

# Integrated assessment of manure transport induced by European environmental regulations: a life cycle approach for liquid pig manure in Germany

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#### **Motivation**

- Manure is transported out of regions with high livestock density
- Transport is caused by the Fertilizer Directive (FD) that is currently revised
- Literature compares different manure transport and processing scenarios (e.g. Lopez-Ridaura et al. 2009)
- Missing:
  - Comparison of "no transport" vs. "transport"
  - Influence of legislation causing transport
  - → Highly relevant because transports are likely to increase due to revised regulation

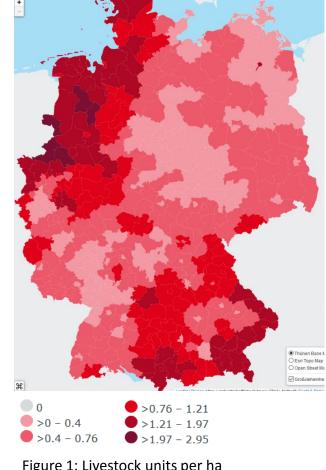


Figure 1: Livestock units per ha in Germany (TI 2014)



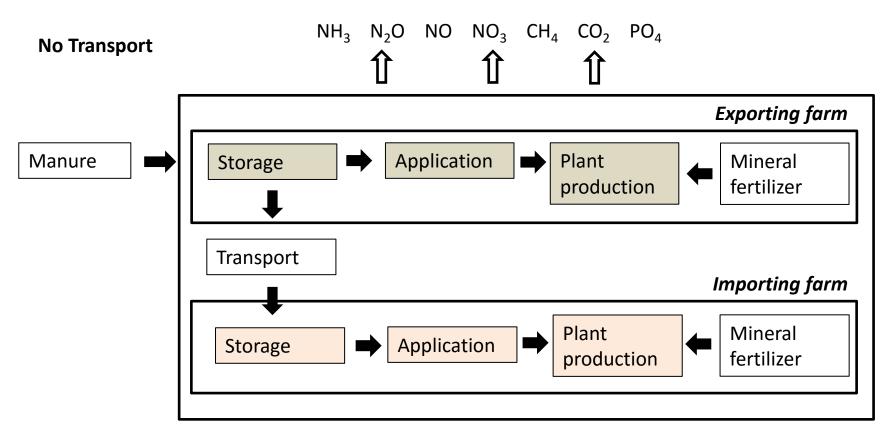
#### **Material & methods**

- Life cycle approach; functional unit of 1 m<sup>3</sup> liquid pig manure transported
- Lorry transport over 100 km from pig to arable farm, both growing wheat

|                                  | Exporti                     | Importing farm                 |                                |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Scenario                         | FD 2007                     | FD 2017                        | FD 2007<br>FD 2017             |
| Regulation causing export        | P surplus limit of 20 kg/ha | P surplus limit of 0 kg/ha     | -                              |
| Manure ex-/imported              | 10.5 m <sup>3</sup> /ha     | (10.5+) 5.4 m <sup>3</sup> /ha | 25.0 m <sup>3</sup> /ha        |
| Change of mineral fertilizer use | No change                   | +21.2 kg N/ha                  | -85.0 kg N/ha<br>-35.4 kg P/ha |

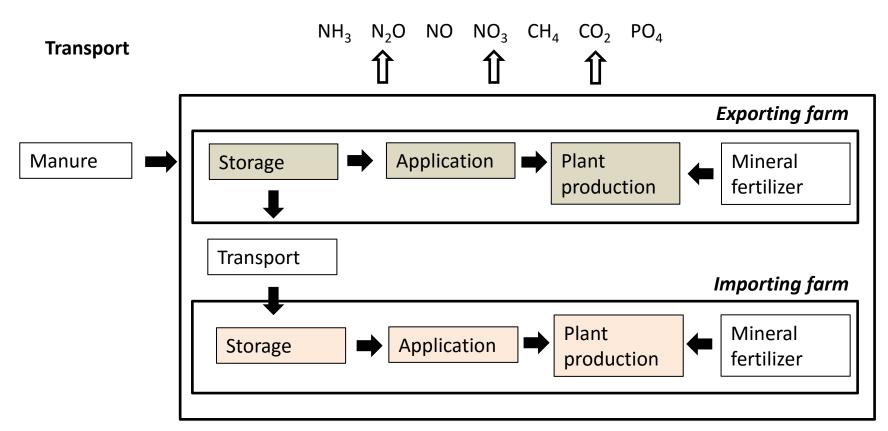


#### System boundaries & emission sources





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|         | Climate<br>Change     | Terrestrial acidification | Freshwater eutroph. | Marine<br>eutroph. | Particulate matter form. | Fossil fuel depletion |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|         | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq     | kg P eq             | kg N eq            | kg PM <sub>10</sub> eq   | kg oil eq             |
| FD 2007 | -21.00                | -0.26                     | -0.03               | -0.12              | -0.05                    | -1.69                 |
|         | -0.43%                | -0.11%                    | -1.10%              | -0.44%             | -0.16%                   | -0.92%                |
| FD 2017 | 20.44                 | 0.10                      | -0.02               | -0.13              | 0.01                     | 2.85                  |
|         | 0.56%                 | 0.06%                     | -1.24%              | -0.53%             | 0.03%                    | 2.16%                 |

Table 1: Change of environmental impact per m³ manure exported



#### Results

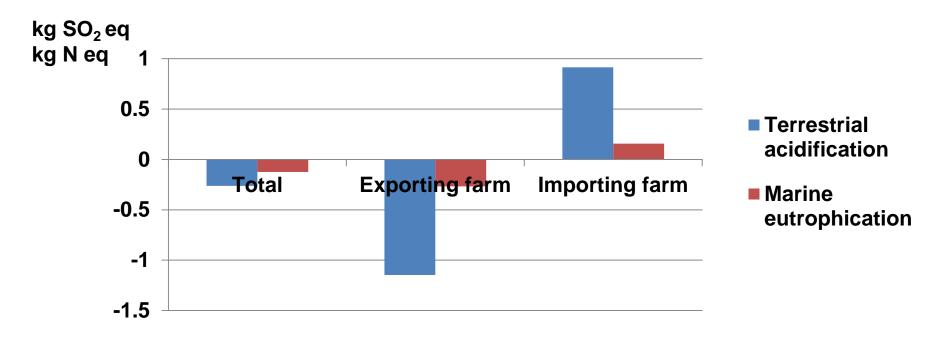


Figure 2: Change of TA and ME per m<sup>3</sup> manure exported in FD 2007



#### Conclusion

- Manure transport can reduce environmental pressure caused by livestock concentration
- Environmental impact depending on regulation triggering manure export
- Danger of pollution swapping (regional and between emissions)
  - → Regulatory gap in environmental law









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### Thank you!

## Questions or comments?







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#### References

Lopez-Ridaura, S.; Werf, H. v. d.; Paillat, J. M.; Le Bris, B. (2009): Environmental evaluation of transfer and treatment of excess pig slurry by life cycle assessment. *Journal of Environmental Management* 90 (2), pp. 1296–1304.

TI (Thünen Institut) 2014: Thünen Atlas: Landwirtschaftliche Nutzung Version 2014, availabe at https://www.thuenen.de/de/infrastruktur/thuenen-atlas-und-geoinformation/thuenen-atlas/ (30/11/16).