

Compost and climate

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Emissions from agriculture

Denmarks national emissions



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for Økologisk Landbrug

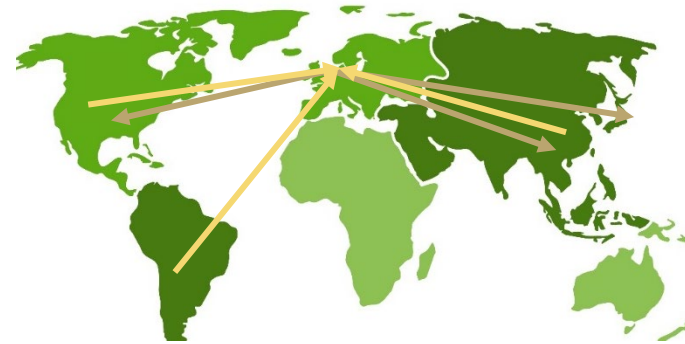
Foto: Tove Mariegaard Pedersen

Emission inventory methods

National inventories



Lifecycle analysis (LCA)



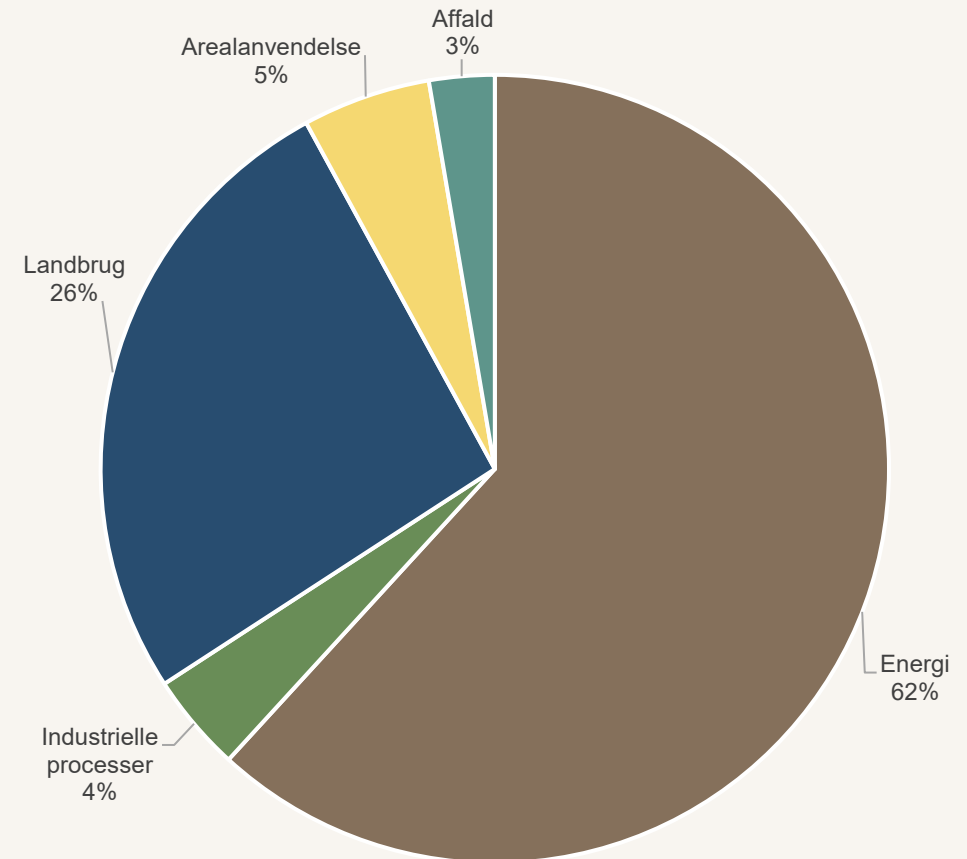
Denmarks GHG emissions

Peat soils are a part of LULUCF

Energy used in agriculture is a part of the energy sector

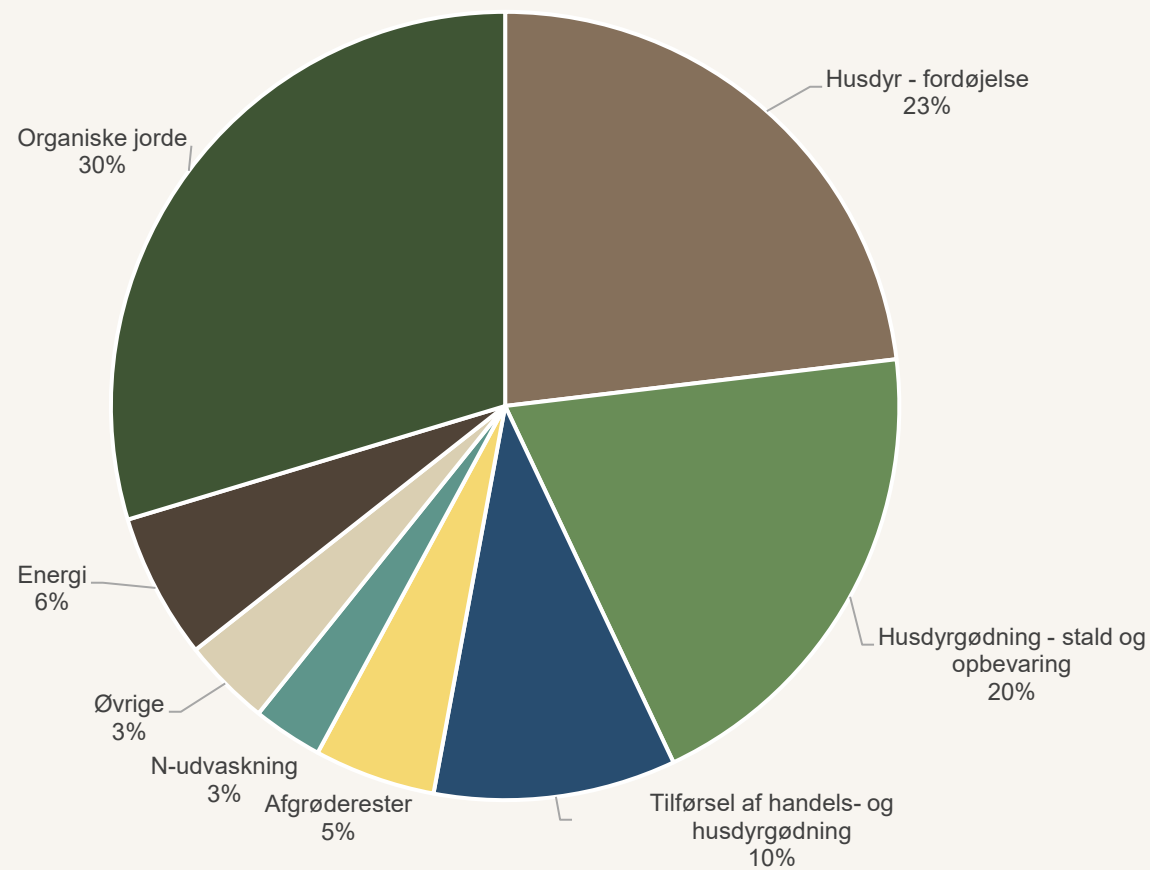
Incl. peat soils and energy, agriculture is responsible for 39 % of Denmark's national emissions

