Soil Carbon Sequestration by Switchgrass: Potential and Management

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Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*L.) Attributes

- Warm-season tallgrass species
- Highly productive
- Requires fewer inputs than annual crops
- Suitable for planting on marginal land
- Adapted to multiple ecoregions



Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum* L.) Attributes

- Root biomass can account for >75% of total biomass (Frank et al., 2004)
- Roots can extend below 2 m (Weaver, 1965)
- Soil-associated changes (Blanco-Canqui, 2010)
 - Improved aggregation
 - Increased macroporosity
 - N & P removal
 - Carbon accrual

Responses a function of soil type, climate, management, and time

Switchgrass and Soil Carbon Early evaluations; Follow-on questions

- Switchgrass found effective at increasing soil organic carbon
- But research was often conducted under controlled conditions with small plots
 - What soil responses might we observe on working farms?
 - How might management a ffect soil responses?







Region of Evaluation Northern Great Plains / Western Corn Belt

- Abundance of HEL and saline-affected soils (NRCS, 1997)
- Longer growing season (Kunkel et al., 2004)
- Loss of perennial vegetation (Wright and Wimberly, 2013)
- Decreased crop diversity (Aguilar et al., 2015)
- Unbalanced delivery of ecosystem services (O'Brien et al., 2020)





O'Brien et al. (2020)

Switchgrass and Soil Carbon Select evaluations: 2000-2011

- ✓ SOC stocks under cropland and switchgrass – MN, SD, ND (42 sites)
- ✓ SOC stocks under switchgrass over time – NE, SD, ND (10 sites)
- ✓ SOC stocks under perennial monocultures and mixtures over time – ND (5 sites)
- ✓ SOC stocks under different fertility treatments over time – SD (1 site)



Switchgrass and Soil Carbon Land use contrast (MN, SD, ND)

- 42 sampling sites
- 8 MLRAs
- Cropland vs. CRP (switchgrass)
- Matching soil type/paired site
- 0-1.2 m (7 increments)
- Sampling, 2000 and 2001



Switchgrass and Soil Carbon Land use contrast (MN, SD, ND)

- Across sites, SOC found greater under switchgrass in near surface and subsoil depths
- When evaluated within sites, few differences in SOC between land uses emerged (≈20%)
- Age of switchgrass stand weakly related to SOC (R²≤0.25).



Switchgrass and Soil Carbon Change over time (NE, SD, ND)

- 10 sampling sites
- 9 MLRAs
- Monoculture switchgrass
- 0-1.2 m (7 increments), NE
- 0-0.3 m (4 increments), SD & ND
- Sampling, 2000/2001 and 2005/2006



Switchgrass and Soil Carbon

Change over time (NE, SD, ND)

			Soil organic C (Mg C/ha)			
Location	Depth (m)	P-value	'00/'01	'05/'06	Change	Change/yr
Munich, ND	0-0.3	0.22	79.6	87.9	8.3	1.7
Streeter, ND	0-0.3	0.03	83.6	87.8	4.2	0.8
Bristol, SD	0-0.3	0.17	75.3	97.0	21.7	4.3
Ethan, SD	0-0.3	0.25	52.5	49.3	-3.2	-0.6
Highmore, SD	0-0.3	0.09	67.5	74.2	6.7	1.3
Huron, SD	0-0.3	0.35	61.3	58.7	-2.6	-0.5
Atkinson, NE	0-0.3	0.10	34.4	40.2	5.8	1.2
Crofton, NE	0-1.2	0.60	120.3	126.7	6.4	1.3
Douglas, NE	0-1.2	0.14	115.6	134.0	18.4	3.7
Lawrence, NE	0-1.2	0.01	56.5	75.3	18.8	3.8

• SOC increases were statistically significant for 4 of 10 sites

- Sites in NE were more responsive to SOC than sites in SD and ND
- SOC accrual ranged from 0.8 to 3.8 Mg C/ha/yr

Schmer et al. (2011); Liebig et al. (2008)

Switchgrass and Soil Carbon

Vegetation composition; Change over time (ND)

- 5 sampling sites
- 7 vegetation treatments
 - 2 monoculture switchgrass
 - 2 monoculture wheatgrass
 - 3 mixtures
- 0-1.2 m (7 increments)
- Sampling, 2006 and 2011



Switchgrass and Soil Carbon

Vegetation composition; Change over time (ND)

- SOC stocks and change did not differ among vegetation treatments
- Across treatments, SOC increased significantly at two sites:
 - Minot, 2.9 Mg C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹
 - Williston, 5.7 Mg C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

	\ SOC ((Mg/ha)	
Location	Change*	Change/yr	
Carrington	14.7	2.9	
Hettinger	0.5	0.1	
Minot	14.7	2.9	
Streeter	8.0	1.6	
Williston	28.3	5.7	

* 7300 Mg/ha soil mass (≈0-0.9 m).

Switchgrass and Soil Carbon Added fertility; Change over time (SD)

- 1 sampling site (CRP, eastern SD)
- 5 fertility treatments
 - 0 N (control)
 - 112 and 224 kg N ha $^{-1}$ (NH_4NO_3)
 - 112 and 224 kg N ha⁻¹ (beef cattle manure)
- 0-0.9 m (6 increments)
- Sampling, 2000 and 2004



Lee et al. (2007)

Switchgrass and Soil Carbon

Added fertility; Change over time (SD)

 No change in ∆SOC without added fertility

• Greater ∆SOC with manure application

	Δ SOC (Mg/	′ha), 0-0.3 m	∆SOC (Mg/ha), 0-0.9 m		
Treatment	Change	Change/yr	Change	Change/yr	
0 N	0.02	<0.01	1.27	0.32	
112 N	0.50	0.13	7.58	1.90	
224 N	0.25	0.06	11.27	2.82	
112 N (manure)	4.32	1.08	17.03	4.26	
224 N (manure)	8.59	2.15	15.01	3.75	

Closing Reflections...

Outcomes from marginal soils – Should we temper our expectations?
Drought effects on establishment success and subsequent biomass production – How might this affect SOC dynamics in the future?

 In the NGP, the climate regulation picture is fuzzy – More evaluations of greenhouse gas balance needed

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