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How to achieve high oilseed rape yields with low greenhouse gas emissions

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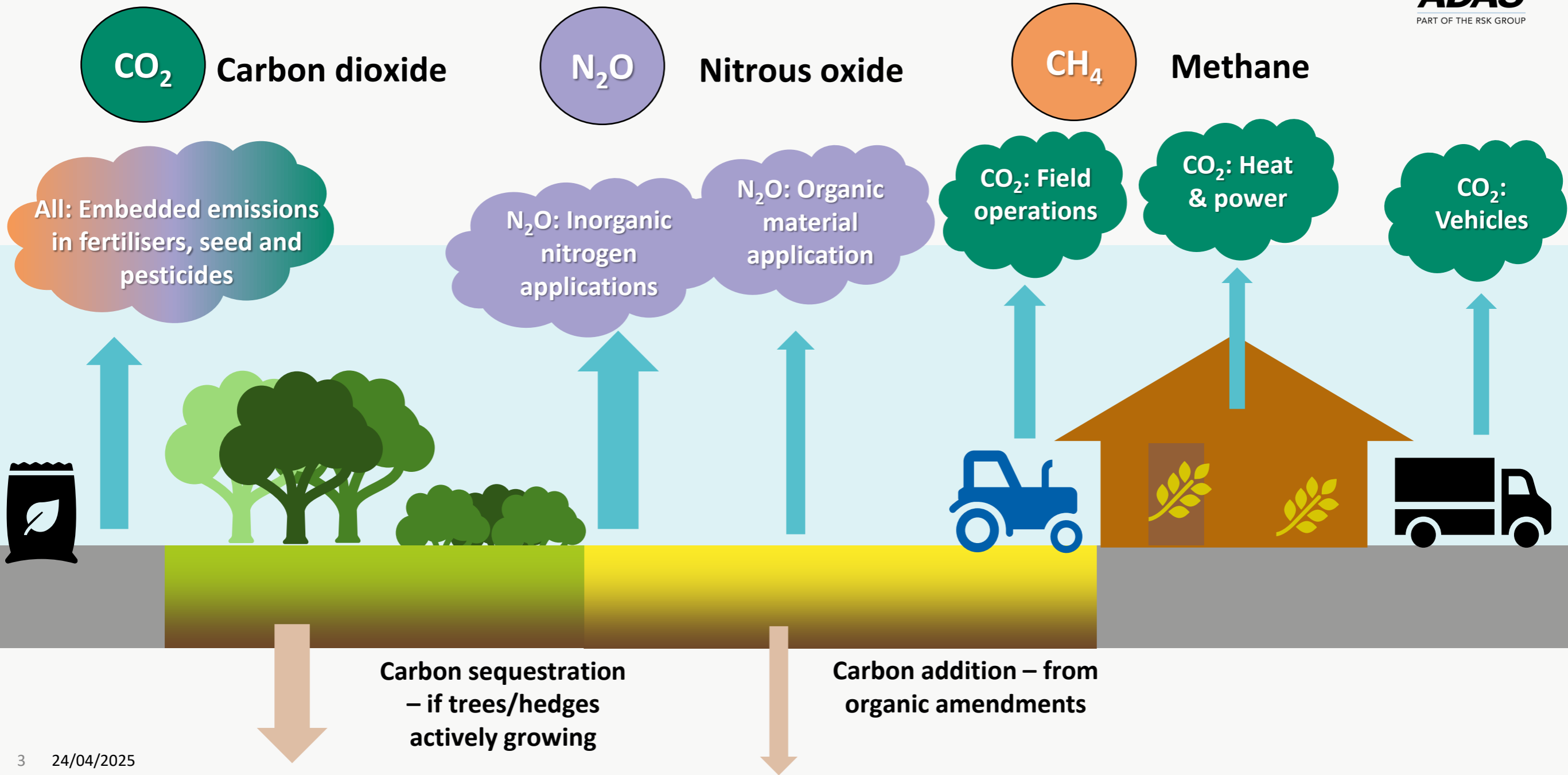


UK Net Zero Target

- In June 2019 – UK Government committed to Net Zero by **2050**
 - Emissions balanced by carbon capture
 - Covers all sectors
 - Requires strengthening of policy
- NFU set aspiration for English and Welsh Agriculture to achieve Net Zero by **2040**
 - To achieve this aspiration requires ‘radical changes’



