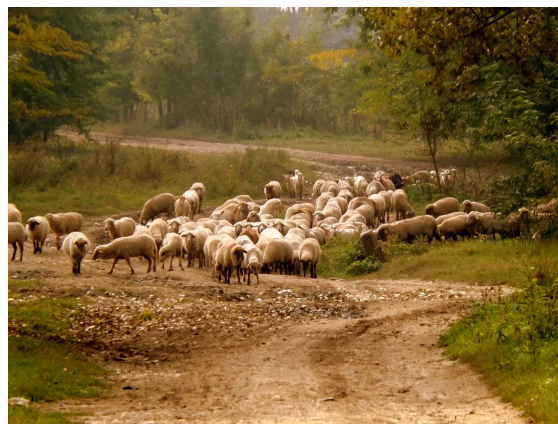


Session 66 : The current and future role of pasture production systems in the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change impacts in livestock farming systems

# Carbon footprint of sheep farms in FR

## *Final results of the LIFE Green Sheep project*

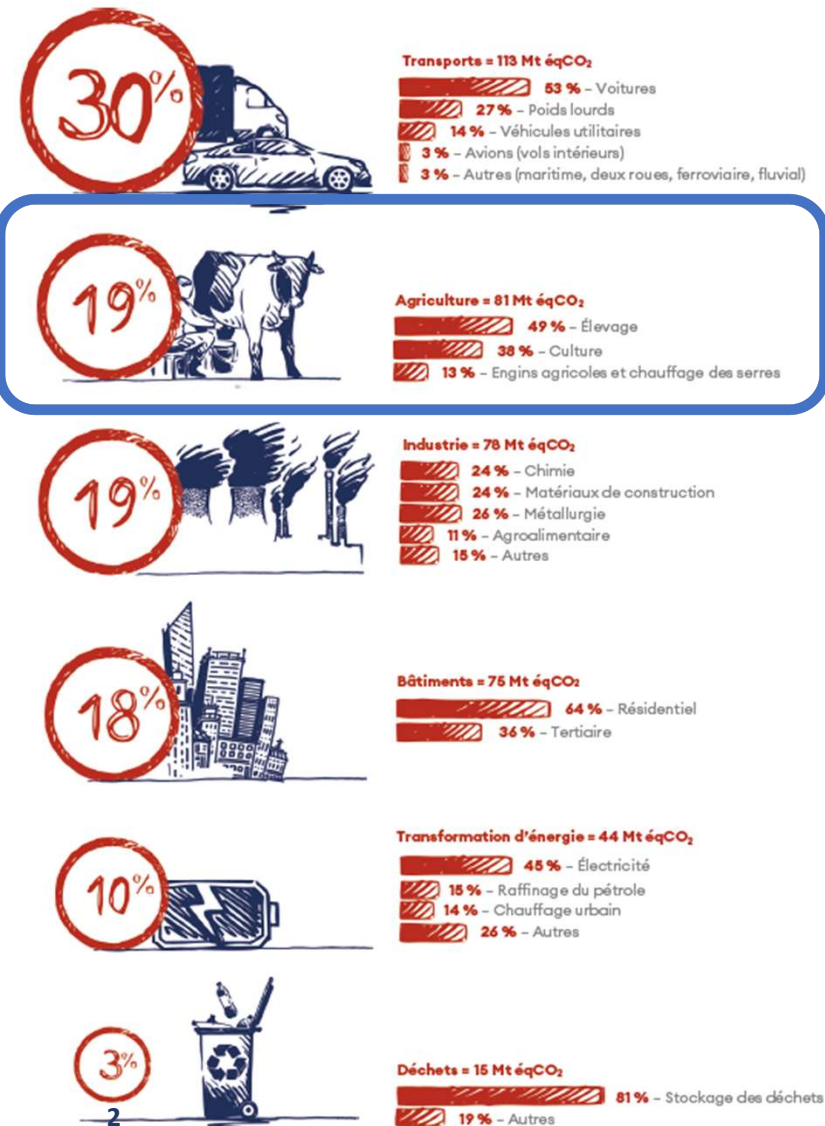
S. Throude, B. Rouillé, J.B. Dollé



# Contribution of livestock systems in GHG emissions

Secteurs émetteurs en 2021

Activités par secteur

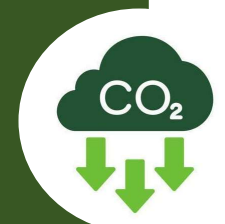


Livestock farming : 48% of Agriculture's emissions

In FR GHG, sheep farms represent less than 1%



Livestock farming : can compensate its GHG emissions



Especially for sheep farms that use mainly grass areas



# How to assess the carbon footprint of sheep farms ?

Using the **CAP'2ER** tool based on LCA

Objectives of this tool :

- To assess the environmental performance of a farm
- To position itself in relation to references
- To act to improve its practices

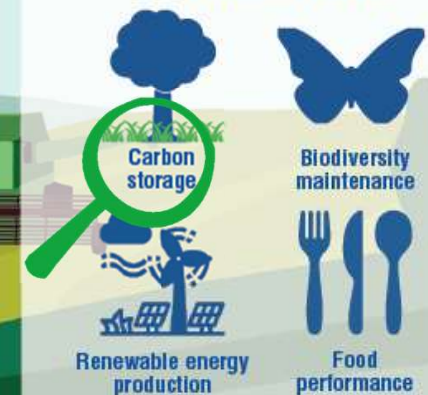
2 levels of assessment : level 1 (simplified) & level 2 (detailed)

- For this study : use of level 1

## CAP'2ER®

A tool that takes into account the positive contributions of the farm and its negative impacts for a whole environmental assessment.

### POSITIVE CONTRIBUTIONS



### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



Methodology





# How to assess the carbon footprint of sheep farms ?



Using a large French farms sample from this project :

