# THE CARBON BENEFIT TO MANAGED GRAZING (CARBON IS A PROXY FOR SOIL HEALTH)

North Dakota Grazing Lands Coalition Mentor Guided Workshop

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With support by Jesse Beckers, ND Natural Resources Trust

#### **1. WHY MANAGE GRAZERS?**



- 2. CARBON SEQUESTRATION MECHANICS
- 3. THE EXPERIMENT
- 4. PRELIMINARY RESULTS
- **5. FUTURE DIRECTIONS**
- 6. QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION



#### WHY MANAGE GRAZERS?

#### **1. GREATER FORAGE PRODUCTION**



- 2. GREATER BIODIVERSITY
- 3. HIGHER ORGANIC MATTER
- 4. MORE DROUGHT TOLERANCE
- 5. ECOSYSTEM HEALTH



#### Some say....

#### Well-Managed Cattle Sequester Carbon

Regenerative practices, such as moving cattle frequently to fresh pasture, encourage transfer of carbon from atmosphere to plants to storage in soil organic matter. <sup>1,2</sup>

1. http://www.fao.org/3/x5304e/x5304e03.htm 2 .https://www.drawdown.org/



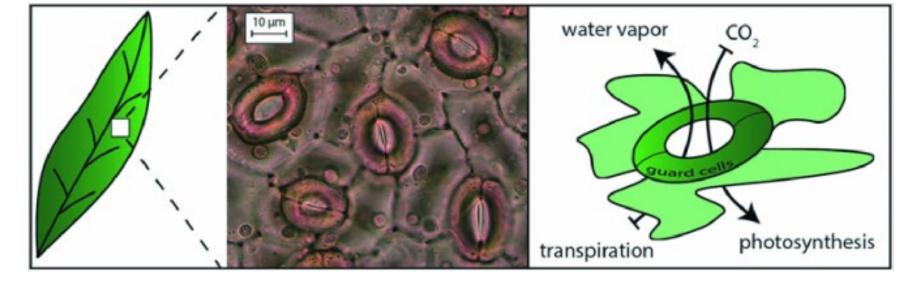
So, how much carbon is sequestered?

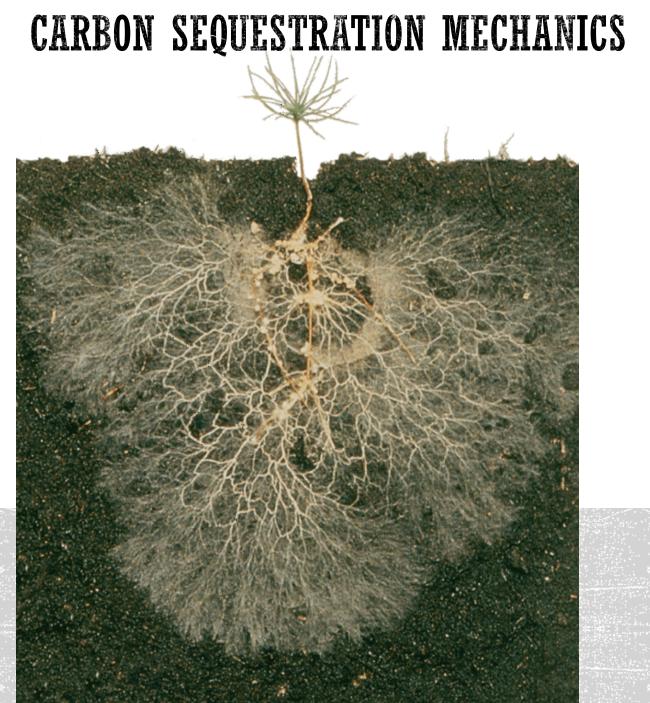
Answering this question is our fundamental objective



