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

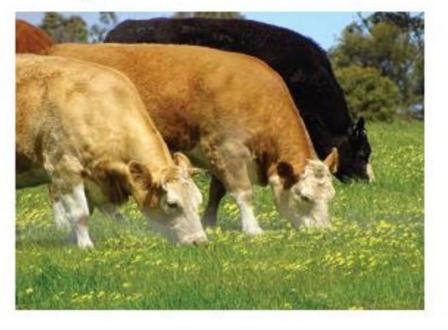


Some say....

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. ^{1,2}

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



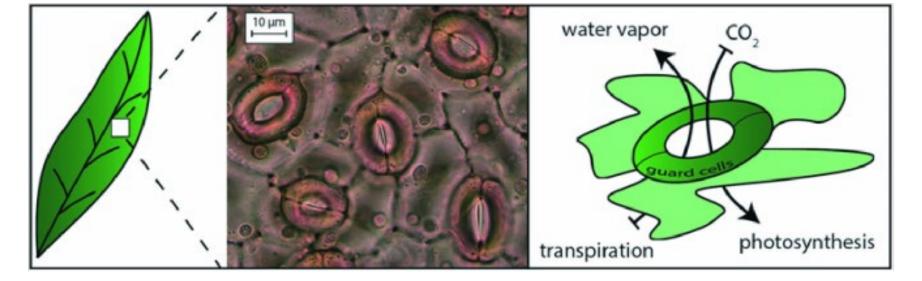
So, how much carbon is sequestered?

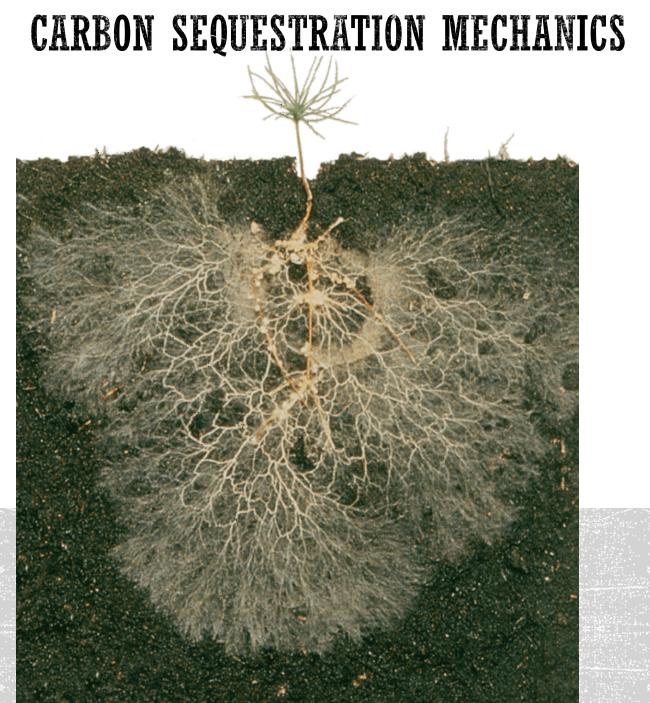
Answering this question is our fundamental objective



