



Manure spreading: Mitigation, cobenefits and net costs

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Background

Sources of agricultural ammonia Agriculture is responsible for 98% of Irelands ammonia emissions - Limit 116kT NH₃

Research: Land-spreading techniques, clover systems, housing







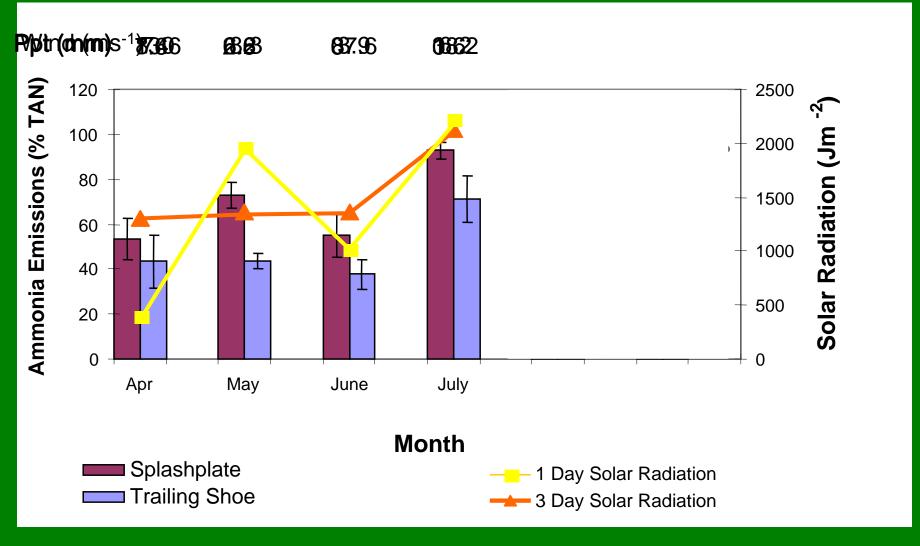


Grazing - 9%



The effect of various climatic

conditions on ammonia emissions



TS versus SP: Overall reduction = 28%



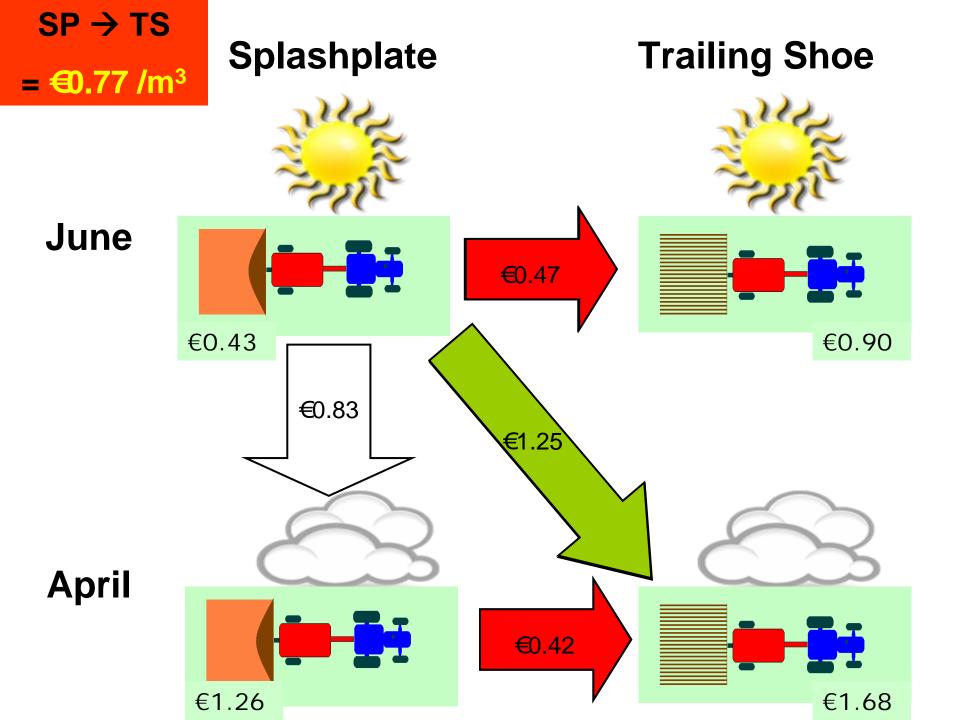
Net costs of trailing shoe: NFRV & Fertilizer value vs. adoption costs

