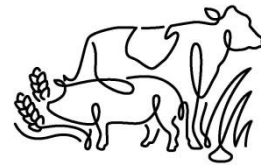


An introduction to slurry acidification techniques to reduce nitrogen loss from agriculture

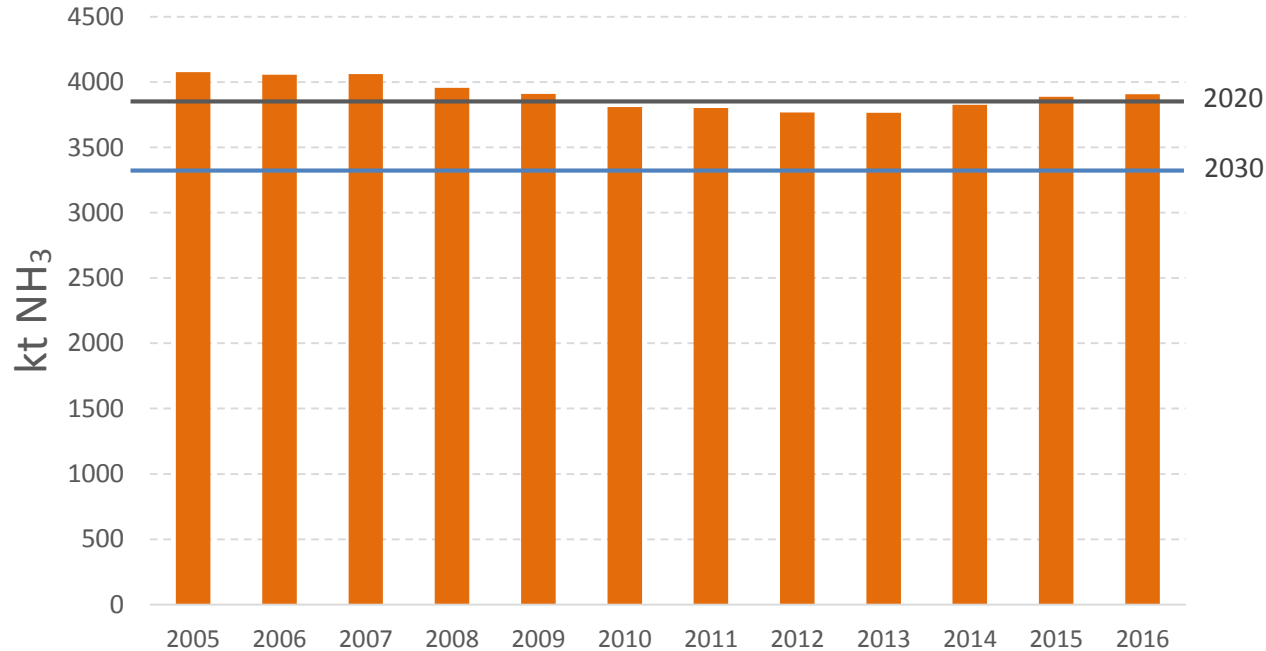
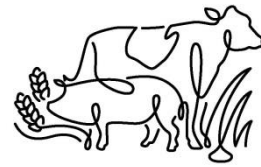
Erik Sindhøj, Phd
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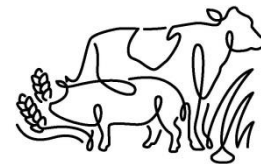
Overview of presentation

- Background and introduction to acidification of slurry
- Overview of slurry acidification technologies
- Brief introduction to the Baltic Slurry Acidification project

