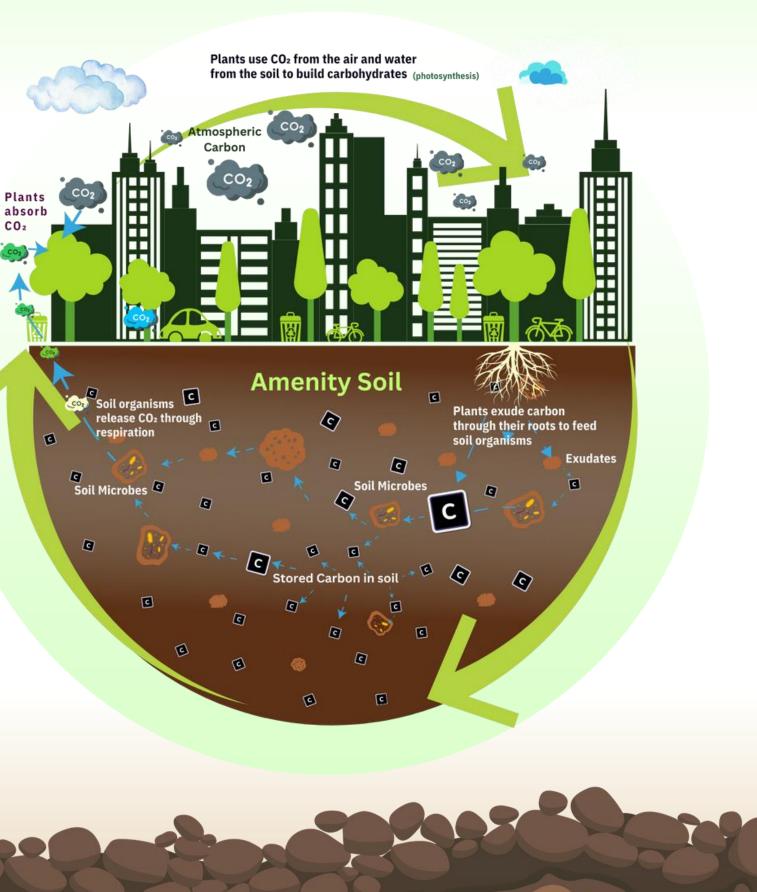


Presented by **JUSTIN SMITH Green Pigeon Consulting**

UNLOCKING THE HIDDEN POTENTIAL OF AMENITY SPACES

Grassland amenity spaces represent a vast, often overlooked opportunity for carbon sequestration and soil carbon storage





THE UNTAPPED POWER BENEATH OUR FEET



- One teaspoon of soil = 10 billion⁺⁺ micro-organisms
- 66% of living beings on earth live in the soil
- Soil is technically a living entity
- 95% of all food production relies on soil
- It takes 500 years to produce 25 mm of topsoil
- >33% of world soil is degraded
- Topsoil is a non-renewable resource
- Topsoil is depleting 4 x faster than its being regenerated







"YOU CAN'T MANAGE WHAT YOU DON'T MEASURE!"





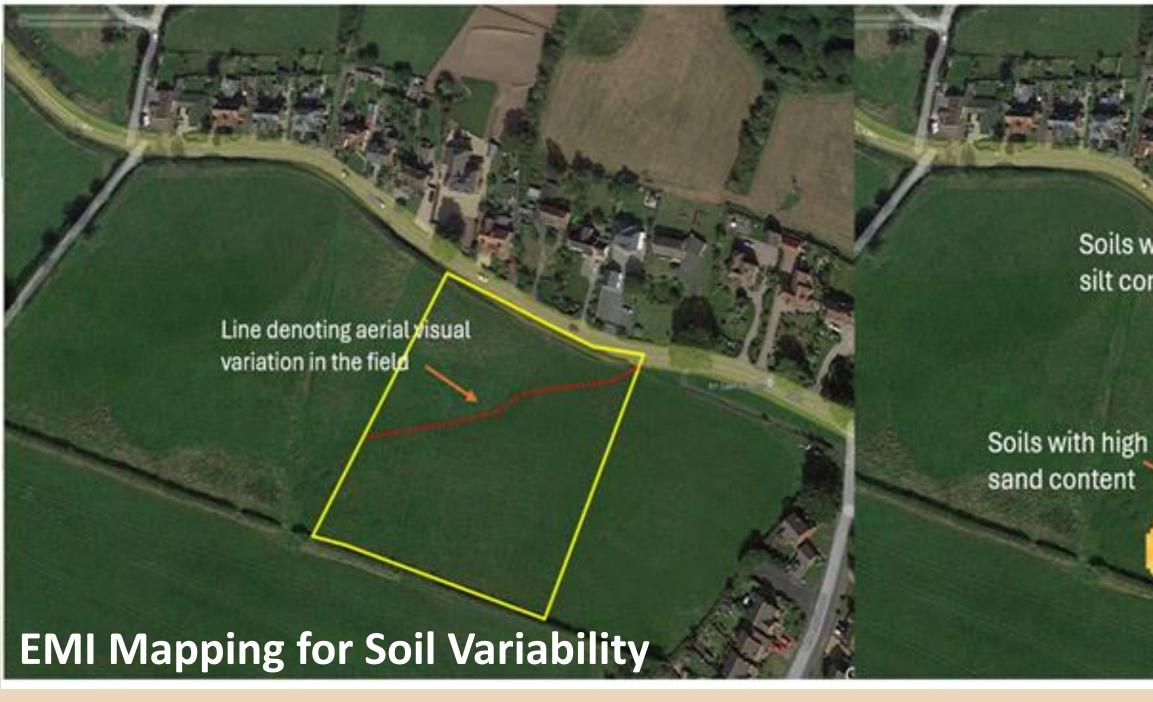
"You can't manage what you don't measure!"







