



64<sup>th</sup>

EAAP 2013

AUGUST 26<sup>TH</sup> - 30<sup>TH</sup>, 2013  
NANTES, FRANCE

ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF ANIMAL SCIENCE



# Amino acid incorporation in feeds reduces the environmental impacts of pig production

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**AJINOMOTO.**

AJINOMOTO ANIMAL NUTRITION

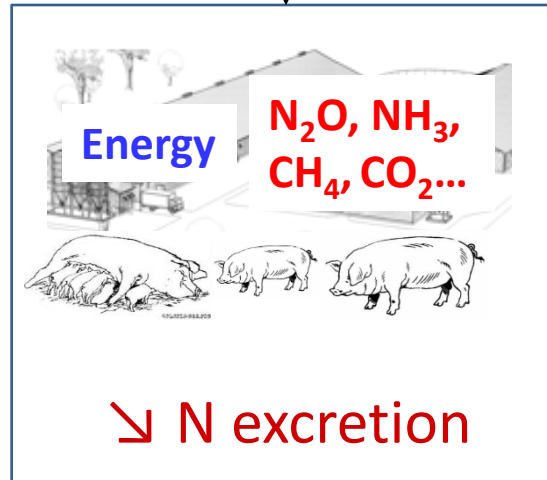
**AJINOMOTO EUROLYSINE S.A.S.**



↘ soybean meal incorporation  
↘ of impacts  
(Mosnier et al. 2011)

Without changing feed intake, feed conversion ratio and weight gain

**Low protein diets balanced in essential amino acids**



↘  $N_2O$  and  $NH_3$  emissions



Bourdon et al. 1995; Portejoie et al. 2004; Quiniou et al. 2011; Osada et al. 2011

# AIM OF THE STUDY

**To estimate through Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)  
the environmental impacts of the production  
of 1 kg live pig according to different modalities  
of feed-use amino acid incorporation**

