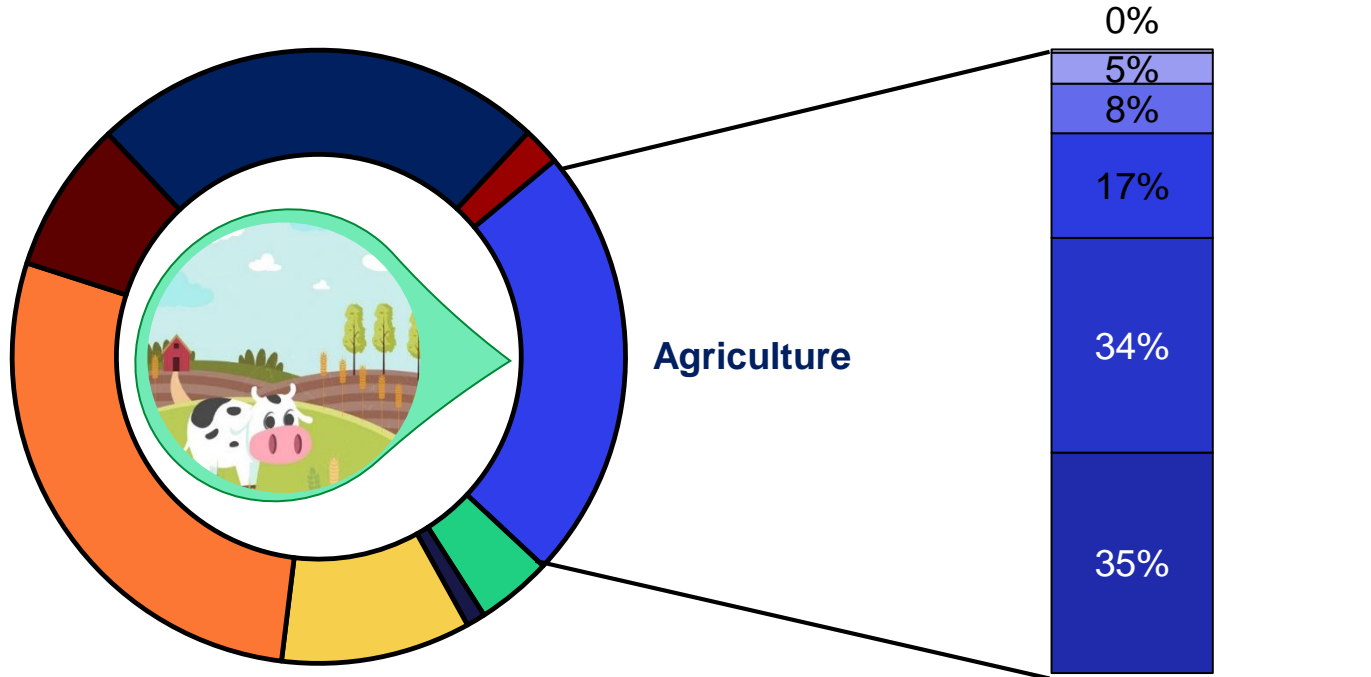


N. T. Vechi, A. Delre, C. Scheutz

Assessment of methane emissions from Danish livestock production practices using the tracer gas dispersion method

