



About Farm Zero C

The project received €2 million in funding in 2021 for winning the Zero Emissions Challenge.

The aim of this project is to create an economically viable, climate-neutral dairy farm.

This project uses a holistic approach to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve biodiversity and increase water and air quality.



About Shinagh Dairy Farm



- Shinagh Farm is a working dairy farm, milking 250 crossbred Holstein Friesian/Jersey cows on 250 acres
- Set up in 2010 as part of a joint programme between Teagasc and Carbery and is owned by the four West Cork Co-ops
- Aim of this joint programme is to demonstrate the design, set up and operation of a large-scale dairy unit on a grass-based system and to provide information on the profitability and sustainability of this type of farming system
- The focus of Shinagh Farm has now pivoted as part of the Farm Zero C project











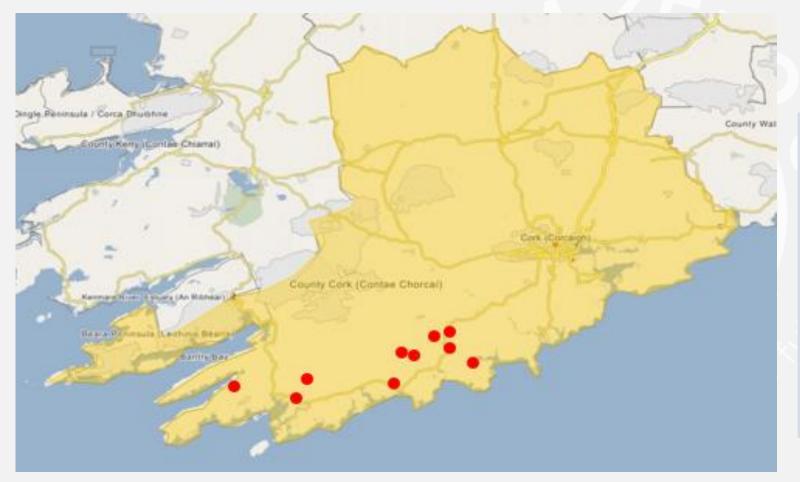


Monitor Farmers

bi@rbic



We have 10 Monitor Farmers around West Cork who are early adopters of the technology and strategies used on the farm.



Their Objectives

- 1. Reduce carbon footprint
- 2. Improve or maintain biodiversity
- 3. Improve air and water quality

Key Focus Areas







Life Cycle Assessment



Animal Emissions



Breeding and Animal Health



Soil and Grassland



Renewable Energy



Green Biorefinery and Anaerobic Digestion



Biodiversity and Natural Capital Accounting



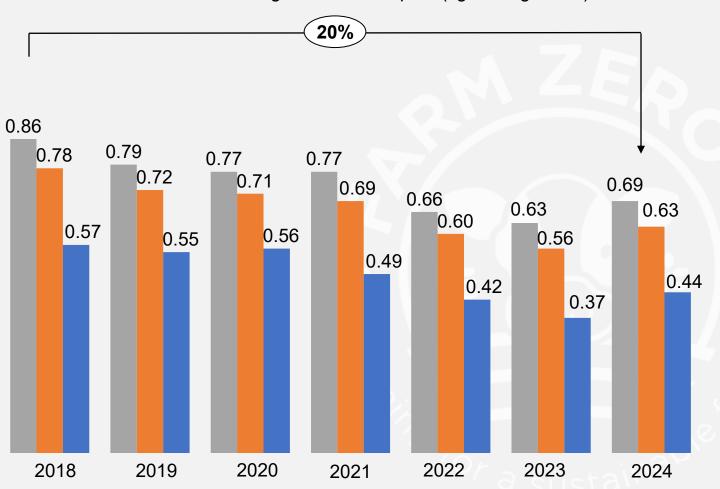
Water and Air Quality

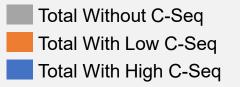


Results



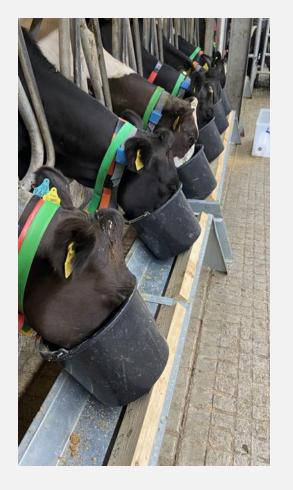
Shinagh Carbon Footprint (kgCO2/kgFPCM)





Animal Emissions

















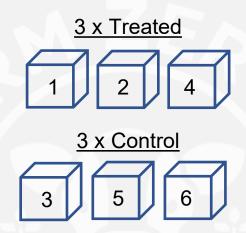
Slurry Amendment Trial











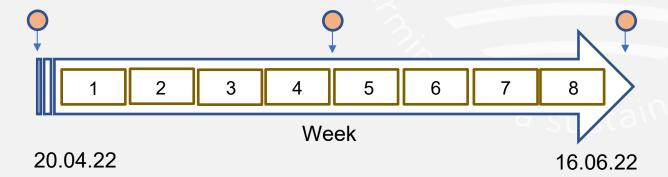






Measurements

- Gas flow (continuous)
- Gas characteristics (weekly)
- Temperature (continuous)



