

Better Farming for Water

8-Actions for Change



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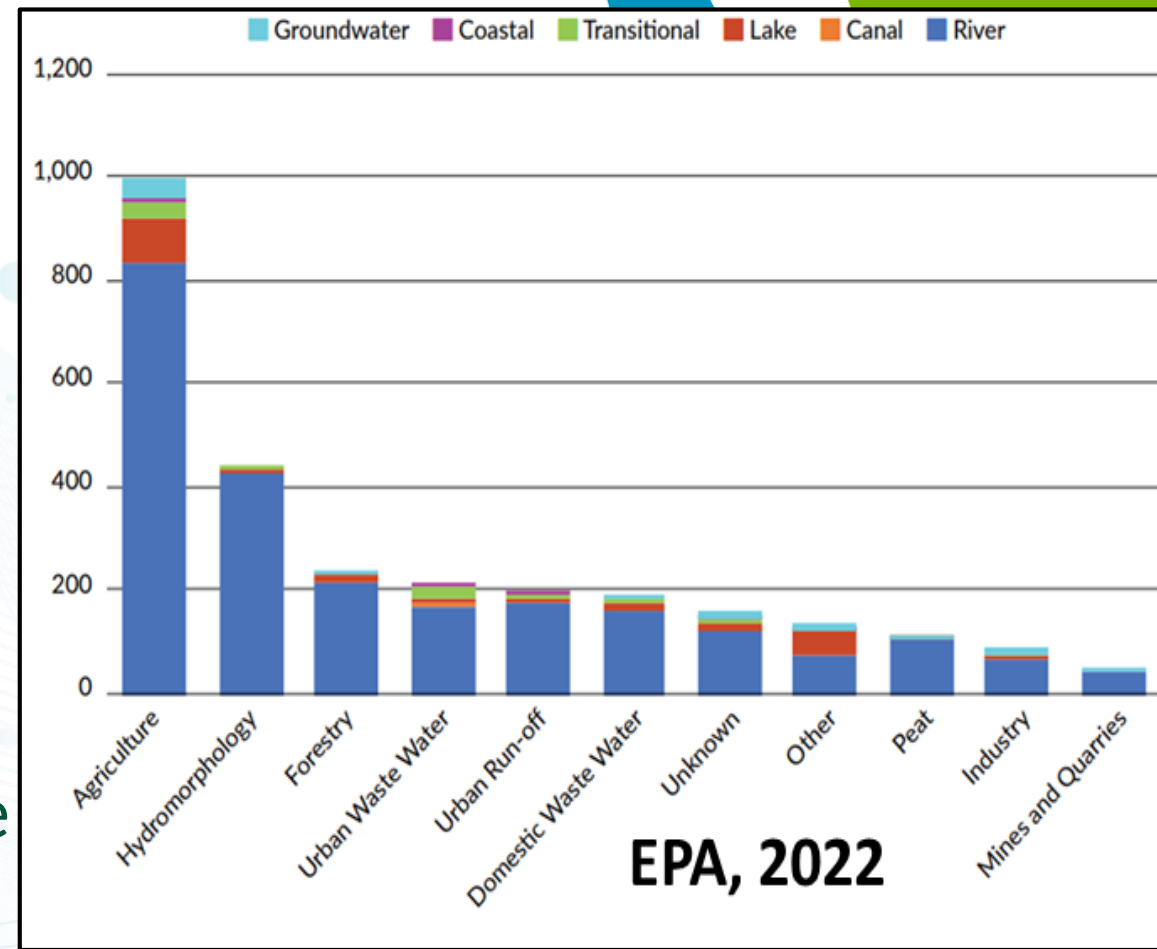
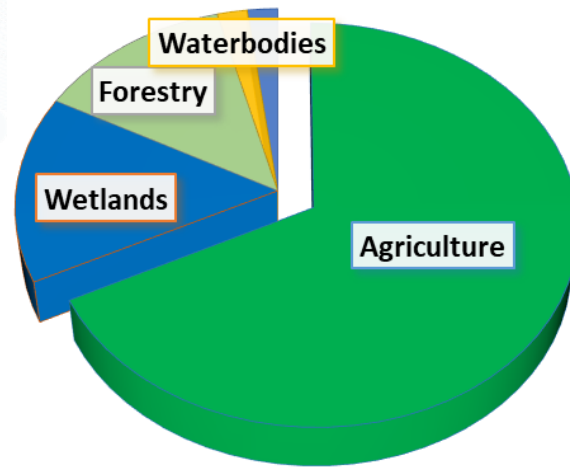
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY



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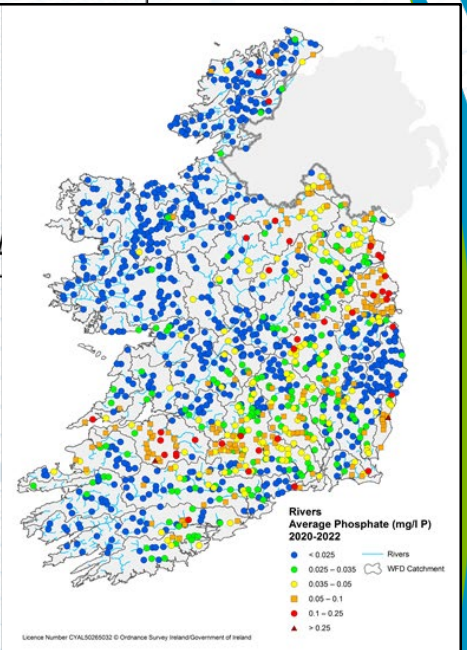
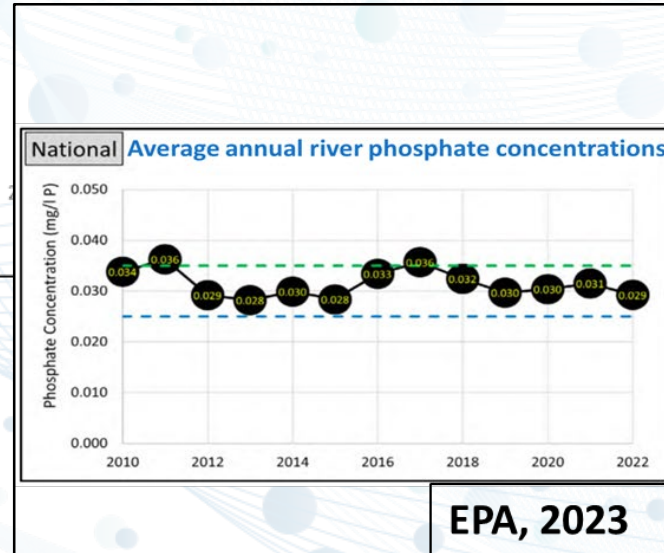
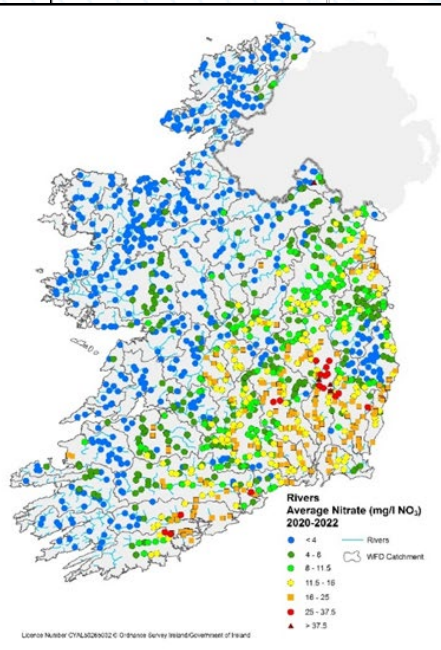
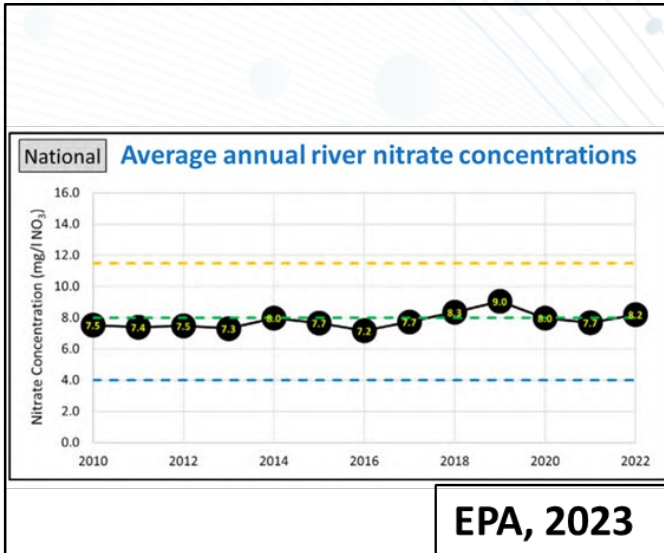
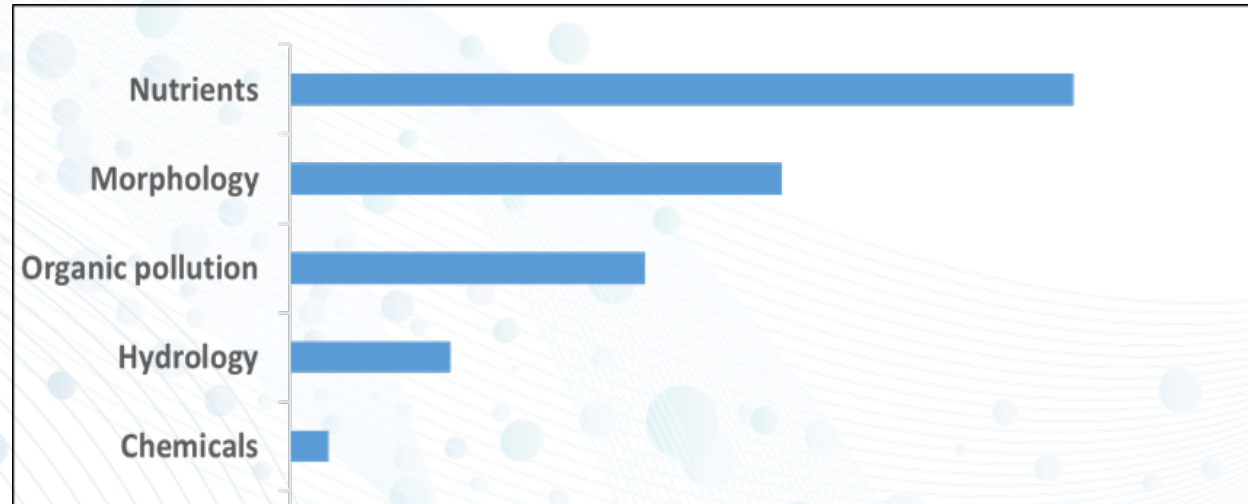
Water quality

