









First results of a screening method for GHG and ammonia emission measurements in European dairy cattle barns

X. Vergé, P. Robin, V. Becciolini, A. Cieślak, N. Edouard, L. Fermer, P. Galama, P. Hargreaves, V. Juškienė, G. Kadžiene, L. Leso, A.-S. Lissy, J. Priekulis, B. Rees, D. Ruska, H. Schilder, M. Szumacher-Strabel







- I. Project presentation
- II. Presentation of the "Simplified Method" (with video supports)
- III. Preliminary results Interest and perspectives







I. Project presentation



Climate care dairy farming

Objectives:

- 1- Estimating the on-farm emissions through seasonal gas measurements in dairy barns
- 2- Finding the main source of gas emissions in each building
- 3- Studying the applicability of such method in various conditions and production systems







European study

- > Eight countries
- ➤ Eight farms for each
- Four times a year



I. Project presentation









II. Presentation of the "Simplified Method" (with video support) https://cccfarming.eu/



Plan:

- 1- Overview (vidéo)
- 2- Issue and calculation pathways
- 3- Collecting farm management data



- 4- On-farm air sampling (vidéo)
- 5- Gas analysis
- Introduction
- GHG (CO₂,CH₄,N₂O) \implies Gas Chromatograph (glass sample tube) (vidéo)





II. Presentation of the "Simplified Method" (with video support) https://cccfarming.eu/

1- Overview (vidéo)









II. Presentation of the "Simplified Method"

https://cccfarming.eu/



Plan:

- 1- Overview (vidéo)
- 2- Issue and calculation pathway
- 3- Collecting farm data
 - Farm management data (vidéo)



- 4- On-farm air sampling (vidéo)
- 5- Gas analysis
 - Introduction
 - Ammonia (NH₃) Colorimetric tubes (vidéo)
 - GHG (CO₂,CH₄,N₂O)

 Gas Chromatograph (glass sample tube) (vidéo)





https://cccfarming.eu/

Climate care dairy farming

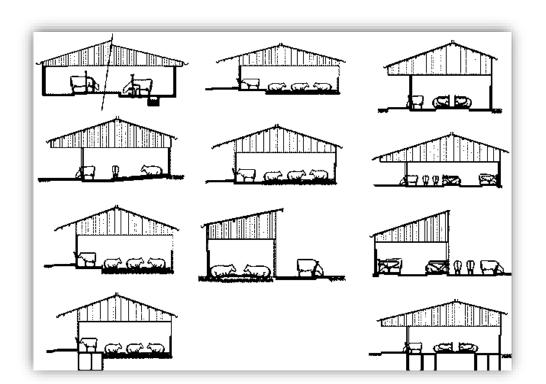


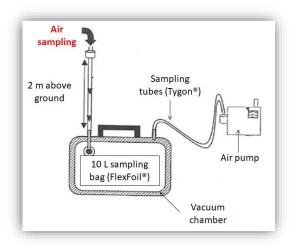
$$Emissions_{Gas} = (Q_{air} \times \rho i) \times (Cgas_{in} - Cgas_{out})$$

 \boldsymbol{A}

X

 $Gradient_{Gas}$





Q_{air}: is the air flow rate

ρi : air density

Cgas: gas concentration





https://cccfarming.eu/



Climate care dairy farming

$$Emissions_{Gas} = A$$

X

 $Gradient_{Gas}$



$$A = \frac{Emissions_{Gas}}{Gradient_{Gas}}$$

$$A = \frac{E_{C-CO2}}{G_{C-CO2}}$$

$$A = \frac{E_{C-CH4}}{G_{C-CH4}}$$

$$A = \frac{E_{N-N2O}}{G_{N-N2O}}$$

$$A = \frac{E_{N-NH3}}{G_{N-NH3}}$$



 Q_{air} : is the air flow rate ρi : air density

Cgas: gas concentration



https://cccfarming.eu/

Climate care dairy farming

$$A = \frac{Emissions_{Gas}}{Gradient_{Gas}}$$



$$A = rac{E_{C ext{-}CH4}}{G_{C ext{-}CH4}} = rac{E_{C ext{-}CO2}}{G_{C ext{-}CO2}} = rac{E_{N ext{-}N2O}}{G_{N ext{-}N2O}} = rac{E_{N ext{-}NH3}}{G_{N ext{-}NH3}}$$



$$E_{C\text{-}CH4} \equiv E_{C\text{-}CO2}$$

$$E_{N-N2O} \equiv E_{C-CO2}$$
 x

$$E_{N-NH3} \equiv E_{C-CO2}$$
 x

$$G_{ extit{C-CH4}}$$

$$G_{N-N2O}$$

$$G_{ extit{N-NH3}}$$

(INDOOR



OUTDOOR)





