



**Crawford
Fund** FOR A FOOD
SECURE WORLD

WHAT CAN FARMERS DO?

Lucinda Corrigan Founding Chair Farmers for
Climate Action & Director Rennylea Pastoral
Company



Beginnings



FCA
FARMERS FOR
CLIMATE ACTION



Our Networks of Change



Our board has over 200 years of combined experience in agriculture. They are industry leaders from across the country.



Our advisors are Australia's leading climate & agricultural researchers.



Our staff have expertise in politics, advocacy, regional development, research agriculture, media and marketing.



Our collaborators are some of the leading bodies in agriculture, conservation & rural Australia.

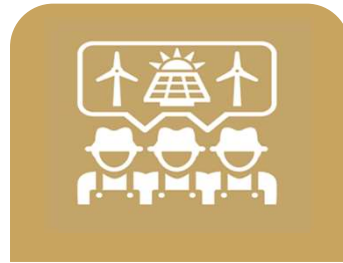


OUR STRATEGY

FCA has galvanised farmers and the Ag sector as a credible voice for climate action.



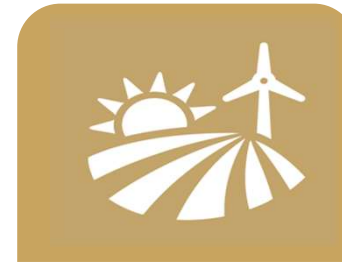
FOCUS AREA 1
Agriculture is
Climate Smart



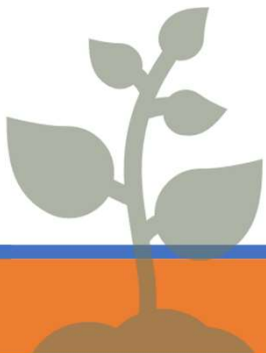
FOCUS AREA 2
Farmers
Mobilised to
Drive a Clean
Energy
Transition



FOCUS AREA 3
Rural &
Regional MPs
Championing
Climate Action
& Renewable
Energy



FOCUS AREA 4
Agriculture
Leaders
Championing
Climate Action



Industry Targets are moving quickly

The Headline is the National Farmers Target CN2050

Red Meat – CN2030 (2017)

Dairy – 30% reduction by 2030

Pork – CN2025 to be announced by end FY21

Grains – consulting on a 2030 target, support NFF CN2050

Wine Industry – committed to a CN2050 vision

Horticulture – finalizing Draft Sustainability Framework

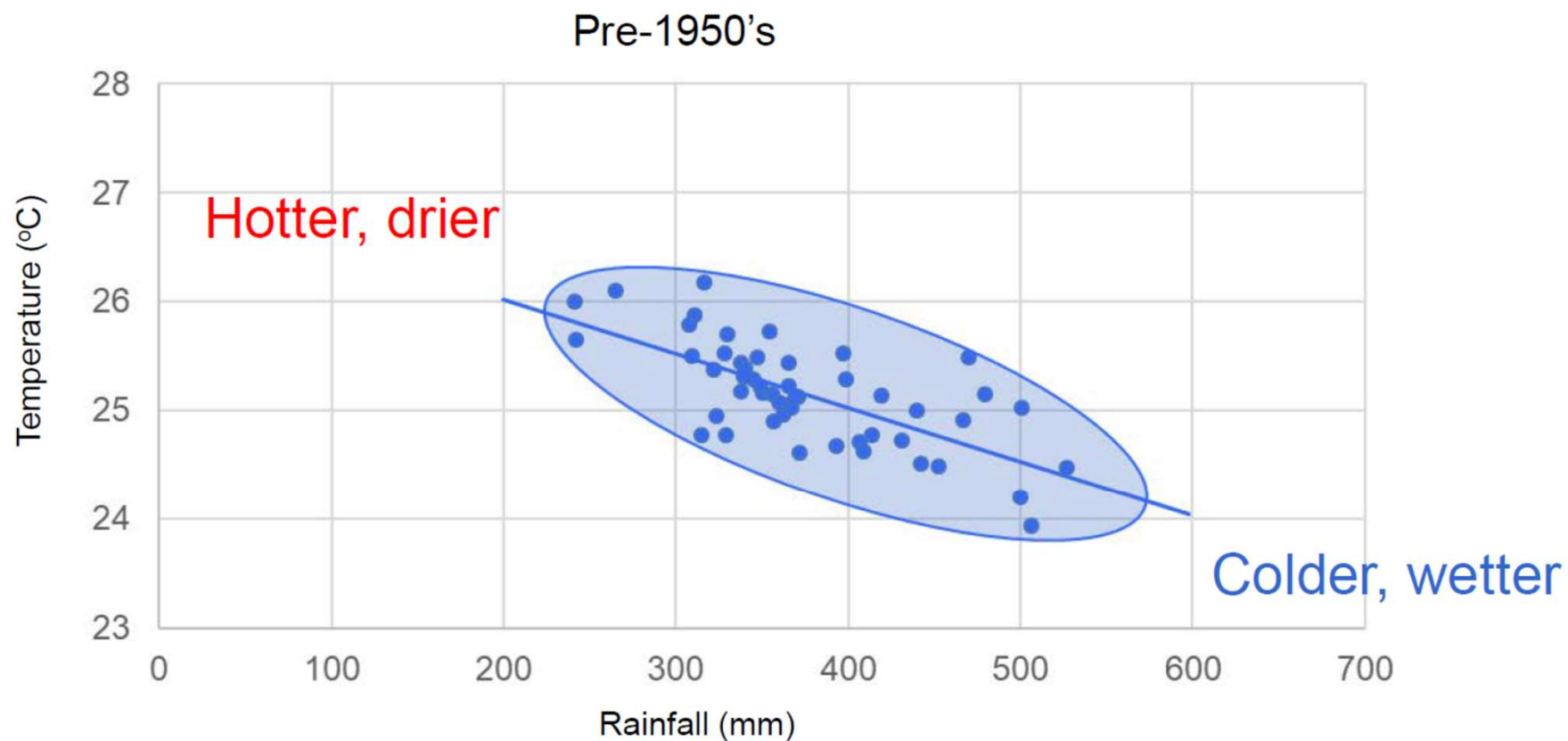
Sheep Meat & Wool – Launching their Sustainability Framework 21.4.21

& more.....



