



**Landcare**  
Victoria Inc.

# The Victorian Carbon Farming Outreach Program

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April 2024 - April 2026





# We pay our respects to Traditional Owners of the lands in Victoria.

We are inspired by the legacy of First Nations people, who have cared for the ecological systems that life depends on for tens of thousands of years.

We recognise Traditional Owner rights to self-determination and to speak for and look after Country.

Cover image: Andrew Stewart talks about trees on farm during the 2025 Yan Yan Gurt West Farm Tour.

The Department of Energy, Environment, and Climate Action (DEECA), through Agriculture Victoria (Ag Vic) has funded Landcare Victoria Incorporated (Landcare Victoria) to support delivery of the Carbon farming Outreach Program (CFOP) Supporting Victorian farmers transition to a low carbon future in Victoria. This program ran from June 2024 to April 2026.

The Victorian Carbon Farming Outreach Program was delivered with funding support from the Commonwealth of Australia through the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water under the National Carbon Farming Outreach Program.

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The Carbon farming Outreach Program was delivered through a partnership with Ag Vic, 10 Catchment Management Authorities and Landcare Victoria.



# Executive Summary

The Carbon Farming Outreach Program (CFOP) was a partnership between Ag Vic, 10 Catchment Management Authorities and Landcare Victoria.

This program delivered almost 150 events exploring biodiversity and carbon markets with farmers, service providers and decision makers. Events were co-designed with local communities and trusted experts who delivered tailored workshops across the state. On average, 50% of participants reported plans to take actions to lower on farm emissions and improve their local environments for a range of on farm benefits.

## THE CARBON FARMING OUTREACH PROGRAM



**143**  
Events



**8,498**  
Total audience



**24%**  
Average knowledge increase



**87%**  
Average satisfaction  
(97% with landcare)

### ON AVERAGE:

**87%** of attendees would recommend attending events to their friends and colleagues

**65%** of attendees left feeling they could make more informed decisions  
**85% if the event was hosted in partnership with landcare**

**50%** of attendees reported plans to take carbon farming action  
**70% if the event was hosted in partnership with landcare**



# Introduction

Landcare Victoria, Ag Vic and the 10 Victorian Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs) partnered to deliver the Carbon Farming Outreach Program to ensure farmers and service providers had the information they need to navigate emerging environmental and carbon markets.

The Carbon Farming Outreach Program ran events helping farmers and landholders understand sustainable farming practices and the benefits of healthy environments. Overall, the program reached almost 8,500 people with 143 events across the state. This audience is three times larger than initial program attendance targets of 2,700. Landcare Victoria's total audience was 3,786.

The program aimed to:

- support farmers and land managers to make decisions to reduce emissions
- build capacity of trusted advisers to deliver independent advice
- facilitate access to clear, consistent and culturally appropriate information on carbon farming and low-emissions technologies and practices

By working to co-design training events with local communities, attendees left understanding more about carbon farming and environmental markets. Half (50%) of attendees reported plans to take action to limit emissions or enhance natural environments after attending the training.

The successful completion of this project has been because of the hard work and expertise of all delivery partners. CMAs and local landcare groups brought together key stakeholders to co-design training with an understanding of community needs, while AgVic and Landcare Victoria provided expertise and statewide delivery support.



## THREE KEY PROGRAM OUTCOMES WERE ACHIEVED THROUGH DELIVERY:

Farmers and land managers make informed decisions to lower emissions.

65% of attendees felt they could make more informed choices around carbon farming. 85% if the event was hosted in partnership with landcare.

Increased knowledge of greenhouse gas emission management among farmers and land managers

Attendees reported an average increase in carbon farming knowledge of 24%.

Trusted advisers have the information resources, knowledge and skills to continue to provide advice beyond the life of this grant opportunity.

47% of attendees were service providers. A Community of Practice empowering landcare professionals was established.

# Statewide breakdown

In total, the program's audience was 8,498, with 4,549 people attending events and 3,949 additional views by March 31, 2026.

Delivery partner	Attendance	Additional views	Total Audience
Landcare Victoria	1,039 attendees	2,896 additional views	<b>3,786 total audience</b>
CMAs	2,798 attendees	758 additional views	<b>3,556 total audience</b>
AgVic	712 attendees	403 additional views	<b>1,115 total audience</b>

