



China-U.S. Scientific Engagement on Sustainability

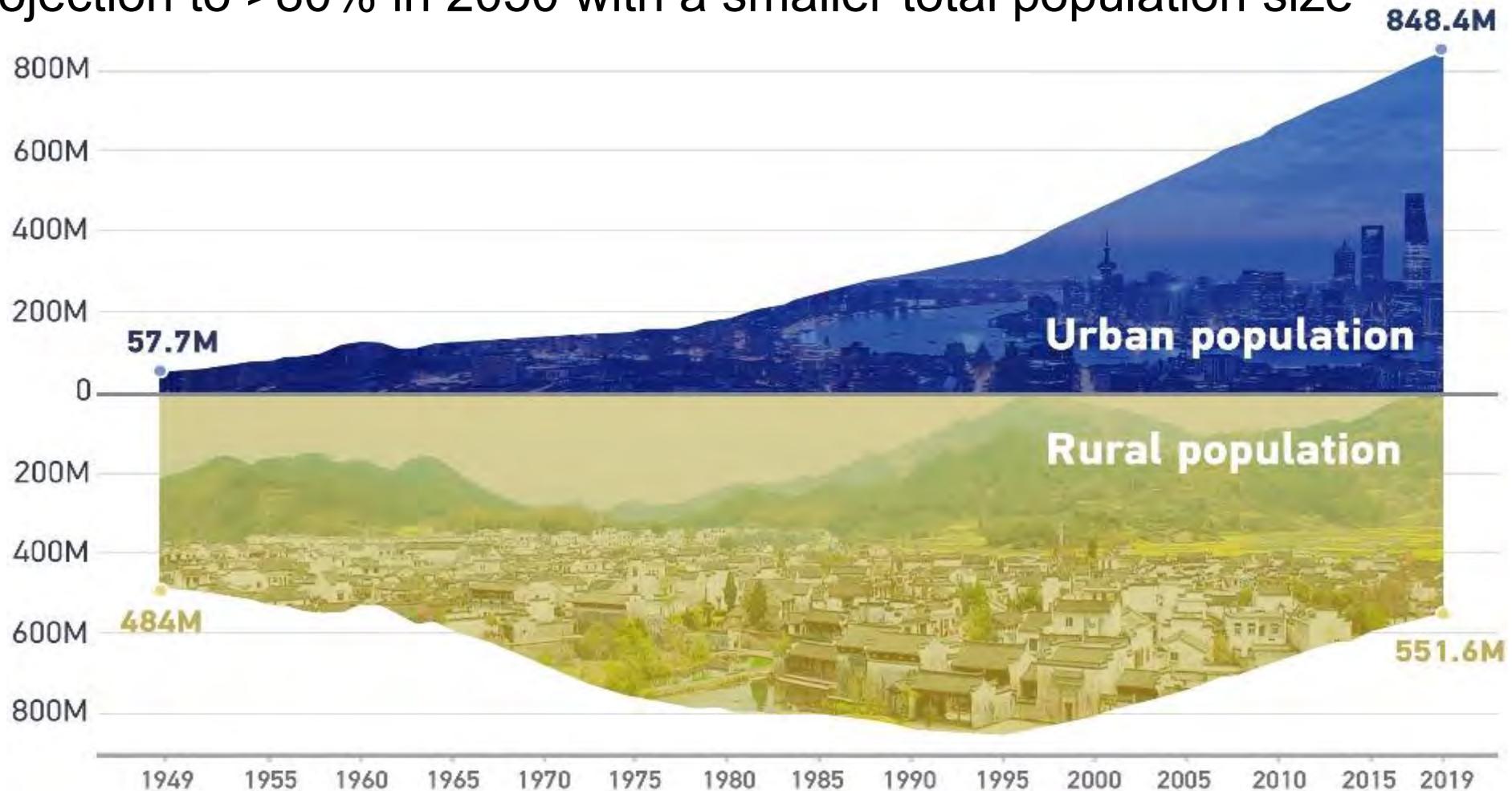
Urbanization shifts food production and consumption

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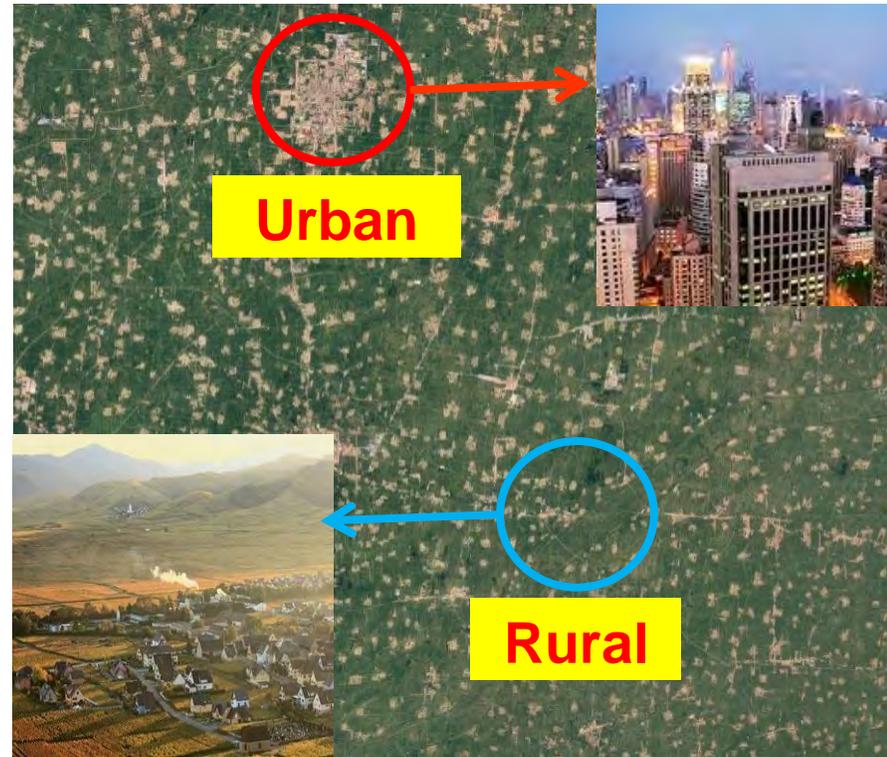
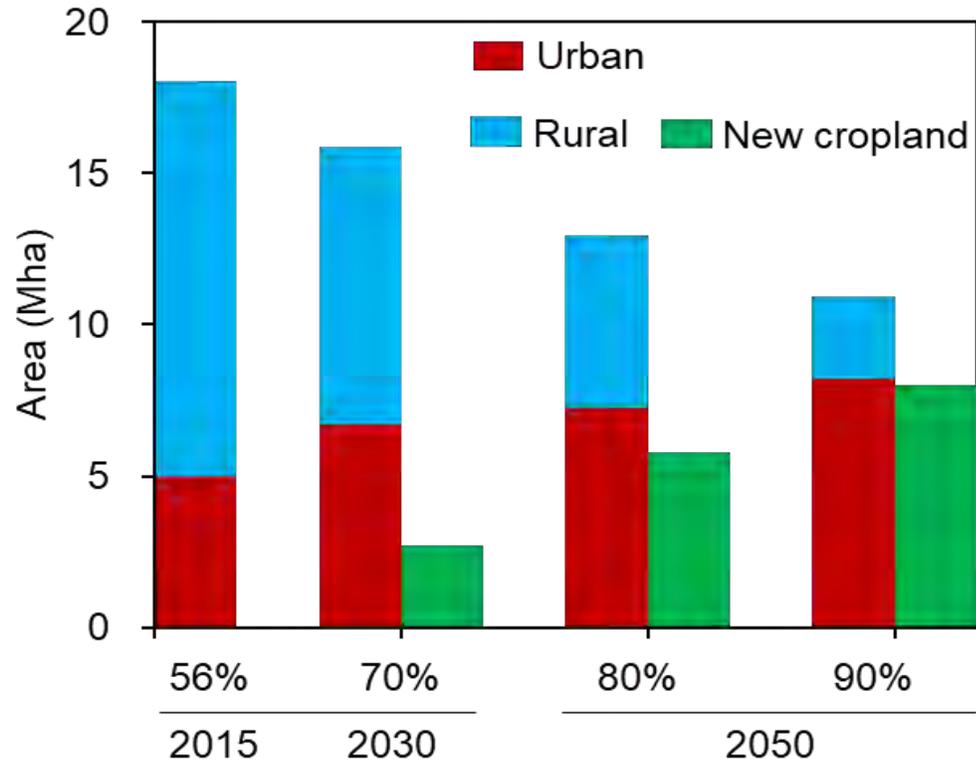
Urbanization in China

- **Urbanization** moved 14 million people from rural to urban during past decades, with projection to >80% in 2050 with a smaller total population size