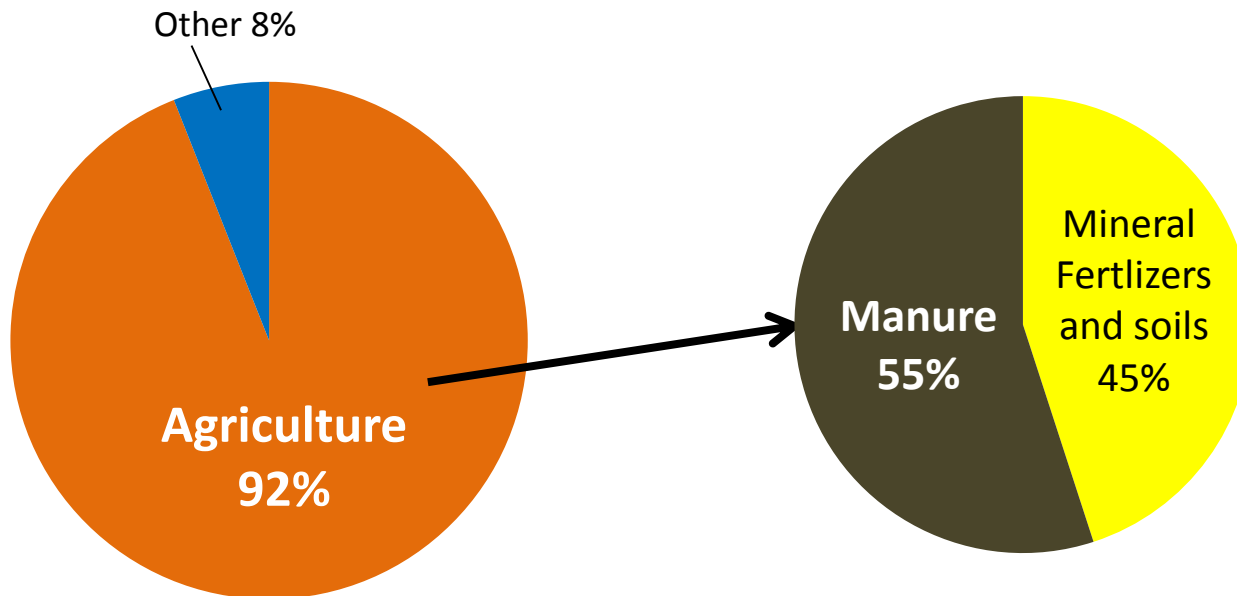
Ammonia emissions from EU Baltic Sea countries



Source: EEA Report 6/2018



Ammonia emissions from EU member states was 3 907 000 t of Nitrogen in 2016

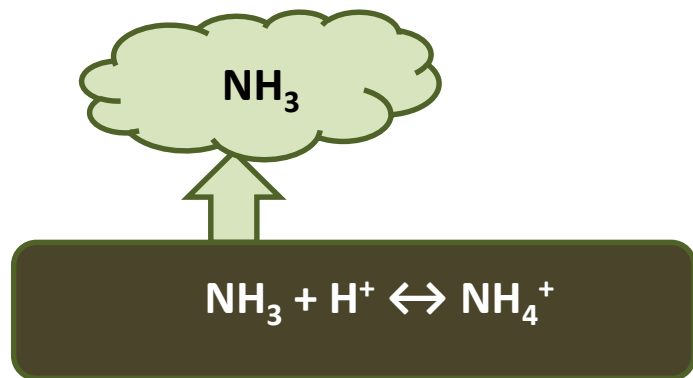


Source: ec.europa.eu/eurostat

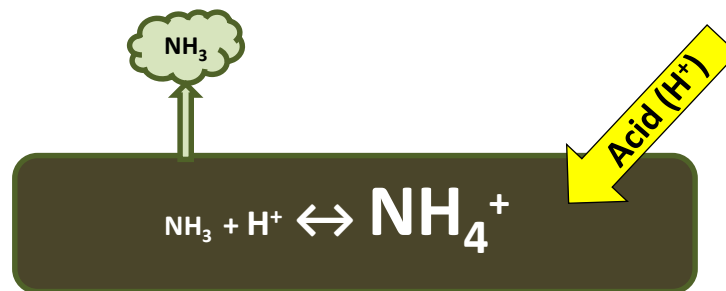


How can acidification help?