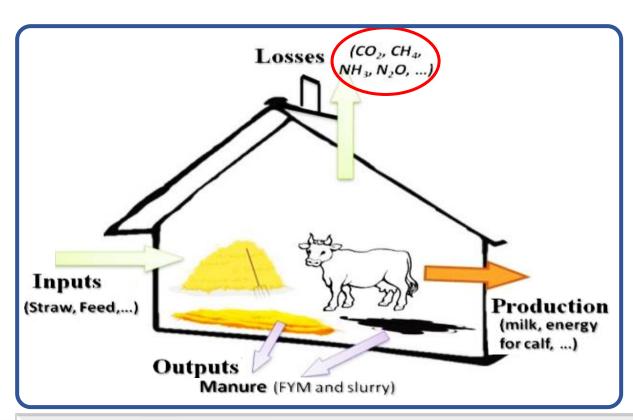


https://cccfarming.eu/

Climate care dairy farming

CO₂ emissions estimated with the mass balance approach at the building scale (with the questionnaire)





$$C_{Losses} = E_{C-CO2} + E_{C-CH4}$$



$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{C-CO2}} = \mathbf{C}_{\text{Losses}} - \mathbf{E}_{\text{C-CH4}}$$

$$C_{Losses} = (C_{feed} + C_{litter}) - (C_{milk} + C_{Growth} + C_{gestation} + C_{Mobilization} + C_{Excretion})$$





https://cccfarming.eu/

Climate care dairy farming





$$\mathbf{E_{C-CO2}} = \frac{\mathbf{C_{Losses}}}{(1 + \frac{\mathbf{G_{C-CH4}}}{\mathbf{G_{C-CO2}}})}$$

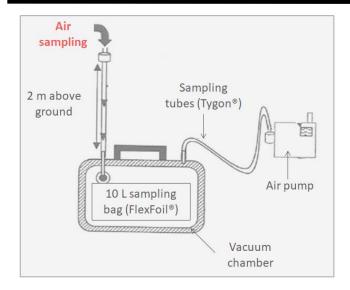


$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{C-CH4}} = \mathbf{E}_{\text{C-CO2}} \times \frac{\mathbf{G}_{\text{C-CH4}}}{\mathbf{G}_{\text{C-CO2}}}$$





Questionnaire



Samplings





II. Presentation of the "Simplified Method" (with video support) https://cccfarming.eu/

Climate care dairy farming



Farm Questionnaire - Simplified GHG measurements in buildings

Farm code :					
Date of measurements:					
Time of measurements:	· · ·				
Meteorological conditions					
the day of measurements	(rain, wind - strength and direction; fog , etc. – Photo can help)				

SECTION I - Farm Operation - general information

SECTION II - Building and animal data

- A. Building plan
- B. Herd management
- C. Floor information / bedding material management
- D. Manure management

SECTION III - Not mandatory but interesting for final interpretations









6- Gas sampling



MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'ALIMENTATION















II. Presentation of the "Simplified Method" (with video support) https://cccfarming.eu/

arming.eu/

Plan:

- 1- Overview (vidéo)
- 2- Issue and calculation pathways
- 3- Collecting farm management data

- 4- On-farm air sampling (vidéo)
- 5- Gas analysis
 - Introduction
 - Ammonia (NH₃)

 Colorimetric tubes (vidéo)
 - GHG (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) \implies Gas Chromatograph

(glass sample tube) - (vidéo)





NH₃ Colorimetric tubes





II. Presentation of the "Simplified Method" (with video support) https://cccfarming.eu/



GHG Gas chromatograph





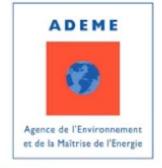




7-Immediate gas concentration determination



MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'ALIMENTATION















Climate care dairy farming



I. Project presentation

II. Presentation of the "Simplified Method" (with video support)

III. Preliminary results – Interest and perspectives







III. Preliminary results - Interest and perspectives

Climate care dairy farming

CO,

presented results: 42 farms / 4 seasons



Q	Question- naire	m ² cow ⁻¹	anim. house ⁻¹	kg cow ⁻¹	kg DM cow ⁻¹	kg day ⁻¹	g L ⁻¹	g L ⁻¹
	naire	area	nb cows	weight	feed	milk	fat	protein
а	vg ± SD	9 ± 5	134 ± 141	682 ± 56	22 ± 3	31 ± 8	42 ± 4	34 ± 1
[min ; max]	[2;26]	[8; 979]	[500 ; 825]	[16;27]	[17;53]	[32;52]	[30; 37]

NH₃

 N_2O

Ventilation

- Half open/half closed barn
- Closed barn
- Open barn

$mg m^{-3}$ $mg m^{-3}$ $mg m^{-3}$ $mg m^{-3}$ Sampling

avg ± SD 1397 ± 1662 23.4 ± 40.4 0.55 ± 0.43 0.71 ± 0.44

CH₄

[min; max] [720; 17410] [0.4; 352.4] [0.07; 2.57] [0.34; 4.91]

