



Cover Cropping

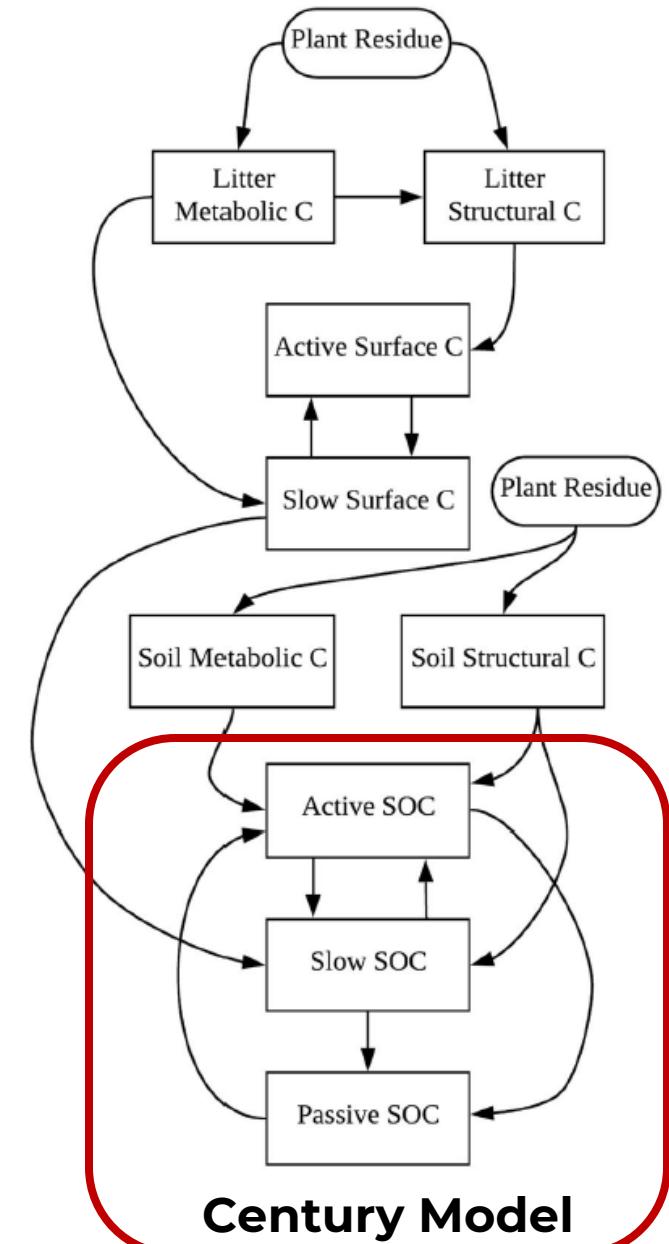
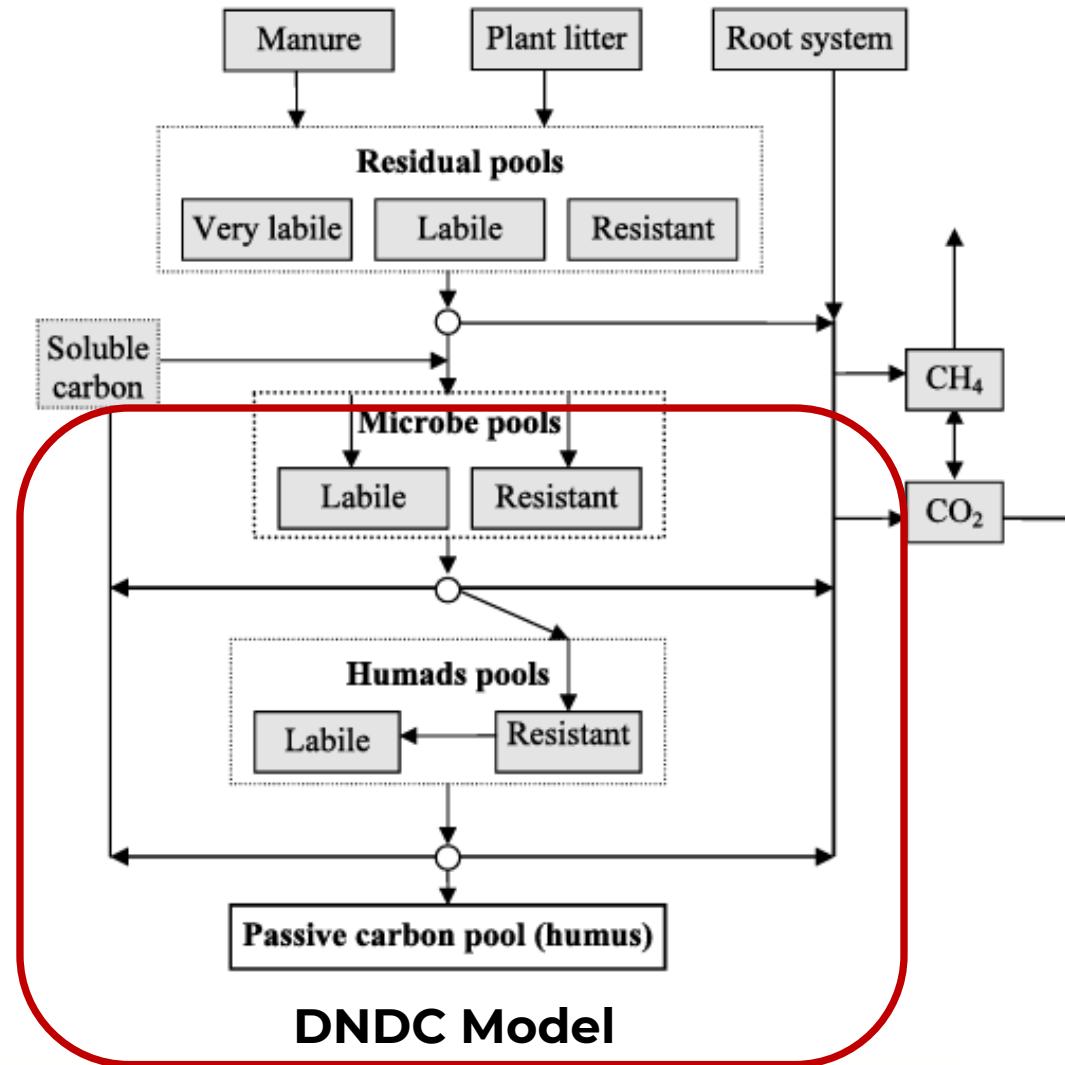
Mechanisms and Rates
of Carbon Sequestration

