

# Efforts to Reduce Carbon Dioxide through the 4 per 1000 Initiative in Yamanashi Prefecture

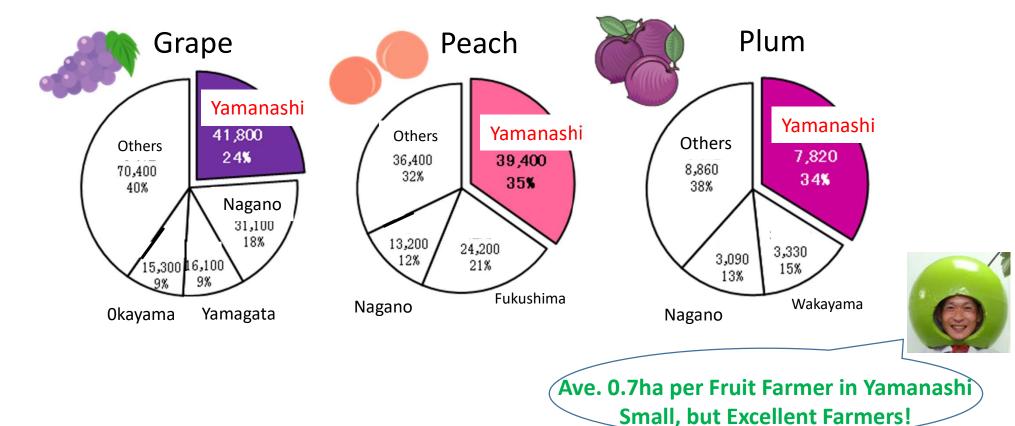
 $\sim$ Global Warming Countermeasures in Orchards $\sim$ 



Keiji Bannai Director General of the Agriculture Dept. Yamanashi Prefectural Government



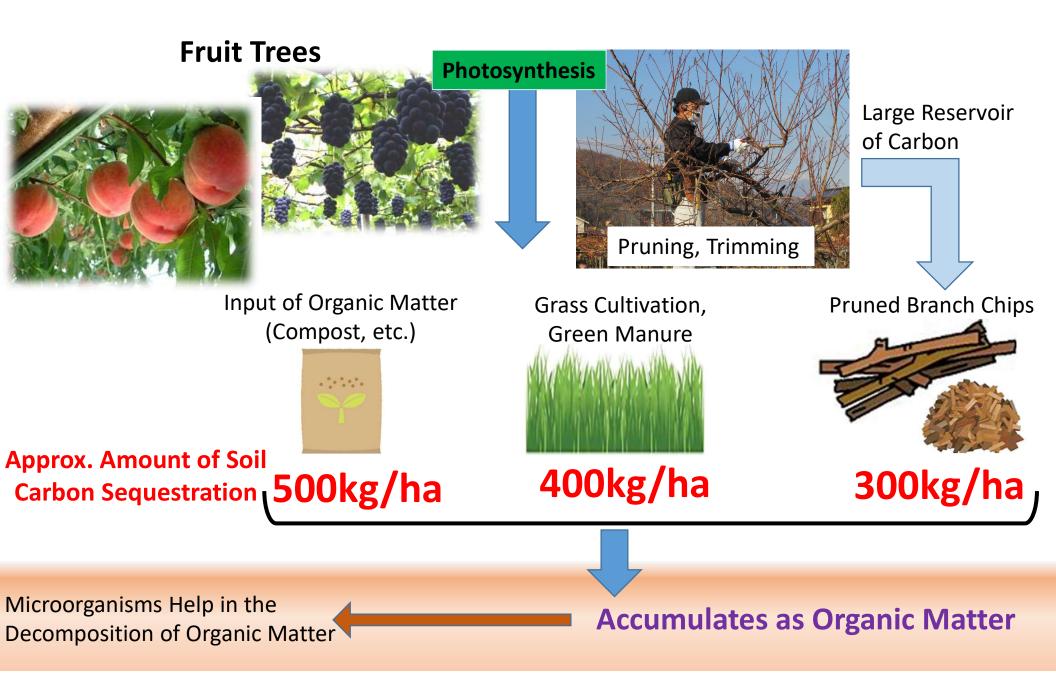
# Yamanashi Prefecture is the Largest Producer of Grapes, Peaches, and Plums in Japan!



