

Greenhouse gas emissions from organic farming systems in Denmark

Jørgen E. Olesen



AARHUS UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Agricultural Sciences

Characteristics of farming systems



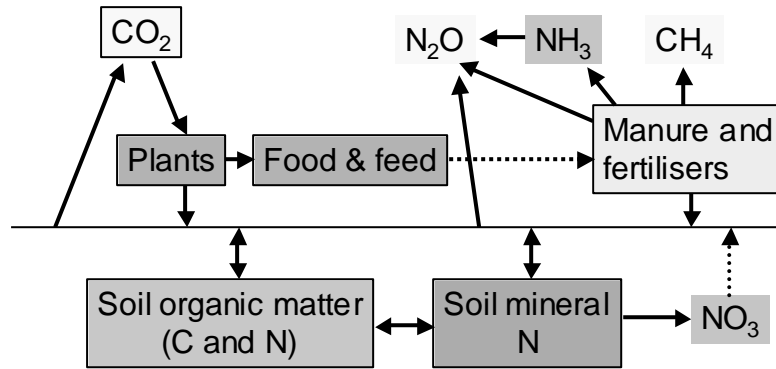
✓ **Conventional**

- ✓ Crop rotation: Cash crops
- ✓ N inputs: Mineral N fertiliser (possibly manure)
- ✓ Crop protection: pesticides to control weeds, pests, diseases

✓ **Organic**

- ✓ Crop rotation: Cash crops in combination with green manures and N-fixing cover/catch crops
- ✓ N inputs: Manure and N-fixation
- ✓ Crop protection: mechanical weed control

Greenhouse gas emissions



Crop rotation experiment at Foulum



Experimental factors



Experimental factors (1997-2004):

- Production system (organic with and without grass-clover as green manure)
- Catch crops (with: +CC, without: -CC)
- Manure (with: +M, without: -M)

Experimental factors (2005-2008):

- Production system (conventional, organic with and without green manure)
- Catch crops (with: +CC, without: -CC)
- Manure/fertiliser (with: +M, without: -M)



Experimental treatment combinations



Crop rotation	Production system	-CC	+CC	+CC
		+M	-M	+M
Org-GM	Green manure-cash crop-organic	X	X	X
Org-Cash	Cash crop-organic	X	X	X
Conv	Cash crop-conventional	X		X

M: animal manure (organic) or mineral fertilizer (conventional).

CC: catch crop, '+' is with catch crop and '-' is without catch crop.



Crop rotations

	Field	Org-GM	Org-Cash	Conv
1 st course 1997-2000	1	S. barley:ley	Spring oat ^{CC}	
	2	Grass-clover	Winter wheat ^{CC}	
	3	Winter wheat ^{CC}	Winter cereal ^{CC,1}	
	4	Pea/barley ^{CC}	Pea/barley ^{CC}	
2 nd course 2001-2004	1	S. barley:ley	Winter wheat ^{CC}	
	2	Grass-clover	Spring oat ^{CC}	
	3	Winter wheat ^{CC}	S. barley ^{CC}	
	4	Lupin/barley ^{CC}	Lupin	
3 rd course 2005-2008	1	S. barley:ley	S. barley ^{CC}	S. barley ^{CC}
	2	Grass-clover	Faba bean ^{CC,2}	Faba bean ^{CC,2}
	3	Potato	Potato	Potato
	4	Winter wheat ^{CC,3}	Winter wheat ^{CC,3}	Winter wheat ^{CC,3}

N-fixing catch crops in organic crop rotations (Org-GM and Org-Cash)
 Non N-fixing catch crops in the conventional rotation (Conv)

Measurements

✓ C and N input

- ✓ Manure (rate and contents)
- ✓ Mineral fertiliser (rate and contents)
- ✓ N-fixation estimated from measured N in legume biomass (Høgh Jensen et al., 2004)
- ✓ Deposition (standard site value for wet and dry deposition)