- Current water quality status
 - 54% (\geq good ecological status)
 - No significant improvement
- Multiple pressures
 - Agriculture - most significant pressure
 - Agriculture - largest land area



Pressures on water

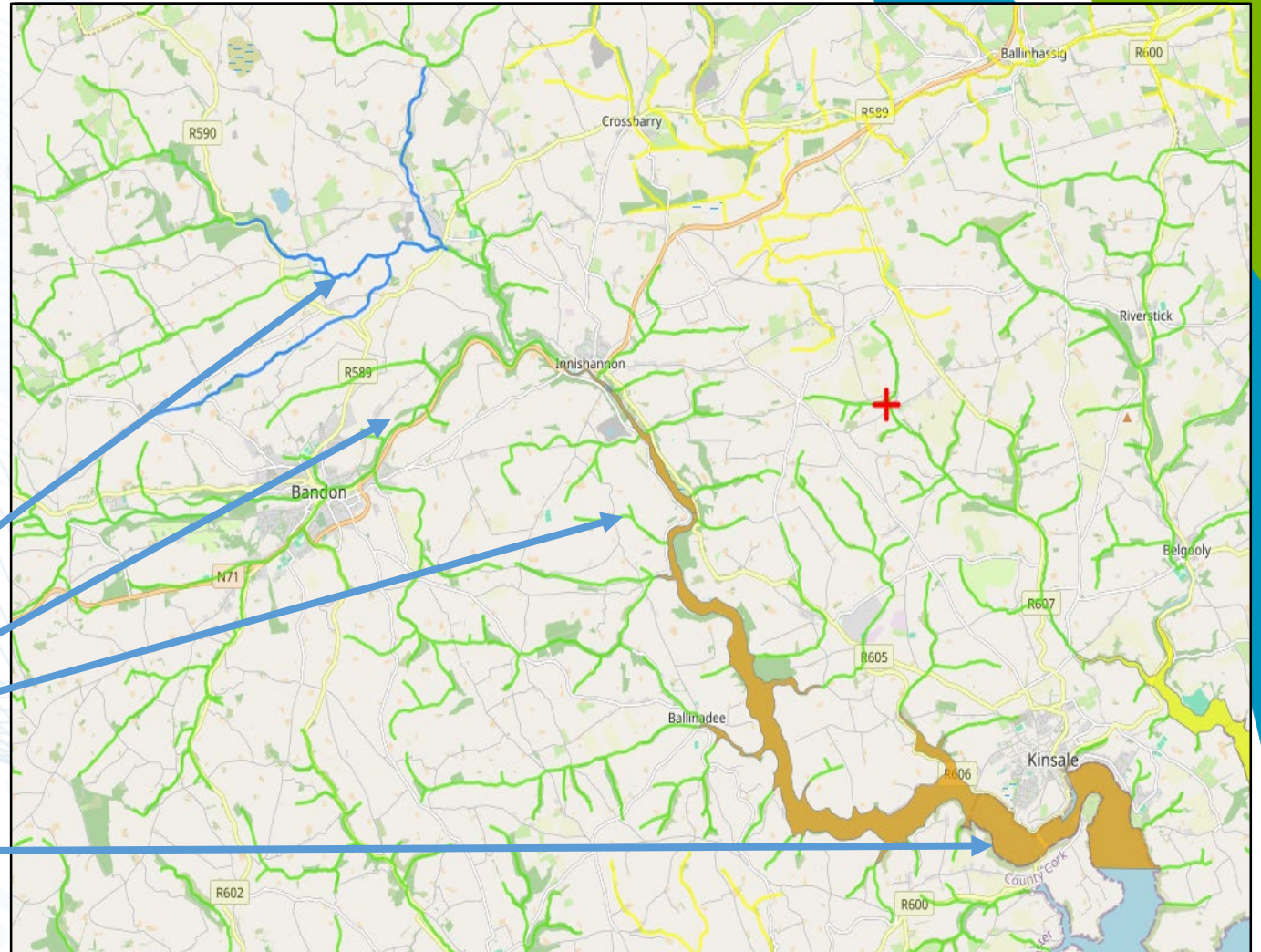
- Nutrients
 - Nitrogen
 - Phosphorus
- Morphology
- Sediment