Greenhouse Gases in crop production



Industry network - YEN Zero



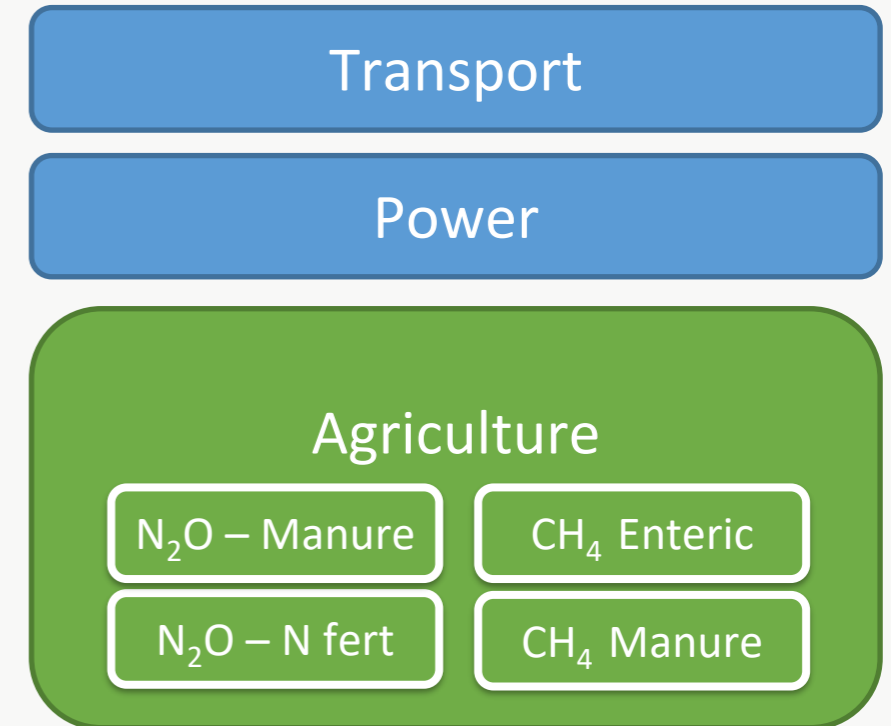
To create a net zero community to develop solutions for reducing the GHG emissions associated with farming and increasing farm productivity.

- Running since 2021:
 - 100 growers and 755 crops entered
 - Measuring and benchmarking GHG emissions of individual crops and whole rotations
 - Identifying solutions which can reduce emissions while sustaining or increasing productivity
 - Facilitate discussion workshops to share knowledge and solutions

