

Monitoring of the Environmental Impact of Manure Handling in Animal Farms

Viesturs Jansons

Dr. ing. Professor

Department of Environmental Engineering and Water Management.

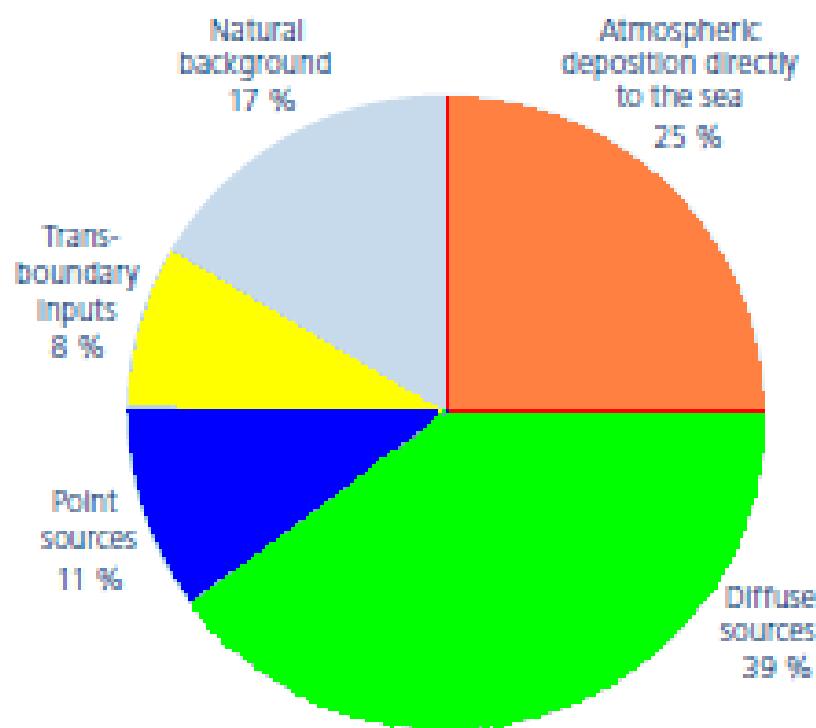
Latvia University of Agriculture,

E-mail viesturs.jansons@llu.lv

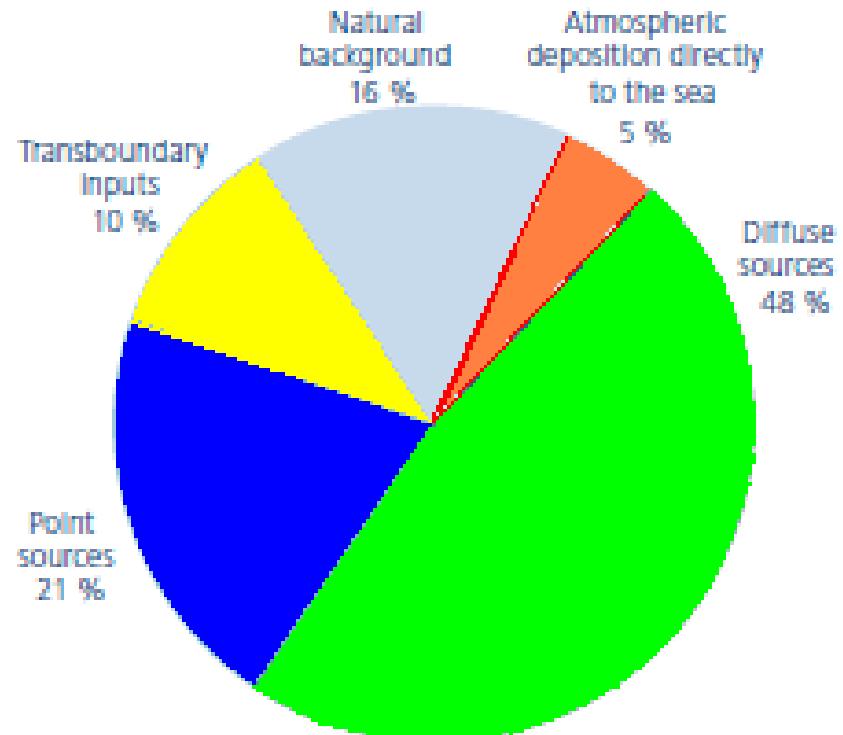
Agriculture contribute 70-90% of N and 60-80% of P non-point pollution load to the Baltic Sea.

Source: The Fifth Baltic Sea Pollution Load Compilation (PLC-5). Balt. Sea Environ. Proc. No. 128. 2011.

