

# **Bedeutung von Landnutzungsänderungen an einem praktischen Bilanzierungsbeispiel**

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## **Gliederung**

- **Überblick über die existierenden Methoden zur Land-Use-Change Berechnung**
- **Beispiel: Kakaoanbau in Ghana**
- **Fazit&Fragen**

# Überblick über die Methoden

<b>Methode</b>	<b>Relevante Kapitel</b>	<b>Seitenverweis</b>
<b>IPCC 2006</b>	<b>Vol.4 GHG Agriculture, Forestry and other Land use</b>	<b>umfasst mehrere Kapitel</b>
<b>ILCD Handbook- General Guide for LCA-Detailed Guidance</b>	<b>Annex B: Calculation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from land transformation</b>	<b>Beispiele ab Seite 357</b>
<b>GHG Protocol: Product Standard</b>	<b>Draft Version. am 04.10.2011 Finalversion</b>	<b>Draft [Nov. 2010] Appendix C</b>
<b>PAS 2050</b>	<b>Annex E: Default Land use change values for selected countries</b>	<b>Seite 32</b>

# Defra-Bericht, 2009.

Table 91 Greenhouse gas emissions for production of cocoa and manufacture of cocoa powder (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e)

Component	Greenhouse gas emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e per kg cocoa beans)
Raw Materials (agriculture)	0.11
Processes (agriculture)	
Energy	<0.01
Waste	<0.01
Soil emissions	0.38
<b>(Total processes)</b>	<b>(0.38)</b>
Transport	0.17
<b>(Total production in Ghana (excluding land use change) and export)</b>	<b>(0.94)</b>
Land use change for production in Ghana (see Process description above)	41
Manufacture of cocoa powder in UK	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>

Quelle (Seite 138):

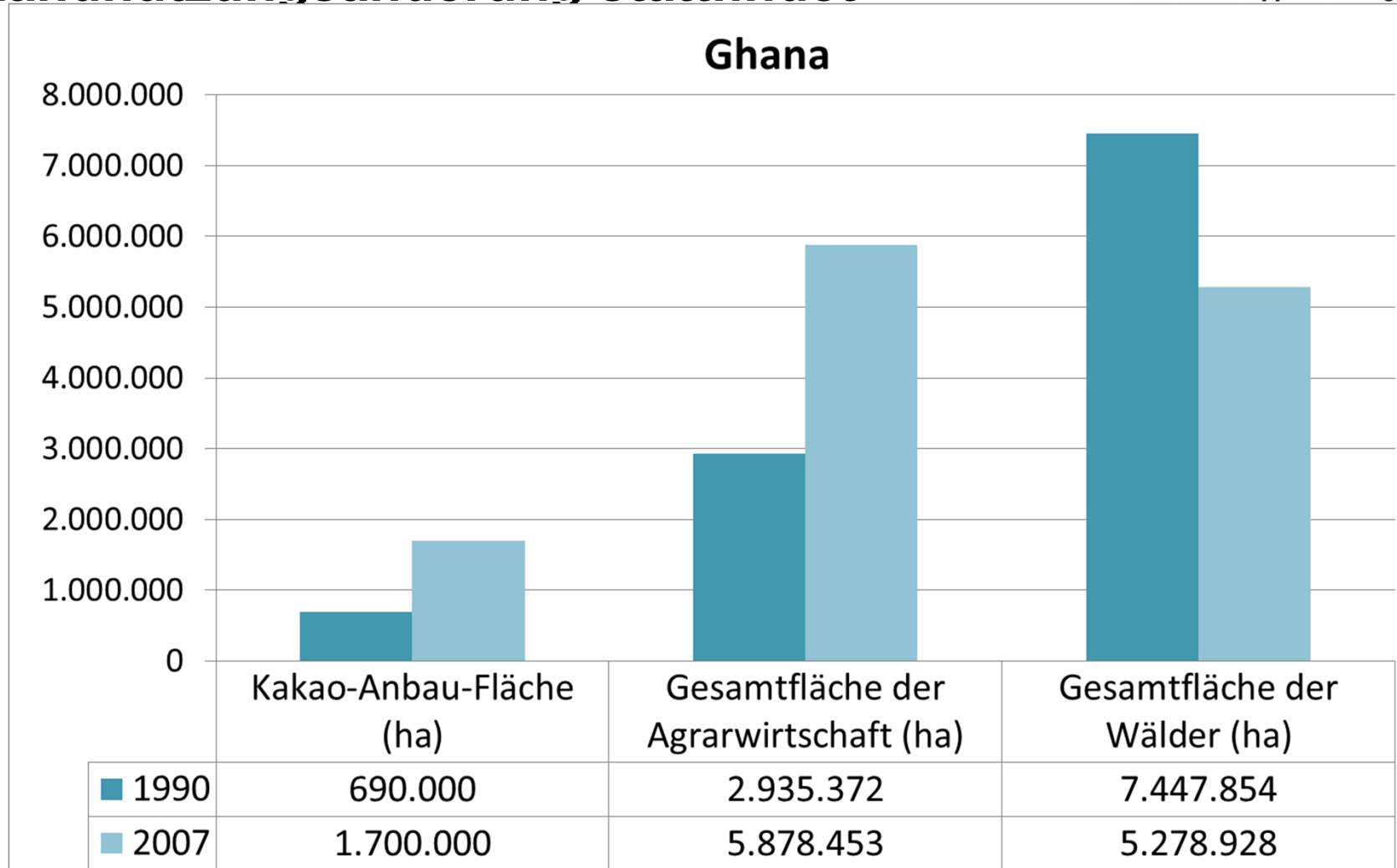
Wiltshire et al. Scenario building to test and inform the development of a BSI method for assessing greenhouse gas emissions from food;

Report to Defra, 2009.

95% der bilanzierten Gesamtemission!