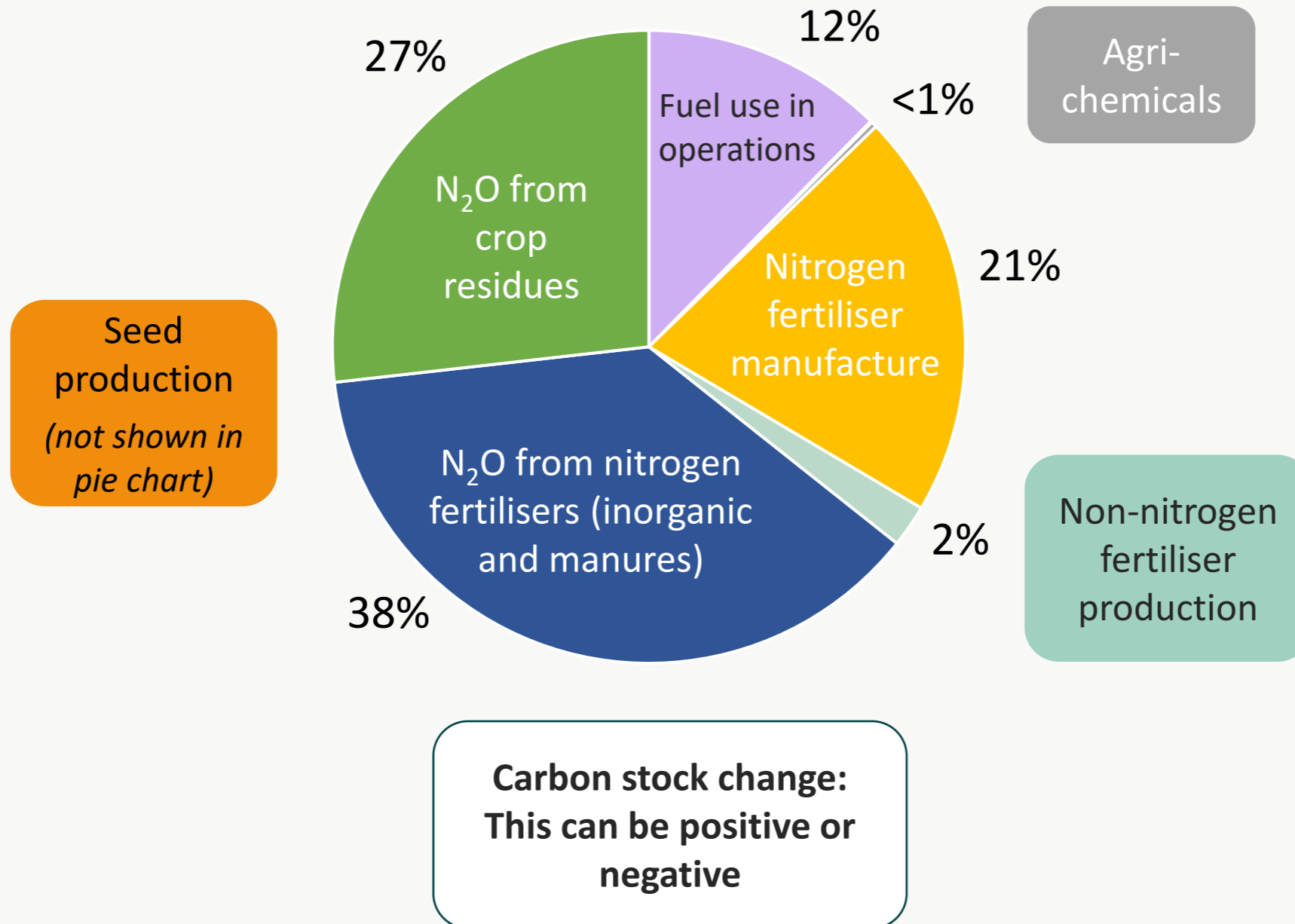


Greenhouse Gas assessment methodology

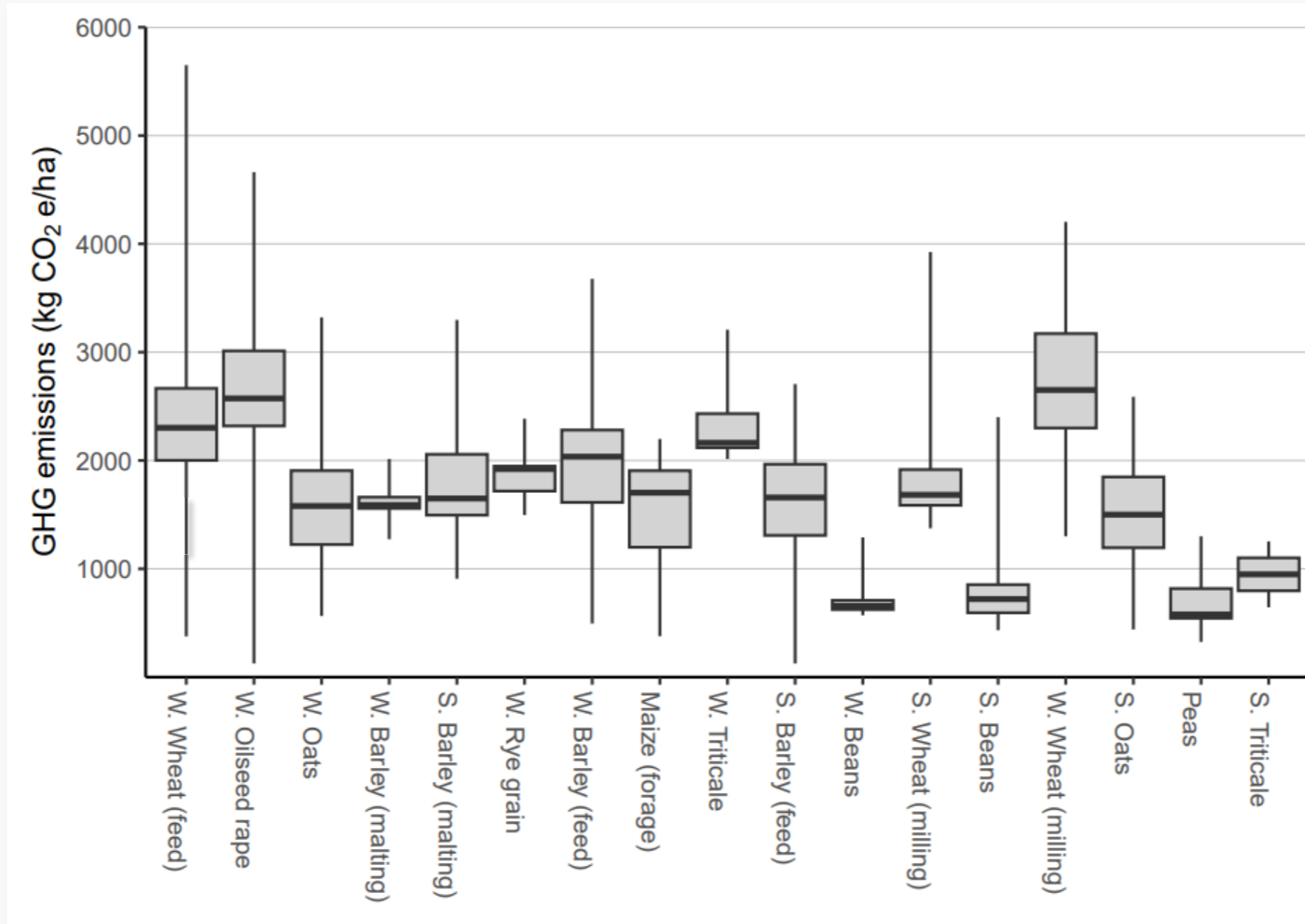
1. National level – GHG Inventory
 - i. Calculated on an industry level
 - ii. No embedded emissions
 2. Product level – Field or crop
 - i. Includes all inputs and outputs
 - ii. Considers any sequestration
- Product crop GHG emissions can be reported:
 1. Per unit area (kg CO₂eq/ha)
 2. Per unit output (kg CO₂eq/tonne) – GHG intensity



