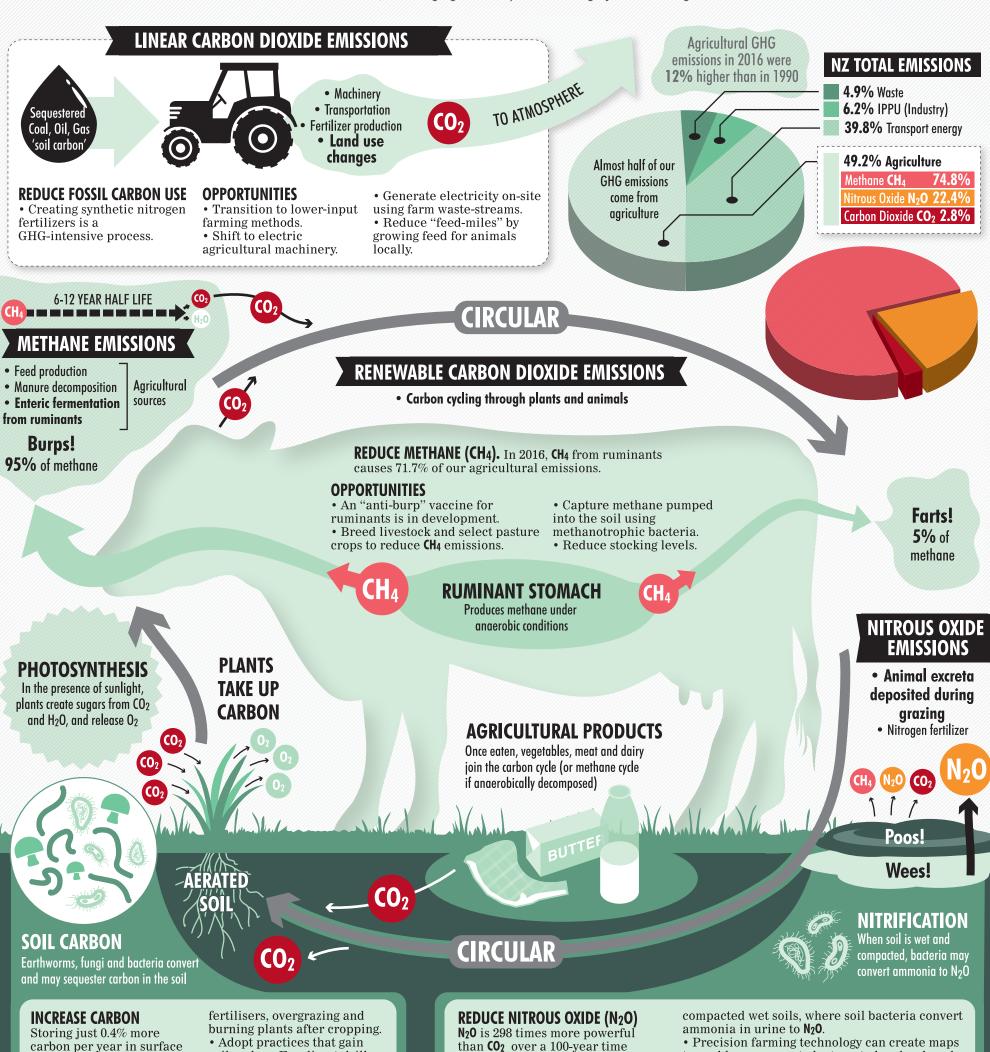
## New Zealand's agricultural GHG emissions — and opportunities

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 CO<sub>2</sub> created when methane breaks down may be taken up by plants. In practice, until methane converts to CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.





soils globally would stop the

• Avoid practices that lose

rise in atmospheric CO2.

over-applying synthetic

**OPPORTUNITIES** 

soil carbon. E.g.

soil carbon. E.g. direct-drill

cropping, and deep-rooted

productive areas to forest.

perennial pastures.

carbon-deficient soils.

• Return marginally

• Add biochar to

fertilisers.

**OPPORTUNITIES** 

frame. Most N20 emissions come

• Minimise conditions, such as

Another source is nitrogen

from urine patches from livestock.

to enable resources to be targeted and reduced.

• Switch to feed crops that reduce **N20** emissions

• Reverse the decline in pasture management

skills. E.g. with nitrogen-fixing white clover.

transformation inhibitors to urine patches.

• Target the application of nitrogen

from urine patches.