"You can't manage what you don't measure!"

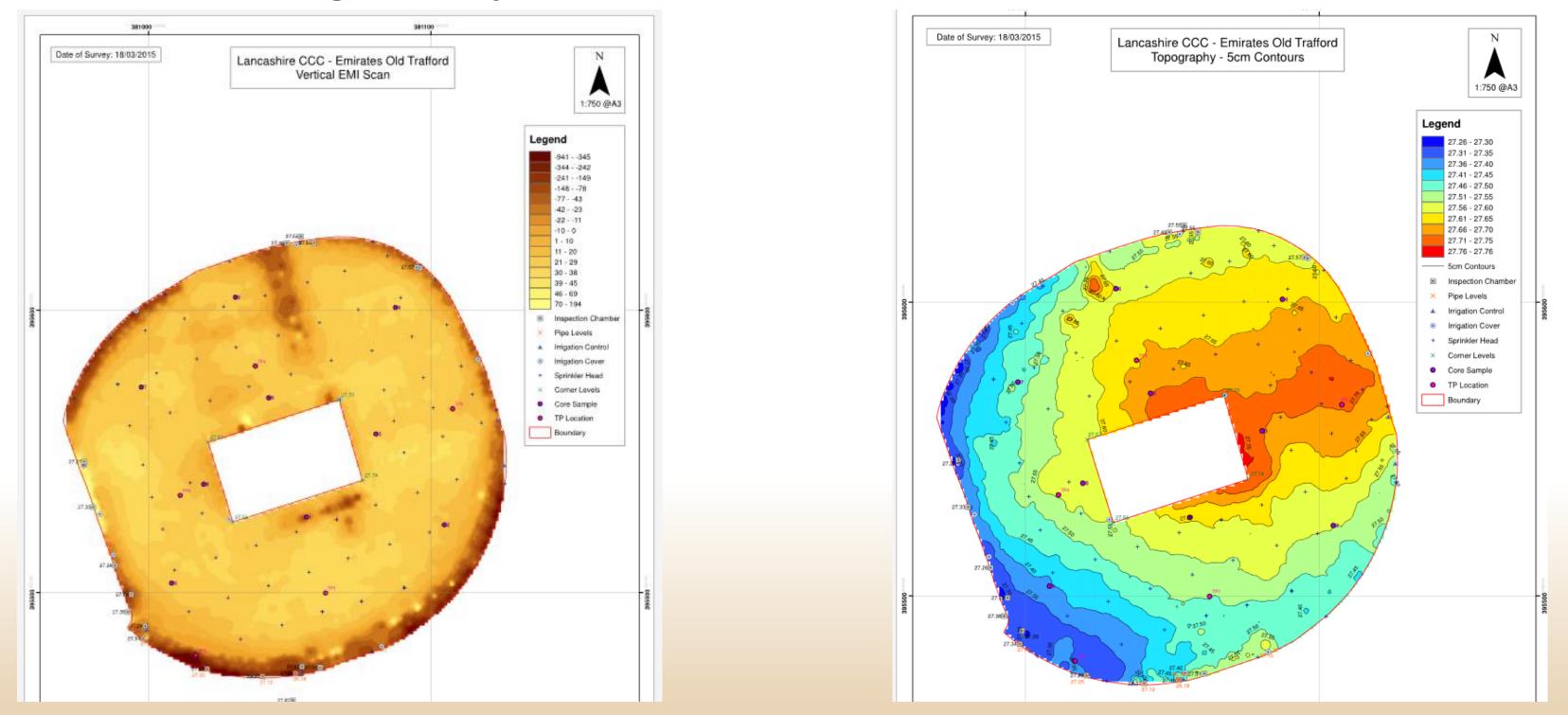




Soils with hi silt content Gas pipe

IMPROVING SOIL HEALTH

"You can't manage what you don't measure!"