- Fertilizer N price = €1.20 / kg N
- · Cost of trailing shoe adoption
 - Assumptions:
 - All slurry applied by contractor
 - Purchase cost differential = €25,000
 - · Machine 400 hours per year, spreading 30m³/hr
 - · Work-rate equivalent
 - · N fertilizer value = only benefit
 - Spreading distribution → P & K FRV = 100% in both cases
 - Grass contamination flexibility & odour reduction not included

 \rightarrow €0.77 / m³ slurry

More expensive in reality

> farmer-owned equipment





Irish conclusions

- Consistently lower emissions associated with trailing shoe (average reduction = 28.9%)
- At early spreading dates there was no significant difference between emissions from Splashplate and Trailing shoe



- ·Ammonia emission reductions appear to transfer to increased FRV
- ·Economic benefit of FRV increase is marginal
- Spring application is more effective at no extra cost
- Specific to Ireland
- Policy proposal → encourage spring (weather dependant) application
 - TS proliferation will occur naturally
 - ·Odours
 - ·Grassland management & flexibility



Shed

Comparision of ammonia emissions from conventional slatted sheds to out-wintering pads -ferm tubes and ADMS



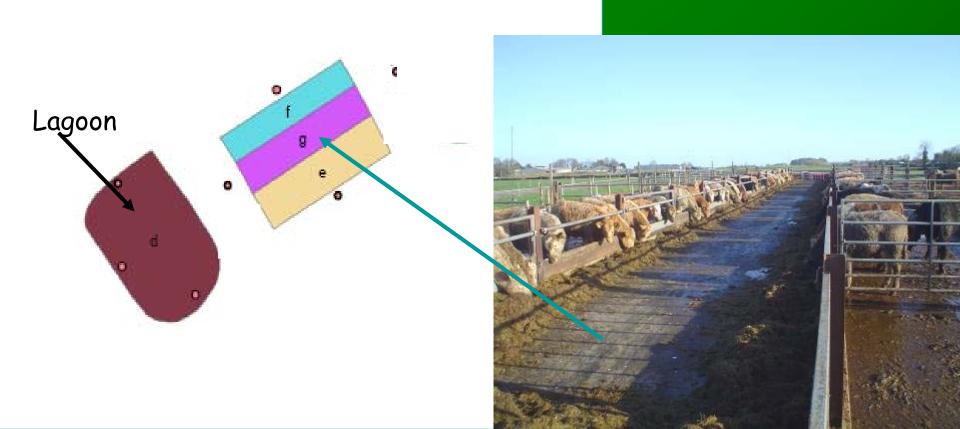






Out-Wintering Pad

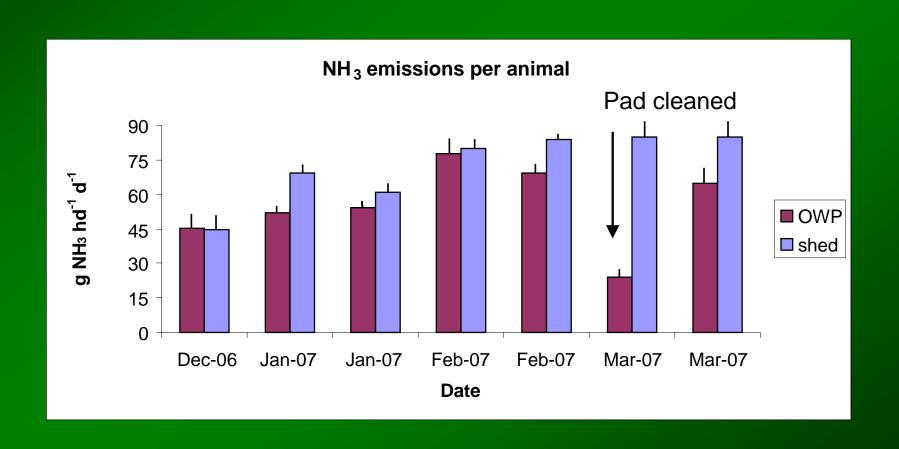
Teagasc Grange Co. Meath





Results

Ammonia emissions from cattle in a slatted shed vs. cattle on an OWP





Slatted sheds vs. OWP's

Average ammonia emission per animal per day over the winter