# Beispielberechnung der Landnutzungsänderung: Kakaoanbau in Ghana

# Schritt 1: Überprüfung ob eine Landnutzungsänderung stattfindet

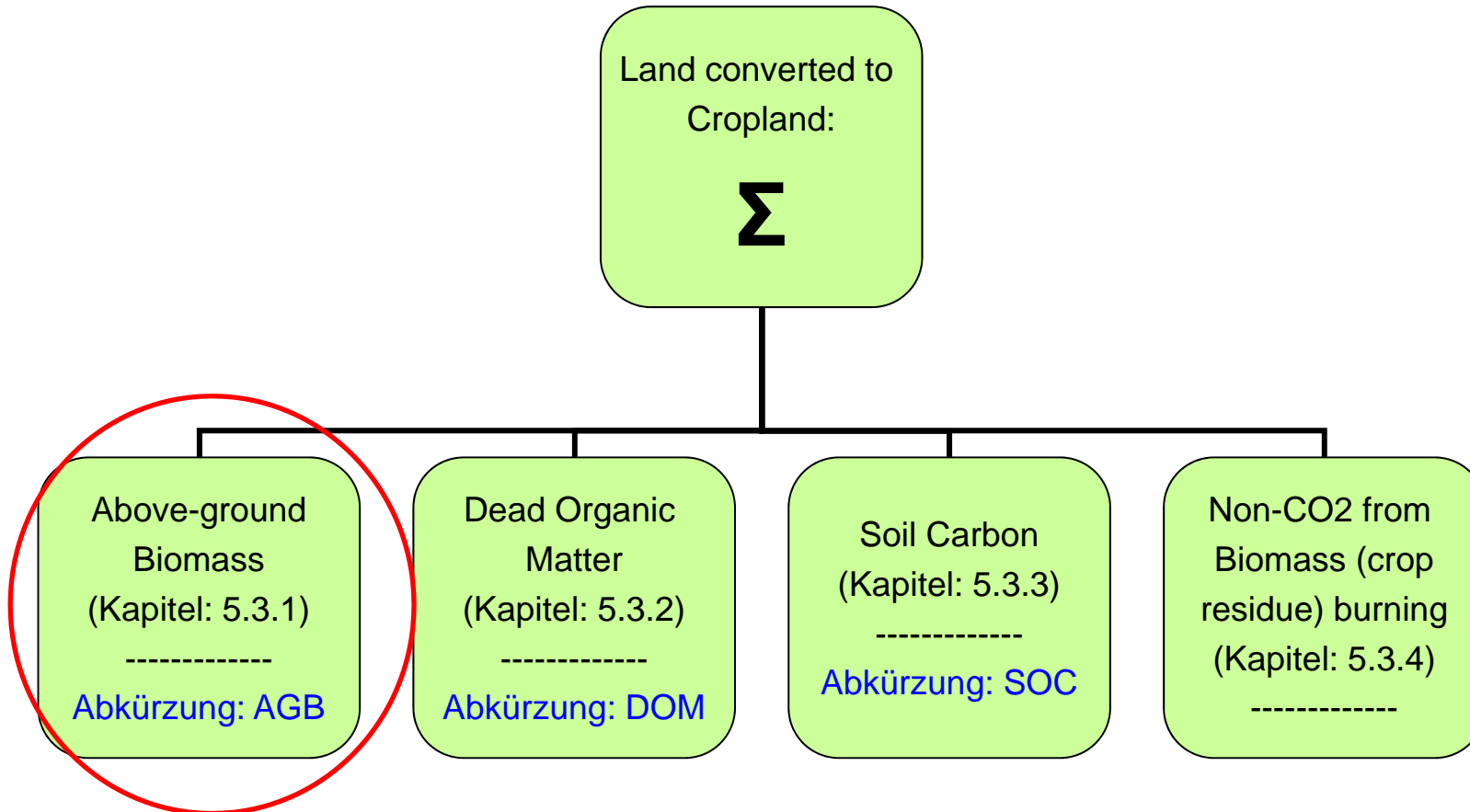


## **Annahme Nr. 1:**

***Durch Vergleich der gesamten agrarischen Anbaufläche und Kakaoanbaufläche in Ghana wird angenommen, dass durch die Zunahme des Kakao-Anbaus eine Landnutzungsänderung stattfindet.***

# Methode:

## IPCC 2006: Land converted to Cropland



Das weiter berechnete Beispiel basiert auf Tier 1-Methode von IPCC.

## Schritt 2: Above-ground Biomass AGB (Kapitel: 4, Table 4.7, Seite 53)

Domain	Ecological zone	Continent	Above-ground biomass (tonnes d.m. ha <sup>-1</sup> )	References
Tropical	Tropical rain forest	Africa	310 (130-510)	IPCC, 2003
		North and South America	300 (120-400)	Baker <i>et al.</i> , 2004a; Hughes <i>et al.</i> , 1999
		Asia (continental)	280 (120-680)	IPCC, 2003
		Asia (insular)	350 (280-520)	IPCC, 2003
	Tropical moist deciduous forest	Africa	260 (160-430)	IPCC, 2003
		North and South America	220 (210-280)	IPCC, 2003
		Asia (continental)	180 (10-560)	IPCC, 2003
		Asia (insular)	290	IPCC, 2003
	Tropical dry forest	Africa	120 (120-130)	IPCC, 2003
		North and South America	210 (200-410)	IPCC, 2003
		Asia (continental)	130 (100-160)	IPCC, 2003
		Asia (insular)	160	IPCC, 2003
	Tropical shrubland	Africa	70 (20-200)	IPCC, 2003
		North and South America	80 (40-90)	IPCC, 2003
		Asia (continental)	60	IPCC, 2003
		Asia (insular)	70	IPCC, 2003
	Tropical mountain systems	Africa	40-190	IPCC, 2003
		North and South America	60-230	IPCC, 2003
		Asia (continental)	50-220	IPCC, 2003
		Asia (insular)	50-360	IPCC, 2003

Weitere Klimazonen sind „Subtropical, Temperate, Boreal“, jeweils mit „Ecological Zone“.