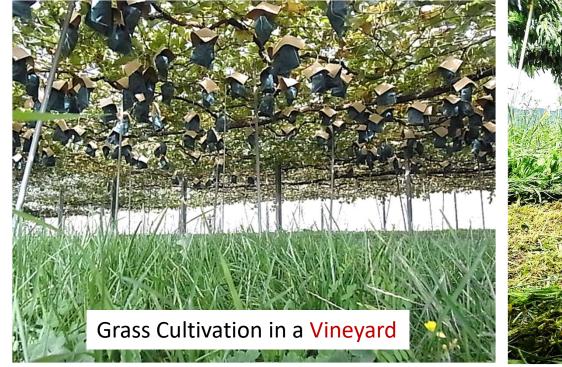
As Japan's Fruit Kingdom, Yamanashi Prefecture aims to store carbon through the photosynthesis in orchards

Focusing on the large amounts of pruned branches from fruit trees every year

## Soil Sequestration of Carbon Using Carbon Cycling in Orchards



## Grass Cultivation



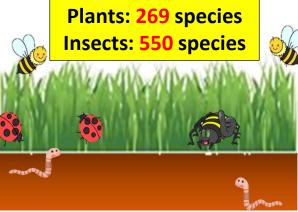


#### ○ No-till farming

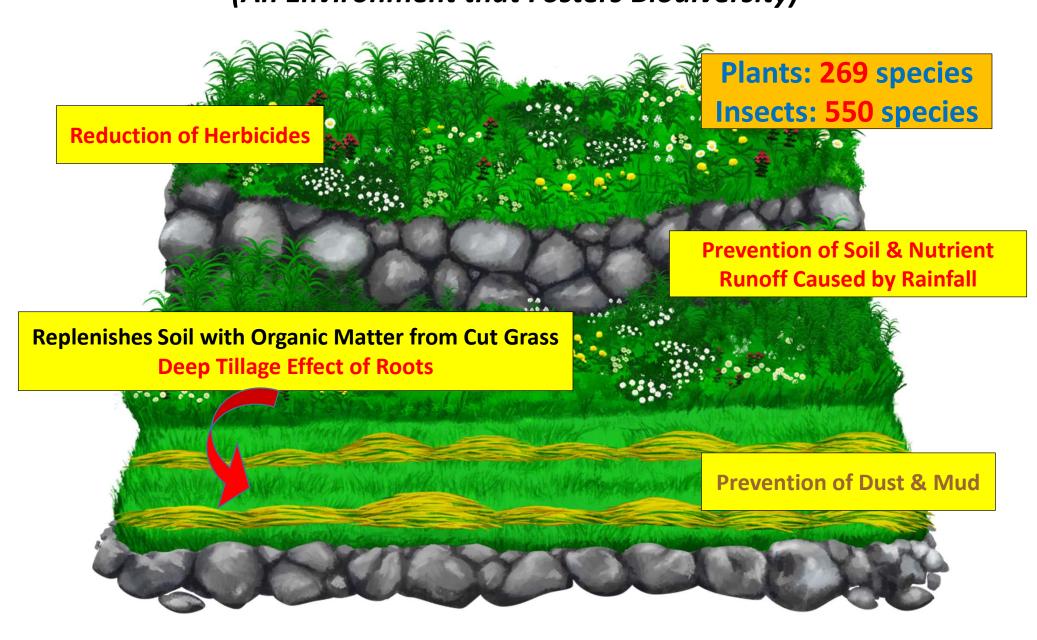
#### Top soil is covered with grasses,

#### preventing soil runoff caused by wind & rain

- $\bigcirc$  300~500kg/10a of organic matter (grass) input per year
- 80% of orchards in Yamanashi utilize grass cultivation
- O No-till + Organic Matter Input contribute to soil carbon sequestration <Biodiversity>
- O Mostly weeds & grasses, with a variety of vegetation, fostering biodiversity

