

THE LAND RESTORATION FUND

METHODOLOGY

Find a carbon farming method that's right for your business

Carbon farming opportunities differ from region to region. Deciding on what method to use will depend on where you are and your business.

Land Sector Methods

Carbon farming methods fall into three broad groups:



AGRICULTURE



VEGETATION



FIRE

There are 16 different carbon farming methods to choose from. This document outlines what methods are likely to work for different business operations and regions, and can be used to guide your thinking on project design in discussion with professional advisers.



Queensland
Government



AGRICULTURE



Agriculture methods involve avoiding methane emissions from livestock or storing carbon in soils.

Carbon farming method	Potential opportunity and eligibility	Activities
BEEF HERD METHOD		
<p>Crediting is based on emissions reductions achieved through efficiency gains, where emissions are reduced while beef production is maintained or increased.</p>	<p>Suitable for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazier with a large herd <p>Eligibility requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herd feed is principally grazing or forage • Continuity of management over time • Animals must be able to be identified • Positive liveweight gain for three years of the seven preceding the project • At least one practice that can be reasonably expected to reduce emissions is undertaken in each year of the crediting period 	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing higher quality pasture • Providing a feed supplement all year round • Improving weaning percentage by culling unproductive cows • Installing fences to control herd movements and improve joining practices • Expanding watering points to allow cattle to graze more widely and make better use of available pasture
	<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Opportunity for graziers in western and northern regions</p>	
	<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires large herd size • High monitoring requirements 	

Carbon farming method	Potential opportunity and eligibility	Activities				
SOIL CARBON – SEQUESTERING CARBON IN SOIL IN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS (MEASURED METHOD)						
Generating credits by undertaking activities that increase the amount of carbon in agricultural soil. 25 year crediting period.	<p>Suitable for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A grazier• Broadacre farmer• Small crops and horticulture• Land previously farmed (but not forested) <p>Location factors indicating potential for increasing soil carbon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High clay content, soil fertility, and porosity• High annual average rainfall (>600mm)• Consistent rainfall with average conditions• Moderate temperatures• Management history includes low inputs of biomass or large removals of biomass• Tillage history with high amount of soil disturbance <p>Factors that reduce likelihood of a successful project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low clay content, soil fertility, and porosity• Low rainfall (<600 mm)• High risk of flood, drought, frost or extremes of heat/cold <table><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr><tr><td>Increased opportunities for agricultural sector</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Costs of soil carbon measurement• Uncertainty• Long baseline period• Limited areas of opportunity</td></tr></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	Increased opportunities for agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Costs of soil carbon measurement• Uncertainty• Long baseline period• Limited areas of opportunity	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing the amount of biomass incorporated into the soil• Reducing the amount of organic matter released from soils eg by reducing soil disturbance• Applying lime to remediate acid soils• Undertaking new irrigation• Converting from intensive tillage practice to reduced or no tillage practices <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destocking• Addition of coal or coal-based products
Opportunities	Challenges					
Increased opportunities for agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Costs of soil carbon measurement• Uncertainty• Long baseline period• Limited areas of opportunity					
ESTIMATING SOIL CARBON USING DEFAULT VALUES (MODELLED METHOD)						
Generating credits by increasing the amount of carbon added to soil or decreasing the amount of carbon biomass removed from the soil. 25 year crediting period.	<p>Suitable for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operating farms• Farmers able to implement one or more of the project management activities outlined under ‘Likely activities’• Farmers with sufficient resources to prepare a strategy for each management activity <p>Requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 25 or 100 year permanence period <table><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr><tr><td>Potentially greater returns than other methods</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potentially high cost• Potentially long gap between project commencement and when credits can be issued</td></tr></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	Potentially greater returns than other methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potentially high cost• Potentially long gap between project commencement and when credits can be issued	<p>Projects must include at least one of three types of project management activities:</p> <p>1. Sustainable intensification: New ways of productive land management are started with the aim of increasing soil carbon content</p> <p>2. Stubble retention: Crop residue that was previously removed by baling or burning is retained in the field</p> <p>3. Conversion to pasture: cropped land is changed to permanent pasture</p>
Opportunities	Challenges					
Potentially greater returns than other methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potentially high cost• Potentially long gap between project commencement and when credits can be issued					
FERTILISER USE EFFICIENCY IN IRRIGATED COTTON						
Generating credits by reducing emissions due to improving efficiency of synthetic fertiliser use in irrigated cotton. 7 year crediting period.	<p>Suitable for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cotton farmers <table><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr><tr><td>Economic co-benefits</td><td>Suitable only for cotton farmers</td></tr></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	Economic co-benefits	Suitable only for cotton farmers	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing the rate, timing or method of applying synthetic fertiliser
Opportunities	Challenges					
Economic co-benefits	Suitable only for cotton farmers					