CARBON SEQUESTRATION MECHANICS















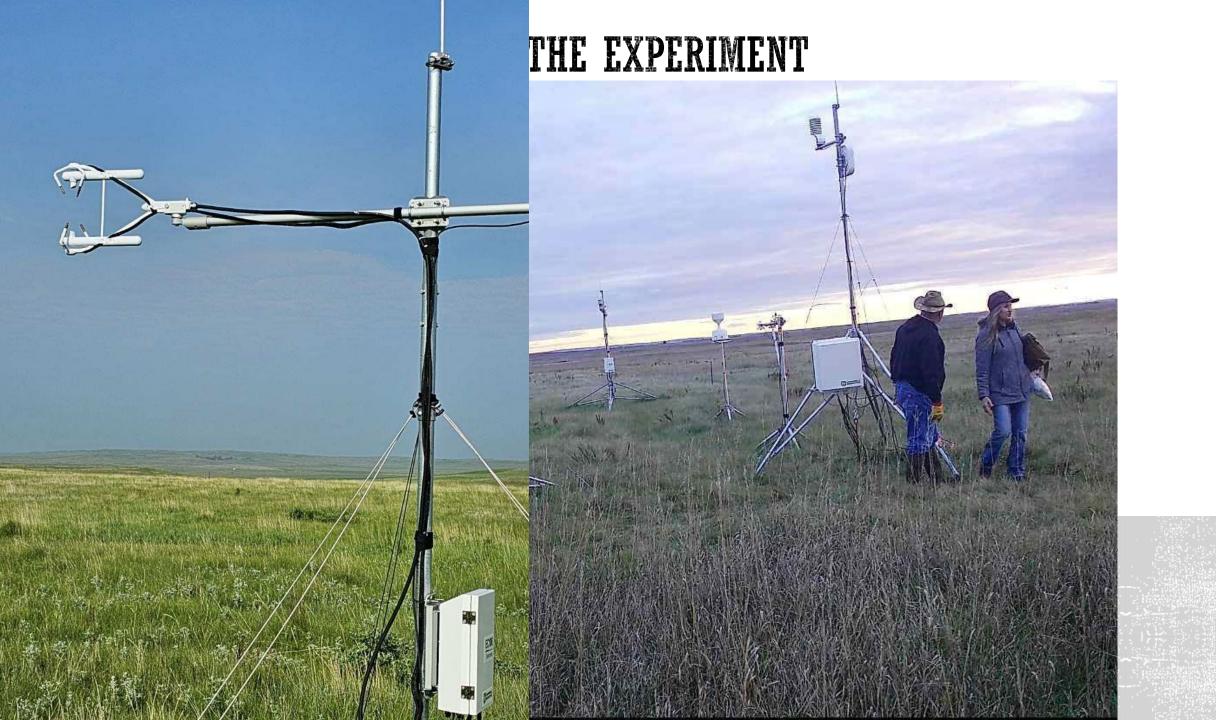


- USE WORKING LANDS
- COW-CALF PAIR OPERATION, 150 PAIR
- SECTION OF REMOTE, HISTORIALLY NATIVE RANGELAND
- RANCHER PARTICIPATION, LEWIS HEATON





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



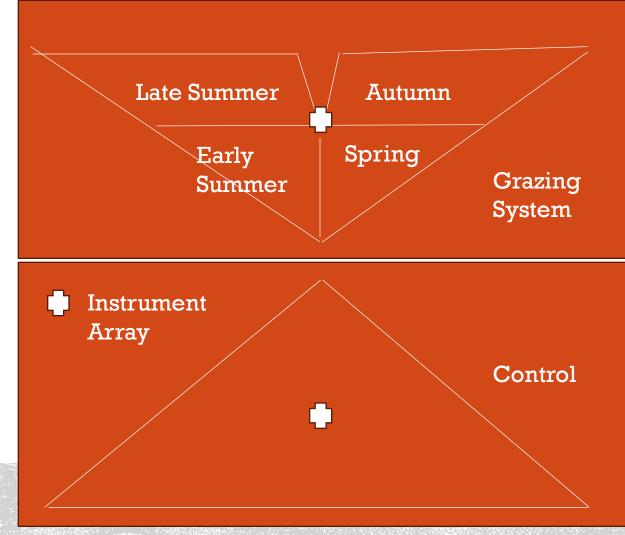
- **1. ALTER SEASON OF USE**
- 2. MONITOR SPECIES COVER
- 2. TARGET 50% LEAF AREA REMOVAL
- 3. HIGH-INTENSITY, SHORT DURATION GRAZING
- 4. TRACK FORAGE RECOVERY WITH CO2 AND BIOMASS DATA

