

FACT SHEET

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Environmental and Economic Performance of Cotton Production (SEEP)



DOES REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE INCLUDE CARBON SEQUESTRATION?

**REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES USUALLY IMPROVE SOIL CARBON
BUT DO NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR CARBON CERTIFICATION MRV (Monitoring,
Reporting, Verification)**



Cotton is often grown on soils low in organic carbon, offering high sequestration potential.



Improving nitrogen fertilizer efficiency lowers nitrous oxide emissions, a major greenhouse gas.



Cotton textiles store ~1.5 kg of CO₂ per kg of fiber grown

Permanence of Carbon Sequestration:

- Agricultural sequestration from no-till is less vulnerable to reversal than forest carbon credits.
- No-till adoption is usually permanent because benefits increase over years, tillage equipment is sold, and cost savings allow higher farm income

Additionality of Carbon Sequestration:

- Every new cotton garments is additional carbon pulled from the air and many kilograms of carbon avoided from petroleum-based garments.

BOTTOM LINE

COTTON grown under Regenerative Agriculture can lock carbon in soils and textiles, helping mitigate climate change while strengthening farm productivity and resilience.