Carbon farming method	Potential opportunity and eligibility		Activities
REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN MILKING COWS THROUGH FEEDING DIETARY ADDITIVES			
Generating credits by reducing methane and nitrous oxide from milking cows by feeding them a dietary supplement. 7 year crediting period.	Suitable for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Dairy farmers		Activities: This project involves feeding eligible supplements to milking cows. Eligible additives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Canola mealCold-pressed canola mealBrewers grainHominy mealDried distillers grain The fat concentration in the additives must not exceed 70 grams per kilogram of dry matter intake in any season
	Opportunities	Challenges	
	Relatively simple method	Only for dairy farmers	
REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN BEEF CATTLE THROUGH FEEDING NITRATE CONTAINING SUPPLEMENTS			
Reducing methane emissions by replacing urea lick blocks with nitrate lick blocks for pasture-fed cattle. 7 year crediting period.	Suitable for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">GraziersHerd must have been fed urea at least once in the 5 years prior to application for registration Cannot be used for feedlot operations.		Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Changing lick block typeEnsuring lick blocks meet the mineral and nitrogen composition outlined in the method Specific monitoring requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of animalsAverage live weightNitrate lick block consumptionConsumption of non-protein nitrogen that is not nitrogen
	Opportunities	Challenges	
	Economic co-benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Credit generation likely to be lower than other methodsRequires close management to avoid toxicity from overfeeding of nitrates and urea	



VEGETATION



Vegetation projects store carbon by growing new forests or protecting existing vegetation.

