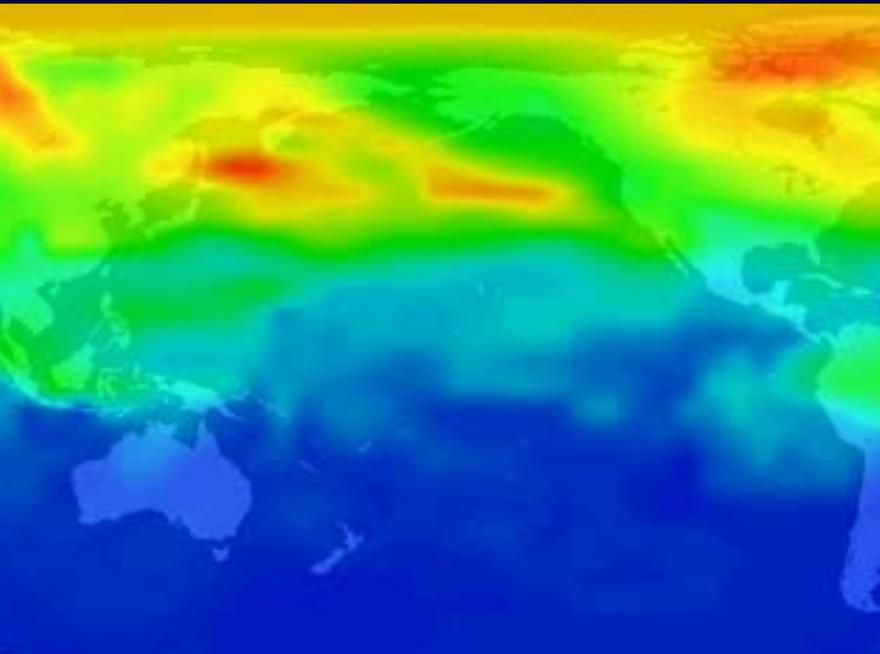


Emissions from Animal Waste

International Symposium on Near-Term Solutions for
Climate Change Mitigation in California

March 5-7, 2007

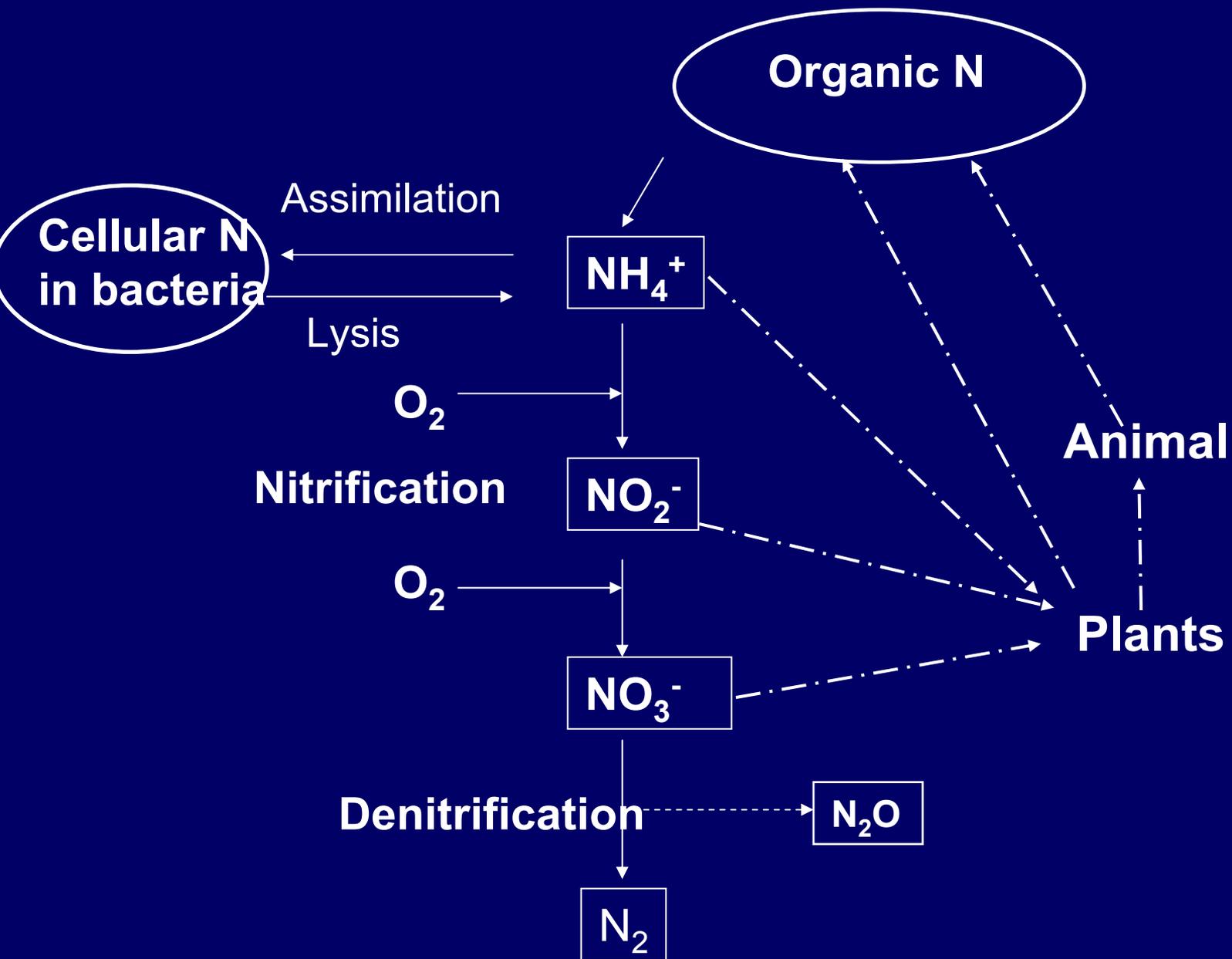


Frank Mitloehner, PhD
Air Quality CE Specialist
Animal Science, UC Davis

GHG Mitigation Strategies

Strategy	Basic Nature	CO2	CH4	N2O
Crop Mix Alteration	Emis, Seq	X		X
Crop Fertilization Alteration	Emis Seq	X		X
Crop Input Alteration	Emission	X		X
Crop Tillage Alteration	Emission	X		X
Grassland Conversion	Sequestration	X		
Irrigated/Dry land Mix	Emission	X		X
Biofuel Production	Offset	X	X	X
Afforestation	Sequestration	X		
Existing timberland	Sequestration	X		
Deforestation	Emission	X		
Enteric fermentation	Emission		X	
Livestock Herd Size	Emission		X	X
Livestock System Change	Emission		X	X
Manure Management	Emission		X	X
Rice Acreage	Emission	X	X	X

