

#### 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the International Commission of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering (CIGR)

Hosted by the Canadian Society for Bioengineering (CSBE/SCGAB)



Virtually from Québec City, Canada – May 11-14, 2021

#### **Emissions from** indoor and outdoor exercise areas for cows housed in tie stalls: factors and technics of measurement

#### Katherín Carranza

AKCAD@ulaval.ca







#### Content

- Context and background
  - Aim of the study
- Methodology
- Results



# Sontext and background

#### Dairy barns by type in Canada

https://1bestlinks.net/qJ1MW



#### Indoor or outdoor exercise?

#### Indoor

- Less damage claws
- Less risk of contracting white line disease
- Increased dystocia and endometritis
- Concrete → risk of lameness and foot infections

#### Indoor or outdoor exercise?



- Reduced lameness and knee injuries
- Strong preferences for more natural environments
- Damage claws
- More space → increased production of emissions (?)

# Sontext and background

### **Environmental impact of dairy industry**



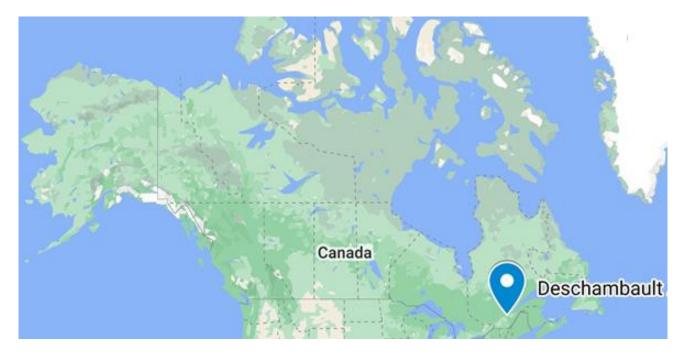
#### Aim of the study

Quantify the GHG, and ammonia emissions produced in the outdoor and indoor exercise areas and compare them with the emissions produced in the stalls.



#### **Experimental site**

This project was carried out in the Animal Science Research Centre of Deschambault (CRSAD), in Quebec, Canada



### **Experimental setup and design**

#### Sampling locations:









Control stalls (1.8 x 1.5 m.)

Indoor pen (3.9 m x 7.2 m)

Outdoor pen A (5.3 m x 5.3 m)

Outdoor pen B (5.3 m x 5.3 m)

### **Experimental setup and design**

- 18 cows were grouped into three groups of 6 cows each
- 2 blocks (AM and PM) of 3 cows (Indoor, outdoor pen A and B)
- Sampling of control stalls during the morning outing.
- Sampling of exercise pens, upon return to stalls.

#### Sampling locations:





Control stalls (left) and indoor pen (right)





Pen A (left) and Pen B (right).

