

How farmers can reduce emissions: LAMB

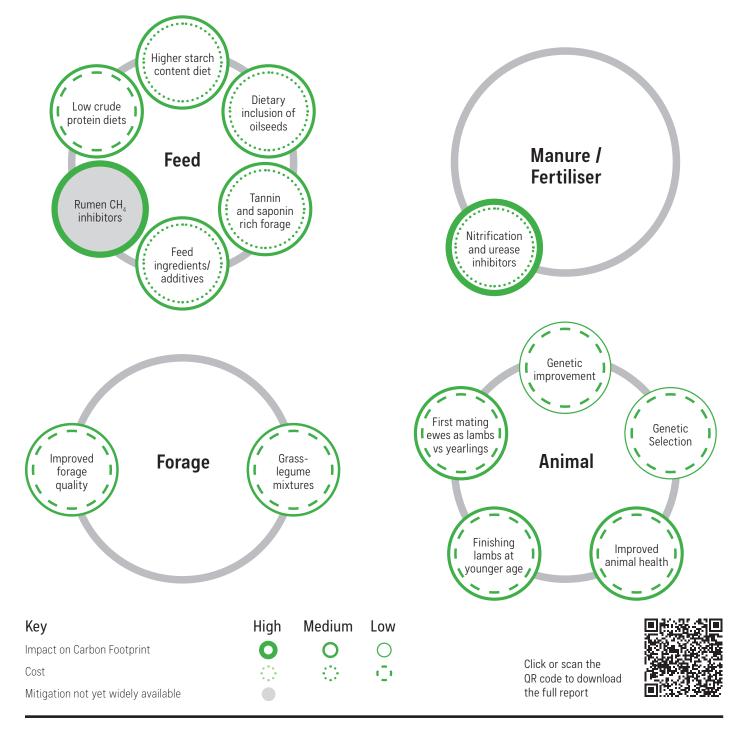


Current sector snapshot

- \mathfrak{L} £1.3bn Value of UK mutton and lamb production (2020)
 - Largest component of on-farm emissions from UK sheep production
 Enteric CH₄; then N₂O (fertiliser and manure application to pasture)
 - GHG emission intensity from UK sheep production influenced by farm type: Lowland systems = lower emissions

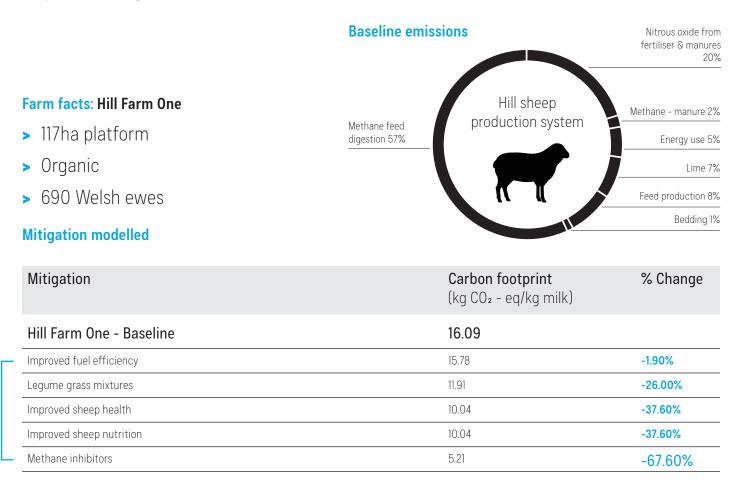
Average GHG emissions intensity of lamb – Lowland = 11kg CO₂ – eq/kg of liveweight; Upland & Hill = 13 – 18kg CO₂ – eq/kg of liveweight

Potential for mitigating GHG emissions in Sheep



Putting it to the test: Hill sheep production system

Using real farms to calculate emissions generated by specific scenarios that are indicative of the potential savings available in the sector.