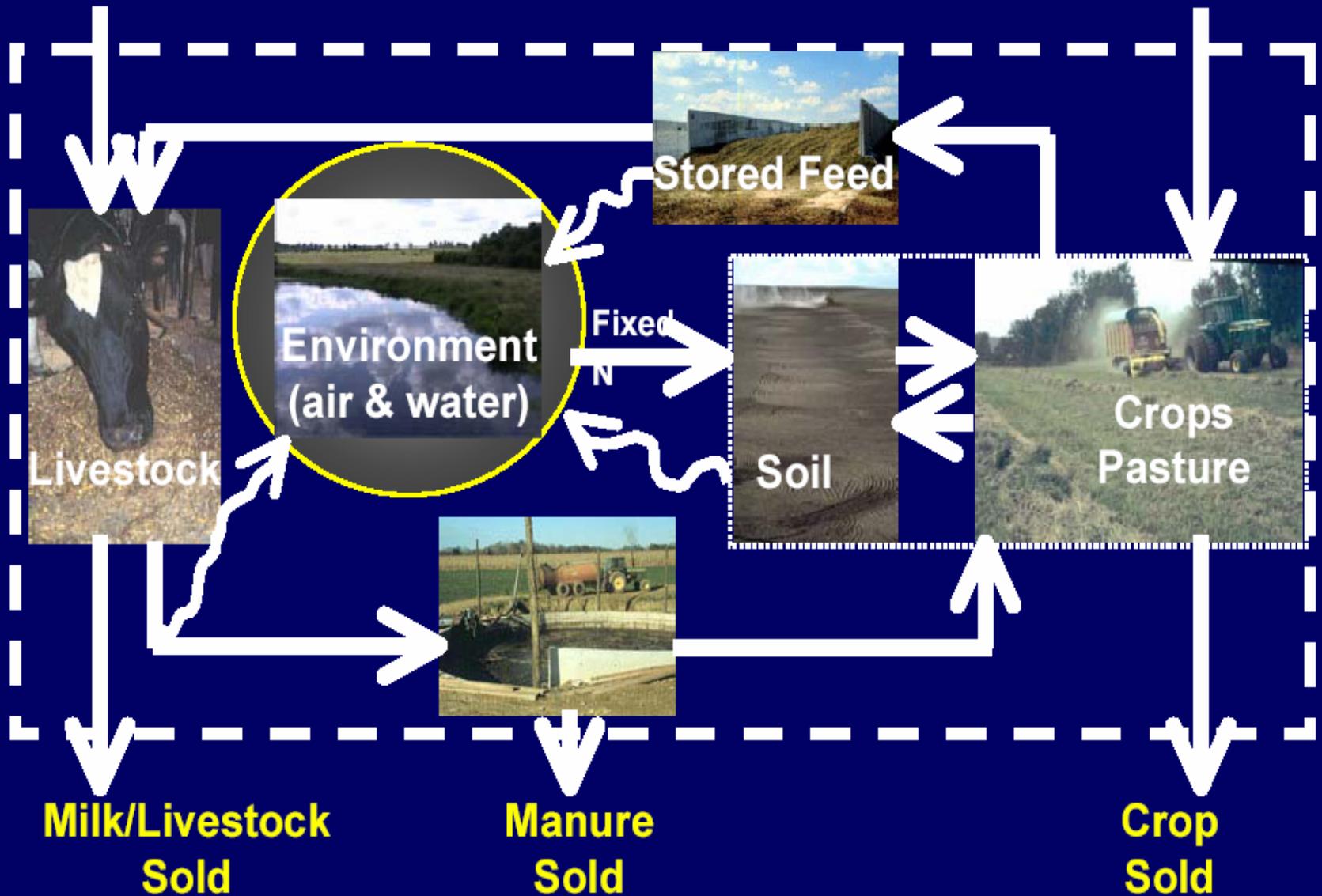




Aerobic and Anoxic Processes

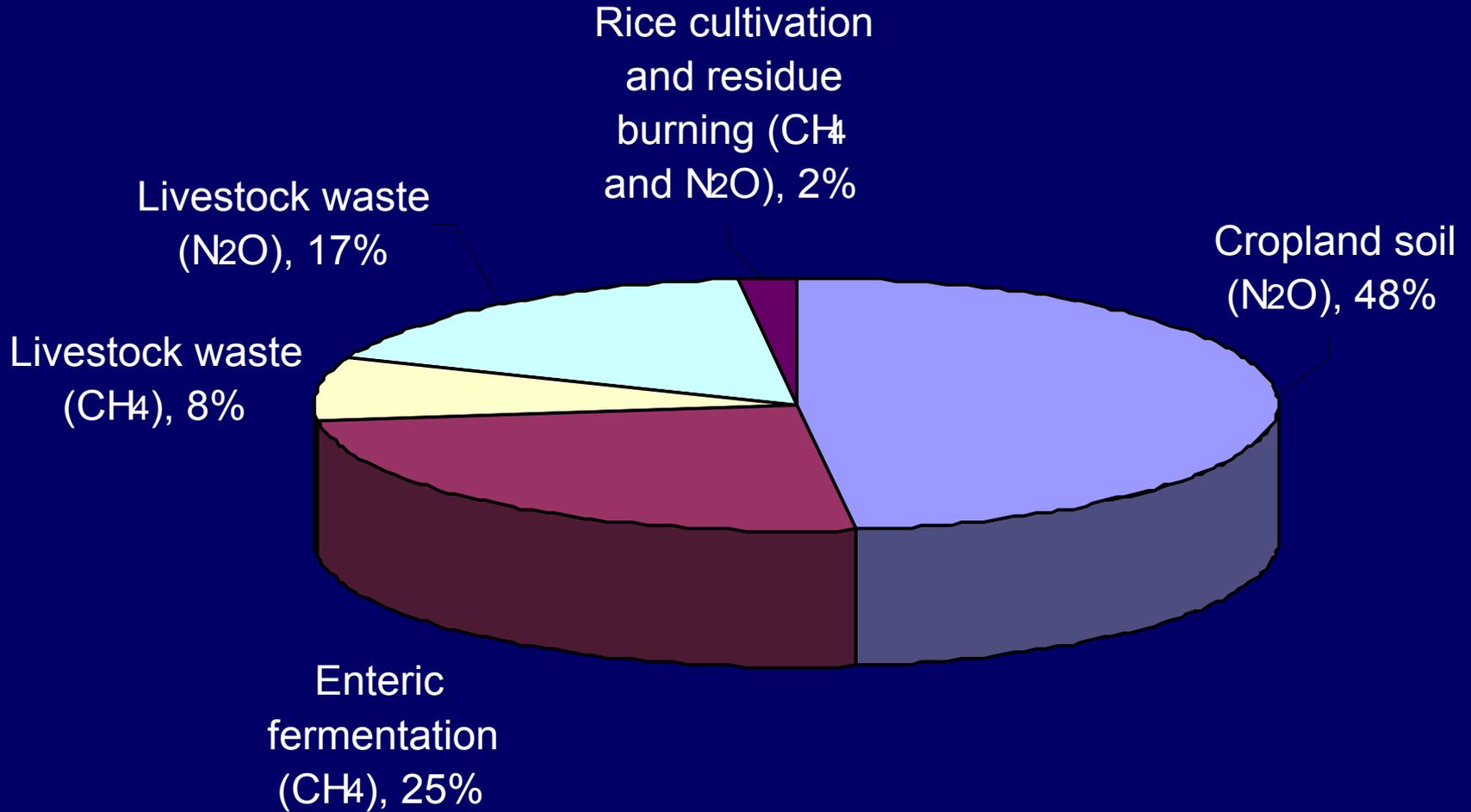
**Purchased
Feed**

**Purchased
Fertilizer/Manure**

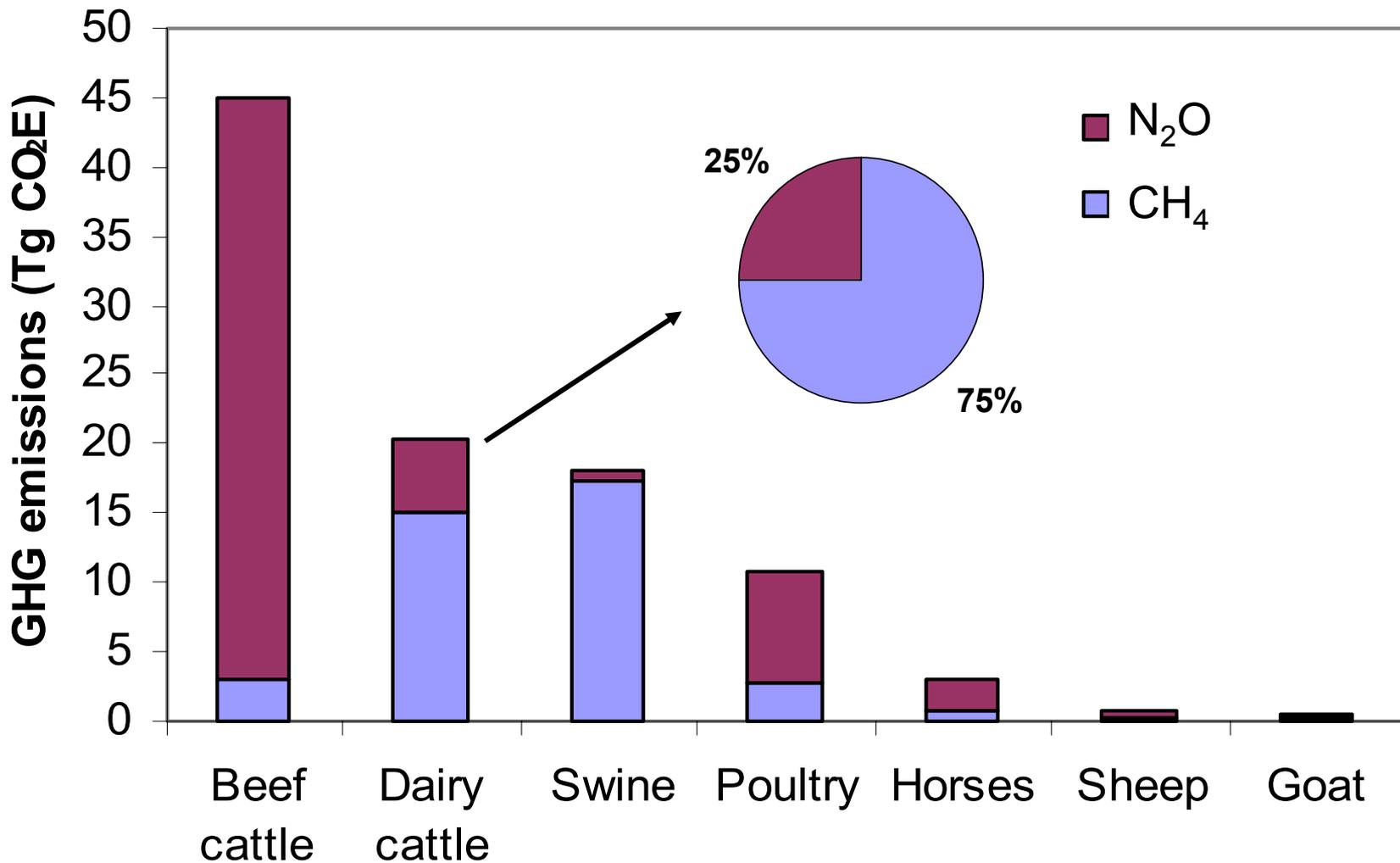


Nutrient Flow: Soil - Crops - Livestock

Agricultural Sources of GHG Emissions in 2001 in U.S.



U.S. GHG Emissions from Livestock Waste by Livestock Type, 2001



Nitrous Oxide Emission, CO₂ Eq/A (Millions of Metric Tons CO₂ eq/yr)

Source	1990	2000	%
Agricultural Soils	267	298	70
Manure	16	18	4
Transport	51	58	14
Industrial	55	54	13
Total	389	428	100