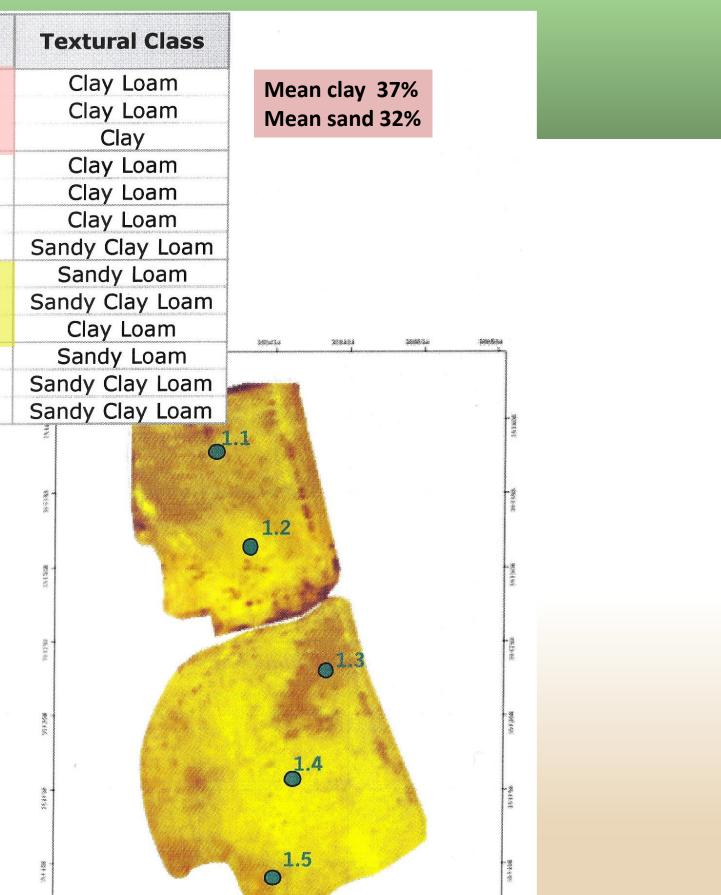


Provided by TGMS



	Point No	Depth	Sand %	Silt %	Clay %
		Тор	42	33	25
	1	Sub A	40	27	33
		Sub B	16	32	52
	2	Тор	49	31	20
	2	Sub	47	28	25
	3	Тор	46	34	20
	5	Sub	60	19	21
Mean Clay 23%	-	Тор	58	27	15
Mean sand 47%	4	Sub A	63	16	21
		Sub B	21	46	33
	5	Тор	63	21	16
		Sub A	59	15	26
		Sub B	68	11	21







"You can't manage what you don't measure!"

Understanding the **BASELINE** and **ATTAINABLE** carbon stock levels is crucial to be able to demonstrate the carbon storage and removal achieved from various practices and management techniques.

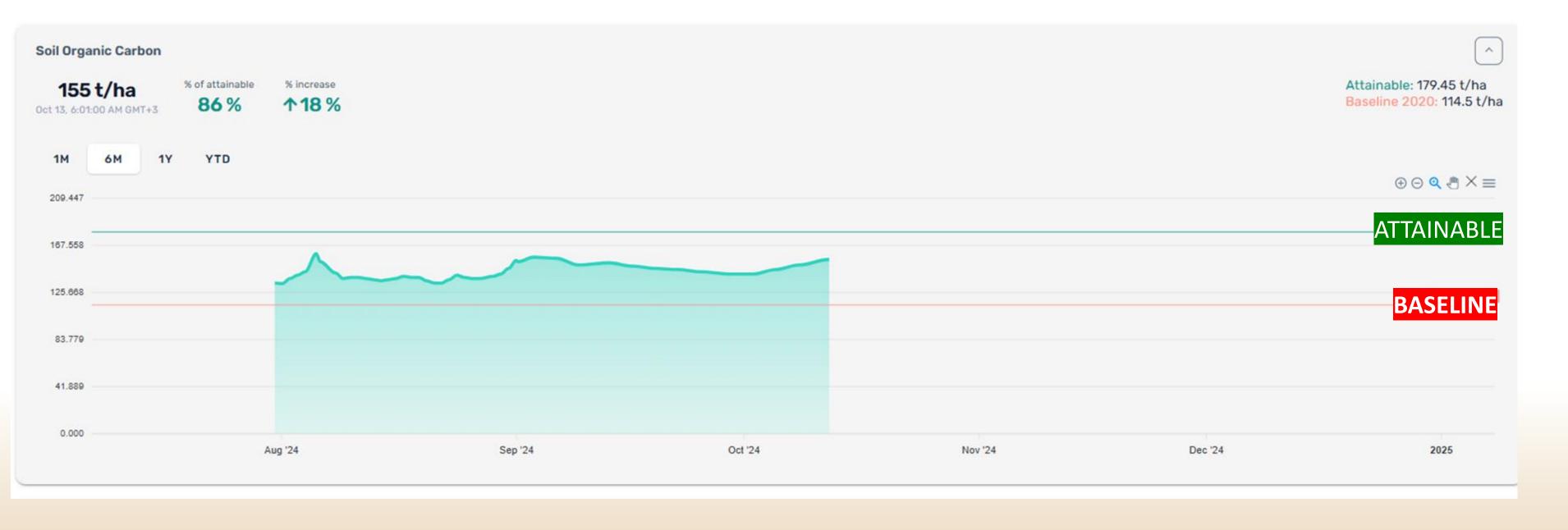
Green Pigeon have been developing ways for councils to monitor carbon stocks on their sites, that are repeatable, accurate and affordable.







"You can't manage what you don't measure!"

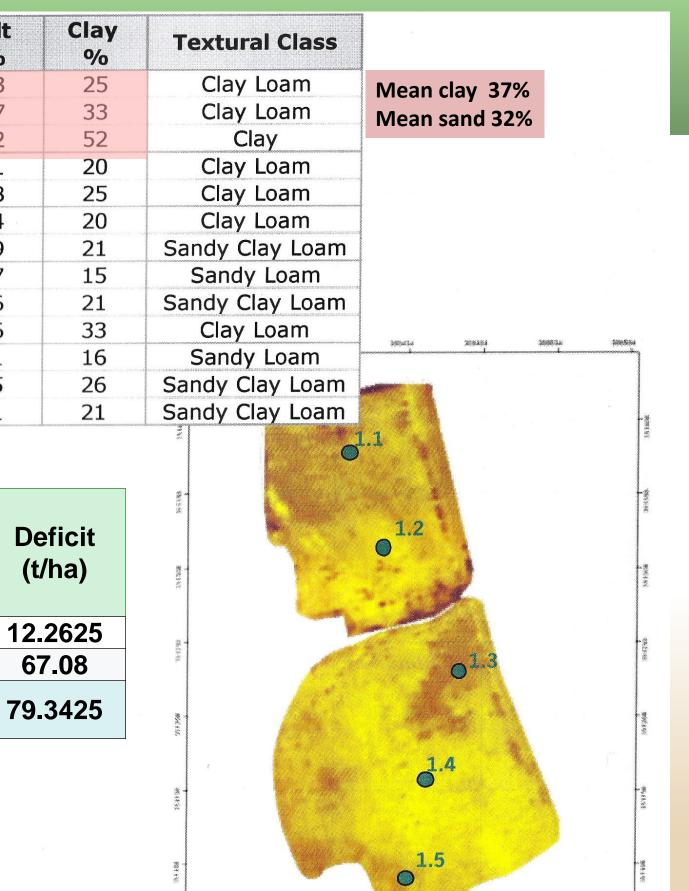




Point No	Depth	Sand %	Silt %
	Тор	42	33
1	Sub A	40	27
	Sub B	16	32
2	Тор	49	31
L	Sub	47	28
3	Тор	46	34
3	Sub	60	19
	Тор	58	27
4	Sub A	63	16
	Sub B	21	46
	Тор	63	21
5	Sub A	59	15
	Sub B	68	11