Australian
National
University

The rainfall-temperature operating envelope



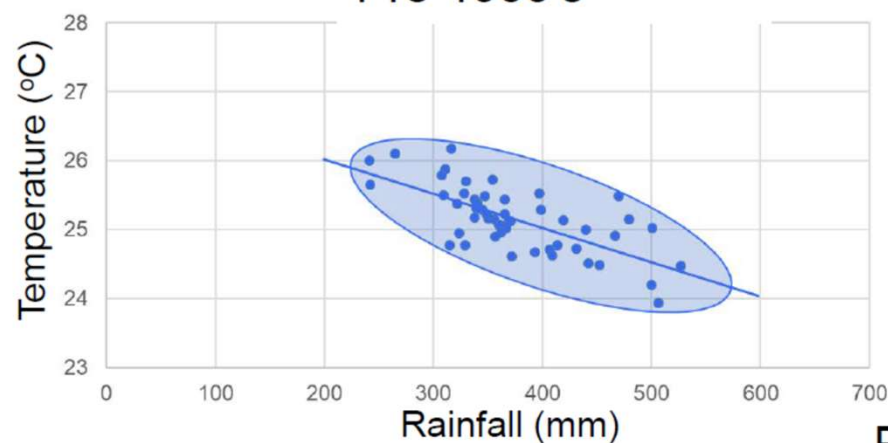
BoM data: southern Australia



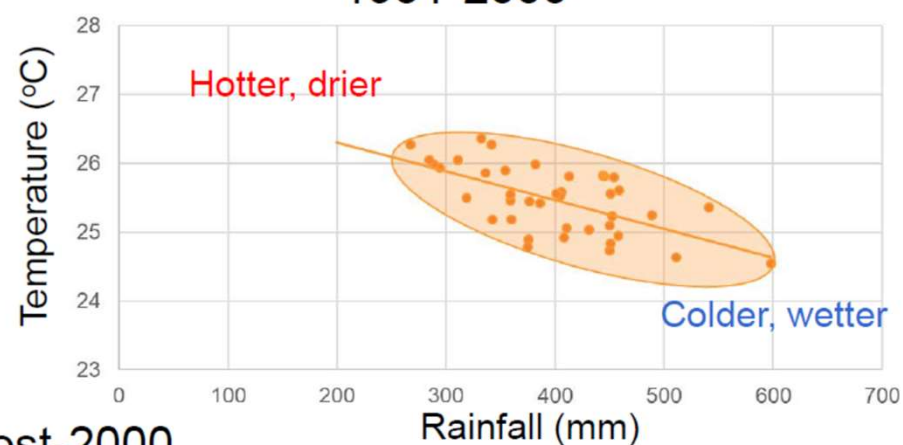
Australian
National
University

Rainfall-temperature operating envelopes

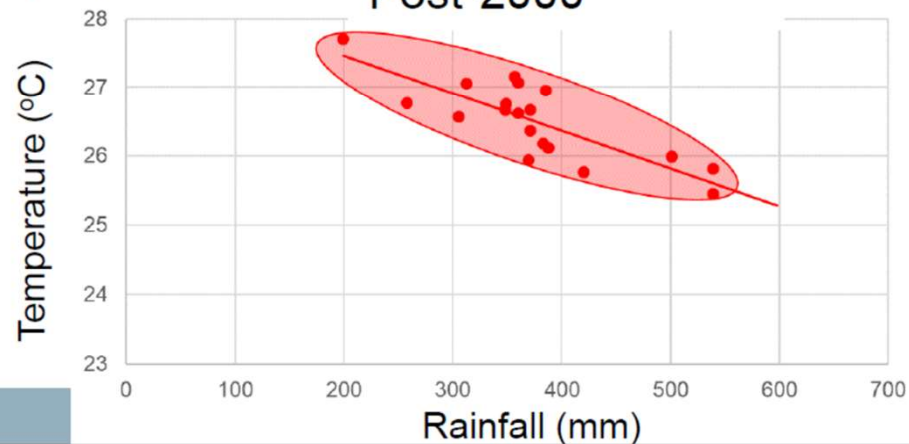
Pre-1950's



1951-2000



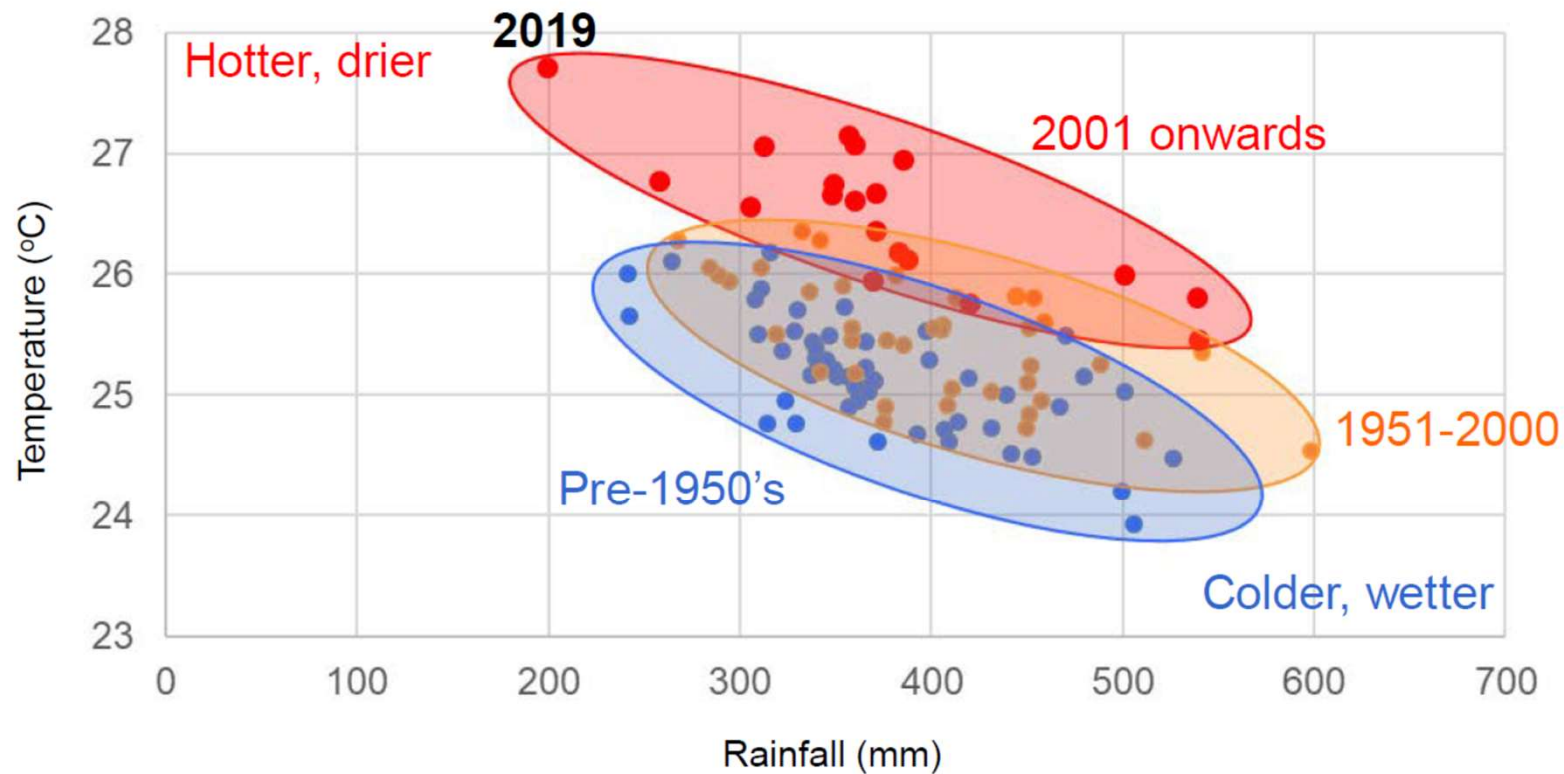
Post-2000



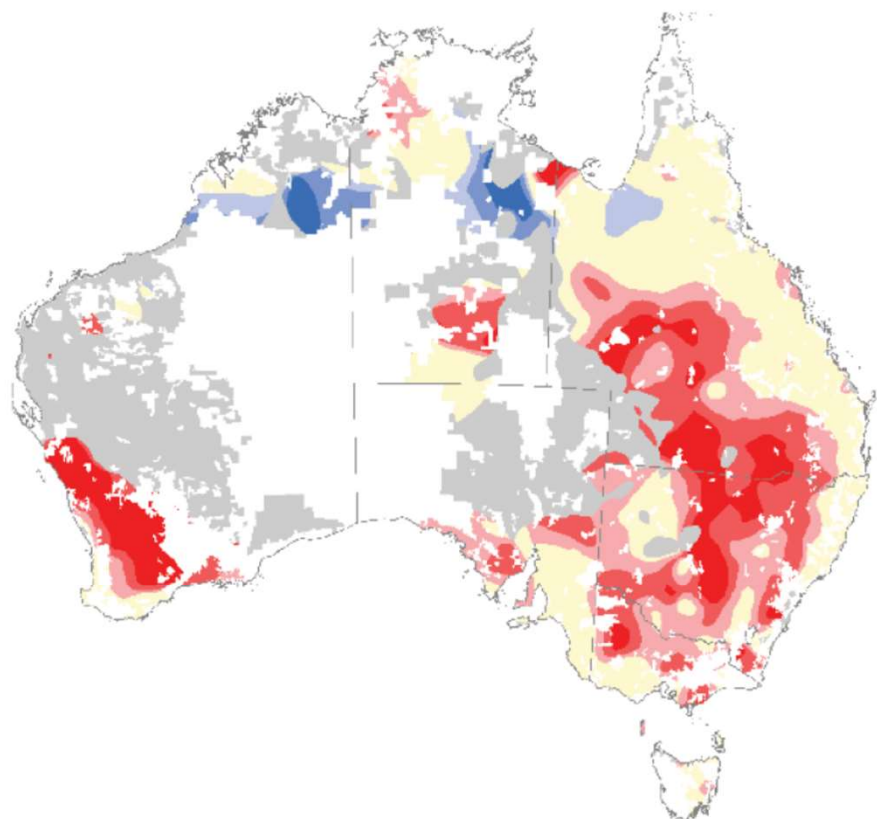
BoM data



A changed operating environment



Climate changes dragging back farm profits



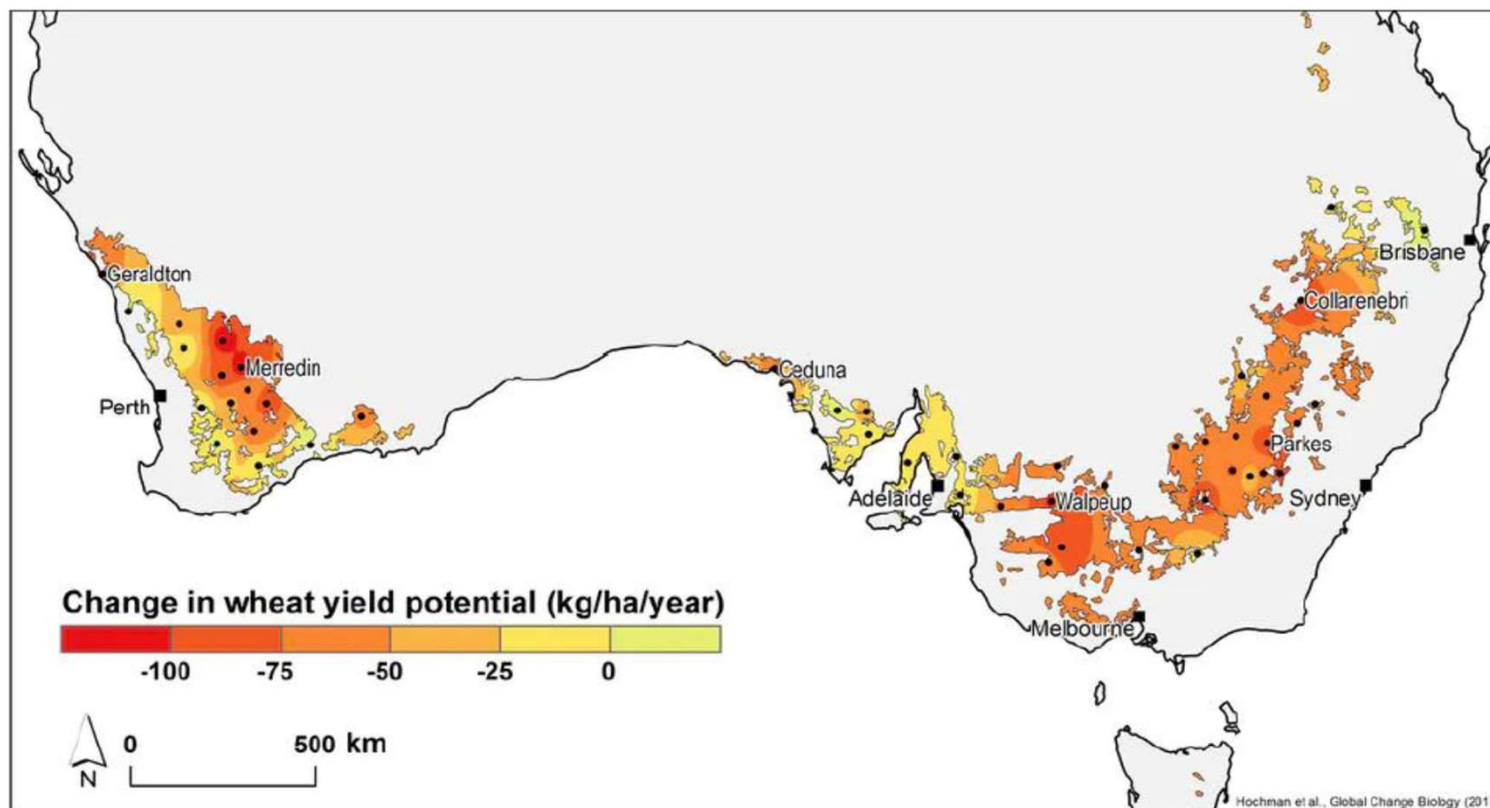
Farm business profit percentile ranges

- 90–100 ● Near highest
- 80–90 ● Very much above average
- 70–80 ● Above average
- 30–70 ● Average
- 20–30 ● Below average
- 10–20 ● Very much below average
- 0–10 ● Near lowest
- Insufficient sample
- Non-agricultural land

- Climate changes (post 2000) affecting farm profits from -37% (Vic.) to +8.7% (NT)



Potential Wheat production is down



- Potential yields have declined by 27% since 1990, from 4.4 tonnes per hectare to 3.2 tonnes per hectare.
- Rainfall declines accounted for 83% of the decline in yield potential
- Temperature increases are responsible for 17% of the decline.