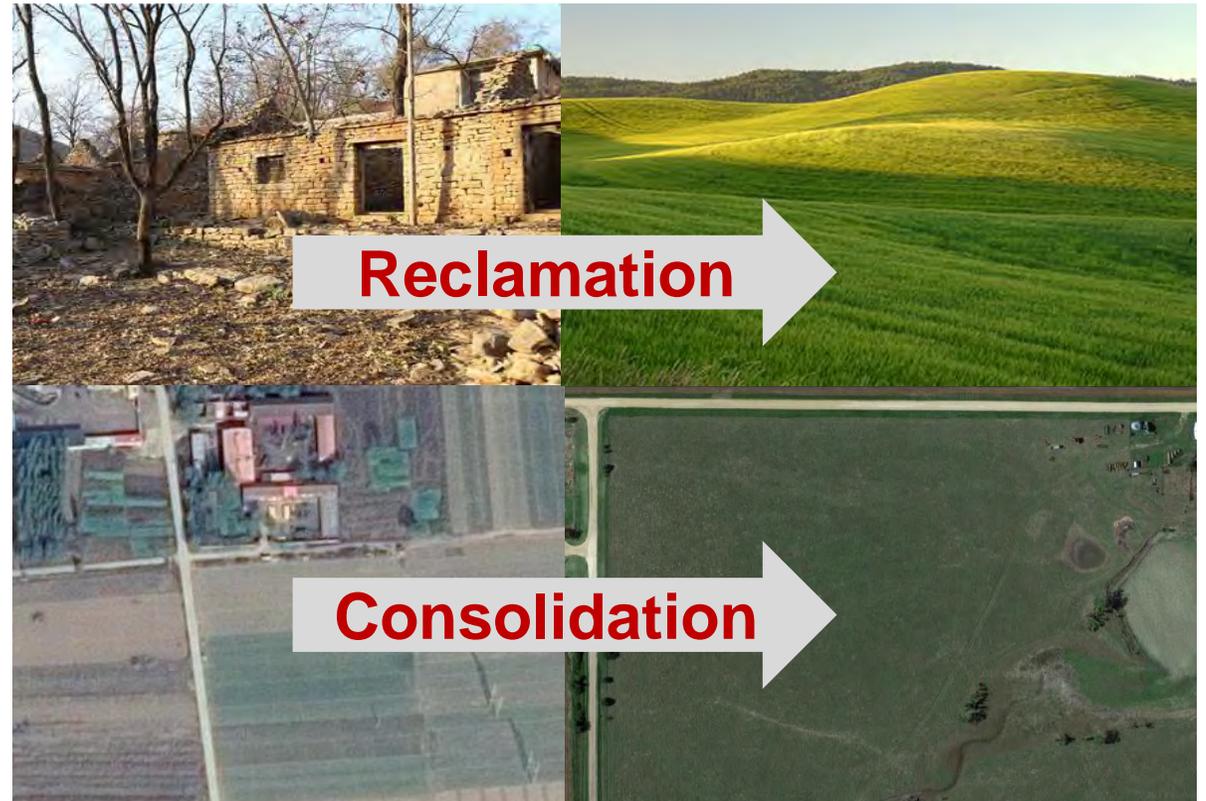
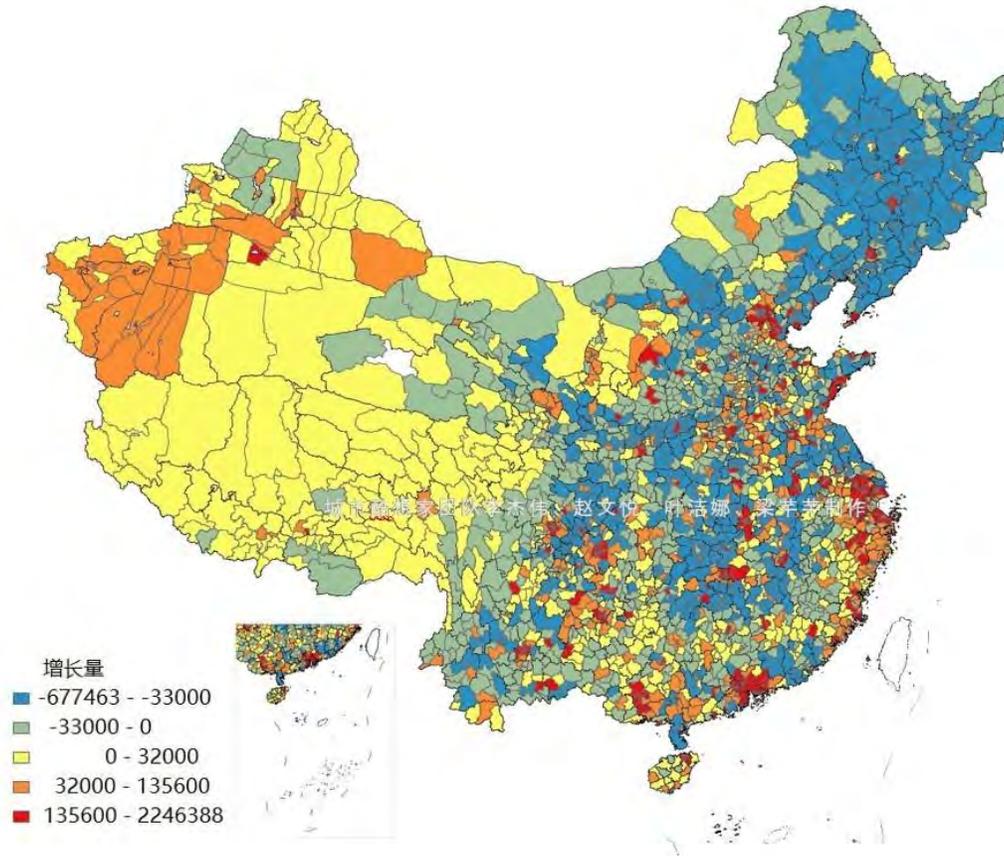
Urbanization and land use

- ▶ Rural area takes more lands than urban due to its **lower population density**



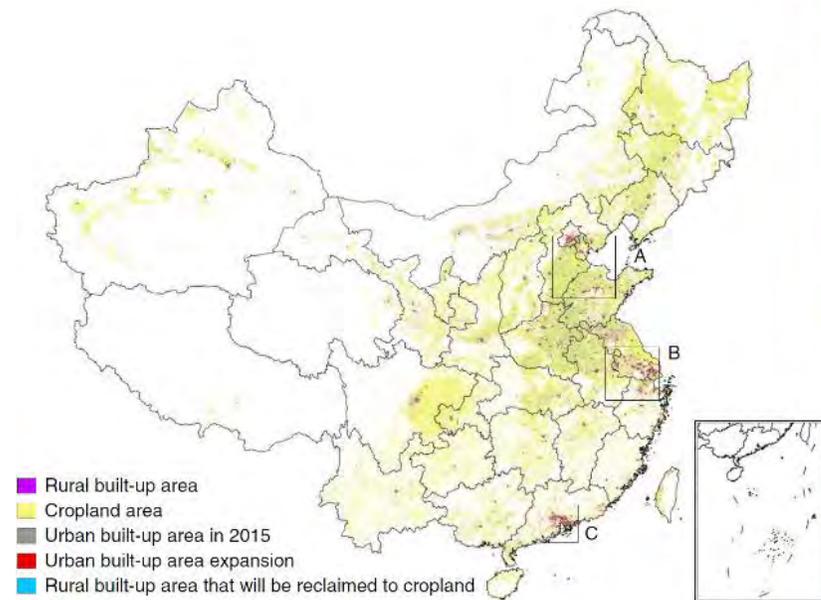
Population decline

- ▶ **Population declines** in half of counties during 2010-2020, land abandonment in rural and small cities is happening

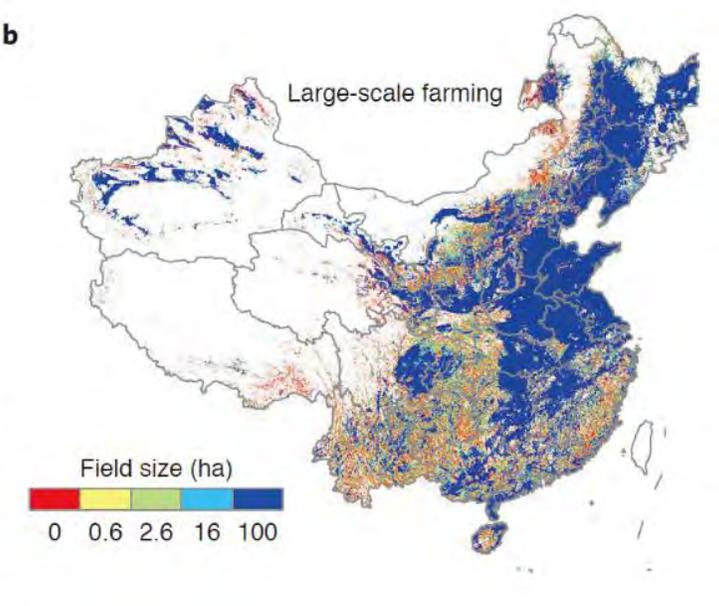
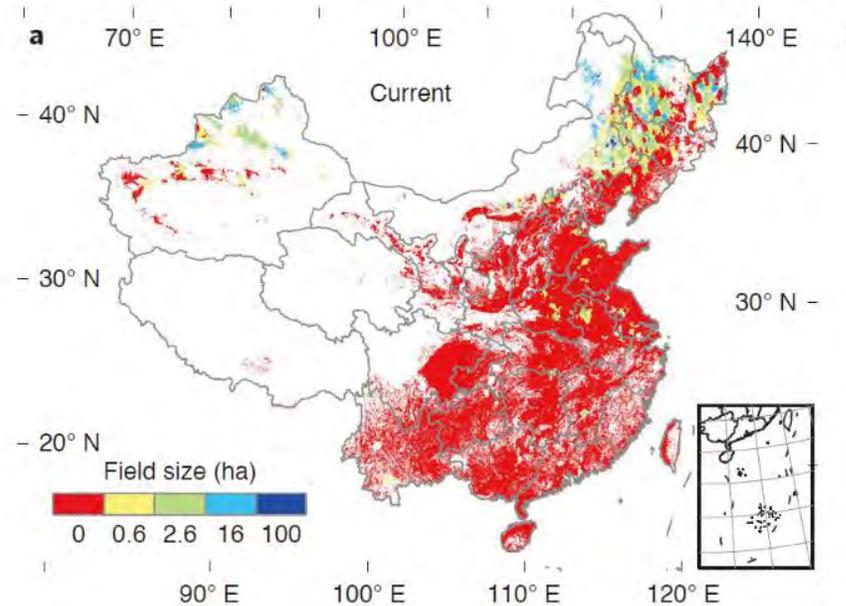


Urbanization leads to large-scale farming

- **Urbanization** release 5-8 Mha rural land, reduce rural population and thus increase farm size, driving 90% of China's farmland to achieve >10 ha and increasing cropland NUE by 40%.