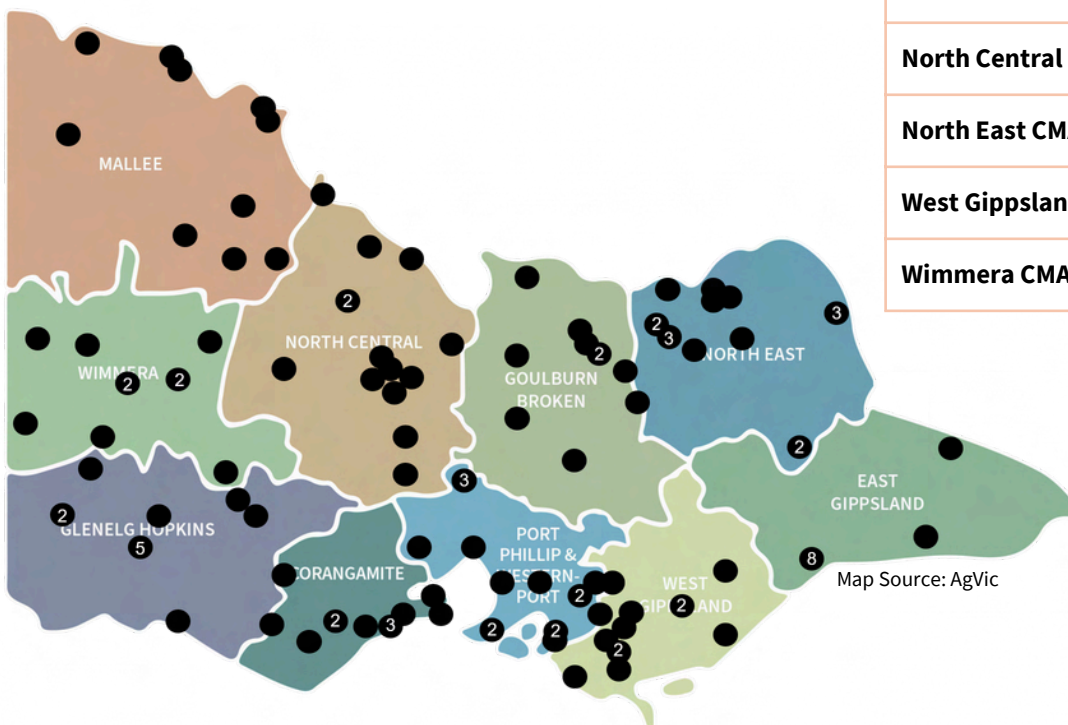
Many events were run in partnership between regions and delivery partners. In total, 143 events were delivered.

Delivery Partner	Completed events
Landcare Victoria	20
AgVic	9
Corangamite CMA	17
East Gippsland CMA	11
Glenelg Hopkins CMA	10
Goulburn Broken CMA	11
Mallee CMA	9
Melbourne Water CMA	20
North Central CMA	14
North East CMA	18
West Gippsland CMA	11
Wimmera CMA	13

**8,498**  
Total audience

**143**  
Total events

## IN-PERSON EVENTS OCCURED ACROSS THE STATE



# Making information meaningful

## WHAT IS CARBON FARMING?

Carbon farming is a broad term for land use practices that help sequester (store) or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Most commonly, these come from sequestering carbon from the atmosphere in plants and soil.

Carbon projects allow those using verified techniques to earn carbon credits representing a tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (or equivalent) which can be bought and sold to fund on farm activities.

To qualify for a carbon farming project, these activities must go beyond your regular day to day activities, follow set methodologies and keep carbon stored for 25 or 100 years (depending on the methodology chosen). The Australian carbon market is managed by the Clean Energy Regulator and trades in ACCUs, but international carbon markets are also available.

## DELIVER TOPICS RELEVANT TO FARMERS

CFOP aimed to bring the best available information to participants and farming communities. Training materials were developed by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water and covered five topics:

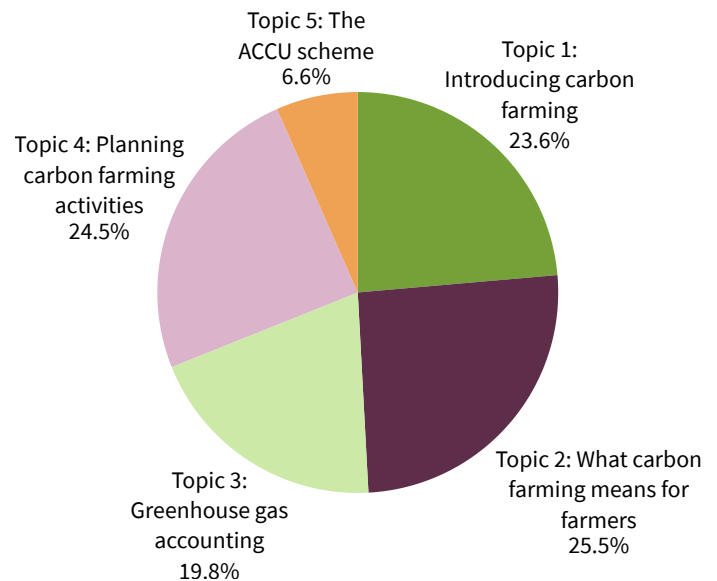
1. Introducing Carbon farming
2. What carbon farming means for farmers
3. Greenhouse gas accounting
4. Planning Carbon farming activities
5. The ACCU scheme

These topics were designed by government experts in the Train the Trainer program. While training materials covered the best available science, most information was focused at a national level.

Delivery partners immediately flagged that for CFOP to be meaningful, delivery needed to present information relevant to farmers, increase productivity, and share locally relevant case studies.

CMAs and event delivery partners went to great lengths to ensure topics were packaged to highlight the relevance of carbon farming and to share local examples. Each event went through a co-design process with local communities and sector groups tailoring each workshop to audience needs. This made each of the 143 events unique, as they were shaped by local information needs, questions and opportunities.

Topics covered during CFOP events. These are not mutually exclusive.