Agriculture and in particular Agricultural soils are major source of N₂O

About 2% of N input into (aerobic) agricultural system would be emitted as N₂O-N per year.

Nitrous Oxide Emission

- 100 years global warming potential
 - CO₂: 1;
 - CH₄: 21;
 - N₂O: 310,
- Occur during denitrification primarily, but somewhat during nitrification as well,
- The N₂O emission is higher when
 - NO₂⁻ and NO₃⁻ concentration is high
 - Lower pH
 - High O₂
 - Lower C availability
 - Lower temperature
 - Lower N₂O reductase activity

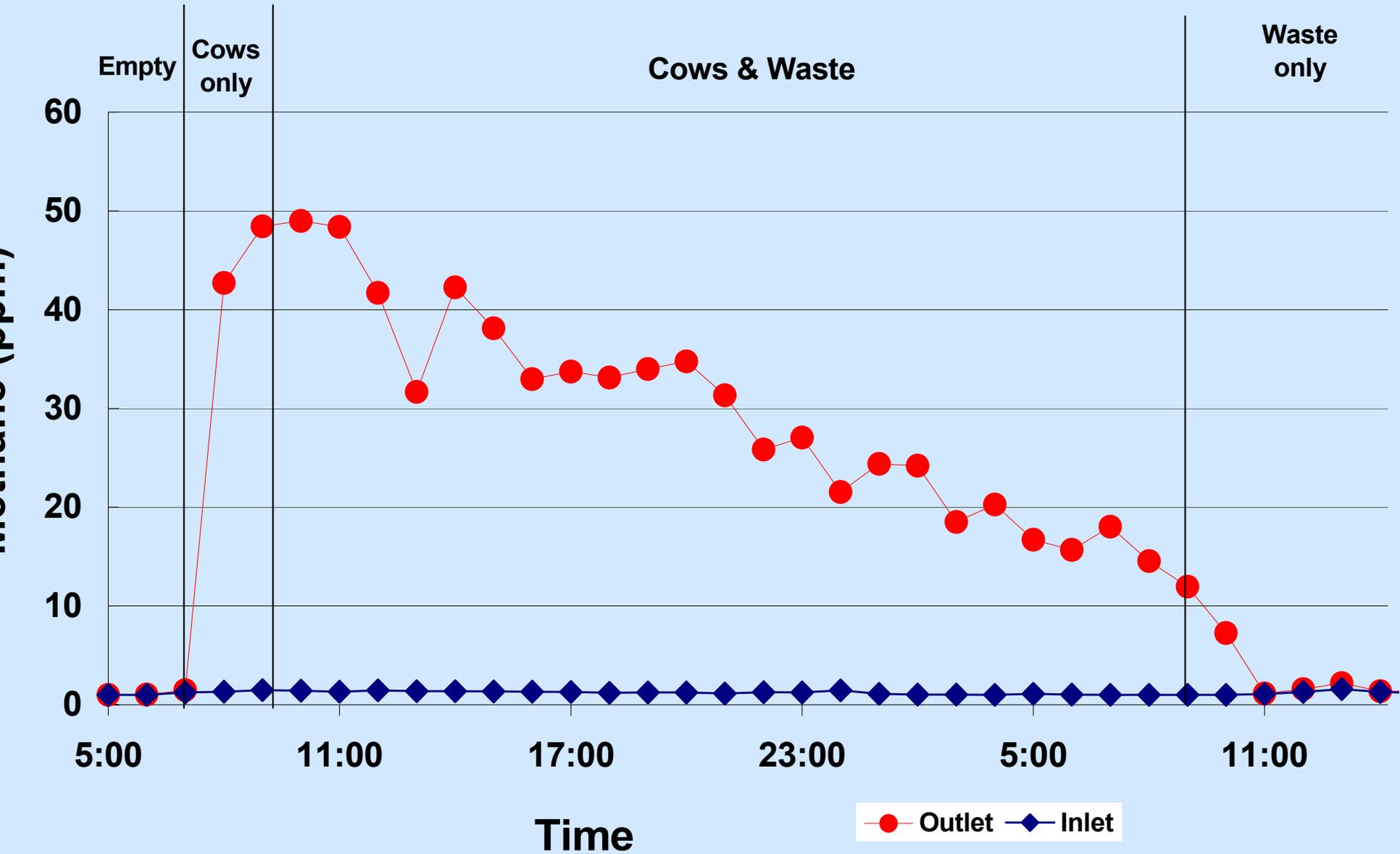




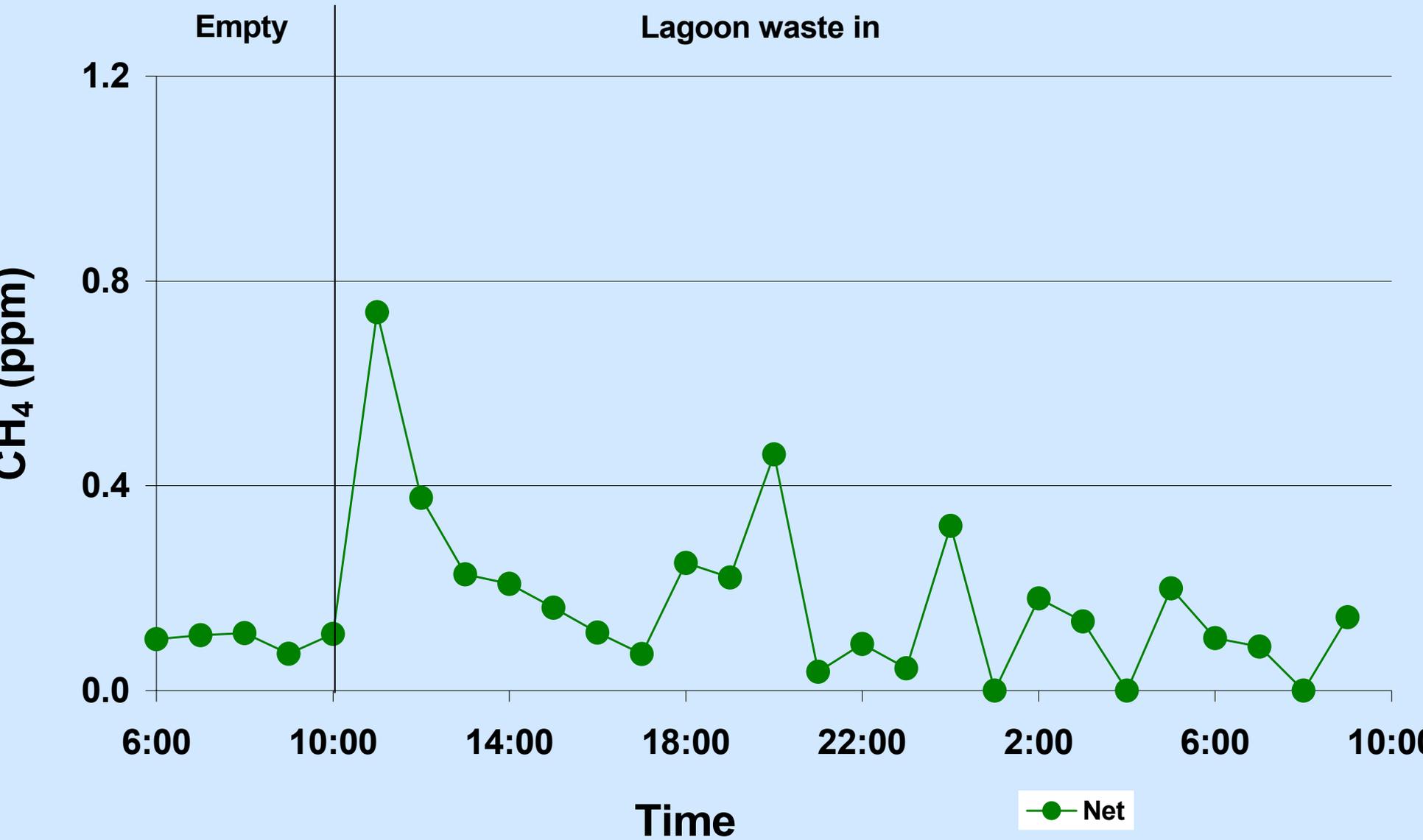
Avg Emissions per Cow (lb/cow/yr)