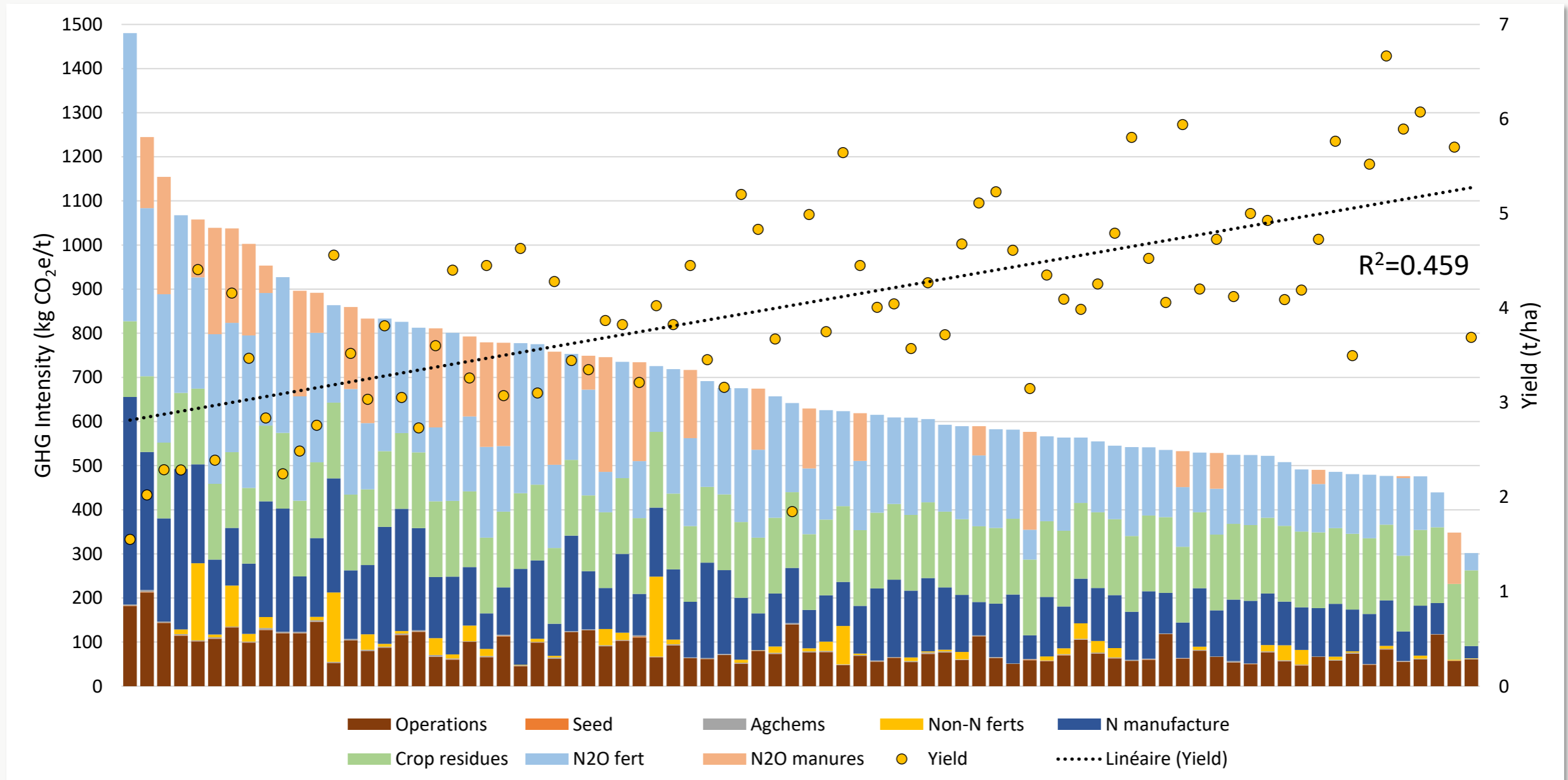
Emission hotspots – oilseed rape



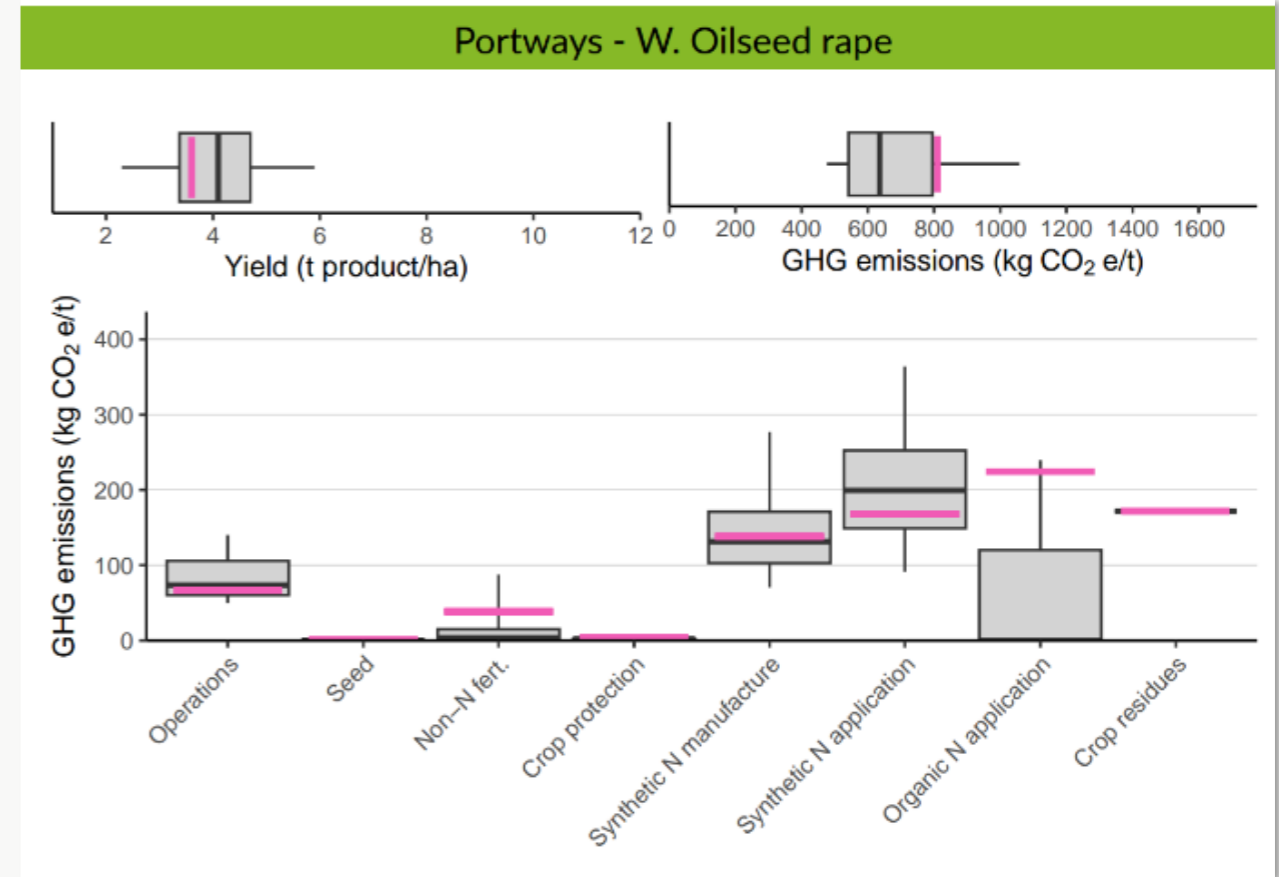