Some of the most popular topics covered were:

- The co-benefits of nature on farm including biodiversity, environmental markets, shelterbelts and environmental plantings
- Productivity and profitability benefits of carbon farming for different sectors
- Building soil carbon for healthy and productive soils
- Supply chain drivers, reporting requirements and scope 3 emissions
- Using carbon calculators to understand on farm emissions

No matter what the topic, the main driver of farmer engagement was ensuring information was relevant to on farm decision making and opportunities. One of the most requested and important tools in carbon farming education were local case studies. Learnings and positive feedback were further enhanced with on farm walkthroughs or demonstrations, especially when learning from those with hands on carbon farming experience.



**“Farmers need confidence in the environment they operate in and the risks they manage as part of their enterprise. When considering a carbon project, they must be assured that the rules will remain stable, payments will be fair, and the rewards will justify the associated risks. Information and financial incentives for participation must be compelling and clearly communicated to encourage engagement. If incentives were increased, messaging was more positive, and sovereign risk was reduced, farmers may be more inclined to explore these opportunities.”**

CMA feedback

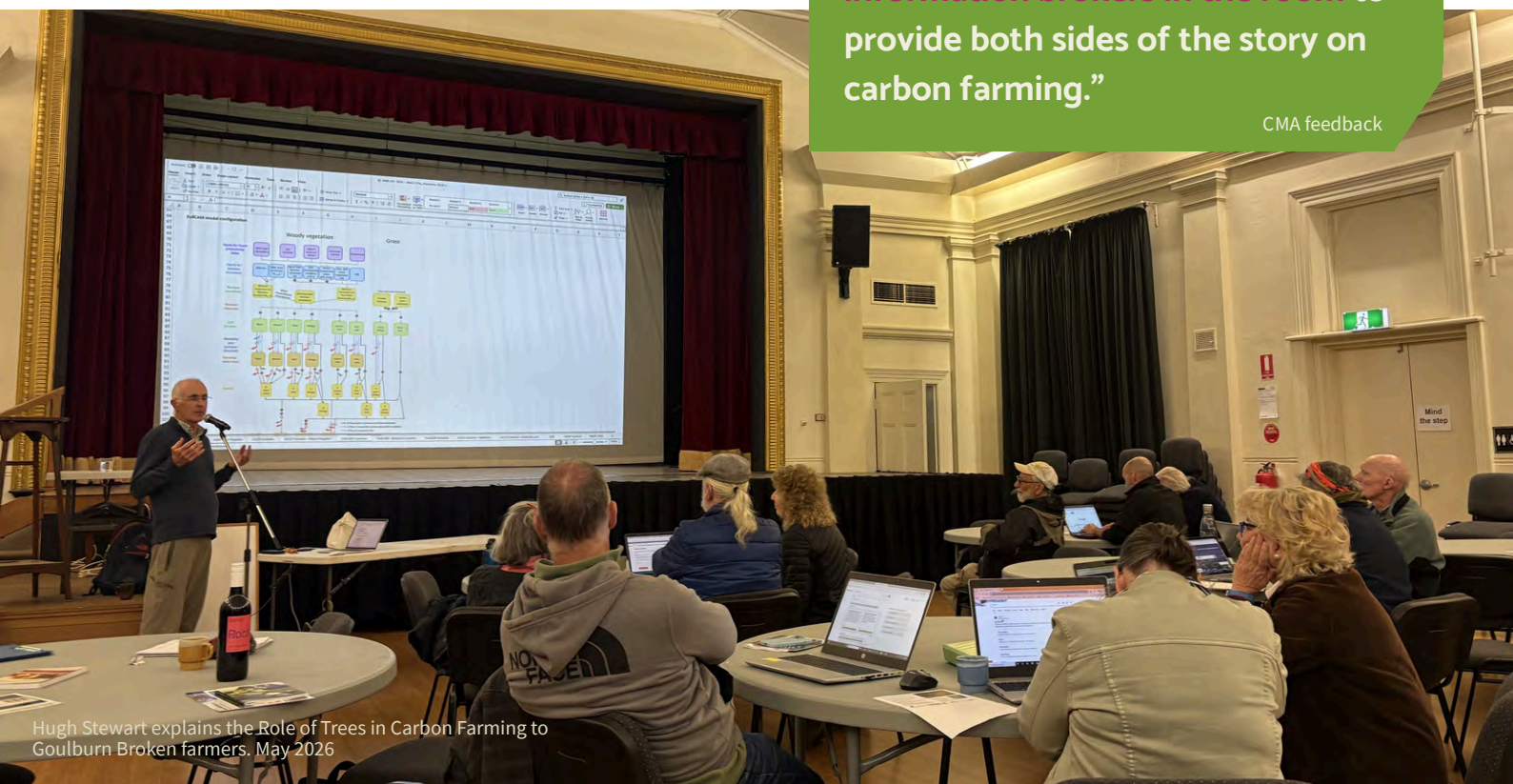
## LEARNING FROM FARMERS FOR FARMERS

One of the most important factors in helping farmers learn was making sure information came from someone they trust. A sentiment repeated through delivery was ‘farmers trust farmers.’ Experts with a background in both science and agriculture like Dr. Cassie Scheffe and Cam Nicholson were most often used as workshop presenters and were incredibly well received. Audiences reported an average satisfaction of 87%.