Ammonia - ammonium balance

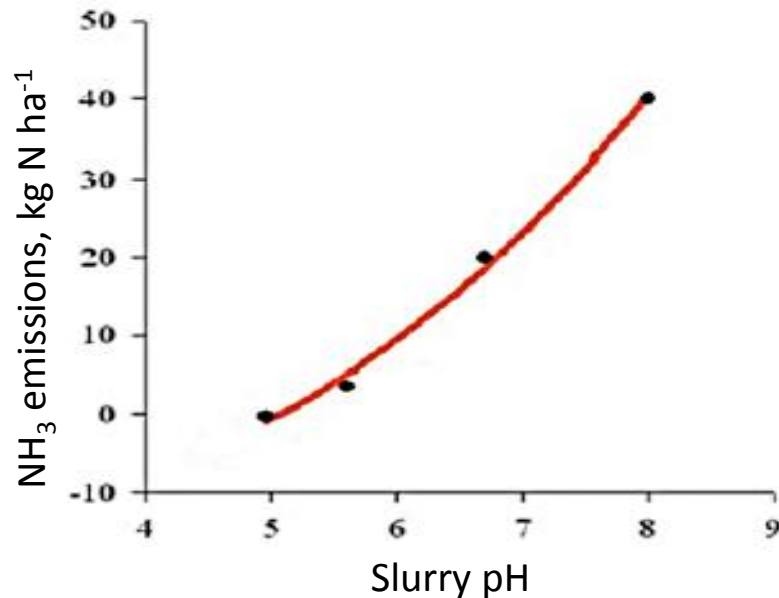


Acid provides extra Hydrogen ions (H^+)

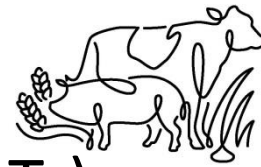




Direct effects of acidification on slurry



(Jarvis and Pain, 1990)



Overview of slurry acidification technologies (SATs)



In-house



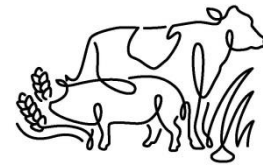
In-storage



In-field

Approx. 18% of all slurry acidified in Denmark in 2016*

*Karen Peters, DK EPA

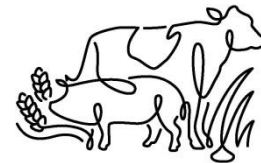


In-house slurry acidification - JH Agro A/S



- Approx. 150 installations in DK, 50/50 pig/cattle
- Greatest reduction in emissions
- 50-70% lower emissions
- Improved indoor air quality for pigs and workers
- Reduced CH₄ emissions from Slurry Storage
- Completely automatic, no handling acid
- Target pH is 5.5 >> increases use of acid

