



## THE BIG PICTURE

Improving our understanding of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions produced or sequestered (stored) by a range of farm activities will allow land managers to make important decisions on managing for the future. Although agricultural activities produce approximately 18% of Australia's GHG, farmers are not included in the 2011 Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme and have at least 5 years before they may have to account for their emissions. By auditing your farming enterprise GHG emissions now you have the opportunity to farm pro-actively for carbon reductions.

To measure GHG emissions, the Australian government has developed a National GHG Inventory with the following categories:

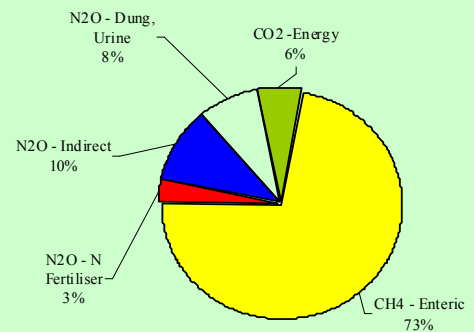
Stationary Energy – 48.7%  
Fugitive emissions – 4.8%  
Agriculture – 17.7%

Transport – 14.5%  
Industrial processes – 5.9%

## AUDITING YOUR FARM GHG EMISSIONS

For auditing GHG emissions on farms, self assessing models have been developed (by DPI and Melbourne Uni) to audit a variety of farm enterprises including sheep and mixed farming. The boundary for the audit area is generally defined by areas where you have operational control over the activity/land i.e. your farm boundary. Activities that take place within the boundary can be GHG emissions and GHG removals/sequestering. The following snapshot is from the accounting program.

Sheep Greenhouse Accounting Tool								State:	VIC	Outputs		Summary	
Farm Name: Joe Bloggs										t CO2e/farm	t CO2e/farm		
<b>Flock information</b>		Rams	Wethers	Maturing Breeding Ewes	Breeding Ewes	Other Ewes	Lambs and Hoggets			CO <sub>2</sub> - Energy	198	CO <sub>2</sub>	198
Livestock Numbers	125	4875	1250	8375	0	3375			CH <sub>4</sub> - Enteric	2,496	CH <sub>4</sub>	2,496	
Live weight	66.25	54.25	44	49	50	28.75 kg LWt			N <sub>2</sub> O - N Fertiliser	112	N <sub>2</sub> O	749	
Live weight gain	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.022	0.000	0.105 kg /day			N <sub>2</sub> O - Indirect	357			
Dry Matter Availability	1.93	1.38	1.93	2.18	1.80	2.00 t/ha			N <sub>2</sub> O - Dung, Urine	279			
Lambing Rates				0.25					Tree plantings (after 1990)	-583			
Crude Protein	11.5	9.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.25 %			<b>Net Farm Emissions</b>	<b>2,860</b>			
DMD	62.5	57.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5 %			Carbon stored in Wool	-20			
<p>Note: Click on the links above to input sheep data</p>													
Area Improved Pasture	1400 ha	Note: Enter the farm areas here											
Area cropped	700 ha												
Nitrogen Fertiliser Pastures	42000 kg N/ year												
Nitrogen Fertiliser Crops	21000 kg N/ year												
Annual Diesel Consumption	50000 litres/year	Note: Enter the energy use here											
Annual Electricity Use	43248 KWh												
Power Source	Brown Coal-Victorian												
Area of Trees Planted after 1990	100 hectares												
Type of Trees planted	Eucalyptus cladocalyx - Sugar gum												
Rainfall	Med (500 - 700)												
Carbon content of Wool	45.2 %												
Clean Wool (t/year)	45.1	Note: Not currently counted.											
To view specific calculations, click one of the buttons below													
Introduction	CH4-Enteric	N2O- Soil & N	N2O- Fecal	CO2-Power Use									
Trees	Conversions	Definitions											



## EMISSION GENERATION

Most agricultural emissions are generated from  
Enteric Fermentation (Emissions from Rumen Livestock) - Methane  
Manure Management – Methane and Nitrous oxide  
Agricultural Soils – Nitrous oxide from fertiliser and crop residue decomposition  
Field Burning of Agricultural Residues - Methane and Nitrous oxide

Agriculture also generates and sequesters GHG emissions that are included/accounted for in other sectors  
Energy Sector – electricity use  
Transport sector – machinery and vehicle fuel consumption  
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry – Forestry activities



## THE WAY FORWARD

There is considerable research in ways to reduce agricultural emissions and maintain productivity. The following summarize current best management practices.

- Reduce tillage, maintain ground cover to retain carbon in soils.
- Input crop residues into soil
- Improve pasture management
- Improve stock feed digestibility
- Minimise fertiliser inputs through improved timing of application
- Plant trees

## MORE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:

[www.amazingcarbon.com](http://www.amazingcarbon.com)

-Dr Christine Jones on soil carbon, pasture cropping trials, trading of soil carbon

[www.greenhouse.crc.org.au](http://www.greenhouse.crc.org.au)

-CRC Greenhouse Accounting

[www.greenhouse.unimelbourne.edu.au](http://www.greenhouse.unimelbourne.edu.au)

-Greenhouse in Agriculture program

[www.carbonlink.com.au/about/index.htm](http://www.carbonlink.com.au/about/index.htm)

-Soil carbon

[www.climatechange.gov.au](http://www.climatechange.gov.au)

-Department of Climate Change

[www.daff.gov.au/climatechange](http://www.daff.gov.au/climatechange)

-Climate change impacts from Dept. Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry

[www.primecarbon.com.au/index.html](http://www.primecarbon.com.au/index.html)

-Soil carbon

[www.environment.gov.au](http://www.environment.gov.au)

-list of climate change websites



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