Many CMAs also commented that peer-to-peer learning models were used effectively. One remarked, “we are observing growing interest in peer-to-peer learning models, where producers are more comfortable hearing from fellow farmers than external experts”.

**“It is critical to get respected, honest information brokers in the room to provide both sides of the story on carbon farming.”**

CMA feedback

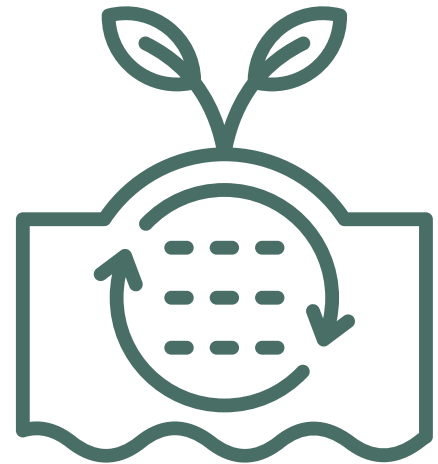


## LINKING SOIL CARBON AND PRODUCTIVE SOILS

The practical benefits of understanding carbon sequestration in farming systems made sense when demonstrated on farm. Soil carbon is a key component of healthy soils and nutrient breakdown. Events where soil pits were dug allowed farmers to see and feel the content they learned about. Even without on farm learning opportunities, audiences across the state were receptive to learn more about their soils.

Dr. Cassie Scheffe was the most commonly used expert in the delivery of CFOP, running soil carbon workshops across the state. These workshops explored how factors like soil type, climate and management practices can speed up or slow nutrient cycling. Understanding this process allowed farmers to learn how to make nutrients available to plants and build soil carbon.

Understanding the process of organic matter breaking down to carbon can improve physical, biological and chemical functions in soils.



**“Make sure the message is accurate and knowledgeable, or farmers will not partake in further discussions.”**

CMA feedback

### CASE STUDY: UPPER BARWON RESILIENT FARMING COURSE

The Corangamite CMA and Upper Barwon Landcare Network brought together experts, farmers and landcarers to develop the ‘Resilient Farming Course’, with the Carbon farming Outreach Program supporting the pilot.

Co-designed with farmers, landcarers and experts, the ROOTSS Diagnostic Framework helps farmers working together to understand and address constraints, to make more informed decisions on their farms.

Expanding on this successful pilot delivered during CFOP, in 2026 the Upper Barwon Landcare Network is expanding delivery to farmers in the Upper Barwon, Central Otway, Warrnambool and Heytesbury landcare regions.

