

ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINTS OF INNOVATIONS TO IMPROVE ANIMAL WELFARE

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Overview:

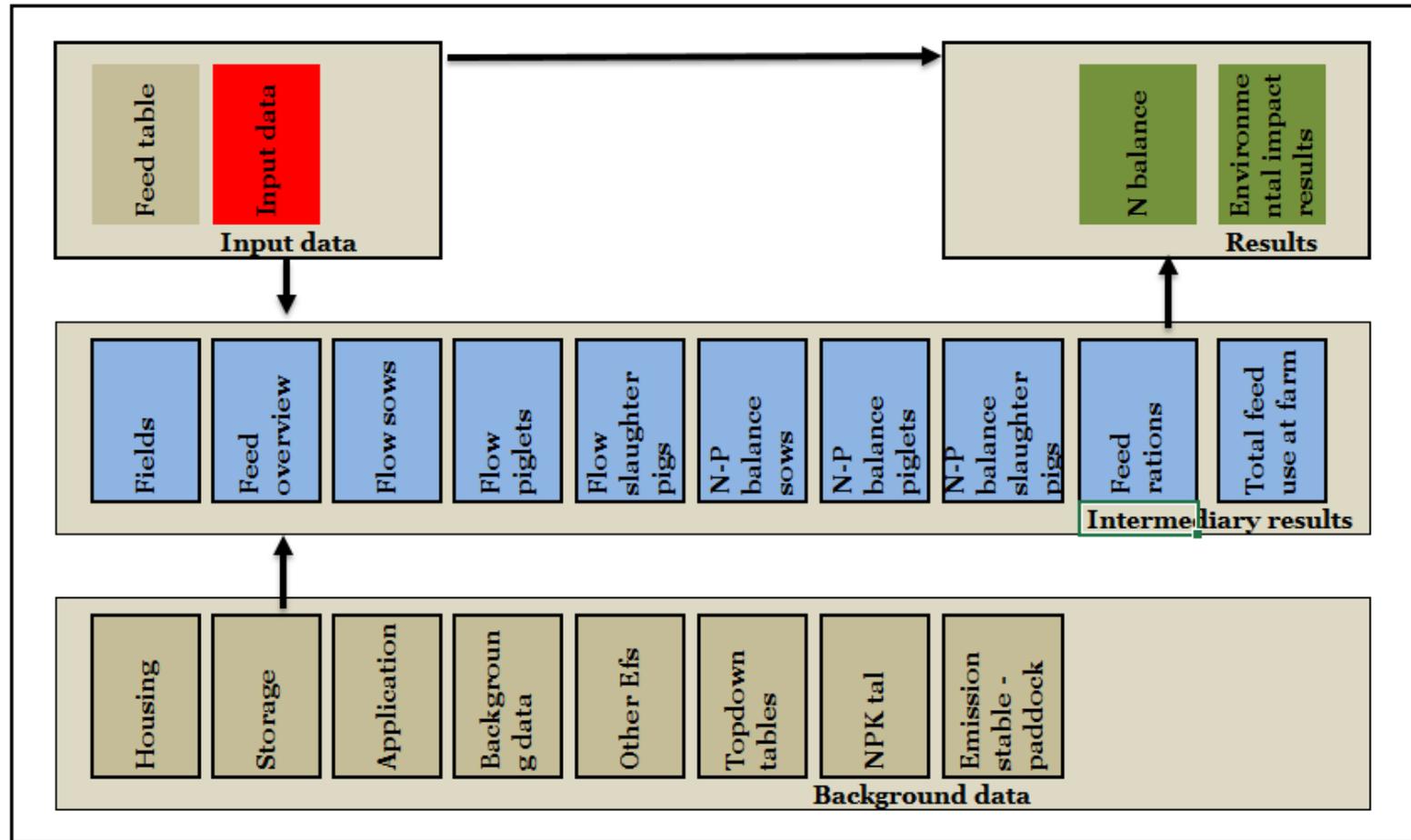
- Modelling the environmental impacts of systems innovations
 - need for modelling environmental impacts
- Scenarios for innovations
 - prolonged lactation
 - optimisation of feeding strategy

MODELLING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF SYSTEMS INNOVATIONS

- There is a need of reducing the environmental impact of organic pig production
 - Huge variation in organic production systems
 - Limited knowledge in relation to the environmental impact of
 - different production systems
 - of innovations
- A tool is needed for decision making processes for farmers



MODEL OVERVIEW



INPUT OF DATA

The model is built up in a spreadsheet, where consultant and farmer can enter the herd data

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet interface with a table of contents on the left and a main content area on the right. The table of contents lists sections with their corresponding row numbers and expand/collapse icons (+/-). The main content area shows the 'English' language selection, a 'Data' section with a 'Farm' sub-section, and a list of data input categories: Herd data, Feed, Stable/Paddock, Storage of manure, Fields, Energy use, and Output. The 'Output' section has two horizontal lines for data entry.

