



Options for animal manure management in Portuguese farms

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MINISTERIO
AGRICULTURA, ALIMENTACIÓN
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HIDROGRÁFICA
DEL MIÑO-SIL



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1. Introduction: Portuguese animal production



Number of animals (2017) x1000	
Cattle	1670
Pig	2165
Poultry	217270
Sheep	1665
Goat	340
Rabbit	4008

1. Introduction: emission sources in animal farms



Housing



Emissions:

Ammonia - NH_3
Methane - CH_4
Nitrous oxide - N_2O
Manure runoff

Storage and treatment



Emissions:

Ammonia - NH_3
Methane - CH_4
Nitrous oxide - N_2O
Nitric oxide – NO
Manure runoff

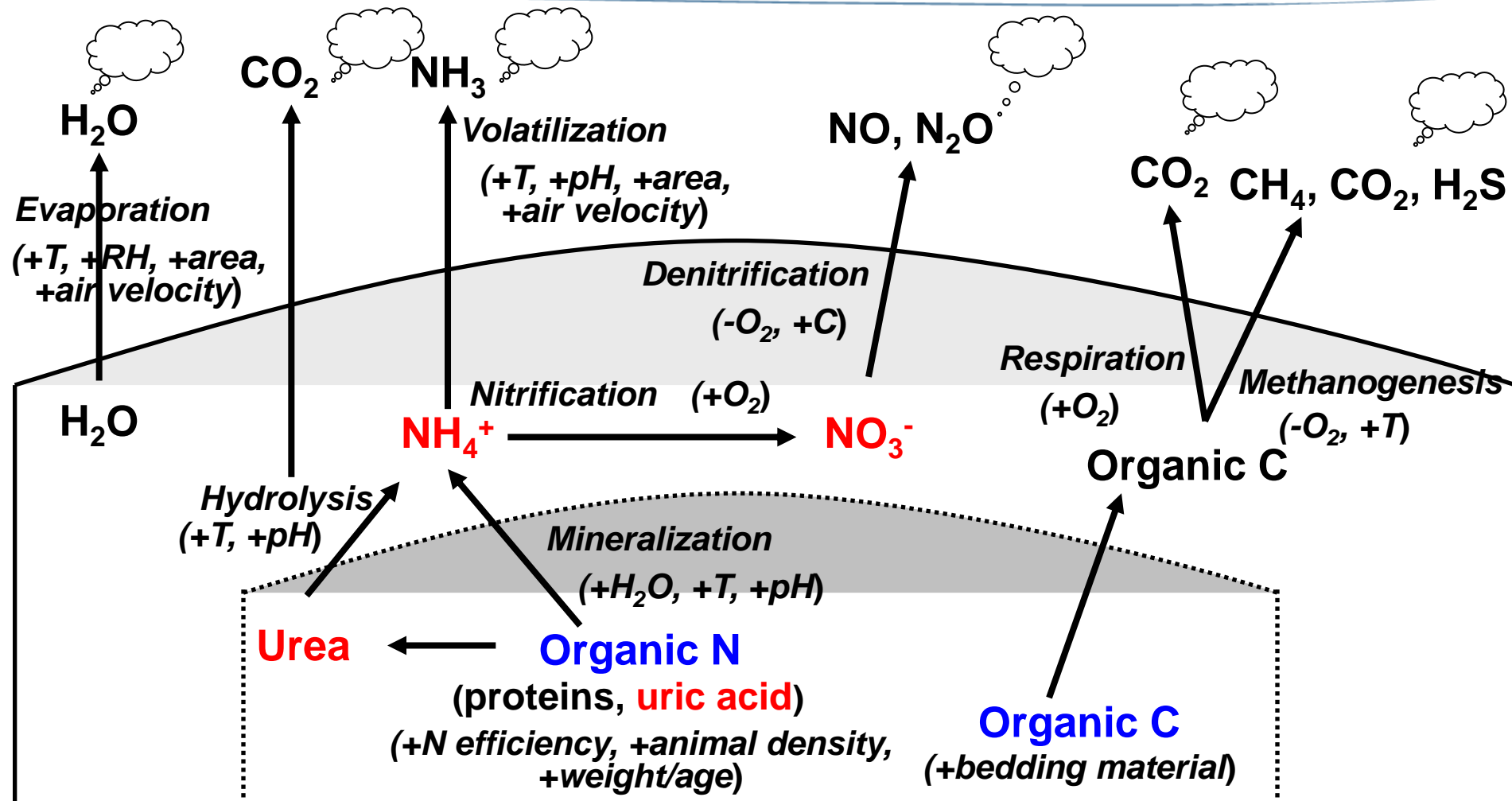
Soil application



Emissions:

Ammonia - NH_3
Nitric oxide – NO
Nitrous oxide - N_2O
Nitrates - NO_3^-
Manure runoff

1. Introduction: decomposition of animal manure

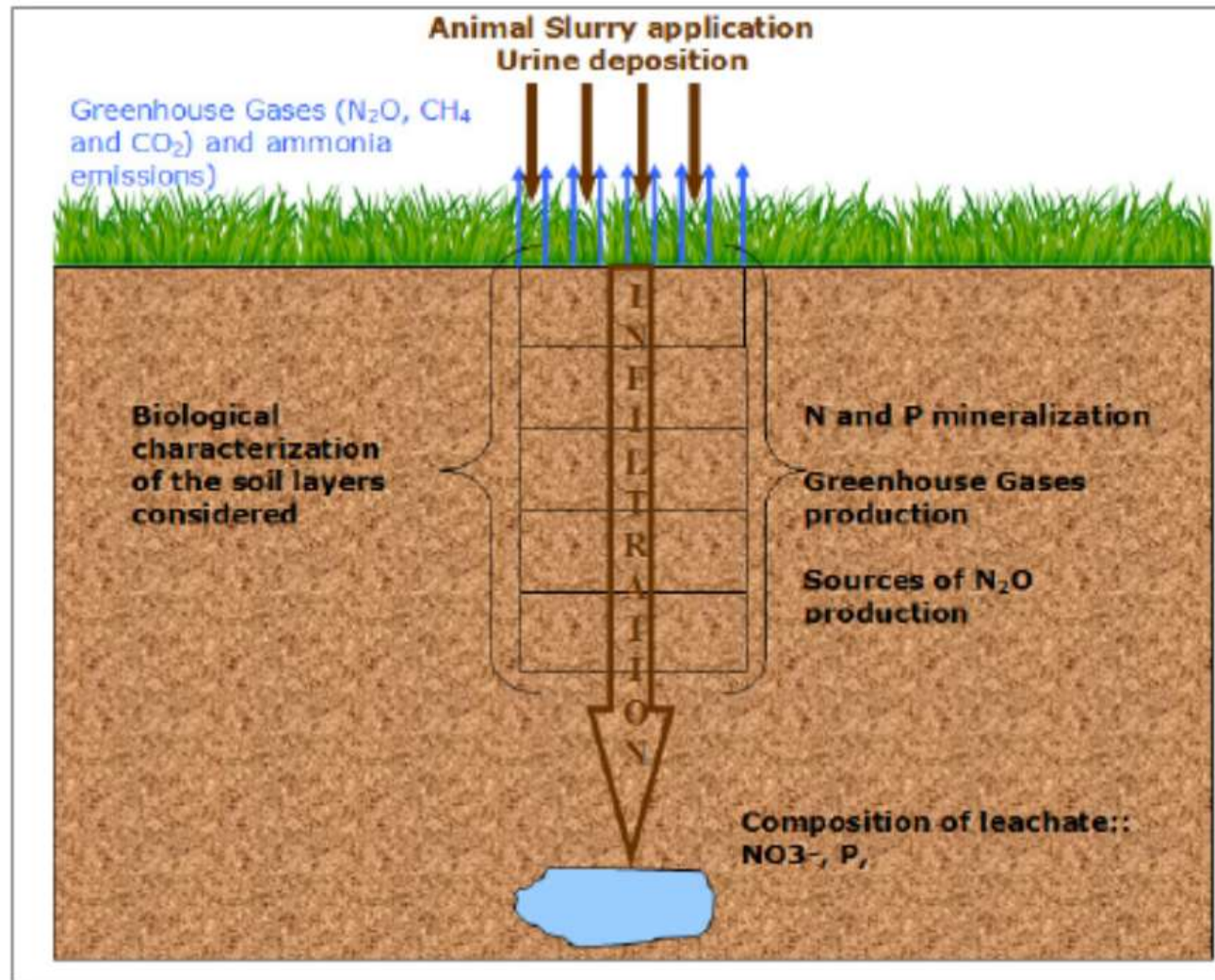
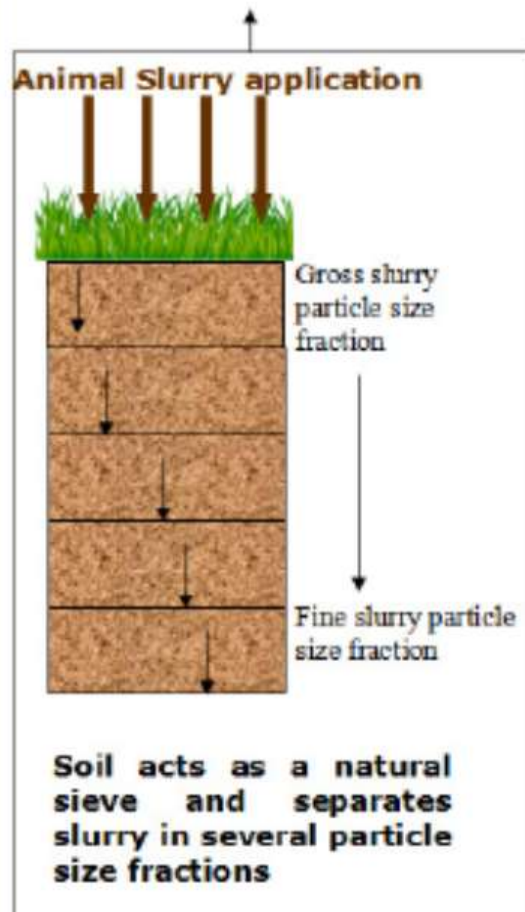