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Mechanisms of Carbon Sequestration



Mechanisms of Carbon Sequestration



Leaching,
ex vivo modifica-
tion

Plant inputs

In vivo turnover

Size

2,000
μm

Fragmentation

53 μm

0.45 μm

Colloidal

LMWCs

DOM

POM

Heavy POM

Large aggregates

MAOM

<1.6-1.85 g/cm³

>1.6-1.85 g/cm³

Density

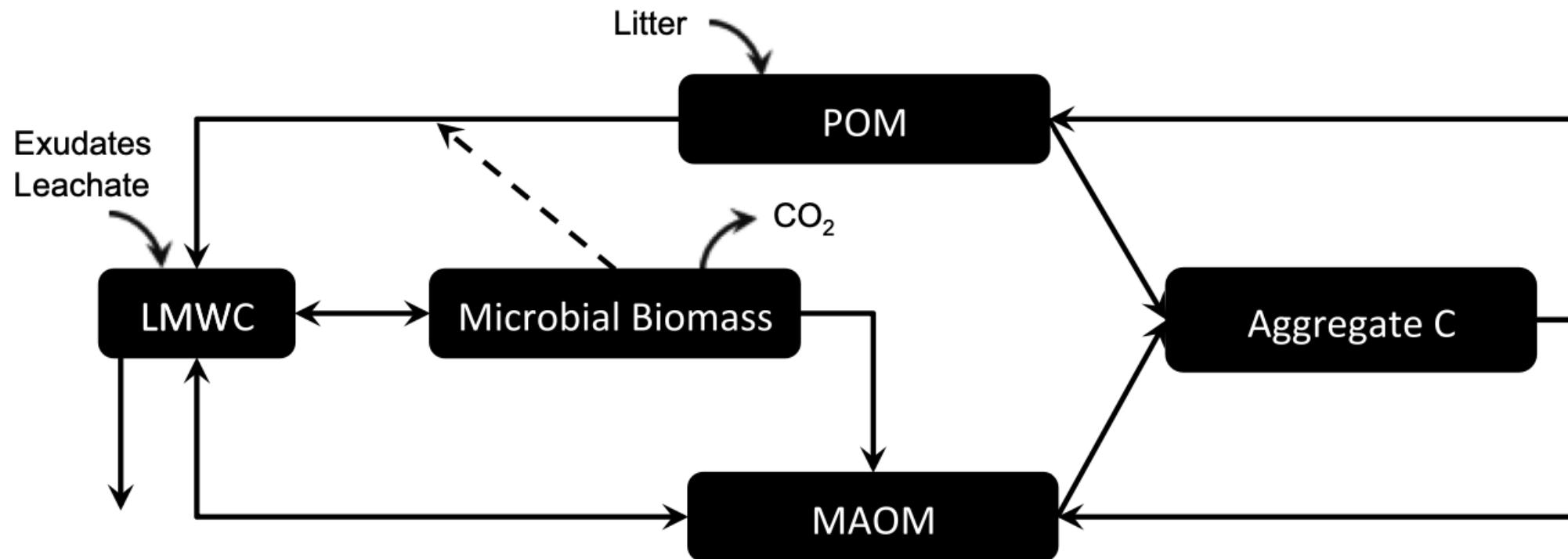
Lavallee et al. (2020)
Global Change Biol. 2020;26:261–273





Mechanisms of Carbon Sequestration

The Millennial Model



Abramoff et al. (2018-Biochem. 137:51-71; 2022-Soil Biol. Biochem. 164 108466)



**CARBON 4
SOIL QUALITY**

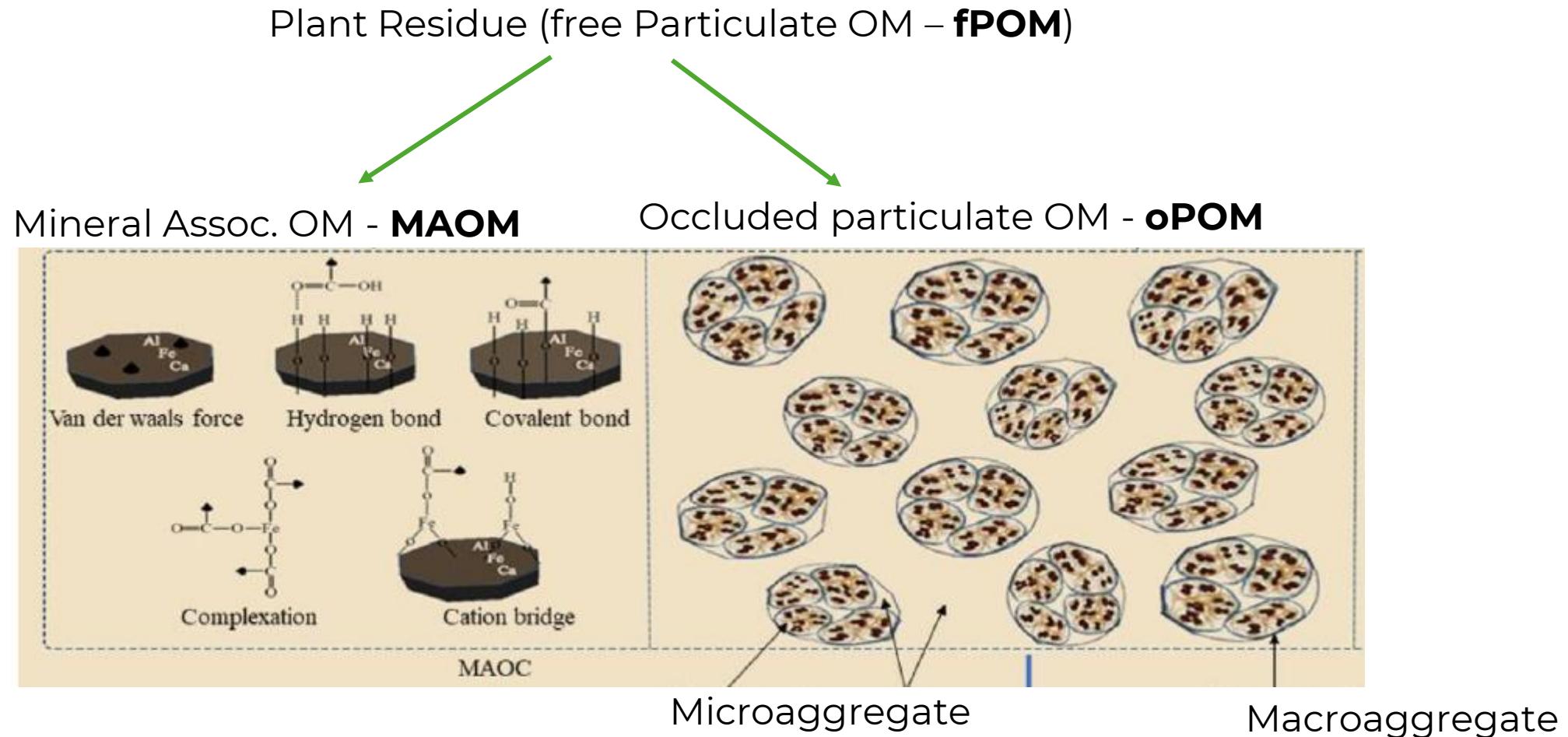
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Mechanisms of Carbon Sequestration



