

# Sustainability at Trouw Nutrition -

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nuterra™

## Sustainability

It's not what we aspire  
to do, it's what we do

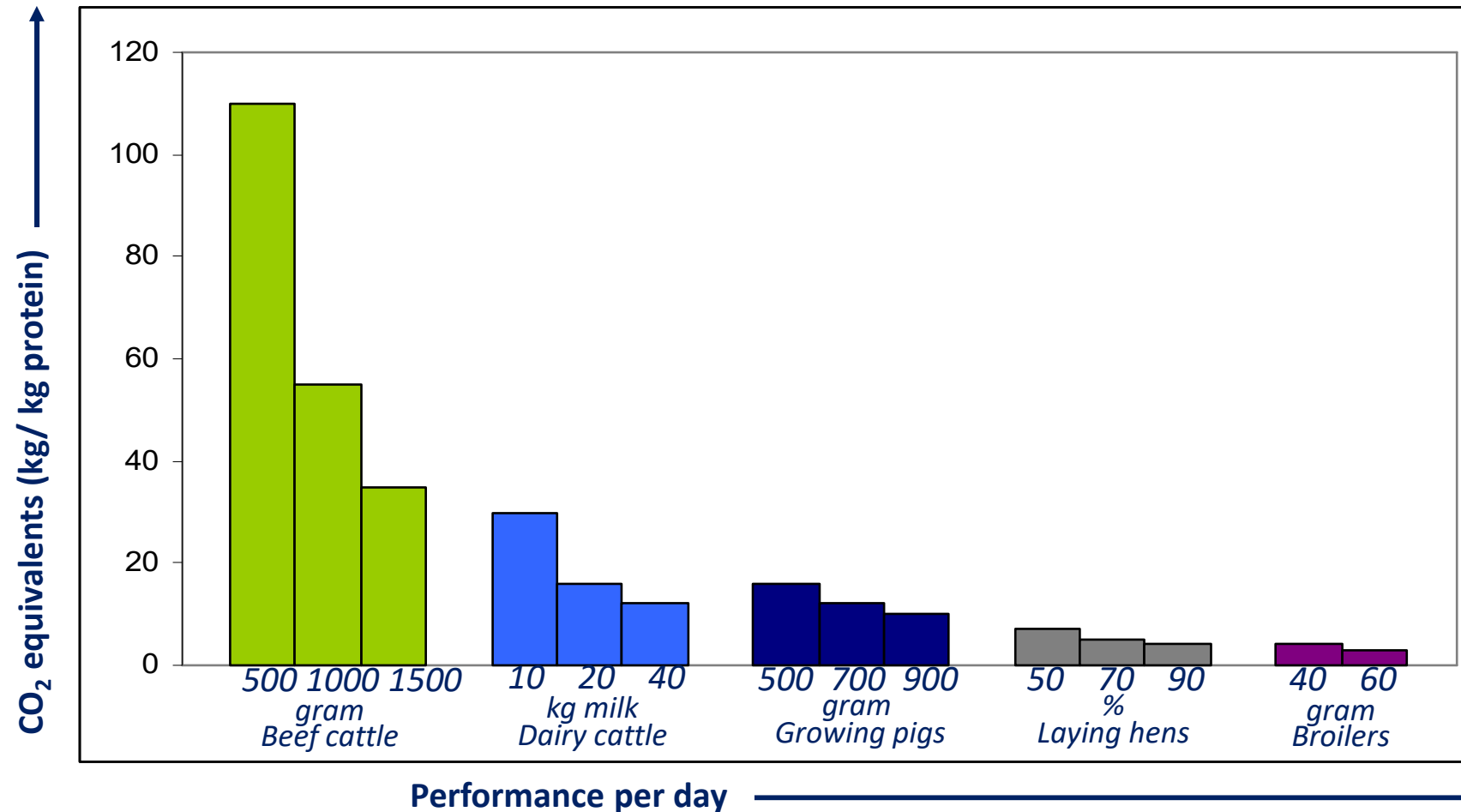
# Nuterra: Focus Areas

1. Sourcing of feed ingredients
- 2. Development of nutritional solutions**
3. On Site production of feeds and feed ingredients
4. Distribution of finished products



# Emissions per kg edible protein

Carbon Footprints for Food of Animal Production (*Flachowsky & Hachenberg, 2009*)



# Efficiency:

Wageningen University & Research (Mollenhorst & de Haas, March 2019)

- Breeding reduces environmental impacts of animal products by about 1% per year.
- Without specific selection on environmental traits, but as an indirect response of the current breeding goals for each species, which is a combination of health, growth, and **(feed) efficiency**.
- For dairy cattle, with the current breeding goal, methane production per cow per day increases, but methane intensity (i.e. methane production per kg milk) decreases.