## **GHG** sampling

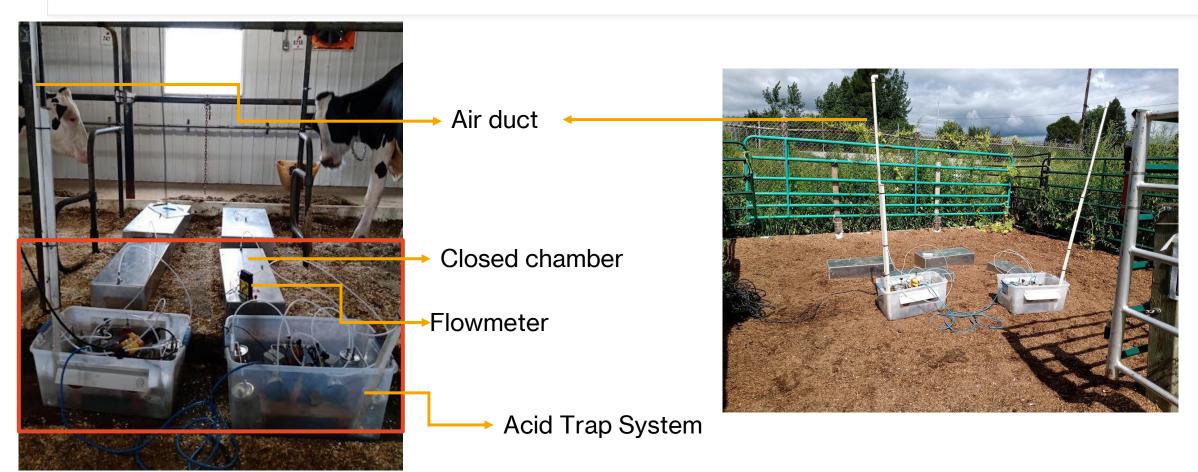






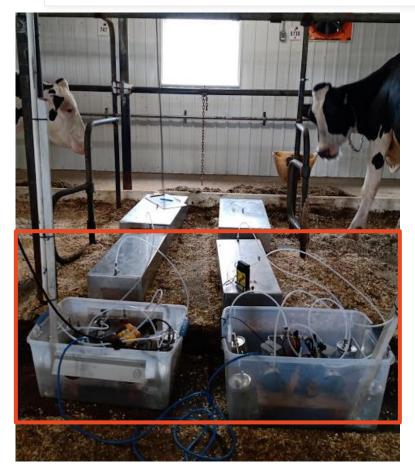


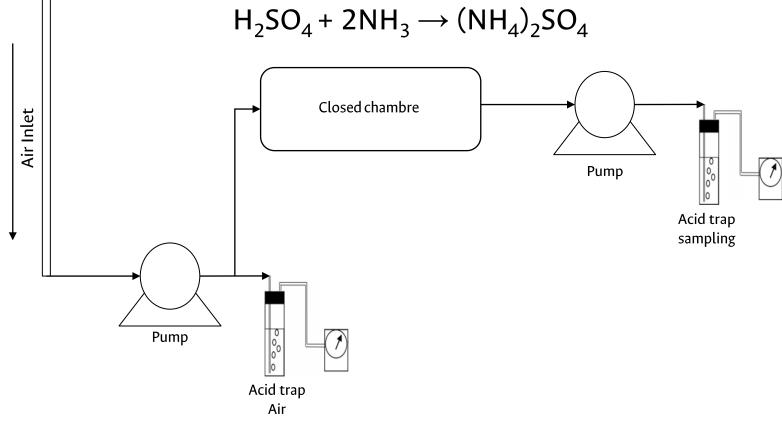
### **Ammonia sampling**



May 11-14, 2021

#### **Ammonia sampling**



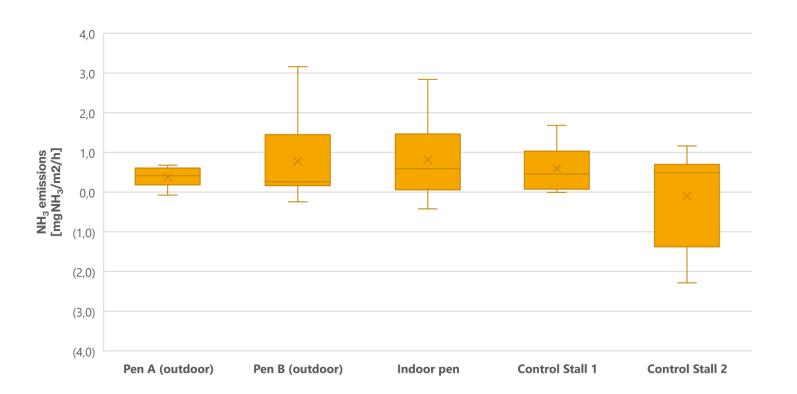


May 11-14, 2021

5th International Conference of the International Commission of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering (CIGR)

