Carbon Emissions from Land-Use Change

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Why Model Land Use ?

- Carbon emissions from energy consumption are not the whole story.
 - Carbon emissions from land-use change
 - Carbon mitigation using biomass fuels
 - CH_4 and N₂O emissions from agriculture
- Energy and agricultural systems are linked through biomass fuels.

Conclusions

- A carbon policy for fossil fuel emissions provides incentives for production of commercial biomass.
- Increased biomass production releases carbon from soils.
- All modeling results are strongly affected by assumptions on crop productivity improvements.

MiniCAM Overview

- 11 regions
- 15-year time steps(1990- 2095)
- Partial equilibrium
- Eight markets

Energy Markets

Oil Natural Gas Coal Carbon

Biomass

Grains and Oil Seeds Animal Products Forestry Products

Agricultural Markets

AgLU Regions

- North America
- Japan, Australia, New Zealand
- Western Europe
- Eastern Europe
- Former Soviet Union

- Latin America
- China and Centrally-Planned Asia
- South Asia
- Other Pacific Asia
- Africa
- Middle East

MiniCAM Energy Markets



AgLU Model Structure



Methodology Highlights

Forest Dynamics

- Trees in AgLU grow for 45 years
- Previous version of AgLU unstable
- Two forest markets (current and future) needed for model stability
- Land Allocation
 - Land owners compare economic returns across crops, biomass, pasture, and future trees
 - Underlying probability distribution of yields per hectare



AgLU Scenarios

0.3% Tech. Change 0.5% Tech. Change 0.7% Tech. Change

Zero	Moderate	High
Α	B	С
D	E	F
G	Н	I

Scenario Carbon Prices

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Scenario Carbon Prices



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Global Land Use (D)



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Global Land Use (E)



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Global Land Use (F)



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Carbon Emissions from Land Use Change



Global Land Use (C)



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Global Land Use (F)



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Global Land Use (I)



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Model Development

- Demand and supply of agricultural products from FAO food balance tables
- Dynamics of carbon emissions from landuse change
- $\stackrel{\text{\tiny P}}{\sim}$ CH₄ and N₂O emissions from agriculture
- Water supply and demand

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