*Efficiency: Feeding programs, longevity, nutrient efficiency, rumen efficiency, additives, reproductive efficiency .....*

FCR

Input/  
Output

Carbon  
Footprint

LCA

## **Examples for Trouw Nutrition**

Life Cycle Assessments for new innovations & customer production systems

NutriOpt: Feed analysis & production models

## **Examples for Trouw Nutrition Ireland**

Grain sustainability study & LCA

On Farm feed Programs incl new Beef Efficiency Model

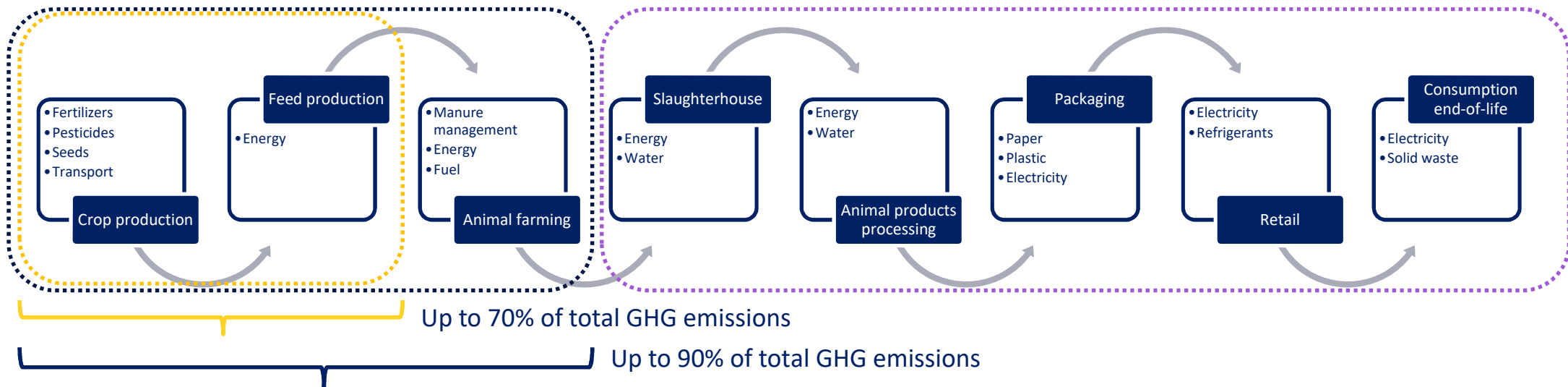
GrassWatch

Additives: Rumen efficiency, Ammonia Reduction....