	CO₂	CH₄	N₂O
Dry cows	13,637	268	6.9
Lact cows	18,325	412	8.7

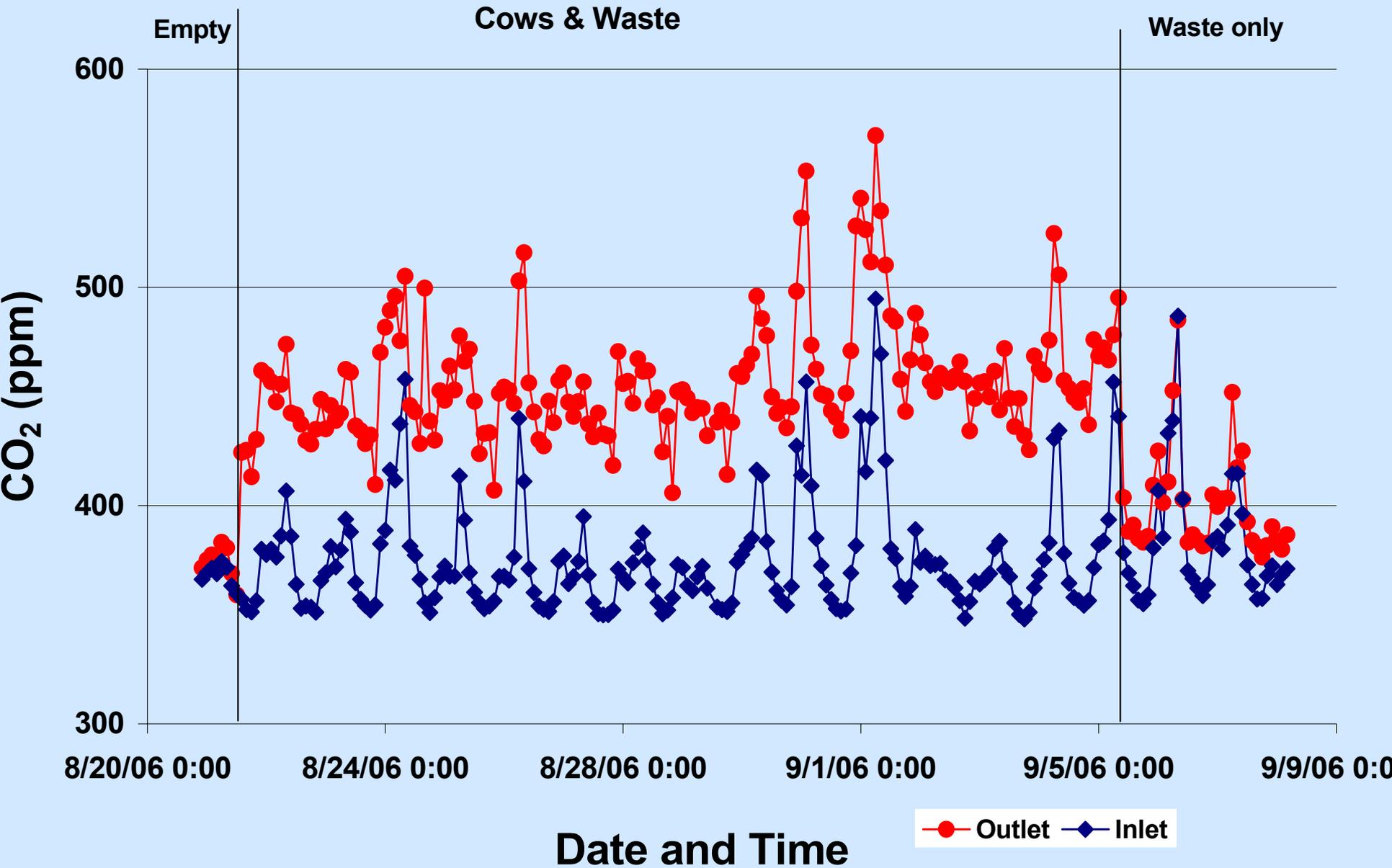
Dry Cows



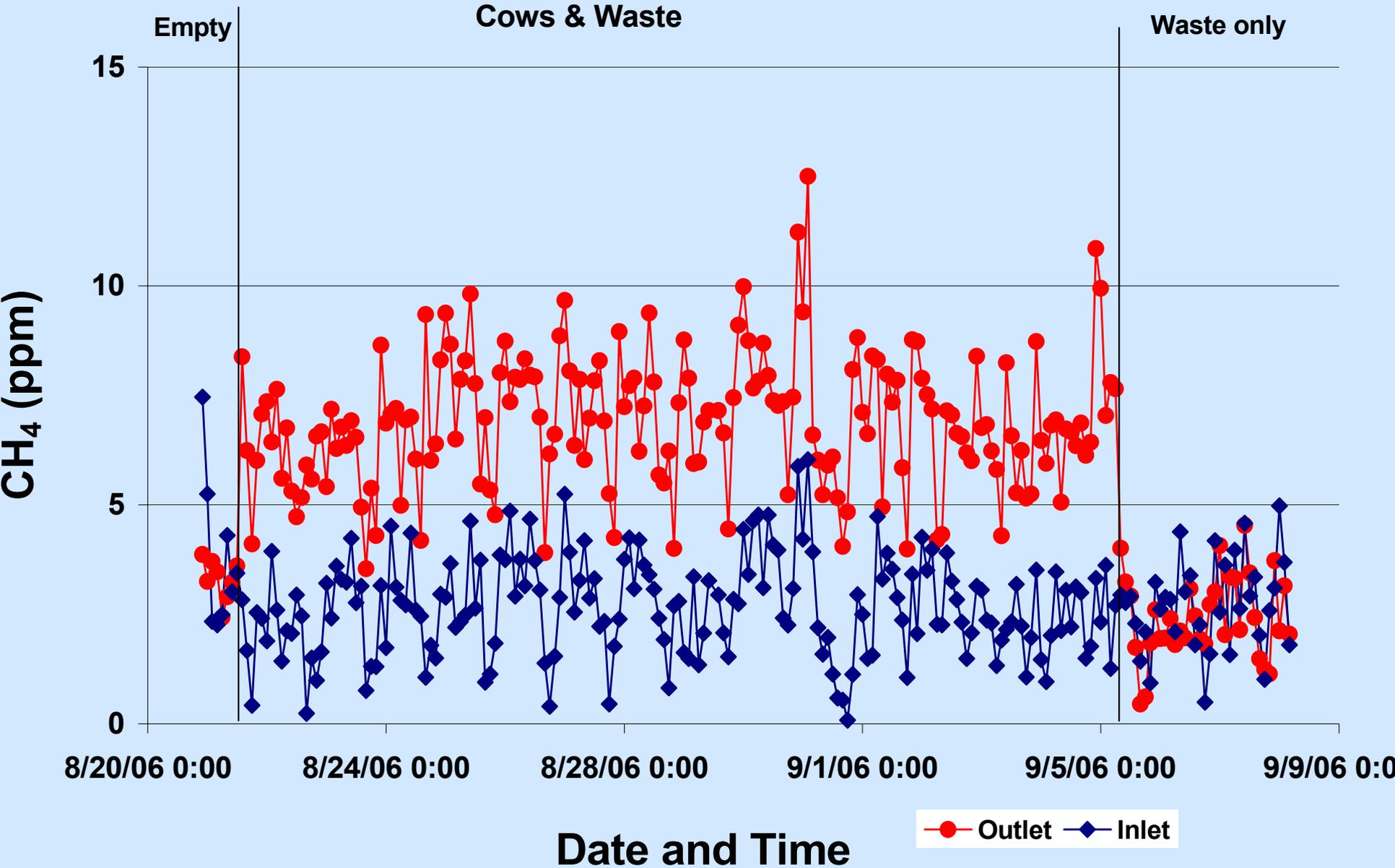
Lagoon waste



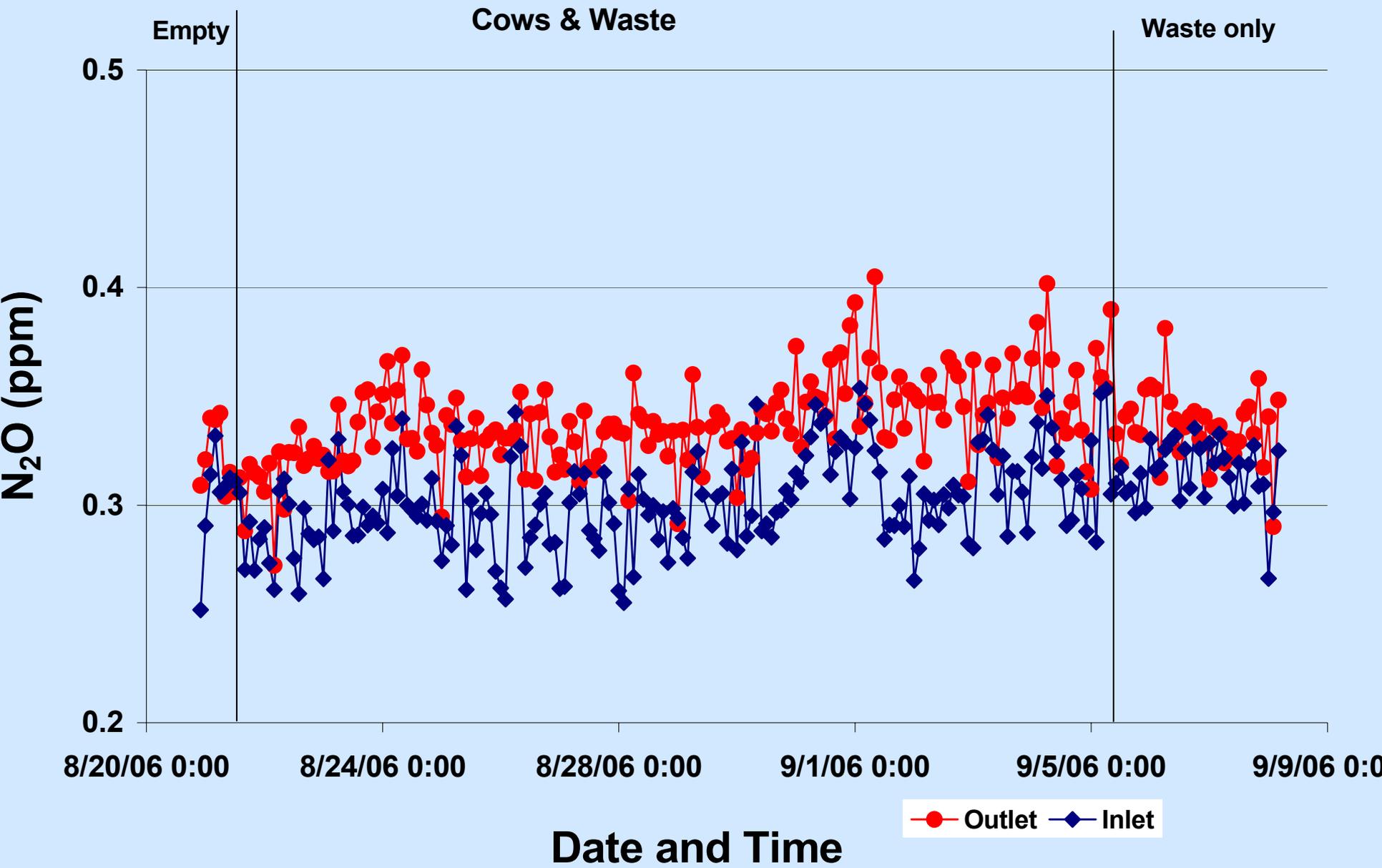