Impact of pressures

- Nutrients
 - Nitrogen
 - Phosphorus
- Sediment
- Morphology
- Downstream impacts

High
Good
Moderate



Addressing pressures

- Reduce the sources
- Break the pathway between source and river
- Target mitigation measures
 - Information
 - Farmer knowledge
 - Expert engagement
 - Decision support tools

Right measure, right place, right time



Better Farming for Water campaign

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7-year (2024-2030) multi-actor campaign focused on improving river water quality.

Aim: To support and accelerate the adoption of actions on all farms to improve rivers to Good or High ecological status.

Objective: To support all farmers to focus on three critical management areas:

- Nutrient management
- Farmyard management
- Land management



Better Farming for Water campaign

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Nutrient Management

01

Reduce purchased nitrogen (N) & phosphorus (P) surplus per hectare



02

Ensure soil fertility is optimal for lime, phosphorus and potassium



03

Ensure application of fertiliser and organic manure at appropriate times and conditions



Farmyard Management

04

Have sufficient slurry and soiled water storage capacity



05

Manage and minimise nutrient loss from farmyards and roadways



Land Management

06

Fence off watercourses to prevent bovine access



07

Promote targeted use of mitigation actions such as riparian margins, buffer strips & sediment traps to mitigate nutrient and sediment loss to water



08

Maintain over-winter green cover to reduce nutrient leaching from tillage soils



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Nutrient Management

01

Reduce purchased nitrogen (N) & phosphorus (P) surplus per hectare



02

Ensure soil fertility is optimal for lime, phosphorus and potassium



03

Ensure application of fertiliser and organic manure at appropriate times and conditions



- 'Reduce the source' measures
- Improved nutrient use efficiency
- Water + additional ecosystem benefits
 - Greenhouse gas emissions, soil health



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Farmyard Management

04

Have sufficient slurry and soiled water storage capacity



05

Manage and minimise nutrient loss from farmyards and roadways



- ‘Reduce the source’ measures
- ‘Break the pathway’ measures
- Water + additional ecosystem benefits
 - Soil health



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Land Management

06

Fence off watercourses to prevent bovine access



07

Promote targeted use of mitigation actions such as riparian margins, buffer strips & sediment traps to mitigate nutrient and sediment loss to water



08

Maintain over-winter green cover to reduce nutrient leaching from tillage soils



- ‘Break the pathway’ measures
- ‘Reduce the source’ measures
- Water + additional ecosystem benefits
 - Biodiversity, GHG, Soil Health

