

# 2014 Regional Snapshot

## How much carbon is stored in our soils?

Organic matter in soil, commonly called soil organic matter or SOM by soil scientists, is important for agricultural productivity and the health of native plants due to its role in physical, chemical and biological functions within soil. Organic matter improves the quality of soil by providing more favourable conditions for plant growth and increasing resilience to drought. Soil organic carbon is an important component of the organic matter in soil, and is a recognised indicator of soil quality.

Increasing the amount of organic carbon stored in soils is also receiving attention as a way to reduce carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to help combat global warming.

The amount of organic carbon in soil is influenced by rainfall, soil characteristics and land uses. Expert opinion suggests that historic agricultural practices have caused the general decline of soil organic carbon stocks, and, in many situations, current 'best management practices' may only be able to slow further declines. Hence there is a need for further research and the development of innovative 'carbon farming' approaches that can increase organic carbon in soils.

Carbon is also stored in native vegetation, as reported [here](#).



Trend in soil organic carbon storage



State target

Maintain the productive capacity of our natural resources

Trend

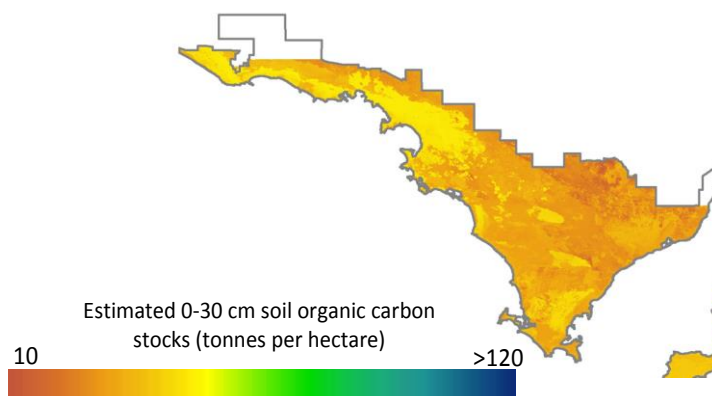
Unknown

The information presented is a baseline estimate of soil organic carbon levels; the trends are unknown

To date, only a baseline estimate of soil organic carbon is available (map on right), so it is not possible to calculate a trend.

Monitoring soil organic carbon is important for tracking carbon storage and assessing soil quality. However, building soil carbon is a slow process and it can take 5–10 years to detect change. Sampling costs are high because of the need to account for high levels of spatial variability.

New predictive methods may be used in the future to provide more cost effective assessments of changes in soil organic carbon.



Where we are at (2014)

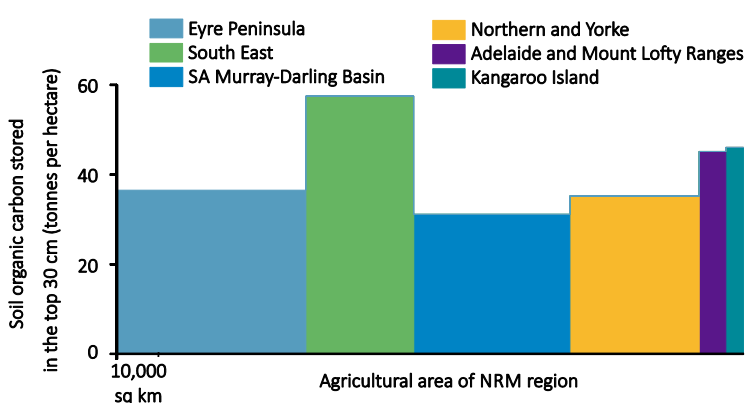
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About 170 million tonnes of organic carbon are stored in the Eyre Peninsula NRM region

Estimates of our soil organic carbon stocks are limited to the state's agricultural area where about 600 million tonnes of soil organic carbon are stored (map on right). This volume of carbon is equivalent to over 70 years of South Australia's carbon emissions.

Eyre Peninsula, as the NRM region with the largest agricultural area, has the greatest total soil organic carbon stocks (area of graph on right).

The Eyre Peninsula NRM region stores on average 36.5 tonnes of soil organic carbon per hectare (see graph on right).



Reliability of information



Fair

Further information: [Technical information for this report](#), [Soil carbon in South Australia](#)

