FeedPrint

Carbon Footprint Animal Nutrition

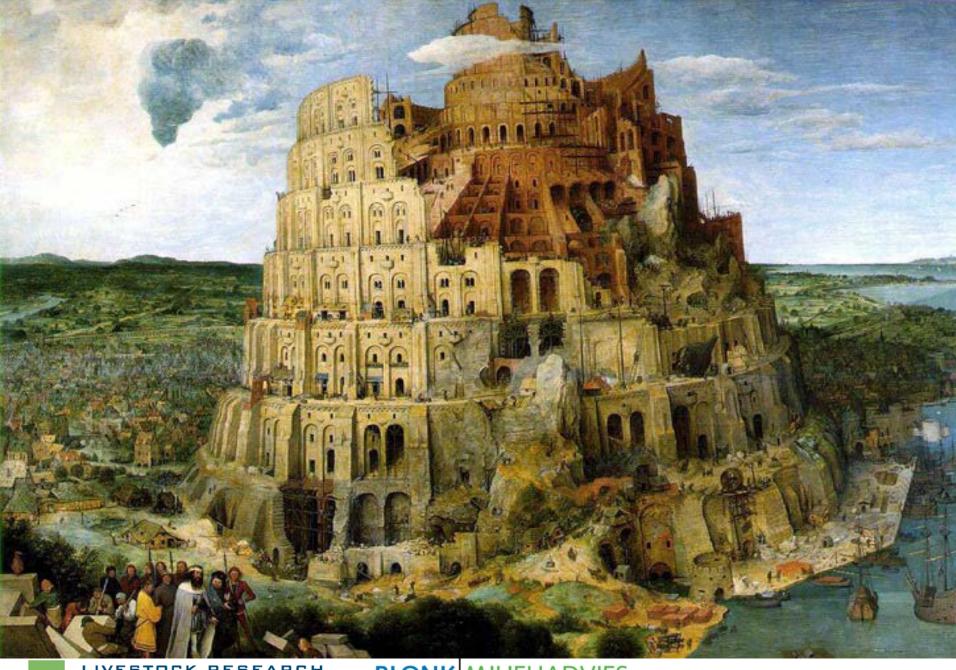
A database and calculation tool of the feed production chain to calculate GHG emissions by using LCA

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BLONK MILIEUADVIES
giving shape to sustainability

Feed in analysis of livestock systems

- Feed is a large contributor to GHG emissions
- Most LCA are at farm level
- Feed ranges from 100 to 0 % home grown
 - (extensive beef to footloose monogastrics)
- Yet, no systematic analysis of GHG emissions of the feed production chain



Carbon FootPrint Animal Nutrition:

systematic analysis of the feed production chain

Strategic goals:

- awareness of and insight in GHG emissions
 - production and utilization of animal feed
- identify potential mitigation options
- not meant for use in carbon labelling !!





Use of the CFP calculation tool "Feedprint"

- Main users:
 - Compound feed industry and their suppliers
 - Coupling with feed optimization programs
- Main applications:
 - Strategic management
 - Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting
- International alignment and application
 - FAO, FEFAC, IDF, ...





Standards in alignment of GHG calculations

- ISO 14000/14044/14067
- PAS2050, British Standards Institute (2008 & 2011)
- IPCC Guidelines for National Inventory Reports
 - No LCA, GHG guidelines, strict sectorial approach
- IDF Guide to standard LCA, bulletin 445/2010
 - Combining LCA and GHG guidelines





Data analysis and interpretation

Multiple values, expert judgement:

- Pedigree matrix (Ecoinvent) used in decisions on average values
- Confidentiality interval, uncertainty for all data
 - Uniform, normal, lognormal or triangular distribution
 - Monte Carlo simulation for limited set of data

Lack of data:

standard procedure for defaults, e.g. MEXALCA

Wide variation between companies and countries





Allocation in processing and livestock production

- Preferred approach in feed: economic allocation
- Other options available: mass, gross energy
- Show embedded (allocated) emissions
 - What enters "your" link in the chain
 - What is the contribution of your link
- Allocation is only shifting emissions, it does not change emissions.