# NutriOpt Sustainability Module

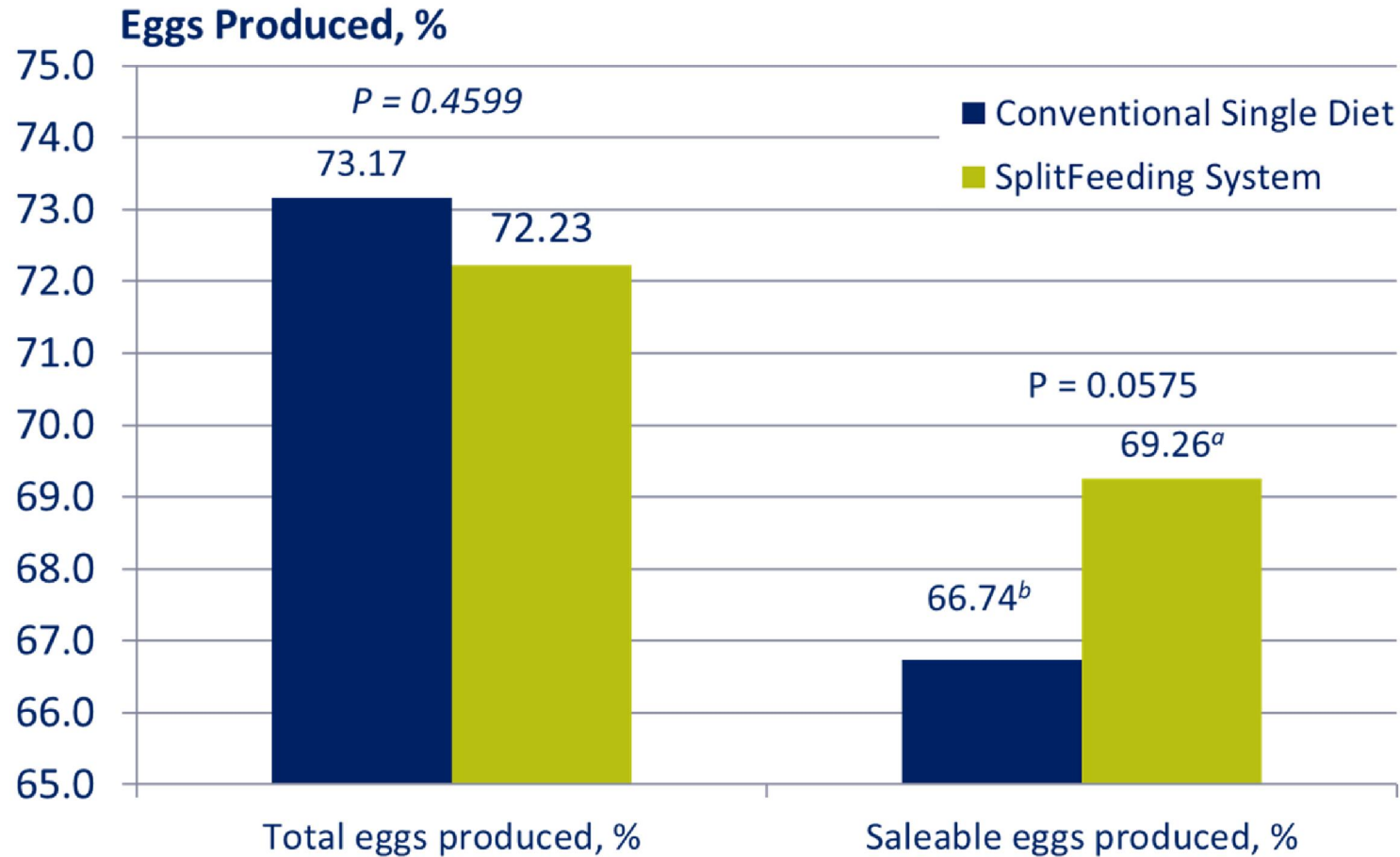
## Life Cycle Assessment

- Methodology to investigate the environmental impact of products and supply chains. These methods give insights in possible improvements in the supply chain.



