Practical Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions on Irish Farms

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Introduction

- Break down the challenge facing Agriculture
- Emission breakdown by enterprise
- Building blocks to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions
- Quantify farm actions and their potential to reduce GHG emissions
- Summary for dairy and suckler to weanling/store farm actions



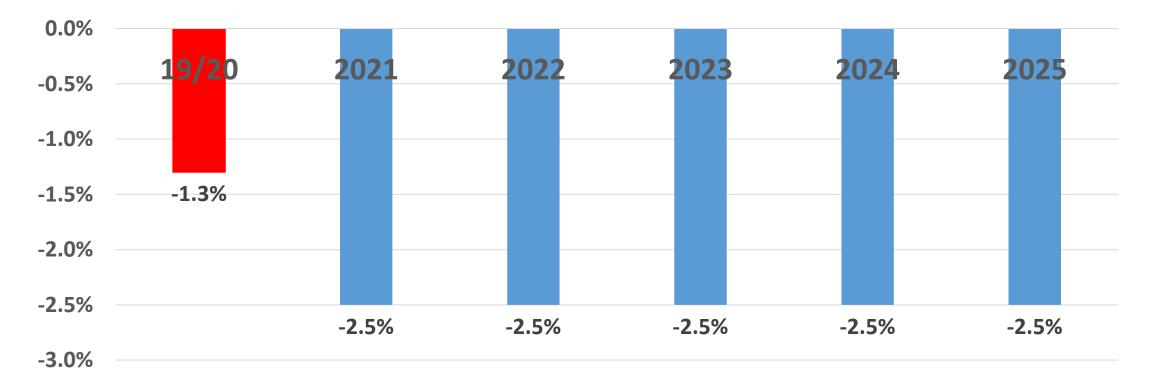








Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Emissions

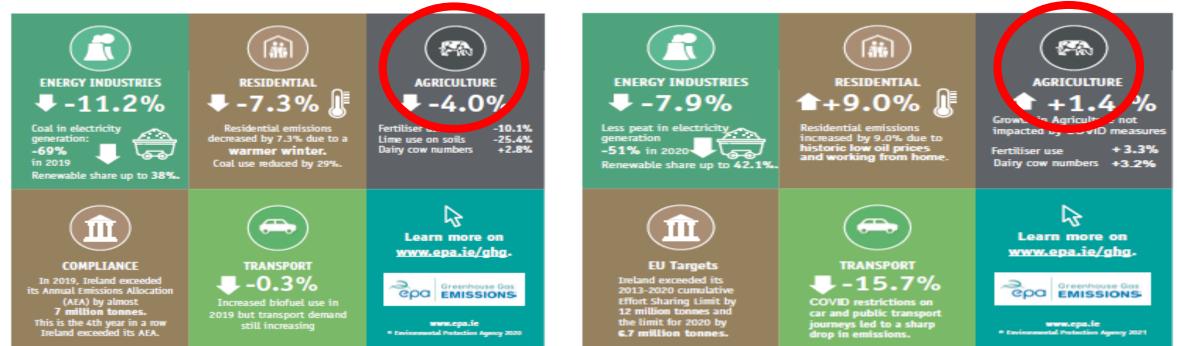






2019

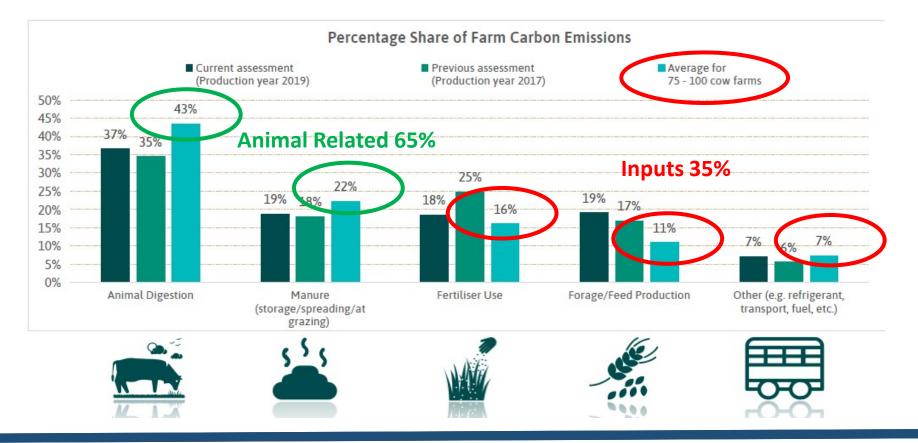








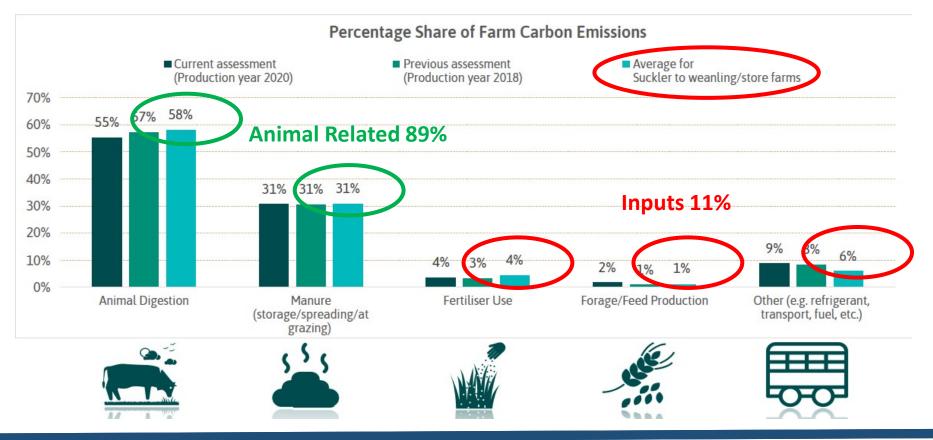
Dairy Carbon Footprint







Suckler Beef Carbon Footprint







Building Blocks to Reduce Farm Emissions

Biodiversity Hedgerow Management Trees High Value Nature

Soil Fertility

Lime (pH) Phosphorous (P) Potassium (K)

Animal Productivity

Animal Breeding (EBI Dairy) Animal Breeding (MRI Sucklers) Earlier Finishing of Cattle Animal Health Plan Water Quality Buffer Zones Timing of Applications





Building Blocks to Reduce Farm Emissions

Fertiliser Type Timing Quantity Slurry Management Slurry Storage Timing Application Methods

Grassland Management

Extended Grazing Grass Measuring Grass Quality Clover/Mixed Species Swards Establishment Reducing Fertiliser Use





Building Blocks to Reduce Farm Emissions

Fertiliser Type Timing Quantity Slurry Management Slurry Storage Timing Application Methods Grassland Management Extended Grazing Grass Measuring Grass Quality

Clover/Mixed Species Swards Establishment Reducing Fertiliser Use

Farm Profitability

The Farmer

Biodiversity Hedgerow Management Trees High Value Nature

Soil Fertility

Lime (pH) Phosphorous (P) Potassium (K) Animal Productivity Animal Breeding (EBI Dairy) Animal Breeding (MRI Sucklers) Earlier Finishing of Cattle Animal Health Plan Water Quality Buffer Zones Timing of Applications





Animal Productivity

- Economic Breeding Index (EBI)
 - Every **€10 increase in EBI** = €20 profit/cow/year
 - 1% Reduction in GHG Footprint
 - More mature herd, higher MS/cow and lower replacement rate
 - Same output with less animals
- Maternal Replacement Index (MRI)
 - Improved health and survival
 - Shorter calving interval





Grassland Management

Extended Grazing