R - Natural Resources

O - Organisms

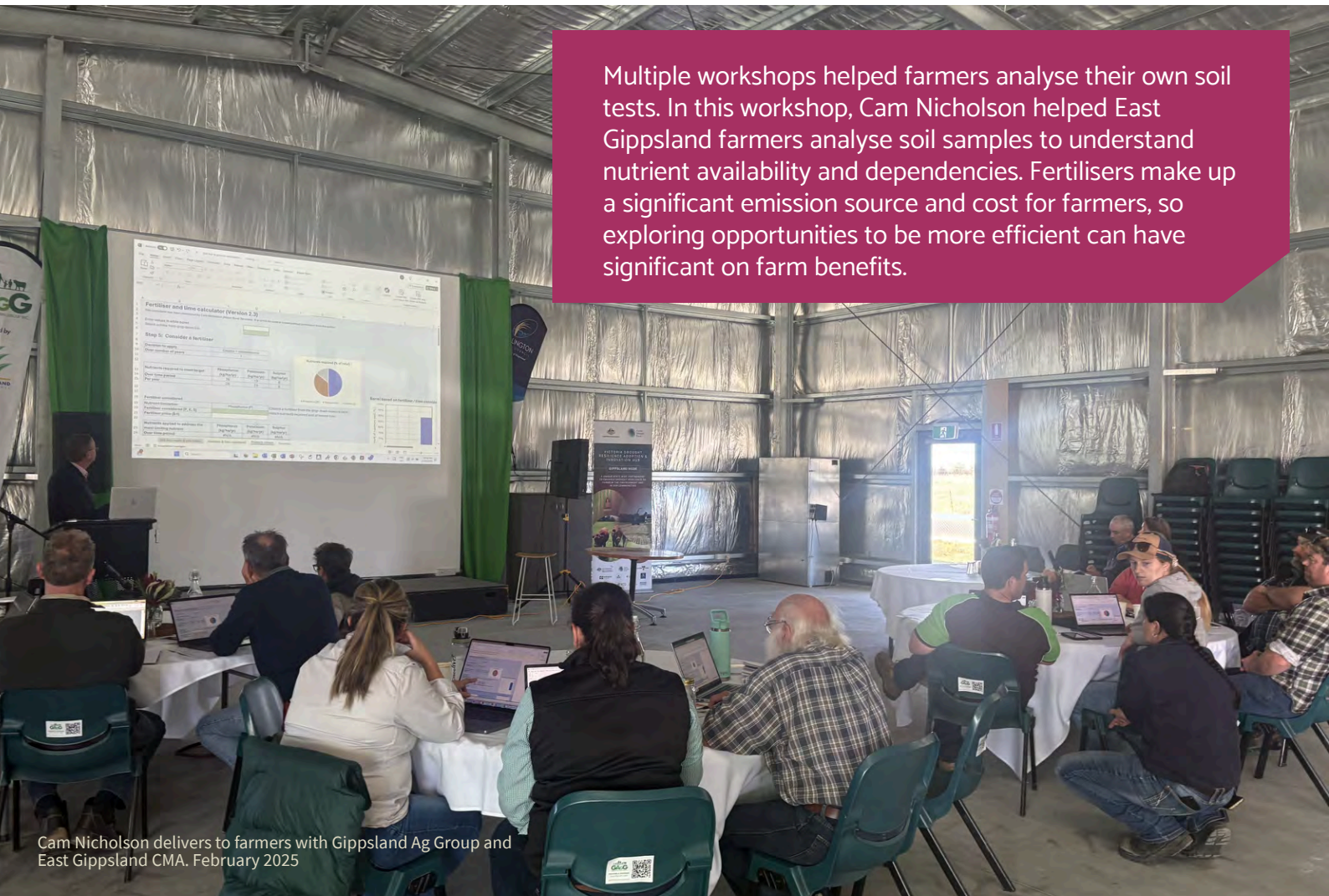
O - Operations

T - Thinking

S- Soil Structure

S- Synergy





Multiple workshops helped farmers analyse their own soil tests. In this workshop, Cam Nicholson helped East Gippsland farmers analyse soil samples to understand nutrient availability and dependencies. Fertilisers make up a significant emission source and cost for farmers, so exploring opportunities to be more efficient can have significant on farm benefits.

Cam Nicholson delivers to farmers with Gippsland Ag Group and East Gippsland CMA, February 2025

## NATURE ON FARMS

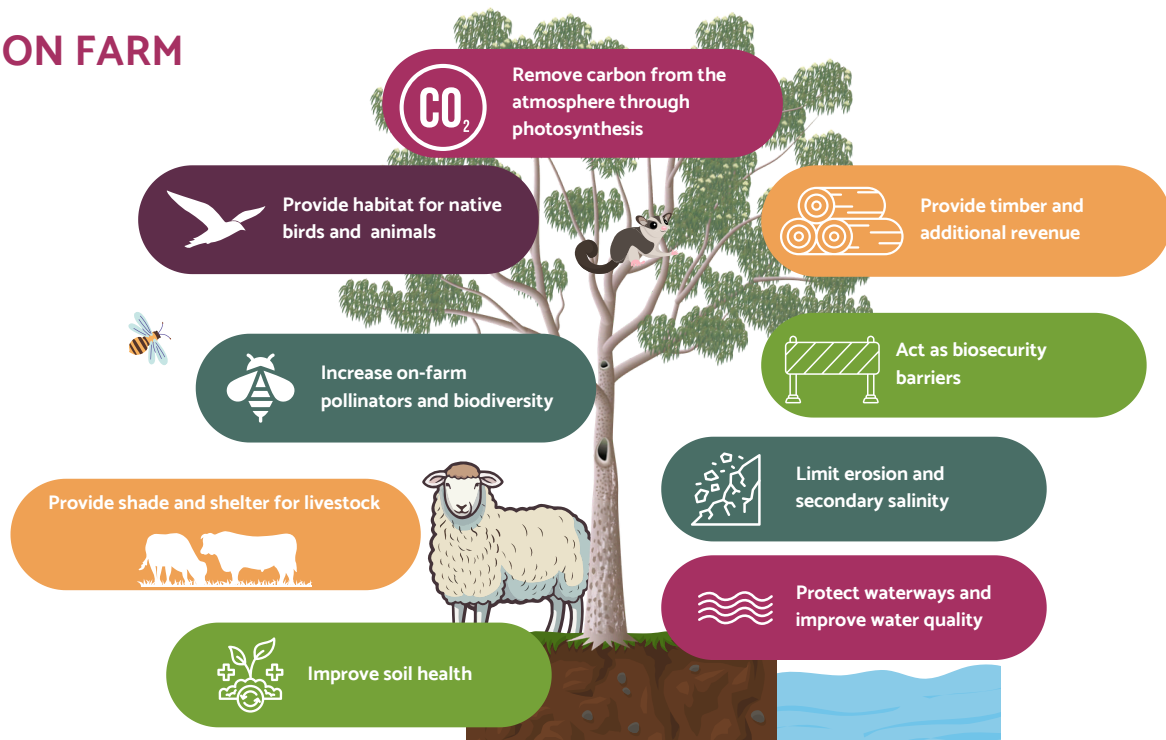
The many co-benefits of trees on farms allowed this to be one of the most well received carbon farming topics. Trees naturally sequester carbon while providing habitat and a range of other benefits. Shelterbelts can increase on farm productivity, animal health and provide habitat.

Agroforestry allows farmers to grow trees for timber and explore additional income sources while still achieving these co-benefits (when integrated into environmental plantings). Many attendees and landcare groups learned about the benefits of trees on farms and went on to access the Victorian Government's Trees on Farms grant program, supporting agroforestry across the state.



Planting for bushfire resilience, creating habitat corridors and restoring waterways were also common topics. In particular, landscape rehydration, teal carbon and dam restoration became topics of interest later in the program, as farmers looked at solutions that could also improve drought resilience in response to ongoing dry conditions.