Carbon farming method	Potential opportunity and eligibility	Activities				
HUMAN-INDUCED REGENERATION OF A PERMANENT-EVEN-AGED NATIVE FOREST (THE HIR METHOD)						
<p>Generating credits by changing land management practices to facilitate native forest regeneration.</p> <p>This is a widely use method in Queensland.</p> <p>25 year crediting period.</p> <p>Credits issued on submission of project reports.</p>	<p>Eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Native forest growth and regrowth suppressed in the last 10 years• No forest cover (20% crown cover of trees at least 2 metres in height) over the project area• Project area has the potential to attain forest cover• If project is on conservation land, weed or feral animal control is undertaken and management goes above and beyond what would occur under standard practice• Cannot occur on land that was cleared unlawfully <p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A permanence period (25 or 100 years)• Needs to account for disturbances e.g. fire <table><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Area can be grazed provided that there is no material impact on carbon stocks• Can occur on conservation land• Comparatively simple• Low cost</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long term decision• 2020 FullCAM update may limit opportunities in western regions of Queensland while increasing opportunities in eastern and coastal regions</td></tr></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Area can be grazed provided that there is no material impact on carbon stocks• Can occur on conservation land• Comparatively simple• Low cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long term decision• 2020 FullCAM update may limit opportunities in western regions of Queensland while increasing opportunities in eastern and coastal regions	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Excluding livestock• Promoting natural regrowth• Managing weeds and feral animals• Implementing a plan to permanently end mechanical or chemical destruction or suppression of regrowth <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannot use direct seeding or tree planting• Cannot harvest regrowth (except in limited circumstances e.g. hazard reduction)• A permanence period of 25 years only on pastoral leasehold land
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Carbon farming method	Potential opportunity and eligibility	Activities				
AVOIDED CLEARING OF NATIVE REGROWTH						
Generating credits by avoiding release of (loss of) emissions due to clearing. 25 year crediting period. Credits issued on submission of project reports.	Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Land has a history of at least two previous clearing events and was used for cropping or grazing afterwardsRight to clear the land again without restrictionLand has native forest cover (20% crown cover with trees at least 2 metres tall)Ability to provide evidence of intention to clear the land again Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">25 or 100 year permanence periodMonitor for forest health and check for disturbances e.g. disease and fireRegular reporting (at least once every five years)	Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Active management of the native forest i.e. managing for fire, weeds, and feral animals Evidence of previous clearing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Must provide evidence from the calendar year when a clearing event occurred or at some point in a 3 year period (maximum)Other evidence can include: remote sensing imagery, clearing permit/s, farm management records, tax invoices, published vegetation mapping or derived vegetation cover data				
	<table><thead><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Compatible with Queensland's regulatory frameworkLow costUp to 10% of fallen timber can be removed for personal useSome thinning permitted for the purposes of promoting biodiversity or enhancing carbon stock, provided felled biomass is not removed</td><td>Applicants are required to provide evidence of two past clearing events and intention to clear land again</td></tr></tbody></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Compatible with Queensland's regulatory frameworkLow costUp to 10% of fallen timber can be removed for personal useSome thinning permitted for the purposes of promoting biodiversity or enhancing carbon stock, provided felled biomass is not removed	Applicants are required to provide evidence of two past clearing events and intention to clear land again	
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AVOIDED DEFORESTATION						
Generating credits by avoiding release of (loss of) emissions through clearing native vegetation, where a government consent to do so has been issued prior to 2010. Credits are issued annually in equal amounts over a 15 year crediting period.	Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Land manager with native forest with government consent to clear the landConsent to clear is issued before 1 July 2010 to clear forest for the purpose of converting land to crop or grassland in perpetuityMust provide evidence of clearing consent issued by a government authorityThe land has forest cover (minimum 20% crown cover of trees at least 2 metres tall) Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">If carbon stocks are lost, e.g. through bushfire, land managers are to take reasonable actions to re-establish carbon stores. Crediting is suspended until carbon stocks have recovered	Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Primary activity is to manage an existing forest to achieve a mix of native trees, shrubs and understorey species consistent with the local bioregion under the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">No commercial harvesting				
	<table><thead><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">15 year crediting periodAnnualised creditingLow costUp to 5% of wood can be removed from the project for personal use or fencingSome thinning permitted for the purposes of promoting biodiversity or enhancing carbon stock, provided felled biomass is not removed</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Very limited opportunities in QueenslandApplicants must provide evidence of consent to clear</td></tr></tbody></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">15 year crediting periodAnnualised creditingLow costUp to 5% of wood can be removed from the project for personal use or fencingSome thinning permitted for the purposes of promoting biodiversity or enhancing carbon stock, provided felled biomass is not removed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Very limited opportunities in QueenslandApplicants must provide evidence of consent to clear	
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REFORESTATION BY ENVIRONMENTAL OR MALLEE PLANTINGS (FULLCAM)						
<p>Generating credits through permanent plantings of native trees or mallees to establish forest cover.</p> <p>25 year crediting period.</p> <p>Credits issued in line with reporting schedule.</p>	<p>Eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Mixed tree plantings involve tree of mallee species native to the local areaLand clear of forest cover:<ul style="list-style-type: none">for 7 years if lawfully cleared by current land manager ORfor at least 5 years prior to project starting (forest cover is 20% crown cover with trees at least 2 metres tall) if land was cleared by previous management <p>Requirements / considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Permanence period of 25 or 100 yearsMallee species only to be planted in areas with less than 600 mm rainfallPlantings must have potential to reach forest coverTrees cannot be harvested except in limited circumstances e.g. personal use, thinning for the purposes of enhancing biodiversity or carbon stocks, or hazard reduction <table><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Extensive opportunities in Queensland particularly in regionsCan be undertaken on land where a declared weed species has been clearedCan be used for establishing shelter belts</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Can be high cost</td></tr></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Extensive opportunities in Queensland particularly in regionsCan be undertaken on land where a declared weed species has been clearedCan be used for establishing shelter belts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can be high cost	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Mixed species tree plantingsConsistent management <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Projects cannot be undertaken on land that was unlawfully clearedCannot be a monocultureCannot be undertaken on land with woody biomass or where an invasive native scrub species needs to be cleared except if the woody biomass or where an invasive weed species or the clearing has been authorised by lawA permanence period of 25 years on pastoral leasehold land
Opportunities	Challenges					
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NATIVE FOREST FROM MANAGED REGROWTH						
<p>Generating credits by changing land management practices to regrow native forest on land where vegetation has been removed for grazing or cropping.</p> <p>25 year crediting period.</p> <p>Credits issued on submission of project reports.</p>	<p>Eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">At least one comprehensive vegetation clearing for grazing or cropping purposes (evidence required)No forest cover in the 10 years before starting the project (forest cover means 20% crown cover of trees 2 metres or more tall)Regrowth has potential to reach forest coverRegrowth is not the result of direct seeding or tree planting25 year permanence period on pastoral leasehold land <p>Requirements / considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Permanence period of 25 or 100 yearsRegrowth can be cleared for hazard reduction purposes in specific circumstancesThinning can be undertaken but biomass must remain within the carbon estimation areaRegulator may request evidence that grazing is not negatively affecting carbon stocks in the project area <table><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Grazing permitted on project site providing it does not prevent the vegetation reaching or maintaining forest coverUp to 10% of fallen timber can be removed for personal use (personal use means not for sale or other commercial use of the timber)</td><td>2020 FullCAM update may limit opportunities in western regions of Queensland while increasing opportunities in eastern and coastal regions</td></tr></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grazing permitted on project site providing it does not prevent the vegetation reaching or maintaining forest coverUp to 10% of fallen timber can be removed for personal use (personal use means not for sale or other commercial use of the timber)	2020 FullCAM update may limit opportunities in western regions of Queensland while increasing opportunities in eastern and coastal regions	<p>Must involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Promoting native forest regrowth by ceasing to clear vegetation <p>May involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Excluding livestockChanging timing and extent of grazing on the project areaManaging weeds and feral animals <p>Cannot involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use of lime or fertiliser
Opportunities	Challenges					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grazing permitted on project site providing it does not prevent the vegetation reaching or maintaining forest coverUp to 10% of fallen timber can be removed for personal use (personal use means not for sale or other commercial use of the timber)	2020 FullCAM update may limit opportunities in western regions of Queensland while increasing opportunities in eastern and coastal regions					