Photo: JH Agro

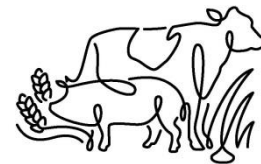


In-storage slurry acidification

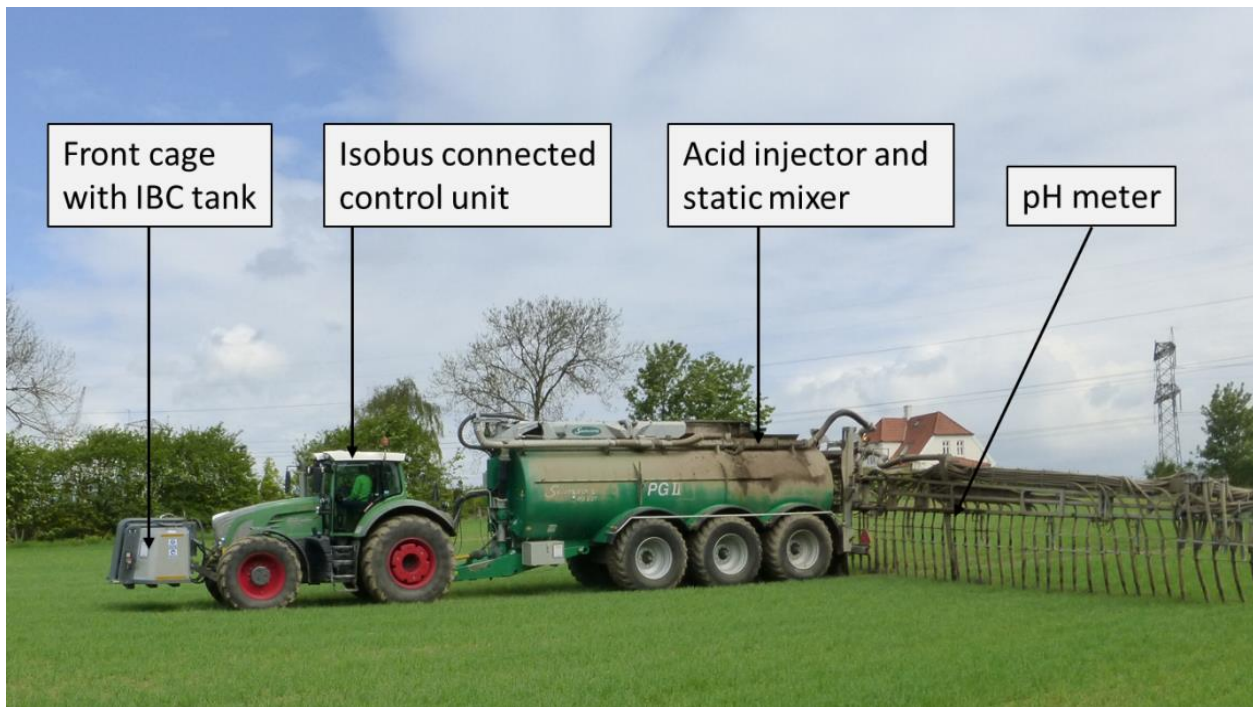


Photo: Ørum – Smeden

- Modified slurry mixers
- Used just before spreading slurry on fields. Only reduces emissions during spreading
- Experience needed to avoid excessive foaming
- Target pH is 6.0



In-field slurry acidification



- Acid in front of tractor
- Greatest flexibility (acidify when needed)
- Target pH 6.4
- Requires 4.5 t front lift capacity

Baltic Slurry Acidification





SAT investments

7 planed, 6 realized (1 partner dropout)



Field trials

- SE 3 yrs
- DE 3 yrs
- EE 2 yrs
- FI 2 yrs
- LV 1 yr
- LT 1 yr
- PL 2 yrs

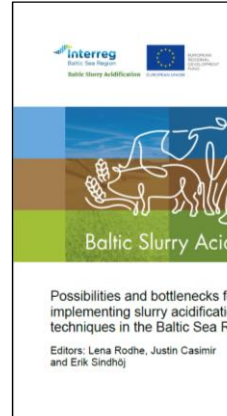


Brussels 2018-11-26

Technical feasibility studies



1. Technical bottlenecks for implementation
2. Equipment corrosion
3. Buffer capacity of slurries
4. Effects on soils
5. Working environment and safety
6. Ammonia emissions

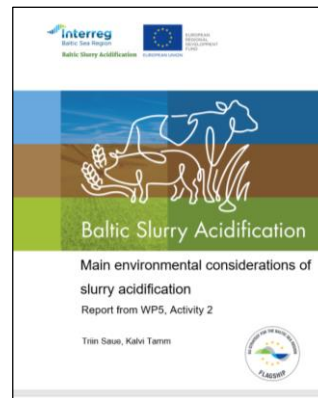




Economic and environmental analysis

Three studies

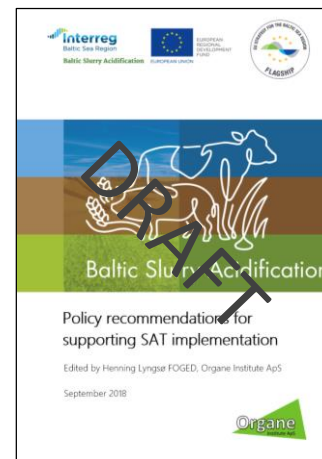
- Main environmental considerations for slurry acidification (Literature review)
- Economic analysis of implementing SATs
- Environmental analysis of implementing SATs





Market and legal analysis and policy recommendations

- Market analysis
- Legislation analysis
- Policy recommendations



Communication

Seminars, workshops, round table discussions



Thank you!

Questions?



