MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reduction Potentials from Agriculture Sector

House Agriculture and Food Finance and Policy Division

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Emission change by sector, 2005-2016

GHG emissions: Agriculture, forestry, and land use



Water quality + climate benefits

4

	Best Management Practice	Average GHG Ton Reduction Per Acre*
Cropland Idling or Related Conservation Land-Uses	Shelterbelts/hedges	↓↓↓
	Cropland idling in trees	↓ ↓ ↓
	Forested riparian buffers	++
	Cropland idling in grass	++
	Field borders and related	₽₽₽
	Riparian grass buffers	↓ ↓
	Constructed/restored wetlands**	1



1

Water quality + climate benefits

	Best Management Practice	Average GHG Ton Reduction Per Acre*
b 0	Cropland to hayland	↓ ↓
ping	Crop rotation w/ perennial forages	↓ ↓
Crop	No-till, reduced tillage	+
nd (Cover crops	₽
ge a CF	Reduced tillage	+
Tilla	No-till	+
	Continuous corn to corn-soybean rotation	1



1/22/2019

1

Water quality + climate benefits

	Best Management Practice	Average GHG Ton Reduction Per Acre*
Nutrient Reduction Practices	Biochar**	
	Controlled release fertilizers**	+
	Nitrification inhibitors**	+
	Split fertilizer application**	+
	15% fertilizer reduction**	+
	Spring Nitrogen fertilizer application**	1
	Surface Nitrogen fertilizer application**	1



1/22/2019

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Nutrient Reductions

Soil Health Improvement

Cleaner Biofuels

Climate Protection

