The Agricultural Chapter of the Scottish Climate Change Plan

and Nitrogen Use Efficiency.

How the chapter is broken down

- The chapter is made up of five overarching policy outcomes we aim to achieve by 2032.

1. More farmers, crofters, land managers and other primary food producers are aware of the benefits and practicalities of cost-effective climate mitigation measures and uptake will have increased.
2. Emissions from nitrogen fertilisers will have fallen through a combination of improved understanding, efficient application and improved soil condition.
3. Reduced emissions from red meat and dairy through improved emissions intensity.
4. Reduced emissions from the use and storage of manure and slurry.
5. Carbon sequestration on agricultural land has helped to increase our national carbon sink.

- Under each of these policy outcomes is a range of policies, proposals and milestones to help deliver them.

Outcome 1

- **More farmers, crofters, land managers and other primary food producers are aware of the benefits and practicalities of cost-effective climate mitigation measures and uptake will have increased.**
  - Farming For a Better Climate
  - SAOS CarbonPositive project
  - Farm Advisory Service
  - Work with colleagues to support projects such as the Monitor Farm project, the Soil Nutrient Network and Farming and Water Scotland.
  - Continue to investigate further possibilities to maximise climate change benefits of existing support mechanisms.
  - Establish an agri tech group
  - Establish the Young Farmer Climate Change Champions.
  - Look at how to maximise the uptake of carbon audits.
  - Explore ways in which we can work with and understand the barriers for tenant farmers.

Outcome 2

- **Emissions from nitrogen fertilisers will have fallen through a combination of improved understanding, efficient application and improved soil condition.**
- Communicate and promote the benefits of nitrogen use efficiency and precision farming practices.
- Look to establish the feasibility of a nitrogen target.
- Promote the voluntary uptake of soil testing.
- Improve understanding of the current and potential role of leguminous crops
- Look at any advancements in breeding that may reduce the need for nitrogen as well as what role native crops can play.

Outcome 4

- **Reduced emissions from the use and storage of manure and slurry.**
  - Determine the feasibility of large scale slurry and manure fed anaerobic digesters.
  - Explore the options around slurry and manure management on farms – storage and usage.
  - Look at the practicalities of livestock grazing in arable rotation.
  - Conduct a feasibility study around the establishment of a slurry and manure exchange network.
  - Determine a means of reducing emissions from storage constantly across farm types.

Outcome 5

- **Carbon sequestration on agricultural land has helped to increase our national carbon sink.**
- Explore with farmers and forestry to integrate and maximise the carbon sequestration benefits of trees on farmland.
- Investigate the feasibility of further payment for carbon sequestration taking into account the likes of the Woodland Carbon Code.