

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



Action needed

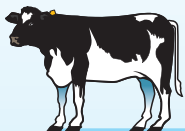
12. Better manage soils
(G, W, S)



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



10. Reduce age at slaughter by 1 month (G)



9. Produce top quality silage (G)



8. Improve calf quality (G)

7. Better grassland management (G, W, S)



6. Use 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)



1. Apply lime (G, W, S)



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

Allow a flowering thorn grow up in every hedge

Improve genetics, buy a better quality calf, improve grassland & herd health management, weigh regularly

Cut 1st cut silage in May (Target: >72% DMD)

Purchase healthy calves with the highest Commercial Beef Value (CBV)

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

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