Simplified structure of FeedPrint

FeedPrint Upstream **Database**

Cultivation

Processing

Feed mill

Calculation CFP

Till Feed Intake

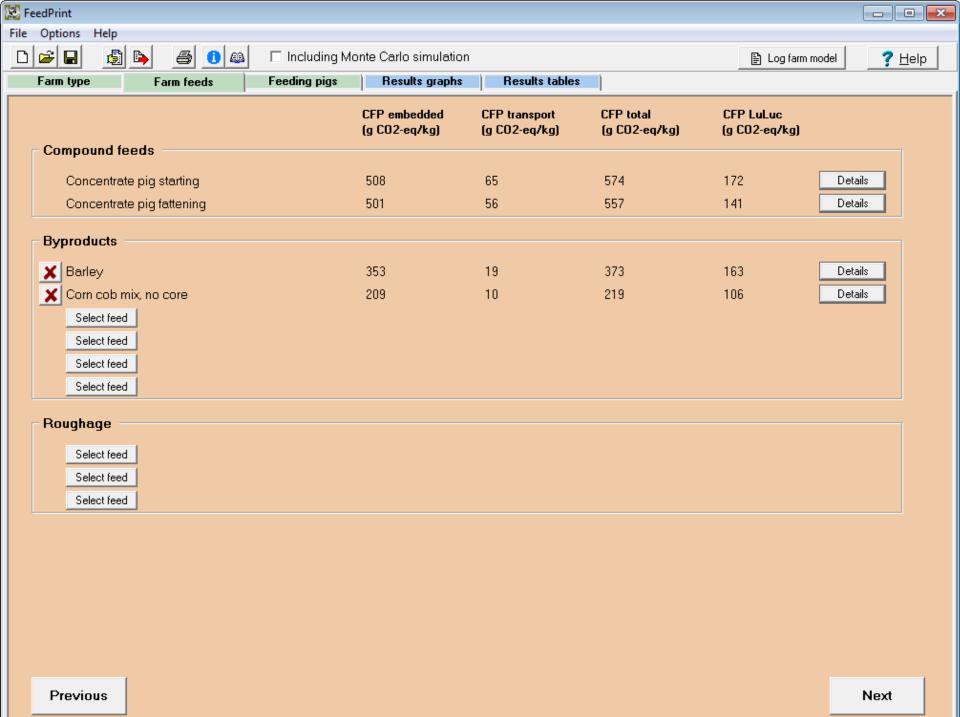
FeedPrint Downstream

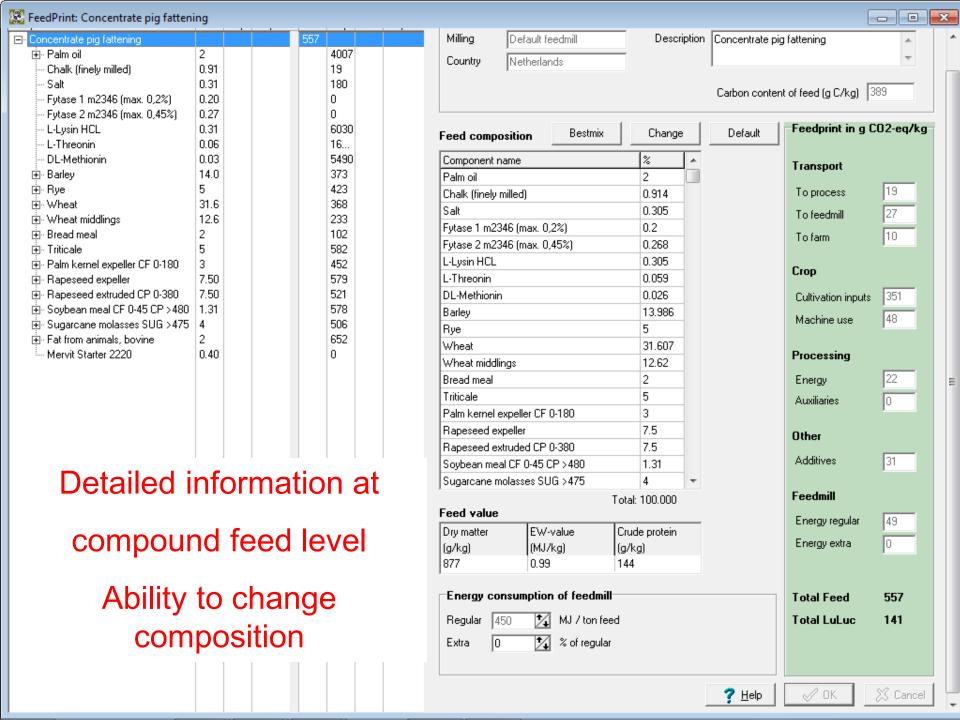
Calculation CFP Feed Intake/

Nutrition/farm





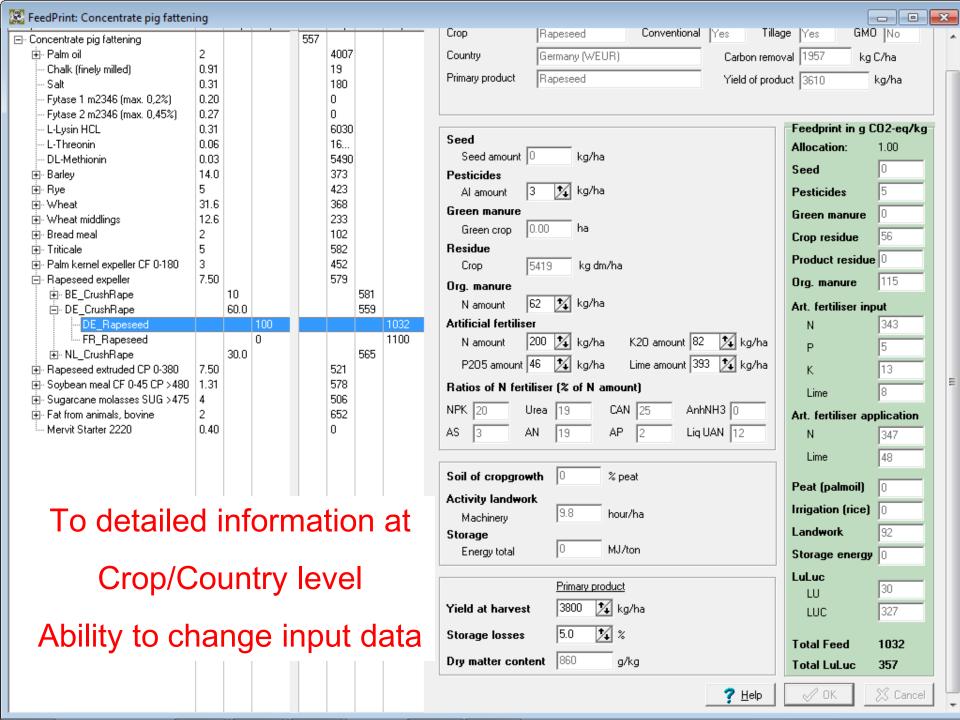


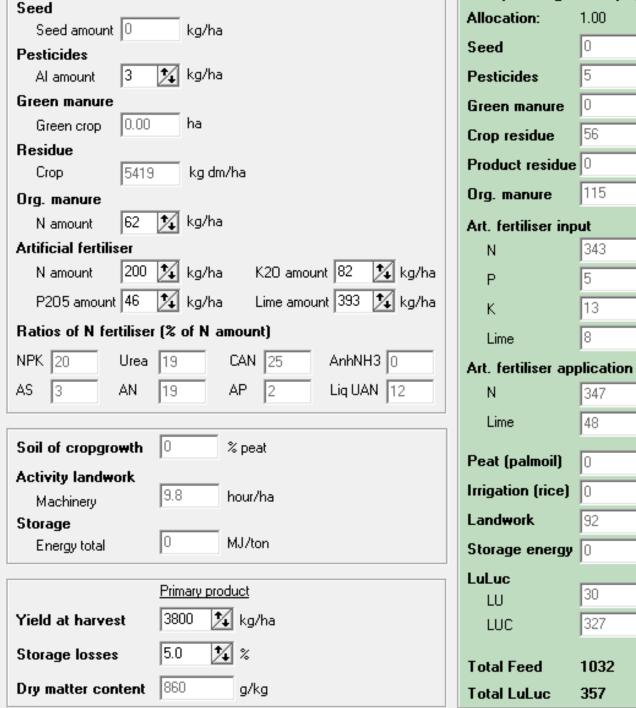




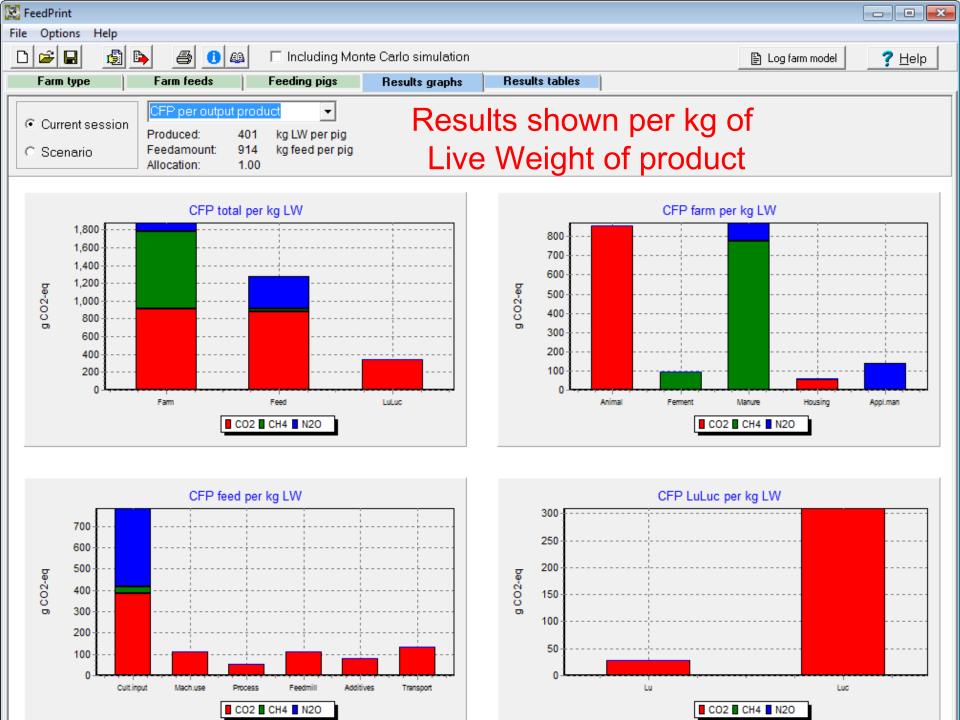
FeedPrint: Concentrate pig fattening

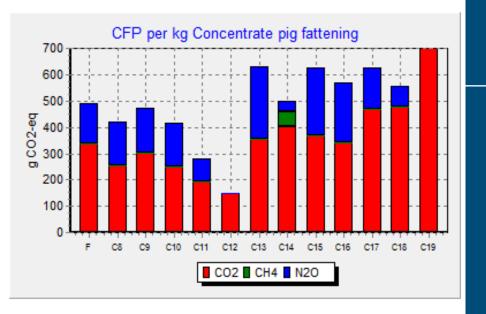
	□ Concentrate pig fattening			557		
	±i- Palm oil	2			4007	
	···· Chalk (finely milled)	0.91			19	
	Salt	0.31			180	