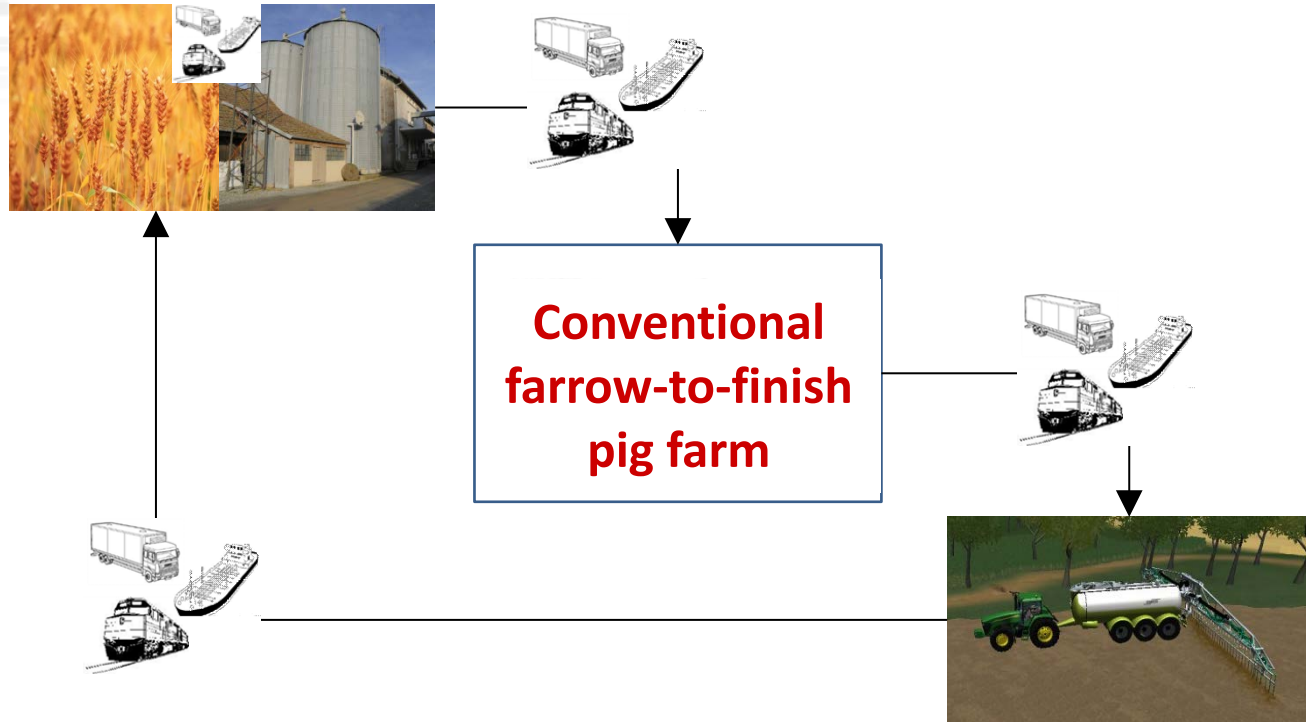
# LCA METHODOLOGY

Landless pig unit

1 kg of live pig

Performances from  
Dourmad et al. (2012)

Slurry vs. solid manure



2 protein sources: soybean vs. soybean, rapeseed and pea

Various environmental impacts considered:  
Climate change, acidification, eutrophication, energy use,  
terrestrial ecotoxicity and land use

# FEEDING SCENARIOS / 5 AA available



AA fixed CP, least-cost

→ **lowCP**



No variation of Net Energy content  
No variation of performances



noAA, least-cost  
→ **noAA**

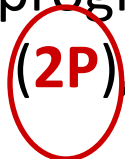
AA, least-CP  
→ **MinCP**

AA, least-cost

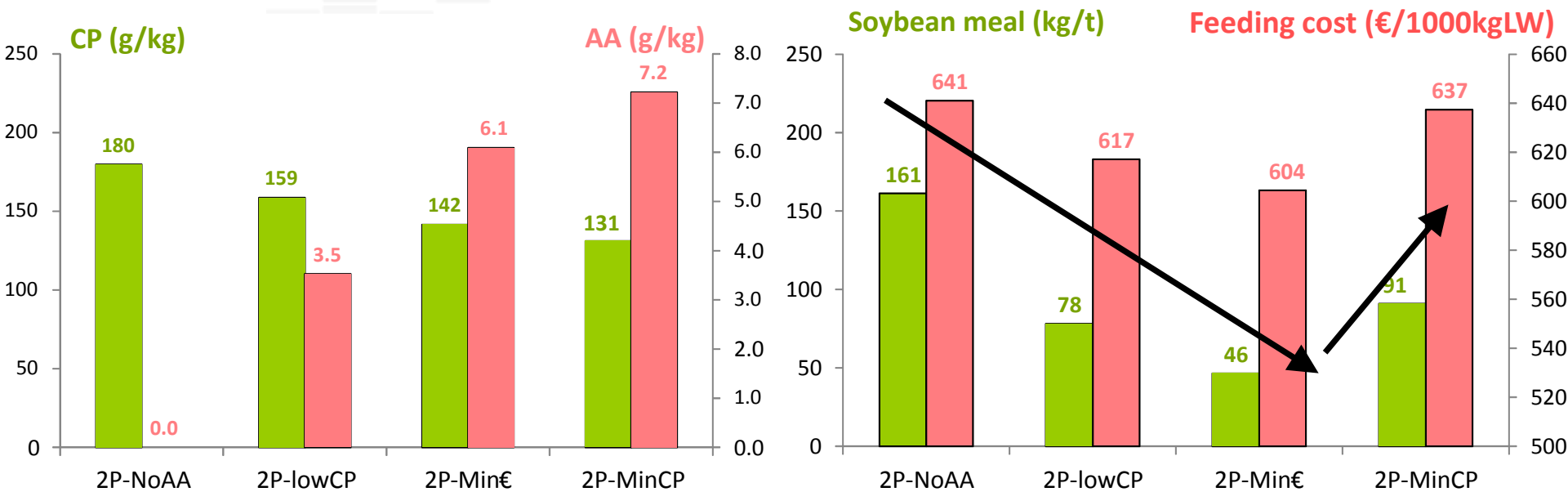
→ **Min€**

3 Feeding programs :

Single phase (**1P**), Two phases (**2P**), Multiphase feeding (**MP**)