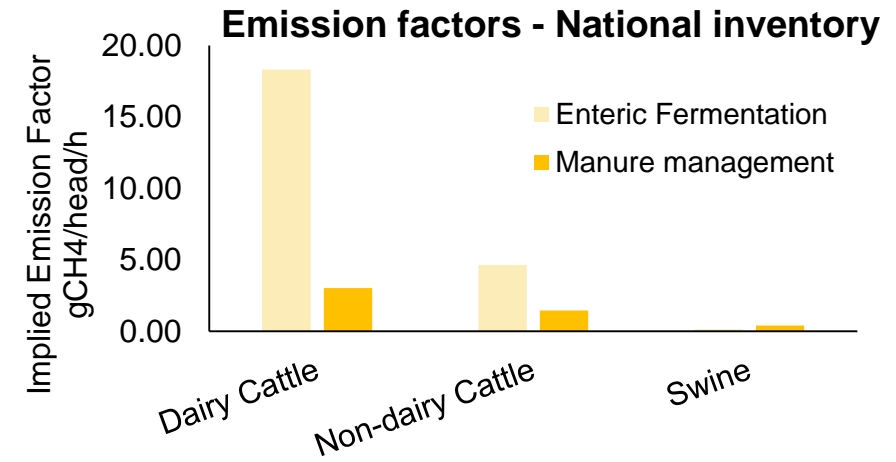
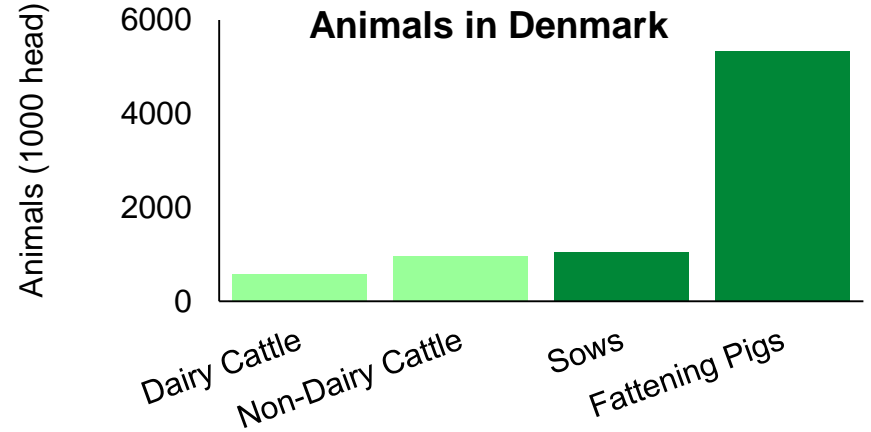
Introduction

Agricultural contribution to GHG in Denmark



Source: Nielsen, O.-K., et.al., 2020. Denmark's National Inventory Report 2020. Emission Inventories 1990-2018 - Submitted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. Aarhus University, DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy 904 pp. Scientific Report from DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy No. 372. <http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR372.pdf>

- Others
- Liming
- Manure Management - CH4
- Manure Management - N2O
- Enteric emissions - CH4
- Agricultural soils - N2O

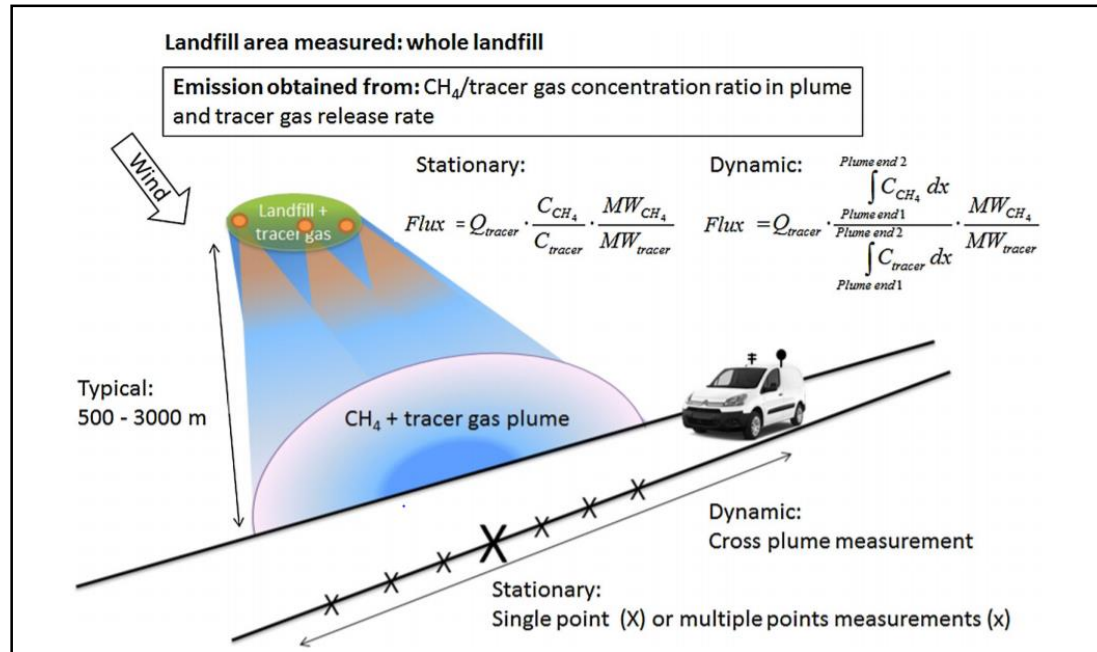


Aim

The aim is to:

- Quantify methane emissions from pig and cattle farms using the tracer gas dispersion method and
- Compare measured emission rates with inventory default emission rates

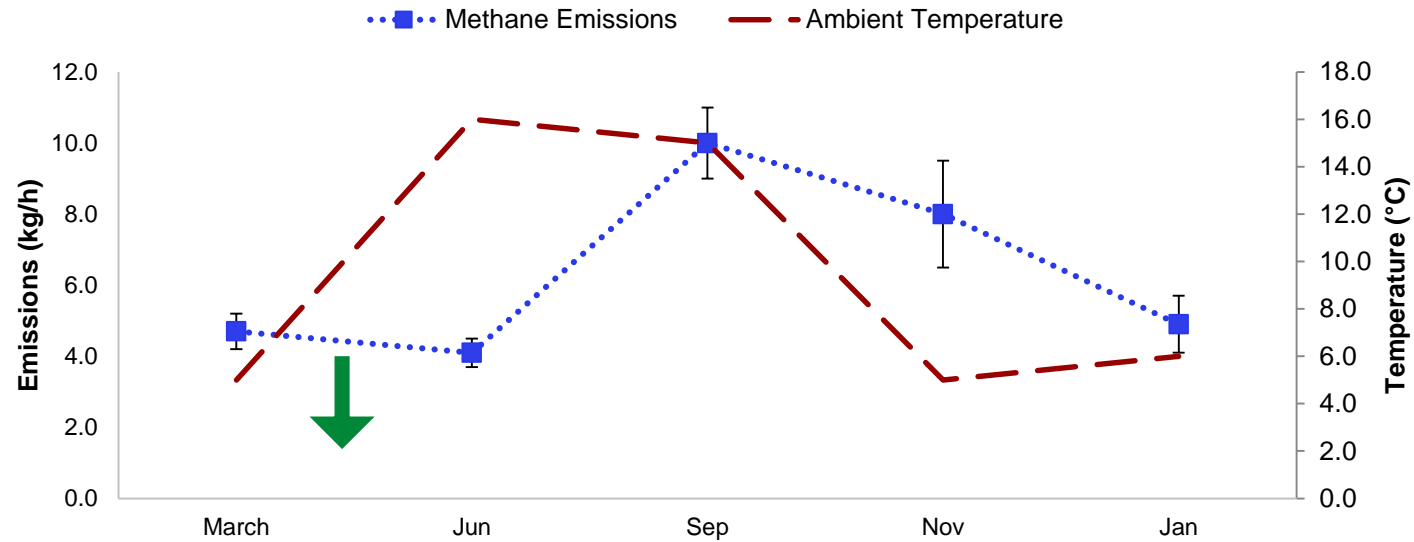
The tracer Dispersion Method



Mønster, J., Kjeldsen P., Scheutz C. 2018



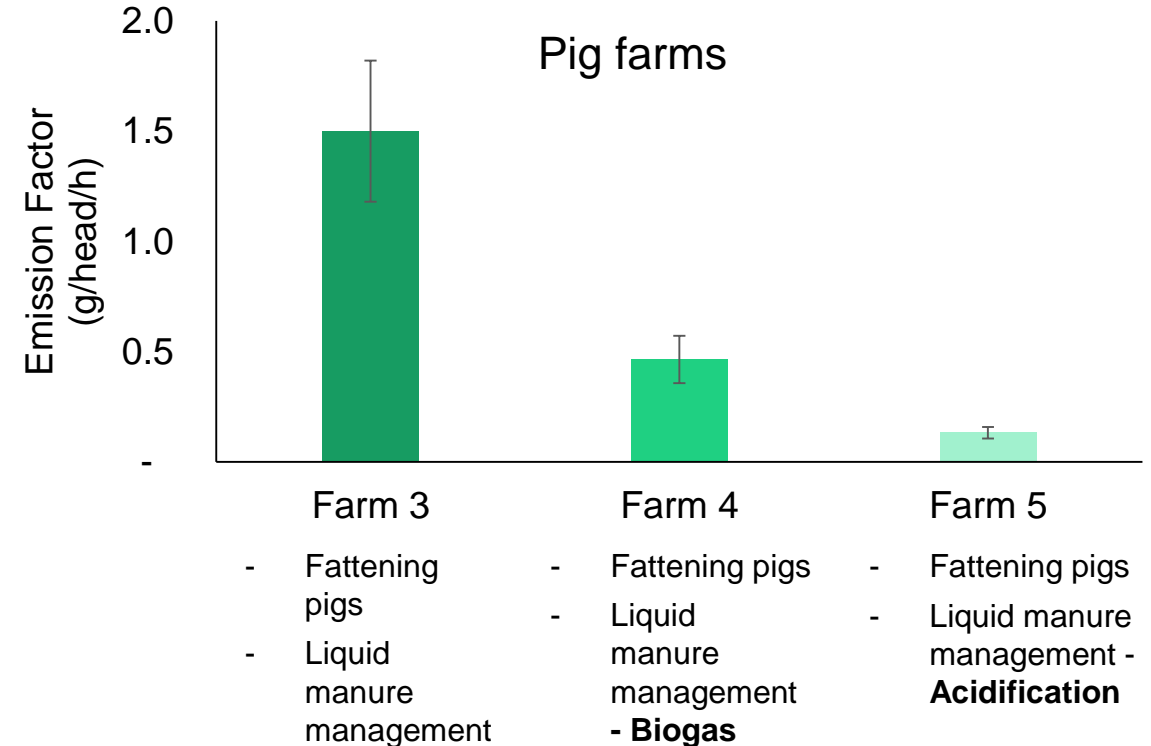
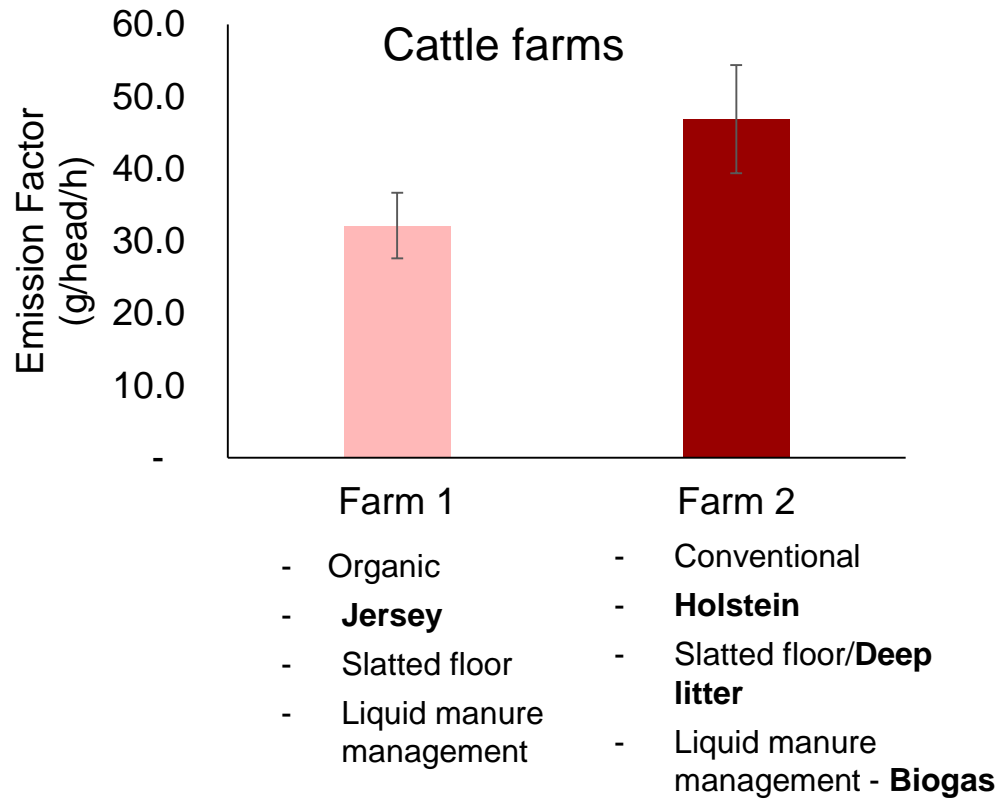
Annual emission variation measured at a pig farm with sows



*The green arrow shows when the manure tanks were totally empty in April

- Fluctuations in the emissions are likely caused by temperature changes and manure stored in on-site tanks

Emission factors based on measured emission rates



Discussion / Conclusions

- TDM is a suitable method to measure methane emissions from the whole animal farms
There are some challenges associated with low emissions and measurement duration
- Differences in cattle operation were identified using the method, and are likely related to manure management and animal breed
- Pig farms also showed differences associated with type of manure management
- Comparison with inventory estimates are still in progress

Thank you!

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