Carbon farming method	Potential opportunity and eligibility	Activities				
MEASUREMENT BASED METHODS FOR NEW FARM FORESTRY PLANTATIONS						
<p>Generating credits by establishing trees as permanent plantings or rotational harvests on land previously cleared of forest and used for agricultural purposes.</p> <p>There is potential for this method across Queensland.</p> <p>25 year crediting period.</p> <p>Credits issued on submission of project reports.</p>	<p>Eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trees planted as a permanent planting (no harvest) or a farm forestry plantation (commercial harvest)• Land predominantly used for grazing or cropping for minimum 5 years prior to project starting• Plantings have potential to reach forest cover (20 per cent crown cover of trees at least 2 metres tall)• Project size capped at 100 hectares or 30 per cent of farm area, whichever is smaller, where annual rainfall is >400 mm• Project size capped at 300 hectares or 30 per cent of farm area, whichever is smaller, where annual rainfall is <400 mm• Can remove tree biomass for fire management, fencing materials, cultural practice, ecological purposes, and personal use• Where land was lawfully cleared, it occurred:<ul style="list-style-type: none">— If new land manager, 5 years previously— If current land manager, 7 years previously <p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permanence obligations of 25 or 100 years <table><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can be used to establish shelter belts</td><td>2020 FullCAM update may limit opportunities in western regions of Queensland while increasing opportunities in eastern and coastal regions</td></tr></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can be used to establish shelter belts	2020 FullCAM update may limit opportunities in western regions of Queensland while increasing opportunities in eastern and coastal regions	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed species planting (no harvest)• Single species planting (commercial harvest)• Develop and implement a management plan for weeds, harvesting, rotation length, planting <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity constrained by rainfall• Cannot be undertaken on land unlawfully cleared• If established as a harvest project, it cannot be converted to a permanent planting in the future• 25 year permanence period on pastoral leasehold land
Opportunities	Challenges					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can be used to establish shelter belts	2020 FullCAM update may limit opportunities in western regions of Queensland while increasing opportunities in eastern and coastal regions					
PLANTATION FORESTRY						
<p>Generating credits by establishing a new plantation forest, increasing rotation length, or changing to a new method.</p> <p>25 year crediting period.</p> <p>Credits issued on submission of project reports.</p>	<p>Eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forest growers undertaking commercial plantation forestry• Must be in a region identified in the Australian Government’s National Plantation Inventory• New plantations must be established on land where there has been no plantation for 7 years <p>Requirements / considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permanence obligations apply• Projects in locations with >600 mm annual rainfall need to meet additional conditions to manage impacts on water availability• Need to notify the Commonwealth Minister for Agriculture if undertaking a new plantation or expanding an existing plantation <table><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr><tr><td>May provide an additional revenue stream for forestry plantation operators</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• More complex than other vegetation methods• May have limited opportunities in Queensland, particularly on pastoral leasehold land• Projects in locations with >600 mm annual rainfall need to meet additional conditions to manage impacts on water availability• May be refused by the Commonwealth Minister for Agriculture if assessed as having an undesirable impact on agricultural production in its proposed location</td></tr></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	May provide an additional revenue stream for forestry plantation operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More complex than other vegetation methods• May have limited opportunities in Queensland, particularly on pastoral leasehold land• Projects in locations with >600 mm annual rainfall need to meet additional conditions to manage impacts on water availability• May be refused by the Commonwealth Minister for Agriculture if assessed as having an undesirable impact on agricultural production in its proposed location	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishing a new plantation forest on land that has had no forest for 7 years (maximum rotation <60 years)• Convert a short-rotation plantation to a long-rotation plantation• Maintain a pre-existing plantation forest that was established under another method <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Certain forestry plantations are excluded (African mahogany in the Northern Territory, Indian sandalwood in any region)
Opportunities	Challenges					
May provide an additional revenue stream for forestry plantation operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More complex than other vegetation methods• May have limited opportunities in Queensland, particularly on pastoral leasehold land• Projects in locations with >600 mm annual rainfall need to meet additional conditions to manage impacts on water availability• May be refused by the Commonwealth Minister for Agriculture if assessed as having an undesirable impact on agricultural production in its proposed location					