Row	Section
2	
3	English
4	
5	
6	Data
7	
8	Click '+' to input data
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10	
11	Herd data
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41	Feed
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297	
298	Stable/Paddock
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389	Storage of manure
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401	Fields
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491	Energy use
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497	Output
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HERD DATA

Examples on input of the production data

English

Data Farm

Click '+' to input data

Herd data

Sows with piglets

yearsows at farm, p.	100
litters per year, p.	1,92
liveborn piglets per litter, p.	14,9
dead piglets per litter, p.	
weaned piglets per litter, p.	11,85
piglets mortality, %	20,5
farrow/lactation period, days	53
weight at weaning, kg	14
piglets sold after weaning, p. per year	0
first parity sows, %	26,5
sow mortality, %	7
weight at culling, kg	233

Piglets/Weaners

bought-in piglets, p.	
weight at purchase, kg	
weight out, kg	30,0
daily gain, g	520,0
mortality, %	2,8
sold piglets, p.	

Slaughter pigs

bought-in pigs, p.	
weight at purchase, kg	
liveweight at slaughter, kg	113
daily gain, g	880
mortality, %	4,50

HOUSING

Stable/Paddock

Lactating sows

Housing type (indoor/outdoor)

Outdoor - whole year

Housing, outdoor:
paddock area for lactating sows, ha
paddock type

6
Paddock - grass clover

straw, kg per farrowing
straw type

50
STRAW, barley

Housing, indoor:
indoor area, type
outdoor area, type

Floor type:
Deep litter
Partly slatted floor with 25-49% solid floor
Solid floor
Partly slatted floor with 50-75% solid floor
Partly slatted floor with 25-49% solid floor
50 % solid floor, 50 % Slatted floor
50 % solid floor, 50% Slatted floor + hoppers
Drained floor + slots (33/67)

straw, kg per farrowing
straw type
manure delivered to biogas plants, %
slurry, acidified in stable, %
solid manure/deep litter, directly applied to fields, %

Gestating sows

Piglets

Slaughter pigs

RESULTS – N BALANCE

Intermediary results:

- herd flow;
- use of feed at farm level, etc.

Environmental impact:

- N balance
- Environmental impact

Farm

Farm				Total per farm per ha	
N input	Feed	bought-in	kg N	24506	291,74
	Seed		kg N	119,4	1,4
	Fixation		kg N	1929	23,0
	Deposition		kg N	1176	14,0
Total N input			kg N	27731	330,1
N output	Crops	sold	kg N	2348	28,0
	Manure	sold	kg N	0	0,0
	Animals	liveweight	kg N	9982	118,8
Total N output			kg N	12329	146,8
N losses	NH ₃	manure + crop resic	kg N	1603	19,1
	direct N ₂ O-N	manure + crop resic	kg N	370	4,4
	Nox-N	manure + crop resic	kg N	55	0,7
	N ₂ -N	manure + crop resic	kg N	879	10,5
	soil C changes	manure + crop resic	kg N	-1404	-16,7
	trees uptake		kg N	0	0,0
Potential N leaching			kg N	13898	165,4

RESULTS – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Impact categories:

Global warming potential (GWP) (+ soil C change; iLUC): kg CO₂ eq.

Eutrophication potential (EP): g NO₃ eq.

Acidification potential (AP): g SO₂ eq.

