# An Infroduction to OQ A grecalc

Mitigating the climate impact of farming

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BIO-LCA Workshop, LUKE Finland 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2022



### **Overview**

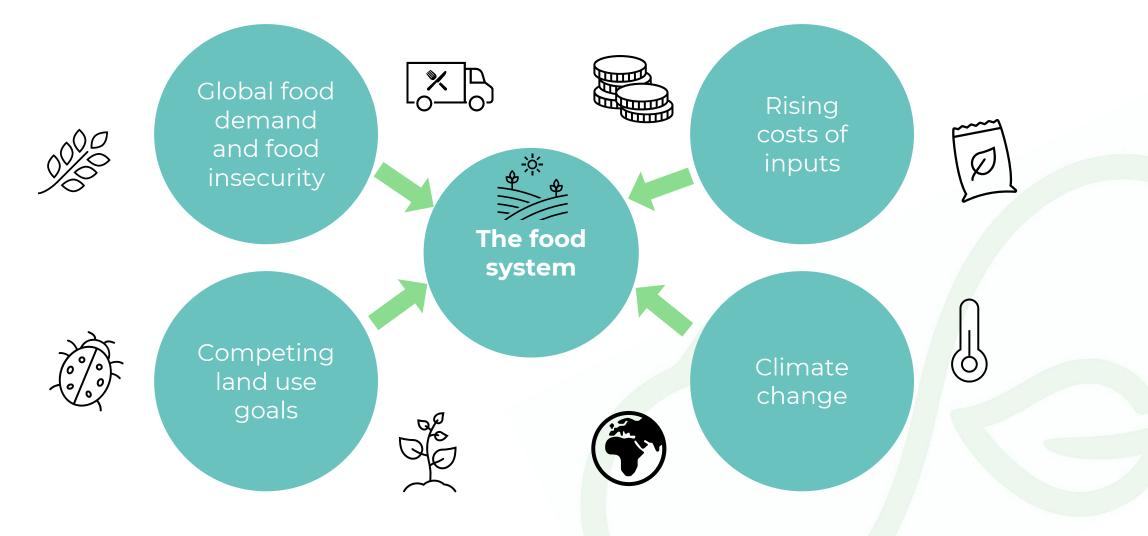
- **1. Farming Challenges**
- 2. What is Agrecalc?
- 3. Our impact
- 4. Plans for Development





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Unprecedented pressures on the agri-food sector

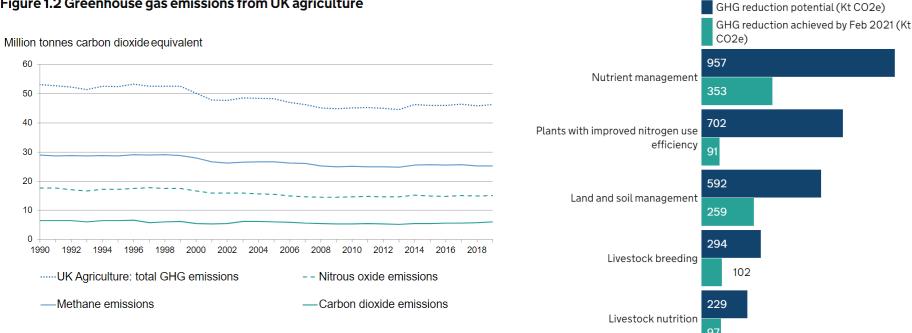




### **UK Legislative Targets**

- **Carbon targets** UK net zero by 2050 •
  - In Scotland by 2045 •
- "Emissions must be reduced by 45% by 2030 ... still need a ٠ giant leap on climate ambition"
  - António Guterres, UN Secretary-General, COP 27, Nov 2022





"The ambition in the agricultural sector and the focus on voluntary measures remains concerning. Agriculture will need to make a greater contribution to meeting emissions targets..." CCC

#### Figure 1.2 Greenhouse gas emissions from UK agriculture

(UK Agri-climate report, 2021)