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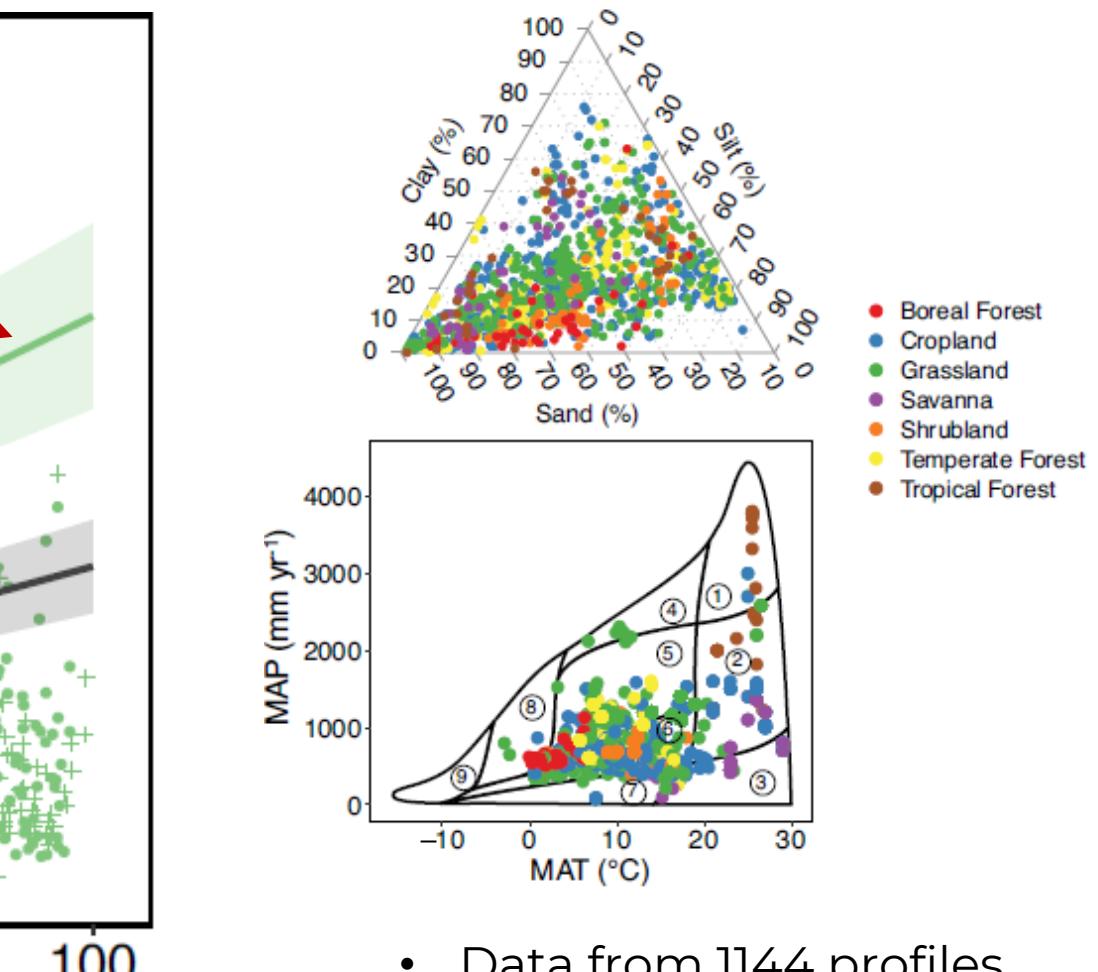
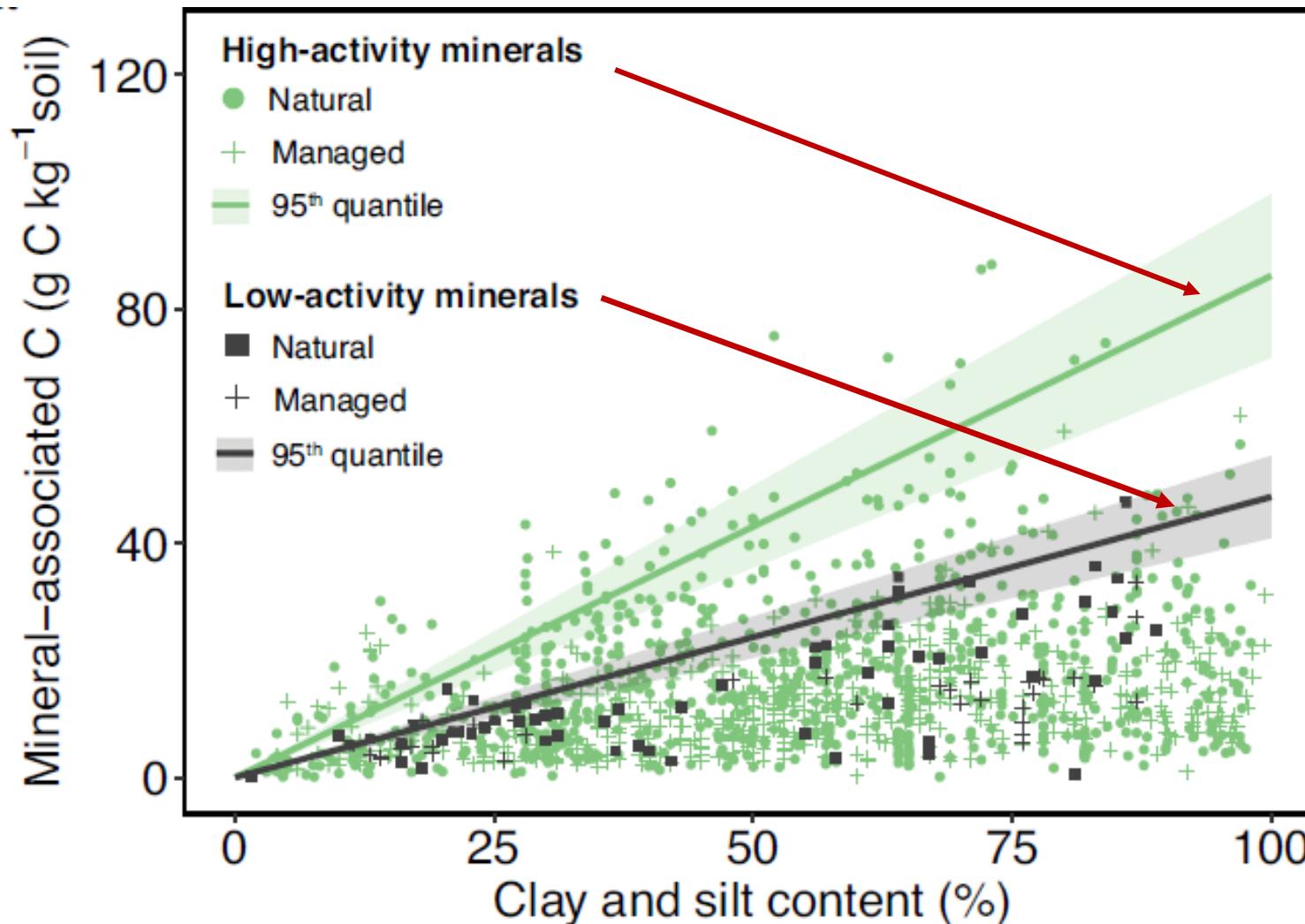


