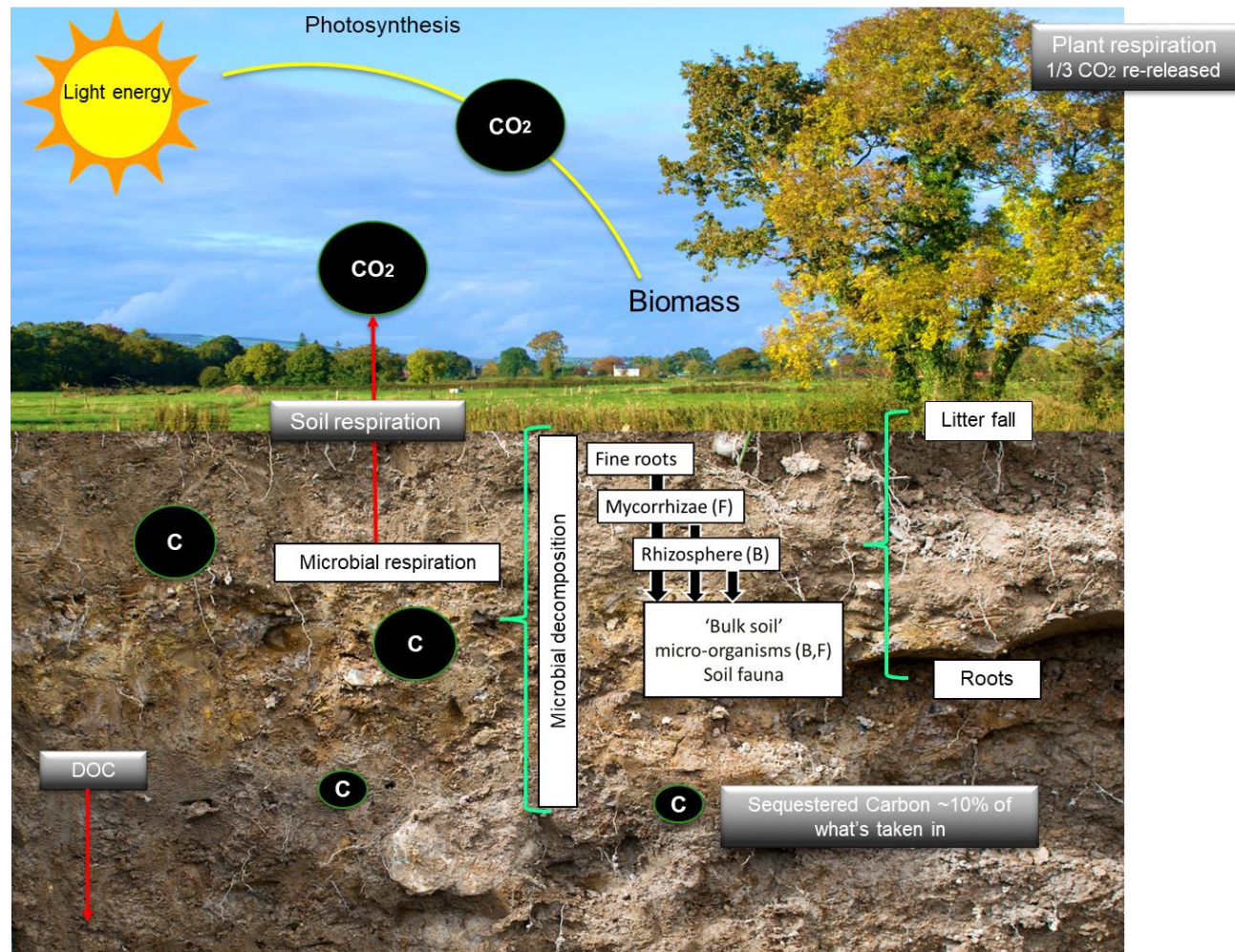




Carbon research - hedgerows

Presented by: Lilian O'Sullivan
Signpost farms
15/12/2021

Carbon sequestration



- Ecosystems that can sequester more CO_2 than they emit = carbon sinks
- Those that emit more than they sequester = carbon sources– LULUCF 4.8 Mt CO_2 eq (2018)
- Carbon sequestration can help balance GHG emissions - MACC

Hedgerow research



Since 2010 Teagasc has been researching the role of hedgerows in land use carbon budgets in order to be able to give:

- the amount of carbon stored in hedgerows nationally
- an annual sequestration figure (the amount of new carbon that is stored by the growing hedgerow every year)

To be able to answer the questions above- we need to know

- the extent of hedgerows,
- the size of hedgerows (the width and height)
- and the type (is it managed or unmanaged, does it contain trees, is it new or old).
- the typical amount of carbon stored in a hedgerow.

Hedgerow research

2011 – Teagasc Hedgerow Map – image processing techniques of 2005 aerial photography database - 6% country covered in hedgerow and scrub (non-forest trees and woody plants).

2012 - Teagasc/FERS Ltd - Lidar hedgerow scanning (EPA Funding) used laser scanning techniques (LIDAR) to successfully estimate biomass in hedgerows. Using published models:

- Estimated that hedgerows sequester between $.66 - 3.3 \text{ tCO}_2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- Estimated total national sequestration of hedgerow and non-forest woodland patches at 0.3 to 1.1 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹.