## TREES ON FARM



## CASE STUDY: YAN YAN GURT WEST FARM WALK

Wimmera CMA and Corangamite CMA ran a bus tour, bringing attendees from across the state to Yan Yan Gurt West Farm. Some attendees came from near the South Australian border. Andrew Stewart took a group of around 20 through the property, to look at how plantings have been integrated into the working farm.

This 230-ha property operated by the Stewart family supports 1,300 breeding ewes who produce 1,600 to 1,800 lambs annually. The family began planting trees on their property to deal with salinity. Now 55,000 trees and shrubs have been planted across 42 ha, including 22 ha of agroforestry and 20 ha of biodiverse plantings.

Almost 20% of their property is under tree for a range of different functions. Different agroforestry plantations are scattered along creeks and shelterbelts. Oaks have recently been planted near the house as part of a fire management strategy. Banksias and native flowers offer an additional income stream while shelterbelts provide shelter and shade for sheep.

Attendees also learned about the farm's emissions profile from Dr Hugh Stewart, who has photographed more than 80 bird species on the property. As active members of the Otways Agroforestry Network, the Stewart family regularly run events on their property.

**“Focusing on industry best management practices that improve your productivity, sustainability and efficiency whilst also contributing to lowering your emissions continues to be a good way to engage farmers.”**

Attendee feedback

Andrew Stewart speaks to farmers from across the state. October 2025

87%

of attendees would recommend CFOP events to others



Andrew Stewart discusses planting for fire breaks.

**Offsetting your emissions** means Carbon stored on your farm that can be sold through carbon markets to offset emissions from other sectors. In Australia, this is most commonly in the form of ACCUs.

**Insetting your emissions** means carbon sequestered on your farm that can be used to offset your emissions in your own supply chain.

## FARMERS WANT TO BE PROFITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE

The most important driver for farmer participation was trust in the information presented. Through program delivery, the Australian Government released the Emissions Reporting Framework (2025). This created misinformation and uncertainty around supply chain requirements. While most Victorian farmers don't yet qualify for mandatory emissions reporting, this drove many farmers to attend carbon farming workshops covering calculating on farm emissions, supply chain opportunities and productivity.

Looking at on farm efficiencies and productivity gains helped farmers understand opportunities from carbon farming and how they could remain profitable into the future through insetting.

Programs like the Greenham Beef Sustainability Standard (2026) provided examples of tangible benefits and premiums available to Victorian producers of low emissions beef.

The release of the Agricultural Innovation Australia (AIA) Environmental Accounting Platform (2024) allowed farmers to more easily consider their on farm emissions and access a free, understandable carbon calculator. Overall, farmers were sceptical of offset schemes, and few were interested in generating ACCUs. However, feedback highlighted that once farmers had calculated their on farm emissions, many saw insetting as a way to potentially gain access to markets and premiums while ensuring profitability into the future.

# How did participants respond?

On average, participants self-reported an average increase of 25% in their knowledge of carbon farming after attending an event. Attendees attributed this to understandable experts, accessible language, case studies that demonstrated decision making and locally relevant information.

## 25%

PARTICIPANT  
INCREASE IN CARBON  
FARMING KNOWLEDGE

## 50%

OF ATTENDEES  
REPORTED PLANS TO  
TAKE CARBON  
FARMING ACTIONS.



Half of attendees reported plans to take action after attending events.

Most of these actions include calculating and reducing on farm emissions, as well as planting trees for a variety of motivations. Many of the actions categorised as 'other' involved restoring environments for biodiversity with carbon sequestration an added bonus. Even with low interest in starting a carbon project or earning carbon credits, the planned reported actions will continue to provide co-benefits to farmers, habitat for native species and sequester carbon from our atmosphere after program conclusion.



Cam Nicholson explains the Ins and Outs of farm emissions for livestock with Goulburn Broken CMA, November 2024

# The impact of landcare

## LANDCARE VICTORIA DELIVERED 20 EVENTS

Landcare Victoria ran nine webinars exploring carbon farming and what it means for farmers and landcarers. Feedback highlighted the importance of sharable information after the program, so that farmers can return to it “when they were ready for carbon farming”, as one participant noted. Find these webinars along with other resources developed through the program on the Landcare Victoria website.

**“Our events with landcare groups focus on on-farm demonstrations and peer-to-peer learning, fostering strong local ownership of carbon farming practices.”**

CMA feedback

**64 events were run with landcare groups, with 2,000+ attendees.**

**These events:**

**97%** Average satisfaction  
*Compared to 81% for events without landcare*

**85%** Left feeling they could make more informed decisions  
*Compared to 54% for events without landcare*

**70%** Reported plans to take carbon farming action  
*Compared to 40% for events without landcare*



## LANDCARE'S COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

Through program delivery, some landcare professionals reported that they did not have the knowledge or confidence to address misinformation around low emission farming in communities, and expressed overwhelming enthusiasm for tailored training and resources developed for landcare audiences.

Landcare Victoria formed a Community of Practice (CoP) educating landcare professional through five CoP sessions and CMA based professional development sessions. Landcare groups and facilitators are trusted by their communities, so upskilling these facilitators will allow communities to continue working with experts that understand

carbon farming and their local environments.