## LIFE GREEN SHEEP IS:

**5 years**  
European project,  
from October 2020  
to September 2025

€ **4,6 M**  
budget



**1 355**  
demonstrative  
farms involved



**40** partners from  
**5** European countries

Reduce by **12 %**  
GHG emissions while making  
sure farms are sustainable



**282**  
innovative farms  
involved in the  
implementation of  
action levers



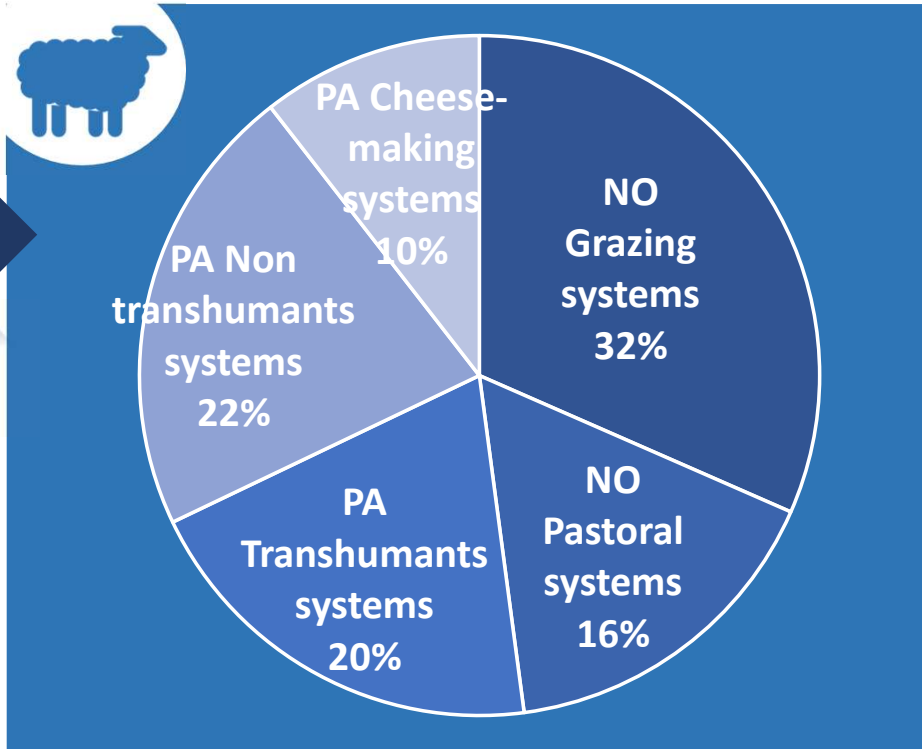
Methodology



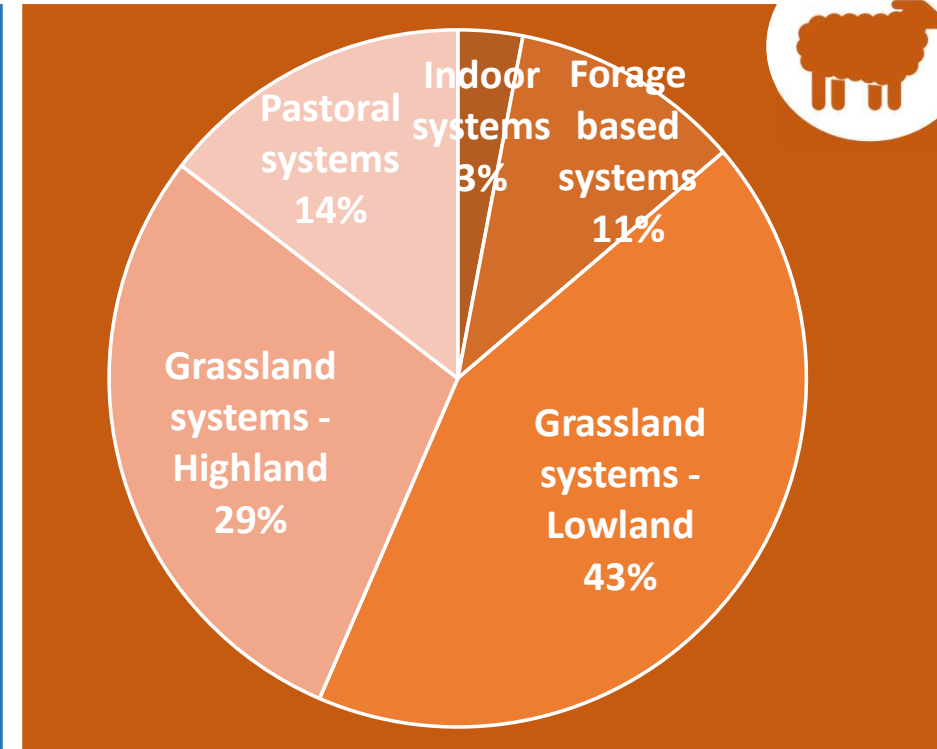
<https://life-green-sheep.eu/>

# A important FR-scale sample with a diversity of rearing sheep systems (823)

191 French dairy sheep farms



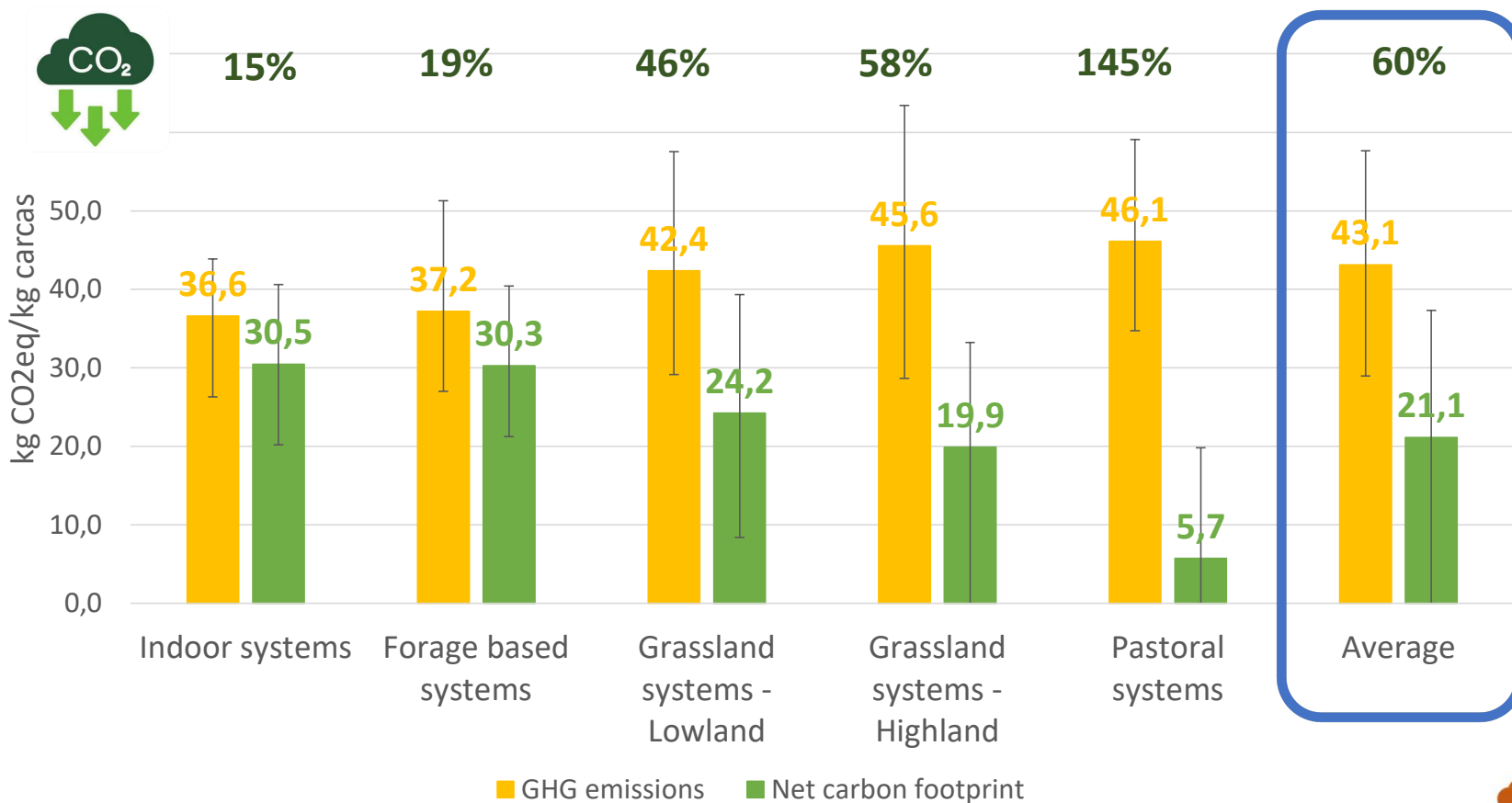
632 French meat sheep farms



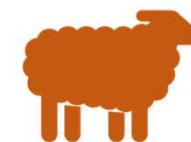
NO : Nord-Occitanie region / PA : Pyrénées-Atlantiques region