# Poultry Trial; Sustainability Assessment

## Conventional v Split Feeding System

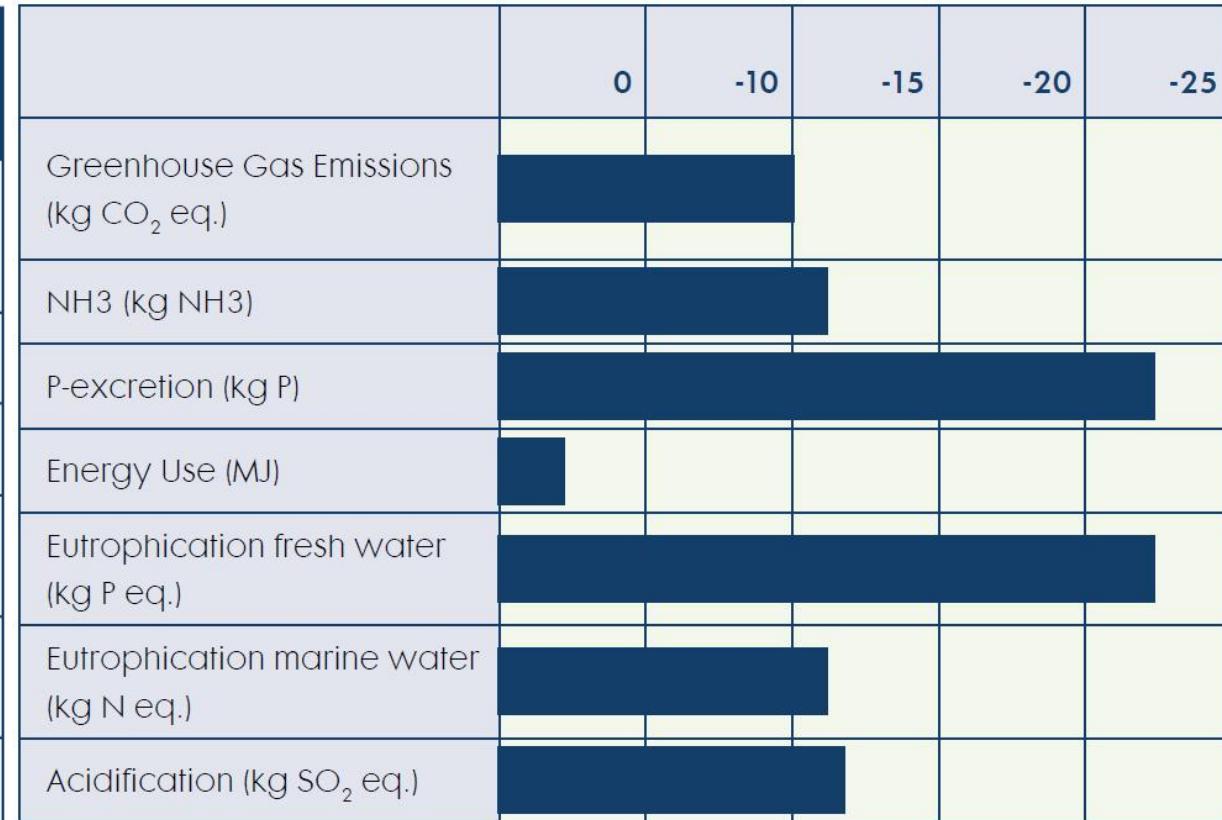


ISA brown laying hens:

- Conventional single diet from 91 – 94 weeks
- **Same hens** – split-feeding diet from 95 – 98 weeks

# Optimized feeding system reduces emissions 10-25%

Environmental impact (per tonne of eggs)	Baseline	Split-feeding	Reduction impact split-feeding vs. Baseline (%)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)	420	379	10*
NH3 (kg NH3)	3	2	23
Energy Use (MJ)	1711	1669	2
Eutrophication fresh water (kg P eq.)	0.2	0.1	23
Eutrophication marine water (kg N eq.)	1.7	1.5	12
Acidification (kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.)	7.4	6.5	12



