

Reference 15

Hou, Y; Velthof, GL; Oenema, O 2015 Mitigation of ammonia, nitrous oxide and methane emissions from manure management chains: a meta-analysis and integrated assessment Glob. Chang. Biol. 21, 1293–1312 10.1111/gcb.12767

Background and objective

Livestock manure contributes considerably to global emissions of ammonia (NH₃) and greenhouse gases (GHG), especially methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Various measures have been developed to mitigate these emissions, but most of these focus on one specific gas and/or emission source. The overall objective of this study is to make a quantitative assessment of the effects of (sets of) mitigation options on the NH₃, N₂O and CH₄ emissions from the whole manure chain, namely livestock housing, manure storage and land application. First, the impacts of a suite of NH₃ mitigation measures on NH₃ emissions at individual stages, and also the associated impacts on N₂O and CH₄ emissions were analysed by means of a meta-analysis of published data. Second, we evaluated the overall impacts of combinations of mitigation measures (including manure processing) on NH₃, CH₄, and (direct and indirect) N₂O emissions from the whole manure management chain through scenario analysis.

Search strategy and selection criteria

Studies related to manure management and emissions of NH₃, N₂O and CH₄ were searched using the bibliographical database Scopus, until the beginning of 2014. Only data from studies with reference treatments (i.e. without mitigation/processing measures) were included in our database, so as to allow side-by-side comparisons. To maximize the number of studies, both laboratory and field experiments were taken into account. The reported experiments and measurements were predominately conducted in EU, United States and Canada. Mean values of replicates for each treatment were included in the database. Manure characteristics (e.g. manure type, dry matter content, total N content, ammoniacal N content and pH), land use parameters (e.g. soil texture, vegetation), environmental conditions (e.g. temperature, seasons and geographical locations) were also included, and used to, if possible, quantify their relationships with emissions and the effectiveness of the measures.

Data and analysis

For calculation of grouped effect sizes, a mixed-effects model was used and performed in the nlme package of R statistical software Version 3.1. Experimental sites were considered as a random effect factor, to allow accounting for variances among studies. The lnR of individual pairwise comparison was the dependent variable. The mean effect size and the 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of each categorical group were estimated. The significance of the effects on emissions was statistically assessed at 0.05 level. In the graphs (forest plots), the 'effect-size' (the mean value and 95% CIs) of each grouping was transformed back (i.e. exponentially transformed) and converted to a percentage change in gas emissions relative to the reference treatment.

Number of papers	Population	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome	Quality score
126	Liquid manure of dairy cows and swine stables	Field application of Solid-liquid separated fractions and digested slurry	Field application of raw slurry	Metric: CH ₄ and N ₂ O emission; Effect size: Logarithm of ratio of the considered metrics in the intervention to the considered metrics in the control	87.5

Results

- The overall effect of liquid fractions on N₂O emissions did not differ from that of raw slurry. Field-applied digestates and solid fractions showed on average 25% (P > 0.05) and 46% (P < 0.01) lower N₂O emissions than field-applied untreated manure, respectively.

Factors influencing effect sizes

- No factors influencing effect sizes to report

Conclusion

The overall effect of liquid fractions on N₂O emissions did not differ from that of raw slurry. Field-applied digestates and solid fractions showed on average 25% (P > 0.05) and 46% (P < 0.01) lower N₂O emissions than field-applied untreated manure, respectively.