

# Where are you on the 12 Steps to reduce Gaseous Emissions on your Dairy Farm?



## Action needed



**12. Better manage soils**  
(G, W, S)



**11. Better manage hedgerows / plant trees** (G, W, B, S)



**10. Increase milk solids** (G)

**9. Better grassland management**  
(G, W, S)



**8. Improve dairy beef genetics** (G)



**7. Improve genetics/breeding** (G)



**6. Apply NBPT Protected Urea**  
(G, W)



**5. Reduce chemical N by 25%** (G, W)



**4. Grow clover/multispecies** (G, B, S)

**3. Make better use of manure** (G, W, S)



**2. Build / maintain soil fertility** (G, W, S)



**1. Apply lime**  
(G, W, S)

Avoid soil compaction, use clover/multispecies, extend grazing, improve hedgerows, plant trees/hedgerows, restore drained wetland

Allow a flowering thorn grow up in every hedge

Target 480 kg milk solids / yr & 305 day lactation  
Use a herd health plan, milk record

Walk the farm to measure grass, apply extended grazing & use low protein feeds

Use high DBI bulls with high beef subindex

Increase dairy EBI by €10/yr, use sexed semen, calve heifers @ 24 mths, Replacement rate = 20%

Use NBPT Urea (Protected Urea) & low C emitting compounds

By applying steps 1-4

Incorporate 5kg white clover / ha

Analyse slurry, apply in spring using LESS, target low P & K fields

Continue to use P & K fertilisers, Apply sulphur

Identify fields low in pH using soil analysis

G = Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions  
W = Water quality  
B = Biodiversity  
S = Soil health C Sequestration

Footnotes:  
Other current technologies: Slurry aeration, drainage mineral soils, diversification options (organics, forestry, tillage, biomethane)  
Future technologies: Feed additives, slurry additives  
Lime is not recommended on extensively managed grassland IF the primary focus is to maintain species richness