A Sources of nitrogen Inputs to the Baltic Sea



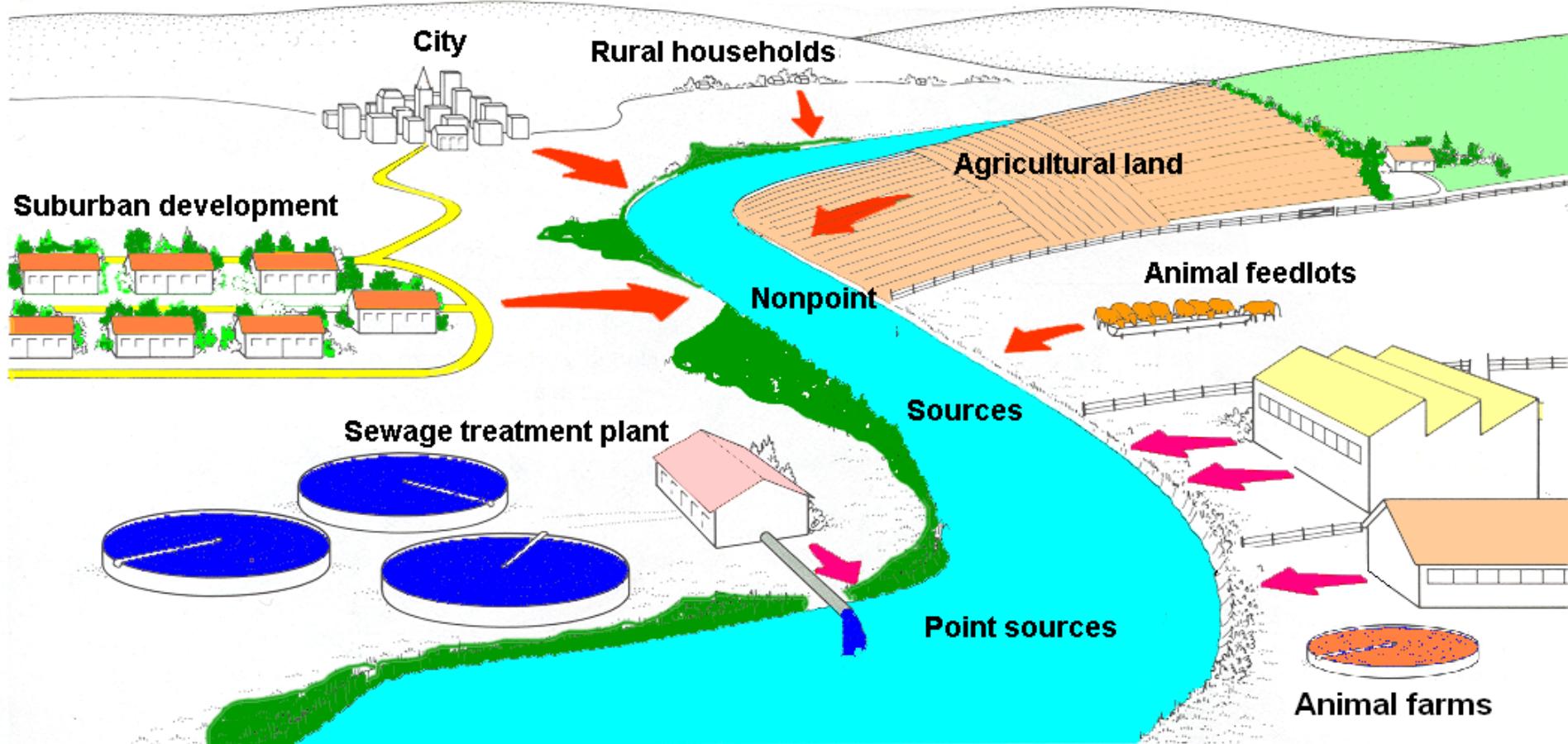
B Sources of phosphorus Inputs to the Baltic Sea



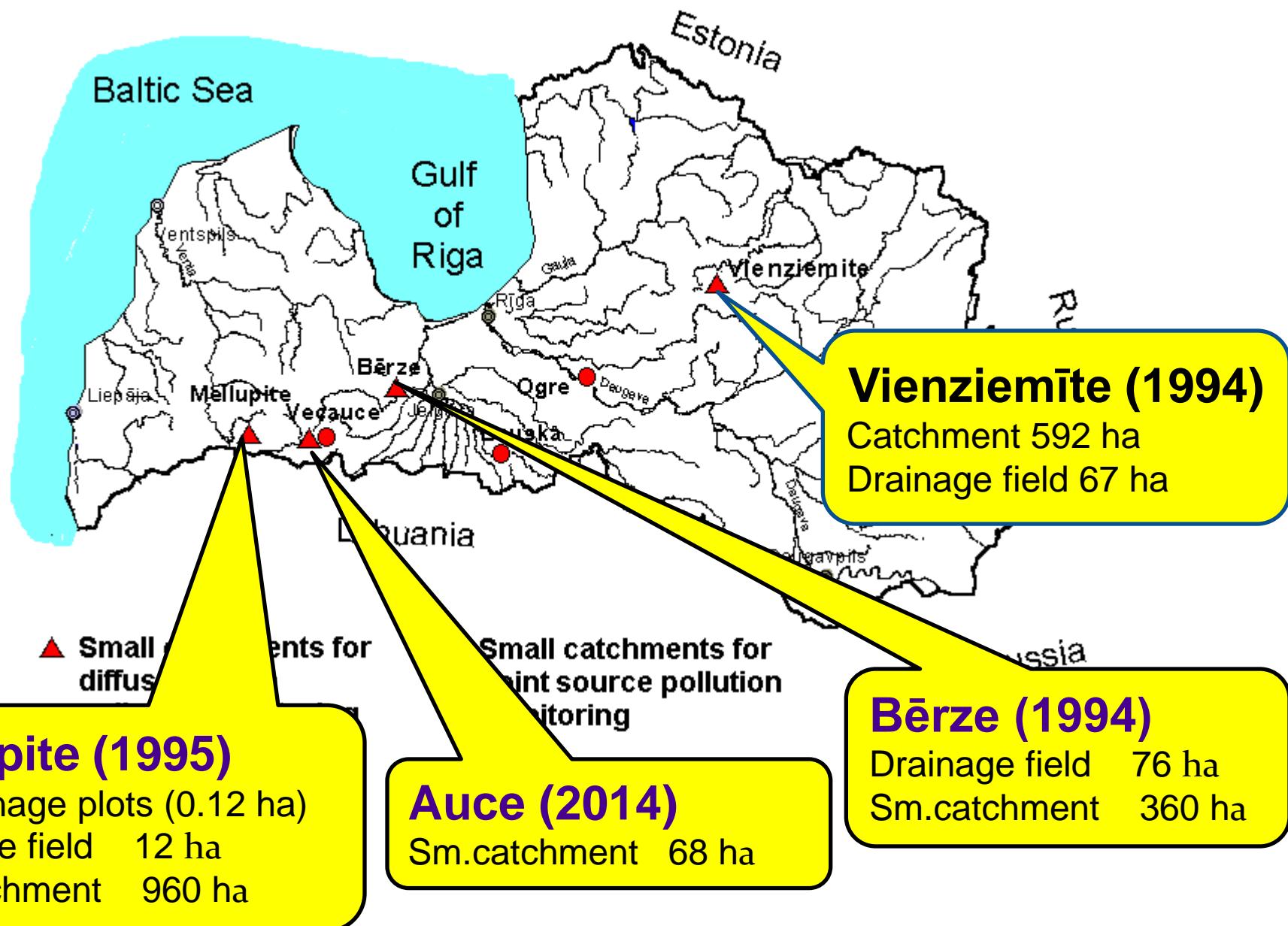
Proportions of different input sources of nitrogen (A) and phosphorus (B) to the Baltic Sea. Point sources include both coastal and inland point sources. Note that transboundary inputs have not been divided into point or diffuse sources. Data source: HELCOM PLC-5.