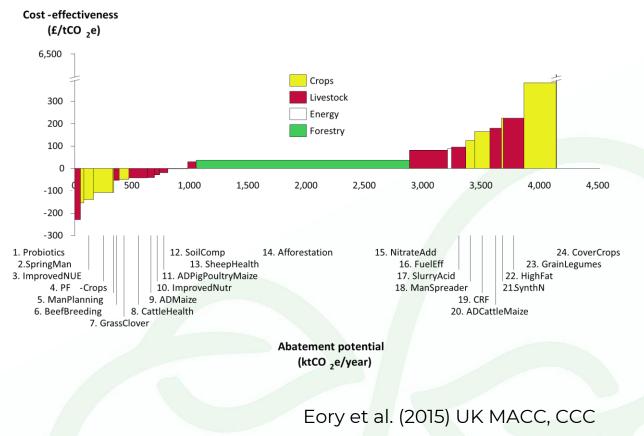


### **Farm level GHG mitigation**

#### Mitigations must be:

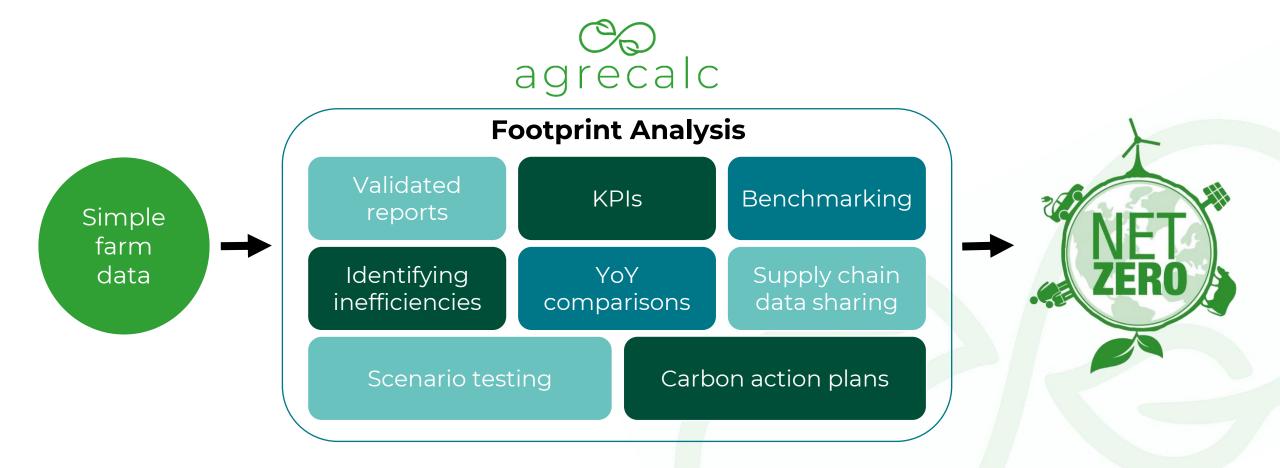
- Practical
- Cost-effective (or supported by Government)
- Easy to implement
- Improve farm production efficiency
- Benefit both the farmer and the environment ("win-win")

Requires best available data, understanding of that data and the system, implementation, management and active review



#### We need to establish carbon, other environmental indicators and performance baselines

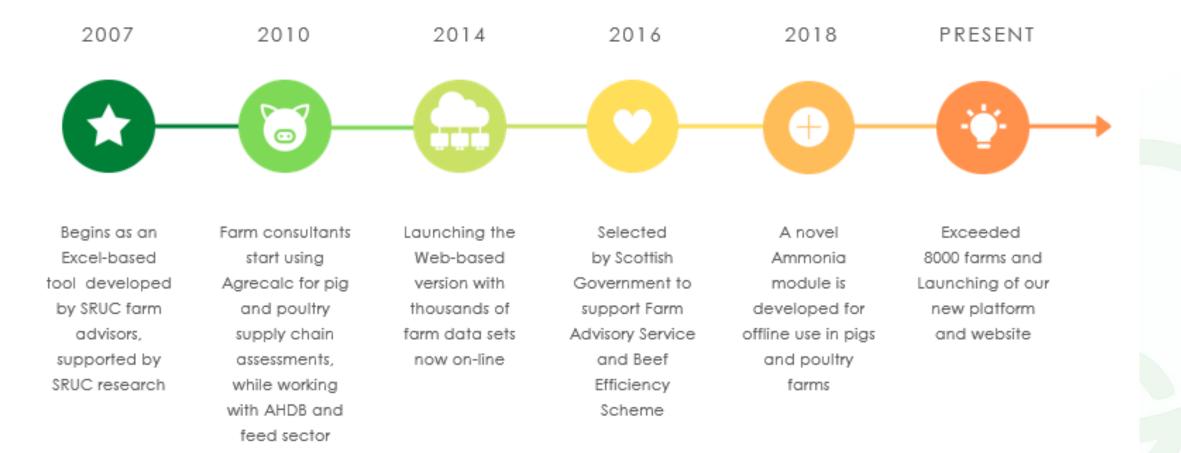
**Agrecalc** is a modelling tool that provides farmers with a clear, confident journey towards net zero



