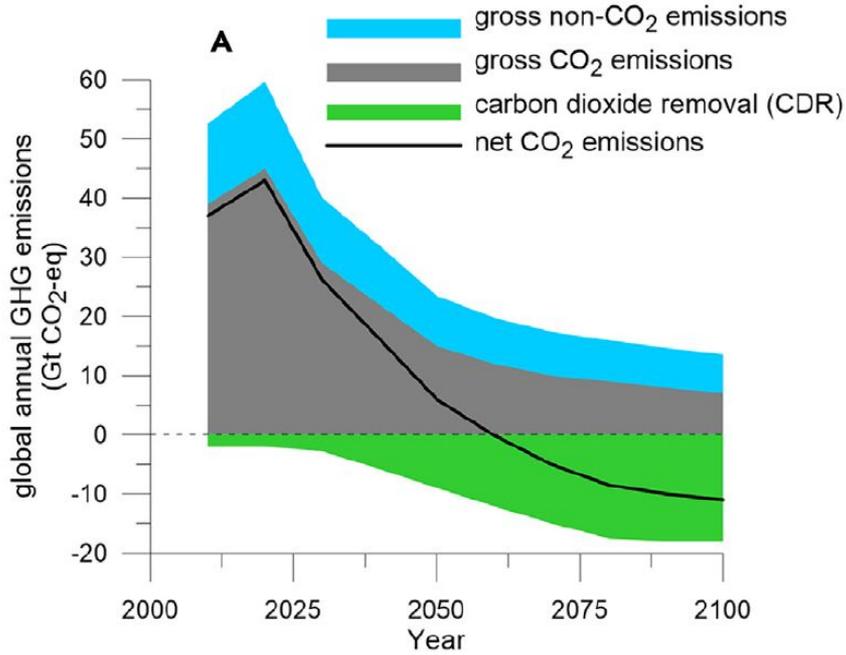


Ecosystem response to rock dust

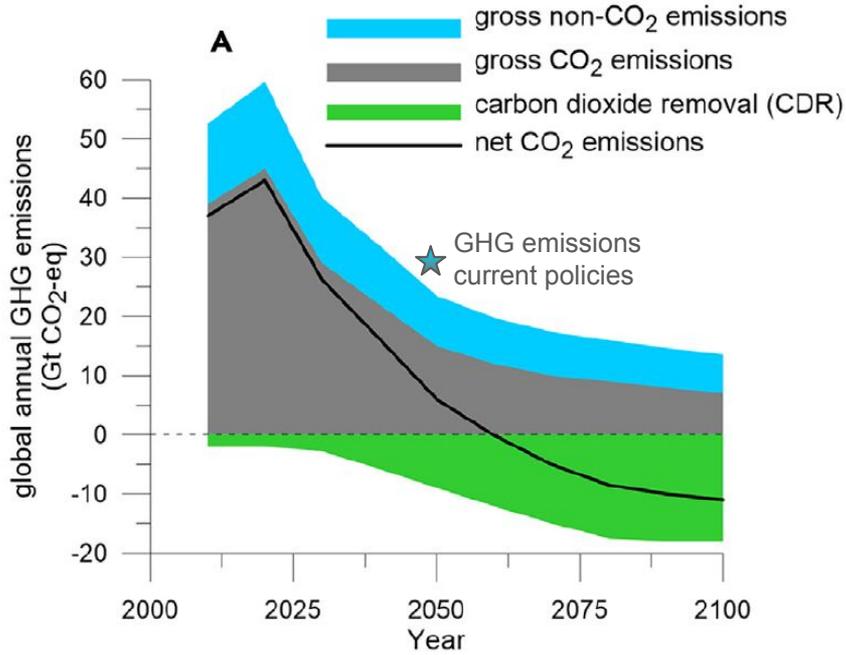
Goll, D, Gaucher, Y, Tanaka K, Ciais, P et al