Housing

- Cubicle, slatted floor
- Cubicle, sloping straw floor
- Cubicle, deep straw
- Cubicle with sand bedding and rubber floor
- Freewalk wood chips
- Compost bedded pack barn
- Compost barn, scraping alley
- Tie stall, deep straw
- Tie stall, scraping alley

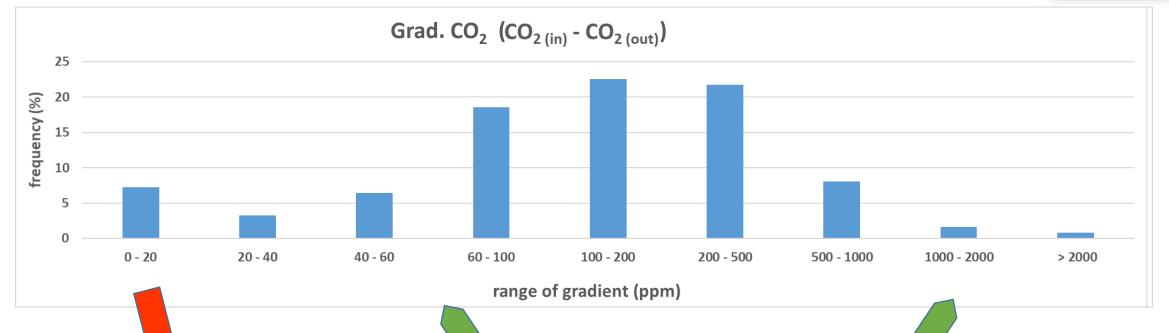


SCREENING

III. Preliminary results - Interest and perspectives

Indicating emission <u>environments</u> and potential <u>issues</u> with CO_2 gradients





Reliability of indication



Cannot be used without checking

Open building, high ventilation

(Ex: warm season)

Confined situation, low ventilation (ex: cold season)





SCREENING

III. Preliminary results - Interest and perspectives

Indicating emission <u>sources</u> and potential <u>issues</u> with CO_2/CH_4 ratios



Hypothesis: limited variability of CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from animals

 $\frac{\mathbf{G}_{\text{C-CO2}}}{\mathbf{G}_{\text{C-CH4}}}$

standard for dairies: 8 to 15 (from litt.)

 $small = CH_4$ emission from manure

 $high = CO_2$ emission from manure

very small or high = pb CO_2 or CH_4

(presence of cattle? very small sampling duration?)



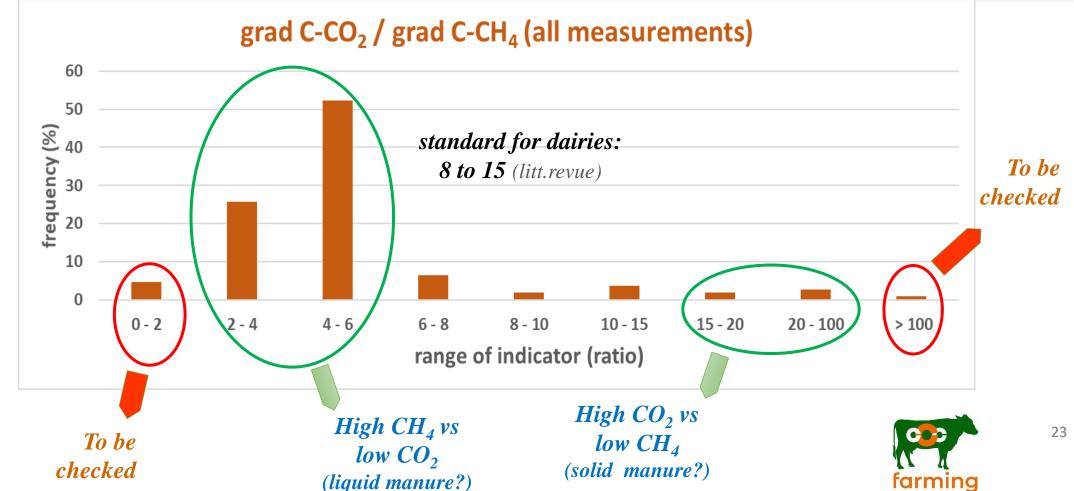


SCREENING

III. Preliminary results - Interest and perspectives

Indicating emission <u>sources</u> and potential <u>issues</u> with CO_2/CH_4 ratios