Periodic Measurements

- Ammoniacal Nitrogen Total Nitrogen
- Potassium

- Phosphorus

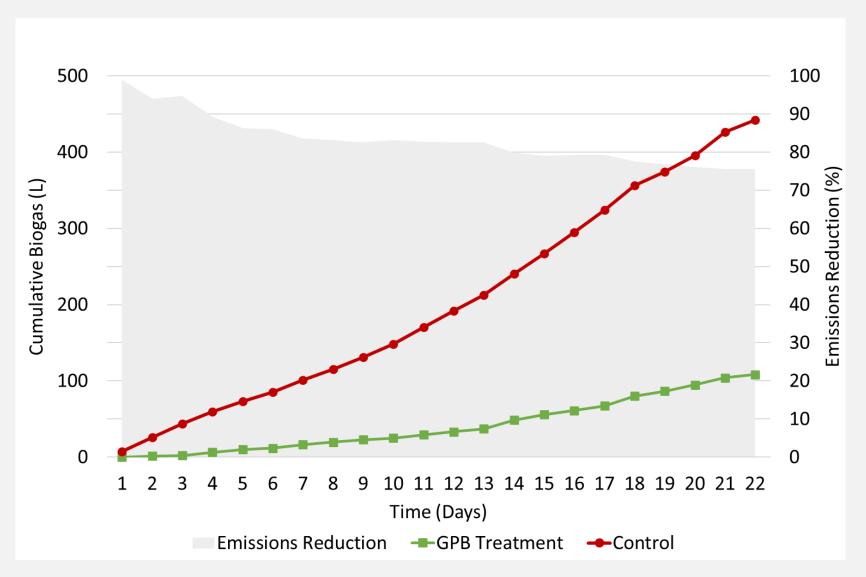
- Sulphur

- Total Solids
- Volatile Solids

Average of triplicate IBC tanks







Native concentrate





- Significantly less carbon associated with Irish cereals vs imported ingredients
- Native ration approx. 40-50% lower carbon footprint vs imported
- Higher protein % = higher emissions (high inclusion of Soya)
- European products next best option Beet pulp, Rapeseed
- Average year in Shinagh approx. 3% reduction in emissions



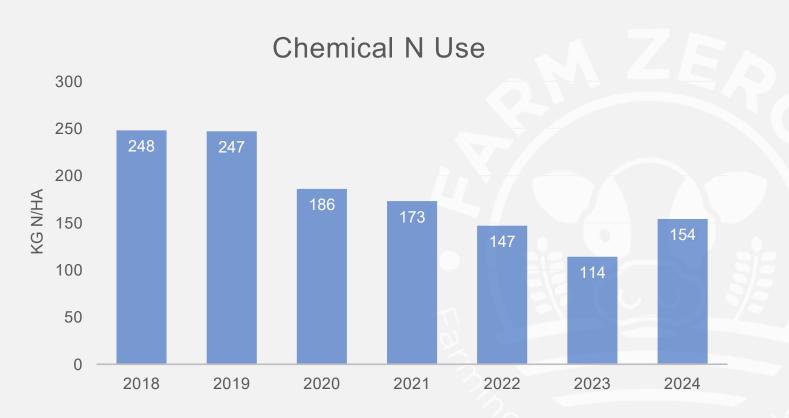




Fertiliser







Our target at beginning of project = 150 kg N/ha

How we reduced our fertilizer use:

Multi-Species Swards

17% of grazing platform sown under Multi-Species sward

Clover

- 96% of grazing platform under clover
- 63% of grazing platform has sufficient clover (>20%)
- White clover incorporated into grazing platform through over-sowing or full reseeding
- Red clover incorporated into silage ground

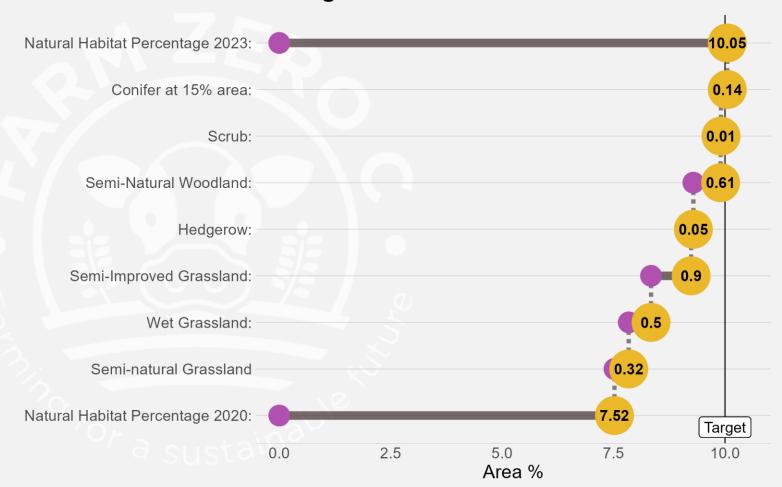


Biodiversity at Shinagh



Shinagh Habitat %: 2020 - 2023

- Extended hedgerow habitats by moving fences
- Created wetland habitat including pond
- Created new hedgerows, treelines and scrub habitats
- Replace conifer woodland and Sitka Spruce plantation with native trees
- ☐ Improvement of current habitats

