



CEPLAS

Cluster of Excellence on Plant Sciences

Carbon Sequestration

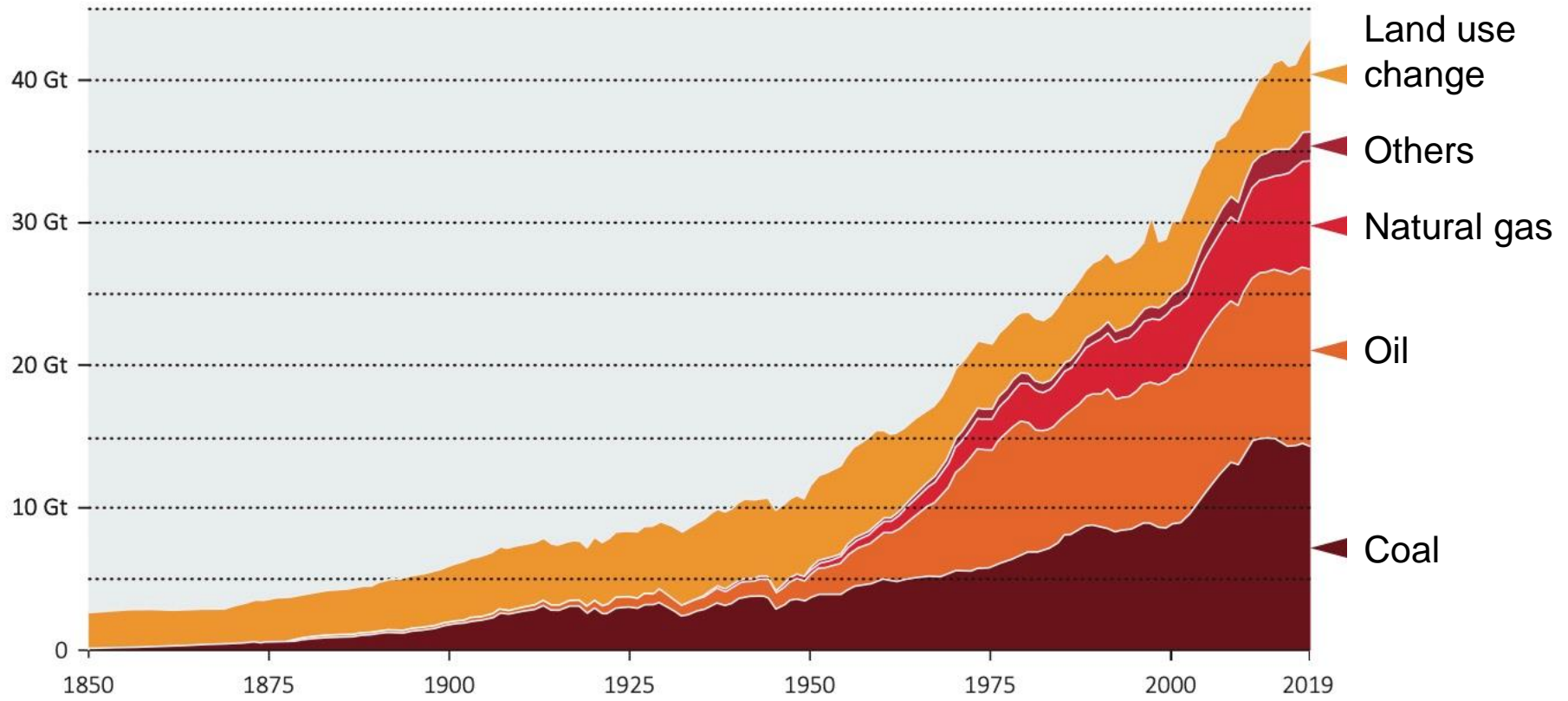
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@apmweber