Layer	Depth Range (mm)	Depth (m)	Clay (%)	BD (t/m³)	SOC (%)	SOC Stock (t/ha)	SOC_max (%)	Attainable SOC Stock (t/ha)	
Тор	0-150	0.15	25	1.09	0.95	15.5325	1.7	27.795	-
Sub	150-350	0.3	52	1.72	0.5	25.8	1.8	92.88	
Total						41.3325		120.675	-

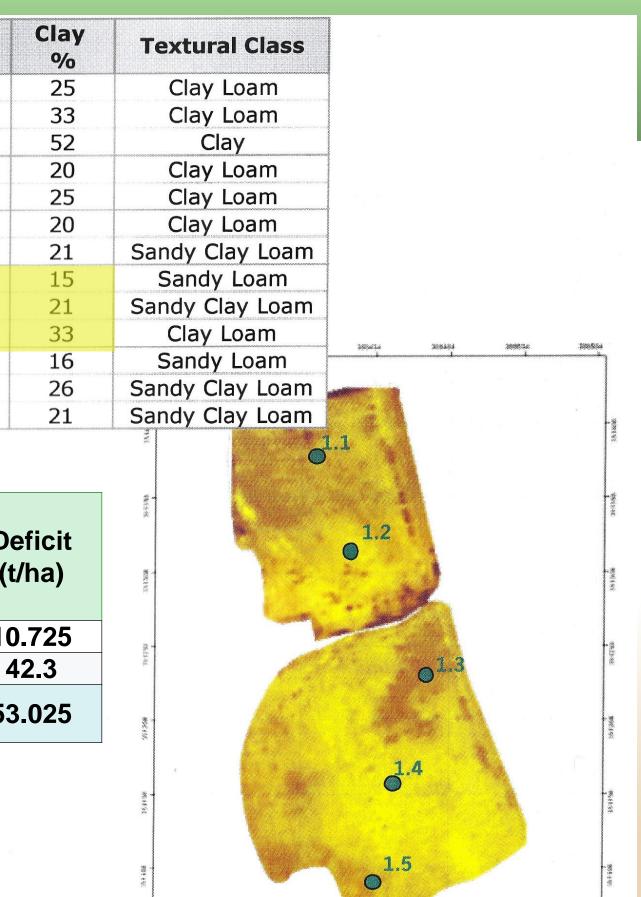




	Point No	Depth	Sand %	Silt %	
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Mean sand 47%	4	Sub A	63	16	
Ivieali saliu 4776		Sub B	21	46	
		Тор	63	21	
	5	Sub A	59	15	
		Sub B	68	11	

Layer	Depth Range (mm)	Depth (m)	Clay (%)	BD (t/m³)	SOC (%)	SOC Stock (t/ha)	SOC_max (%)	Attainable SOC Stock (t/ha)	De (t
Тор	0-150	0.15	25	1.1	0.95	15.675	1.6	26.4	10
Sub	150-350	0.3	33	1.41	0.5	21.15	1.5	63.45	4
Total						36.825		89.85	53