Water pollution source – agricultural run-off

- Non point sources (surface and drainage run-off)
- Point sources (leakage from storages, feedlots, manure dumping sites)

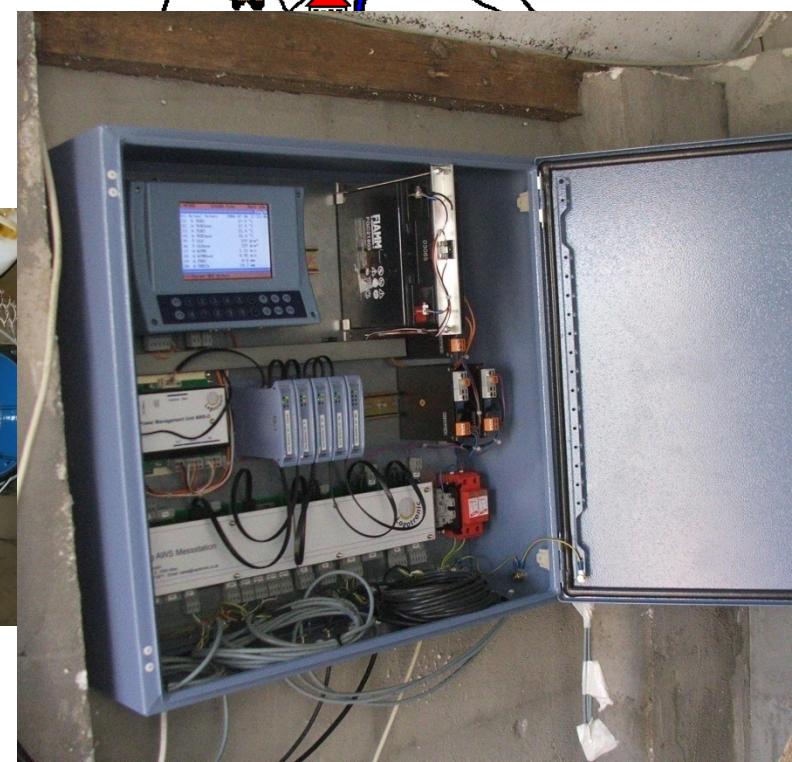
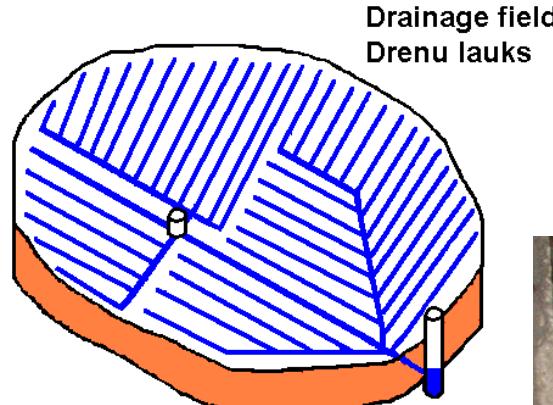
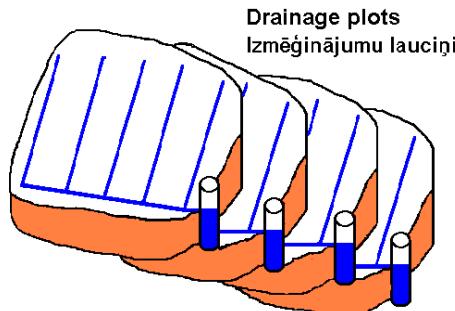


Non-point agricultural pollution monitoring



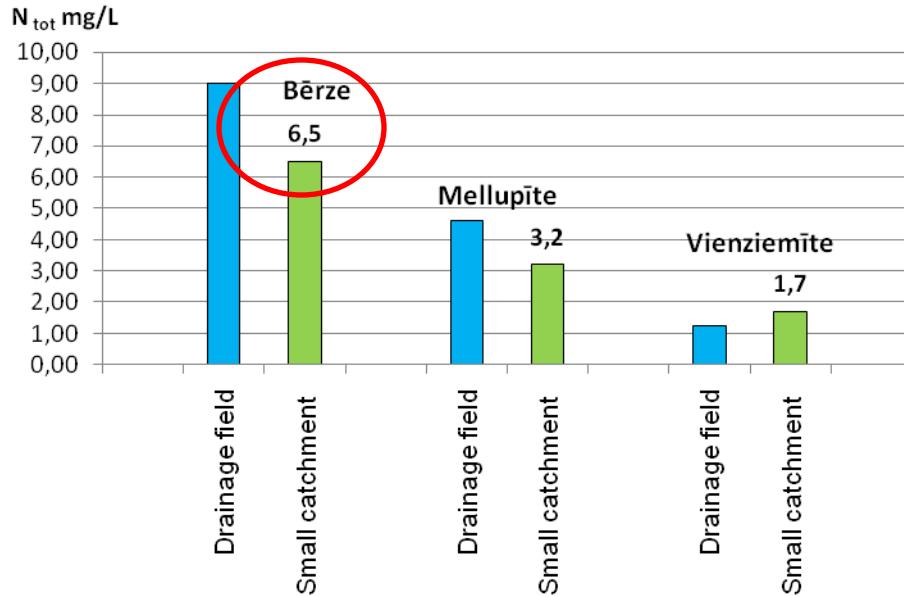
Monitoring methods

Impact of other pollution sources should be excluded, thus providing information on agricultural non point source pollution in several geographical scales:

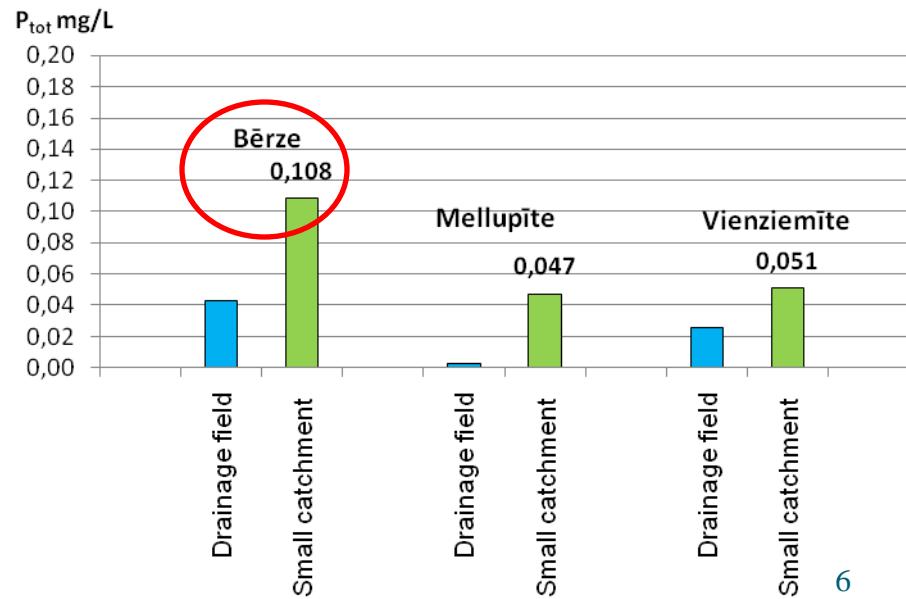


Monitoring results (non point source)

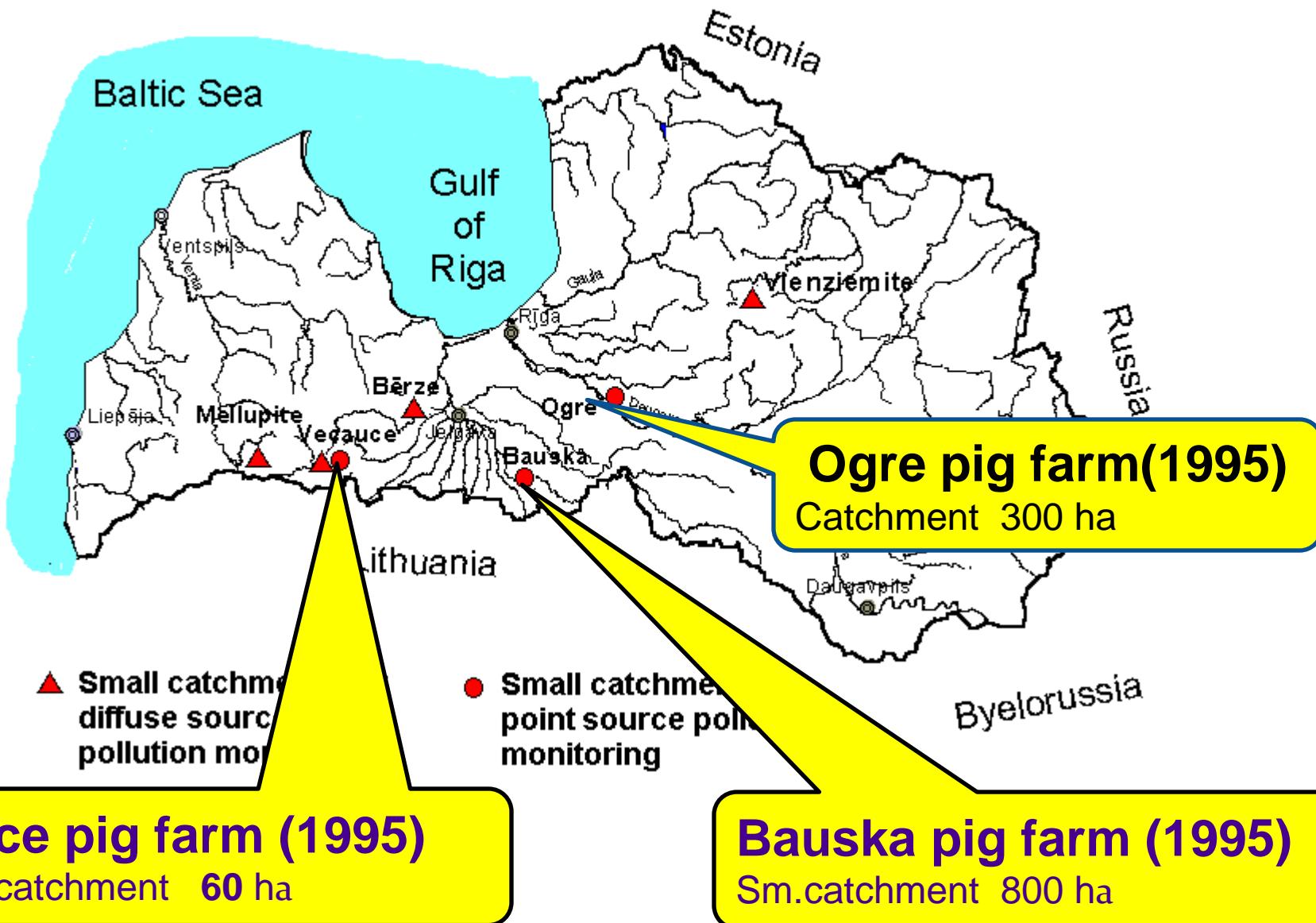
Average nitrogen concentrations in the non-point source monitoring stations, 1994-2015.