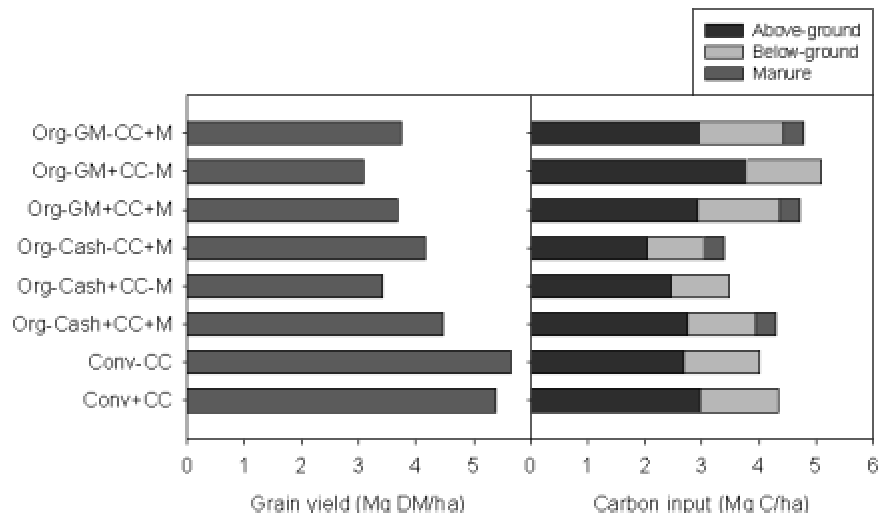
✓ C and N off-take

- ✓ Cash crops (yield and contents)
- ✓ Grassland cuts (yield and contents)

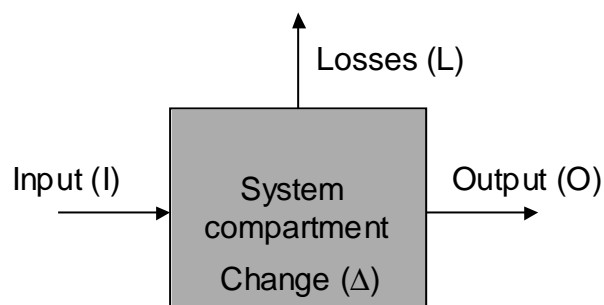
✓ N losses

- ✓ N leaching (suction cells at Foulum)
- ✓ Nitrous oxide (static chamber measurements + IPCC methodology)

