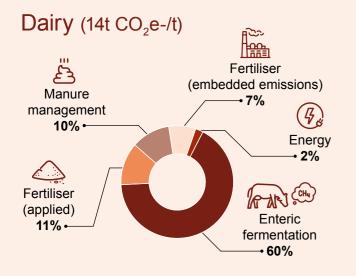
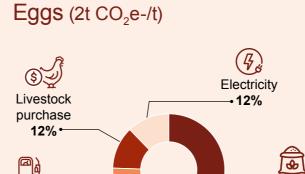




Reducing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide is key to climate action and Western Australia can lead the way to sustainable, resilient primary industries with carbon neutrality by 2050.



## Sheep – wool (27t CO<sub>2</sub>e-/t) Fertiliser (applied) (embedded emissions) 7% • 3% Manure management Enteric fermentation 8%

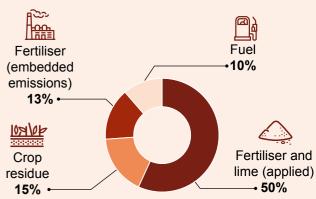


Feed

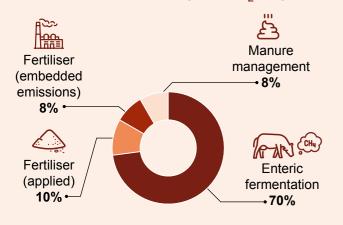
production

61%

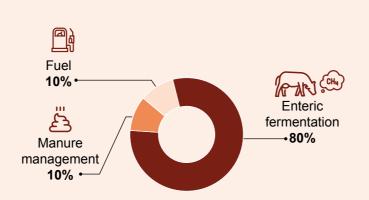




South West beef (12t CO<sub>2</sub>e-/t)



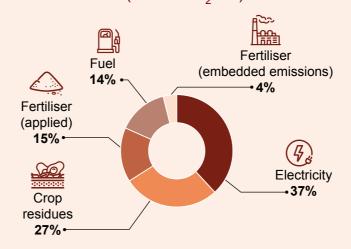
Rangeland beef (19t CO<sub>2</sub>e-/t)



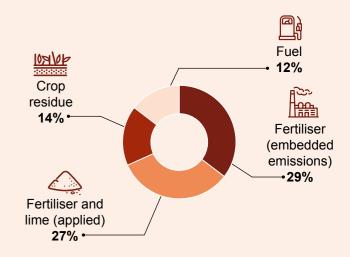
Avocados (0.32t CO<sub>2</sub>e-/t)

Fuel

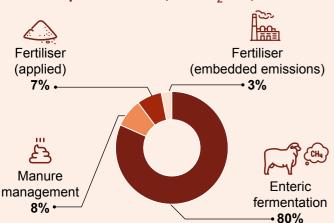
13%



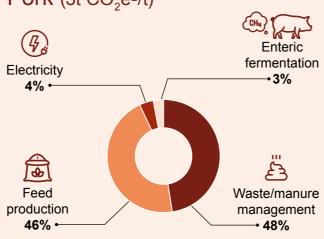
Canola (0.6t CO<sub>2</sub>e-/t)



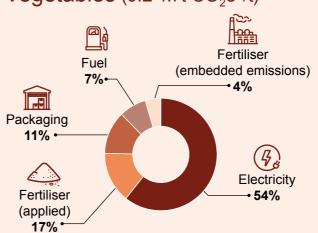
Sheep - meat (8t CO<sub>2</sub>e-/t)



Pork (3t CO<sub>2</sub>e-/t)



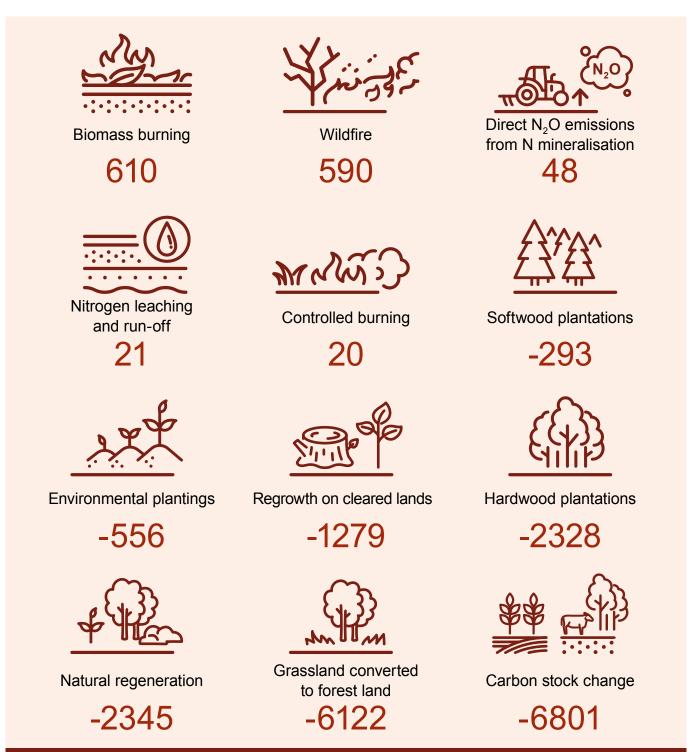
Vegetables (0.2-1.7t CO<sub>2</sub>e-/t)



CO<sub>2</sub>: Carbon dioxidee-/t: equivalent per tonne

## WA land and forestry carbon storage and emissions impacts

When the positive is a negative: Positive numbers indicate releasing greenhouse gases that increase climate change. Negative numbers indicate capturing carbon (sequestration) which benefits the health of soil and reducing emissions.



Relative impact of drivers of sequestration/emissions for WA Land use, Land use change and forestry (LULUCF) in Gg CO<sub>2</sub> e- (2020)

## Important disclaimer

The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development and the State of Western Australia accept no liability whatsoever by reason of negligence or otherwise arising from the use or release of this information or any part of it.

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