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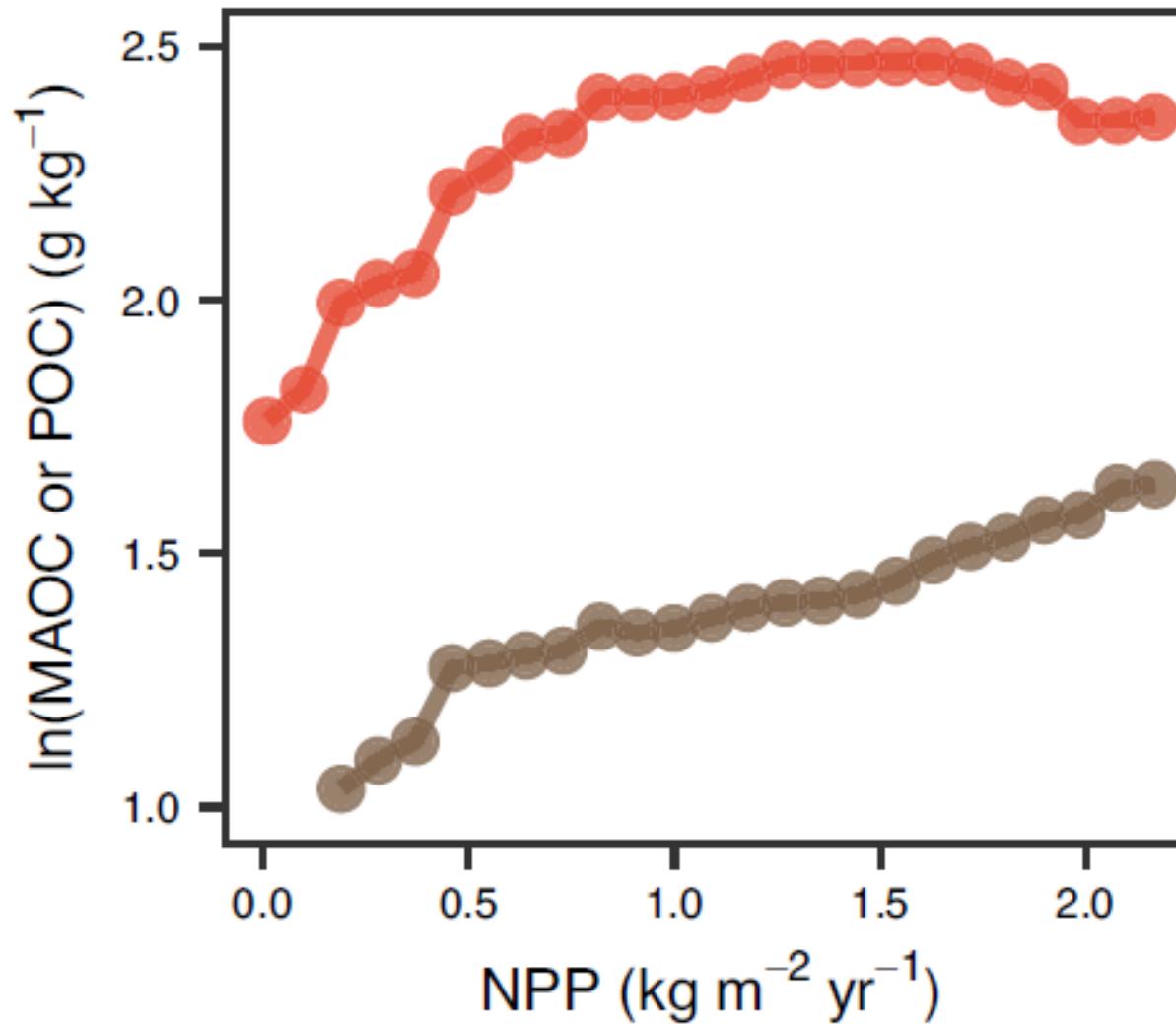