Grain yield and carbon input



Nitrogen balances

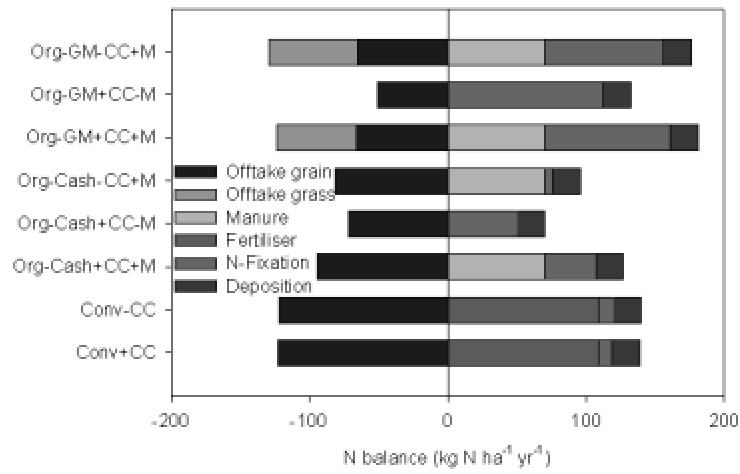


Surplus: $S = I - O = \Delta + L$

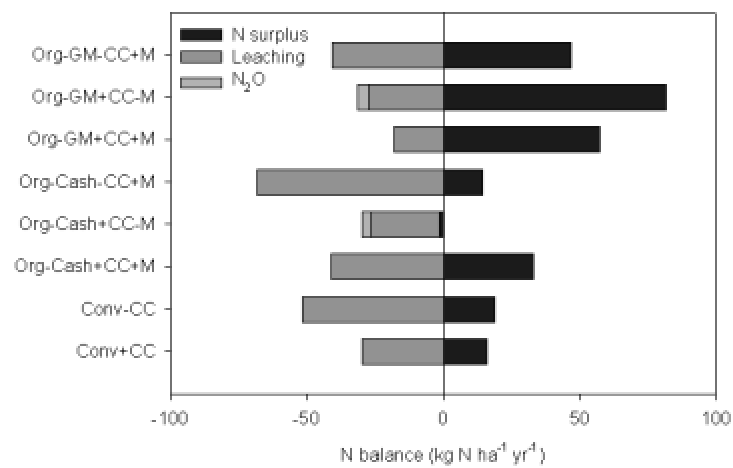
Efficiency: O/I

Losses: $L = S - \Delta$

Nitrogen balance



N balance and measured losses



Simple soil carbon model

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = hA - kC$$

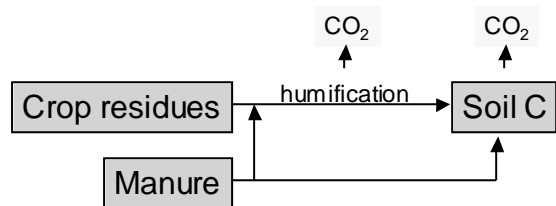
C is the content of carbon in soil ($t\ C\ ha^{-1}$)

t is time (year)

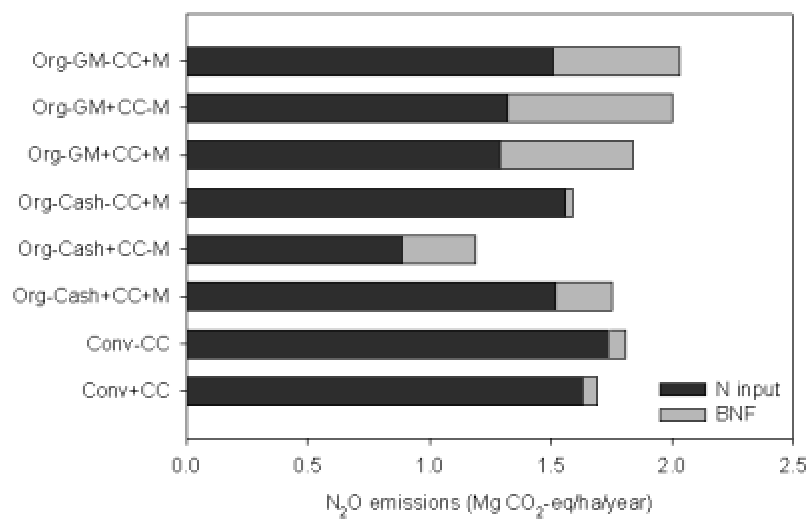
k is the turnover rate (yr^{-1})

h is the humification constant (0.20 for residues, 0.35 for manure)

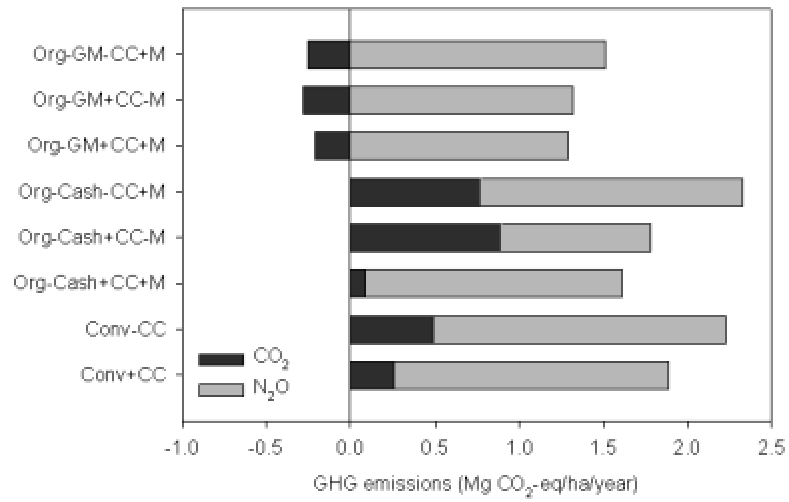
A is the amount of crop residues ($t\ C\ ha\ yr^{-1}$)