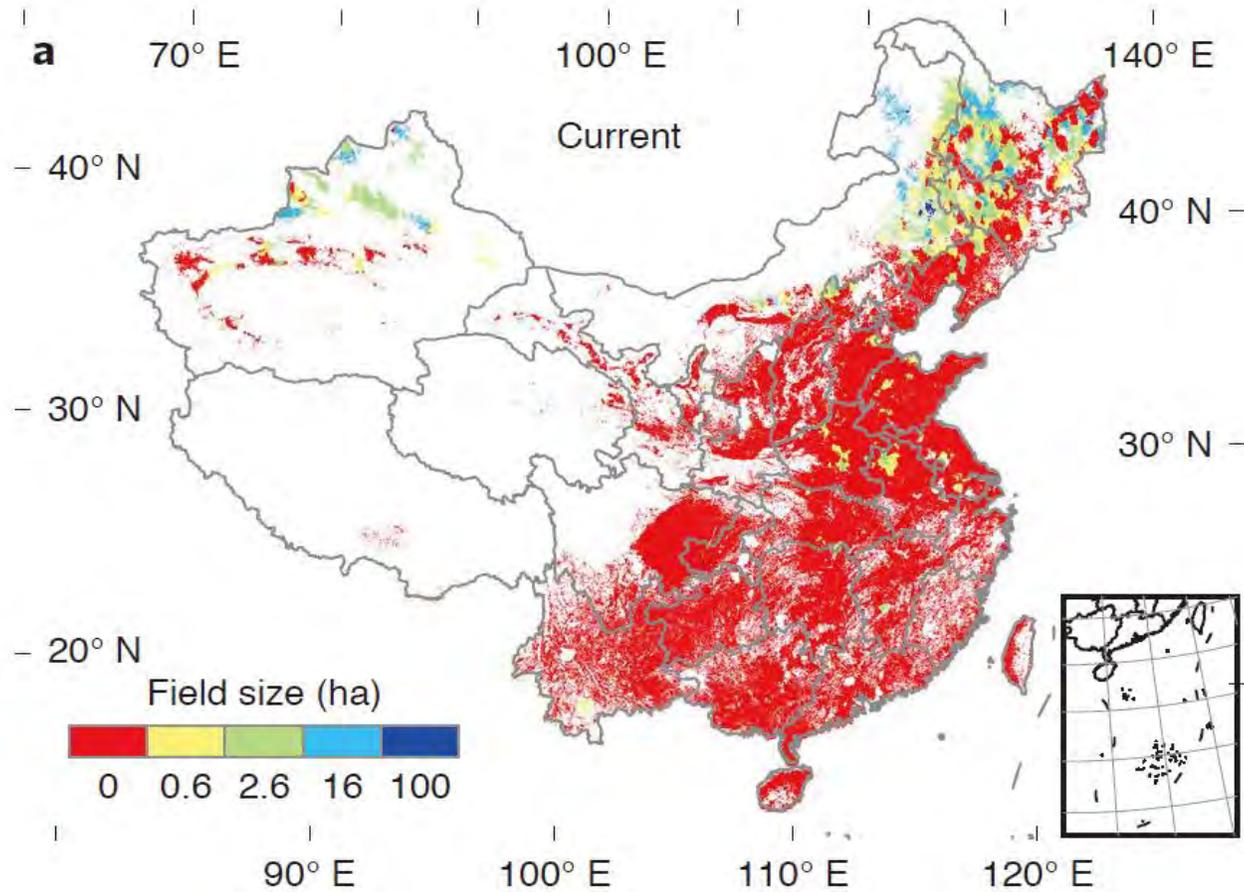
Urbanization



Large-scale farming

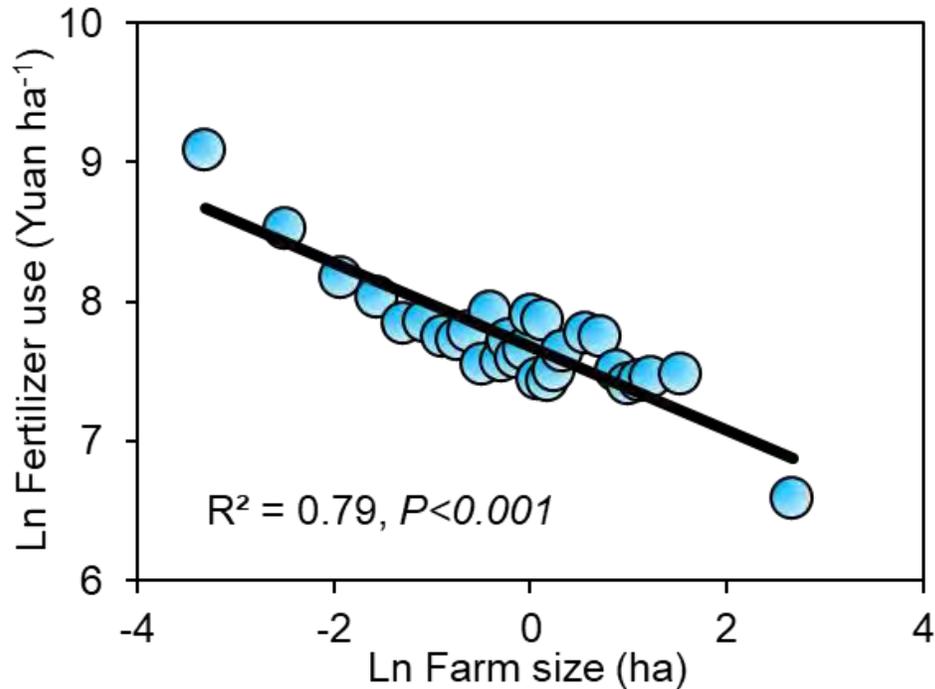
Cropland ridges

- **Cropland ridges** account for 14% of total cropland area in China, large-scale farming could save lands

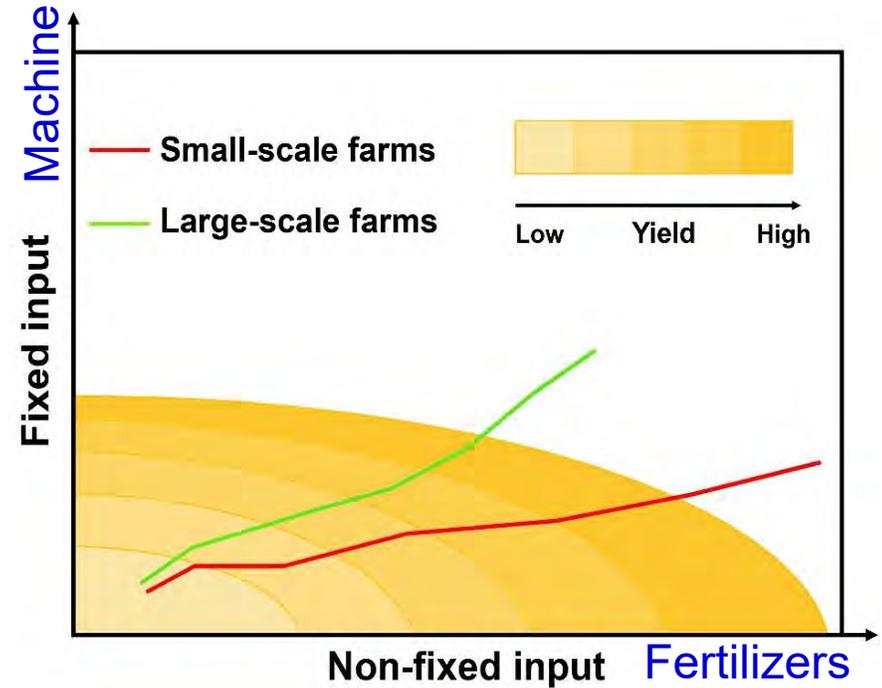


Small farm size leads to over-fertilization

- ▶ Smallholder farmers prefer fertilizer as a **substitute** for machinery/knowledge inputs, leading to more fertilizer application at smaller scales