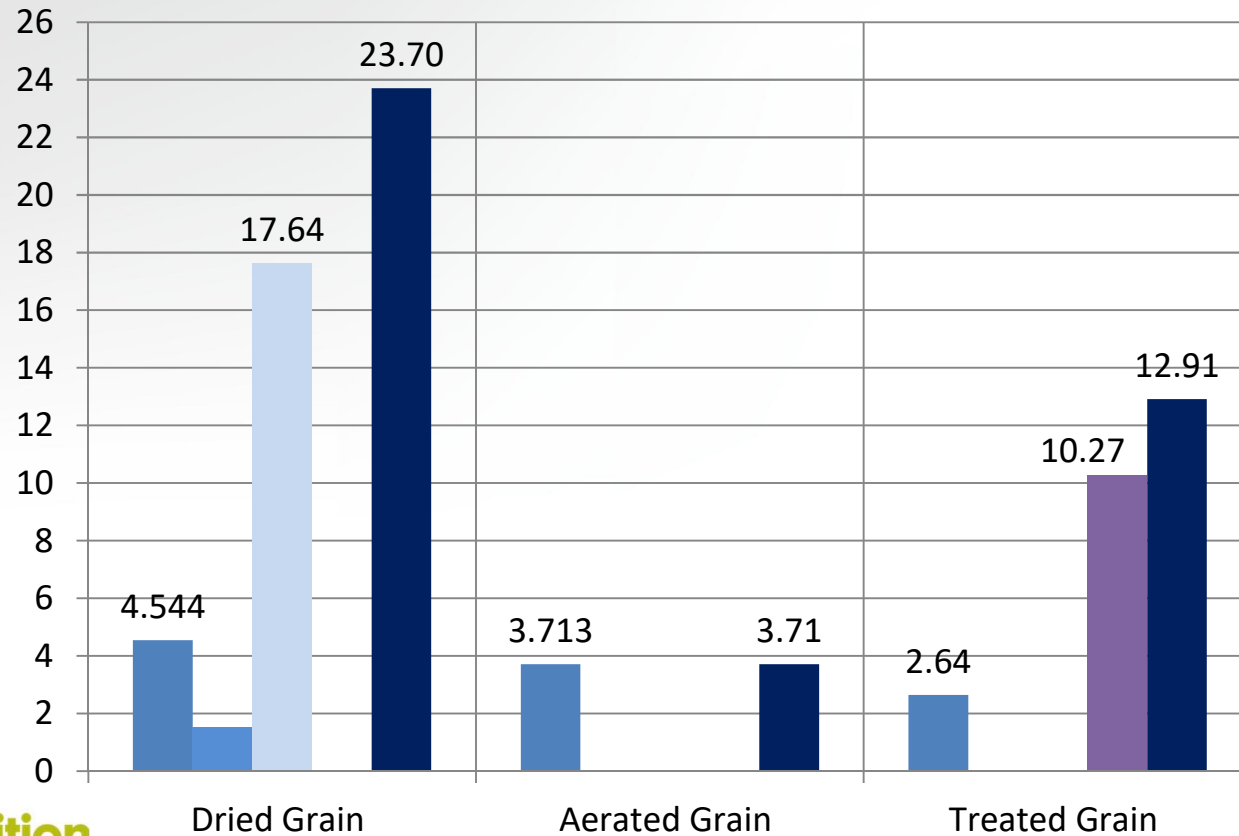


# Grain Management Analysis

## Sustainability Study



### CO2 Emissions – Kg CO2 /tonne Grain Stored



45% less CO2 Emissions

- Kg CO2 - Electrical Energy - Aeration
- Kg CO2 - Electrical Energy - Drier
- Kg CO2 - Diesel Fuel (Well to Tank)
- Kg CO2 - Liquid Preservative
- Total Kg CO2/ tonne