Non-renewable energy use (NRE): MJ

Land use (LU): m²

Contributors:

Piglet production

Feed production

Bedding materials

Energy use

Manure emissions: CH₄, N₂O, NH₃

SLAUGHTER PIGS								
SLAUGHTER PIGS								
	Amount	Environmental impact GWP, kg CO ₂ - eq	soil C change, kg	iLUC, kg CO ₂ -eq	EP, kg NO ₃ - eq	NRE, MJ	AP, kg SO ₂ - eq.	LU, m ²
INPUT								
Piglets, p.	2211	205471	42785	127811	14661	1444776	1604	889531
Feed, kg DM	469398	205120	59091	174768	26067	1859017	2637	1214646
Bedding materials, kg	84353	5146	1012	3121	422	25306	34	21932
Energy use, kWh	35542	19939	19939	19939	228	282737	15354	0
TOTAL INPUT		435676	122828	325639	41378	3611836	19628	2126108
TRANSPORT, tkm	24671	6266			84	89308	47	0
EMISSIONS								
Enteric fermentation, kg CH ₄	637	16247						
CH ₄ manure, kg CH ₄	6971	177756						
N emission stable and storage								
N ₂ O, kg	35	9218						
NH ₃ , kg	1213				4417		2281	
Nox, kg	15				21		16	
Substitution of mineral fertilisers		-66356			-4009	-386932	34	
TOTAL EMISSIONS		136866	0	0	428	-386932	2332	0
TOTAL		578808	122828	325639	41890	3314212	22007	2126108
OUTPUT	Amount							
slaughter pigs, p.	2112							
slaughter pigs, kg LW	238020							
TOTAL OUTPUT, kg LW	238020							
Impact per slaughter pig		274,1	58,2	154,2	19,8	1569,2	10,4	1006,7
Impact per kg LW slaughter pig		2,43	0,52	1,37	0,18	13,92	0,09	8,93

Scenarios for innovations

-examples on the use of the model

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PER KG LIVELWEIGHT PIG IN REFERENCE SYSTEM

Reference system:

- Sows outdoor whole year;
- Weaning age : 7 weeks;
- No phase feeding.

Contributors	Climate change, kg CO2 eq.	Eutrophication, g NO3 eq.	Acidification, g SO2 eq.	LU, m2
Piglets	0.5	56	5.1	1.8
Feed (incl. transport) + bedding materials	1.18	143	13.9	6.1
Energy use	0.08	1	64.3	
CH4, enteric fermentation	0.08			
CH4, N2O, NH3 manure (stable & storage)	0.5		9.4	
Total	2.35	200	93	7.9

PROLONGED LACTATION

- In DK the weaning age is normally 7 weeks (EU 6 weeks)
 - Problems with diarrhea at weaning
 - Under semi-natural condition the weaning age is between 9-22 weeks
- Prolonged lactation, how will it influence on the environment?
- Case for the estimation of the environmental impact

Case	Sow unit			Weaner unit		Slaughter unit			Feed FU per day		FU per kg gain	
	Weaning age, days	Weight at weaning, kg	Litters per year sow	Daily gain, g	mortality	Weight in, kg	Daily gain, g	mortality	Lactation sow	Piglet at sow	Wean piglets	Slaughter piglets
7 week	54	14	1,92	802	3%	24	871	3%	11.5	0.100	2.3	3.00
10 week	70	26	1,87	-	-	26	933	4%	13.0	0.357	-	2.83

Newberry & Wood-Gush, 1985, Jensen & Stangel, 1992

OPTIMISATION OF FEEDING STRATEGY

Phase feeding:

Several feed mixtures during the growing period

- better control the pig's current nutrient needs for a specified period and / or to allow for alternative feedstuffs combinations at different periods
- Reduced excretion of nitrogen and phosphorus

Differences in relation to standard

Specifications	Reference		Improved feeding					
	Feed mixture 1, kg	CP, %	Feed mixture 1, kg	CP, %	Feed mixture 2, kg	CP, %	Total feed, kg	CP, %
Weaners 14-24 kg	22.9	20.6	13	20.6	10.1	20.4	23.1	20.5
Sl. Pigs 24-115 kg	307	20.4	89	20.4	214	18,7	303	19.2

*CP = crude protein

RESULTS

Specification	Reference	Prolonged lactation	Improved feeding
Characteristics	Sows outdoor whole year	Sows outdoor whole year	Sows outdoor whole year
	Weaning age: 7 weeks	Weaning age: 10 weeks	Weaning age: 7 weeks
	No phase feeding	No phase feeding	Phase feeding
Environmental impact:			
Climate change, kg CO2 eq. per kg LW	2.35	2.19	2.35
Eutrophication potential, g NO3 eq. per kg LW	200	169	193
(N leaching, kg NO3 per ha)	133	120	121
Acidification potential, g SO2 eq. per LW	93	91	91
Land Use (LU), m2 per kg LW	7.96	7.64	7.94



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