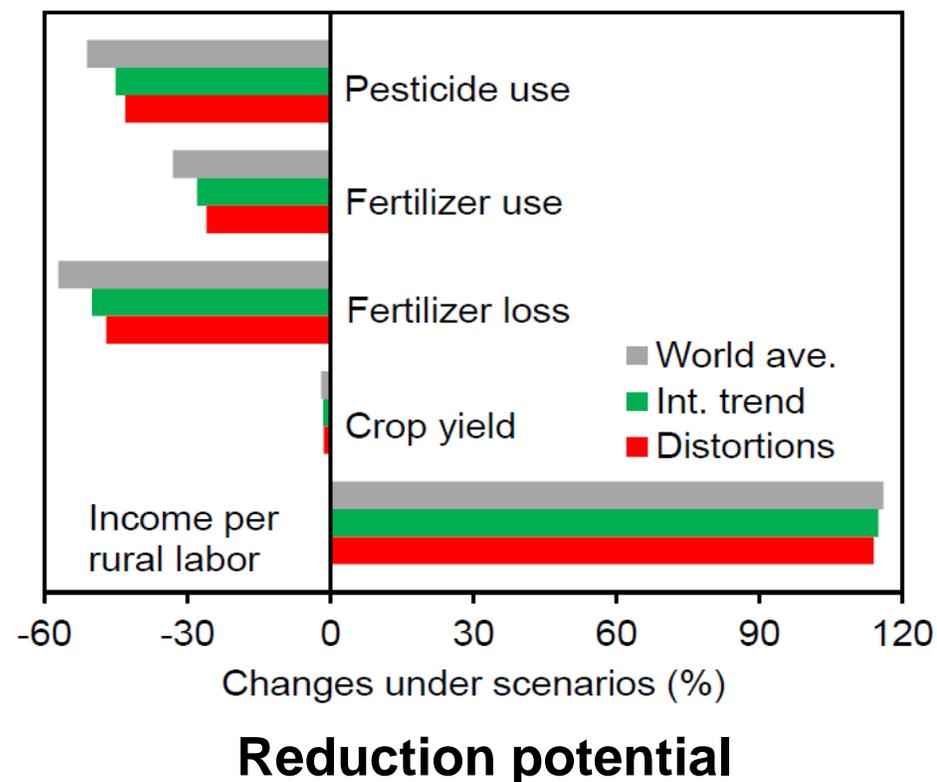
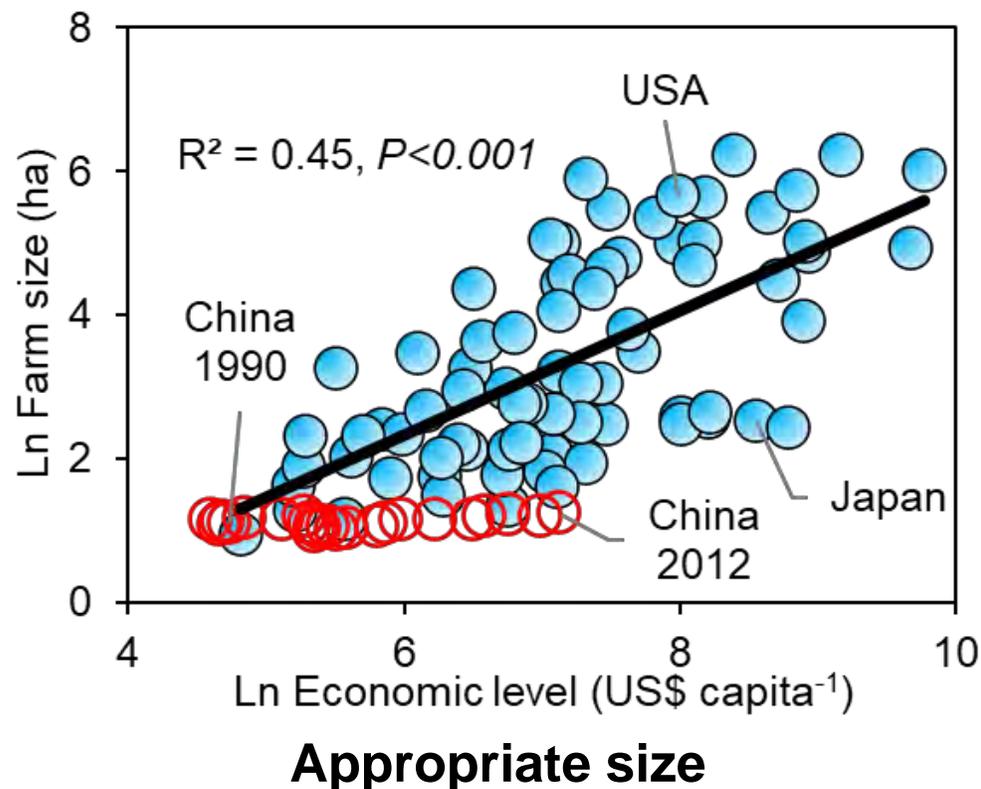
Reduce with farm size



Substitute effect

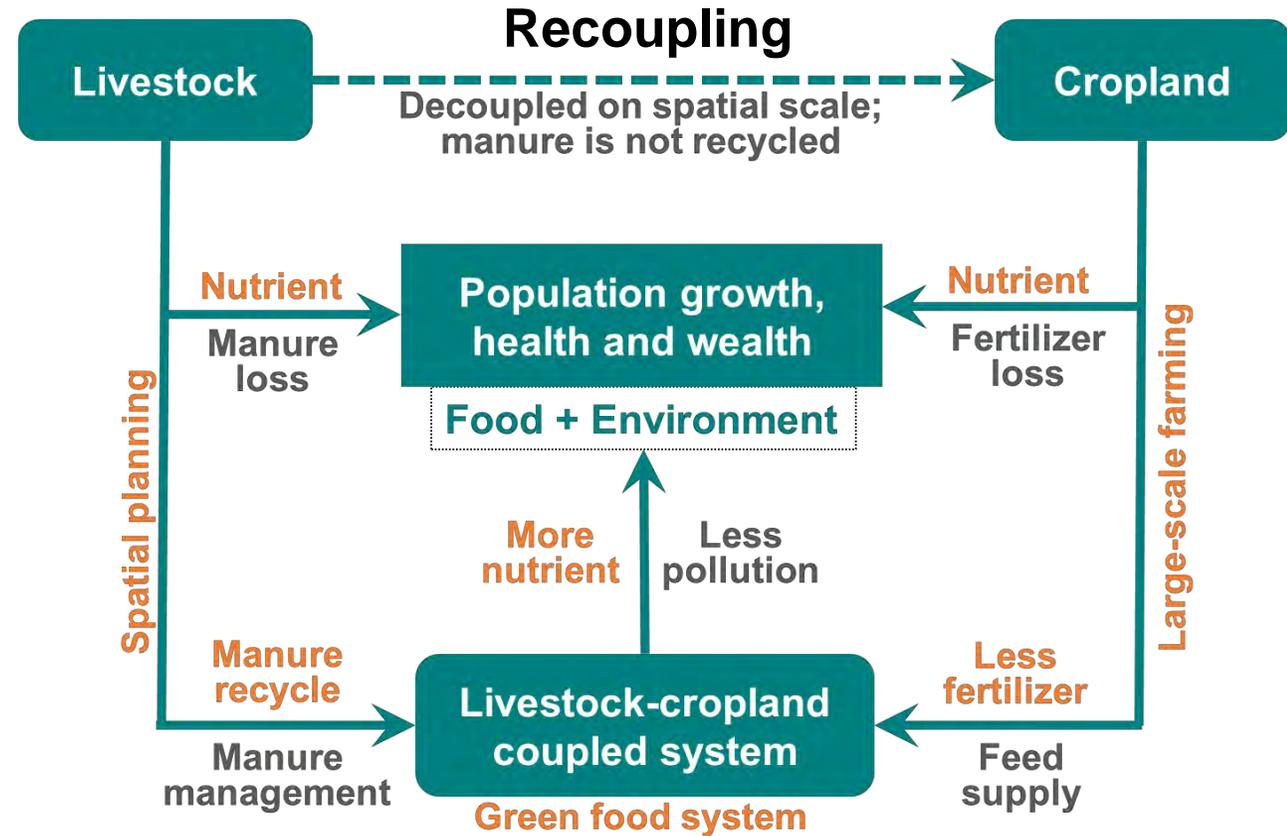
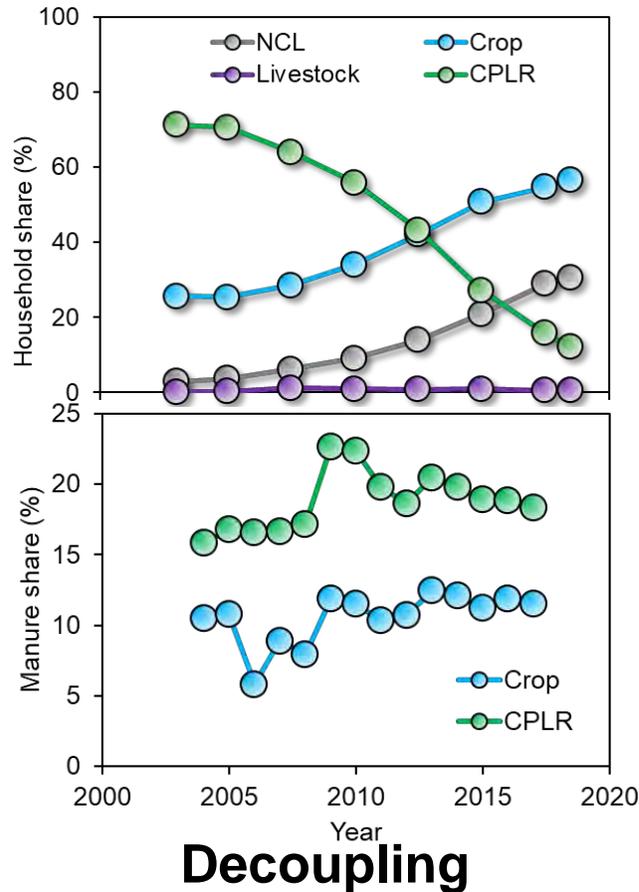
Appropriate size will optimize fertilization

- ▶ Fertilizer use and loss will reduce 1/3 and 1/2, while income doubled under **3-5 ha** following global role with **machinery/knowledge use** increased by 60-90%