Mechanisms of Carbon Sequestration

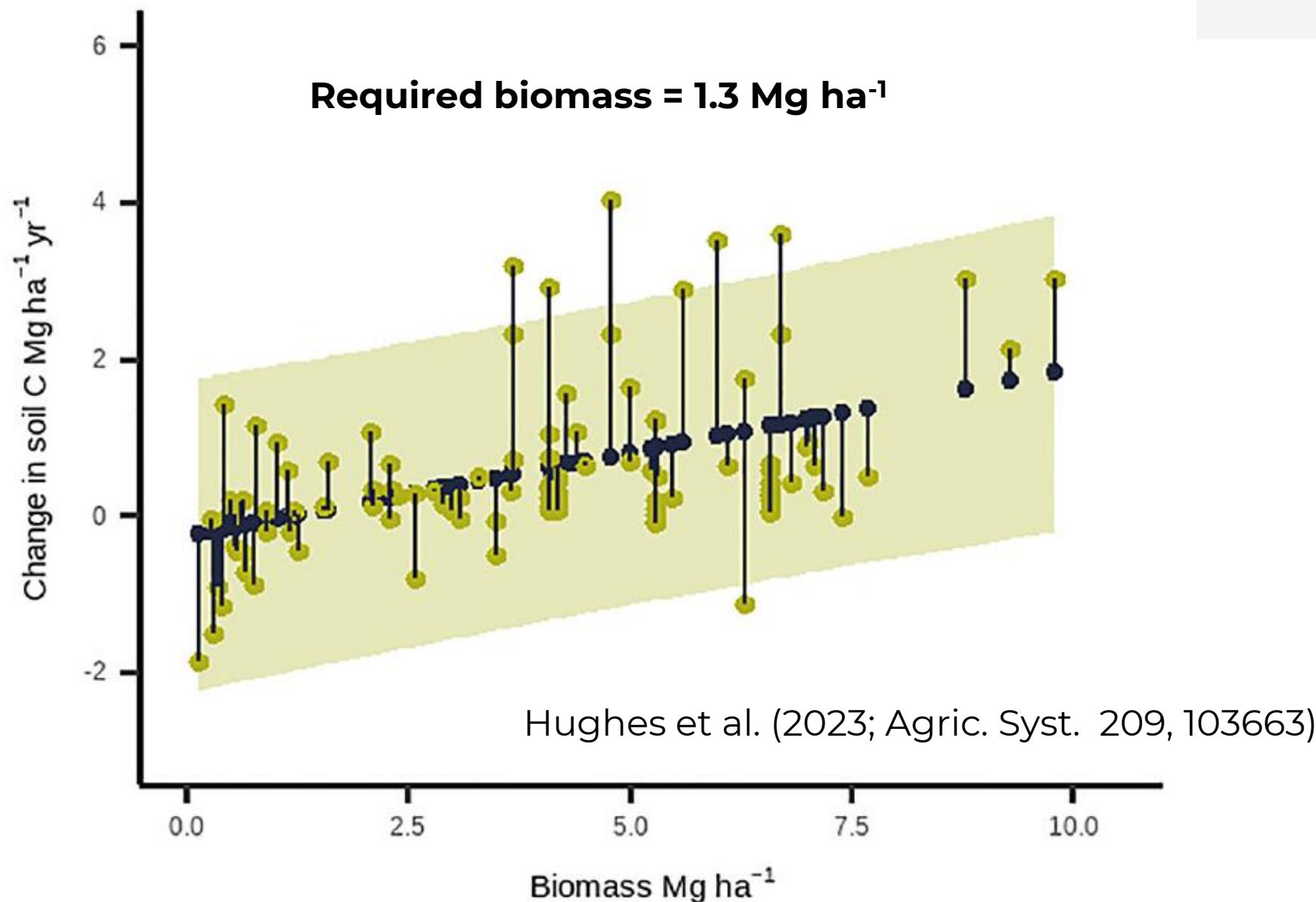
Maximum Mineral-Associated Carbon



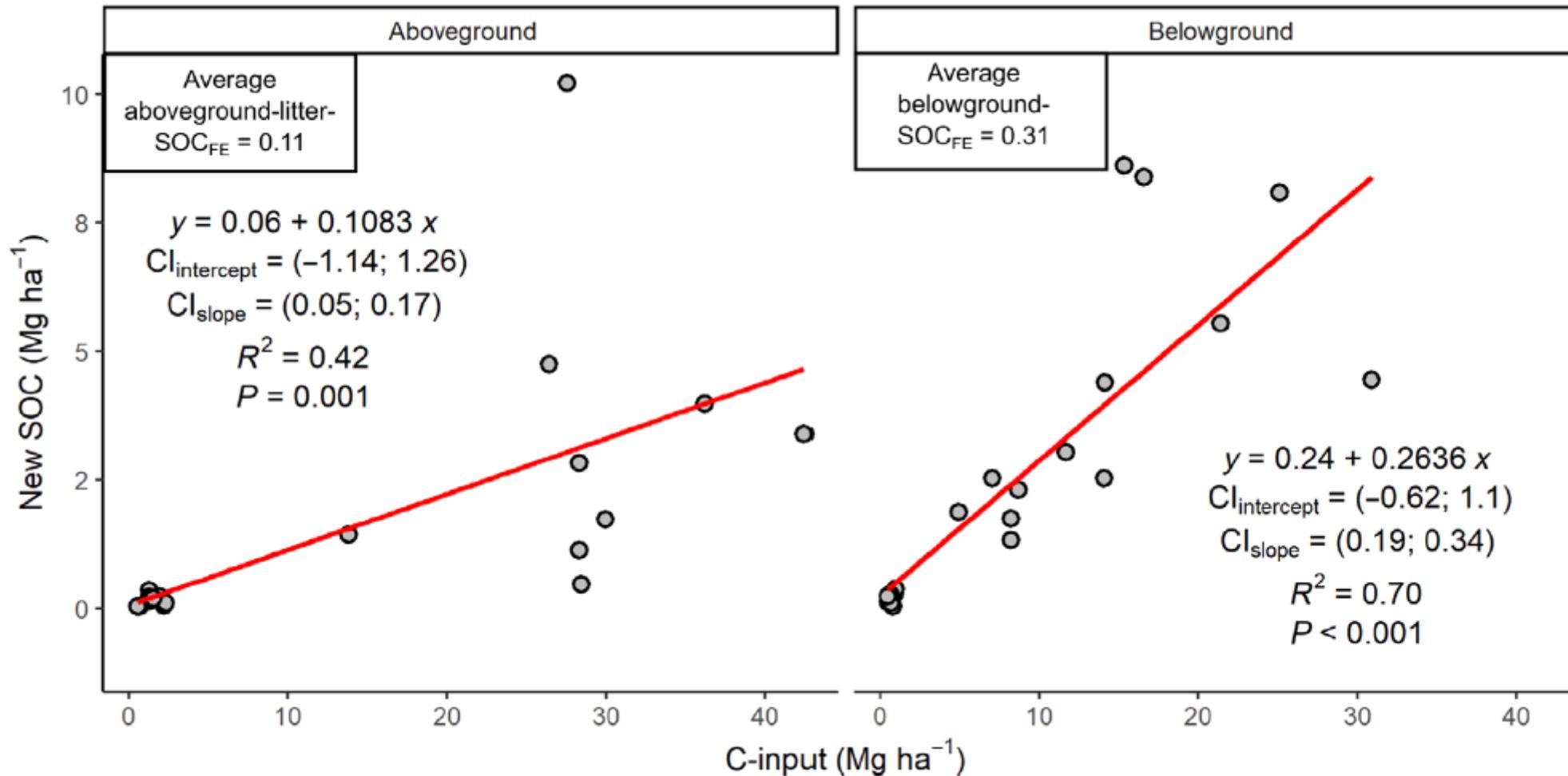
Global Meta-Analysis of MAOC and POC Concentrations (8,341 observations)



