

Australian Carbon Credit Units Australia

**Reducing Australia's emissions through
improved land management and
sustainable agricultural practices**



Emission reduction projects in Australia operate according to various methods established by the Federal Government's Emissions Reduction Fund. These methods ensure that reductions are genuine and additional – that is, they reduce or avoid emissions beyond business as usual. Three methods with widespread uptake across Australia are Human-Induced Regeneration, Beef Cattle Herd Management and Savanna Fire Management. Projects operating under these methods generate Australian Carbon Credit Units whilst also creating environmental, economic and socio-cultural benefits for farmers, businesses, communities and Indigenous Traditional Owners.

Human-Induced Regeneration

Human-Induced Regeneration (HIR) projects capture carbon by regenerating parts of a property where vegetation growth has previously been suppressed for at least a decade. Modelling software is used to calculate emission reductions achieved. As well as reducing emissions, HIR projects have added benefits for property owners such as improved land and water quality, increased biodiversity, and shade and shelter for livestock.



Beef Cattle Herd Management

Beef cattle production is a major industry in Australia, yet cattle produce large amounts of methane – a greenhouse gas 30 times more potent than carbon dioxide. Herd management projects address this by reducing the emissions intensity of pasture-fed beef cattle. This is achieved through practices that reduce emissions per kilogram of live weight produced – from lowering livestock average age, to planting improved pastures and improving herd genetics. As well as reducing emissions, implementing herd management practices can improve the overall health and productivity of cattle.

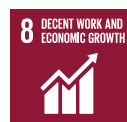


Savanna Fire Management

Without fire management, the savannas of northern Australia experience large, hot fires late in the dry season. Savanna burning projects reduce emissions from such intense, uncontrollable late-season blazes by implementing planned burns early in the dry season that are less intense and prevent later, larger fires – a method informed by the practices of Traditional Owners over millennia. Fires may be ignited from aircraft, vehicles, boats or by walking across country; the type and timing of fire management depends on landscape features and local weather conditions. In addition to preventing destructive fires and reducing emissions, savanna burning projects often create income streams and employment opportunities for local Indigenous communities.



Emissions Reduction Fund



Job opportunities

created for Indigenous Traditional Owners by carbon farming projects that adopt the Savanna Burning methods



More sustainable agricultural

practices adopted by projects that adopt the Herd Management method



Emission reductions

achieved by all Australian carbon farming project methods



Native vegetation

regenerated and enhanced by the Human-Induced Regeneration method

For more information on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, please visit: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

Official methodologies: Human-Induced Regeneration (HIR), Herd Management, Savanna Burning | **Register link:** <https://nationalregistry.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/>