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Acidification of slurry

31 000 m³ slurry and digestate

1325 ha, various crops

1: 0.08 ha 9

1: 3.00 ha 9

1: 0.20 ha 1

1: 4.00 ha 9

1: 7.20 ha 8

1: 1.00 ha 1

1: 0.02 ha 1

1: 10.06 ha 6

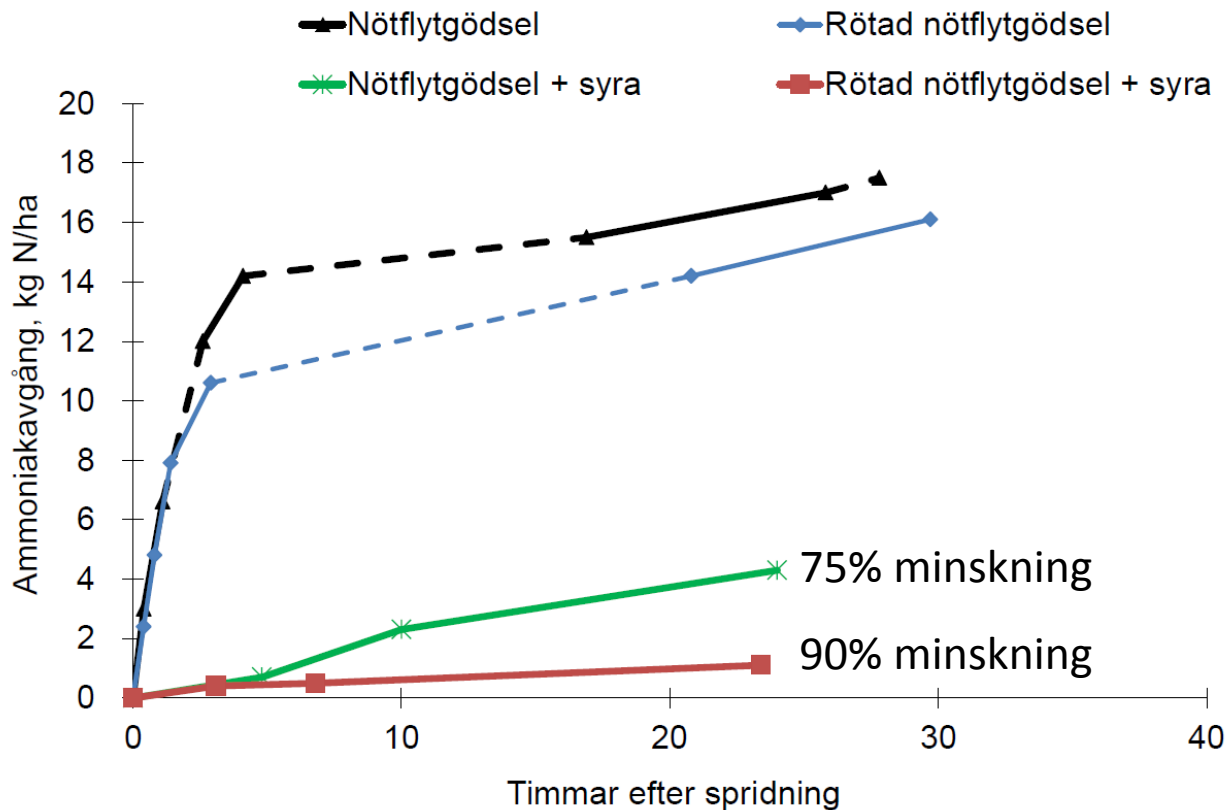
