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LIFE GREEN SHEEP FINAL SEMINAR · 17 & 18 NOVEMBER 2026

From Diagnosis to Action: Forage and Agronomy Mitigation Practices

Elisabeth Castellan (Idele) · Benoît Nougadère (CGR – Service Elevage) · Nicolas Cartier (Lycée La Faye)

A 25-minute workshop in four steps

From diagnosis to action: forage and agronomy mitigation practices

1 — 5 min

True or false ?

Stand up if you think it is true, stay seated if you think it is false.

2 — 10 min

CAP'2ER® assessment

Presentation of the farm's assessment and the mitigation practices identified and/or implemented

3 — 7 min

Group work

Groups of 4–5 peoples answer one question on post-its

4 — 3 min

Key ideas

We pool the main ideas from each group

True or false: stand up or stay seated?

1 Grassland soils store more carbon than cropland soils.

TRUE

Permanent plant cover and no tillage let soil organic carbon build up.

How it works

Five statements about grass, soil and the climate. Stand up if you think it is true, stay seated if you think it is false.

For each statement :

Stand up = you think it's true

Stay seated = you think it's false

True or false: stand up or stay seated?

1. Grassland soils store more carbon than cropland soils.

2. Ploughing up a permanent grassland has no impact on the farm's carbon footprint.

FALSE

Ploughing releases part of the carbon stored over the years.

How it works

Five statements about grass, soil and the climate. Stand up if you think it is true, stay seated if you think it is false.

For each statement :

Stand up = you think it’s true

Stay seated = you think it’s false

True or false: stand up or stay seated?

1. Grassland soils store more carbon than cropland soils.
2. Ploughing up a permanent grassland has no impact on the farm's carbon footprint.
3. Legumes such as clover or lucerne can reduce the need for nitrogen fertiliser.

TRUE

Legumes fix atmospheric nitrogen: clover-grass mixes cut fertiliser needs and N_2O emissions.

How it works

Five statements about grass, soil and the climate. Stand up if you think it is true, stay seated if you think it is false.

For each statement :

Stand up = you think it’s true

Stay seated = you think it’s false

True or false: stand up or stay seated?

1. Grassland soils store more carbon than cropland soils.
2. Ploughing up a permanent grassland has no impact on the farm's carbon footprint.
3. Legumes such as clover or lucerne can reduce the need for nitrogen fertiliser.
4. Producing more feed on the farm is always better for the climate than buying it.

FALSE

It depends on the inputs used (fertiliser, fuel), the yields and the feed that would be bought.

How it works

Five statements about grass, soil and the climate. Stand up if you think it is true, stay seated if you think it is false.

<u>For each statement :</u>

Stand up = you think it’s true

Stay seated = you think it’s false

True or false: stand up or stay seated?

1. Grassland soils store more carbon than cropland soils.
2. Ploughing up a permanent grassland has no impact on the farm's carbon footprint.
3. Legumes such as clover or lucerne can reduce the need for nitrogen fertiliser.
4. Producing more feed on the farm is always better for the climate than buying it.
5. Hedgerows and trees on the farm store carbon.

TRUE Hedgerows and trees store carbon, and CAP'2ER takes this storage into account.

How it works

Five statements about grass, soil and the climate. Stand up if you think it is true, stay seated if you think it is false.

For each statement :