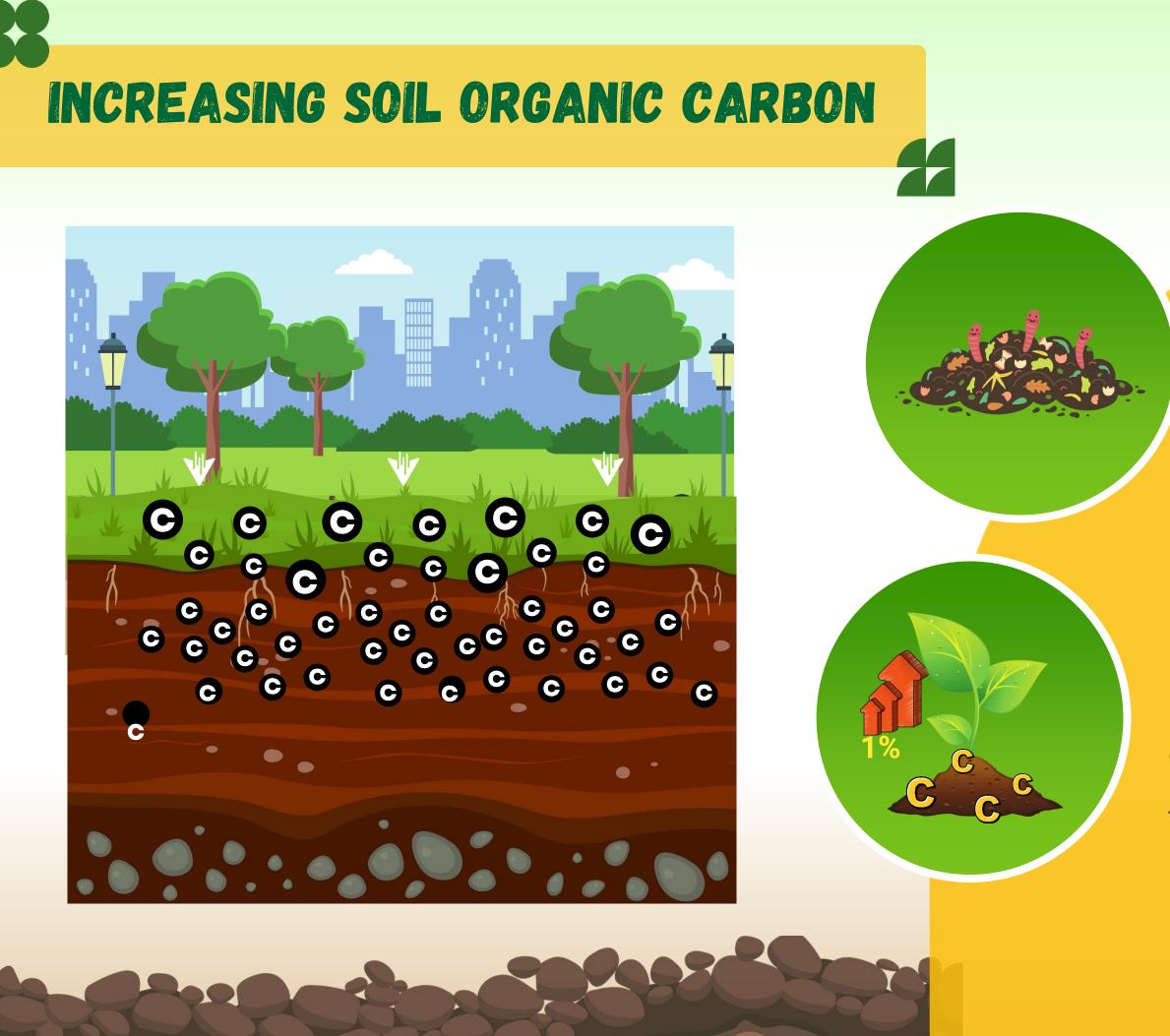






"IMPROVED SOIL HEALTH = IMPROVED SOIL CARBON!"







Organic matter is the key to carbon sequestration and soil health.

Every 1% increase in soil organic matter can sequester tonnes of carbon per hectare increasing <u>Soil</u> <u>Organic Carbon</u>.





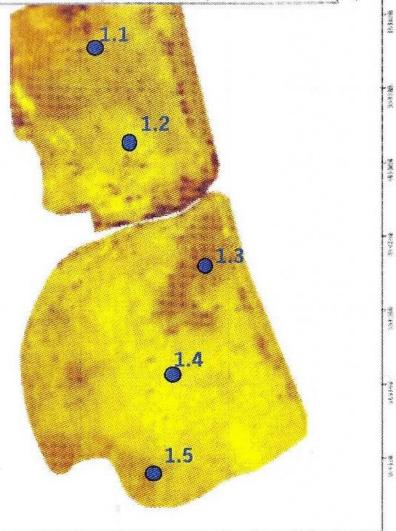
Organic matter is the key to carbon sequestration and soil health.

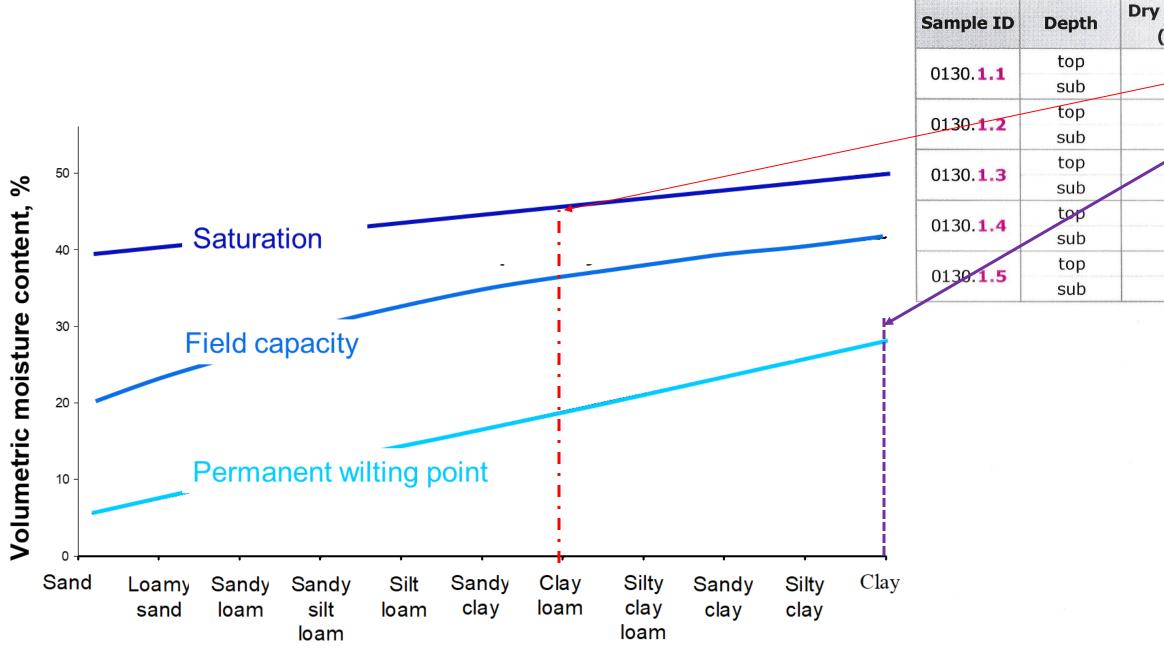
Every 1% increase in soil organic matter can sequester tonnes of carbon per hectare increasing <u>S</u>oil <u>Organic Carbon</u>.

