

New Zealand's agricultural GHG emissions – and opportunities

Almost half New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions come from agriculture. The primary culprits are methane from ruminant livestock and nitrous oxide from agricultural soils. In theory, the carbon cycle involving livestock is closed, as the CO₂ created when methane breaks down may be taken up by plants. In practice, until methane converts to CO₂, there is an excess of GHG emissions in the atmosphere. Emissions have been climbing but there are solutions; from methane vaccinations, to changing feed crops and cutting synthetic nitrogen fertilisers.

LINEAR CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS



- Machinery
- Transportation
- Fertilizer production
- Land use changes

CO₂

TO ATMOSPHERE

REDUCE FOSSIL CARBON USE

- Creating synthetic nitrogen fertilizers is a GHG-intensive process.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Transition to lower-input farming methods.
- Shift to electric agricultural machinery.

- Generate electricity on-site using farm waste-streams.
- Reduce "feed-miles" by growing feed for animals locally.

Agricultural GHG emissions in 2016 were 12% higher than in 1990

NZ TOTAL EMISSIONS

- 4.9% Waste
- 6.2% IPPU (Industry)
- 39.8% Transport energy

49.2% Agriculture

- Methane CH₄ 74.8%
- Nitrous Oxide N₂O 22.4%
- Carbon Dioxide CO₂ 2.8%

Almost half of our GHG emissions come from agriculture

CIRCULAR

RENEWABLE CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

- Carbon cycling through plants and animals

METHANE EMISSIONS

- Feed production
- Manure decomposition
- Enteric fermentation from ruminants

Burps!
95% of methane

Farts!
5% of methane

REDUCE METHANE (CH₄). In 2016, CH₄ from ruminants causes 71.7% of our agricultural emissions.

OPPORTUNITIES

- An "anti-burp" vaccine for ruminants is in development.
- Breed livestock and select pasture crops to reduce CH₄ emissions.
- Capture methane pumped into the soil using methanotrophic bacteria.
- Reduce stocking levels.

RUMINANT STOMACH

Produces methane under anaerobic conditions

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

In the presence of sunlight, plants create sugars from CO₂ and H₂O, and release O₂

PLANTS TAKE UP CARBON

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Once eaten, vegetables, meat and dairy join the carbon cycle (or methane cycle if anaerobically decomposed)

NITROUS OXIDE EMISSIONS

- Animal excreta deposited during grazing
- Nitrogen fertilizer

Poos!
Wees!

NITRIFICATION

When soil is wet and compacted, bacteria may convert ammonia to N₂O

SOIL CARBON

Earthworms, fungi and bacteria convert and may sequester carbon in the soil

INCREASE CARBON

Storing just 0.4% more carbon per year in surface soils globally would stop the rise in atmospheric CO₂.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Avoid practices that lose soil carbon. E.g. over-applying synthetic

fertilisers, overgrazing and burning plants after cropping.

- Adopt practices that gain soil carbon. E.g. direct-drill cropping, and deep-rooted perennial pastures.
- Add biochar to carbon-deficient soils.
- Return marginally productive areas to forest.

REDUCE NITROUS OXIDE (N₂O)

N₂O is 298 times more powerful than CO₂ over a 100-year time frame. Most N₂O emissions come from urine patches from livestock. Another source is nitrogen fertilisers.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Minimise conditions, such as

compacted wet soils, where soil bacteria convert ammonia in urine to N₂O.

- Precision farming technology can create maps to enable resources to be targeted and reduced.
- Switch to feed crops that reduce N₂O emissions from urine patches.
- Reverse the decline in pasture management skills. E.g. with nitrogen-fixing white clover.
- Target the application of nitrogen transformation inhibitors to urine patches.