#### CARBON SEQUESTRATION MECHANICS















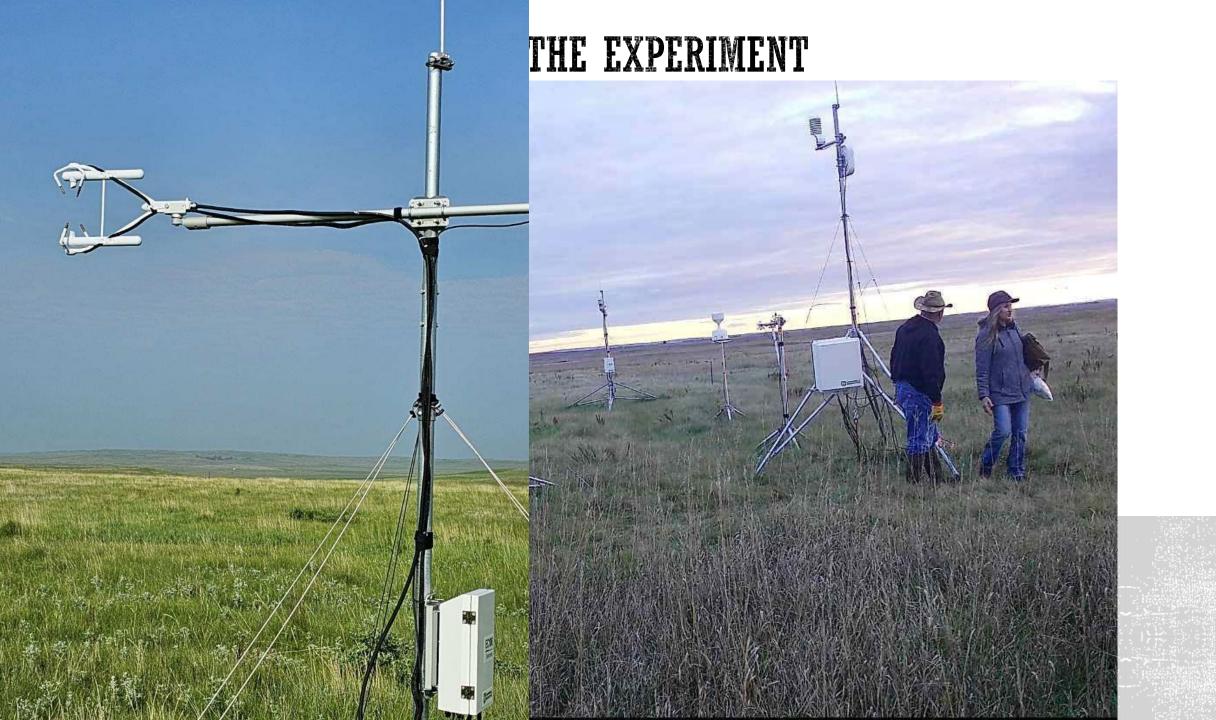


- USE WORKING LANDS
- COW-CALF PAIR OPERATION, 150 PAIR
- SECTION OF REMOTE, HISTORIALLY NATIVE RANGELAND
- RANCHER PARTICIPATION, LEWIS HEATON





### MEASURE CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE ATMOPSHERE AND THE RANGELAND ECOSYSTEM CONTINUOUSLY FOR A 50-ACRE PASTURE, AS COMPARED TO UNGRAZED CONTROL



#### THE EXPERIMENT



#### MANAGEMENT FOR THIS EXPERIMENT



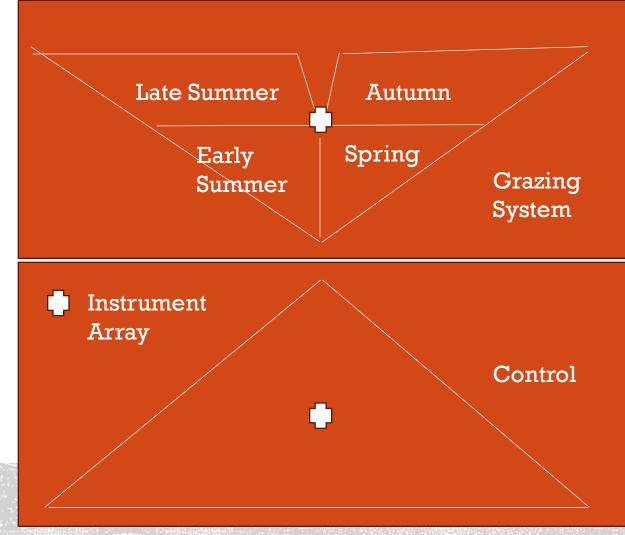
- **1. ALTER SEASON OF USE**
- 2. MONITOR SPECIES COVER
- 2. TARGET 50% LEAF AREA REMOVAL
- 3. HIGH-INTENSITY, SHORT DURATION GRAZING
- 4. TRACK FORAGE RECOVERY WITH CO2 AND BIOMASS DATA