Concentration from dry cows group and waste, bubble exp.



Concentration from dry cows group and waste, bubble exp.



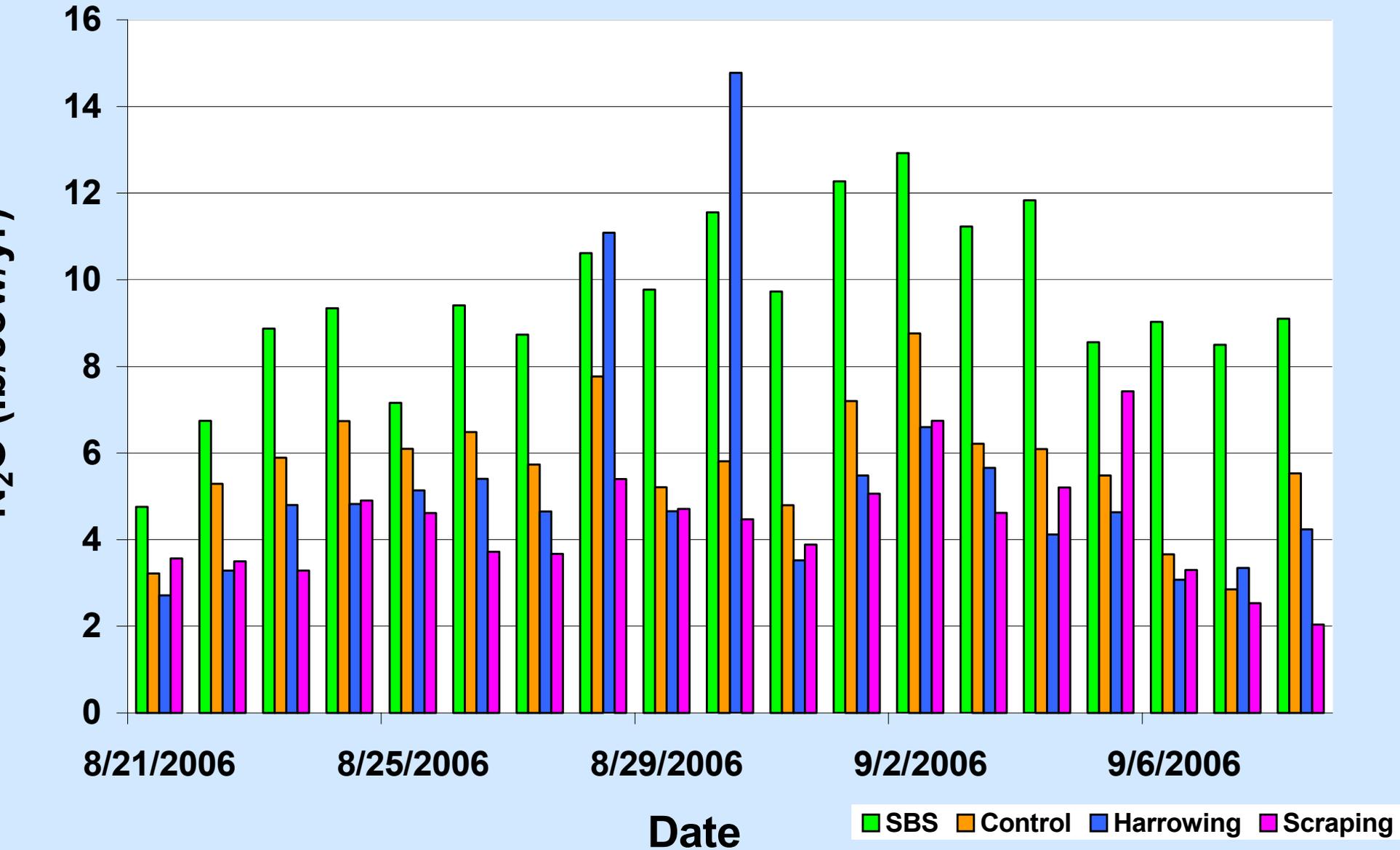
Concentration from dry cows group and waste, bubble exp.



