

Technologies to Stabilize Soil Organic Carbon and Farm Productivity, Promote Waste Value and Climate Change Mitigation

- **Environmental targets** Progressive decline of SOM quantity and quality in European agricultural soils; Intense deterioration of soil fertility and decrease of crop productivity; Increase of residual biomasses; Soil contribution to Green Houses Gases emissions; Raising of energetic and economic inputs
 - **Objectives** Promote the long term SOC stabilization; Valorization of local agricultural biomasses; Maintenance of crop yields with lower energetic inputs; Monitoring soil GHG emissions; Raising awareness on sustainable SOM managements practices
 - **Strategies**
 - a) soil amendment with high quality compost from local agricultural biomasses: compost from the solid residues of bio-gas plant and development of on-farm compost facility tailored on local assets (manure or green compost);
 - b) soil addition with eco-friendly biomimetic catalyst to strengthen the SOC stabilization
- 5 farming sites with different soil types and cropping systems (maize, horticultural crops , orchards)

The objectives and activities of LIFE CarbOnFarm project refer to indications, warnings, updates and requirements provided within the Soil Thematic Strategy framework, with respect to SOC issues, sustainable approaches for SOM management, land degradation, biomasses recycling, adaptation for climate changes, etc.

2004 *Reports Of The Working Groups Established Under The Thematic Strategy For Soil Protection: Volume III Organic Matter*

2008 *Review of existing information on the interrelations between soil and climate change.*

2010 *Technical report 049: Soil biodiversity: functions, threats and tools for policy makers*

2011 *Technical report 051: SOM management across the EU – best practices, constraints and trade-offs*

2011 *SOIL the hidden part of the climate cycle*

(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/publications_en.htm)

Monitoring activities

➤ Soil: soil aggregate stability, TOC and N content, SOC dynamics (^{13}C -OC), microbial community (PLFA), off-line pyrolysis (15C-NMR, on-line pyrolysis, PLFA), N, P, K, mineralization, EC suppressivity, bio-activity)

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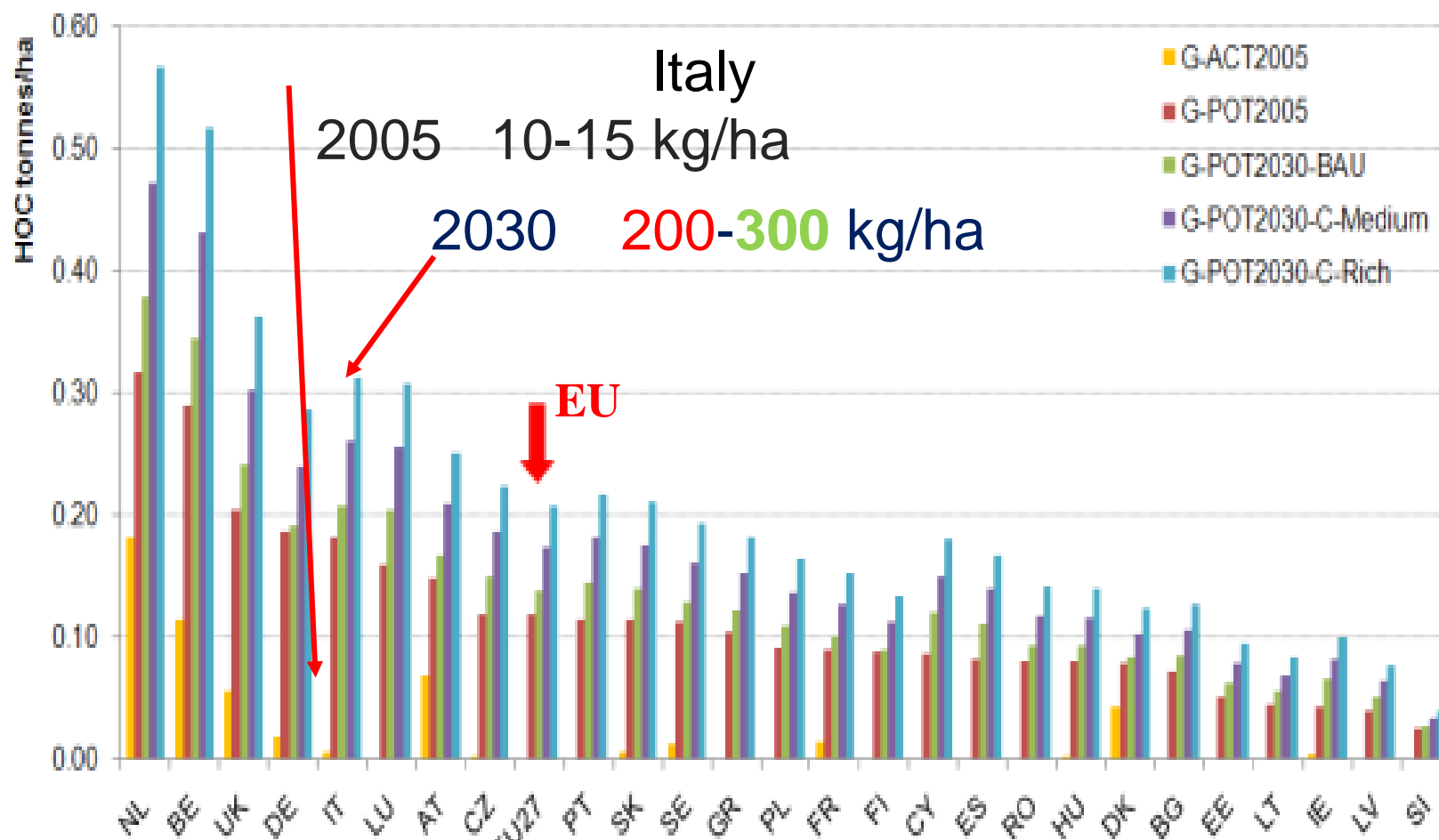
➤ Crops: yields, N and P, dry matter, polyphenols, acidity, firmness

➤ GHG emission: laboratory analysis and field evaluation

➤ Life Cycle Assessment of composting processes and soil managements calculations of lettuce and brassicacee

On-farm compost distribution in peach orchard





Current and estimated Humified Organic Carbon stocks (tonnes/ha) for different **green compost** management options (**Actual 2005**, **Minimun**, **Optimum** 2030)

(SOM management across the EU – best practices, constraints and trade-offs -2011)

"Soil organic carbon plays a dual role in climate change, presenting both a threat and a solution. Poorly managed soils are a source of greenhouse gas emissions. Sustainably managed soils can significantly contribute to meeting the countries targets of the Paris Agreement related to agriculture and food security; and to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, especially the SDGs number 2, 6, 13 and 15"

José Graziano da Silva, FAO Director-General

Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations FAO
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(<http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/soil-organic-carbon-symposium/en/>)