Average phosphorus concentrations in the non-point source monitoring stations, 1994-2015



Point source agricultural pollution monitoring





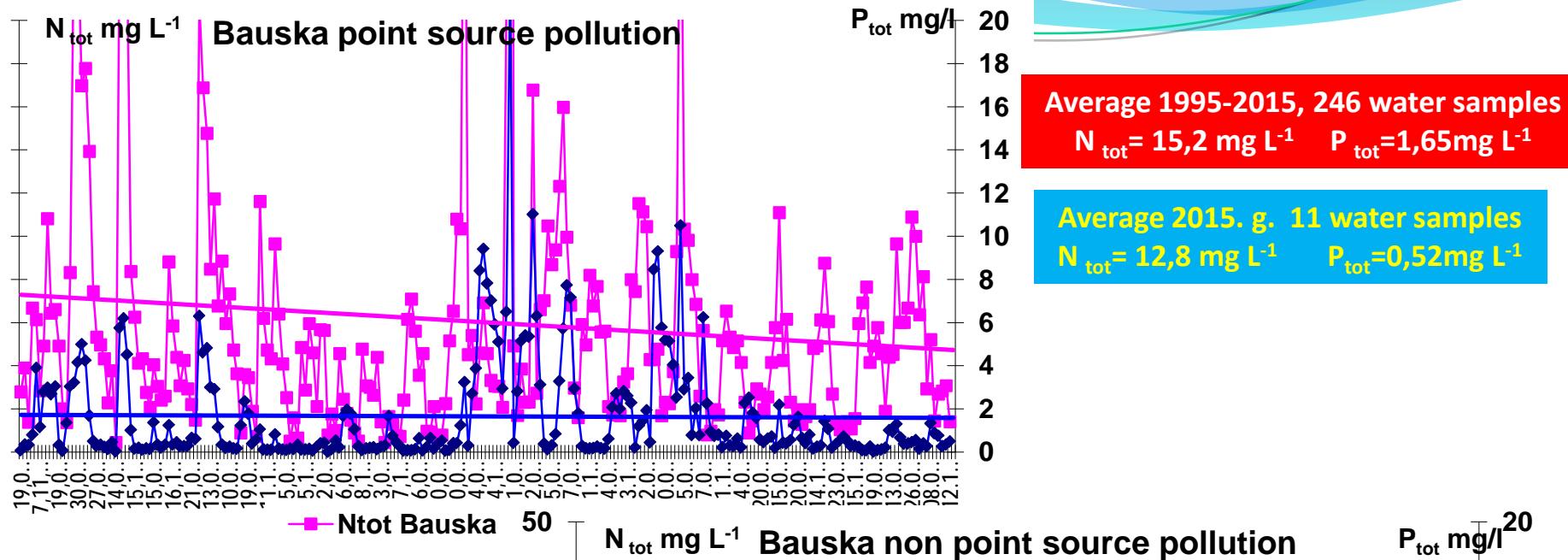
Bauska farm

The Bauska farm (12 000 fattening pigs per year, 55 000 m³ pig slurry per year) was established in 1976. Until 1987 tractor movec application. In 1987 a slurry irrigation system production is 8000 -10 000 fattening pigs, but ha.

Small catchment - 800 ha(slurry lagoons, dum monitoring. Another catchment -750 ha of int as reference site.

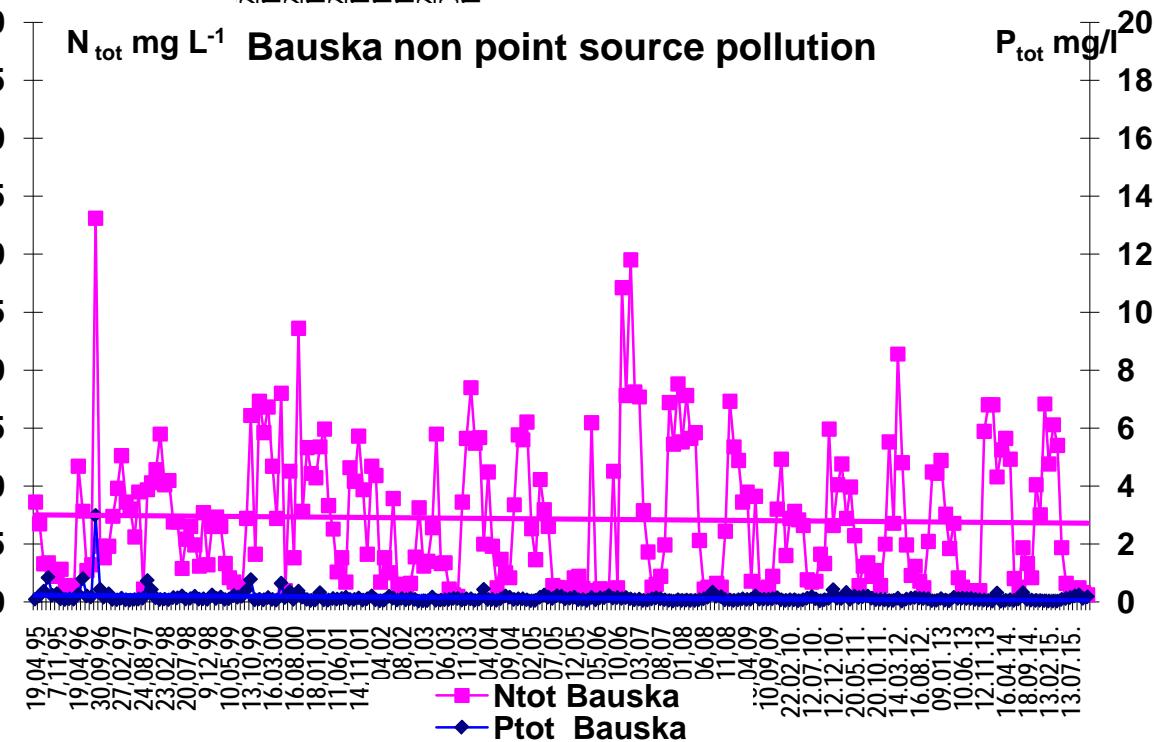


Bauska farm



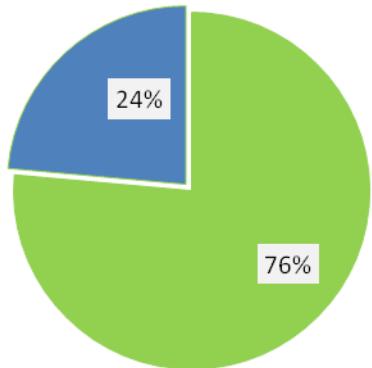
Average 1995-2015, 244 water samples
 $N_{tot} = 7,15 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ $P_{tot} = 0,14 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$