THE EXPERIMENT





THE EXPERIMENT



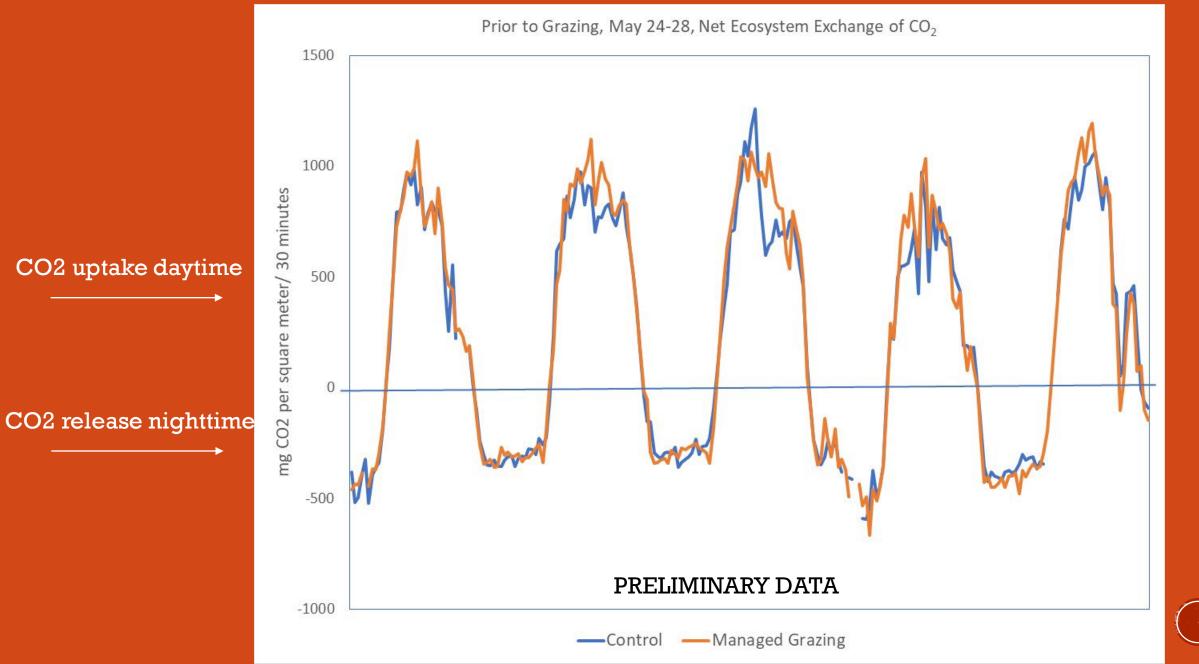






Graze each paddock until 50% of the leaf area is removed Track forage recovery over time Determine actual amount of forage and leaf area removed by grazers

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)