Composting of garden-park waste is a part of the waste sector



GHG emissions from agriculture

Including emissions from
peat soils and energy

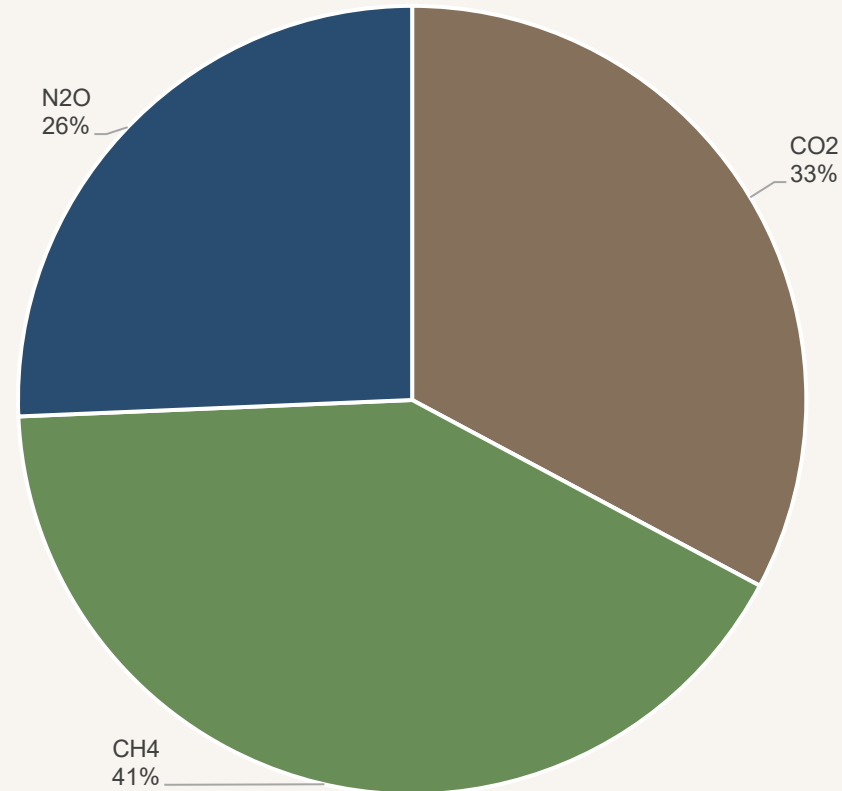


GHG emissions from agriculture

CO₂ is primarily from peat soils

CH₄ is mainly from enteric fermentation and manure handling

N₂O is mainly from manure and fertilizer in the field





Carbon sequestration

A climate mitigation measure?



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Foto: Jesper Truelsen

Carbon sequestration and mitigation of loss of soil organic carbon

Carbon sequestration

- Transfer of carbon from the atmosphere to the soil, where there is an increase in soil carbon content
- Climate mitigation when there is a net removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere

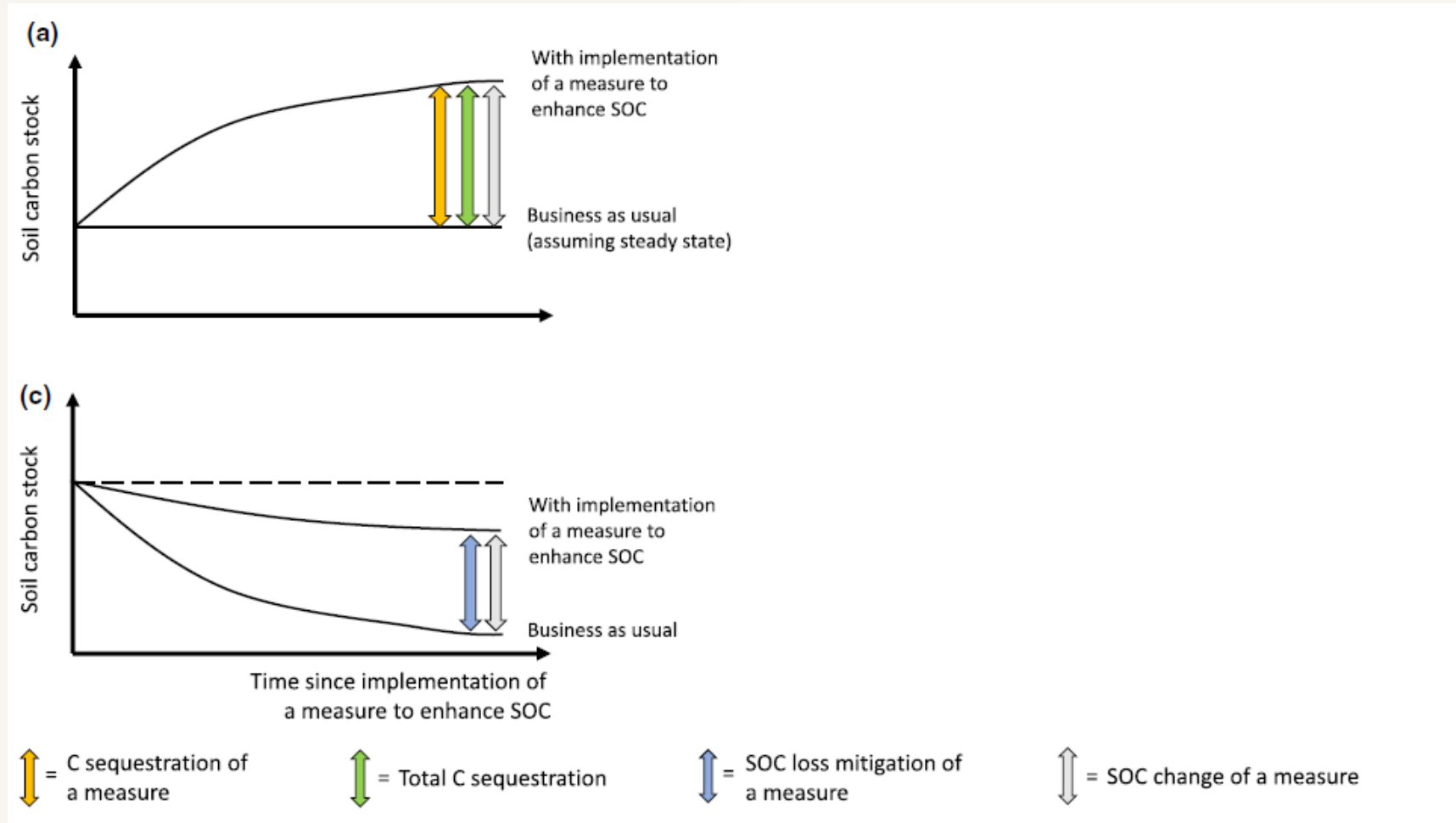
Mitigation of loss of soil organic carbon

- "Avoided emissions"
- Measure to avoid or reduce loss of carbon from the soil



Foto: Bent Rasmussen

Carbon sequestration and mitigation of loss of soil organic carbon



Carbon sequestration does not always mean climate mitigation...