# CDM: carbon dry matter

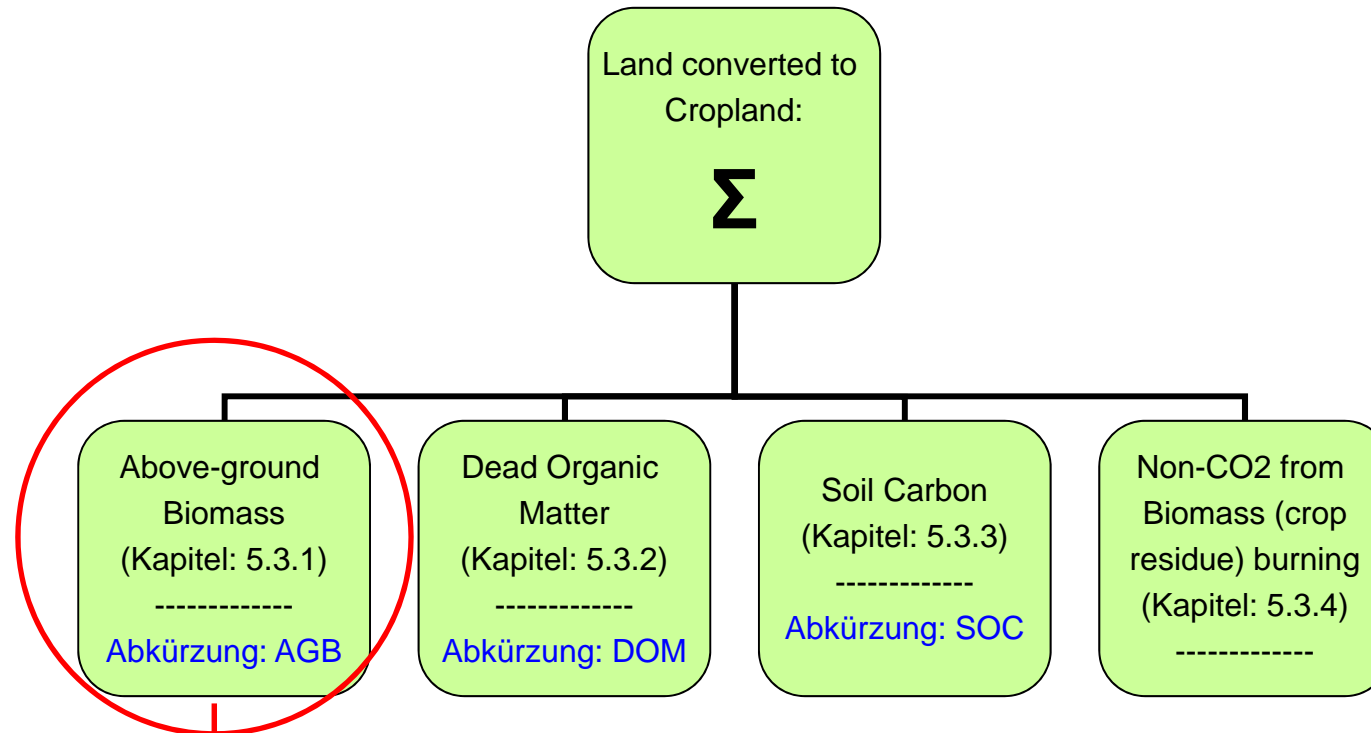
**TABLE 4.3**  
**CARBON FRACTION OF ABOVEGROUND FOREST BIOMASS**

Domain	Part of tree	Carbon fraction, (CF) [tonne C (tonne d.m.) <sup>-1</sup> ]	References
Default value	All	0.47	McGroddy <i>et al.</i> , 2004
Tropical and Subtropical	All	0.47 (0.44 - 0.49)	Andreae and Merlet, 2001; Chambers <i>et al.</i> , 2001; McGroddy <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Lasco and Pulhin, 2003
	wood	0.49	Feldpausch <i>et al.</i> , 2004
	wood, tree d < 10 cm	0.46	Hughes <i>et al.</i> , 2000
	wood, tree d ≥ 10 cm	0.49	Hughes <i>et al.</i> , 2000
	foliage	0.47	Feldpausch <i>et al.</i> , 2004
	foliage, tree d < 10 cm	0.43	Hughes <i>et al.</i> , 2000
	foliage, tree d ≥ 10 cm	0.46	Hughes <i>et al.</i> , 2000
Temperate and Boreal	All	0.47 (0.47 - 0.49)	Andreae and Merlet, 2001; Gayoso <i>et al.</i> , 2002; Matthews, 1993; McGroddy <i>et al.</i> , 2004
	broad-leaved	0.48 (0.46 - 0.50)	Lamloom and Savidge, 2003
	conifers	0.51 (0.47 - 0.55)	Lamloom and Savidge, 2003

- Um den Kohlenstoff-Gehalt in der Biomasse zu berechnen, verwendet man CDM (Carbon fraction of dry matter)

Annahme Nr. 2:  
Da Bestandteil der Bäume unbekannt sind, werden Default-Werte zugrunde gelegt.

# Kohlenstoffgehalt pro ha in Biomasse

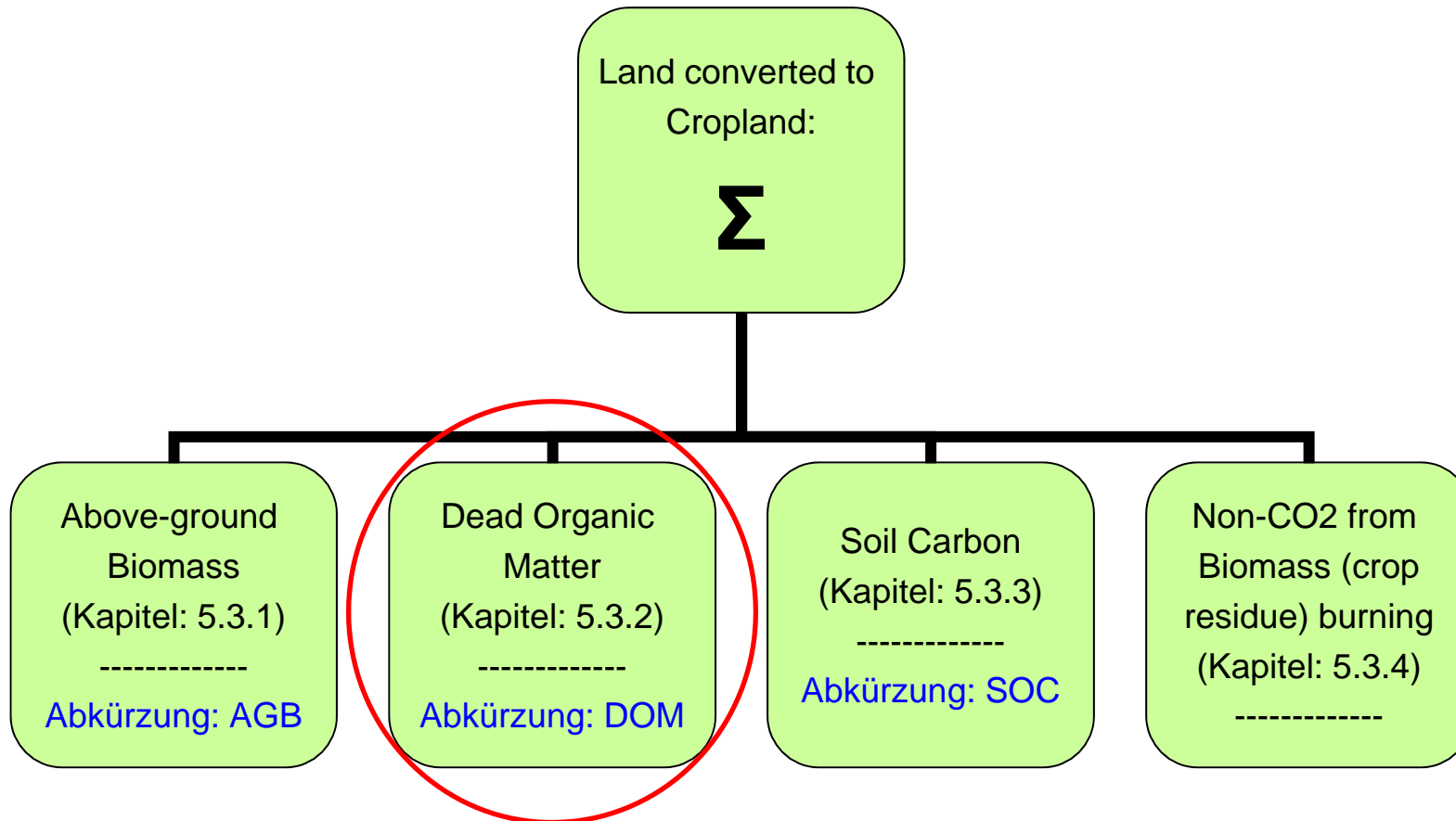


$$\text{AGB} * \text{CDM} = 310 \frac{\text{t dry matter}}{\text{ha}} * 0,47 \frac{\text{t C}}{\text{t dry matter}} = 145,7 \frac{\text{t C}}{\text{ha}}$$