Results

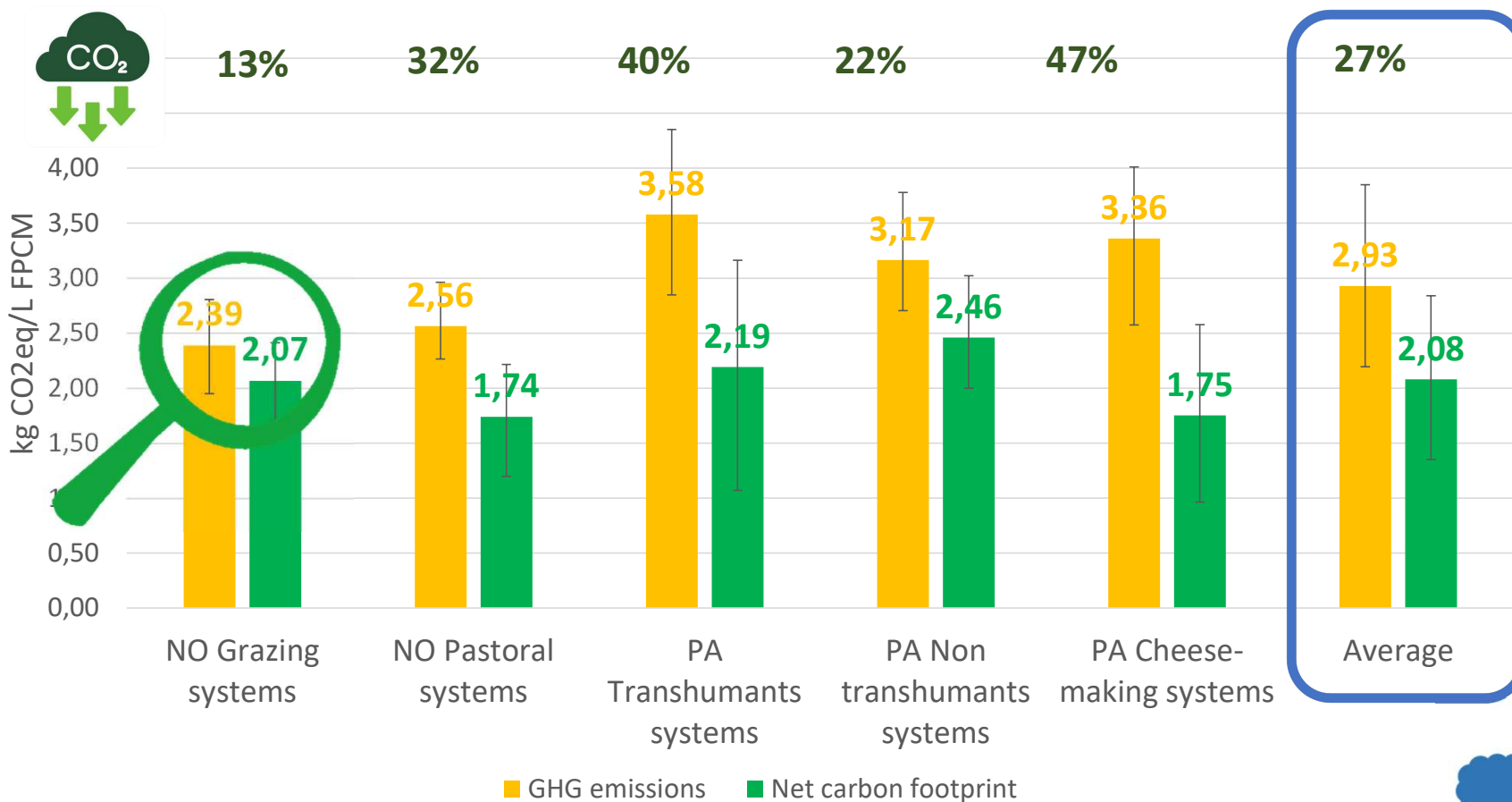
# Carbon storage from grasslands and hedges : a way to reduce GHG emissions *Ex of meat sheep farms*



Results



# GHG emissions and offsetting vary considering the system and within them *Ex of dairy sheep farms*



Results



# Optimized practices with grazing for the 10% of farms with the lowest emissions

*Ex with dairy sheep farms*



**-21%**

## Nord-Occitanie – Grazing systems

**10% lowest  
(6 farms)**

**Average  
(60 farms)**

	10% lowest (6 farms)	Average (60 farms)
Enviro. results	<b>GHG emissions (kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/L FPCM)</b>	<b>1,89</b>
	<b>GHG emissions (kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/ha)</b>	<b>7508</b>
	<b>Carbon storage (kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/ha)</b>	771
Flock	<b>Prolificacy rate</b>	1,67
	<b>Milk production (L/ewe)</b>	421
Feed	<b>Concentrates (g/L)</b>	692
	<b>Part of purchased concentrates (%)</b>	50%
	<b>Ewes' grazing (hours/day of grazing)</b>	3,4
Areas	<b>Mineral nitrogen (kg N/ha)</b>	39
	<b>Fuel consumption (L/ha)</b>	119
Energy		130