# FEEDS COMPOSITION



→ Increasing levels of AA incorporation, and decreasing levels of Crude Protein content

→ lowest cost and soybean meal incorporation in Min€

# MITIGATION OF IMPACTS / kg LW (1)

SLURRY

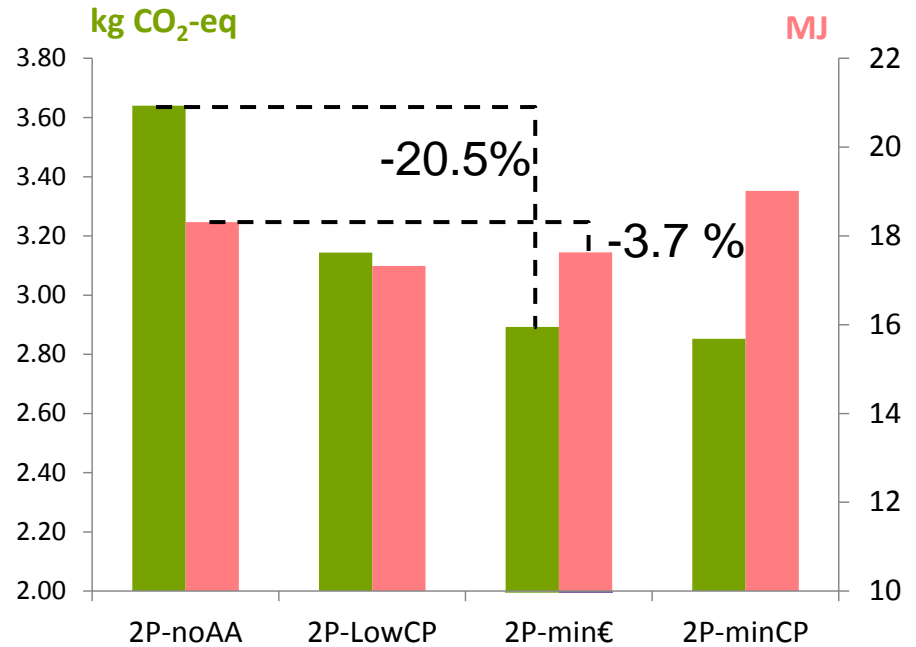
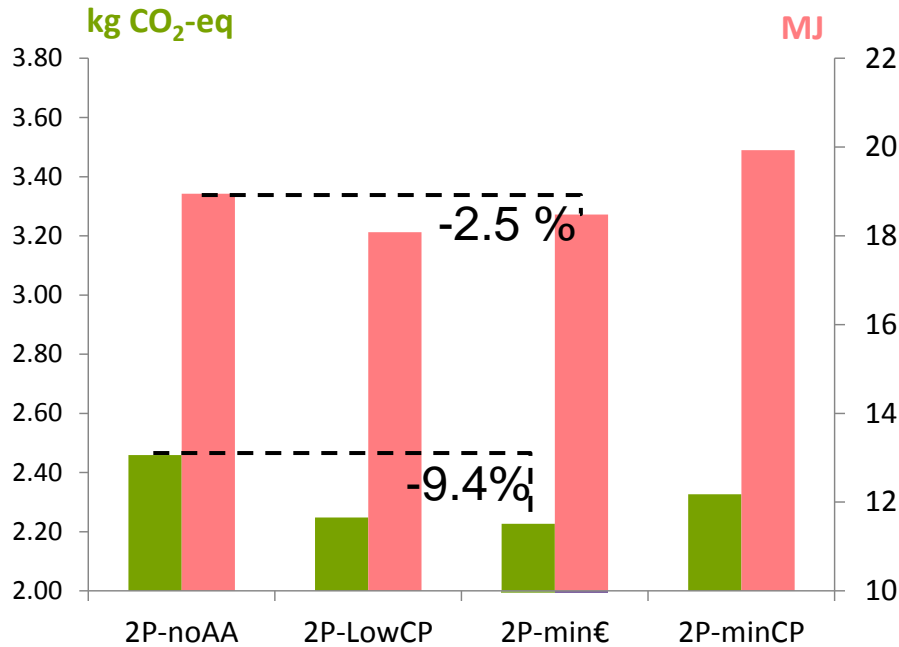
SOLID MANURE