**Bandbreite: 61,1-239,7 tonne Kohlenstoff / ha bezogen auf 20 Jahre**

# Schritt 3: DOM-Berechnung

IPCC 2006



Kohlenstoffgehalt in abgestorbener Biomasse

# Schritt 3: DOM

Kapitel 2: Seite 27

**TABLE 2.2**  
**TIER I DEFAULT VALUES FOR LITTER AND DEAD WOOD CARBON STOCKS**

Climate	Forest type			
	Broadleaf deciduous	Needleleaf evergreen	Broadleaf deciduous	Needleleaf evergreen
	Litter carbon stocks of mature forests		Dead wood carbon stocks of mature forests	
	(tonnes C ha <sup>-1</sup> )		(tonnes C ha <sup>-1</sup> )	
Boreal, dry	25 (10 - 58)	31 (6 - 86)	n.a. <sup>b</sup>	n.a
Boreal, moist	39 (11 - 117)	55 (7 - 123)	n.a	n.a
Cold Temperate, dry	28 (23 - 33) <sup>a</sup>	27 (17 - 42) <sup>a</sup>	n.a	n.a
Cold temperate, moist	16 (5 - 31) <sup>a</sup>	26 (10 - 48) <sup>a</sup>	n.a	n.a
Warm Temperate, dry	28.2 (23.4 - 33.0) <sup>a</sup>	20.3 (17.3 - 21.1) <sup>a</sup>	n.a	n.a
Warm temperate, moist	13 (2 - 31) <sup>a</sup>	22 (6 - 42) <sup>a</sup>	n.a	n.a
Subtropical	2.8 (2 - 3)	4.1	n.a	n.a
Tropical	2.1 (1 - 3)	5.2	n.a	n.a

**Broadleaf deciduous: Laubwald**

**Needleleaf evergreen: Nadelwald, immergrün**

Google:

[http://edc2.usgs.gov/glcc/aflcdbtab2\\_0.txt](http://edc2.usgs.gov/glcc/aflcdbtab2_0.txt)

**Annahme 3: Ghana → Evergreen**

# Schritt 3: DOM

Kapitel 2: Seite 27

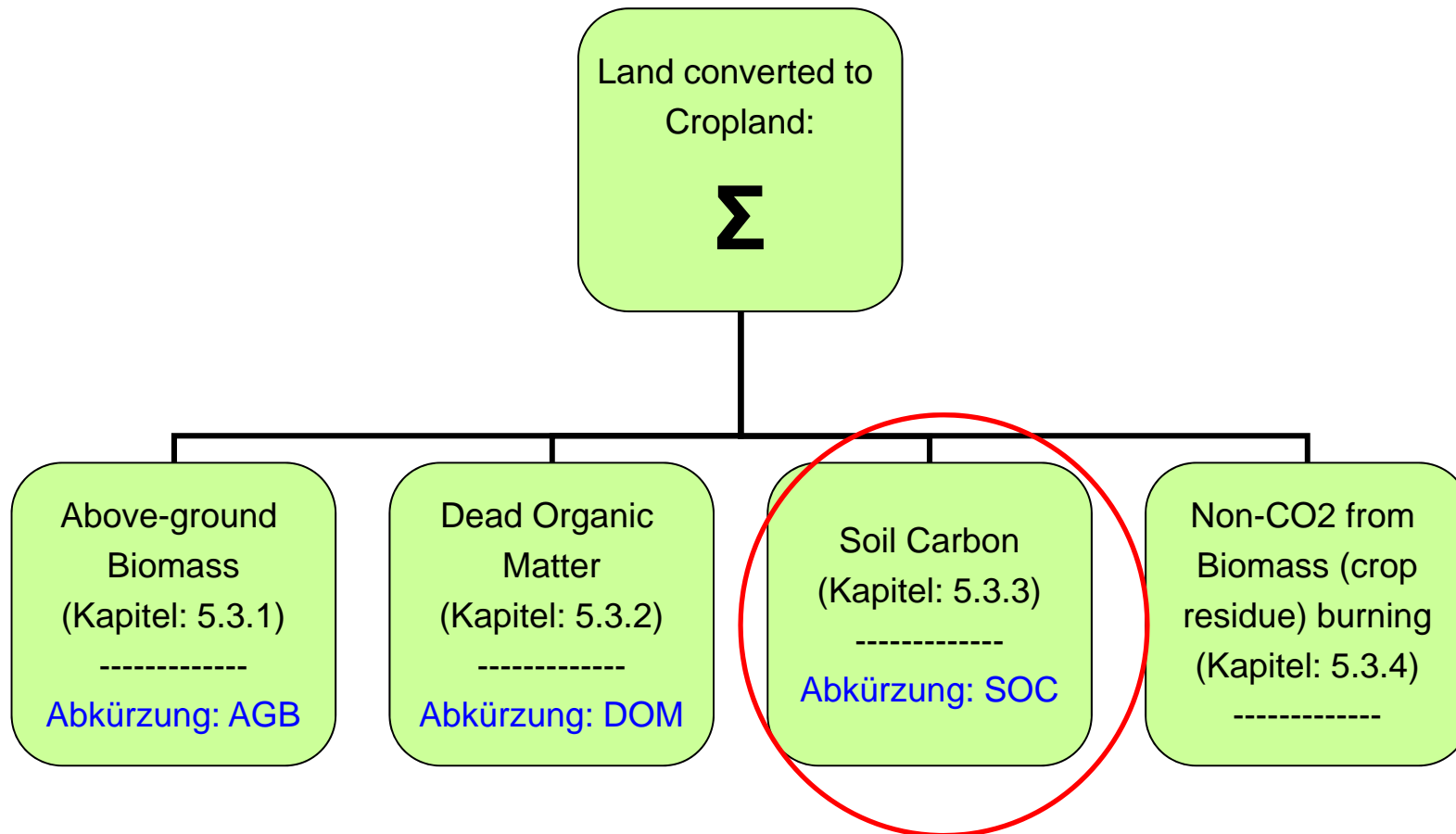
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Subtropical	2.8 (2 - 3)	4.1		
Tropical	2.1 (1 - 3)	5.2	n.a	n.a

Anmerkung: Durchschnittwert nehmen.