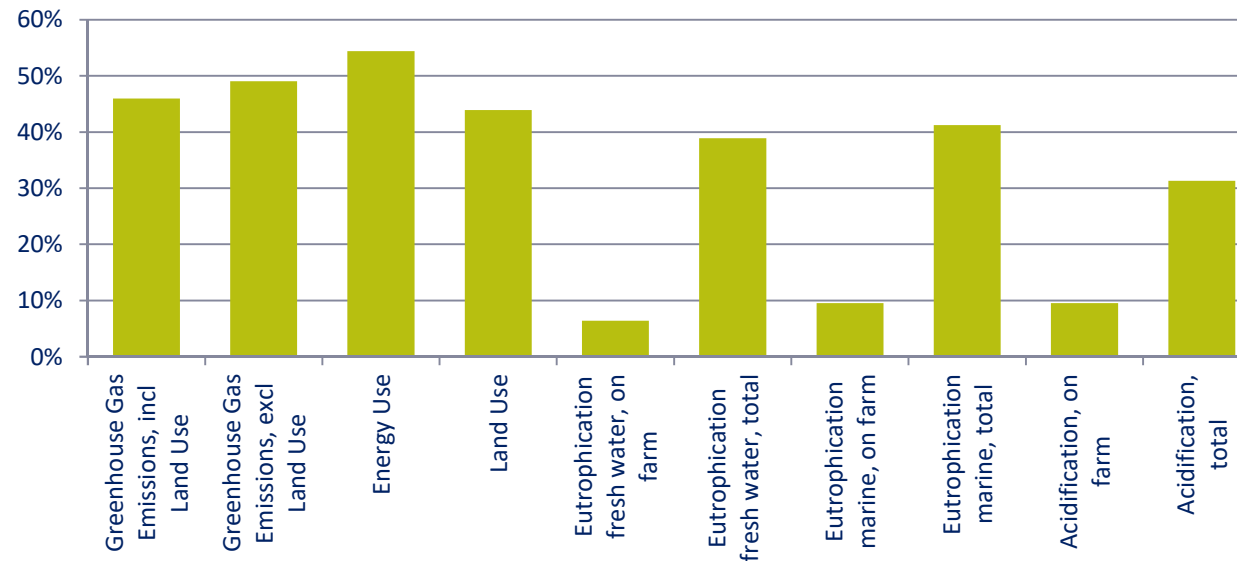
# Fattening pigs inputs

	Baseline		Innovation		Baseline	Innovation	Baseline	Innovation	Baseline	Innovation
	Starting weight (kg)	Finishing weight (kg)	Starting weight (kg)	Finishing weight (kg)	Mortality rates (%)		Feed intake (kg/day)		Days/phase	
Growing pigs	25	40	25	40	2,00	2,00	1,2	1,2	28	28
Finishing pigs phase 1	40	<b>63,4</b>	40	<b>66,4</b>	0,50	0,50	<b>2,0</b>	<b>2,1</b>	28	28
Finishing pigs phase 2	63,4	<b>103,9</b>	66,4	<b>109,4</b>	0,10	0,10	<b>2,55</b>	<b>2,8</b>	42	42
Total/Average (25-110 kg)	25	103,9	25	109,4	2,60	2,60	1,99	1,41	98	98