The Best Model to Predict C Sequestration was Based on Cover Crop Biomass (181 observations, Temperate regions)

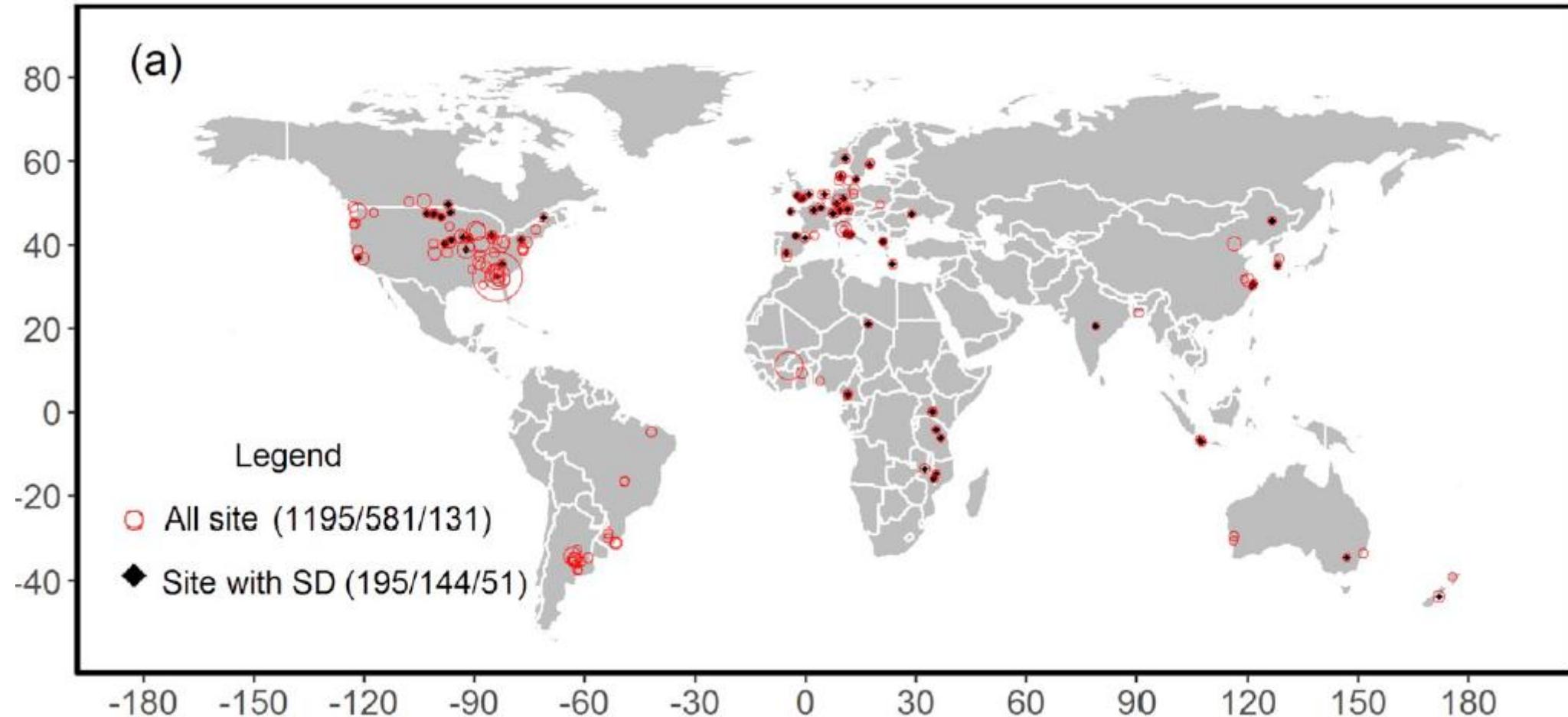


Efficiency of Aboveground and Belowground litter (roots+rhizodeposition)