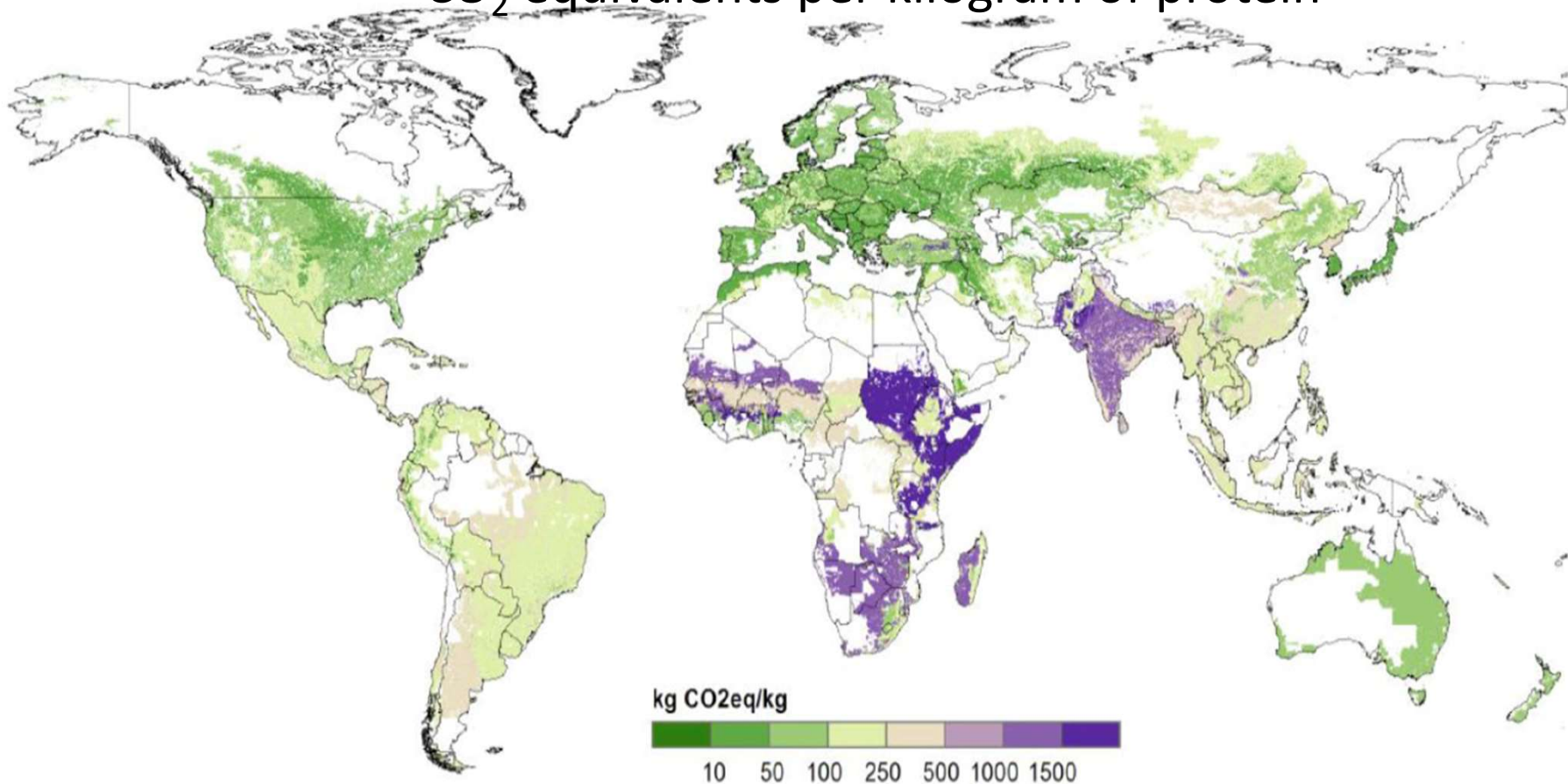
Potential Wheat production is down

- Why then have actual yields remained steady when yield potential has declined by 27%?

ADAPTATION

- Wheat farmers are closing the yield gap. From harvesting 38% of potential yields in 1990 this increased to 55% by 2015.
- Averaged out over a number of seasons, Australia's most productive farmers **achieve about 80% of their yield potential**.
- As climate change accelerates enhanced levels of adaptation will be required in order to increase the proportion of potential yield farmers can realise.

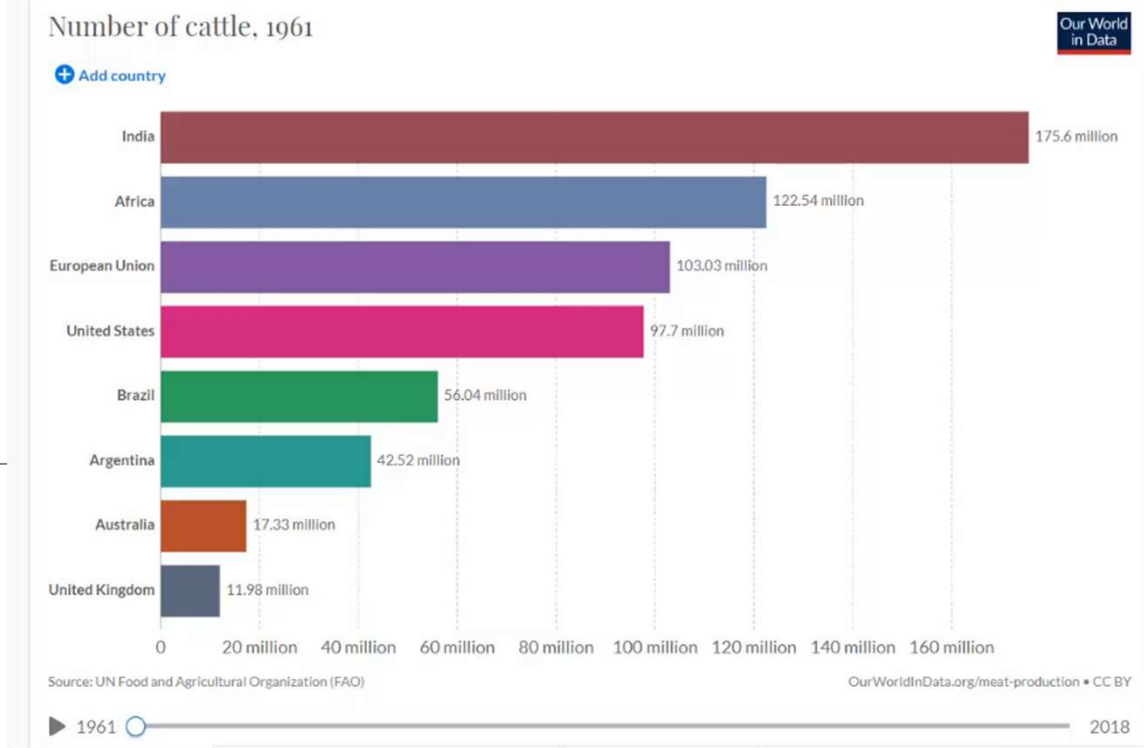
Greenhouse gas emissions from beef production expressed as kg of CO₂ equivalents per kilogram of protein