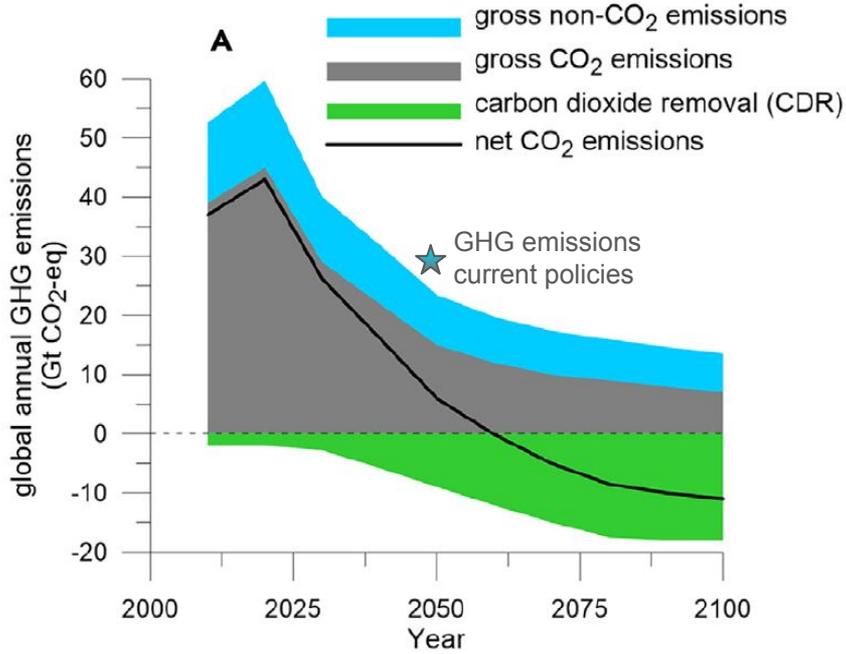
Carbon dioxide removal for reaching climate targets



Carbon dioxide removal for reaching climate targets

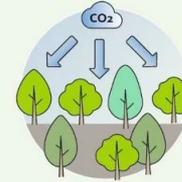


Carbon dioxide removal for reaching climate targets

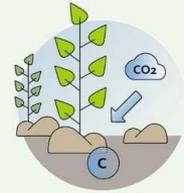


Possible approaches for negative emissions

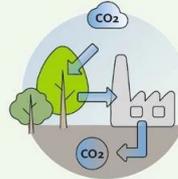
Afforestation, reforestation, forest management and wood utilisation
Trees remove CO₂ from the air as they grow. The CO₂ can be stored in trees, soil and wood products.



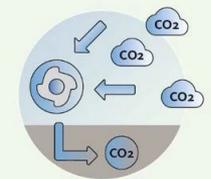
Soil management (incl. biochar)
The introduction of carbon (C) into soils, e.g. through crop residues or vegetable carbon, can accumulate C in the soil.



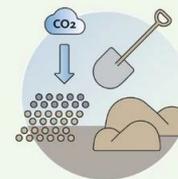
Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)
Plants convert CO₂ into biomass, which provides energy. CO₂ is captured and stored underground.



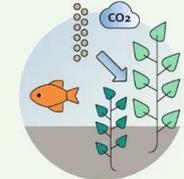
Direct air capture carbon capture and storage (DACCS)
CO₂ is extracted from the ambient air by chemical processes and stored underground.



Enhanced weathering
Crushed minerals bind CO₂ chemically and can then be stored in products, in the soil or in the sea.