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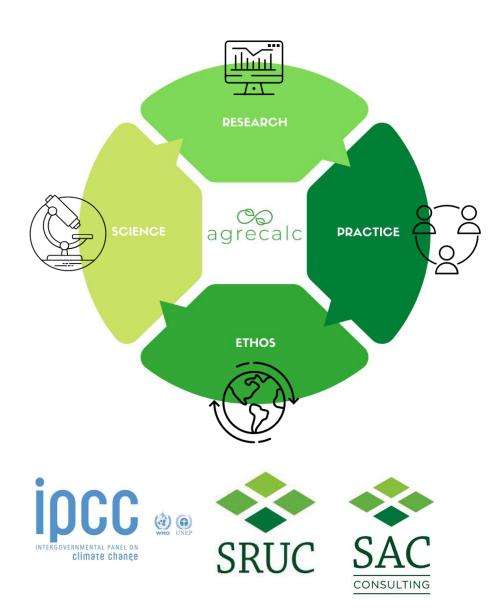


### A brief history of Agrecalc



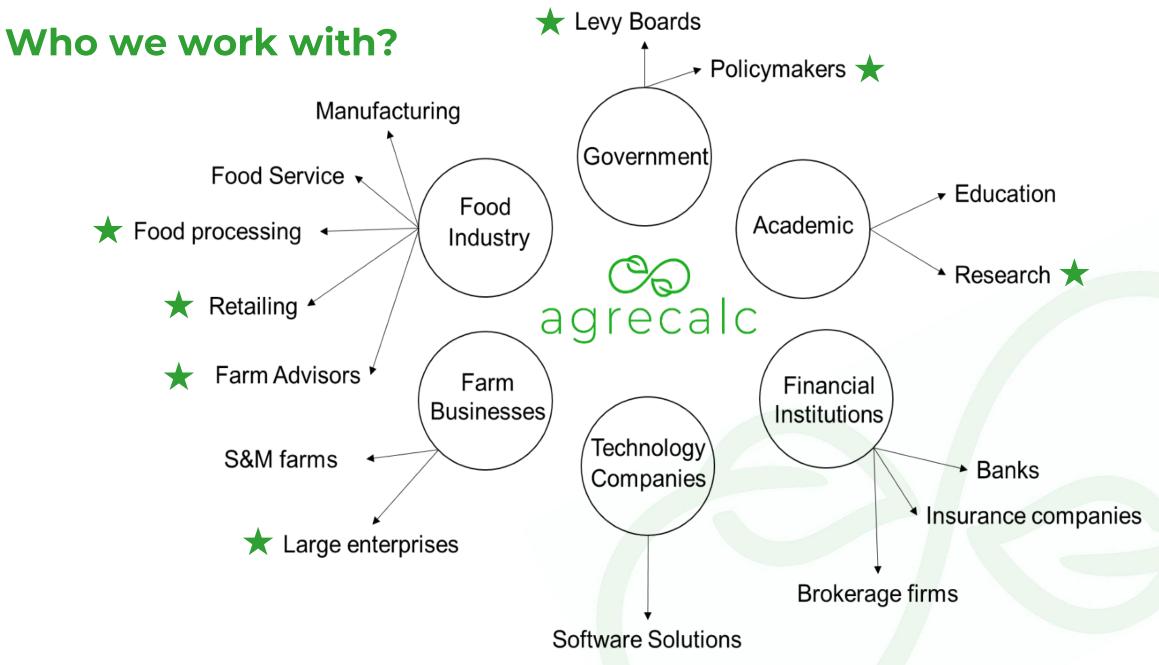


### **Agrecalc = Science + Research + Practice**



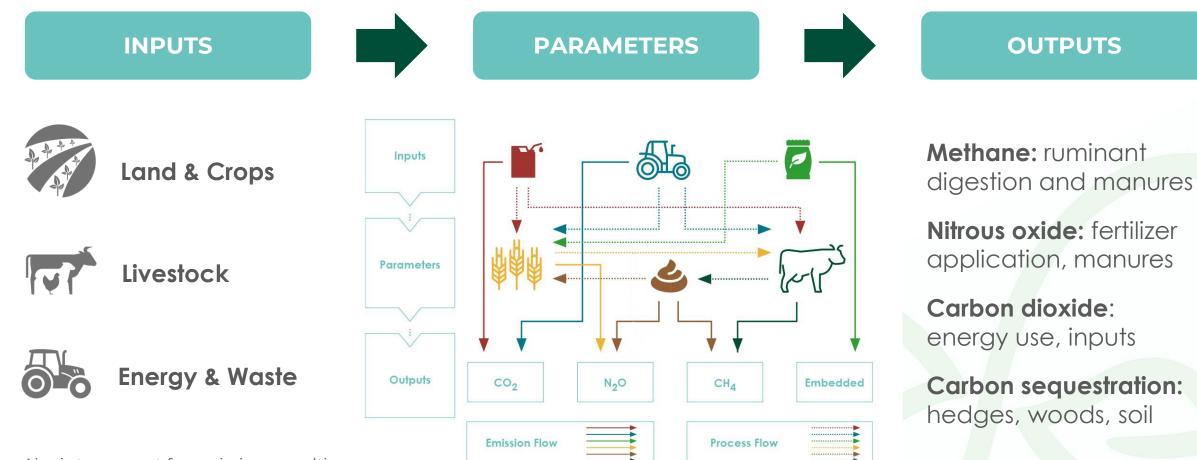
- **IPCC:** internationally accepted authority on climate change, publish international GHG reporting guidelines.
- **SRUC researchers:** translate IPCC science into comprehensive models, which are incorporated into our carbon calculator.
- **SAC consultants:** provide guidance and transfer frontline research to farmers and organizations who can put it to use.







### **Principles of farm carbon modelling**



Aim is to account for emissions *resulting* from agricultural use of the land — not necessarily the same as emissions from land under agriculture!



### **Case Study**



- 2,330 ha dairy farm
- >70,000L milk produced daily

**16%** lower emissions in 4 years across the dairy farm

#### **Improved outputs**

- Higher milk yield:
  - Improved breeding & nutrition
  - Better home grown forage
  - Less lameness & mastitis
  - Improved housing
- More male cross calves: sexed semen

#### **Reduced inputs**

- Less soya: low carbon feed by-products