Source: Herrero et al., 2013 PNAS 110: 20888-20893

Van Eenennaam 2/25/2021

Growth by region in cattle numbers, 1961-2018



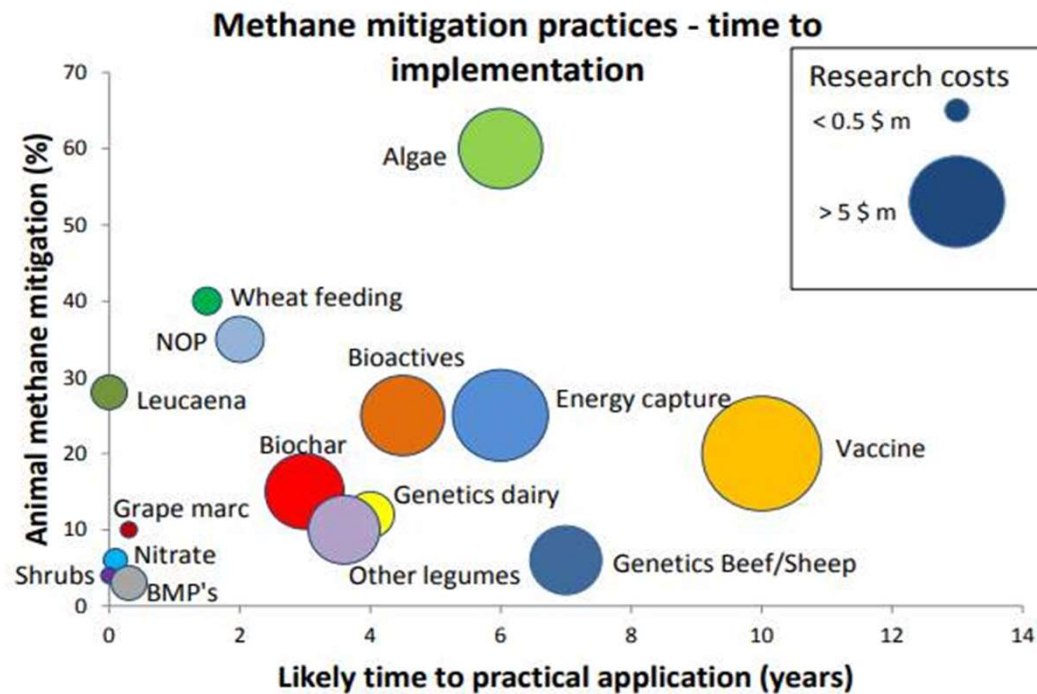


Figure 10. Relationship between the methane mitigation potential in individual animals and likely time to first implementation on farm after considering additional research needed for a range of methane mitigation practices. The size of the bubble-dot represents a relative estimate of the likely cost and risk of further research required.

Our Work At Rennylea



Genetics and Genomics – Accurate description

100 RENNYLEA Q1027^{PV} (APR)(AI)

Age: 12 MTH

Born: 09/08/2019

Society Ident.: NORQ1027

Brand: R in Circle Q1027

USA17388508 HFCA INTENSITY

Sire: NORL467 RENNYLEA L467

NORH414 RENNYLEA H414

NORH708 RENNYLEA H708

Dam: NORM1057 RENNYLEA M1057

NORJ027 RENNYLEA J027

Structural Scores

						SHEATH	TEMP.
6	6	6	5	5	32	4	2

June 2020 ANGUS GROUP BREEDPLAN EBVs

	Calving Ease				Growth & Maternal					Fertility		CWT	400 Kg Carcase						Temp	\$ Index			
	Dir	Dtrs	GL	B Wt	200	400	600	M Wt	Milk	SS	DC	750d	EMA	Rib	Rump	RY	IMF	DocI		Abt	Dom	Hvy Grain	Hvy Grass
EBV	+5.4	+1.9	-4.4	+2.9	+51	+97	+131	+103	+22	+1.0	-4.8	+74	+7.2	+0.1	-0.1	-1.8	+5.7	+2		+160	+127	+201	+141
Acc.	55%	49%	85%	74%	68%	67%	68%	66%	58%	63%	42%	62%	60%	64%	61%	62%	60%	57%					