Climate Change

Energy use

Climate Change

Energy use



→ Decreasing levels of climate change from noAA to Min€

# MITIGATION OF IMPACTS / kg LW (2)

SLURRY

SOLID MANURE

Acidification

Eutrophication

Acidification

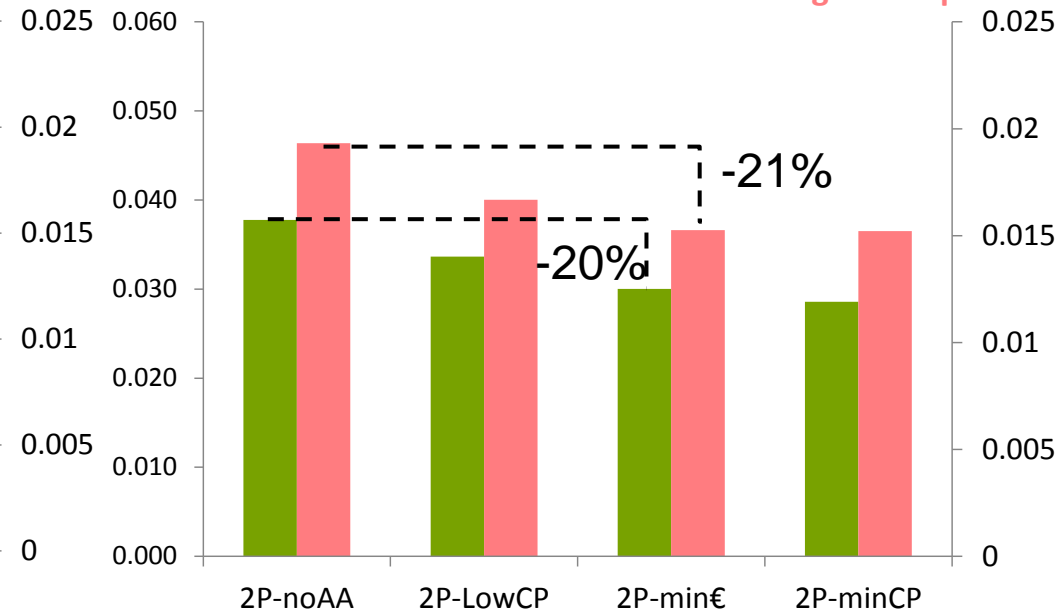
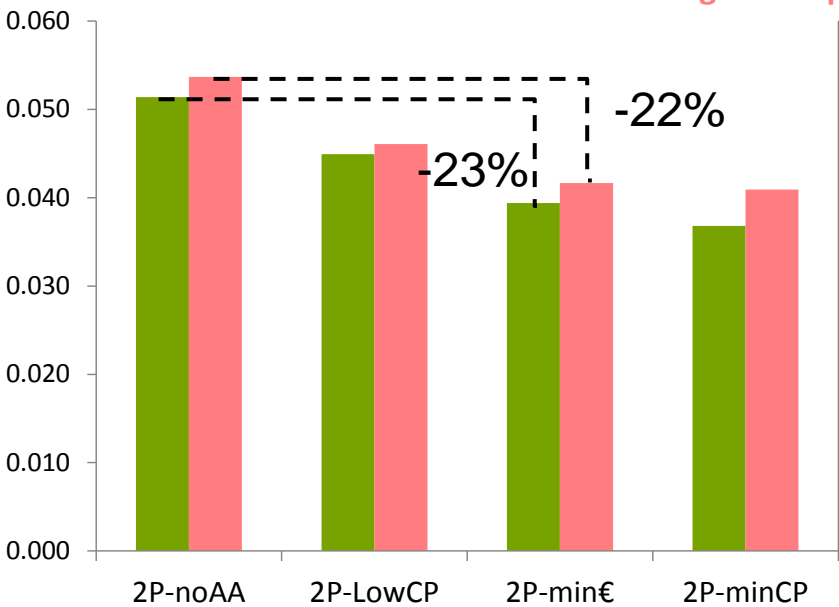
Eutrophication