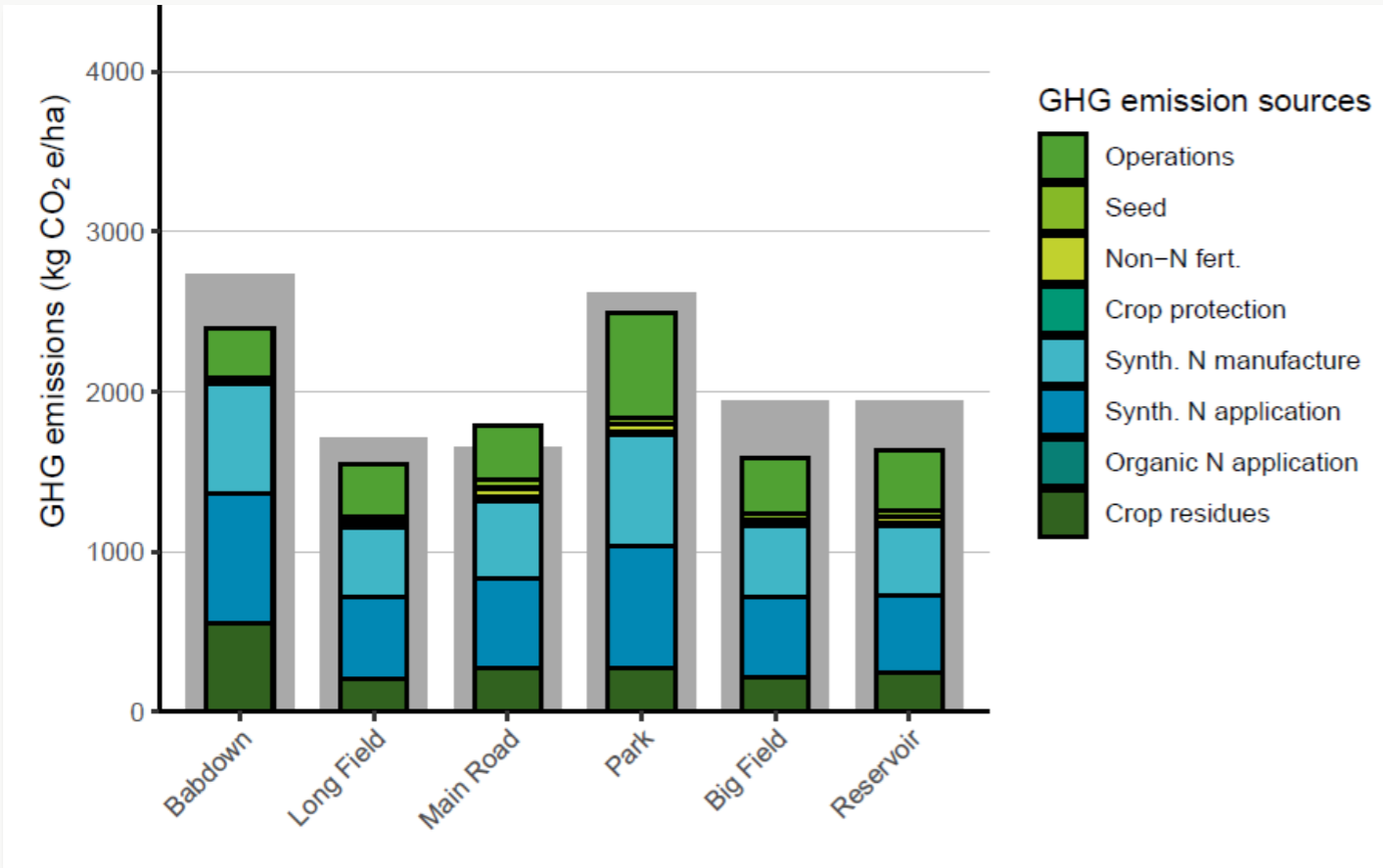
YEN Zero crop GHG emissions dataset