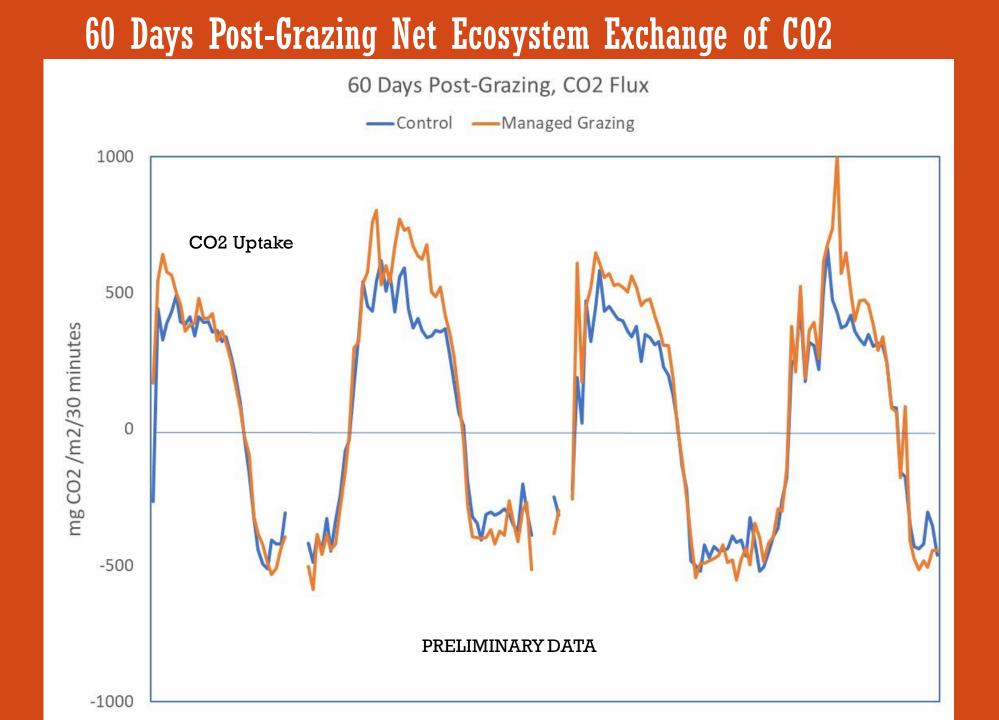
<u>NECB Example</u>~30 miles from our field site, 3 years of crops, Liebig et al. 2022:

TABLE 4 Maximum lear area index (LAI _{max}), 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

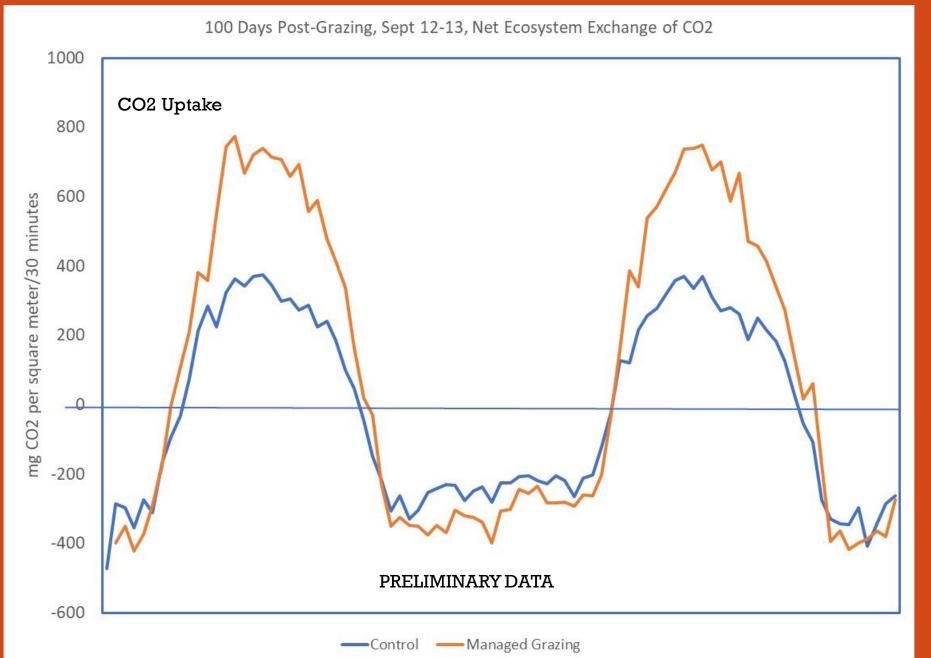
Maximum loaf area index (IAI) aboundround biomass (ACB) grain yield (CV) harvest index (HI) not accounter production

Year/crop	LAImax	AGB	GY	HI	NEP	NECB ^a
			g m ^{_2}		g	C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹
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