kg SO<sub>2</sub>-eq

kg PO<sub>4</sub>-eq

kg SO<sub>2</sub>-eq

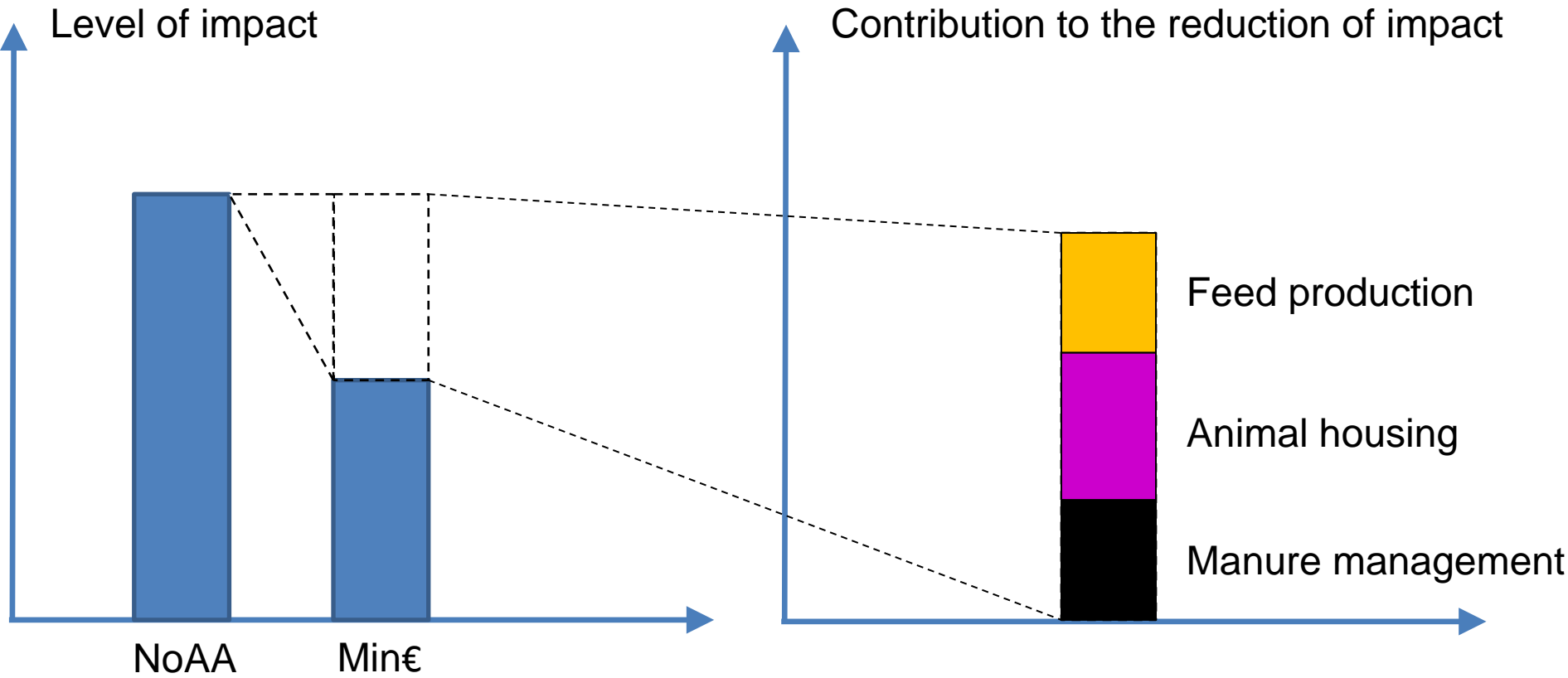
kg PO<sub>4</sub>-eq



→ Decreasing levels of acidification and eutrophication from noAA to MinCP



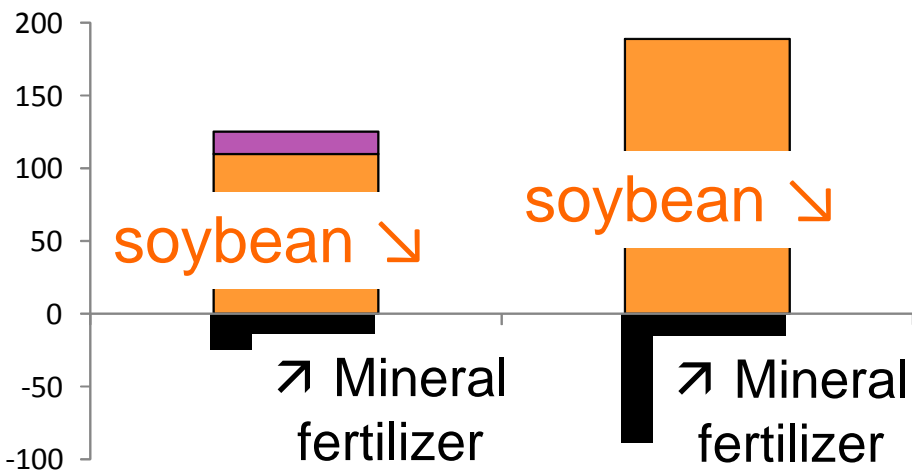
