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MBK Biochar Agronomic Framework – Climate-Smart Rice Systems

Why Biochar in Rice Cultivation?

Rice production is a major source of **methane emissions**, particularly in flooded paddy systems. Incorporating MBK biochar can reduce GHG emissions, improve soil structure, enhance nitrogen use efficiency, and lower water requirements — all in line with **climate-smart agriculture** principles.

Proven Benefits

Benefit	Mechanism	Source(s)
	1	Haefele et al. (2011); Linquist et al. (2012)
	Improves water holding capacity and infiltration in bunded systems	IRRI (2020), Biochar Intl. Trials
		Major et al. (2010); Biochar for Rice, FAO
II v jeja improvement	<u> </u>	IBI Southeast Asia Field Trials (2018–2021)
		UN FAO CSA Profiles (2019), Verra VM0042 Biochar Method

Target use Cases

- Paddy rice systems in Southeast Asia, California, and Latin America
- Methane-intensive cultivation regions (wetland rice)
- · Irrigation-stressed districts in India and Africa

Application Rate Guidelines (per acre)

Rice System	MBK Biochar Rate	Amendment Timing
Paddy rice (flooded)	2–6 tons/acre	Pre-planting or till
Upland rice	3–8 tons/acre	Pre-plant or mid-cycle

Integration Strategy

- 1. **Dry Incorporation**: Apply before the final puddling/tillage or dry seedling transplant.
- 2. **Combine with Fertilizer**: Blend with urea, DAP, or NPK for a synergistic effect.
- 3. **Avoid Excessive Waterlogging**: To maintain oxygen-rich soil zones that enhance GHG mitigation.

MRV & Registry Protocols

- Eligible under Verra VM0042, Gold Standard Biochar Methodology.
- MRV tools: Satellite and field-based GHG measurement tools (IRRI, MBK-partnered).
- Geo-tagged application, soil health, and yield tracking supported through MBK API platform.