Final FR results of the first wave of assessments from LIFE Green Sheep project, from all FR dairy sheep farms (191 farms)



**Results**





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*Ex with dairy sheep farms*



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		10% lowest (6 farms)	Average (60 farms)
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	<b>GHG emissions (kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/ha)</b>	/ 508	/ 510
	<b>Carbon storage (kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/ha)</b>	771	912
Flock	<b>Prolificacy rate</b>	<b>1,67</b>	<b>1,58</b>
	<b>Milk production (L/ewe)</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>350</b>
Feed	<b>Concentrates (g/L)</b>	692	782
	<b>Part of purchased concentrates (%)</b>	50%	55%
	<b>Ewes' grazing (hours/day of grazing)</b>	3,4	3,0
Areas	<b>Mineral nitrogen (kg N/ha)</b>	39	47
Energy	<b>Fuel consumption (L/ha)</b>	119	130

Final FR results of the first wave of assessments from LIFE Green Sheep project, from all FR dairy sheep farms (191 farms)

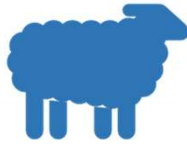


**Results**



# Optimized practices with grazing for the 10% of farms with the lowest emissions

*Ex with dairy sheep farms*



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## Results



Final FR results of the first wave of assessments from LIFE Green Sheep project, from all FR dairy sheep farms (191 farms)