The Effect of different Dairy Manure Management on N₂O Emissions

- Acidifier application
- Scraping
- Harrowing
- Control (no treatment)

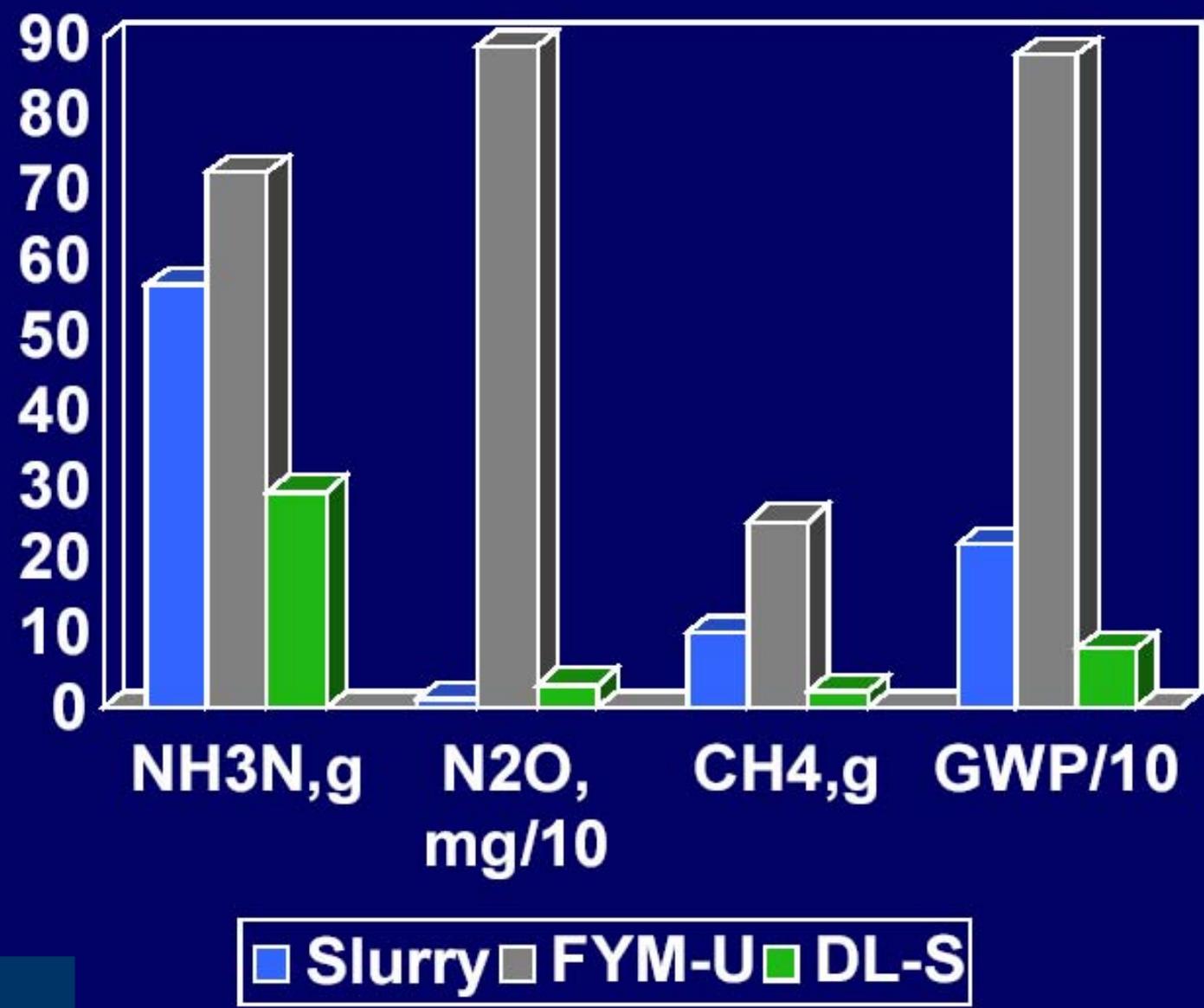
Emissions from dry cows and waste



Impact of Dairy Housing System on GHG Emissions

- Kulling et al. 2001, J. An. Sci. 137-235
- Three “housing” management systems,
 - Liquid manure in slurry,
 - Farmyard manure (feces+1.75kg straw) & urine (FYM-U),
 - Deep liter + 12 kg of straw (DL-S),

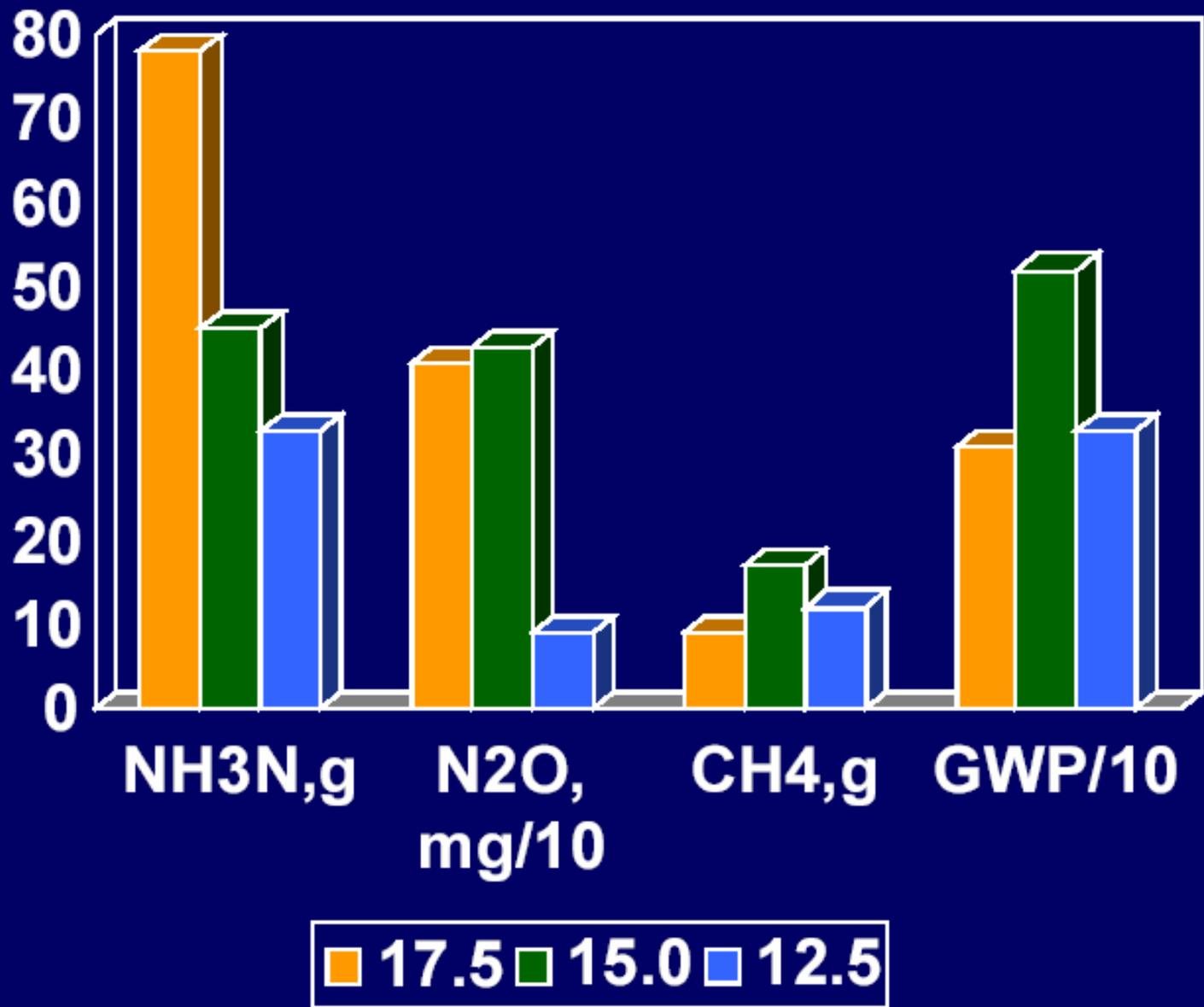
Impact of Housing on GHG Emission from Manure