Meta-Analysis of Cover Crop Studies



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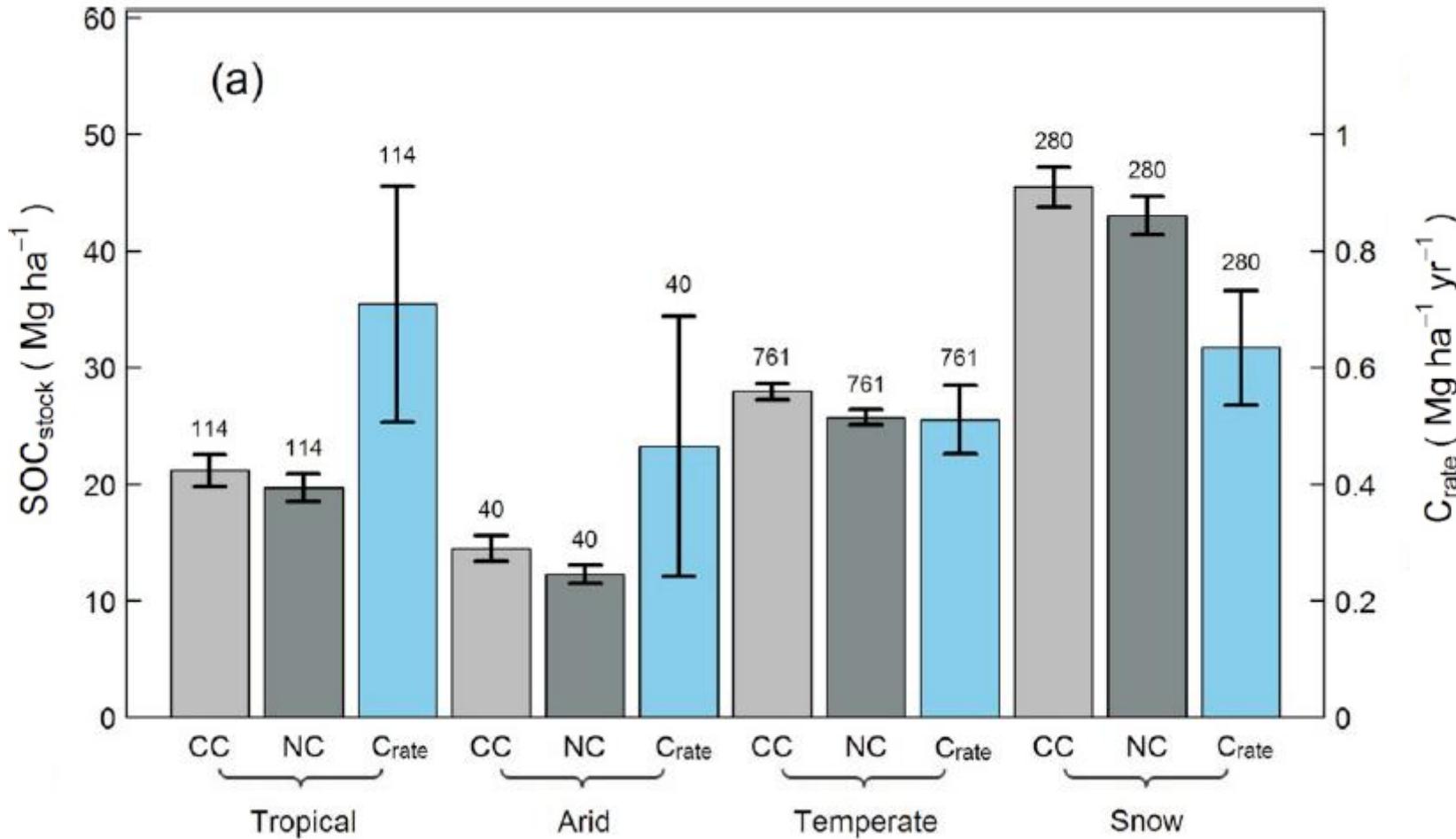


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Jiang et al. (2020; Soil Biol. Biochem. 103:107735)