- Lower fertiliser use: slurry sampling, precision application
- Lower grid electricity use: solar PV



### Scientific Development Roadmap

#### October

 Tier II nitrous oxide calculations from the UK National Inventory

#### New platform release

- Nitrification/urease inhibitors
- Transferred manures
- Enhanced pig/poultry inputs
- 3NOP feed additive (Bovaer)
- Anaerobic digestion of manures
- Scope 1/2/3 emission reporting

#### Further releases...

- GWP\*
- Agroforestry
- Peatland
- Woody Biomass
- Ammonia
- Geo-Spatial
- Feed ration module
- Nitrate feed additives
- Enhanced reporting
- Continuous horizon scanning!



## Soil Carbon



- Based on IPCC Tier I methodology (2019 refinement) + UK GHG Tier II
- Estimates SOC stock change from one year to next:



Human Or Agricultural Activity

Coming soon:

- Organic soils
- User input soil test measurement data to 30cm depth
- Peatland module
- IPCC Tier II steady state model
- Tier II/III biophysical models?

### **Woody Biomass**



- Based on IPCC Tier I methodology (2019 refinement)
- Assumptions...







#### Coming soon:

- Enhanced linear features (hedgerows, riparian strips, shelter belts)
- Woodland Tier II methodology based on UK + research
- Agroforestry
- Tier II/III biophysical models?