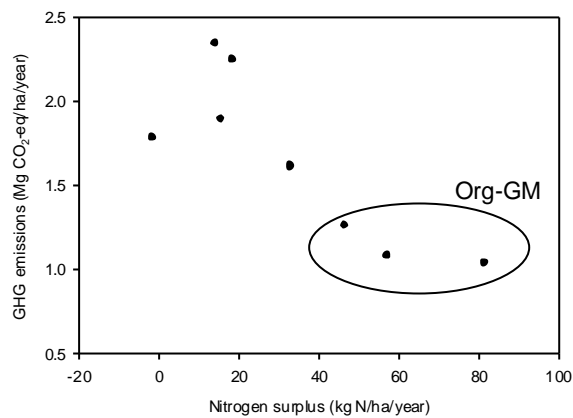
N₂O emissions without and with BNF



GHG emissions (net CO₂ and N₂O)

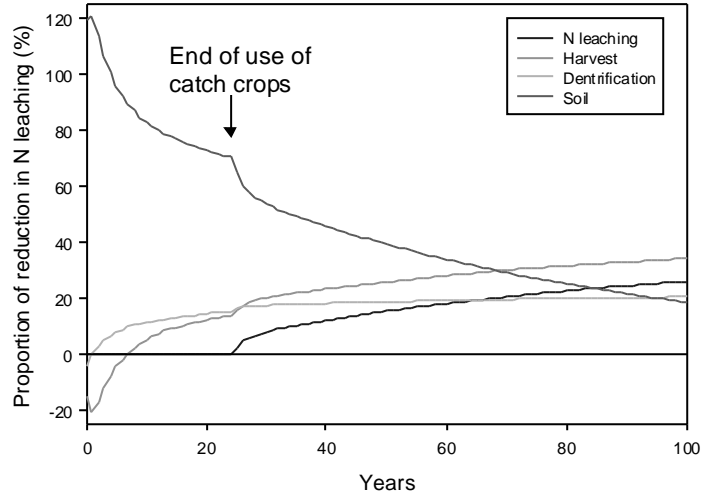


GHG emissions decline with increasing N surplus



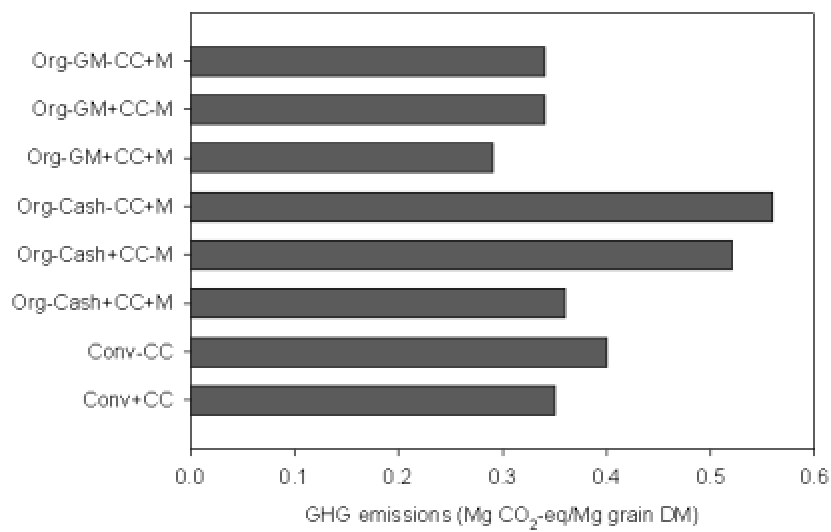
Increasing N surplus in this systems generally mean higher C storage

Fate of reduced N leaching from use of catch crops



Simulation study using the FASSET model

GHG emissions per unit product (grain)



Conclusions



- ✓ **Components of GHG emissions**
 - ✓ Soil carbon storage is important in organic systems with catch crops, green manure crops (grasslands) and animal manure
 - ✓ Important to consider whether BNF itself contributes to N_2O
 - ✓ What is the long-term effect of increasing soil organic matter (C+N) storage?
- ✓ **GHG emissions per unit area**
 - ✓ Smallest emissions from organic systems with green manure
 - ✓ Use of catch crops reduces emissions in systems without green manure
- ✓ **GHG emissions per unit product**
 - ✓ Little difference between systems, except for the organic cash crop systems, which have high emissions, unless both manure and catch crops are used