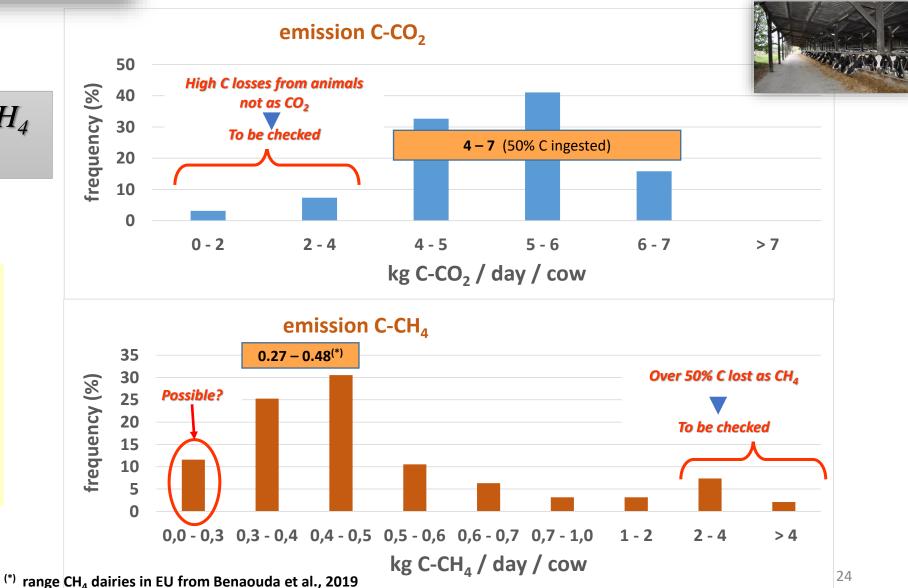
III. Preliminary results - Interest and perspectives

Climate care dairy farming

C-CO₂ and C-CH₄ emissions

Observed variability of CO₂ and CH₄ emissions:

- > feeding
- > litter
- > manure management

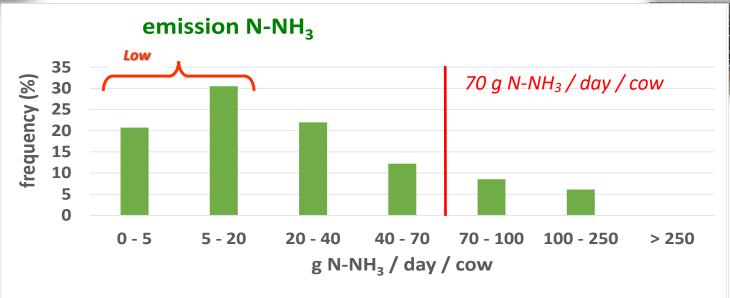


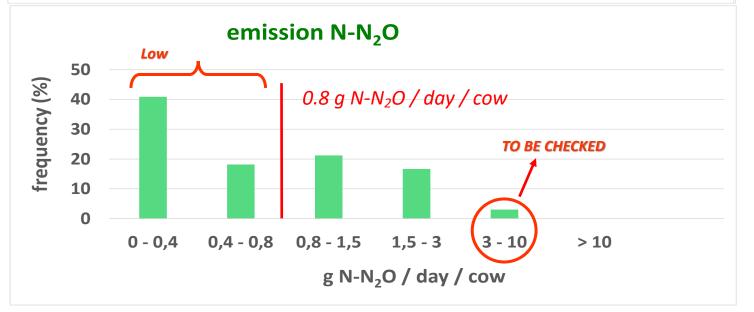


III. Preliminary results - Interest and perspectives

- Threshold N-NH₃: **70** g day⁻¹ $cow^{-1} = 20\%$ average N excreted (Webb et al., 2021)
- ➤ Most observations « low »
- ➤ In the range $0.82 250 \text{ g day}^{-1}$ cow^{-1} (Hristov et al., 2011)

- Threshold $N-N_2O$: **0.8** g day⁻¹ cow⁻¹ = 0.25% average N excreted (Webb et al., 2021)
- Most observations « low »
- $N-N_2O$ concern (> 3 g day⁻¹ cow⁻¹)







CONCLUSIONS



- 1. The "Simplified Method" has been developed to avoid difficult or impossible on-farm measurements for emission calculations
- 2. Gas <u>samplings</u> and <u>farm questionnaire</u> are used to estimate the NH₃ and GHG emissions
- 3. Importance of the CO_2 (and CH_4) gas which is used as reference for all other gases
- 4. Robust method applicable to a large variety of farming systems



CONCLUSIONS



- 6. Concentration and grad. concentration ratios are useful indicators:
 - for data quality insurance
 - to <u>improve knowledge of the relevant ranges</u> in the different countries

- 5. Method useful to <u>detect low emitting systems</u> learn from them
 - to detect practices increasing the emissions



INRAO





73th Annual Meeting of European Federation of Animal Science

Climate care dairy farming

First results of a screening method for GHG and ammonia emission measurements in European dairy cattle barns

Thank you!