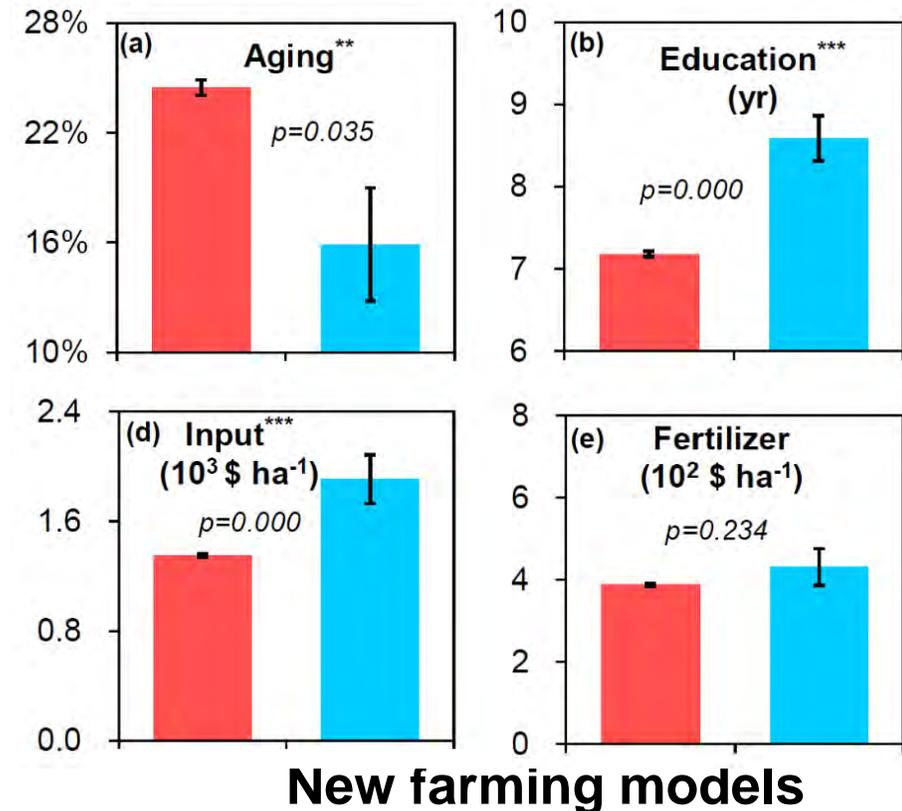
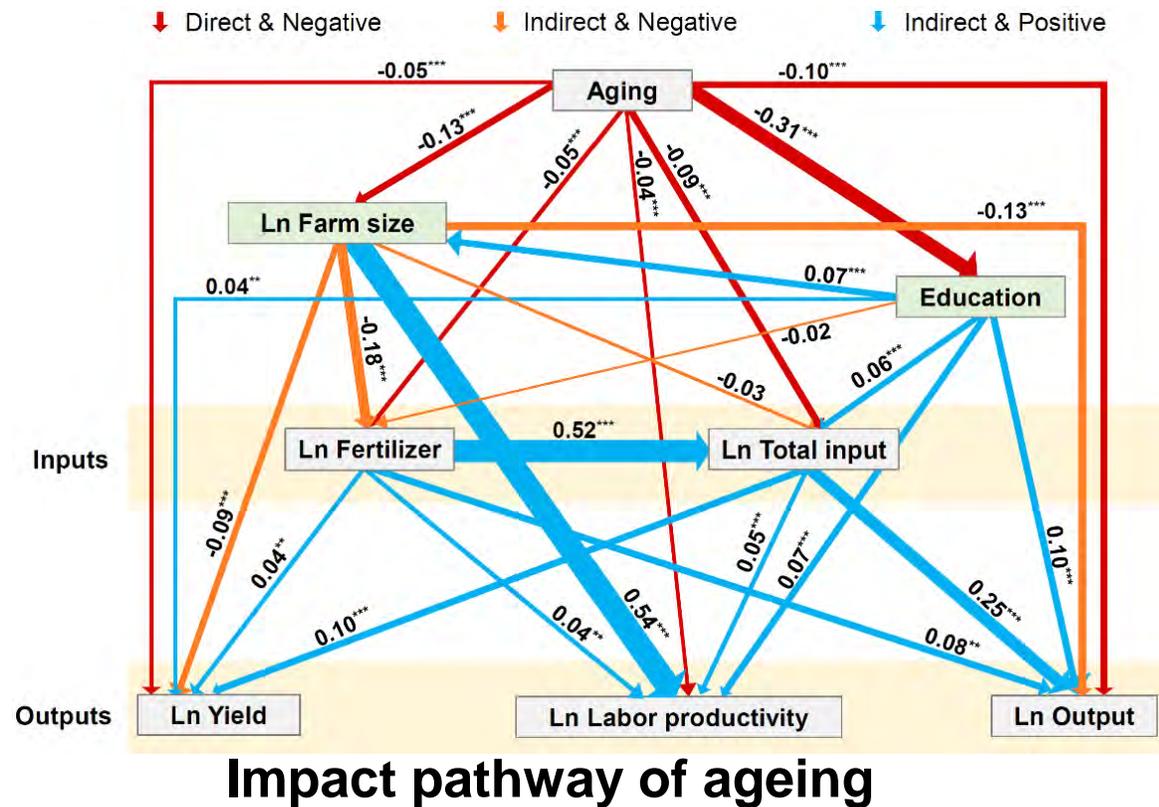
Recoupling livestock and crops to reuse manure

- ▶ **Small farm size** and **high non-agricultural income share** lead to decoupling, and appropriate farm size could promote recoupling to reduce manure loss



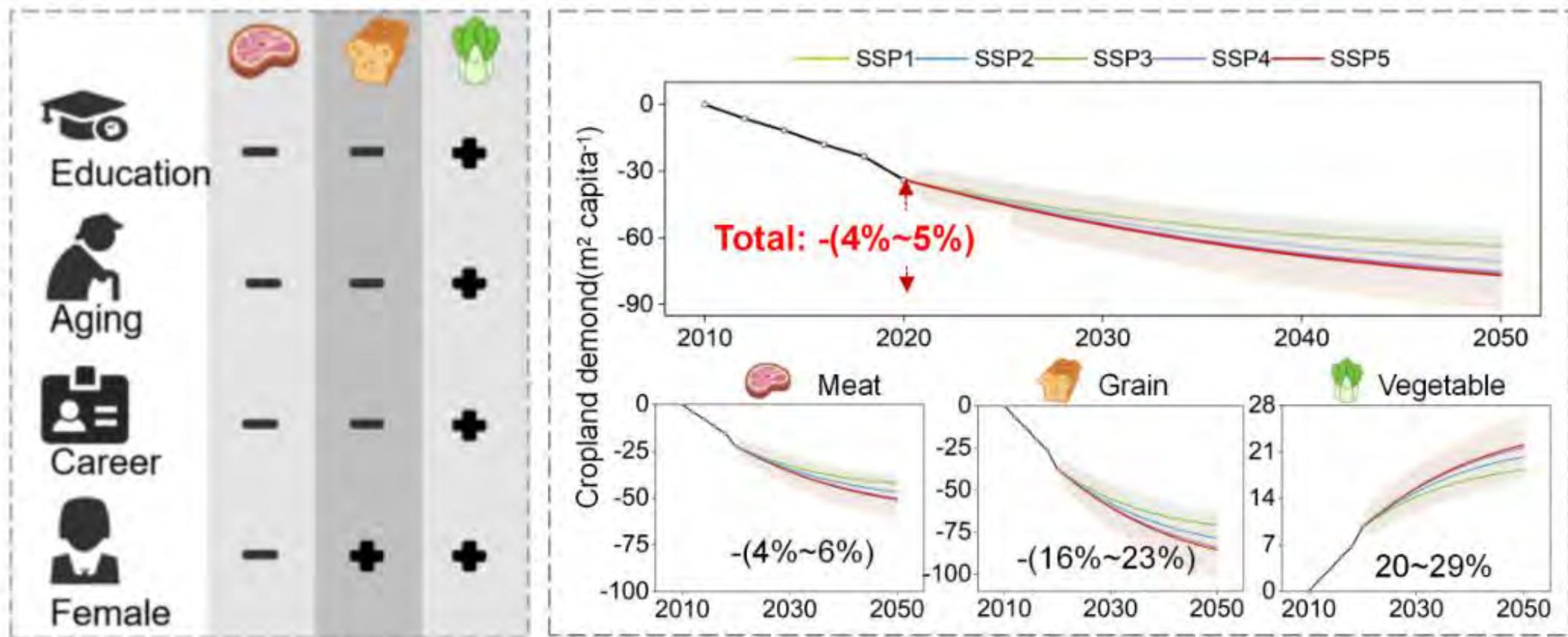
Urbanization and rural aging

- ▶ Expanding **new farming models** to address threats of sustainability by rural aging on cropland abandonment and low productivity



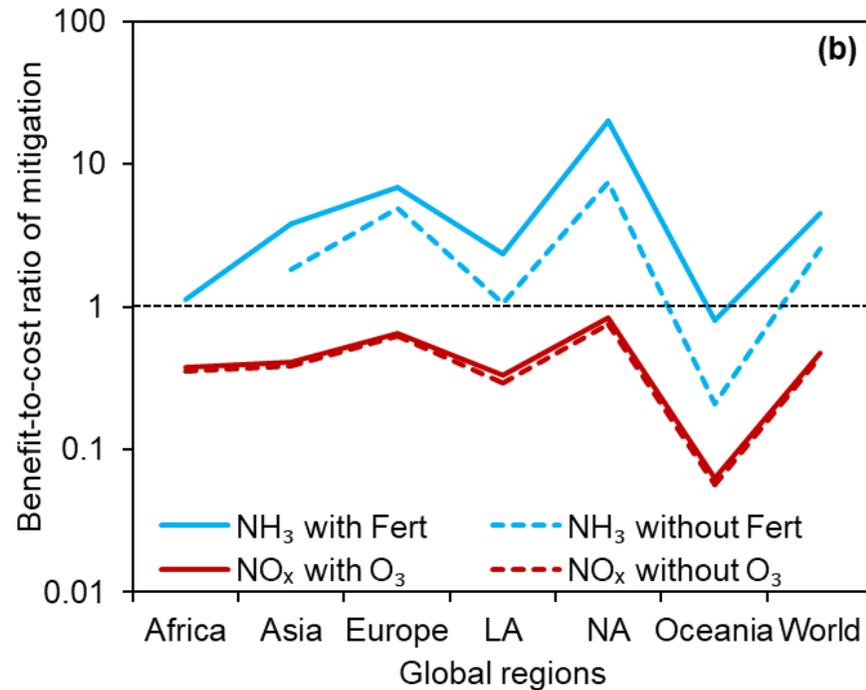
Urbanization affects dietary structure

- **Urbanization** decrease food consumption through education and changes in society structures despite economic growth has an increase impact

