

Soil Carbon Drawdown Numbers for Regenerative Grazing - A Soil4Climate Technical Brief

Per Hectare Soil Carbon Drawdown Numbers and CO2 Equivalents via
Improved Grazing, and Globally by All Means



Prepared by Soil4Climate Inc.
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Overview

Six studies since 2016 of improved grazing management measured soil carbon accrual rates ranging from 2 to 3.59 tC/ha/yr (to 1 meter) giving an average accrual of 2.73 tC/ha/yr with a corresponding CO₂e drawdown of 10.02 tCO₂e/ha/yr. Management types included Holistic Planned Grazing, Adaptive Multi-paddock “AMP” Grazing, multi-species pasture rotation (MSRP), and “rotational grazing system with improved grass pasture species.”

Highlights

- Teague (2016) calculates the potential drawdown for North American pasturelands is 800 million tonnes of carbon per year (800 MtC/yr), or 0.8 gigatons of carbon per year (0.8 GtC/yr). Based 263 million hectares of North American pastureland and drawdown potential of 1.2 tC/ac/yr. There are approximately 3.3 billion hectares of pastureland worldwide (UN FAO 2020).
- Johnson (2022) calculates that if AMP grazing were applied over 1.25 billion hectares of savannahs and grasslands globally, the increased photosynthetic capacity and decreased soil C respiration would remove 9.82 and 6.66 billion tonnes CO₂ year⁻¹ or 26.8% and 18.19% respectively of the global 36.6 billion tonnes of global anthropogenic emissions. Johnson (2022) also shows that AMP stocking density can be 2.38 times higher than conventional grazing systems.
- Lal (2020) estimates that between 2020 and 2100, soils globally can sequester 178 PgC, or 178 GtC. (Thus, averaging 2.25 GtC/yr).

Note: 1 petagram (Pg) = 1 gigaton (Gt)

Rates and Publications by Year

Rate: 2 tC/ha/yr (0–20cm)

Location: La Primavera municipality, Vichada, Colombia

Notes: “improve grasslands (IG) pursuing a sustainable intensification, such as a rotational grazing system with improved grass pasture species”

Source: [Costa \(2022\)](#)

Rate: 2.07 tC/ha/yr to 1m (based on 20% SOM increase in Adaptive Multi-paddock - AMP - grazing paddocks to 10 cm. 1 m estimate made by Soil4Climate.)

Location: Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky

Notes: Comparison of Adaptive Multi-paddock (AMP) grazing to Continuous Grazing (CG)

Source: [Johnson \(2022\)](#)

Rate: 2.29 tC/ha/yr (0.93 tC/ac/yr)

Location: Clay County, Georgia, USA

Notes: “multispecies pasture rotation (MSPR) ... holistic planned grazing methodology”

Source: [Rowntree \(2020\)](#)

Rate: 2.1 tC/ha/yr (0.85 tC/ac/yr)

Location: Corrientes Province, Argentina

Notes: conversion from continuous grazing to Holistic Management

Source: [Kurtz \(2020\)](#)

Rate: 3.59 tC/ha/yr (1.5 tC/ac/yr)

Location: Missaukee County, Michigan, USA

Notes: “AMP grazed pastures”

Source: [Stanley \(2018\)](#)

Rate: 3 tC/ha/yr (1.2 tC/ac/yr) (top 90cm)

Location: Cooke, Parker and Jack counties, Texas, USA

Notes: Adaptive Multi-paddock (AMP) grazing

Source: [Teague \(2016\)](#)

Table Format, Publication Listings by Year

C Rate tC/ha/yr	CO2 Rate tCO2/ha/yr	Location	Source	Notes
2.00	7.23	La Primavera municipality, Vichada, Colombia	Costa (2022)	"improve grasslands (IG) pursuing a sustainable intensification, such as a rotational grazing system with improved grass pasture species"
2.07	7.6	Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky	Johnson (2022)	based on 20% SOM increase in Adaptive Multi-paddock (AMP) grazing paddocks to 10 cm. 1 m estimate made by Soil4Climate.
2.29	8.4	Clay County, Georgia, USA	Rowntree (2020)	"multispecies pasture rotation (MSPR) ... holistic planned grazing methodology"
2.10	7.71	Corrientes Province, Argentina	Kurtz (2020)	conversion from continuous grazing to Holistic Management
3.59	13.8	Missaukee County, Michigan, USA	Stanley (2018)	"AMP grazed pastures"
3.00	11.01	Cooke, Parker and Jack counties, Texas, USA	Teague (2016)	Adaptive Multi-paddock (AMP) grazing
AVG: 2.73 tC/ha/yr = 10.02 tCO2e/ha/yr				

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