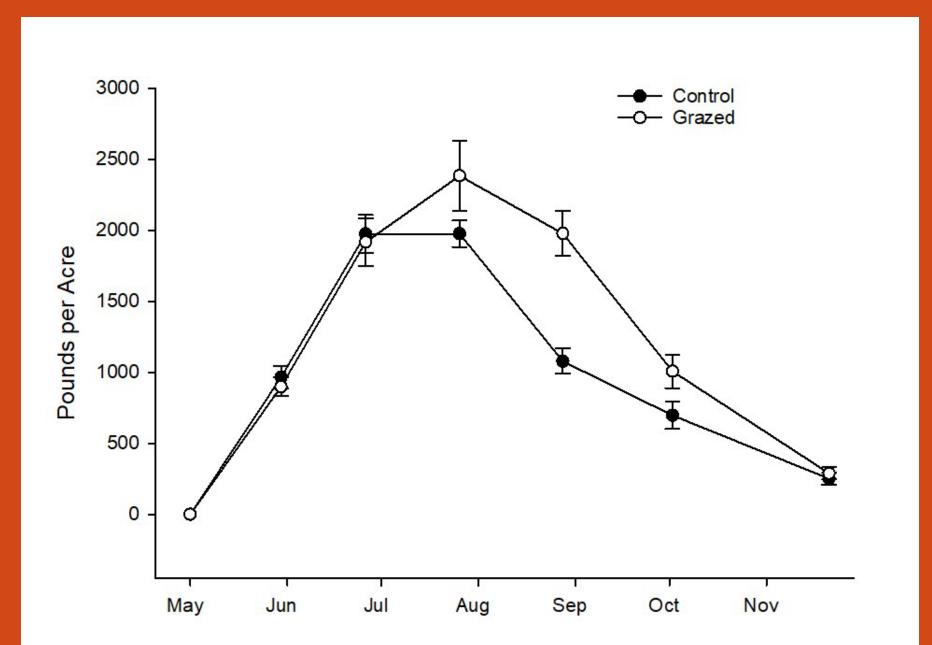




100 Days Post-Grazing Net Ecosystem Exchange of CO2



Dry Matter in Green Biomass 2023



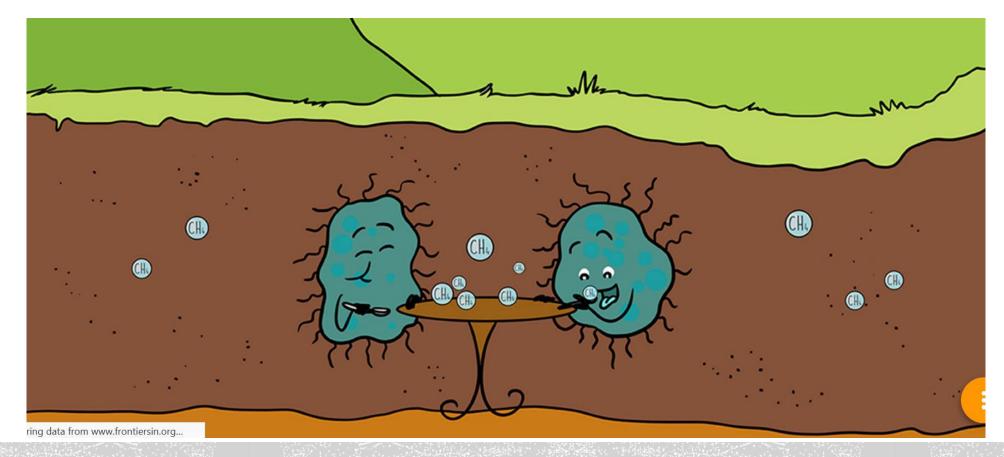
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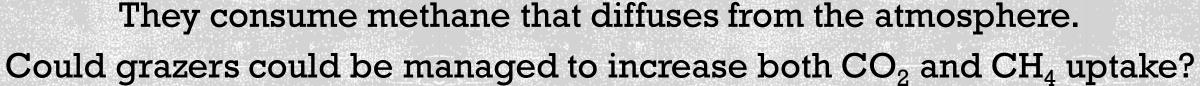
FUTURE DIRECTIONS



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

Methane (CH₄) 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