The facilitators who joined the CoP reported high satisfaction and learnings. 71% shared plans to take further actions in their communities. Members of the CoP hosted carbon farming events in the Mallee with Birchip Cropping Group and online with Kiewa Catchment Landcare Groups, AIA and North East CMA.

These professionals act to advise their local communities and landcare groups. By increasing their confidence and knowledge of carbon farming activities CFOP learnings will continue to be shared in communities into the future.

**The COP reassured that we do have a basic understanding of carbon farming and we all feel much more confident to discuss carbon farming with interested parties.”**

Feedback from CoP member

# Overcoming misinformation

Distrust of government, competing on farm priorities and misinformation will continue to be barriers to farmers engaging in carbon farming. While many participants were resistant to activities they saw as further “government red tape”, messaging emphasising autonomy and on farm benefits engaged skeptical audiences. There are still few consistent opportunities available for farmers to access price premiums for low emissions products. Until markets mature and offer reliable premiums, exploring on farm sustainability is a way to inspire actions with tangible benefits. This is particularly effective when paired with information on how emission intensity compares to others, as many Victorian farmers measure up well compared to their international counterparts.

Extreme weather events disrupted program delivery as farmers needed to respond to on farm priorities. Our delivery fell during one of the state’s most severe droughts and saw large areas of the state affected by bushfire.

## WORK WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Multiple CMAs echoed that the success of delivery was because of coordination with local community groups. Without consultation, these programs can damage trust and carbon farming uptake. Bottom-up community consultation allowed for them to meet the information needs and drive engagement. One CMA remarked:



**“Improved collaboration between government agencies and their extensions is essential to ensure a clear understanding of community needs and alignment with government objectives. Currently, a lack of coordination has created a disconnect, fostering distrust and ultimately impacting the effective delivery of projects.”**

CMA feedback

As farmers face increasing pressure from climate change, on farm management and adaptation will continue to take attention away from less pressing priorities like carbon farming. Events exploring bushfire resilience and dam restoration allowed farmers to learn about topics relevant to both carbon farming and on farm adaptation.

*“There is also a persistent disconnect between government program design and community needs. Too often, carbon-related initiatives are developed from the top down, shaped by policy priorities rather than by the lived experience of dryland farmers in regions like north central Victoria. This results in methods and expectations that simply don’t align with local rainfall patterns, soil constraints, or the economic pressures farmers face.*

*When programs fail to reflect these realities, they not only struggle to gain traction but also reinforce the perception that government does not fully understand or value the knowledge held within farming communities.”*

## WORK WITH FARMERS

Unfortunately, carbon farming is a topic that is poorly received by farmers because of perceived irrelevance, competing on farm priorities and distrust. This distrust has been exacerbated by previous government programs ending without ongoing support for those that were engaged and without learnings being carried through.

Statewide support and coordination were remarked on by multiple CMAs as being key to CFOP delivery. Sharing between partners allowed others to learn from what has worked with audiences in other parts of the state. In addressing information needs, multiple CMAs remarked on the importance of partnering with local communities and landcare groups.

As summarised by one CMA:

*“From a CMA perspective, one of the most significant challenges is the level of caution and fatigue among farmers toward government-led programs. Many producers have experienced initiatives that arrive with enthusiasm but disappear just as quickly when funding cycles end, leaving farmers feeling unsupported and, at times, worse off for having participated. This history has created a deep scepticism toward new schemes, particularly those linked to carbon or environmental markets, which are often perceived as unstable, short-lived, or designed without a clear understanding of local realities.”*

## THE CLIMATE IS CHANGING

Climate extremes will continue to take farmer focus. Drought and bushfires disrupted planned events across the state. One CMA commented that responding to climate extremes would take priority for farmers:

*“Feedback is still strongly indicating that as the demand from markets, governments etc. for emissions recording and figures continues to increase, farmers will require additional support.*

*Although not currently front of mind for the region’s farms in face of drought, there is an intention to investigate the topic further or implement practices.*

*Overall, it was a good project with great intent. Timing was a challenge with dry seasons; however, we were able to overcome this in terms of meeting our delivery targets. Without the influence of drought on farmer workload and mental capacity I believe we would have engaged many more farmers and been able to take them on a more thorough learning journey.”*



Andrew and Hugh Stewart explain tree growth. October 2025

# Conclusion

The CFOP has demonstrated the power of co-design in delivering information to farmers and landcarers. Landcarers understand their local community's information needs which has allowed Landcare Victoria and CMAs across the state to find experts and case studies to highlight the relevance of carbon farming to farmers.

This program also provided an opportunity to offer training for landcare professionals and audiences across the state. Overall, program targets and milestones have been exceeded. On average, half of audience reported plans to take further action and the majority of audiences left feeling more informed.

Many attendees reported an appetite for further learning opportunities on sustainable agriculture and environmental markets. This demonstrates the ability of Landcare Victoria and the CMAs to engage rural audiences that are burnt out or distrustful of government and outsiders.

