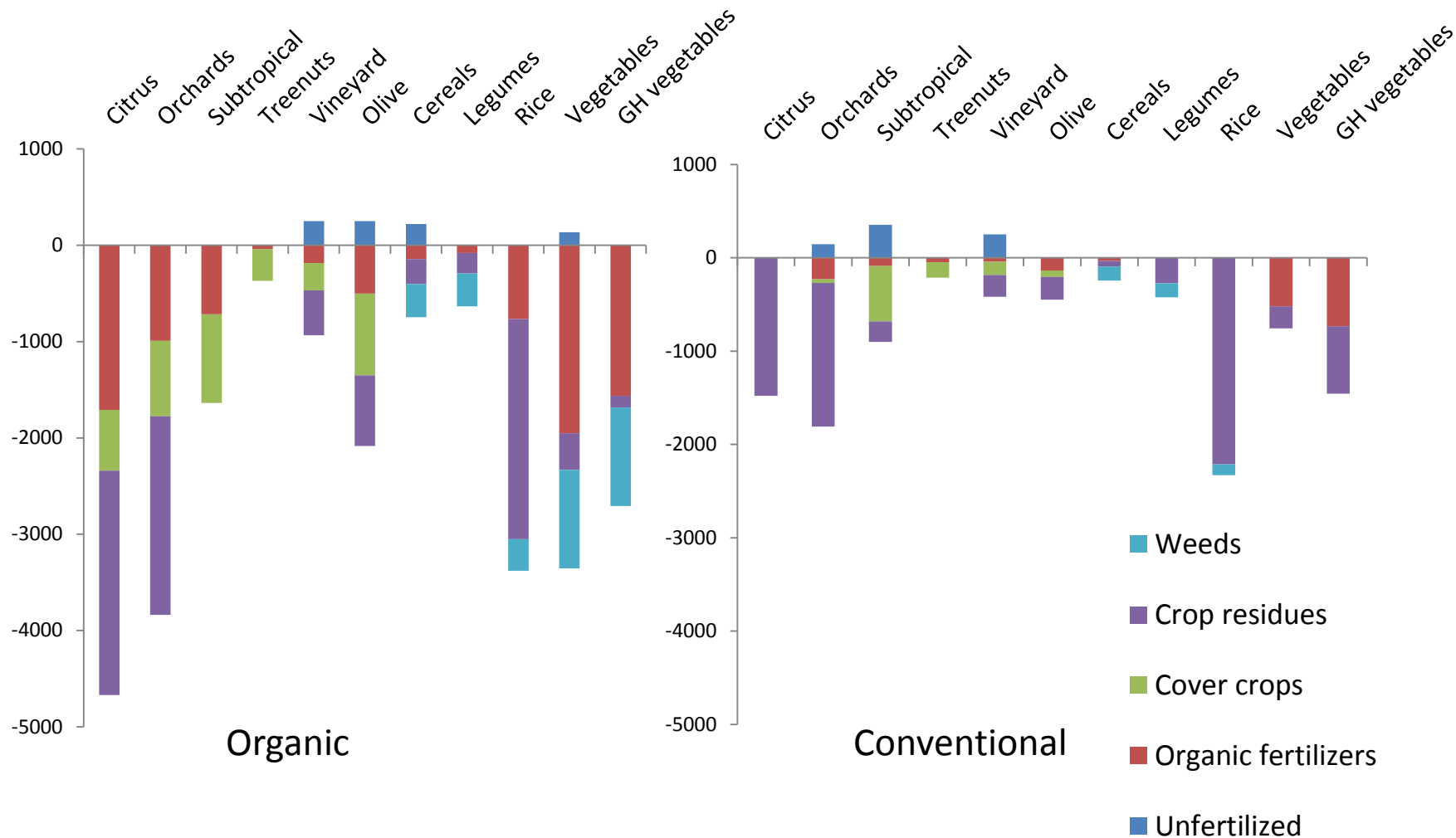
Net carbon footprint



Net carbon sequestration under organic management (Org-Conv) (kg CO₂-eq/ha)



Components of carbon sequestration (kg CO₂-eq/ha)