IMPROVING SOIL HEALTH

Delet Nie	Danth	Phos	phate	Potas	ssium	Magr	nesium	рΗ	
Point No	Depth	mg/l	Index	mg/l	Index	mg/l	Index	РП	0: 59 8: 9 6: 1:
	Тор	7.2	0	66	1	137	3	6.7	NAME AND
1	Sub A	5.0	0	44	0	184	4	7.0	and and
	Sub B	3.8	0	37	0	194	4	6.8	WAY ON ST
0	Тор	7.8	0	51	0	60	2	6.1	
2	Sub	4.8	0	34	0	54	2	5.9	
-	Тор	8.0	0	60	1	78	2	6.2	
3	Sub	6.0	0	41	0	67	2	6.6	Contraction of the
	Тор	10.4	1	50	0	67	2	6.2	
4	Sub A	8.0	0	34	0	50	2	7.2	
	Sub B	1.8	0	126	2-	170	3	5.3	
	Тор	7.2	0	33	0	81	2	6.5	
5	Sub A	6.6	0	58	0	255	5	7.4	
	Sub B	6.8	0	46	0	164	3	7.0	and the second second

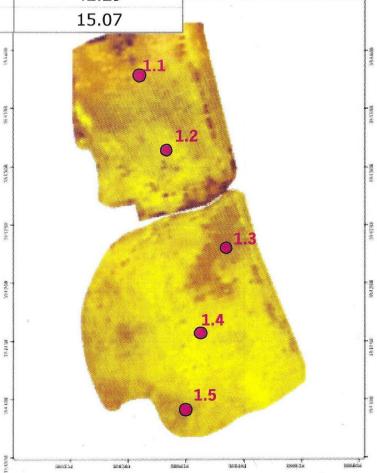


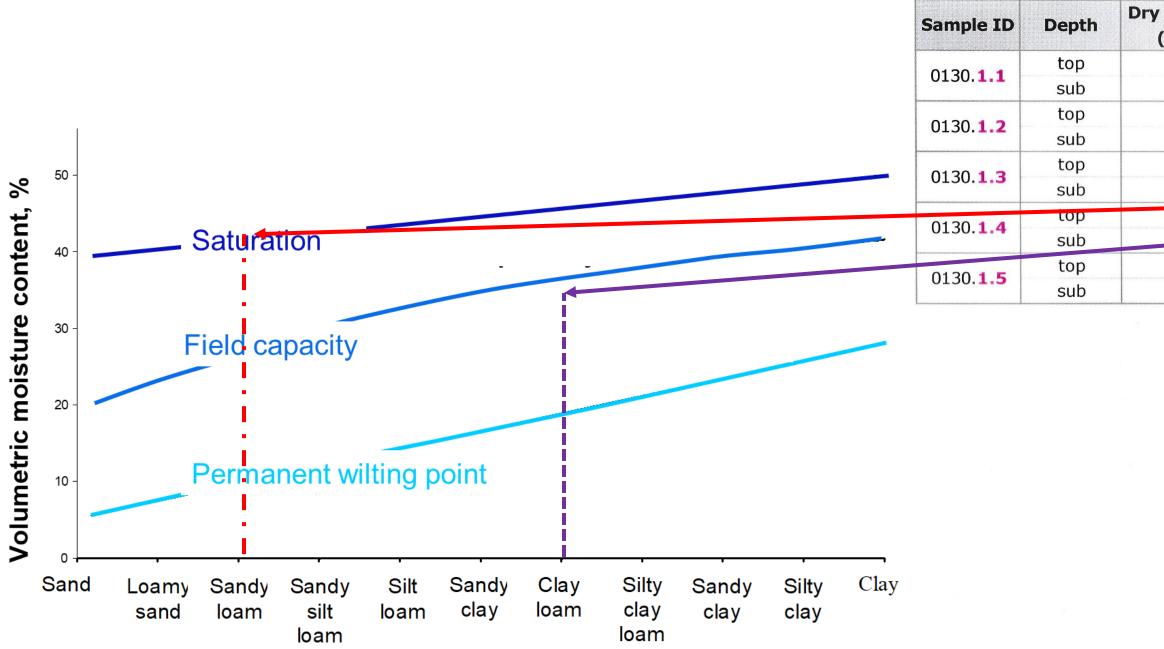






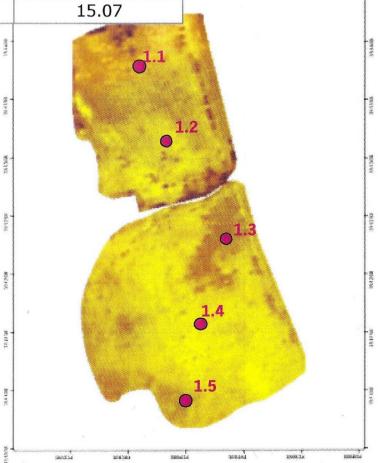
/ Bulk Density (g/cm^3)	Volumetric Moisture %	Moisture Content %		
1.09	41.51	38.08		
1.72	29.11	16.90		
1.30	40.53	31.20		
1,49	33.59	22.50		
1.00	44.23	44.45		
1.73	26.81	15.52		
1.11	41.91	37.64		
1.41	33.62	23.85		
1.13	48.00	42.29	1.d	2000.24
1.64	24.75	15.07		







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1.41	33.62	23.85			
1.13	48.00	42.29]u	308454	3080.16 4
1.64	24.75	15.07			



good structure



Sandy Loam

Copyright Think Soil Environment Agency







good structure

Very strongly developed soil structure with compounds peds (where larger units break into smaller peds)