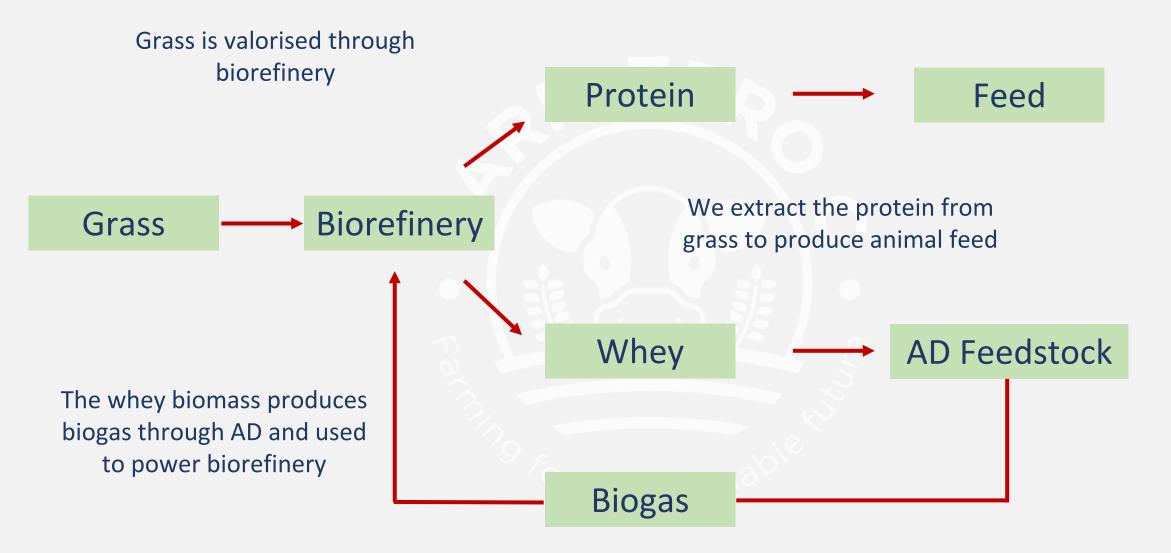




How do AD and Biorefining work together?









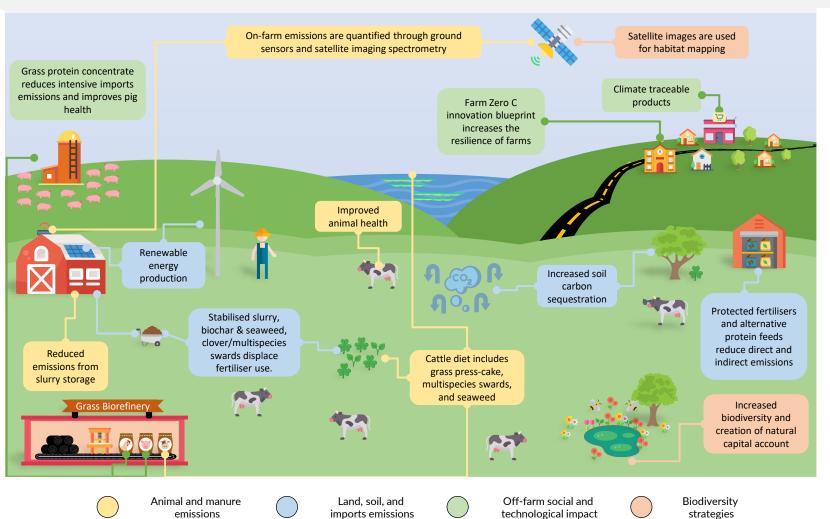
Farm Performance

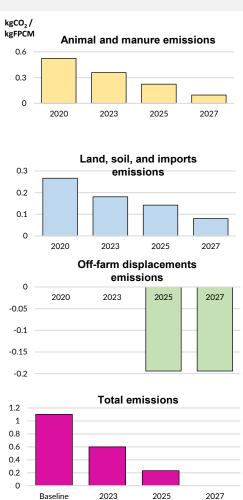
Parameter	2018	2023	2024
Fertiliser Use (kgN/ha)	247.6	114.4	154
% of Protected Urea over total N	0%	96.50%	100%
Feed use (kgDM/LU)	1203	824	953
Share of native feed over total (%)	0%	100%	100%
% Grass Fed	93.9%	96.5%	96%
Slurry chemically amended (% of mature herd's slurry)	0%	100%	100%
Anti-methanogenic feed additive provided during housing	No	Yes	No
Number of cows	238	243	239
Milk production (kgFPCM/y)	1,298,245	1,433,530	1,388,746
Milk production (kg solids/LU/y)	418.2	458	442

Our holistic approach











Thank You!





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