#### THE EXPERIMENT





#### THE EXPERIMENT



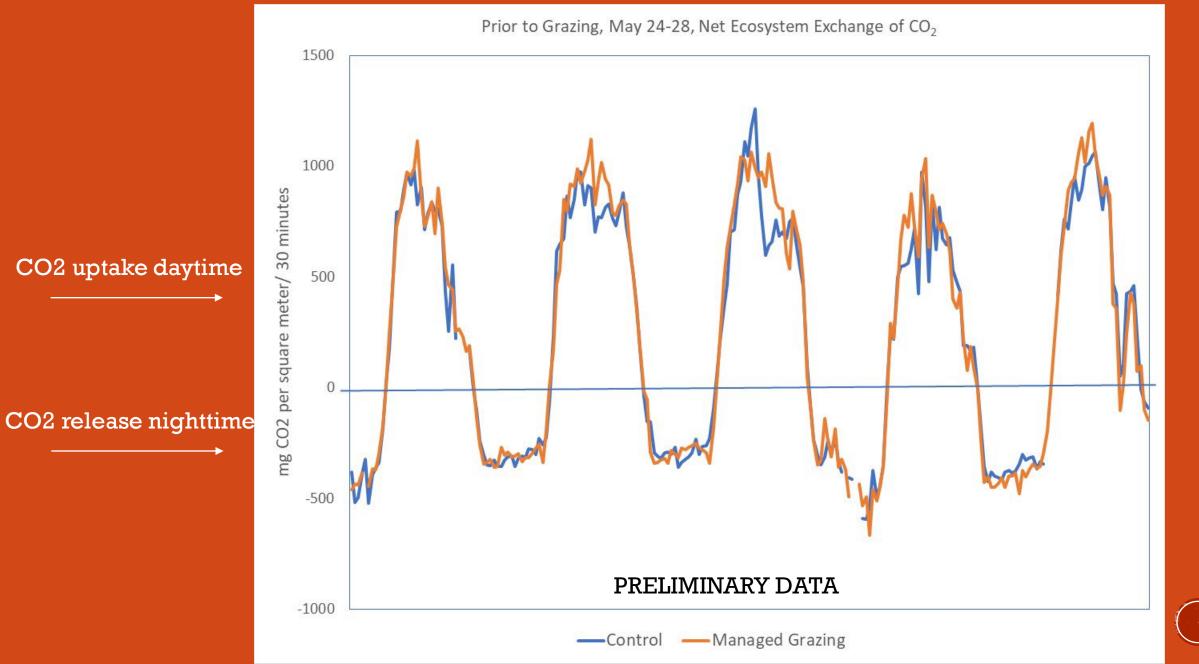






#### Graze each paddock until 50% of the leaf area is removed Track forage recovery over time Determine actual amount of forage and leaf area removed by grazers

#### Net Ecosystem Exchange of CO2



#### **GOAL: THE ANNUAL NET ECOSYSTEM CARBON BALANCE (NECB)**

NECB = Net Ecosystem Production (CO2-C) + C deposits (manure) – C exports (harvest)

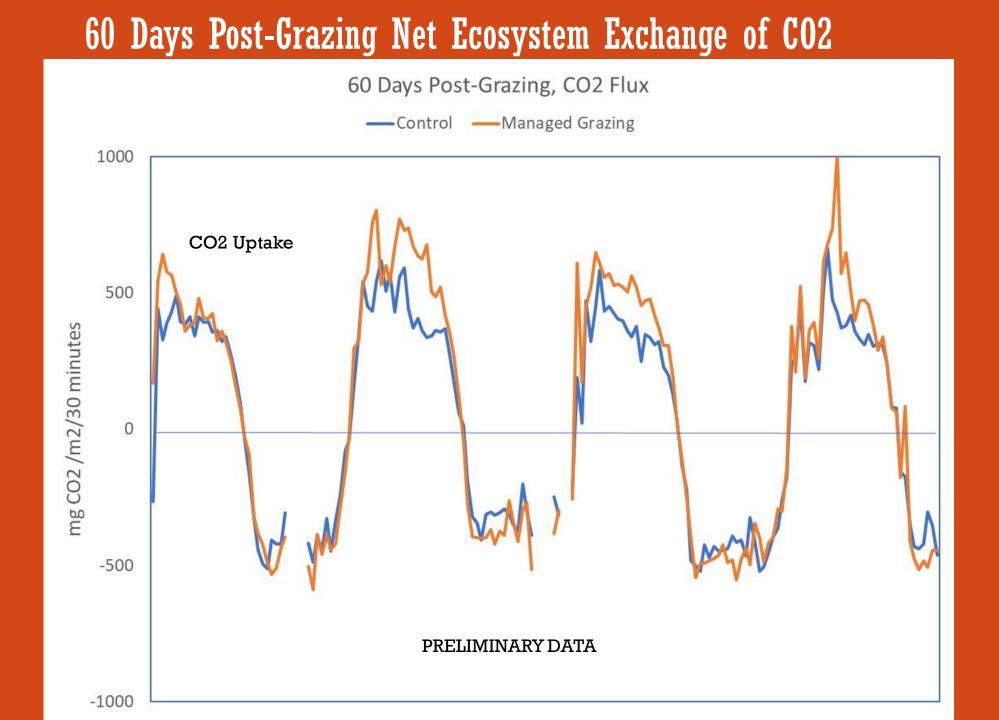
#### <u>NECB Example</u>~30 miles from our field site, 3 years of crops, Liebig et al. 2022:

TABLE 4 Maximum lear area index (LAI <sub>max</sub> ), aboveground biomass (AGB), grain yield (GT), narvest index (HI), net ecosystem produ	icuon
(NEP = -NEE, see Table 2), and net ecosystem carbon balance (NECB) during a 3-year rotation of spring wheat-corn-soybean (2016-2018	9

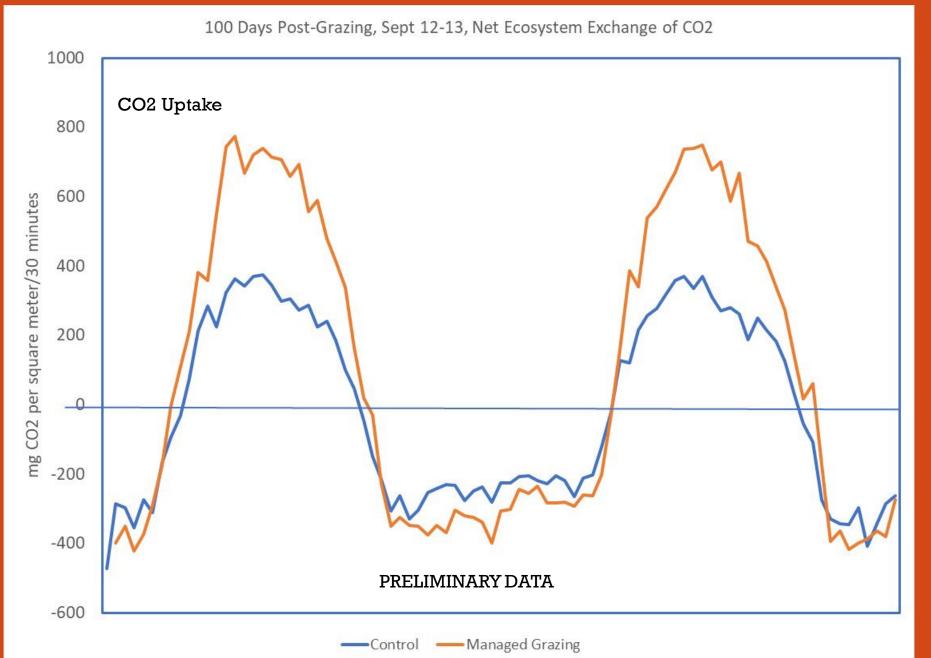
Maximum loaf area index (IAI ) aboundround biomass (ACB) grain yield (CV) harvest index (HI) not accounter production

Year/crop	LAImax	AGB	GY	HI	NEP	NECB <sup>a</sup>
			g m <sup>_2</sup>		g	C m <sup>-2</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup>
2016/spring wheat	2.36	993	317	0.32	-34	-164
2017/corn	2.21	1501	868	0.58	120	-253
2018/soybean	3.06	631	320	0.51	7	-121
Mean	2.54	1042	502	0.47	31	-179
SE	0.26	252	183	0.08	46	39