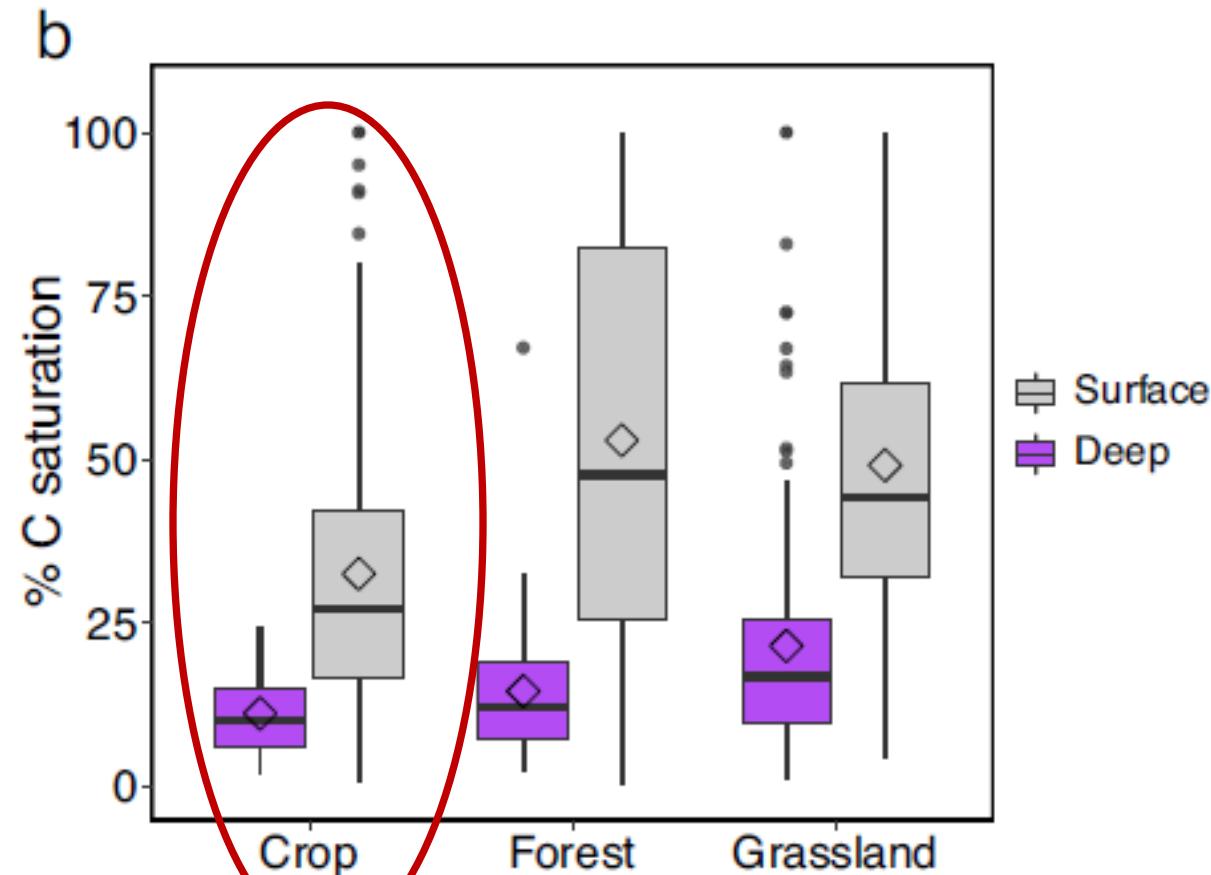
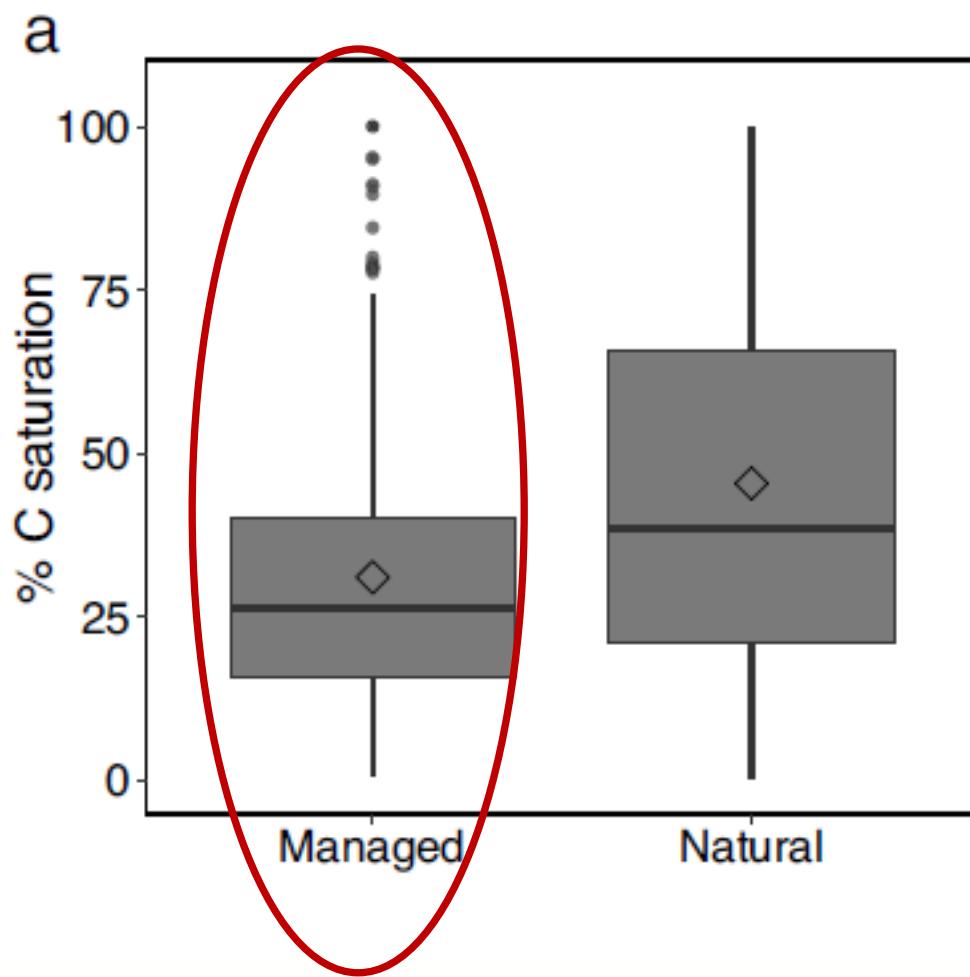


Rates of Carbon Sequestration





Carbon Saturation of World Soils



- Data from 1144 profiles



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- **Before MAOM saturation**

- Target species to increase POM and MAOM (fast-growing mixed species)
- Legumes in the mix (more N, better microbial efficiency, CUE)
- Species with root tissue chemical recalcitrance (MAOM formation)
- Large root depth distribution (ex, alfalfa, faba bean, MAOM formation)

- **After MAOM saturation**

- Target species to increase POM (ex., grasses, brassicas)
- Species with shallow, fibrous roots (promote aggregation - POM)
- Avoid MAOM priming due to high-quality residue



Cover Crop Management in Mediterranean Regions



- **Before MAOM saturation**

- Terminate cover crops earlier (high litter quality, greater microbial efficiency)
- Limit N and P during cover crop growth (promotes root formation and exudation)
- Limited P in legumes maximizes exudates (favors MAOM)
- Increase N and P during cash crop (greater microbial efficiency during decomposition)
- Low intensity grazing increases dissolved C and N (increases MAOM)

- **After MAOM saturation**

- Terminate cover crops later (low-quality litter forms POM)
- Increase N during cover crop and cash crop (more biomass, slow lignin decomposition)
- Slower aboveground residue input rates (avoids POM and MAOM priming)



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Moukanni et al. (2022; Front. Agron. 4:844166)



Thank you!



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