# MECHANISMS OF MITIGATION



# MECHANISMS OF MITIGATION

## SLURRY

Contribution to the reduction of impact (%)



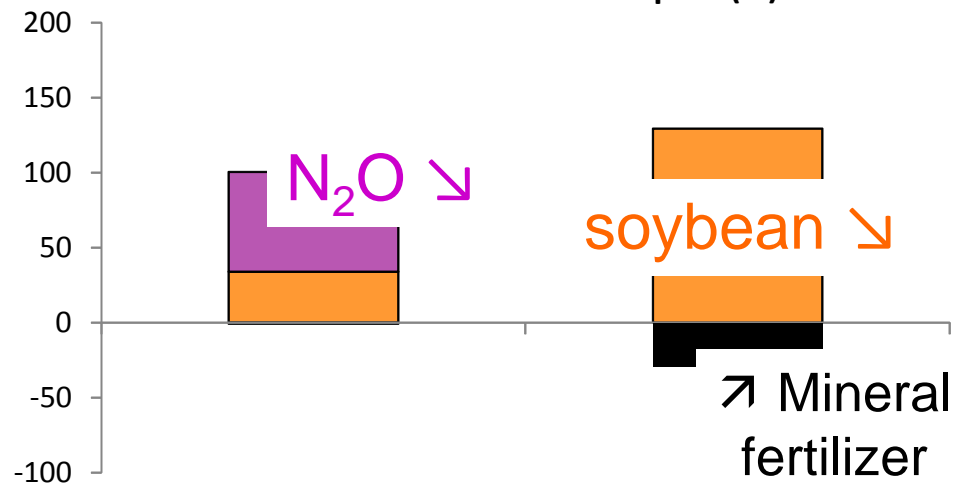
Climate change

Energy use

■ Feed production
 ■ Animal housing
 ■ Manure management

## SOLID MANURE

Contribution to the reduction of impact (%)