Diet Treatment to Reduce N₂O Emissions

- Kulling et al. 2001, J. An. Sci. 137-235,
- Lactating cows (39kg/day),
- Three levels of CP in the diet,
 - 12.5, 15.0, and 17.5% of the diet DM

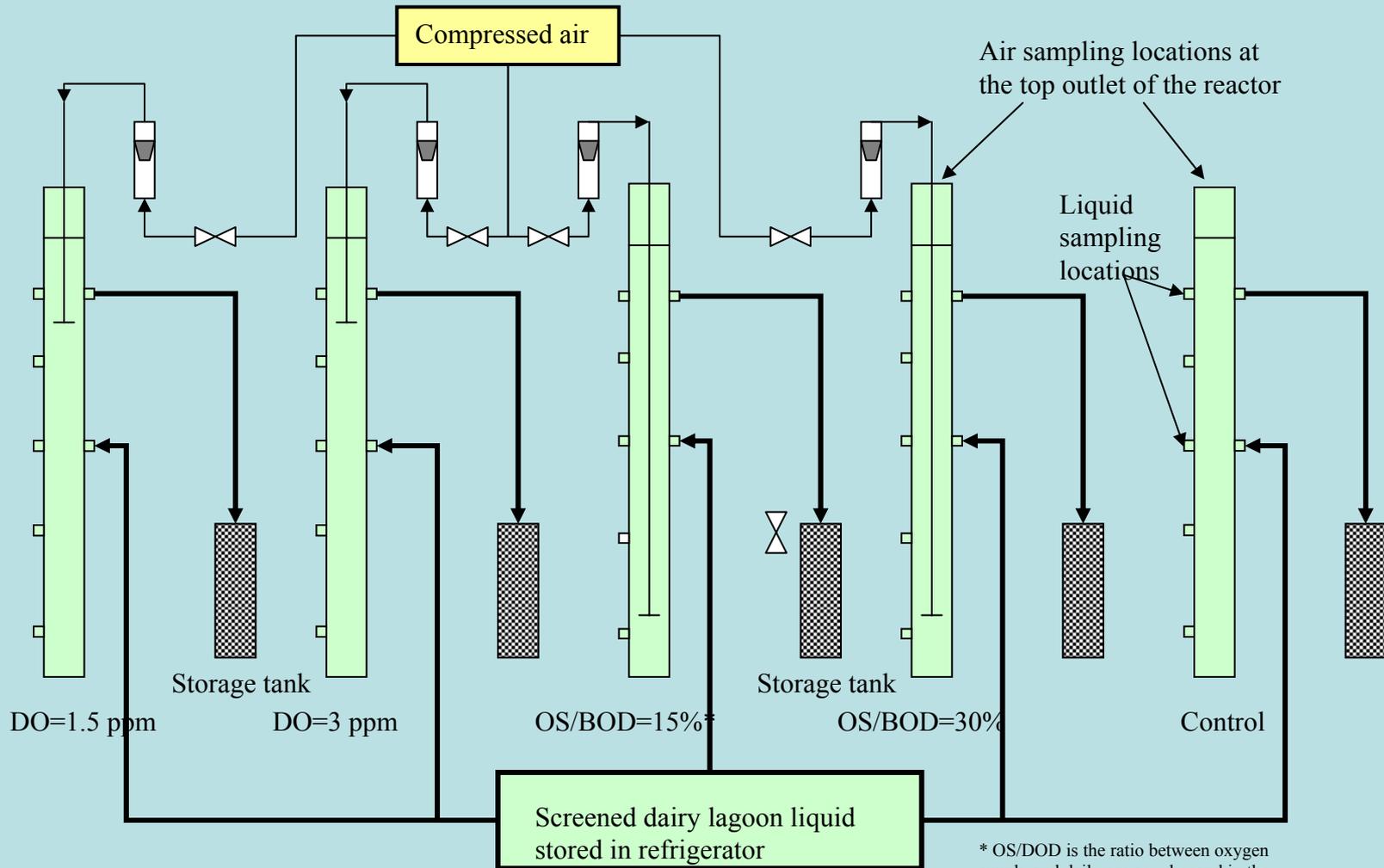
Manure



The Effect of Aeration on N₂O Emissions from Lagoon Storage

- Deep aeration
 - 15% of BOD loading
 - 30% of BOD loading
- Surface aeration
 - 0.5 ppm O₂ in the top layer
 - 1.5 ppm O₂ in the top layer