METHODOLOGY

Carbon farming method	Potential opportunity and eligibility	Activities
REFORESTATION AND AFFORESTATION		
<p>Generating credits by planting forest trees in agricultural areas.</p> <p>25 year crediting period.</p> <p>Credits issued on submission of project reports.</p>	<p>Eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A permanent planting on land that was grazed, cropped or left fallow for at least five years before undertaking a project • Must be able to support the growth of a new forest • Can harvest the trees for fire management, thinning for ecological purposes, cultural practices, or for personal use (fencing, craft) <p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanence period of 100 years 	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape planting • Limits on use of fertiliser use and preparation burns
	Opportunities	Challenges
	This method is one of the most simple vegetation methods	Pastoral leasehold land excluded

FIRE



Projects use cool, early dry season burns to avoid the release of highly potent greenhouse gas emissions from hot, intense late season bushfires.

Carbon farming method	Potential opportunity and eligibility	Activities				
SAVANNA FIRE MANAGEMENT (EMISSIONS AVOIDANCE)						
<p>Crediting is based on emissions reductions delivered through early dry season cool burns to avoid release of highly potent greenhouse gases (methane and nitrous oxide) produced by intense, late season hot fires, compared to an averaged baseline.</p> <p>7 year crediting period.</p>	<p>Eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project must be located in one or both of the two geographic or rainfall areas and contain vegetation fuel types identified as ‘savanna’• Project must undertake planned burning in each project area every calendar year (exceptions made for circumstances outside a landowner’s control) <p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project area must not include land that is not in one of the approved rainfall zones• Project area must include a listed vegetation fuel type• Project area does not contain a relevant weed species (e.g. gamba grass) <table><thead><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are opportunities for savanna burning projects across far northern Queensland• No permanence period• Opportunities for First Nations people</td><td><p>May require access to heavy machinery e.g. helicopters</p></td></tr></tbody></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are opportunities for savanna burning projects across far northern Queensland• No permanence period• Opportunities for First Nations people	<p>May require access to heavy machinery e.g. helicopters</p>	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertaking appropriate fire management (cool burns and mosaic burns) that avoids emissions of methane and nitrous oxide that a generated by hot fires. <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited to specific areas• Burning can only be undertaken within specified timeframes
Opportunities	Challenges					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are opportunities for savanna burning projects across far northern Queensland• No permanence period• Opportunities for First Nations people	<p>May require access to heavy machinery e.g. helicopters</p>					

Carbon farming method	Potential opportunity and eligibility	Activities				
SAVANNA FIRE MANAGEMENT (SEQUESTRATION AND EMISSIONS AVOIDANCE)						
<p>Generating credits through fire practices that limit high intensity fires that create greenhouse gases with high global warming potential.</p> <p>This method accounts for carbon stored in dead biomass like logs.</p>	<p>Eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project needs to be located in one or both of the two geographic or rainfall areas and contain vegetation fuel types identified as ‘savanna’• Project must undertake planned burning in each project area every calendar year (exceptions made for circumstances outside a landowner’s control)• Project does not result in increases in emissions from other sources such as livestock <p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project area must not include land that is not in one of the approved rainfall zones• Project area must include a listed vegetation fuel type• Project area does not contain a relevant weed species• 25 or 100 year permanence <table><tr><th>Opportunities</th><th>Challenges</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunities for savanna burning projects across far northern Queensland• Opportunities for First Nations peoples</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to equipment e.g. helicopters• Increased monitoring and reporting requirements• Limited increase in credit generation in some instances</td></tr></table>	Opportunities	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunities for savanna burning projects across far northern Queensland• Opportunities for First Nations peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to equipment e.g. helicopters• Increased monitoring and reporting requirements• Limited increase in credit generation in some instances	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertaking appropriate fire management activities (cool burns and mosaic burns) that avoid emissions of methane and nitrous oxide that a generated by hot fires• Fire undertaken during the early dry season <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited to specific areas• Burning can only be undertaken within specified timeframes
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