Hedgerow research



2017 – Teagasc/FERS Ltd – BRIAR (Biomass Retrieval in Ireland using Active Remote sensing) project to explore less expensive alternatives to LiDAR.

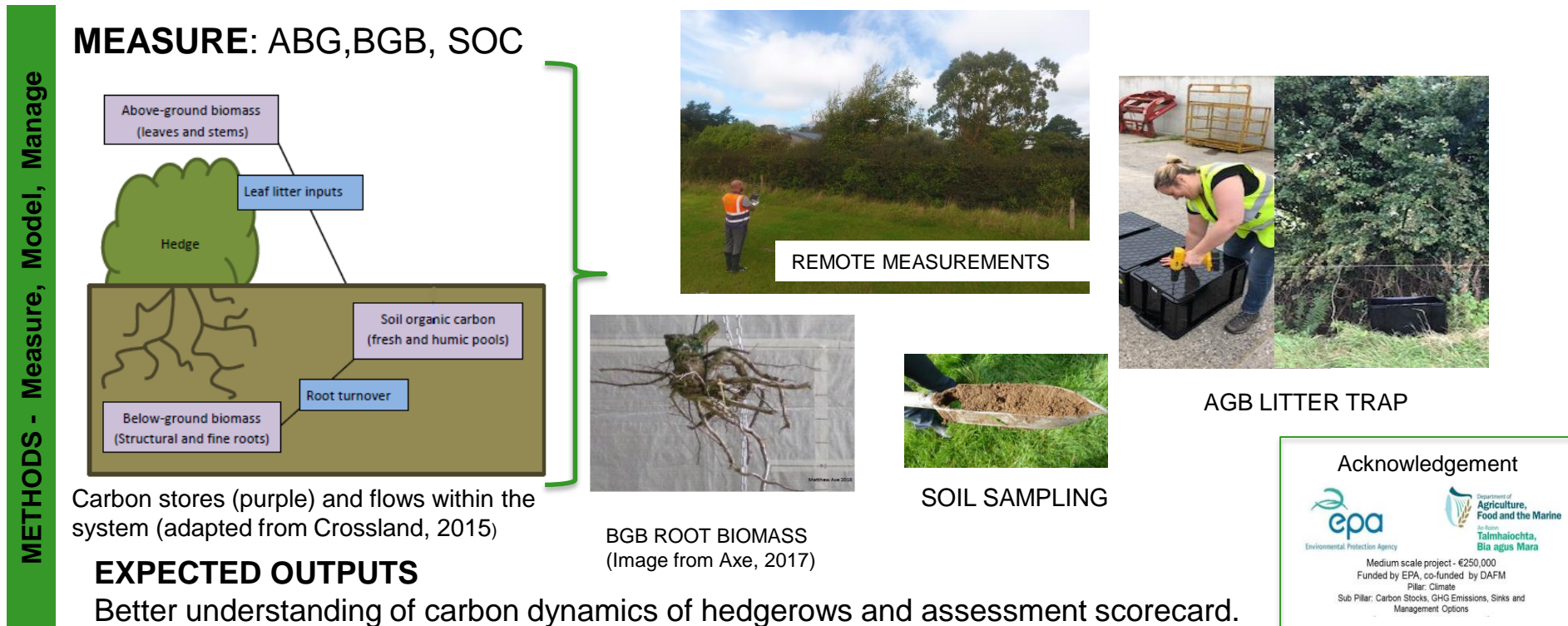
- LiDAR or photogrammetry from aircraft or drone required to accurately measure biomass and then estimate carbon
- RADAR could detect hedgerow removal
- Extent ~680,000 km.
- **Net removals 1995-2015 of between 0.16% and 0.3% per annum** (based on aerial photographic records and county surveys) but rate of decline is much slower in latter half of period.
- **Direct measurements of hedgerow biomass are required to quantify carbon stock changes for National greenhouse gas reporting for the Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry sector.**

New hedgerow research



OBJECTIVES

Calculate carbon stock of measured biomass from selected hedgerows & relate to volume measurements captured using remote technologies: Δ biomass volume = Δ C stock
Develop an integrated scorecard BMP for carbon and other ecosystem services.



How to increase C-sequestration?

- Biomass accumulation – aboveground biomass accumulation depends on growth response over time but this is affected by management!
- Biomass density – over-trimming limits accumulation & induces gappiness.
- Extending hedge width has greatest capacity to sequester C in aboveground biomass (Axe, 2017)
- Field boundaries with trees have greater carbon sequestration due to aboveground C storage (Falloon et al., 2004)
- Establishing hedgerow on cropland increases SOC stock by 32% (Drexler et al.2020)



Summary



Land sector represents an emissions source BUT management can enhance sink potential – e.g. soil and biomass management.

Options to quantify the extent of hedgerows have been trialled – estimates of c-sequestration exist

Current work will refine and develop a hedgerow specific model.

Options to enhance carbon sequestration stocks exist.

Hedgerows have multiple benefits!

Thank you – Questions?

Contact: Lilian.OSullivan@teagasc.ie

References

- https://www.teagasc.ie/media/website/publications/2010/The-Irish-hedge-map-version1_5690.pdf
- <https://www.rte.ie/documents/news/ccrp-32-for-webfinal.pdf>