T: temperature; RH: relative humidity of air; C: carbon; N: nitrogen.

(): main factors controlling processes.

+: directly proportional; -: inversely proportional.

1. Introduction: animal manure infiltration into the soil



Water pollutants:

- ❑ Nitrates, phosphates, zoonotic bacteria and viruses,
- ❑ Estrogens and veterinary antibiotics.

2. National regulations: mandatory in animal farms



- ❖ Portuguese Environment Agency <https://www.apambiente.pt>
- ❖ Ministry of Agriculture <http://www.drapc.min-agricultura.pt>

Portuguese regulations:

Law nº 81/2013 - Licence for animal production,

Law nº 127/2013 - Environmental licence,

Law nº 631/2009 - Animal manure management (farm plan),

Law nº 259/2012 - Vulnerable areas (water protection, $<170 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1} \text{ y}^{-1}$),

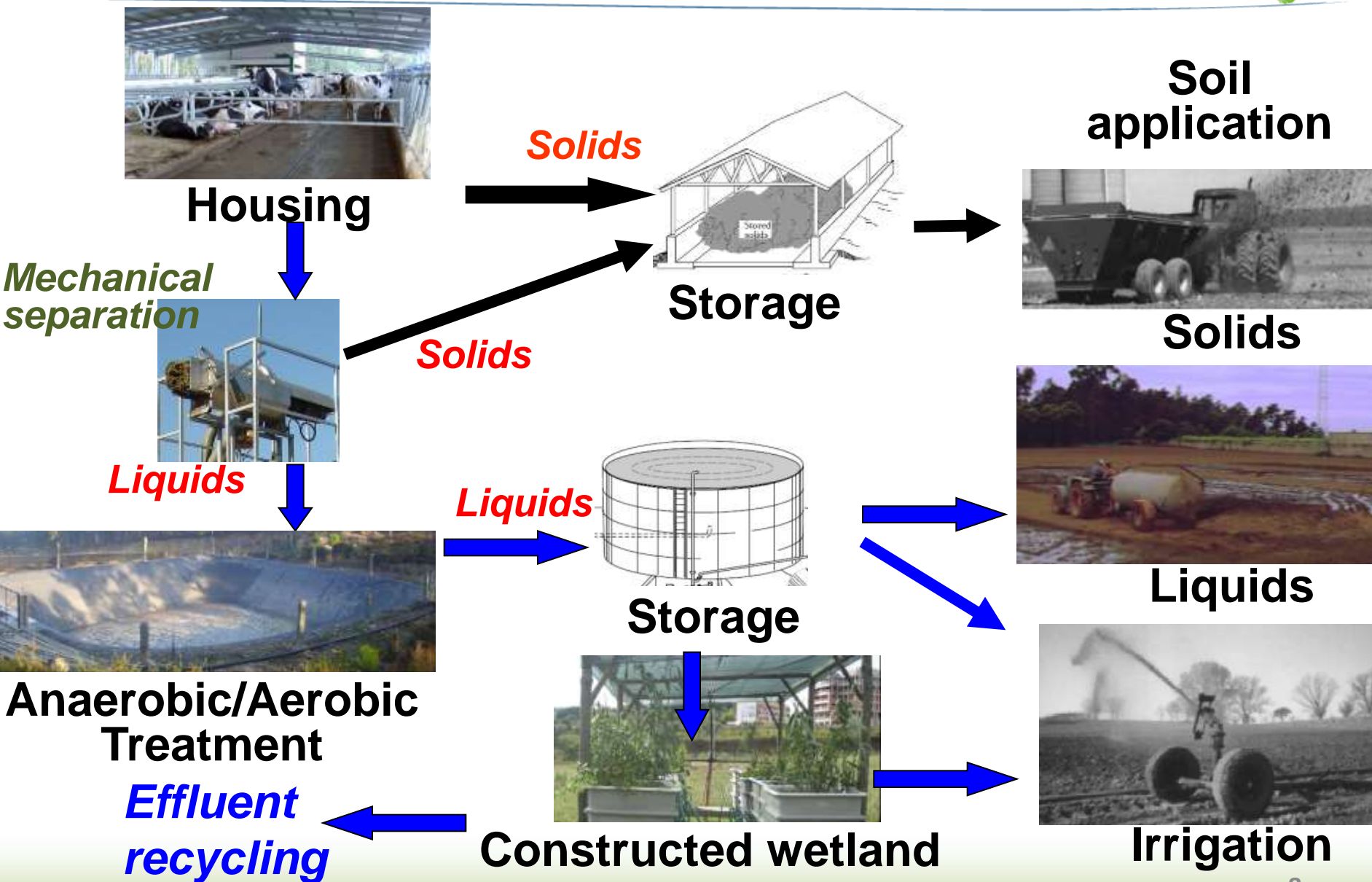
Law nº 1230/2018 - Code of good agricultural practice (crop fertilization),

