



Greenhouse Gases from Agriculture and Natural and Working Lands



AGRICULTURE: Livestock and crop production, including the application of fertilizer to soils, are the main sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture. In 2022, agricultural activities were responsible for 9.4% of total U.S. GHG emissions.¹



NATURAL AND WORKING LANDS: The land use, land-use change, and forestry sector removes more carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere than it emits, i.e., removing the equivalent of nearly 15% of total GHG emissions in 2022. While CO₂ from the atmosphere is stored in plant biomass and soils, GHGs are emitted from land-use conversion and agricultural land management, wetlands and disturbances such as fires.

Ways to reduce GHGs from agriculture and natural and working lands²



Improve nutrient, residue, soil and water management, and reduce fossil fuel use for agriculture production.



Enhance manure management practices to reduce methane emissions.



Improve forest management by extending timber harvest rotations and thinning diseased and suppressed trees.



Convert land to forest to increase CO₂ sequestration and storage through tree growth.

BENEFITS TO THE PUBLIC



Improved air and water quality



Improved land productivity



Reduced use of fossil-based inputs



Cost effective GHG mitigation potential

¹ www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks

² www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-03/epa-430-r-23-004-mitigation-report_full_report_v2.pdf

Authorized under the Inflation Reduction Act, EPA's Climate Pollution Reduction Grants program provides nearly \$5 billion in grants for states, local governments, Tribes, and territories to develop and implement ambitious plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful air pollution and benefit low-income and disadvantaged communities.



For more information, please visit
Climate Pollution Reduction Grants | U.S. EPA