Clay

Secondary peds are very fine (<5mm) and fine (5-10mm) subangular blocks

Abundant fissures allowing drainage, aeration and root growth

Copyright Think Soil Environment Agency



poor structure



Aeration can help to increase organic matter and SOC

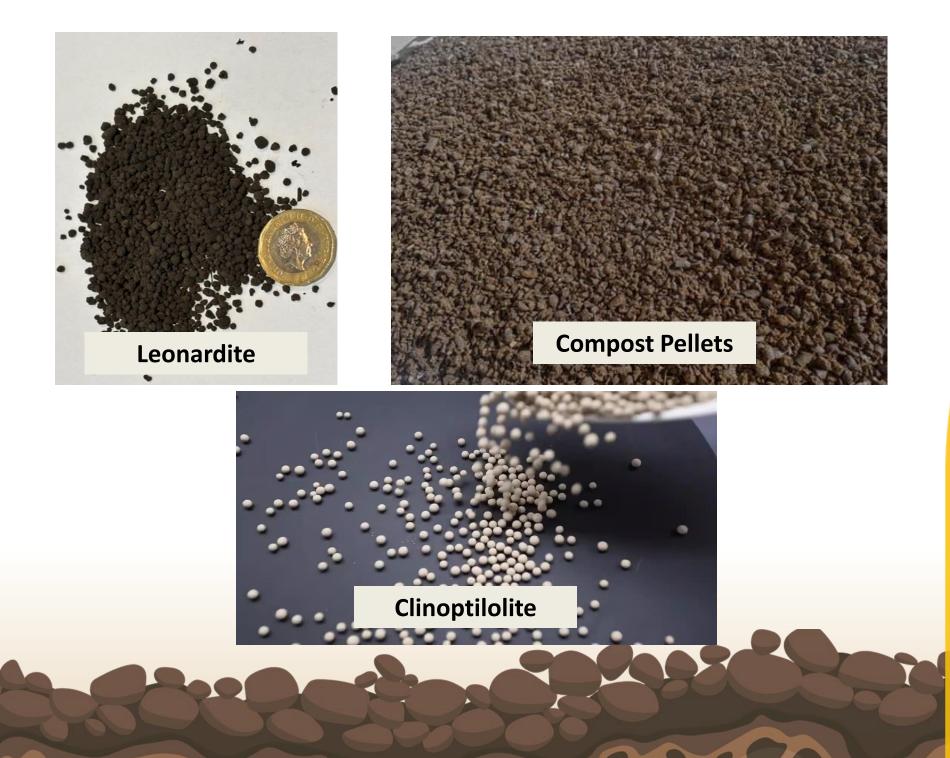




Organic matter is the key to carbon sequestration and soil health.

Improving aeration increases micro-organism activity, root development and rooting depth.

Humic and Fulvic Acids can be found in the following organic compounds





Organic matter is the key to carbon sequestration and soil health.

Increasing organic matter and SOC by introducing humic and fulvic acids bio-stimulants and zeolites.

Minimal disturbance incorporation





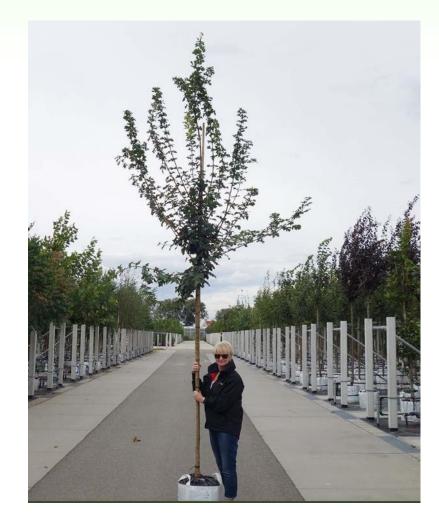


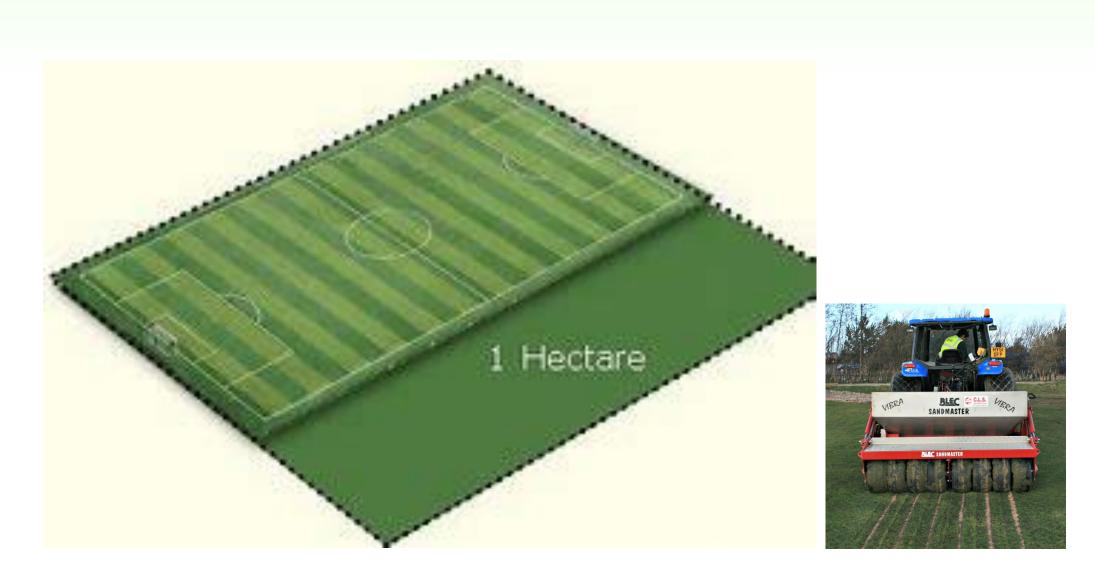


Organic matter is the key to carbon sequestration and soil health.