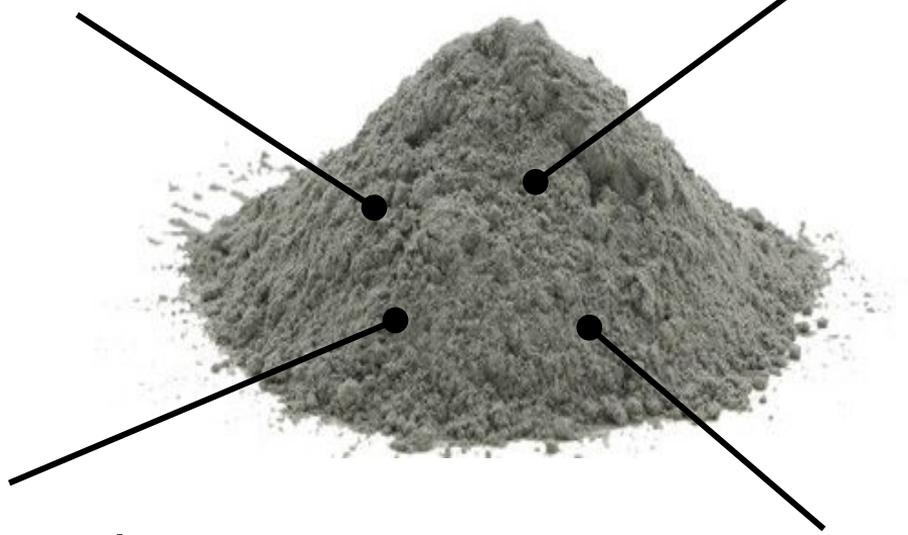
Ocean fertilisation
Iron or other nutrients are added to the ocean to increase the absorption of CO₂ by algae.



Rock dust: multi-purpose soil amendment

Removes CO₂

positive side-effects



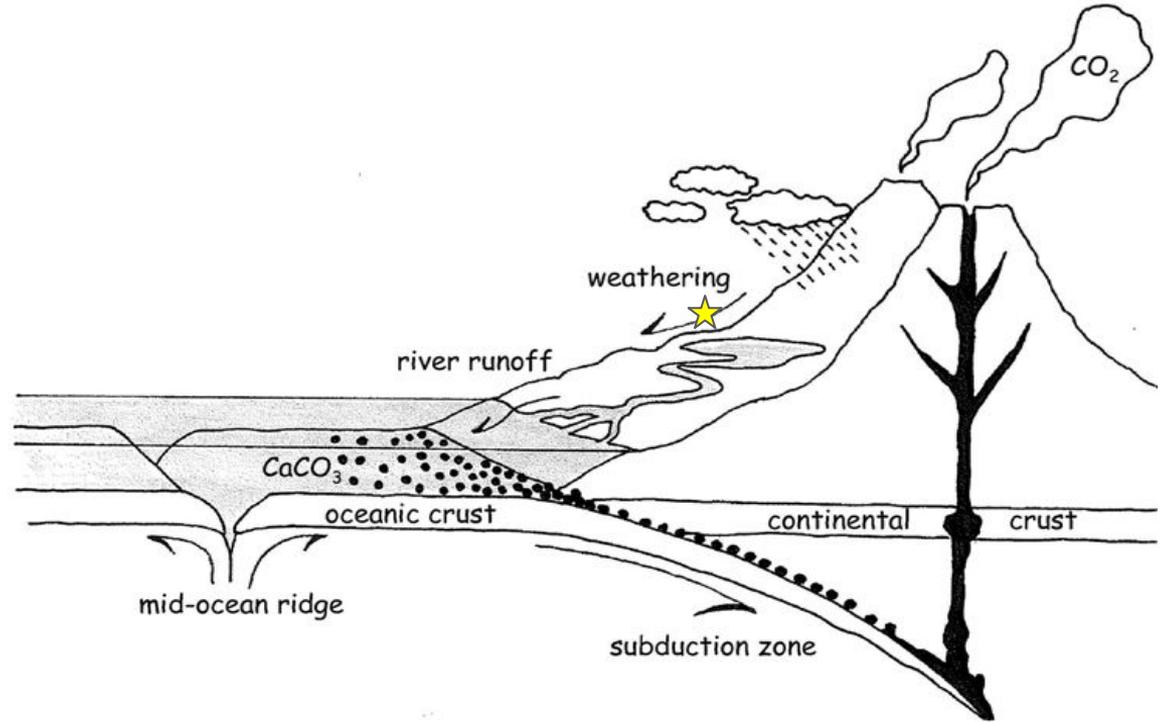
is co-deployed

cheap & widely avail.