Law nº 84/2018 - National emission ceilings (ammonia mitigation).

Key techniques for animal manure management:

- ✓ Reduction of the total amount of manures,
- ✓ Reduction of nitrogen and phosphorus excreted by animals (feed),
- ✓ Mechanical separation,
- ✓ Addition of nitrification inhibitors,
- ✓ Slurry acidification,
- ✓ Plan of fertilization of the cultures (crop nutrient balance).

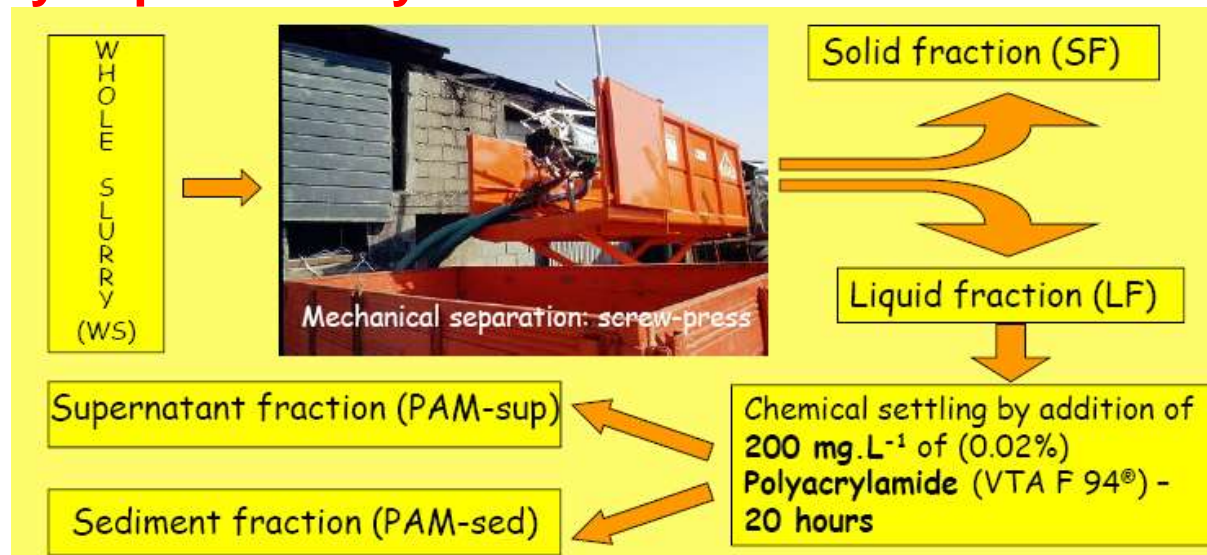
2. Options for animal manure management



3. Case studies: solid-liquid separation of animal slurry



Animal slurry separation by mechanical and chemical methods



Parameters	Raw pig-slurry (mg L ⁻¹)*	Mechanical separation (%)	Mechanical + chemical separation (%)
Total Suspended Solids	12600	-15	-89
Biological Oxygen Demand	31300	-8	-65
Organic N	1280	-13	-80
Organic P	510	-11	-85
Yields		-20	-66