			SOC loss mitigation	Climate change mitigation	C sequestration	Negative emissions
(a) Cropland management change to more cover crops	before	after	-	✓	✓	✓
	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Net GHG	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Net GHG				
(b) Cropland management change to more cover crops at site with SOC loss	before	after	✓	✓	✗	✗
	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Net GHG	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Net GHG				
(c) Management change to increased fertilisation	before	after	-	✗	✓	✗
	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Neutral Net GHG	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Neutral Net GHG				
(d) Cropland management shift to genotypes with increased root biomass	before	after	✓	✓	✓	✗
	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Net GHG	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Net GHG				
(e) Management change to reduced fertilisation at site with SOC loss	before	after	✗	✓	✗	✗
	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Net GHG	uptake emissions N ₂ O CO ₂ Net GHG				



GHG emissions

After field application



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Foto: Linda Rosager Duve

Nitrous oxide – where does it come from?

Direct emissions

- Applied fertilizer or manure

- Crop residues

Indirect emissions

- Ammonia volatilization

- Nitrate leaching

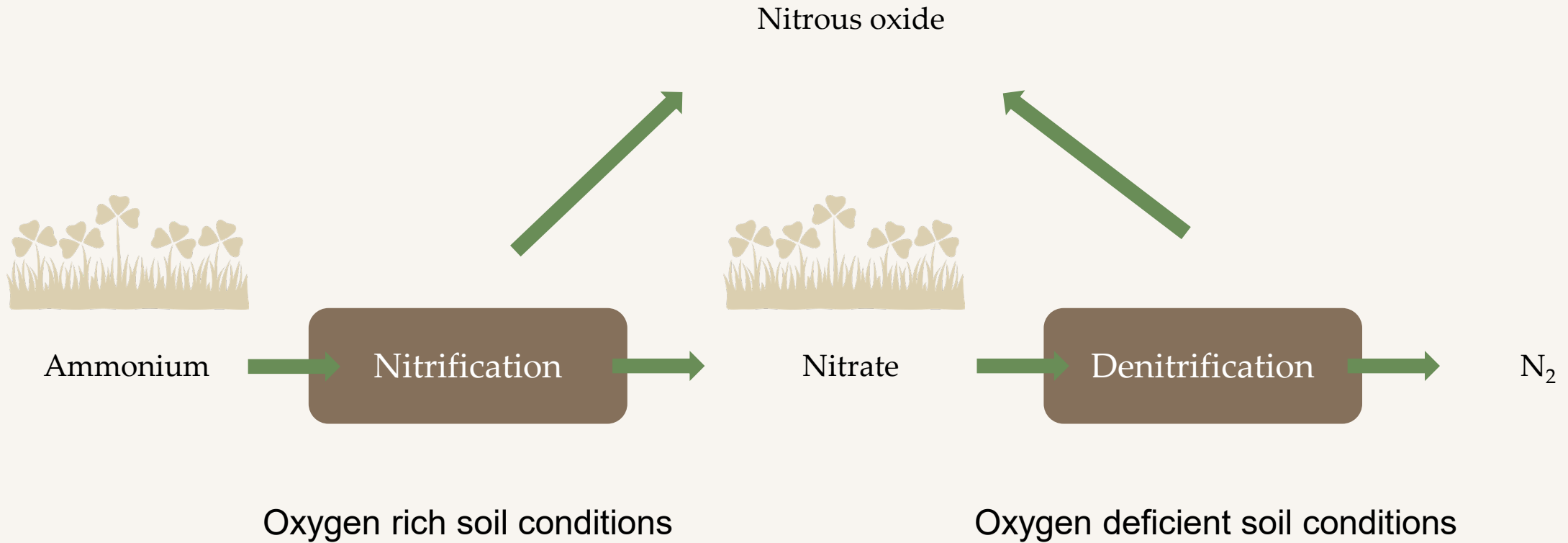
In calculations it is assumed that 1% of applied N is emitted as N₂O

However, this varies alot...