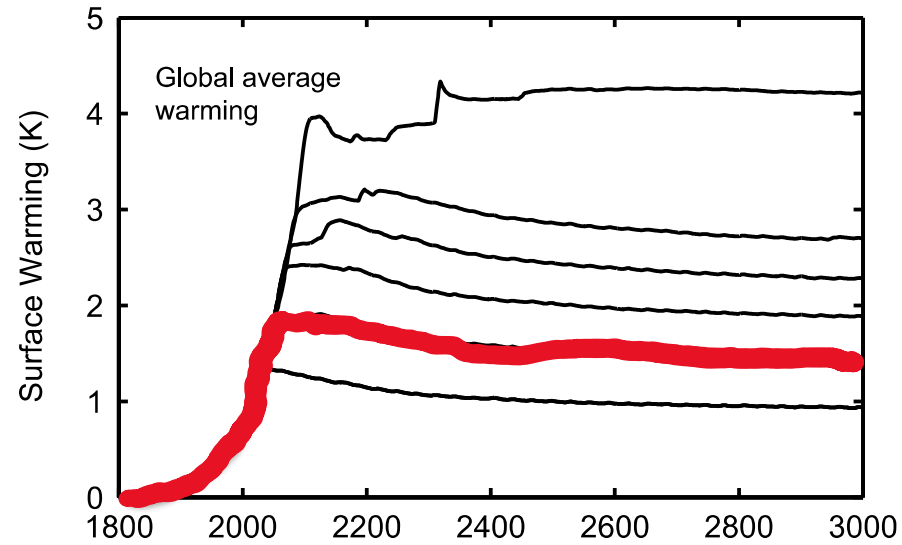
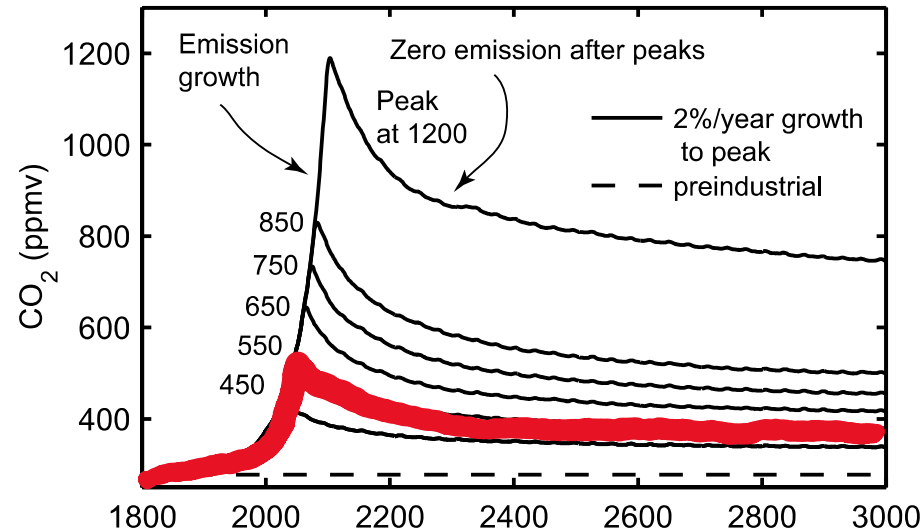


Anthropogenic global CO₂ emissions 1850-2019





„Peak Carbon“ – w/o sequestration CO₂ will remain high



875 Gt C

In current atmosphere
(410 ppm CO₂)

450 Gt C
In plant biomass

916 Gt C
Potential for plant
biomass

300 Gt C have been emitted to atmosphere since 1850
105 Gt C current net primary productivity
50% of terrestrial plant biomass lost since Neolithic