Average 2015. g. 11 water samples
 $N_{tot} = 6,14 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ $P_{tot} = 0,09 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$

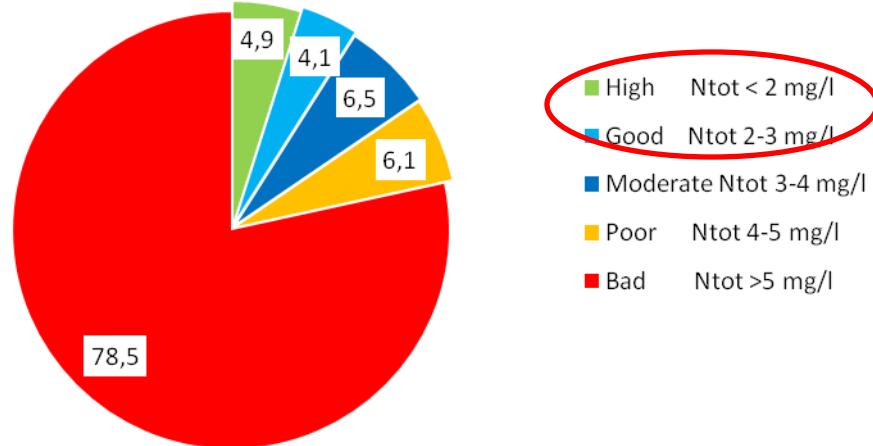


Nitrate Directive

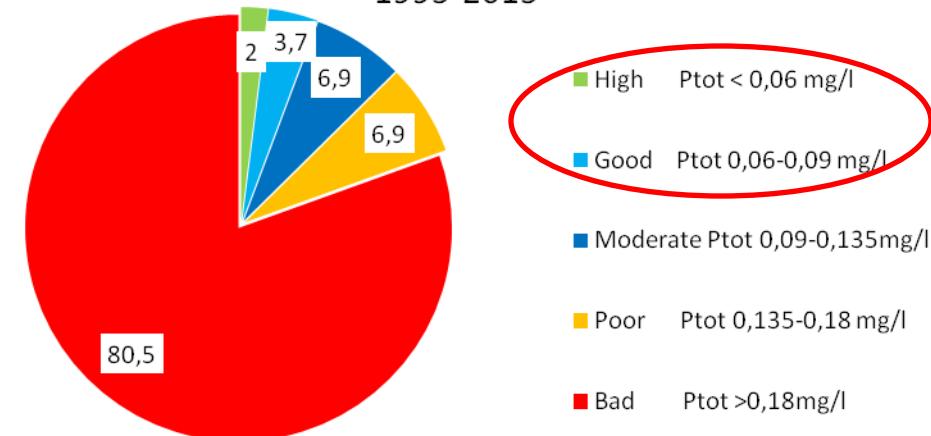
Bauska farm, percentage of water samples exceeding nitrate limit values of ND, 1995-2015



Percent of water samples describing nitrogen status in small catchment run-off, Bauska farm. 1995-2015



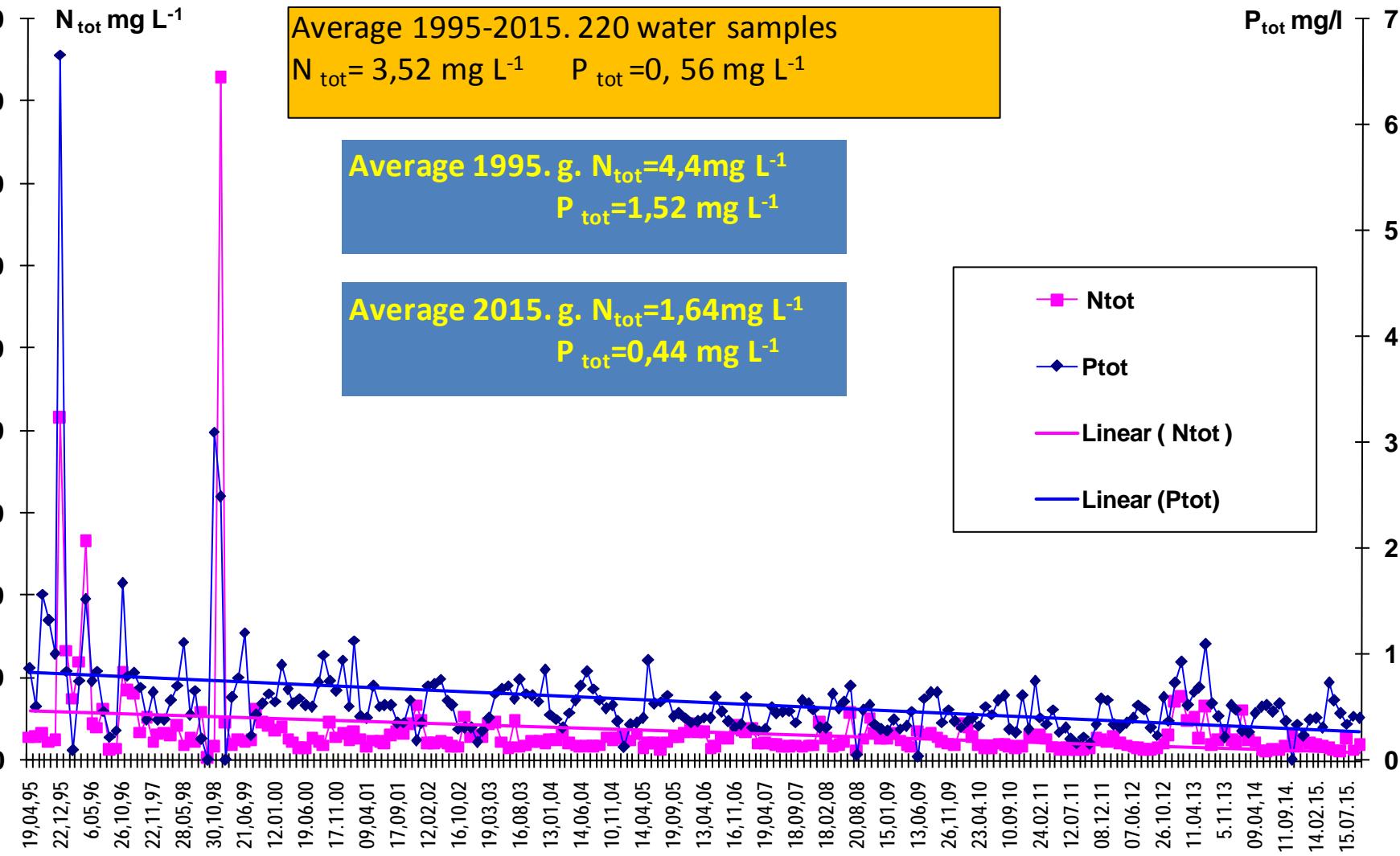
Percent of water samples describing phosphorus status in small catchment run-off, Bauska farm. 1995-2015