Traits Observed: GL,BWT,200WT,DOC,Genomics

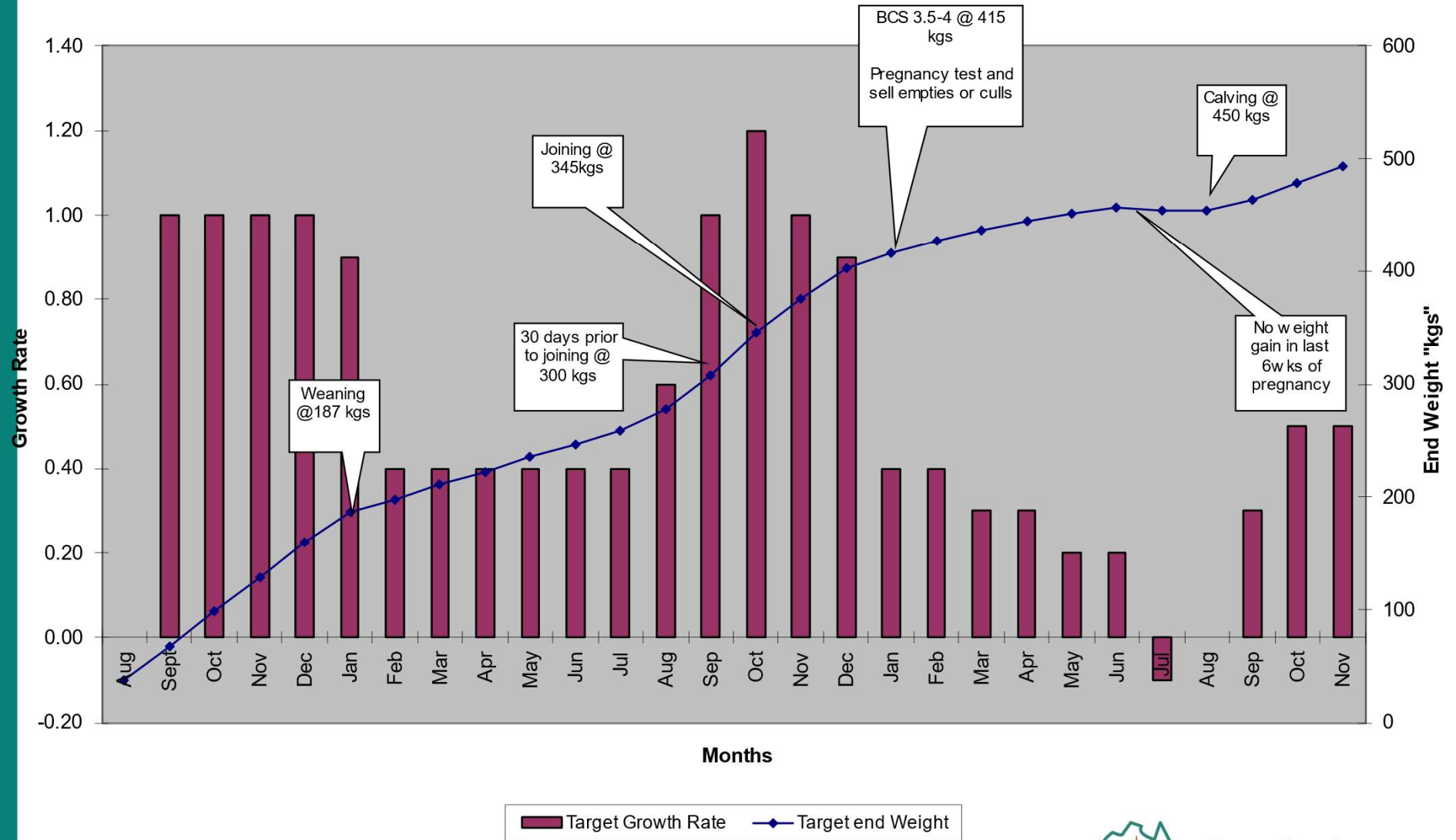
NHFU, AMFU, DDFU, CAFU

NOTES: Highest IMF bull in the sale at 5.7. L467 out of a H708 female. You can't access meat quality genetics like this anywhere else. Top 1% IMF, Angus Breeding, Heavy Grain Indices. Top 5% Heavy Grass Index. Top 10% Domestic Index.