# Schritt 4: Kohlenstoffspeicherung in Böden

IPCC 2006:



# Schritt 4: Organische Kohlenstoffspeicherung in Böden

IPCC:

-Kapitel 2: Equation 2.25 (Seite 30)

-Kapitel 5: Seite 36

$$SOC(t \text{ C/ha}) = SOC_{REF} (t \text{ C/ha}) * F_{LU} * F_{MG} * F_I$$

$SOC_{REF}$  = the reference carbon stock, tonnes C ha<sup>-1</sup> (Table 2.3)

$F_{LU}$  = stock change factor for land-use systems or sub-system for a particular land-use, dimensionless

$F_{MG}$  = stock change factor for management regime, dimensionless

$F_I$  = stock change factor for input of organic matter, dimensionless

Änderung des C-Speichers=(SOC von Landnutzung 2)-(SOC von Landnutzung 1)



**TABLE 2.3**  
**DEFAULT REFERENCE (UNDER NATIVE VEGETATION) SOIL ORGANIC C STOCKS (SOC<sub>REF</sub>) FOR MINERAL SOILS**  
**(TONNES C HA<sup>-1</sup> IN 0-30 CM DEPTH)**

Climate region	HAC soils <sup>1</sup>	LAC soils <sup>2</sup>	Sandy soils <sup>3</sup>	Spodic soils <sup>4</sup>	Volcanic soils <sup>5</sup>	Wetland soils <sup>6</sup>
Boreal	68	NA	10 <sup>#</sup>	117	20 <sup>#</sup>	146
Cold temperate, dry	50	33	34	NA	20 <sup>#</sup>	87
Cold temperate, moist	95	85	71	115	130	
Warm temperate, dry	38	24	19	NA	70 <sup>#</sup>	88
Warm temperate, moist	88	63	34	NA	80	
Tropical, dry	38	35	31	NA	50 <sup>#</sup>	86
Tropical, moist	65	47	39	NA	70 <sup>#</sup>	
Tropical, wet	44	60	66	NA	130 <sup>#</sup>	
Tropical montane	88*	63*	34*	NA	80*	

Note: Data are derived from soil databases described by Jobbagy and Jackson (2000) and Bernoux *et al.* (2002). Mean stocks are shown. A nominal error estimate of  $\pm 90\%$  (expressed as 2x standard deviations as percent of the mean) are assumed for soil-climate types. NA denotes 'not applicable' because these soils do not normally occur in some climate zones.

<sup>#</sup> Indicates where no data were available and default values from 1996 IPCC Guidelines were retained.

\* Data were not available to directly estimate reference C stocks for these soil types in the tropical montane climate so the stocks were based on estimates derived for the warm temperate, moist region, which has similar mean annual temperatures and precipitation.

**TABLE 5.5**  
**RELATIVE STOCK CHANGE FACTORS ( $F_{LU}$ ,  $F_{MG}$ , AND  $F_I$ ) (OVER 20 YEARS) FOR DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES ON CROPLAND**

Factor value type	Level	Temperature regime	Moisture regime <sup>1</sup>	IPCC defaults	Error <sup>2,3</sup>	Description
Land use ( $F_{LU}$ )	Long-term cultivated	Temperate/Boreal	Dry	0.80	± 9%	Represents area that has been continuously managed for >20 yrs, to predominantly annual crops. Input and tillage factors are also applied to estimate carbon stock changes. Land-use factor was estimated relative to use of full tillage and nominal ("medium") carbon input levels.
			Moist	0.69	± 12%	
		Tropical	Dry	0.58	± 61%	
			Moist/Wet	0.48	± 46%	
		Tropical montane <sup>4</sup>	n/a	0.64	± 50%	
Land use ( $F_{LU}$ )	Paddy rice	All	Dry and Moist/Wet	1.10	± 50%	Long-term (> 20 year) annual cropping of wetlands (paddy rice). Can include double-cropping with non-flooded crops. For paddy rice, tillage and input factors are not used.
Land use ( $F_{LU}$ )	Perennial/Tree Crop	All	Dry and Moist/Wet	<b>LU 2</b> 1.00	± 50%	Long-term perennial tree crops such as fruit and nut trees, coffee and cacao.
Land use ( $F_{LU}$ )	Set aside (< 20 yrs)	Temperate/Boreal and Tropical	Dry	0.93	± 11%	Represents temporary set aside of annually cropland (e.g., conservation reserves) or other idle cropland that has been revegetated with perennial grasses.
			Moist/Wet	0.82	± 17%	
		Tropical montane <sup>4</sup>	n/a	0.88	± 50%	

# Faktor: $F_{MG}$

IPCC 2006, Kapitel 5, Seite 17

**Annahme 4:**

Factor value	Level	Temperature regime	Moisture regime <sup>1</sup>	IPCC defaults	Error <sup>2,3</sup>	Description
Tillage ( $F_{MG}$ )	Full	All	Dry and Moist/Wet	1.00	NA	Substantial soil disturbance with full inversion and/or frequent (within year) tillage operations. At planting time, little (e.g., <30%) of the surface is covered by residues.
Tillage ( $F_{MG}$ )	Reduced	Temperate/Boreal	Dry	1.02	$\pm 6\%$	Primary and/or secondary tillage but with reduced soil disturbance (usually shallow and without full soil inversion). Normally leaves surface with >30% coverage by residues at planting.
			Moist	1.08	$\pm 5\%$	
		Tropical	Dry	1.09	$\pm 9\%$	
			Moist/Wet	1.15	$\pm 8\%$	
		Tropical montane <sup>4</sup>	n/a	1.09	$\pm 50\%$	
Tillage ( $F_{MG}$ )	No-till	Temperate/Boreal	Dry	1.10	$\pm 5\%$	Direct seeding without primary tillage, with only minimal soil disturbance in the seeding zone. Herbicides are typically used for weed control.
			Moist	1.15	$\pm 4\%$	
		Tropical	Dry	1.17	$\pm 8\%$	
			Moist/Wet	1.22	$\pm 7\%$	
		Tropical montane <sup>4</sup>	n/a	1.16	$\pm 50\%$	

**TABLE 5.5 (CONTINUED)**  
**RELATIVE STOCK CHANGE FACTORS ( $F_{LU}$ ,  $F_{MG}$ , AND  $F_I$ ) (OVER 20 YEARS) FOR DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES ON CROPLAND**

Factor value type	Level	Temperature regime	Moisture regime <sup>1</sup>	IPCC defaults	Error <sup>2,3</sup>	Description
Input ( $F_I$ )	Low	Temperate/Boreal	Dry	0.95	± 13%	Low residue return occurs when there is due to removal of residues (via collection or burning), frequent bare-fallowing, production of crops yielding low residues (e.g., vegetables, tobacco, cotton), no mineral fertilization or N-fixing crops.
			Moist	0.92	± 14%	
		Tropical	Dry	0.95	± 13%	
			Moist/Wet	0.92	± 14%	
	LU 2	Tropical montane <sup>4</sup>	n/a	0.94	± 50%	
Input ( $F_I$ )	Medium	All	Dry and Moist/Wet	1.00	NA	Representative for annual cropping with cereals where all crop residues are returned to the field. If residues are removed then supplemental organic matter (e.g., manure) is added. Also requires mineral fertilization or N-fixing crop in rotation.
Input ( $F_I$ )	High without manure	Temperate/Boreal and Tropical	Dry	1.04	± 13%	Represents significantly greater crop residue inputs over medium C input cropping systems due to additional practices, such as production of high residue yielding crops, use of green manures, cover crops, improved vegetated fallows, irrigation, frequent use of perennial grasses in annual crop rotations, but without manure applied (see row below).
			Moist/Wet	1.11	± 10%	
		Tropical montane <sup>4</sup>	n/a	1.08	± 50%	
Input ( $F_I$ )	High with manure	Temperate/Boreal and Tropical	Dry	1.37	± 12%	Represents significantly higher C input over medium C input cropping systems due to an additional practice of regular addition of animal manure.
			Moist/Wet	1.44	± 13%	
		Tropical montane <sup>4</sup>	n/a	1.41	± 50%	