Stand up = you think it’s true

Stay seated = you think it’s false

Overall results for 2021

I FEED*
734 *ppl./year*
4 *ppl./ha UAA*
Source : PerfAlim.com

*on the basis of the animal protein content of agricultural products

I EMIT IN THE FORM OF GHGs*
7 876
kg eq. CO2/ha UAA

*GHG = Greenhouse gas

I STORE*
815 *kg eq. CO2/ha UAA*
AND **0** *T eq. CO_2 ***

*thanks to grassland, hedges and outdoor runs
**thanks to pastoral areas

I POTENTIALLY LOSE
29 *kg N*/ha UAA*
to air

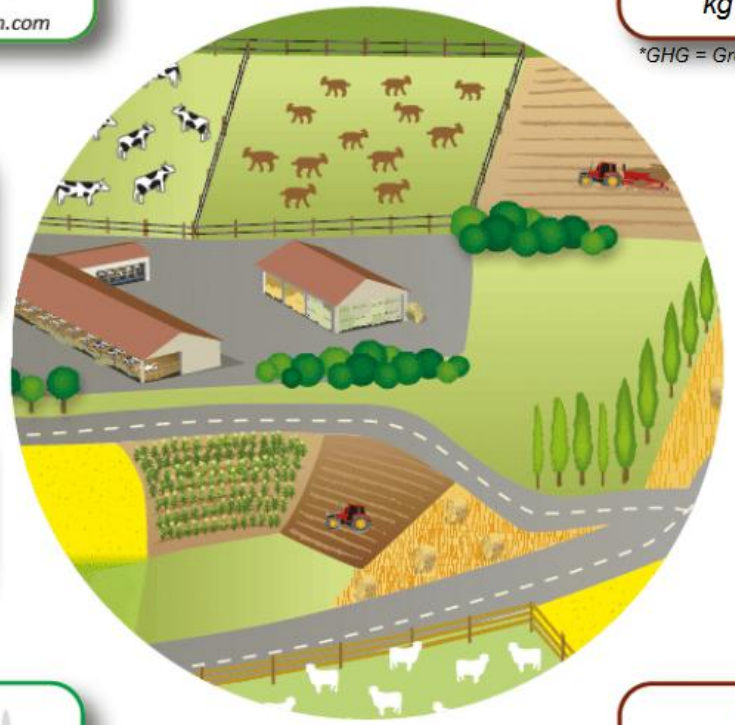
*N = Nitrogen

I MAINTAIN
0,7 *eq. ha of biodiversity/ha UAA*
AND **0,0** *eq. ha of biodiversity **

*thanks to pastoral areas

I POTENTIALLY LOSE
59 *kg N*/ha UAA*
to the water (leaching)

*N = Nitrogen



168 *ha UAA*

I PRODUCE
0
MJ/ha UAA*

*1 MJ = 0.022 litres of fuel oil

I CONSUME
14 064
MJ/ha UAA*

*1 MJ = 0.022 litres of fuel oil

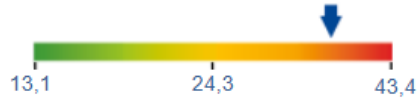
Focus on the carbon footprint

Net carbon footprint

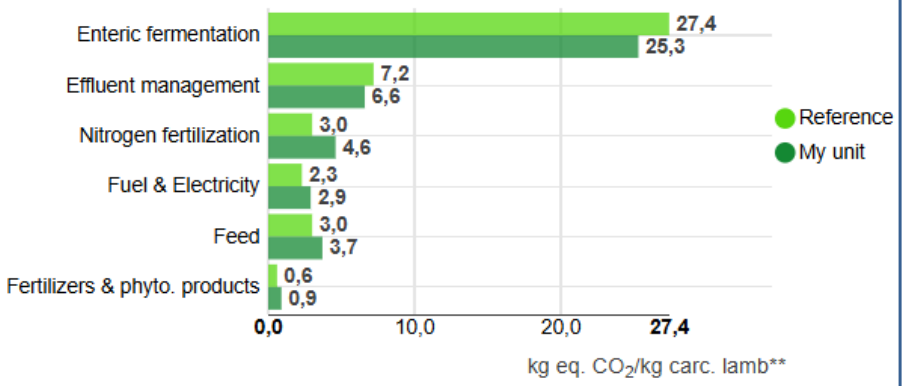
Net carbon footprint = Gross GHG emissions * - Carbon storage