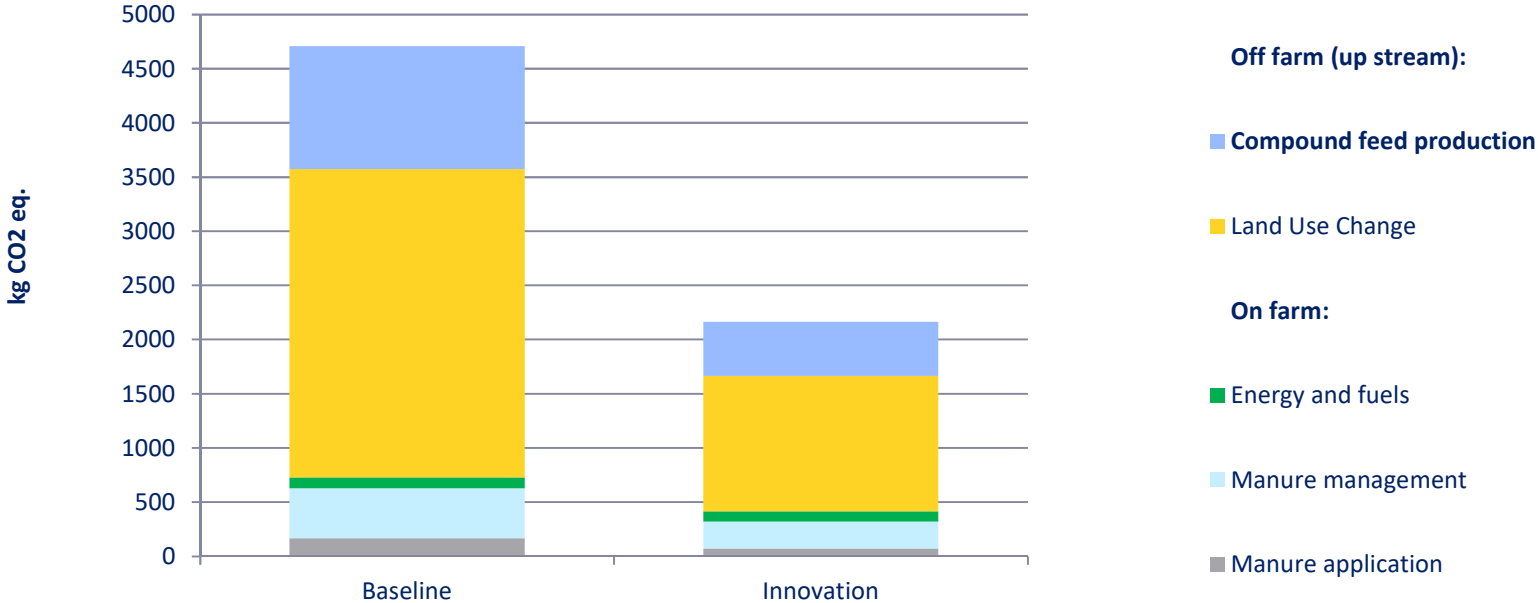
# Environmental Impact Assessment

Impact Measure	Unit	Baseline	Innovation	relative impact innovation (baseline = 100%)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions, incl Land Use	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	4708	2163	46%
Greenhouse Gas Emissions, excl Land Use	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	1862	913	49%
Energy Use	MJ	11028	5999	54%
Land Use	m <sup>2</sup>	4029	1769	44%
Eutrophication fresh water, on farm	kg P eq.	0,164	0,011	6%
Eutrophication fresh water, total	kg P eq.	1,230	0,479	39%
Eutrophication marine, on farm	kg N eq.	1,799	0,172	10%
Eutrophication marine, total	kg N eq.	22,423	9,243	41%
Acidification, on farm	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.	12,93	1,23	10%
Acidification, total	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.	32,53	10,19	31%



# GHG results

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions (kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq./tonne of growth)

