A Beyond Zero Future for South East NSW

Climate Action in Eurobodalla
Cutting energy use emissions

2022/2023 Emissions by Sector

329,000 tonnes CO_2 per year

About Eurobodalla

Yuin country

Industries — construction, government services, real estate, retail, retirement, aged care, tourism, dairy farming, forestry, oyster farming

Total emissions	329,000	tonnes (t) CO_2 per year
Population:	40,833	(8 tCO_2 per person each year)
Households:	15,032	(22 tCO_2 per household each year)

Electricity	**Residential**	**19%**	
	Commercial	**19%**	**47%**
	Industrial	**8%**	
Transport	**Road**	**36%**	**37%**
	Other	**2%**	
Gas		**0%**	
Agriculture		**5%**	
Industrial processes		**5%**	
Waste		**5%**	
Fugitive		**0%**	

Small solar in Eurobodalla

Installs to 2023 = 6858
New installs in 2023 = 740 (5% of households)
Each 5kW solar costs around $5000
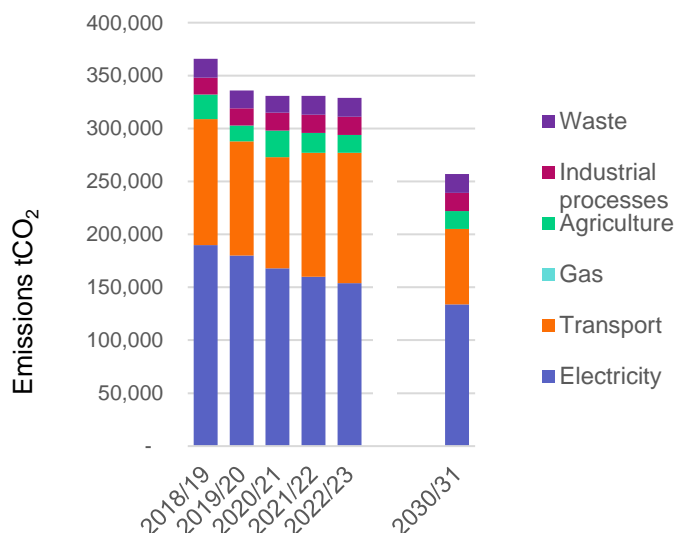Each solar install saves around 3.4 tCO_2 per year

Electric vehicles in Eurobodalla

Registrations in 2023 = 65 (0.23% of all vehicles)
New registrations in 2023 = 37
Each EV saves around 3 tCO_2 per year
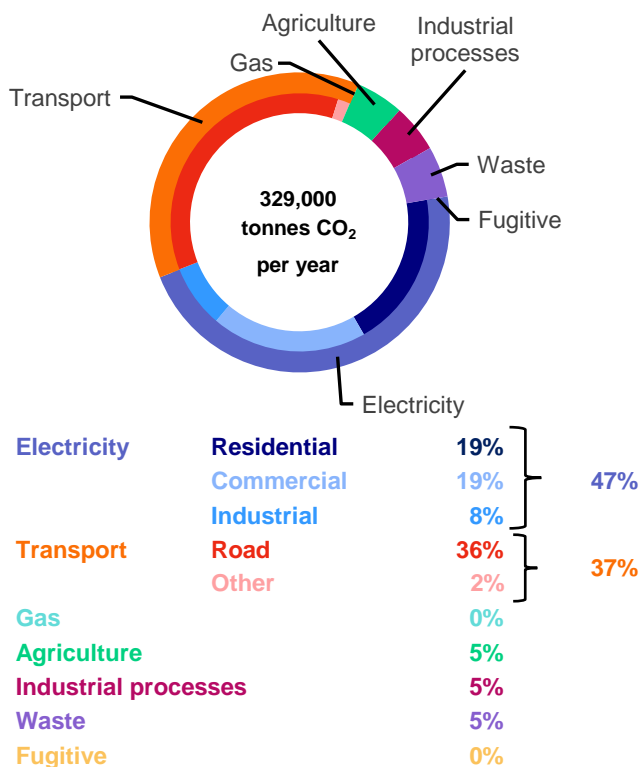Running costs are up to 85% lower
than a conventional car

Towards 2030: What can YOU do?

23% emissions reduction by 2030 (cf. 2022/2023) if 10% of people add rooftop solar and switch to electric vehicles each year*

What else can you do?

Retrofit your home with low-flow showers, reverse cycle heating/cooling, heat pumps for hot water, insulation and draught sealing.

Join a community energy organisation such as Southcoast Health and Sustainability Alliance (SHASA) to promote resilient networks, local ownership and cost saving.

Consult the Clean Energy Council consumer guides to choosing approved retailers and accredited installers.

Get behind the #RePowerOurCommunities campaign.

Support business and job opportunities in local clean energy technologies.