Ogre farm

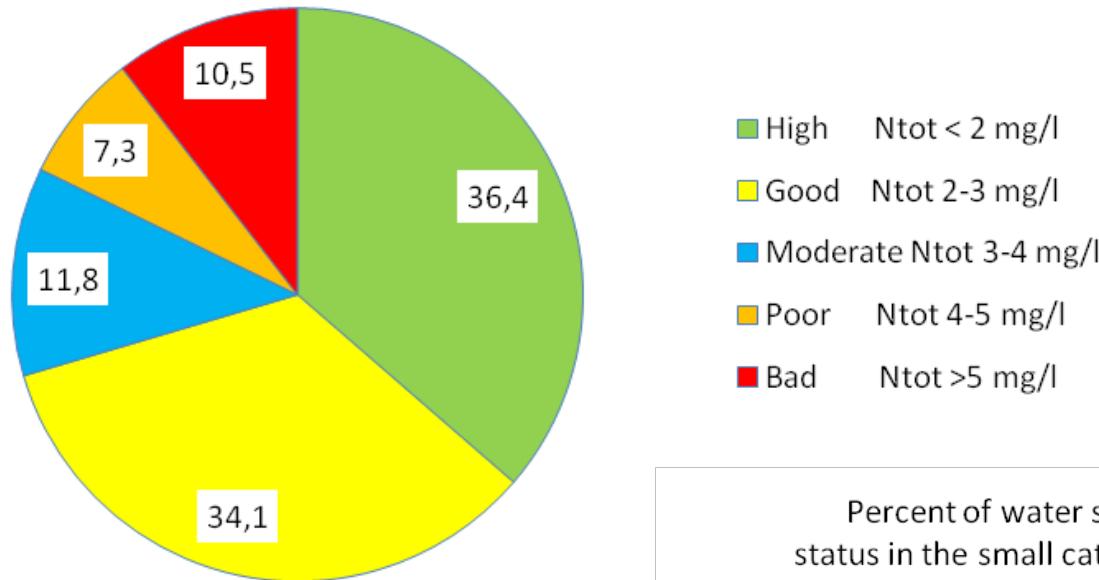
The farm was built for 30 000 slaughtering pigs in 1974. Slurry

application in areas of 162 ha (slurry 127000 m³/year). The farm was

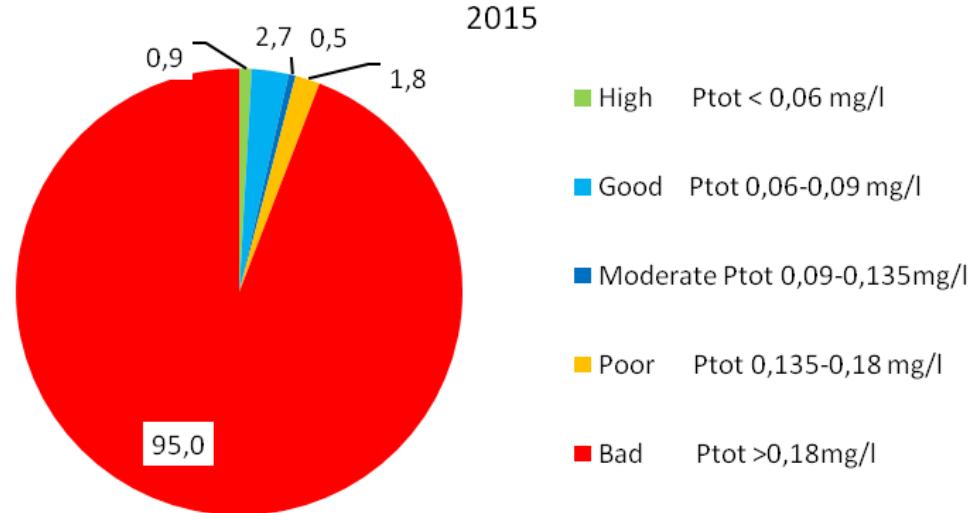


Water quality, Ogre farm

Percent of water samples describing nitrogen status in the small catchment run-off, Ogre farm. 1995-2015