• Every extra week at grass

= 1% GHG Footprint Reduction

Summer Grass Quality

- 1,400 kg/dm/ha v 2,000 kg/dm/ha
- 6-8 week peak growth

- = 15% GHG Reduction Daily
- = 1-2% GHG Footprint Reduction





Meal Feeding

Meal Feeding

- Reduction of 50-100 kg/meal/cow
- Silage Quality
 - Higher DMD Silage/Lower Fibre

= 1% GHG Footprint Reduction

= Lower GHG Emissions





Fertiliser

- Protected Urea (Cheaper than CAN)
- ¼ of GHG and Ammonia Emissions of CAN
 - 100% Protected Urea Dairy
 - 100% Protected Urea Beef
- Fertiliser Reduction
 - 25% Reduction Dairy
 - 25% Reduction Beef

= 7-8% GHG Reduction

= 2-4% GHG Reduction

= 5% GHG Reduction= 1-2% GHG Reduction





Fertiliser Reductions

- Soil Fertility
 - Lime (pH), Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K) 80 kg/N/ha
- Clover
 - Reduced chemical N up to
- Mixed Species Swards
- Slurry Spreading
 - Timing Spring spreading before 1st May
 - Method Low emission slurry spreading

extra 3 units N/1,000 gals + extra 3 units N/1,000 gals



The Signpost Programme is a collaborative partnership of farmers, industry and state agencies working together for climate action. For further details please refer to www.teagasc.ie/signpost



100kg/N/ha



Dairy Potential to 2030	GHG's
 1 Week Extra Grass 	1%
 S. Rate 1.98 lu/ha 	
 Summer Quality Grass 	1%
 100 kg Meal/cow less 	1%
• EBI +€10/year	9%
 25% less chemical N 	5%
 100% Protected Urea 	7%
 LESS Slurry Spreading 	2%
 20% Energy Reduction 	1%
• Total	23-27%







Suckler To Weanling/Store	
Potential to 2030	GHG's
 2 Week Extra Grass 	2%
 S. Rate 1.38 lu/ha 	
 Summer Quality Grass 	1%
 Calving Interval 	2-3%
 391 to 375 days 	
 Heifer Calving 	4-5%
 30.4mths to 24mths 	
 25% less chemical N 	1%
 100% Protected Urea 	1-2%
 LESS Slurry Spreading 	1%
 20% Energy Reduction 	1%
• Total*	13-16%
*Does not inclearlier sale of	stock





Summary

- Lower GHG emissions are compatible with good farming and profit
- Get the basics right
 - Soil fertility
 - Herd fertility/Animal Health
 - Grassland management
- Go after the quick wins
 - Protected urea, LESS, efficient fertiliser use, grassland management
 - No passenger stock on farm





Focus Areas for 2022 to Reduce Emissions

- Lime
- LESS/Spring Slurry Spreading
- Protected Urea Fertiliser
- 10% Reduction in Fertiliser (Pric€)
- Marginal Cow/Surplus Stock