1: 0.05 ha 9

1: 22.67 ha 1

1: 0.05 ha 10

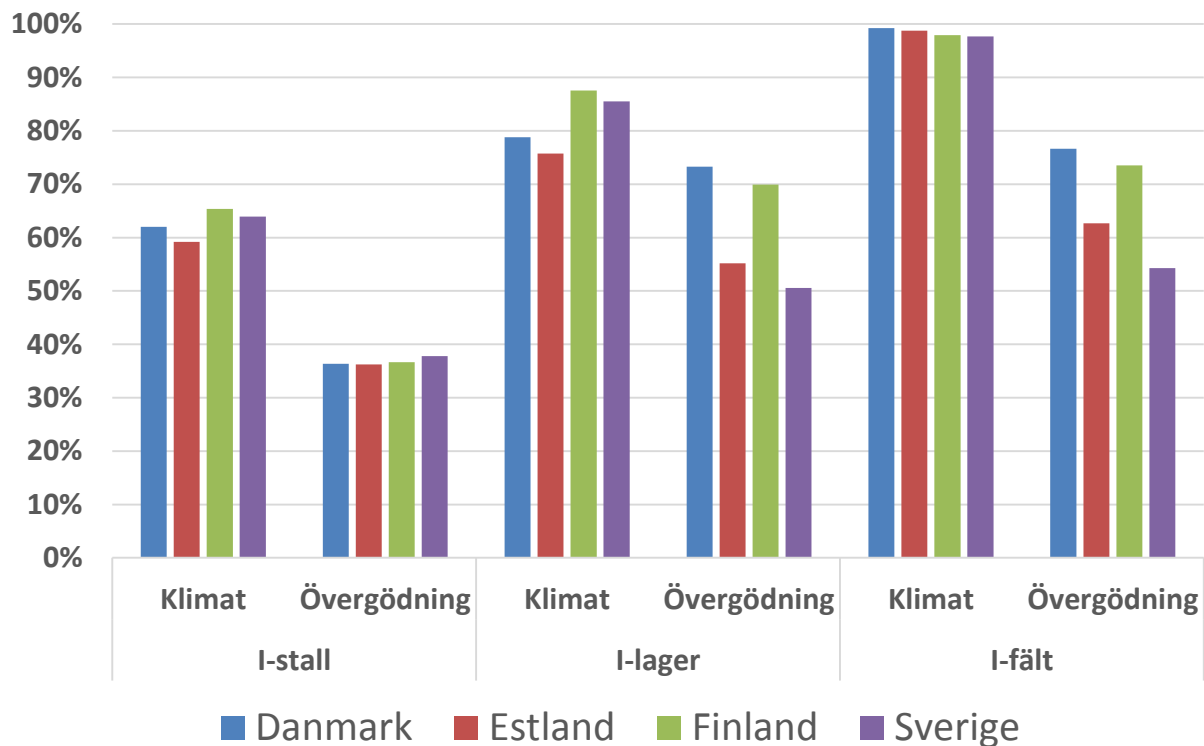


Results of ammonia emissions in Sweden, 2014





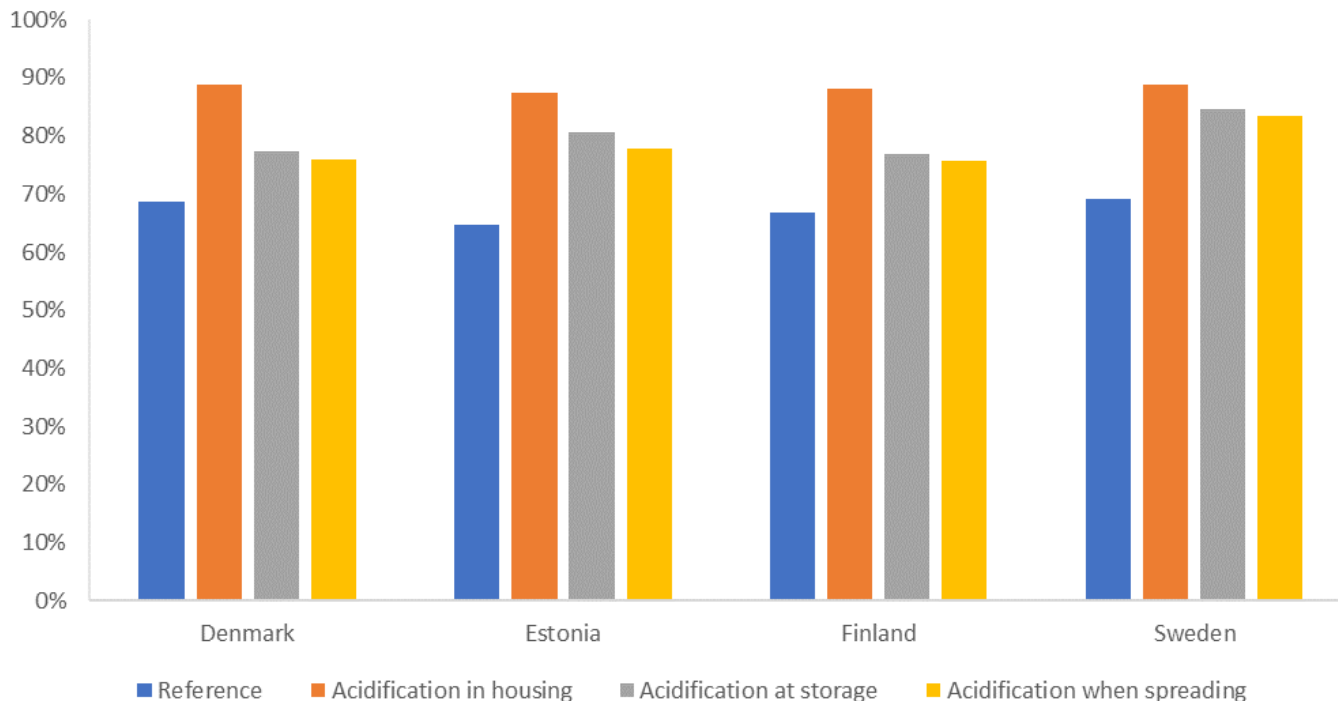
Effects on climate and eutrophication



■ Danmark ■ Estland ■ Finland ■ Sverige



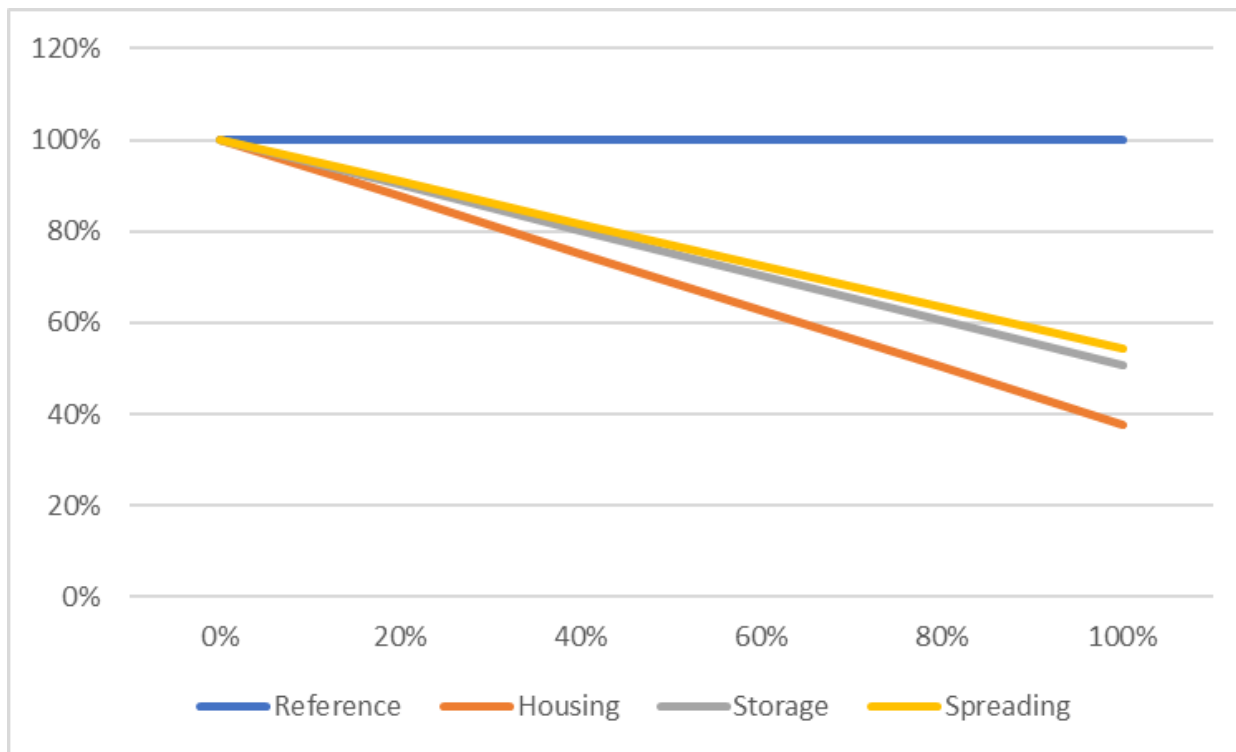
NH₄-N remaining after spreading



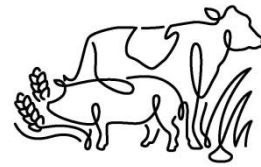
■ Reference ■ Acidification in housing ■ Acidification at storage ■ Acidification when spreading



Reduced eutrophication effects (Sweden)



Ammonia emissions from EU Baltic Sea countries



Source: HELCOM