## Schritt 4: SOC

$$SOC(t \text{ C/ha}) = SOC_{REF} (t \text{ C/ha}) * F_{LU} * F_{MG} * F_I$$

Landnutzung 1 in 1990: Primärwälder ->  $F_{LU}$ ,  $F_{MG}$ ,  $F_I=1$

Landnutzung 2 in 2010: Kakao-Anbau

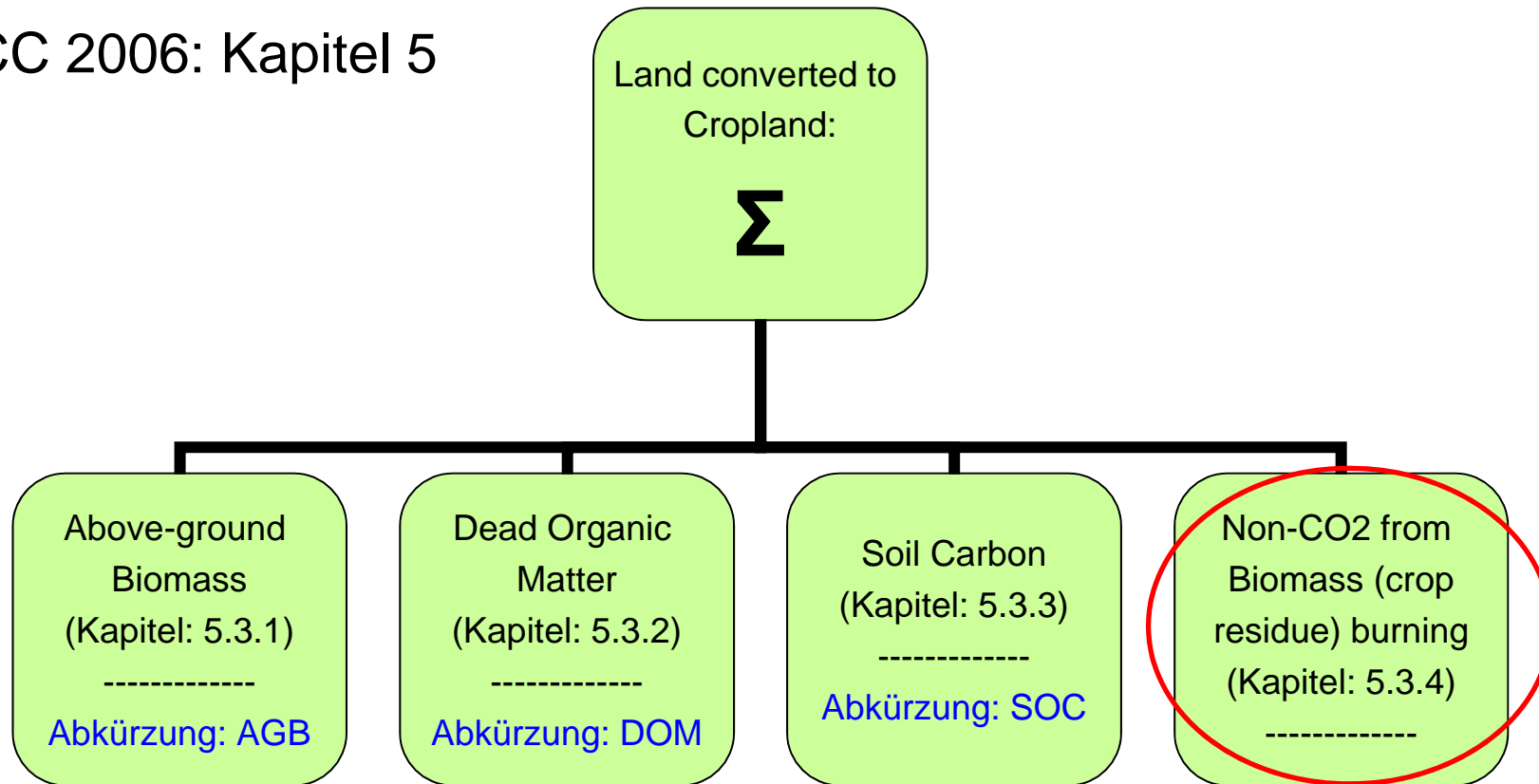
Parameter	Soils with high activity clay (HAC)	Soils with low activity clay (LAC)	Sand soils
$SOC_{REF}$	44	60	66
$F_{LU}$	1	1	1
$F_{LU} (\pm 50\%)$	0,5 (-50%)	1	1,5 (+50%)
$F_{MG}$	1	1	1
$F_I$	0,92	0,92	0,92
$F_I (\pm 14\%)$	0,79 (-14%)	0,92	1,04 (+14%)
$SOC_{1990}$	44	60	66
$SOC_{2010}$	40,48	55,2	60,72
$SOC_{2010}$	17,38	55,2	102,96
Differenz:	-3,52	-4,8	-5,28
$SOC_{2010} - SOC_{1990}$	-26,62	-4,8	36,96

Kohlenstoffveränderung zwischen 2010 und 1990:

-26,62 (Verlust) bis +36,96 (Speicherung) t C/[ha \*20Jahre]