Range in oilseed crop GHG emissions



Benchmarking GHG emissions



Partition analysis of crop agronomic practice

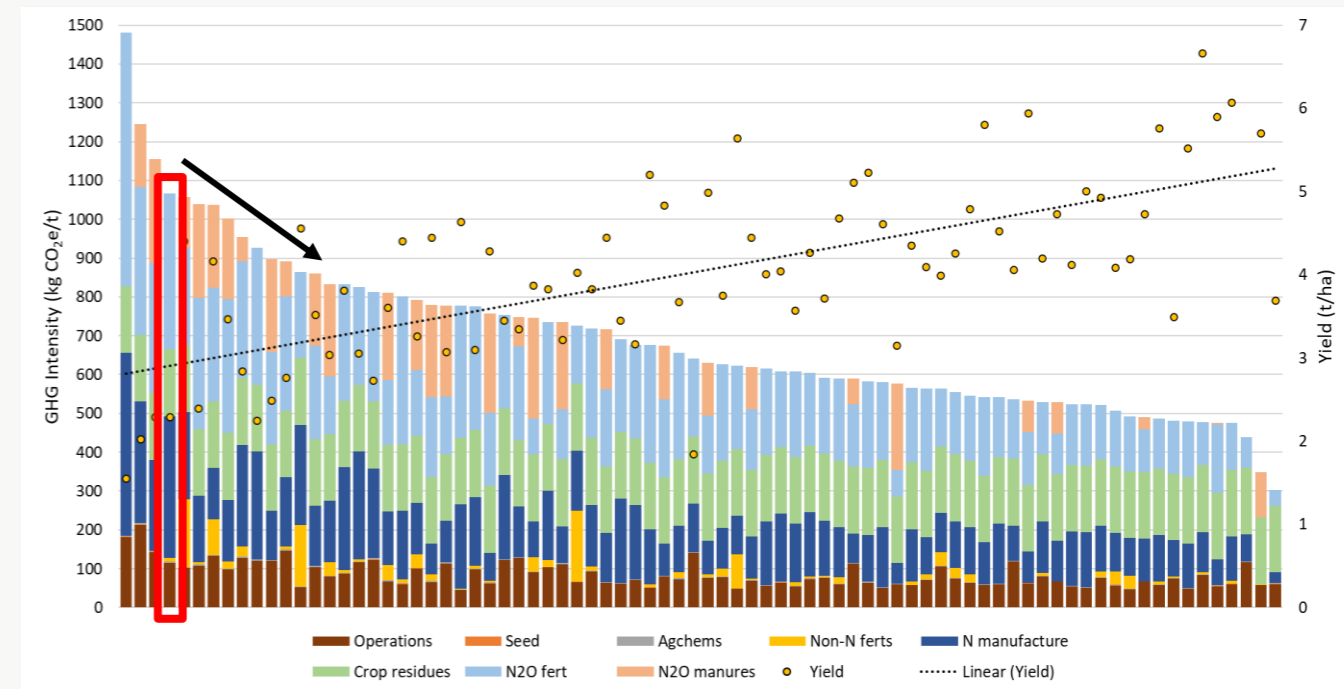
Factor	Units	Lower third for GHG/t	Upper third for GHG/t	p < 0.05
Emission intensity	kg CO ₂ e/t	504	926	*
Yield @ 15% mc	t/ha	5.0	3.3	*
Total manufactured N applied	kg N/ha	162	201	*
% crops using inhibitors	%	11	8	NS
% crops with manure applied	%	22	62	*
GHGs from P, K or lime	kg CO ₂ e/ha	36	101	NS
GHGs from residue decomposition	kg CO ₂ e/ha	850	557	*
GHGs from grain drying	kg CO ₂ e/ha	48	14	NS
GHGs from cultivation	kg CO ₂ e/ha	64	68	NS
% crop direct drilled	%	59	38	NS

Mitigating crop GHG emissions

YEN Zero oilseed rape crop entry yielding 2.3 t/ha

Management factor	Current scenario	Mitigated scenario	Emissions reduction	
			(kg CO ₂ e/ha)	Proportion (%)
Cultivation	Deep non-inversion	Strip tillage	60	3
Nitrogen application	198 kg N/ha; urea	175 kg N/ha; urea	46 + 126	8
Inhibitor use	None	Urease inhibitors	54	3