# Optimized practices with grazing for the 10% of farms with the lowest emissions

*Ex with dairy sheep farms*



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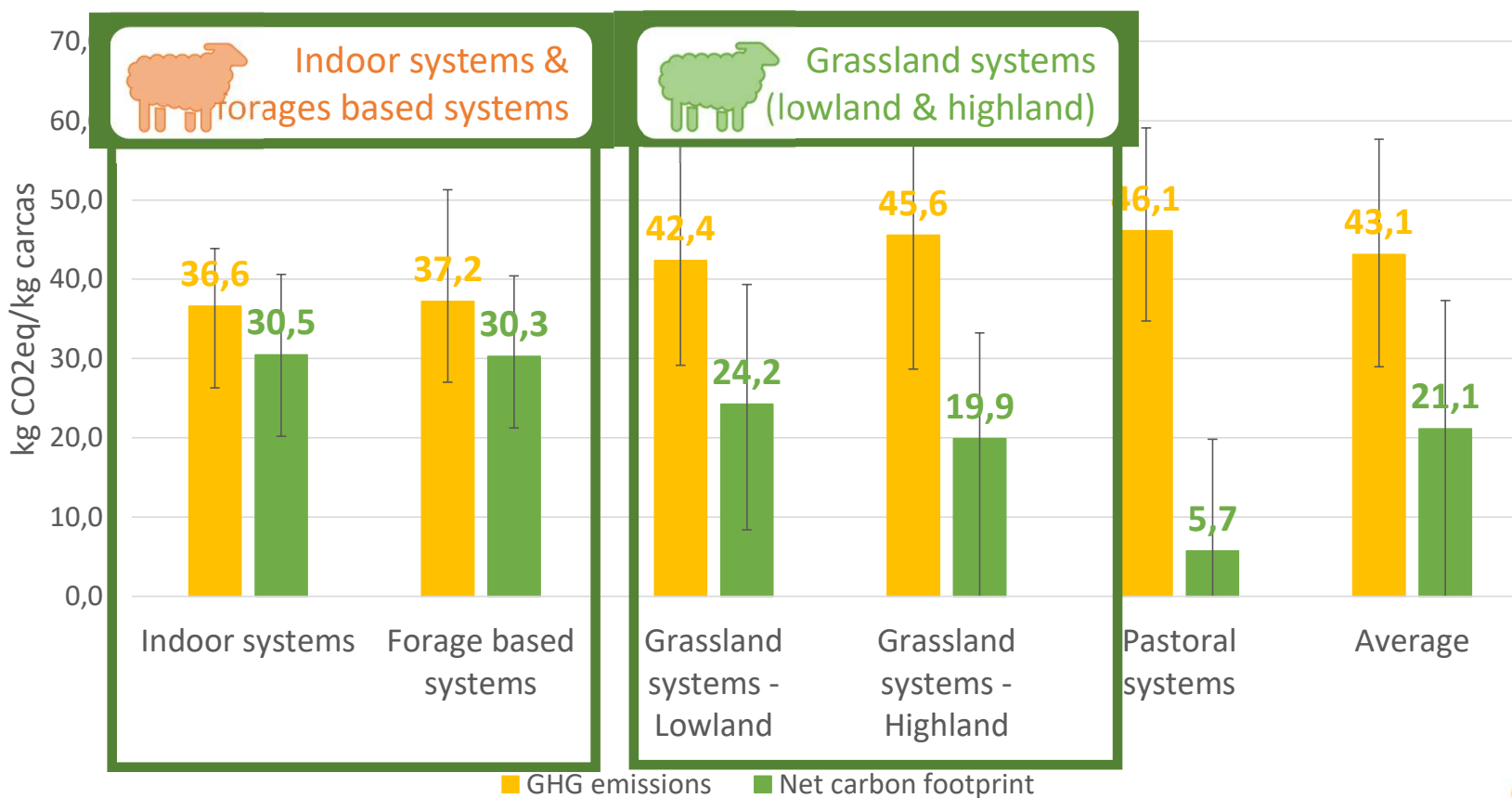
Final FR results of the first wave of assessments from LIFE Green Sheep project, from all FR dairy sheep farms (191 farms)



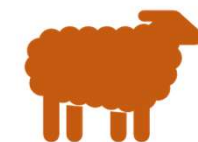
## Results



# Carbon footprint & environmental results of grazing vs no grazing systems *Ex with meat sheep farms*



Final FR results of the first wave of assessments from LIFE Green Sheep project, from all FR meat sheep farms (632 farms)

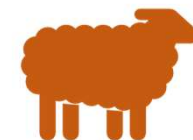


Results





# Lower net carbon footprint and environmental performances for grazing systems *Ex with meat sheep farms*



## Results

 Grassland systems (lowland & highland)

 Indoor systems & storages based systems

kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg carcass

 **22,5** (0 – 148,9)

 **30,3** (0 – 56,5)

**Carbon storage**  
kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq / ha



**467** (42 – 3 442)



**362** (-160 – 2 098)

**Biodiversity conservation**  
eq ha of biodiv./ha



**1,78** (0 – 23,8)



**1,63** (0 – 15)

**Water quality**  
kg N/ha



**17** (0 – 258)



**30** (0 – 381)



# Take home messages

The first FR-study with a large sample size to examine GHG emissions & carbon storage from sheep farms

GHG emissions vary according to the rearing systems and also within them :

Grazing is a solution to reduce GHG emissions

A way to offset GHG emissions

Optimized practices are a way to mitigate GHG emissions

 27%

 60%



Improvement of other environmental indicators



GHG emissions (kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/production unit)



2,93



43,1

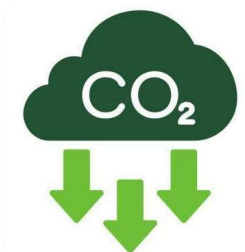
Net carbon footprint (kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/production unit)



2,08



21,1



Conclusion



# Thanks to all French partners for these results !



Financial supports



# Thank you for your attention

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