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

	Action needed
12. Establish required buffer zones (W, B, S)	Identify and establish 3 meter grass buffer zones where required
11. Better manage hedgerows / plant trees (G, W, B, S)	Allow a flowering thorn grow up in every hedge
10. Apply NBPT Protected Urea (G,W)	Use NBPT Urea & use low C emitting compounds, where spread accuracy can be maintained
9. Incorporate chopped straw (G, W, S)	Cultivate immediately post-harvest to increase straw breakdown
8. Grow catch crops (G, W, B, S)	Plant catch crops in fields destined for spring cropping where N losses occur
7. Grow legume crops (G, W, B, S)	Build break crop rotation around legume crops (beans / peas)
6. Split N applications (G, W)	Apply N quantity based on crop growth & recommendations
5. Decrease N loss potential (G, W)	Apply fertilisers when soil & weather conditions are suitable
4. Optimising N rates (G, W,)	Use recommended rates adjusting for your historic farm yields
3. Make best use of manure (G, W, S)	Analyse slurry, apply in spring using LESS, target low P & K fields
2. Build / maintain soil fertility (G, W, S)	Continue to use N, P & K compound fertiliser, including sulphur
1. Apply lime (G, W, S)	Identify fields low in pH using soil analysis

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

Other current technologies:
Drainage of mineral soils, diversification options (organics, forestry, tillage, biomethane)

Future technologies:
Umbilical cord system (in-crop application)
GPS enabled equipment (improved accuracy)
Use the best varietal genetics (to decrease inputs)
Digital recording essential for a commercial farmer