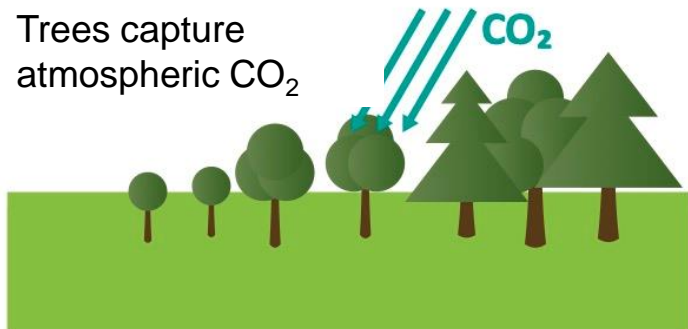




Measures for negative CO₂ Emissions

Reforestation

Trees capture atmospheric CO₂



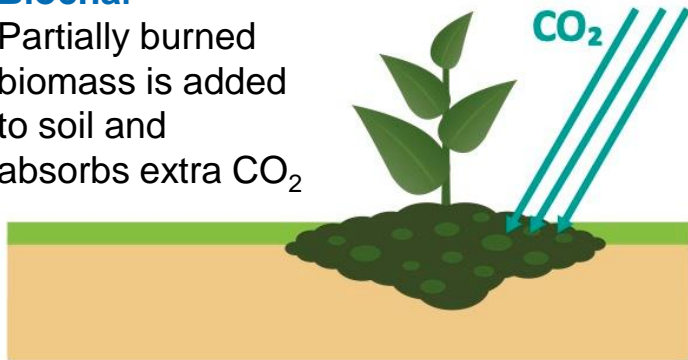
Enforced weathering

Ground-up minerals are added to soil to bind CO₂



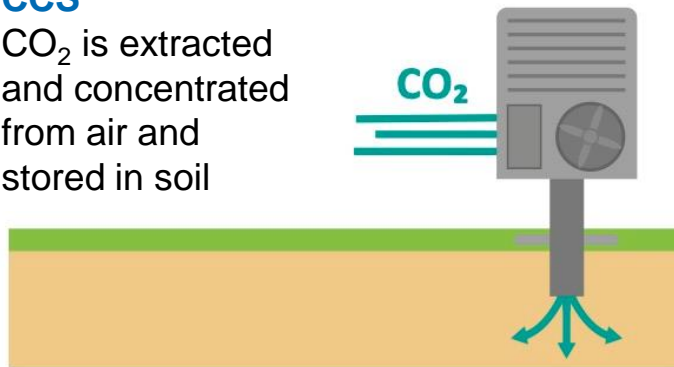
Biochar

Partially burned biomass is added to soil and absorbs extra CO₂



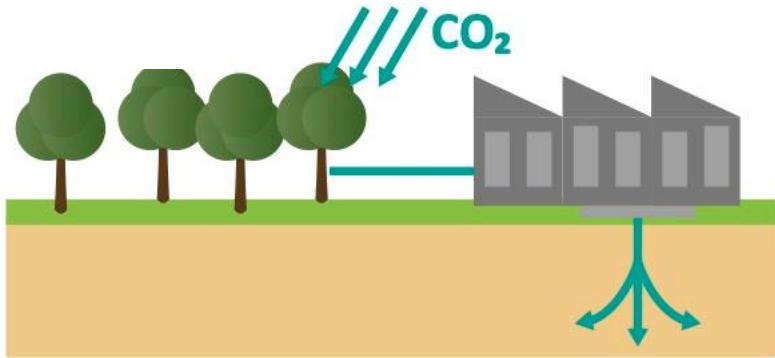
CCS

CO₂ is extracted and concentrated from air and stored in soil



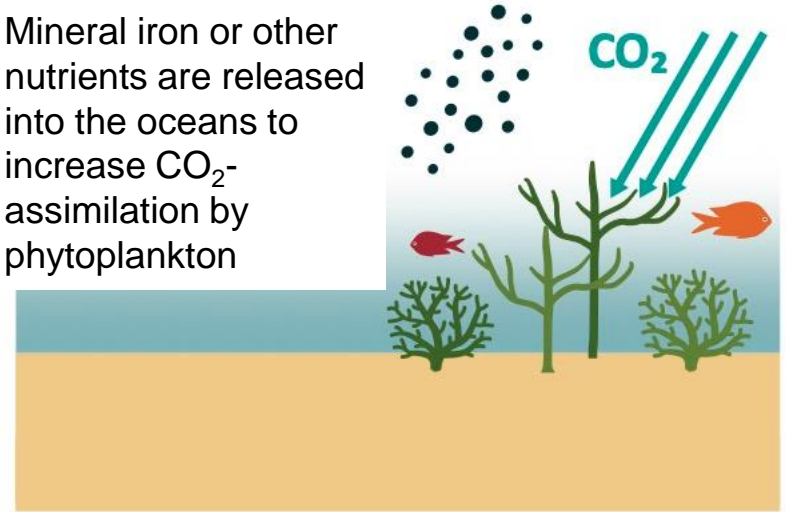
BECCS

Plants convert CO₂ to biomass. Biomass is used as energy source to make, e.g., electricity. Released CO₂ is directly captured and stored in soil.