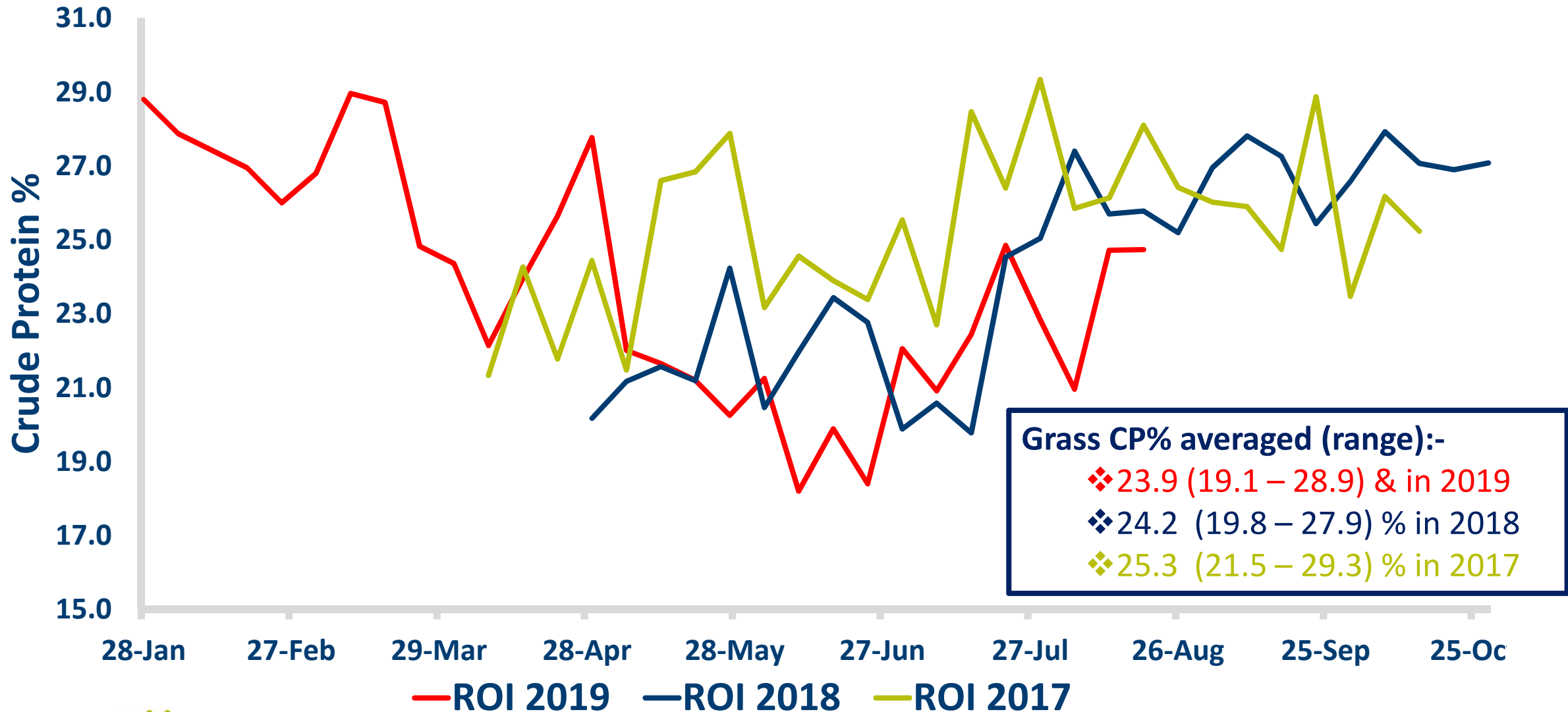


# GrassWatch

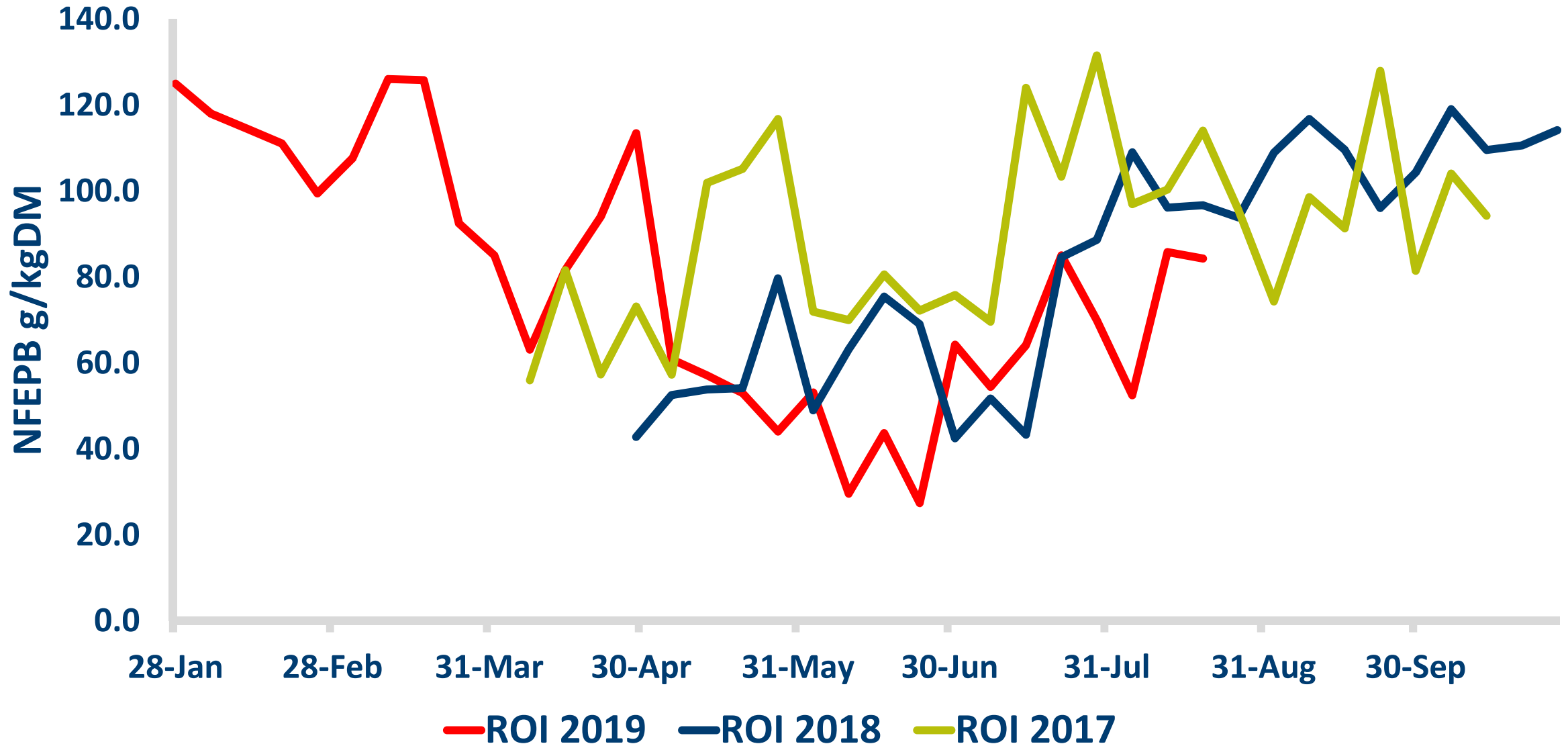


## Application of NutriOpt at Grass

# Average weekly grass CP % 2017 - 2019



# Average weekly grass NFEPB g/kgDM 2017 - 2019



# Overall conclusions

To reduce the emissions in animal production a concerted approach is required combining: animal breeding, improved nutritional and farm management and use of additives.

Challenge how to measure and monitor above



# Thank you