# Land converted to Cropland

IPCC 2006: Kapitel 5



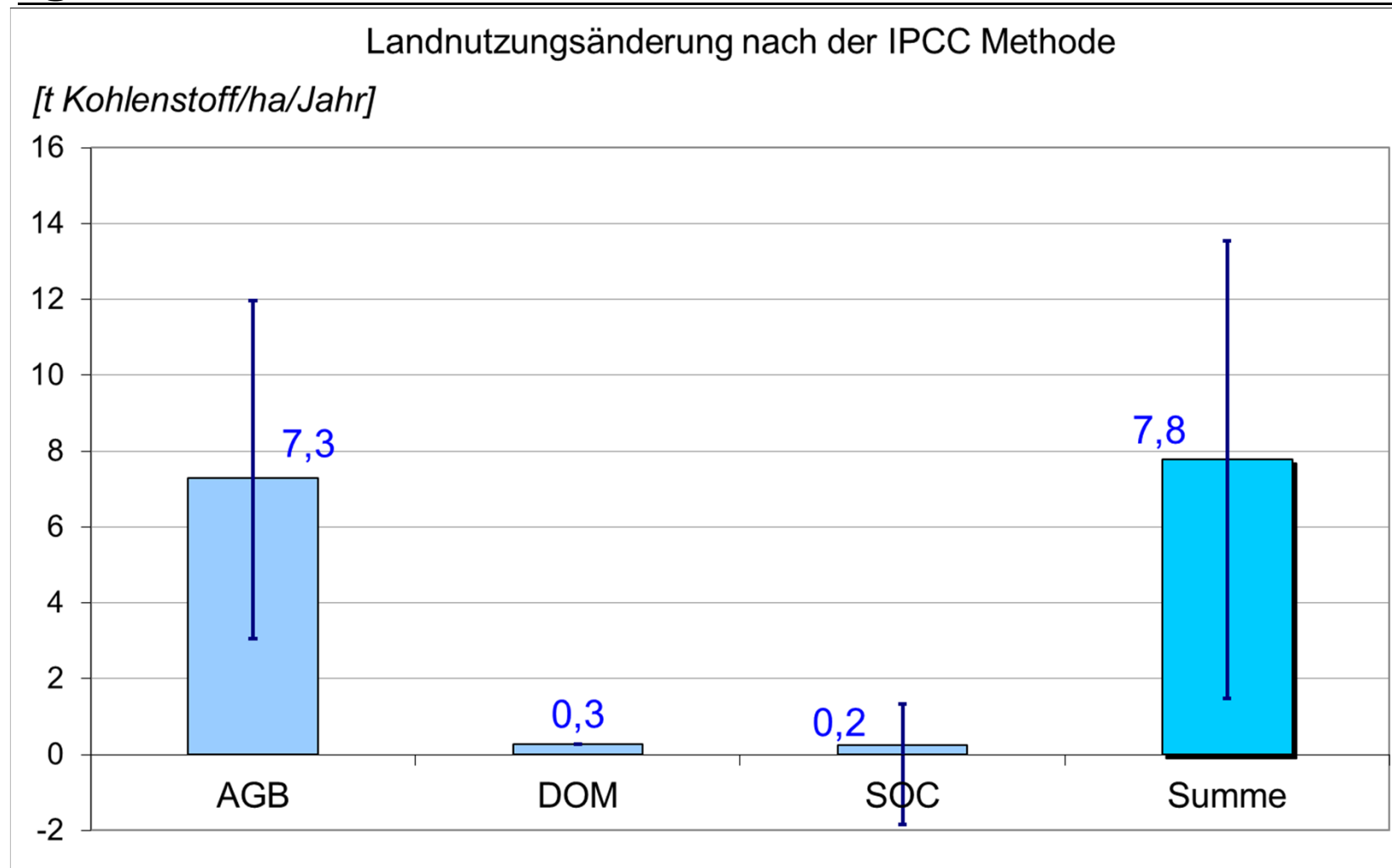
**Annahme 6:**  
**Keine Verbrennung stattfindet**

## Ergebnisse (IPCC 2006 Methode)

$$\Sigma \text{Landnutzungsänderung} = \text{AGB} * \text{CDM} + \text{DOM} + (\text{F}_{\text{LU}} + \text{F}_{\text{MG}} + \text{F}_{\text{I}}) * \text{SCD}$$

t C/ha/20a	Min.	Durchschnitt	Max.
AGB	61,1	145,7	239,1
DOM	5,2	5,2	5,2
SOC	-37,0	4,8	26,6
Summe	29,3	155,7	270,9
t C/ha/a	Min.	Durchschnitt	Max.
AGB	3,1	7,3	12,0
DOM	0,3	0,3	0,3
SOC	-1,8	0,2	1,3
Summe	1,5	7,8	13,5