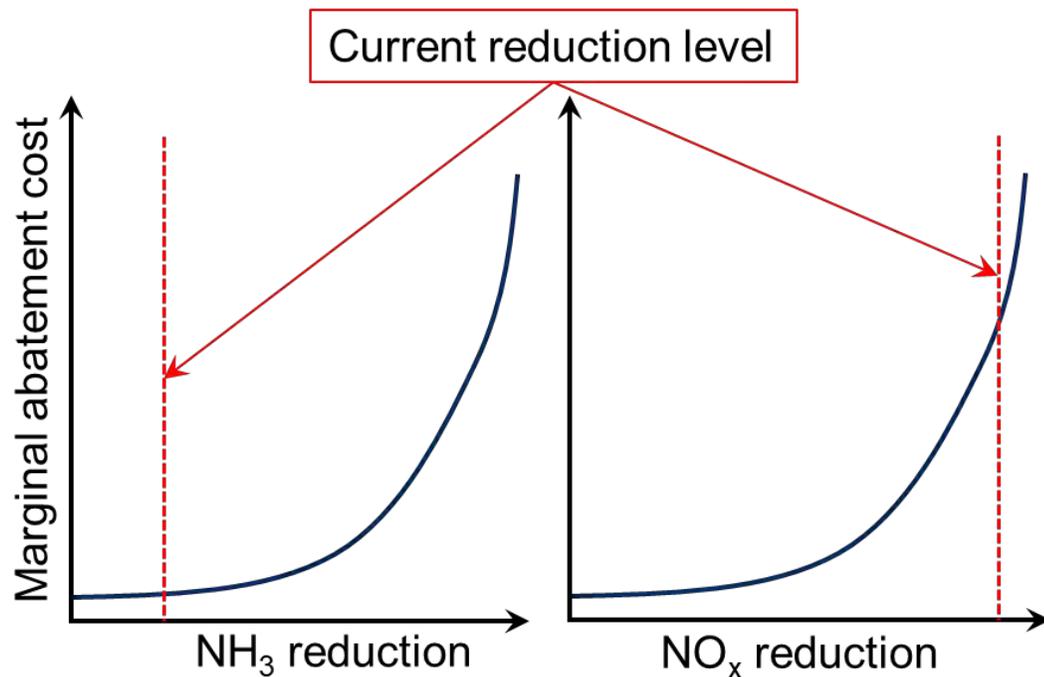


Reducing NH₃ from food systems

- ▶ Nitrogen contributes **40%** of global PM_{2.5} pollution with mitigation of **NH₃** from agricultural sources more cost-effective than that of **NO_x** from industrial sources.



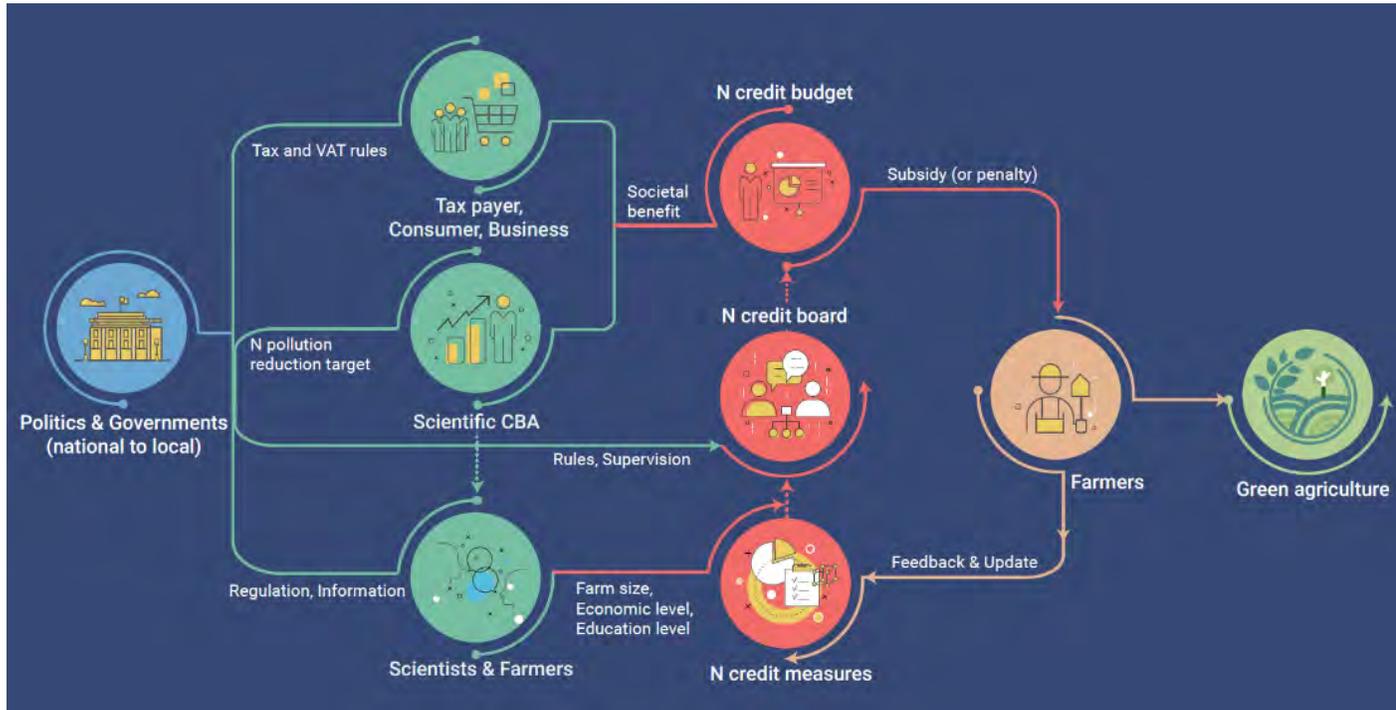
Cost-benefit analysis



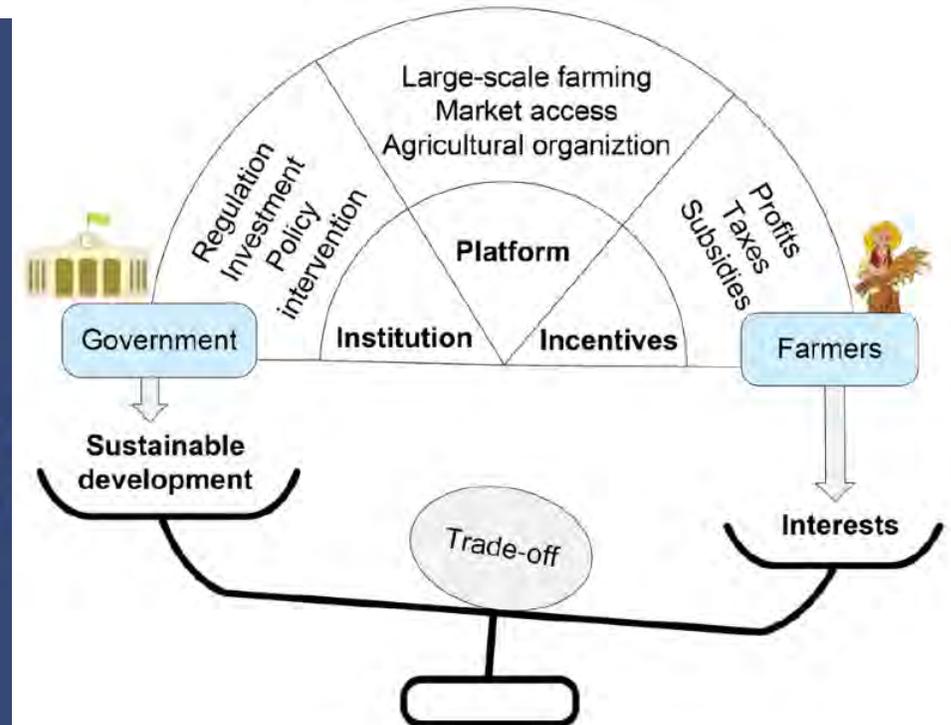
Mitigation NH₃ is still on the early stage

Build NCS for sustainable agriculture

- **Nitrogen credit system (NCS)** resolve the **mismatch** between farmers paying abatement costs while the whole society gain the benefits