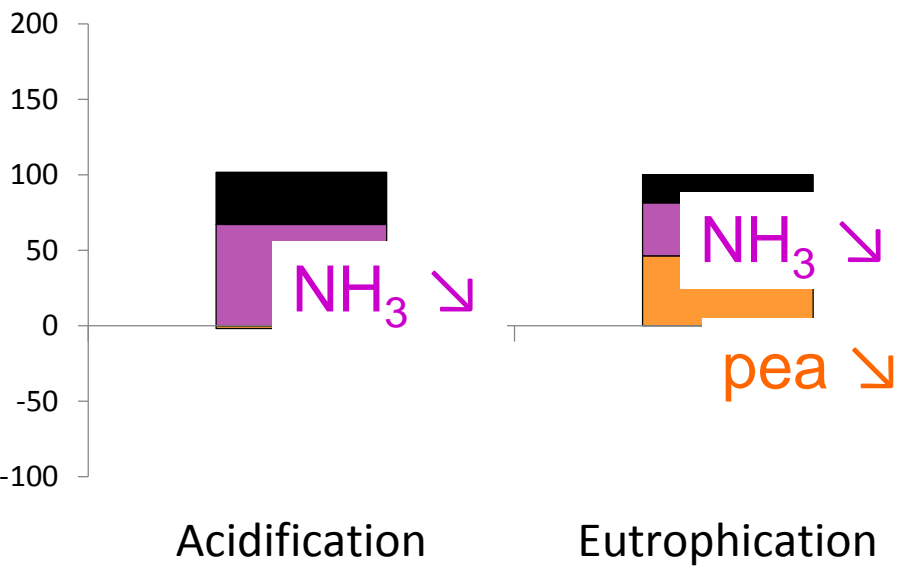
Climate change

Energy use

# MECHANISMS OF MITIGATION

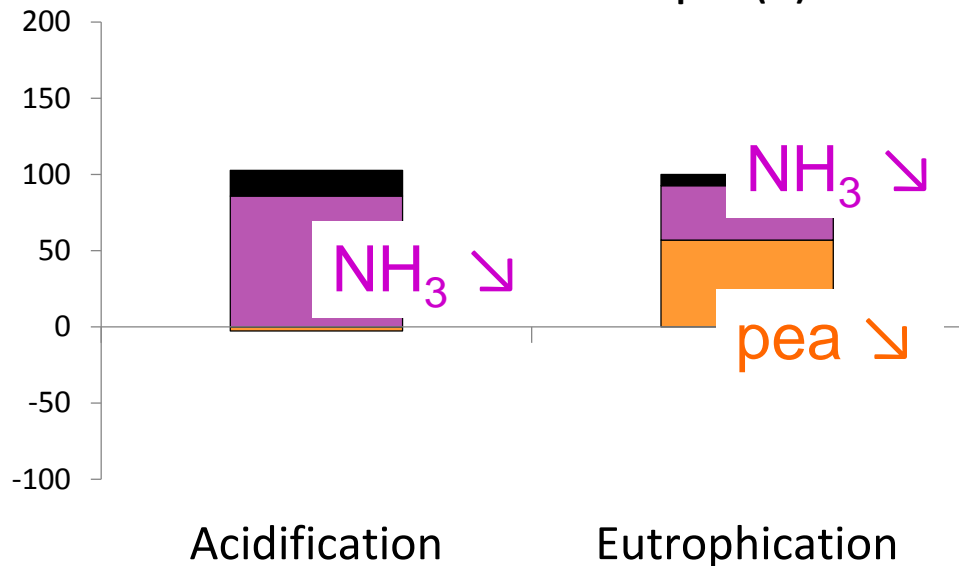
## SLURRY

Contribution to the reduction of impact (%)



## SOLID MANURE

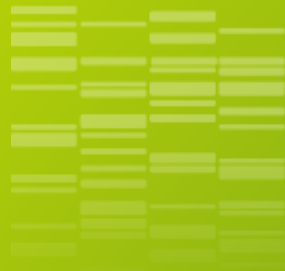
Contribution to the reduction of impact (%)



Feed production
  Animal housing
  Manure management

# CONCLUSIONS & PERSPECTIVES

- The incorporation of FU amino acids associated with a decrease in crude protein content of diets contributes to reducing the impacts of pig production on climate change, acidification and eutrophication as well as the feeding cost (Min€)
- Mechanisms associated include reduction of soybean incorporation into feeds and reduction of N excretion.
- Substantial reduction of impacts when using FU amino acids / further reduction when associated to multiphase feeding
- Incorporation of feed-use amino acids and multiphase feeding improve feed efficiency in pigs by adjusting the quality and quantity of nutrients dynamically to the requirements

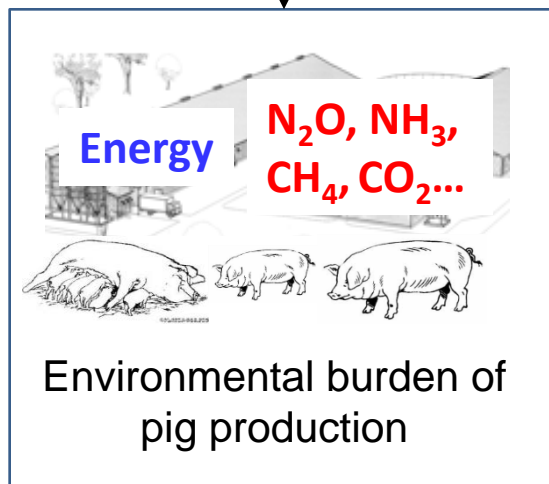


Thank you for your attention...