CO₂ removal

1. Weathering:
reaction of CO₂ with minerals
(rate limited by surface area)

2. Enhancement:
grinding and spreading of
rocks (increase surface area)



Side-effects: e.g. improve soil fertility

by

1. Enhances availability of nutrients present in soils ('liming effect').
2. Addition of nutrients contained in rocks.



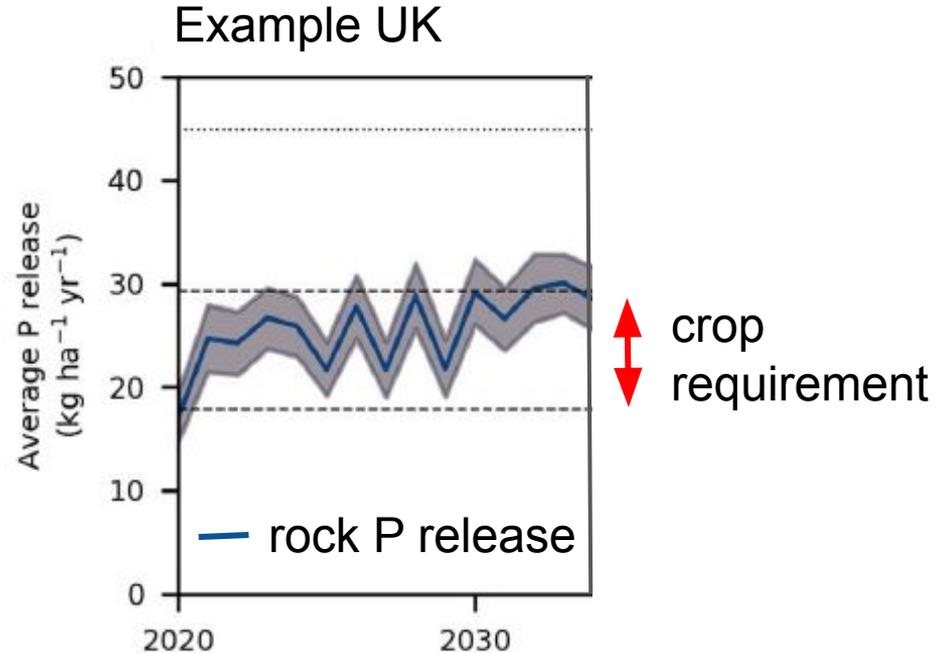
e.g. Beerling et al. 2018, Vicca, et al. 2021

Application in agriculture

Infrastructure for transport and spreading is available.

Fertilization effects an incentive for farmers to do CO₂ removal.

Reduced environmental risks, as nutrients are released gradually.