Commercial British Heifer Target Growth Rate and End Weight



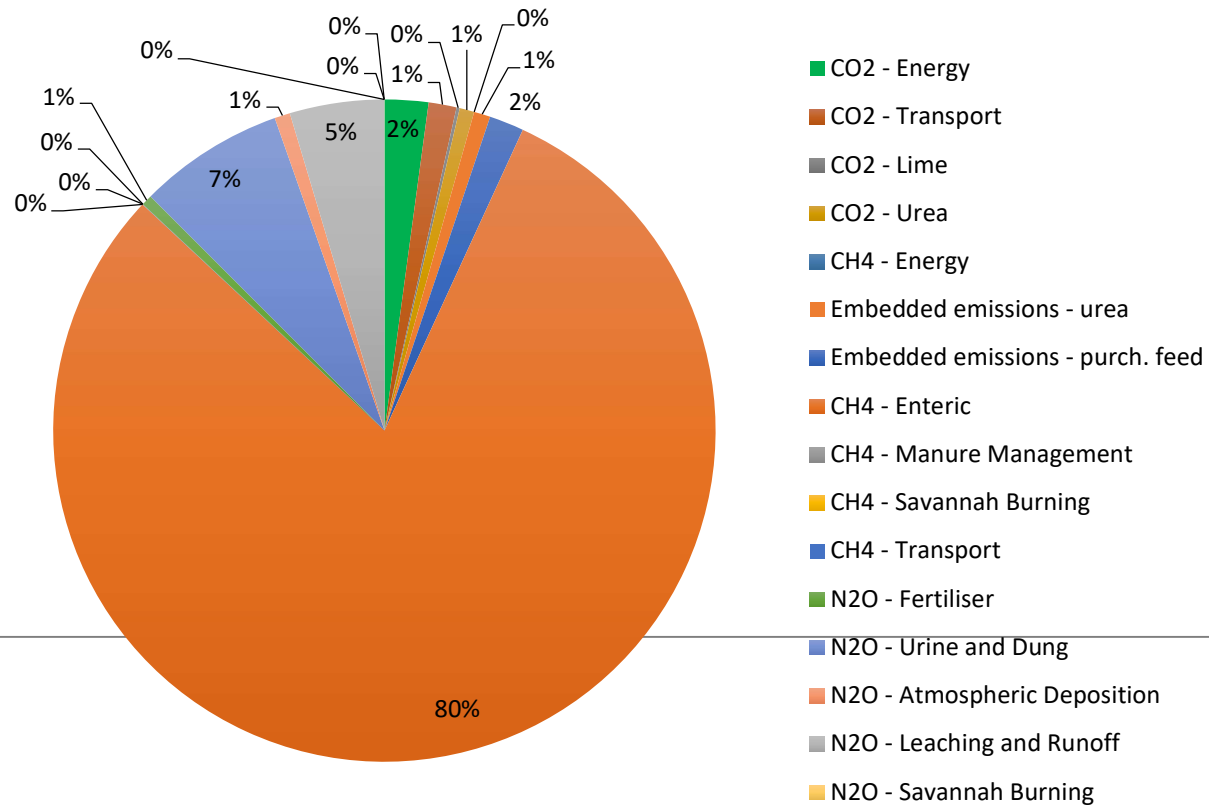
Dung Beetle Research Site



Solar Electricity to mitigate emissions



Rennylea Emissions profile



Farm Name Rennylea Pastoral Company												Outputs	t CO ₂ e/farm	Summary on-farm emissions		t CO ₂ e/farm
State/Region Vic												CO ₂ - Energy	146.39	CO ₂	300	
Herd Information												CO ₂ - Transport	93.76	CH ₄	5,508	
	Bulls >1	Steers <1	Steers 1-2	Steers >2	Cows >2	Heifers <1	Heifers 1-2	Heifers >2 (not calving)	steer/heifer/steer/heifer/steer/heifer/cow	cow	cow	CO ₂ - Lime	10.69	N ₂ O	895	
Livestock Numbers	35	714	363	38	1360	628	456	50	0	0	0	CO ₂ - Urea	49.13	embedded emissions		172
Liveweight	819	260	576	0	583	199	425	690	0	0	0	CH ₄ - Energy	0.23			
Live weight gain	0.70	1.20	0.70	0.18	0.20	0.89	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Embedded emissions - urea	55.6			
Crude Protein	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	Embedded emissions - purch. feed	116			
Dry matter digestibility	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	CH ₄ - Enteric	5,506.03			
	Dryland	Irrigated										CH ₄ - Manure Management	1.20			
Nitrogen Fertiliser Pasture	30.82	0										CH ₄ - Savannah Burning	0.00			
Nitrogen Fertiliser Crops	0	0										CH ₄ - Transport	0.27			
Nitrogen Fertiliser (other)	7.6	0										N ₂ O - Fertiliser	35.98			
Annual Diesel Consumption	50477											N ₂ O - Urine and Dung	489.33			