# Ergebnisse

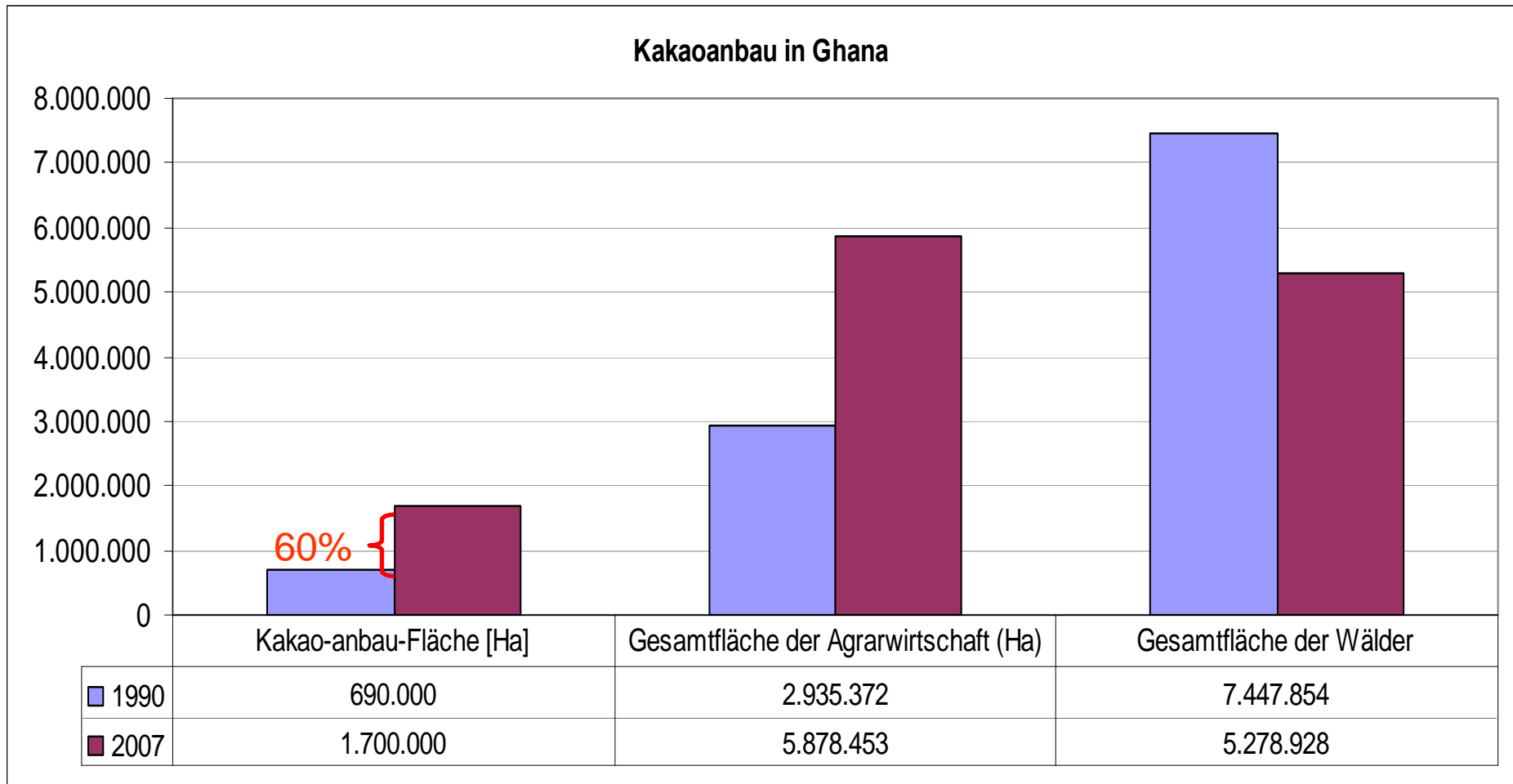


$$CO_2 = C * \frac{44}{12}$$

$$\rightarrow CO_{2e} = 5,4 - 49,7 \text{ t/ha/a}$$



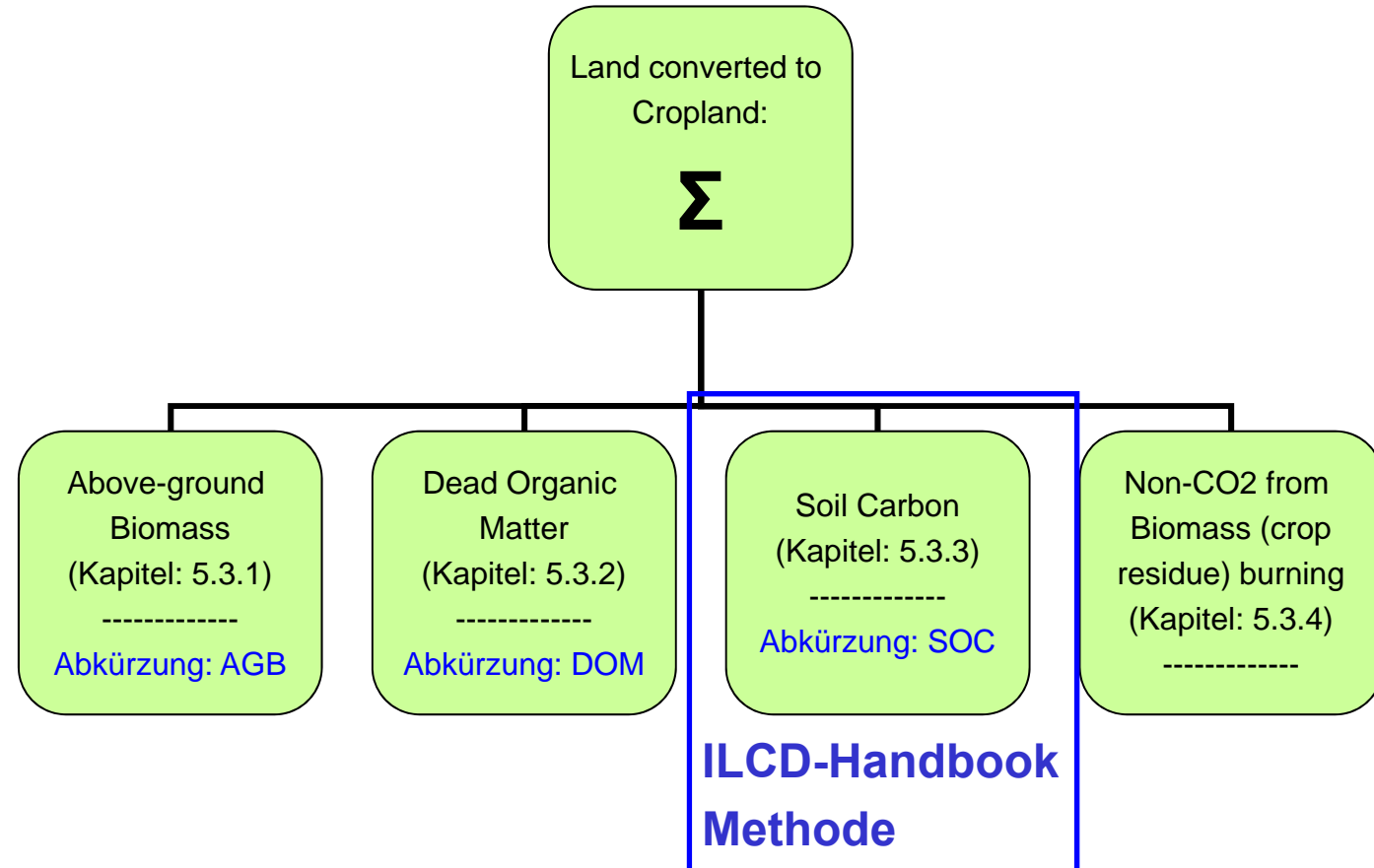
# Schritt 1: Überprüfung ob eine Landnutzungsänderung stattfindet



**Annahme Nr. 7:**

Es ist davon auszugehen, dass 60% der Kakaoplantagen in Ghana seit 1990 einem Landnutzungswandel unterlagen.

IPCC 2006



- Die Methode basiert grundsätzlich auf IPCC 2006
- Die Methode berücksichtigt nur die Aspekte von organischer Kohlenstoffspeicherung in Böden.

**Table E.1** Default land use change values for selected countries

Country	Current land use	Previous land use	GHG emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> e / ha/yr)
Argentina	Annual cropland	Forest land	17
		Grassland	2.2
	Perennial cropland	Forest land	15
		Grassland	1.9
Australia	Annual cropland	Forest land	23
		Grassland	2.2
	Perennial cropland	Forest land	21
		Grassland	1.9
Brazil	Annual cropland	Forest land	37
		Grassland	10.3
	Perennial cropland	Forest land	26
		Grassland	8.5

....

**insgesamt 16 Länder**

# Vergleich

Methoden	Vorteile	Beschränkung/Nachteile
<b>IPCC 2006</b>	Anerkannteste Methode.	1) Sehr großes Unsicherheitsintervall 2) Methode sehr aufwändig 3) Nachvollziehen der Methode zeitaufwändig
<b>ILCD Handbook- General Guide for LCA- Detailed Guidance</b>	Weniger Aufwand (nur ein Aspekt berücksichtigt und nur 4 Parameter zur Berechnung der Vor- und Nach-Landnutzungsänderung erforderlich)	Nur Organischer Kohlenstoff im Boden wird berücksichtigt.
<b>PAS 2050</b>	Berechnung schnell und einfach, sofern Land und Situation im Anhang E aufgeführt.	1) Berechnung der Default-Werte nicht transparent 2) Keine Angabe von Unsicherheitsbereich 3) Falls Land und Situation nicht aufgeführt sind, muss LUC nach IPCC berechnet werden

## Memo:

**GHG Protokoll, Product Accounting & Reporting Standard, DRAFT FOR STAKEHOLDER REVIEW, NOVEMBER 2010**

## Fazit

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- **Falls Landnutzungsänderung bilanziert wird, muss die Unsicherheit unbedingt ebenfalls betrachtet werden.**  
→ **besser: statistische Methode soll angewendet werden, um die häufigsten Werte zu identifizieren.**
- **Der Anteil aus Landnutzungsänderung an den gesamten Ergebnissen muss klar dargestellt werden.**
- **Berechnung und Annahmen müssen klar dokumentiert werden, z.B. IPCC (Tabelle xx), welche Aspekte werden vernachlässigt**

## Frage:

- Was gezeigt wurde, war lediglich Tier 1. Bei Einbezug von Tier 2 und 3 könnte die Berechnung noch komplexer werden. Dies dürfte in der Regel bei Beratungsprojekten im Unternehmensauftrag zu aufwändig sein.
- Mit so großen Unsicherheiten fällt es schwer, beispielsweise für Unternehmen Optimierungsmaßnahmen aus der Studie abzuleiten.

**Vielen Dank!**

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