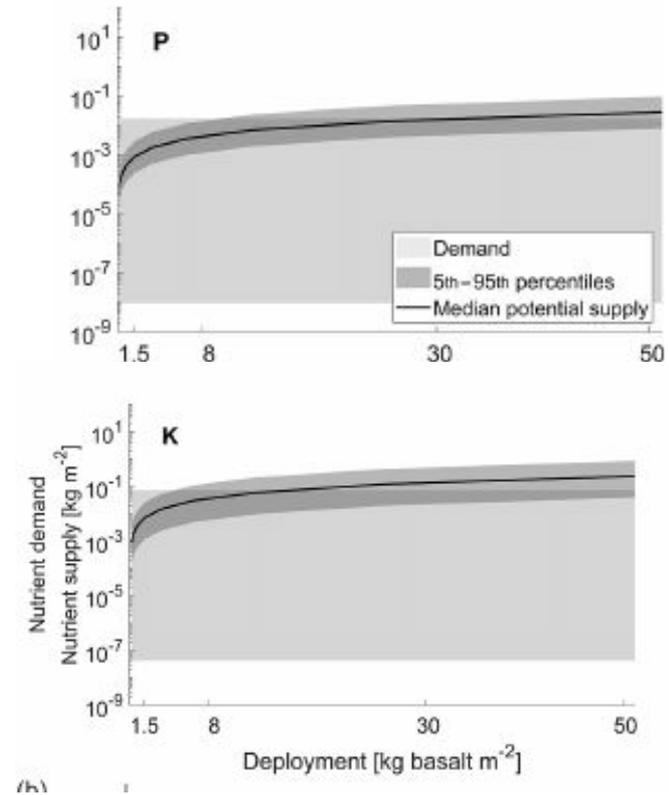


Application in forest ecosystem?

Nutrients supplied by rock dust high enough to balance exports by harvest.

Acid-rain impacted forest, US show enhanced tree growth due to rock dust.

Oil palm plantation, Malaysia show high soil retention of rock derived cations.



Application in forest ecosystem (in a model)!