Annual Petrol Consumption	6000											N ₂ O - Atmospheric Deposition	52.53			
Annual Electricity Use	900											N ₂ O - Leaching and Runoff	315.73			
Transport	25000											N ₂ O - Savannah Burning	0.00			
Area of Trees Planted after 1990	150											N ₂ O - Energy	0.42			
Type of Trees planted	Hardwood											N ₂ O - Transport	0.68			
Rainfall	Med (500 - 700)											Tree Plantings (after 1990)	-4152.09			
Power Source	State Grid											Net Farm Emissions	2,721.90			

Citation: **Beta version revised 2020 by Stephen Wiedemann (Integrity Ag and Environment) for MLA**

Doran-Browne N.A. and Eckard R.J. (2018). A Greenhouse Accounting Framework for Beef properties (B-GAF) based on the Australian National Greenhouse Gas Inventory methodology. Updated May 2018 <http://www.greenhouse.unimelb.edu.au/Tools.htm>

Emission intensity owner-bred cattle (kg CO ₂ e / kg LW) - excl. sequestration	8.3
Emission intensity owner-bred cattle (kg CO ₂ e / kg LW) - inc. sequestration	3.3



What's next?

The Resilient Cow in a Changing Climate

Digital and disruptive, eg.

Auctions Plus

Supply chain value creation

Genomics – new traits

Efficiency using sensors to gather

Pasture quantity & quality

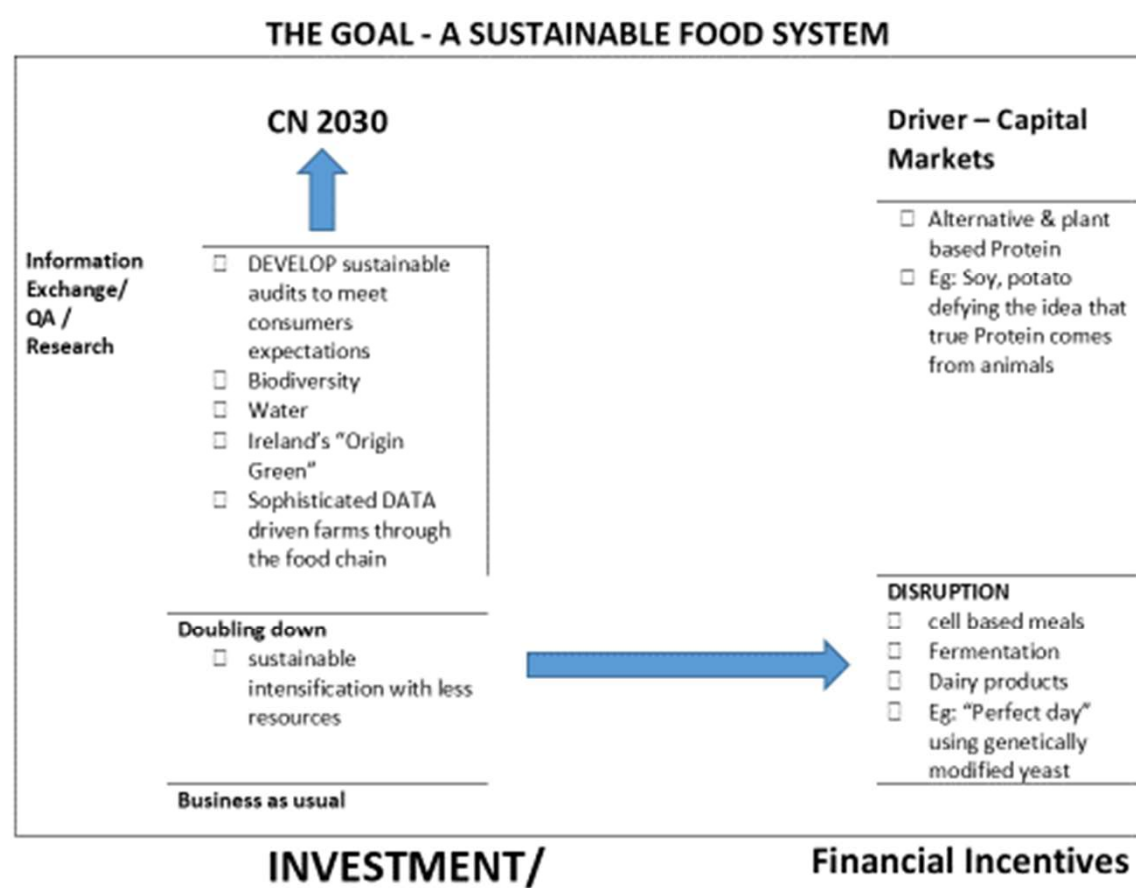
Feed additives to mitigate CH₄

New legumes



**Crawford
Fund**
FOR A FOOD
SECURE WORLD

The Goal – A Sustainable Food System



Crawford Fund
FOR A FOOD
SECURE WORLD

Thank you!