Total C footprint reduction of 14%
2,118 to 1,856 kg CO₂/ha

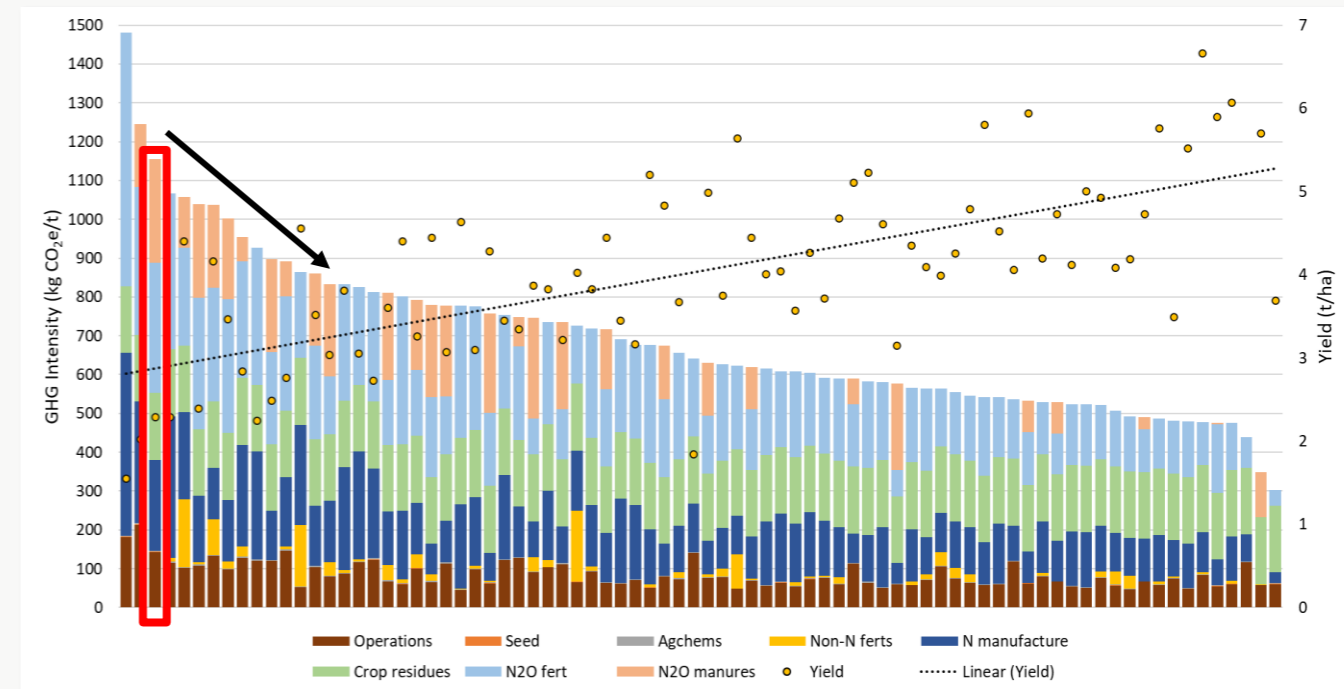


Mitigating crop GHG emissions

YEN Zero oilseed rape crop entry yielding 2.3 t/ha

Management factor	Current scenario	Mitigated scenario	Emissions reduction	
			(kg CO ₂ e/ha)	Proportion (%)
Biosolid application	Broadcast spread	Trailing shoe	52	2
Nitrogen application	151 kg N/ha; AN	111 kg N/ha; AN	139 + 229	14
Inhibitor use	None	Nitrification inhibitors	184	8

Total C footprint reduction of 24%
2,644 to 2,021 kg CO₂/ha



Oilseed rape GHG emissions: take home messages

- Wide range of crop GHG emissions per ha and per tonne across fields and farms
- High yields are not associated with greater GHG intensities
 - LUC implications should be considered when setting goals to reduce emissions
- Nitrogen fertiliser (inorganic and organic) is a major driver of GHG emissions
- Solutions to reduce oilseed emissions while maintaining yield:
 - More effective use of organic materials to reduce synthetic inputs
 - Urease and nitrification inhibitors
 - Choosing fertilisers with low manufacture footprints
 - Reduce nutrient losses to the environment e.g., cover crops
 - Reduce rotational footprint with low nitrogen input crops



Acknowledgements

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- YEN Zero Growers





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