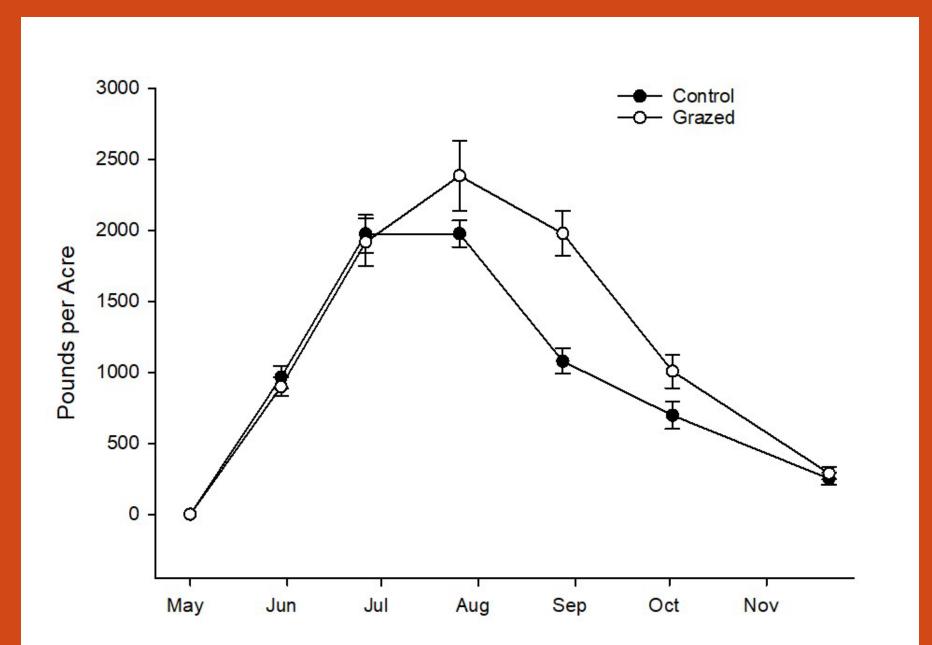




#### 100 Days Post-Grazing Net Ecosystem Exchange of CO2



#### Dry Matter in Green Biomass 2023



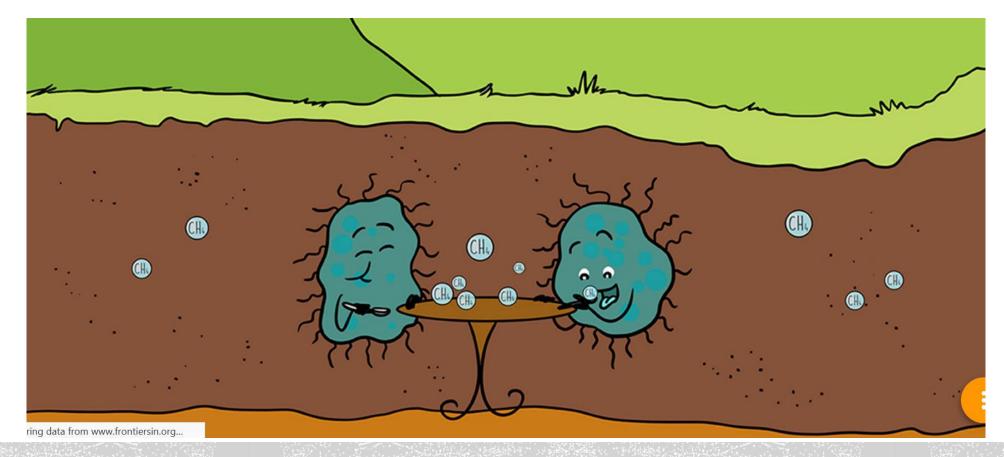
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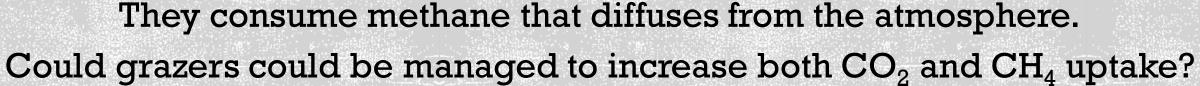
#### FUTURE DIRECTIONS



## One possible methane mitigation pathway where data are lacking—consumption of methane by soil organisms

#### Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) munchers live just beneath the surface of the soil





#### ATMOSPHERIC METHANE EXCHANGE



#### "I FEEL LIKE I'M DOING SOMETHING GOOD—GOOD FOR THE LAND, THE CATTLE, THE CONSUMER. MAKES ME FEEL GOOD ABOUT RANCHING."



#### A NORTH DAKOTA COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

- Oil and Gas Research Program
- North Dakota Petroleum Council
- National Fish and Wildlife Federation
- North Dakota Game and Fish
- Hess Oil (now Chevron)
- North Dakota Grazing Lands Coalition
- North Dakota Stockman's Association
- Mercer County SCD
- Badlands Advisory Group
- Northern Great Plains Joint Venture



North Dakota





## THANK YOU