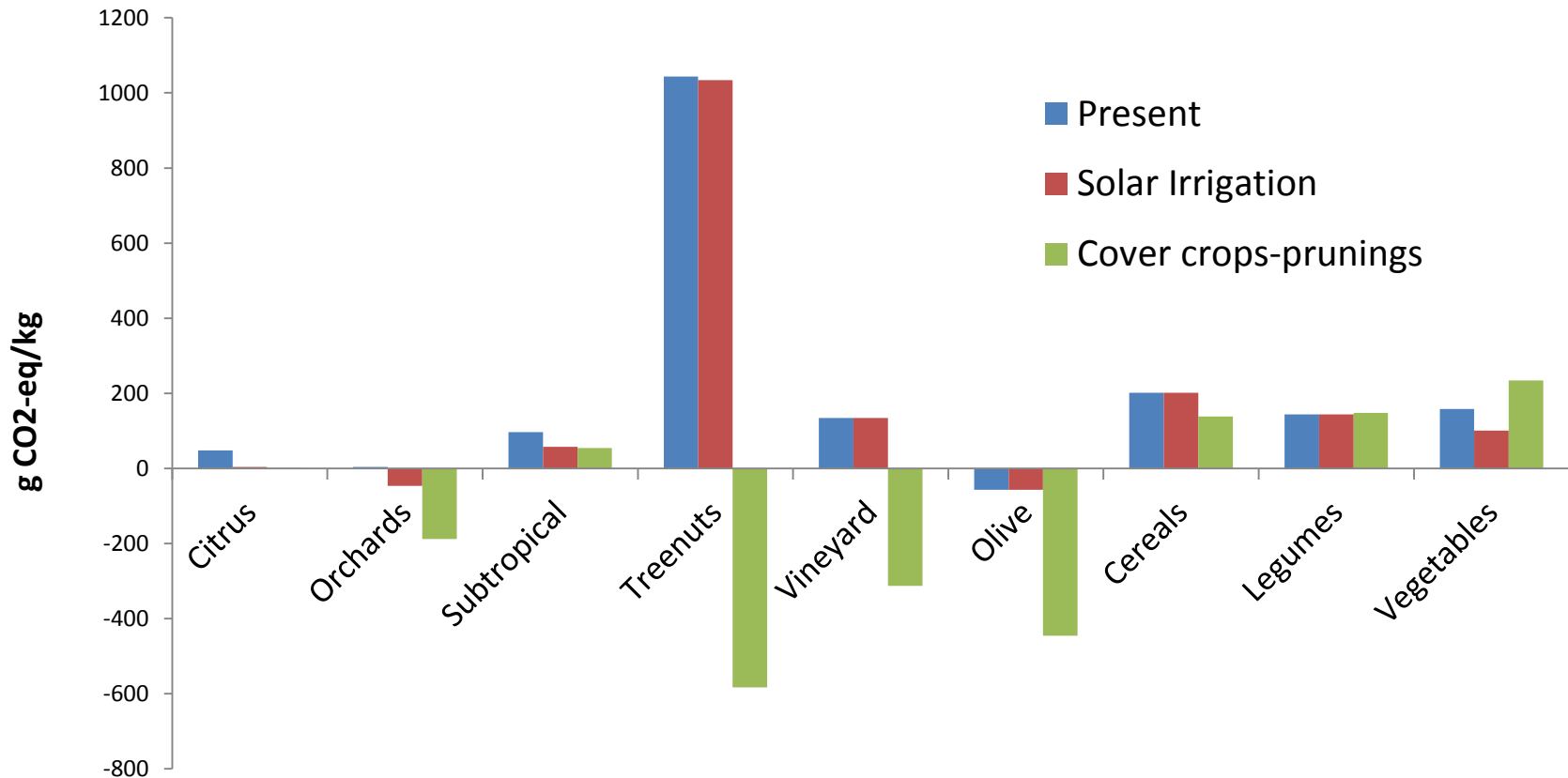


Conclusions

- Emissions are dominated by input production and on-farm fossil fuel use
- Lower emissions in organic systems due to lower input use and **higher C sequestration**
- Higher yields would improve carbon efficiency of organic systems
- High sequestration potential in woody crops

Future work: assessing the potential for climate change mitigation in Mediterranean organic cropping systems

Some preliminary results...





Thank you very much!