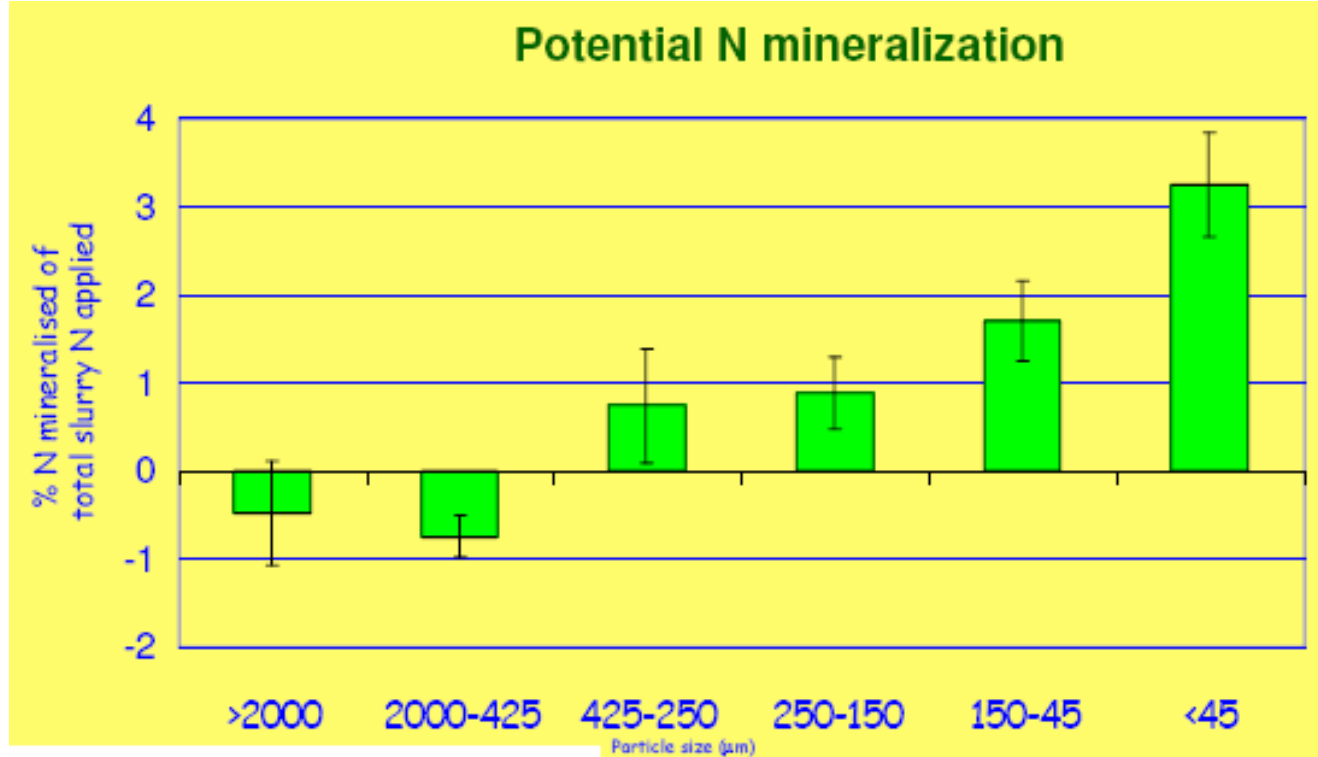
*Vanotti et al. (1999) J. Environ. Qual.; Fangueiro et al. (2008) Nutr. Cycl. Agroecosyst.

3. Case studies: solid-liquid separation of animal slurry



Solid fraction

- 1 mm = 1000 μ m
- 20% of raw slurry



Advantages of animal slurry separation:

- N mineralization vs immobilization,
- C mineralization,
- Enzymatic activity,
- P fractionation,
- Ammonia and greenhouse gas emissions,
- Nitrate leaching,
- Crop yields,
- Nutrient uptake and composition.