Laboratory Aeration Study

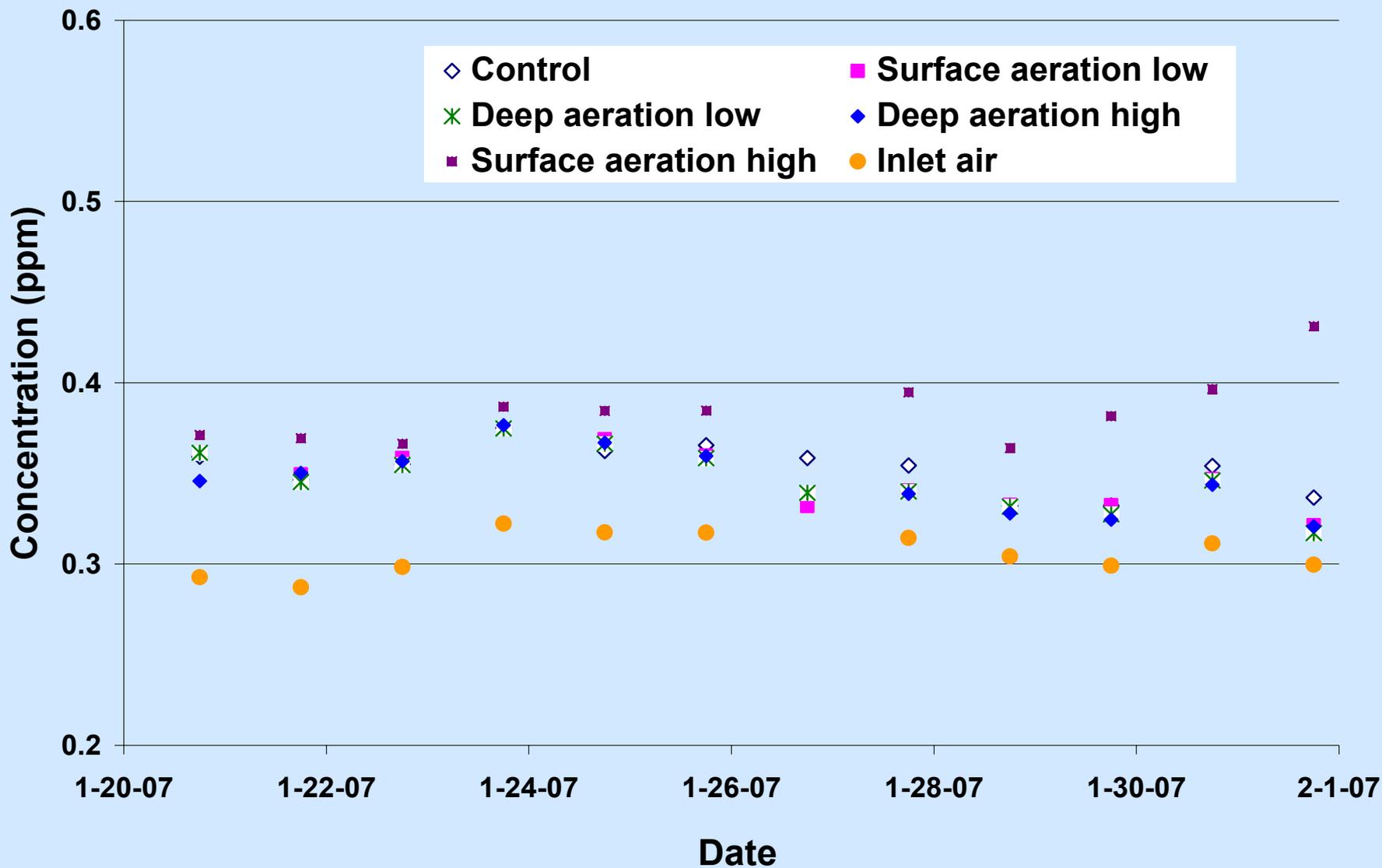


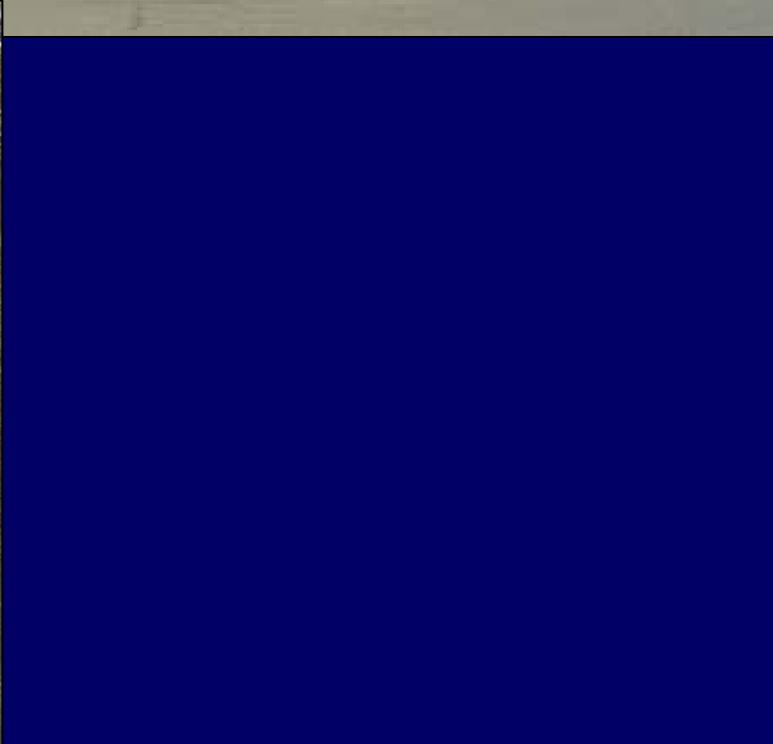
* OS/DOD is the ratio between oxygen supply and daily oxygen demand in the manure

Laboratory Aeration System



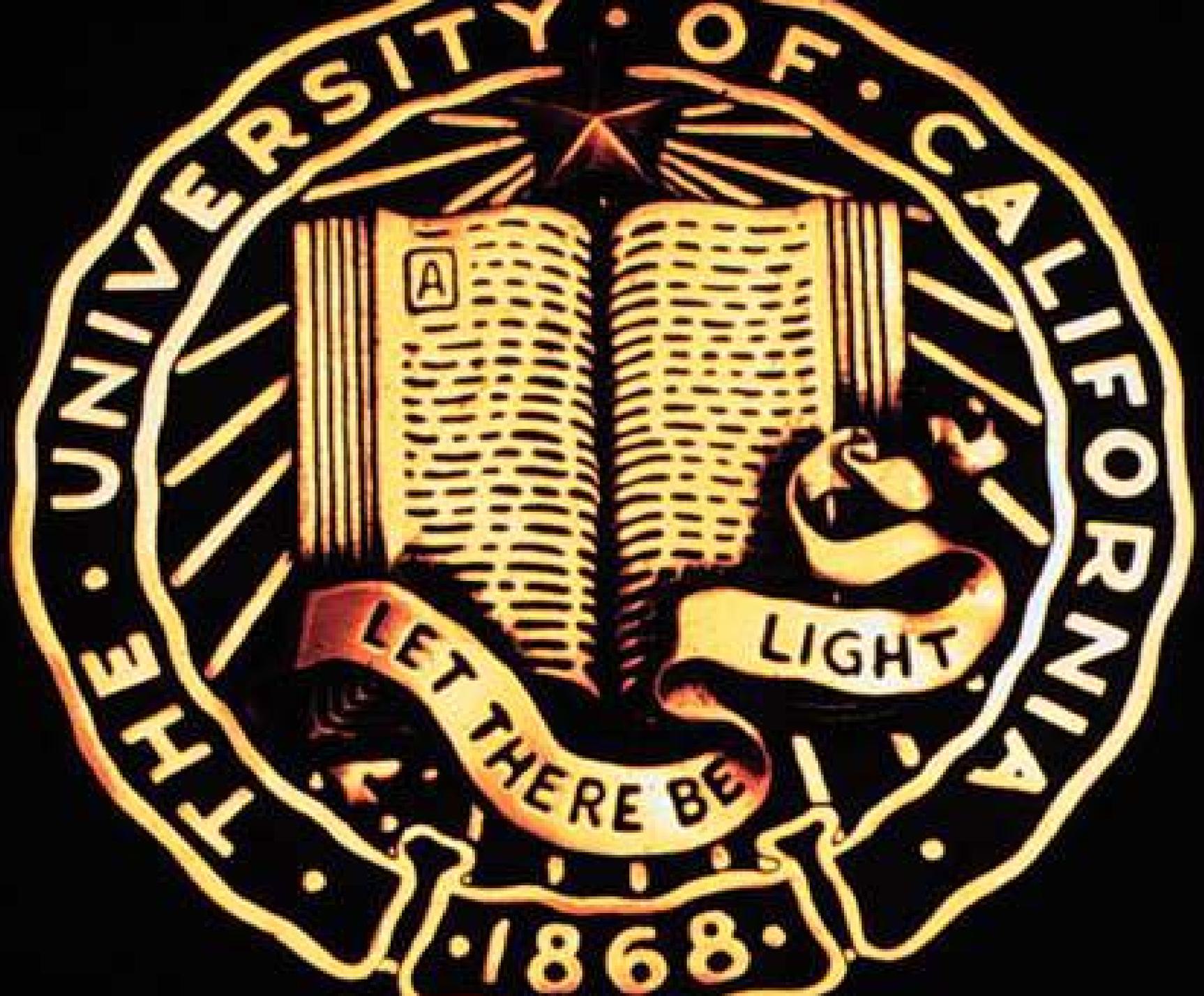
The Effect of Aeration on N₂O Emissions from Lagoon Storage





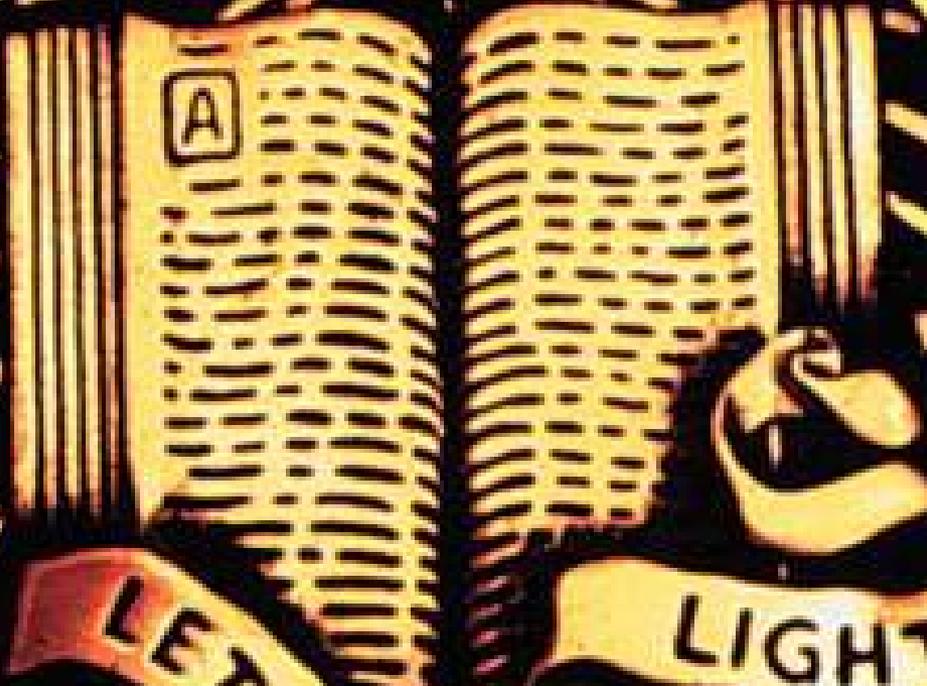
Conclusion

- N_2O is important to consider because of its effects on global warming potential
- CH_4 and N_2O abatement strategies may conflict with each other
- Reduction in the feed/product ratio of N is central to minimize N_2O emission
- Application of N nutrients at agronomic rates is critical to reduce N_2O and other N related emission



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LET THERE BE LIGHT