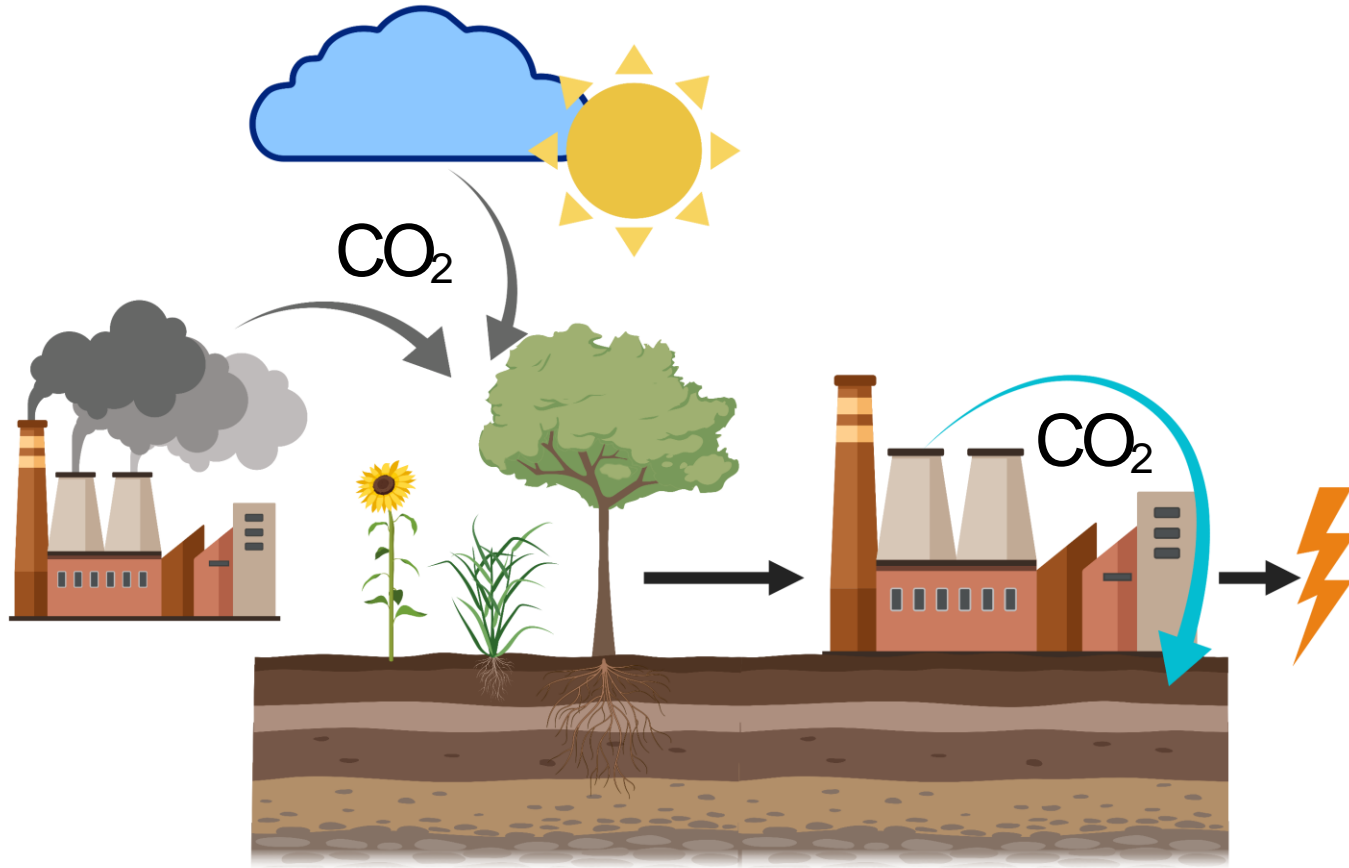
Ocean Fertilization

Mineral iron or other nutrients are released into the oceans to increase CO₂-assimilation by phytoplankton





3 Gt C per year by BECCS would require 50% of our cropland



Based on: Harper et al., 2018 *Nat Commun*





Future challenges

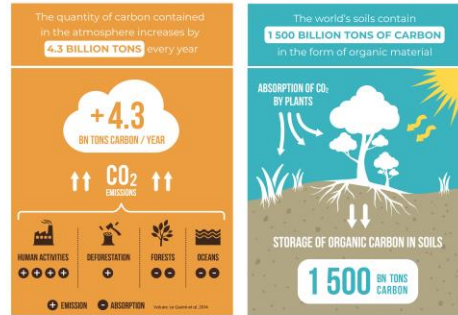
Photosynthesis-driven carbon mitigation strategies

- > 300 Gt of atmospheric C must be captured and stored in the form of plant biomass (*w/o considering effects of tipping points*)
- BECCS and other plant-based mitigation strategies can make a substantial contribution
- Must be achieved w/o compromising food security, increasing land use, increasing input of other resources, increasing loss of biodiversity...



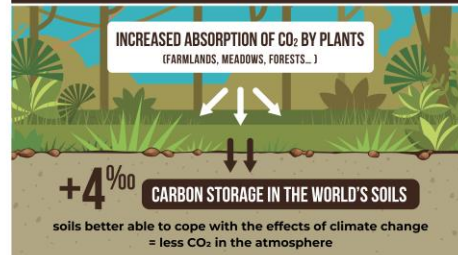


"4 per 1000" Initiative



While pursuing the indispensable effort to decrease drastically the green house gases (GHG) emissions due to human activities, increasing soil organic carbon sequestration could make a substantial contribution to CHG mitigation efforts. A theoretical annual increase of the world

soil organic carbon stock by 0.4% of its value would be larger than the 2015 annual increase in CO₂ in the atmosphere, which is a major contributor to the greenhouse effect and climate change. **this is the origin of the "4 per 1000" title of this initiative.**

