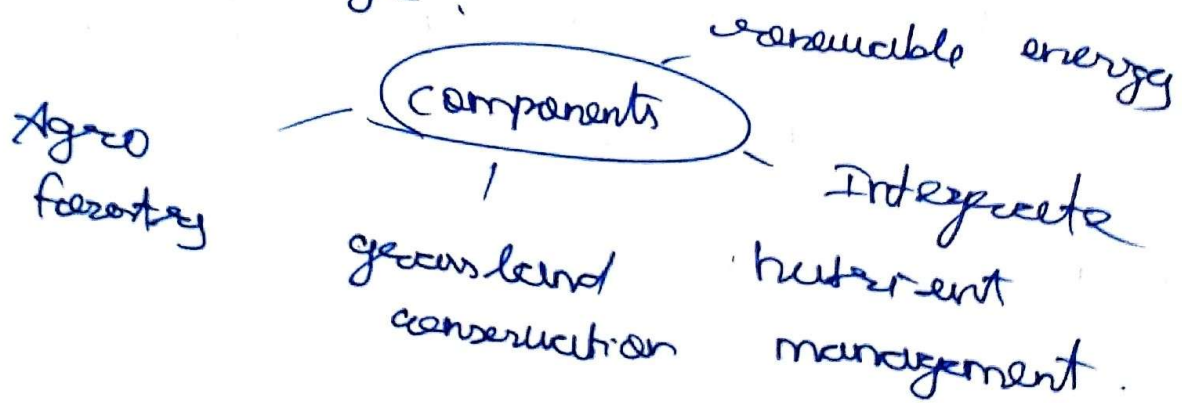


What is carbon farming? Discuss its scope & challenges associated with CF in India

Agriculture has much to offer for climate change - mitigation and adaptation. Carbon farming is the newest addition.

Carbon farming

It is the usage of oxygen-sensitive practices to restore ecosystems, improve agriculture productivity and combat climate change.



Carbon farming is beneficial and can transform the agricultural systems of developing countries such as India.

Significance for India

① Land reclamation In India around 3 million ha of culturable area is saline. The integrated nutrition management can improve the soil fertility.

② Soil erosion India faces fluvial and aeolian erosion and loses billions of tonnes of fertile top soil. Agro forestry practices like agro silvo pastoral systems can greatly reduce erosion.

③ Income: The carbon sequestration that soils can perform can generate ₹5000-6000 / acre through carbon credits.

② sequestration : three to eight billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent can be absorbed.

Challenges



suitable only to certain areas like Gangetic plains and Deccan plateau. As this regions receive good water fall.

Coastal regions suffer from salinisation and cannot reap full benefits.

* Drought prone areas are high upto 68%, carbon farming performs better in irrigated areas. To say 50% of net soil area is irrigated.

Hopeful future

Given the challenge, with prudent policy support, awareness generation and financing farmers, carbon farming can flip the climate jurisprudence equitable for all.