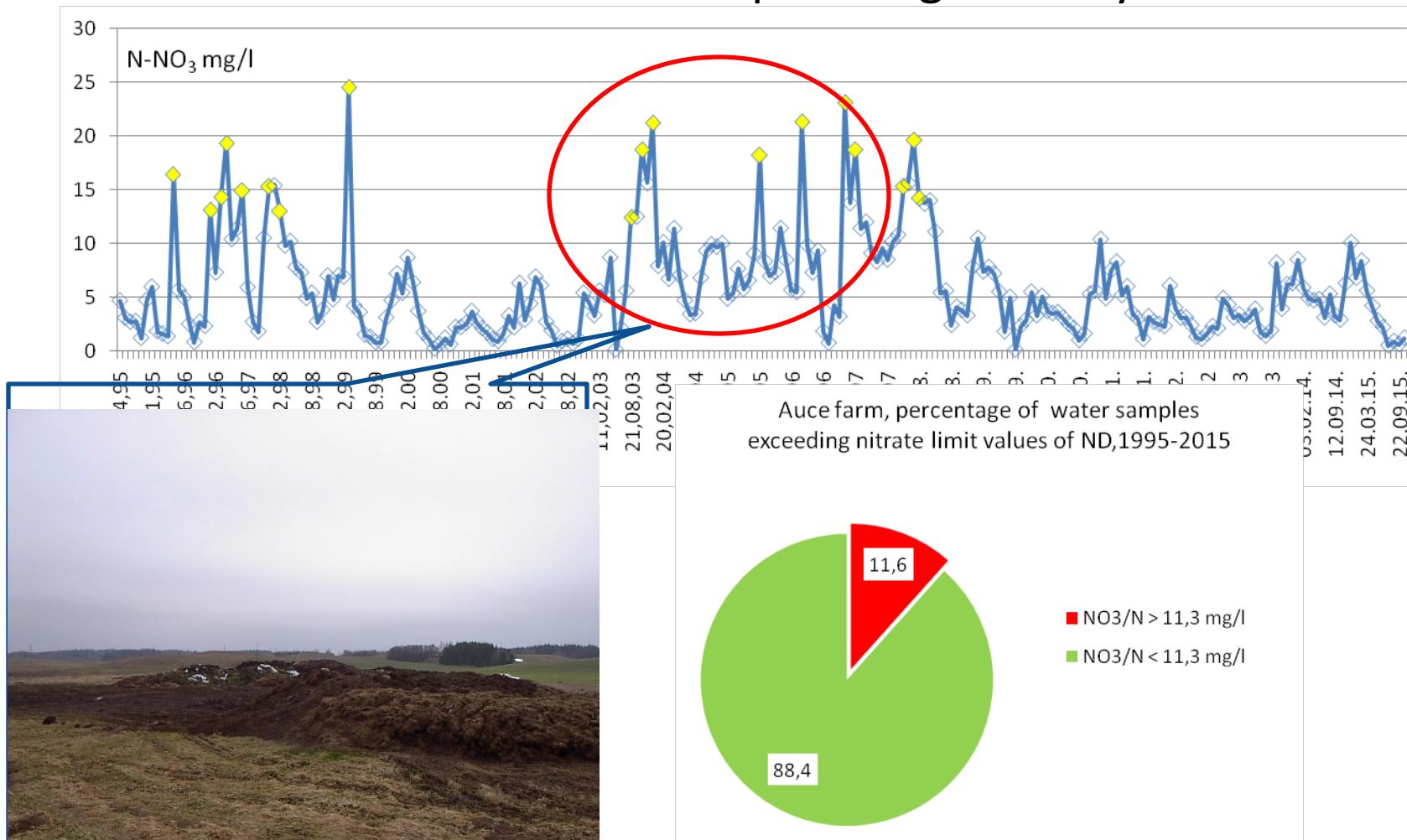


Percent of water samples describing phosphorus status in the small catchment run-off, Ogre farm. 1995-2015



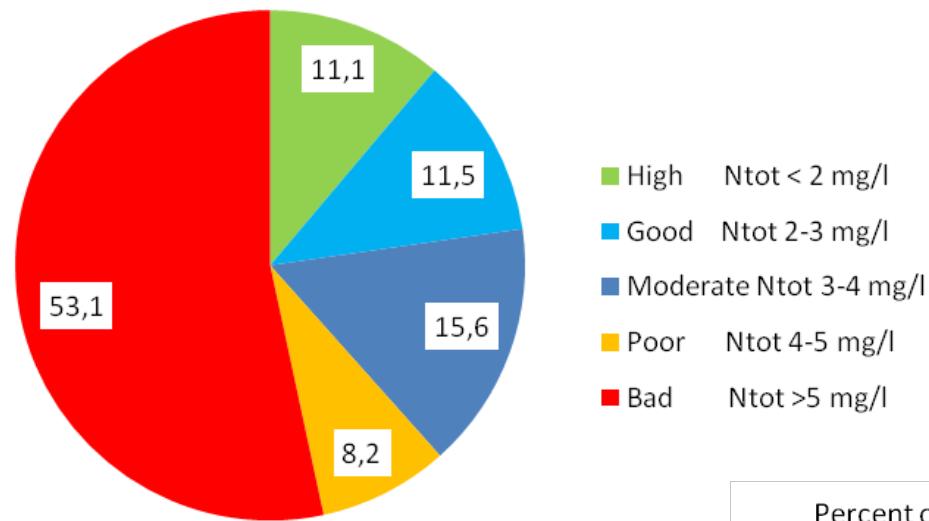
Vecauce farm

Vecauce pig farm was established in 1987 for the production of 6000 fattening pigs per year. After separation, the liquid manure was stored in a lagoon and used for irrigation on an area of 32 hectares. Today tractor tankers have been used for spreading of slurry.

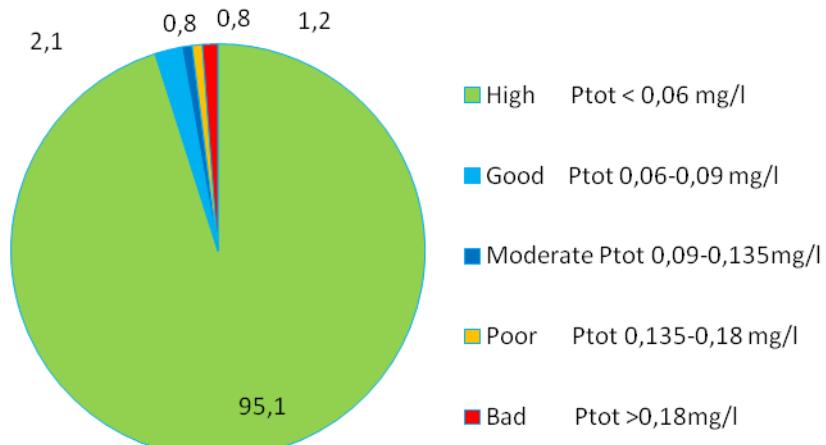


Water quality, Vecauce farm

Percent of water samples describing nitrogen status in the small catchment run-off, Auce farm. 1995-2015



Percent of water samples describing phosphorus status in the small catchment run-off, Auce farm. 1995-2015





**Thank You for attention!
Questions?**