

Beef and Sheep

Roadmap to Net Zero

Hedges:

- [Hedgerows for carbon capture](#)
- [Hedges, a win-win](#)

Nitrogen Reduction:

- [Getting Started with Foliar Feed](#)
- [Foliar Fertiliser with Tow & Fert](#)
- [Reducing Nitrogen Usage in Crop Production](#)
- [Best Practice for Fertiliser Use Efficiency](#)

Cover Crops and Outwintering:

- [Outwintering on forage/cover crop](#)
- [Cover Crops](#)
- [Grazed winter cover crops](#)
- [Over winter grazing at Ennis Barton, Blable and Tregooden Farms](#)

Agroforestry:

- [Integrating livestock and trees](#)
- [Trees for Forage](#)

Soil 101:

- [Soil Testing](#)
- [Measuring and Assessing Soil Carbon](#)
- [Earthworms](#)
- [The importance of managing soil pH](#)
- [Soil Compaction](#)
- [Joel Williams at Prideaux](#)

Pasture and Grazing Management:

- [Grazing management](#)
- [Herbal Leys, the hows and whys](#)
- [Let's Talk About Grass](#)
- [Overseeding herbal leys into permanent pasture](#)
- [How to rejuvenate pastures](#)
- [Overseeding permanent pastures with herbal leys](#)
- [Conservation Grazing](#)
- [Pastures for Lambs](#)
- [FNZ Sheep Conference](#)

Compost bedding:

- [Nutrient Comparison of Compost, Dirty Compost Bedding from Blable Farm and Farmyard Manure per Tonne](#)

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Emissions on beef and sheep farms come mainly from livestock, artificial fertiliser and bought-in feed. Five years of on-farm research and knowledge exchange in the Farm Net Zero (FNZ) project has produced a range of resources on reducing emissions and increasing sequestration. These are listed below and include factsheets from trials and reports from on-farm events, collated into practical on-farm actions.

Start with the soil:

- [Soil Testing](#) identifies the distribution of nutrients across a farm, allowing for targeted applications of fertilisers.
- [Measuring and Assessing Soil Carbon](#) creates an understanding of existing carbon stocks on farm. Increasing soil carbon content can offset emissions.
- [Earthworms](#) are an important part of a healthy farm ecosystem, cycling nutrients and aerating soil.
- [The importance of managing soil pH](#) is a vital part of reducing emissions from artificial fertiliser because incorrect soil pH disrupts fertiliser efficiency.
- [Soil Compaction](#) affects crop productivity and can require the use of excess fuel to remediate issues and fertiliser to boost productivity.
- [Joel Williams at Prideaux](#) provided a valuable insight into the process of soil carbon cycling and storage.

Grow hedges taller and thicker:

- [Hedgerows for carbon capture](#) are an important feature of the farmed landscape, as well as having major biodiversity benefits.
- [“Hedges, a win-win”](#) reports on an event held on a FNZ farm where they manage their hedgerows to increase biodiversity and carbon capture.

Focus on managing grazing and pasture quality:

- [Grazing management](#) is a crucial part of addressing emissions on livestock farms, through reduced inputs (artificial fertiliser and bought-in feed).
- [“Herbal Leys, the hows and whys”](#) explained the many benefits of herbal leys and how to manage them effectively.
- [“Let’s Talk About Grass”](#) covered the practicalities of rotational grazing, including forage budgeting, electric fencing and water supply.
- [Overseeding herbal leys into permanent pasture](#) is one method of boosting productivity with few high-emissions inputs.
- [“How to rejuvenate pastures”](#) featured a rotaseeding demonstration to establish a herbal ley in one pass, reducing fuel use.
- [“Overseeding permanent pastures with herbal leys”](#) covers the results of a trial on different overseeding techniques on one FNZ monitor farm.
- [Conservation Grazing](#) can be a useful option for low-input cattle rearing, while benefiting biodiversity.
- [“Pastures for Lambs”](#) details the results of a FNZ Field Lab on different sward mixes for weaned lambs, and how they affect the lamb worm burden.
- The [FNZ Sheep Conference](#) covered several topics on reducing the footprint of sheep farming, including herbal leys and parasite management.

Reduce artificial nitrogen fertiliser use:

- [Getting Started with Foliar Feed](#) can help to reduce the use of high emissions artificial fertiliser.
- [Foliar Fertiliser with Tow & Fert](#) is one method of applying liquid inputs to both arable and grass crops.
- [Reducing Nitrogen Usage in Crop Production](#) is a key part of reducing the farm’s carbon footprint, as artificial nitrogen has a high carbon footprint.
- [“Best Practice for Fertiliser Use Efficiency”](#) explains the benefits of optimising fertiliser application to mitigate any negative environmental effects.

Use cover crops to protect soil and as an option for outwintering livestock:

- [Outwintering on forage/cover crops](#) with appropriate management, can be a useful method of reducing emissions through lower winter machinery work.
- [Cover crops](#) protect soil from erosion and compaction between cash crops. The living roots can also help to maintain carbon inputs into the soil.
- [Grazed winter cover crops](#) can include a range of plant species. This factsheet details which species grew best on Cornish farms.
- [“Trial: Overwinter grazing at Ennis Barton, Blable and Tregooden Farms”](#) details the results of trialling cover crops for outwintering cattle and the effect on soil health on three FNZ farms.

Use greenwaste compost for bedding and fertiliser:

- A [Nutrient Comparison of Compost, Dirty Compost Bedding from Blable Farm and Farmyard Manure per Tonne](#) identified the high nutrient value of compost.

Plant trees for agroforestry:

- [Integrating livestock and trees](#) can help reduce a farm’s carbon footprint as trees sequester carbon. They also have multiple benefits for livestock welfare.
- [Trees for Forage](#) can be a useful method of gaining the environmental benefits of tree planting while maintaining farm productivity.