

Fertile soil as a natural CO₂ sink in the Lake Constance region



Earthworms contribute significantly to humus-rich soil and to the mixing of soil layers.

This pioneering climate protection programme stores carbon in agricultural soil. Soil erosion and humus loss are a major problem worldwide, but also in Switzerland and neighbouring countries. The programme enables organic farmers to implement measures, which positively affect soil fertility. It thus contributes to a climate-friendly agriculture and to food security.

Agricultural land is constantly losing humus through intensive cultivation, which reduces its fertility. Even the nutrient content of organically farmed soil is decreasing overall because the time-consuming measures for humus conservation and long-term humus accumulation are financially not feasible.

It is a vicious circle: Due to the price pressure caused by cheap imports, farmers have to farm more intensively and are forced to neglect ecological measures. As a result, agriculture is increasingly contributing to climate change. The latest IPCC special report (2019) estimates that agriculture and forestry are responsible for over 20 per cent of human-made greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, however, farmers are directly affected by climate change, for example through prolonged droughts or heavy rainfall.

Fertile soil is a natural CO₂ sink

Agricultural soils offer great potential as a carbon sink. Soil stores three times more carbon than the atmosphere. The international 4 per 1000 initiative understands soil as a relevant CO₂ sink. It assumes that an annual, 0.4-per cent worldwide increase in soil carbon stock in the topsoil – i.e. the top 30 centimetres – can reduce the global greenhouse gases caused by humans.

The carbon in soil comes, in part, from atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂), which plants extract through photosynthesis and store in the soil through plant roots and microorganisms. The more humus soil contains, the more carbon it can store. Soil-preserving and humus-accumulating measures

Project type:

Land Use and Forestry

Project location:

Lake Constance region (Switzerland, Germany, Austria & Liechtenstein)

Project status:

In operation, credits available

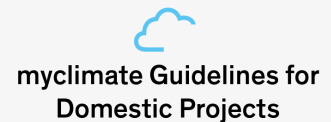
Annual CO₂ reduction:

1,500 t

Situation without project

Humus loss on agricultural land

Project standard



Partner



Impressions



Mixed cropping and mulch promote humus accumulation at SlowGrow in Mönchaltorf. Photo: Matthias Hollenstein.

increase soil organic carbon, making fertile agricultural soil a CO₂ sink. Humus-rich soils store more water and are therefore more resistant to extreme weather conditions such as droughts and heavy rainfall. This makes the soil more resilient to climate change, meaning it contributes to food security and the negative emissions urgently needed in order to achieve the 1.5 degree target.

The programme: Measures for more fertile soil

For this programme, myclimate is collaborating with Bio-Stiftung Schweiz. Selected organic or bio-dynamically producing farms in the Lake Constance region are committed to develop location-optimised activities in order to increase soil fertility. Measures include for example: the development and introduction of compost, modified crop rotation, no tillage, mixed crops or green manure. The Bio-Stiftung Schweiz supports farmers with guidance from local soil experts and an exchange platform.

This climate protection project shows that farmers are the real stars on the climate stage. Through their careful actions and activities they become part of the solution.

Mathias Forster, Managing Director, Bio-Stiftung Schweiz

Contact

Do you have questions or would your organisation like to help finance this project? Please do not hesitate to contact us. Email , Tel. +41 (0)44 500 43 50

This project contributes to 2 SDGs (as of end 2022):

Find out how myclimate reports these SDGs in our FAQ.

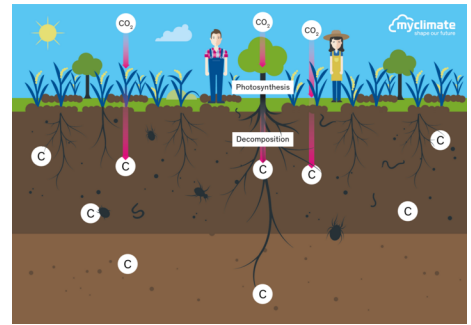
These SDGs have been approved by myclimate:



Around 1,200 hectares of arable land are farmed sustainably.



1,500 t CO₂ are saved annually.



Photosynthesis, decomposition. Fertile agricultural soils store atmospheric CO₂ as carbon. Infograph: myclimate foundation.



At farm visitor days everyone can experience soil fertility on-site. Photo: Bio-Stiftung Schweiz, Mathias Forster.



Anno Lutke Schipholt from the "Hof am Stei" talks about the advantages of no tillage. Photo: Bio-Stiftung Schweiz, Mathias Forster.