3. Case studies: nitrification inhibitors in animal slurry

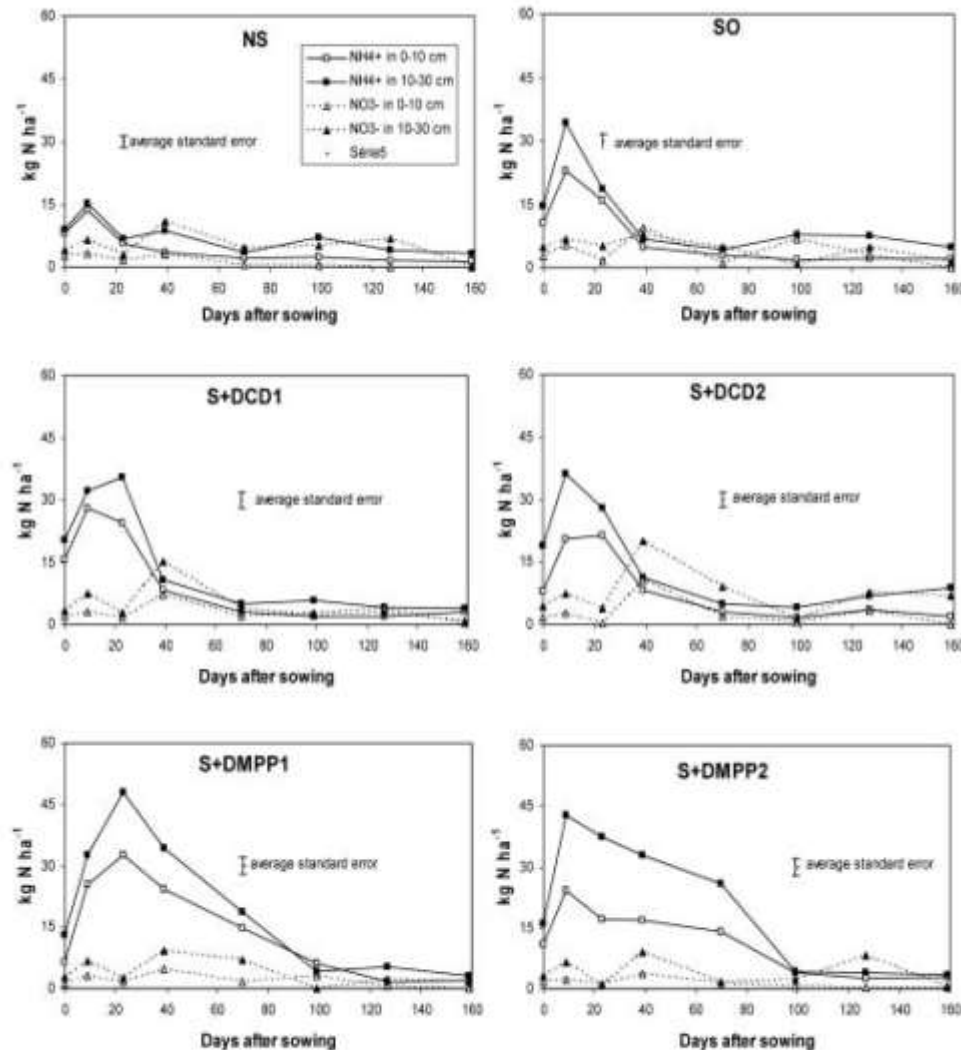


Figure 2. Time course of the amount of N-NH_4^+ and N-NO_3^- in the 0- to 10- and 10- to 30-cm soil layers observed on the different treatments studied; mean values of three replicates; standard error bars were removed for clarity.

Nitrification inhibitors:

- Dicyandiamide (DCD),
- 3,4-dimethyl pyrazole phosphate (DMPP).

Nitrification inhibitor applied to raw cattle-slurry (autumn-winter seasons)

- NS (no slurry), a control not fertilized;
- SO (slurry only), 50 m^3 of cattle-slurry ha^{-1} ;
- S + DCD1, 50 m^3 of cattle-slurry ha^{-1} + $10 \text{ kg DCD ha}^{-1}$;
- S + DCD2, 50 m^3 of cattle-slurry ha^{-1} + $20 \text{ kg DCD ha}^{-1}$;
- S + DMPP1, 50 m^3 of cattle-slurry ha^{-1} + $4 \text{ L of 25\% DMPP solution ha}^{-1}$;
- S + DMPP2, 50 m^3 of cattle-slurry ha^{-1} + $8 \text{ L of 25\% DMPP solution ha}^{-1}$.

3. Case studies: nitrification inhibitors in animal slurry



Table 2. Effect of treatments under study on forage DM yield and forage N removal (mean values of three replicates)

Treatment	DM yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Forage N removal (kg ha ⁻¹)	Apparent N recovery (%)
NS	4059 ^{d*}	64 ^c	
SO	4767 ^d	66 ^c	2 ^c
S + DCD1	6272 ^c	98 ^b	34 ^b
S + DCD2	7444 ^b	118 ^{ab}	53 ^{ab}
S + DMPP1	7310 ^b	106 ^b	41 ^b
S + DMPP2	8698 ^a	138 ^a	72 ^a

*Data followed by the same letters do not differ at the $P < 0.05$ level, LSD test.

Advantages of nitrification inhibitors on slurry and mineral fertilisers:

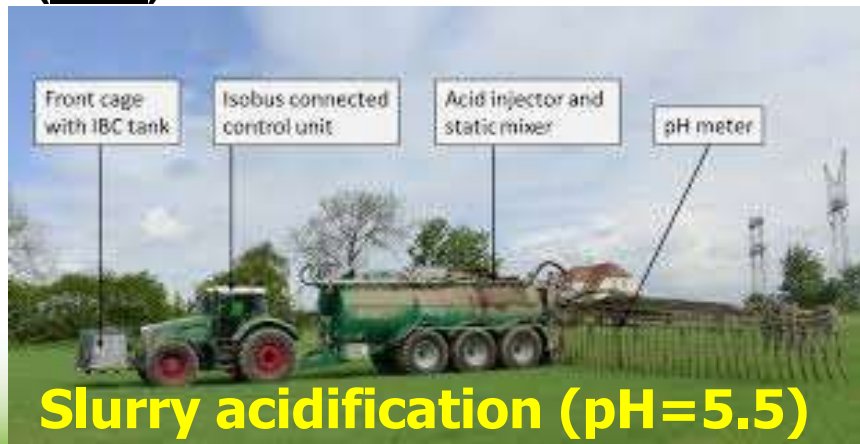
- Reduction of N₂O and NO emissions,
- Reduction of nitrate leaching,
- Increase of crop yield .

