

# <sup>1</sup> cowfootR: An R Package for Dairy Farm Carbon Footprint Assessment

<sup>3</sup> Juan M. Moreno  

<sup>4</sup> 1 Conaprole, Uruguay ¶ Corresponding author

DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

## Software

- [Review](#) 
- [Repository](#) 
- [Archive](#) 

**Editor:** Kalyn Dorheim  

## Reviewers:

- [@tschepidi](#)
- [@jhelvy](#)

**Submitted:** 20 September 2025

**Published:** unpublished

## License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC BY 4.0](#)).

## <sup>5</sup> Summary

<sup>6</sup> The cowfootR package is an open-source R package designed for comprehensive carbon  
<sup>7</sup> footprint assessment of dairy farms, implementing internationally recognized methodologies  
<sup>8</sup> including Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines and International  
<sup>9</sup> Dairy Federation (IDF) standards. The package enables transparent and reproducible estimation  
<sup>10</sup> of carbon emissions from dairy production systems through modular functions that estimate  
<sup>11</sup> emissions from five key sources: enteric fermentation, manure management, soil nitrogen  
<sup>12</sup> dynamics, energy consumption, and purchased inputs, supporting both Tier 1 and Tier 2  
<sup>13</sup> IPCC methodologies. Key features include standardized intensity metrics (kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq per kg  
<sup>14</sup> of fat-protein corrected milk, per hectare), batch processing capabilities for multiple farms,  
<sup>15</sup> and regional benchmarking tools. By transforming complex carbon accounting into accessible  
<sup>16</sup> workflows, cowfootR empowers researchers, agricultural consultants, and policymakers to  
<sup>17</sup> evaluate mitigation strategies, monitor environmental progress, and enhance the sustainability  
<sup>18</sup> of dairy operations while addressing the critical need for standardized, reproducible carbon  
<sup>19</sup> assessment in agricultural systems.

## <sup>20</sup> Statement of need

<sup>21</sup> The environmental impact of milk production is a subject of growing global concern due to the  
<sup>22</sup> sector's share of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. One of the key indicators in  
<sup>23</sup> an environmental impact assessment is the carbon footprint (CF), which determines the total  
<sup>24</sup> greenhouse gas emissions attributed to a particular product or process, expressed in terms of  
<sup>25</sup> the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> e or CO<sub>2</sub> eq). As far as milk production is concerned, the  
<sup>26</sup> carbon footprint includes emissions from, e.g., enteric fermentation, fertiliser management,  
<sup>27</sup> feed production, use of outside inputs, and energy consumption ([Stolarski et al., 2025](#)). The  
<sup>28</sup> dairy industry contributes approximately 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions, with carbon  
<sup>29</sup> footprint values ranging from 0.78 to 3.20 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq kg<sup>-1</sup> of milk across different production  
<sup>30</sup> systems ([Flysjö et al., 2011; Stolarski et al., 2025](#)). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate  
<sup>31</sup> Change emphasizes that livestock production systems require accurate quantification methods  
<sup>32</sup> to support effective mitigation strategies and policy development ([IPCC, 2019](#)). Similarly,  
<sup>33</sup> the International Dairy Federation has established comprehensive guidelines for standardized  
<sup>34</sup> carbon footprint assessment, recognizing the critical need for consistent methodologies that  
<sup>35</sup> enable fair comparison across different dairy systems while accounting for regional variations  
<sup>36</sup> ([International Dairy Federation, 2022](#)). With increasing regulatory pressure from initiatives  
<sup>37</sup> like the EU Green Deal and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, there is urgent need  
<sup>38</sup> for standardized, accessible tools to quantify dairy farm carbon footprints ([The European  
39 Parliament and of the Council, 2022](#)). Current life cycle assessment (LCA) software solutions  
<sup>40</sup> have significant limitations: most are expensive commercial packages requiring specialized  
<sup>41</sup> training, methodological inconsistencies limit result comparability ([Pirlo, 2012](#)), and many lack  
<sup>42</sup> transparency or regional adaptation capabilities. These barriers prevent widespread adoption of

43 standardized practices, particularly among smaller farms and developing regions. The cowfootR  
44 package addresses these gaps by providing an open-source, standardized toolkit implementing  
45 IPCC Guidelines and IDF standards. The package features modular emission calculations  
46 covering the five key sources identified in dairy systems, flexible system boundaries, multiple  
47 calculation tiers following IPCC methodology, batch processing capabilities, and regional  
48 adaptation with location-specific emission factors. By ensuring methodological consistency  
49 while remaining accessible to researchers, consultants, policymakers, and farmers, cowfootR  
50 fills a critical gap in agricultural LCA software and enables broader adoption of standardized  
51 carbon assessment practices.

## 52 Usage

53 With cowfootR, users can estimate emissions for dairy farms using a systematic, modular  
54 approach. The package follows a standard workflow ??: defining system boundaries, calculating  
55 emissions by source, aggregating total emissions, and computing intensity metrics.

