

# Agricultural Climate Solutions

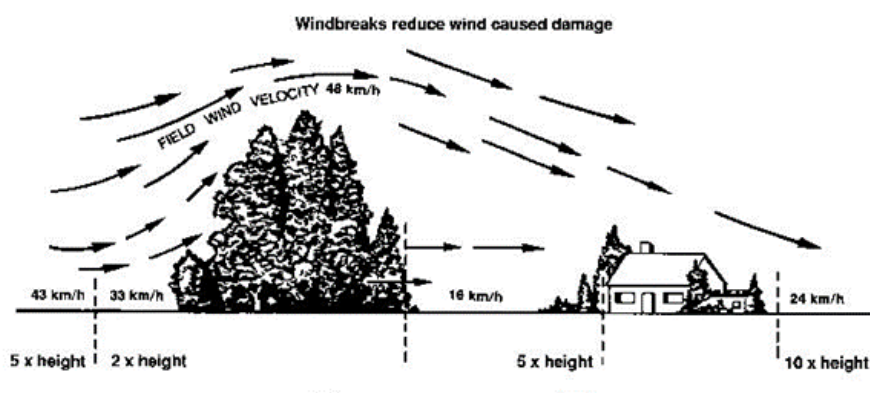
## Living Lab – Nova Scotia

### Shelterbelts

As part of the Living Lab – Nova Scotia project, we are planting shelterbelts on wild blueberry fields. The main objective of this Living Lab project is to develop and test best management practices that will increase carbon sequestration and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. As a farmer-driven program, wild blueberry producers were interested in investigating this BMP for the potential benefits around pollination services and snow distribution.

Shelterbelts can have many benefits:

- Carbon sequestration - compared to a blueberry field, the woody biomass of the trees and shrubs in a shelterbelt can potentially hold a lot of carbon.
- Pollination - With careful species selection and shelterbelt design the habitat provided can increase the services of native pollinators, less reliant on bringing in honey bee hives.
- Landscape Diversity - Overall, a shelterbelt helps create landscape level diversity and can create habitat corridors.
- Wind Erosion - Shelterbelts reduce wind velocity forcing wind to go up and over the shelterbelts and moderating wind speed that moves through the shelterbelt. This reduction can occur over a distance of up to 10 times the height of the shelterbelt.



- Snow Distribution - The reduction in wind speed, mentioned above, reduces the wind's ability to push snow into drifts, creating a more even distribution over the field. This creates more uniform soil moisture conditions, which can be important for the crop in years with a dry spring.