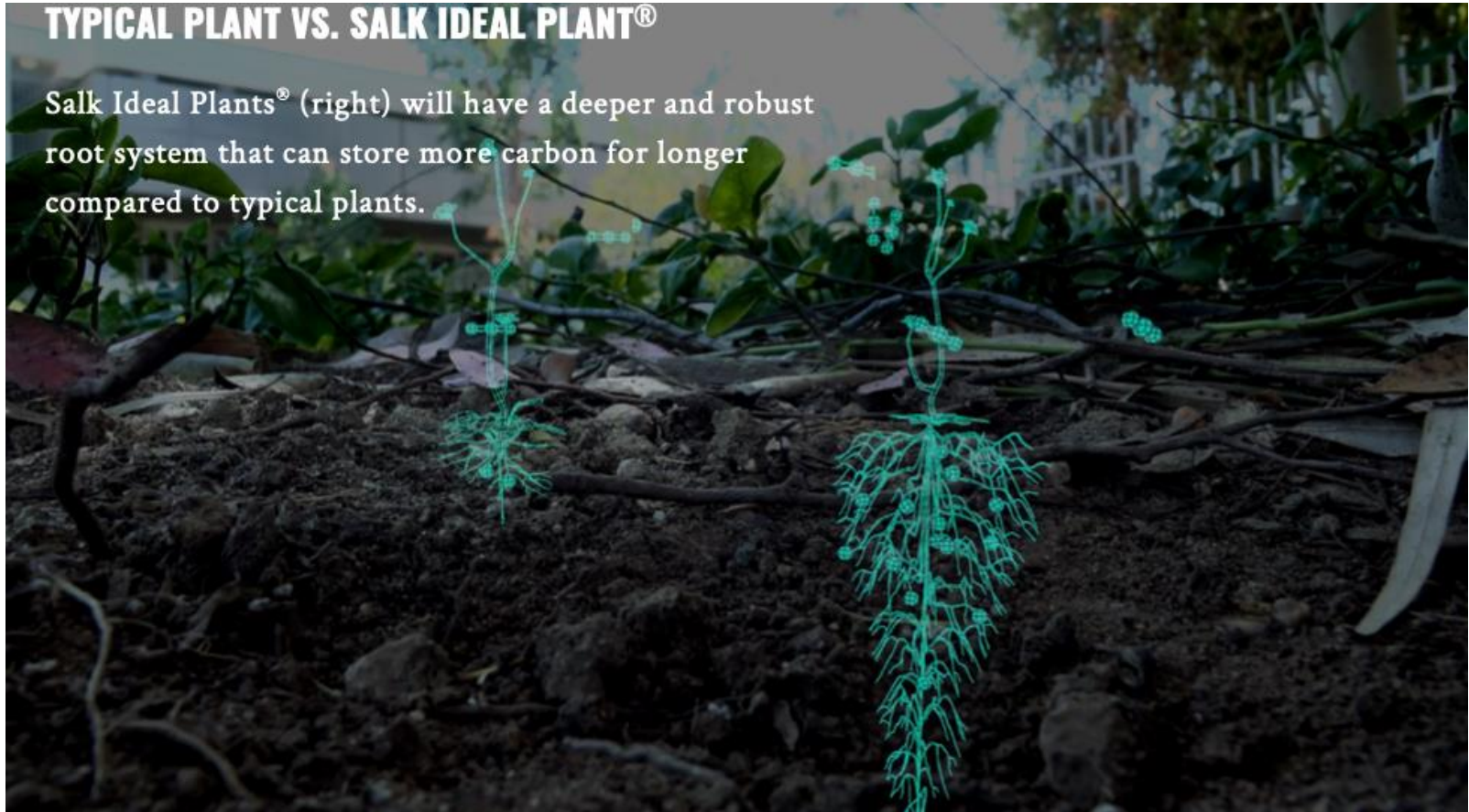




Salk Harnessing Plants Initiative

TYPICAL PLANT VS. SALK IDEAL PLANT®

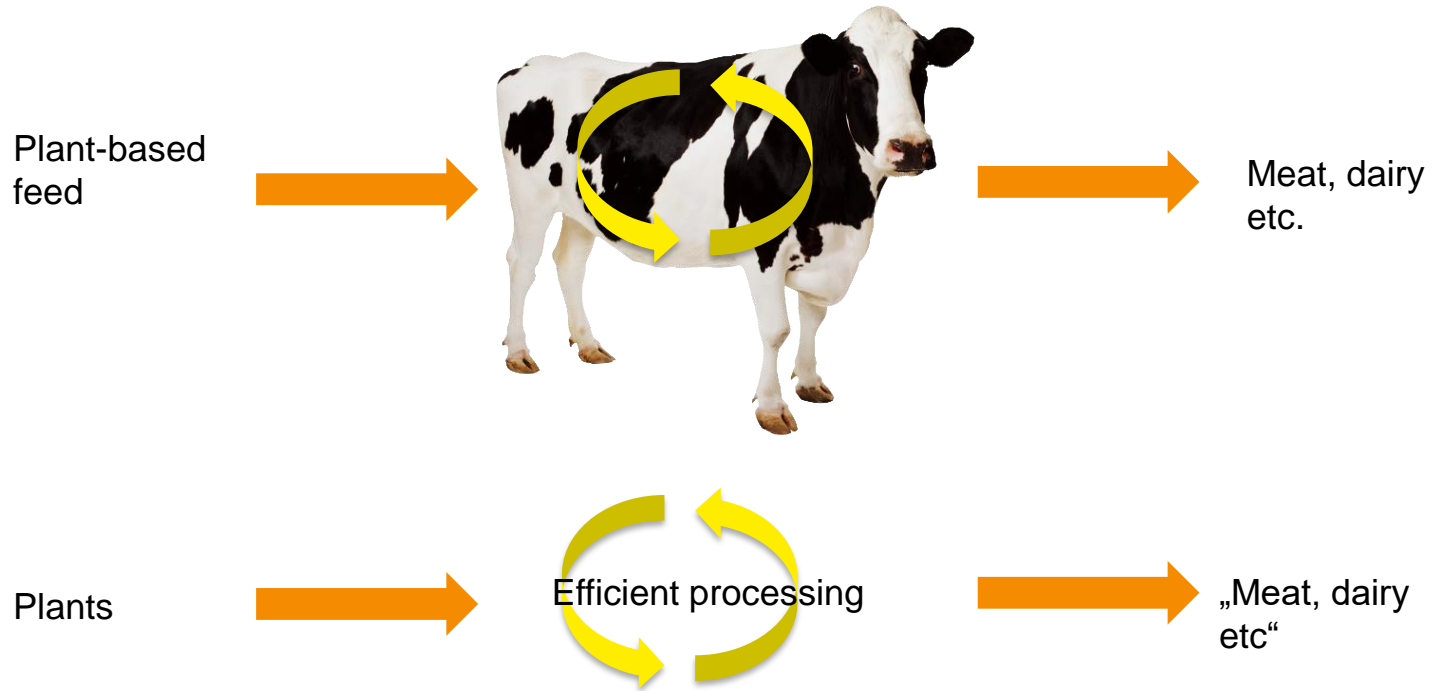
Salk Ideal Plants® (right) will have a deeper and robust root system that can store more carbon for longer compared to typical plants.





Disruptive change in livestock farming is part of the solution

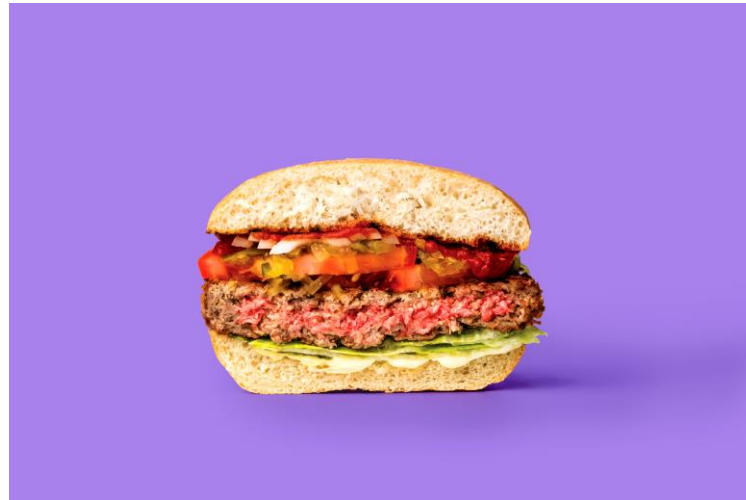
Replacement of livestock by plant products





Vegan meat surrogates for non-vegans

- 100 % vegan; leghemoglobin produced by yeast fermentation
- Massive reduction in land and water use, CO₂/CH₄ footprint



Founder: Patrick O. Brown

Investors: Bill Gates, Google Ventures, Horizons Ventures,
Khosla Ventures



Wenn wir ohne Scheuklappen herangehen

- Maximized yield per unit area land (e.g., through increased photosynthetic efficiency)
- Increased water and nutrient use efficiency (e.g., CAM photosynthesis)
- Deep-soil deposition of carbon (aliphatic, hard to metabolize C)
- Increased energy contents of plant biomass (from 16,000 kJ/kg to 30,000 kJ/kg)
- Designer crops that replace livestock products