Feed ingredients  
and feed processing

**Life Cycle Assessment**  
→ to evaluate the impacts



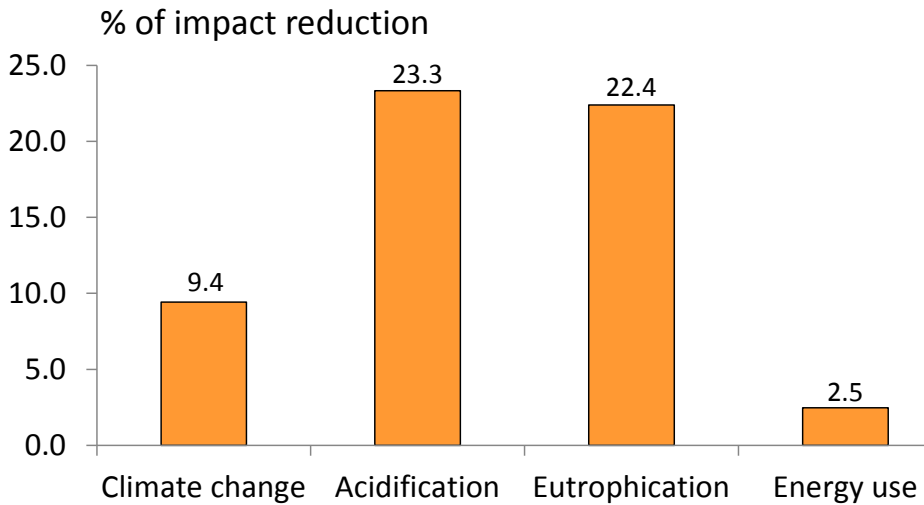
Manure storage  
and spreading

**Life Cycle Assessment**  
→ to explore options for mitigation

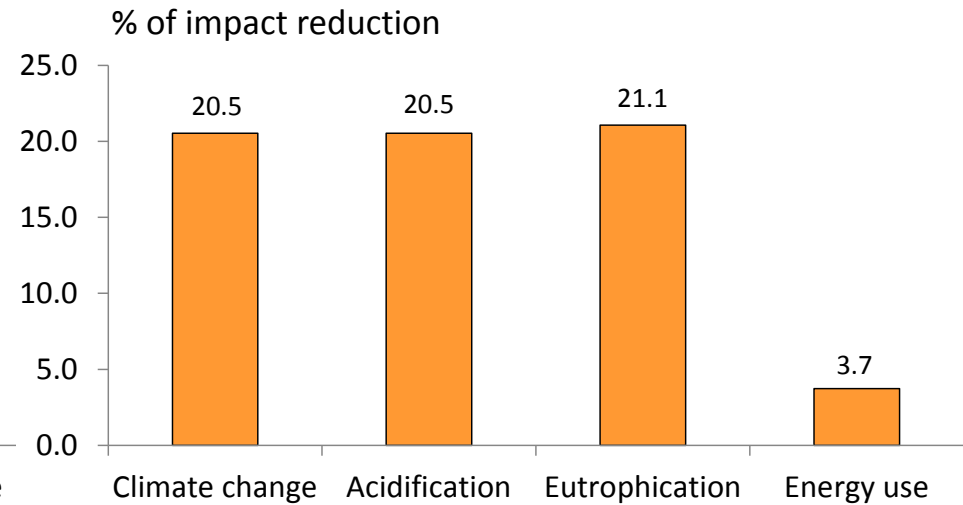
# POTENTIAL REDUCTION OF IMPACTS

2P-noAA vs. 2P-Min€

## SLURRY



## SOLID MANURE



- Climate change and energy use: moderate potential
- Substantial potential for acidification and eutrophication