3. Case studies: acidification of animal slurry



Double-cropping system (3 years): oats (80 kg N ha⁻¹) x maize (170 kg N ha⁻¹)

- Non-amended soil (Control);
- Injection of raw cattle-slurry (100 mm depth) (IS);
- Band application of raw cattle-slurry followed by soil incorporation (20 mm depth) (SS);
- Band application of acidified (pH=5.5) cattle-slurry followed by soil incorporation (20 mm depth) (AS);
- Band application of acidified (pH=5.5) cattle-slurry without soil incorporation (ASS).



3. Case studies: acidification of animal slurry



Effects of slurry application techniques on nitrate leaching

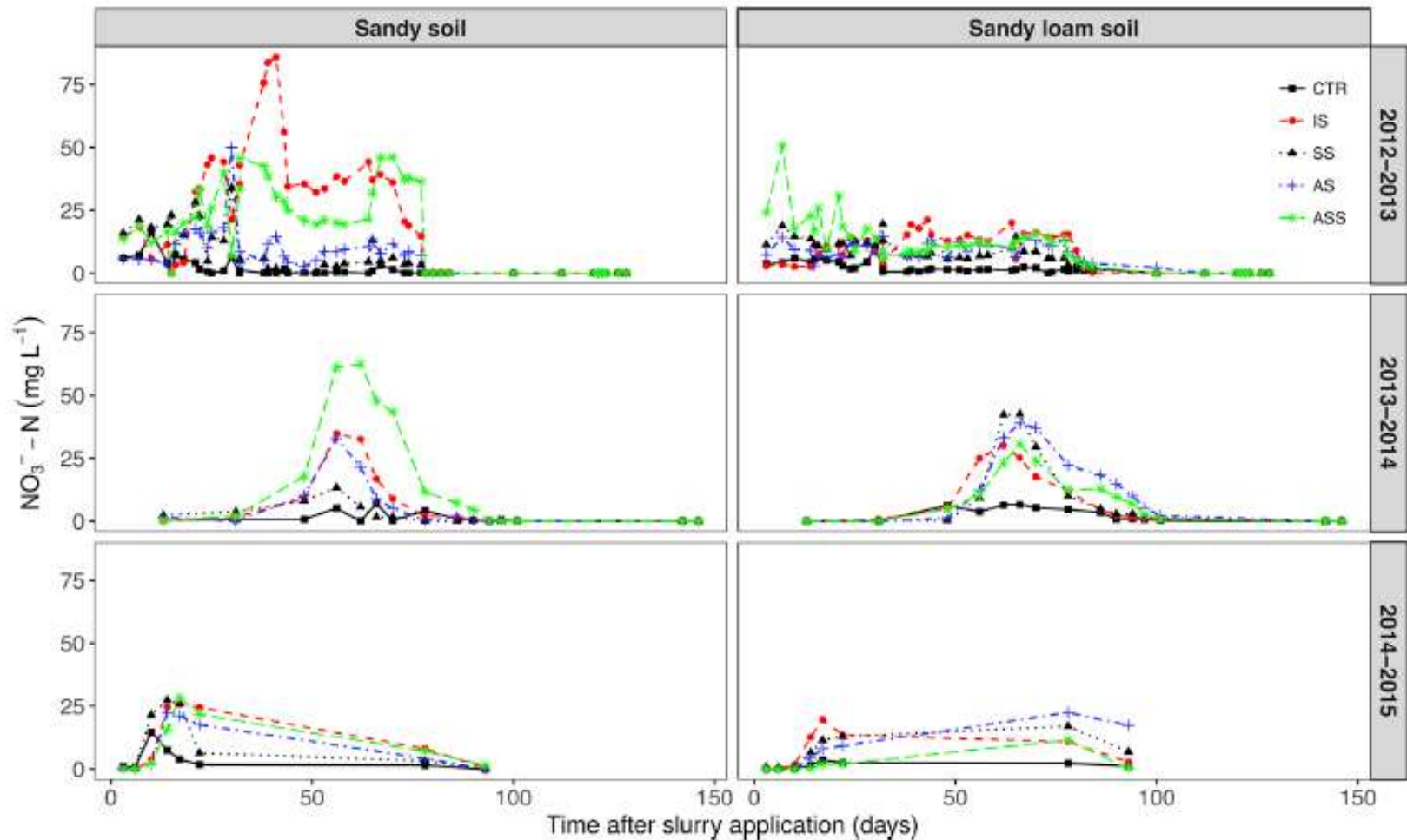


Fig. 3. Dynamics of the average $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration in the soil solution collected at the depth of 70 cm in both soil types and for the five studied treatments (see text for description).