1	Fytase 1 m2346 (max. 0,2%)	0.20			0	
	Fytase 2 m2346 (max. 0,45%)	0.27			0	
	L-Lysin HCL	0.31			6030	
	L-Threonin	0.06			16	
	DL-Methionin	0.03			5490	
	•्रे⊪ Barley	14.0			373	
	- Rye	5			423	
	-∳- Wheat	31.6			368	
	- Wheat middlings	12.6			233	
	- Bread meal	2			102	
	±i- Triticale	5			582	
	⊕ Palm kernel expeller CF 0-180	3			452	
	- Rapeseed expeller	7.50			579	
	🗐 Rapeseed extruded CP 0-380	7.50			521	
	⊕- Soybean meal CF 0-45 CP >480	1.31			578	
	- igen Sugarcane molasses SUG >475	4			506	
	⊕- Fat from animals, bovine	2			652	
	· Mervit Starter 2220	0.40			0	

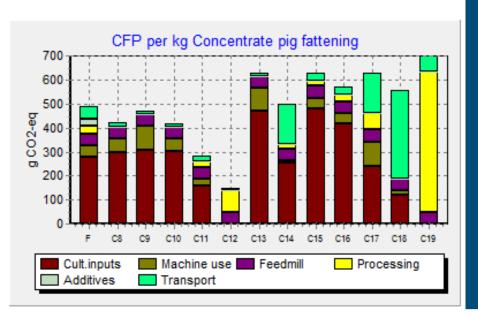




Feedprint in g CO2-eq/kg







Results can be shown for all components of compound feed

Breakdown to CO2, CH4 and N2O

Or

Breakdown to inputs, machine use, processing, etc.





Conclusions FeedPrint

- Alignment in LCA methodology : good progress
- The data for LCA are the challenge
- FeedPrint upstream fit for international application
- Proceed to develop:
 - a common methodology
 - a harmonised database for default data
 - a common protocol for assessing mitigation options





FeedPrint available at:

- http://webapplicaties.wur.nl/software/feedprint/
- Demonstration during breaks on Wednesday





Thank you for listening