Model experiment with ORCHIDEE-CNP

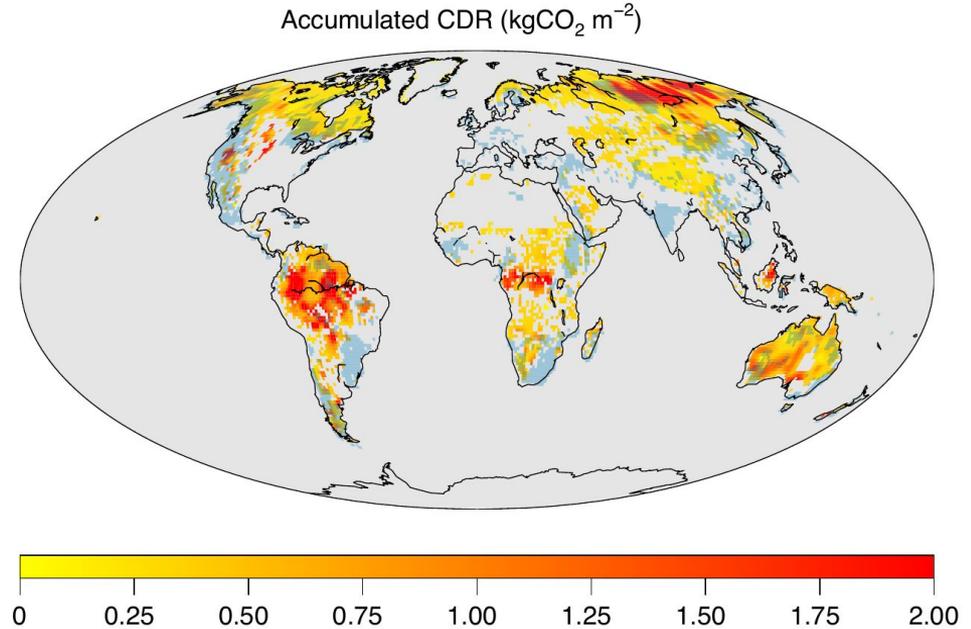
CO₂ removal (CDR) by

1. Enhanced weathering (EW)
2. Stimulated plant growth by rock derived nutrients



Stimulating the natural carbon sink

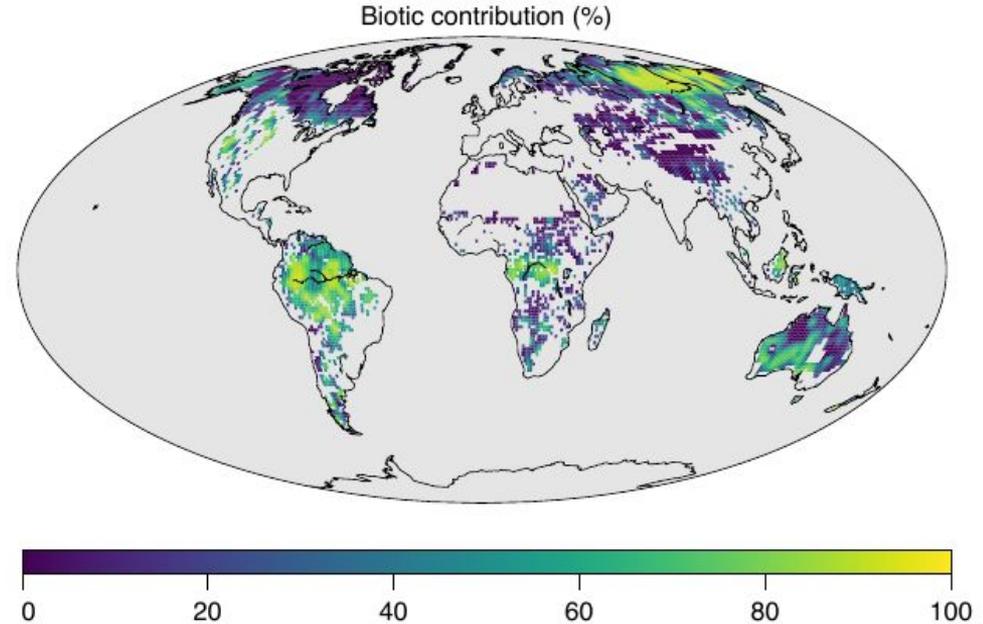
Substantial CO₂ removal (CDR) in
global hinterland area ...



Stimulating the natural carbon sink

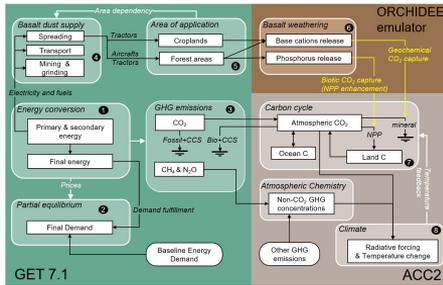
Substantial CO₂ removal (CDR) in
global hinterland area ...

... with a large contribution from
stimulated plant growth / fertilization.



ERW might help to achieve climate targets

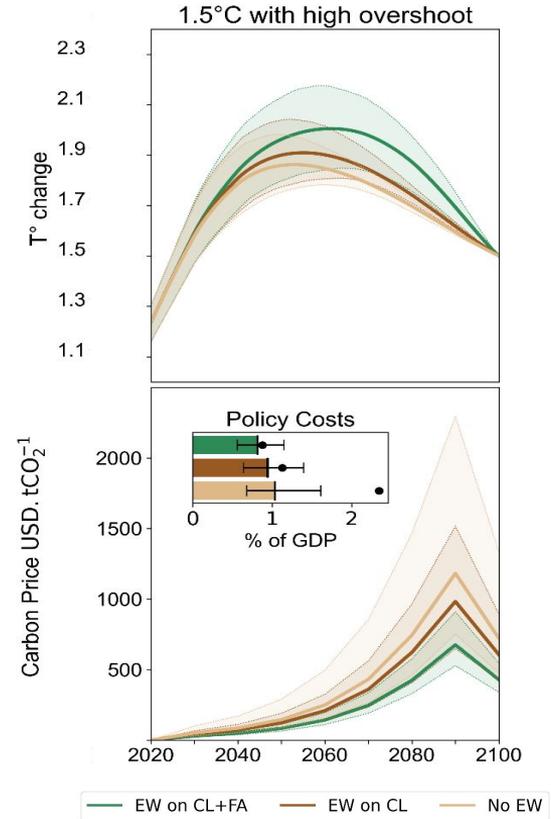
Coupled climate, energy & carbon cycle model



3 Scenarios:

Bioenergy & carbon capture and storage (BECCS) only

- + ERW on croplands
- + ERW on croplands & forests



Current status of ERW as CDR

- + Modelling suggests substantial CDR potential
e.g. if applied on FR cropland could offset their GHG emissions
- + Several field trials have been initiated
mixed results, but their duration too short
- + Start-ups explore commercialisation

- Unknown side-effect: SOC response, heavy metals, among others
- Challenging MRV

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