New technology is being developed to input organic material into the soil without disturbing the surface.







Cost £800++ 10 to 18kg CO2 per annum Cost £800 to £2,850

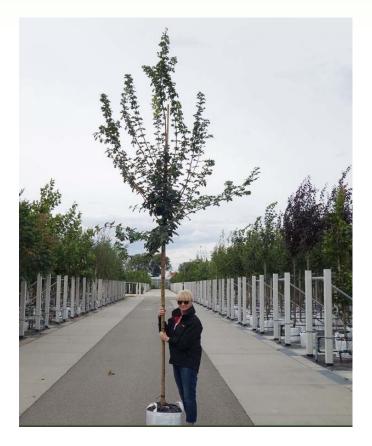
3,700 kg to 13,000kg C02 per annum





Equivalent CO2 reduction = 3,700kg /18kg x £800 to 13,000kg/10kg x £800 = £164,000 to £1,04,000







Now Build on this Foundation!



The carbon mixes include a range of grass varieties that include tetraploid cultivars, these tetraploid varieties have deeper roots and greater root mass and are up to 40% slower growing.



Tetraploid Ryegrass

Diploid Ryegrass



(Images DLF France; Top Green and Origin Group).



Cocksfoot (Dactylis glomerata): Known for its deep roots **(1.5 to 2m)** and drought tolerance, cocksfoot is one of the few grasses that can regrow after being grazed down during dry spells

Tall Fescue (Festuca arundinacea): This grass is well-suited for drier soils and has good drought tolerance due to its deep root system (0.6 to 1.0m)

Meadow Fescue (Festuca pratensis): On lower fertility soils, meadow fescue can match ryegrass in terms of production and benefits from deep roots (60 to 90 cm)

Timothy (Phleum pratense): Typically found in heavier and wetter soils, Timothy has a dual-purpose use and benefits from a deep root system (0.5 to 1m)

Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass (Poa pratensis): While lower yielding, this grass is palatable and helps create a dense sward, growing well on dry soil with deep and rhizomatous roots (0.5 to 0.7m)



CARBON GRASSES[™] SWARD SWAP[™]



Pesticide free old sward removal and reseeding with Carbon Grasses™







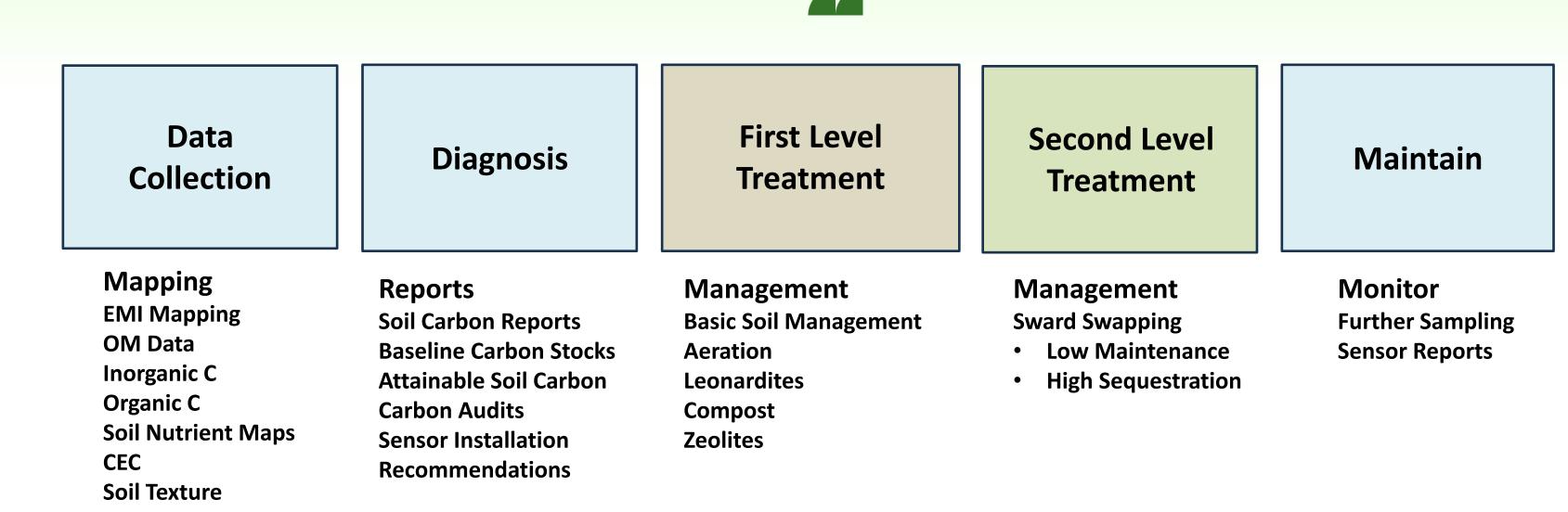


SUMMARY





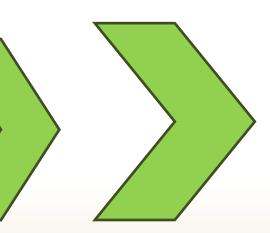




CARBON MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SOIL CARBON STOCK









Investing in soil health is a vital investment for carbon capture.

Together we can reveal the untapped potential of amenity spaces and get the funding we deserve!

Thank You!