3. Case studies: acidification of animal slurry



Comparison of soil slurry application techniques

Parameters	Injection (>50 mm)	Incorporation (20 mm)	Acidification (pH=5.5)
NH ₃ emission	+	++	+
N ₂ O emission	++	+	+
CH ₄ emission	++	+	+
Nitrification	++	++	+
Nitrate leaching	+++	++	+
E. Coli leaching	+	+	++
N and P crop uptake	++	+	+++
S crop uptake	+	+	++

3. Concluding remarks: animal manure management



Housing

Field-studies:

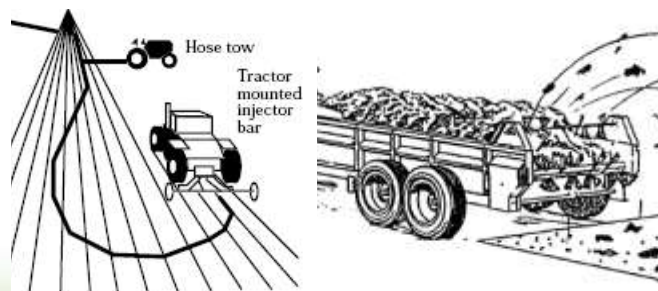
- Double-sloped solid floors with central gutter?
- Grooved floors?
- Solid systems?
- More manure and less slurry?



Storage

Field-studies:

- Urine storage?
- Faeces storage?
- Additives (biochar)?
- Valorisation (struvite, zeolite)?
- Composting?
- Anaerobic digestion?



Soil application

Field-studies:

- Untreated urine?
- Treated urine (additives, acidification)?
- Untreated faeces?
- Treated faeces (e.g. composting)?



3. Concluding remarks: animal manure management



JRC SCIENCE FOR POLICY REPORT
Best Available Techniques (BAT)
Reference Document for the
Intensive Rearing of Poultry or Pigs

Industrial Emissions Directive
2010/75/EU
(Integrated Pollution Prevention
and Control)

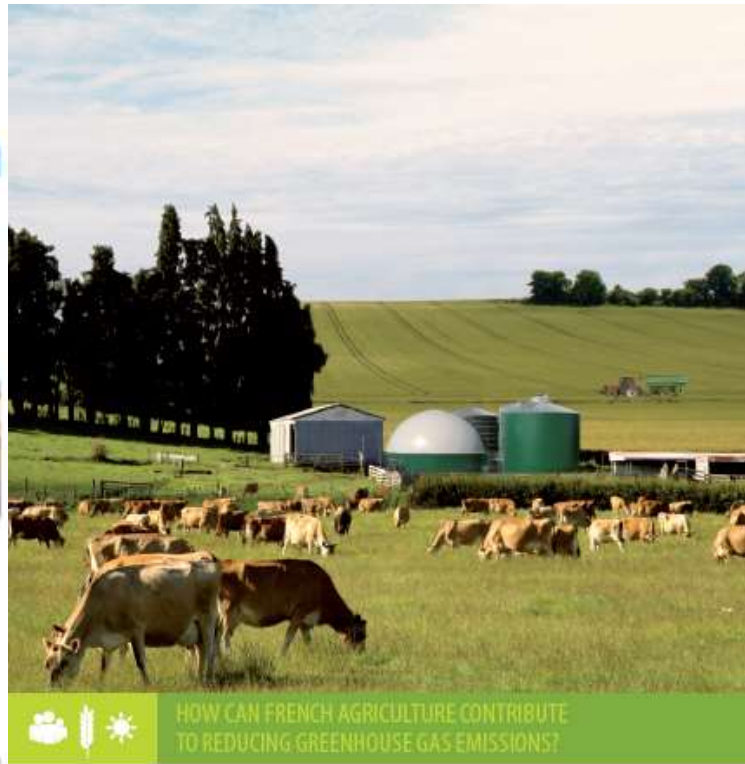
Germán Giner Cantorja, Konstantinos Georgiakis,
Dimitris Hara Scalet, Paolo Montobbio,
Sergio Roudier, Luis Delgado Sancho

2017



Options for Ammonia Mitigation

Guidance from the UNECE Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen



ABATEMENT POTENTIAL AND COST OF TEN TECHNICAL MEASURES

Summary of the study report conducted by INRA
on behalf of ADEME, MAAF and MEDDE – July 2013



Thank you!

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