Foto: Linda Rosager Duve

Nitrous oxide – where does it come from?



Utilization requirements

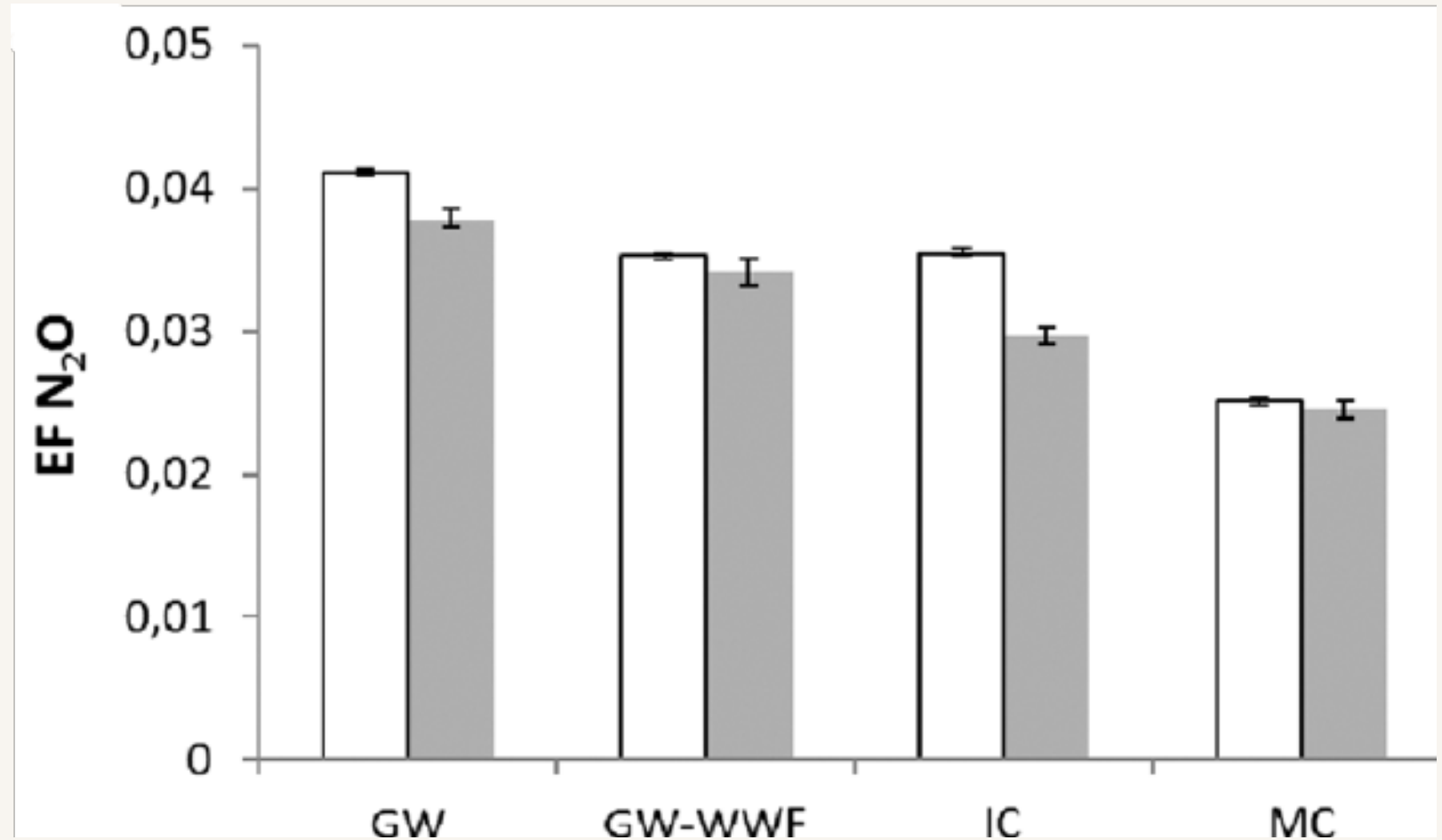
	Pig slurry	Compost
N quota/ha	65 kg utilized N	65 kg utilized N
Utilization requirement ¹	80 %	15 %
Applied total N/ha	80 kg total N	430 kg total N
Kg CO ₂ e/ha from applied N	340 kg CO ₂ e	1800 kg CO ₂ e

EF for N₂O of 1 %

Emissionfactor is potentially higher

Lab study

EF N_2O given as kg N_2O -
N/kg N



...or lower

A meta-study by Charles et al. (2017) found an emissionfactor of app. 0,27 % for compost



Foto: Linda Rosager Duve

Questions?

