



# PAUL MOORE

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Location of farm	Midleton, County Cork.
Name of the farmer	<b>Paul Moore.</b>
Size of farm	<b>56 Hectares.</b>
Permanent staff	<b>1, 4 temporary.</b>
Main products of farm	<b>Malting Barley, Feed beans, Oilseed rape, Drystock Cattle.</b>

## CURRENT REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES ON THE FARM

Farmland cultivated with RA practices	One Quarter of the Farm (approx 14 hectares).
Crops produced with RA practices	<b>Beans, Winter Barley, Oilseed Rape.</b>
Duration of using RA practices	<b>Since 2017.</b>



**Image 1: wildflower field margin**

### Description of RA practices used in the farm

**Strip Tilling:** Whereby only narrow strips of land are tilled (where the seeds get sewn), with the areas in-between left undisturbed. This method improves water drainage and enhances soil health, which can lead to higher crop yields.

**Wildlife Margins:** Area surrounding fields that are left uncut for wildlife to flourish unharmed. Native flowers are excellent for the health of our native pollinators and natural biodiversity.

**Beetle Banks:** These are wide strips of uncut land amongst tillage fields that create habitats for beetles that feed on the pests that attack crops. Natural pesticides, if you will!



Cover crops: these ensure that bare soil, which releases carbon into the atmosphere, is covered between harvest and resowing. By covering the soil with plants, photosynthesis absorbs carbon and creates nitrogen to feed the soil and reduce emissions. This process not only increases the health of the soil, but also the quality of the future crops.

Zero pesticides, herbicide, chemical fertilisers.



Image 2: Strip Tilled Crop; No Plough method of sowing seeds with minimal soil disturbance.

### STARTING AND MOTIVATION BEHIND REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

Main motivation	To see if it would work on his farm as he was interested by the concept.
Learning the RA farming practices	No formal training, he learned by talking to other farmers who practice Regenerative Agriculture.
Did the farmer receive training?	<b>No.</b>
Did the farmer receive financial support?	<b>Only received financial payment for his use of cover crops through the Irish environmental farming scheme 'GLAS'.</b>

### RESULTS OF REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

#### Benefits of using RA practices

*Reduced workload, Reduced Input Costs, Increase in biodiversity, helpful insects, and endangered bird species.*

#### Obstacles of using RA practices

*The transition period can result in lower yields, Pests such as slugs can be a problem, Getting the soil the correct condition for sowing can be tricky. These obstacles can be overcome with trial and error.*

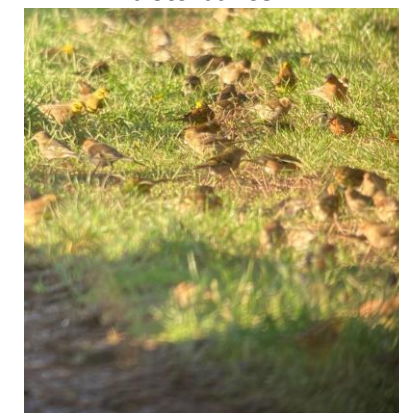


Image 3: Winter Birds feasting on the land

Is the farmer happy overall with RA?	Yes
Does the farmer intend to continue RA?	Yes
Does the farmer intend to introduce changes in RA methods or crops?	He is open to the possibility



Image 4: Image: Strip Till Barley and Beetle Bank- No Ploughing or disturbance of soil- creation of habitat for natural predators to barley pests to reduce pesticide use



Image 5: Natural Pest Control; Ladybird Larvae feeding on Pests (Aphids)

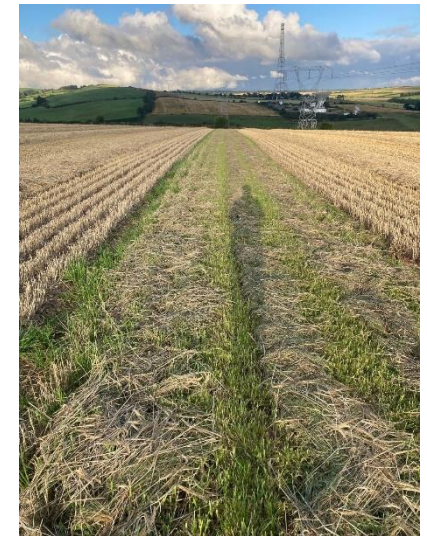


Image 6: Beginnings of the Beetle Bank amongst strip till barley.

**Regenerative agriculture.**  
An innovative approach towards mitigation of climate change through multi-tier learning.

