Grassland may help improve the climate

Dairy farmers should refrain from ploughing but keep water levels high and farm intensively.

This is what PhD candidate Bjorn Dirks discovered when he studied the role of grassland in CO_2 sequestration. What gets overlooked in the heat of the current climate debates is the fact that grassland sequesters a lot of CO_2 . 'Half of the human CO2 emissions are absorbed by oceans, forests and grassland', says Dirks. 'We tend to view the atmosphere as a static CO_2 reservoir. But our atmosphere is more of a thoroughfare for different carbon streams.

Moreover, the absorption and emission of CO_2 vary considerably. Grassland contributes to carbon sequestration too, and in doing so it helps us achieve the climate goals.' Dirks studied what processes determine the emission and sequestering of CO_2 .

Firstly: photosynthesis sequesters CO_2 . So in the summer, when the days are long, grassland stores large amounts of



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 CO_2 . Secondly: CO_2 emissions through decomposition and respiration increase at higher temperatures. So grassland absorption of CO_2 is highest at moderate temperatures when there is plenty of daylight. Natural grasslands sequester the most CO_2 , while pastures don't score as well due to occasional ploughing, which causes carbon emissions.

Peat meadows

Dutch peatland farmers face an additional problem. If the water levels on their land are artificially lowered, the peat decomposes, causing it to contribute to the climate crisis. When the water level is raised, the grass can hold or sequester CO_2 . But this does call for a less intensive business model, says Dirks. The more productive the land, the more CO_2 is sequestered. The popular idea that extensive farming is beneficial to

the climate does not apply to grasslands, apart from peat meadows. Dirks hopes his thesis will lead to new business models for farmers that contribute to sequestering CO_2 . As