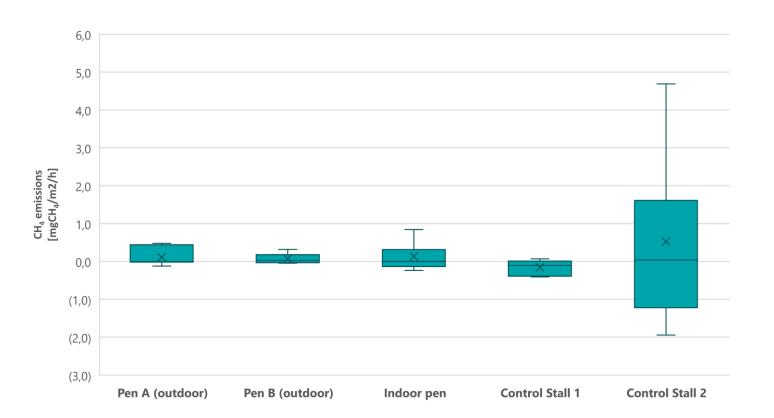


#### **Ammonia results**



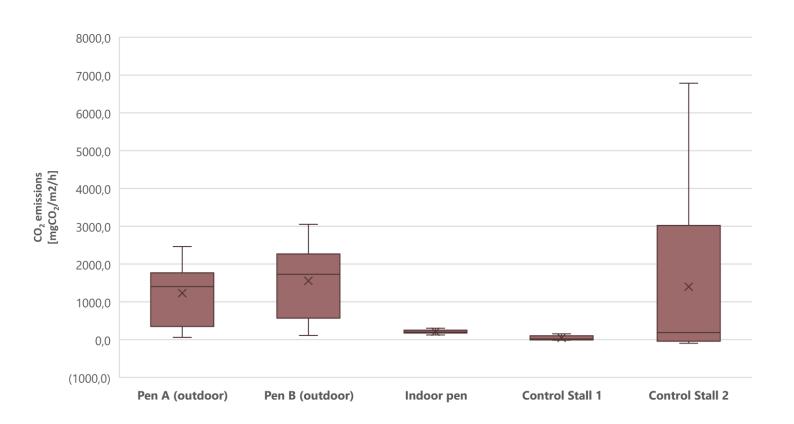
Location	NH <sub>3</sub> [mgNH <sub>3</sub> /m2/h]
Pen A (aerated)	0,38
Pen B (non aerated)	0,44
Indoor pen	0,82
Control Stall 1	0,59
Control Stall 2	(0,11)

#### **GHG** results – Methane



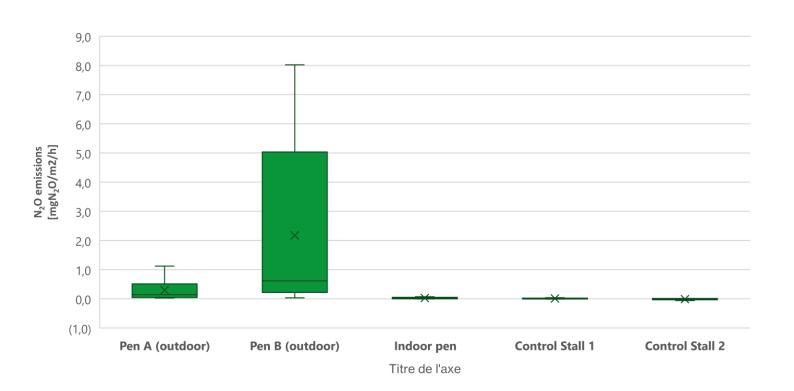
Location	<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b> [mgCH <sub>4</sub> /m2/h]
Pen A (aerated)	0,11
Pen B (non aerated)	0,07
Indoor pen	0,13
Control Stall 1	(0,15)
Control Stall 2	0,52

#### **GHG** results – Carbon dioxide



Location	CO <sub>2</sub> [mgCO <sub>2</sub> /m2/h]
Pen A (aerated)	1228,10
Pen B (non aerated)	1556,31
Indoor pen	208,02
Control Stall 1	45,94
Control Stall 2	630,78

#### **GHG** results – Nitrous oxide



Location	<b>N<sub>2</sub>O</b> [mgCO <sub>2</sub> /m2/h]
Pen A (aerated)	0,18
Pen B (non aerated)	2,17
Indoor pen	0,03
Control Stall 1	0,01
Control Stall 2	0,03

# Conclusions and Recommendations

Emissions in control stall similar to indoor stall and lower than outdoor stall (composting product).

 $\bigcirc$  control stall  $\rightarrow$  accumulated manure increased methane production.

Due to the high variability of the data, a new measurement is recommended in order to be more certain.

#### **Acknowledgements**









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