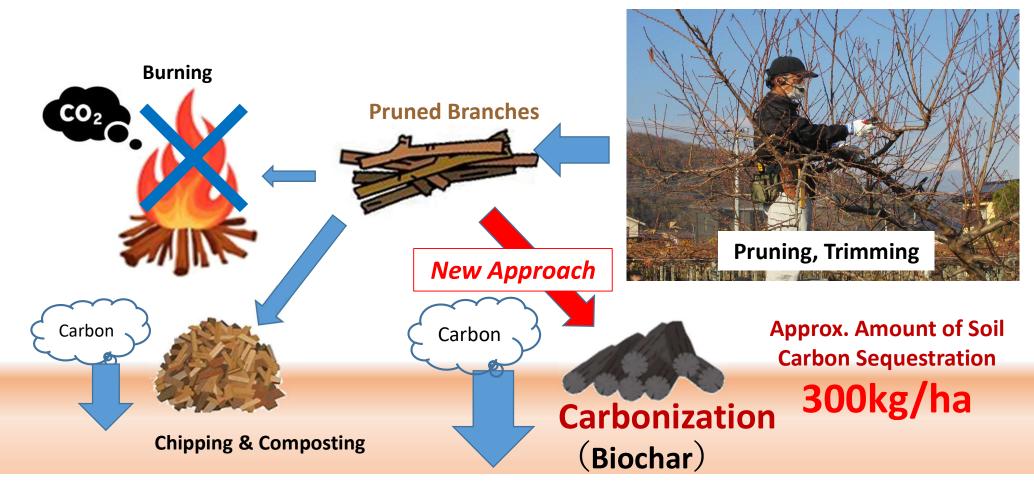


#### Benefits of Grass Cultivation (An Environment that Fosters Biodiversity)



## *New Approach to Further Increase Carbon Sequestration Effect in Orchards*

- $\bigcirc$  Pruned branches from fruit trees store large amounts of carbon through photosynthesis
- $\bigcirc$  Carbon can be stored in chips or fertilizer and applied to the soil
  - $\cdots$  but it'll eventually decompose and be released
- **Carbonization allows for a lot of long-term, soil carbon storage**

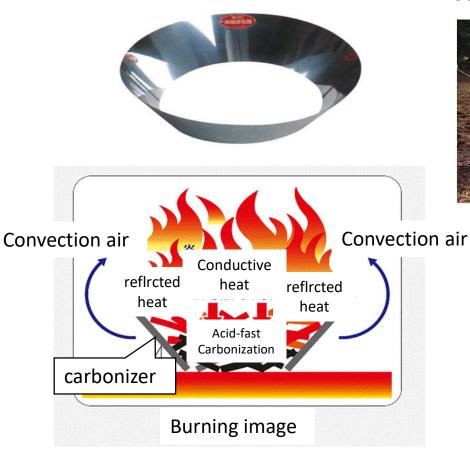


# Carbonization of Pruned Branches (Explanation)

- O Use a simple, portable carbonizer
- O Carbonize pruned branches in the field

**Smokeless Carbonizer** 

- Put the charcoal into the soil
- Successfully avoid carbon dioxide emissions almost entirely



Biochar Production Using a Smokeless Carbonizer



**Biochar from Pruned Branches** 



## **Carbonization of Pruned Branches (Actual Process)**



 After being pruned, branches still hold a lot of moisture, making them difficult to carbonize, so they need to be dried for at least one month before carbonizing.

## Charcoal - Used in Japan Since the Edo Period Expected Soil Improvement Effects

- The Complete Book of Agriculture (1697) describes use of rice husk smoked charcoal
- $\bigcirc$  Ground Power Improvement Law (1985) designated charcoal as a soil conditioner

#### 1 Soil Physicality

Works as Coarse Organic Matter

(Improves Water Permeability & Retention)

② Soil Microbiology

Promotes Growth of Microorganisms

(Rhizobia or VA Mycorrhizal Fungi)



Charcoal (from pruned grapevines)

In addition to improving the soil, it is resistant to decomposition, making it an effective material for storing carbon.



# Carbon Dioxide Reduction (Trial Calculation)

- **Pruned Branches** (per Hectare)
  - (1) 3000 kg  $\rightarrow$  (50% Water Content)  $\rightarrow$  1500 kg
  - ② 1500 kg → (50% Carbon) → 750 kg
  - (3) 750 kg  $\rightarrow$  (Carbonization Rate 40%)  $\rightarrow$  300 kg

**Carbon:** 300 kg  $\rightarrow$  CO2 Conversion: 1100 kg/ha



reduced CO2 would be equivalent to about 5000 cars.



#### Major Initiatives with Carbon Sequestration Effects Recognized by Yamanashi

*Herbiculture & application of organic matter such as: compost, pruning chips inputs, pruned branch biochar inputs* 



## Yamanashi Prefecture and the blessings of its nature