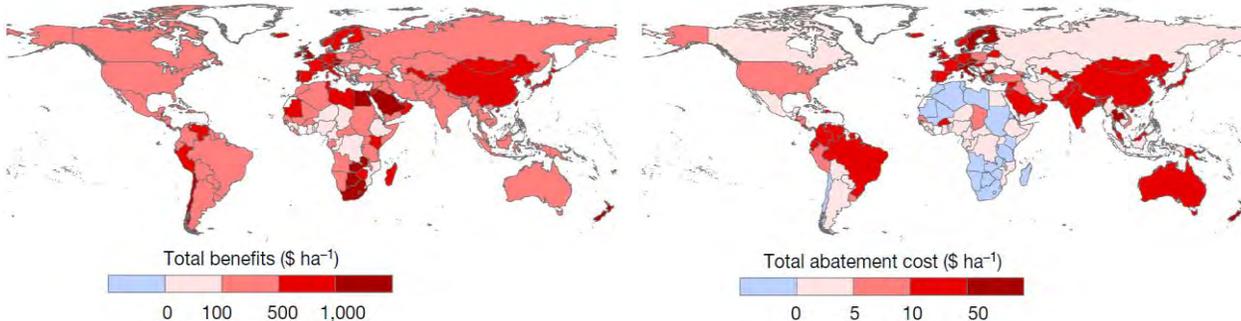
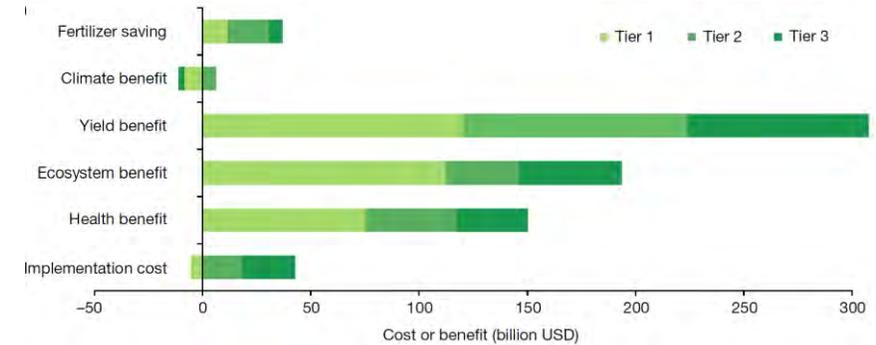
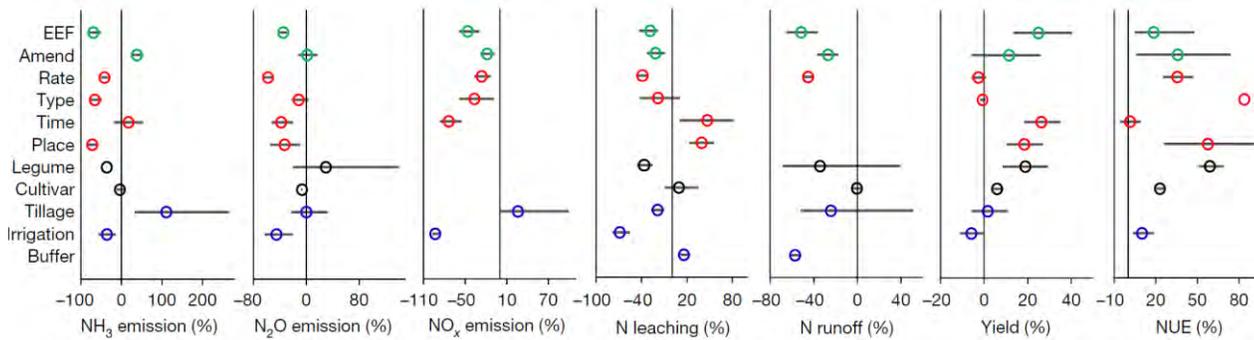
The NCS



Mismatch

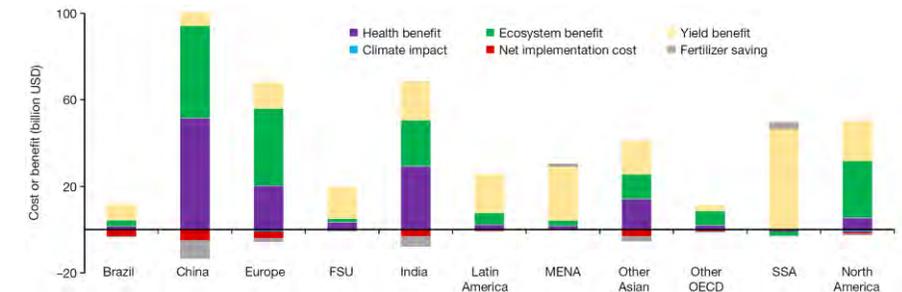
Cost-effective mitigation of agricultural pollution

- ▶ Following the NCS, implementation of 11 global N abatement measures could **reduce 30-70% nitrogen pollution, with a benefit to cost ratio at 25.**