16% of my GHG * emissions are offset by carbon storage

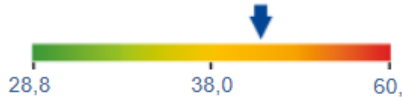
36,4 kg eq. CO_2/kg carc. lamb**



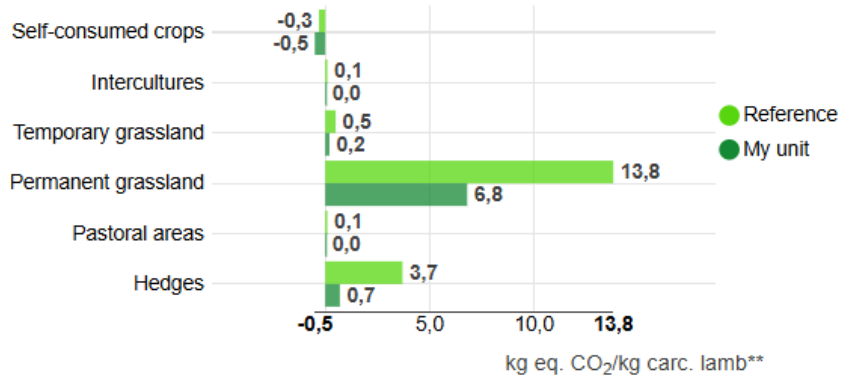
GHG emissions* (CH_4, N_2O and CO_2)



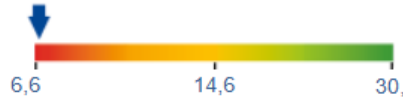
43,5 kg eq. CO_2/kg carc. lamb**



Carbon storage



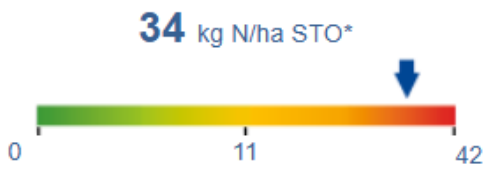
7,2 kg eq. CO_2/kg carc. lamb**



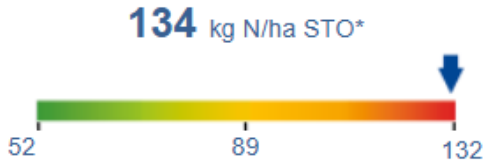
Technical results linked to Surfaces management

Areas management

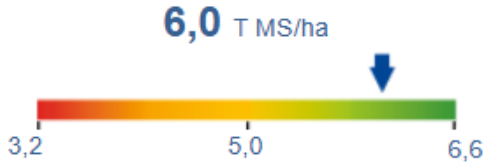
- Mineral nitrogen



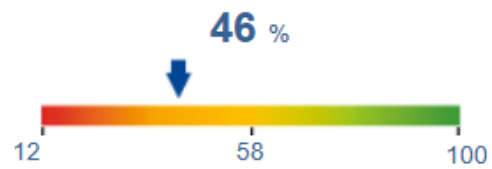
- Organic nitrogen pressure



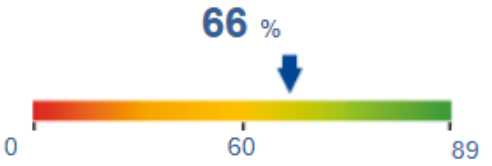
- Valued grass yield



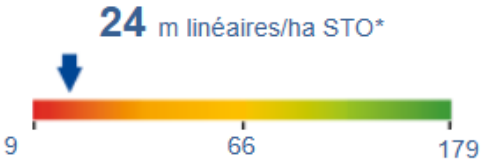
- Part of permanent grassland and pastoral areas in total used area



- Temporary grassland sharing in the rotation



- Hedges



The mitigation practices implemented
(link to forages, agronomy topics)

Planting hedges

At farm level, **planting of hedgerows :**

3 252 linear metres in 2021
→ 3 952 linear metres in 2024

Positive impact on biodiversity and carbon sequestration

Introducing catch crops / intermediate crops

Introduction of **catch crops or intercrops :**

3,2 ha in 2021
→ 13,5 ha in 2024

To cover the soil and improve the quality of forage

STEP 3 · 10 MIN · GROUP WORK

From the diagnosis to the mitigation practices

Which forage and agronomy practices could a farmer use to reduce the footprint, and what would each one bring ?

List them, then rank them by expected impact.

4–5
people per group

1 idea
per post-it, written large

7 min
to discuss and exchange

→ *And think about their impact : big, medium or small gain for a farm's carbon footprint.*

To get you started

- Think grassland and grazing, fertilisation and legumes, crops and feed, soil carbon and hedgerows.
- Write each practice as an action, e.g. *"Sow clover in grass mixtures"*.

STEP 4 · 3 MIN · SHARED RANKING

Our ranking of forage and agronomy practices

One spokesperson per group places its top mitigation practice

Big gain

Priority practice

Medium gain

Worth doing

Small gain

Marginal or case-specific



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