One CMA summarised the needs of farmers for future projects about carbon farming:

- *Clear, practical, and jargon-free information*
- *Guidance that directly relates to on farm decision making*
- *Trusted, independent presenters that can relate to farmers*
- *Integration of carbon and emissions topics with soil health, productivity, and profitability outcomes*

**“For carbon farming to be genuinely viable in this region, programs must be co-designed from the ground up, built around the insights, constraints, and priorities of the people who manage the land every day. Farmers need long-term certainty, practical support, and methods that are realistic in a dryland context, not schemes that shift with political cycles. Rebuilding trust will require consistency, transparency, and a commitment to designing programs that work with communities rather than being delivered to them.”**

CMA feedback



Attendees for Wimmera CMA's Chicks in the Sticks, October 2024

## REFERENCES

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# Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>ACCU (Australian Carbon Credit Unit)</b>	ACCUs are the Australian carbon credits issued to represent one tonne of carbon dioxide (or its equivalent in other greenhouse gasses) sequestered from the atmosphere, stored for 25+ years and verified by audits. These can't be generated from business as usual, and credits must be produced using methods set by the Clean Energy Regulator.
<b>Adaptation</b>	Adaptation involves planning or taking actions to prevent vulnerability to climate change and its impacts. This could include choosing more heat or drought tolerant crop varieties or adding shelterbelts to protect stock from the more intense storms expected as the climate changes.
<b>Anthropogenic (or anthropogenic climate change)</b>	Anthropogenic means caused by humans. Anthropogenic climate change refers to the current global warming caused by increasing greenhouse gas emissions, primarily from the burning of fossil fuels.
<b>Biodiversity market</b>	Similar to a carbon market, biodiversity markets incentivise projects that protect biodiversity. Australia has launched the world's first biodiversity market - the Nature Repair Market scheme which generates biodiversity certificates.
<b>Carbon calculators</b>	Tools used to calculate on farm emissions. These can include GAF tools and the AIA calculator.
<b>Carbon farming</b>	<p>Carbon farming describes agricultural and land management activities that help mitigate climate change by reducing, minimising or avoiding greenhouse gases. Most commonly, these come from sequestering, or storing, carbon from the atmosphere in plants and soil.</p> <p>To qualify for a carbon farming project, these activities must go beyond your regular day to day activities and follow set methodologies. The Australian carbon market is managed by the Clean Energy Regulator and trades in ACCUs but international carbon markets are also available.</p>
<b>Carbon market</b>	Carbon markets are platforms that allow for the trading of carbon units (generally one tonne of CO <sub>2</sub> or equivalent per credit) at a national and international scale. The Australian carbon market is managed by the Clean Energy Regulator and trades in ACCUs but international carbon markets are also available.
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide)</b>	<p>Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the most common greenhouse gas found in the atmosphere. Through anthropogenic emissions, the planet's CO<sub>2</sub> levels have increased by 50% in the last 150 years. This has thrown off our naturally occurring carbon cycle and drives anthropogenic climate change.</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> is measured in parts per million (ppm) when in the atmosphere, but individual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are often measured in tonnes.</p>
<b>Co-benefits</b>	<p>Co-benefits are the indirect benefits from an activity. These may not be directly economic.</p> <p>For example, if you planted trees on your farm for an agroforestry project, co-benefits could include increased productivity, decreased livestock mortality, shade and shelter, increased pollinators and pest control.</p>
<b>Emissions intensity</b>	Emissions intensity refers to the tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> (or equivalent) that it takes to produce a kilogram or tonne of different agricultural products. Because larger farms have larger emissions, emissions intensity helps suppliers compare products from large and small farms and chose the lower emission products.

Term	Definition
<b>Environmental markets</b>	Positive environmental services or goods are delivered in exchange for money, allowing investment in nature. Examples include the Nature Repair Market and carbon markets.
<b>Greenhouse gas</b>	Greenhouse gasses are gasses in the atmosphere that trap heat, leading to the greenhouse effect that warms the planet. Through human emissions, there are now more greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere than at any other point in human history causing climate change.
<b>Inset</b>	Carbon sequestered on your farm that can be used to offset your emissions in your own supply chain.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Reducing or avoiding emissions to limit future climate change. While adaptation tries to adjust to potential climate change, mitigation tries to avoid future warming and its negative impacts entirely.
<b>Nature Repair Market</b>	The world's first biodiversity market, run by the Clean Energy Regulator (CER). Projects under the Nature Repair Market encourage land management practices that improve biodiversity. Projects must be in line with methodologies set by the CER to generate biodiversity certificates that can then be sold on a voluntary market to investors.
<b>Offset</b>	Carbon stored on your farm that can be sold through carbon markets to offset other emissions. In Australia, this is most commonly in the form of ACCUs. For example, Qantas may buy carbon credits generated by planting trees on farms to offset their emissions.
<b>Safeguard Mechanism</b>	The Safeguard Mechanism requires Australia's highest greenhouse gas emitting facilities to reduce their emissions in line with Australia's emission reduction targets of 43% below 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050. If companies exceed their target emissions, the government purchases ACCUs on their behalf to incentivise emission reductions.
<b>Scope</b>	Scope determines your emissions source. Scope 1 is from your own operations directly (such as methane from livestock), scope 2 is off site emissions that support your operations (like power) and scope 3 is emissions from the products you bring to your farm (like fertiliser production).
<b>Sequester</b>	Capturing CO <sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and storing this carbon so it can't be released back into the atmosphere.

Find a full Glossary of Carbon Farming Terms on our website



Landcare  
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