## 56 Workflow

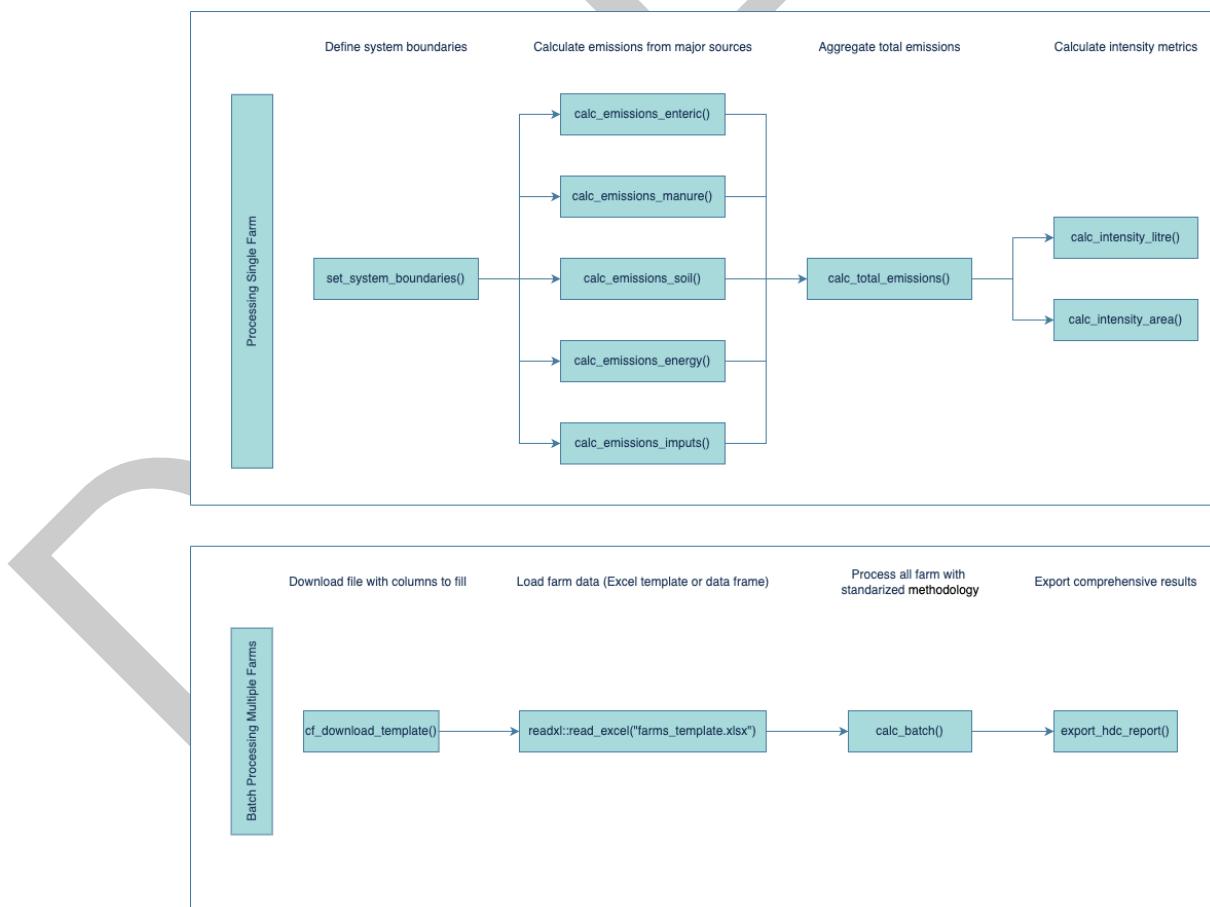


Figure 1: Workflow of the cowfootR package.

## 57 Availability

58 The cowfootR package is freely available on both [CRAN](#) and [GitHub](#). Comprehensive docu-  
59 mentation, including vignettes and reproducible examples, is provided to facilitate adoption  
60 and integration into research and sustainability assessment workflows. cowfootR package is  
61 available on GitHub (<https://github.com/juanmarcosmoreno-arch/cowfootR>). Documentation,  
62 including vignettes and examples, is provided to facilitate adoption.

## 63 Acknowledgements

64 The author would like to thank the Sustainability Team at CONAPROLE for their valuable  
65 input and collaboration in the development and validation of this software. Their expertise in  
66 dairy farm operations and environmental assessment has been instrumental in ensuring the  
67 practical applicability and accuracy of the cowfootR package.

## 68 References

- 69 Flysjö, A., Cederberg, C., Henriksson, M., & Ledgard, S. (2011). How does co-product  
70 handling affect the carbon footprint of milk? Case study of milk production in new  
71 zealand and sweden. *International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, 16, 420–430. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11367-011-0282-9>
- 73 International Dairy Federation. (2022). *A common carbon footprint approach for the dairy  
74 sector: The IDF guide to standard lifecycle assessment methodology*. International Dairy  
75 Federation.
- 76 IPCC. (2019). *2019 refinement to the 2006 IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas  
77 inventories* (E. Calvo Buendia, K. Tanabe, A. Kranjc, J. Baasansuren, M. Fukuda, S.  
78 Ngarize, A. Osako, Y. Pyrozenko, P. Shermanau, & S. Federici, Eds.). Intergovernmental  
79 Panel on Climate Change; IPCC.
- 80 Pirlo, G. (2012). Cradle-to-farmgate analysis of milk carbon footprint: A descriptive review.  
81 *Italian Journal of Animal Science*, 11, 109–118. <https://doi.org/10.4081/ijas.2012.e16>
- 82 Stolarski, M. J., Warmiński, K., Krzyżaniak, M., Olba-Zięty, E., & Dudziec, P. (2025).  
83 The carbon footprint of milk production on a farm. *Applied Sciences*, 15, 8446. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app15188446>
- 85 The European Parliament and of the Council. (2022). *Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the  
86 european parliament and of the council of 14 december 2022 amending regulation (EU) no  
87 537/2014, directive 2004/109/EC, directive 2006/43/EC and directive 2013/34/EU, as  
88 regards corporate sustainability reporting*.