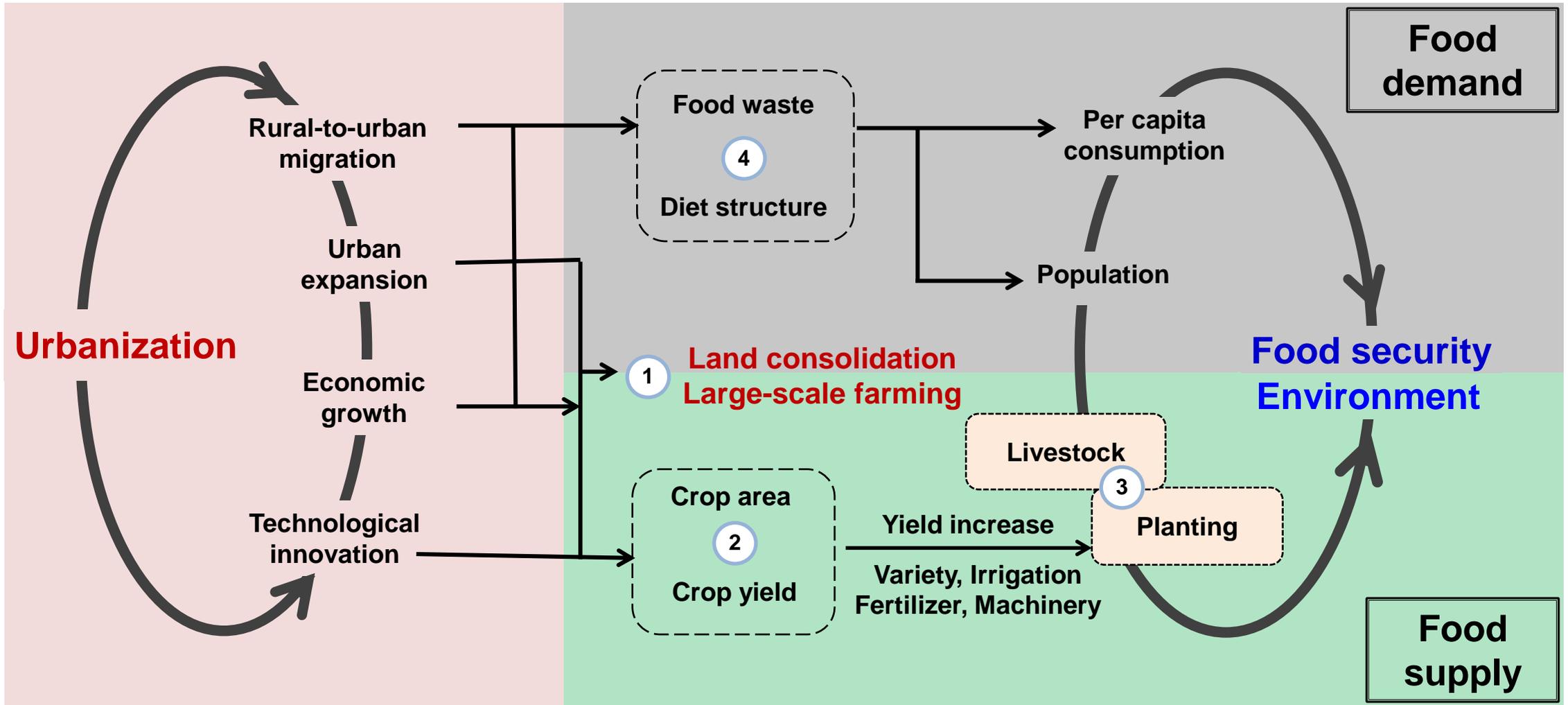
US\$ 476 billion

US\$ 19 billion



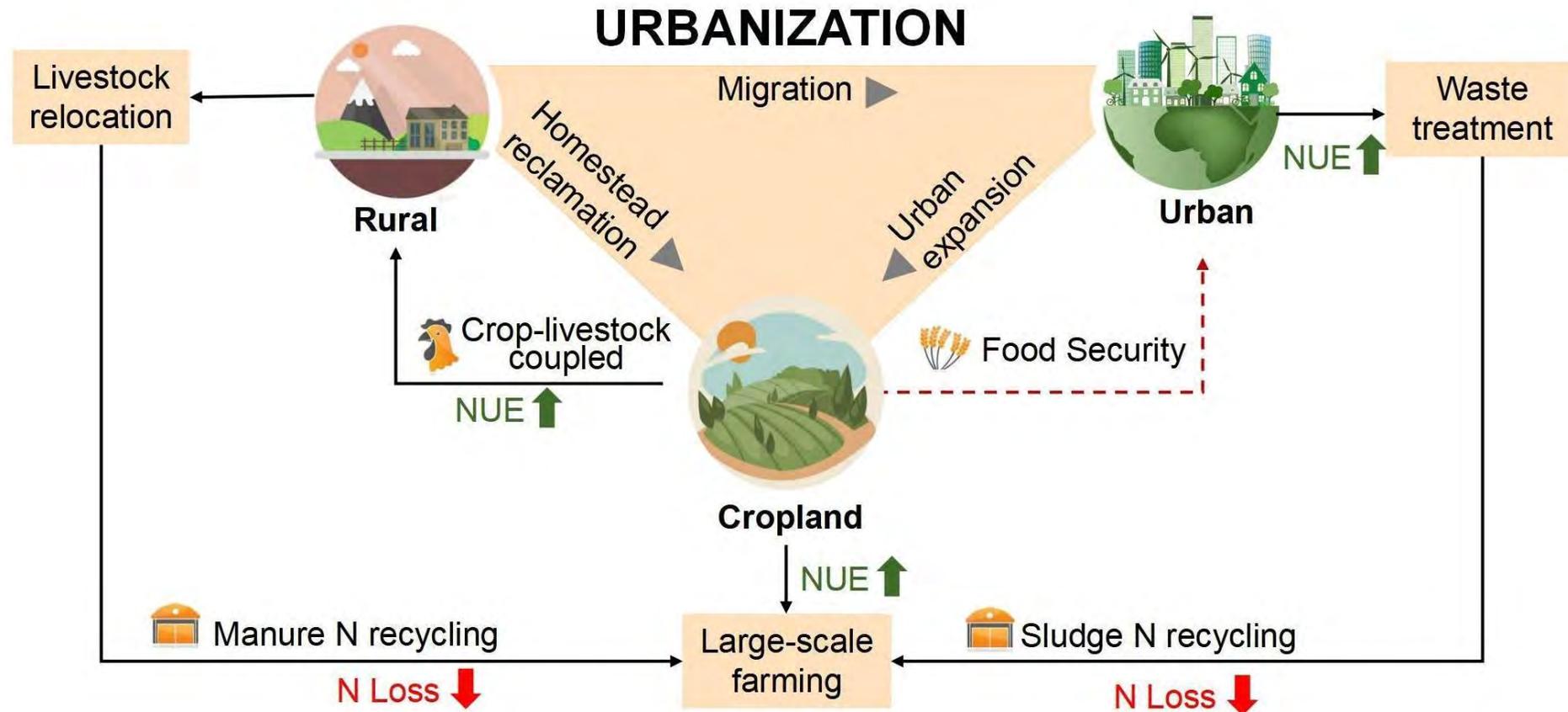
Cost and benefit

Full chain regulations



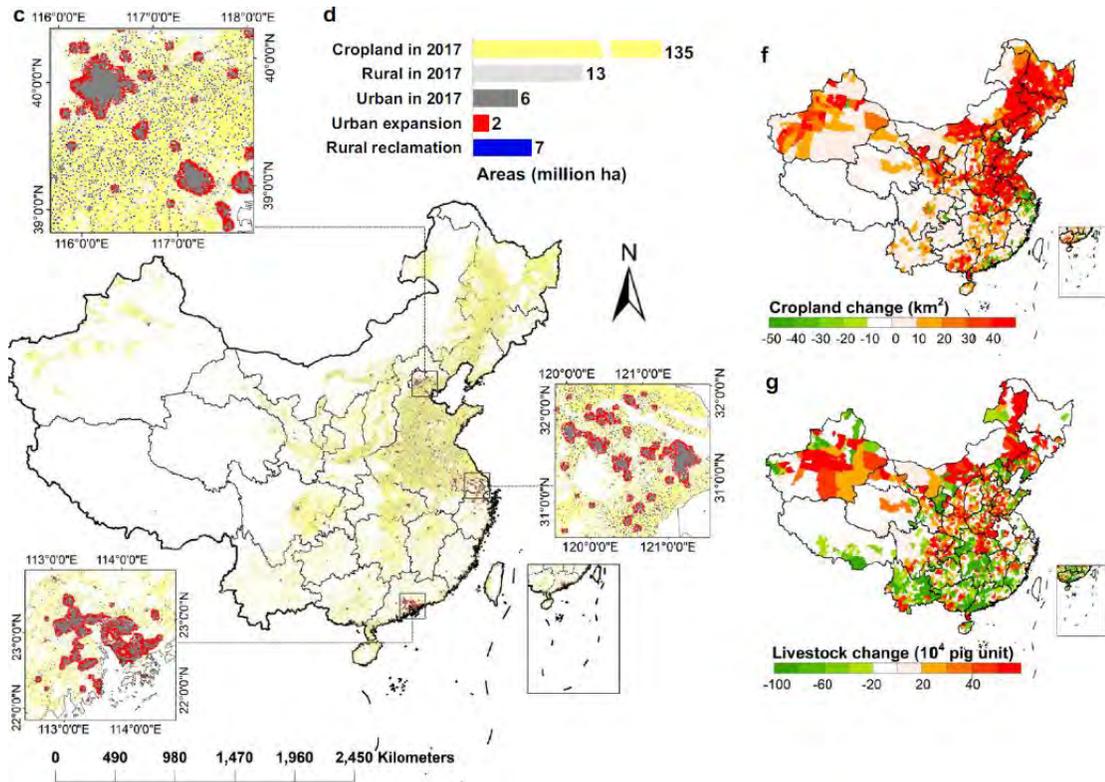
Urbanization and regional sustainability

- **Urbanization** move people from rural to urban, leading to large-scale farming, coupling animal and lands, concentrated treatment of sewage

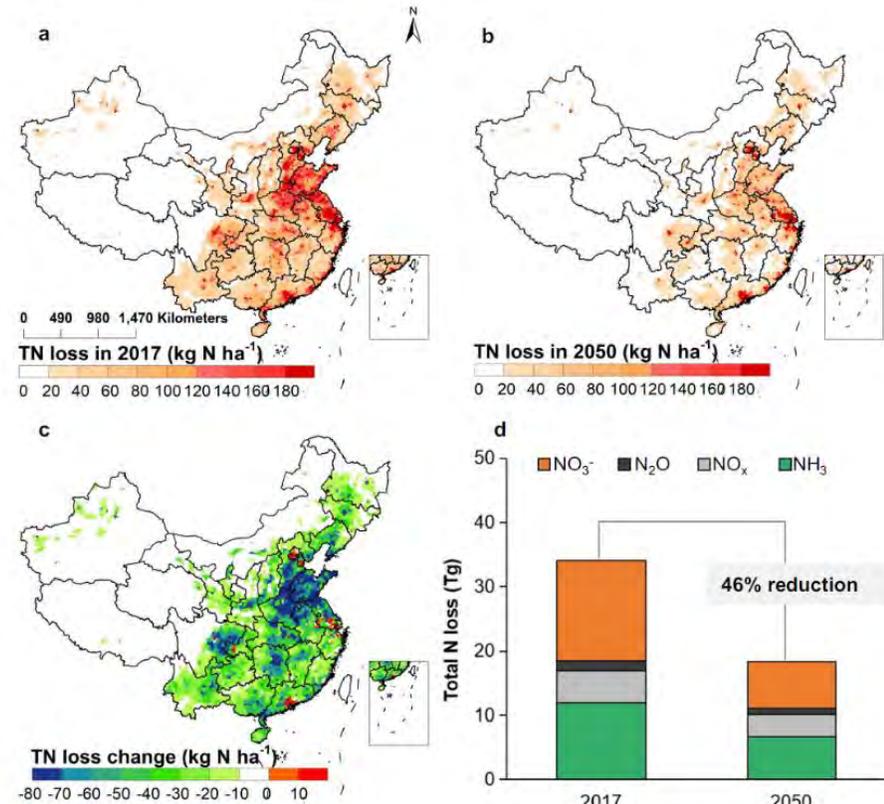


Urbanization halves regional nitrogen waste

- **Urbanization** promotes resource use efficiency that could **halve nitrogen waste on regional scale**



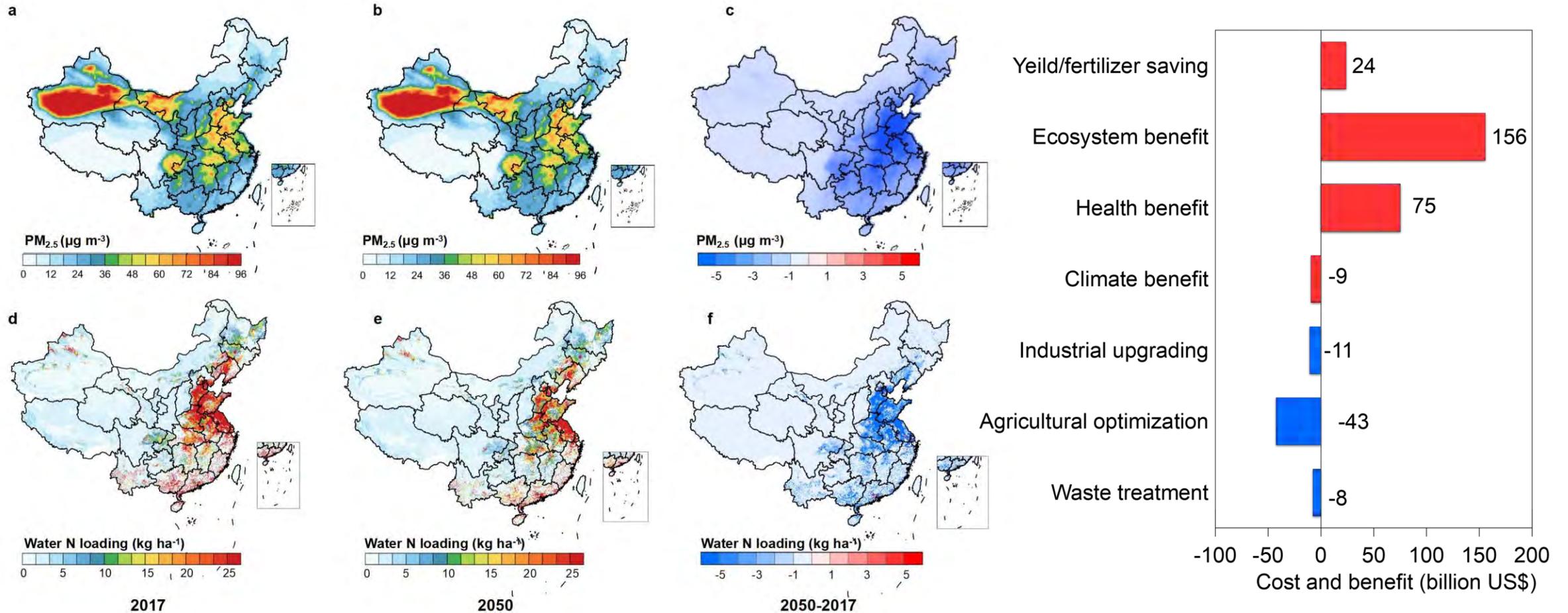
Urbanization reshape



Halve N waste

Regional environment improvement

► **Halve nitrogen waste** improve air and water quality cost-effectively





Thank you! 谢谢大家!