Farm facts: Hill Farm Two

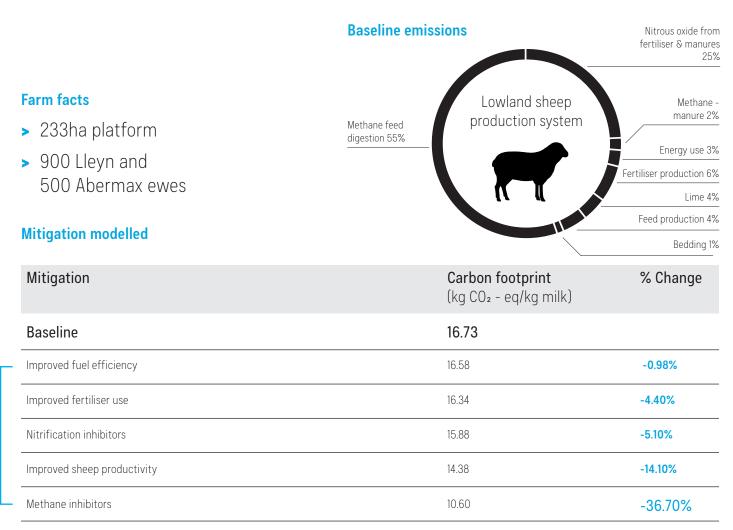
- > 93ha platform
- > 428 Mule and 133 Texel ewes

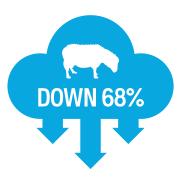
Mitigation modelled

	Mitigation	Carbon footprint (kg CO₂ - eq/kg milk)	% Change
Improved fertiliser use22.90-3.40%Legume grass mixtures19.60-17.50%Improved sheep productivity17.30-27.20%	Hill Farm Two - Baseline	23.70	
Legume grass mixtures19.60-17.50%Improved sheep productivity17.30-27.20%	Improved fuel efficiency	23.50	-1.90%
Improved sheep productivity17.30-27.20%	Improved fertiliser use	22.90	-3.40%
	Legume grass mixtures	19.60	-17.50%
Methane inhibitors	Improved sheep productivity	17.30	-27.20%
	Methane inhibitors	12.10	-49.00%

Putting it to the test: Lowland sheep production system

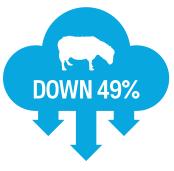
Using real farms to calculate emissions generated by specific scenarios that are indicative of the potential savings available in the sector.





Hill Farm One

Overall, within this hill sheep production system, it was possible to **reduce the carbon footprint by 68%** when all mitigations were implemented.



Hill Farm Two

Overall, within this hill sheep production system, it was possible to **reduce the carbon footprint by 49%** when all mitigations were implemented.



Lowland Sheep Farm

Overall, within this lowland sheep production system, it was possible to **reduce the carbon footprint by 37%** when all mitigations were implemented.

Taking practical steps towards net zero: LAMB



Complete regular carbon audits using a reliable carbon calculator

- Establish baseline
- Identify hotspots
- > Monitor emission reductions and changes in carbon pools.



Flock management whilst maintaining high level of production efficiency

- > Reduce age at first lambing
- Increase lambing rate
- Reduce lamb losses
- > Enable high lamb growth rate.



Improve quality and utilisation of forage

> Harvest early, increase grazing frequency, decrease regrowth interval, etc.



Maintain or enhance sward productivity, reducing need for artificial fertiliser

- Include legumes in pasture mix
- > Promote soil health and fertility.

Adjust diet and consider carbon footprint of feed components and farm nutrient balance

Increase starch & concentrate proportions.*

Focus genetic improvement on component traits

- > Productivity relative to ewe size
- Feed efficiency
- > Longevity, health, lamb growth
- > Carcass traits.



Consider use of controlled release and protected urea fertilisers

- > Time application of manure and fertilizer to optimise plant nutrient uptake
- > Take soil nutrient status into account
- > Carry out soil testing.



CIEL (Centre for Innovation Excellence in Livestock) Innovation Centre, York Science Park, Heslington, York Y010 5DG T: 01904 567716 E: <u>enquiries@cielivestock.co.uk</u> www.CIELivestock.co.uk



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