*For details on assumptions and calculations, see www.zerose.space/background-reports/
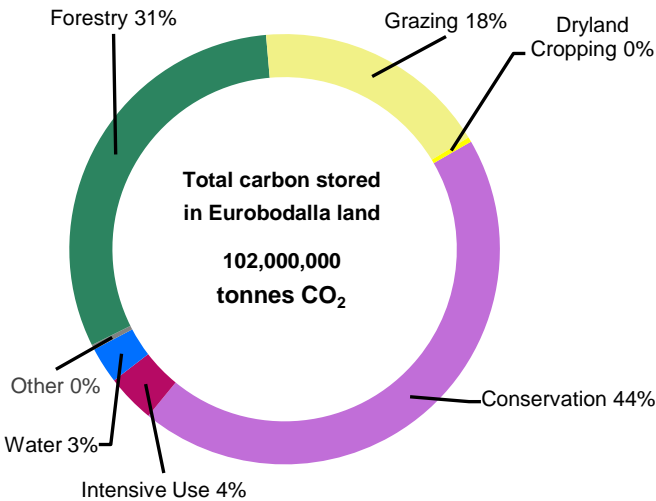
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Climate Action in Eurobodalla

Carbon drawdown by the land

Current Land Use — Eurobodalla

Forestry 31%
Grazing 18%
Dryland Cropping 0%

**Total carbon stored
in Eurobodalla land**

**102,000,000
tonnes CO_2**

Conservation 44%
Other 0%
Water 3%
Intensive Use 4%

Carbon wealth in Farms and Trees

Changing land use is key to solving the climate crisis. South East NSW is very well placed to implement land-based climate solutions through farming practices and forest management that maintain the vast stores of carbon in trees and soils. Eurobodalla is rich in trees: 87% of its land is forest or woodland.

Planting trees

In south east NSW, one hectare of farm land with mature trees draws down around 3.7t of CO_2/year.

Area (ha) of cleared farmland available for tree planting:	**18,500**
Extra drawdown (tCO_2/y) if 10% re-planted with trees:	**11,400**
Annual value on international carbon market ($m):	**$ 0.9**

Keeping trees

Logging of native State Forests releases huge amounts of carbon into the atmosphere thus contributing to climate change.

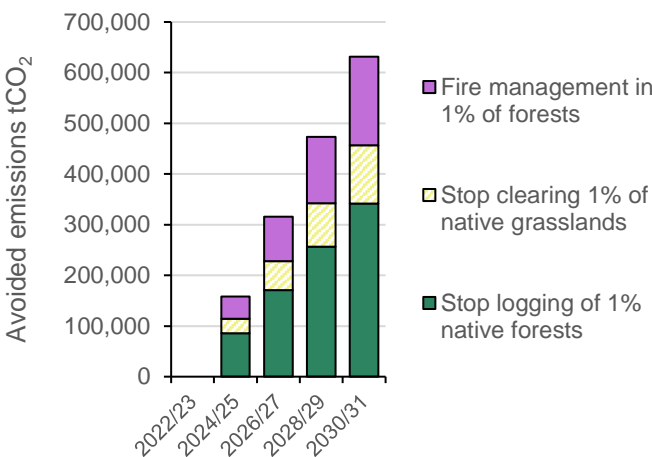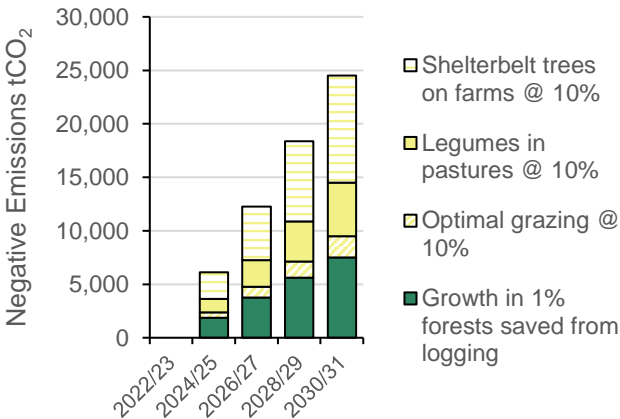|	
Hectares of logged native State Forest in Eurobodalla:	**106,000**
Annual emissions (tCO_2) avoided if logging ceased:	**342,000**
Proportion of Eurobodalla's total emissions:	**104%**

Livestock

Methane emissions from burping livestock are a major contributor to world greenhouse gases.

Annual emissions (tCO_2) avoided if 10% fed seaweed:	**2,500**
Value on international carbon market ($m):	**$ 0.2**

Soil

Soil contributes to climate solutions by drawing down carbon into soil organic matter and storing it.

Extra drawdown (tCO_2/year) if 10% of farmers improved non-native pastures and practised optimal grazing:	**7,100**
Value on international carbon market ($m):	**$ 0.6**
Emissions avoided (tCO_2/y) if don't clear 1% of native grasslands:	**114,800**

Towards 2030: Changing land management practices

By 2030, 7% of annual (2022/2023) energy use emissions can be offset through increased carbon drawdown on farms and in unlogged forests.*

By 2030, the equivalent of 192% of annual (2022/2023) energy use emissions can be avoided by stopping land clearing and through forest management.*

Negative Emissions tCO_2

- Shelterbelt trees on farms @ 10%
- Legumes in pastures @ 10%
- Optimal grazing @ 10%
- Growth in 1% forests saved from logging

Avoided emissions tCO_2

- Fire management in 1% of forests
- Stop clearing 1% of native grasslands
- Stop logging of 1% native forests

*For details on assumptions and calculations, see www.zerose.space/background-reports/

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